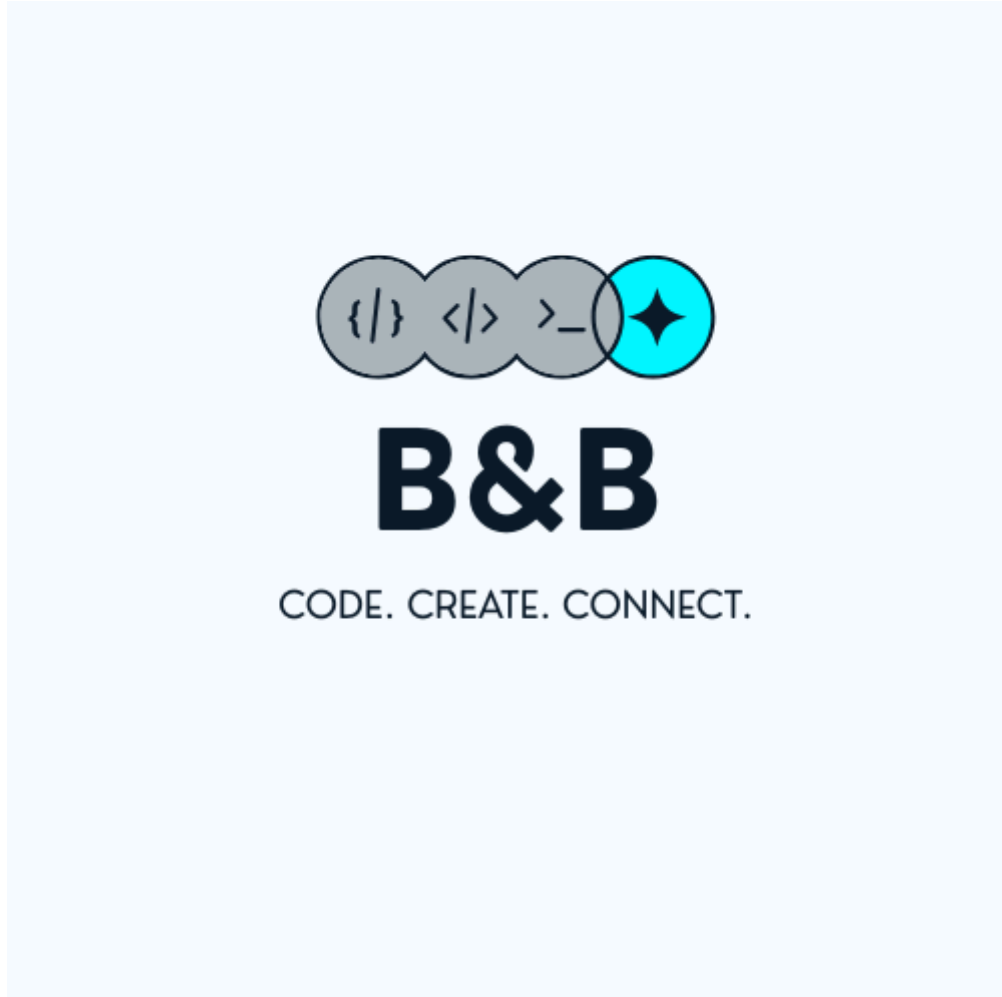


Risk Assessment and Mitigation

Team 8: Ben and Bensons



Team Members: Alyssa Skipper, Ben Senior, Benson Chow, Chloe Ward, Florian Mengkris, Hannah Thomas, James Ingram, Olivia Spencer

Introduction

The purpose of our risk management plan is to identify, evaluate and mitigate potential risks during the development of our maze game. This plan provides a structured method to deal with uncertainty, ensuring that the project can be completed on time and to the required quality. Effective team management also helps our team anticipate potential issues early and make properly informed decisions throughout our development process.

Our team's approach follows the guidance of Sommerville (2015) [1], which works at outlining effective risk management in software engineering as a process of identifying, analysing, evaluating and treating risks. Sommerville emphasises the need for risk management to be integrated into all project activities and describes how organisations should manage risks appropriately. In line with Sommerville, our process involves the categorisation of issues into a risk register to ensure consistency, clarity and traceability in the process of identifying, monitoring and mitigating risks within our project.

The risk register is broken down into **7 categories**:

- **ID** - A unique identifier for each risk (R1, R2, R3...). Used for traceability throughout the planning documents.
- **Type** - The category of the risk, broken down into three categories: *project*, *product* and *business*.
- **Description** - A concise summary describing the potential event or situation.
- **Likelihood** - The estimated probability that a risk will occur, ranked from *low* to *high*.
- **Severity** - The level of impact the risk would have on the project if it occurs. It is ranked from *low* to *high*.
- **Mitigation** - The planned actions to reduce the likelihood or impact of the risk. This could include preventive steps or contingency plans.
- **Owner** - The specific team member responsible for that risk.

Type categories are adapted from *Sommerville (2015)* [1] which classifies software engineering risks into *product*, *project* and *business*:

- **Project** - Affects project schedules or resources.
- **Product** - Affects product performance or quality.
- **Business** - Affects the organisation or customer.

Risks are managed continuously throughout the project as part of our *Scrum* [2] methodology. During each 'sprint' meeting we discuss and review ongoing risks. New risks are identified each week where necessary and mitigations are appropriately planned. Any urgent risks are communicated instantly to the team digitally to be addressed without delay. This approach further supports *Sommerville (2015)* [1] which highlights the importance of early identification and continuous monitoring for effective software risk management.

Risk Assessment Table

| ID | Type | Description | Likelihood | Severity | Mitigation | Owner |
|----|----------|--|------------|----------|--|------------------------------------|
| R1 | Project | A team member does not complete their specified task. | Medium | Medium | Reassign that piece of work to an alternative team member. | All |
| R2 | Project | Code is not backed-up regularly. | Low | Medium | Regularly back-up code, ensure code is saved to more than one device. | Ben, Benson |
| R3 | Project | A team member commits code to Git that conflicts with the previous code. | Medium | Medium | Establish known coding conventions to ensure all code is compatible. Ensure members are communicating changes fully. | Ben, Benson, Chloe, James, Florian |
| R4 | Project | Project handover halfway through the project. | High | Medium | Ensure all code is well-documented so the next team can continue easily. | All |
| R5 | Product | Lack of prior experience with frameworks (libGDX, tiled). | High | Low | Ensure all team members understand fully their roles. Confer with other team members | All |
| R6 | Product | Not fully meeting the project requirements in time. | Medium | Medium | Focus sprint goals on core functionality. Regularly update team members on progress. | All |
| R7 | Project | Map incomplete within a reasonable time. | High | High | Delegate design and creation to an alternative team member. | Olivia, Alyssa |
| R8 | Business | Client unhappy with project direction. | Medium | High | Maintain regular contact with clients through Friday meetings and email to ensure the project satisfies all goals. | All |
| R9 | Product | The project experiences performance issues which affect playability. | Medium | High | Optimise code regularly to ensure high performance. Test across different hardware to ensure consistent performance. | Ben, Benson, Florian |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|---|--------|--------|---|------------------------------|
| R10 | Product | Documentation such as UML diagrams, requirement tables or design reports become inconsistent with the code. | High | Medium | Ensure documentation is updated regularly. Check through documentation when implementation is complete. | Chloe, James, Olivia, Alyssa |
| R11 | Product | Integration issues between game components causes a runtime error. | Medium | High | Ensure regular testing is conducted, maintain consistency across modules. | Ben, Benson, Florian |
| R12 | Project | Game files or assets are lost or corrupted during development. | Medium | High | Use Git version control and ensure there are regular backups. Verify integrity before merges. | Ben, Benson, Florian |
| R13 | Project | The team falls behind schedule due to conflicting academic workload. | High | Medium | Adjust the volume of work aiming to be completed, redistribute work to the team for better balance and maintain open communication. | All |
| R14 | Product | Game control or visuals confuse new users. | Medium | Medium | Conduct usability testing with non-team members to gain an outside perspective. Change design based on feedback. | Alyssa, Olivia, Ben, Benson |
| R15 | Product | Audio features malfunction or cause a crash. | Low | Medium | Test implementation early, validate file formats and error-handling. | Florian |
| R16 | Project | Dependencies or third-party libraries become unavailable or incompatible | Medium | High | Identify alternative libraries early and keep local copies of dependencies. | Ben, Benson, Florian |
| R17 | Project | Failure to identify new or emerging risks during the development process. | Medium | High | Review and update the risk register during each meeting, assign responsibility for continuous risk monitoring | Hannah |
| R18 | Business | Misinterpretation of client requirements results in features not meeting expectations. | Medium | High | Review client meetings regularly. Discuss any ambiguity with the client. | James |
| R19 | Project | Documents may accidentally be deleted. | Medium | High | Ensure each team member has their own individual copy of the | All |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---------|--|------|--------|---|--------|
| | | | | | documents they're working on. | |
| R20 | Project | Team members do not show up to meetings. | High | Medium | Ensure talking points of the meeting are well documented. If a team member misses a meeting make sure they catch up on content. | Alyssa |

References

- [1] Sommerville, I., *Software Engineering*, Pearson Education, 2015.
- [2] Schwaber, K. & Sutherland, J., *The Scrum Guide*, Scrum.org, 2020.
<https://scrumguides.org>