**The Result Shows The Regional Resume Classification System**

**Project risk plan**

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1. **Introduction**

This project risk management plan is an identification method that describes the risks that may occur during the project process, including the risks that may occur during the project development cycle and the risks that may be caused by changes in the external environment during the project implementation process. Formulate measures to prevent risks, and solutions when risks occur, for selection or tailoring according to specific project conditions during project planning. Therefore, it is determined that the project adopts scientific risk identification methods and formulates detailed preventive measures and solutions to avoid the occurrence of risks or to minimize losses when risks occur.

1. **Scope of application**

It is applicable to the project that this group is responsible for this course. Risk management runs through the entire life cycle of the project.

1. **Terminology**

(1) Project risk. Refers to the uncertainty of the occurrence of adverse events in the project.

(2) Software risk. Refers to the injury or loss that may be caused during the software development process and the software product itself.

(3) Risk management. The process of identifying, analyzing, and handling project risks.

(4) Risk analysis. Analysis of the combined impact of the probability, probability, and consequences of a particular undesirable event.

(5) Risk assessment. Also known as risk prediction, it is to further analyze the identified risks, estimate and evaluate the probability of risk occurrence, estimate and evaluate the severity of risk consequences, estimate and evaluate the scope of risk impact, and the time when the risk occurs Make estimates and evaluations.

1. **Risk identification**

Risk identification is the first step in managing risk, which is to identify possible risks throughout the project. According to the nature of the project, the risks are checked from potential events and their consequences and potential consequences and their causes. Collect and organize possible risks of the project and fully solicit opinions from all parties.

**4.1 Stages of risk identification**

Risk identification must be carried out at the beginning of the project, at the beginning of each phase, and before the approval of major scope changes. It is a continuous process throughout the project life cycle.

**4.2 Methods of risk identification**

This plan uses the "risk entry checklist" method to identify the company's risks, allowing risk managers to focus on identifying common, known and predictable risks. Such as product scale risk, dependence risk, demand risk, management risk and technical risk. The entry checklist mainly identifies risks from the following aspects:

· Product Scale

· Business impact

· Project requirements

· Customer characteristics

· Process definition

· Technical situation

· Development environment

· Number of personnel and their experience

1. **Risk analysis and management**

The risks and avoidance methods in this development process are as follows:

Table 1. Project risks and how to avoid them

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| Risk type | There is a risk | Circumvention method |
| Progress risk | Due to time constraints, the project could not be completed on time. | Fully consider all kinds of potential factors and leave room appropriately; task decomposition should be detailed and easy to evaluate; during the implementation process, the important items of the project should be emphasized according to the schedule, and when considering any problems, the progress must be maintained as a prerequisite; At the same time, make reasonable use of methods such as rush time and quick follow-up to make full use of resources. If there is a situation that must be postponed, the team leader needs to communicate with the person in charge in time and apply for the extension. |
| The system does not have enough test time. | Continuous monitoring and progress control continue as the project progresses, ensuring that each link has sufficient time. |
| Technical risk | There are problems in the development of the software structure system, so that the completed software products fail to achieve the project's predetermined goals. | Use genuine software development |
| Insufficient mastery of the development software, resulting in poor product performance and quality. | Make a two-week study plan in advance, and each team member should quickly study the development tools pycharm, anaconda, tensorflow and flash. Grasp the main points as soon as possible. At the same time, reduce the difficulty in the design of the software as much as possible so that the project can be successfully completed in the end. |
| Quality risk | Quality does not meet user requirements. | Frequently exchange work results with users, adopt development processes that meet requirements, conscientiously organize inspection and review of output, plan and organize strict independent tests, etc. |
| Instrument risk | During the process of software project development and implementation, the management tools, development tools, and testing tools that have to be used are not in place in time. | The source of each tool or possible alternative tools are implemented during the start-up phase of the project, and these tools are tracked and implemented before they are needed. Before the project development, design and build the system's infrastructure to meet the performance indicators before proceeding. |
| Member management risk | Team members cannot participate in the design due to accidents. | Negotiate solutions with users in advance. |

**6. Supervision and control mechanism**

**Reporting mechanism:**

(1). Each team member is required to record work progress in units of weeks, form a development log, and submit it to the secretary in the form of an electronic document for collation, and finally the document maintainer will maintain it.

(2). At the weekly regular meeting, the team members actively review and make recommendations on the current development work. The team leader makes a final oral summary, and the secretary presides over the meeting and records and organizes the contents of the meeting. The document maintainer modifies and maintains the corresponding documents. It is also submitted to the team for review and comments.

(3). The team members must closely monitor the risk status and submit a risk report after finding the risk. The secretary regularly submits risk reports. If necessary, notify all team members of the sudden risk, and the team leader will make a temporary decision. Then at the regular meeting of the week, the members of the group will discuss the treatment of risks. And form a log of risk handling as future experience.  
 Report format: report subject, time period, discoverer, report content, review opinion

**Review mechanism:**

After the group discussion at the weekly regular meeting forms an agreement, it is passed. The relevant person in charge will carry out the work for the next week for improvement opinions, and strictly implement the decision made by the regular meeting lock-up. The group meeting continuously evaluates its effectiveness. Before the end of each project phase (before and after the milestone), organize a phase review meeting to evaluate the work efficiency and quality of results throughout the phase. Try to merge with the project regular meeting, and invite the team leader and other team members to participate in the review. You can also ask the teacher's opinion. For major risk handling opinions, the team leader and other team leaders should form a jury to review and evaluate the handling opinions. The decision of the jury (based on the teacher's suggestions) is also used as an important reference to make decisions.