

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

Cohort 1 group 11

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Risk Management Process

The team followed a four-stage risk management process to ensure risks were identified early and effectively controlled throughout the project lifecycle.

1. Identification:

- Potential risks were identified across key areas: technology, requirements, management, and people.
- Collaborative brainstorming sessions and experiences from previous projects were used to capture a comprehensive list of risks.

2. Analysis:

- Each risk was assessed for likelihood and impact.
- This analysis helps in deciding which risks require the most attention and resources

3. Planning:

- For each significant risk, the team defined:
 - Avoidance / mitigation strategies: Attuned to each risk to reduce its likelihood or impact
 - Contingency plans: to provide clear responses if the risk occurred.

4. Monitoring:

- Risks were reviewed at weekly project meetings and a risk register was developed to aid reviewing / monitoring
- The team maintained re-assessment to track new or changing risks.

Risk Register Format:

The format of the risk register has been selected by the team in order to optimise the efficiency of the risk management plan by clearly categorising each risk with its description, likelihood, impact, mitigation and ownership.

The likelihood and impact categories allowed the team to efficiently address the risks that actually may occur, and also risks that would have severe consequences to the project. In addition, the likelihood and impact have been clearly colour coded so everyone in the team is aware of them.

The ownership and mitigation categories allowed the team to have transparency on who will be responsible for dealing with each risk and executing the corresponding mitigation strategies, thereby ensuring clear accountability and prompt action when required. For some risks, multiple people or everyone has been assigned ownership because they are important issues that require multiple people in the group to work on them, or because everyone is affected by the risk.

To ensure consistency in risk assessment, the terms Low, Medium, and High are defined as follows:

- 1) Low indicates that the risk is unlikely to occur or would have only a minor impact if it does.
- 2) Medium indicates that the risk could occur occasionally and may cause moderate delays or require some rework.
- 3) High indicates that the risk will probably happen and could seriously impact the project's schedule, results, or quality.

Risk Register:

| Risk ID | Risk | Description | Likelihood | Impact | Mitigation | Ownership |
|---------|----------|--|------------|--------|---|-----------|
| Risk 1 | Software | Technical issues such as game freezing, performance drops, or compatibility problems with different systems. | Medium | High | Test the game on multiple devices early; optimize performance and use version control for backups | Ivan, Joe |
| Risk 2 | Software | Player gets stuck or movement doesn't work properly because of bugs | Medium | High | Add debug mode and visual collision checks; test with edge cases | James |
| Risk 3 | Software | Performance drops as maze complexity or number of objects increases | Medium | Medium | Simplify maze structure and optimize loops | Mutaz |
| Risk 4 | Software | The final game fails to meet key project requirements | Low | High | Review requirements checklist regularly and test all features against specifications | Jasper |

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| Risk 5 | Software | Scoring or hidden events don't feel fair or rewarding to players | Medium | Medium | Define a clear scoring system and add small hints or effects to make hidden events feel worthwhile | Freddie |
| Risk 5 | Software | Some hindering events may be too complex to implement within available time | Low | Medium | Simplify ideas early, focus on basic versions that work reliably | All |
| Risk 6 | Software | Maze lacks clear objectives or direction, confusing players | Low | Medium | Add visual cues and a minimap or timer. Give tutorial | Joe |
| Risk 7 | Management | adding unnecessary features that delay project completion | Low | Medium | Define "must-have" and "optional" features | Jungwan |
| Risk 8 | People | Unequal contribution or low motivation within the team | Low | High | Set clear roles and deadlines, monitor progress and support each other | All |
| Risk 9 | People | Lack of technical knowledge or experience delays development progress | Low | High | Identify skill gaps early, use tutorials and consult instructors when needed | All |
| Risk 10 | People | Miscommunication among team members or misunderstanding project requirements | Low | Medium | Hold regular check-ins, document design decisions clearly and share updates | All |
| Risk 11 | Management | Inadequate documentation or unclear versioning leads to confusion during development or submission | Low | Medium | Keep documentation updated, label all versions clearly | Jasper, Jungwan, Freddie |

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| Risk 13 | Estimation | Development takes longer than expected, delaying submission | Low | High | Split the project into small steps and finish the main game first. | All |
| Risk 14 | People | A team member falls ill and cannot perform their role | Medium | Low | Reassess the current workload and reassign the team member's tasks to different people until they get better | All |
| Risk 15 | Documentation | We could waste time editing documentation that needs to be spent developing the game or vice versa. | Low | Medium | Regularly review the work done for both documentation and coding to make sure they are both balanced. | Jasper, Jungwan |
| Risk 16 | Software | The code we have been given could be hard to understand and update | Medium | High | Use the previous team's documentation to understand the code and read each section carefully | Ivan, Joe, Mutaz |
| Risk 17 | Software/ Documentation | There could be inconsistencies between the code and the documentation | Medium | Medium | Read the code and documentation regularly and make sure they are both consistent | All |
| Risk 18 | Software/ Usability | The people who play our game may not find it enjoyable | Low | Medium | Carry out User Evaluation during development where users get to play our game and give us their opinions | James Freddie |
| Risk 19 | Software/ Usability | The people who play our game may find it too hard or easy | Low | Medium | Playtest our game regularly to make sure it is not too easy and let other users try our prototype in User Evaluation to make sure it is not too hard | James Freddie |