

Risk Assessment and Management Plan (RMP)

The purpose of a risk assessment and risk management plan is to preemptively identify, analyze, and address the various potential risks inherent in our project. These risks may manifest in different types, such as technical or management risks. They also exhibit variations in risk scores, determined by comparing the impact and probability of each risk (refer to Figure 1). The Risk Management Plan (RMP) holds significant importance in any software project as it empowers teams to foresee challenges and explore potential solutions to issues that could arise, ultimately impacting the project's success.

Risks were identified during brainstorming meetings among as many teammates as possible. This was to get as many raw ideas as possible and to identify all possible risks with less chance of any slipping through the cracks, or personal bias limiting the scope of our assessment. Once we had all this raw data, a dedicated team of 3 students met to go through the risks and elaborate on them, as well as assign them impact and probability ratings from low to high. This led to the creation of the tables below.

When looking at Impact and Probability, we use these estimates to assess risks:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| Impact | 1-3 days | 3-7 days | 7+ days |
| Probability | 0-5% | 5-15% | 15+% |

These are rough estimates of course, but they help us categorize our risks and organize discussions regarding where to place each risk in the table below. Without these concrete numbers, two people might end up with too much variance in their assessments of a risk even if in reality, they were thinking of the same risk categories.

| Impact | Low | Medium | High |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Probability | | | |
| Low | 1.4 1.6 1.8 | 1.9 1.12 1.14 1.17 | 1.3 1.5 1.13 1.15 1.16 1.19 |
| Medium | | 1.7 1.10 | 1.11 1.18 |
| High | | 1.1 1.2 | |

Figure [1]: Risk management chart

| Risk ID | Risk Type and Description | Risk Score | Resolved in Sprint | Strategy and Effectiveness |
|---------|--|---|--------------------|---|
| US-1.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical • Management • External • Budget • Schedule • Etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low • Medium • High | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate • Accept • Avoid • Transfer |
| T.1.1 | Technical <i>Integration challenges between app and website:</i> The website front-end may not be completely responsive and the components developed in the website may not translate well in the app | High probability Medium impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is a reduced user experience for mobile Avoid through constant cross-platform and different screen size testing and using react/react native, a framework that facilitates code reuse |
| T.1.2 | Technical <i>Unfamiliarity with the tech stack for front-end and back-end integration:</i> The teams unfamiliarity with the tech stack used can lead to integration difficulties | High probability Medium Impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is a higher proportion of bugs and issues in the finished product, as well as a slower development time Mitigation through training sessions for team members on the elements that are lesser known technologies, utilize team members strength and previous experiences, frequent meetings so there is coherence between front and back team, so collaboration is seamless. |
| T.1.3 | Technical <i>Inconsistent data handling for different user types:</i> There are many different types of users with | High impact Low probability | Sprint 2 | Consequence is data errors and thus bugs Avoidance through making sure that the data handling |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|---|-----------------------|--|
| | different requirements and views of the platform, this could result in inconsistencies and potential data errors | | | protocols are clear and data validation checks are made through the development process |
| T.1.4 | Technical <i>Dependence on external APIs:</i> Dependencies on external APIs for certain features may introduce risks, including changes in API specifications or unexpected downtime. | Low probability Low impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is security risks and dependency on API changes Accept , we have no control on external software and have no contact with API providers |
| T.1.5 | Technical <i>Insufficient documentation</i> for the system architecture can lead to data redundancy, lack of understanding and inconsistent updates when implementing the database | High impact Low probability | Sprint 1, Sprint 2 | Consequence is lower overall code quality and poor understanding by new programmers on the project Avoid by working on the domain model early on and ensuring collaboration between the development team and the team members working on the system architecture |
| T.1.6 | Management <i>Disorganized teams</i> leading to double work. Multiple teams/members may work on the same features or systems and overwrite each other's contributions. As well as waste time in the process. | Low probability Low impact | Sprint 1, Sprint 2 | Consequence is time lost and possible conflict to decide which version is "better" Mitigate by having team leaders communicating frequently, a Github repository so all members are aware of current work, and task management software such as Trello to organize tasks. |
| T.1.7 | Management <i>Not meeting deadlines</i> or meeting internal goals. Hard deadlines may be missed, disappointing the client and disrupting the overall development timeline | Medium probability Medium impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is disappointing the client, as well as breaching contractual obligations. Mitigate by creating internal "soft" deadlines to be respected by the team, as well as encouraging |

| | | | | |
|--------|---|---|----------|---|
| | | | | communication and cooperation. |
| T.1.8 | Budget <i>Limited budget</i> for tooling can present challenges since this is for a course. | Low probability Low impact | TBA | Consequence is having limited options for hosting and/or tools Mitigate by using free trials and free versions of tools. Some companies offer free premium versions for students |
| T.1.9 | Management <i>Unavailability</i> of team members due to unforeseen circumstances can impact project progress | Low probability Medium impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is slowing development due to dependency on certain members Transfer Cross-training team members to be able to perform a variety of tasks and outsourcing tasks when necessary |
| T.1.10 | Technical <i>Insufficient user testing</i> may lead to undetected bugs or usability issues | Medium Probability Medium Impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is bugs and usability issues are discovered by users, impacting their experience negatively Accept It is an impractical goal to want to ensure with certainty that there are no bugs in the system. Our time and resources being limited, we will not be able to cover all bases. We still need to ensure an adequate amount of testing. We aim for 80% coverage. |
| T.1.11 | External <i>Hacking into the mobile or web application</i> , allowing for abuse of the registration, financial, or reservation systems. | Medium Probability High Impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is data breaches and abuse by a third party Mitigate by employing responsible coding practices and keep security in mind when designing the system. |
| T.1.12 | Schedule Team may face <i>challenges in conducting regular scrum meetings</i> | Low Probability Medium Impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is a lack of team cohesion and confusion. |

| | | | | |
|--------|--|---------------------------------------|----------|---|
| | | | | Mitigation by holding virtual meetings, utilizing when to meet, making meeting minutes so team members can stay updated and establishing clear meeting times to maximize attendance. |
| T.1.13 | Technical <i>Neglecting core features or requirements.</i> | Low Probability High Impact | Sprint 1 | Consequence is not meeting client/contractual expectations Avoid by generating extensive user stories and thorough dissection of client needs. |
| T.1.14 | Management <i>Resource Availability:</i> Potential shortfall in tools and programmers. | Low Probability Medium Impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is starvation for important tasks Mitigation Resource planning, cross-training and contingency reserves. |
| T.1.15 | Management <i>Lack of stakeholder engagement</i> in the project. | Low probability High Impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is a disconnect between stakeholder wants and developer assumptions Mitigation Regular update meetings, stakeholder management strategies. |
| T.1.16 | Technical <i>Non-adherence to UI/UX standards:</i> Failure to meet user interface design norms. | Low probability High impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is deprecating the user experience Mitigation Following UI/UX best practices , user testing. |
| T.1.17 | Technical/Management <i>Misaligned code management practices:</i> Inconsistent use of version control and coding workflows. | Low probability Medium Impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is lower overall code quality and poor understanding by new programmers on the project Mitigation Mandatory code review policies. |
| T.1.18 | Technical <i>Requirements and user stories backlog mismanagement:</i> | Medium probability High impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is possibility of missing requirements, as well as a bad priority system of requirements |

| | | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| | Ineffective tracking and prioritization of project tasks. | | | Mitigation Use backlog grooming sessions to keep the backlog updated and prioritized |
| T.1.19 | Technical <i>Design pattern misuse:</i> Incorrect applications of the design patterns. | Low probability High Impact | Sprint 2 | Consequence is a worsened user experience Mitigation Conduct design review sessions. |

Table [2]: List of identified risks