	1 TH
unit	Risk Management Date
A	Date
	Intro:
	Risk is defined as the probability of on event and its
	Conse quences.
-	Rick mgt focuses on identifying what could go wrong
-	evoluoting risks should be Jaleatt with orig
	Emplementing atrategies to deal with those risks.
	19t is for impostant part of project planning
	achilies that involves identifying and exhmating
	the probability of 18ks with their lorder of impact on
	the project.
	of risks
	There are 3 main classifications, that can affect sho project:
10	
(4	Project Risk: It concerns topics like budget, schedule,
, ė	personnel, resource and customer related problems. Since
	the project is intengible, it is very toughto monitor and
	control it.
(B)	Technical Risk:
	It concerns potential method, implementation,
i.	testing and maintainance issues as well as technical uncertainity.
1	and Itechnical obsolergence. This risk occurs due to I.
	insufficient knowledge about technology and project.
(0)	Business Risk:
	It contains risks of building an excellent product that no one need, losing budgetary, or communication etc.
	that no one need, losing budgetary, of communication etc.
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	Date/	
112	Description	
(1)=#	Identification of Risks:	
271.000	of essential and linitial step in risk management	_
	B essential and winitial step in risk management	
1000	process. By chance, if failure occurs in identifying	
	any particular risk, then all other steps that are	
	I grouplied in risks mgd. will not be gmplemented	1
200	to that particular task	-
10.00	To manage risk, project team or org. are	
at the	needed to know about what risks it Jaces, and	
	then evaluate it.	
	Methods for Identifying Risks:	
[ House	The second secon	
(1)	Checklist Analysis	
	A technique used generally tos	
9	identy identifying and managing ricks. The Schenklin	
oral : br	-st in devaloped the lichon Vitems steps, tasks	
book	and is then further analysed against provided	(
	eriteria of risks.	-
4		
(2)	Brainstorming: Provides and gives free and open approach that untilly encourage each and everyone on project	
1000	Provides and gives free and open approach	
Harlson	The Converted Converted	
	team to I participalte. Used to determine best	
Tag!	possible sofo to problems as well as issues that	
	arises and emerge.	_
		_
(3)	Casual Mapping: on reflection.  A method that builds, and review	
	A method that builds, and review	_
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failure factors in cause and effect of the diagrams. A best (ceytool for risk assessment. Analysis ( 8trengths-Weakness - Oppostunities-Threat): is used for Josmulation of Tetrategies for project. It seriously helps to find out weaknesses and threads (5) Flowchart Method This method allows for dynamic process to be diagramatically represented on paper. Generally used to represent achdities of process graphically and Jequentially to simply find the not. # Risk Analysis: (and Prioritization) Risk analysis in project mgt is a sequence of processes to identify the factors that affect a project's eurcess. This process encluded rish identification Calready discussed, analysis of rishs and management of risky. Risk analysis helps to control possible future events that may harm overall project. It is a pro-active process. Century

During rich analysis, we do:  1 # Identifying the problems causing risk in project  2 x  "probability of occurrence of problem  3 ** Assign value to step e and 3 in range of 1-100  (10-10) very low, (10-25) low, (25-50)  moderate, (50-75) high and (75-100) very  high.  5 ** Colculate risk expanse factor as:  (RE) = (potential domage) ** (probability of occurrence)  1.6 (steps) ** (steps)  Opotential damage: a money value.  Eg: earthquake in 2015 caused  \$ 10 millions of domage  (6) probability: Range from 0.00 to 1.00  Eg: Dil (too time in bundred chances)
During risk analysis, we do:  1 * Identifying the problems causing risk is project  2 * "" probability of occurrence of problem  3 * Assign value to step 2 and 3 in range of 1-100  4. Assign value to step 2 and 3 in range of 1-100  4. (0-10) wry low, (10-25) low, (25-50)  moderate, (50-75) high and (75-100) very  high.  5 * Calculate risk expanse factor as:  (RE) = (20 tential domage) * (20 tential ity of occurrence)  1.1. (steps) * (steps)  Description damage: a money value.  2g: earthquake in 2015 caused  \$ 10 millions of domage
1 # Identifying the problems causing risk in project  2 x  "probability of occurrence of problem  3 x  "impact of problem  4 x Assign value to step 2 and 3 in range of 1-100  Us (0-10) very low, (10-25) low, (25-50)  moderate, (50-75) high and (75-100) very  high.  5 x Calculate risk expanse factor as:  (RF) = (20 fential damage) x (20 bability of accurence)  1.6 (5 teps) x (steps)  Description damage: a money value.  Eg: earthquake in 2015 caused  \$ 10 millions of damage
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The offsign value to step 10 and 3 in range of 1-100  (0-10) wry low, (10-25) low, (25-50)  moderate, (50-75) high and (7.5-100) very  high.  5x (alculate risk exparine factor as:  (RE) = (20 fential do mage) x (20 bability of occurrence)  1-6. (5 teps) x (steps)  Opotential damage: a money value.  Eg: earthquake in 2015 caused  \$10 millions of domage
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moderate, (50-75) high and (75-100) very high.  5* Colouloto risk expanire factor as:  (RE) = (potential domage) * (probability of accurence)  1.1. (steps) * (steps)  Opotential damage: a money value.  Eg: earthquake in 2015 caused  \$10 millions of domage
high.  5 * Coloulate risk expanse factor as:  (RE) = (potential damage) * (probability of occurence)  1-e. (steps) * (steps)  Opotential damage: a money value.  Eg: earthquake in 2015 caused  \$ 10 millions of damage
(RF) = (potential damage) + (probability of occurrence)  1-1. (steps) + (steps)  Opotential damage: a money value.  Eg: earthrelake in 2015 caused  \$10 millions of damage
(RE) = (potential damage) * (probability of occurence)  1-1. (steps) * (steps)  Opotential damage: a money value.  Eg: earthquake in 2015 caused  \$ 10 millions of domage
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6 probability: Ranges from 0.00 to 1.00
Eg: 0.9 ( ten time in bundred chances)
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1 500			1				
(3)	Risk .	Avaidance	and Mit	igating (tim	0:-		
Their	The purpose of this techniques is to altogether eliminate the						
600	Octions	nee H	risks. 80	the metho	d. to Jau	id risks	15 to
	reduce the scope of projects by removing and none essential						
	requirements.						
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	and the probability of risk (occurrence) and						
	ensures that:						
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#	Evaluation of Risks Using Z-values:  Date Page
THE PARTY	Expected time and standard deviations:
TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY O	
-	S = 6-9
	6
- FX	at my me the second a second of the man to be a second
	Activity Duration (kleeks)
The state of	
The state of	ophimistic (a) most likely (m) pessimistic (p) Expected SD(s)
	A 6 8 6.17 6.60
	B 3 4 5 4.00 0.33
THE REAL PROPERTY.	2
The state of the s	D 2.5 4 5 4.83 0.17
	7.08
	t 1, 3 4 2.83 0.50
(Distable)	10 15 10:50 1.17
-	9 9 3 4 3.00 0.33 (
	H 2 2 2.5 2.08 008
Q.	SD for event 3 depends solely on achiety B. The
- V	SD for event 3 depends solely on activity B. The
	Par accord to those are the possill had all
	for events, there are two possible paths, B+E
	The blad of la not floride - 2.1 02
	The 1010 1 80 for jagn 13+E 15 1/(0.33) + (0.50) = 0.6
-	and for 1 1s 1.17. Therefore, 8D for event &
	The hotal 8D for path B+E is V(0.33)2+(0.50)2 = 0.6  and for F is 1.17. Therefore, 8D for event F  is greatest among two paths 1e. 1.17 (1.17)0.6)  Now.
	Now,
	projects? To go each of other events of
	projects?
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	Date
	Event 4: path A+C has SD of Vo. 502+0.172 = 0.53
	Frent 4: path A+C has SD of Vo.502+0.172 = 0.53  path B+D has SD of Vo.332+0.252 = 0.41
	Managhar Mind and Managhar Man
	Node 9 has SD of 0.53
	Frent 6: path $A+H A+H has sp \sqrt{0.53^2+0.08^2} = 0.54$ path $5+G$ has $5D\sqrt{1.72+0.33^2} = 1.22$
- 01	path 5+6 how 50 V2.172+0.332 = 1,22
-	
	: Node 6 has 8D of 1.22
	Now. Calculating z-values:
	7= T-te
	The same of the sa
(0)	Z-value of were even 4 is (10-9.00)/0.66 = 1.8864
	Lind Dothers!
	D .
	: zvalue of events is 10-10.5 = -0.43
	$\frac{8}{2^{11}}$ even 6 is $\frac{15-13.5}{100} = \frac{1.17}{100}$
	1,22
	Now,
	Consorting Z-palue to probability;
	Bront 4:
	The z value is 1.09 which is equals to a probability of approx. 31. There topo, only 31. ichance is there, that we will not achieve this event by target date of end of week 10.
	probability of approx. 31. There toso, only 31- khance
	Is there, that we will not achieve this event by
Gentury	target date of end of week 10.

	Date/
3-1	Page
Event	Z value is 0.48 which equals to probability of
	67% Therefose there is 67% chance that we
	will not achieve this event by the target data
	by end week 100.
1100	
40.0	To calculate the probability of completing the
	project by week 14, we need to scalculate or new Z-value for event 6 using target date
	of 14. New, z-value 181
	7 = 14 - 13.5 = 0.41
	1.22
	This equates to prob. of approx 35%, which
-	13 the prob of not meeting the target date:
	The half head he is the state of the state o
1	The prob of meeting danget date is therefore 65.1. ie. (100-35).
	05/1 /6.(100+35//1)
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## If you find these notes Helpful!

You can help me get Tea/Coffee (If you Will)

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