# Risk Planning.

# Part A.

1. **Determine the probability of risk occurrence and negative impact.**

* The risks of creating the capstone project of this class are relatively low. If all does not go well the grade for the result will suffer. However, if this is the case, there are ways that I could go about fixing the errors that caused things to go off track.
  + Throughout the course, the results of previously graded assignments will need to be factored in to be sure that things are on the right track moving forward.
  + The feedback received from each stage of the building process will be of great benefit to improving or changing anything that might be necessary for a better outcome and grade.
  + Being allowed to use that feedback in a re-submission will enable me to keep improving my end project until everything is what I need it to be.
* With all these things in mind, the probability of risk occurrences and their potential for negative impact is relatively small. If such incidents occur, there should be ample opportunity to correct any mistakes before the result is finalized.

1. **Prevent or mitigate the risk.**

* As discussed above, with the advice and feedback provided throughout the development process from resulting grades on individual stages of the project and the professor’s personal comments on graded material, I will be able to take measures, if not to mitigate risk factors entirely, then certainly to correct errors that may occur during development.

1. **Consider contingencies.**

* Should everything not go according to plan from the outset of the project, there may in fact be several options to avoid becoming more deeply invested in the original outline.
  + Another approach to the organization and delivery of the existing project such as reworking minor design flaws.
  + If too many errors occur early on, the project could theoretically be scrapped, and an entirely new design could take its place.
  + If an entirely new design is to be used, keeping a simple design initially is wise to prevent the same problems from arising again and costing even more time.

1. **Establish the trigger point.**

* Certain problems may arise that create a need to “trigger” one of the contingency plans mentioned in step three. If such problems arise, the immediate need then becomes how to identify *when* to introduce those contingencies.
  + Taking a close look at the potential difficulties of a project before getting started may mitigate some potential challenges that could be too costly in one way or another to undertake before attempting them.
  + Should a project or a portion of a project become too difficult or costly to achieve, it may be best to proceed with an alternative design sooner, rather than later.

# Part B.

**Why is having reserved time and resources important when dealing with projects that have a technology aspect?**

* When dealing with any project, especially a technological one, you never know what sort of things may crop up that hinder your progress. Utilizing things like bottom-up estimation may assist in breaking down complex activities into pieces and working out the resource assignment for each piece. There are also other things such as project management software that can help with managing resource availability and allocation. Using these things will help enormously in determining how much time is required to complete a project, and in the event that things don’t go according to plan (which they often don’t) it’s best to dedicate more time than you think is required to any project.