CSE 4016 Software Project Management

Risk Management

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(m) most likely :- Time taken to complete one activity in normal circumstances

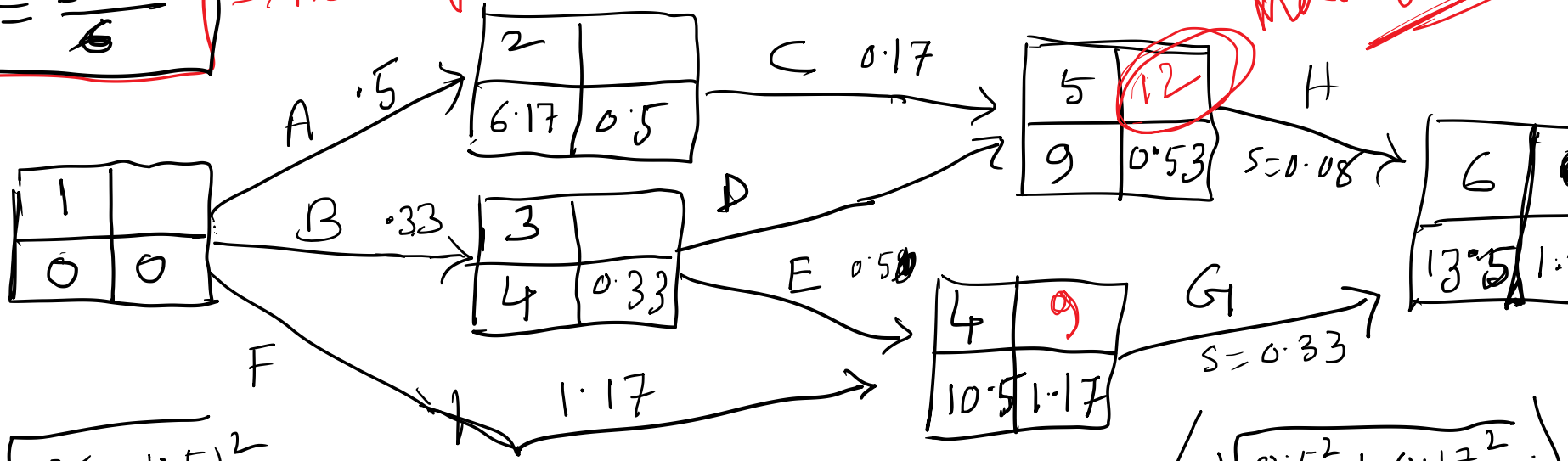
(a) optimistic :- minimum time required to complete one activity.

(b) Pessimistic :- max time required to complete one activity.

Activity		Duration (weeks) (m)	Precedents	a	b	$t_e = \frac{a+4m+b}{6}$
A	Hardware selection	6		5	8	6·17
B	Software design	4		3	5	4
C	Install hardware	3	A	2	3	2·83
D	Code & test software	4	B	3·5	5	4·08
E	File take-on	3	B	1	4	2·83
F	Write user manuals	10		8	15	10·5
G	User training	3	E, F	2	4	3
H	Install & test system	2	C, D	2	2·5	2·08

No

$S = \frac{b-a}{6}$ → Activity

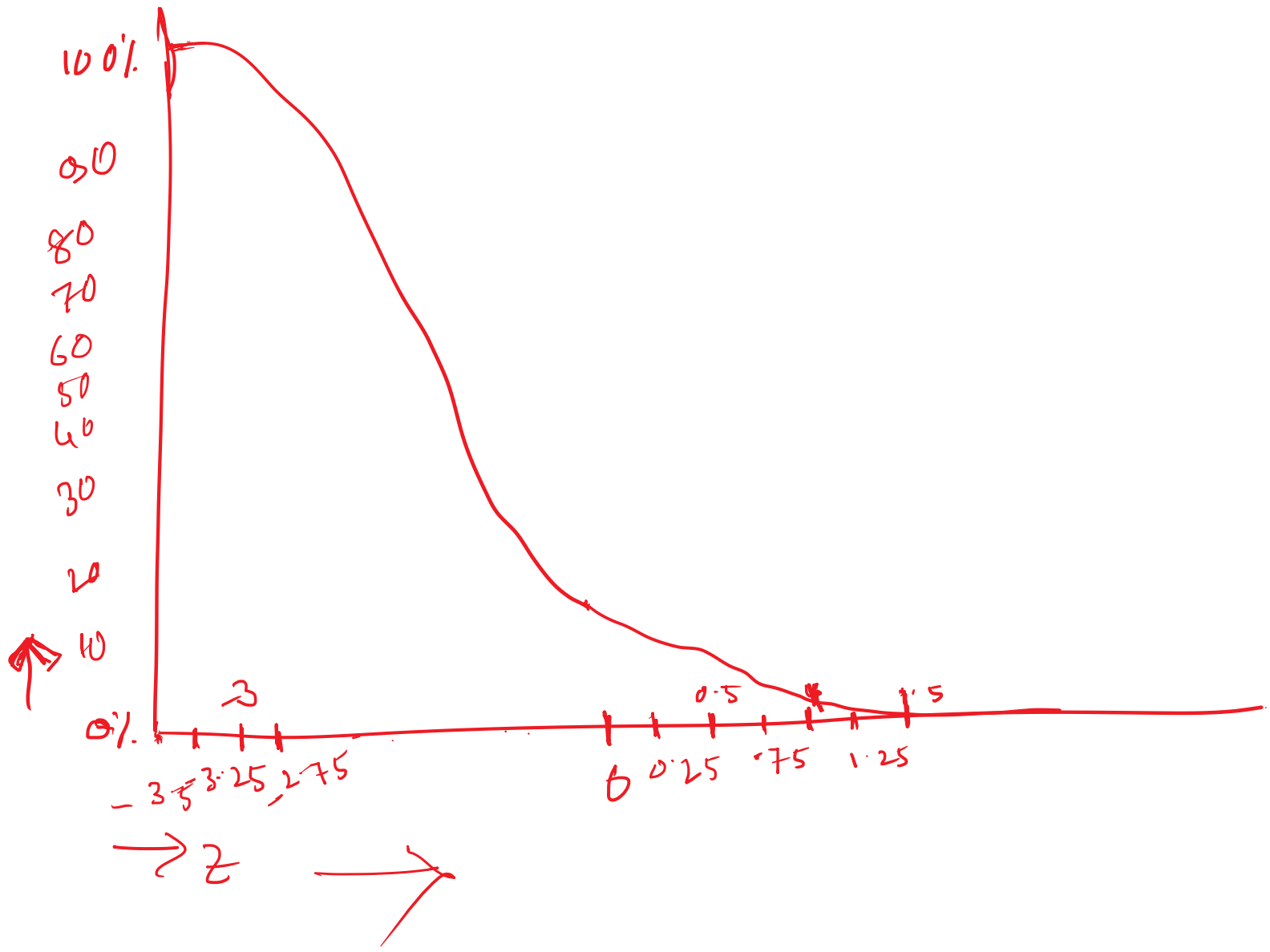


$\sqrt{0^2 + (\cdot 5)^2} = 0.5$

0·5
1·17

8·08 days

Large $\left(\frac{\sqrt{0.5^2 + 0.17^2}}{\sqrt{0.33^2 + \cdot 25^2}} \right)$


100%
90
80
70
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3
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-3·5
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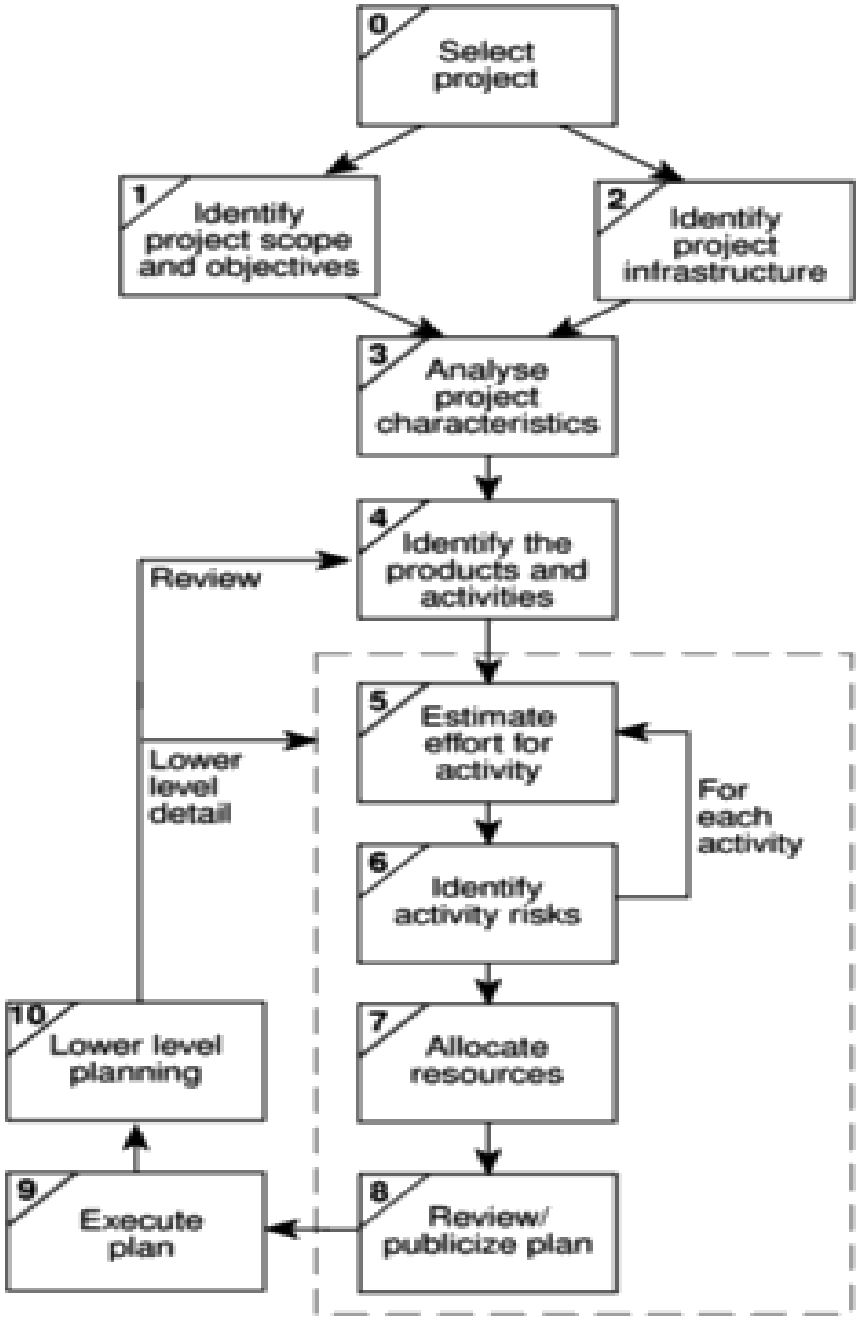
0
Select project
1
Identify project scope and objectives
2
Identify project infrastructure
3
Analyse project characteristics
4
Identify the products and activities
Review
5
Estimate effort for activity
Lower level detail
For each activity
6
Identify activity risks
7
Allocate resources
8
Review/ publicize plan
9
Execute plan
10
Lower level planning

OBJECTIVES

After completing this chapter you will be able to:

- identify the factors putting a project at risk;
- categorize and prioritize action for risk elimination or containment;
- quantify the likely effects of risk on project time-scales.

Framework for Dealing with Risk

- Risk identification
- Risk Analysis and Prioritization
- Risk Planning
- Risk Monitoring

Risk Identification

- Checklists
- Brainstorming

Risk Assessment

Risk exposure= potential damage*probability of occurrence