The Effect of Risk on SDLC

Software development involves a series of activities that are useful in planning and creating software. Each stage of the software development life cycle (SDLC) is prone to different risk causes that interfere with the project's success. The significant causes of risk in SDLC include loss in budget, aggressive deadlines, poor risk management, improper risk assessment, and inadequate project management at the different phases of SDLC (Hijazi et al., 2014). According to Roy et al. (2015), a lack of proper risk assessment throughout the software development process is a significant cause of risks and affects the success of a project. Failure to manage risks effectively also interferes with the success of a project because the risks will affect the project till the end, affecting its success. Budget loss is also a significant cause of risk in SDLC, which happens mostly when a project takes more time than it was planned to take.

It is essential to mitigate these risk causes in SDLC to ensure the success of a project. Proper project management is a possible mitigation, especially for the budget loss issue. Another possible solution to these risk causes is monitoring progress throughout the SDLC (Ross et al., 2016). This would involve monitoring whether each individual involved at each step is performing their roles successfully. The other possible mitigations include selecting the best team for the project, keeping stakeholders updated on the SDLC progress, and using a project planning tool. Constant communication between the stakeholders and project manager helps avoid the problem delays and, in turn, solve the problem of budget loss. When a project takes longer than it should, the budget will increase. A project planning tool such as a Gantt chart is also helpful as it helps keep the project on track, avoiding delays and cost overruns (Ross et al., 2016). Therefore, with these mitigation measures, it is possible to eliminate the causes of risks in SDLC and make the process successful.

**Reference**

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