

Fr. Conceicao Rodrigues College of Engineering,Mumbai
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING (CSC601)

Assignment -II

Date: 17-10-23

CO5: Identify risks, manage the change to assure quality in software projects.

Assignment 2

1. What is risk assessment in the context of software projects, and why is it essential?
2. Explain the concept of software configuration management and its role in ensuring project quality.
3. How do formal technical reviews (FTR) contribute to ensuring software quality and reliability?
4. Describe the process of conducting a formal walkthrough for a software project.
5. Why is it important to consider software reliability when analyzing potential risks in a project?

Rubrics :

Indicator	Average	Good	Excellent	Marks
Organization (2)	Readable with some mistakes and structured (1)	Readable with some mistakes and structured (1)	Very well written and structured (2)	
Level of content(4)	Minimal topics are covered with limited information (2)	Limited major topics with minor details are presented(3)	All major topics with minor details are covered (4)	
Depth and breadth of discussion(4)	Minimal points with missing information (1)	Relatively more points with information (2)	All points with in depth information(4)	
Total Marks(10)				

Q1. What is risk assessment in the context of software projects, and why is it essential?

Risk assessment in the context of software projects is the process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating potential risks and uncertainties that could impact the successful completion of a software development project. It involves systematically examining various aspects of the project to determine what could go wrong, how likely it is to happen, and what the potential impact might be. This is an essential step in project management and software development because it helps project teams and stakeholders make informed decisions and take proactive

potential issues and address them before they become major problems, preventing project delays and cost overruns.

2. Resource Allocation: By identifying and prioritizing risks, teams can allocate resources more effectively, focusing on high-impact risks while minimizing efforts on lower-priority risks.

3. Stakeholder Communication: It allows for better communication with stakeholders by providing them with a clear understanding of potential challenges and how they are being managed.

Explain the concept of software configuration management and its role in ensuring project quality.

Software Configuration Management is a set of practices and processes used in software development to systematically manage and control changes to software products throughout their lifecycle. SCM plays a crucial role in ensuring project quality by facilitating the management of software components, tracking changes, and maintaining the integrity and consistency of the software system.

Role in Ensuring Project Quality:

traceability by linking code changes to specific issues or requirements. This makes it easier to track the origin of a change, ensuring that all changes are made for valid reasons and that they align with project requirements.

3. Quality Assurance through Testing: SCM allows for controlled testing environments where different versions of the software can be deployed and tested. This ensures that new changes do not introduce defects and that the software remains stable.

4. Rollback and Recovery: In case of issues or defects introduced during development, SCM

development process adheres to industry standards, regulations, and best practices. This is critical in industries with strict quality and compliance requirements.

Q3. How do formal technical reviews contribute to ensuring software quality and reliability?

Formal Technical Reviews are a systematic and structured approach to reviewing and evaluating software artifacts, such as code, design documents, requirements, and test plans. FTRs play a crucial role in ensuring software quality and reliability by providing a mechanism for early detection and correction of defects, improving

identify defects, including coding errors, design flaws, and discrepancies between requirements and implementation. By catching these issues early in the development process, FTRs prevent defects from propagating to later stages, where they can be more costly to fix.

2. Quality Assurance: FTRs act as a quality assurance mechanism. They ensure that the software meets its requirements, design specifications, and coding standards. By upholding these standards and ensuring compliance, FTRs help improve the overall quality of the software product.

collaboration fosters a better understanding of the software, leading to improved design and implementation decisions.

4. Risk mitigation: FTRs help mitigate project risks by addressing potential issues before they become major problems. By systematically reviewing and discussing software artifacts, FTRs allow the identification of risky elements and provide an opportunity to address them proactively.

5. Documentation improvement: FTRs contribute to the improvement of project documentation, including requirements, design

formal walkthrough is a systematic and structured process for reviewing software artifacts such as requirements, design documents, code, or test plans. The goal of a formal walkthrough is to identify issues, ensure quality, and gather feedback from a group of stakeholders or team members. Here is a step-by-step process for conducting a formal walkthrough for a software project:

1. Preparation:

- Identify the artifact to be reviewed, such as a requirements document, design specification, or code module.
- Assemble a review team consisting of relevant

guidelines and objectives for the review, outlining the specific aspects to focus on during the walkthrough.

2. Scheduling:

- Schedule a formal walkthrough meeting at a time convenient for all team members. This meeting should allow sufficient time for a thorough review and discussion.

3. Conducting the Walkthrough:

- The person responsible for the artifact, such as the document author or developer, acts as the presenter.

- During the walkthrough meeting, the presenter

notes should capture feedback, identified issues, suggestions, and action items for future corrections.

- All feedback and issues raised during the walkthrough are documented for later review and resolution.

5. Discussion and Clarification:

- Team members engage in discussions about the artifact's content, design, and implementation. They clarify any ambiguities, seek explanations for any parts that are unclear, and identify potential issues.

- Participants may suggest alternative approaches or solutions if they believe

need immediate attention and resolution.

7. Action Items:

- Assign responsibilities for addressing identified issues and suggestions. Actions items should include who is responsible for the resolution, the deadline, and the agreed-upon solution.

8. Follow-Up:

- After the formal walkthrough, the presenter and responsible parties work to address the identified issues and action items.

- Revised versions of the artifact may be created based on the feedback received during the walkthrough.

The final review may also be used to ensure that the artifact now meets the specified quality and requirements.

10. Documentation and Reporting:

- Document the results of the formal walkthrough, including the feedback, issues, and resolutions.
- Provide a report summarizing the review process, its outcomes, and any remaining concerns to project stakeholders.

II. Closure:

- Declare the formal walkthrough as complete once all issues have been resolved, and the

can impact the success of a software project.

Here are several reasons why it's important to include software reliability in the risk analysis process:

1. End-User Satisfaction: Software reliability is

directly linked to end-user satisfaction.

Unreliable software can lead to user frustration, negative reviews, and reduced adoption rates.

This can have a significant impact on the

success and acceptance of the software within its intended user base.

2. Financial Implications: Unreliable software

can result in increased maintenance and support

an organization's reputation and brand image.

News of software failures or data breaches can have a lasting negative impact on an organization's credibility and trustworthiness.

4. Compliance and Legal Consequences: In certain industries, unreliable software can lead to legal and compliance issues. For example, in healthcare, financial services, or aerospace, compliance with industry regulations is mandatory. Failure to meet reliability standards can result in legal action and regulatory penalties.