The most commonly used frameworks are:

* **[COBIT](https://www.cio.com/article/3243684/methodology-frameworks/what-is-cobit-a-framework-for-alignment-and-governance.html)**: Published by ISACA, COBIT is a comprehensive framework of "globally accepted practices, analytical tools and models" ([PDF](http://www.isaca.org/About-ISACA/Press-room/Documents/2016-COBIT-Fact-Sheet_pre_eng_0716.pdf)) designed for governance and management of enterprise IT. With its roots in IT auditing, ISACA expanded COBIT's scope over the years to fully support IT governance. The latest version is [COBIT 5](http://www.isaca.org/cobit/pages/default.aspx), which is widely used by organizations focused on risk management and mitigation.
* **[ITIL](https://www.cio.com/article/2439501/itil/infrastructure-it-infrastructure-library-itil-definition-and-solutions.html)**: Formerly an acronym for Information Technology Infrastructure Library, [ITIL focuses on IT service management](http://www.cio.com/article/2439501/itil/infrastructure-it-infrastructure-library-itil-definition-and-solutions.html). It aims to ensure that IT services support core processes of the business. ITIL comprises five sets of management best practices for service strategy, design, transition (such as change management), operation and continual service improvement.
* ****COSO****: This [model for evaluating internal controls](https://www.coso.org/Pages/guidance.aspx) is from the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). COSO's focus is less IT-specific than the other frameworks, concentrating more on business aspects like enterprise risk management (ERM) and fraud deterrence.
* **[CMMI](https://www.cio.com/article/2437864/developer/process-improvement-capability-maturity-model-integration-cmmi-definition-and-solutions.html)**: The [Capability Maturity Model Integration](https://www.cio.com/article/2437864/developer/process-improvement-capability-maturity-model-integration-cmmi-definition-and-solutions.html) method, developed by the Software Engineering Institute, is an approach to performance improvement. CMMI uses a scale of 1 to 5 to gauge an organization's performance, quality and profitability maturity level. According to Calatayud, "allowing for mixed mode and objective measurements to be inserted is critical in measuring risks that are qualitative in nature."
* ****FAIR****: Factor Analysis of Information Risk ([FAIR](http://www.fairinstitute.org/learn-fair)) is a relatively new model that helps organizations quantify risk. The focus is on cyber security and operational risk, with the goal of making more well-informed decisions. Although it's newer than other frameworks mentioned here, Calatayud points out that it's already gained a lot of traction with Fortune 500 companies.

2

Organizations large and small face many technical risks, including password theft, information security incidents, service interruption and service interruption. Regardless of the scale of your operations, it is best to have a risk management strategy that not only predicts, but also mitigates potential problems that may disrupt your business.

Use cloud computing, big data, mobile applications and analysis to reduce risks and reduce the possibility of accidents. Technical risk management has financial benefits, prevent reputation loss, improve decision-making and ensure the success of different projects.

3

Risk prevention: take measures to eliminate or reduce risk factors.

4

·Strengthen management

A data management platform can make full use of various information materials from internal and external systems, streaming data and unstructured data from the cloud.

·An analysis component that transforms raw data into enterprise information.

·Self service configuration, based on users and cooperation, enables unique data visualization, safe sharing and publicity with others.

Risk control

Risk control includes countermeasure assignment, risk mitigation, risk monitoring, risk tracking, etc.

risk analysis

(1) Establish a scale to reflect the possibility of risk occurrence;

(2) Describe the consequences of the risk;

(3) Estimate the impact of risk on the project and products;

(4) Note the overall accuracy of the risk forecast to avoid misunderstanding.