

Risk Projection in Software Engineering

Definition:

Risk projection is the process of analyzing identified risks to estimate their likelihood of occurrence and potential impact on a software project. It helps prioritize risks to ensure the team focuses on the most critical ones.

Purpose of Risk Projection

1. **Prioritize Risks:** Focus on the most severe and likely risks.
2. **Plan Mitigation:** Prepare strategies to reduce or handle risks.
3. **Avoid Surprises:** Minimize unexpected problems during the project.

Steps in Risk Projection

1. **Estimate Probability:**
 - Assign a likelihood of the risk happening (e.g., Low, Medium, High).
 - Example: *The chance of missing a deadline is 60% (Medium probability).*
2. **Evaluate Impact:**
 - Determine how badly the project will be affected if the risk occurs.
 - Example: *If a key team member leaves, the project may be delayed by 2 months.*
3. **Calculate Risk Exposure:**
 - Use the formula:
Risk Exposure = Probability × Impact
 - This helps to rank risks by severity.
4. **Create a Risk Matrix:**
 - Visualize risks in a table based on probability and impact.

Example:

| Impact ↓ / Probability → | Low | Medium | High |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|------|
| Low | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Medium | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| High | 3 | 6 | 9 |

5. Prioritize Risks:

- Address risks with the highest exposure values first.

Types of Risk Projection

1. Qualitative Projection:

- Uses descriptive terms like High, Medium, or Low for probability and impact.

2. Quantitative Projection:

- Uses numbers or percentages for precise measurement of risk.

Example of Risk Projection

| Risk | Probability (%) | Impact (1-10) | Risk Exposure |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Missed deadlines | 70% | 8 | 5.6 |
| Hardware failure | 30% | 9 | 2.7 |
| Requirement changes | 50% | 7 | 3.5 |

- **Highest priority risk:** *Missed deadlines* because it has the highest exposure (5.6).

Benefits of Risk Projection

1. **Proactive Management:** Helps in taking early action against critical risks.
2. **Efficient Resource Use:** Focuses time and effort on high-priority risks.
3. **Improved Project Success:** Reduces the chances of project delays or failures.