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|  | Description | Evaluation | Likelihood | Impact Level | Responsibility | Response | Control Measures |
| 1 | Application’s localhost: going down. This site can’t be reached. | Application goes offline. | Low | High | Developer/ISP (Internet Service Provider) | Checking whether there is Internet connection; trying to restart the server. | Make sure that you have Internet connection; make sure that the server is running before launching the application. |
| 2 | Poorly written code | Can lead to a host of web application issues, such as inefficient algorithms, memory leak and application deadlocks. | Medium | High | Developer | Checking the code. | Making sure that you are using all the tools at your disposal, such as best programming practices like code reviews. |
| 3 | Unoptimized database | It can destroy a production application. Missing indexes slow down the performance of SQL queries causing, which can drag down an entire site. | Low | High | Developer | Checking the database. | Making sure to use scripts and file statistics to check for any inefficient queries. |
| 4 | Unexpected error codes | Sometimes, unexpected error codes arise and lack sufficient information of what exactly went wrong. | High | Medium/High | Developer | Checking the code and trying to figure out what went wrong. | Constantly running a piece of code, you have created and making sure it works, so when you create a new piece of code and an error occurs, you’d know that it is probably the code you have written now. |