CSE 6324

Advanced Topic in Software Engineering

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Risk

- Risk: potential problem that might happen!
- Risks:
 - Involves uncertainty
 - Include a loss

Attack Risk

"If you don't actively attack the risks, they will actively attack you"

Tom Gilb

Consequences of Risk

- Missed time, cost & quality targets
- Upset customers
- Health & safety problems
- Effects on the reputation and so on future customers

Types of Risk

- Project risks
- Technical risks
- Business risks
- Known risks
- Unknown risks

Types of Risk

- Project risks
 - threaten the project plan
- Technical risks
 - threaten product quality and the timeliness of the schedule
- Business risks
 - threaten the viability of the software to be built (market risks, strategic risks, management risks, budget risks)

Types of Risk

- Known risks
 - predictable from careful evaluation of current project plan and those extrapolated from past project experience(lack of scope,..)
- Unknown risks
 - some problems will simply occur without warning

Risk Management



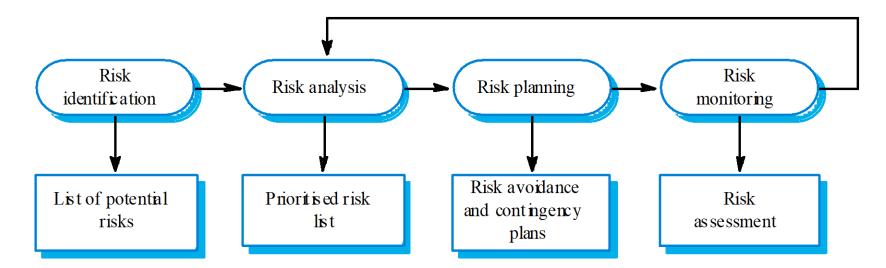
Risk Management

• Risk management is a series of steps which aim to identify, address, and eliminate risk items before they become threats.

• 80/20 rule: 80% of overall risk from 20% of identified factors.

Risk Management Process

- Risk identification
- Risk analysis
- Risk planning
- Risk mitigation, monitoring, management



- Continuous and iterative process
- The sooner the better
- Be specific
- Don't try to do everything at once.



- Discovering possible risks through:
 - Brainstorming
 - Experience
 - Interviewing
 - Consulting a checklist of possible risks
 - Schedule
 - Cost
 - Quality
 - Requirement
 - Operation

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- Uncertain requirement
- Poor estimation

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 Unreasonable budget

- Discovering possible risks through:
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- Nonusable
- Nonmaintainable
- Non portable

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Uncertain requirement

- Discovering possible risks through:
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- Sensitive installation
- Help function doesnot match with manual process

- Assess probability, seriousness, and urgency of each risk.
 - Probability may be very low, low, moderate, high or very high.
 - Risk effects might be catastrophic, serious, tolerable or insignificant.
 - Urgency might be immediate, short term, or long term.

Elements of Risk Management: Risk Table Construction

- List all risks in the first column of the table
- Classify each risk and enter the category label in column two
- Determine a probability for each risk and enter it into column three
- Enter the severity of each risk (negligible, marginal, critical, catastrophic) in column four.
- Sort the table by probability and impact value
- Determine the criteria for deciding where the sorted table will be divided into the first priority concerns and the second priority concerns
- First priority concerns must be managed (a fifth column can be added to contain a pointer into the RMMM document)

Risk Summary	Risk Category	Probability	Impact (1-4)
Organizational financial problems force reductions in the project budget.	Business	Low	Catastrophic
Loss of equipment at critical times in the project.	Technical	High	Serious

- The overall risk exposure formula is RE = P x C
 - P = the <u>probability</u> of occurrence for a risk
 - C = the cost to the project should the risk actually occur

- Example
 - P = 80% probability that 18 of 60 software components will have to be developed
 - C = Total cost of developing 18 components is \$25,000
 - RE = $.80 \times $25,000 = $20,000$

Risk	Probability	Impact	Expected Value
1	25%	\$45,000	\$11,250
2	50%	\$2,000	\$1,000
3	30%	\$100,000	\$30,000

Elements of Risk Management: Risk Planning

- Risk avoidance
- Risk acceptance
- Risk control
- Risk transfer
- Knowledge Refinement

Elements of Risk Management: Risk Planning



Elements of Risk Management: Risk Planning

Risks	Avoidance	Acceptance	Control	Transfer	Knowledge Refinement
Vehicle and/or occupant injury in an auto accident while driving to work	◆Live close to work and walk ◆Ride rapid-transit systems	Drive to work and hope for the best	◆Reduce speed limits ◆Wear seatbelts ◆Strengthen side panels ◆Go with a safe driver	◆Carry auto insurance ◆Operate good emergency medical systems ◆Sue other driver	◆Determine safest automobiles through crash tests ◆Determine safest route to work

Elements of Risk Management : RMMM

Risk Mitigation

• The primary strategy and is achieved through plan

Elements of Risk Management: Risk Mitigation Example

Risk: loss of key team members

- Determine causes of job turnover.
- Eliminate causes before project starts.
- After project starts, assume turnover is going to occur and work to ensure continuity.
- Make sure teams are organized and distribute information widely.
- Define documentation standards and be sure documents are produced in a timely manner.
- Conduct peer review of all work.
- Define backup staff.

Elements of Risk Management : RMMM

- Risk Mitigation
 - proactive planning for risk avoidance
- Risk Monitoring
 - assessing whether predicted risks occur or not
 - ensure that risk aversion steps defined for the risk are being properly applied
 - collect information for future risk analysis
 - Considering key risks during management reviews

Elements of Risk Management: RMMM

- Risk Mitigation
 - proactive planning for risk avoidance
- Risk Monitoring
 - assessing whether predicted risks occur or not
 - ensuring risk aversion steps are being properly applied
 - collect information for future risk analysis
 - determining which risks caused which problems
- Risk Management and contingency plan
 - actions to be taken in the event that mitigation steps have failed and the risk has become a live problem

Questions:

