Software Risk Management

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Objectives

- To *identify* project risks
- To *analyze* project risks
- To propose risk *response*
- To create risk management *plan*
- To *monitor* and *track* project risks

References

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4. Hooman Hoodat and Hassan Rashidi. Classification and Analysis of Risks in Software Engineering. 2009.
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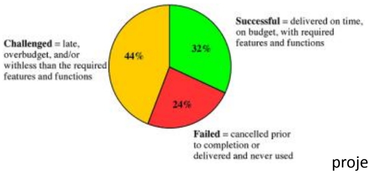
Introduction



2009 CHAOS Report
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scope, resources

project cost,
performance,
and schedule

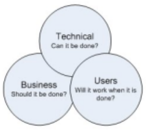
known unknowns
(future events)

Risk [1]

Risk is the probability of suffering loss while pursuing goals due to factors that are unpredictable or beyond.

Risk Identification produces lists of the project-specific risk items likely to compromise a project's satisfactory outcome.

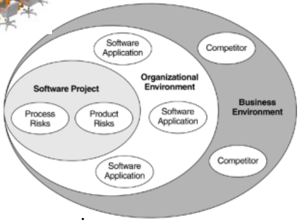
Technical risks
Management risks
Financial risks
Contractual and legal risks
User acceptance risks
Maintainability risks



How to Indentify Risks?

- Brainstorming
- Risk taxonomies
- Voluntary reporting
- Interviewing
- Decomposition
- Assumption analysis
- Critical path analysis

Meeting



Past projects comparison

Risk Check List (1)

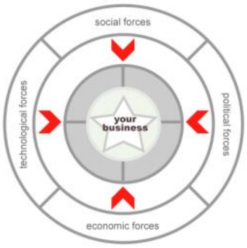
- Lack of Leadership
- Unclear requirements
- Too many requirement changes
- Unrealistic schedules
- Working on new technology
- Working on new process
- Manpower attrition
- Slow performance

Risk Check List (2)

- The Mid-Course Correction
- Padded Estimates Generate Distrust
- Self-Fulfilling Prophecy
- Working Backward From a Deadline
- Misunderstood Predecessors
- Iteration Abuse
- Problems Are Found Too Late
- Big, Useless Meetings
- The Indispensable "Hero"

PEST Analysis

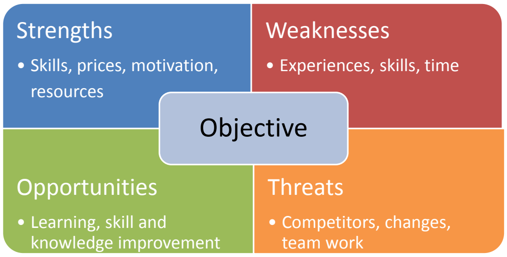
PEST analysis is a strategic planning method used to review a strategy or position, direction of a company, a marketing proposition, or idea in a project.



- *Brainstorm the relevant factors* that apply to you
- *Identify the information* that applies to these factors
- *Draw conclusions* from this information

SWOT analysis

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats involved in a project.



Strengths
- Skills, prices, motivation, resources

Weaknesses
- Experiences, skills, time

Objective

Opportunities
- Learning, skill and knowledge improvement

Threats
- Competitors, changes, team work

Risk Identification Product

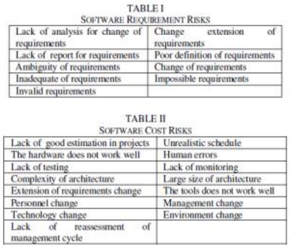


TABLE I
SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT RISKS

Lack of analysis for change of requirements	Change extension of requirements
Lack of report for requirements	Poor definition of requirements
Ambiguity of requirements	Change of requirements
Inadequate of requirements	Impossible requirements
Invalid requirements	

TABLE II
SOFTWARE COST RISKS

Lack of good estimation in projects	Unrealistic schedule
The hardware does not work well	Human errors
Lack of testing	Lack of monitoring
Complexity of architecture	Large size of architecture
Extension of requirements change	The tools does not work well
Personnel change	Management change
Technology change	Environment change
Lack of reassessment of management cycle	

Risk Analysis

Risk analysis is the scientific measurement of the degree of danger or hazard involved in any operation or activity.

– "How risky are my risks?"

Risk Characterization

Probability	Description
0% – 20%	Remote
20% – 40%	Unlikely
40% – 70%	Likely
70% – 90%	Highly likely
90% – 100%	Nearly certain

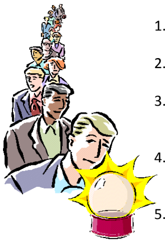
Time of Occurrence
In next month
One to two months from now
Three or more months from now

Impact (Slips to schedule and budget)	Description
< 10%	Minimal or no impact
< 15%	Small, acceptable
< 50%	Moderate system damage
< 60%	Significant impact to project
>= 60%	Failure of project operations

Risk Exposure (Priority) = Probability * Impact

Delphi Method

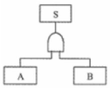
Delphi method is a method for structuring a group communication process so that the process is effective in allowing a group of individuals, as a whole, to deal with a complex problem.



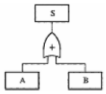
1. Develop initial questionnaire and distribute it to the panel.
2. Panelists independently generate their ideas in answer to the questionnaire and return it.
3. The moderator summarizes the responses to the first questionnaire and develops a feedback report along with the second set of questionnaires for the panelists.
4. Having received the feedback report, panelists independently evaluate earlier responses and independently vote on the second questionnaire.
5. The moderator develops a final summary and feedback report to the group and decision makers.

Risk Tree Analysis

- *Risk tree* is a graphical model of various *combinations of risks* that result in the occurrence of the predefined undesired event.
- To analyze using risk tree, it is necessary to specify the *undesired state* of the system. This state may be the failure of the system or of a subsystem. Then a list is made of all the *possible ways* in which these events can occur. Each of the possible ways is then examined independently to find out how it can occur.



AND Gate
P(S) =P (A).P (B)



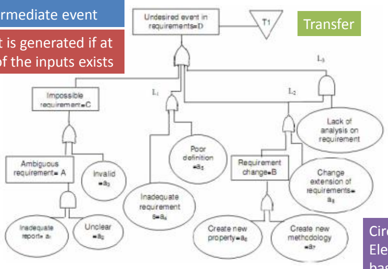
OR Gate
P(S) =1-(1-P (A)) (1-P (B))

Risk Tree Example

Rectangle
Top or intermediate event

The output is generated if at least one of the inputs exists

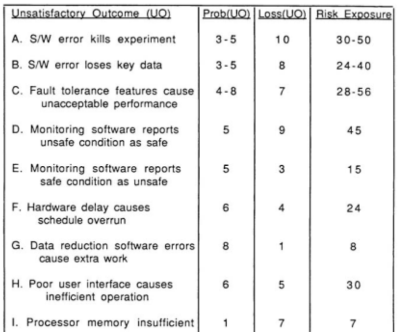
Transfer



Software requirement risk tree

Circle
Elementary basic event

Risk Analysis Product



Unsatisfactory Outcome (UO)	Prob(UO)	Loss(UO)	Risk Exposure
A. S/W error kills experiment	3-5	10	30-50
B. S/W error loses key data	3-5	8	24-40
C. Fault tolerance features cause unacceptable performance	4-8	7	28-56
D. Monitoring software reports unsafe condition as safe	5	9	45
E. Monitoring software reports safe condition as unsafe	5	3	15
F. Hardware delay causes schedule overrun	6	4	24
G. Data reduction software errors cause extra work	8	1	8
H. Poor user interface causes inefficient operation	6	5	30
I. Processor memory insufficient	1	7	7

Risk Response

- *Acceptance*: To acknowledge the risk's existence, but to take no preemptive action to resolve it, except for the possible development of contingency plans should the risk event come to pass.
- *Avoidance*: To eliminate the conditions that allow the risk to be present at all, most frequently by dropping the project or the task.
- *Deflection*: To transfer the risk (in whole or part) to another organization, individual, or entity.
- *Mitigation*: To minimize the probability of a risk's occurrence or the impact of the risk should it occur.

Risk Response Example

1	Personnel shortfalls	Staffing with top talent; job matching (matching the right people with the right job); teambuilding; morale building; cross-training ; prescheduling key people
2	Unrealistic schedules and budgets	Detailed multisource costs & schedule estimation; design to cost; incremental development; software reuse; requirements scrubbing
3	Developing the wrong software functions	Organization analysis; mission analysis; ops-concept formulation ; user survey; prototyping; early users' manuals
4	Developing the wrong user interfacing	Prototyping; scenarios; task analysis
5	Gold plating	Requirements scrubbing; prototyping; cost-benefit analysis; design to cost
6	Continuing stream of requirements changes	High change threshold; information hiding; incremental development (defer changes to later increments)
7	Shortfalls in externally furnished components	Benchmarking; inspections; reference checking; compatibility analysis
8	Shortfalls in externally performed tasks	Reference checking; pre-award audits; award-fee contacts; competitive design or prototyping; teambuilding
9	Real-time performance shortfalls	Simulation; benchmarking; modeling; prototyping; instrumentation; tuning
10	Straining computer science capabilities	Technical analysis; cost-benefit analysis; prototyping; reference checking.

Buying Information

- Task Analysis
- Scenarios
- Modeling
- Prototyping
- Software Reuse
- Cost-Benefit Analysis

Risk Management Planning

Risk management planning produces plans for addressing each risk item (e.g., via risk avoidance, risk transfer, risk reduction, or buying information), including the coordination of the individual risk-item plans with each other and with the overall project plan.

- The plan is organized around a standard format for software plans, oriented around answering the standard questions of "*why, what, when, who, where, how, and how much*."
- This plan organization allows the plans to be concise (e.g., fitting on one page), *action-oriented*, easy to understand, and easy to monitor.

Risk Plan Example

Risk Management Plan: Fault Tolerance Prototyping

1. Objectives (The "Why")

- Determine, reduce level of risk of the software fault tolerance features causing unacceptable performance
- Create a description of and a development plan for a set of low-risk fault tolerance features

2. Deliverables and Milestones (The "What" and "When")

- By week 3

1. Evaluation of fault tolerance option
2. Assessment of reusable components
3. Draft workload characterization
4. Evaluation plan for prototype exercise
5. Description of prototype

- By week 7

6. Operational prototype with key fault tolerance features
7. Workload simulation
8. Instrumentation and data reduction capabilities
9. Draft Description, plan for fault tolerance features

-By week 10

10. Evaluation and iteration of prototype
11. Revised description, plan for fault tolerance features

Risk Plan Example (cont.)

3. Responsibilities (The "Who" and "Where")

- System Engineer: G. Smith
  Tasks 1, 3, 4, 9, 11, support of tasks 5, 10
- Lead Programmer: C. Lee
  Tasks 5, 6, 7, 10 support of tasks 1, 3
- Programmer: J. Wilson
  Tasks 2, 8, support of tasks 5, 6, 7, 10

4. Approach (The "How")

- Design-to-Schedule prototyping effort
- Driven by hypotheses about fault tolerance-performance effects
- Use real-time OS, add prototype fault tolerance features
- Evaluate performance with respect to representative workload
- Refine Prototype based on results observed

5. Resources (The "How Much")

$60K - Full-time system engineer, lead programmer, programmer (10weeks)*(3 staff)*($2K/staff-week)

$0K - 3 Dedicated workstations (from project pool)$0K - 2 Target processors (from project pool)

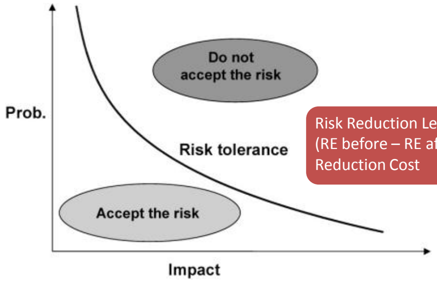
$0K - 1 Test co-processor (from project pool)

$10K – Contingencies

$70K - Total

Risk Tolerance

Risk tolerance is the willingness of some person or some organization to accept or avoid risk.

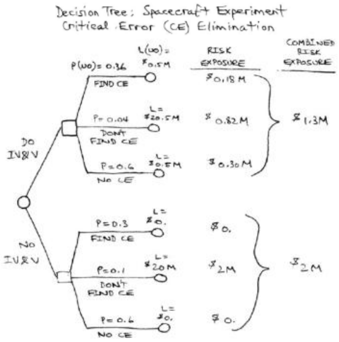


Risk Reduction Leverage = (RE before – RE after) / Risk Reduction Cost

Decision Tree

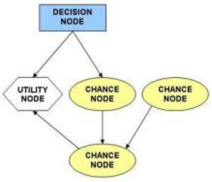
- *A decision tree* is a chronological representation of the decision process. It utilizes a network of two types of nodes: *decision (choice) nodes* (represented by square shapes), and states of *nature (chance) nodes* (represented by circles).
  - Draw the decision tree using squares to represent decisions and circles to represent uncertainty,
  - Evaluate the decision tree to make sure all possible outcomes are included,
  - Calculate the tree values working from the right side back to the left,
  - Calculate the values of uncertain outcome nodes by multiplying the value of the outcomes by their probability (i.e., expected values).

Decision Tree Example



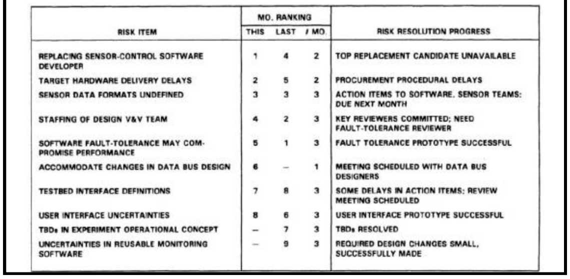
Influence Diagram

- An *influence diagram* is a graphical structure for modeling uncertain variables and decisions and explicitly revealing probabilistic dependence and the flow of information.
- Influence diagram consists of nodes or variables connected by directed arrows. There are three kinds of nodes:
  - (1) *decision nodes* representing alternative actions that can be taken by decision makers;
  - (2) *chance nodes* representing events or system variables that are outcomes of the decision or other chance variables;
  - (3) *value or utility nodes*, variables that summarize the final outcome of a decision.



Risk Monitoring

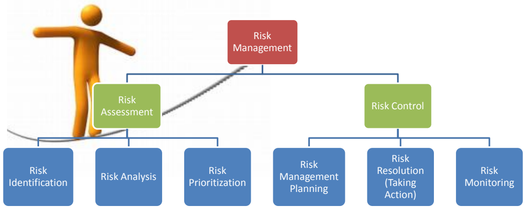
Risk monitoring involves tracking the project's progress towards resolving its risk items and taking corrective action where appropriate.



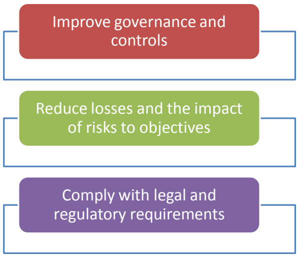
RISK ITEM	MO. RANKING			RISK RESOLUTION PROGRESS
	THIS	LAST	# MO.	
REPLACING SENSOR-CONTROL SOFTWARE DEVELOPER	1	4	2	TOP REPLACEMENT CANDIDATE UNAVAILABLE
TARGET HARDWARE DELIVERY DELAYS	2	5	2	PROCUREMENT PROCEDURAL DELAYS
SENSOR DATA FORMATS UNDEFINED	3	3	3	ACTION ITEMS TO SOFTWARE. SENSOR TEAMS: DUE NEXT MONTH
STAFFING OF DESIGN V&V TEAM	4	2	3	KEY REVIEWERS COMMITTED; NEED FAULT-TOLERANCE REVIEWER
SOFTWARE FAULT-TOLERANCE MAY COMPROMISE PERFORMANCE	5	1	3	FAULT TOLERANCE PROTOTYPE SUCCESSFUL
ACCOMMODATE CHANGES IN DATA BUS DESIGN	6	–	1	MEETING SCHEDULED WITH DATA BUS DESIGNERS
TESTBED INTERFACE DEFINITIONS	7	8	3	SOME DELAYS IN ACTION ITEMS; REVIEW MEETING SCHEDULED
USER INTERFACE UNCERTAINTIES	8	6	3	USER INTERFACE PROTOTYPE SUCCESSFUL
TBDs IN EXPERIMENT OPERATIONAL CONCEPT	–	7	3	TBDs RESOLVED
UNCERTAINTIES IN REUSABLE MONITORING SOFTWARE	–	9	3	REQUIRED DESIGN CHANGES SMALL, SUCCESSFULLY MADE

Risk Management

Risk management is a systematic approach to reducing the harm due to risks, making the project less vulnerable and the product more robust.



Why Risk Management?


Improve governance and controls
Reduce losses and the impact of risks to objectives
Comply with legal and regulatory requirements

Thank You For Your Time