



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

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Project Risk Management

Overview

Implement and design an application that helps people increase their income by renting their cars to others who needs car sometimes.

Introduction:

Risk is defined as uncertainty or a condition that, when it happens, has positive The strategy for recognizing, surveying, and dealing with the dangers and benefits of the association's assets is known As a danger to the board. These difficulties or dangers may emerge from a blend of reasons, for example, monetary Legitimate variances and, IT security, commitments, mistakes of vital administration, mishaps, and cataclysmic events. Information weaknesses and dangers, just as hazard control strategies to decrease them, rose to a level Any organization or association faces the potential for unexpected unsafe episodes It might cost them pay or power them to close forever. Risk appraisal empowers organizations to Plan for the sudden by limiting additional dangers and costs before they occur. during the whole venture to limit the undertaking sway. Venture risk the executives isn't about risk decrease and end, however about risk distinguishing proof, risk appraisal furthermore, risks the executives.

Risks in information systems development projects

Regardless of it is a little or large programming project, the programming item is an unpredictable undertaking. Unpredicted occasions, related with project completing, can adversely influence the expenses, term, quality and different parts of data frameworks advancement. Risk is an occasion or condition which could occur and its appearance, if occurs, has a unsafe impact on the task. The undertaking risk addresses an abstract evaluation dependent on the likelihood of non-acknowledgment of the set goal, inside structure of the given time, cash and different assets. Obviously, the undertaking hazard addresses the likelihood of understanding any misfortune during the task life cycle. The adverse occasion of the venture can be acknowledged both toward the start, formative, completing stages and in the post completing stages (support) of the task improvement.

The likelihood to acknowledge risk can be estimated, for example assumed on the size of estimation from zero (difficult) to 1 (sure acknowledgment of the adverse occasion).

Obviously, the limit esteems on this scale don't address any danger since, supposing that any negative danger doesn't occur, it's anything but a danger. On the opposite side, dangers ought not be related to occasions or conditions which require intercession or activity.

Each venture of IS advancement has a few explicit sorts of risk, be that as it may, a few classes of chances are common for every one of the sorts of undertakings, no matter how complex their doing is. Dangers, when all is said in done, can be characterized into three

classifications (Heldman, 2003, p. 148):

- Known dangers
- Known dangers with obscure outcomes
- Unknown dangers

Known dangers, with known outcomes, are occasions which the undertaking group knows, and whose likelihood of appearance is high. Known dangers, with obscure results, are known to the project group, yet their effect on the venture is not known whether they understand.

Methodology in risk management projects

risk the executives incorporates the arrangement of the board strategies and methods used to decrease the plausibility of acknowledging undesirable and hurtful occasions and results and to expand the plausibility to acknowledge arranged outcomes. It is the arrangement of strategies empowering to limit misfortune, bringing into agreement diminishing likelihood of misfortune with the costs this abatement requires (Ćirić, 2004). Hazard the board address a consistent cycle counting a deliberate ID, anticipating and assessing risk factors, just as arranging activities also, responses which can add to

chance lessening in the venture. risk the board begins at the start of the venture and keeps going during the entirety project advancement, even after that. It is conceivable to recognize, toward the finish of each undertaking stage, chances based on some danger factors. The arrangement and current danger stage can to a great extent highlight some danger factors. Each undertaking of IS advancement should pass

The accompanying periods of the existence cycle (Portny, 2007, p. 152):

- Plan - the underlying thought.
- Defining – the starting arrangement.
- Start – framing the group.
- Carrying out – work of the undertaking group
- End – end of the undertaking

The following table outline factors related with overseeing IS advancement projects through the referred to stages.

Defining dimensions for selecting project risk management techniques

The qualities of such instruments and of the standards accessible for their order were considered to distinguish the pertinent perspectives to be thought about while choosing between project risk the board methods. It has been generally exhibited and acknowledged that no method for hazard the board is fitting for each period of the danger the executives cycle. With regards to its application, hazard the board ought to be characterized: the lifecycle for a task ought to be thought of. The Ward and Chapman examines (2003) show that moving starting with one period of the task then onto the next suggests an alternate level of unsafety, with more point by point and quantitative information accessible. The focal point of all danger examinations and the danger the board strategies embraced should consequently change with the task lifecycle stages. At long last, to guarantee that the methodology embraced to individuals applying it is suitable and to examination its outcomes, Bartlett, J. (2004) proposes thought of the dangers

development of representatives in an organization doing the venture when choosing risk the executives procedures.

Methodology

- High – Catastrophic (Rating A – 100)
- Medium – Critical (Rating B – 50)
- Low – Marginal (Rating C – 10)

It identifies the timeframe for this risk to affect it. The following is classified as one:

Timeframe	Description
Near	Now- until one month
Mid	next 2-6 months
Far	>1 year

Impact-Probability Matrix:

Impact	Probability			
	High $80\% \leq x \leq 100\%$	Medium high $60\% \leq x \leq 80\%$	Medium low $30\% \leq x \leq 60\%$	Low $0\% \leq x \leq 30\%$

A = High	(Exposure - Very High) (Score 100)	(Exposure - Very High) (Score 80)	(Exposure - High) (Score 60)	(Exposure - Moderate) (Score 30)
B = Medium	(Exposure - High) (Score 50)	(Exposure - Moderate) (Score 40)	(Exposure - Moderate) (Score 30)	(Exposure - Low) (Score 15)
C = Low	(Exposure - Low) (Score 10)	Exposure - Low) (Score 8)	Exposure - Low) (Score 6)	(Exposure - Low) (Score 3)

Examples of risk classification:

Risk event	Probability	Impact rating	Score
Servers overload , database down	90%	A	100
The risk of absenteeism and loss of staff due to infection with the Coronavirus	25%	C	30
The Developers will come 30-60 days late, resulting in a project which is of minor importance to customers and takes	30%	C	30

a total project delay of 2 months			
Choose unsuccessful developers Tourism Company. new graduates No experience.	50%	B	60
Total			220

EVM calculation:

Risk	Risk Probability (P)	Cost Impact (IC)	Risk Contingency (P*IC)
A	0.3	40.000	12.000
B	0.5	60.000	30.000
C	0.9	95.000	85.000
C	0.8	80.000	64.000

Discussion

The utilization of the structure can determine various benefits. It contributes from a dynamic perspective to improved undertaking understanding, immediately improving authority over assets, supporting the turn of events and execution of reconnaissance systems and animating the better utilization of methods of distinguishing and surveying risk with a naturally gainful impact on possibilities assessment

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