# Types of Risks in Software Engineering

Risks can be categorized based on the area of the project they affect. Here are some common types:

- **Project Risks:** These threaten the project's schedule and budget. For example, unrealistic deadlines, scope creep (adding new features after the project has started), or insufficient resources.
- **Technical Risks:** These are related to the software's quality and functionality. They include using an untested technology, technical complexity, poor code quality, or integration issues between different software components.
- **Business Risks:** These are broader risks that threaten the viability of the software product. Examples include a low market demand for the software, a change in business strategy, or losing key personnel.
- **External Risks:** These are outside the control of the project team. They can include changes in government regulations, economic shifts, or issues with third-party vendors.
- **Security Risks:** These involve potential vulnerabilities that could compromise the software's data, integrity, or availability. For example, data breaches, cyber attacks, or a lack of proper security measures.

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# The Risk Management Process

The risk management process is typically a four-step cycle that is repeated throughout the project.

### 1. Risk Identification □□

This is the first step where the team brainstorms and documents all potential risks. You can use various methods, such as:

- **Brainstorming:** A group discussion with all stakeholders to identify potential threats.
- **Risk Checklists:** Using lists of common risks from past projects to ensure nothing is overlooked.
- **Interviews:** Talking to project managers, developers, and other experts to get their input.
- **SWOT Analysis:** Identifying Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats to the project.

### 2. Risk Assessment and Prioritization □