Project Description And The Purpose Of This Feasibility Study

The purpose of this project is to create a tool that allows users to save websites that they would like to bookmark or access later. It would essentially create a copy of all the contents within the website, allowing users to access it at a later date in case that website is ever down.

A few of the features that we plan on implementing in addition to caching websites is providing a user interface that makes it easier for the user to find the information that they are looking for, for example, including a search feature that will show which websites correspond to your search query.

The purpose of this feasibility study is to determine the tools we could use to develop our project and determine what features individuals might find useful and how likely they are to use them.

Researched Tools And Technologies Needed For The Project

One of the tools we plan on utilizing for this project is HTTrack. This tool lets you download a World Wide Web site from the Internet to a local directory. This tool is configured to get HTML, images, and other various files from the server to your computer.

Another tool that we plan to use is React Native for front-end development. We will use Wampserver as the backend.

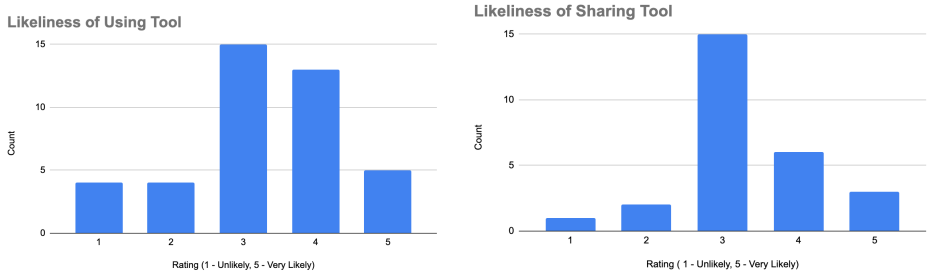
We will also be using MySQL to store the saved database of websites. The entries to the database will include information about the website including the directories that the websites are stored at.

We also have reviewed relevant legal precedents to understand the constraints and requirements for handling external materials. Specifically, we found that local browser caching, as discussed in Perfect 10 v. Google, Inc., and Field v. Google, Inc., is considered fair use under certain conditions. These conditions include:

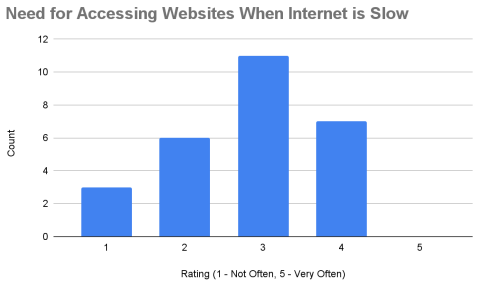
- Noncommercial Use: Local browser caching is typically noncommercial.
- Non-transformative Nature: Caching does not transform the original work into something new or different.
- Minimal Market Impact: Cached copies generally do not impact the market for the original work, as they are not publicly accessible and do not substitute for the original work.
- Non-public Accessibility: The cached content is not made publicly accessible or shared.

These decisions indicate that caching, being an automatic and noncommercial process, generally does not infringe on copyrights, particularly when the cached content is not publicly accessible. For more details, you can refer to section 852, footnote 17 of the case here: https://casetext.com/case/perfect-10-v-google.

Survey Results



This survey shows that out of the 42 people who answered the survey most would like to use a program like this. This shows that our product is in demand and could be viable in the market. In addition, people are fairly likely to share this tool with someone else.



This survey also shows that the program fills a need that a good amount of people have. Some people still have bad cellular networks, but having local access to websites that house important data allows people to continue their work and improve their lives.

Conclusion

This project is overall feasible as shown by the survey results and proposed plan. Many people struggle with needing to access the internet and sometimes have either a slow internet connection or no connection, this is where our product would shine and take market share for this problem. In addition, we discovered that there is demand for a product like this. Through court cases, we figured out that cached data needs to stay on the customer's machine but we are allowed to serve the customer data as long as we don't store it on our public web server.