Analysis

It is defined as the systematic and the evaluation of the data or information by breaking down it into different parts. Analysis is used in the software development technique. It gathers the requirements of the client and solve it. It is done through SRS (Software Requirement Specification) document where consists of all the product requirements to design and development during the project life cycle

The advantages of the Analysis are:

1.Analysis helps to determine the quality of code.

2.It gather all the information and analyze it.

3.It allows for the qualitative and quantitative operation.

4.

Analysis methodology

Feasibility study

Feasibility study evaluates the project potential for success,perceived objectivity

A feasibility study aims to objectively and rationally uncover the strengths and weaknesses of an existing business or proposed venture, opportunities and threats present in the [natural environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_environment), the [resources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resources) required to carry through, and ultimately the prospects for success.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feasibility_study#cite_note-Justis-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feasibility_study#cite_note-2) In its simplest terms, the two criteria to judge feasibility are [cost](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cost) required and [value](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value_(economics)) to be attained.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feasibility_study#cite_note-3)

A well-designed feasibility study should provide a historical background of the business or project, a description of the [product](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Product_(business)) or [service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_(economics)), accounting statements, details of the [operations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_operations) and [management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Management), [marketing research](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marketing_research) and policies, financial data, legal requirements and tax obligations.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feasibility_study#cite_note-Justis-1)Generally, feasibility studies precede technical development and [project](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project) implementation.

A feasibility study evaluates the project's potential for success; therefore, perceived objectivity is an important factor in the credibility of the study for potential investors and lending institutions.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)][[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feasibility_study#cite_note-4) It must therefore be conducted with an objective, unbiased approach to provide information upon which decisions can be based.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

* **Technical Feasibility** – Does the company have the technological resources to undertake the project? Are the processes and procedures conducive to project success?
* **Schedule Feasibility** – Does the company currently have the time resources to undertake the project? Can the project be completed in the available time?
* **Economic Feasibility**– Given the financial resources of the company, is the project something that can be completed? The economic feasibility study is more commonly called [the cost/benefit analysis](https://www.brighthubpm.com/project-planning/16233-project-management-streamlines-decision-making/).
* **Cultural Feasibility** – What will be the impact on both local and general cultures? What sort of environmental implications does the feasibility study have?
* **Legal/Ethical Feasibility** – What are the legal implications of the project? What sort of ethical considerations are there? You need to make sure that any project undertaken will meet all legal and ethical requirements before the project is on the table.
* **Resource Feasibility** – Do you have enough resources, what resources will be required, what facilities will be required for the project, etc.
* **Operational Feasibility**– This measures how well your company will be able to solve problems and take advantage of opportunities that are presented during the course of the project
* **Marketing Feasibility** – Will anyone want the product once its done? What is the target demographic? Should there be a test run? Is there enough buzz that can be created for the product?
* **Real Estate Feasibility** – What kind of land or property will be required to undertake the project? What is the market like? What are the zoning laws? How will the business impact the area?
* **Comprehensive Feasibility** – This takes a look at the various aspects involved in the project – marketing, real estate, cultural, economic, etc. When undertaking a new business venture, this is the most common type of feasibility study performed.

Requirement Analysis

Functional requirement

Non-functional requirements

Moscow prioritization

SRS

Use case diagram

NLA and initial class diagram