# Chapter 2: Analysis

## 2.1 Introduction

The analysis is the process of requirement gathering for the successful completion of projects. All needs, requirement of the project are gathered, studied and analyzed for making the further process more efficient and easy. As for analysis, there are different techniques for gathering requirement. But I am choosing Survey for gathering requirement because of its capabilities for representing a huge number of population, low price and its convenient way of data gathering.

The analysis is the most important phases in every project so as for my projects its importance is:

1. It helps to transform or converts the needs and standard level of requirements of the company into complete, measurable and testable requirements.
2. Helps to study the feasibility of the projects by gathering the required information.
3. Helps to understand the problems faced by the company and user then searching alternative solutions to overcomes those problems.
4. It helps in the estimation of cost, time and skilled manpower that required for completing the project successfully.

## 2.2 Analysis Methodology

There are different types of analysis methodology. But I have chosen **Hard Approach to Systems Analysis** and among it, I have chosen **Structured Systems Analysis and Design Methodology(SSADM)**. SSADM divides the developing project into stages, module, steps and provides a framework for describing projects in a way that can be managed.

SSADM follow six steps and if all these steps are done thoroughly it can help to produce accurate information and well-documented system. The six steps are:

1. **Feasibility Study:** Feasibility study decided and examines. If a project is socially, technically, and financially feasible or not.
2. **Analysis and Requirement Specification:** Software, hardware and other details requirements of the system are analyzed. Business activity model is developed, define and investigate requirements and the logical views of the current system is obtained
3. **Design:** Design of all the aspect of the system like a behavioral, structural, user interface (UI) and database design are done.
4. **Implementation:** Once the project is completed and the system is ready. Then the system is deployed to the company either directly or running with the existing system in parallel until the new system is working successfully.
5. **Testing:** Testing is done when the development of the system is finished. It ensures that whether or not the functionality integrated to the system is working or not and it also ensure if there are other errors.
6. **Documentation:** After the system is completed then it is documented mentioning all the works and things that were done during the development of the system.

Reason for choosing Hard Approach and SSADM in my project is:

1. As I am familiar with the waterfall model and SSADM is more or less similar to the waterfall model.
2. Communication between participants in a project becomes good by establishing a framework.
3. As it uses the waterfall model each step were completed before starting the next steps. Which ensure that every procedure related to every step are undertaken.
4. Progress of every step can be measured easily by the help of objectives defined for each step

## 2.3 Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is a study that is used to measure or finds out whether the project is feasible in all the relevant factor before it has been developed. Some relevant factor that the feasibility study addressed is technical, cultural, economic, operational and schedule.

Since it is part of the analysis it plays an important role in completing the project successfully which are:

1. By identifying almost all the project related problems and providing alternative solutions.
2. It also helps to know the level of acceptance of the project by the users before the project finished.
3. It also helps to know if it is worth to invest in the projects or not.

There are different types of the feasibility study. Some of them are:

1. **Technical Feasibility:** Technical feasibility is the study about whether the technical resources required to undertake the projects successfully are available or not. It also analyzed if the existing technologies in the company can execute or support the system after it has been developed.
2. **Cultural Feasibility:** This is one of the feasibility studies that help to know whether there will be a positive or negative impact of the project on both local and general culture.
3. **Economic Feasibility:** In this feasibility whether the project is economically feasible or not is measured or identified. That means do the profit gain from the new system exceeds or greater than that of the cost required to develop a new system.
4. **Operational Feasibility:** This feasibility study identifies certain problems, its importance in the project and alternative solution to solve. It also analyzed whether the developing system is easier for users than the existing system.
5. **Schedule Feasibility:** The most important feasibility study for the successful completion of the project. It allocates time for the different module development and measure if there is time available to do the project. It also determines whether or not the project can be completed within the given deadline.

2.4 Functional Requirement

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | Title | Description | Rational | Dependences |
| FR1 | Registration | User and admin both need to be registered in the system. Admin to operate and User to access the system. | To obtain a login identity. |  |
| FR2 | Login | User and admin username, a password is checked to allow or deny them to access them to the system. | To acquire security and maintain integrity. | FR1 |
| FR3 | Change Password | If a user or admin forget or want to change the password, they can change only by meeting certain conditions. | To make a user and admin account secure. | FR2 |
| FR4 | Verification | During login username and password provided to the system is checked to the database | To obtain a high level of security |  |
| FR5 | View customer details | Admin can view all the details of the user. | For extracting information about the user. |  |
| FR6 | Delete customer details | User can delete only their own account whereas admin can delete the account of any users. | To maintain security. |  |
| FR7 | Edit Profile | Both user and admin can edit their profiles. | To make a change in their own details. |  |
| FR8 | Make order | User can make an order after they are logged in. | To make an order. |  |
| ER9 | Edit order | Customer can edit an order once they make an order | To make a change in order |  |
| FR10 | Add tiles details | Admin can add details of products so that the customer can see what is available in the company | To add details of products to the system |  |
| FR11 | View tiles details | Both admin and user can view available tiles details | For showing details of available tiles |  |
| FR12 | Update tiles details | Every product shown to the customers are updated as per change in the company | To bring changes in products available in stock |  |
| FR13 | Delete tiles details | The product that is now not available in the company but shown to the customer in tiles details are deleted | To delete tiles details that are not available. |  |
| FR14 | Add Vehicle | Admin add vehicle so that when a customer makes an order they can choose a vehicle also | For adding a new vehicle to the system |  |
| FR15 | View and delete Vehicle | User and admin both can view the available vehicle. Admin can delete the vehicle details from the system if that vehicle is not available | To make easier for the customer to choose a vehicle |  |
| FR16 | View order | Admin views the order of all the customer and customer can only view their own order. | To show orders from the customer |  |
| FR17 | Send and deliver Order | The order made by the customer is send and deliver as per details in view order | To send and deliver the products. |  |
| FR18 | View report | The report of product, order, send and delivery is generated and viewed by the admin. | To know all the details of business |  |
| FR19 | Database connection | The database is connected to the system | To connect database and system |  |
| FR20 | Logout |  |  |  |

2.4.2 Non Functional Requirements

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | Title | Description | Rational | Dependencies |
| NFR1 | Performance | It means how fast the system responds to the user or how efficiently it performs the functions that are available | To make fast and good interaction between the users and the system |  |
| NFR2 | Security | Security means to provide data security, unauthorized access in both the front-end and backend system | Protection of data and personal privacy of the users |  |
| NFR3 | Availability | Data or information associated whether with users or admin are available at any time with correct format | To maintain the availability of data |  |
| NFR4 | Scalability | The features and functionality of the system can be changed in size or scale to handle the growing users and business needs | To meets users and business growing needs |  |
| NFR5 | Accountability | Fulfilling responsibility by providing protection and security of data from internal, external threat and leakage of data | To maintain trustworthiness |  |
| NFR6 | Confidentiality | Protecting data and information from being a disclosure by unauthorized and authorized access | For maintaining the confidentiality of data |  |
| NFR7 | Maintainability | If any errors or bugs occur in future the system is maintainable with an update and upgrade | To maintain maintainability |  |
| NFR8 | Reliability | Reliability means proper functioning by the system and providing accurate and reliable data | To remove misunderstanding and maintain trust among users and the system |  |
| NFR9 | Legal |  |  |  |
| NFR10 | Integrity | Maintaining the accuracy and consistency of data | Protection of data from being changed. |  |

2.4.3 MoSCoW prioritization

MoSCoW prioritization is a technique which is used to prioritize the functionality and non-functionality requirement of the system. Which means every functionality and non-functionality of the system are not equally important, some of them can highly use, some can be the least use and some may not be used. So, to prioritize the functionality I used MoSCoW which means Must have, Should have, Could have and Won’t have.

**Must have**

Any functional and non-functional requirement which are guaranteed to implement and must be to make the system perform.

**Should have**

Requirements which are important to the system but they are not vital. So, if included they add significant value and if not included the system still function.

**Could have**

Requirements that are not required to perform the core function of the system. Compared with should have they have less impact on the system if not include.

**Won’t have**

Any functional and non-functional requirement which are not included and prioritized in a specific version but can be included in the upcoming version.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ID | Title | MoSCoW | Description |
| FR1 | Registration |  |  |
| FR2 | Login |  |  |
| FR3 | Change Password |  |  |
| FR4 | Verification |  |  |
| FR5 | View customer details |  |  |
| FR6 | Delete customer details |  |  |
| FR7 | Edit profiles |  |  |
| FR8 | Make order |  |  |
| FR9 | Edit order |  |  |
| FR10 | Add tiles details |  |  |
| FR11 | View tiles details |  |  |
| FR12 | Update tiles details |  |  |
| FR13 | Delete tiles details |  |  |
| FR14 | Add vehicle |  |  |
| FR15 | View and delete the vehicle |  |  |
| FR16 | View order |  |  |
| FR17 | Send and delivery order |  |  |
| FR18 | View report |  |  |
| FR19 | Database Connection |  |  |
| FR20 | Logout |  |  |