FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

A feasibility study is essential to evaluate costs and benefits

Proposed system.

* Technical feasibility
* Economic feasibility
* Operational feasibility
* Schedule feasibility
* Technical Feasibility

Much of resource determination is related to technical feasibility assessment. It considers the technical requirements of the proposed project. In Technical Feasibility study, one must test whether the proposed system can be developed using existing technology or not. It is planned to implement the proposed system using C# technology. It is evident that the necessary hardware and software are available for development and implementation of the proposed system. Hence, the solution is technically feasible. This project is a complete web-based application. the key technologies and tools that are combined with the system are,

Html

* CSS
* Jsp
* MySQL
* Js
* NetBeans
* Diagram drawing tools

Visio

Draw.io

* Economic Feasibility

Being a Web Application This system has associated hosting costs. It is financially viable. No need to spend more than money. This system is mainly built on existing devices only. Because we use Visual Studio .NET as the front-end, it was the most powerful, portable platform and operating system on both the original and binary levels. The project also reduces workers' wages.

**Value of product**

The project targeted human needs are met only during the final stages of production, project lifecycle, activation, and maintenance. Targeted public interests are valued by associating them with market value and accounting. In this way, the value of the product or service is determined.

**Cost of products or services**

The various stages of the life cycle of an engineering product or project are related to the value devoted to creating cost or utility value. These costs are borne at each stage, namely:

a) design and planning costs.

B) production or construction costs.

C) Operating and maintenance costs.

Being a Web Application This system has associated hosting costs.

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| --- | --- |
|  | LKR |
| Total fixed assets | 27,226,675.00 |
| Total working capital | 5,731,705.00 |
| Working capital for 3 months | 4298778.75 |
| Total cost of project | 31,525,454.00 |
| Total depreciation cost | 1,917,048.00 |
| Total cost of repery per annum | 70,697,508.00 |

* Operational feasibility

Operational Feasibility belong to part of solving issues with the support of another proposed system. Keep in mind that the administration and clients support the project. There are six parts to the structure, and they lead to troubleshooting operational problems that can be identified. They are performance, information, economy, control, efficiency, and services, which must be focused on with a definite end goal for the clinical administration systems project to succeed.

**PERFORMANCE:** This implies a general delay between the work done and the demand over a period and the response to that request. The current clinic administration system took a long time to complete, and the system lags in delivering results due to further attractiveness.

The new system project will allow the clinical administration system to minimize time consuming, deliver programs in a short period of time and deliver a more productive outcome. Online registration and database data recording will enable the system to be more efficient in bringing the best results.

**INFORMATION**: This gives server termination and supervisors accurate, occasional, patient, and useful organizational data. The current system needs to provide data and does not provide accurate data. Information and data are not maliciously stored everywhere and are no longer efficient. The new system project will allow the clinic management system to provide accurate data and store it in the database so that no data is lost and kept on a safe path.

**Economic**: If there is a cost devaluation as well as an increase in benefits, it allows for acceptance. It also allows the business to recognize whether it has cost-effective data management. The current system makes it difficult at the end of the day to decide whether the clinic has the potential to benefit or be unlucky. This cost the clinic a lot of money for financial gains. The new system requires them to move to a more publicized system so that they can understand all the costs and transactions required during an investment period. The new project can know the price of their items and the amount they need to submit with a definite end goal to reap the benefits they can win.

**control:** This system allows to determine the implementation of powerful controls to ensure against fraud and to ensure the competence and security of information and data. The current system risks controlling the system while securing their documents and data because of the way they store documents that can be easily stolen or lost. The new clinic management project provides a database that protects records and data well by providing certification of their records and data. Similarly, it enables them to save their data and documents in the database system. The new project will be able to get the system by chance after such a procedure.

**Efficiency:** Complete information makes it difficult to deal with important data and is less efficient from this point on. It is important to rearrange some data and it is difficult to maintain a key distance from the redundancy and henceforth it is a moderate and less efficient system. In the new system, the relevant data can be easily captured in this way to be handled more efficiently and quickly. The new project aims to maintain a strategic distance from the surplus and is therefore a fast and efficient system.

**services:** Such a system agrees to accept if the administration is decent, adaptable, and comfortable. The current system, which does not provide much labor manually as it takes longer to register at the clinic, creates a longer waiting list for patients. The new system project will allow online registration and system data recording.

* Schedule feasibility

Testing, activation, installation, and system maintenance can all begin once everything is clear. An urgent part is system analysis, identifying tasks and issues that need to be explained and developed in the system, and if done incorrectly, the whole system upgrade process will be shortened and then the client's requirements will not be met. Thus, it takes 44 long days to explore correctly. It takes a long time to understand the system functionality, because this is the final test and use of the system before it is delivered to the customer for use. The performance of the entire system is monitored and tested from start to finish to ensure that all designed capacities are running smoothly.

Numbers Project Management Duration(days)