**SOFTWARE PROJECT DOC**

**Technical Feasibility**  
Technical Feasibility analyzes/evaluates current resources for hardware, software, and technology needed to develop the project. This technical feasibility study provides information on whether the appropriate resources and technology required for use in project development are in place. In addition, the feasibility study also analyzes the technical strength and capabilities of the technical team, whether existing technology can be used, and whether the selected technology is easy to maintain and upgrade.

* Analyze the technical skills and capabilities of software development team members.
* Determine if the relevant technology is stable and established.
* Assess that the technologies chosen for software development will have many users so that they can be consulted if they encounter problems or need improvement.

**Operational Feasibility**  
Operational feasibility analyzes the level of service delivery according to requirements and the ease of operating and maintaining the product after deployment. Along with these other operational areas, it determines the product’s usability, whether the software development team’s decisions for the proposed solution are acceptable, and so on.

* Determine if the expected issue in the user request is a high priority.
* Determine if the organization is satisfied with alternative solutions proposed by the software development team.
* Determine if the solution proposed by the software development team is acceptable.
* Analyze whether users are comfortable with new software.

**Economic Feasibility**  
Project costs and benefits are analyzed in a profitability study. This means that as part of this feasibility study, a detailed analysis of the costs of the development project will be made. This includes all costs necessary for the final development, such as hardware and software resources required, design and development costs, operating costs, etc. It is then analyzed whether the project is financially beneficial to the organization.

* The costs incurred in software development generate long-term benefits for an organization.
* Costs required to conduct a complete software study (e.g., requirements extraction and requirements analysis).
* Hardware, software, development team, and training costs.

**Legal Feasibility**  
In a legal feasibility study, the project is analyzed from the view of legality. This includes analysis of obstacles in the legal implementation of the project, data protection or social media laws, project certificates, licenses, copyrights, etc. Overall, a legal feasibility study is a study to determine whether a proposed project meets legal and ethical requirements.

**Schedule Feasibility**  
A schedule feasibility study mainly analyzes the proposed project deadlines, including the time it will take the team to complete the final project. This has a significant impact on the organization, as the project’s purpose may fail if it is not completed on time.