Chapter 1

Feasibility Study

1.1 INTRODUCTION

A feasibility study in software engineering is a rigorous evaluation of the profitability and viability of a software development initiative.For a company with 10-year expertise, ScienceSoft helps businesses understand whether a new software project is worth their time and money.
Feasibility Study Process :

1. Information assessment
2. Information collection
3. Report writing
4. General information

The next step is to determine exactly candidade system needed.

1.2 Need of Feasibility Study in The Company:

Feasibility study is so important stage of Software Project Management Process as after completion of feasibility study it gives a conclusion of whether to go ahead with proposed project as it is practically feasible or to stop proposed project here as it is not right/feasible to develop or to think/analyze about proposed project again.
Along with this Feasibility study helps in identifying risk factors involved in developing and deploying system and planning for risk analysis also narrows the business alternatives and enhance success rate analyzing different parameters associated with proposed project development.

1.3 System Performance

Performance is an indicator of how well a software system or component meets its requirements for timeliness. Timeliness is measured in terms of response time or throughput. The response time is the time required to respond to a request. It may be the time required for a single transaction, or the end-to-end time for a user task. For example, we may require that an online system provide a result within one-half second after the user presses the "enter" key. For embedded systems, it is the time required to respond to events, or the number of events processed in a time interval. The throughput of a system is the number of requests that can be processed in some specified time interval. For example, a telephony switch may be required to process 100,000 calls per hour.

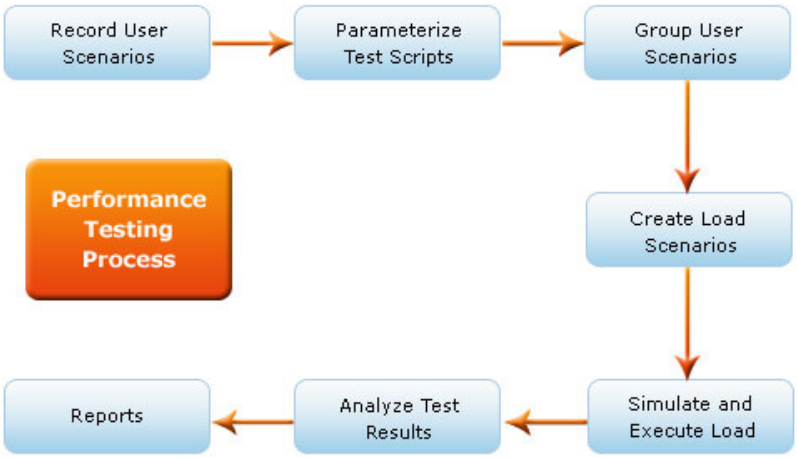

Figure 1.1: System performance diadram

1.4 Statement of Constraints

Constraints are a factor that limit the solution of the problem.
The three basic constraints, which are the synchronizing support effect disappearance constraint, the minimum oscillation frequency constraint of low frequency oscillations and the frequency stability constraint, consist of a triangle criterion to determine the reasonable size of the synchronous grids.
It is the fact that there are only so many hours in a day to accomplish things. One that restricts, limits, or regulates.

1.5 Identification of Specific System Objective

In netacode a build a project and not sell the project ,they rent every project for a certain time(1 year).They must follow the below technique to build a project successfully.

1. Live Chat and Ticket Review system
2. Asking them over the phone.
3. Listening to them carefully.
4. Web Reviews
5. Comment Sections
6. Keyword Research

1.6 Feasibility Consideration

1.6.1 Economic Feasibility

NetaCode give customer a 30-day money back guarantee, incase clients are not happy with our service.their hosting packages are scalable- clients can upgrade/downgrade as per clint needs. No hidden prices.

Figure 1.2: constraints level diagram

1.6.2 Technical Feasibility

Since they rent the software, they handle all the technical issues themselves, they keep the software on their own multiple servers.

1.6.3 Behaviour Feasibility

Computer and device are not khow about what they do.what we want we can do everything with clint.So every project must know the behaviour with clint.

For successfully run a project NetaCode flow 5 steps with in 8 step for Feasibility Analysis.

- form a project team and appoint a project leader
- prepare system flowchart.
- select a template which already build by them
- prepare and report final project directive to management
- select best candidate system

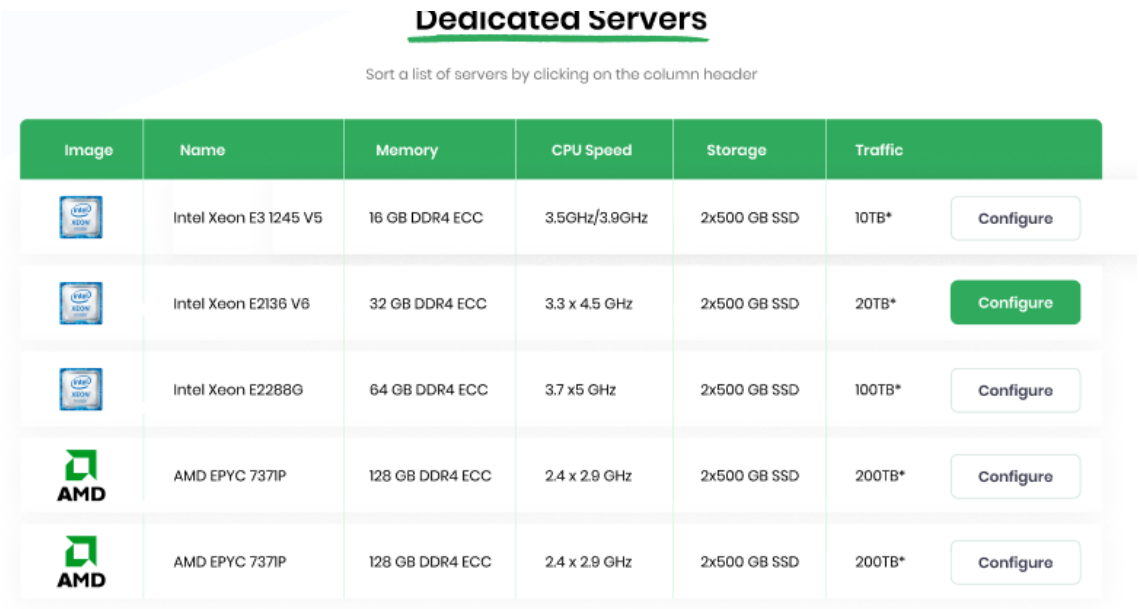

Figure 1.3: selecting best candidate system

Summary

A feasibility study is conducted to select the best system that meets performence requirement .Three consideration are :economic,technical and behavioral .Economic analysis as cost/benefit .techincal evaluate existing cost/benifit,and they follow the feasibility steps to build a project successfully.