**4.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY**

**A feasibility study is carried out to select the best system that meets performance requirements.**

Feasibility is the determination of whether or not a project is worth doing. The process followed in making this determination is called a feasibility study. This type of study determines if a project can and should be taken.

Since the feasibility study may lead to the commitment of large resources, it becomes necessary that it should be conducted competently and that no fundamental errors of judgment are made.

Depending on the results of the initial investigation, the survey is expanded to a more detailed feasibility study. FA feasibility study is a test of a system proposal according to its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet user needs and effective use of resources.

The objective of the feasibility study is not to solve the problem but to acquire a sense of its scope. During the study, the problem definition is crystallized and aspects of the problem to be included in the system are determined.

Consequently, costs and benefits are described with greater accuracy at this stage.

It consists of the following:

**1.** **Statement of the problem:** A carefully worded statement of the problem that led to analysis.

**2.** **Summary of findings and recommendations**: A list of the major findings and recommendations of the study. It is ideal for the user who requires quick access to the results of the analysis of the system under study. Conclusion misstated, followed by a list of the recommendation and a justification for them

**3. Details of findings**: An outline of the methods and procedures undertaken by the existing system, followed by coverage of the objectives and procedures of the candidate system. Included are also discussions of output reports, file structures, and costs and benefits of the candidate system.

**4. Recommendations and conclusions:** Specific recommendations regarding the candidate system, including personnel assignments, costs, project schedules, and target dates.

Three key considerations are involved in the feasibility analysis these are

1. Operational Feasibility
2. Technical Feasibility
3. Behavioral Feasibility

**4.1.1 Operational Feasibility:**

Operational analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a system. More commonly known as cost/ benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a system and compare them with cost.

Earlier in Computer Craft, the work has been done manually which takes a lot of time as well as manpower which is more economical. Now the same work is computerized which is more effective and efficient, less time-consuming, and reduces manpower which in turn proves to be less economical.

**4.1.2 Technical Feasibility:**

Technical Feasibility centers around the existing computer system (hardware/ software) and also it can support modification.

In manual processing there is more chance of errors are there, creating a lot of complications, and less technical or logical.

Through the proposed system we can set this process in a very systematic pattern, which is more technical, full proof, authentic, safe, and reliable.

**4.1.3 Behavior Feasibility:**

Our proposed system works to minimize the human errors, takes less time, easy interaction with the user, bug-free.

This project/software is further expanded by connecting various interrelated departments and by installing an extension part of this software.

* System-level goals and requirements.
* Cost estimation for the development process and work product.
* Solution strategy development.
* Outlines of the several solutions strategies.
* Recommendation of solutions strategy.
* Feasibility and study of each strategy.