

SYSTEM STUDY

INTRODUCTION

System analysis is the process of acquiring and analyzing data, diagnosing issues, and using the data to suggest system changes. The system users and system developers must communicate extensively during this problem-solving process. A critical stage of every system is the analysis or study phase creation procedure. The system is meticulously examined and assessed. The System analysts act as questioners and delve deeply into the operation of the current framework. The input to the system is seen as a whole and includes identified. The various procedures can be linked to the outputs from the organisations. The goal of analysis is to recognize the issue, pinpoint the source of the issue, and analysis and synthesis of the numerous components, consideration of pertinent and decisive variables, deciding on an ideal, or at the very least, a suitable, solution or course of action. The process must be thoroughly studied using a variety of techniques, including questionnaires and interviews. These sources' data must be carefully examined to get at a decision. Understanding how the system works. The current system is being forced to shut down. Problem areas are found through research. The designer is currently a problem Solver and makes an effort to resolve the issues the business is facing. The remedies are given as suggestions. The proposal is then analytically compared to the current system. The user made aware of the proposition and asked to support it.

REQUIREMENT GATHERING TECHNIQUES

1 Interview

This entail having planned discussions with a single person at a time during which you ask predetermined questions and take notes on their responses. Give a brief introduction of yourself and the purpose of the interview before you start. In order to establish a support with the person, you can also give them time to introduce themselves. This is crucial to establish a positive atmosphere and guarantee their cooperation throughout the procedure.

For a meeting that is both fruitful and insightful, prepare your questions in advance.

2 Questionnaire

A questionnaire or survey is a set of predetermined questions designed to elicit information about a particular topic. It's a useful method for gaining insights quickly from a large group of people. Surveys enable you to collect data from people wherever they are and are also inexpensive. Because of this, it is a widely used technique for gathering requirements.

However, surveys might not be the best tool for analyzing complex issues.

Interview Q&A With Anjali Aji (Designer in Kottayam) 15/8/2022 through telephone

1. **How customers access you for their needs?**
 - ✓ Through the social media and direct also.
1. **Through social media and others do you get enough works?**
 - ✓ Comparing with a boutique or other shops i got minimal works.
3. **How you get the requirements of the customer who connect through social media?**
 - ✓ Through conversations and sometimes it will be manually.
4. **How you got the payments from customers?**
 - ✓ Normally it done through google pay and others.
5. **Do you get the exact picture of designs after talk to customers?**
 - ✓ Usually got, but sometimes i prefer them to send a picture of design also.
6. **How you buy the materials for designing?**
 - ✓ Through the online websites like flipkart and buy directly from the shops also.
7. **What is the importance of a designer, because now a days all are available in online websites?**
 - ✓ To customize a cloth or makes it unique there is a need of designers. Customers mostly chooses us at the time of their special events.
8. **How you send the cloths to customers?**
 - ✓ I uses parcel services.
9. **Do you think if you have an online platform to develop your bussiness ?**
 - ✓ Yes, it gives more opportunities to work and also a familiarity to a wide range of customers.
10. **Is it is a good idea that combines the online clothes shopping and designing together in a single website?**
 - ✓ Yes, because customers can simply search the available materials in the site and if it not found they can customize it.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Planning, organizing, and managing resources to ensure the achievement of particular project goals and objectives is the process of project management. A feasibility study is a preliminary examination of a prospective project or end to determine its merits and viability. A feasibility study aims to provide an objective assessment of the technical, economic, financial, legal, and environmental elements of a proposed project. The information can then be used by decisionmakers to decide whether to proceed with the project or not. The findings of the feasibility study can also be used to develop a practical project plan and budget. It cannot be simple to determine whether or not a proposed project is worthwhile pursuing without a feasibility study. The document provides the feasibility of the project that is being designed and lists. Various areas that were considered very carefully during the feasibility study of this project such as Technical, Economic and Operational feasibility. The following are its features: -

1 Economical Feasibility

Cost and benefit analyses are required to support the developing system. criteria to make sure that focus is on the project that will yield the best results and return the earliest. The price that would be involved in developing a new system is one of the variables. Some significant financial queries raised during the initial investigation include the following:

☐ The costs conduct a full system investigation.?

- ✓ The proposed system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system.

☐ The cost of the hardware and software.?

- ✓ Also all the resources are already available

2 Technical Feasibility

The system needs to be assessed first from a technical standpoint. The outline design of the system requirement in terms of input, output, programs, and procedures must serve as the foundation for the assessment of this feasibility. After determining an outline investigation must continue to identify the necessary equipment kind. Once the system has been designed, there are several ways to run it.

Technical issues raised during the investigation are:

☐ **Is the project feasible within the limits of current technology?**

✓ Satisfied

☐ **2.Can the technology be easily applied to current problems?**

✓ Satisfied

• **3.Does the technology have the capacity to handle the solution?**

✓ Satisfied

3 Behavioral Feasibility

The proposed system includes the following questions:

• **Is there sufficient support for the users?**

✓ Satisfied

☐ **Will the proposed system cause harm?**

✓ No

The project would be beneficial because it satisfies the objectives when developed and installed. All behavioral aspects are considered carefully and conclude that the project is behaviorally feasible.

4 Operational Feasibility

Operating viability is dependent on the human resources available for the project and involves predicting whether the system will be used if it is created and deployed. A measure of a proposed system's ability to address problems, take advantage of opportunities discovered during scope definition, and adhere to requirements discovered during the requirements analysis stage of system development is called operational feasibility. Operational feasibility assesses the organization's capacity to sustain the proposed system. This is arguably the most difficult scenario to estimate out of all the possibilities. The management commitment to the proposed project must be understood in order to assess its viability. Given that management initiated the request, management probably supports the system. The essential questions that help in testing the operational feasibility of a system include the following:

• **Does current mode of operation provide adequate throughput and response time?**

✓ Satisfied

• **Does current mode provide end users and managers with timely, pertinent, accurate and useful formatted information?**

✓ Satisfied