**Feasibility Study**

A feasibility study looks at a set of criteria in order to provide decision makers with a recommendation, whether a specific solution is feasible and viable in a certain context or not.

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 decision-

makers 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.

**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.

**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.Is the project feasible within the limits of current technology.

YES

Technical issues raised during the investigation are:

NOTHING

Can the technology be easily applied to current problems?

YES

Does the technology have the capacity to handle the solution?

YES

**Behavioral Feasibility**

The proposed system includes the following questions:

Is there sufficient support for the users

YES

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

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

YES

Does current mode provide end users and managers with timely, pertinent, accurate and

useful formatted information?

YES