

## **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 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, Behavioral, Economic and Operational feasibility. The following are its features:

### **1. 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

### **2. 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.

### **3. 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

### **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 systems 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 organizations 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