

FEASIBILITY STUDY

An important outcome of the preliminary investigation is the determination that the system requested is feasible. The feasibility of the project can be ascertained in terms of technical factors, or both. There are three aspects in the feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation:

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Can the work for the project be done with equipment, existing software technology and available personnel? If new technology is needed, what is the likelihood that it can be developed? Technical feasibility refers to the ability of the process to take advantage of the current state of the technology in pursuing further improvement. Since there was no computerized system before, the problem of technical enhancement was practically impossible. Also no constraints about the choice of software were imposed thereby giving full liberty to adopt the software most suited for the requirement. Since large amount of data is to be stored, manipulated and retrieved a RDBMS such as MYSQL was decided to be used. To create user interface, PHP language was chosen as the front end. This proposed system is technically feasible because he had a computer with needed configuration.

BEHAVIORAL FEASIBILITY

The assessment of social feasibility was done alongside technical feasibility. People are inherently resisted to change and computers have been known to facilitate change. The behavioral feasibility is done to access effect of the new system on users and nature of jobs. The need of various people affected by the proposed system was taken into account. Impact on organization structure, authority, group relationships and jobs were considered positively. The proposed system was developed user friendly, need less training and improve the working environment. This proposed system shows the functioning and the new changes undergone to the system.

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the candidate system. More commonly known as cost/benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefit and saving that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with cost. If benefits outweigh cost, then the decision is made to design and implement the cost. Otherwise further justification or alteration in the proposed system will have to be made if it is to have chance of being approved. This proposed system is profitable due to the elimination of manual paper works and files.