3.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility study is made to see if the project on completion will serve the purpose of the organization for the amount of work, effort and the time that spend on it. Feasibility study lets the developer foresee the future of the project and the usefulness. A feasibility study of a system proposal is according to its workability, which is the impact on the organization, ability to meet their user needs and effective use of resources. Thus, when a new application is proposed it normally goes through a feasibility study before it is approved for development.

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 feasibilities. The objective of the feasibility study is to establish the reasons for developing the software that is acceptable to users, adaptable to change and conformable to established standards. Various other objectives of feasibility study are listed below.

- To analyse whether the software will meet organizational requirements
- To determine whether the software can be implemented using the current technology and within the specified budget and schedule
- To determine whether the software can be integrated with other existing software.

The information assessment phase identifies the information that is required to answer the three questions set out above. Once the information has been identified, you should question information sources to discover the answers to these questions. Some examples of possible questions that might ask:

1. How would the organisation cope if this system was not implemented?
2. What are the problems with current processes and how would a new system help alleviate these problems?
3. What direct contribution will the system make to the business objectives and requirements?
4. Can information be transferred to and from other organisational systems?
5. Does the system require technology that has not previously been used in the organisation?
6. What must be supported by the system and what need not be supported?

3.1 Economical Feasibility

The developing system must be justified by cost and benefit. Criteria to ensure that effort is concentrated on project, which will give best, return at the earliest. One of the factors, which affect the development of a new system, is the cost it would require.

The following are some of the important financial questions asked during preliminary investigation:

3.1.1 The costs conduct a full system investigation.

3.1.2 The cost of the hardware and software.

3.1.3 The benefits in the form of reduced costs or fewer costly errors.

The proposed system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Also all the resources are already available, it give an indication of the system is economically possible for development.

The cost of project, TORNEO was divided according to the system used, its development cost and cost for hosting the project According to all the calculations the project was developed in a low cost. As it is completely developed using open source software the only cost was spent for hosting the project which is affordable.

3.2 Technical Feasibility

The system must be evaluated from the technical point of view first. The assessment of this feasibility must be based on an outline design of the system requirement in the terms of input, output, programs and procedures. Having identified an outline system, the investigation must go on to suggest the type of equipment, required method developing the system, of running the system once it has been designed.

Technical issues raised during the investigation are:

3.2.1.1 Does the existing technology sufficient for the suggested one?

3.2.1.2 Can the system expand if developed?

The project should be developed such that the necessary functions and performance are achieved within the constraints. There are minimal constraints involved with this project. The system has been developed using HTML and CSS in front end and PHP in back end and

MySQL in server in back end, the project is technically feasible for development. The System used was also of good performance of Processor Intel i3 core; RAM 4GB and, Hard disk 1TB. TORNEO- the web assistant is sufficient for the suggested group since it contain all the facility for conducting a tournament in low cost and effective manner. The system can be expanded as the need arises and due to the fact that newer version of same software supports older versions, the system may still be used.

3.3 Behavioral Feasibility

The proposed system includes the following questions:

3.3.1.1 Is there sufficient support for the users?

3.3.1.2 Will the proposed system cause harm?

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.

TORNEO, GUI is simple so that users can easily use it. TORNEO is simple enough so that no training is needed.

3.4 Operational feasibility

Operational feasibility assesses the extent to which the required software performs a series of steps to solve business problems and user requirements. This feasibility is dependent on human resources (software development team) and involves visualizing whether the software will operate after it is developed and be operative once it is installed. Operational feasibility also performs the following tasks.

- Determines whether the problems anticipated in user requirements are of high priority
- Determines whether the solution suggested by the software development team is acceptable
- Analyzes whether users will adapt to a new software
- Determines whether the organization is satisfied by the alternative solutions proposed by the software development team.