# Chapter 3

# Project management and planning

## **3.1 Feasibility study**

The main aim of the feasibility study is to determine that it would be financially and technically feasible to develop the product or not. The purpose of feasibility study is not to solve the problem, but to determine whether the problem is worth solving.

### **3.1.1 Technical feasibility**

### The technical feasibility study compares the level of technology available in the software development firm and the level of technology required for the development of the product. Here the level of technology consists of the programming language, the hardware resources, Other software tools etc.

* The facility to produce outputs in a given time.
* Response time under certain conditions.
* Facility to communicate data to distant locations.
* It just requires window operating system and normal browser to use our system.
* The organisation has already purchased required gadgets.

Hence, the proposed system is technically feasible.

### **3.1.2 Operational feasibility**

Operational feasibility study tests the operational scope of the software to be developed. It is checked that if the system is actually can be useful when implemented.

Our system is operationally feasible in the following ways:

1. Since the employees are well educated and knows the importance of computer in day to day life, they have shown the positive response to our system.
2. The system does not have specific hardware/software requirements. Any user will be able to use this website on its **comprehensive** desktop.

### **3.1.3 Economical feasibility**

### The economic feasibility study evaluates the cost of the software development against the ultimate income or benefits gets from the developed system. There must be scopes for profit after the successful Completion of the project.

### The system is economical feasible because:

* Our system is not much costly to develop.
* There is no extra economical cost because system is develop with an open source technology.
* It is easy to use and understand therefor there is no need to appoint any operator to use the system.
* Organisation is ready to invest in proposed system because it is being developed in latest technology and will be very fast for the users to transfer or share the information using the system.

## **3.2 Hardware and Software Requirement**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Software Requirements | |
| Platform | * PHP,ANGULAR |
| Frontend | * Sublime or * Visual studio code |
| Back end | * My SQL |
| Tools | * JQuery |
| Web Service | * JSON |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hardware Requirements | |
| Processor | Intel P4 and higher and/or equivalent processor system. |
| Hard disk | 40 GB or above. |
| RAM | 512 MB and above. |

## **3.3 Project Planning**

**3.3.1 Project breakdown structure**

**3.3.2 Gantt Chart**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities** | **July** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** |  |
| Project Scope |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Research |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Requirement Gathering |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Designing |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## **3.4 Process Model**

We would be following the *Incremental Model* because the nature of this system as the requirements are not concrete. Many features can be added after the development of the system that serves the main purpose. The hardware we use is a little costly for prototyping so we go iteration by iteration and develop the final product.

**3.4.1 Incremental Model**

* This model is more flexible – less costly to change scope and requirements.
* It is easier to test and debug during a smaller iteration.
* In this model customer can respond to each built.
* Lowers initial delivery cost.
* Easier to manage risk because risky pieces are identified and handled during it’d iteration.