CHAPTER - III

FEASIBILITY STUDY

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3.1 INTRODUCTION

After the initial investigation and observation, feasibility study is carried out to check the workability of the system. Feasibility is the testing of the system according to its workability impact on the organizations ability to meet user needs and effective use of the resources.

3.2 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Three key considerations, that are involved in feasibility analysis are Economic, Technical, Behavioral feasibility.

3.2.1 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

It is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the candidate system more commonly known as cost/benefits analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefits and saving that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with the costs. If the benefits outweigh costs, the decision is made to design and implement the system. Otherwise, further justification or alternation in the proposed system will have to be made if it is to have a chance of being approved. This is an ongoing effort that improves in accuracy at each phase of the system life cycle. Since the organization, for which we are developing the system has all the required hardware and software to operate the systems are already available. So the question of purchasing new hardware/software does not arise. Hence it is economically feasible.

3.2.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The required hardware and software are available in the organization. The database MySQL 5.1 is very much compatible

in the Windows 2007 environment because of high -speed access, large storage, full screen editing, online help etc. As the staff members and the faculties are well trained in the application of computer, it is technically sound.

3.2.3 BEHAVIORAL FEASIBILITY

Behavioral feasibility analysis covers two aspects; one is the technical performance of the system and the other one being the acceptance within the organization.

Technical performance of the proposed system is very much accepted within the organization also, people who carry out the normal activities of Automated Employees' Attendance Analysis System will be largely benefited. So the system will be fully accepted within the organization. The proposed system, due to its friendliness requires any expertise to handle the system. So the system can be considered as behaviorally feasible.

3.3 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

There are four strategies available for determining information requirements. They are as follows –

- Asking
- Deriving from the existing system
- Synthesizing from the characteristics of the running system.
- Discovering from the experimentation with an evolving information system.

All of the above strategies was used to certain, for determining the information of the system. Though asking is not a very good strategy, still it is adapted for the purpose, as the system had to develop within a very short period of time. Following the asking strategy, this may be called as pure asking, for determining the information requirements of the system. In this case, it is assured that the user is able to structure their problem space. After getting the information requirements, the system is tried to design in such a way that it may satisfy the need of the users.

3.4 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

3.4.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS-

□ PROCESSOR : PENTIUM (IV), 1.6 GHz

RAM : 256MB RAM or more

HARD DISK

40 GB or more

102 Keys ENHANCED KEYBOARD

1 SERIAL MOUSE

□ 1 VGA MONITOR

□ 1.PORTABLE (DOT MATRIX) PRINTER

3.4.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

o OS

Windows XP and above

BACK END (RDBMS)

□ MySQL Server 5.1

FRONT END

SEAGATE CRYSTAL REPORT 10.0

3.5 CONCLUSION

From the observation made in the feasibility study, we come to the conclusion that the proposed system is feasible and feasibility study could be followed by the system design phase.