

Feasibility Report

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Standards and Conventions

- The primary goal of a feasibility study is to pitch an idea and offer an educated perspective on the feasibility.
- This requires bringing together different disciplines into a cohesive document.
- Because our genre is read by many different people across different disciplines, a feasibility study is largely sumnerical.
- While largely objective, a feasibility study offers places for the author's opinion on project and its feasibility.



Rhetorical Situation

- Exigence
 - A project or issue needs its feasibility examined
- Rhetor(s)
 - An employee or engineer assigned to evaluate a project
- Possible uptake from a project proposal



Expected Audience

- A feasibility study is typically presented to a board consisting of management, engineers, marketing, and financial personnel.
- The amount of money involved directly affects what level of management reviews it.



Research Process

- Referenced group member with previous experience writing reports
- Examined example texts available online
 - Published reports from respected companies and universities
- Emailed a professor with experience producing and reading reports
 - Several interview type questions



Genre Features

- **Structural**
 - Similar structure across reports
 - Summary, requirements, feasibility examination, conclusion
- **Rhetorical**
 - Strong appeal to logos, mild appeal to ethos
- **Lexical**
 - Lots of discipline specific language
 - Declarative sentences providing facts



Table of Contents & Executive Summary

- Table of Contents
 - Basic structure of the report
- Executive Summary
 - Summary of the whole report
 - Contains most crucial benefits/drawbacks

Table of Contents

- I. Executive Summary
- II. Preliminary Requirements Analysis
 - A. Objectives
 - B. Rules
 - C. Interactions with existing infrastructure
- III. Success Criteria
- IV. Cost Estimates
 - A. Programmers
 - B. Hardware
- V. Reporting Outline
- VI. Conclusion



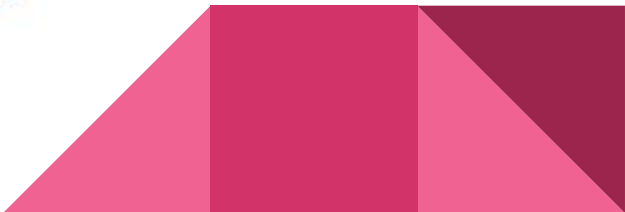
Preliminary Requirements

<page type="pre_req_ana">

- This page type contains the evaluation of the environment for the project before beginning it. Contains any number of <app_ovr>(Project Overview) elements.

II. Preliminary Requirements Analysis

A. Part I - Application Overview

1. Objectives
 2. Business Objectives
 3. Current Business Process and Rules
 4. Interactions with Other Systems
- 

Project Overview `<app_ovr>`

Element Explanation:

- highlight of certain element of the project/idea. This can be anything from your goals to how it interacts with other products, projects, and systems.

Schema Explanation:

- [requires an @type attribute]. Available types:
 - `<app_ovr type="obj">` (referencing a personal, team, social, or business objective),
 - `<app_ovr type="synergy">` (referencing the way your project will interact with any type of existing infrastructure),
 - `<app_ovr type="rls">` (referencing the any rules or regulations the project will encounter whether for better or worse)

Feasibility

- Page with type @fsb
- Outlines the feasibility of the project from a certain perspective
 - technical, legal, social, etc.
- Contains at least one <fsb_hlgt> element
- <fsb_hlgt> type attribute indicates perspective that will be explored



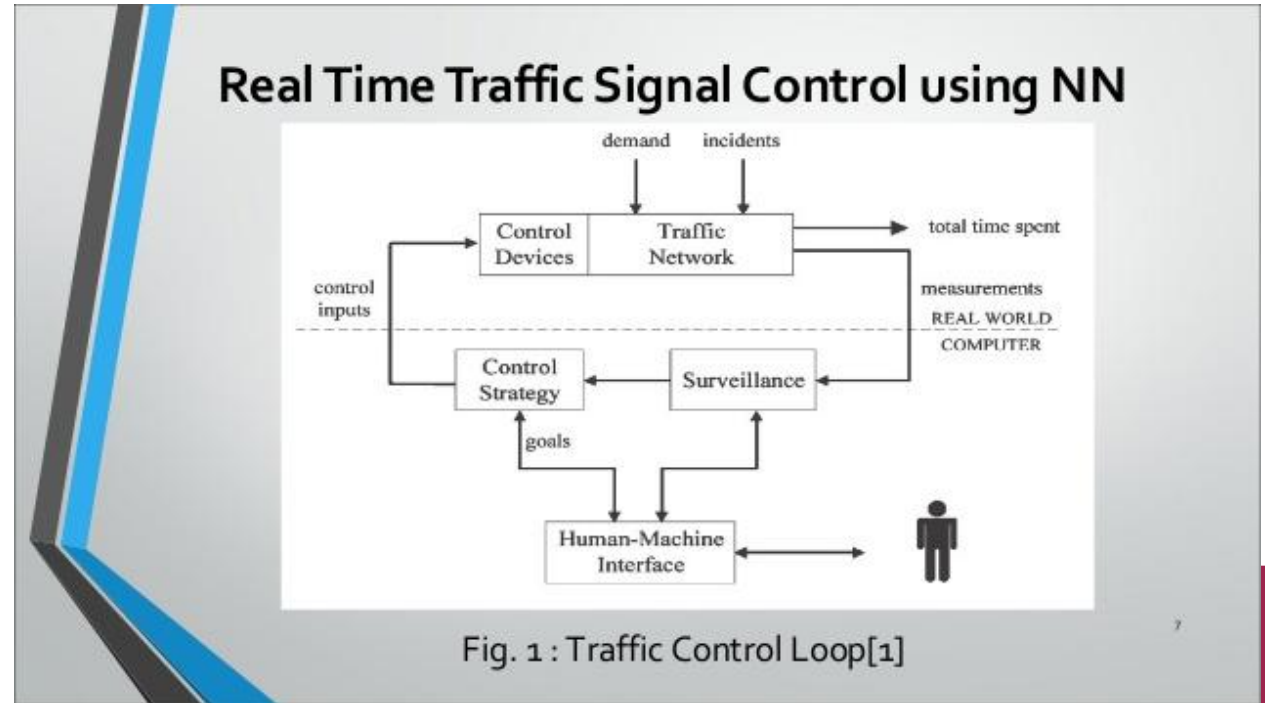
Success Criteria

- This page contains the technical aspects describing the actual project, rather than the environment surround the project and its success.
- Easy to confuse with the preliminary requirements analysis.
- Example success criteria include: “Seamless transition from current system” or “Solar panel components prevent snow buildup” or “Network autonomously operates”



Design

Design or diagram that shows an overview of a system. Example:



Cost/Financial

- Our @fnc page type covers a more detailed financial plan.
- This page is slightly redundant, and for a project with a smaller financial backing will likely be covered by previous sections.



Report

- How you prove progress
- Who you are reporting to
- Deliverables
- Timeline



Risk Analysis

On the risk analysis page, the author or team has a chance to divulge any current concerns or preconceived risks.

Risk Description	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Historical data cannot be imported	Our solution will likely not impact the existing Access database, thus LVM would still be able to access their historical data via Access as they have been.
Our team chooses a technology that does not provide necessary functionality or complicates a particular aspect of the system.	We will analyze the capabilities of each technology chosen in order to identify which is the best fit for the project's needs. Additionally, we may prototype some functionality in order to make sure that the particular uses are feasible. All technology decisions should be made as a team to ensure the technology has been sufficiently reviewed.
Our team does not have enough experience with the platform we choose.	In order to mitigate this risk and to maximize the likelihood that we complete this project on time with all requirements implemented, we will carefully choose a stack to implement the project in.
Affiliate branches do not want to utilize our system.	We can work with Roberta and Grace to ensure that we have the full list of fields that each affiliate needs to be able to enter so that the solution can easily replace their existing approaches.

Conclusion

- Feasibility (<fsb>) The feasibility portion of the conclusion allows the author to voice their educated opinion on the feasibility of the project.
- Conditions (<cond>) Here the author can offer any conditions upon which the above feasibility is dependant on, and possibly alternative courses of action.
- Summary (<sum>) This element is the closing summary of the report and the feasibility in general. The idea is that a senior manager could read this portion of the summary and have a brief overview of the project.



Thank You!

