Entreprenörskapsundesökning

SoK
For the lulz, HT 2013
Version 0.1



13

Innehåll

1	En introduktion till Klarna		
	1.1	Background	1
	1.2	Involved Parties	1
		1.2.1 Customer	1
		1.2.2 Supervisor	1
		1.2.3 End users	1
	1.3	About this document	1
		1.3.1 Requirement priorities	2
2	100	0 2005 Innon det began ein	3
4		9 - 2005, Innan det begav sig	
	2.1	Background	3
	2.2	Involved Parties	3
		2.2.1 Customer	3
		2.2.2 Supervisor	3
		2.2.3 End users	3
	2.3	About this document	3
		2.3.1 Requirement priorities	4
3	200	6 - 2007, Klarna tar form	5
	3.1	Background	5
	3.2	Involved Parties	5
	J	3.2.1 Customer	5
		3.2.2 Supervisor	5
		3.2.3 End users	5
	3.3	About this document	5
	0.0	3.3.1 Requirement priorities	6
		otori recquirement priorites	
4	200	8 - 2009, En första produkt	7
	4.1	Background	7
	4.2	Involved Parties	7
		4.2.1 Customer	7
		4.2.2 Supervisor	7
		4.2.3 End users	7
	4.3	About this document	7
		4.3.1 Requirement priorities	8
5	201	0 - 2012, Affärsplattformen	9
J		Background	9
		Involved Parties	
	5.2		9
		5.2.1 Customer	9
		5.2.2 Supervisor	9
		5.2.3 End users	9
	5.3	About this document	9
		5.3.1 Requirement priorities	10
6	201	3 - , Klarnas framtid	11
	6.1	Background	11
	6.2	Involved Parties	11
		6.2.1 Customer	11
		6.2.2 Supervisor	11
		6.2.3 End users	11
	6.3	About this document	11
	0.0	6.3.1 Requirement priorities	

Figurer

References

1 En introduktion till Klarna

There exists many places in society where the degree of human occupancy and movement flow is desirable to know as basis for decision making. Such data answers if it is necessary to build more rooms and provides knowledge of actual user or consumer patterns. Example usages are measuring reasource usage of public spaces, or which part of a store that attracts most people. It provides vast opportunities in resource management, marketing, sales and scheduling. There exist some plausible solutions to estimating the number of people at a location such as using cell phones or motion detectors, but this project aims at an image based approach with the possible benefits of being both cheaper and more robust.

1.1 Background

Today Linköping University has many places with similar functionality, e.g. student kitchens where students are provided with the ability to warm food brought with them. Linköping University has several such kitchens all over its campuses. Critics claim that there are too few student kitchens with microwave ovens and that the existing ones usually are overcrowded. That all kitchens are overcrowded at the same time has not been confirmed by sample inspections. One standing hypothesis is that students don't know where all the kitchens are nor that they want to risk going to a kitchen in another building in case that is full as well.

Linköping University has an ongoing project with the purpose of enabaling the students to see the usage of some of the schools resources (e.g. group rooms) online. The aim of this project is to supply that system with data regarding the usage of student kitchens. It will provide all students with the ability of visualising the crowdedness of each kitchen, thus providing them with the means of finding the closest, least occupied kitchen available.

1.2 Involved Parties

Three parties are involved:

- Liu IT, the Division for IT servidces at Linköping University.
- Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.
- A group av students taking the course TSBB11 2013, listed in the Participants table, page (ii).
- The students at Linköping University.

1.2.1 Customer

Liu IT, represented by Joakim Nejdeby, CIO at Linköping University.

1.2.2 Supervisor

Ph.D Fahad Khan at the Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.

1.2.3 End users

Students at Linköping University that want to use the student kitchens.

1.3 About this document

- 1. type one constitutes a mandatory requirement, meaning this feature has to be fulfilled by at the time specified ion the description. If no time is specified, the requirement has to be fulfilled by the time of the final delivery (see section ??).
- 2. A requirement with type two is a requirement to be met if extra time is available.
- 3. A type three requirement is more of a suggestion on how to improve the system even further after the final delivery.

2 1999 - 2005, Innan det begav sig

There exists many places in society where the degree of human occupancy and movement flow is desirable to know as basis for decision making. Such data answers if it is necessary to build more rooms and provides knowledge of actual user or consumer patterns. Example usages are measuring reasource usage of public spaces, or which part of a store that attracts most people. It provides vast opportunities in resource management, marketing, sales and scheduling. There exist some plausible solutions to estimating the number of people at a location such as using cell phones or motion detectors, but this project aims at an image based approach with the possible benefits of being both cheaper and more robust.

2.1 Background

Today Linköping University has many places with similar functionality, e.g. student kitchens where students are provided with the ability to warm food brought with them. Linköping University has several such kitchens all over its campuses. Critics claim that there are too few student kitchens with microwave ovens and that the existing ones usually are overcrowded. That all kitchens are overcrowded at the same time has not been confirmed by sample inspections. One standing hypothesis is that students don't know where all the kitchens are nor that they want to risk going to a kitchen in another building in case that is full as well.

Linköping University has an ongoing project with the purpose of enabaling the students to see the usage of some of the schools resources (e.g. group rooms) online. The aim of this project is to supply that system with data regarding the usage of student kitchens. It will provide all students with the ability of visualising the crowdedness of each kitchen, thus providing them with the means of finding the closest, least occupied kitchen available.

2.2 Involved Parties

Three parties are involved:

- Liu IT, the Division for IT servidces at Linköping University.
- Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.
- A group av students taking the course TSBB11 2013, listed in the Participants table, page (ii).
- The students at Linköping University.

2.2.1 Customer

Liu IT, represented by Joakim Nejdeby, CIO at Linköping University.

2.2.2 Supervisor

Ph.D Fahad Khan at the Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.

2.2.3 End users

Students at Linköping University that want to use the student kitchens.

2.3 About this document

- 1. type one constitutes a mandatory requirement, meaning this feature has to be fulfilled by at the time specified ion the description. If no time is specified, the requirement has to be fulfilled by the time of the final delivery (see section ??).
- 2. A requirement with type two is a requirement to be met if extra time is available.
- 3. A type three requirement is more of a suggestion on how to improve the system even further after the final delivery.

3 2006 - 2007, Klarna tar form

There exists many places in society where the degree of human occupancy and movement flow is desirable to know as basis for decision making. Such data answers if it is necessary to build more rooms and provides knowledge of actual user or consumer patterns. Example usages are measuring reasource usage of public spaces, or which part of a store that attracts most people. It provides vast opportunities in resource management, marketing, sales and scheduling. There exist some plausible solutions to estimating the number of people at a location such as using cell phones or motion detectors, but this project aims at an image based approach with the possible benefits of being both cheaper and more robust.

3.1 Background

Today Linköping University has many places with similar functionality, e.g. student kitchens where students are provided with the ability to warm food brought with them. Linköping University has several such kitchens all over its campuses. Critics claim that there are too few student kitchens with microwave ovens and that the existing ones usually are overcrowded. That all kitchens are overcrowded at the same time has not been confirmed by sample inspections. One standing hypothesis is that students don't know where all the kitchens are nor that they want to risk going to a kitchen in another building in case that is full as well.

Linköping University has an ongoing project with the purpose of enabaling the students to see the usage of some of the schools resources (e.g. group rooms) online. The aim of this project is to supply that system with data regarding the usage of student kitchens. It will provide all students with the ability of visualising the crowdedness of each kitchen, thus providing them with the means of finding the closest, least occupied kitchen available.

3.2 Involved Parties

Three parties are involved:

- Liu IT, the Division for IT servidces at Linköping University.
- Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.
- A group av students taking the course TSBB11 2013, listed in the Participants table, page (ii).
- The students at Linköping University.

3.2.1 Customer

Liu IT, represented by Joakim Nejdeby, CIO at Linköping University.

3.2.2 Supervisor

Ph.D Fahad Khan at the Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.

3.2.3 End users

Students at Linköping University that want to use the student kitchens.

3.3 About this document

- 1. type one constitutes a mandatory requirement, meaning this feature has to be fulfilled by at the time specified ion the description. If no time is specified, the requirement has to be fulfilled by the time of the final delivery (see section ??).
- 2. A requirement with type two is a requirement to be met if extra time is available.
- 3. A type three requirement is more of a suggestion on how to improve the system even further after the final delivery.

4 2008 - 2009, En första produkt

There exists many places in society where the degree of human occupancy and movement flow is desirable to know as basis for decision making. Such data answers if it is necessary to build more rooms and provides knowledge of actual user or consumer patterns. Example usages are measuring reasource usage of public spaces, or which part of a store that attracts most people. It provides vast opportunities in resource management, marketing, sales and scheduling. There exist some plausible solutions to estimating the number of people at a location such as using cell phones or motion detectors, but this project aims at an image based approach with the possible benefits of being both cheaper and more robust.

4.1 Background

Today Linköping University has many places with similar functionality, e.g. student kitchens where students are provided with the ability to warm food brought with them. Linköping University has several such kitchens all over its campuses. Critics claim that there are too few student kitchens with microwave ovens and that the existing ones usually are overcrowded. That all kitchens are overcrowded at the same time has not been confirmed by sample inspections. One standing hypothesis is that students don't know where all the kitchens are nor that they want to risk going to a kitchen in another building in case that is full as well.

Linköping University has an ongoing project with the purpose of enabaling the students to see the usage of some of the schools resources (e.g. group rooms) online. The aim of this project is to supply that system with data regarding the usage of student kitchens. It will provide all students with the ability of visualising the crowdedness of each kitchen, thus providing them with the means of finding the closest, least occupied kitchen available.

4.2 Involved Parties

Three parties are involved:

- Liu IT, the Division for IT servidces at Linköping University.
- Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.
- A group av students taking the course TSBB11 2013, listed in the Participants table, page (ii).
- The students at Linköping University.

4.2.1 Customer

Liu IT, represented by Joakim Nejdeby, CIO at Linköping University.

4.2.2 Supervisor

Ph.D Fahad Khan at the Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.

4.2.3 End users

Students at Linköping University that want to use the student kitchens.

4.3 About this document

- 1. type one constitutes a mandatory requirement, meaning this feature has to be fulfilled by at the time specified ion the description. If no time is specified, the requirement has to be fulfilled by the time of the final delivery (see section ??).
- 2. A requirement with type two is a requirement to be met if extra time is available.
- 3. A type three requirement is more of a suggestion on how to improve the system even further after the final delivery.

5 2010 - 2012, Affärsplattformen

There exists many places in society where the degree of human occupancy and movement flow is desirable to know as basis for decision making. Such data answers if it is necessary to build more rooms and provides knowledge of actual user or consumer patterns. Example usages are measuring reasource usage of public spaces, or which part of a store that attracts most people. It provides vast opportunities in resource management, marketing, sales and scheduling. There exist some plausible solutions to estimating the number of people at a location such as using cell phones or motion detectors, but this project aims at an image based approach with the possible benefits of being both cheaper and more robust.

5.1 Background

Today Linköping University has many places with similar functionality, e.g. student kitchens where students are provided with the ability to warm food brought with them. Linköping University has several such kitchens all over its campuses. Critics claim that there are too few student kitchens with microwave ovens and that the existing ones usually are overcrowded. That all kitchens are overcrowded at the same time has not been confirmed by sample inspections. One standing hypothesis is that students don't know where all the kitchens are nor that they want to risk going to a kitchen in another building in case that is full as well.

Linköping University has an ongoing project with the purpose of enabaling the students to see the usage of some of the schools resources (e.g. group rooms) online. The aim of this project is to supply that system with data regarding the usage of student kitchens. It will provide all students with the ability of visualising the crowdedness of each kitchen, thus providing them with the means of finding the closest, least occupied kitchen available.

5.2 Involved Parties

Three parties are involved:

- Liu IT, the Division for IT servidces at Linköping University.
- Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.
- A group av students taking the course TSBB11 2013, listed in the Participants table, page (ii).
- The students at Linköping University.

5.2.1 Customer

Liu IT, represented by Joakim Nejdeby, CIO at Linköping University.

5.2.2 Supervisor

Ph.D Fahad Khan at the Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.

5.2.3 End users

Students at Linköping University that want to use the student kitchens.

5.3 About this document

- 1. type one constitutes a mandatory requirement, meaning this feature has to be fulfilled by at the time specified ion the description. If no time is specified, the requirement has to be fulfilled by the time of the final delivery (see section ??).
- 2. A requirement with type two is a requirement to be met if extra time is available.
- 3. A type three requirement is more of a suggestion on how to improve the system even further after the final delivery.

6 2013 - , Klarnas framtid

There exists many places in society where the degree of human occupancy and movement flow is desirable to know as basis for decision making. Such data answers if it is necessary to build more rooms and provides knowledge of actual user or consumer patterns. Example usages are measuring reasource usage of public spaces, or which part of a store that attracts most people. It provides vast opportunities in resource management, marketing, sales and scheduling. There exist some plausible solutions to estimating the number of people at a location such as using cell phones or motion detectors, but this project aims at an image based approach with the possible benefits of being both cheaper and more robust.

6.1 Background

Today Linköping University has many places with similar functionality, e.g. student kitchens where students are provided with the ability to warm food brought with them. Linköping University has several such kitchens all over its campuses. Critics claim that there are too few student kitchens with microwave ovens and that the existing ones usually are overcrowded. That all kitchens are overcrowded at the same time has not been confirmed by sample inspections. One standing hypothesis is that students don't know where all the kitchens are nor that they want to risk going to a kitchen in another building in case that is full as well.

Linköping University has an ongoing project with the purpose of enabaling the students to see the usage of some of the schools resources (e.g. group rooms) online. The aim of this project is to supply that system with data regarding the usage of student kitchens. It will provide all students with the ability of visualising the crowdedness of each kitchen, thus providing them with the means of finding the closest, least occupied kitchen available.

6.2 Involved Parties

Three parties are involved:

- Liu IT, the Division for IT servidces at Linköping University.
- Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.
- A group av students taking the course TSBB11 2013, listed in the Participants table, page (ii).
- The students at Linköping University.

6.2.1 Customer

Liu IT, represented by Joakim Nejdeby, CIO at Linköping University.

6.2.2 Supervisor

Ph.D Fahad Khan at the Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering, Linköping University.

6.2.3 End users

Students at Linköping University that want to use the student kitchens.

6.3 About this document

- 1. type one constitutes a mandatory requirement, meaning this feature has to be fulfilled by at the time specified ion the description. If no time is specified, the requirement has to be fulfilled by the time of the final delivery (see section ??).
- 2. A requirement with type two is a requirement to be met if extra time is available.
- 3. A type three requirement is more of a suggestion on how to improve the system even further after the final delivery.

Referenser

 Sonka, M., Hlavac, V. & Boyle, R. *Image Processing, Analysis, and Machine Vision*. Toronto: Thompson Learning, cop. 2008, 3rd ed., ISBN 0495244384.

[2] Lourakis, M.I.A.

levmar: Levenberg-Marquardt nonlinear least squares algorithms in C/C++ http://www.ics.forth.gr/~lourakis/levmar/, Jul. 2004
Accessed on May 14th 2005.

[3] Manolis I.A. Lourakis

"Sparse Non-linear Least Squares Optimization for Geometric Vision," European Conference on Computer Vision, vol. 2, 2010, pages 43-56
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-15552-9_4

[4] Hartley, R & Zisserman, A Multiple View Geometry in Computer Vision. Cambridge University Press, West Nyack, NY, USA March 2003, 2nd ed. ISBN 978-05-11-18711-7

[5] Nordberg, K

Introduction to Homogeneous Representaions and Estimation in Geometry Apr. 2013 Computer Vision Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering Linköping University