

Proposed solution

1. The android application shows the location the containment zones to the users.
2. It also notifies the users when he or she trespasses the boundary of a containment zone.
3. It says the containment zones.
4. This android application updates the location of the areas in a google map which are identified to be the containment zones.

Problem solution fit

Problem solution fit:

Problem-Solution Fit - this occurs when you have evidence that customers care about certain jobs, pains, and gains. At this stage you've proved the existence of a problem and have designed a value proposition that addresses your customers' jobs, pains and gains.

How do you find the problem solution fit:

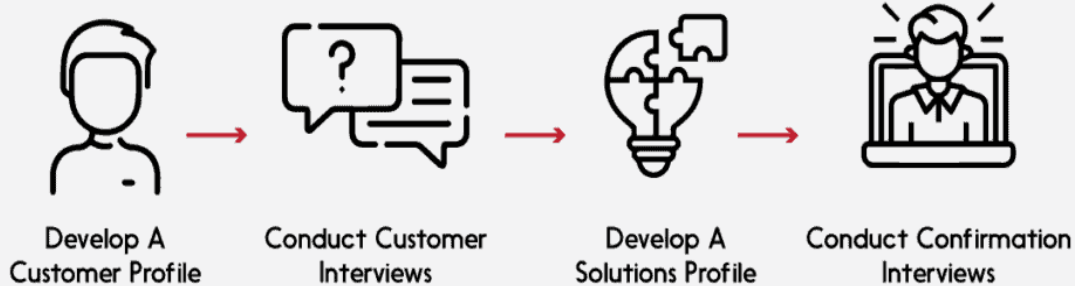
1. Do they have a problem worth pursuing? Are there enough people that have it
2. Is it one that we claim to be solving
3. Do they care to solve it
4. Are they willing to pay for it
5. Does a case of not solving the problem cost them in time or money

Components of a problem-solution fit:

The Problem-Solution Fit canvas is based on the principles of Lean Start up, LUM (Lazy User Model) and User Experience design.

- Customer state fit.
- Problem - Behaviour fit.
- Communication - Channel fit
- Solution guess / Problem - Solution fit.

How To Achieve Problem-Solution Fit?



Steps in problem solving

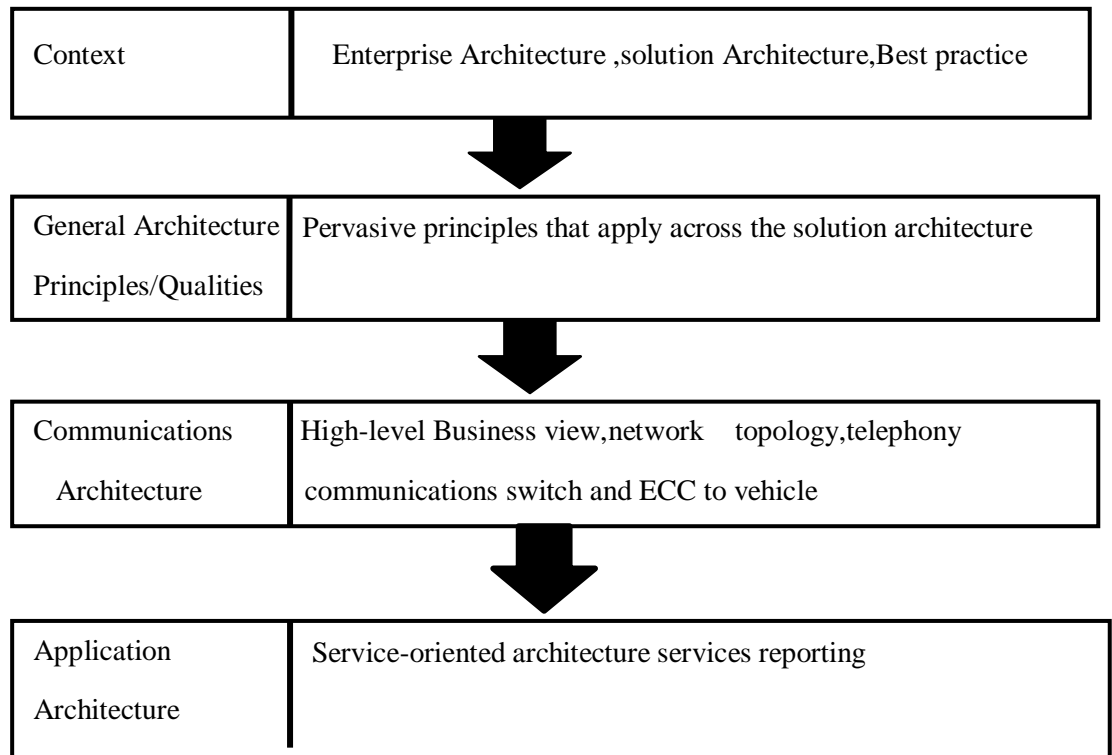
- 7 Steps for Effective Problem Solving.
- Step 1: Identifying the Problem.
- Step 2: Defining Goals.
- Step 3: Brainstorming.
- Step 4: Assessing Alternatives.
- Step 5: Choosing the Solution.
- Step 6: Active Execution of the Chosen Solution.
- Step 7: Evaluation.

Solution Architecture

Context

Enterprise Architecture is the practice of applying a comprehensive and rigorous method for describing a current and future structure and behaviour for an organisation's processes, information systems, personnel and organisational sub-units, so that they align with the organisation's core goals and strategic direction.

The following sections lay out the solutions architecture requirements that will be used to guide the selection of an EMS solution according to best practices. Various best practice frameworks and industry standards are referenced throughout this document and are included in the list .



General Architecture Principles

Document a number of non-functional requirements that are in fact architecture principles that will be used to guide the selection of the EMS solution.A set of pervasive “attributes or Qualities” that are applications across all service components of the architecture ,and these serve to reinforce the quality of all platform service.

Availability

- Manageability, the ability to gather information about the state of something and to control it
- Serviceability, the ability to identify problems and take corrective action, such as to repair or upgrade a component in a running system
- Performance, the ability of a component to perform its tasks in an appropriate time
- Reliability, or resistance to failure
- Recoverability, or the ability to restore a system to a working state after an interruption

Assurance

- Security, or the protection of information from unauthorised access
- Integrity, or the assurance that data has not been corrupted
- Credibility, or the level of trust in the integrity of the system and its data

Adaptability

- Interoperability, whether within or outside the organisation(for instance , interoperability of calendaring or scheduling functions may be key to the usefulness of a system)
- Scalability, the ability of a component to grow or shrink its performance or capability appropriately to the demands of the environments
- Portability,

