レポート検温システムのアーキテクチャ定義プロセス

1， System for prevention of new coronavirus in universities

Industry: education, healthcare, safety
Stakeholders: students, teachers, parents, staff, health officials, medical professionals
Organization: schools, hospitals, health centers
Mission: Timely detection and control of suspected novel coronavirus infections in schools. Protect the safety of school personnel.

2， Requirements Analysis

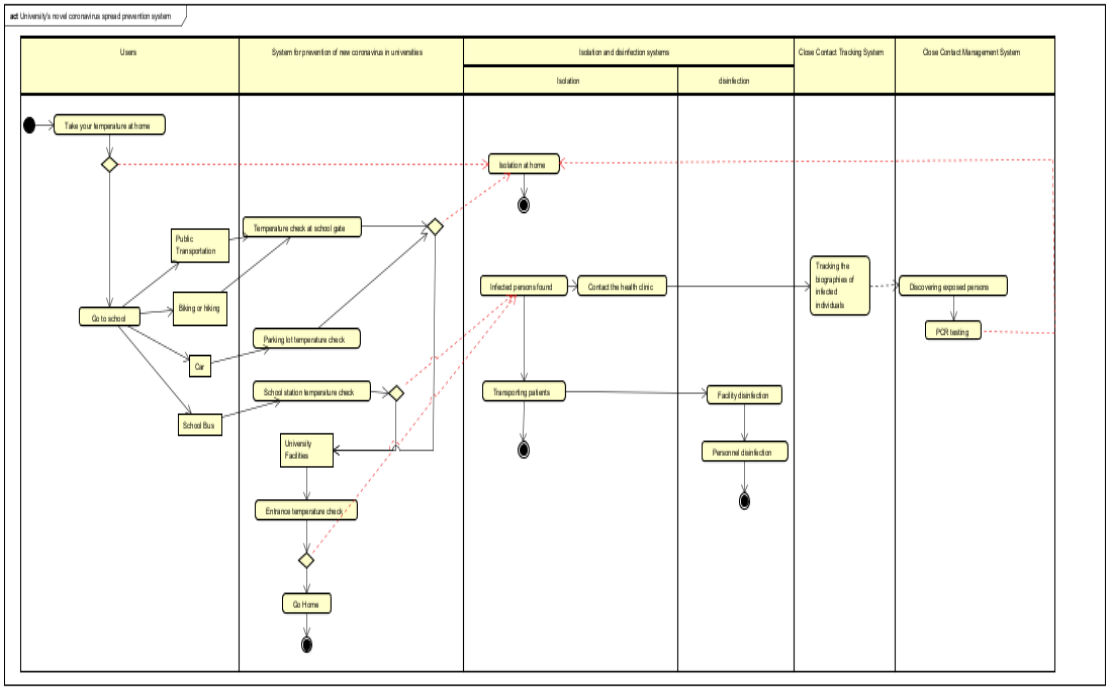
Does the system work, what can it do, is implementation realistic, and what is the cost?
Based on the objectives, identify the systems involved and their system boundaries. Then, consider specific activities. Evaluate and improve the model from the perspective of each stakeholder.

3， Stakeholders' concerns

Stakeholders: students, teachers, staff, health center directors, medical personnel
Teachers' and students' concerns are to be able to safely conduct normal teaching and learning activities.
Temperature inspection staff will quickly locate any suspected new coronavirus cases (febrile patients) on campus.
The quarantine staff isolates fever patients on the premise of their own safety. Then, they search for and take action against persons in concentrated contact. Prevent clusters on campus.

Activity
1. Temperature detection system
Temperature sensors are installed at each entrance to the school and inside the facilities to measure the temperature of people entering the school. Depending on the situation, temperature check staff will conduct temporary temperature checks on campus.
If there is a fever (temperature over 37.5°C), the person will be moved to the isolation and tracking system.
If there is no fever, the person may move around the campus normally.
2. Isolation and Disinfection System
The quarantine staff contacts the health center immediately after contacting them. They then went to the site.
Upon arrival at the site, the patient was first transported to the nearest isolation room and immediately sent to the isolation room for isolation. People on the route were avoided to avoid infection.
Transfer the patient to the ambulance and wait for the ambulance to arrive.
3. Tracking system.
Temperature measuring personnel and equipment and card readers were installed at the entrances to facilities and rooms throughout the campus. All personnel were given a

temperature and disinfected upon entering each area and their ID cards were scanned on the card readers. As feverish patients are identified, quarantine personnel check the patient's ID card usage records and review their activity log. People who have spent the same amount of time in a closed environment as the patient are considered close contacts, and they undergo PCR testing. If infected they are notified of home quarantine.



レポート２

RVTM Requirements Verification.
Requirements Verification. Traceability Matrix

Without clearly defined requirements, projects are at a very high risk of failure. Therefore, a reliable tool for clarifying requirements is needed. The RVTM (Requirement Verification Traceability Matrix) is a worksheet that allows the user to verify the compliance of all requirements, and to trace them from there to the derivation of the system requirements. It verifies the compliance of all requirements and prevents omissions from being addressed. It is the main purpose of RVTM.

In addition, there may be times when the system development proceeds and changes to requirements must be made. If requirements can be tracked, it is possible to determine, based on the system model, where the impact of the requirement change is, and to respond flexibly. Along with this requirement tracking, the method of verification and validation of requirements is RVTM.