**SAFEPASS:**

**AN IMPLEMENTATION OF BOX-JENKINS AUTOREGRESSIVE INTEGRATED MOVING AVERAGE (ARIMA) FOR CROWD FORECASTING APPLIED IN QUARANTINE PASS**

A Capstone Project Presented to the Graduate Program

College of Engineering and Technology

Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

Master’s in Information Technology

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By

Joane Marie F. Llamera

Dr. Khatalyn E. Mata

Thesis Adviser

August 2021

**APPROVAL SHEET**

The capstone project hereto titled

**SAFEPASS:**

**AN IMPLEMENTATION OF BOX-JENKINS AUTOREGRESSIVE INTEGRATED MOVING AVERAGE (ARIMA) FOR CROWD FORECASTING APPLIED IN QUARANTINE PASS**

prepared and submitted by Joane Marie F. Llamera in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master’s in Information Technology has been examined and is recommended for acceptance and approval for **Oral Examination**.

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**DR. KHATALYN E. MATA**

Adviser

PANEL OF EXAMINERS

Approved by the Committee on Oral Examination

with a grade of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**PROF. MANUEL L. OCAMPO**

Panel Chair

Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Panel Member Panel Member

Member Member

Accepted and approved in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Master’s in Information Technology.

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Dr. Denvert C. Pangayao Dr. Clydelle M. Rondaris

Director Dean

Graduate Program College of Engineering and Technology

**ABSTRACT**

The maximum length of the abstract is one to two pages. Use 12-point Times New Roman and 1.5-line space.

An abstract should contain the summary of the study including significant findings, information, data and analysis. Also, problems and objectives are solved and addressed.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The acknowledgements should also be limited to one page but can exceed if necessary.

The CET-Graduate Program would like to thank Ms. Diana Jane Saya for helping us format this thesis manuscript for the undergraduate and graduate program of the College of Engineering and Technology.

The pattern of the manuscript was from the Chemical Engineering Department of De La Salle University.

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**Chapter One**

**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **Background of the Study**

It has been more than a year since the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China, yet it remains a global issue. Although several vaccines are already available to help prevent people from getting seriously ill or dying from the virus, most countries are still struggling to battle the pandemic as the virus mutations continue to surface.

In the study entitled "Indirect Virus Transmission in Cluster of COVID-19 Cases, Wenzhou, China, 2020" by Cai, Jing et al. (2020), researchers had performed data analysis on COVID-19 cases associated with a shopping mall in Wenzhou. The results have indicated indirect transmission of the Covid-19 virus resulting from contamination of common objects, virus aerosolization in confined spaces, or spread of virus from asymptomatic infected individual.

In another study entitled "Association between mobility patterns and COVID-19 transmission in the USA: a mathematical modelling study" by Badr et al. (2020), results had shown a strong and statistically significant correlation between social distancing, quantified by mobility patterns, and reduction of COVID-19 case growth. With this, the researchers have emphasized the role of social distancing as an effective way to mitigate COVID-19 transmission and should remain part of personal and institutional response to the pandemic.

The World Health Organization have recommended maintaining an inter-personal distance of 1.5 or 2 m (about 6 feet) from each other to minimize the risk of contagion through the droplets that an individual usually disseminate through their nose and mouth.

Forecasting plays an important role during the pandemic and is highly important for effective governmental decision making, for managing supply chain resources, and for informing very difficult political decisions as, for example, imposing a lockdown or curfews.

The Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF – EID) acts as the Philippine government's instrument to assess, monitor, contain, control, and prevent the spread and local transmission of COVID-19. They perform risk-level classifications of Provinces, Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs), and Independent Component Cities (ICCs) upon which they implement localized lockdowns for identified critical areas.

Enhanced Community Quarantine is the most restrictive quarantine classification where strict home quarantine shall be observed in all households. People mobility will be limited to accessing essential goods, services and for work in offices or industries permitted to operate such as public and private hospitals, health, emergency and frontline services, essential goods manufacturers, and the likes. Localities under an Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ) are issued with quarantine pass allowing one person per household to buy essential goods or services.

The current implementation of quarantine pass is done manually on which several issues had been observed. An advisory from DILG Region V has been released on March 20, 2020, advising Provincial Directors to instruct Local Officials that the issuance of quarantine pass slips must be distributed on house-to-house basis in their areas of responsibility as releasing of Barangay pass in Barangay Halls defeats the intent of the Enhance Community Quarantine and Social Distancing. On a news article from Inquirer.net released on 23 March 2020, a barangay captain in Lanao del Sur has been arrested for “selling” passes that would allow people to leave their homes during the quarantine period.

By developing a mobile responsive application, these issues and the manual effort spent in generating and validating quarantine passes can be resolved. Augmented with decision support system, the proposed application will enable the government and residents to reduce make informed decisions aiming to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 virus.

* 1. **Statement of the Problem**

The current process of generating, issuing, and validating quarantine passes mostly involves face to face interaction defeating the purpose of the Enhanced Community Quarantine. Not only that it requires a lot of time and effort, but it is also prone to exploitations by those who wanted to get pass the quarantine guidelines.

The manual process does not have proper means to validate and authenticate the quarantine pass, thus, authorities are unable to apprehend any offenders. These loopholes may eventually result to an increase in the number of unauthorized persons outside of residence that forfeits the effectiveness of the quarantine guideline.

The policies alone set by IATF during Enhanced Community Quarantine become less efficient if not implemented with appropriate tools and risks are not managed.

**1.3 Objective of the Study**

**1.3.1 General Objective**

The main objective of this capstone project is to develop a mobile responsive web application that would automate the process of generation and validation of quarantine pass and include crowd forecasting for decision support system.

**1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

Specifically, this capstone project seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. To provide automated quarantine passes for residents that will be validated at essential establishments by using Quick Response Code scheme.
2. To provide information to residents about the current crowd count of essential establishments.
3. To provide users with crowd forecast on essential establishments for upcoming days by using Box-Jenkins Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model.
   1. **Significance of the Study**

Results obtained from this capstone project will benefit the following stakeholders:

**Local Government Officials.** This tool will remove the manual process of generating, issuing, and validating of quarantine passes during the implementation of Enhance Community Quarantine, enabling them to focus on other important activities. The application can act as an additional support system in ensuring that the guidelines of Enhanced Community Quarantine are implemented accordingly by providing crowd forecasts for decision support system.

**Residents.**  By having a mobile accessible application, individuals can easily obtain a quarantine pass without requiring face to face interaction. Using the application within their reach, they are provided with insightful data which allows them to decide on when is the best time to procure essentials goods minimizing their risk of exposure to congested areas.

**Future Proponents.**  This capstone project could serve as a good reference material for students who are to conduct study of the same nature.

**1.5 Scope and Limitations**

To set boundaries on this capstone project, the proponent would focus on developing a mobile responsive web application which would automate the manual process of generation and validation of quarantine pass and embed a crowd forecasting functionality available to its users.

This capstone project will use dummy data for information of residents, households per barangay, barangay officials and essential establishments to emphasize on how the automated system can provide usable crowd forecasts during the implementation of Enhanced Community Quarantine for better decision making.

To limit the scope, the system to be developed will not cover other types of quarantine passes such as Special Quarantine Pass, Self-Employed Pass, 1 Week Transit Pass, 1 Day Transit Pass and the likes but only on Quarantine Pass intended for access to essential establishments.

**1.6 Definition of Terms**

**Forecasting**

Forecasting is about predicting the future as accurately as possible, given all the information available, including historical data and knowledge of any future events that might impact the forecasts.

Forecasting should be an integral part of the decision-making activities of management, as it can play an important role in many areas of a company. Modern organizations require short-term, medium-term, and long-term forecasts, depending on the specific application.

**Mean**

The arithmetic mean, more commonly known as “the average,” is the sum of a list of numbers divided by the number of items on the list. The mean is useful in determining the overall trend of a data set or providing a rapid snapshot of your data. Another advantage of the mean is that it’s very easy and quick to calculate.

**Regression**

Regression models the relationships between dependent and explanatory variables, which are usually charted on a scatterplot. The regression line also designates whether those relationships are strong or weak. Regression is commonly taught in high school or college statistics courses with applications for science or business in determining trends over time.

**Chapter Two**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

*(Each chapter should begin in a new page.)*

**2.1 Referencing within the Text**

*(Note: In the manuscript, the section and sub-section titles are given by the researchers.)*

Use the author-year style of referencing within the text. For example, “Bioleaching can also be called bioextraction, biorecovery, biosolubilization or biohydrometallurgy (Bosecker, 1997).”

If there are two authors, both should be mentioned. For example, “… the processes for ammonia synthesis and the hydrogen from synthesis gas via the steam reforming route both release a large quantity of greenhouse gases into the air (Wood and Cowie, 1998).”

If there are three or more authors, use the first author followed by “et al.”. For example, “Fly ash is used for blended cement, raw material for concrete production, construction materials and embankments, mining applications, water stabilization and fillers and aggregates (Meawad et al., 2010)”. Please take note of the punctuation.

An author may also be cited in the following manner: “In the study conducted by Allorde et al. (2006), the Philippines coal has one of the lowest quality and is very undesirable as raw material for combustion with 14% ash content.”

**Chapter Three**

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

**Quarantine Pass Manual Process**

Upon issuance of IATF resolution declaring high-risk Provinces, Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs), and Independent Component Cities (ICCs) under localized Enhanced Community Quarantine, the Local Government Units (LGUs) are advised to implement lockdown procedures limiting people mobility for essential activities only such as buying of food, groceries, medicines etc.

To ensure the public’s access to essential goods quarantine passes are issued by respective LGUs to residents within their jurisdiction. Only one quarantine pass will be given per household.

The generation and issuance of quarantine pass is purely manual process done by LGU officials. Quarantine pass templates are printed out on a piece of paper and distributed either in the Barangay halls or delivered on house-to-house basis in their areas of responsibility.

At checkpoints/essential establishment, the quarantine pass will need to be presented to the checkpoint/barangay officials for manual verification.

**Quick Response Code**

QR Code is a two-dimensional symbol. It was invented in 1994 by Denso, one of major Toyota group companies, and approved as an ISO international standard (ISO/IEC18004) in June 2000. This two-dimensional symbol was initially intended for use in production control of automotive parts, but it has become widespread in other fields.

They encode either an e-mail address or a specific Web site URL, thus enabling smartphone users to directly access Web sites that are encoded by QR codes without typing, copying, or memorizing the Web site address, using their own device.

Next to being used for linking to share links, QR codes can contain other types of information:

* A QR code on a business card can contain an electronic version of the **contact information**. Scan the code and the reader application adds the contact to your address list.
* A QR code can contain **event information**. Scan the code on a poster for a concert and the app automatically adds its name, date, and location to the agenda on your smartphone or PC.
* A QR code can contain an **SMS** with a phone number and text. Scan the code and the scanning app lets you automatically participate in some contest to win fabulous prices.
* A QR code can contain an **e-mail message** with a subject and message text. That message can be a request for information so that in return you might get a reply email with additional information and attached files.
* A QR code can contain a **geographical location**. Scan the code on a poster advertising for a restaurant and its location becomes available to your navigation software, informing you how to get to that place.
* A QR code can contain **WIFI configuration data**. Scan the code and your Android device automatically configures itself to use the wireless access at the hotel.

## **Description of Quick Response bar codes**

The Japanese corporation Denso-Wave created the QR matrix code in 1994. It is an open standard for which no license fee has to be paid. The physical encoding of QR codes is nowadays in the hands of various standards bodies, including JIS and ISO (e.g. the ISO/IEC 18004:2006 standard). The standard for encoding URLs was established by NTT DoCoMo, the Japanese telecom company.

QR codes contain information in both the horizontal and vertical axis. Compared to ‘regular’ barcodes, this allows for much larger amounts of raw data to be embedded. These can be numeric, alphanumeric or binary data – of which up to 2953 bytes can be stored. Only a part of each QR bar code contains actual data, including error correction information. Below you see the above QR code with the URL data stripped away. As you can see quite a large area of the bar code is used for defining the data format and version as well as for positioning, alignment and timing purposes.

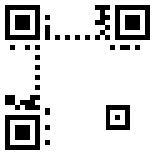
**[](https://www.prepressure.com/images/dict_qrcode_base.png)**

Figure. 3.1 Positioning, alignment,… data in a QR code

The more data need to be embedded, the larger the barcode becomes. Below is the QR code for this page. Since the URL is longer than that of the home page, the bar code has also grown. The barcode after it doesn’t contain a URL but the first 5 sentences of this page.

**[](https://www.prepressure.com/images/dict_qrcode_prepressure_qrpage.png)**

Figure. 3.2 QR barcode pointing to this page

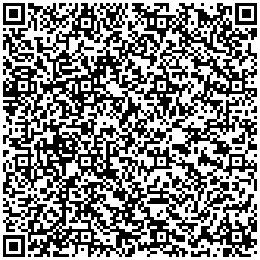
**[](https://www.prepressure.com/images/dict_qrcode_prepressure_text.png)**

Figure. 3.3 QR barcode with five lines of text in it

The smallest square dot or pixel element of a QR code is called a **module**. Like with other types of bar codes, it is recommended to have an empty area around the graphic, which makes it easier for devices to read the bar code. This **quiet area** is ideally 4 modules wide.

The minimum dimensions of a QR code depend upon the resolving power of the cameras that are used to scan the code. According to a Kaywa white paper, it is recommended to use a **minimum size** of 32 × 32 mm or 1.25 × 1.25 inches, excluding a quiet zone, for QR codes that contain a URL. This guarantees that all camera phones on the market can properly read the bar code. Changing the size to a width and height of 26 × 26 mm or roughly 1 square inch still covers 90% of the phones on the market. The latest camera models, which have improved macro capabilities, can however already deal with QR codes that are less than 10 mm (0.4″) wide and high.

The above rule applies to perfectly printed codes that the user has direct access to. Things change when using QR codes on a poster or billboard. The general consensus is that there is a direct relationship between the physical dimensions of a QR code and its scanning distance. That ratio is around 1/10, so if the reader is 50 centimeters removed from the code, the size of the QR code should be at least 5 centimeters. For a billboard viewable from 10 meters, the height of the code should be at least 1 meter.

For good reader accuracy, good contrast between the background and the bar color itself is very important. The bar code should have a dark color on a light background. You cannot go wrong by treating the QR code as line art, using black on white. If the background needs to be in color, make sure that it is a solid color, not a screened tint. Avoid using cyan or magenta but a 100% yellow background should work fine. Very light Pantone colors might also work, if the contrast with the bar code is high enough.

**Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Model**

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model uses time-series data and statistical analysis to interpret the data and make future predictions. The ARIMA model aims to explain data by using time series data on its past values and uses linear regression to make predictions.

An ARIMA model can be understood by outlining each of its components as follows:

* Autoregression (AR): refers to a model that shows a changing variable that regresses on its own lagged, or prior, values.
* Integrated (I): represents the differencing of raw observations to allow for the time series to become stationary (i.e., data values are replaced by the difference between the data values and the previous values).
* Moving average (MA): incorporates the dependency between an observation and a residual error from a moving average model applied to lagged observations.

**ARIMA Parameters**

Each component in ARIMA functions as a parameter with a standard notation. For ARIMA models, a standard notation would be ARIMA with p, d, and q, where integer values substitute for the parameters to indicate the type of ARIMA model used. The parameters can be defined as:

* **p**: the number of lag observations in the model; also known as the lag order.
* **d**: the number of times that the raw observations are differenced; also known as the degree of differencing.
* **q**: the size of the moving average window; also known as the order of the moving average.

The parameters take the value of integers and must be defined for the model to work. They can also take a value of 0, implying that they will not be used in the model. In such a way, the ARIMA model can be turned into:

* ARMA model (no stationary data, d = 0)
* AR model (no moving averages or stationary data, just an autoregression on past values, d = 0, q = 0)
* MA model (a moving average model with no autoregression or stationary data, p = 0, d = 0)

Therefore, ARIMA models may be defined as:

* ARIMA(1, 0, 0) – known as the first-order autoregressive model
* ARIMA(0, 1, 0) – known as the random walk model
* ARIMA(1, 1, 0) – known as the differenced first-order autoregressive model, and so on.

Once the parameters (p, d, q) have been defined, the ARIMA model aims to estimate the coefficients α and θ, which is the result of using previous data points to forecast values.

**Limitations of the ARIMA Model**

Although ARIMA models can be highly accurate and reliable under the appropriate conditions and data availability, one of the key limitations of the model is that the parameters (p, d, q) need to be manually defined; therefore, finding the most accurate fit can be a long trial-and-error process.

Similarly, the model depends highly on the reliability of historical data and the differencing of the data. It is important to ensure that data was collected accurately and over a long period of time so that the model provides accurate results and forecasts.

**Box- Jenkins Methodology**

The Box-Jenkins approach to modelling ARIMA processes was described in a highly influential book by statisticians George Box and Gwilym Jenkins in 1970. An ARIMA process is a mathematical model used for forecasting. Box-Jenkins modelling involves identifying an appropriate ARIMA process, fitting it to the data, and then using the fitted model for forecasting. One of the attractive features of the Box-Jenkins approach to forecasting is that ARIMA processes are a very rich class of possible models and it is usually possible to find a process which provides an adequate description to the data.

The original Box-Jenkins modelling procedure involved an iterative three-stage process of model selection, parameter estimation and model checking. Recent explanations of the process (e.g., Makridakis, Wheelwright and Hyndman, 1998) often add a preliminary stage of data preparation and a final stage of model application (or forecasting).

1. Data preparation involves transformations and differencing. Transformations of the data (such as square roots or logarithms) can help stabilize the variance in a series where the variation changes with the level. This often happens with business and economic data. Then the data are differenced until there are no obvious patterns such as trend or seasonality left in the data. “Differencing” means taking the difference between consecutive observations, or between observations a year apart. The differenced data are often easier to model than the original data.
2. Model selection in the Box-Jenkins framework uses various graphs based on the transformed and differenced data to try to identify potential ARIMA processes which might provide a good fit to the data. Later developments have led to other model selection tools such as Akaike’s Information Criterion.
3. Parameter estimation means finding the values of the model coefficients which provide the best fit to the data. There are sophisticated computational algorithms designed to do this.
4. Model checking involves testing the assumptions of the model to identify any areas where the model is inadequate. If the model is found to be inadequate, it is necessary to go back to Step 2 and try to identify a better model.
5. Forecasting is what the whole procedure is designed to accomplish. Once the model has been selected, estimated and checked, it is usually a straightforward task to compute forecasts. Of course, this is done by computer.

Although originally designed for modelling time series with ARIMA processes, the underlying strategy of Box and Jenkins is applicable to a wide variety of statistical modelling situations. It provides a convenient framework which allows an analyst to think about the data, and to find an appropriate statistical model which can be used to help answer relevant questions about the data.

**Conceptual Framework**

This section aims to demonstrate the overview of the final product of this capstone project. An I-P-O (Input-Process-Output) model will be used as the conceptual schema of the system It identifies relevant variables, inputs, mappings, and other components and how they will interact with each other. This includes all the underlying concepts and their associated mappings based on the system’s use.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

**Figure 3.4 IPO Diagram of Quarantine Pass Generation**

Diagram

Description automatically generated

**Figure 3.5 IPO Diagram of Quarantine Pass Validation**

Diagram

Description automatically generated

**Figure 3.6 IPO Diagram for Decision Support System**

The users of the proposed application are the residents who need to acquire a quarantine pass for access and procurement of essential goods or services identified by the IATF guidelines, local government officials implementing the quarantine policy, and essential establishments personnel allowed to operate during the quarantine period. They will have access to the same mobile responsive web application but will have role segregation to define their level of access.

The diagram on figure 3.4 and figure 3.5 illustrates the first component of the system where the system provides an automated process of generating and validating quarantine passes. Once a resident has been granted with quarantine pass, they will be able to download the generated QR code and present it to checkpoints/essential establishments whenever they go outside of residence. On the other end, when an essential establishment personnel scans the QR code, the system will display the information of the authorized quarantine pass holder along with the status of the quarantine pass. This action will then record the timestamp of scan in/scan out of the quarantine pass holder.

Diagram on figure 3.6 demonstrates how the data captured from quarantine pass holder’s mobility history can be utilized in generating insightful data regarding the current crowd count on a specific essential establishment and generate a one week forecast.

**Chapter Four**

**METHODOLOGY**

This proponent of this capstone project used prototype method in delivering the objectives of this project.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

**Figure 4.1 Prototype Model**

Figure 4.1 shows the Prototype Model used by the proponent as a guide in developing the project entitled “SafePass: An Implementation of Box-Jenkins Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) for Crowd Forecasting Applied In Quarantine Pass” which is a Systems Development Methodology (SDM) within which a paradigm output (or an early approximation of a final system or product) is constructed, tested, and then reworked.

Using this model, it will enhance the usability, design quality of the proposed application and it will also make the development process more cost-efficient since the development cycle becomes shorter.

The phases of the prototype model involve the following steps:

* 1. **Requirements Modeling**

This first step involves understanding the basics product requirements. The proponent of this capstone project possess firsthand experience on how the Quarantine pass is obtained and utilized outside of residence. Apart from the proponent’s personal knowledge, it is also in this stage that the proponent had requested permission from local government authorities and other parties to conduct the study and where all relevant data and information were examined.

To build a logical model of the application, preliminary investigation was conducted via interviews with the involved parties. With these interviews, the researcher was able to identify the transactions involved and analyzed them against the proposed solution. This collected information had enabled the researcher to identify critical decisions geared toward implementing the proposed application.

In Molino IV, a barangay in the city of Bacoor, Cavite, the process of implementing home quarantine passes is done manually by designated LGU or barangay officials. Quarantine pass templates are printed on a paper with the details of their barangay and some blank fields to be manually populated by the individual who will utilize it. The dissemination process of quarantine pass is for the barangay officials to deliver on house-to-house basis. In case the issued quarantine pass is lost, the resident should request for a new one from the Barangay Hall.

In the 2015 census done by Philippine Statistics Authority, the estimated population in Barangay Molino IV, Bacoor Cavite is 51, 362 and the average number of people per household is 4. Given this data, there would be around 12,841 quarantine passes to be issued to each household on a manual basis requiring a lot of time and effort.

At each designated checkpoints or basic commodity establishments, residents are required to present their quarantine pass allowing them access to the establishment. With the high volume of quarantine pass holders and limited establishments operating, there is a possibility of having crowd congestion in an establishment since residents do not have visibility on the actual quarantine pass holders that are inside an essential establishment at a specific period. Additionally, instances of long queue in grocery stores are observed as only 50% capacity is allowed on the establishments.

It is for these reasons that the researcher opted to design and develop an application that would not only automate the process of generating and validating quarantine passes but also a tool that would utilize gathered data to display useful information for decision making and risk management.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

**Figure 4.1.1 - Sample Quarantine Pass**

In compliance with the Data Privacy Act of 2021, the data to be used in the study such as the Resident Personal Information, Household Demographics, and Essential establishment details will be dummy data.

Below are the functional requirements grouped by specific role:

* Resident
* Register and Login – Register to gain access to the system.
* Generate Quarantine Pass – Generate a digital quarantine pass by providing personal information to be validated by the system.
* View Statistical Information – Access to the dashboard on crowd count and forecast per registered essential establishment.
* Essential Establishment Personnel
* Register and Login – Register to gain access to the system.
* Scan Quarantine Pass – Scan quarantine passes for individuals entering and leaving the premises.
* View Statistical Information - Access to the dashboard on actual crowd count.

In generating the digital quarantine pass, QR code scheme will be implemented to allow residents to download the QR code which will be presented at essential establishment premises on entry and exit.

Date time stamps of the entry and exit activity will be logged in the system and will be analyzed to generate crowd demographics. Box-Jenkins ARIMA model will be used to analyze the time series data on SafePass.

Arima

* 1. **Quick Design**

At this stage the initial prototype is developed, where the very basic requirements are showcased, and user interfaces are provided. This stage would provide a high-level view of the application to the client.

* + 1. **Context Diagram**

Diagram, venn diagram

Description automatically generated

**Figure 4.2.1 Context Diagram**

The context diagram in Figure 4.2.1 illustrates the authorized users input to the system and the expected output information. The target users are the residents and essential establishment personnel. The expected output of the proposed application are: Digital Quarantine Pass, Quarantine Holder Information and Pass Status, Crowd count per establishment and Crowd Forecast per establishment.

* + 1. **Data Flow Diagram**

Diagram

Description automatically generated

The researcher used the Data Flow Diagram, which is a dramatic representation of the information flow within a system that shows how information enters the system and leaves the system, what changes the information and where it is stored (Kendall, 2005).

* + 1. **Use Case Diagram**
    2. **Transactional Operation Diagram**

Main Holder Name:

- First Name

- Middle Name

- Last Name

- Date of Birth

Residency Information:

- Barangay Name

- Street/Subdivision/Purok/Zone

- Contact Number

Application Requirements:

- ID of the Main Holder

- Image

* + 1. **System Flowcharts**
  1. **Building Prototype**

Programming Language

DB

System requirements

* 1. **User Evaluation**

A survey questionnaire has been defined by Calderon & Gonzalez as simply a set of questions, which when answered properly by a required number of properly selected respondents, will supply the necessary information to complete a research study. The study utilizes a checklist type of survey questionnaire in which the respondents will be able to answer faster and easier at their convenience. The survey questionnaire utilized was based on the criteria evaluation on the system as guided by the ISO 9126-1. The survey questionnaire comprises the following criteria: Functionality; Efficiency; Reliability; Usability and Portability.

**Table 4.1**

**Verbal Interpretation Reference on Weighted Mean**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Scale** | **Interpretation** | **Descriptive Equivalent** |
| 1 | 1.00-1.49 | Needs Improvement (NI) |
| 2 | 1.50-2.49 | Fair (F) |
| 3 | 2.50-3.49 | Satisfactory(S) |
| 4 | 3.50-4.49 | Very Satisfactory (VS) |
| 5 | 4.50-5.00 | Excellent (E) |

**4.5 Refining Prototype**

**4.6 Engineer Product**

The last stage of this approach concludes with the confirmation and approval of the application by the end-users. This is also referred to as the user acceptance phase. It is also in this phase that the researcher was able to appraise the overall performance of the

final system, using the predetermined indices or indicators such as functionality, efficiency, reliability, usability, and portability.

Prototyping has been proven beneficial since it ensures quality system delivery, prompt problem diagnosis, evident end-user participation, fulfillment of end-user requirement, and reduced utilization cost.

**Chapter Five**

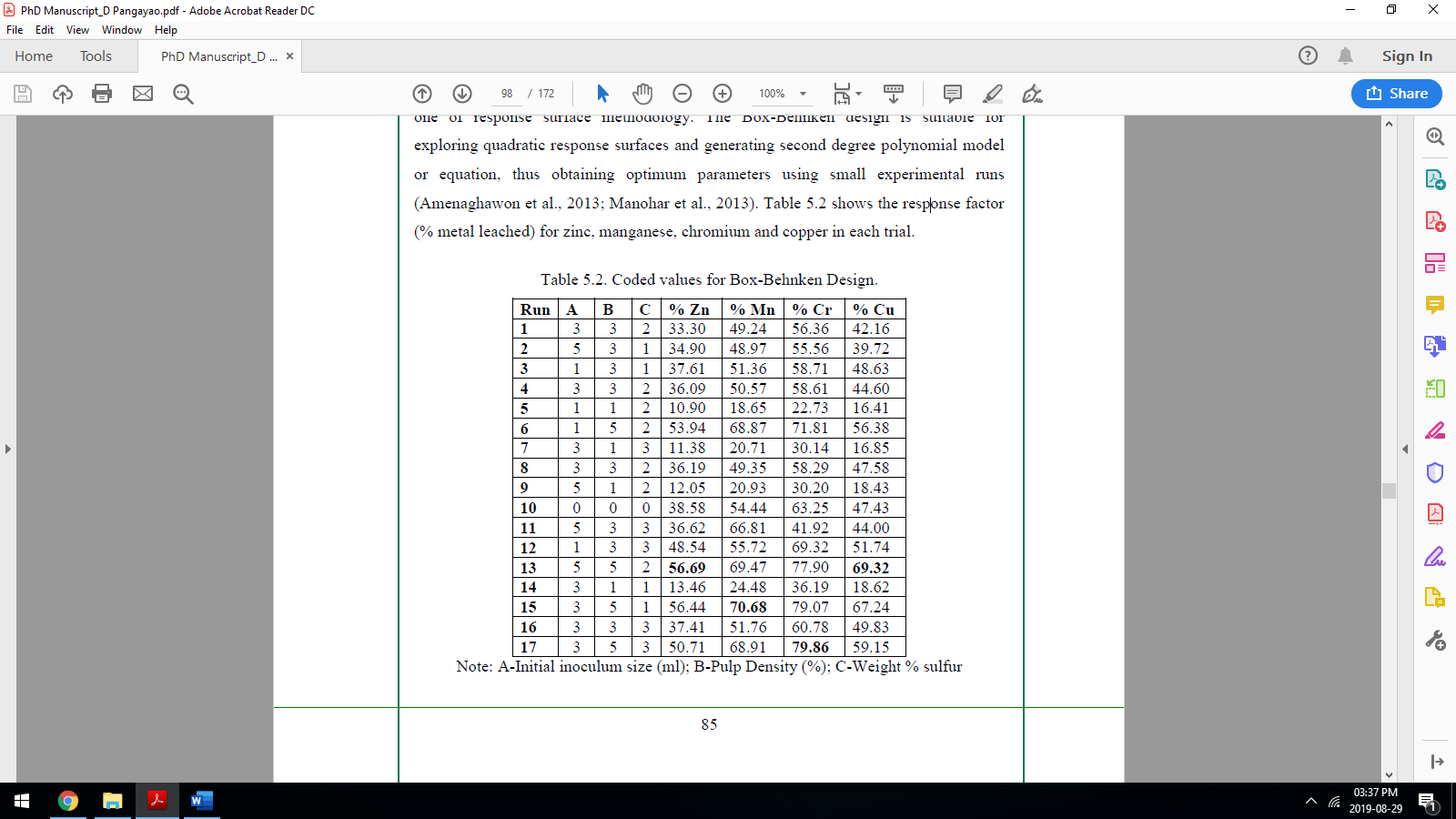
**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**5.1. Tables**

All tables should be explained in the text. Figures should be inserted after they are first mentioned in the text. They should be placed as close as possible to the text while considering layout and paging. Tables should be located on a single page.

Each table should be accompanied by a table number and table heading, centered above the table. Tables are numbered consecutively within the chapter. (See Table 5.1.)

Table 5.1 Coded values for Box-Behnken Design



If a table is to be oriented in “landscape” format, then it should be oriented such that the table is facing right.

**Chapter Six**

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The thesis proposal and the thesis follow the same format, with the following exceptions:

1. The title page is changed to reflect that this is a thesis proposal.
2. A “recommendation sheet” with the adviser(s) signature is attached instead of an “approval sheet”. Signatures of the panel members, the chair and the dean are not required.
3. There is no “Acknowledgements” section in the proposal nor is there an “Abstract”.
4. There is no “Results and Discussion” section in the proposal, although a “Preliminary Results” section may be included.
5. There is no “Conclusions and Recommendations” section in the proposal.
6. The Appendix in the proposal contains additional data, information or picture relevant to the research. In the thesis, the Appendix contains supporting material for the thesis, such as raw data, calibration curves, etc.

**LIST OF REFERENCES**

*[The American Psychological Association (APA) style is used for the references. All references are listed in alphabetical order. All references are listed together. The references are not justified, not indented in the first line and with 0.5” indentation in the succeeding line. References are single space within the paragraph and are separated by 1 line.]*

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**APPENDIX A: SAMPLING OF RAW MATERIALS / Simulation**

**APPENDIX B: ICP – OES AND AAS ANALYSIS / source code**