**SAFEPASS: A QUARANTINE PASS TOOL WITH CROWD DENSITY PREDICTION USING AUTOREGRESSIVE INTEGRATED MOVING AVERAGE (ARIMA)**

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

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Thesis Adviser

August 2021

**APPROVAL SHEET**

The capstone project hereto titled

**SAFEPASS: A QUARANTINE PASS TOOL WITH CROWD DENSITY PREDICTION USING AUTOREGRESSIVE INTEGRATED MOVING AVERAGE (ARIMA)**

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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Approved by the Committee on Oral Examination

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

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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**

With the increasing number of COVID-19 infections and local transmissions in the Philippines, the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF – EID) acts as the government's instrument to assess, monitor, contain, control, and prevent the spread and local transmission of COVID-19 in the country. They perform risk-level classifications of Provinces, Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs), and Independent Component Cities (ICCs) and implement localized lockdowns for critical areas.

Enhanced Community Quarantine is the most restrictive quarantine classification to which movement will be limited to accessing essential goods and services and for work in offices or industries permitted to operate only. Localities under an enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) are generally ordered to stay at home, with its residents restricted from traveling to other cities or barangays. LGUs or Barangay officials can issue quarantine passes allowing designated residents to buy essential goods outside curfew hours.

The overall process of implementing quarantine passes is done manually by designated LGU or Barangay officials. They print out quarantine pass templates on a paper with the details of their Barangay and some blank fields to be manually populated by the person who will use the quarantine pass. The distribution process of quarantine pass varies from one Barangay to another. Either they require their residents to request or claim it from the Barangay Hall or the Barangay officials to deliver it on house-to-house basis which both involves face to face interaction.

Although only one person per family is granted with quarantine pass, the volume can still be quite large to be managed and would require a lot of time and effort from the Barangay officials to distribute each quarantine pass. In the 2020 census done by Philippine Statistics Authority, the estimated population in Barangay Molino IV in Bacoor Cavite is 66,886 and with the average of 4 person per family, there would be around 16,721 quarantine passes that needed to be printed out and distributed to each household.

Within the duration of the enhanced community quarantine, manual efforts are also done to validate the quarantine pass at each designated checkpoints or basic commodity establishments.

These manual efforts and time consuming process as well as the loopholes surrounding the system can be resolved by building an application that would automate the entire process and provide can decision support system.

**1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The manual process of generation, issuance and validation of quarantine passes mostly involves face to face interaction defeating the purpose of the quarantine policy, requiring a lot of time and effort, and is subjected to exploitations those who wanted to disobey the quarantine guidelines.

The paper print outs of quarantine passes can be easily falsified as there is no proper way to validate and authenticate the quarantine pass leading to high number of unauthorized persons outside residence. There are also cases wherein fake quarantine passes are being sold to those who wanted to get pass the quarantine checkpoints.

Additionally, there is a lack of tool that presents data analytics in checkpoint areas or basic commodity establishments that identifies how many quarantine pass holders are in the area at a certain point in time. These analytics can assist the quarantine officers in enhancing quarantine guidelines and assist quarantine pass holder in deciding whether they would proceed to go outside of their residence given the crowd density prediction.

**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 issuance, distribution, and validation of quarantine pass with crowd density prediction for decision support system.

**1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

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

1. Minimize face to face contact during an enhanced community quarantine by deploying a mobile app that would automate the request, distribution, and validation process of quarantine pass.
2. Achieve faster and reliable validation of quarantine passes through QR code scanning on basic commodity establishments.
3. Allow quarantine administrators and residents in making informed decisions by embedding crowd density prediction based on historical data.

**1.4 Significance of the Study**

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

**Quarantine Officers.** This tool will remove the manual process of generating, issuing and validation of quarantine passes for barangay residents allowing them to focus on more important activities.

**Barangay Residents.**  By having a mobile app, people can easily obtain their quarantine pass without requiring face to face interaction and allow flexibility on transferring the quarantine pass to another household member in case the original holder is unable to go outside.

**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 process of issuance, distribution, validation of barangay quarantine pass. It is under the assumption that Barangay offices holds an accurate residents list and number of households in their jurisdiction.

**1.6 Definition of Terms**

**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**

**3.1 Quarantine pass issuance and validation current 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 to contain the spread of virus. To ensure the public’s access to essential goods and continued service of health workers and other essential personnel, quarantine passes will need to be issued to eligible persons by their respective LGUs. One quarantine will be distributed per household and will be issued by their respective barangays. This quarantine pass shall be presented at checkpoints within the region during the Enhanced Community Quarantine period.

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.

Once received by a household, they must designate one member of their family as the quarantine pass holder who will be allowed to go outside of their residence. The designated person indicated in the quarantine pass will then be able to go outside to procure essential goods such as food, grocery, medicines, and the likes.

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

In conjunction with the issued quarantine pass, a schedule scheme per Barangay is observed to attenuate the possibility of having overcrowded locations/essential establishments due to sudden influx of quarantine pass holders at one location at the same time.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Figure 3.1 Sample Quarantine Pass

**3.2 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.

**3.3 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.

**Chapter Four**

**MATERIALS AND 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: A QUARANTINE PASS TOOL WITH CROWD DENSITY PREDICTION USING AUTOREGRESSIVE INTEGRATED MOVING AVERAGE (ARIMA) which is an example of the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) model.

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 involves the following steps:

**4.1 Requirements Modeling**

**Chapter Five**

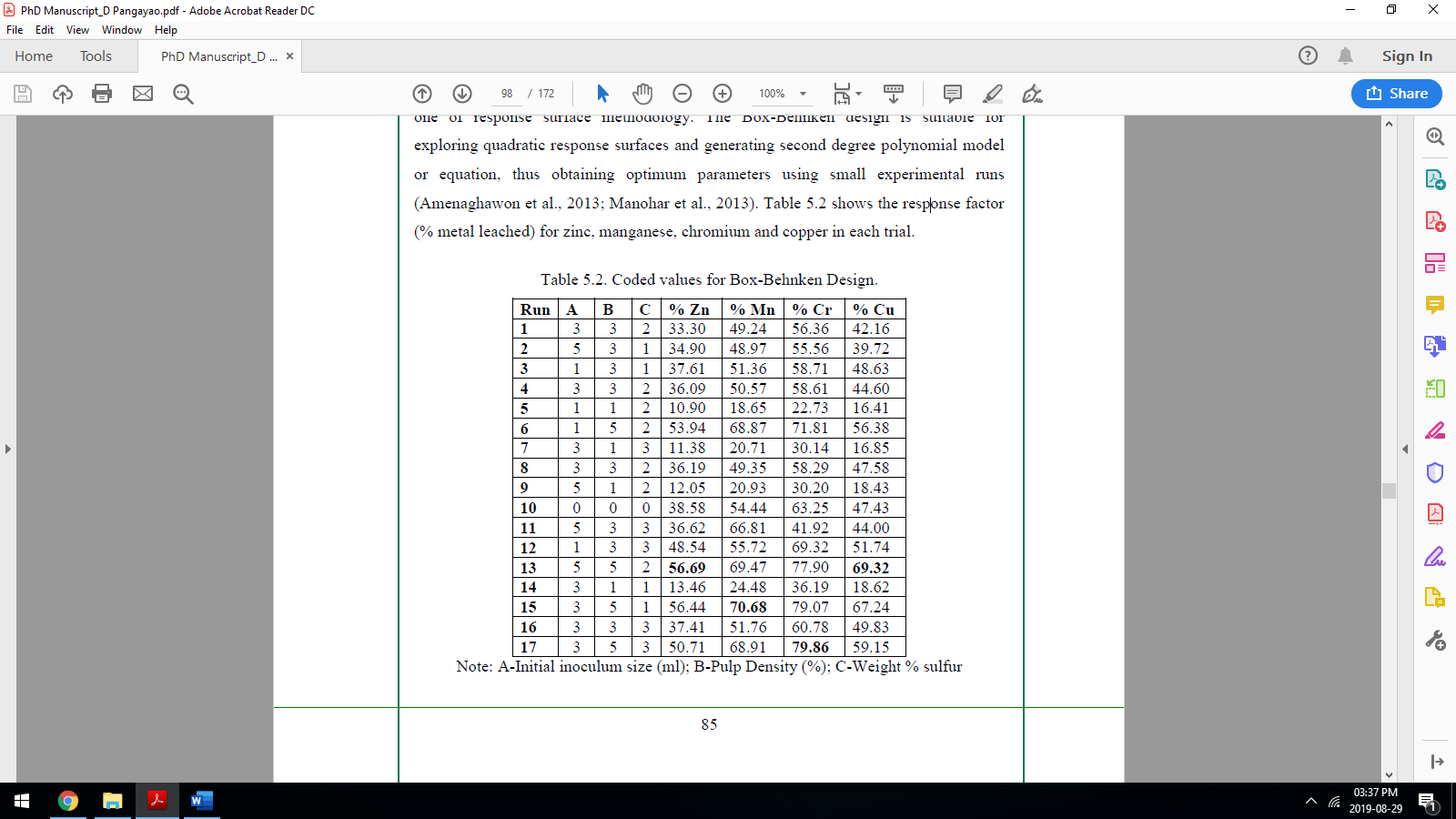
**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**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**