

STUDENT NAME

1. MUHAMMAD ARIF AZHAD BIN AMALULKHAIR
2. NUR AKMAL BINTI MAHADI
3. NUR ADLINA BINTI ABDULLAH
4. SUHAILI BINTI KHALID
5. KANNAPHAT SATTARATPAIJIT

SUPERVISOR NAME

PROFESOR MADYA DR MAZLINA BINTI MAHDZAR

Facial Recognition Technology With Reducing The Risk Of Spreading The COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Project management, which originated in the mid-20th century, has evolved into a distinct way of managing business activities today. Another significant development is the widespread acceptance of the importance of innovation and technology in organizational change, growth, and profitability. It is unsurprising that innovation development is frequently carried out as a project. However, both project management and innovation studies have emerged as independent fields over time. In this work, we attempt to define innovation project management and to define the distinctive nature of innovation projects against traditional projects. We contribute to the budding academic discourse on the interaction between innovation and project management by doing so.

INTRODUCTION

The current COVID-19 pandemic is spreading the globe and transforming civilization. People all across the world have had to adjust to a New Normal lifestyle for almost two years. COVID-19 is caused by a virus that may live on surfaces while looking for a new host. People can contract the virus by touching regularly handled surfaces such as door handles, light switches, faucets, table tops, and so on. People should wash their hands often and avoid touching shared surfaces, according to health advice that has been implemented and has become common practice. To reduce infection and sustain economic prospects, governments and enterprises are turning to innovative biometric applications. Thermal facial recognition, remote fever monitoring, and smartphone-based immunization certifications are just a few examples of technologies that were formerly thought to be science fiction. technology for multimodal biometric surveillance COVID-19 is reported to have generated an increase in interest and demand for touchless access.

METHODOLOGY

The sample with CAA surveys for FACES of AirAsia typically operate for a period of twelve months with anywhere from 3,000 to 70,000 interviews accomplished, depending on customer condition and satisfaction. However, with the shortcomings we have now, then the survey will be done only on how many users we will be interviewing. At least 1000 to 5000 people in a week.

AUTHORS

Name of Correspondent Author: NUR AKMAL BINTI MAHADI

Affiliation:

Email: <mailto:nurakmalmahadi@gmail.com>

RESULTS



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, biometric systems involve the identification of people from a database of photos, including static photographs and video. These facial systems are used to detect the disease and secure access and improve surveillance, especially during the pandemic. This technique will be the most effective way to stop the coronavirus from spreading and this is the fastest way in the process of checking. Hence, this technology can reduce cost and manpower in dealing with the spread of coronavirus outbreaks. As a result of this concept, passenger airlines will be able to bring advantage of the greatest benefits and services. Lastly, this technology will help this airline improve its service quality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our special thanks to our lecturer Profesor Madya Dr Mazlina Binti Mahdzar, who gave us the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project of Digital Technology In Tourism. Who also helped us in completing our project. We came to know about so many things and we're really thankful to them. Then, we also like to thank our parents and friends who helped us a lot in finalizing this project within the limited time frame.