**China Using Mobile Apps to Follow Spread of Coronavirus**

**中国利用移动应用程序追踪冠状病毒传播**

People in China are using apps on mobile phones to follow and perhaps help slow the spread of the new coronavirus, COVID-19.

在中国人们用手机上的应用程序来跟踪新型冠状病毒，同时或许还能帮助减缓该病毒的传播。

Some of the apps provide the latest information about areas hit by the virus, while others collect data on infected persons.

一些应用程序提供受病毒感染地区的最新信息，而另一些则收集了受感染者的数据。

The Chinese government is working with two of the country’s largest technology companies to keep track of the disease. The two, Alibaba Group and Tencent Holdings, created color-based systems that record the health of individuals and identify carriers of the coronavirus.

中国政府正与国内两家最大的科技公司合作来追踪这种疾病。这两家公司分别是阿里巴巴集团和腾讯股份有限公司。它们通过创建基于颜色系统的数据来记录个人的健康状况并识别冠状病毒携带者。

Last week, Alipay, a payment app operated by Alibaba, released a system that uses colored QR Codes to show the health of people in the city of Hangzhou. A QR code is a sign a smartphone can read with its camera. Once the sign is recognized, the phone takes the user directly to an internet link with information about a subject.

上周，阿里巴巴旗下的支付应用支付宝发布了一个系统，能够通过彩色二维码来展示杭州市民的健康状况。二维码是一种智能手机可以通过摄像头识别的标志。一旦二维码被识别，智能手机就会把用户信息直接传达到一个有相关信息的网络连接上。

Users in Hangzhou can then complete an online form that reports their official identification number and seeks additional information. Individuals are asked to enter details about recent travel outside the city, as well as anything suggesting they might be infected, such as a high body temperature or strong cough.

之后，杭州的用户会填写一个在线表格，上报他们的身份证号并获取更多信息。每个人都被要求填写最近出城旅行的细节，以及任何可能被感染的信息，如高烧或剧烈咳嗽。

After completing the questionnaire, users receive a mobile phone message. It includes a color-based QR Code that relates to the health situation they described.

完成问卷后，用户会收到一条手机短信。它包含一个基于颜色的二维码，二维码展示了他们上报的健康状况。

Users with a red code are told to quarantine themselves for 14 days and continue reporting their condition by using Alibaba’s DingTalk messaging app. Users with a yellow code are told to stay in quarantine for 7 days, while those with a green code can travel freely.

代码为红色的用户会被告知隔离14天，并通过阿里巴巴的钉钉即时通讯应用持续报告健康状态。代码为黄色的用户会被告知隔离7天，而代码为绿色的用户可以自由出行。

Chinese state media said the Alibaba system would be deployed at train stations, along major roads and other travel checkpoints. They added that the system is also being used in some neighborhoods.

中国官方媒体称，阿里巴巴的系统将投放于火车站、主要道路和其他出行检查站。他们补充道，该系统也应用于一些社区。

Two people living in Hangzhou told Reuters they were asked to show QR Codes when entering their apartment buildings. Another individual told the news agency that she was asked to show her QR code before entering the local supermarket.

两名居住在杭州的居民告诉路透社记者，在进入公寓时他们被要求出示二维码。另一个人则表示，在进入当地超市之前她也被要求出示二维码。

Alipay said it was working with the government to expand the system nationwide.

支付宝称，它正在与政府合作将该系统扩展到全国。

Tencent, which operates China’s popular messaging app WeChat, reported the launch of a similar QR Code-based tracking system. Tencent developed the system with help from China’s National Development and Reform Council.

运营着中国广受欢迎的即时通讯应用程序微信的腾讯公司，则发布了一款类似的基于二维码的跟踪系统。腾讯公司是在中国国家发展和改革委员会的帮助下开发的这个系统。

The company said on Saturday the system is currently in use in the southern city of Shenzhen. Officials said they expected it to be deployed to other parts of Guangdong province soon.

周六该公司表示，该系统目前正在南方城市深圳使用。官方表示，他们预计该系统将很快在广东省其他地区启用。

Even before the latest systems were announced, many Chinese were already using mapping and travel apps in an effort to avoid areas with coronavirus infections.

早在最新的应用系统发布之前，许多中国人就已经在使用地图和旅游应用程序来避免感染冠状病毒。

One of the apps, developed by WeChat, uses official reports to identify places in the cities of Shenzhen and Guangzhou where coronavirus cases have been confirmed. Data mapping company QuantUrban created a similar system to track nine additional cities in Guangdong province.

其中一个由微信开发的应用程序，利用官方报告来识别定位深圳和广州等城市的冠状病毒确诊病例。提供空间数据服务的宽客城公司创建了一个类似的系统来追踪广东省的另外9个城市的数据。

One user of the apps told Reuters she finds the maps can provide “psychological comfort.” The woman, who did not want her full name reported, said: “You can’t guarantee there won’t be fresh cases, but you can avoid an area that’s already hit.”

一位该程序的用户告诉路透社，她觉得这个地图能给人带来“心理安慰”。这名不愿透露全名的女子说:“你无法保证不会出新的病例，但你可以避开已经发生疫情的地区。”

The technology website Abacus reported that citizens can request location data from their mobile phone carrier to show they had not been in affected areas. The report said that if requested, China’s state-owned telecommunication companies will send users a message listing all the areas they had visited within the past 14 days.

据科技网站算盘（Abacus）报道，市民可以通过移动通讯运营商上报位置数据，以证明他们没有去过受疫情影响的地区。报道称，如果用户发出申请，中国国有电信公司将向用户发送一条信息，列出他们在过去14天内到访过的所有地区。

Detailed tracking records for mobile users exist in China because the country requires users to register their real names and other personal information when signing up for telecom services.

在中国，移动通讯用户的详细行踪能够被追踪记录，是因为中国要求用户在注册通信服务时登记真实姓名和其他个人信息。

I’m Bryan Lynn.

布莱恩·林恩报道。

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