

Perfect Studymate

Team name: Kapstone

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Motivation

1. Students often struggle finding specific terminology or information from a large volume of lecture materials
2. General ChatGPT may produce inaccuracies due to differing content and terminology from lectures students are taking
3. Using ChatGPT with lecture materials incurs additional costs
4. Using ChatGPT poses the danger of being biased towards its training data, and professors want answers based only on their material

2. General ChatGPT may produce inaccuracies due to differing content and terminology from lectures students are taking



textbooked, customer ISPs pay their provider ISPs to obtain global Internet interconnectivity. The amount that a customer ISP pays a provider ISP reflects the amount of traffic it exchanges with the provider. To reduce these costs, a pair of nearby ISPs at the same level of the hierarchy can **peer**, that is, they can directly connect their networks together so that all the traffic between them passes over the direct connection rather than through upstream intermediaries. When two ISPs peer, it is typically settlement-free, that is, neither ISP pays the other. As noted earlier, tier-1 ISPs also peer with one another, settlement-free. For a readable discussion of peering and customer-provider relationships, see [Van der Berg 2008]. Along these same lines, a third-party company can create an **Internet Exchange Point (IXP)**, which is a meeting point where multiple ISPs can peer together. An IXP is typically in a stand-alone building with its own switches [Ager 2012]. There are over 400 IXPs in the Internet today [IXP List 2016]. We refer to this ecosystem—consisting of access ISPs, regional ISPs, tier-1 ISPs, PoPs, multi-homing, peering, and IXPs—as *Network Structure 4*.

* 굳이 1~tier까지 올라가서 통신필요업자를 통해 tier ISP끼리 peer.

I want to know what network structure 4 is about!

2. General ChatGPT may produce inaccuracies due to differing content and terminology from lectures students are taking

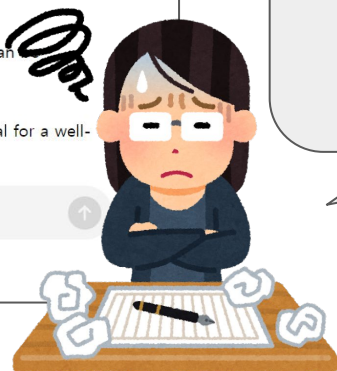
General Characteristics of a 4-Tier Network Structure:

1. **Layered Organization:** The separation of responsibilities into distinct layers allows for modular management and easier troubleshooting.
2. **Scalability:** A 4-tier structure can scale efficiently, especially in large enterprises or data centers. Each tier can be scaled independently based on traffic needs.
3. **Security:** Each layer adds its own security controls. For instance, at the data link and network layers, VLANs and firewalls control traffic, while the application layer implements encryption protocols.
4. **Redundancy:** With proper configuration, redundancy can be implemented at various layers to ensure reliability and high availability (HA).
5. **Efficiency:** By separating out functions, each layer can optimize specific tasks (e.g., the physical layer ensures fast data transmission, while the network layer handles efficient routing).
6. **Management:** Easier management of the network as different teams or tools can be assigned to handle each layer's responsibilities, reducing complexity.

In such a structure, the physical, data link, network, and application layers are crucial for a well-optimized and secure network.

🗨️ 메시지 ChatGPT

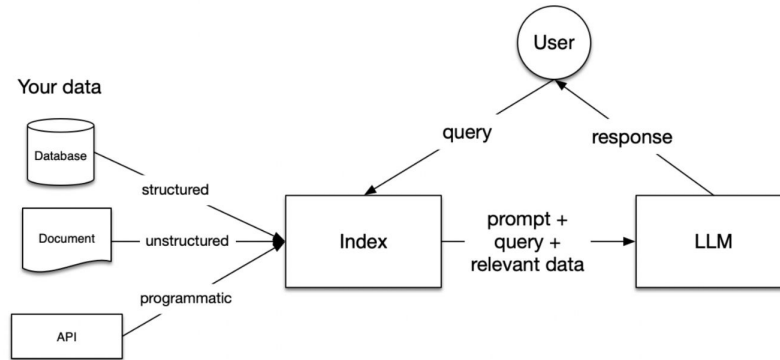
ChatGPT는 실수를 할 수 있습니다. 중요한 정보를 확인하세요.



Hmm the results aren't very useful.
ChatGPT is talking about different terms
from what we learned in class.

About our service

Our project utilizes a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) architecture, allowing users to upload course materials (slides, PDFs, etc.) to interact with a specialized chatbot. This chatbot assists in studying, generates sample quizzes and exams, and answers specific questions related to the course.



Differentiation and Expectation

GoodNotes: Widely used by students nowadays but lacks a search function for all course materials, requiring users to search through individual files one by one.

<https://www.goodnotes.com/kr>

→ It can enhance students' learning experience and allows them to spend their study time more efficiently

Backup Ideas

1. PackRight(Working Title):

A luggage planner that provides legal information on prohibited items for specific airports

2. RecycleRight(Working Title):

A service that identifies recycling symbols from pictures user take and provides guidance on proper disposal methods

PackRight

Why?

- Each airport has its own regulation for check-in and carry-on
 - Electric straightener allowed in Incheon Airport, but not in Kansai International Airport
- Travelers often lose their item during security check
- Beginners of traveling are especially prone to the problem
- Certain items can be allowed based on kind of a product or customs regulations

What?

- Chatbot that trains data from airport websites and tells if a searched item is allowed when departing from specific airport

<https://www.tsa.gov/travel/security-screening/whatcanibring/all>



Yes, you can bring an electric hair straightener from Japan to Korea in both carry-on and checked baggage. Here are the key considerations:

Key Considerations:

RecycleRight



종이	일반백 (상균백)	녹색	-
	일반백	청색	
유리	유리	주황색	-
도포·천막 등	-	빨간색	-

도안예시	표시제정
	-, 바이오, 종량제 배출
	PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, PS, OTHER, 바이오PET, 바이오HDPE, 바이오LDPE, 바이오PP, 바이오PS, 종량제 배출
	합, 일류미늄(또는 알루미늄)
	-
	-, 종량제 배출
	-, 종량제 배출
	-
	-

- Useful for foreigners unfamiliar with Korean language and recycling regulations.

- Complex recycling symbols that are not very effective.

- Continuously revised recycling symbols

- Different waste separation methods by local government

사실 분리배출표시를 봐도 정확히 어떻게 버려야 할지 방법을 모를것을 정도로 표시 자체가 실효성이 높지 않았다.

역시나 환경부의 대국민 온라인 설문조사에서도 분리 배출표시 개선이 필요하다는 의견이 72.3%나 된다. 분리배출표시가 도움은 되나 실효성이 부족하다는 의견이 66.9%였다.

출처 : 포인트경제(<https://www.pointe.co.kr>)