



PROJECT/INDEP STUDY TITLE LINE 1  
PROJECT/INDEP TITLE LINE 2 (OPTIONAL)

MR./MS. FIRSTNAME1 LASTNAME1  
MR./MS. FIRSTNAME2 LASTNAME2  
MR./MS. FIRSTNAME3 LASTNAME3

A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT  
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (COMPUTER ENGINEERING)  
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING  
KING MONGKUT'S UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY THONBURI

202x

Project/Indep study title line 1  
Project/Indep title line 2 (optional)

Mr./Ms. Firstname1 Lastname1  
Mr./Ms. Firstname2 Lastname2  
Mr./Ms. Firstname3 Lastname3

A Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for  
the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Engineering)  
Faculty of Engineering  
King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi  
202x

Project Committee

..... (Assoc.Prof. My main advisor name , Ph.D.)	Project Advisor
..... (Assoc.Prof. My Co-advisor name, Ph.D.)	Project Co-Advisor
..... (Asst.Prof. Committee2, Ph.D.)	Committee Member
..... (Asst.Prof. Committee3, Ph.D.)	Committee Member

Project Title	Project/Indep study title line 1 Project/Indep title line 2 (optional)
Credits	3
Member(s)	Mr./Ms. Firstname1 Lastname1 Mr./Ms. Firstname2 Lastname2 Mr./Ms. Firstname3 Lastname3
Project Advisor	Assoc.Prof. My main advisor name , Ph.D.
Co-advisor	Assoc.Prof. My Co-advisor name, Ph.D.
Program	Bachelor of Engineering
Field of Study	Computer Engineering
Department	Computer Engineering
Faculty	Engineering
Academic Year	202x

### Abstract

In a multihop ad hoc network, the interference among nodes is reduced to maximize the throughput by using a smallest transmission range that still preserve the network connectivity. However, most existing works on transmission range control focus on the connectivity but lack of results on the throughput performance. This paper analyzes the per-node saturated throughput of an IEEE 802.11b multihop ad hoc network with a uniform transmission range. Compared to simulation, our model can accurately predict the per-node throughput. The results show that the maximum achievable per-node throughput can be as low as 11% of the channel capacity in a normal set of  $\alpha$  operating parameters independent of node density. However, if the network connectivity is considered, the obtainable throughput will reduce by as many as 43% of the maximum throughput.

**Keywords:** Multihop ad hoc networks / Topology control / Single-Hop Throughput

หัวข้อปริญญานิพนธ์	หัวข้อปริญญานิพนธ์บรรทัดแรก หัวข้อปริญญานิพนธ์บรรทัดสอง
หน่วยกิต	3
ผู้เขียน	นายสมศักดิ์ คอมพิวเตอร์ นางสาวสมศรี คอมพิวเตอร์2 นางสาวสมปอง คอมพิวเตอร์3
อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา	รศ.ดร.ที่ปรึกษา วิทยานิพนธ์ รศ.ดร.ที่ปรึกษา วิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม
หลักสูตร	วิศวกรรมศาสตรบัณฑิต
สาขาวิชา	วิศวกรรมคอมพิวเตอร์
ภาควิชา	วิศวกรรมคอมพิวเตอร์
คณะ	วิศวกรรมศาสตร์
ปีการศึกษา	256x

### บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อศึกษาความพึงพอใจในการให้บริการงานทั่วไปของสำนักวิชา พื้นฐานและภาษา เพื่อเปรียบเทียบระดับความพึงพอใจต่อการให้บริการงานทั่วไปของสำนักวิชาพื้นฐานและภาษา ของนักศึกษาที่มาใช้บริการสำนักวิชาพื้นฐานและภาษา สถาบันเทคโนโลยีไทย-ญี่ปุ่น จาแนกตามเพศ คณะ และชั้นปีที่ศึกษา เพื่อศึกษาปัญหาและข้อเสนอแนะของ นักศึกษามาเป็นแนวทางในการพัฒนาและปรับปรุงการให้บริการของสำนักวิชาพื้นฐานและภาษา เนื่องจากในยุคสมัยนี้โลกเราได้เข้าสู่ยุคของข้อมูลมหัต (Big data) ซึ่งบริษัทต่างๆก็เริ่มขับเคลื่อนธุรกิจด้วยข้อมูลแล้ว โดยธุรกิจที่มีข้อมูลขนาดใหญ่อย่างที่เราเห็นง่ายๆเลยก็จะเป็น เว็บไซต์ที่เปิดบริการให้ขายของออนไลน์ ซึ่งในเว็บไซต์นั้นก็จะมีข้อมูลสินค้ามากมายและ สิ่งที่เราได้พบคือรายละเอียดสินค้าหลายๆอย่างไม่มีความสอดคล้องกับรูปภาพสินค้าหรือไม่ชัดเจนพอและ เนื่องด้วยข้อมูลที่มีขนาดใหญ่เกินกว่าที่จะจัดการด้วยแรงงานคนได้และ ยังไม่มีเครื่องมือใด ๆ ในการตรวจจับคำผิดเหล่านี้ได้ เราจึงทำโครงการนี้ขึ้นมาเพื่อที่จะแก้ไขปัญหานี้

ทางเราจึงคิดที่จะทำระบบปัญญาประดิษฐ์หรือ AI มาแก้ไขปัญหานี้ โดยทำ Image captioning ที่ใช้ Convolutional neural network และ Long short-term memory ซึ่งทางคณะผู้จัดทำก็จะมีเปรียบเทียบประสิทธิภาพของโมเดลอื่น ๆ เพื่อสร้างโมเดลที่มีประสิทธิภาพมากที่สุด ซึ่งถ้าโครงการนี้ประสบความสำเร็จจะสามารถตรวจสอบคุณภาพของคำอธิบายสินค้าในเว็บไซต์ขายสินค้าออนไลน์ ทำให้คุณภาพและภาพลักษณ์ต่อสังคมของเว็บไซต์นั้นดูดีขึ้นได้ และนอกจากนี้โครงการนี้ยังสามารถเป็นพื้นฐานให้แก่ผู้ที่สนใจในการทำ image captioning ที่เป็นภาษาไทยและนำไปประยุกต์ใช้กับงานของตนได้อีกด้วย

**คำสำคัญ:** การขูดข้อมูลด้วยไฟฟ้า / การขูดข้อมูลผิวเหล็ก / เคลือบผิวรังสี

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Acknowledge your advisors and thanks your friends here..

# CONTENTS

	PAGE
ABSTRACT	ii
THAI ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iv
CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	ix
LIST OF TECHNICAL VOCABULARY AND ABBREVIATIONS	x
 <b>CHAPTER</b>	
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Motivations	2
1.3 Problem Statements	2
1.4 Objectives	2
1.5 Scope of Work	2
1.6 Project Schedule	2
 <b>2. BACKGROUND THEORY AND RELATED WORK</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Recommender Systems	3
2.2 Text Processing Algorithms	3
2.2.1 Algorithm I	3
2.2.1.1 test	3
2.2.2 Algorithm II	3
2.2.2.1 Step I	4
2.2.2.2 Step II	4
2.3 Development Tools	4
 <b>3. PROPOSED WORK</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 System Architecture	5
3.2 System Specifications and Requirements	5
3.3 Hardware Module 1	5
3.3.1 Component 1	5
3.3.2 Logical Circuit Diagram	5
3.4 Hardware Module 2	5
3.4.1 Component 1	5
3.4.2 Component 2	5
3.5 Path Finding Algorithm	5
3.6 Database Design	5
3.7 GUI Design	5
 <b>4. IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS</b>	<b>6</b>
 <b>5. CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>7</b>
5.1 Problems and Solutions	7
5.2 Future Works	7
 <b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>8</b>

<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>9</b>
A First appendix title	10
B Second appendix title	12

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
2.1 test table method1	3
3.1 test table x1	5



## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
1.1 This is the figure x1	1
2.1 The network model	3
5.1 This is how you mention when figure come from internet <a href="https://www.google.com">https://www.google.com</a>	7
A.1 This is the figure x11 <a href="https://www.google.com">https://www.google.com</a>	10
B.1 This is the figure x11 <a href="https://www.google.com">https://www.google.com</a>	12

LIST OF SYMBOLS

SYMBOL		UNIT
$\alpha$	Test variable	$m^2$
$\lambda$	Interarival rate	jobs/ second
$\mu$	Service rate	jobs/ second

## LIST OF TECHNICAL VOCABULARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	=	Adaptive Bandwidth Control
MANET	=	Mobile Ad Hoc Network
Test	=	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nullam non condimentum purus. Pellentesque sed augue sapien. In volutpat quis diam laoreet suscipit. Curabitur fringilla sem nisi, at condimentum lectus consequat vitae.

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

THIS IS AN EXAMPLE. ALL SECTIONS BELOW ARE OPTIONAL. PLEASE CONSULT YOU ADVISOR AND DESIGN YOUR OWN SECTION

หัวข้อต่าง ๆ ในแต่ละบทเป็นเพียงตัวอย่างเท่านั้น หัวข้อที่จะใส่ในแต่ละบทขึ้นอยู่กับโปรเจคของนักศึกษาและอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา

### 1.1 Background

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed maximus sem id nisi imperdiet commodo. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia curae; Morbi sed dignissim nunc. Sed gravida semper porta. Maecenas scelerisque ex viverra ipsum condimentum pulvinar. Quisque auctor est nec venenatis accumsan. Phasellus finibus tincidunt blandit. Donec ac ante lectus. Mauris facilisis aliquet lorem quis imperdiet. Aenean pretium enim et placerat ultrices. Suspendisse tempor elit et imperdiet mattis. Vivamus quis lacus congue, efficitur augue vel, consequat eros. Aenean consequat risus ut consectetur convallis. Suspendisse convallis, ligula id pretium efficitur, tellus nunc commodo neque, et scelerisque lacus arcu quis orci. Donec tempor massa leo, ac sodales magna molestie ut. Quisque id interdum ante.

Explain the background of your works for readers. You can refer to figure by like this.. Figure B.1. Get ready, skanks! It's time for the truth train! Fame was like a drug. But what was even more like a drug were the drugs. Attempted murder? Now honestly, what is that? Do they give a Nobel Prize for attempted chemistry?

ทดสอบ

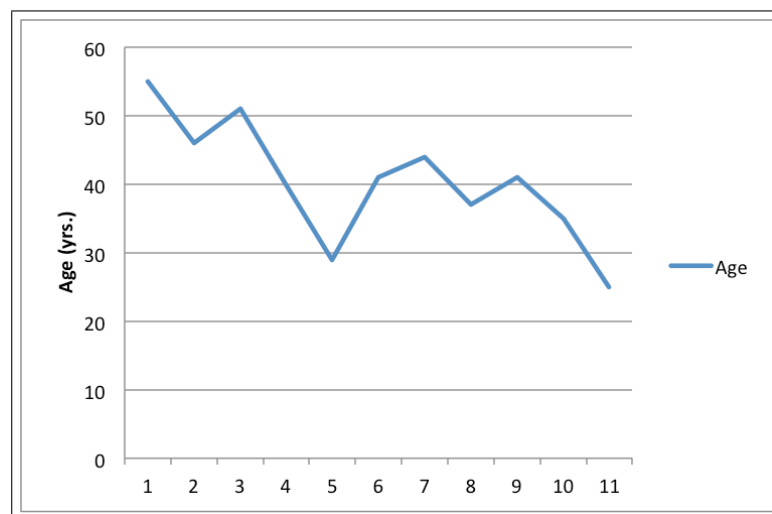


Figure 1.1 This is the figure x1

Get ready, skanks! It's time for the truth train! Fame was like a drug. But what was even more like a drug were the drugs. Attempted murder? Now honestly, what is that? Do they give a Nobel Prize for attempted chemistry?

”Thank the Lord”? That sounded like a prayer. A prayer in a public school. God has no place within these walls, just like facts don't have a place within an organized religion. Thank you, steal again. I hope this has taught you kids a lesson: kids never learn.

...And the fluffy kitten played with that ball of string all through the night. On a lighter note, a Kwik-E-Mart clerk was brutally murdered last night. Oh, so they have Internet on computers now!

You don't like your job, you don't strike. You go in every day and do it really half-assed. That's the American way. Lisa, vampires are make-believe, like elves, gremlins, and Eskimos. Jesus must be spinning in his grave! I prefer a vehicle that doesn't hurt Mother Earth. It's a go-cart, powered by my own sense of self-satisfaction. Marge, it takes two to lie. One to lie and one to listen. Attempted murder? Now honestly, what is that? Do they give a Nobel Prize for attempted chemistry?

I was saying "Boo-urns." Bart, with \$10,000 we'd be millionaires! We could buy all kinds of useful things like...love! I'll keep it short and sweet — Family. Religion. Friendship. These are the three demons you must slay if you wish to succeed in business.

How could you?! Haven't you learned anything from that guy who gives those sermons at church? Captain Whatshisname? We live in a society of laws! Why do you think I took you to all those Police Academy movies? For fun? Well, I didn't hear anybody laughing, did you? Except at that guy who made sound effects. Makes sound effects and laughs. Where was I? Oh yeah! Stay out of my booze. I can't go to juvie. They use guys like me as currency.

Oh, loneliness and cheeseburgers are a dangerous mix. "Thank the Lord"? That sounded like a prayer. A prayer in a public school. God has no place within these walls, just like facts don't have a place within an organized religion.

## 1.2 Motivations

Explain the motivations of your works.

- What are the problems you are addressing?
- Why they are important?
- What are the limitations of existing approaches?

You may combine this section with the background section.

## 1.3 Problem Statements

## 1.4 Objectives

## 1.5 Scope of Work

Explain the scope of your works.

- What are the problems you are addressing?
- Why they are important?
- What are the limitations of existing approaches?

## 1.6 Project Schedule

## CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND THEORY AND RELATED WORK

THIS IS AN EXAMPLE. ALL SECTIONS BELOW ARE OPTIONAL. PLEASE CONSULT YOU ADVISOR AND DESIGN YOUR OWN SECTION

หัวข้อต่าง ๆ ในแต่ละบทเป็นเพียงตัวอย่างเท่านั้น หัวข้อที่จะใส่ในแต่ละบทขึ้นอยู่กับโปรเจคของนักศึกษาและอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา

This is how you add website url. -> <http://www.cpe.kmutt.ac.th>

Explain theory, algorithms, protocols, or existing research works and tools related to your work.

You can cite your references like this -> [1] or multiplie cite like this -> [2, 3]

### 2.1 Recommender Systems

**Table 2.1** test table method1

Center	Center	left aligned	Right	Right aligned
Center	Center	left aligned	Right	Right aligned
Center	Center	left aligned	Right	Right aligned
Center	Center	left aligned	Right	Right aligned
Center	Center	left aligned	Right	Right aligned

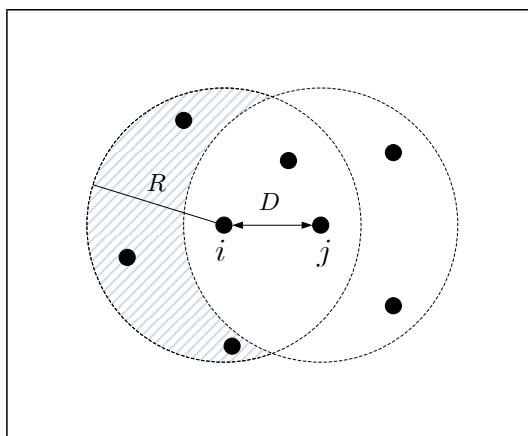
Tables should always on the left.

### 2.2 Text Processing Algorithms

#### 2.2.1 Algorithm I

##### 2.2.1.1 test

You can place the figure and refer to it as Figure 2.1. The figure and table numbering will be run and updated automatically when you add/remove tables/figures from the document.



**Figure 2.1** The network model

#### 2.2.2 Algorithm II

Add more subsections as you want.

**2.2.2.1 Step I****2.2.2.2 Step II**

This is the farthest level of subsection we permitted. (We support only 4th level)

**2.3 Development Tools**

## CHAPTER 3 PROPOSED WORK

THIS IS AN EXAMPLE. ALL SECTIONS BELOW ARE OPTIONAL. PLEASE CONSULT YOU ADVISOR AND DESIGN YOUR OWN SECTION

หัวข้อต่าง ๆ ในแต่ละบทเป็นเพียงตัวอย่างเท่านั้น หัวข้อที่จะใส่ในแต่ละบทขึ้นอยู่กับโครงร่างของนักศึกษาและอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา

Explain the design (how you plan to implement your work) of your project. Adjust the section titles below to suit the types of your work. Detailed physical design like circuits and source codes should be placed in the appendix.

### 3.1 System Architecture

Table 3.1 test table x1

SYMBOL		UNIT
$\alpha$	Test variable	m <sup>2</sup>
$\lambda$	Interarrival rate	jobs/ second
$\mu$	Service rate	jobs/ second

### 3.2 System Specifications and Requirements

#### 3.3 Hardware Module 1

##### 3.3.1 Component 1

##### 3.3.2 Logical Circuit Diagram

#### 3.4 Hardware Module 2

##### 3.4.1 Component 1

##### 3.4.2 Component 2

### 3.5 Path Finding Algorithm

### 3.6 Database Design

### 3.7 GUI Design



## CHAPTER 4 IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

You can title this chapter as **Preliminary Results** or **Work Progress** for the progress reports. Present implementation or experimental results here and discuss them.

ALL SECTIONS IN THIS CHAPTER ARE OPTIONAL. PLEASE CONSULT YOUR ADVISOR AND DESIGN YOUR OWN SECTION

หัวข้อต่าง ๆ ในแต่ละบทเป็นเพียงตัวอย่างเท่านั้น หัวข้อที่จะใส่ในแต่ละบทขึ้นอยู่กับโครงร่างของนักศึกษาและอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา

## CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS

**Figure 5.1** This is how you mention when figure come from internet <https://www.google.com>

This chapter is optional for proposal and progress reports but is required for the final report.

THIS IS AN EXAMPLE. ALL SECTIONS BELOW ARE OPTIONAL. PLEASE CONSULT YOUR ADVISOR AND DESIGN YOUR OWN SECTION

หัวข้อต่าง ๆ ในแต่ละบทเป็นเพียงตัวอย่างเท่านั้น หัวข้อที่จะใส่ในแต่ละบทขึ้นอยู่กับโครงคของนักศึกษาและอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา

### 5.1 Problems and Solutions

State your problems and how you fixed them.

### 5.2 Future Works

What could be done in the future to make your projects better.

## REFERENCES

1. P. Santi, 2005, **Topology Control in Wireless Ad Hoc and Sensor Networks**, Wiley, p.133.
2. Ingo Lütkebohle, 2008, “BWorld Robot Control Software ทดสอบ,” Available at <http://aiweb.techfak.uni-bielefeld.de/content/bworld-robot-control-software-ทดสอบ/>, [Online; accessed 19-July-2008].
3. Hypersense, 2020, “Is the virtual celebrity industry still on the rise in 2020? ,” Available at <https://arvrjourney.com/is-the-virtual-celebrity-industry-still-on-the-rise-in-2020-60cfd2b2c315>, [Online; accessed 26-August-2020].
4. I. Norros, 1995, “On the use of Fractional Brownian Motion in the Theory of Connectionless Networks,” **IEEE J. Select. Areas Commun.**, vol. 13, no. 6, pp. 953–962, Aug. 1995.
5. H.S. Kim and N.B. Shroff, 2001, “Loss Probability Calculations and Asymptotic Analysis for Finite Buffer Multiplexers,” **IEEE/ACM Trans. Networking**, vol. 9, no. 6, pp. 755–768, Dec. 2001.
6. D.Y. Eun and N.B. Shroff, 2001, “A Measurement-Analytic Framework for QoS Estimation Based on the Dominant Time Scale,” in **Proc. IEEE INFOCOM’01**, Anchorage, AK, Apr. 2001.

**APPENDIX A**  
**FIRST APPENDIX TITLE**

## Put appropriate topic here

This is where you put hardware circuit diagrams, detailed experimental data in tables or source codes, etc..

**Figure A.1** This is the figure x11 <https://www.google.com>

This appendix describes two static allocation methods for fGn (or fBm) traffic. Here,  $\lambda$  and  $C$  are respectively the traffic arrival rate and the service rate per dimensionless time step. Their unit are converted to a physical time unit by multiplying the step size  $\Delta$ . For a fBm self-similar traffic source, Norros [4] provides its EB as

$$C = \lambda + (\kappa(H)\sqrt{-2\ln \epsilon})^{1/H} a^{1/(2H)} x^{-(1-H)/H} \lambda^{1/(2H)} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where  $\kappa(H) = H^H(1-H)^{(1-H)}$ . Simplicity in the calculation is the attractive feature of (A.1).

The MVA technique developed in [5] so far provides the most accurate estimation of the loss probability compared to previous bandwidth allocation techniques according to simulation results. Consider a discrete-time queueing system with constant service rate  $C$  and input process  $\lambda_n$  with  $\mathbb{E}\{\lambda_n\} = \lambda$  and  $\text{Var}\{\lambda_n\} = \sigma^2$ . Define  $X_n \equiv \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k - Cn$ . The loss probability due to the MVA approach is given by

$$\varepsilon \approx \alpha e^{-m_x/2} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where

$$m_x = \min_{n \geq 0} \frac{((C - \lambda)n + B)^2}{\text{Var}\{X_n\}} = \frac{((C - \lambda)n^* + B)^2}{\text{Var}\{X_{n^*}\}} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

and

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(\frac{(C - \lambda)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \int_C^\infty (r - C) \exp\left(\frac{(r - \lambda)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dr \quad (\text{A.4})$$

For a given  $\varepsilon$ , we numerically solve for  $C$  that satisfies (A.2). Any search algorithm can be used to do the task. Here, the bisection method is used.

Next, we show how  $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$  can be determined. Let  $C_\lambda(l)$  be the autocovariance function of  $\lambda_n$ . The MVA technique basically approximates the input process  $\lambda_n$  with a Gaussian process, which allows  $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$  to be represented by the autocovariance function. In particular, the variance of  $X_n$  can be expressed in terms of  $C_\lambda(l)$  as

$$\text{Var}\{X_n\} = nC_\lambda(0) + 2 \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} (n-l)C_\lambda(l) \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Therefore,  $C_\lambda(l)$  must be known in the MVA technique, either by assuming specific traffic models or by off-line analysis in case of traces. In most practical situations,  $C_\lambda(l)$  will not be known in advance, and an on-line measurement algorithm developed in [6] is required to jointly determine both  $n^*$  and  $m_x$ . For fGn traffic,  $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$  is equal to  $\sigma^2 n^{2H}$ , where  $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}\{\lambda_n\}$ , and we can find the  $n^*$  that minimizes (A.3) directly. Although  $\lambda$  can be easily measured, it is not the case for  $\sigma^2$  and  $H$ . Consequently, the MVA technique suffers from the need of prior knowledge traffic parameters.

**APPENDIX B**  
**SECOND APPENDIX TITLE**

**Put appropriate topic here**

**Figure B.1** This is the figure x11 <https://www.google.com>

Next, we show how  $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$  can be determined. Let  $C_\lambda(l)$  be the autocovariance function of  $\lambda_n$ . The MVA technique basically approximates the input process  $\lambda_n$  with a Gaussian process, which allows  $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$  to be represented by the autocovariance function. In particular, the variance of  $X_n$  can be expressed in terms of  $C_\lambda(l)$  as

$$\text{Var}\{X_n\} = nC_\lambda(0) + 2 \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} (n-l)C_\lambda(l) \quad (\text{B.1})$$

**Add more topic as you need**

Therefore,  $C_\lambda(l)$  must be known in the MVA technique, either by assuming specific traffic models or by off-line analysis in case of traces. In most practical situations,  $C_\lambda(l)$  will not be known in advance, and an on-line measurement algorithm developed in [6] is required to jointly determine both  $n^*$  and  $m_x$ . For fGn traffic,  $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$  is equal to  $\sigma^2 n^{2H}$ , where  $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}\{\lambda_n\}$ , and we can find the  $n^*$  that minimizes (A.3) directly. Although  $\lambda$  can be easily measured, it is not the case for  $\sigma^2$  and  $H$ . Consequently, the MVA technique suffers from the need of prior knowledge traffic parameters.