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| Name | Supervisor Name | Thesis Title | Abstract of Project |
| Nyo Me Htun  (2009) | Dr.Khin Mar Myo | XML-BASED ONLINE JOB SEARCHING SYSTEM | As government Web sites grow in size and complexity, it is important for agencies to develop sounder approaches to Web site management and publication processes. The future of e-government will depend in part on the ability of governments to manage their Web sites in a more effective and efficient way to deliver value to citizens. The standard architecture (HTML) for most existing sites presents serious limitations for managing complex Web sites. A viable alternative to an HTML-based Web site is one rooted in XML. Because, it is not based on individual HTML Web pages, XML offers an innovative, long-term solution to many of the shortcomings of current Web site design tools, techniques and publication processes.  XML (eXtensible Markup Language) quickly becomes the universal format for publishing and exchanging data on the Web. Despite that, most corporate data still resides in relational databases. This is due to the maturity of indexing, query processing and storing techniques of the relational database management systems. If XML is to serve as the medium for information exchange, then it should be possible to covert data stored in existing database systems into XML form for further processing by web-based applications. The main objective of this system is not only to use and understand the general concepts of XML technology, relational database system and XQuery technologies but also to support business online job searching application through he Internet |
| Tin Nilar Maung  (2009) | Daw Nyein Nyein Lwin | Design and implementation of the nonrestoring division algorithm for the unsigned integers | A complex system, such as a computer system, is composed with several levels of abstractions. In general, a computer system is composed of three levels: the gate level, the register level and the processor level.  The function of the register level or register transfer level is to accomplish a single instruction in the Instruction Set Architecture (ISA) at the processor level by issuing right sequence of micro-operations to the gate level underneath. In computer arithmetic , all the arithmetic operations such as add, subtract, multiply and divide operations are implemented only with adder. This thesis is aimed to develop a register level implementation of unsigned division based on the nonrestoring algorithm that is carried out to highlight the important role of the register level implementation. The nonrestoring algorithm is founded upon the repeated add/subtract and shift method giving the quotient and remainder of the two unsigned numbers of dividend and the divisor. The sequence of control signals are applied to the datapath of the system via the parallel interfacing by means of Turbo C++ programming language. |
| Ei Mon Thandar Wint  (2009) | Daw Myint Myint Maw Dr.Aye Aye Myint | Concurrency control for car ticket reservation system using two-phase locking mechanism | Nowadays, the data and information are shared among many users in a distributed computing system. Many organizations use database system technology for handling information needed to be concurrently processed. Thus, an important requirement of the database system is the ability to support security control on the existing data and data protection is required to prevent unauthorized users from understanding the physical content of these data. This thesis is intended to implement the concurrency control of the database system with two-phase locking prevent conflicts in this system. The logical concept of two-phase locking protocol is used to solve the concurrent problems from each site used by technique. Additionally, car ticket reservation system plays a key role to every user who is responsible for car tickets selling system. The programming language called PHP script language, Apache Web Server and MySQL database are used in this system. |
| Nyein San Thu  (2009) | Daw Lwin Lwin Maw | Implementation of nim game based on minimax algorithm | Game theory is the formal study of decision making where several players must make choices that potentially affect the interests of the other players. The object of study in game theory is the game, which is formal  model of an interactive situation. A game consists of a set of players, a set of moves available to those players and a specification of payoffs for each combination of strategies. There are two types of game theory: classical game theory and combinatorial game theory. In combinatorial game theory, there are two types of games: partisan game and impartial game. An impartial game is a game in which the allowable moves depend only on the position and not on which of the two-player is currently moving. Impartial games include one of the NIM game. The game of NIM typically involves two players and heaps of objects. Players alternate in making a move, by removing some objects from one of the piles, eg, at least one object, possibly the entire heap. In combinatorial game theory, there is a minimax algorithm for game solutions. Using minimax algorithm, the NIM game can be represented as game tree and used to find the optimal game solution. The aim of this system is how to play NIM game and how to search optimal decision for NIM game tree using minimax algorithm in combinatorial game theory. |
| Thida San  (2009) | Daw Thwe | Classification of Paddy by using native Bayesian classifier | Classification is a form of data analysis that can be used to extract models describing important data classes or to predict future data trends. Data classification is a two-step process. In this system, a mode built on the training datasets by using the Naive Bayesian classification algorithm. And then, a model is used to test the unknown datasets. The performance of classifier is estimated by using the hold-out method. The Naive Bayesian (NB) classifiers have been one of the most popular techniques as basis of many classification applications both theoretically and practically. This system presents a Naive Bayesian classification learning in order to evolve useful subset of paddy features for classification task. This system is determined the kind of paddy by using native bayesian classification. |
| Tin Moe Moe Lwin  (2009) | Dr.Thwe Mu Han | Design and implementation of car park control system using microcontroller | The system is mainly intended to reduce the wastage of space for car parking control system by using PIC microcontroller. If a car arrives at the ENTRY barrier, the sensor senses and then the program checks and counts a car. If the count is greater than or equal to 100, the car park is full and message "FULL" is displayed. When the car park is full, the lock mechanism is activated. If a car leaves from the car parking, the EXIT barrier opens and then the count is decreased. The lock mechanism is disabled as soon as spaces are available in the car park. If the count is less than 100, then it is assumed that there is space in the car parking and the message "SPCE" is displayed. The numbers of car are displayed on the monitor. This system uses two programming languages: PICBASIC and C++ programming language. |
| Chaw Su Win  (2009) | Dr.Khin Mar Myo | Web content management system for blog site | Most people would like to share their interests over some fields to others all over the world. To share their interests, they need a place on the Internet and some technical skills. To supply this needs, this system provides them a place to express their interests and allows them to create their desired contents easily by supporting with web content management is implemented in this system. This system allows each user to create system. Therefore, the website handled by the content management system Blogs with their desired contents and the administrator to use a template or set of templates approved by the system, as well as wizards and other tools to create or modify web contents. This system offers the user interface design that can be easily changed by replacing contents of the system. This system is implemented by PHP, Apache Web Server and MySQL Database Server. |
| Kyaw Thu Cho  (2009) | Daw Hnin Hin Aye | Performance comparison of genetic and simulated annealing algorithms with static object recognition | This thesis is aimed to implement a static object recognition system for performance comparison based on performance factors. The input image is acquired by browsing the image file on the given drawing pad. This system displays the result object in the form. The system uses offline recognition and supervised learning method. The system can recognize only single input image. The performance of the algorithms varies depending on application. In this thesis, the recognition process is performed by using genetic and simulated annealing algorithms, and their performance results are compared. Genetic and simulated annealing algorithms are used for learning and supervised learning method is used. The performance factors are iteration, process time,error and accuracy rate. For normalizing the input image, simple size normalizing algorithm is used. Exchange sorting algorithm is used for selection of desired output. The system is implemented by using "C#" Programming Language. |
| Nyein Ei Phyu  (2009) | Dr.Thi Thi Soe | Implementation of the database deadlock avoidance system | Deadlock avoidance in distributed systems is a hard problem and general solutions are considered impractical due to the high communication overhead. A database system is basically just computerized record-keeping system. Users on the client server environment connect the single database in the mutual excursion. DBMS typically allows many transactions to access the same database at the same time and the critical accidental case should be pre eliminated. This system is implemented by means of the concurrency control mechanism on typical online client server selling process. While avoiding deadlock, this guarantee that some process could always make progress. The system can find if there are potential deadlocks among a set of processes without executing the program. The system is developed by Java language and Microsoft Access 2003. |
| Su Mon Han  (2009) | Daw Kalar Maw Thein Aye | Applicant admission for public nursery school system using AHP | Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is one of the most widely used in solving Multi Attribute Decision Making (MADM) problems The AHP is a decision support tool which can be used to solve complex decision problems. In this thesis we develop the system which will support the operational activities in the Applicant selection function An application of AHF for admission procedure in public nursery school system is presented in this thesis. The specific problem under consideration is selection of applicants for public nursery school system In this system, the selection of applicants is supported by AHP. This system will be implemented by C# programming language. |
| Phyu Phyu Myint  (2009) | Dr.Khin Mar Myo | Interpretation of climate data using linear and multi linear regression | Traditionally, analysts have performed the task of extracting useful information from recorded data. But, the increasing volume of data in modern business and science calls for computer-based approaches. AS data sets have grown in size and complexity, the modern technologies of computers, networks, and sensors have made data collection and organization an almost effortless task. However, the captured data are needed to be converted into information and knowledge from recorded data to become useful. Data mining technique is evolved as a powerful tool for knowledge. There are many analysis techniques under data mining field. Among them, regression method is very useful to predict the discrete data. Using regression, unknown variable can be predicted based on known variable. This thesis is intended to develop a prediction tool based on linear and multi-linear regression. The system is aimed to use for interpretation of climate, mainly prediction temperature (°F) and rainfall (inches). To calculate output climate zone, the coldest temperature must be filled. To calculate output hemisphere, temperature must be filled for January and July. To calculate output temperature condition, the hottest and coldest temperatures must be filled. To calculate output precipitation condition, more rainfall side must be filled and hemisphere must be reused. To calculate output climate, total year rainfall must be filled and climate zone must be reused. To calculate output distance from sea, temperature condition must be filled. |