



Degree Project in  
Second cycle, credits

# **This is the title in the language of the thesis**

An subtitle in the language of the thesis

**GLENN OLSSON**

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**An subtitle in the language of the thesis**

GLENN OLSSON

Master's Programme, Computer Science, 120 credits  
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Swedish subtitle: Detta är den svenska översättningen av undertiteln



## Abstract

All theses at KTH are **required** to have an abstract in both *English* and *Swedish*.

GLENNE HARRIE OLLESSON Exchange students many want to include one or more abstracts in the language(s) used in their home institutions to avoid the need to write another thesis when returning to their home institution.

Keep in mind that most of your potential readers are only going to read your title and abstract. This is why it is important that the abstract give them enough information that they can decide if this document is relevant to them or not. Otherwise the likely default choice is to ignore the rest of your document.

A abstract should stand on its own, i.e., no citations, cross references to the body of the document, acronyms must be spelled out, ....

Write this early and revise as necessary. This will help keep you focused on what you are trying to do.

Write an abstract that is about 250 and 350 words (1/2 A4-page) with the following components::

- What is the topic area? (optional) Introduces the subject area for the project.
- Short problem statement
- Why was this problem worth a Bachelor's/Master's thesis project? (*i.e.*, why is the problem both significant and of a suitable degree of difficulty for a Bachelor's/Master's thesis project? Why has no one else solved it yet?)
- How did you solve the problem? What was your method/insight?
- Results/Conclusions/Consequences/Impact: What are your key results/conclusions? What will others do based upon your results? What can be done now that you have finished - that could not be done before your thesis project was completed?

The following are some notes about what can be included (in terms of LaTeX) in your abstract.

Choice of typeface with `\textit`, `\textbf`, and `\texttt`: *x*, **x**, and `x`

Text superscripts and subscripts with `\textsubscript` and `\textsuperscript`:  $A_x$  and  $A^x$

Some useful symbols: `\textregistered`, `\texttrademark`, and `\textcopyright`. For example, copyright symbol: `\textcopyright` Maguire 2022, and some superscripts: `\textsuperscript{99m}Tc`, `A\textsuperscript{*}`, `A\textsuperscript{\textregistered}`, and `A\texttrademark` : ©Maguire 2022, and some superscripts:  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ ,  $A^*$ ,  $A^\circ$ , and  $A^\text{TM}$ . Another example: `H\textsubscript{2}O`:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Simple environment with `begin` and `end`: `itemize` and `enumerate` and within these `\item`

The following macros can be used: `\eg`, `\Eg`, `\ie`, `\Ie`, `\etc`, and `\etal`: *e.g.*, *E.g.*, *i.e.*, *I.e.*, *etc.*, and *et al.*,

The following macros for numbering with lower case roman numerals: `\first`, `\second`, `\third`, `\fourth`, `\fifth`, `\sixth`, `\seventh`, and `\eighth`: *(i)*, *(ii)*, *(iii)*, *(iv)*, *(v)*, *(vi)*, *(vii)*, and *(viii)*.

Equations using `\( xxxx \)` or `[ xxxx ]` can be used in the abstract. For example:  $(C_5O_2H_8)_n$  or

$$\int_a^b x^2 dx$$

Even LaTeX comments can be handled, for example: `% comment at end`

## Keywords

Canvas Learning Management System, Docker containers, Performance tuning

**Choosing good keywords can help others to locate your paper, thesis, dissertation, ...and related work.**

Choose the most specific keyword from those used in your domain, see for example: the ACM Computing Classification System (<https://www.acm.org/publications/computing-classification-system/how-to-use>), the IEEE Taxonomy (<https://www.ieee.org/publications/services/thesaurus-thank-you.html>), PhySH (Physics Subject Headings) (<https://physh.aps.org/>), ...or keyword selection tools such as the National Library of Medicine's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) (<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/authors.html>) or Google's Keyword Tool (<https://keywordtool.io/>)

**Mechanics:**

- The first letter of a keyword should be set with a capital letter and proper names should be capitalized as usual.
- Spell out acronyms and abbreviations.
- Avoid "stop words" - as they generally carry little or no information.
- List your keywords separated by commas (",").

Since you should have both English and Swedish keywords - you might think of ordering them in corresponding order (*i.e.*, so that the n<sup>th</sup> word in each list correspond) - this makes it easier to mechanically find matching keywords.



## Sammanfattning

Alla avhandlingar vid KTH **måste ha** ett abstrakt på både *engelska* och *svenska*.

Om du skriver din avhandling på svenska ska detta göras först (och placera det som det första abstraktet) - och du bör revidera det vid behov.

If you are writing your thesis in English, you can leave this until the draft version that goes to your opponent for the written opposition. In this way you can provide the English and Swedish abstract/summary information that can be used in the announcement for your oral presentation.

If you are writing your thesis in English, then this section can be a summary targeted at a more general reader. However, if you are writing your thesis in Swedish, then the reverse is true – your abstract should be for your target audience, while an English summary can be written targeted at a more general audience.

This means that the English abstract and Swedish sammnfattning or Swedish abstract and English summary need not be literal translations of each other.

Do not use the `\glspl{}` macro in an abstract that is not in English, as my programs do not know how to generate plurals in other languages. Instead you will need to spell these terms out or give the proper plural form.

The abstract in the language used for the thesis should be the first abstract, while the Summary/Sammanfattning in the other language can follow

## Nyckelord

Canvas Lärplattform, Dockerbehållare, Prestandajustering

Nyckelord som beskriver innehållet i uppsatsen eller rapporten





If you are an exchange student, use the relevant language or languages for abstracts for your home university, as this will often avoid the need for writing another thesis for your home university.

If you are fluent in other languages, feel free to add the abstracts in one or more of them.

Note that you may need to augment the set of language used in polyglossia or babel (see the file kththesis.cls). The following languages include those languages that were used in theses at KTH in 2018-2019, except for one in Chinese.

Remove those versions of abstracts that you do not need.

If you add a new language, when specifying the language for the abstract use the three letter ISO 639-2 Code – specifically the "B" (bibliographic) variant of these codes (note that this is the same language code used in DiVA).

## Résumé

Résumé en français.

## Mots-clés

5-6 mots-clés



## **Resumen**

Résumé en espagnol.

## **Palabras claves**

5-6 Palabras claves



## **Sommario**

Sommario in italiano.

### **parole chiave**

5-6 parole chiave



## **Sammendrag**

Sammendrag på norsk.

## **Nøkkelord**

5-6 nøkkelord





## **Zusammenfassung**

Zusammenfassung in Deutsch.

## **Schlüsselwörter**

5-6 Schlüsselwörter



## **Resumé**

Abstrakt på dansk.

## **Søgeord**

5-6 Søgeord



## **Samenvatting**

Samenvatting in het Nederlands.

## **Trefwoorden**

5-6 trefwoorden



## **Kokkuvõte**

Eesti keeles kokkuvõte.

## **Märksõnad**

5-6 Märksõnad





## Acknowledgments

It is nice to acknowledge the people that have helped you. It is also necessary to acknowledge any special permissions that you have gotten – for example getting permission from the copyright owner to reproduce a figure. In this case you should acknowledge them and this permission here and in the figure's caption.

Note: If you do **not** have the copyright owner's permission, then you **cannot** use any copyrighted figures/tables/... Unless stated otherwise all figures/tables/... are generally copyrighted.

I detta kapitel kan du ev nämna något om din bakgrund om det påverkar rapporten på något sätt. Har du t ex inte möjlighet att skriva perfekt svenska för att du är nyanländ till landet kan det vara på sin plats att nämna detta här. OBS, detta får dock inte vara en ursäkt för att lämna in en rapport med undermåligt språk, undermålig grammatik och stavning (t ex får fel som en automatisk stavningskontroll och grammatikkontroll kan upptäcka inte förekomma)

En dualism som måste hanteras i hela rapporten och projektet

I would like to thank xxxx for having yyyy.

Stockholm, January 2022

Glenn Olsson



# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Background . . . . .	2
1.2	Problem . . . . .	2
1.2.1	Original problem and definition . . . . .	3
1.2.2	Scientific and engineering issues . . . . .	3
1.3	Purpose . . . . .	3
1.4	Goals . . . . .	3
1.5	Research Methodology . . . . .	4
1.6	Delimitations . . . . .	5
1.7	Structure of the thesis . . . . .	5
<b>2</b>	<b>Background</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	Major background area 1 . . . . .	9
2.1.1	Subarea 1.1 . . . . .	10
2.1.2	Subarea 1.1.2 . . . . .	10
2.1.3	Subarea 1.1.2 . . . . .	10
2.1.4	Link layer Encapsulation . . . . .	10
2.1.5	IP packet headers . . . . .	11
2.1.6	Test for accessibility of formulas . . . . .	11
2.2	Major background area 2 . . . . .	11
2.2.1	WLAN Security . . . . .	12
2.3	Related work area . . . . .	12
2.3.1	Major related work 1 . . . . .	12
2.3.2	Major related work . . . . .	12
2.3.3	Minor related work 1 . . . . .	13
2.3.4	Minor related work n . . . . .	13
2.4	Summary . . . . .	13

<b>3</b>	<b>Method or Methods</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1	Research Process . . . . .	17
3.2	Research Paradigm . . . . .	17
3.3	Data Collection . . . . .	17
3.3.1	Sampling . . . . .	18
3.3.2	Sample Size . . . . .	18
3.3.3	Target Population . . . . .	18
3.4	Experimental design/Planned Measurements . . . . .	18
3.4.1	Test environment/test bed/model . . . . .	18
3.4.2	Hardware/Software to be used . . . . .	18
3.5	Assessing reliability and validity of the data collected . . . . .	18
3.5.1	Validity of method . . . . .	19
3.5.2	Reliability of method . . . . .	19
3.5.3	Data validity . . . . .	19
3.5.4	Reliability of data . . . . .	19
3.6	Planned Data Analysis . . . . .	19
3.6.1	Data Analysis Technique . . . . .	19
3.6.2	Software Tools . . . . .	20
3.7	Evaluation framework . . . . .	20
3.8	System documentation . . . . .	20
<b>4</b>	<b>What you did</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1	Hardware/Software design .../Model/Simulation model & parameters/... . . . . .	21
4.2	Implementation .../Modeling/Simulation/... . . . . .	22
4.2.1	Some examples of coding . . . . .	22
<b>5</b>	<b>Results and Analysis</b>	<b>25</b>
5.1	Major results . . . . .	25
5.2	Reliability Analysis . . . . .	27
5.3	Validity Analysis . . . . .	27
<b>6</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Conclusions and Future work</b>	<b>31</b>
7.1	Conclusions . . . . .	31
7.2	Limitations . . . . .	32
7.3	Future work . . . . .	32
7.3.1	What has been left undone? . . . . .	32
7.3.1.1	Cost analysis . . . . .	32

7.3.1.2	Security . . . . .	33
7.3.2	Next obvious things to be done . . . . .	33
7.4	Reflections . . . . .	33
<b>References</b>		<b>35</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Something Extra</b>	<b>37</b>
A.1	Just for testing KTH colors . . . . .	37



# List of Figures

- 2.1 Lots of stars (Inspired by Figure x.y on page z of [xxx]) . . . . 10
- 2.2 Ethernet data link layer protocol encapsulated into a IEEE 802.3  
MAC packet . . . . . 11
- 2.3 IPv4 datagram header . . . . . 11
- 2.4 IPv6 datagram header . . . . . 12
  
- 3.1 Research Process . . . . . 17
  
- 4.1 Homepage icon . . . . . 22
  
- 5.1 A GNUplot figure . . . . . 26





# List of Tables

2.1	xxx characteristics . . . . .	9
4.1	Configurations tested . . . . .	22
5.1	Delay measurement statistics . . . . .	26



# Listings

4.1	Hello world in C code . . . . .	22
4.2	Using a python program to access the KTH API to get all of the programs at KTH . . . . .	22

If you have listings in your thesis. If not, then remove this preface page.



## List of acronyms and abbreviations

LAN	Local Area Network
OS	operating system
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network

The list of acronyms and abbreviations should be in alphabetical order based on the spelling of the acronym or abbreviation.



# Chapter 1

## Introduction

svensk: Introduktion

Ofta kommer problemet och problemägaren från industrin där man önskar en specifik lösning på ett specifikt problem. Detta är ofta "för smalt" definierat och ger ofta en "för smal" lösning för att resultatet skall vara intressant ur ett mer allmänt ingenjörsperspektiv och med "nya" erfarenheter som resultat. Fundera tillsammans med projektets intressenter (student, problemägare och akademi) hur man skulle kunna använda det aktuella problemet/förslaget för att undersöka någon ingenjöraspekt och vars resultat kan ge ny eller kompletterande erfarenhet till ingenjörssamfundet och vetenskapen.

Examensarbetet handlar då om att ta fram denna nya "erfarenhet" och på köpet löser man en del eller hela delen av det ursprungliga problemet. Erfarenheten kommer ur en frågeställning som man i examensarbetet försöker besvara med tidigare och andras erfarenhet, egna eller modifierade metoder som ger ett resultat vilket kan användas för att diskutera ett svar på undersökningsfrågan.

Detta stycke skall alltså, förutom det ursprungliga "smala" problemet, innehålla vad som skall undersökas för att skapa ny ingenjörserfarenhet och/eller vetenskap.

The first paragraph after a heading is not indented, all of the subsequent paragraphs have their first line indented.

This chapter describes the specific problem that this thesis addresses, the context of the problem, the goals of this thesis project, and outlines the structure of the thesis.



Give a general introduction to the area. (Remember to use appropriate references in this and all other sections.)

We use the *bibtex* package to handle our references. We therefore use the command `\cite{farshin_make_2019}`. For example, Farshin, *et al.*, described how to improve LLC cache performance in [1] in the context of links running at 200 Gbps.

Use the *glossaries* package to help yourself and your readers. Add the acronyms and abbreviations to `templates/kth/lib/acronyms.tex`. Some examples are shown below:

In this thesis we will examine the use of LANs. In this thesis we will assume that LANs include WLANs, such as Wi-Fi.

## 1.1 Background

svensk: Bakgrund

Present the background for the area. Set the context for your project – so that your reader can understand both your project and this thesis. (Give detailed background information in Chapter 2 - together with related work.) Sometimes it is useful to insert a system diagram here so that the reader knows what are the different elements and their relationship to each other. This also introduces the names/terms/... that you are going to use throughout your thesis (be consistent). This figure will also help you later delimit what you are going to do and what others have done or will do.

As one can find in RFC 1235 [2] multicast is useful for xxxx. A number of different operating systems (OSes) have been used in this work, such as the following OSes: UNIX, Linux, Windows, etc. The main focus will be on one OS, namely Linux.

## 1.2 Problem

svensk: Problemdefinition eller Frågeställning

Lyft fram det ursprungliga problemet om det finns något och definiera därefter den ingenjörsmässiga erfarenheten eller/och vetenskapen som kan komma ur projektet.

Longer problem statement

If possible, end this section with a question as a problem statement.

### 1.2.1 Original problem and definition

Ursprungligt problem och definition

Some text

### 1.2.2 Scientific and engineering issues

Vetenskaplig och ingenjörsmässig frågeställning

some text

## 1.3 Purpose

Syfte

Skilj på syfte och mål! Syfte är att förändra något till det bättre. I examensarbetet finns ofta två aspekter på detta. Dels vill problemägaren (företaget) få sitt problem löst till det bättre men akademien och ingenjörssamfundet vill också få nya erfarenheter och vetenskap. Beskriv ett syfte som tillfredställer båda dessa aspekter.

Det finns även ett syfte till som kan vara värt att beakta och det är att du som student skall ta examen och att du måste bevisa, i ditt examensarbete, att du uppfyller examensmålen. Dessa mål sammanfaller med kursmålen för examensarbetskursen.

State the purpose of your thesis and the purpose of your degree project. Describe who benefits and how they benefit if you achieve your goals. Include anticipated ethical, sustainability, social issues, etc. related to your project. (Return to these in your reflections in Section 7.4.)

## 1.4 Goals

Mål

Skilj på syfte och mål. Syftet är att åstadkomma en förändring i något. Målen är vad som konkret skall göras för att om möjligt uppnå den önskade förändringen (syfte).

State the goal/goals of this degree project.

The goal of this project is XXX. This has been divided into the following three sub-goals:

1. Subgoal 1

för att tillfredsställa problemägaren – industrin?

2. Subgoal 2

för att tillfredsställa ingenjörssamfundet och vetenskapen – akademien)

3. Subgoal 3

eventuellt, för att uppfylla kursmålen – du som student

In addition to presenting the goal(s), you might also state what the deliverables and results of the project are.

## 1.5 Research Methodology

### Undersökningsmetod

Här anger du vilken vilken övergripande undersökningsstrategi eller metod du skall använda för att försöka besvara den akademiska frågeställning och samtidigt lösa det ursprungliga problemet. Ofta kan man använda "lösandet av ursprungsproblemet" som en fallstudie kring en akademisk frågeställning. Du undersöker någon intressant fråga i "skarpt" läge och samlar resultat och erfarenhet ur detta.

Tänk på att företaget ibland måste stå tillbaka i sin önskan och förväntan på projektets resultat till förmån för ny eller kompletterande ingenjörserfarenhet och vetenskap (ditt examensarbete). Det är du som student som bestämmer och löser fördelningen mellan dessa två intressen men se till att alla är informerade.

Introduce your choice of methodology/methodologies and method/methods – and the reason why you chose them. Contrast them with and explain why you did not choose other methodologies or methods. (The details of the actual methodology and method you have chosen will be given in Chapter 3. Note that in Chapter 3, the focus could be research strategies, data collection, data analysis, and quality assurance.)

In this section you should present your philosophical assumption(s), research method(s), and research approach(es).

## 1.6 Delimitations

### Avgränsningar

Describe the boundary/limits of your thesis project and what you are explicitly not going to do. This will help you bound your efforts – as you have clearly defined what is out of the scope of this thesis project. Explain the delimitations. These are all the things that could affect the study if they were examined and included in the degree project.

## 1.7 Structure of the thesis

### Rapportens disposition

Chapter 2 presents relevant background information about xxx. Chapter 3 presents the methodology and method used to solve the problem. ...



## **Chapter 2**

## **Background**

Hej hopp, gummisnopp  
Balle balle, min skalle

### Bakgrund

When you do your literature study, you should have a nearly complete Chapters 1 and 2.

You may also find it convenient to introduce the future work section into your report early – so that you can put things that you think about but decide not to do now into this section.

Note that later you can move things between this future work section and what you have done as you may change your mind about what to do now versus what to put off to future work.

What does a reader (another x student – where x is your study line) need to know to understand your report? What have others already done? (This is the “related work”.) Explain what and how prior work / prior research will be applied on or used in the degree project /work (described in this thesis). Explain why and what is not used in the degree project and give valid reasons for rejecting the work/research.

This chapter provides basic background information about xxx. Additionally, this chapter describes xxx. The chapter also describes related work xxxx.

Vilken viktig litteratur och (forsknings-)artiklar har du studerat inom området (litteraturstudie)?

## 2.1 Major background area 1

### Viktigt bakgrundsområde 1

There are xxx characteristics that distinguish yyy from other information and communication technology (ICT) system, as shown in Figure 2.1. Table 2.1 summarizes these characteristics.

Massor av stjärnor (Inspirerad av figur x.y på sidan z i [xxx])

Table 2.1: xxx characteristics	
Characteristics	Description
$\alpha$	$\beta$
1	1110.1
2	10.1
3	23.113 231



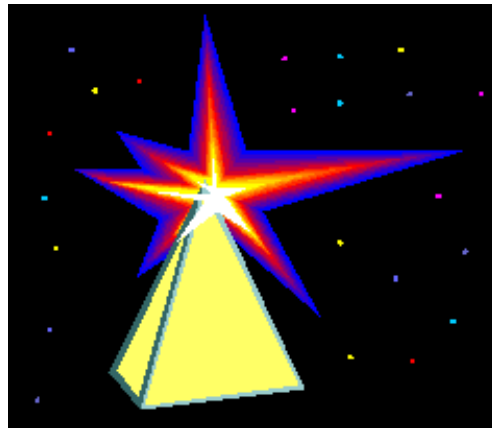


Figure 2.1: Lots of stars (Inspired by Figure x.y on page z of [xxx])

Egenskaper

Beskrivning

### 2.1.1 Subarea 1.1

Entangled states are an important part of quantum cryptography, but also relevant in other domains. This concept might be relevant for neutrinos, see for example [3].

### 2.1.2 Subarea 1.1.2

Computational methods are increasingly used as a third method of carrying out scientific investigations. For example, computational experiments were used to find the amount of wear in a polyethylene liner of a hip prosthesis in [4]. ...

### 2.1.3 Subarea 1.1.2

Using the nearest data center may improve performance, see [5]

### 2.1.4 Link layer Encapsulation

See Figure 2.2 which uses the `bytefield`  $\LaTeX$  package.

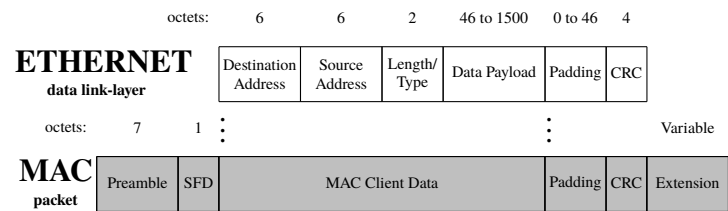


Figure 2.2: Ethernet data link layer protocol encapsulated into a IEEE 802.3 MAC packet

### 2.1.5 IP packet headers

The data link layer will receive a packet from the IP layer. The layout of an IPv4 packet is shown in Figure 2.3. This should be contrasted with the IPv6 header shown in Figure 2.4.

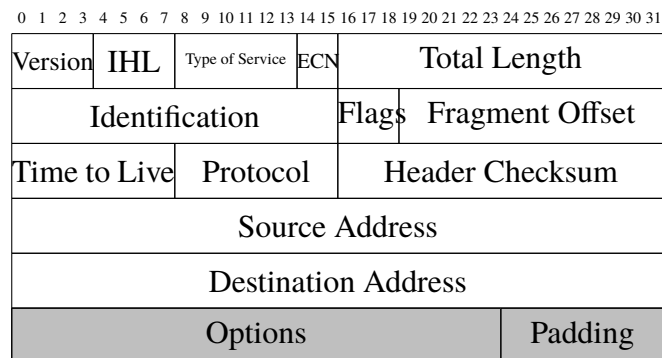


Figure 2.3: IPv4 datagram header. Light grey coloured fields are optional.

### 2.1.6 Test for accessibility of formulas

As can be seen in these equations:  $c = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$  or

$$\int_a^b x^2 dx$$

a chemical formula:  $(C_5O_2H_8)_n \dots$

## 2.2 Major background area 2

Viktigt bakgrundsområde 2

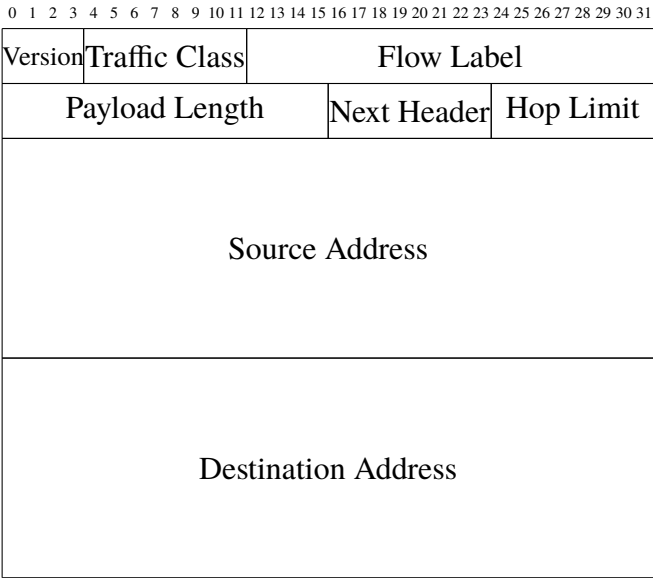


Figure 2.4: IPv6 datagram header

...

2.2.1 WLAN Security

2.3 Related work area

Relaterade arbeten

2.3.1 Major related work 1

Relaterade arbeten 1

Carrier clouds have been suggested as a way to reduce the delay between the users and the cloud server that is providing them with content. However, there is a question of how to find the available resources in such a carrier cloud. One approach has been to disseminate resource information using an extension to OSPF-TE, see Roozbeh, Sefidcon, and Maguire [6].

2.3.2 Major related work

Relaterade arbeten

### 2.3.3 Minor related work 1

Mindre relaterat arbete 1

...

### 2.3.4 Minor related work n

Mindre relaterat arbete n

## 2.4 Summary

Sammanfattning

Det är trevligt om detta kapitel avslutas med en sammanfattning. Till exempel kan du inkludera en tabell som sammanfattar andras idéer och fördelar och nackdelar med varje - så som senare kan du jämföra din lösning till var och en av dessa. Detta kommer också att hjälpa dig att definiera de variabler som du kommer att använda för din utvärdering.

It is nice to have this chapter conclude with a summary. For example, you can include a table that summarizes other people's ideas and benefits and drawbacks with each - so as later you can compare your solution to each of them. This will also help you define the variables that you will use for your evaluation.



# Chapter 3

## Method or Methods

### Metod eller Metodval

This chapter is about Engineering-related content, Methodologies and Methods. Use a self-explaining title.  
The contents and structure of this chapter will change with your choice of methodology and methods.

Describe the engineering-related contents (preferably with models) and the research methodology and methods that are used in the degree project.

Give a theoretical description of the scientific or engineering methodology are you going to use and why have you chosen this method. What other methods did you consider and why did you reject them.

In this chapter, you describe what engineering-related and scientific skills you are going to apply, such as modeling, analyzing, developing, and evaluating engineering-related and scientific content. The choice of these methods should be appropriate for the problem . Additionally, you should be consciousness of aspects relating to society and ethics (if applicable). The choices should also reflect your goals and what you (or someone else) should be able to do as a result of your solution - which could not be done well before you started.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the research method used in this thesis. Section 3.1 describes the research process. Section 3.2 details the research paradigm. Section 3.3 focuses on the data collection techniques used for this research. Section 3.4 describes the experimental design. Section 3.5 explains the techniques used to evaluate

the reliability and validity of the data collected. Section 3.6 describes the method used for the data analysis. Finally, Section 3.7 describes the framework selected to evaluate xxx.

Vilka vetenskaplig eller ingenjörsmetodik ska du använda och varför har du valt den här metoden. Vilka andra metoder gjorde du övervägde du och varför du avvisar dem. Vad är dina mål? (Vad ska du kunna göra som ett resultat av din lösning - vilken inte kan göras i god tid innan du började) Vad du ska göra? Hur? Varför? Till exempel, om du har implementerat en artefakt vad gjorde du och varför? Hur kommer du utvärdera den. Syftet med detta kapitel är att ge en översikt över forskningsmetod som används i denna avhandling. Avsnitt 3.1 beskriver forskningsprocessen. Avsnitt 3.2 beskriver forskningsparadigmen detaljerat. Avsnitt 3.3 fokuserar på datainsamlingstekniker som används för denna forskning. Avsnitt 3.4 beskriver experimentell design. Avsnitt 3.5 förklarar de tekniker som används för att utvärdera tillförlitligheten och giltigheten av de insamlade uppgifterna. Avsnitt 3.6 beskriver den metod som används för dataanalysen. Slutligen, Avsnitt 3.7 beskriver ramverket som valts för att utvärdera xxx.

Ofta kan man koppla ett antal följdfrågor till undersökningsfrågan och problemlösningen t ex

- (1) Vilken process skall användas för konstruktion av lösningen och vilken process skall kopplas till denna för att svara på undersökningsfrågan?
- (2) Hur och vilket resultat (storheter) skall presenteras både för att redovisa svar på undersökningsfrågan (resultatkapitlet i denna rapport) och redovisa resultat av problemlösningen (prototypen, ofta dokument som bilagor men vilka dokument och varför?).
- (3) Vilken teori/teknik skall väljas och användas både för undersökningen (taxonomi, matematik, grafer, storheter mm) och problemlösning (UML, UseCases, Java mm) och varför?
- (4) Vad behöver du som student leverera för att uppnå hög kvalitet (minimikrav) eller mycket hög kvalitet på examensarbetet?
- (5) Frågorna kopplar till de följande underkapitlen.
- (6) Resonemanget bygger på att studenter på hing-programmet ofta skall konstruera något åt problemägaren och att man till detta måste koppla en intressant ingenjörfråga. Det finns hela tiden en dualism mellan dessa aspekter i exjobbet.

### 3.1 Research Process

#### Undersökningsprocess och utvecklingsprocess

Figure 3.1 shows the steps conducted in order to carry out this research.

Figur 3.1 visar de steg som utförs för att genomföra  
Beskriv, gärna med ett aktivitetsdiagram (UML?), din  
undersökningsprocess och utvecklingsprocess. Du måste koppla ihop det  
akademiska intresset (undersökningsprocess) med ursprungsproblemet  
(utvecklingsprocess) denna forskning.  
Aktivitetsdiagram från t ex UML-standard

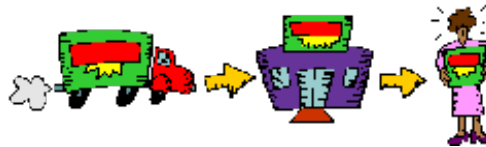


Figure 3.1: Research Process

#### Forskningsprocessen

### 3.2 Research Paradigm

#### Undersökningsparadigm

Exempelvis

Positivistisk (vad/hur fungerar det?) kvalitativ fallstudie med en  
deduktivt (förbestämd) vald ansats och ett induktivt (efterhand uppstår  
dataområden och data) insamlade av data och erfarenheter.

### 3.3 Data Collection

#### Datainsamling

(Detta bör också visa att du är medveten om de sociala och etiska frågor  
som kan vara relevanta för dina data insamlingsmetod.)

This should also show that you are aware of the social and ethical  
concerns that might be relevant to your data collection method.)



### 3.3.1 Sampling

Stickprovsundersökning

### 3.3.2 Sample Size

Provstorleken

### 3.3.3 Target Population

Målgruppen

## 3.4 Experimental design/Planned Measurements

Experimentdesign/Mätupställning

Testmiljö/testbädd/modell

Beskriv allt att någon annan skulle behöva återskapa din testmiljö /  
testbädd / modell / ...

### 3.4.1 Test environment/test bed/model

Describe everything that someone else would need to reproduce your  
test environment/test bed/model/... .

### 3.4.2 Hardware/Software to be used

Hårdvara / programvara som ska användas

## 3.5 Assessing reliability and validity of the data collected

Bedömning av validitet och reliabilitet hos använda metoder och  
insamlade data

### 3.5.1 Validity of method

Giltigheten av metoder

Har dina metoder gett dig de rätta svaren och lösningarna? Var metoderna korrekta?

How will you know if your results are valid?

### 3.5.2 Reliability of method

Tillförlitlighet av för metoder

Hur bra är dina metoder, finns det bättre metoder? Hur kan du förbättra dem?

How will you know if your results are reliable?

### 3.5.3 Data validity

Giltigheten av uppgifter

Hur vet du om dina resultat är giltiga? Är ditt resultat rättvisande?

### 3.5.4 Reliability of data

Tillförlitlighet av data

Hur vet du om dina resultat är tillförlitliga? Hur bra är dina resultat?

## 3.6 Planned Data Analysis

Metod för analys av data

### 3.6.1 Data Analysis Technique

Dataanalysteknik

### 3.6.2 Software Tools

Mjukvaruverktyg

## 3.7 Evaluation framework

Utvärdering och ramverk

Metod för utvärdering, jämförelse mm. Kopplar till kapitel 5.

## 3.8 System documentation

Systemdokumentation

Med vilka dokument och hur skall en konstruerad prototyp dokumenteras? Detta blir ofta bilagor till rapporten och det som problemägaren till det ursprungliga problemet (industrin) ofta vill ha. Bland dessa bilagor återfinns ofta, och enligt någon angiven standard, kravdokument, arkitekturdokument, designdokument, implementationsdokument, driftsdokument, testprotokoll mm.

If this is going to be a complete document consider putting it in as an appendix, then just put the highlights here.

## Chapter 4

### What you did

Choose your own chapter title to describe this

[Vad gjorde du? Hur gick det till? – Välj lämplig rubrik  
("Genomförande", "Konstruktion", "Utveckling" eller annat)]

What have you done? How did you do it? What design decisions did  
you make? How did what you did help you to meet your goals?

Vad du har gjort? Hur gjorde du det? Vilka designval gjorde du?  
Hur kom det du hjälpte dig att uppnå dina mål?

#### 4.1 Hardware/Software design .../Model/Simulation model & parameters/...

Hårdvara / Mjukvarudesign ... / modell / Simuleringsmodell och  
parametrar / ...

Figure 4.1 shows a simple icon for a home page. The time to access  
this page when served will be quantified in a series of experiments. The  
configurations that have been tested in the test bed are listed in Table 4.1.

Figur 4.1 visar en enkel ikon för en hemsida. Tiden för att få tillgång  
till den här sidan när den laddas kommer att kvantifieras i en serie  
experiment. De konfigurationer som har testats i provbänk listas i  
tabell 4.1.

Vad du har gjort? Hur gjorde du det? Vilka designval gjorde du?

Testade konfigurationer

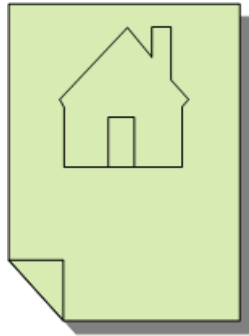


Figure 4.1: Homepage icon

Table 4.1: Configurations tested

Configuration	Description
1	Simple test with one server
2	Simple test with one server

## 4.2 Implementation .../Modeling/Simulation/...

Implementering ... / modellering / simulering / ...

### 4.2.1 Some examples of coding

Listing 4.1 shows an example of a simple program written in C code.

Listing 4.1: Hello world in C code

```
int main() {
    printf("hello , \world");
    return 0;
}
```

In contrast, Listing 4.2 is an example of code in Python to get a list of all of the programs at KTH.

Listing 4.2: Using a python program to access the KTH API to get all of the programs at KTH

```
KOPPSbaseUrl = 'https://www.kth.se'
```

```

def v1_get_programmes():
    global Verbose_Flag
    #
    # Use the KOPPS API to get the data
    # note that this returns XML
    url = "{0}/api/kopps/v1/programme".format(KOPPSbaseUrl)
    if Verbose_Flag:
        print("url: " + url)
    #
    r = requests.get(url)
    if Verbose_Flag:
        print("result of getting v1 programme: {}".format(r.text))
    #
    if r.status_code == requests.codes.ok:
        return r.text          # simply return the XML
    #
    return None

```



# Chapter 5

## Results and Analysis

svensk: Resultat och Analys

Sometimes this is split into two chapters.

Keep in mind: How you are going to evaluate what you have done?

What are your metrics?

Analysis of your data and proposed solution

Does this meet the goals which you had when you started?

In this chapter, we present the results and discuss them.

I detta kapitel presenterar vi resultaten och diskutera dem.

Ibland delas detta upp i två kapitel.

Hur du ska utvärdera vad du har gjort? Vad är din statistik?

Analys av data och föreslagen lösning

Innebär detta att uppfyllelse av de mål som du hade när du började?

### 5.1 Major results

Huvudsakliga resultat

Some statistics of the delay measurements are shown in Table 5.1. The delay has been computed from the time the GET request is received until the response is sent.

Lite statistik av fördröjningsmätningarna visas i Tabell 5.1. Förseningen har beräknats från den tidpunkt då begäran GET tas emot fram till svaret skickas.

Fördröj mätstatistik



Table 5.1: Delay measurement statistics

Configuration	Average delay (ns)	Median delay (ns)
1	467.35	450.10
2	1687.5	901.23

Konfiguration | Genomsnittlig fördröjning (ns) | Median fördröjning (ns)

Figure 5.1 shows an example of the performance as measured in the experiments.

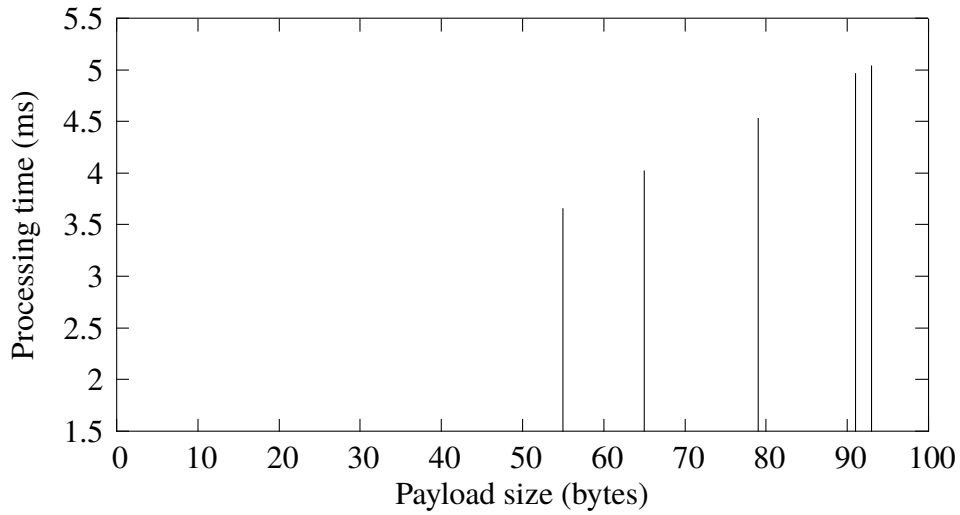


Figure 5.1: Processing time vs. payload length

Given these measurements, we can calculate our processing bit rate as the inverse of the time it takes to process an additional byte divided by 8 bits per byte:

$$bitrate = \frac{1}{\frac{time_{byte}}{8}} = 20.03 \text{ kb/s}$$

## 5.2 Reliability Analysis

Analys av tillförlitlighet  
Tillförlitlighet i metod och data

## 5.3 Validity Analysis

Analys av validitet  
Validitet i metod och data



# Chapter 6

## Discussion

Diskussion  
Förbättringsförslag?

This can be a separate chapter or a section in the previous chapter.



## Chapter 7

# Conclusions and Future work

Slutsats och framtida arbete

Add text to introduce the subsections of this chapter.

### 7.1 Conclusions

Slutsatser

Describe the conclusions (reflect on the whole introduction given in Chapter 1).

Discuss the positive effects and the drawbacks.

Describe the evaluation of the results of the degree project.

Did you meet your goals?

What insights have you gained?

What suggestions can you give to others working in this area?

If you had it to do again, what would you have done differently?

Uppfyllde du dina mål?

Vilka insikter har du fått?

Vilka förslag kan du ge till andra som arbetar inom detta område? Om du skulle göra detta igen, vad skulle du ha gjort annorlunda?

## 7.2 Limitations

Begränsande faktorer

Vad gjorde du som begränsade dina ansträngningar? Vilka är begränsningarna i dina resultat?

What did you find that limited your efforts? What are the limitations of your results?

## 7.3 Future work

Vad du har kvar ogjort?

Vad är nästa självklara saker som ska göras?

Vad tips kan du ge till nästa person som kommer att följa upp på ditt arbete?

Describe valid future work that you or someone else could or should do.

Consider: What you have left undone? What are the next obvious things to be done? What hints can you give to the next person who is going to follow up on your work?

Due to the breadth of the problem, only some of the initial goals have been met. In these section we will focus on some of the remaining issues that should be addressed in future work. ...

### 7.3.1 What has been left undone?

The prototype does not address the third requirement, i.e., a yearly unavailability of less than 3 minutes, this remains an open problem. ...

#### 7.3.1.1 Cost analysis

The current prototype works, but the performance from a cost perspective makes this an impractical solution. Future work must reduce the cost of this solution, to do so a cost analysis needs to first be done. ...

### 7.3.1.2 Security

A future research effort is needed to address the security holes that results from using a self-signed certificate. Page filling text mass. Page filling text mass.

...

### 7.3.2 Next obvious things to be done

In particular, the author of this thesis wishes to point out xxxxxx remains as a problem to be solved. Solving this problem is the next thing that should be done. ...

## 7.4 Reflections

### Reflektioner

Vilka är de relevanta ekonomiska, sociala, miljömässiga och etiska aspekter av ditt arbete?

What are the relevant economic, social, environmental, and ethical aspects of your work?

One of the most important results is the reduction in the amount of energy required to process each packet while at the same time reducing the time required to process each packet.

The thesis contributes to the UN SDGs numbers 1 and 9 by xxxx.

In the references, let Zotero or other tool fill this in for you. I suggest an extended version of the IEEE style, to include URLs, DOIs, ISBNs, etc., to make it easier for your reader to find them. This will make life easier for your opponents and examiner.

IEEE Editorial Style Manual: [https://www.ieee.org/content/dam/ieee-org/ieee/web/org/conferences/style\\_references\\_manual.pdf](https://www.ieee.org/content/dam/ieee-org/ieee/web/org/conferences/style_references_manual.pdf)

Låt Zotero eller annat verktyg fylla i det här för dig. Jag föreslår en utökad version av IEEE stil - att inkludera webbadresser, DOI, ISBN etc. - för att göra det lättare för läsaren att hitta dem. Detta kommer att göra livet lättare för dina opponenter och examinator.





# References

- [1] A. Farshin, A. Roozbeh, G. Q. Maguire, and D. Kostić, “Make the Most out of Last Level Cache in Intel Processors,” in *Proceedings of the Fourteenth EuroSys Conference 2019 CD-ROM on ZZZ - EuroSys '19*. Dresden, Germany: ACM Press, 2019. doi: 10.1145/3302424.3303977. ISBN 978-1-4503-6281-8 pp. 1–17. [Online]. Available: <http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=3302424.3303977> [Page 2.]
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# Appendix A

## Something Extra

svensk: Extra Material som Bilaga

### A.1 Just for testing KTH colors

You have selected to optimize for print output

- Primary color

- kth-blue 

- kth-blue80 

- Secondary colors

- kth-lightblue 

- kth-lightred 

- kth-lightred80 

- kth-lightgreen 

- kth-coolgray 

- kth-coolgray80 

black 



# For DIVA

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        , "City": "Stockholm" }
        },
    "Number of lang instances": "10",
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  }
```

All theses at KTH are **required** to have an abstract in both *English* and *Swedish*.

GLENNE HARRIE OLLESSON Exchange students many want to include one or more abstracts in the language(s) used in their home institutions to avoid the need to write another thesis when returning to their home institution.

Keep in mind that most of your potential readers are only going to read your `title` and `abstract`. This is why it is important that the abstract give them enough information that they can decide if this document is relevant to them or not. Otherwise the likely default choice is to ignore the rest of your document.

A abstract should stand on its own, i.e., no citations, cross references to the body of the document, acronyms must be spelled out, ....

Write this early and revise as necessary. This will help keep you focused on what you are trying to do.

Write an abstract that is about 250 and 350 words (1/2 A4-page) with the following components::

- What is the topic area? (optional) Introduces the subject area for the project.
- Short problem statement
- Why was this problem worth a Bachelor's/Master's thesis project? (i.e., why is the problem both significant and of a suitable degree of difficulty for a Bachelor's/Master's thesis project? Why has no one else solved it yet?)
- How did you solve the problem? What was your method/insight?
- Results/Conclusions/Consequences/Impact: What are your key results/ conclusions? What will others do based upon your results? What can be done now that you have finished - that could not be done before your thesis project was completed?

€€€€.

"Keywords[eng ]": €€€€

Canvas Learning Management System, Docker containers, Performance tuning €€€€.

"Abstract[swe ]": €€€€

Alla avhandlingar vid KTH **måste ha** ett abstrakt på både *engelska* och *svenska*.

Om du skriver din avhandling på svenska ska detta göras först (och placera det som det första abstraktet) - och du bör revidera det vid behov.

If you are writing your thesis in English, you can leave this until the draft version that goes to your opponent for the written opposition. In this way you can provide the English and Swedish abstract/summary information that can be used in the announcement for your oral presentation.

If you are writing your thesis in English, then this section can be a summary targeted at a more general reader. However, if you are writing your thesis in Swedish, then the reverse is true – your abstract should be for your target audience, while an English summary can be written targeted at a more general audience.

This means that the English abstract and Swedish sammnfattning or Swedish abstract and English summary need not be literal translations of each other.

Do not use the `\glspl{}` macro in an abstract that is not in English, as my programs do not know how to generate plurals in other languages. Instead you will need to spell these terms out or give the proper plural form.

The abstract in the language used for the thesis should be the first abstract, while the Summary/Sammanfattning in the other language can follow

```

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