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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 α 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

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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

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Acknowledge your advisors and thanks your friends here..

CONTENTS

	PAGE
ABSTRACT	ii
THAI ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iv
CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF SYMBOLS	x
LIST OF TECHNICAL VOCABULARY AND ABBREVIATIONS	xi
 CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
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
 2. BACKGROUND THEORY AND RELATED WORK	3
2.1 Background	3
2.2 Related Theory	3
2.2.1 Natural Language Processing	3
2.2.1.1 Part-of-speech Tagging	4
2.2.1.2 Word sense disambiguation	4
2.2.1.3 Name entity recognition	4
2.2.1.4 Sentiment analysis	4
2.2.1.5 Natural Language Generation	4
2.2.1.6 Keyword Extraction	4
2.2.2 Pointwise Mutual Information	4
2.2.3 Likelihood ratio	4
2.2.4 Byte-pair encoding (BPE)	4
2.2.5 Attention	5
2.2.6 Transformer	5
2.2.6.1 Input Embedding [1]	5
2.2.6.2 Positional Encoding [2]	5
2.2.6.3 Multi-headed attention [3]	5
2.2.6.4 Add and Norm [4]	5
2.2.6.5 Feed Forward [5]	5
2.2.6.6 Masked multi-headed attention [6]	5
2.2.6.7 Multi-head attention [7]	6
2.2.6.8 Linear [8]	6
2.2.6.9 Softmax [9]	6
2.3 Technologies and Development Tools	6
2.3.1 Python	6
2.3.2 PyTorch	6
2.3.3 Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK)	6
2.3.4 Spacy	6

2.3.5	Tkinter	6
2.3.6	Visual Studio Code	6
2.3.7	Matplotlib	6
2.3.8	Huggingface Transformer	7
2.4	Related Research	7
2.4.1	Embedding Dropout	7
2.4.2	Sentence Concatenation	7
2.4.3	BERT	7
3.	CHAPTER 3 DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	9
3.1	Feature Lists	9
3.1.1	Editor	9
3.1.2	Repetition highlights	9
3.1.3	Repetition replacement suggestion	9
3.1.4	Word exception list	9
3.1.5	Use case Diagram and Sequence Diagram	9
3.1.6	Components and Modules	9
3.1.7	User Interface	9
3.1.7.1	Input area	9
3.1.7.2	Information area	9
3.1.8	Text normalizer	9
3.1.9	Tokenizer	9
3.1.9.1	Regex Tokenizer	10
3.1.9.2	Spacy tokenizer	10
3.1.9.3	BERT tokenizer	10
3.1.10	Cleaner	10
3.1.11	Detector	10
3.1.11.1	Unigram counter	10
3.1.11.2	Bigram counter	10
3.1.11.3	Trigram counter	11
3.1.12	Suggestor	11
3.1.13	Candidate generation	11
3.1.14	Candidate validation	11
3.2	System Specifications and Requirements	12
3.3	Hardware Module 1	12
3.3.1	Component 1	12
3.3.2	Logical Circuit Diagram	12
3.4	Hardware Module 2	12
3.4.1	Component 1	12
3.4.2	Component 2	12
3.5	Path Finding Algorithm	12
3.6	Database Design	12
3.7	GUI Design	12
4.	IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS	13
5.	CONCLUSIONS	14
5.1	Problems and Solutions	14
5.2	Future Works	14
	REFERENCES	15
	APPENDIX	16

A	First appendix title	17
B	Second appendix title	19

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
3.1 test table x1	11

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
1.1 This is the figure x11	1
2.1 The network model	8

LIST OF SYMBOLS

SYMBOL		UNIT
α	Test variable	m^2
λ	Interarival rate	jobs/ second
μ	Service rate	jobs/ second

LIST OF TECHNICAL VOCABULARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	=	Adaptive Bandwidth Control
MANET	=	Mobile Ad Hoc Network

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

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 1.1. 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?

Figure 1.1 This is the figure x11

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

2.1 Background

Writing an academic article in English poses a number of challenges to the writer, particularly those whose English is not their first language for example ESL students (English as Second Language) and EFL students (English as Foreign Language). There are a number of difficulties that often come up when writing a long piece of text; namely sentence structural problems, grammatical mistakes, coherence and cohesion. Nonetheless, one of the most prominent struggle writers face is having limited lexical resources which leads to the repetitive use of a certain word. The research regarding connector usage of Japanese EFL learners found that learners significantly overuse some connecting devices, especially sentence-initial positions. It also revealed that both native users and Japanese EFL students share a common set of high-frequency linking devices (Narita et al., n.d.). The researchers suggested some of the reasons for this problem include the lack of familiarity with the word and inadequate knowledge. Another investigation (Hama, 2021) supports the claim by pointing out a familiarity issue with certain connecting words which ultimately resulted in repetitive use of linking words. Repetition in an academic context is especially critical due to the audience being highly knowledgeable. As Fosu (2021) said, “Not only is repeating things distracting, but it’s also somewhat insulting to a person’s intelligence”. In certain scenarios, the issue arises due to the mindlessness of the writer rather than a lack of skill. As the text becomes longer, it is harder to keep track of how often a certain vocabulary has been used in the text, thus the repetition becomes more difficult to control. The writer can certainly read through the entire document to identify overuse words, however, this is a daunting task and time-consuming to re-read multiple times.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) has been greatly advanced in recent years both in terms of efficiency and accuracy. A state-of-art machine learning-based NLP has emerged thanks to tremendous textual data human generates each day. Currently, there are numerous services focused on computer-assited writing, for instance, Grammarly, Prowritingaid, Gramara, Microsoft Word’s Editor, Writer.com, and more. Most of them focus on fixing grammatical errors, typos, and punctuation, only a few of them offer overuse word detection. As mentioned above, we decided to create an application to help writers avoid repetition by keeping track of their word frequency as well as suggesting alternative words to use. The target user of this project is non-native English student writers in an academic context.

2.2 Related Theory

2.2.1 Natural Language Processing

Natural language Processing (NLP) is a sub-field of computer science (also a branch of Artificial intelligence depending on the technique used) defined as a way to give computers the ability to understand text and spoken language in the same way human beings can (IBM, 2020). According to IBM, NLP is a multidisciplinary combining computational linguistics, rule-based modeling of human language, statistics, machine learning, and deep learning models. All of these enable computers to interpret natural language in both textual and verbal forms. NLP has various use cases both for personal and business use such as machine translators, voice-activated speakers, virtual assistants, virtual agents, customer service chatbots, and social media analysis respectively. Early, NLP applications often rely on a rule-based approach which means the programmer must hard code all the linguistic rules to let the computer perform NLP tasks. However, human language is full of ambiguity and exceptions which makes traditional methods cannot scale to capture all the nuance of

everchanging human language. Thus, most modern-day NLP applications let the computer learn patterns by themselves using Machine Learning instead.

2.2.1.1 Part-of-speech Tagging

A process of assigning the part of speech to different words in a piece of text. Part of speech is critical as some words can be both verb and noun depending on the usage for example “ship” in the product has been shipped or “ship” in the ship will not float.

2.2.1.2 Word sense disambiguation

A method to determine which meaning to use in a certain context in case the word has more than one meaning. For example, “park” could mean a large public green area or bring a vehicle to a halt and leave it temporarily. This can be done through semantic analysis.

2.2.1.3 Name entity recognition

A technique used to automatically identify name and location in the given text, for instance, Steve Jobs was kicked out of Apple, here, Steve Jobs is a person, and Apple is a company.

2.2.1.4 Sentiment analysis

An attempt to interpret the tone and attitude of the text. Useful for detecting emotions, sarcasm, confusion, and suspicion in the text.

2.2.1.5 Natural Language Generation

A process where computers create textual information that humans can understand.

2.2.1.6 Keyword Extraction

A method used to automatically find the most relevant words and phrases from a piece of document. Allowing the computer to know the main idea of the text. Some of the most well-known techniques (Pradeep, 2022) are KeyBERT, Rapid Automatic Keyword Extraction (aka. Rake), Yet Another Keyword Extractor (aka. YAKE), and TextRank.

2.2.2 Pointwise Mutual Information

Pointwise Mutual Information (PMI) is a technique used to analyze the association between words. PMI asks how much more the two words co-occur in our corpus than we would have a prior expected them to appear by chance (Jurafsky, 2021). PMI permits the ability to detect word pairs that occur together, thus, is useful when performing a cooccurrence analysis of words in the corpus. The formula is as follows.

2.2.3 Likelihood ratio

According to packtpub.com(n.d.), likelihood ratio or log-likelihood ratio is a measure of how two events are unlikely to be independent but occur together more than by chance. This is used to measure the level of association between tokens, aka. bigram, trigram. A higher score indicates a significant co-occurrence between those tokens. Unlike PMI, this metric is not biased toward low-frequency words.

2.2.4 Byte-pair encoding (BPE)

A type of tokenizer where the word is broken down into tokens each containing a single character. A token can be merged to form a larger group. Similarly, each group can also be joined together to form a word. Example: This is tokenizing -> T h i s i s t o k e n i z i n g -> this is token izing

2.2.5 Attention

Traditional sequence to sequence approaches such as LSTM and RNN tend to suffer from the vanishing gradient problem, where the model failed to capture long term dependencies in a lengthy text. The attention model comes to solve this problem as it permits the model to focus on only the important information of the input. Instead of encoding the entire input sentence into a fixed-sized vector, the model learned to attend to parts of the sentence that are relevant to the output it will produce. The decoder performs additional before outputting the result which is 1) look at each hidden state received from the encoder, 2) assign each of them a score, 3) apply softmax to each score, thus, higher scores will be amplified, the lower scores will be suppressed.

2.2.6 Transformer

According to the paper called “Attention is all you need”, published in 2017, the author purposed an encoder-decoder architecture based on attention layers which was later known as the transformer. Initially, the transformer is intended to be used in the translation field, but due to its performance, scalability and versatility, this method is widely adopted by the research community and enterprise to solve challenging NLP tasks. Unlike LSTM or RNN, where it can only process words in a sentence sequentially as dictated by the design. The encoder-decoder architecture processes input in parallel manners.

2.2.6.1 Input Embedding [1]

Textual input must be converted into a vector or in NLP, we called it an embedding. Every word is represented as a vector of values corresponding to its meanings.

2.2.6.2 Positional Encoding [2]

Due to its parallelism property, each word in a sentence will get through the model simultaneously which means it doesn't know what order they are in. The positional encoding assigns each embedding a vector denoting its position.

2.2.6.3 Multi-headed attention [3]

This mechanism allows the model to pay attention to a specific token in the input. The attention vector captures the relationship between each word to the other words in the sentence. In self-attention, the model will give more weight to itself. However, this is not ideal because we are interested in obtaining the interaction between words. So instead, there are multiple attention heads per word which will be averaged out to get the final attention vector for every word.

2.2.6.4 Add and Norm [4]

Normalization is performed on each output layer-wise.

2.2.6.5 Feed Forward [5]

A feed-forward neural network is applied to every attention vector. This will transform the attention vector into a suitable format for the decoder/encoder block. All the vectors are passed to the network parallelly.

2.2.6.6 Masked multi-headed attention [6]

The multi-headed attention block generates attention vectors for every word in the sentence and the take average to get the final attention vector denotes the relationship between words. This resembles multi-headed attention but now included masks. The reason is to prevent the model from having access to the future token that has not appeared yet in the natural ordering of the sentence. Mask is essentially to replace those positions

with zero. Thus, the attention score will be computed in accordance with the previous token only and not the future one.

2.2.6.7 Multi-head attention [7]

The attention vectors and the vector from the encoder are passed to the block similar to the previous one except now the input is coming from the encoder. So, we may refer to it as an encoder-decoder attention block. This block contains vectors for both languages and this is where the mapping between the 2 languages takes place. The output is in a form of attention vectors representing the relationship of words from both languages.

2.2.6.8 Linear [8]

A kind of feed-forward network expands the multi-headed attention output to the dimension of size equal to the vocabulary in the target language.

2.2.6.9 Softmax [9]

Calculate the probability score ranging from 0 to 1 for every class (words in the language). The class with the highest probability will be selected as the final output.

2.3 Technologies and Development Tools

2.3.1 Python

Python is an object-oriented programming language that supports a wide selection of libraries including PyTorch, Spacy, NLTK, etc.

2.3.2 PyTorch

A machine learning library written in python.

2.3.3 Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK)

A toolkit provides some of the basic operations in NLP including stemming, tokenization, cooccurrence analysis, etc.

2.3.4 Spacy

A more advanced NLP library shipped with several ready-to-use tools such as tokenizer, NER, POS, Lemmatizer, and Training pipeline.

2.3.5 Tkinter

A GUI builder for Python applications. Provide basic tools to create GUI elements such as a window, a button, an input field, etc.

2.3.6 Visual Studio Code

A code editing software from Microsoft. Supports a wide range of plugins and add-ons which help streamline the development process. Collaborative code editing allows teammates to work on the same project remotely anytime anywhere.

2.3.7 Matplotlib

A library to help visualize results as a graphical representation such as confusion matrix, correlation plot, performance analysis, etc.

2.3.8 Huggingface Transformer

An open-source library dedicated to the development of NLP applications using transformers. It is compatible with both Tensorflow and PyTorch. The package includes numerous state-of-the-art models including BERT, Roberta, XLNet, T5, and more. It also supports various NLP pipelines for performing different tasks out-of-the-box some of them are audio classification, question answering, summarization, and translation. Moreover, this library provides a range of utility functions for training, finetuning, inferencing, etc.

2.4 Related Research

2.4.1 Embedding Dropout

As mentioned, BERT has been trained using masked language modeling, it is capable of predicting a masked token of the sentence. However, if we feed the sentence where a word is replaced with <masked> token, the predicted token will likely fit in the context but may not retain its original meaning. According to Zhou, et al., the embedding dropout can be used to overcome this issue. It is the technique where the random index of the token will be set to zero, thus, it allows the model to get partial information about the target word but help avoid overfitting. This approach helps improve the performance of the prediction according to the researcher. Further evaluation of performance when implemented in our project is needed.

2.4.2 Sentence Concatenation

According to the article, A simple BERT-Based Approach for Lexical Simplification purposed by Jipeng et al. The research focuses on simplifying complex words, although not directly related, this method is applicable to our project. The authors state that considering the complex word w in sentence S , the word w is masked to create a new sentence S' and feed into the model. By doing this, the model will not consider the influence of the complex word. To give some clue about the target word, the sentence with a masked token will be concatenated with the original sentence that has no mask. Both sentences are then passed into the model to get the prediction. This allows the model to get some contexts about the target words, therefore, the output will be relatively close to the target word.

2.4.3 BERT

Based on Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformer (aka. BERT), A machine learning-based approach purposed by Google AI Language (Horev, 2018). It achieved superior performance by reading the entire sequence of words at once, instead of left to right or right to left like most of the previous works. This allows the model to learn the context of words using clues from their surroundings. BERT has been trained using 2 objectives in mind. The first is called next-sentence prediction where it tries to predict whether the given sentence will follow the previous sentence or not. Next, the masked language model where the random part of the corpus is masked and the model tries to fill in the gap. This research has become one of the best-performing approaches in the NLP world. Despite that, the model itself is inefficient and slow to run due to the complexity, so in this project, we decided to use another model named Roberta. At its core, Roberta is similar to BERT but without the Next sentence prediction objective, which noticeably improves the execution speed compared to the original BERT.

<http://www.cpe.kmutt.ac.th> Explain theory, algorithms, protocols, or existing research works and tools related to your work. [1] [2, 3]

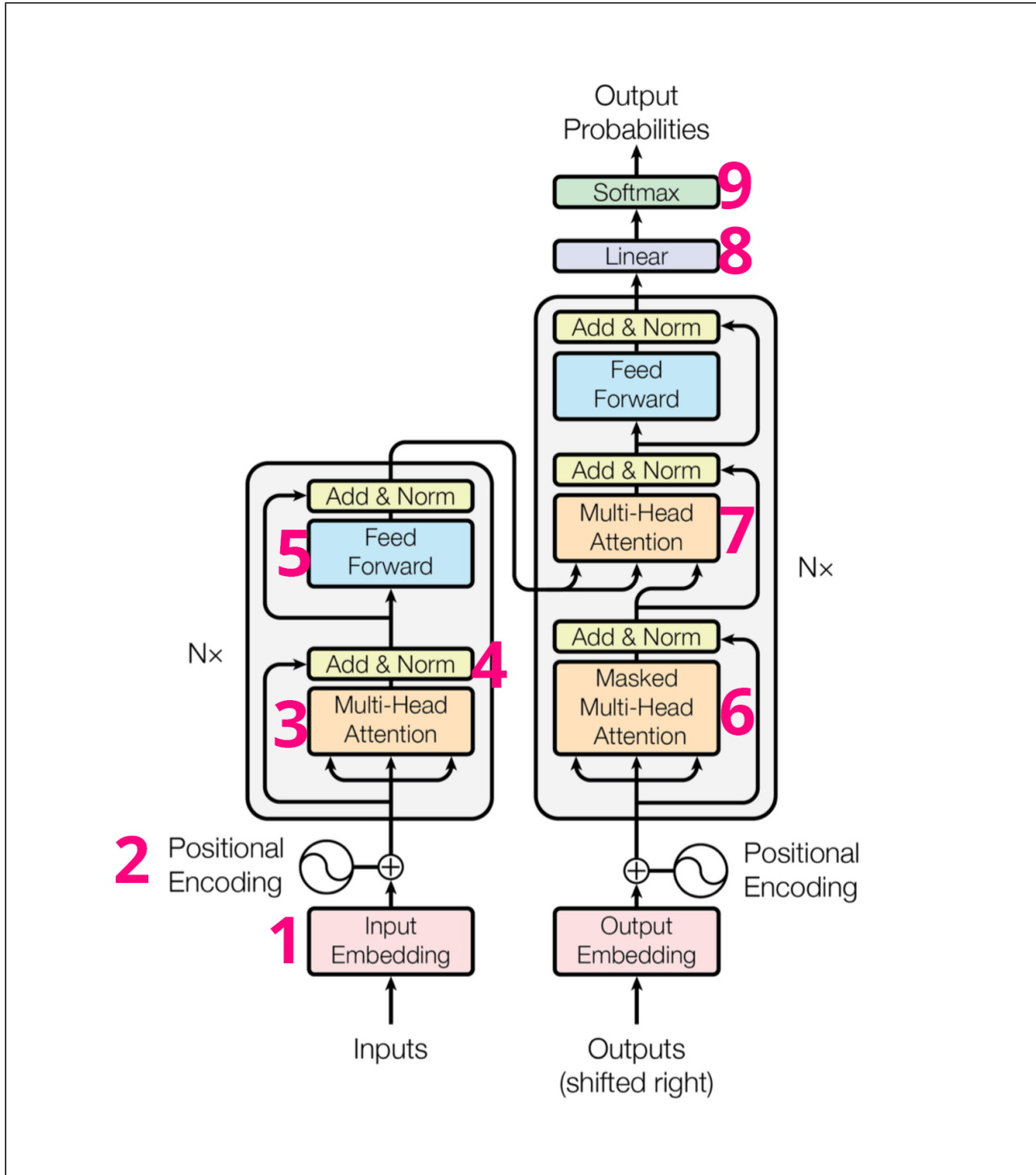


Figure 2.1 The network model

CHAPTER 3 CHAPTER 3 DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Feature Lists

3.1.1 Editor

Our program's basic function is to allow users to type in texts or paste them from other sources, so the program can use these texts with other functions.

3.1.2 Repetition highlights

As the name said. The program should highlight the repetitions for the entire text input that user gives, and to not let the user get dazzled when seeing those repetitions in case there are many repeated words in the document. Only the first word or every repetition word will be highlighted, and only shows all the repetition locations when the user hovers or clicks on it.

3.1.3 Repetition replacement suggestion

When a user clicks on any repetition words found, a list of similar or the word that can be replaced will be shown on the UI for the user to make a decision.

3.1.4 Word exception list

In case that user doesn't want this specific word to be detected as a repetition whether in this document or others. They can select the word as an exception. And this list of exceptions can be decided to use in other documents, use for individual words, or not used at all.

3.1.5 Use case Diagram and Sequence Diagram

3.1.6 Components and Modules

3.1.7 User Interface

3.1.7.1 Input area

Allow user to input the text either by typing out or copy-and-paste the text. The words that are marked as overused will be highlighted.

3.1.7.2 Information area

The side panel will be used to show additional details such as alternative words as well as their definition.

3.1.8 Text normalizer

The writer can either type out the text or copy and paste from somewhere else. The latter can cause problems during tokenization. One example is the apostrophe, the tokenizer expects straight quotes, if the curly variant is used, it will lead to a wrong result. The text normalizer performs token transformation to turn all the input into a compatible form supported by the tokenizer.

3.1.9 Tokenizer

Tokenizer is a task to break input text into individual components known as tokens. This is a critical step and is done before any further analysis can take place. The token can be in a form of a word or sub-word depending on the desired goal. In this project, we need several tokenizers to achieve the goal.

3.1.9.1 Regex Tokenizer

Using regular expression to match the specified pattern of the input text and then separate them into a token. Currently, the regular expression supports the following cases: Word matching: apple, banana, pencil word with hyphen: plant-based, state-of-the-art, cloud USD currency: 120, 1 abbreviation: U.S.D., N.D. initials containing up to 3 characters: Mr. Mrs. Ph.D.

Unlike most out-of-the-box tokenizers which are designed to behave in a specific way, although it is easier to use, altering its behavior is nearly impossible. Some tokenizers break apart the contraction (don't → do n't) which is not a desirable result for our project. Instead, all contractions must remain as a single token. This is where the regex tokenizer comes in, it is very flexible and can be extended to cover most patterns the way we intended. However, one downside is the performance, some matcher uses greedy search behavior which can increase the execution speed, especially for a long text. After weighing the pros and cons, we decided to go with a regex-based tokenizer due to its flexibility.

3.1.9.2 Spacy tokenizer

The default tokenizer shipped with the package outputs a specific format of tokens that are different from our tokenizer, for example, don't → do and n't. In Spacy, there are many models out of the box which we can use to perform various NLP tasks namely NER and POS, but all of them expect the token to be in this particular format. Therefore, with our regex-based tokenizer, the output tokens are not in the right format, thus, performance suffered significantly. This is why we need to use the default Spacy tokenizer instead.

3.1.9.3 BERT tokenizer

This is a special kind of tokenizer used for BERT family tokenizer. Instead of breaking down the text into words level, this breaks down the individual word to a sub-word level. For example, Internationalization → inter #national ##iz##ation. The reason is to overcome the out-of-vocabulary problem. This approach is called workpiece tokenization. Each token will be converted to embedding specific to the transformer architecture. Note that this approach is used only in the suggestor module, not anywhere else.

3.1.10 Cleaner

This module will be used after the text has been tokenized by the tokenizer module. At this point, the tokenized text still contains stop words, for example, I, You, So, It's, To, As, etc. These words are very common and will appear very frequently in any text regardless of the writer's ability. Thus, counting those into the repetition list will not provide much benefit for the writer in terms of helping them avoid repetitions.

3.1.11 Detector

The role of this module is to count all the occurrences of words in the text. There are single-word or unigrams, two-word phrases or bigrams, and three-word phrases or trigrams. In NLP, this is known as ngrams.

3.1.11.1 Unigram counter

Detect a single word occurrence in the text by counting, the common words will be filtered to keep only the meaningful words.

3.1.11.2 Bigram counter

Detect a 2-word occurrence in the text using NLTK bigram collocation package, the quality of bigram is evaluated using association score.

3.1.11.3 Trigram counter

Detect a 3-word occurrence in the text using NLTK bigram collocation package, the quality of trigram is evaluated using association score.

3.1.12 Suggestor

The word suggestor is used to suggest an alternative word that can be substituted in the original sentence without changing the meaning of the text.

3.1.13 Candidate generation

Roberta is used as the main model to generate substitution candidates. The model is similar to BERT but without the next sentence prediction part, leaving with just the masking language modeling (MLM) objective. The primary task is to use MLM to fill in the masked token. For instance, I like playing video game because it is fun. Let's say we want to replace the word "fun", we replace it with <mask> token. The sentence "I like playing video game because it is <mask>" will be concatenated with the original unmasked sentence to create a sentence pair. The model attempts to predict the sentence pairs using the context clue from the original sentence with no mask. This approach is used alongside the second approach called embedding dropout which randomly set the target embedding to zero. Without the second approach, the predicted output is very likely to be the original word itself, which is not what we want. We can overcome this issue with the help of embedding dropout.

3.1.14 Candidate validation

Not all generated candidates are a suitable substitution. Although most of them fit in the context well, it changes the meaning of the original sentence entirely. The validation process contains scoring criteria based on semantic similarity between both sentences, and lexical relationships extracted from wordnet. A higher score will advance the rank, the lower score will be filtered out if it falls below the threshold.

Table 3.1 test table x1

SYMBOL		UNIT
α	Test variable	m ²
λ	Interarrival rate	jobs/ second
μ	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.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS

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

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.

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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..

This appendix describes two static allocation methods for fGn (or fBm) traffic. Here, λ 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 Δ . 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 λ_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 ε , 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 λ_n . The MVA technique basically approximates the input process λ_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 λ can be easily measured, it is not the case for σ^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

Next, we show how $\text{Var}\{X_n\}$ can be determined. Let $C_\lambda(l)$ be the autocovariance function of λ_n . The MVA technique basically approximates the input process λ_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 λ can be easily measured, it is not the case for σ^2 and H . Consequently, the MVA technique suffers from the need of prior knowledge traffic parameters.