Towards Research for Beginners: A Case Study

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心得報告

今日的演講給我留下了深刻的印象。教授指出,過去被視為院校核心價值的「科大精神」──諸如創新思維、動手能力與實務連結──在當前的就業市場中正逐漸失去辨識度;相較之下,台清交成等頂尖名校所提供的實習機會,更容易成為企業人資部門的首選。若你身為HR,面臨兩位能力相近的求職者,名校光環往往成為決勝關鍵。我的親身經歷便是真實寫照:大學四年級時,我曾幸運地收到一家外商的口頭實習邀約,卻最終被來自台清交成且具備類似程式能力的同儕取代,真真切切地體現了「學歷優勢」在實務選才上的分量。

接著,教授分享了論文《The Complexity of Strong Conflict-free Vertex-connection k-colorability》,該文探討「無衝突邊連通著色問題」。起初,我以為這只是一道簡單的舉例題,然而隨著講解深入,才發現此問題背後所用到的知識非常多

最後,教授提醒我們:首先選定一個自己真正感興趣的研究主題,然後將範圍逐步收斂到一個具體且具挑戰性的問題;接著詳盡調查現有文獻與各種解法,並在此基礎上提出改良或提出新的方法;最後,驗證所提方法的有效性與可行性,並具體撰寫結論與展望。我認為這次的主題非常適合我們這種碩一生,可以讓我們有明確的目的去做事情。

1. Vertex Coloring

貪婪演算法 (Greedy Coloring)

回溯法(Backtracking)

•原理:

依照某種順序遍歷圖的頂點,對每個頂點分配 最小的可用顏色,確保與相鄰頂點的顏色不同

•原理:

嘗試為每個頂點分配顏色,若發現與相鄰頂點衝突, 則回溯到前一個頂點重新分配顏色。

•特點:

實作簡單,效率高,但結果依賴於頂點的遍歷順序,可能無法得到最少顏色數的最優解。

特點:

可以找到最少顏色數的最優解,但計算量大,效率較低,適用於小型圖。

1. Vertex Coloring

Welsh-Powell 演算法

線性規劃近似法(Linear Programming Approximation)

•原理:

將頂點依照度數(與其他頂點的連接數)從高 到低排序,然後依序為每個頂點分配最小的可 用顏色。

•特點:

是一種貪婪演算法的改進版本,通常能比基本貪婪演算法使用更少的顏色。

•原理:

將圖著色問題轉換為線性規劃問題,使用數學優化方 法尋找近似解。

特點:

適用於大規模圖的著色問題,能夠在合理時間內找到 接近最優的解。

2. Conflict-free Path

Edge-colored Conflict-free Path (邊著色)

•路徑上某個「邊顏色」只出現一次。

實例:

- 無線通訊網路(Wireless Networks)
 每條連線(邊)代表某個頻道,要求任兩設備間有唯一頻道不會干擾。
- 感測器網路資料傳送 資料從感測節點傳送到中央站時,經過的連線 要有唯一頻道識別。

Vertex-colored Conflict-free Path (頂點著色)

•路徑上某個「點顏色」只出現一次。

實例:

- 無線基地台定位系統 (e.g. WiFi triangulation 節點是基地台,顏色代表其 ID,確保某條連線中可以唯一識別一個基地台。
- 導航/物流路徑優化 點代表交會點或中繼站,要保證一條路線中有「特定 站點唯一」作為識別節點。

3. A Case Study

1. Requirements Definition

Objective: Identify the manufacturing objectives and information needs of the enterprise.

Activities: Gather and analyze business processes, information flows, and data entities.

Outcome: A clear description of the information system requirements, serving as the foundation for subsequent design phases.

2. Conceptual Design

Objective: Develop a conceptual model of the enterprise's information.

Activities: Utilize tools such as Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs) and Entity-Relationship Diagrams (ERDs) to depict information flows and data structures.

Outcome: A conceptual-level information model that reflects the enterprise's information requirements and structure.

3. A Case Study

3. Planning

Objective: Formulate an implementation plan for the information system.

Activities: Assess existing systems, determine integration and upgrade strategies, and plan resource allocation and timelines.

Outcome: A detailed implementation plan, including resource requirements, scheduling, and risk assessment.

4. Development

Objective: Design and construct the information system.

Activities: Based on the outcomes of the conceptual design and planning phases, proceed with system design, programming, and testing.

Outcome: Operational information system modules ready for integration and deployment.

關鍵字 3. A Case Study

5. Implementation

Objective: Deploy the developed system within the enterprise environment.

Activities: Conduct system installation, user training, data migration, and system go-live procedures.

Outcome: A fully operational information system supporting the enterprise's manufacturing and business processes.

參考資料

Case Studies - Modeling for CIM Information Systems Architecture

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