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MOD-DHGN for Autism Segmentation

Ayain John*, Tripty Singh

Department Of Computer Science and Engineering,
Amrita School of Engineering, Bengaluru
Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, India

Abstract

Mental imbalance is a formative debilitation of youngsters that worsens as they age. A mentally unbalanced youngster dislikes association and correspondence and restricted conduct. Accepting intellectually uneven adolescents are examined early, they can have a better life by giving concentrated thought and treatment. Computer vision-related calculations havebeen used for recognizing brain imbalance in ASD kids from images that are not reasonable for normal human beings. In this research, the authors have applied MOD-DHGN (Modified Deep Hour Glass Network) techniques to recognize ASD in clustered images with less sampling rate. The MOD-DHGN can able to group the Autistic and Non-autistic face images after proceeding with data augmentation and pre-processing. The Novelty of the proposed research is to design a system that depends on ASD detection from a large image dataset, based solely on the patient's face actuate pattern. The MOD- DHGN system is successful contrasted and the benchmark, accomplishing 88% of accuracy. The examination result conducted under the supervision of a neurologist recommends that the deep embedding representation is a definitive technique for ASD recognition.

Keywords: Modified Deep Hour Glass Network; MOD-DHGN; ASD; Autism Spectrum Disorder Diagnosis (ASDD); Deep Convolutional Neural Networks; Autistic facial features extraction; Non-autistic facial features extraction

* Corresponding author. Ayain John
E-mail address: BL.EN.R4CSE21005@bl.students.amrita.edu

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1. INTRODUCTION

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) [10], a sort of neurological problem, shows up in youngsters between the age of 6 and 17 years old, and influences relational abilities and an endemic way of behaving. Early finding during childhood is significant and can enhance the interactive abilities and correspondence issues of children with ASD [2] and improve their satisfaction. ASD is essentially caused by hereditary qualities or by ecological factors; However, its circumstances can be upgraded by identifying and managing it at prior stages. In the present circumstances, clinical government-sanctioned tests are the main techniques that are being utilized, to analyse ASD. These demands delayed analytic investment as well as countenances a lofty expansion in clinical expenses in clinical expenses.

The main assignment for diagnosing neurological illnesses like ASD is to foster in the brain. Recognizing and treating ASD in its beginning phases is emerge very significant as this assists with diminishing or easing the side effects partially, hence working on the general personal satisfaction for the person. CNN assumes a crucial part in medical services which requires an interaction that lessens cost and time. The critical target of the proposed paper is to carry out a profound modified deep-hour-glass convolution neural network algorithm and group children with autism and without autism. This research has grouped ASD from youngsters' images utilizing a deep hourglass network. The dataset we have utilized finishes up with face pictures of 2500 kids. After finishing the pre-processing step, we have characterization given profoundly modified deep-hour-glass calculations and perceive every one of the potential indications of ASD by using the past significant length of patient records. that hourglass performs better in grouping ASD in kids. The Contribution of our work is to propose a model which has accomplished a high accuracy rate and heartiness for the prediction of ASD in youngsters. Moreover, the proposed calculation achieves a speedy reaction time. Hence, it could fundamentally decrease the hour of conclusion by applying the proposed technique and working with the finding of ASD at a lower cost.

The content of this proposed work is categorized as follows: Area (1) Exists the introduction to the ASD issues in youngsters. Area (2) presents the related work, Area (3) portrays the datasets utilized in this work, which is followed by the methodology used, proposed MOD_DHGN. Area (4) The outcomes acquired after different experiments Area and analysis of different system comparison (5) finally described the conclusion and future scope.

2. RELATED WORK

The strategy presently handed down to analyze autism is to notice the physiological features of the individual bothered. The most genuine trouble in detecting ASD using existing techniques is that it very well may be deluding while recognizing it from another illness like to separate ASD from other neurodevelopmental messes. Yukti Khosla [1] plans to foster a strong AI-based framework for detecting ASD by utilizing NLP methods in view of data separated from clinical types of potential ASD patients. The distinguishing system includes changing over semi-organized and unstructured clinical structures into the computerized design, pre-processing, learning archive portrayal, and lastly, R Dutta, [18] applied deep learning techniques to figure out how to distinguish ASD patients via a huge cerebrum imaging dataset in view of the patients' mind initiation designs. The cerebrum pictures are gathered from the ABIDE (Autism Brain Imaging Data Exchange) data set. The author has suggested a convolutional brain organization (CNN) engineering explores utilitarian availability designs between various cerebrum regions to distinguish explicit examples to analysed ASD.
Md. Fazle Rabbi1 [2] has utilized different ML calculations which are MLP, RF, GBM, AdaBoost (AB), and CNN for arranging ASD in kids. Accomplished the accuracy of 93% with CNN networks, which outflanked the other Machine Learning techniques. Authors used KNN and Linear Discriminant Analysis for gathering ASD within 5-12 years of kids. Involved 70 extents for training & 30 extents for testing. Both estimations further developed the expectation precision and the one-sided forecast got decreased. Nabila [6] encouraged an anticipating system that perceives every one of the potential indications of ASD by using the past significant length of patient records. This structure can perceive the ordinary sorts of ASD. Alejandro Newell [14] alluded to a stacked hourglass network in light of the progressive strides of pooling and up-examining that are done to deliver a last arrangement of forecasts. Accomplished great outcomes with state_ of _the_ workmanship on the FLIC and MPII benchmarks outcompeting single ongoing techniques

Y. Song [15] proposed a creative ASD disclosure structure named Speedy and Accurate Autism judgment. It is a fuzzy design based on GUI that worked with an impetus and positive completion of ASD. This system furthermore highlighted the exceptionally hurt zone in each new kid on the block. Md Rishad. [9] are familiar with an inventive strategy for perceiving changes in the region inside utilitarian structures under ASD. Likewise, AI classifiers were concerned to recognize ASD-contrived persons, and layout controls and region quality estimations have been employed as components. Accomplished an exactness of 83% for older people. Chongruo Wu[13] proposed learning models for ASD recognition of scientifically applicable ways of behaving shown by babies in a one-on-one association setting with guardians or master clinicians. They achieved the accuracy of 70% accuracy for the smile, 68% accuracy for face look, 67% for object look, and 53% for accuracy vocalization.

It is apparent from the above discussion about the area that there is most certainly a need to examine the chance of applying deep-hour glass network models for the prediction of ASD in the human populace. The majority of the work talked about ML and deep-learning models and subsequently are restricted in their exhibition. In this work, the execution of the modified deep hourglass model (MOD-DHG) has been contrasted with the help of deep learning and computer vision for this reason.

3. DATASET

The paper utilized a freely accessible dataset from Kaggle. This dataset comprises 2500 pictures of faces, 1250 of ASD, and 1250 of non-ASD kids intimated in Figure 1(a) and Figure 1(b). The pictures of the essences of ASD kids were gathered from online sources connected with brain imbalance issues, and the pictures of the essences of ASD youngsters were arbitrarily gathered from the Internet. The sample image descriptions are defined in Table (1) with the size of the images and key factors.

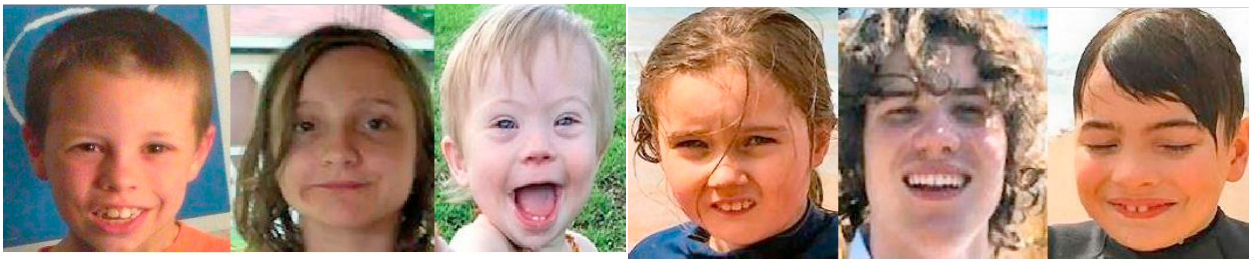

Figure 1. (a) Autism Face Images

Figure 1. (b) Non-Autism Face Images

Table 1: Dataset Description

Images	Size	Key Factors (Age/Gender)
500	222*148	5-12/ Male
500	251*224	5-12/Female
750	237*178	5-12/ Male
750	241*217	5-12/female

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Preprocessing

Three pre-processing assignments were applied to the dataset: (l) filtering the features (2) Low-High standardization (3) class adjusting. using Pearson correlation [25], feature filtering is performed for almost two or more features. The threshold tested value is taken as 0.50. Authors have tried to limit upsides to 0.50. Additionally tried utilizing the original or the standardized values of the features. To work out the standardized features authors have applied the minimum-maximum standardization, which recognizes the low and high values of each feature M in the datasetand changes each component esteem Mi into M ′ I = (Mi −Malow) / (Mahigh −Malow). The stream chart of our exploration work is displayed in Figure (2).

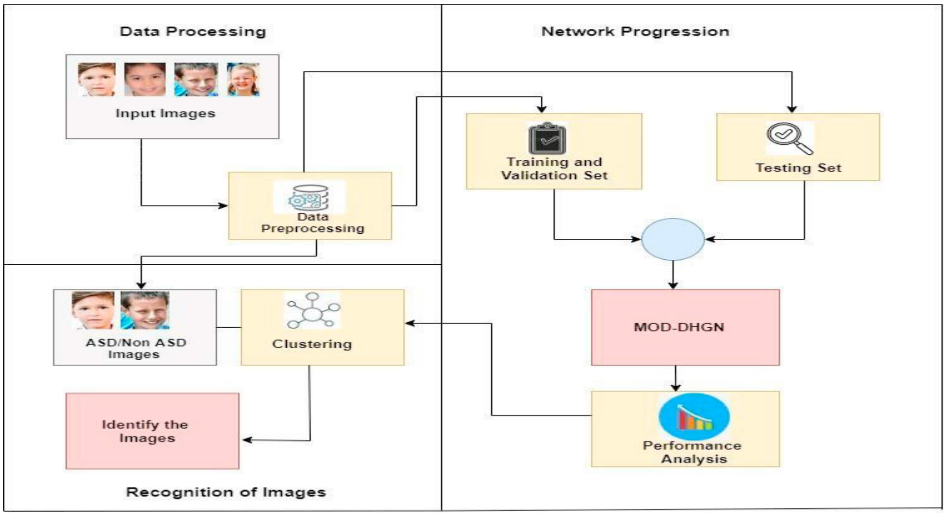

Figure (2) Methodology Workflow

4.2 Data Augmentation

Data augmentation is regularly accomplished by utilizing basic defined changes like rotation and scaling. For medical images, arbitrary smooth stream fields have been utilized to mimic physical varieties. These defined changes can lessen overfitting and further develop test execution. However, the presentation gains granted by these changes shift with the choice of change capacities and boundary settings. Data Augmentation required for training rotation at 30°, scaling 0.25, and flipping was performed. The presentation of flexible deformations for data augmentation is notwithstanding the current relative changes. The flexible deformity was accomplished on [4] characterizing a standardized irregular relocation field v (p, q) that for every pixel area (p, q) in a picture determines a unit dislodging vector, to such an extent that

Qw = Qo + αv, where Qw and Qo depict the pixels area of the actual pictures & twisted pictures separately. σ is the uprooting pixel stability. The perfection of the dislodging field is constrained by the boundary σ, that is the standard deviation of the Gaussian [5] in rotated networks of consistently conveyed irregular qualities that structure the p and q aspects of the relocation field v. After data augmentation, the shifting pixel size of the pictures has been made set with the grid size 512*512.

4.3 Training

Two stages of pre and present training are done for the validation set on discharge. The percentage of 17,50 and 70 have been performed for test, approval, and preparation set of the first preparation set individually. The data given is deal with the entire dataset with the objective that the planning can be endorsed and attempted fully expecting the certified endorsement set. The framework is ready for a comparative number of echoes for all planning. The ensuing stage is a coordinated post genuine validation set. For training, Adam optimizer has been used with twenty-five batch sizes. The count of training epochs was 350.

4.4 MOD-DHGN Architecture

The MOD-DHGN Architecture is based on the advanced Encoder-Decoder structure. The design of the MOD-DHGN is similar to other Encoder-Decoder networks yet contains a denser layer for utilization of remaining residual blocks all through. The encoder contains seven bottleneck blocks, with the maximum-pooling layer performing spatial down-sampling. A further 3 residual blocks at the most minimal spatial goal determine more elevated level highlights before a progression of bilinear up-sampling tasks return the network to the first spatial resolution. As in the encoder, all up-sampling tasks of the decoder are jumbled with residual blocks. Skip layers are attached between each matching goal of the Encoder_ Decoder, with each additional residual block to become popular with the right planning.

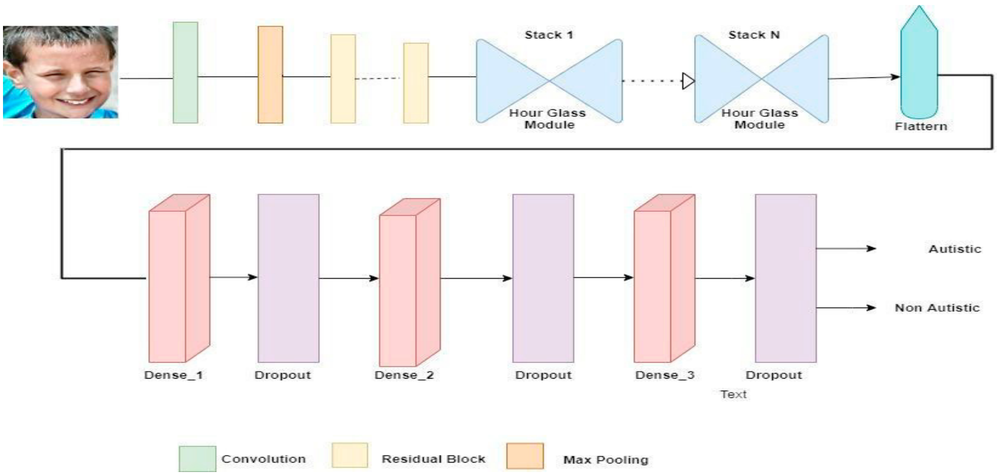

Figure (3) MOD-DHGN Architecture for Autism Detection

A MOD-Deep-hour-glass sub-network starts with convolutional layers to transform the contributions to low-even-out feature maps. Two down-sampling layers towards the step of 2 agreement of the space length of elements guides & increment the viewpoint field logically. Deconvolutional layers permit the feature up-sampling to the type in the decision for the pixel-wise expectation. For quality nearby data, incorporate elements in various positions by skip associations. ReLU succeeding each convolution beside the last layer, to all the more likely adapt to the gradient evaporating issue.

4.5 Spatial-Down Sampling Strategy

In this paper, the authors have examined the impact of various down-sampling methodologies. In Figure (4), an examination of the end-product within values was tested by direct grid-sampling, bi-linear sampling [8], average-Pooling, and maximum-Pooling, the methodology presented in Equation (1). Free sampling information disregarding the wrong positions causes an impressive decrease in inaccuracy. Maximum-Pooling somewhat commands the short impact of the wrong information, while it is still marginally the second rate compared to the presented system. These direct down-sampling tasks don't make a difference to the free information. As displayed in Figure (4), testing straightforwardly at grid results brings about the evaporating of the enduring information. Bi-straight down-sampling and average_ pooling contaminate incorrection attributes. Besides, Maximum-Pooling separates natural designs.

The implementation of the down-Sampling operation $\emptyset^k_{p,q}(x^A, B)$ can be formulated, where $\emptyset^k_{p,q}(x^A, B)\,(\cdot)$ is the average pooling, € is the smallest number used to escape the value which is divisible by zero.

$$\emptyset^k_{p,q}(x^A, B) = \emptyset^k_{p,q}(x^A) \,/\, \emptyset^k_{p,q}(\mathrm{B}) + € \tag{1}$$

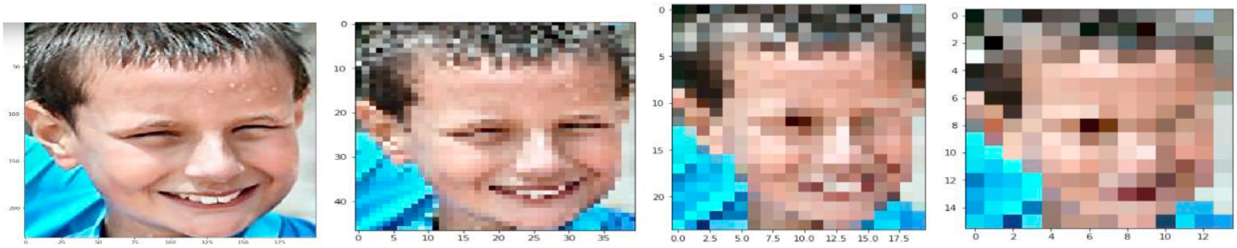

Figure (4) Sampling Strategy

4.6. Network Operations

The MOD-Encoder-Decode blend is prepared only in which the MOD- Encoder extract input picture to offer a feature map description holding the logical data accepted by the MOD-Decoder as a contribution to delivering a mask for segmentation. The spatial information [13] via MOD-Encoder has been sent towards the MOD-Decoder alongside the approaching up-sampled including empowering via producing different area to exact veils. The mathematical calculation for the MOD-Encoder is given below.

$$Xl = MOD - MOD\_EN(X) = \emptyset(We_l \circledast (\emptyset We_{l-1} \circledast (\ldots \emptyset(We_l X))))) \tag{2}$$

MOD_EN(X) is evaluated, where W is the weight of the encoder, and X indicated the input vector. ReLu indicated the activation function. $\circledast$ indicated the convolution function. The result of the MOD-Encoder network (MOD-EN) has been passed as a subscription to the MOD-Deep-hour-glass network (MODHGN). All layers via MOD-Encoder-Decoder of MODHG has been acknowledged like residual module. The residual block calculation with each layer of MOD-Encoder-Decoder is given below in equation (3).

$$RB^p(X) = \emptyset(W^p_3 \circledast (\emptyset\ W^p_2 \circledast (\emptyset(W^p_1 \circledast (X)))))) + X \tag{3}$$

Where $\emptyset$ is the basis function. Residual network weights are W^p_1, W^p_2, W^p_3 for all layers. The MOD_DHGN gains the input X^l through MOD-Encoder network (MOD_EN).

The MOD-DHG network has 4 residual networks. Consider RE^i_e to be the the encoder network's ith residual block[13] and the output of the MOD-Deep-hour-glass encoder is defined as

$$Xl{+}m = RE_e4(RE_e3(RE_e2(RE_e1(Xl)))) \tag{4}$$

The MOD-Deep-hour-glass decoder has been patterned with an extended skip connection after preserving the spatial information. The MOD-Deep-hour glass network decoder with 4 residual blocks in sequential orders and assume networks. Consider RE^i_d to be the decoder network's ith residual block[13]. The output of the MOD-Deep-hour glass network is defined as

$$X^{l+h} = RE^1_d(RE^2_d(RE^3_d(RE^4_d(X^{l+m}) + re_3) + re_2) + re_1) \tag{5}$$

Where e1, e2, e3 is all layers in the residual block to the MOD-Deep-hour glass network encoder.

5.EXPERIMENTAL RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The input given to the MOD-DHGN includes the face image which was rescaled for legitimate preparation for the models. MOD_DHG networks apply a channel to a contribution to make a feature map that sums up the presence of identified features in the input. Author's point is to survey the impact of the adjustment of the parameters on the feature map [12] and in the manner of the final outcome. The mean square error is the loss function used to calculate the predicted and actual value for the process of training the model. so, the MOD-Deep-hourglass module can be assessed more precisely:

$$MSE^q = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=1}^{k} (y_n^{\wedge q} - y_n^q)^2 \quad (6)$$

Equation (a) explains that k is count of the pixels, $y_n^{\wedge q}$ predicted probability comparable to each pixel position n . y_n^q is the actual probability comparable to each pixel position n.

MOD_DHGN has acquired the most noteworthy worth of 97% and 88% for F1-score and precision separately. The recall value of 96% shows a positive predictive rate. This Implies that 96% of positive youngsters are delegated ASD by MOD-DHGN which is given in Table 2 [5]. The exhibition about MOD-Deep-hourglass network for the preparation and approval of the information for ASD identification is introduced in Figure (5). The y-pivot addresses the scoring rate and the x-pivot demonstrates the epochs number. The training stage accuracy was 80-90 in MOD-Deep-hourglass network with 20 ages. validation loss was represented as 2.5, and training loss was 0.2.

5.1 Performance Evaluation Criteria

For calculating the Precision, Recall, F-score, and Accuracy. Let's consider the following:
True_positive (TP)- (pictures are categorize as autistic picture element)
False_positive (FP)- (Non-autistic picture element are categorize as autistic picture element)
Tru_-negative (TN)- (picture element are categorize as non-autistic picture element)
False_negative (FN)- (Autistic picture element are categorize as non-autistic picture element)
Precision: The probability [13] that the positive yield is veritable positive in the space of each and every positive outcome are shown in equation (7)

$$P=TP/TP+FP\%100 \quad (7)$$

Recall- The limit based on the model to audit really positive over each and every positive example are shown in equation (8)

$$R=TP/TP+FN\%100 \quad (8)$$

F score: F score improves precision and recall to returns consonant modes, characterized below:

$$F\text{-}score=2RP/R+P\%100 \quad (9)$$

Table 2. Performance Comparison for MOD-DHGN

Accuracy Rate	Precision	Recall	F-score	Support
0	0.79	0.96	0.88	27
1	0.97	0.80	0.88	32
Accuracy - MOD-DHGN			0.88	59
Macro Average	0.88	0.88	0.88	59
Weighted Average	0.87	0.88	0.88	59

The learning- rate be selected as 0.001including batch sizes 25 and epoch 350.The network selected the input as in the form of 512× 512 matrices, the field of the brain represents each row. In MOD-Deep-hour glass design, 400 channels authors have utilized with sizes beginning from 1 × 512 to 22 × 512. The matrix row addresses the relationship between the particular field also the different fields of the brain. Thusly, the author examined the width of the filter as the component based on the comparing field and the same size of a particular row of the availability network, which is equivalent to 512. The number of particular rows indicated the length of the filter. Filters have linked with almost 21 convolution layers along with the whole acquired outcome set inclined to the MOD-Deep-hourglass network for classification. The association of every area with different regions will be seen with the help of thefilter range of 1 × 512 in the convolution layers. Including with the range of 15 × 256 filter methods, the association of fifteen regions close to one another with different regions will be seen, and toward the end, join these results to getthe last result.

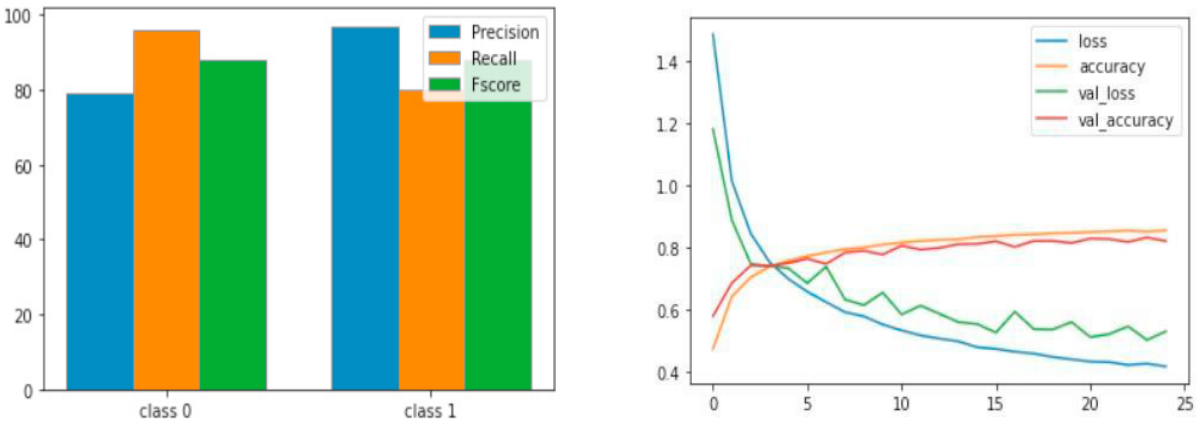

Figure (5)-Performance Analysis of ASD using MOD-DHGN

5.2 Analysis of Different System Comparison

Since the proposed model has been prepared on a composite dataset, preparing precision above 88% and validation accuracy above 80% has been reached, which would be 90% after several epochs. To make a fair correlation, every one of the techniques is inspected on the comparable standard of the picture informational collection(dataset). A slight examination of the recommended approach with other related works is found in figure (6). From the diagram, it very well may be guaranteed that the MOD-DHGN approach is far superior to changing some other strategy or way to deal with the acknowledgment of autistic and non-autistic pictures, and the proposed model shows better work.

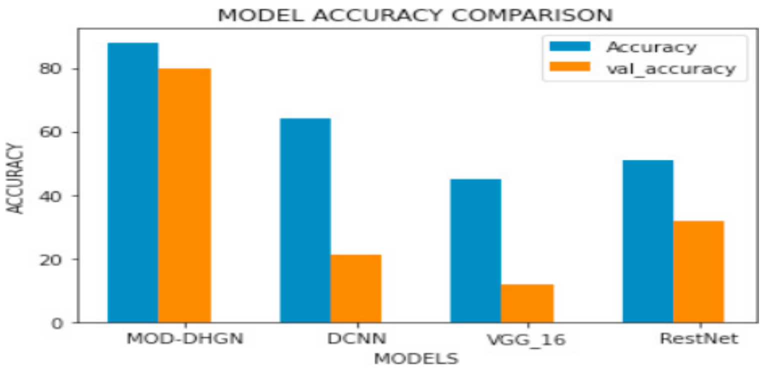

Figure (6) – Accuracy Comparison with Different Systems

6. CONCLUSION

MOD_DHGN architecture has been proposed by the authors in this work to detect autism in youngsters. The weight coefficient value increases based on the flexible weight loss function. Two benchmarks have been used in the proposed MOD-DHGN architecture for calculating the loss function. The auto_encoder is locked with a Modified deep hour-glass for achieving better division. Authors have seen that getting binary-cross-entropy [12] together with satisfied misfortune yields further developed outcomes. To prepare the network, a non-regular multi-modular preparing technique has been executed. 2500 children's images have been selected for the proposed work for executing the result, the best outcome for classification accuracy was accomplished by the proposed model (88%). The consequences of the model characterization showed us the chance of utilizing such models in light of Deep learning and computer vision as programmed instruments for trained professionals and families to precisely and with greater reason rapidly analyze ASD.

In future work, the quantity of pictures increments, so the expectation model will be lively and can be distinguished all more precisely. This exploration can likewise be stretched out to kids of 4 or 5 age, who can talk in one or more sentences. For this situation, authors will research the semantic elements, as well as acoustic highlights, for example, what authors have done in this paper. Notwithstanding ASD discovery, this examination can be applied to the recognition of babies with formative postponements.

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