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**PROJECT INTERIM REPORT**

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# DECLARATION OF PROJECT

# ABSTRACT

The traditional method to remove a stuttered speech from video required a lot of human effort. The video editor must play the whole video and watch numerous time to remove the stuttered speech. Apart from that, to remove a stuttered speech from the footage required to learn editing tools such as Adobe Premiere, Sony Vegas, Hitfilm and more. The learning curve for editing tools is very high, and they are different from each other due to different concept and different workflow. To remove a stuttered speech, the user must learn the timeline, timecode, audio wave and more. Next, existing speech recognition is not able to detect the stuttered speech, so when the user requests the API, it will return a weird result.

In this project, a camera app will develop and implementing machine learning. The goal of the app is using machine learning to identify and remove the stuttered speech from the video. It can reduce the learning curve significantly and reduce the human effort required to edit a video. First, the audio will extract from the video and undergo pre-processing algorithm such as amplify and normalization. Pre-processing audio can provide a better result for the next step. Next is implement the MFCC algorithm to extract the audio features. After generating the features for each data in the dataset, the features will ingest to a neural network SVM for training purpose. The trained model will save in a specific format file protobuf. Then, the protobuf will include as an asset in the android app. By using the Android SDK and Android NDK, we can use the function provided by TensorFlow Lite to classify the input by using this special format file. The stuttered part in the video will be labelled by a remove algorithm to generate a timestamp. Then the video will undergo an L-cut algorithm will cut the video base on the generated timestamp. After that, the app will render the video base on the timestamp and store it in mp4 format with the subtitle.

# PRELIMINARY PAGE

## List of abbreviations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Term | Description |
|  | API | Application Programming Interface |
|  | NN | Neural Network |
|  | ANN | Artificial Neural Network |
|  | ML | Machine Learning |
|  | UCLASS | University College London Achieve of Stuttered Speech |
|  | SVM | Support Vector Machine |
|  | MFCC | Mel-frequency cepstral coefficient |
|  | HMM | Hidden Markov Model |
|  | MLP | Multi-Layer Perceptron |
|  | k-NN | k-nearest neighbors’ algorithm |
|  | LDA | Linear Discriminant Analysis |
|  | DTW | Dynamic Time Wrapping |
|  | GMM | Gaussian Mixture Model |
|  | DAT | Digital Audio Tape |
|  | FFT | Fast Fourier Transform |
|  | LPCC | Linear Prediction Cepstral Coefficient |
|  | TTS | Text-To-Speech |
|  | STT | Speech-To-Text |
|  | Py | Python |
|  | TV | Television |
|  | UI | User Interface |
|  | RAM | Random Access Memory |
|  | ROM | Read-only Memory |
|  | OS | Operating System |
|  | GPU | Graphic Processing Unit |
|  | CPU | Central Processing Unit |
|  | SSD | Solid State Drive |
|  | HDD | Hard Disk Drive |
|  | GB | GigaByte |
|  | TB | TeraByte |
|  | nm | nanometer |
|  | MP | MegaPixel |
|  | Fps | Frame per second |

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**REVISION HISTORY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
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| 14/05/2020 | 1.0 | Initial Version, Chapter 1 |
| 16/05/2020 | 1.1 | Chapter 2.1 and 2.2 |
| 18/05/2020 | 1.2 | Chapter 3, Methodology, Planning, Use Case Diagram, Use Case Report |
| 19/05/2020 | 1.3 | Chapter 3, Hardware Requirement, Software Requirement, Class Diagram, Activity Diagram |
| 20/05/2020 | 1.4 | Chapter 3 Sequence Diagram, State Diagram, Package Diagram, Deployment Diagram |
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| 22/05/2020 | 1.6 | Cover page, Declaration of project, |

# INTRODUCTION

## Background

### Stutter

According to Cambridge dictionary, stuttering is a speech disorder when someone try to speak something with difficulty especially the first part of a word. For instance, pause before the sentence ends or repeating the same word or phonemes several time. Speech is one of the communication methods used by human to express their feelings, idea and thoughts. Stuttering also known as stammering. According to (Vikhyath Narayan K N, S P Meharunnisa, 2016), there is approximate 1 % of population in the world faces stuttering problem. Stuttering is a common speech disorder when the patients in a tense environment. There are several types for the dysfluencies. Repetition is one type of dysfluencies which include syllable repetition, whole world repetition and phrase or sentence repetition. The following type of dysfluencies is prolongation, interjection and pauses. Repetition occur when a syllable or sound is repeated at the beginning of the word. For example, “the baby-baby ate the soup” and “W-W-W- Where are you going?”. Prolongation occur when the speaker prolongs the sounds or syllable such as “The baaaaaaby ate the soup”. Interjection commonly use “um” and uh” to fill up the pause sector also known as filled pause or fillers. For example, “the baby um uh ate the um soup”.

### Video

According to (Celie O’Neil-Hart, Howard Blumenstein, 2016), 6 out of 10 people is prefer to watch video online rather than television. According to (Youtube for Press, n.d.) the number of channels owns more than a million subscribers were grown by more than 65%. The number of video views grew 120,589,156 on 21 April 2020 for the highest number of subscriber channel, T-Series. T-Series channel grew around 100k video views daily. The growing of youtube significantly shows the importance of online video and shows the demand for a video editor. Most of the Youtuber does hire at least one or more edit, or to edit their video daily. However, to become an editor required a large amount of skill and years of training such as composition, colour science, graphic design skill, sound processing and various skill. According to Linus Tech Tips channel on YouTube, the average salary for his video editor is $29 per hour, and he has 7 video editors. It does cost $420,000 for a year.

### Machine Learning

According to (Tom Mitchell, 1998), machine learning is a well-posed learning problem which mean a computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P, if its performance on T, as measured by P, improves with experience E. Machine learning is a new capability for computers such as data mining, self-customizing program, application can’t program by hand for example Natural Language Processing. Machine learning divided into two main category which are supervised learning and unsupervised learning. There is more category from that, such as reinforcement learning, recommender systems and more. Supervised learning divided into two categories. First, regression problem is to predict a valued output based on the input such as house price. Supervised learning does provide a right answer at the end compare to unsupervised learning. Second, classification problem is to classify the object base on the parameter given. Common classification problem is to classify have or don’t have breast cancer based on the tumor size. The classification problem can become more complex based on the situation. Support vector machine (SVM) is introduced to solve when there is two-group of classification problem. (Stecanella, 2017). Unsupervised learning is one of the machine learning algorithms. The goal of unsupervised learning is to draw inferences base on the datasets given without any labeled responses. In other meaning is ask the machine to classify and provide an inference based on the dataset given. The common algorithm included hierarchical clustering, k-Means clustering, Gaussian mixture models, Self-organizing maps, Hidden Markov models. (MathWorks, n.d.)

## Problem Statement

### The editor must remove the stuttered speech manually by using existing tools

Existing tools are not capable of removing shuttered speech from the video automatically. So, the editor must playback the video to identify the shuttered speech and remove it automatically. Most of the time editor will play the video numerous times to ensure there is not stuttered speech in the video. Remove manually will cause the editor to spend most of the time just for removing the stuttered part instead of the content. The cost to run a media company will also increase due to the long edit time. According to Linus Tech Tips channel, hire a video editor will cost $29 per hour, but most of the time editor just removing the stuttered speech and find out the successful part to make a video.

### Inaccurate auto generate subtitle

Current autogenerate subtitle tools will affected by the various variable such as background noise, low quality of mic, accented speech and more. Apart from that, current auto subtitle generator not able to detect the full stop and chunk the longer speech into smaller pieces. This will cause the algorithm to generate long text which are unable fit into a small screen. Next is existing subtitle generator does not provide appropriate timestamp and any pre-processing so it will transfer the responsibility to the app developer to develop a pre-process algorithm to improve the accuracy.

## Objectives

### To identify and remove stuttered speech by using machine learning.

The traditional method is to identify the stuttered speech by listening and watching the video numerous times. A trained machine learning model will be capable of identifying the stuttered speech without any human involvement, including the threshold. As a comparison, a machine learning method can identify the stuttered speech in a short amount of time. Another side, human has to listen and watch the video over and over again. The trained machine learning model will identify the stuttered speech and provide a timestamp for remove stuttered speech algorithm. The second benefit after remove the algorithm is to provide a more reliable speech recognition by using API. Existing speech recognition API not able to detect the stuttered speech so this project also provides a tool for better speech recognition by removing the stuttered speech from video. Apart from that, after remove the stuttered speech from the video it can reduce the size of file that required send to API for speech recognition. In other meaning, this will save a lot bandwidth when calling the speech recognition API.

### Improve the accuracy of speech recognition

Base on my audio processing experience and testing, denoising the audio and normalize the audio will bring the best benefit for using API which included accented speech. A second machine learning model will implement in this project to remove the background noise from the audio to improve the accuracy of subtitle generation. An improved version of auto subtitle algorithm will be developed which are capable to chunk the audio properly.

## Scope

1. Perform pre-processing techniques to audio data set for better sound quality
2. Build and train an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) for the stuttered speech classification model.
3. Build and train a Wave net for speech denoising
4. Develop an application and algorithm for Android to automatically remove the stuttered speech.
5. Implement audio pre-processing technique to improve the accuracy of speech recognition.
6. Develop an improved version of auto subtitle generator.

## System Scope

Learn how to remove stuttered speech and improve auto subtitle generator by using machine learning.

## Benefits and Significance

This project will improve the process for video editing process and subtitle by implementing Machine Learning. This project will develop an android application to automate the manual process in video editing and providing a better auto subtitle generator.

The table below shows the comparison between the current video editing process and proposed video editing app.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Current Video Editing Process | Proposed Video Editing App |
| Process | Detect and remove the stuttered speech manually and import one by one from the library | Detect and remove the stuttered speech automatically and in batch by using machine learning |
| Transcribe | Denoise the speech manually includes normalize, hard-limit, equalizer, noise remove and more. | Denoise and pre-process the speech automatically by using machine learning in batch |
| Process time | High | Low |
| Human involvement | High | Low |

Table 1 Comparison of Current Video Editing Process and Proposed Video Editing App

The proposed method will significantly improve the process and process time for video editing. Apart from that, the proposed method will improve the accuracy of subtitle generation. Machine learning will introduce to automate and improve video editing process and auto generate subtitle.

## Constraint & Limitation

### Mobile Platform

#### Processing power

The machine learning task is hard to run on mobile devices due to its limited processing power. Mobile devices are providing mobile services which allowed user still connected when they move around. Run a machine learning task on the mobile devices will consume a lot of battery life and reduce mobility because the user cannot move around during the execution time.

#### Connectivity

Mobile devices are a handheld device which provides a high mobility computing device for a user. High mobility may cause internet disruption, so it is hard to run a cloud computing on a server through mobile devices due to unstable connectivity of mobile devices.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## A Comparative Study of Recognition Technique Used for Development of Automatic Stuttered Speech Dysfluency Recognition System

Author: Swapnil D. Waghmare, Ratnadeep R. Deshmukh, Pukhraj P. Shrishrimal, Vishal B. Waghmare, Ganesh B. Janvale and Babasaheb Sonawane

DOI: 10.17485/ijst/2017/v10i21/106092

According to (Waghmare et al., 2017) , there is many researchers successful detect the stuttered speech by using various technique. In this paper, they summarized the methods, statistical analysis, findings, application and improvement. According to this paper the dysfluency in speech will affect the performance of automatic voice recognition and makes the system usable for user. In this paper, they mentioned few types of disorder. First is language disorder, it’s included cluttering disorder which means the speaker have limited knowledge to the particular language and cause rapid cause. But cluttering disorder does not include repetition or hesitation. There is three type of speech disorder which include Aprexia (Dyspraxia), Articulation and Stuttering. Aprexia speech also known oral-motor speech disorder. The patient facing apraxia speech has a problem with muscle movement and cause difficult to turn the speech into words. Articulation disorder occur when a people unable to pronounce speech sound properly and below its mental edge, also known as artic disorder. Stuttering included three type of symptoms which are linguistic, physiological and neurophysiological. This paper mentioned three type of stuttering which are development stuttering, neurogenic stuttering and psychogenic stuttering. In this paper also mentioned about the type of dysfluencies such as interjection, revisions, prolongation and broken words. Apart from that, there is many types of stuttered speech database we can use to train our database. The most commonly used is UCLASS Stuttered Speech Database. It is collected by Psychology Department of University College London (UCL) over last 20 years. UCLASS is released in two different version. Version 1 included 18 females and 120 male speakers from 5 years 4 months to 47 years. UCLASS version only contain monologues recording. For the version 2 contain monologs, reding and spontaneous conversation. But the age ranging is smaller, it is from 5 years 4 months to 20 years 7 months. According to this paper there is different language of stuttered speech database such as Polish Language, Northern Sotho Language, Indian Regional Language (Kannada) and German Language. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is inspired by biological counterpart, this can use to solve many complex problems in real-world. ANN is widely used for stuttered speech detection and classification of fluent and dysfluent in stuttered speech. According to this paper, the combination of Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs) have the second highest accuracy for detection which is around 98.00% with 16 samples from UCLASS. The classifier that successfully applied to stuttered speech detection include ANNs, HMMs, Hopfield Network, MLP, Korhonen, Perceptron, SVM, k-NN, LDA, DTW and GMM.

For the ANN, this paper mentioned one of the researchers record the speech by using DAT tape and down sampled to 20kHz and transferred to the computer. ANNs gave 78.07% of accuracy for both prolongation and repetition dysfluent speech. Some of the researcher analyzed the speech samples by using FFT 512 with the 21 digital 1/3-octave filters of center frequency between 100Hz to 100kHz.

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is powerful for pattern recognition to classify two classes in higher dimensional space. They proposed a method to detect syllable repetitions automatically. The assessment divided into four stages which are segmentation comparison, feature extraction, score matching and decision logic. The SVM used to identify the normal speech and dysfluent speech. The system can provide 94.35% of accuracy with 15 dysfluent speech sample. 12 samples are used to train the neural network and another 2 is used to evaluate the accuracy of the model. Next researcher trains the k-NN, LDA and SVM model by using UCLASS database, it includes 43 individual speaker and 107 recording. The sounds sample was down sampled to 16000Hz. Three model provided around 95% accuracy.

Hidden Markov Model (HMM) is the most common model used to detect the stuttered speech such as prolongation and repetition. Two paper presented in 2007 shows 70% of accuracy to detect the stuttered speech. In their next paper they got the best result which are 80% of the accuracy in 2010. They sample the sound at 22050Hz with the same dynamic range -50dB

Apart from that, there is two paper published in 2009. They evaluate the accuracy of the k-NN and LDA by using MFCC and LPCC feature extraction method for detecting the stuttered speech. They used 10 recording from the UCLASS database and down sample to 16kHz. They achieved 90.91% by implementing 10th fold cross-validation to MFCC feature in LDA. They split the feature set into 60:40 ratio for training and evaluating the model. They repeat the experiment 10 times for each k-values. Then they achieve 89.77% of accuracy for k-NN and 87.50% for LDA. Next, they also tested on two different feature extraction method. Based on their study, 25 MFCC features provide the best accuracy 92.55%. LPCC is slightly better than MFCC which are 94.51%.

The formula below is the measurement for severity of stuttered speech:

Equation 1 Syllables Per Minute

Equation 2 Percent Disfluency

The author of this paper claimed, the percentage of the male faces disfluent speech is higher than the female. So, age and gender ratio are one of the important factors to diagnosis the disfluent speech.

The purpose of this paper is to review and collect the type of stuttered speech detection system, method of processing stuttered speech and type of stuttered speech database. In this paper, they discussed various stuttered speech database that developed in different language. Apart from that, they found the stuttered speech database is commonly used for analysis and recognition purpose.

## Detection and Analysis of Stuttered Speech

Author: Vikhyath Narayan K N, S P Meharunnisa

Link: http://ijarece.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/IJARECE-VOL-5-ISSUE-4-952-955.pdf

Stuttering also known as stammering. (Mecs, 2016)It is a speech disorder. According to this paper, there is 1% of population in the word faces stuttering problem and the female ratio is four times higher than male. This paper introduced a new method to classify the stuttered speech such as incomplete phrases, repetition, prolongation, interjection, silent pause and broken words by using MFCC feature extraction and SVM. The author achieves 90% accuracy for dysfluent speech and 96.67% for fluent speech. There are five steps involve to classify the stuttered speech proposed by the author.

First is the input speech. Author in this paper use UCLASS database as the input speech. The UCLASS recording is save in .wav format. The author analyzes and classify the input speech in this step.

Second is signal pre-processing. Pre-emphasis is a popular and tricky signal pre-processing tool due to the computing limitation in those days. Pre-emphasis is reducing the amplitude of lower frequency band and increasing the amplitude of higher frequency band. Pre-emphasis will provide a slightly better result rather than apply nothing. According to author, the pre-emphasis will help to deal with DC offset that presented in recordings to improve the voice activity detection. But current speech recognition system does not require pre-emphasis due to the current algorithm. For example, cepstral mean normalization at the final stage should not have any effect.

Third is syllable segmentation. Syllable segmentation is the ability to identify the syllable of words or phrases. It’s included identify the component of words or phrases by using auditory, visual or numerical presentation. For example, one-syllable “bee-zzz” can helps children to understand the concept of syllable. Author proposed a new algorithm which will automatically split the continuous speech signal into multiple syllable segments. The algorithm implements a process based on a positive function – short-term energy function. Hence, the short-term energy function is a positive function, so it is similar to the magnitude of spectrum. So, algorithm able to determine the segment boundaries by using group delay processing of the magnitude spectrum. Author claimed that, this is an essential steep in speech recognition.

The figure below shows the flowchart for segmentation:

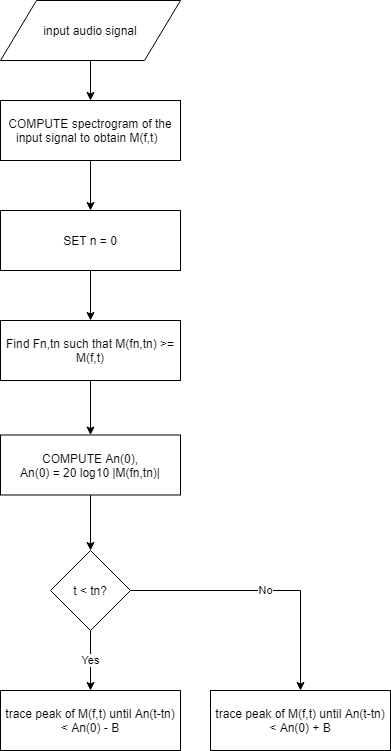


Figure 2.1 Flowchart for Segmentation, Adapted from "Detection and Analysis of Stuttered Speech", by Vikhyath Narayan and S P Meharunnisa, April 2016

Fourth step is feature extraction. The author recommended MFCC feature extraction method. The traditional method in automatic speech recognition is using 10 – 12 coefficients to coding the speech. Although MFCC is sensitive to noise but it can be solved by utilizing the information in the recurrence of speech signals. For the frequency below 1kHz, MFCC will use non-linear frequency scale.

The figure below shows the MFCC block diagram:

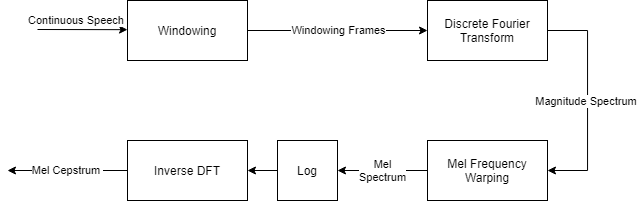


Figure 2.2MFCC Block Diagram. Adapted from "Detection and Analysis of Stuttered Speech", by Vikhyath Narayan K N and S P Meharunnisa, April 2016

SVM is a supervised machine learning model and commonly used for recognize the pattern, classification problem and regression analysis. The basic SVM contain multiple input neuron and output two possible classification. SVM model will represent the examples as point in a space then mapped into different category with a clear gap. Kernel trick a technique that map the multiple inputs into a high-dimensional feature space implicitly. Kernel trick allow model perform non-linear classification efficiently. But the most common kernel is linear kernel, polynomial kernel and gaussian kernel.

In this paper, they proposed a reliable indicator for abnormal speech. For example, to classify the stuttered speech by using MFCC feature and SVM machine learning model. They successful classify repetition, prolongation and interjection with 96.67% accuracy.

## Speech Recognition and Correction of a Stuttered Speech

Author: Ankit Dash, Nikhil Subramani, Tejas Manjunath, Vishruti Yaragarala and Shikha Tripathi

DOI: 10.1109/ICACCI.2018.8554455

According to (Dash et al., 2018), stuttering is an voluntary action will affect the fluency of speech. It includes repetition of syllable, involuntary prolongation and involuntary pauses. The purpose of this paper is to proposed a detailed method to improve existing stuttered speech detection system. Author claimed most of the paper briefly report the method to detect stuttered speech without more detail information. In this paper also include the solution for issues and method to detect and correct stuttered speech in an acceptable time. Author proposed a few solutions to identify different type of stuttered speech. First is prolongation, author used amplitude threshold to eliminate prolongation in stuttered speech. Second, author proposed existing Text-to-Speech (TTS) system to remove the repetition from samples. The method mentioned above will provided a better result for speech recognition.

The goal of this paper is to develop an integrated system that able to identify and correct the stuttered speech. This system is aimed to help for whose facing stuttering problem to control their device by using speech. The method included two algorithms. First algorithm is to remove prolongation by reduce the amplitude to zero when the amplitude of samples is lower than the threshold. Second algorithm is used to remove the repetition of word or syllable by using speech to text technique. The algorithm will remove the repeated word and convert back to speech. These two algorithms are the key to remove stuttered speech in a framework.

# RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY

## Methodology

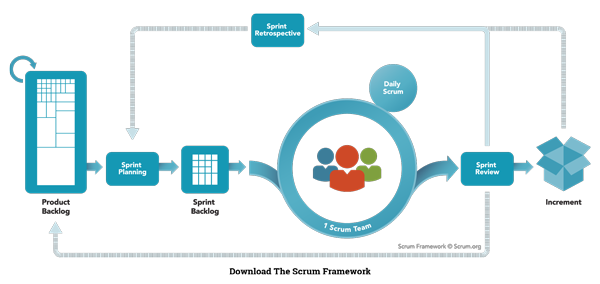


Figure 3.1 - Scrum Model. Adapted from "Nutcache",

retrieved from https://www.nutcache.com/blog/leverage-scrum-to-manage-your-projects/

A scrum model (agile) is implemented in this project. Agile is an iterative approach for software development. The software is developed and delivered to customers in increments. Agile has the flexibility to accommodate frequent changes in the design. Scrum is one of the agile process frameworks which include product owner, scrum master, and development team. Scrum breaks the task into goals that can be completed within the timeboxed iteration, which call sprint. This is a lightweight. Iterative and incremental approach. The sprints should not longer than one month. The development team is self-organized, and responsible convert the backlog into an actual system. Eight members of the development team are required in this project. Product owner representing stakeholders and the voice of the customer. Only 1 product owner is required in this project to maximizing the value delivered by the development team. Scrum Master is responsible for ensuring the Scrum framework is followed and acts as a buffer between the team and any distracting influences. Each team required a scrum master, in this project, there is two development team which are Team A, and Team B. Scrum also included sprint planning, daily scrum, sprint review, sprint retrospective, backlog refinement, cancelling a sprint. These will be implemented in this project.

### Organization Structure, Role and Responsibility

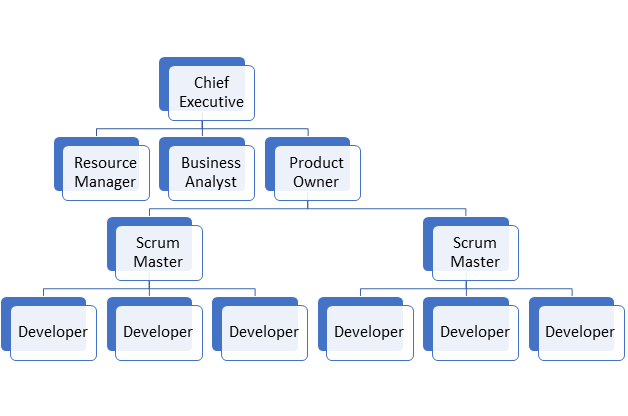


Figure 3.2 Organization Structure for Scrum

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Role** | **Responsibilities** |
| Chief Executive | Manage the management board and communicating with shareholders, government entities and customer, Make |
| Resource Manager | Manage the resources efficiently and maximize productivity such as manage staff, administer payroll and etc. |
| Business Analyst | Analysing the business requires flexibility, responsiveness, creativity, innovative thinking, acceptance of change and a dependence on individuals and interactions. |
| Product Owner | Manages the Product Backlog optimizes the value of the product |
| Scrum Master | Manages the scrum process and remove impediments |
| Developer | Self-organize team even there is no Scrum Master and turn the Product Backlog into increments of potentially releasable functionality |

Table 2 Role and Responsibilities in Scrum

### Definition

Scrum events are defined as the following:

1. **Sprint:**A time-boxed mini project which less than 4 weeks, at the end for each sprint should deliver a releasable product or feature, Sprints include the planning, design, development and testing phase. Each sprint can assign to a synchronized team.
2. **Sprint planning:** A planning stage before the sprint began. Each backlog is prioritizing and review the requirement (product backlog) and created an order list for a particular sprint. Analyze the feasibility for each requirement and features finish at a particular time.
3. **Daily Scrum:**A meeting that held every day morning and takes less than 5 minutes. The scrum master will coordinate the team and discuss their daily goal and achievement. The obstacle also will be discussed in the meeting to seek help from another team. An unclear goal can make the team focus on their daily tasks and increase productivity.
4. **Sprint review:**An informal meeting establishes at the end of the sprint. The increment (product backlog) will be demonstrating to the end-user if any improvement or changes will execute in the next sprint.
5. **Sprint retrospective:**A formal meeting that gathers all the scrum and reviews the sprint. Each sprint will be review in this stage, which included the factor that makes the sprint or goal fail, way to improve the sprint, and etc. Then continue next sprint.

Scrum artifacts are defined as the following:

1. **Story:**Describe what users need to solve their problems. It describes the functionality and the features of the system which is also known as user stories. For example, login, pay and update profile.

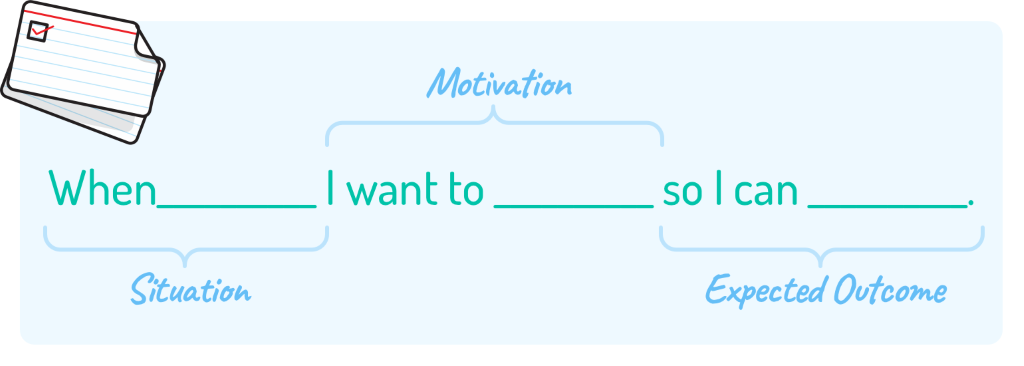


Figure 3.3 User Story. Adapted from "Mountain Goat Software", by Mike Cohn,

retrieved from http://www.mountaingoatsoftware.com/blog/job-stories-offer-a-viable-alternative-to-user-stories/feed

1. **Product Backlog**: An ordered list of the requirement for the product or features of the system. Product backlog includes all the requirements of the systems or features such as users can pay via credit card. A product backlog is never complete because product backlog will evolve throughout the entire development process. A product backlog is dynamic and frequently changes to fulfil the requirement of the product and what the product needed to be competitive. Adding detail, estimate, and order to items in the product backlog call product backlog refinement.
2. **Tasks:**A decomposed of a product backlog. Task refine the product backlog and the requirement of the product or features of the system.

## Planning

### WBS

Refer to Appendix A

### Gantt Chart

Refer to Appendix B

### Deliverables

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Deliverables** | **Phase** | **Date** |
| Proposal | Analysis Phase (Planning) | 14/2/2020 |
| Documentation (Chapter 1 to 3) | Analysis Phase (Planning – Define Scope) | 22/5/2020 |
| Half-working prototype (Audio processing module)  Final presentation | Sprint 1 | 10/6/2020 |
| Refined documentation  ANN model  Stuttered speech detection model | Sprint 2 | 25/6/2020 |
| Refined documentation  Wavenet model  Denoising model | Sprint 3 | 14/7/2020 |
| Final documentation  Final prototype | Sprint 4 | 18/8/2020 |

### Tools for development

* 1. Draw.io

Draw.io is free online diagram tools which allow the user to make flowcharts, process diagram, journey map, UML, network diagram and more.

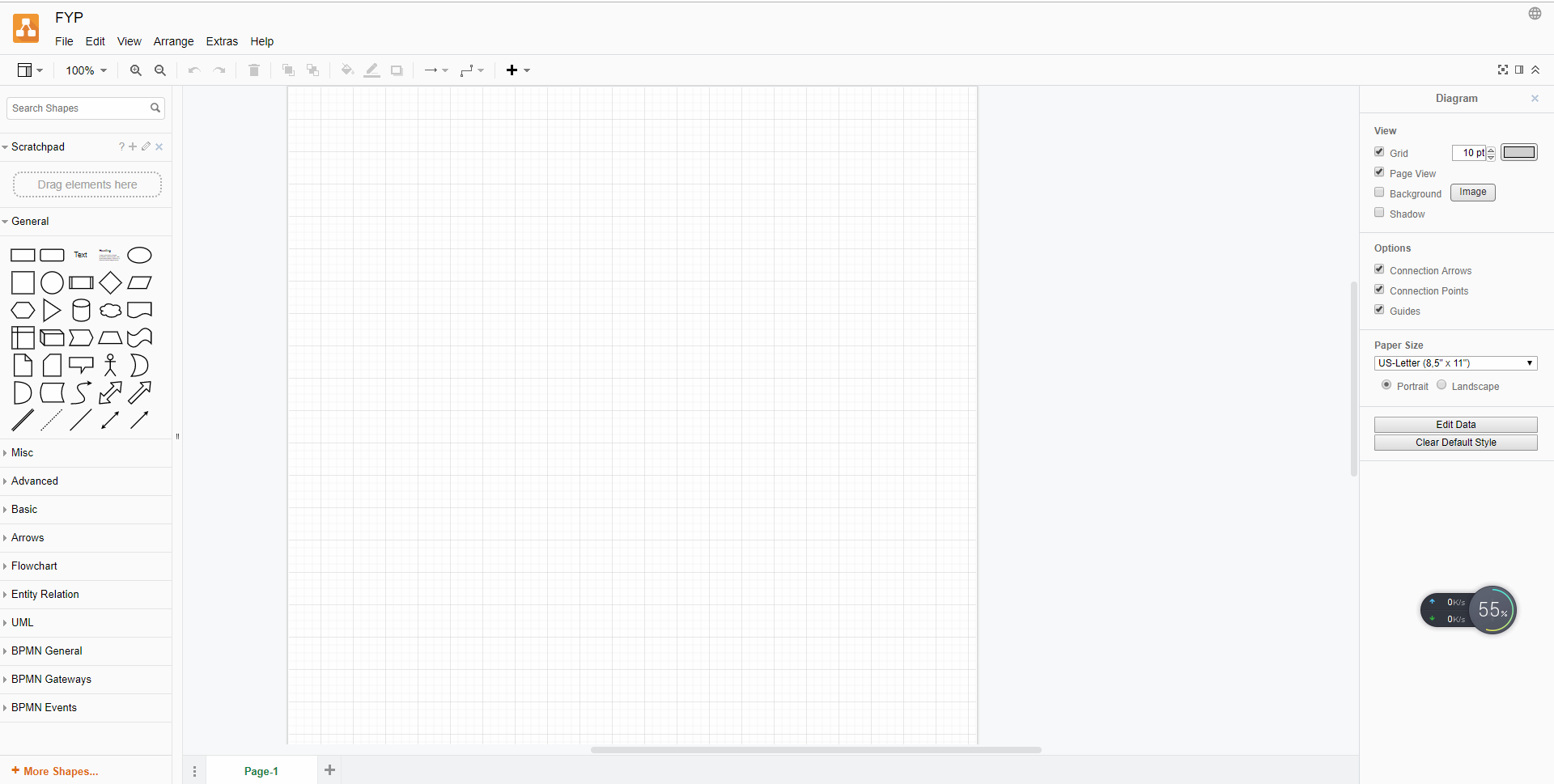


Figure 3.4 draw.io screenshot

* 1. Anaconda3

Anaconda is a widespread free and open-source distribution of Python and R programming for data science, machine learning, and more. It supports Windows, Linux and macOS. It is easy to use and more reliable and more comfortable to use compared to other distribution. It does support VS Code, JupyterLab, Jupyter Notebook, Powershell Prompt, Qt Console, Spyder, RStudio and a bunch of application and environment.

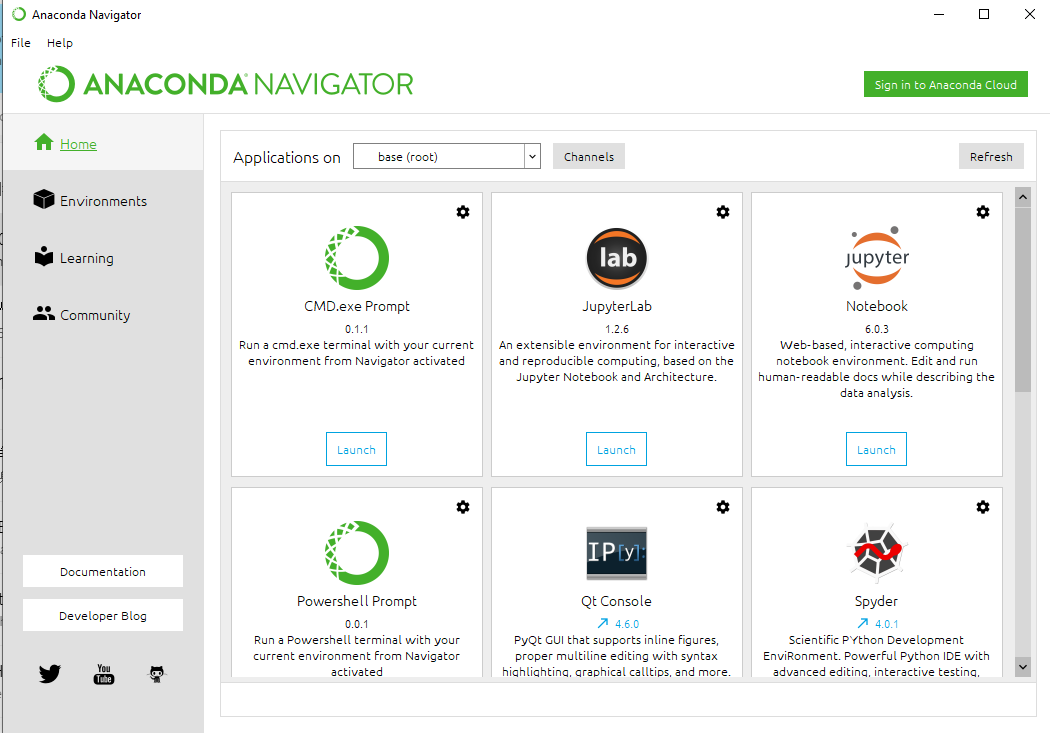


Figure 3.5 Anaconda3 screenshot

* 1. Jupyter Notebook / Colab

Jupyter Notebook is an opensource web application which allows user to run live code, equations, visualizations and more. It supports a lot of programming language such as Python, Java, R, Octave and more.

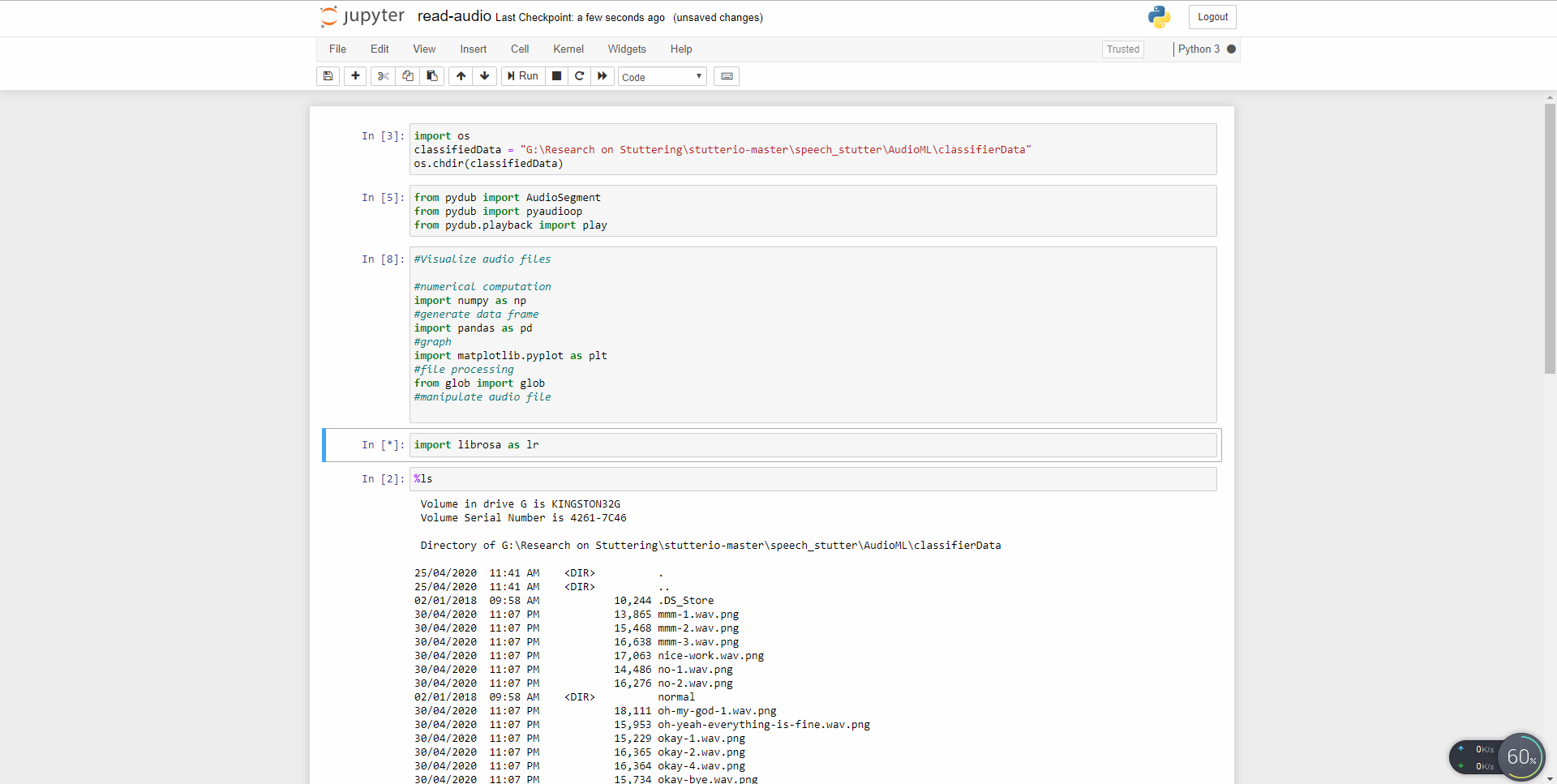


Figure 3.6 Jupyter Notebook screenshot

Colab is a cloud environment provided by Google which allows user to write and execute their python code in the browser. It provided free access to GPUs and allowed collaborative with other teammates. Colab implements Jupyter Notebook as its user interface.

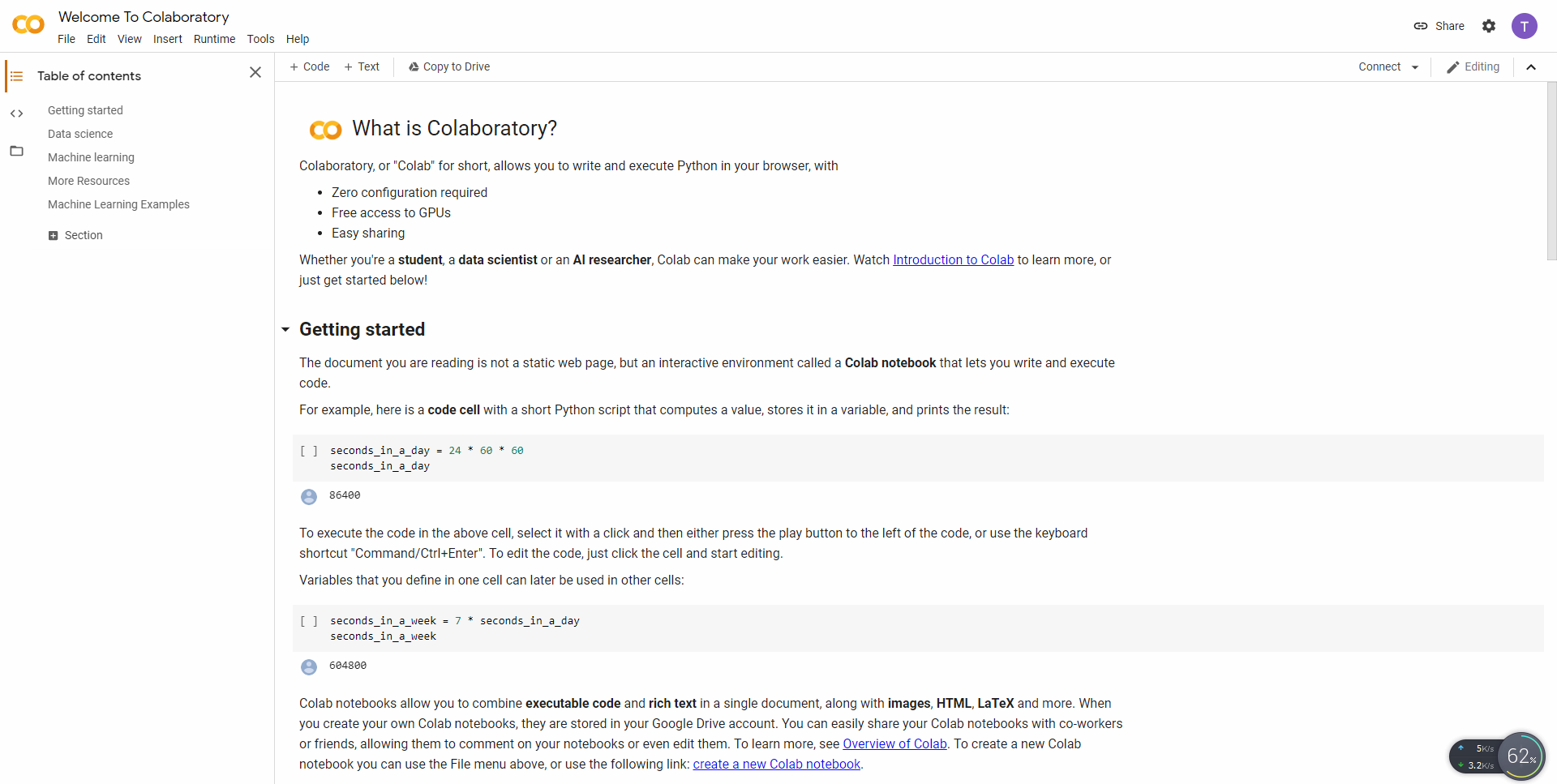


Figure 3.7 Colab screenshot

* 1. TensorFlow / TensorFlow lite

TensorFlow is an open-source platform commonly used in machine learning and deep learning tasks. TensorFlow is developed by Google Brain team to perform the heavy numerical task. TensorFlow provides Python and C++ API interface for the user for execution. TensorFlow uses C and C++ programming language for backend processing to provide faster processing time. It is based on data flow graphs.

* 1. Flutter

Flutter is a Google’s UI kit which will compile the application for mobile, web and desktop natively. Flutter is a learn once use anywhere concept. Flutter solved the issues when the developer has to launch an application in two different platforms such as Android and iOS. The traditional method to launch an application in two different platform developer must learn the two programming languages which supported by two different platforms. Apart from that, Flutter also solved the issues caused by different screen size for different mobile devices such as iPad, Android smartphone, iPhone, a screen on refrigerator, touch wall, TV Box and more.

## Hardware Requirement

### Minimum Requirement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hardware | Specification |
| Computer | RAM: 4GB minimum, 8GB recommended  Hard disk: 4GB of available disk space  Resolution: 1280 x 800 minimum  OS: Windows 7 (64bit) or later |
| Smartphone | ROM: 1GB available  RAM: 2GB  OS: Android 6.0 (Marshmallow) |

Table 3 Minimum Hardware Requirement

The minimum requirement for TensorFlow Lite is Android 6.0. According to (Mobile & Tablet Android Version Market Share Worldwide, 2020), there is only 8.72% people using android 6.0 and 37.4% of people using Android 9.0. So, the test platform will start with Android 6.0 since that is the minimum requirement.

### Development and Deployment Environment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hardware | Specification |
| Laptop | Model: Acer E15 575G-55Z3  OS: Windows 10  RAM: 8GB  GPU: Nvidia GeForce 940MX  Processor: Intel i5-7200u  Addon:  SSD 480GB  HDD 1TB |
| Smartphone | Model: Oppo A57 (CPH1701)  Display: 720 x 1280 pixels  Platform: Android 6 (Marshmallow)  OS: ColorOS3  Chipset: Qualcomm MSM8940 Snapdragon 435 (28 nm)  CPU: Octa-core 1.4 GHz Cortex-A53  GPU: Adreno 505  Main camera: 13 MP, f/2.2, PDAF, 1080p@30fps  Internal Storage: 32GB 3GB RAM |

Table 4 Development and Deployment Environment

## Software Requirement

### Functional Requirement

##### System should able to record the video

##### System should able to save the recorded video

##### System should able to import the video

##### System should able to detect and remove the stuttered speech

##### System should able to detect and remove the background noise

##### System should able to edit the segment of video

##### System should able to edit the subtitle

##### System should able to preview the video with subtitle

##### System should able to render and save the video

##### System should able to redo

### Non-functional Requirement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Performance | 1. System shall not take more than 3 minutes to reboot 2. System shall not require large memory space 3. System shall able to transcribe at least 5-minute video |
| Usability | 1. System shall able to undo 3 times 2. Training time for user shall take less than 30 minutes 3. Each function should have brief description 4. System shall display video in segmented form 5. System shall display subtitle in segmented form |
| Reliability | 1. Mean time to failure of system must more than 1 crash / 10000 use 2. Mean time to recover for system should less than 3 minutes |
| Operational | 1. System must operate in Android platform 2. System must interact with touch screen |

Table 5 Non-functional Requirement

### User requirement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Video | 1. User need delete to remove unnecessary segment 2. User need trim to cut the video 3. User need auto edit to automatically segment the video |
| Subtitle | 1. User need edit to update the subtitle include duration and text 2. User need segmented subtitle so it is easier to use 3. User need remove to remove unwanted subtitle |
| System | 1. User need undo to recover human mistake 2. User need save to save the video to particular folder 3. User need render to save the video with subtitle |

Table 6 User Requirement

### Minimum Requirement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Android (target platform) | * Android SDK API equal or more then 23 * Android 6.0 or above |
| Operating System | * Windows 7 or above * Ubuntu 16.04 or above |
| Driver | * Nvidia GPU drivers CUDA 10.1 requires 418.x or above |
| Framework | * Python 3.5 or above |

Table 7 Minimum software requirement

## SOFTWARE DESIGN

### Framework

#### High System work flow

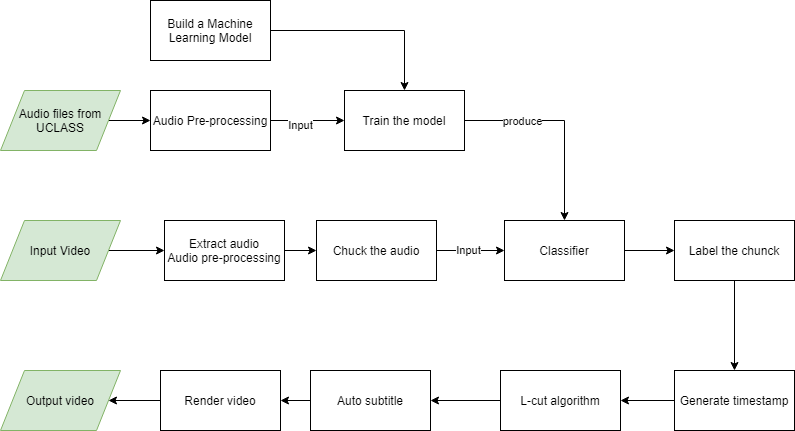


Figure 3.8 High System Workflow

#### TensorFlow Lite

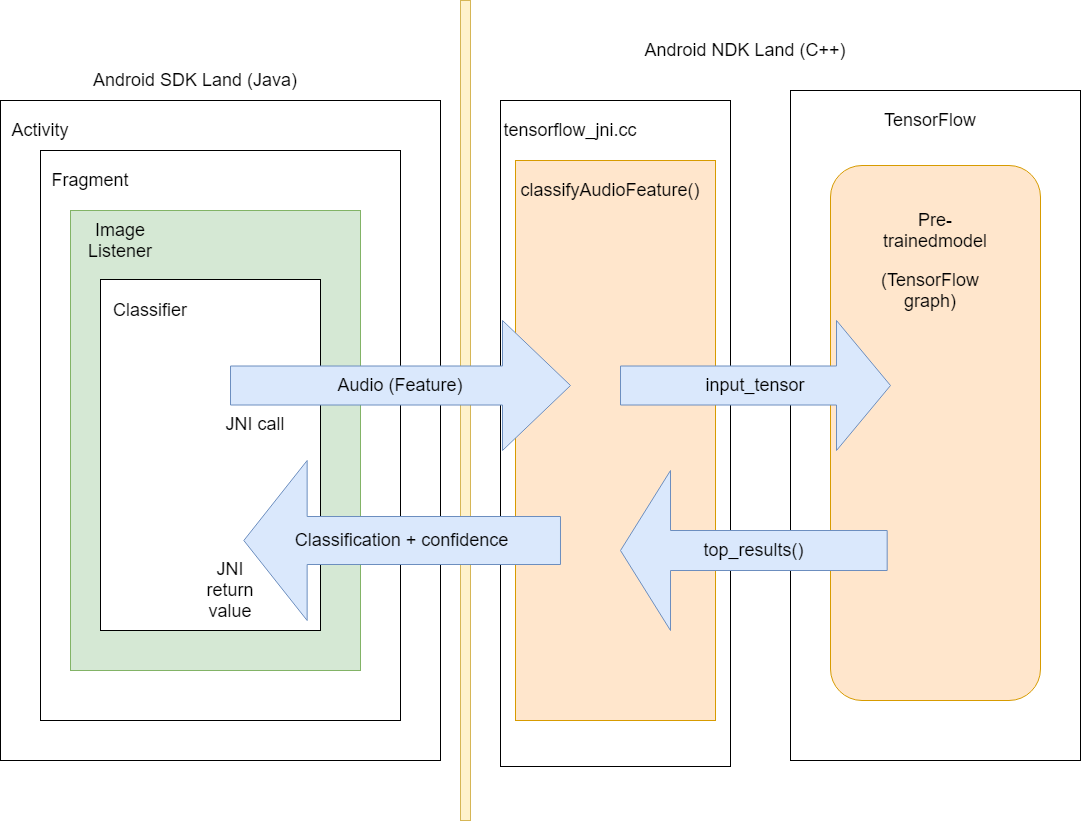


Figure 3.9 TensorFlow lite Framework

Android SDK stands for Android Software Development Kit. Android NDK stands for Android Native Development Kit, which written in C++. Step 1 is the classifier send the audio features to the tensorflow\_jni.cc class. tensorflow\_jni.cc is a wrapper written in C++ for Android and convert the input to a tensor and resized it. The converted tensor will send to TensorFlow pre-trained model, which call protocol buffer (.pf). Then TensorFlow will return a prediction which is a tensor to the tensorflow\_jni.cc file. Then tensorflow\_jni.cc will return a list of probability values in an array to Android SDK in Java.

### Architecture

#### Use Case Diagram

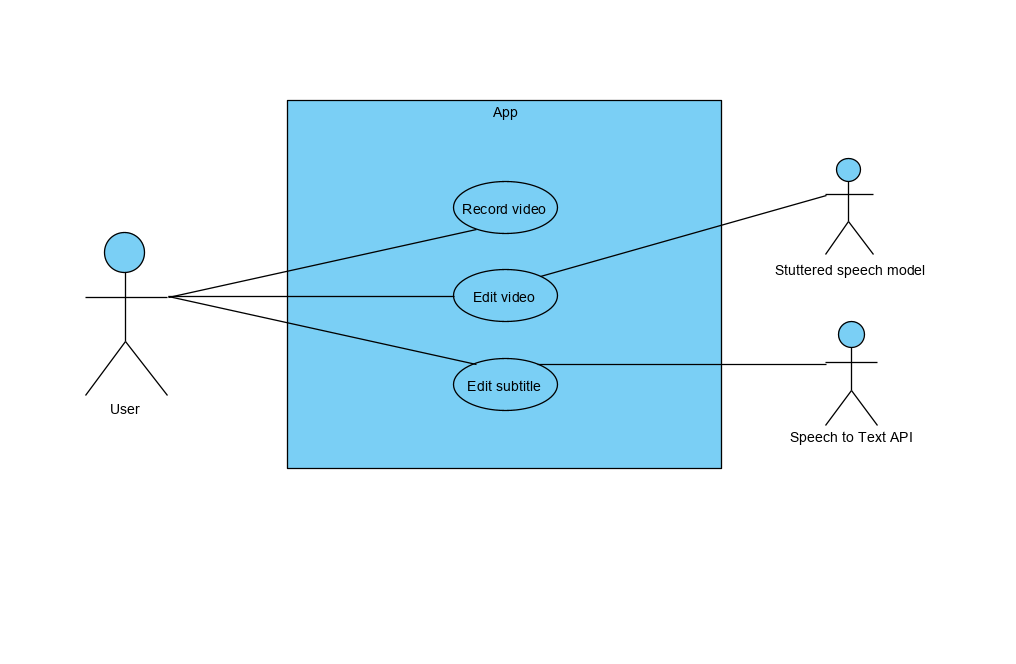


Figure 3.10 Use Case Diagram

#### Use Case Report

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use Case ID |  |
| Use Case Name | Record video |
| Description | User choose to record a video |
| Pre-condition | None |
| Post-condition | Display Menu |
| Basic Flow | 1. Select Camera [A1] [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_01\_01]** 2. System process 3. Select Play [A2] [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_01\_02]** 4. System process 5. Display Menu **[SRS\_REQ\_01\_03]** 6. User case end |
| Alternative Flow | 1. Select import video [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_01\_04]**    1. System process [E1]    2. User case end 2. Select delete video [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_01\_05]**    1. System process    2. Proceed B1    3. User case end 3. Cancel **[SRS\_REQ\_01\_06]**    1. Press <cancel> button **[SRS\_REQ\_01\_07]**    2. System process    3. User case end |
| Exceptional Flow | 1. Invalid video    1. Display error message **[SRS\_REQ\_01\_08]**    2. Proceed B1    3. User case end |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use Case ID |  |
| Use Case Name | Edit video |
| Description | User choose to edit a video |
| Pre-condition | A valid video |
| Post-condition | Display Menu |
| Basic Flow | 1. Select delete segment of video[A1] [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_01]** 2. System process 3. Display menu **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_02]** 4. Select Done [A2] [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_03]** 5. System process 6. Display menu **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_04]** 7. User case end |
| Alternative Flow | 1. Select Trim [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_05]**    1. Enter start time and end time **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_06]**    2. System process [E1]    3. Proceed B1    4. User case end 2. Select Edit **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_07]**    1. Proceed B1    2. User case end 3. Select Cancel **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_08]**    1. Press <cancel> button **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_09]**    2. System process    3. User case end 4. Select Auto Edit **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_10]**    1. Press <auto edit> button **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_11]**    2. System process    3. Proceed B1    4. User case end |
| Exceptional Flow | 1. Invalid time    1. Display error message **[SRS\_REQ\_02\_12]**    2. User case end |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use Case ID |  |
| Use Case Name | Edit Subtitle |
| Description | User choose to edit subtitle |
| Pre-condition | A valid video and a subtitle file |
| Post-condition | Display Menu |
| Basic Flow | 1. Display menu **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_01]** 2. Select Done [A1] [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_02]** 3. System process 4. Display menu **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_03]** 5. User case end |
| Alternative Flow | 1. Select Segment [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_04]**    1. Enter start time and end time **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_05]**    2. System process [E1]    3. Enter subtitle **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_06]**    4. System process [E2]    5. Display menu **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_07]**    6. Select OK [A2] **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_08]**    7. Proceed B1    8. User case end 2. Select Edit **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_09]**    1. Press <edit> button [A3] **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_10]**    2. Proceed A1.1    3. User case end 3. Select Auto Subtitle **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_11]**    1. Press <auto subtitle> button **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_12]**    2. System process    3. Proceed B1    4. User case end 4. Select Cancel **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_13]**    1. Press <cancel> button **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_14]**    2. System process    3. User case end |
| Exceptional Flow | 1. Invalid time    1. Display error message **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_15]**    2. User case end 2. Invalid subtitle    1. Display error message **[SRS\_REQ\_03\_16]**    2. User case end |

#### Requirement Traceability List

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Requirement ID | Description |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_01\_01 | Select camera to record |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_01\_02 | Select play to play the video |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_01\_03 | Display menu (preview of video) |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_01\_04 | Select import video from file |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_01\_05 | Select delete the video |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_01\_06 | Select cancel |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_01\_07 | Press <cancel> button |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_01\_08 | Display error message |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_01 | Select delete segment of video |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_02 | Display menu (preview) |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_03 | Select done |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_04 | Display menu (preview and share) |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_05 | Select trim to trim the video |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_06 | Enter start time and end time |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_07 | Select edit |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_08 | Select cancel |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_09 | Press <cancel> button |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_10 | Select Auto Edit |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_11 | Press <auto edit> button |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_02\_12 | Display error message |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_01 | Display menu |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_02 | Select done |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_03 | Display menu |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_04 | Select segment of subtitle |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_05 | Enter start time and end time for segment of subtitle |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_06 | Enter subtitle |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_07 | Display menu |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_08 | Select ok |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_09 | Select edit the subtitle |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_10 | Press <edit> button |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_11 | Select Auto Subtitle |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_12 | Press <auto edit> button |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_13 | Select cancel |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_14 | Press <cancel> button |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_15 | Display error message |
|  | SRS\_REQ\_03\_16 | Display error message |

Table 8 Requirement Traceability List

#### Flow Chart

#### Activity Diagram

Traditional Method

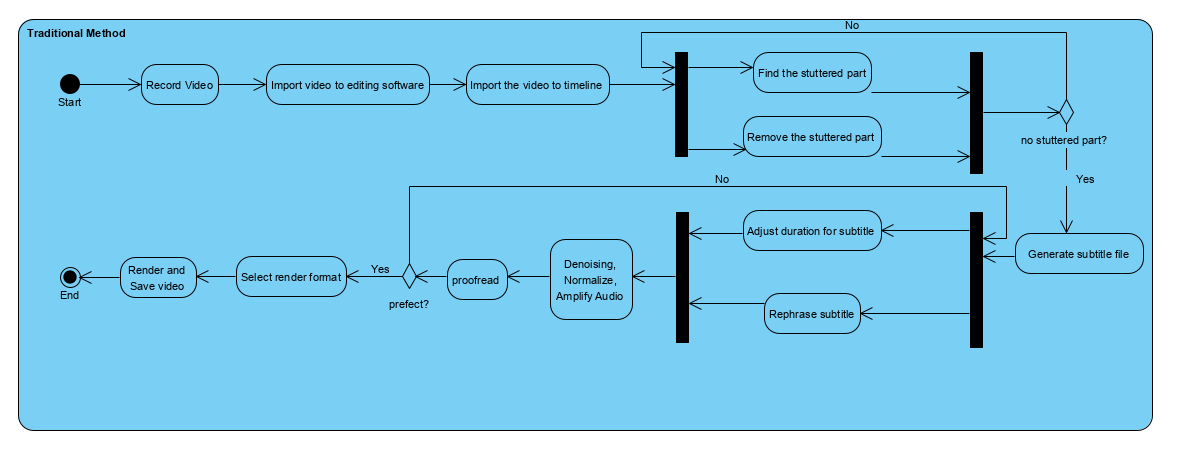


Figure 3.11 Activity Diagram - Traditional Method

Overall system flow

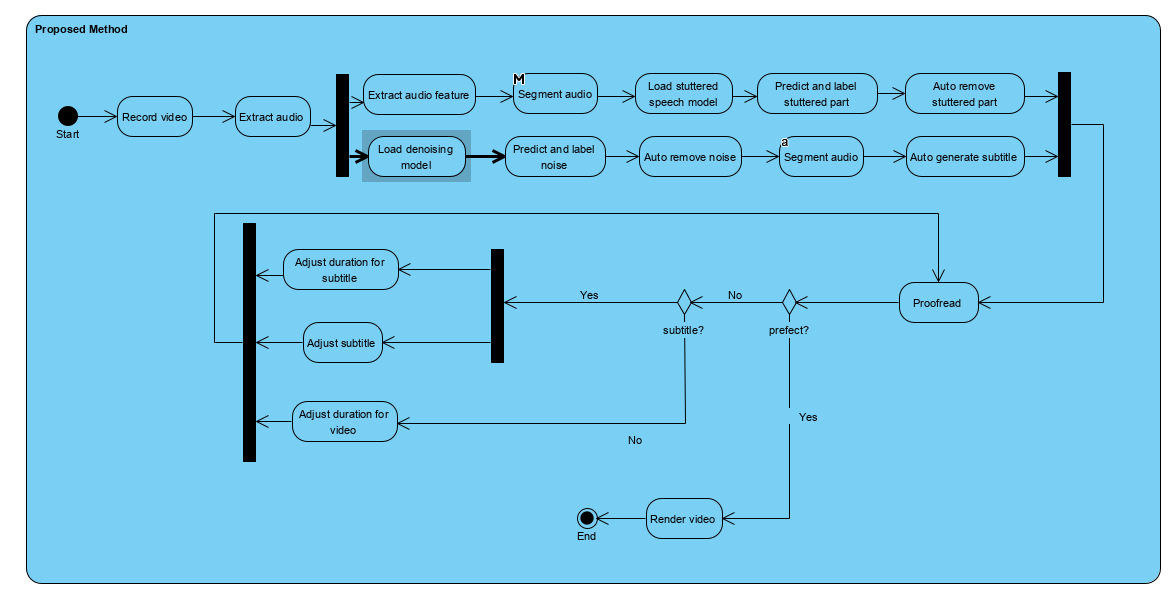


Figure 3.12 Activity Diagram - Proposed System

Record Video

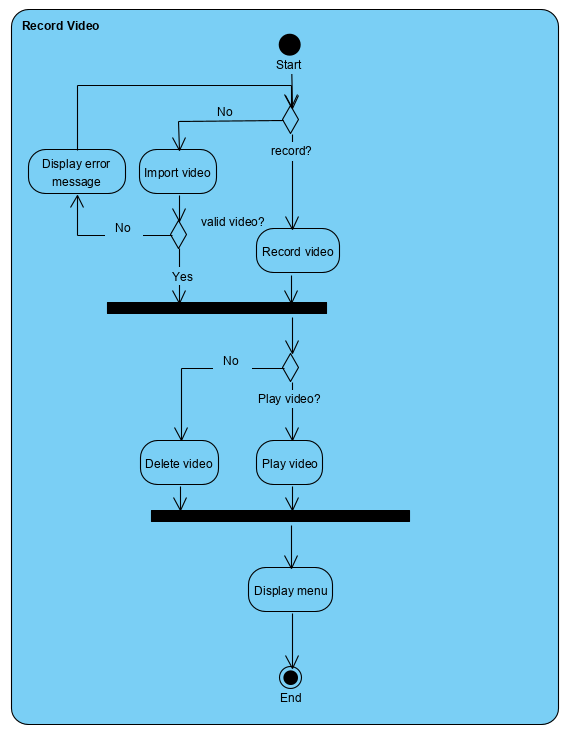


Figure 3.13 Activity Diagram - Record Video

Edit Video

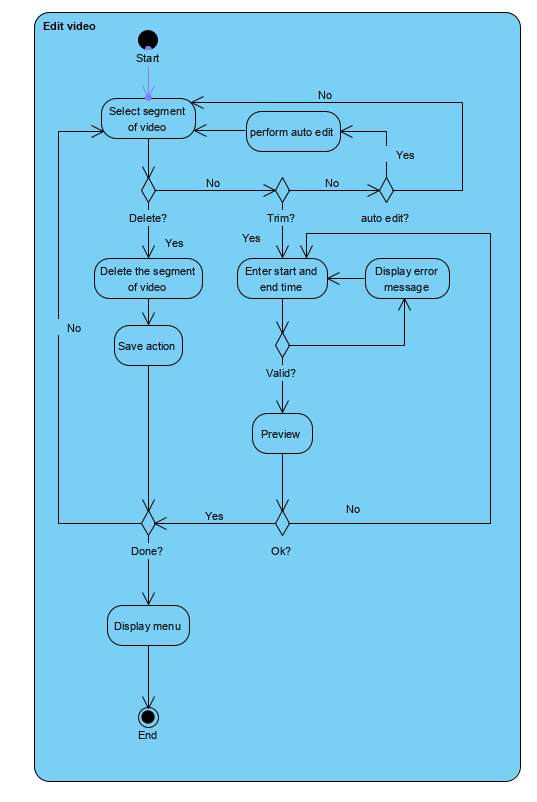


Figure 3.14 Activity Diagram - Edit Video

Edit Subtitle

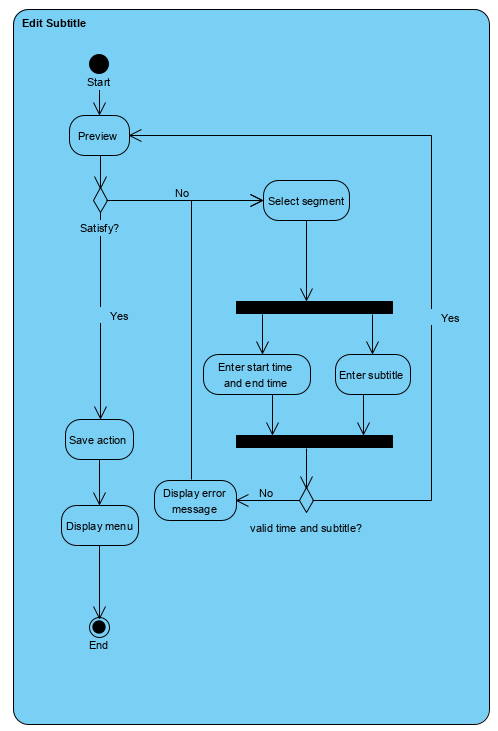


Figure 3.15 Activity Diagram - Edit Subtitle

#### Class Diagram

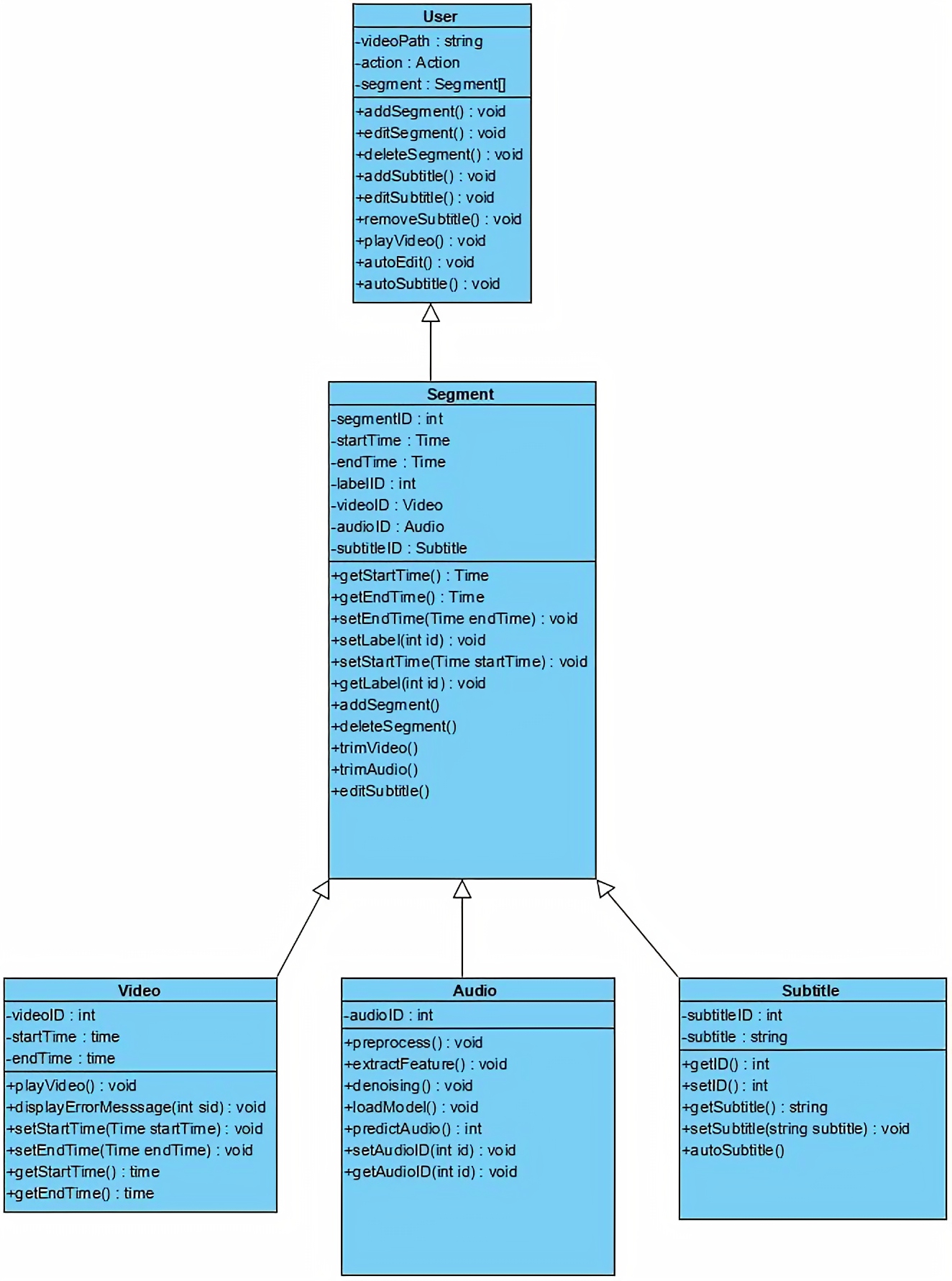


Figure 3.16 Class Diagram

#### Sequence Diagram

Record Video

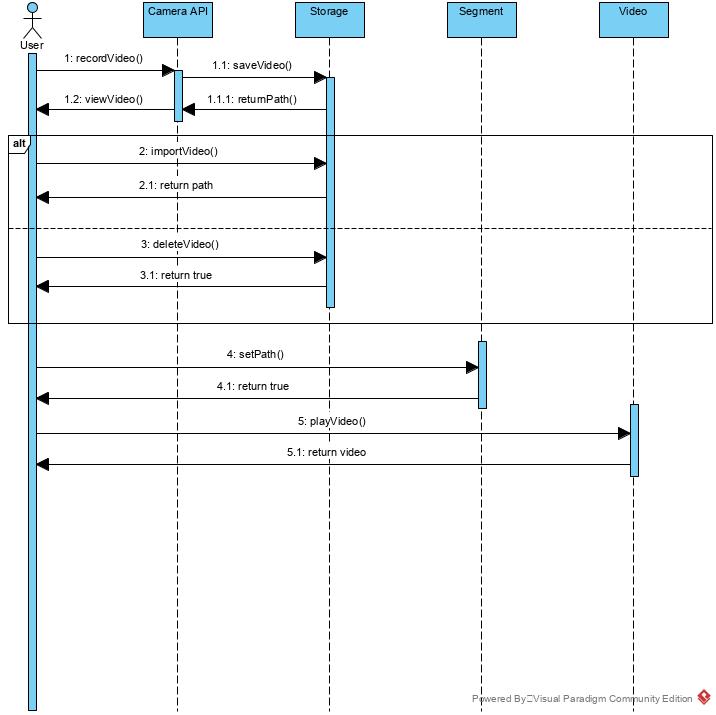


Figure 3.17 Sequence Diagram - Record Video

Edit Video

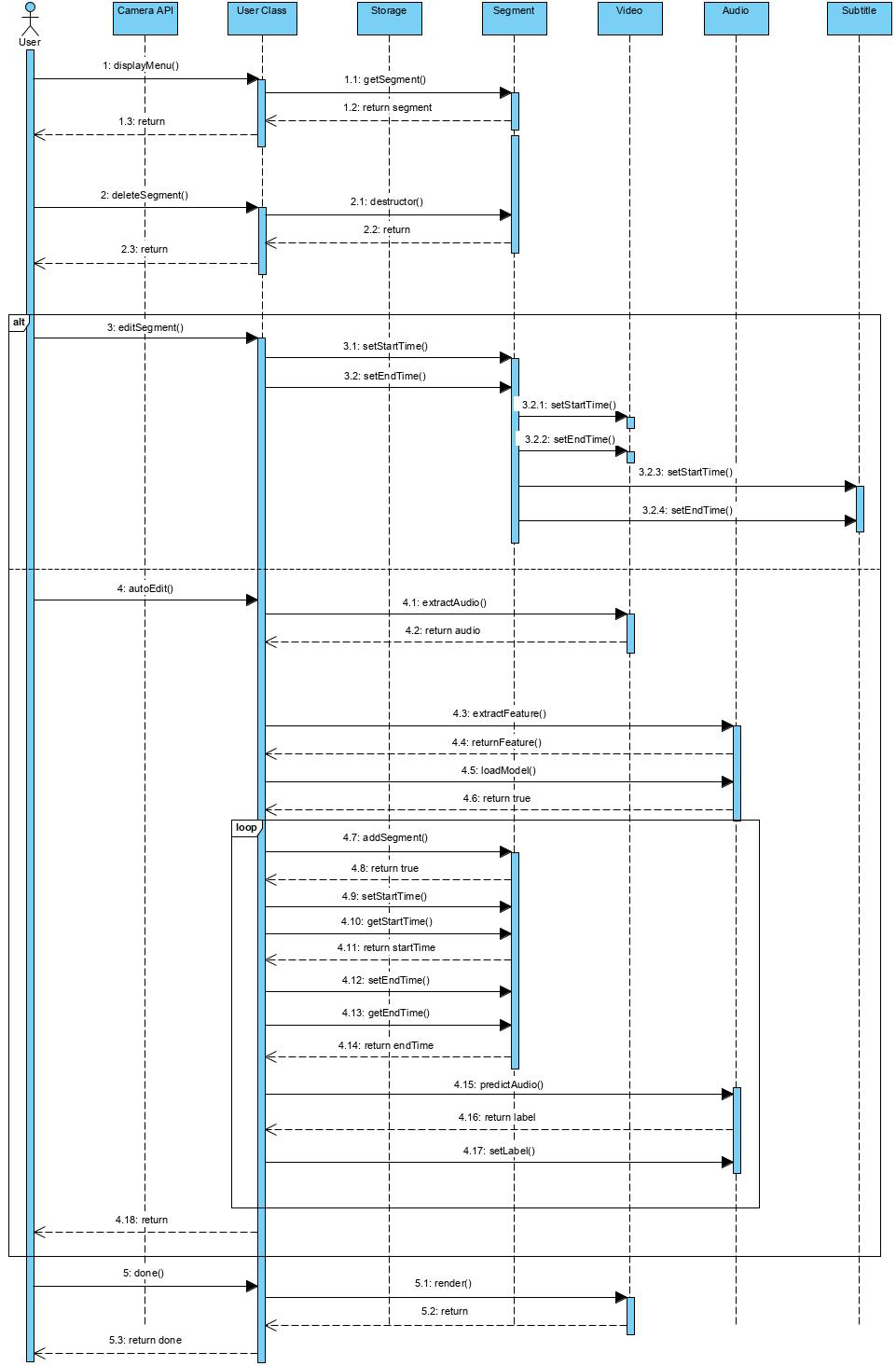


Figure 3.18 Sequence Diagram - Edit Video

Edit Subtitle

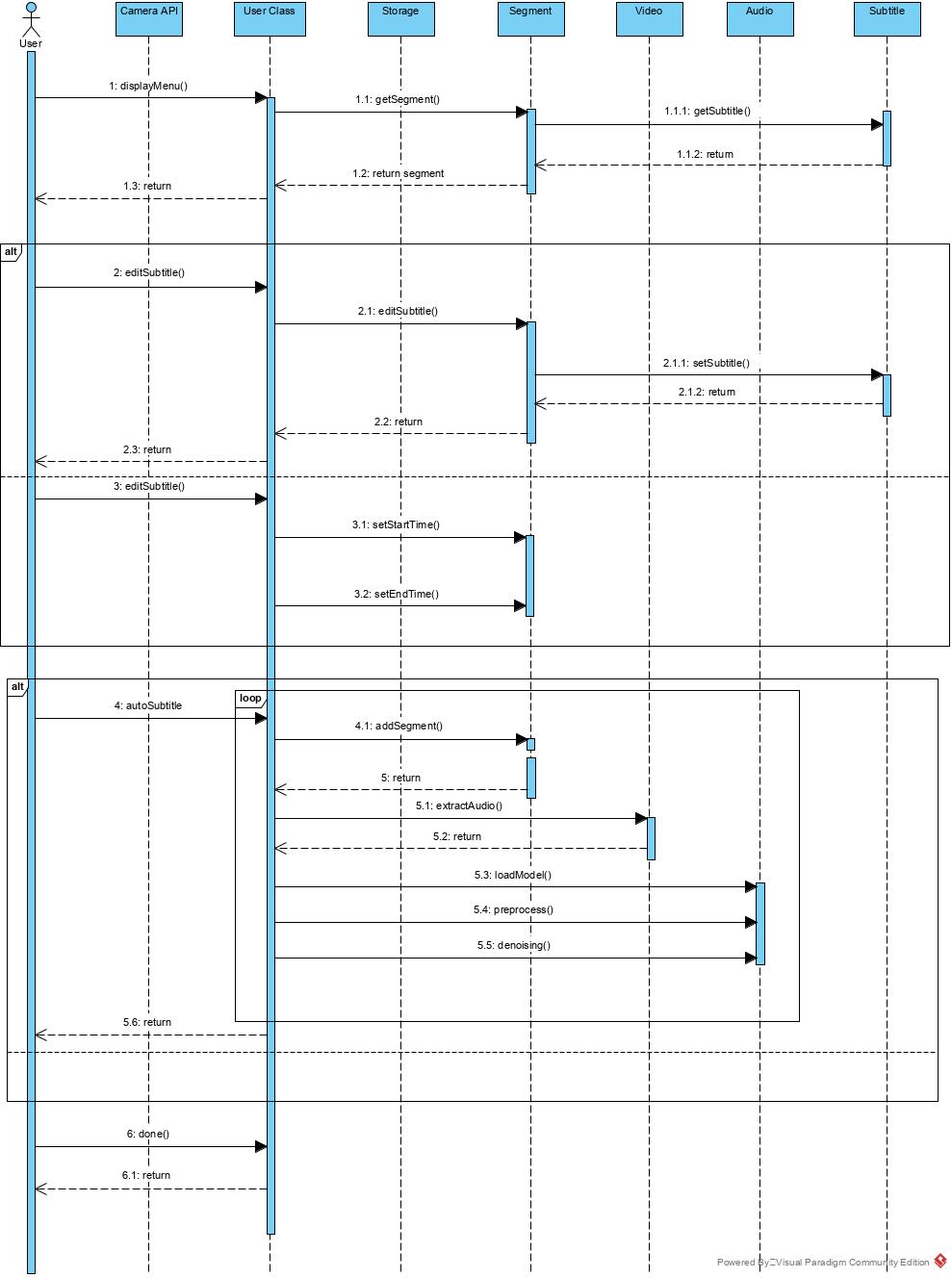


Figure 3.19 Sequence Diagram - Edit Subtitle

#### State Diagram

Record video

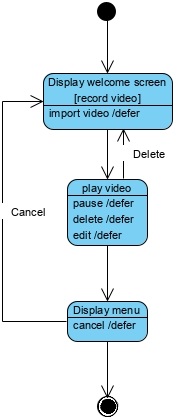


Figure 3.20 State Diagram - Record Video

Edit Video

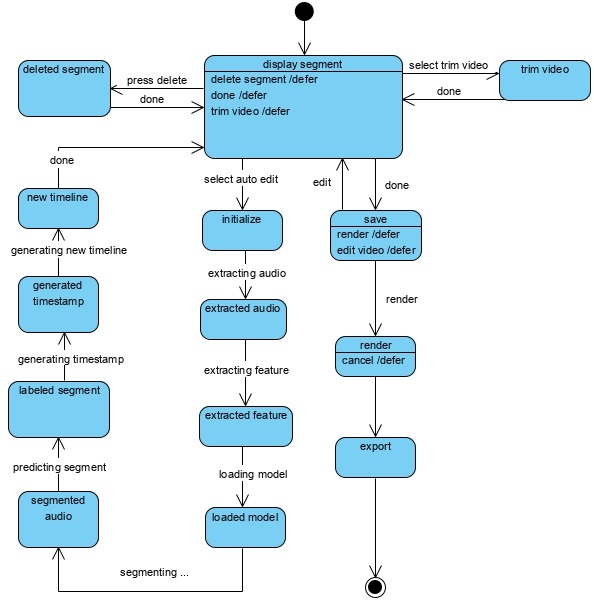


Figure 3.21 State Diagram - Edit Video

Edit Subtitle

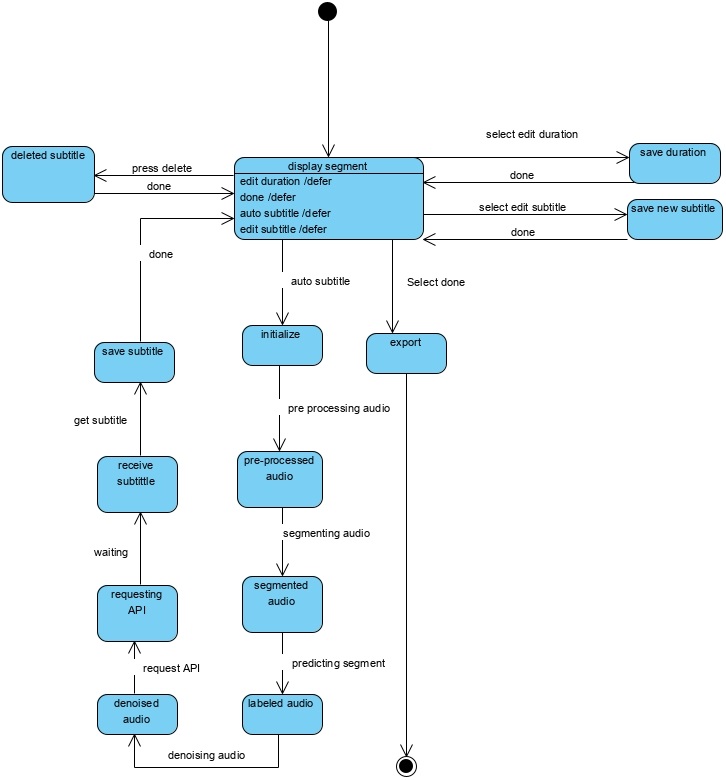


Figure 3.22 State Diagram - Edit Subtitle

#### Package Diagram

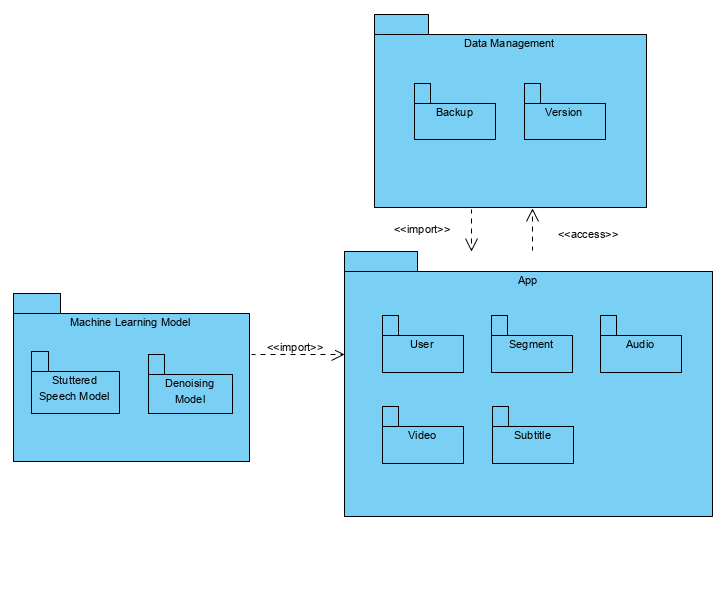


Figure 3.23 Package Diagram

#### Deployment Diagram

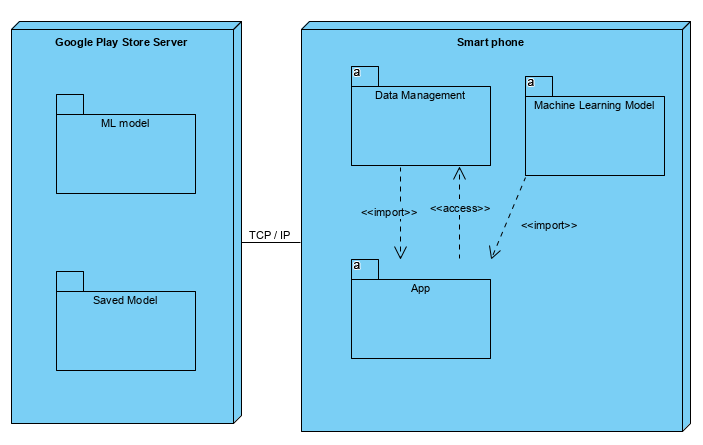


Figure 3.24 Deployment Diagram

### User Interface

# IMPLEMENTATION

## Testing

## Output Analysis

# CONCLUSION

## Finding & limitations

## Contribution

## Summary

## Future Enhancement

# REFERENCES

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# APPENDICES

1. Appendix A – WBS
2. Appendix B – Gantt Chart
3. Appendix C – Network Diagram

**Scrum**

1. <https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/704720/Scrum-explained>
2. <https://www.scrum.org/resources/what-is-a-product-backlog>