Emotion Detection System Analysis under Partial Occlusion: A Survey

- **1) Neel** Shah (ID:18IT124) Btech(I.T) 2018-22 Chandubhai S Patel Institute Of **Technology** Kundanben Dinshaben **Institute** of **Information Technology CHARUSAT UNIERSITY** id: **Email** 18it124@charusat.edu.in
- 2) Krunal Thakkar (ID:18IT134)
 Btech(I.T) 2018-22
 Chandubhai S Patel Institute Of
 Technology
 Kundanben Dinshaben Patel
 Institute of Information
 Technology
 CHARUSAT UNIVERSITY
 Email id:
 18it134@charusat.edu.in

Abstract - Automatic machine-based Facial Expression Analysis (FEA) has gained generous headway in the previous few decades. It has significant applications in the fields of brain science, security, wellbeing, diversion, human-PC associations, and so forth In people feelings assume a critical part for correspondence. They decide how we think, how we impart, how we feel. The dominant part investigations of FEA are impeded from general and tried framework worldwide in controlled climate. Feeling location frameworks chips away at different viewpoints like face, non-verbal communication, voice, body type, skin tone, and so forth Look give some essential data of a

human sentiments. Understanding look is an extreme undertaking to decipher relational practices. For the progressing and forthcoming future advancements, look acknowledgment frameworks will assume a significant part in the improvement of human-PC interactions(HCI). For the calculation of feelings in machines, machines need to become familiar with the feelings like people and get them. In this paper, we are looking into the facial feeling identification frameworks and exploration did in this field from various sources accessible all around the world.

Catchphrases: facial feeling recognition
Analysis, feeling location framework, fake
neural organization, profound learning, AI,
man-made reasoning, picture
representation, picture handling.

Introduction: Recognizing feelings has been a famous space of exploration in the new occasions. Presently the examination is carried based on changing over picture information into machine discernible arrangement like tables, frameworks, factual methodologies, picture investigation, highlight point investigation.

In the fundamental thinking, we people can't exploit imparting capacities as the cycle is conveyed by the PCs which is predefined and compelled by human models. There are a few strategies that can be utilized to execute, explicitly we have examined the class specifier procedure and picture combination system in the investigation. The facial highlights and feelings are one of the significant possibilities through which people communicate and the investigation is carried on this bases similarly. Fractional impediments present on the face are certifiable deterrents for FEA. Vision of the face might be deterred by shades, cap, scarf, makeup, scouring surrenders mouth, tattoos or piercings, beard growth, and so forth Eventually, the HCI should be improved and the advantage in this field of study ought to be conveyed is the fundamental thought process of this paper.

Technical Overview:

The concepts of artificial intelligence, machine learning, deep learning, image processing,

programming languages like python, matlab, etc. are used in this technology.

Major aspects:

CNN(Convolutional Neural Network)

ANN(Artificial Neural Network)

Deep learning

Keras libraries

Machine learning

Python programming

OpenCV

Tensorflow

Pandas libraries

Numpy libraries

Matplotlib libraries

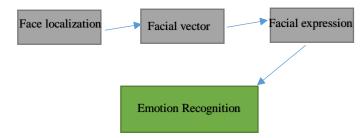
Automatic Facial expression methodology [1]:

Most of the existing literature about face expression recognition systems decomposes the image processing of facial expressions into the following steps:

- Face localization on the image.
- Facial feature vector extraction and representation.
- Facial expression recognition.
- Emotion recognition.

Not all the systems follow these steps up to a point but they are the building blocks for these systems.

Fig. Processing pipeline flow of the system



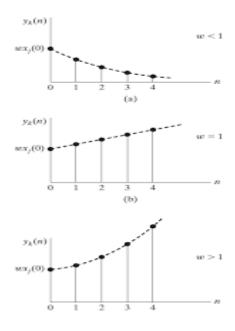
Face localization: this task involves detecting every face in the frame, obtaining its position and delimiting its area in some ways. The methods involved are independent of the position, size, rotation angle, partial occlusions, and illumination of the face. There

are also 3D approaches which obtain not only the tridimensional position of the face but also its orientation in the scene.

Facial Feature Extraction:

- Facial component extraction is generally the most troublesome advance in the feeling discovery framework, it is additionally the most requesting in certain techniques. It comprises of acquiring a few highlights of the looks in vector structure for calculation. Typically the element vector is a bunch of 2D or 3D focuses depicting each identified facial element. In the picture based strategies, nearby spatial examinations are applied to perceive the looks. In the model based strategies, factual model is developed from preparing pictures and the dataset is utilized to perceive the looks.
- Picture based reognition:
- Neural organization:
- • 3D
- • 2D
- • Still picture
- Active appearance
- Model based
- Appearance based:
- Linear
- Non direct
- Boundaries for still picture:
- Active forms
- Blobs
- Colour
- • Edges
- Gabor wavelet
- Local PCA
- • Template
- Boundaries for dynamic appearance:
- Local PCA
- • 2D Discrete Cosine change
- • Optical Flow
- Image distinction
- • Grayscale
- • Edges

Fig. parametrized linear graph representation of images.



Active appearance method:

Video based algorithms usually have high computational requirements, thus simplifications are required in almost every case. Holistic methods use the smallest image size and minimum number of color channels that maintain the recognition performance.

Main critics in this are:

- Opticalflow: this technique is computationally inensive, but it offers the greates quantity of information. The direction and intensity of motion at each face pixel in the image requires filtering between rigid facial movements and facial feature motion. It can be computed either locally or spatially. For computational power limitations, it is usually done locally.
- Kalman filter: use as point tracking algorithm, reported good results, but it has problems to deal with rapid motion, and requires that the tracked points are easily differentitated from the other points.

Technical Overview

we carried out three unique classifiers without any preparation: (1) a benchmark classifier with one convolution layer, (2) a CNN with a fixed size of five convolution layer, (3) a profound CNN with a particular paramterized number of layers and channels.

For every one of these models we tuned with boundaries, channels, learning rate and dropout.

At long last, we carried out numerous classifiers utilizing highlights with minor departure from the quantity of layers held. We utilized two models specifically: Caffe model and DeepfacePy. These are open source models accessible with MIT licenses as open use.

Baseline classifier:

We carried out a pattern classifier utilizing highlights from a solitary convolution layer. The engineering was one of the convolution layer, trailed by one completely associated layer.

The underlying standard didn't utilize and regularization or dropout based on gained highlights of the subject.

Tweaking:

We tweaked utilizing the DeepfacePy model as expressed previously. It was prepared on ImageNET which has information that is very not quite the same as our own in content.

It was prepared to perform object location and limitation on pictures of different items. Since the principle objective of ImageNet was unique however it was prepared by our boundaries.

We discovered an organization prepared on face pictures VGGFace, accessible on open use. This organization was prepared at an enormous scope that is 2.6M images, 2.6K individuals. Since the informational index was an enormous contrasted with our own, so the exactness and precision.



RESULTS:

We thought about outcomes in contrast to

Kaggle's approval and test sets. An examination of the exactness results from each model is appeared in Table

Given 7 feeling classes, irregular order would give a precision of 0.14. Every one of our models beat ran-dom, and our more profound CNN accomplished the best exactness of

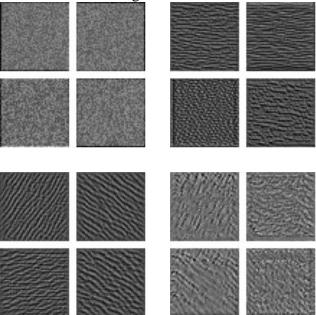
0.48 on the test set.

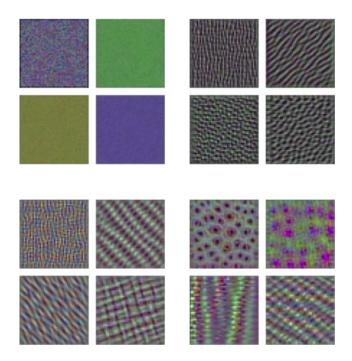
The best in class test precision for 7 feeling classifications utilizing profound organizations is .61, and the top Kaggle implementation got an exactness of .71. We expected to arrive at a precision that moved toward the best in class implementation yet missed the mark concerning this benchmark by about 0.13.

Our adjusted models didn't proceed just as our more profound CNN. Of the two tweaked models we experi-mented with, the model adjusted on VGGFace performed better, with an approval precision of 0.38. This follows intu-ition, since VGGFace was prepared on input information more simi-lar to our informational collection.

Fine tuned CNN:

For fine-tuning with VGGFace we kept the full networkexcept for the final layer and added two fully connected layers that we trained on top of that. Fine-tuning on VG- GFace worked comparatively well, yielding a validation accuracy of 0.38. However, this accuracy is still than our deeper CNN's accuracy of 0.47 on the validation set, and fine-tuning VGGFace took about 3 times as long to train.

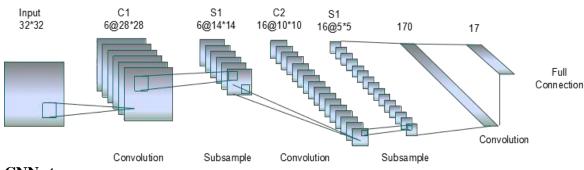




Approach:

The proposed work does in three consecutive strides as Face Detection, Face Recognition and Face Classification. In the initial step a camcorder is utilized to catch the human face and distinguish the specific area of face by a jumping box organizes for the face recognized progressively. This progression includes face location utilizing Haar course recognition with open CV library. Viola jones calculation and haar course includes are consolidated to distinguish human face. The pictures recognized have shapes, items and scenes and so forth In this stage human face is distinguished and face highlights are separated and put away in the information base for face acknowledgment. The CNN model demonstrated in figure 4 uses VGG 16 to coordinate with the face from the information base and perceive with the name for the face identified. Countenances are perceived from the data set and are contrasted with recognize or distinguish the face through implanting vectors. The dispersion stage use Anaconda and python 3.5 programming in preparing face discovery, acknowledgment and order. The picture highlights in the data set dlib and different libraries. First face is distinguished and afterward perceived with the information base highlights and coordinating with utilizing CNN model preparing and testing data set. At last the perceived human face is arranged dependent on the demeanor progressively as Angry, dread, disdain, glad, impartial and shock. organization engineering VGG 16 is worked with CNN model for huge information base acknowledgment and grouping. The planned organization model has honeycomb 3 x 3 layers where the two associated layers have 4096 hubs

with Softmax grouping. The neighborhood paired model histogram is utilized as open CV library for recognizing the human countenances. The picture pixels are recognized by setting an edge and the outcome is addressed in type of a double number. To play out this LBPH utilizes 4 boundaries like radio, neighbors, Grid X and Y.



CNN stages

The table shows the accuracy of the model used as sample testing sytem for the survey.

Model	Dataset	Accuracy/F1-score
DeepFacePy	ABDE	0.88

Conclusion:

the proposed work is to design and develop a real time system to detect, recognize and classify human face.

The classified expressions i.e. happy, sad, upset, angry, confused and neutral. The software used to test the functionality is Python. For face detection OpenCV and Keras has been used. Matplotlib for facial recognition has been used. The performance measures are validated through CNN and an accuracy of 88% has been achieved. However, the network architecture can be implemented with better algorithms than the current existing ones.

Applications: some of the applications are, it can be used in autism treatment, deaf and dumb teaching, medical applications like psychiatric disorders, can be used to secure valuable resources, it can be implemented on software as well as hardware purposes.

References:

- [1] Ken Nozaki, Hisaolshibuchi 1996. Adaptive fuzzy rule based Classification systems, IEEE transactions on Fuzzy systems, Vol.4, No.3.
- [2] Farid Ghareh Mohammadi, Mohammed Saniee Abadeh 2014. Image Steganalysis using abee colony based feature selection Algorithm. Engineering Applications of Al. Science Direct, pp. 35-43.
- [3] Liu, F L C Y, 2015. Improving Steganalysis by Fusing SVM Classifiers for JPEG Images. IEEE, pp. 185-190.
- [4] Chhikara, M K, 2016. Significance of feature selection for image Steganalysis.IEEE.
- [5] Bin Li.2011 A survey on Image steganography and Steganalysis, Journal of Information Hiding and Multimedia signal Processing, Ubiquitous International, vol 2 No.3 pp. 142-172.
- [6] Cho, B H, 2013. Block-based image Steganalysis: Algorithm and performance evaluation. Elsevier, 24(7), pp. 846-856.

- [7] Alex Krizhevsky, I. S. a. G. E. H., 2012. Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. ACM DL, Volume 1, p. 1097–1105.
- [8] Proceedings of the Federated Conference on Computer Science and Information Systems pp. 1631–1640

DOI: 10.15439/2016F535

ACSIS, Vol. 8. ISSN 2300-5963

[9] LigangZhang, Brijesh Verma,Dian Tjondronegoro2 and Vinod Chandran3

1Central Queensland University

2Southern Cross University

3Queensland University of Technology

[10] www.researchgate.net/publication/267229317

International Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences (IJEAS) ISSN: 2394-3661, Volume-3, Issue-2, February 2016

Proceedings of the Federated Conference on Computer Scienceand Information Systems pp. 1631– 1640

[11] Limitations of Emotion Recognition in Software User Experience

Evaluation Context

Agnieszka Landowska, Jakub Miler

Gdansk University of Technology, Narutowicza St. 11/12, 80-233, Gdansk, Poland

18IT124,18IT134

by Neel Shah

Submission date: 26-Apr-2021 07:50PM (UTC+0530)

Submission ID: 1570258234

File name: survey_paper_prototype.docx (700.41K)

Word count: 2052

Character count: 12000

Emotion Detection System Analysis under Partial Occlusion: A Survey

- 1) Neel Shah (ID:18IT124) Btech(I.T) 2018-22 Chandubhai S Patel Institute Of **Technology** Kundanben Dinshaben Institute of Information Technology CHARUSAT UNIERSITY Email id: 18it124@charusat.edu.in
- 2) Krunal Thakkar (ID:18IT134)
 Btech(I.T) 2018-22
 Chandubhai S Patel Institute Of
 Technology
 Kundanben Dinshaben Patel
 Institute of Information
 Technology
 CHARUSAT UNIVERSITY
 Email id:
 18it134@charusat.edu.in

Abstract - Automatic machine-based Facial
Expression Analysis (FEA) has gained generous
headway in the previous few decades. It has
significant applications in the fields of brain
science, security, wellbeing, diversion, human
PC associations, and so forth In people feelings
assume a critical part for correspondence. They
decide how we think, how we impart, how we
feel. The dominant part investigations of FEA
are impeded from general and tried framework
worldwide in controlled climate. Feeling
location frameworks thips away at different
viewpoints like face, non-verbal and tried framework
communication, voice, body type, skin tone, and
so forth Look give some essential data of

human sentiments. Understanding look is an extreme undertaking to decipher relational practices. For the progressing and forthcoming future advancements, look acknowledgment frameworks will assume a significant part in the improvement of human-PC interactions(HCI). For the calculation of feelings in machines, machines need to become familiar with the feelings like people and get them. In this paper, we are looking into the facial feeling identification frameworks and exploration did in this field from various sources accessible all around the world.

Catchphrases: facial feeling recognition
Analysis, feeling location framework, fake
neural organization, profound learning, Al,
man-made reasoning, picture
representation, picture handling.

Introduction: Recognizing feelings has been a famous space of exploration in the new occasions. Presently the examination is carried based on changing over picture information into machine discernible arrangement like tables, frameworks, factual methodologies, picture investigation, highlight point investigation.

In the fundamental thinking, we people can't exploit imparting capacities as the cycle is conveyed by the PCs which is predefined and compelled by human models. There are a few strategies that can be utilized to execute, explicitly we have examined the class specifier procedure and picture combination system in the investigation. The facial highlights and feelings are one of the significant possibilities through which people communicate and the investigation is carried on this bases similarly. Fractional impediments present on the face are certifiable deterrents for FEA. Vision of the face might be deterred by shades, cap, scarf, makeup, scouring surrenders mouth, tattoos or piercings, beard growth, and so forth Eventually, the HCI should be improved and the advantage in this field of study ought to be conveyed is the fundamental thought process of this paper.

Technical Overview:

The concepts of artificial intelligence, machine learning, deep learning, image processing,

Antialig Ennion e

programming languages like python, matlab, etc. are used in this technology.

Major aspects:

CNN(Convolutional Neural Network)

ANN(Artificial Neural Network)

Deep learning

Keras libraries

Machine learning

Python programming

OpenCV

Tensorflow

Pandas libraries

Numpy libraries

Matplotlib libraries

Automatic Facial expression methodology [1]:

Most of the existing literature about face expression recognition systems decomposes the image processing of facial expressions into the following steps:

- Face localization on the image.
- Facial feature vector extraction and representation.
- Facial expression recognition.
- Emotion recognition.

Not all the systems follow these steps up to a point but they are the building blocks for these systems.

Face localization Facial vector Facial expression

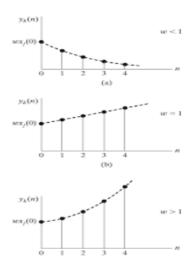


Face localization: this task involves detecting every face in the frame, obtaining its position and delimiting its area in some ways. The methods involved are independent of the position, size, rotation angle, partial occlusions, and illumination of the face. There are also 3D approaches which obtain not only the tridimensional position of the face but also its orientation in the scene.

Facial Feature Extraction:

- Facial component extraction is generally the most troublesome advance in the feeling discovery framework, it is additionally the most requesting in certain techniques. It comprises of acquiring a few highlights of the looks in vector structure for calculation. Typically the element vector is a bunch of 2D or 3D focuses depicting each identified facial element. In the picture based strategies, nearby spatial examinations are applied to perceive the looks. In the model based strategies, factual model is developed from preparing pictures and the dataset is utilized to perceive the looks.
- Picture based reognition:
- Neural organization:
- • 3D
- • 2D
- Still picture
- • Active appearance
- Model based
- Appearance based:
- Linear
- Non direct
- Boundaries for still picture:
- Active forms
- Frag. Blobs
- Colour
- Edges
- Gabor wavelet
- Local PCA
- Template
- Boundaries for dynamic appearance:
- Local PCA
- Free Es 2D Discrete Cosine change
- Optical Flow
- Image distinction
- Grayscale
- Edges

Fig. parametrized linear graph representation of images.



Active appearance method:

Video based algorithms usually have high computational requirements, thus simplifications are required in almost every case. Holistic methods use the smallest image size and minimum number of color channels that maintain the recognition performance.

Main critics in this are:

- Opticalflow: this technique is computationally inensive but it offers the greates quantity of information. The direction and intensity of motion at each face pixel in the image requires filtering between rigid facial movements and facial feature motion. It can be computed either locally or spatially. For computational power limitations, it is usually done locally.
- Kalman filter: use as point tracking algorithm, reported good results, but it has problems to deal with rapid motion, and requires that the tracked points are easily differentitated from the other points.

Technical Overview

we carried out three unique classifiers without any preparation: (1) a benchmark classifier with one convolution layer, (2) a CNN with a fixed size of five convolution layer, (3) Aai profound CNN with a particular paramterized number of layers and channels.

For every one of these models we tuned with boundaries, channels, learning rate and dropout.

At long last, we carried out numerous classifiers utilizing highlights with minor departure from the quantity of layers held. We utilized two models specifically: Caffe model and DeepfacePy. These are open source models accessible with MIT licenses as open use.

Baseline classifier:

We carried out a pattern classifier utilizing highlights from a solitary convolution layer. The engineering was one of the convolution layer, trailed by one completely associated layer.

The underlying standard didn't utilize and regularization or dropout based on gained highlights of the subject.

Tweaking:

We tweaked utilizing the DeepfacePy model as expressed previously. It was prepared on ImageNET which has information that is very not quite the same as our own in content.

It was prepared to perform object location and limitation on pictures of different items. Since the principle objective of ImageNet was unique however it was prepared by our boundaries.

We discovered an organization prepared on face pictures VGGFace, accessible on open use. This organization was prepared at an enormous scope that is 2.6M images, 2.6K individuals. Since the informational index was an enormous contrasted with our own, so the exactness and precision.



RESULTS:

We thought about outcomes in contrast to

Kaggle's approval and test sets. An examination of the exactness results from each model is appeared in Table

Given 7 feeling classes, irregular order would give a precision of 0.14. Every one of our models beat ran-dom, and our more profound CNN accomplished the best exactness of

0.48 on the test set.

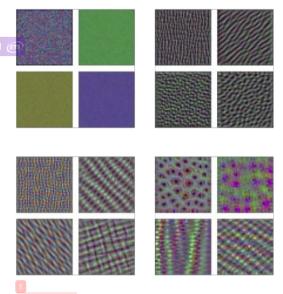
The best in class test precision for 7 feeling classifications utilizing profound organizations is .61, and the top Kaggle implementation got an exactness of .71. We expected to arrive at a precision that moved toward the best in class implementation yet missed the mark concerning this benchmark by about 0.13.

Our adjusted models didn't proceed just as our more profound CNN. Of the two tweaked models we experi-mented with, the model adjusted on VGGFace performed better, with an approval precision of 0.38. This follows intu-ition, since VGGFace was prepared on input information more simi-lar to our informational collection.

Fine tuned CNN:

For fine-tuning with VGGFace we kept the full networkexcept for the final layer and added two fully connected layers that we trained on top of that. Fine-tuning on VG- GFace worked comparatively well, yielding a validation accuracy of 0.38. However, this accuracy is still than our deeper CNN's accuracy of 0.47 on the validation set, and fine-tuning VGGFace took about 3 times as long to train.

Article f

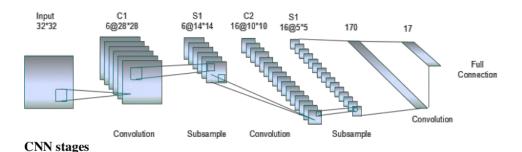


Approach:

The proposed work does in three consecutive strides as Face Detection, Face Recognition and Face Classification. In the initial step a camcorder is utilized to catch the human face and distinguish the specific area of face by a jumping box organizes for the face recognized progressively. This progression includes face location utilizing Haar course recognition with open CV library. Viola jones calculation and haar course includes are consolidated to distinguish human face. The pictures recognized have shapes, items and scenes and so forth In this stage human face is distinguished and face highlights are separated and put away in the information base for face acknowledgment. The CNN model demonstrated in figure 4 uses VGG 16 to coordinate with the face from the information base and perceive with the name for the face identified. Countenances are perceived from the data set and are contrasted with recognize or distinguish the face through implanting vectors. The dispersion stage use Anaconda and python 3.5 programming in preparing face discovery, acknowledgment and order. The picture highlights in the data set dlib and different libraries. First face is distinguished and afterward perceived with the information base highlights and coordinating with utilizing CNN model preparing and testing data set. AAte last the perceived human face is arranged dependent on the demeanor progressively as Angry, dread, disdain, glad, impartial and shock. The organization engineering VGG 16 is worked with CNN model for huge information base acknowledgment and grouping. The planned organization model has honeycomb 3 x 3 layers where the two associated layers have 4096 hubs

Article Error 🙉

with Softmax grouping. The neighborhood paired model histogram is utilized as open CV library for recognizing the human countenances. The picture pixels are recognized by setting an edge and the outcome is addressed in type of a double number. To play out this LBPH utilizes 4 boundaries like radio, neighbors, Grid X and Y.



The table shows the accuracy of the model used as sample testing sytem for the survey.

Model	Dataset	Accuracy/F1-score
DeepFacePy	ABDE	0.88

Conclusion:

the proposed work is to design and develop a real time system to detect, recognize and classify human face.

The classified expressions i.e. happy, sad, upset, angry, confused and neutral. The software used to test the functionality is Python. For face detection OpenCV and Keras has been used. Matplotlib for facial recognition has been used. The performance measures are validated through CNN and an accuracy of 88% has been achieved. However, the network architecture can be implemented with better algorithms than the current existing ones.

Applications: some of the applications are, it can be used in autism treatment, deaf and dumb teaching, medical applications like psychiatric disorders, can be used to secure valuable resources, it can be implemented on software as well as hardware purposes.

References:

- Ken Nozaki, Hisaolshibuchi 1996. Adaptive fuzzy rule based Classification systems, IEEE transactions on Fuzzy systems, Vol.4, No.3.
- [2] Farid Ghareh Mohammadi, Mohammed Saniee Abadeh 2014. Image Steganalysis using abeel colony based feature selection Algorithm. Engineering Applications of Al. Science Direct, pp. 35-43.
- [3] Liu, F L C Y, 2015. Improving Steganalysis by Fusing SVM Classifiers for JPEG Images. IEEE, pp. 185-190.
- [4] Chhikara, M K, 2016. Significance of feature selection for image Steganalysis.IEEE.
- [5] Bin Li.2011 A survey on Image steganography and Steganalysis, Journal of Information Hiding and Multimedia signal Processing, Ubiquitous International, vol 2 No.3 pp. 142-172.
- [6] Cho, B H, 2013. Block-based image Steganalysis: Algorithm and performance evaluation. Elsevier, 24(7), pp. 846-856.

- [7] Alex Krizhevsky, I. S. a. G. E. H., 2012. Imagenet classification with deep convolutional neural networks. ACM DL, Volume 1, p. 1097–1105.
- [8] Proceedings of the Federated Conference on Computer Scienceand Information Systems pp. 1631–1640

DOI: 10.15439/2016F535

ACSIS, Vol. 8. ISSN 2300-5963

[9] LigangZhang, Brijesh Verma,Dian Tjondronegoro2 and Vinod Chandran3

1Central Queensland University

2Southern Cross University

3Queensland University of Technology

[10] www.researchgate.net/publication/267229317

International Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences (IJEAS) ISSN: 2394-3661, Volume-3, Issue-2, February 2016

Proceedings of the Federated Conference on Computer Scienceand Information Systems pp. 1631–1640

[11] Limitations of Emotion Recognition in Software
User Experience Article Error (18)

Evaluation Context

Agnieszka Landowska, Jakub Miler

Gdansk University of Technology, Narutowicza St. 11/12, 80-233, Gdansk, Poland

ORIGINALITY REPORT					
3 SIMIL	9% 37% INTERNET SOUR	28% RCES PUBLICATIONS	% STUDENT PAPERS		
PRIMAI	RY SOURCES				
1	www.researchgate.I	net	14%		
2	alweb.ehu.es Internet Source		9%		
3	cs231n.stanford.ed	u	9%		
4	ANDONI BERISTAIN "EMOTION RECOGNANALYSIS OF FACIA New Mathematics a 2011 Publication	NITION BASED ON L EXPRESIONS: A	THE 2% SURVEY",		
5	annals-csis.org Internet Source		1 %		
6	www.scilit.net Internet Source		1 %		
7	Shaik Asif Hussain, A Balushi. "A real time classification and re	e face emotion	I %		

learning model", Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2020

Publication

8 www.ijeas.org Internet Source	1 %
epubs.scu.edu.au Internet Source	1 %
repository.kmou.ac.kr Internet Source	<1 %
11 www.preprints.org Internet Source	<1%

Exclude quotes Off
Exclude bibliography Off

Exclude matches

Off

- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- **Frag.** This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.
- Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.
- Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.
- P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.
- Article Error You may need to remove this article.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.
- Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.
- **Prep.** You may be using the wrong preposition.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- **Proofread** This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.
- **Prep.** You may be using the wrong preposition.
- Wrong Article You may have used the wrong article or pronoun. Proofread the sentence to make sure that the article or pronoun agrees with the word it describes.
- Article Error You may need to remove this article.

PAGE 2

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

- S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.
- **Prep.** You may be using the wrong preposition.
- Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.
- **Frag.** This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.
- **Frag.** This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.
- **Frag.** This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- **Frag.** This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.

PAGE 3

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

- Wrong Article You may have used the wrong article or pronoun. Proofread the sentence to make sure that the article or pronoun agrees with the word it describes.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
- Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
- Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.
- **Frag.** This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.
- P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.
- **Frag.** This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.
- Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article the.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

- Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.
- Article Error You may need to remove this article.
- Wrong Article You may have used the wrong article or pronoun. Proofread the sentence to make sure that the article or pronoun agrees with the word it describes.
- Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

PAGE 4

- **Proofread** This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Wrong Article You may have used the wrong article or pronoun. Proofread the sentence to make sure that the article or pronoun agrees with the word it describes.
- **Proofread** This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.
- Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article the.
- **Proofread** This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.
- Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article the. **Article Error** You may need to use an article before this word. **Article Error** You may need to remove this article. PAGE 5 (ETS) **Article Error** You may need to use an article before this word. Wrong Article You may have used the wrong article or pronoun. Proofread the sentence to make sure that the article or pronoun agrees with the word it describes. **Article Error** You may need to remove this article. P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice. **Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work. **Article Error** You may need to use an article before this word. Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word. **Sentence Cap.** Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence. **Article Error** You may need to use an article before this word. **Sentence Cap.** Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article

PAGE 6

the.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.