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Developmental Sequence in the Comprehension Method of Deep Learning for Classifications of Human Emotions

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Human emotion recognition is an important step that is used in augmented and virtual reality, advanced driver assistance systems, human-computer interaction, and security systems, among other things. People's speech, language, and facial expressions are all ways that humans can figure out how other people are feeling. Emotion recognition is the process of using technologies based on artificial intelligence to figure out how people feel about products, services, or goods without saying anything. While deep learning research is one of the fields that is rapidly growing and evolving today. Humans comprehend emotions differently than machines do. The capacity to remember one's feelings can open up a universe of potential outcomes and applications, going from more amicable human-PC connections to better designated publicizing efforts, lastly, worked on human correspondence, by raising every one of our ability to understand people on a deeper level. This makes understanding human emotions an important area of research. The objective is to go over every specific aspect of the dataset, the features that were created, data processing, face detection, CNN architecture, and transfer learning techniques. To determine the user's thoughts, preprocessed Reddit comments are trained using a Deep Neural Network (DNN). The inference engine module, a hybrid convolutional-recurrent neural network, is also coupled. The model delivers a precise response.

Keywords: Learning, Neural, Network, Deep learning, Human, Emotions, CNN architecture, etc.

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

In recent years, the communication channel between people and robots has grown in importance. To aid machines in differentiating between human and machine voices, a lot of research was conducted in the 1950s. Emotion is one of the most basic forms of human expression. It's an essential component of our nonverbal communication. Emotion recognition is the process of recognizing human emotions based on their facial expressions. It is a skill that we are born with. Nonverbal communication is taught to children through social-emotional communication. As a result, the dominating communication channel is the face rather than the speech. We must train machines using deep learning to enable them to perform the same task. In order to accurately perceive and respond to the conversation, it is necessary to be aware of one's feelings at the time of communication. There is currently no comprehensive answer to this aspect of human-computer interaction, with the exception of a few specific applications. Various speech extraction features, emotion databases, and classification approaches are the focus of the study. (W. Wei, 2020)

1.2 Concept of Deep Learning

A machine learning method called deep learning enables computers to learn from examples in the same manner that people do. Independent vehicles' capacity to perceive a stop sign or recognize a passerby and a light post relies vigorously upon profound learning. It makes voice control workable for buyer hardware including without hands speakers, tablets, telephones, and TVs. As of late, profound learning has drawn in a great deal of consideration, and for good explanation. It includes accomplishing objectives that were already inaccessible. In profound learning, a PC model figures out how to complete classification undertakings straightforwardly from pictures, text, or sound. Present day accuracy can be achieved by profound learning models, in some cases in any event, outflanking human capacity. Multilayer neural network topologies and a large amount of labelled data are used to train the models. (T. D. Nguyen, 2020)

1.2.1 Deep Neural Network Types

There are currently three uses for deep neural networks:

1) Multilayer Perceptrons (MLPs)

A feed forward artificial neural network known as a multilayer perceptron (MLP) is one of these networks (ANN). The simplest deep neural network type is an MLP, which consists of a series of entirely linked layers. Modern deep learning systems need a lot of processing power, which can be avoided by using MLP machine learning techniques. Each subsequent layer is composed of a set of nonlinear functions that represent the weighted sum of all the outputs from the layer before it (completely linked).

2) Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

Convolutional brain networks are one more assortment of profound brain organizations (CNN, or ConvNet). The most famous kind of CNNs utilized in PC vision. Given a grouping of pictures or recordings from this present reality, the AI framework figures out how to consequently separate the characteristics of these contributions to finish a particular responsibility, like picture characterization, face recognizable proof, and picture semantic division. Rather than completely connected layers in MLPs, at least one convolution layers in CNN models separate direct properties from input. To reuse the loads, each layer is made out of nonlinear elements of weighted aggregates at various directions of spatially close subsets of the results from the former layer.

CNN AI models are the most well known choice for PC vision undertakings like picture arrangement (e.g., AlexNet, VGG organization, ResNet, MobileNet) and object location since they can catch the significant level portrayal of the info information by utilizing different convolutional channels (e.g., Fast R-CNN, Mask R-CNN, YOLO, SSD).

- AlexNet: AlexNet, the first CNN neural network to win the 2012 ImageNet Challenge, comprises three fully linked layers and five convolutional layers for categorising images. AlexNet needs 61 million weights and 724 million MACs to categorise the image with a size of 227227. (multiply-add computation).

- VGG-16: To accomplish further developed exactness, VGG-16 is prepared to a more profound construction of 16 layers, including 13 convolutional layers and three completely associated layers. It utilizes 138 million loads and 15.5 G MACs to perceive the picture with a size of 224224.

- GoogleNet: To increment exactness while decreasing how much time expected to work out DNN surmisings, GoogleNet offers an origin module comprised of different measured channels. Along these lines, GoogleNet registers the equivalent estimated picture more precisely than VGG-16 while utilizing just 7,000,000 loads and 1.43G MACs.

- ResNet: ResNet, the most advanced effort, using a "shortcut" structure to achieve human-level accuracy with a top-5 error rate of less than 5%. In addition, during the training process, the "shortcut" module is employed to overcome the gradient vanishing problem, allowing a DNN model with a deeper structure to be trained.

3) Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

Intermittent brain networks are one more sort of counterfeit brain network that use successive information taking care of (RNN). RNNs were created to address the time-series issue with consecutive info information. The ongoing info and past examples make up the contribution of a RNN. The subsequent coordinated chart has a worldly succession because of the hub associations. Furthermore, every neuron in a RNN has an inner memory that keeps up with the information from estimations on prior examples.

RNN models are regularly utilized in normal language handling because of their prevalence in handling information with a changing info length (NLP). In this model, man-made brainpower (AI) methods like machine interpretation, word implanting, and normal language demonstrating are utilized to foster frameworks that can appreciate human-communicated in regular language. The weighted amounts of the results and the past state are consolidated to shape nonlinear capabilities that make up each ensuing layer in a RNN. In this way, the principal unit of RNN is designated "cell," and every cell is made out of layers and a progression of cells that empower the successive handling of repetitive brain network models. (Krizhevsky A Sutskever I, 2012)

1.3 Top Applications of Deep Learning across Industries

- Self-Driving Vehicles
- Distribution of News and Fraud News Detection
- Processing of Natural Language

- Virtual Assistants
- Entertainment
- Detecting Fraud
- Detecting Fraud
- Healthcare
- Healthcare
- Colorization of Black and White photos to detect developmental delay in children
- Including sound in silent films
- Translation by Machine Automatic Handwriting Generation
- Programmable Game Play
- Language Conversions
- Pixel Restoration
- Image Descriptive Text
- Statistical and Election Predictions
- Deep Dreaming

1.4 Recognition of Emotions

Emotion recognition is essential in the era of artificial intelligence and the internet of things. It has significant applications in robotics, healthcare, biometric security, and behavioural modelling. Emotion identification systems use a variety of inputs to determine emotions, including heartbeat, brain, and text data, body movements, speech, and facial expressions. While investigating feelings, it is possible to look at attitude, emotional control, and the force of emotion activation in addition to basic emotions. Applying diverse computer science methods to identify six universal expressions is the study of emotion recognition (anger, pleasure, fear, happiness, sorrow, and surprise). Feelings mirror one's perspective in light of the fact that accidental ways of behaving, which could conceivably be paralinguistic, mirror one's perspective. To recognize an individual's feelings, social viewpoints like discourse, penmanship, looks, mind cues (EEG), heart signals (ECG), and more are utilized. Emotion recognition has applications in a variety of fields, including human-computer interaction, biometric security, and so on. As a result, it sheds light on artificial intelligence, or machine intelligence, which simulates the human brain using a variety of supervised and unsupervised machine-learning methods. Affective computing, often known as artificial emotional intelligence, is the study of human emotions, their interpretation, processing, and adaption by machines. Different machine learning techniques can be used to identify human emotional state from facial expressions, body movements, speech, text writing, brain or heart signals, and other signals by extracting the necessary characteristics or patterns from the obtained data. (F. Ahmed, 2020)

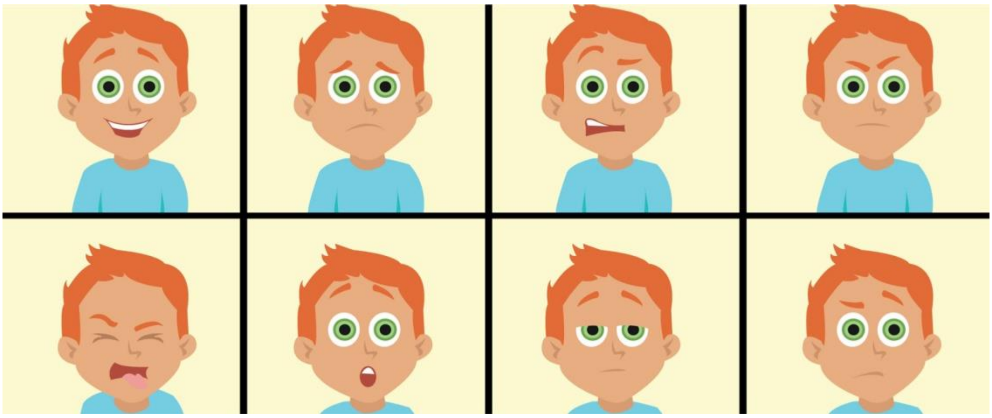


Figure 1: Human Emotions

2. Literature Review

Krishna, Akhil (2022)Human emotions can be both complex and basic at the same time. Humans, the world's most sophisticated species, can convey their emotions in a variety of ways, including speech, language, and facial expressions. This can be accomplished in an intelligent learning environment that uses computers and deep learning algorithms to recognize students' emotional states in class. Emotion recognition from vocal signals is an important but difficult part of Human-Computer Interaction (HCI). In the subject of voice emotion recognition, many well-known speech analysis and classification techniques have been utilised to extract emotions from signals (SER). Deep Learning approaches have lately been suggested as an alternative to more traditional SER methods. People's emotions can be defined by their actions, behavior, thoughts, feelings, gestures, or psychology.

Md. Shuvo and Islam et al (2021)it is critical to have a reliable intelligent system that can recognise human emotions. In this paper, we created an automated convolutional neural network-based method to infer a person's mental state from their eyes and the environment. To leverage the applications of the deep convolutional neural network-based era, we applied transfer learning and fine-tuning. In order to address six universal emotions, we used a collection of 588 distinct double eye pictures (happiness, disgust, sorrow, fear, rage, and surprise). We observed the eyes and the areas around them to determine the emotional state (upper and lower eyelids, glabella, and brow). The condition and movement of the iris and pupil might alter depending on one's mental state. It is possible to capture human emotion by using the universal characteristics that appear over the entire eye during different mental states. The dataset was trained with previously learned weights to increase accuracy, and the prediction was examined using a confusion matrix. The most accurate model is DenseNet-201, with a 91.78 percent accuracy rate, followed by VGG-16 and Inception-ResNet-v2 at 90.43 percent and 89.67 percent, respectively. An overview of the state of facial recognition research will be given through this study.

Wafa, Mellouk (2021) Automatic facial emotion recognition is a fascinating, new research subject that offers numerous benefits in a variety of fields. Artificial intelligence has had a lot of success in recent years because to sophisticated deep learning architectures that can read and classify data after being trained with a lot of it. This approach is now being used by researchers to code facial expressions in order to improve emotion classification. The goal of our research is to improve the precision with which the seven basic emotions are classified, as well as to overcome many hurdles such as varying ages, sexes, races, head postures, and gazes. We propose deep convolutional neural networks CNN for evaluation on the RaFD database in this paper. We began by examining emotions with a frontal head posture, and then progressed to different head stances (front, left, and right). On frontal faces, the accuracy was 98 percent with 5% loss validation, while on three head poses, the accuracy was 96.55 percent with 11 percent loss validation.

Siva, Nandyala (2018) Using deep learning algorithms, we proposed a novel way for detecting masked emotions in this paper. Research on human emotion identification based on behavioral signals has gotten a lot of interest in the recent few years because it has a lot of applications in diverse fields, such as home automation, driver monitoring systems, online purchasing monitoring, and so on. Physical expressions and inborn emotions make up facial expressions. After detecting a human face in the image, this research uses a deep learning framework to identify masked emotion. Human/persons' live visual expressions are considered inputs to the system. The suggested approach has been used in the automobile industry, and the model has been trained using the TATA ELXSI proprietary dataset to detect hidden emotions in human faces. This proprietary database contains approximately 3000 images for each of the emotions such as angry, happy, sad, surprise, and so on, totaling around 12000 images from 5 different subjects, with possible variations (eye glass, covering part of face with hands) for each image in the dataset, all captured in a real-world setting.

M. ShamimHossain (2018) Based on deep learning and emotional Big Data, this study proposes an emotion recognition system. Video and speech are both examples of big data. A Mel-spectrogram is made by first handling a voice signal in the recurrence space. This Mel-spectrogram can then be utilized in the proposed framework to handle pictures. From that point onward, this Mel-spectrogram is taken care of into a convolutional brain organization (CNN). A video portion's removed example outlines are given to CNN as video signals. The results of the two CNNs are consolidated utilizing two outrageous learning machines (ELMs). The result of the combination is set into a SVM for precise feeling characterization. The proposed fix is surveyed utilizing two general media profound information bases, one of which is Big Data. Exploratory outcomes support the viability of the proposed CNN and ELM framework.

3. Objecvtives of the Study

1) To study the concept of Concept of deep learning its types and recognition of human emotions

2) To assess the emotions of the users through the comments of Reddit by utilizing Deep neutral network

3) To employ a deep convolution neural network and pre-trained word vectors to classify the users' moods.

4. Proposed Methodology

4.1 EMOT planned architecture

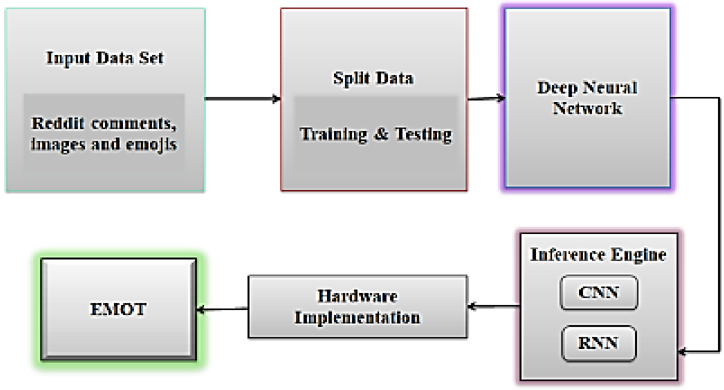


Figure 2: EMOT Structural architecture

The entire layout of the response model is shown in Figure 2. The 1.7 billion Reddit comments that make up the input dataset are divided into two sets: test and train. Tensorflow model and Deep Neural Network are used to tune the categorization parameters. A SQLite database is used to pair and store the data. For training, the data is retrieved once again. Each of the training phases has 5000 epochs in it. This will build the exactness of the reaction model. The deduction model, which joins intermittent brain organizations, convolutional brain organizations, and a profound brain system to produce a reaction model after the model has been prepared. These boundaries' model will convey extremely precise reactions. At long last, the derivation system is utilized to convey the reaction model as an intuitive chatbot in Command Line Interface design (CLI). Furthermore, this model will be carried out in a protected setting and consolidate equipment joining.. (Kahou, 2013)

4.2 EMOT module description

The following elements are included in the module: (M. Shamin Hossain,2017)

a) Data Extraction

The information was procured from the local area site Reddit, which additionally contains remarks and responses. A parent remark and its reaction make up every one of the 1.7 billion Reddit data of interest in the assortment. The information was gathered utilizing web scratching strategies and afterward changed over completely to ".json" design for expanded trustworthiness.

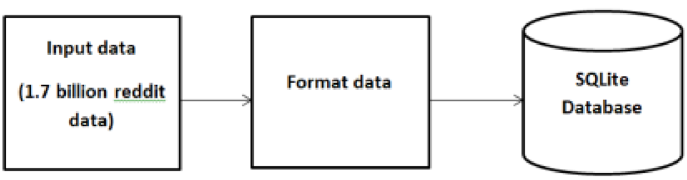


Figure 3: Storing data in SQLite database

b) Preprocessing

Raw and disorganised data was collected from the Reddit community website. It would be challenging to handle, store, and process such data. In order to prepare the data, the child responses are first matched up with the relevant parent remarks. Invalid characters and repetitive information are additionally taken out. The pre-arranged information is then placed into the SQLite data set, which goes about as the back-end information capacity for our model. In the SQLite data set, just the parent remark information with various reactions is taken. This count is shown in the scoring column. The data may reveal more information the higher the score. Weights and constraints are defined in order to set up the deep neural network framework. The hidden layers are tweaked in accordance with the parameter tuning, which keeps the classification parameter constant. For the initial run, the variation and test settings are defined. The network is connected to the inference model once it has been configured. (JianGuo, Zhen Lei, 2018)

c) Response Model Construction

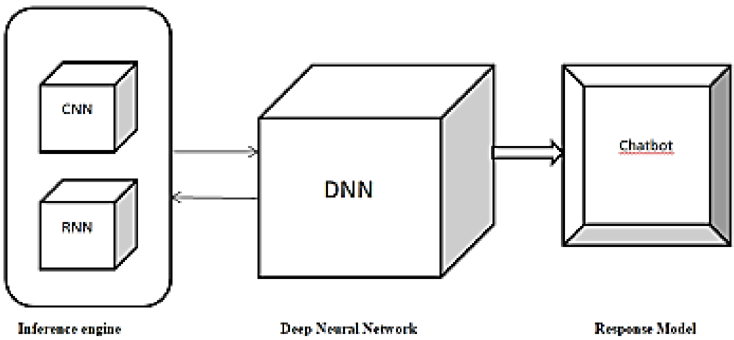


Figure 4: Interfacing an inference engine with a Deep Neural Network to generate response models

Repetitive brain organizations (RNN) and convolutional brain networks are utilized in the deduction model, a mixture AI model (CNN). It is very useful in producing more exact outcomes. It is coordinated with the particular profound learning structure. A Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet/CNN) is a Deep Learning procedure that can take an information picture, give various perspectives and items in the picture loads and predispositions that can be learned, and afterward tell one from the other. CNN requires much less pre-handling than other order procedures. CNN can become familiar with these channels and properties with the right preparation, while channels in crude methodologies are hand-designed.

The design of a CNN was impacted by how the Visual Cortex was coordinated and is like the network example of neurons in the human mind. The Receptive Field, an obliged locale of the visual field, is where individual neurons are simply receptive to inputs. an assortment of related regions that cross-over to cover the whole visual field In a repetitive brain organization, the result from the past step fills in as the contribution for the ongoing step (RNN). While all data sources and results in customary brain networks are free of each other, past words should be recollected to expect the following expression of a sentence. Therefore, RNN arose, which used a Hidden Layer to determine this issue. The greatest and most huge component of RNN is the Hidden state, which holds explicit data about a grouping. RNNs have a "memory" that monitors all estimations. Since it utilizes all information sources or secret layers to create the outcome similarly, it involves similar settings for each information.

This diminishes the intricacy of the boundaries contrasted with other brain organizations. RNN decreases the intricacy of rising boundaries, changes over free initiations into subordinate actuations, and remembers past results by taking care of each result into the accompanying secret layer. Because all of the hidden levels have the identical weights and biases, these three layers can be concatenated into a single recurrent layer. (Kahou, 2013)

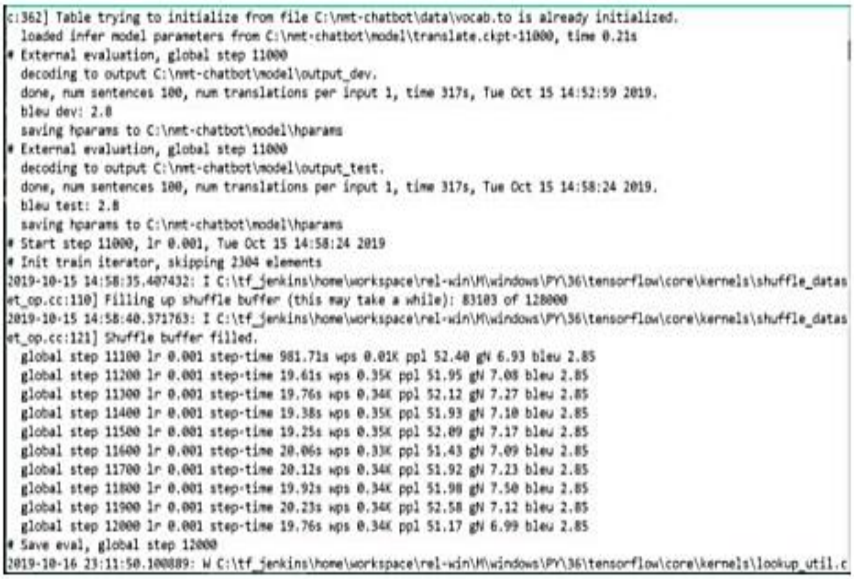
5. Data Analysis and Results

The Reddit data that is unstructured must first be processed and kept in a database before being broken up and processed. the programme used to prepare and format the data. The output of will display the total number of rows created and inserted into the SQLite database, as seen in the figure. (JianGuo, Zhen Lei, 2018)

```
Total Rows Read: 4500000, Paired Rows: 405489, Time: 2019-10-03 14:07:38.088602
Total Rows Read: 4600000, Paired Rows: 415303, Time: 2019-10-03 14:11:52.593331
Total Rows Read: 4700000, Paired Rows: 424173, Time: 2019-10-03 14:15:44.480655
Total Rows Read: 4800000, Paired Rows: 433532, Time: 2019-10-03 14:19:33.857854
Total Rows Read: 4900000, Paired Rows: 443179, Time: 2019-10-03 14:23:38.423021
Total Rows Read: 5000000, Paired Rows: 452139, Time: 2019-10-03 14:27:34.105853
Cleanin up!
Total Rows Read: 5100000, Paired Rows: 460025, Time: 2019-10-03 14:32:38.979087
Total Rows Read: 5200000, Paired Rows: 468716, Time: 2019-10-03 14:35:51.354683
Total Rows Read: 5300000, Paired Rows: 476766, Time: 2019-10-03 14:39:13.423962
Total Rows Read: 5400000, Paired Rows: 486272, Time: 2019-10-03 14:43:27.734159
Total Rows Read: 5500000, Paired Rows: 495239, Time: 2019-10-03 14:47:54.478305
Total Rows Read: 5600000, Paired Rows: 503888, Time: 2019-10-03 14:52:27.039710
Total Rows Read: 5700000, Paired Rows: 513082, Time: 2019-10-03 14:56:58.859546
Total Rows Read: 5800000, Paired Rows: 522718, Time: 2019-10-03 15:02:09.284428
Total Rows Read: 5900000, Paired Rows: 532491, Time: 2019-10-03 15:08:13.804576
Total Rows Read: 6000000, Paired Rows: 542886, Time: 2019-10-03 15:13:38.302269
Cleanin up!
Total Rows Read: 6100000, Paired Rows: 551228, Time: 2019-10-03 15:22:18.638792
Total Rows Read: 6200000, Paired Rows: 561093, Time: 2019-10-03 15:26:44.965248
Total Rows Read: 6300000, Paired Rows: 571415, Time: 2019-10-03 15:31:40.673489
Total Rows Read: 6400000, Paired Rows: 581774, Time: 2019-10-03 15:37:16.722806
Total Rows Read: 6500000, Paired Rows: 591608, Time: 2019-10-03 15:42:46.846550
Total Rows Read: 6600000, Paired Rows: 600397, Time: 2019-10-03 15:48:02.355225
Total Rows Read: 6700000, Paired Rows: 610302, Time: 2019-10-03 15:52:44.042943
Total Rows Read: 6800000, Paired Rows: 619516, Time: 2019-10-03 15:59:50.125053
Total Rows Read: 6900000, Paired Rows: 628455, Time: 2019-10-03 16:05:04.714373
Total Rows Read: 7000000, Paired Rows: 637103, Time: 2019-10-03 16:09:21.828484
Cleanin up!
```

Figure 5: Data Preprocessed

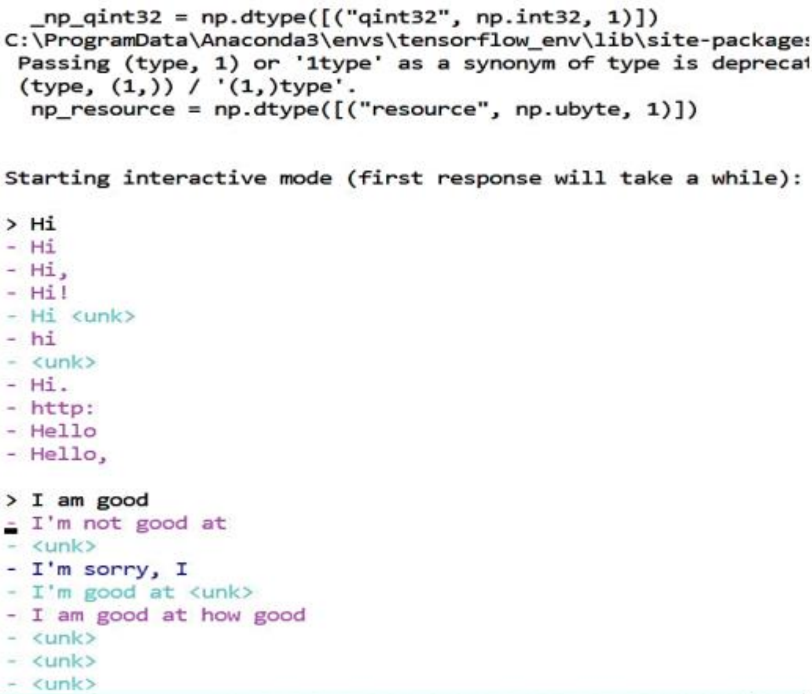
Back-end support for storing and retrieving data for formatting and data handling is provided via the SQLite database. Then, once each training step is completed, these data are incorporated into the model during training. Deep neural networks' and inference's parameters are adjusted. 100,000 data points are buffered while the module is trained for 5000 epochs per training global step. (M. ShaminHossain, 2017) The training step method is depicted graphically.



```
c:362] Table trying to initialize from file C:\nmt-chatbot\data\vocab.to is already initialized.
  loaded infer model parameters from C:\nmt-chatbot\model\translate.ckpt-11000, time 0.21s
# External evaluation, global step 11000
  decoding to output C:\nmt-chatbot\model\output_dev.
  done, num sentences 100, num translations per input 1, time 317s, Tue Oct 15 14:52:59 2019.
  bleu dev: 2.8
  saving hparams to C:\nmt-chatbot\model\hparams
# External evaluation, global step 11000
  decoding to output C:\nmt-chatbot\model\output_test.
  done, num sentences 100, num translations per input 1, time 317s, Tue Oct 15 14:58:24 2019.
  bleu test: 2.8
  saving hparams to C:\nmt-chatbot\model\hparams
# Start step 11000, lr 0.001, Tue Oct 15 14:58:24 2019
# Init train iterator, skipping 2304 elements
2019-10-15 14:58:35.407432: I C:\tf_jenkins\home\workspace\rel-win\M\windows\PY\36\tensorflow\core\kernels\shuffle_datas
et_op.cc:110] Filling up shuffle buffer (this may take a while): 83103 of 128000
2019-10-15 14:58:40.371763: I C:\tf_jenkins\home\workspace\rel-win\M\windows\PY\36\tensorflow\core\kernels\shuffle_datas
et_op.cc:121] Shuffle buffer filled.
  global step 11100 lr 0.001 step-time 981.71s wps 0.01K ppl 52.40 gN 6.93 bleu 2.85
  global step 11200 lr 0.001 step-time 19.61s wps 0.35K ppl 51.95 gN 7.08 bleu 2.85
  global step 11300 lr 0.001 step-time 19.76s wps 0.34K ppl 52.12 gN 7.27 bleu 2.85
  global step 11400 lr 0.001 step-time 19.38s wps 0.35K ppl 51.93 gN 7.10 bleu 2.85
  global step 11500 lr 0.001 step-time 19.25s wps 0.35K ppl 52.09 gN 7.17 bleu 2.85
  global step 11600 lr 0.001 step-time 20.06s wps 0.33K ppl 51.43 gN 7.09 bleu 2.85
  global step 11700 lr 0.001 step-time 20.12s wps 0.34K ppl 51.92 gN 7.23 bleu 2.85
  global step 11800 lr 0.001 step-time 19.92s wps 0.34K ppl 51.98 gN 7.50 bleu 2.85
  global step 11900 lr 0.001 step-time 20.23s wps 0.34K ppl 52.58 gN 7.12 bleu 2.85
  global step 12000 lr 0.001 step-time 19.76s wps 0.34K ppl 51.17 gN 6.99 bleu 2.85
# Save eval, global step 12000
2019-10-16 23:11:50.100889: W C:\tf_jenkins\home\workspace\rel-win\M\windows\PY\36\tensorflow\core\kernels\lookup_util.c
```

Figure 6: Steps of Training

The module's output is depicted in figures 7 and 8.



```
  _np_qint32 = np.dtype([("qint32", np.int32, 1)])
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\envs\tensorflow_env\lib\site-package:
 Passing (type, 1) or '1type' as a synonym of type is depreca
 (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.
  np_resource = np.dtype([("resource", np.ubyte, 1)])


Starting interactive mode (first response will take a while):

> Hi
- Hi
- Hi,
- Hi!
- Hi <unk>
- hi
- <unk>
- Hi.
- http:
- Hello
- Hello,

> I am good
- I'm not good at
- <unk>
- I'm sorry, I
- I'm good at <unk>
- I am good at how good
- <unk>
- <unk>
- <unk>
```

Figure 7: Console of Test Output

```
Hey I am emote! Ready to hear you out and help you anytime. Call me your buddy
me :)
Ready...
Your last command couldn't be heard
Ready...
You said: i wish i had someone to talk

Hey, you have me. Your buddy here, why fear? ;)
Ready...
You said: i had a great day

Great to see you happy!
Ready...
Your last command couldn't be heard
Ready...
You said: i am feeling sad

That makes me concerned, I wish I can help you out :)
Ready...
```

Figure 8: Final Output

6. Conclusion

All kinds of feelings seem to be in charge of our existence. The decisions we make are influenced by how we're feeling at the time. Emotions are a major factor in our decision-making when it comes to hobbies and pastimes. We can better manage our lives if we have a better understanding of our emotions. In this study, we employ a depth convolution neural network to classify sentiments from Reddit comments. Our methodology consolidates the pre-prepared word installing highlight gained from surmising word opinion extremity elements and engrams highlights with the feeling highlights vector of the Reddit remarks, and feeds the capabilities to a profound convolutional brain organization. Our procedure utilizes a convolution brain organization to make a message portrayal while at the same time gathering relevant information utilizing an intermittent construction. In synopsis, we observe that profound convolution brain networks with pre-prepared word vectors are viable at grouping feelings. By adding Virtual Reality parts, for example, face and voice demeanor acknowledgment and feeling examination by means of intuitive visit, the introduced chatbot will be formed into a far reaching module. Cross-stage Compatibility and cloud features will be added along the development phase. A multi-platform device that can detect emotion in text, audio, and visual input will be the finished item. .(Kahou, 2013)

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