

## AI BASED DETECTION OF STUDENTS STATE OF MIND IN AN ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM

**M.Nandhini,**

*Final Year Students,*

*nandhinimoorthy0285@gmail.com*

**N.Pavithra,**

*Final Year Students,*

*nspavithra01@gmail.com*

**K.K.Senthil Kumar**

*Professor,*

*Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering,*

*Prince Shri Venkateshwara Padmavathy Engineering College, Chennai 127*

*senthilkumar.k.k.ece@gmail.psvpec.in*

### **Abstract**

In current situation, online method of learning and network has been more Well known. In spite of the progress of web-based learning it actually comes up short on impediments like, the changing feelings of understudies and conduct of the student can't be determined, as should be possible in the eye-to-eye method of learning. To determine this issue, in our undertaking we have identified the understudy's perspective involving the look in a web-based learning framework. Our undertaking depends on profound learning. Profound learning is utilized for facial acknowledgment since it works on the exactness. It removes remarkable facial implanting from pictures of countenances and uses a prepared model to perceive photographs from a data set in other photographs and recordings. We have utilized MATLAB programming stage explicitly GUI (Graphical User Interface) which give point-and-snap control of your product applications, dispensing with the requirement for others to get familiar with a language or type remarks to run the application MATLAB. Picture handling. In the current framework customary models of profound brain network has been utilized, which ascertains feelings utilizing ECG, EEG and so forth. In viable they have taken a normal homeroom picking up setting and recognized the feelings by head act, utilizing look identification, they have determined understudies' liveliness and synchronization rate. In the proposed framework, our initial step was to get an information from a public or confidential data set. Which contains different understudies gaining recordings from online classes. Then the recordings will be separated into outlines. Subsequent to dividing the recordings into outlines, we have utilized two calculations Computer vision and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for additional cycle to distinguish the face and demeanour. PC vision calculation is generally used to identify facial highlights in Images, Videos and contrast them and the data sets of face profiles utilizing the recognized face districts of each casing. In the wake of utilizing this calculation an edited segment of identified face locale is taken into additional cycle. In the last phase of our venture execution, we will utilize a calculation known convolutional brain organization.

**Keywords :** Image processing, Computer vision model ,Region of interest, Convolutional Neural Network, ALEXNET

## **1. Introduction**

The nonstop progression in advanced advances and sight and sound have multiplied the utilization of web based learning frameworks (OLSs), settling the limitations of the up close and personal method of learning like expense, time limitation, space necessity, inaccessibility, and so on. The OLS benefits like pervasiveness, adaptability, accessibility (concerning instructional method and assets), interactive media support, client driven (more client command over learning), and so forth have made it exceptionally popular among all classes of understudies. Anyway, OLSs really face troubles of being not so understudy pleasant[1],[11-16]. It guesses all students same all through a learning meeting, not thinking about their differed close to home and mental fitment to learning. Yet, practically speaking, students are unique, as is their ability to comprehend and handle the learning directions and items. Besides, during a particular picking up gathering, an understudy could go through various mental and significant states, which clearly impacts their approach to learning. Neglecting to handle and deal with data while advancing at last might lead the student to get befuddled, feel arduous (not appreciating), and feel bore and exhausted (lose consideration and interest). This might set off changes in student approaches to acting, making him/her disorientated, baffled, discouraged, dismal, or irate, which at last outcomes in skipping and forgetting about from learning meetings[2-6]. Consequently, a shaky and depressed feeling of a student prompts a low or pessimistic inclination which brings about unfortunate learning execution. In eye to eye or human mentoring, the profound and mental changes in the student are effectively recognized by the educator through human's normal comprehension and experience. Furthermore, in light of the changed inclination and approaches to acting of the student, the educator might follow suitable educational strategy and approach[7,8-10]. This focuses on the decisive truth that educating and educational experience needs to adjust according to the close to home and mental condition of the student. An understudy's up close and personal commitment reflects the degree of responsibility in learning, in like manner suggested as loaded with feeling responsibility. As an OLS has no knowledge to perceive human inclination and the framework is more motorized, understanding the emotional commitment of a student while learning is innately unfit. Along these lines, it must be unequivocally vigorously clad to do that.

## **2. Organization**

For the current scenario online learning system has become more popular. Though it has some advantages in some field but it stills lacks from technology like detecting the emotions of human being in an online learning system. In the proposed system we have explained about detecting the student's state of mind using deep learning[17-20]. We have given our complete process in detailed manner. For the first we have collected some databases of images in private or public. Then using computer vision model we have detected the faces in images and extracted the region of interest. By using the convolutional neural network the emotions are detected.

## **3. Updated system**

The underlying step is to get data from a public or secret informational index. That informational index contains various students' acquiring accounts from online classes. Second, frames extraction is performed from testing accounts[21-23]. Then, at that point, PC vision face area model is proposed for distinguishing the face region in each packaging of accounts. Starting there ahead, altering of distinguished face area is proposed for extra cooperation. This is called as region of interest extraction. Third, significant learning estimation of ALEXNET convolutional cerebrum networks is used for recognize the face searches for instance happy, hopeless, furious,

fair-minded and scorn in each packaging of accounts. Finally, we shut looks based student's viewpoint like satisfaction, dissatisfaction and confusion. Student's viewpoint is recognized by blend of perceived looks.

### **3.1 Advantages of Updated system**

The following are the advantages of proposed system using Convolutional neural network and computer vision algorithm,

- The rate of classification accuracy is high using ALEXNETCNN.
- The proposed method accurately predicts a learner's actual emotion during online lessons.
- Processing time is less.
- Face emotions based detecting of student's state of mind is more reliable.

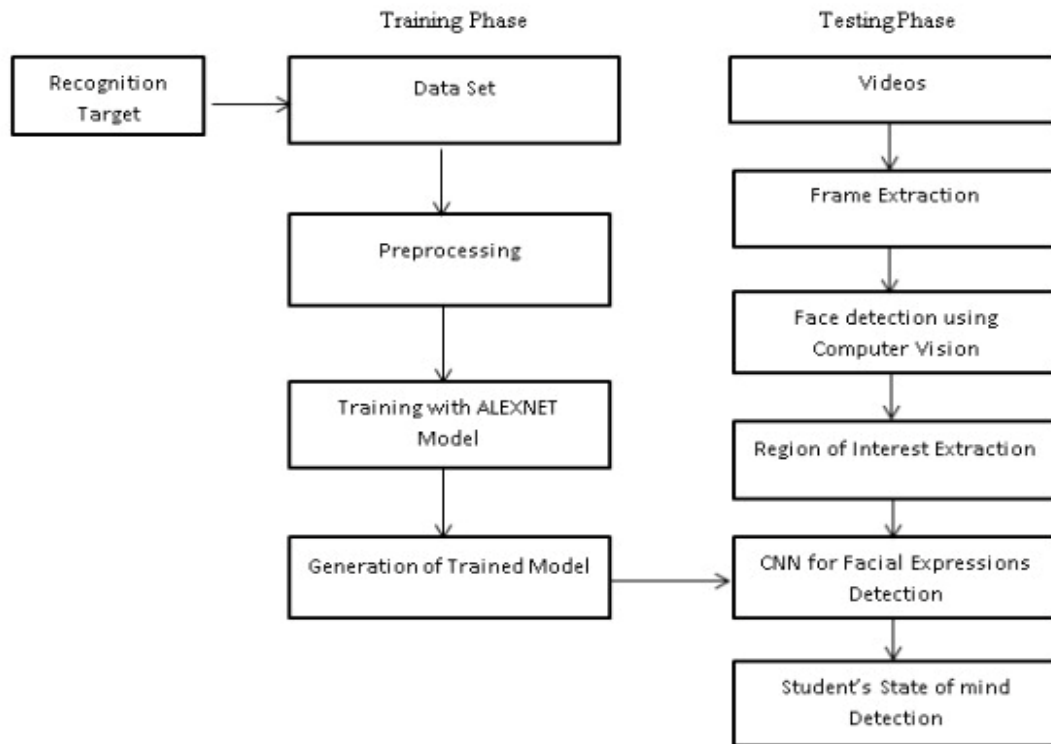
### **3.2 Algorithms**

In the proposed system, we have used two types algorithm for detecting face and expressions .They are,

- Computer vision model is used for detecting the face.
- ALEXNET Convolutional Neural Networks is used for detecting of facial expressions.

### **4. Working diagram of AI based detection of student's state of mind in an online learning system**

The major step involved in detecting an image to define a student's state of mind is explained in the following figure 1



**Figure 1** Working diagram of AI based detection of student's state of mind

#### 4.1 Modules

Facial expressions based student's state of mind identification done by following modules,

1. Video Acquisition
2. Frames Extraction
3. Face Detection & ROI Extraction
4. Facial Expressions Detection
5. Student's State of Mind Detection

#### 4.2 Module Description

##### Video Acquisition

Student's videos when attending the online classes are collected from a public database or own database.

### **Frames Extraction**

After video acquisition, frames are extracted from the video.

### **Face Detection & ROI Extraction**

In the module, face detection is implemented to each frame of video. The computer vision face detection tool is used for detect the face in each frame. After that identified face was edited for next process. This is called as region of interest (ROI's) extraction. This is called as region of interest (ROI's) extraction.

### **Facial Expressions Detection**

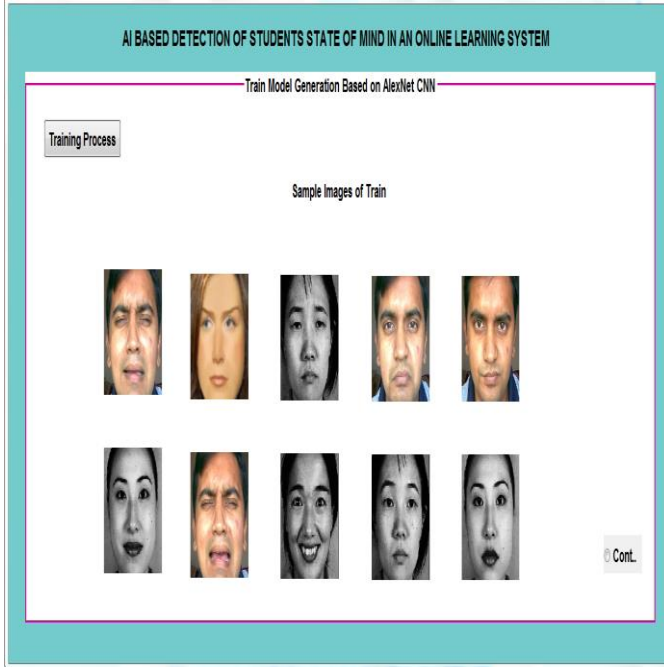
After the face recognition, facial element extraction and looks discovery is executed utilizing ALEXNET CNN. Proposed strategy tells the best way to utilize move figuring out how to retrain ALEXNET, a pre-prepared convolutional brain organization, to perceive another arrangement of pictures. Move learning is ordinarily utilized in profound learning applications. Calibrating an organization with move learning is normally a lot quicker and more straightforward than preparing an organization with haphazardly instated loads without any preparation. The organization has learned rich component portrayals for a large number of pictures. To start with, for preparing process, we really want to do the accompanying advances, characterizing the organization structure, determine the preparation choices and utilizing preparing pictures. Network structure - The ALEXNET has 25 layers. The organization has a picture input size of 227-by-227. For our work, we change completely associated layer and arrangement layer. In the wake of characterizing the organization structure, determine the preparation choices. Train the organization utilizing stochastic inclination plunge with force (SGDM) with an underlying learning pace of 0.01. Set the greatest number of ages to 5 to 500. An age is a full planning cycle overall readiness instructive list. Train the organization utilizing the engineering characterized by layers, the preparation information, and the preparation choices. At long last, distinguish the face looks of the testing information utilizing the prepared organization.

### **Student's State of Mind Detected**

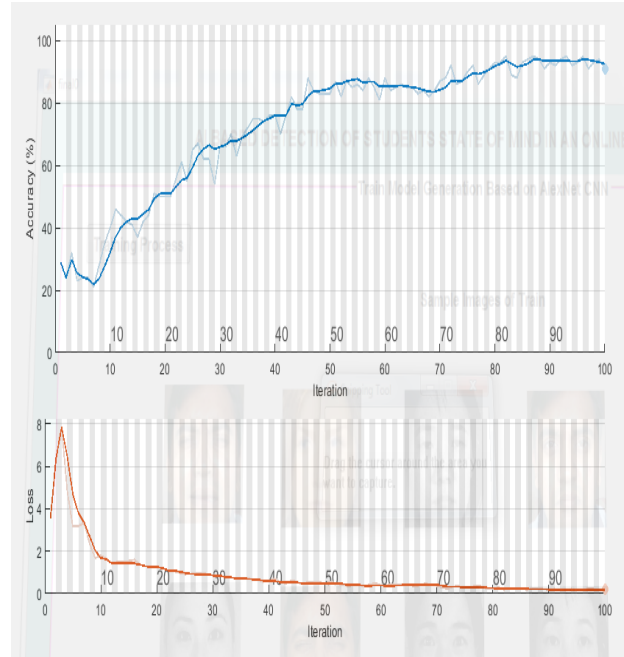
At last, the understudy's perspective identified by computing how much pessimistic feelings and good feelings present in the whole video for example assuming that understudy has more gloomy feelings, they had disappointment state , assuming understudy has medium pessimistic feelings, they had disarray state; assuming understudy has more good feelings, they had fulfillment state.

## **5. Result & discussion**

In Training Process, a PC vision Model calculation is utilized to distinguish the countenances. The Faces that are recognized utilizing Computer vision model goes through preparing process. In the preparation cycle, an examined picture of communicating an alternate inclination are displayed in the figure 2 Then these pictures will go through training Process



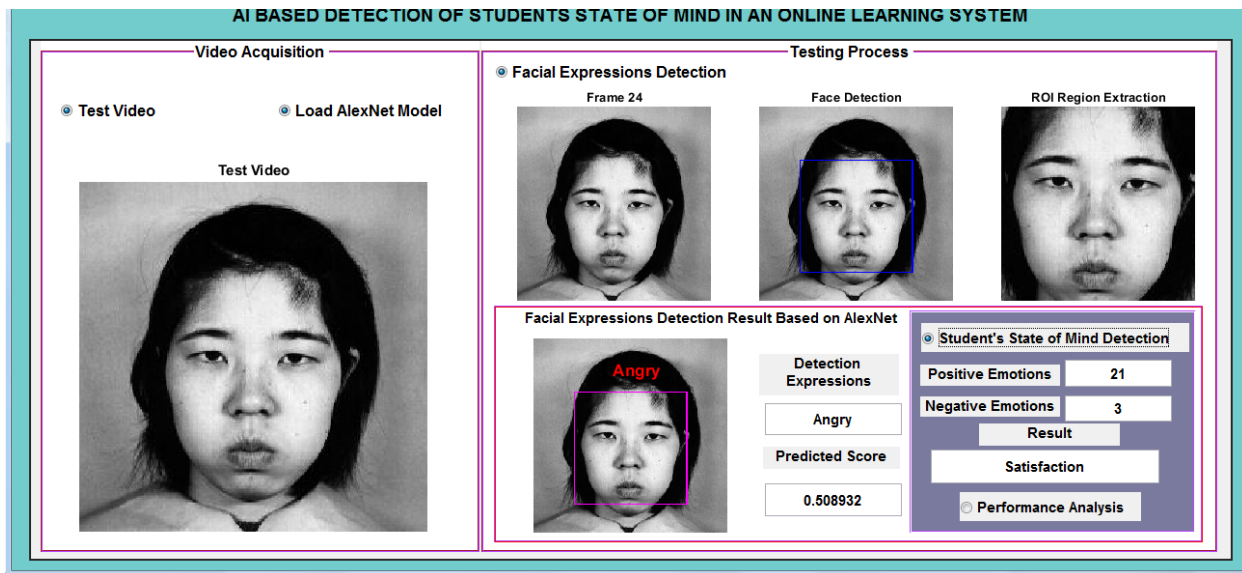
**Figure 2** Training process



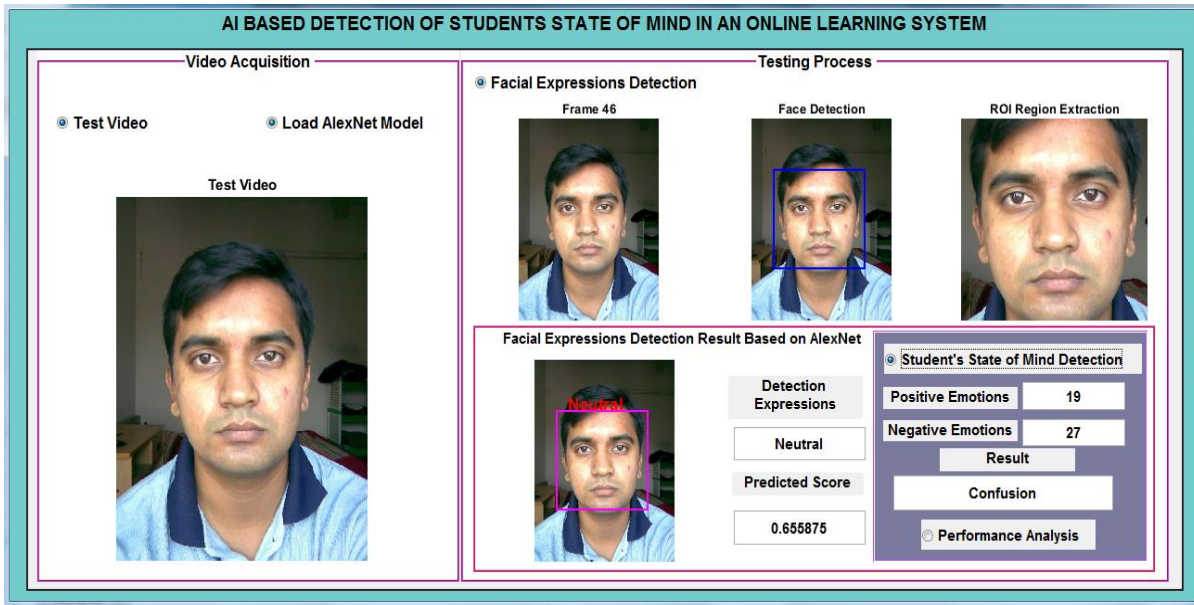
**Figure 3** Graphical Representation

The faces that shows different emotion will be trained. When we train network for deep learning, it is often useful to the training process. By plotting various metrics during training, we can learn how the training is progressing. Finally, a graphical manner is shown that shows the features of trained model. This is shown in the figure 3.

The anger on human face is related to unpleasant and irritating conditions. The expression of anger is expressed with squeezed eyebrows, slender and stretched eyelids. The emotion Angry is shown in the figure 4



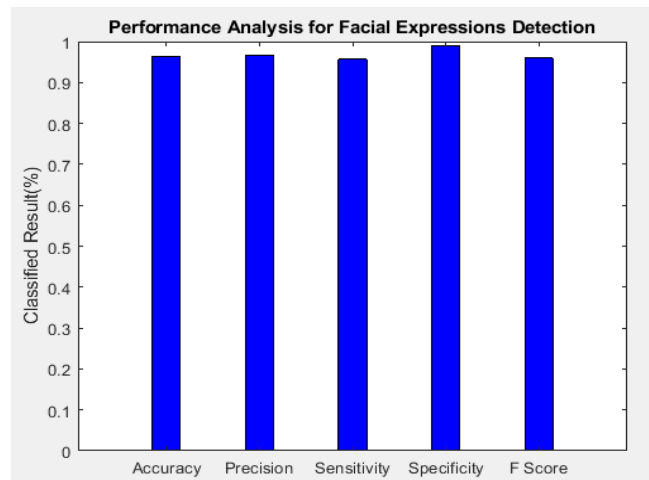
**Figure 4** Extraction of ROI region for Emotion – Angry



**Figure 5** Extraction of ROI region for Emotion – Neutral

The nonpartisan inclination is recognized by a sensation of unconcerned, nothing specifically, and an absence of involvement on without a doubt. The impartial articulation is condition of neither cheerful nor miserable. This articulation is distinguished in the figure 5

	Performance in %
Accuracy	0.9640
Precision	0.9677
Sensitivity	0.9567
Specificity	0.9908
F_Score	0.9601



**Figure 6** Performance Analysis

**Figure 7** Graphical Representation of Performance Analysis

Execution examination gives various boundaries like exactness, accuracy, awareness, particularity and F Score. This is displayed in the figure 5. The presentation examination of different FER strategies is depicted in the figure 6. It incorporates the different fields, for example, Accuracy, Precision, Sensitivity, Specificity and F Score.

**Comparison table**

<b>Specification</b>	<b>Existing</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
<b>Recognition method</b>	Based on students attentive in offline classroom	Based on students facial expression in online classroom
<b>Accuracy</b>	Accuracy is less	Accuracy is high
<b>Accuracy rate</b>	Accuracy rate is 62% to 65%	Accuracy rate is 96%
<b>CNN type</b>	REXNET CNN	ALEXNET CNN
<b>Synchronization rate</b>	Synchronization rate is low	Synchronization rate is high

**Conclusion**

These days online method of learning framework is profoundly famous. However it has some achievement rate yet it actually needs innovation of distinguishing an individual's inclination or perspective. In the current framework analysts have utilized Facial Expression Recognition (FER) to identify the look of understudies in disconnected class by working out their mindfulness and synchronization rate however it bring about less precision when it is taken for online classes. To determine this issues we have proposed a paper that proposes about a strategy to survey the perspective of the understudy's during an internet learning meeting. The proposed framework is adequately proficient to identify pessimistic feelings like displeasure, disdain, dread, disappointment or disinterest among the understudies in an e-learning climate. We have recognized four complex feelings like disarray, disappointment, fulfillment and Frustration, which are fundamental Combinations of feelings. Since a solitary picture Frame isn't adequate to compute feelings we have taken numerous picture Frames for feeling acknowledgment. ALEXNET CNN based looks have recognized actually. The profound learning anticipated the results with a greatest exactness of 96% is accomplished.

**References**

1. Binali, H.H. and Wu, C. et al., (2009) 'A new significant area: Emotion detection in E-learning using opinion mining techniques', IEEE International Conference on Digital Ecosystems and Technologies, Istanbul.



2. Dewan, M.A.A. and Murshed, M. et al., (2019) 'Engagement detection in online learning: a review', *Smart Learning Environments*, vol. VI, no. 1, pp. 1-20.
3. Dubey, M. and Singh, L. (2016), 'Automatic Emotion Recognition Using Facial Expression: A Review', *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology*, vol. III, no. 02, pp. 488-492.
4. Fujii, K. and Marian, P. et al., (2018), 'Sync Class: Visualization System for In-Class Student Synchronization', in *9th Augmented Human International Conference*, Seoul.
5. Happy, S.L. and Dasgupta, A. et al., (2013) 'Automated Alertness and Emotion Detection for Empathic Feedback during e-Learning', *IEEE Fifth International Conference on Technology for Education*, Kharagpur.
6. Horovitz, T. and Mayer, R.E. (2021) 'Learning with human and virtual instructors who display happy or bored emotions in video lectures', *Computers in Human Behavior*, 119, p. 106724.
7. Klein, R. and Celik, T. (2017), 'The Wits Intelligent Teaching System: Detecting student engagement during lectures using convolutional neural networks', *IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP)*, pp. 2856–2860.
8. Li, S. and Deng, W. (2018) 'Deep facial expression recognition: A survey', *arXiv preprint arXiv: 1804.08348*.
9. Senthilkumar, K.K., Kunaraj, K. & Seshasayanan, R. "Implementation of computation-reduced DCT using a novel method. *J Image Video Proc.* 2015, 34 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13640-015-0088-z>
10. Senthilkumar, K.K., Kumarasamy, K. & Dhandapani, V. Approximate Multipliers Using Bio-Inspired Algorithm. *J. Electr. Eng. Technol.* 16, 559–568 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42835-020-00564-w>
11. V. S. Harshini and K. K. S. Kumar, "Design of Hybrid Sorting Unit," *2019 International Conference on Smart Structures and Systems (ICSSS)*, 2019, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ICSSS.2019.8882866
12. A.R. Aravind, K. K. Senthilkumar, G. Vijayalakshmi, J. Gayathri, and G. Kalanandhini , "Study on modified booth recoder with fused add-multiply operator", *AIP Conference Proceedings* 2393, 020139 (2022) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0074212>
13. G. Vijayalakshmi, J. Gayathri, K. K. Senthilkumar, G. Kalanandhini, and A. R. Aravind , "A smart rail track inspection system", *AIP Conference Proceedings* 2393, 020122 (2022) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0074206>

14. G. Kalanandhini, A. R. Aravind, G. Vijayalakshmi, J. Gayathri, and K. K. Senthilkumar , "Bluetooth technology on IoT using the architecture of Piconet and Scatternet", AIP Conference Proceedings 2393, 020121 (2022) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0074188>
15. K. K. Senthilkumar, G. Kalanandhini, A. R. Aravind, G. Vijayalakshmi, and J. Gayathri , "Image fusion based on DTDWT to improve segmentation accuracy in tumour detection", AIP Conference Proceedings 2393, 020120 (2022) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0074183>
16. J. Gayathri, K. K. Senthilkumar, G. Vijayalakshmi, A. R. Aravind, and G. Kalanandhini , "Multi-purpose unmanned aerial vehicle for temperature sensing and carbon monoxide gas detection with live aerial video feeding", AIP Conference Proceedings 2393, 020124 (2022) <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0074193>
17. Ou, J. (2012) 'Classification Algorithms Research on Facial Expression Recognition', International Conference on Solid State Devices and Materials Science, Hainan, China.
18. Pal, S. and Pramanik, P.D.K. et al., (2019) 'A Step Towards Smart Learning: Designing an Interactive Video Based M-Learning System for Educational Institutes', International Journal of Web-Based Learning and Teaching Technologies, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 26-48.
19. Pal, S. and Choudhury, P. (2019) 'A semi-automatic metadata extraction model and method for video-based e-learning contents', Education and Information Technologies, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 3243-3268.
20. Sun, A. and Li, Y. J. et al., (2017) 'Using facial expression to detect emotion in e-learning system: A deep learning method', International Symposium on Emerging Technologies for Education, Cape Town, South Africa.
21. Saneiro, M. and Santos, O.C. et al., (2014) 'Towards Emotion Detection in Educational Scenarios from Facial Expressions and Body Movements through Multimodal Approaches', The Scientific World Journal, (Article ID 484873).
22. Yang, G. and Ortoneda, J.S.Y. et al., (2018) 'Emotion Recognition Using Deep Neural Network with Vectorized Facial Features', IEEE International Conference on Electro/Information Technology (EIT), Rochester, Michigan, USA.
23. Zhang, S. and Pan, X. et al., (2019) 'Learning Affective Video Features for Facial Expression Recognition via Hybrid Deep Learning', IEEE Access, vol. 7, pp. 32297-32304.