# 2022 5th International Seminar on **Research of Information Technology and Intelligent** Systems (ISRITI 2022)

Yogyakarta, Indonesia 8 December 2022



**IEEE Catalog Number: CFP22AAH-POD ISBN**:

978-1-6654-5513-8

## Copyright © 2022 by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Copyright and Reprint Permissions: Abstracting is permitted with credit to the source. Libraries are permitted to photocopy beyond the limit of U.S. copyright law for private use of patrons those articles in this volume that carry a code at the bottom of the first page, provided the per-copy fee indicated in the code is paid through Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923.

For other copying, reprint or republication permission, write to IEEE Copyrights Manager, IEEE Service Center, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854. All rights reserved.

\*\*\* This is a print representation of what appears in the IEEE Digital Library. Some format issues inherent in the e-media version may also appear in this print version.

 IEEE Catalog Number:
 CFP22AAH-POD

 ISBN (Print-On-Demand):
 978-1-6654-5513-8

 ISBN (Online):
 978-1-6654-5512-1

#### **Additional Copies of This Publication Are Available From:**

Curran Associates, Inc 57 Morehouse Lane Red Hook, NY 12571 USA Phone: (845) 758-0400

Fax: (845) 758-2633

E-mail: curran@proceedings.com Web: www.proceedings.com



### TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Analysis of Attacks Against Port 80 Webserver with SIEM Wazuh Using Detection and OSCAR Methods	1
Tri Suryantoro, Bambang D. P. Purnomosidi, Widyastuti Andriyani	1
Secure User Management Gateway for Microservices Architecture APIs Using Keycloak on XYZ  Amerta Bian Kretarta, Herman Kabetta	7
Formal Analysis and Improvement of Zero-Knowledge Password Authentication Protocol	14
The Impact of Video Advertising's Information Quality Content and Risk on Customer Trust and Intention to Buy During the Covid	19
Surjandy, Cadelina Cassandra, Genoveva Audrey Annabella Koo	
Congestion Control in VANETs Based on Message Rate Adaptation by the Exponential Function	24
Implementation of IoT Sensored Data Integrity for Irrigation in Precision Agriculture Using Blockchain Ethereum	20
A Sumarudin, Willy Permana Putra, Alifia Puspaningrum, Adi Suheryadi, Icha Syahrotul Anam, Mohammad Yani, Ibrahim Hanif	27
Wireless Ad Hoc Networks on Motorcycle Ride-Hailing Services: A Comparative Analysis of 802.11n and 802.11p	2.4
Ananto Tri Sasongko, Ahmad Turmudi Zy, Agung Nugroho, Muhamad Ekhsan	34
Cluster Selection Technique with Fuzzy Logic-Based Wireless Sensor Network to Increase the Lifetime of Networks	40
Sounthone Phommasan, Widyawan, I Wayan Mustika	
Determination of Attack Points on IoT Devices Based on Particle Swarm Optimization to Support Intrusion Prevention System	47
Ronald Adrian, Ahmad Jayadi Okke, M. Allaam Rasyaad Somardani, Tasva Widiasari	
Development Education of Blind Adaptive Data Rate LoRaWAN Network on Mobile Node	51
Power Consumption Optimization for Flood Monitoring System Using NB-IoT	58
Network Quality Prediction with QoS and QoE Data for Digital Television Using WebGIS	64
The Implementation of UTAUT-2 in Cashback Program on E-Commerce Platform	71
Impact of Power and Expertise on Perceived Celebrity Credibility on Digital Brand Awareness	77

Impact of Celebrity Attractiveness and Credibility on Digital Brand Awareness on Perceived Digital Branding	งา
Firman Aji Laksono, Yudi Fernando, Ridho Bramulya Ikhsan, Hartiwi Prabowo, Teguh Sriwidadi	62
Sustainability at Branchless Banking Service	87
Analysis of Load Balancing Performance Using Round Robin and IP Hash Algorithm on P4	93
Bitcoin Investment Instrumen in Indonesia: The Impact of Perceived Risk and Benefit on Investor Behaviour	99
Energy Efficiency Management with Smart Outdoor Lighting System (SOLS)	106
Detecting the Effect of Internet Skill and e-Leadership on the Productivity of Working from Home	112
Transformer Model Fine-Tuning for Indonesian Automated Essay Scoring with Semantic Textual Similarity	118
Google Trends Data About Mental Health During COVID-19 Pandemic Using Time Series Regression  Tenia Wahyuningrum, Novian Adi Prasetyo, Arif Rais Bahtiar, Leny Latifah, Ira Dewi Ramadhani, Diah Yunitawati	125
NOMA Implementation in OFDM-MIMO-VLC Network Serving 9 User Equipments	130
Critical Success Factor Using Career-Oriented Social Networking Site (CSNS) for Fresh Graduates  Brigita Intan Prahesti Yaningtyas, Desi Derius, Livia, Erwin Halim	135
Classification of Sentiment Analysis Against Omnibus Law on Twitter Social Media and News Websites Using the Naïve Bayes Method	141
Usage of LSTM Method on Hand Gesture Recognition for Easy Learning of Sign Language Based on Desktop Via Webcam	148
Mobile Robot-Ackerman Steering Navigation and Control Using Localization Based on Kalman Filter and PID Controller	154
Development of Learning Media for the Deaf Using a Webcam	160
Evaluation with NIST Statistical Test on Pseudorandom Number Generators Based on DMP-80 and DMP-128	166

A Flexible Lungs Shape Radiator Structure Printed on a Textile Materials	172
The Quality Measurement of Digital Television During Television Migration Session in Sub-Urban	1.77
Area	1//
Product Placement Across Digital Media: The Impact of Prominence, Modality, and Plot Connection Toward Brand Recall on Korean Drama 'Business Proposal'	184
Trajectory Tracking of Autonomous Vehicle that Uses State Feedback Linearization with Ackerman Method and Observer Feedback	191
Computer Vision for Autonomous Vehicles-Semantic Segmentation Using Jetson Nano	198
A Novel Method for Predicting Smart Grid Stability Via DNN and Hybrid Ensemble Strategy	203
Prediction Analysis of Diabetes Mellitus Based on Machine Learning Algorithm	209
The Data Leakage Sentiment Analysis Using Naive Bayes Algorithm Based on Machine Learning Approach	215
Twitter-Based Sentiment Analysis for Indonesian Drug Products Using Supervised Feature Engineering	221
Analysis of Community Satisfaction with the Use of PeduliLindung Applications During the Covid-19 Pandemic	226
A Campaign Mining in Social Media Using Improved K-Means: The Perspective of Candidate President's Mission  Badrus Zaman, Cendra Devayana Putra, Army Justitia	230
Evaluation of Short Circuit Fault Current in Selayar Island Power System After Connecting to Photovoltaic	237
Implementation of FCL in Hybrid AC/DC Distribution Network System	243
Two-Dimensional Direction-Of-Arrival Estimation for More Sources than Sensors	248
Facial Expression in Tourism Destinations Using a Deep Learning Approach	254

Effect of Signal Shape Modulation on Received Power Efficiency in Wireless Power Transfer Systems Using Radio Frequency	260
Eko Setijadi, Hadiawan W. Aditama, Achmad Mauludiyanto, Achmad Affandi, Endroyono, Gatot Kusrahardjo, Sri Rahayu	
Why Do People Want to Buy Green Cosmetic? Exploring the Role of Social Media and Motivation Fety Misesa, Karina Indriani, Monica Chalista Rumui, Hartiwi Prabowo, Teguh Sriwidadi	266
Gamelan Melodic Phrase Representation Based on the Question-And-Answer Segmentation Rule	272
Sentiment Analysis Using Learning Vector Quantization Method	277
The Effect of E-Commerce and Purchase Effectiveness on Student Learning	283
Comparative Analysis of Bone Age Assessment Techniques Using Hand X-Ray Images and Gender Feature	288
Gregorino Al Josan, Muhammad Nur Ichsan, Devvi Sarwinda, Alhadi Bustamam	200
A New Deep Learning-Based Mobile Application for Komering Character Recognition	294
Comparison of Model in Predicting Customer Churn Based on Users' Habits on E-Commerce	300
A Comparative Study of Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms for Fake Review Detection	306
Outdoor Social Distancing Violation System Detection Using YOLO Algorithm	313
Opinion-Based Sentiment Analysis Related to 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election on YouTube  Agus Sigit Wisnubroto, Arsad Saifunas, Aris Budi Santoso, Prabu Kresna Putra, Indra Budi	318
Determination of Relevant Feature Combinations for Detection Stunting Status of Toddlers	324
Development of Website for COVID-19 Detection on Chest X-Ray Images	330
A Comparison of LSTM and BiLSTM for Forecasting the Air Pollution Index and Meteorological Conditions in Jakarta	334
Teny Handhayani, Irvan Lewenusa, Dyah Erny Herwindiati, Janson Hendryli Ontimization of Facture Extraction in Indonesian Speech Recognition Using PCA and SVM	
Optimization of Feature Extraction in Indonesian Speech Recognition Using PCA and SVM Classification	340

An Ensemble Model for Software Development Cost Estimation	346
Predicting Potential Blood Donors Who Can Attend Blood Donation Activities Using a Support Vector Machine	351
Predicting Halal Critical Control Points of Microbial-Based Ingredients: A Self-Assessment for MSMEs	356
Adhatus S. Ahmadiyah, Fara D. M. Kinanggit, Kelly R. Sungkono	
Implementing Machine Learning in Students Qur'an Memorization Prediction	362
Latency and RAM Usage Comparison of Advanced and Lightweight Service Mesh	369
Multiple Climacteric Fruits Classification by Using Machine Learning Approach	373
Dry Cannabis Detection by Using Portable Electronic Nose	378
Hendrick, Humaira, Surfa Yondri, Hutrila Afdhal, Defri Rahmatullah	
A Recommendation Model of REST API Testing Framework Based on Resource Utilization of ISO / IEC 25010	202
Hazna At Thooriqoh, Siti Rochimah, Chastine Fatichah, Muhammad Alfian	383
Modeling Salesperson Performance Based on Sales Data Clustering	390
Deep Learning Approach Based Classification of Alzheimer's Disease Using Brain MRI	397
Extreme Learning Machine for Hourly Water Level Forecast in Madura Coastal Area	403
Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis in Tourism Industry for Tourism Recommender System	407
Detection of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Subtypes Using YOLO and Mask R-CNN	413
Identification of Macro-Nutrient Deficiency in Onion Leaves (Allium Cepa L.) Using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	419
Imbalanced Text Classification Based on Corporate Culture by Using Support Vector Machine, Case Study: PT XYZ, Indonesia	425
Isman Kurniawan, Iis Kurnia Nurhayati, Mohamad Yusuf Fahreza, Nurul Ikhsan, Kemas Muslim Lhaksmana	
Underwater Wireless Optical Communication Using Li-Fi Technology in Data Transmission	430

Factors Affecting Purchase Intention in Social Commerce	434
Text to Image Latent Diffusion Model with Dreambooth Fine Tuning for Automobile Image Generation	440
Muhammad Fariz Sutedy, Nunung Nurul Qomariyah	
Consumer Intention to Use Online Food Delivery Ordering (OFDO) Services in Indonesia: The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic	446
Ability of Detuned Reactors and Harmonic Filters to Improve Power Quality in Hybrid AC/DC Power Systems	452
Langlang Gumilar, Denis Eka Cahyani, Stieven Netanel Rumokoy, Dezetty Monika	
Sequential Topic Modelling: A Case Study on One Health Conversation on Twitter	457
Combination of Markov Random Field and K-Means Clustering in Water Bacteria Image Segmentation	462
Sepyan Purnama Kristanto, Lutfi Hakim, Dianni Yusuf, Endi Sailul Haq, Moh Nur Shodiq, Puji Utami Rakhmawati	102
Towards Robust Diabetic Retinopathy Classifier Using Natural Gradient Langevin Dynamics	469
Conveyor Frame Simulation of Magnetic Separator Machine for Recycling Lithium-Ion Batteries  Model 18650	475
Angga Wisnu Ardyanto, Budi Arifvianto, Muslim Mahardika, Muhammad Akhsin Muflikhun	
Optimal Trajectory Planning Generation for Autonomous Vehicle Using Frenet Reference Path	480
Design and Building a Stair-Lift Prototype for Disabilities at Bandung Institute of Technology	485
Classification and Clustering Performances on the Protocol of the Wireless Sensor Network - Chimpanzee Leader Election Optimization	491
Prediction of Perceived Synthesized Speech Quality with Wav2Vec2 Features on Small Dataset	497
Solving Agricultural Route Planning with Improved Particle Swarm Optimization	503
Camera-Based Object Detection and Identification Using YOLO Method for Indonesian Search and Rescue Robot Competition	508
Gabor Filter-Based Caries Image Feature Analysis Using Machine Learning	514
Balancing Control Strategy of Lithium-Ion Using Proportional Derivative-Fuzzy Logic Controller	520

A Comparison of Distributed, PAM, and Trie Data Structure Dictionaries in Automatic Spelling  Correction for Indonesian Formal Text	525
Mukhlizar Nirwan Samsuri, Arlisa Yuliawati, Ika Alfina	323
Design and Implementation of Hybrid Equalization Battery Management System for Lithium-Ion Batteries	531
Chico Hermanu Brillianto Apribowo, Sony Adyatama, Agus Ramelan, Feri Adriyanto, Muhammad Nizam, Sutrisno	
Sentiment Analysis of Airline Ticket and Hotel Booking of Traveloka Using Support Vector Machine	537
Akhmad Dahlan, Arif Gunawan, Ferry Wahyu Wibowo	
Irrigation Management: A Pilot Study for Automatic Water Level Measurement and Report System Development Using Machine Learning Associated with Modified Images  Therdpong Daengsi, Kanokpon Cheevanichapan, Urin Soteyome, Tharis Thimthong	543
Simulation and Experimentation of Fire Fighting with Early Detection Based on MobileNetV2	548
Design of Wearable Device for Monitoring the Position of a Person with Dementia	554
Proposed Artificial Intelligence Algorithm for Developing Higher Education	559
NLP Text Classification for COVID-19 Automatic Detection from Radiology Report in Indonesian Language	565
Nunung Nurul Qomariyah, Ardelia Shaula Araminta, Raphael Reynaldi, Monique Senjaya, Sri Dhuny Atas Asri, Dimitar Kazakov	
Information Security Evaluation Using the Information Security Index: A Case Study in Indonesia  Nanik Qodarsih	570
Combining Support Vector Machine – Fast Fourier Transform (SVM – FFT) for Improving	
Accuracy on Broken Bearing Diagnosis	576
Twitter Data Sentiment Analysis of COVID-19 Vaccination Using Machine Learning	582
Fairuz Iqbal Maulana, Puput Dani Prasetyo Adi, Dian Lestari, Agung Purnomo, Sukeipah Yuli Prihatin	
Protecting Smart Home: Attack Scenarios, Risks & Threat Modeling	588
Iman Alhammadi, Meera Alblooshi, Naema Alsuwaidi, Sara Sedrani, Alia Alaryani, Deepa Pavithran	
Gaussian Mixture Model in Dynamic Background of Video Sequences for Human Detection	595
Bimo Haryo Setyoko, Edi Noersasongko, Guruh Fajar Shidik, Fikri Budiman, Moch Arief Soeleman, Pulung Nurtantion Andono, Pujiono	
Synergizing Digital Competence and Team Work for Accelerating Workforce Agility	601
Classification of Tsunami Warning Level Using Artificial Neural Network and Its Comparison in Southern Java Region	607
Ittaka Aldini, Risanuri Hidayat, Adhistya Erna Permanasari, Andri Ramdhani	

Tomato Ripeness and Size Classification Using Image Processing	613
InceptionV3, ResNet50, and VGG19 Performance Comparison on Tomato Ripeness Classification	619
Variance-Based Geometric Feature Selection for Face Recognition System	625
Task Allocation and Path Planning Method for Multi-Autonomous Forklift Navigation	631
Determination of COVID-19 Transmission Status in East Java Using the Fuzzy Inference System	637
Implementation Brute Force-KNN Method for Scholarship Program Selection	643
Machine Learning Models for Classifying Imbalanced Class Datasets Using Ensemble Learning	648
Training Deep Energy-Based Models Through Cyclical Stochastic Gradient Langevin Dynamics	654
Age Estimation from Face Image Using Discrete Cosine Transform Feature and Artificial Neural Network	660
Identification of Musaceae Species Using YOLO Algorithm	666
Performance Evaluation and Analysis of LBP Utilization in Face Spoofing Detection with Deep Learning  Trisya Balqis, Kahlil Muchtar, Ahmadiar Ahmadiar, Syahrial Syahrial, Yagus Cahyadi, Safrizal Razali	672
The Factors Affect Customer Interest in Using Mobile Banking in Indonesia	677
Face Recognition and Face Spoofing Detector for Attendance System	683
Text Classification for Edentulous and Comorbids Disease Systematic Literature Review Based on Machine Learning Algorithm	689
Optimal Coordination PID-PSS Control Based on Craziness Particle Swarm Optimization in Sulselrabar System	695
Makmur Saini, Muhammad Ruswandi Djalal, A. M. Shiddiq Yunus  A Novel Subtraction Method for Signal Fluctuation	700

K-Means Clustering Based on Distance Measures: Stunting Prevalence Clustering in South Kalimantan	706
Akhmad Yusuf	700
Edge Classification of Non-Invasive Blood Glucose Levels Based on Photoplethysmography Signals	711
Ernia Susana, Kalamullah Ramli, Prima Dewi Purnamasari, Nursama Heru Apriyanto	/11
Canned Food Surface Defect Classification Using YOLOv4	717
A Scrutinized Outliers Rate for One Class Classification of Green Landscape	723
Evaluation of State of Charge Estimation of Lithium-Ion Batteries Using Deep Learning	727
Mitigating Electrical Energy Cost for Residential Building Based on Wall Composition	733
Data Mining Using C4.5 Algorithm in Predicting Student Graduation	738
Position Control System on Autonomous Vehicle Movement Using Fuzzy Logic Methods	744
Age Detection of Catfish Breeding Based on Size Using the YOLO V3	750
The EfficientNet Performance for Facial Expressions Recognition	756
E-Service Quality, Trust and Perceived Value Impact on Customer Satisfaction	763
Improving Parallel Pattern Discovery from Directly Follows Graph Model	769
Machine Learning Model Using Times Series Analytics for Prediction of ATM Transactions	775
Aspect-Based Extraction of Implicit Opinions Using Opinion Co-Occurrence Algorithm	781
Smart Economy Implementation in Supporting SMEs Growth: Case Study in Indonesia & Malaysia Smart Cities	787
Ika Diyah Candra Arifah, Anita Safitri, Hujjatullah Fazlurrahman, Goh Kai Chen, Asrul Nasid Masrom, Fresha Kharisma	
Mathematical Model of Traffic Management-Perfect Substitute-Selfish User Scheme	793

Information Services Financing Scheme Model with Marginal Costs and Supervisory Costs for	
Modified Cobb-Douglas and Linear Utility Functions	799
Indrawati, Fitri Maya Puspita, Evi Yuliza, Eka Susanti, Sisca Octarina, Intan Lestari	
Virtual Reality as a Social Learning Tool for Individuals with Autism	805
Erwin Halim, Tiara Natasha Muliawan, Yohannes Kurniawan, Tri Pujadi, Pauline Phoebe Halim, Daniel Kartawiguna	
Chronic Disease Prediction Using Data Mining and Machine Learning Algorithm	811
Erwin Halim, Lucinda Artahni, Yohannes Kurniawan, Rudy Tjahyadi, Pauline Phoebe Halim	
Predicting Computer Science Student's Performance Using Logistic Regression	817
T M Noviyanti Sagala, Syarifah Diana Permai, Alexander Agung Santoso Gunawan, Rehnianty Octora Barus, Cito Meriko	

#### **Author Index**

# Facial Expression in Tourism Destinations Using A Deep Learning Approach

1st Budi Dwi Satoto
Department of information system
University of Trunojoyo Madura
Bangkalan, East Java, Indonesia
budids@trunojoyo.ac.id

4<sup>th</sup> Muhammad Yusuf
Department of information system
University of Trunojoyo Madura
Bangkalan, East Java, Indonesia
muhammadyusuf@trunojoyo.ac.id

2<sup>nd</sup> Achmad Yasid Department of Information System University of Trunojoyo Madura Bangkalan, East Java, Indonesia ayasid@trunojoyo.ac.id

5<sup>th</sup> Mohammad Syarief

Department of information system

University of Trunojoyo Madura

Bangkalan, East Java, Indonesia
mohammad.syarief@trunojoyo.ac.id

3<sup>rd</sup> Budi Irmawati

Department of informatics engineering

University of Mataram

Mataram, NTB, Indonesia

budi-i@unram.ac.id

6<sup>th</sup> Siti Oryza Khairunnisa Department of information system Tokyo Metropolitan University Tokyo, Japan siti-oryza-khairunnisa@ed.tmu.ac.jp

Abstract— The development of the world of tourism is currently supported by information technology. New tourist attractions are introduced through social media. Apart from being easy and cheap to reach for visitors, tourist attractions must also be responsive to improved facilities and services. The step is through regular visitor surveys. One way that can be done is through visitors' facial expressions with the help of deep learning. In this research, the proposed contribution is using a convolutional neural network with 34 layers. The goal is to get good accuracy, but the computational burden of the training process is light. The image data used comes from secondary datasets to identify angry, disgusted, scared, happy, neutral, sad, and surprised classes with a total of 5,250 images. Data Augmentation technique is used to overcome the class imbalance. The results showed that the system could recognize facial expressions with an average accuracy of 99.38%. The average computational time for the training process to get the model is 25 minutes 23 seconds, with a testing time of 1-2 seconds. Experimental data testing results above 98%: error MSE 0.0445, RMSE 0.2110, and MAE 0.0150.

Keywords— facial expression, tourism destination, deep learning, data augmentation, custom layer

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Handling tourism after the COVID-19 pandemic is one of the country's concentrations to increase income. The emergence of new tourism objects based on local wisdom also needs to be considered and evaluated periodically regarding the infrastructure and services provided [1]. The level of availability of age-appropriate play areas or parks at tourist sites is also needed to increase the reference level of visitor comfort. Public facilities such as road access, toilets, and places of worship are a concern because some visitors also pay attention to these conditions [2].

Research Improvement of tourism service facilities using machine learning has begun to be widely developed. The method uses photos of online tourist destinations in Australia as a data source. An artificial intelligence (AI) framework was used to identify tourist photos without human interaction. The step is to place 25 categories of environmental conditions from the images recorded at each tourist location. The results show that the deep learning process with convolutional neural networks gets the best image identification performance [3].

The importance of conducting a tourism customer service review is aimed at increasing the number of tourists. The data analysis seeks to understand the level of customer satisfaction and their demand for services. Although several studies have found factors that influence customer satisfaction in the tourist area, there are shortcomings regarding a large amount of social data and analysis of online tourist behavior. In addition, machine learning techniques in tourism have not explored the research of online customer reviews based on cameracaptured analysis [4] [5].

Subsequent research explores the use of Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) to introduce facial micro-expressions of tourist visitors. The step is to compare the use of machine learning and deep learning. It begins with the search for the main features on the face, and ELM has a fast learning ability and higher performance than other models. In this case, machine learning techniques in micro-automatic facial expression recognition promise more effective results, saving time and resources. [6].

Furthermore, research with the theme of tourism uses artificial intelligence (AI) technology as a possible solution. Based on a systematic literature review, research on the antecedents and consequences of the encounter triad between customers, employees, and Artificial Intelligence is needed. This research identified four service modes: meeting, outcome, mediation, and facilitation. In addition, this research develops an integrated model to determine the factors that influence service encounters using AI technology and the customer service outcomes resulting from those encounters. It contributes to service management and AI applications both theoretically and practically [7].

Information and Communication Technology Research also has excellent potential to increase public awareness of the importance of Cultural Conservation. Providing tools to make historical site visitors more excited and enjoyable is essential. Interaction paradigms and innovative methods were developed to enable tour operators and cultural site guides to build scenarios. Domain experts help manage interactive IoT-based environments with information that stimulates emotion, understanding, and content use. It creates an Intelligent Interactive Experience by synchronizing related things on the observed object with pattern recognition and computer vision

techniques. Innovative Interactive Experience will adapt intelligent object behavior adequately [8] [9].

The above literature shows the importance of artificial intelligence in finding visitor responses through facial expressions. The gap with previous research is that deep learning does not require a geometric approach, for example, features of lip position or image matching with image refining to get a face match. Feature map layers in deep learning can recognize facial expressions through good training. In addition, higher accuracy can be obtained. In machine learning research, the selection of facial features is still the subject of an investigation by researchers. The secondary data used in this research comes from Kaggle. The size of the image stored to save repository space has a small measure of 48x48 pixels and needs to be enlarged to 224x224 pixels. In addition, additional variations are carried out using data augmentation techniques. Data sharing includes 80% training, 20% testing, and 20-80% training data is validation data. There is also experimental data taken outside of the training data. This research hopes that using the proposed 34-layer CNN design can reduce computational time during the training process.

#### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Visitor response to tourist attraction

For local tourism owners, customers are an easily accessible and significant source of knowledge that often remains unused. This research explores the encounters of tourism business owners with customers, where the customer is used as an opportunity to learn throughout the journey. Companies can research the subjective perception of customers so that the value of content liked by users can be known. The findings show that the company needs the object of knowledge about the purpose of the scenario process designed with the whole experience [10]. It aims to get benefits such as quality meetings in promoting a product. The description concludes that in the context of learning what customers do, even though having a small scale provides opportunities for micro-tourism companies to engage in personal desires that their customers like and want to do. The method is to turn customers into participants based on data collected through participant observation, interviews, and user-generated content reviews. [11]

#### B. Use of Deep learning for tourism

Content created by tourism users has cognitive and emotional information, which is valuable data to build a destination image describing the tourist experience and destination assessment during the Tour. Multiple destination images can help tourism managers explore similarities and differences to investigate the elements of tourist interest and increase the competitiveness of destinations. The interactive and multi-level visual analysis enables understanding and analysis of cognitive themes and emotional experiences from various destination images [12].

#### C. Face recognition

It is a machine learning-assisted face recognition research method to extract features. The research implements a global averaging layer. Increasing the data in the pre-training dataset can improve the model's generalizability—the network performance test using the FER2013 emotion dataset. Facial expression recognition accuracy is 68.4%. This method can make predictions or test for about 0.12 seconds.[13].

## D. Relationship of tourist facilities services with facial expressions

Research on visitors' emotional responses to tourist facilities was conducted by exploring psychological mechanisms through facial expressions and questionnaires. Facial expressions convey more emotion because facial expressions are subordinate to desires, such as happiness, sadness, and anger. Self-report emphasizes the emotions evoked by stereotypes, especially disgust. The proposed model of emotion formation can interpret differences in emotional expression [14].

#### E. Convolutional Neural Network

Pattern recognition works by multiplying the input image feature matrix m x n with a kernel filter.

• The convolution layer is the core of feature maps. This layer generates a new image containing the multiplication of the features of the image inputted by the kernel.

$$h[x,y] = f[x,y] * g[x,y]$$
 (1)

with h[x, y]=output convolution, f[x, y]=matrix image, g[x, y]=kernel filter, x,y=index.The filter applied is a matrix with a size of 3x3 or 5x5. This convolution process produces a feature map which will then be used during the activation layer [15]

 The batch Normalization Layer uses to reduce the covariance shift or equalize the distribution of each input value that is constantly changing due to changes in the previous layer during the training process.

$$output = \frac{W - N + 2P}{S} + 1 \tag{2}$$

with W = width of Image, N = width of filter, P = Zero padding and S = Stride [16].

The batch normalization operation is performed before the activation function of each input layer. The process consists of a zero-center input process by calculating the mini-batch mean and minibatch variance and then normalizing by calculating the scale & shift [17].

 Relu Layer is used to change the negative value to 0. ReLu Activation function to replace the sigmoid activation function

$$ReLU(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & jika \ x \ge 0 \\ 0, & lainnya \end{cases}$$
 (3)

With f(x)=output layer function, x=variable whose value is equal or more significant than zero [18].

 Polling Layer reduces the dimensions of the features obtained from the convolutional layer. There are two types of pooling layers: max pooling and average pooling, as shown in Fig. 1 [19].

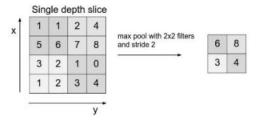


Fig. 1. Max Pooling layer

Average pooling is getting the average value of the matrix value of the part of the image covered by the convolution process. [20].

#### F. Architecture of CNN

Sequence layer designs are arranged so that the best combination is obtained. Several architectures are often used, including alexnet, squeezenet, xception, googlenet, VGG, resnet, densenet, and customnet [21]

#### G. Augmentation data

In some cases, it can be applied to unbalanced datasets, but the point is to use augmentation to make variations:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s_v & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{4}$$

With A=matrix kernel shears vertical,  $s_v$ =value shears. The result is  $x' = x + s_v y$  and y' = y [22]

#### H. Confusion matrix

The system (model) generated by the training process is used to compare with the actual classification results so that the Confusion matrix provides class error information from the classification results.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} \tag{4}$$

TP (true positive) = number of expression records classified as valid, TN (true negative) = number of non-expression records classified as non-facial expression class [23].

$$Sensitifity/Recall = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$
 (5)

FP=False Positive. The population whose class results match when the population is not that class. FN=False Negative means that the results of the tests carried out do not match the type but are included in that class[24]. Error calculations are using MSE (Mean Square Error)

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \tilde{y}_i)^2$$
 (7)

RMSE (Root Mean Square) and Mean Absolute Error (MAE) [25]

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left| y_j - \hat{y}_j \right| \tag{6}$$

with N=number of sample data, i=indexing,  $y_i$ =actual label, and  $\tilde{y}_i$  Label prediction [26].

#### III. RESEARCH METHODS

At this stage, planning for the method will be made as follows:

#### A. Dataset

This research collects data through direct fieldwork and secondary data sets from kaggle.com. The dataset file has a size of 48x48 pixels with a resolution of 300 dpi. It is too small, so it requires preprocessing to be 224x224x3 with 96 dpi with 24-bit depth, which means RGB. Each folder contains 750 images; there are seven classes: angry, disgusted,

fearful, happy, neutral, sad, and surprised. There is a total of 5,250 images. There are black-and-white images that must then be converted to RGB. Dataset link:https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mahmoudima/mma-facial-expression

#### B. Research Methods

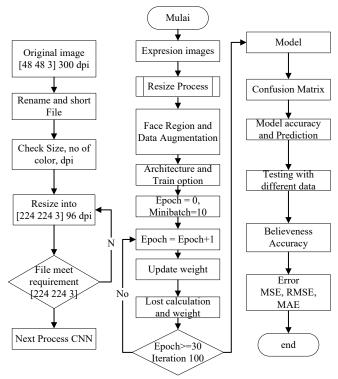


Fig. 2. Research Methods

To save image storage space, the kaggle repository stores images in the size of [48 48 3] 300 dpi, so this data needs to be restored first to [224 334 3] 96 dpi. After all the files are resized, they can be used for training, data augmentation, testing, and obtaining models.

#### C. Hardware dan Software

Hardware and software used in this research are Core i-7 Laptop, 12GB Memory, Nvidia GTX1050 4GB, Windows 10 software, and Matlab 2020a.

#### D. Design Architecture 34-Layer

The deep learning implementation uses a combination of feature maps and classification with 34 layers, where the layer combination adjusts the number of kernel filters when convoluting, as shown in Fig. 3.

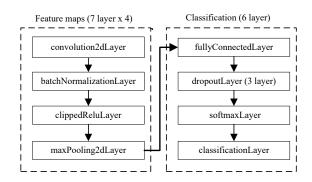


Fig. 3. Architecture 34-Layer

The dropout layer reduces the number of nodes in the fully connected layer process, making the classification process lighter. At the same time, softmax will perform the probability order of the classification results.

#### E. Trial Scenario

The training also has several CNN architectures to compare the computational load. The architectures used for comparison are alexnet, squeezenet, resnet, and googlenet.

#### IV. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

At this stage, the analysis is carried out from the initial process, starting with the data acquisition stage

#### A. Preprocessing Data

The secondary image shows that it is small [48 48 3] with 300 dpi, and there is also a colorless image, so it must be sorted and size modified before running CNN.



Fig. 4. Data Acquisition

Preprocessing prepares data before CNN processes it. The first step is to check that all images are the same size, resolution, and color bit depth. The photos are stored in a small size because the repository saves image storage space. The result of the resizing process for the entire image is from [48 48 3] to [224 224 3], shown in Fig. 5.



Fig. 5. Preprocessing with image resize

#### B. Training Process

Initial settings for learning parameters including Initial Learn Rate=3e-4, minibatch size = 10, Val Frequency, optimization sgdm (gradient descent) or adam (adaptive moment), Max Epochs = 30, Shuffle = every-epoch, valFrequency = Verbose, false = Plots and the training-progress shows in Fig. 6.

#### C. Data Augmentation

It adds variation by doing rotation, magnification, shears, and reflection, and the results show that changes can be used to overcome unbalanced data. In some uses, the number of results from the augmentation process cannot always be counted, but the fulfillment of class needs can be seen. Rotation is shown in formula 8.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(q) & \sin(q) & 0 \\ -\sin(q) & \cos(q) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (8)

With A = kernel rotation, q = degrees of rotation. The augmentation offers in Fig. 7.

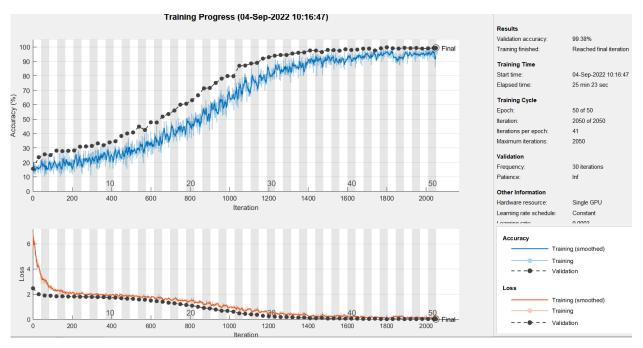


Fig 6. Training Process



Fig. 7. Data Augmentation

The advantages of using augmentation techniques are that it does not require additional disk space for the training dataset, fills in the missing data for class unbalance, and adds variation to the data.

#### D. Visualization layer

The features generated during the convolution process can be visualized by the feature maps, as shown in Fig. 8.

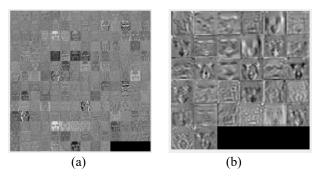


Fig. 8. layer Visualisation (a) batchnorm\_2 (b) batchnorm\_4

The picture shows that the farther back, the smaller and smoother the features obtained.

#### E. Confusion Matrix

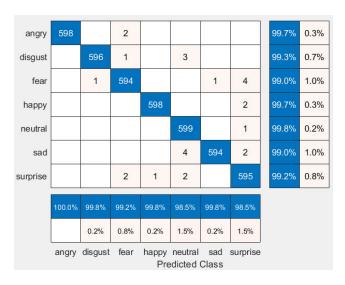


Fig. 9. Confusion Matrix

The stage of mapping image testing data against the model formed during the training process is shown in Fig 9. There are several class errors, so the accuracy obtained is around 99.2%.

#### F. Prediction

This stage predicts the testing data on the model generated from the training process.



Fig. 10. Prediction 01

The first prediction in Fig. 10 shows that the system can recognize fear reactions with a confidence level of 99.7%, fear at 100%, disgust at 99.6% and 99.8%, surprise at 99.5%

#### G. Comparison between architecture

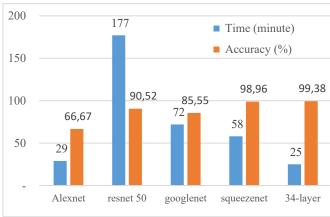


Fig. 11. Accuracy comparison

The graphic data in Fig. 11 shows that the accuracy results are obtained using a custom 34 Layer architecture. The accuracy got 99.38%.

#### H. Comparison with other research

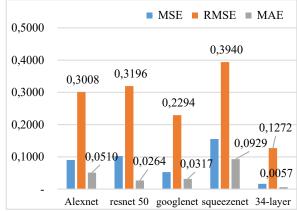


Fig. 12. Comparison of errors classification

Fig. 12 shows that the best error is a minor error obtained using resnet architecture and custom 34 layers. In the training process, the method is said to fail if the desired model is not formed for some reason; for example, the computation is too

heavy, or the computer turns off during training. In addition, it is stable or overfitting if the training and validation data rate is not in the same line. Failed predictions can also occur when the predicted value has a confidence level of less than 50%, which means that the image enters the wrong class. However, from the scenario results, the confidence level in the prediction results is good because the model produced from the training process has reasonably high accuracy. So that when testing using experimental data, the predicted results are between more than 98%. The future research that can be done is to improve the architecture using a dual graph and skip connection.

#### V. CONCLUSION

From the scenarios, the system can adequately recognize the facial expressions of tourist visitors using deep learning. The results can be used to reference visitor satisfaction with the services provided. Factors supporting this system for good results are data distribution and quality, architecture selection, proper training optimization, generated model quality, confusion matrix, minimum errors, and stability. The system can recognize facial expressions with an average accuracy of 99.38%. The average computing time for the training process for constructing a model is 25 minutes 23 seconds with an experiment data testing time of 1-2 seconds: error MSE 0.0445, RMSE 0.2110, and MAE 0.0150. Tests to identify objects have a confidence level of more than 98%.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank the Institute for Research and Community Service, the University of Trunojoyo Madura, which has provided a national collaboration scheme and funded this research.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] X. Wang, A. M. Ali, and P. Angelov, "Gender and Age Classification of Human Faces for Automatic Detection of Anomalous Human Behaviour," in 2017 3rd IEEE International Conference on Cybernetics (CYBCONF), 2017, pp. 1–6, doi: 10.1109/CYBConf.2017.7985780.
- [2] T.-J. Loiseau, S. Djebali, T. Raimbault, B. Branchet, and G. Chareyron, "Characterization of daily tourism behaviors based on place sequence analysis from photo sharing websites," in 2017 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data), 2017, pp. 2760–2765, doi: 10.1109/BigData.2017.8258241.
- [3] A. Essien and G. Chukwukelu, "Deep learning in hospitality and tourism: a research framework agenda for future research," *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.*, vol. ahead-of-p, no. Ahead-of-print, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.1108/IJCHM-09-2021-1176.
- [4] A. Ahani et al., "Evaluating medical travelers' satisfaction through online review analysis," J. Hosp. Tour. Manag., vol. 48, pp. 519–537, 2021, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2021.08.005.
- [5] N. Zhou, R. Liang, and W. Shi, "A Lightweight Convolutional Neural Network for Real-Time Facial Expression Detection," *IEEE Access*, vol. 9, pp. 5573–5584, 2021, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.3046715.
- [6] I. P. Adegun and H. B. Vadapalli, "Facial micro-expression recognition: A machine learning approach," *Sci. African*, vol. 8, p. e00465, 2020, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sciaf.2020.e00465.
- [7] M. Li, D. Yin, H. Qiu, and B. Bai, "A systematic review of AI technology-based service encounters: Implications for hospitality and tourism operations," *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.*, vol. 95, p. 102930, 2021, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2021.102930.
- [8] F. Balducci, P. Buono, G. Desolda, D. Impedovo, and A. Piccinno, "Improving smart interactive experiences in cultural heritage through pattern recognition techniques," *Pattern Recognit. Lett.*, vol. 131, pp. 142–149, 2020, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patrec.2019.12.011.
- [9] M.-E. R. an emergent approach to the measurement of tourist

- satisfaction through emotions González-Rodríguez, M. C. Díaz-Fernández, and C. Gómez, "Facial-Expression Recognition: an emergent approach to the measurement of tourist satisfaction through emotions," *Telemat. Informatics*, vol. 51, p. 101404, Mar. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.tele.2020.101404.
- [10] A. Zatori, "Exploring the value co-creation process on guided tours (the 'AIM-model') and the experience-centric management approach," *Int. J. Cult. Tour. Hosp. Res.*, vol. 10, pp. 377–395, Oct. 2016, doi: 10.1108/IJCTHR-09-2015-0098.
- [11] J. M. Yachin, "The 'customer journey': Learning from customers in tourism experience encounters," *Tour. Manag. Perspect.*, vol. 28, pp. 201–210, 2018, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2018.09.002.
- [12] H. Laaroussi, F. Guerouate, and M. sbihi, "Deep Learning Framework for Forecasting Tourism Demand," in 2020 IEEE International Conference on Technology Management, Operations, and Decisions (ICTMOD), 2020, pp. 1–4, doi: 10.1109/ICTMOD49425.2020.9380612.
- [13] V.-T. Dang, H.-Q. Do, V.-V. Vu, and B. Yoon, "Facial Expression Recognition: A Survey and its Applications," in 2021 23rd International Conference on Advanced Communication Technology (ICACT), 2021, pp. 359–367, doi: 10.23919/ICACT51234.2021.9370369.
- [14] S. Zhang, N. Chen, and C. H. C. Hsu, "Facial expressions versus words: Unlocking complex emotional responses of residents toward tourists," *Tour. Manag.*, vol. 83, p. 104226, 2021, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2020.104226.
- [15] K. Yan, S. Huang, Y. Song, W. Liu, and N. Fan, "Face recognition based on convolution neural network," in 2017 36th Chinese Control Conference (CCC), 2017, pp. 4077–4081, doi: 10.23919/ChiCC.2017.8027997.
- [16] J. Cai, O. Chang, X.-L. Tang, C. Xue, and C. Wei, "Facial Expression Recognition Method Based on Sparse Batch Normalization CNN," in 2018 37th Chinese Control Conference (CCC), 2018, pp. 9608–9613, doi: 10.23919/ChiCC.2018.8483567.
- [17] R. Sadiyah, A. Fariza, and E. M. Kusumaningtyas, "Emotion Recognition Based on Facial Expression by Exploring Batch Normalization Convolutional Neural Network," in 2022 International Electronics Symposium (IES), 2022, pp. 511–516, doi: 10.1109/IES55876.2022.9888512.
- [18] A. M. Javid, S. Das, M. Skoglund, and S. Chatterjee, "A ReLU Dense Layer to Improve the Performance of Neural Networks," in *ICASSP* 2021 - 2021 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP), 2021, pp. 2810–2814, doi: 10.1109/ICASSP39728.2021.9414269.
- [19] X. Liu, J. Centeno, J. Alvarado, and L. Tan, "One Dimensional Convolutional Neural Networks Using Sparse Wavelet Decomposition for Bearing Fault Diagnosis," *IEEE Access*, vol. 10, pp. 86998–87007, 2022, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3199381.
- [20] Y. Liang, F. He, X. Zeng, and B. Yu, "Feature-preserved convolutional neural network for 3D mesh recognition," *Appl. Soft Comput.*, vol. 128, p. 109500, 2022, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asoc.2022.109500.
- [21] A. Soni, R. Koner, and V. G. K. Villuri, "Fusion of Dual-Scale Convolution Neural Network for Urban Building Footprints," Ain Shams Eng. J., vol. 13, no. 3, p. 101622, 2022, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asej.2021.10.017.
- [22] A. Mikołajczyk and M. Grochowski, "Data augmentation for improving deep learning in an image classification problem," in 2018 International Interdisciplinary Ph.D. Workshop (IIPhDW), 2018, pp. 117–122, doi: 10.1109/IIPHDW.2018.8388338.
- [23] F. Utaminingrum, S. J. A. Sarosa, C. Karim, F. Gapsari, and R. C. Wihandika, "The combination of gray level co-occurrence matrix and back propagation neural network for classifying stairs descent and floor," *ICT Express*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 151–160, 2022, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.icte.2021.05.010.
- [24] J. Yang, X. Qu, and M. Chang, "An intelligent singular value diagnostic method for concrete dam deformation monitoring," *Water Sci. Eng.*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 205–212, 2019, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wse.2019.09.006.
- [25] J. Guo, W. Wang, Y. Tang, Y. Zhang, and H. Zhuge, "A CNN-Bi\_LSTM parallel network approach for train travel time prediction," Knowledge-Based Syst., p. 109796, 2022, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.knosys.2022.109796.
- [26] F. Bougourzi, F. Dornaika, and A. Taleb-Ahmed, "Deep learning based face beauty prediction via robust dynamic losses and ensemble regression," *Knowledge-Based Syst.*, vol. 242, p. 108246, 2022, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.knosys.2022.108246.