Smart Attendance Management System

The project submitted to the SRM University – AP, Andhra Pradesh for the partial fulfillment of the requirements to award the degree of

Bachelor of Technology

In

Computer Science and Engineering School of Engineering and Sciences

Submitted by

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Certificate

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This is to certify that the work present in this Project entitled "Smart Attendance Management System" has been carried out by Sai Charan Teja. J, Khyathi Devi. K, Rushita. G under our supervision. The work is genuine, original, and suitable for submission to the SRM University – AP for the award of Bachelor of Technology in School of Engineering and Sciences.

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We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all of our group members. The project would not have been successful without their cooperation and input.

Signature

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Table of Contents

Content	Pages No
Cover Letter	1
Certificate	2
Acknowledgments	3
Problem Statement	5
Objectives	6
Abstract	7
System Design 1. ER Diagram 2. Schema Diagram Tables	8-10
Implementation 1. Front end 2. Back end 3. Codes 4. Screenshots	11 - 46
Conclusion	47
Future scope	48
References	49

Problem Statement

Manual attendance tracking in educational institutions is inefficient and error-prone. It consumes valuable class time, leads to inaccuracies in record-keeping, and places an unnecessary administrative burden on educators. The need for an automated solution that streamlines attendance management is evident. The Smart Attendance Management System is designed to automate attendance tracking and improve classroom efficiency by using RFID technology. The goal of this project is to create a system that offers precise and efficient attendance recording while reducing manual workload for educators.

Objectives

The main objectives of the Smart Attendance Management System are as follows:

- Automated Attendance Tracking: Implement RFID-based automated attendance tracking to eliminate manual processes and enhance the efficiency of recording attendance.
- Efficiency Improvement: Streamline classroom operations by reducing the administrative workload on educators, allowing them to focus on teaching.
- Data-Driven Decision-Making: Enable educators to make informed decisions with comprehensive attendance reports and trends, ultimately improving the educational experience.
- Real-Time Records: Ensure precise, real-time attendance records that are accessible to educators and administrators for immediate insights.

Abstract

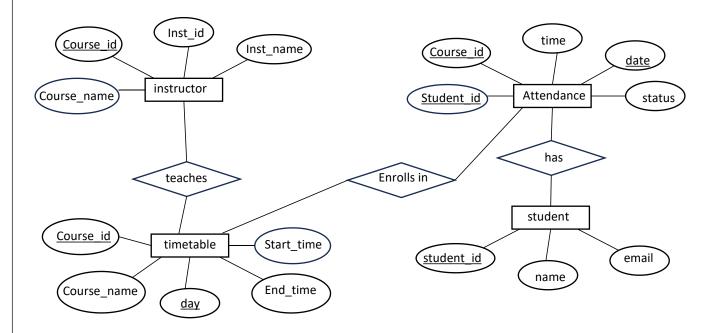
The educational landscape today faces several challenges, including the inefficient and error-prone process of manual attendance tracking. Traditional methods require instructors to devote valuable classroom time to the laborious task of recording attendance, leading to inaccuracies, resource inefficiencies, and a suboptimal educational experience. These challenges become more pronounced in institutions with larger class sizes, multiple courses, and the need for precise attendance records.

The Smart Attendance Management System is a groundbreaking solution designed to address these issues and revolutionize attendance tracking in educational institutions. This project leverages Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) technology to automate the attendance process, significantly enhancing efficiency and data accuracy. This report provides an overview of the system's design, implementation, and its potential for future enhancements. It covers the front-end and back-end implementation details, as well as the code for recording attendance. Additionally, relevant HTML and CSS components are discussed.

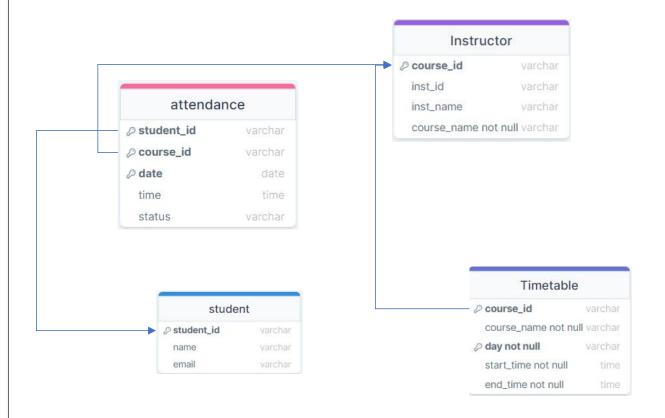
Our System not only simplifies attendance management but also paves the way for a more efficient, error-free, and data-driven educational environment. It promises to enhance the quality of education by removing the burdens associated with manual attendance tracking and providing educators with valuable insights into student attendance patterns.

System Design

ER Diagram



Schema Diagrams



Schema Table

Attendance

Student_id Course_id	<u>date</u>	time	status
----------------------	-------------	------	--------

Instructor

Course_id	Inst_id	Inst_name	Course_name
-----------	---------	-----------	-------------

TimeTable

Student

Student_id	name	email
------------	------	-------

Implementation:

Front end:

User Interface Design:

The front end of the Smart Attendance Management System is meticulously designed to provide a visually appealing and user-friendly interface. HTML is employed to structure the content, CSS for styling, and JavaScript for interactivity. The landing page employs a video background to capture attention, with a dynamically changing navigation bar offering a seamless transition between different sections. The use of Locomotive Scroll enhances the scrolling experience, contributing to the modern and smooth navigation of the application.

Page Structure:

The HTML structure is modular, with distinct pages dedicated to specific functionalities. The landing page (index.html) introduces the system, while subsequent pages delve into details such as RFID technology, system options, and quick links. The pages are styled consistently using CSS, ensuring a cohesive and professional appearance throughout the application.

External Libraries:

To augment the visual elements, Remixicon and Locomotive Scroll external libraries are integrated. Remixicon provides a set of expressive icons, enhancing the overall design. Locomotive Scroll, a smooth-scrolling library, ensures a fluid and engaging user experience. These libraries contribute to the overall aesthetic appeal and functionality of the front end.

Back end:

Flask Integration:

The back-end functionality is seamlessly integrated with the front end using Flask, a micro web framework for Python. Flask handles routing and communication between the client-side and server-side components. Through Flask, the Python scripts interact with the web interface, allowing for dynamic updates and real-time data processing.

Database Interaction:

The back-end functionality revolves around Python and MySQL to manage the storage and retrieval of attendance data. The mysql.connector library facilitates the interaction with the MySQL database, handling queries and updates seamlessly. The Python script (record_attendance.py) establishes a connection to the database, ensuring real-time updates of attendance records.

Attendance Logic:

The back-end logic involves determining the current course based on the day and time. This is achieved by querying the timetable in the database. The script continuously listens for incoming data from the RFID module, extracts student IDs, and updates attendance records accordingly. This ensures accurate and up-to-date attendance information.

Error Handling:

Robust error-handling mechanisms are implemented to address potential issues during database interactions or data processing. This includes catching and logging errors to prevent system failures and maintain the reliability and integrity of the attendance data. The script gracefully handles scenarios such as database connection errors, ensuring uninterrupted functionality.

Codes:

Scanning_ID_Card.ino

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <WiFiUdp.h>
#include <MFRC522.h>
#include <SPI.h>
#define RST PIN
#define SS_PIN
                        D4
MFRC522 mfrc522(SS_PIN, RST_PIN);
MFRC522::MIFARE_Key key;
MFRC522::StatusCode status;
const char* ssid = "Your ssid";
const char* password = "Your Password";
const char* host = " "; // Change to the IP address of your Python server
unsigned int localPort = 8888; // Change the port number
WiFiUDP udp;
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600);
 SPI.begin();
 udp.begin(localPort);
 mfrc522.PCD_Init();
 WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
 while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
   delay(1000);
   Serial.println("Connecting to WiFi...");
 Serial.println("Connected to WiFi");
 Serial.println(F("Read personal data on a MIFARE PICC:"));
void loop() {
 for (byte i = 0; i < 6; i++) key.keyByte[i] = 0xFF;</pre>
 byte block;
 byte len;
 if (!mfrc522.PICC_IsNewCardPresent()) {
   return;
 if (!mfrc522.PICC_ReadCardSerial()) {
    return;
```

```
Serial.println(F("Card Detected:"));
 byte buffer1[18];
 block = 1;
 len = 18;
 status = mfrc522.PCD_Authenticate(MFRC522::PICC_CMD_MF_AUTH_KEY_A, 1, &key,
&(mfrc522.uid));
 if (status != MFRC522::STATUS_OK) {
    Serial.print(F("Authentication failed: "));
   Serial.println(mfrc522.GetStatusCodeName(status));
   return;
  status = mfrc522.MIFARE Read(block, buffer1, &len);
 if (status != MFRC522::STATUS_OK) {
    Serial.print(F("Reading failed: "));
   Serial.println(mfrc522.GetStatusCodeName(status));
   return;
 char studentID[14];
  for (uint8_t i = 0; i < 13; i++) {
    studentID[i] = (char)buffer1[i];
 for (uint8_t i = 0; i < 13; i++) {
    Serial.print(studentID[i]);
 Serial.println();
  studentID[14] = '\0';
 udp.beginPacket(host, localPort);
 udp.write(studentID);
 udp.endPacket();
 delay(1000); // Send a message every second
 mfrc522.PICC_HaltA();
 mfrc522.PCD_StopCrypto1();
```

app.py

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for, flash
import mysql.connector
from datetime import datetime
import smtplib
from email.mime.multipart import MIMEMultipart # Add this import
from email.mime.text import MIMEText
import openpyxl
import subprocess
import psutil
import pandas as pd
from openpyxl import Workbook
from openpyxl.utils.dataframe import dataframe_to_rows
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
process pid = None
process = None
app = Flask(__name___)
# Database configuration
db config = {
    'host': 'localhost',
    'user': 'username of your database',
    'password': 'password of you database',
    'database': 'name of you database',
def connect_to_database():
    try:
        connection = mysql.connector.connect(**db config)
        cursor = connection.cursor()
        print("Connected to the database")
        return connection, cursor
    except mysql.connector.Error as err:
       print(f"Error: {err}")
       return None, None
conn, cursor = connect_to_database()
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template('index.html')
```

```
def send_email_to_students(course_id, minimum_attendance_percentage):
    cursor.execute("SELECT s.student id,s.name,s.email, (COUNT(CASE WHEN
a.status = 'present' THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) * 100.0 / COUNT(*)) AS percentage
FROM student s join attendance a on s.student id=a.student id WHERE
a.course id = %s GROUP BY student id HAVING percentage<%s", (course id,
minimum attendance percentage))
    results = cursor.fetchall()
    for student_id, student_name, email, attendance_percentage in results:
        smtp_server = 'smtp.gmail.com'
        smtp_port = 587
       sender password = '*******'
       msg = MIMEMultipart()
       msg['From'] = sender email
       msg['To'] = email
       msg['Subject'] = 'Attendance Warning'
       body = f"Dear {student name},\n\nYour attendance percentage for the
course {course id}is below the specified percentage.\n\n Please ensure to
attend the upcoming classes to improve your attendance percentage."
       msg.attach(MIMEText(body, 'plain'))
       with smtplib.SMTP(smtp_server, smtp_port, timeout=40) as server:
            server.starttls()
            server.login(sender email, sender password)
            server.sendmail(sender_email, email, msg.as_string())
        print(f"Email sent to {email}")
@app.route("/send_mail.html", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def send_mail():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        course_id = request.form['course_id']
       minimum_attendance_percentage = float(
            request.form['minimum attendance percentage'])
        send_email_to_students(course_id, minimum_attendance_percentage)
        status = "Mail sent"
        return render template('send mail.html', status=status)
    return render_template('send_mail.html', status="")
def get_course_id(cursor, time):
    day_of_week = datetime.now().strftime('%A')
    fetch course id query = "SELECT course id FROM timetable WHERE day = %s
AND %s BETWEEN start time AND end time"
    cursor.execute(fetch_course_id_query, (day_of_week, time))
   course_id_result = cursor.fetchone()
```

```
if course_id_result:
        return course id result[0]
        return None
def is_existing_student(cursor, student_id, course_id, date):
    check_query = "SELECT * FROM attendance WHERE student_id = %s AND
course id = %s AND date = %s"
    cursor.execute(check_query, (student_id, course_id, date))
    existing_entry = cursor.fetchone()
    if existing_entry:
        return existing entry
    else:
        return False
def mark_absent(conn, cursor, student_id, course_id, date, time):
    if not is_existing_student(cursor, student_id, course_id, date):
        attendance_insert_query = "INSERT INTO attendance (student_id,
course_id, date, time, status) VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)"
        cursor.execute(attendance_insert_query,
                       (student id, course id, date, time, "absent"))
        conn.commit()
def mark_all_absent(conn, cursor, course_id, date):
    current_time = datetime.now().time().strftime('%H:%M:%S')
    student_query = "SELECT student_id FROM student"
    cursor.execute(student_query)
    students = cursor.fetchall()
   for student in students:
        student_id = student[0]
        mark_absent(conn, cursor, student_id, course_id, date, current_time)
def print_absentees(cursor, course_id, date):
   print_absenties_query = "SELECT student_id FROM attendance WHERE course_id
= %s AND date = %s AND status = %s"
    cursor.execute(print_absenties_query, (course_id, date, "absent"))
    absent entries = cursor.fetchall()
    return absent entries
@app.route("/record_attendance.html", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def record_attendance():
    return render_template('record_attendance.html')
```

```
@app.route('/start recording')
def start recording():
   global process
    current date = datetime.now().date()
   current time = datetime.now().time().strftime('%H:%M:%S')
   course id = get course id(cursor, current time)
   if course id:
        print(course_id)
       mark all absent(conn, cursor, course id, current date)
        print("Recording attendance, press 'q' to terminate")
        process = subprocess.Popen(['python', 'record_attendance.py'])
        process pid = process.pid
        print(course id, process pid)
   return render_template('record_attendance.html')
@ app.route('/stop recording')
def stop recording():
   current date = datetime.now().date()
    current_time = datetime.now().time().strftime('%H:%M:%S')
   course_id = get_course_id(cursor, current_time)
   global process
   process.terminate()
   # absentees = ['test']
   # if process_pid:os.kill(process_pid, 15)
   absentees = []
   absent_entries = print_absentees(cursor, course_id, current_date)
   for entry in absent entries:
        absentees.append(entry[0])
   print(absentees)
   return render_template('record_attendance.html', absentees=absentees)
@app.route('/check_attendance_range.html', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def check_attendance_range():
   if request.method == 'POST':
        course id = request.form['course id']
       minimum percentage = float(request.form['minimum percentage'])
       maximum_percentage = float(request.form['maximum_percentage'])
        cursor.execute("SELECT student_id, (COUNT(CASE WHEN status = 'present'
THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) * 100.0 / COUNT(*)) AS percentage FROM attendance WHERE
course_id = %s GROUP BY student_id HAVING percentage BETWEEN %s AND %s",
                       (course_id, minimum_percentage, maximum_percentage))
       results = cursor.fetchall()
        if results:
            students = [{'student_id': student, 'percentage': round(
               percentage, 2)} for student, percentage in results]
```

```
else:
            students = []
        return render_template('check_attendance_range.html',
students=students)
    return render_template('check_attendance_range.html', students=[])
@app.route("/manual attendance.html", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def manual attendance():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        course id = request.form['course id']
        date = str(request.form['date to modify'])
        student_id = str(request.form['student_id'])
        get_status_query = "SELECT status FROM attendance WHERE student_id
 %s AND course id = %s AND date = %s;"
        cursor.execute(get_status_query, (student_id, course_id, date))
        status result = cursor.fetchall()
        return render_template('manual_attendance.html', status=status_result)
    return render_template('manual_attendance.html', status=[])
@app.route("/modify attendance", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def modify attendance():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        course_id = request.form['course_id']
        date = str(request.form['date_to_modify'])
        student_id = str(request.form['student_id'])
        new status = request.form['status']
        print("hii", date)
        update_attendance_query = "UPDATE attendance SET status = %s WHERE
student id = %s AND course id = %s AND date = %s;"
        cursor.execute(update_attendance_query,
                       (new status, student id, course id, date))
        print("Attendance modified successfully!")
        get_status_query = "SELECT status FROM attendance WHERE student_id
 %s AND course_id = %s AND date = %s;"
        cursor.execute(get_status_query, (student_id, course_id, date))
        status_result = cursor.fetchall()
        print(student_id, "\t", status_result[0][0])
        return render_template('manual_attendance.html')
    return render_template('manual_attendance.html')
@app.route("/particular_day_attendance.html", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def check particular day attendance():
   if request.method == 'POST':
```

```
date = str(request.form['date_to_check'])
       course id = request.form['course id']
       cursor.execute(
           "select student id, status from attendance where date = %s AND
course_id = %s", (date, course_id))
       result = cursor.fetchall()
       present students = []
       absent_students = []
       for student id, status in result:
           if status == "present":
               present_students.append(student_id)
           elif status == "absent":
               absent students.append(student id)
       students = []
       students.append(present students)
       students.append(absent students)
       return render_template('particular_day_attendance.html',
students=students)
    return render template('particular day attendance.html', students=[])
@app.route("/particular_student_attendance.html", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def check particular student attendance():
   if request.method == 'POST':
       course_id = request.form['course_id']
       date = str(request.form['date to check'])
       student id = request.form['student id']
       existing record = is existing student(
           cursor, student_id, course_id, date)
       if existing record:
           students = []
           print(existing_record[4])
           students.append("")
           students.append(existing_record[4])
           return render_template('particular_student attendance.html',
students=students)
       else:
           students = []
           print("No record found")
           students.append("student id not found")
           students.append("")
           return render_template('particular_student_attendance.html',
students=students)
   return render_template('particular_student_attendance.html')
def attendance_trend_chart():
  if request.method == 'POST':
```

```
course_id = request.form['course_id']
        start date = request.form['start date']
        end_date = request.form['end_date']
        date_range_attendance_query = """
                    SELECT date,
                    SUM(CASE WHEN status = 'Present' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
present_count,
                    SUM(CASE WHEN status = 'Absent' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
absent_count
                FROM
                    attendance
                WHERE
                    course id = %s AND
                    date BETWEEN %s AND %s
                GROUP BY
                    date
                ORDER BY
                    date:
        cursor.execute(date_range_attendance_query,
                       (course_id, start_date, end_date))
        data = cursor.fetchall()
        df = pd.DataFrame(
            data, columns=['date', 'present_count', 'absent_count'])
        img_path = "static/Images/plot.png"
        plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
        plt.plot(df['date'], df['present count'], label='Present', marker='o')
        plt.plot(df['date'], df['absent_count'], label='Absent', marker='o')
        plt.xlabel('Date')
        plt.ylabel('Number of Students')
        plt.title(f'Attendance from {start_date} to {end_date}')
        plt.subplots_adjust(bottom=0.2)
        plt.xticks(rotation=45)
        plt.legend()
        plt.grid(True)
        for i, row in df.iterrows():
            plt.text(row['date'], row['present_count']+2,
                     str(row['present_count']), ha='center', va='top',
fontsize=8)
            plt.text(row['date'], row['absent_count']+2,
                     str(row['absent_count']), ha='center', va='top',
fontsize=8)
        plt.savefig(img_path, format='png')
        plt.close()
```

```
return render_template('attendance_trend_chart.html',
image_path="Images/plot.png")
    return render_template('attendance_trend_chart.html', image_path="")
@app.route("/create_attendance_excel.html", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def create_attendance_excel():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        start date = str(request.form['start date'])
        end_date = str(request.form['end_date'])
        course_id = request.form['course_id']
        start date = start date.replace(":", "-")
        end date = end date.replace(":", "-")
        file_name = f"{course_id}attendance{start_date}to{end_date}.xlsx"
        query = """
        SELECT
            a.student_id,
            s.name AS student_name,
            s.email AS student email,
            COUNT(*) AS total classes conducted,
            SUM(CASE WHEN a.status = 'present' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
classes attended
        FROM attendance a
        JOIN student s ON a.student_id = s.student_id
        WHERE a.course id = %s AND a.date BETWEEN %s AND %s
        GROUP BY a.student id;
        cursor.execute(query, (course_id, start_date, end_date))
        attendance_data = cursor.fetchall()
        # print("hiii",attendance_data)
        if not attendance data:
            status = "No attendance records found for the specified date
range."
            return render_template('create_attendance_excel.html',
status=status)
        else:
            df = pd.DataFrame(
                attendance_data,
                columns=[
                    "Student ID",
                    "Student Name",
                    "Student Email",
                    "Total Classes Conducted",
                    "Classes Attended"
```

```
df["Attendance Percentage"] = (
                df["Classes Attended"] / df["Total Classes Conducted"]) * 100
            df = df.sort_values(by="Attendance Percentage", ascending=False)
            wb = Workbook()
            ws = wb.active
            for col_num, column_title in enumerate(df.columns, 1):
                ws.cell(row=1, column=col num, value=column title)
            for record in df.to_records(index=False):
                ws.append(list(record))
            wb.save(file_name)
            status = (
                f"Student attendance performance excel sheet for {course id}
between {start_date} and {end_date} has been saved to '{file_name}'.")
            return render_template('create_attendance_excel.html',
status=status)
    return render template('create attendance excel.html', status=[])
@app.route("/generate_monthly_attendance.html",                             methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def generate monthly attendance():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        course_id = request.form['course_id']
        year = request.form['year']
        month = request.form['month']
        start_date = f"{year}-{month}-01"
        end_date = f"{year}-{month}-31"
        report_query = """
        SELECT student_id, COUNT(*) AS total_classes,
            SUM(CASE WHEN status = 'present' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
attended classes
        FROM attendance
        WHERE course id = %s AND date BETWEEN %s AND %s
        GROUP BY student id;
        cursor.execute(report_query, (course_id, start_date, end_date))
        report_data = cursor.fetchall()
        report = []
        for result in report_data:
            row = []
            row.append(result[0])
```

```
row.append(result[1])
    row.append(result[2])
    attendance_percentage = (result[2] / result[1]) * 100
    attendance_percentage = "{:.2f}".format(attendance_percentage)
    row.append(attendance_percentage)
    report.append(row)

# print(report)

return render_template('generate_monthly_attendance.html',
report=report)
    return render_template('generate_monthly_attendance.html')

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

record_attendance.py

```
import socket
import mysql.connector
from datetime import datetime
db_config = {
    'host': 'localhost',
    'user': 'root',
    'password': 'Nani@01012004',
    'database': 'dbms_project',
UDP IP = "0.0.0.0"
UDP PORT = 8888
sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
sock.bind((UDP_IP, UDP_PORT))
try:
    conn = mysql.connector.connect(**db_config)
    cursor = conn.cursor()
    print("Connected to the database")
except mysql.connector.Error as err:
   print(f"Error: {err}")
    exit()
def get_course_id():
    date = datetime.now()
    day_of_week = date.strftime('%A')
    time = date.strftime("%H:%M:%S")
    fetch course id query = "SELECT course id FROM timetable WHERE day = %s
AND %s BETWEEN start time AND end time"
    cursor.execute(fetch_course_id_query, (day_of_week, time))
    course id result = cursor.fetchone()
    if course id result:
       return course_id_result[0]
   else:
       return None
course_id = get_course_id()
while True:
    data, addr = sock.recvfrom(1024)
    student id = data.decode()
    student_id = student_id[:-1]
   print(student id)
```

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../static/style.css">
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/remixicon@3.2.0/fonts/remixicon.css"
rel="stylesheet">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/locomotive-</pre>
scroll@3.5.4/dist/locomotive-scroll.css">
</head>
<body>
   <div id="main">
        <div data-scroll data-scroll-speed="-10" id="page1">
            <nav>
                <img src="../static/Images/Srm logo.png" alt="">
                <div id="right-nav">
                    <button>Options
                    <button>About us
                    <button><i class="ri-menu-fill"></i></button>
                </div>
            </nav>
            <div class="bottom-page1">
                <h1> Smart Attendance<br> Management System</h1> `
                <div class="bottom-page1-inner">
                    <h4>Efficiency in Every Tap, <br> Precision in Every</br>
Record.</h4>
                </div>
            </div>
            <video src="../static/Videos/vid.mp4" autoplay loop muted></video>
        </div>
        <div id="page2">
            <h2>Attendance Management System using RFID</h2>
            <h1>Smart Attendance Management System employs RFID technology for
automated tracking, optimizing classroom
                efficiency, and ensuring accurate record-keeping.
            </h1>
        </div>
        <div id="page3">
            <h1>Choose an Option</h1>
            <div class="options-container">
                <a href="record_attendance.html" class="option">Scan ID <br>
Cards</a>
```

```
<a href="manual_attendance.html" class="option">Manual
<br/>br>Attendance</a>
                <a href="check attendance range.html" class="option">Details
of Students <br>With in
                    Particular
                    <br >> Attendance
                    range</a>
                <a href="generate_monthly_attendance.html"</pre>
class="option">Monthly Report</a>
                <a href="particular student attendance.html"</pre>
class="option">Check the <br> attendance of a <br>
                    student</a>
                <a href="particular day attendance.html"
class="option">Attendance Report <br>of a particular
                    <br/>day</a>
                <a href="send mail.html" class="option">Send alert mails</a>
                <a href="attendance trend chart.html"</pre>
class="option">Attendance trend <br> Chart</a>
                <a href="create_attendance_excel.html" class="option">Get
Attendance <br> detials <br> in Excel
                    Fromat</a>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div id="page4">
            <h3>About the RFID Technology</h3>
            <h1>RFID technology plays a pivotal role in this system by
providing secure, contactless student
                identification, effectively automating attendance management,
reducing manual workload, and ensuring
                real-time, precise record-keeping. This innovation streamlines
the entire process, making it more
                efficient, accurate, and user-friendly, ultimately improving
the educational experience for both
                educators and students.</h1>
        </div>
        <div id="page5">
            <div class="left5">
                <h1>What is <br> RFID?</h1>
            </div>
            <div class="right5">
                <div class="right5-center"></div>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div id="page6">
            <div class="right6">
                <div class="right6-inner">
                    <h1>RFID Technology: Simplifying Access Control</h1>
```

```
Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) is at the heart
of our innovative access control system.
                        Magma's RFID technology enables seamless management of
physical access to buildings and spaces.
                    </div>
                <div class="right6-inner">
                    <h1>How RFID Works</h1>
                    RFID works by using radio waves to communicate between
a reader and an RFID tag. The tag contains
                        a unique identification code, which can be linked to
individuals, objects, or assets. When an
                        RFID tag comes within range of the reader, it sends
its information wirelessly, allowing for
                        quick and convenient access control.
                </div>
                <div class="right6-inner">
                    <h1>Enhancing Security and Efficiency</h1>
                    With RFID technology, you can enhance security by
controlling who has access to your building or
                        specific areas within it. It offers an efficient and
contactless way to manage access rights,
                        making it a valuable tool for modern security and
asset management.
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div id="page7">
            <h1>Quick links</h1>
        </div>
        <div id="page8">
            <div class="page8-inner">
                <h1>Home</h1>
                <i class="ri-arrow-right-up-line"></i></i>
                <div class="center8"></div>
            </div>
            <div class="page8-inner">
                <h1>Git Hub</h1>
                <i class="ri-arrow-right-up-line"></i></i>
                <div class="center8"></div>
            </div>
            <div class="page8-inner">
                <h1>SRM AP</h1>
                <i class="ri-arrow-right-up-line"></i></i>
                <div class="center8"></div>
            </div>
```

```
</div>
    </div>
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/locomotive-</pre>
scroll@3.5.4/dist/locomotive-scroll.js"></script>
src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/gsap/3.12.1/gsap.min.js"
        integrity="sha512-
qF6akR/fsZAB4Co1QDDnUXWnaQseLGXoniuSuSlPQK6+aWhlMZcHzkasCSlnWoe+TJuudlka1/IQ01
Dnhgq95g=="
        crossorigin="anonymous" referrerpolicy="no-referrer"></script>
    <script
src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/gsap/3.12.1/ScrollTrigger.min.js"
        integrity="sha512-
IHDCHrefnBT3vOCsvdkMvJF/MCPz/nBauQLzJkupa4Gn4tYg5a6VGyzIrjo6QAUy3We5HFOZUlkUpP
0dkgE60A=="
        crossorigin="anonymous" referrerpolicy="no-referrer"></script>
    <script src="../static/script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

style.css

```
# {
    margin: 0%;
    padding: 0%;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

html,
body {
    height: 100%;
    width: 100%;
}

#main {
    position: relative;
    overflow: hidden;
    /* background-color: #0a3cce; */
    background-color: black;
}

@font-face {
    font-family: a;
    src: url(Fonts/jost-variable.ttf);
}
```

```
@font-face {
    font-family: b;
    src: url(Fonts/KFOlCnqEu92Fr1MmEU9fBBc4\ \(1\).ttf);
@font-face {
   font-family: c;
    src: url(Fonts/KFOmCnqEu92Fr1Mu4mxK\ \(1\).ttf);
#page1 {
   height: 100vh;
   width: 100vw;
   position: relative;
#page1>video {
   height: 100%;
   width: 100%;
   object-fit: cover;
#page1>nav {
   display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: space-between;
   padding: 0px 30px;
   position: absolute;
   height: 12vh;
   width: 100vw;
#page1>nav>img {
   margin-top: 0.8vw;
   width: 5%;
#right-nav>button {
   padding: 10px 20px;
   border-radius: 50px;
   border: 1px solid #fff;
   background-color: transparent;
    color: #fff;
   font-family: a;
   font-size: 15px;
.bottom-page1 {
```

```
position: absolute;
   bottom: 17%;
   height: 35vh;
   width: 60vw;
   left: 10%;
.bottom-page1>h1 {
   font-family: a;
   font-size: 5vw;
   font-weight: 100;
   line-height: 1;
   color: #fff;
.bottom-page1-inner {
   position: absolute;
   bottom: 0%;
   height: 35%;
   width: 100%;
.bottom-page1-inner {
   display: flex;
   align-items: center;
   justify-content: space-between;
   font-family: a;
.bottom-page1-inner>h4 {
   font-size: 1.8vw;
   font-weight: 100;
   color: #fff;
#page2 {
   display: flex;
   align-items: start;
   font-family: a;
   justify-content: center;
   flex-direction: column;
   height: 100vh;
   width: 100vw;
   position: relative;
   padding: 0vw 8vw;
   color: #dadada69;
   /* background-color: #0a3cce; */
   background-color: black;
```

```
#page2>h2 {
   margin-bottom: 3vw;
    font-weight: 100;
    color: #fff;
#page2>h1 {
    font-weight: 100;
    line-height: 1.3;
   width: 90%;
    font-size: 4vw;
    color: #dadada69;
#page3 {
   display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: center;
    flex-direction: column;
    position: relative;
    height: 100vh;
   width: 100vw;
    background-color: black;
    font-family: a;
#page3>h1 {
    font-size: 3rem;
    font-weight: 100;
    color: #fff;
.options-container {
    display: flex;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
    justify-content: center;
    gap: 20px;
   margin-top: 20px;
.option {
   width: calc(18% - 20px);
    /* Square-shaped, and gap included */
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: black;
    color: #fff;
```

```
font-family: a;
    text-align: center;
    font-size: 1.5rem;
    border: 1px solid white;
    border-radius: 10px;
    cursor: pointer;
    transition: background-color 0.3s, transform 0.2s;
.option {
    height: 0;
    padding-bottom: 20%;
    text-decoration: none;
option:hover {
    background-color: white;
    color: black;
    transform: scale(1.05);
#page4 {
    display: flex;
    align-items: start;
    justify-content: center;
    position: relative;
   height: 100vh;
   width: 100vw;
    /* background-color: #0a3cce; */
    background-color: black;
   flex-direction: column;
    font-family: a;
#page4>h3 {
   margin-left: 15vw;
   font-weight: 100;
    color: #fff;
   margin-bottom: 2vw;
#page4>h1 {
   margin-left: 15vw;
   font-size: 3vw;
   width: 70%;
   font-weight: 100;
    color: #ffffff53;
```

```
#page5 {
    display: flex;
    position: relative;
   height: 100vh;
   width: 100vw;
   /* background-color: #0a3cce; */
   background-color: black;
.left5 {
   height: 100%;
   width: 40%;
   position: relative;
   font-family: a;
.left5>h1 {
    position: absolute;
    top: 40%;
    right: 30%;
    transform: translateY(-50%);
    font-size: 5vw;
   font-weight: 100;
    color: #fff;
    line-height: 1;
.right5 {
    height: 100%;
   width: 60%;
    position: relative;
right5-center {
    height: 50%;
   width: 85%;
    border-radius: 10px;
    position: absolute;
    top: 50%;
    transform: translateY(-50%);
    background-image: url(Images/RFID_img.jpg);
    background-size: cover;
   left: 0%;
#page6 {
   position: relative;
```

```
height: 100vh;
    width: 100vw;
    /* background-color: #0a3cce; */
   background-color: black;
.right6 {
    height: 100%;
   width: 60%;
   position: relative;
   left: 40%;
.right6-inner {
    display: flex;
    align-items: start;
    flex-direction: column;
   height: 33.3%;
   width: 100%;
   font-family: a;
    color: #fff;
right6-inner>h1 {
    font-size: 2vw;
.right6-inner>p {
   margin-top: 2vw;
   font-size: 1.3vw;
   width: 80%;
#page7 {
    position: relative;
   height: 40vh;
   width: 100vw;
   background-color: white;
    color: black;
   font-family: a;
   padding: 7vw 10vw;
#page7>h1 {
    top: 5%;
    font-size: 5vw;
    line-height: 1;
   font-weight: 100;
```

```
#page8 {
    position: relative;
    height: 60vh;
   width: 100vw;
   background-color: #000;
.page8-inner {
    position: relative;
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: space-between;
    padding: 0vw 5vw;
    font-family: a;
    height: 33.3%;
   width: 100%;
    color: white;
    border-top: .5px solid #ffffff5c;
    border-bottom: .5px solid #ffffff48;
page8-inner>i {
    font-weight: 100;
    font-size: 2.4vw;
   position: relative;
    z-index: 9999;
page8-inner>h1 {
    font-size: 3vw;
   font-weight: 100;
   position: relative;
    z-index: 9999;
.center8 {
   height: 0%;
   width: 100%;
   background-color: rgb(111, 111, 111);
    position: absolute;
   left: 50%;
    top: 50%;
   transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
    transition: all ease .5s;
```

```
.page8-inner:hover .center8 {
    height: 100%;
    color: black;
}
```

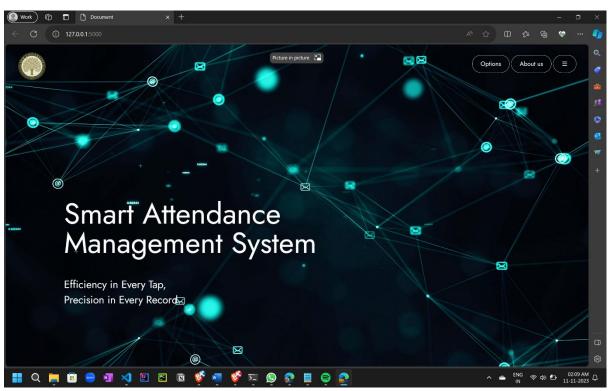
script.js

```
function loco(){
 gsap.registerPlugin(ScrollTrigger);
// Using Locomotive Scroll from Locomotive
https://github.com/locomotivemtl/locomotive-scroll
const locoScroll = new LocomotiveScroll({
el: document.querySelector("#main"),
smooth: true
});
// each time Locomotive Scroll updates, tell ScrollTrigger to update too (sync
positioning)
locoScroll.on("scroll", ScrollTrigger.update);
// tell ScrollTrigger to use these proxy methods for the "#main" element since
Locomotive Scroll is hijacking things
ScrollTrigger.scrollerProxy("#main", {
scrollTop(value) {
 return arguments.length ? locoScroll.scrollTo(value, 0, 0) :
locoScroll.scroll.instance.scroll.y;
}, // we don't have to define a scrollLeft because we're only scrolling
vertically.
getBoundingClientRect() {
 return {top: 0, left: 0, width: window.innerWidth, height:
window.innerHeight};
},
// LocomotiveScroll handles things completely differently on mobile devices \cdot
it doesn't even transform the container at all! So to get the correct behavior
and avoid jitters, we should pin things with position: fixed on mobile. We
sense it by checking to see if there's a transform applied to the container
(the LocomotiveScroll-controlled element).
pinType: document.querySelector("#main").style.transform ? "transform" :
"fixed"
});
// each time the window updates, we should refresh ScrollTrigger and then
update LocomotiveScroll.
ScrollTrigger.addEventListener("refresh", () => locoScroll.update());
```

```
// after everything is set up, refresh() ScrollTrigger and update
LocomotiveScroll because padding may have been added for pinning, etc.
ScrollTrigger.refresh();
loco()
var clutter = "";
document.querySelector("#page2>h1").textContent.split("").forEach(function(det
s){
 clutter += `<span>${dets}</span>`
 document.querySelector("#page2>h1").innerHTML = clutter;
})
gsap.to("#page2>h1>span",{
 scrollTrigger:{
     trigger:`#page2>h1>span`,
     start:`top bottom`,
      end:`bottom top`,
      scroller:`#main`,
      scrub:.5,
 },
 stagger:.2,
 color: `#fff`
})
var clutter = "";
document.querySelector("#page4>h1").textContent.split("").forEach(function(det
s){
 clutter += `<span>${dets}</span>`
 document.querySelector("#page4>h1").innerHTML = clutter;
})
gsap.to("#page4>h1>span",{
scrollTrigger:{
    trigger:`#page4>h1>span`,
    start:`top bottom`,
    end:`bottom top`,
```

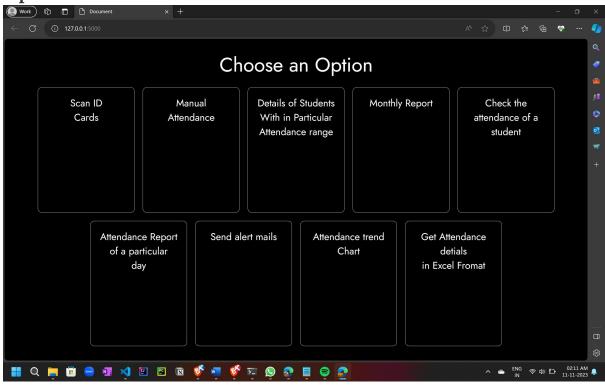
```
scroller:`#main`,
    scrub:.5,
},
stagger:.2,
color:`#fff`
})
```

Screenshots

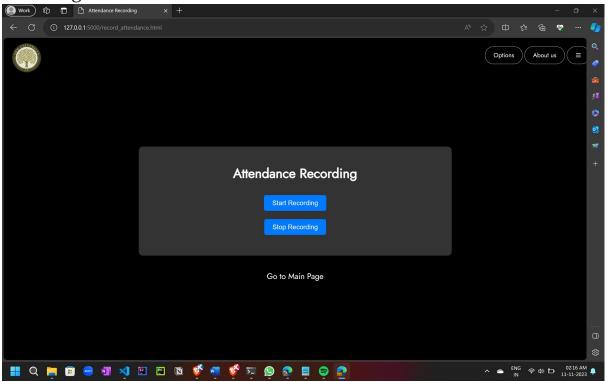


1. Home page

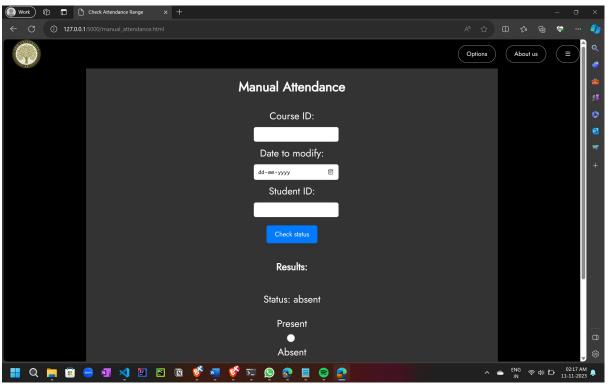
2. Options



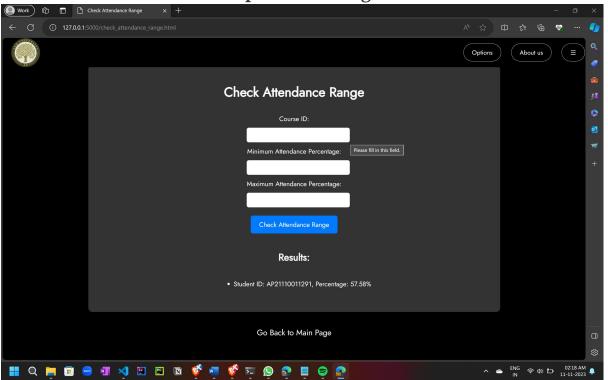
3. Scanning ID Cards



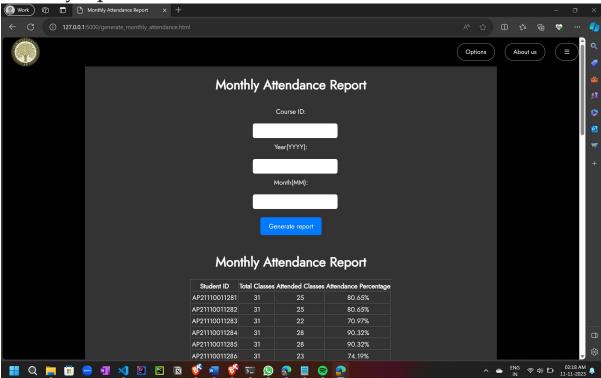
4. Manual attendance



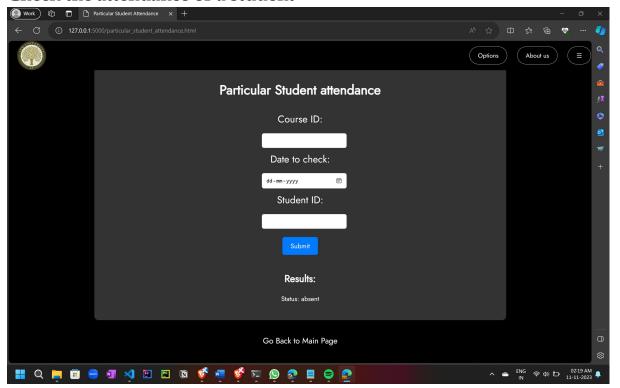
5. Details of Students within a particular range



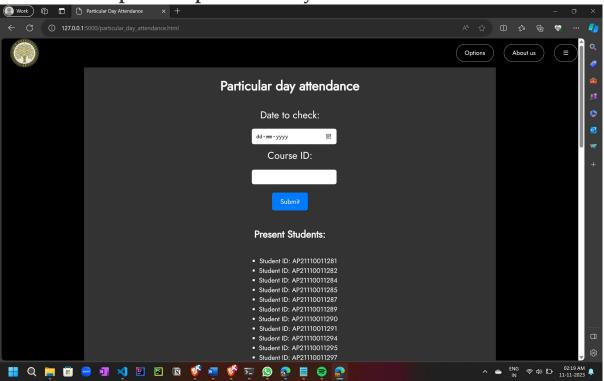
6. Monthly report



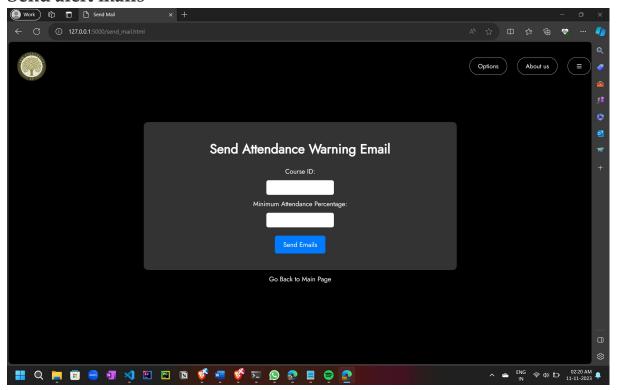
7. Check the attendance of a student



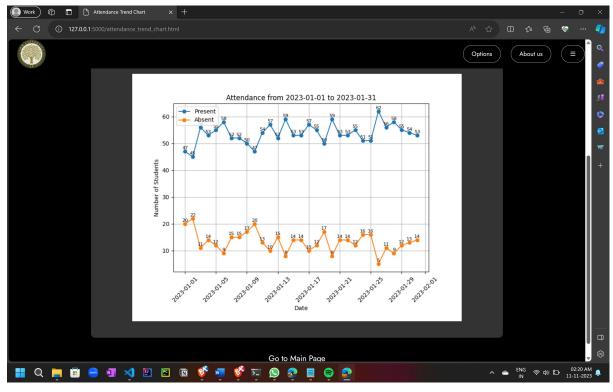
8. Attendance report of a particular day



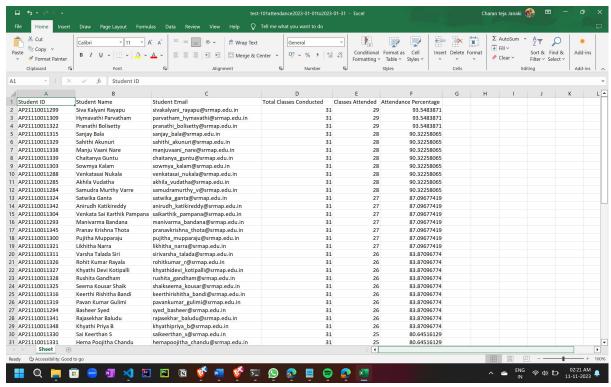
9. Send alert mails



10. Attendance Trend chart



11.Get Attendance details in Excel format



Conclusion

The Smart Attendance Management System stands at the forefront of educational innovation, transcending its role as a mere technological solution to become a transformative force in the educational landscape. In essence, it is not just a system; it is a catalyst poised to revolutionize how educational institutions manage attendance, streamline operations, and foster a more engaged and productive learning environment.

By automating the traditionally cumbersome process of attendance tracking, the system liberates educators from administrative burdens, allowing them to redirect their focus toward what truly matters – effective teaching and student engagement. The integration of RFID technology and Flask-powered back-end ensures not only efficiency in data handling but also real-time insights into attendance patterns, facilitating informed decision-making for educators and administrators alike.

Beyond its technical capabilities, the Smart Attendance Management System embodies the essence of educational transformation. It aspires to cultivate an environment where students are not only accounted for but actively supported in their educational journey. The promise lies not just in the reduction of manual workload but in the enhancement of overall educational experiences, contributing to a more enriching and dynamic academic setting.

As the system seamlessly bridges the gap between technology and education, its successful implementation holds the potential to shape a brighter future for educational institutions and their stakeholders. It is not merely about automating processes; it is about creating a paradigm shift towards a more student-centric and efficient educational ecosystem. The Smart Attendance Management System is poised to be an integral part of this evolution, setting the stage for a new era in educational administration and student engagement.

Future Scope

This project involves several areas for potential improvement and expansion:

- Enhancing the user interface for a more interactive and user-friendly experience.
- Adding security features to protect sensitive attendance data.
- Implementing user authentication and role-based access control.
- Developing a mobile application for remote attendance tracking.
- Integrating data analytics for generating insightful reports.
- Modifying the schema of the database to provide appropriate views for the students

References

- 1. Grinberg, M. (2018). Flask Web Development: Developing Web Applications with Python. O'Reilly Media.
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- 3. Dubois, P. (2008). MySQL Cookbook: Solutions for Database Developers and Administrators. O'Reilly Media.
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- 6. Date, C. J. (2003). An Introduction to Database Systems. Addison-Wesley.
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- 8. Coronel, C., Morris, S., & Rob, P. (2016). Database Systems: Design, Implementation, & Management. Cengage Learning.