SMART FACE RECOGNITION ATTENDANCE SYSTEM

A Project Report

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the
Requirements for the award of the Degree of

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

By

1.Aryan Salam (32040)
2.Bipul Biswas (32005)

Under the esteemed guidance of

Prof. Anupama Singh
Assistant Professor

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECNOLOGY
TILAK COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND COMMERCE
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)
NAVI MUMBAI,400703
MAHARASHTRA
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PROFORMA FOR THE APPROVAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

(Note: All entries of the performance of approval should be filled up with appropriate and complete information. Incomplete Perform of approval if any respect will be summarily rejected.)

PNR NO.: ROLL NO: 32040

1. Name of the student: ARYAN SALAM
2. Title of the project: SMART FACE RECOGNITON ATTENDANCE SYSTEM
3. Name of the Guide: PROF. ANUPAMA SINGH
4. Teaching experience of the Guide: 1 year
5. Is this your first submission? Yes

Signature of the Student

Date:

Signature of Guide

Date:

Signature of Coordinator

Date:

PROFORMA FOR THE APPROVAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

(Note: All entries of the performance of approval should be filled up with appropriate and complete information. Incomplete Perform of approval if any respect will be summarily rejected.)

PNR NO.: ROLL NO: 32005

1. Name of the student: BIPUL BISWAS
2. Title of the project: SMART FACE RECOGNITON ATTENDANCE SYSTEM
3. Name of the Guide: PROF. ANUPAMA SINGH
4. Teaching experience of the Guide: 1 year
5. Is this your first submission? Yes

Signature of the Student

Date:

Signature of Guide

Date:

Signature of Coordinator

Date:

TILAK COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND COMMERCE
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)
CITY-MAHARASHTRA PINCODE-400703

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled, **"Smart Face Recognition Attendance System"**, is bonafied work of **Aryan Nagoji Salam** bearing Seat. No: **32040** submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE in INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY from University of Mumbai.

Internal Guide **Coordinator**

External Examiner

Date: **College Seal**

TILAK COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND COMMERCE
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)
CITY-MAHARASHTRA PINCODE-400703

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled, **"Smart Face Recogntion Attendance System"**, is bonafied work of **Bipul Bidhan Biswas** bearing Seat.No: **32005** submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE in INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY from University of Mumbai.

Internal Guide **Coordinator**

External Examiner

Date: **College Seal**

ABSTRACT

This project focuses on the development of a Smart Face Recognition System, leveraging advanced algorithms and machine learning techniques to enhance security and user interaction. The system aims to accurately identify individuals in real-time using camera feeds, making it applicable for various sectors, including banking, retail, and surveillance. By utilizing deep learning frameworks, we achieve high accuracy and efficiency, even in challenging lighting and angle conditions. This capability is crucial in scenarios where swift identification is necessary, thereby improving overall security protocols.

The implementation of this face recognition system involves data collection, model training, and optimization to ensure robust performance. The user-friendly interface allows for seamless integration into existing security frameworks, promoting ease of use for end-users. Additionally, the project addresses ethical considerations and privacy issues related to facial recognition technology, ensuring compliance with regulations. By incorporating features such as user consent and data anonymization, this innovative system not only improves safety but also enhances user experience in automated environments, paving the way for wider acceptance of such technologies in everyday applications.

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Lastly, I would like to acknowledge all those whose names not mentioned but whose support and contributions were just as important in the successful complete of this project. I sincerely thank you all.

DECLARATION

I am **Aryan Salam**, hereby declared that the project entitled, "**SMART FACE RECOGNITON ATTENDANCE SYSTEM**", done at **TILAK COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND COMMERCE**, has not been in any case duplicated to submit to any other university for the award of any degree. To the best of my knowledge other than me, no one has submitted to any other university.

The project is done in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree of **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)** to be submitted as final semester project as a part of our curriculum.

Aryan Salam
Name and Signature of Student

DECLARATION

I am **Bipul Biswas,** hereby declared that the project entitled, "**SMART FACE RECOGNITON ATTENDANCE SYSTEM**", done at **TILAK COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND COMMERCE**, has not been in any case duplicated to submit to any other university for the award of any degree. To the best of my knowledge other than me, no one has submitted to any other university.

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Bipul Biswas
Name and Signature of Student

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Face recognition technology has gained significant traction over the past decade, driven by advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning. This technology enables the automatic identification of individuals by analyzing facial features, making it an essential tool in various domains such as security, law enforcement, and access control. As the need for enhanced security measures grows, organizations are increasingly adopting face recognition systems to mitigate risks associated with unauthorized access and criminal activities.

In addition to security applications, smart face recognition systems are being integrated into customer service and marketing strategies, allowing businesses to personalize user experiences and streamline operations. Despite its benefits, the technology also raises important ethical and privacy concerns, necessitating a balanced approach to implementation. Addressing these challenges through responsible design and adherence to regulatory frameworks is crucial for fostering public trust and ensuring the sustainable development of face recognition systems in the future.

Key Points :

1. **Technological Advancements**: Utilization of machine learning and deep learning algorithms enhances the accuracy and efficiency of face recognition systems.
2. **Diverse Applications**: The technology is widely used in various sectors, including security, law enforcement, banking, and retail, for identity verification and access control.
3. **Real-Time Processing**: The system is capable of real-time facial recognition, allowing for immediate identification and response in security scenarios.
4. **Ethical Considerations**: Addressing privacy and ethical concerns is essential, including user consent and data protection measures to ensure responsible use of the technology.
5. **User Experience**: The integration of face recognition technology can improve customer interactions and service personalization, enhancing overall user satisfaction in automated environments.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

1. **Automated Attendance Tracking**: Utilize face recognition technology to automatically record attendance, eliminating the need for manual entry.
2. **Enhanced Accuracy**: Improve attendance accuracy by reducing errors associated with traditional methods, such as buddy punching.
3. **User Convenience**: Provide a quick and seamless experience for users, allowing them to mark attendance with just a glance.
4. **Data Security**: Ensure the secure storage and handling of facial data, adhering to privacy regulations and standards.
5. **Real-Time Processing**: Enable real-time processing of attendance data for immediate updates and reporting.
6. **Integration Capability**: Ensure compatibility with existing systems, allowing easy integration into current attendance management processes.
7. **Scalability**: Design the system to accommodate various group sizes, from small classrooms to large organizations.
8. **Notifications for Users**: Implement alerts to inform users of attendance status, upcoming events, or reminders to enhance engagement.
9. **Analytics Dashboard**: Provide an intuitive dashboard for administrators to analyze attendance trends and generate reports.
10. **Customizable Features**: Allow administrators to customize settings, such as attendance thresholds and reporting formats, to meet the specific needs of their organization.

1.3 PURPOSE, SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

1.3.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System is to streamline the attendance process using advanced technology. By leveraging facial recognition, the system aims to eliminate manual entry and reduce the potential for errors, ensuring accurate attendance records. This automation not only saves time for both students and administrators but also enhances overall efficiency in attendance management.

Additionally, the system prioritizes data security and user privacy by implementing robust measures to protect facial data. With real-time processing capabilities, it allows for instant updates and reporting, facilitating better decision-making. Ultimately, the goal is to create a seamless and user-friendly experience that fosters engagement and simplifies the attendance tracking process.

1.3.2 SCOPE

The scope of the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System encompasses the integration of facial recognition technology to automate and streamline attendance tracking in various environments, such as schools, colleges, and workplaces. It aims to enhance efficiency, improve accuracy, and reduce administrative burdens associated with traditional attendance methods. The system will support real-time data processing and analytics, providing valuable insights for decision-making. Additionally, it will prioritize data security and user privacy, ensuring compliance with relevant regulations. The solution is designed to be scalable and adaptable to different user needs and organizational structures.

1. **Automation**
2. **Accuracy**
3. **Real-Time Processing**
4. **Security**
5. **Scalability**
6. **User-Friendly Interface**

1.3.3 APPLICABILITY

The Smart Face Recognition Attendance System can be applied across various sectors to enhance efficiency and accuracy in attendance tracking. By leveraging advanced facial recognition technology, it streamlines the process, reduces manual errors, and saves time for both users and administrators. Its versatility allows it to be used in educational institutions, corporate environments, events, and more.

Key Applications

1. **Educational Institutions**
2. **Corporate Settings**
3. **Events and Conferences**
4. **Healthcare Facilities**
5. **Security and Access Control**

1.4 ACHIEVEMENTS

The Smart Face Recognition Attendance System has made significant strides in various areas, demonstrating its effectiveness and value across different applications. Here are some key achievements:

1. **Increased Efficiency**
   - Automated attendance process reduces time spent on manual tracking.
   - Speeds up check-in and check-out procedures at events and workplaces.
   - Decreases administrative workload for teachers and HR personnel.
   - Enables quick data retrieval and reporting.

2**. Enhanced Accuracy**
   - Minimizes human errors associated with manual attendance recording.
   - Reduces instances of buddy punching in corporate settings.
   - Provides reliable attendance data for auditing purposes.
   - Ensures precise tracking of student and employee attendance.

3**. Improved User Experience**
   - Offers a seamless and quick attendance marking process.
   - Increases user satisfaction through efficient interactions.
   - Provides notifications and reminders for attendance-related tasks.
   - Encourages user engagement with a friendly interface.

4**. Robust Data Security**
   - Implements encryption and secure storage of facial data.
   - Adheres to privacy regulations and standards.
   - Establishes access controls to protect sensitive information.
   - Regularly updates security measures to counter emerging threats.

5**. Scalability and Adaptability**
   - Easily integrates with existing systems in various organizations.
   - Adapts to different group sizes, from small classes to large corporations.
   - Supports multiple attendance modes (e.g., in-person, remote).
   - Configurable settings to meet specific organizational needs.

These achievements highlight the effectiveness of the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System in transforming attendance tracking into a more efficient, accurate, and user-friendly process. Let me know if you need further details or modifications!

1.5 ORGANISATION OF REPORT

The rest of the report is organized as follows: Chapter 2 gives details Review of existing methods and technologies used in attendance systems, with a focus on facial recognition and related algorithms. Chapter 3 contains Outline the specific challenges and limitations in traditional attendance systems, and why a smart face recognition solution is necessary. Chapter 4 provides an overview of the smart face recognition attendance system, including components like facial recognition algorithms, database structure, and the use of AI/ML if applicable.

CHAPTER 2:
SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES

In this chapter, we explore the various technologies that underpin the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System. The system utilizes machine learning algorithms for facial recognition, enhancing accuracy by continuously learning from diverse datasets. Cloud computing facilitates real-time data processing and storage, allowing for easy access and scalability. Robust security protocols are implemented to protect sensitive facial data, ensuring compliance with privacy regulations. Additionally, the integration of mobile applications enhances user accessibility and convenience, making the system versatile for different environments.

2.1 Overview of Technologies

The Smart Face Recognition Attendance System employs machine learning algorithms to accurately identify and verify faces, improving over time with diverse training data. It utilizes cloud computing for real-time data processing and secure storage, enabling seamless access across devices. Enhanced security measures safeguard sensitive facial data and ensure compliance with privacy standards. Additionally, mobile applications facilitate user interaction, making the system accessible and user-friendly in various environments.

2.2 Front-End Technologies

The Smart Face Recognition Attendance System utilizes key front-end technologies to enhance user experience. HTML and CSS structure and style the interface, making it visually appealing and responsive. JavaScript adds interactivity, enabling real-time updates for better engagement. Frameworks like React or Angular streamline development with reusable components, while mobile technologies such as React Native allow easy access via smartphones. Together, these technologies create a seamless and intuitive user interface.

2.2.1 HTML5

- **Description**: HTML5 is the latest version of the Hypertext Markup Language, which structures content on the web.

- **Why Used**: It provides a clear structure for web pages, improves accessibility with semantic elements, and supports multimedia content, enhancing user interaction.

2.2.2 CSS3

- **Description**: CSS3 is the latest standard for Cascading Style Sheets, used for styling web pages.
- **Why Used**: It allows for detailed customization of the appearance of elements, enables responsive design for various devices, and supports animations for improved user experience.

2.2.3 JavaScript

- **Description**: JavaScript is a programming language that enables interactive web elements and dynamic content.
- **Why Used**: It facilitates real-time updates and user interactivity without page refreshes, allows integration with APIs for data fetching, and works seamlessly with frameworks for enhanced functionality.

2.2.4 Frameworks (e.g., React, Angular, Vue.js)

- **Description**: These frameworks provide a structured way to build web applications with reusable components.
- **Why Used**: They promote efficient development, simplify state management, optimize performance, and benefit from extensive community support and resources.

2.2.5 **Bootstrap**

- **Description**: Bootstrap is a front-end framework that provides pre-designed UI components and a responsive grid system.

- **Why Used**: It speeds up development with ready-to-use elements, ensures responsive layouts, and offers customization options, making it easier to create visually appealing interfaces.

2.2.6 Mobile Technologies (e.g., React Native, Flutter)

- **Description**: These technologies allow for building cross-platform mobile applications using a single codebase.
- **Why Used**: They enable deployment on both iOS and Android, deliver native-like performance, and provide rich UI components, making mobile access to the attendance system convenient and efficient.

2.3 Back-End Technologies

The back end of the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System is developed using Python with frameworks like Flask or Django for efficient API creation. This enables seamless communication between the front end and the database, which securely stores attendance records and user information. A relational database, such as PostgreSQL or MySQL, is utilized for data management. Additionally, cloud services like AWS or Heroku provide scalable hosting solutions, ensuring reliable performance as user demand changes. This architecture supports the system's core functionalities while maintaining flexibility and security.

2.3.1 Python

- **Description**: Python is a high-level programming language known for its simplicity and versatility.
- **Why Used**: It enables rapid development and has strong support for various libraries, particularly in machine learning and data handling, making it ideal for building the back end of the attendance system.

2.3.2 Flask/Django

- **Description**: Flask and Django are popular web frameworks in Python for building web applications and APIs.
- **Why Used**: Flask is lightweight and flexible, suitable for small applications, while Django provides a robust, full-featured environment with built-in authentication and admin capabilities, streamlining development**.**

2.3.3 Database (e.g., PostgreSQL, MySQL)

- **Description**: Relational databases that store structured data in tables, allowing for efficient data retrieval and management.
- **Why Used**: They ensure data integrity and support complex queries, making them ideal for managing attendance records and user data.

2.3.4 RESTful API

- **Description**: A set of guidelines for building web services that allow different applications to communicate over HTTP.
- **Why Used**: It enables the front end to interact with the back end efficiently, allowing for smooth data exchange and integration with various platforms.

2.3.5 Cloud Services (e.g., AWS, Heroku)

- **Description**: Platforms that provide hosting, storage, and computational resources over the internet.

- **Why Used**: They offer scalability, reliability, and ease of deployment for applications, ensuring that the attendance system can handle varying loads and provide consistent performance.

2.4 Database Technologies

In the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System, various database technologies can be utilized to manage and store data effectively. PostgreSQL offers robust features and supports complex queries, making it ideal for structured data like attendance records. MySQL provides high performance and scalability, suitable for web applications requiring reliable data storage. For lightweight needs, SQLite offers an easy setup with minimal configuration, while MongoDB allows flexible, scalable storage of unstructured data. Each of these options can be selected based on specific project requirements and scalability needs.

2.4.1 PostgreSQL

- Description: An open-source relational database known for its robustness and advanced features.
- Why Used: It supports complex queries and data integrity, making it ideal for handling structured attendance records.

2.4.2 MySQL

- Description: A widely-used open-source relational database management system.
- Why Used: It offers high performance, scalability, and ease of use, suitable for web applications requiring reliable data storage.

2.4.3 SQLite

- **Description**: A lightweight, file-based relational database.
- **Why Used**: It's easy to set up and requires minimal configuration, making it useful for development and smaller applications.

2.4.5 MongoDB

- **Description**: A NoSQL database that stores data in flexible, JSON-like documents.
- **Why Used**: It allows for scalable storage of unstructured data, which can be beneficial for handling diverse user information and facial data.

2.4.6 Firebase Realtime Database

- **Description**: A cloud-hosted NoSQL database that allows data to be stored and synced in real-time.
- **Why Used**: It provides real-time updates and is particularly useful for mobile applications, enabling seamless data synchronization.

2.5 APIs

2.5.1 Communication

- **Description**: APIs enable seamless interaction between the front end and back end, facilitating data exchange.
- **Why Used**: This ensures a smooth user experience by allowing the user interface to request information (like attendance records) and receive responses without delay.

2.5.2 Data Handling

- **Description**: APIs manage how the front end interacts with the database through defined endpoints.

- **Why Used**: They allow the application to efficiently retrieve, update, and delete records without exposing the database directly, enhancing security and organization.

2.5.3 Integration

- **Description**: APIs provide the capability to connect third-party services, such as facial recognition algorithms and authentication systems.

- **Why Used**: This integration enhances the overall functionality of the attendance system, allowing it to leverage existing technologies instead of developing everything in-house.

2.5.4 Scalability

- **Description**: RESTful APIs allow for easy expansion and adaptation of the system.

- **Why Used**: They enable the system to accommodate more users and features without significant rework, ensuring that it remains flexible and adaptable to future needs.

2.6 Supporting Technologies

The Smart Face Recognition Attendance System utilizes various supporting technologies to enhance its functionality. **Facial recognition libraries** like OpenCV and Dlib enable accurate user identification, while **authentication services** such as OAuth and JWT ensure secure access to the application. **Web server technologies** like Nginx or Apache provide a reliable hosting environment, and **containerization tools** like Docker simplify deployment and scaling. Additionally, **monitoring tools** offer insights into system performance, and **cloud platforms** like AWS or Azure ensure scalability and high availability, supporting the system's overall efficiency and security.

Facial Recognition Libraries (OpenCV and Dlib)

- **Description**:
    - **OpenCV**: An open-source computer vision and machine learning software library that provides tools for image processing and analysis.
    - **Dlib**: A modern C++ toolkit that includes algorithms for machine learning and image processing, particularly strong in face detection and recognition.
- **Why Used**: These libraries enable accurate facial detection and recognition, allowing the system to identify users efficiently. They offer pre-built functions and algorithms, reducing development time and improving accuracy.

2. Authentication Services (OAuth and JWT)

- **Description**:
    - **OAuth**: An open standard for access delegation, allowing third-party applications to access user data without exposing credentials.
    - **JWT (JSON Web Tokens)**: A compact, URL-safe means of representing claims to be transferred between two parties, commonly used for authentication.
- **Why Used**: These services ensure secure access to the application, protecting user data. OAuth allows users to log in through existing accounts (e.g., Google, Facebook), while JWT provides a secure method for transmitting information between parties.

3. Web Server Technologies (Nginx and Apache)

- **Description**:
    - **Nginx**: A high-performance web server known for its ability to handle multiple connections efficiently. It can also function as a reverse proxy and load balancer.
    - **Apache**: One of the oldest and most widely used web server software that provides a robust framework for hosting applications.

- **Why Used**: These technologies provide a reliable hosting environment for the application. Nginx is often chosen for its performance with concurrent requests, while Apache offers extensive support for various modules and configurations.

4. Containerization Tools (Docker)

- **Description**: Docker is a platform that enables developers to automate the deployment of applications inside lightweight containers, which package the application and its dependencies together.
- **Why Used**: Docker simplifies the deployment process, ensures consistency across different environments, and facilitates scalability. This is particularly useful for maintaining a smooth operation of the attendance system across various infrastructures.

5. Version Control (GitHub)

- **Description**: GitHub is a web-based platform for version control using Git, allowing multiple developers to collaborate on projects by tracking changes and managing code repositories.
- **Why Used**: It enhances collaboration among developers, provides a backup for code, and facilitates the management of different versions of the application. This is crucial for maintaining a robust development workflow, especially in larger teams.

6. Monitoring Tools

- **Description**: Monitoring tools (like Prometheus, Grafana) are used to track application performance and health metrics in real-time.
- **Why Used**: These tools provide insights into system performance, helping to identify bottlenecks and potential issues before they affect users. This proactive monitoring is essential for maintaining a reliable attendance system.

7. Cloud Platforms (AWS or Azure)

- **Description**: Cloud service providers like Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft Azure offer a range of services, including computing power, storage, and database management, accessible via the internet.

- **Why Used**: They ensure scalability and high availability for the attendance system. By leveraging cloud infrastructure, the system can easily handle fluctuations in user demand, provide data redundancy, and enhance security.

2.8 Conclusion

The Smart Face Recognition Attendance System leverages a robust combination of front-end, back-end, and supporting technologies to deliver an efficient and secure solution for attendance management. The front-end technologies, including HTML, CSS, and JavaScript frameworks, create a user-friendly interface that ensures seamless interaction for users. On the back end, Python frameworks and relational databases provide the necessary infrastructure for data processing and storage, while APIs facilitate smooth communication between the two layers.

Supporting technologies such as facial recognition libraries, authentication services, and cloud platforms enhance the system's functionality, security, and scalability. Tools like GitHub foster collaboration among developers, ensuring effective version control and project management. Together, these technologies create a comprehensive system that not only meets user needs but also adapts to future demands, making it a reliable solution for modern attendance tracking.

CHAPTER 3
REQUIREMENTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

The traditional attendance systems, such as manual registers or RFID-based methods, are often inefficient, prone to errors, and susceptible to manipulation. Manual systems require significant time and effort, particularly in large organizations or institutions, where the process becomes cumbersome. RFID and biometric systems, while automated, still face challenges such as loss or misuse of cards, potential health concerns with fingerprint scanners, and difficulty in managing large datasets. These drawbacks highlight the need for a more efficient, tamper-proof, and user-friendly solution.

The Smart Face Recognition Attendance System addresses these issues by automating attendance tracking using facial recognition technology. This system eliminates the need for physical interaction, thereby reducing risks of forgery or contamination. By leveraging machine learning algorithms, the system can quickly and accurately identify individuals from a large dataset, ensuring real-time attendance recording with minimal errors. The goal is to provide an efficient, scalable, and contactless attendance solution suitable for organizations of all sizes.

Objectives :

1. **Automate Attendance Tracking**: Eliminate manual attendance methods by implementing a facial recognition-based system for automatic tracking.
2. **Improve Accuracy**: Ensure high accuracy in identifying individuals and recording attendance to reduce errors and manipulation.
3. **Enhance Efficiency**: Speed up the attendance process, reducing time spent on manual checks or card-based systems.
4. **Provide a Contactless Solution**: Offer a touch-free, hygienic alternative to traditional biometric systems like fingerprint scanners.
5. **Real-Time Monitoring**: Enable real-time recording and monitoring of attendance with instant updates to the system.

3.1 REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

Requirement Specifications

Requirement specification outlines the detailed functional and non-functional requirements for the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System. It serves as a foundation for design and development, ensuring that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of what the system should achieve. This document defines the system's capabilities, performance metrics, and constraints to guide the implementation process.

Functional Requirements

1. **User Recognition:**
    - Users must be able to register by providing personal information and uploading a facial image.
2. **Facial Recognition**:
    - The system must accurately detect and recognize faces to mark attendance.
3. **Attendance Logging**:
    - Attendance must be recorded automatically upon successful facial recognition.
4. **User Login**:
    - Users should be able to log in securely to access their attendance records.
5. **Real-Time Processing**:
    - The system must process attendance data in real-time to provide instant updates.
6. **Reporting**:
    - Administrators should have access to detailed attendance reports and analytics.

Non-Functional Requirements

1. **Performance**:
    - The system should be able to handle multiple users simultaneously without significant delays.
2. **Scalability**:
    - The architecture must support scaling to accommodate an increasing number of users and events.
3. **Security**:
    - User data must be encrypted and comply with data protection regulations to ensure privacy.
4. **Usability**:
    - The user interface must be intuitive and easy to navigate for all users.
5. **Reliability**:
    - The system should maintain high availability and perform consistently under varying loads.

3.2 PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

Effective planning and scheduling are crucial for the successful development and implementation of the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System. This section outlines the key phases of the project, along with estimated timelines and tasks.

Project Phases

1. **Requirements Gathering (2 weeks)**
    - Conduct meetings with stakeholders to gather functional and non-functional requirements.
    - Document and finalize requirements for the system.

2. **System Design (3 weeks)**
    - Create architectural diagrams and design specifications.
    - Define user interface mockups and user experience flow.
3. **Development (8 weeks)**
    - **Front-End Development (4 weeks):**
        - Develop user registration, login interfaces, and dashboards.
    - **Back-End Development (4 weeks):**
        - Implement facial recognition algorithms, database setup, and API development.
4. **Testing (3 weeks)**
    - Perform unit testing, integration testing, and system testing.
    - Conduct user acceptance testing (UAT) with selected users to gather feedback.
5. **Deployment (2 weeks)**
    - Set up the production environment and deploy the application.
    - Conduct final checks and ensure all functionalities are working as intended.
6. **Training and Documentation (2 weeks)**
    - Provide training sessions for users and administrators.
    - Create and distribute user manuals and technical documentation.
7. **Maintenance and Support (Ongoing)**
    - Monitor system performance and address any issues.
    - Implement updates and enhancements based on user feedback.

Overall Project Report

Phases	Name of the Phase	Duration	Description	Milestone Achieved
Phase 1	Requirement gathering	2 weeks	Requirement specification and risk report	Completed
Phase 2	System design	3 weeks	Prototype demonstration	In process
Phase 3	Development	8 weeks	Partially implemented system	In process
Phase 4	Testing	3 weeks	Fully functional system	After the Development Testing will be done.
Phase 5	Deployment	2 weeks	Refined system post UAT	After the testing deployment process will be done.
Phase 6	Training and Documentation	2 weeks	Arrange training sessions for users	After deployment training sessions will be done.
Phase 7	Maintenance and support	Ongoing	System deployed in live environment	On going

3.3.1 Gantt Chart

	JUNE-JULY		AUG-SEP		OCT-NOV		DEC-JAN		FEB-MAR	
activities	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Planning phase										
Analysis phase										
Design phase										
Coding phase										
Testing phase										
implementation										

Figure 3.1 Gantt Chart

3.3 SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

3.4.1 Software Requirements

1. **Operating System**
    - Windows, macOS, or Linux for development and deployment.
2. **Programming Languages**
    - Python for back-end development.
    - JavaScript for front-end development.
3. **Frameworks and Libraries**

- Flask or Django for back-end framework.
- React, Angular, or Vue.js for front-end framework.
- OpenCV and Dlib for facial recognition.

4. **Database Management System**
   - MySQL or PostgreSQL for relational database.
5. **Development Tools**
   - Git for version control.
   - Docker for containerization.
   - IDEs like Visual Studio Code or PyCharm for development.

3.4.2 Hardware Requirements

1. **Server Specifications**
   - CPU: Multi-core processor (e.g., Intel i5 or higher).
   - RAM: Minimum 8 GB (16 GB recommended).
   - SSD with at least 100 GB available space.
2. **Client Specifications**
   - Device: Desktop or laptop with a camera for user attendance.
   - CPU: Dual-core processor (e.g., Intel i3 or equivalent).
   - RAM: Minimum 4 GB.
3. **Network Requirements**
   - Stable internet connection for cloud services and data transfer.
   - Minimum bandwidth of 5 Mbps for optimal performance.

4. **Peripherals**
    - Webcam or camera for facial recognition.
    - Microphone for voice commands (if applicable).

3.5 PRELIMINARY PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Overview

The Smart Face Recognition Attendance System is an innovative solution designed to automate and streamline attendance tracking in educational institutions and organizations. By leveraging advanced facial recognition technology, the system accurately identifies users, ensuring efficient and reliable attendance logging without the need for manual intervention. This product addresses the limitations of traditional attendance methods, such as errors, administrative burdens, and security concerns, providing a modern, user-friendly experience.

Key Features

1. **Automated Attendance Logging**:
    - Automatically records attendance by recognizing faces, significantly reducing the need for manual roll calls and human errors.
2. **Real-Time Data Processing**:
    - Processes attendance data instantly, providing immediate updates to users and administrators, enhancing operational efficiency.
3. **User-Friendly Interface**:

- Offers an intuitive and easy-to-navigate interface for both users and administrators, ensuring quick access to features and information.

4. **Secure User Authentication**:
   - Utilizes robust authentication methods, such as OAuth and JWT, to ensure secure access to the system and protect sensitive user data.

5. **Detailed Reporting and Analytics**:
   - Generates comprehensive attendance reports and analytics, enabling administrators to track trends, analyze performance, and identify patterns over time.

6. **Scalability**:
   - Designed to handle varying numbers of users and events, making it adaptable for different environments and organizations, from small classes to large enterprises.

7. **Data Security and Compliance**:
   - Implements encryption and adheres to data protection regulations, such as GDPR, to ensure user privacy and data integrity.

8. **Integration Capabilities**:
   - Easily integrates with existing school or organizational systems for seamless data sharing, enhancing overall workflow efficiency.

9. **Mobile Accessibility**:
   - Provides mobile-friendly access, allowing users to check in and access their attendance records from smartphones and tablets.

10. **Customizable Notifications**:

- Allows administrators to set up alerts and notifications for users regarding attendance status and important updates.

3.6 CONCEPTUAL MODELS

Conceptual models are abstract representations that outline the key components, interactions, and functionalities of a system. They provide a visual framework for understanding how different elements of the system relate to one another, helping stakeholders grasp the system's architecture and processes. In the context of the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System, these models illustrate user interactions, data flow, and system architecture, serving as essential tools for design and development. By clarifying relationships and workflows, conceptual models ensure that all stakeholders have a shared understanding of the system's intended operations.

Use Case Diagram

- **Description**: Represents the interactions between users (students, teachers, administrators) and the system.
- **Key Actors**:
  - **Students**: Register, log in, and check attendance.
  - **Administrators**: Manage user accounts, generate reports, and monitor system performance.
  - **System**: Processes facial recognition and logs attendance automatically

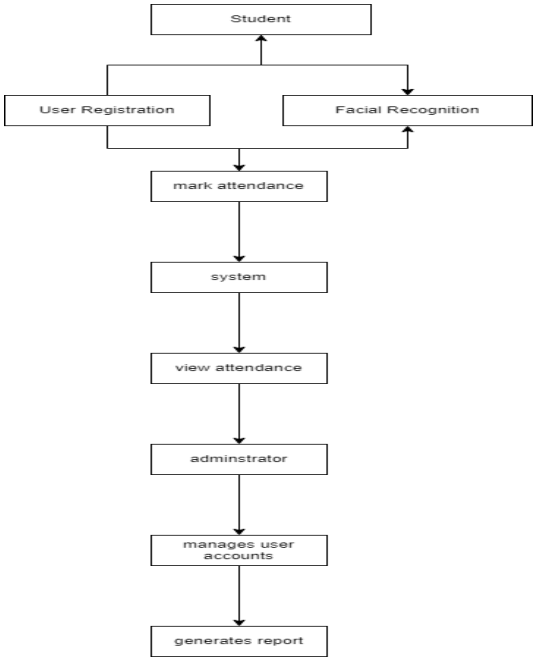

Figure 3.2 Use Case Diagram

Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

- **Description**: Illustrates how data flows within the system.
- **Key Components**:
    - **Input**: User facial images, login credentials.
    - **Processes**: Facial recognition, attendance logging, data storage.
    - **Output**: Attendance reports, notifications, analytics.

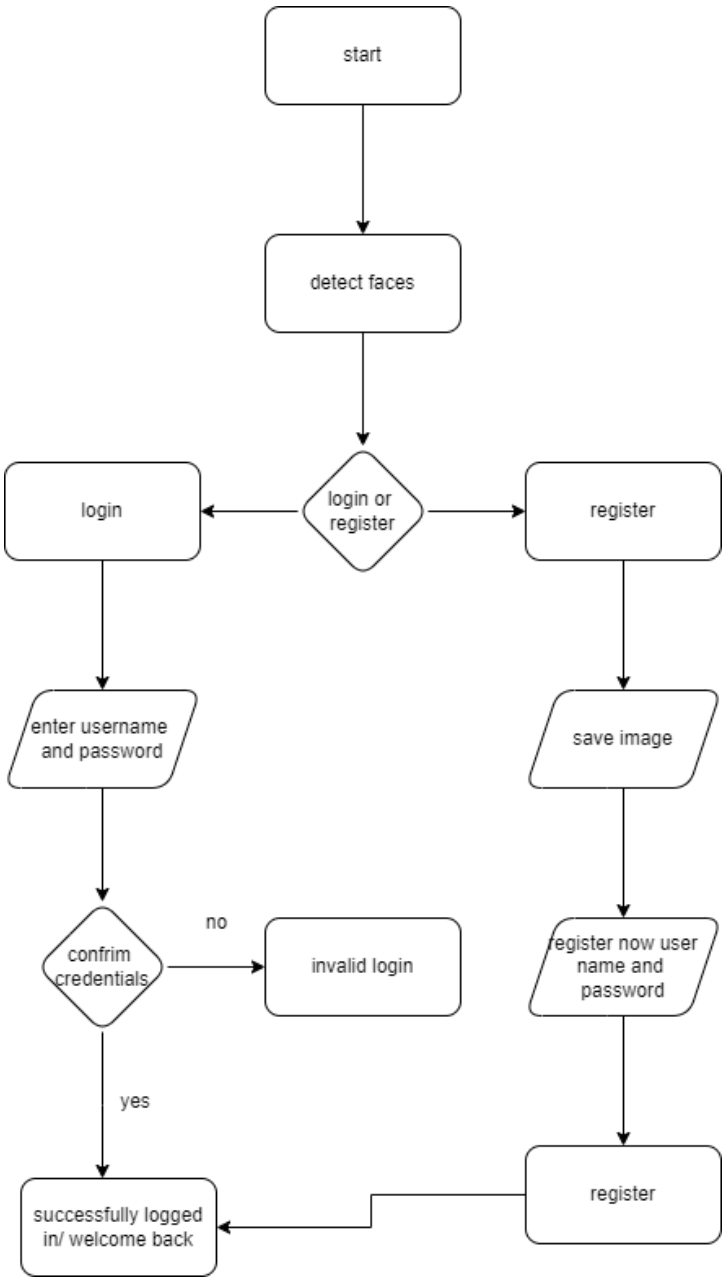

Figure 3.3 Data Flow Diagram

Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD)

- **Description**: Models the data structure and relationships between entities.
- **Key Entities**:
    - **User**: Stores personal information, registration details, and facial data.
    - **Attendance Record**: Links users to their attendance status over time.
    - **Admin**: Manages user accounts and system settings
- **Relationships**:

- A User can have multiple Attendance Records, signifying attendance over time.
- An Administrator manages multiple Users, indicating a one-to-many relationship.

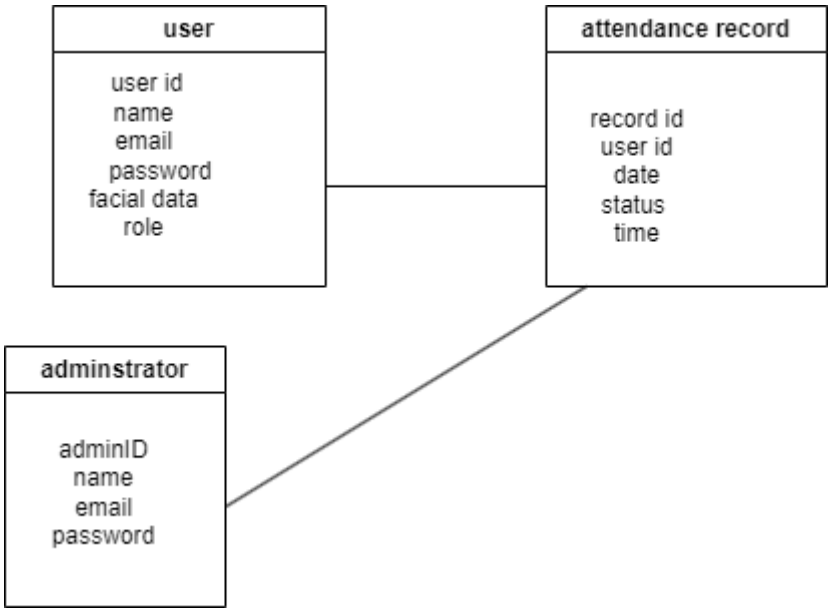

Figure 3.4 Entity-Relationship Diagram

Sequence Diagram

A sequence diagram illustrates how processes interact over time, showing the order of messages exchanged between objects in the system. Below is a textual representation of the sequence diagram for the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System.

Participants

1. **Student**
2. **System**
3. **Facial Recognition Service**
4. **Database**

Sequence of Operations

1. **Student Registration**:
    - Student -> System: Register (send user data and facial image)
    - System -> Database: Save user data
    - System -> Database: Save facial image
    - Database -> System: Confirmation
    - System -> Student: Registration Successful
2. **Student Login**:
    - Student -> System: Login (send credentials)
    - System -> Database: Validate user credentials
    - Database -> System: Return user data
    - System -> Facial Recognition Service: Capture facial image
    - Facial Recognition Service -> System: Match facial data
    - System -> Student: Login Successful / Login Failed
3. **Mark Attendance**:
    - System -> Facial Recognition Service: Capture real-time image

- Facial Recognition Service -> System: Identify user
- System -> Database: Log attendance (with user ID and timestamp)
- Database -> System: Confirmation
- System -> Student: Attendance Marked

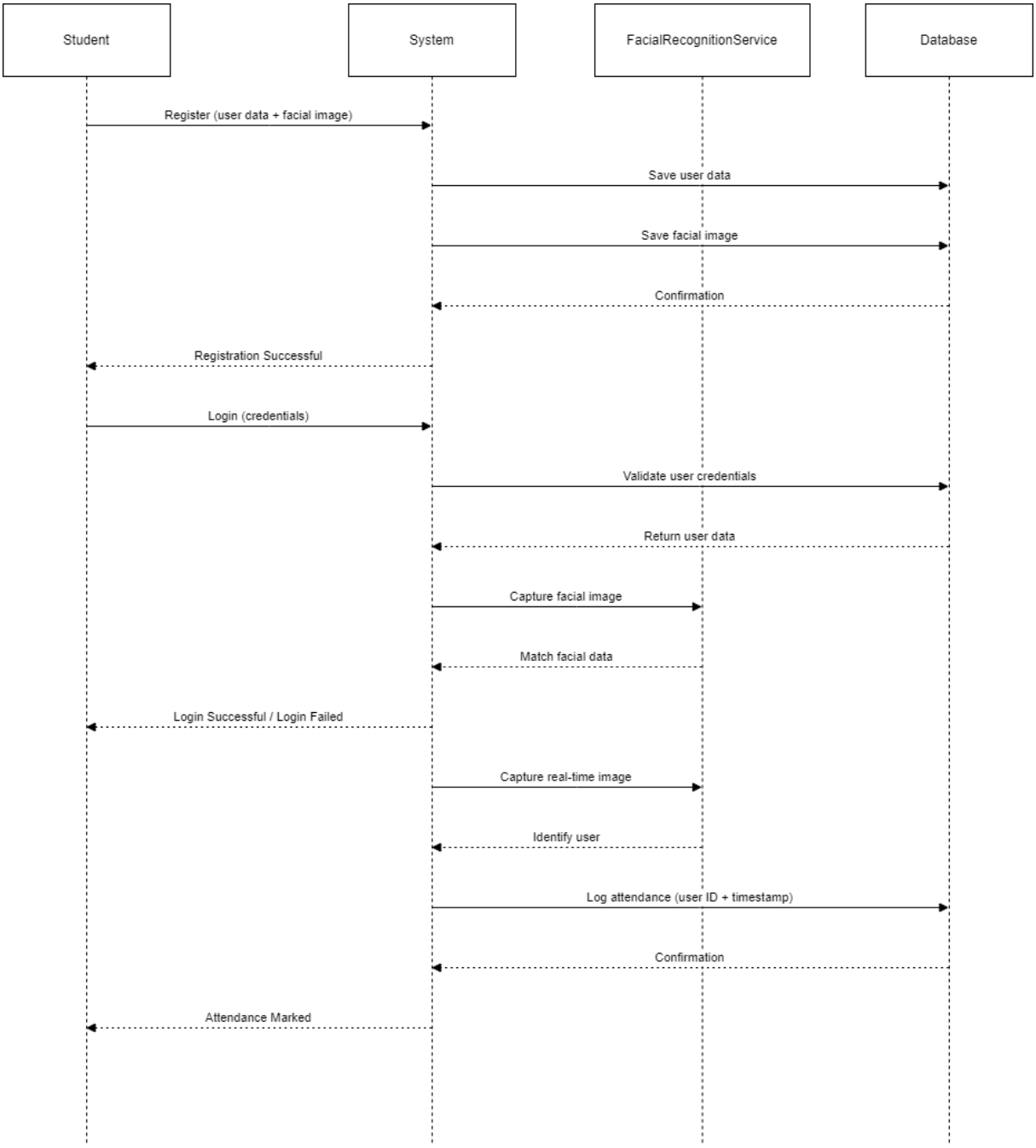

Figure 3.5 Sequence Diagram

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 Basic Models

Use Case Diagram

Description

The Use Case Diagram for the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System outlines the interactions between users (actors) and the system's functionalities (use cases). This diagram helps identify the requirements and major functionalities of the system by visualizing how different actors interact with various use cases.

Actors

1. Student: Represents the end-user who registers, logs in, and checks attendance.
2. Administrator: Represents the user who manages student accounts and generates reports.

Use Cases

1. Register: Students provide their personal information and facial data to create an account.
2. Login: Students authenticate their identity using their credentials and facial recognition.
3. Capture Attendance: The system captures the student's facial image and marks attendance in real-time.
4. View Attendance: Students can view their attendance records.

5. Manage Users: Administrators can add, update, or delete student accounts.
6. Generate Reports: Administrators can create attendance reports for review.

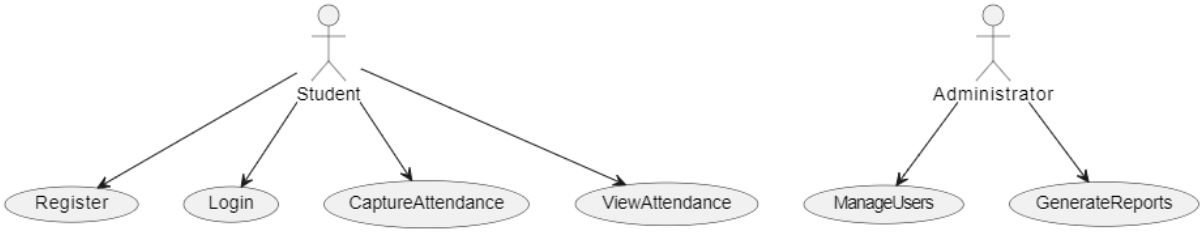

Figure 4.1 Use Case Diagram

4.2 Data Design

Data design involves structuring and organizing data in a way that supports the system's requirements. In the context of a Smart Face Recognition Attendance System, this includes defining the database schema, tables, and relationships between them.

Schema Design

Schema design refers to the structured organization of data in a database, defining how data is stored, related, and accessed. It involves creating tables with specific fields and establishing relationships between them to ensure data integrity and efficient retrieval for applications like the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System.

Points for Schema Design

1. **User Table**

    - **Description**: Stores user information such as name, email, and facial data.
    - **Fields**:
        - user_id (Primary Key)
        - name
        - email

- password (hashed)
- facial_data (encoded facial representation)

2. **Attendance Table**

   - **Description**: Records attendance entries for users.
   - **Fields**:
     - attendance_id (Primary Key)
     - user_id (Foreign Key)
     - timestamp (date and time of attendance)
     - status (e.g., Present, Absent)

3. **Administrator Table**

   - **Description**: Contains information about system administrators.
   - **Fields**:
     - admin_id (Primary Key)
     - name
     - email
     - password (hashed)

4. **Reports Table**
   - **Description**: Stores attendance reports generated for users.
   - **Fields**:
     - report_id (Primary Key)
     - user_id (Foreign Key)
     - report_data (details of attendance)
     - generated_at (timestamp of report generation)

5. **Sessions Table** (optional)

- **Description**: Manages user sessions for secure logins.
- **Fields**:
  - session_id (Primary Key)
  - user_id (Foreign Key)
  - created_at (timestamp of session creation)
  - expires_at (timestamp when session expires)

Relationships

1. **User to Attendance**:
   - One-to-Many relationship: A user can have multiple attendance records.
2. **User to Reports**:
   - One-to-Many relationship: A user can have multiple attendance reports.
3. **Administrator to User**:
   - One-to-Many relationship: An administrator can manage multiple users.

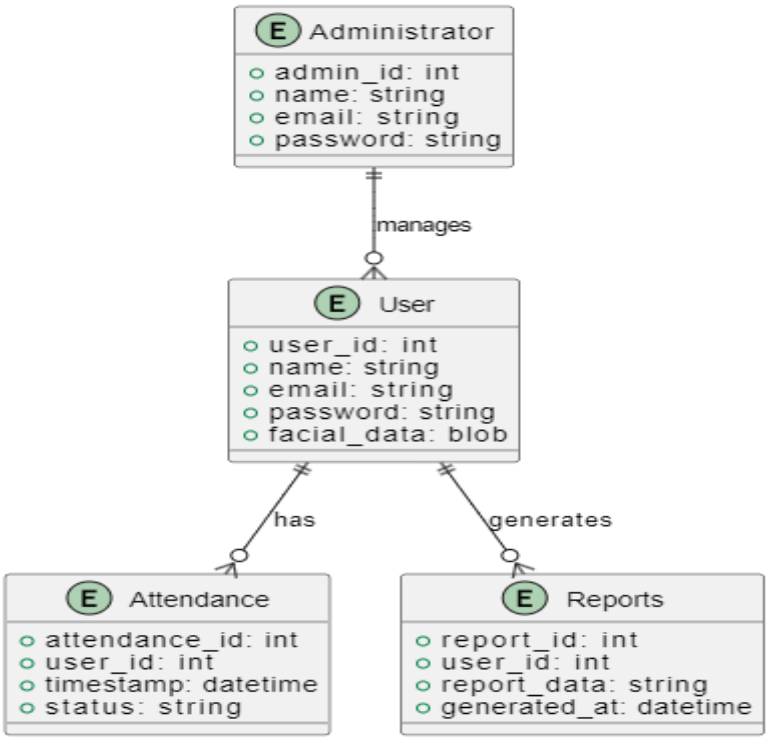

Figure 4.2 Schema Design

4.2.2 Data Integrity and Constraints

Data Integrity refers to the accuracy and consistency of data stored in a database. It ensures that the data remains reliable and trustworthy over its lifecycle. Maintaining data integrity is essential for the effectiveness of any database system, particularly for applications like a Smart Face Recognition Attendance System.

Types of Data Integrity

1. **Entity Integrity**:
    - Ensures that each table has a unique identifier (Primary Key) for each record.
    - Example: In the User table, user_id should be unique for every user.
2. **Referential Integrity**:
    - Maintains the consistency of data across different tables through foreign keys.
    - Example: The user_id in the Attendance table should reference a valid user_id in the User table.
3. **Domain Integrity**:
    - Ensures that data values fall within a defined range or set of valid values.
    - Example: The status field in the Attendance table should only allow values like "Present," "Absent," or "Late."
4. **User-Defined Integrity**:
    - Enforces specific business rules and constraints that apply to the data.

- Example: A rule that prevents a user from marking attendance more than once per day.

Constraints in Database Design

1. **Primary Key Constraint**:
   - Ensures that each record in a table is unique and cannot be null.
   - Example: user_id in the User table.
2. **Foreign Key Constraint**:
   - Establishes a relationship between two tables and ensures referential integrity.
   - Example: user_id in the Attendance table must match an existing user_id in the User table.
3. **Unique Constraint**:
   - Ensures that all values in a column are unique.
   - Example: The email field in the User table should not have duplicate entries.
4. **Check Constraint**:
   - Validates that values in a column meet a specific condition.
   - Example: A check that the status in the Attendance table can only be "Present," "Absent," or "Late."
5. **Not Null Constraint**:
   - Ensures that a column cannot have a null value.
   - Example: The name field in the User table must always contain a value.

4.3 Procedural Design

Procedural design is an essential aspect of software development, focusing on the detailed sequence of operations required to implement the functionality of an application. For a Smart Face Recognition Attendance System, procedural design defines how various processes interact to ensure efficient user registration, attendance capturing, and report generation. By outlining key procedures and their respective inputs and outputs, this design facilitates a clear understanding of system operations and enhances overall reliability.

1. **User Registration Process**

- Input:
    - User details such as name, email, and password.
    - Optional: Facial data for initial recognition.
- Process:
    - Validate the input data for correctness.
    - Hash the password to ensure security.
    - Store user details in the User table.
    - Send a confirmation email to the user.
- Output:
    - Confirmation message indicating successful registration or error details if validation fails.

2. **Attendance Capture Process**

- Input:
    - Facial data captured from the user via a camera.
- Process:
    - Authenticate the user using facial recognition algorithms.
    - Check if the attendance for the current day has already been recorded.
    - If not recorded, insert a new attendance record in the Attendance table.
- Output:
    - Attendance recorded message indicating success or error details if authentication fails.

3. Report Generation Process

- Input:
    - User ID and a specified date range for the report.
- Process:
    - Retrieve attendance records for the given user within the specified date range.
    - Generate the report in a predefined format (e.g., PDF, Excel).
- Output:
    - The generated attendance report for the user or error details if data retrieval fails.

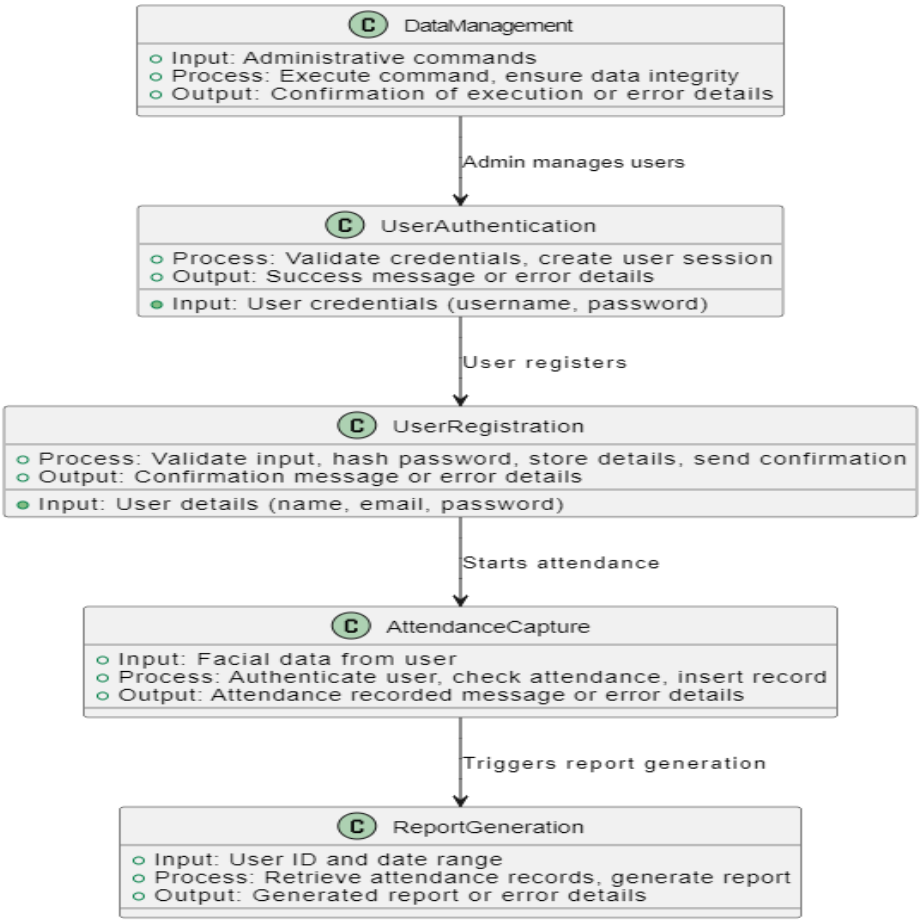

Figure 4.3 Procedural Design

4.3.1 Logic Diagram

A Logic Diagram visually represents the sequence of operations and decision-making processes within a system. For the Smart Face Recognition Attendance System, the logic diagram illustrates how various key processes interact, outlining the steps taken during user registration, attendance capture, and report generation. This type of diagram helps in understanding the flow of control, making it easier to identify potential bottlenecks or areas for improvement.

Key Components of the Logic Diagram

1. **User Registration**:
    - Input User Details: The user provides their name, email, and password.
    - Validate Input: The system checks if the input meets all requirements (e.g., valid email format).
        - If valid, the password is hashed, user details are stored, and a confirmation email is sent.
        - If invalid, an error message is returned.
2. **Attendance Capture**:
    - Capture Facial Data: The system captures the user's facial data using a camera.
    - Authenticate User: The captured data is processed to verify the user's identity.
        - If authenticated, the system checks if attendance has already been recorded for the day.
            - If not recorded, a new attendance record is created.
            - If already recorded, a message indicating this is displayed.
        - If authentication fails, an error message is shown.

3.**Report Generation:**

- Input User ID and Date Range: An administrator inputs the user ID and the desired date range for the report.
- Retrieve Attendance Records: The system fetches attendance data based on the input.
  - If records are found, a report is generated and presented.
  - If no records are found, a message indicating this is displayed.

Importance of the Logic Diagram

- Clarity: The diagram provides a clear visual representation of how the system processes information and makes decisions.
- Troubleshooting: It helps identify potential issues in the workflow, making it easier to troubleshoot and optimize processes.
- Documentation: Serves as a valuable part of the project documentation, assisting future developers or stakeholders in understanding the system's functionality.

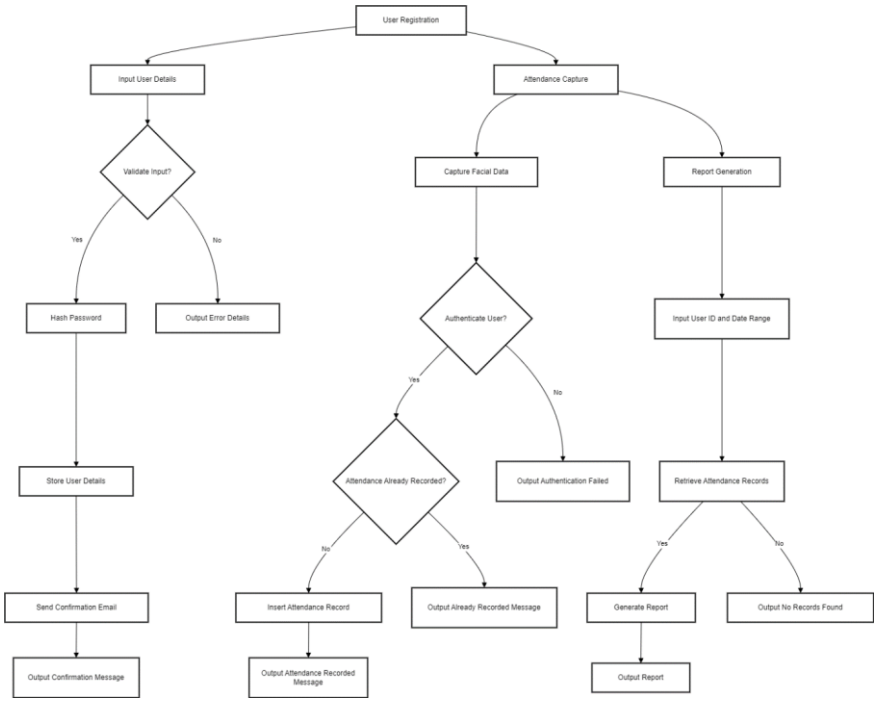

Figure 4.4 Logic Diagram

4.3.2 Data Structures

In the **Smart Face Recognition Attendance System**, data structures are essential for efficiently managing user data and attendance records. **Arrays** or **lists** can be used to store students' facial feature vectors, while **hash tables** will facilitate quick access and updates to attendance records. **Queues** will be useful for processing real-time face recognition tasks. By utilizing these data structures, the overall performance and efficiency of the system will be enhanced.

1.Objectives

- **Automate Attendance Tracking:** Minimize manual effort in attendance management.
- **Improve Accuracy:** Utilize advanced face recognition algorithms to ensure precise identification.
- **Enhance Security:** Ensure that only authorized individuals can mark their attendance.
- **User-Friendly Interface:** Develop an intuitive interface for students and administrators.
- **Real-Time Data Processing:** Provide instant feedback on attendance status.

2.Scope

- **User Roles:** Include features for students, teachers, and administrators.
- **Face Recognition:** Implement face detection and recognition algorithms (e.g., OpenCV, Dlib).
- **Database Management:** Use a database (e.g., MySQL, MongoDB) to store user data and attendance records.
- **Reporting:** Generate reports on attendance statistics and trends.
- **Integration:** Ability to integrate with existing school management systems.
- **Mobile Access:** Option for mobile access to attendance data and notifications.

3.Methodology

- **Phase 1: Requirements Gathering**
    - Conduct interviews and surveys to collect requirements from stakeholders.
- **Phase 2: System Design**

    - Design system architecture, including front-end, back-end, and database schema.
- **Phase 3: Development**
    - Develop the application using suitable technologies (e.g., Python, Flask for back-end; HTML/CSS/JavaScript for front-end).
    - Implement face recognition using libraries like OpenCV or TensorFlow.
- **Phase 4: Testing**
    - Perform unit testing, integration testing, and user acceptance testing (UAT).
- **Phase 5: Deployment**
    - Deploy the system on a suitable platform (e.g., cloud server).
- **Phase 6: Training and Support**
    - Provide training sessions for users and ongoing support for troubleshooting.

4.Expected Outcome

- **Efficient Attendance Management:** Significant reduction in time and effort required for attendance tracking.
- **Increased Accuracy:** Improved accuracy in attendance records, reducing chances of proxy attendance.
- **Enhanced User Experience:** Positive feedback from users due to a user-friendly interface and real-time processing.
- **Comprehensive Reporting:** Detailed attendance reports to aid in decision-making for teachers and administrators.
- **Scalability:** A system that can be easily scaled or modified to accommodate more users or features in the future.

4.3.3 Alogrithm Design

a high-level overview of the algorithms that can be employed in your **Smart Face Recognition Attendance System**:

1. **Face Detection Algorithm:**

    - **Input:** Real-time video feed from the camera.
    - **Process:**
        - Use a face detection model (e.g., Haar Cascades, HOG) to identify faces in the video frames.
        - Extract the coordinates of detected faces.
    - **Output:** Bounding boxes around detected faces.

2. **Face Recognition Algorithm:**

    - **Input:** Detected face images.
    - **Process:**
        - Preprocess the images (resize, normalize).
        - Use a face recognition model (e.g., Dlib, FaceNet) to compare the detected face against the stored feature vectors in the database.
        - Calculate similarity scores.
    - **Output:** Identified student IDs or a "not recognized" status.

3. **Attendance Marking Algorithm:**

    - **Input:** Identified student IDs.
    - **Process:**
        - Check the current date and time.
        - Update the attendance record in the database for the identified student.
        - Log the attendance action with a timestamp.
    - **Output:** Confirmation of attendance marked.

4.**Reporting Algorithm:**

- **Input:** Attendance data from the database.
- **Process:**
  - Generate reports based on attendance patterns (e.g., daily, weekly).
  - Calculate attendance percentages and trends.
- **Output:** Comprehensive attendance reports for teachers/admin.

4.4 User interface design

Designing an intuitive and user-friendly interface is crucial for the success of the **Smart Face Recognition Attendance System**. Below are key components and layout suggestions for the UI:

1. Login Screen

- **Elements:**
  - Username and password fields.
  - Login button.
  - "Forgot Password?" link.
- **Design:** Clean and simple layout with school branding (logo, colors).

2. Dashboard

- **Components:**
  - Navigation Menu (Attendance, Reports, Settings).
  - Overview cards (e.g., Total Students, Today's Attendance, Notifications).
- **Design:** A grid layout with visually appealing cards for quick data access.

3. Attendance Page

- **Elements:**
  - Live camera feed for face recognition.
  - List of detected faces with corresponding student IDs.
  - "Mark Attendance" button.
- **Design:** Split screen with camera feed on one side and detected student list on the other.

4. Reports Page

- **Features:**
    - Date picker to select attendance period.
    - Generate report button.
- **Design:** A table layout with sorting and filtering options for ease of use.

5. Settings Page

- **Components:**
    - Options for user management (add, edit, delete users).
    - Configuration settings (camera setup, thresholds for recognition).
- **Design:** Form layout with toggle switches and dropdown menus for settings.

User Experience (UX) Considerations

- **Accessibility:** Ensure that text is legible, and controls are easily clickable, accommodating all users.
- **Feedback:** Provide visual feedback (loading spinners, success/error messages) for user actions.

Wireframe Example

1. **Login Screen:**
    - Centered form with logo at the top.
    - Input fields below with large buttons for usability.
2. **Dashboard:**
    - Navigation bar on the left.
    - Overview cards arranged in a grid layout in the main area.
3. **Attendance Page:**
    - Camera feed occupying the majority of the screen.
    - Detected faces displayed in a scrollable list on the side.

Tools for UI Design

- **Figma/Adobe XD:** For creating mockups and wireframes.
- **HTML/CSS/JavaScript:** For front-end development to implement the design.

4.5 Security Issues

 Data Privacy:

- **Issue:** Unauthorized access to sensitive student data (facial images, attendance records).
- **Mitigation:** Implement strong encryption methods for data storage and transmission, and ensure compliance with data protection regulations (e.g., GDPR).

 Facial Recognition Accuracy:

- **Issue:** Potential for misidentification or false positives, leading to incorrect attendance records.
- **Mitigation:** Use high-quality training data and continuously improve the recognition algorithms to enhance accuracy.

 System Vulnerability:

- **Issue:** Exposure to hacking or cyber-attacks that can compromise the system.
- **Mitigation:** Regularly update software, use firewalls, and conduct security audits to identify vulnerabilities.

 Spoofing Attacks:

- **Issue:** Attackers may use photos or videos to fool the facial recognition system.
- **Mitigation:** Implement anti-spoofing techniques, such as liveness detection, to verify that the subject is present.

 User Authentication:

- **Issue:** Unauthorized users gaining access to the system (students marking attendance for others).
- **Mitigation:** Implement multi-factor authentication (MFA) for system access and ensure proper user role management.

 Data Retention and Disposal:

- **Issue:** Retaining facial images and personal data longer than necessary.
- **Mitigation:** Establish clear data retention policies and secure deletion methods for data that is no longer needed.

4.6 Test case design

Functional Test Cases

- **TC1: User Login**
    - **Objective:** Verify that users can log in with valid credentials.
    - **Input:** Valid username and password.
    - **Expected Output:** User is redirected to the dashboard.

- **TC2: Face Detection**
    - **Objective:** Ensure the system detects faces in real-time.
    - **Input:** Live camera feed with faces present.
    - **Expected Output:** Detected faces are highlighted on the feed.

- **TC3: Face Recognition**
    - **Objective:** Verify correct identification of registered students.
    - **Input:** Live feed of a registered student's face.
    - **Expected Output:** System recognizes the student and displays their ID.

- **TC4: Mark Attendance**
    - **Objective:** Confirm that attendance is marked correctly for recognized students.
    - **Input:** Recognized student ID.
    - **Expected Output:** Attendance record updated with the current timestamp.

- **TC5: Generate Reports**
    - **Objective:** Ensure the system generates accurate attendance reports.
    - **Input:** Date range for attendance report.
    - **Expected Output:** Report displays correct attendance data for selected dates.

2. Non-Functional Test Cases

- **TC6: System Performance**
    - **Objective:** Test system performance under load.
    - **Input:** Simultaneous login attempts from multiple users.
    - **Expected Output:** System remains responsive without significant delay.

- **TC7: Security Test**
    - **Objective:** Verify system protection against unauthorized access.
    - **Input:** Attempt to log in with invalid credentials.
    - **Expected Output:** Access denied message displayed.

- **TC8: Data Privacy**
    - **Objective:** Ensure sensitive data is encrypted.
    - **Input:** Access database directly.
    - **Expected Output:** Personal data is not readable without decryption.

3. Usability Test Cases

- **TC9: User Interface Navigation**
    - **Objective:** Check if users can navigate the UI easily.
    - **Input:** Attempt to access various sections of the system.
    - **Expected Output:** Users can navigate without confusion or errors.

- **TC10: Error Messages**
    - **Objective:** Ensure proper error messages are displayed for incorrect actions.
    - **Input:** Entering incorrect login details.
    - **Expected Output:** Clear error message indicating the issue