

PROJECT ENTITLED

Face Detection Attendance Management System

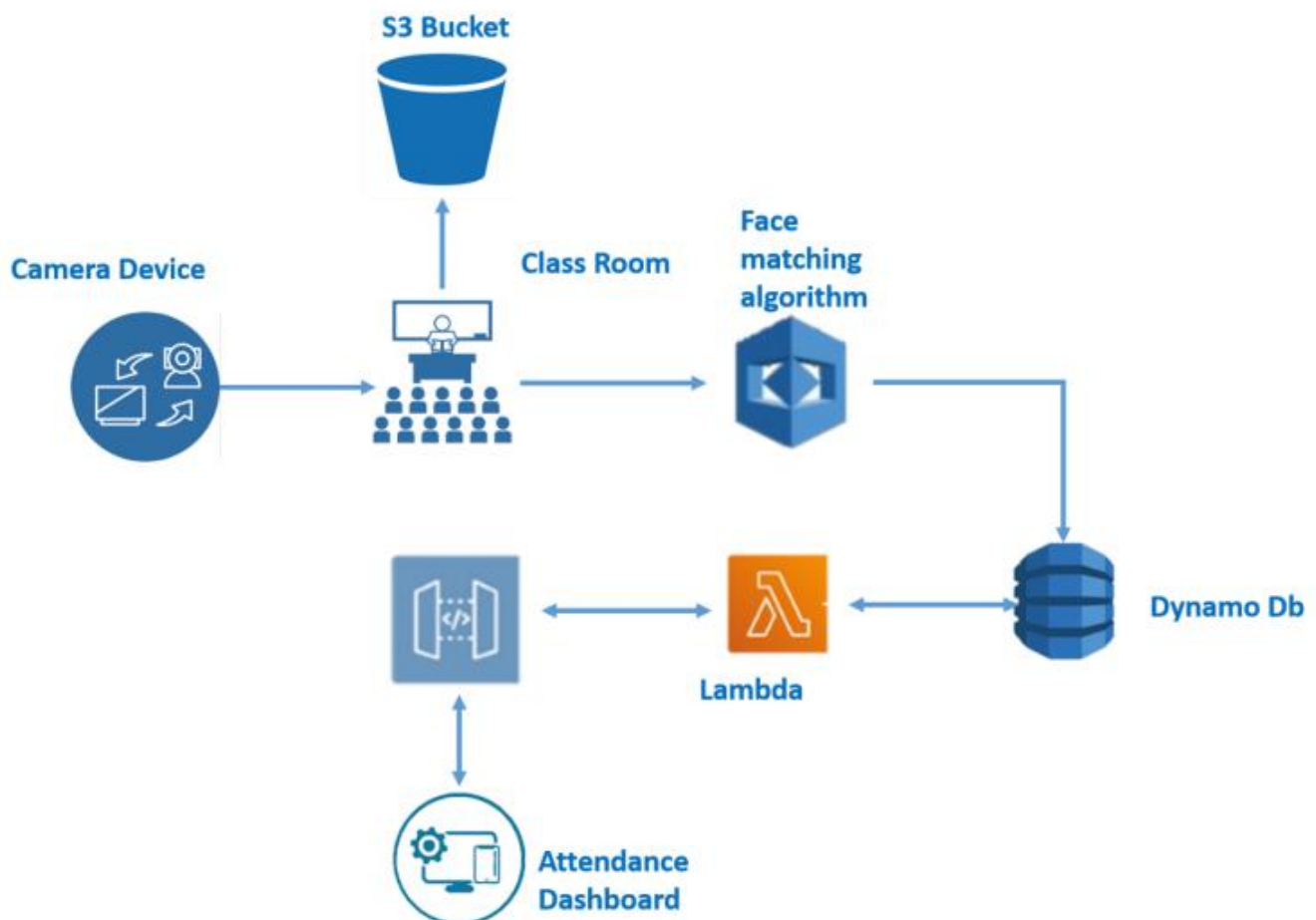
Group Members Name

- 1) Rajan Pal
- 2) Krishnakant Soni
- 3) Shweta Rokade
- 4) Urvashi
- 5) Ritesh Devre

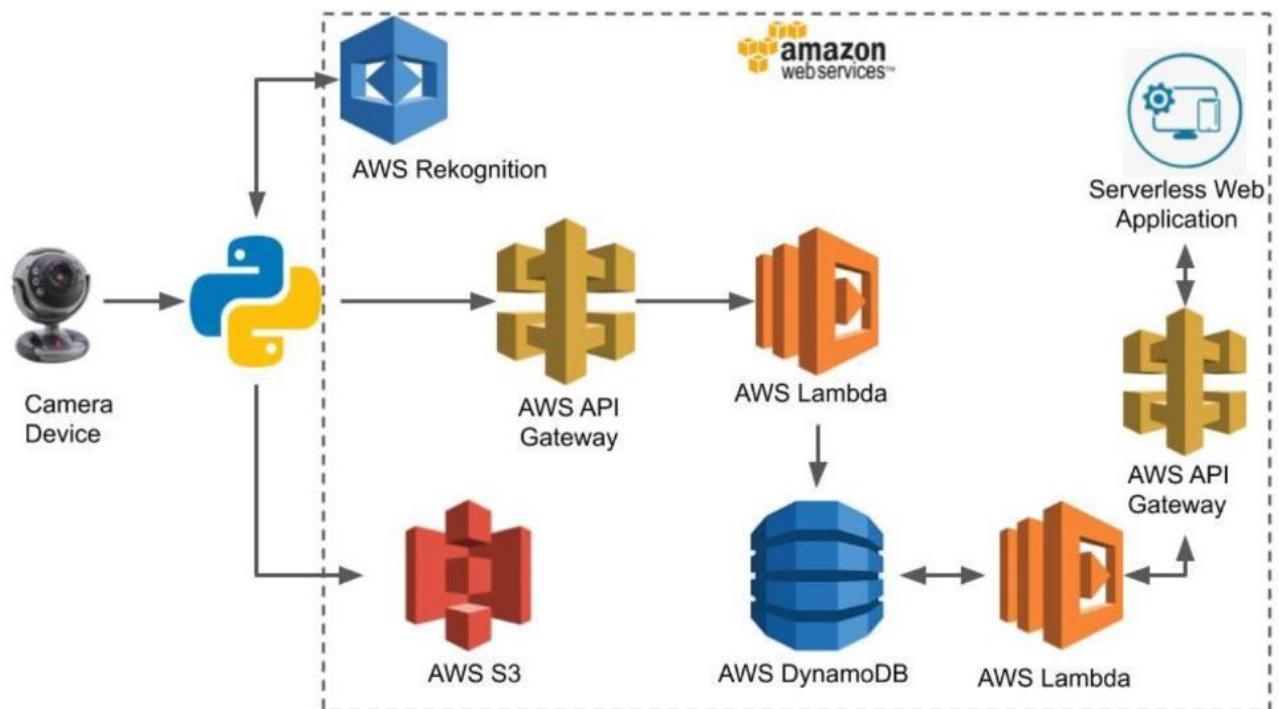
Introduction

The application shall capture hourly attendance without any manual intervention. develop a smart device that can be integrated with a camera that will capture the images of class for every hour and send the images to model. Then the model will use AWS Rekognition Service to recognize the student's faces & push the images to S3(Simple Storage Service) for storage and also updates the attendance automatically in a database. build a web-based dashboard to visualize all the student's attendance information.

Block Diagram :



Flowchart

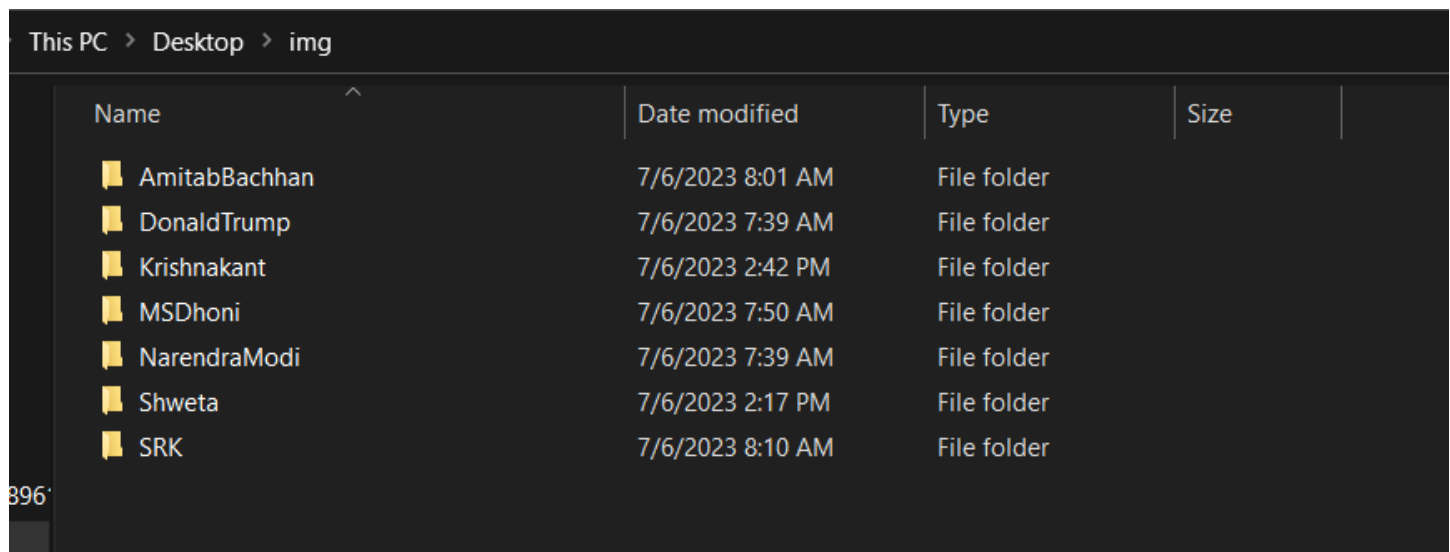


Implementation

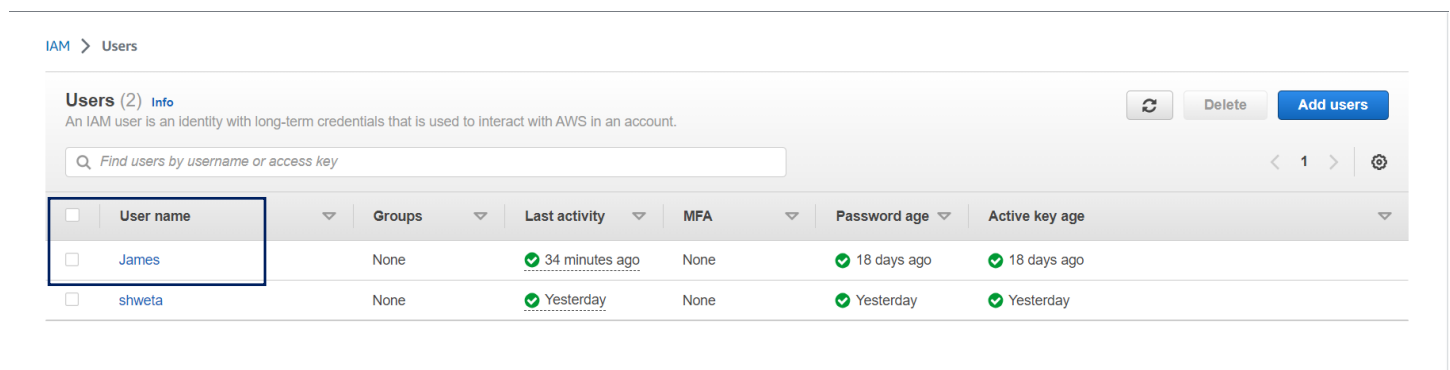
Steps :

A] For Adding Data in Dynamodb :

1) First we will create a training dataset in our local system. We will take a min 50-60 images of faces for each person.



2) In AWS Account we will create one IAM User. And define policy → Do AWS Login using IAM User.



3) Then we will create S3 Bucket in AWS in Region you want → Upload folder of images of our system in S3.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > attendance-management-system-13579

attendance-management-system-13579 [Info](#)

Objects

Properties

Permissions

Metrics

Management

Access Points

Objects (1)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Copy S3 URI

Copy URL

Download

Open

Delete

Actions

Create folder

Upload

Find objects by prefix

< 1 > ⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	img/	Folder	-	-	-

Amazon S3 > Buckets > attendance-management-system-13579 > [img/](#)

img/

Copy S3 URI

Objects

Properties

Objects (7)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Copy S3 URI

Copy URL

Download

Open

Delete

Actions

Create folder

Upload

Find objects by prefix

< 1 > ⚙

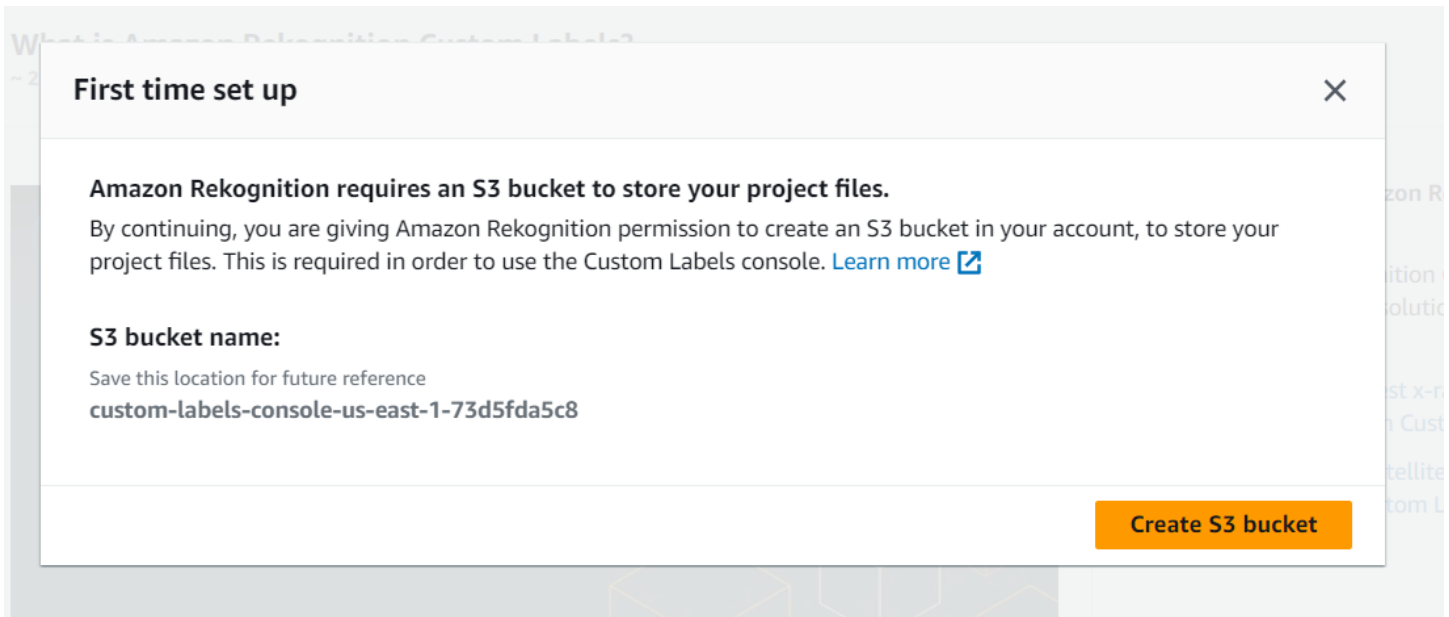
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmitabBachhan/	Folder	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	DonaldTrump/	Folder	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Krishnakant/	Folder	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	MSDhoni/	Folder	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	NarendraModi/	Folder	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shweta/	Folder	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	SRK/	Folder	-	-	-

4) Go to AWS Rekognition Service in the same region where you have created S3 bucket.

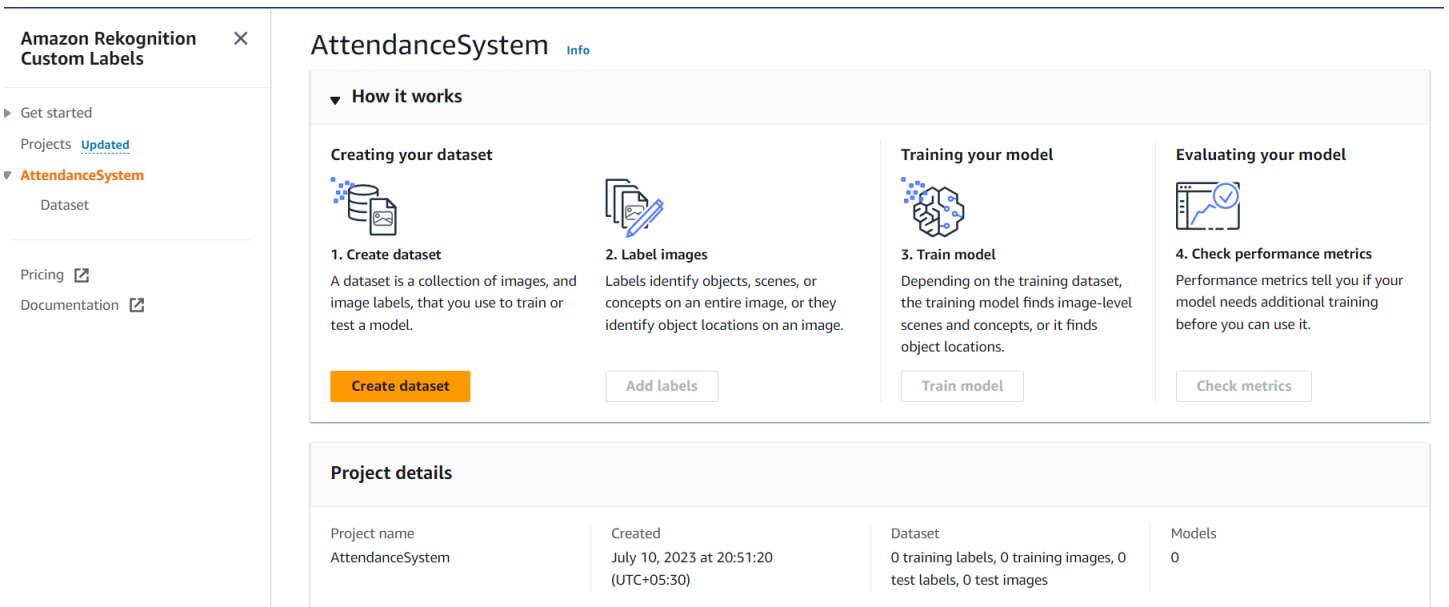
Go to Use Custom Labels → click on Get Started, for first time it will ask you to create S3 bucket with name e.g **custom-labels-console-us-east-1-73d5fda5c8**.

Without this S3 bucket you can't use recognition.

Click on Create S3 bucket.



5) In Custom Labels → Project → Create Project → give Project Name “AttendanceSystem”.



6) Click on Create Dataset → choose Start with Single Dataset → select Import images from S3 → give URI of S3 bucket (attendance-management-system-13579) → check the box of Automatic labeling → click on Create Dataset.

[Custom Labels](#) > [Projects](#) > [AttendanceSystem](#) > Dataset

Dataset [Info](#)

Start labeling

Actions ▼

Train model

▼ Preparing your dataset



1. Review dataset

Verify that your images are labeled correctly. If the dataset needs more images, choose Actions and then the appropriate dataset under Add Images. [Learn more](#)



2. Add labels

You add labels for each type of object, scene, or concept in your dataset. To add or modify labels, choose Start labeling and then choose Edit labels. [Learn more](#)



3. Label images

Choose the images that you want to label. If you need to label an entire image, choose Assign labels and assign image-level labels. If you need to label object locations, Choose Draw bounding boxes. Then draw bounding boxes around objects and assign labels. Choose Save changes to finish. [Learn more](#)



4. Train model

After your datasets are ready, Choose Train model to train your model. Then, evaluate and use the model to find objects, scenes, and concepts in new images. [Learn more](#)

Labels

[Manage labels](#)

☒ Images (50)

☐ Labeled (50)

☐ Unlabeled (0)

☐ Errors (0)

☒ SRK (31)

☐ Shweta (19)

Images (50)

< 1 2 3 ... >

s14.jpg



☒ SRK ✕

s15.jpg



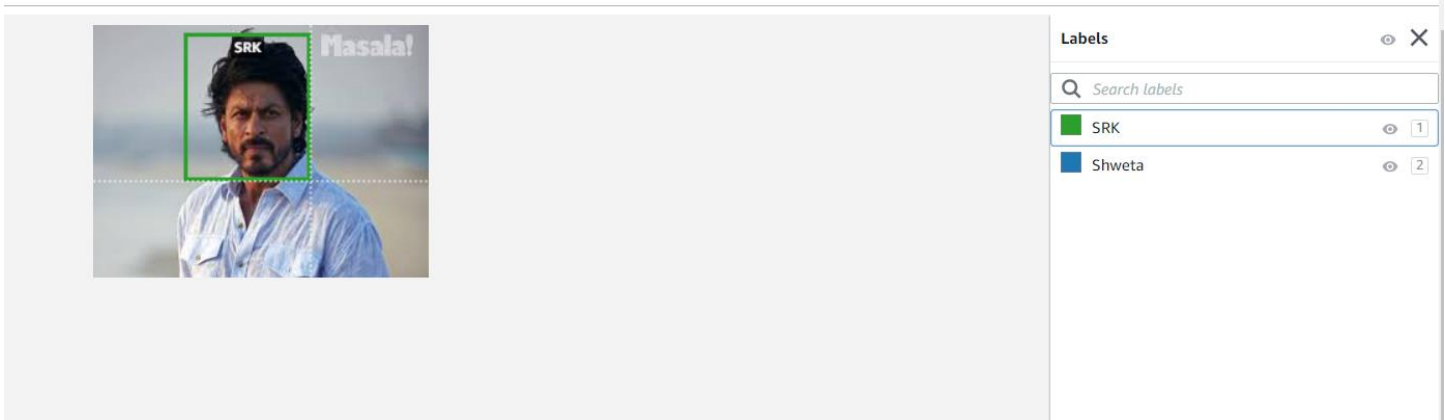
☒ SRK ✕

s16.jpg



☒ SRK ✕

7) Click on Start Labeling → choose the photos to label → select Draw Bounding Boxes method → click on Done.



Finish labeling.

8) Click on Train Model, it will take 30 mins to 24 hrs to complete the process according to number of images.

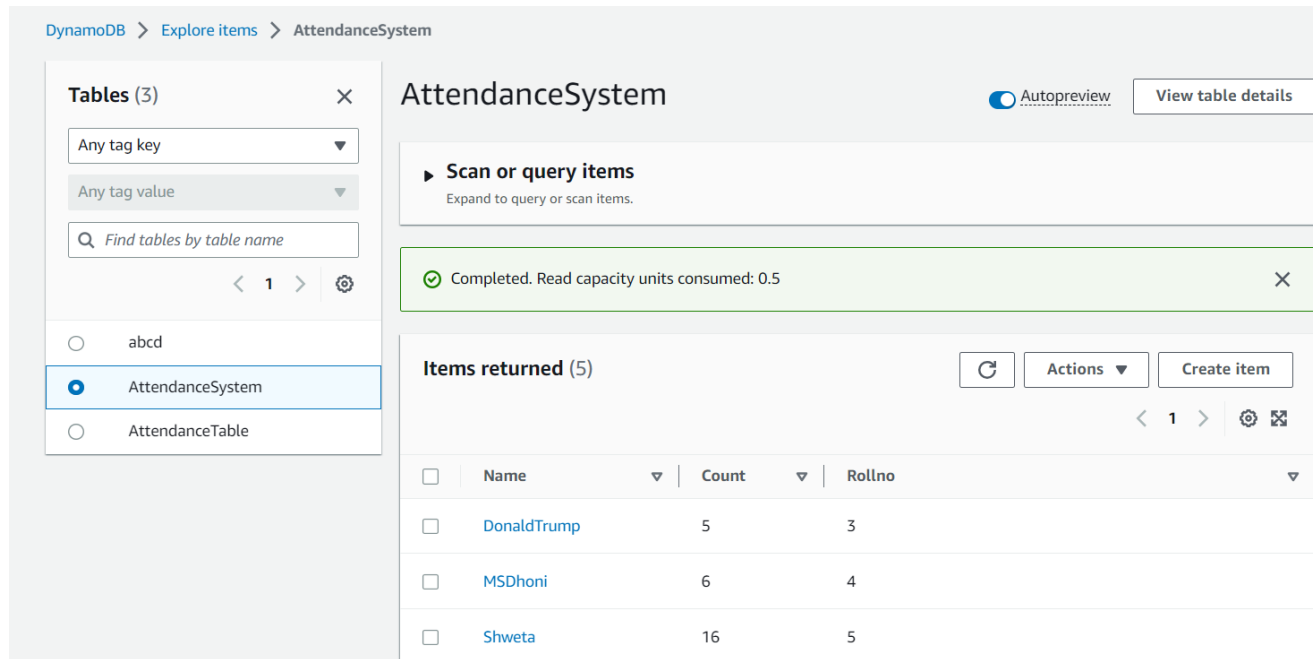
NOTE :

- If you take only one or two persons images then the model will not train. It will show the error “Too few labels in manifest files”. So take minimum 5 persons images.
- If you take only 5-15 images for each person then it will not detect you correctly, so you have to take at least 50 images for each person.

Now wait for completing the train model process.

9) Create DynamoDB table.

Give name to table → Give Partition Key as Name → other attributes 'Rollno' and 'Count'.
And add the name and rollno in table. Keep Count as 0.



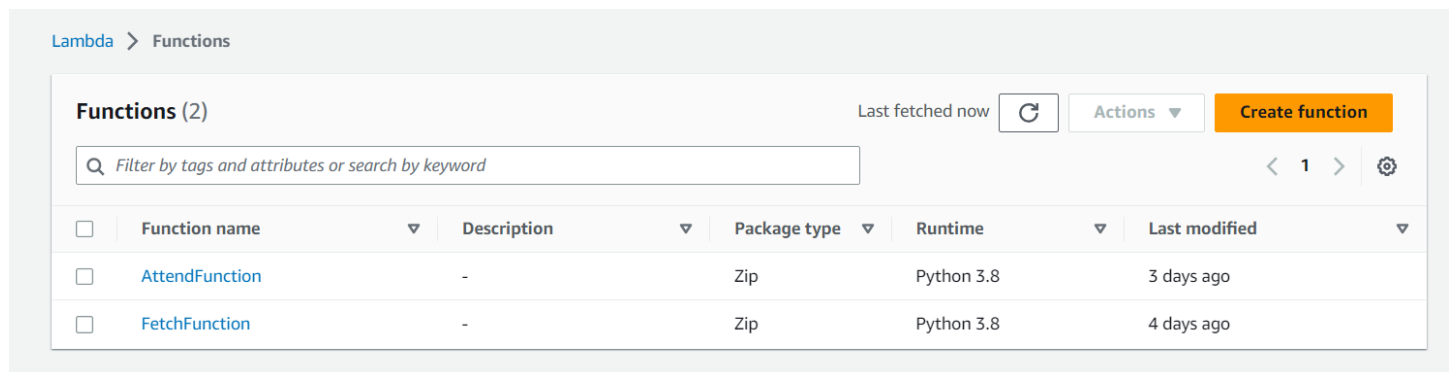
The screenshot shows the AWS DynamoDB console interface for the 'AttendanceSystem' table. On the left, a sidebar lists tables, with 'AttendanceSystem' selected. The main area displays the table's details, including a 'Scan or query items' button and a status message: 'Completed. Read capacity units consumed: 0.5'. Below this, a table titled 'Items returned (5)' shows the following data:

	Name	Count	Rollno
<input type="checkbox"/>	DonaldTrump	5	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	MSDhoni	6	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shweta	16	5

10) Now we will create Lambda function and API Gateway in same region.

- For getting attendance from captured img and adding into dynamo db.

Go to Lambda → create Function → Author from Scratch → give Function Name → select Runtime Python 3.10 and all other settings will be default → click on create function.



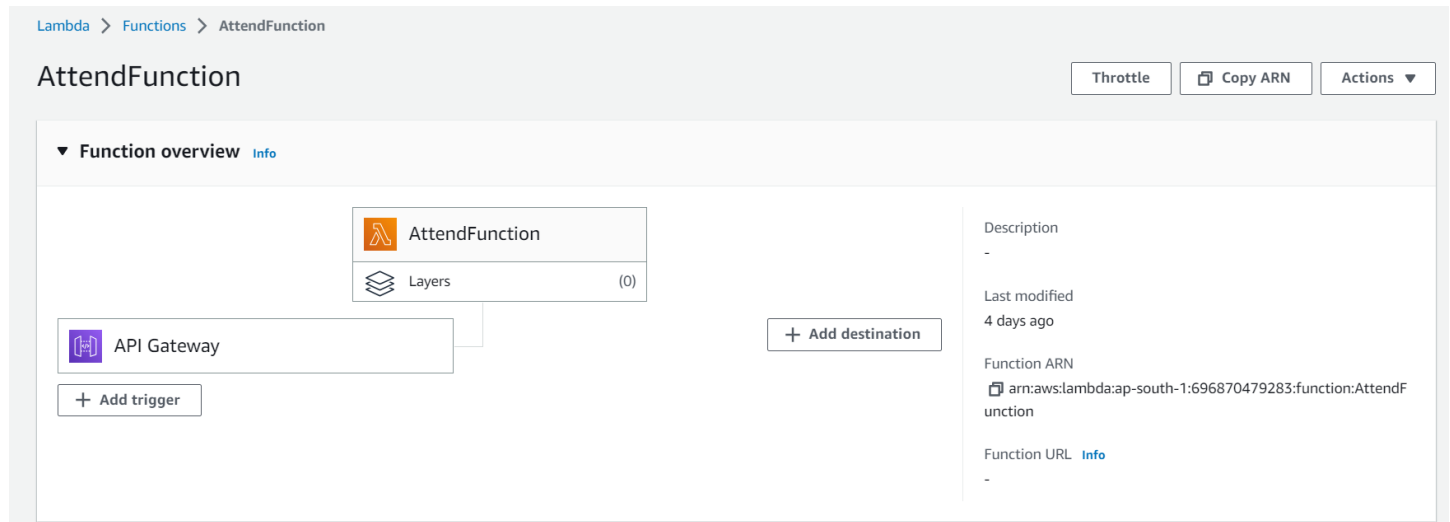
The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface. It displays a list of functions under the heading 'Functions (2)'. The functions listed are 'AttendFunction' and 'FetchFunction', both using the 'Python 3.8' runtime. The console also shows a search bar and a 'Create function' button.

	Function name	Description	Package type	Runtime	Last modified
<input type="checkbox"/>	AttendFunction	-	Zip	Python 3.8	3 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	FetchFunction	-	Zip	Python 3.8	4 days ago

To integrate this Lambda Function with API Gateway :

In Lambda Function Overview → Add Trigger → select a source – API Gateway → choose new API → choose a Rest API → security type Open → click on Add.

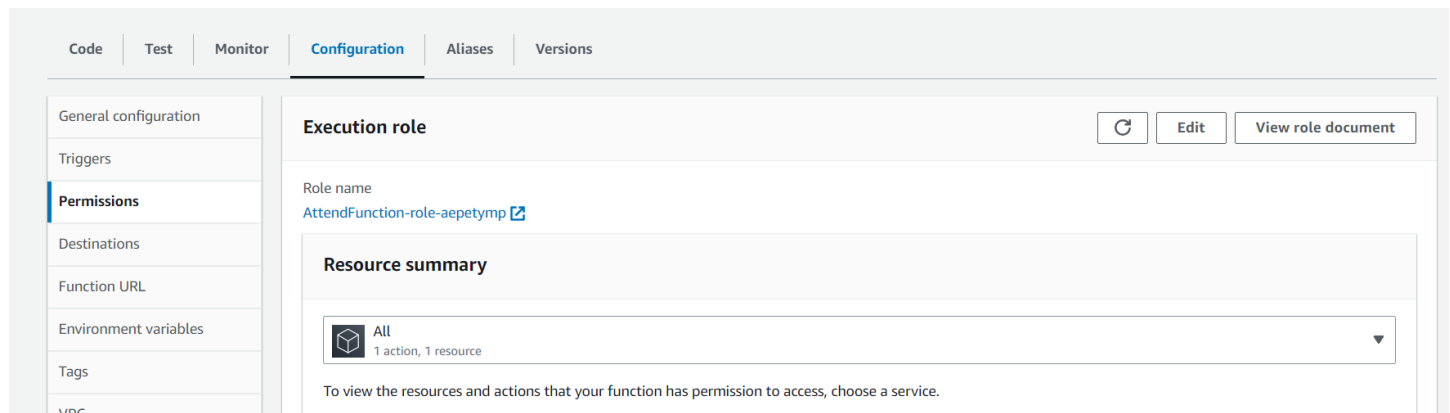
Your API will be created and automatically attached with lambda.



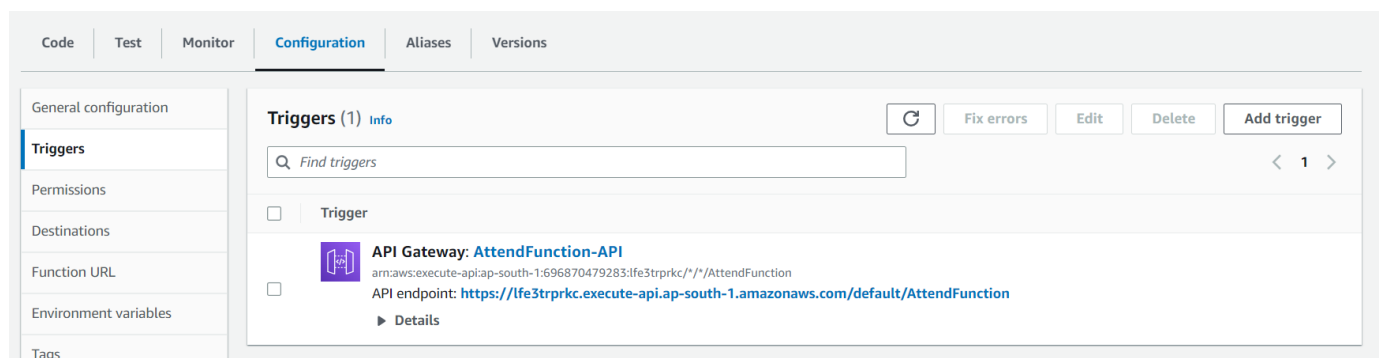
Now in Lambda go to Configuration tab in that → Permissions

There role name is given.

Click on that role name → it will open in IAM Services → Add permissions → Give permission for full access of Dynamodb or All administrator access.



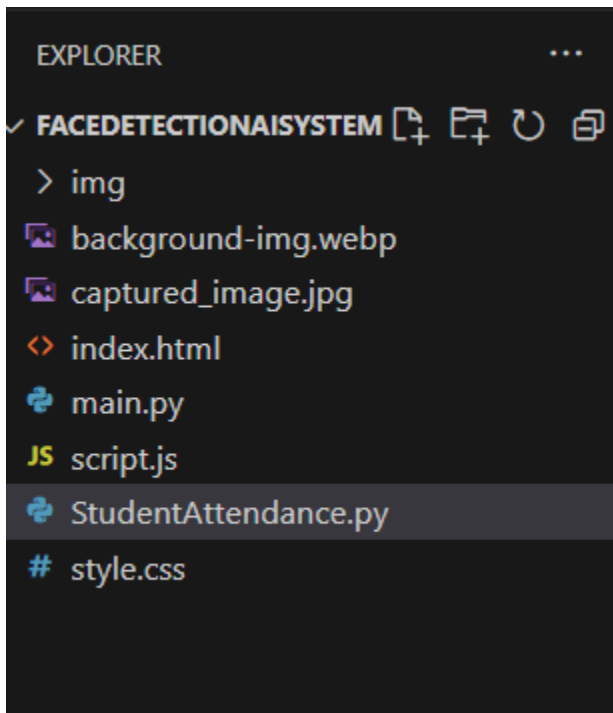
In the configuration tab, the endpoint of your API gateway is given.



Code :

Now to capture a photo of person and add there's attendance in in Dynamodb via API Gateway using Lambda function, we have written one Python Code StudentAttendance.py, main.py and one lambda function (AttendFunction) code.

Project Folder Directory, you also have to create one folder for image i.e. img.



- StudentAttendance.py :

```
import boto3
import requests
import datetime
import time
import cv2

#Credentials-----
-
client = boto3.client('rekognition',
                      aws_access_key_id="AKIA2EQFXUWZWLJG6WTR",
                      aws_secret_access_key="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",
                      region_name='ap-south-1')

#Capture images for every 1 hour and store the image with current date and time -----
-----
```

```

for j in range(0, 6):
    current_time = datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%d-%m-%y %H-%M-%S ")
    print(current_time)
    camera = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

while True:
    # Capture the video frame by frame
    ret, frame = camera.read()

    # Display the resulting frame
    cv2.imshow('frame', frame)
    # Check if the image needs to be captured
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord(' '):
        # Save the captured frame as an image
        cv2.imwrite('img/' + current_time + '.jpg', frame)
        print("Image captured!")
        # Reset the flag
        break

    # Check if the 'q' button is pressed to quit
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        exit()

del (camera)

#Send the captured image to AWS S3 Bucket-----
-----
clients3 = boto3.client('s3', aws_access_key_id="AKIA2EQFXUWZWLJG6WTR",
                        aws_secret_access_key="05K61SpmHdfXk1Jt0BSxz8jZihF2MezaGBQWN+s1",
region_name='ap-south-1')
    # clients3.upload_file("Hourly Class Images/"+current_time+'.jpg', 'add your S3 bucket
name', current_time+'.jpg')

    clients3.upload_file("img/" + current_time + '.jpg', 'attendance-management-system-
13579', current_time + '.jpg')

#Recognize students in captured image -----
-----
image_path = 'img/' + current_time + '.jpg'
with open(image_path, 'rb') as source_image:
    source_bytes = source_image.read()
    print(type(source_bytes))

print("Recognition Service")
response = client.detect_custom_labels(

```

```

#Add your recognition project arn-----
-----

ProjectVersionArn='arn:aws:rekognition:ap-south-
1:696870479283:project/AttendanceSystem/version/AttendanceSystem.2023-07-
06T15.49.54/1688638795363',

Image={
    'Bytes': source_bytes
},

)

print(response)
if not len(response['CustomLabels']):
    print('Not identified')

else:
    str = response['CustomLabels'][0]['Name']
    print(str)

# Update the attendance of recognized student in DynamoDB by calling the API
Add API endpoint-----

url = "https://lfe3trprkc.execute-api.ap-south-
1.amazonaws.com/default/AttendFunction?Name=" + str

resp = requests.get(url)
print("Success ")
if resp.status_code==200:
    print("Success")

time.sleep(3600)

```

NOTE :

- In the above code you have to edit your Rekognition Project ARN and API gateway URL.
- Change your IAM user credentials and region name.
- Change S3 bucket name and path of images folder.

- main.py :

```
# import the opencv library
import cv2

# define a video capture object
vid = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

# flag to indicate whether to capture an image
capture_image = False

while True:
    # Capture the video frame by frame
    ret, frame = vid.read()

    # Display the resulting frame
    cv2.imshow('frame', frame)
    # Check if the image needs to be captured
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord(' '):
        # Save the captured frame as an image
        cv2.imwrite('captured_image.jpg', frame)
        print("Image captured!")
        # Reset the flag
        capture_image = False

    # Check if the 'q' button is pressed to quit
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        break

# Release the video capture object
vid.release()
# Destroy all the windows
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

LambdaFunction :

```
import json
import boto3

dynamo=boto3.resource("dynamodb")

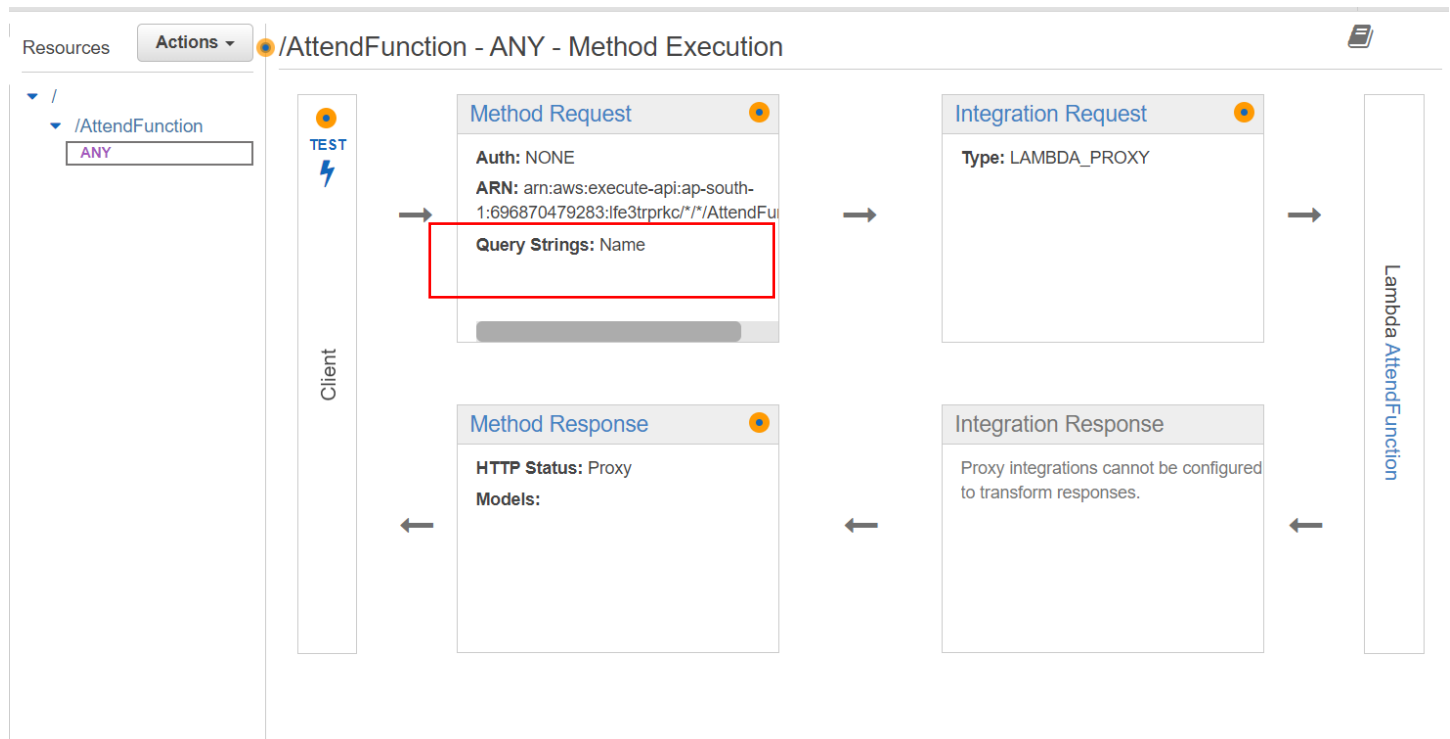
table=dynamo.Table("AttendanceSystem")
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # TODO implement

    # Data was not updated in dynamodb bccoz (queryStringParameter) was not not there..
    res = table.get_item(Key={"Name": event['queryStringParameters']['Name']})
    print(res['Item']['Name'])
    Count = res['Item']['Count']
    Count= Count+1
    inp = {"Rollno":res["Item"]["Rollno"],"Count":Count, "Name":res['Item']['Name']}
    table.put_item(Item=inp)
    return "Successful"
```

NOTE :

- Change dynamodb table name.
- Change your dynamo db attributes name.
- And add that queryStringParameter as name in REST API also.

(If we remove this from REST API and Lambda function then the data will not added in dynamodb table.)



B] For Fetching Data from Dynamodb on Web Application :

1) Create on Web Application using html and js.

- index.html :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Attendance Table</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container mt-5">
    <table id="attendanceTable" class="table styled-table ">
      <thead>
        <tr>
          <th>Name</th>
          <th>Rollno</th>
          <th>Attendance Count</th>
        </tr>
      </thead>
      <tbody></tbody>
    </table>
  </div>

  <script src="script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

- style.css :

```
*{
  padding: 0;
  margin: 0;
}
body {
  background: url("background-img.webp") no-repeat center center fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
.styled-table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  margin: 25px 0;
```



```
    font-size: 0.9em;
    font-family: sans-serif;
    min-width: 400px;
    box-shadow: 0 0 20px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.15);
}

.styled-table thead tr {
    background-color: #93A0FE;
    color: #ffffff;
    text-align: left;
}

.styled-table th,
.styled-table td {
    padding: 12px 15px;
}

/* .styled-table tbody tr {
    border-bottom: 1px solid #E5606A;
} */

.styled-table tbody tr:nth-of-type(even) {
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
}

.styled-table tbody tr:nth-of-type(odd) {
    background-color: #E4E4E4;
}

/* .styled-table tbody tr:last-of-type {
    border-bottom: 1px solid #009879;
} */

.styled-table tbody tr.active-row {
    font-weight: bold;
    background-color: #009879;
}
```

- script.js :

```
document.addEventListener('DOMContentLoaded', () => {  
  fetch('https://x26zhzj86f.execute-api.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/default/FetchFunction')  
    .then(response => response.json())  
    .then(data => {  
      const tableBody = document.querySelector('#attendanceTable tbody');  
      data.forEach(student => {  
        const row = document.createElement('tr');  
        const rollNoCell = document.createElement('td');  
        const nameCell = document.createElement('td');  
        const attendanceCell = document.createElement('td');  
  
        rollNoCell.textContent = student.Name;  
        nameCell.textContent = student.Rollno;  
        attendanceCell.textContent = student.Count;  
  
        row.appendChild(rollNoCell);  
        row.appendChild(nameCell);  
        row.appendChild(attendanceCell);  
        tableBody.appendChild(row);  
      });  
    })  
    .catch(error => {  
      console.error(error);  
    });  
});
```

NOTE :

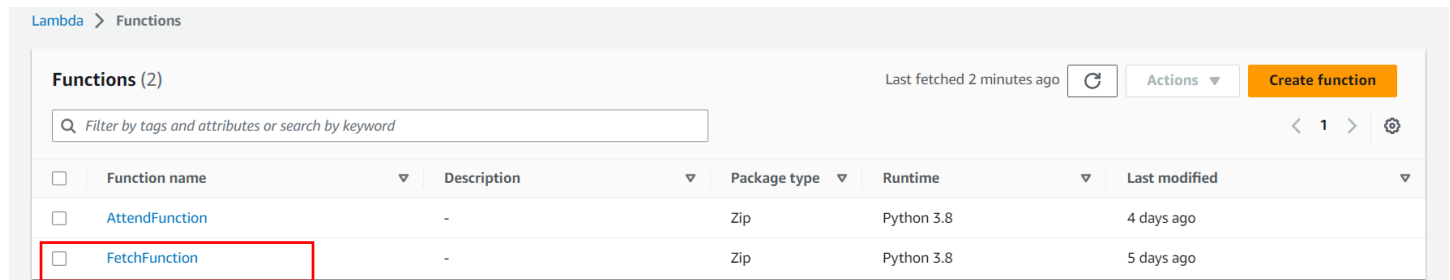
- In script.js code you have to add second API URL. i.e. FetchFunction
- This API we will create in next further steps.

2) For fetching data on created web application we will use API gateway.

This API gateway will take the data from dynamodb using Lambda Function.

So first we will create Lambda Function to get data from dynamodb.

Go to Lambda → create Function → Author from Scratch → give Function Name → select Runtime Python 3.10 and all other settings will be default → click on create function.



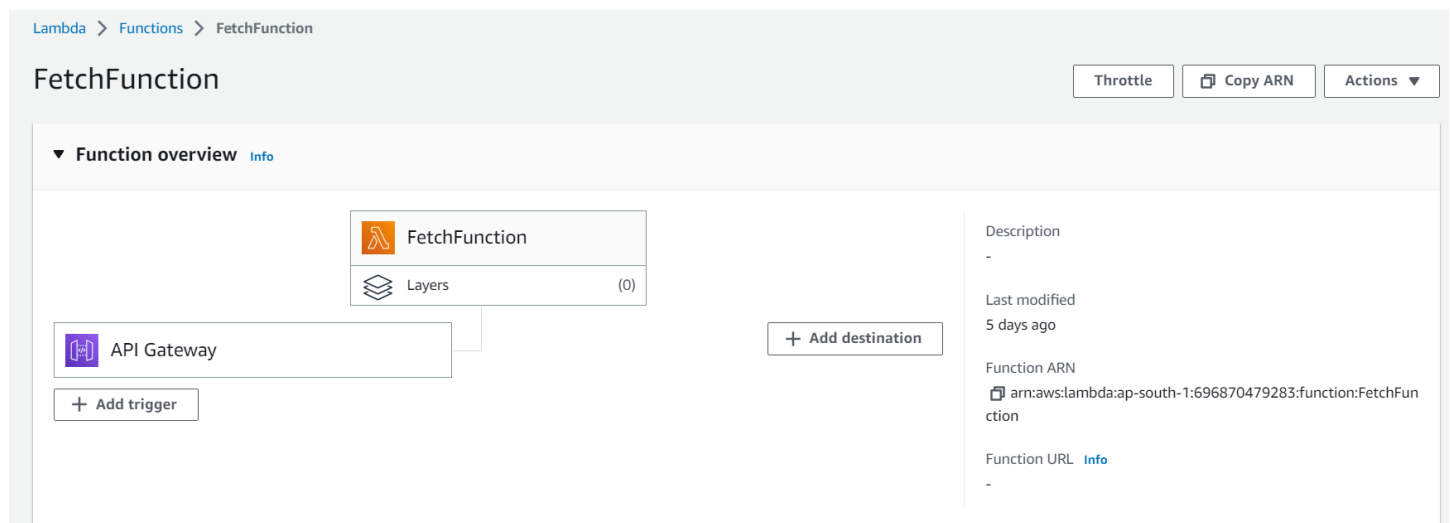
The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console 'Functions' page. At the top, there's a search bar and a 'Create function' button. Below is a table of functions:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Function name	Description	Package type	Runtime	Last modified
<input type="checkbox"/>	AttendFunction	-	Zip	Python 3.8	4 days ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	FetchFunction	-	Zip	Python 3.8	5 days ago

3) To integrate this Lambda Function with API Gateway :

In Lambda Function Overview → Add Trigger → select a source – API Gateway → choose new API → choose a HTTP API → security type Open → click on Add.

Your API will be created and automatically attached with lambda.



The screenshot shows the 'FetchFunction' overview page in the AWS Lambda console. It includes a 'Function overview' section with a diagram showing the function and its layers. There are buttons for 'Add trigger' and 'Add destination'. On the right, there's a sidebar with details about the function:

- Description: -
- Last modified: 5 days ago
- Function ARN: `arn:aws:lambda:ap-south-1:696870479283:function:FetchFunction`
- Function URL: [Info](#)

Now in Lambda go to Configuration tab in that → Permissions

There role name is given.

Click on that role name → it will open in IAM Services → Add permissions → Give permission for full access of Dynamodb or All administrator access.

The screenshot shows the 'Execution role' configuration page in the AWS Lambda console. On the left, a sidebar lists various configuration options: General configuration, Triggers, **Permissions**, Destinations, Function URL, Environment variables, Tags, VPC, Monitoring and operations tools, Concurrency, Asynchronous invocation, Code signing, Database proxies, and File systems. The main panel is titled 'Execution role' and shows the role name 'FetchFunction-role-lbst59ww'. Below this, a 'Resource summary' section shows 'AWS Application Auto Scaling' with 7 actions and 1 resource. A note states: 'To view the resources and actions that your function has permission to access, choose a service.' There are two tabs: 'By action' and 'By resource'. The 'By resource' tab is selected, showing a table with 'All resources' and a list of permissions: 'Allow: application-autoscaling:DeleteScalingPolicy', 'Allow: application-autoscaling:DeregisterScalableTarget', 'Allow: application-autoscaling:DescribeScalableTargets', 'Allow: application-autoscaling:DescribeScalingActivities', 'Allow: application-autoscaling:DescribeScalingPolicies', 'Allow: application-autoscaling:PutScalingPolicy', and 'Allow: application-autoscaling:RegisterScalableTarget'.

In the configuration tab, the endpoint of your API gateway is given.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' tab in the AWS Lambda console. The top navigation bar includes 'Code', 'Test', 'Monitor', **Configuration**, 'Aliases', and 'Versions'. The left sidebar lists: General configuration, **Triggers**, Permissions, Destinations, Function URL, and Environment variables. The main panel is titled 'Triggers (1)' and shows a search bar 'Find triggers'. Below the search bar, there is a table with one trigger. The trigger is named 'API Gateway: FetchFunction-API' and has the ARN 'arn:aws:execute-api:ap-south-1:696870479283:x26zhzj86f/*/*/FetchFunction'. The API endpoint is 'https://x26zhzj86f.execute-api.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/default/FetchFunction'. There is a 'Details' link next to the endpoint.

Now go to the API Services → click on your API → here go to the CORS option.

The screenshot shows the AWS API Gateway console. On the left, the 'API Gateway' sidebar is visible with a red box around the 'CORS' option under the 'Integrations' section. The main panel displays the 'FetchFunction-API' details. The 'API details' section shows the API ID as 'x26zhzj86f', Protocol as 'HTTP', and Created date as '2023-07-06'. The 'Description' is 'Created by AWS Lambda' and the 'Default endpoint' is 'Enabled'. The 'Stages for FetchFunction-API' section shows a table with one stage named 'default' with an 'Invoke URL' of 'https://x26zhzj86f.execute-api.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/default', 'Attached deployment' of 'if2p89', 'Auto deploy' status of 'enabled', and 'Last updated' date of '2023-07-07'.

Stage name	Invoke URL	Attached deployment	Auto deploy	Last updated
default	https://x26zhzj86f.execute-api.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/default	if2p89	enabled	2023-07-07

It will be look like

The screenshot shows the AWS API Gateway console 'Cross-Origin Resource Sharing' configuration page. The 'Configure CORS' section is active, showing a table of CORS settings. The settings are: 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' set to 'No Origins are allowed', 'Access-Control-Allow-Headers' set to 'No Headers are allowed', 'Access-Control-Allow-Methods' set to 'No Methods are allowed', 'Access-Control-Expose-Headers' set to 'No Expose Headers are allowed', 'Access-Control-Max-Age' set to '0 Seconds', and 'Access-Control-Allow-Credentials' set to 'NO'.

Access-Control-Allow-Origin	Access-Control-Allow-Headers
No Origins are allowed	No Headers are allowed

Access-Control-Allow-Methods	Access-Control-Expose-Headers
No Methods are allowed	No Expose Headers are allowed

Access-Control-Max-Age	Access-Control-Allow-Credentials
0 Seconds	<input type="radio"/> NO

NOTE :

- If while fetching data on web application if data is not shown on web page, then in the above CORS Configuration you can configure * everywhere then save.
- Sometime it need to clear then also data will be fetch.

4) Add code of the Lambda Function.

Code :

```
import json
import boto3

dynamo=boto3.resource("dynamodb")
table=dynamo.Table("AttendanceSystem")
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # TODO implement
    response=table.scan()
    print(response)
    # items = response['Items']
    # print(items)
    # print(items)
    data= []
    for item in response['Items']:
        item['Rollno'] = str(item['Rollno'])
        item['Count'] = str(item['Count'])
        data.append(item)
    print(data)
    return{ "statusCode": 200,
    "headers": {
        'Access-Control-Allow-Origin': '*',
        'Access-Control-Allow-Credentials':True,
        'Access-Control-Allow-Methods': 'GET, POST, PUT, DELETE',
        'Access-Control-Allow-Headers': 'Content-Type, Authorization',
    },
    "body": json.dumps(response["Items"])}
}
```

NOTE :

- Change your dynamodb table name and attributes.

Here all steps are completed for Proejct.

Output :

I will run Python code, then camera will on → capture image by clicking space button.

Person's name will be shown in terminal.

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

```
11-07-23 09-35-13
Image captured!
<class 'bytes'>
Recognition Service
{'CustomLabels': [{'Name': 'Shweta', 'Confidence': 94.38200378417969, 'Geometry': {'BoundingBox': {'width': 0.28075000643730164, 'Height': 0.48445001244544983, 'Left': 0.32940998673439026, 'Top': 0.12115000188350677}}}], 'ResponseMetadata': {'RequestId': '03611ff4-2577-44f8-94a7-e3cc26a94af8', 'HTTPStatusCode': 200, 'HTTPHeaders': {'x-amzn-requestid': '03611ff4-2577-44f8-94a7-e3cc26a94af8', 'content-type': 'application/x-amz-json-1.1', 'content-length': '206', 'date': 'Tue, 11 Jul 2023 04:05:57 GMT'}, 'RetryAttempts': 0}}
Shweta
Success
```

Name	Rollno	Attendance Count
DonaldTrump	3	5
MSDhoni	4	6
Shweta	5	16
AmitabBachhan	2	3
Krishnakant	1	7

Future Scope

The world is using facial recognition technology and enjoying its benefits. The technology and its applications can be applied across different segments in the country.

- Preventing the frauds at ATMs in India. A database of all customers with ATM cards in India can be created and facial recognition systems can be installed. So, whenever a user enters an ATM his photograph will be taken to permit access after it is matched with a stored photo from the database.
- Passport and visa verification can also be done using this technology.
- Also, driving license verification can be done using the same approach.
- It can also be used during examinations such as Civil Services Exam, SSC, IIT, MBBS, and others to identify the candidates.
- This system can be deployed for verification and attendance tracking at various government offices and corporates.