

1 AN RFID-INTEGRATED ATTENDANCE SYSTEM WITH  
2 PHOTO VERIFICATION FOR CLASSROOM EFFICIENCY

3 A Special Problem Proposal  
4 Presented to  
5 the Faculty of the Division of Physical Sciences and Mathematics  
6 College of Arts and Sciences  
7 University of the Philippines Visayas  
8 Miag-ao, Iloilo

9 In Partial Fulfillment  
10 of the Requirements for the Degree of  
11 Bachelor of Science in Computer Science by

12 GALLEGO, Chester Ken  
13 KARIM, John Hamir  
14 MAGTOTO, John Luis

15 Francis DIMZON  
16 Adviser

17 January 28, 2025

## Abstract

19 The UP System started deployment of RFID/NFC-enabled UP ID in 2019. After  
20 several years since deployment, we have yet to see a system that fully utilizes  
21 the technology embedded in the UP ID. In particular, we see a great potential in  
22 using it as an access key for tracking the attendance of students in their classes.  
23 Professors currently either use the traditional pen and paper or a spreadsheet  
24 in their laptops to check for attendance. The mentioned practices are prone to  
25 forgery and takes precious time away from the class period.

26 Our paper proposes a fully digital attendance tracking system that can be used  
27 by professors to record the attendance of their students in real time. The system  
28 uses UP ID and facial recognition for a two-layer validation process ensuring  
29 accuracy of the records. Facial recognition uses a pretrained YoloV8 model for  
30 face recognition. The proposed system allows the students to check in by tapping  
31 their ID to the RFID/NFC reader, and aligning their face in the camera. The  
32 current prototype takes only about 2-3 seconds per student to complete the whole  
33 validation and recording process, with more room for optimizations down the line.

34 **Keywords:** UP System, RFID, attendance, machine learning, facial  
recognition, YoloV8 model.

# Contents

36	<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
37	1.1 Overview . . . . .	1
38	1.2 Problem Statement . . . . .	2
39	1.3 Research Objectives . . . . .	3
40	1.3.1 General Objective . . . . .	3
41	1.3.2 Specific Objectives . . . . .	4
42	1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Research . . . . .	4
43	1.5 Significance of the Research . . . . .	4
44	<b>2 Review of Related Literature</b>	<b>6</b>
45	2.1 Importance of Attendance Tracking . . . . .	6
46	2.2 Attendance Tracking Methods . . . . .	6
47	2.2.1 Traditional Attendance Tracking Methods . . . . .	7
48	2.2.2 Biometric-Based Attendance Systems . . . . .	7
49	2.3 Chapter Summary . . . . .	9
50	<b>3 Research Methodology</b>	<b>10</b>
51	3.1 Research Activities . . . . .	10

52	3.2	RFID and Face Recognition . . . . .	11
53	3.2.1	RFID as a Token . . . . .	11
54	3.2.2	Face Recognition as a Verifier . . . . .	11
55	3.3	Face Recognition . . . . .	12
56	3.3.1	Face recognition model training . . . . .	12
57	3.4	Hardware Development Tools . . . . .	13
58	3.5	Software Development Tools . . . . .	13
59	<b>4</b>	<b>Preliminary Results/System Prototype</b>	<b>15</b>
60	4.1	System Architecture . . . . .	15
61	4.2	Process Diagrams . . . . .	16
62	4.2.1	Faculty CSV Import Process . . . . .	16
63	4.2.2	Student Registration Process . . . . .	16
64	4.2.3	Time In Process . . . . .	16
65	4.2.4	Time Out Process . . . . .	16
66	4.2.5	Attendance Record Export Process . . . . .	16
67	4.3	Django Backend . . . . .	17
68	4.3.1	Models . . . . .	17
69	4.3.2	Database Tables . . . . .	18
70	4.3.3	REST API by Django Ninja . . . . .	19
71	4.3.4	Admin panel by Django . . . . .	19
72	4.4	Nuxt Frontend . . . . .	19
73		<b>References</b>	<b>23</b>

<sup>74</sup>	<b>A Appendix Title</b>	<b>25</b>
<sup>75</sup>	<b>B Resource Persons</b>	<b>26</b>

## 76 List of Figures

77	3.1 Training the model . . . . .	12
78	4.1 System Architecture . . . . .	15
79	4.2 Time in . . . . .	16
80	4.3 Time Out . . . . .	17
81	4.4 Student model . . . . .	17
82	4.5 Database Tables . . . . .	18
83	4.6 API Documentation . . . . .	19
84	4.7 Django Administration . . . . .	20
85	4.8 Time in and Time out Page . . . . .	21
86	4.9 Successful Time In . . . . .	21
87	4.10 Django saving the attendance time instance in 24-hr format . . .	22
88	4.11 Fake Delay . . . . .	22

# 89 List of Tables

<small>90</small>	2.1 Comparison of Attendance Tracking Methods Using the CIA Triad	9
-------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	---

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Overview

Attendance plays an important role in improving the academic performance of students. There is evidence that students with lower attendance often have lower grades (Ancheta, Daniel, & Ahmad, 2021). Therefore, attendance is usually enforced and recorded at most higher education institutions. However, the systems in place for recording attendance are typically manual and time-consuming.

The traditional pen and paper attendance system has existed since the invention of paper itself. It is used for time keeping by manually writing or checking the “present” status in a paper log book. Manually writing names takes an average of 17 seconds per student (Shoewu, Makanjuola, & Olatinwo, 2014), and for class size of 30 students that leads to approximately 8 minutes of class time wasted. While it is recognized that such system is time-consuming and wastes resources, it persisted because of its familiarity. Going to class means bringing pen and paper for most students and teachers alike, so using the same material for recording attendance seemed the most practical.

In recent years, as laptops and portable computers became more accessible, some faculty of UP started transitioning to digital spreadsheets provided by services like Microsoft Excel. While it seemed to have moved the traditional pen and paper towards digitalization, another problem arises as this required manually roll calling students to say “present”. It had the same problem of being a manual process. It is easily disrupted by a noisy class. Some time that was supposed to be utilized for immediate teaching was used for roll call.



Both systems mentioned are prone to errors and unnecessarily increases administrative burden for the faculty. Reduction in teaching time means frequently moving the lesson discussions by the faculty, with some topics being rushed or skip entirely by the end of semester. This reduces overall the quality of education students received and may negatively impact their readiness for subsequent courses they may take.

It is also useful to analyze the traditional attendance methods from the lens of CIA triad since we are dealing with information security. It is a guiding model comprised of 3 key principles: Confidentiality - the protection of data from unauthorized access. Integrity - prevent that data from tampering. Availability - data is present whenever you need them (Cawthra et al., 2020). The traditional pen and paper violates confidentiality as there no strict restrictions on who accesses the paper for keeping the attendance data. As a consequence, integrity is also violated as anyone with a pen can easily modify attendance records. Availability also cannot be ensured since paper as a storage medium is easily destructible via wear or tear. Replacing paper with digital counterparts such as Microsoft Excel might address these violations, although indirectly. Teachers put passwords on their laptops, but no authentication is done for the Excel file itself unless it is explicitly encrypted. The file is also prone to accidental deletion.

Therefore, we propose a fully automatic, digital attendance system that addresses these concerns. We utilize the already distributed UP ID and pretrained face recognition models that ensures an easy, accurate, attendance keeping. It aims to ease the burden of faculty and students from manual methods of attendance system, allowing them to focus on class discussions instead.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

The current methods of taking attendance today such as the manual call roll, biometrics, and online or remote attendance provides challenges in terms of efficiency, security, and authenticity. Manual roll calls are time consuming, according to (Mahato & Suman, 2013, p. 5875), it consumes an average of 5 to 15 minutes in order to complete an attendance using manual roll call attendance. It also provides a burden to some of the teachers through the disruptive behaviors of the students which lower the efficiency of manual roll call ("How Teachers Can Meet the Challenges," 2015). Biometrics attendance systems like fingerprint and facial scanning provide efficiency in taking an attendance but it is more costly and widely not accessible. The online or remote attendance system is only advisable in virtual class and not in face to face class as it is prone to attendance fraud.

151 Failure to resolve efficiency and a secured attendance system may lead to  
152 inaccurate attendance records and high risks of attendance fraud. These gaps  
153 may also affect the integrity in terms of attendance of the university. To fill  
154 those gaps, the solution should be the integration of RFID and facial recognition  
155 technology but there are uncertainties which are the efficient ways to integrate  
156 the real-time face capture while managing the privacy concerns and also finding  
157 an optimal way to gather sensitive information which are the student's biometric  
158 and their RFID serial number.

159 Given the gaps of the current attendance system method, there is a need to  
160 design an attendance system with the integration of RFID and facial recognition  
161 technology which are:

- 162 1. Efficiently captures the real-time data using the RFID and facial recognition  
163 technology.
- 164 2. Ensure and maintain security and privacy of the student's sensitive data  
165 such as their facial biometrics and unique serial number of their RFID.
- 166 3. Ensure compatibility with the university infrastructure which is the avail-  
167 ability of RFID and the hardware for facial scanning.
- 168 4. Determine the effectiveness of the combination of the RFID and facial tech-  
169 nology in the attendance system.

170 ROUZ

## 171 **1.3 Research Objectives**

### 172 **1.3.1 General Objective**

173 This project aims to develop a web application that effectively uses the current UP  
174 RFID and face recognition for attendance checking and recording in the University  
175 of the Philippines Visayas. Additionally, it also aims to assess the performance of  
176 the application in terms of accuracy and efficiency.

### 177 1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- 178 1. To develop a full stack web application that uses an RFID scanner and facial  
179 recognition models such as YoloV8 for an accurate and efficient tracking of  
180 student attendance.
- 181 2. To enhance application security by implementing the principles of Confiden-  
182 tiality, Integrity, and Availability.
- 183 3. To analyze the application's performance based on metrics such as accuracy,  
184 efficiency and security.

## 185 1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Research

186 The focus of this project is to create an attendance system that uses RFID together  
187 with facial technology. This project will take real time attendance by scanning  
188 the student's RFID and verify the student's identity using facial technology. The  
189 project will also focus on the User Experience part where students can take their  
190 attendance as quickly as possible by aligning their faces while they scan their  
191 RFIDs. In that way it will enhance the overall efficiency and accuracy of taking  
192 attendance in the university.

193 This project will not involve the training of face recognition models, as there  
194 are high-performance, pretrained models readily available. The focus will be on  
195 utilizing these existing face recognition models for the development of an effective  
196 attendance tracking system. This project will only limit face to face classes, it  
197 will not cover the virtual or online classes, it will also not cover the other forms  
198 of biometric authentication such as fingerprint and eyes (iris scanning) because of  
199 its expensive hardware and the privacy concerns of the students.

## 200 1.5 Significance of the Research

201 Facial recognition has been in use mobile applications for validation of identity  
202 and the performance has significantly improved over the years. This allowed us to  
203 explore the possibility of using it in attendance tracking of students in UP Visayas  
204 as there are currently no system like it in place. We also intend for this project to  
205 be open-source. Some of the people that will benefit from our developed app are:

- 206     • Students - will benefit from the increased class time. This allow better  
207       retention of topics and lesson discussions. This complements the goal of  
208       recording attendance itself, which is to increase the quality of education the  
209       students receive.
  
- 210     • Faculty - will also benefit from the increased class time. An automated  
211       system will allow them to focus entirely on delivering the topics that need  
212       to be covered. It will lessen the possibility of skipping modules or topics  
213       needed by students to learn before taking their subsequent courses.
  
- 214     • UP System - Since the UP RFID are used across all constituent units of the  
215       UP System, our project can be used by any faculty under the UP System.  
216       They may also choose to create their own version as long as they also make  
217       it open source, as stipulated in GNU GPLv3 license.
  
- 218     • Society benefits - this project is significant in our society. The project is  
219       scalable and when it is improve more in the future, there is a high possibil-  
220       ity that it can be applicable not only to tertiary, higher or in any education  
221       but also it will be applicable to large organizations or corporations as it can  
222       improve taking attendance plus it can reduce the fraud in taking attendance  
223       because one of the gaps to be filled by this project is the integrity, the com-  
224       bination of RFID and the real-time face capture can help the organizations  
225       to have integrity in terms attendance.

226       We also hope that this project will bring focus on the growing accessibility  
227       of facial recognition technologies and inspire the community to explore on how it  
228       can be incorporated their own projects.

## Chapter 2

# Review of Related Literature

## 2.1 Importance of Attendance Tracking

Attendance has become increasingly important in every organization, institution, and workplace to ensure accountability, productivity, and engagement. For example, in schools, it ensures that students are present, participating, and fulfilling their responsibilities. Taking students' attendance is important for monitoring their performance in class. Good attendance is usually linked to good class performance, and vice versa (Zhi, Ibrahim, & Aris, 2014). Additionally, (Romero & Lee, 2007) suggest that attendance is important to reduce the cases of absenteeism in terms of academic performance as mostly, attendance is now part of the grades, motivating the students to attend classes.

## 2.2 Attendance Tracking Methods

There are various methods to track classroom attendance, from traditional manual approaches, such as roll call or pen-and-paper methods, to modern technology-based systems, including biometric like fingerprint or facial recognition. The advantages and disadvantages of these systems will be discussed in the following subsections using the Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability (CIA) Triad.

The CIA Triad is a commonly used information security model that helps organizations develop secure systems (Fruhlinger, 2024). Confidentiality refers to the protection of information from unauthorized access to ensure that only authorized users can access or modify data. Integrity ensures that data remains

complete, trustworthy, and unaltered by unauthorized users, whether accidentally or maliciously. Availability ensures that authorized users can access the data when needed. These three principles are often used to identify vulnerabilities in a system.

## 2.2.1 Traditional Attendance Tracking Methods

The traditional method of taking attendance is through a manual roll call. According to Uniyal (2022), using manual attendance is cost-effective, simple to use, and remains functional during power interruptions. However, despite these advantages, manual attendance has several flaws. For instance, the roll call method is time-consuming as it can waste 5 to 15 minutes of class time which could otherwise be spent on actual learning (Mahato & Suman, 2013, p. 5875). Additionally, there is a problem in integrity when ledger sheets are used as it is easy for students to fake another student's attendance by forging their name and signature or erasing an already marked attendance. Furthermore, according to (Dewa & Nyanga, 2020), traditional attendance tracking method which is the ledger sheets are not friendly to our environment as there are some cases where excessive use of paper occurs but mostly their study highlighted that switching to another attendance system, especially to digital can reduce paper consumption while achieving more efficient way of taking attendance.

CIA Triad Analysis:

- Confidentiality: Traditional attendance tracking methods may offer low confidentiality as attendance can easily be accessed by unauthorized individuals, especially with the pen-and-paper method.
- Integrity: Traditional attendance tracking methods have low integrity as it is easy for students to forge another student's attendance or alter existing records.
- Availability: Traditional attendance tracking methods have high availability as attendance can always be taken during class, regardless of technological failures.

## 2.2.2 Biometric-Based Attendance Systems

Biometric systems such as fingerprint recognition have addressed some of the shortcomings of manual attendance methods. According to Walia & Jain (2016),

283 replacing traditional attendance methods with biometric fingerprint systems im-  
284 proves confidentiality and integrity. However, while biometric fingerprint atten-  
285 dance systems have high reliability, they still come with some limitations (Truein,  
286 2024). For example, if a person’s finger is injured or dirty, the system may fail  
287 to recognize the fingerprint which can affect the system’s effectiveness. Moreover,  
288 the cost of deployment can be high due to the need for specialized hardware and  
289 maintenance.

290 CIA Triad Analysis:

- 291 • Confidentiality: Biometric systems provide better confidentiality compared  
292 to manual methods as biometric data is unique to each individual and stored  
293 securely. However, if the data is compromised, the consequences can be  
294 severe because biometric data cannot be changed, unlike passwords.
- 295 • Integrity: Biometric systems provide high integrity as it is almost impossible  
296 to forge or alter fingerprint data.
- 297 • Availability: While biometric systems are generally available, they may face  
298 limitations if the finger is injured or dirty or in areas with an unreliable  
299 power supply.

300 Facial recognition technology has emerged as an even more accurate and con-  
301 venient alternative to fingerprint systems (Truein, 2024). According to Yang &  
302 Han (2020), real-time video processing in facial recognition systems has an accu-  
303 racy rate of about 82%, which is higher than other attendance tracking methods.  
304 Facial recognition can also help reduce truancy rates by identifying students in  
305 real time in order to prevent them from skipping classes.

306 CIA Triad Analysis:

- 307 • Confidentiality: Facial recognition systems, like fingerprint systems, have  
308 high confidentiality as biometric data is unique to each individual and stored  
309 securely.
- 310 • Integrity: The integrity of facial recognition systems is typically high as it  
311 is difficult for students to falsify their identity without being detected.
- 312 • Availability: Facial recognition systems are generally highly available, par-  
313 ticularly in environments with stable lighting conditions.

## 2.3 Chapter Summary

This chapter discussed various classroom attendance tracking methods and analyzed their advantages and disadvantages using the CIA Triad. Traditional manual systems, while cost-effective, lack both confidentiality and integrity. Fingerprint systems offer better security but may suffer from availability issues when the finger is dirty or injured. Facial recognition systems, with higher accuracy and efficiency, provide significant improvements in terms of data confidentiality and integrity.

A table comparing these systems, based on the CIA Triad, is provided below:

Attendance Tracking Method	Confidentiality	Integrity	Availability
Traditional	Low	Low	High
Fingerprint Systems	High	High	Medium
Facial Recognition Systems	High	High	High

Table 2.1: Comparison of Attendance Tracking Methods Using the CIA Triad

Our proposed system aims to leverage the security advantages of Facial Recognition Systems by adding an extra layer of user authentication that requires students to use their UP RFID which is personal and unique to each student.



## Chapter 3

# Research Methodology

This chapter lists and discusses the specific steps and activities that will be performed to accomplish the project. The discussion covers the activities from pre-proposal to Final SP Writing.

### 3.1 Research Activities

This project aimed to create an automated attendance system with the help of RFID together with facial recognition technology. This attendance system will replace and reduce the usage of manual attendance such as the written and oral and enhance its lacking optimized features such as security, reliability, authenticity, and integrity using the student's RFID and facial biometric.

The proposed system is expected to function by tapping the RFID of the students with real time facial capture through face recognition technology. The identity of the students will be verified through the unique serial number of their RFID that will match from the system database while the face recognition will serve as the two-factor authentication. The face recognition is expected to work by capturing the students face then will be matched also through the system database. The attendance will only be valid once both student's unique serial number in their RFID and their face has been verified.

To make the system functional, several data from the students need to be collected. Those are the student's name, student number, student's unique serial number of their RFID, and their facial biometrics. Those data will be gathered either online or face to face. Students are encouraged to download any of the RFID

348 card readers to know their RFID's serial number but in case they are incapable of  
349 doing that. Face to face to face will be an option where we can provide a physical  
350 RFID card reader. The facial recognition data will be gathered through capturing  
351 their image or video to be more accurate.

352 The hardware components will be using in this system are: RFID scanner:  
353 Which will be used to read the RFID given to the students. This will also be  
354 responsible for taking the students unique serial number on their RFID ensuring  
355 the integrity of the students. USB connector: This will be used to connect the  
356 RFID scanner to the Laptop or Raspberry Pi. Flex cable: This will be used to  
357 connect the Raspberry Pi Vision Camera to Raspberry Pi. Laptop / Raspberry  
358 Pi: This will serve as the main processing unit. The laptop or raspberry pi will be  
359 used for running the required algorithm to make the face recognition and read the  
360 RFID correctly. Overall, the laptop / raspberry pi will be in charge of handling  
361 the data. Raspberry Pi Vision Camera: In charge of capturing the student's facial  
362 image while scanning the RFID to the RFID scanner.

## 363 **3.2 RFID and Face Recognition**

364 We use the UP RFID for our system. This approach enhances security by com-  
365 bining something you have (the RFID token) with something you are (your face).

### 366 **3.2.1 RFID as a Token**

367 The RFID token (the UP RFID) provides a unique identifier (ID) for the user.  
368 The RFID reader scans the token and extracts the unique ID. This ID is used to  
369 retrieve the corresponding user profile from a database.

### 370 **3.2.2 Face Recognition as a Verifier**

371 Face recognition ensures that the person presenting the RFID token is the autho-  
372 rized user associated with that token.

### 3.3 Face Recognition

Face recognition pipeline can be simplified into 2 steps:

1. Face Detection: The process of finding the faces in a viewfinder and draw bounding boxes around the detected face. We will use a pretrained YOLOv8n model as the base model for face detection.
2. Face verification: This is a downstream task from face detection. We will use the cropped image from as input for the face recognition model to identify the individual. It is based on the same pretrained YOLOv8n model fine tuned for identifying faces. We used the YoloV8n as it is the only supported by YOLO toolkit to be exported to IMX500 chip. Also, 'n' means nano or the smallest model in the YoloV8 family of models as larger models like the YoloV8m are not able to fit to the 8mb memory of IMX500 (Sony, 2023).

#### 3.3.1 Face recognition model training

Fortunately, Ultralytics(the team behind the YOLO model) provides complete documentation for finetuning a pretrained model using few lines of code. The data.yaml file contains the dataset information such as the directory of the images and their corresponding labels. The model can then be exported to the Sony IMX500 vision sensor for inference(Ultralytics, 2025). We need to retrain our model for every new student identiy as this model at it's core is an object detection model.

```
# download model
model_path = hf_hub_download(repo_id="arnabdhar/YOLOv8-Face-Detection", filename="model.pt")

# load model
model = YOLO(model_path)

# train model
model.train(data="data.yaml", epochs=100, imgsz=640)
```

Figure 3.1: Training the model

### 3.4 Hardware Development Tools

Our current prototype uses hardware components that are commonly used in the industry to build an integrated system. All of the tools are readily available. These include but are not limited to:

- RFID Scanner - Used as a reader for the RFID. The RFID scanner allows us to have secured and efficient way of identifying the student's unique serial number.
- Raspberry Pi AI Camera - The newly released camera module for Raspberry Pi hardware that allows us to capture the student's facial image while scanning the RFID with the use of RFID scanner. It uses an embedded AI accelerator for efficient processing of face data.
- Raspberry Pi - Serves as the main processing unit which allows us to integrate the other hardware together with the necessary software.
- USB Connector - Serves as connector for the RFID scanner and Raspberry Pi.
- Flex Cable - Serves as connector for the Raspberry Pi Vision Camera and Raspberry Pi.

### 3.5 Software Development Tools

Our current prototype include these frameworks and tools that are heavily used in the industry for rapid development and deployment of web applications. All of the tools used are open source. These include but are not limited to:

- Django - The web framework for perfectionists with deadlines. Django, which serves as the backend server, allows us to interface with the database server to do queries in the Python using Django's Object Relational Mapping tool(ORM). We can easily integrate popular pretrained facial recognition models as they are typically written in Python.

- 419 • Django Ninja - Creates the REST API on top of our Django backend to  
420 allow the frontend to consume the backend content.
- 421 • NuxtJS - The frontend JavaScript framework used to build our web interface.  
422 Includes all the tools for routing, quering, and security. By default, it renders  
423 our web interface in Server Side Rendering(SSR) mode. Most of the work  
424 happens in the server and no authentication tokens are stored in the client  
425 browser. This increases security since authentication tokens are only added  
426 in the server side per request.

## Chapter 4

# Preliminary Results/System Prototype

## 4.1 System Architecture

Using the tools mentioned in Section 3.5, our system can be visualized as shown in Figure 4.1:

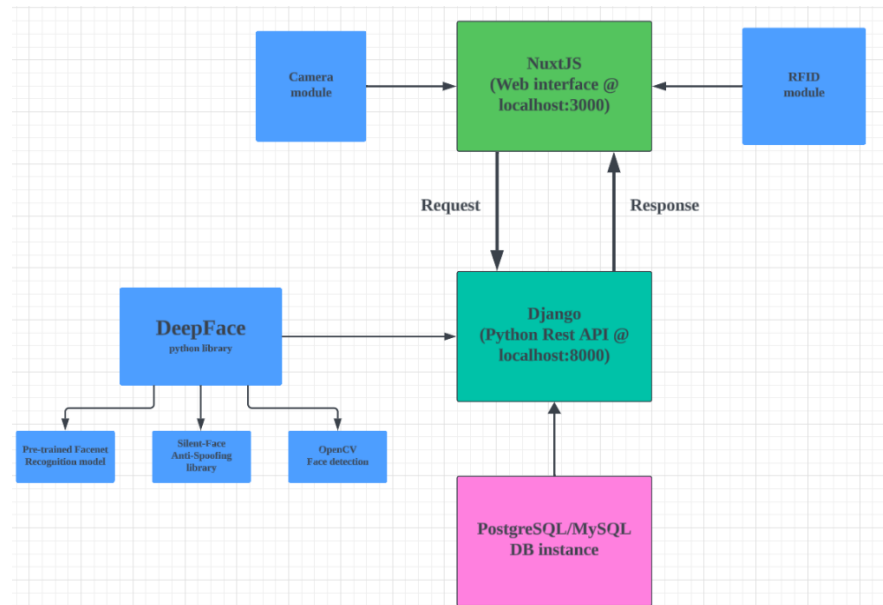


Figure 4.1: System Architecture

## 4.2 Process Diagrams

### 4.2.1 Faculty CSV Import Process

TODO - Allow faculty to import CSV of their students

### 4.2.2 Student Registration Process

TODO - Allow student to register themselves

### 4.2.3 Time In Process

Time in process includes a check if the student already has time in records. First step in this is the student tapping the ID to the RFID sensor and trigger the photo capture to check the face.

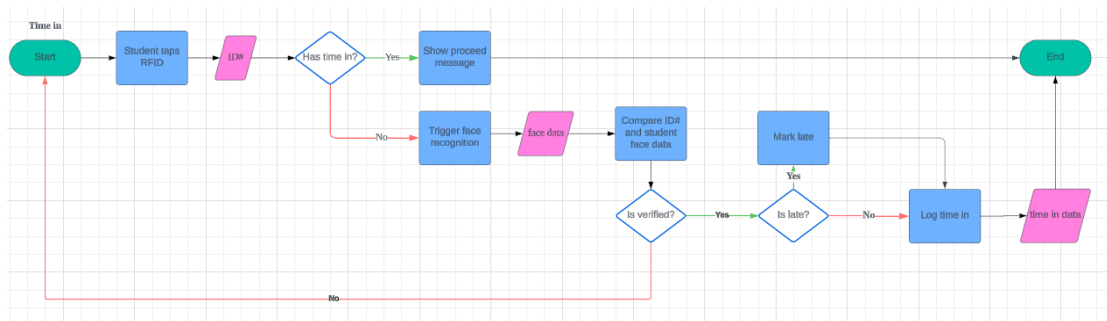


Figure 4.2: Time in

### 4.2.4 Time Out Process

### 4.2.5 Attendance Record Export Process

TODO - Make attendance records exportable as a CSV file

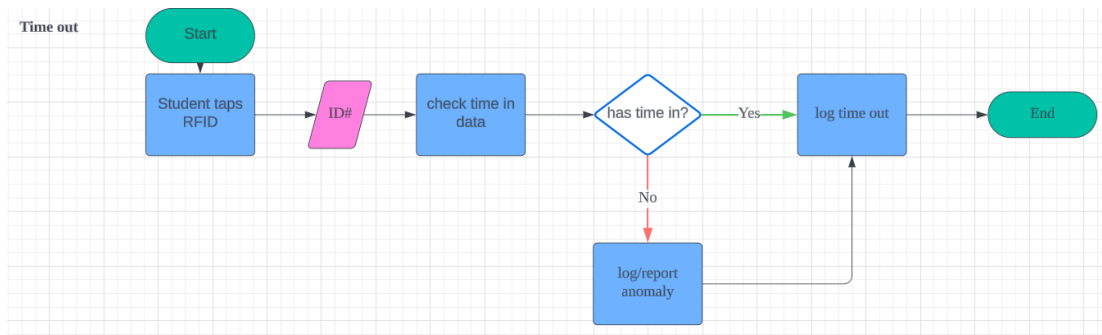


Figure 4.3: Time Out

## 4.3 Django Backend

### 4.3.1 Models

Django Model class maps to SQL tables. For example, a Student table will have the following columns which maps to Student Model class' attributes like in Figure 4.4:

```

class Student(models.Model):
    student_id = models.IntegerField(primary_key=True)
    first_name = models.CharField(max_length=100, default='')
    last_name = models.CharField(max_length=100, default='')
    email = models.EmailField(null=True)
    face_data = models.TextField(null=True)

    def full_name(self):
        return f'{self.first_name} {self.last_name}'

    def __str__(self):
        return self.full_name()
  
```

Figure 4.4: Student model

SQL equivalent would be:

```

CREATE TABLE Student (
    student_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
    first_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
    last_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
    email VARCHAR(254),
  
```



```

456     face_data TEXT,
457     CONSTRAINT unique_email UNIQUE (email)
458 );
459

```

## 4.3.2 Database Tables

Our database tables that can be accessed by Django's ORM. This includes the tables for Teachers, Subjects and tables for relationships. See Figure 4.5

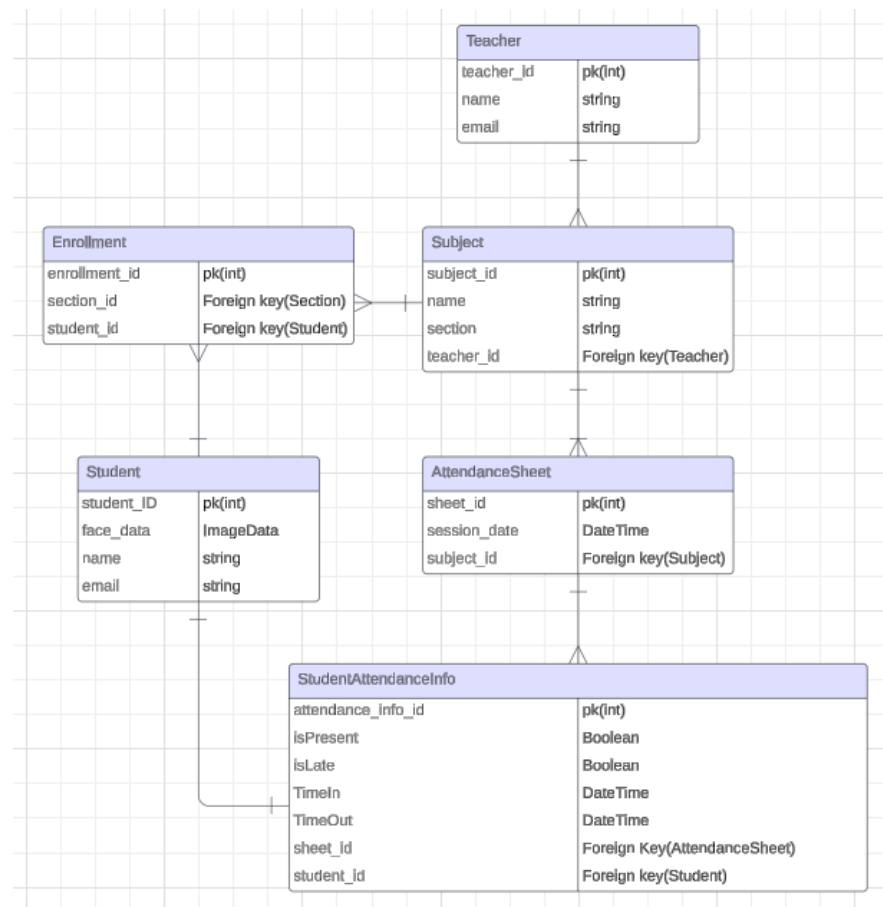


Figure 4.5: Database Tables

462

### 4.3.3 REST API by Django Ninja

Figure 4.6 is the automatic OpenAPI compliant documentation provided by Django Ninja. It contains all endpoints we can use to query data from the database. All endpoints are protected using HTTP Bearer token authentication.

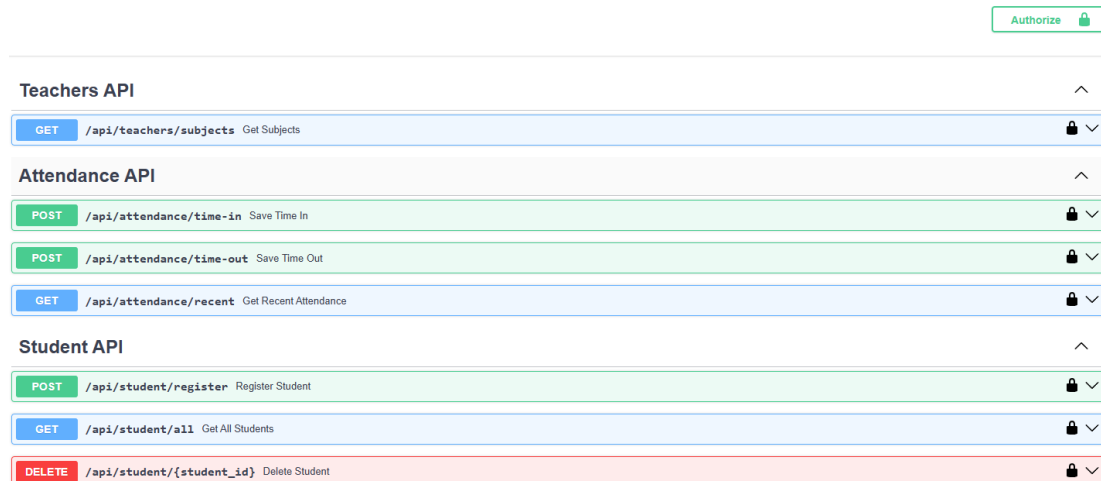


Figure 4.6: API Documentation

### 4.3.4 Admin panel by Django

Figure 4.7 is the Django administration page only accessible to a superuser account. This is where most of the backend maintenance work happens. It contains all the data inside the database allow full control over them. It also contains every authentication tokens used by each teacher account.

## 4.4 Nuxt Frontend

With the backend handling most of the heavy work, the frontend only needs to capture images from the camera and sending them to the backend to verify student identity. The `localhost:3000/dashboard/time-in-out` page handles the time in and time out process. The RFID input is automatically highlighted upon opening the page so it will be immediately ready to take in input from the RFID scanner. When the proper number length is inputted, it will immediately start to verify the identity. It will then notify the student for the time in/time out time and status.

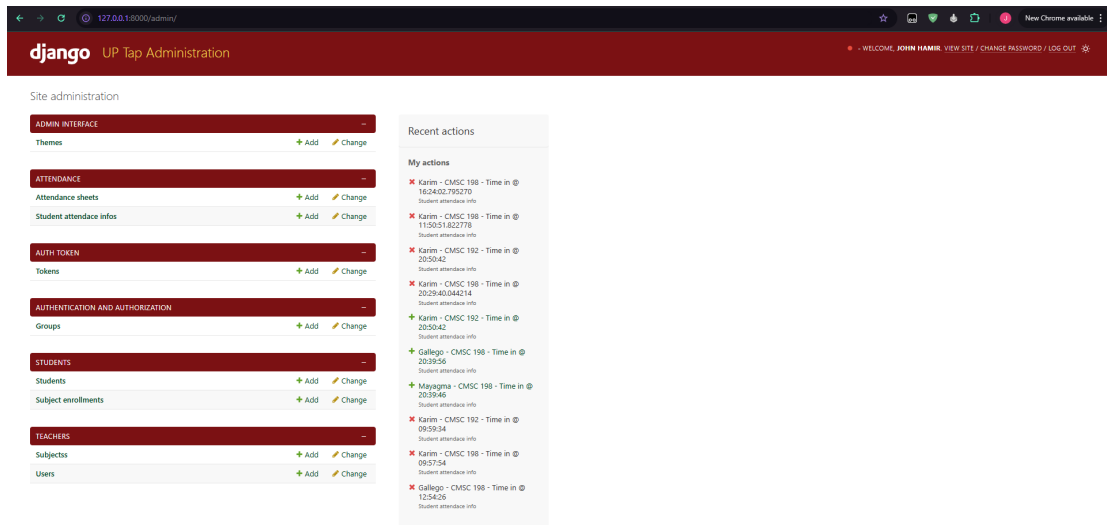


Figure 4.7: Django Administration

480 It will also notify for any errors like spoof image or no face detected. From our  
 481 testing, the response time is currently at most 2.3 seconds, most of the delay  
 482 comes from the fake delay we used to allow the student to read the notification  
 483 after verification.

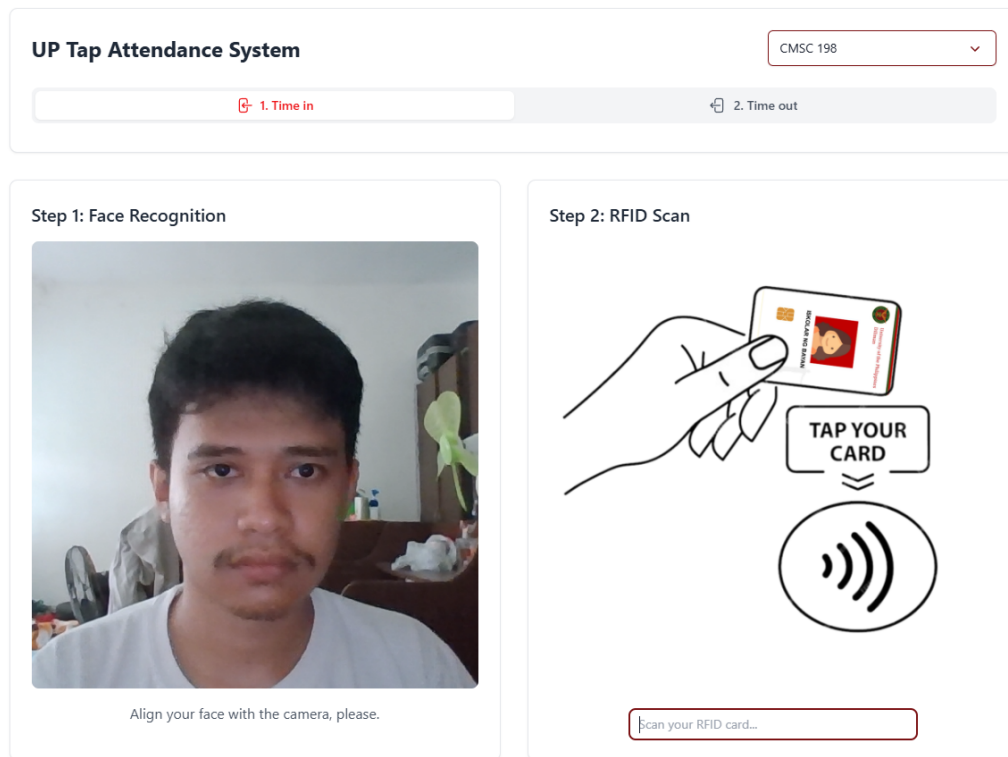


Figure 4.8: Time in and Time out Page

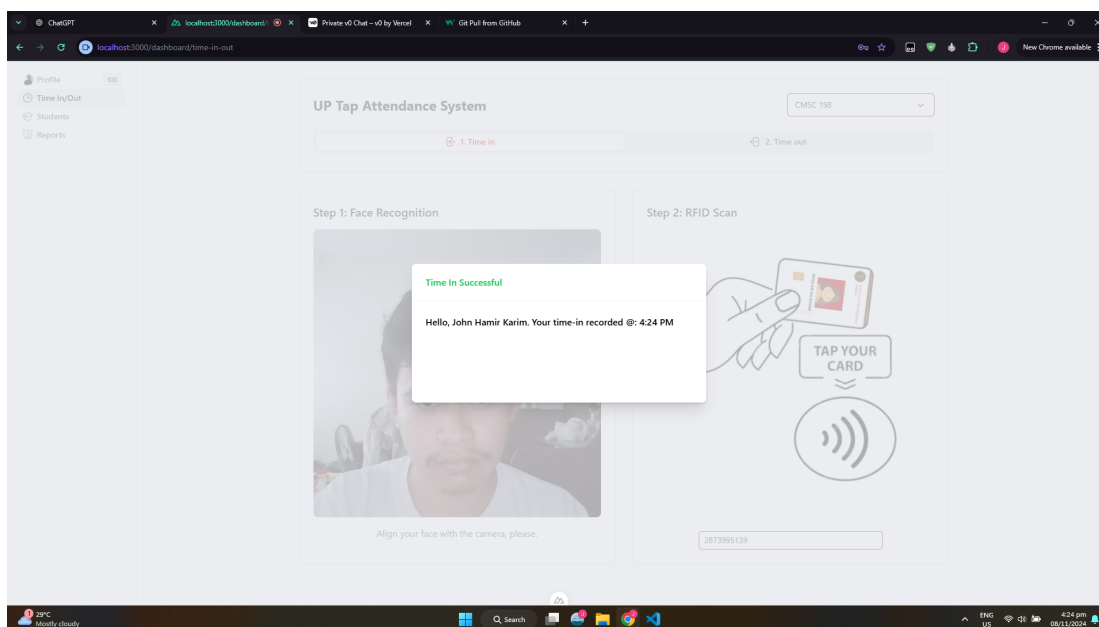


Figure 4.9: Successful Time In

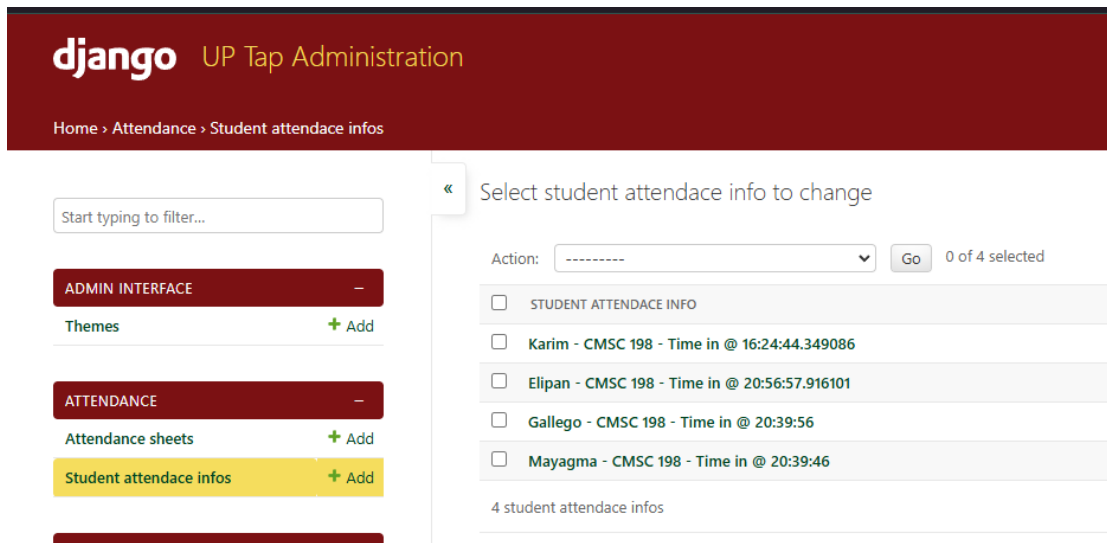


Figure 4.10: Django saving the attendance time instance in 24-hr format

```

if(time_in){
  openModal(time_in)
  // 2 second countdown
  setTimeout(() => {
    closeModal()
  }, 2000);
  setTimeout(() => {
    rfidRef.value.$refs.input.focus()
  }, 2300)
}

```

Figure 4.11: Fake Delay

## References

- Ancheta, R. F., Daniel, D., & Ahmad, R. (2021). Effect of class attendance on academic performance. *European Journal of Education Studies*, 8(9). Retrieved from <https://oapub.org/edu/index.php/ejes/article/view/3887> doi: 10.46827/ejes.v8i9.3887
- Cawthra, J., Ekstrom, M., Lusty, L., Sexton, J., Sweetnam, J., Townsend, A., & Corporation, T. M. (2020, December). *Data integrity: Detecting and responding to ransomware and other destructive events*. <https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/publication/1800-26/VolA/index.html>. (Retrieved December 4, 2024)
- Dewa, M., & Nyanga, L. (2020). Development of an online attendance register system (oars) using barcode technology: Going green in class. *SAIIE31 Proceedings, 5th-7th, Virtual Event*.
- Fruhlinger, J. (2024, 07). What is the cia triad? a principled framework for defining infosec policies. *CSO*. Retrieved from <https://www.csoonline.com/article/568917/the-cia-triad-definition-components-and-examples.html>
- Romero, M., & Lee, Y.-S. (2007, October). *A national portrait of chronic absenteeism in the early grades*. Retrieved from <https://www.attendanceworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/A-National-Portrait-of-Chronic-Absenteeism-in-the-Early-Grades-Oct-2007.pdf> (Accessed: 2025-01-28)
- Shoewu, E. D. O., Makanjuola, N., & Olatinwo, S. (2014, 01). Biometric-based attendance system: Lasu epe campus as case study. , 8-14. doi: 10.12691/ajerr-2-1-2
- Sony. (2023). imx500 key specifications [Computer software manual]. Retrieved from <https://developer.sony.com/imx500/imx500-key-specifications> (Accessed: 2025-01-28)
- Ultralytics. (2025). Train - ultralytics yolo docs [Computer software manual]. Retrieved from <https://docs.ultralytics.com/modes/train/> (Accessed: 2025-01-28)
- Zhi, T. J., Ibrahim, Z., & Aris, H. (2014). Effective and efficient attendance

516 tracking system using secret code. In *Proceedings of the 6th international*  
517 *conference on information technology and multimedia* (p. 108-112). doi:  
518 10.1109/ICIMU.2014.7066613

<sup>519</sup> **Appendix A**

<sup>520</sup> **Appendix Title**



## <sup>521</sup> **Appendix B**

## <sup>522</sup> **Resource Persons**