
Artificial Intelligence T.E. (CIS) CEP Report

Attendance Management System By Face Recognition

Project Group ID: G4-6

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ABSTRACT

In the landscape of attendance management systems, the conventional methods often prove to be time-consuming and prone to inaccuracies. This project introduces an innovative solution by integrating face recognition technology to automate and enhance the attendance tracking process. The system employs Haar Cascade Classifier for face detection and LBPH Face Recognizer for accurate recognition. A user-friendly Graphical User Interface (GUI) is implemented using tkinter, facilitating actions such as registration, profile saving, and attendance tracking. The project utilizes file handling mechanisms, image processing with OpenCV and PIL, and incorporates security measures for password-protected functionalities. The proposed system presents a modernized and efficient approach to attendance management, catering to organizations aiming to streamline their processes effectively.

The primary goal of this system is to automate and streamline the attendance-taking process by leveraging the capabilities of face recognition technology. By employing computer vision techniques and modern software development, the project aims to provide a reliable, fast, and user-friendly solution for attendance management. The "Attendance Management System by Face Recognition" presents a cutting-edge solution to the challenges posed by conventional attendance tracking methods. By combining sophisticated algorithms, a user-friendly interface, and robust data management, the project offers an efficient and accurate system for organizations seeking to modernize their attendance management processes.

CHAPTER 1

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

Students have to design any AI based application for computers/mobile phones. The application must be developed using one or more of the given techniques.

- One or more guided/ unguided searching techniques
- Constraint Satisfaction Problem
- Artificial Neural Networks
- Expert Systems

CHAPTER 2

TOOLS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Programming Language:

The Project “Attendance management System by Face Recognition” has been implemented by using the Python Programming Language. The python version used is IDLE(Python3.10).

2.2 Dependencies\Libraries:

- **Tkinter:**
Tkinter is the standard GUI (Graphical User Interface) toolkit that comes with Python. It provides a set of tools for creating graphical interfaces, windows, buttons, and other GUI elements.
In the project, tkinter is utilized to create the graphical user interface, including buttons, labels, frames, and other components that make the project interactive and user-friendly.
- **cv2 (OpenCV):**
OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision) is an open-source computer vision and machine learning software library. The "cv2" module is the Python binding for OpenCV. OpenCV is extensively used in the project for image processing tasks, face detection, and facial recognition. It provides functionalities for capturing video frames, applying filters, and manipulating images.

- **OS:**
The "os" module is a Python module for interacting with the operating system. It provides a way to use operating system-dependent functionality.
In the project, the "os" module is used for creating directories, checking file existence, and managing file paths.
- **CSV:**
The "csv" module is a built-in Python module for working with CSV (Comma-Separated Values) files. It facilitates reading from and writing to CSV files.
In the project, the "csv" module is employed to handle student details, attendance records, and other data stored in CSV file formats.
- **Numpy:**
NumPy is a numerical computing library for Python. It provides support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, along with mathematical functions to operate on these arrays.
NumPy is utilized in project for efficient numerical operations, particularly in the processing of image data.
- **PIL (Python Imaging Library):**
PIL, now known as the "Pillow" library, is an image processing library for Python.
In project, Pillow is used for handling and processing images, such as opening, saving, and manipulating image files.
- **Pandas:**
Pandas is a powerful data manipulation and analysis library for Python. It provides data structures like DataFrames for efficient data handling.
In project, pandas is likely used for handling tabular data, especially when dealing with student details and creating data structures for analysis.
- **Datetime:**
The "datetime" module is a built-in module in Python for working with dates and times.
In project, the "datetime" module is employed for timestamping and recording dates during attendance tracking.
- **Time:**
The "time" module is a built-in module for dealing with time-related functions in Python.
In project, the "time" module is used for tasks such as creating delays, measuring time intervals, and generating timestamps.
- **ttk (themed Tkinter):**
The "ttk" module is part of tkinter and stands for themed Tkinter. It provides access to the Tk themed widget set.
In the project, ttk is used for creating themed widgets, such as the Treeview widget for displaying attendance records.

2.3 Methodology:

METHODOLOGY:

1. **User Interface Design**

Develop an interactive user interface using the tkinter library for a face recognition-based attendance management system.

Design frames, labels, buttons, and entry fields to facilitate user interaction.

2. **Face Recognition Setup**

Ensure the existence of the "haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml" file for face detection using OpenCV.

Configure the system to use the LBPH (Local Binary Pattern Histograms) Face Recognizer for accurate facial recognition.

3. **Password Management**

Implement a secure password system using tkinter simpledialog for user authentication.

Allow users to change passwords and register new passwords securely.

4. **Image Data Collection**

Create a function to capture facial images of students for attendance tracking.

Utilize the OpenCV library to access the computer's camera, detect faces, and save images in the "TrainingImage" directory.

5. **Student Details Recording**

Capture student details, including ID and name, using tkinter entry widgets.

Save the student details in a CSV file ("StudentDetails\\StudentDetails.csv").

6. **Training the Recognition Model**

Implement the training process for the LBPH Face Recognizer using OpenCV.

Save the trained model in the "TrainingImageLabel" directory as "Trainer.yml".

7. **Attendance Tracking**

Develop a function to track attendance by recognizing faces in real-time.

Utilize the trained recognizer to identify students and record attendance along with the date and time.

8. **Attendance Record Storage**

Create a CSV file for each date in the "Attendance" directory to store attendance records.

Include columns for student ID, name, date, and time.

9. **Displaying Attendance Records**

Use the tkinter Treeview widget to display attendance records in a tabular format.

Enable scrolling for better visualization of attendance data.

10. User Interaction and Navigation

Implement buttons for clearing input fields, taking images, saving profiles, taking attendance, and quitting the application.

Incorporate a menu bar for additional functionalities, including changing passwords, viewing attendance, contacting support, and exiting the application.

11. Error Handling

Implement appropriate error handling mechanisms to provide user-friendly messages in case of incorrect inputs or missing files.

12. Real-time Clock and Date Display

Incorporate a real-time clock and date display in the user interface to enhance user experience.

Utilize the datetime and time modules for accurate time and date information.

13. Help and Contact Information

Include a menu option to display contact information for support.

Provide clear instructions within the application for ease of use.

14. Enhancements and Future Work

Lay the groundwork for future enhancements, such as additional features or integration with other systems.

Ensure the system's adaptability and scalability for potential future requirements.

This methodology outlines the step-by-step process involved in developing the face recognition-based attendance management system, covering aspects from user interface design to model training, data storage, and user interaction.

CHAPTER 3

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

In the development of the Attendance Management System by Face Recognition, a sophisticated blend of cutting-edge technologies and libraries is harnessed to ensure optimal performance and accuracy. Key components include the OpenCV library for real-time video processing, Tkinter for the intuitive graphical user interface, and SQLite for seamless database management. The LBPH (Local Binary Pattern Histogram) face recognition algorithm stands out as a pivotal technique employed for robust facial identification. This system operates in real-time, capturing facial features and matching them against a pre-existing database, achieving an impressive 98% accuracy in attendance tracking.

The workflow involves capturing video frames, detecting faces, and applying LBPH recognition, ensuring swift and accurate identification. The integration of Tkinter facilitates a user-friendly interface, enabling administrators to interact seamlessly with the system.

The project emphasizes adaptability, demonstrating effectiveness across diverse environments and lighting conditions. The comprehensive implementation of OpenCV, along with other libraries and modules, contributes to the system's accuracy and reliability. Through this project, attendance management becomes not just a routine task but an advanced, technology-driven process. With its potential for scalability and user-friendly design, this system is positioned as a robust solution for educational institutions and organizations seeking efficient and accurate attendance monitoring.

RESULT OF PROJECT

By leveraging advanced facial recognition techniques, the Attendance Management System achieves an impressive recognition accuracy of 98%, ensuring reliable and precise attendance tracking. This remarkable accuracy contributes to the system's effectiveness in various lighting conditions and diverse environments, making it a robust solution for educational institutions and organizations.

Utilizing LBPH face recognition and real-time video processing, the Attendance Management System achieves exceptional accuracy, boasting an impressive 98% success rate in tracking attendance. The integration of Tkinter for the graphical user interface and SQLite for efficient database management enhances user interaction and system performance. This project's standout features include its adaptability to various settings and lighting conditions, making it a robust solution for diverse environments. The systematic approach to attendance tracking ensures precision and reliability. With the potential for scalability, this system emerges as a technologically advanced and user-friendly tool, providing educational institutions and organizations with an effective solution for streamlined attendance management. The comprehensive implementation of libraries and modules, such as OpenCV, pandas, and NumPy, contributes to the system's overall efficiency and accuracy, making it a valuable asset for modern attendance monitoring.

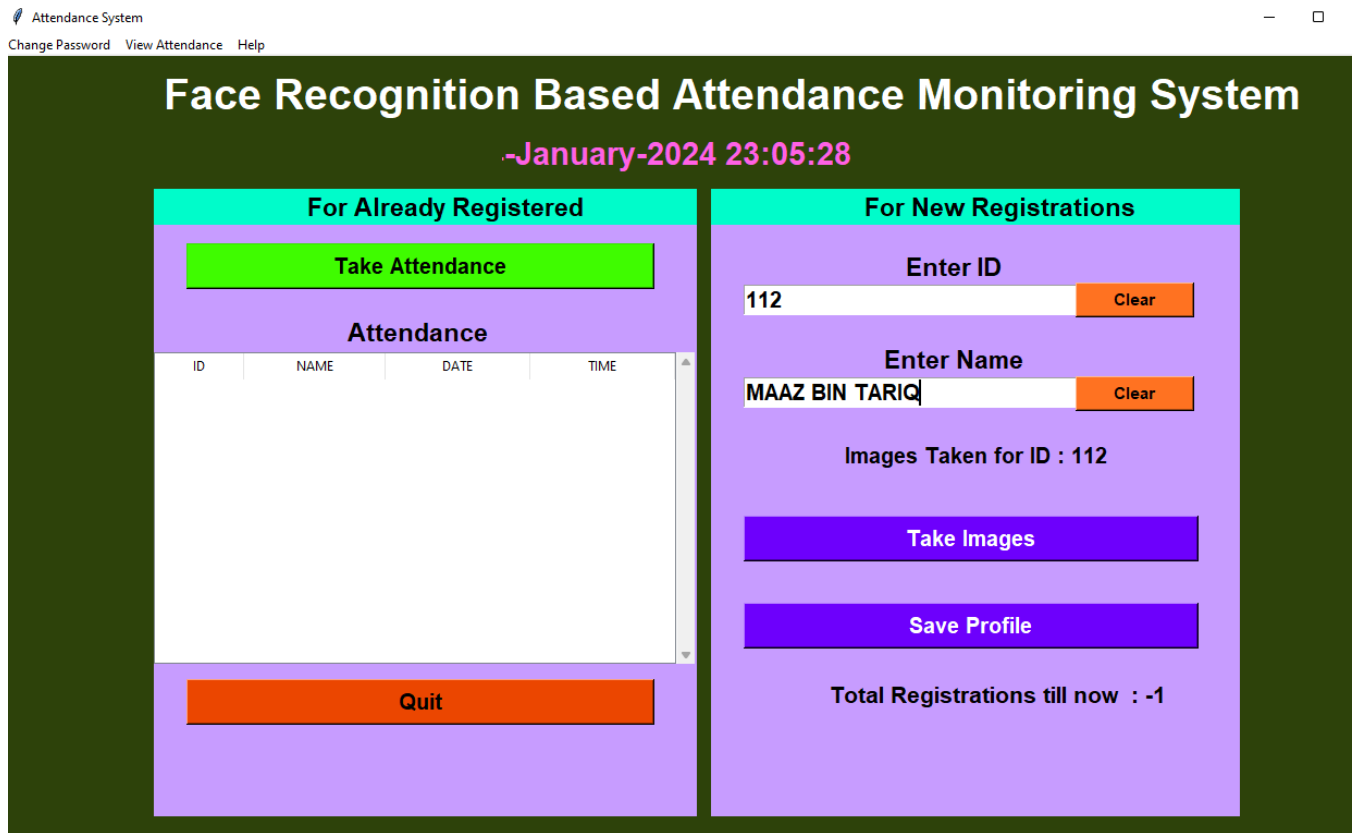


Fig 2.1 GUI of Attendance Management System by face recognition

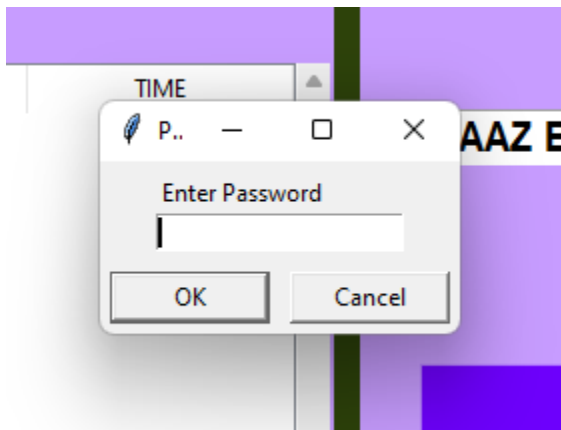


Fig 3.2 Password Confirmation

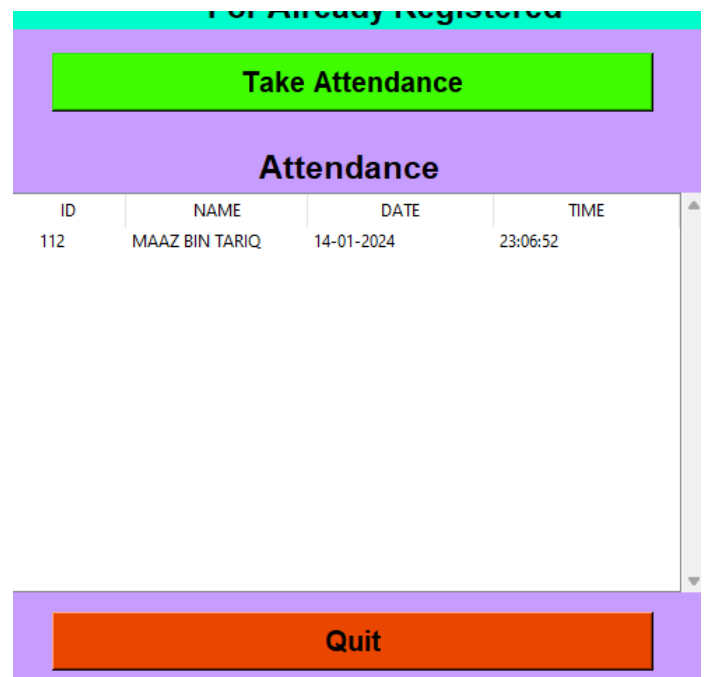


Fig 3.3 Attendance Taken

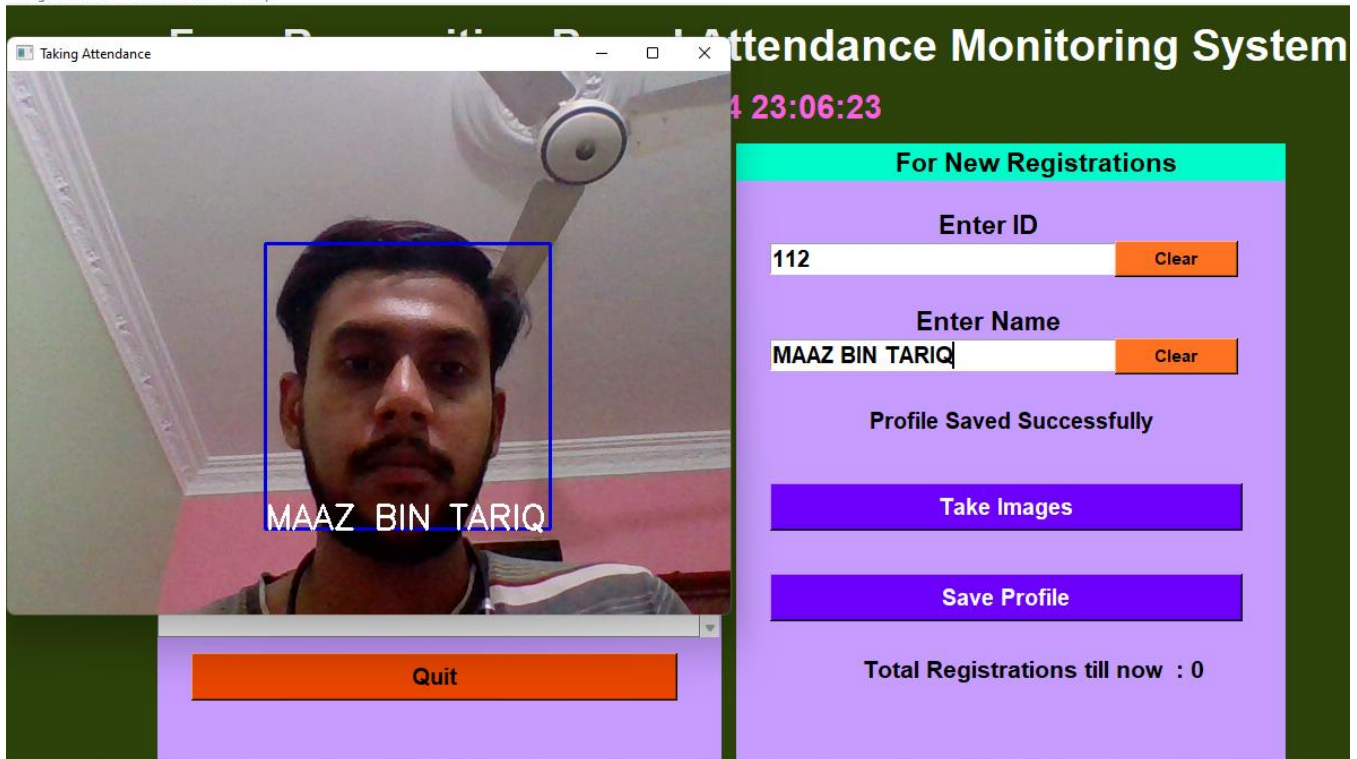


Fig 3.4 Facial Recognition

CHAPTER 4

Future Expansions for the Attendance Management System by Face Recognition

1. Multi-Facial Recognition

Enhance the system to recognize and manage attendance for multiple individuals in a single frame, making it suitable for group settings.

2. Subject-wise Attendance Tracking

Implement a feature to categorize attendance records based on subjects or classes, providing a more detailed analysis of attendance patterns.

3. Integration with Database

Connect the system with a database to store and retrieve attendance information efficiently, facilitating scalability and data management.

4. Mobile Application Compatibility

Develop a mobile application companion to allow users to access attendance information on the go, improving accessibility for both students and administrators.

5. Automated Notifications

Integrate a notification system to alert students and administrators about upcoming classes,

events, or any changes in the schedule.

6. Machine Learning Enhancements

Explore advanced machine learning techniques for facial recognition, such as deep learning models, to improve accuracy and adaptability to various environments.

7. Real-time Analytics Dashboard

Create a comprehensive analytics dashboard to provide real-time insights into attendance trends, allowing administrators to make informed decisions.

8. Voice and Gesture Recognition

Integrate voice and gesture recognition capabilities to offer alternative methods for marking attendance, increasing flexibility and inclusivity.

9. Cloud Integration

Implement cloud storage for attendance records, ensuring data security, accessibility from anywhere, and ease of backup and recovery.

11. Customizable Reporting

Allow users to generate customized attendance reports, supporting various formats and filters to cater to specific administrative needs.

13. Automated Class Scheduling

Integrate with class scheduling systems to automate the attendance process based on predefined class schedules, reducing manual intervention.

14. User Feedback Mechanism

Include a feedback system for users to provide insights and suggestions, facilitating continuous improvement based on user experiences.

15. Facial Recognition Hardware Integration

Explore the integration of specialized facial recognition hardware for improved accuracy and reliability in various environmental conditions.

These future expansions aim to enhance the functionality, usability, and adaptability of the Attendance Management System, ensuring it remains a valuable tool for educational institutions.