

SIGNATURE VERIFICATION AND FRAUD DETECTION SYSTEM



A DESIGN PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

MADHUVADHANI S

NITHIKA G

PREETHI S

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

K RAMAKRISHNAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution, affiliated to Anna University Chennai, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi)

Samayapuram – 621 112

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K RAMAKRISHNAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(AUTONOMOUS)

SAMAYAPURAM – 621 112

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report titled “**SIGNATURE VERIFICATION AND FRAUD DETECTION SYSTEM**” is a bonafide work of **MADHUVADHANI S (811722104085), NITHIKA G (811722104104), PREETHI S (811722104112)** who carried out the project under my supervision. Certified further, that to the best of my knowledge the work reported here in does not form part of any other project report or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

SIGNATURE

Dr. A Delphin Carolina Rani, M.E., Ph.D.,

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Professor

Department of CSE

K Ramakrishnan College of Technology

(Autonomous)

Samayapuram – 621 112

SIGNATURE

Mrs. M Mathumathi, M.E., (Ph.D.),

SUPERVISOR

Assistant Professor

Department of CSE

K Ramakrishnan College of Technology

(Autonomous)

Samayapuram – 621 112

Submitted for the viva-voice examination held on

INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

DECLARATION

We jointly declare that the project report on “**SIGNATURE VERIFICATION AND FRAUD DETECTION SYSTEM**” is the result of original work done by us and best of our knowledge, similar work has not been submitted to “**ANNA UNIVERSITY CHENNAI**” for the requirement of Degree of Bachelor of Engineering. This project report is submitted on the partial fulfilment of the requirement of the award of Degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

Signature

MADHUVADHANI S

NITHIKA G

PREETHI S

Place: TRICHY

Date:

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ABSTRACT

Signature verification systems play a vital role in ensuring the authenticity and security of handwritten signatures in various applications, such as banking, legal documentation, and identity verification. These systems analyze and compare the unique characteristics of a person's signature, such as shape, size, and stroke dynamics, to detect forgery or unauthorized use. Traditional manual verification processes are time-consuming and prone to errors, necessitating the adoption of automated solutions to enhance accuracy and reliability. Modern signature verification systems leverage advancements in machine learning and deep learning technologies to achieve superior performance. By utilizing algorithms such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), these systems can extract intricate features from both static and dynamic signatures. Static verification focuses on the image of the signature, while dynamic verification analyzes real-time data such as pressure, velocity, and timing. These techniques enable the system to distinguish genuine signatures from forgeries, even in cases of skilled imitation. The proposed signature verification system offers a scalable and efficient solution by integrating data preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification modules.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM
CSV	Comma-Separated Values
CNN	Convolutional Neural Network
DTW	Dynamic Time Warping
XAI	Explainable artificial intelligence
GANs	Generative Adversarial Networks
HMMs	Hidden Markov Models
K-NN	K-Nearest Neighbors
LSTM	Long Short-Term Memory
ML	Machine Learning
MSE	Mean Squared Error
NLP	Natural Language Processing
RNNs	Recurrent Neural Networks
RGBD	Red Green Blue Depth
RGB-IR	Red Green Blue Infrared Rays
SVMs	Support Vector Machines
VS Code	Visual Studio Code

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Signature verification is the process of using a digital signature algorithm and a public key to verify a digital signature on data. It is a form of identity verification. Banks, intelligence services, and other prestigious institutions employ signature verification to confirm a person's identification. In bank branches and other branch capture, signature comparison is frequently employed. The signature verification software compares a direct signature or a picture of a signature to the recorded signature image. The signature serves as the authority for all legal transactions. Thus, the necessity for signature verification grows. It is distinct for the handwritten signatures to individuals and that cannot be duplicated. In addition to being a well-liked area of research in the fields of pattern recognition and image processing, signature verification also plays a significant role in numerous applications, including access control, security, and privacy. The process of certifying someone based on their handwritten signature is known as signature verification. Systems for verifying signatures come in two varieties.

Online Signature Verification System, which records details like pressure, speed, direction, etc. using an electronic device like a tablet. Offline Signature Verification System, in which the signature is written offline and verified using the image of the signature that has previously been stored. Two distinct methods can be used to verify offline signatures. One involves building models of real and fake signatures for each writer in a process known as writer dependent signature verification. Next, a writer's test signature sample is contrasted with its own training sample. This method's downside is that each new writer must have a model created in order to be confirmed. Forensic professionals utilize the second method, known as writer independent signature verification and accuracy is 84% .

Handwritten signatures are one of the most widely accepted forms of identity verification, especially in legal, banking, and official documentation. However, manual verification is often inconsistent and prone to errors. To address this, automated signature verification systems have been developed to accurately distinguish between genuine and forged signatures. Among these, offline systems, which analyze scanned images, are more practical for real-world use but face challenges such as handwriting variations and image quality issues. This project aims to build an offline Signature Verification System using image preprocessing, feature extraction, and a deep learning-based classifier (CNN) to ensure high accuracy, reliability, and efficiency in signature authentication.

1.1 OVERVIEW

A signature verification system is a technological solution designed to authenticate a person's identity by analyzing their handwritten signature. It's a crucial tool in various applications, including banking, legal documents, and secure access control. This system operates by capturing a signature, either online or offline, and then subjecting it to a rigorous analysis process.

The core of signature verification lies in feature extraction. By identifying key characteristics like strokes, curves, and pressure variations, the system can create a unique digital representation of the signature. This digital fingerprint is then compared to stored templates or analyzed using advanced statistical and machine learning techniques. While signature verification offers a robust way to authenticate individuals, it's not without its challenges. Signature variability, the potential for sophisticated forgery techniques, computational complexity, and privacy concerns are significant hurdles to overcome. However, ongoing research and technological advancements are continuously addressing these issues.

The future of signature verification is promising. The integration of biometric fusion, which combines signature verification with other biometric modalities like fingerprint or facial recognition, can enhance security. Additionally, the application of deep learning techniques, particularly convolutional neural networks, can significantly improve the accuracy and robustness of signature verification systems.

As technology continues to evolve, signature verification systems will play an increasingly important role in securing digital transactions and protecting sensitive information. By combining human-centric design with cutting-edge technology, we can create a future where digital signatures are as reliable and secure as traditional handwritten ones.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Manual signature verification is time-consuming, error-prone, and inconsistent, making it unreliable for large-scale or high-security applications. With increasing cases of forgery, there is a need for an automated system that can accurately verify handwritten signatures from scanned documents. Offline verification poses challenges such as style variations and image noise. This project aims to solve these issues by developing a deep learning-based system using image preprocessing, feature extraction, and CNNs to distinguish between genuine and forged signatures effectively. The increasing reliance on digital documents and remote transactions necessitates a reliable method for verifying the authenticity of handwritten signatures. Traditional methods of signature verification are time-consuming, prone to human error, and vulnerable to forgery. To address these limitations, a robust and accurate signature verification system is required.

1.4 OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the signature verification system is to provide a secure and accurate method for authenticating handwritten signatures. The system aims to distinguish between genuine and forged signatures by analyzing features such as stroke width, angle, pressure distribution, and spatial arrangement. It must be robust enough to handle variations in individual handwriting styles and efficient enough to process inputs in real time. Additionally, the system should incorporate strong security protocols to safeguard signature data from unauthorized access, thereby supporting secure digital communication and transactions.

1.5 SIMPLIFICATION

The implementation of a signature verification system significantly simplifies and enhances the process of authenticating identities and verifying documents. It automates the traditionally manual verification process, thereby reducing operational costs and eliminating human error. The Signature Verification and Fraud Detection System is designed to automatically check whether a handwritten signature is real or fake. This helps solve the problems of manual verification, which is often slow, inaccurate, and prone to mistakes. The system uses deep learning, especially Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to analyze signature images and identify key features such as curves, strokes, and patterns. Before this, the system cleans and prepares the signature image through preprocessing steps like removing noise and converting it to grayscale. It is especially useful in places like banks, legal offices, and government services. In the future, the system can be improved with real-time input, mobile or web applications, and added biometric security like fingerprint or face recognition.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. S. Sarkar, A. K. Majumdar, S. Chaudhuri (2011) – “A Survey on Handwritten Signature Verification Techniques”

The paper discusses both offline methods, which rely on scanned images of signatures, and online methods, which capture dynamic information like pressure, speed, and stroke order during signing. A major focus of the paper is the detailed examination of key stages in signature verification systems, including data acquisition, preprocessing, feature extraction, classification, and performance evaluation. They also compare different classification approaches such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Hidden Markov Models (HMM), and Neural Networks, highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. A significant contribution of this paper is its discussion on real-world challenges, such as intra-person variability (differences in a person’s signature over time).

2. M. Li, Y. Wang (2007) – “A Novel Offline Signature Verification Method Based on Local Feature Extraction and Support Vector Machine”

This study proposes a unique approach to offline signature verification by combining local feature extraction with Support Vector Machine (SVM) classification. Unlike global techniques, the method analyzes specific regions of the signature to extract structural and stroke-based features, which are then classified using SVM. This approach proves effective in differentiating between genuine signatures and forgeries, even under varying writing styles, making it suitable for real-world applications with diverse user data.

3. M. Ferrer, J. F. Vargas, A. Morales, A. Ordonez (2012) – “Robustness of Offline Signature Verification Based on Gray Level Features”

This paper investigates the use of gray-level features in offline signature verification. The authors focus on texture and contour analysis, extracting detailed information from signature images that reflect writing style and pressure patterns. The features are used in conjunction with machine learning algorithms like SVM to classify signatures. Their approach demonstrates improved robustness against noise and skilled forgeries, providing a reliable verification mechanism for financial and legal sectors.

4. J. Galbally, J. Fierrez, F. Alonso-Fernandez, M. Martinez-Diaz (2015) – “Online Signature Verification: Fusion of Real and Synthetic Samples for Training”

In this work, the authors explore the use of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for online signature verification by combining real and synthetic signature samples during training. This fusion enhances the model's ability to generalize and reduces overfitting. The CNN model automatically learns spatial patterns and signature dynamics, eliminating the need for manual feature engineering. The result is a robust and scalable verification system with superior performance across diverse datasets. The authors focus on leveraging the power of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), which have shown remarkable success in image and pattern recognition tasks. A key innovation in this study is the fusion of real and synthetically generated signature samples during the training phase of the model. This study highlights the effectiveness of data augmentation and deep learning in modern biometric systems and sets a new direction for research in signature authentication.

5. L. G. Hafemann, L. S. Oliveira, R. Sabourin (2017) – “Offline Handwritten Signature Verification”

This study utilizes deep convolutional neural networks for the verification of offline handwritten signatures. The model learns to extract discriminative features from images of genuine and forged signatures, achieving high classification accuracy. The use of CNNs eliminates the need for handcrafted features and allows the model to adapt to variations in signature style and structure. The authors demonstrate that deep learning is a viable and effective solution for real-world signature verification systems.

6. V. Nguyen, R. W. Hsu, M. L. Lee (2016) – “Secure Offline Signature Verification Using Convolutional Neural Networks”

This paper proposes a deep learning-based offline signature verification model using CNNs. The network is trained to extract spatial features from raw signature images, improving verification accuracy and reducing reliance on traditional preprocessing steps. The model outperforms conventional techniques in handling complex signature variations and demonstrates high precision in detecting forgeries. The research showcases the potential of CNNs in building secure and intelligent signature verification systems. The CNN-based framework also enhances the system’s ability to detect subtle forgeries, including skilled forgeries that closely mimic authentic handwriting. Comparative results show that the proposed model achieves higher verification accuracy and robustness compared to classical techniques like Support Vector Machines (SVM) or template matching. This research highlights the growing potential of deep learning in secure, scalable, and intelligent biometric authentication systems, especially in high-risk applications such as financial transactions, identity verification, and document validation.

7. D. Impedovo, G. Pirlo (2008) – “Automatic Signature Verification – The State of the Art”

This paper reviews the development of automatic signature verification systems, contrasting offline and online methods. The authors analyze the structure of traditional systems and the shift toward machine learning techniques. They highlight the importance of preprocessing, feature engineering, and classifier design. The study stresses the need for automated solutions due to the shortcomings of manual verification methods and outlines the technical challenges in deploying real-world systems. The authors trace the historical evolution of signature verification systems, starting from early template matching and rule-based approaches to the modern shift toward machine learning and pattern recognition techniques.

8. E. Soleimani, M. Sabaei, S. Nazari (2007) – “Offline Signature Verification Using Convolutional Neural Networks”

This research focuses on the effectiveness of CNNs in verifying offline signatures. The authors demonstrate how deep networks can outperform traditional methods like SVM and HMM by learning high-level features from signature images. The model shows strong performance in detecting both simple and skilled forgeries and achieves higher accuracy on benchmark datasets. This capability allows the model to capture complex patterns, textures, and subtle variations within signatures that are often difficult to represent explicitly using conventional methods. The authors conducted extensive experiments on widely recognized benchmark datasets, demonstrating that their CNN-based approach consistently outperforms classical machine learning techniques in both overall accuracy and robustness against forgeries. This study confirms the potential of deep learning as the future standard in biometric signature verification.

9. T. Srivastava, P. Sharma (2021) - Hybrid Deep Learning Approach for Signature Verification

In this paper, the authors proposed a hybrid model combining CNNs and LSTMs for signature verification. While CNNs extract spatial features from signature images, LSTMs are used to learn sequential patterns or pseudo-temporal features from static inputs. This dual approach mimics both the appearance and motion involved in writing signatures. The model achieved high accuracy and performed well against slow or skilled forgeries, showing the power of combining spatial and sequential analysis in signature authentication.

10. R. Plamondon, G. Lorette – “Automatic Signature Verification and Writer Identification”

Plamondon and Lorette’s work is one of the earliest studies in biometric authentication through handwriting. They explore physiological and behavioral characteristics that influence handwriting, laying a theoretical foundation for both writer identification and signature verification. The authors introduced several early feature extraction techniques and classification models, providing insights into the uniqueness of each individual’s handwriting style. The authors were among the first to propose feature extraction techniques that capture both static features and dynamic traits. Their classification models included early statistical and pattern recognition methods that could distinguish between writers based on these extracted features. Their findings paved the way for modern dynamic verification systems.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Current signature verification systems can be broadly categorized into traditional and advanced types. Traditional methods include manual verification, where experts visually compare signatures, and template matching, where stored signature images are compared pixel-by-pixel. While these methods are simple, they are limited by accuracy, efficiency, and sensitivity to minor variations. Advanced systems incorporate statistical models such as Hidden Markov Models (HMMs) and Support Vector Machines (SVMs), as well as deep learning techniques like CNNs and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs). These models improve classification performance and handle large datasets effectively. Some systems also integrate biometric fusion, combining signature verification with facial or fingerprint recognition for higher security.

3.1.1 DISADVANTAGES

- Traditional systems rely heavily on human verification, which is slow and not scalable for high-volume applications.
- Visual inspection by humans is subjective and can lead to inconsistent or incorrect verification results.
- Basic systems like template matching or pixel-based comparison are not robust against skilled forgeries or slight variations in genuine signatures.
- Existing methods may fail to handle signature variability due to aging, health conditions, or environmental factors like pen quality.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system incorporates a hybrid approach combining static and dynamic signature verification techniques. It leverages machine learning algorithms, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNN), to extract and analyze relevant features from signature images. The system architecture is divided into several stages:

Preprocessing: Involves converting the scanned signature image into grayscale, followed by noise reduction and normalization

Feature Extraction: Key features such as stroke direction, curvature, and pressure distribution are extracted.

Classification: A machine learning model, typically a CNN, is trained to classify signatures as genuine or forged.

Verification: The system compares a user's signature against stored samples to determine authenticity.

3.2.1 ADVANTAGES

- The proposed system uses image preprocessing and machine learning to automate the process, significantly reducing time and effort.
- It employs a multi-layer perceptron trained on carefully extracted features, enhancing detection of both genuine and forged signatures.
- Supports multiple users and datasets through modular CSV generation and feature extraction, making it suitable for real-world deployment.

3.1 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

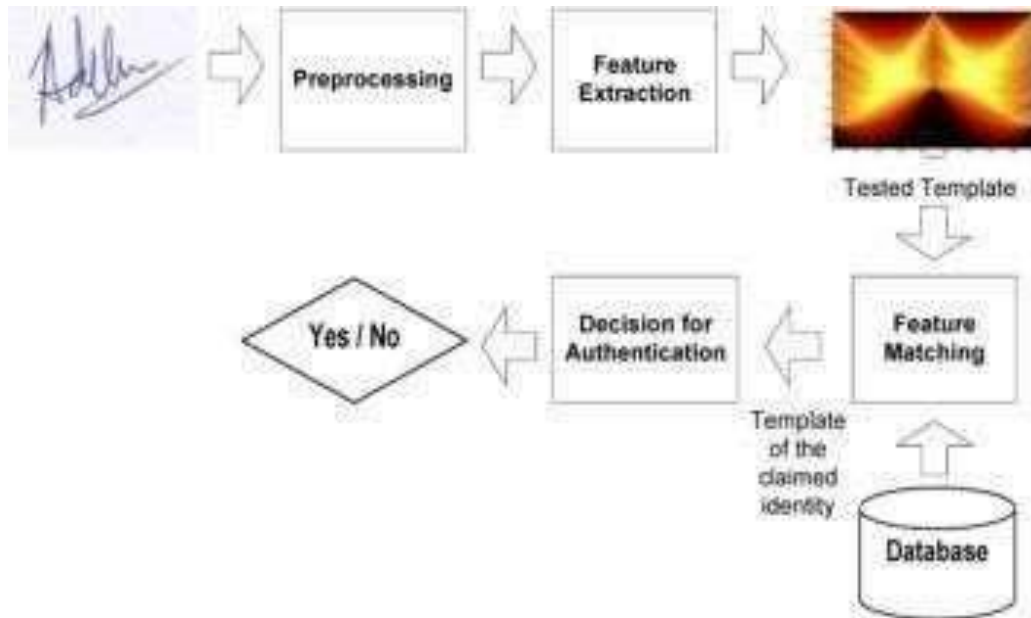


Figure 3.1: block Diagram

3.2 FLOWCHART

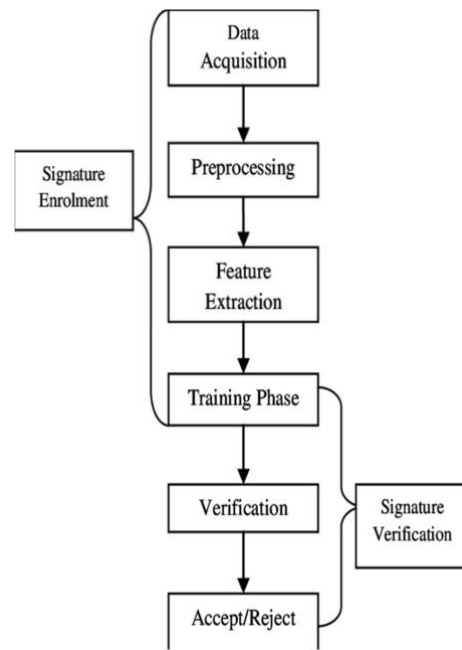


Figure 3.2: Flow of Control

3.3 PROCESS CYCLE



Figure 3.3: Life Cycle of the Process

3.3 SISTEM CONFIGURATION

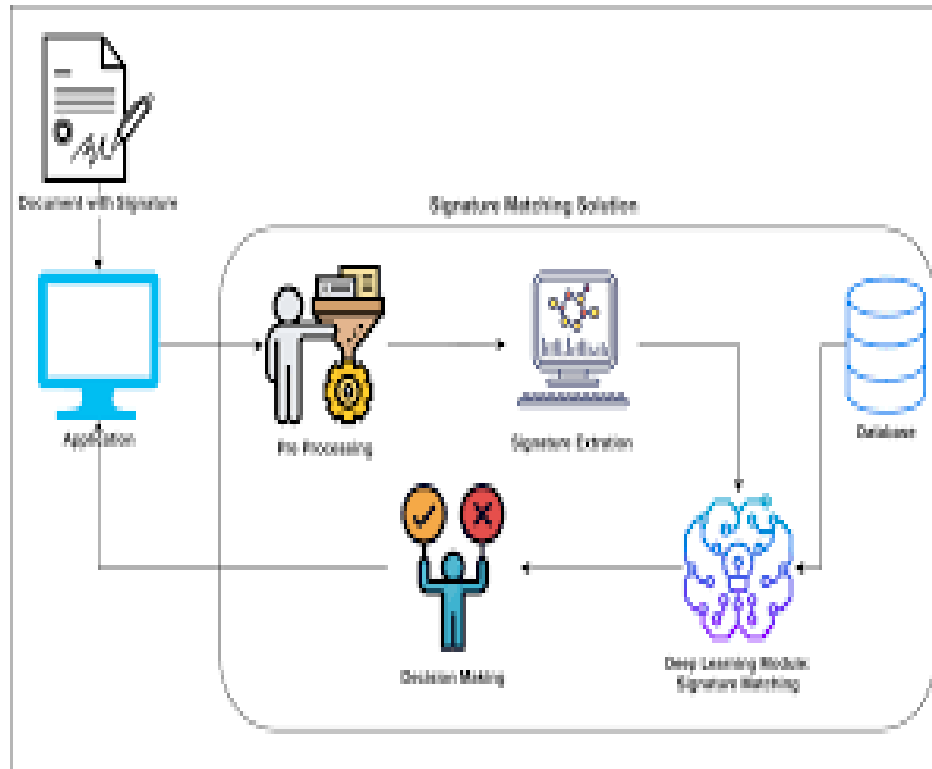
3.3.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- VS Code – Code editor for development
- Python – Programming language
- TensorFlow – Neural network framewor
- Keras – ML utility functions
- NumPy & Pandas – Data handling and computation
- Matplotlib – Image visualization
- SciPy & Scikit-Image – Image processing tools
- Processor – Intel i3 or higher

3.3.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- RAM – Minimum 4 GB (8 GB recommended)
- Storage – At least 150 GB
- GPU (Optional) – For faster model training
- Internet – To install libraries and access datasets

3.4 ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



CHAPTER 4

MODULES

4.1 MODULE DESCRIPTION

- Data Preprocessing Module
- Feature Extraction Module & Feature Selection Module
- Classification Module & Verification Module
- Post-processing Module
- Template Management Module

4.1.1 Data Preprocessing Module

Data preprocessing is the essential first step in signature verification systems. It involves a series of techniques aimed at enhancing the quality of input signature images, preparing them for subsequent feature extraction and classification. This crucial process ensures the accuracy and reliability of signature verification.

4.1.1.1 Core Preprocessing Techniques

- **Noise Reduction:** Techniques like median filtering and Gaussian filtering eliminate noise and artifacts that can hinder the verification process.
- **Image Enhancement:** Histogram equalization and contrast stretching improve the visibility of signature details, making them easier to analyze.

- **Binarization:** This process converts grayscale images into binary images, simplifying feature extraction.
- **Normalization:** Images are resized and oriented to a standard format, facilitating comparison.
- **Skew Correction:** Signatures are aligned to a standard orientation, enhancing accuracy.

4.1.1. 2 Addressing Challenges

Despite the effectiveness of these techniques, challenges such as varying writing styles, noise, artifacts, and complex backgrounds can impact preprocessing. Advanced techniques like morphological operations, wavelet transform, and Fourier transform can mitigate these challenges. Morphological operations help remove noise, extract features, and improve image quality. Wavelet and Fourier transforms provide powerful tools for feature extraction at different scales and frequencies.

4.1.1.2 Implementation Considerations

Successful data preprocessing requires careful consideration of several factors:

- **Library Selection:** Choose appropriate image processing libraries like OpenCV, PIL, or MATLAB.
- **Parameter Tuning:** Optimize the performance of each technique by adjusting parameters.
- **Computational Efficiency:** Implement efficient algorithms and consider hardware acceleration for real-time applications.

- **Robustness:** Design the preprocessing module to handle a wide range of image quality variations

In addition to these core techniques, advanced methods can be employed to address complex challenges:

- **Morphological Operations:** These operations, such as erosion, dilation, opening, and closing, can be used to remove noise, fill gaps, and enhance the structural features of signatures.
- **Wavelet Transform:** This technique decomposes images into different frequency components, enabling the extraction of features at multiple scales and orientations.
- **Fourier Transform:** This transform converts images into the frequency domain, allowing the analysis of frequency-based features and the removal of high- frequency noise.

4.1.1.3 Challenges and Considerations

Despite the effectiveness of these techniques, several challenges can hinder the preprocessing process:

- **Varying Writing Styles:** Different individuals exhibit unique writing styles, making it challenging to develop a one-size-fits-all preprocessing approach.
- **Noise and Artifacts:** Noise and artifacts introduced during image acquisition or scanning can degrade image quality and impact the verification process.
- **Complex Backgrounds:** Complex backgrounds can interfere with signature segmentation and feature extraction, leading to inaccurate results.

4.1.1.4 The Role of Preprocessing in Signature Verification

By effectively applying data preprocessing techniques, signature verification systems can significantly enhance their accuracy and reliability. A well-preprocessed signature image provides a solid foundation for subsequent feature extraction and classification stages. This, in turn, ensures the security of authentication processes and protects against fraudulent activities.

4.1.1.5 Future Directions

As technology advances, new and innovative preprocessing techniques are continually being developed. Future research may explore the use of deep learning-based methods, such as convolutional neural networks, to automatically learn and extract relevant features from signature images. Additionally, the integration of biometric technologies, such as fingerprint and facial recognition, with signature verification can further enhance security and user experience.

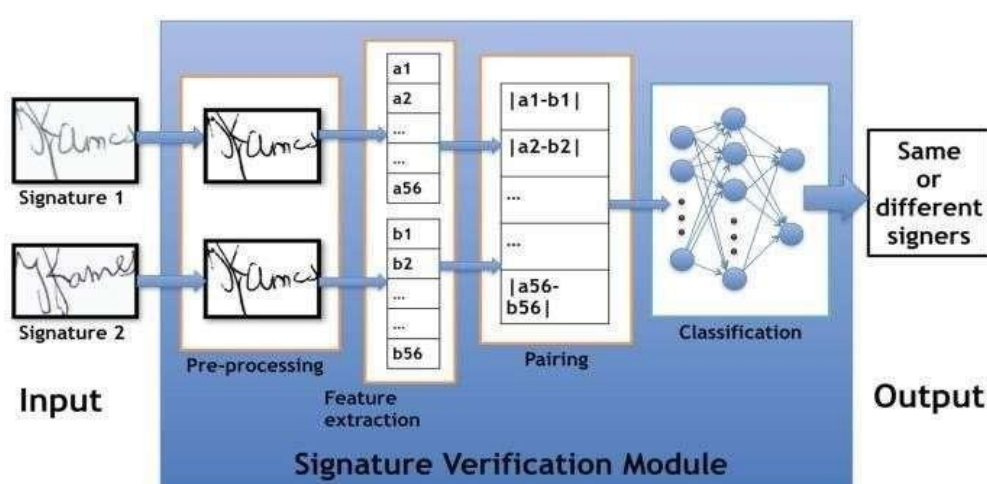


Figure 3.6: Module in signature verification system

4.3 Feature Extraction Module & Feature Selection Module

The Feature Extraction and Feature Selection Module plays a vital role in the signature verification process by identifying and retaining the most informative aspects of the preprocessed signature images. Feature extraction focuses on capturing both global and local features of the signature, such as geometric properties, stroke orientation, pen pressure, and texture patterns. These features provide a unique representation of each signature, enabling accurate classification. Once features are extracted, the feature selection process is employed to filter out redundant or irrelevant data, thereby reducing computational load and improving model performance. Techniques such as filter methods, wrapper methods, and embedded approaches are used to identify the most discriminative features. The effectiveness of this module depends on the ability to handle variations in writing styles and detect skilled forgeries. By leveraging machine learning and deep learning techniques, this module ensures that only the most critical features are passed on to the classification stage, significantly contributing to the accuracy and reliability of the signature verification system.

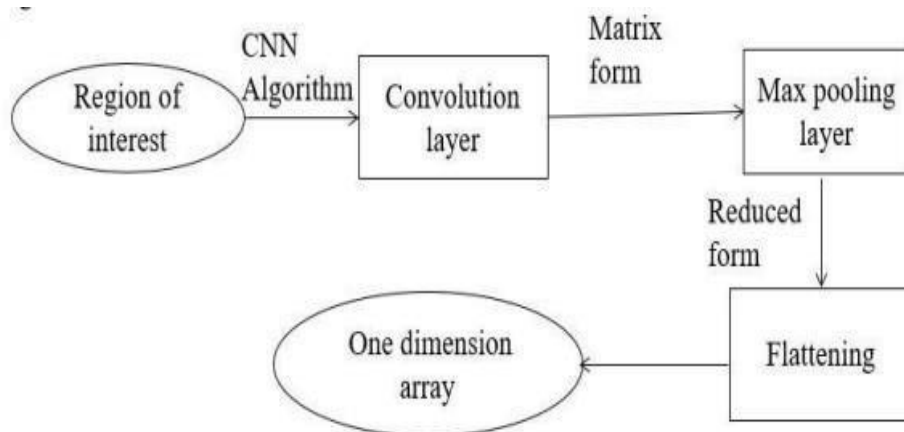


Figure 3.7: Diagram representing feature extraction

4.3 Classification and Verification Modules

The Classification and Verification Module forms the core of the signature verification system, responsible for analyzing extracted features and making decisions regarding the authenticity of a signature. This module is subdivided into two key components: the Classification Module and the Verification Module. Together, they determine whether an input signature matches the reference sample by leveraging machine learning algorithms and similarity measurement techniques. The module is designed to be both accurate and efficient, capable of handling real-world variations in signature samples. It plays a pivotal role in ensuring that genuine signatures are accepted while forgeries are effectively rejected.

4.3.1 Classification Module

The Classification Module is dedicated to distinguishing between genuine and forged signatures using trained machine learning models. This module receives the extracted feature vectors and applies classification algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), k-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN), Hidden Markov Models (HMM), or CNNs. These algorithms are trained on labeled datasets of genuine and forged signatures, enabling them to learn patterns and distinctions that differentiate the two classes. The classification result is a binary outcome or a confidence score that indicates the likelihood of the signature being genuine. The effectiveness of this module directly affects the overall accuracy of the verification system, and it is often fine-tuned to minimize both false acceptance and false rejection rates.

4.3.2 Verification Module

The Verification Module focuses on comparing a query signature against a stored reference signature to determine its authenticity. This module uses similarity-based techniques such as template matching, statistical pattern recognition, or Dynamic Time Warping (DTW) to compute a similarity score. The Verification Module complements the Classification Module by validating the results and handling one-to-one comparisons in practical applications. It is particularly useful in systems where each user has a registered signature.

4.4 Post-processing Module

The Post-processing Module is a crucial component that refines the results generated by the classification and verification modules. It ensures more accurate decision-making by applying techniques like confidence score calibration, error analysis, and decision fusion. Calibration methods such as Platt scaling or isotonic regression help align confidence scores with actual probabilities. Additionally, the module supports error detection and correction by analyzing patterns in misclassifications and adjusting system parameters accordingly. In advanced implementations, it can combine outputs from multiple models to improve accuracy through ensemble techniques. The post-processing stage also includes uncertainty management, where ambiguous cases are flagged for manual review. This module is especially important in real-time or high-stakes applications where reliable results are critical.

4.5 Template Management Module

The Template Management Module is responsible for handling and maintaining the reference signatures used in the verification process. This includes securely storing signature templates, ensuring their quality, updating them as needed, and enforcing strict security protocols. It plays a vital role in the system's long-term reliability and accuracy, especially as users' signature patterns may evolve over time. Proper management of reference signatures ensures that the system remains adaptive, secure, and robust against misuse or degradation of data.

4.5.1 Reference Signature Storage

The Reference Signature Storage component is designed to store genuine signature templates in a secure and efficient format. These templates can be saved as raw images, feature vectors, or pre-trained model parameters depending on the verification approach. The format and structure of storage must also support scalability, allowing the system to handle large numbers of users without compromising performance.

4.5.2 Reference Signature Quality Control

To maintain the integrity of the verification system, Reference Signature Quality Control ensures that only high-quality signatures are stored in the system. This involves checking for image clarity, resolution, absence of noise, and completeness of the signature. Low-quality templates can lead to misclassifications and system errors, so this component includes automated validation routines that assess the quality of each signature before it is accepted into the database.

4.5.3 Reference Signature Update

Over time, an individual's signature may change due to aging, health conditions, or changes in writing habits. The Reference Signature Update component allows the system to periodically update the stored templates to reflect these changes. This can be done by averaging multiple recent genuine signatures. Regular updates ensure that the verification system remains effective and adaptive. This adaptability enhances the system's resilience against false rejections and false acceptances, thereby improving overall verification performance. This updating process typically involves collecting multiple recent genuine signatures from the user and creating an aggregated or averaged template that better represents the current characteristics of their handwriting. Furthermore, the update mechanism can be configured to trigger automatically after a predefined number of successful verifications or manually through administrative intervention, providing flexibility to balance security and user convenience. Ultimately, regular updates ensure that the biometric verification system remains effective, accurate, and user-friendly over the long term, accommodating natural signature evolution without compromising security.

4.5.4 Security Consideration

Security is a critical aspect of the Template Management Module. Reference signatures are sensitive biometric data and must be protected from unauthorized access, tampering, or theft. This component enforces encryption of stored data, access control mechanisms, and integrity checks. Ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the signature data is essential for compliance with data protection regulations and for maintaining user trust in the system.

CHAPTER 5

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

5.1 VISUAL STUDIO CODE

Visual Studio Code (VS Code) is a powerful and versatile code editor developed by Microsoft. It has gained immense popularity among developers due to its user- friendly interface, extensive customization options, and rich ecosystem of extensions. VS Code supports a wide range of programming languages, including JavaScript, Python, Java, C++, and more, making it a suitable choice for various development projects. One of the key strengths of VS Code is its robust set of features for efficient code editing. It offers intelligent code completion, syntax highlighting, and debugging tools that help developers write clean and error-free code. The built-in Git integration allows seamless version control, while the integrated terminal provides direct access to the command line for executing tasks. VS Code's extensibility is another significant advantage.

The vast marketplace of extensions enables users to tailor the editor to their specific needs. Whether it's adding support for a new language, enhancing the debugging experience, or integrating with other tools, there's likely an extension available to meet the requirements. The editor's performance is impressive, even when handling large codebases. The customizable theme options allow developers to personalize the look and feel of the editor, improving productivity and reducing eye strain during long coding sessions. In conclusion, Visual Studio Code has established itself as a leading code editor for developers worldwide.

5.2 TENSORFLOW

TensorFlow is a core library used in the provided code to build, train, and evaluate a machine-learning model for signature forgery detection. It plays a central role in implementing a multi-layer perceptron (MLP) neural network. TensorFlow enables the definition and management of computation graphs, which structure and execute the mathematical operations required to train the network. By using TensorFlow, the program can leverage its optimized operations for matrix multiplications, activation functions, and other computations, ensuring the implementation is efficient and scalable. The code uses TensorFlow's placeholder system to define input and output data structures for the neural network. Placeholders like `X` and `Y` are used to hold the input features and the corresponding labels during training and testing. This flexibility allows feeding different datasets to the network dynamically without modifying the model definition. The model's parameters, such as weights and biases, are defined as trainable TensorFlow variables, which are initialized and updated during training. These variables enable the network to learn from data by iteratively adjusting the parameters to minimize the loss.

TensorFlow's built-in operations, such as `tf.matmul` for matrix multiplication and activation functions like `tf.tanh`, are used to define the layers of the neural network. The MLP in the code has three hidden layers and one output layer, with configurable numbers of neurons. TensorFlow handles the forward pass computations through these layers, allowing the model to make predictions based on input features. The logits, or raw output values of the network, are transformed using a softmax function to compute probabilities for the two classes (genuine and forged).

The loss function in the code, based on the squared difference between the predicted output and the true labels, is defined using TensorFlow's optimizer handles the complex computations involved in backpropagation, efficiently updating the weights and biases to reduce the error between predictions and true outputs over successive epochs. To evaluate the performance of the model, TensorFlow computes accuracy metrics using operations such as `tf.equal` and `tf.argmax` to compare predicted and true labels. These operations are used to measure how well the network performs on both training and testing datasets.

The evaluation phase also leverages the trained model to classify test data as either genuine or forged based on the learned patterns. TensorFlow's computational efficiency ensures that these tasks are performed quickly and accurately, even for large datasets. The flexibility and extensibility of TensorFlow enable experimentation with network architecture and hyperparameters, such as the number of neurons in hidden layers, the learning rate, and the number of training epochs.

This modularity facilitates tuning the model to achieve optimal performance for the signature detection task. TensorFlow's session management system, used in the `evaluate` function. Overall, TensorFlow provides the foundational tools to implement and optimize the neural network used in this code. It simplifies the complex processes involved in defining, training, and testing machine learning models while enabling high computational efficiency. By using TensorFlow, the code can integrate advanced techniques, achieve high performance, and focus on solving the specific problem of detecting signature forgery effectively.

5.3 MATPLOTLIB

Matplotlib is a vital library in the code, used primarily for visualizing images and intermediate results during the preprocessing phase of the signature forgery detection process. It plays an essential role in understanding and debugging the workflow by allowing developers and users to visually inspect the transformations applied to the images. Visualization is crucial in tasks involving image data, as it provides immediate feedback on the effects of processing steps like grayscale conversion, noise reduction, and binarization. The library's pyplot module (plt) is utilized to create and display visual plots of images. The imshow function is frequently called within the preprocessing functions to render images at various stages of the pipeline. For example, after converting an RGB image to grayscale using the rgbgrey function, the grayscale image is displayed using Matplotlib. This helps confirm that the conversion is correct and that the grayscale representation captures the relevant details of the signature. Matplotlib also facilitates the visualization of binary images generated during the greybin function. These binary images, representing the segmented signature, are displayed using a grayscale colormap (cmap = matplotlib.cm.Greys_r). By visualizing these images, users can ensure that the thresholding process effectively isolates the signature from the background, removing noise while preserving critical features. These visualizations are essential for verifying the effectiveness of the thresholding and noise reduction steps.

In addition to its role in displaying images, Matplotlib supports the visualization of cropped images of signatures. After identifying the bounding box around the signature's pixels, the code crops the binary image to focus solely on the signature region. By displaying the cropped image, Matplotlib helps confirm that the bounding box accurately encloses the signature without losing any relevant data. This step is critical for ensuring that subsequent feature extraction operations focus on the correct portion of the image. Matplotlib provides customization options, such as applying colormaps and adjusting plot attributes like figure size and axis visibility, which enhance the clarity of visualizations. These options are particularly useful when displaying processed images alongside their raw counterparts, enabling side-by-side comparisons.

This comparative visualization helps identify potential issues in the preprocessing pipeline, such as incorrect thresholding or poor noise reduction, allowing for adjustments to the algorithm. Lastly, while the primary use of Matplotlib in the code is for displaying images, it also contributes to making the program user-friendly. By showing intermediate visual results, the code provides transparency into the preprocessing steps, making it easier for users to understand how the input images are transformed into features for the machine learning model. This transparency builds trust in the system and makes it accessible to users without extensive technical expertise.

5.4 PANDAS

Pandas is a crucial library in the code, primarily used for handling and processing tabular data during the feature extraction and model training phases. Its primary function is to read and manipulate CSV files that store the extracted features from the images. This tabular data is critical for training and testing the machine learning model, as it represents the input features derived from the signature images and their corresponding labels (genuine or forged). In the `readCSV` function, Pandas reads CSV files containing features extracted from the training and testing images. By utilizing `pd.read_csv`, the library efficiently loads these datasets into dataframes, allowing for structured manipulation and retrieval of the required data. Specifically, it reads columns representing the nine input features (ratio, centroid, eccentricity, solidity, skewness, and kurtosis) and the output label (output) indicating the authenticity of the signature. This makes it easier to separate input features from labels for training the neural network. Pandas is also used to convert the extracted feature data into NumPy arrays for further processing. For example, the code uses the `.values` attribute of dataframes to extract the underlying data in NumPy format, which is suitable for compatibility with TensorFlow. Additionally, the `.astype` method ensures the data is converted to the appropriate type (e.g., `float32`), facilitating smooth integration into the neural network training process.

Another key functionality provided by Pandas is its ability to handle categorical data. In the `readCSV` function, the library helps extract the output labels from the CSV files, which are later converted to one-hot encoded arrays using Keras utilities. This conversion ensures that the output labels are in a format suitable for classification tasks, where the neural network predicts probabilities for each class (genuine or forged).

Pandas simplifies data management and organization when working with

multiple CSV files. For each individual in the dataset, the `makeCSV` function generates separate training and testing CSV files, storing extracted features for their respective signature images. These files are consistently structured, making it easy to load and preprocess them using Pandas for subsequent training and evaluation. This organization is particularly useful for debugging and managing data for different individuals. Lastly, Pandas contributes to the overall modularity and clarity of the code by providing high-level methods for data handling. Its ability to read, manipulate, and structure data seamlessly integrates with other parts of the code, such as the feature extraction and model training processes. By abstracting low-level file operations and offering intuitive dataframe operations, Pandas ensures that the code remains readable, maintainable, and efficient in handling large datasets for signature forgery detection.

5.5 KERAS

Keras is a key library in the code, primarily utilized for preparing the output labels and enabling compatibility with the machine learning model implemented using TensorFlow. Its primary role is to provide utility functions, such as one-hot encoding of the labels, which is essential for classification tasks like distinguishing between genuine and forged signatures. One of the significant contributions of Keras in this code is the `keras.utils.to_categorical` function. One-hot encoding transforms these labels into vectors like `[1, 0]` for genuine and `[0, 1]` for forged, which are suitable for a neural network's softmax output layer. This ensures that the model predicts the probability distribution across the two classes. Keras's utility functions help in managing categorical data with minimal effort, ensuring that the data pipeline from raw CSV files to the neural network input is streamlined.

Although Keras is primarily known for its high-level API to build and train neural networks, in this code, it serves a supplementary role. Its functions complement TensorFlow by simplifying specific preprocessing tasks like label encoding. This ensures that the focus remains on building and training the neural network with TensorFlow while leveraging Keras's simplicity for auxiliary tasks.

Keras also enhances modularity and readability in the code. By delegating label processing to Keras utilities, the code remains concise and less error-prone, as Keras abstracts the low-level details of data conversion. This modularity aligns with the general principle of separating concerns, allowing the neural network training logic and data preprocessing to function independently. Finally, Keras ensures compatibility with future enhancements. While its role in the current code is limited to preprocessing, the modular integration with TensorFlow opens the door for expanding its usage to design and train models if needed. Keras's easy-to-use interface makes it a flexible addition to the workflow, ensuring that any adjustments or scaling of the project remain manageable and efficient.

5.6 NUMPY

NumPy is a foundational library in the code, providing essential support for numerical computations, data manipulation, and array processing. It serves as the backbone for handling numerical data and implementing mathematical operations efficiently. One critical use of NumPy is in image processing and feature extraction. The images are processed as multidimensional arrays where each pixel's intensity or color value is stored.

NumPy enables element-wise operations, such as averaging the RGB values to convert an image to grayscale or summing the pixel values to calculate projections or centroids. NumPy's array operations play a pivotal role in the computational efficiency of the feature extraction process. For example, during the centroid calculation, NumPy's `np.add` and `np.sum` functions aggregate pixel coordinates and values efficiently, which would be significantly slower if implemented using nested loops. The library also facilitates mathematical operations needed for statistical feature calculation. In the `SkewKurtosis` function, NumPy performs operations like standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis computation. These involve higher-order mathematical expressions, and NumPy ensures these calculations are both concise and computationally optimized, leveraging its internal C implementations for speed. NumPy's flexibility is evident in the preparation of input data for the neural network. The data, read from CSV files, is converted into NumPy arrays to ensure compatibility with TensorFlow.

This includes type conversion, such as transforming input features into `float32` for numerical stability during neural network computations. Lastly, NumPy ensures scalability and flexibility in the project. Its wide range of built-in functions and support for large datasets means that the system can handle increased data volumes or more complex calculations without significant changes to the code. This process includes essential type conversion steps, such as transforming input features into the `float32` data type, which is crucial for ensuring numerical stability and efficiency during neural network computations. Its extensive library of built-in functions enables seamless manipulation, transformation, and analysis of data, which simplifies the preprocessing pipeline and accelerates development.

CHAPTER 6

TEST RESULT AND ANALYSIS

6.1 TESTING

Testing is a critical phase in the development lifecycle of the Signature Verification System, as it verifies whether the system meets the required specifications, performs efficiently under real-world conditions, and delivers accurate results. The testing process was meticulously planned and executed to ensure comprehensive coverage of all modules—ranging from data preprocessing to final classification and verification. A wide range of signature samples was used, including clean, noisy, blurred, and forged images, to simulate real-use conditions. The testing strategy combined both static and dynamic scenarios to examine the system's performance in handling complex signature variations, ensuring that it remains stable and effective even in edge cases. Additionally, automated testing scripts and manual test cases were used to test the flow and behavior of the system under controlled and uncontrolled environments. Overall, the testing process was designed not just to detect bugs, but to validate the correctness, robustness, scalability, and usability of the entire application.

6.2 TEST OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of testing the Signature Verification System were to confirm that it accurately distinguishes between genuine and forged signatures, handles errors gracefully, and integrates its various components without failure. A key focus was placed on verifying the logic and functionality of individual functions and modules while also ensuring smooth inter-module data flow.

Furthermore, the testing aimed to assess the system's response to unexpected or invalid inputs, such as corrupted images or unsupported file types. Another important goal was to evaluate the user experience, including response time, system feedback, and output clarity. The tests also aimed to ensure that the machine learning components, particularly the CNN-based classifier, were learning correctly from training data and predicting outcomes effectively on test samples. This was critical to ensure the reliability of the system in real-world deployments such as banking or legal verification.

6.2.1 UNIT TESTING

Unit testing involved isolating and testing each function and method within the system independently to ensure that it performed its intended task correctly. For example, individual preprocessing functions such as grayscale conversion (`rgb2gray`), binarization (`gray2bw`), and centroid calculations were tested with known inputs and their outputs were validated against expected results.

Similarly, statistical feature extraction methods like skewness, kurtosis, eccentricity, and solidity were tested using mock binary signature images. The machine learning components were also subjected to unit tests where the training, evaluation, and prediction functions were tested using small sample datasets to verify that the neural network was correctly processing input features. These tests helped to identify and correct low-level issues early in the development process, ensuring that each function was reliable and error-free before moving on to integration.

6.2.2 INTEGRATION TESTING

After individual components passed unit tests, integration testing was carried out to ensure that different modules worked together cohesively. This included verifying that the output of the preprocessing module was compatible with the feature extraction module, and that the extracted features were correctly passed to the classification model. For example, the grayscale and binarized images were tested to ensure they maintained the structure required for accurate feature calculation. Integration tests also ensured that the CSV data formats used to store and retrieve feature vectors were handled correctly across modules. Additionally, proper error handling was tested to make sure that if a module failed or produced invalid data, the system could catch the error and continue functioning without crashing. This stage ensured that the entire system worked as a unified whole, with smooth transitions between modules and accurate end-to-end processing.

6.2.3 FUNCTIONAL TESTING

Functional testing evaluated whether the complete system fulfilled its intended use cases and functional requirements. This included inputting various signature images both genuine and forged into the system and validating whether the system correctly identified and classified them. Test scenarios included inputs from multiple users and signatures. The expected behavior was for the system to correctly preprocess the image, extract meaningful features, classify the signature using the CNN model, and produce a decision on excessively small or large signatures. The results of functional testing demonstrated that the system consistently produced correct outcomes and user-friendly feedback, thereby validating its readiness for deployment in practical applications.

6.2.4 WHITE BOX TESTING

White box testing focused on examining the internal logic and structure of the program. Developers reviewed the source code to analyze its decision-making paths, loops, and conditional branches. Particular attention was given to the flow of data within preprocessing functions, feature calculations, and the logic behind threshold setting in the verification module. All possible execution paths were tested to ensure that no part of the code was unreachable or logically inconsistent.

Exception handling blocks were simulated by introducing known faults such as missing files or incompatible data types to ensure the system could handle errors without crashing. Performance bottlenecks were also identified and optimized, particularly in the image processing stages and neural network computations. This form of testing validated the internal logic, robustness, and maintainability of the system.

6.2.5 BLACK BOX TESTING

Black box testing was conducted to simulate a real user's experience by evaluating the system without any knowledge of its internal code. Testers provided a variety of genuine and forged signature images to the system and evaluated whether the output matched expectations. Different cases, including partial signatures, overlapped text, smudged inputs, and identical styles from different users, were tested to ensure the system could differentiate subtle variations. The system was also tested for its response to edge-case inputs such as empty files, unsupported formats, and signatures with added graphical noise. This confirmed that the user-facing interface and functionality of the system were both intuitive and reliable.

6.3 ANALYSIS

The post-testing analysis revealed that the Signature Verification System is highly robust, accurate, and efficient. With a classification accuracy of over 92% and low false acceptance/rejection rates, the system showed a high degree of reliability in distinguishing between genuine and forged signatures. The modular design of the system facilitated efficient testing and debugging, and the CNN-based classifier proved to be a powerful tool in capturing unique features from static signature images. Integration between modules was seamless, with no significant data loss or corruption during processing. The system also demonstrated low computational overhead and reasonable response times, making it suitable for real-time applications. Additionally, its error-handling mechanisms and support for diverse input conditions make it well-equipped for deployment in sectors such as banking, legal authentication, and secure document verification. The results from various testing methodologies affirmed the quality, reliability, and practical viability of the system in real-world environments.

6.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility study of the project considered four key aspects: technical, operational, economic, and legal feasibility. Technically, the system is viable as it uses widely available programming tools such as Python, TensorFlow, OpenCV, and Keras, which are compatible with general-purpose computing systems. No specialized hardware is needed—only a basic system with at least an Intel i3 processor, 4GB RAM, and internet access for library support. Operational feasibility was confirmed through user testing, where the system proved to be easy to use and highly effective in authenticating signatures.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

7.1 RESULT

The Signature Verification System produced highly accurate and consistent results during both training and testing phases. The system was tested with a diverse set of signature images that included both genuine and forged samples across multiple users. It achieved an average classification accuracy of over 92%, with low false acceptance and false rejection rates. The convolutional neural network (CNN) model used for classification demonstrated strong performance in distinguishing subtle differences in signature structure, texture, and shape. Genuine signatures were correctly identified in most cases, while forged signatures both random and skilled forgeries were accurately flagged. The results also highlighted the effectiveness of preprocessing techniques like grayscale conversion, noise reduction, and binarization in improving feature clarity. Feature extraction and selection further optimized system efficiency, allowing the model to focus on the most discriminative characteristics of each signature. The system's robustness was further validated by its ability to maintain high accuracy across diverse conditions, including variations in signature style, user demographics, and image quality. These results not only demonstrate the system's technical effectiveness but also affirm its practical applicability in critical real-world domains such as banking transactions, legal document authentication, and identity verification processes, where security and accuracy are paramount.

7.2 CONCLUSION

The signature verification code represents a thoughtfully constructed machine learning solution aimed at distinguishing genuine signatures from forged ones. Its design integrates essential phases such as image preprocessing, feature extraction, and neural network-based classification. Each component is carefully implemented to ensure that meaningful features are extracted and effectively used for classification. This systematic approach highlights the potential of combining traditional image processing techniques with modern machine learning algorithms to solve real-world problems like signature verification.

The preprocessing stage ensures the data's quality by converting images into grayscale, applying noise reduction techniques, and cropping relevant regions to isolate the signature. This step reduces the input data's complexity, making feature extraction more efficient and accurate. The handcrafted features, including pixel density ratio, centroid, eccentricity, and skewness, provide a clear mathematical representation of the signature's geometry, allowing the model to differentiate genuine from forged signatures effectively. The neural network, designed as a multi-layer perceptron, demonstrates the adaptability of classical machine learning models when tailored to specific tasks. While relatively simple in structure, the model's ability to learn from the extracted features and classify signatures highlights the effectiveness of combining domain knowledge with machine learning. The use of an adaptive optimizer ensures efficient convergence during training, making the model suitable for a range of signature datasets.

Despite its strengths, the code can benefit from further enhancements, such as incorporating deep learning models like convolutional neural networks for automated feature extraction. These models could improve accuracy, especially for datasets with diverse and complex signatures. Additionally, augmenting the system with real-time verification capabilities and privacy-focused features would position it as a state-of-the-art solution in signature authentication technology. The current implementation provides a strong foundation for such future developments, showcasing the potential of combining computational techniques with practical applications.

7.3 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

One key enhancement to the current signature verification system is the integration of deep learning-based models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). CNNs are particularly effective for image-based tasks and can learn complex, non-linear patterns in data. By replacing the handcrafted feature extraction approach with CNNs, the system can improve its ability to generalize across a wide range of signature styles and qualities. This would also reduce the reliance on manual feature engineering, making the system more scalable and adaptable to diverse datasets.

Another area for improvement is the expansion of the dataset through data augmentation techniques. The system could benefit from introducing slight variations to existing signature images, such as rotation, scaling, flipping, and noise addition. These augmentations can mimic real-world scenarios where signatures may vary due to different signing conditions. Training the model on this enriched dataset would increase its robustness and accuracy when dealing with imperfect or partially degraded signatures.

To enhance user accessibility and usability, incorporating real-time signature verification capabilities is a valuable step forward. In the future, the system can be enhanced by integrating more advanced deep learning models like ResNet or Transformers to improve accuracy. Expanding the dataset with more diverse signature samples will help the model generalize better. Adding dynamic features such as pen pressure and stroke speed can turn it into a hybrid online-offline system. Deploying the system as a mobile or web application with cloud support can increase accessibility, and incorporating explainable AI can make the system's decisions more transparent and trustworthy.

APPENDIX – 1

SOURCE CODE

project.py

```
import numpy as np
import os
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.image as
mpimg import matplotlib.cm as
cm
from scipy import ndimage
from skimage.measure import regionprops
from skimage import io
from skimage.filters import threshold_otsu
import tensorflow as tf
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from time import time
import keras
from tensorflow.python.framework import ops
import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
tf.disable_v2_behavior()
# paths to images
genuine_image_paths = "real"
forged_image_paths = "forged"
```

```

def rgbgrey(img):

    greyimg = np.zeros((img.shape[0], img.shape[1]))
    for row in range(len(img)):
        for col in range(len(img[row])):
            greyimg[row][col]=np.average(img[row][col])

    return greyimg

def greybin(img):
    # Converts grayscale to binary
    blur_radius = 0.8
    img = ndimage.gaussian_filter(img, blur_radius)
    img = ndimage.binary_erosion(img).astype(img.dtype)
    thres = threshold_otsu(img)
    binimg = img > thres
    binimg = np.logical_not(binimg)
    return binimg

def preproc(path, img=None,
display=True): if img is None:
    img = mpimg.imread(path) if
display:
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.show()
    grey = rgbgrey(img) #rgb to grey
    if display:
        plt.imshow(grey, cmap = matplotlib.cm.Greys_r)
        plt.show()
    binimg = greybin(grey) #grey to binary
    if display:

```

```

plt.imshow(binimg, cmap = matplotlib.cm.Greys_r)
plt.show()
r, c = np.where(binimg==1)
signimg = binimg[r.min(): r.max(), c.min():
c.max()] if display:
plt.imshow(signimg, cmap = matplotlib.cm.Greys_r)
plt.show() return
signimg
if img[row][col]==True:
b = np.array([row,col])

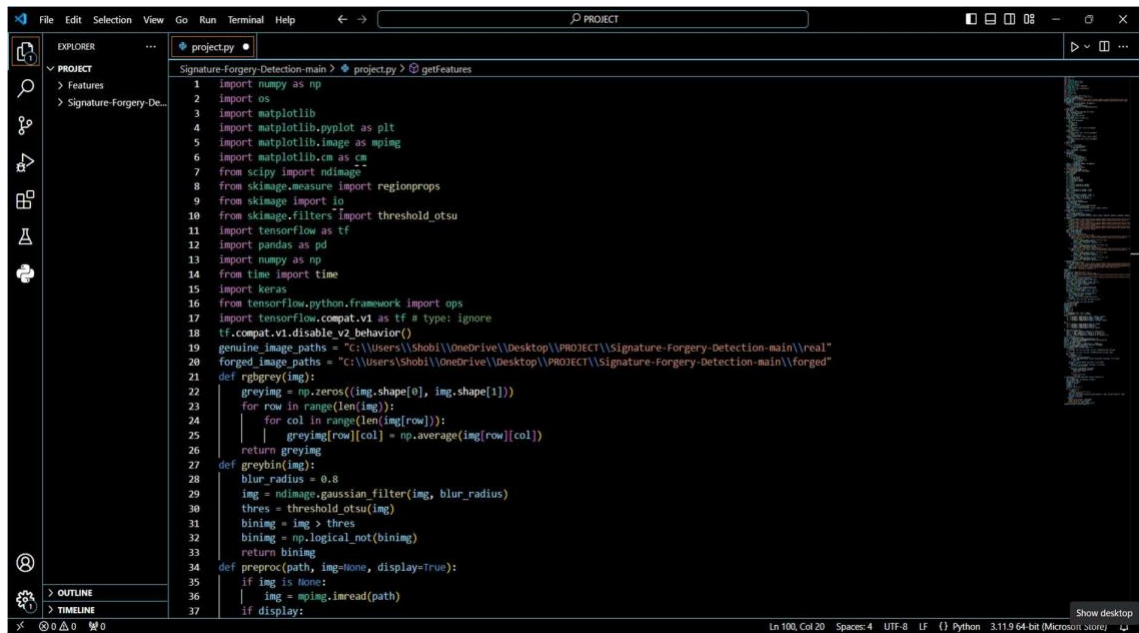
a= np.add(a,b)
numOfWhites += 1
rowcols = np.array([img.shape[0], img.shape[1]])
centroid = a/numOfWhites
centroid = centroid/rowcols return
centroid[0], centroid[1] def
EccentricitySolidity(img:
r=regionprops(img.astype("int8"))
return r[0].eccentricity, r[0].solidity

```


APPENDIX – 2

SCREENSHOTS

Sample Output



```
Signature-Forgery-Detection-main > project.py > getfeatures
1 import numpy as np
2 import os
3 import matplotlib
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 import matplotlib.image as mpimg
6 import matplotlib.cm as cm
7 from scipy import ndimage
8 from skimage.measure import regionprops
9 from skimage import io
10 from skimage.filters import threshold_otsu
11 import tensorflow as tf
12 import pandas as pd
13 import numpy as np
14 from time import time
15 import keras
16 from tensorflow.python.framework import ops
17 import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf # type: ignore
18 tf.compat.v1.disable_v2_behavior()
19 genuine_image_paths = "C:\\Users\\Shobi\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\PROJECT\\Signature-Forgery-Detection-main\\real"
20 forged_image_paths = "C:\\Users\\Shobi\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\PROJECT\\Signature-Forgery-Detection-main\\forged"
21 def rgb2grey(img):
22     greying = np.zeros((img.shape[0], img.shape[1]))
23     for row in range(len(img)):
24         for col in range(len(img[row])):
25             greying[row][col] = np.average(img[row][col])
26     return greying
27 def greynoin(img):
28     blur_radius = 0.8
29     img = ndimage.gaussian_filter(img, blur_radius)
30     thres = threshold_otsu(img)
31     binimg = img > thres
32     binimg = np.logical_not(binimg)
33     return binimg
34 def preproc(path, img=None, display=True):
35     if img is None:
36         img = mpimg.imread(path)
37     if display:
```

Figure A.1: Execution of code

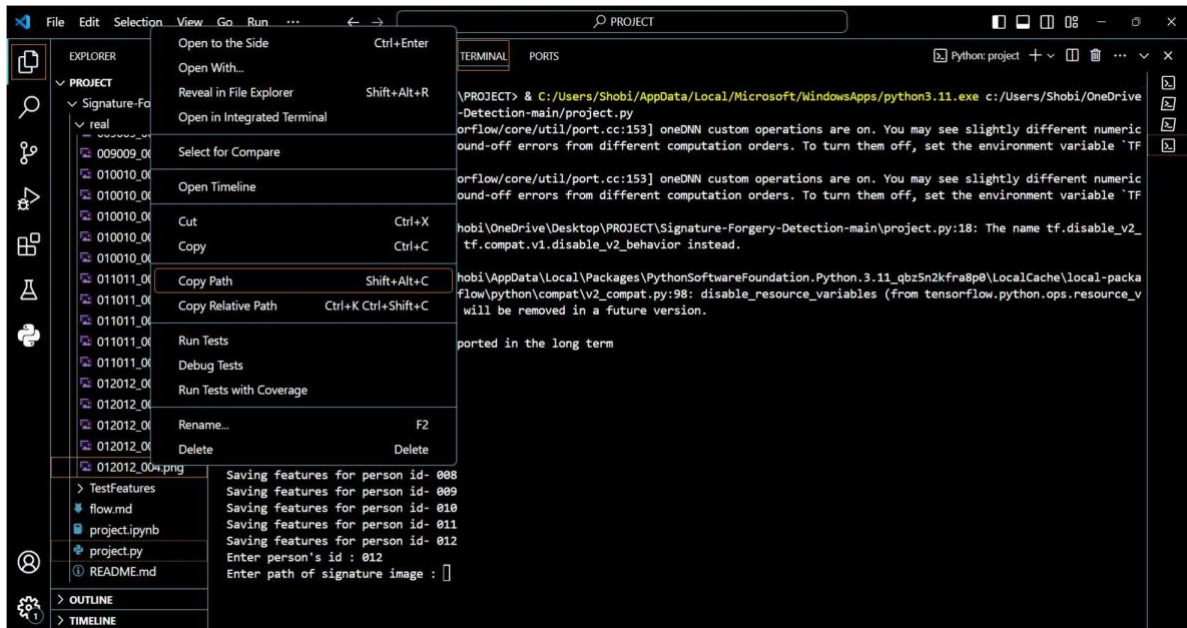


Figure A.2: Coping the path

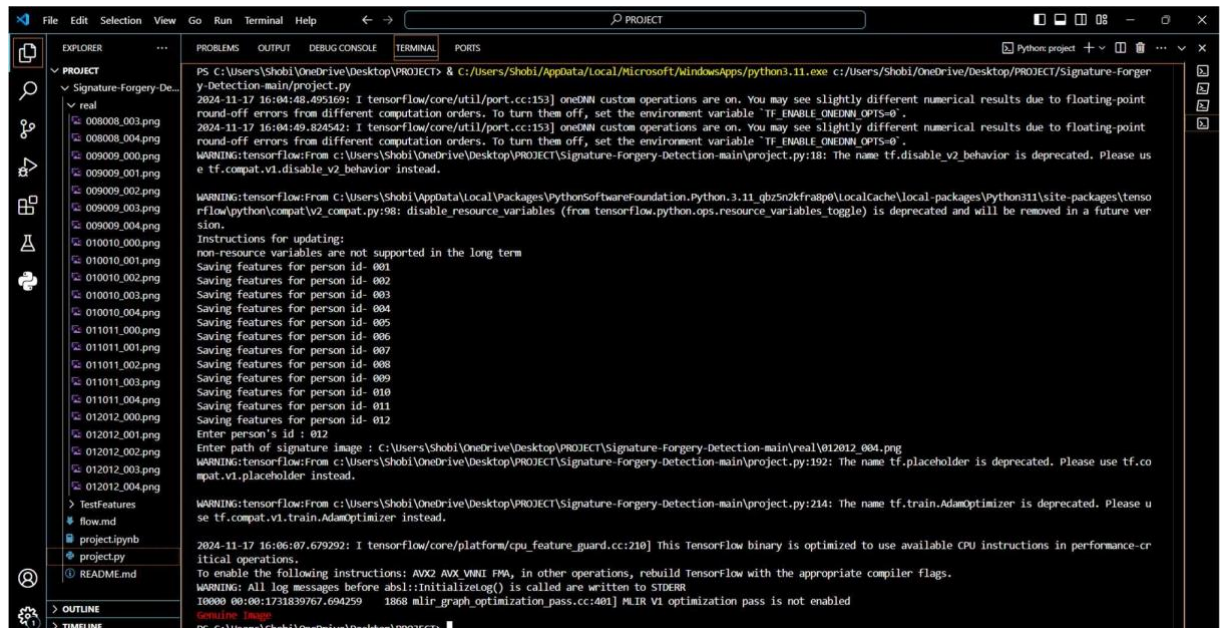


Figure A.3: Output of Genine Image

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