Attendance Management System using Face Recognition (P2)

A Project Report

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

of

AICTE Internship on AI: Transformative Learning
with
TechSaksham – A joint CSR initiative of Microsoft & SAP

by

SRIMUN S S

itsmesrimun@gmail.com

Under the Guidance of

Aditya Prashant Ardak

Master Trainer, Edunet Foundation

TechSaksham | SAP | edunet foundation | Microsoft

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank everyone who supported me during the completion of this project.

Firstly, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to my guide, Mr. Aditya Prashant Ardak, for his invaluable guidance, encouragement, and continuous support throughout the project. His insights, feedback, and motivation have been instrumental in helping me overcome challenges and successfully complete my work. His trust in my abilities has been a great source of confidence for me.

It has been a privilege to work under his guidance over the past month. His advice and teachings not only helped me in my project but also taught me valuable lessons that will guide me in my future endeavors. I am truly thankful for his time, effort, and belief in me.

ABSTRACT

The Attendance Management System leverages face recognition technology to automate and streamline attendance processes in educational institutions, workplaces, or any organization requiring attendance tracking. The system addresses the inefficiencies of manual attendance, including errors, time consumption, and fraudulent entries. By integrating a graphical user interface (GUI), image processing, and database management, the system enables both manual and automated attendance functionalities.

The project employs OpenCV for face detection and recognition, paired with machine learning techniques for creating and training facial datasets. Captured attendance data is stored securely in a database and can be exported as CSV reports for analysis and record-keeping. The methodology includes facial image preprocessing, model training, and an easy-to-use interface for administrators and users. The system demonstrates high accuracy in real-time attendance marking while reducing administrative overhead. This project highlights the potential of AI-driven solutions in enhancing organizational efficiency.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Problem Statement:

Traditional attendance systems, such as manual roll-calling or card-based systems, are prone to inaccuracies, inefficiencies, and manipulation. These methods consume significant time and are difficult to audit, especially for large institutions. The lack of automation can lead to delays in generating reports and errors in record-keeping. A robust, automated solution is needed to ensure efficiency, accuracy, and security in attendance management.

1.2 Motivation:

The rapid advancement in image processing and artificial intelligence inspired this project. Face recognition, being non-intrusive and highly reliable, offers a modern alternative to conventional attendance systems. Automating attendance not only reduces human error but also provides a scalable solution applicable across educational institutions, corporate offices, and events. The impact lies in saving time, ensuring reliable record-keeping, and enhancing organizational productivity.

1.3 Objective:

- Develop a user-friendly attendance management system incorporating manual and automated attendance modules.
- Utilize face recognition to enhance accuracy and reliability in attendance tracking.
- Create a centralized database to store and manage attendance records.
- Provide functionalities for CSV report generation and real-time attendance monitoring.

1.4 Scope of the Project:

- Automating attendance through face recognition using OpenCV.
- Simplifying administration with a GUI for data input, training models, and report generation.
- Limitations: The system requires high-quality facial images for optimal performance and may struggle with identical twins or poor lighting conditions.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Survey

2.1 Review of relevant literature or previous work in this domain:

Attendance management systems have traditionally relied on manual methods or semi-automated solutions like RFID cards, biometric fingerprint scanners, or barcode-based systems. With advancements in artificial intelligence and image processing, face recognition has emerged as a more efficient alternative. Research highlights the effectiveness of facial recognition systems in real-time environments due to their non-intrusive nature and ease of integration with other tools. Studies have also demonstrated the use of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for enhancing facial recognition accuracy.

2.2Existing models, techniques, or methodologies related to the problem:

Existing systems often employ methods like Haar cascades, deep learning models, and Local Binary Patterns Histogram (LBPH) for face detection and recognition. Haar cascades are widely used for detecting facial features, while LBPH offers a balance of accuracy and computational efficiency for smaller datasets. Advanced systems use CNNs for feature extraction and classification, significantly improving detection accuracy. However, these systems require significant computational power and extensive training data.

2.3 Gaps or limitations in existing solutions and how my project will address them:

2.3.1 Environmental Sensitivity:

Existing Solutions: Many face recognition systems struggle with different lighting and facial poses.
Solution: This project uses image preprocessing techniques and LBPH (Local Binary Pattern Histograms) to handle lighting and pose variations, enhancing the system's reliability in various environments.

2.3.2 High Computational Requirements:

Existing Solutions: Some face recognition systems rely on deep learning, which requires significant computational power.
Solution: The proposed system uses LBPH, which is less computationally expensive, making it efficient for real-time attendance tracking even on lower-end hardware.

2.3.3 Scalability Issues:

Existing Solutions: Many face recognition-based systems face performance issues as the dataset grows.
Solution: The system is designed to be scalable, allowing for easy addition of new student data without compromising performance.

2.3.4 Attendance Fraud:

Existing Solutions: Systems can be vulnerable to photo spoofing or impersonation.
Solution: The project addresses this by capturing multiple images for each student and incorporating real-time face detection to prevent fraud.

2.3.5 User Interface and Usability:

Existing Solutions: Some systems have complicated interfaces, making them difficult to use for non-technical users.
Solution: The project features a user-friendly GUI (Graphical User Interface) built with Tkinter, making it intuitive and easy to use for teachers and administrators.

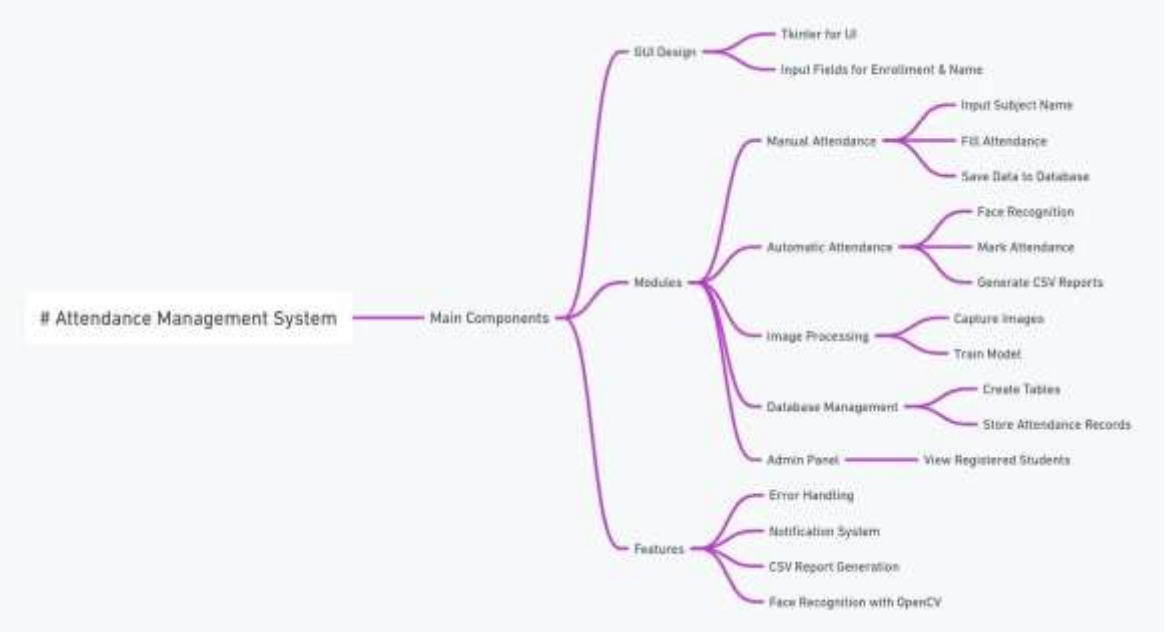
CHAPTER 3

Proposed Methodology

3.1 System Design:

The proposed Attendance Management System is designed to integrate face recognition technology for automatic and reliable attendance marking. The system comprises multiple modules, including GUI design for data entry and administration, image processing for face detection and recognition, and a database for storing attendance records. The workflow starts with capturing facial images, training a recognition model, and using this model to match faces during attendance marking. The design also supports manual attendance entry and CSV report generation to enhance usability.

3.1.1 Mindtree of The System



3.2 Requirement Specification:

3.2.1 Hardware Requirements:

Minimum 2.0 GHz, dual-core or higher for real-time processing. 4 GB or more for smooth performance. A high-resolution camera for capturing clear facial images. At least 500 MB for datasets and system files. Standard monitor for GUI interface.

3.2.2 Software Requirements:

Windows 10 or higher. Python 3.8 or above. OpenCV for face detection and recognition. Tkinter for GUI design. NumPy, Pandas for data handling and processing. SQLite for attendance record management. Visual Studio Code or PyCharm for development.

CHAPTER 4

Implementation and Result

4.1 Snap Shots of Result:

4.1.1 Main Menu

The system's primary interface with functional options like "Take Images" and "Train Images."

4.1.2 Enrollment Form

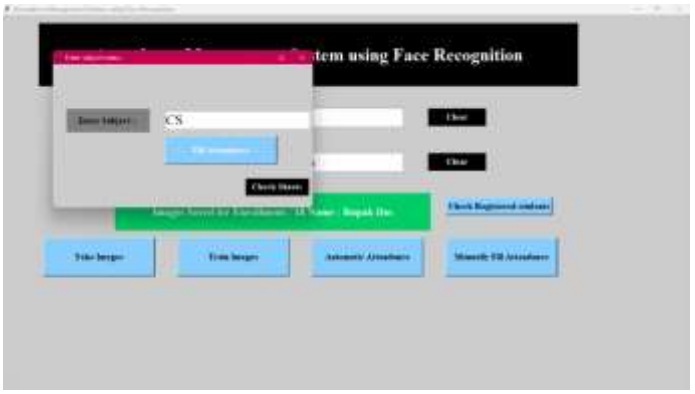
Fields for entering user ID and name during enrollment.

4.1.3 Face Capture

Webcam interface capturing user face images for database.

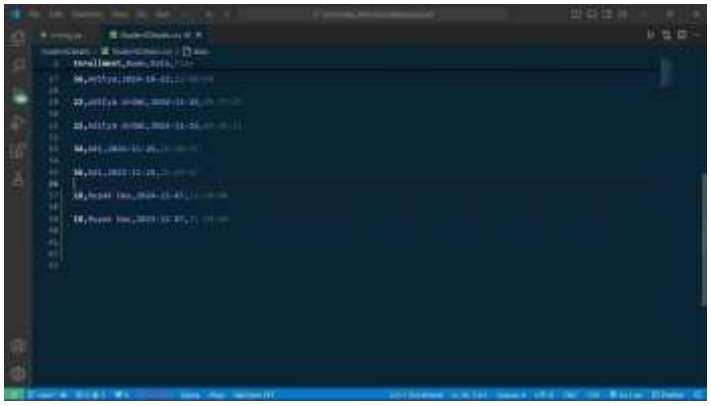
4.1.4 Model Trained

Notification confirming that the recognition model has been successfully trained.



4.1.5 Subject Selection

Prompt for selecting or entering the subject name for attendance.



4.1.6 Attendance CSV File

The CSV file displaying recorded attendance data.

4.2 GitHub Link for Code:

https://github.com/Srimunn/AICTE_INTERN

CHAPTER 5

Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Future Work:

Future enhancements for the attendance management system could focus on improving the accuracy and robustness of the face recognition model by incorporating advanced deep learning algorithms. Adding support for real-time attendance tracking through networked cameras and expanding the system to handle larger databases efficiently would be beneficial. Addressing challenges like varying lighting conditions, diverse facial expressions, and partial occlusions can further improve performance. Additionally, integrating features such as mobile app compatibility, cloud-based data storage, and multi-language support would enhance usability and scalability.

5.2 Conclusion:

The attendance management system using face recognition provides a significant improvement over traditional methods by automating attendance tracking, reducing errors, and saving time. Its integration of image processing, database management, and user-friendly interfaces offers a seamless and efficient solution for institutions. The system's ability to accurately recognize faces and generate detailed reports ensures reliability and transparency. This project contributes to modernizing attendance practices, highlighting the potential of AI-powered tools in administrative processes, and paving the way for future advancements in smart attendance systems.

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