

Mini Project 1 B Report

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of University of Mumbai

For the Degree of
(Computer Engineering)

By

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**TERNA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, NERUL,
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Department of Computer Engineering

Academic Year 2022-23

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the mini project 1B entitles **“Face Recognition Attendance System”**
is a bonafide work of

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of the Bachelor of Engineering (Computer Engineering).

Guide

Head of Department

Principal

Project Report Approval

This Mini Project 1B Report – “**Face Recognition Attendance System**” by following students is approved for the degree of *S.E. in "Computer Engineering"*.

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Examiners Name & Signature:

1.-----

2.-----

Date: -----

Place: -----

Declaration

We declare that this written submission represents our ideas in our own words and where others' ideas or words have been included, we have adequately cited and referenced the original sources. We also declare that we have adhered to all principles of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated or falsified any idea/data/fact/source in our submission. We understand that any violation of the above will be cause for disciplinary action by the Institute and can also evoke penal action from the sources which have thus not been properly cited or from whom proper permission has not been taken when needed.

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Date: _____

Place: _____

Acknowledgement

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We take the privilege to express our sincere thanks to **Dr. L. K. Ragha** our Principal for providing the encouragement and much support throughout our work.

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Place: _____

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Abstract

The face detection & Attendance marking system is a computer vision project which refers to the detection of face automatically by computerized systems by taking a look at face .

It utilizes OpenCV, Firebase, and facial recognition algorithms. The objective of this project is to create an automated attendance system that can capture an image or video stream, detect faces using OpenCV, match the detected faces with the faces stored in Firebase's real-time database, and finally, mark attendance for recognized faces.. It is a popular feature used in biometrics, digital cameras and social tagging.

The project demonstrates how pre-trained models can be used to perform face recognition in Python using the face_recognition library.

This project has various potential applications in the education and corporate sector, where attendance management is a critical task. The automated attendance marking system can help reduce the time and effort required for manual attendance marking, improve accuracy, and provide real-time insights into attendance patterns.

Chapter 1

Introduction

- The traditional method of taking attendance in schools, colleges, and organizations involves calling out the names and marking attendance manually, which is not only time-consuming but also prone to errors. With the advancement in technology, automated attendance systems have become increasingly popular, and one such system is the face detection attendance system.
- The face Recognition Attendance system is a modern-day solution that leverages computer vision and artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms to automatically capture attendance data by recognizing the faces of individuals. The system is designed to streamline the attendance-taking process, minimize human intervention, and eliminate errors.
- Overall, this report aims to provide insights into the development of a face detection attendance system and its potential to revolutionize the attendance-taking process.

Chapter 2

Literature Survey

| Company Name | Key Features : | Critical Parts & Applications |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amazon Rekognition | -High accuracy and speed - Can recognize faces in images and videos - Supports facial analysis (e.g. emotion, gender, age) | Security and surveillance, customer engagement, and user verification |
| Microsoft Face API | -Can detect and recognize faces in images and videos -Supports facial analysis (e.g. emotion, age, gender) -Can group faces with similar features | Security and surveillance, access control, and digital marketing |
| IBM Watson Visual Recognition | -Image and facial analysis, -Face detection and recognition, - Age and gender estimation | Security and surveillance, retail and e-commerce, and healthcare |
| Google Cloud Vision | Face detection -Face recognition & tracking | Security and surveillance, access control, and Digital marketing |
| Kairos | -Can recognize faces in images and videos -Offers an API for easy integration -Supports facial analysis (e.g. emotion, age, gender) | Cloud Computing, Security and surveillance. |

Chapter 3

3.1 Objective

1. To design a face detection attendance system that can accurately and efficiently capture attendance data.
2. To develop an algorithm that can recognize faces in various lighting conditions and orientations.
3. To integrate the face detection algorithm with a database to enable real-time attendance recording and monitoring.

3.2 Problem statement

- Traditional attendance taking methods involve manual recording of attendance, which is time-consuming and prone to errors. Furthermore, it can be difficult to identify students or employees who are absent or tardy, which can lead to issues with accountability and productivity. To overcome these challenges, there is a need for an automated attendance system that can accurately and efficiently record attendance.

3.3 Hardware & Software Requirements

Software :

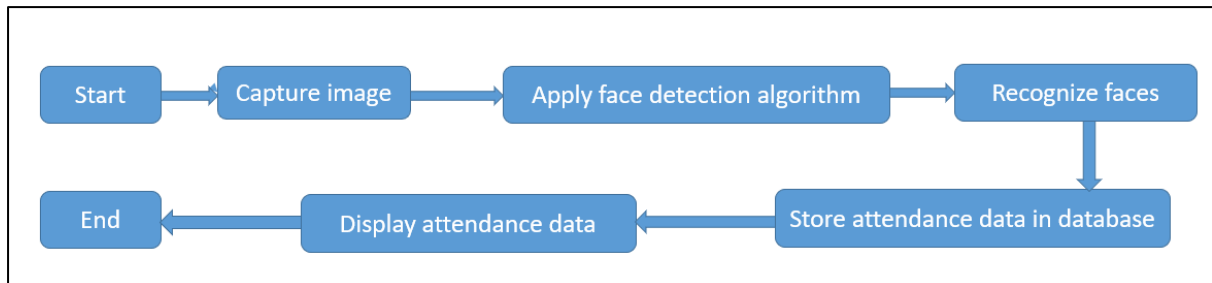
1. Firebase
2. Pycharm Community Edition 2022.3.3

Hardware :

1. Intel core i5
2. Minimum 8GB of RAM
3. Minimum 256GB of Hard disk Space

Chapter 4

Architecture :



Project Design & Implementation:

1.Face Registration: First the user registers himself .In the Registration process , we add the data of the student and his images are taken , later on stored in a specified path.We use capture.py file to capture the image the user whose registration is to be done.Videocapture() is the method used to capture the images , cap.read() reads each frame of the video and returns the image in form of numpy array .

2.Adding Info :Further ,the details of the students are added. The details includes his or her name , ID , Course , Admission year.His Id Is saved as the file name which will be used to refer which file was matched with the current face while taking attendance.The information are updated in the Firebase. The Firebase has a systematic records of each and every information stored.

3.Taking Attendance:For taking Attendance , webcam opens , captures images , generated encodes. And tries to match with already available encodes , if matches , face is detected.When Attendance is being taken , each face image has record of its ID , Which is also assigned an index . When the algorithm matches the face , it goes to that index , and fetches its ID.

4.Updating Records :

After face is recognized , attendance is updated in the firebase .The records will be useful for future information , so that the admin can find out the records anytime needed.

Code:

Main.py:

```
1 import os
2 import pickle
3 from datetime import datetime
4
5 import cv2
6 import cvzone
7 import face_recognition
8 import firebase_admin
9 import numpy as np
10 from firebase_admin import credentials
11 from firebase_admin import db
12 from firebase_admin import storage
13
14 cred = credentials.Certificate("yashkey.json")
15 firebase_admin.initialize_app(cred, {
16     'databaseURL': "https://faceattaindancerealttime-default-rtdb.firebaseio.com/",
17     'storageBucket': "faceattaindancerealttime.appspot.com"
18 })
19
20
21 bucket = storage.bucket()
22
23 cap = cv2.VideoCapture(1)
24 cap.set(3, 640)
25 cap.set(4, 480)
26
27 imgBackground = cv2.imread('Resources/background.png')
28
29 # Importing the mode images into a list
30 folderModePath = 'Resources/Modes'
```

```

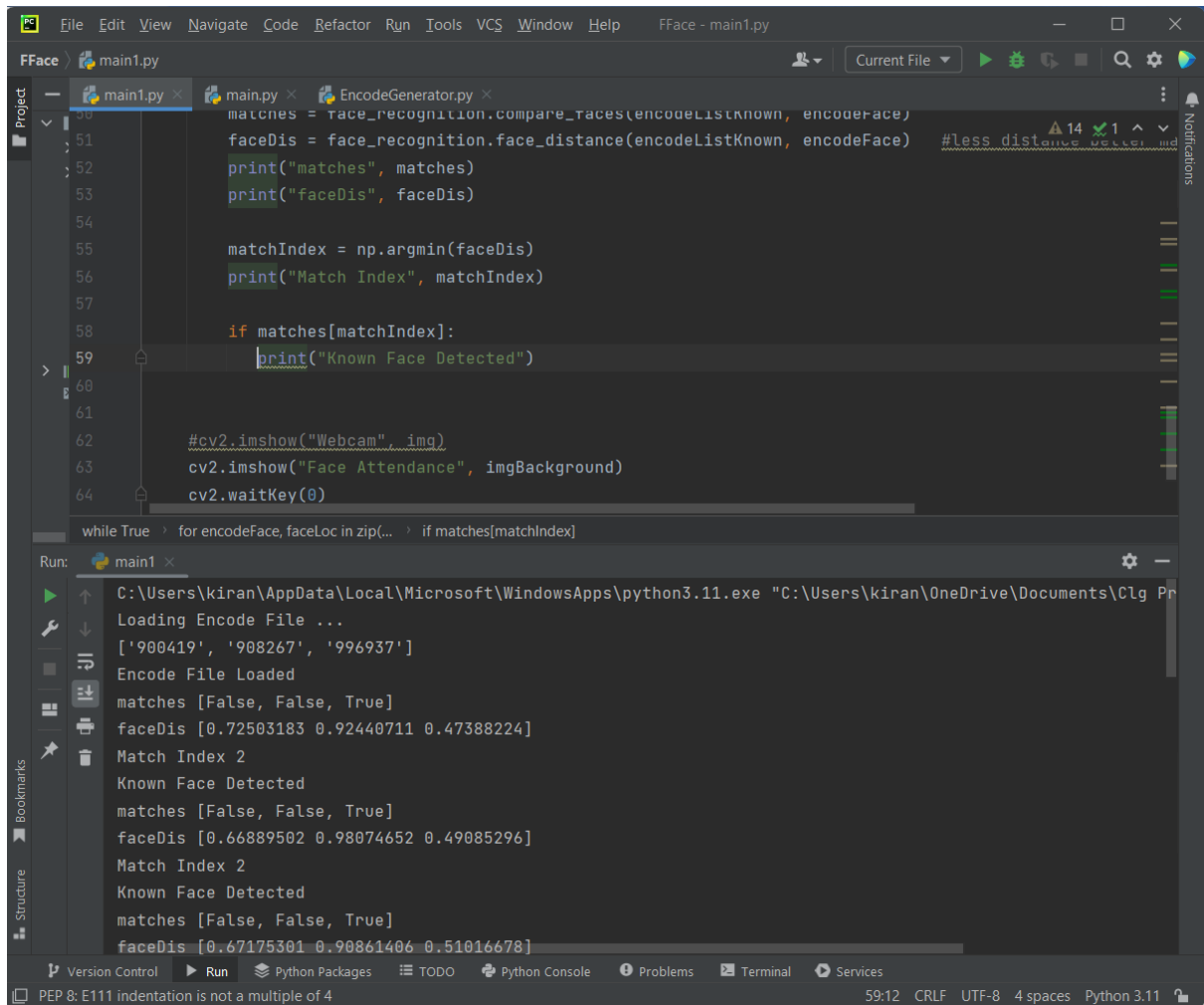
31 modePathList = os.listdir(folderModePath)
32 imgModeList = []
33 for path in modePathList:
34     imgModeList.append(cv2.imread(os.path.join(folderModePath, path)))
35 # print(len(imgModeList))
36
37 # Load the encoding file
38 print("Loading Encode File ...")
39 file = open('EncodeFile.p', 'rb')
40 encodeListKnownWithIds = pickle.load(file)
41 file.close()
42 encodeListKnown, studentIds = encodeListKnownWithIds
43 # print(studentIds)
44 print("Encode File Loaded")
45
46 modeType = 0
47 counter = 0
48 id = -1
49 imgStudent = []
50
51 while True:
52     success, img = cap.read()
53
54     imgS = cv2.resize(img, (0, 0), None, 0.25, 0.25)
55     imgS = cv2.cvtColor(imgS, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
56
57     faceCurFrame = face_recognition.face_locations(imgS)
58     encodeCurFrame = face_recognition.face_encodings(imgS, faceCurFrame)
59
60     imgBackground[162:162 + 480, 55:55 + 640] = img

```

Implementation :

When it was at its early , it was able to detect faces and returned True , to indicate which images was matching.

Matching Index No.



The screenshot displays an IDE window titled 'FFace - main1.py'. The editor shows a Python script for face recognition. The code includes imports for 'face_recognition' and 'numpy', and defines a function 'main' that takes a list of known face encodings and a new face encoding as input. It calculates the distance between the new face and each known face, finds the minimum distance, and prints the match index. A comment indicates that a lower distance value signifies a better match. The script also includes a loop to process multiple face encodings from a zip file.

```
50 matches = face_recognition.compare_faces(encodeListKnown, encodeFace)
51 faceDis = face_recognition.face_distance(encodeListKnown, encodeFace) #less distance value, better match
52 print("matches", matches)
53 print("faceDis", faceDis)
54
55 matchIndex = np.argmin(faceDis)
56 print("Match Index", matchIndex)
57
58 if matches[matchIndex]:
59     print("Known Face Detected")
60
61
62 #cv2.imshow("Webcam", img)
63 cv2.imshow("Face Attendance", imgBackground)
64 cv2.waitKey(0)

while True:
    for encodeFace, faceLoc in zip(...):
        if matches[matchIndex]:
```

The Run window shows the output of the script:

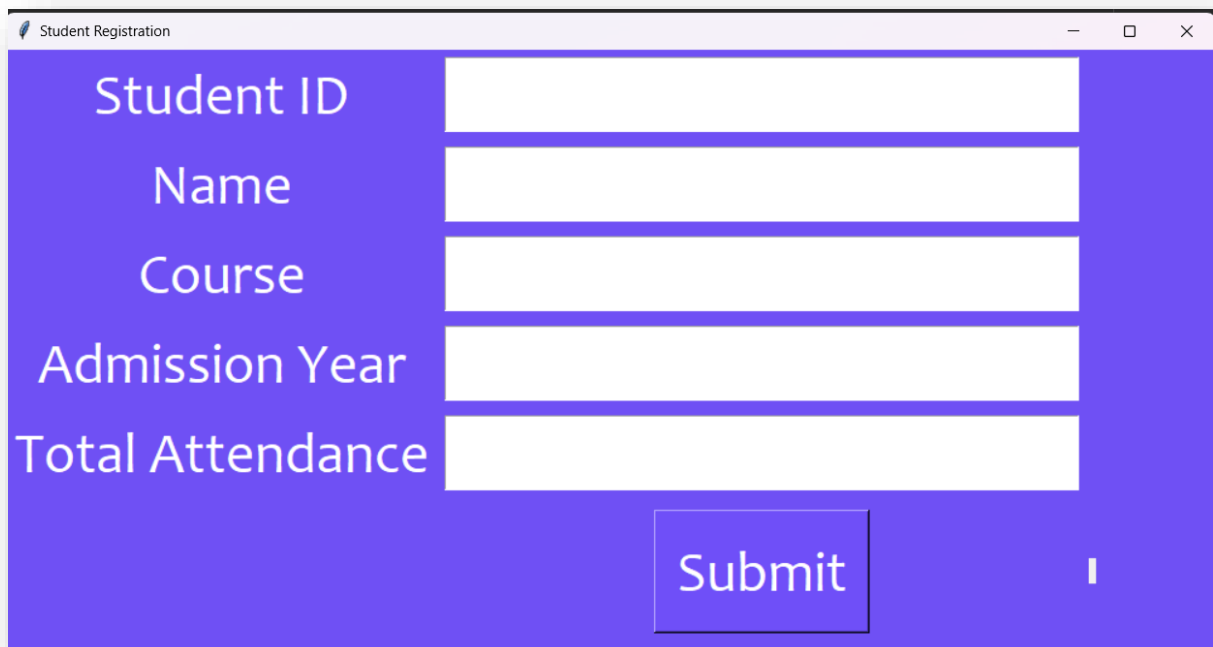
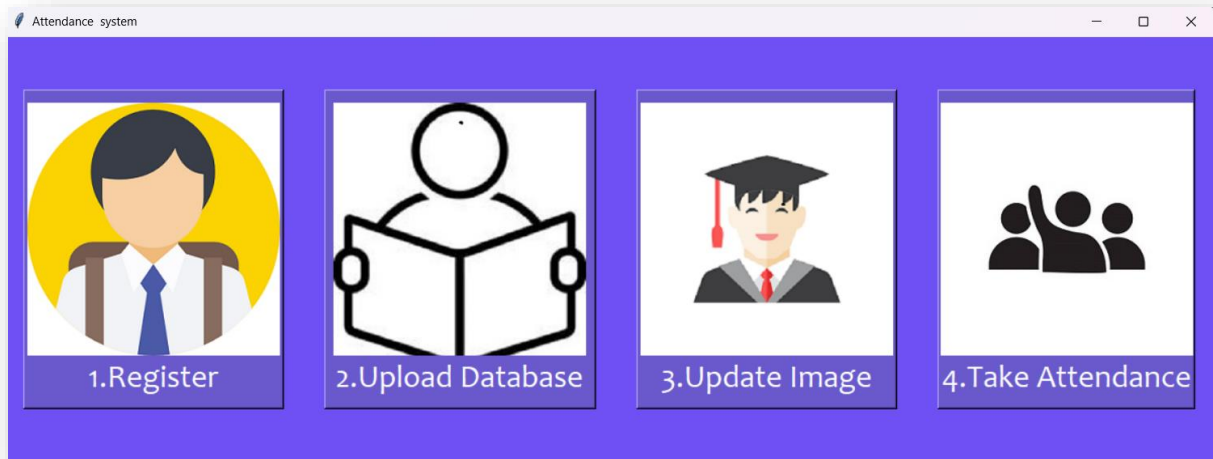
```
main1
C:\Users\kiran\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.11.exe "C:\Users\kiran\OneDrive\Documents\Clg Pr
Loading Encode File ...
['900419', '908267', '996937']
Encode File Loaded
matches [False, False, True]
faceDis [0.72503183 0.92440711 0.47388224]
Match Index 2
Known Face Detected
matches [False, False, True]
faceDis [0.66889502 0.98074652 0.49085296]
Match Index 2
Known Face Detected
matches [False, False, True]
faceDis [0.67175301 0.90861406 0.51016678]
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates a PEP 8 error: 'E111 indentation is not a multiple of 4'.

Chapter 5

Results:

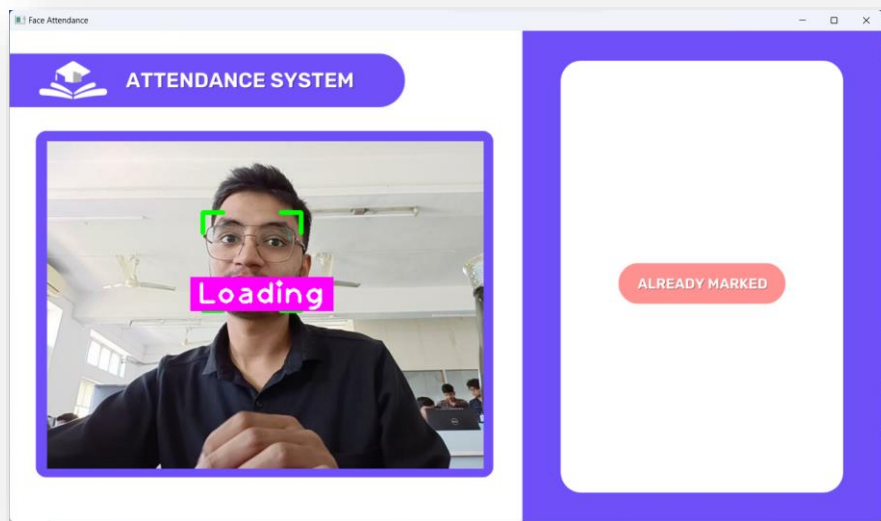
Registration Process:



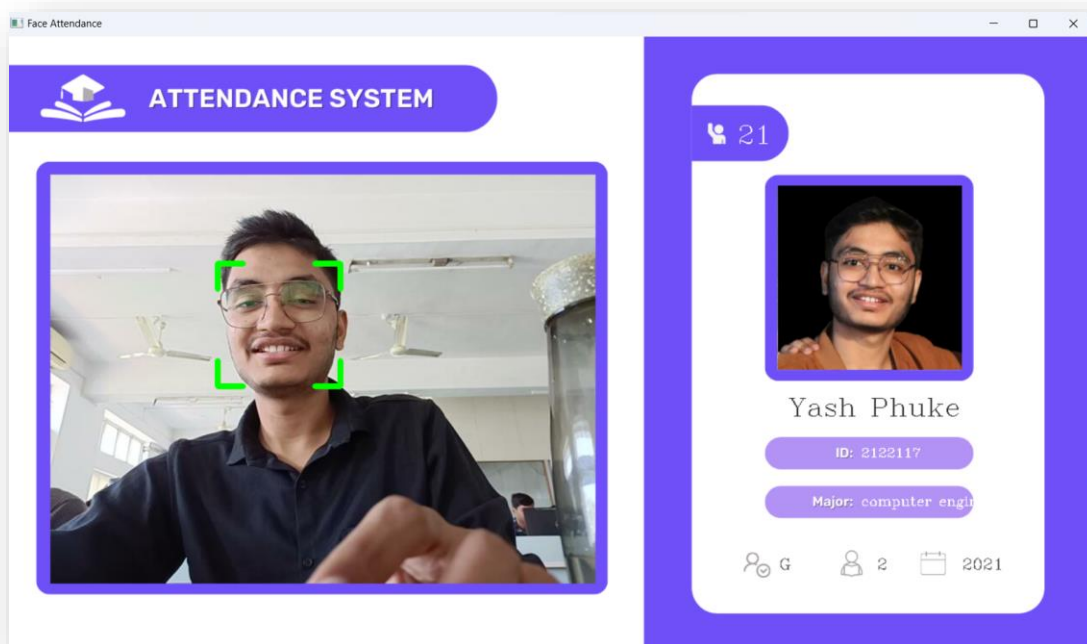
A screenshot of a web application window titled "Student Registration". The form has a purple background and contains five input fields for registration details: "Student ID", "Name", "Course", "Admission Year", and "Total Attendance". A "Submit" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

| Field | Input |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Student ID | <input type="text"/> |
| Name | <input type="text"/> |
| Course | <input type="text"/> |
| Admission Year | <input type="text"/> |
| Total Attendance | <input type="text"/> |

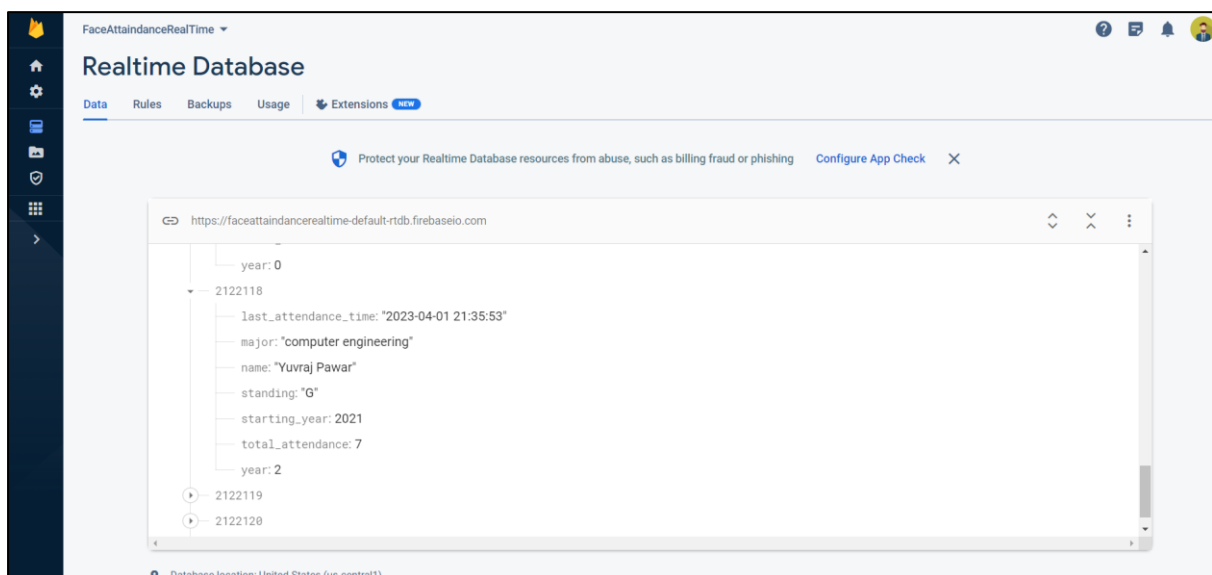
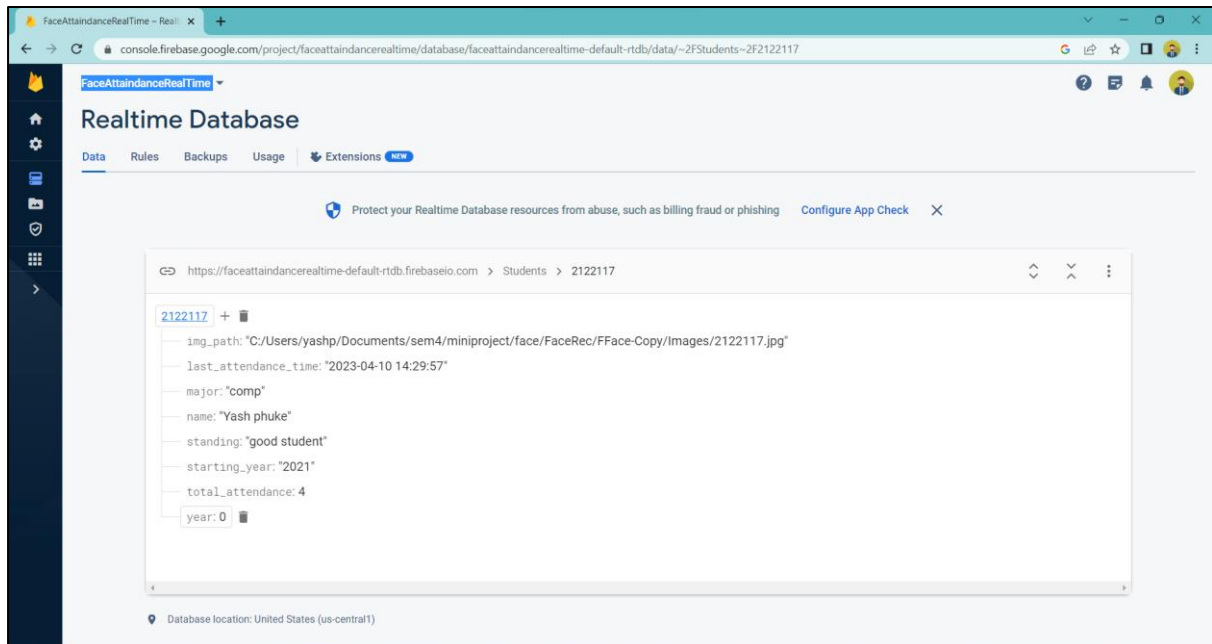
The process of Marking Attendance.



Displaying the details of Student after Recognition.



The information regarding the student , the name, major , total-attendance, admission year,the path in which it is stored is stored in the Realtime Database section of firebase As an when , attendance is taken ,records are updated here.



The images which it captures for face recognition are stored in the Storage section in the firebase.

FaceAttendanceRealTimeStorage

Protect your Storage resources from abuse, such as billing fraud or phishingConfigure App Check

gs://faceattendance realtime.appspot.com > Images

Upload file

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name | Size | Type | Last modified |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 0000000.jpg | 15.97 KB | image/jpeg | 10 Apr 2023 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 0101011.jpg | 26.23 KB | image/jpeg | 10 Apr 2023 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1111324.jpg | 18.67 KB | image/jpeg | 10 Apr 2023 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1112223.jpg | 14.64 KB | image/jpeg | 10 Apr 2023 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1112334.jpg | 19.51 KB | image/jpeg | 10 Apr 2023 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1122334.jpg | 21.18 KB | image/jpeg | 10 Apr 2023 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 123122.jpg | 18.54 KB | image/jpeg | 10 Apr 2023 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1231231.jpg | 14.86 KB | image/jpeg | 10 Apr 2023 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1234567.jpg | 11.9 KB | image/jpeg | 9 Apr 2023 |

0000000.jpg

Name0000000.jpg

Size16,358 bytes

Typeimage/jpeg

Created10 Apr 2023, 11:15:33

Updated10 Apr 2023, 14:48:12

File location

Other metadata



Chapter 6

Conclusion

- This system is an efficient and accurate solution for attendance-taking that leverages computer vision and AI algorithms. The system automates the attendance-taking process by recognizing individuals' faces and storing attendance data in a database system. The user interface allows users to monitor attendance in real-time and generate reports, making it an ideal solution for various domains, including education, healthcare, and corporate settings.
- The system's implementation requires a camera capable of capturing high-quality images, a face detection algorithm capable of recognizing faces in various lighting conditions, and a database management system capable of storing attendance data. The system can be customized to meet the specific requirements of different organizations, making it a versatile solution for attendance management.

Chapter 7

Future Scope

- The face Recognition attendance system can be further enhanced in several ways to improve its accuracy, efficiency, and usability. Some of the future scope areas include:
 1. Integration with other biometric authentication methods such as fingerprint, iris, or voice recognition to increase security.
 2. Integration with machine learning algorithms to improve face detection accuracy and reduce false positives and false negatives.
 3. Adding Features Of Online Video Conferencing & Chatbox.
 4. Development of a mobile application that can access attendance data and provide real-time notifications to students, teachers, or administrators.
 5. Integration with blockchain technology to increase data security and transparency.

Chapter 8

References

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2. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323390774_Face_detection_and_Recognition_A_review/
3. OpenCV: Face Detection. Retrieved from https://docs.opencv.org/master/d7/d8b/tutorial_py_face_detection.html
4. <https://medium.com/@ageitgey/machine-learning-is-fun-part-4-modern-face-recognition-with-deep-learning-c3cffc121d78>
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qQZr9h8qL0/>
6. Ingle, R., & Bhardwaj, R. K. (2017). Development of attendance management system using face recognition. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology*, 6(11), 249-251.