

**Project Title
Face Recognition System By**

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A PROJECT REPORT

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(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report entitled "**Face Recognition System**" is the bonafide work of Akash Kumar Soni (**REG. NO. 221030039**), who carried out the project work under my supervision. Certified further that to the best of my knowledge, the work reported here does not form part of any other project or dissertation work on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

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The Project Phase I Viva – Voce Examination is held on _____

INTERNAL EXAMINER

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, praises and thanks to God the Almighty, for the blessings throughout my project work to complete the project successfully.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the authorities who were instrumental in making this project a success.

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I would like to dedicate this project to my amazingly loving and supportive family, who have always been with me, no matter where I am.

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ABSTRACT

In a world where students still roam around with pen-and-paper attendance registers (yes, in 2025), maintaining accurate attendance manually is... let's just say "not ideal." This project proposes a Face Recognition-Based Attendance System that automates the entire process without requiring teachers to call out names like a school roll-call ceremony.

The system uses **OpenCV**, **LBPH face recognition**, and a clean **SQLite backend** to detect a student's face in real-time and instantly mark attendance with their USN (because names can be duplicated, but USNs rarely betray us). A simple menu-driven interface allows administrators to import students via Excel, capture images, train the model, view attendance, and export reports.

This project not only reduces human effort (and human error) but also gives a modern touch to attendance systems used in colleges. The end result? A fast, accurate, and smart attendance system that makes the traditional register look like a museum artifact.

CHAPTER 1 — INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Attendance tracking is one of the most repetitive and time-consuming activities in any educational institution. Traditional methods are inefficient, prone to proxy attendance, and often inaccurate. The proposed system uses **face recognition technology** to automate this process by detecting and identifying a student's face and marking attendance automatically.

1.2 Problem Definition

- Manual attendance wastes classroom time
- Proxy attendance (a.k.a "roll-call fraud") is common
- Registers get lost, damaged, or mismanaged
- Data entry into digital systems is time-consuming

The goal is to overcome these issues through automation while maintaining accuracy and reliability.

1.3 Objectives

- Automate attendance marking using face recognition
- Store student data and attendance records digitally

- Provide easy Excel-based student import
- Offer simple UI for non-technical staff
- Generate attendance reports (daily/weekly/monthly)

1.4 Scope

This system works for classrooms, labs, seminars, and even online sessions (with slight modifications). It is scalable and can handle large datasets as long as the dataset images are clean and training data is adequate.

CHAPTER 2 — SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 Existing System

- Manual attendance marking
- Excel sheets maintained by faculty
- Susceptible to manipulation
- No centralized data
- Very time-consuming

2.2 Proposed System

A face recognition-based attendance system that:

- Detects and identifies student faces
- Marks attendance automatically
- Stores data securely in SQLite
- Provides reports instantly

2.3 Feasibility Study

• Technical Feasibility

Uses Python, OpenCV — both open source. Runs on mid-spec laptops.

• Economic Feasibility

No additional hardware required. Cost-effective.

- Operational Feasibility

Simple UI; can be used by non-technical people easily.

CHAPTER 3 — SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 System Architecture / Data Flow Diagram

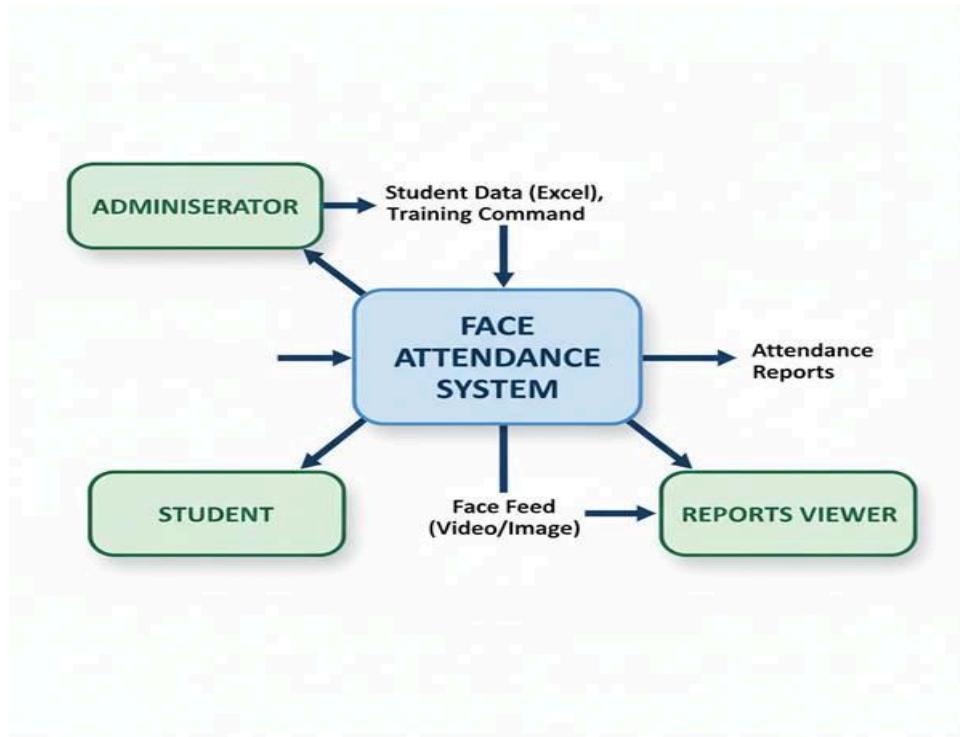
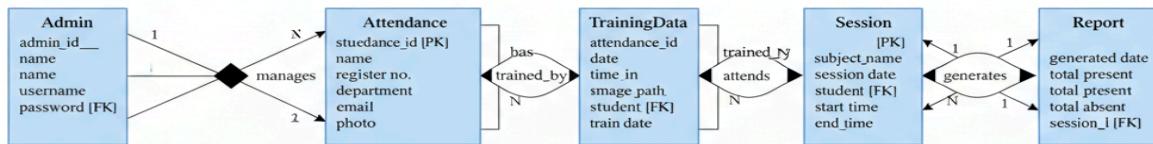


Figure 3.1: Data Flow Diagram of Face Attendance System

3.2 ER Diagram

ER Diagram - Face Recognition Based Attendance System



CHAPTER 4 — MODULE DESCRIPTION

4.1 Database Module

- Uses SQLite
- Creates **students** and **attendance** tables
- Stores student details with USN as primary key
- Handles insertion and retrieval

4.2 Image Collection Module

- Captures 30 images per student
- Stores them in dataset folders
- Ensures dataset uniformity

4.3 Training Module

- Scans dataset folders

- Detects faces
- Trains LBPH model
- Stores labels mapping in `labels.pkl`

4.4 Recognition Module

- Captures live frames
- Detects face using Haar Cascade
- Predicts label using LBPH
- Marks attendance automatically

4.5 Excel Import Module

- Reads `student_details.xlsx`
- Imports name, USN, department, section
- Auto-creates dataset folders

4.6 Attendance Viewer

- View All Attendance
- View by Status (Present/Absent)

4.7 Report Export Module

Exports attendance as:

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Custom Range

Formats: Excel or CSV

4.8 Main Menu Module

Your app's brain.

Presents interactive options to use all features easily.

CHAPTER 5 — SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Technologies Used

- Python
- OpenCV
- LBPH Algorithm
- SQLite
- Pandas (for Excel operations)
- OS Module
- Pickle
- Basic file I/O

5.2 Hardware Requirements

- Laptop with webcam
- 4GB+ RAM recommended

5.3 Software Requirements

- Python 3.x
- OpenCV
- SQLite
- Pandas

CHAPTER 6 — SYSTEM TESTING

6.1 Testing Methods

- Unit Testing
- Functional Testing
- Integration Testing

- User Testing

6.2 Test Cases Example

Test case	Input	Expected	Result
Face Recognition	Student face	Name+usn displayed	Pass
Attendance marking	Recognized USN	Attendance Inserted	Pass
Import Excel	.xlsx file	Students added	Pass
Capture Images	Webcam	30 Images saved	Pass

CHAPTER 7 — RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

- System successfully detects student faces
- Marks attendance automatically
- Good accuracy with clean training images
- LBPH model performs reliably even on mid-range laptops
- Minor challenges include lighting conditions and camera angle

CHAPTER 8 — ADVANTAGES & LIMITATIONS

Advantages

- Fully automated
- Fast & accurate
- No proxy attendance
- Easy database management
- Lightweight and deployable

Limitations

- Dependent on camera quality
- Poor lighting affects detection
- Requires clean training dataset
- Model must be retrained for new students

CHAPTER 9 — FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

- Mobile app integration
- Multi-camera setup
- Cloud-based face recognition
- Attendance dashboard analytics
- Integration with LMS/ERP
- Masked face recognition

CONCLUSION

The Face Recognition-Based Attendance System provides a modern, efficient, and highly reliable alternative to traditional attendance methods. By incorporating LBPH, SQLite, and a simple interactive interface, the system ensures accuracy, eliminates proxies, and significantly reduces manual workload.

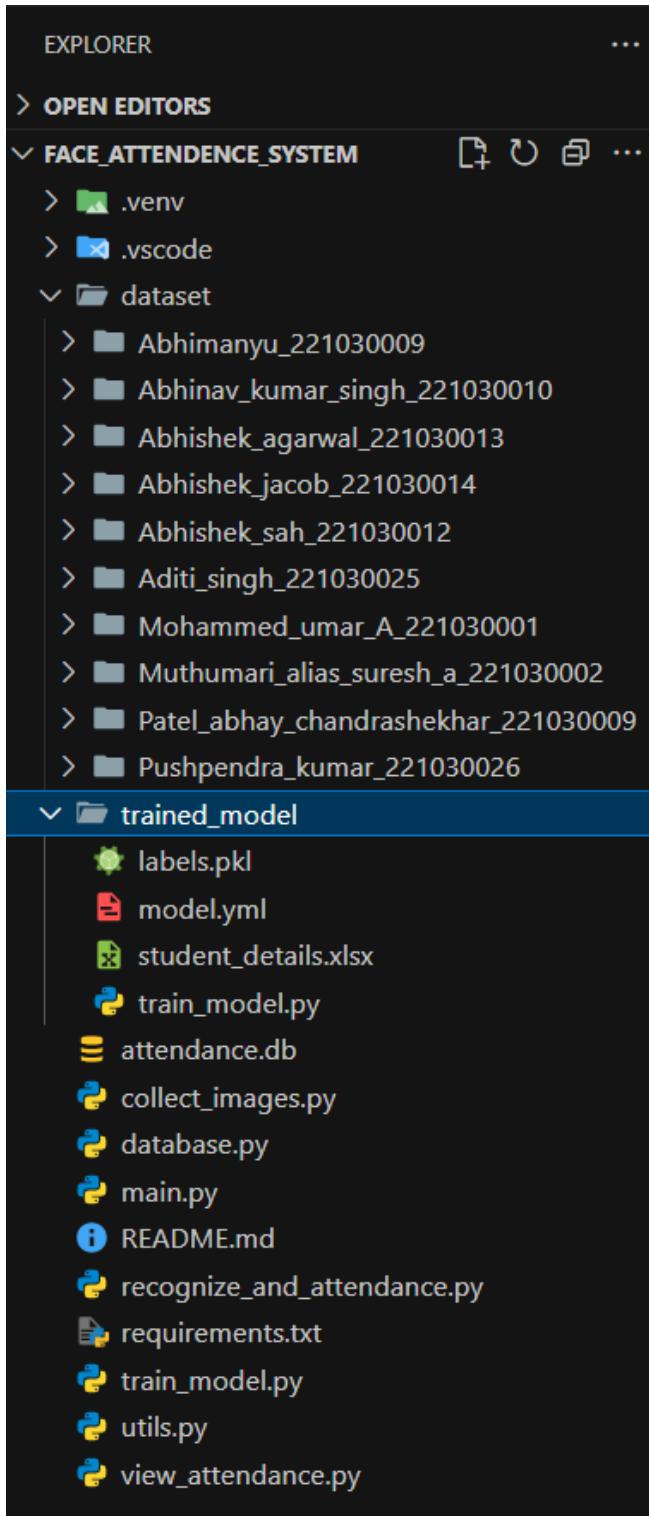
9. APPENDIX

Screenshots of file structure, source code, and attendance sheet by the modal.
You will get the code here in the provided drive link

[Source codes](#)  titled-2025-10-31-2142.png

And if you want to see the working of my project, I am attaching another link for your reference.

[Watch Video](#)  Recording 2025-11-22 123410.mp4



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Run, Terminal, Help, and a search bar. The left sidebar has icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Close, along with a tree view of files and folders.

The main editor area contains a Python script named `script.py`. The code uses the OpenCV library to detect faces in a video stream. It defines a `detect` function that takes an image and a FaceCascade classifier, then draws a rectangle around detected faces. The script then reads frames from a video capture, applies the `detect` function, displays the result, and waits for a key press to exit.

```
script.py
script > ...
12 def detect(img, FaceCascade):
13     color = {'blue': (255, 0, 0), 'red': (0, 0, 255), 'green': (0, 255, 0)}
14     coord, img= draw_rectangle(img, faceCascade, 1.1, 10, color['red'], 'Face')
15     return img
16
17 faceCascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier(cv2.data.haarcascades + 'haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')
18
19 video_capture = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
20
21 while True:
22     _, img = video_capture.read()
23     img = detect(img, faceCascade)
24     cv2.imshow('Face detect', img)
25     if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
26         break
27
28 video_capture.release()
29 cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

The bottom navigation bar includes PROBLEMS, OUTPUT, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL, and PORTS tabs. The TERMINAL tab is active, showing a PowerShell session. The command `script.py python` was entered, but it resulted in an error: `+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CommandNotFoundException`. A suggestion was provided: `(face_reco_tut) PS C:\Users\akash\Desktop\face_reco_tut> & C:\Users\akash\Desktop\face_reco_tut\venv\Scripts\python.exe c:/Users/akash/Desktop/face_reco_tut/script.py`.

The status bar at the bottom shows the current file is `face_reco_tut`, line 23, column 34, spaces 4, encoding UTF-8, Python selected, and the date/time 12-11-2025 23:44. It also shows system icons for battery, signal, and network.