

Contactless Checking



Contactless checking repository works as client-server connection within microservices running on Kubernetes environment. This repository based on the YOLO-v8, FaceNet, ArcFace serves as checking the people registered and recognize by the system.

The repository using socket connection with Spring Boot web as main hosting APIs to ensure the security connection in each API request. The MYSQL database serves as a relational-database to perform query and storage datasets.

Contents

- [Contactless Checking](#)
 - [Contents](#)
 - [Developer's Guide](#)
 - [Getting Started](#)
 - [Development Environment](#)
 - [How to use](#)

Developer's Guide

Getting Started

Development Environment

The recommend standard development environment is Ubuntu 18.04 LTS or later. You must install Docker, K8s Cluster Resource or minikube, Helm.

How to use

1. Install docker: [docker installation](#)

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install ca-certificates curl
sudo install -m 0755 -d /etc/apt/keyrings
sudo curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg -o
/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc
sudo chmod a+r /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc

# Add the repository to Apt sources:
echo \
"deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture) signed-
by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.asc] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \
```

```
$(. /etc/os-release && echo "$VERSION_CODENAME") stable" | \  
sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list > /dev/null  
sudo apt-get update  
  
sudo apt-get install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-buildx-  
plugin docker-compose-plugin  
sudo groupadd docker  
sudo usermod -aG docker $USER  
newgrp docker
```

2. Install kubectl and helm in `test/install_3pp.sh`:

```
./install_3pp.sh
```

This will automatic install kubectl and helm mount it to `/usr/bin/local` and make it global use.

3. Install make

```
sudo apt install make
```

4. Building steps are done via make, the builders:

- If you don't want to clean the build artifacts, run the following command

```
make build image push
```

- If you wan't to clean the build and re-run all the building steps

```
make clean init train build image push
```

The training process will take default hyper-parameters used for YOLOv8, more information, please check: [YOLOv8 ultralytics](#). The hyperparameters can be found in `vas.sh`.

```
# Hyper parameters  
test -n "$TASK_TYPE" || export TASK_TYPE=detect #DEFAULT task=detect is one  
of [detect, segment, classify]  
test -n "$MODE_TYPE" || export MODE_TYPE=train #DEFAULT mode=train is one of  
[train, val, predict, export, track]  
test -n "$EPOCHS" || export EPOCHS=50 #DEFAULT EPOCHS=50  
test -n "$DEFAULT_MODEL" || export DEFAULT_MODEL="yolov8n.pt" #DEFAULT we  
get the pretrained model for training process  
test -n "$IMAGE_SIZE" || export IMAGE_SIZE=640
```

- Using `testcon` image which integrate the environment for run requirement `face_model`. Check at `test/testcon`. In case you don't want to rebuild all necessary library with pip which takes a lot of efforts and time.

In order to using your docker registry. Update `DOCKER_REGISTRY` in `./vas.sh`. Or simply export `DOCKER_REGISTRY` in your envioment.

```
$ export DOCKER_REGISTRY=<your docker-registry>
```

- Config `AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID` and `AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY` in your env to retrieve all dataset in S3 bucket. Found in IAM roles in AWS.

```
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=<your-AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID>
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=<your-AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY>
export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION=<your-AWS_DEFAULT_REGION> | <DEFAULT us-east-1>
```

- To install helm chart, must build-image-push image to registry before running helm. If could not retrieve the image to pull.

```
$ EXPORT RELEASE=true
$ EXPORT NAME="-n zrdtuan-ns"
$ make package-helm
$ helm $NAME install ck-app build/helm-build/ck-application/ck-application-1.0.0-5.tgz --set aws.key=$AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID --set aws.secret=$AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY
```

For TLS, in this lab I config K8s resource in Docker Desktop => Running on WSL. To check the kubernetes IP.

```
$ kubectl get nodes -o wide
```

- After install helm chart, the container will pull from docker registry to initial the pod running in k8s. Check out the deploy is up and health state.

```
$ kubectl $NAME get all
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS
AGE			
pod/ck-application-authentication-6d76dd99b7-c4xkr	1/1	Running	0
14m			
pod/ck-application-client-56cd64698c-4phls	1/1	Running	0
14m			
pod/ck-application-mysql-0	2/2	Running	0

```
14m
pod/ck-application-server-84c4f67c6-ttn72          1/1      Running    0
14m

NAME                                TYPE             CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP
PORT(S)      AGE
ck-application-authentication      LoadBalancer    10.106.76.107   localhost
8443/TCP      5s
ck-application-client-http         LoadBalancer    10.97.223.70    localhost
80/TCP        5s
ck-application-client-https        LoadBalancer    10.108.149.254  localhost
443/TCP       5s
ck-application-mysql               ClusterIP        None            <none>
3306/TCP      5s
ck-application-mysql-read          ClusterIP        10.110.144.98   <none>
3306/TCP      5s
ck-application-server              LoadBalancer    10.111.255.161  localhost
5000/TCP      5s

NAME                                READY    UP-TO-DATE    AVAILABLE
AGE
deployment.apps/ck-application-authentication  1/1      1              1
14m
deployment.apps/ck-application-client          1/1      1              1
14m
deployment.apps/ck-application-server          1/1      1              1
14m

NAME                                DESIRED    CURRENT
READY    AGE
replicaset.apps/ck-application-authentication-6d76dd99b7  1          1          1
14m
replicaset.apps/ck-application-client-56cd64698c         1          1          1
14m
replicaset.apps/ck-application-server-84c4f67c6          1          1          1
14m

NAME                                READY    AGE
statefulset.apps/ck-application-mysql  1/1      14m
```

The service data will be manage and stored inside Persistent Volume Claim (PVC), in case we need to replot the service if crashed, all the data will be preserved, and automatically mounted into pod.

9. Wait a bit untill all pods are running

```
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS    AGE
ck-application-authentication-6d76dd99b7-c4xkr  1/1      Running   0            11s
ck-application-client-56cd64698c-4phls         1/1      Running   0            11s
ck-application-mysql-0                          2/2      Running   0            11s
ck-application-server-84c4f67c6-ttn72         1/1      Running   0            11s
```

In the contactless checking system, two server are deploying alongwith one MySQL database for back up and one for primary database, and Web Client. To access into the web for user interface. We need to access into the service.

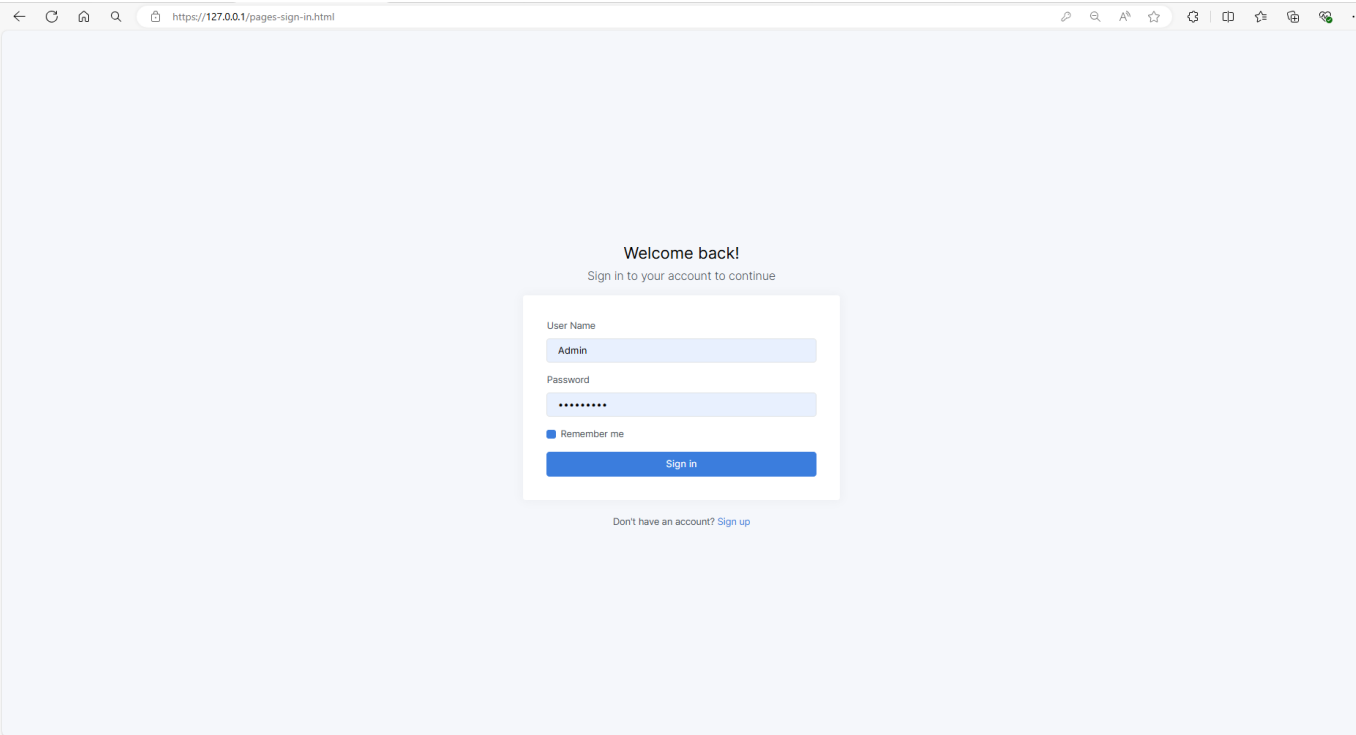
10. Get the service.

```
$ kubectl $NAME get svc
```

This will show all the service to access. Select the Web Client service.

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP
PORT(S) AGE			
ck-application-authentication	LoadBalancer	10.106.76.107	localhost
8443/TCP 5s			
ck-application-client-http	LoadBalancer	10.97.223.70	localhost
80/TCP 5s			
ck-application-client-https	LoadBalancer	10.108.149.254	localhost
443/TCP 5s			
ck-application-mysql	ClusterIP	None	<none>
3306/TCP 5s			
ck-application-mysql-read	ClusterIP	10.110.144.98	<none>
3306/TCP 5s			
ck-application-server	LoadBalancer	10.111.255.161	localhost
5000/TCP 5s			

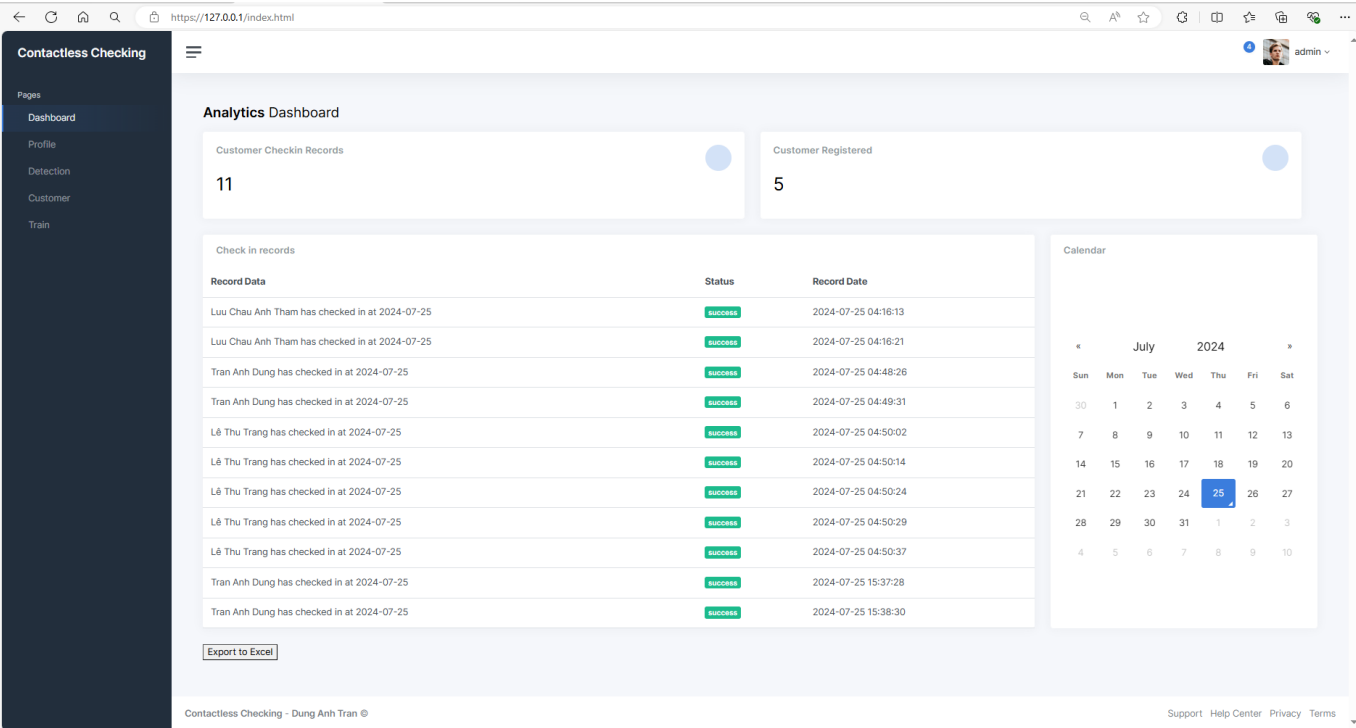
Access https://127.0.0.1 or https://localhost to navigate the Web Client. If access, it will navigate to login page. All the cluster using TLS certificates to authenticate all resources.



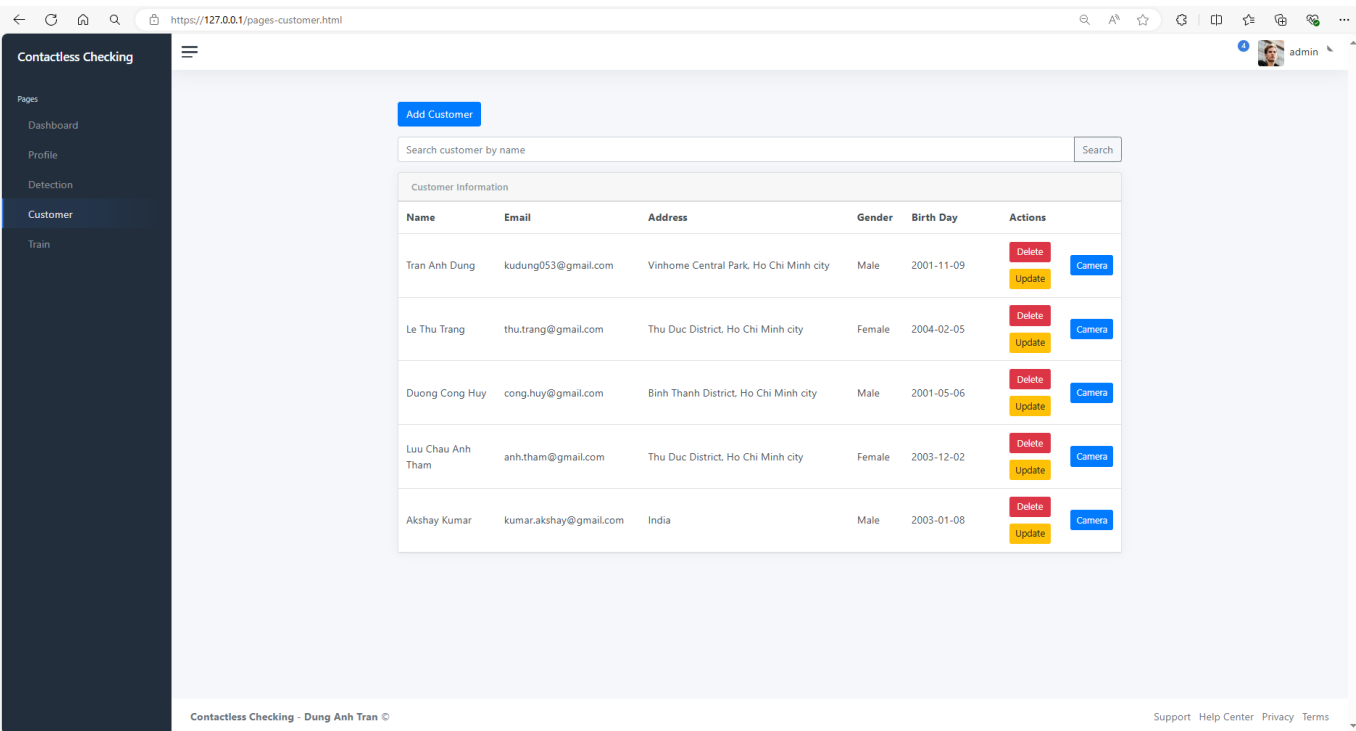
Enter the Username/Password. By default the API Server created default Admin account. Use the credentials to login into pages.

The homepage will display all analytics metrics and record all check-in times, with the ability to filter by date.

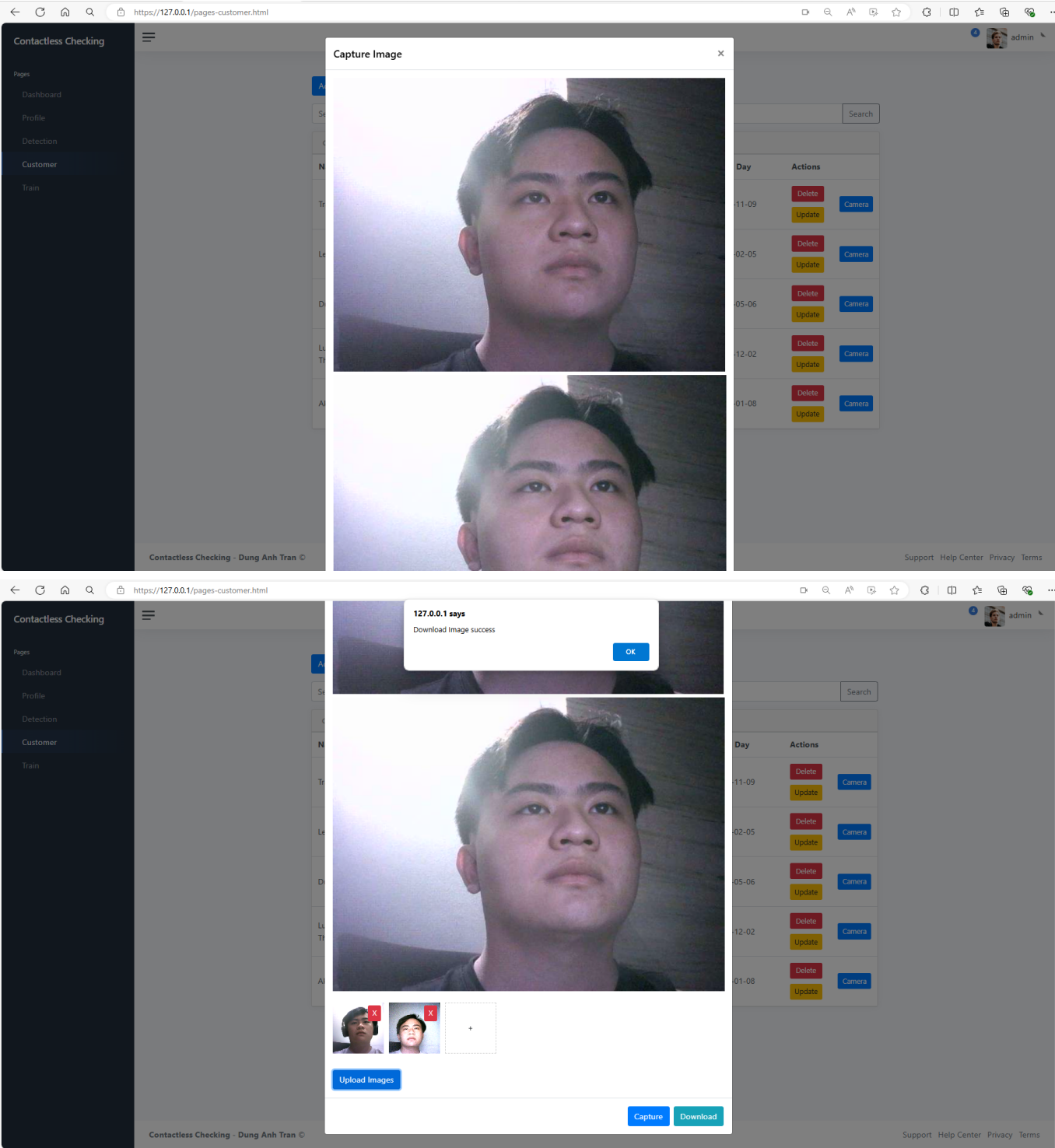
credentials: Admin/Admin@123



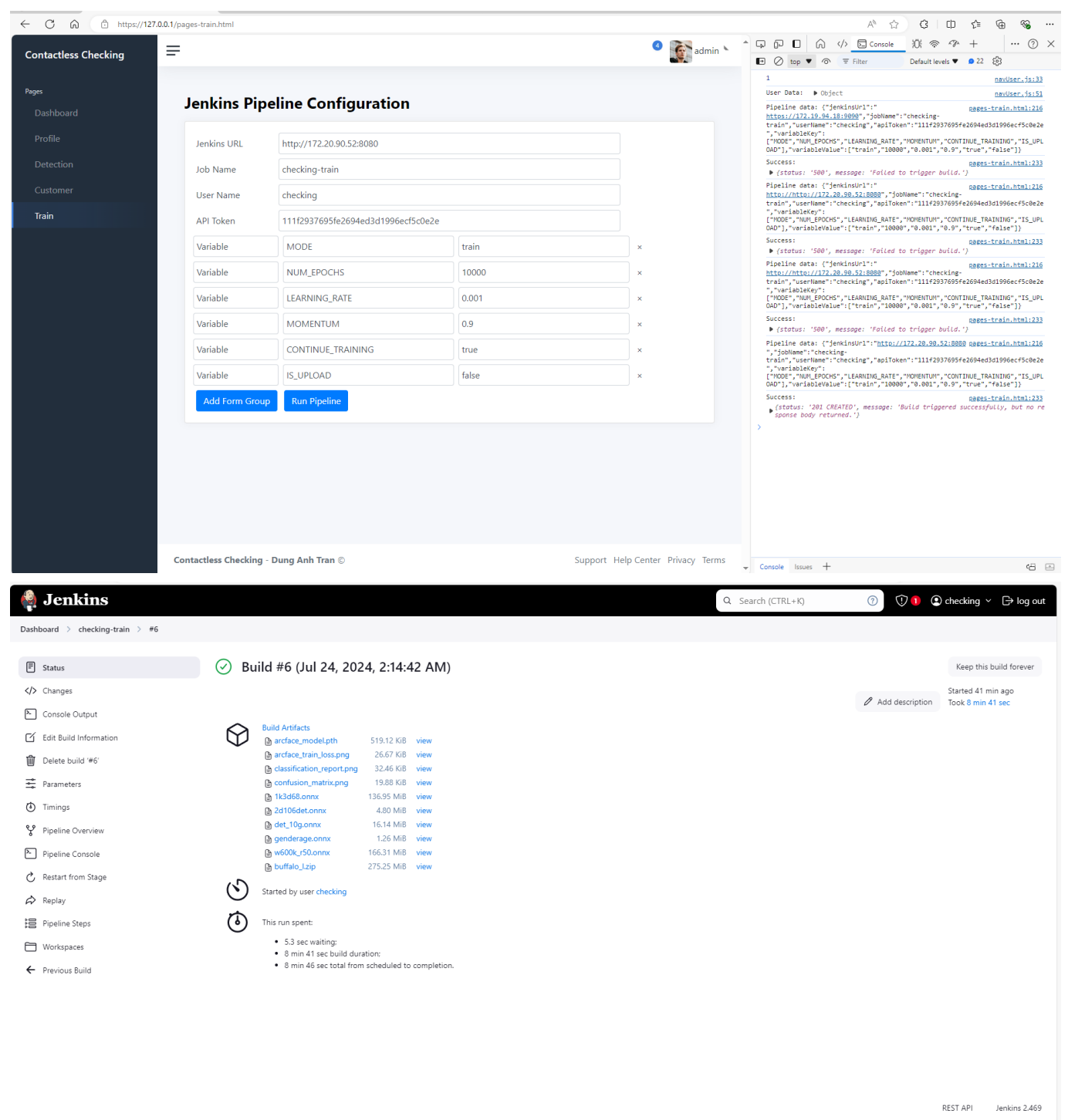
First, create a set of registered customers in the system. Capture all images and send them to the backend, where they will be stored in both a local and a remote S3 bucket to prevent data loss in case of a system crash.



We can edit all customer information and create a new image dataset for the check-in system, which will be sent to train the ArcFaceModel. To obtain image data, we can either upload images or capture them using a camera device.



The collected images will be trained using Jenkins CI. Enter the appropriate parameters and trigger the Jenkins pipeline to train the model with the collected datasets.



The trained model will be used to detect customer images. On the detection page, a snapshot of the customer's image will be sent to the model server for analysis, and the results will be returned to the client.

