



Introducing The DAA Dashboard

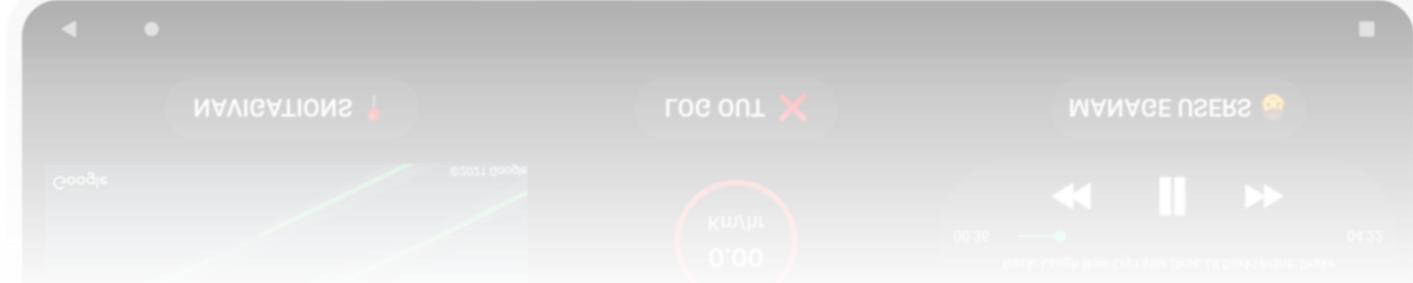
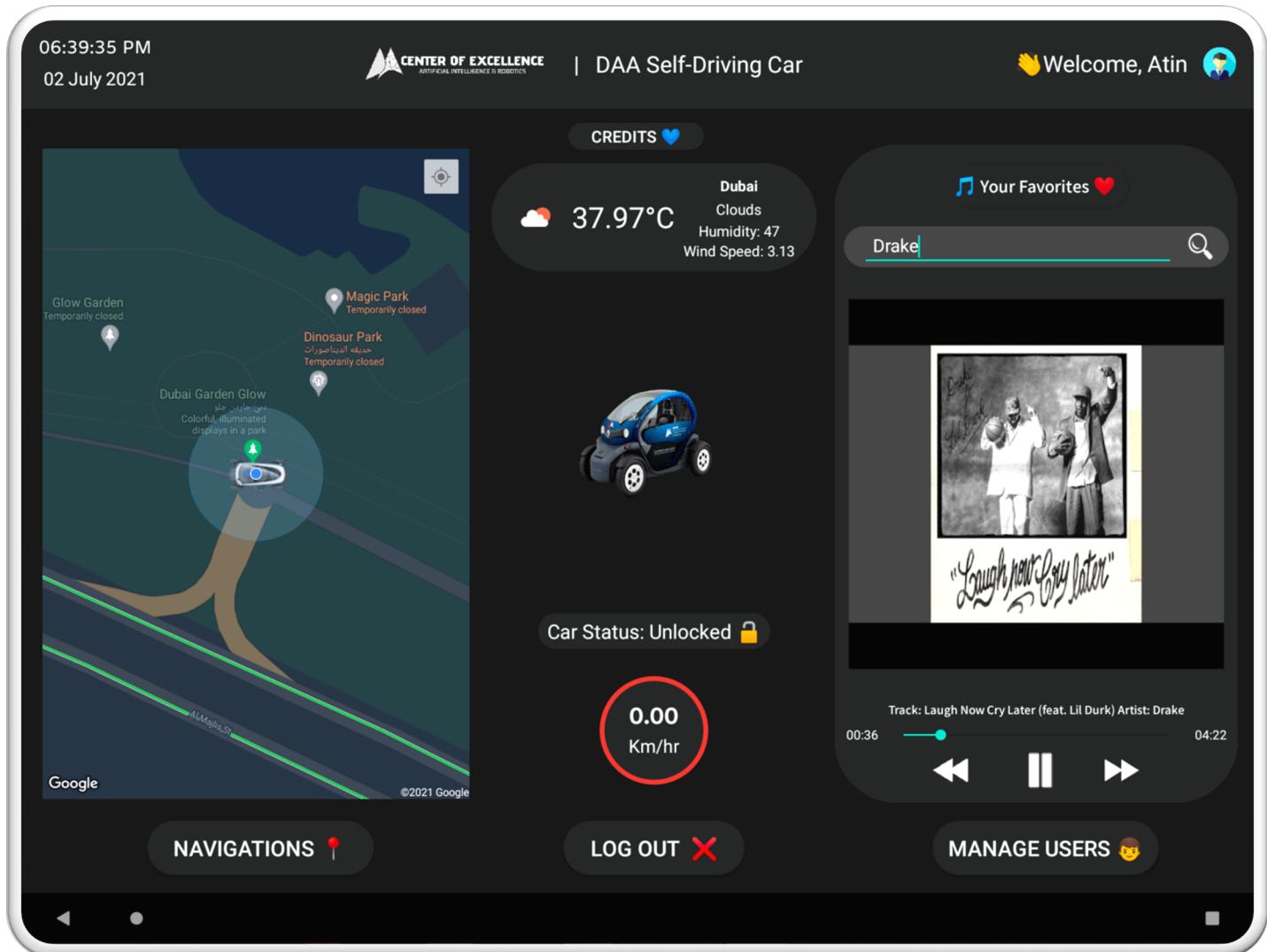
In Collaboration with
Center of Excellence Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

Table of Contents

- The Project
- Acknowledgement
- Meet the Team
- Dashboard Layout
- User Flow Diagram
- Facial Recognition
- APIs Used
- Future Prospects



DAA Dashboard



This entire project was built using Android Studio for the Frontend and Python for the Backend. And is open source, available at <https://github.com/crypto-code/Car-Dashboard-Studio>.



Acknowledgement



Mr. Sreejit Chakrabarty
GEMS Education



Mr. Ram Kumar
GEMS Education



Meet the Team



Rahul Arepaka
Project Lead and Designer
1st Year - MU



Sanjay Pramod
Programmer and Designer
1st Year - NTU



Ethan Hadimani
3D Mount Designer
1st Year - ASU



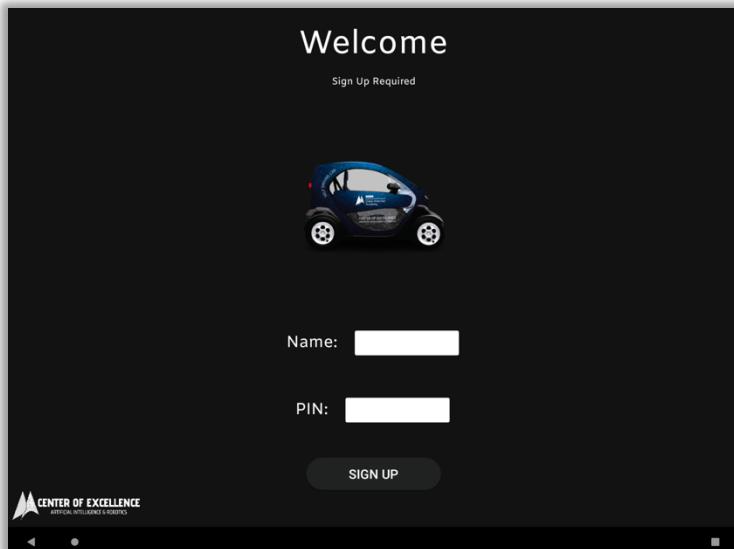
Atin Sakkeer
Lead Programmer
1st Year - NUS



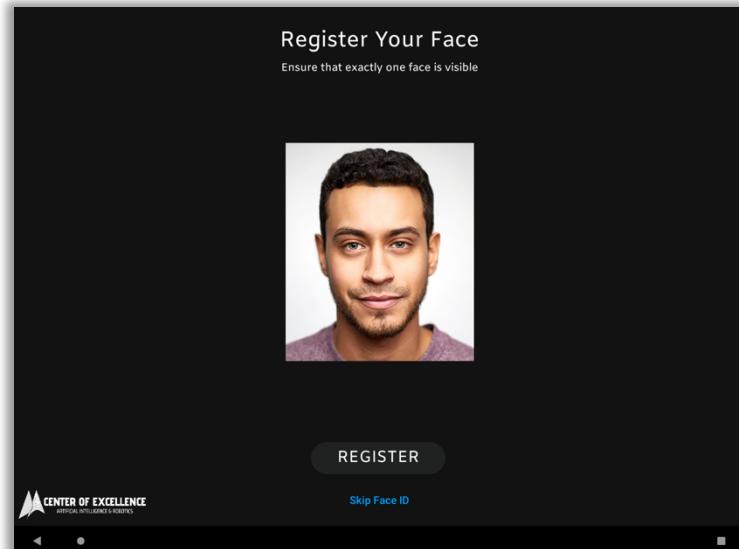
Dashboard Layout



Welcome Screen



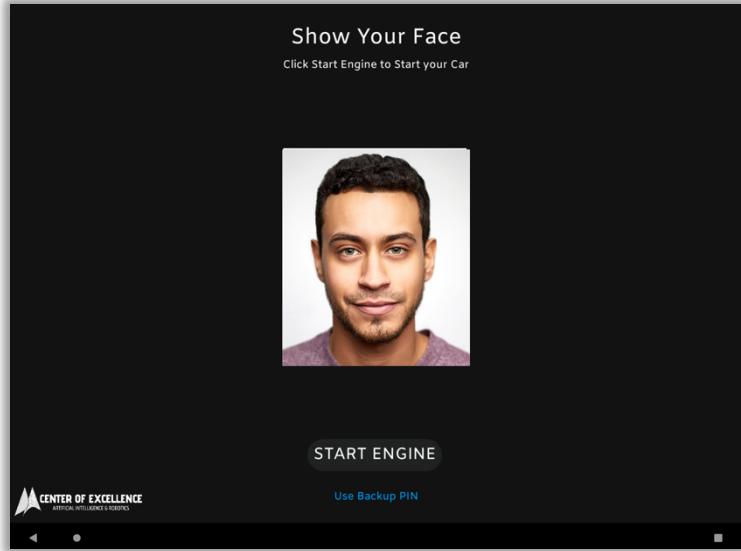
Sign Up Screen



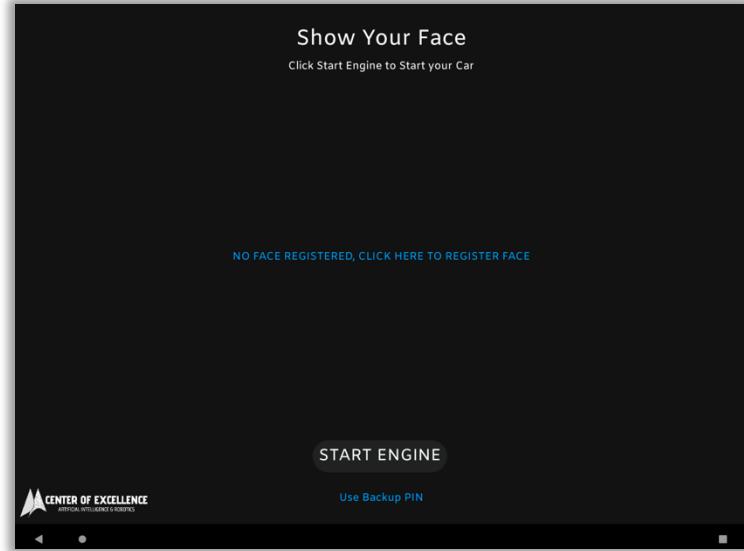
Register Face Screen



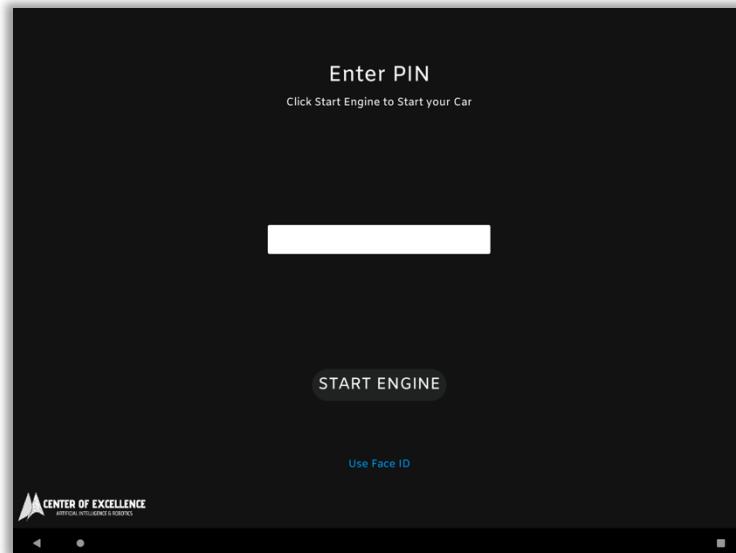
Dashboard Layout



Login Screen
(With Face Registered)



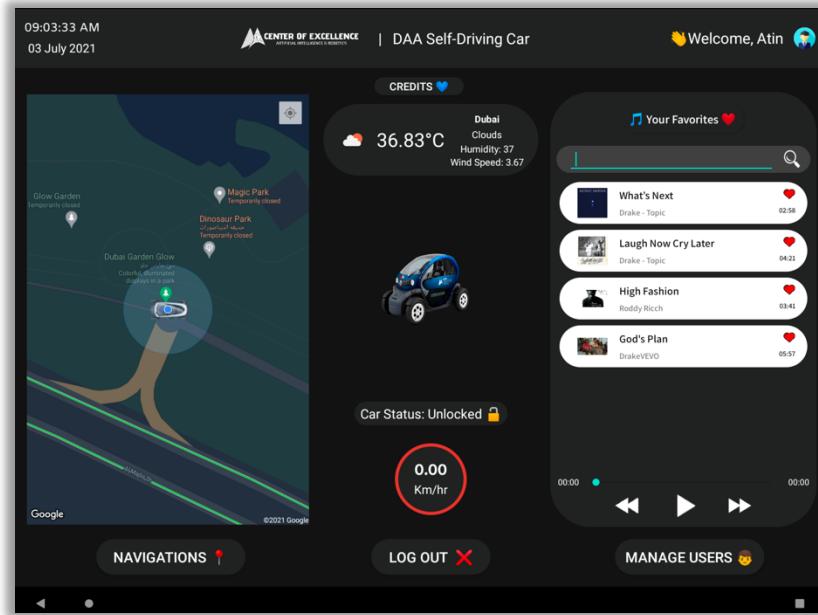
Login Screen
(Without Face Registered)



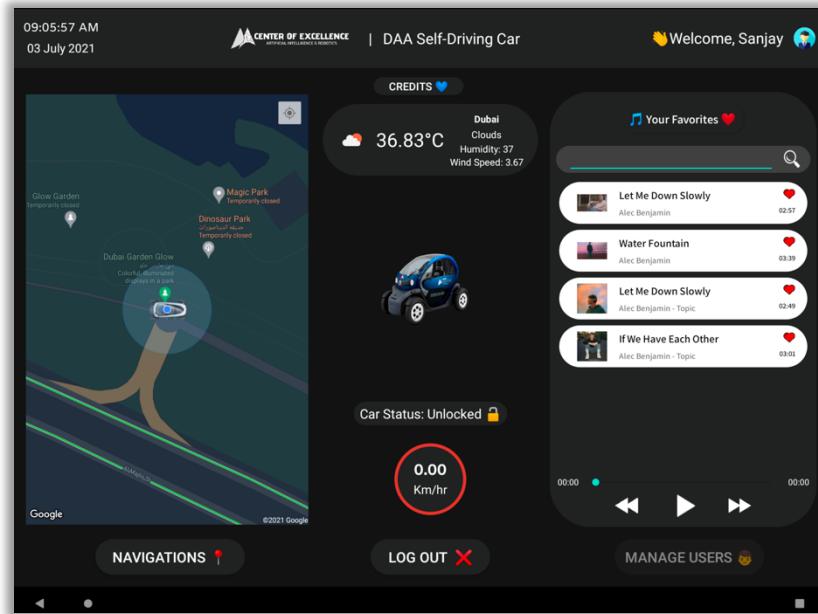
Login Screen
(Using Pin)



Dashboard Layout



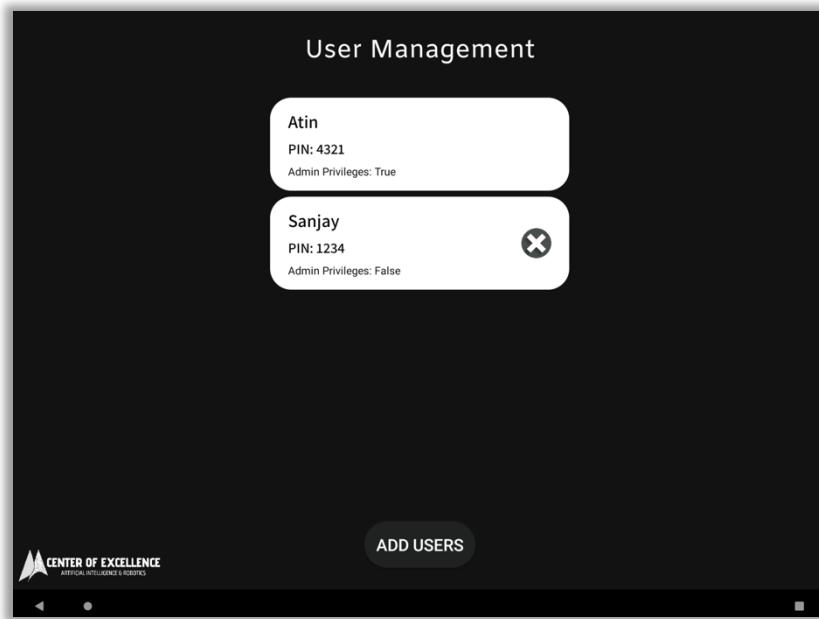
Main Screen (For Admin)



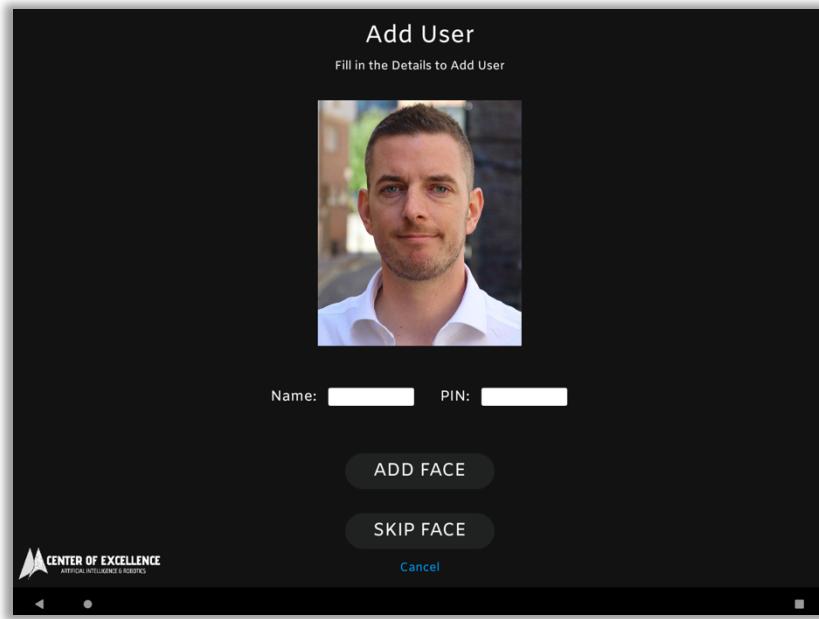
Main Screen (For Non-Admin)



Dashboard Layout



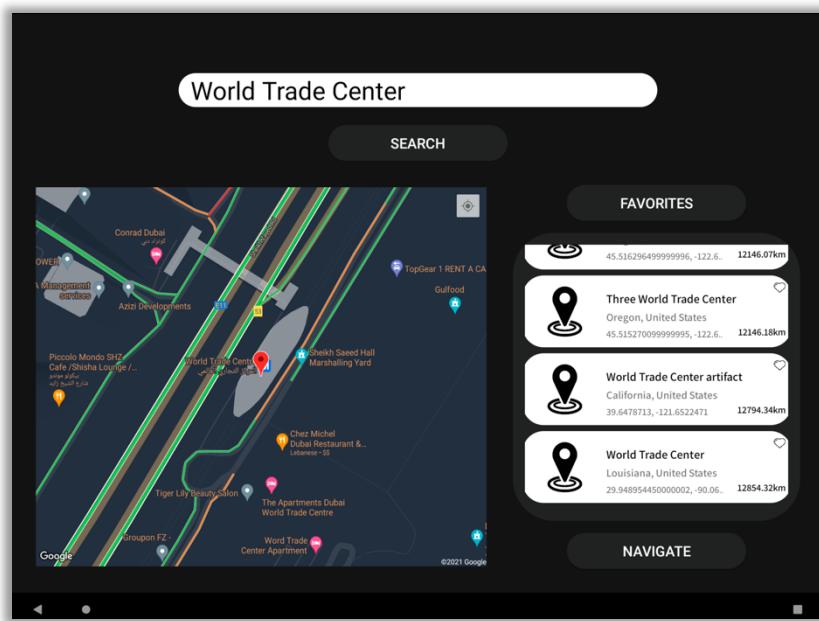
User Management Screen



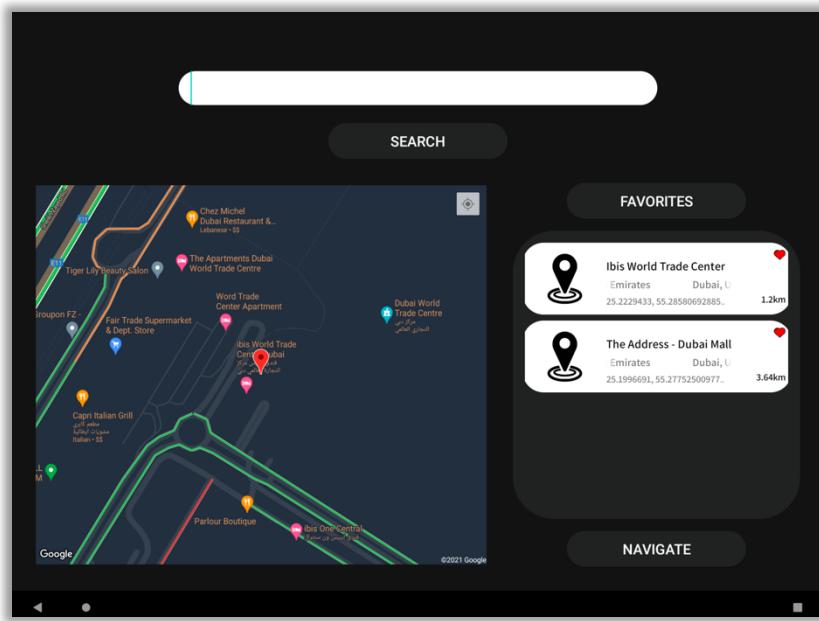
Add User Screen



Dashboard Layout



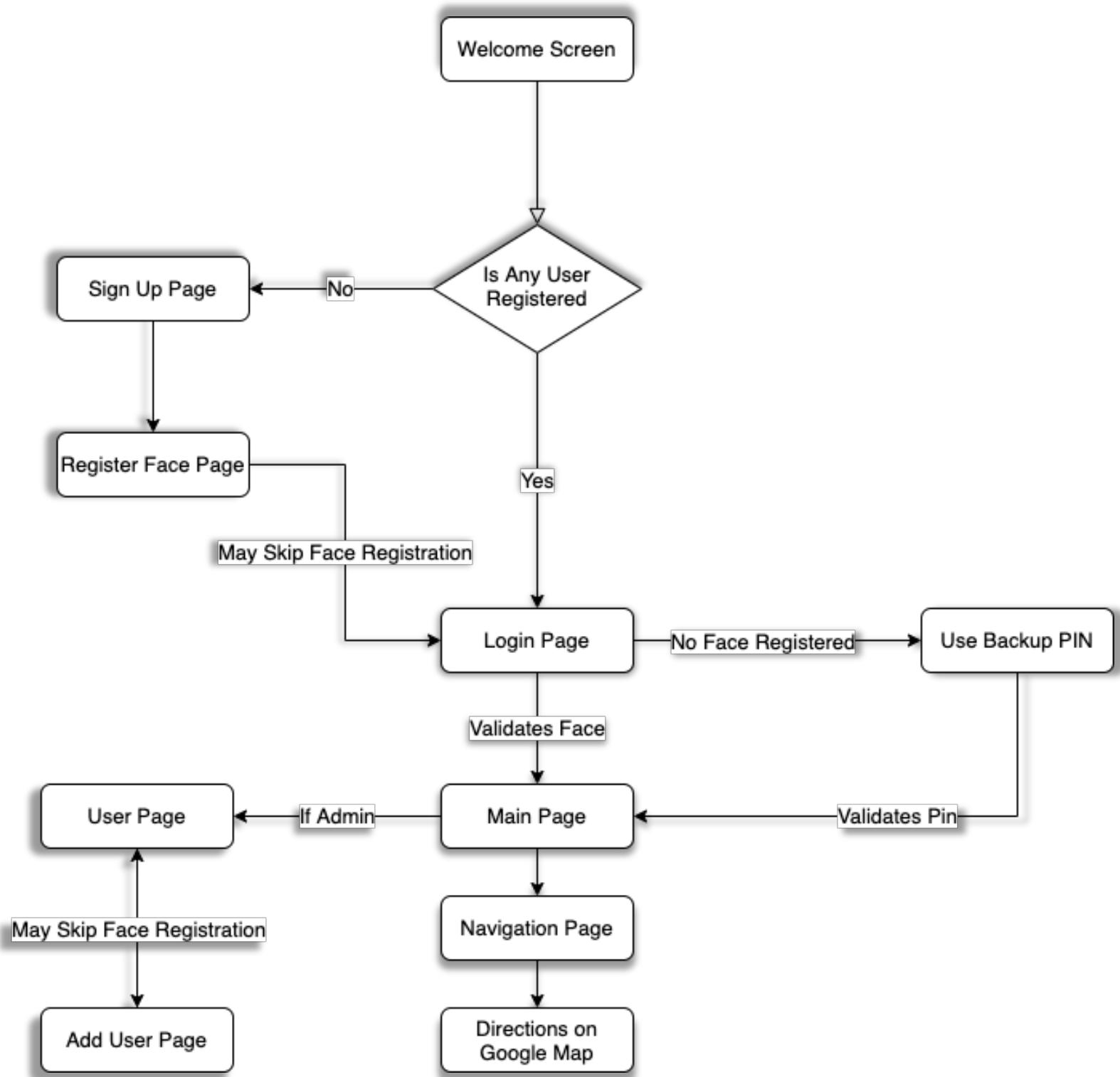
Navigation Screen



Navigation Screen (Favorites)



User Flow Diagram



Facial Recognition

The Facial Recognition used in this app runs entirely using the ***face_recognition*** library in Python. The model used for facial recognition has a 99.38% accuracy on the Labelled Faces in the Wild dataset. Python is linked to Android Studio using the open source ***Chaquopy plugin***. All facial recognition data is stored on a Firebase database.

During the facial recognition stage, the front camera of the Android device is used to capture the image. Then the image is passed as a raw byte stream to the Python backend to extract the facial features. This is then compared against the feature encoding stored in the Firebase database to validate the face.

```
def check_similarity(base_enc, enc2):
    vals = []
    for f in enc2:
        mat = face_recognition.compare_faces([f], base_enc, tolerance=0.6)
        vals.append(mat[0])
    return any(x for x in vals)

def check_match_with_image(encoding, img):
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(img))
    image.save(os.environ["HOME"] + "/temp.jpg")
    fr_image = face_recognition.load_image_file(os.environ["HOME"] + "/temp.jpg")
    face_encodings = face_recognition.face_encodings(fr_image)
    return check_similarity(encoding, face_encodings)

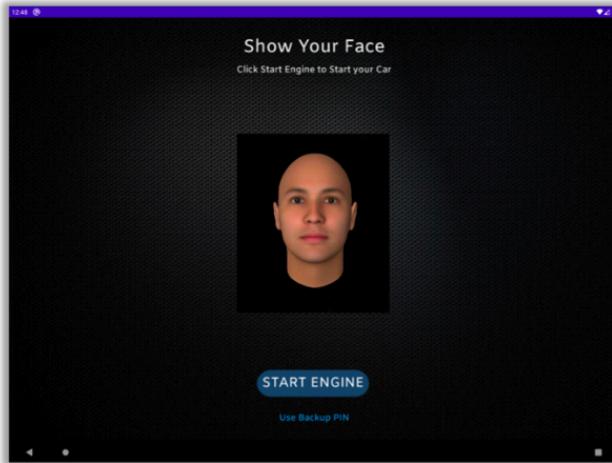
def get_encoding_with_file(path):
    fr_image = face_recognition.load_image_file(path)
    face_encoding = face_recognition.face_encodings(fr_image)
    if len(face_encoding) > 1 or len(face_encoding) == 0:
        raise Exception("Please show one face")
    return face_encoding[0]

def get_encoding_with_image(img):
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(img))
    image.save(os.environ["HOME"] + "/temp.jpg")
    return get_encoding_with_file(os.environ["HOME"] + "/temp.jpg")
```

These are the main functions used to process faces in images.



Facial Recognition



Chaquopy plugin



face_recognition library

```
([-1.25474021e-01, 4.30163741e-03, 2.50592083e-02, -6.11674339e-02, -3.18518914e-02, -5.66688962e-02, 5.47048636e-02, -7.81638995e-02, 1.60959512e-01, -1.16157725e-01, 2.28007063e-01, -7.74169341e-02, -2.01009691e-01, -1.17156742e-01, 3.03803906e-02, 1.02945186e-01, -1.14417970e-01, -1.14191815e-01, -1.20461933e-01, -7.59568363e-02, 2.08363403e-02, -8.18593577e-02, -1.42102268e-02, 6.66017830e-02, -1.43667817e-01, -3.90285760e-01, -1.20794192e-01, -1.35852322e-01, 3.07489792e-03, -9.18435529e-02, -4.00098878e-02, 3.75721008e-02, -1.22249305e-01, -5.98395392e-02, -6.17018417e-02, 5.98258823e-02, -2.94239987e-02, -7.18261003e-02, 1.84724033e-01, -6.76385034e-03, -1.94659337e-01, -5.52332550e-02, -3.48776579e-04, 2.41776228e-01, 1.87749296e-01, 1.69469193e-02, 4.13279235e-03, -7.20760971e-03, 9.44364071e-02, -2.60828912e-01, 4.43785638e-02, 7.82113224e-02, 8.16664398e-02, 2.608556620e-02, 9.03658867e-02, -8.43490511e-02, 2.20645592e-02, 9.92065445e-02, -2.66967118e-01, 2.77326927e-02, -6.60007820e-03, -1.24366567e-01, -4.61388752e-02, -1.70268975e-02, 2.33746380e-01, -2.25252047e-01, -7.59788752e-02, -8.69664252e-02, 2.13570178e-01, -1.98724985e-01, 1.14265606e-02, -1.07026733e-02, -8.74682218e-02, -2.19989210e-01, -2.67576039e-01, 8.24404806e-02, 3.94626886e-01, 2.02386737e-03, 1.48090839e-03, 3.77145377e-02, -1.10428751e-01, -2.82877982e-02, 1.54161215e-01, 2.74406187e-02, 1.13311373e-01, 3.40634771e-02, -1.01073988e-01, 4.22147363e-02, 1.58401936e-01, -2.31090933e-03, -4.32495736e-02, 2.13270009e-01, -4.24002670e-02, 3.45717072e-02, 8.97298455e-02, -2.39595175e-02, 8.55929258e-02, 2.76423246e-02, -1.21746182e-01, 1.85502619e-02, 1.31400898e-01, -1.03786439e-01, 6.87233433e-02, 7.03739308e-02, -1.45974010e-01, 9.09243822e-02, -4.81949095e-03, -2.21767239e-02, 2.23567225e-02, 8.97686556e-03, -1.24209151e-01, -6.91418356e-02, 1.47161692e-01, -2.26013437e-01, 1.37712449e-01, 1.61237642e-01, 2.29968876e-02, 1.64134055e-01, 9.35962647e-02, 2.10202115e-02, 7.73406029e-03, -5.32441735e-02, -1.75140992e-01, 3.95164229e-02, 9.94656160e-02, 1.16615593e-02, 8.28401968e-02, 3.96566689e-02])
```

compare encodings



Firebase



APIs Used

- **Open Weather Map API:** This is used to get weather updates on the Dashboard. It calls for update every hour and also if the distance travelled exceeds 50km.

```
def get_weather(lat, lon):
    global geoLoc, geoData, lastTime
    currTime = time.time()
    if lastTime == None or currTime - lastTime > 3600 or abs(geoLoc[0] - lat) > 0.5
        or abs(geoLoc[1] - lon) > 0.5:
        apiKey = "5335f4dd5e54d57760b199b8330173e1"
        url = "https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/onecall?lat=%f&lon=%f&appid=%s&units=metric"
        % (lat, lon, apiKey)
        response = requests.get(url)
        geoData = json.loads(response.text)
        geoLoc = [lat, lon]
        lastTime = currTime
    return geoData["timezone"] + " / " + str(geoData["current"]["temp"]) + " / "
        + geoData["current"]["weather"][0]["main"] + " / " + str(geoData["current"]["humidity"])
        + " / " + str(geoData["current"]["wind_speed"])
```

- **Google Maps API:** This is used to display the map on the Dashboard. It is also used to calculate the speed of the vehicle.
- **YouTube Music API:** This is used to make the Music Player on the Dashboard. It uses the *ytmusicapi* and *pafy* library in Python.

```
def get_songs(name):
    results = ytmusic.search(name)
    songs = []
    for r in results:
        try:
            tmp = [int(x) for x in r["duration"].split(":")]
            songs.append(str({"title": r["title"], "id": r["videoId"], "url": get_url(r["videoId"]),
                "artists": ", ".join(x["name"] for x in r["artists"]),
                "duration": "{:02d}:{:02d}".format(tmp[0], tmp[1]), "thumbnail": r["thumbnails"][0]["url"]}))
        except:
            continue
    return " / ".join(s for s in songs)

def get_url(songID):
    video = pafy.new("https://youtube.com/watch?v=" + songID)
    return video.getbest().url

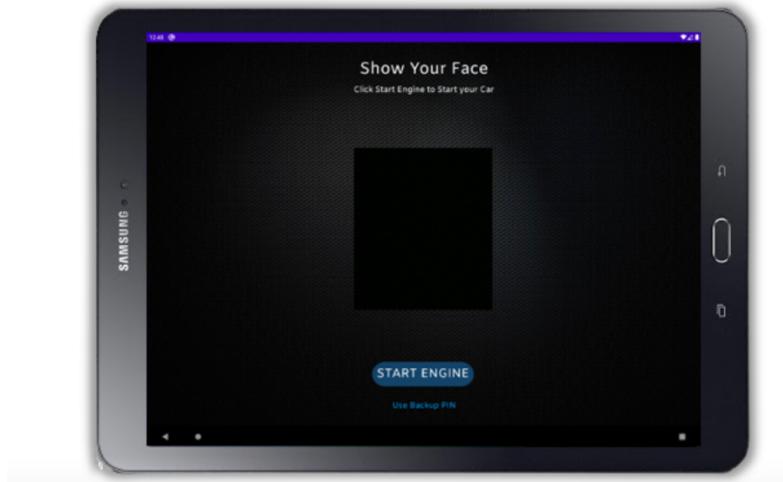
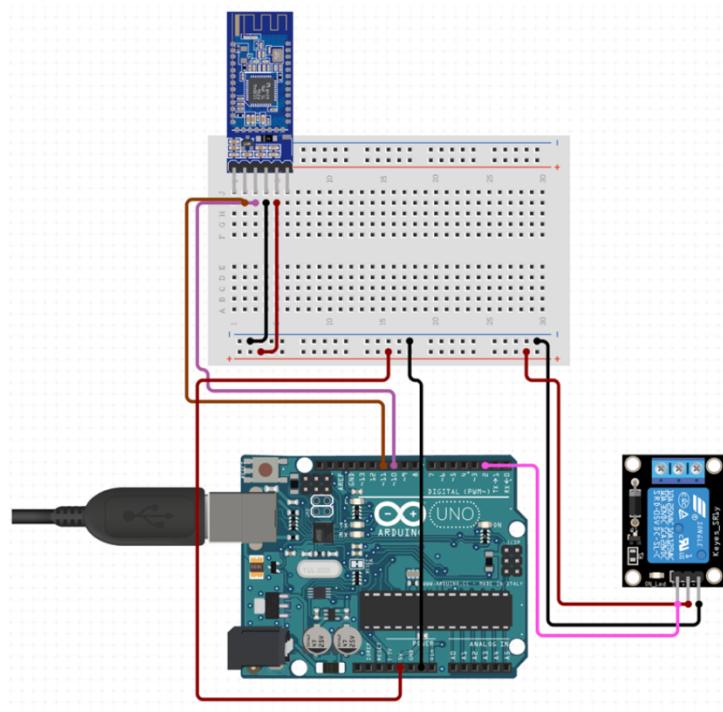
def get_song(songID):
    details = ytmusic.get_song(songID)[“videoDetails”]
    return {"title": details[“title”], “id”: songID, “url”:get_url(songID),
        “artists”: details[“author”], “duration”: sec_to_time(details[“lengthSeconds”]),
        “thumbnail”: details[“thumbnail”][“thumbnails”][0][“url”]}
```

- **Photon OpenStreetMaps API:** This is used to get the search results for places in navigation.



Future Prospects

The app could be connected to an Arduino on the vehicle and when logged in, the app sends a message to the Arduino via Bluetooth to switch on the relay and start the engine.



THANK
YOU