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(Department of Electronics & Telecommunication)

Group No.:- 03

Project Report

on

"IoT based Face Recognition with CSN"

Submitted By:

Roll No.	**GR No.**	**Division**	**Name of Student**	**E-mail**	**Contact Number**
311002	22010512	A	Janhavi Adhau	janhavi.22010512@viit.ac.in	9834449525
311003	22010758	A	Vaibhav Adsare	vaibhav.22010758@viit.ac.in	8575406800
311022	22010969	A	Adinath Jadhav	Adinath.22010969@viit.ac.in	8888235456
311023	22010818	A	Deep Jadhav	deep.22010818@viit.ac.in	8208124090

TY BTech

Of

Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology, Pune
(An Autonomous Institute affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune)

Under supervision of

Dr. Pravin. G. Gawande

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that project work entitled "**Iot based face recognition using CSN"** carried out in the sixth semester by,

Roll No.	GR. No.	Division	Name of Student
311002	22010512	A	Janhavi Adhau
311003	22010758	A	Vaibhav Adsare
311022	22010969	A	Adinath Jadhav
311023	22010818	A	Deep Jadhav

in partial fulfillment for the award of **TY BTech** degree in Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering from Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology, Pune (An Autonomous Institute affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune) during the academic year 2022-2023.

Date:13/05/2023

Dr. Pravin G. Gawande — Dr. Pallavi Deshpande

Guide — Project Coordinator

Dr. S. K. Habbu
H.O.D., E&TC Engg.

ABSTRACT

This document presents a face recognition (FER) algorithm using a deep Siamese neural network (SNN) that stores local patterns of images in a similar space. We create networks to show similarity between pairs of ideas by comparing features with design. Additionally, we developed a new image matching (i.e., positive-negative matching) technique to introduce our Siamese model. Our Siamese model has a proven and accepted model for learning in an integrated environment. The validation method reduces the class variance by reducing the distance between features extracted from the same class, while the validation method increases the class variance by increasing the distance between features extracted from different classes.

By using the four layers of IoT we successfully implemented the multimodal authentication system with the Biometric and Face Recognition System as a mode for the authentication. In this project machine learning with IoT to make fulfill the product requirements and a more secure authentication system.

Keywords: Siamese Neural Network, Face Recognition Algorithm, IoT, Multimodal Authentication System

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This work could not have been completed without the guidance and encouragement of many people. We would like to particularly acknowledge those below.

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(Janhavi Adhau, Vaibhav Adsare, Adinath Jadhav, Deep Jadhav)

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1. Introduction

Neural networks are pretty much perfect for any task in the era of deep learning, but they require more data to do so. However, you cannot always rely on obtaining additional data for tasks such as facial recognition and authentication. There is a new type of neural network architecture called Siamese networks to solve problems like this. In the past, neural networks were trained to predict various classifications. This causes problems when you need to add/remove new classes to your data. In this case, the network needs to be updated and retrained on the full data set. Also, training deep neural networks requires large amounts of data. On the other hand, SNN learns a similarity function. This way we can teach it to check if two images match (which we do here). This allows us to classify new data classes without retraining the network. Use fewer pictures for more accurate predictions [1]. Siamese networks have gained more popularity in recent years due to their ability to learn from relatively small amounts of data. The largest benefit, however, is that, in the instance of facial recognition, a new employee has joined the company. Now we just need one image of his face, which will be saved in the database, for the network to recognize his face. The network will determine the similarity for any new instance that is provided to it using this as the reference image. As a result, we may state that the network predicts the score in one go.

In this Project using Siamese networks and OpenCV-Python, we will demonstrate a face validation approach. Which will be used as one of the methods of authentication for our security system. Additionally, this project We used all four IoT layers in this project, we link several aspects of machine learning and the Internet of Things making it safer and better for user experience.

2. Literature Survey

The following literature surveys provide a useful resource for researchers and practitioners interested in face recognition with Siamese neural networks. They cover the latest techniques, challenges, and future directions in this field and can serve as a starting point for further research.

2.1 Siamese Neural Networks for One-shot Image Recognition-Gregory Koch, Richard Zemel ZEMEL, Ruslan Salakhutdinov RSALAKHU, Department of Computer Science, University of Toronto. Toronto, Ontario, Canada -They described a method that involves learning deep convolutional Siamese neural networks first for verification before doing one-shot classification. They presented fresh findings evaluating the performance of their networks against a current, cutting-edge classifier created for the Omniglot data set. Their networks perform significantly better than all existing baselines and are quite close to the best results obtained by the previous authors. They claimed that the great performance of these networks on this challenge demonstrated the viability of their metric learning approach as well as the need to apply it to one-shot learning tasks in other domains, particularly for image classification. In this study, they solely took into consideration how to process image pairings and train for the verification task. Utilising a global affine transform, their distortions. They have been testing a more advanced algorithm that uses information about each stroke's trajectory to produce final computed distortions.

2.2 Human face recognition based on convolutional neural network and augmented dataset-Peng Lu, Baoye Song & Lin Xu-To cite this article: Peng Lu, Baoye Song & Lin Xu (2021) Human face recognition based on convolutional neural network and augmented dataset, Systems Science & Control Engineering.In order to address the issue of human face recognition on a limited original dataset, a novel strategy has been devised in this study. The original, modest dataset is expanded using the facial image changes, such as flip, shift, scale, and rotation, to produce a big dataset. Face recognition can be accomplished successfully using a clever CNN based on the impressively augmented face dataset. The effectiveness of the enriched dataset is tested in a number of trials, and the new approach's superiority may be demonstrated by contrasting it with some of the most popular face recognition techniques. In fact, the suggested approach is an economical way to increase the dataset and may be used in a number of sectors connected to data-based education and training. The application of the data augmentation approach to some more complicated problems, such as signal processing, picture identification, and image-based fault detection, will be the main goal of our future study.

2.3 Support Vector Machines Applied to Face Recognition P. Jonathon Phillips National Institute of Standards and Technology. They unveiled a fresh method for using SVM for facial recognition. They used applications for identification and verification to show the technique. They compared our algorithm's performance to a PCA-based algorithm. To verify, the identical error rate their approach was 7% instead of 13%, which is approximately half that of the PCA algorithm. SVM's identification error was 22-23% versus 46%, which was half that of PCA. This shows that SVM is using the information in face space more effectively than the standard PCA method.

2.4 Face Recognition Based on Haar Like and Euclidean Distance-To cite this article: Hao Wu et al 2021 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1813 012036.This study combines haar-like features and the Euclidean distance method to recognise faces in images. By carefully taking into account how the choice of face features and various lighting conditions affect attendance images, the detection rate of multiple faces is increased. The grey face image in this publication is Face feature values are screened using the Haar model, the cascade classifier is created during training, and finally the Euclidean distance technique is used to determine how similar two faces are in order to accomplish face recognition. According to experimental findings, Haar feature and Euclidean distance perform better for face image identification under the same data set than a single improved Mahalanobis distance and Euclidean distance technique

3. Objectives

1. Develop a Robust and Accurate Convolutional Siamese Network (CSN) Model: The first objective is to design and train a CSN model that can accurately extract discriminative features from facial images and perform effective face matching and identification. This involves optimizing the architecture, hyperparameters, and training procedures to achieve high recognition accuracy while considering the limited computational resources of IoT devices.

2. Integrate IoT Devices and Framework: The project aims to integrate the developed CSN model with IoT devices such as cameras, sensors, and microcontrollers. This objective involves implementing the necessary software and hardware interfaces to enable seamless communication between the IoT devices and the CSN model. The integration should ensure efficient data capture, preprocessing, and transmission, while also considering the resource constraints of IoT devices.

3. Design an IoT Infrastructure for Face Recognition: The project aims to create an IoT infrastructure that supports the deployment and management of the face recognition system. This objective involves designing protocols, communication frameworks, and data storage mechanisms to facilitate secure and scalable deployment of the system across different IoT devices and environments.

4. Implement Real-Time Face Recognition: The objective is to optimize the CSN model and the overall system to achieve real-time face recognition capabilities. This involves developing efficient algorithms and techniques for feature extraction, comparison, and matching to enable fast and accurate recognition of individuals in real-time scenarios.

5. Ensure Privacy and Security: Privacy and security are critical aspects of face recognition systems. The project aims to incorporate privacy-preserving techniques, data encryption, and secure communication protocols to protect the facial data and ensure secure transmission and storage. Additionally, measures will be taken to address potential vulnerabilities and risks associated with unauthorized access or spoofing attacks.

6. Evaluate and Validate the System Performance: The project objective is to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the developed system. This involves conducting comprehensive experiments and tests using real-world datasets and scenarios to assess the accuracy, speed, and reliability of the face recognition system. The evaluation will also consider factors such as scalability, robustness, and usability in different IoT environments.

7. Document and Present the Findings: The final objective is to document the research, development, and outcomes of the project. This includes writing technical reports, documenting the system architecture, methodologies, and experimental results. Additionally, presenting the findings to relevant stakeholders, such as research communities or industry professionals, to disseminate knowledge and potentially contribute to further advancements in the field.

By achieving these objectives, the project aims to deliver an effective, efficient, and secure IoT-based face recognition system using Convolutional Siamese Networks that can be applied in various real-world scenarios.

4. Motivation

a. Face recognition with Convolutional Siamese Networks (CSNs) offers a compelling and promising approach to address the challenges of face recognition tasks. The motivation behind exploring face recognition with CSNs lies in the unique capabilities and advantages they bring to the table.
b. One of the key motivations for utilizing Convolutional Siamese Networks is their ability to handle face recognition tasks with a limited amount of labeled data. Traditional face recognition models often require large annotated datasets for training, which can be challenging and time-consuming to gather. CSNs, on the other hand, employ a siamese architecture that leverages pairs of images, making it possible to train the network with a smaller set of labeled examples. This ability to work effectively with limited data makes CSNs valuable in scenarios where obtaining large labeled datasets is difficult.
c. Another motivation for using CSNs in face recognition is their capacity to learn powerful facial representations. The siamese architecture allows the network to learn discriminative features by comparing pairs of face images. This enables CSNs to capture fine-grained details and subtle differences between faces, leading to more accurate and robust face recognition results. By learning high-quality representations, CSNs can handle challenges such as variations in lighting conditions, poses, and facial expressions, which are crucial factors in real-world face recognition scenarios.
d. Additionally, CSNs offer the advantage of providing a robust metric for face similarity. The network's siamese architecture enables it to learn a distance metric that measures the similarity between pairs of face images. This metric can be utilized for various tasks, including face verification (determining if two faces belong to the same person) and face identification (matching an input face against a gallery of known faces). The learned metric facilitates efficient and reliable face recognition performance by providing a clear separation between similar and dissimilar faces.
e. Furthermore, the motivation to explore face recognition with CSNs extends to applications that demand real-time or online face recognition capabilities. The siamese architecture allows for efficient computation during inference, enabling quick matching and identification of faces. This makes CSNs suitable for scenarios such as surveillance systems, access control, or real-time authentication, where speed and responsiveness are crucial.
f. In conclusion, the motivation for utilizing face recognition with Convolutional Siamese Networks stems from their ability to handle face recognition tasks with limited labeled data, learn powerful facial representations, provide robust face similarity metrics, and facilitate real-time or online face recognition applications. By leveraging the unique advantages of CSNs, we can advance the accuracy, efficiency,

and versatility of face recognition systems, addressing real-world challenges and opening doors to numerous practical applications.

5. Block Diagram

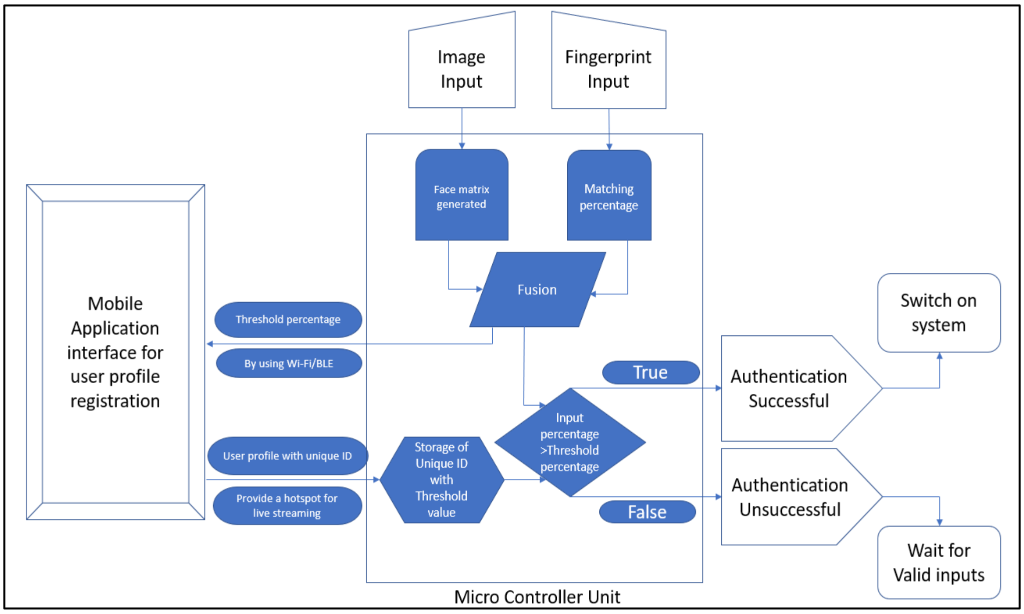

Figure no 5.1- Block Diagram representing the flow of the program

6. Methodology

6.1 Dataset

The most important research papers in the field that were published between 2010 and 2020 have been examined. LFW is the dataset used for face recognition. LFW is a database of images of faces created with the purpose of researching the issue of unrestricted face recognition. It is used for image recognition, or the recognition of human faces. More than 13,000 facial photos gathered from the internet are included in the data collection. Names of the people shown have been written on each face. 1680 of the individuals shown had two or more different images included in the data set.[3].

Figure no 6.1.1 - Labelled Face in Wild Home Databases

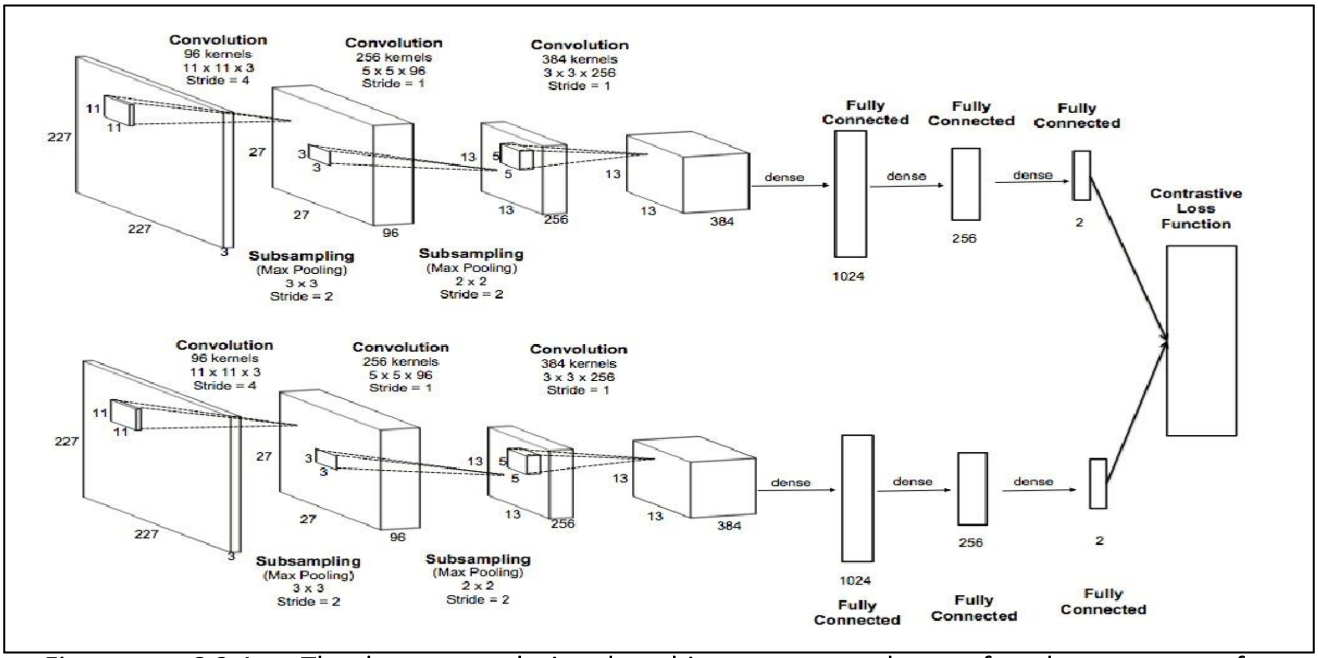

Figure no 6.2.1 – The best convolutional architecture was chosen for the purpose of verification. The 4096 unit fully-connected layer, where the L1 component-wise distance between vectors is determined, is where the Siamese twin joins; it is not shown.

6.2 Siamese Neural Network Algorithm for Face Recognition

In order to train a machine learning model for face recognition, it is necessary to collect a dataset of positive and anchor images. This can be done using a combination of the Labelled Faces in the Wild dataset and a webcam. collecting positive and anchor images for face recognition training involves untiring and uncompressing the Labelled Faces in the Wild dataset to collect negative images, and using a webcam to capture and generate positive and anchor images with unique file paths. The images can be reviewed and the program should be designed to break gracefully and release the webcam when necessary.

Scaling and resizing are important pre-processing steps as they ensure that the images have consistent features, which improves the accuracy of the model. The labelled dataset helps the model differentiate between the faces of different individuals. Then divided into a training partition and a testing partition. This is done using a data loader pipeline, which splits the dataset into two partitions. The training partition is used to train the model, while the testing partition is used to evaluate the performance of the trained model. An embedding layer is built, which is responsible for generating embeddings of the input images. The embeddings represent the unique features of each individual's face and are used to recognize the individuals in the images.

The Siamese L1 Distance class uses a similarity calculation method to compare the embeddings of the anchor image and the validation image. The similarity calculation method computes the L1 distance between the embeddings, which is used to determine the similarity between the two images. The Siamese model combines the siamese distance components by using the Siamese L1 Distance class to calculate the similarity between the anchor and validation images. The output of the Siamese model is then fed into a classification layer, which predicts whether the two images belong to the same person or not.

The Binary Cross entropy loss function is implemented in the class Binary Cross entropy, which is a subclass of the Loss Function Wrapper. This class computes the cross-entropy loss between true labels and predicted labels. It assumes that there are only two label classes, 0 and 1, and that there is a single floating-point value per prediction.[2]

To build the training loop, we first need to record all the operations that will be performed during training. This includes getting the anchor and positive/negative image, getting the label, performing a forward pass through the model, calculating the loss, computing the gradients, updating the weights, and returning the loss. Once we have imported the metrics, we can start making predictions on the test data. This involves getting a batch of test data and passing it through the trained model to get the predicted output. We then post-process the results to convert the predictions into a format that can be compared against the ground truth labels. By comparing the predicted output to the ground truth labels, we can calculate the model's accuracy and other relevant metrics, such as precision, recall, and F1 score. These metrics will give us a better understanding of how well the model is performing and help us identify any areas for improvement. Overall, the evaluation process is a critical step in any machine learning project, as it helps us understand how well the model is performing and identify areas for improvement. By carefully analysing the model's performance and making necessary adjustments, we can ensure that our model is accurate and effective in solving the task at hand After evaluating the model's performance, we can visualize the results to get a better understanding of how well the model is performing. This involves creating visualizations of the model's output, such as confusion matrices or ROC curves, to help us interpret the results the Siamese model predicts.

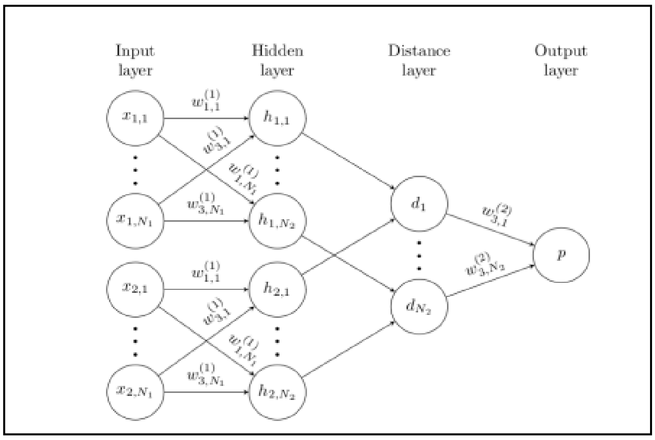

Figure no – 6.2.2 A simple 2 hidden layer Siamese network for binary classification with logistic prediction p. The structure of the network is a replicated across the top and bottom sections to form twin networks, with shared weight matrices at each layer.

First, we build a results array that will hold the predictions made on the input image. We then make predictions on the input image using the trained model's weights.

We set a detection threshold, which is the metric above which a prediction is considered positive. We also set a verification threshold, which is the proportion of positive predictions divided by the total number of positive predictions.

Next, we use OpenCV to perform real-time verification of the model's performance. We create a verification trigger that listens for input images and passes them to the verification function for processing. We also save the input image to a designated folder for later reference.

With real-time verification in place, we can continuously monitor the model's performance and ensure that it is accurately identifying relevant images. By setting appropriate thresholds and carefully analyzing the results, we can ensure that the model is meeting the desired level of accuracy and effectiveness in real-world scenarios. The verification function is used to verify a person, with the detection threshold set to 0.95 and the verification threshold set to 0.6. The input image is captured from the webcam and added to the results array. Predictions are then made using the model, with a detection threshold above which a prediction is considered positive and a verification threshold that is the proportion of positive predictions divided by the total positive samples. The verification text is set based on the results, and details are logged out.

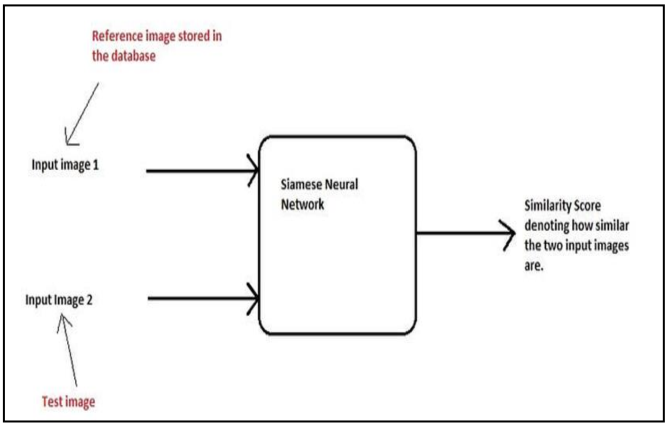

Figure no 6.2.3 - Schematic representation of Siamese neural network.

This network uses an additional reference image of the subject as input and generates a similarity score that indicates the likelihood that the two input photographs are of the same subject. The similarity score is often compressed using a sigmoid function between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates complete similarity and 0 indicates no similarity. Any number between 0 and 1 is understood in this manner [4].

7. Hardware and Software Requirement

7.1 A low-cost research board called the ESP32-CAM has an ESP32-S chip with an OV2640 camera module that can broadcast video over Wi-Fi. The ESP32-CAM has the following streaming capabilities:[6]

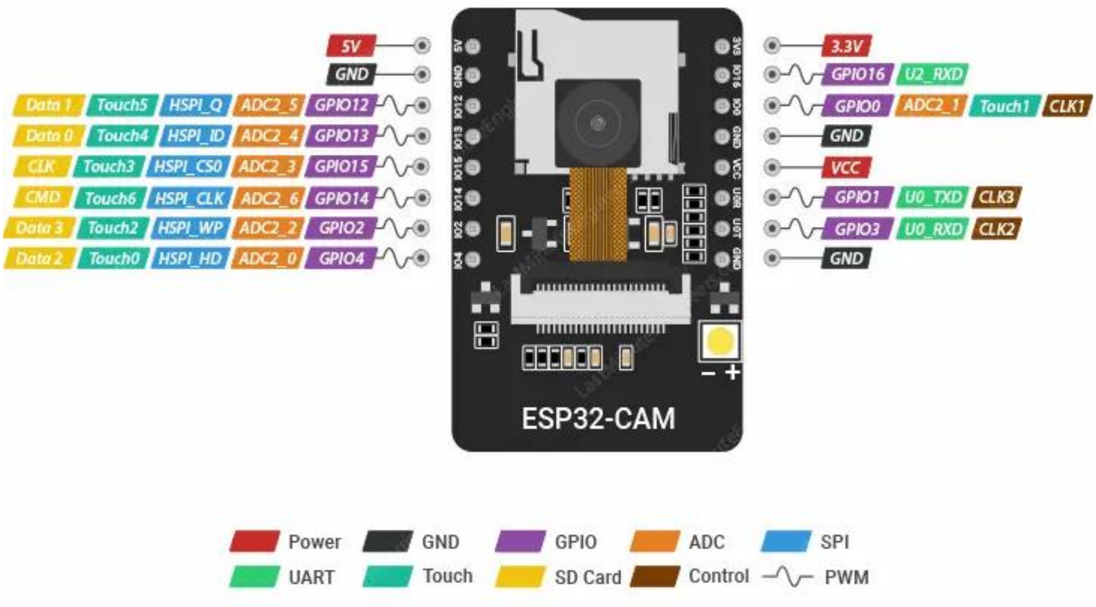

Figure no 7.1- block diagram representing the Esp32-Cam Schematic

7.1.1. Video streaming: The ESP32-CAM can broadcast video at up to 320x240 pixels at 30 frames per second (fps) or 1600x1200 pixels at 15 fps. [5]
7.1.2. HTTP server: The ESP32-CAM may serve as an HTTP server, enabling you to use a web browser to view the video stream and other capabilities.
7.1.3. Access point mode: The board also functions as an access point, enabling you to stream video without a third-party network by connecting directly to it.
7.1.4. Remote control: You may operate the ESP32-CAM remotely using the ESP-NOW protocol or using MQTT, allowing you to stream footage and control the camera from a distance.
7.1.5 Motion detection: Because the board has built-in motion detection features, you can instruct it to start streaming video as soon as motion is detected.

7.2. A compact, inexpensive fingerprint sensor module called the "R307 Fingerprint Module" is available for use in biometric authentication and security applications. The R307 Fingerprint Module has the following characteristics:[7]

7.2.1. High accuracy: The module contains an optical sensor with high resolution that can accurately capture fingerprints.
7.2.2. The module is simple to use and straightforward to connect with microcontrollers and other devices thanks to its simple UART interface.
7.2.3. Quick identification: The module can identify and match fingerprints in less than a second.
7.2.4. The module has a large storage capacity and can store up to 1000 fingerprint templates in its onboard memory.

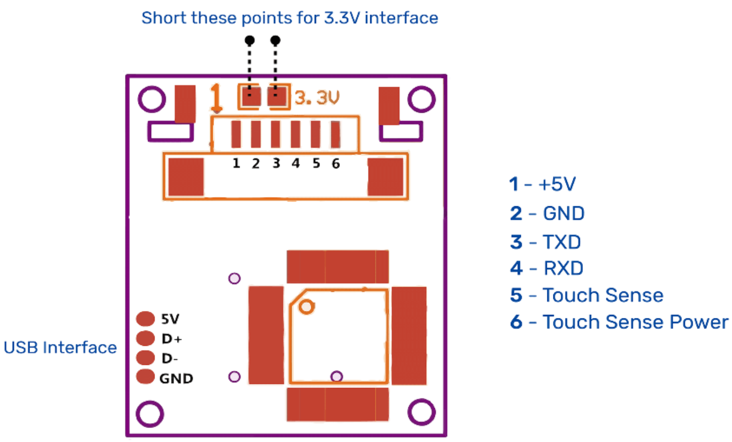

Figure no 7.2- block diagram representing the R307

7.2.5. Built-in algorithms: The module includes built-in algorithms for matching, extracting, and processing fingerprint image data.
7.2.6. Broad compatibility: The module works with many different platforms and development boards, including Arduino, Raspberry Pi, and others.
7.2.7. The module has a very low power consumption architecture that makes it appropriate for battery-powered applications.

7.3. A way to store data on distant servers that can be accessed online is through cloud storage. These are some of the main attributes and advantages of cloud storage:

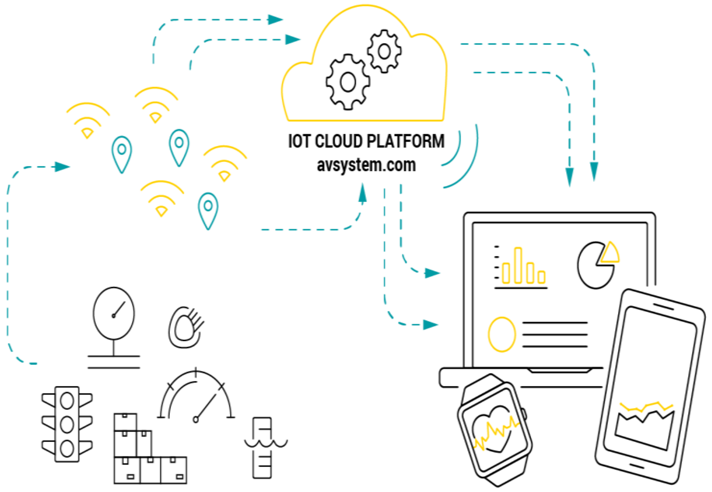

Figure no 7.3- block diagram representing the flow data transfer using cloud

7.3.1. Accessibility: Data stored in the cloud is accessible from any location with an internet connection, making it simple to share and collaborate on documents with co-workers, business partners, and clients.
7.3.2. Scalability: Cloud storage can be readily scaled up or down to meet a company's storage requirements, allowing them to pay only for what they really use.
7.3.3.Cost-effectiveness: Since cloud storage does not require expensive hardware or ongoing maintenance, it is frequently less expensive than traditional storage solutions.
7.3.4. Security: To prevent unauthorized access to data, cloud storage providers use a variety of security methods, such as data encryption, user authentication, and network security.
7.3.5. Disaster recovery: To guarantee that data is protected in the event of natural catastrophes, power outages, or other unforeseen events, cloud storage can offer backup and disaster recovery solutions.
7.3.6. Integration: To offer a comprehensive cloud-based solution, cloud storage can be connected with other cloud-based services like cloud computing and software-as-a-service
In conclusion, cloud storage is an adaptable, scalable, and affordable option for storing data that provides a number of features and advantages over conventional storage

8. Result analysis and discussion

Table 8.1 Embedding Model representing the unique features of each individual's face.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param
input_image (InputLayer)	[(None, 100, 100, 3)]	0
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 91, 91, 64)	19264
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling)	(None, 46, 46, 64)	0
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 40, 40, 128)	401536
max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooling)	(None, 20, 20, 128)	0
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 17, 17, 128)	262272
max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPooling	(None, 9, 9, 128)	0
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 256)	524544
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 9216)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	37752832
Total params:	38,960,448	
Trainable params	38,960,448	

Table 8.2 Siamese network Model representing the unique features of each individual's face.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param

input_img (Input Layer)	(None, 100, 100, 3)	0
validation_img (Input Layer)	(None, 100, 100, 3)	0
embedding (Functional)	(None, 4096)	3896044 8
distance (L1Dist)	(None, 4096)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 1)	4097
Total params:	38,960,448	
Trainable param s	38,960,448	

Table 8.3 Siamese Model representing the unique features of each individual's face.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param
input_img (Input_Layer)	[(None, 100, 100, 3)	0
validation_img (Input_Layer)	[(None, 100, 100, 3)	0
embedding (Functional)	(None, 4096)	38960448
l1_dist_6 (L1Dist)	(None, 4096)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 1)	4097
Total params:	38,964,545	
Trainable params	38,964,545	

Table 8.4 predictions with reloaded model

	array

Siamese model. predict ([test_input, test_val])	[3.9103380e-03]
	[3.8859820e-05]
	[4.5842552e-01]
	[3.5943764e-09]
	[9.8302263e-01]
	[9.4812006e-01]
	[1.1292892e-06]
	[2.0155067e-02]
	[2.8998731e-02]
	[9.3272382e-01]
	[9.7638303e-01]
	[1.8349889e-01]
	[2.5410500e-06]
	[2.1068140e-06]
	[4.2521237e-06]
	[1.6556336e-05]
	[1.1292892e-06]

The Siamese model and face recognition and identification on LFW datasets utilizes a CPU unit only are discussed in the paper along with several features of deep learning. We have described a method for verifying deep convolutional Siamese neural networks before conducting face recognition. We presented fresh findings by contrasting the performance of our networks with that of an existing cutting-edge classifier created for the LFW data set. Our model performs far better than the majority of other models that are already in use and comes close to matching the best results obtained by the prior authors. On the LFW dataset, the computed accuracy is very nearly 80% after 50 epochs. By including more hidden layers, the accuracy on the training set may also be enhanced further. Additionally, this technology can be used as a face recognition.

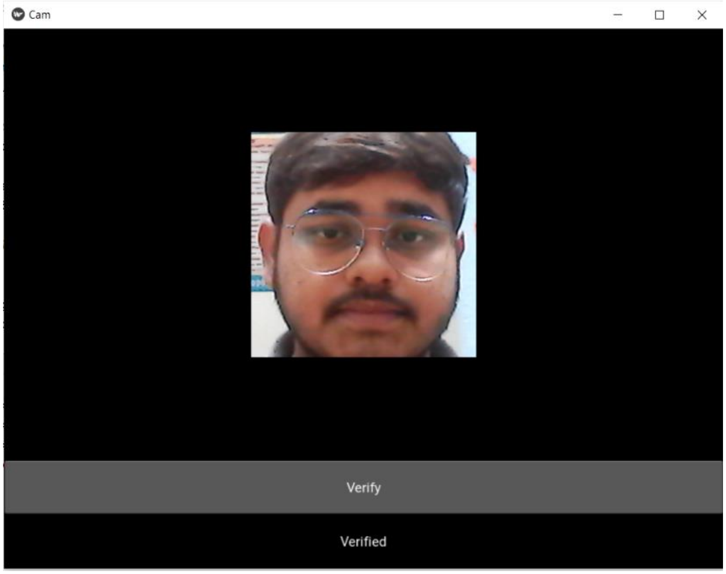

Figure no 8.1- Graphical user interface showing the result of verification

Using a mobile application interface for user profile registration, we will implement a model for multimodal authentication in this paper. In this experiment, we will use an ESP 32 cam and an RS307 as the input hardware, which will process and save the input that was received from the hardware with the user's unique identifier. After setting up all user registration information, this will be stored inside the data storage cloud with the assistance of the ESP 32 camera for image input and the RS 307 fingerprint module to obtain the fingerprint transmission of data can be done with the help of the mobile application by using the second IOT data link layer protocol. In the course of the authentication procedure, when stored data is compared to threshold values, our model will produce the appropriate outputs based on the features from the inputs that it has processed. The data signal is then delivered back to the controller so that it can respond to the inputs that it has received. If the authentication validation is completed successfully, a mechanical switch known as a relay will turn on the circuit. If the authentication is unsuccessful, however, the relay will continue to turn off the circuit while it waits for another affirmative input.

In the various application areas, such as the automotive, home security, and other security and privacy related applications, we are able to make things safer and more reliable with a simple user interface by adopting this experimental technique.

9. Applications

IoT-based face recognition using Convolutional Siamese Networks (CSNs) has a wide range of applications across various industries. Here are some key applications:

1. Access Control and Security: IoT-based face recognition with CSNs can enhance access control systems in various environments, including office buildings, residential complexes, and secure facilities. It enables accurate and efficient identification of authorized individuals, improving security measures and preventing unauthorized access.

2. Smart Home Automation: CSN-based face recognition integrated with IoT devices can enable personalized automation in smart homes. By recognizing family members or residents, the system can customize settings such as lighting, temperature, and entertainment preferences, offering a seamless and personalized living experience.

3. Retail and Marketing: IoT-based face recognition using CSNs can be employed in retail environments for customer analysis and targeted marketing. The system can identify and analyze customer demographics, behavior, and preferences, allowing retailers to deliver personalized offers, recommendations, and advertising campaigns.

4. Surveillance and Public Safety: CSN-based face recognition integrated with IoT cameras can aid in surveillance and public safety applications. It can monitor public spaces, detect and track individuals of interest, and raise alerts for potential security threats or suspicious activities.

5. Healthcare and Patient Management: IoT-based face recognition using CSNs can improve patient management in healthcare facilities. It can accurately identify patients, link them with their medical records, and streamline processes such as check-ins, medication administration, and access to restricted areas, enhancing overall efficiency and security.

6. Personalized Services: CSN-based face recognition integrated with IoT devices can enable personalized

10. Scope of Future work

The scope for future work in the project "IoT-based Face Recognition using Convolutional Siamese Network" is vast and offers several avenues for exploration and improvement. Here are some potential areas for future research and development:

1. Performance Optimization: Future work can focus on enhancing the performance of the face recognition system by optimizing various aspects. This can include improving the speed and accuracy of the Convolutional Siamese Network (CSN) model through architectural modifications, parameter tuning, or utilizing more advanced network architectures. Additionally, exploring efficient methods for feature extraction and comparison within the CSN can further enhance the system's overall performance.

2. Real-Time Implementation: The real-time implementation of IoT-based face recognition using CSNs is an important direction for future work. This involves optimizing the computational efficiency of the system to enable real-time face recognition on IoT devices with limited resources. Techniques such as model compression, quantization, and hardware acceleration can be explored to achieve low-latency, high-speed face recognition suitable for real-time applications.

3. Privacy and Security: Addressing privacy and security concerns is critical for the widespread adoption of IoT-based face recognition systems. Future work can focus on developing privacy-preserving methods that protect individuals' facial data and ensure secure transmission and storage. Techniques such as secure facial feature extraction, encryption, and decentralized data management can be explored to ensure the privacy and security of user information.

4. Scalability and Robustness: Future work can aim to improve the scalability and robustness of IoT-based face recognition systems. This involves developing techniques to handle large-

scale deployments of IoT devices and managing the increasing volume of facial data. Additionally, research can focus on making the system more robust to variations in lighting conditions, poses, expressions, and occlusions to ensure reliable and accurate face recognition in diverse real-world scenarios.

5. Multimodal Fusion: Integrating multiple modalities, such as facial recognition with other biometric modalities like voice recognition or iris scanning, is an interesting avenue for future work. Exploring fusion techniques and developing multimodal CSN models can enhance the accuracy, security, and robustness of the face recognition system, making it more resilient to spoofing attacks and improving overall performance.

6. Edge Computing and IoT Integration: Investigating the integration of edge computing techniques with IoT-based face recognition can offer significant benefits. Future work can explore offloading computational tasks to edge devices, reducing latency, improving privacy, and enhancing system responsiveness. Leveraging the capabilities of IoT devices, such as cameras, sensors, and microcontrollers, can further optimize the face recognition system's efficiency and applicability.

These areas present exciting opportunities for future research and development in the field of IoT-based face recognition using Convolutional Siamese Networks. Advancements in these directions can lead to more accurate, efficient, and secure face recognition systems that can be seamlessly integrated into IoT environments for a wide range of practical applications.

11. Implementation plan:

Work Plan	**Feb 2023**	**Mar 2023**	**Apr 2017**	**Mar 2017**	**Apr 2017**
1.Group Formation					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

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