

# SIGNATURE AUTHENTICATOR

## TCS REMOTE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

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# 1.) Introduction

Nowadays, person identification (recognition) and verification (authentication) is very important in security and resource access control. Biometrics is the science of automatic recognition of individual depending on their physiological and behavioral attributes. For centuries, handwritten signatures have been an integral part of validating business transaction contracts and agreements. Among the different forms of biometric recognition systems such as fingerprint, iris, face, voice, palm etc., signature will be most widely used.

**Signature recognition** is a behavioral biometric. It is the procedure of determining to whom a particular signature belongs to. Depending on acquiring of images, there are two types of signature recognition systems:

- Online Signature Recognition
- Offline Signature Recognition

As far as this project work is concerned, it aims at recognizing the signature of a candidate by taking in an image file as input and matching the image with a predefined dataset which acts as a store for the information. The input is matched (with the help of image recognition) with the input from dataset and if it matches, the candidate will be authenticated and will be eligible to use any resource he/she requested.

## 2.) Technologies Used

Text Editors: Notepad++, Sublime Text

Operating System: Ubuntu, Windows

Programming Language(s): Python

Libraries: OpenCV

IDE: PyCharm (By JetBrains)

## 3.) Module Information

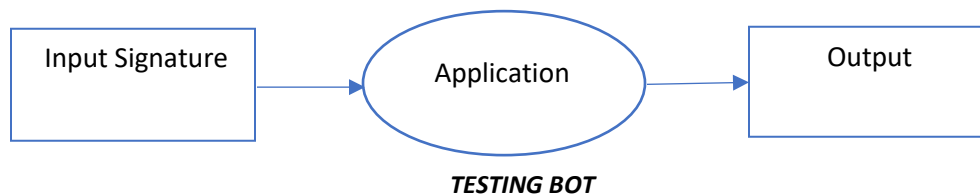
The module consists of 3 folders named as ***Correct***, ***Incorrect*** and ***Test***. Each of these contains the corresponding signatures like ***Correct*** contains genuine signatures, ***Incorrect*** contains forged ones and ***Test*** contains signatures for testing of Bot.

Moreover, there are 2 Python(.py) files: - *train.py* for training the bot with sample images and *test.py* for testing of the signatures.

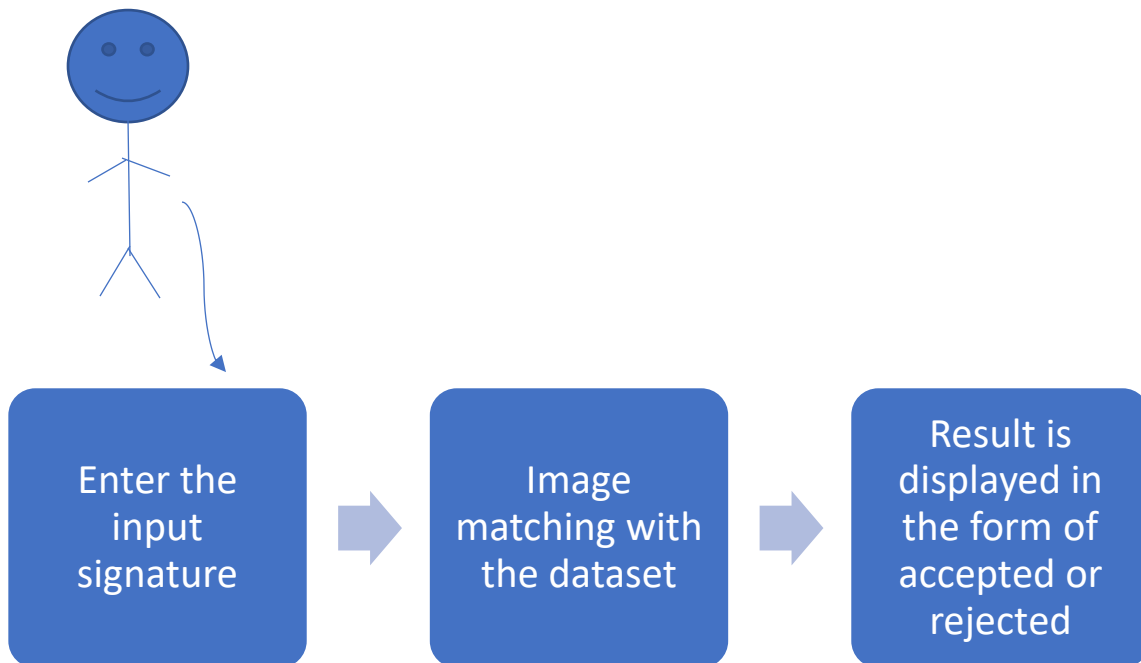
Upon execution of *train.py* 2 files will be created: - *generalresponses.data* and *generalsamples.data* which form the dataset.

NOTE: Remember that *train.py* file has to be executed before than *test.py* file.

## 4.) Data Flow Diagrams



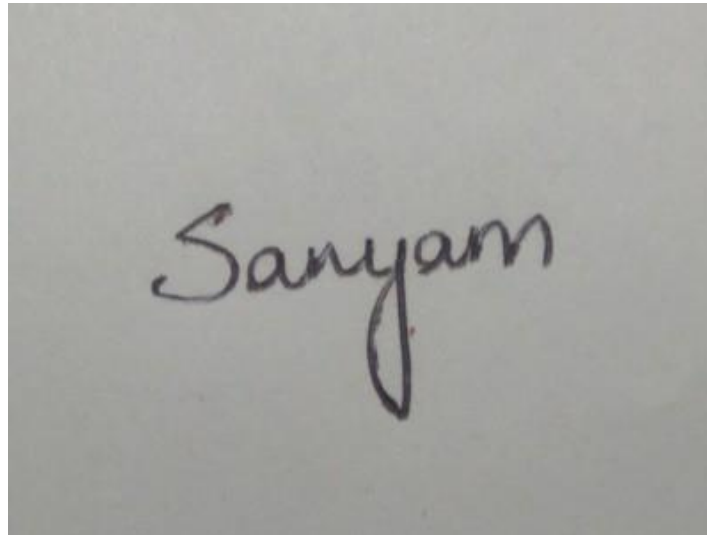
*Level 0 Data Flow Diagram*



*Level 1 Data Flow Diagram*

## 5.) Test cases

### Test case #1: When signature is genuine



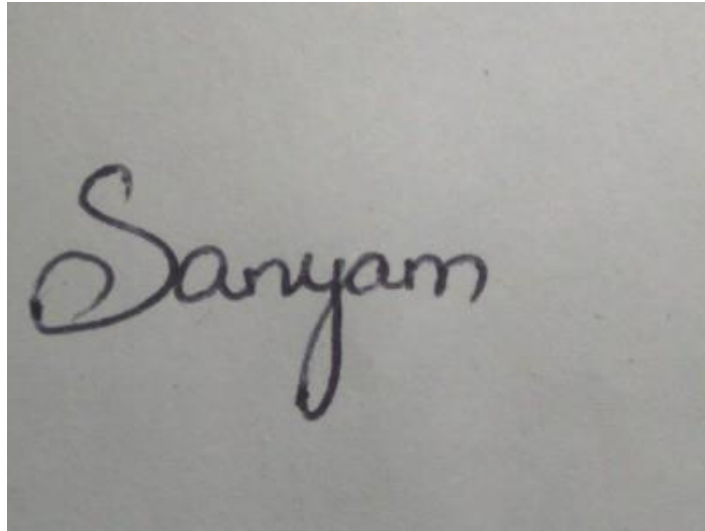
```
Project
test_bot.py
External Libraries

test_bot.py
1 import numpy as np
2 import cv2
3
4 # load the file to be checked
5 img = cv2.imread('Test/sign (1).jpg')
6 img_final = cv2.imread('Test/sign (1).jpg')
7 img2gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
8 ret, mask = cv2.threshold(img2gray, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
9 image_final = cv2.bitwise_and(img2gray, img2gray, mask = mask)
10 ret, new_img = cv2.threshold(image_final, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV) # for white text , cv.THRESH_BINARY
11 kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_CROSS,(3 , 3))
12 dilated = cv2.dilate(new_img,kernel,iterations = 9)
13
14 _,contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(dilated,cv2.RETR_LIST,cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE) # get contours
15 index = 0
16 for contour in contours:
17
18     # get rectangle bounding contour
19     [x,y,w,h] = cv2.boundingRect(contour)
20
21     #Don't plot small false positives that aren't text
22     if w < 100 and h<100:
```

```
Run test_bot
C:\Users\sanya\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python35\python.exe "D:/Signature Authenticator/test_bot.py"
Signature is Authenticated Successfully.
Process finished with exit code 0
```

“Signature is Authenticated Successfully” is printed on the output screen

## Test case #2: When signature is of same person but not genuine



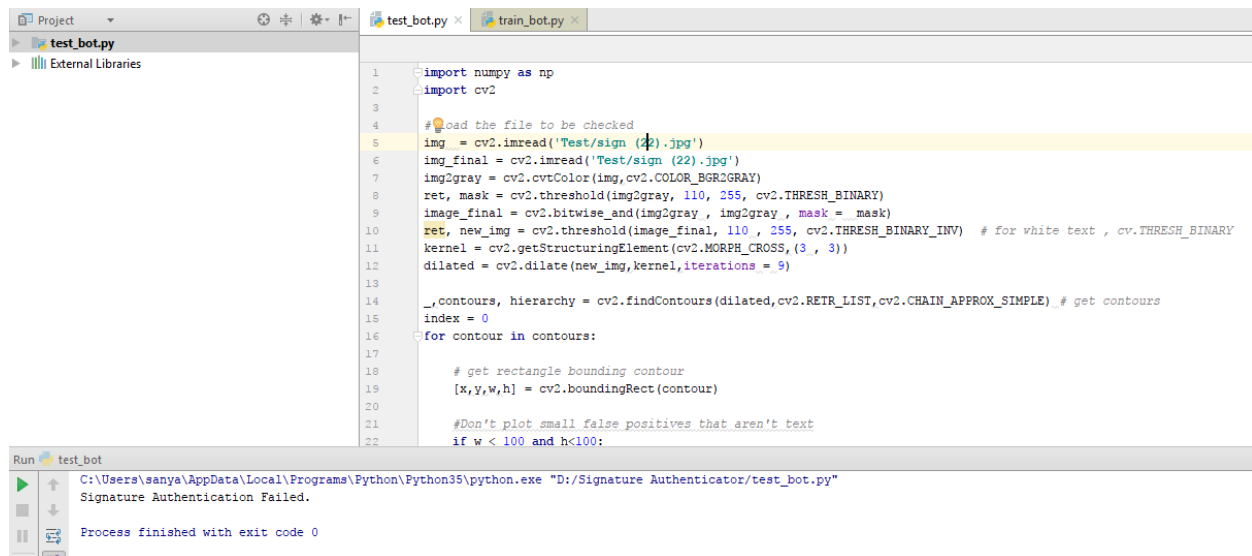
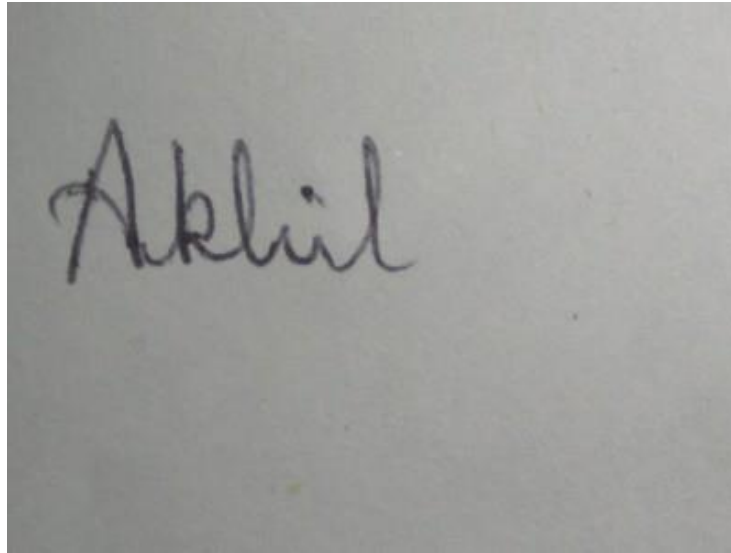
```
Project
test_bot.py
External Libraries

1 import numpy as np
2 import cv2
3
4 # load the file to be checked
5 img = cv2.imread('Test/sign (5).jpg')
6 img_final = cv2.imread('Test/sign (5).jpg')
7 img2gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
8 ret, mask = cv2.threshold(img2gray, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
9 image_final = cv2.bitwise_and(img2gray, img2gray, mask = mask)
10 ret, new_img = cv2.threshold(image_final, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV) # for white text, cv.THRESH_BINARY
11 kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_CROSS, (3, 3))
12 dilated = cv2.dilate(new_img, kernel, iterations = 9)
13
14 _, contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(dilated, cv2.RETR_LIST, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE) # get contours
15 index = 0
16 for contour in contours:
17
18     # get rectangle bounding contour
19     [x,y,w,h] = cv2.boundingRect(contour)
20
21     #Don't plot small false positives that aren't text
22     if w < 100 and h<100:
```

```
Run test_bot
C:\Users\sanya\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python35\python.exe "D:/Signature Authenticator/test_bot.py"
Signature Authentication Failed.
Process finished with exit code 0
```

“Signature Authentication Failed” is printed on the output screen.

### Test case #3: When the signature is of some other random person

A screenshot of a Python IDE with two tabs: 'test\_bot.py' and 'train\_bot.py'. The 'test\_bot.py' tab is active, showing a script for signature authentication. The script imports numpy and cv2, loads a test image 'Test/sign (22).jpg', converts it to grayscale, and applies thresholding and dilation. It then finds contours and checks for a bounding rectangle. The output window at the bottom shows the command executed and the message 'Signature Authentication Failed.' followed by 'Process finished with exit code 0'.

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import cv2
3
4 # Load the file to be checked
5 img = cv2.imread('Test/sign (22).jpg')
6 img_final = cv2.imread('Test/sign (22).jpg')
7 img2gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
8 ret, mask = cv2.threshold(img2gray, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
9 image_final = cv2.bitwise_and(img2gray, img2gray, mask = mask)
10 ret, new_img = cv2.threshold(image_final, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV) # for white text, cv.THRESH_BINARY
11 kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_CROSS, (3, 3))
12 dilated = cv2.dilate(new_img, kernel, iterations = 9)
13
14 _, contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(dilated, cv2.RETR_LIST, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE) # get contours
15 index = 0
16 for contour in contours:
17
18     # get rectangle bounding contour
19     [x,y,w,h] = cv2.boundingRect(contour)
20
21     #Don't plot small false positives that aren't text
22     if w < 100 and h<100:
```

Run test\_bot

C:\Users\sanya\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python35\python.exe "D:/Signature Authenticator/test\_bot.py"

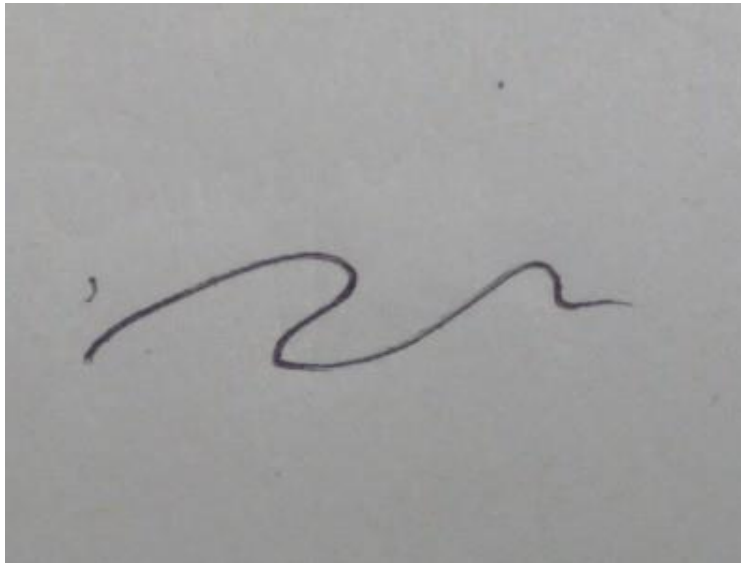
Signature Authentication Failed.

Process finished with exit code 0

“Signature Authentication Failed” is printed on the output screen.



## Test case #4: When there is no signature/ random arrows or curls in image



```
Project
test_bot.py
External Libraries

1 import numpy as np
2 import cv2
3
4 # load the file to be checked
5 img = cv2.imread('Test/sign (10).jpg')
6 img_final = cv2.imread('Test/sign (10).jpg')
7 img2gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
8 ret, mask = cv2.threshold(img2gray, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
9 image_final = cv2.bitwise_and(img2gray, img2gray, mask = mask)
10 ret, new_img = cv2.threshold(image_final, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV) # for white text, cv.THRESH_BINARY
11 kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_CROSS,(3, 3))
12 dilated = cv2.dilate(new_img,kernel,iterations = 9)
13
14 _,contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(dilated,cv2.RETR_LIST,cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE) # get contours
15 index = 0
16 for contour in contours:
17
18     # get rectangle bounding contour
19     [x,y,w,h] = cv2.boundingRect(contour)
20
21     #Don't plot small false positives that aren't text
22     if w < 100 and h<100:
```

```
Run test_bot
C:\Users\sanya\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python35\python.exe "D:/Signature Authenticator/test_bot.py"
Signature Authentication Failed.
Process finished with exit code 0
```

“Signature Authentication Failed” is printed on the output screen.

## 6.) Screenshots

```
index = 0
for contour in contours:
    # get rectangle bounding contour
    [x, y, w, h] = cv2.boundingRect(contour)

    # Don't plot small false positives that aren't text
    if w < 100 and h < 100:
        continue

    #cv2.rectangle(img, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (255, 0, 255), 2)

    cropped = img_final[y:y + h, x:x + w]
    s = 'final_' + 'crop_' + str(index) + '.jpg'
    cropped = cv2.cvtColor(cropped, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    ret, mask = cv2.threshold(cropped, 130, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
    image_final = cv2.bitwise_and(cropped, cropped, mask=mask)
    ret, new_img = cv2.threshold(image_final, 130, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)

    index = index + 1

# setting up samples and corresponding responses
responses = []
samples = np.empty((0, 625))
roismall = cv2.resize(cropped, (25, 25))

responses.append(0)
sample = roismall.reshape((1, 625))
samples = np.append(samples, sample, 0)

responses = np.array(responses, np.float32)
responses = responses.reshape((responses.size, 1))

np.savetxt(f1, samples)
np.savetxt(f2, responses)
```

### Training of Bot

The image above shows the making and filling of the entries in a data file to store the image.

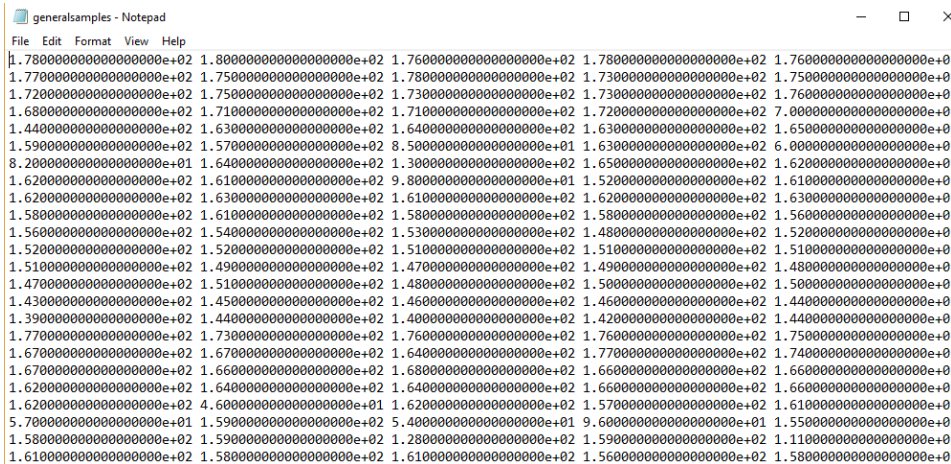
```
# loading the trained data files
samples=np.loadtxt('generalsamples.data',np.float32)
responses=np.loadtxt('generalresponses.data',np.float32)
responses=responses.reshape((responses.size,1))

# applying K-Nearest Neighbours algorithm
model= cv2.ml.KNearest_create()
model.train(samples,cv2.ml.ROW_SAMPLE,responses)
roi = cropped
roismall = cv2.resize(roi, (25, 25))
roismall = roismall.reshape((1, 625))
roismall = np.float32(roismall)
retval, results, neigh_resp, dists = model.findNearest(roismall, k=1)
text = str(int((results[0][0])))

if text=='1':
    print('Signature is Authenticated Successfully.')
elif text=='0':
    print('Signature Authentication Failed.')
```

## Testing Of signatures

The image above shows testing of the input signature whether it is genuine or not. In case of genuine signature “Signature is Authenticated Successfully” is printed else “Signature Authentication Failed” is printed.



The screenshot shows a Notepad window with a single line of text containing a large grid of numerical data. The data is organized into 10 columns and 10 rows, with each cell containing a value in scientific notation (e.g., 1.7800000000000000e+02). The values are binary, representing the output of the signature authentication process for a specific input image.

## Datasets

The data file contains the details of the image in binary format in form of a 1-D array.

## **7.) Demonstration**

The demonstration has been carried out with the mentor through screen sharing. The installation of the Python modules and OpenCV libraries was walked through.

The working software was presented to the mentor and several nuances of the working was explained in brief. The interaction was a two-way street. Inputs from the mentor were taken into account and were accommodated in the project wherever possible.

The communication is made time to time with the mentor and working of the project is discussed thoroughly through various channels such as WhatsApp, Mail and Phone calls.

## **8.) Future Enhancements**

1.) Future enhancements can take place in the form of adding a user interface such as adding an uploading section where the user can browse and upload a signature image for verification.

2.) Elevating from the signature recognition, we can extend the service for fingerprint authentication as well.

3.) The service, still being in its early build can be enhanced and a full-fledged application can be made applicable in the form of an executable file (.exe).

## 9.) Sources

- 1.) [pythonprogramming.net](http://pythonprogramming.net) for learning how to incorporate Image Processing into our project.
- 2.) [thenewboston.com](http://thenewboston.com) for learning Python programming language.