

## C.K.PITHAWALA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, SURAT

Branch: Computer 4th Year/8th Sem

Group No:- 10

Subject:- Project-II (2180706)

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### **Project Topic**

Face Recognition System for Boarding control at Airport

### Topics to be covered:

- 1) Current Challenges and Motivation
- 2) Project Definition
- 3) Benefits
- 4) Aims and Objectives
- 5) Literature Review
- 6) System Modules
- 7) Project Specification
- 8) Implementation
- 9) Design
- 10) References

### Current Challenges and Motivation

- People often associate air travel with waiting.
- Hours of standing in line to check in, get through safety and for boarding.
- > Traditional boarding control is much slower, unreliable.
- Boarding pass can be faked.

#### Project Definition

- passenger have to book their flight tickets.
- The prerequisite of this system is that all the required biometric of the passengers will be available from passport office.
- At the time of boarding, the passengers passes through the built-in camera, which clicks their photo and matches it with that of database photo which fetched from passport office.
- If the person is legit then he is allowed to board, otherwise not.
- > The passenger may present their unique photo ID proof at the time of boarding.
- > Using biometric data, the process can be made smooth and simplified.

#### \* Benefits

- Faster compared to Traditional boarding control.
- > Biometric data is much more reliable than its paper counterpart as it can't be faked.
- > It accelerates boarding and improve security systems.

#### Aim & Objective

- > The Aim of our project is to make boarding easier and quicker for passengers flying on an aircraft.
- > This system is one of the biometric information processes. The System uses a combination of techniques in two stages: Face Detection and Recognition.
- We will be having the sample image of the passengers boarding on the flight. Face Detection is applied on live acquired images. Face Recognition algorithms are applied in order to perform image processing. Based upon the processing, the passenger is checked for his/her legacy to board.
- > By using this we will be able to save the time of passenger.
- As we know due to boarding process passengers have to wait so long so, we can reduce this waiting time by using this system because it is automatic process so, it well take lesser time than manual process.

#### **Literature Review**

Algorithm	Description	Advantage	Disadvantage
Eigen faces	Eigen Faces refers to an appearance-based approach to face recognition that seeks to capture the variation in a collection of face images and use this information to encode and compare images of individual faces in a holistic (as opposed to a parts-based or feature-based) manner.	Extract the relevant facial information, which may or may not be directly related to human intuition of face features such as the eyes, nose, and lips. One way to do so is to capture the statistical variation between face images.	Eigenface approach is not robust when dealing with extreme variations in pose as well as in expression and disguise

Algorithm	Description	Advantage	Disadvantage
Fisher faces	The most known DA is Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), which can be derived from an idea suggested by R.A. Fisher in 1936. When LDA is used to find the subspace representation of a set of face images, the resulting basis vectors defining that space are known as Fisher faces.	Same as in Eigen faces algorithm	Same as in Eigen faces algorithm.

Algorithm   Description   Adva		
Local Binary Patterns  Local binary patterns (LBP)  is a type of visual  descriptor used for  classification in computer  vision. LBP is the particular  case of the Texture Spectrum  • Hig  power  • Con  classification in computer  vision. LBP is the particular  case of the Texture Spectrum	igh discriminative ver omputational plicity variance to grayscale nges and ood performance.  • Not invariant to re • The size of the feating increases exponents with the number of neighbours which I an increase of computational com in terms of time and • The structural information capture is limited. Only pix difference is used, magnitude information ignored.	atures cially leads to applexity d space ed by it kel

➤ Summary of OpenCV algorithms:

#### **Eigen Faces (Holistic / Global Approach)**

Codes and decodes image to gain recognition

Uses Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

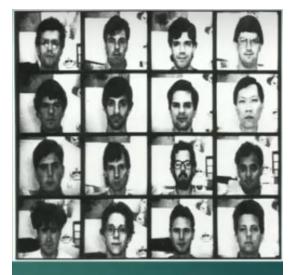
#### Fisher Faces (Feature based / Local Approach)

Better handles interpersonal images such as lighting

Uses Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)

#### Local binary pattern histograms

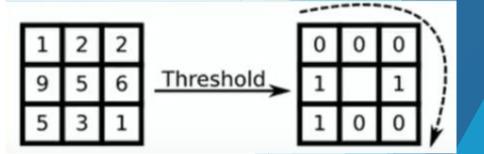
Comparison of each pixel to its neighbours











> The following review is based on the hardware used for face recognition.

No.	Hardware	Description
1.	Camera Module	In earlier applications camera of 4.0 mega-pixels was used. It is dependent on us to put greater pixels of camera.
2.	Dot Projector	Well, Face ID first makes a 3D image, and for that, the dot projector throws 30000dots on the face of the user within milliseconds. These 30000 dots of light create and builds a map of your face and then the infrared camera reads the dot structure on your face.



#### **Modules**

#### **Ticket Module:**

The ticket module is used to book flight ticket for particular airlines.

#### **Face Detection Module(Software Module):**

This Module will use face detection algorithms to take samples of the passengers' face and calculate the face features.

#### **Face Recognition & Image Processing Module(Software Module):**

This module will be a feature for identifying faces according to the changes in the person's face.

#### **Generate Boarding pass Module:**

This module will fetch data from database according to passport id and generate boarding pass.

#### Project Specifications (Tools and Technologies)

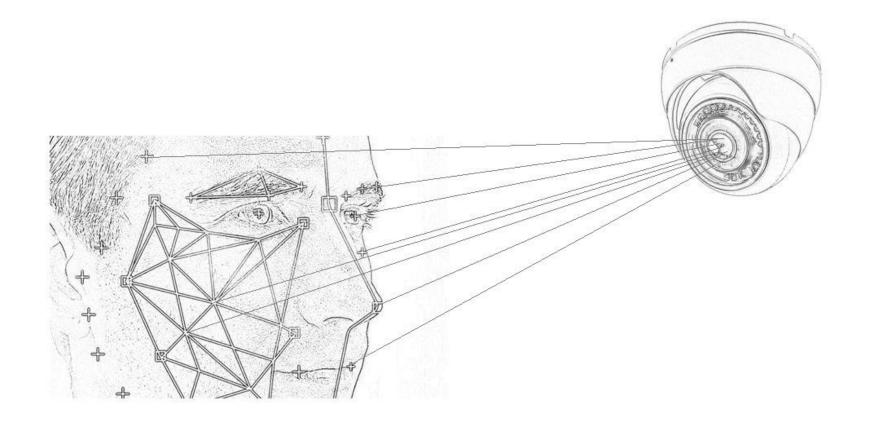
#### Hardware:

- Camera
- Dot projection

#### Software:

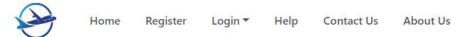
- > PIL(Python Imaging Library): Provides support for opening, manipulating, and saving many different image file formats.
- > OpenCV: Searches faces from a picture.
- **Face\_recognition module:** Provides various steps for face recognition using grey scale.
- **PyCharm:** Python IDE
- > **Pillow:** Provide support for image operation.

### Pictorial Representation



Implementation (Web Development)

### Interface 1: Home Page





### Interface 2: Passenger Registration Page



Home

Register

ogin 🔻

Contact U

**About Us** 

#### Register Your self

-9
lame:
Enter Name
mail:
Enter email
Password:
Enter password
Confirm Password:
Enter Confirmpassword
Contact-No:
Enter Moblie-No
Jpload Your Image:
Choose File No file chosen
Address:
Enter Address

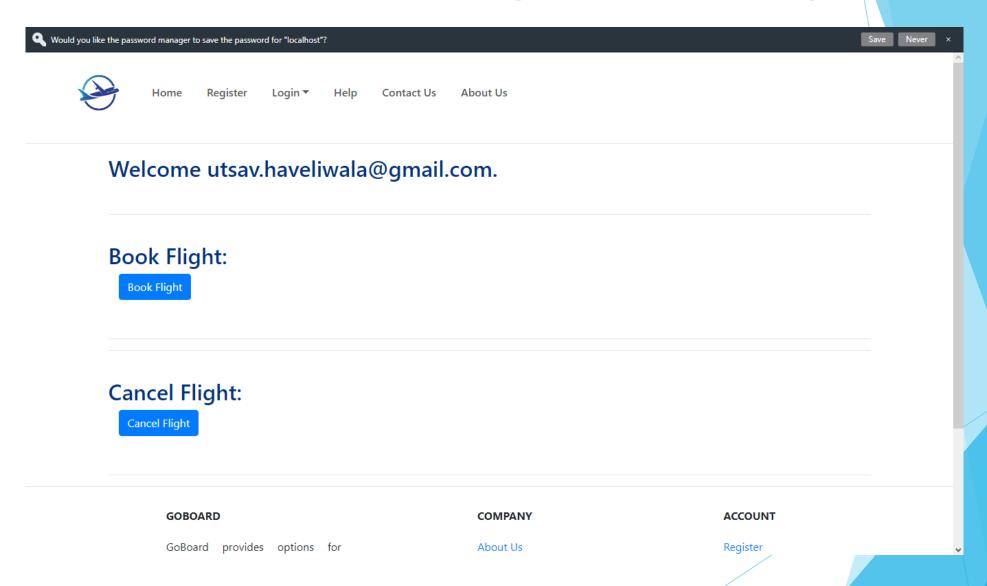
#### Interface 3: Login Page

Home	Register Login ▼ Help Contact Us About Us
	Admin Login
6 1	Customer Login
Custome	r Log in
Email:	
Enter email	
Password:	
Enter passwor	b'
Submit	

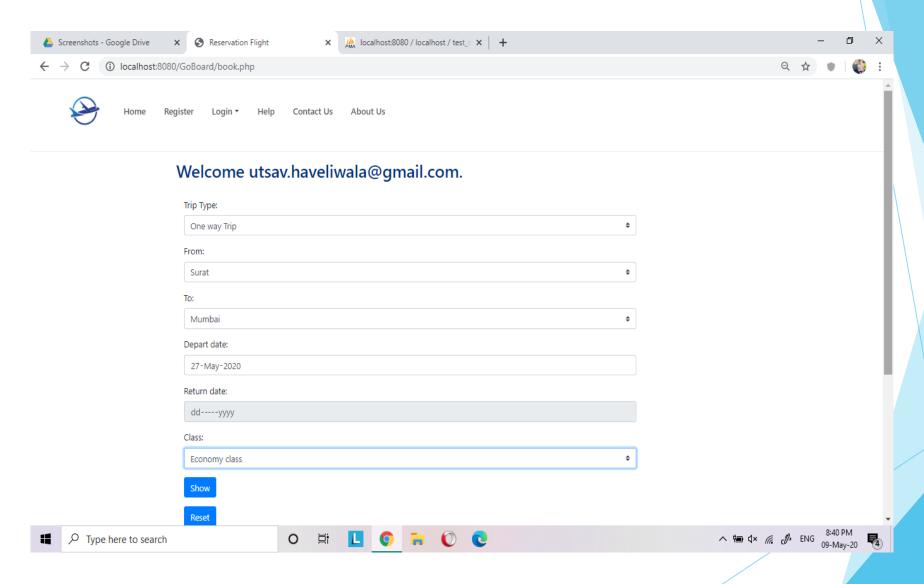
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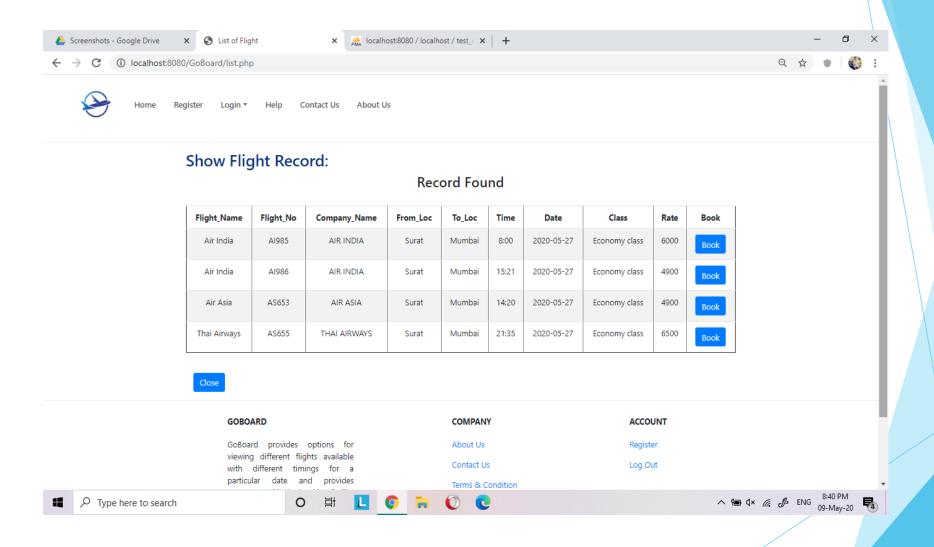
### Interface 4: Passenger Account Page



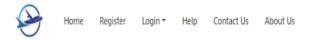
#### Interface 5: Flight Ticket Booking Page



#### Interface 6: Flight Information Page



### Interface 7: Ticket Reservation Page



#### Fill Your Details:

You are booking your ticket from Surat to Mumbai of Flight No : Al986 Dated: 2020-05-

Serial No	Passport ID	Name	Sex	Age
1.	U1508199	Utsav Haveliwala	Male •	22
2.	R0803199	Rahul Gandhi	Male •	21
3,			Male •	
4.			Male •	

Submit

Close

### Interface 8: Ticket Confirmation Page



Home

Register

Login ▼

Help

Contact Us

About Us

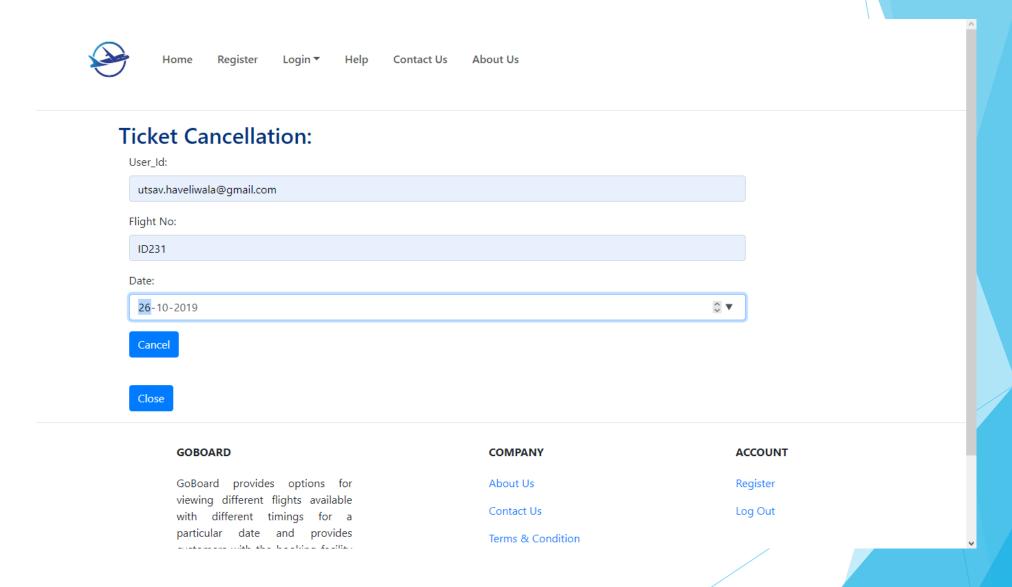
#### **Invoice Of Ticket**

User_Id	Passport_Id	Name	sex	age	Flight_No	From_Loc	To_Loc	Time	Date	Rate
utsav.haveliwala@gmail.com	U1508199	Utsav Haveliwala	male	22	AI986	Surat	Mumbai	15:21	2020-05-27	4900
utsav.haveliwala@gmail.com	R0803199	Rahul Gandhi	male	21	AI986	Surat	Mumbai	15:21	2020-05-27	4900

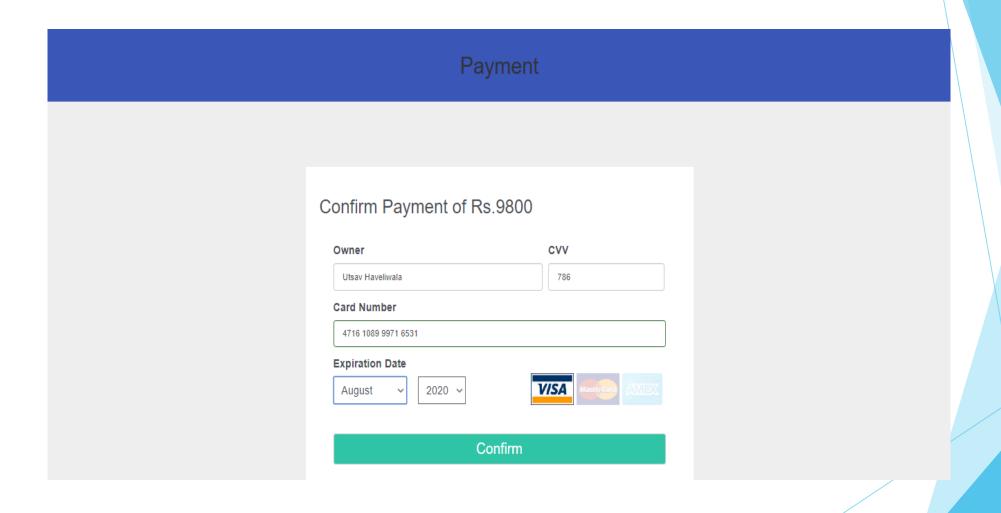
Pay Rs. 9800

Close

#### Interface 9: Ticket Cancellation Page

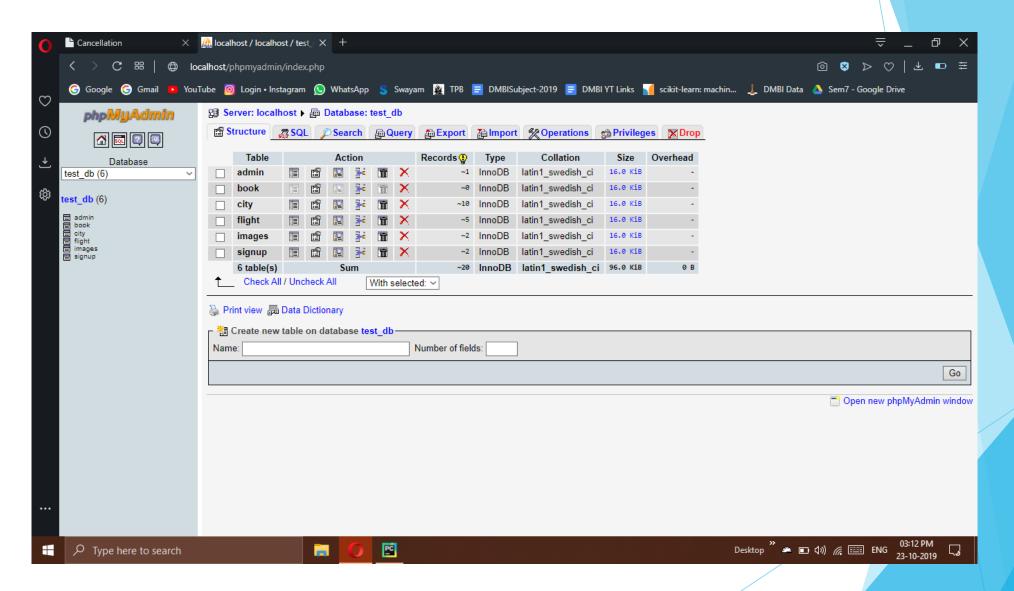


### Interface 9: Payment Page

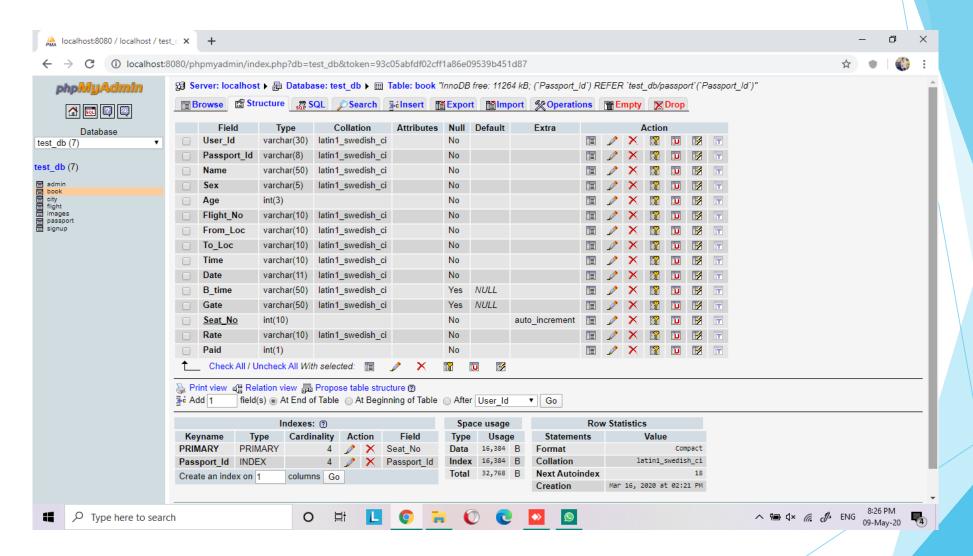


Implementation (Database Design)

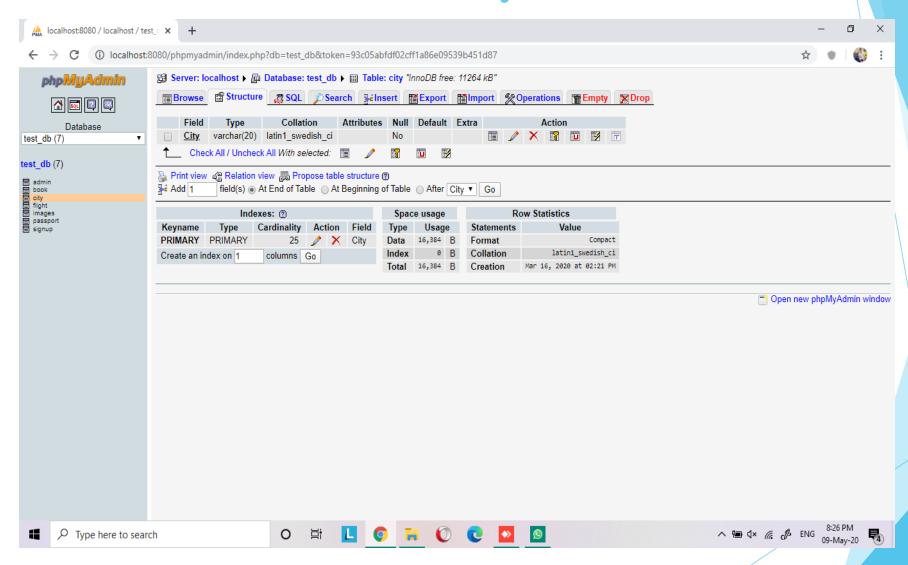
#### Table 1: Database



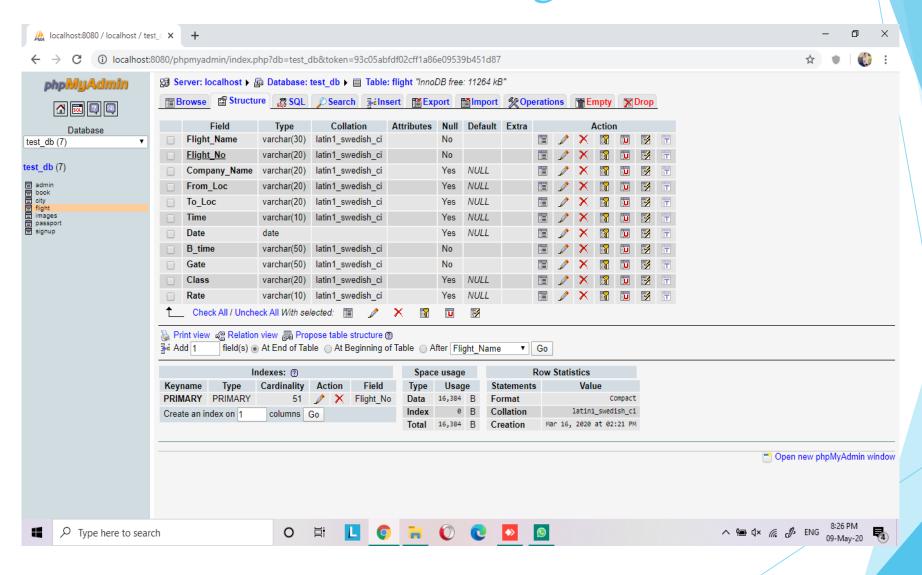
#### Table 2: Booking Table



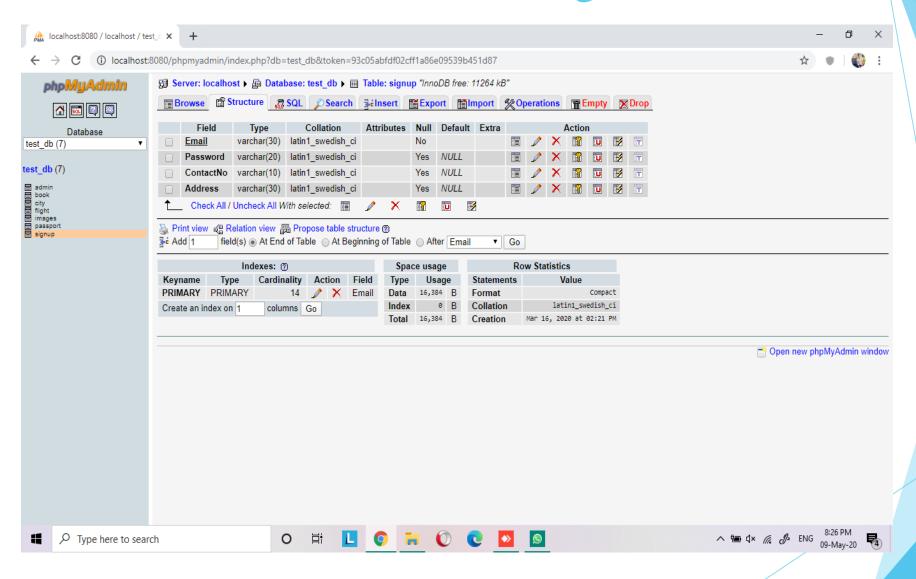
#### Table 3: City Table



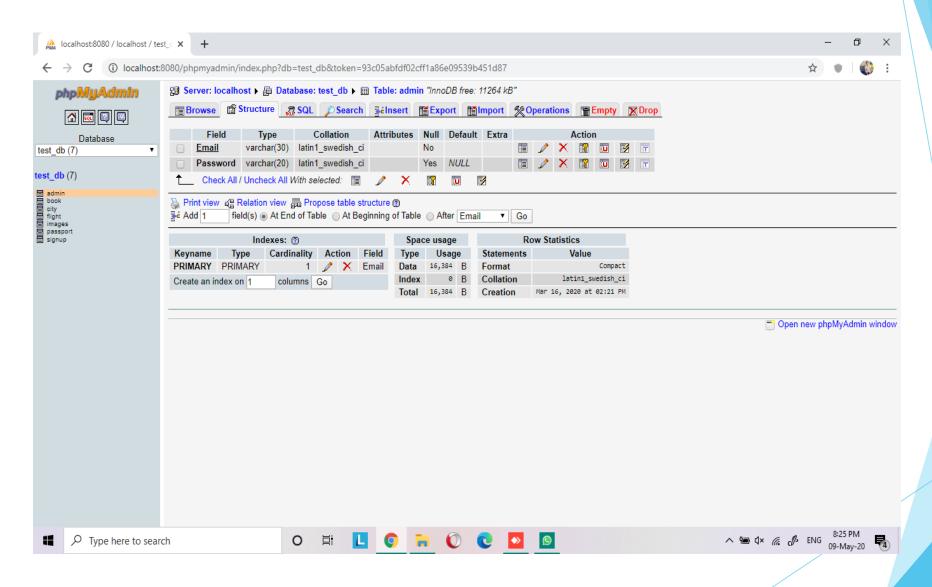
#### Table 4: Flight Table



#### Table 6: Passengers Table

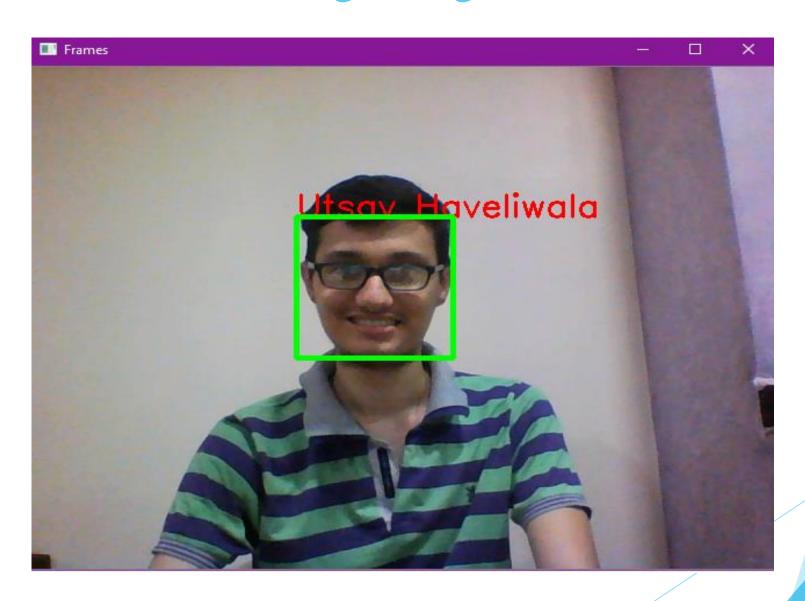


#### Table 7: Admin Table

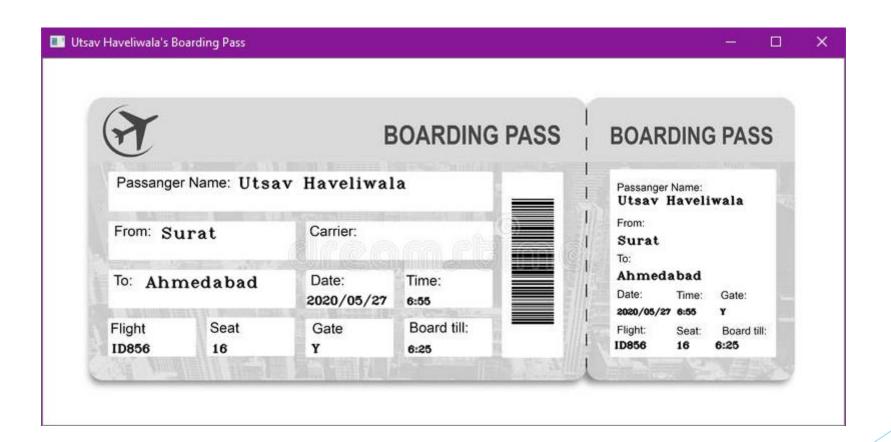


# Implementation (Face Recognition Algorithm)

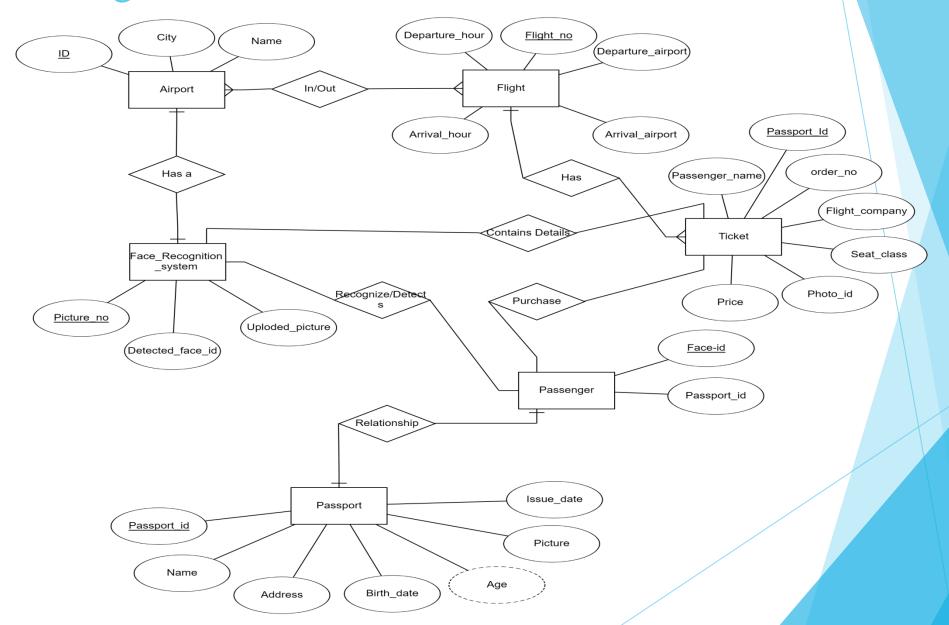
### Recognizing Face



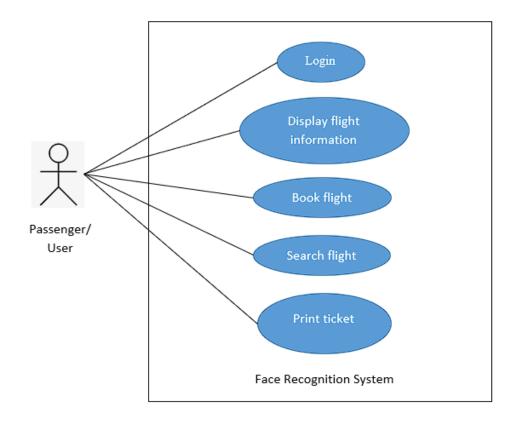
#### **Boarding Pass**



#### ER-Diagram

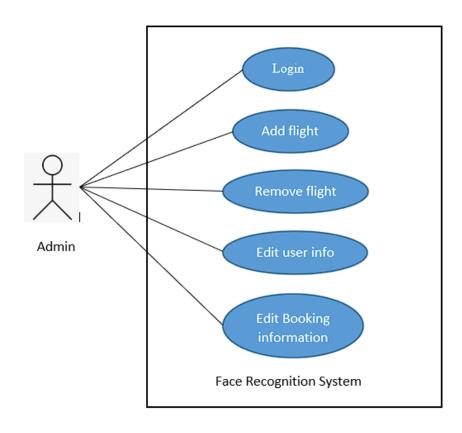


#### Use-case Diagram



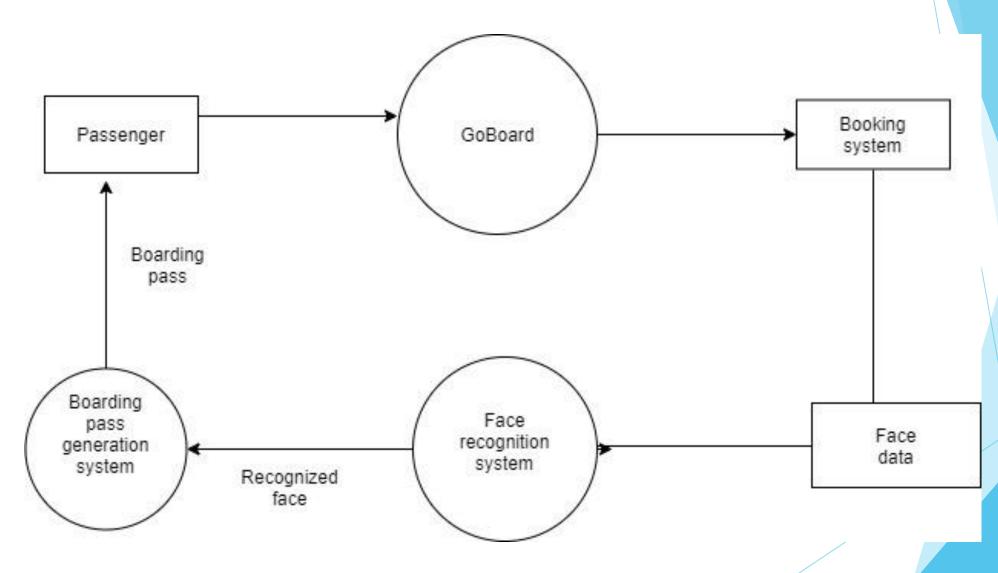
Use – case diagram of Passenger/User

### Use-case Diagram



Use-case diagram of Admin

#### DFD



#### Conclusion And Future Scope

- To conclude, in many countries passengers are facing the problem of standing for long time in queue and waiting for too long. The waiting time can be curtailed by the given system. The passengers do not have to wait long as compared to traditional system. The security flaws can be overcome by this system.
- As machine learning is a tremendously trending now a days. Many organizations are enforcing face recognition system for their system. The face recognition system can be equipped with any organization to for the lap of clover.
- Even many airports have introduced this system since 2014 and many are going to introduce the same.

### References

No	References
1.	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228790347_A_Summary_of_literat_ure_review_Face_Recognition
2.	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233864740_Face_Recognition_A_L iterature_Review
3.	http://ijcttjournal.org/Volume5/number-4/IJCTT-V5N4P136.pdf

# Thank You