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Automatic Phizog Based Attendance Monitoring System

J.S.R. Sujit[1], P. Uday Kiran[2], K. Pavan Kumar[3], M. Raghavendra[4], A. Srinivasa Babulu[5], Dr.D. Sreedevi[6]
[1]U.G, Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal, India.
[2,3,4,5]U.G, Department of Electronics, G.V.P. College for Degree and P.G. Courses(A), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.
[6]H.O.D. & Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics, G.V.P. College for Degree and PG Courses(A), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.
Email ID: *jsrsujit1634@gmail.com[1], pudikiran8@gmail.com[2], kumarpavan76131@gmail.com[3], raghavarogue@gmail.com[4], srinivasbablu80644@gmail.com[5], electronicssridevi@gmail.com[6]*

Abstract
Facial recognition technology has emerged as a robust solution for various applications, including attendance management systems. Traditional methods, such as paper-based or RFID systems, often suffer from inaccuracies and are cumbersome to manage. To address these limitations, this smart facial recognition system (SFRAS) is designed with a primary objective of creating an efficient and user-friendly attendance management system. The system was implemented of the system involves integrating a Raspberry Pi single-chip computer with a camera module to capture real-time images of individuals upon their arrival in a designated area which are processed for extracting features using Open CV's facial recognition algorithms. The extracted features are then compared against a data base of pre-registered faces to determine the identity of individuals. Upon successful identification, the attendance record is updated in a centralized database. Python scripts are employed to orchestrate the interaction between the Raspberry Pi, OpenCV, and the database. This SFRAS with Raspberry Pi as a hardware platform ensures cost-effectiveness and scalability, making it suitable for deployment for automating attendance management processes in various environments such as schools, offices, and organizations of all sizes. provides real-time monitoring and reporting capabilities, enabling administrators to efficiently manage attendance data. In conclusion, the Facial Attendance System proposed demonstrates the potential of combining Raspberry Pi, OpenCV, and Python to create an innovative and efficient solution for attendance management. With further refinement and optimization, this system has the potential to revolutionize how organizations track and manage attendance in the digital age.

Keywords: *Facial detection and recognition, database, OpenCV, Raspberry Pi, camera Python Scripts.*

1. Introduction
In the modern educational landscape, colleges face the ongoing challenge of efficiently tracking student attendance while ensuring accuracy, security, and convenience. The long-established methods such as physical roll calls or sign-in sheets are lingering, prone to errors, and often fail to provide real-time insights into student attendance patterns. Recognizing the need for a more robust and technologically advanced solution, many colleges are turning to biometric technologies, particularly facial attendance systems, to revolutionize the way attendance is managed on campus. This work seeks to explore the implementation of facial attendance systems in colleges, examining the opportunities, challenges, and implications associated with this innovative approach to attendance tracking. By delving into the technical functionalities, practical applications, and potential benefits of facial

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recognition technology in a college environment, this report aims to provide stakeholders with valuable insights to inform decision-making processes and facilitate successful adoption. Facial attendance systems offer several advantages over traditional methods, including enhanced accuracy, automation, and real-time monitoring capabilities. By utilizing the algorithms of facial recognition to identify and validate students based on their unique facial features, these systems eliminate the need for labor-intensive data entry and minimize the risk of fraudulent attendance records. Moreover, the seamless integration of facial attendance systems with existing campus infrastructure, such as student databases and access control systems, streamlines administrative processes and enhances overall operational efficiency. However, the implementation of facial attendance systems in colleges is not without its challenges and considerations. Ethical concerns regarding privacy, consent, and data security must be carefully addressed to ensure compliance with regulatory frameworks and protect students' rights. Additionally, technical factors such as system reliability, accuracy, and scalability require thorough evaluation to guarantee seamless functionality and user acceptance. Through an analysis of case studies, best practices, and stakeholder perspectives, this report aims to provide colleges with actionable insights into the successful deployment of facial attendance systems. By highlighting potential use cases, implementation strategies, and considerations for addressing common challenges, this report will equip colleges with the knowledge and resources necessary to leverage facial recognition technology effectively in their attendance management processes. As colleges strive to embrace innovation and optimize operational processes, facial attendance systems represent a promising solution to the complex challenges of attendance tracking. By harnessing the power of biometric technology, colleges can enhance accountability, foster a culture of punctuality, and empower faculty and administrators with valuable insights into student engagement and attendance behavior. Through this report, colleges will gain a deeper understanding of the transformative potential of facial attendance systems and the key considerations essential for successful implementation and integration into campus life.

1.1. Literature Survey

Automatic Attendance Management System Using Face Recognition uses Eigen Faces, Eigen Weight system for face discovery this system the camera detention the image and also system crop the faces of pupil and tie the faces with pupil database. (Vardharajan, E etal., 2016). [1] Prof. Arun Katara and Sudesh introduced Attendance System Using Face Recognition and Class Monitoring. In which they introduced raspberrypi and used OpenCv library installed for both. The web camera connected with jeer pi and also database which is connected to that. (Arun Katara etal., 2017) [2] Face Recognition Attendance System with GSM announcement using the Viola- Jones algorithm was used for descry faces. Also, Fisher faces algorithm was used to produce patterns of the faces which were caught. That created templates stored in the database. This system used library which is OpenCV and used Software Development Kit (SDK) to produce the graphical stoner interface. (Kennedy Okokpujie, et al. 2017) [3] Jenif introduced an automated attendance marking and operation system by facial recognition. This system pronounced pupil's attendance automatically by the camera which captures the print of pupil in the class. This system uses the algorithm called Histogram. Histogram algorithm used for face identification purpose. In this algorithm, the face image is converted to matrix form. Histogram are used for fete of the exact faces. This system overcome the problem of time consuming. (Jenif D Souza, et al., 2019) [4] An automated attendance system grounded on face recognition and gender bracket was proposed using Haar- Cascade, LBPH Algorithm along with LDA Model. (KritikaShrivastava, etal., 2018) [5] Attendance System grounded on face recognition prisoner the videotape of the scholars, convert it into frames and store it in the database. Also, complication Neural Network (CNN) algorithm is used to descry faces. This System helps in perfecting the delicacy and speed. (Nandhini. R. 2019) [6] Shreyak karan and Samyakjain introduced Real Time Smart Attendance Management System Using Face Recognition ways. In this system they use face discovery and recognition system using complexity

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Neural Network and star element Analysis(PCA) but using two camera some camera is used for the face discovery and recognition at the door of classroom and the camera is used at inside the classroom for checking deputy attendance. (Shreyak Sawhney etal., 2019) [7]

2. Method

An affordable innovative methodology that provides a more efficient and accurate way of tracking attendance is by using Raspberry Pi along with face detection technology. Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the entire proposed model, utilizing a webcam connected to a Raspberry Pi, OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) can be with Python programming language to detect faces. OpenCV is a powerful tool that allows for real-time image processing, making it perfect for applications such as face detection. The process begins by capturing images of individuals present in a particular location. These images are then processed using the OpenCV library to detect and recognize faces. Through the use of Python programming, attendance can be automatically marked based on the recognition of individuals. This method not only streamlines the attendance tracking process but also eliminates the need for manual entry, reducing the risk of errors. Additionally, it provides a more secure way of monitoring attendance as it directly links individuals to their face, ensuring accuracy. Testing is a crucial step in implementing this methodology. It is important to thoroughly test the system to ensure that it is functioning correctly and accurately capturing attendance. Through rigorous testing, any potential issues can be identified and addressed before full implementation. The flow model that explains various steps involved in implementing the process of the proposed work is shown in Figure 2.

2.1. System Setup and Configuration

The process was initialized by installing Raspberry Pi OS on an SD card and configuring the Raspberry Pi 3B+ with basic settings, including network connectivity. This step laid the foundation for developing and executing the facial recognition software. Top of Form The USB webcam was integrated to one of the USB ports on the Raspberry Pi. The system is then configured to recognize the webcam, ensuring it can capture images for facial recognition processing. The LCD 16x2 display was interfaced with the Raspberry Pi using GPIO pins for data transmission and power. An I2C interface was used to simplify connections and enable display communication. Connect the buzzer to a designated GPIO pin for output and another pin to ground. This will be used for auditory feedback upon successful or unsuccessful recognition.

2.2. Software Development

Software Development and Libraries Installation: Installing Python 3 and using pip to install necessary libraries including OpenCV for image processing, “Dlib” for facial detection, and the “face recognition” library for identifying faces. GPIO and I2C Libraries: Install RPi.GPIO for GPIO pin control and smbus2 for I2C communication, enabling interaction with the LCD display and buzzer. Script Development: Write Python scripts for capturing images, processing facial recognition, and managing hardware interactions (LCD messages and buzzer signals).

2.3. System Integration and Testing

Figure 3 shows the system integration with all hardware components connected and software scripts developed, perform integration testing to ensure the system works cohesively. This involves verifying the camera's ability to capture images, the facial recognition algorithm's accuracy, the LCD's display functionality, and the buzzer's auditory feedback. Based on testing results, optimize the facial recognition algorithm for speed and accuracy. This may involve adjusting detection parameters, improving image preprocessing, or refining the training dataset.

2.4. User Interface and Experience Testing

Test the system's user interface and feedback mechanisms. Ensure the LCD displays clear messages and the buzzer provides appropriate cues to users during the attendance process.

2.5. Deployment and Real-World Application Deployment

Install the system in a real-world environment, such as a classroom or office entry point, to begin marking attendance using facial recognition.

2.6. Monitoring and Maintenance

Monitor the system's performance, collecting feedback from users to identify any issues or areas for improvement. Regularly update the software and

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hardware as needed to maintain optimal functionality.

2.7. Data Management and Privacy

Secure Storage: Implement secure storage solutions for storing facial recognition data and attendance records, ensuring compliance with privacy regulations. Data Analysis: Utilize attendance data for further analysis, such as identifying attendance trends or irregularities, to enhance organizational efficiency. In conclusion, utilizing Raspberry Pi, webcam, OpenCV, Python, and face detection technology offers a modern and efficient way of tracking attendance. By incorporating these tools, organizations can improve their attendance management system and enhance overall efficiency.

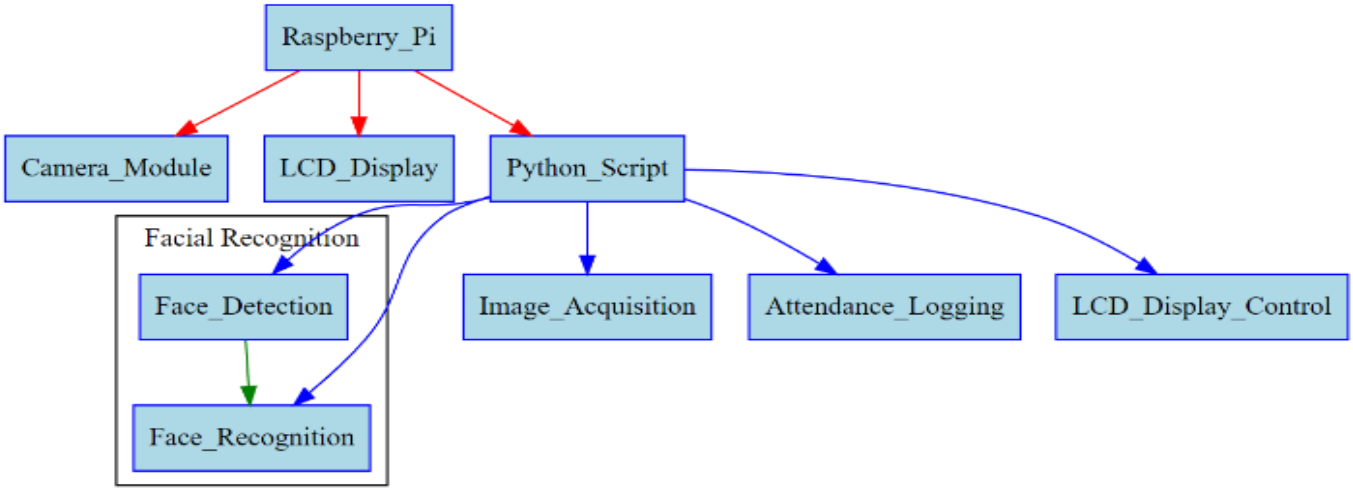

Figure 1 Block Diagram of the Modules and Their Interconnections

Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the proposed model where a camera module and LCD display are connected to Raspberry-pi. Figure 2 shows the flow diagram where a lightweight version of Linux optimized for the Raspberry Pi runs as the operating system, providing the platform needed to run Python scripts and interact with hardware components. Python's versatility and extensive library support make it ideal for this project. Open Source Computer Vision Library, used for image processing and facial recognition tasks which supports a variety of algorithms that can detect and recognize faces in real time. The hardware set up of the proposed work is shown in Figure 3 that identifies the trained face displaying the message on LCD screen with name of the person and also detects the untrained face as unknowns.

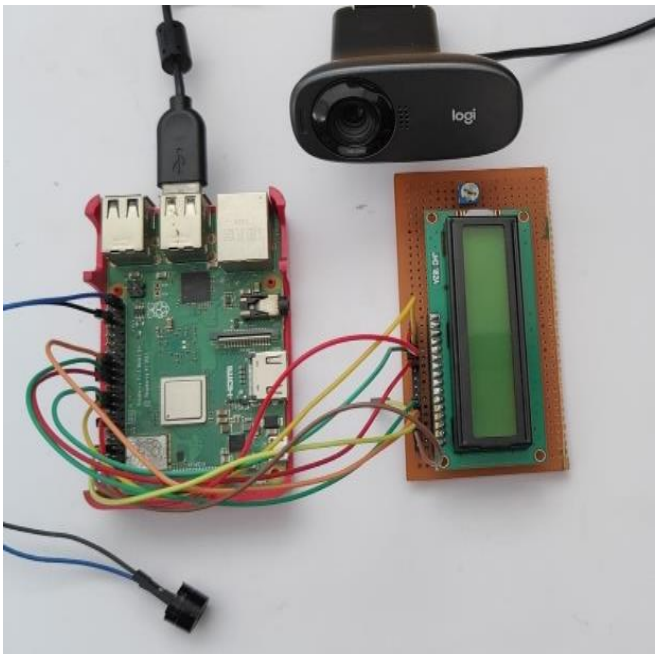

Figure 2 Hardware Installation of the Model.

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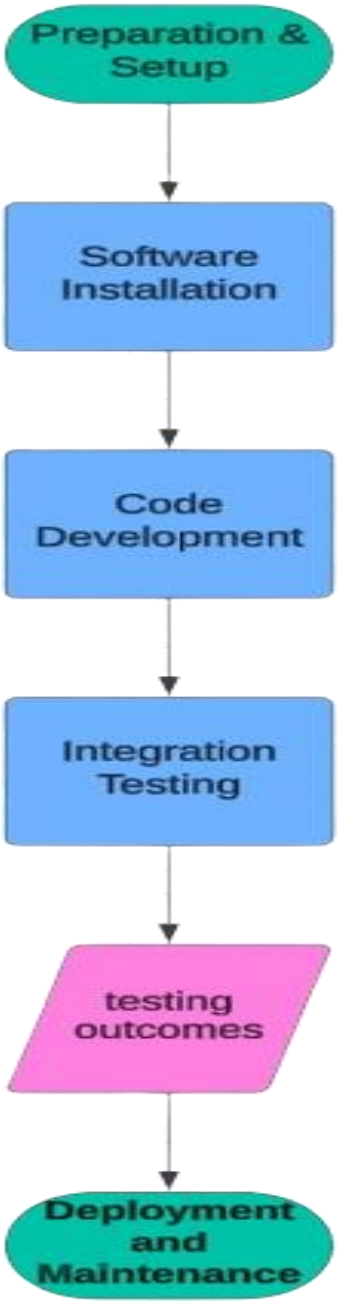

Figure 3 Flow Model Representing Various Steps Involved in Proposed Work

3. Results and Discussion

When the system starts, the Raspberry Pi initializes the camera and LCD display. The LCD prompts the user to position themselves in front of the camera to capture the images as shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5. The camera captures images of the user and sends them to the Raspberry Pi for processing.

Figure 4 Testing with Face 1 of Trained Set

Figure 5 Testing with Face 2 of Trained Face

3.1. Results

Captured images are processed using OpenCV and other face recognition libraries to detect and identify the user's face. The system compares detected faces to a database consisting of 40 images of pre-registered faces for each person as shown Figure 6 to find matches.

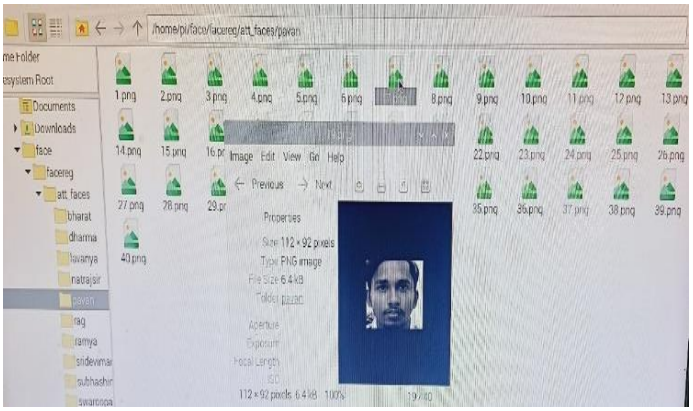

Figure 6 Screenshot of Various Database Images of a Trained Face for Identification

Once a match is found, the system records the user's attendance as shown in Figure 7.

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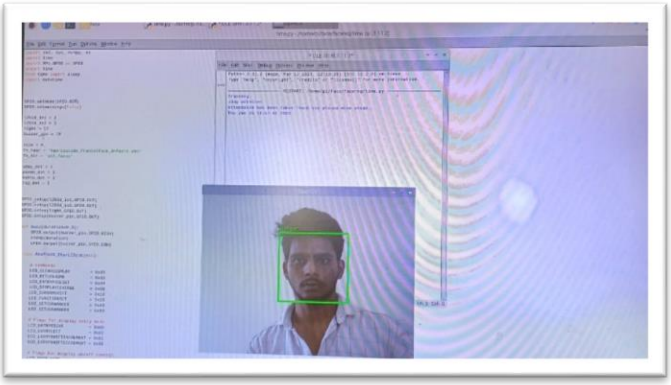

Figure 7 Screenshot Displaying the Identified Face of Trained Set

This is noted in database as shown in Figure 8 along with a timestamp.

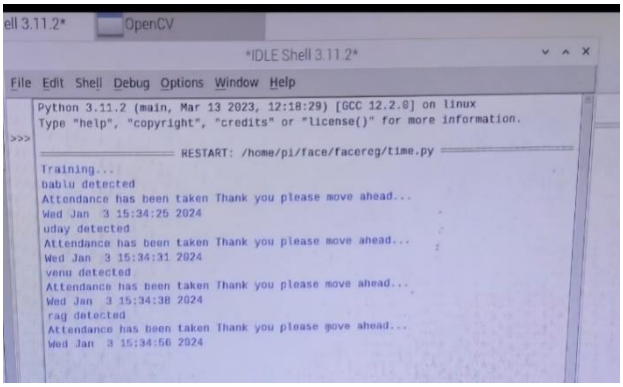

Figure 8 Screenshot of Data Base Displaying the Details of the Detected Faces

It indicates the name of the detected face on the LCD display as “Name Detected” shown in Figure 9. Upon successful identification, the system signals its achievement by displaying "Person Detected" on the LCD screen.

Figure 9 Display of Detected Message of the Trained Face On The LCD Screen

The identified trained faces data will be recorded in a register automatically with name, Present, with time and date as shown in Figure 10. In case of an untrained face, it checks for a match and if no match is found, the LCD display provides feedback to the user confirming an unsuccessful face as “Unknown” as shown in Figure 11.

3.2. Discussion

This rapid communication indicates that the recognition process has completed successfully. It not only validates the system's ability to recognize persons but also enhances the engagement by offering clear, instant feedback. This functionality is critical for applications that require speedy verification, increasing user trust and engagement with the technology.

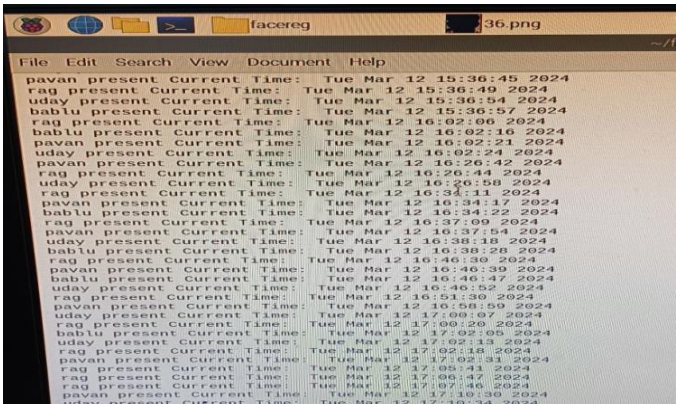

Figure 10 Screenshot of Identified Faces Data with Name, Time and Date

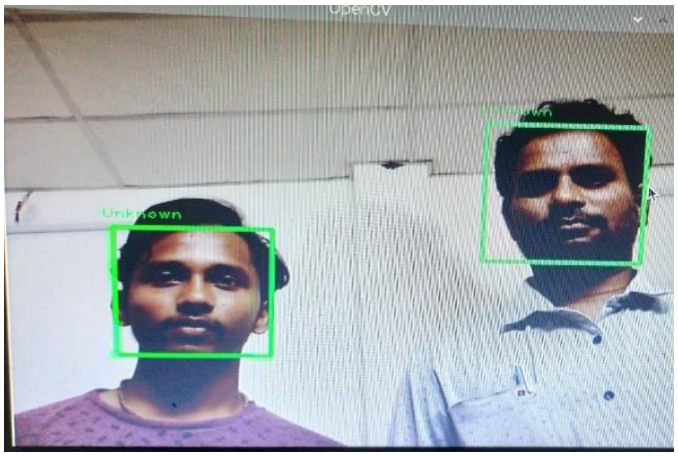

Figure 11 Screenshot of Unidentified Face Indicating as “Unknown”

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Conclusion

This portable attendance system created with Python, OpenCV, and Raspberry Pi turned out to be an incredibly effective, inexpensive, and simple-to-install method of automating the attendance process. With the use of OpenCV's sophisticated image processing tools and Raspberry Pi's computing capability, this system offers a dependable, accurate, and user-friendly facial recognition-based attendance verification solution.

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