RASPBERRY PI BASED ATTENDANCE SYSTEM USING FACE RECOGNITION

V.MANASA $^1,\;$ SK.MOHAMMED RAFI 2, CH.RAMYA SREE 3, CH.SRI SAI NIKHIL $^4,\;$ K.SAI INDIRA 5, A.N.P.S.GUPTA 6

¹UG SCHOLAR, DEPT OF ECE, NARASARAOPETA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NARASARAOPETA, AP, INDIA

²UG SCHOLAR, DEPT OF ECE, NARASARAOPETA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NARASARAOPETA, AP, INDIA

³UG SCHOLAR, DEPT OF ECE, NARASARAOPETA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NARASARAOPETA, AP, INDIA

⁴UG SCHOLAR, DEPT OF ECE, NARASARAOPETA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NARASARAOPETA, AP, INDIA

⁵UG SCHOLAR, DEPT OF ECE, NARASARAOPETA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NARASARAOPETA, AP, INDIA

⁶ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPT OF ECE, NARASARAOPETA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NARASARAOPETA, AP, INDIA

ABSTRACT: Attendance for the students is an important task in class. When done manually it generally wastes a lot of productive time of the class. This proposed solution for the current problem is through automation of attendance system using face recognition. Face is the primary identification for any human. This project describes the method of detecting and recognizing the face in real-time using Raspberry Pi. This project describes an efficient algorithm using open source image processing framework known as OpenCV. Our approach has five modules – Face Detection, Face Preprocessing, Face Training, Face Recognition and Attendance Database. The face database is collected to recognize the faces of the students. The system is initially trained with the student's faces which is collectively known as student database. The system uses user friendly User interface to maximize the user experience while both training and testing which are collecting student images and taking attendance with the system. This project can be used for many other applications where face recognition can be used for authentication. Raspberry Pi usage helps in minimizing the cost of the product and the usability as it can be connected to any device to take the attendance

1.INTRODUCTION

Garbage code infusion assault is a malware hostile to measurable strategy against OpCode examination. As the name recommends, garbage code addition may incorporate expansion of kindhearted OpCode successions, which don't run in a malware or consideration of guidelines (for example NOP) that don't really have any effect in malware exercises. Garbage code inclusion strategy is commonly intended to jumble malevolent OpCode arrangements and decrease the 'extent' of noxious OpCodes in a malware. In our proposed approach, we utilize a

fondness based rules to moderate garbage OpCode infusion against crime scene investigation strategy. In particular, our component determination strategy takes out less enlightening OpCodes to relieve the impacts of infusing garbage OpCodes.

To exhibit the adequacy of our proposed approach against code inclusion assault, in an iterative way, a predefined extent (f5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%g) of all components in each example's produced chart were chosen haphazardly and their worth increased by one. For instance, in the fourth emphasis of the

assessments, 20% of the files in each example's diagram were picked to increase their incentive by one. What's more, in our assessments the chance of a redundant component determination was incorporated to reproduce infusing an OpCode more than once.

Augmenting Ei;j in the example's created chart is proportionate to infusing OpCodej close to the OpCodei in an example's guidance succession to misdirect the discovery calculation. Calculation 2 portrays a cycle of garbage code inclusion during examinations, and this methodology should rehash for every emphasis of k-crease approval. To show the heartiness of our proposed approach and benchmark it against existing proposition, two consistent calculations portrayed in Section 1 are applied on our created dataset utilizing Adaboost as the arrangement calculation.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

The current day participation framework is manual. It burns through a lot of time both for educators and understudies. The holding up season of the understudies is expanded if participation is taken physically. There are still possibilities for intermediaries in the class when participation is taken physically. Manual participation is consistently a have an expense of human mistake. Face is the fundamental conspicuous evidence for any human. So computerizing the participation procedure will expand the profitability of the class. To make it accessible for each stage we have picked the Raspberry pi 2 model В acknowledgment. Webcam is related with the Raspberry Pi module. Face recognizable proof isolates faces from non-faces and those faces that can be seen. This module can be used for various applications where face affirmation can be used for approval. In this proposed framework we take the participation utilizing face acknowledgment which perceives the essence of every understudy before it while entering the class.

Face Recognition-based Lecture Attendance System

UGC Care Group I Journal Vol-11 Issue-01 - 2021

Face Recognition-based Lecture Attendance System the framework marks participation utilizing face acknowledgment by taking pictures of entire class. As it will be hard to gauge the participation precisely utilizing consequences singular of the acknowledgment framework as the pace of face discovery is typically low. Here the framework proposes a strategy for estimation utilizing the consequences of the face acknowledgment framework by persistent preparing. Constant preparing improves the presentation of the framework. This framework utilizes a catching camera to catch and screen the class persistently which sends the information to the face acknowledgment module. This framework considers the guest plan of the class is unaltered with the goal that the places of the seats are utilized to get understudy faces for checking participation.

Understudy Monitoring by Face Recognition
In Student Monitoring by Face Recognition the camera is fixed at a position where the section and exit of the study hall is clear and is utilized to catch the picture of the entering understudy and leaving understudy. 3D Face acknowledgment calculation is utilized in the framework.

Identified understudy faces are put away as the test pictures in the database and looks at the current understudy pictures utilizing Eigen faces procedure. In the event that any entering understudy is coordinated with any picture in the understudy database participation is set apart for that specific understudy for that day.

Study hall Attendance System Using Facial Recognition System

In Class Room Attendance System Using Facial Recognition System attempts to gauge participation in the ongoing. It takes the preview of the class which incorporates all the understudies present in the class. At that point face location calculation is applied to the depiction to recognize the countenances in the picture. Pictures are exposed to confront division and afterward face acknowledgment is finished utilizing the test picture put away which

attempts to coordinate with the understudy's database pictures and if coordinate is discovered participation is refreshed to the participation database and the report is at long last produced for the participation of that specific day. This way this paper proposes the framework for the robotized participation framework with the assistance of facial acknowledgment framework. Continuous Face Recognition System For Time And Attendance Applications

In this Real time Face acknowledgment framework for time and participation applications they proposed the utilization of computerized face acknowledgment framework for time application and participation applications utilizing Open CV library. The proposed framework utilized the viola jones calculation for the face identification which contains the haar's falls and the distinguished face is resized for the great size and this is additionally prepared. The preparing is finished utilizing the straight stretch improvement and acknowledgment is finished utilizing PCA.When the acknowledgment of the understudy is finished the participation is naturally refreshed to the exceed expectations sheet which fills in as an option in contrast to the database with both the name, information and time. A web application is utilized for survey the status of a similar which shows the participation report of the class on a specific date. This model likewise considers potential dangers like parodying for the framework and this is dodged by utilizing the eye squint finder calculation to perceive the watcher keeping away from security dangers. Along these lines model utilized continuous acknowledgment framework for the time and participation.

3.EXISTING SYSTEM:

Malware identification strategies can be static or dynamic. In powerful malware identification draws near, the program is executed in a controlled situation (e.g., a virtual machine or a sandbox) to gather its social characteristics, for example, required assets, execution way, and mentioned benefit, so as to order a program as

UGC Care Group I Journal Vol-11 Issue-01 - 2021

malware or amiable. Static methodologies (e.g., signature-based discovery, byte-grouping n-gram examination, opcode arrangement distinguishing proof and control stream chart crossing) statically review a program code to identify dubious applications.

David et al proposed Deepsign to consequently distinguish malware utilizing a mark age strategy. The last makes a dataset dependent on conduct logs of API calls, vault sections, web look, port gets to, and so on, in a sandbox and afterward changes over logs to a paired vector. They utilized profound conviction organize for arrangement and supposedly accomplished 98.6% exactness. In another examination, Pascanu etal. Proposed a technique to show malware execution utilizing normal language demonstrating. They separated pertinent highlights utilizing repetitive neural system to foresee the following API calls. At that point, both calculated relapse and multi-layer perceptrons were applied as the arrangement module on next API call expectation and utilizing history of past occasions as highlights. It was accounted for that 98.3% genuine positive rate and 0.1% bogus positive rate were accomplished. Demme et al. inspected the plausibility of building a malware indicator in IoT hubs' equipment utilizing execution counters as a learning highlight and K-Nearest Neighbor, Decision Tree and Random Forest as classifiers.

The announced exactness rate for various malware family extends from 25% to 100%. Alam et al. applied Random Forest on a dataset of Internet-associated cell phone gadgets to perceive malignant codes. They executed APKs in an Android emulator and recorded various highlights, for example, memory authorization and system for characterization, and assessed their methodology utilizing distinctive tree sizes. Their discoveries demonstrated that the ideal classifier contains 40 trees, and 0.0171 of mean square root was accomplished.

4.PROPOSED SYSTEM

Raspberry pi 3 is the major modules used in the project whose detailed information is discussed. Along with all the individual modules and their explanation is provided. Block diagram gives the brief idea about the overall modules used which is the explained prior to all other information

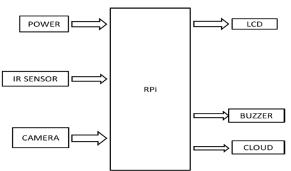
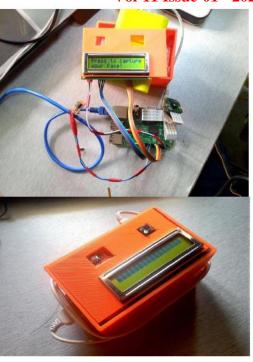


Figure 1: Block Diagram

The project Raspberry Pi3 based smart attendance detection, it have ir sensors are connected those are PI camera GSM are connected to Raspberry pi3. Pi camera ON and timer start recognition simultaneously Face recognition and detection is done using Eigen faces algorithms As the time period completed recognition that sensor gets activated as well as turn the wifi module.RT pins to detect information and send data to server through wifi Technology. And the remote section which contain PC or mobile or any display module to monitor

5.RESULTS

UGC Care Group I Journal Vol-11 Issue-01 - 2021



6.CONCLUSION

We came to understand that there are broad assortment of strategies, for instance, biometric, RFID put together thus with respect to which are dull and non-beneficial. So to vanquish this above system is the better and strong course of action from each sharp of time and security. Hence forth we have achieved to develop a strong and gainful investment structure to complete a picture dealing with calculation to recognize faces in study hall and to see the stands up to accurately to check the participation **FUTURE SCOPE**

A similar venture can be used for a few security applications where confirmation is expected to get to the benefits of the separate framework. It very well may be utilized in perceiving blameworthy gatherings including unapproved business. Face acknowledgment calculation can be improved concerning the usage of assets so the venture can perceive more number of countenances one after another which can make the framework much better. Numerous variations of the task can be created and used for home security and individual or hierarchical advantages. We can likewise follow a specific understudy in an association rapidly with the assistance of this framework.

REFERENCES

- 1. Degtyarev, Nikolay, and Oleg Seredin, "Comparative testing of face detection algorithms", Image and Signal Processing.Springer Berlin Heidelberg 2010. 200-209
- 2. Beymer, D. and Poggio, T. (1995) Face Recognition From One Example View, A.I. Memo No. 1536, C.B.C.L. PaperNo. 121. MIT 3. T. Lim, S. Sim, and M. Mansor," RFID based attendance system ", in Industrial Electronics and Applications, 2009.ISIEA 2009. IEEE Symposium on, vol. 2. IEEE, 2009, pp.778782
- 4. Viola, P., & Jones, M. (2001). Rapid object detection using a boosted cascade of simple features. In Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2001. CVPR 2001. Proceedings of the 2001 IEEE Computer Society Conference on (Vol. 1, pp. I-511). IEEE.
- 5. Rohit, C., Baburao, P., Vinayak, F., &Sankalp, S. (2015). attendance management system using face recognition. International Journal for Innovative Research in Science and Technology, 1(11), 55-58.
- 6. NirmalyaKar, MrinalKantiDebbarma, AshimSaha, and DwijenRudra Pal, "Implementation of Automated Attendance System using Face Recognition", International Journal of Computer and Communication Engineering, Vol. 1, No. 2, July 2012.
- 7. Benfano Soewito, Ford Lumban Gaol,"
 Attendance System on Android Smartphone",
 2015 International Conference on Control,
 Electronics, Renewable Energy and
 Communications (ICCEREC). [5]
 AparnaBehara, M.V.Raghunadh, "Real Time
 Face
 Recognition System for time and attendance

Recognition System for time and attendance applications", International Journal of Electrical, Electronic and Data Communication, ISSN 2320-2084, Volume-1, Issue-4.

8. KAWAGUCHI, Y., SHOJI, T., Weijane, L. I. N., KAKUSHO, K., & MINOH, M.

UGC Care Group I Journal Vol-11 Issue-01 - 2021

- (2005). Face recognition-based lecture attendance system. In the 3rd AEARU Workshop
- on Network Education (pp. 70-75).
- 9. Soundrapandiyan Rajkumar, J. Prakash, "Automated attendance using Raspberry pi", International Journal of Pharmacy and Technology, Sep 2016.
- 10. Mahesh Sutar, Mahesh Patil , SachinWaghmare, "Smart Attendance System Using
- RFID In IOT", International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology(IJARCET).
- 11. Menezes, P., Barreto, J.C. and Dias, J. Face tracking based on Haar-like features and eigenfaces. 5th IFAC Symposium on Intelligent Autonomous Vehicles, Lisbon, Portugal, July 5-7, 2004.
- 12. S. Lukas, A. Mitra, R. Desanti and D. Krisnadi, "Student attendance system in classroom using face recognition technique", *International Conference on Information and Communication Technology Convergence (ICTC)*, pp. 1032-1035, 2016.
- 13. K. H. Pun, Y. S. Moon, C. C. Tsang, C. T. Chow and S. M. Chan, "A face recognition embedded system", *Biometric Technology for Human Identification*, vol. 5779, no. 2, pp. 390, 2005.