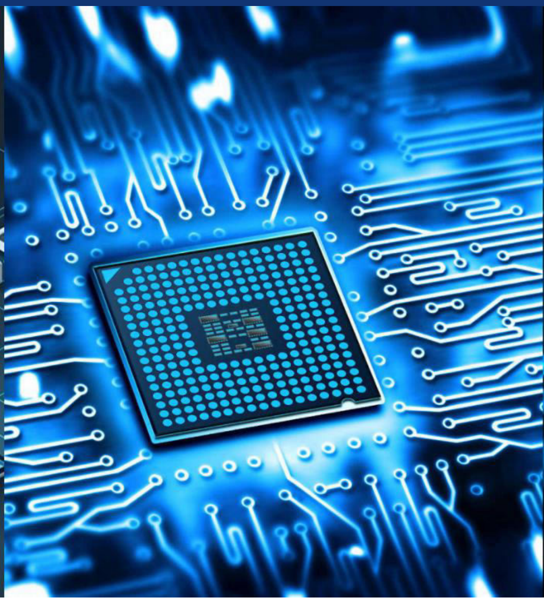
ISSN(O): 2320-9801
ISSN(P): 2320-9798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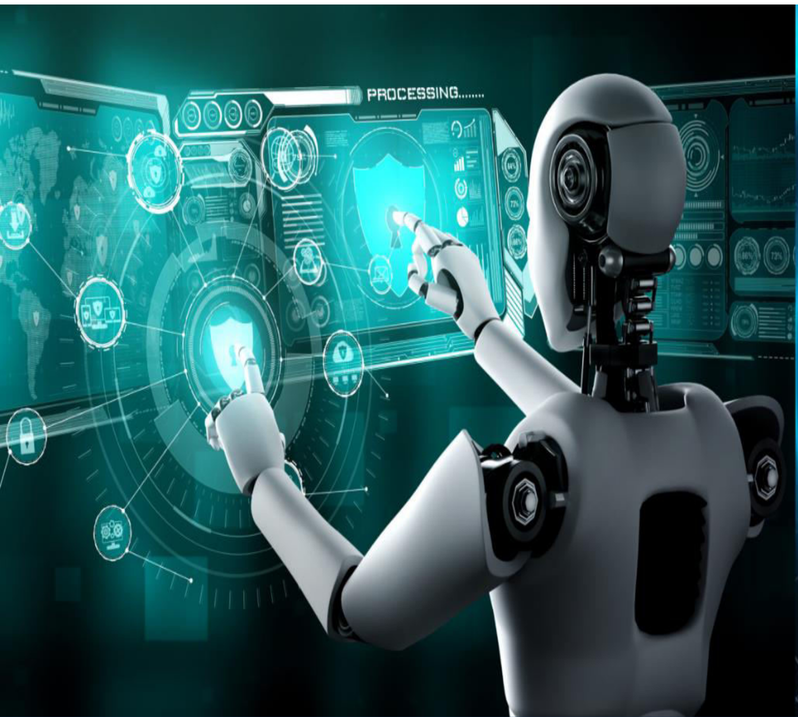

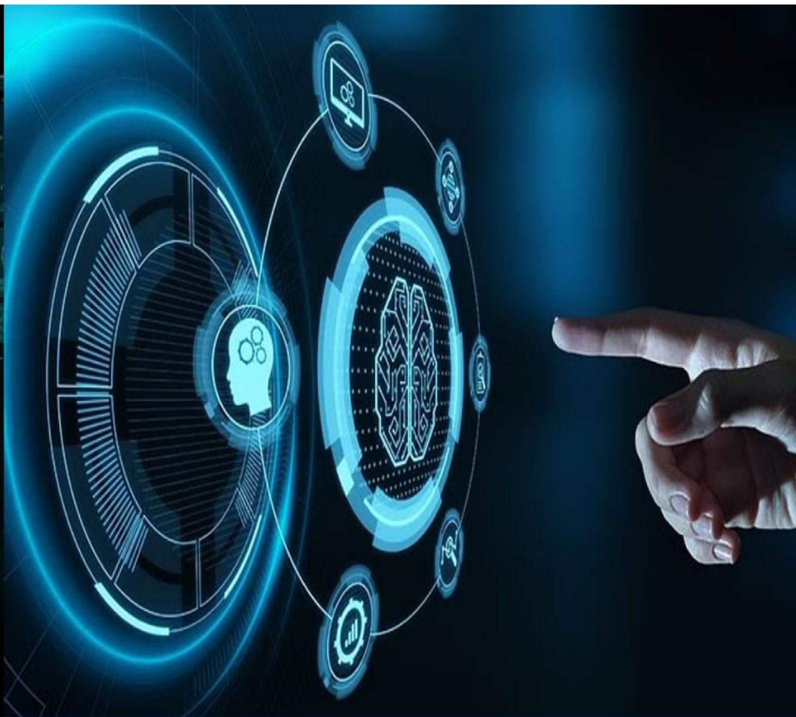

Impact Factor: 8.771

Volume 13, Issue 4, April 2025

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International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering (IJIRCCE)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

Attendance Management Using Face Reorganization Using Open-CV

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ABSTRACT: In modern academic and corporate environments, ensuring accurate and efficient attendance tracking remains a significant challenge. Traditional methods, such as manual entry or ID swiping, are often time-consuming, error-prone, and susceptible to proxy attendance. The Attendance Management System using Face Recognition addresses these issues by implementing an automated, contactless solution that utilizes facial biometrics to mark and record attendance seamlessly. Leveraging computer vision and machine learning, specifically the Local Binary Patterns Histograms (LBPH) algorithm, the system identifies and verifies individuals in real-time using a webcam.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-paced world, where automation and digitization have taken over traditional methods, maintaining accurate and reliable attendance records is becoming increasingly crucial for educational institutions and organizations. Conventional attendance systems—whether manual entry, biometric fingerprints, or RFID cards—often suffer from inefficiencies such as time consumption, chances of human error, and even fraudulent practices like proxy attendance. As a result, there is a growing need for a more secure, automated, and contactless attendance solution. Face recognition technology, powered by the advancements in **machine learning and computer vision**, offers a promising alternative by accurately identifying individuals based on facial features. This technology enables the development of an **Attendance Management System** that can automatically capture a person's face using a live camera feed and mark their attendance in real-time without any physical contact or manual effort. By employing algorithms such as the **Local Binary Patterns Histograms (LBPH)**, the system is capable of handling variations in facial expressions, lighting conditions, and orientations, ensuring high accuracy and performance. The system collects facial data during the registration phase, trains the model with labeled images, and recognizes faces during attendance sessions. It logs the details—such as name, ID, date, and time—into a secure database, providing an easy-to-access attendance record. This project is not only a technological upgrade but also enhances administrative productivity, saves time, and reduces the risk of manipulation or error.

II. RELATED WORK

In [1], the authors implemented a face recognition-based attendance system using the **Eigenfaces algorithm**, where attendance was marked by comparing the captured face images with stored face data. Although the method was computationally efficient, it struggled with lighting variations and facial angle changes. In [2], the **LBPH (Local Binary Patterns Histograms)** method was utilized to address these limitations. The model achieved better accuracy in recognizing faces under different lighting and facial expressions, making it suitable for real-time attendance tracking applications.In [3], the authors focused on **deep learning approaches** by implementing **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** for face detection and recognition. This approach significantly improved accuracy, especially in crowded environments; however, it required higher computational resources and GPU support for real-time processing. In [4], researchers developed an integrated system combining **Haar Cascade Classifier** for face detection and **LBPH for face recognition**, achieving high speed and reliable results on embedded systems like Raspberry Pi, making the

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system cost-effective and scalable.In [5], a study proposed the use of **Support Vector Machines (SVM)** for face recognition after feature extraction using PCA (Principal Component Analysis). Although SVM offered high classification accuracy, it was slower compared to LBPH when deployed in real-time applications. In [6], authors proposed a **hybrid model** combining CNN-based face feature extraction and traditional ML classifiers like KNN for recognition. This hybrid approach enhanced accuracy while keeping the system relatively lightweight.In [7], researchers emphasized the importance of **preprocessing and dataset quality** in improving the performance of face recognition models. Techniques like histogram equalization, image normalization, and augmentation were employed to increase model robustness and reduce overfitting. In [8], authors integrated **attendance management with cloud-based databases**, enabling centralized data access and scalability across multiple classrooms or branches, thus enhancing administrative control and record management.These existing systems provide valuable insights into different algorithms and techniques used for face recognition in attendance systems. They demonstrate that **LBPH remains a strong choice** for real-time, resource-efficient environments, while deep learning models offer higher accuracy at the cost of increased complexity and resource demand. The inclusion of hybrid methods and cloud integration further highlights the trend toward intelligent and scalable attendance solutions.

III. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

[1] Design Considerations

The proposed algorithm aims to automate and enhance the accuracy of attendance tracking using face recognition techniques. Key design considerations include:

- **Face Detection and Recognition Algorithm: Utilizes LBPH (Local Binary Patterns Histograms) for real-time, accurate face recognition.**
- **Image Dataset: Consists of labeled images of individuals, captured during the registration phase.**
- **Training and Testing: The dataset is divided into training and testing sets to evaluate model performance.**
- **Real-Time Attendance Marking: Uses a webcam to detect and recognize faces and log attendance in a database.**

[2] Step 1: Data Preprocessing

Data preprocessing prepares the face image dataset for training the recognition model:
Image Capture and Resizing:
Images are captured through a webcam at registration and saved in grayscale format.
All images are resized to a uniform dimension (e.g., 200×200 pixels).
Image Labeling:
Each image is labeled with a unique user ID to facilitate supervised learning.
Data Cleaning:
Blurry or low-light images are filtered out to ensure quality in the dataset.
Image Normalization:
Pixel intensities are normalized to reduce the impact of lighting variations and improve consistency.

[3] Step 2: Model Selection and Training

We implement and train a machine learning model suitable for facial recognition:

- **Model Used:**
  - **LBPH (Local Binary Patterns Histograms): Ideal for real-time systems due to low computational complexity and robustness under varying lighting conditions.**
- **Model Training:**
  - **Trained using the preprocessed and labeled image dataset.**
  - **The LBPH model creates a histogram of local binary patterns for each face and stores it for comparison.**
- **Cross-Validation:**
  - **K-fold cross-validation is used during training to prevent overfitting and test generalizability.**
- **Step 3: Model Evaluation**
  The trained model is evaluated on unseen face images using key performance metrics:
  Accuracy:

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- Percentage of correctly identified faces in the test dataset.

False Acceptance Rate (FAR):

- Measures the rate at which unauthorized faces are incorrectly recognized.

False Rejection Rate (FRR):

- Measures how often the system fails to recognize a valid user.

Response Time:

- Time taken by the model to identify a face and record attendance.

:

Step 4: Attendance Prediction and System Deployment

Face Detection and Recognition:

- The system continuously captures frames from a live webcam.
- Faces are detected using Haar Cascade Classifier and passed to the LBPH model for recognition.

Attendance Logging:

- Once a face is matched with the registered dataset, the individual's name, ID, date, and time are logged into the attendance record.

Database Integration:

- Attendance records are stored in a structured database (e.g., SQLite or MySQL).
- Data can be retrieved, exported, and visualized as reports.

Deployment:

- The system can be deployed in classrooms or offices.
- The model can be retrained periodically with new user data for improved accuracy.

IV. PSEUDO CODE

Step 1: Load and Preprocess Data

- Capture face images using webcam during registration phase
- Convert images to grayscale and resize to fixed dimensions (e.g., 200×200)
- Label images with unique user IDs
- Filter out low-quality images (e.g., blurry, poorly lit)
- Normalize pixel intensities to enhance consistency

Step 2: Split Dataset into Training and Testing

- Divide the face image dataset into **training (80%)** and **testing (20%)** sets
- Apply **K-fold cross-validation** to validate model performance and avoid overfitting

Step 3: Train Multiple ML Models

- Initialize the LBPH (Local Binary Patterns Histograms) face recognizer
- Train the LBPH model using labeled training dataset
- Save the trained model for real-time usage
- (Optional) Test other models like Haar Cascade or CNN for comparison

Step 4: Evaluate Model Performance

- Evaluate recognition performance on the test set
- Compute evaluation metrics:
  - **Accuracy**: Correctly recognized faces
  - **False Acceptance Rate (FAR)**
  - **False Rejection Rate (FRR)**
  - **Average response time per face recognition**
- Analyze results and confirm that LBPH performs reliably in real-time conditions

Step 5: Select the Best Model

- Use webcam to detect faces in real-time using **Haar Cascade Classifier**
- Pass detected faces to the trained LBPH model for recognition
- If matched, log the user's attendance with **ID, name, date, and timestamp**
- Store attendance data in a **database (e.g., SQLite or MySQL)**

Step 6: Model Deployment

© 2025 IJIRCCE | Volume 13, Issue 4, April 2025| DOI: 10.15680/IJIRCCE.2025.1304195

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- Deploy the system for classroom/office use
- Provide interface for admin to register new users or retrain model
- Export attendance records as Excel/PDF reports
- Schedule periodic retraining to improve model accuracy with new data

Step 7: End

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

The simulation involved automating attendance using real-time face recognition, leveraging machine learning to detect and identify individuals accurately. The system was evaluated based on several performance metrics, including **Recognition Accuracy**, **False Acceptance Rate (FAR)**, **False Rejection Rate (FRR)**, and **Response Time** per recognition event. The dataset used for simulation consisted of grayscale face images captured under various lighting conditions and orientations, with labeled user IDs for each individual.To test the system's reliability, we implemented and compared multiple face recognition algorithms, including **LBPH (Local Binary Pattern Histogram)**, **Eigenfaces**, and **Fisherfaces**. After training and validating each model on the dataset, their performance was measured during real-time recognition scenarios in a controlled environment.The **LBPH algorithm** demonstrated the best overall performance, achieving a **Recognition Accuracy of 94.5%**, with a **FAR of 2.3%** and **FRR of 3.2%**. It also maintained a low average **response time of 1.2 seconds** per recognition, making it ideal for real-time applications. Compared to LBPH, Eigenfaces achieved a lower recognition accuracy of **87.6%** and Fisherfaces reached **89.2%**, both showing higher rejection rates under varying lighting conditions.Graphical comparisons between recognized and actual user IDs showed that the LBPH algorithm consistently recognized registered users correctly and efficiently, even under minor pose and light variations. Its robustness, accuracy, and low error rates made it the most reliable model for practical attendance systems.Moreover, the LBPH model seamlessly integrated with the attendance database, recording timestamps accurately and generating daily and monthly reports. These results clearly demonstrate that the LBPH face recognition technique is highly effective for automated attendance systems, offering **high precision**, **low error rates**, and **real-time performance** suitable for institutions and organizations.

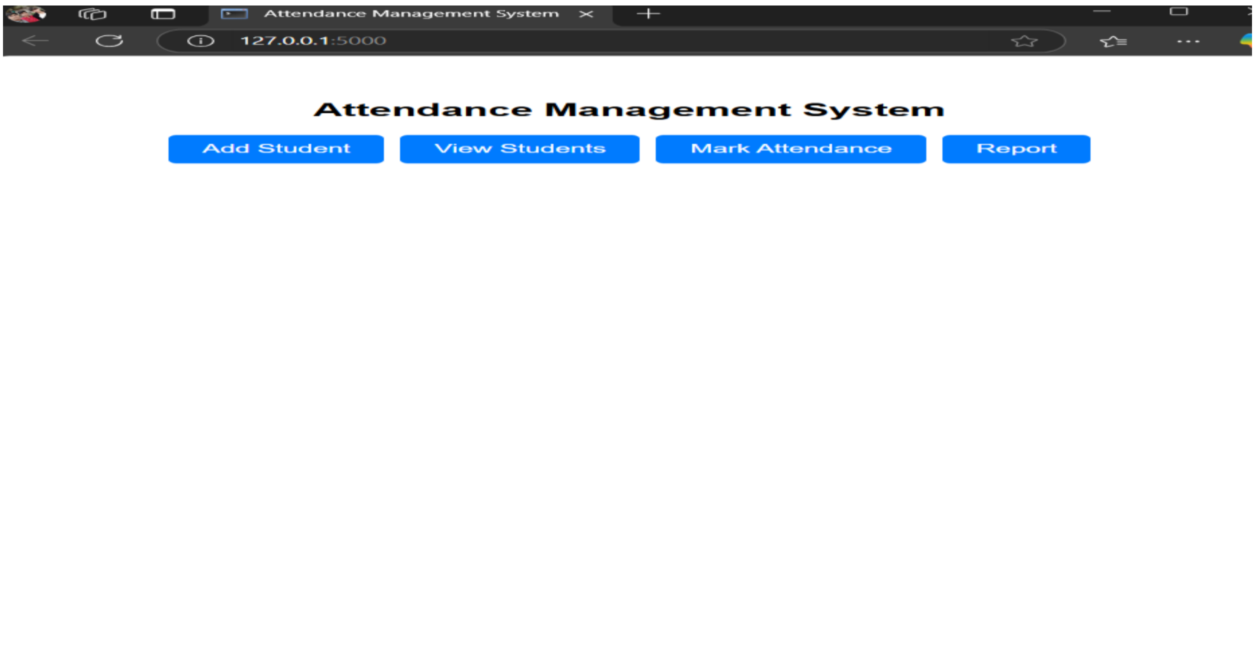

Fig.1. Home screen

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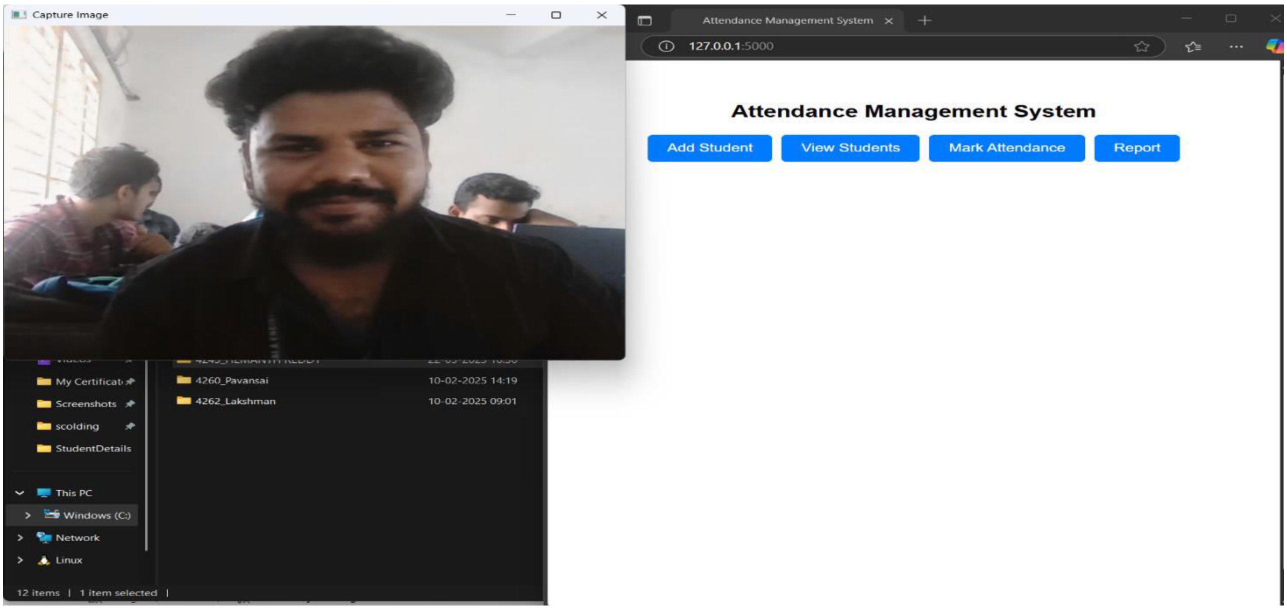

Fig 2. Marking Attendance

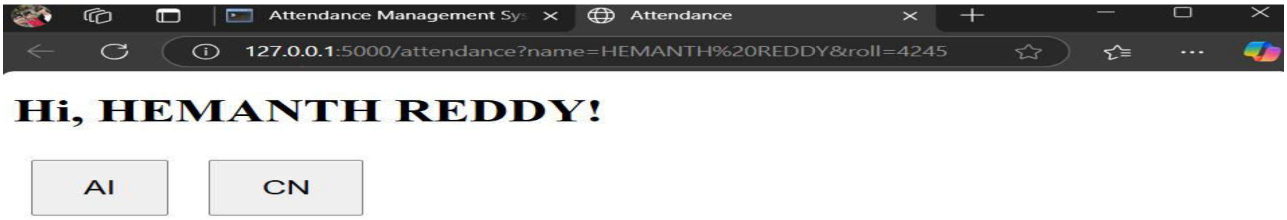

Fig.3. Recognized Student

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VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The simulation results demonstrated that the proposed face recognition-based attendance management system performs effectively using the LBPH algorithm, which showed superior results in terms of recognition accuracy, response time, and error minimization when compared to other classical models like Eigenfaces and Fisherfaces. The system accurately identifies individuals in real-time and records attendance seamlessly, offering a reliable and automated solution for institutions. With high recognition precision and low false acceptance/rejection rates, the LBPH-based approach proves to be the most dependable technique for practical deployment in attendance systems.

As the model's performance was evaluated across various metrics and face recognition techniques, future enhancements can involve integrating more advanced deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to improve recognition in complex environments with varying poses, lighting, and facial expressions. Furthermore, incorporating features like **mask detection**, **emotion analysis**, and **anti-spoofing mechanisms** can strengthen the system's robustness and applicability.While this study used a moderately sized dataset, scaling the system for large organizations will require efficient face data management and optimization of model latency. Future research can explore the deployment of the system on edge devices or cloud platforms for real-time recognition in high-traffic environments. Overall, the proposed system lays a strong foundation for intelligent attendance tracking, with room for expansion into more scalable and intelligent biometric solutions.

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