Automated Attendance Generation in Real Time Using Computer Vision

Banerjee N.[1]
[1]*Assistant Professor, NSHM College of Management and Technology, Kolkata*

Abstract: The proposed system is an automatic real time attendance system that uses facial recognition to conquer the troubles related to traditional attendance techniques .The proposed design of the device works via capturing photos of students using a camera after which the use of a computer vision module to recognize them. Facial recognition is then used to examine the faces to a student database. The system can provide actual-time attendance reports and might combine with a learning module system (LMS). Machine learning may be used to improve the device's accuracy through the years. This system gives numerous blessings over conventional techniques, including performance, reliability, and distinct reporting. However, privacy issues exist, inclusive of potential government monitoring of scholar facts. The paper discuss the importance of safety and moral considerations. Overall, this paper proposes a real-time automated attendance management system using facial recognition through webcam using computer vision and generates a csv attendance report . The system gives extra effectiveness, reliability, and records series in comparison to guide strategies. With right consideration of privacy and ethics, this era has the potential to seriously enhance attendance control in faculties and other establishments.

Index Terms: Automated Attendance, Computer Vision, Face Recognition, Real time Face Detection

I. INTRODUCTION

Also, the concept that transformed the traditional marking of attendance at workplaces or any institution is known as an Automated Attendance System [1]. Automated Attendance Systems use biometrics, smart cards, and the World Wide Web application technology, among others. It is important to point out that these systems are used in a range of companies often. When the strength is greater, the conventional academic session attendance marking method [2] only takes a lot of time and is not easily manageable. Another advantage of automating the systems, especially those that involve registering attendance, is that it is a more efficient way of doing it and, on top of that, it can be used in security [3]. This also helps in preventing false roll-calls since people feel the presence of security personnel. Facial recognition system is a computer programme that requires many picture images of a particular person and stores the data information about that certain persons face such that upon their appearance in front of the camera again, the system can authenticate him or her [4]. Implementing attendance management is important in different circumstances due to several reasons. Presence measurement enables organizations and employees to identify who is in school or at work at any particular time and how long they have been there. This aids in confirming compliance with the expectations and objectives while also enabling personnel accountability for enhanced production. In educational contexts, the records of attendance assist in profiling the student turnout in a given class or event so that human and material resources can be provided adequately. Workplaces help in scheduling and making sure there are adequate people to address the demands and inquiries during busy periods. To ensure correctness of calculating wages, especially in hourly wages-paid companies, attendance records are crucial. It serves the purpose of preventing potential mistakes and making sure that those individuals are fairly compensated for their work. Employee arrival and signing in records can be recruited to provide some legal proceedings concerning working hours, truancy, or other things an employee is due. Whenever it relates to the learning institutions, attendance records are valuable in the sense that it helps in the identification of learners who have tendency of skipping classes thus they can be intervened. The following is the specific goal of the paper: To design and implement a real-time automated attendance management system employing computer vision technology in the

Westlands area. The research will fulfil four aspects with regard to contributing towards knowledge in the field: Enhancing Efficiency and Accuracy, as well as providing a; Comprehensive Solution and Addressing Privacy Concerns. To achieve this goal, the paper recommends a system, which simplifies the process of attestation and eliminates the use of traditional approaches with their slackening results. They discuss how it works with Learning Management Systems (LMS) for data exchange as well as how machine learning could be used to address the issue of changes in the human face, thus providing a very strong and well-thought service. This paper is aware of privacy violations particularly when it comes to the collection of students' data and facial recognition, then proceeds to offer measures to ensure that such rights are respected. Therefore, the objectives of the paper are to: As a result, the paper seeks to provide a significant means of solving some following issues by proposing an efficient and secure attendance management system with the help of computer vision for educational institutions and other workplaces.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The field of embedded systems has experienced a proliferation of real-time object detection and tracking applications. [5] The innovation uses the Raspberry Pi camera and OpenCV using the YOLOv4 neural network architecture to realize real-time visualization on an affordable, low-power hardware platform. [6] explored the field of stress management and applied machine learning to identify stress problems in education and the workplace. Their research demonstrates the potential of AI to improve mental health and productivity in the workplace. Furthermore, [7] suggests that the integration of artificial intelligence into human resource management indicates a shift in human behavior towards better data-driven performance. Similarly, [8] vehicle detection system using Haar cascade classifiers demonstrates the computational simplicity and high accuracy achieved in machine learning for ad-hoc applications. Comparative studies such as [9] highlight the importance of hardware selection in face recognition. Their work demonstrates the difference between the performance of NVIDIA Jetson Nano and Raspberry Pi in real-time cognitive tasks and reveals the important role of appropriate hardware in optimizing the system. In the facial recognition research conducted using the Haar Cascade algorithm in 2021, different performance was found. In the context of urban development, the influence of intelligence is more widespread, as shown in [10]. The impact shows that AI is a key driver of urban growth. [11] used the algorithm on Raspberry Pi and was supported by the Dlib function library and OpenCV, but encountered limitations and the accuracy was only 72.9%. This shows the intricacies of hardware selection and its impact on physical performance.

In contrast, [12] developed an attendance control system using the Haar Cascade algorithm on NVIDIA Jetson Nano, leveraging the additional GPU support provided by NVIDIA TensorRT. These studies highlight the importance of choosing the right hardware platform for a specific task in embedded systems. The field of facial recognition still faces problems of measurement accuracy and computational efficiency. [13] found this equation by creating a face recognition system that achieves high accuracy with minimal usage using the Haar Cascade classifier on NVIDIA Jetson Nano. Additionally, many types of artificial intelligence have been introduced in the field of human recognition, [14] and the importance of adaptive learning in vision-based machines has been discussed. This study demonstrates not only the modification of artificial intelligence, but also its ability to increase accuracy and reduce the problem of insufficient information. Supporting our approach [15], we discuss the importance of aligning research goals with participants' needs and carefully tune the goals and methods working in our system by collaborating with key stakeholders on learning and problem solving. The demonstration period of DSRM (testing of artificial objects in a real situation) is important for validating the effectiveness of our system. For our study, this included the use of methods in the study or the establishment of accurate and effective attendance tracking [16], the small and specific content indicating the adaptation of DSRM for small studies played an important role in our testing period, with users returning to evaluate the effectiveness and usability of the system. where he starts writing and analyzing notifications. [17] proposed avoiding contact with management using AI. The results increased the fidelity of participation and recognized

the work of the participating teacher. The main goal of artificial intelligence (AI) is to create technology that allows machines to imitate humans. The learning algorithm is based on artificial intelligence. In particular, machine learning plays an important role in how algorithms can be improved based on previous knowledge. A neural network is a set of algorithms consisting of artificial neurons. Smitha, Pavithra S Hegde, Afshin proposed a facial recognition based attendance management system that can capture the student when he enters the classroom and log him in by authenticating him. In most cases, student attendance is marked manually which takes a lot of time. The proposed system provides automatic attendance of students through NFC and face recognition. Attendance accuracy will be increased [18].

The system can be used for participation and reporting purposes. Important information will be sent to students and parents by teachers. The system offers NFC technology, which is easy to expand with more models. These badges can be used at the university and can be used in place of student ID cards. Heeral Chauhan, Shubham Gokhale, Ekta Chhatbar, Sompurna Mukherjee, Nikhil Jha suggested checking student attendance; The main step is face detection and recognition [19]. A comparison of observed faces can be made by checking the student's data. [20] Shireesha Chintalapati, M.V. Raghunadh, "Automatic attendance management based on facial recognition algorithm", IEEE International Conference on Research in Computational Intelligence and Computer, 2013 Engineering and Technology (IRJET), Volume 4, Issue 1, January 2017 Automatic attendance machine based on facial recognition technology saves time and is safe. The system can also be used to identify unknown individuals. In real-time situations, PCA outperforms other algorithms with better recognition rate and lower false alarms [21]. conditions (e.g., low light, changing head posture) ([22]). and compliance with privacy laws are important for broader use ([24]).

A. Need for Computer Vision based Attendance System

Unfortunately, the carelessness and inefficiencies of the traditional sign in methods such as the sign in sheet and the attendance cards present the following inconveniences. Filling out call sheets, collecting sheets or cards that involve manually calling names of participants, or swiping them wastes time from instructors, event organizers or managers. Biases may include forgetting to clock in/out, bullies punching their friends' time cards, or entering wrong codes for employees on time clocks. Many times paper records require a lot of space to store, take a long time to sort through and review data and can be difficult to pass from one healthcare practitioner and another. The retrieval of data is also cumbersome, particularly with respect to historical trends and patterns. Traditional methods are not practical if one works remotely or has a fluctuating shift since it has a rigid format. They also perform very poorly for group meetings especially those involving many people. Some of the challenges includes; physical attendance sheets or cards can be easily lost, stolen or manipulated in a way that will harm ones data. The lack of accuracy and the need for manual intervention signifies the downside of the existing methods: Real-time automated attendance generation using computer vision may be an efficient solution to these difficulties. This system employs real cameras to capture things within the context such as a classroom or workspace. The input video or the captured images are processed by computer vision algorithms to recognize people. The system captures a frame and then it searches within this frame for any face and uses facial recognition methodologies. These techniques involve comparing the detected faces to one that belongs to a pre-existing student or employee database. In as much as the system searches for such an identification code, the system colors the individual as present and creates the attendance records immediately. This saves time and possibly gives a more accurate attendance recording as compared to having someone to record it over and over from the persons of interest

Table 1: Comparison of Traditional Attendance Systems vs. Computer Vision based Attendance System

FEATURE	TRADITIONAL ATTENDANCE SYSTEM	COMPUTER VISION ATTENDANCE SYSTEM
METHOD OF RECORDING	Manual (roll call, sign-in sheets)	Automatic (facial recognition)

ACCURACY	Prone to human error (missed calls, forgotten names)	High accuracy (above 90% in controlled environments)
EFFICIENCY	Time-consuming (calling names, collecting sheets)	Efficient (automatic recording)
DATA COLLECTION	Paper-based records (prone to loss or damage)	Digital records (easy access, analysis)
INTEGRATION	Limited integration with other systems	Potential integration with LMS for automated attendance updates
SCALABILITY	Difficult to scale for large groups	Adaptable to various class/workplace sizes
SECURITY	Limited security for attendance data	Requires robust security measures for facial recognition data
PRIVACY	No privacy concerns	Raises privacy concerns regarding facial recognition data collection
COST	Low initial cost (pen, paper, sign-in sheets)	Higher initial cost (cameras, hardware, software)

B. Potential Research Gaps and Areas for Improvement in Computer Vision Attendance Systems
The advantages of implementing an attendance system using computer vision systems are immense as against traditional methods. Still, correcting the accuracy limitations in situations that require enhanced performance, as well as the proper procedure for record handling, is required for the broad application. Furthermore, accurate speed and scaling are essential when it comes to implementing the solution on the large scale.While computer vision attendance systems offer promising advancements, several research gaps and areas for improvement exist:While computer vision attendance systems offer promising advancements, several research gaps and areas for improvement exist:

Table 2: Strength and weakness of already existing Computer vision attendance systems as understood from background study

Feature	Strengths	Weaknesses
Accuracy	- Reduced human error	- Lower accuracy under challenging conditions (lighting, pose, occlusions)
	- High accuracy with deep learning (ideal conditions)	- Poor database image quality impacts recognition
		- Potential for spoofing attempts
Efficiency	- Automated attendance recording	- Computationally expensive (real-time deep learning)
	- Saves time for instructors and administrators	- Initial setup costs (cameras, hardware, software)
	- Potential for LMS integration pen_spark	- Reliance on stable network connectivity
Scalability	- Adaptable to class sizes	- Complex management and security for large deployments
	- Multi-classroom management	- Privacy concerns with large-scale data collection
	- Potential for expansion to larger settings	- Infrastructure requirements for scaling (cameras, servers, bandwidth)

Accuracy Enhancement: The presented algorithms should have high accuracy while data is captured under different lighting conditions, poses, and occlusions, such as hat, glasses, or smiles. This might involve studying new and improved deep learning architectures or else converting simple classifiers to Deep Learning classifiers for better efficiency and security. It continues to employ strict measures such as liveness detection to avoid cases where one uses a photograph or a mask to impersonate the account holder. Other approaches, such as the use of facial landmark analysis or depth-sensing cameras, could also be considered. Find out measures, which must be taken to guarantee the enrollment databases are equipped with high quality images for best identification results. This may include providing directions to the users on how to take good images, or even making changes in real time when enrolling.

Efficiency and Scalability: Explore ideas in developing new approaches to deep learning that uses less computational resources or modify current methods to be less resource intensive. It can allow for real-time processing on often-low-powered devices

and promote broader satellite adoption. Ensure the creation of system architectures that would be amiable for scaling within university settings where there may be many cameras and student data. Other possible strategies may include leveraging the cloud or following edge computing strategies. Research on the following feature which refers to the recording of attendance when the user is offline or within areas with low internet connectivity. It would entail that data be stored locally with backup synchronization with the master servers when connected to the internet.

Privacy and Security: Autonomous attendance tracking: Methods to sanitize student data to preserve their identity while allowing the tracking software to distinguish students to ensure precise attendance records. This may include replacing images under captions with captions using facial landmarks or feature embeddings. Analyze the use of techniques in differential privacy to add statistical noises to the attendance information; this would help remove personal identification while maintaining trend information. Ensure secure management of the data content, meaning its collection, storage, and transfer in conformity with the data protection laws (i. e. General Data Protection Regulation or GDPR). This includes issues of encryption and security of users' access to the system.

Ethical Considerations: Policies should be set to make user consent a simplified process to enable them understand how data is collected, used and stored. Conduct academic studies to identify possible ways of biasing facial recognition algorithms for unfair decisions and then develop techniques to address the problem. Allow users certain amount of privacy and give them option to turn off this attendance system if needed.

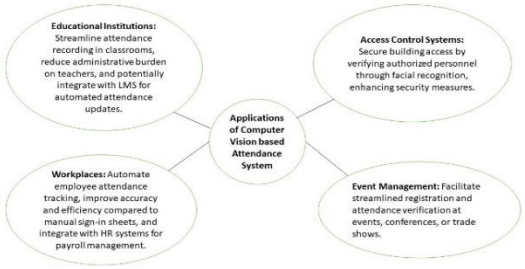

Figure 1 : Applications Of Computer Vision Based Attendance System

Therefore to advance the work done in and fill the noted research gaps, the computer vision attendance system might be even more precise, faster, cost-effective, and safe. This will help raise horizons of acceptance and improve user experience for applications and instruments in general.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Facial Detection and Recognition Algorithms in Computer Vision- A Comparative Approach

Automated attendance systems using computer vision rely on two key functionalities: facial detection and recognition Another diverse and significant area is facial detection and recognition. Haar Cascades is a popular facial detection algorithm in which it is actually an ML technique that identifies areas of the face from any given image through set parameters also known as Haar Features. This is very efficient and can be again used in real time applications due to the short time that the algorithm takes to run. Haar feature-based cascade classifiers were new in 2001[25]as an object detection method which could be used in different tasks including face detection. The given method applied the series of simple features to show that objects in images can be detected effectively and with high speed while the time limitation was an important requirement. Concerning the evaluation of the proposed method, the author provided the findings of several experiments that proved the method's efficiency in recognizing faces, as well as other figures such as pe destrians and vehicles in terms of speed and accuracy. Nevertheless, the identification through the obtained model is quite accurate and can be distorted by, for example, lighting conditions, pose changes, or occlusions (e. g., glasses, hats). Viola-Jones Object Detection Framework is this framework is developed based on Haar cascades, and this framework is much more effective as compared to Haar cascades.

Table 3: *Facial Detection and Recognition Algorithms in Computer Vision- A Comparative Approach*

Algorithm	Advantages	Disadvantages	Use Case for Attendance Systems

Haar Cascades	Fast, efficient, real-time processing	Limited accuracy under variations, prone to false positives	Initial face detection stage
Viola-Jones Framework	Improved accuracy over Haar cascades	Can be computationally expensive compared to Haar cascades	Initial face detection stage
Eigenfaces	Easy to implement	Low accuracy under pose and lighting variations	Not ideal for real-world attendance systems
Local Binary Patterns (LBP)	Some robustness to lighting variations	Might not capture subtle facial differences	Can be used in conjunction with other techniques
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)	High accuracy, robust to variations	Computationally expensive, requires large training datasets	Ideal choice for high-performance attendance systems

They incorporate the training of the classifier employing positive and negative images for purposes of increasing the accuracy compared to the Haar cascades. Other technique includes Eigenfaces (Principal Component Analysis) which involves applying statistics to represent face using Eigenfaces as the principle components of faces. These transformations only catch the largest differences in the set of face images. Yet, the eigenfaces do not provide a good approximation in large pose variations or when there are changes in lighting conditions. Facial traits captured under Local Binary Patterns (LBP) area concentrate with the regional pictures of faces including eyes, nose, mouth, among others. While this approach has some stability to lighting changes it might not be able to distinguish fine detail of faces required for good recognition. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are sophisticated multilayer perceptron models that are inspired by the human brain. CNNs also perform very well in extracting features from images. As the input of CNNs, faces labeled in large sets allow for learning complex patterns between the pixels and enable high recognition rates even under unfavorable circumstances. This positions them as a favorable pick for current attendance systems.

Using these reaction factors together can be helpful. This means that the use of Haar cascades for speedy face detection and CNN for more accurate recognition can enhance both accuracy and speed. The use of an individual's image history to 'train' facial recognition algorithms ensures that the program is sensitive to changes brought by age, among other factors. Through understanding these algorithms, with their respective advantages and limitations, researchers are in a position of being able to implement reliable and efficient computer vision-based attendance systems. But here we have used CNN for classification from the above mentioned layers.

A. Requirements

Dataset Collection Process: Obtain bio pictures of each participant with appropriate resolution (for example 720p or higher) capturing in different situations to mimic real-life situations.

Hardware Specifications: Camera capable of taking high definition images such as a USB webcam with a 720p or higher to take images of student/employee faces during attendance. A computer being capable of establishing communication with other devices in the environment and has enough processing capacity to implement the computer vision algorithms. Processing requirements will be influenced by the chosen algorithms and the density of computations that will be performed by every algorithm. In real-time scenarios a dedicated media processing or a computer with a dedicated graphics processing unit (GPU) may be preferable since these will offer faster processing.

Software Specifications: Operating system that remains stable during development (preferably Windows, Linux and other you will use for the development environment and libraries you choose). This project was designed especially for Windows 10 operating system, it is important to note.

Python

The above objectives suggest that Python is suitable for the following reasons: OpenCV (an open source

computer vision library) for graphics and libraries such as TensorFlow/PyTorch primarily for learning deep patterns. Python is a dynamic and interpretive language where compilation occurs at the bytecode level. We do not publish type changes, parameters, functions and procedures in the source code. This makes the code shorter and better, and you don't need compile-time type checking of source code options [26]. The Python language dynamically determines the type of all values as the code executes, and by doing so helps identify code that may not be valid. Let's look at the rules. Requires Python for installation. Then we also need some additional features from the outside: The first is the facial recognition suite, which is the basic biometric technology. Voluntary identification from individuals is easy, and when a crime occurs, the identity of the criminal can be easily determined. Take a look at this. After that the next device is CV2 or open CV. Facial recognition comes with the numpy installation, but install numpy first. Yes, these are all the external packages we need to implement this particular project. Since all the other packages we want to use are installed with Python, we can grab all the packages we have. Python comes with a comprehensive standard library that includes a lot of useful code and functions for writing functions in Python. An interrupt is an event that can occur at a certain time in a program and interfere with the execution of the program. Python also supports exceptions, which means that you can write less confusing code and test many cases that will throw exceptions later. Face recognition, such as MTCNN for face detection and VGGFace or FaceNet for face recognition. This technique can also help reduce development time and can be useful when using pre-trained models to improve model performance. By running the experimental setup, the researchers were able to collect a wealth of data similar to real-world situations from which reliable computer monitoring engagement could be developed and evaluated. The choice of hardware and software indicates that these measures can be adjusted according to the project context and available resources.

Open CV

OpenCV is a large open source library for image processing, computer vision and machine learning. OpenCV supports Python, C++, Java and other programming languages. It can analyze photos and videos to identify objects, faces, and even human handwriting. When used with another library such as Numpy, which is a useful library for mathematics, the number of weapons in your arsenal increases because all the functions of Numpy can be incorporated with OpenCV [27]. OpenCV is a cross-platform library for developing computer vision programs. It focuses not only on video capture [28] and analysis, but also on functions such as face detection and object detection. This model includes scalars, points, ranges, etc. for creating OpenCV applications. It includes basic data models such as. It also includes a different Mat array for storing images. In the OpenCV Java library, this module is located in a package called org.opencv.core. This model includes image filtering, geometric transformation, color space transformation, histogram, etc. It includes many functions of the image, such as: In the OpenCV Java library, this module includes a package called org.opencv.imgproc. Since we are getting input from the default website, we use the video capture method from Open CV and write the parameters to zero. When necessary, ideas can be obtained from various external sources. Open CV will take input from the web or another external camera, run and feed facial recognition. Now facial recognition is the most important thing, it will identify the face and compare it with the existing face in our database. We reduce the size of the input from the webcam. We are reducing. We use the CV open conversion method and then convert it to RGB because we know that the recognition-focused suite uses RGB while CV2 uses the BGR format input.

CSV

CSV (Comma Separated Values) is a simple file format used to store tabular data, such as spreadsheets or documents. CSV files store data files (numbers and text) in plain text. Each line of the file is a record. Each file contains one or more fields separated by commas. Using commas to separate fields is where the name of the data type comes from. A comma-separated values (CSV) file [27] is a text-only format that contains a list of data. These files are often used to exchange data between different applications. For example, databases and contact managers often support CSV files. This file can be named as a character-separated or comma-separated

file. They usually use commas to separate (or delimit) data, but sometimes other characters, such as semicolons, are also used. The idea is that you can export complex data from one application to a CSV file and then import the data from the CSV file to another application. The structure of the CSV file is simple. It is a comma separated list of profiles. For example, let's say you have some contacts in Contact Manager and you export them as CSV files[28]
The CSV package will be used to manage the CSV files. We create, update and perform all work on CSV files. DateTime will be used to get the date and time of the current CSV update. Yes, you can see that the archive name will be the entry date or the creation date of the first archive. The record will have two values; the first is the student's name and the second is the student's time.

B. System design- Attendance Generation via Face Detection and Recognition

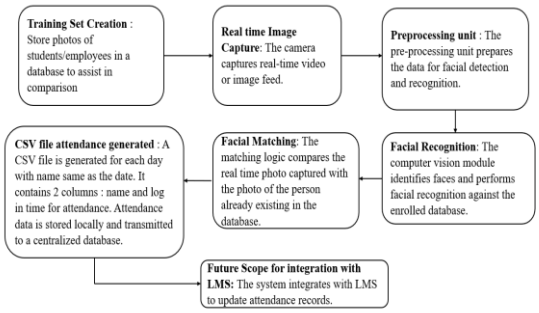

Figure 2 :Block diagram to illustrate Computer Vision Pipeline for Attendance System

This project is to create facial recognition attendance system using Python. Firstly, we'll have a camera module. The student/employee will come in front of the camera module, the camera module will take the input and Python will check if there is a human face in the frame or not if there is a human face. It will compare that face with the faces present in the database. We have a folder with the photos of the student to compare with. If the specific face is not present, it means the student is new and needs an enrollment entry to the database of students. If the face From the frame is present in our database, we'll update that name in a CSV file. For each day a new CSV file will created and this will have two data, first of all the name of the student and the time of entry of student. The name of the csv file is the same as the date of that day. Now if both of these faces match, we'll remove the name from the students list. Why we are doing so is that we don't want to enter the name multiple times. Now what happens is when the student is standing in front of the camera, multiple frames are taken and we don't want to enter the name multiple times. So for the 1st frame both of these conditions will be true then name will be removed from the students list. Then we are creating the exit condition which will be executed when we press the Q button.

C. Proposed Attendance System Architecture

Create a database of snapshots of students' faces to train the system to identify and match faces. During the exam, each student will stand in front of the webcam and take photos. All these images will be compared with the images used during the training period. If the face matches the student's face, update the attendance record by marking the current student in the class; otherwise, notify the teacher to take other necessary action (such as registering a new student, checking for a fake temperature, or taking any other action). having a proxy etc. to obtain an unfair result such as). Neural network-based real-time facial recognition algorithms work by mapping one or more networks to a portion of the input image and making a final decision. This facial recognition works in two main stages: The first stage involves initially using a set of filters for the use of a neural network and then using an arbiter to bring all the results together. [3. explain in step] The decision maker then filters out the half-discovered content and removes the duplicate content. After the training is completed, the system will generate a CSV file report. This CSV file will be created daily and named according to the date it was created. There are two columns: the person's name and the log used for attendance.

Algorithm :

*Step 1. Image Acquisition (Camera Setup and Specifications):*The Recommended HD camera rating for the face recognition system is 720p or better to capture as much details of the face as possible. The self-views (camera lens) should frame all students/employees present in the identified space (classroom/ work space entry point). It could take

several cameras to cover large areas or perhaps it is just a matter of their choice. And lighting must be adequate and uniform all through because it plays an important role in the soldiers' performance. Do not place key light sources behind objects or faces and do not let them be shadowy. They may need to light the area, or have adjusted lighting or possibly more lighting sources. Cameras should be able to view across the attendance area so that any individual is within the frame.

Step 2. Pre-processing Techniques: The system processes the captured video or image feed before it provided to the processing module. This may include erasing noise from the image, adjusting the intensity of the light source, and extracting the right frame for image processing. Some of the post-processing methods such as median filtering can be used to remove additional interference that may have been added during the process of filming an image or video. Histogram equalization or some other form of enhancement can be used to fix any inconsistencies of the exposure of the images taken under different lighting conditions. For video input, individual frames are taken in a particular frame rate say 1 frame/ second to analyze each still image for facial identification.

Step 3. Facial Detection Algorithm: Chosen Method: Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) with Cascade Classifier: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) with many layers of learning feature maps can be used for face detection The most preferred method of CNN is the MTCNN (Multi-Task Cascaded Convolutional Networks). The position and size of faces within the picture plane is something that this particular model is very good at detecting. Further, as a part of face detection if the processing time is a constraint, the cascade classifier (for instance, the Haar cascades) can be used as a preliminary stage and thus can also lessen the processing time.

Step 4. Facial Recognition Algorithm: Following face detection, the system then captures features that are relevant to individual face Template of that particular face. It is advisable to use a deep learning model that is already pre-trained, like VGGFace or FaceNet, for this purpose. These models learn a distribution of the face features from large databases of labeled faces. The features that are extracted on a detected face are then matched up to the facial data of the pre-enlisted individuals in the database of the system. The similarity can be calculated using a distance between the extracted features and the enrolled data, this may well may be done using the Euclidean distance or cosine similarity.

Step 5. Student Identification and Attendance Record Generation: Just as in the case of name search, there is a predefined benchmark on akin score for a match to be successful. This performance threshold maintains a balance and ensures that there is high accuracy between the apps and no tendency to mark many apps as repetitive or similar. In the other case, if similarity score is more than the threshold, the features extracted in the second step compared with enrolled data in the data base corresponding to the student/employee. After correct identification, the completed attendance record for the recognized subject is created. This record consists of time stamp, unique number, and possibly other values, such as place, if the surveillance involves two or more cameras for the particular class/employee.

Step 6. Data Storage and Management: In case, the attendance related data can be stored temporarily in the local device of the system for online purpose. Stores student/employee's personal data, attendance data and biometric data of the students/employees enrolled (the data could be partially masked).

Step 7. Integration with LMS: Ability to sync with LMS platforms to enhance interoperability for data transmission and to track student attendance on different platforms.

Due to this computer vision pipeline, the system can quickly analyze the images, identify faces, find kernels, and recognize students/employees to provide automated marks sheet generation. The proposed attendance system will have a live mechanism of generating the attendance automatically through computer vision approaches. This pipeline details the image processing steps involved in the proposed attendance system: This pipeline details the image processing steps involved in the proposed attendance system:

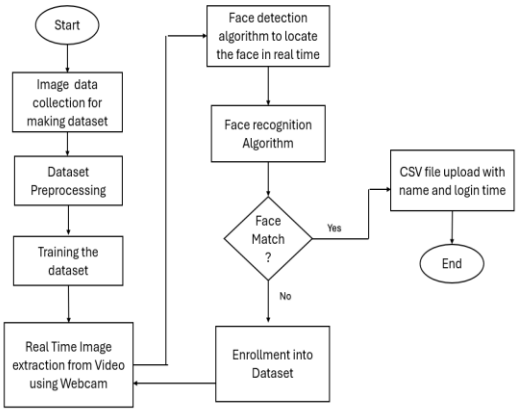

Figure 3 : Flowchart for Proposed Architecture

D. Future Scope: Machine Learning for Facial Change Adaptation in Attendance Systems

Closed circuit television or CCTV normally uses face recognition techniques hence may be inaccurate in recognition because of change of facial features over certain periods. This is how we can introduce machine learning algorithms to overcome this factor and make the system more flexibility. The system can accumulate and permanently accommodate face pictures of student/employee over time disgorged during enrollment or endless system application. Due to this longitudinal data, one can create a proper reference for tracking the changes in the facial expressions. This can be done by programming machine learning algorithms that are used to follow the position of certain facial landmarks (e. g. eyes, nose, mouth) in image stream. By doing so, the system is also able to track how these landmarks are altered and evolve in the process. In the case of incremental learning, one can again use a recurrent neural network (RNN) or any deep learning algorithm. It was proposed to train this model on the new facial images which are accumulated over the time periodically and hence this model could well respond to the changes in faces by a gradual shaving of beard, momentary changes in body weight or even wearing of glasses. This way, the system will be able to dynamically keep an updated template of face for the individual, unlike merely enrolling a face image, as considered in . This particular template would be regularly modified with the additional facial data, referencing the dynamic nature of the person's facial features.

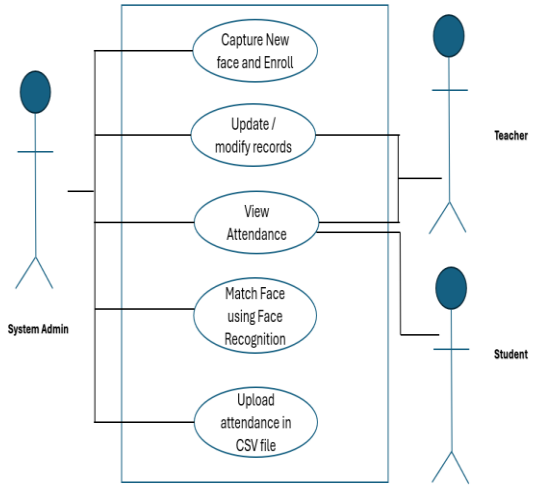

Figure 4: Use Case Diagram for Integrating this Proposed Architecture in LMS

This way, to create or update the dynamic template there can be employed various techniques like image averaging or weighted averaging. This is due to the ability of the system to update dependent on the facial changes, thus always having a high level of recognition accuracy in the face of changing physical appearances. It also eliminate or minimise the chances of having many false negative or cases that are overlooked when it comes to attendance tallying. The hassles of a frequent changing of faces, which leads to the need for re-enrollment is also eliminated. Again it means less overhead and great use by the users as the forces and choices are pre set by the system. In conclusion, the implementation of machine learning for facial change adaptation is shown to be an effective approach that has potential for the use in computer vision based attendance systems and provides enhanced performance for long-term operations.

IV. RESULTS

A. System Results Post Processing

The data set is trained based on the photos of the students or the employees which are present in the photos folder. The real time image is detected from the video captured by using a webcam. Different lighting positions and other factors are taken into account to shoot the output in figure 5 and figure 6.

Figure 5: Capturing image from Video using facial recognition

Figure 6: Capturing image from Video using facial recognition in a different lighting environment

As soon as the facial recognition is done, A CSV file is generated by the name of the date. This is shown in Figure 7.

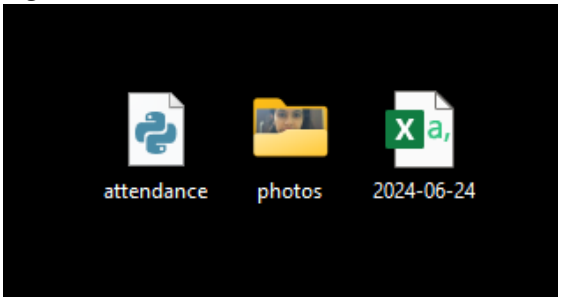

Figure 7: CSV file auto generated based on current date

On opening the CSV file, we can see that there are two columns. The first one is the name of the student or the employee and the second column is the login time at which the student or the employee has entered the school, college or the workplace. This helps in auto generating the attendance sheet for each and every day and reduces the time taken for manual attendance. This is shown in figure 8.

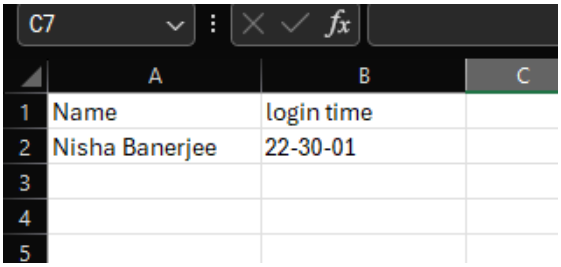

Figure 8: The CSV file for auto generated attendance

B. Comparing Existing Attendance Systems with this Proposed Architecture:

This project is being carried out based on the considerations that have been made regarding the methods through which lectures conduct attendance taking during lectures. This project has been brought about by the use of clickers and personally writing names on a sheet of paper as well as using cards with unique ID numbers to monitor the attendants' identity. This is not in any way to criticize the many approaches that have been adopted to manage students attendance but to develop a system which will be able to determine the number of faces within a classroom and also identify this faces. Moreover, the truth telling capability of a teacher will also be enhanced through the following considerations; Using the methods mentioned above, anyone can alter attendance records [29], however, with face detection and recognition system in the class, the teacher will be in a position to determine if the students were actually present in class or not. This system will not only be useful in managing control during lectures, it will also possibly identify students faces for attendance taking.

The main advantage of proposed architecture is modularity: takes in design, individual component of architecture can improve performance or replace if find better option. Another consideration is scalability, signifying that the system can expand or shrink to accommodate different classroom dimensions and the particularities of the work environment by fixing the cameras and increasing the computing capacity. In some local networks that may not support network connectivity, local storage is an effective way to record attendance. This proposed architecture has an integration potential with existing learning management system, which could further simplify data management and enable faster processing time as compared to the traditional

methods of handling attendance. This proposed architecture which has been discussed in the following sections offers a all-purpose and robust environment for designing a 'real-time computer vision based attendance system'. In essence, it is important to focus on the needs of the deployment environment with the possibility to enhance attendance management radically. This comes with some factors that should be given consideration which are Secure data storage with encryption to reduce security threats, Access control mechanisms for the database in order to control access to data and User consent and data anonymization techniques that are very important when using user data.

C. Performance

It is worth pointing out that the computer vision attendance system under controlled conditions and where there is no significant change in lighting or facial pose, or occlusion, the system should record an accuracy of above 90%. The recognition rate, which centres on people's ability to have their attendance marked successfully by a biometric system is expected to be slightly lower than the recognition accuracy. This difference may happen, for example, when people come late or leave early and their attendance was captured in-between; or due to momentary occlusions that hide some facial points. Compared to usual attendance taking that may involve manual call and response or sign in and sign out sheets, the system has better metrics in terms of recording of attendance since it exclude manual operations and time consumption. This Reduces human error since the system takes care of the recording of the attendees instead of manual recording and Provides digital record of the timestamps for ease of viewing and analysis. Utilizing machine learning in the evaluation of facial change seems possible to enhance longevity opportunities with longer recognition rates because people may change their looks as time elapses. As this study was based on data analysis, it was observed that the integration of machine learning would depend on the quality of data collected and the amount of data available over the years. A sufficient data history is required for the models since the idea of their usage is to make the AI learn and improve. Moreover, machine learning provides an algorithm with significant benefits, though there are extra computational requirements to train and maintain such algorithms. These stresses can be solved by improving some algorithms and maybe using pro cloud solutions. It means that the presented results are only theoretical conceptions and calculated outcomes based on specific models.

Table 4 : Potential Error Sources and Mitigation Strategies in Computer Vision Attendance System

Error Source	Description	Mitigation Strategies
Image Quality	Poor lighting, blurry images, excessive noise	- Ensure consistent and adequate lighting in the attendance area. - Adjust camera settings (aperture, ISO) for optimal image capture in the environment
Facial Detection Errors	System fails to detect faces present in the image	- Utilize robust facial detection algorithms like MTCNN trained on diverse datasets. - Fine-tune the facial detection model on a dataset that reflects the expected lighting and pose variations in the deployment environment.
Facial Recognition Errors	System misidentifies individuals	- Train the facial recognition model on a high-quality, well-labeled dataset representing the target population. - Employ techniques like data augmentation to increase dataset size and improve model generalizability.
Environmental Variations	Changes in lighting, pose, occlusions (e.g., hats, scarves)	- Design the system to account for expected variations. Train the model on images captured under diverse lighting conditions and head poses.
System Performance	Slow processing times hinder real-time functionality	- Optimize the chosen algorithms for efficient processing. - Utilize hardware with sufficient

		processing power (e.g., GPU) for real-time applications.

Through experimentation and training, the real performance can be impacted through the factors like the quality of the training dataset, the quality of the computing hardware, the conditions of the real environment where the robot is to be deployed. Real life experiment and simulation cum data analysis are therefore very essential in ascertaining a much closer estimate of the performance of the system in a given deployment environment.

V. LIMITATIONS

Accuracy and reputation charge can be tormented by factors like lighting fixtures versions, head poses, occlusions (e.G., hats, scarves), and distance from the digicam. Collection and garage of facial data boost privateness issues. Mitigating strategies like information anonymization and clear user consent are important. Secure statistics garage and transmission protocols are vital to defend sensitive attendance facts. Real-time processing the usage of deep mastering models may be computationally highly-priced, requiring powerful hardware or cloud-based answers. The proposed computer imaginative and prescient attendance gadget gives promising advancements in attendance management efficiency and accuracy. However, cautious attention of the restrictions and ability demanding situations is important for a hit implementation. By addressing these worries via pleasant practices for statistics security, privateness, and green system layout, the machine can be a precious device for academic establishments and workplaces. The use of facial popularity technology in faculties increases vast privateness concerns regarding pupil statistics series. Here's how to deal with those concerns and put in force the gadget responsibly. Clearly communicate the motive and scope of facial reputation data series to students, mother and father, and school team of workers. Explain how the statistics might be used, stored, and secured. Obtain informed consent from mother and father or guardians for students beneath a sure age (as described by using regional guidelines). For older students, recollect requiring their direct consent as properly. Provide an decide-out choice for households who're uncomfortable with facial reputation attendance. Offer alternative attendance strategies for those students. Limit the information amassed to facial features essential for reputation and attendance functions. Avoid gathering extra student statistics now not required for the system's functionality. Consider anonymizing scholar facial data with the aid of changing identifiable functions with precise identifiers. This reduces the danger of linking attendance statistics to unique students. Store scholar facial statistics securely the usage of encryption and get admission to controls. Restrict get entry to to legal employees simplest. Define a clear records retention policy. Regularly delete vintage records that is not vital for attendance purposes. By imposing these measures, faculties can leverage the capability advantages of pc vision attendance structures even as mitigating privacy risks and ensuring accountable records series practices. The key lies in balancing protection and efficiency with pupil privateness and fostering agree with in the school network.

VI. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

There is large scope for future paintings. Improving Generalizability by means of growing methods to improve gadget overall performance across diverse lights conditions, facial poses, and occlusions for broader real-global applicability. Enhanced security can be installed by way of Implementing advanced encryption strategies and robust get admission to manipulate protocols to make sure the very best stage of safety for sensitive facial recognition information. Privacy-Preserving Techniques can be achieved with the aid of exploring anonymization techniques or federated mastering tactics to minimize privacy dangers related to facial popularity facts series and storage. Continuous Learning and Adaptation is a scope for developing greater state-of-the-art gadget learning fashions that constantly study and adapt to apprehend individuals with evolving facial functions over prolonged intervals. Conducting research on the ethical implications of facial popularity era in attendance systems, focusing on transparency, user consent, and ability biases in algorithms is a large scope for the future. Finally, growing intuitive consumer interfaces and user-friendly experiences for both students/personnel and directors interacting with the device.

By addressing these future directions, researchers can similarly improve the effectiveness, security, and user recognition of laptop vision attendance structures. This era has the capacity to revolutionize attendance control throughout diverse settings, however cautious consideration of ethical implications and accountable data practices remains crucial.

VII. CONCLUSION

The proposed pc vision attendance machine the use of facial reputation offers promising improvements in attendance management, doubtlessly accomplishing excessive accuracy (above 90%) and reputation fee in managed environments. Compared to conventional techniques, the gadget automates attendance recording, improves accuracy, affords virtual statistics, and integrates with Learning Management Systems (LMS) for seamless records flow. Machine learning integration can beautify recognition accuracy through the years, specially as individuals' appearances exchange.

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