iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.72743

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Face Recognition based Attendance Management System

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Abstract: ***Face recognition is among the most productive image processing applications and has a pivotal role in the technical field. Nowadays, the use of biometrics like face recognition system has been crucial in authentication concretely in attendance process.***

The system's goal is to make the attendance marking process quick and easy because the teacher's tedious job in class is time consuming in monitoring the students while marking attendance and ensuring that no fake attendance is marked. To solve the problem efficiently, the system employs a machine approaching rigorous attendance verification.

The purpose of a face recognition system is to automate the recordings of employees, eliminating the need for manual clock-ins or time-sheets. This system ensures accurate attendance records, reducing the chances of errors or buddy punching. This attendance process saves time and resources for HR departments and teachers. This system provides a contactless solution for attendance in situations where hygiene and safety are paramount. These systems can be used in various settings, including workplaces, educational institutions, events, and even healthcare facilities.

Keywords: ***Face Recognition, Face Detection, Haar-Cascade classifier, Local Binary Pattern Histogram, attendance system.***

I. INTRODUCTION

The prevalent of COVID-19 accelerated adoption of digital technologies and shielded productivity. This outbreak has made working from home (WFH), online class the new way of working and studying for millions of employees and students around the world. For the wide change in our work and daily life, technology is advancing at an unprecedented pace.

The traditional attendance methods are riddled with inefficiencies. This systems suffers from numerous inherent limitations V.I.Z data manipulation, time-consuming data entry and limited data insights. It also includes Human error possibilities which defined as the manual compilation of attendance data increases the risk of errors in calculations and compliance, Lack of real-time data which means that real-time attendance data is typically not available with traditional systems and Traditional attendance systems are susceptible to data breaches.

A digital attendance management system offers significant advantages over traditional methods due to its accuracy, time-saving capabilities and elimination of paper records, making it a more efficient and reliable option for tracking attendance.

Now we want to introduce Face Recognition in Digital Attendance Management System. A Attendance

Management System using the Recognition of Facial features operates the time-tracking process completely. With its help users such as Employees and Students do not need to clock in or fill out time sheets manually. Once the user's face is recognized by the system their exact time of entry or exit is recorded and stored immediately which can be accessed anytime just like time sheets. it provides transparency, reduces buddy punching, saves time and money, reduces extra efforts and enhances security. Managers or teachers can track the records of attendance from anywhere, reducing the traction of any fake attendance.

Biometric authentication, particularly face recognition system has surfaced as a strong alternative. It leverages the unique features of human facial structures, allowing seamless identification. This paper reviews recent developments in face recognition-based attendance systems, their architecture, algorithmic foundations and potential for future enhancement.[1][2][3][4]

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II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *RFID and Facial Recognition-Based Attendance System*

Akbar et al. proposed a hybrid attendance system that combines the efficiency of RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) with the security of facial recognition. This dual technology approach enhances both speed and accuracy in student authentication while significantly reducing the chances of proxy attendance.

In practice, students carry RFID cards, which they tap or scan upon entering the classroom. This provides a quick and seamless check-in process. Simultaneously, a camera captures the student's face and compares it against a preregistered facial database to verify their identity.

This integrated system leverages the fast detection capabilities of RFID and the robust verification power of facial recognition. By requiring both forms of authentication, it offers a reliable, secure, and time-saving alternative to traditional manual attendance methods.[5]

B. *Iris Recognition-Based Attendance System*

Ok Pujie et al. introduced an advanced attendance tracking system based on iris recognition, a biometric method known for its exceptional accuracy. Because every individual has a unique iris pattern—including identical twins—this technology offers one of the highest levels of security in identity verification.

The system works by capturing detailed images of the iris—the coloured ring around the pupil—and analysing unique features such as pigment patterns, crypts, and furrows. These characteristics form a biometric signature that is virtually impossible to duplicate.

Once registered, a student's distinctive iris pattern is securely stored in an encrypted database for accurate and reliable future identification. During attendance, a specialized scanner captures a live image of the eye and matches it with stored data to confirm identity. Iris recognition stands out for its precision, reliability, and resistance to forgery, making it ideal for high-security attendance systems.[6]

C. *Machine Learning-Based Facial Recognition*

Rathod et al. proposed an automated attendance system using machine learning to recognize faces in real time classroom environments. Their approach integrates the Viola-Jones algorithm for efficient face detection, Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) for feature extraction, and a Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier for accurate face identification.

Machine learning algorithms are trained on face datasets to recognize individuals with high accuracy. These models improve over time by learning facial patterns and features. Popular techniques include Support Vector Machines (SVMs) for classification and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for deep feature learning.

Such ML-based systems are widely applied in attendance management due to their ability to operate in real-time and handle variations in lighting, expression, and angle.[7]

D. *Eigenfaces and Fisherfaces for Face Recognition*

Eigenfaces and Fisherfaces are two classical, yet foundational, techniques in the field of face recognition, based on dimensionality reduction methods.

Eigenfaces: Introduced by Turk and Pentland in 1991, this method uses Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to reduce the dimensionality of face images by identifying the principal components—known as eigenfaces—that capture the most variance across a dataset. Each face is represented as a weighted combination of these eigenfaces, enabling efficient comparison and recognition in the reduced space.

Fisherfaces: Building on PCA, Fisherfaces use linear discriminant analysis (LDA) to enhance class separability. While PCA focuses on capturing the greatest variance regardless of class, LDA aims to maximize the distinction between classes (e.g., different individuals) while minimizing variation within each class. As a result, Fisher faces handle variations in lighting and facial expressions more effectively than Eigenfaces.

Both methods project facial images into a lower dimensonal space where recognition is performed by comparing distances or similarity measures. While modern systems often use deep learning, these techniques remain important for understanding the evolution of face recognition.[10]

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E. Hybrid Approach: DWT + DCT + RBF

Another sophisticated method combines multiple advanced techniques to enhance facial recognition accuracy:

DWT (Discrete Wavelet Transform): Used to decompose face images into various frequency components, DWT captures both spatial and frequency information, making it effective for analysing local features at multiple resolutions.

DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform): A commonly used transformation technique that compresses image data by concentrating energy into a few coefficients. It helps in feature extraction by preserving essential patterns while reducing dimensionality.

RBF (Radial Basis Function): Often used as a kernel in neural networks or SVMs, RBF enables non-linear classification by mapping data into a higher-dimensional space, allowing better separation of complex patterns.

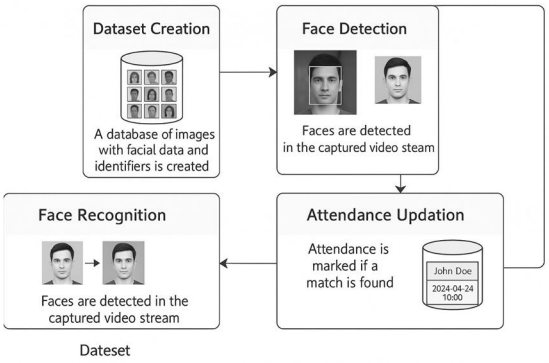
This hybrid model integrates DWT and DCT for robust feature extraction, followed by classification using an RBF-based neural network. In some implementations, such as the one combining Viola-Jones face detection, histogram equalization for contrast enhancement, and a deep Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), the DWT extracted features are directly used to train the CNN. The network typically consists of several convolutional and pooling layers for feature extraction, followed by a fully connected layer and a SoftMax layer to perform the final classification. This approach offers strong performance under challenging real-world conditions, such as varying lighting, occlusions, and facial expressions.[8][9]

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This system utilizes facial recognition to streamline attendance. A face recognition-based attendance management system typically involves these steps: dataset creation, face detection, face recognition, and attendance updation. The system captures a live video feed, detects faces using algorithms like Haar cascades or OpenCV, and then recognizes them by comparing the captured facial features with pre-stored data in a database. If a match is found, attendance is marked, and the timestamp is recorded.[12][13][14]

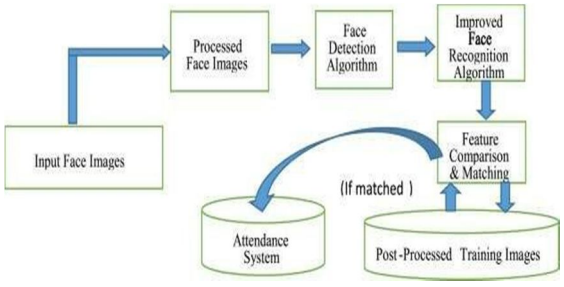
A. Dataset Creation

A database or collection of images is created, containing facial data (photos) of each individual whose attendance needs to be tracked. These images are associated with unique identifiers, such as names or IDs. This data is used for comparison during the recognition phase. [13][14]



B. Face Detection

Face detection is the process of finding out and differentiating all the available faces in the given image or video in spite of their movement, position, scale, pose, orientation, age and expression. This system uses algorithms like Haar cascades or DNN models to detect the presence of faces in the captured video stream. These algorithms locate the facial regions within an image. This stage ensures that only facial data is processed for recognition.[13][15][16]

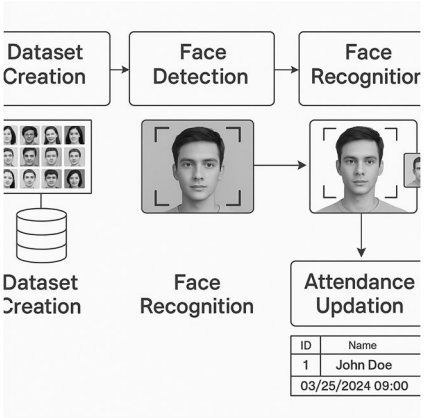


C. Face Recognition

Face Recognition is a visual pattern recognition problem, where the face, represented as a three dimensional object that is subject to varying illumination, pose and other elements, gets recognized based on already available data or images. Face recognition is basically a task of identification and verification of individuals based on their unique facial features. Face recognition algorithms, such as LBPH (Local Binary Pattern Histogram) or CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks), analyse the detected facial features. The system extracts unique facial characteristics from the image. These unique facial characteristics are then compared with the pre-stored data in the database.[17][13][14]

D. Attendance Updation

If the detected and captured facial features and the data available in database matches, the system recognizes the person. The system automatically marks the individual's attendance as present and records the timestamp. The attendance records are stored in a database or other storage medium, which can be accessed by authorized personnel.[14][17]



IV. IMPLEMENTATION

Despite issues with lighting, facial expressions, and occlusions, face detection is able to identify human faces in photos.. It is done in two steps: determining whether a face is present (classification) and finding its location (localization via bounding boxes). The system subsequently identifies detected faces with saved information. The face recognition library, MySQL, OpenCV, HTML/CSS etc are among the tools used.[18]

A. OpenCV

Many image processing functions are available in the OpenCV library. This image processing library is very helpful. Even without writing any code, the desired result can be obtained. The library is available free of charge and is governed by an open-source BSD license, with cross platform compatibility.[19]

B. HTML/CSS+ React

HTML and CSS are employed to style and structure the user interface, such as student registration forms and attendance presentation. React is utilized to develop an interactive and dynamic frontend with real-time updates and seamless user interactions. They collectively offer a neat, interactive interface for users to efficiently manage and view attendance data.[20]

C. Flask

Flask is employed as the backend framework to manage server-side logic, API calls, and communication between the frontend and database. It handles routes for uploading face data, processing recognition results, and storing attendance records. Flask also integrates the face recognition module with the user interface, allowing real-time attendance marking.[21]

D. Face Recognition Library

The face recognition library is utilized to identify faces, create facial encodings with unique values, and match them against stored values for identification purposes. It simplifies the matching of faces through pre-trained models and simple-to-use functions and is thus the best choice for real-time marking of attendance on the basis of facial features.[22][23]

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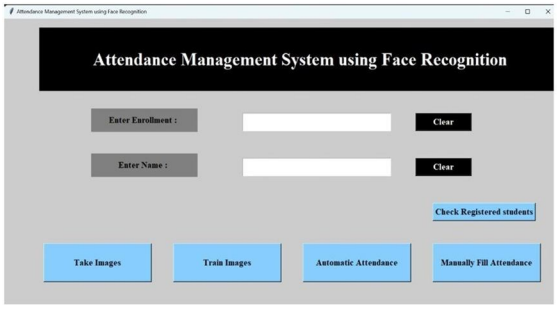
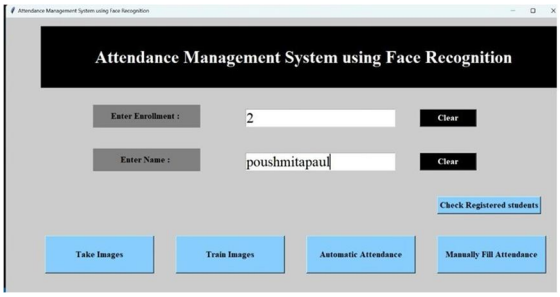
E. MySQL

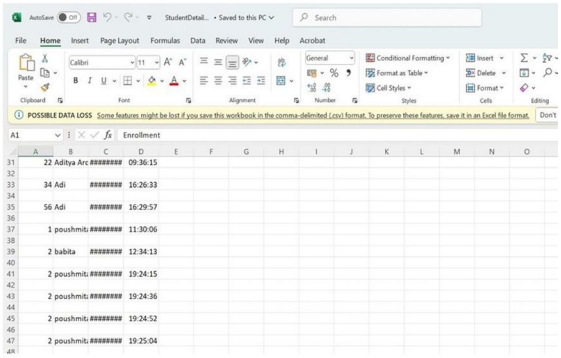
MySQL stores and handles student data, face encodings, and attendance data. It keeps the data sorted, enabling proper retrieval of the attendance logs as well as a match of the face data against registered users. The database serves backend functions such as login, report generation, and daily attendance.[24]

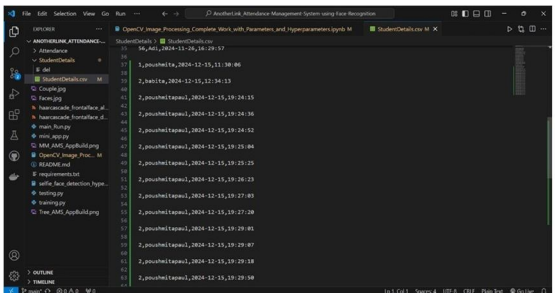
F. Real-Time Checkpoints

Schedule is used to execute periodic operations, such as starting attendance capture at set intervals threading enables tasks to be executed simultaneously, thus enabling the system to execute tasks such as video capture and data processing without freezing the user interface. Flask-Socket IO brings real-time conversation in between the server and client, displaying results of recognition and attendance on the frontend in real time as they occur.[25]









V. BENEFITS AND APPLICATIONS

A. Benefits

1) Refined Precision

Higher accuracy in attendance tracking, preventing errors and incompatibilities related to manual methods.[26][27]

2) Streamlined Efficiency

User-friendly digitalizing attendance tracking with robust security.[28][29]

3) Global Availability

Accessible for organizations or institutions and students or employees with diversity and usability.[30]

4) Adaptability

Expandable and versatile for all size of institution or organization.[31]

5) Safety

Reduces the requirements of physical present for attendance management which can be helpful in a pandemic situation for health protection.[32]

B. Applications

1) Security and Access Control

Face recognition can be used for secure access to buildings, facilities, and restricted areas, ensuring only authorized personnel enter.[33]

2) Educational Purposes

Face recognition systems can automate the process of marking student attendance in classrooms and lecture halls. Students can simply present their face to a camera, and the system will automatically recognize them and record their attendance improving discipline and preventing any unwanted attendance.[34][35][36]

3) Law Enforcement and Investigations

Face recognition can aid in identifying individuals in crowds, helping law enforcement agencies track down wanted individuals, and assist in criminal investigations.[37]

4) Office Environments

In offices, face recognition can be used to track employee attendance, ensuring accurate timekeeping and reducing the risk of time theft. Face recognition can also be used for access control, allowing employees to enter secure areas without needing to carry physical ID cards. This improves security, streamlines the timekeeping process, and can enhance employee morale by eliminating the need for manual timekeeping.[38]

5) Customer Service and Retail

Face recognition can be used in retail environments to identify repeat customers, personalize shopping experiences, and potentially prevent shoplifting, according to a report from Super works.[39]

6) Border Control and Immigration

Face recognition technology can be used at airports and border crossings to verify passports, quickly identify travelers, and improve security, according to Wikipedia.[40][41]

7) Healthcare Security

Face recognition can be used to quickly and accurately identify patients, ensuring that they receive the correct treatment and medication. In healthcare settings, face recognition can be used to restrict access to certain areas, such as pharmacies or labs, to authorized personnel only. This improves patient safety, reduces the risk of errors, and enhances security.[42][43]

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C. Risks

1) Inaccurate Identification

Lighting, pose, or occlusion variations may make the system wrongly identify or overlook faces.

2) Privacy and Consent Concerns

Facial data collection in the absence of explicit user permission may create ethics and legality issues.

3) Security Risk

Lacking robust protection measures, stored biometric information can be vulnerable to cyber attacks or abuse.

4) Software Bugs or Crashes

Code errors or library dependencies may lead to system failure during live attendance sessions.

5) Scalability Issues

As more users join, the system may experience lag or need resource upgrades.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Integration of Next-Gen Biometric Modalities: Explore integrating other biometric modalities, like fingerprint or iris-based recognition, for multi-modal authentication and additional security and accuracy boost.[44]

1) Cloud-Based Deployment

Deploying on cloud platforms can enhance scalability, storage, and access across institutions.

2) Advanced Recognition Models

Integrating deep models like transformers or 3D face recognition will enhance accuracy and resilience.

3) Liveness Detection

Incorporating anti-spoofing features will safeguard against misuse by images or videos.

4) Multi-Factor Authentication

All together with RFID, fingerprint, or mobile OTP can increase security.

5) Mobile App Integration

Creating companion apps for students and instructors to verify attendance or receive alerts.

6) Cross-Institution Use

Developing a centralized system that can be used by several schools or universities with common data access controls.

VII. CONCLUSION

The facial recognition-based attendance management system is an innovative and effective solution designed to overcome the limitations of traditional attendance methods. Manual attendance systems are usually slow, can easily have mistaken, and make it easier for students or employees to fake their presence. This system transforms attendance tracking by using biometric technology specifically, facial recognition to automate the entire process in a contactless and secure manner. By capturing live video, detecting faces, and matching them with pre-registered data, the system automatically marks attendance and records timestamps accurately. This eliminates the need for manual clock-ins, paper-based records, or physical ID cards. It not only improves accuracy but also significantly reduces administrative workload for teachers, HR departments, and other staff. Additionally, it ensures transparency and real-time monitoring of attendance records, which can be accessed remotely. The use of technologies such as OpenCV, face recognition libraries, Flask, MySQL, and HTML/CSS/React allows for the development of a responsive, interactive, and user-friendly platform. These tools work together to create a system that can recognize faces under varying conditions, such as different lighting, angles, or facial expressions. Real-time frameworks like Flask-SocketIO further enhance user experience by instantly displaying recognition results on the interface.

One of the major benefits of this system is its suitability for post-COVID environments, as it offers a contactless solution that supports health and hygiene protocols. It also minimizes the risk of data manipulation and enhances security through biometric verification. Beyond educational institutions, it has broad applications in offices, healthcare, law enforcement, retail, and secure facilities.

The future scope of this technology is promising. It can be enhanced by integrating advanced features such as liveness detection to prevent spoofing, multi-factor authentication for added security, and mobile apps for easier access and notifications. Cloud deployment can make it scalable across multiple locations, and more advanced AI models like deep learning and 3D recognition can further improve accuracy.

In summary, the facial recognition attendance system offers a powerful combination of accuracy, efficiency, security, and adaptability. It modernizes attendance tracking, reduces manual effort, prevents fraudulent entries, and brings convenience to users. With its wide range of applications and potential for future enhancements, it represents a significant step toward smarter, safer, and more reliable attendance management in today's digital world.

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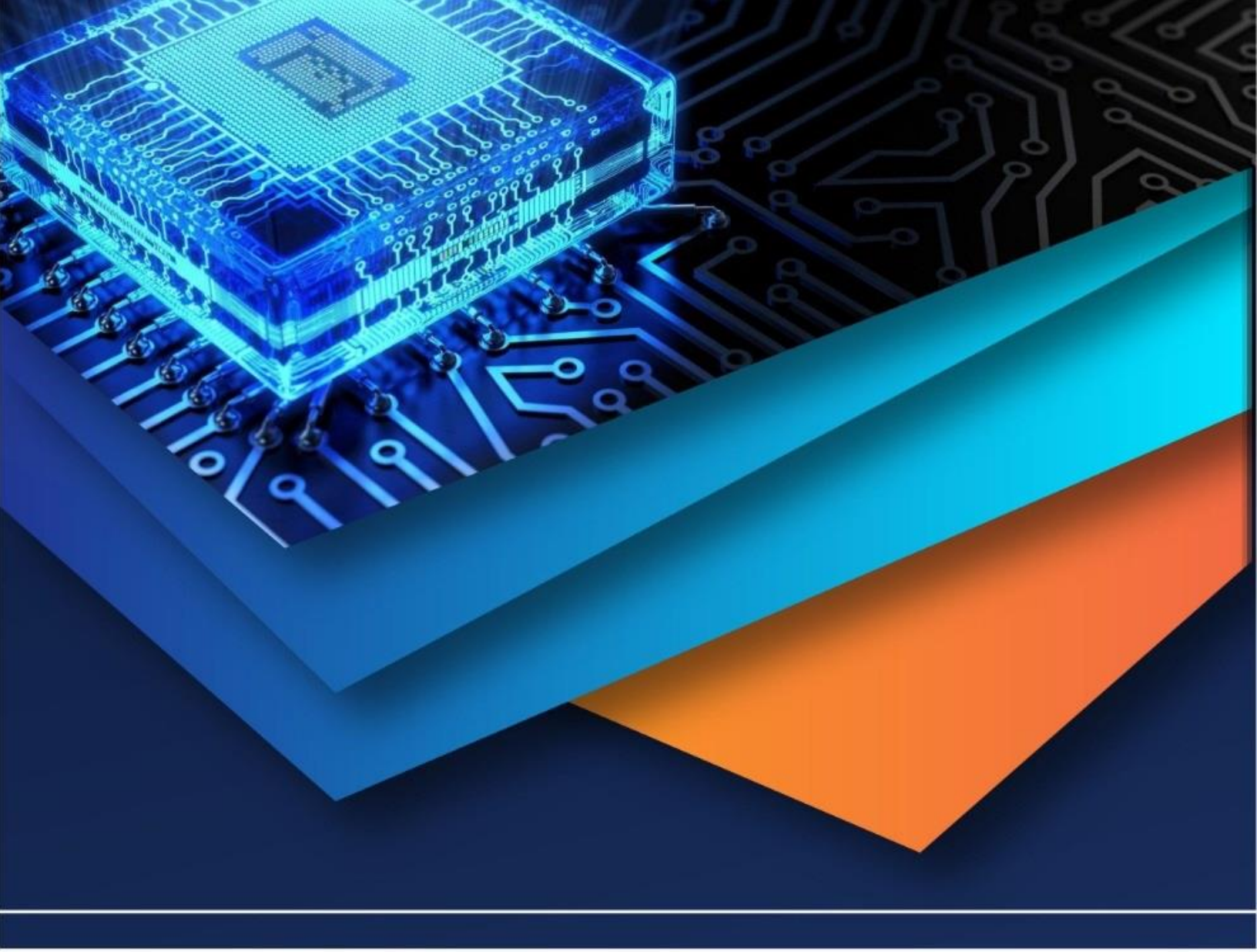

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