iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** VIII **Month of publication:** August 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.73605

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

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 VIII Aug 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Integrating Edge Computing and Facial Recognition: A Case Study on Indo AI's Modular AI Camera Systems for Democratizing Artificial Intelligence

Vivek Gujar
Indoai Technologies P Ltd, India

Abstract: ***The convergence of edge computing and artificial intelligence (AI) is redefining the capabilities of modern camera systems by enabling real-time, decentralized processing and intelligent decision-making at the source. This paper presents a comprehensive case study of IndoAI's modular AI-powered camera systems, which integrate edge computing with facial recognition to deliver scalable, privacy-conscious and domain-specific solutions. By leveraging modular appization of AI models, IndoAI enables flexible deployment across diverse sectors such as education, governance, security and rural development. The study explores the architecture and implementation of edge-enabled facial recognition for attendance automation, the benefits of modular AI models and the ethical considerations surrounding privacy and algorithmic bias. Additionally, the paper outlines IndoAI's roadmap for building an open AI ecosystem through standardized APIs, open-source frameworks, and a global developer community modeled after app distribution platforms. This initiative aims to democratize AI access by empowering developers, institutions, and communities to create and deploy task-specific AI solutions.***
Keywords: Facial Recognition, Edge Technology, AI, AI Models, AI Camera, Appization, Indoai

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed the functionality of camera systems, used to analyze the data and make certain inferences[1] , enabling real-time decision-making[2], enhanced automation and scalable solutions across various domains. The convergence of AI with camera technologies has paved the way for intelligent systems capable of addressing complex challenges in governance, education, security, and rural development. The convergence of AI, edge computing, and data-in-motion form a symbiotic relationship that enables intelligent systems to operate efficiently[3]. This paper examines key innovations in AI-powered camera systems: edge computing, modular appization of AI models and civic engagement frameworks. By leveraging localized processing and modular deployment, these systems aim to democratize AI access, making it inclusive and impactful. Democratizing AI requires flexible, adaptable, and customizable solutions that cater to the unique requirements and constraints of organizations[4]. The study also outlines IndoAi's roadmap for fostering an AI model ecosystem[5] to support scalable and sustainable innovation.

II. EDGE COMPUTING IN AI-POWERED CAMERA SYSTEMS

Edge computing refers to the processing of data at or near the source of data generation, reducing latency[6] and bandwidth requirements. Due to its close proximity, dense distribution and low latency, edge computing can effectively reduce latency, improve transmission speed and relieve bandwidth pressure[7]. According to Caltech[8], it is a distributed computing paradigm that brings computation and data storage closer to the locations where it is needed to improve response times and save bandwidth.

By integrating AI algorithms directly into edge devices, edge computing reduces latency, enhances real-time decision-making, and enables IoT with greater efficiency[9]. In AI-powered camera systems, edge computing enables real-time analysis by embedding AI models directly into camera hardware or local servers.

A. Benefits of Edge Computing

1) Reduced Latency[10]: Processing data locally minimizes delays[11], critical for applications like real-time surveillance or autonomous vehicles[63]. Edge Computing reduces latency by 30%, with response times dropping from 150 ms to 105 ms in autonomous vehicles and from 200 ms to 140 ms in healthcare applications[12].

2) Bandwidth Optimization: By filtering and processing data at the edge, only essential information is transmitted to the cloud[13][52][65].

3) Enhanced Privacy[14]: Sensitive data, such as facial recognition outputs, can be processed locally, minimizing the risk of data breaches[15][63].

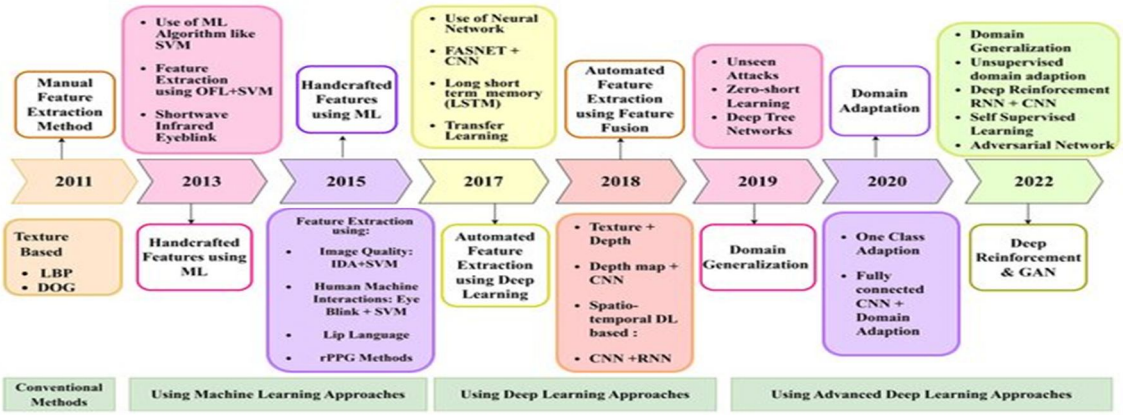
B. Applications

Edge computing in AI cameras is widely used in smart cities for traffic monitoring[16], in retail for customer behavior analysis[17][18][19][20], and in healthcare for patient monitoring[47][48]. For instance, edge-based AI cameras can detect traffic violations in real time, improving urban safety[67].

III. FACIAL RECOGNITION-BASED ATTENDANCE SYSTEMS

Facial recognition technology (FRT) has emerged as an attractive solution to address many contemporary needs for identification and the verification of identity claims[21]. It has generated its own doubtful implication: facial recognition has emerged as one of the most powerful and controversial tools of artificial intelligence[22]. Facial recognition technology has revolutionized attendance tracking[23] by offering a non-intrusive, efficient alternative to traditional methods like RFID or manual logs. Facial recognition technology has transformed attendance tracking, providing a seamless, non-intrusive and highly efficient alternative to traditional methods such as RFID cards, biometric fingerprint scanners, or manual roll calls. Face Recognition is a computer application that is capable of detecting, tracking, identifying or verifying human faces from an image or video captured using a digital camera[24][25][26][27]. By leveraging advanced AI-powered camera systems, this technology automates the process of recording attendance and its management[28], enhancing operational efficiency across educational institutions, workplaces[29], and other organizational settings. Its ability to quickly and accurately identify individuals has made it a preferred solution for modern attendance management and extreme surveillance, but it also introduces challenges related to privacy[30] and ethical considerations[31].

Implementation: AI-powered cameras equipped with facial recognition algorithms identify individuals by analyzing facial features against a pre-existing database[32]. These systems are integrated into educational institutions and workplaces, automating attendance with high accuracy[66]. The implementation of facial recognition-based attendance systems relies on edge tech AI-powered cameras equipped with sophisticated algorithms designed to analyze and match facial features. The cameras are equipped with advanced deep learning algorithms that can detect and recognize students based on their unique facial features[33][34]. These systems operate by capturing real-time images or video feeds through high-resolution cameras strategically placed at entry points, classrooms, or office spaces. The captured images are processed using deep learning models, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs)[35], which extract unique facial features like the distance between eyes, nose shape, and jawline structure[36]. These features are then compared against a pre-existing database of registered individuals to confirm identity with high accuracy: features are then compared against a pre-existing database of registered individuals to confirm identity with high accuracy[66]. In educational institutions, such systems are often integrated into existing infrastructure, such as security cameras or dedicated attendance stations. For example, a school may install AI cameras at classroom entrances to automatically record student attendance as they enter, eliminating the need for manual checks[37]. In workplaces, these systems streamline employee check-ins, reducing administrative overhead and ensuring accurate timekeeping. The integration process typically involves setting up a secure database of employee or student facial data, which is encrypted to protect sensitive information. Advanced systems also incorporate liveness detection to prevent spoofing attempts, such as using photographs or videos to deceive the system[38] [61].



A. Advantages

Facial recognition-based attendance systems offer numerous benefits. First, they significantly enhance efficiency by automating the attendance process, saving time for both administrators and participants, also saves significant time for teachers, administrative staff, and students, allowing them to focus on more productive tasks[39]. Unlike manual logs, which are prone to errors or buddy punching, facial recognition ensures accurate identification in seconds[40]. Second, the systems are scalable, capable of handling large populations in universities or corporate offices without requiring extensive hardware upgrades. Third, they improve security by identifying unauthorized individuals in restricted areas, adding an additional layer of safety in sensitive environments like research facilities or schools.

B. Challenges

Despite their advantages, these systems face significant challenges. Privacy concerns and freedom of expression [41] are paramount, as the storage and processing of facial data raise ethical and legal questions. Without robust data protection measures, such as encryption and compliance with regulations like GDPR, there is a risk of data breaches or misuse [58]. Additionally, accuracy issues can arise due to variations in lighting, facial expressions, or demographic diversity. Though, facial recognition models can deduce sensitive features, such as gender or race, from pictures of faces[42] studies have shown that some facial recognition models exhibit biases, performing less accurately for individuals with darker skin tones or non-standard facial features, darker skin tones reflect less light, and therefore provide less detail for facial recognition algorithms to analyse[43], necessitating continuous model retraining to ensure fairness[59]. A facial recognition system requires the periodic renewal of data (the photos of faces to be recognised) in order to train and improve the algorithm used[44], thus addressing these challenges requires transparent policies, regular audits, and inclusive algorithm development to ensure equitable and secure implementation.

IV. MODULAR APPIZATION OF AI MODELS

Modular appization of AI models represents a paradigm shift in the development and deployment of artificial intelligence, particularly for AI-powered camera systems[45][46]. This approach involves deconstructing complex AI models into smaller, reusable, and task-specific components or “apps” that can be independently deployed or combined to perform diverse functions. By enabling flexible, scalable, and cost-effective solutions, modular appization enhances the accessibility and adaptability of AI technologies across sectors such as security, agriculture, education, and urban planning.

A. Concept

Modular appization entails breaking down monolithic AI models into lightweight, interoperable modules, each designed to perform a specific task. These modules, or “AI apps,” can be integrated into camera systems to address distinct use cases without requiring extensive reprogramming or resource-heavy infrastructure. As of today a single AI-powered camera cannot host multiple apps, but Indoai can host multiple ai models such as license plate recognition for traffic management, facial recognition, crowd counting for public safety, or object detection for retail analytics, all operating concurrently or independently [60]. This modularity is achieved through standardized application programming interfaces (APIs) and containerized deployment frameworks, such as Docker or Kubernetes, which allow seamless integration and updates. The approach contrasts with traditional AI systems, where models are often rigid, task-specific, and computationally intensive, making them less adaptable to diverse or evolving needs.

The concept draws inspiration from software engineering principles like microservices, where complex applications are built from smaller, loosely coupled components. In the context of AI cameras, modular apps leverage edge computing to process data locally, reducing latency and bandwidth demands. Developers can select and deploy only the necessary modules, optimizing resource use and enabling rapid customization. For example, a smart city might deploy a traffic monitoring camera with apps for vehicle counting and speed detection[63].

B. Benefits

The advantages of modular appization are manifold. First, it offers flexibility, allowing organizations to tailor AI camera functionalities to specific needs without redesigning the entire system. Modules can be updated or swapped out as requirements evolve, ensuring long-term relevance. Second, it is cost-effective, as reusable components reduce development and deployment costs, making AI accessible to small-scale organizations or resource-constrained regions. Third, modular systems enhance scalability, enabling seamless expansion across multiple devices or locations. For instance, a school could start with a facial recognition attendance app and later add a behavior analysis module without hardware upgrades. Finally, modular appization fosters collaboration by enabling developers to share and integrate open-source AI apps, accelerating innovation.

V. DEMOCRATIZING AI ACCESSIBILITY

The integration of edge computing, facial recognition, modular appization, and civic engagement frameworks makes AI-powered camera systems accessible to diverse sectors.

Application Area	Role of AI Cameras	Example / Reference
Governance	Enable transparent governance by providing real-time data for decision-making.	Traffic violation detection reduces manual oversight and improves compliance [61].
Education	Streamline administrative tasks through facial recognition-based attendance; support personalized learning via engagement analysis.	Modular AI apps analyze student
Security	Enhance public and private space security by detecting anomalies and alerting authorities in real time.	Real-time anomaly detection [62].
Rural Innovation	Provide low-cost, scalable solutions for agriculture, healthcare, and education in rural areas.	AI drones with cameras monitor crop health and improve yields [64].

VI. BUILDING A GLOBAL DEVELOPERS COMMUNITY FOR INDOAI'S AI MODEL ECOSYSTEM

IndoAi[49], a pioneering force in AI innovation, is crafting a vibrant developers community to drive the creation of AI models for camera systems, mirroring the open and inclusive model of platforms like Google Play Store[50]. Just as developers worldwide upload apps to Google's marketplace[51], IndoAi envisions a global ecosystem where developers, students, and innovators can build, share, and deploy AI models for diverse use cases, from traffic monitoring to crop health analysis. By fostering collaboration, providing accessible tools, and engaging young talent, IndoAi aims to democratize AI development. Even if 50% of the targeted AI models are successfully developed, IndoAi believes the foundation for a transformative ecosystem will be firmly established.

A. Open-Source Frameworks for Collaborative Development[53]

At the heart of IndoAi's developers community is its commitment to open-source AI frameworks. By making AI models freely available, IndoAi invites developers from around the world to use, modify and enhance these tools without financial barriers. This approach mirrors the open-source ethos of platforms like GitHub, where global collaboration fuels innovation. For example, a developer in a rural area could adapt an open-source AI model to create a camera-based system for detecting livestock diseases, while another in a city could build a facial recognition app for secure access control. IndoAi will host these models on a dedicated platform, similar to a Google Play Store for AI, where developers can upload their creations for others to use or improve. To kickstart this, IndoAi is inviting online interns to contribute to 130 predefined use cases, ranging from smart agriculture to urban safety. By sharing resources openly, IndoAi fosters a collaborative environment that empowers developers, startups, and researchers to innovate without the burden of high costs.

B. Standardized APIs for Seamless Integration[56][57]

To ensure that developers can create AI models that work across diverse devices, IndoAi will provide standardized APIs—universal connectors that simplify integration. These APIs act like a common language, allowing AI apps to communicate effortlessly with camera systems, whether they're on smartphones, security cameras, or drones. For instance, a developer could create a modular AI app for crowd counting and easily plug it into an existing camera network without extensive reprogramming. This standardization reduces technical complexity, enabling even novice developers to contribute meaningful solutions. IndoAi's platform will support these APIs, offering documentation, tutorials, and sandboxes for testing, much like Google's developer tools for Android apps. By streamlining development, IndoAi ensures that its community can focus on creativity and problem-solving, building AI models that are compatible and scalable across global markets.

C. Engaging Colleges and Interns for Talent Development

IndoAi is actively reaching out to colleges and universities to engage young talent, recognizing that students and interns are key to building a sustainable developers community. The company is launching online internship programs targeting 130 use cases, inviting students to develop AI models for real-world challenges, such as waste detection, attendance tracking, or disaster monitoring.

These programs provide hands-on experience, mentorship, and access to IndoAi's open-source tools, fostering a new generation of AI innovators. By partnering with academic institutions, IndoAi aims to integrate AI development into curricula, encouraging students to contribute to the ecosystem as part of their coursework or capstone projects. This grassroots approach ensures a steady influx of fresh ideas and diverse perspectives, strengthening the community and addressing local needs, from rural farming communities to bustling urban centers.

D. A Platform for Sharing and Scaling AI Models[54][55]

IndoAi's developers community will revolve around a centralized platform where developers can upload, share, and discover AI models, much like an app store. This marketplace will categorize models by use case—security, education, agriculture, governance—making it easy for organizations to find and deploy solutions. Developers will receive recognition, feedback, and potentially monetization opportunities, incentivizing high-quality contributions. The platform will also feature community forums, hackathons, and challenges to encourage collaboration and innovation. By creating a global hub for AI models, IndoAi ensures that even small-scale developers can reach a wide audience, amplifying their impact. For example, a student's AI model for detecting potholes could be adopted by municipalities worldwide, showcasing the power of an inclusive ecosystem.

E. Ethical Guidelines and Support for Responsible Development

To build trust within the community, IndoAi will establish clear ethical guidelines for AI model development, particularly for sensitive applications like facial recognition. These guidelines will address data privacy, bias mitigation, and transparency, ensuring that developers create fair and secure solutions. IndoAi will also provide training resources, including webinars and workshops, to educate developers on ethical AI practices. By fostering a culture of responsibility, IndoAi ensures that its community contributes to a positive societal impact, aligning with its mission to make AI fair and inclusive.

This roadmap aims to create a scalable, inclusive AI ecosystem that empowers communities and organizations.

VII. CONCLUSION

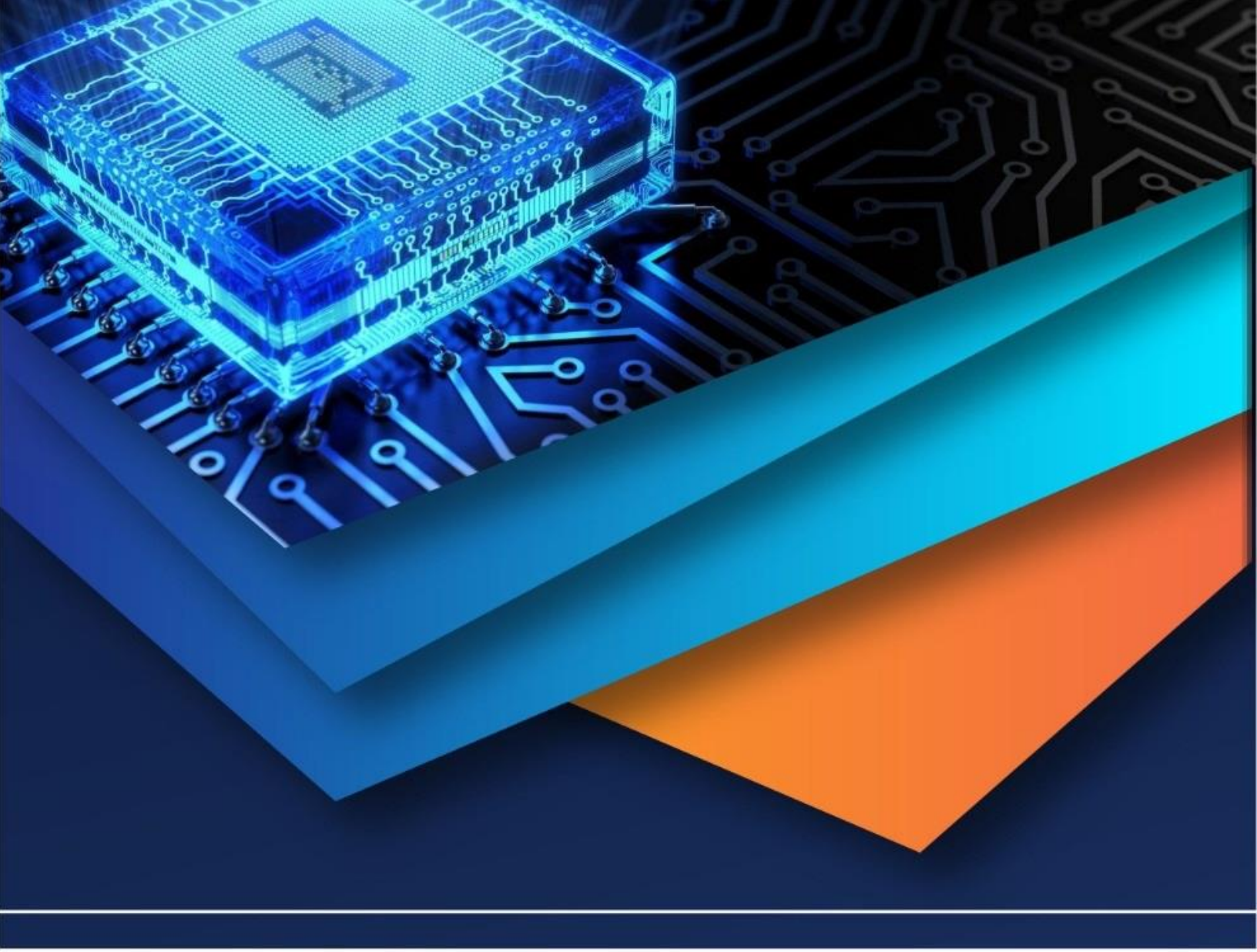
IndoAi's vision for a sustainable AI ecosystem, powered by innovative camera systems and a vibrant developers community, marks a transformative step toward democratizing artificial intelligence. By integrating advanced technologies like edge computing, facial recognition, modular appization, and civic engagement frameworks, IndoAi is revolutionizing sectors such as governance, education, security, and rural innovation. These AI-powered camera systems, with their localized processing and flexible deployment, make AI accessible, affordable, and scalable for diverse communities worldwide. Complementing this technological advancement, IndoAi's roadmap for building a developers community fosters global collaboration through open-source frameworks, standardized APIs, and a platform akin to Google Play Store, where developers can share and scale AI models for 130 diverse use cases. By engaging colleges and interns, IndoAi ensures a steady influx of fresh talent, while its commitment to ethical guidelines promotes responsible innovation, addressing critical concerns like data privacy and model bias. Even if only half of its ambitious goals are achieved, IndoAi's efforts will establish a robust foundation for an inclusive AI ecosystem. Moving forward, continued focus on privacy protections, model accuracy, and pilot programs in underserved regions will further strengthen this ecosystem, empowering developers and communities to tackle global challenges with impactful, camera-based AI solutions. IndoAi's strategic blend of technology, collaboration, and ethics paves the way for a future where AI is not just advanced but also equitable and community-driven.

REFERENCES

[1] Catarina Fontes, Ellen Hohma, Caitlin C. Corrigan, Christoph Lütge, AI-powered public surveillance systems: why we (might) need them and how we want them, Technology in Society, Vol 71,2022,102137, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2022.102137
[2] https://aiplusinfo.medium.com/ai-in-real-time-decision-making-systems-3ab39688c91e
[3] https://www.clouddatainsights.com/the-convergence-will-be-a-powerful-trend-in-technology/
[4] https://www.eetimes.eu/the-democratization-of-ai-computing-building-an-inclusive-semiconductor-future/
[5] https://southonomix.com/2025/03/31/now-here-comes-a-cctv-network-that-is-smarter-and-can-send-out-real-time-alerts/
[6] Brian Kelly, The Impact of Edge Computing on Real-Time Data Processing, July 2024 International Journal of Computing and Engineering 5(5):44-58
[7] H. Xue, F. Dai, G. Liu, P. Cao and B. Huang, "Edge Computing: A Systematic Mapping Study," 2021 IEEE Intl Conf on Dependable, Autonomic and Secure Computing, Intl Conf on Pervasive Intelligence and Computing, Intl Conf on Cloud and Big Data Computing, Intl Conf on Cyber Science and Technology Congress
[8] https://pg-p.ctme.caltech.edu/blog/cloud-computing/what-is-edge-computing

[9] Murali Krishna Pasupuleti, AI-Enabled Edge Computing: Revolutionizing IoT with Real-Time Optimization,, November 2024, In book: AI in Edge Computing for IoT OptimizationPublisher: National Education Services, DOI: 10.62311/nesx/46687
[10] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/387513097_The_Role_of_Edge_Computing_in_Enhancing_Data_Processing_Efficiency
[11] Yuanxing Yin, Xinyu Wang, Huan Wang, Baoli Lu, Application of edge computing and IoT technology in supply chain finance, Alexandria Engineering Journal, Volume 108, 2024, Pg 754-763, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aej.2024.09.016.
[12] Jarot Dian Susatyono, Iman Saufik Suasana, Khoirur Rozikin, Integrating Big Data and Edge Computing for Enhancing AI Efficiency in Real-Time Applications December 2024, Journal of Technology Informatics and Engineering 3(3):337-349, DOI: 10.51903/jtie.v3i3.204,
[13] https://www.suse.com/c/edge-computing-empowering-real-time-data-processing-and-analysis/, reducing network congestion
[14] L. Ma, Q. Pei, H. Xiao, H. Li, Z. Li and K. Fan, "Edge Computing Enhanced Privacy Preserving for Location Based Services," IEEE INFOCOM 2019 - IEEE Conference on Computer Communications Workshops (INFOCOM WKSHPS), Paris, France, 2019, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/INFOCOMWKSHPS47286.2019.9093773
[15] Xie Y, Li P, Nedjah N, Gupta BB, Taniar D, Zhang J. , Privacy protection framework for face recognition in edge-based Internet of Things. Cluster Comput. 2022 Nov 17:1-19. doi: 10.1007/s10586-022-03808-8
[16] Baoming Wang, Haotian Zheng, Haotian Zheng, Kun QianShow , Junliang Wang, Edge computing and AI-driven intelligent traffic monitoring and optimization, June 2024 Applied and Computational Engineering 67(1):55-60, DOI: 10.54254/2755-2721/67/2024MA0062,
[17] https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/top-3-pillars-of-ai-enabled-edge-computing-in-retail/2021
[18] https://indo.ai/ai-cameras-in-india-revolutionizing-surveillance/
[19] Granthana Sen Gupta, AI Camera: A Unique Technology for Shopping Centers with Super Personalization, January 2025, Journal of Research in Science and Engineering 7(1):53-58 DOI: 10.53469/jrse.2025.07(01).08,
[20] Vivek Gujar , AI Camera: Unique Technique to Hyper AI Personalization for Malls_IndoAI Case Study, April 2024, International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) 13(4):455-460, DOI: 10.21275/SR24406112210
[21] Lucas D. Introna, Helen Nissenbaum, Facial Recognition Technology: A Survey of Policy and Implementation Issues, https://nissenbaum.tech.cornell.edu/papers/facial_recognition_report.pdf
[22] Gloria Lyu, Matthew Spero, Connor Henderson, Facial Recognition Technologies, https://www.theregreview.org/2024/12/28/seminar-facial-recognition-technologies
[23] https://indo.ai/the-role-of-ai-cameras-and-agentic-ai-in-educational-institutions/
[24] Serign Modou Bah, Fang Ming, An improved face recognition algorithm an d its application in attendance management system, Array, Vol5, 2020, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.array.2019.100014.
[25] G. Ravinder, Rohan Patil, Md. Yaseen, Subham, Facial Recognition Attendance System, International Journal Of Progressive Research In Engineering Management And Science Vol. 05, Issue 07, July 2025, https://www.doi.org/10.58257/IJPREMS42744
[26] Debmalya Ray, A Face Recognition Based Attendance System with Geolocation and Real-Time Action Logging, January 2025, DOI: 10.21203/rs.3.rs-5931462/v1,
[27] K. Hasini, V. Varshini et al , AI-Based Smart Attendance Management System, International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology, Volume 10, Issue 4, April 2025 , https://doi.org/10.38124/ijisrt/25apr723
[28] M.V.B. Chandrasekhar, Ch. Vamsi, B. Yogeswara Rao, R. Meghana, Y. Premkumar, Automated Attendance System with AI and Real-Time Camera Access using Facial Recognition, Communications on Applied Nonlinear Analysis, Vol 32 No. 9s (2025)
[29] https://dutypar.com/ai-powered-attendance-systems/
[30] https://www.isaca.org/resources/news-and-trends/newsletters/atisaca/2022/volume-51/facial-recognition-technology-and-privacy-concerns
[31] Almeida D, Shmarko K, Lomas E. , The ethics of facial recognition technologies, surveillance, and accountability in an age of artificial intelligence: a comparative analysis of US, EU, and UK regulatory frameworks. AI Ethics. 2022;2(3):377-387. doi: 10.1007/s43681-021-00077-w
[32] Nazar EL Fadel, Facial Recognition Algorithms: A Systematic Literature Review , J. Imaging 2025, 11(2), 58; https://doi.org/10.3390/jimaging11020058
[33] Radhika C. Damale, Bazeshree V Pathak, Face Recognition Based Attendance System Using Machine Learning Algorithms, June 2018, Conference: 2018 Second International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS), DOI: 10.1109/ICCONS.2018.8662938
[34] Insaf Adjabi, Abdeldjalil Ouahabi, Amir Benzaoui, Abdelmalik Taleb-Ahmed, Past Present, and Future of Face Recognition: A Review, Electronics 2020, 9(8), 1188; https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics9081188
[35] Xiaobo Qi, Chenxu Wu, Ying Shi, Hui Qi, Kaige Duan, Xiaobin Wang , A Convolutional Neural Network Face Recognition Method Based on BiLSTM and Attention Mechanism, 19 January 2023 https://doi.org/10.1155/2023/2501022
[36] Mehmet Karahan, Furkan Laçinkaya, kaan Erdonmez, Cosku Kasnakoglu, Face Detection and Facial Feature Extraction with Machine Learning, August 2021, Conference: INFUS 2021 : 3rd International Conference on Intelligent and Fuzzy SystemsAt: İstanb, Volume: 2, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-85577-2_24.
[37] https://indo.ai/how-ai-camera-boost-education-revolutionizing-the-future-of-learning/
[38] Smita Khairnar, Shilpa Gite, Ketan Kotecha, Sudeep Thepade, Face Liveness Detection Using Artificial Intelligence Techniques: A Systematic Literature Review and Future Directions, February 2023, Big Data and Cognitive Computing (BDCC) 7(1):37, DOI: 10.3390/bdcc7010037 SEE BELOW IMAGE
[39] Soni Harshit , Arora Nakul, Sharma Deepak, Kumar Hemant, 'AI Attend' Attendance Automation using Face Recognition Technique (July 29, 2024). Proceedings of the International Conference on Innovative Computing & Communication (ICICC 2024)
[40] Dhruv Motwani, Ankush Tyagi, Vipul Dabhi, Harshad kumar Prajapati , Automated Attendee Recognition System for Large-Scale Social Events or Conference Gathering, https://arxiv.org/html/2503.03330v1
[41] Samuel D. Hodge Jr., The Legal and Ethical Considerations of Facial Recognition Technology in the Business Sector, 71 DePaul L. Rev. 731 (2022) , https://via.library.depaul.edu/law-review/vol71/iss3/2
[42] Wehrli, S., Hertweck, C., Amirian, M. et al. Bias, Awareness, and Ignorance in Deep-learning-based face recognition. AI Ethics 2, 509–522 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-021-00108-6,
[43] Lunter J. , Beating the bias in facial recognition technology. Biometric Technology Today. 2020 Oct;2020(9):5–7. doi: 10.1016/S0969-4765(20)30122-3.

[44] Consultative Committee of the Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data, Guidelines on facial recognition , https://rm.coe.int/
[45] Vivek Gujar, Ashwani Rathore, Appization™ @ Neuhub: Leveraging The App Store Model For AI Functions On Edge Devices_ Case Study Of Indoai AI Camera, IOSR Journal of Computer Engineering (IOSR-JCE), Volume26, Issue 6, Ser. 2
[46] Vivek Gujar, Ashwani Kr Rathore , The Rise of Custom AI Solutions: IndoAI 's Strategic Position in the AI Camera and AI Model Development Ecosystem, IARJSET, Vol. 12, Issue 3, March 2025
[47] https://indo.ai/ai-cameras-in-healthcare-revolutionizing-patient-care/
[48] Paolo Gabriel, Peter Rehani, Tyler Troy, Tiffany Wyatt, Michael Choma, Narinder Singh , Continuous Patient Monitoring with AI: Real-Time Analysis of Video in Hospital Care Settings, , https://arxiv.org/html/2412.13152v1
[49] Ashwani Rathore, www.indo.ai
[50] Emil Numminen, Henrik Sällberg, Shujun Wang, The impact of app revenue model choices for app revenues: A study of apps since their initial App Store launch, Economic Analysis and Policy, Volume 76, 2022, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2022.08.010.
[51] Thomas, C. G., Jayanthila Devi, A., (2021). A Study and Overview of the Mobile App Development Industry. International Journal of Applied Engineering and Management Letters (IJAEML), 5(1), 115-130. DOI: http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4966320
[52] Ramirez Connor, Joshua Boluwatife Adelusi, Edge Computing and its Role in Network Optimization, Feb 2020, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0313592622001278
[53] E. Kalliamvakou, D. Damian, K. Blincoe, L. Singer, D. M. German, Open Source-Style Collaborative Development Practices in Commercial Projects Using GitHub, 2015 IEEE/ACM 37th IEEE International Conference on Software Engineering, Florence, Italy, 2015, pp. 574-585, doi: 10.1109/ICSE.2015.74.
[54] https://cdn.openai.com/business-guides-and-resources/identifying-and-scaling-ai-use-cases.pdf
[55] https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/mckinsey-digital/our-insights/tech-forward/scaling-ai-for-success-four-technical-enablers-for-sustained-impact
[56] Joshua Ofoeda, Richard Boateng, John Effah, API integration and organisational agility outcomes in digital music platforms: A qualitative case study, Heliyon, Volume 10, Issue 11, 2024, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e31756.
[57] Imtiaz Hussain, Durgashankar Saini, Standardization in API Development, International Journal for Scientific Research & Development, Vol. 12, Issue 1, 2024
[58] Acquisti, Alessandro, Gross, Ralph and Stutzman, Frederic D., Face Recognition and Privacy in the Age of Augmented Reality (2014). Journal of Privacy and Confidentiality, 6(2), 1, 2014, https://ssrn.com/abstract=3305312
[59] Buolamwini, J., Gebru, T. , Gender shades: Intersectional accuracy disparities in commercial gender classification. Proceedings of the Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency, 2018, 77-91.
[60] Gupta, R., et al., Modular AI for edge devices: A scalable approach. Journal of AI Research, 2023, 45(3), 567-582.
[61] Kumar, S., et al, Facial recognition for automated attendance: Challenges and opportunities, International Journal of Computer Vision,2020, 28(5), 789-802.
[62] Li, H., et al., Privacy-preserving edge computing for AI cameras. IEEE Transactions on Security and Privacy, 2020, 15(2), 234-249.
[63] Mell, P., et al., Edge computing for real-time AI applications. NIST Special Publication, 2021(1), 45-60.
[64] Patel, R., et al., AI-powered cameras for rural agriculture: A case study in India. Journal of Agricultural Innovation,2020 10(4), 123-139.
[65] Shi, W., et al, Edge computing: Vision and challenges. IEEE Internet of Things Journal, , 2016, 3(5), 637-646.
[66] Wang, M., et al., Advances in facial recognition for attendance systems. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 2021, 43(6), 1987-2001.
[67] Zhang, Y., et al, Real-time traffic monitoring using AI cameras. Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies, 2022, 135(1), 103-119.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY