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EFFICIENT ATTANDANCE MANAGEMENT WITH SMART SCANNING

Lalikanth Nayak, Papasani Narendra, Meeniga Vyshnav

Under the guidance of
K.RUKMINI DURGA. Asst.Professor

Abstract:

Attendance monitoring is a critical component of academic institutions, often plagued by inefficiencies, inaccuracies, and fraudulent practices such as proxy marking. To address these issues, this project presents the development and implementation of a real- time, IoT-based **Efficient Attendance Management System** with smart scanning capabilities. This system leverages **advanced embedded technologies** like **ESP32-CAM, RFID modules, and microcontrollers such as NodeMCU and Arduino** to automate and streamline the attendance process, ensuring both accuracy and accountability.The system is designed to capture and record attendance based on parameters such as the **year of study**, **section**, and **class strength**. It integrates **facial recognition** via ESP32-CAM and **RFID ID card scanning**, enabling dual-layer verification. Entry and exit times are monitored precisely, allowing the system to track **late arrivals** and **early departures**. Upon verification, the attendance.

Key Words: Attendance monitoring, Face recognition Smart attendance, User friendly, OpenCV

INTRODUCTION

In today's digital age, technology has become an integral part of our daily lives. The use of technology in education has gained immense popularity in recent years due to its numerous benefits. One such application is the smart attendance system. The traditional method of manual attendance is time-consuming, prone to errors, and requires a lot of resources. To overcome these challenges, this paper presents the development of a smart attendance system using Python programming language, Local Binary Patterns Histograms (LBPH) algorithm, MySQL Workbench for storing data, and Microsoft Excel for marking and saving attendance. The idea for this project came to us in class as we saw the amount of time that has to be skipped for attendance and the nonchalance of students who had already marked their attendance which leads to the method being delayed. Research Objectives The research objective of a smart attendance system is to devise and refine technological solutions that streamline the process of attendance tracking across diverse settings, including educational institutions, workplaces, and events. This involves the development and integration of advanced technologies such as biometric recognition, RFID, Bluetooth, or QR codes to accurately and efficiently record attendance. Emphasis is placed on enhancing accuracy, reliability, and user experience while addressing privacy and security concerns associated with sensitive data. Additionally, research endeavors aim to assess the cost-effectiveness of smart attendance systems in comparison to traditional manual methods, considering factors like initial setup costs, maintenance expenses, and long-term benefits. Through these investigations, the overarching goal is to optimize attendance management practices, fostering improved efficiency, transparency, and accountability within organizations.

Project Scope and Direction

The main intention of this project is to solve the issues encountered in the old attendance system while reproducing a brand new innovative smart system that can provide convenience to the institution. In this project, an application will be developed which is capable of recognizing the identity of each individuals and eventually record down the data into a database system. Apart from that, an excel sheet is created which shows the students attendance and is directly mailed to the respected faculty.

Objective

The main objective of this project is to develop an Efficient Attendance Management System using Smart Scanning technology. This system aims to automate the process of student attendance by utilizing Raspberry Pi, facial recognition, and ID card scanning technologies. When implemented in classrooms, the system will accurately detect and record student attendance in real time, track late arrivals and early exits, and eliminate the need for manual attendance tracking, thereby enhancing accuracy, accountability, and administrative efficiency.

In conclusion, this project not only introduces technological advancement in the field of attendance management but also addresses key challenges faced by academic institutions today. It is a step forward toward the digital transformation of educational environments, promoting a smarter, safer, and more efficient way of managing classroo

Literature survey

The literature surrounding attendance management systems highlights a consistent and evolving trend toward automating student attendance tracking using smart technologies. Traditional methods such as manual roll calls and paper registers, while historically foundational, are increasingly seen as inefficient and error-prone. Contemporary research has turned towards technological interventions, especially in leveraging biometric authentication, RFID, facial recognition, and IoT-based infrastructures to address the limitations of earlier systems.

RFID-Based Attendance Systems: Research conducted by Patil et al. (2013) introduced RFID technology as a reliable substitute for manual roll calls. In such systems, RFID tags embedded in student ID cards are read by scanners to automatically register attendance. While this approach reduces time and eliminates manual errors, it is vulnerable to proxy attendance where one student could mark attendance on behalf of another simply by carrying their RFID card. Despite this

limitation, RFID-based systems laid the foundation for touchless, non-manual

Biometric Authentication Techniques: Biometric systems have added another layer of security and reliability. Saini and Sharma (2015) proposed the integration of fingerprint scanning with microcontrollers, enhancing the accuracy and legitimacy of attendance records. These systems eliminate proxy attendance and provide a unique identification method for every student

SYSTEM DESIGN

The design part of the attendance monitoring system is divided into two sections which consist of the hardware and the software part. Before the software The design part can be developed, the hardware part is first completed to provide a platform for the software to work. Before the software part we need to install some libraries for effective working of the application. We install OpenCV and Numpy through Python.

Python libraries used

OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library): OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is a popular computer vision and machine learning library. It is widely used in various applications such as object detection, face recognition, and image processing. In the context of a face recognition attendance system, OpenCV is used for capturing video input from webcams, reading images, and performing various image processing tasks such as,

a. Face Detection: OpenCV provides various face detection algorithms such as Haar Cascade, LBPH (Local Binary Patterns Histograms), and SVM (Support Vector Machines).

These algorithms are used to detect faces in images or video frames.

Face Alignment: OpenCV's, dlib library is used for face landmark detection, which is the process of identifying specific facial features such as eyes, nose, and mouth. This information is used for face alignment, which is necessary for accurate face recognition.

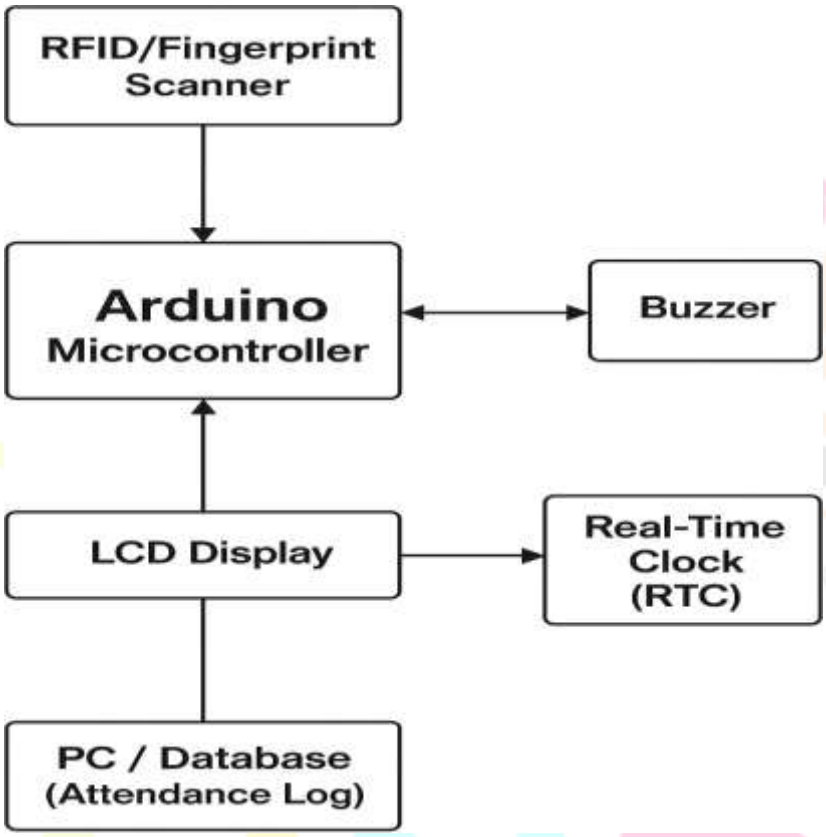
Face Recognition: OpenCV provides various face recognition algorithms such as Eigen faces, Fisher faces, and Local Binary Patterns Histograms (LBPH). These algorithms are used to compare faces against a database of known faces .This is last step of face recognition process. We have used the one of the best learning technique

that is deep metric learning which is highly accurate and capable of outputting real value feature vector.

FLOW CHART:

Login Page: **Snapshot 6.3** shows the third page of our application, which consist of two modules:

1. Enter Username



2. Enter Password

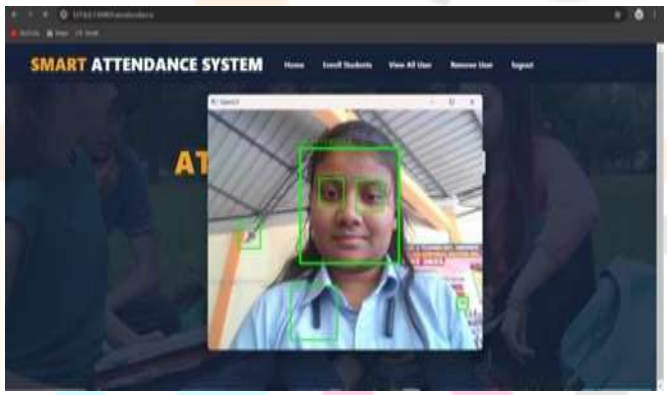
Overall, a login page serves as a security checkpoint that verifies a user's identity before granting them access to a secure section of a website or application

RESULT

Home Page: Snapshot 6.1 shows the first page of our application, which consist of two modules:

1. User Login
2. New Registration

New Registration: Snapshot 6.2 shows the second module, which contain registration of new users i.e. New Registration.



Attendance List: An attendance list is a record of who attended a particular class or event. It shows the following information for each student:

Subject ID: A unique identifier for the subject or course. Student Name: The full name of the student.

Date: The date the attendance was recorded. Time: The time the attendance was recorded

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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, IoT-based flood monitoring and prevention systems represent a transformative approach to managing one of the most pressing natural disasters faced by communities worldwide. By leveraging real-time data collection, advanced analytics, and automated alert systems, these technologies enhance the ability to predict, monitor, and respond to flooding events more effectively than traditional methods.

In summary, while IoT-based flood monitoring systems are not a panacea, they offer significant potential to enhance flood risk management. With careful planning, collaboration, and a commitment to continuous improvement, these systems can play a crucial role in safeguarding lives and property against the devastating impacts of flooding.