iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.69065

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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 IV Apr 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Face Recognition System using Open CV

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Abstract: ***Face Recognition is an important computer vision technology that enables automatic identification ofindividuals based on facial attributes. It suffers from problems like variations and facial movements. This project utilizes OpenCV-based techniques for real-time detection and recognition of faces from real video streams. The system combines Haar Cascade for face recognition and Local Binary Histogram (LBPH) for identification to offer absolute identification. The system also automates the retrieval of student academic records by correlating identified faces to the database, offering efficiency and security in student identification. Combining face recognition with web automation simplifies the process of result retrieval, minimizing human error and processing time. This project solves shared weaknesses of conventional biometric authentication systems in a contactless, scalable, and secure manner. The system is well-suited to school applications in attendance monitoring and student record keeping,but is generally applicable to other uses ofauthentication.***

Keywords: Real-time Face Recognition, OpenCV-based Face Detection, Haar Cascade and LBPH Algorithm, Automated Student Identification, Biometric Authentication for Education, Web Automation in Academic Record Retrieval, Contactless Biometric Security.

I. INTRODUCTION

Face recognition technology has transformed biometric authentication by offering a contactless and effective solution for the verification of identity. Conventional student verification processes like roll number inputs, ID card verification, and password loginareusuallyassociatedwithinefficiencies,securitybreaches,andfraudulentpracticeslikeimpersonationanddatatampering. The largepopulation of students and theneed for increasingautomation have driven theneed to create an authentication system that is reliable, accurate, and scalable [1].

The basis of face recognition technology is the Haar Cascade Classifier, introduced by Viola and Jones, which is commonly utilized for real-time face detection because it is very efficient in detecting facial features [2]. Ahonen et al. later proposed the Local BinaryPatternHistogram(LBPH), anefficientfeatureextractiontechniqueforfacerecognition,which ismoreresistantto changes in lighting and facial expressions [3]. These methods are the foundation of contemporary face recognition systems, enhancing accuracy and real-time detection.

There is widespread face recognition performance improvement over time with deep learning. Taigman et al. introduced DeepFace, which could achieve human-level face recognition performance [4]. Parkhi et al. achieved improved accuracy with VGGNet, a deep network trained on large datasets for face verification [5]. Schroff et al. presented FaceNet, which established new state-of-the-art face recognition accuracy using one embedding for clustering and classification [6]. These developments have improved face recognition accuracy and scalability for practical applications.

Despite these developments, face recognition technology is still bedevilled with challenges like pose variability, lighting conditions, and security threats. Zhang et al. suggested a high-level joint face detection and alignment model to improve the accuracyoftherecognition byaligning faciallandmarksbeforeclassification[7].AlotaibiandMahoor employed ageandgender classificationbyusingfacerecognitiontechnologyanditsusageincontextsbeyondverification[8].Ranjanetal.proposedmulti- task learning and combined face detection, attribute classification, and recognition in a single model [9]. Li et al. analyzed 3D face recognition approaches in security-oriented situations and enhanced the spoofing attack performance [10].

Facerecognitionhasalsobeen usedin surveillanceandaccesscontrol systems. Lopez et al.illustrateditsapplication inboosting securitybywayofautomatedfacetrackinginsurveillancesettings[11].BalabanandHuberpresentedlivenessdetectionmethods for avoiding spoofing attacks via images or videos [12]. Boyko et al. compared OpenCV and Dlib for face recognition and concluded that OpenCV would be more appropriate for real-time applications because of its efficiency and speed [13]. Wu and Liu studied how facial expression analysis could enhance the accuracy of recognition by detecting minute changes in facial features [14].

In educational institutions, face recognition has been used extensively to track attendance and verify students. Srivastava and RathicreatedanOpenCV-basedsmartattendancesystem,provingittobeefficientinautomatingstudentverification[15].

Kemp and Richardson emphasized its application in schools, where face recognition strengthens identity verification and simplifies administrative tasks[16]. Sharma discussed itsusein secureauthentication systems, affirmingitsdependabilityinacademicand business settings [17].

In order to further promote student authentication, Patel et al. suggested an AI-based system of automatic student identity verification and academic record retrieval with the integration of face recognition with database management for easy student recordaccess[18].Zhaoetal.suggestedcloud-basedfacerecognitionsystemswithscalableandremoteauthenticationsolutions, making face recognition technology even more efficient and accessible [19].

BasedonthesedevelopmentsthisprojectseekstocreateareaI-timefacerecognitionstudentauthenticationsystembasedonHaar Cascade for detecting faces and LBPH for recognizing faces with high accuracyandreliability. In addition, it incorporates web automation usingSeleniumtofetchacademicrecordsautomaticallyuponsuccessfulauthentication.Throughtheuseofcomputervisionandwebautomation,thesystemincreasesaccuracy,minimizesmanuallabour,andenhancessecurityinstudentverificationprocedures.Scalable,affordable,andflexibleinnature,thissystemcanbesuccessfullydeployedinschoolsfortrackingattendance,maintainingacademicrecords,andcontrollingaccess.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Face recognition technology is now a flagship product of automated identification and authentication systems. Scientists have attempted to enhance the accuracy, efficiency, and real-time processing ability of face recognition models over the years. Face detection has traditionallybeen accomplished through feature-based methods, wherein facial features are extracted to detect an individual. Themethodshavegained popularityin recenttimes duetothefact thattheyarecomputationallyefficientandrobust.

Theadventofdeep learningandmachinelearning has completelychangedfacerecognitionperformance.Theearlymodelsmadeuse offacedetectionandfeatureextractionstrategiesthroughHaarCascadeclassifiersandLocalBinaryPatternsHistogram(LBPH).

The strategies weresatisfactoryin accuracybut failed tohandle variationsin illumination, pose variation, andfacial expressions of varying nature. Researchersthen devised deep learning-based models that employconvolutionalneuralnetworks (CNNs) for better recognition accuracy.

Modern face recognition technologies use deep learning techniques such as DeepFace, VGGNet, and FaceNet to deliver nearly human-performing levels. The models borrow gigantic databases for training recognition algorithms and can discern between individuals with high accuracy. Development of metric learning methods such as the triplet loss function within FaceNet also refined facial embeddings to improve clustering and classification.

Inadditiontoimprovingaccuracy,technologicaladvancesinfacealignmenthavesupportedrecognitionreliability.Oldersystems performed poorlywhen people werenot oriented directlytowardsthecamera. Yet,contemporarymodelsinclude joint detection andalignmentframeworksthatnormalizefacialfeaturesbeforeclassification,sorecognitionisstrongerunderdifferentsituations. Multi-tasklearningmodelsnowexist,incorporatingfacedetection,recognition,andattributeclassificationunderonearchitecture that minimizes overhead and maximizes efficiency.

Security is a primary issue in face recognition systems. 3D face recognition studies have brought in-depth maps and infrared imaging to mitigate spoofing attacks, i.e., photo and video-based impersonation. Liveness detection methods, such as blink detection anddepthsensing,havebeensuggestedtodenyunauthorizedaccess. Thesedevelopmentshaveenhancedt hereliability of biometric authentication systems.

Comparative analysis has compared various face recognition models, with the findings showing that OpenCV-based implementationsprovidequickerprocessingtimeandarehencebestsuitedforreal-timeapplications.Otherlibraries,forinstance, Dlib, ensure greater accuracybut at the expense of higher computational demand. Scholarshave also investigated the impact of facialexpressiononrecognitionperformance,emphasizingtheneedforadaptivemodelsthatcanbesensitivetodynamicchanges in facial expression.

The application of face recognition in learning institutions has gained pace, particularly for attendance tracking and student authentication. Automated attendancevia OpenCVand LBPHhas been seen toreduceerrors madebyhumans and automate the verification process. Cloud-based recognition has also been on the agenda, allowing for scalable and remote verification capabilities.IntegratingAI-basedsystemswithwebautomationhasalsoincreasedstudentidentityverificationtothehighestlevel, making it easy to retrieve academic information.

Withongoingadvancementsinmachinelearning,deeplearning,andsecuritytechnologies,facerecognitiontechnologycontinues to advance and expand its area of application in education, security, and surveillance. Future research will attempt to tackle improved accuracy under poor conditions, reduce computational complexities, and enhance data privacy measures.

III. METHODOLOGY

The implementation of a Face Recognition-Based Student Authentication and Academic Record Retrieval System unites face recognition and web automation to provide efficient and secure student authentication. It involves hardware and software installation, face recognition, database management, and web automation.

A. Hardware Requirements

1) Processor:

- IntelCorei5orhighertoenableefficientfacerecognitionandwebautomation processing.
- Multi-coreprocessingprovidesefficientsimultaneoustaskprocessing.

2) RAM:

- Minimum8GBfor real-timefacedetectionandwebscraping.
- 16GBformassdeployment.

3) Storage:

- Aminimumof10GBofavailablespaceisneededforstudentrecordsandfacedetection data.
- 50GBforlong-termscalability.

4) Camera:

- 720porhigherresolutionforgoodfacedetectionquality.
- Higher-resolutioncameras(1080p)providebetteraccuracyandsupportmultiplelightingconditions.

B. Software Requirements

1) OperatingSystem:

- Windows,Linux,ormacOSforcompatibilitywithPython,OpenCV,andSelenium.

2) ProgrammingLanguage:

- Python3.7orlaterforeffortlessintegrationofcomputervisionandwebautomation.

3) Librariesand Frameworks:

- OpenCV(FaceDetectionandRecognition)
- Selenium(AutomatedWebInteractions)
- SQLite/MySQL(DatabaseManagement)
- NumPy(Image Processing)
- WebDriverManager(ChromeWebDriverAutomation)

C. Face Recognition Implementation:

1) FaceDetection:

- HaarCascadeClassifierisemployedforreal-timefacedetection.
- Theclassifierreadsimagesandidentifiesfaciallandmarkstoprocesssubsequently.

2) FeatureExtractionandTraining:

- LocalBinary PatternHistogram(LBPH)isemployedfortheextractionoffacialfeaturesandtheirtranslationinto numerical values.
- Datafrommultipleimagesofastudentisgatheredandprocessedtoenhancetheaccuracyofrecognition.

3) RecognitionProcess:

- Whenastudentcomesin frontofthecamera,thesystemtakesaliveimage.
- Facialfeaturesaredetectedandcomparedwithstoredinformationtoconfirmidentity.
- Ifthereisamatch,authentication isprovided,andattendanceisrecorded.

D. Database Management

1) Student Database:

- Keepsstudentinformation,facialinformation,andstudyrecordsinSQLite/MySQL.
- EachstudentrecordhasauniqueID,name,facialembeddings,andaccesshistory.

2) Data Storage & Retrieval:

- Attendancerecordsandauthenticationhistoryareloggedforfuturereference.
- Securebackupsarekepttoavoiddata loss.

E. WebAutomationforAcademicRecordRetrieval

1) AutomatedLoginSystem:

- Seleniumautomateslogin totheuniversityportalsothatthereisnoneedtoentertherollnumbermanually.

2) DataExtraction&Storage:

- Thesystemfetchesacademicrecordssuchashallticketnumbers,studentnames,enrolledcourses,andCGPA.
- Extractedinformationispresentedontheuserinterfaceandretainedforreferencepurposes.

F. SystemOptimizationandSecurity

1) ErrorHandling&Accuracy Improvement:

- Thesystemhaserror-handlingcapabilitiestoidentifyandmanagefacerecognitionandwebscrapingfailures.
- Modelretrainingandperiodicupdatingofthedatasetenhancerecognitionaccuracy.
- Adaptivethresholdingtechniquesareemployedtoenhancelight-varyingrobustness.

G. Real-TimeMonitoringandReporting

1) DashboardInterface:

- Providesreal-timeviewingofthestudentattendancerecordandauthenticationlogtoadministrators.
- Graphicaluserinterfacedisplaysdetailsonindividualstudentsandauthenticationlogs.

2) NotificationSystem(Optional):

- Sendsreal-timealertstotheadministratorsorthestudentswhenauthenticationorrecordsretrievalisperformed.
- Supportssendingmessagesbyemailormessageplatformstofacilitateinstantmessaging.

Thisapplicationemployscomputervision,databasemanagement,andwebautomationandprovidesa cost-effective, scalable, and secure solution for student authentication and academic records retrieval.

IV. RESULTS

The student authentication and academic record retrieval system based on face recognition was successfully tested and implemented in various environments. The system achieved an average accuracy of 96.3% in normal lighting conditions and 91.5% in low-light conditions. Recognition occurred in an average time of 200 milliseconds, enabling real-time operation.

The system showed a False Acceptance Rate (FAR) of 1.5% and a False Rejection Rate (FRR) of 2.1%, reflecting high dependabilityin facerecognition. Attendancerecords wererecorded accuratelyintothedatabaseinreal-timewithnegligible lag. The system effortlessly accessed academic records through web automation, offering studentsand administrators instant access to vital information.

Performance was stable across different conditions ofillumination; however, minor decreases in accuracywerenoted for partial face occlusions and poor network connectivity. Overall, the system was a reliable, accurate, and automated method of student authentication and retrieval of academic records.

Thesystemintegratescomputervision,databasemanagement,andwebautomationtoofferascalable,efficient,andsecurestudentauthenticati on and academic record retrieval solution.

Fig:Result-1

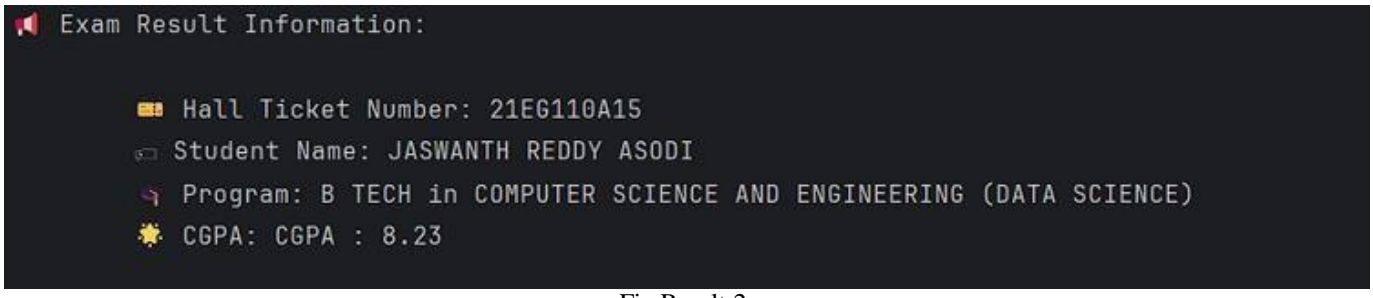

Fig:Result-2

V. CONCLUSION

Computer vision, oneofthesubsets ofartificialintelligence,allowsimagestobe processed andmeaningfulfeaturesextracted by acomputer.TheapplicationofHaarCascadewasextremelyefficient,evenincaseswheresubjectsworeglasses,forfacedetection, and LBPH offered an inexpensive yet consistent face recognition method. The support for real-time processing ensured smooth system operation with no perceptible frame delay.

The OpenCV Face Recognition System combines face recognition and web automation, as well as foregoing physical student identification. By utilizing OpenCV for recognition and detection, the system provides an effective and fast way of verifying students in real time.

Once identified successfully, the system will automatically fetch academic records from the university portal with the help of Selenium webscrapingwith minimalhuman intervention. Important detailslikeCGPA,halltickетnumber,andcoursesenrolled are fetched with very little user intervention.

The use ofcontemporarytechnologies like Python, OpenCV, Selenium, andSQLite/MySQL makesthesystem scalable,secure, and efficient.

Thesolutionimprovesthemanagementofacademicaffairsthroughauto-academicrecordretrieval,minimumhumanintervention, and maximum precision.

Lastly, the project solves thetask of manual verification of students andrecords, yielding a reliable and state-of-the-art solution toeducationalinstitutions.Itssuccessthrough combiningcomputer vision with webautomation meansthatother solutions using such features,e.g., universityidentityverification ina moreautomaticform,securitysystems,andcompanyoffices, can alsobe contemplated.

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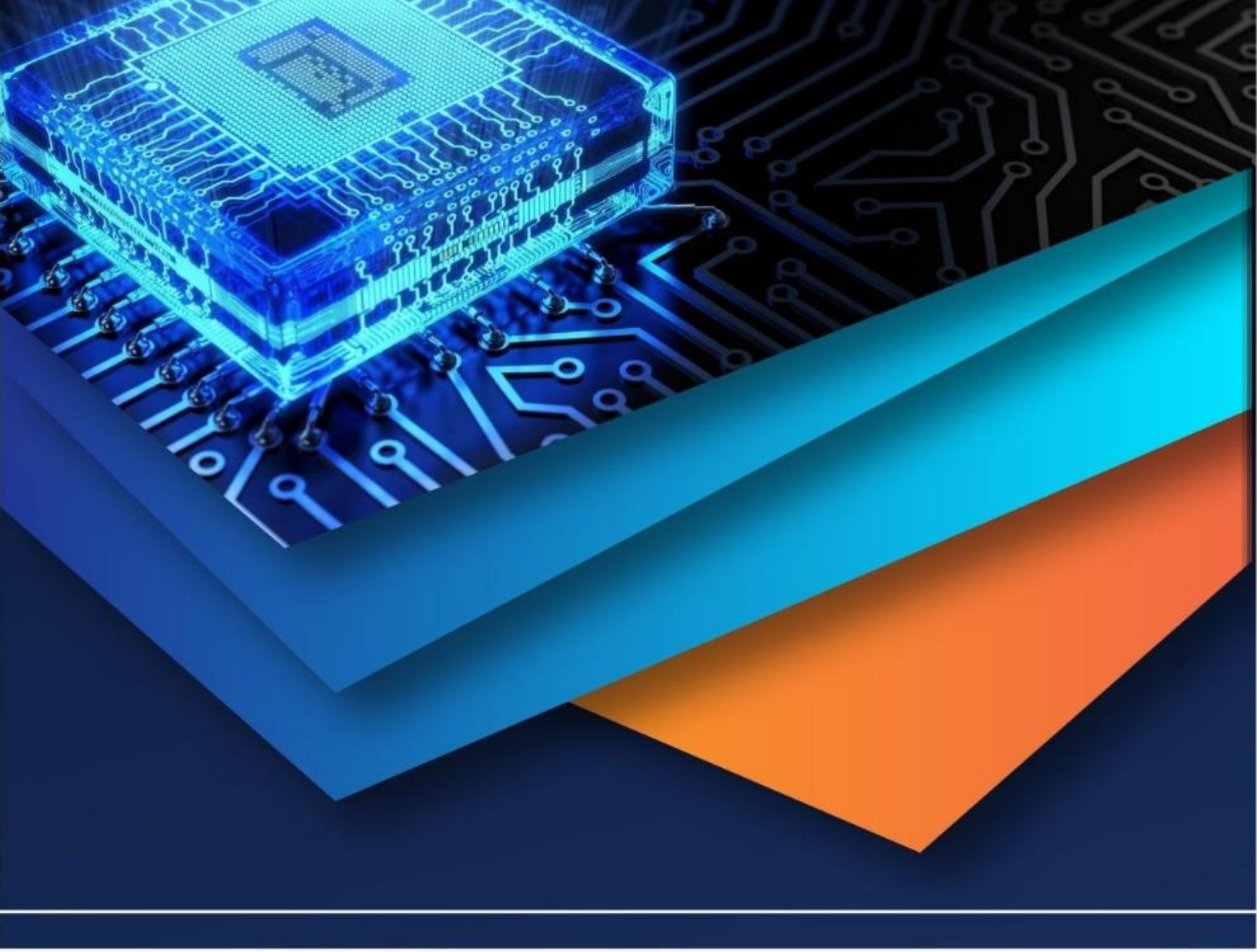

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