International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056
Volume: 12 Issue: 05 | May 2025 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072

Evo Haazri: A Dual Face Recognition System for Individual and Group Attendance

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Abstract: ***Particularly in educational institutions, enterprises, and smart campuses, human inefficiencies, inaccurate data, and time-consuming procedures are common problems with attendance management systems. Such constraints may result in mistakes, decreased efficiency, and trouble keeping accurate attendance records. A state-of-the-art solution utilizing facial recognition technology is provided by EvoHaazri to tackle these problems. The application makes use of MongoDB for the safe management and storing of attendance data, TensorFlow for precise face recognition, and a smartphone camera for face capture. EvoHaazri reduces errors, saves time, and does away with manual intervention by simplifying the procedure. In order to guarantee scalability and adaptability across a variety of use cases, future improvements will include offline capabilities, group face recognition, and enhanced security measures. For contemporary attendance systems, EvoHaazri's user-friendly interface and sturdy design provide a dependable, effective, and convenient experience.***

Keywords: ***Face Recognition, Group Attendance, React Native, Authentication, Mobile App, Tensorflow***

1. Introduction

Evo Haazri is a next-generation attendance management system that leverages the power of facial recognition technology to streamline and secure the process of marking presence. Designed for educational institutions and workplaces alike, Evo Haazri eliminates the need for traditional roll calls, ID cards, or manual registers. By simply scanning faces, the app ensures accurate, real-time attendance while reducing time and human error. Built using React Native, TensorFlow, and a MongoDB backend, it supports both single and group attendance modes. Evo Haazri stands out for its speed, accuracy, and ease of use, making it an ideal solution for modern-day attendance tracking.

The development of Evo Haazri is rooted in the vision of enhancing operational efficiency through smart technology. Unlike conventional systems, Evo Haazri employs artificial intelligence to identify and verify faces with high precision. It works in diverse lighting conditions and is robust against common issues like photo manipulation or proxy attendance. With the capability to recognize multiple faces at once, it is especially suitable for classrooms and large gatherings. Data privacy is also a key concern; hence, the system is designed with secure storage and encrypted communication. The app's intuitive interface ensures that users, regardless of technical skill, can operate it effortlessly.

Keywords: Face Recognition Technology, Real-Time Data, Data Security, Group Face Recognition, Machine Learning, Database

2. Literature Review

Over the past decade, significant research and development have taken place in the domain of biometric-based attendance systems, especially those using facial recognition technologies. Traditional attendance systems such as manual registers, RFID cards, and biometric fingerprint scanners have been found to be time-consuming, prone to human error, and vulnerable to manipulation. In contrast, face recognition offers a non-intrusive and contactless solution. According to Jain et al. (2011), facial biometrics are among the most accepted and scalable forms of authentication due to their uniqueness and the ease with which they can be captured without physical interaction.

Several studies have explored the implementation of facial recognition in educational institutions and workplaces. For instance, Zhao and Chellappa (2012) emphasized that deep learning models significantly improve recognition accuracy in varied lighting and orientation. Furthermore, commercial solutions like Microsoft Azure Face API and Amazon Rekognition have demonstrated the feasibility of cloud-based face recognition, although concerns about data privacy and internet dependency remain. In response, researchers like Parkhi et al. (2015) proposed on-device models using deep

convolutional neural networks, which allow real-time recognition even in offline environments, thus ensuring both speed and data privacy.

3. Face Recognition Application

- Educational Institutions: Automates attendance in schools, colleges, and universities, reducing time and eliminating proxy marking.
- Access Control: Used in secured buildings, labs, and restricted areas to grant entry only to authorized personnel.
- Public Safety: Helps law enforcement agencies identify wanted individuals or missing persons in real-time through CCTV integration.
- Mobile App Authentication: Face recognition is commonly used in smartphones and laptops to unlock devices, replacing PINs and passwords for enhanced security.
- Healthcare: Used in monitoring staff access to sensitive areas like operating rooms or medicine storage.

4. Traditional Face Recognition App

A traditional face recognition app is designed to identify or verify individuals by analyzing their facial features through digital images or video frames. These systems typically follow a structured pipeline: image acquisition, face detection, feature extraction, and facial matching. Early versions of these apps relied on geometric approaches, which measured distances between facial landmarks like eyes, nose, and jawline. With the introduction of algorithms like Eigenfaces and Fisherfaces in the 1990s, facial recognition gained accuracy and stability in controlled environments. These traditional systems often required users to stand still in good lighting and at specific angles for reliable results, making them less effective in real-world, dynamic settings.

5. Advantages of Face Recognition in Automated Attendance Systems

Face recognition in automated attendance systems offers numerous advantages, including speed, accuracy, and contactless operation. It eliminates the need for manual roll calls, ID cards, or biometric touch devices, reducing time consumption and human error. By simply scanning faces, it ensures real-time attendance tracking and prevents proxy attendance or buddy punching. The system enhances security by uniquely identifying each individual and can easily integrate with backend databases for report generation and analysis. Moreover, its non-intrusive nature makes it user-friendly and ideal for post-pandemic environments where minimizing physical contact is essential for safety and hygiene.

6. Comparison of Face Recognition with Other Biometric Systems

Face recognition has a number of benefits and drawbacks when compared to other biometric systems like fingerprint and iris identification. It is easy to use and appropriate for hands-free applications because it is non-intrusive and simply requires the capturing of facial features. Face recognition, however, may perform worse in dimly lit environments or when faces are hidden. On the other hand, fingerprint recognition needs actual contact, which might be cumbersome, but it is more accurate in controlled settings. Because it is obtrusive, iris recognition may not be as widely used as it could be, despite its excellent accuracy and security. Overall, face recognition strikes a balance between convenience and security, making it ideal for attendance systems.

2.1.3 User Experience (UX) in Face Recognition Apps

For face recognition programs to be user-friendly, dependable, and satisfying, user experience (UX) is essential. Simple, user-friendly interfaces that enable users to register, verify, and track attendance with little effort are essential to a seamless UX design. In order to let users know whether the system is functioning properly and when issues arise, the app should offer clear instructions and feedback during the recognition process. Additionally, fast processing and low waiting time boost consumer happiness. Users should be able to easily understand security features like face data encryption so they can feel secure using the app in a variety of settings.

7. Methodology

The EvoHaazri App uses facial recognition technology and an easy-to-use UI to make attendance marking simple. The following method is described with the help of the related figures:

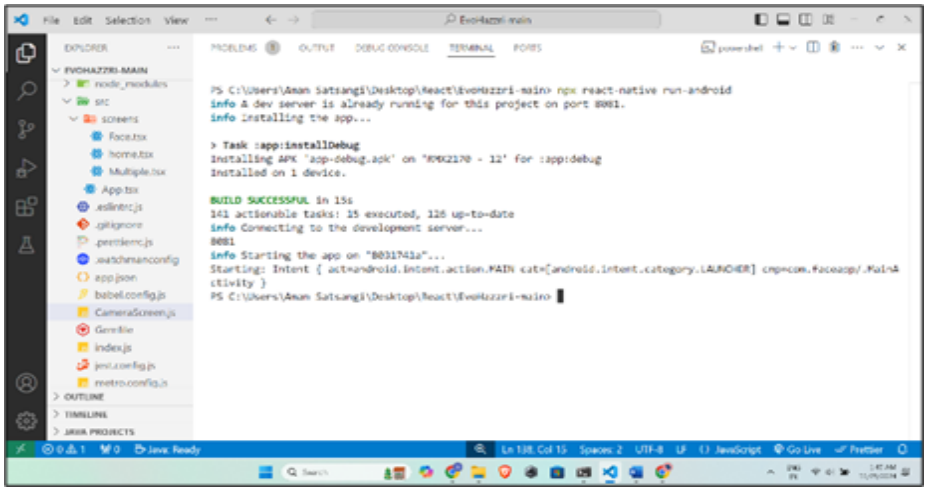

Fig 3.1: EvoHaazri's App Build and Launch

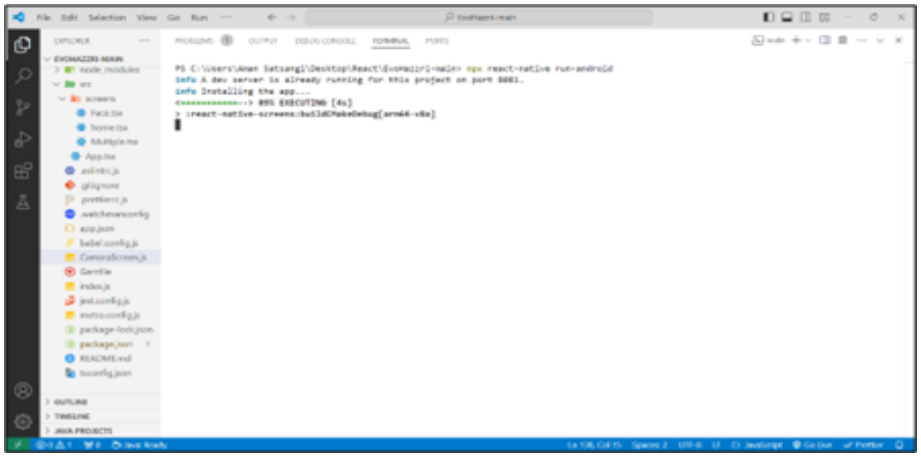

Fig 3.2: EvoHaazri App Execution

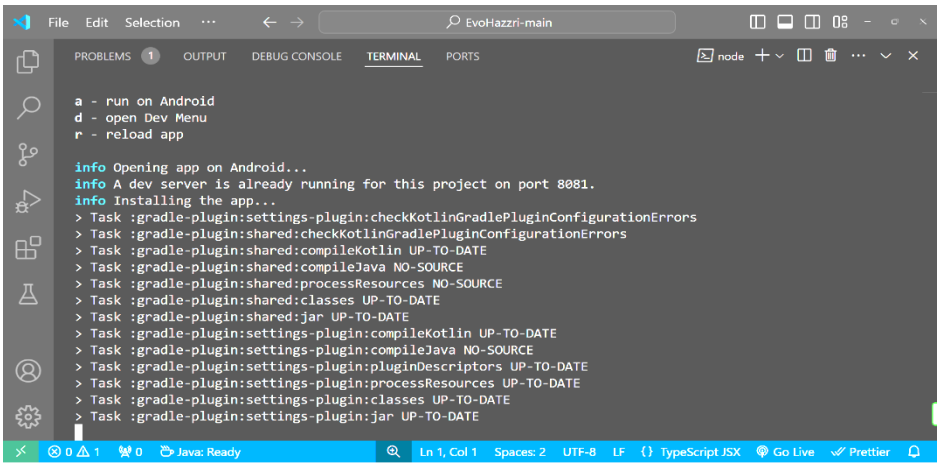

Fig 3.3: Android Build Log

Step 1: Launch the App
Launching the application and going to the home screen (Fig. 3.5: EvoHaazri's Home Screen) is the first step in the procedure. Haazri for individual attendance and Group Haazri for group attendance are the two options available on the main screen. The desired option is chosen by the user.

Step 2: Mark Attendance
The user is taken to the dashboard after choosing Haazri (Fig 3.6: EvoHaazri Dashboard). The Mark Attendance button appears here. By pressing this button, the device's camera is activated, allowing the user to take a photo.

Step 3: Verification and Face Scanning
After the app takes a picture, the face is identified by the facial recognition system. It trains machine learning models to identify and validate faces using the TensorFlow library. To confirm the user's identity, the pre-trained model is compared with the taken image. The attendance is recorded if the face matches a profile that is registered in the database.

Step 4: Verification
A confirmation message appears when the attendance has been correctly recorded (Fig 3.7: Haazri Confirmation). The user's name, ID, and the words **"Haazri lag gayi"** are displayed on the confirmation screen.

This procedure streamlines manual systems and lowers errors by using TensorFlow to train facial recognition models, ensuring accurate, effective, and real-time attendance marking.

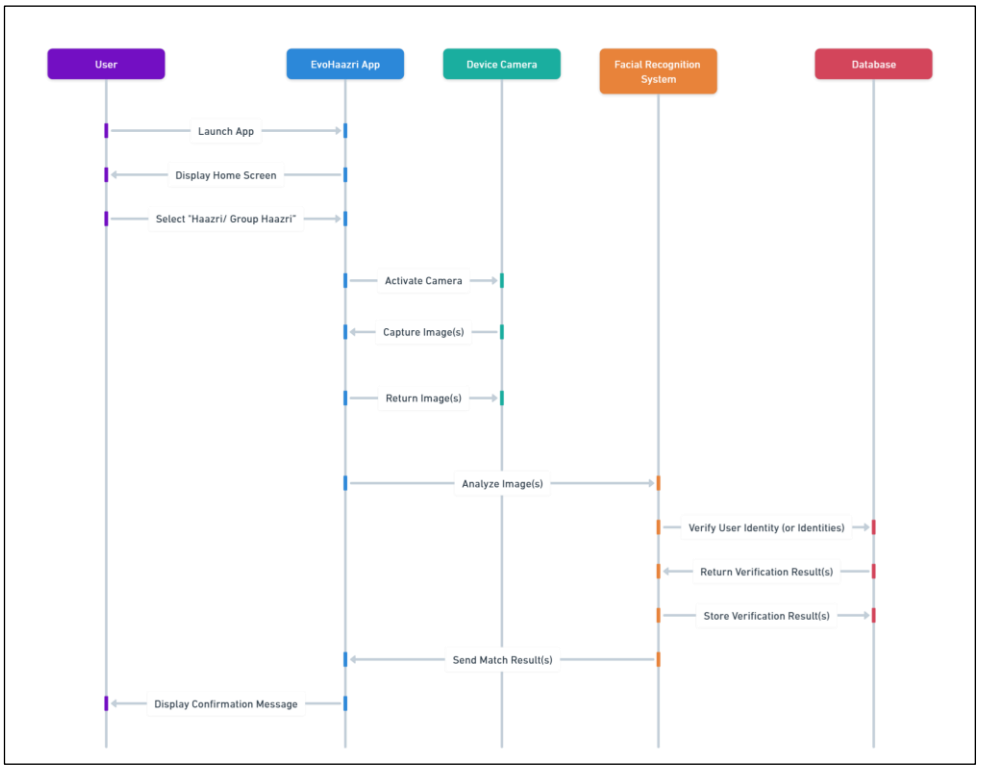

Chart 1: Working of EvoHaazri

7.1. Hardware Setup:

- Smartphone or tablet with a camera and enough processing power to run the app.
- Built-in camera or external webcam for capturing faces accurately.
- Cloud or local server for storing and managing attendance data securely.
- Wi-Fi or mobile data for real-time communication with the server.
- Device battery or external power source for uninterrupted use.

- Accessories (Optional):
    - Stands or mounts for stable camera positioning.
    - External lighting for better face detection in low-light areas.

3.2. Software Components:

- React Native for building the mobile app.
- Node.js/Express for handling server-side operations.
- MongoDB for storing attendance records and user data.
- TensorFlow for face detection and recognition.
- Visual Studio Code for coding.
- Android Studio for testing the app.
- Tools for unit, integration, and user testing.
- Git/GitHub for managing code and collaboration.

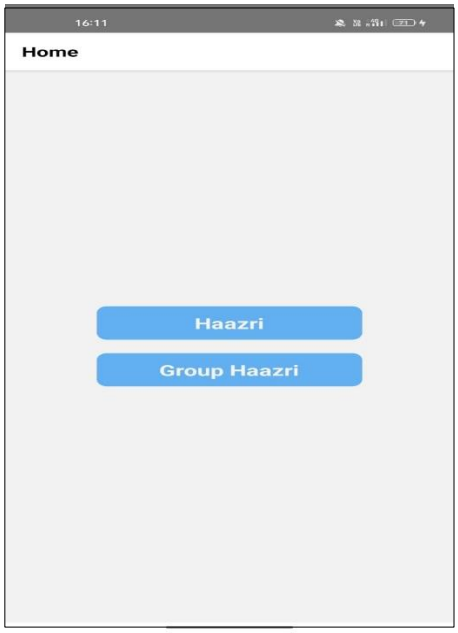

Fig 3.5: EvoHaazri's Home Screen

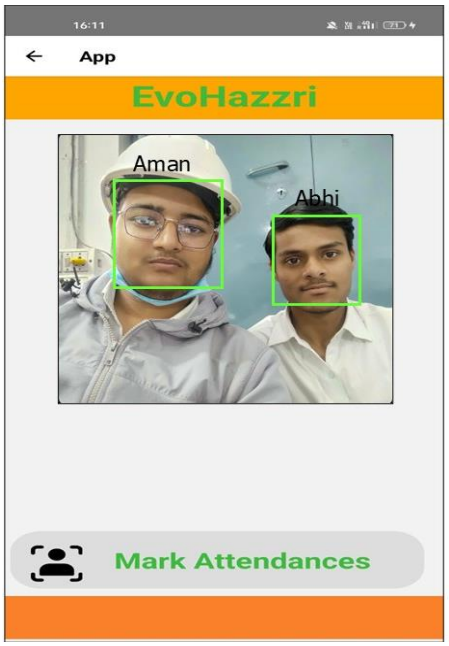

Fig 3.6: Multiple face Haazri

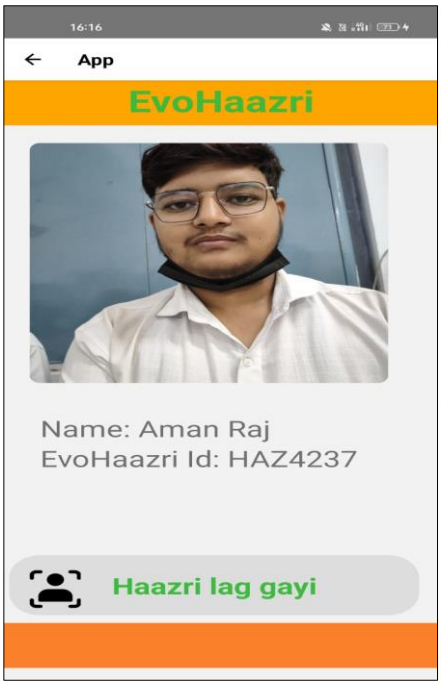

Fig 3.7: Single Face Haazri

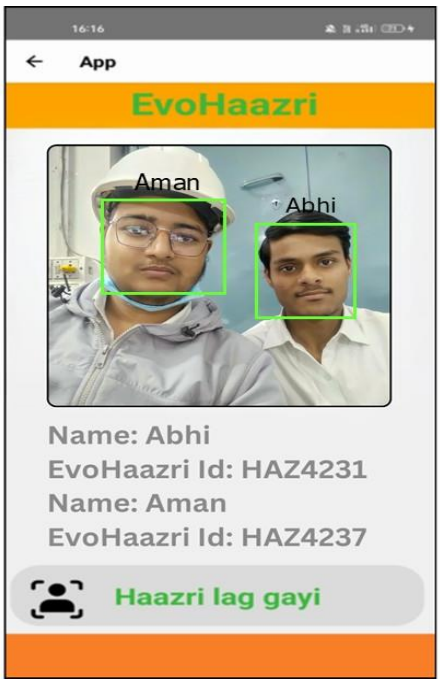

Fig: Multiple Face Haazri

8. Results

EvoHaazri uses cutting-edge facial recognition technology to streamline attendance tracking. With distinct IDs, it rapidly verifies attendance, ensures correctness, and removes manual errors. The software is a dependable solution for contemporary attendance management because of its user-friendly interface, which increases efficiency.

Date: 23rd November 2024, Time: 12:30 PM

Student Name	Haazri ID	IOT501	IOT502	IOT503	Remarks
Abhishek Kumar	HAZ4231	✓	✓	✓	Present for all
Abhishek Parmar	HAZ4233	✓	✗	✓	Missed IOT502
Aman Raj	HAZ4237	✓	✓	✗	Missed IOT503
Akash Sikarwar	HAZ4235	✓	✓	✓	Present for all
Priyanshi Singh	HAZ4264	✗	✓	✓	Missed IOT501
Riya Jain	HAZ4269	✓	✗	✗	Only attended IOT501
Mahek Jain	HAZ4258	✓	✓	✓	Present for all
Krishna Kumar	HAZ4257	✗	✗	✓	Late arrival, 1 class

Table 1: EvoHaazri Attendance Record

9. Conclusion

An inventive way to automate and improve attendance tracking is with the Face Recognition App (EvoHaazri). The software provides a safe, precise, and effective way to track attendance in real time by incorporating face recognition technology. To ensure accurate identification, the system analyses face traits using sophisticated algorithms, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), which are based on deep learning. Users can read comprehensive reports, track attendance statistics, and receive notifications thanks to Bluetooth's ability to provide short-range data transmission with the mobile application.

10. Future Scope

1. **Enhanced Accuracy**: Future iterations will improve facial recognition accuracy with advanced algorithms, such as deep learning and transfer learning, enabling better performance in varied lighting conditions and environments.
2. **Scalability**: The app will be enhanced to handle larger datasets, making it suitable for schools, universities, and corporate settings, allowing easy integration with existing attendance management systems.
3. **Multi-Modal Authentication**: To further improve security, the app could integrate additional biometric methods (e.g., fingerprint or voice recognition) alongside face recognition.
4. **Cloud Integration**: By moving data processing and storage to the cloud, the app will support remote attendance tracking, real-time analytics, and seamless updates across multiple devices.
5. **AI-Powered Analytics**: Future versions may include AI-driven analytics to provide insights into attendance patterns, predict absenteeism, and optimize scheduling.
6. **Integration with IoT Devices**: The app can integrate with IoT-based systems, such as smart entry systems, to enhance security and automate access control, ensuring comprehensive attendance and security management.
7. **Cross-Platform Expansion**: Expanding the app's availability to different platforms (e.g., iOS, Web) to increase accessibility and functionality for a wider range of users.
8. **Offline Functionality**: Introducing offline capabilities, enabling the app to function without an internet connection and sync data once a connection is restored.

These developments will further solidify EvoHaazri's role in efficient, secure, and scalable attendance management across diverse industries.

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