

Face Detection as a Key for e-authentication Systems

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Abstract— Nowadays the security has become the prime concern in everybody's life. Several Biometric-based have been developed for providing safety. Biometric recognition refers to the machine-controlled recognition of people based on their biological activity traits. E-Authentication and Face Recognition is a biometric technology that uses distinguishable facial features to ascertain the presence of a person. It had made a breakthrough in the field of computer vision. Capturing faces without human intervention with utmost secrecy and reliability is the need of the modern era.

In recent years, security is very important not only for countries but also for the person because of that the usage of E-Authentication System and Face recognition system have been increased rapidly. This is due to their correct information about any person. Face recognition is a process, which uses biometric to ascertain and endorse the presence of the face of a human by mapping the facial features from the image or video. It compares the given face from the image with the data set available to obtain the recognition. The process involved in face **recognition** is the creation of data set, detection encoding, and recognition.

Keywords— Face Recognition, Security, Feature, System, Identity, Image, etc.

INTRODUCTION

In this system, users can easily log in to the system with their login credentials. We analyse the usability and security of the project. Authenticating is the person's identity and authenticity of their work is very much important to reduce academic incompetence and for quality affirmation purposes in Education or any security field. Face recognition is one of the best applications of image analysis [5].

Face recognition is one of the most potential biometric because it is a contactless process. Face recognition technology has a large number of applications which include law enforcement, access control, forensic and commercial applications [1]. In this project, we have created a real-time-based application for the feature extraction from the video. Often the matter of face recognition is confused with the matter of face detection Face Recognition on the opposite hand is to decide if the "Face" is somebody identified, or unknown, victimization for this purpose information of faces and to validate this input face [5].



Fig. 1 Process of face recognition

Face recognition has wide application areas like schools and college attendance authentication systems access control, law enforcement, secure payment transaction, security, identification of criminal, unlocking of phone, diagnoses of diseases, etc.

Authentication is the process or action of recognizing the identity of a user or process [22][23]. It is the process of comparing an incoming request with a set of identifying credentials. The credentials provided are compared to the file available in a database of the authorized user's information on a local operating system or within a server. The authentication process always runs at the start of the application, before the permission and inhibiting checks occur, and before any other code is allowed to proceed.

So security is a major concern in this era, that's why we developed software using some algorithms like Data Authentication Algorithm, OpenCV, Artificial Neural Network, Convolutional Neural Network. This software

is used for recognizing the objects in an image that is based on the graphical representation of the other image. It can also increase the security of the Face recognition system and thereby making it more authenticated and reliable. This project presents a design and implementation of the real-time based-project to improve the security of the Face recognition systems[3][14].

LITERATURE SURVEY

It's a true challenge to build any good software system which equals the human ability to recognize faces. Although some humans are very good at identifying known faces, and some are quite good at identifying known faces we are not very skilled persons when we deal with a large number of unknown faces. The computer, which has limitless memory and computational speed, should overcome humans' limitations.

Available Commercial Face Recognition Systems (Some of these Web sites may have changed or been removed.) [The identification of any company, commercial product, or trade name does not imply endorsement or recommendation by the National Institute of Standards and Technology or any of the authors or their institutions.[23]

Commercial Products	Websites
FaceIt from Visionics	www.FaceIt.com
Viisage Technology	www.viisage.com
FaceKey Corp.	www.facekey.com
Passfaces from ID-arts	www.id-arts.com
ImageWare Software	www.iwsinc.com
BioID sensor fusion	www.bioid.com
Biometric Systems, Inc	www.biometrica.com

Psychological inspiration in automated face recognition

Psychological inspiration in machine-driven face recognition.

"The relevance of some psychology features used in the human natural face recognition cognitive processes to the machine-driven face recognition algorithms". In alternative words, to what extent are biologically

relevant components helpful for artificial face recognition system design?

Psychology and Neurology in face recognition

Many researchers tried to grasp however humans acknowledge faces, most of them once the automatic face recognition drawback arose, trying to find design inspiration. It appears necessary to grasp how we do this task, how we perceive humans [21]. Then this information might be applied in automatic face recognition systems. However, several algorithms don't use this information, using simple mathematical tools. Through these years some questions have emerged: Square measure option to our eyes important for automatic face recognition?

Will the human vision system teach us helpful things in this regard?

Could psychological studies enlighten this problem in some way?

In short, can the face recognition ability facilitate to development of a non-human face recognition system?

Is face recognition a frenzied method within the brain?

One early paper that answered this question was printed by Diamond and Carey back in 1986. They presented four experiments. They tried to know if the difficulty of recognizing inverted faces was also common in other classes of stimuli. At a constant time, they tried to isolate the explanation for this difficulty. They ended that faces were no distinctive within the sense of being represented in memory in terms of special options. This may suggest that, consequently, face recognition has not a special spot in the brain. This theory will be supported by the fact that patients with prosopagnosia neurological condition within which it's very terrible to recognize familiar faces- had also difficulties recognizing different acquainted footage.

Recognition algorithmic design points of view

The most evident face option was employed at the start of face recognition. it was a wise approach to mimic

face recognition ability. There was an attempt to do to live the importance of sure intuitive features (mouth, eyes, cheeks) and geometric measures (between-eye distance, width-length ratio). Today remains an associate degree relevant issue, mostly because discarding sure face expression or components of a face will cause better performance. In different words, it's crucial to decide that facial features contribute to an honest recognition and which of them aren't any higher than added noise. Their area unit still some human-relevant options that area unit being taken into account. For instance, skin color [99, 33] is a very important feature for face detection. The situation of bound options like mouth or eyes are additionally accustomed perform a social control before the feature extraction step. To sum up, a designer will apply to the algorithms the data that psychology, neurology, or easy observation give. On the opposite hand, it's essential to perform abstractions and attack the matter from a purely Mathematical or process purpose of reading.

Face recognition system structure

Face Recognition could be a term that features many sub-problems. There are different classifications of those issues within the list. a number of them will be explained in this section.

A generic face recognition system

The input of a face recognition system is always an image or video stream. The output is an identification or verification of the subject or subjects that appear in the image or video. Some approaches define a face recognition system as a three-step process - see Figure 1. From this point of view, the Face Detection and Feature Extraction phases could run simultaneously.

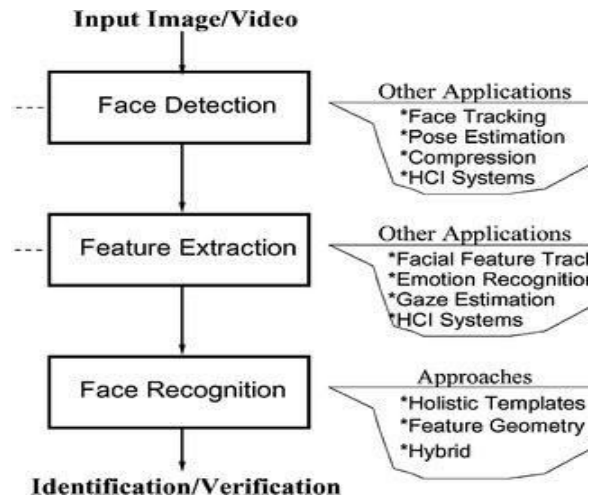


Fig. 2 Configuration of a generic face recognition system.

Face detection is outlined because of the method of extracting faces from scenes.

So, the system completely identifies an exact image region as a face. This procedure has several applications like face chase, cause estimation, or compression. The consequent step -feature extraction- involves getting relevant facial features from the information. These options may well be bound to face regions, variations, angles, or measures, which might be human-relevant (e.g eyes spacing) or not. This part has different applications This part has different applications like facial feature chase or feeling recognition. Finally, the system will acknowledge the face. In an identification task, the system would report an identity from the information. This phase involves a comparison methodology, a classification algorithmic rule, and an accuracy measure. This part uses ways common to several different areas that additionally do some classification method -sound engineering, data processing at all. These phases are often unified, or new ones may well be superimposed. Therefore, we might notice many various engineering approaches to a face recognition problem. Face detection and recognition may well be performed in the cycle, or proceed to AN expression analysis before normalizing the face.

FACE RECOGNITION FROM STILL IMAGES

As illustrated in Figure 1, the problem of automatic face recognition involves three key steps/sub-tasks: (1) detection and rough normalization of faces.

(2) feature extraction and accurate normalization of faces.

(3) identification and/or verification. Sometimes, different sub-tasks are not separated.

For example, the facial features (eyes, nose, mouth) used for face recognition are often used in face detection. Face detection and feature extraction can be achieved simultaneously, as indi4From a machine recognition point of view, dramatic facial expressions may affect face recognition performance if only one photograph is available. Depending on the nature of the application, for example, the sizes of the training and testing databases, clutter and variability of the background, noise, occlusion, and speed requirements, some of the sub-tasks can be very challenging. Though fully automatic face recognition systems must perform all three sub-tasks, research on each sub-task is critical. This is not only because the techniques used for the individual sub-tasks need to be improved, but also because they are critical in many different applications (Figure 2). For example, face detection is needed to initialize face tracking, and extraction of facial features is needed for recognizing human emotion, which is in turn essential in human-computer interaction (HCI) systems. Isolating the sub-tasks makes it easier to assess and advance the state of the art of component techniques. Earlier face detection techniques could only handle single or a few well-separated frontal faces in images with simple backgrounds, while state-of-the-art algorithms can detect faces and their poses in cluttered backgrounds. Extensive research on the sub-tasks have been carried out and relevant surveys have appeared on, for example, the sub-task of face detection. In this section, we survey the state of the art of face recognition in the engineering literature. For the sake of completeness of face recognition and discusses open research issues.

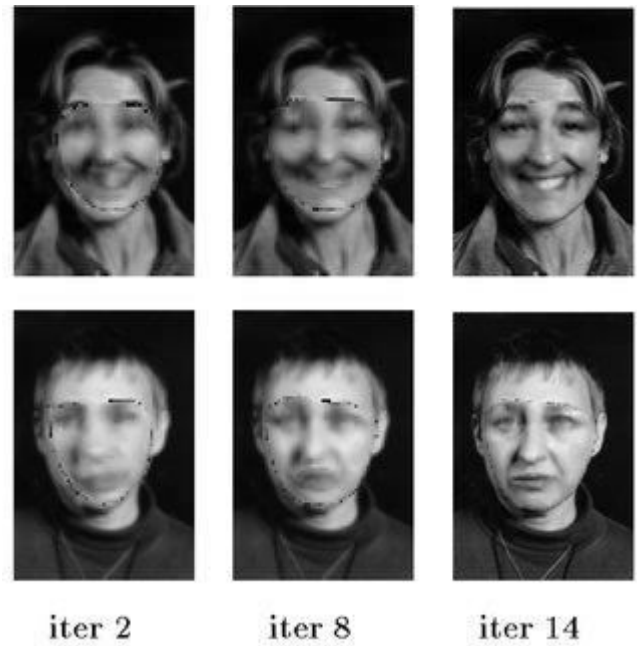


Fig. 3 Multiresolution search from a displaced position using a face model.

Recognition from Intensity pictures

Many ways of face recognition have been planned throughout the past thirty years. Face recognition is such a difficult yet fascinating downside that it's attracted research UN agency have different backgrounds: psychological science, pattern recognition neural network laptop vision and tricks. it's thanks to this fact that the literature on face recognition is immense and numerous. Often one system involves techniques impelled by totally different principles. The usage of a mix of techniques makes it tough to classify these systems primarily based strictly on what varieties of techniques they use for feature illustration or classification. to possess a transparent and high-level categorization, we instead follow a suggestion instructed by the psychological study of however humans use holistic and native options. Specifically, we have the following categorization:

(1) Holistic matching ways.

These methods use the full face region as the raw input to a recognition system. One of the foremost wide used representations of the face region is our pictures which are based on principal element analysis.

(2) Feature-based (structural) matching methods.

Typically, in these ways, local options like the eyes, nose, and mouth are initially extracted and their locations and native statistics (geometric and/or appearance) are fed into a structural classifier.

(3) Hybrid ways.

Even as the human perception system uses each native option and also the whole face region to acknowledge a face, a machine recognition system ought to use each. One will argue that these ways might doubtless provide the simplest of the 2 forms of methods.

Face Recognition Method

There are different methods for face recognition, which are as follows-

1. Geometric based mostly / example Based

Face recognition algorithms classified as pure mathematics {based|based mostly|primarily based mostly} or example-based algorithms. The template-based ways will be made statistical applied mathematics tools like SVM [Support Vector Machines], PCA [Principal part Analysis], LDA [Linear Discriminant Analysis], Kernel ways, or Trace Transforms. The geometric feature-based mostly ways analyze native countenance and their geometric relationship. it's additionally called a feature-based technique.

2. Piecemeal / Holistic

The relation between the weather or the affiliation of a operate with the complete face not undergone into the number, several researchers followed this

approach, attempting to deduce the foremost relevant characteristics. Some ways tried to use the eyes, a mix of options so on. Some hidden mathematicians Model ways conjointly make up this class, and have process is incredibly renowned inn face recognition.

3. Appearance-Based / Model-Based

The appearance-based technique shows a face concerning many pictures. a picture thought of as a high dimensional vector. this method is sometimes accustomed to derive a feature area from the image division. The sample image compared to the coaching set. On the opposite hand, the model-based approach tries to model a face. The new sample enforced to the model and also the parameters of the model accustomed recognize the image.

The appearance-based technique will classify as linear or nonlinear. Ex- PCA, LDA, UN agency utilized indirect approach whereas Kernel PCA utilized in nonlinear approach. On the opposite hand, within the model-based technique may be classified as second or 3D Ex- Elastic Bunch Graph Matching used.

4.1 Template Matching

In guide matching the patterns square measure painted by samples, models, pixels, textures, etc. the popularity perform is sometimes a correlation or distance live.

4.2 Statistical Approach

In the applied math approach, the patterns are expressed as options. the popularity performs in an exceedingly discriminant performance. every image painted relating to d options. Therefore, the goal is to decide on and apply the properly applied math tool for extraction and analysis.

There square measure several applied math tools, that are used for face recognition. These analytical tools are utilized in 2 or additional teams or classification strategies. These tools square measure as follows-

4.2.1 Principal element Analysis [PCA]

One of the foremost used and the cited statistical procedure is that the Principal element Analysis. A mathematical procedure performs a spatial property reduction by extracting the principal element of multi-dimensional information.

4.2.2 Discrete cos rework [DCT]

It signifies a series of knowledge points relating to an add of cos functions completely different periodical frequencies. The separate cos rework relies on Fourier separate rework and thus, by compacting the variations it is accustomed to rework pictures and permitting an economical spatiality reduction.

4.2.3 Linear Discriminant Analysis [LDA]

LDA is wide accustomed notice the linear combination of options whereas conserving category disconnectedness. Unlike PCA, the LDA tries to model the distinction between levels. for every level, the LDA obtains difference in multiple projection vectors.

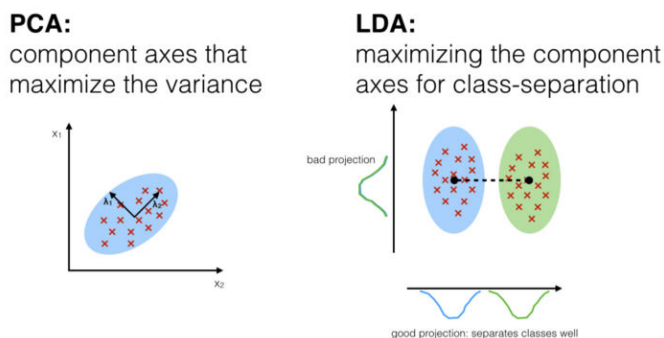


Fig. 4 Difference between PCA and LDA

4.2.4 Locality protective Projections [LPP]

X-HE and NIYOGI introduced The LPP. it's the most effective various of PCA for preserve neighbourhood structure and coming up with. Pattern recognition algorithms typically hunt for the closest pattern or neighbours. Therefore, the neighborhood maintaining the standard of LLP will quicken the popularity.

4.2.5 Gabor Wavelet

In this algorithmic program, it signifies that Neuro-physiological knowledge proof from the cortical region of class brains suggests that straightforward cells within the cortical region will see a family of self-similar 2nd Dennis Gabor wavelets. The Dennis Gabor functions projected by Daugman area unit native abstraction bandpass filters that attain the theoretical limit for a joint resolution of data within the 2nd abstraction and 2nd Fourier domains.

4.2.6 Independent part Analysis [ICA]

ICA aims to rework the info as linear mixtures of the statistically freelance information. Therefore, its goal is to produce AN freelance instead that unrelated image illustrations. ICA is another PCA, that provides a lot of powerful information illustration. it's a discriminant analysis criterion, which might be wont to enhance PCA.

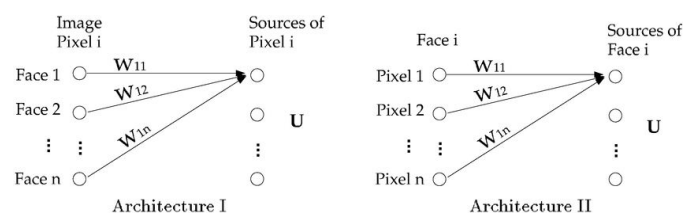


Fig. 5 Two architectures for playing ICA on pictures.

Left: architecture for finding statistically independent basis images. Performing source separation on the face images produces independent images in the rows of U. Right: architecture for finding a factorial code. Performing source separation on the pixels produces a factorial code in the columns of the output matrix U [Bartlett et al. 1998]. (Courtesy of M. Bartlett, H. Lades, and T. Sejnowski.).

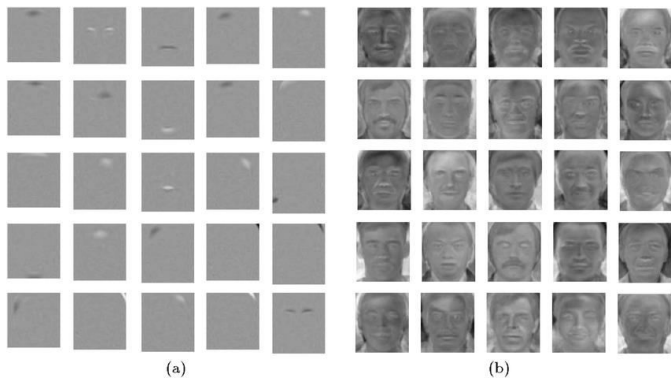


Fig.6 Comparison of basis picture mistreatment 2 architectures for performing ICA.

(a) 25 independent components of Architecture I, (b) 25 independent components of Architecture II [Bartlett et al. 1998]. (Courtesy of M. Bartlett, H. Lades, and T. Sejnowski.).

RESEARCH TOOLS

Human face recognition is separated into three phases. The first Phase is Pre-processing, in pre-processing we have operations like image registration, scaling, face normalization, reducing the effect of background noise, detection. The second Phase is Feature extraction, which can be achieved using different machine learning approaches. The third phase is the classification Face Detection: Face detection aims to determine whether a sample in a photo contains a face or not. This is very challenging, based on some factors. Firstly, there are so many characteristics of a face in the range from color to size. Second, faces have different shapes. Besides that, it is placed in an environment that can be very different and demanding. Hence, in order to identify a face, one must use different approaches. Viola and Jones are used as an algorithm for face detection. Now, when a raw or filtered image is an input for a classifier, the space dimension is quite significant. To be efficient, extrapolation must be made from a certain amount of training samples. The human skin could also be an attractive feature, despite different colours and shapes; the difference is made based on intensity rather than chrominance.

Facial Feature Extraction: There are different methods of facial feature extraction. Different samples are used

for automatization, for different reasons. Samples are taken using different sensors. Features are used throughout the process. This extraction can be easily compared to the human brain process, which identifies human faces with an approach named feature extraction. The perception method of the human brain is in the form of separating the human face into its eyebrows, eyes, nose, and lips, and identifying these vectorially. It is impossible to capture the whole process of how the human brain recognizes images. From that process, the criteria for identification can be the basis of face recognition applications. Particular characteristics of a face or different parts are the segments of a face by which the recognition is based. Techniques include focusing on binary pattern features. Discrete cosine transform-based features and Gabor wavelet transform-based features are the most widely used methods when compared to many other methods. The Local Binary Pattern was placed to design efficient classification texture. Local Binary Pattern histograms are derived from the face image, and then they are divided into several small areas; after that, they can be compiled in one histogram. The shape and texture of the samples in the recognition system are represented in that way. In this study, a simple feature extraction method which is a histogram is proposed.

MODULE DESCRIPTION

Registration-

- First, it's come up with a login page, if the user is new so they have to register.
- To access the system, the user needs to first register by entering the basic registration details like name, email- id, mobile no, gender, etc.

Log in-

- Here the user needs to follow the login process to access the system.
- If the login credentials are validated by the system, the page will be redirected to the user

authentication page where the user needs to select authentication of face recognition

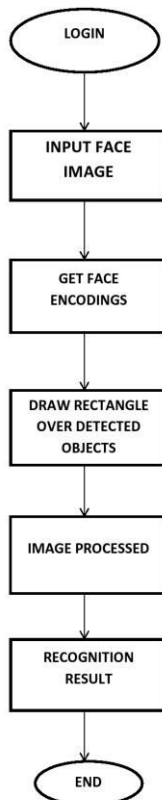
Face Recognition-

- On this page, it automatically opens the user camera and recognition the user or anyone.

Main Page Access-

- If the user passed the authentication process, then the page will be redirected to the main page else, it will redirect to the login page.

Flowchart



Front-End and Back-End Technology

- **Front- End**

Programming language-

PYTHON, JAVASCRIPT, HTML

Technologies used-

SQL, CSS(Cascading Style Sheet)

Type of Application-

Web-Based Application

IDE used-

Jupyter notebook, Visual Studio.

- **Back-End Technology**

Computer Vision, PHP

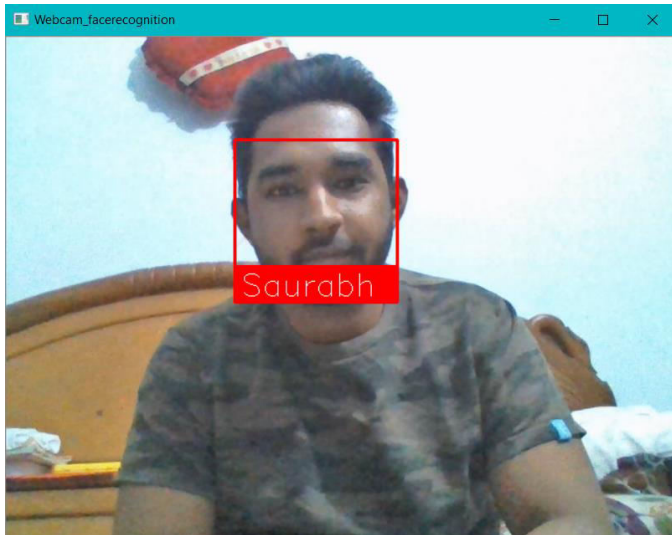
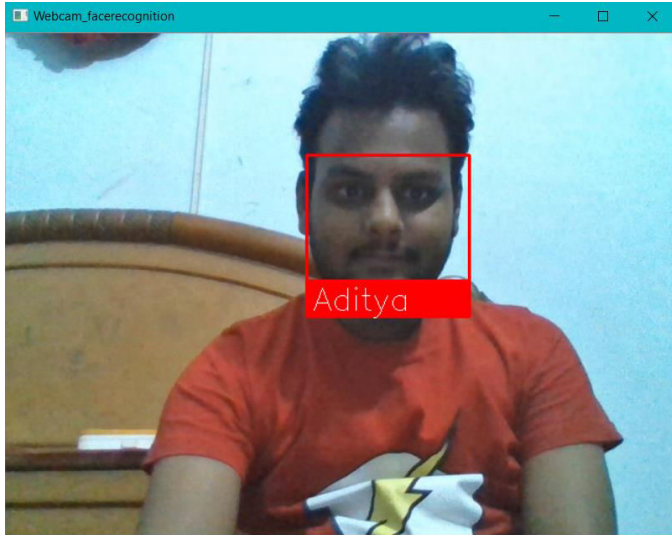
Output

Login

UserName:

Password:

Login



Proposed Work

Security is one of the most important components of an authentication system. A website should also have the best authentication system for its user so that user's data don't get compromised.

Consequently, a significant methodology proposed in this paper is getting a face recognition option for logging in on a website. During sign-up, the website asks the user for userid and password. After clicking on login it will ask the user to scan the face or uploading a picture of the user from which the authentication system extracts face encodings so that it can recognize the user's face during login.

Future Scope

Face Recognition is becoming more prominent in our society. Face recognition on a website has a high future scope as currently, we don't have any website which offers face recognition as user authentication.

Over the past few years, we have seen major developments in face recognition technology and artificial intelligence. Face recognition is one of the authentication technology which doesn't need much time for authentication.

Conclusion

Face recognition is a complex and mutable subject. In addition to algorithms, there are more things to think about. The study of face recognition reveals many conclusions, issues and thoughts.

Face recognition is additional leading to alternative to alternative dares, like expression recognition or body motion recognition. Overall, face recognition techniques and therefore the rising ways will see use in alternative areas. Therefore, it is not simply a unresolved problem however conjointly the supply of latest applications and challenges.

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