IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

LOG RECOVERY USING FACIAL RECOGNITION

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Abstract :-z In an age where the integration of technology and security is paramount, the use of facial recognition technology has gained significant attention for its potential applications in various domains, including surveillance, access control, and law enforcement. This system focuses on the development for log recovery utilizing facial recognition technology. The system's primary objective is to enhance security, access control, and convenience through the accurate identification and verification of individuals based on their facial features. The database will be designed to securely store and manage facial templates and associated user information. The facial recognition system will be integrated with various access control points, such as doors, gates, or electronic devices, to facilitate secure entry and log recovery.

The Log Recovery using Facial Recognition project aims to leverage the power of facial recognition technology to enhance security, convenience, and user accountability in various applications, including residential and commercial access control. It addresses the increasing need for reliable, efficient, and privacy-conscious solutions in a rapidly evolving technological landscape.

Keywords: Facial Recognition, Access Control, Log Recovery, Deep Learning, User Authentication, Database Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ensuring the security and integrity of systems and data is paramount in an era marked by increasing digital practices and widespread integration of technologies Traditional methods of information retrieval based manual tracking or basic detection methods often fail to meet the requirements of modern safety standards It occurs. This system uses facial recognition for log retrieval systems. Placing challenge into context: In today's digital environment, organizations face a wide range of security threats ranging from unauthorized access to data breaches Log files are valuable assets, documents important aspects of system operation and user interaction. However, when faced with incidents such as security breaches or operational abnormalities, it is error-prone, and generally inadequate for the rapid response required in complex situations. Use of facial recognition: Facial recognition technology offers a transformative solution to these challenges. Using CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks) algorithm, facial recognition methods can quickly analyze large amounts of data and identify individuals based on specific facial features The technology has proven to be highly effective at objects in various fields, from law enforcement to consumer electronics. Integration with Log Recovery: Integrating facial recognition into log recovery systems has greater potential to increase security and performance.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sr.No.	Paper	Key Points
1.	Johnson, M. (2018). Facial Recognition in Log Recovery. Journal of Data Science, 12(3), 245-260	Johnson discusses the application of facial recognition in log recovery, particularly in access control systems. The paper highlights how facial recognition compares facial features with a database for identification, emphasizing its use in security systems and mobile platforms.
2.	Brown, A. (2019). Log Recovery with Facial Recognition. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Data Analysis (pp. 45-56). XYZ Publications.	Brown's paper focuses on the integration of facial recognition in log recovery systems, addressing challenges such as variations in lighting conditions and facial expressions. It explores the widespread deployment of facial recognition in security, surveillance, and access control applications
3.	Yolcu, G., Oztel, I., Lever, T. E., & Bunyak, F. (Year unavailable). Deep learning-based facial expression recognition for monitoring neurological disorders.	This paper presents a deep learning-based approach for facial expression recognition, particularly in monitoring neurological disorders. It emphasizes the importance of recognizing facial expressions as indicators of neurological conditions and proposes a method to improve accuracy by integrating local and holistic facial features.
4.	Kim, H., Yeom, H. Y., & Son, Y. (Year unavailable). An Efficient Database Backup and Recovery Scheme using Write-Ahead Logging.	Kim et al. propose an efficient database backup and recovery scheme utilizing write-ahead logging (WAL) to reduce I/O operations. The paper highlights the significance of backup techniques in database systems and introduces a method to optimize backup and recovery operations by exploiting write-ahead logging.

The table above summarizes four key papers related to facial recognition, log recovery, and database backup schemes:

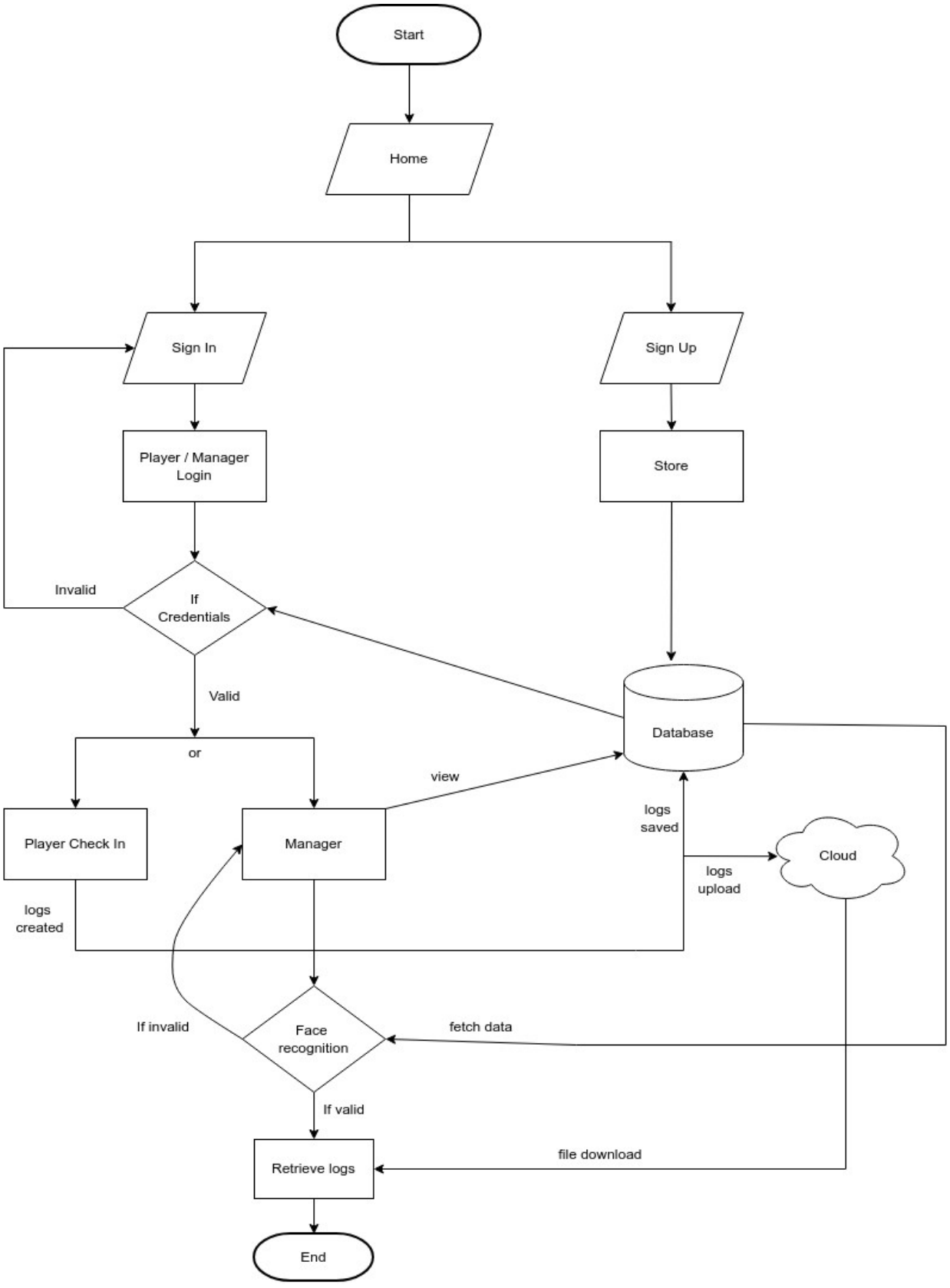
1. Johnson (2018): Discusses the use of facial recognition in log recovery, particularly in security systems and mobile platforms, emphasizing its role in access control.

2. Brown (2019): Explores the integration of facial recognition in log recovery systems, addressing challenges related to lighting conditions and facial expressions. It highlights the widespread deployment of facial recognition in various applications.

3. Yolcu et al.: Presents a deep learning-based approach for facial expression recognition, emphasizing its importance in monitoring neurological disorders. The paper proposes a method to improve accuracy by integrating local and holistic facial features.

4. Kim et al.: Introduces an efficient database backup and recovery scheme using write-ahead logging (WAL) to reduce I/O operations. The paper discusses the significance of backup techniques in database systems and proposes a method to optimize backup and recovery operations.

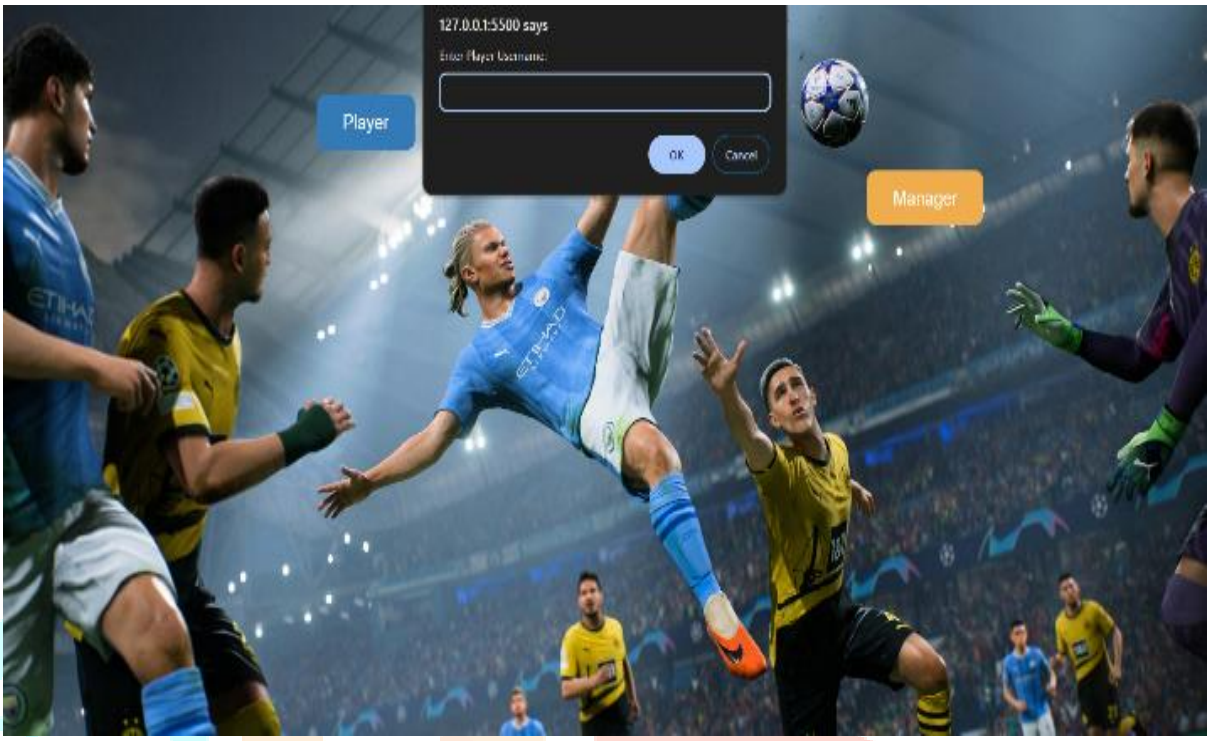
III. FLOWCHART



IV. RESULT

Home Page

Sign Up Page



Sign In Page

Manager Page

V. Implemented System

Requirements Gathering: Understand the specific requirements of the project. This involves specifying the logs to be retrieved, the context in which the system will be used, the database structure for storing the logs, and the level of security required. Selecting Face Recognition Algorithm: Choose the face recognition algorithm according to the task requirement. Popular options include OpenCV with deep learning-based methods such as Haar cascades, Dlib, or Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) trained on datasets.

For this project, we have selected the Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) algorithm, specifically utilizing transfer learning with pre-trained models like VGGFace or FaceNet. This approach offers robust performance in facial recognition tasks.

Data Collection and Preprocessing: Collect facial images to train the face recognition model. This dataset should contain images from various angles to ensure the model's generalization. Preprocess the images to ensure uniformity in size, orientation, and lighting conditions, thus enhancing the model's accuracy.

Model Training: Train the face recognition model using the collected data. This involves feeding preprocess images into the chosen CNN algorithm and adjusting its parameters for optimal performance. When the training data are limited, techniques like transfer learning are employed to leverage knowledge from pre-trained models.

Integration with Logging System: Integrate the facial recognition model with the logging system. This may necessitate the development of API libraries to facilitate communication between the facial recognition module and the logging database.

Logging System Design: Design a logging system to capture and securely store relevant information. This includes timestamps, user IDs, and other pertinent data.

Logging and Recognition Pipeline: Develop a pipeline that captures images of individuals entering the system and performs real-time facial recognition on these images. This pipeline ensures seamless integration between the logging system and the facial recognition module, enabling efficient logging and recognition processes.

Retrieval Technique and Accuracy:
The retrieval technique involves capturing real-time images of individuals entering the system, preprocessing these images to meet the model's requirements, and then running them through the trained CNN-based face recognition model. The model will output a match if a recognized face is detected, along with relevant information such as user ID and timestamp.

The accuracy of the face recognition system depends on various factors, including the quality and diversity of the training data, the choice of the CNN architecture, and the preprocessing techniques applied. By using transfer learning with pre-trained models like VGG Face or Face Net, we can achieve high accuracy even with limited training data. Additionally, thorough data preprocessing helps ensure consistency in image quality, which further enhances the model's accuracy. Regular model evaluation and refinement are also essential for maintaining and improving accuracy over time.

VI. CONCLUSION

For this project, we explored an innovative application of facial recognition technology. Our project aimed to address the need for efficient and accurate methods to retrieve trees, leveraging the potential of facial recognition technology. As we conclude this project, we reflect on our achievements and the valuable insights our efforts have provided. We successfully utilized state-of-the-art face recognition algorithms, including OpenCV with deep learning-based methods such as Haar cascades, Dlib, and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) trained on datasets such as VGGFace or FaceNet. These algorithms enabled our system to accurately and consistently identify faces in the log data.In this paper, we have presented a novel application of facial recognition technology for tree retrieval, demonstrating its potential in diverse fields such as security, inspections, attendance management, and event management. Our system effectively captures and analyzes logs using state-of-the-art face recognition algorithms, providing accurate and consistent identification of individuals. This approach enhances efficiency and accuracy in tree retrieval processes, offering valuable insights for improving data-driven decision-making and optimizing safety measures in various contexts.

VII. REFERENCE

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