

IoT Based Key Less Home Entry and Home Security System using Raspberry Pi

¹. Ch.Ravisankar, ² M. Suresh

1. Assistant Professor, School of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India.
2. Assistant Professor, School of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India.

Abstract: It has become a serious issue to identify thefts who tries to do fraudulent activities. In this way, so as to maintain a strategic distance from these burglaries and character extortion, a face recognizable proof or face acknowledgment framework could be better arrangement. The extent of this paper is to build up a security get to control application dependent on face acknowledgment. The Haar Cascade calculation is utilized for face location and Local Binary Pattern Histogram (LBPH) calculation is utilized for face acknowledgment. In this paper, I have used Open CV libraries and python computer programming language. Here with the cost that is required for face detection is minimized, and I first wrote the code for detection in which I prepared the dataset for training purpose by taking various pictures with the pi camera., and then prepared the code for recognition which recognizes the face of the person whose picture is stored in the dataset and unlocks the door on identifying the person's face. Accordingly prepared a system in which the setup has all the required components which are attached for detection, recognition and for further action to be followed.

Keywords: Image acquisition and processing, Investigation of facial image, IoT, Raspberry Pi.

1. INTRODUCTION

A biometric framework is basically an example acknowledgment framework that works by the method of procuring biometric data from an individual, extricating a list of capabilities from the obtained information, and looking at this list of capabilities against the layout set in the database. Contingent upon the setting of application, a biometric framework might work either in following mode.

1.1. Raspberry PI-3 Model B+:

Pi is used for making the robotic controlled vehicle system wireless and web based. It is interfaced with web cam so that the recordings are transmitted remotely from the automated vehicle to the client's screen, from where the client might control the mechanical arm development advantageously and furthermore to control the mechanical vehicle development. It is capable of transmitting signals over web network with the help of wireless-fidelity, through which, it is connected with. And Python is used as a programming language to write code into Pi.

Raspberry Pi is an ease and low force utilization Visa measured single board PC, which is mainly used for the design of portable handheld devices, where size of the overall device is of prime concern. Pi depends on a Broadcom System on Chip - SoC with an Advanced RISC Mechine processor, a GPU and 256 to 512 MB of Random-Access Memory. It uses SD card for booting, because it has no hard disk for storage, SD card reader is used to image the OS system. 5V power supply is needed through USB cable, and it displays information on TV/monitor with HDMI cable is used as display connector, USB mouse/keyboard is used as input, Ethernet cable is used as network connector.

1.2. Web camera:

Web cam is to be plugged into the USB port of Pi. Where the specifications of the web camera are like: It could have up to 30.0MegaPixel resolution, and a frame rate of 30 FramesPerSecond also the night vision mode feature. This camera module is used to take videos as well as it is used to take images or photographs,

which is easy to interface with raspberry pi. Since it is USB camera so it can be easily interface it with raspberry pi where 4 USB ports are available. There are multiple libraries available for camera interface to make it easy to use. Camera is basically used in this system to take real world images and helps in determining the red signals and sign board.

1.3. Internet of Things (IoT):

Today in our daily life Internet have become one of the prime factors. How individual works play has been changed by the internet. Web helps for certain, reasons like Business, E-Commerce trainings, record, Industries and e.t.c. Observing the reality where couple of things can recognize, pass on, encode and sharing an information over an Internet Protocol (IP), this communication between the products collect the data at particular intervals, and could be used to start activity, giving a smart system to dissecting, and basic leadership.

IoT is usually considered as interfacing articles. It guaranteed relationship for controlling of those things or remote checking the earth. Nevertheless, these definitions were suggested particularly to part of IoT headway considering the machine to machine intercommunication today. Be that as it may, certified significance of IOT is making an impressive, subtle framework which can be watch, controlled and altered.

1.4. Python Programming:

Python programming is a comprehensively used unusual state programming tongue for all around helpful programming. A deciphered lingo, python has a blueprint hypothesis which underlines code cognizance (very using void area to delimit code squares rather than wavy props or catchphrases), and a sentence structure which empowers designers to communicate thoughts in less lines of code than conceivable in dialects, for instance like java. The lingos give assembles, intended to engage forming clear ventures on both a little and sweeping scale.

1.5. Open-CV:

Open-CV is a library of programming capacities with respect to the most part gone for progressing pc vision. Originally created by Intel's exploration focus in Nizhniy Novgorod (Russia), and it was later upheld by willow garage and is presently kept by Itseez. The library is cross-stage and free for use under the open source BSD permit.

2. HARDWARE OVERVIEW:

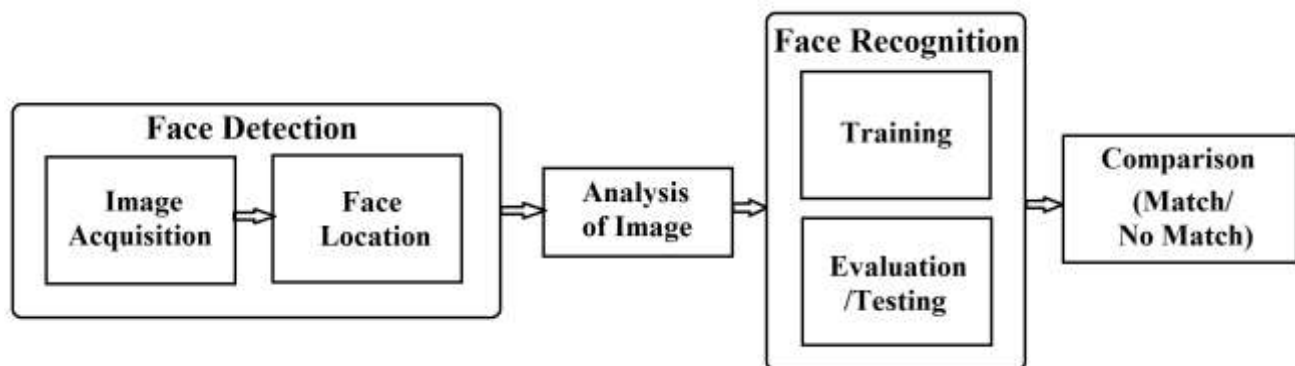


Figure 1. Block diagram of the proposed system

2.1. Image Acquisition: The two ways to acquire the pictures of a person's face are Digitally filter a current photo and Acquire a live image of a subject.

2.2. Face Location: Programming order is utilized to find the appearances in the picture that has been acquired. This is important for face detection and also for the preparation of the training dataset.

2.3. Analysis/Investigation of Facial Image: Software itself quantifies the face as per its pinnacles and valleys, it likewise centers around the internal region of the face distinguished as the "brilliant triangle", valleys are utilized to make a face print with their nodal focuses.

2.4. Image Comparison: The face print made by the product is contrasted with all face prints the framework has put away in its database. This is the testing process.

2.5. Image/Picture Match: Software chooses whether or no correlations made which is utilized to pronounce a potential match.

3. Methodology:

3.1. Verification: In the confirmation mode, the system affirms a person's character by differentiating the got biometric data and her own one-of-a-kind biometric template(s) set aside structure database. In such a framework, a person who wants to be perceived cases a character, for the most part by means of a Personal Identification Number (PIN), a client name, a savvy card, and so on... and the framework leads a one-tone correlation which decide that the case is valid or not. Personality verification is commonly utilized for constructive acknowledgment, where the point is to keep numerous individuals from utilizing a similar character.

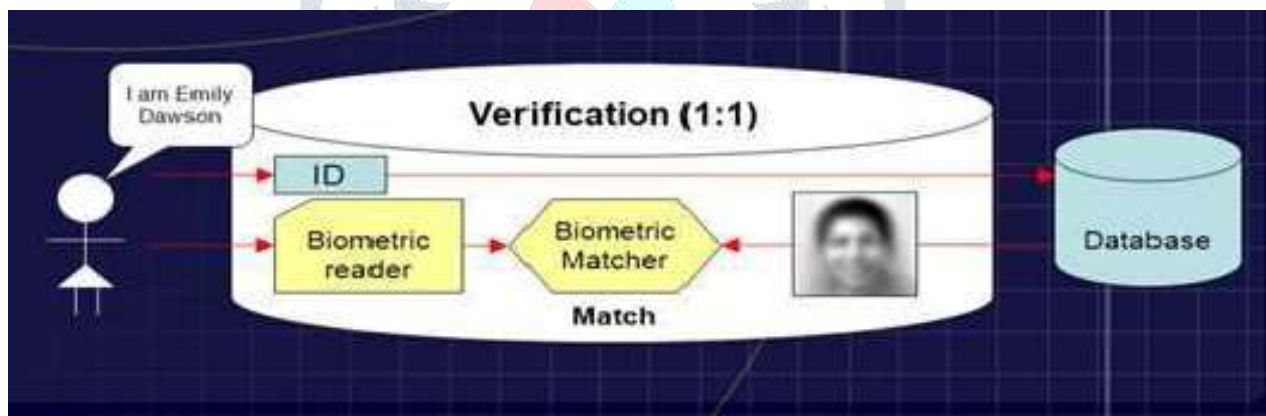


Figure 2. Example of Verification

3.2. Identification: In the identification mode, the system sees an individual by means of glancing through the designs of the impressive number of customers in the database for a match. In this way, the framework leads a one-to-numerous correlations with set up a person's character without the subject asserting a personality. Distinguishing proof is a fundamental portion in opposite affirmation applications where the system develops whether the individual is who she denies to be. The purpose behind adversarial affirmation is to shield a singular individual from using various characters. Distinguishing proof may moreover be used in positive affirmation for convenience.

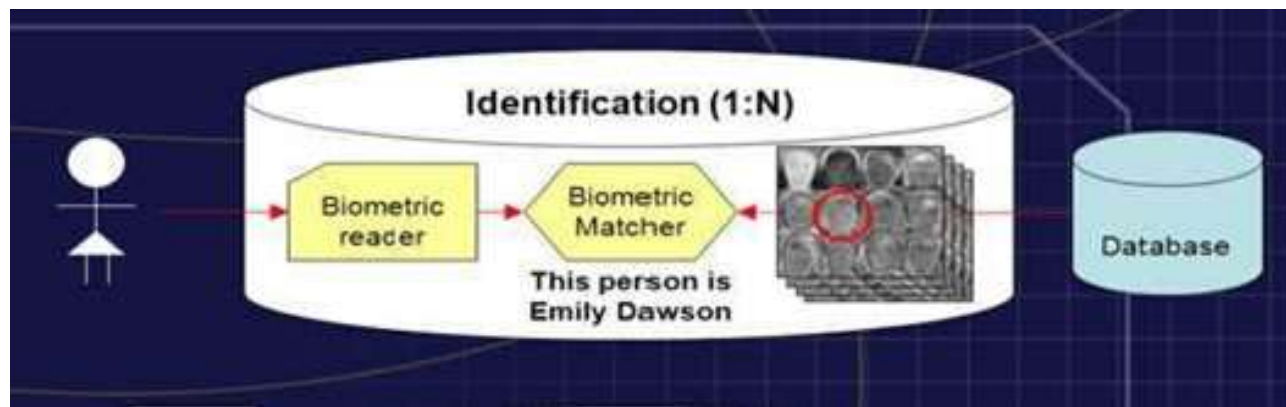


Figure 3. Example of Identification

4. RESULT:

Face acknowledgment innovation has made considerable progress over the most recent couple of years. Today, machines can consequently distinguish and check character data for secure exchanges, for reconnaissance and security undertakings and for access control to structures. And these applications generally work in controlled situations. To accomplish these objectives PCs must almost certainly recognize adjacent individuals in such a way that fits normally inside the example of typical human associations. They ought not to require uncommon co operations and must fit in with human instincts about when acknowledgment is likely. This proposes future shrewd situations should utilize indistinguishable modalities from people, and have around comparable impediments. These objectives today show up in reach.

5. CONCLUSION:

Nonetheless, generous research should be done in making individual acknowledgment innovation work dependably, in broadly differing conditions that will have data from single or different modalities. The different across the board utilizations of face recognition can push humankind all things considered. The different security alternatives that this innovation is giving will be extremely useful to the entire of mankind. Different methods are being outfitted with this innovation to make is secure. Numerous other kinds of biometrics are being clubbed with face acknowledgment methods to make most extreme progress.

6. REFERENCES:

- [1] Ali, Md Liakat, et al. "Keystroke biometric systems for user authentication." *Journal of Signal Processing Systems* 86.2-3 (2017): 175-190.
- [2] Manaswi, Navin Kumar, Navin Kumar Manaswi, and Suresh John. *Deep Learning with Applications Using Python*. Apress, 2018.
- [3] Anand, Shivam, et al. "Human face detection enabled smart stick for visually impaired people." *Data Science and Big Data Analytics*. Springer, Singapore, 2018. 277-289.
- [4] Khade, B. S., et al. "Face recognition techniques: a survey." *International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing* 5.11 (2016): 65-72.

- [5] Bhele, Sujata G., and V. H. Mankar. "A review paper on face recognition techniques." *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET)* 1.8 (2012): 339-346.
- [6] Goel, Sakshi, Akhil Kaushik, and Kirtika Goel. "A review paper on biometrics: facial recognition." *International Journal of Scientific Research Engineering & Technology (IJSRET)* 1.5 (2012): 012-017.
- [7] Jain, Anil K., Arun Ross, and Salil Prabhakar. "An introduction to biometric recognition." *IEEE Transactions on circuits and systems for video technology* 14.1 (2004): 4-20.
- [8] Angle, Siddhesh, Reema Bhagtani, and Hemali Chheda. "Biometrics: A further echelon of security." *UAE International Conference on Biological and Medical Physics*. 2005.
- [9] Delac, Kresimir, and Mislav Grgic. "A survey of biometric recognition methods." *Proceedings. Elmar-2004. 46th International Symposium on Electronics in Marine*. IEEE, 2004.
- [10] Zhen, Chenggang, and Yingmei Su. "Research about human face recognition technology." *2009 International Conference on Test and Measurement*. Vol. 1. IEEE, 2009.

