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VOTE FOR FUTURE USING IRIS RECOGNITION

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ABSTRACT
The validation system primarily relies on the fingerprint-based iris recognition system and its corresponding technologies. The biometric procedure is very authentic and distinct from other recognition systems and validation processes. This has introduced groundbreaking concepts into the everyday existence of individuals. The multimodal biometric process has often used diverse applications to effectively address the inherent and crucial constraints of the "unimodal biometric system". The whole process has been comprehensively addressed, taking into account the appropriate noise sensitivity, population coverage regions, variability instances of interclass and intraclass concerns, vulnerability cases of probable hacking, and non-universality requirements. The research study primarily focuses on a machine learning system that is aimed towards deep learning. The validation of human beings using fingerprint-based iris recognition system is primarily achieved via the use of convolutional neural network (CNN) method. The current data validation procedure primarily involves the use of an iris recognition system that focuses on providing a high level of security via the use of genuine fingerprints. The study provides a concise explanation of the optimal uniqueness, reliability process, and the appropriate "validity of the iris biometric validation system" for the specific goal of individual identification.

1. INTRODUCTION

The biometric technique has mostly been used for the identification of distinct physical characteristics and attributes of individuals. Various advanced recognition technologies, including as fingerprint, iris, and voice recognition, have been widely developed for this purpose. Biometrics primarily focuses on the scientific and technological aspects related to body control and body measurements. The authentication system relies on a suitable biometric security system, which has significantly heightened its significance worldwide. The used method has shown exceptional performance, validity, and impressiveness, as determined by these processes and characteristics. The fingerprint is the only method used to ensure the right security measures, guaranteeing the system's actual uniqueness and robust privacy qualities. The advanced fingerprint authentication system utilizes automated techniques and processes to guarantee the similarity between two individuals' fingerprints. The chapter extensively discusses the primary aim of doing fundamental research, which is determined by the research objectives and corresponding research questions. This chapter also includes the research framework for the full investigation. The foundational study has elucidated all the components that contribute to this recognition process.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review chapter has been mainly provided with a detailed description of the various problems and different types of recognition aspects that has been mainly associated with the entire area of the research study. The fundamental research has been conducted with the help of the different types of research notes of different authors and researchers. The entire process is also evaluated by the brief description of the research from the different online articles, journals and various websites. The fundamental research has been conducted with respect to the in-depth

analysis process of the entire validation based recognition system. Including all of these, this particular chapter has also demonstrated the particular models and theories of the proposed topic for evaluating the entire description process. In this part, there are also described the literature gaps that are generally missing in the existing research notes of various authors.

According to the author Alrahawe (2018), a biometric system is one of the safest ways to work with the digital world. Since biometrics such as fingerprints, face, and iris recognition are different for different persons, these are safer compared to any other processes to secure confidential data (Alrahawe, 2018). However, in the olden days, there was a lack of technology for which there was less security provided for any confidential information. With the advancement in technology in recent times, biometric security has been an integral part of any system. Moreover, the author states that these kinds of processes for security in digitalization have become error-free, for which this system is getting implemented in the latest systems (Singh & Kant, 2021). Due to minor errors in the system, this is pretty reliable for security purposes. The biometric system has used various types of recognition processes, among which it also uses the finger-knuckle recognition system.

According to the author Elhoseny (2018), there was a unimodal system for identification and verification processes. However, through the unimodal system, the accuracy was not fully maintained since it failed to meet the proper decision-making criteria. It was found that there was a significant amount of reduction in accuracy while using the unimodal system for verification (Elhoseny, 2018). Thus the multimodal system was introduced. As the multimodal system uses fusion technology, the overall accuracy from the verification was achieved. While comparing the different sorts of modalities, fingerprint and iris always have the highest distinctiveness and permanence. Moreover, they are cost-efficient too, and the speed is relatively higher when compared to any other modalities. While the unimodal system was not totally involved in the decision making concept, the multimodal system covers four different tasks such as acquisition, extracting the feature from the modalities, matching with the actual one and then providing the decisions (La, 2021). The unimodal systems are also used in many cases where less security can be helpful. But for high-security purposes and the sectors that deal with massive amounts of confidential data require multimodal systems.

3. EXISTING SYSTEM

The process of encoding and processing an individual's irises requires a large number of new calculations. When it comes to built frameworks and calculations, almost always only superior is guaranteed. However, neither of the computations has been subjected to extensive testing due to the lack of publicly available large-scale and even medium-size databases. The largest collection of infrared frontal iris images is now available online. Two notable solutions to the calculation testing problem in the lack of data.

- **Disadvantages:**

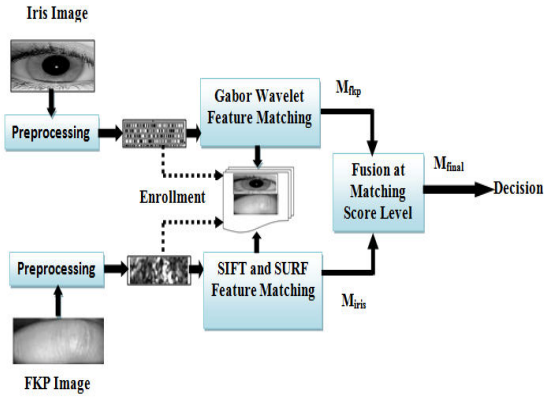
Errors are probable due to hazy iris images and the fact that segmentation and noise detection are handled in separate processes.

4. PROPOSED SYSTEM

For this project, we are using the CASIA IRIS dataset, which contains photos of 108 people, to train a CNN model that may be used to predict or detect people based on their IRIS. To train a CNN model, we are using the IRIS features extracted from eye pictures by the HoughnCircles technique.

Advantages:

The algorithm has good clustering, as shown by theoretical analysis and comprehensive experimental findings.

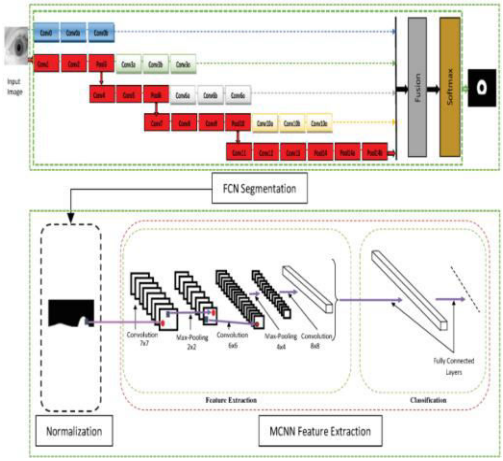


SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

5. ALGORITHIMS

Convolution Neural Network technique (CNN)

The **"convolution neural network (CNN)"** is a specific type of deep learning-based algorithm. This algorithm has been taken as an appropriate input image, an important attribute that is learnable weights with respect to the proper biasing system to the different types of objects. For this purpose, this particular system is very much effective to show the actual difference in the working process in each case. The actual requirement and necessity of preprocessing within the ConvNet are very much lower than the other classifier algorithms (Haytom*et al.*, 2019). The proper learning strategies and designing components and respective hierarchies of various factors should be done through "convolution neural network (CNN)" with various building structures like pooling layers, convolution layers and entire connected layers. The **"convolution neural network (CNN)"** has been recently provided various types of tasks like the object recognition, object detection, image captioning anf image segmentation. The **"convolution neural network (CNN)"** is the particular types of category that is mainly designed various types of models and methods for completing the entire process such as the respective videos and images that will be very much necessary for completing the entire finger based iris recognition process. This particular network technique is image classification, signal processing and image segmentation. The iris recognition system has been regarded with respect to the "reliable biometric recognition" process during the extraordinary and stable variation within the appropriate texture (Hernández-García *et al.*, 2019). This entire research note has explored the efficient technology and modern techniques which has been mainly used for feature extraction and feature classification. This recognition system is mainly used for enhancing the respective recognition efficiency.



Convolution Neural Network technique (CNN) for Iris recognition system

Normalization process of Convolutional Neural Networking (CNN) model – This particular area has been mainly enclosed by both the outer boundaries and inner boundaries of the iris that will be mainly varied with respect to the contraction of the entire pupil. The extraction of the various features of the **"convolution neural network**

(CNN)" is totally based on the classification module. The actual segmentation of the iris recognition system has been generally mapped by the proper region with respect to the fixed and proper dimension. The author proposed an appropriate model, Rubber sheet method for transformation of the different segmentation of iris images within a fixed rectangular area.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

MODULES

Upload Iris dataset

This section is for integrating the Iris dataset into the program.

Preparing the Data

When a dataset is preprocessed with this module, it is ready for further analysis.

Purpose: Feature Extraction

In this step, information is divided into two categories: training data and test data. Data, for instance, might be split into a "training" set and a "test" set with a 70%:30% split.

Synthesis of Models

As for the language used to actualize the strategy, it would be Python. Theano and tensorflow, two Python packages, are very potent for any given deep learning model. Indirectly constructing a model from these libraries, however, is challenging. That's why we utilize Keras and tensorflow as our backend library to make the model as precise as possible. Keras's sequential model includes components referred to as CNN layers. To improve the model's accuracy, these layers perform in-depth processing of the data by analyzing various patterns that emerge in the dataset. In the next step, the data are fed into the selected model to be trained.

Construction of a Convolutional Neural Network Model

Using this component, a CNN Model can be constructed for testing and training purposes.

Graph of Accuracy and Error

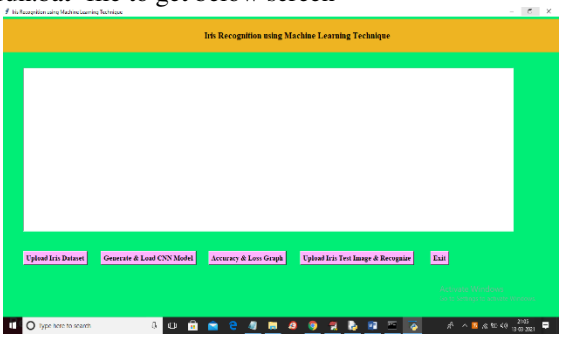
By doing so, we may compare the efficiency of different deep learning methods with that of feature extraction algorithms in a graphical format.

Iris Recognition Test Image Upload

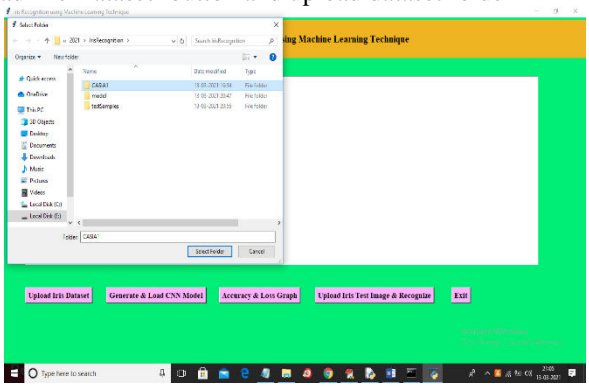
With this feature, users can put an image through its paces by uploading it for testing and subsequent recognition by the software.

7. SCREEN SHOTS

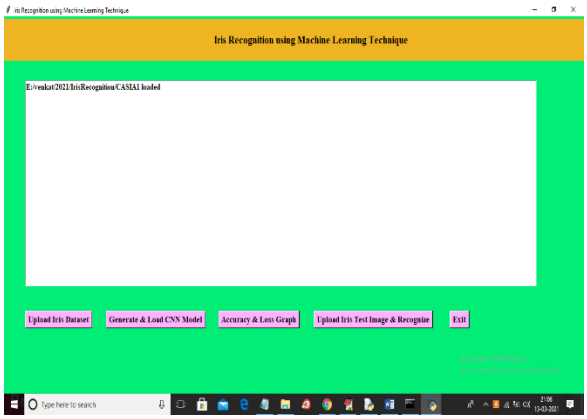
To run project double click on 'run.bat' file to get below screen



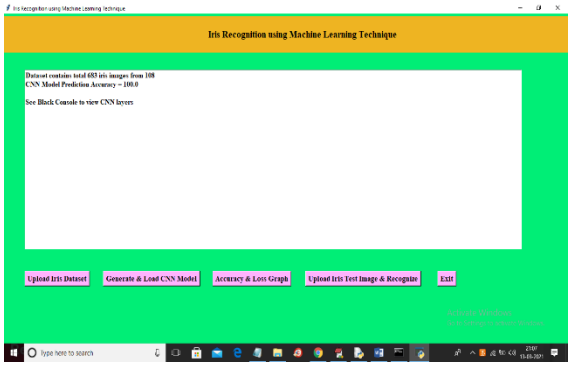
In above screen click on 'Upload Iris Dataset' button and upload dataset folder



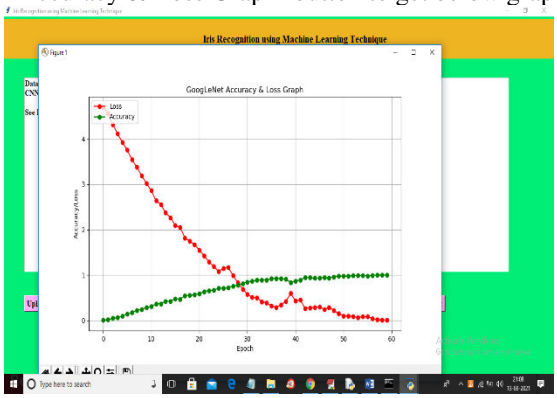
In above screen selecting and uploading 'CASIA1' folder and then click on 'Select Folder' button to load dataset and to get below screen



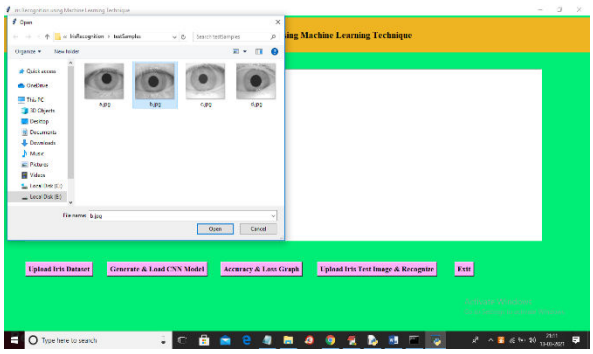
In above screen dataset loaded and now click on 'Generate & Load CNN Model' button to generate CNN model from loaded dataset



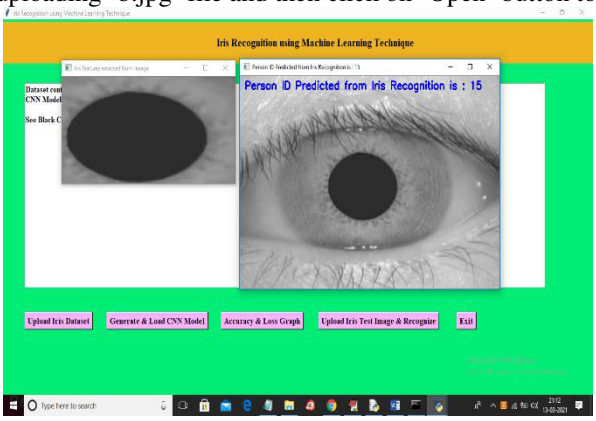
In above screen 683 images loaded from different 108 peoples and we got it prediction accuracy as 100%. Now model is ready and now click on 'Accuracy & Loss Graph' button to get below graph



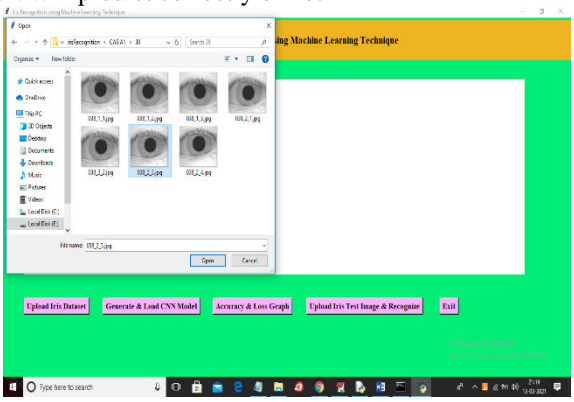
In above graph red line represents CNN model loss value and we can see at first iteration loss was more than 4% and when epoch increases then LOSS value reduce to 0 and green line represents accuracy and at first iteration accuracy was 0% and when epoch/iterations of model increases then accuracy reached to 100% and in above graph x-axis represents EPOCH and y-axis represents accuracy and loss values. Now click on 'Upload Iris Test Image & Recognize' button and upload any test image and then CNN will recognize person ID from that IRIS image. If you want you can upload test image from CASIA folder also and you will see prediction will be 100% correct



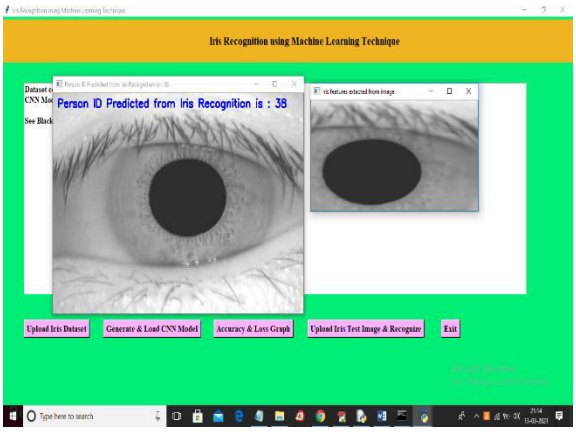
In above screen selecting and uploading 'b.jpg' file and then click on 'Open' button to get below screen



In above screen from uploaded image we extract IRIS features which is displaying in first image and then this image feeds to CNN and then CNN predicted that IRIS belong to person ID 15. Now I will upload one image from CASIA folder and then test whether CNN will predict correctly or not



In above screen from CASIA folder I am uploading IRIS of person ID 38 and then click 'Open' button to get below result



In above screen CNN predicted ID is 38 which is 100% correct

8. CONCLUSION

This study presents a novel approach for iris detection utilizing machine learning techniques applied to photographs captured by a smartphone. The findings shown above illustrate that machine learning approaches are on par with, and in some instances surpass, cutting-edge methods when used on iris photographs obtained in the visible spectrum using a smartphone. However, it is possible to further improve accuracy. Additionally, we discovered that accurate segmentation plays a crucial role in achieving accuracy. Consequently, a variety of potent techniques may be used to improve the results of the segmentation process. Our approach focused on simplicity by only using conventional methods for identifying and segregating groups. This was accomplished with their execution in mind, which was direct and uncomplicated. The superior caliber of the cameras present in contemporary smartphones augurs well for the comprehensive recognition system, which might potentially be used for purposes such as identification, security, and recognition. Samsung handsets already have a fully operational iris scanner integrated into them. Our next priority is to develop a cloud-based server that enables the transfer of iris data via mobile devices. The supplied information will be validated and verified by a classifier that operates on the server. Therefore, it is feasible to develop a thorough security system just using cellphones.

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