



FACE BIOMETRIC AUTHENTICATION SYSTEM FOR ATM USING DEEP LEARNING

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Abstract--Automated Teller Machines also known as ATM's are widely used nowadays by each and every one. There is an urgent need for improving security in banking region. Due to tremendous increase in the number of criminals and their activities, the ATM has become insecure. ATM systems today use no more than an access card and PIN for identity verification. The recent progress in biometric identification techniques, including finger printing, retina scanning, and facial recognition has made a great effort to rescue the unsafe situation at the ATM. This project proposes an automatic teller machine security model that would combine a physical access card and electronic facial recognition using Deep Convolutional Neural Network. If this technology becomes widely used, faces would be protected as well as their accounts. Face

Verification Link will be generated and sent to user to verify the identity of unauthorized user through some dedicated artificial intelligent agents, for remote certification. However, it obvious that man's biometric features cannot be replicated, this proposal will go a long way to solve the problem of Account safety making it possible for the actual account owner alone have access to his accounts. .

1.INTRODUCTION

Automated Teller Machines, popularly referred to as ATMs, are one of the most useful advancements in the banking sector. ATMs allow banking customers to avail quick self-serviced transactions, such as cash withdrawal, deposit, and fund transfers. ATMs enable individuals to make banking transactions without the help of an actual teller. Also, customers can avail banking services without having to visit a bank branch. Most ATM transactions can be availed with the use of a debit or credit card. There are some transactions that need no debit or creditcard.

Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) are mainly of two types. One is a simple basic unit that allows you to withdraw cash, check balance, change the PIN, get mini statements and receive account updates. The more complex units provide facilities of cash or cheque deposits and line of credit & bill payments. [6] discussed about Nanorobots Control Activation For Stenosed Coronary Occlusion, this paper presents the study of nanorobots control activation for stenosed coronary occlusion, with the practical use of chemical and thermal gradients for biomedical problems. The recent developments on nanotechnology new materials allied with electronics device miniaturization may enable nanorobots for the next few years. New possibilities for medicine are expected with the development of nanorobots..

ExistingSystem

Existing ATM authentication method is the use of password-PINs and OTP.

Presently, ATM systems use no more than an access card which usually has a magnetic stripe (magstripe) and a fixed Personal Identification Number (PIN) for identity verification. Some other cases utilize a chip and a PIN which sometimes has a magstripe in case the chip fails as a backup for identification purposes.

QR cash withdrawals were enabled so customers could ditch their ATM cards and simply scan a QR-code on ATMs using the QR app to withdraw cash.

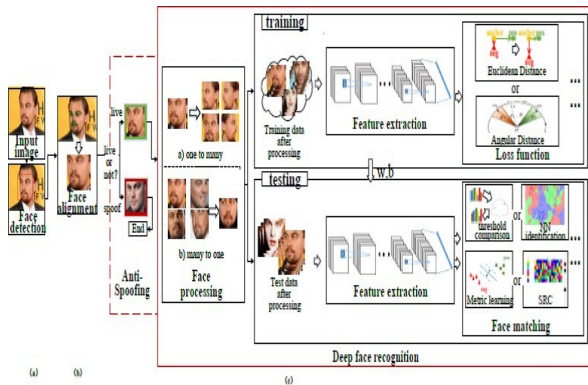
A QRcode scanner is required to detect code and decrypt information in stored in QRcode. Scanner need to be installed in the ATM machine to take input credentials from the user. We will provide extra feature to an existing system, so traditional withdrawing option is also there. On other end, ATM machine will scan the QRcode generated by 'GetNote'- android application and decrypt it with the keystore in the database. After decryption ATM will get required credentials such as card number, amount, pin, cvv number on card etc. It will authenticate all the details with the banks database. After successful authentication, cash will be dispensed by the ATM machine.

Proposed System

This project proposes an automatic teller machine multi modal security model that would combine a physical access card and electronic facial recognition using Deep Convolutional Neural Network.

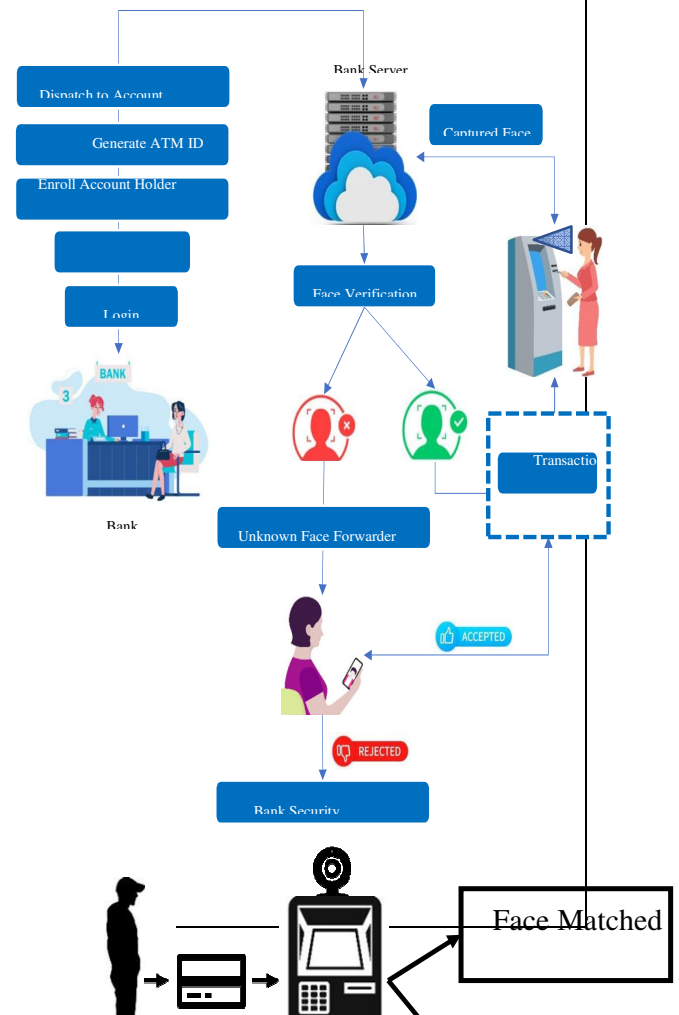
Deep learning is a subset of machine learning, which, in turn, is a subset of artificial intelligence (AI).

Third, the FR module is implemented. In FR module, face anti-spoofing recognizes whether the face is live or spoofed; face processing is used to handle variations before training and testing, e.g., poses, ages; Different architectures and loss functions are used to extract discriminative deep feature when training; face matching methods are used to do feature classification after the deep features of testing data are extracted.



When the stored image and the captured image don't match, it means that he is an unauthorized user. Face Verification Link will be generated and sent to user to verify the identity of unauthorized user through some dedicated artificial intelligent agents, for remote certification, which either authorizes the transaction appropriately or signals a security-violation alert to the banking

security system. [2] discussed about an eye blinking sensor. Nowadays heart attack patients are increasing day by day."Though it is tough to save the heart attack patients, we can increase the statistics of saving the life of patients & the life of others whom they are responsible for. The main design of this project is to track the heart attack of patients who are suffering from any attacks during driving and send them a medical need & thereby to stop the vehicle to ensure that the persons along them are safe from accident.



Conclusion

Biometrics as means of identifying and authenticating account owners at the Automated Teller Machines gives the needed and much anticipated solution to the problem of illegal transactions. In this project, we have developed to proffer a solution to the much-dreaded issue of fraudulent transactions through Automated Teller Machine by biometrics and Unknown Face Forwarder that can be made possible only when the account holder is physically or far present. Thus, it eliminates cases of illegal transactions at the ATM points without the knowledge of the authentic owner. Using a biometric feature for identification is strong and it is further fortified when another is used at authentication level. The ATM security design incorporates the possible proxy usage of the existing security tools (such as ATM Card) and information (such as PIN) into the existing ATM security mechanisms. It involves, on real-time basis, the bank account owner in all the available and accessible transactions

Future Enhancement

In the future, the recognition performance should be further boosted by designing

novel deep feature representation schemes.

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