

Geolocation-Based Attendance Tracking System

**Nirmal Pandey¹, Rohan Madhavi², Ayush Chauhan³, Sarang Nettath⁴,
Shweta Patil⁵**

^{1,2,3,4}Undergraduate Student, Department of Computer Science & Business System, Bharati Vidyapeeth
Deemed To Be University, Navi Mumbai

⁵Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Business System, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed
To Be University, Navi Mumbai

Abstract

A phone application is based on location applications in order to capture the presence of teachers. Check-in is only done when one is on the site. Out too - needs to be confirmed. No exceptions. A new attitude to monitoring the presence of people substitutes the old habits that make the process of time-consuming or cause errors. By updating staff locations in real time, teachers get more transparent records, no longer have to borrow IDs, and less clutter on their desks. Real - time views allow leaders to track daily trends, identify changes that may happen before escalation, manage issues immediately. When there are alerts, employees report on time - this little detail prevents delays in lessons. Reminders to work around the day of the teacher make it easier to attend. The number of missed meetings reduces since technology is accurate in terms of timing. With weeks of attendance, there will be a more relaxed classroom atmosphere. This does not go away on its own. Whenever the teachers present themselves punctually, learning continues without any hiccups. However the schools frequently use old fashioned paper based records or old style barcode equipment - these cumbersome methods are prone to failure, mislogging or being modified too readily. They completely break down when no one can assure that a staff member is literally within the building. Attendance is now easily tracked through smart phones everywhere. Schools are able to figure out whether someone is present or not without inquiring using phones that are aware of their location. The process reduces paper work and increases the reliability of the reports. More effective information flow when the systems are based on real-time checks. Following guidelines becomes simpler once technology backs up expectations. And this is how it would work: create a mobile-phone application that monitors the arrival and departure of teachers by comparing with the phone location. Since it associates entries with certain locations at a particular time, the data remains dependable and difficult to manipulate in the future. Such an arrangement permits quicker, smoother logging of attendance, less susceptible to error.

Keywords: Teacher Attendance, Location, Automated Monitoring, Phone Application, Real-Time Tracking

1. Introduction

Teacher attendance management is an essential administrative activity in educational institutions. Traditional attendance methods such as paper registers and manual logging are time-consuming, error-prone, and vulnerable to proxy attendance. Recent advances in smartphones, GPS, geofencing, and biometric authentication enable the development of secure and automated attendance systems. This paper

proposes a geolocation-based teacher attendance monitoring system that records attendance only when teachers are physically present within the institution and authenticated using the device's built-in biometric features.

2. Literature Survey

Recently, there has been a rise in the number of individuals using online tools to monitor attendance, owing to improved technology on mobile devices and browsers. Such systems tend to tilt towards location tracking, proximity notifications, or scanning your body to ensure that records are accurate without errors accumulating. Part of the experts investigated geolocation device applications in tracking who arrived, with the GPS linked to the visual map to verify the presence of people. Since these techniques reduce the number of mistakes made by paper records, those constructed purely on location signals can be vulnerable - a bogus position may be used to fool these systems, and in some cases a user verification is absent. GPS is occasionally combined with Near Field Communication. It is more accurate but requires additional equipment as well as particular tools - it is more expensive and difficult to implement in times of resource shortage. Fingerprint or face scans would perhaps be more effective in verifying who a person is. Nonetheless, the effectiveness of a facial scan is determined by the brightness of the room or the type of camera that monitors individuals entering it. Risks of such personal information frequently increase when systems store and process such personal images. Such issues are more likely to be exacerbated when numerous places utilize the same technology simultaneously. Geofencing with Android enables the monitoring of people entering or leaving an area - it is easier to track attendance. Nonetheless, continuous use of location data consumes power in the long run. Phone speed also tends to decrease when there is thin coverage in the open. At this point, what we have is not exactly verification identities, requires additional machinery, exposes individuals and is unreliable in times of need. That demonstrates how a combination of being able to spot where people are, save the logins, save on basic setup, and dealing with growth can in fact be useful in fixing these issues - which is precisely what the new setup is attempting to accomplish.

3. Problem Statement

Each week presents its own set of problems in regards to teachers reporting on time. Classes lose valuable time when individuals fail to attend frequently. It leads to slowness in learning due to the constant change of schedules without any clear explanations. Once routine disintegrates, it becomes more difficult to maintain steady grades. Although it can be important to keep track of who enters, in certain locations, they use paper records or old-fashioned scanners that break down occasionally. When attendance is done manually, it is usually lagging behind, allowing cheating, and not getting immediate checks. Online arrangements to use phones could allow one to purport marks - even though they do not attend the real fieldwork. Due to this mismatch, others show on behalf of others, there is a backlog of late entries or numbers become twisted. The lack of a single system to monitor data makes it difficult to identify trends in attendance and intervene when problems occur among the leaders. Due to these shortcomings, schools need a reliable, automated attendance system that can keep track of who is where properly - providing real-time feedback and reliable documentation on making planning decisions.

4. Existing System

Currently, schools are using various means to monitor student attendance - but each means fails in one

respect or another, such as accuracy, flexibility, or safety. Old-style logbooks are simple but widespread, beginning with the pencil marks on paper. Cheap to operate and simple to manage, errors are frequent due to hands slipping. By hand, it can take hours, or even days, to update, depending on the number of names accumulating. Alterations are made and removed - books bend without warning. Nothing exists unless someone believes in the scribble. First of all, the current popular solution is mobile attendance apps that are based on GPS. Under such arrangements, individuals can log in and appear on the screen with just their phone. Since they trace the location of an individual, they are more effective in checking the attendance. Nevertheless, relying solely on location information poses risks - fraudulent records might get through the net. Another problem: actual users will be misidentified when sensors are unable to verify their presence. Therefore pure GPS models are easier to operate and a little safer but lack in the areas where evidence is most important. In NFC and RFID installations, attendance checks will literally involve touching specific devices or tags that are distributed throughout the buildings. Since these instruments are based on physical device proximity, they are unique compared to paper-based logging - the accuracy increases as manual errors become more of a background noise. Nevertheless, both systems require specialized hardware, and phone-friendliness as well as areas to install them, which are already available in high-traffic areas - both of which are costly and confined to locations where they can easily install. Fingerprint or face-scanning machines perform well in terms of verification of the identity of a person. But they require a place prepared and intermittent attention. Face-based ones may not be as dependable as they ought to be because of light variations, smoky photos, or weather conditions. In addition to handling the biometric information, personal privacy and data protection are also a concern. At this point, what we have lacks solid location checks, requires additional equipment, exposes privacy vulnerabilities and does not travel well. Due to these shortcomings there is obviously room to improve - a means to keep track of who is where without emptying the wallet, remain private, scale well, and slide into existing installations.

5. Proposed System

The Proposed geolocation-based attendance system is a mobile-based application to simplify and modernize the process of recording and managing teacher's attendance. The system includes location tracking with biometric authentication and mapping it with the geo-fenced based parameter of the institute premise to ensure that teacher is physically present at the institution. This system substitutes the traditional manual system, it reduces errors and avoids misuse and false proxy attendance, through real time record of attendance; verified by location. The system is designed on four key component functions that collectively provides accuracy and security of the attendance information.

1. Geolocation-Based Attendance Recording:

This option permits educators to record the attendance only in the presence of the teachers in the institute.

Purpose:

To verify physical attendance at the location and deter remote and proxy attendance.

Functionality:

The institution's boundaries are defined by GPS and geofencing technology. Geofencing can be used to build an imaginary parameter around the institute and when a teacher enters into this parameter the mobile application requests biometric authentication and enables teachers to check in and automatically record their location and time. Equally, the system will record the check-out time of teacher when he/she leaves the area.

Impact:

This will be a sure way of having correct and location confirmed attendance records in place of the risk of error and false records.

Distinctive Aspect:

This system also checks the location of the user prior to attending unlike many attendance applications that can record attendance using only user input.

2. Biometric Authentication to check attendance:

Biometric authentication can also offer an extra measure of protection to the system so that only the authorized teacher can record attendance.

Purpose:

To avoid proxy attendance and non-authorized access. Functionality: Upon verification by the system that the teacher is inside the institutes premise, the application request to biometrically identify the teacher with the built-in fingerprint feature of the device before his check-in is made and only the successfully authenticated teacher attendance is captured.

Impact:

This increases the reliability and authenticity of the attendance records.

Distinctive Aspect:

The system does not need the external biometric devices, but employs the secured built-in biometrics of the device, which are affordable, reliable and are better at ensuring privacy protection.;

3. Cloud-based attendance management:

It is a functionality that deals with the storage, managing and monitoring of the attendance records.

Purpose:

To give the administrators real time access to attendance data and historic information.

Functionality:

The information about the attendance, including timestamps, verified location and authentication status is stored safely in a cloud database. Admin will have the ability to see the data on attendance in real time using a web-based dashboard and produce daily or monthly attendance reports.

Impact:

This enables institutes to enjoy centralized systems to track trends, find anomalies as well as keep organized digital records.

Distinctive Aspect:

This centralized cloud system also guarantees uniformity and easy access compared to systems that retain information on-site.

4. Alerts, Notifications and Analytical Insights:

This option helps to monitor the attendance of teachers actively.

Purpose:

To assist user in responding to issues faster and improved communication between the system and the user.

Functionality:

The system automatically sends the alert notification to the teacher when one walks in and out of the building. Admin is able to send late arrival and unauthorized absences push notifications to the users.

Impact:

This eliminates manual monitoring and makes it possible to have more and professional communication between admin and teachers.

Distinctive Aspect:

The system does not merely register attendance, it examines the information and identifies significant patterns and problems.

6. System Architecture

The Teacher attendance monitoring system proposed adheres to a layered architecture to provide secure communication, verification and flow of data between various components. There are five principal layers of the architecture: the User Interface Layer, the Location Verification Layer, the Authentication Layer, the Cloud Data Management Layer and the Administration Layer. These layers support and work with each other to have a reliable system. The system interacts with teachers via an Android mobile application (User Interface Layer). Teachers can check in and out using this application with the system automatically recording the real-time GPS locations. Location Verification Layer ensures that the teacher is actually in the institution in real-time. It uses high-accuracy Google based GPS service along with Google geofencing APIs to detect when a teacher enters or exists the predefined campus parameter. Latitude and longitude location data, and timestamp are then relayed to backend server to be validated. The Authentication Layer verifies the identity of the teacher after the location is verified. The system applies the inbuilt biometric capabilities of the device, to authenticate. Authentication status only but not biometric data is recorded in system that guarantee privacy. The Cloud Data Management Layer will store and synchronize all the attendance records. All the records have confirmed location information, and authentication status, which enables the system to keep accurate attendance records. On the administrative side, the Administration Layer offers a dashboard over the web, administrators are able to see the real-time attendance status, process the information and verify its irregularities. Admins can send alert messages to users, about the anomalies. On a lower level, the system is facilitated by a number of key modules, such as geofence management, GPS accuracy, biometric authentication processing and secure API communication. These modules are interconnected by using backend services that facilitate data processing and system operation.

Fig 1 : DFD Diagram

7. Techniques Used

The proposed system is a combination of location-based technologies, secure authentication systems and cloud services to offer an effective means of monitoring teacher attendance.

Geofencing-Based Attendance Verification:

The system identifies the parameter of the school or college with the help of GPS- based Geofencing. This forms a fictitious border to the entire premise of school or college.

Real-Time Geolocation Tracking:

The app monitors the whereabouts of the teachers and matches it with the geofences of the compound and authorizes the teachers to check-in and out with their device based GPS.

Biometric Authentication:

To confirm the identity of the user, the system uses an built-inn biometric authentication such as fingerprint scanning. This does away with proxy attendance.

Secure Attendance Logging:

Each attendance record contains valuable information like longitude and latitude, timestamps and authentication status.

Cloud-Based Data Synchronization:

The attendance data is stored in centralized cloud database where it is possible to synchronize the data in real time.

Role-Based Access Control:

Teacher and administrator access permissions are separated in the system. The teachers will be able to control their attendance whereas the administration will be able to control the record of all the working staff.

Alerts and Notification System:

Administrators are automatically alerted whenever there are irregularities and they are able to raise flag to inform teacher about their irregularities.

8. Technology Stack

1. Frontend Technologies Android (Kotlin):

Android is the platform that is used to develop the native android Application.

Android SDK: It contains tools used in the development of the user Interface, and incorporation of features like GPS.

Material Design: Make sure that it is clean, consistent and user-friendly. Friendly interface.

2. Location and Authentication Services:

Google Maps API:

This is the one that is used to generate geofences and define them. Institutional boundaries.

Android Geolocation Services: Records real time of user. GPS coordinates.

Fingerprint SDK:

Authenticates using biometrics.

3. Backend Technologies

Node.js: Server-side work.

REST APIs: Allow secure communication between the mobile app and back-end server.

JWT Authentication: Authenticate user sessions and secure API request.

4. Database and Storage :

MongoDB: Contains attendance records, teacher data, and metadata.

Cloud Storage: Facilitates safe backup and scalable storage of data.

5. Reporting and Admin Dashboard. Admin Panel:

Web-Based: Enables real-time attendance tracking.

6. DevOps and Tools:

GitHub: Version control and collaborative team tool.

Cloud Hosting: Provides reliable and scalable backend and database deployment.

9. Proposed Outcomes

The proposed system will significantly enhance the accuracy of attendance, and the overall administrative efficiency in the educational institutions. The system, which combined geolocation, biometric authentication, and geofencing, is a more efficient and updated version of the traditional attendance approaches. Among the key deliverables in this project is the development of a secure and reliable teacher attendance monitoring system and on administrative side of the project, the system has developed a web-

based dashboard which will enable constant monitoring of attendance activities. Admin is able to monitor the status of attendance, see any irregularities and patterns of absence more often and better.

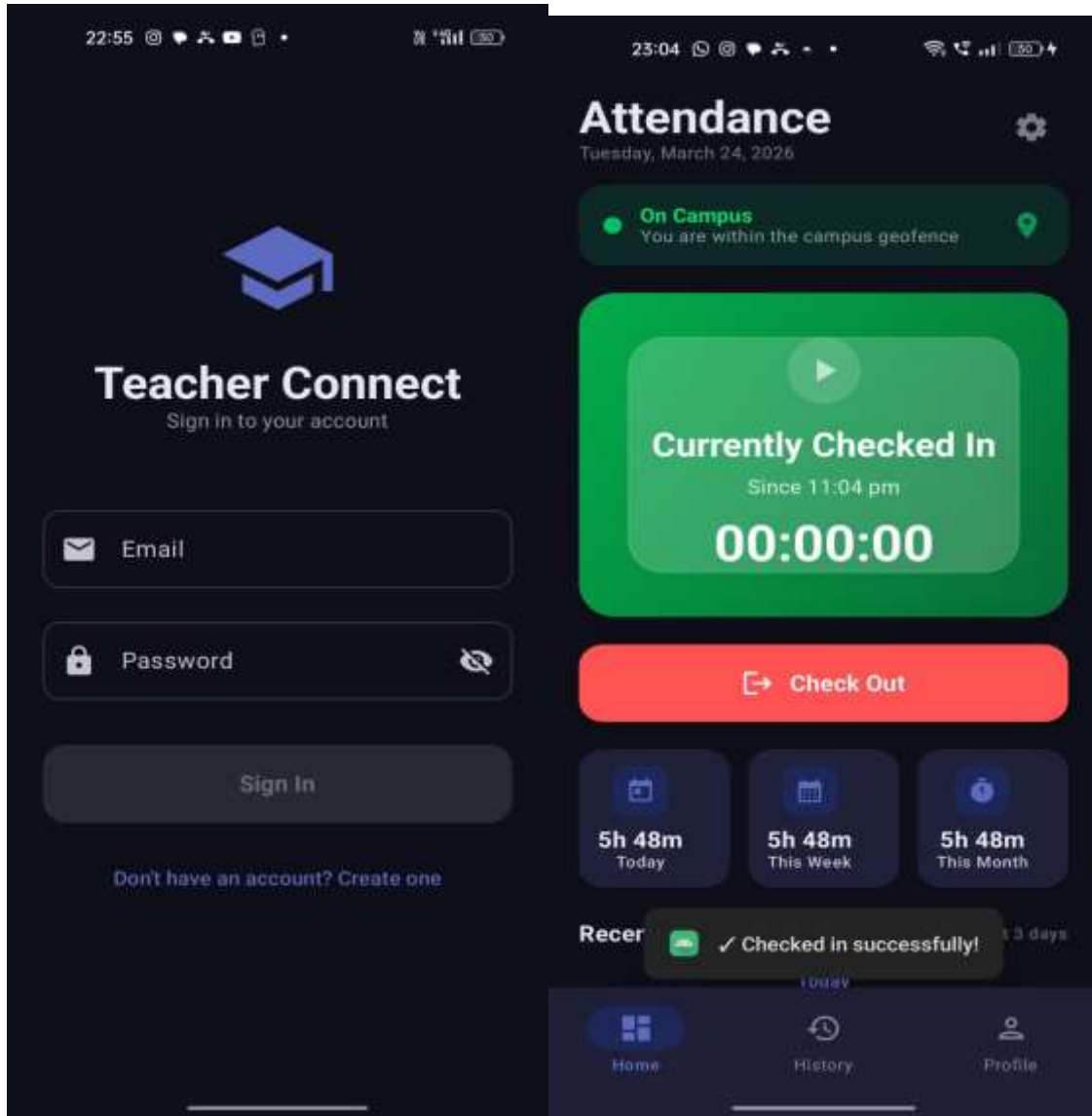


Fig 1: Login Screen

Fig 2.Home Screen

10. Conclusion

The Teacher Attendance Monitoring System is a geolocation-based system that is a significant move towards the modernization of the attendance management system in learning institutions. The system provides a secure, precise and transparent solution to the shortcomings of conventional approaches to attendance by integrating GPS-based geofencing, biometric authentication, automated check-in and check-out and cloud-based data storage. This method assists in getting rid of proxy attendance, minimizing human errors, and guaranteeing real-time teacher attendance. Through a centralized administrative dashboard, the institutions would be able to track attendance status, punctuality patterns, and trends of absentees better. Automated alerts and anomaly messages enable the administrators to be responsive to the attendance matters and enhance accountability and general operational effectiveness. The scalable cloud infrastructure also provides a reliable data handling as well as the ability to easily expand the system

in the future to many institutions.. Altogether, the suggested system will help advance the digitalization of the educational administration by implementing a data-driven and automated system of attendance. The system has direct benefits to both teachers and administrators by enhancing accuracy, decreasing administrative workload, and enhancing transparency. The project is also aligned to innovation-oriented projects like Smart India Hackathon, which provides a feasible and scalable solution to a real-life problem in the education sector.

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