

Online Signature Verification Using Neural Network

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Abstract: *Biometrics is now widely used all over the world for the identification and verification of people and their signatures. A person's handwritten signature is a unique identifying work of human that is primarily used and recognized in banking and other financial and legal operations. Handwritten signatures, on the other hand, are becoming increasingly valuable due to their historical significance as a target of deception. The Sign Verification System (SVS) tries to determine whether a sign is genuine (created by the specified individual) or forged (produced by an impostor). Using images of scanned signatures and other documents without dynamic information about the signing process has proven difficult, especially in offline (static) situations. The use of Deep Learning algorithms to learn feature signature picture representations has been well-documented in the literature over the last five to ten years. Here, we examine how the subject has been studied throughout the last few decades, as well as the most recent developments and future study plans.*

Keywords: Offline handwritten signature, classification, algorithms, artificial intelligence, CNN

I. INTRODUCTION

Because of the widespread and continuing usage of signatures for personal authentication, signature verification has been a focus of the current study. Despite this, it is still a difficult process due to wide intra-class variances and sophisticated forgeries. Depending on how the signature is obtained, signature verification can either be online or offline. Because more informational dimensions are accessible, online signature verification methods typically outperform offline systems in terms of performance. One of the most popular methods in use today to authenticate someone is signature verification. Because of this, attackers frequently attempt signature forging. Online and offline signature verification are the two categories under which signature verification is categorized. This study concentrates on identifying online signature verification forgeries. In the suggested method, we applied the discrete Fourier transform, which is used to extract information that can be used to distinguish a fake signature from a real one. Next, we classified data using the Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) methods of recurrent neural networks. Because we know both past and future results in this situation, we used bidirectional LSTM and bidirectional GRU

Motivation

Even in the digital age, customers still use their signatures as a primary form of authentication for a range of transactions. Their signatures authorize checks, new account paperwork, loan documents, and more, and to minimize the risk of fraud, your financial institution needs the right solutions to detect forgeries quickly and accurately

Objective

- To improve accuracy of existing signature verification/recognition methods.
- To reduce the time required for correct identification of original signatures from forged ones.
- Reduce fraudulent activities by recognition of signatures in legal documents and cheques used in banks
- To overcome and decrease the risk of financial loss

Existing System

The system consists of major steps preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification. In the testing phase verification is done with pertained sample signatures

- Preprocessing: The motivation behind the pre-processing stage is to make signature standards and prepared for include extraction. The pre-preprocessing stage basically includes noise, resizing, Binarization, thinning, clutter removal, and normalization
- Feature Extraction: Features extraction is required when input information to an algorithm is excessively huge and repetitive. This excess information is then changed into the brief and fundamental arrangement of features. This technique is called feature extraction. Features compared with offline signatures may incorporate.
- Classification : Classification is the process where input information is sorted. Another piece of information when contributing to the framework tends to be effectively recognized as having a place with a specific class
- Verification : In this step prepared classifier verify the test signature against a set of test sample signature it has pertained to during the classification stage. If the match is found over a certain threshold, then the signature is considered original else it is considered forged.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. Beresneva, A. Epishkina, and D. Shingalova, "Handwritten signature attributes for its verification,"[1] 2018 - This paper examines authentication systems based on handwritten signature and the main informative parameters of signature such as size, shape, velocity, pressure, etc. The authors analyzed their statistical characteristics and considered methods to extract them using Wavelet transform, discrete Radon, and Fourier transform. To design an effective verification algorithm, handwritten signature data acquisition methods were investigated

R. D. Rai and J. S. Lather, "Handwritten Signature Verification using TensorFlow,"[2] 2018 – The proposed system was designed using TensorFlow, which is used widely for deep learning. The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) used in the designed system is capable of accurately verifying the characters unique to the original signature. The effectiveness of the system is measured using two parameters which are False Rejection Rates (FRR) and False Acceptance Rates (FAR). The proposed system showed FAR and FRR values as 5 percent and 5 percent respectively while testing and the overall accuracy of the system is 90 percent

N. Arab, H. Nemmour and Y. Chibani, "New Local Difference Feature for Off-Line Handwritten Signature Verification,"[3] 2019 - In this work, authors propose a new textural feature for solving offline handwritten signature verification. The proposed feature is called Local Difference Feature (LDF) is an LBP-like texture descriptor. PDF calculates differences between a central pixel and eight neighbors taken on a specific neighborhood radius

S. Soisang and S. Poomrittigul, "New Textural Features for Handwritten Signature Image Verification,"[4] 2021 - In this work, a new textural feature for solving offline handwritten signature verification is proposed. A new textural features method is developed by combining a Local Binary Patterns (LBP) method and a Gradient Quantization Angle (GQA) method. This proposed method is called Local Binary Patterns with Gradient Quantization Angle (LBPGQA), as developed by the heuristic method to improve the precision of verification of the offline signature image. The hypothesis for this study is to classify the distinctive handwritten signature individually with the actual signature angle and refraction for enhancing signature fraud detection. The verification step is achieved by Artificial Neural Network (ANN) classifier trained on genuine signatures. Furthermore, the test stage is performed on genuine signatures and skilled forgeries. The experiments are conducted on CEDAR datasets. The experimental results show that the LBPGQA method outperforms classical features such as Histograms of oriented gradients and local binary patterns. Conclusively, this proposed method can verify the individual and distinctive handwritten signature and help to protect the signature fraud by skilled forgeries.

III. ALGORITHMS

CNN(Convolutional Neural Network) - Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have proven successful in recent years at a large number of image processing-based machine learning tasks. Many other methods of performing such tasks revolve around a process of feature extraction, in which hand-chosen features extracted from an image are fed into a classifier to arrive at a classification decision. Such processes are only as strong as the chosen features, which often take

large amounts of care and effort to construct. By contrast, in a CNN, the features fed into the final linear classifier are all learned from the dataset. A CNN consists of a number of layers, starting at the raw image pixels, which each perform a simple computation and feed the result to the next layer, with the final result being fed to a linear classifier. The layers' computations are based on a number of parameters which are learned through the process of backpropagation, in which for each parameter, the gradient of the classification loss with respect to that parameter is computed and the parameter is updated with the goal of minimizing the loss function. Exactly how this update is done and what the loss function is are tunable hyperparameters of the network.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

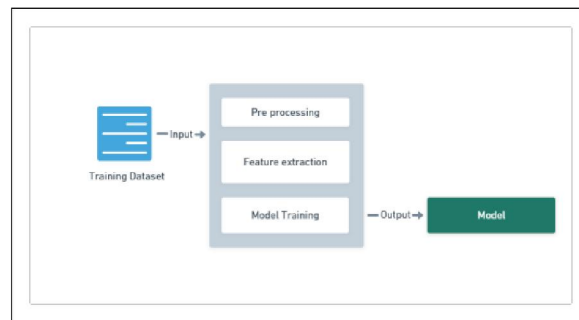


Fig -1: System Architecture Diagram

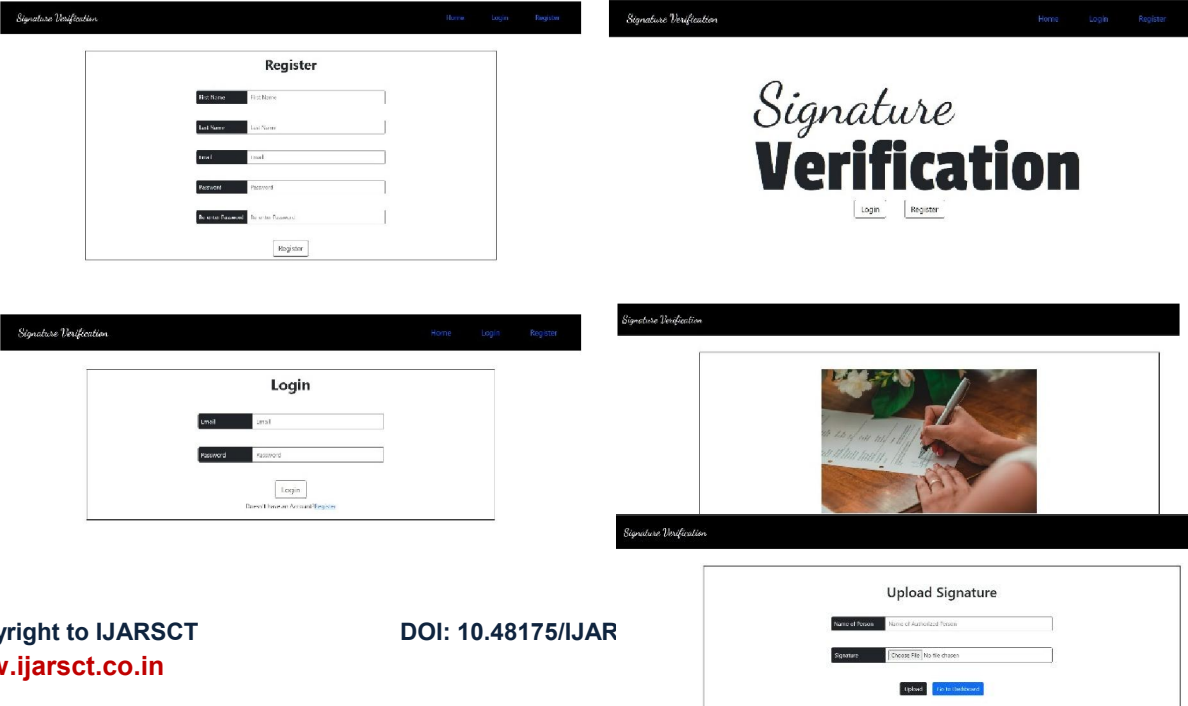
V. ADVANTAGES

- Easy to used system
- Control system from anywhere
- Centralized system

VI. APPLICATION

- Student sector.
- Government Sector

VII. RESULT



The screenshot displays the user interface of the Signature Verification application. It includes a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Login', and 'Register' links. The main content area shows three distinct pages:

- Register Page:** Contains input fields for 'First Name', 'Last Name', 'Email', 'Password', and 'Confirm Password', along with a 'Register' button.
- Login Page:** Contains input fields for 'Email' and 'Password', a 'Login' button, and a link to 'Forgot Password/Account/Support'.
- Upload Signature Page:** Contains input fields for 'Name of Authorized Person' and 'Signature', an 'Upload' button, and a link to 'Go to Dashboard'.

 Additionally, there is a large graphic with the text 'Signature Verification' and 'Login Register' buttons.



VIII. CONCLUSION

A detailed overview of the process of verification of the handwritten signatures system is done enabling the user to do the image processing and classification together in one application. It can be used as an integrated tool for different domains such as the internal system of a bank or an inventory and sales management system of a retail shop

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