Algorithm design and analysis for short-term ATM re-identification with image stabilization

Manpreet Kaur^[1], Sh. Rajeev Kumar Bedi^[2], Dr. S.K Gupta^[3] ^{[1],[2],[3]}Beant College of Engineering & Technology, Gurdaspur-143521, Punjab, India

(E-mail: navik094@gmail.com)

Abstract— The Automated Teller Machine (ATM) is a lifecritical system and real-time system that is highly complicated in design and implementation. This paper presents the formal method, statement, and shaping of the ATM system by enhanced short term re-identification with image stabilization with the help of STRA algorithm, which is a simple and an efficient algorithm for RTREE. The enhanced re-identification system makes our transactions fast and more secure then previous.

Keywords— *ATM*, *STRA Algorithm*, *recognize*, *re*-*identification*.

I. INTRODUCTION

ATM enables clients of a financial organization to execute banking business with no assistance of a clerk for example human assistant known or human bank employee. Automated teller machine likewise called automated financial machine. In some piece of world it is otherwise called gap in the divider or cashpoint or cash line. An automated teller machine is a modernized media communications gadget. With novel development in data innovation division from the previous decade, day by day new creations are occurring in market. In monetary part particularly the financial segment there are such a significant number of new advances are occurring in budgetary tasks. ATM is an imperative development for banking part. The advancements of current and data innovation have made it attainable for bank customers to communicate and complete financial office with Automated teller machine and to get the cash authentically from the machine or make store including checks without assistance of person. Robotized teller machine is a bit of Electronic banking and is new administrations which are being offered by at present by a large portion of banks in center financial part to its clients. Electronic financial offers different administrations likewise separated from Automated Teller Machine, for example, direct business bargain buy/deal through Point Of-Sale (POS) and Phone banking, etc. One of the primary purposes behind banks more tendencies toward Automated teller machine is step by step increasing expense of setting up and working bank office whether undeniable branch or augmentation counters and it has lead to sharp increment in Automated teller machine being introduced by the banks. Automated Teller Machines have discovered its quick

notoriety not just as a result of low in banks exchanges costs yet in addition because of clients comfort and consequently it is moved toward becoming need of the day in like manner men life. There is constantly opposite sides of a coin, the Automated Teller Machines which encourages the clients by giving better administration is has additionally darker side. Various clients have confronted deceiving and cheats through Automated Teller Machines by withdrawals, withdrawal from their record not travelled by customer himself and in this way client have some time unsavoury experience by clients. It is challenge now for the producers of Automated teller machine how to limit the cheats for keeping Automated teller machine in working with its prominence being kept unblemished. The second term Powerlessness significance dangers to which Automated Teller Machines are open for abuse, misuse, harm and pulverizations by unapproved individual. The third term for example Security to Automated Teller Machines must be comprehended alongside weakness and managed together as security of Automated Teller Machines is to limit the vulnerabilities. As the Automated Teller Machines works with no human teller collaborations, it is structured with expansive number security includes so a costumer can perform banking money related exchanges with no issue with secure exchanges however there are a few vulnerabilities, which make the exchange fruitless as well as exchanges conveyed by unapproved exchanges utilizing Automated Teller Machines. This examination break down such vulnerabilities and security issues of the being confronted Automated teller machine and advance proposals so issues and related arrangements identified with Automated Teller Machines and its exchanges security to give the current security arrangements accessible in ebb and flow situation together with a point by point investigation on the exploration subject. At last, in this examination we proposed reasonable systems (demonstrate) for keep the unapproved access of Automated Teller Machines and upgraded the security towards unlawful or unapproved access of banking exchanges.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Multi-point correspondence framework in which an excessively top quality (SHD) picture server and picture database are introduced in a wide band network has been introduced by M.E Corporation. This framework permits show of SHD movement or still pictures, stockpiling of 256 SHD pictures on neighborhood RAM, sharing SHD pictures

with various focuses connected by means of FDDI or ATM-LAN networks, and recovery of SHD pictures from the database(DB) by means of networks [1]. Card skimming is the demonstration of utilizing a skimmer to unlawfully collect information from the magnetic stripe of bank card of ATM card. The proposed arrangement misuses an efficient arrangement of activities to identify the skimming gadgets when connected to the ATM machine by using existing surveillance camera innovation to peruse the pictures and see whether any extra things have been joined to the machine [2]. The individual is confirmed at an ATM, and must be re-identified from a camera inside an exceptionally brief time span, under extremely testing enlightenment and posture conditions, and utilizing information from a solitary session. The application situation is the programmed withdrawal of overlooked card or money at an ATM, which happens every now and again, and makes burden clients and loss of profits for the banks [3]. The nature of ATM video picture effectively influenced under powerless light condition, this paper presents two improved calculations individually for clamor concealment and picture upgrade in the video picture pre-processing. Contrasted and conventional strategies, the calculations can show signs of improvement exactness and flag to clamor proportion and keep further subtleties while improving the differentiation of picture, so the picture quality can be prominently improved. The above calculations just procedure the luminance part to guarantee the productivity [4]. Images transmitted through ATM networks experience the ill effects of value corruption because of cradle flood or cell header blunders which influence ATM cells to be lost. This paper displays another way to deal with hide the blunders in the received pictures by the utilization of novel mistake recuperation strategies to the decayed DCT-coefficient sub- imperials of the ruined picture. These procedures were developed to recuperate pictures ruined by incautious clamour. Since deteriorating the ruined picture into the DCT-coefficient sub images produces low goals pictures defiled by imprudent clamor, every one of the procedures used to recuperate pictures tainted by indiscreet commotion can be utilized to recoup the sub images and thus the debased picture [5].

III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

In the Following results the performance of ATM reidentification systems is going to be enhanced with the help of STR-RTREE algorithm. The red lines represents enhance signals and blue lines represents the existing reidentification performance in the given Table 1, 2 and 3.

Sort-Tile-Recursive is easy to actualize and contrast it and the Hilbert and Closest X pressing calculations for a wide scope of information and cradle sizes. Not with standing zone and border measurements, we give test proof dependent on genuine usage using a LRU cushion on VLSI configuration, GIS, computational liquid elements, and manufactured informational collections. We are aware of no other work that has considered such a wide scope of information types and the impact they have on pressing execution. In genuine databases some segment of the tree is cradled in RAM.







Fig 2: ROC curve for face





IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The paper presents a technique for enhancing the short term re-identification for ATM with image stabilization with the help of STR-RTREE algorithm. By using this technique it is easy to identify the user who are accessing the ATM card, with the features of this technique enhancement of re-identification of image with image stabilization is very easy and fast. The main benefit of this technique is that it saves our time while we accessing the ATM card & it makes our payments more secure. We can also improve this method with any other technique or in this technique also by changing some properties of the algorithm and designing of the method of re-identification.

REFERENCES

- R. Suzuki ; O. Tanno ; A. Kunimi ; M. Koshiji ; K. Kato ; T. Murakami , "SUPER HIGH DEFINITION IMAGING SYSTEM IN ATM NETWORK." Fifth International Conference on Image Processing and its Applications , pp. 475 – 479, 1995.
- [2] M. Musallam and K. Al, Smitha S. Nair, "DETECTING SKIMMING DEVICES IN ATM THROUGH IMAGE PROCESSING," IEEE Conference proceedings, 2161-5330, pp. 2-5, 2015.
- [3] E. Derman, A. A. Salah, SHORT TERM RE-IDENTIFICATION OF AUTOMATIC TELLER MACHINE (ATM) USERS VIA FACE AND BODY APPEARANCE FEATURES, 4th International Conference on Biometrics and Forensics proceedings (IWBF)" pp. 1–6, 2016.
- [4] G. Jian-liu, "A PROCESSING METHOD OF ATM MONITORING VIDEO IMAGE UNDER WEAK LIGHT

ENVIRONEMENT, Fourth International Symposium on Knowledge Acquisition and Modeling", 2011.

[5] M. HASAN, A. SHARAF AND F. MARVASTI, "NOVEL ERROR

CONCEALMENT TECHNIQUES FOR IMAGES IN ATM

ENVIRONMENTS, PROCEEDINGS OF THE IEEE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACOUSTICS, SPEECH AND

SIGNAL PROCESSING, ICASSP" PP. 2833–2836, 1998.

- [6] E. Neri ; J.-P. Thiran ; C. Petri ; B. Macq ; T. Duprez, "INTERACTIVE DICOM IMAGE TRANSMISSION AND TELEDIAGNOSIS OVER THE EUROPEAN ATM NETWORK," vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1996–1999, 1998.
- [7] R. Hasimoto-beltran, S.A.Sheikh, and A.A. Khokhar, "A COMPRESSION-EFFICIENT FORWARD ERROR CONTROL MECHANISM FOR IMAGE TRANSMISSION OVER ATM NETWORKS", IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo.,ICME pp. 0–3, 2000.
- [8] T. Fujii, T. Fujii, and K. Ishimaru, "PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF PROTOCOLS FOR ATM TRANSMISSION OF SUPER HIGH DEFINITION IMAGES," Proceedings of ICC/SUPERCOMM '96 -International Conference on Communications pp. 3–7, 1996.
- [9] R. Ashokarajan ; R. Angelinjosphia ; PVS. Gayathri, T. Rajendran, and P. Anandhakumar, "A NOVEL APPROACH FOR SECURE ATM TRANSACTIONS USING FINGERPRINT WATERMARKING," Fifth International Conference on Advanced Computing (ICoAC), pp. 547– 552, 2013.
- [10] G. Benelli, L. Favalli, A. Mecocci, P. Parise, D. Elettronica, and U. Pavia, "ATM VIDEO: PERFORMANCES AND ERROR CONTROL," SUPERCOMM/ICC '94, Conference Record, 'Serving Humanity Through Communications.' IEEE International Conference on 1994.
- [11] C. Wong and A.M.K Cheng, "AN APPROACH FOR IMPRECISE TRANSMISSION OF TIFF IMAGE FILES THROUGH CONGESTED REAL-TIME ATM NETWORKS," Proceedings of 22nd Annual Conference on Local Computer Networks, pp. 420–429, 1997.
- [12] Y. Yang, P. Morreale, and D. R. Vaman, "ADAPTIVE MOBILE NETWORK PROTOCOL - EXTENDING THE IDEA of HYBRID IP / ATM FOR GENERAL MOBILE NETWORK." IEEE ATM Workshop '99 Proceedings, 1999
- [13] J. Ma "A THREE-STAGE ATM SWITCH ARCHITECTURE FOR HIGH UTILIZATION OF SWITCH CAPACITY UNDER HOT-SPOT TRAFFIC," IEEE ATM '97 Workshop Proceedings ,vol. 422, pp. 534– 543, 1997
- [14] Ning Yu ; Li Li ; Qiu Su ; Jin Weiqi ; He Kang ; Shi Yan ., "UNDERWATER RANGE- GATED LASER IMAGING SYSTEM DESIGN WITH VIDEO ENHANCEMENT PROCESSING," 2nd International Symposium on Instrumentation and Measurement, Sensor Network and Automation (IMSNA) pp. 760–763, 2013.

- [15] G. Berdugo, O. Soceanu, Y. Moshe, D. Rudoy, and I. Dvir, "OBJECT REIDENTIFICATION IN REAL WORLD SCENARIOS ACROSS MULTIPLE NON-OVERLAPPING CAMERAS," 18th European Signal Processing Conference pp. 1806–1810, 2010.
- [16] C. Fengjun, C. U. I. Xudong, W. Chen, Z. Yulong, and Z. Xueer, "ATM SAFE ELECTRONIC COMBINATION LOCK CONTROL SYSTEM BASED ON ARMV7 ARCHITECTURE," 2018 Chinese Control Decision Conference (CCDC), pp. 360–364, 2018.
- [17] A. J. Ma, J. Li, P. C. Yuen, P. Li, and A. Background, "CROSS-DOMAIN PERSON RE-IDENTIFICATION USING DOMAIN ADAPTATION RANKING SVMs," IEEE Transactions on Image Processing vol. no. 7149, pp. 1–15, 2015.
- [18] Rushi Lan ; Yicong Zhou ; Yuan Yan Tang ; C. L. Philip Chen "PERSON REIDENTIFICATION USING QUATERNIONIC LOCAL BINARY PATTERN", IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo (ICME),2014
- [19] X. Zhao ; Nan Wang ; Yubo Zhang ; Shaoyi Du ., "BEYOND PAIRWISE MATCHING : PERSON REIDENTIFICATION VIA HIGH-ORDER RELEVANCE LEARNING," IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems, pp. 1–14, 2017.

- [20] Y. LEE, S. MEMBER, S. CHEN, AND S. MEMBER, "AN ENSEMBLE OF INVARIANT FEATURES FOR PERSON REIDENTIFICATION," IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS FOR VIDEO TECHNOLOGY VOL. 8215, PP. 1–14, 2016.
- [21] A. Li, L. Liu, S. Member, K. Wang, and S. Liu, "Clothing Attributes Assisted Person Reidentification," IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems for Video Technology, vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 1–10, 2014.
- [22] N. Martinel, S. Member, G. L. Foresti, S. Member, and C. Micheloni, "PERSON REIDENTIFICATION IN A DISTRIBUTED CAMERA NETWORK FRAMEWORK," IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics pp. 1–12, 2016.



Manpreet Kaur, the Research scholar of M.TECH CSE at Beant College of Engineering and Technology has done her research about Image Stabilization of ATM users. She has published a paper entitled "An Enhanced Short Term re-identification for ATM with Image Stabilization".