Abstract

The use of biometric systems has been increasingly encouraged by both government and private entities in order to replace or improve traditional security systems. The iris is commonly recognized as one of the most reliable biometric measures: it has a random morphogenesis and no genetic penetrance. In today's world, where terrorist attacks are on the rise, employment of infallible security systems is a must. This makes Iris recognition systems unavoidable in emerging security & authentication. In this paper an iris recognition system based on various transformation methods is proposed. A novel approach of selecting feature vector for performance comparison is implemented. Also the performance comparisons of all the transformation methods is done to achieve better accuracy and efficiency on the basis of number of correct sample identified. The proposed system does not need any pre-processing and segmentation. DCT, HAAR, and WALSH, SLANT and KEKRE'S Transforms are tested on different size of feature vector to get best possible results.

References
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**Index Terms**

Computer Science  
Pattern Recognition

**Keywords**

Biometric Recognition  
Feature Vector  
partial feature vector  
Upper Diagonal feature vector