# DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUYOMATED SENSORED TOOK CAMPBET

Design Project

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# DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTOMATED SENSORED TOOL CABINET

Undergraduate Design Project
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Cavite State University
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In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Bachelor of Industrial Technology Major in Electrical Technology



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### **ABSTRACT**

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The project aimed to design automated sensored tool cabinet. Specifically, this aimed to (a) determine how effective the design project compare to the common tool cabinet; (b) design an automated sensored tool cabinet as the safeties tool cabinet in the (DIET) Department of Industrial Engineering and Technology; (c) construct an automated sensored tool cabinet.

A prototype of an automated sensored tool cabinet was designed and developed. After installation, the designed project was evaluated by the students and faculty members of Department of Industrial Engineering and Technology. The social acceptability of the designed project was evaluated in accordance to its functionality, workability, durability and safety.

The automated sensored tool cabinet installed at the Department of industrial engineering and Technology (Display Room) was found to be efficient, economical and safety. The total mean of the entire criteria was 4.82 or "Excellent", which implies that the designed project is socially functional, workable, durable and safe.

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### DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTOMATED SENSORED TOOL CARINET

### Ricky F. Rivera Rafael T. delos Reyes

A design project proposal submitted to the faculty of the Department of Industrial
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#### INTRODUCTION

Biometrics refers to metrics related to human characteristics. Biometrics authentication (or realistic authentication) is used in computer science as a form of identification and access control. It is also used to identify individuals in groups that are under surveillance. The term "biometrics" is derived from the Greek words "bio" meaning life and "metric" meaning to measure.

Biometric identifiers are the distinctive, measurable characteristics used to label and describe individuals. Biometric identifiers are often categorized as physiological versus behavioral characteristics. Physiological characteristics are related to the shape of the body. Examples include, but are not limited to fingerprint, palm veins, face recognition, DNA, palm print, hand geometry, iris recognition, retina and odor/scent. Behavioural characteristics are related to the pattern of behavior of a person, including but not limited to typing rhythm, gait, and voice. Some researchers have coined the term behaviometrics to describe the latter class of biometrics.