Abstract

Signature is a proof of authentication of a document to someone, so that the signature has very important meaning. Often occur signature forgery, among others, caused by a system of verification that is less good. Verification is often used with adaah manually, that is the way to compare directly with the human eye itself, which has many weaknesses. Verifikasinya level so that the results of accuracy and ketepatannya unsatisfactory, also requires a long time and limited.

Techniques or methods used in the similiarity signature checking is graph matching. Where a signature is produced by someone considered to be the graf that has a vertex and edge. This method is then tested using the original signature and imitation / counterfeit. In the case of matching to use this box normalization Before being processed further material signature preprocessing is done first, with noise filtering, thinning, grayscale,conversion to binary image, and image scaling. Analysis of the results can be seen through the match how big the error tolerance level of the falsified signature / forgeries. The test signature genuine do for training. Tests conducted with two types of testing, imitation random testing (random forgeries), and the skilled forgery (Skilled forgeries).

Keywords: *similiarity signature, graph matching, normalization, assignment problem, signature tolerance.*