

MAI4CAREU

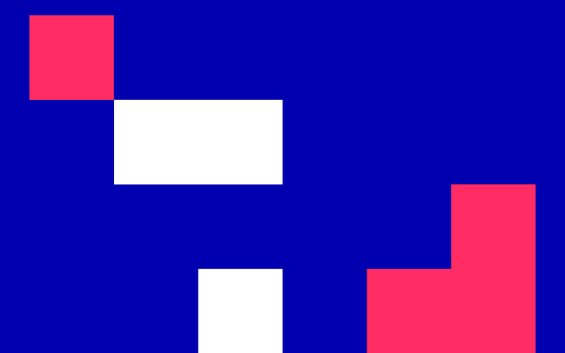
Master programmes in Artificial
Intelligence 4 Careers in Europe

University of Cyprus

HUMAN-CENTERED INTELLIGENT USER INTERFACES - MAI648

Marios Belk

2022



CONTENT 9

Intelligent Biometrics

CONTENTS

- Introduction to Intelligent Biometrics
- Intelligent Student Identity Management
- TRUSTID Project
- Verifying the Authenticity of Users' Video Streams with Machine Learning

CONTENT 9

Learning Outcomes

- Know definitions in intelligent biometrics
- List the main categories of intelligent biometrics
- Understand opportunities and challenges of designing intelligent user interfaces in biometric technologies

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What are biometrics?

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What are biometrics?

- *ISO/IEC 2382-37 definition: "automated recognition of individuals based on their biological and behavioural characteristics"*
- *Wikipedia: "Biometrics are body measurements and calculations related to human characteristics"*

*"Information technology — Vocabulary — Part 37: Biometrics," standard, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, CH, 2012.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biometrics>*

CONTENT 9

Biometric identifiers

- Distinctive, measurable characteristics used to label and describe individuals

- **Types of biometrics**
 - Physiological characteristics
 - Behavioral characteristics

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biometrics>

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Physiological characteristics

- Characteristics of the human body
- *Examples:*
 - Fingerprint
 - Face
 - DNA
 - Palm print
 - Hand geometry
 - Iris

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biometrics>

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Behavioral characteristics

- Patterns of human behavior
- *Examples:*
 - Mouse movement
 - Typing rhythm
 - Gait
 - Signature
 - Behavioral profiling

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biometrics>

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What are intelligent biometrics?

CONTENT 9

What are intelligent biometrics?

- Mechanisms and techniques using artificial intelligence aiming to identify, recognize, and/or authenticate individuals based on the analysis of their physiological and/or behavioral biometric characteristics

Intelligent biometrics



- Intelligent biometrics are used as a form of identification and access control
- Users provide information about what they are, e.g., face data, voice data, fingerprint data, behavioral data to authenticate, make payments, etc.
- Increased convenience and user experience

https://www.ey.com/en_gl/digital/how-biometrics-could-finally-replace-pins-and-passwords-when-we

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Examples of intelligent biometrics

- Biometric identification and authentication for user identification and access control
 - Apple Face ID for unlocking smartphones
 - Fingerprint technology on laptops, smartphones, etc.
- Continuous user identification
 - Behavioral analysis based on users' smartphone usage
- Surveillance

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TRUSTID Project

- Intelligent and Continuous Online Student Identity Management for Improving Security and Trust in European Higher Education Institutions



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TRUSTID Overview

- Part of the actions of Erasmus+ 2020 and in particular the Call “*Strategic Partnerships in **Response to the COVID-19 Situation: Partnerships for Digital Education Readiness in the field of Higher Education (KA226)***”
- *Duration: June 2021 - May 2023 (**24 Months**)*
- Currently pursuing **Month 13** of the project

CONTENT 9

Project Partners



- Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Patras, Patras, Greece (*Project Coordinator*)



- Department of Computer Science, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus (*Project Partner*)



- Institute of Systems and Robotics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal (*Project Partner*)



- Cognitive UX GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany (*Project Partner*)



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Covid-19 outbreak: Problem and Challenges in HEI's

- **Before** the Covid-19 outbreak many HEI's followed a **blended learning** educational model



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Covid-19 outbreak: Problem and Challenges in HEI's

■ Challenges

- **Continuously and seamlessly identify students while preserving their privacy and** without interrupting or interfering with the current learning activities of each HEI
- **Provide insights to instructors** in order to take informed decisions for their classes and attendees
- **Provide alternative integration capabilities and modes** of TRUSTID in order to better adapt to specific requirements of each HEI

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TRUSTID Vision

Design, develop and evaluate a **multi-tier continuous student identification framework**, bootstrapped to HEIs' needs, that will consist of state-of-the-art **intelligent image, voice and interaction data processing while preserving their privacy**

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Core Objectives

- **Literature review** on current practices and procedures related to student identity management of EU HEIs and **triangulate findings** with stakeholders' studies at the participating HEIs
- **Design and develop an integrated framework** for student identity management
- Validate the solution through a **User-Centered Design (UCD) methodology**; two formative studies are planned, during the software development process; and one summative study is planned, after the final release of the software

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Core Objectives

- Create a **repository** that will support **knowledge building**
- **Dissemination and exploitation** activities – *research papers, workshops, seminars, LTTAs, etc.*

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Intellectual Outputs

- **Intellectual Output 1: Analysis & validation** of the TRUSTID framework for HEIs' continuous student identity management (*Conceptual*)
- **Intellectual Output 2: Implementation** of an open-source software toolkit (*Operational*)
- **Intellectual Output 3: Evaluation** and validation reports in the context of three case-studies at different HEIs (*Lessons Learned and Guidelines*)
- **Intellectual Output 4: Knowledge building online community and repository** (*Sustainability*)

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Needs Analysis and Design of the Theoretical Framework for Intelligent and Continuous Student Identity Management

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Needs Verification at HEIs

- Aims
 - Verify the needs analysis with the active involvement of the participating HEIs
 - Identify the current authentication and identity management practices and their drawbacks within the online/distance learning domain
- Conduct a series of semi-structured interviews with stakeholders with the university partners
- Sample: 31 stakeholders participated from all partner HEIs

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Needs Verification at HEIs

- Three-phase methodology
 - Phase A: Needs Analysis
 - Phase B: Needs Verification Analysis
 - Phase C: Countermeasures and Features

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Deployed tools of HEIs during critical academic activities

- In-house developed LMS systems
- Nation-wide developed LMS systems
- Off-the-shelf (e.g., Moodle) LMS systems
- LMS have been used during the COVID-19 period, adapted to the current situation

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Deployed tools of HEIs during critical academic activities

- All universities have a common pattern for student identification purposes
 - Tools for conducting meetings are used for student identification purposes, e.g., Zoom, Microsoft Teams, etc.

- Identified three main type of examinations
 - Oral
 - Written online
 - Written hardcopy

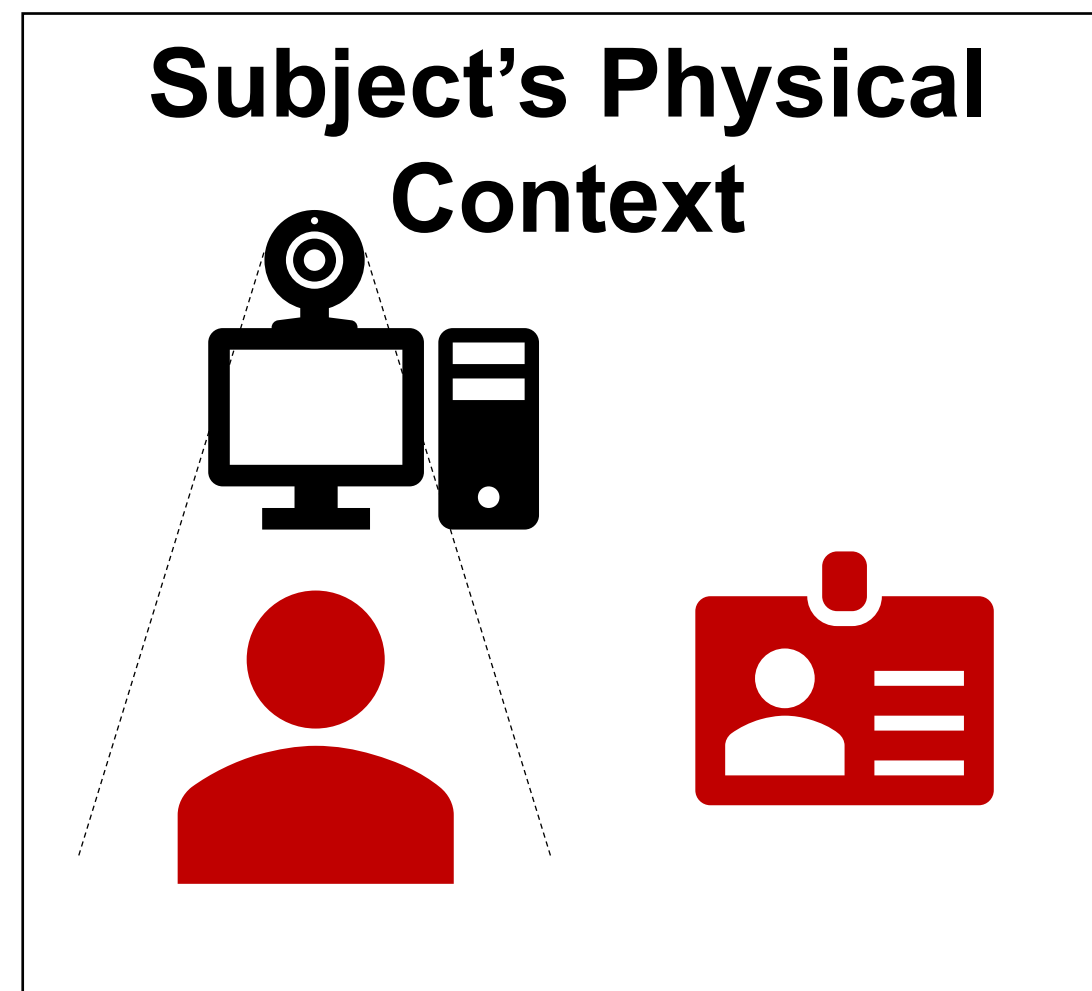
CONTENT 9**Threat Scenarios in Online Academic Activities within Existing Learning Management Systems****Phases in an Online Examination****Student Identity
Verification****Examination Session****Threat Scenarios**

- **Impersonation activities**, refer to actions of a person imitating or replicating the behavior or actions of another person.
- These scenarios can happen **during the student identification phase** or even **throughout the examination session**, e.g., subject fakes his/her identity proofs during enrolment

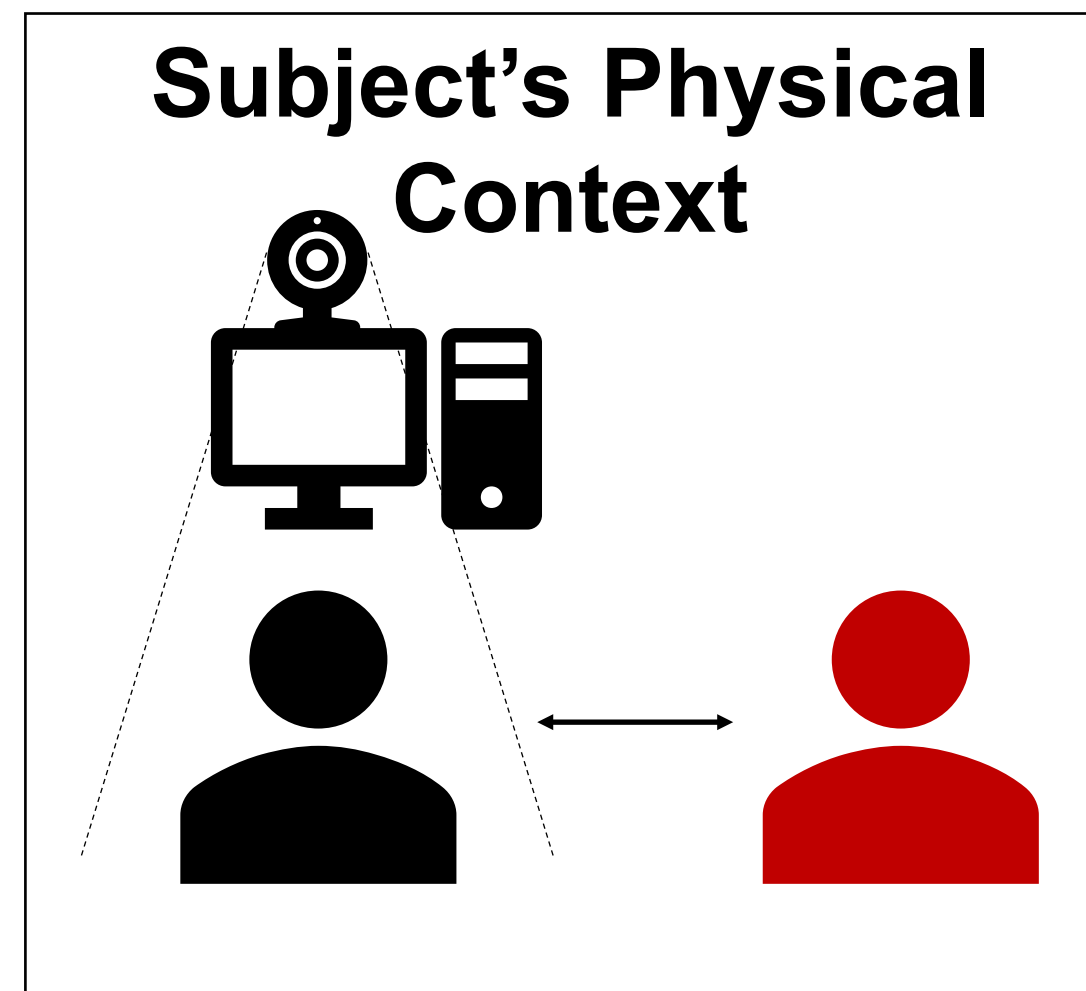
- **Forbidden collaboration and/or communication scenarios with other persons**, either within the physical or remote context
 - **In-situ collaboration activities**: related to suspicious activities that take place in the subject's physical context
 - **Computer mediated collaboration activities**: related to suspicious activities that involve remote collaboration and/or communication with other persons
- **Forbidden access to material**, either within the physical or remote context

CONTENT 9

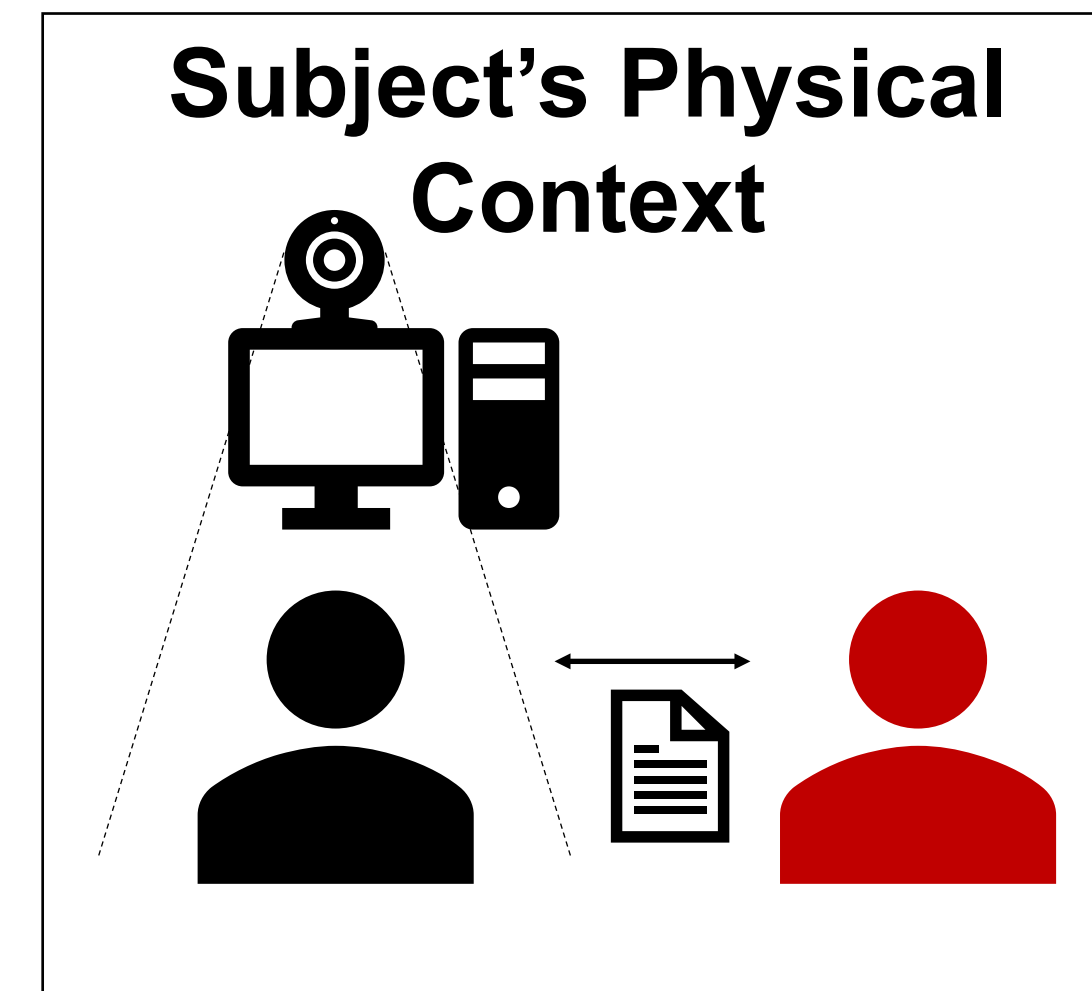
Identification of Impersonation Threat Scenarios



Subject fakes his/her identity proofs during enrolment



Subject switches seats with another person after enrolment

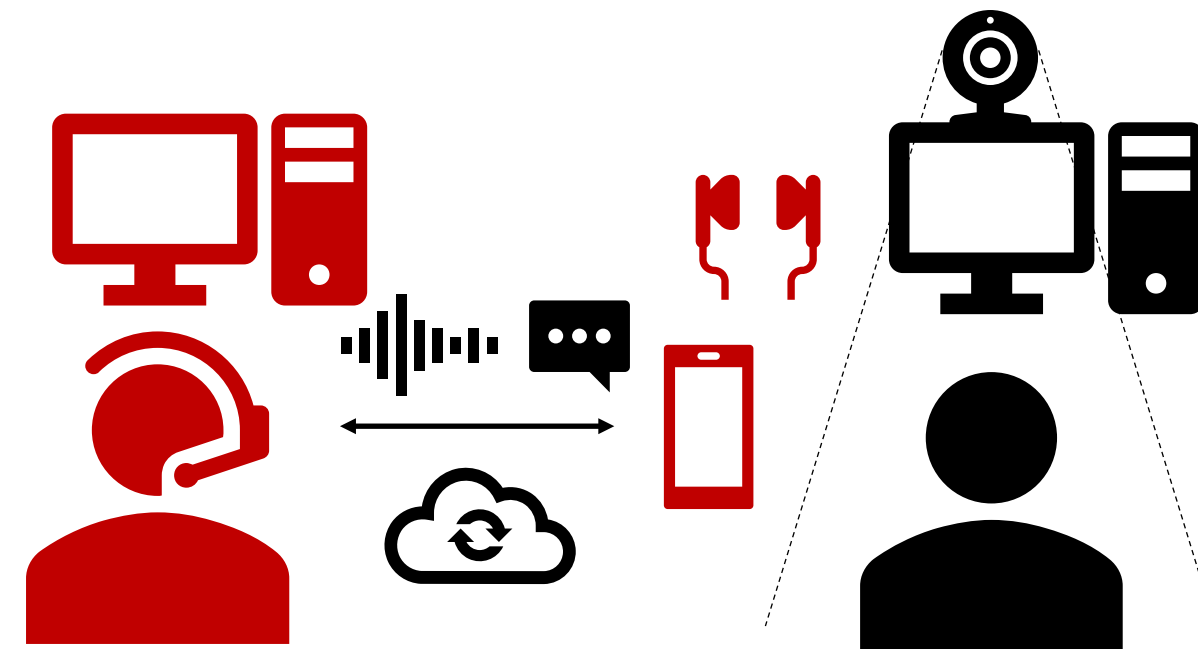


Exchange of hardcopy written messages

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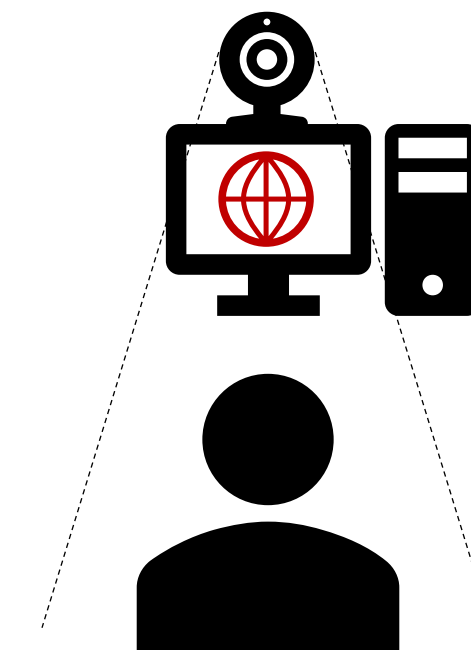
Identification of Communication, Collaboration and Resource Access Threat Scenarios

- Computer Mediated Scenarios



Remote communication/collaboration between a smartphone or another computer of the subject and another remote computer

***B₁**: Communication through voice or chat
B₂: Collaboration through mobile application (e.g., remote desktop connection)*

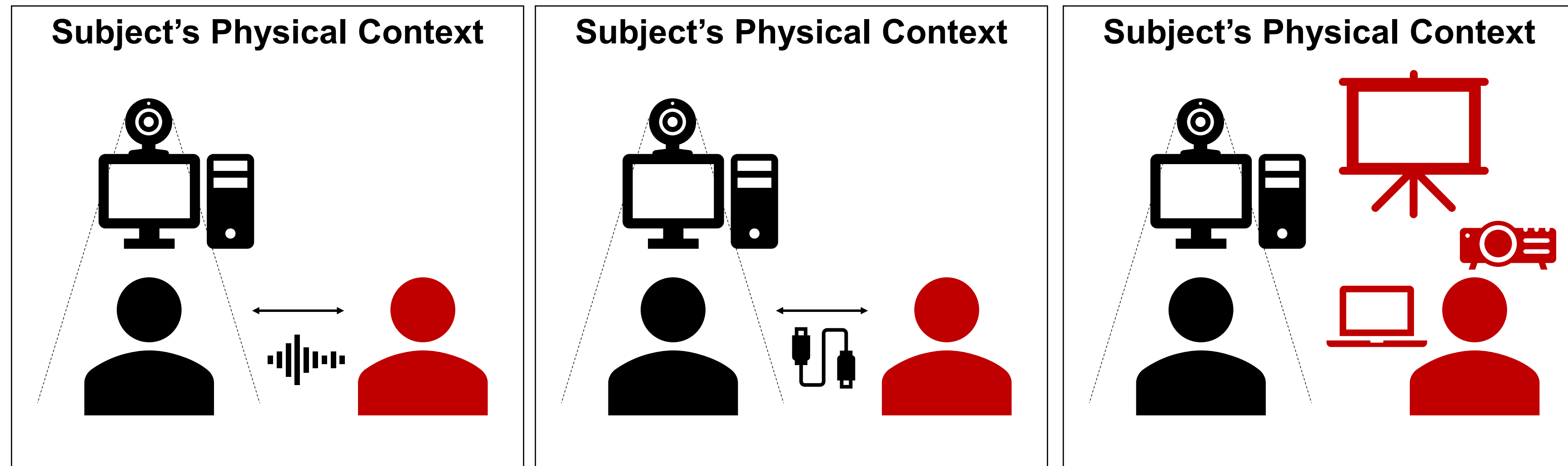


Subject seeks for help from online resources, search engines, which are not allowed based on the examination policy

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Identification of Communication, Collaboration and Resource Access Threat Scenarios

- In-situ Scenarios



Interaction with another person in the same room through voice

Projection of answers on a whiteboard

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15-minute discussion

- In groups of two think about ways on how intelligent biometrics can be used to address the identified threat scenarios

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Design and Implementation of Open-source Privacy-preserving Toolkit and Application Programming Interfaces

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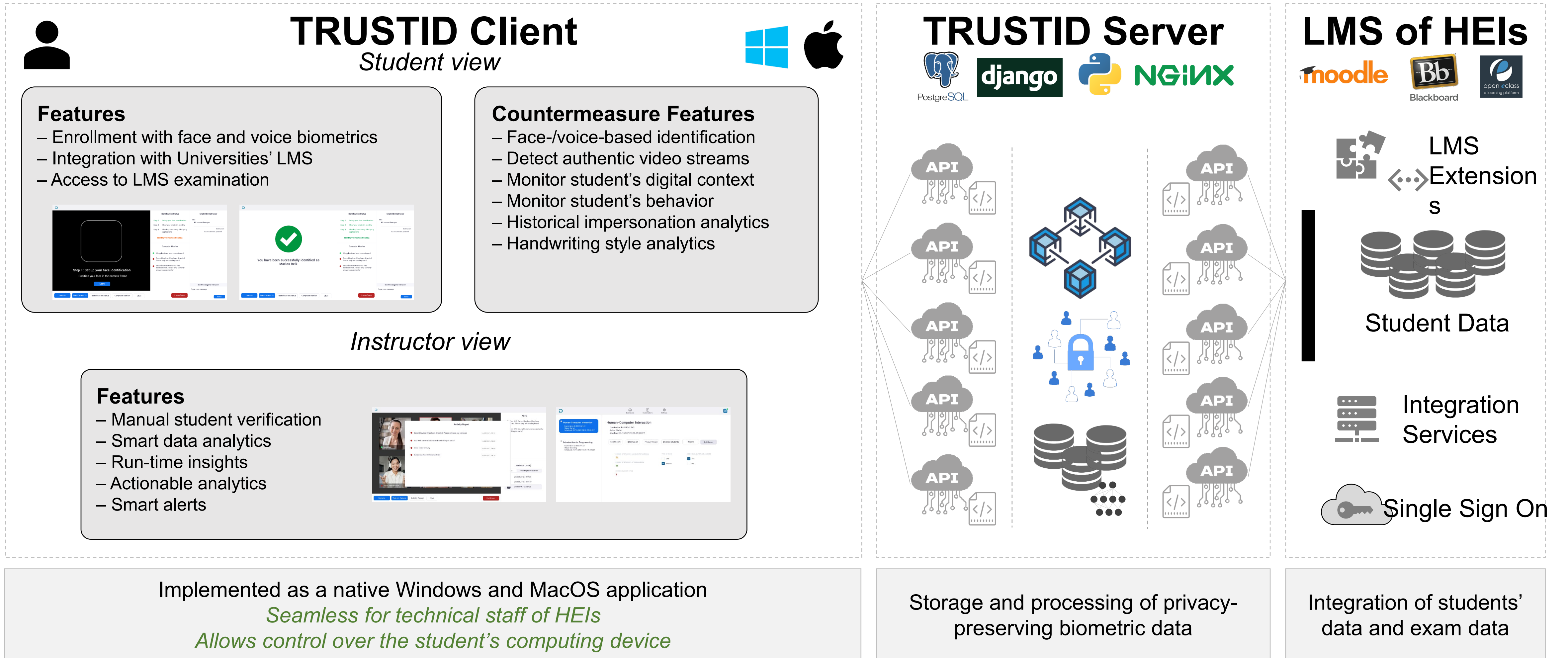
Key Objectives

- **Implement the algorithms** for continuous user identification based on a mixed model of voice, face and user interaction analytics
- **Preserve the privacy** of utilized user biometric data
- Design and develop an **open-source Identity-as-a-Service solution**
- Design and develop an **interactive dashboard** for service integration and analytics

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TRUSTID High-level Framework

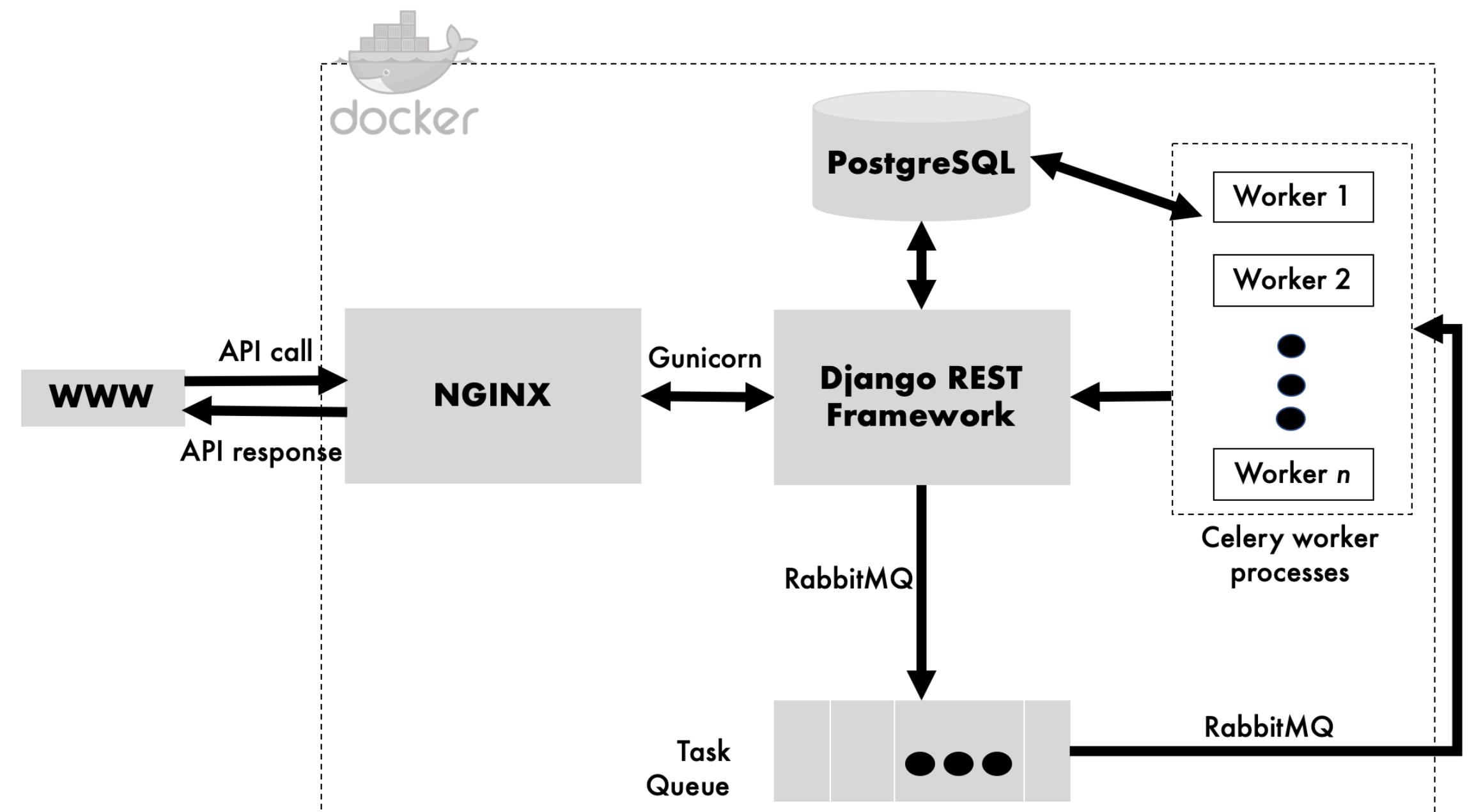
TRUSTID High-level Framework



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Architectural Design and Technology Stack

- Server-side **web API**
- **Django** REST Framework
- **NGINX** (Web server, Reverse proxy, Load balancer)
- **Gunicorn** (Application server that implements the Web Server Gateway Interface)
- **Celery** (Asynchronous task queue based on distributed message passing)
- **RabbitMQ** (Message broker)
- **PostgreSQL**
- **Docker**



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Web-based Enrollment



TRUSTID - Proof of Concept 1 User Evaluation

Phase 1: Creation of Computational User Identification Models

Step 1: Enter email

Email (same email used during subscription)

I agree to the processing of my personal data in accordance to the TRUSTID [privacy policy](#)

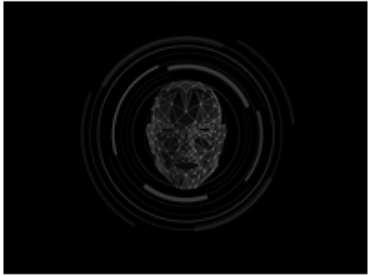
Continue

Progress

- Provide email address Step 1
- Start Web camera and perform checks Step 2
- Record face data Step 3

Your Web Camera

Your Web camera is switched off



Participant Images - TRUSTID First Proof of Concept Evaluation Study

Name: Argyris Constantinides

Left Facing Right Facing Forward Facing Upward Facing Downward Facing LOGOUT

Classified correctly: 11 items

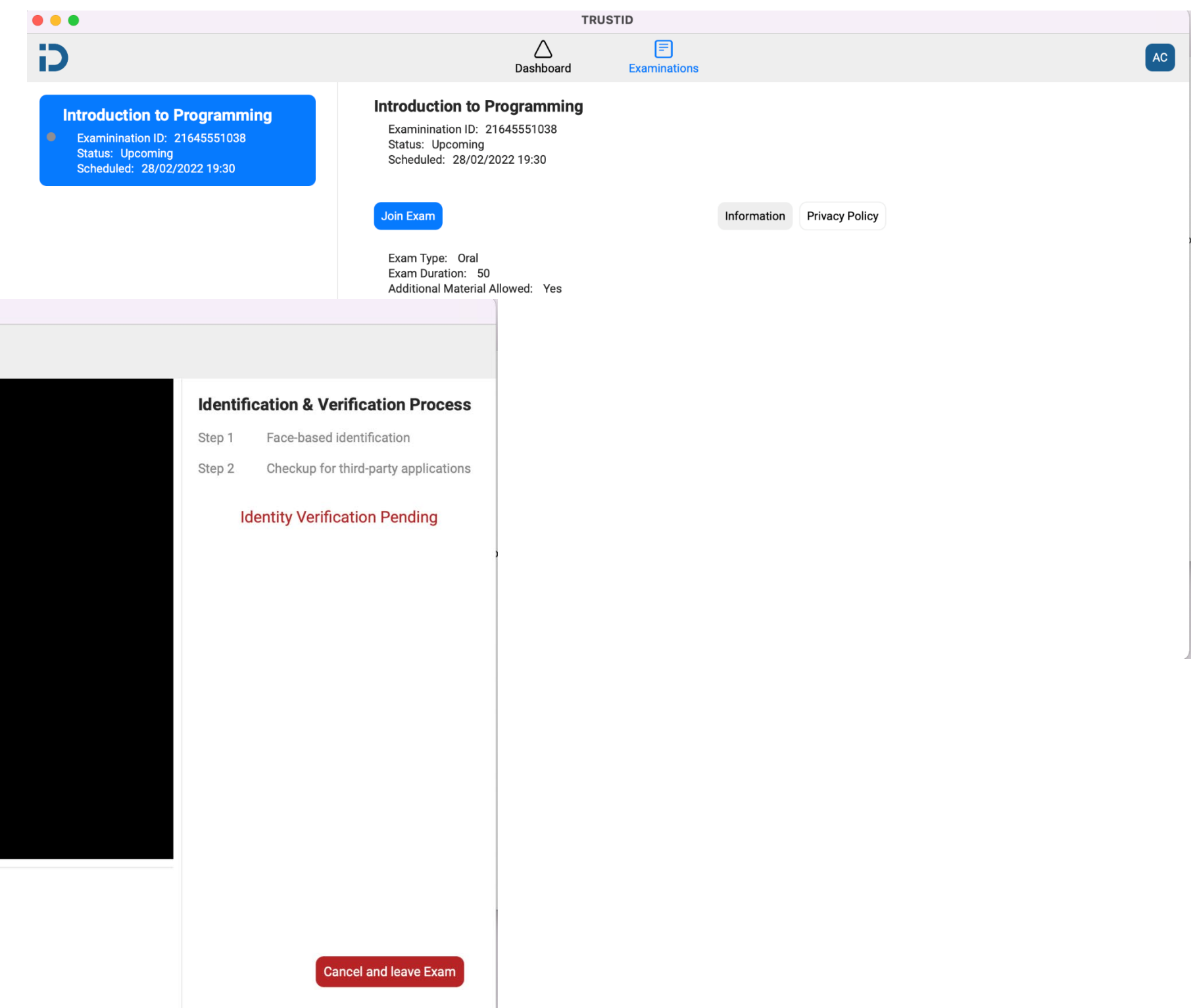
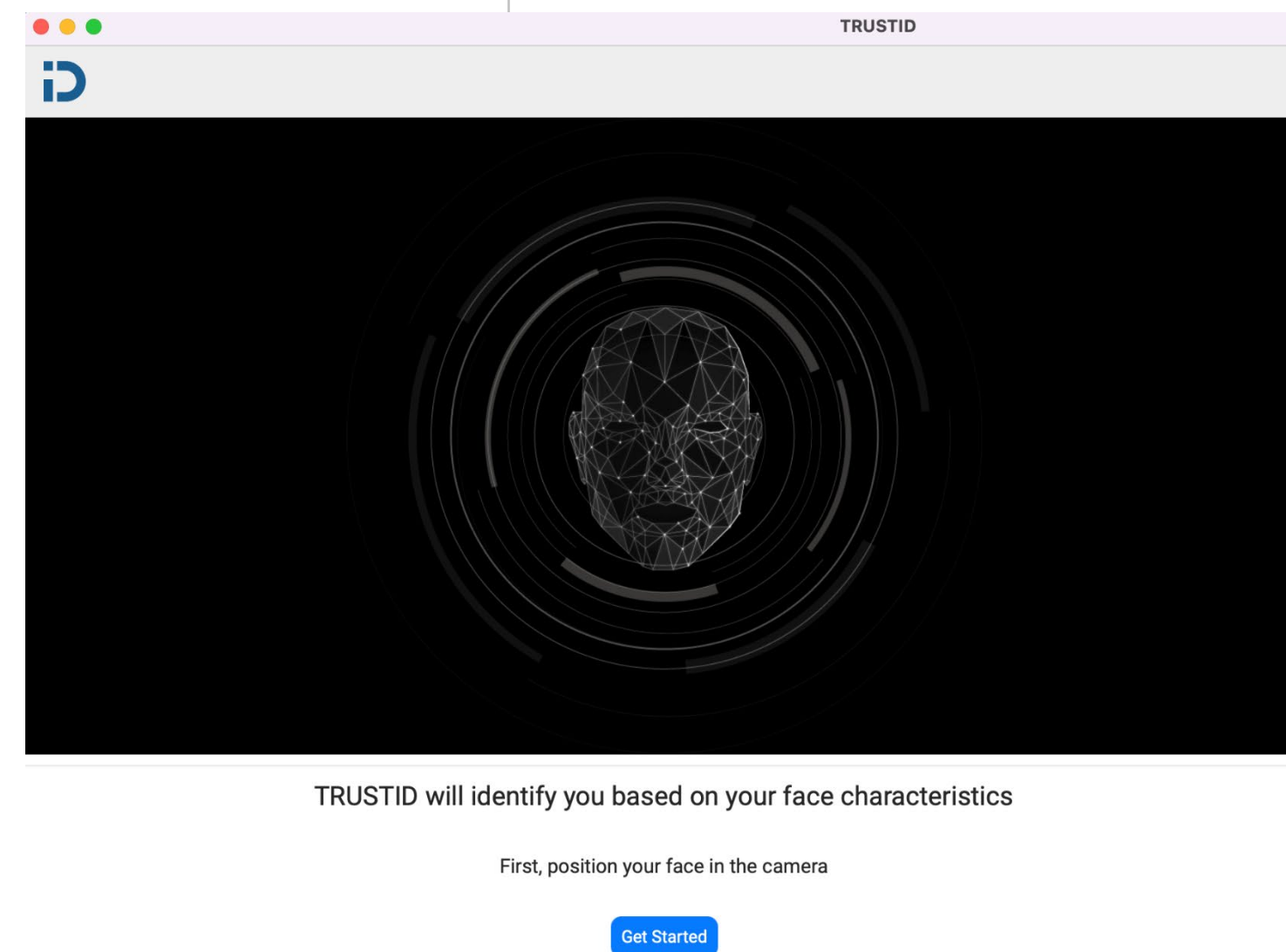


Misclassified: 45 items



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TRUSTID Client Application



CONTENT 9

TRUSTID Backend – Application Programming Interface

TRUSTID API
 [Base URL: localhost:11111/Backend]
 http://localhost:10000/backend/swagger/normal/openapi

The endpoints for interacting with the TRUSTID server
 Terms of service
 Contact the developer
 BSD License

Schemas
 HTTP

Filler by tag

instructor

- POST /instructor/add_exam instructor_add_exam_create
- POST /instructor/enroll_students instructor_enroll_students_create
- GET /instructor/list_exam instructor_list_exam_list
- POST /instructor/update_exam_details instructor_update_exam_details_create

login

- POST /login login_create

monitoring

- POST /monitoring monitoring_create

refresh_token

- POST /refresh_token refresh_token_create

register_user

- POST /register_user register_user_create

student

- POST /student/identification student_identification_create
- GET /student/list_exam student_list_exam_list

trustid_version

- GET /trustid_version trustid_version_list

update_exam_condition

- POST /update_exam_condition update_exam_condition_create

login

POST /login login_create

Creates a JSON Web Token if the provided credentials are correct

Parameters

Name	Description
data * required (body)	Edit Value Model <pre>{ "email": "string", "password": "string" }</pre>

Parameter content type: application/json

Execute

Responses

Code	Description
201	JSON Web Token has been created successfully. The value is returned in resource_obj.

Example Value | Model

```
{
  "message": "string",
  "resource_name": "string",
  "resource_obj": {}
}
```

CONTENT 9

Web API – Documentation

Search...

- Authentication
- instructor >
- login >
- monitoring >
- refresh_token >
- register_user >
- student >
- trustid_version >
- update_exam_condition >

Documentation Powered by ReDoc

instructor

instructor_add_exam_create

The view that allows instructors to add examinations

AUTHORIZATIONS: **Bearer**

REQUEST BODY SCHEMA: application/json

additional_material	boolean (Additional material)
duration required	integer (Duration in minutes) [0 .. 9223372036854776000]
exam_type required	string (Exam type) Enum: "Oral", "Written"
privacy_policy required	string (Privacy policy) non-empty
scheduled_date required	string <date-time> (Scheduled date)

Responses

200 Success

RESPONSE SCHEMA: application/json

message	string A general message description
resource_name	string The name of the resource

POST /instructor/add_exam

Request samples

Payload

```
application/json
{
  "additional_material": true,
  "duration": 0,
  "exam_type": "Oral",
  "privacy_policy": "string",
  "scheduled_date": "2021-12-13T13:28:55Z"
}
```

Response samples

200 400 401 403 404 405 415 500

```
application/json
{
  "message": "string",
  "resource_name": "string"
}
```


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Face-based User Identification

- Image/video based Biometric system (face recognition)
- **Goal:** Identify users from pre-recorded image/video dataset
- System constrains:
 - Noisy image data (consumer grade webcams, acquisition issues, unconstrained environments, ...)
 - Accurate and reliable system (requirement).
 - Computational performance concerns.

Source: Institute of Systems and Robotics, University of Coimbra

CONTENT 9

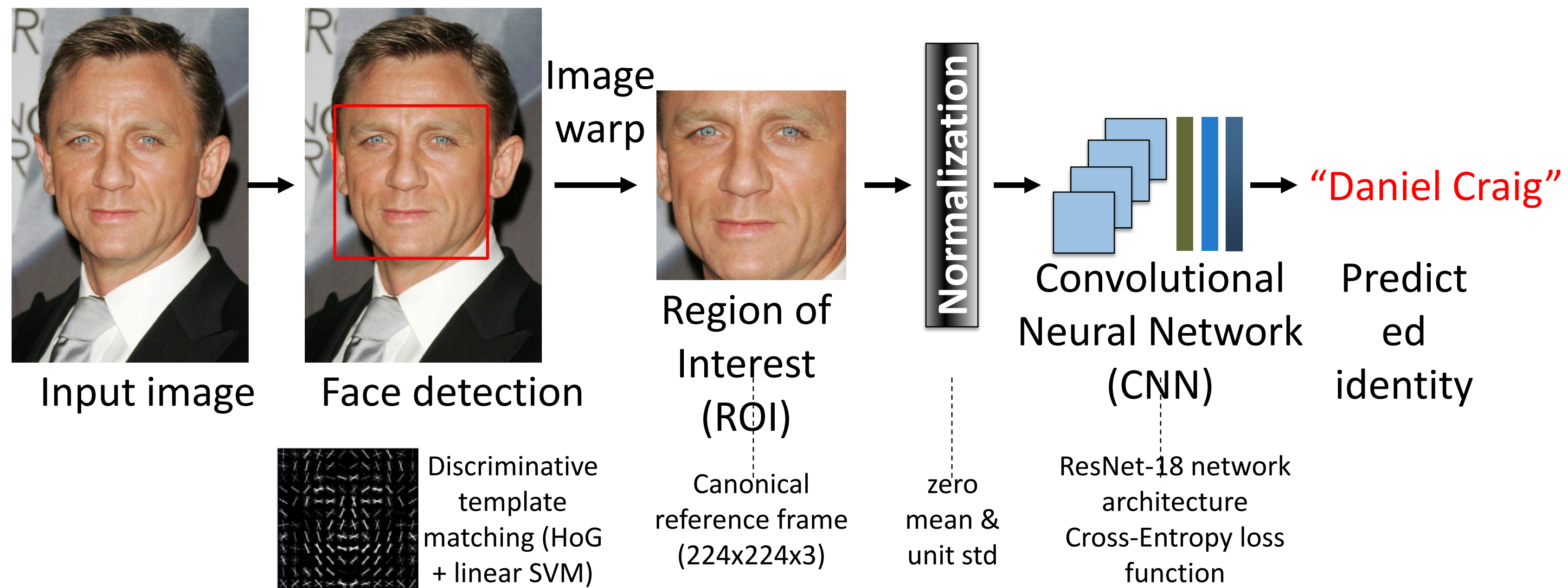
Face-based User Identification

- Training stage (offline):
 - Assemble user's image database.
 - Face detection (locate faces in all images)
 - Data augmentation (add "virtual" variation to database images, p.e. geometric and color transformations).
 - Learn multiclass classifier from corresponding image/users examples.
- Testing stage (online):
 - Face detection
 - Predict user identity using the pretrained classifier model

Source: Institute of Systems and Robotics, University of Coimbra

CONTENT 9

Face Recognition System Overview



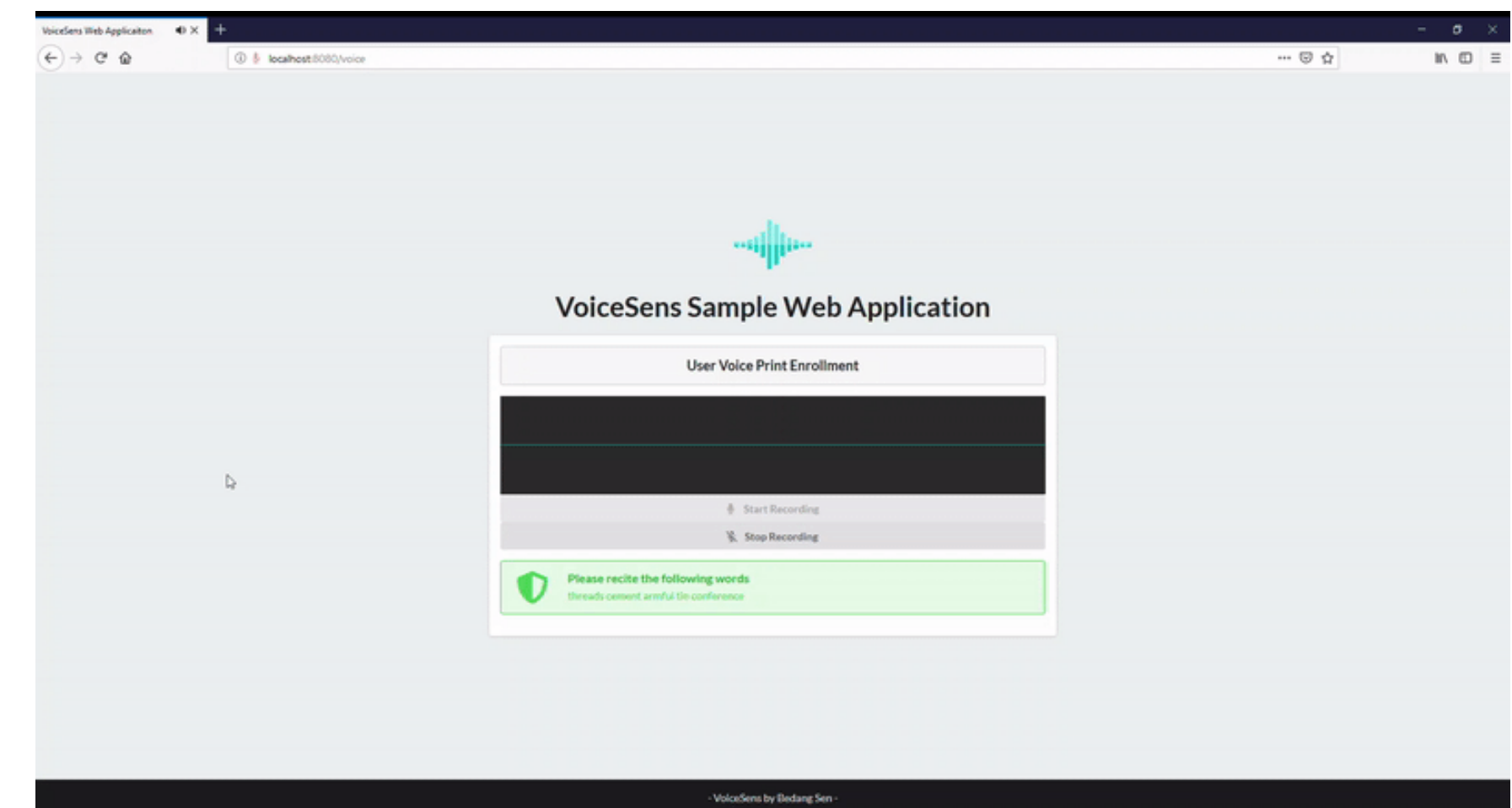
Source: Institute of Systems and Robotics, University of Coimbra



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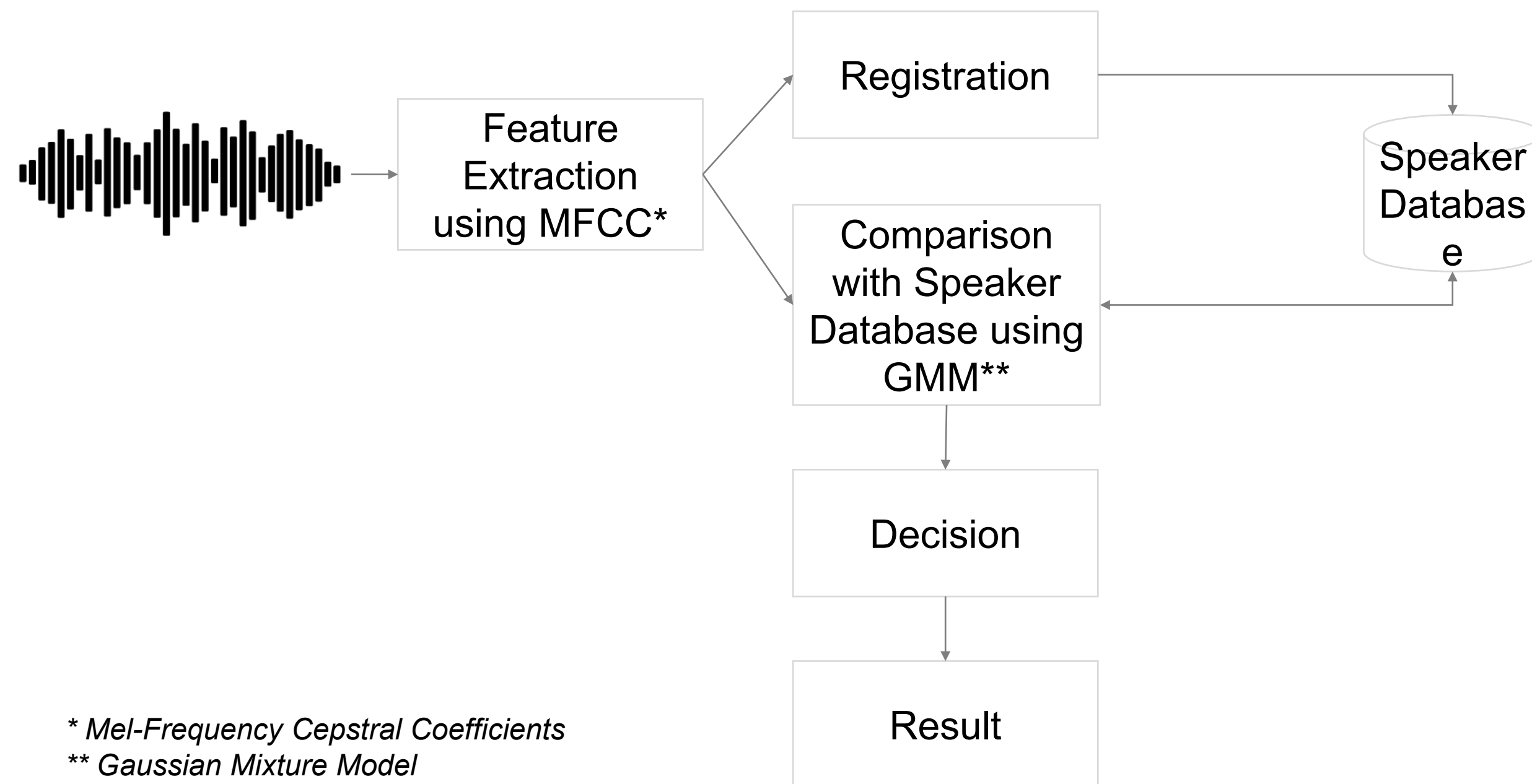
State-of-the-art Voice-based Identification Libraries

- **Kaldi**: a toolkit for speech recognition written in C++ and licensed under the Apache License v2.0. Kaldi is intended for use by speech recognition researchers
 - Python wrappers available
 - <https://kaldi-asr.org>
- **VoiceSens**: an open-source voice biometric solution
 - Developed in Python
 - Uses Watson Speech to Text (speech recognition)
 - <https://github.com/bedangSen/VoiceSens>



CONTENT 9

Voice-based User Identification



CONTENT 9

Challenges and ongoing development activities

- Improve the **front-end designs**
- **LMS integration and single sign on**
- Implementation of **voice-based identification mechanism**
- Implement client-side scripts for the native applications for **real-time head pose estimation and feedback**
- Investigating ways to process biometric data in an efficient and privacy-preserving manner
 - **client-side vs. server-side**

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Challenges and ongoing development activities

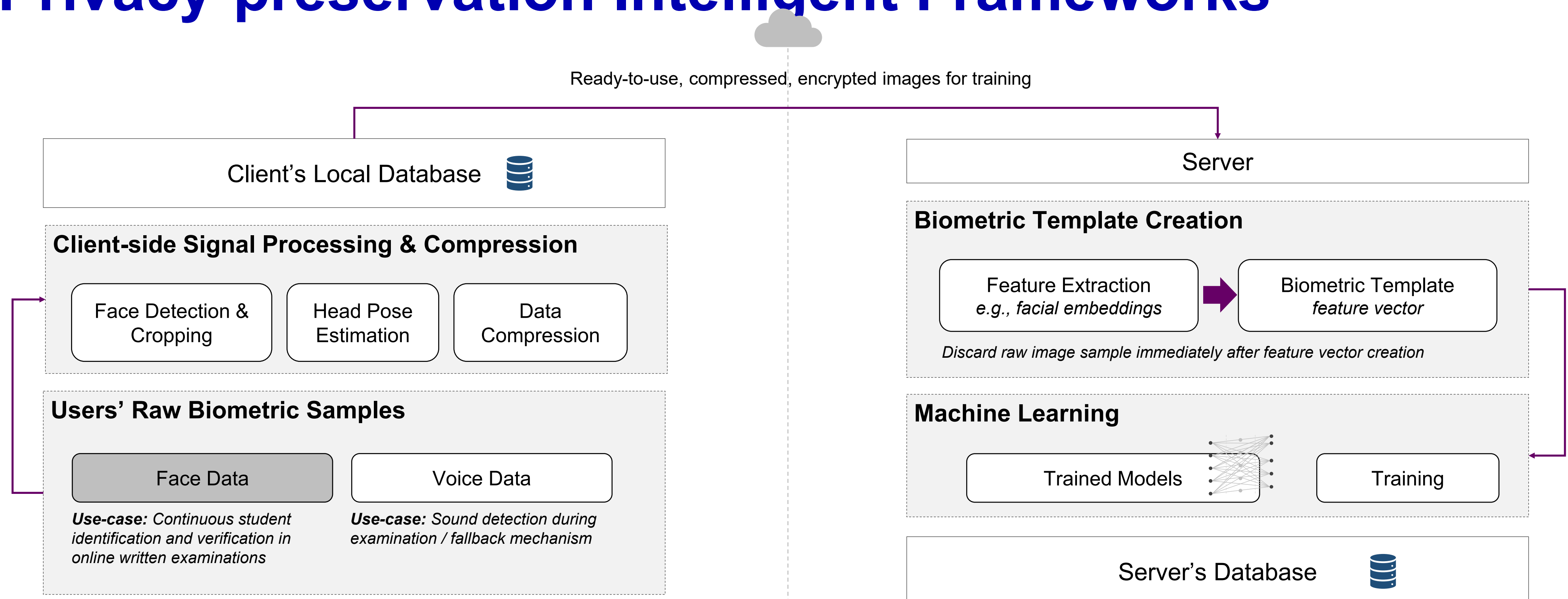
- **Sending video streams** of students and perform classification on a remote server has **several downsides**
 - entails privacy-preservation issues
 - time demanding
 - does not scale well
 - requires a lot of computing/processing/memory power to handle multiple requests
- **Investigate solutions based on federated learning approaches**
 - We will train models at the server-side based on ground truth data of students
 - Send the encrypted trained models to each client and perform classification at the client side

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Technical Challenges

CONTENT 9

On Privacy-preservation Intelligent Frameworks



CONTENT 9

Client-side Signal Processing & Compression

Face Detection &
Cropping

Head Pose
Estimation

Data
Compression

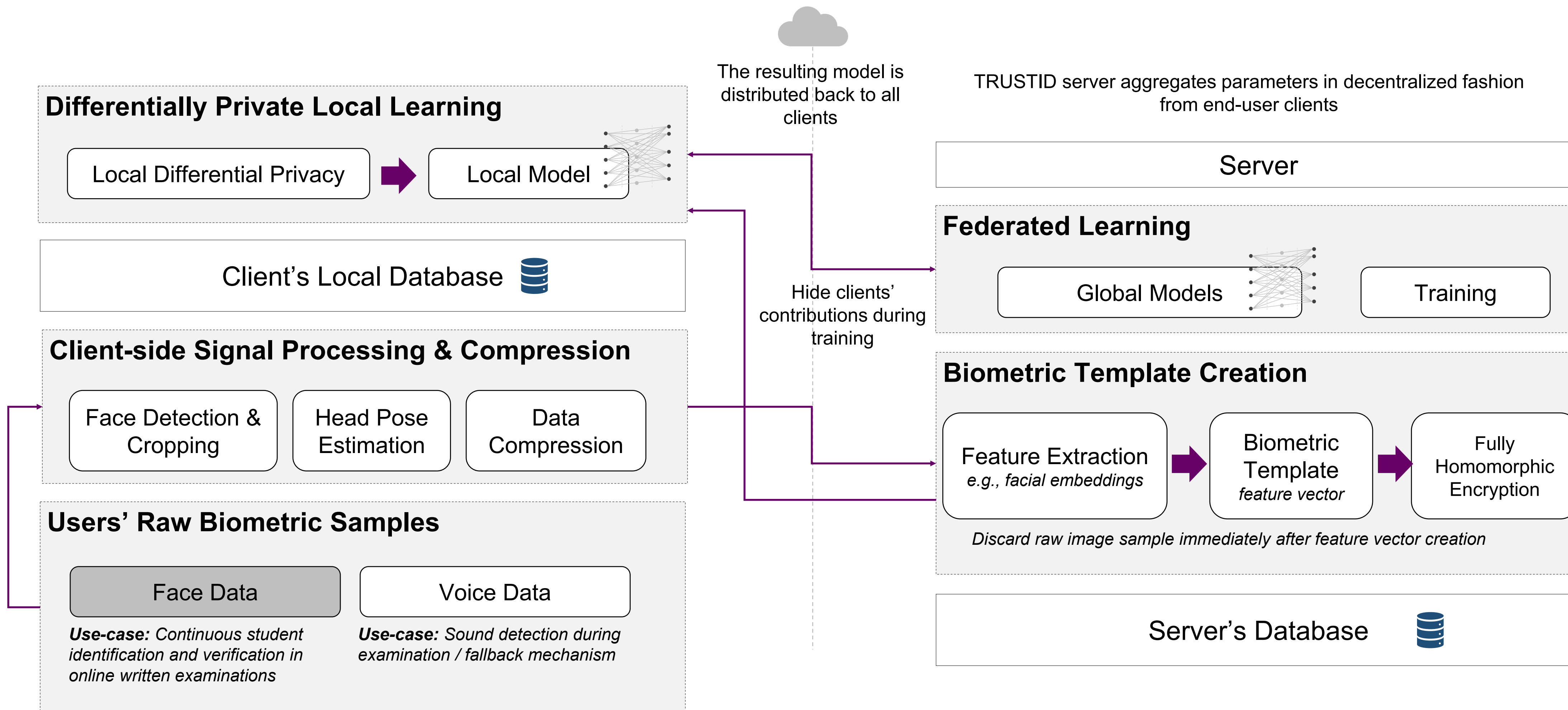
- Cropping **reduces image size**
- Head pose estimation provides **instant feedback to the end-user** about the quality of sampling
 - Avoid sending the image over the network and then provide feedback; unnecessary communication
- Data compression **reduces image size even more**

CONTENT 9

Open Issues

- Raw images are discarded after feature vector creation. **Can feature vectors be used to reconstruct raw images?**
 - Need to protect biometric templates by preventing attackers to reconstruct the original data
 - **Proposed solution: Homomorphic encryption** - *computing over encrypted data without access to the secret key*
- Processing data and their respective trained data models happens a centralized manner, which increases privacy-preservation issues
 - Need to train biometric data without having full and direct access to the raw data and the trained models
 - **Proposed solutions: Federated learning with differential privacy**

Framework for Privacy-preservation



CONTENT 9

Open Issues

- Feature extraction is a computing intensive process
 - Difficult to run at the client's side
- Homomorphic encryption is typically computationally expensive and practically infeasible
- Liveness detection

CONTENT 9

Privacy-preservation Issues and Challenges for Storing, Retrieving and Processing Biometric Data of Students

- The suggested countermeasures primarily depend on physiological- and behavioral-based biometric technologies
 - Issues related to privacy-preservation of sensitive personal biometric data

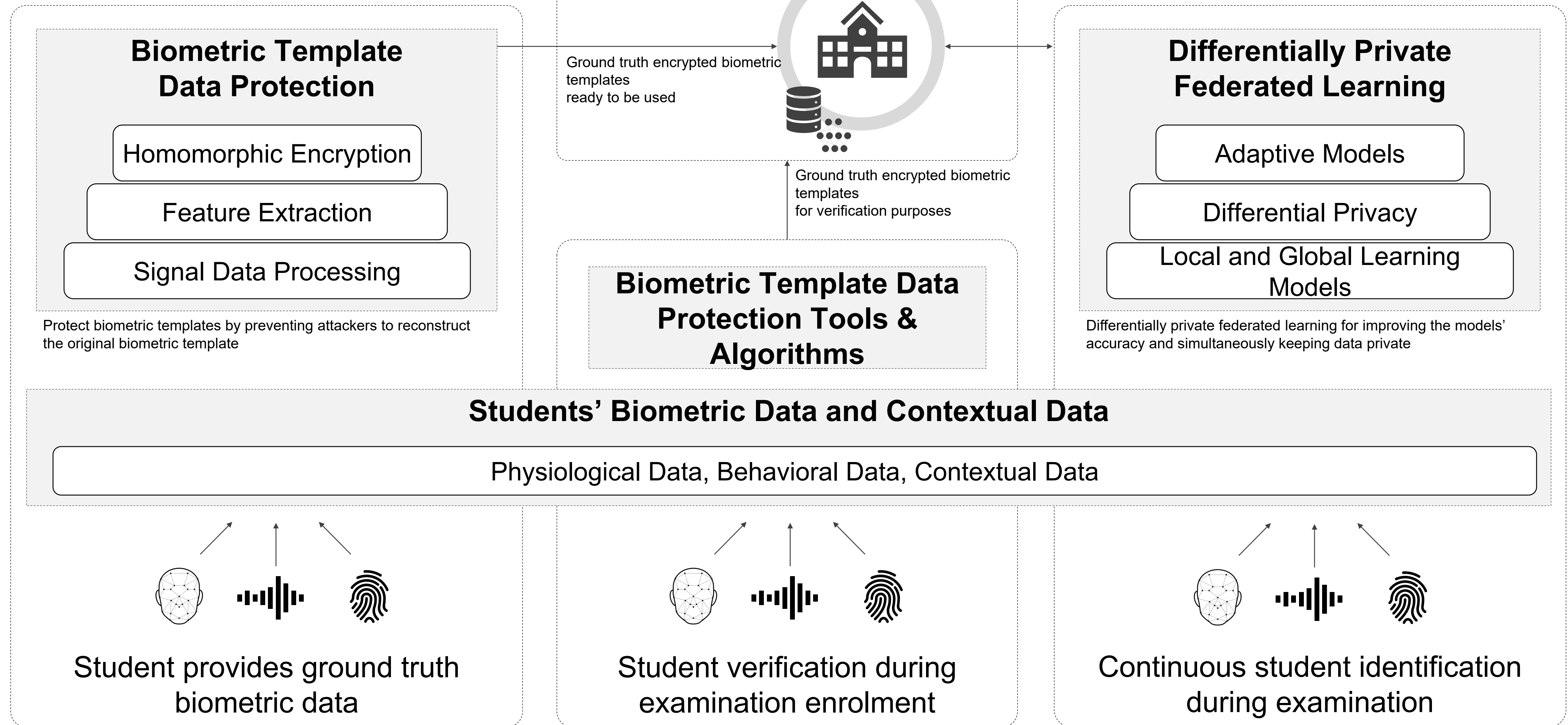
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Privacy-preservation Issues and Challenges for Storing, Retrieving and Processing Biometric Data of Students

■ Envisioned Scenario:

- Students may control access to their data by following **self-sovereign data protection architectures**, which allow end-users to fully control who and what data are shared
- Universities will act as **trusted entities** with certified procedures that will keep ground truth biometric data from their students in order to assure effective and efficient student identification, verification and monitoring
- **Assure privacy for over-time historical analysis**, which requires the storage of large amounts of data about students
 - State-of-the-art approaches include biometric encryption techniques and distributed ledger technologies

Privacy-preserving Biometrics



CONTENT 9

Verifying the Authenticity of Users' Video Streams

- Benford's Law as an Efficient and Low-cost Solution for Verifying the Authenticity of Users' Video Streams in Learning Management Systems
- Authors: Argyris Constantinides, Christodoulos Constantinides, Marios Belk, Christos Fidas, Andreas Pitsillides
- The 20th IEEE/WIC/ACM International Joint Conference on Web Intelligence Intelligent Agent Technology 14-17 December 2021, Melbourne, Australia

**WI-IAT 2021**

CONTENT 9

Transition to Online Education Activities

- Issue: Single entry-point authentication mechanism
- Challenge: Efficient continuous verification through the webcam
- Threat: Impostors stream a pre-recorded video

CONTENT 9

Current solutions

- Retina analysis
- Face, voice and body biometric analysis
- Behavioral analysis (e.g., keystroke dynamics, mouse patterns)

CONTENT 9

Problems with current solutions

- Computationally heavy
- Expensive
- Increased network traffic

CONTENT 9

Motivation

- Analyze input video stream
- Probability distribution of specific variables follows a pre-defined behavior in naturally generated data streams
- Benford's Law: Distribution of the first significant digit of quantized Discrete Cosine Transform coefficients – The leading digit is more likely to be small

CONTENT 9

Research Questions

- RQ1. Can we build a prediction model for detecting authentic vs. pre-recorded videos from users' input streams by considering the distribution of the first digits of image DCT coefficients?
- RQ2. How well does the prediction model for detecting authentic vs. pre-recorded videos perform when a large number of users (e.g., 1000 users) are concurrently streaming videos?

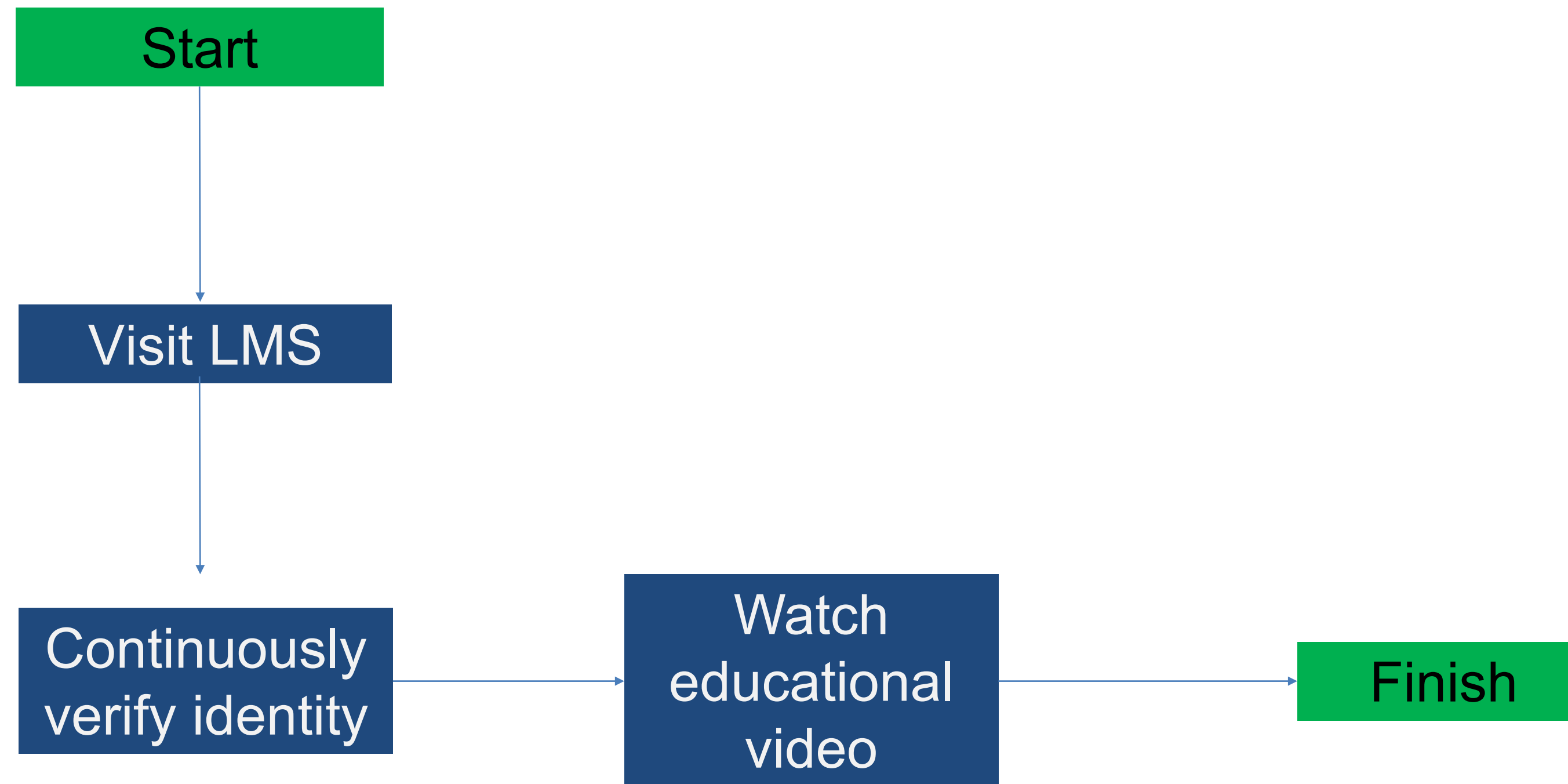
CONTENT 9

Remote User Study

- Between-subject design (N=18)
- Probability distributions of the first digits (ranging from 1 to 9) of the block DCT coefficients
- Divide each frame into distinct 8x8 blocks and the two-dimensional DCT is applied to each block

CONTENT 9

Remote User Study



CONTENT 9

RQ1 – Detecting authentic vs. pre-recorded video streams

GI4E dataset

- 1339 authentic web camera images of 103 individuals
- Half of them uncompressed
- Other half were JPEG compressed with quality factors ranging between 80-99%

<https://www.unavarra.es/gi4e/databases/gi4e>

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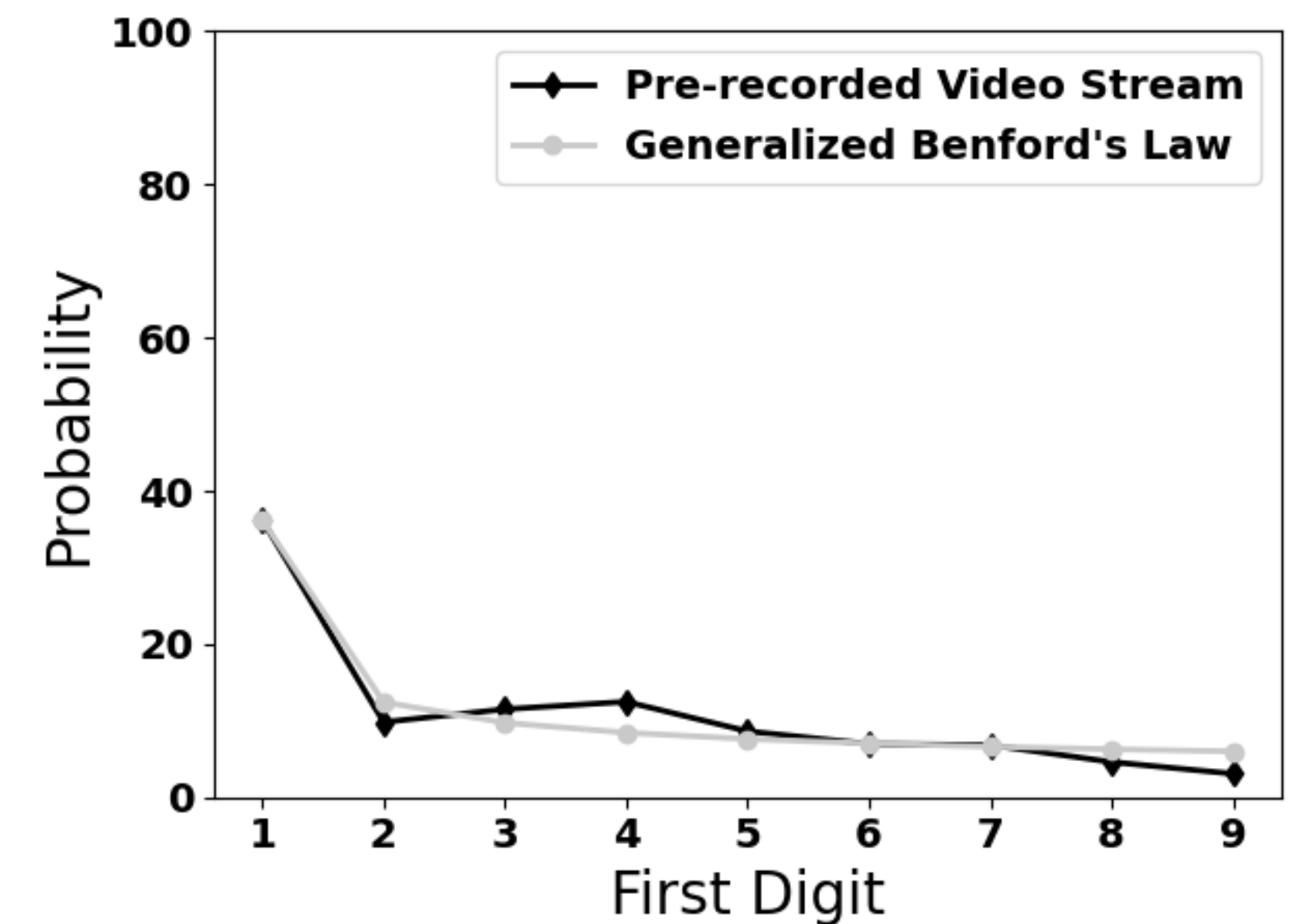
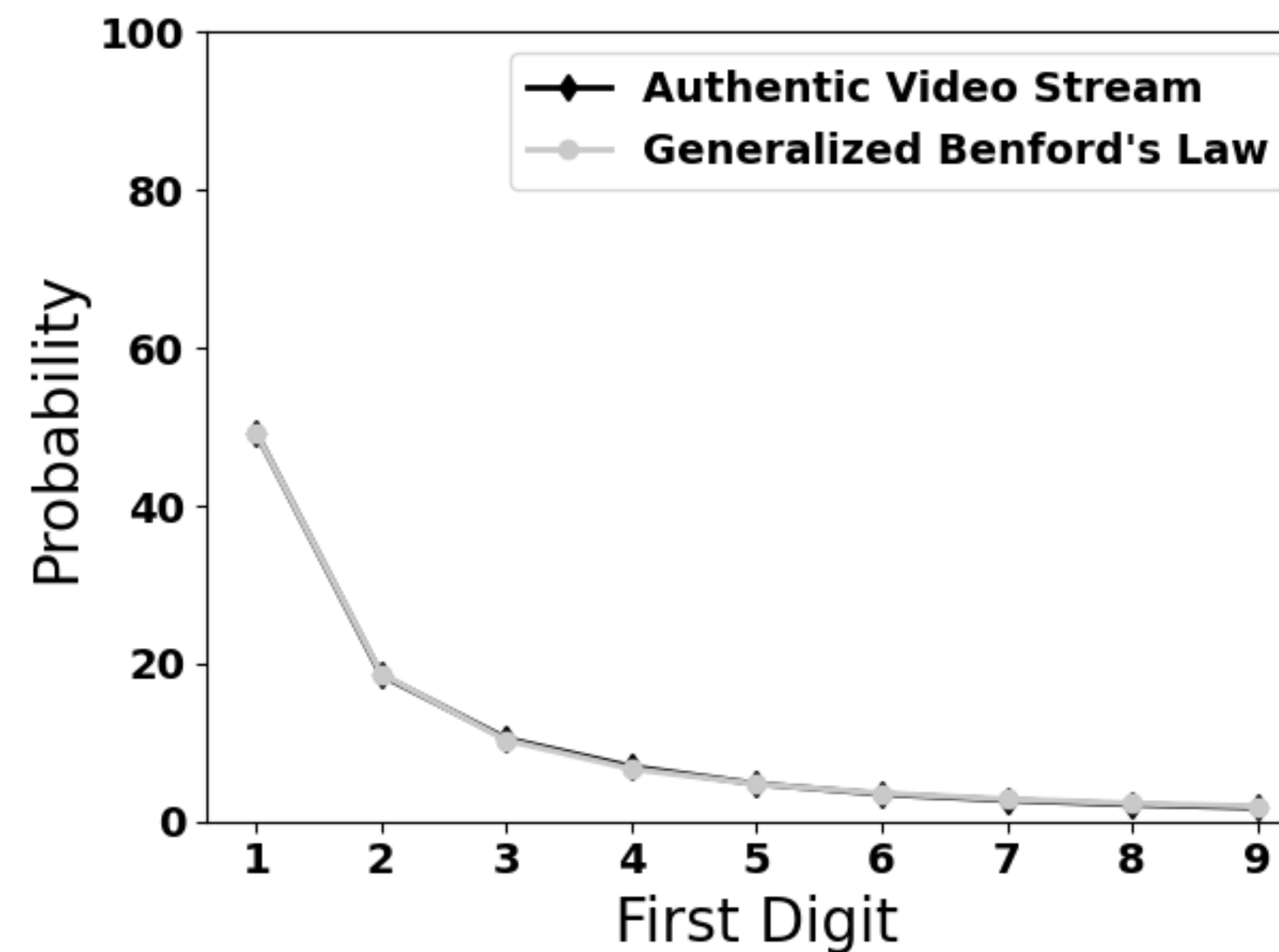
Classification Results

Classifier	Accuracy
<i>Naïve Bayes</i>	81.9%
Logistic Regression	78.7%
Support Vector Machines	79.1%

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Distribution of first DCT coefficients

- Authentic input video stream follows the Benford's law perfectly
- Pre-recorded input video stream violates the Benford's law



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RQ2 – Performance testing

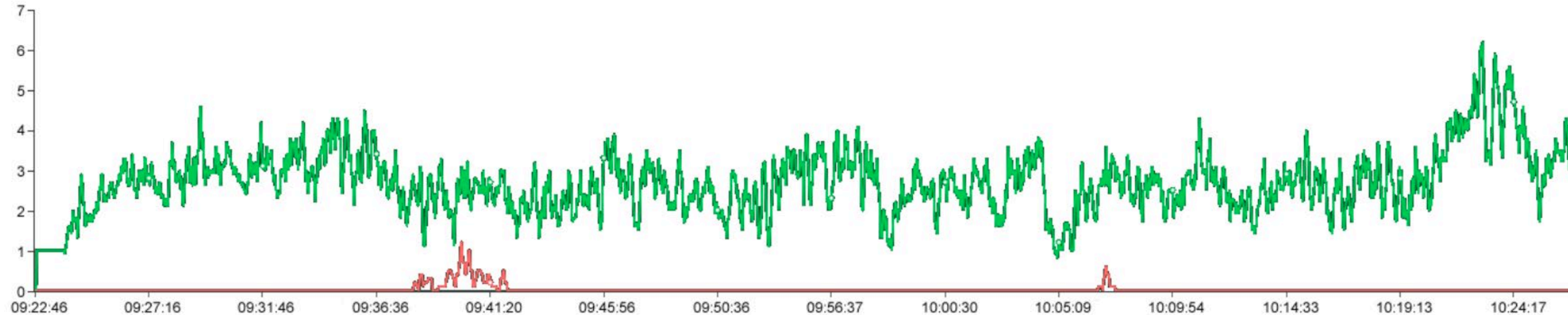
Simulated system through Locust:

- Students login to a proctoring platform
- 1000 concurrent students
- Frame from camera is captured periodically

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Performance testing results

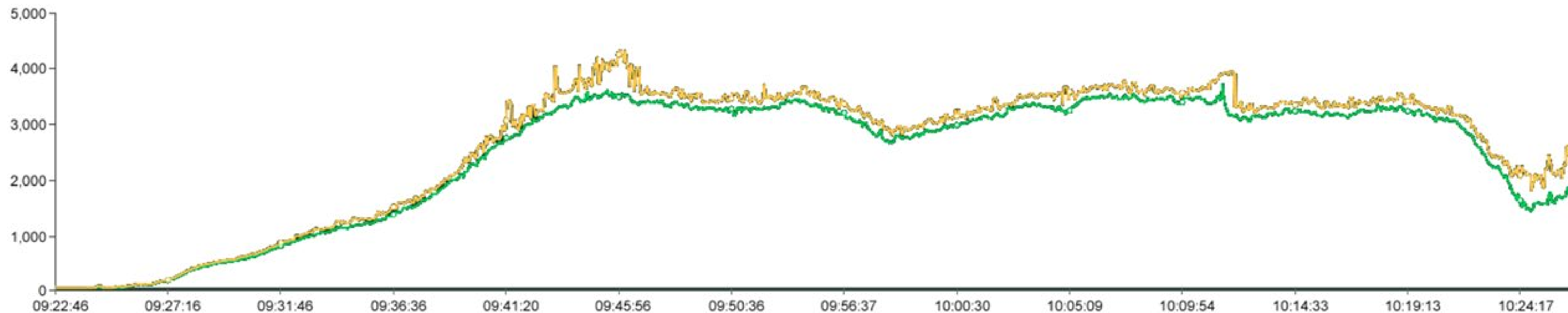
Total Requests per Second



CONTENT 9

Performance testing results

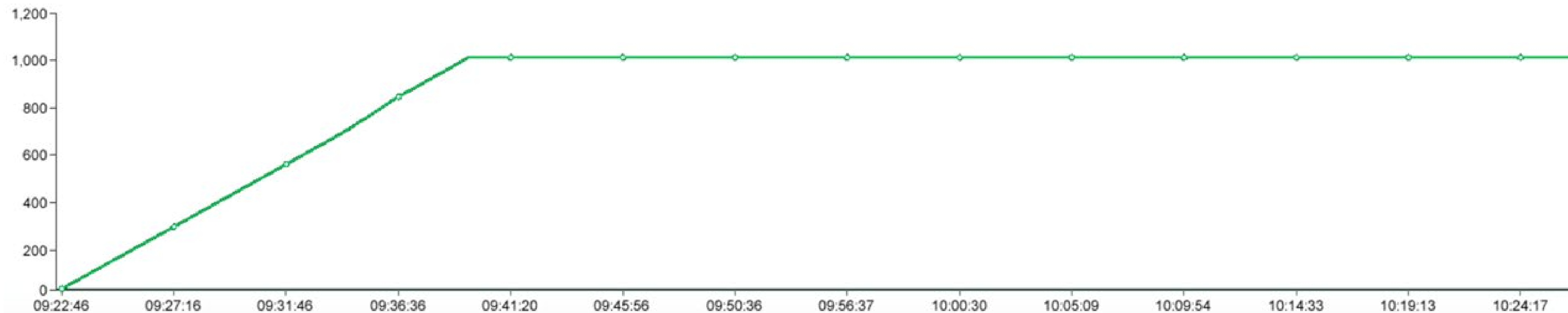
Response Times (msec)



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Performance testing results

Number of Users



CONTENT 9

Takeaways

- Apply Benford's law for predicting the authenticity of input video stream within LMS
- No need for complex ML algorithms for continuous student verification
- Low-cost and scalable solution

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Sources

- Erasmus+ TRUSTID Project – <https://trustid-project.eu>
- Face-based Identification by Institute of Systems and Robotics, University of Coimbra

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Thank you.