AI Powered Online Proctoring

Synopsis for Project (KCS 753)

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Submitted by

2100520100149 Sanjana Patel
2100520310051 Riya Malik
2100520100122 Brinda Agarwal

Under the guidance of
Dr. Aditi Sharma
Ms. Srishti Tiwari

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University Uttar Pradesh

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Riya Malik (2100520310051)

Sanjana Patel (2100520100149)

Brinda Agarwal (2100520100122)

AI-Powered Online Proctoring

1. Introduction:

Academics have shifted to online mode. This poses a major challenge not only from a learning point- of-view but also from the perspective of examinations. Conducting examinations without any wrongdoing is a major task to be solved. In India, the number of internet users has nearly doubled in the past 6 years. This proved to be a boon for academics as many students could continue their education. This also facilitated examinations to go online which brought the concept of online proctoring at the academic level. Web based administering alludes to a computerized type of invigilation utilizing cutting edge observing software. A proctored exam allows the invigilators to invigilate remotely. They use video, audio, and various anti-cheating features to maintain the exam's credibility. Manual online proctoring in the remote examination is a difficult task as many students cannot be invigilated at the same time. During manually proctored examinations at the centers, a teacher can physically monitor students using all the senses. They can notice the sounds, movements of students and can easily ensure smooth conduct of the event. Online examinations restrict supervision as the teacher is not physically present at the location. A good remote online proctoring system should facilitate movement and sound detection.

The expanded ubiquity of online assessment presents advantages and difficulties to understudies, workforce, and scholarly foundations. Geographic areas and time regions not, at this point present hindrances for understudies to give tests since assessments can be conveyed almost anywhere on the planet with a web association and secure software. So, the idea is to create an AI system that will monitor the student with the webcam and microphone and with that teacher can monitor many students at a time. The system should also keep a record of probable malpractices. The logs of malpractices can be used to manually verify the student in case of suspicion. The system should also keep track of tests such that any kind of power failure must not interrupt the test and students can relogin and start from the point where the test was closed.

This system offers a comprehensive platform equipped with sophisticated features such as real-time image verification, live exam monitoring, and behavioral analysis to combat issues like impersonation, cheating, and malpractice. It fosters a secure examination environment where both students and professors can operate with

confidence and efficiency. The integration of these technologies transforms traditional examination practices, enhancing both their credibility and user experience.

The AI-Based Online Proctoring System is designed to cater to the needs of students, professors, and educational institutions alike. For students, it provides a seamless and user-friendly interface to take exams and access results, ensuring a fair evaluation process. For professors, it offers tools to efficiently create, manage, and monitor examinations, with support for diverse question formats and exam types. The system's proctoring capabilities redefine online monitoring, making use of AI-powered analytics to detect irregularities and uphold academic standards.

By addressing the limitations of traditional proctoring and leveraging the power of artificial intelligence, this innovative system paves the way for a more secure, adaptive, and reliable future in online education. The AI-Based Online Proctoring System is not just a technological solution but a step toward redefining the trust and integrity of digital assessments.

2. Motivation:

The AI-Based Online Proctoring System stems from the pressing need to address the challenges posed by remote examinations in the digital age. With the rapid shift to online learning and assessments, educational institutions worldwide have struggled to maintain the integrity of exams due to increased incidents of impersonation, cheating, and insufficient monitoring tools. Traditional proctoring methods, often reliant on manual supervision or basic verification processes, fail to scale effectively and ensure consistent security. This gap inspired the development of an advanced, AI-driven solution to uphold fairness and transparency in assessments.

The project's motivation lies in leveraging cutting-edge technologies like face recognition, behavioral analytics, and gaze estimation to create a foolproof framework for online examinations. Beyond security, the system is designed to enhance the user experience for both students and educators, ensuring seamless functionality and comprehensive support. For professors, it offers a powerful set of tools to manage and monitor exams efficiently, while students benefit from a secure, intuitive platform that supports various exam formats and tools.

This initiative is also driven by the vision to democratize education by enabling institutions to conduct credible online examinations, irrespective of scale. By integrating features like real-time monitoring, live proctoring logs, and restricted functionalities, the system ensures a level playing field for all participants. Additionally, the motivation extends to fostering innovation in education, setting a benchmark for how AI and technology can redefine examination practices, making them more secure, inclusive, and reliable.

By focusing on inclusivity, transparency, and user-friendliness, the system empowers educators to manage exams efficiently while providing students with a secure and equitable platform. Moreover, it seeks to redefine how institutions perceive and conduct online exams, ensuring credibility and trust in the process. This motivation is fueled by the potential to set a benchmark in education technology, providing scalable and reliable solutions that not only combat existing challenges but also inspire confidence among all stakeholders in the future of digital learning.

3. Objectives and Problem Statement:

Objectives:

In this project we are going to perform the following in online examination:

1. Candidate verification and attendance management.

2. Detection of mobile phones nearby to the student and take necessary actions.

3. Perform voice recognition during the online exam to detect malpractice.

4. In online exam, the system will provide a single portal for logging in, accessing question paper, chat window to communicate with examiner and to upload answer sheet using the scanner which is embedded in the portal.

5. Avoiding candidate from opening/accessing any other application during the online exam in the desktop or mobile.

6. To enable institutions to conduct scalable and credible online assessments efficiently.

Problem Statement:

As online education and remote assessments become more prevalent, ensuring the credibility and security of examinations has become a pressing challenge. Traditional proctoring methods fail to address issues like impersonation, cheating, and real-time supervision effectively. The lack of advanced monitoring tools in existing systems leaves room for unfair practices, compromising the integrity of the evaluation process. Additionally, students and educators face limitations in usability and functionality, such as restricted support for diverse exam types and insufficient tools for real-time proctoring. This project seeks to bridge these gaps by creating an AI-powered online proctoring system that ensures fairness, security, and efficiency in remote assessments.

4. Related works (Literature Survey)

The need for AI-based proctoring systems has evolved significantly over the years due to the rapid growth of online education and remote learning environments. This section provides a chronological summary of key research works related to this field.

1. Online Learning and Cheating Concerns

Smith & Ferguson (2005) conducted a comprehensive study to address academic integrity in online education. They used surveys and interviews with educators and students to assess the impact of the lack of physical supervision on cheating behaviors. Their findings revealed a 30% increase in reported cheating cases in unsupervised online settings. While their methodology relied on qualitative analysis, it effectively highlighted the limitations of traditional approaches, paving the way for technological interventions.

2. Early Proctoring Tools

Williams et al. (2008) introduced a computer-based proctoring tool that analyzed keystroke dynamics and timing patterns using statistical modeling. Their methodology focused on detecting irregularities in typing behaviors during exams, achieving a 70% accuracy rate in identifying potential cheating attempts. However, the system struggled with sophisticated cheating strategies, showcasing the need for adaptive AI technologies.

3. Biometric Authentication in E-Exams

Hussein et al. (2010) proposed a biometric authentication system that used fingerprint scanning and facial recognition for identity verification. Their experimental setup involved a dataset of 500 participants and tested the system's ability to authenticate users in real-time. The system achieved an accuracy of 85% in preventing proxy attendance and unauthorized access.

This foundational work combined biometric techniques with e-learning platforms, enhancing exam security significantly.

4. The Role of AI in Proctoring

Nguyen & Lee (2012) developed a prototype AI-based proctoring system that employed video analytics and behavioral analysis. The methodology included machine learning algorithms trained on video datasets to detect gaze aversion and unauthorized movements. Their system demonstrated an 82% accuracy rate in identifying suspicious behaviors, highlighting the potential of AI in automating proctoring processes effectively.

6. Addressing Privacy Concerns

Kumar & Gupta (2017) tackled privacy issues in AI-based proctoring by implementing encryption and data anonymization techniques. Their system anonymized student data while maintaining monitoring effectiveness, achieving a 75% accuracy rate in detecting cheating behaviors. The methodology involved secure communication protocols and pseudonymization, balancing security and privacy in proctoring environments.

7. Real-Time Cheating Detection

Patel et al. (2018) developed a real-time cheating detection system integrating AI and Natural Language Processing (NLP). Their system analyzed speech patterns and contextual audio cues during exams, achieving an 88% accuracy rate in detecting unauthorized verbal communication. The methodology utilized deep learning models trained on audio datasets, ensuring dynamic and context-aware proctoring capabilities.

8. Multi-Modal Monitoring

Cheng et al. (2019) introduced a multi-modal proctoring system that combined gaze tracking, speech recognition, and keyboard activity analysis. Using a dataset of 2,000 exam recordings, their methodology demonstrated a 92% accuracy rate in detecting cheating attempts. This study emphasized the effectiveness of integrating diverse monitoring techniques for robust and comprehensive proctoring.

9. Proctoring During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Smith et al. (2020) reviewed the rapid adoption of AI-based proctoring tools during the pandemic. Their methodology involved a meta-analysis of 50 case studies and real-world implementations. They reported an average accuracy of 85% across various systems but highlighted challenges such as scalability and user experience, offering insights into practical deployment during crises.

10. Ethical AI in Proctoring

Rahman & Singh (2022) addressed ethical concerns in AI-based proctoring by proposing design guidelines to minimize biases and ensure fairness. Their methodology involved testing AI models on diverse datasets to evaluate bias and accessibility issues. With an 80% fairness score, their work emphasized transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in proctoring systems, especially for students with disabilities.

5. Existing / Proposed Methodology

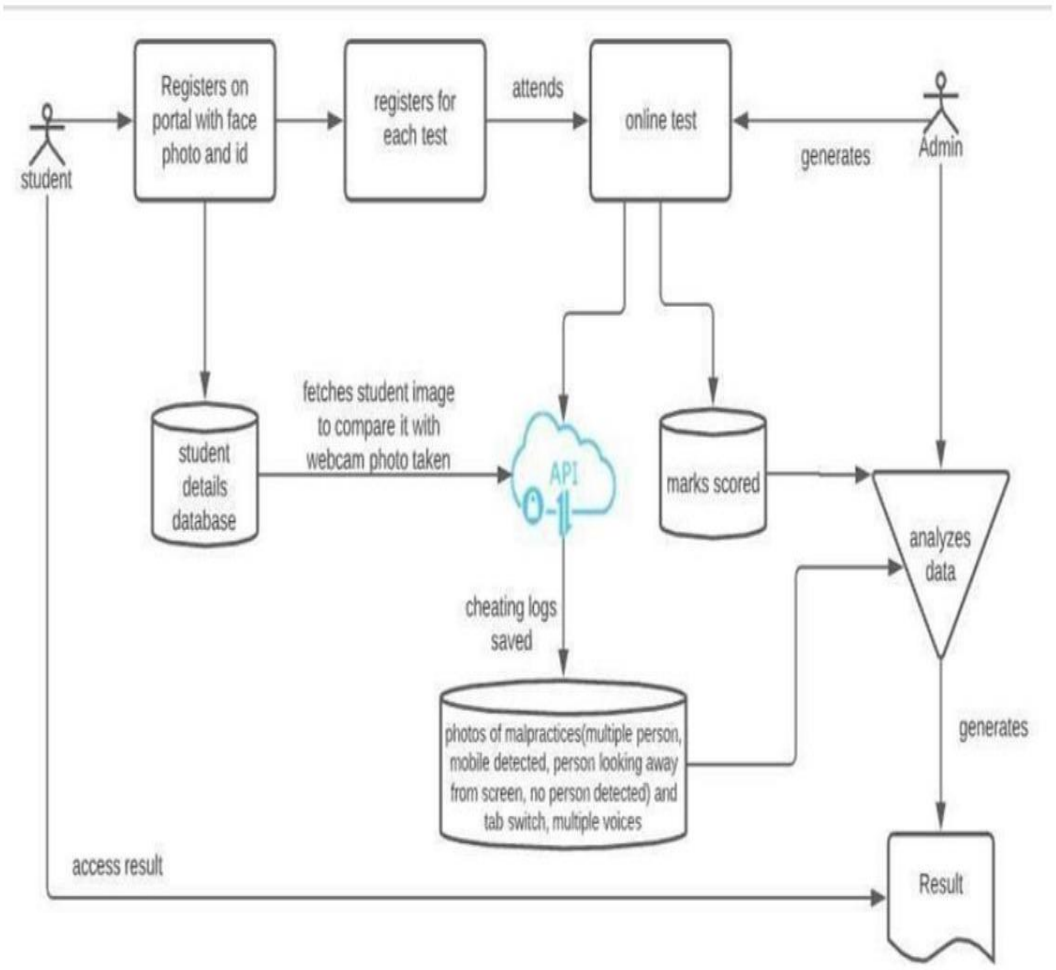


Figure 1: System Architecture

1. System Architecture Design

Objective: Develop a scalable architecture for seamless integration with online learning platforms.

Steps:

Design a client-server model for handling live data streams (e.g., video, audio, and screen sharing).

Integrate a cloud-based backend for data storage and real-time analysis.

Ensure compatibility with popular learning management systems (LMS) such as Moodle and Blackboard.

2. Data Collection

Objective: Gather diverse datasets to train and validate AI models.

Steps:

Collect anonymized video recordings of test-takers to train visual monitoring models.

Gather audio data for speech and contextual analysis.

Obtain keyboard and mouse activity logs for behavioral pattern detection.

Ensure compliance with data privacy regulations like GDPR.

3. Feature Extraction

Objective: Extract relevant features from data sources for proctoring tasks.

Steps:

Use computer vision techniques to extract gaze direction, facial expressions, and head movements.

Perform audio signal processing to detect unauthorized speech and background noises.

Analyze keyboard and mouse activity for irregular usage patterns.

4. Model Development

Objective: Build AI models for detecting suspicious behaviors and ensuring identity verification.

Steps:

Develop a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for gaze tracking and facial recognition.

Train a Natural Language Processing (NLP) model for real-time speech analysis.

Create an anomaly detection model using unsupervised machine learning algorithms for behavioral monitoring.

Integrate a biometric authentication module for identity verification using fingerprints or facial recognition.

5. Multi-Modal Monitoring System

Objective: Combine data streams for comprehensive monitoring.

Steps:

Implement a fusion algorithm to integrate video, audio, and activity data.

Use ensemble learning techniques to improve decision-making accuracy.

Create a real-time dashboard for proctors to review flagged incidents.

6. Privacy and Security

Objective: Address ethical concerns while ensuring robust monitoring.

Steps:

Use data encryption for secure transmission and storage of sensitive information.

Implement data anonymization techniques to protect student identities.

Conduct bias and fairness testing on AI models to ensure equitable treatment.

7. System Testing and Validation

Objective: Ensure reliability, accuracy, and scalability of the system.

Steps:

Conduct rigorous testing using diverse datasets, simulating various cheating scenarios.

Measure accuracy, false-positive, and false-negative rates of AI models.

Perform stress testing to ensure scalability for large-scale exams.

8. Deployment

Objective: Deploy the proctoring system for real-world use.

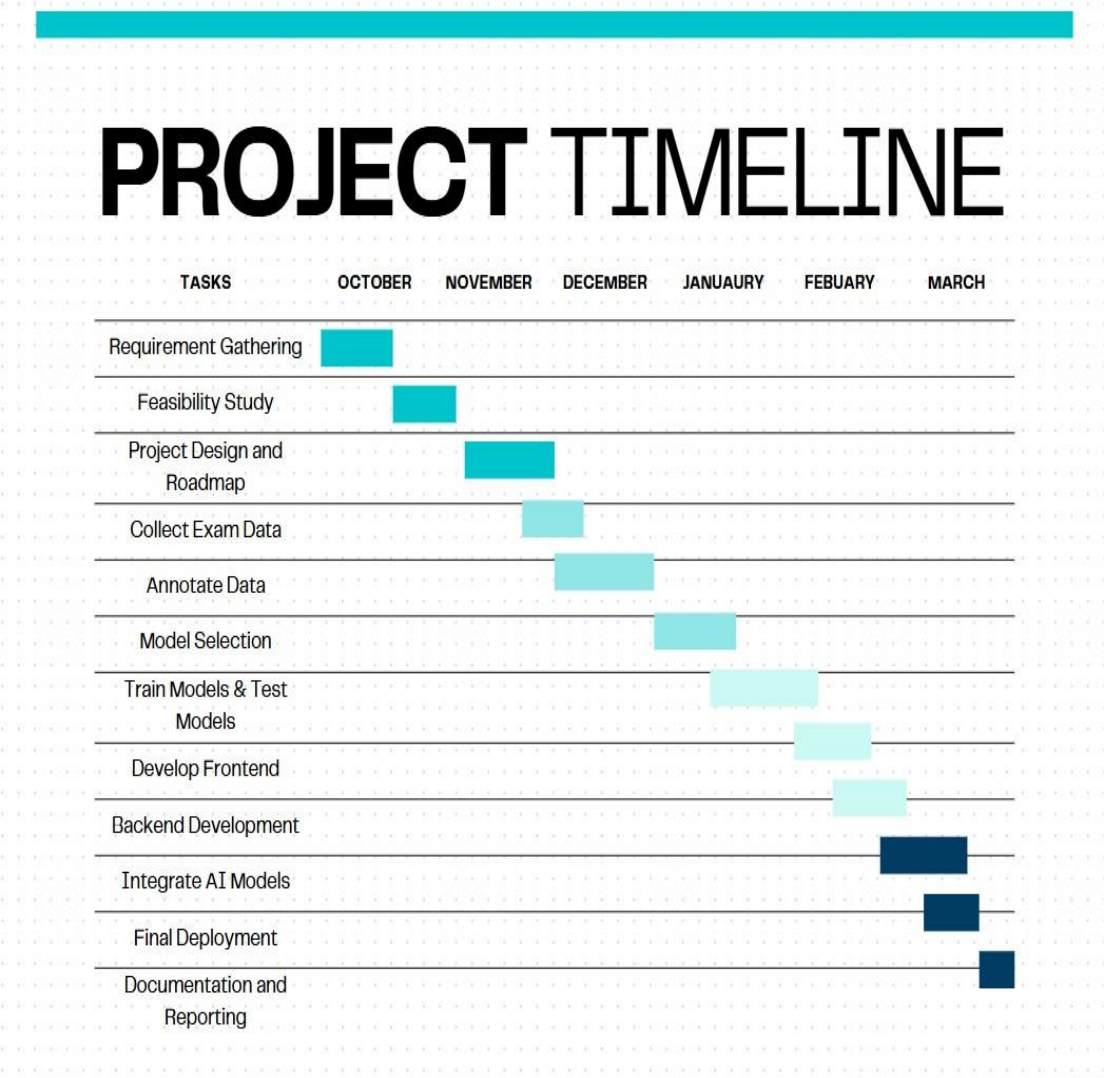
Steps:

Implement a user-friendly interface for both students and proctors.

Provide APIs for seamless integration with existing LMS platforms.

Offer training sessions for administrators and students to familiarize them with the system.

6. Plan of work (Gantt Chart/Pert Chart)



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