

INTELLIGENT SECURITY

ALGORITHM for BIOMETRIC enabled

ENCRYPTION & LOCALISATION

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INTRODUCTION

"With Biometric security. Your new password is your identity."

A security system that extracts biometric data from individual faces and generates embeddings(encodings).

A generated embedding is then converted to a SHA-256 hash which provides users with encryption functionality (eg. file encryption, generating private keys and secure user authentication).

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Over the years, traditional text based password have become susceptible to theft, brute-force attacks and credential loss. This created several vulnerabilities within legacy systems.



Our current password systems no matter how complex are susceptible to loss, interception or synthesis.

These issue open a up a can of vulnerabilities and creates daunting hurdles for user.

OBJECTIVES

- · Performing face verification and secure user identification.
- Providing a faster mode of authentication.
- Providing encryption enabled operations.
- · Providing effort and error free authentication and security.
- Allowing people with disabilities to utilise security services.
- Creating a portable and secure authentication method.
- Eliminating the potential for credential loss through biometric verification.
- Increasing the level of complexity of the verification process.

METHODOLOGY

TECHNOLOGY

To achieve our goal of providing user identification and secure authentication we will implement a face detection and identification algorithm.

ARCHITECTURE

The algorithm will extract face encoding during a test run / operation and cross reference the encoding against a registry of known faces. This registry will be created during pretraining and then new faces will cross referenced against the registry, deemed either as an existing entry or new entry. The system computes an estimate of expected face encoding from multiple sets of images and this expected Value x will represent the encoding of the face, when a test is ran a distance algorithm(Euclidean distance) will assess the likely hood of an entry being that exact face. Beyond face recognition each unique face encoding will be linked to a randomly generated SHA-256 Hash, this would be achieved via dictionary list. Users will be able to utilise these face generated hashes to encrypt and decrypt data, essentially functioning as secure portable lossless secondary key.

THE FRAMEWORK

To achieve these results we will utilise 2 libraries

- OpenCV:
 - Provides the underlying core computer vision functionalities for the program.
- OS:

Library to manipulate the OS and provide OS specific functionality (File creation, deletion, movement, cloning, etc.)

FASTAPI:

Enables essential API services that allow for cross compatibility and ease off utilisation.

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

Our Language choice for the implementation of this project is the "python" programming language.

PROJECT SCOPE

- o Enable User Verification services.
- o Perform User Authentication operations.
- o Provide secure authentication mode.
- o Provide a lossless password.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

• Face Encryption and verification services.

•	The development of a standalone security service that provides independent and secure authentication services.
•	Centralisation and compilation of independent security services through one mode of authentication.
•	Integration of our Biometric Security system into existing security services.