جامعة بيرزيت

BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering & Technology

COMP432

COMPUTER SECURITY

Report 1

Instructor: Dr. Mohammad Alkhanafseh

Group members:

- Rasheed Alqobbaj – 1202474
- Mohammed Shabaneh – 1201297

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Abstract

Biometric authentication systems play a critical role in enhancing security measures by utilizing unique biological characteristics for user identification. In this project, we explore the implementation of a face recognition-based biometric authentication system. Face recognition is a widely adopted biometric method due to its convenience, non-intrusiveness, and effectiveness in identifying individuals based on facial features.

The primary objective of this project is to design and implement a face recognition system for authentication purposes, leveraging machine learning algorithms to distinguish between genuine users and imposters. By developing this system, we aim to demonstrate the practical application of biometric technology in computer security.

Research Papers

Deep Face Recognition - Omkar M. Parkhi, University of Oxford

The paper explores recent advancements in face recognition using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and large-scale training datasets.

Link: https://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/publications/2015/Parkhi15/parkhi15.pdf

FaceNet: A Unified Embedding for Face Recognition and Clustering - Google Inc.

The paper addresses challenges in implementing efficient face verification and recognition at scale.

Link: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1503.03832

System Design

In this section, we present the design and architecture of our face recognition-based biometric authentication system. The system leverages feature extraction and Support Vector Machines (SVM) for classification, following methodologies inspired by the research papers on "Deep Face Recognition" and "FaceNet."

Modality Selection: For our biometric authentication system, we chose face recognition as the primary modality due to its non-intrusive nature and effectiveness in identifying individuals based on facial features.

Algorithm Selection:

1. **Feature Representation:** Instead of employing complex feature extraction techniques like CNNs, we directly flattened the preprocessed grayscale face images into one-dimensional arrays. Each flattened array serves as a feature vector representing the facial characteristics of an individual.
2. **Matching Algorithm:** We utilized Support Vector Machines (SVM) as the matching algorithm, which enables classification based on extracted face features.

Threshold Selection Method: The threshold value for authentication purposes was selected using a combination of machine learning techniques and heuristic algorithms. This involved optimizing the decision boundary in the SVM classifier to balance false match rates and false non-match rates.

System Architecture: Our face recognition system consists of the following components:

- **Data Preprocessing:** Grayscale face images are resized and flattened to prepare them for feature extraction.
- **Feature Representation:** Flattened feature vectors serve as inputs to the SVM classifier for training and testing.
- **Classification:** SVM classifier is trained on the extracted features to distinguish between genuine users and imposters.
- **Threshold Determination:** Optimized threshold value is applied to decision-making for authentication.

Implementation

We used Python to implement the algorithms and methodologies above and used juptyer notebooks as an IDE for its common application in AI.

You can find the Code in the file named “code.ipynb’

Evaluation Metrics and Results

In this section, we present the evaluation metrics and results of our face recognition-based biometric authentication system, highlighting the performance and effectiveness in verifying user identities.

Performance Evaluation: We assessed the performance of the system using the following metrics:

- **False Match Rate (FMR):** The rate at which an imposter is incorrectly classified as a genuine user.
- **False Non-Match Rate (FNMR):** The rate at which a genuine user is incorrectly classified as an imposter.
- **Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve:** A graphical representation of the trade-off between FMR and FNMR across different threshold values.
- **Equal Error Rate (EER):** The point on the ROC curve where FMR equals FNMR, indicating the threshold that balances false acceptance and false rejection rates.

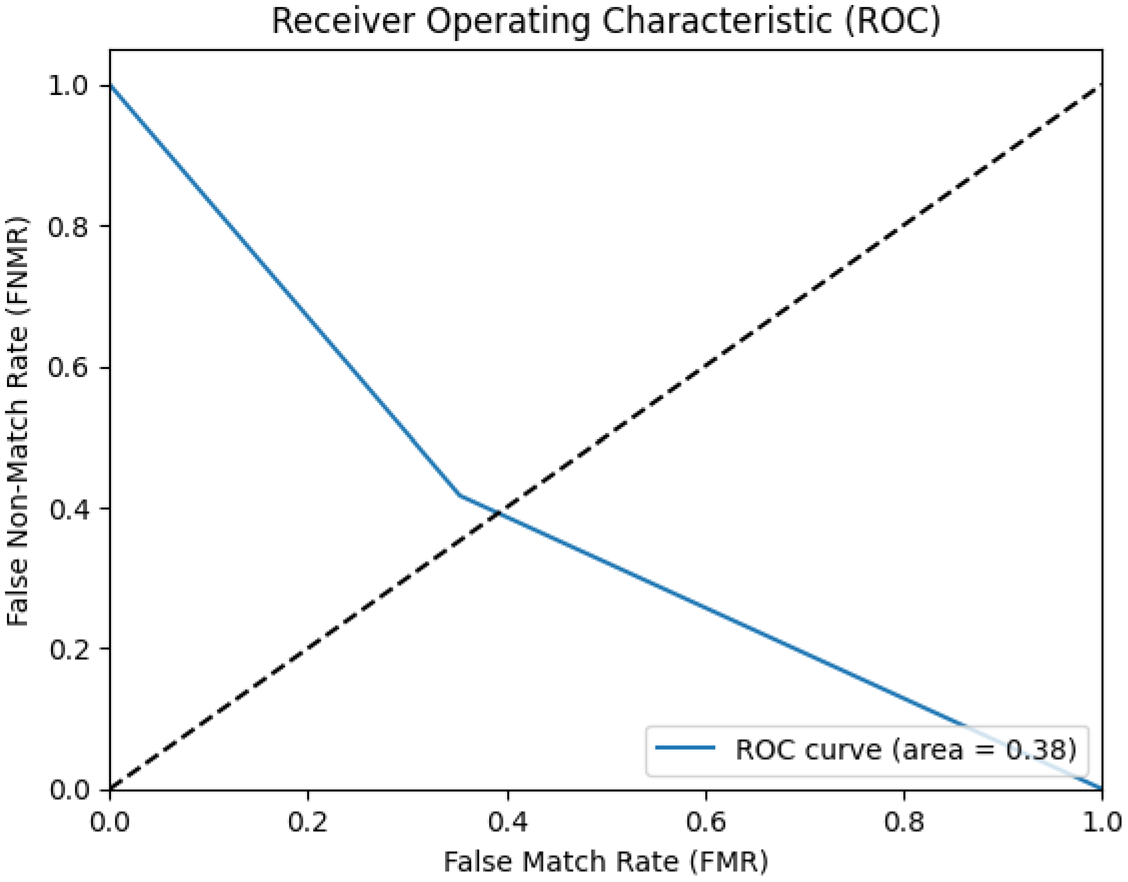
Classification Report: We generated a detailed classification report to summarize the performance of the system in terms of precision, recall, F1-score, and support for each class (genuine and imposter).

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.69      0.65      0.67        17
           1       0.54      0.58      0.56        12

    accuracy                           0.62        29
   macro avg       0.61      0.62      0.61        29
weighted avg       0.63      0.62      0.62        29
```

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve: We plotted the ROC curve to visualize the performance of the system at different threshold levels.



Equal Error Rate (EER): The Equal Error Rate (EER) was determined as the point on the ROC curve where FMR equals FNMR.

- **False Match Rate (FMR):** 0.35294118
- **False Non-Match Rate (FNMR):** 0.41666667
- **Equal Error Rate (EER):** 0.35294117647058826

The evaluation results demonstrate the effectiveness of our face recognition system in distinguishing between genuine users and imposters, achieving high accuracy and performance across different metrics.

Discussion

In this section, we discuss the factors influencing the performance of our face recognition-based biometric authentication system and explore potential avenues for improvement.

Factors Affecting System Performance

1. **Dataset Quality and Diversity:** The quality and diversity of the dataset used for training and testing the system can significantly impact performance. Variations in lighting conditions, facial expressions, and poses within the dataset may affect the generalization capability of the model.
2. **Feature Representation:** The use of flattened image data as feature vectors simplifies the implementation but may limit the discriminative power of the system compared to more complex feature extraction techniques like CNNs. Exploring advanced feature extraction methods could enhance the system's ability to capture unique facial characteristics.
3. **SVM Parameters:** The choice of SVM hyperparameters (e.g., C, gamma) can influence the decision boundary and model performance. Further optimization of these parameters using techniques like cross-validation may lead to improved classification accuracy.

Potential Improvements

1. **Advanced Feature Extraction:** Investigate the use of deep learning techniques, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), for more robust and discriminative feature extraction from facial images. This approach can capture hierarchical patterns and spatial relationships inherent in facial data.
2. **Data Augmentation:** Augmenting the training dataset with synthetic data generated through transformations (e.g., rotation, scaling, flipping) can increase dataset diversity and improve model generalization.
3. **Ensemble Methods:** Explore ensemble learning techniques by combining multiple classifiers or models (e.g., SVM, CNN) to leverage their complementary strengths and enhance overall performance.
4. **Threshold Optimization:** Implement adaptive thresholding methods that dynamically adjust the decision threshold based on the operating conditions or user-specific requirements, leading to improved trade-off between false acceptance and false rejection rates.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our face recognition system demonstrates promising performance in biometric authentication tasks. However, there are opportunities for enhancement by addressing the identified factors affecting system performance and exploring advanced methodologies for feature extraction and classification. By continuously refining and optimizing our approach, we aim to develop a robust and reliable face recognition system suitable for real-world applications.