b.	Explain the fusion strategies applied after performing the matching operation.	12	3		2
31. a.i.	Explain the criteria to evaluate the suitability of key stroke dynamics.	6	3	. 4	1
ii.	Classify the different types of attacks on biometrics system.	6	3	4	2
	(OR)				
b.	Design a signature detection system with a neat sketch.	12	4	4	3
32. a.	Summarize the importance of biometric application used in immigration of a country.	12	4	5	2
b.	(OR) Discuss how the biometric application advances the industrial automation.	12	3	5	1

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B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JUNE 2023 Fifth & Sixth Semester

18CSE357T – BIOMETRICS

(For the candidates admitted during the academic year 2018-2019 to 2021-2022)

Note: (i) (ii)	Part - A should be answered in OMR sover to hall invigilator at the end of 40 th Part - B & Part - C should be answered		t shoul	d be	han	ded
Time: 3	nours	1	Max. N	Marl	ks: 1	00
	PART – A (20 × 1 Answer ALL (Marks	BL	СО	PO
	A biometric task where an anonym database and the system tries to dete	nous individual is known to be in the rmine his/ her identity?	1	3	1	1
	(A) Voice verification(C) Closed set identification	(B) Biometric identification(D) Open set identification				
2.	Match the following a) Data collection b) Feature extractor	i) Voice speakerii) Matching algorithm	1	2	1	1
	 c) Error rates of biometric system d) Auditory biometric (A) (a)- iii, (b)-ii, (c)-iv, (d)-i (C) (a)- i, (b)-ii, (c)-iv, (d)-iii 	 iii) User habituation iv) Evaluation (B) (a)- ii, (b)-iii, (c)-iv, (d)-i (D) (a)- ii, (b)-iii, (c)-i, (d)-iv 				
3.	The process of locating and enc biometric sample in order to generat (A) Sampling (C) Feature extraction	oding unique characteristics from a e a template is called as (B) Randomization (D) Verification	1	2	1	1
4.	is an example of second order (A) Gradient method (C) Local minima	er derivative (B) Local maxima (D) Zero crossing	1	1	2	1
5.	The method in which the patterns a pixels, is called as (A) Neural network (C) Statistical matching	re represented by models, samples and (B) Template matching (D) Elastic bunch gap matching	1	2	2	2
6.	is the process of exploring average of a number of faces. (A) Skin texture (C) Facial texture	the overall face image as a weighted (B) Facial metrics (D) Eigen faces	1	2	2	2

7.	The basic finger print design is compared query finger print using algorithms.	hm	3.	1	3	3	2	
	(A) Correlation based (C) Pattern based (C)	B) D)	Economic method Minutiae based					
8.	The sensor which measures the capa sensor to acquire finger prints is			1	2	2	2	20
	(A) Capacitive sensor (1	B)	Optical sensor					
	(C) Infrared sensor (I	D)	Thermal sensor		10			
9.	Two iris codes can be compared using number of corresponding bits that are d			1	1	3	2	
	(A) Hamming distance	B)	Euclidean distance					
	(C) Manhattan distance	D)	Mahalanobis distance					
10.	refers to the order in which collected from an individual in a multi-	bio	metric system.	1	2	3	2	
	(A) Matching sequence (1	B)	Input sequence					
	(C) Acquition sequence (1	D)	Scoring sequence		e.			
11.	The primary goal of multi-biometric	c s	ystem designers are to reduce	1	1	3	1	
	(A) Output (1	B)	Input					
	(C) Threshold (1	D)	Error rate					
12.	The process of generate artificial finger			1	3	3	2	
	(A) Finger print synthesis (1	B)	Finger print matching					
	(C) Finger print analysis (1							
13.	ensures that an individual who	o a	ccess a certain resources cannot	1	3	4	2	
	later deny using it.							
	•	B)	Data confidentiality					
	(C) Non-repudiation (1	D)	Authorization					
14.	Which one of the following is related to			1	1	4	3	
		_	Skin color					
	(C) Glasses (1	D)	Finger prints					
15.	The legitimate users must have timely resources / service. This is referred to as			1	3	4	2	
	(A) Availability (1	B)	Accessibility					
	(C) Accountability (1	D)	Authority					
16.	refers to information collected	d fo	r one purpose but being used for	1	3	4	4	
		B)	Intrusion					
		,	Denial-of-service					
	(1	_,	Z CIIIII OI OOI 1100					
17.	It is a device or software application that malicious activities or policy violations	S.		1	3	5	3	
			Identity management					
	(C) Process management (I	D)	Intrusion detection system					

18.		king.	1.	2	5	3
	(A) Internet banking(B) Mobile banking(C) Single sign on(D) Multiple sign on					
10	Which of the following is not a hierartic identifier?		1	1	5	1
19.	. Which of the following is not a biometric identifier? (A) Finger prints (B) Moles	•	•	3	•	
	(C) Facial patterns (D) Typing cadence	3				
20.	. The following method is used for gender classification		1	3	5	2
	(A) Optimal score assignment (B) Optimal score alignm					
	(C) Object score assignment (D) Object score alignment	ent				
	$PART - B (5 \times 4 = 20 \text{ Marks})$		Marks	BL	CO	PO
	Answer ANY FIVE Questions					
21.	. What are types of authentication based biometrics? Give example	le.	4	1	1	1
22.	. Summarize the four categories of users defined by Duddingto biometrics.	on's zoo in	4	4	1	3
22			4	3	2	2
23.	. Enumerate the challenges involved in biometric data collection.	4	3	۷	2	
24.	. Explain the features of Iris layers.	4	2	2	1	
25.	. Describe the requirement of multimodal biometrics.	4	3	3	3	
26.	. Distinguish between soft and hard biometrics.	4	2	4	2	
27.	. What is gesture interpretation? List its types.	4	1	5	1	
	PART – C $(5 \times 12 = 60 \text{ Marks})$ Answer ALL Questions		Marks	BL	CO	PO
28. a.	Explain the operation of a biometric system with a neat sketch.		12	2	1	1
	(OR)				,	
b.i.	Explain different types of images.		6	3	1	1
ii.	. Explain the geometric transformation used in image processing.	6	3	1	1	
29. a.	. Describe intensity transformation techniques used in image enhance	ancement.	12	3	2	2
	(OR)					
b.	Explain the process of biometric finger print recognition system sketch.	with a neat	12	3	2	2
30. a.	. How the multi-biometric systems are classified based on the	sources of	12	4	3.	3
	evidence? Explain.	-				
	(OR)					