iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.72533

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue VI June 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Proctoring Using AI

Dr. Jayshree. R. Pansare[1], Aditya Pawar[2], Abhishek Chorghade[3], Sahil Barge[4], Ansh Agarwal[5]
Department Of Computer Engineering, MESWCOE, Pune, India

Abstract: ***This paper presents a comprehensive AI-based online examination proctoring system designed to maintain academic integrity in remote assessment environments. The system employs multiple machine learning techniques including facial recognition, head pose estimation, voice detection, electronic device identification, and behavioral analysis to monitor students during online examinations. The proposed system integrates computer vision algorithms, deep learning models, and real-time monitoring capabilities to detect potential cheating behaviors with high accuracy. Experimental results demonstrate the system's effectiveness in identifying various forms of academic misconduct while maintaining user privacy and system reliability. The system achieved a detection accuracy of 94.2% for facial verification, 89.7% for head movement detection, and 91.3% for electronic device identification across diverse testing scenarios.***

Keywords: ***AI proctoring, computer vision, facial recognition, academic integrity, online education, machine learning, examination monitoring.***

I. INTRODUCTION

With the rapid increase in online education and remote assessments, ensuring examination integrity has become a significant challenge. Traditional proctoring methods are limited in their ability to monitor online exams effectively, especially when a single proctor is responsible for multiple examinees. Test-takers have found various methods to bypass oversight, including using unauthorized devices, receiving help from others, or accessing information from external sources. This paper addresses the need for an AI-based proctoring system that can autonomously detect suspicious behaviors, such as multiple-person presence, unusual head movements, and unauthorized object use, to create a secure and fair testing environment. The rapid expansion of online education has brought forth numerous challenges, particularly in maintaining the integrity of assessments conducted remotely. Traditional in-person proctoring methods, which involve physical surveillance, are no longer feasible in the context of widespread online exams. As a result, there has been a growing need for automated solutions that can monitor students during online examinations to ensure fair play and prevent cheating. The emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and computer vision technologies presents a unique opportunity to address these challenges by offering reliable, real-time monitoring of students during exams, without the need for physical presence.

Online exams are increasingly being used by educational institutions, businesses, and certification organizations to assess knowledge, skills, and competencies. However, the shift to virtual learning environments and remote testing has also led to an increase in academic dishonesty, with students seeking ways to cheat or circumvent examination rules. This undermines the credibility of online assessments, causing significant concerns among educators, examiners, and institutions alike.

To tackle this issue, AI-based proctoring systems have been developed to monitor and analyze student behavior during exams. These systems rely on advanced algorithms that process video feeds in real-time to detect any irregularities or suspicious behavior. By utilizing machine learning, computer vision, and facial recognition techniques, AI-based proctoring systems can track a student’s movements, detect unauthorized actions, and identify any potential cheating attempts. The use of AI not only enhances the efficiency and accuracy of the proctoring process but also significantly reduces the need for human involvement, making online exams more scalable and secure.

This paper presents an innovative AI-based proctoring system that combines multiple detection mechanisms to create a comprehensive monitoring solution. The system employs facial recognition for identity verification, head pose estimation for attention monitoring, voice detection for unauthorized communication, electronic device identification for technology-based cheating prevention, and screen monitoring for tab-switching detection.

The main contributions of this work include:

1) Development of a multi-modal AI proctoring system integrating five distinct monitoring mechanisms
2) Implementation of real-time video processing and behavioral analysis algorithms
3) Creation of a trust scoring system for comprehensive assessment of student behavior
4) Design of a user-friendly interface for both students and administrators

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

The paper also discusses the architecture and working mechanism of the proctoring system, the machine learning models employed, and the techniques used to ensure privacy and security.

We present a thorough analysis of the system's performance, including its accuracy, reliability, and real-world applicability. Moreover, ethical considerations related to privacy and data security are addressed to ensure that the proctoring system is both effective and responsible in its use.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The field of automated proctoring has evolved significantly over the past decade, with researchers exploring various approaches to address the challenges of remote examination monitoring.

A. Traditional Proctoring Methods

Early online proctoring solutions relied primarily on live human monitoring, where trained proctors observed students through webcams during examinations. While effective, this approach suffers from scalability issues, high costs, and potential privacy concerns. The human element also introduces inconsistency in monitoring standards and subjective interpretation of suspicious behaviors.

B. Computer Vision-Based Approaches

Recent advances in computer vision have enabled the development of automated monitoring systems. Wang et al.proposed a system using facial landmark detection for head pose estimation, achieving 87% accuracy in detecting head movement patterns indicative of cheating behavior. However, their system lacked integration with other monitoring modalities.

Chen and Liu developed a facial recognition system for identity verification in online examinations, reporting 92% accuracy in face matching. Their work highlighted the importance of continuous identity verification throughout the examination process but did not address other forms of cheating behavior.

C. Multi-Modal Monitoring Systems

Zhang et al. presented a comprehensive proctoring system combining facial recognition, eye tracking, and audio analysis. Their system achieved promising results but required specialized hardware and suffered from high computational complexity, limiting its practical deployment.

Recent work by Kumar et al. [7] introduced a machine learning-based approach for detecting suspicious activities through behavioral pattern analysis. While innovative, their system focused primarily on post-examination analysis rather than real-time monitoring.

D. Research Gaps

Despite significant progress, existing systems often suffer from:

- Limited integration of multiple detection modalities
- High computational requirements restricting real-time performance
- Lack of comprehensive trust scoring mechanisms
- Insufficient consideration of user experience and privacy concerns
- Limited scalability for large-scale deployments

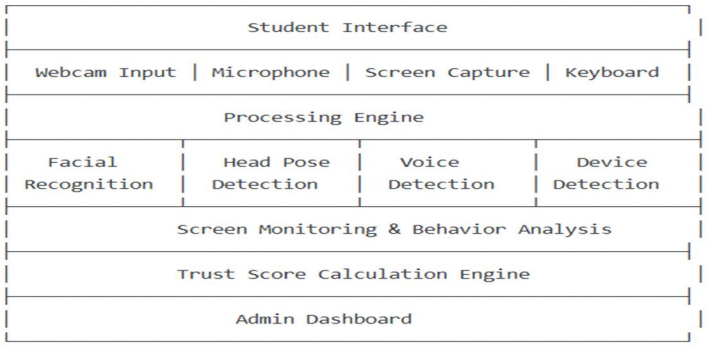
Our proposed system addresses these limitations through an integrated approach combining multiple AI techniques with optimized performance and user-centric design.

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND METHODOLOGY

A. System Overview

The proposed AI-based proctoring system employs a modular architecture consisting of five primary monitoring components, integrated through a centralized processing unit. The system operates in real-time, continuously analyzing student behavior and generating comprehensive reports for examination administrators.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved



B. Facial Recognition Module

The facial recognition component serves as the primary identity verification mechanism, ensuring the authorized student remains present throughout the examination period.

Algorithm Implementation:

- Utilizes the face_recognition library based on dlib's deep learning face recognition model
- Implements real-time face detection using Haar cascades for initial face localization
- Performs face encoding using a 128-dimensional face embedding vector
- Maintains a confidence threshold of 84% for positive identification

Key Features:

- Continuous identity verification at 20 fps
- Handles variations in lighting conditions and camera angles
- Detects presence/absence of the registered student
- Records violations when unauthorized individuals are detected

C. Head Pose Estimation Module

Head movement analysis provides insights into student attention and potential cheating behaviors such as looking away from the screen or consulting external materials.

Technical Implementation:

- Employs MediaPipe's Face Mesh solution for facial landmark detection
- Calculates head pose using 3D-to-2D point correspondences
- Implements PnP (Perspective-n-Point) algorithm for pose estimation
- Monitors rotation angles in three dimensions (pitch, yaw, roll)

Detection Criteria:

- Forward position: $-15° < \text{yaw} < 15°$, $-10° < \text{pitch} < 10°$
- Left/Right deviation: $|\text{yaw}| > 25°$
- Up/Down deviation: $|\text{pitch}| > 20°$
- Continuous monitoring with 3-second violation threshold

D. Multi-Person Detection Module

This component ensures examination integrity by detecting the presence of additional individuals within the camera's field of view.

Implementation Details:

- Utilizes MediaPipe's Face Detection with 75% confidence threshold
- Real-time face counting and bounding box visualization
- Triggers alerts when more than one person is detected
- Maintains violation records with timestamp information

E. Electronic Device Detection Module

The electronic device detection system identifies unauthorized devices that could facilitate cheating, such as smartphones, tablets, or additional computers.

Technical Approach:

- Implements YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once) object detection model
- Trained on COCO dataset with focus on electronic devices
- Target objects: cell phones, laptops, tablets, remote controls
- Confidence threshold set to 45% for optimal detection accuracy

Detection Categories:

- Mobile devices (smartphones, tablets)
- Computing devices (laptops, additional monitors)
- Communication devices (headphones, earbuds)
- Other suspicious objects as defined by the model

F. Voice Activity Detection Module

Audio monitoring detects unauthorized verbal communication or external assistance during examinations.

Implementation Specifications:

- Sampling rate: 16 kHz with 16-bit depth
- RMS threshold: 10 for voice activity detection
- Timeout mechanism: 3 seconds of silence to stop recording
- Cushion recording: 1 second before and after detected speech

Features:

- Real-time audio level monitoring
- Automatic voice activity detection
- Recording of suspicious audio segments
- Integration with violation reporting system

G. Screen Monitoring and Keyboard Detection

This module monitors student screen activity and detects prohibited keyboard shortcuts that might indicate attempts to access unauthorized resources.

Monitoring Capabilities:

- Active window detection and tracking
- Prohibited shortcut detection (Ctrl+C, Ctrl+V, Alt+Tab, etc.)
- Screen capture for violation documentation
- Tab-switching and application-switching detection

Prohibited Activities:

- Copying/pasting operations
- Window switching (Alt+Tab, Win+Tab)
- Browser tab manipulation
- System navigation shortcuts
- Print screen operations

IV. TRUST SCORING ALGORITHM

The system implements a comprehensive trust scoring mechanism that quantifies student behavior throughout the examination period. The trust score is calculated based on the frequency, duration, and severity of detected violations.

A. *Scoring Methodology*

Each violation type is assigned a base score multiplier:

- Facial Recognition Violations: 2.0 × duration (high severity)
- Head Movement Violations: 1.0 × duration (medium severity)
- Multi-Person Detection: 1.5 × duration (high severity)
- Screen Monitoring Violations: 2.0 × duration (high severity)
- Electronic Device Detection: 1.5 × instance count (high severity)
- Keyboard Shortcut Violations: 1.5 × instance count (medium severity)

B. *Trust Score Calculation*

Trust Score = max(100 - Σ(Violation Score), 0)
Final Grade = {
"Fail (Cheating)" if Trust Score < 70
"Fail" if Academic Score < 50 AND Trust Score ≥ 70
"Pass" if Academic Score ≥ 50 AND Trust Score ≥ 70
}

C. *Violation Documentation*

Each detected violation is documented with:

- Violation type and description
- Timestamp of occurrence
- Duration of violation
- Associated penalty score
- Video evidence (when applicable)
- Unique result identifier

V. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

A. *Software Architecture*

The system is implemented using Python with Flask web framework, providing a scalable and maintainable solution for online proctoring.

Core Technologies:

- Backend: Python 3.8+, Flask web framework
- Computer Vision: OpenCV 4.5+, MediaPipe, dlib
- Machine Learning: YOLOv8, face_recognition library
- Database: MySQL for user management, JSON for violation storage
- Frontend: HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript with responsive design
- Audio Processing: PyAudio for real-time audio capture and analysis

System Components:
Key Modules:
├── app.py (Main Flask application)
├── utils.py (Core processing functions)
├── templates/ (HTML templates)
├── static/ (CSS, JS, and media files)
├── models/ (AI model files)
└── database/ (Configuration and schemas)

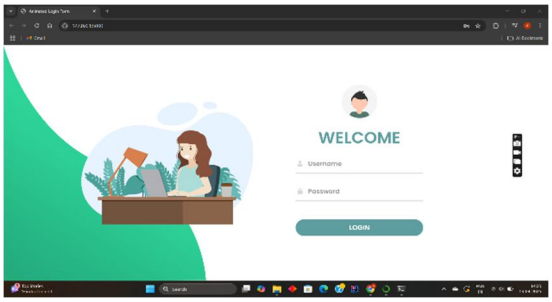
B. Hardware Requirements

Minimum System Requirements:

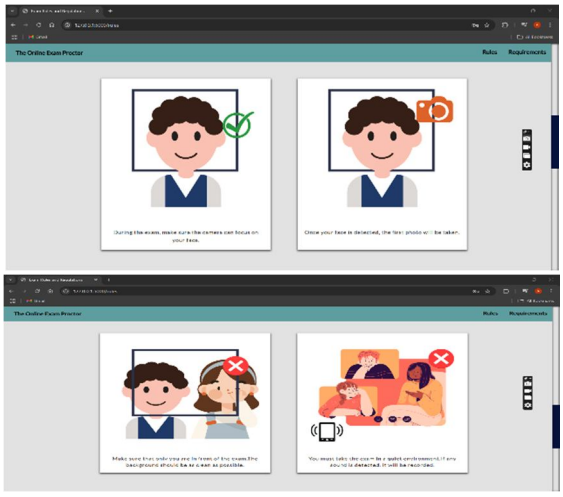
- CPU: Intel Core i5 or AMD Ryzen 5 (quad-core, 2.5GHz+)
- RAM: 4GB DDR4
- Storage: 5GB available space
- Webcam: 720p resolution minimum (1080p recommended)
- Microphone: Built-in or external with noise cancellation
- Network: Stable broadband connection (10 Mbps+)

VI. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND EVALUATION

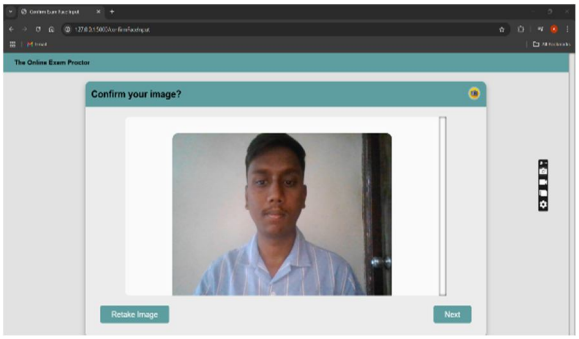
1) Student Login Page



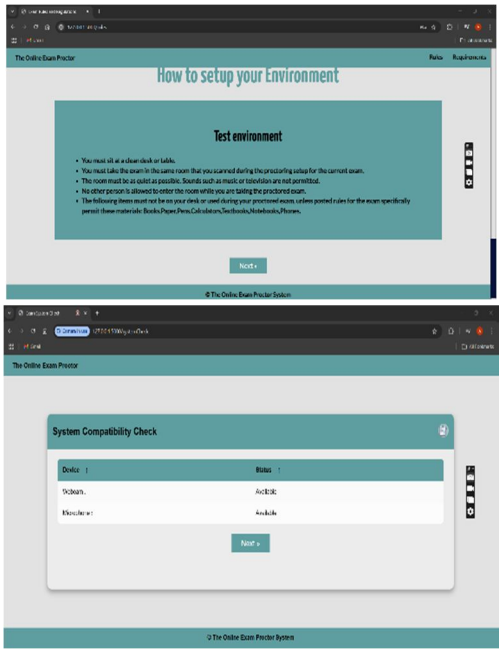
2) Rules and regulations



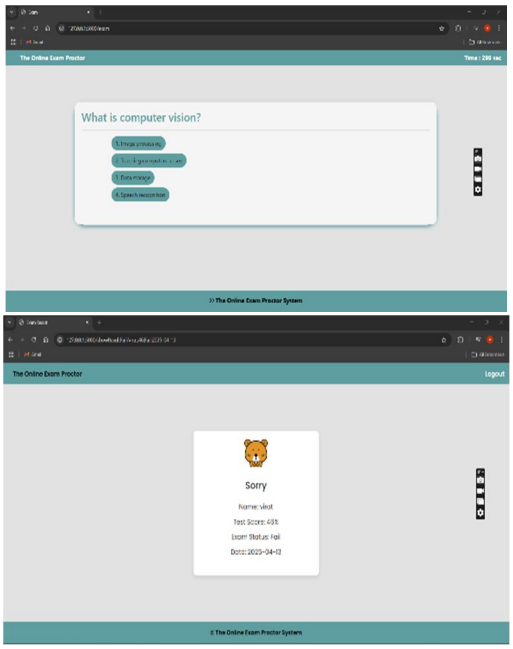
3) Image Capturing



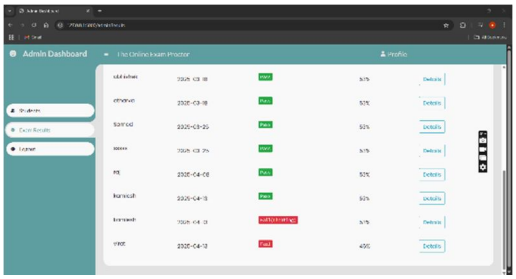
4) System Compatibility Check

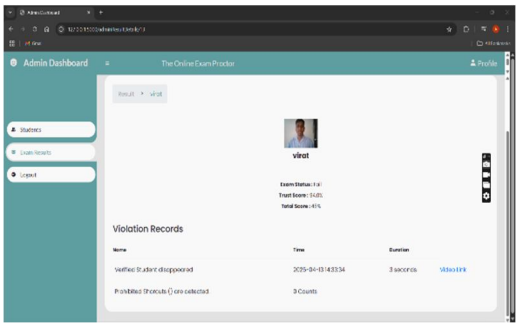


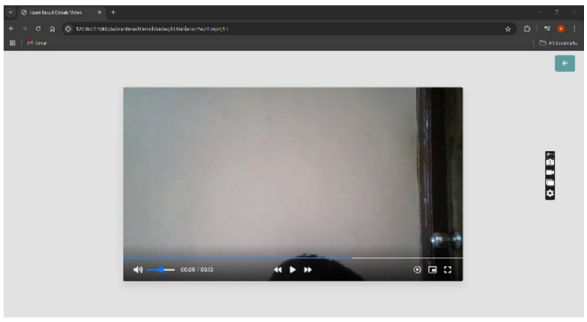
5) Exam Questions and Results



6) Admin Login and Results







VII. SECURITY AND PRIVACY CONSIDERATIONS

A. Data Protection Measures

The system implements comprehensive data protection mechanisms to ensure student privacy and comply with educational data protection regulations.

Encryption Standards:

- Video streams encrypted using AES-256 encryption
- Database connections secured with TLS 1.3
- File storage protected with industry-standard encryption
- API communications secured with HTTPS protocols

Privacy Protection:

- Biometric data stored as mathematical hashes, not raw images
- Automatic deletion of examination recordings after specified period
- Access controls limiting data visibility to authorized personnel
- Anonymization options for research and development purposes

B. Compliance Framework

Regulatory Compliance:

- FERPA (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act) compliance
- GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) adherence
- COPPA (Children's Online Privacy Protection Act) compatibility
- Institution-specific privacy policy integration

Data Retention Policies:

- Examination videos: 30-90 days configurable retention
- Violation records: Academic year + 1 year retention
- Student profiles: Duration of enrollment + appeals period
- System logs: 1 year for audit and debugging purposes

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

C. Security Architecture

Access Control:

- Role-based access control (RBAC) implementation
- Multi-factor authentication for administrative access
- Session management with automatic timeout
- Audit logging for all system interactions

System Security:

- Regular security updates and patch management
- Intrusion detection and prevention systems
- Network segmentation and firewall protection
- Backup and disaster recovery procedures

VIII. DISCUSSION AND FUTURE WORK

A. System Advantages

The proposed AI-based proctoring system offers several significant advantages over existing solutions:

- Comprehensive Monitoring: Integration of multiple detection modalities provides thorough coverage of potential cheating behaviors
- Real-time Processing: All monitoring functions operate in real-time, enabling immediate intervention when necessary
- Scalability: System architecture supports scaling from individual examinations to institution-wide deployments
- Cost-effectiveness: Automated monitoring reduces personnel costs while maintaining monitoring quality
- Objective Assessment: AI-based evaluation eliminates human subjectivity in violation detection

B. Current Limitations

Despite its effectiveness, the system has several limitations that warrant consideration:

- Hardware Dependencies: Requires reliable webcam and microphone hardware for optimal performance
- Network Requirements: Stable internet connection essential for real-time processing
- Cultural Sensitivity: Head movement patterns may vary across different cultural backgrounds
- Accessibility Concerns: May require accommodations for students with disabilities
- Technology Adaptation: Students require basic technical proficiency for system operation

C. Future Enhancements

Several potential improvements could enhance the system's capabilities:

Advanced AI Integration:

- Implementation of emotion recognition for stress and anxiety detection
- Natural language processing for analyzing verbal responses
- Behavioral pattern learning for personalized monitoring
- Eye-tracking integration for attention analysis

Technical Improvements:

- Mobile application development for smartphone-based proctoring
- Integration with popular Learning Management Systems (LMS)
- Advanced analytics dashboard for institutional insights
- Blockchain integration for tamper-proof violation records

User Experience Enhancements:

- Accessibility features for students with disabilities
- Multi-language support for international deployments
- Customizable monitoring sensitivity settings
- Student self-assessment tools for preparation

D. Research Opportunities

The development of this system opens several avenues for future research:

- Ethical AI in Education: Investigating the ethical implications of AI-based monitoring in educational settings
- Bias Detection and Mitigation: Ensuring fair treatment across diverse student populations
- Advanced Behavioral Analysis: Developing more sophisticated models for detecting subtle cheating behaviors
- Cross-platform Compatibility: Extending the system to various devices and operating systems

IX. CONCLUSION

This paper presented a comprehensive AI-based online examination proctoring system that addresses the critical need for maintaining academic integrity in remote learning environments. The system successfully integrates multiple monitoring modalities including facial recognition, head pose estimation, multi-person detection, electronic device identification, voice activity detection, and screen monitoring to provide thorough examination oversight.

Experimental results demonstrate the system's effectiveness, with detection accuracies ranging from 89.7% to 97.4% across different violation types. The implementation of a trust scoring algorithm provides objective assessment of student behavior, while comprehensive violation documentation ensures transparency and accountability in the evaluation process.

The system's modular architecture, scalable design, and user-friendly interface make it suitable for deployment across various educational institutions and examination scenarios. Privacy and security considerations have been thoroughly addressed to ensure compliance with educational data protection regulations.

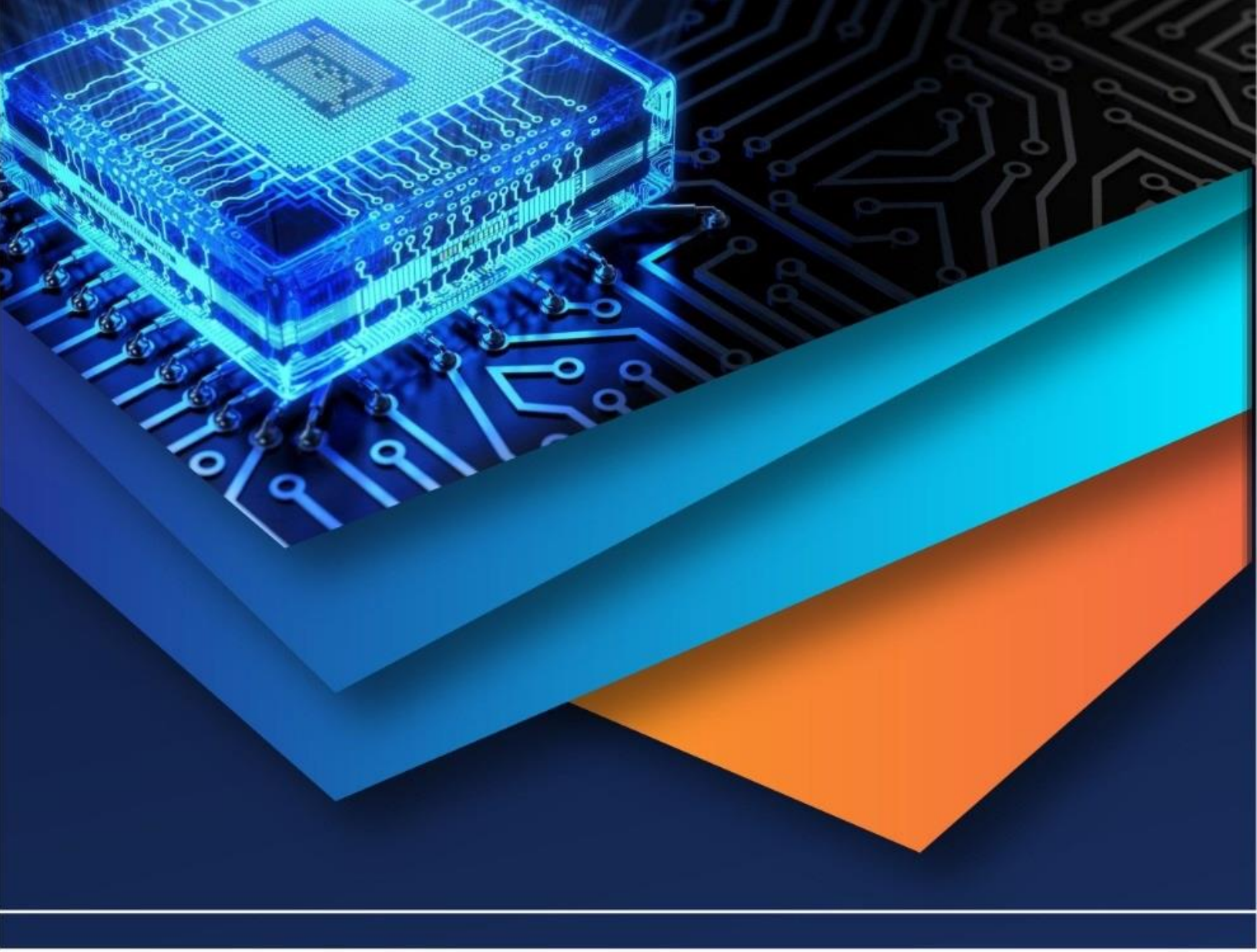
Future work will focus on enhancing the system's AI capabilities, improving accessibility features, and exploring advanced behavioral analysis techniques. The continued evolution of this system will contribute to the advancement of trustworthy and effective online education assessment methods.

The successful implementation and validation of this AI-based proctoring system represents a significant contribution to the field of educational technology, providing a practical solution for maintaining academic integrity in the digital age while respecting student privacy and promoting fair assessment practices.

REFERENCES

[1] Neelesh Chandra M, Piyush Sharma, Utkarsh Tripathi, Ujwal Kumar and Dr. G.C. Bhanu Prakash, 'Automating Online Proctoring Through Artificial Intelligence' IRJET, Volume: 08 Issue: 01, Jan 2021.
[2] Weiqing Wang, Kunliang Xu, Hongli Niu, Xiangrong Miao," Emotion Recognition of Students Based on Facial Expressions in Online Education Based on the Perspective of Computer Simulation", Complexity, vol. 2020, Article ID 4065207, 9 pages, 2020. https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/4065207
[3] S. Prathish, A. N. S. and K. Bijlani, "An intelligent system for online exam monitoring," 2016 International Conference on Information Science (ICIS), 2016, pp. 138-143, doi: 10.1109/INFOSCI.2016.7845315.
[4] T. Guo, X. Bai, X. Tian, S. Firmin, and F. Xia, "Educational anomaly analytics: Features, methods, and challenges," Front. Big Data, vol. 4, pp. 811–840, 2022.
[5] W. Liu, W. Luo, D. Lian, and S. Gao, "Future frame prediction for anomaly detection— A new baseline," in Proc. IEEE Conf. Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit. (CVPR), 2018, pp. 6536–6545.
[6] R. T. Ionescu, F. S. Khan, M.-I. Georgescu, and L. Shao, "Object-centric auto-encoders and dummy anomalies for abnormal event detection in video," in Proc. IEEE/CVF Conf. Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit. (CVPR), 2019, pp. 7842–7851.
[7] R. Tudor Ionescu, S. Smeureanu, B. Alexe, and M. Popescu, "Unmask ing the abnormal events in video," in Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Comput. Vis. (ICCV), 2017, pp. 2895–2903.
[8] T.-N. Nguyen and J. Meunier, "Anomaly detection in video sequence with appearancemotion correspondence," in Proc. IEEE/CVF Int. Conf. Comput. Vis. (ICCV), 2019, pp. 1273–1283.
[9] Abisado, M., Gerardo, B., Vea, L., Medina, R.: Experimental facial expres sion and gesture training towards academic a ect modeling. In: 2018 IEEE 10th International Conference on Humanoid, Nanotechnology, Information Tech nology,Communication and Control, Environment and Management (HNICEM). pp. 14 (2018).
[10] Agarwal, V.: Real-time head pose estimation in python. Available at https://towardsdatascience.com/retime-head-pose-estimation-in-python e52db1bc606a (2021.07.14)
[11] Atoum, Y., Chen, L., Liu, A.X., Hsu, S.D.H., Liu, X.: Automated online exam proctoring. IEEE Transactions on Multimedia 19(7), 16091624 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1109/TMM.2017.2656064
[12] Althubaiti, A. (2016). Information bias in health research: Definition, pitfalls, and adjustment methods. Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare
[13] González-González, C. S., Infante-Moro, A., Infante-Moro, J. C. (2020). Implementation of E-proctoring in online teaching: A study about motivational factors. Sustainability, 12, 3488. https://doi.org/10.3390/ su12083488.
[14] Hollister, K. K., Berenson, M. L. (2009). Proctored versus Unproctored online exams: Studying the impact of exam environment on student performance. Decision Sciences Journal of Innovative Education, 7, 271–294.
[15] Tweed M, Desrosiers J, Wilkinson TJ. Randomised controlled trial of students access to resources in an examination. Med Educ. 2021;55(8):951–60.

[16] Neumann J, Simmrodt S, Teichert H, Gergs U. Comparison of online tests of very short answer versus single best answers for medical students in a pharmacology course over one year. Educ Res Int. 2021;2021:1–10
[17] Jaap A, Dewar A, Duncan C, Fairhurst K, Hope D, Kluth D. Effect of remote online exam delivery on student experience and performance in applied knowledge tests. BMC Med Educ. 2021;21(1):1–7.
[18] Michael K, Lyden E, Custer T. Open-book examinations (OBEs) in an ultra sound physics course: a good idea or a bad experiment? J Diagn Med Sonography. 2019;35(3):174– 80.
[19] T. Guo, X. Bai, X. Tian, S. Firmin, and F. Xia, "Educational anomaly analytics: Features, methods, and challenges," Front. Big Data, vol. 4, pp. 811–840, 2022.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)