



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

PROCTOR USING GOOGLE CHROME EXTENSION

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Abstract : This AI-powered Chrome Extension Proctoring System enhances online exam security by integrating advanced cheating detection features. It includes face spoofing detection, eye tracking, hand gesture recognition, and AI-based nearby device detection to prevent unauthorized activities. The system also monitors screen activity, detects proxy/VPN usage, and blocks multiple tabs to ensure exam integrity. Real-time speech-to-text conversion, stress detection, and whisper analysis alert admins of suspicious behavior. This fully automated proctoring system ensures fair and secure online assessments with AI-driven monitoring and real-time admin alerts.

Index Terms - Ensemble Learning , Linear Regression ,Lasso Regression ,Ridge Regression , Support Vector Machine (SVM) , Random Forest ,Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks , Hyperparameter tuning, 122-year dataset (1901-2022).

I. INTRODUCTION

The rise of online education, ensuring exam integrity has become a major challenge. This AI-powered Chrome Extension Proctoring System enhances online test security by detecting cheating activities in real time. It integrates face spoofing detection, eye tracking, hand gesture recognition, and nearby device detection to prevent malpractice. The system monitors screen activity, blocks multiple tabs, and detects proxy/VPN usage to ensure a controlled exam environment. Advanced speech-to-text conversion, stress detection, and whisper analysis help identify suspicious behavior. Real-time admin alerts and remote intervention allow quick action against rule violations. This automated proctoring system ensures fair, reliable, and secure online assessments using AI-driven monitoring techniques.

1.1Data Collection

The Chrome Extension proctoring system collects various data to ensure secure and fair examinations. Candidate information such as name, unique exam code, and facial data is recorded for authentication and monitoring. Live video feeds track facial expressions, gaze movement, and unauthorized presence, while microphone access detects whispering and background noise through speech-to-text conversion. The system monitors screen activity, keyboard and mouse usage, and tab switching to prevent cheating. Network analysis, including WiFi and Bluetooth scanning, helps detect unauthorized devices and VPN usage. AI-based object detection identifies prohibited items like smartphones and books. Real-time alerts notify administrators of suspicious behavior, and violations are logged for review. Candidates receive warnings before potential elimination from the test. Data, including exam logs, screenshots, and alerts, are securely stored in Firebase. Future enhancements such as blockchain-based security will further improve data integrity and prevent tampering.

1.2 Preprocessing and Analysis

The preprocessing and analysis phase of the Chrome Extension proctoring system ensures accurate monitoring and fraud detection. Initially, candidate data, including facial images and ID verification, undergo preprocessing using AI-based face detection and recognition techniques. The system refines captured frames by enhancing image quality, reducing noise, and normalizing brightness to improve recognition accuracy. For real-time monitoring, video and audio streams are processed using deep learning models to detect suspicious behavior such as gaze diversion, object presence, and whispering. Eye-tracking algorithms analyze focus shifts, while speech recognition converts spoken words into text for further analysis. Screen activity is monitored using event logs to detect unauthorized applications, tab switching, and external device usage. AI-based classifiers process collected data to generate insights, flagging potential violations. Alerts are sent to the admin dashboard, where patterns are analyzed to distinguish between false positives and genuine infractions. Finally, all processed data, including exam logs and recorded evidence, are stored securely in Firebase for future review and analysis.

1.3 Modeling Approach

The modeling approach for the Chrome Extension proctoring system integrates multiple machine learning and deep learning techniques to ensure secure and reliable online examinations. Face recognition models based on deep neural networks authenticate candidates before they enter the test. Real-time face detection using MediaPipe and YOLO (You Only Look Once) helps track facial movements and identify multiple faces in the frame. Eye-tracking models analyze gaze behavior to detect instances of looking away from the screen. Speech recognition and Natural Language Processing (NLP) models convert spoken words into text, analyzing conversations for signs of cheating. Computer vision models powered by OpenCV and TensorFlow detect unauthorized objects, such as mobile phones or additional persons in the frame.

For screen monitoring, a combination of event-driven tracking and AI-based pattern recognition identifies suspicious activities, including tab switching and external device connections. The system also uses behavioral analysis through AI-driven classifiers to predict anomalies based on historical data. The modeling approach incorporates real-time alerts and decision-making using AI-driven algorithms, ensuring that the proctoring system adapts to evolving cheating patterns. The final model continuously improves through feedback loops, where flagged incidents are analyzed to enhance detection accuracy.

1.4 Model Evaluation

The model evaluation for the Chrome Extension proctoring system involves assessing the accuracy, efficiency, and reliability of its various components. Face recognition is evaluated using precision, recall, and F1-score to measure its ability to correctly authenticate candidates while minimizing false positives. Eye-tracking and facial expression models are tested for accuracy in detecting gaze deviations and stress levels using benchmark datasets. Speech recognition models are evaluated using word error rate (WER) to ensure clear transcription of spoken words. Object detection models, such as YOLO, are assessed based on their mean Average Precision (mAP) to detect unauthorized objects like mobile phones. Screen monitoring and tab-switch detection are verified through real-time event logging, ensuring minimal false alerts. The system undergoes rigorous testing using simulated test environments to analyze response times and ensure smooth performance. Additionally, AI-driven behavioral analysis models are validated using confusion matrices to distinguish normal test-taking behavior from cheating patterns accurately. Continuous feedback loops help improve model performance by refining detection parameters based on real-world usage data. The evaluation also considers computational efficiency, ensuring that AI models run in real-time without significant latency. The final evaluation metrics determine the system's readiness for deployment in live examination settings.

Literature Review

Ghosh et al. (2023) introduced an ensemble learning approach combining multiple DL models for improved rainfall prediction. Their results indicated significant improvements in forecasting accuracy[1]. Sowmya et al. (2023) utilized Dynamic Mode Decomposition (DMD) along with deep learning models to predict rainfall in North-East India. The study found that incorporating atmospheric pressure data enhanced predictive power[2]. Liyew & Melese (2021) proposed a daily rainfall prediction model using various ML techniques, highlighting the importance of feature selection in improving predictive performance[3]. Sani (2020)[4] explored ensemble learning techniques for rainfall prediction and found that combining multiple models significantly enhanced forecast accuracy compared to individual models. - Ghaziasgar & Thron (2020) applied SVM classification to large-scale precipitation maps and demonstrated the effectiveness of ML techniques in regional rainfall forecasting[5]. Kumar et al. (2021) compared CNNs, LSTMs, and ANNs, finding that hybrid deep learning models yield the best results in rainfall forecasting[6]. Ghosh et al. (2021) proposed a hybrid deep learning framework for rainfall prediction in the Indian subcontinent, demonstrating the importance of multi-source data integration[7]. Gupta et al. (2022) examined the impact of

different ML and DL models on weather forecasting, highlighting that data preprocessing and feature engineering significantly influence prediction accuracy[8]. Zhou et al. (2021) demonstrated the effectiveness of LSTM networks in handling time-series rainfall data, showing that deep learning models outperform traditional ML techniques[9]. Kumar et al. (2022) analyzed artificial neural networks (ANNs) for rainfall prediction, emphasizing their ability to model complex relationships in weather data[10]. Zhang et al. (2021) explored SVMs for rainfall prediction in different climatic zones, showcasing how regional factors affect model performance[11]. Sunil Kumar et al. (2022 proposed an optimized hybrid deep learning model that combines CNN and LSTM for improved rainfall forecasting accuracy) [12]. Feng Wang et al. (2022) introduced a hybrid ARIMA-LSTM model for urban and rural rainfall forecasting, demonstrating that integrating statistical and DL methods enhances predictive accuracy[13]. Lakshmi Narayanan et al. (2023) conducted a comparative study of different ML models for rainfall estimation using Indian meteorological data, highlighting the strengths and limitations of various approaches[14]. Xiaoming Li et al. (2022) developed a CNN-based model with data augmentation techniques, improving rainfall prediction performance across diverse geographical conditions[15].

II. Research Methodology

The research methodology for the Chrome Extension proctoring system follows a structured approach to ensure accurate detection and monitoring of candidates during online examinations. The study begins with a comprehensive literature review on existing proctoring methods, AI-based behavioral analysis, and security measures in online assessments. The system design involves defining functional requirements, including facial recognition, eye tracking, speech detection, object recognition, and screen monitoring. Data collection is conducted by gathering diverse datasets of facial expressions, voice samples, screen activity logs, and cheating patterns to train and test the AI models. Preprocessing techniques such as noise reduction, image enhancement, and feature extraction are applied to improve the accuracy of detection algorithms. The modeling phase involves selecting appropriate AI models, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for face detection, natural language processing (NLP) for speech analysis, and machine learning classifiers for behavior prediction. The system is then implemented as a Chrome extension with an integrated backend to handle real-time monitoring, data storage, and alert generation. Model evaluation is performed using performance metrics such as precision, recall, accuracy, and response time to ensure efficient proctoring. The final deployment ensures seamless integration with online examination platforms, providing real-time alerts and reports for administrators to review. This structured methodology ensures a robust, efficient, and scalable AI-based proctoring system.

2.1 Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework for this Chrome Extension proctoring system is based on advanced machine learning, computer vision, and natural language processing techniques. It leverages convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for facial recognition, eye tracking, and object detection, ensuring real-time monitoring of candidates. Speech recognition and NLP models analyze audio to detect suspicious activities, such as talking during exams. Behavioral analytics and AI-driven anomaly detection help identify cheating patterns, while secure data handling ensures integrity. The framework integrates with browser-based monitoring tools to track screen activity, tab switching, and unauthorized applications, providing a comprehensive and intelligent proctoring solution for online examinations.

III. Architecture Diagram

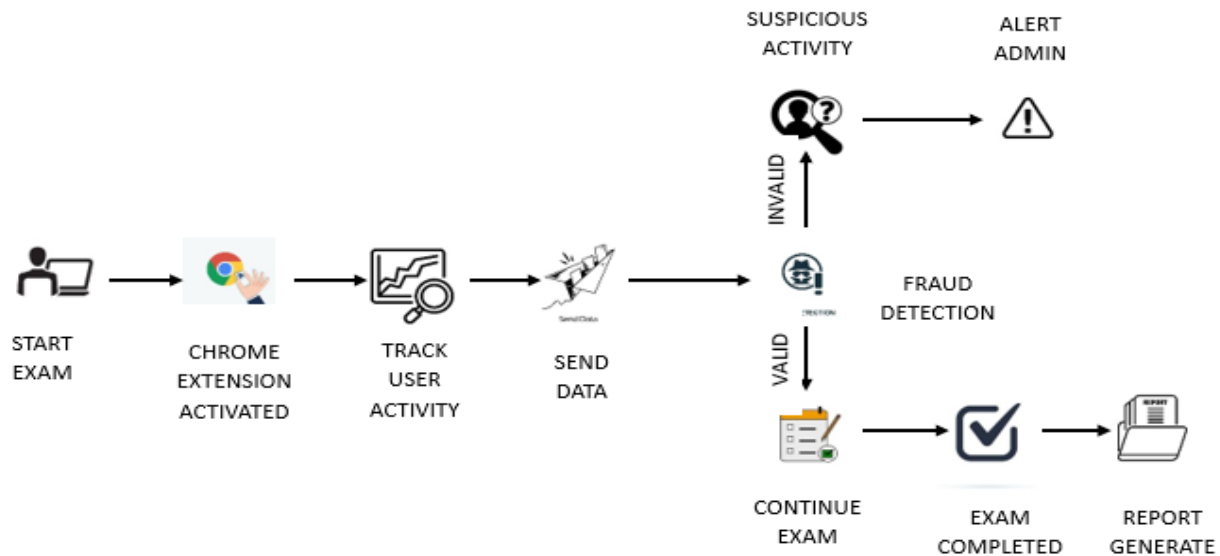


Figure 1: Architecture of the process flow

The architecture of the rainfall prediction system follows a structured data flow between the frontend, backend, and machine learning model. The process begins at the Home Page, where users input the month, year, and district for which they seek a rainfall prediction. This input is then sent to the Flask backend server, which acts as the processing hub. The backend receives the user data and forwards it to the Machine Learning (ML) Model, which has been trained using historical rainfall data. The ML model processes the input and generates a predicted rainfall value, which is then sent back to the Flask backend server. The backend, in turn, relays the predicted value to the Result Page, where the user can view the forecasted rainfall. This architecture ensures a seamless flow of information, enabling users to obtain accurate and efficient rainfall predictions based on historical patterns and machine learning techniques.

IV. Model Development

The model development process for the Chrome Extension proctoring system involves multiple stages, integrating deep learning, computer vision, and natural language processing. The first step is data collection, where facial images, eye movements, voice samples, and screen activity logs are gathered. These datasets are then preprocessed, including noise reduction, face alignment, and feature extraction. A convolutional neural network (CNN) is employed for facial recognition and eye tracking, while object detection models identify unauthorized items such as mobile phones. Speech-to-text conversion and NLP techniques analyze audio for speech violations. The models are trained using TensorFlow and PyTorch, fine-tuned for accuracy, and validated through extensive testing before deployment in the Chrome extension.

3.1. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for Face Detection

CNNs are widely used for facial recognition in proctoring systems. The model extracts facial features such as eyes, nose, and mouth from an image and compares them against stored data for identity verification. It consists of multiple layers, including convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers, to process spatial hierarchies of features. In AI proctoring, CNNs ensure that the registered student is taking the test. It also helps in detecting face spoofing, unauthorized persons, or face occlusion. Pretrained models like VGG16 or ResNet can be fine-tuned with facial datasets for enhanced accuracy in real-time monitoring.

3.2. YOLO (You Only Look Once) for Object Detection

YOLO is an advanced deep learning model designed for real-time object detection. It processes an entire image in a single forward pass, identifying multiple objects, such as mobile phones, books, or additional faces in a video feed. YOLO divides the image into a grid and predicts bounding boxes, class probabilities, and object presence. In proctoring, it detects unauthorized items within the test environment. Its high-speed inference capability ensures that any prohibited objects appearing during the test are flagged immediately, alerting the proctoring system and preventing cheating attempts effectively.

3.3. LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) for Speech Analysis

LSTMs are a type of recurrent neural network (RNN) that excels at processing sequential data, making them ideal for speech analysis in proctoring systems. The model analyzes live microphone input and converts speech into text using natural language processing (NLP). It identifies keywords, conversations, or whispers that indicate possible cheating. LSTMs can also classify emotional cues in a student's voice, detecting stress levels or nervousness. The ability to analyze speech over time makes LSTM-based models highly effective for identifying irregular speech patterns or unauthorized communication during an exam.

3.4 Eye-Tracking Model with OpenCV and Dlib

Eye-tracking models use computer vision techniques to analyze a candidate's gaze direction. OpenCV and Dlib provide landmark detection to track pupil movement and blink rate. These models determine if the student is looking away from the screen frequently, indicating possible external help or distraction. The algorithm monitors real-time gaze fixation and alerts the system if the test-taker's attention is diverted. Combined with face detection, the model ensures that the student is continuously engaged with the test screen and not attempting to look at external materials or devices..

3.5. Random Forest for Behavior Prediction

Random Forest is a machine learning ensemble model used for predicting suspicious behavior based on multiple exam session parameters. It takes inputs such as head movements, speech activity, gaze tracking, tab switching, and object detection results. The model then classifies student behavior as normal or suspicious based on historical data. With its decision-tree-based approach, Random Forest evaluates multiple features in real-time, making it a reliable tool for AI-based behavior analysis. This helps in assigning risk scores to candidates and determining potential cheating likelihood during online exams.

V. Algorithm used in the Chrome Extension proctoring system

The AI-powered proctoring system integrates multiple algorithms to ensure secure online examinations.

Face recognition using **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** is employed to verify student identity and prevent impersonation. The model extracts key facial features and compares them against stored data to confirm the test-taker's authenticity. **YOLO (You Only Look Once)** is utilized for **object detection**, identifying unauthorized items such as mobile phones, books, or additional people in the frame. YOLO processes entire frames in real time, providing instant alerts when suspicious objects are detected. For **speech and whisper detection**, **Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)** networks analyze live microphone input, converting audio into text and identifying keywords that indicate cheating. The system flags conversations or murmuring as potential violations. **Eye-tracking algorithms** built using **OpenCV and Dlib** track gaze direction to ensure students remain focused on the screen. These models detect deviations, such as looking away frequently, which may indicate seeking external help. Additionally, **Random Forest classifiers** analyze student behavior by aggregating data from multiple monitoring sources, such as gaze tracking, tab switching, and voice detection, to predict cheating likelihood. This ensemble model assigns a risk score to each student, helping proctors take necessary actions. Together, these algorithms create a robust, AI-driven proctoring system for academic integrity.

VI. Performance and Efficiency of the Chrome Extension proctoring system

The Chrome Extension proctoring system is designed to deliver high performance and efficiency while maintaining strict exam integrity. The system leverages optimized **machine learning models** such as **YOLO for real-time object detection**, **CNNs for facial recognition**, and **LSTM networks for speech analysis**, ensuring fast and accurate decision-making. These models process webcam feeds, microphone input, and screen activity with minimal latency, allowing seamless monitoring of test-takers without interruptions. To enhance efficiency, the system employs **lightweight AI models** that balance accuracy and computational speed. It utilizes **hardware acceleration with GPU support**, significantly reducing inference time for object and face detection tasks. Additionally, **optimized data pipelines** ensure efficient video frame processing, allowing real-time tracking without excessive memory consumption. Network bandwidth optimization is another key factor in performance. The system **compresses live video streams** before transmitting them to the server, reducing lag and ensuring smooth communication between students and administrators. Efficient data storage mechanisms, such as **Firebase and cloud-based logging**, help maintain a structured database of student activities and alerts without excessive storage costs. By integrating **parallel processing, optimized algorithms, and real-time data streaming**, the system ensures high accuracy, rapid detection of cheating behaviors, and smooth execution, making it a reliable tool for online assessments.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results of Descriptive Statics of Study Variables

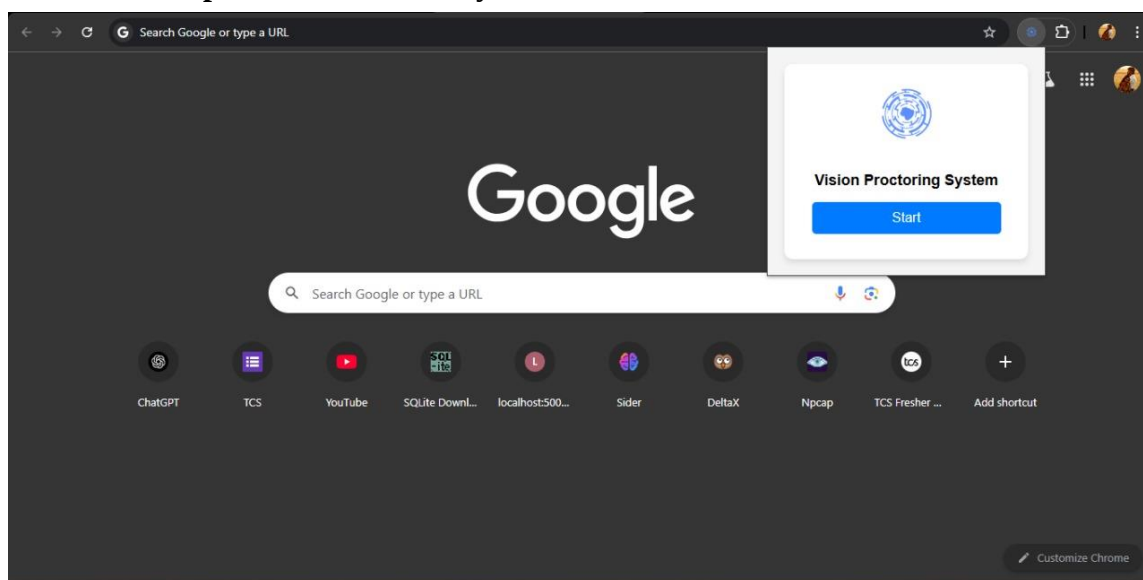


Figure:1

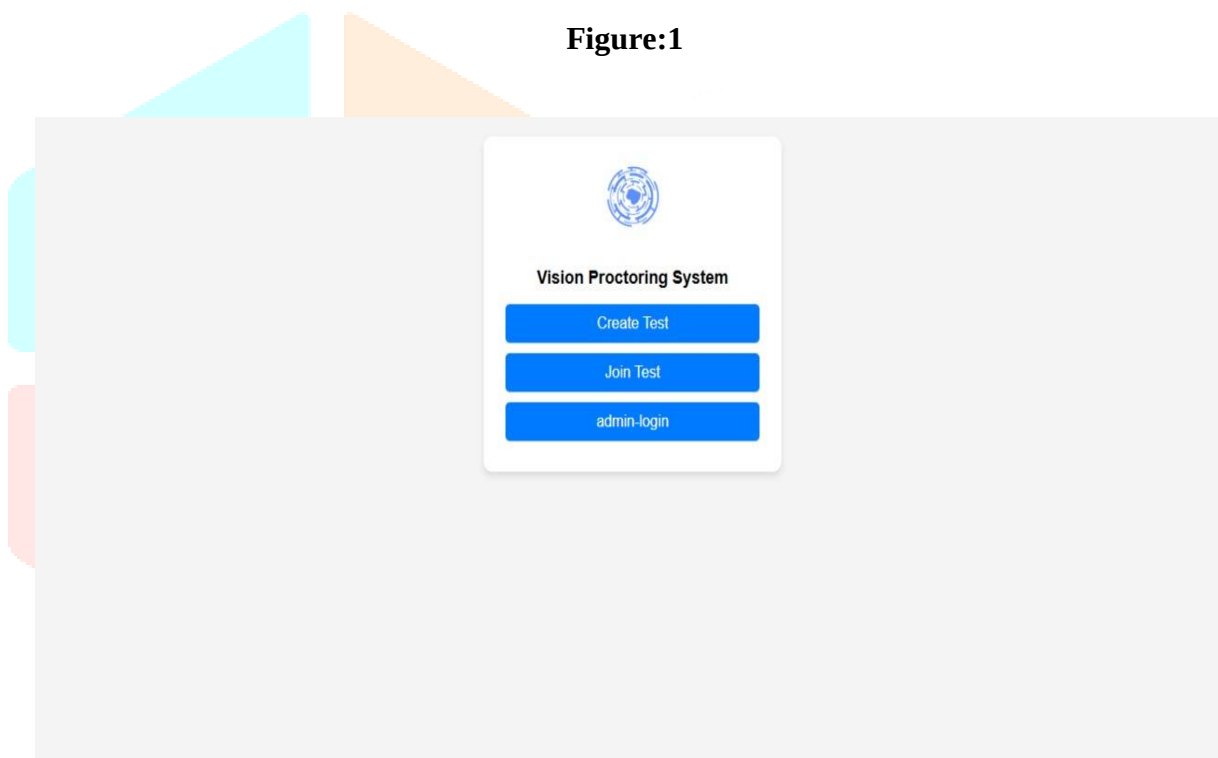


Figure 2

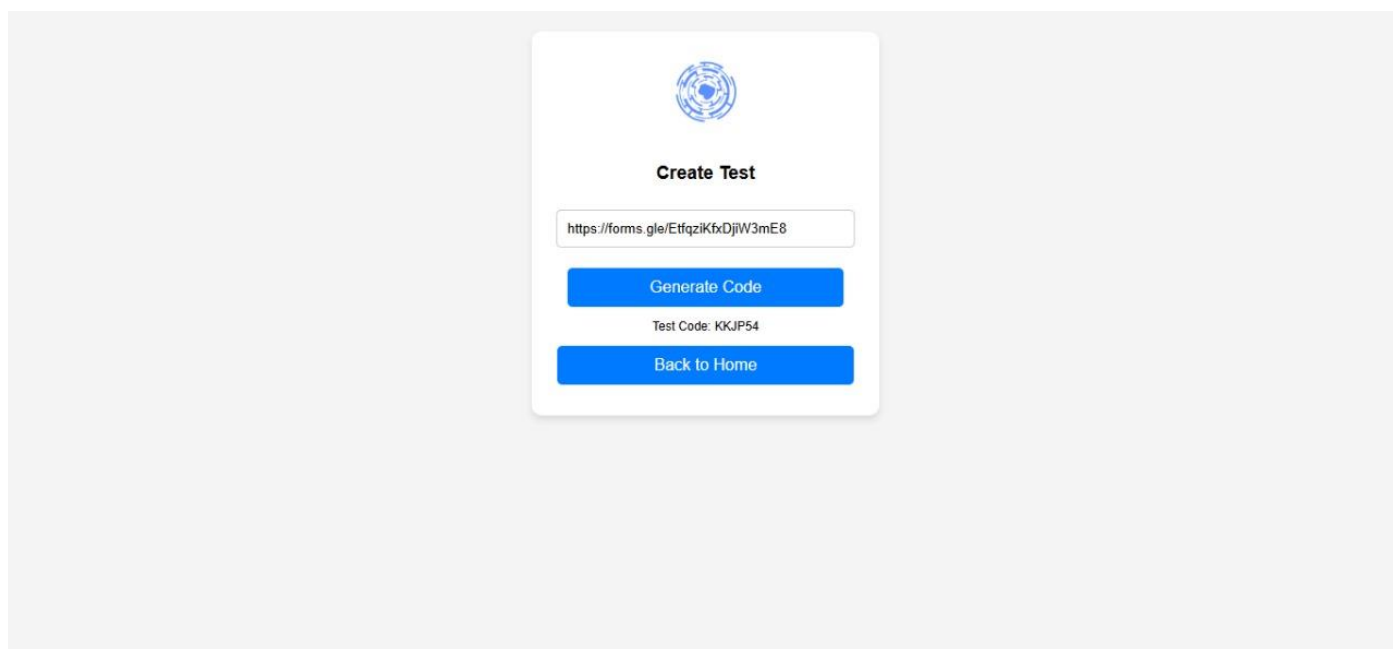
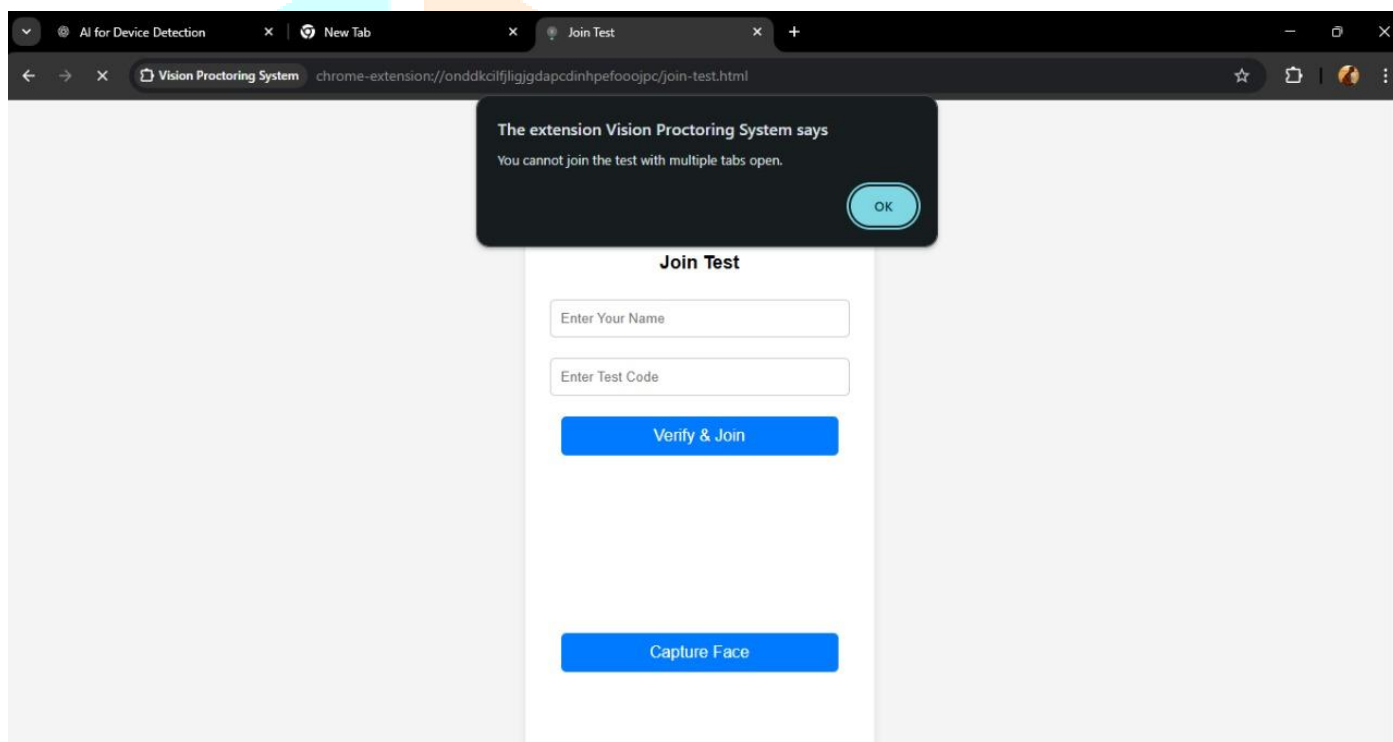


Figure 3



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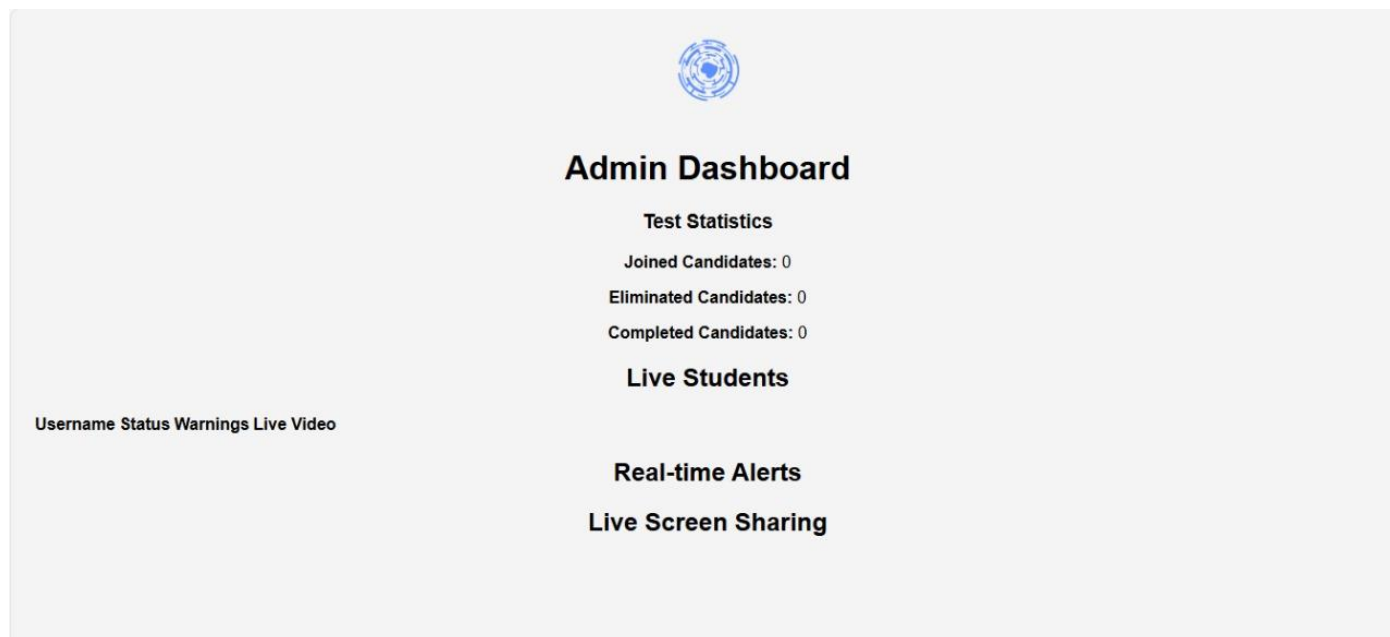


Figure:5

Discussion

1. AI-DRIVEN CHEATING DETECTION

THE SYSTEM USES AI FOR FACE RECOGNITION, SPEECH ANALYSIS, AND GAZE TRACKING TO DETECT CHEATING IN REAL TIME, ENSURING A FAIR EXAM PROCESS.

2. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

HIGH COMPUTATIONAL DEMANDS AND PRIVACY CONCERNS POSE CHALLENGES, REQUIRING OPTIMIZED MODELS AND SECURE DATA HANDLING FOR EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE.

3. SCALABILITY AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

THE SYSTEM SHOULD SCALE FOR LARGE EXAMS, WITH FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS LIKE BLOCKCHAIN SECURITY, STRESS DETECTION, AND BETTER AI MONITORING.

VIII. Conclusion

The Chrome Extension proctoring system ensures secure and reliable online examinations by leveraging advanced artificial intelligence techniques, including facial recognition, speech detection, and screen monitoring. It effectively prevents cheating by detecting unauthorized activities such as tab switching, the presence of multiple faces, and external device usage. The system provides real-time alerts to administrators, allowing immediate intervention in case of suspicious behavior. Automated analysis and cloud storage facilitate the efficient management of exam records, ensuring transparency and reliability. The integration of AI-powered insights helps in assessing student behavior and generating reports for evaluation. The system is designed to be scalable and adaptable for various online examination platforms, providing an efficient and automated solution for remote assessments. By implementing real-time monitoring and AI-driven alerts, it significantly reduces the chances of malpractice, enhancing the credibility of online tests. The proctoring system ensures that students are authenticated before the test and continuously monitored throughout the exam duration. The implementation of speech-to-text analysis, eye-tracking, and facial expression detection further strengthens the security measures. AI-based stress detection and behavior analysis provide additional insights for evaluating student performance. The system also offers an intuitive admin dashboard for reviewing test sessions, managing students, and monitoring exam integrity. Future improvements will focus on enhancing AI accuracy, privacy protection, and overall efficiency to make remote assessments even more robust and reliable.

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