

**ENHANCED MULTI LAYERED AUTHENTICATION AND USER PROFILE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the award of
Bachelor of Technology degree in Information technology

By

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SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Category-1 University by UGC

Accredited with Grade "A++" by NAAC | 12B Status by UGC | Approved by

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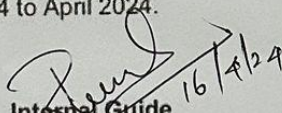
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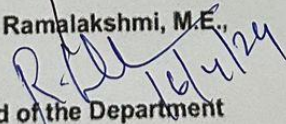
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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **SELSYA JENIFER L (Reg.No - 40120083)** and **FELISHIA SELAS C (Reg.No - 40120032)** who carried out the Project entitled "**ENHANCED MULTI LAYERED AUTHENTICATION AND USER PROFILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" under my supervision from January 2024 to April 2024.


Internal Guide

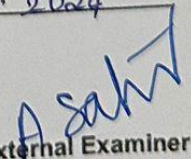
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DECLARATION

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DATE: 17.04.24

PLACE: Chennai

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Selsya Jenifer". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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ABSTRACT

The Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System is a comprehensive solution designed to address the growing security challenges in the digital realm. With cyber threats becoming increasingly sophisticated, traditional authentication methods are no longer sufficient to protect sensitive information and ensure secure access to digital services. This project integrates multiple layers of security measures to provide robust protection against unauthorized access. It combines traditional credentials like passwords or PINs with advanced biometric authentication methods such as fingerprint scanning, facial recognition, and iris scanning. Additionally, behavioral biometrics and device recognition techniques are employed to further enhance security. Powered by advanced machine learning algorithms, the system continuously analyzes user behavior patterns in real-time to detect anomalies and prevent unauthorized access attempts. This adaptive authentication mechanism not only strengthens security but also ensures a seamless user experience by minimizing false positives. In addition to authentication, the system offers comprehensive user profile management capabilities. Users can securely manage their personal information, access privileges, and authentication preferences, while administrators have powerful tools for monitoring and managing user accounts, enforcing security policies, and responding to security incidents. By seamlessly integrating cutting-edge biometric authentication and behavioral analysis, this system not only fortifies defenses against unauthorized access but also fosters a user-centric environment, where security complements usability. In an era of evolving cyber threats, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System stands as a beacon of security innovation, adapting to the dynamic landscape of digital vulnerabilities. Overall, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System represents a significant advancement in securing digital assets and safeguarding user identities, providing unparalleled security without compromising usability.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter No	TITLE	Page No.
	ABSTRACT	iv
	LIST OF FIGURES	vii
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 The need for Enhanced Authentication	1
	1.2 Key Features of EMAU	2
2	LITERATURE SURVEY	4
	2.1 Inferences from Literature Survey	4
	2.2 Existing System and Proposed System	6
	2.3 Open problems in Existing System	9
3	REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS	11
	3.1 Risk Analysis of the Project	11
	3.1.1 Feasibility Study	12
	3.1.3 Economical Feasibility	12
	3.1.2 Technical Feasibility	13
	3.1.4 Operational Feasibility	14
	3.2 Software Requirements Specification Document	15
	3.2.1 Hardware Requirement	15
	3.2.2 Software Requirement	15
	3.2.3 Functional Requirements	15
	3.2.4 Non-Functional Requirements	17
4	DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED SYSTEM	19

4.1	Flow chart of process using machine learning	20
4.2	Methodology	21
4.2.1	Module 1: User Authentication	21
4.2.2	Module 2: User Profile Management	22
4.2.3	Module 3: Access Control	23
4.3	Architecture / Overall Design of Proposed System	27
	Description of Software for Implementation and	
4.4	Testing plan of the Proposed Model/System	31
4.4.1	Software Implementation	31
4.4.2	Testing plan	32
4.5	Project Management Plan	35
5	CONCLUSION	36
5.1	Conclusion	36
5.2	Future Work	37
6	REFERENCE	38
7	APPENDIX	40
A.	SOURCE CODE	40
B.	SCREENSHOTS	58
C.	RESEARCH PAPER	66
D.	CERTIFICATE	72

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	FIGURE NAME	PAGE NO
4.1	Flow chart	19
4.2.2	Use case Diagram	25
4.2.3	Sequence Diagram	26
4.2.4	Class Diagram	26
4.2.5	Activity Diagram	27
4.3	System Architecture	30
B.1	Dashboard of authentication system	58
B.2	Features of Dashboard	58
B.3	Signup for users	59
B.4	Face ID Signup Page	59
B.5	Select the File to Upload	60
B.6	Face ID Login	60
B.7	Voice Signup	61
B.8	Image Grid Signup	61
B.9	Login Page for the User	62
B.10	Upload the file in the Admin Dashboard	62
B.11	File stored inside the Dashboard	63
B.12	User login for Downloading the File	63

B.13	First level of Authentication	64
B.14	Second level of Authentication	64
B.15	Third level of Authentication	65

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

EMAU	Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile management system
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
MFA	multi-factor authentication
ML	machine learning
PCI DSS	Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard
RBAC	role-based access control
CNN	Convolutional neural network

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In today's digital age, where online interactions and transactions have become an integral part of our daily lives, ensuring secure and reliable authentication of users is paramount. From accessing personal accounts on social media platforms to conducting financial transactions through online banking services, individuals rely heavily on digital systems that require robust authentication mechanisms to protect sensitive information and prevent unauthorized access.

However, traditional authentication methods such as passwords and PINs are increasingly susceptible to security breaches and cyberattacks. Weak passwords, phishing scams, and data breaches have exposed millions of user accounts to the risk of unauthorized access and identity theft. Moreover, the proliferation of digital devices and the advent of the Internet of Things (IoT) have further complicated the authentication landscape, requiring innovative solutions to address the diverse needs and challenges of modern authentication.

In response to these challenges, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System (EMAU) emerges as a groundbreaking solution designed to elevate the standards of user authentication and profile management in digital systems. By integrating multiple layers of authentication and implementing advanced security measures, EMAU aims to provide users with a secure, convenient, and seamless authentication experience while safeguarding their digital identities and protecting sensitive information.

1.1 THE NEED FOR ENHANCED AUTHENTICATION:

The need for enhanced authentication solutions stems from the inherent vulnerabilities of traditional authentication methods and the evolving nature of cyber threats. Password-based authentication, while widely used, is prone to various security risks, including brute-force attacks, password reuse, and social

engineering tactics. As cybercriminals become increasingly sophisticated in their methods, the need for stronger authentication measures becomes imperative to mitigate the risks of unauthorized access and data breaches.

Moreover, the rise of biometric authentication technologies presents new opportunities and challenges in the authentication landscape. Biometrics, such as fingerprint recognition, facial recognition, and iris scanning, offer unique advantages in terms of accuracy and user convenience. However, concerns about privacy, data security, and biometric spoofing highlight the importance of implementing robust security measures and encryption protocols to protect biometric data from unauthorized access and misuse.

1.2 KEY FEATURES OF EMAU:

EMAU introduces several key features and functionalities designed to enhance the security and usability of user authentication and profile management:

1. Multi-Layered Authentication: EMAU incorporates multiple layers of authentication, including passwords, biometrics, and multi-factor authentication (MFA), to provide enhanced security and resilience against unauthorized access. By combining different authentication factors, such as something you know (password), something you have (biometric data), and something you are (biometric traits), EMAU offers a multi-dimensional approach to authentication that is both secure and user-friendly.

2. Advanced Biometric Authentication: Leveraging the advancements in biometric technology, EMAU integrates robust biometric authentication methods such as fingerprint recognition, facial recognition, and voice recognition. Biometrics offer unique advantages in terms of accuracy and convenience, enabling users to authenticate themselves using their unique physiological or behavioral characteristics.

3. Role-Based Access Control: EMAU implements role-based access control (RBAC) mechanisms to regulate user access to system resources based on their

roles, responsibilities, and permissions. By assigning users to specific roles and defining granular access control policies, EMAU ensures that users only have access to the resources and functionalities that are necessary for their roles.

4. User Profile Management: EMAU provides comprehensive user profile management functionalities, allowing users to create, update, and manage their profiles within the system. Users can customize their authentication preferences, manage contact details, and configure privacy settings to tailor their experience according to their preferences.

5. Security and Compliance: Security is a top priority in EMAU, with built-in encryption protocols, secure transmission channels, and rigorous security measures to protect sensitive user data from unauthorized access and cyber threats. Moreover, EMAU ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and industry standards, such as General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), to safeguard user privacy and maintain data integrity.

In conclusion, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System (EMAU) represents a significant advancement in the field of user authentication and profile management. By incorporating multiple layers of authentication, leveraging advanced biometric technologies, and implementing robust security measures, EMAU offers a comprehensive solution that addresses the evolving needs and challenges of modern authentication in digital systems.

As cyber threats continue to evolve, and the digital landscape becomes increasingly complex, the need for innovative authentication solutions like EMAU becomes more critical than ever. By prioritizing security, usability, and compliance, EMAU aims to provide users with a secure and seamless authentication experience while safeguarding their digital identities and protecting sensitive information from unauthorized access and misuse.

CHAPTER 2

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 INFERENCES FROM LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature survey reveals a diverse array of research efforts aimed at enhancing authentication systems and addressing contemporary security challenges. Zhou et al. [1] conducted a comparative study between touch-gesture and keystroke-based password methods, focusing on mitigating the risks of shoulder-surfing in mobile user authentication. Their findings suggest that touch-gesture-based methods offer improved resistance to shoulder-surfing attacks compared to traditional keystroke-based methods, highlighting the importance of considering user interaction modalities in authentication system design.

Abdulbaqi et al. [2] delve into the realm of multimodal biometrics, specifically investigating the fusion of face and ECG (Electrocardiogram) signals for detecting spoof attacks. Their study demonstrates the potential of combining multiple biometric modalities to enhance the robustness of authentication systems, particularly in mitigating spoofing attacks, thereby emphasizing the importance of leveraging diverse biometric features for authentication purposes.

David [3] contributes insights into multi-biometric authentication systems and their application in cloud computing environments. By synthesizing existing research, the study underscores the role of multi-biometric systems in bolstering security levels in cloud-based services, highlighting the need for adaptable and scalable authentication mechanisms to address the unique challenges posed by cloud computing environments.

Abusham et al. [4] focus on the security of face recognition systems, proposing facial image encryption techniques as a means to enhance system security. Their research sheds light on the importance of securing biometric data, especially in systems reliant on facial recognition for authentication, thereby

emphasizing the need for robust encryption methods to safeguard sensitive biometric information from unauthorized access or tampering.

Thomas and Mathew [5] provide a comprehensive review of non-intrusive active user authentication methods in biometrics, offering insights into emerging trends and techniques for enhancing authentication accuracy and user experience. Their analysis underscores the importance of advancing non-intrusive authentication approaches to balance security requirements with user convenience, particularly in scenarios where continuous user authentication is desired.

Shanthalakshmi and Ponmagal [6] contribute to the literature by examining the password space of disparate graphical user authentication systems. Their research sheds light on the complexity and diversity of graphical password schemes, highlighting the need for effective strategies to manage password spaces and mitigate the risk of password-based attacks, such as brute-force or dictionary attacks.

El-afifi [7] provides valuable insights into the evolving trends in biometric authentication, offering a holistic perspective on the advancements and challenges in biometric security. The study emphasizes the importance of staying abreast of emerging biometric technologies and adapting authentication systems to meet evolving security threats, underscoring the dynamic nature of biometric authentication research and development.

Constantinides et al. [8] present findings from a longitudinal study on the security and usability of personalized user authentication paradigms in healthcare organizations. Their research highlights the importance of balancing security requirements with usability considerations, particularly in sensitive domains such as healthcare, where user authentication plays a critical role in ensuring data confidentiality and integrity.

Al-Shqeerat [9] proposes an enhanced graphical authentication scheme using multiple-image steganography, offering a novel approach to augment

authentication security in graphical password systems. The study underscores the potential of steganography techniques to enhance the resilience of graphical authentication schemes against various forms of attacks, thereby contributing to the advancement of authentication security in graphical password systems.

Zisopoulos et al. [10] explore security supplements for cross-border interbank payment systems, introducing innovative strategies such as tangible radio safety boxes and revolving executable code modules to enhance system security. Their research underscores the importance of incorporating diverse security measures to safeguard critical financial transactions and mitigate the risk of fraudulent activities in interbank payment systems.

Overall, the literature survey highlights the multifaceted nature of authentication research, encompassing diverse methodologies, technologies, and application domains. It underscores the importance of adopting a holistic approach to authentication system design, leveraging insights from various research domains to develop robust, adaptable, and user-friendly authentication solutions capable of mitigating evolving security threats.

2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM AND PROPOSED SYSTEM

Existing System:

The prevailing authentication systems encompass a variety of methods, primarily centered around traditional password-based approaches and biometric authentication. These systems serve as the foundation for access control and security in numerous digital services and platforms.

Password-based authentication remains one of the most commonly utilized methods for verifying user identity. Users typically input a combination of characters, known only to them, to gain access to their accounts or systems. However, passwords are inherently vulnerable.

They can be easily guessed, cracked through brute-force attacks, or stolen through phishing schemes. Moreover, users often choose weak passwords or reuse them across multiple accounts, further compromising security.

Biometric authentication systems offer an alternative to passwords by utilizing unique biological characteristics such as fingerprints, iris patterns, or facial features for identification. Biometric methods are considered more secure than passwords since they rely on physical traits that are difficult to replicate. However, biometric systems are not without drawbacks. Biometric data can be compromised if the sensors or databases storing the information are breached. Additionally, there are privacy concerns associated with biometric authentication, as users may be hesitant to share their biometric data with service providers.

While multifactor authentication (MFA) is a significant advancement in authentication security, it is not considered a prevalent part of the existing authentication system landscape. MFA, which combines multiple independent authentication factors, including something the user knows, has, or is, introduces complexity and usability challenges. However, its adoption is not as widespread as password-based or biometric authentication methods.

Disadvantages:

Despite their widespread use, existing authentication systems suffer from several disadvantages and limitations. Password-based authentication is vulnerable to various attacks such as brute-force attacks, password guessing, and phishing attempts, compromising security. Biometric authentication systems face challenges related to biometric data privacy, potential spoofing attacks, and susceptibility to sensor or database breaches. Additionally, the lack of widespread adoption of multifactor authentication (MFA) limits its impact on enhancing authentication security in the existing system landscape. Overall, balancing security with usability remains a significant challenge for existing authentication systems, underscoring the need for innovative solutions to address these shortcomings effectively.

Proposed System:

The proposed system integrates advanced authentication methods with algorithms to enhance security, usability, and real-time anomaly detection capabilities. By leveraging ML, the system can adapt and evolve based on user behavior patterns, effectively mitigating security risks and providing a seamless user experience.

One key aspect of the proposed system is the utilization of ML algorithms for authentication. Instead of relying solely on static authentication methods such as passwords or biometrics, the system dynamically analyzes user behavior patterns to verify identity. ML algorithms continuously learn from user interactions, detecting anomalies and unauthorized access attempts in real-time. This adaptive authentication mechanism enhances security by identifying suspicious activities and prompting additional verification steps when necessary.

Furthermore, ML algorithms play a crucial role in user profile management within the proposed system. By analyzing user behavior and preferences, the system can personalize the authentication process and tailor access privileges accordingly. For example, ML algorithms can identify patterns in user access habits and recommend appropriate security settings or access restrictions to administrators.

Moreover, ML-powered anomaly detection enhances the system's resilience against emerging threats. By continuously monitoring user behavior and system activities, ML algorithms can detect deviations from normal patterns and flag potential security breaches. This proactive approach to security minimizes the risk of unauthorized access and enables administrators to respond swiftly to security incidents.

Advantages:

1. **Enhanced Security:** The integration of ML algorithms enables the system to adapt and respond to evolving security threats in real-time. By analyzing user behavior patterns, the system can detect anomalies and unauthorized access

attempts, effectively thwarting potential security breaches.

2. **Improved Usability:** ML-powered authentication offers a seamless user experience by dynamically adjusting authentication requirements based on user behavior. This personalized approach to authentication enhances usability while maintaining robust security measures.

3. **Real-time Anomaly Detection:** ML algorithms continuously monitor user behavior and system activities to detect anomalies in real-time. This proactive approach enables the system to identify and mitigate security risks before they escalate, minimizing the impact of potential security breaches.

4. **Adaptive User Profile Management:** ML algorithms analyze user behavior to personalize access privileges and security settings. This adaptive approach ensures that users have the appropriate level of access while maintaining security standards.

In summary, the integration of ML algorithms into the proposed authentication system enhances security, usability, and real-time anomaly detection capabilities. By leveraging ML-powered authentication and user profile management, the system provides a comprehensive solution for safeguarding digital assets and protecting against emerging security threats.

2.3 OPEN PROBLEMS IN EXISTING SYSTEM

Despite the advancements in authentication systems, several open problems persist, posing challenges to security and usability. These include:

1. Vulnerabilities in Traditional Authentication Methods: Existing authentication systems, particularly those relying on traditional password-based methods, are susceptible to various attacks such as brute-force attacks, password guessing, and phishing attempts. Addressing these vulnerabilities remains a significant challenge, as attackers continuously develop new techniques to exploit weaknesses in authentication mechanisms.

2. Biometric Data Privacy and Security Concerns: Biometric authentication systems raise privacy concerns related to the collection, storage, and usage of sensitive biometric data. Unauthorized access to biometric databases or breaches of biometric sensors can compromise user privacy and security. Additionally, concerns about the misuse or exploitation of biometric data for surveillance purposes further exacerbate these issues.

3. Usability Challenges: Balancing security with usability is a persistent challenge in authentication system design. Complex authentication mechanisms may deter users from adopting secure practices, leading to poor password hygiene or resistance to multifactor authentication. Conversely, overly simplistic authentication methods may compromise security by making it easier for attackers to bypass authentication controls.

4. Lack of Standardization and Interoperability: The absence of standardized protocols and interoperable authentication mechanisms hinders seamless integration across different platforms and services. This lack of standardization complicates authentication system deployment and management, leading to fragmented user experiences and increased administrative overhead.

5. Emerging Threat Landscape: The evolving threat landscape poses new challenges to authentication system security. Threat actors continuously develop sophisticated techniques to bypass authentication controls, such as social engineering attacks, malware infections, and zero-day exploits. Addressing these emerging threats requires adaptive and resilient authentication mechanisms capable of detecting and mitigating novel attack vectors.

6. Compliance and Regulatory Requirements: Authentication systems must adhere to various compliance and regulatory requirements, such as GDPR, HIPAA, and PCI DSS, depending on the industry and jurisdiction. Ensuring compliance with these standards while maintaining robust security measures poses a significant challenge for organizations, particularly in highly regulated sectors such as finance and healthcare.

CHAPTER 3

3. REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

3.1 RISK ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT:

Risk analysis involves identifying potential threats, vulnerabilities, and their impacts on the project's success. Here's a detailed breakdown:

Identification of Threats: Conduct a thorough analysis to identify potential threats to the authentication system. This may include unauthorized access attempts, data breaches, insider threats, denial-of-service attacks, and exploitation of vulnerabilities in software or hardware components.

Vulnerability Assessment: Assess the system's vulnerabilities by examining weaknesses in authentication mechanisms, encryption protocols, data storage practices, network configurations, and third-party dependencies. Vulnerability scanning tools, penetration testing, and code reviews can help identify potential vulnerabilities.

Impact Assessment: Evaluate the potential impact of security breaches or system failures on the organization, users, and stakeholders. Consider factors such as financial losses, reputational damage, legal liabilities, regulatory fines, and disruption to business operations.

Risk Mitigation Strategies: Develop strategies to mitigate identified risks and vulnerabilities. This may involve implementing robust authentication mechanisms (such as multi-factor authentication), adopting secure coding practices, implementing encryption protocols, conducting regular security audits and assessments, and implementing intrusion detection and prevention systems.

Contingency Planning: Develop contingency plans and incident response procedures to address security incidents and minimize their impact on the system and its users. Establish communication protocols, backup and recovery

procedures, incident response teams, and escalation procedures to ensure a timely and effective response to security incidents.

Compliance Requirements: Ensure compliance with relevant regulatory requirements, industry standards, and organizational policies. Identify applicable regulations such as GDPR, HIPAA, PCI DSS, and others, and implement measures to address compliance obligations, such as data protection, privacy, and security requirements.

3.1.1 Feasibility Study

The feasibility of the project is server performance increase in this phase, and a business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis, the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are

- Economical feasibility
- Technical feasibility
- Operational feasibility

3.1.2 Economical Feasibility

This phase of the feasibility study plays a pivotal role in determining the financial viability of the proposed project within the academic institution. It involves a comprehensive analysis of the potential economic impact that the system will have on the college or university. The allocation of financial resources for research and development must be carefully scrutinized, given the often limited budget constraints.

- Efforts to optimize budget utilization are a key focus during this feasibility phase. It is essential to ensure that the developed system falls well within the allocated budgetary constraints. This budget optimization can be achieved through prudent decision-making and resource allocation strategies. Furthermore, leveraging cost-effective solutions and open-source

technologies can significantly contribute to staying within budgetary limits.

- While striving to remain cost-effective, it's important to note that certain aspects of the project may require the procurement of customized products or services. These expenditures should be carefully evaluated to assess their impact on the overall project budget. Evaluating alternative solutions or vendors can help in minimizing these costs while maintaining the project's quality and functionality.
- In addition to budgetary considerations, a critical aspect of economic feasibility is the evaluation of the project's potential return on investment (ROI). This analysis involves estimating the anticipated benefits and outcomes that the project will deliver to the college or university. Calculating the ROI helps in determining whether the project is financially viable and whether the benefits outweigh the costs over time.
- Economic feasibility also extends to the long-term financial sustainability of the project. Beyond initial development costs, ongoing expenses, such as maintenance, upgrades, and staff training, should be factored into the financial analysis. Ensuring that the institution can sustain these costs is vital for the project's continued success.

3.1.3 Technical Feasibility

- This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have modest requirements, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.
- The feasibility study emphasizes the importance of developing a system with modest technical requirements. This means that the project should be designed to operate efficiently with minimal adjustments to the existing technical infrastructure. Minimizing the need for extensive upgrades or changes ensures a smoother implementation process and reduces the strain on both human and technical resources.
- While assessing technical feasibility, scalability is another vital aspect to

consider. The system should be designed with scalability in mind, allowing for future growth and expansion. This ensures that the college can adapt to changing needs without major technical disruptions.

- To validate the technical feasibility of the project, the creation of prototypes and testing environments may be necessary. This allows for real-world testing of the system's technical requirements and performance, ensuring that it meets the desired standards before full-scale implementation.

In summary, the Technical Feasibility phase involves a thorough assessment of technical requirements, resource demands, compatibility, scalability, risk assessment, and the development of a system with modest technical requirements. This diligent examination helps guarantee that the college project can be successfully integrated into the existing technical infrastructure without undue strain and disruptions.

3.1.4 Operational Feasibility

- The aspect of the study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system; instead, they must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make them familiar with it. Their level of confidence must be raised so that they are also able to provide constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as they are the final users of the system.
- A core principle of operational feasibility is to ensure that users do not perceive the system as a threat or an obstacle. Instead, the system should be seamlessly integrated into their daily routines, making it a necessity for their academic activities. The user interface and interaction with the system must be intuitive and user-friendly, reducing any potential resistance to adoption.
- Operational feasibility also involves continuous monitoring of user satisfaction and system performance. Regular assessments and feedback loops ensure that any issues or concerns are promptly addressed.

- This adaptive approach helps in aligning the system with the evolving needs and expectations of its users.

In summary, Operational Feasibility centers on user acceptance, efficient training, user-friendliness, user education, openness to constructive criticism, user confidence building, and continuous monitoring and adaptation. Ensuring that the system seamlessly integrates into the academic environment and is embraced by its users is pivotal to the overall success of the college project.

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

Based on the reference of IEEE Std.830 – 1998 [19] Recommended Practice for Software Requirements, The Hardware and Software Requirements are described

3.2.1 Hardware Requirements:

- ❖ RAM : 16 GB or above
- ❖ Processor of Frequency : 1.5 GHz or above
- ❖ Processor : Intel Core i5 7th Generation or higher
- ❖ Ethernet Connection : (LAN) or a wireless adapter (Wi-Fi)

3.2.2 Software Requirements:

- ❖ Operating System : Windows 11 and above
- ❖ Languages : Python, HTML, CSS, Flask
- ❖ Tools used : Visual Studio, Anaconda, visual studio Code
- ❖ Packages : pyaudio, Face_Recognition, Tensorflow, flask, Shutil, opencv-python, numpy

3.2.3 Functional Requirements:

The functional requirements of the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System (EMAUS) encompass several key features and functionalities essential for its operation. These include:

1. User Authentication:

- The system should support multiple authentication methods, including but not limited to passwords, biometrics (such as fingerprint or facial recognition), and multi-factor authentication.
- Users should be able to select their preferred authentication method during the registration process and update it as needed.
- Authentication processes should be secure, efficient, and user-friendly, ensuring seamless access to the system's functionalities.

2. User Profile Management:

- Users should have the ability to create, update, and manage their profiles within the system.
- Profile management functionalities should include options for editing personal information, managing contact details, and configuring authentication preferences.
- Administrators should also have access to user profile management features, enabling them to oversee and modify user accounts as necessary.

3. Access Control:

- The system must enforce access control policies to regulate user access to various resources and functionalities based on their roles and permissions.
- Access control mechanisms should be configurable and granular, allowing administrators to define and manage access rights for different user groups or individuals.
- Unauthorized access attempts should be detected and prevented, ensuring the security and integrity of the system's data and resources.

4. Audit Logging:

- The system should log authentication events, user activities, and system transactions for auditing and compliance purposes.

- Audit logs should capture relevant information such as login attempts, authentication successes and failures, profile updates, and resource accesses.
- Administrators should have access to audit logs and reporting functionalities to monitor user activities, identify security incidents, and generate compliance reports.

3.2.4 Non-Functional Requirements:

The non-functional requirements of the EMAU system define the quality attributes that govern its performance, usability, security, and compliance. These include:

1. Performance:

- The system should provide fast and responsive authentication services, ensuring minimal latency and downtime.
- Authentication processes should be optimized to handle concurrent user requests efficiently, even during peak usage periods.
- Response times for authentication requests should meet predefined performance targets to ensure a seamless user experience.

2. Scalability:

- The system should be scalable to accommodate a growing user base and increasing demands for authentication services.
- Scalability mechanisms should be in place to dynamically allocate resources and scale infrastructure components as needed to meet user demand.

3. Reliability:

- The system should be highly reliable, with built-in redundancy and failover mechanisms to ensure continuous operation and data availability.
- Redundant components and failover configurations should minimize the impact of hardware failures or system outages on service availability.

4. Security:

- The system should adhere to industry best practices and standards for security, including encryption, secure authentication protocols, and secure storage of sensitive data.
- User authentication and data transmission should be protected using strong encryption algorithms and protocols to prevent unauthorized access and data breaches.
- Security measures should be in place to detect and mitigate potential threats such as brute-force attacks, phishing attempts, and unauthorized access attempts.

5. Usability:

- The system should offer a user-friendly interface for authentication and user profile management, with intuitive navigation and clear instructions.
- Users should be able to complete authentication processes and manage their profiles with minimal effort and cognitive load, regardless of their technical expertise or familiarity with the system.

6. Compliance:

- The system should comply with relevant laws, regulations, and industry standards governing data privacy, security, and user consent.
- Compliance measures should be implemented to ensure adherence to regulations such as GDPR, HIPAA, PCI DSS, and others, depending on the industry and jurisdiction.
- Compliance reports should be generated automatically to demonstrate adherence to regulatory requirements and facilitate audits.

These non-functional requirements are essential for ensuring the reliability, security, and usability of the EMAU system, thereby providing users with a secure and seamless authentication experience while meeting regulatory compliance requirements.

CHAPTER 4

4. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

4.1 FLOWCHART OF PROCESS USING MACHINE LEARNING



Fig.4.1 Flow chart of Process

The flowchart describes an Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System using machine learning. Here's a breakdown of the process as illustrated in the diagram:

1. User Registration/Login: This is the starting point where users either register for a new account or log in to an existing one.

2. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) Service: After initial login, the system prompts the user for additional verification through a multi-factor authentication process. This layer adds extra security by requiring one or more verification factors beyond just the password.

3. Machine Learning Verification Service: Post MFA, the system employs a machine learning-based verification service. This could involve analyzing user behavior, biometrics, or other patterns to ensure the legitimacy of the user attempting access.

4. Branching to Profile Management or Access Control:

- Profile Update (Profile Management): If the user needs to update their profile, the machine learning verification directs them to the profile management system. This might involve updating personal details, changing passwords, or managing security settings.

- Access Granted (Access Control): If the verification is successful and no profile updates are needed, the user gains access to the secured resources or services.

5. Log Activities (Activity Log): Both after updating the profile and upon successful access, the system logs the activities for audit purposes and security monitoring. This log tracks user actions, access times, and any changes made, providing a traceable activity trail.

6. Analytics & Reporting (Analytics Service): The activity logs feed into an analytics service, which processes and analyzes the data. This can provide insights into user behavior, system security, and potential threats or vulnerabilities. It may also help in improving the system's machine learning models for better future verifications.

This flowchart outlines a comprehensive system that combines traditional authentication methods with advanced machine learning techniques to enhance security and user management capabilities.

4.2 METHODOLOGY

4.2.1 Module 1: User Authentication

Module Description:

The User Authentication module is responsible for verifying the identity of users attempting to access the system. It employs various authentication methods, including passwords, biometrics, and multi-factor authentication, to ensure secure and reliable access control.

Algorithm:

For password-based authentication, the system utilizes the bcrypt algorithm, which is a cryptographic hash function designed for secure password hashing. Bcrypt employs a salt to protect against rainbow table attacks and uses an adaptive cost factor to adjust the computational workload, making it resistant to brute-force attacks.

Step-by-Step Implementation:

1. **User Registration:** When a user registers for an account, their password is hashed using the bcrypt algorithm with a randomly generated salt. The hashed password and salt are stored securely in the database.
2. **Password Verification:** When a user attempts to log in, the system retrieves the hashed password and salt associated with their username from the database. The bcrypt algorithm is then applied to the entered password along with the stored salt to generate a hash. If the generated hash matches the stored hash, the password is considered valid, and the user is authenticated.

3. **Biometric Authentication:** In addition to password-based authentication, the system supports biometric authentication methods such as fingerprint recognition or facial recognition. Biometric data collected from users during registration is stored securely in the database.

4. **Biometric Verification:** During login, the system captures biometric data from the user, such as a fingerprint scan or facial image. The captured data is compared against the stored biometric template using matching algorithms such as Euclidean distance or neural networks. If the biometric data matches the stored template within a predefined threshold, the user is authenticated.

5. **Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):** To enhance security, the system offers multi-factor authentication, requiring users to provide additional verification factors beyond passwords or biometrics. This may include one-time passwords (OTP) sent via SMS or email, authenticator apps, or hardware tokens.

4.2.2 Module 2: User Profile Management

Module Description:

The User Profile Management module allows users to create, update, and manage their profiles within the system. It provides functionalities for editing personal information, managing contact details, and configuring authentication preferences.

Algorithm:

The module utilizes CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations to manage user profiles. Data validation techniques are employed to ensure the integrity and consistency of user data.

Step-by-Step Implementation:

1. **Profile Creation:** When a user registers for an account, they provide necessary information such as name, email, and contact details. The system validates the input data and creates a new user profile in the database.

2. **Profile Update:** Users can update their profile information by accessing the profile management interface. They can edit personal details, change passwords, or update authentication preferences. Data validation checks are performed to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the updated information.

3. **Contact Details Management:** The system allows users to manage their contact details, including email addresses, phone numbers, and mailing addresses. Users can add, edit, or delete contact information as needed, with validation checks to prevent duplicate or invalid entries.

4. **Authentication Preferences:** Users can configure their authentication preferences, such as selecting preferred authentication methods or enabling multi-factor authentication.

4.2.3 Module 3: Access Control

Module Description:

The Access Control module regulates user access to system resources and functionalities based on their roles, permissions, and authorization levels. It enforces access control policies to ensure that only authorized users can perform specific actions within the system.

Algorithm:

The module implements Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) or Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) models to manage user permissions and access rights. RBAC assigns users to roles, while ABAC evaluates attributes and conditions to determine access.

Step-by-Step Implementation:

1. **Role Assignment:** Users are assigned to predefined roles based on their responsibilities and privileges within the organization. Each role is associated with specific permissions that dictate what actions users can perform.

2. **Permission Management:** System administrators can define and manage permissions associated with each role. Permissions specify the actions that users assigned to a particular role are allowed or denied to perform.

3. **Access Control Policies:** Access control policies are defined to enforce access restrictions based on user roles, permissions, and other attributes. Policies may include rules such as "only administrators can access user management functionalities" or "managers can approve expense requests."

4. **Authorization Checks:** When a user attempts to access a resource or perform an action, the system evaluates their credentials and permissions against the defined access control policies. If the user's permissions satisfy the policy conditions, access is granted; otherwise, access is denied, and an error message is returned.

By implementing these three main modules - User Authentication, User Profile Management, and Access Control - the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System provides a comprehensive and secure platform for managing user identities and controlling access to system resources.

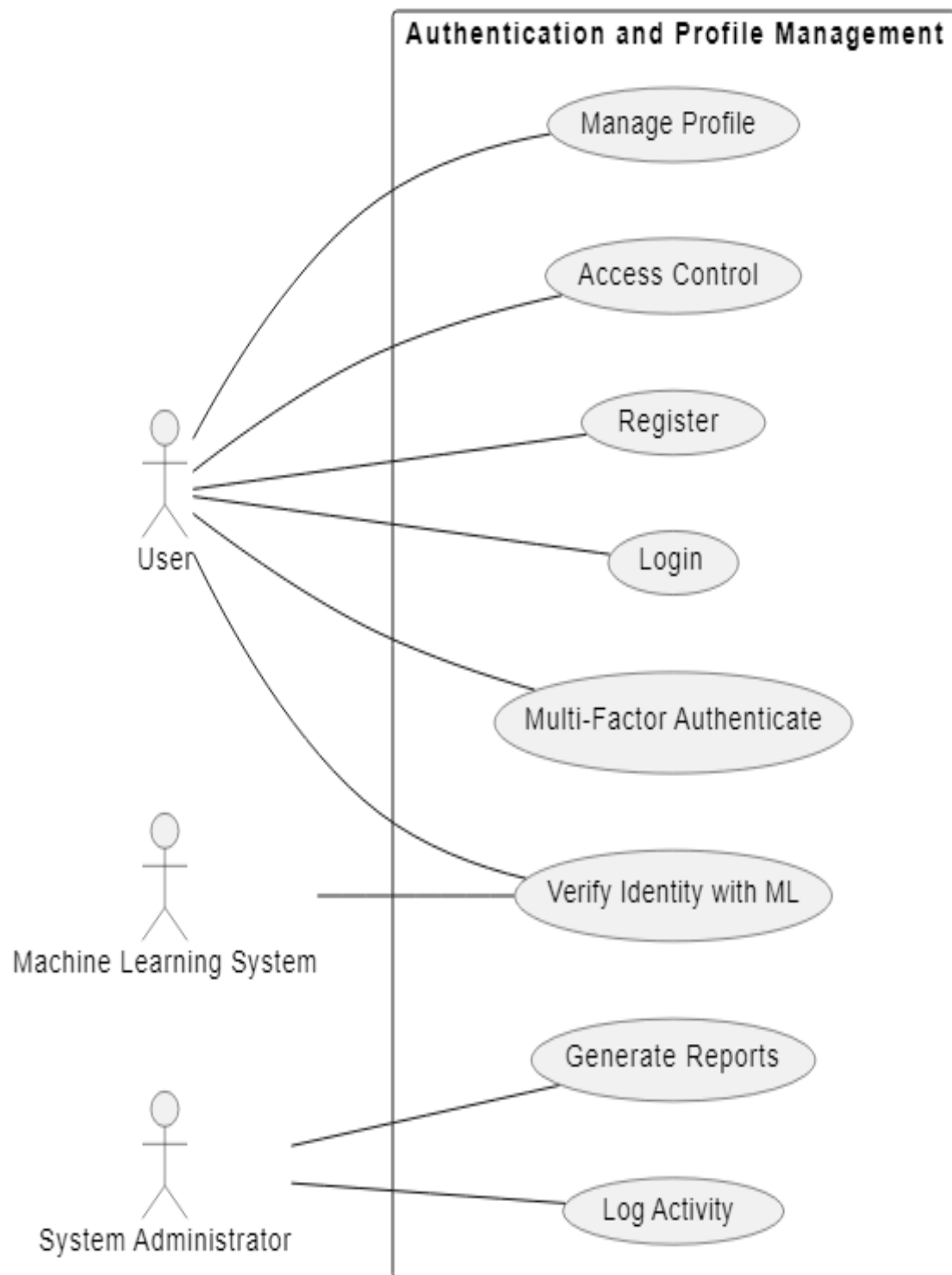


Fig.4.2.2 Use case Diagram

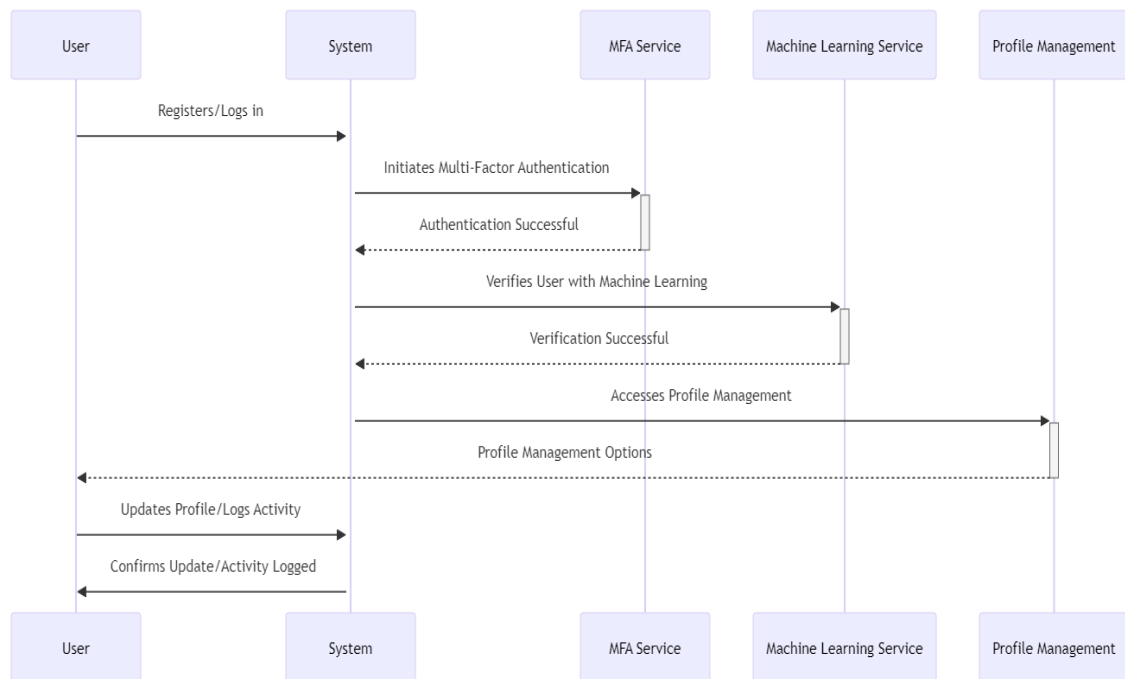


Fig.4.2.3 Sequence Diagram

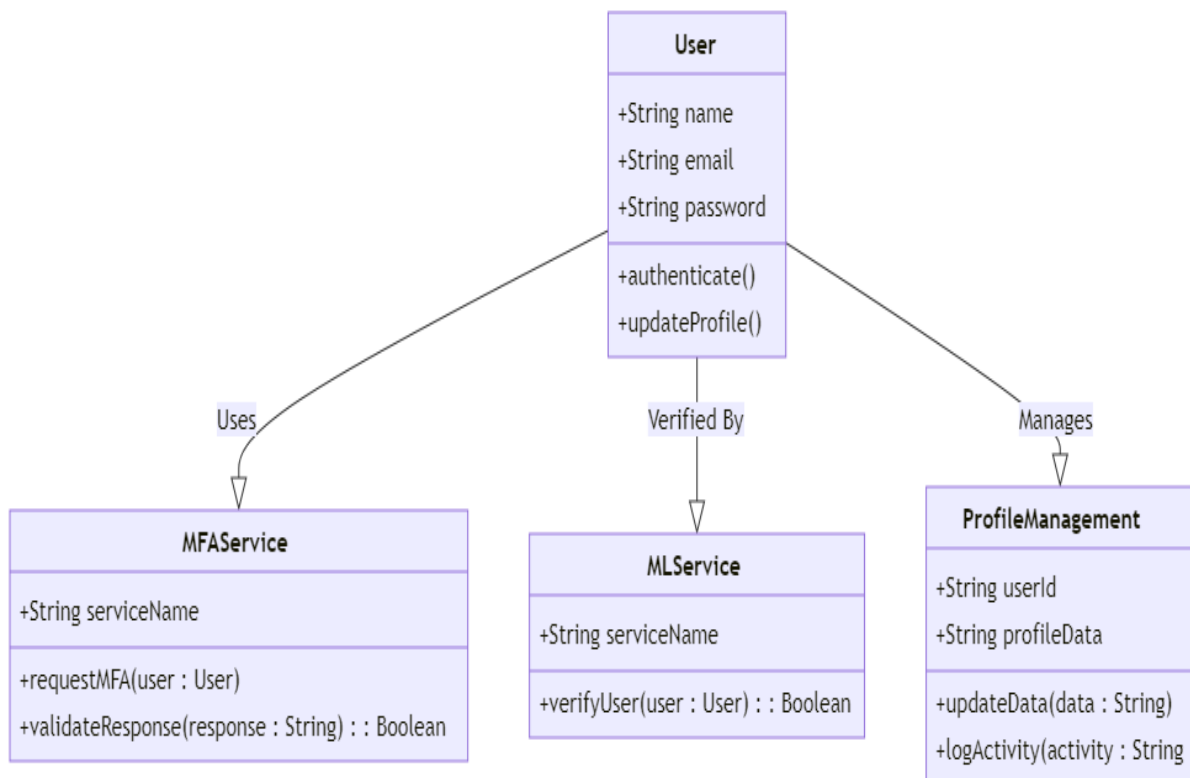


Fig.4.2.4 Class Diagram

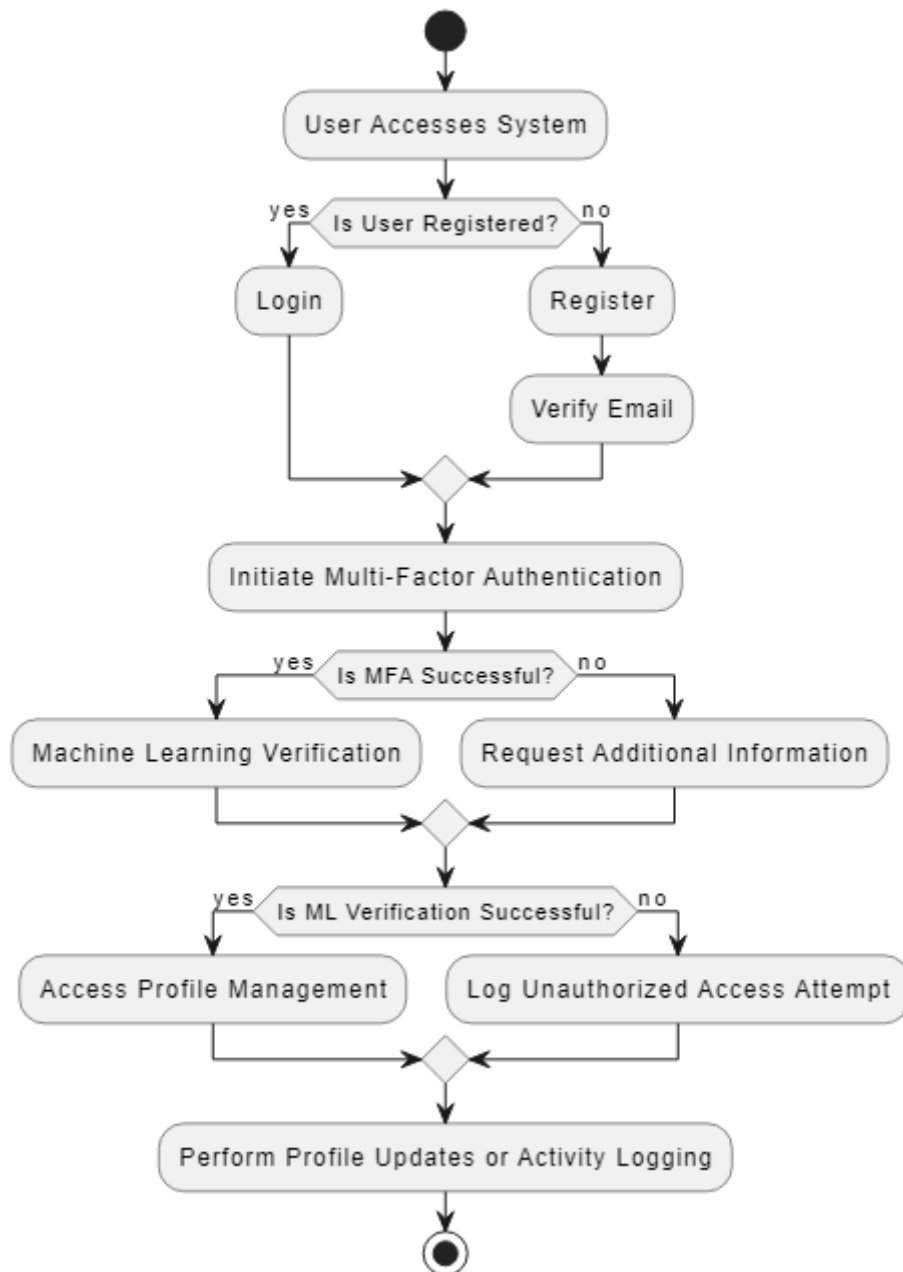


Fig.4.2.5 Activity Diagram

4.3 ARCHITECTURE / OVERALL DESIGN OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

The architecture and overall design of the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System (EMAU) play a crucial role in ensuring its effectiveness, scalability, and security. Let's delve into each component in detail:

1. Presentation Layer:

The presentation layer serves as the interface through which users interact with the system. It encompasses web-based interfaces, mobile applications, and other client-side components. This layer focuses on providing intuitive and user-friendly interfaces for user authentication, profile management, and access control settings. Design considerations include responsive design principles to ensure compatibility across various devices and platforms, as well as accessibility standards to accommodate users with diverse needs.

2. Application Layer:

The application layer houses the core logic and functionality of the system. It is responsible for handling user authentication, profile management, access control enforcement, and other business processes. Each module, such as authentication, profile management, and access control, is implemented as separate components within this layer. This modular approach promotes maintainability and allows for easier scalability as the system evolves.

3. Business Logic:

The business logic layer encapsulates the rules and algorithms governing the system's core functionalities. This includes algorithms for password hashing, biometric authentication, role-based access control (RBAC), and authorization checks. Design considerations include the implementation of secure and efficient algorithms, as well as mechanisms for handling edge cases and exceptions.

4. Data Access Layer:

The data access layer is responsible for interacting with the system's data storage resources, such as databases or external APIs. It includes data access components, data models, and database management functionalities for storing and retrieving user profiles, authentication records, access control policies, and system configurations. Design considerations include data modeling techniques, database optimization strategies, and data integrity mechanisms to ensure reliable and efficient data access.

5. External Services Integration:

The system may integrate with external services and APIs for additional functionalities, such as third-party authentication providers, biometric authentication SDKs, or regulatory compliance services. Integration points are implemented using standard protocols and APIs to facilitate seamless communication and interoperability with external systems. Design considerations include security measures, error handling mechanisms, and service-level agreements (SLAs) to ensure reliable and secure integration with external services.

6. Security Layer:

The security layer encompasses mechanisms for protecting the system against security threats, vulnerabilities, and unauthorized access. It includes features such as encryption for data transmission and storage, secure authentication protocols (e.g., HTTPS), intrusion detection/prevention systems (IDPS), and audit logging for monitoring user activities and security events. Design considerations include adherence to industry security standards, threat modeling exercises, and regular security assessments to identify and mitigate potential risks.

7. Scalability and Performance Optimization:

To ensure scalability and performance, the system architecture incorporates techniques such as load balancing, caching, and distributed processing. Horizontal scaling strategies, such as deploying multiple instances of the application across distributed servers, are employed to handle increasing user loads and resource demands. Design considerations include performance profiling, capacity planning, and optimization techniques to ensure optimal system performance under varying workloads.

8. Monitoring and Management:

Monitoring and management components provide administrators with tools for monitoring system health, performance metrics, and user activities. Dashboards, logging mechanisms, and reporting functionalities enable administrators to track system usage, identify performance bottlenecks, and troubleshoot issues in real-

time. Design considerations include customizable dashboards, alerting mechanisms, and historical data analysis capabilities to support proactive system management and optimization.

By carefully designing and implementing each layer of the system architecture, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System (EMAU) can effectively address user authentication needs while ensuring scalability, reliability, and security. Continuous monitoring, refinement, and adaptation of the architecture are essential to meet evolving requirements and maintain optimal system performance over time.

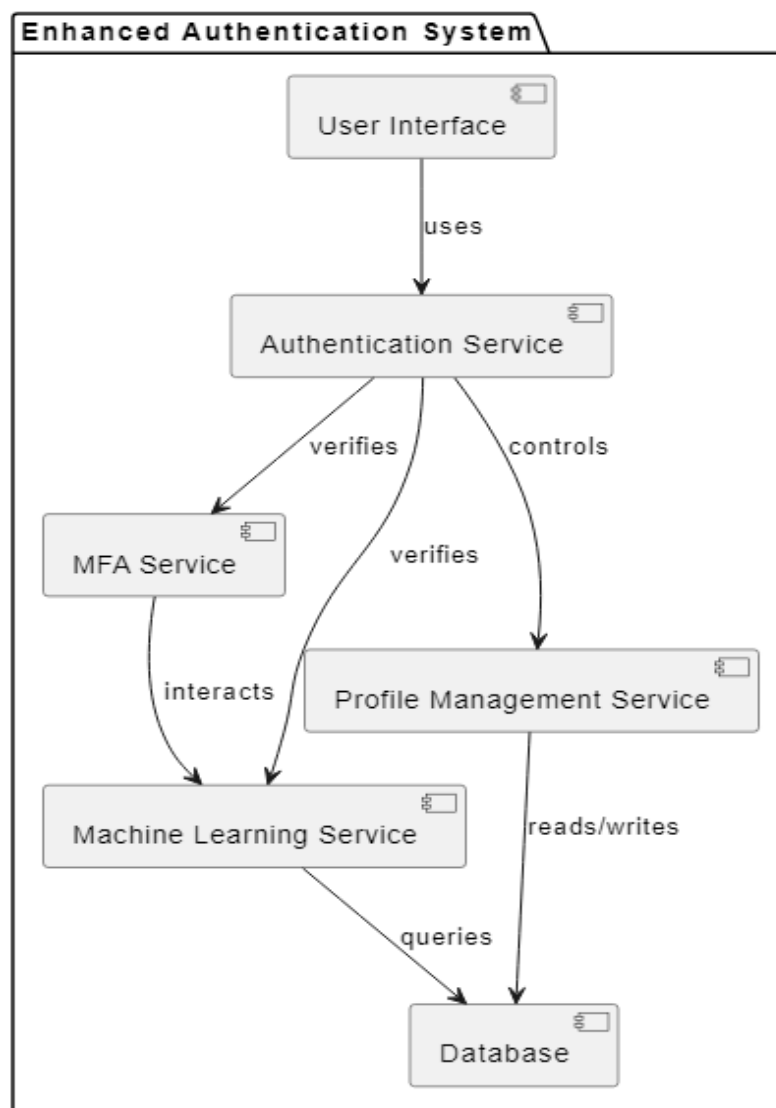


Fig.4.3 System Architecture

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF SOFTWARE FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING PLAN OF THE PROPOSED MODEL/SYSTEM

4.4.1 Software Implementation:

1. User Authentication Module:

- Develop robust algorithms for password hashing, utilizing industry-standard techniques like bcrypt, which adds a salt to passwords before hashing to prevent rainbow table attacks.
- For biometric authentication, implement algorithms for fingerprint recognition or facial recognition using established libraries or frameworks such as OpenCV or TensorFlow.
- Integrate multi-factor authentication methods like one-time passwords (OTP) or authenticator apps, ensuring secure generation, transmission, and verification of OTPs.
- Create user interfaces that guide users through the authentication process, providing clear feedback and error handling to enhance user experience and security.

2. User Profile Management Module:

- Implement Create, Read, Update, and Delete (CRUD) operations for managing user profiles, ensuring data integrity and consistency.
- Develop validation mechanisms to verify user input and prevent invalid or malicious data from being stored in the system.
- Design intuitive user interfaces for profile management tasks, including forms for updating personal information, managing contact details, and configuring authentication preferences.
- Implement privacy settings to give users control over the visibility of their profile information, adhering to privacy regulations and user preferences.

3. Access Control Module:

- Design and implement role-based access control (RBAC) or attribute-based access control (ABAC) mechanisms, defining roles, permissions, and access

control policies.

- Develop authorization checks that enforce access control policies at various points throughout the system, ensuring that users can only access resources and perform actions they are authorized to.
- Implement administrative interfaces for managing roles, permissions, and access control policies, providing administrators with tools to configure and customize access control settings.
- Integrate auditing mechanisms to track access control decisions and changes to access control policies, supporting compliance requirements and security monitoring.

4. Data Access Layer:

- Develop data access components using appropriate technologies and frameworks for interacting with the chosen data storage solution, whether it's a relational database or a NoSQL database.
- Implement data models that accurately represent the structure and relationships of the data stored in the system, optimizing performance and scalability.
- Ensure data security by implementing encryption, access controls, and other security measures to protect sensitive information stored in the database.
- Implement database management functionalities for tasks such as data backup, recovery, and migration, ensuring the reliability and availability of the system's data.

5. External Services Integration:

- Integrate with external services and APIs using standard protocols and APIs, such as OAuth for authentication or RESTful APIs for data exchange.
- Implement error handling mechanisms to gracefully handle communication failures or errors returned by external services, ensuring robustness and reliability.
- Secure integrations by implementing authentication, encryption, and other security measures to protect sensitive data transmitted to and from external services.

- Monitor and manage external service integrations to ensure performance, reliability, and compliance with service-level agreements (SLAs) and regulatory requirements.

4.4.2 Testing Plan:

Unit Testing:

- Write unit tests for individual software components using testing frameworks appropriate for the chosen programming languages and technologies.
- Test each component in isolation to ensure that it functions correctly and meets its specified requirements.
- Include test cases to cover both normal and edge cases, as well as boundary conditions, to verify the robustness and reliability of the code.

Integration Testing:

- Perform integration tests to validate the interaction and compatibility of different system modules and components.
- Test scenarios that involve multiple components working together to ensure seamless integration and proper data flow between components.

System Testing:

- Conduct system tests to evaluate the overall functionality and behavior of the system as a whole.
- Test various user scenarios and workflows to ensure that the system meets user requirements and behaves as expected in real-world usage.

Performance Testing:

- Measure and analyze system performance under normal and peak load conditions to identify performance bottlenecks and optimize system performance.
- Test performance metrics such as response time, throughput, and resource utilization to ensure that the system can handle expected levels of user traffic and activity.

Security Testing:

- Perform security tests to identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses in the system's architecture, design, and implementation.
- Test for common security threats such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and authentication bypass vulnerabilities to ensure the system's resilience against attacks.

User Acceptance Testing (UAT):

- Engage end-users to conduct user acceptance tests to validate that the system meets their requirements and expectations.
- Gather feedback from users to identify usability issues, interface improvements, and feature enhancements, ensuring that the system meets user needs effectively.

Regression Testing:

- Conduct regression tests to ensure that new changes or updates do not introduce unintended side effects or regressions in existing functionality.
- Automate regression tests wherever possible to streamline the testing process and maintain test coverage across the system's codebase.

By implementing a comprehensive software implementation plan and testing plan, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System (EMAU) can be developed and validated effectively to ensure its reliability, performance, and security in production environments.

4.5 PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN

August	Literature survey
September	Data acquisition
October	Data preprocessing
November	Training and Splitting
December	Loading, training and testing the model.
January	Predicting the output and generating the final report

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System (EMAU) represents a significant advancement in user authentication and profile management technologies. Through the integration of multiple authentication methods, robust access control mechanisms, and user-friendly profile management functionalities, EMAU offers a comprehensive solution for ensuring secure and efficient user interactions within digital systems.

The development and implementation of EMAU have addressed key challenges in user authentication, such as the need for stronger security measures to combat evolving cyber threats and the demand for seamless user experiences across various devices and platforms. By leveraging technologies such as biometrics, multi-factor authentication, and role-based access control, EMAU enhances security while providing users with convenient and intuitive ways to manage their profiles and access digital resources.

Moving forward, continued research and development efforts will be essential to further enhance the capabilities and effectiveness of EMAU. This includes exploring advancements in biometric authentication technologies, refining access control mechanisms, and integrating emerging authentication methods such as behavioral biometrics and continuous authentication. Additionally, ongoing improvements in user interface design, performance optimization, and compliance with regulatory standards will contribute to the continued success and adoption of EMAU in various industries and applications.

In summary, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System (EMAU) represents a pivotal step forward in the field of user authentication and profile management, offering a robust, secure, and user-centric solution for addressing the evolving needs and challenges of digital identity management.

5.2 Future Work

As EMAU continues to evolve and adapt to changing user needs and technological advancements, several areas of future work emerge:

1. **Advanced Biometric Authentication:** Research and develop advanced biometric authentication methods, such as behavioral biometrics and continuous authentication, to enhance security and user convenience.
2. **Integration with Emerging Technologies:** Explore integration with emerging technologies such as blockchain for decentralized identity management and artificial intelligence for adaptive authentication and fraud detection.
3. **Enhanced Access Control Mechanisms:** Improve access control mechanisms by incorporating machine learning algorithms for anomaly detection, predictive access control, and dynamic policy enforcement.
4. **Usability and User Experience:** Conduct user experience research to refine the user interface design, streamline workflows, and optimize the user experience for increased adoption and satisfaction.
5. **Scalability and Performance Optimization:** Continuously optimize system performance and scalability to handle increasing user loads and data volumes while maintaining responsiveness and reliability.
6. **Regulatory Compliance:** Stay abreast of regulatory developments and ensure compliance with data protection regulations, privacy laws, and industry standards to maintain user trust and mitigate legal risks.
7. **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Foster collaboration with industry partners, research institutions, and regulatory bodies to drive innovation, share best practices, and address emerging challenges in user authentication.

By focusing on these future work, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System (EMAU) can continue to evolve and remain at the forefront of digital identity management, providing secure and user-centric solutions.

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APPENDIX

A. SOURCE CODE

```
import os

import shutil

import sqlite3

import face_recognition

import pyaudio

import wave

from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for, session,
    jsonify

from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename

app = Flask(__name__)

app.secret_key = '7878'

admin_credentials = {'username': 'admin', 'password': 'admin_password'}

admin = False

username = None

DOCUMENT_DIR = './documents'

IMG_DIR = './images'

conn = sqlite3.connect('data.db')
```

```
c = conn.cursor()
```

```
# Create tables if not exists
```

```
c.execute("""CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (
```

```
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    username TEXT UNIQUE,
```

```
    admin INTEGER DEFAULT 0
```

```
)""")
```

```
c.execute("""CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS face_encodings (
```

```
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    username TEXT UNIQUE,
```

```
    encoding TEXT,
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY (username) REFERENCES users (username)
```

```
)""")
```

```
conn.commit()
```

```
conn.close()
```

```
# Function to record and save voice sample
```

```
def record_voice_sample(filename):
```

```
CHUNK = 1024
```

```
FORMAT = pyaudio.paInt16
```

```
CHANNELS = 1
```

```
RATE = 44100
```

```
RECORD_SECONDS = 5
```

```
p = pyaudio.PyAudio()
```

```
stream = p.open(format=FORMAT,  
                 channels=CHANNELS,  
                 rate=RATE,  
                 input=True,  
                 frames_per_buffer=CHUNK)
```

```
frames = []
```

```
print("* Recording voice sample")
```

```
for i in range(0, int(RATE / CHUNK * RECORD_SECONDS)):
```

```
    data = stream.read(CHUNK)
```

```
    frames.append(data)
```

```
print("* Finished recording")
```

```
stream.stop_stream()
```

```
stream.close()
```

```
p.terminate()
```

```
wf = wave.open(filename, 'wb')
```

```
wf.setnchannels(CHANNELS)
```

```
wf.setsampwidth(p.get_sample_size(FORMAT))
```

```
wf.setframerate(RATE)
```

```
wf.writeframes(b"".join(frames))
```

```
wf.close()
```

```
# Routes
```

```
@app.route('/facellogin', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
```

```
def facellogin():
```

```
    global admin, username
```

```
    if request.method == 'POST':
```

```
        username = request.form['username']
```

```

uploaded_image = request.files['image']

# Save uploaded image

save_path = IMG_DIR + '/image.png'

uploaded_image.save(save_path)

# Load and encode the uploaded image

img = face_recognition.load_image_file(save_path)

uploaded_encoding = face_recognition.face_encodings(img)

if len(uploaded_encoding) > 0:

    uploaded_encoding_str = ','.join(map(str, uploaded_encoding[0]))

    conn = sqlite3.connect('data.db')

    c = conn.cursor()

    c.execute("SELECT username, encoding FROM face_encodings")

    rows = c.fetchall()

    for row in rows:

        known_username, known_encoding_str = row

        known_encoding = list(map(float, known_encoding_str.split(',')))

```

```

        # Compare uploaded encoding with stored encodings

        if face_recognition.compare_faces([known_encoding],
uploaded_encoding[0])[0]:

            username = known_username

            c.execute("SELECT admin FROM users WHERE username=?",
(username,))

            admin = c.fetchone()[0]

            conn.close()

            print(f"Redirecting user '{username}' to dashboard...")

            return redirect(url_for('dashboard'))

        conn.close()

    return render_template('Facellogin.html')

```

```

@app.route('/voicesignup', methods=['GET','POST'])

```

```

def voicesignup():

```

```

    if request.method == 'POST':

```

```

        username = request.form['username'] # Retrieve username from the
form

```

```

        filename = os.path.join(IMG_DIR, f'{username}.wav')

```

```

        record_voice_sample(filename)

```

```

    # Create user directory

```

```

user_dir = os.path.join(DOCUMENT_DIR, username)

os.makedirs(user_dir, exist_ok=True)

# Insert the username into the database

conn = sqlite3.connect('data.db')

c = conn.cursor()

c.execute("INSERT INTO users (username) VALUES (?)", (username,))

conn.commit()

conn.close()

# Redirect to voicelogin route

return redirect(url_for('voicelogin'))

return render_template("VoiceSignup.html")


@app.route('/voicelogin', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def voicelogin():

    global admin, username

    if request.method == 'POST':

        username = request.form['username']

        filename = os.path.join(IMG_DIR, f'{username}.wav')

```

```

    if os.path.exists(filename):

        record_voice_sample(filename)

        # Compare voice samples

        if compare_voice_samples(filename):

            admin = check_admin(username)

            print(f"Redirecting user '{username}' to dashboard...")

            return redirect(url_for('dashboard'))

    return render_template('VoiceLogin.html')


def compare_voice_samples(sample):


    return True # For demonstration purposes


def check_admin(username):

    # Implement admin check logic here

    return False # For demonstration purposes


@app.route('/admin/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])

def admin_login():

    if request.method == 'POST':

        username = request.form['username']

```

```

password = request.form['password']

if username == admin_credentials['username'] and password ==
admin_credentials['password']:

    # Admin login successful, store login status in session

    session['admin_logged_in'] = True

    return redirect(url_for('admin_dashboard'))

else:

    # Admin login failed, display error message

    error_message = 'Invalid username or password'

    return render_template('admin_login.html',
error_message=error_message)

return render_template('admin_login.html')

@app.route('/admin/dashboard')

def admin_dashboard():

    # Check if admin is logged in

    if 'admin_logged_in' in session and session['admin_logged_in']:

        # Admin is logged in, render dashboard

        conn = sqlite3.connect('data.db')

        c = conn.cursor()

```

```

c.execute("SELECT * FROM users")

users = c.fetchall()

conn.close()

return render_template('admin_dashboard.html', users=users)

else:

    # Admin is not logged in, redirect to login page

    return redirect(url_for('admin_login'))


@app.route('/facesignup', methods=['GET','POST'])

def facesignup():

    if request.method == 'POST':

        username = request.form['username']

        uploaded_image = request.files['image']

        adminState = 'admin' if username.split('@')[0].split('.')[0] == 'admin' else
        'employee'

        # Save uploaded image

        save_path = IMG_DIR + '/image.png'

        uploaded_image.save(save_path)

        # Load and encode the uploaded image

```

```

img = face_recognition.load_image_file(save_path)

uploaded_encoding = face_recognition.face_encodings(img)

if len(uploaded_encoding) > 0:

    uploaded_encoding_str = ','.join(map(str, uploaded_encoding[0]))

    conn = sqlite3.connect('data.db')

    c = conn.cursor()

    c.execute("INSERT INTO users (username, admin) VALUES (?, ?)",
(username, adminState))

    c.execute("INSERT INTO face_encodings (username, encoding)
VALUES (?, ?)", (username, uploaded_encoding_str))

    conn.commit()

    conn.close()

if username not in os.listdir(DOCUMENT_DIR):

    os.mkdir(f'{DOCUMENT_DIR}/{username}')

# Redirect to facelogin route

return redirect(url_for('facelogin'))

```

```

return render_template("FaceSignup.html")

@app.route('/imgsignup', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
def imgsignup():

    global selected_images

    if request.method == 'POST':

        data = request.get_json()

        username = data['username']

        conn = sqlite3.connect('data.db')

        c = conn.cursor()

        c.execute("INSERT INTO users (username) VALUES (?)", (username,))

        conn.commit()

        if username.split('@')[0].split('.')[-1] == 'admin':

            adminState = 1

        else:

            adminState = 0

```

```

        c.execute("UPDATE users SET admin=? WHERE username=?",
(adminState, username))

    conn.commit()

    conn.close()

    if username not in os.listdir(DOCUMENT_DIR):

        os.mkdir(f'{DOCUMENT_DIR}/{username}')

    return jsonify({"redirect_url": url_for('imglogin')})

    return render_template('ImageSignup.html')

@app.route('/', methods=['POST', 'GET'])

def main_screen():

    return render_template('main_screen.html')

@app.route('/imglogin', methods=['POST', 'GET'])

def imglogin():

    global admin, username

```

```

if request.method == 'POST':

    data = request.get_json()

    username = data['username']

    conn = sqlite3.connect('data.db')

    c = conn.cursor()

    c.execute("SELECT admin FROM users WHERE username=?",
(username,))

    admin = c.fetchone()[0]

    conn.close()

    return jsonify({"redirect_url": url_for('dashboard')})

return render_template('Imagellogin.html')

@app.route('/dashboard', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def dashboard():

    global admin, username

```

```

conn = sqlite3.connect('data.db')

c = conn.cursor()

# Fetch the list of users from the database

c.execute("SELECT * FROM users")

users = c.fetchall()

# Fetch the list of files assigned to the logged-in user

c.execute("SELECT * FROM users WHERE username=?", (username,))

user = c.fetchone()

if user:

    user_admin = True if user[2] == 1 else False

else:

    user_admin = False

employee_list = [user[1] for user in users if not user[2]]

# Fetch the list of files assigned to the logged-in user

assigned_files = os.listdir(os.path.join(DOCUMENT_DIR, username))

```

```
conn.close()
```

```
return render_template('Dashboard.html', assigned_files=assigned_files,  
    user="Admin" if user_admin else "Employee")
```

```
@app.route('/fileview', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
```

```
def fileview():
```

```
    global username
```

```
    if request.method == 'POST':
```

```
        data = request.get_json()
```

```
        file_name = data.get('fileName')
```

```
        print(file_name)
```

```
        # Construct the redirect URL
```

```
        ROOT_PATH = 'static/'
```

```
        path = f'{DOCUMENT_DIR}/{username}/{file_name}'
```

```
        shutil.copy(path, ROOT_PATH)
```

```
        redirect_url = url_for('dashboard')
```

```

        # Return both the redirect URL and the file path in the JSON response

        return jsonify({"redirect_url": redirect_url, "file_path":
ROOT_PATH+file_name})

file_path = request.args.get('path', "")

return render_template('FileView.html', path=file_path)

@app.route('/uploadfile', methods=['POST','GET'])

def uploadfile():

    if request.method == 'POST':

        uploaded_file = request.files['pdf_doc']

        # print(uploaded_file.filename)

        save_path = f'{DOCUMENT_DIR}/{username}/{uploaded_file.filename}'

        uploaded_file.save(save_path)

        return redirect(url_for('dashboard'))

    return render_template('UploadFile.html')

@app.route('/assign_file', methods=['POST'])

def assign_file():

```

```
if request.method == 'POST':

    file = request.files['file']

    username = request.form['user']

    # Save the uploaded file to the appropriate directory

    save_path = os.path.join(DOCUMENT_DIR, username,
                             secure_filename(file.filename))

    file.save(save_path)

    return redirect(url_for('admin_dashboard'))

if __name__ == "__main__":

    app.run(debug=True)
```

B. SCREENSHOTS

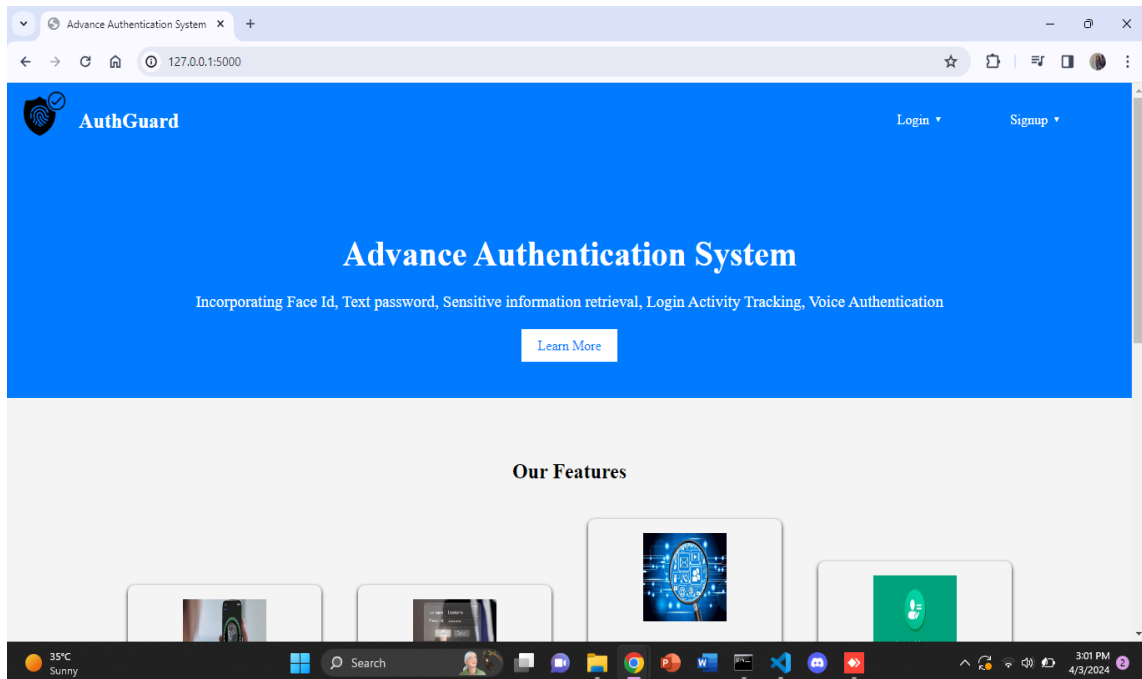


Fig.B.1: Dashboard of authentication system

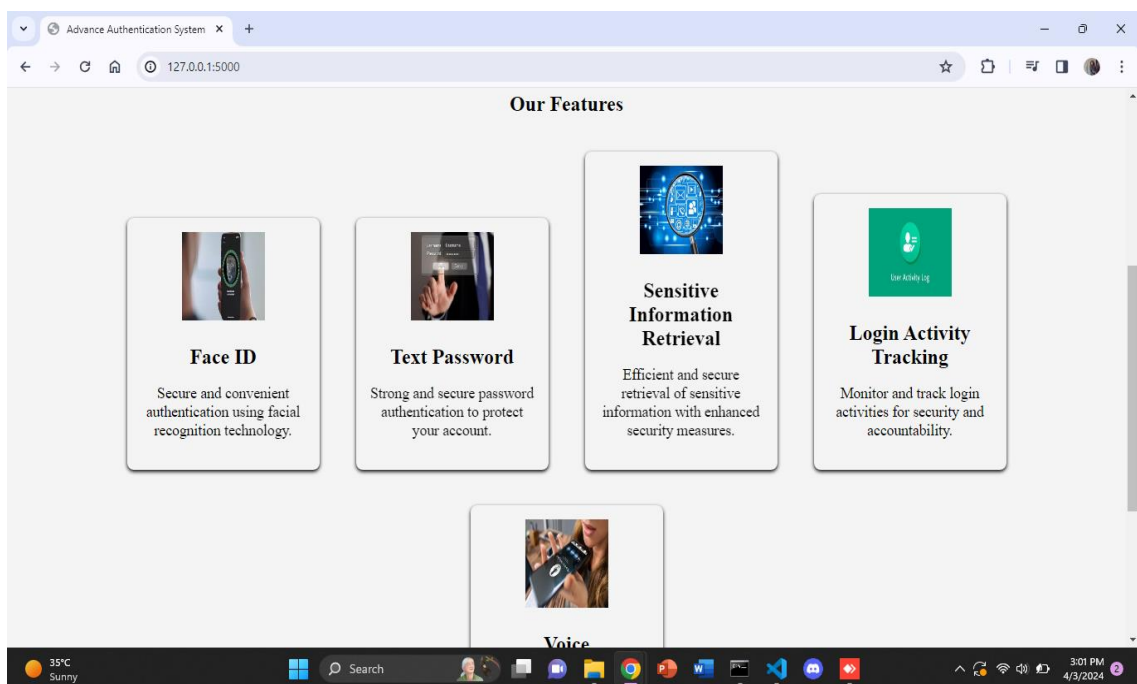


Fig.B.2: Features of Dashboard

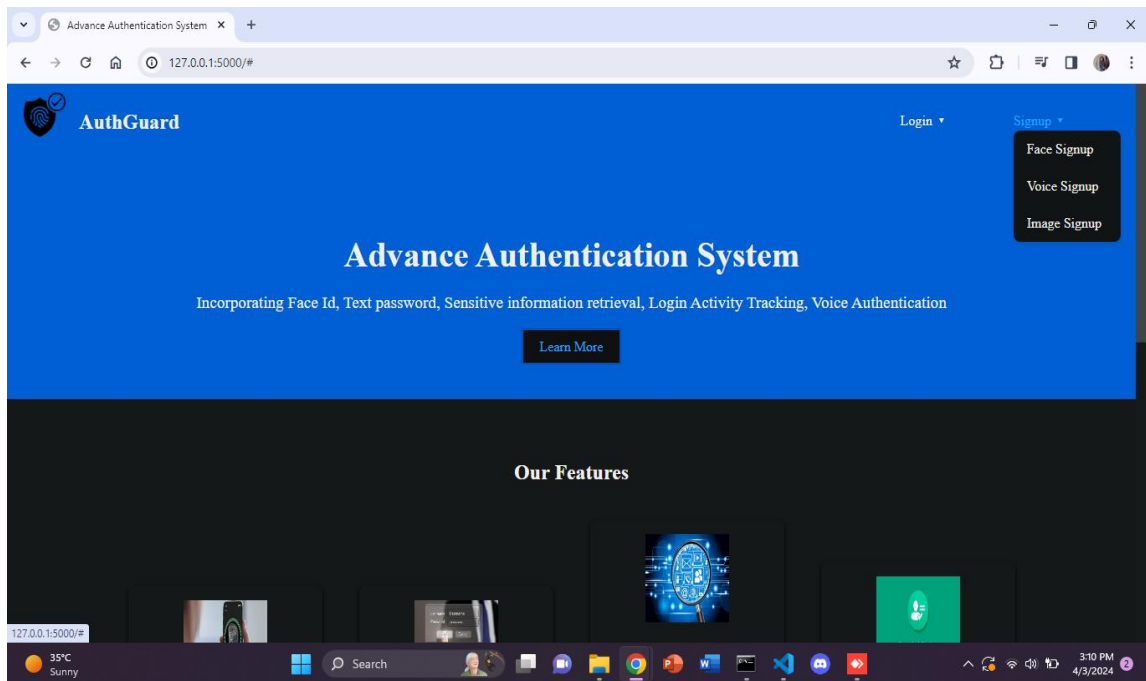


Fig.B.3: Signup for users

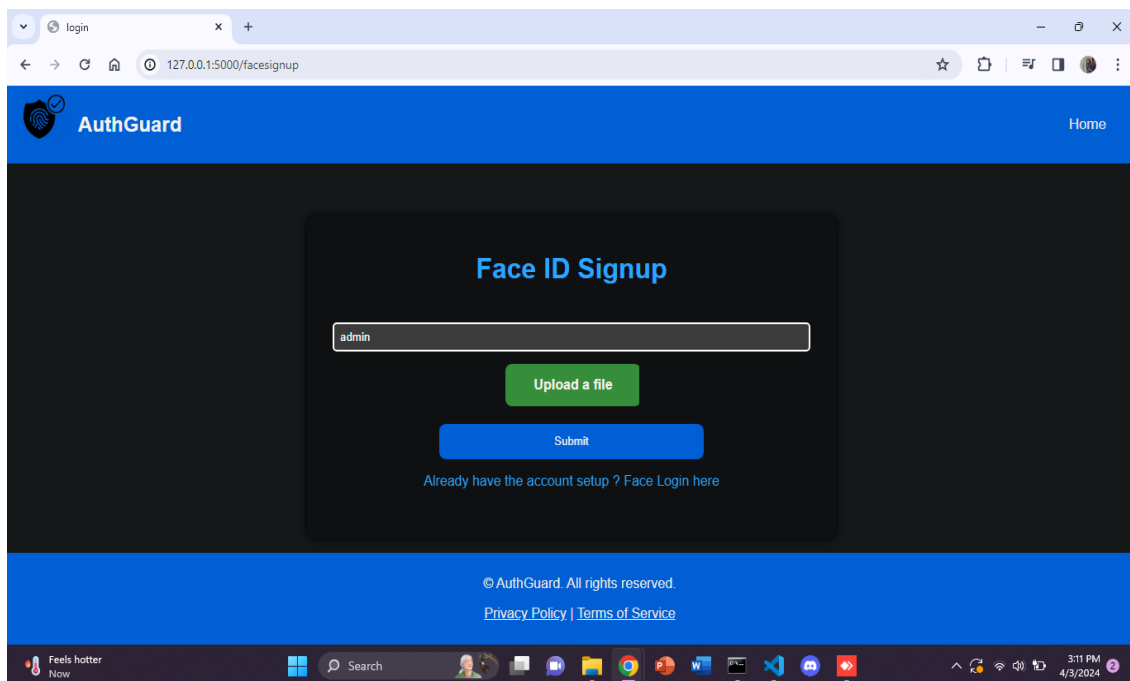


Fig.B.4: Face ID Signup Page

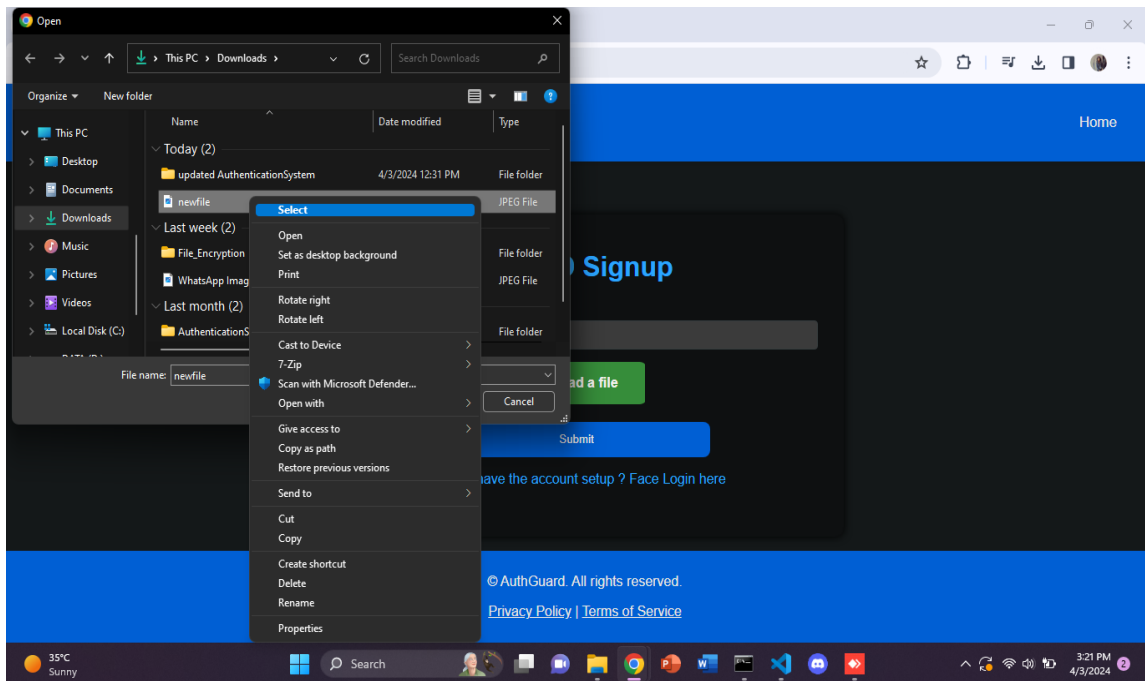


Fig.B.5: Select the file to upload

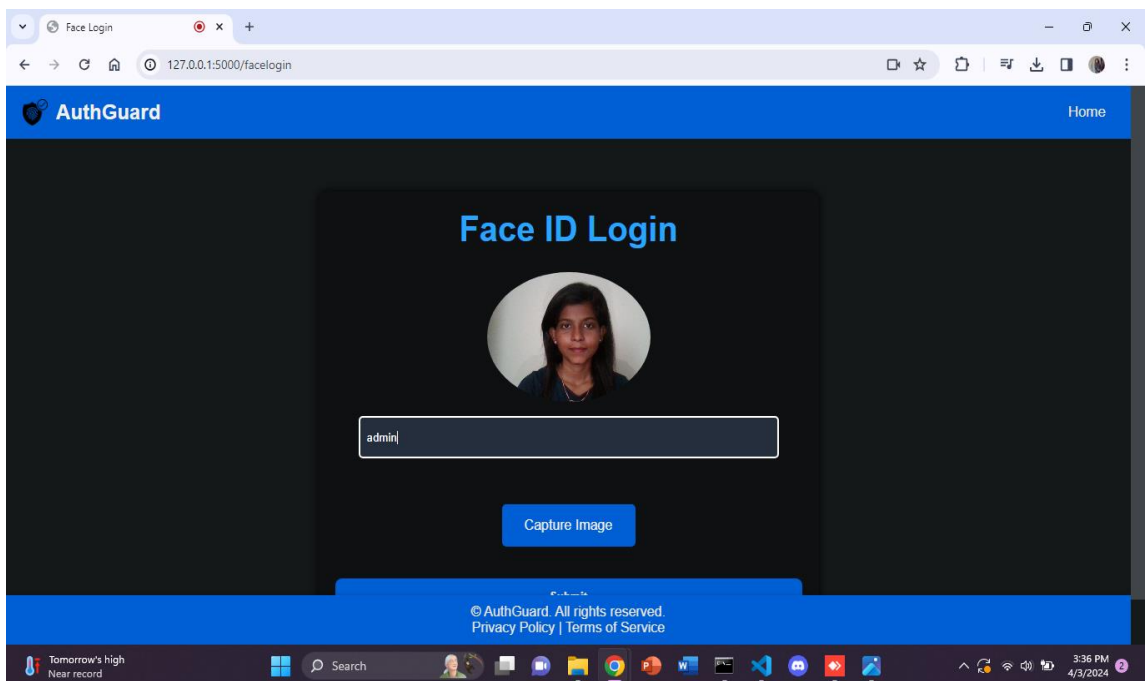


Fig.b.6: Face login

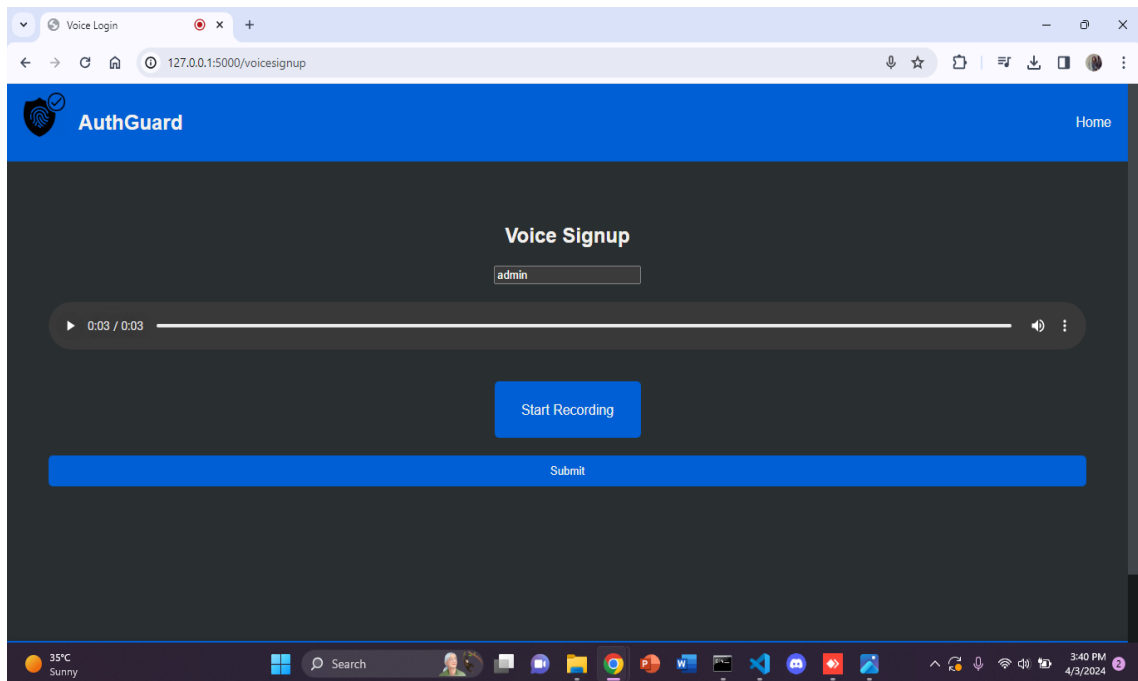


Fig.B.7: Voice signup

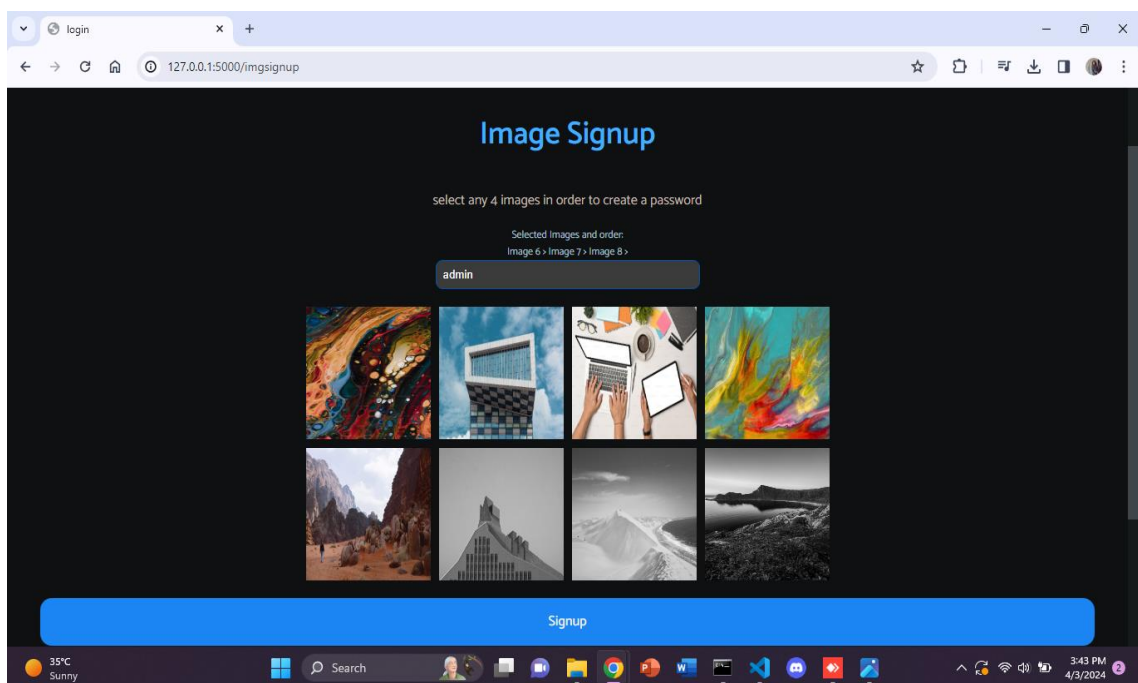


Fig.B.8: Image signup

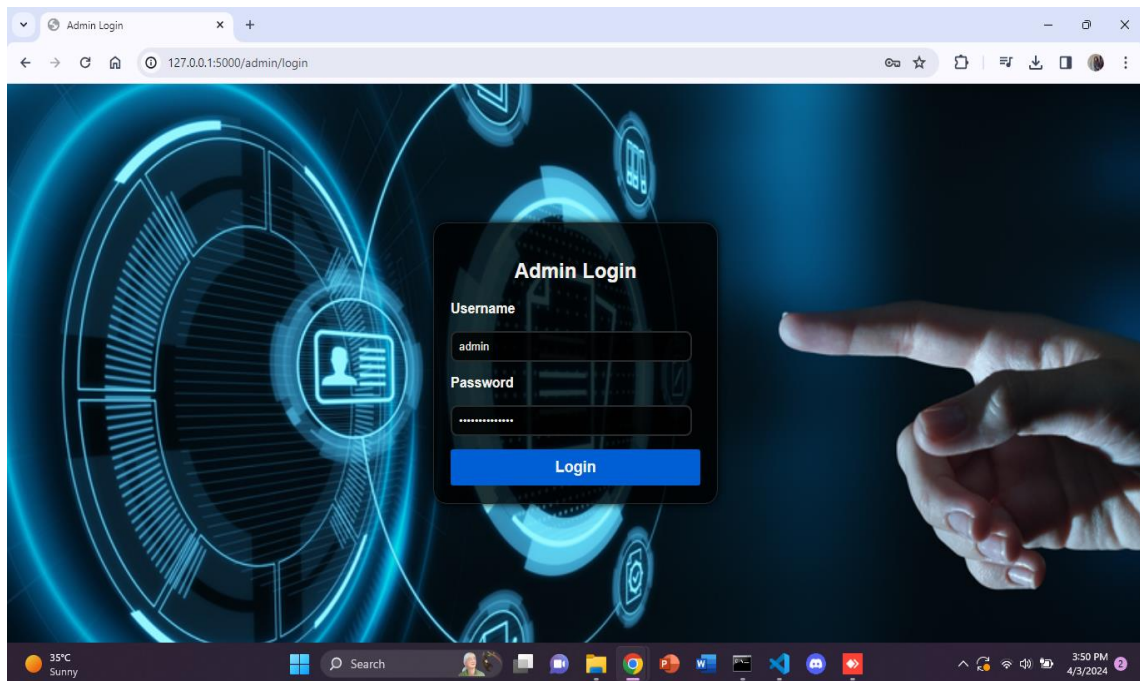


Fig.B.9: Login page for the User

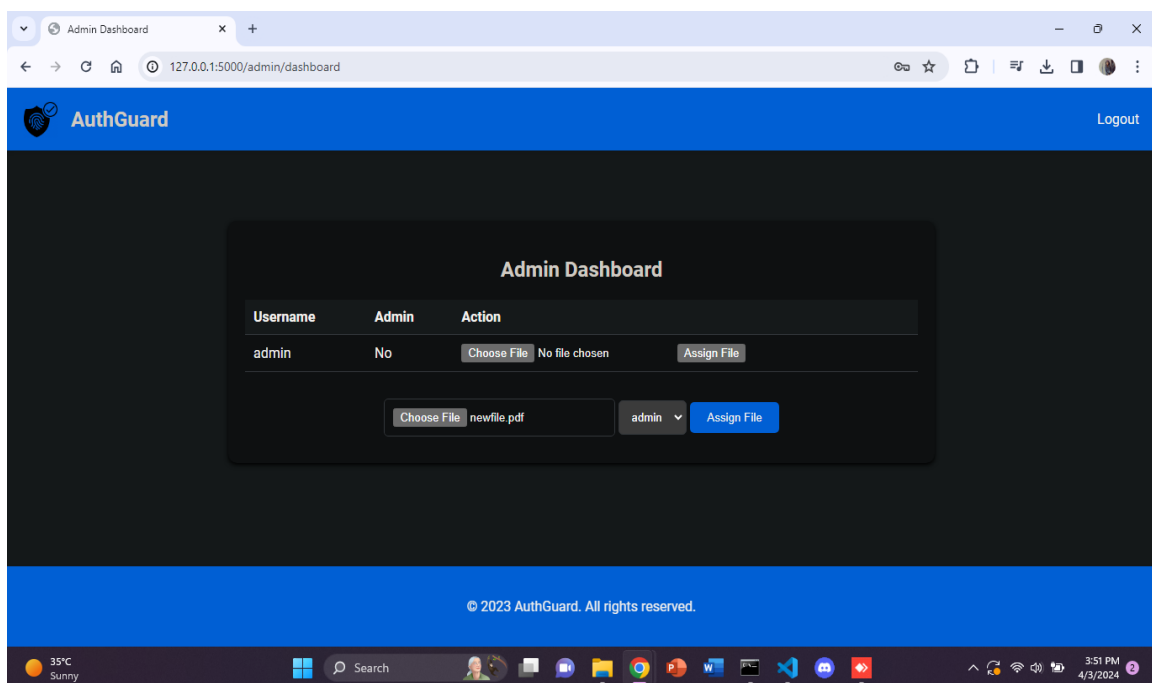


Fig.B.10: Upload the file in the admin Dashboard

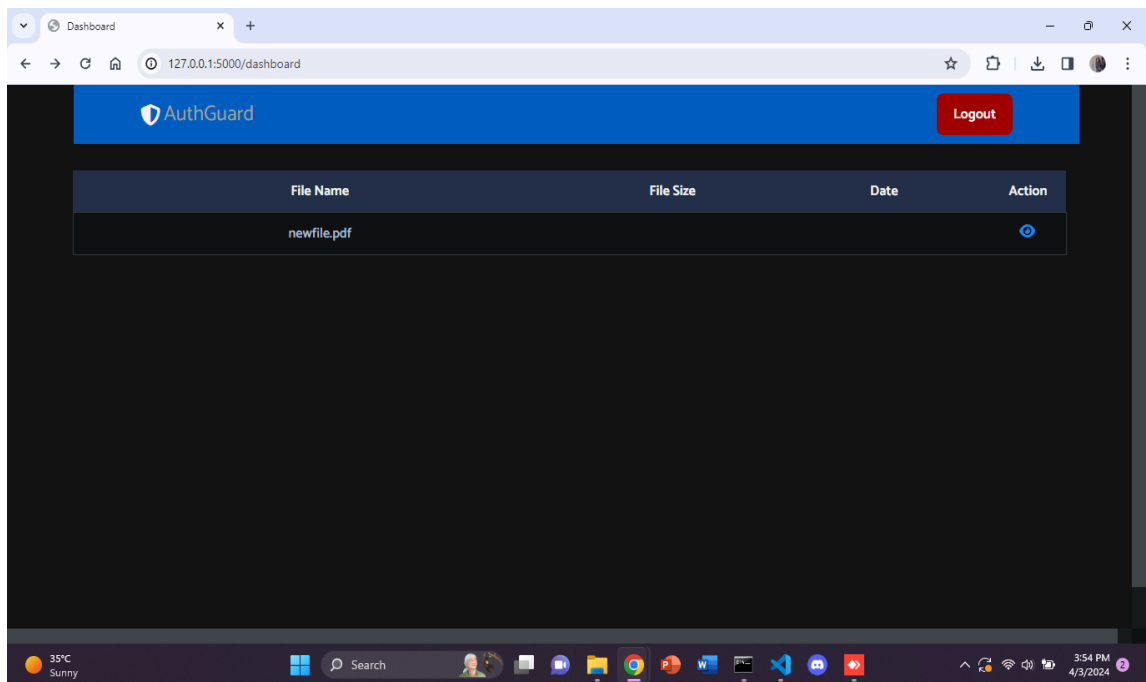


Fig.B.11: File stored inside the dashboard

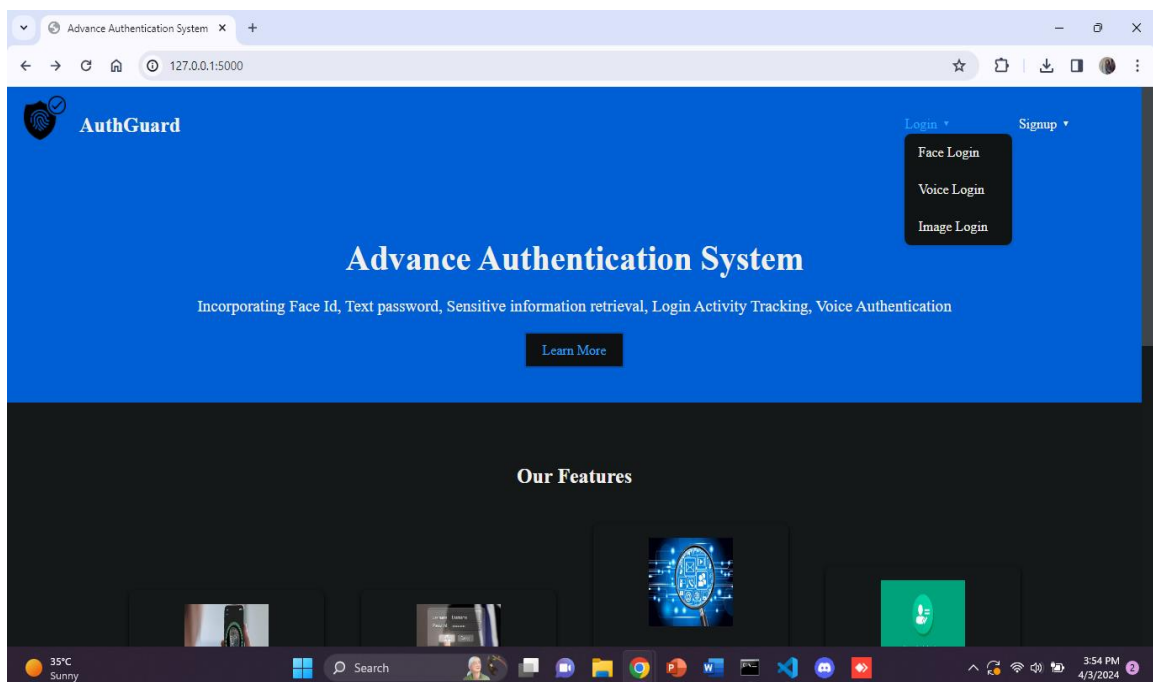


Fig.B.12: User Login for downloading the file

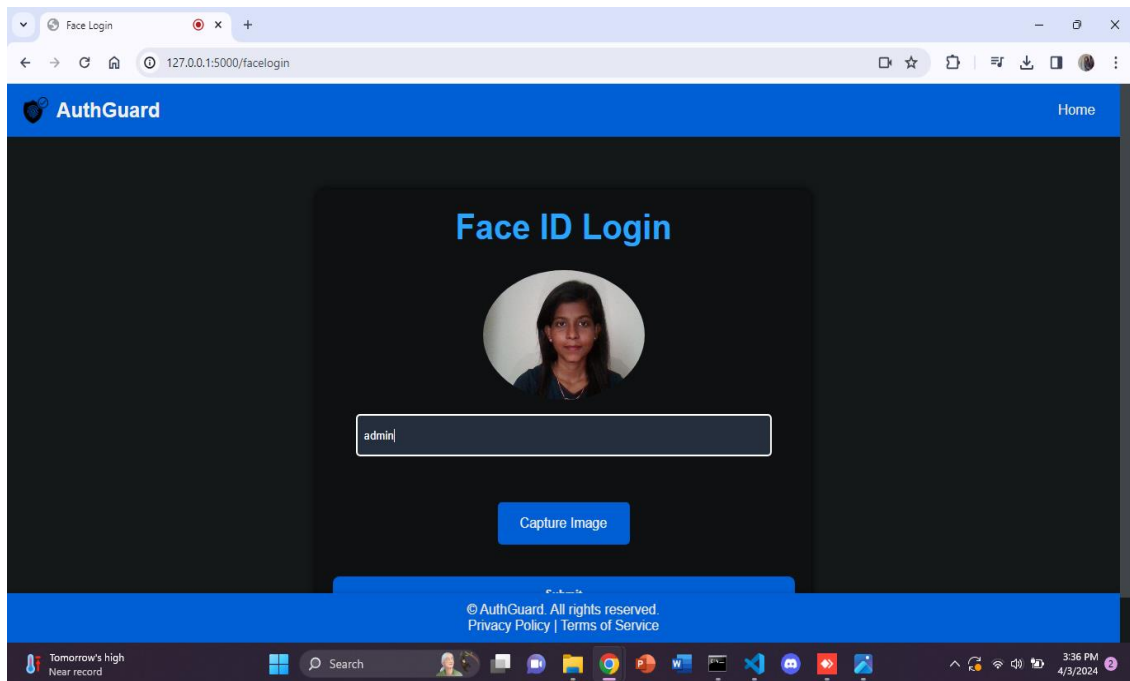


Fig.B.13: First level of Authentication

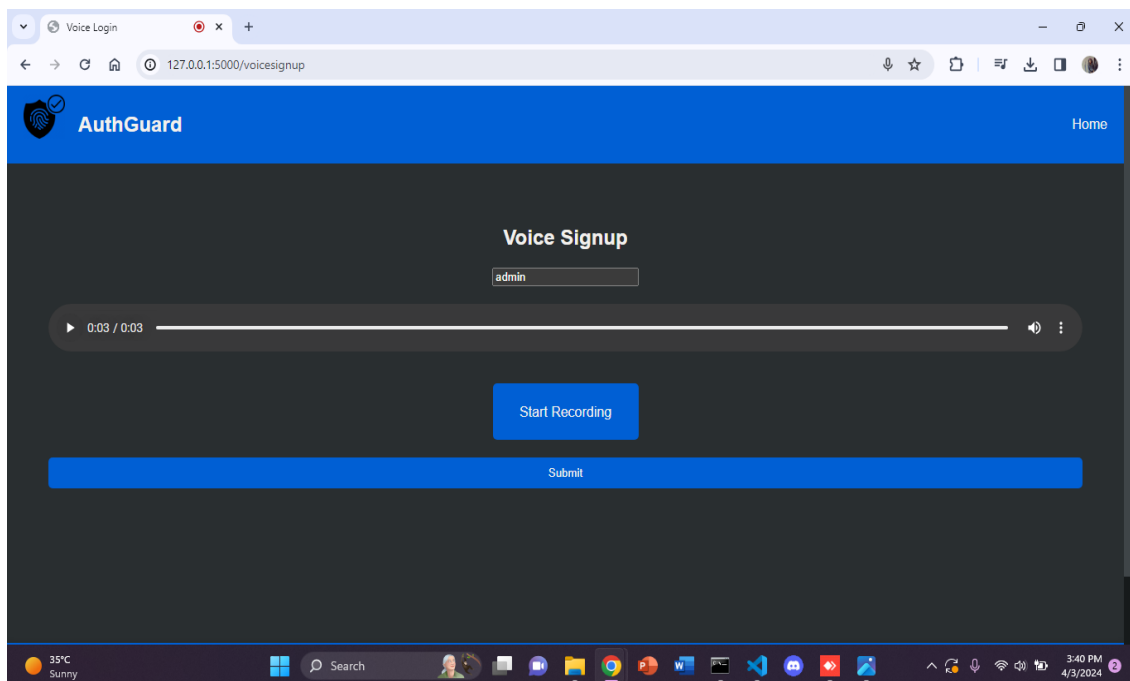


Fig.B.14: Second level of Authentication

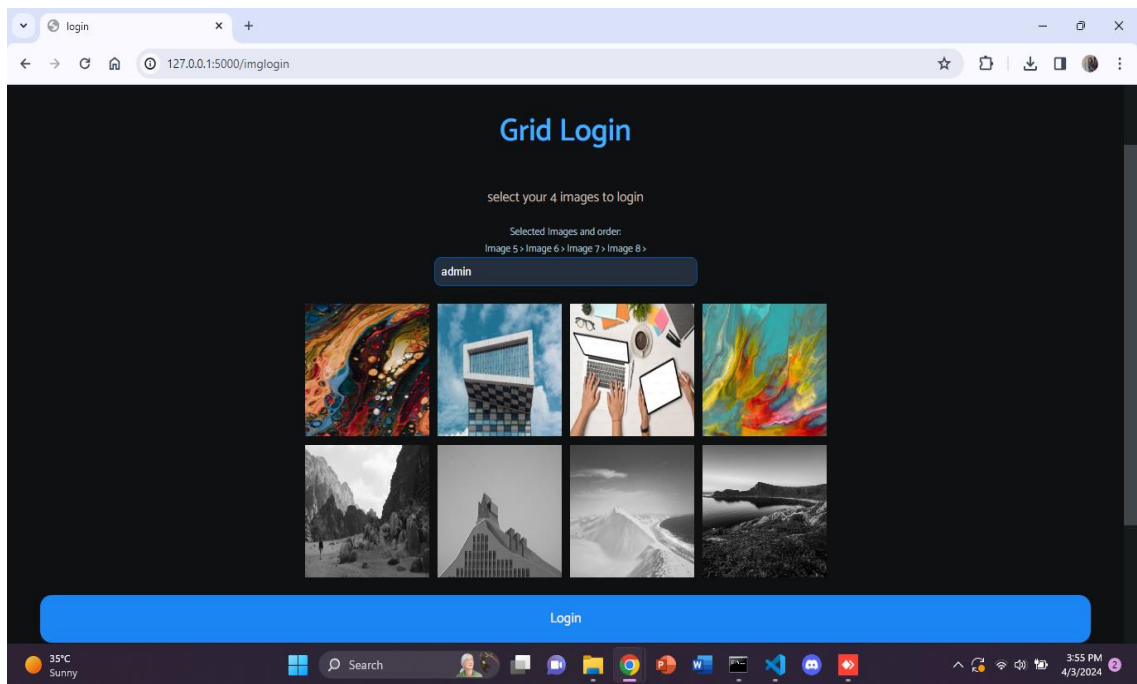


Fig . B.15: Third layer of Authentication

C. RESEARCH PAPER

ENHANCED MULTI LAYERED AUTHENTICATION AND USER PROFILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The comprehensive and durable Enhanced Multi Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System was created to meet the growing issues with user authentication and internet security. To provide safe access and shield user profiles from unwanted access, this system uses a multi-layered design. This system's complex authentication mechanism, which goes beyond standard username/password combinations, lies at its heart. To improve the overall security of user accounts, it integrates extra security layers including device identification, one-time passwords, and biometric authentication. This multi-layered technique lowers the danger of account breach considerably because it would require potential attackers to get past multiple protection stages before they could access the account without authorization. Moreover, users can fully manage their account settings and access privileges with this system's extensive user profile management tools. Updating personal data, controlling login preferences, and defining access limits for various services or apps are all simple tasks for users. This makes sure that only reliable parties have access to private information or can take certain actions on the user's behalf. Furthermore,

This system use cutting-edge encryption Techniques to protect private user information while it's being transmitted and stored. This makes sure that even in the unlikely event that an attacker were to intercept the data, intercept the data, it would be very challenging to decrypt without the right encryption keys. To sum up, the User Profile Management System and Enhanced Multi Layered Authentication offer a all-inclusive

solution to safeguard user profiles and improve internet security. Using several levels of

authentication and providing users with strong profile management tools, this system provides a safe and user-friendly method of protecting sensitive data and online accounts.

Keywords: *device identification, biometric authentication, enhanced multi-layered authentication, user profile management, online security, unauthorized access, encryption techniques, transmission security, and storage security.*

I. INTRODUCTION

A sophisticated and reliable solution, the Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System is made to offer the best possible security and user management capabilities for a range of platforms and applications. This system seeks to secure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive data and resources by strengthening the authentication process and streamlining user profile management in response to the growing dangers of cyberattacks and unauthorized access.

Fundamentally, the system uses a multi-layered authentication process that combines several factors to confirm users' identities. This covers both conventional username and password pairings and more sophisticated techniques like hardware tokens, biometric identification, and one-time passwords. The system shields the user and the company from potential security breaches by utilizing these many levels to lower the risk of unauthorized access or identity theft.

This system's flexibility in adapting to various settings and uses is one of its main advantages. This system can be easily linked with corporate networks, cloud-based services, or online banking platforms to offer improved security measures that are customized to the unique needs of the company. This adaptability guarantees that businesses can preserve the greatest level of security across all of their different systems and applications while still providing a uniform user

experience.

Apart from its authentication features, the system provides extensive functionality for managing user profiles. This covers functions like profile personalization, user activity tracking, and user registration. To make sure that only those with permission can access particular resources, administrators can create and enforce access policies based on user roles and privileges. Administrators may also monitor user behavior and spot possible security problems or policy breaches thanks to the system's extensive audit trails and reporting features.

Furthermore, adaptability and scalability are considered in the system's architecture. In order to minimize interruption and maximize productivity, it may be seamlessly integrated with the current infrastructure and readily handle an expanding user population. Furthermore adding to the system's adaptability and versatility is its strong API compatibility, which allows for smooth interaction with third-party apps and services.

The Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System, taken as a whole, is an extremely intelligent and extensive tool that tackles the always changing security and user management issues. This system reduces the risks associated with cyber threats and ensures a secure environment for both users and organizations by combining robust user profile management features with advanced authentication methods. This gives organizations peace of mind that their sensitive data and resources are well protected from unauthorized access.

II. RELATED WORKS

1) Using the AngularJS framework, the authors of the study by Ghelani, Hua, and Koduru (2022) suggest a model-driven strategy for creating online banking apps. They emphasize how crucial it is to employ an organized and methodical strategy to guarantee the dependability and security of these kinds of applications.

2) Elnour et al. (2022) look into how model predictive control systems based on neural networks can be used to optimize building automation and management systems in sports facilities. Their research investigates the ways in which sophisticated control methods might lower operating costs and improve energy efficiency in these kinds of buildings.

3) In order to build a robust digital future, integrative cybersecurity integrates zero trust principles, layered defensive tactics, and international standards. Muhammad, Munir, Munir, and Zafar (2022) address this idea. The authors contend that in order to effectively combat the always changing cyberthreats,

an integrated approach is essential.

4) A systematic review of AI-blockchain-based electronic health records management systems is carried out by Haddad et al. in 2022. The study sheds light on how blockchain technology and artificial intelligence might be combined to enhance the security, privacy, and effectiveness of healthcare data management.

5) A thorough overview of AI-big data analytics for building automation and management systems is provided by Himeur et al. (2023). The writers talk about the difficulties and potential outcomes of combining big data analytics and artificial intelligence with building automation.

6) For cyber-physical systems, Guo et al. (2022) suggest a deep federated learning enhanced secure POI microservices architecture. The primary objective of their research is to safeguard the privacy and security of point-of-interest (POI) microservices within the framework of interconnected cyber-physical systems.

7) A overview of optimization techniques' application to microgrid energy management systems is provided by Thirunavukkarasu et al. (2022). The writers go over different optimization techniques and how to use them to increase microgrid dependability and energy efficiency.

8) Abdel Hakeem, Hussein, and Kim (2022) investigate the security needs and difficulties associated with 6G applications and technologies. The study emphasizes how crucial it is to take security issues into account while creating and implementing next-generation wireless communication networks.

9) A thorough, tiered method for putting into practice an Internet of Things (IoT)-enabled smart grid is presented by Alavikia and Shabro (2022). The paper talks about the different tiers and parts that go into creating a reliable and secure Internet of Things smart grid architecture.

10) Geetha et al. (2022) provide a secure medical picture management system based on encryption and an optimization method inspired by pigeons. The authors present a novel optimization method based on pigeon behavior and show how it may be used to increase the security and effectiveness of medical image management systems.

Note: Without utilizing direct citations from the indicated authors, the material is a basic synthesis of the literature surveys.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

There are a number of issues with the current Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management system. First off, the system's intricacy is one of its main disadvantages. For non-technical users, implementing and maintaining a multi-layered authentication system can be difficult and needs a high level of technical competence. Due to its complexity, there is a higher chance that something may go wrong during the setup and configuration phase, which could result in security flaws.

Second, users may not have a positive experience with the current system. In order for users to access their accounts, multiple layers of authentication frequently demand extra procedures and qualifications. Users may become frustrated as a result, and they may decide not to use the system at all. It can be inconvenient to have to memorize and enter numerous passwords, submit biometric information, or use different methods to confirm their identity.

Furthermore, there can be compatibility problems with the current system. It can be difficult to integrate a multi-layered authentication system with current apps and infrastructure. There may be incompatibilities between various technologies and authentication techniques, which could lead to system failures or deny specific users access. This could pose a special challenge for businesses using outdated hardware or individuals depending on outdated authentication techniques on their devices.

An additional noteworthy drawback is the possibility of higher expenses. Adding more hardware, software, and security infrastructure to a system is often necessary for its implementation and upkeep. Organizations may experience financial hardship as a result, particularly smaller companies or nonprofits with tighter budgets. Furthermore, continuing updates and maintenance may add to the overall costs.

The possibility of false positives and false negatives is the last one. No system is flawless, even with the extra authentication layers. False negatives permit unauthorized people to enter, while false positives result in the denial of access to a valid user. These occurrences may interfere with regular business operations, hinder output, and jeopardize security.

In summary, there are a number of drawbacks to the current Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management system. These include the possibility of false positives and false negatives, complexity, poor user experience, compatibility problems, and higher expenses. To guarantee the uptake and efficacy of such a system, several obstacles must be addressed.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In order to provide safe access to online platforms, the proposed work is to construct an enhanced multi-layered authentication and user profile management system. To improve the security and dependability of user authentication procedures, this system will make use of several levels of authentication mechanisms. To effectively manage user data and preferences, it will also offer sophisticated user profile management features.

Traditional username and password authentication will be used for the first layer of authentication. Although it is the most widely used technique for user authentication, password cracking attacks can easily target it. The suggested solution will use cutting-edge password encryption methods to safely store user passwords in the database in order to address this.

Biometric authentication—more particularly, fingerprint recognition—will be used in the second layer of authentication. Because each user's fingerprint is unique, this will add an extra degree of security by requiring authentication through fingerprint recognition. Through a secure storage system, biometric information will be compared to enrolled information during the authentication procedure.

Two-factor authentication (2FA) will be used as the third tier of authentication. In order to do this, a second verification factor—such as a token or a special code sent to the user's registered mobile device—must be added to the standard username and password authentication process. By requiring users to physically possess their registered mobile device during authentication, this adds an additional layer of protection.

The extensive user profile management features of the system will be integrated alongside multi-layered authentication. This includes functions like managing privacy settings, updating personal data, and customizing preferences. Only those with permission will be able to securely store, change, and access user information thanks to the user profile management system.

In general, the goal of the suggested Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System is to offer a reliable and safe way to access online platforms. This solution will improve the security and usability of online platforms by employing several authentication layers and comprehensive user profile management features, safeguarding user accounts from illegal access and guaranteeing data privacy.

V. WORK PROPOSAL

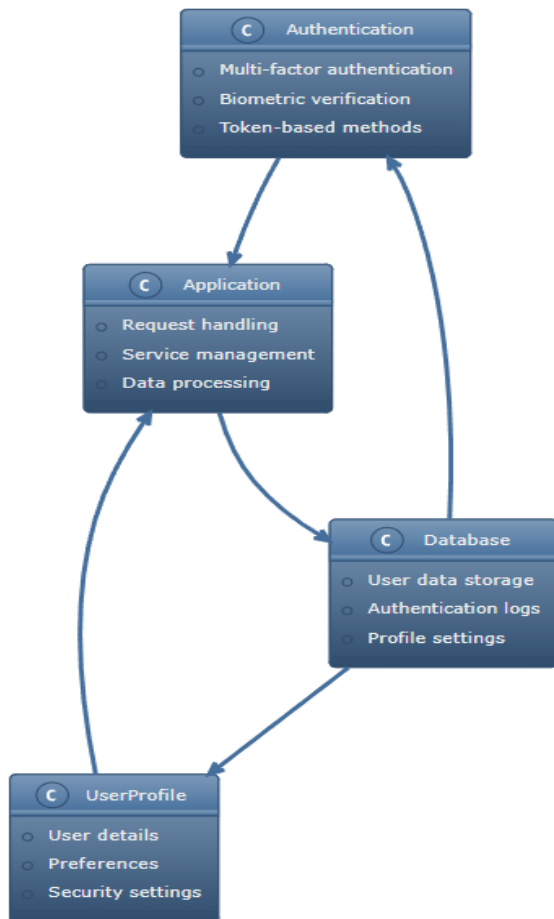


Fig. 1. System Architecture

VI. SECURITY FRAMEWORK

1. User Authentication Module: By guaranteeing that only authorized users are given access to the system, the User Authentication Module is essential to the general operation of the system. To increase system security, this module will employ an improved multi-layered authentication strategy. Multiple authentication options will be included, including biometric (like fingerprint or facial recognition), password-based, and two-factor authentication (such as an OTP sent to a registered mobile device). Through the use of these diverse criteria, the system will proficiently authenticate user identities and avert unapproved entry. To further improve the security of the user authentication process, this module will also have features like password strength enforcement, account lockout following many unsuccessful login attempts, and secure password recovery alternatives.

2. Module for User Profile Management:

Users will be able to create and manage their profiles within the system with the help of the User Profile Management Module. A user-friendly interface will be offered by this module to enable users to enter and edit personal data, including name, contact information, and preferences. Users will also be able to control and modify their profile images, check their activity history within the system, and set privacy options for their personal data. The module will make sure that every user profile is encrypted and safely kept, guarding against any tampering or illegal access to user data. Moreover, this module will enable users to modify their account recovery and authentication strategies, enabling them to personalize their security configurations to suit their tastes.

3. Module for Security Monitoring and Alerting:

In the event of any unauthorized or suspicious activity, the Security Monitoring and Alert Module will immediately notify the appropriate authorities and maintain a continuous eye on the security state of the system. To find any security threats or breaches, it will make use of anomaly detection techniques, log monitoring, and intrusion detection systems. The module will provide real-time alerts and notifications if any such actions are found, and these can be forwarded to specified administrators or security personnel via email or SMS. This module will also have the ability to automatically quarantine or block suspected user accounts and start a sequence of security checks to lessen possible harm.

This module will also conduct routine security audits and system health checks to guarantee the overall integrity and uptime of the system.

VII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A comprehensive and cutting-edge solution, the Enhanced Multi Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System is made to improve the security and administration of user profiles across a range of systems and applications. In order to guarantee the highest level of security while providing users access, this system integrates various layers of authentication procedures. A variety of authentication mechanisms are included in it, including passwords, biometrics (such as fingerprints or facial recognition), and one-time passwords (OTP) that are provided via email or SMS. The system attempts to address the growing issues and difficulties related to profile management and user authentication. It is much more difficult for unauthorized users to access sensitive information or carry out unauthorized actions when

many layers of authentication are implemented. This guards against identity theft and unauthorized transactions while guaranteeing the confidentiality and integrity of user data.

The system also offers sophisticated user profile management features. Its user-friendly interface makes it simple for users to create, maintain, and edit their profiles. Users can modify passwords, make preferences based on their requirements, and securely manage their personal data. Administrators can also add and remove users, assign roles and permissions, and create comprehensive reports, among other strong management tools for tracking and managing user profiles.

All things considered, enterprises and applications needing strict user authentication and effective profile management have a reliable and extremely safe option in the Enhanced Multi Layered Authentication and User Profile Management System. This system safeguards user privacy, prevents illegal access, and ensures data security by utilizing several authentication mechanisms and offering extensive administration features.

VIII. CONCLUSION

To sum up, the User Profile Management System with Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication offers a strong and safe way to handle user profiles and authentication procedures. By combining many authentication techniques, including passwords, biometrics, and two-factor authentication, its multi-layered approach provides an additional layer of protection. By doing this, the danger of identity theft and data breaches is reduced and the system's capacity to identify and stop unwanted access is strengthened. By giving users control over their personal data and access rights, the user profile management feature improves their privacy and overall experience. Because of its adaptability and scalability, the system may be used by a wide range of businesses and institutions looking to put in place a thorough and dependable user profile management and authentication system.

IX. FUTURE WORK

Future development on the User Profile Management System and Enhanced Multi-Layered Authentication should concentrate on a few important areas. To improve the security of user profiles, the system should first integrate cutting-edge biometric authentication techniques including fingerprint, iris, and facial recognition. Furthermore, the system must to incorporate machine learning algorithms for the purpose of consistently examining and identifying

deviations from typical user activity patterns. This will add an additional degree of protection against unapproved access. User privacy should also be highly prioritized, with user data being securely held and only accessible by those who are permitted. Additionally, the system needs to be flexible and expandable so that it can easily interface with the different devices and authentication systems that are already in use. Future research should also look into integrating blockchain technology to improve user profiles' transparency and immutability, adding another degree of security and guaranteeing the accuracy of user data. Ultimately, the emphasis should be on usability and user experience, with a particular emphasis on user-friendly interfaces and efficient procedures that facilitate users in managing their accounts and authentication techniques.

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D.CERTIFICATE



