

Smart Online Examination Proctoring Framework Using Artificial Intelligence and Computer Vision

Ms.Priyanka¹, Ms K.Pavani², Vajjha Rajesh Kumar³

**#1 Assistant Professor in the Department of MCA,SRK Institute of Technology,
Vijayawada**

**#2 Assistant Professor & Head of Department of MCA, SRK Institute of Technology,
Vijayawada**

#3 Student in the Department of MCA, SRK Institute of Technology, Vijayawada

Abstract: The rapid growth of online education and remote assessments has made exam security, transparency, and fairness problematic. Manual invigilation is inefficient for large-scale online tests and cannot detect impersonation, multiple face presence, and suspicious applicant activity in real time. This paper proposes an AI-Based Smart Proctoring System for Secure Online Exams Using Computer Vision and Behavioral Analysis to address these issues. Automating online test monitoring with AI, Computer Vision, and Full Stack Web Technologies. Live webcam video feeds are analyzed using OpenCV and MediaPipe frameworks to detect suspicious activities such face absence, multiple face detection, aberrant head movement, staring away from the screen, and criminal activity. Dynamic trust scores assess candidate behavior during exams and identify misconduct. An HTML, CSS, and JavaScript frontend interface, a Java Spring Boot backend for authentication, exam management, trust score processing, and REST API communication, a Python Flask-based AI microservice for real-time behavioral analysis, and a MySQL database for secure data management comprise the system. The technology enhances test integrity, reduces human invigilation, boosts transparency, and enables scalable remote

exams for educational institutions and recruiting platforms. AI-driven proctoring surpasses remote assessment in real-time monitoring, suspicious behavior identification, and online exam security, according to experiments.

Index terms - — Artificial Intelligence, Smart Proctoring, Online Exam Monitoring, Computer Vision, Face Recognition, Eye Gaze Tracking, Head Movement Detection, Mobile Detection, Audio Monitoring, Tab Switching Detection, Risk Score Analysis, Automated Invigilation, Online Examination Security, Machine Learning, Real-Time Monitoring, Flask, OpenCV.

1. INTRODUCTION

Internet and digital learning platforms have transformed education. Online learning and remote tests are popular among schools, universities, certification platforms, and recruiting agencies due to their flexibility, accessibility, and scalability. Remote online exams fail to provide security, fairness, transparency, and validity. Manual invigilation or basic monitoring in traditional online exam systems is inefficient, unreliable, and unable to detect wrongdoing in real time.

Impersonation, numerous applicants, mobile phone use, gazing away from the screen, and suspicious head gestures have increased in online tests. Large-scale online exam invigilation is difficult due to the manpower, operational cost, and administrative effort necessary to monitor numerous pupils. Manual monitoring can also cause errors, delays, and unequal oversight. Thus, online tests require an intelligent automated proctoring system that monitors candidate behavior and detects suspect activities.

Deep Learning, AI, and Computer Vision are good choices for intelligent automated monitoring systems. AI-based proctoring systems may analyze live camera feeds, recognize candidate behavior patterns, detect anomalies, and alarm. OpenCV and MediaPipe provide real-time facial identification, head position estimates, eye movement tracking, and behavioral analysis for secure remote examinations.

The AI-Based Smart Proctoring System for Secure Online tests Using Computer Vision and Behavioral Analysis monitors tests intelligently using AI and Full Stack Web Technologies. Webcam analysis identifies face absence, multiple face detection, abnormal head movement, moving away from the screen, and unlawful test behavior in pupils. The suggested secure examination platform integrates frontend interfaces, backend services, AI monitoring modules, and database management.

The HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, and Vanilla JavaScript frontend interface allows user interaction and exam management. Java Spring Boot handles authentication, inspection, trust score processing, REST API connection, and secure system operations in the backend. OpenCV with MediaPipe provide real-time behavioral analysis in Python Flask AI

microservices. MySQL securely stores student data, exam results, AI monitoring events, trust scores, and test outcomes.

A dynamic Trust Score Mechanism is crucial to the suggested system. Using AI events, the trust score tracks candidate behavior during tests. Suspicion diminishes confidence and helps administrators identify misconduct. This intelligent monitoring technology expands remote exam management for educational institutions and recruiting platforms, enhances test security, minimizes human invigilation, and boosts transparency.

AI, Computer Vision, and modern web technologies provide a secure, reliable, and intelligent online test environment. The framework provides real-time monitoring, automated malpractice detection, rapid examination management, and accurate behavioral analysis for digital education and remote assessment platforms.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

a) Vision-Based Student Behavior Analysis for Online Assessments:

A vision-based student behavior analysis system for online exams was presented in a 2019 study that was published in IEEE Transactions on Learning Technologies. The system's main objective was to minimize manual invigilation effort during remote assessments. The researchers monitored student behavior from recorded test recordings using Support Vector Machine (SVM) techniques and Haar Cascade facial identification.

During exams, the system continually examined students' facial expressions and actions to spot any questionable activity. Online exam films served as

the dataset used for testing and experimentation. The study's conclusions demonstrated that computer vision-based monitoring systems can lessen the need for human invigilators during online exams and enhance test security.

b) AI-Based Online Exam Proctoring using Face Detection and Head Pose Estimation:

Another work on an AI-based online exam proctoring system using face recognition and head position estimation was published in IEEE Access in 2020. Students were observed in real time using webcams using CNN-based face recognition models and head position assessment techniques.

The system continuously examined head position and facial movements to identify suspicious behavior, such as looking away from the screen and rotating the head irregularly. For training and evaluation, a special webcam dataset was used. According to the study, online exam reliability may be improved and cheating can be detected by real-time face tracking and head position measurement.

c) Head Pose and Eye Gaze Estimation for Remote Proctoring:

Head position and eye gaze estimation for remote examination proctoring systems is the subject of another important 2020 IEEE ICCV Workshop study. The proposed method used geometric head position estimation models and facial landmark identification to analyze students' attention during online tests.

MPII Gaze is used for performance evaluation and experimentation. By monitoring head and eye movements, the device identified suspicious student conduct. The study discovered that during remote assessments, eye movement and head attitude

analysis can identify wrongdoing and preserve examination integrity.

d) Deep Learning Approaches for Automated Online Exam Proctoring:

A 2021 IEEE Access research suggested automated online exam monitoring based on deep learning. The researchers monitored students throughout online tests using facial landmark analysis and Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs).

Testing and validation were conducted using live webcam broadcasts and public face databases. When it came to identifying suspicious activities, deep learning models fared better than computer vision. According to the study, deep learning enhances the accuracy and reliability of AI-based online proctoring systems.

e) Multi-Modal AI Proctoring Framework for E-Examinations:

Researchers introduced multi-modal AI proctoring at the 2022 IEEE Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies. In the proposed system, suspicious examination behaviors were identified using face recognition, gaze tracking, and voice analysis.

Multi-modal testing data were used for system assessment. The system monitored eye movements, audio, and facial expressions throughout tests to detect cheating. Different monitoring techniques enhance AI-based online evaluation systems, according to the study.

3. METHODOLOGY

i) Proposed Work:

The proposed work focuses on developing an **AI-Based Smart Proctoring System for Secure Online

Examinations** using Artificial Intelligence, Computer Vision, and Full Stack Web Technologies. The system is designed to provide intelligent automated monitoring during online examinations by continuously analyzing student activities through live webcam video streams. The proposed framework integrates frontend examination interfaces, Java Spring Boot backend services, a Python Flask-based AI microservice, and a MySQL database into a unified secure examination platform. The frontend module allows students and administrators to access examination functionalities, while the backend handles authentication, examination management, trust score processing, and communication with the AI monitoring module through REST APIs.

The AI monitoring module uses OpenCV and MediaPipe frameworks to perform real-time facial detection, head movement tracking, and behavioral analysis during examinations. The system automatically detects suspicious activities such as face absence, multiple face detection, abnormal head movement, looking away from the screen, and unauthorized behavior. A dynamic trust score mechanism is implemented to evaluate candidate behavior continuously throughout the examination process. Detected AI events are transmitted to the backend server, where trust scores are updated and monitoring logs are stored securely in the database. The proposed system improves examination security, reduces manual invigilation effort, enhances transparency, and provides a scalable and reliable remote examination environment for educational institutions and recruitment platforms.

ii) System Architecture:

The system architecture of the proposed **AI-Based Smart Proctoring System** is designed using a modular multi-layer architecture that integrates frontend technologies, backend services, Artificial Intelligence modules, and database management into a unified secure online examination platform. The client layer is developed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, which provides interfaces for students and administrators through web browsers. Students can attend examinations, access webcam monitoring, and submit answers, while administrators can manage examinations, monitor AI events, and view trust score reports. The frontend communicates with the backend application layer using secure HTTPS REST API calls. The backend layer is implemented using Java Spring Boot and follows a layered architecture consisting of Controller Layer, Service Layer, and Repository Layer. The controller layer manages REST APIs and user requests, the service layer handles business logic such as exam processing, AI event handling, and trust score calculation, while the repository layer manages database operations using JPA and Hibernate frameworks.

The AI microservice is developed using Python Flask and integrates OpenCV and MediaPipe frameworks for real-time behavioral analysis during online examinations. The AI engine continuously processes webcam video streams to detect suspicious activities such as no-face detection, multiple-face detection, abnormal head movement, and looking away from the screen. Whenever suspicious behavior is identified, the AI module sends event data to the backend server using REST API communication in JSON format. The backend updates the candidate trust score dynamically and stores all monitoring

records securely in the MySQL relational database, including student details, proctoring events, trust scores, exam submissions, eligibility information, and examination results. The complete architecture ensures secure communication, scalable system performance, automated examination monitoring, efficient behavioral analysis, and reliable online examination management for modern digital assessment environments.

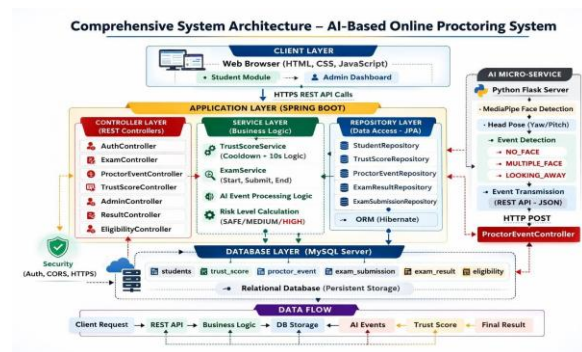


Fig1 proposed architecture

iii) Modules:

1. Authentication Module

The Authentication Module is responsible for providing secure access to the system for both students and administrators. It verifies login credentials, manages user sessions, and prevents unauthorized access using secure authentication mechanisms such as JWT-based token validation and Spring Security. This module ensures that only eligible users can access examination functionalities and administrative operations.

2. Examination Management Module

The Examination Management Module handles all examination-related activities within the system. It manages exam creation, question display, timer handling, answer submission, examination

scheduling, and result generation. Students can attend examinations through the online interface, while administrators can monitor examination progress and manage examination records efficiently.

3. AI Proctoring Module

The AI Proctoring Module is the core intelligent monitoring component of the system. It is developed using Python, OpenCV, and MediaPipe frameworks for real-time webcam analysis and behavioral monitoring. The module continuously detects suspicious activities such as face absence, multiple face detection, abnormal head movement, looking away from the screen, and unauthorized behavior during online examinations.

4. Trust Score Management Module

The Trust Score Management Module dynamically evaluates candidate behavior throughout the examination process. Whenever suspicious AI events are detected, the system updates the candidate trust score automatically based on predefined monitoring logic. This module helps administrators identify malpractice attempts and analyze candidate examination behavior more effectively.

5. Database Management Module

The Database Management Module manages secure storage and retrieval of all system information using MySQL database technology. It stores student details, examination records, AI monitoring events, trust scores, eligibility data, exam submissions, and final examination results. This module ensures reliable data handling, secure storage, and efficient database operations.

6. Frontend Interface Module

The Frontend Interface Module provides interactive communication between users and the system through responsive web pages developed using HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, and Vanilla JavaScript. It includes login pages, examination dashboards, webcam monitoring interfaces, result pages, and administrative dashboards designed for smooth and user-friendly examination management.

7. Backend Service Module

The Backend Service Module is implemented using Java Spring Boot and manages the overall business logic of the application. It handles REST API communication, examination processing, authentication, AI event management, trust score calculation, and interaction with the database layer. This module acts as the central processing unit of the entire system architecture.

8. Communication and API Integration Module

This module enables secure communication between the frontend, backend, AI microservice, and database components using REST APIs and JSON data exchange. It ensures smooth real-time transmission of AI monitoring events, examination data, trust score updates, and system responses across different modules of the application.

iv) Algorithms:

1. BlazeFace Algorithm

BlazeFace is a lightweight and high-speed face detection algorithm developed by Google for real-time Artificial Intelligence and computer vision applications. It is specifically designed for mobile and edge-based systems where low latency and fast processing are essential. BlazeFace is integrated

within the MediaPipe framework and is used to efficiently detect human faces from webcam video streams and image frames. Unlike traditional face detection techniques, BlazeFace utilizes deep learning methods to achieve highly accurate face detection while maintaining excellent computational efficiency. The algorithm is inspired by the Single Shot Detector (SSD) architecture and uses a modified Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) structure for faster inference and real-time performance.

In the proposed Smart Online Examination Proctoring System, BlazeFace is used as the primary face detection module for continuously monitoring students during online examinations. The algorithm processes live webcam frames and detects the presence of student faces in real time before facial landmark extraction and head movement analysis are performed. It supports low-latency monitoring and helps identify suspicious conditions such as no face detection, multiple face detection, and partial face visibility. BlazeFace performs effectively under different lighting conditions, facial orientations, and facial expressions, thereby improving the reliability and accuracy of the AI-based proctoring system and trust score evaluation process.

2. MediaPipe Facial Landmark Detection and Geometric Head Pose Estimation

MediaPipe Facial Landmark Detection is a deep learning-based computer vision technique used to identify important points on a human face. In the MediaPipe framework, this functionality is implemented through the Face Mesh model, which detects 468 three-dimensional facial landmark points representing various facial regions such as the eyes,

nose, lips, chin, forehead, and facial boundaries. The model analyzes webcam video frames and predicts accurate coordinate positions for each landmark point in real time. Using deep learning and neural network techniques, the system estimates facial geometry and tracks facial orientation and movements with high accuracy. Compared to traditional facial tracking methods, MediaPipe Face Mesh provides faster and more reliable landmark estimation suitable for real-time AI applications and intelligent monitoring systems.

In the proposed Smart Online Examination Proctoring System, facial landmark detection is used to continuously monitor student behavior during online examinations. The system receives facial data from the BlazeFace face detection module and extracts landmark coordinates from important facial regions such as the eyes, nose, chin, and forehead. These landmark points are further utilized for geometric head pose estimation by calculating yaw and pitch angles using mathematical computations between facial coordinates. The calculated angles are compared with predefined threshold values to determine suspicious head movements such as looking away from the screen. The system continuously tracks facial movements, identifies abnormal behavior, and supports real-time AI-based proctoring and trust score evaluation throughout the examination session.

3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The proposed AI-Based Smart Proctoring System for Secure Online Examinations was successfully implemented and tested using Java Spring Boot, Python Flask, OpenCV, MediaPipe, MySQL, HTML;

Accuracy: A test's accuracy is its capacity to distinguish healthy from ill cases. Find the percentage of instances with genuine positives and negatives to assess test accuracy.

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{(TP + TN + FP + FN)}$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{(TN + TP)}{T}$$

Precision: Classification accuracy or positive cases constitute precision. The formula for accuracy is:

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True positives}}{(\text{True positives} + \text{False positives})} = \frac{TP}{(TP + FP)}$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{(TP + FP)}$$

Recall: A model's recall measures its ability to recognize all appropriate machine learning class instances. The ratio of accurately predicted positive observations to total positives indicates a model's class instance detection skill.

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{(FN + TP)}$$

mAP: Mean Average Precision ranks quality. It considers the number and order of relevant ideas. Calculating MAP at K uses the arithmetic mean of each user or query's Average Precision (AP).

$$mAP = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} AP_k$$

AP_k = the AP of class k
 n = the number of classes

F1-Score: A high F1 score suggests an accurate machine learning model. Integrating recall and precision improves model correctness. Accuracy measures how often a model predicts a dataset correctly.

$$F1 = 2 \cdot \frac{(\text{Recall} \cdot \text{Precision})}{(\text{Recall} + \text{Precision})}$$

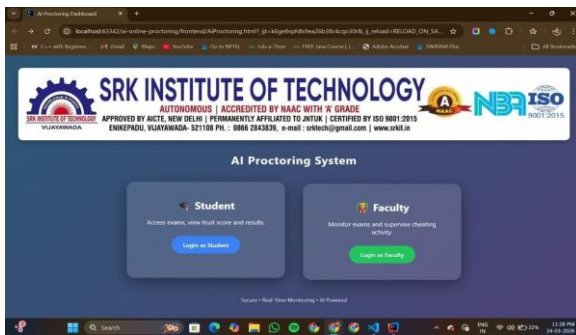


Fig2 Home Page of AI Proctoring System

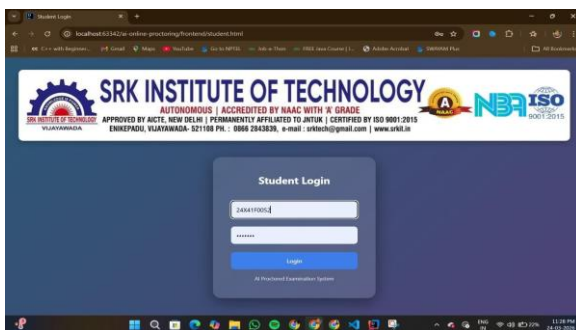


Fig3 Student Login Page

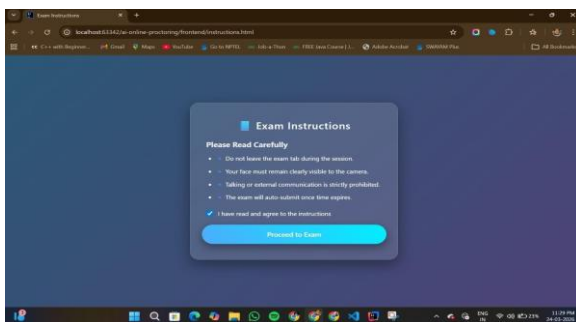


Fig4 Examination Instructions Page

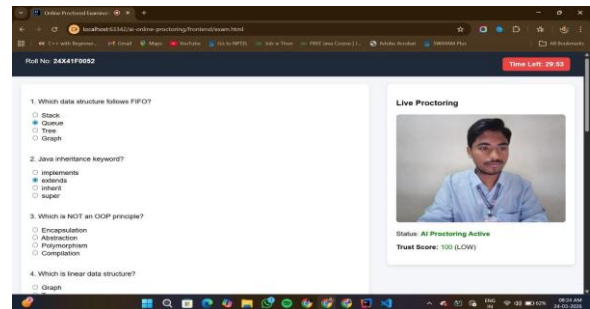


Fig5 Online Examination and Live AI Proctoring Interface

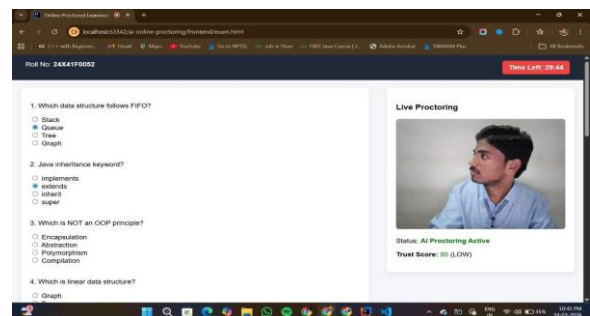


Fig6 AI Detection of Suspicious Head Movement During Examination

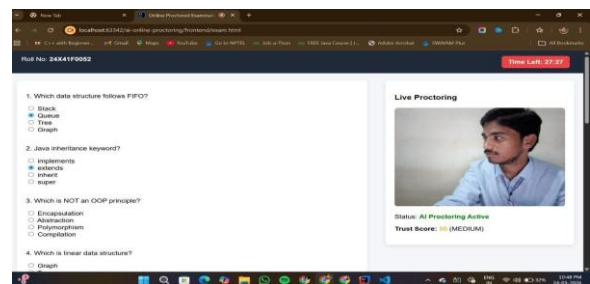


Fig7 Trust Score Reduction Based on Continuous Suspicious Activity

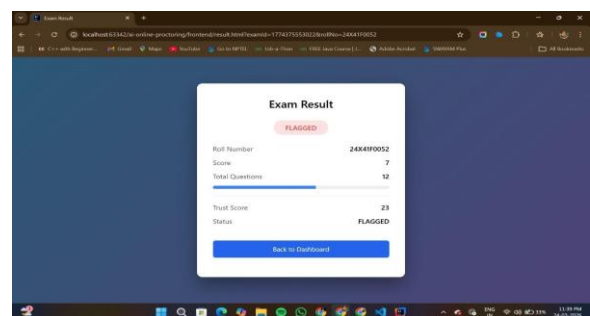


Fig8 Final Examination Result and Trust Score Evaluation

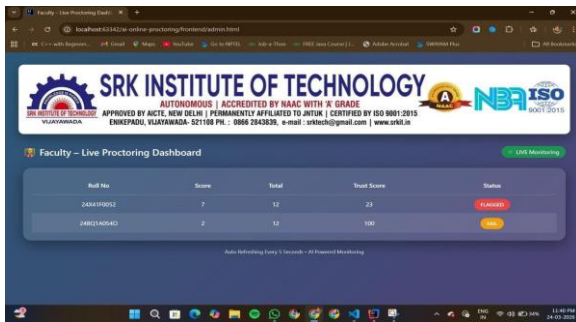


Fig9 Faculty Live Proctoring Dashboard

4. CONCLUSION

The suggested AI-Based Smart Proctoring System for Secure Online Examinations uses AI, Computer Vision, and Full Stack Web Technologies to monitor online exams intelligently, automatically, and reliably. The system solves remote examination issues such as impersonation, face absence, multiple face presence, irregular head movement, and suspicious candidate behavior using real-time webcam analysis. The proposed system integrates OpenCV, MediaPipe, Java Spring Boot, Python Flask, and MySQL to provide safe examination management, continuous behavioral monitoring, and automatic malpractice detection with better efficiency and transparency.

The dynamic trust score method continually evaluates candidate behavior throughout exams and automatically detects malpractice attempts, improving test integrity. Experimental results showed that the proposed system provides accurate facial identification, efficient head posture estimation, reliable AI event processing, and seamless frontend, backend, AI module, and database system communication. The suggested architecture minimizes manual invigilation, enhances scalability, facilitates real-time online monitoring, and establishes a fair digital examination environment for educational institutions, certification platforms, and

employment firms. The technology secures, scales, and intelligently manages modern distant online exams.

5. FUTURE SCOPE

The proposed AI-Based Smart Proctoring System for Secure Online Examinations can be further enhanced by integrating advanced Artificial Intelligence, Deep Learning, and cloud-based technologies to improve monitoring accuracy, scalability, and automation. In future developments, the system can incorporate advanced deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), and Transformer-based AI models for more accurate behavior analysis, emotion recognition, eye gaze tracking, and suspicious activity prediction during online examinations. Additional monitoring features such as voice analysis, background noise detection, mobile phone detection, screen activity monitoring, and biometric authentication can also be integrated to strengthen examination security and reduce malpractice attempts more effectively.

The future system can also be deployed using cloud computing and distributed microservice architectures to support large-scale online examinations with thousands of concurrent users. Integration of Generative AI and intelligent analytics can help generate automated examination reports, risk analysis summaries, and smart proctoring recommendations for administrators. Mobile application support, multilingual interfaces, and AI-powered adaptive examination systems can further improve accessibility and user experience. Moreover, future research can focus on privacy-preserving AI techniques, lightweight edge AI models, and federated learning approaches to ensure secure and

efficient real-time examination monitoring while protecting user data privacy in modern digital education environments.

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Author Profiles



Mrs. K. Pavani is working as an Assistant and Head of Department of MCA, in SRK Institute of in Vijayawada. She completed her MCA and M.Tech in Computer Science. She has 10 years of teaching experience technology in SRK Institute of technology, Enikepadu, Vijayawada, NTR District. Her areas of interest include AI and ML, etc.



Ms. Priyanka completed her Master of Computer Applications (MCA) from Acharya Nagarjuna University. She is currently working as an Assistant Professor. Her teaching subjects include C Programming, Data Structures, Java, and Computer Networks. Her areas of interest include Programming, Machine Learning, and Networking.



Mr V.Rajesh Kumar is an MCA Student in the Department of Computer Application at SRK Institute Of Technology, Enikepadu, Vijayawada, NTR District. He has Completed Degree in B.Sc.(computers) from VTJM&IVTR Degree College in Mangalagiri . His area of interest include Java full Stack Development, Cloud Technologies, DBMS, AI technologies.