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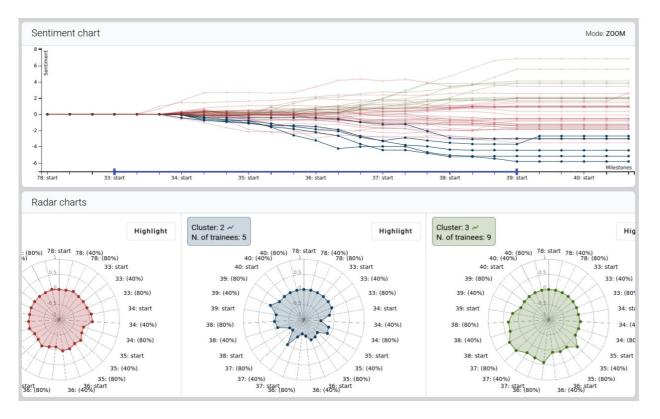
Visual Data Analysis

in cybersecurity education and forensic anthropology

Radek Ošlejšek – Faculty of Informatics, MU

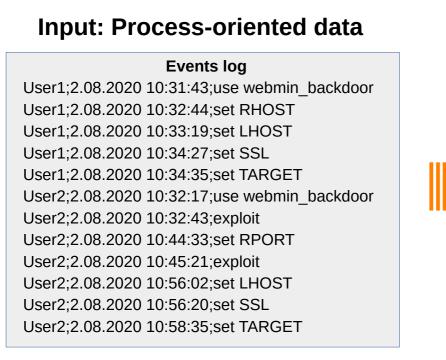
Cybersecurity education

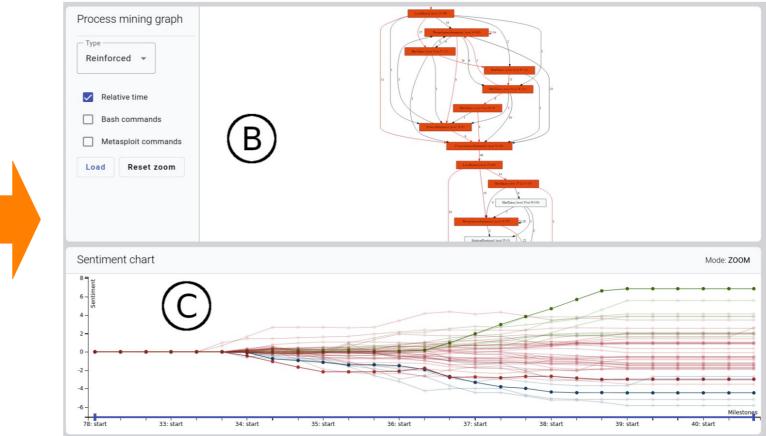
- Cybersecurity (training)
 - Software: KYPO Cyber Range Platform, **KYPO Analyst**
 - In cooperation with CERIT (Pavel Čeleda, Jan Vykopal, Jakub Čegan, …)



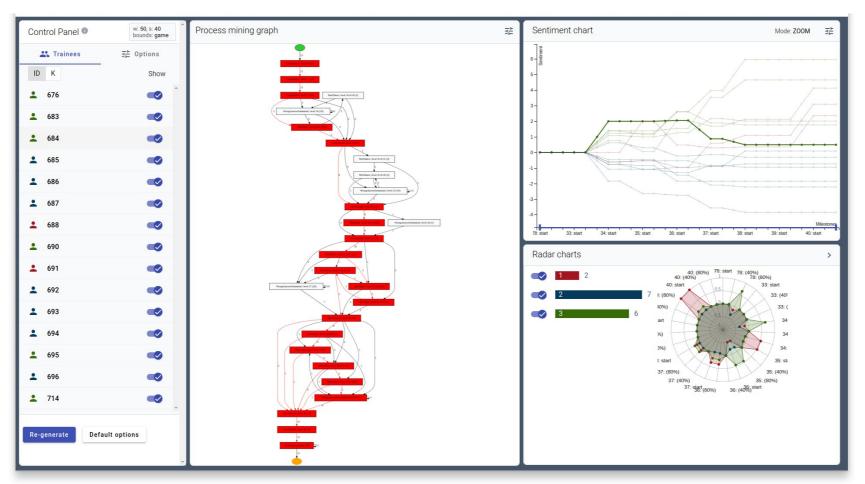
Cybersecurity: KYPO Analyst

- **Goal:** Support post-training analysis (revealing flaws in training design, difficulty, gameplay strategies, etc.)
- **Techniques:** process mining, metric-based data analysis, clustering and other ML methods.





- Integration and optimization of process graphs
 - Currently only Heuristic net is available that suffers from inefficiency

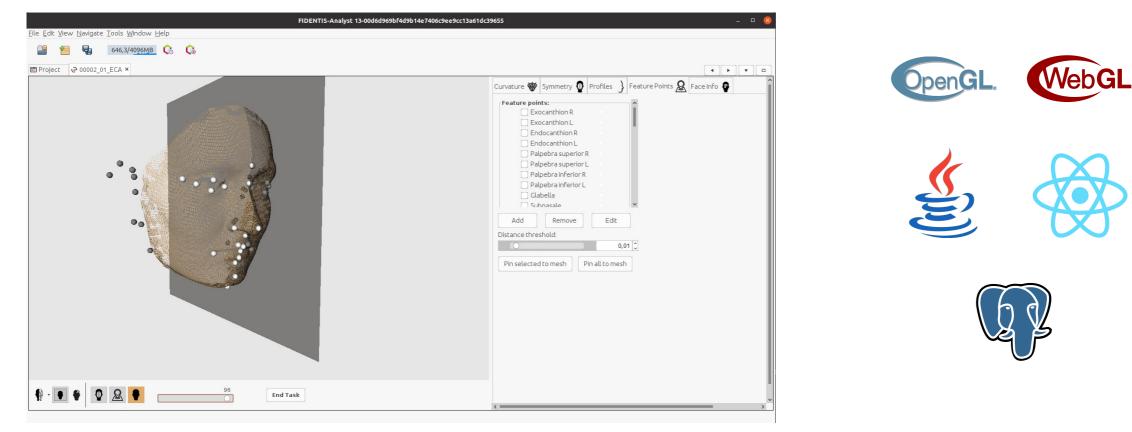






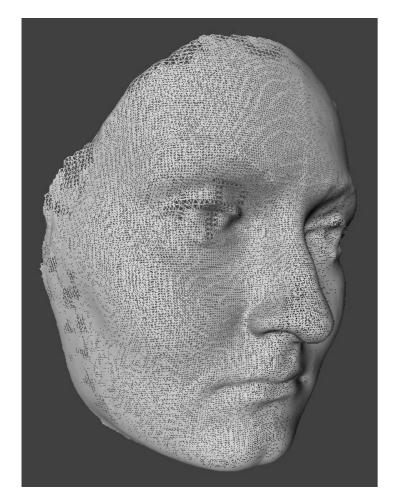
Forensic Anthropology

- 3D Face Identification and Forensic Analysis
 - Software: FIDENTIS Analyst II
 - In the cooperation with Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Science (Petra Urbanová)



Forensic Anthropology

Input: Photogrametry data (3D geometry + photo texture)

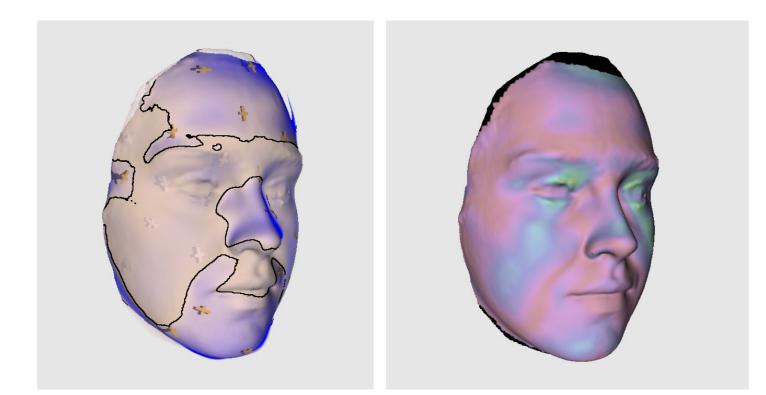


Goals:

- Automated face identification in big data sets (100.000+ faces).
- Pre-selection of (a few) thousands of candidates.
- Fully automated process.
- Forensic-aware (anatomically correct) identification on smaller data sets.
- Automated pre-processing with exploratory analysis and expert-driven decision-making.
- Visual-analysis methods of detail forensic investigation.

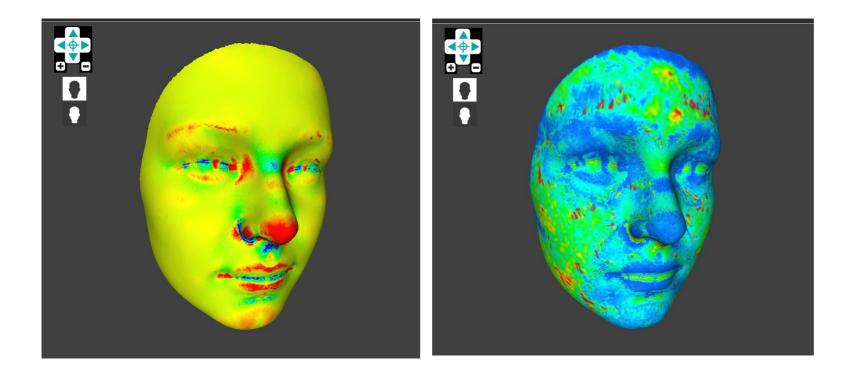
3D Face Similarity Measurement

- Goals: To decide, whether the two faces belong to the same person and why.
 - Computation/enumeration of (dis)similarity of 3D scans
 - Providing a visual representation for decision-making of forensic analysts.



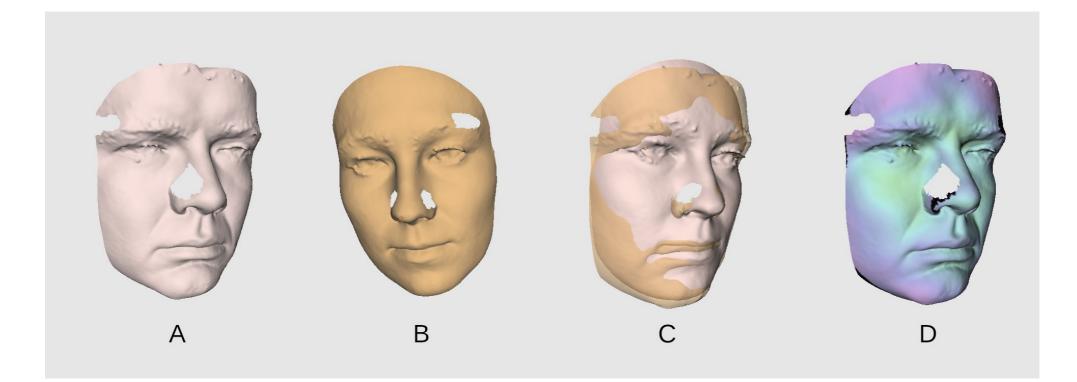
Descriptor-based Similarity Techniques

- Descriptors: Color of eyes, distance between eyes, curvature of some are (e.g., nose), etc.
- Descriptors must be detected automatically.
- These techniques are independent on the position of 3D scans in space.

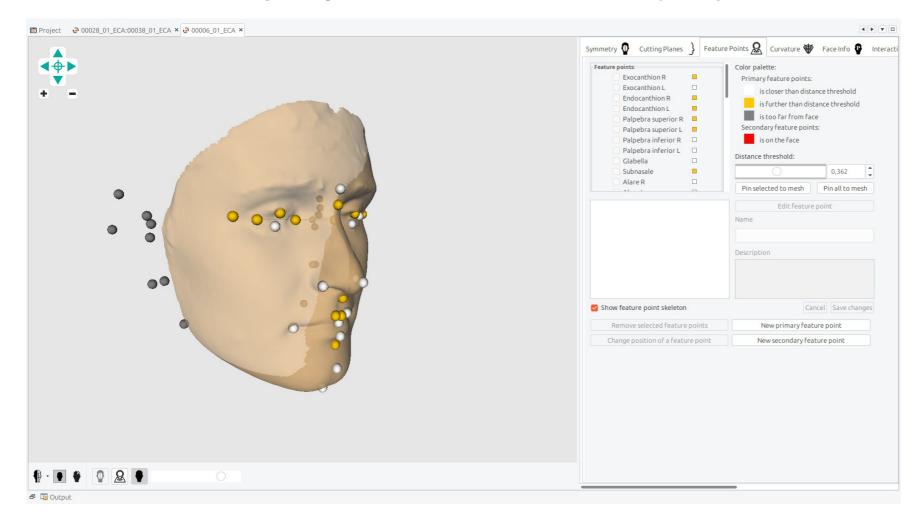


Registration-based Similarity Techniques

 Automated registration (mutual alignment in space) followed by space-dependent measurement techniques



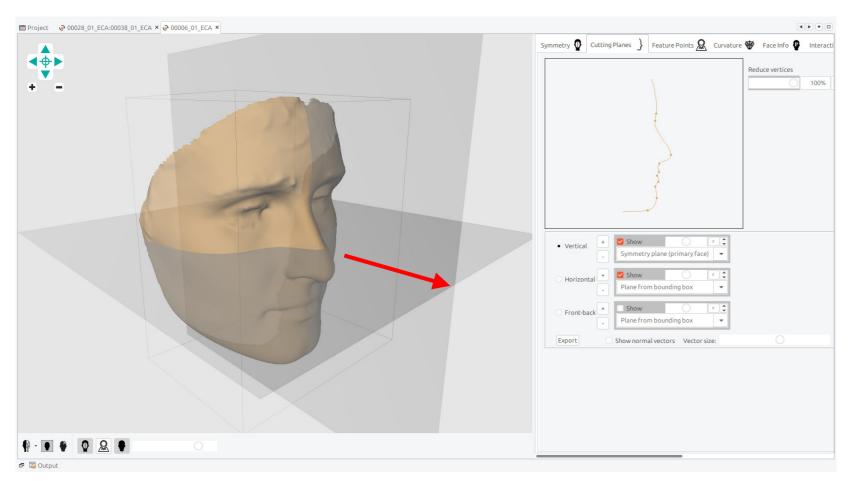
• Automated Anthropological Landmark Detection (using machine-learning techniques)



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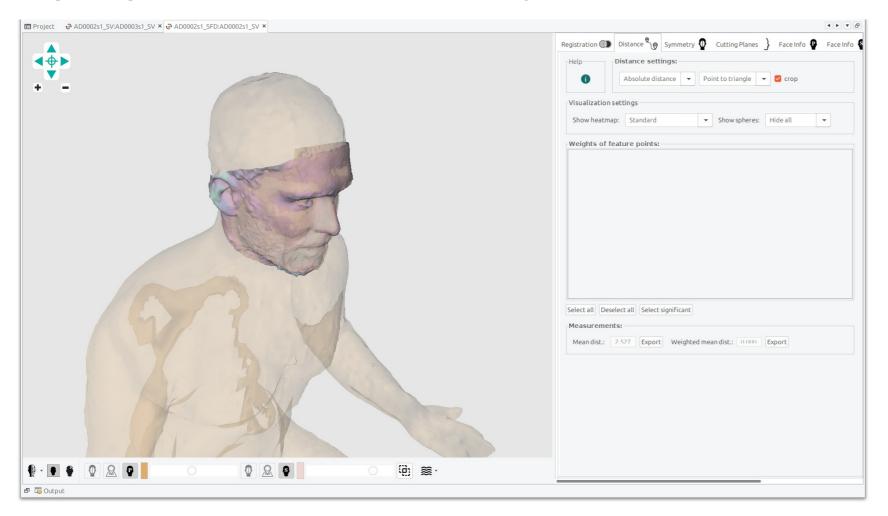
10 PV226 Introductory seminar

- Automated pose detection (orientation of facial scans in the space)
 - Geometrically and/or using machine-learning methods



11 PV226 Introductory seminar

• Superimposition of 3D face scan to body scan



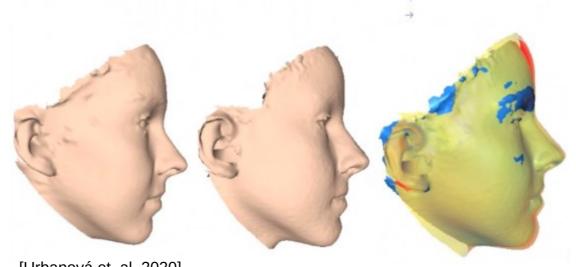
12 PV226 Introductory seminar



Even the scans of the same person are not the same. We need identification techniques that can adapt to changes introduced by

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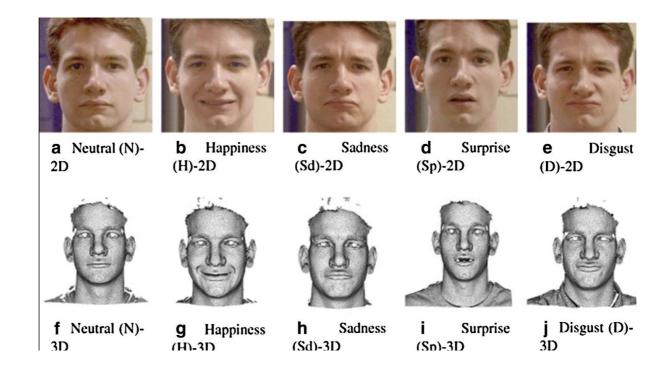
• **Ageing:** identification and simulation/prediction



[Urbanová et. al, 2020]

Even the scans of the same person are not the same. We need identification techniques that can adapt to changes introduced by

- Ageing: identification and simulation/prediction
- Poses



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[Zhou, S., Xiao, S.: 3D face recognition: a survey. 2018]

Even the scans of the same person are not the same. We need identification techniques that can adapt to changes introduced by

- Ageing: identification and simulation/prediction
- Poses
- Occlusion
- •



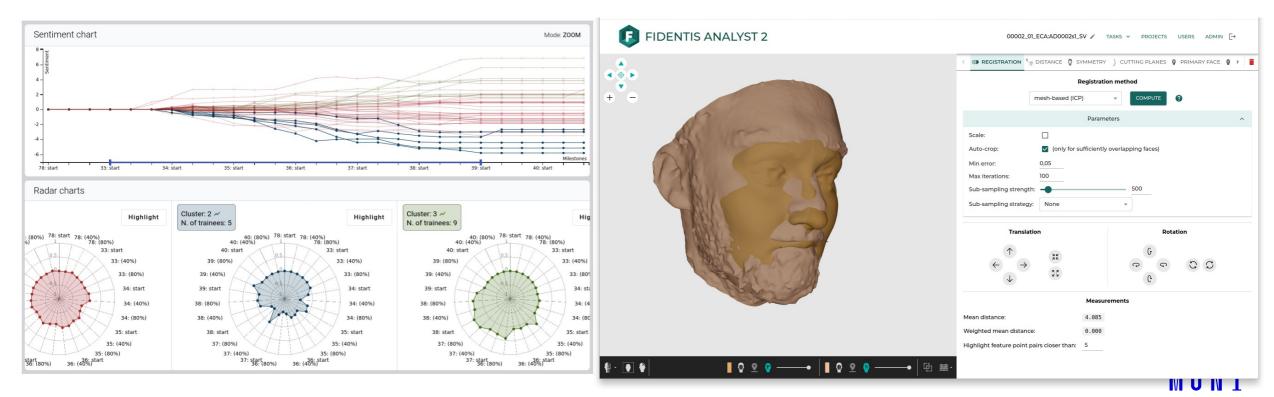
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Even the scans of the same person are not the same. We need identification techniques that can adapt to changes introduced by

- Ageing: identification and simulation/prediction
- Poses
- Occlusion
- Variability in a given population (i.e., computationally demanding statistical exploration and evaluation)
- •

Thank you for your attention!

- KYPO Analyst: www.radek-oslejsek.cz/it/cybersecurity-education-and-training
- FIDENTIS Analyst II: www.radek-oslejsek.cz/it/fidentis-analyst-2
- oslejsek@fi.muni.cz



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