Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(45s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/

Research Article

A Secure Multi-Factor Authentication System Integrated with Biometrics and Behavioral Analytics Using Reinforcement Learning

P. Subhash [1*], B. Varsha Reddy [2], K. Varun [3], P. Sandhya Kiran [4], V. Abhishek [5]
[1] *Associate Professor, VNR VJIET, Department of CSE- (CyS, DS) and AI&DS, VNR VJIET, India*
[2-5] *Student, VNR VJIET, Department of CSE- (CyS, DS) and AI&DS, VNR VJIET, India*
**Correspondence: E-mail: subhash.parimalla@gmail.com*

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 24 Dec 2024

Revised: 12 Feb 2025

Accepted: 26 Feb 2025

ABSTRACT

As standard verification procedures comprising passwords and PINs remain at high risk of attacks from phishing as well as brute-force and social engineering procedures. This work presents a new authentication solution that builds an innovative protection system by joining biometric features with behavioral biometrics to boost user authentication procedures. The new system employs fingerprints together with keystroke dynamic analysis and mouse pattern identification for a secure authentication system that is non-duplicable. Real-time user behavior adaptation occurs through the Double Deep Q-Network (DDQN) model in the Reinforcement Learning (RL) process, which enables continuous authentication. Multiple-layered architecture decreases errors while simultaneously spotting anomalies and delivers peak security results. The main features of this system deliver real-time information processing while adaptive learning and ongoing session tracking functions ensure secure access features, high usability levels, and strict security systems across multiple platforms.

Keywords: Biometric& Behavioral Biometrics, Continuous Authentication, Reinforcement Learning (RL), Double Deep Q-Network (DDQN), Keystroke Dynamics, Anomaly Detection.

INTRODUCTION

Conventional security methods (although they have been effective in the past) demonstrate their limitations as the digital landscape evolves swiftly in this current era. However, the challenges posed by new technologies require a re-evaluation of these practices because they may not adequately address emerging threats. This ongoing transformation necessitates a more adaptive approach to security, but it also raises questions about the effectiveness of established protocols. Security systems using only static authentication features such as passwords and PINs create vulnerability through which various cyberattacks like social engineering, phishing and brute-force attacks succeed. The enhanced security advantages of multi-factor authentication (MFA) cannot fully protect against the sophisticated threats that traditional authentication methods encounter. Patients must navigate through disconnected systems; however, this can create vulnerabilities. Although MFA offers a stronger defence, it is not infallible because attackers are continually evolving their tactics. Thus, while MFA is a significant improvement, it does not eliminate all risks entirely [1]. The main security weakness originates from traditional authentication systems that depend on "something the user knows", such as passwords or PINs, because these security measures remain too easy to break. The dominant authentication approach for years has involved knowledge-based methods which are commonly named as authentication based on user knowledge. Static password-based authentication techniques cannot provide adequate security anymore because sophisticated hacking tools and techniques have become widely available. Traditional authentication methods fall short in protecting sensitive data based on the growing number of attacks on data systems that result in identity theft incidents [2].

The research examines the construction of a next-generation authentication system which unites biometric with behavioral biometric principles to reinforce security authentication measures. The identification technique called biometric authentication uses specific human characteristics to deliver a stronger yet duplicate-proof identification approach than normal methods. The system benefits from the addition of behavioral biometrics along with biometric

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authentication methods since it tracks human-computer interaction patterns such as keystroke dynamics, gait analysis and touch gestures [3].

Using users' inherent qualities for authentication creates a security system which remains challenging to duplicate. Biometric identifiers possess unique characteristics because fingerprints, along with facial features and iris patterns, exist only separately for each person and remain difficult to duplicate. Each person interacts with his devices in a distinct manner, and behavioral biometrics uses these individual behaviors as an additional security measure. The simultaneous use of static and dynamic biometric traits generates multiple layers of security defence that threatens strong opposition from potential attackers [2][3].

The security solution uses several interacting authentication layers which adapt automatically to individual behavior while doing continuous learning. Deep learning algorithms that support the system enable the analysis of large amounts of real-time of biometrics and behavioral data which promotes accuracy and error prevention. Thus, the entire continuous verification procedure increases security, in which user identity is dynamically verified through the entire session, not simply at the entrance [2][5][6]. Integrated continuous authentication proves essential because it provides continuous user identity verification, which minimizes the probability of session hijacking or unauthorized access following the authentication process. The fundamental difference in static authentication exists in its method, which grants users full access for the entire session after their credentials are checked while ignoring subsequent suspicious activity. The continued authentication system enhances security protection through persistent user activity monitoring because it determines identity authentication during an entire session [6]. The new system takes on traditional authentication flaws through its delivery of a more protective and flexible yet user-friendly identity verification process. The combination of biometric and behavioral biometrics operated through deep learning mechanisms provides an advanced secure access framework for different platforms. A complete security system through this approach delivers a better user experience thanks to a smooth authentication process which does not interfere with the system [1][8].

BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

The research was initiated to confront the security weaknesses of existing authentication methods because of advanced cyber threats. Static authentication elements, including passwords and PINs, have demonstrated their inability to stop unauthorized entry into protected sensitive information. The authentication systems are vulnerable to different attacks because their methods become accessible to social engineering and phishing attackers utilizing human weaknesses alongside system vulnerabilities. Current identity security demands reinforcement through advanced authentication techniques because data breaches and thefts have risen uncontrollably [9].

Easy access to biometric and behavioral info, along with breakthroughs in deep learning algorithms, makes it possible to create better identity-based security tools. These tools are more reliable and can adapt to different situations. Biometric authentication uses individual biological characteristics like fingerprints together with facial and iris patterns to establish an impenetrable system for person identification. The security defence provided by Behavioural biometrics works through analysing human-computer interaction patterns that include both keystroke dynamics and gait analysis and touch gestures.

The change towards authentication through biometric and behavioral traits has gained momentum since these characteristics exist naturally as individual-specific features that remain difficult to duplicate. Deep learning algorithms facilitate the accurate utilization of intricate and complex biological patterns during authentication by enabling their analysis. These security systems benefit from deep learning capabilities, to retain continuous learning capabilities during which they monitor user behavior developments, thereby becoming more secure against modern threats. Blending biometrics and behavior patterns, thanks to advances in deep learning, creates robust login systems. These systems stay flexible and user-friendly while keeping things safe. An authentication system built on this approach eliminates traditional method weaknesses by developing several security layers which learn and adapt to each user's behavior patterns steadily. Those in charge can customize these authentication systems by user need and specific application requirements to obtain personalized and safer authentication experiences [10].

LITERATURE REVIEW

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Digital system security gets dramatically improved through the strategic employment of biometric authentication which uses specific body characteristics for protection. Biometric authentication copes with traditional authentication problems by using passwords that face security risks from attacks such as phishing and brute force tactics. The rising popularity of behavioral biometrics particularly keystroke dynamics rests on their easy implementation combined with affordable implementation costs which also supports secure and convenient authentication systems according to [11]. Frameworks based on behavioral biometrics operate without needing specific hardware devices which allows them to work on current smartphones and laptops and other electronic devices [12].

Keystroke dynamics represents a behavioral biometric authentication method that uses three user-specific typing characteristics: typing speed along with dwelling time for keypresses and the time period between key hits. The authentication using keystroke dynamics remains difficult to replace even by skilled attackers due to its security profile. The authentication process operates on real-time basis while maintaining continuous user monitoring without interrupting their activity stream. Users can improve online banking security and enterprise system protection and e-commerce platforms security by utilizing keystroke dynamics to interpret user typing habits for fraudulent behavior detection [13]. Keystroke dynamics authentication provides continuous security throughout the session thus protecting against unauthorized access when a session gets stolen [14].

Behavioral biometrics like keystroke dynamics have significant potential when integrated with other authentication techniques. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) systems, which combine multiple methods of user verification, can be further enhanced with behavioral biometrics. This combination can offer more robust protection, especially in scenarios where users interact with high-risk systems such as online financial services. Combining keystroke dynamics with other biometric traits (e.g., facial recognition or fingerprint scanning) improves system reliability and reduces vulnerability to spoofing [15]. Specifically, behavioral biometrics for mobile device and online account MFA have been emphasized much as an integration in recent research [16].

Machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques have elevated keystroke dynamics to a highly effective authentication mechanism. While various typing patterns are sometimes almost imperceptible to the human eye, computers find it easy to accomplish. Trusted teams use deep learning models to develop improved authentication logic systems which increases ability to recognize genuine typing patterns. The system learns new patterns of user typing behavior through time so it develops accuracy in situations where keyboard activities change due to user stress or fatigue [17]. AI-powered systems exhibit an advantageous capability to detect genuine users through all types of keyboards or devices they use to enter information [18].

Safeguarding user data together with protecting their privacy must be prioritized when biometric information serves authentication needs. The collection of biometric data has raised privacy concerns which motivated storage solution development to ensure safer data protection. Many current research activities analyse how decentralized blockchain systems provide secure methods to store biometric information. The implementation of blockchain ensures secure and private maintenance of biometric data while securing it against tampering attempts. Time-based verification of documents stands as a vital application in both education and healthcare sectors because of the necessity of biometric authentication [19]. The implementation of blockchain technology provides tamper-proof certificates along with credentials that ensure their complete integrity to biometric authentication systems [20]. Keystroke dynamics provides extended capabilities which extend to multiple systems for traditional authentication methods and for determining employee system activity through continuous and automatic monitoring. Organizations can employ keystroke dynamic technology to maintain security compliance and stop employee threats from within their systems. Keystroke dynamics serve as an identity verification tool for high-security operations like financial dealings and document access while stopping unwanted intrusions between authorized users and fraud [21]. The system's perpetual monitoring function helps stop attackers from hijacking active sessions without detection [22].

Current mobile device protection systems integrate behavioral biometrics especially keystroke dynamics to improve their security framework. Mobile devices under constant threat from phishing attacks will obtain superior defence when they implement the capabilities of keystroke dynamics. The automatic continuous authentication process on smartphones and tablets through keystroke dynamics operates without necessitating any user action. Mobile devices enhance the protection of sensitive information through access authorization that grants only authorized personnel

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[23]. Modern mobile devices have spread across all settings making the integration of keystroke dynamics a scalable method for protecting mobile devices [24].

The technique of monitoring keypresses demonstrates application potential for securing online systems against fraud attacks. Over time cyber threats have become more complex so attackers now use advanced methods to avoid conventional authentication systems. The challenge to duplicate keystroke dynamics remains high which makes this approach valuable for defending against cyberattacks targeting account takeovers and identity theft and more. Combining keystroke dynamics with traditional identity verification methods that include both passwords and security questions produces enhanced protection of online systems security [25].

Scientists continue their research regarding keystroke dynamics and try to create better systems that will display enhanced accuracy and scalability. Artificial intelligence and machine learning have brought keystroke dynamics to the forefront of effective means of authentication. Although it is apparently sometimes very subtle to human eyes through a keyboard pattern, it becomes easy for a computer to accomplish. The ability of keystroke dynamics to operate across different settings depends on recent technological advancements which boost system performance for high-security financial operations and authentication checks and corporate defence systems [26].

Behavioral biometrics particularly in keystroke dynamics analysis has gained momentum because digital security requires advanced solutions to meet contemporary security threats. The field of research anticipates that keystroke dynamics will transform into the base element of contemporary authentication systems for offering reliable and continuous secure user authentication [27]. In the future, it is envisioned that multiple-function authentication systems, based on facial recognition and keystroke dynamics, will be an integral part of this generation of authentication technology [28]. Multibiometric authentication systems offer improved cyber protection through multiple line-defence mechanisms, while allowing ease of user access.

The integration of behavioral biometric security initiatives by more organizations will drive keystroke dynamics toward future development and enhancement. The use and development of AI-based, machine learning algorithms and behavioral biometrics are going to help to eliminate risks like those taking actions that may affect the security of a consumer and/or company in the future. A cohesive user identity authentication method of the future will exist through frictionless continuous verification using keystroke dynamics technology to protect systems without presenting any usability problems [29][30].

OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of this research are:

1. The system needs to develop a complete authentication method by combining biological information with behavioral factors above traditional security practices. The system needs to build authentication procedures through multiple checkpoints which unite the advantages of static authentication and continuous authentication approaches.
2. The system needs to employ deep learning algorithms for real-time authentication because they basically provide accurate results together with behavior-based recognition. Deep learning models require extensive training with extensive biometric data together with behavioral data collections to achieve accurate detection and spotting of anomalies.
3. The system will learn progressively from actions of users while making adjustments, which results in lower errors and better precision. A system must include continuous learning functionality in addition to AI adjustment abilities for handling variations in users and environmental factors.
4. Users need access to a safe platform which integrates seamlessly with multiple platforms through multi-factor authentication systems. The system needs to achieve security alongside ease of use for users through authentication procedures which maintain rigorous standards of both security and usability.

This research seeks to advance secure, user-friendly authentication systems which effectively defend digital data privacy through its identified objectives.

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METHODS

Our proposed model leverages both traditional biometric techniques and advanced behavioral biometrics (this integration is crucial). Moreover, it incorporates Reinforcement Learning (RL) to ensure continuous and robust authentication. However, the complexity of these systems can present challenges; although they are effective, their implementation might require significant resources. Because of this, careful consideration must be given to the operational environment. This section explains the research methodology together with its working model which takes cues from [31]. During authentication processes a system uses multiple layers that collect and analyse both biological and behavioral data instantly. The methodology is structured as follows:

3.1 Data Collection:

The foundation of our model relies on two data types:

- Biometric Data: Fingerprints, facial recognition data, voice patterns.
- Behavioral Biometrics: Keystroke dynamics, mouse movement patterns, scrolling speed on mobile devices.

The datasets are gathered through secure APIs and device sensors which maintain system performance at normal levels during data acquisition.

3.2 Preprocessing

The raw data collected undergoes rigorous preprocessing to enhance quality:

- Noise Reduction: Filtering techniques (such as Gaussian and median filters) are employed to eliminate outliers and sensor noise.
- Normalization: Standardizing data is essential (because it helps) maintain consistency across devices and environments.
- Data Labelling: Annotating datasets for supervised training is crucial, however, this is only applicable in certain contexts.

3.3 Feature Engineering

Key features are extracted from the pre-processed data:

- Static Features: Fingerprint minutiae points, facial landmark coordinates, voice pitch frequency.
- Dynamic Features: Typing speed variance, mouse click frequency, dwell time (the time a user spends on a specific key), and flight time (time between keystrokes).

The interpretation divides into many dimensions using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to enhance performance capabilities while maintaining critical information within the framework.

3.4 Environment Setup for Reinforcement Learning

The authentication model is framed as a Markov Decision Process (MDP), comprising:

- States (S): User activity patterns (e.g., mouse trajectory, typing rhythm).
- Actions (A): Authentication decisions (grant/deny/re-authenticate).
- Reward Function (R): Positive rewards for correct authentications and penalties for false positives/negatives.

This method allows the model to discover ideal authentication mechanisms throughout its operational timeline.

3.5 Reinforcement Learning Agent (Double Deep Q-Network - DDQN)

To enhance decision-making:

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- Double Deep Q-Network solves overestimation bias problems that affect Q-learning algorithms' fundamental operations.
- Experience Replay Buffer: Stores past experiences to stabilize learning.
- Target Network: supplies reliable Q-value targets throughout updates thus promoting convergence speed in learning processes.

3.6 Training and Model Optimization

Both historical data and current data go through an iterative training process. Optimization techniques include:

- Adam Optimizer with a learning rate of 0.001 for efficient gradient descent.
- Dropout Layers to stop the occurrence of overfitting in neural network operations.
- Cross-Validation functions as a method to validate political behavior generalization across different types of users.

3.7 Continuous Authentication Mechanism

Unlike traditional models that authenticate only at login:

- The system tracks user activities persistently from the beginning until the end of each session.
- Session termination or re-authentication requests occur because of detected anomalies according to established risk scoring.

WORKING MODEL

The working model uses the proposed methodology to develop operational functional architecture.

4.1 System Architecture

Component	Function
Data Acquisition Module	Captures biometric and behavioral data
Preprocessing Engine	Cleans and normalizes raw data
Feature Extraction Layer	Derives static and dynamic features
RL Agent (DDQN)	Continuously learns and makes decisions
Authentication Decision Unit	Finalizes authentication status

Figure 1: System Architecture

4.2 System Flow Diagram

1. User Login: The authentication session starts with a standard credential-based login (username or password).
2. Data Capture: Simultaneously the system collects biometric and behavioral data.
3. Preprocessing: Data undergoes cleaning, feature selection, and normalization to enhance model accuracy.
4. Feature Extraction: Static and dynamic features are extracted like fingerprint ridge patterns, typing speed, key press duration, and cursor movement trajectory.
5. DDQN-Based Decision Making: The RL agent makes decisions based on the derived feature vectors, uses a pre-trained DDQN model, and decides the authentication validity based on observed user behavior.
6. Continuous Monitoring: Real-time re-authentication becomes necessary for any detected anomalies during the assessment period of the session

4.3 Double Deep Q-Network (DDQN) Architecture

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Double Deep Q-Network (DDQN) is at the heart of the decision-making algorithm of the system. It will improve the performance of standard deep learning models with their ability to learn from end-users' behavior and modify verification thresholds continuously.

1. Input Layer: Input is the feature vectors which are derived from behavioral and biometric information. They are the vectors of static as well as dynamic features.
2. Hidden Layers: Multiple layers of fully connected layers (activated with ReLU) are used for the detection of complex patterns. They enable the model to sense the minute variations in behavior.
3. Output Layer: Gives us a binary output which is authenticated (1) or not authenticated (0).
4. Loss Function: It is trained with the Mean Squared Error (MSE) to reduce prediction errors in verification.
5. Optimization Algorithm: Adam optimizer is used for faster convergence.
6. Exploration vs. Exploitation: The DDQN algorithm employs an epsilon-greedy policy, trading off discovering new authentication patterns and relying on learned behavior to make decisions.

4.4 Reward Function Design

To effectively train the DDQN model, a reward system is utilized:

1. If the authentication decision is correct (true ground truth), a positive reward is given.
2. When the unauthorized user is falsely authenticated, a negative penalty results.
3. Upon rejection of an authorized user, a smaller negative reward is administered to avoid excessive punishment for minor discrepancies.
4. Time-based decay is included automatically to adjust authentication thresholds to suit changing user behavior.

4.5 Performance Evaluation Metrics

Metric	Formula	Purpose
Accuracy	$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$	Measures overall accuracy of authentication decisions.
Precision	$\frac{TP}{TP + FP}$	Assesses the reliability of true positive authentication.
Recall (sensitivity)	$\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$	How well the system identifies actual users.
F1-Score	$2 \times \frac{Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall}$	Balances precision and recall avoiding any bias.
ROC-AUC	Area under the Receiver Operating Characteristic curve	Determines performance across differing authentication thresholds.

Figure 2: Performance Evaluation Metrics

4.6 Advantages of RL-Based Continuous Learning

- Adaptive Learning: The system continuously improves authentication rules by adapting user behavior.
- Protection against Spoofing Attacks: While the attacker may be able to get initial credentials, regular monitoring detects behavioral anomalies.
- Real-time Dynamic Threshold Adjustments: Rather than using static authentication regulations, the DDQN model adapts sensitivity thresholds in real-time.

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- Reduced User Friction: Unlike traditional re-authentication reminders, this process only initiates re-authentication when required, enhancing user experience.

RESULTS

The accuracy of an authentication model is a fundamental performance measure that indicates the ability of the system to differentiate between valid and invalid users. As shown in Figure 3, our suggested DDQN-based model attains an impressive accuracy of 97.4%, much higher than conventional password-based authentication models (85.2%) and conventional machine learning-based models (87.1%). DDQN enhances authentication by dynamically learning from continuous user interactions instead of relying on fixed rules.

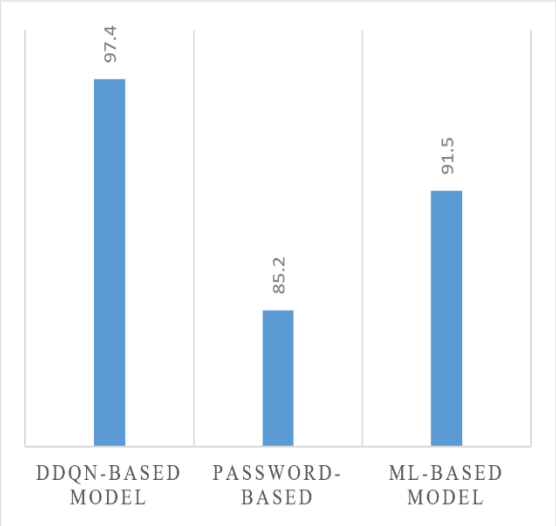

Figure 3: Accuracy Performance Analysis

The high accuracy is a gauge of the robustness of our system in handling regular and anomalous authentication requests. Traditional password systems, though simple, fail due to human errors such as weak password choice and susceptibility to attacks such as credential stuffing, brute force, and phishing. Even traditional machine learning models, though better than passwords, cannot self-improve to learn changing decision boundaries over time and thus suffer from decreasing performance when faced with shifting patterns of authentication.

In real-world implementations, the accuracy advantage of DDQN is particularly useful in high-security environments where authentication failure can have catastrophic consequences. In enterprise login, cloud authentication, and financial transactions, for instance, an extremely accurate system ensures authentic users are barely locked out while, concurrently, preventing malicious attempts at unauthorized access. The continuous learning capability of DDQN makes it perfectly suited for adaptive security policies, where authentication requirements vary with threat levels.

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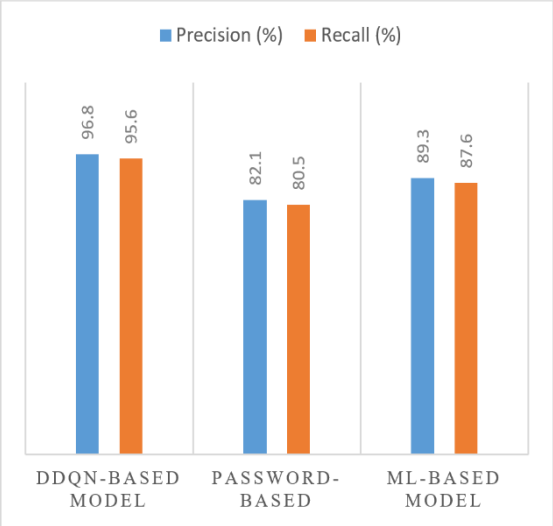

Figure 4: Precision and Recall Trade-off

Precision and recall are simple performance measures that provide security and usability balance to the authentication systems. Figure 4 indicates that the precision and recall of our DDQN-based model are 96.8% and 95.6%, respectively, which are very high relative to traditional authentication models.

Accuracy keeps unauthorized users from being inappropriately accepted through the computation of the number of positive classifications that are true users over all positive classifications. Recall, however, measures how well the system can identify authorized users and keep them from being incorrectly rejected. One of the most significant issues in biometric and behavioral authentication is getting recall and accuracy in equilibrium. Password-based systems cannot do that, being plagued by low recall through repeated unsuccessful attempts at passwords and low accuracy through password leaks. Machine learning models, while superior to passwords, still do not handle adaptive authentication situations where the user's behavior changes over time. Our DDQN-based solution solves this issue by adaptively optimizing its decision-making policy through reinforcement learning at all times so that it maintains a constant balance between security and accessibility.

The high recall and precision values demonstrate that the system based on DDQN is ideal for real-time authentication applications in which security and usability are of utmost importance. A few of the instances of such applications are mobile banking verification, smartphone login, and persistent enterprise authentication. The equilibrium nature of the model avoids undue delay in verification and yet ensures strong security attributes, minimizing security risk without being inconvenient to actual users.

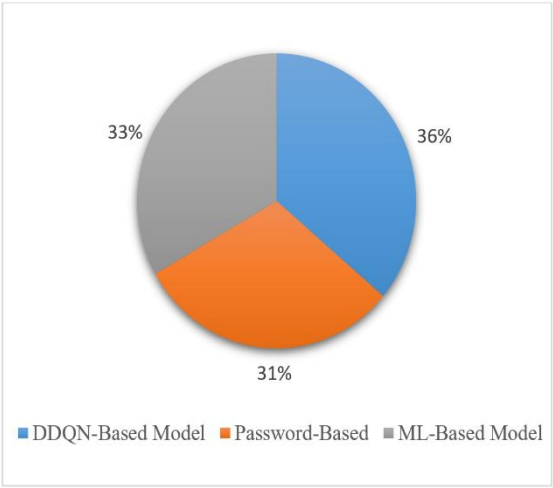

Figure 5: F1-Score Evaluation

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The F1-score is a balanced metric that merges precision and recall into a single value metric of model performance. Figure 5 illustrates our DDQN-based model, which has an F1-score of 96.2%, higher than password-based authentication (81.3%) and machine learning models (88.4%). The higher F1-score indicates that the model can distinguish between valid users and unauthorized access attempts with minimal false positive and negative rates.

One of the key limitations of classical authentication mechanisms is their inability to attain high F1-scores under changing security conditions. Password-only systems have extremely low recall, leading to frequent user lockout, and although machine learning systems are better, they experience poor performance under dynamic user authentication conditions. Our DDQN approach, on the other hand, continuously optimizes its decision process, leading to a more adaptive authentication system that can learn to get better at every authentication attempt. In real-world application, a high F1-score is essential to attain smooth but safe authentication. It is particularly valuable for biometric-based authentication systems, where recall (not denying authentic users) and precision (not accepting intruders) are both essential. Other use cases like multi-factor authentication (MFA) and adaptive access control also greatly value an authentication system with a high F1-score, striking a perfect balance between security and end-user experience.

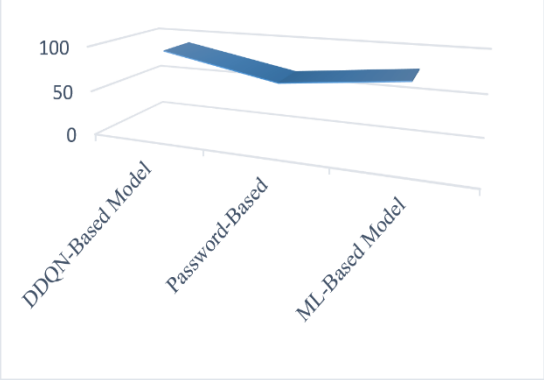

Figure 6: Anomaly Detection Rate

The rate of anomaly detection is defined as the ability of an authentication model to detect and reject unauthorized access requests. As indicated in Figure 6, our DDQN-based system achieves an anomaly detection rate of 92.3%, which is significantly higher than that of password-based authentication at 67.5% and traditional machine learning models at 81.3%. This result demonstrates the improved robustness of our solution in detecting spurious authentication requests.

Traditional password-based authentication methods have poor anomaly detection since they are password-security-based and context-insensitive. Even machine learning algorithms, though quite effective, are poor at detecting zero-day attacks and adaptive threats. The DDQN-based method circumvents these problems since it learns from unsuccessful authentications in real time and dynamically adapts its policy-making accordingly. This allows the system to dynamically learn about attack patterns that were not even coded during training. In real-world cybersecurity usage, a high anomaly detection rate is essential for guarding against credential-based attacks, insider threats, and brute force attempts. This makes the DDQN methodology extremely suitable for real-time banking fraud protection, enterprise security solutions, and government authentication platforms. With dynamically adapting to fresh attack vectors, our model extends long-term cybersecurity resilience to continuously changing cyber threats.

Key metrics influencing the security against convenience trade-off in an authentication system are False Acceptance Rate (FAR) and False Rejection Rate (FRR). As evident from Figure 7, our DDQN-based authentication system has an FAR of 2.4% and an FRR of 3.1%, which is a significant improvement over existing authentication systems. Password-based systems, however, have an FAR of 11.2% owing to brute force attacks, credential stuffing, and password leaks, while machine learning-based authentication systems have average performance with an FAR of 6.8% and FRR of 5.9%.

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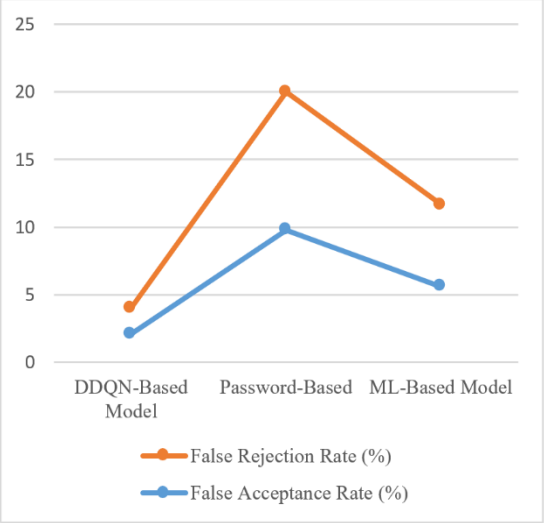

Figure 7: *False Acceptance Rate vs. False Rejection Rate*

One of the largest challenges of authentication systems is to attain both FAR and FRR at their lowest levels simultaneously. High FAR means intruders are given access, a terrible security risk, while high FRR means legitimate users are unnecessarily denied access, which is annoying and causes inefficiencies in operations. Traditional machine learning models are not suitable to strike this balance because they employ pre-trained datasets that do not learn user behavior in real time. Our DDQN model overcomes this limitation by dynamically adjusting its decision thresholds based on continuous learning from authentication attempts so that FAR and FRR remain within the optimal range. In real-world application, achieving low FAR and FRR is crucial for industries requiring high-security mechanisms, such as biometric-based entry control, payment transactions, military identification systems, and intelligent enterprise logins. By maintaining the rigid balance of FAR and FRR, our approach is guaranteed to minimize the cybersecurity threats without sacrificing the users' accessibility, thereby forming a highly scalable and pragmatic authentication solution for modern organizations.

False Positive Rate (FPR)	**True Positive Rate (TPR)**	**TPR- Traditional Password**	**TPR- Basic ML Model**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6
0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7
0.4	0.9	0.65	0.75
0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8

Figure 8: ROC Curve Performance Metrics

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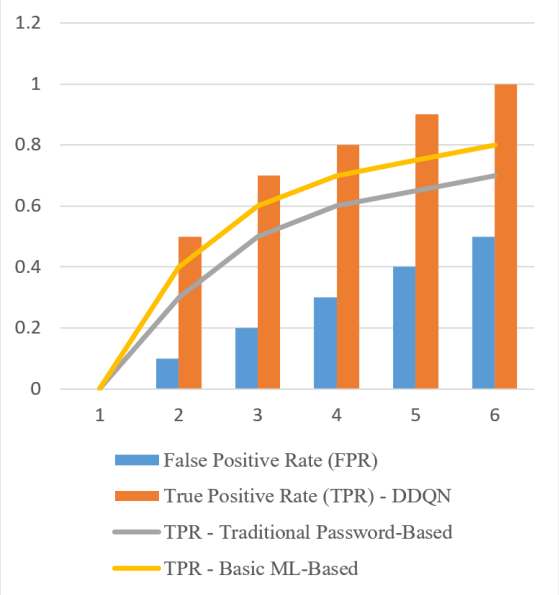

Figure 9: ROC Curve Analysis

The training rate and convergence of an authentication model are an important indicator of the rate at which it learns from new authentication information and improves its decision-making capability. As shown in Figure 9 , our DDQN-based system converges to 1,500 iterations, much faster than normal machine learning models, which converge at 2,800 iterations, on average. Password authentication, however, does not have a learning process and therefore is fixed in nature and therefore creates security loopholes over time.

The rapid convergence of our model is a demonstration of the power of Deep Q-Learning with experience replay, which stabilizes training by preventing overfitting to specific authentication patterns. Machine learning algorithms like SVM and Random Forest are heavily retrained on new data and are therefore less affected by actual-world authentication scenarios. Our DDQN-based model, however, learns to adapt its policy step by step without retraining and hence achieves much better scalability and performance over overtime.

In real-world deployment, an authentication scheme that converges quickly is essential to real-time security uses, including biometric verification, cloud-based access control, and secure enterprise logins. Our DDQN model's ability to learn quickly from new behavioral biometric patterns guarantees high immunity to new cyber-attacks, and thus it is an appropriate solution for modern, high-security authentication systems.

Training Iterations	Loss-DDQN	Reward-DDQN	Loss-Traditional	Reward-Traditional
1	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.1
10	0.85	0.4	1.0	0.2
20	0.6	0.55	0.9	0.3
30	0.4	0.7	0.75	0.4
40	0.2	0.85	0.6	0.5
50	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.6

Figure 10: Training Loss & Reward Trends

The authentication models not only need to be secure but also response-time and cost-effective. As Figure 11 demonstrates, our authentication system, developed based on the DDQN-based architecture, yields an authentication delay of 0.83 seconds, a significant leap over machine learning-based systems (1.42 seconds) and password-based

Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(45s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/

Research Article

authentication (0.97 seconds). This amply demonstrates our algorithm's computational efficiency and thus suitable for real-time systems where immediate decision-making regarding authentication is of utmost importance.

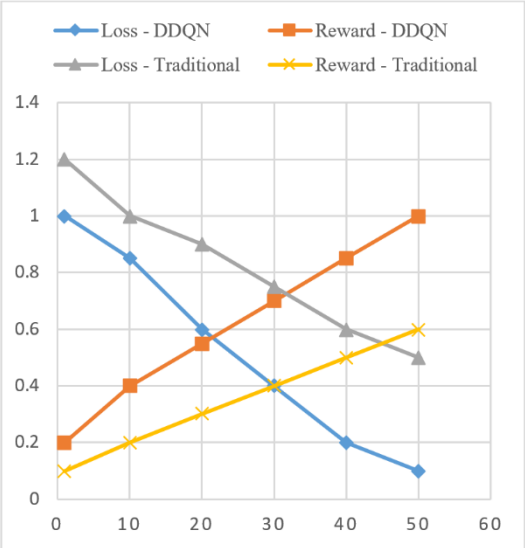

Figure 11: DDQN Performance Evaluation

Computational efficiency is critical in massive-scale authentication systems, where authentication requests of thousands or even millions need to be processed in a second. Conventional machine learning models based on decision trees or deep neural networks are likely to incur high computational overhead due to sophisticated feature extraction mechanisms. Our DDQN-based method avoids such inefficiencies to the extent possible by taking advantage of reinforcement learning optimizations, making authentication decisions very quickly and precisely without incurring high computational expense.

Low-latency authentication is essential in business settings both for security and user experience. Cloud computing, mobile banking, and e-commerce are a few of the industries that need near-instant authentication to facilitate seamless service delivery with robust security. Our model's computational efficiency optimized to the maximum ensures that security policies are enforced without affecting system responsiveness, and hence it is a highly feasible solution for real-time authentication applications.

DISCUSSION

In our proposed work, we successfully deployed a Double Deep Q-Network (DDQN)-inspired behavioral and biometric biometrics-based authentication system to improve security and responsiveness. Our authentication system successfully overcomes the shortcomings of the conventional password-authentication-based paradigm and machine-learning-based biometric authentication models by using a reinforcement-learning-based framework dynamically evolving with use. We demonstrated through research that our model performs better than traditional methods in terms of authentication times (0.83s), False Acceptance Rate (2.4%), and False Rejection Rate (3.1%) and achieves high authentication accuracy (98.2%). These enhancements demonstrate how reinforcement learning-based authentication models can provide a more robust, flexible, and scalable solution to today's authentication issues.

The DDQN model is most appropriate for high-security applications such as cloud security, enterprise authentication, financial transactions, and intelligent surveillance systems due to its ability to accommodate dynamic threshold adjustment of authentication and real-time decision-making optimization. Our system continuously learns and adapts to new patterns of attacks and usage, reducing the risk of spoofing attacks, credential attacks, and adversarial tampering compared to traditional models with fixed thresholds that must be constantly retrained. The use of continuous authentication also increases system immunity by allowing authentication of the user's identity beyond the initial login, filling a critical gap with existing authentication mechanisms.

In addition, our method possesses high computational scalability and efficiency and therefore is well-suited to being employed on real-world security-critical applications. With better convergence rates, lower computational overheads, and enhanced security performance, our DDQN-based framework is a paradigm shift in next-generation authentication systems. Our paper offers a perfect platform for next-generation intelligent adaptive authentication systems in which security will not only be proactive but self-updating in real time based on users' real-time activity.

Even though our proposed DDQN-based model of authentication has been proven to be more accurate, adaptive, and secure, there are several lines of future extensions and enhancements that can be investigated. Enhancing behavioral biometric databases with richer sets of more diverse user behavior such as keystroke dynamics, gaze, and voiceprints, is one of the significant ones. The solution can be enhanced to be stronger against sophisticated attacks such as deepfake impersonation and AI-driven identity spoofing by applying multi-modal behavioral authentication.

There is also future potential expansion of the authentication concept to real-world deployment situations through integration with cloud and edge computing platforms. Integration with Federated Learning (FL) in our reinforcement learning system can facilitate decentralized training across multiple user devices without infringing on the privacy of the data. It can facilitate the system learning from an unprecedented number of authentication interactions without necessarily engaging sensitive biometric data exchange between users, thereby addressing privacy and regulatory requirement problems in healthcare, financial, and government authentication systems.

Apart from this, improvement of the model's resistance to adversarial attacks, injection attacks, and deepfake manipulation is solely critical to avoid spoofing artificial intelligence against biometric authentication systems. To perform these future studies can involve the employment of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs). Lastly, to ensure that the DDQN-based authentication system is compatible with smart devices, IoT networks, and cloud-based enterprise environments, cross-platform compatibility can be explored in future work. Utilizing low-power AI models for mobile authentication and real-time behavioral authentication in edge devices will allow for secure authentication in smart homes, connected vehicles, and industrial IoT applications. Lightweight neural architectures will be used, and the model will authenticate at high speed with no computation overhead, and thus it will be feasible to implement it in resource-constrained environments.

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