BS ISO/IEC 29109-5:2011

BSI Standards Publication

Information technology — Conformance testing methodology for biometric date interchange formats defined in ISO/IEC 19794

Part 5: Face image data

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National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee IST/44, Biometrics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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ISBN 978 0 580 61459 0

ICS 35.040

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 April 2011.

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 29109-5

First edition
2011-04-01

Information technology — Conformance testing methodology for biometric data interchange formats defined in ISO/IEC 19794 —

Part 5:
Face image data

Technologies de l'information — Méthodologie d'essai de conformité pour les formats d'interéchange de données biométriques définis dans l'ISO/CEI 19794 —

Partie 5: Données d'image de la face

Reference number
ISO/IEC 29109-5:2011(E)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 29109-5 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

ISO/IEC 29109 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Conformance testing methodology for biometric data interchange formats defined in ISO/IEC 19794*:

— *Part 1: Generalized conformance testing methodology*

— *Part 2: Finger minutiae data*

— *Part 4: Finger image data*

— *Part 5: Face image data*

— *Part 6: Iris image data*

— *Part 7: Signature/sign time series data*

— *Part 8: Finger pattern skeletal data*

— *Part 9: Vascular image data*

— *Part 10: Hand geometry silhouette data*

The following part is under preparation:

— *Part 14: DNA data*

Finger pattern spectral data, signature/sign processed dynamic data, and voice data will form the subjects of future parts.

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Introduction

ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 specifies a data record interchange format for storing, recording, and transmitting one or more face images within a Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework (CBEFF) data structure. Each image is accompanied by subject-specific and image-specific metadata contained in a header record. This part of ISO/IEC 29109 establishes tests for checking the correctness of the binary record.

The objective of ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 cannot be completely achieved until biometric products can be tested to determine whether they conform to those specifications. Conforming implementations are a necessary prerequisite for achieving interoperability among implementations; therefore there is a need for a standardized conformance testing methodology, test assertions, and test procedures as applicable to specific modalities addressed by each part of ISO/IEC 19794. The test assertions will cover as much as practical of the ISO/IEC 19794 requirements (covering the most critical features), so that the conformity results produced by the test suites will reflect the real degree of conformity of the implementations to ISO/IEC 19794 data interchange format records. This is the motivation for the development of this conformance testing methodology.

This part of ISO/IEC 29109 supports those applications that require use of face image data according to ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005. It defines a testing methodology to assure conformance of a vendor's application or service to the base ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 specification. Thus this part of ISO/IEC 29109 is intended to:

— establish elements of the Conformance Testing Methodology framework that are specific to the Face Image-based Data Record requirements of ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 conformance testing,

— define requirements and guidelines for specifying conformance test suites and related test methods for measuring conformity of products and services to the Face Image-based Data Record requirements of ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005, and

— define test procedures to be followed before, during, and after conformance testing.

This part of ISO/IEC 29109 is applicable to the development and use of conformity test method specifications, conformity test suites for ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 records, and conformance testing programs for ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 conformant products. It is intended primarily for use by testing organizations, but can be applied by developers and users of test method specifications and test method implementations.

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Information technology — Conformance testing methodology for biometric data interchange formats defined in ISO/IEC 19794 —

Part 5: Face image data

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 29109 specifies elements of conformance testing methodology, test assertions, and test procedures as applicable to the ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 biometric data interchange format standard for face image data.

This part of ISO/IEC 29109 establishes

— test assertions of the structure of the face image data format as specified in ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 (Type A Level 1 as defined in ISO/IEC 29109-1:2009),

— test assertions of internal consistency by checking the types of values that can be contained within each field (Type A Level 2 as defined in ISO/IEC 29109-1:2009),

— tests of semantic assertions (Type A Level 3 as defined in ISO/IEC 29109-1:2009).

This part of ISO/IEC 29109 does not establish

— tests of conformance of CBEFF structures required by ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005,

— tests of consistency with the input biometric data record (Level 3),

— tests of conformance of the image data to the quality-related specifications of ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005,

— tests of conformance of the image data blocks to the respective JPEG or JPEG 2000 standards,

— tests of other characteristics of biometric products or other types of testing of biometric products (e.g. acceptance, performance, robustness, security),

— tests of conformance of 3D face records defined in ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005/Amd.2.

2 Conformance

Biometric data interchange format conformance tests conform to this part of ISO/IEC 29109 if they satisfy all of the normative requirements related to Clause 6. Specifically, they shall use the test methodology specified in Clauses 6, 7 and 8 of ISO/IEC 29109-1:2009, and all Level 1 and Level 2 tests shall use the assertions defined in Table 2 in this part of ISO/IEC 29109.

Implementations of ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 tested according to the methodology specified shall be able to claim conformance only to those Biometric Data Record (BDR) requirements specified in ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 that are tested by the test methods established by this methodology.

Implementations of ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 do not necessarily need to conform to all possible aspects of ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005, but only to those ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 requirements that are claimed to be

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supported by the implementation in an Implementation Conformance Statement, filled out in accordance with Clause 8 of ISO/IEC 29109-1:2009 and Table 1 in this part of ISO/IEC 29109.

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005, *Information technology — Biometric data interchange formats — Part 5: Face image data*

ISO/IEC 29109-1:2009, *Information technology — Conformance testing methodology for biometric data interchange formats defined in ISO/IEC 19794 — Part 1: Generalized conformance testing methodology*

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 29109-1 apply.

5 Symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the symbols and abbreviated terms given in ISO/IEC 29109-1 apply.

6 Conformance testing methodology

6.1 Overview

The testing methodology specified in Clauses 6, 7 and 8 of ISO/IEC 29109-1:2009 apply. The content of the tables below is based on the conformance testing methodology outlined in ISO/IEC 29109-1 and shall only be used in the context of that testing methodology.

6.2 Table of requirements in the base standard

The normative requirements of ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005 are listed in Table 1. The supplier of the IUT can explain which optional components of the standard are supported and the testing laboratory can note the results of the test.

Under subformat applicability the columns labelled B, F and T indicate the Basic, Full Frontal and Token Frontal image types.

Table 1 — Requirements of the Base Standard (ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005)

Requirement ID	Ref. in Base Std	Requirement Summary	Level	Status	Subformat Applicability			IUT Support	Supported Range	Test Result
					B	F	T			
R-1	5.2.1	Within the record format and all well-defined data blocks therein, all multi-byte quantities **are [implied shall]** stored in Big-Endian format. That is, the more significant bytes of any multi-byte quantity **are** stored at lower addresses in memory than less significant bytes. For example, the value 1025 (2 to the 10th power plus one) would be stored as first byte= 00000100 and second byte=00000001.	1	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-2	5.2.2	Numeric Values All numeric values **are** fixed-length unsigned integer quantities, unless otherwise specified.	1	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-3	5.4.1	Format Identifier The (4 byte) Format Identifier **shall** consist of three ASCII characters “FAC” followed by a zero byte as a NULL string terminator to identify the record format as the face record format.	1	M	Y	Y	Y			

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Require-ment ID	Ref. in Base Std	Requirement Summary	Level	Status	Subformat Applicability			IUT Support	Supported Range	Test Result
					B	F	T			
R-4	5.4.2	Version Number The (4 byte) Version Number block **shall** consist of three ASCII numerals followed by a zero byte as a NULL string terminator. The first and second character **will** represent the major version number and the third character **will** represent the minor revision number. The version number of this specification **shall** be 0x30313000; “010” – Version 1 revision 0.	1	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-5	5.4.3	Length of Record The (4 byte) Record Length Block **shall** be the combined length in bytes for the record. This is the entire length of the record including the Facial Record Header and Facial Record Data.	2	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-6	5.4.4	Number of Facial Images The (2 byte) Number of Facial Images block **shall** be the number of facial images included in the record.	2	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-7	5.5	The Facial Information block The (20 byte) Facial Information block is intended to describe discrete properties of the individual discernable from the image, one **is** included for each facial image included in the record. The structure of this block is shown in [ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005] Figure 2. Zero or more Facial Feature blocks, one Image Information block, and one Image Data block **follow** this block.	2	M-2	Y	Y	Y			
R-8	5.5.1	Facial Record Data Length The (4 byte) Facial Record Data Length field denotes the sum of the lengths of the Facial Information block, the Feature Point block(s), the Image Information block, and the Image Data block. The minimum value of the Facial Record Data Length **is** 32 bytes plus the size of the Image Data block (in bytes).	2	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-9	5.5.2	Number of Feature Points The (2 byte) Number of Feature Points block **shall** be the number of Feature Point blocks that follow the Facial Information block. The Feature Point block is defined in [ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005] clause 5.6.	2	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-10	5.5.3	Gender The (1 byte) Gender block **shall** be specified in accordance with [ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005] Table 3.	1	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-11	5.5.4	Eye Colour The (1 byte) Eye Colour field **shall** represent the colour of irises of the eyes according to [ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005] Table 4. If the eyes are different colours, then right eye colour is to be encoded.	1	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-12	5.5.5	Hair Colour The (1 byte) Hair Colour field **shall** represent the colour of the hair according to the [ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005] Table 5.	1	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-13	5.5.6	Property Mask The (3 byte) Property Mask is a bit mask of 3 bytes and each bit of the mask position listed in [ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005] Table 6 **shall** be set to 1 if the corresponding property is present, and set to 0 if absent. The mask position starts from 0 at the lowest bit. The lowest bit set to 0 **shall** indicate that properties are not specified; the lowest bit set to 1 **shall** indicate that all listed properties have been considered and that a zero value of any property bit indicates an absence of that property. Note that a Blink flag set to “1” **will** indicate non-compliance with the Frontal, Full Frontal, and Token image types.	2	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-14	5.5.7	Expression The (2 byte) Expression field **shall** represent the expression of the face according to [ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005] Table 7.	1	M	Y	Y	Y			
R-15	5.5.8	Pose Angle The (3 multi-byte) Pose Angle field (B_Y, B_P, B_R) **shall** represent the estimate or measure pose of the subject in the image. Each byte in the field respectively represents pose angles of yaw, pitch and roll in that order. The pose angle is given by Tait-Bryan angles. • Yaw angle: Rotation about the vertical (y) axis. • Pitch angle: Rotation about the horizontal side-to-side (x) horizontal axis. • Roll angle: Rotation about the horizontal back to front (z) axis. The angles are defined relative to the frontal view of the subject, which has angles (0,0,0) as shown in [ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005] Figure 4. The examples are shown in [ISO/IEC 19794-5:2005] Figure 5. As order of the successive rotation around the different axes does matter, the encoded rotation angle **shall** correspond to an order of	3C	O-1	Y	Y	Y			

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