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. The fingerprint of humans contains a set of ridges and valleys that correspond to unique patterns of the skin on the fingertips and palm of each individual. Traditional biometric systems, which are based on image-based processing of the morphology of the fingerprint, have relied upon acquisition of the fingerprint image for comparison. According to the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), AES is a symmetric-key block cipher defined in the U. S. National Institute of Standards and Technology publication Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 197. AES is a symmetric-key algorithm and as such requires key to be the same size as data block to be processed. A and B are one-time password sets used to secure the communication in authentication protocol. The encryption key, Ke, is part of the key exchange protocol. In the following steps, a new key is created and shared between the client and server. The system uses an MD5 hash algorithm to create the key. For a given value in one or more groups, the key is created as follows: ke = MD5(id_I, group) where id_I is the unique value in the given group and group is one of the groups. The encryption process performs a number of transformations on the plaintext M. If the plaintext is to be encrypted in the 8-bit byte format, then each byte in the plaintext is transformed. Each byte of the plaintext is XORed with one of the 8-bit subkeys in the key schedule K1. The XOR operation is performed using a s function defined as s(x,y) = S(x,y) = x y. A key schedule K2, with subkeys Ki, is used for encryption of the transformed bytes of plaintext. Keys are independently generated for each packet. The final step in the encryption process is XOR-ing each packet header and packet payload with the appropriate key Ki. The key Ki for the packet header is generated using the ke = MD5(id_I, group) key exchange protocol. The packet payload is encrypted using AES in counter mode (CTR). The output of the CTR is an IV (initialization vector) which is combined with a header that is appended to the encrypted payload. This combination of header and payload is sent over the network. The Ke for the payload and the IV are generated in the server. Each packet is authenticated using the encrypted packet header and encrypted payload. For authentication to work, the IV used for encryption must be different from that used 82157476af