

Multi-touch Authentication
Using Hand Geometry and
Behavioral Information

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Related Work

- Gait Recognition
- Keystroke/Mouse dynamics
- Gesture based authentication

Threat Model and Assumption

- The adversary may or may not observe the unlock gesture:
 - Zero-effort Attack
 - Smudge Attack
 - Shoulder Surfing Attack
 - Statistical Attack
- The adversary does not have the capability to produce an apparatus with the exact same hand geometry while also being able to observe and replicate the behavior characteristics

Methodology

- TFST gestures:
 - “Touching with Fingers Straight and Together”



a. 2-finger Z swipe



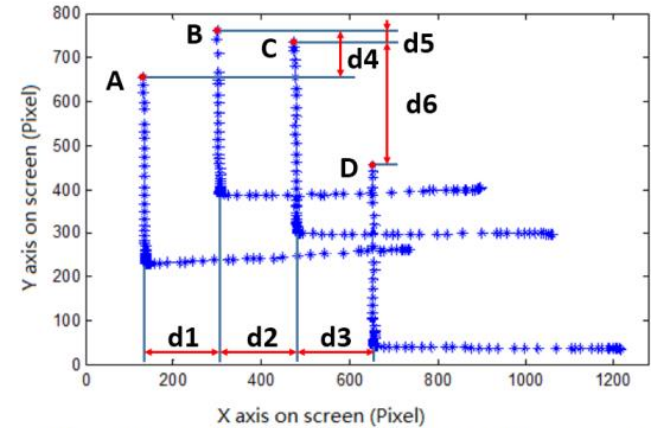
b. 3-finger swipe



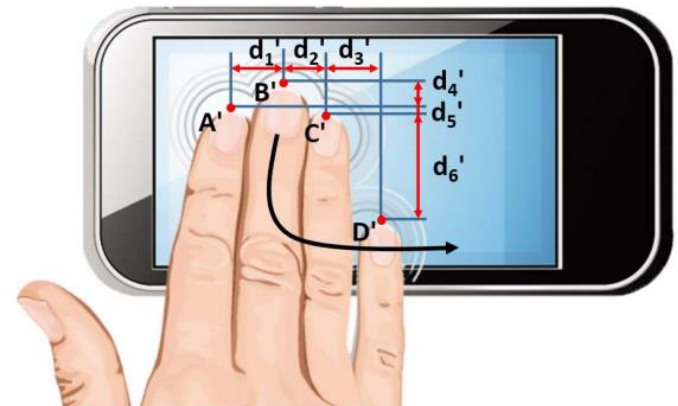
c. 4-finger L swipe

Methodology

- TFST Gesture features:
 - Multi-touch Traces
 - Physiological Features
 - 12 distances
 - Behavioral Features
 - Length, time, velocity, tool, touch, pressure, angle
 - 52 for 4 fingers, 39 for 3 fingers, 26 for 2 fingers



a. Physiological features of 4-finger TFST gesture



b. Real features of hand geometry

Data Collection

- Android application on a smartphone
- 161 subjects:
 - 131 sophomores
 - 18 master and PhD students
 - 12 faculty members or staffs
- 2 months, 7-session data collection
- 144 hand image data

Feature Analysis

- Discernibility of Physiological Features in TFST Gestures

TABLE I. CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS (CC) BETWEEN FEATURES OF HAND GEOMETRY AND FEATURES OF TFST GESTURE, FEATURE # ARE THE SAME AS THOSE GIVEN IN SECTION III-B

Feature ID	1	2	3	4	5	6
CC	0.75	0.92	0.82	0.73	0.88	0.89
Feature ID	7	8	9	10	11	12
CC	0.70	0.80	0.76	0.70	0.53	0.87

Feature Analysis

- Feature Selection
 - Fisher Score:

$$\text{Fisher}(k) = \frac{\tilde{S}_b^k}{\tilde{S}_t^k}$$

$$S_b = \sum_{k=1}^c P_k (\tilde{\mu}_k - \check{\mu})(\tilde{\mu}_k - \check{\mu})^T$$

$$S_t = \sum_{k=1}^c P_k \sum_{x_i^k \in c_k} \frac{1}{n_k} (x_i^k - \tilde{\mu}_k)(x_i^k - \tilde{\mu}_k)^T$$

Feature Analysis

- Feature Selection

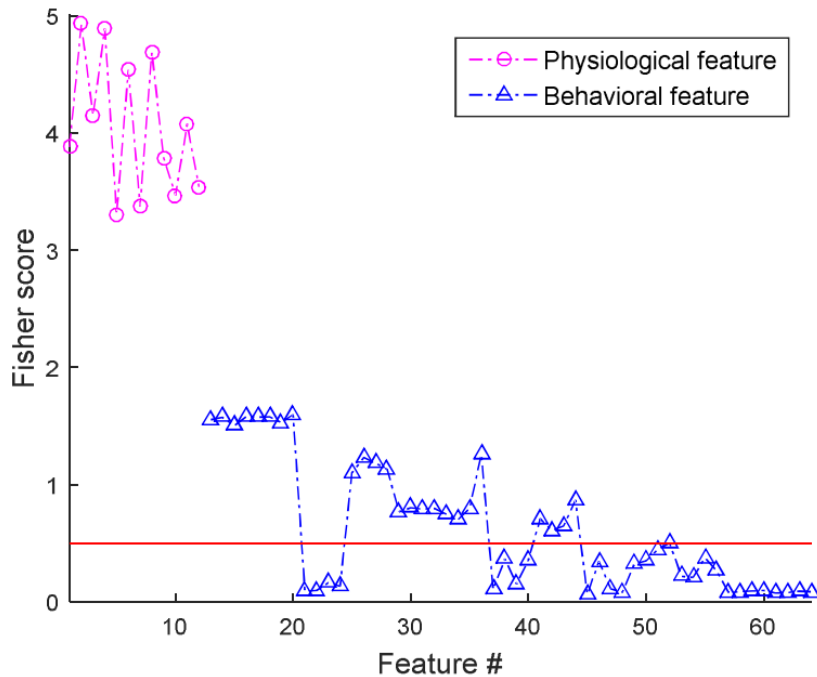


Fig. 4. The Fisher Score of the physiological and behavioral features. Features # from 1-12 are physiological; 13-64 are behavioral.

TABLE II. SELECTED FEATURES USING FISHER SCORE

Category	Feature Name	Selected #
Physiological	Point Distance	6
	Finger Width	3
	Length Difference	3
Behavioral	Length	8
	Time	4
	Velocity	4
	Tool	4
	Touch	4

One-Class Classifiers

- K-Nearest Neighbor
- Support Vector Machine

Evaluation

- Training:
 - 1 vs 160
 - 10% cross-validation
 - Random sample
- Evaluation metrics:
 - FAR, FRR, EER and ROC curve
- McNemar's test

Evaluation

- Effectiveness of TFST Gestures

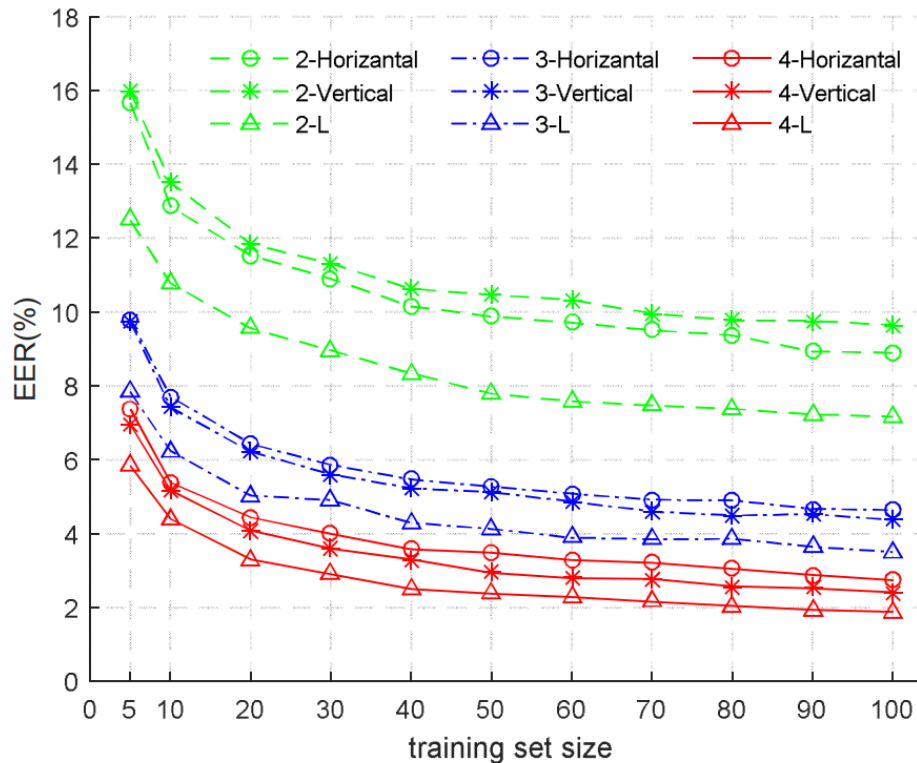


Fig. 5. EER curves for 9 types of gestures at varying training set sizes

Evaluation

- Effectiveness of different classifier

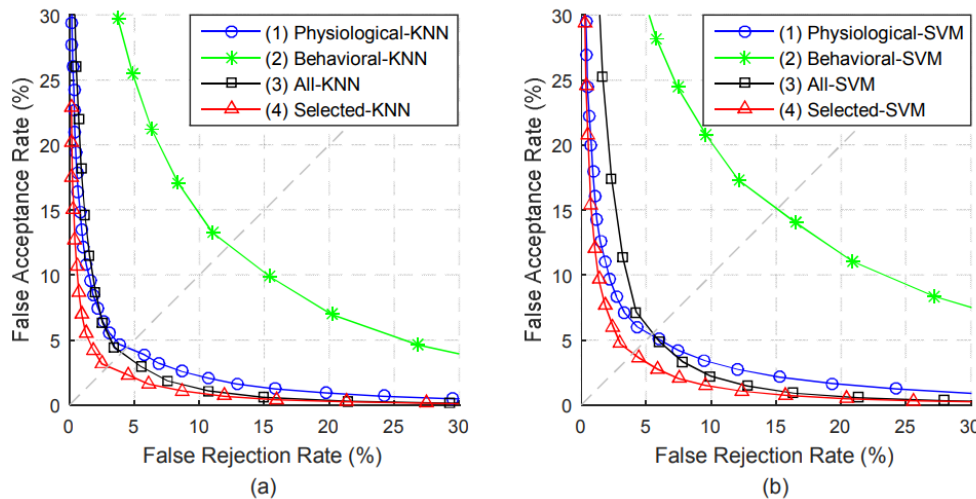


Fig. 6. ROC curves for 4 types of feature subsets using 2 types of classifiers: (a) K-Nearest Neighbor, (b) SVM

TABLE IV. COMPARISON OF TWO CLASSIFIERS USING MCNEMAR'S TEST

Better classifier	# of cases	Proportion (%)
KNN	126	87.5
SVM	6	4.17
Equivalent	12	8.33

Evaluation

- Effectiveness of training size

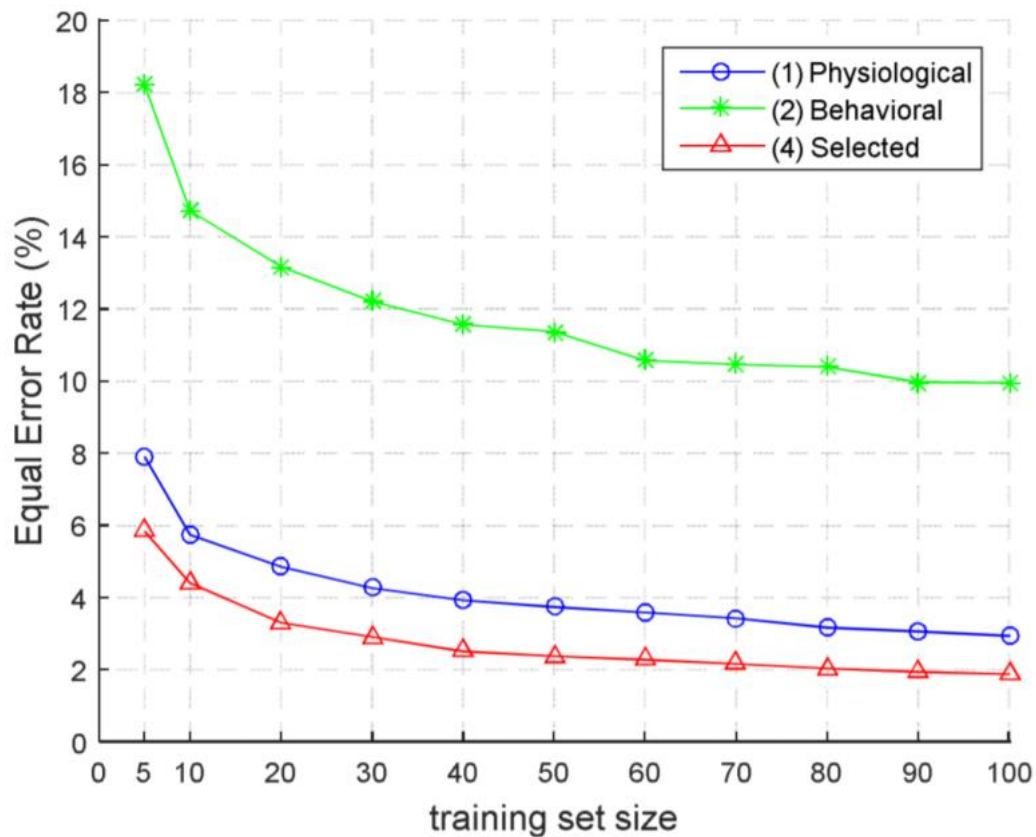
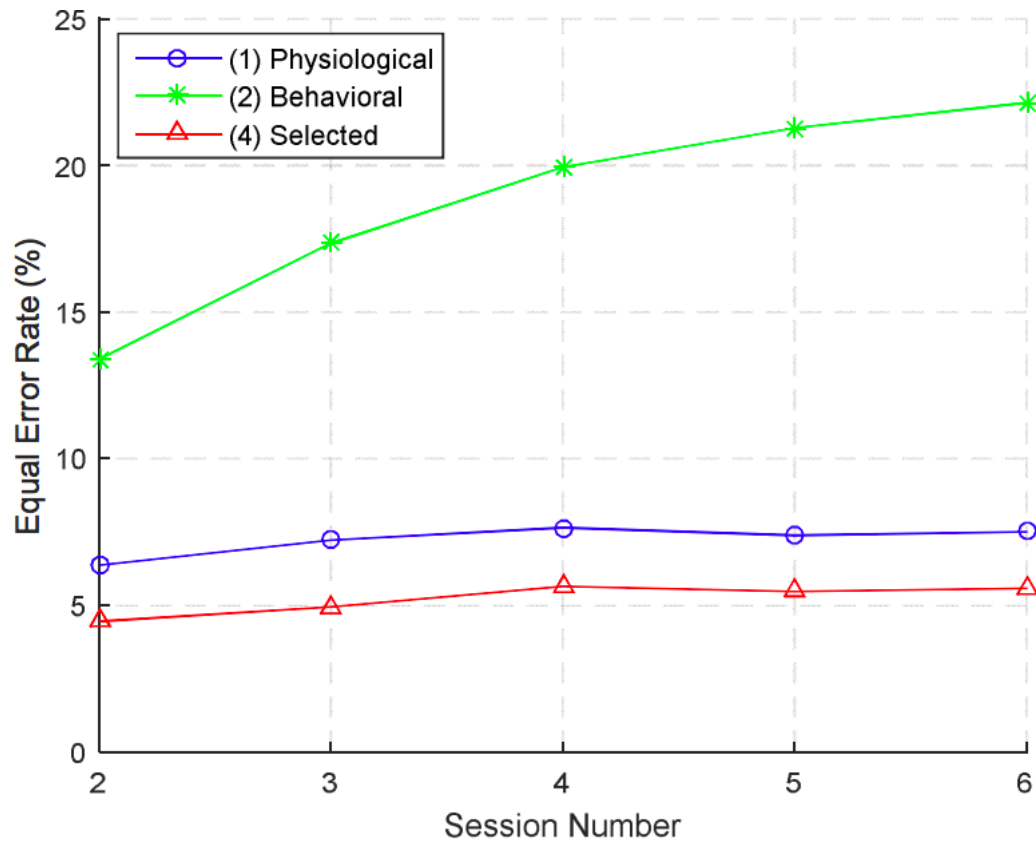


Fig. 7. EERs for 3 types of feature subsets at varying training set sizes

Evaluation

- Behavior variability



Evaluation

- Security Analysis: Zero-effort Attack
 - 1 vs 160
 - Similarity metric:

$$Sim_{ij} = 1 - \frac{\|v_i - v_j\|_1}{\|v_i + v_j\|_1}$$

TABLE VI. ZERO-EFFORT ATTACK AND HAND SIMILARITY (FARS ARE CALCULATED AT FRR=3%)

Similarity	# of pairs	Avg. FAR (Selected)	Avg. FAR (Physiological)
0	10296	4.41	5.60
0.95	2793	4.64	8.30
0.96	1309	4.82	9.01
0.97	404	4.92	9.12
0.98	59	5.04	9.33

Evaluation

- Security Analysis: Smudge and Shoulder Surfing Attack
 - Evaluation setup:
 - Another 20 students each attacks 10 victims
 - 5 victims with similar handshape, 5 victim with different handshape
 - Mimic 4-finger TFST

Evaluation

- Security Analysis: Smudge Attack

TABLE VII. EERS(%) OF SMUDGE ATTACK ON MODEL WITH 30-SAMPLE TRAINING

Type of Attack	Physiological	Behavioral	Selected
Zero-effort attack	4.06	12.10	3.02
Similar-handshape smudge attack	4.57	11.84	3.08
Dissimilar-handshape smudge attack	2.53	11.61	1.99

TABLE VIII. EERS(%) OF SMUDGE ATTACK ON MODEL WITH 100-SAMPLE TRAINING

Type of Attack	Physiological	Behavioral	Selected
Zero-effort attack	2.94	9.95	1.88
Similar-handshape smudge attack	3.16	9.13	2.00
Dissimilar-handshape smudge attack	1.69	8.66	0.96

Evaluation

- Security Analysis: Shoulder Surfing Attack

TABLE IX. EERs(%) OF SHOULDER SURFING AND COMBINED ATTACK ON MODEL WITH 30-SAMPLE TRAINING

Type of Attack	Physiological	Behavioral	Selected
Zero-effort	4.06	12.10	3.02
Shoulder surfing	4.92	12.88	3.31
Combined	5.20	13.34	3.67

TABLE X. EERs(%) OF SHOULDER SURFING AND COMBINED ATTACK ON MODEL WITH 100-SAMPLE TRAINING

Type of Attack	Physiological	Behavioral	Selected
Zero-effort	2.94	9.95	1.88
Shoulder surfing	3.61	10.18	2.06
Combined	4.18	10.44	2.27

Evaluation

- Security Analysis: Statistical attack

ALGORITHM 1: Generating forged features for statistical attack

Input: RealFeatures[]; //Population feature vectors

Input: NumberOfBins; //Number of bins for each feature

Output: ForgedFeatures[]; //Feature vectors used for attack

NumberOfFeatures = NumberOfRows(RealFeatures);

for $i=1$ **to** NumberOfFeatures

do

 BinnedFeatures[i] = Binning(RealFeatures[i], NumberOfBins);

 //Generate bins according to RealFeatures[i] and NumberOfBins

 KeyBin[i] = SortBinsByFrequency(BinnedFeatures[i]);

 //Sort bins in descending order of frequency

 LowerBound[i],UpperBound[i] = GetBound(KeyBin[i]);

 //get the bound of the first sorted bins

 AttackFeatures[i] = uniform(LowerBound[i],UpperBound[i]);

Return AttackFeatures[]

Evaluation

- Security Analysis: Statistical attack

TABLE XI. EERS (%) OF STATISTICAL ATTACKS ON MODEL WITH 30-SAMPLE TRAINING

Scenarios	Physiological	Behavioral	Selected
Zero-effort Attack	4.06	12.10	3.02
Statistical Attack	4.35	39.23	4.69

TABLE XII. EERS (%) OF STATISTICAL ATTACKS ON MODEL WITH 100-SAMPLE TRAINING

Scenarios	Physiological	Behavioral	Selected
Zero-effort Attack	2.94	9.95	1.88
Statistical Attack	2.17	32.67	2.43

Evaluation

- Usability Study

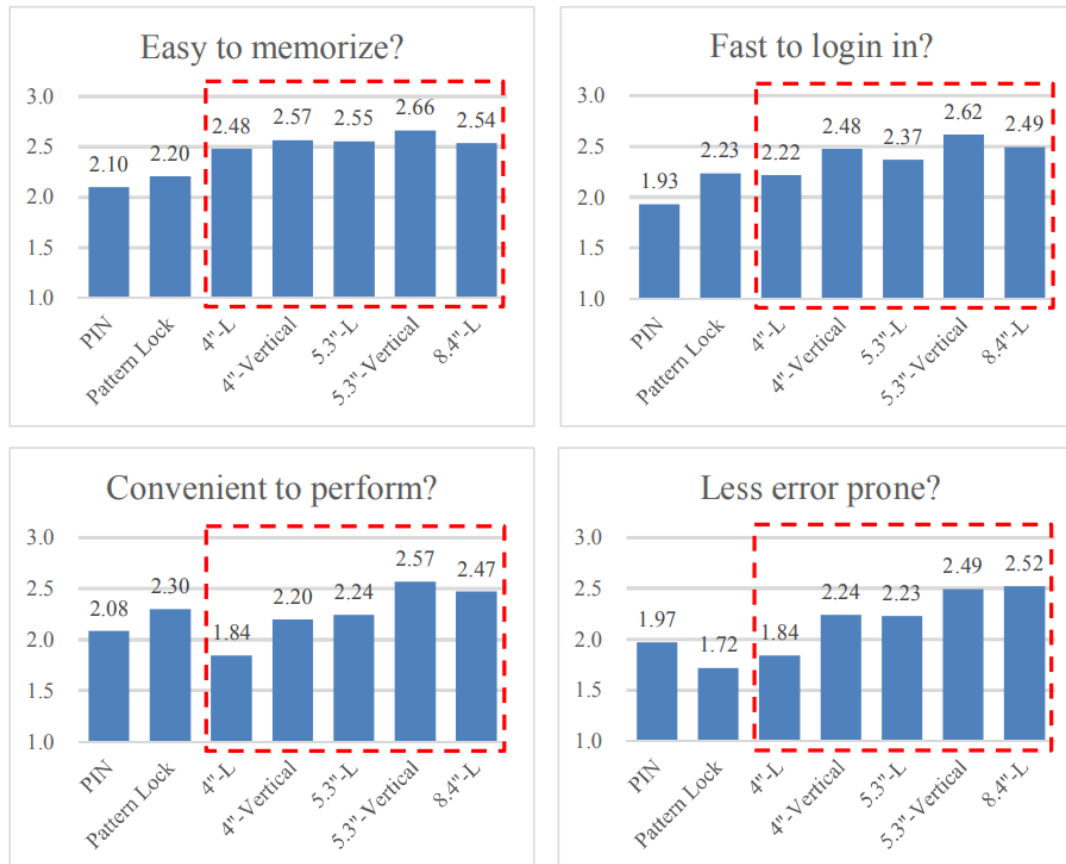


Fig. 10. Average ratings for the four usability questions

Questions ?