

**TouchLogger:
Inferring Keystrokes on Touch
Screen from Smartphone Motion**

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Security Problems on Smartphones

- Old problems
 - Malware
 - Software bugs
 - Information leak
 - ...
- New problems
 - How can attackers exploit sensors?

Sensors on Smartphones

- Privacy-sensitive sensors
 - Microphones
 - Cameras
 - GPS
- Are motion sensors privacy-sensitive?
 - Accelerometers
 - Gyroscopes

Traditional Keyloggers

- Intercepting key events
 - E.g., Trojan programs
- Using out of channels
 - Acoustic frequency signatures of keys
 - Timing between keystrokes
 - Electromagnetic emanations of keystrokes
- Work well on physical keyboards
 - But not on software keyboards

Keylogger for Soft Keyboard

- New out of band channel on smartphones
 - Accelerometers
 - Gyroscopes
- Insight: motion sensor data can infer keystrokes

Threat Model

- Keylogger can read motion sensor
 - Most users do NOT regard motion sensors as sensitive data source
 - W3C's DeviceOrientation Event Specification allows web applications to read motion sensors via JavaScript
 - supported by both Android 3.0 and iOS 4.2
- User does NOT place phone on fixed surface

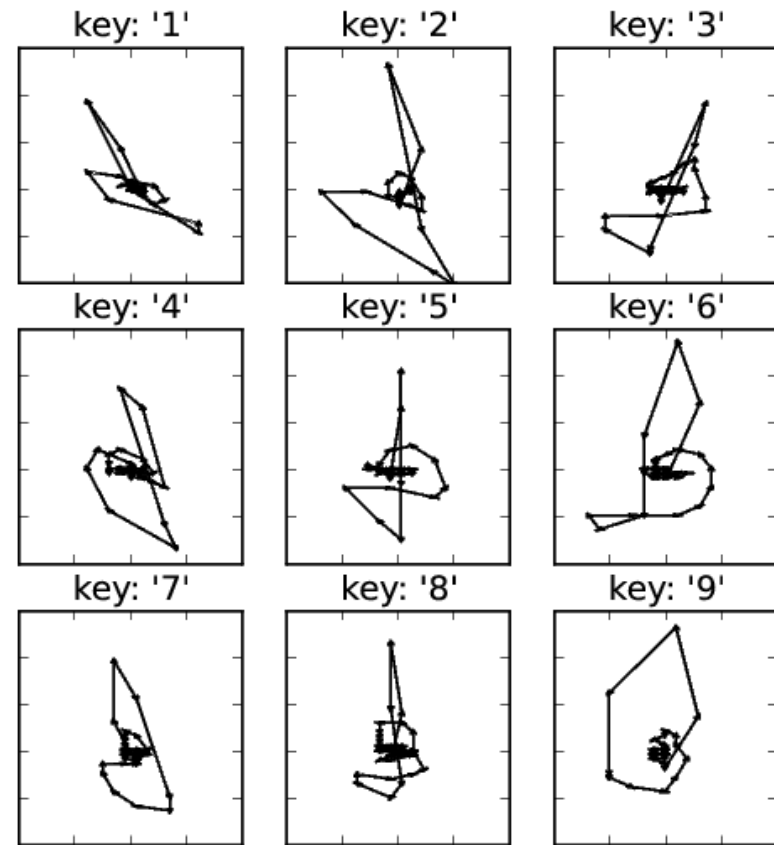
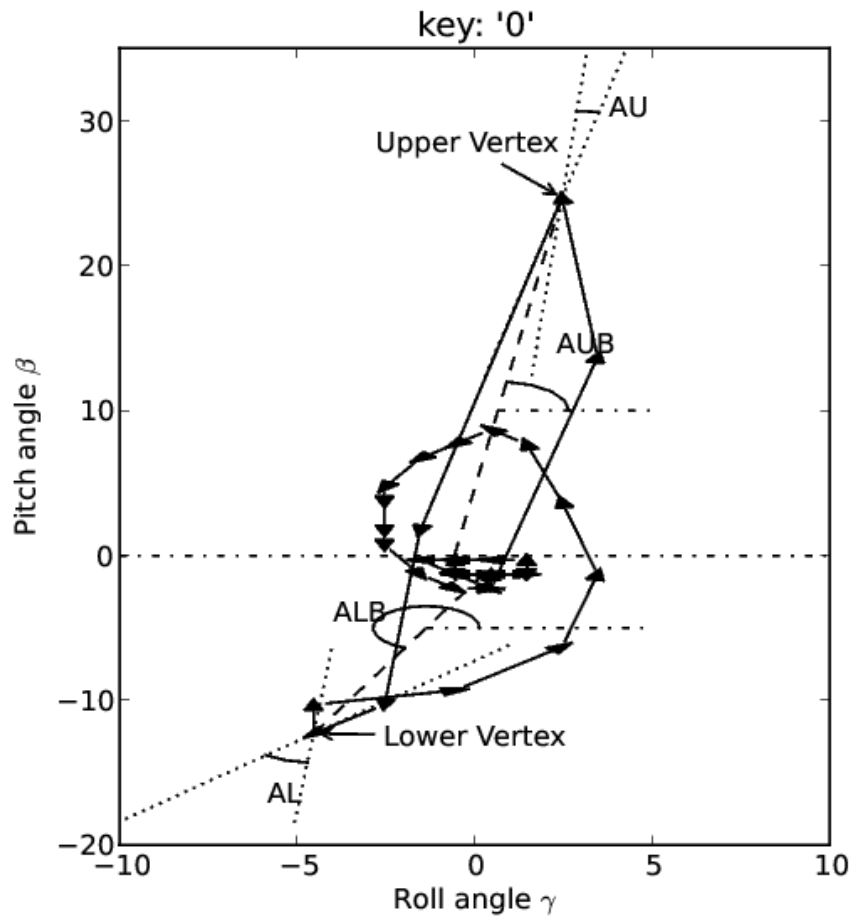
Modeling Typing-Induced Motion

- Shift is affected by
 - Striking force of the typing finger
 - Resistance force of the supporting hand
- Rotation is affected by
 - Landing location of the typing finger
 - Location of the supporting hand on the phone
- We observe
 - Shift is more likely user dependent
 - Rotation is more likely user independent

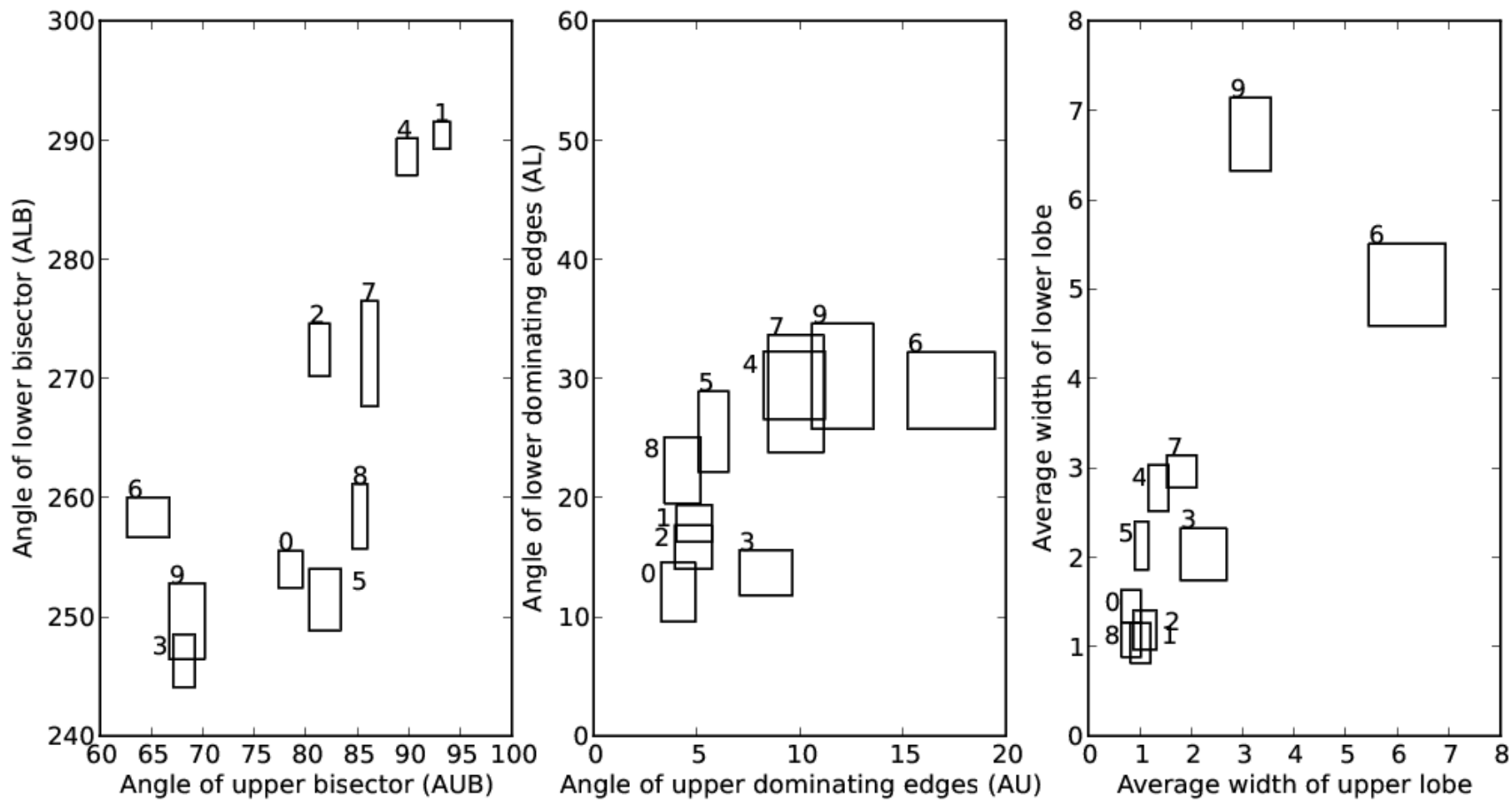
Device Orientation

- Device orientation event consists of
 - α : Device rotates along z-axis (perpendicular to the screen plane)
 - β : Device rotates along x-axis (parallel to the shorter side of screen)
 - γ : Device rotates along y-axis (parallel to the longer side of screen)
- We use only β and γ

Feature Extraction



Feature Extraction



Evaluation

- HTC Evo 4G smartphone
- Digits 0 ... 9 on number-only soft keyboard

| | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 2 ABC | 3 DEF | - |
| 4 GHI | 5 JKL | 6 MNO | . |
| 7 PRQS | 8 TUV | 9 WXYZ | DEL ✕ |
| * # (| 0 + | ⏏ | 发送 |

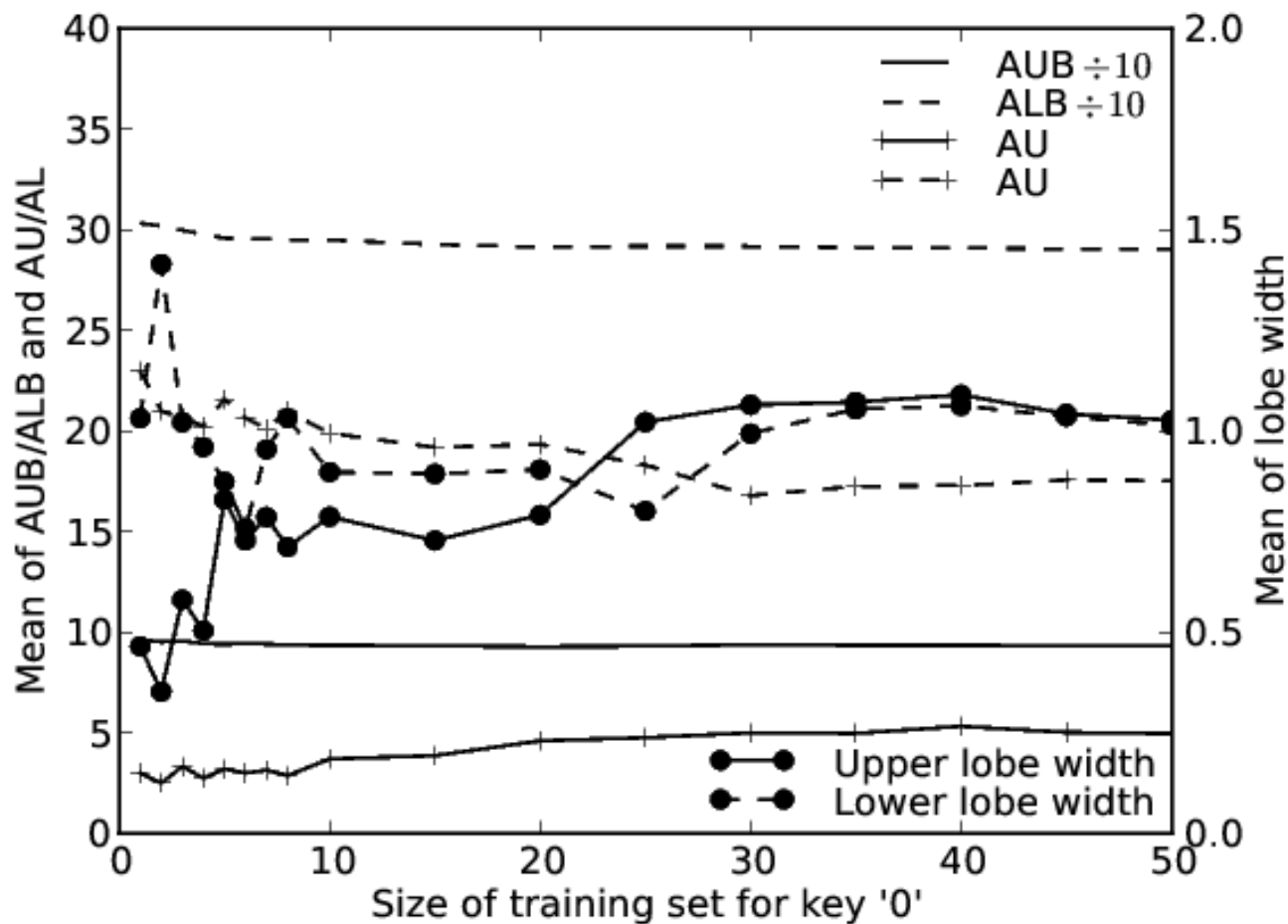
Results

- Collected 3 datasets
 - 2 smaller datasets for training
 - The largest dataset (449 keystrokes) for testing
- Correctly inferred 321 out of 449 (71.5%) keystrokes.

Detailed Inference Results

| Actual Key | Inferred Key | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0 | 64% | - | 6% | 10% | - | 12% | - | - | 8% | - |
| 1 | - | 86.3% | - | - | 13.7% | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | 8.3% | 4.2% | 68.8% | 4.2% | - | 2.1% | 3.1% | 4.2% | 6.2% | - |
| 3 | 18% | - | - | 70% | - | - | 6% | - | - | 6% |
| 4 | - | 10% | 8% | - | 72% | 2% | - | 8% | - | - |
| 5 | 8% | 4% | 4% | 8% | - | 60% | - | 4% | 12% | - |
| 6 | - | - | 1.9% | 7.5% | - | 1.9% | 77.4% | - | - | 11.3% |
| 7 | 2% | - | 4% | - | 16% | 14% | - | 56% | 8% | - |
| 8 | - | - | 10% | - | - | 15% | - | - | 75% | - |
| 9 | - | - | - | 3.8% | - | 3.8% | 11.5% | - | - | 80.8% |

Training Set Size



Conclusion

- Motion sensors on smart phones may reveal keystrokes
- Need to protect motion sensors as diligently as other sensors