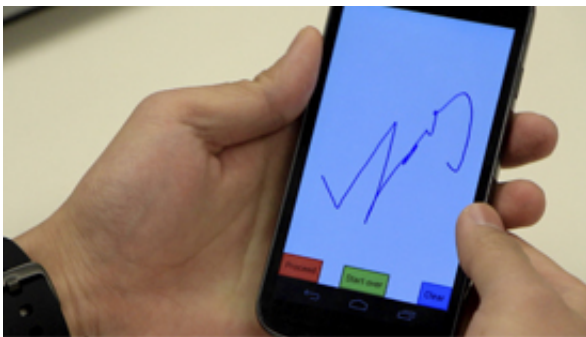


Smartphone security: Why doodling trumps text passwords

March 10 2016, by Todd B. Bates



Doodling to log in to smartphones is faster, easier to remember and harder to hack than using text and PIN passwords, a Rutgers University study finds. Credit: Cameron Bowman/Rutgers University

Someday soon, you may be able to log into your smartphone with sweeping gestures or doodling, using one or more fingers.

Rutgers University researchers have performed the first study of free-form gesture passwords for smartphones in the field. Free-form gesture passwords allow people to draw a password of any shape with any number of fingers, according to Janne Lindqvist, study coauthor and an assistant professor in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering in the School of Engineering and a member of WINLAB.

The Rutgers group's results, combined with its previous studies, show that free-form gesture passwords are a serious alternative to text or other

log-in methods, especially for [mobile devices](#), according to Lindqvist. Free-form gesture passwords are very suitable for touchscreens, faster to use, easy to remember and hard to guess.

"Preventing people from hacking into your smartphone is a major issue, and it becomes even more important because people carry their smartphones everywhere," Lindqvist said. "Getting access to somebody's phone can give a lot of information about that person and make them vulnerable to lots of different kinds of attacks than can have financial and other repercussions."

The [peer-reviewed Rutgers study](#) will be formally published in May at the Association for Computing Machinery's Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, also known as CHI 2016, in San Jose, California. CHI, an annual international event, is the premier conference on human-computer interaction.

Previous work by other researchers found that text passwords and PINs were hard to use, easy to compromise and unsuitable for mobile devices. Their shortcomings include limited password space, susceptibility to "shoulder surfing" and slow entry, according to Lindqvist.

Smartphones store a treasure trove of personal and sensitive data, such as emails and financial information. As people increasingly rely on smartphones, it is increasingly critical to keep those devices and the virtual accounts in them secure, according to Lindqvist.

"If you get access to a typical smartphone, that can reveal their whole social network," said Lindqvist, coauthor of a [recent study on Bitcoin](#), a controversial virtual currency. "People take photos with them. They might be just completely innocent photos of their family, but they might still not want them in the public. People do online banking with them."

Yulong Yang, a doctoral candidate who developed the software for the study and is its lead student author, said "if you have access to others' phones, you can pretend to be them and impersonate them."

Last year, more than 70 percent of American adults owned a [smartphone](#), up from 35 percent in 2011, according to the nonprofit Pew Research Center.

But smartphones are vulnerable to cyberattacks and cyber threats to mobile phones are on the rise, according to federal agencies.

The Rutgers study explored how 91 people used free-form gesture passwords in their daily lives. The researchers installed software on their Android smartphones and the participants created 347 text passwords and 345 gesture passwords. They completed 2,002 log-in tasks involving eight virtual accounts in their smartphones.

Each participant was asked to create and recall passwords for two different sets of accounts created for the study. The first set contained two virtual accounts: [online banking](#) and social network. The second set included six accounts: email, online gaming, online dating, shopping, online course and music streaming.

The results showed that the participants preferred shapes (49.28 percent) and letters (24.07 percent) for their gesture passwords versus lines (15.76 percent). Participants also preferred single-finger gestures (93.62 percent) over multi-finger ones.

Participants who used gesture passwords spent 22 percent less time logging in and 42 percent less time creating passwords, on average.

Free-form gestures could be expanded to laptops and tablet/laptop combos with touch screens - even doors with touch screens instead of

key locks or swipe cards. They also could expanded to access to services over the Internet, according to Lindqvist.

Provided by Rutgers University

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