

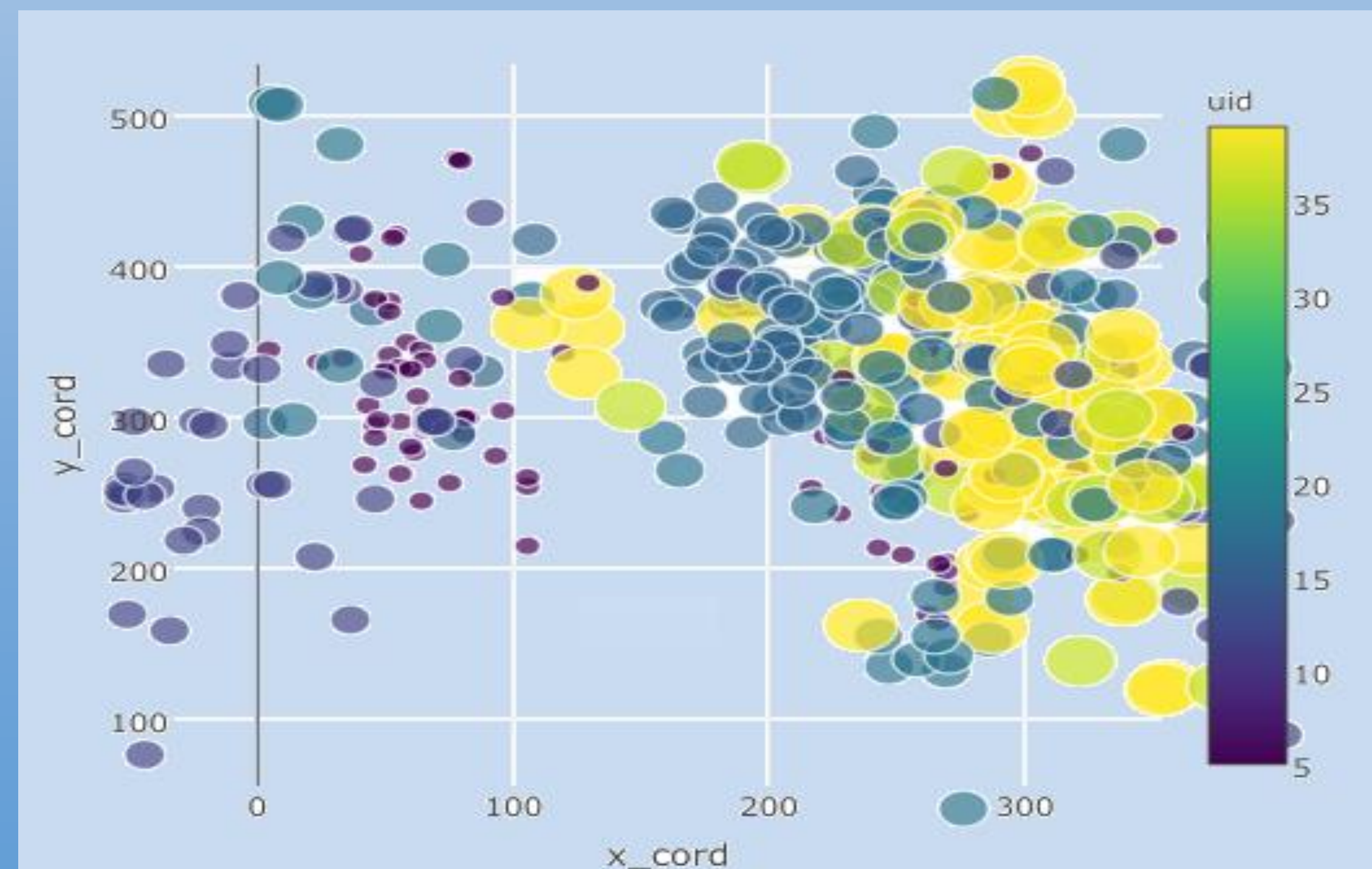
Our Objective

We intend to achieve security in smartphones beyond single entry authentication by understanding user interaction with the smartphones.

Main Idea

- Touch patterns of a particular user varies significantly
- User behavior varies from device to device for the same user.
- The policies are formulated based on the usage of apps like Wikipedia article, image comparison game and answer questionnaire.

DOT TRACES OF DIFFERENT USERS



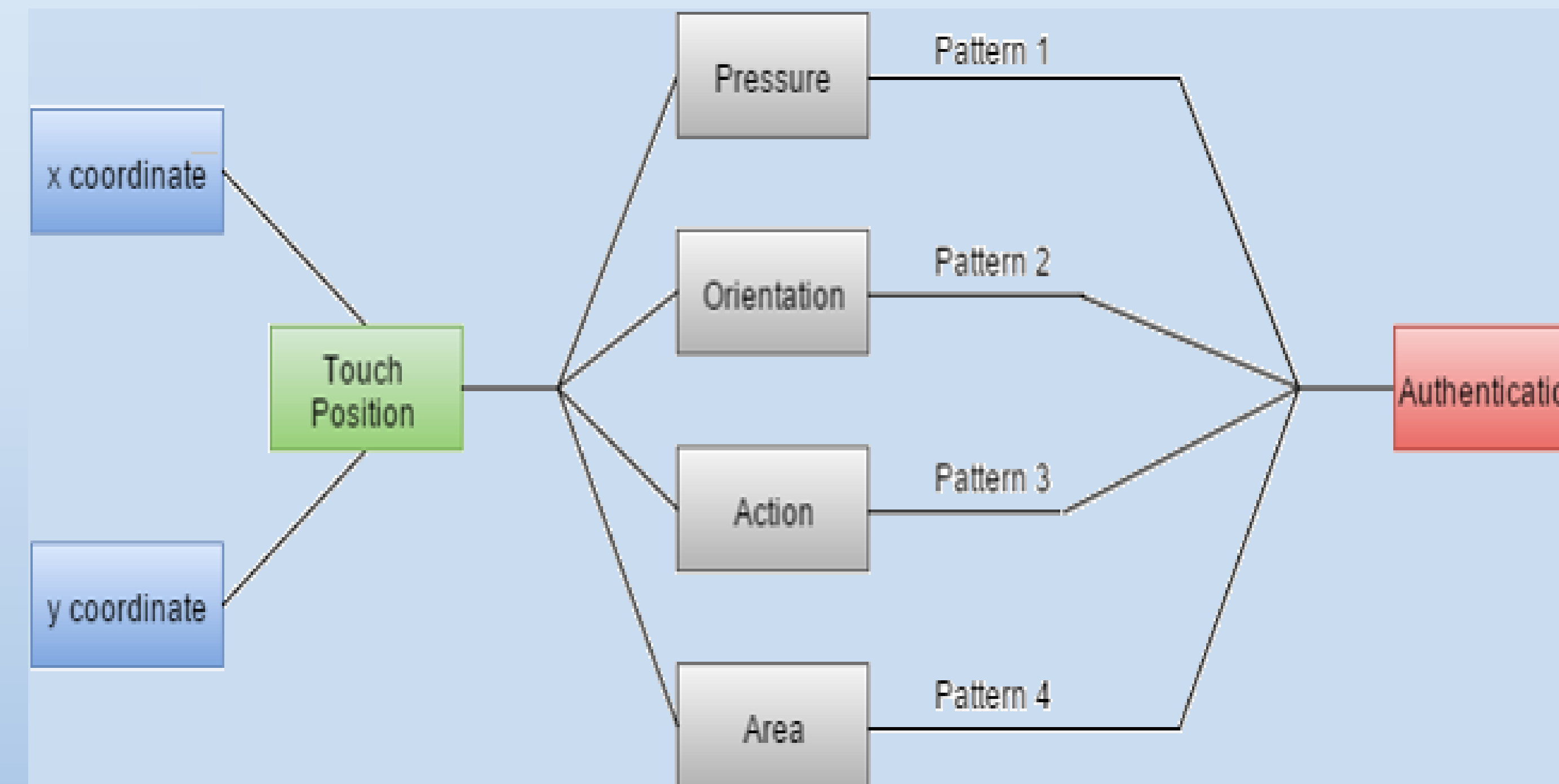
References:

➤ Mario Frank, [Ralf Biedert](http://www.mariofrank.net/paper/touchalytics.pdf), [Eugene Ma](http://www.mariofrank.net/touchalytics/), [Ivan Martinovic](http://www.mariofrank.net/touchalytics/) and [Dawn Song](http://www.mariofrank.net/touchalytics/), "Touchalytics: On the Applicability of Touchscreen Input as a Behavioral Biometric for Continuous Authentication", UC Berkeley, Berkeley, December 2012.

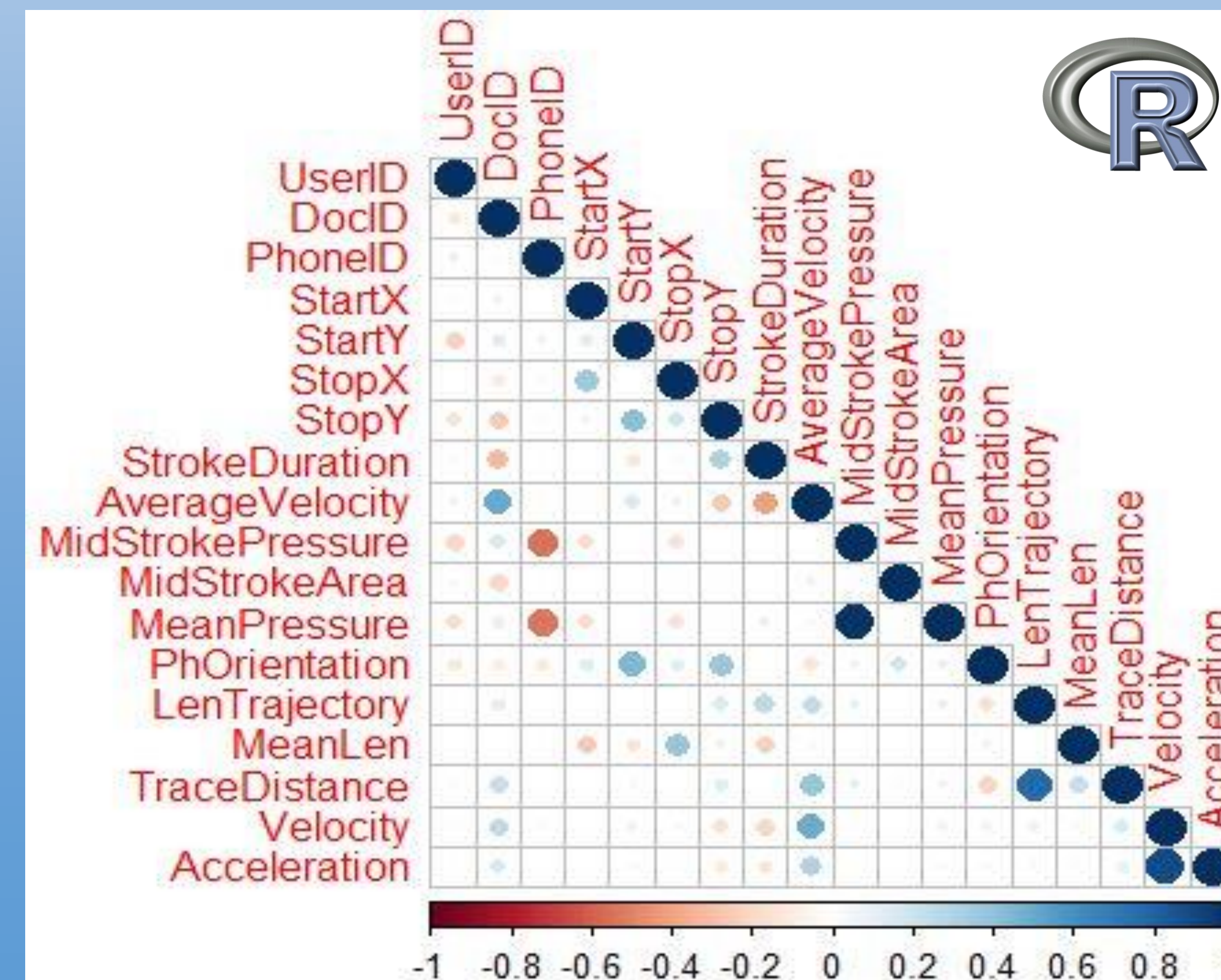
➤ <http://www.mariofrank.net/paper/touchalytics.pdf>

➤ Dataset - <http://www.mariofrank.net/touchalytics/>

ANALYSIS STRATEGY



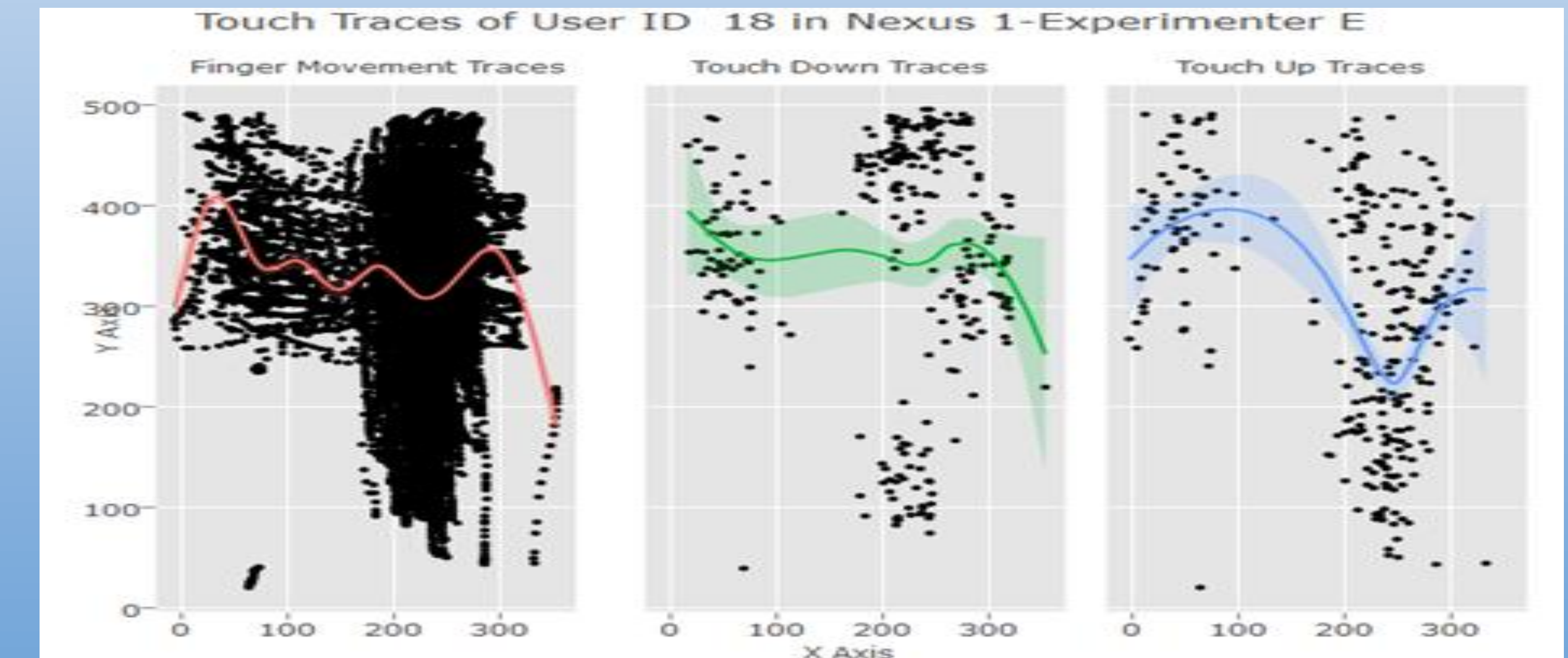
CORRELATION MATRIX



Facts & Findings

- Stats shows mobile usage increases every year when compared to other devices.
- As storage of sensitive data increases; breach & threat also increases.
- "Average iPhone user unlocks device 80 times per day", says Apple.
- 89% of total unlocks comes from Touch ID, this shows the reliability of the security system.
- Apple has spent 32% more in R&D in 2013 (iPhone 5s released) compared to its previous year.

TOUCH TRACES OF AN USER



Conclusion

- Smartphone security can be achieved by continuously validating the touch traces of user's touch traces.
- Extracting more features is essential to improve the accuracy of authenticity so that the access of smartphone by unauthorized users can be forbidden.