

Cracking Android Pattern Lock in 5 Attempts

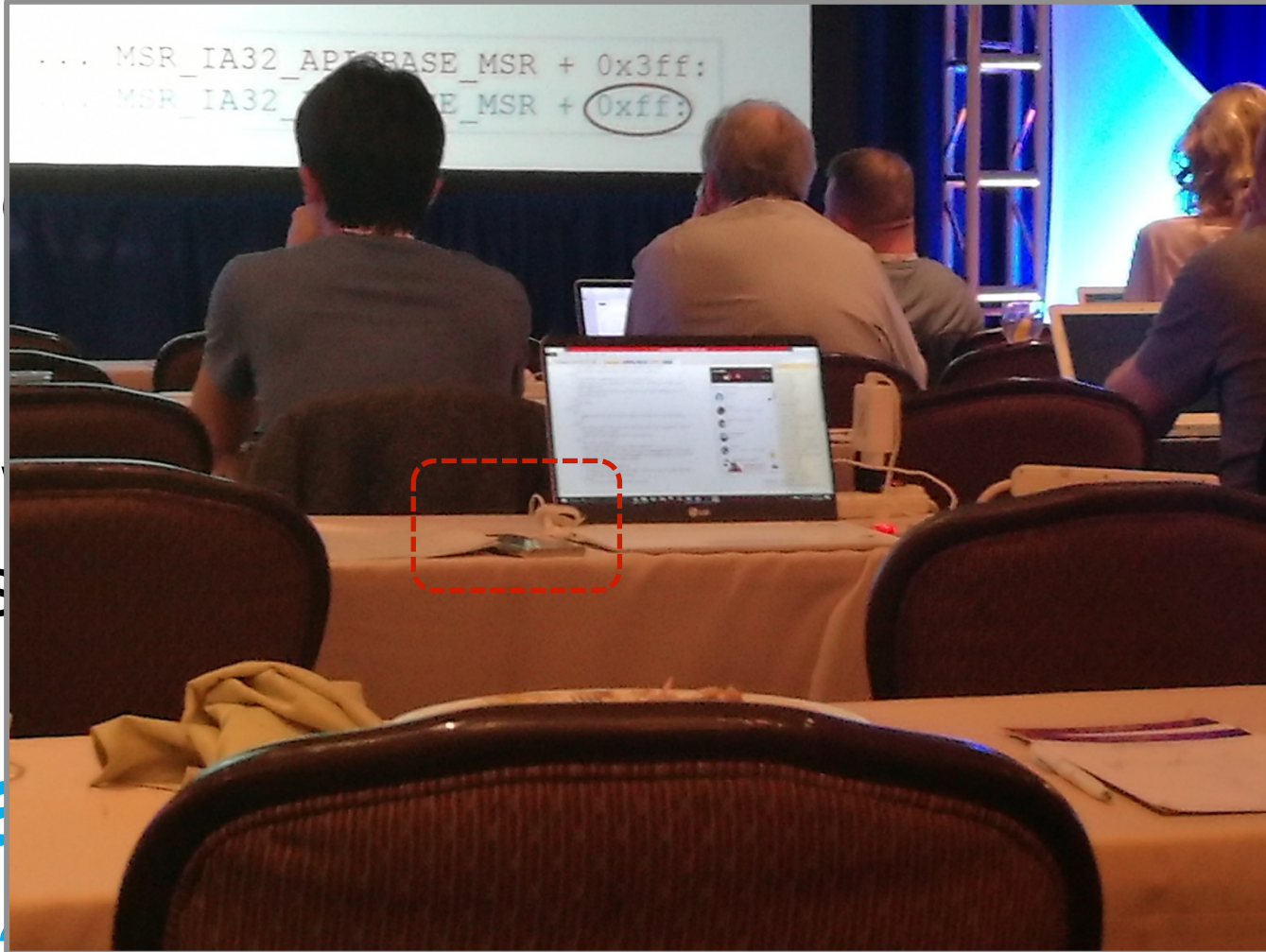
Guixin Ye



Northwest University (China), Lancaster University (UK), Bath University (UK)

Attacking Scenario

- All attendees have laptops
- All attendees have smartphones



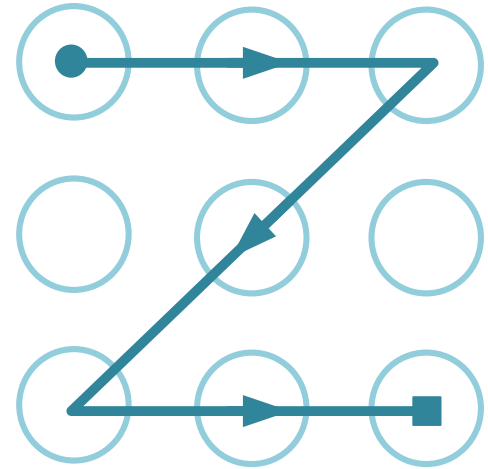
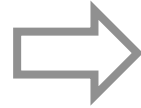
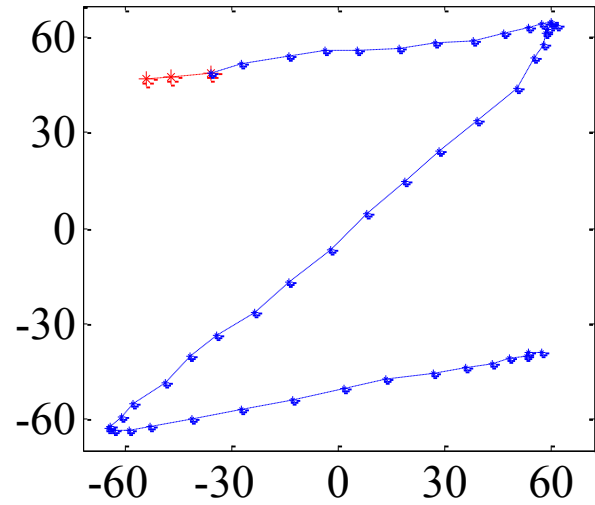
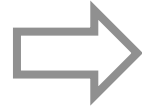
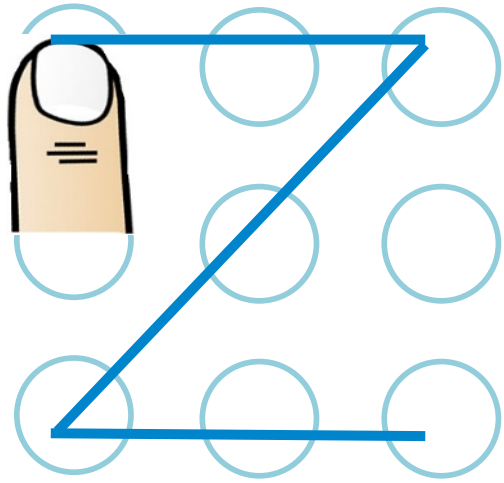
Library

for a
she

Can
malware on Alice's phone?



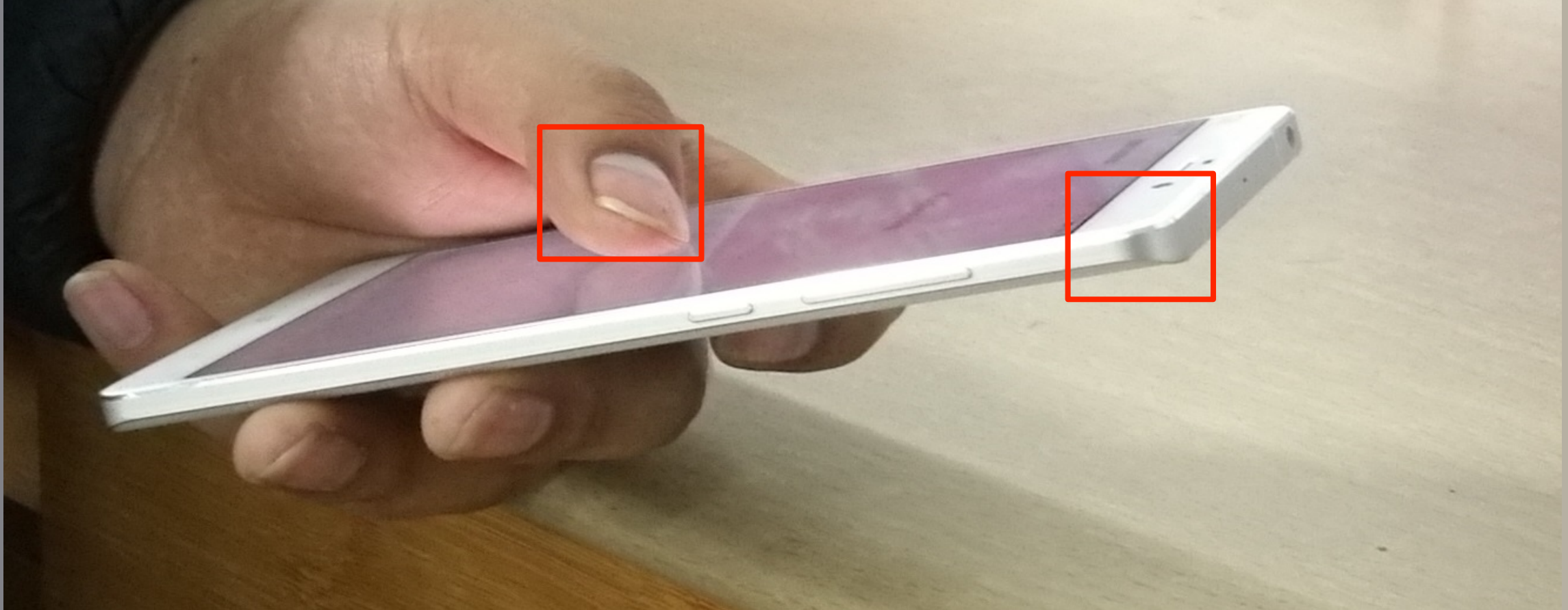
How can Bob bypass pattern lock?



Bob only need to observe the fingertip movement!



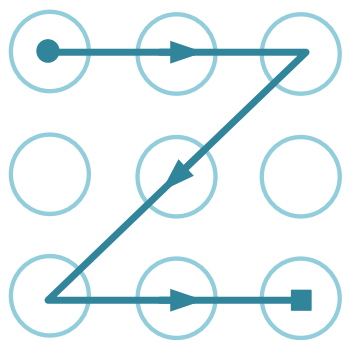
Evil Bob films how Alice draws the pattern from a distance of 2-3 meters. No need to see the screen content. 😈



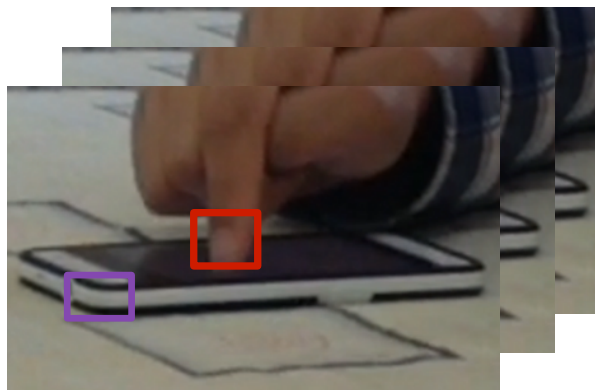
Tracking

Bob marks two areas of interest, and runs a vision algorithm to track the fingertip movement.

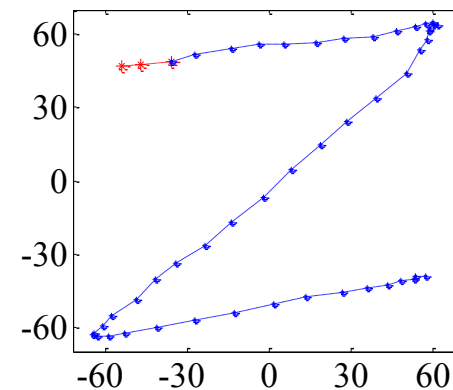
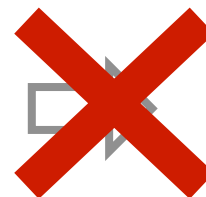
Tracking Example



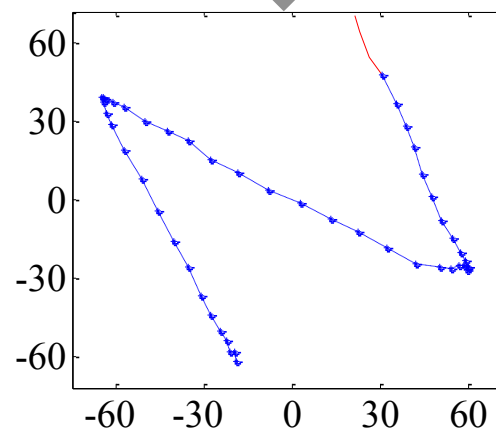
The pattern



Tracking algorithm

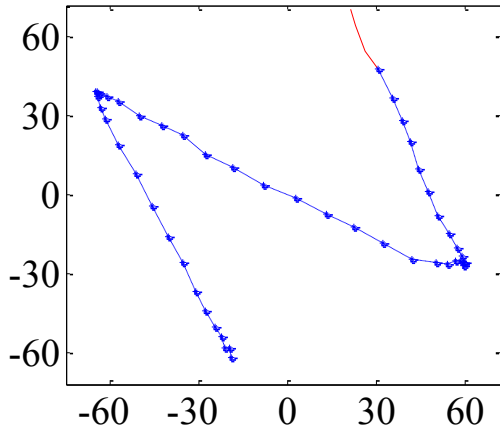


Bob wants this!



Resulted fingertip movement trajectory

View Transformation

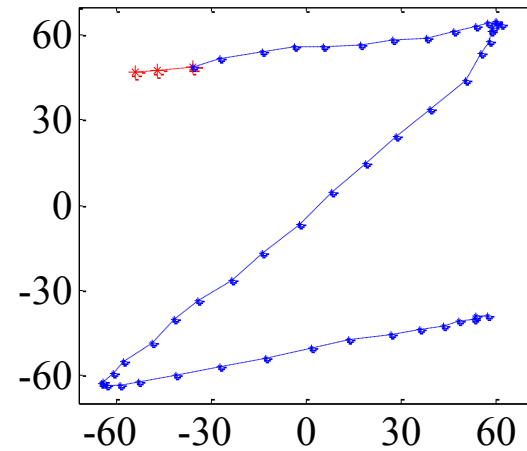


Camera's perspective

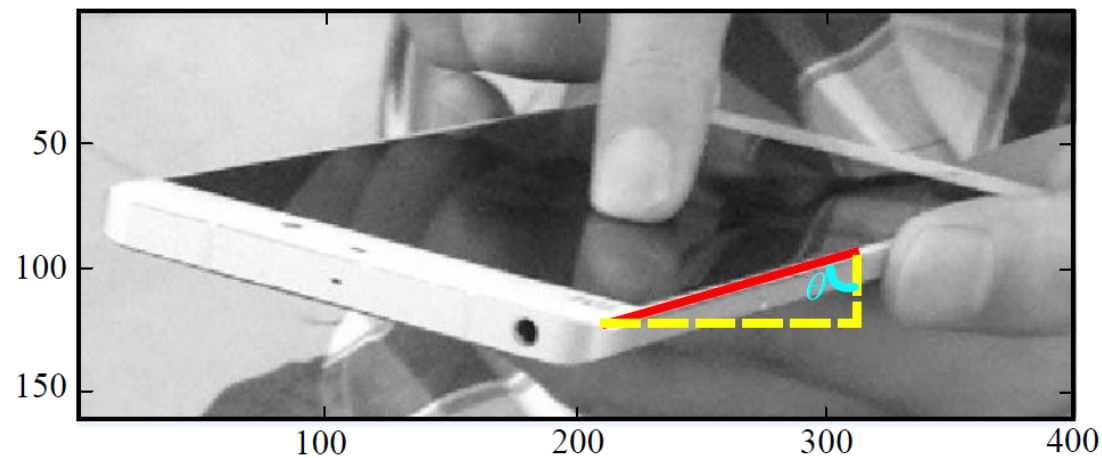
$$S = TS_1$$

→

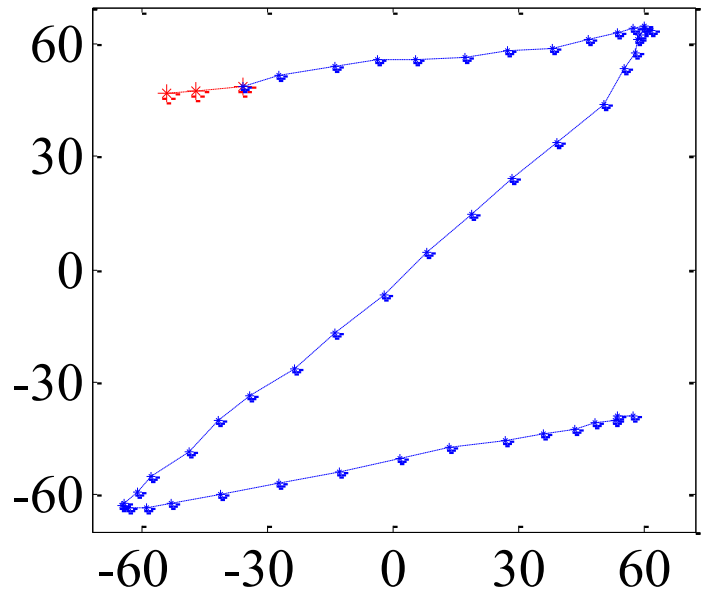
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$



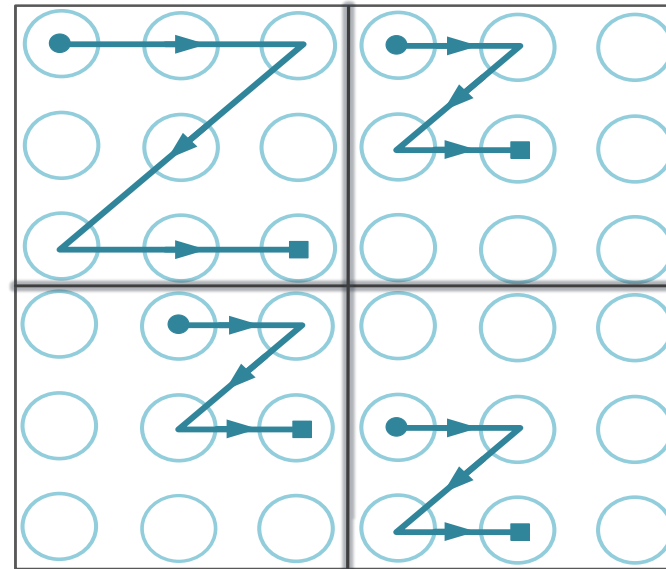
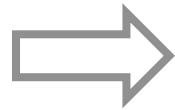
User's perspective



Trajectory to Candidate Patterns

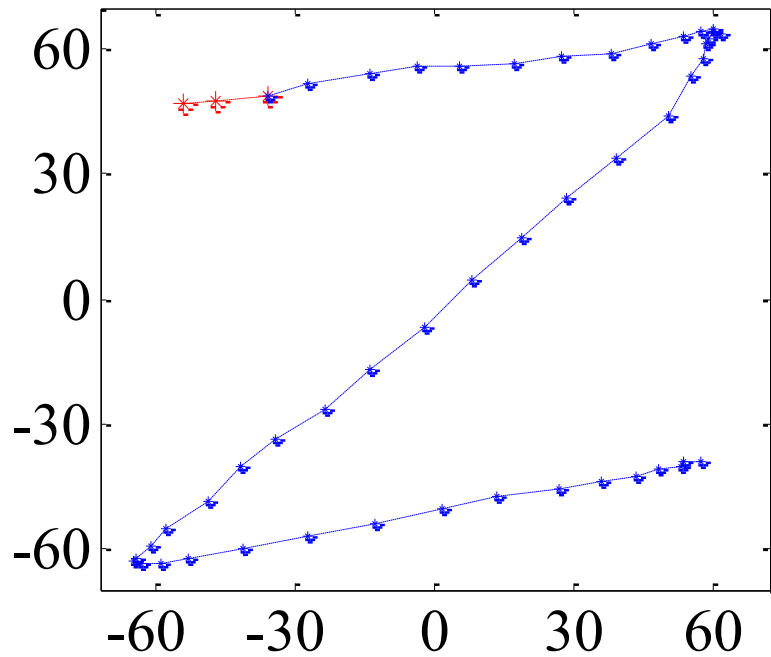


Fingertip Trajectory

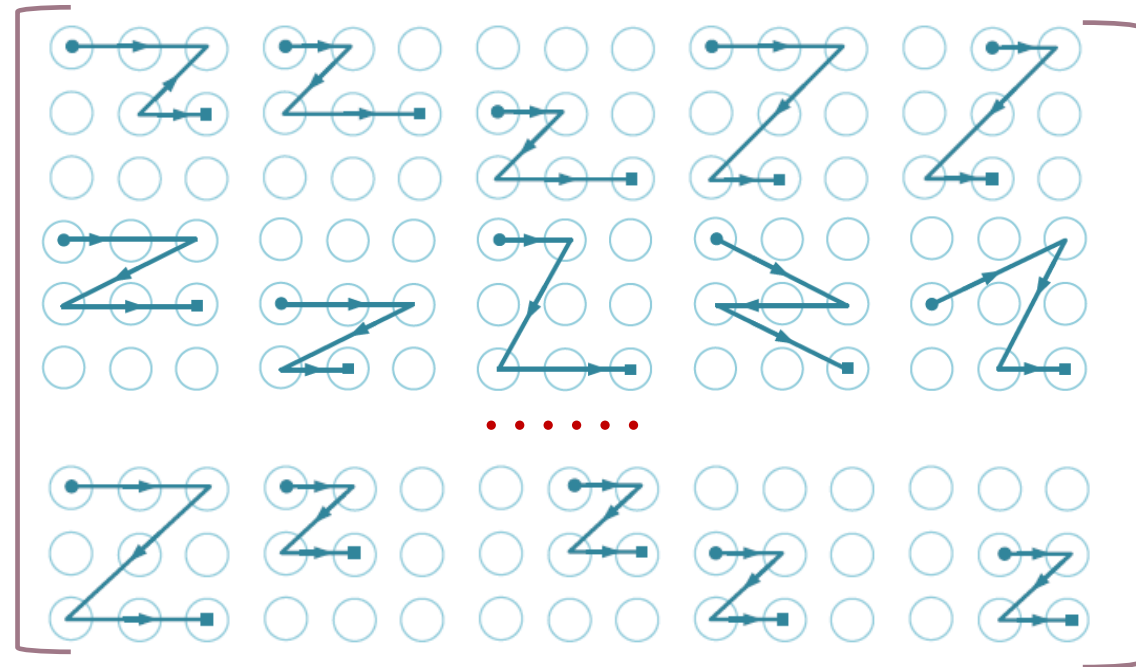
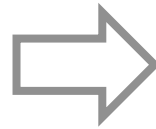


Candidate Patterns

A large number of possibilities

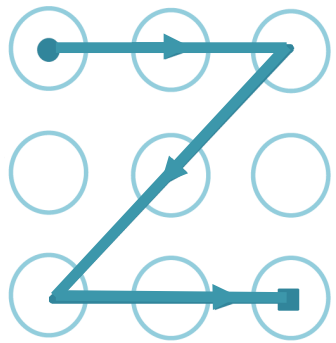


Fingertip Trajectory



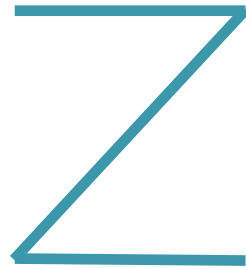
Possible Patterns (>100)

Use Geometric information



Pattern
Lock

=



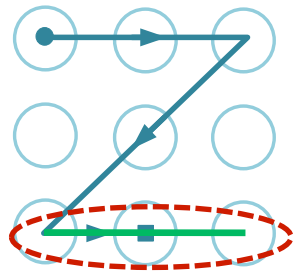
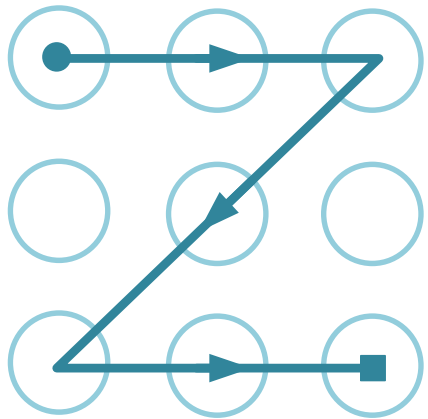
Line
Length

+



Line
Direction

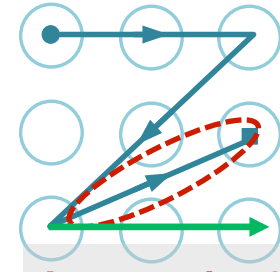
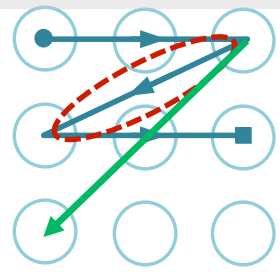
Example: Identify Candidate Patterns



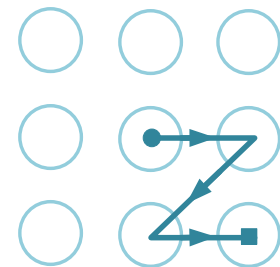
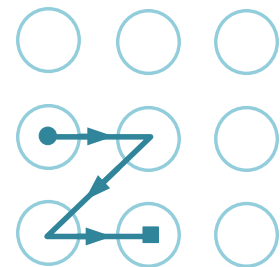
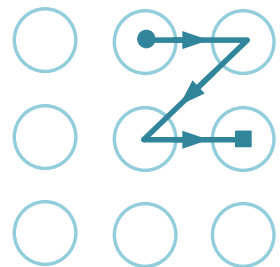
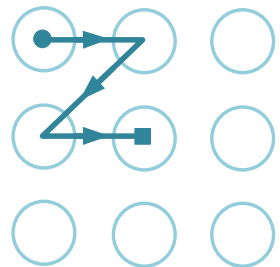
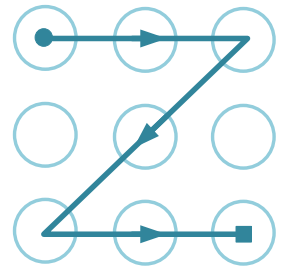
Length

Rejected patterns

Length & Direction

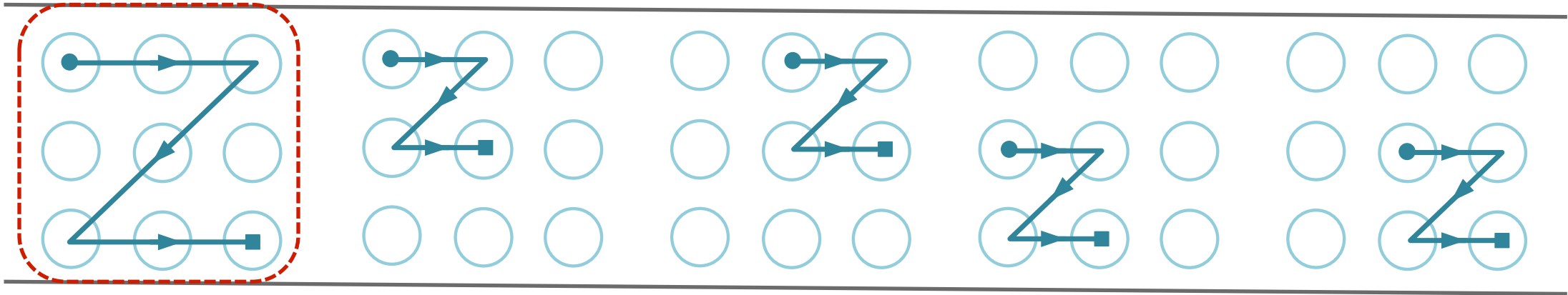


Length & Direction



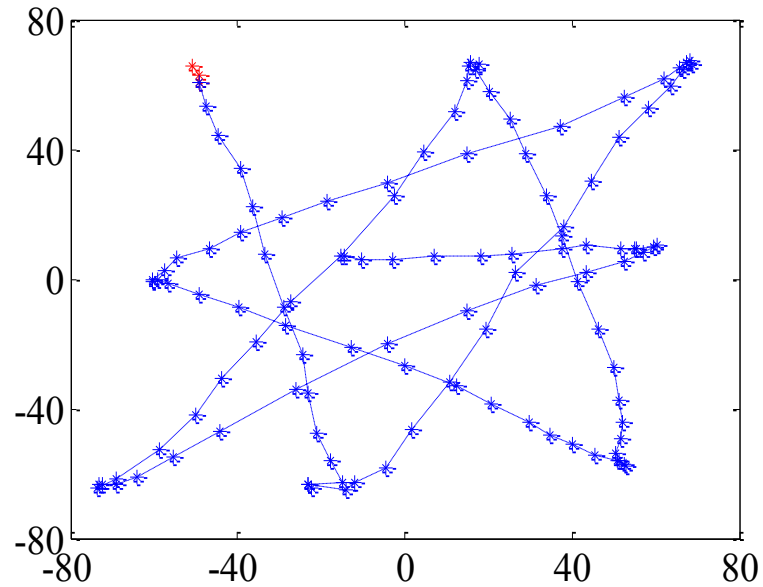
Candidate patterns

Test on Alice's Phone

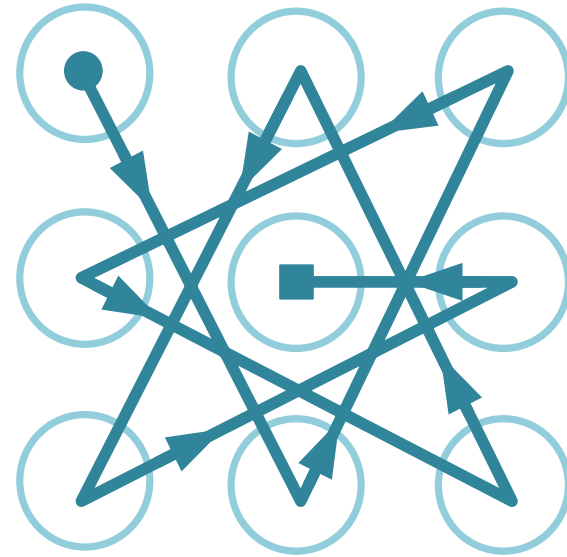
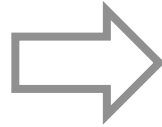


Correct pattern

Another Example



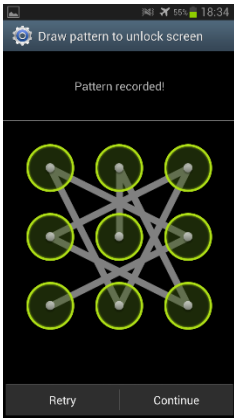
Pattern
Trajectory



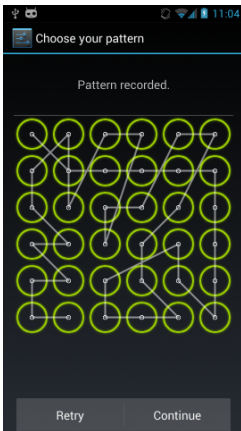
Complex
Pattern

Evaluation Setup

research ethics board
APPROVED



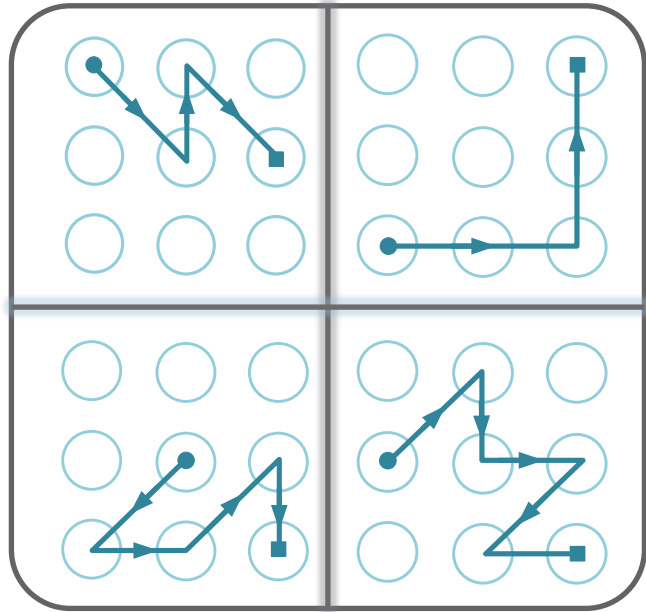
120 patterns from 215 users
plus
some of the most complex patterns



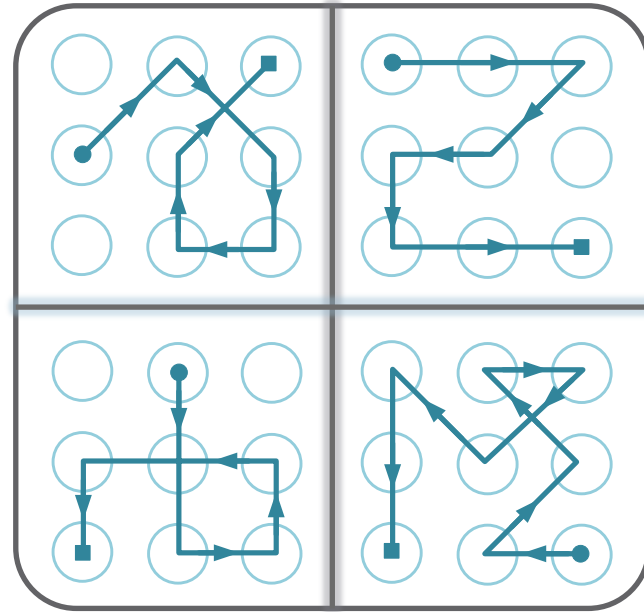
Other pattern grids

Xiaomi MI4, Meizu2, Huawei Honor7,
Samsung Note4

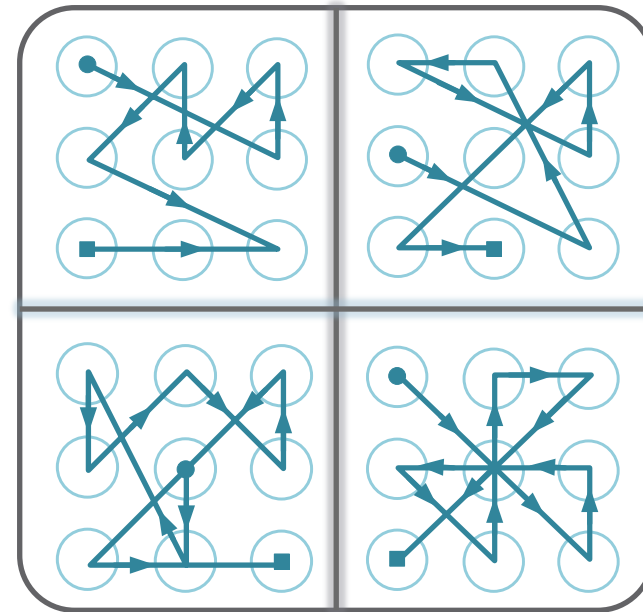
Example Patterns



Simple

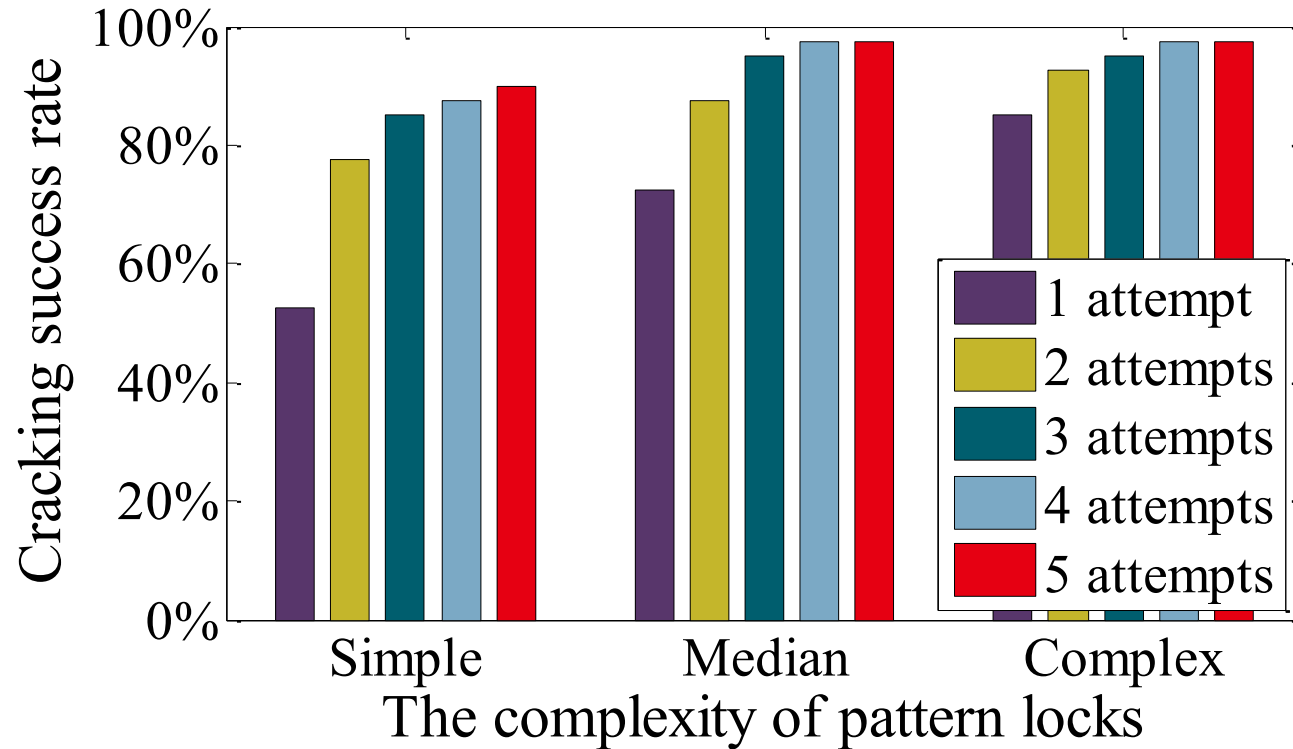


Medium



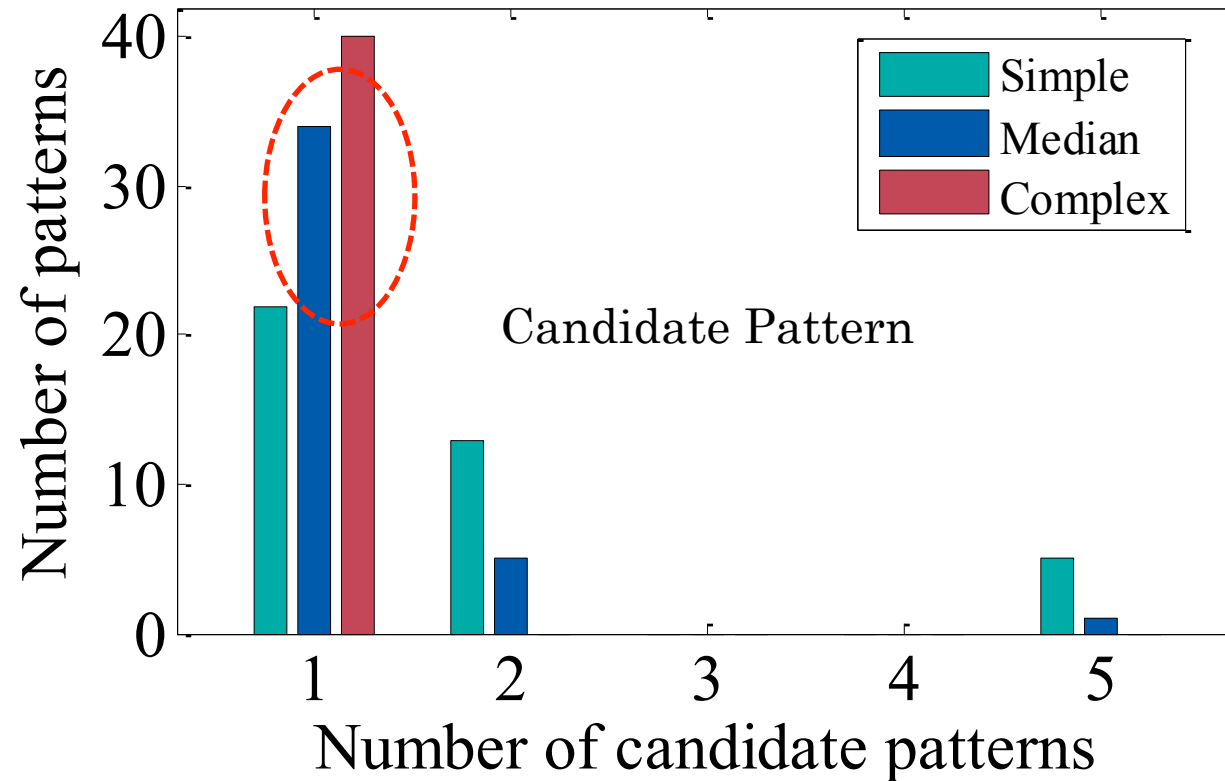
Complex

Complex patterns are less secure



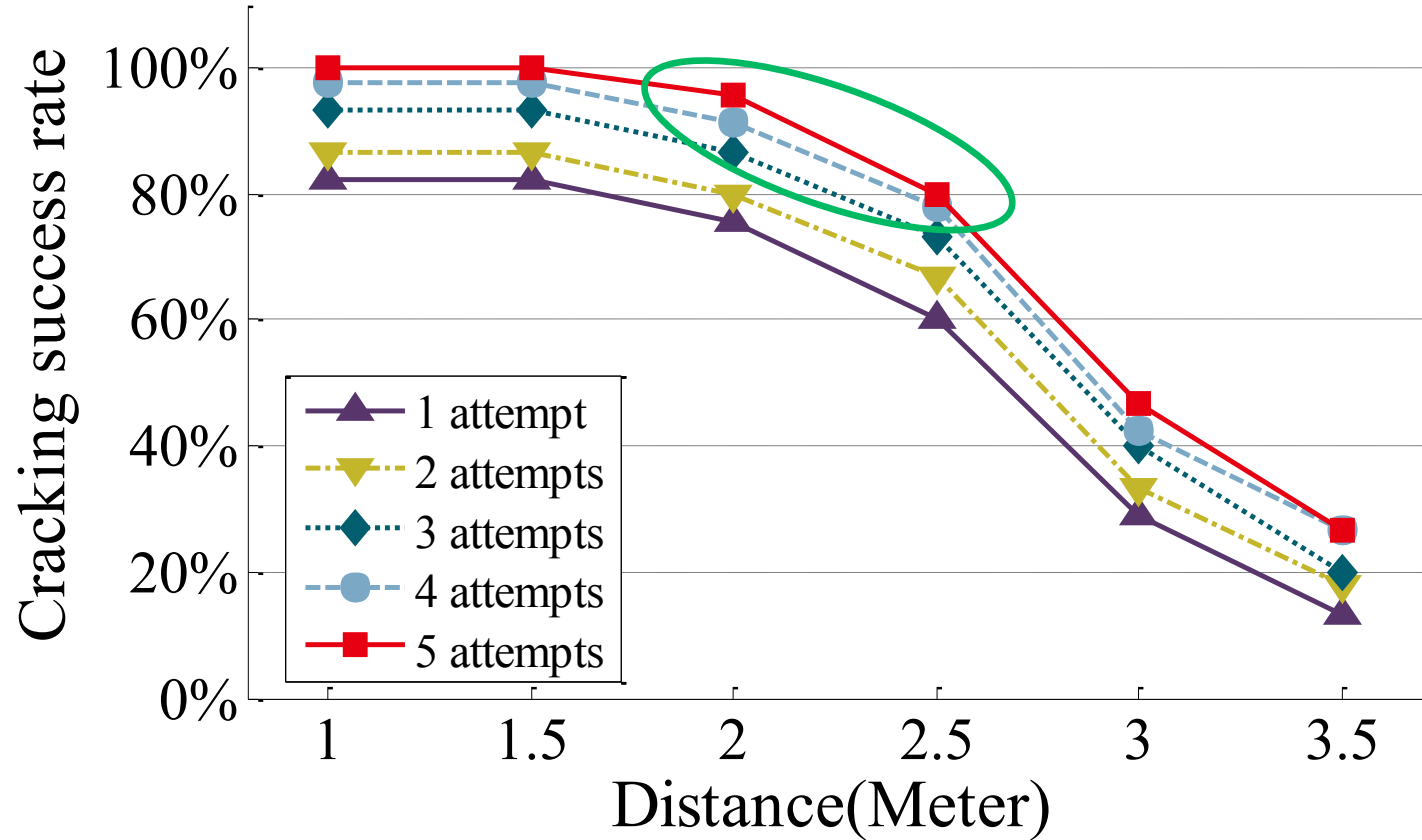
Over 95% of the patterns can be cracked in 5 attempts

Up to 5 candidate patterns generated



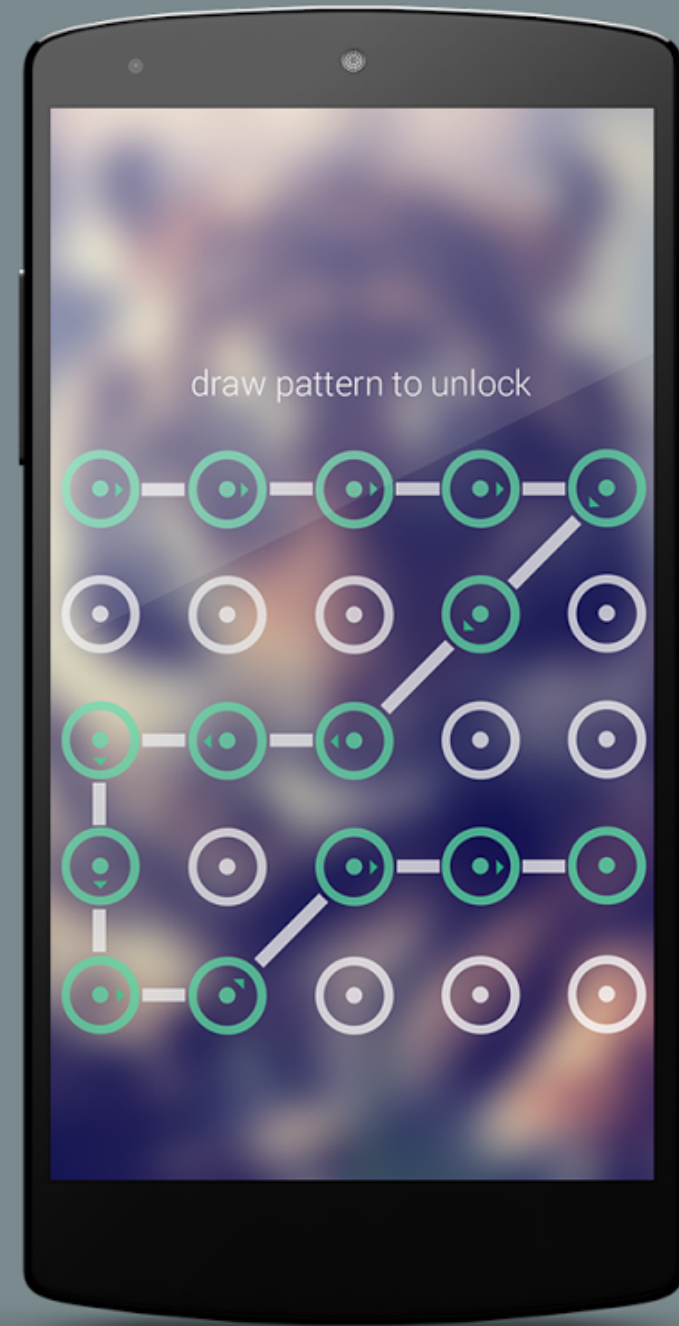
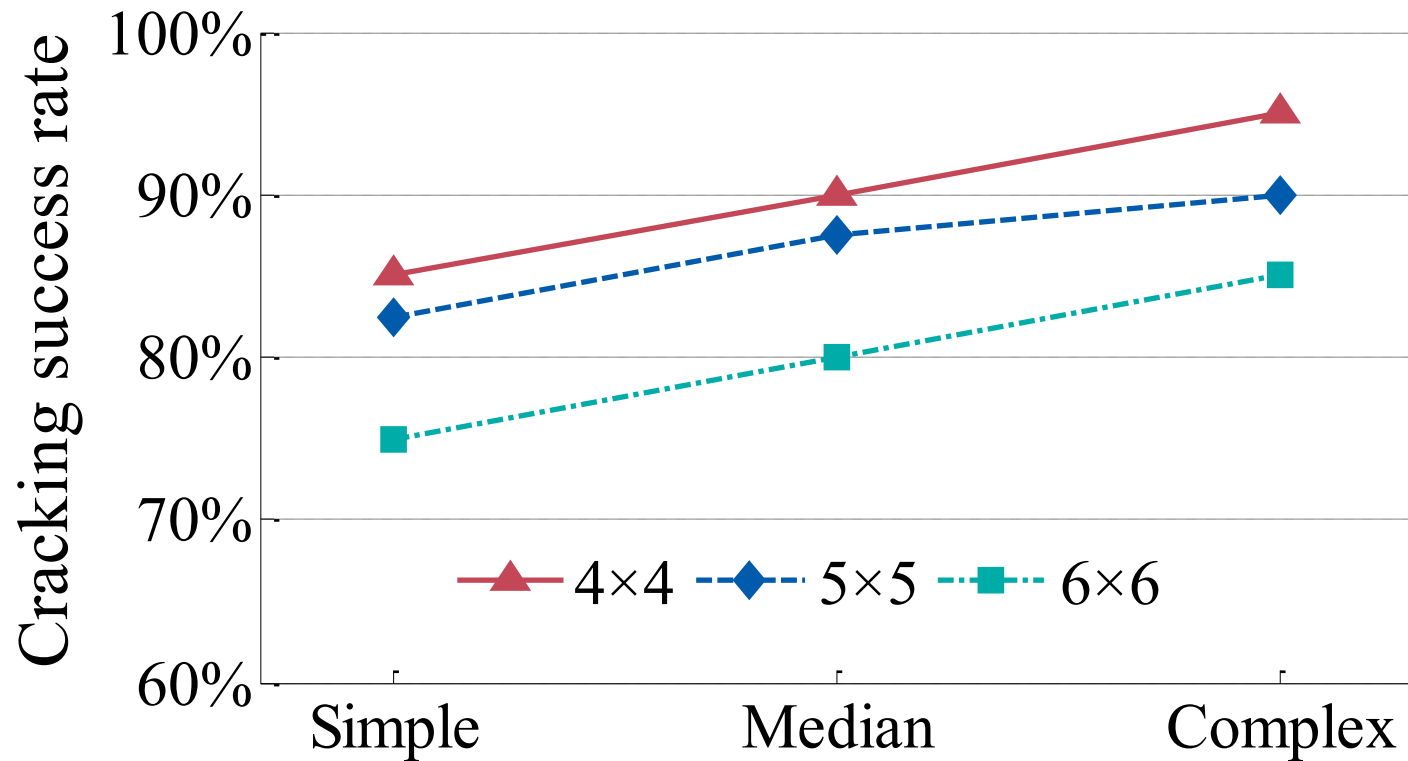
For most median and all complex patterns, our system produces just **ONE** candidate pattern.

Threat distance reaches 2.5m



Over 80% of the patterns can be cracked within a distance of 2.5 meters away from the target device.

More dots helps, but only for simple patterns



Conclusions

Pattern lock is vulnerable under video based attacks

Complex patterns could be less secure

Data available at:

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17635/lancaster/researchdata/113>



Back Up

[Related work](#)

[Camera Shake](#)

[How to identify candidate pattern](#)

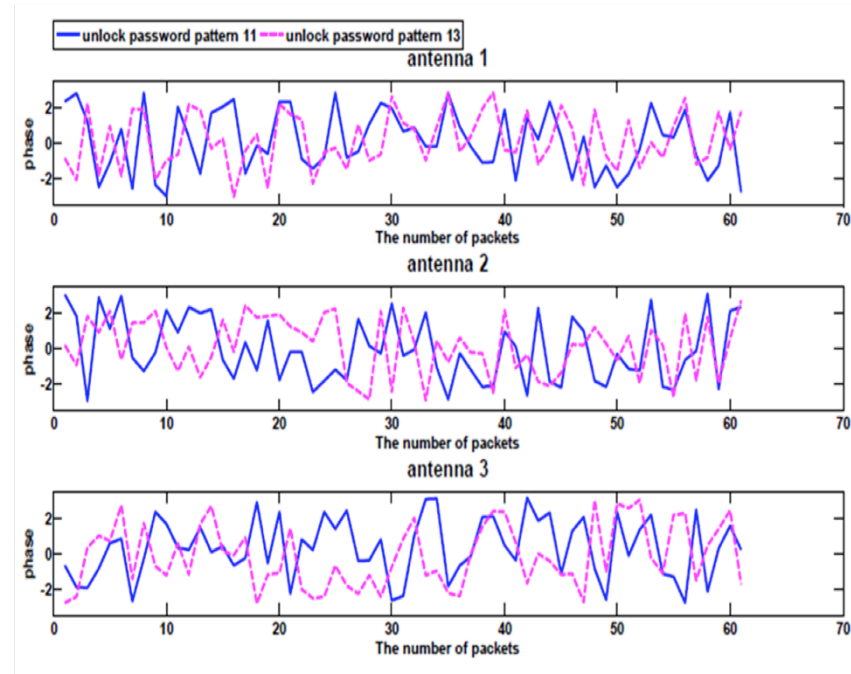
[How to define the complexity of pattern lock](#)

[Video recording devices](#)

Existing Researches on Pattern Lock



Smudge Attack

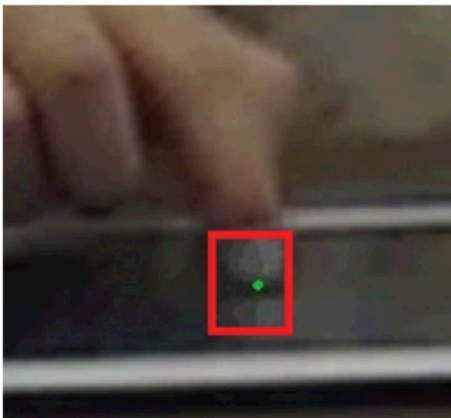


Wireless-based Attack

Video-based Attacks on PIN- or text-based passwords



Text-based: Directly facing the keyboard or the screen



PIN-based: The dynamics of hand during typing

Pattern Lock v.s. PIN- or text-based password

How to map the fingertip movements to a graphical structure?

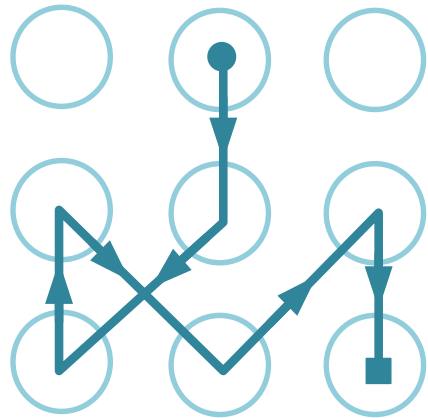
Existing attacks methods cannot be used to crack pattern lock

How can the algorithm adapt to the different size of pattern grid

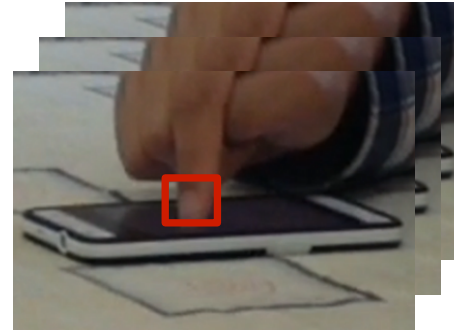
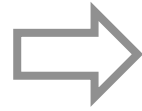
Overlapping lines Different size of pattern grid



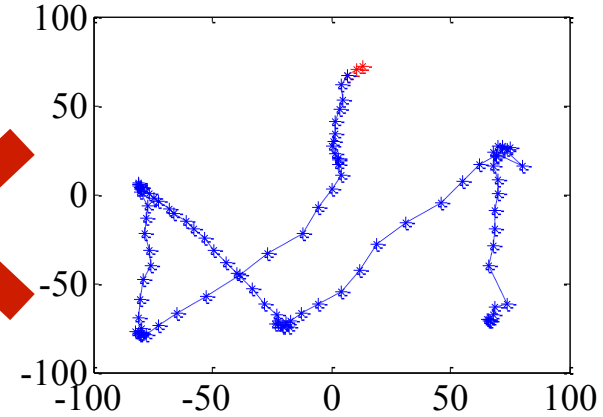
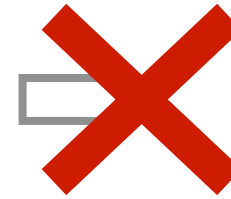
Camera Shake Effect



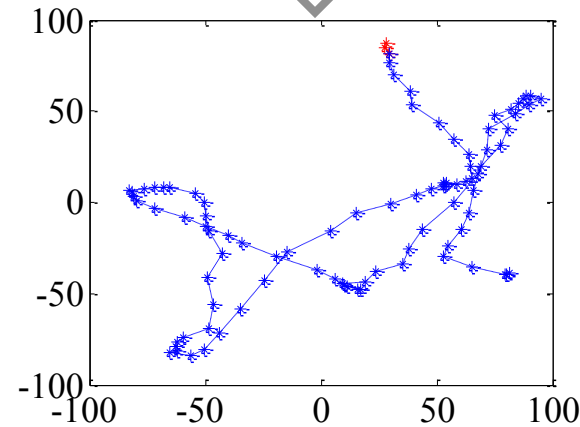
Unique pattern



Tracking process

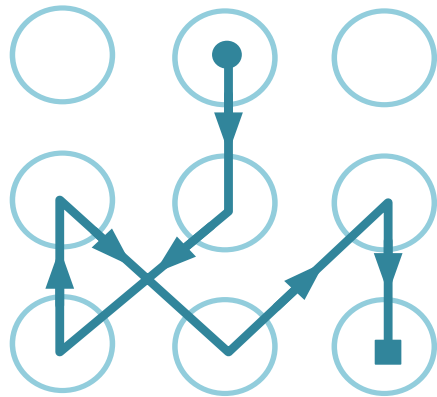
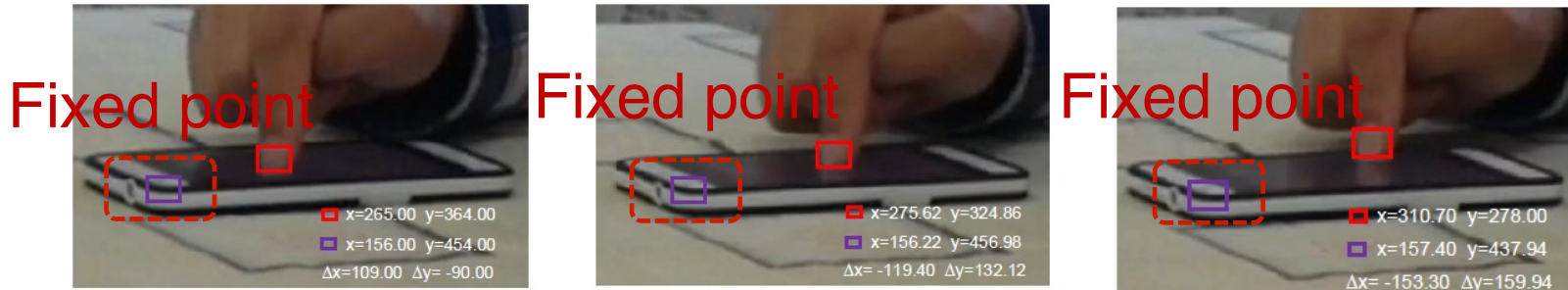


Expected trajectory

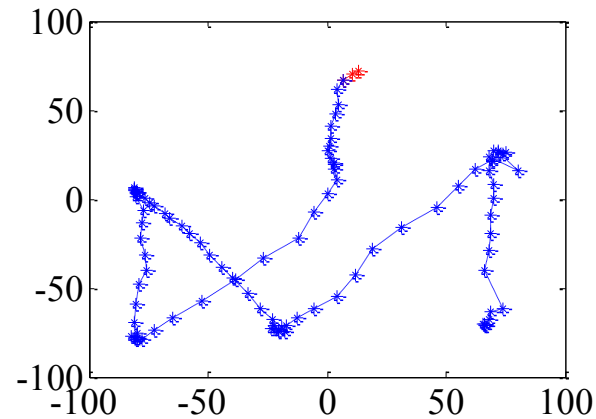
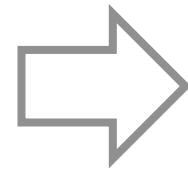


Actual trajectory

Camera Shake Calibration

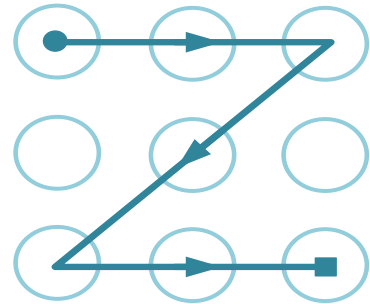


Correct pattern

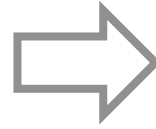


w/ camera
shake calibration

Solution: Identify Candidate Patterns



Fingertip Trajectory



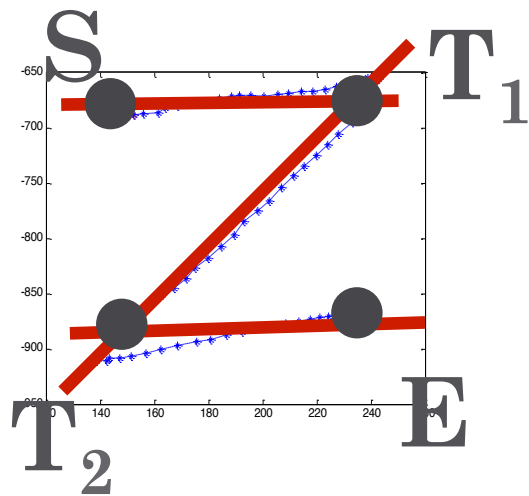
$$CP = \{L; D\}$$
$$(l_1, l_2, l_3; d_{l_1}, d_{l_2}, d_{l_3})$$

Geometric Features

- L is the collection of the relative line segments.
- D is collection of the directions corresponding to the line segment.

Example: Extracting Geometric Features

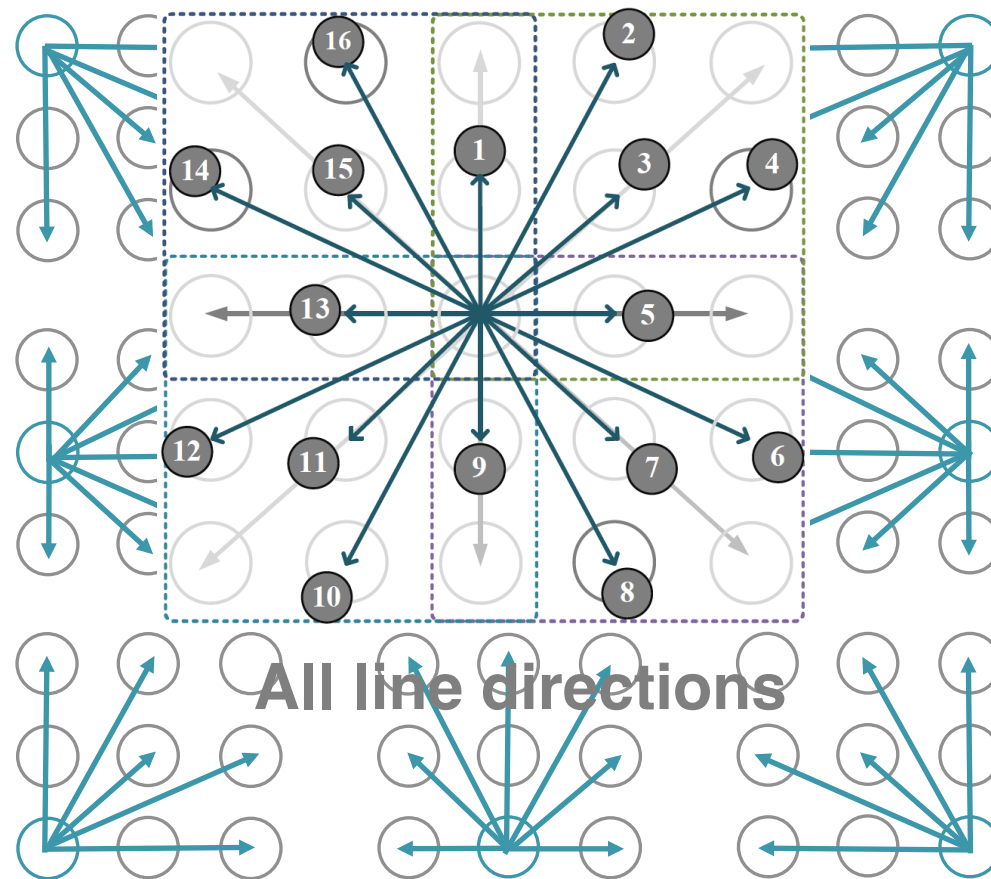
Length Feature



$$L : (l_{ST_1}, l_{T_1T_2}, l_{T_2E})$$

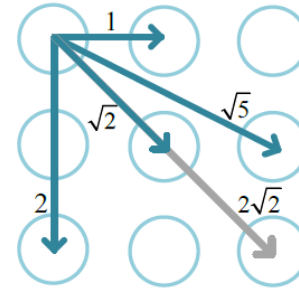
$$D : (5, 11, 5)$$

Direction Feature

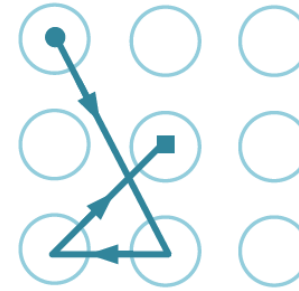


Pattern Collection and Category

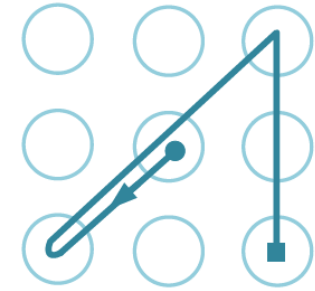
$$CS\downarrow P = S\downarrow P \times \log\downarrow 2 (L\downarrow P + I\downarrow P + O\downarrow P)$$



(a) line length



(b) line intersection



(c) overlapping lines

- ✓ $S\downarrow P$ is the number of connected dots
- ✓ $L\downarrow P$ is the total length of all line segments that form the pattern
- ✓ $I\downarrow P$ are the number of intersections
- ✓ $O\downarrow P$ are the number of overlapping linear segments

- ✓ Simple pattern (40) : $S\downarrow P \in [6.34, 19)$
- ✓ Median Pattern (40) : $S\downarrow P \in [19, 33)$
- ✓ Complex pattern (40) : $S\downarrow P \in [33, 46.8)$

Video Recording

- **User Participation**

10 postgraduate: 5 male and 5 female students

- **Test Phones**

Size	Brands	Xiaomi MI4	Huawei Honor7	Samsung Note4
Height(cm)×Height(cm)		13.9×6.9	14.3×7.2	15.4×7.9

- **Record Device**

Apple iPhone4S, Xiaomi MI4 and Meizu2

