

Comparative analysis of different graphical password techniques for security

Manasi Shah¹, Radhika Naik², Sheetal Mullakodi³, Sangita Chaudhari⁴

^{1,2,3}Students, Dept. of Computer Engineering, Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology, Maharashtra, India.

⁴Professor, Dept. of Computer Engineering, Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract - There are different schemes proposed for shoulder surfing resistant graphical password but most of the users are familiar with a textual password than graphical password. As textual passwords are liable to many security problems, text-based graphical password has been proposed but unfortunately even it has proved to be both unsecure and inefficient. This scheme is proposed in order to make the login system easy and efficient. We also manifest the resistance of the proposed technique to shoulder surfing and accidental login thereby analyzing its security and usability. Supporting the users in selecting passwords of higher security is the main objective of knowledge-based authentication systems, in the sense of being from an expanded effective security space.

Key Words: shoulder surfing, security, usability, authentication.

1. INTRODUCTION

Shoulder surfing is an effective way to get information in crowded places and see the people entering their passwords for authentication at a site. Conventional password schemes are unprotected to shoulder surfing[1]. To overcome these vulnerabilities of textual methods, graphical password techniques are used. In this Project we are dealing with different graphical password systems which have an upper hand in security with respect to textual passwords as they are resistant to shoulder surfing, dictionary attacks, brute force attacks to much greater extent as compared to textual passwords[2]. The following are the techniques:

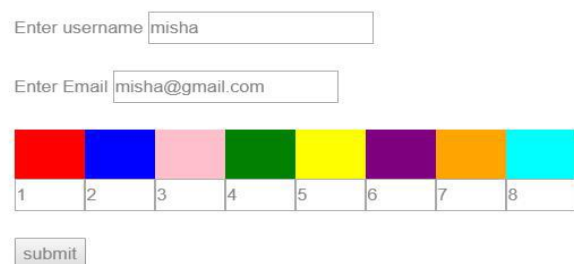
1. Hybrid textual Authentication Scheme
2. Shuffling
3. Hybrid Shuffling
4. Huebox

The scheme has features as a secure system for authentication, immune to shoulder surfing, hidden camera and brute force attacks. This system can be applied to more than just authentication mechanism. This is applicable where more sensitive data like ATM pins, Account passwords and Social Security numbers are to be entered. Data can be transferred without it leaking.

2. EXISTING SOLUTIONS

2.1. Hybrid Textual Authentication Technique

This also consists of registration, login and verification phases. In registration phase, user has to first enter a username and afterwards has to rate colors from 1 to 8 randomly as shown in Figure-2.1(a) and can remember it as "RBGYKGOP". During login phase, after entering a correct username the login interface based on colors selected by users is displayed as shown in Figure-2.1(b). It consists of grid (strip of colors) and number grid of size 8x8. The grid consists of 4 pairs of colors. Each pair represents the row and column for the number grid. It means first represents the row and second represents the column of the number grid. In number grid the numbers from 1-8 are randomly placed on the grid. According to the pair, the number in the intersection of the row and column of the number grid is the part of session password. For example, consider the ratings in Figure-2.1(a) and login interface in Figure-2.1(b). The first pair that system has generated are red and yellow colors. The rating for red is 1 and rating is 3 for yellow. So the first number in session password is the intersection of 1st row and 3rd column that is 3. The same method is repeated for all other pairs. So here for login interface shown in Figure-2.1(b) the password is "3573". Here also authentication server verifies the password entered by user and if it is correct then user is allowed to enter into the system. In this, also at every login both the grid and number grid varies and so session password changes for every session and thus, it is also resistant to brute force, shoulder surfing and guessing attack[3][4][5].



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Figure -2.1(a): Color ratings



Figure -2.1(b): Login interface

2.2. Color shuffling technique

We will see a simple and efficient shoulder surfing resistant graphical password scheme based on texts and colors in this section. The characters used in this proposed scheme is a total of 64, including 26 lower case letters, 26 upper case letters, 10 decimal digits, and symbols "." and "/" as shown in the Figure-2.2.2. This proposed scheme include two phases, one is registration phase and second is login phase[6].

2.2.1. Registration phase

The user has to set his textual password K of length $L(8 \leq L \leq 15)$ characters, and choose one as his pass from 8 colors assigned by the system as shown in the Figure-2.2.1. The remaining 7 colors which are not chosen by the user are called decoy colors. If the user wants to re-enable his disabled account, the user has to register an e-mail address for the same. The registration phase should be progressed further in an environment free of shoulder surfing. Additionally, during the registration phase a secure channel should be established between the system and the user by using SSL/TLS or any other secure transmission mechanism. The system stores the user's textual password in the user's entered password table, which should be encrypted by the system[6].

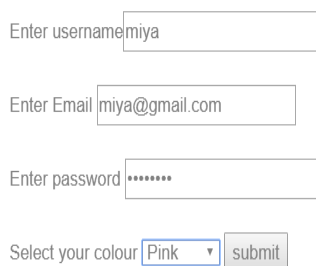


Figure -2.2.1: Registration Phase for color shuffling

2.2.2. Login Phase

When user requests to login the system, then the system displays a circle composed of 8 equally sized sectors. That is our project login screen. In that login screen colors of the arcs of the 8 sectors are different, and each sector is identified by the of its arc, example- the blue sector is the sector of blue arc. Initially, 64 characters including uppercase, lowercase alphabets, numbers and special characters are placed among these sectors randomly to form a session password every time the user logins. The displayed characters can be concurrently rotated into either the adjacent sector clockwise by clicking the clockwise button once or the adjacent sector anticlockwise by clicking the anticlockwise button once according to the proximity of the character in the sector to reach the color mentioned during the registration phase. The login screen of this technique can be illustrated by an example shown in Figure-2.2.2. To login the system, the user has to finish the following steps[6][7]:

Step 1: The user requests to login the system.

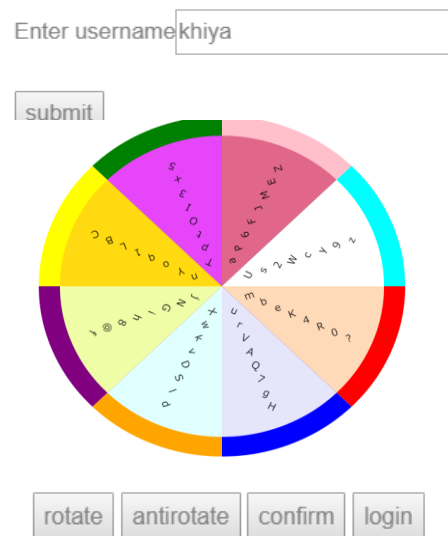


Figure -2.2.2: Color wheel for login

Step 2: The button for rotating clockwise, the button for rotating anticlockwise, the "Confirm" button, and the "Login" button are also displayed on the login screen. For each login session, two wheels are generated, inner wheel of colors and outer wheel consisting of characters. A 8X8 matrix is used to store the characters and numbers randomly and during each session it will produce characters in each sector randomly using random generation function. The rotate buttons will perform transformation operation on matrix to rotate the sectors clockwise or anti-clockwise. Let $I = 1$.

Step 3: The user has to rotate the sector containing the i -th pass character of his password K , denoted by K_i , into his pass-sector, and then clicks the "Confirm" button. Let $i = i + 1$.

Step 4: If $i < L$, the system random Permuted all the 64 displayed characters, and then goto's step 3. Otherwise, the user has to click the "Login" button to complete the login process.

If for three consecutive times the user could not login into the account or if the user's account is not authenticated then the user's registered password is sent to the user's registered email-address so that the legitimate user can access the login system. The user has to rotate the sector containing Ki into his pass- sector.

Algorithms Random Number Generation

Input: 64 character a to z=26, A to Z=26, 0 to 9=10, and ". /"=2
Output: Random Printing

Algorithm:

1. To generate the matrix with row and column 8*8.
2. Put 0 to 63 numbers into matrix.
3. Select one random number from 0 to 63.
4. For putting number into matrix system check number is already present or not.
5. If number is present then perform step3. If not present then put into a matrix and go to step3.
6. Do step 5 repeatedly upto 0 to 63 inserted into matrix.
7. Print the matrix.
8. Now get string which have 64 character "a to z=26, A to Z=26, 0 to 9=10, and ". /"=2".
9. Get number present into matrix sequentially [0][0] to [8][8] i.e., total 64 characters .
10. Select index of string from 64 characters put into that current location.
11. Do step 9 and 10 repeatedly upto [8][8] number.
12. Print current matrix with string char.
13. Display a matrix with random printing.
14. Stop[8].

3. PROPOSED SCHEME

3.1. Hybrid Color Shuffling Technique

Our proposed scheme i.e. Hybrid Shuffling and Huebox both have proved to be the most efficient technique amongst the four graphical password techniques using the following parameters: Usability, user friendliness, time complexity, space complexity, login time, response time, types of possible attacks, user interface, etc as shown in Figure-4. A 8X8 matrix is used to store the characters and numbers randomly and during each session the system will produce characters in each box randomly using random generation function.

3.1.1. Registration Phase

User will enter a username and textual password. User will also enter a color of their preference and give a rank to it. Registration phase of Hybrid Color Shuffling is shown in Figure-3.1.1.



Figure -3.1.1: Registration phase for Hybrid Color Shuffling.

3.1.2. Login Phase

Each login session, three wheels are generated, inner wheel of random characters and second wheel of colors and outermost of rank as shown in Figure-3.1.2. A 8X8 matrix is used to store the characters and numbers randomly and during each session will produce characters in each sector randomly after using random generation function. The rotate buttons will perform transformation operation on matrix to rotate the sectors clockwise or anti-clockwise.

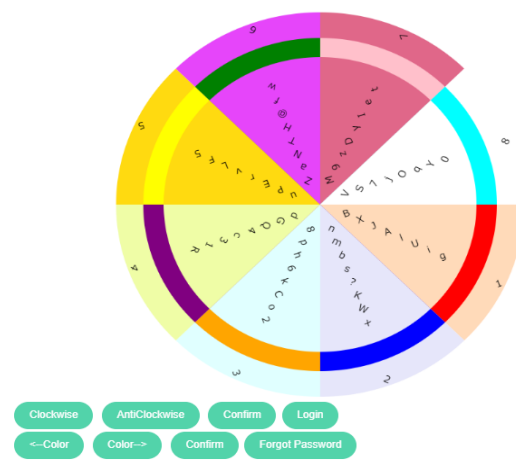


Figure -3.1.2: Color and rank wheel for login

3.2. Huebox

3.2.1. Registration Phase

During registration, the user will have to enter the username and password. The password that user enters are of three categories i.e. Text, rank and color as shown in Figure-3.1.1. In comparison to the first two techniques, along with text and color, our proposed scheme includes rank which makes hybrid shuffling technique more secure. Apart from entering

the username and password, the user is also asked to enter a valid email address in case of forgotten password.

3.2.2. Login Phase

Once the user clicks on the login button, the system displays a tabular representation of hybrid color shuffling technique. It includes first row consisting of numbers, second row consisting of colors and the last row consisting of characters that are randomly placed. The numbers in the first row are static whereas the other two rows can be shuffled clicking the buttons as shown in Figure-3.2.2. The user will first bring the color under the user specified rank which is static using color left shift and color right shift button and click on confirm button. Thus, we can say that first authentication is done. Now, the user brings the characters under the specified (which the user has entered) using text left shift button and text right shift button and confirm after each character of the password is brought under the . Finally, the user clicks on Login button. For each login, session password is generated. If the user fails to recollect his password, the password will be sent to the user’s registered email address. The third scheme allows the user for two-way authentication providing more secure, efficient and friendly technique as well.

8	6	4	5	1	2	7	3
Yellow	Blue	Orange	Red	Green	Purple	Cyan	Pink
u l s L	m W h M	F A X i	o 5 j z	d H a c	N t v b	K 4 G V	O R 8 x
Z g k T	@ E 7 ?	f J 1 B	e Y S I	Q n C O	9 P q 6	U r D 2	y 3 w p



Figure -3.2.2: Tabular representation of colors and ranks for login

4. CONCLUSION

Thus, project “Comparative Analysis of Different Graphical Password Techniques for Security”, would ease the traditional way of securing, processing and retrieving the users data. Our system is a web service which can be beneficial to many websites or systems that use authentication. The success of this project would be providing secure login to the user using the interactive GUI of this system thus making it complex for the attacker who intends to tamper with the crucial information of the user.

Parameters	Hybrid Textual	Colour Shuffling	Hybrid Colour Shuffling	Huebox
Authentication	User has to enter their username, email ID and give ranks to each colour.	User has to provide with a username, Password and email ID and also select a colour.	User has to provide username, colour, a no., Password and also email.	User has to provide username, colour, a no., Password and also email.
Validation	Using the session generated pairs of colour user needs to find intersection point of the respective ranks associated with each colour.	User will have to match each character of his textual password with the registered colour.	User will firstly match his textual password with the registered colour and then match the colour with the rank.	User will firstly match his textual password with the registered colour and then match the colour with the rank.
Storage Space	40kb	44kb	44kb	44kb
Registration time	32.9 sec	27.1 sec	22.6 sec	19.2 sec
Login time	37.1	53.6	54.6	42.6
Response time	1.0 sec	0.8 sec	0.6 sec	0.5 sec
Verification	1 step verification	1 Step verification	2 Step Verification	2 Step Verification
Readability	Finding intersection point of two numbers in a 8X8 grid can sometimes lead to confusion	Easy as compared to Hybrid Textual but circular alignment of characters can be difficult.	Easy as compared to Hybrid Textual but circular alignment of characters can be difficult.	Linear arrangement makes it easy to search for characters.
Memorability	Recalling all colours and nos assigned to them is difficult.	Memorizing is easy as compared to Hybrid Textual.	Memorizing is easy as compared to Hybrid Textual.	Memorizing is easy as compared to Hybrid Textual.
User friendliness	Less	Moderate	Less	More
Resistant to attack	1. Dictionary	1.Shoulder Surfing 2.Spyware 3.Dictionary	1.Shoulder Surfing 2.Spyware 3.Dictionary	1.Shoulder Surfing 2.Spyware 3.Dictionary
Not Resistant to Attacks	1.Shoulder Surfing 2.Brute Force 3.Spyware 4.Phishing	1.Phishing Attack 2.Social Engineering	1.Phishing Attack 2.Social Engineering	1.Phishing Attack 2.Social Engineering

Figure -4: Comparative analysis of different graphical password techniques

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