

DETERMINING THE EFFECTIVE AUTHENTICATION FACTORS USING TOUCHSCREEN  
PHONES' RANDOM NUMERIC KEYPAD



A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
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การกำหนดปัจจัยที่มีประสิทธิภาพในการยืนยันตัวตนโดยใช้มือถือที่มีระบบหน้าจอสัมผัสที่มีแป้น  
ตัวเลขแบบปุ่ม



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต  
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เนื่องจากปัจจุบันมีการใช้มือถือระบบหน้าจอสัมผัสเป็นจำนวนมาก โปรแกรมมือถือก็ได้มีการเพิ่มขึ้นตามลำดับ ทั้งนี้สถาบันการเงินมีการจัดทำโปรแกรมมือถือของบริษัทเอง เพื่อที่จะรองรับการใช้งานของลูกค้า และทำให้การเข้าถึงบัญชีของลูกค้าสะดวกยิ่งขึ้น ณ ปัจจุบัน ลูกค้าของสถาบันการเงินในประเทศไทยนั้นสามารถ เข้าถึงบัญชีของตน ผ่านโปรแกรมมือถือได้ 2 วิธีด้วยกัน ซึ่งก็คือ การใช้รหัสตัวเลข 6 หลัก หรือ การใช้ลายนิ้วมือ

ดังนั้นเพื่อเป็นการหาปัจจัยเสริมความปลอดภัยในการเข้าถึงบัญชีของลูกค้าผ่านโปรแกรมมือถือด้วยการพิมพ์ตัวเลข การวิจัยนี้จึงมุ่งเน้นหาปัจจัยที่มีประสิทธิภาพในการยืนยันตัวตนบนมือถือที่มีระบบหน้าจอสัมผัสที่มีแป้นตัวเลขแบบสุ่ม เนื่องจากแป้นพิมพ์ที่มีตัวเลขสุ่มนั้นจะช่วยเสริมการป้องกันการลอบดูรหัสระหว่างการพิมพ์บนมือถือ รวมถึงการสุ่มรหัสจากรอยคราบนิ้วมือที่ติดบนหน้าจอมือถือ จากการวิจัย ปัจจัยที่มีประสิทธิภาพในการยืนยันตัวตนนั้นคือ ปัจจัยรวมซึ่งประกอบด้วย เวลาระหว่างการกด (flight times) เวลาที่กด (dwell times) ยอดรวมของเวลาที่กด (total dwell time) และ อีก 2 ปัจจัยที่ผู้เข้าร่วมกำหนดเองซึ่งก็คือ เพศ และ จำนวนนิ้วที่ใช้ในการทดสอบ ทั้งนี้ ในการวิจัยนี้จำนวนประชากรของปัจจัยที่ผู้เข้าร่วมกำหนดเองนั้นไม่เท่ากัน แต่การวิจัยไม่ได้วิเคราะห์ผลกระทบของประเด็นเหล่านี้ต่อความแม่นยำในการกำหนดตัวตน ปัจจัยที่มีประสิทธิภาพในการยืนยันตัวตนโดยใช้แป้นพิมพ์ตัวเลขที่มีตัวเลขแบบสุ่มนั้น จะสามารถนำมาประยุกต์ใช้กับการพิมพ์รหัสตัวเลขเพื่อเข้าถึงบัญชีธนาคารผ่านมือถือ อันเป็นการเพิ่มความปลอดภัยในการเข้าถึงบัญชีธนาคาร

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Nareerat Benjapatanamongkol : DETERMINING THE EFFECTIVE AUTHENTICATION FACTORS USING TOUCHSCREEN PHONES' RANDOM NUMERIC KEYPAD. Advisor: ASSOC. PROF. PATTARASINEE BHATTARAKOSOL, PH.D.

For the past decade, the increased usage of touchscreen phone devices has driven the mobile application market that prompted the financial institutes to release their own mobile banking applications to better serve their customers. To date, there are two ways a Thai bank customer can access his/her account(s) via the mobile banking application i) using a 6-digit Personal Identification Number (PIN) or ii) using fingerprint.

To help to strengthen the current PIN-only authentication which may be exposed to smudge and shoulder-surfing attacks, the research studied and determined the effective authentication factors using a random numeric keypad. The results from the research indicated that the most effective authentication factors or features among those considered are in fact a combination of the factors which are flight times, dwell times, total dwell time and 2 user-defined values (number of fingers used and gender). However, it is to be noted that there is unequal sample size for each of the user-defined values and this research did not investigate how such occurrences impact the overall accuracy. These factors can be applied in the development of stronger keystroke dynamic model for PIN-based authentication using the random numeric keypad for mobile banking environment.

Field of Study:	Computer Science and Information Technology	Student's Signature .....
Academic Year:	2019	Advisor's Signature .....

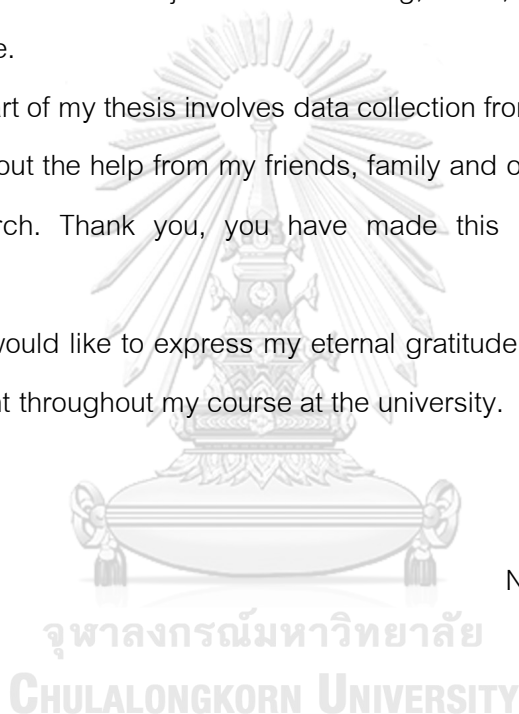
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## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background and Importance

According to DTCC survey ("New DTCC Risk Survey Reveals Growing Concerns over Brexit's Systemic Implications," 2018), cyber risk was ranked first in risks to financial stability. Cyber risk can be from both cyber-attack (e.g. phishing, malware, etc.) and non-cyber-attack (e.g. software update, natural disaster, etc.). Cyber risk mentioned in this research refers to cyber-attack to gain access to the confidential information of the financial institutes such as banks.

Despite Banks have employed various measures such installation of antivirus software, blocking unauthorized online access with firewalls and using encryption programs, cyber-attackers still find ways to steal the users' bank logins and credit card information (Ketchum, 2017), for instance, messages during the online session and OTP messages in the 2-factor authentication can be intercepted by the malware or malicious mobile applications.

Per IMF Working Papers in 2018 by Bouveret (Antoine, 2018), data on cyber risk to the financial sectors are scarce as companies do not have incentives to report them; and there are no reporting standard for the data on cyber risk. Moreover, disclosing data that are reported to local regulators may have national security concerns. Besides, the U.S. just revised their SEC guidance in 2018 in regard to disclosure of cyber-attacks, addressing on how and when the listed firms should disclose such information to the investors. Considering reputational and systematic risks involved, it is inevitable that there is a scarcity of complete data on cyber incidents in the financial sectors.

As such, it is difficult to determine the cyber losses from cyber-attacks as the only available information are from the incomplete and inconsistent public and commercial datasets. The financial losses known are the direct losses albeit the indirect losses such as reputational losses have far more lasting impact. From ORX News (Operational Riskdata eXchange Association, largest operational risk association in the financial services sector established in 2002) (Antoine, 2018), during the period of 2009-2017, there have been 341 cyber events on the financial sectors with a third of them incurring direct financial losses. All economies (developed, developing and emerging markets) are targeted by the cyber-attackers with successful attempts occurred in more than 50 countries in recent years. Since there is no relationship between financial losses from cyber-attack and size of financial institution (Antoine, 2018), all financial institutes are exposed to cyber-attack risk equally and should invest in IT security system to prevent financial losses.

Nonetheless, with increasing adoption of mobile banking in Thailand ("Thailand leads mobile banking penetration," 2019; "Thailand Tops Global Digital Rankings," 2019), it would be beneficial to the clients if there are ways to strengthen the current authentication system on the touchscreen smartphone devices (smartphones). To date, there are basically two ways for a user to "log-in" the mobile banking i.e. by fingerprint and by 6-digit Personal Identification Numbers (PINs). PINs were first used in 1967 (J. Bonneau, 2012) in by Barclays Bank's ATM machine. In those days, PINs were assigned by banks and hardcoded onto the ATM card. It was in 1980s that the customers were allowed to choose their own PINs as new PIN system were implemented.

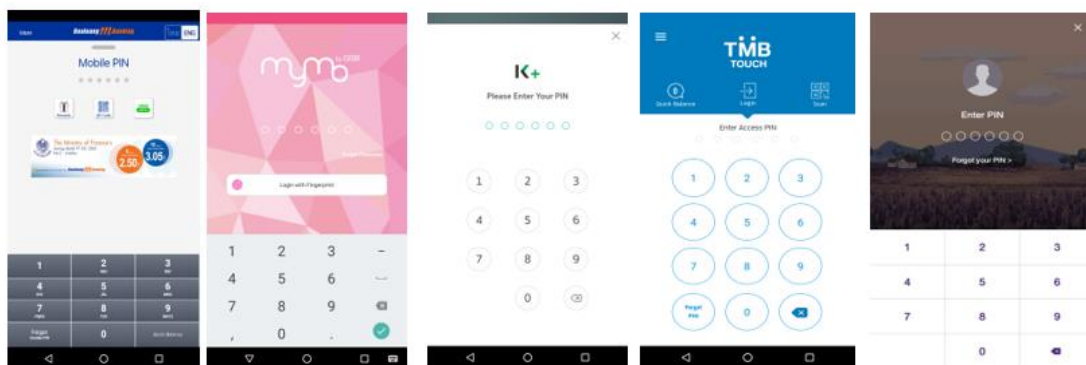


Figure 1. Examples of current mobile log-in page of some Thai banks using PINs

(From left: Bangkok Bank, Government Saving Bank, Kasikorn Bank, Thai Military Bank, Siam Commercial Bank)

In the normal selection of banking PINs, the customers are warned not to use publicly known or easy to guess numbers. Nonetheless, some customers may still use a combination of easily-guessed numbers as their PINs (J. Bonneau, 2012). Consequently, PIN-only authentication may not be adequate to protect the users' data from cyber-attack in today's fast paced technological advances that may further aid the cyber hackers. There are also risks from shoulder surfing from malicious actors who may try to see the users' screens while the users type their passwords or risk from smudge attacks if the malicious actors could get hold of the users' unlocked smartphones or smartphones with no imposed security setting.

Some users have adopted fingerprint authentication (physical biometrics) in smartphones due to ease of use. The capacitive fingerprint scanners, that can reproduce 2D images, embedded in most smartphones are limited in size. Hence, the users have to register several partial fingerprints to be stored as a template for authentication. Nonetheless, fingerprint authentication in mobile phone is still prone to spoofing and identity theft via fake finger (A. Roy, 2017) with increased attack success when partial fingerprints of multiple fingers data are available. In addition, there had been reports of banking system being hacked as such there is a possibility that some malicious actors may obtain the users' fingerprint data.



Meanwhile, the new fingerprint scanner technology ("Ultrasonic fingerprint scanners: how do they work?"), the 3D ultrasonic fingerprint scanner can reproduce 3D images that are much more detailed than the 2D images. However, the scanner has just been around in 2019 and its effectiveness against replication is yet to be proven. On the other hand, behavioral biometric personal data (e.g. keystroke dynamics) is deemed less privacy-invasive (can be changed and not a permanent identification) with lower deployment cost and would not be as easy to replicate compared to PIN-only authentication.

In keystroke dynamics analysis, the most common features are the time-related features such as the dwell time (the time duration of each key press), the flight time (the time between the key release of the previous key and before the key press of the next key), etc. With the mass adoption of smartphone, many additional non-timing features (e.g. finger touching area) are also included in the keystroke dynamics analysis.

## 1.2 Objective

To identify the effective authentication factors using touchscreen smartphones with random numeric keypad.

## 1.3 Scope of the research

This research selectively focuses on the study on the effective identification of a combination of factors obtained from the smartphones with random numeric input. Due to the cost and time limitation, the experiment was designed for smartphones with android operating system (OS) and distributed via the Google Play Store.

Furthermore, the experiment is designed for any smartphones with 5-inch and above screen with minimum android OS version 5 that can produce finger touching area value at each touch.

#### 1.4 Expected Outcomes

The combination of factors obtained from the random numeric keypad that has high effectiveness in the identification process can:

- Be applied in the existing PIN-only authentication system such as mobile banking which will help to strengthen the system
- Prevent shoulder surfing attacks
- Prevent smudge attacks

#### 1.5 Definition

Button / Btn : The button that contains a number/text displayed on the smartphone.

Dwell time / DT : The time of a single press of a button i.e. starts when the finger touches the button/screen and stops when finger is off the button/screen at a single position.

Finger : The number of finger(s) used when the tester inputs the numbers.

Finger touching area / area : The area on the screen that is touched by a finger. In some studies, it is referred to as finger size and is stated as such in the comparison tables.

- Flight time / FT : Time between when the finger leaves the first button and before the finger touches the second button.
- Gender : Gender of the tester in the research.
- Smartphone : A touchscreen phone device.
- Tester : The person who volunteers to participate in this research by inputting the pre-defined numbers on his/her smartphone.
- Time : The time measured are in milliseconds.
- User : The person who uses the application or program.

## 1.6 Thesis Structure

The remaining chapters consisted of related works that briefly describe the previous studies (Chapter 2), the research methodology that details the methods (Chapter 3) and the results of the research (Chapter 4). Chapter 5 is the discussion and conclusion section and followed by the references and appendix that are listed at the end of the paper.

## CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW / RELATED WORKS

This Chapter discusses the related works to authentication and biometric methods. The Authentication Section explores papers that are not specific to biometric authentication while the Biometric Methods Section explores papers that are on keystroke dynamics of numeric input and randomized numeric input system.

### 2.1 Authentication

#### 2.1.1 PINs selection

In regard to PINs selection, it is found that a significant number of users still used easily-guessed numbers. The 2012 study by Bonneau et al. (J. Bonneau, 2012) indicated 23% of the survey respondents used either the year or a combination of month/date/year, 9% used a sequence of number according to position of the numbers on the numeric keypad and 5% used repeated numbers or easily guessed number sequence. Despite 63% of the survey respondents used random numbers, some of these numbers were the PINs given by current or previous banks. Note that the survey was conducted to explore how the users chose their 4-digit PINs involving 805 respondents.

#### 2.1.2 Fingerprint

The use of fingerprint in authentication system has been widely adopted by the public due to its ease of use, accuracy and the availability of fingerprint sensors in the smartphones. Nonetheless, the study conducted by Roy et al. in 2017 (A. Roy, 2017), employed the use of a synthetic fingerprint consisting of full/partial fingerprint that match one or more of fingerprint templates from the optical and capacitive datasets. The results of the study revealed that there was 65.2% attack success when using optical

datasets and 26.46% attack success when using capacitive datasets. The study mentioned that partial fingerprints of multiple fingers further increase the attack success.

### 2.1.3 Feature Selection

The main goal of feature selection is to reduce computation time by using optimal combination of features that results in high accuracy. Kaur et. al (Rajinder Kaur, 2016) studied the various feature selection methods used for the intrusion detection systems to see the effects of the features on the accuracy of the classifiers, to reduce computation time by minimizing the numbers of features used in the analysis. The study's initial number of attributes were 41. The analysis was performed using Bayes Net and Naïve Bayes classifiers with 10-fold cross validation. 9 feature selection methods were used. The results of the study indicated that applying CfsSubsetEval (CFS) and Filtered subset evaluator to the datasets can minimize the time taken for training while using less features. CFS, Correlation-based Feature Subset Selection, selects the subsets of features with low intercorrelation that are highly correlated with the class.

## 2.2 Biometrics methods

This section discusses the related works in regard to keystroke dynamics and random numeric input. Keystroke dynamics have been extensively studied since the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and is part of the behavioral biometrics that is still studied until today although the rise of physical biometrics such as fingerprint, iris, face have overshadowed the keystroke dynamics study for the past decades.

In 2010, Maxion and Killourhy (Maxion, 2010) carried out an experiment to find out whether the typing rhythm of a single finger can be used in identification. The study involved collecting data from 28 subjects typing the same 10-digit number (4121937761) for 200 correct repetitions each (four sessions of 50 repetitions each on

four alternating days) using only a single index finger. The device used in the study is the number-pad (numpad) portion of a keyboard (located at the right end of most full-sized keyboards). Same passcode was used throughout the experiment to allow control over unanticipated biases and so that data from a user can be used as imposter for other users as part of the validation process. The experiment indicated from nonlinear regression analysis that full practice (in typing the numbers) is achieved after 80-100 repetitions. Random forest classifier was used to analyze the hold-time of a single key, press-press latency and release-press latency features for the entire 200-repetition data set and the results achieved were hit rate of 99.54%, miss rate of 0.46%, EER of 8.6%.

Bakelman, et al. (Bakelman, 2013) from Pace University, in 2013, conducted experiments involving passwords and numeric input using "Pace Classifier". Pace Classifier refers to the Pace University classification procedure that transforms a multi-class problem into a two-class problem based on vector-difference. They used CMU dataset of 51 subjects containing time-related features for passwords experiments with 31 features and 75 features. EER for the experiments were both 8.7%. As for the study involving numeric input, 30 subjects were asked to input 10-digit numbers (9141937761) over four days with no more than 60 samples per each subject per day. Using 20 samples per subject from the 30 subjects, EER were 10.5% when 31 features were used and 6.1% with 44 features.

Trojahn et al. (M. Trojahn, 2013) did a study to determine whether several time differences can be used in keystroke authentication. The experiment was done using smartphones and included non-timing features such as pressure and size. 152 subjects were asked to enter a predefined 17-digit passphrase for 10 times (only correctly typed data were accepted). From the study the combinations of buttons press and different n-graph (digraph and trigraph) for features analysis yielded the best result of FAR of 4.19% and FRR of 4.59% using K-Means classifier. EER values were not stated in the paper.

Bours and Masoudian (Bours, 2014) studied keystroke dynamics of non-fixed 6-digit numeric inputs in 2014. Out of the 30 subjects involved in the study, 11 used the number keypad portion of the keyboard and 19 used the number row above the letters on the keyboard to type the given 150 random numbers. The first 75 random numbers were common for all subjects while the other 75 were personal. The study also used duration and latencies features, creating 7 templates consisting of varying number of samples per user and the type of input. Applying Adapted Scaled Manhattan Distance (ASMD) and Adapted Scale Euclidean Distance (ASED), EER for the experiments were 29.5%-30.9% and 29.2%-30.7% respectively.

In another study in 2014, Zheng et al. (Zheng, 2014) investigated whether four features obtained from smartphones (acceleration, pressure, size and time) could be used for the identification. The study used five different PINs with three 4-digit PINs (3244, 1111, 5555) and two 8-digit PINs (12597384, 12598416), collecting error-free data from 80 subjects with each subject inputting each PINs for 25 times. One-class learning process was used obtaining EER of 3.65% (for 3244), 6.96% (for 1111), 7.34% (5555), 4.55% (for 12597384), 4.45% (12598416). Some of the conclusions drawn from the results of the study were i) increased numbers of features in training gives higher statistical significance, ii) PIN number with high repetition reduces the difference of tapping behavior between the users, iii) accuracy of the results remain the same for all five PINs after 20 users' actions, implying diminishing gain with more users.

Jain et al. (L. Jain, 2014) did a comparison study between smartphones and the hardware keyboard in regards to the degree of keystroke performance in 2014. The paper did not state which part of the numeric input of the hardware keyboard was used. Nonetheless, since the research followed the experiments in previous studies (Bakelman, 2013; Maxion, 2010) , we assumed that the numpad portion of the keyboard

was used in the comparison study. 30 subjects were asked to input 10-digit numbers (9141937761) on both the soft keyboard on smartphone and hardware keyboard.

The paper stated that the data were collected “over several days with 15-30 samples collected per subject per day”. As such, it is not clear how many repetitions the user did as the number of days was not clearly stated. The features were collectively designed into three sets i.e. i) timing features of hardware keyboard and smartphone, ii) non-timing touchscreen features (finger pressure, x coordinate and y coordinates at each press and release event) and iii) timing features and non-timing touchscreen features (all smartphone features). EER results were 10.5% for the timing features for both hardware and smartphone, 3.5% for non-timing smartphone data and 2.8% for all smartphone features.

In 2015, Yang et al. (Yang, 2015) designed a “TapLock” password system which is a combination of PINs and tap label (user-defined tap area which is either big or small) as a screen unlock tool. 30 subjects were involved in the study and during the password input phase, the users received vibration feedbacks during big finger tap event. The subjects were told to press 0-9 buttons with their thumbs. The thumb-size were analyzed using k-Nearest Neighbor Classification that assigned the thumb-size with either big or small label. The results of the recognition of small finger taps was 98% detection rate and 88% detection rate for big finger taps. The study also launched shoulder-surfing attack scenario where 10 “attackers” stood 0.3m from a user who was inputting the PINs. From the results of such attack scenario, the study reported that it was very easy to guess the input PINs but somewhat difficult to guess the tap label with 30% failed to guess the big/small label for 4-digit PINs and 90% fail to guess the big/small label for 8-digit PINs.

The 2016 research by Kiruthika, K. (Kiruthika, 2016) proposed “SteganoPIN” method for PIN-based authentication to counteract shoulder surfing attacks. SteganoPIN method, deployed via android application, comprised of two independent systems, a response



keypad (a numeric keypad with in regular layout and size) and a challenge keypad (a small independent numeric keypad with random layout that only appeared when the user “cupped” or covered the keypad in a “grip circularly closed to form a p-shape and disappeared immediately once the cupped hand was removed). First, a user had to “locate a long-term PIN in regular layout and subsequently maps the key locations onto the challenge keypad for OTP derivation”. Next, the user entered the OTP on the on the response keypad. The study concluded that the method is resilience against “camera-based shoulder-surfing attacks over multiple authentication sessions if a user properly used the system”.

Singh and his colleagues (B. S. Saini, 2017), in 2017, did a study to determine the best possible numeric input for authentication using keystroke dynamics. Four 8-digit numbers were used i) 11223344, ii) 51595159, iii) 70852641 and iv) 15963708. 30 subjects participated in the experiment with each subject typing each numbers 20 times using only the numpad of the keyboard. The features used are hold time (or dwell time), press-press time, press-release time, release-release time and release-press time. Random forest and Naïve Bayes classifiers were used to analyze the data. Using the hold time features only, the best results were from random forest classifier for the “70852641” with FAR of 3.9% and FRR of 53.5%. The result suggested that the random number sequence produced lower FAR and FRR than number with some patterns in them. When both the hold time and latencies were used, the best results were also from random forest classifier for the same number sequence with FAR of 2.7% and FRR of 35.9%. EER values were not stated in the paper.

In 2018, Liu et al. (Liu, 2018) proposed a user-independent inter-keystroke timing attacks on PINs, assuming that the victim used one finger to enter the whole PIN and that the attacker knew the layout of the keyboard. Initially, a malicious user builds a timing dictionary that include all possible PINs and their corresponding timing sequences (derived from the study’s cognitive model. Then the victim’s PIN timing

sequence is obtained via some side-channels to compare the cosine similarity between the victim's timing sequence and each entry in the dictionary for similar values. Using the ranked list of candidate PINs, the malicious user may hack into the victim's account using the PINs successively from the ranked list.

In the study, the researchers defined the strength of 6-digit PINs by five levels with level 1 the easiest to replicate and level 5 the most difficult. The PIN strength was based on the directional density of the inter-keystroke timing sequences in the timing dictionary. 55 users participated and were compensated for their time. The experiment involved training and testing sessions on the numpad portion of a keyboard. The study found that typing the PINs for five times was sufficient for a user to type the PINs fluently.

In the training session, five users were assigned to enter three 6-digit PINs randomized from the whole 6-digit PIN space and to type each PIN 15 times correctly after some practice. 50 PINs with 10 randomized PINs from each five PIN strength levels were used for the testing session. 50 users were to type 25 PINs (with five PINs chosen randomly from the PINs in each strength level) and to type each PIN for 15 times after 5 practice rounds. Note that the selection of the other 20 PINs was not explained in the paper. With known digits attacks, the success rate of guessing the correct PIN at level 1 within three attempts are 14.2% (one digit known), 23.3% (two digits known) and 34.9% (three digits known). The study inferred that the risk from attacks is higher with shorter PINs. The study also proposed a new keyboard layout with the numbers forming a circle around the "enter" key with all 10 digits evenly distributed. A user had to press enter after each time a number was pressed and to press enter twice to submit the PIN after completion.

The researchers believe that this is the first work to propose an authentication system based on finger touching area and keystroke dynamics from numeric keypad with random numbers. Previous studies mostly used numeric keypad in its regular layout using the numeric keypad portion of the keyboard or virtual numeric keypad on

smartphone. The study in (Bours, 2014) involved randomized OTP but was done via regular numeric keypad as previously mentioned. Meanwhile, the study in (Kiruthika, 2016) proposed a method that included a randomized numeric input to generate OTP but did not study keystroke dynamics of the users. On the other hand, the new keyboard layout proposed in (Liu, 2018) study may confuse some users due to frequent “enter” input.

Note that randomized numeric virtual keypad is also implemented by some Thai banks in their internet banking system for a user to input OTP for financial transactions. However, a user has to input the OTP using a mouse which has a lower degree of keystroke performance (L. Jain, 2014).

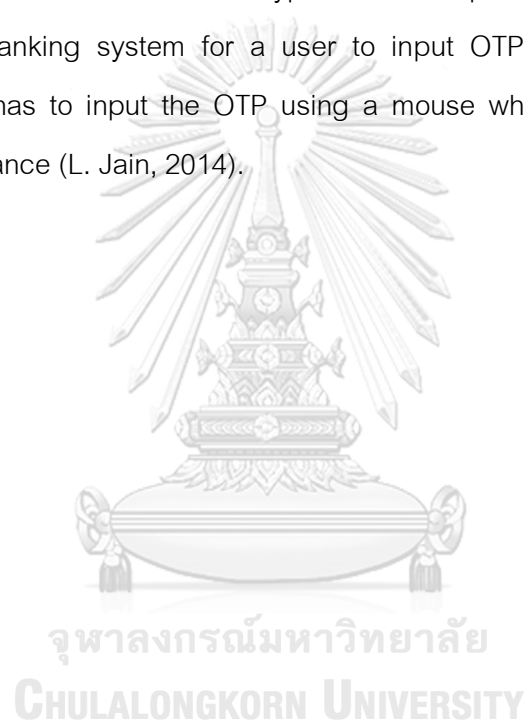


Table 1. Brief prominent features in past researches mentioned in related works

Research by	Purpose	Fixed #/ Random #	Data collection device	Features used
Maxion and Killourhy (Maxion, 2010)	Keystroke dynamics study of a single index finger	Fixed 10-digit #	Keyboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold time of single key,</li> <li>• Press-press latency,</li> <li>• Release-press latency</li> </ul>
Bakelman, et al. (Bakelman, 2013)	Keystroke dynamics study	Fixed 10-digit #	Keyboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31-41 time related features</li> </ul>
Trojahn et al. (M. Trojahn, 2013)	Keystroke dynamics study	Fixed 17-digit #	Smartphones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timing features</li> <li>• Pressure</li> <li>• Size</li> </ul>
Bours and Masoudian (Bours, 2014)	Keystroke dynamics study	Random 6-digit # (OTP)	Keyboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timing features</li> </ul>
Zheng et al. (Zheng, 2014)	Keystroke dynamics study	Fixed 4-digit and 8-digit #	Smartphones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acceleration</li> <li>• Pressure</li> <li>• Size</li> <li>• Time</li> </ul>

Table 1. Brief prominent features in past researches mentioned in related works

Research by	Purpose	Fixed #/ Random #	Data collection device	Features used
Jain et al. (L. Jain, 2014)	Keystroke dynamics study comparison between phone and keyboard	Fixed 10-digit #	Smartphones and keyboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timing features</li> <li>• Non-timing features (pressure, coordinates)</li> </ul>
Yang et al. (Yang, 2015)	Proposed new "TapLock" system – combination of PINs and tap label a screen unlock tool	Fixed #	Smartphones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finger size</li> </ul>
Kiruthika, K. (Kiruthika, 2016)	Proposed "SteganoPIN" method for authentication	Randomized # (OTP) derived from fixed #	Smartphones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NA</li> </ul>
Singh et al. (B. S. Saini, 2017)	Keystroke dynamics study to find the best numeric input for authentication	Fixed 8-digit #	Keyboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold time</li> <li>• Press-press time</li> <li>• Press-release time</li> <li>• Release-release time</li> <li>• Release-press time</li> </ul>

Table 1. Brief prominent features in past researches mentioned in related works

<b>Research by</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Fixed #/ Random #</b>	<b>Data collection device</b>	<b>Features used</b>
Liu et al. (Liu, 2018)	Proposed user-independent inter-keystroke timing attacks and a new numeric keyboard design	Random 6-digit #	Keyboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timing features</li> </ul>
The preliminary study	Keystroke dynamics study using random numeric keypad	Fixed 10-digit #	Smartphones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold time</li> <li>• Release-press latency</li> <li>• Finger size</li> <li>• Gender</li> </ul>
The experiment	Keystroke dynamics study using random numeric keypad	Fixed 10-digit #	Smartphones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold time</li> <li>• Release-press latency</li> <li>• Finger size</li> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Finger # (number of finger used in inputting the numeric input, either 1 or 2)</li> </ul>

The Table 1 presents a brief description of previous studies mentioned. Most of the past works that studied keystroke dynamics did not consider the risks from shoulder surfing and smudge attack. Meanwhile the researches that did, mostly propose new authentication methods that are different from the current numeric input system. As such, this research focuses on determining the effective authentication factors using random numeric input. These effective authentication factors can be used to help strengthened the authentication system that can also help to prevent shoulder surfing and smudge attacks.



## CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section comprises of data collection, the features and data preprocessing, and the classification sections for the preliminary study and the experiment. This section also includes the results from the preliminary study.

From other research papers, the number of subjects vary from 10 to 152. So preliminary study was conducted to determine whether 30 subjects were sufficient for the experiment. The subjects were chosen via convenience sampling and snowball sampling.

The proposed method involves different subjects inputting a fixed 10-digit numbers via android application (NumpadKD) that displays random numbers during each input. The fixed 10-digit numbers used in this study is "9468553594" and was randomly generated from <https://passwordsgenerator.net>.

### 3.1 The Preliminary Study

#### 3.1.1 Application Design

The section discusses the screen and the function designs of the applications. In the preliminary study, the tester was asked to input the 10-digit numbers indicated at the top of the screen using the random numeric keypad 10 times continuously.

##### *3.1.1.1 Screen design*

The android application is designed to work only in portrait orientation and is designed for smartphones with at least 5-inch screen. This is so that the size and gaps between



the buttons will be the same across all devices. The size of a button is defined at 11mm in diameter each, the column-gap of 4mm and row-gap of 3mm between the buttons. Note that the research design did not follow google material design convention to aesthetically fit all screen sizes.

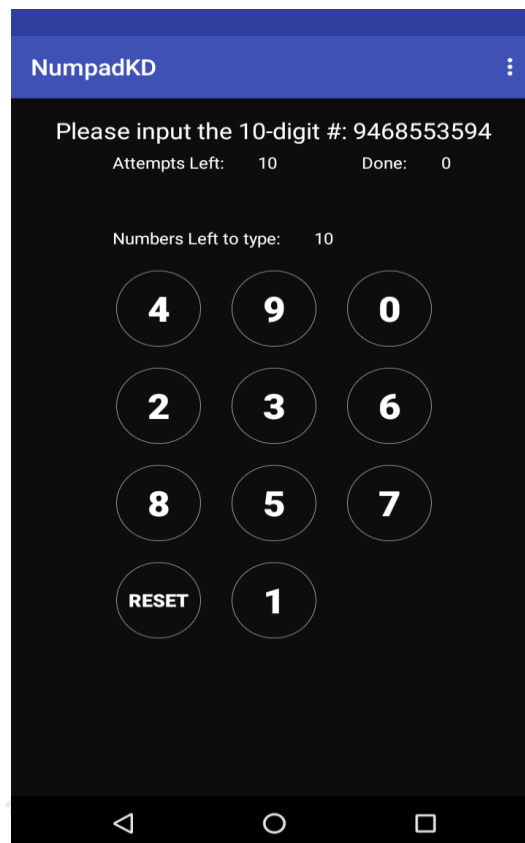


Figure 2. The interface of the application (start screen)

The application is designed with a black background to lessen eye-constraint that may result from the white one. In addition to the button layout as explained above, the buttons are in round shape so as to resemble the typical mobile banking log-in. Also, the relative location of the buttons containing the numbers (0-9) are the same as the numeric keypad (numpad) used in the current mobile banking application.

### 3.1.1.2 Functions design

The application was designed accordingly to support the test. The application contains a text view to display the number input and three counters – i) a counter to indicate the number of attempts left in the session, ii) a counter to indicate the number of correct instances of the numeric input and ii) a counter to indicate the number of numeric inputs left to be typed in a single instance.

During the experiment, when a tester input incorrect numbers, the tester can use the “reset” button to start again. A pop-up message was triggered upon incorrect 10-digit number input, reminding the tester to use the reset button. The “done” button only appears on the screen when the tester correctly inputs the 10-digit numbers. Touching the “done” button shuffles the numbers to be used in the next round.

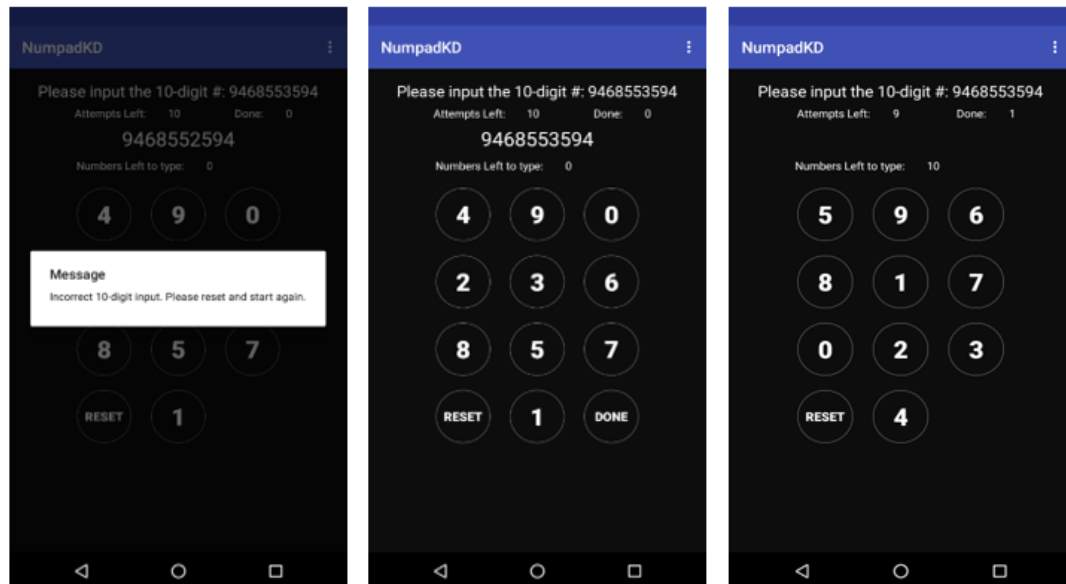


Figure 3. Functions included in the application

(From Left: Pop-up message triggered upon incorrect 10-digit number input, appearance of “DONE” button upon correct 10-digit number input and screen after the “DONE” button is pressed)

Both timing and non-timing features are collected via the android application using the android library MotionEvent ("Android documentation,"). Other than the timing calculation to obtain the flight times and dwell times, only the values from event.getSize() method (the area that is "touched" on the screen at each press) in MotionEvent library is used in the analysis. This is to allow all android devices with screen size of 5 inches and above to be used in the study. This is because not all android devices have pressure sensitivity and the screen sizes of the devices may be slightly different.

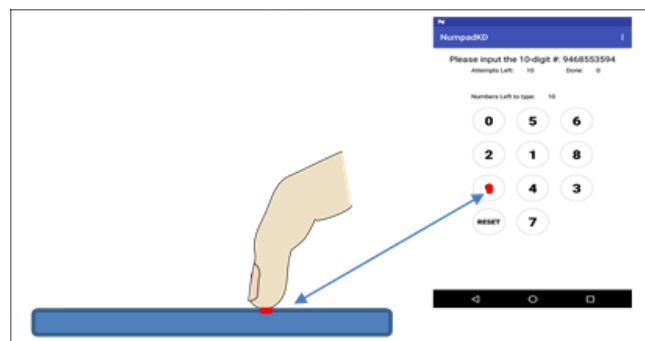


Figure 4. Image of a finger touching area at each press of a button

The timing data captured by the application are indicated in the Figure 3. The data obtained by the application are stored in the phone internal storage to be sent to the researcher via email for further pre-processing to be used in the analysis.

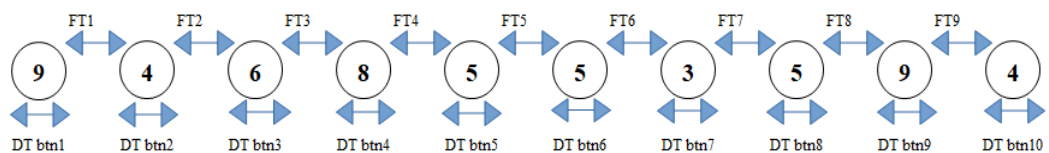


Figure 5. Timing data obtained from the application per one correct input of a subject.

### 3.1.2 Data Collection

In the preliminary study, the gender of the subjects was collected before the start of the experiment. The subjects consisted of 9 males and 21 females with age ranges from 20 to 60 years old. They were added as alpha testers which allowed them to download the yet-to-release application on their android smartphones via Google Play Store.

Each subject was asked to input the 10-digit number, 10 times continuously. This is so that each subject resembles someone who is familiar with the usage of the numpad with random numbers to input the 10-digit numbers. The total time taken for 10 correct attempts for each subject range from 1.9 to 5.2 minutes, discounting incorrect attempts.

### 3.1.3 Features and data pre-processing

The data from plain text files from each subject were processed and converted into compatible format for the WEKA software. A total of 32 features were used in the analysis. The features used for each subject were:

- Dwell times of each button pressed and total dwell time (11 features)

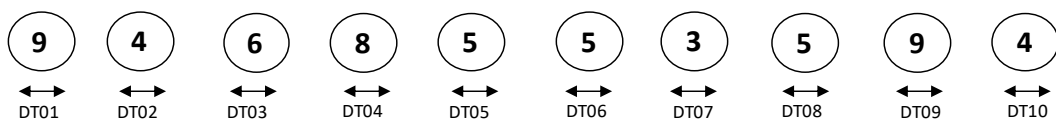


Figure 6. Dwell times

- Flight times between the release-press of the buttons and total flight time (10 features)

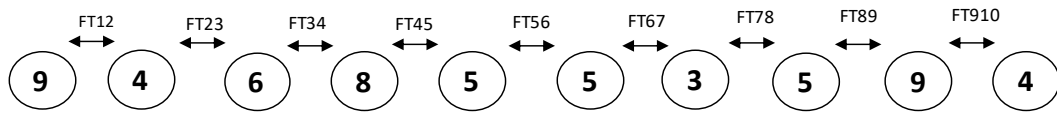


Figure 7. Flight times

- Finger touching area of each button (10 features)

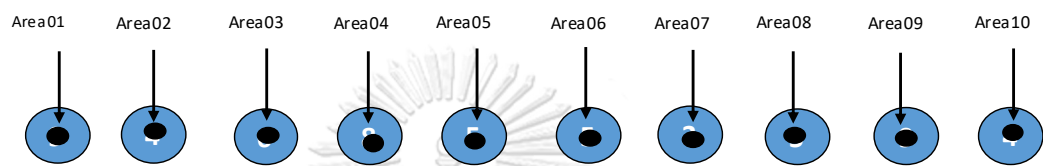


Figure 8. Finger touching areas

- Gender of the subjects (1 feature)

#### 3.1.4 Classification

Random forest classifier is used in the study as it deals with multi-factor classification and also random forest classifier is more effective with random numbers (B. S. Saini, 2017). The study deals with multi-class problem as there are 30 subjects. Given the biometrics authentication is a multiple binary classification problem, MultiClassClassifier implementing 1-against-all method using random forest classifier with 10-fold cross validation was used. At each fold of the 10-fold cross validation, the dataset is divided into 10 equal parts with 9 parts as the training set and 1 part as the testing set. The process of dividing, training, testing was done 10 times (10-fold) and the mean results were obtained.

### 3.1.5 Results and analysis

From the preliminary study, the weighted results obtained when random forest classifier was used were true positive rate of 80.7%, false positive rate of 0.7%, precision of 81.3% and recall of 80.7% as per Table 2.

*Table 2. Brief comparison of results from 3 classifiers in the preliminary study*

Classifiers	TP rate	FP rate	Precision	Recall
Random Forest	0.807	0.007	0.813	0.807
J48	0.417	0.020	0.498	0.417
Naïve Bayes	0.710	0.010	0.744	0.710

The formula for precision and recall are as follows:

$$\text{Precision} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP}) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Recall} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN}) \quad (2)$$

where TP is true positive, FP is false positive and FN is false negative.

In various studies, the values that were often reported and compare were the equal error rate (EER). To obtain equal error rate (EER), the following formula is applied:

$$\text{EER} = (\text{FPR} + \text{FRR}) / 2 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{FRR} = \text{FNR} = \text{FN} / (\text{FN} + \text{TP}) = 1 - \text{TPR} \quad (4)$$

Where FPR is false positive rate, FRR is false rejection rate, FNR is false negative rate and TPR is true positive rate. Applying (3), EER is 10%.

The results from the random forest classification indicates moderate effectiveness of the features used in the preliminary study as part of the identification process.

The study was primarily designed to obtain keystroke dynamics from 10-digit numbers. However, the question still remains whether the keystroke dynamics from random numeric input can be applied to the current mobile banking system that require the user to input 6-digit numbers. Since it is possible to obtain 6-digit numbers from the 10-digit numbers. The 10-digit numbers are broken down into 5 sets of 6-digit numbers as indicated in the Figure 9 below.

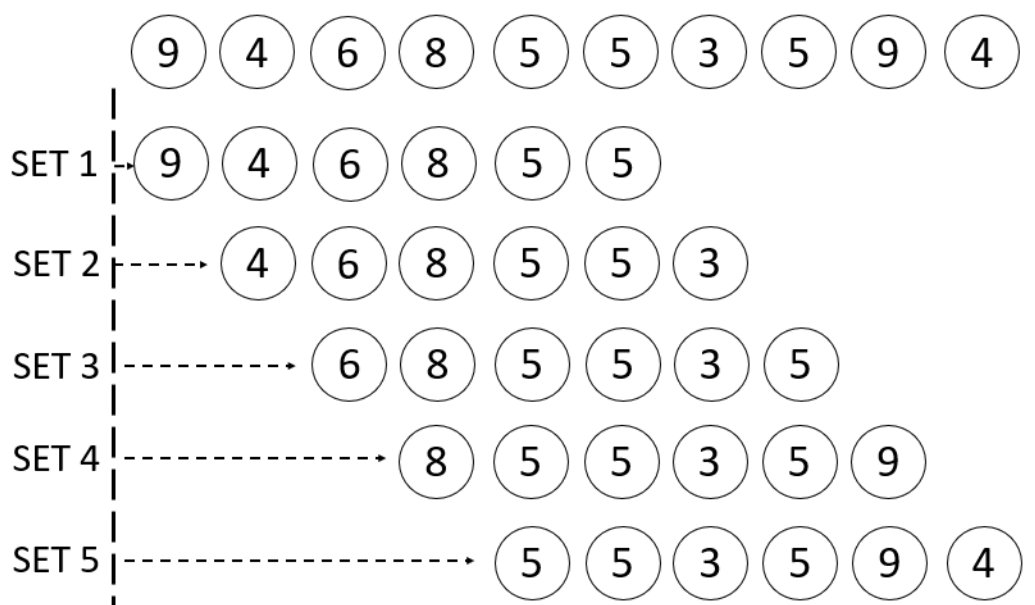


Figure 9. 6-digit combination set obtained from the 10-digit numbers

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Applying the same set of features (total flight time, total dwell time, flight times, dwell times, areas and gender), the results for the 5 sets of numbers are stated in the Table 3 below.

Table 3. Preliminary study results for 6-digit numbers

	TP rate	FP rate	Precision	Recall
Preliminary_study_set1_946855	0.757	0.008	0.765	0.757
Preliminary_study_set2_468553	0.757	0.008	0.765	0.757
Preliminary_study_set3_685535	0.767	0.008	0.771	0.767

Table 3. Preliminary study results for 6-digit numbers

	TP rate	FP rate	Precision	Recall
Preliminary_study_set4_855359	0.750	0.009	0.761	0.750
Preliminary_study_set5_553594	0.773	0.008	0.774	0.773

This indicates moderate effectiveness of using areas, dwell times, flight times and gender in the identification process. Nonetheless, it is possible that the accuracy could have been better if more repetitions were collected from the testers as evidenced in some of the previous studies.

### 3.2 The experiment

Given that preliminary study indicated moderate effectiveness of the combination of features in the identification. In depth experiment was conducted by using the same number of subjects but increased the number of times each subject input the numbers from 10 times to 60 times.

#### 3.2.1 Application Design

The section discusses the screen design and the functions design of the application. In the experiment, each tester was asked to input the numbers 12 times continuously for 5 sessions. Each session was separated by at least 18 hours. The wait between the session is to allow the tester to do his/her everyday tasks and to forget the numbers. This is so that at the next numeric input, the tester resembles a user that may use his/her password in the next day.

The total time taken for a tester to complete the test was at least 4 days. The additional non-timing feature collected in this study is the number of finger(s) used in the



experiment aka “finger” (either 1 or 2 fingers, depending on how a tester holds the phone while doing the experiment).

### 3.1.1.1 Screen design

The application’s screens consisted of:

- Instruction screen which explains the purpose of the research and data handling (collection, usage and storage) and the experiment’s procedure (as no training is provided).

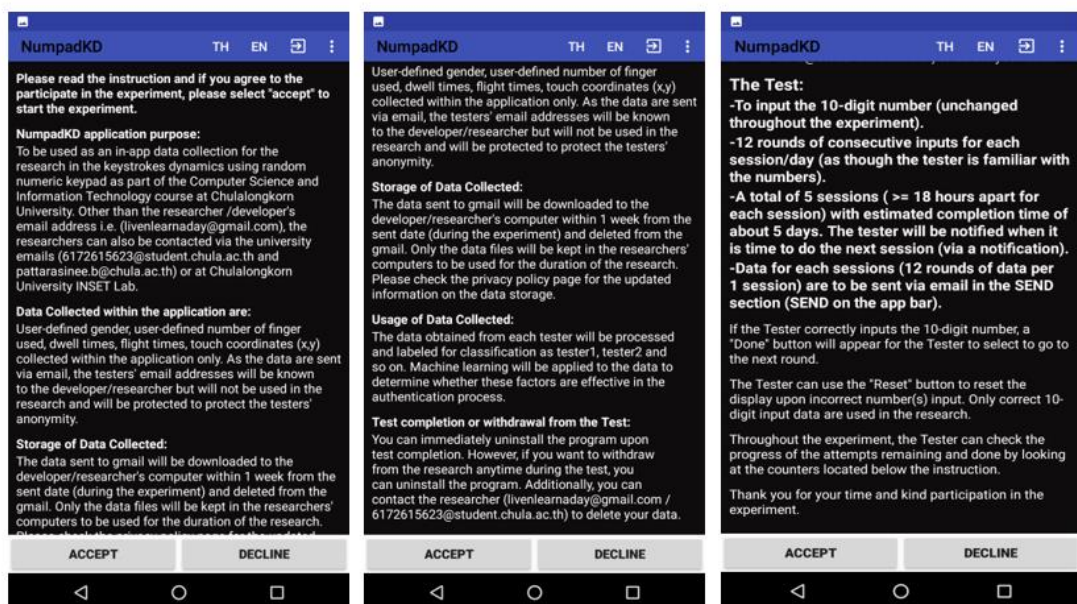


Figure 10. Instruction screen

- Gender and finger data collection screen that collects the user-defined data

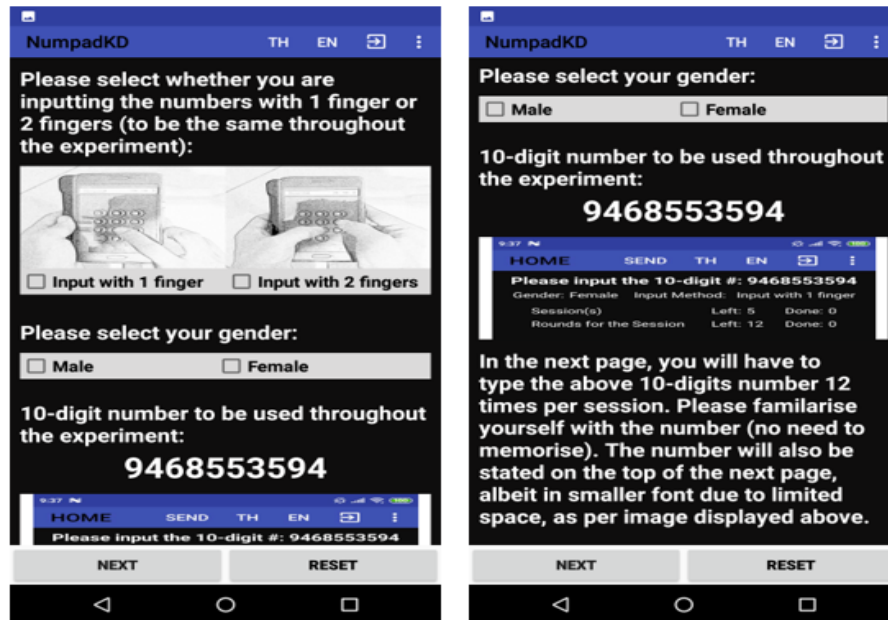


Figure 11. User-defined data collection screen

- Main screen is where the numbers are displayed for the tester to type

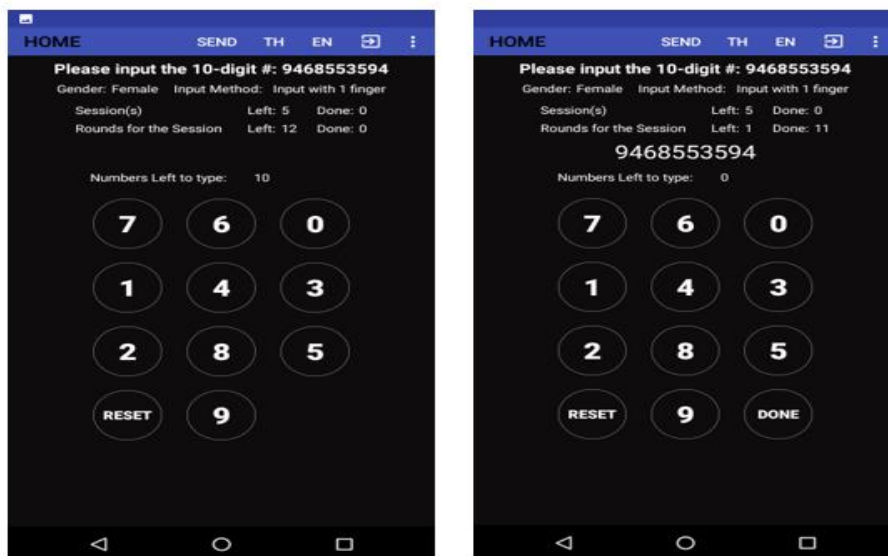


Figure 12. The experiment's main screen

(From left: Before the numbers input, correct 10-digit input in the 12<sup>th</sup> round in Session 1)

- Send screen where the tester sends the sessions' data files

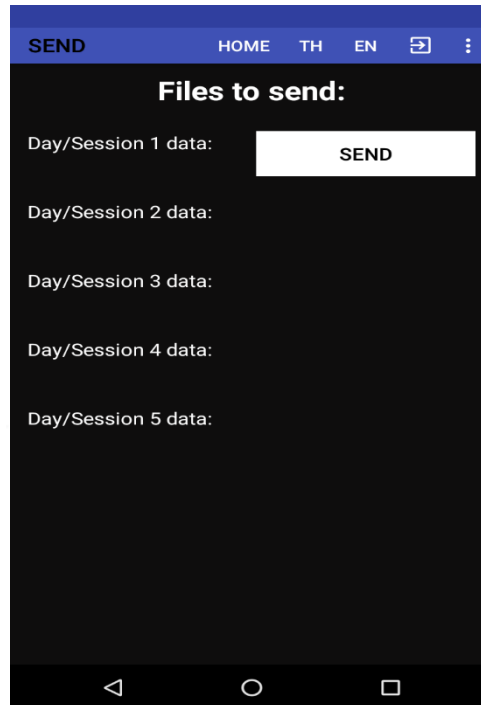


Figure 13. "SEND" screen

### 3.1.1.2 Functions design

On the main screen with the numeric input buttons, there are additional texts (gender and input method for number of fingers (finger)) that serve as a reminder, of the options previously chosen, to the tester during each session. The application includes more counters (number of sessions done, number of sessions left, number of rounds done and number of rounds left) to allow the tester to check their progress while doing the experiment. The mechanics of doing the experiment remains the same as in the preliminary study. Similar to the preliminary study, both timing and non-timing features are collected via the android application using the android library MotionEvent ("Android documentation,"). The data obtained by the application are stored in the phone internal storage for each session in separate files.

At the end of each session, after the tester click on the “DONE” button in the final round, there will be a pop-up message to remind the tester to go to the SEND page to send the data file for the session.

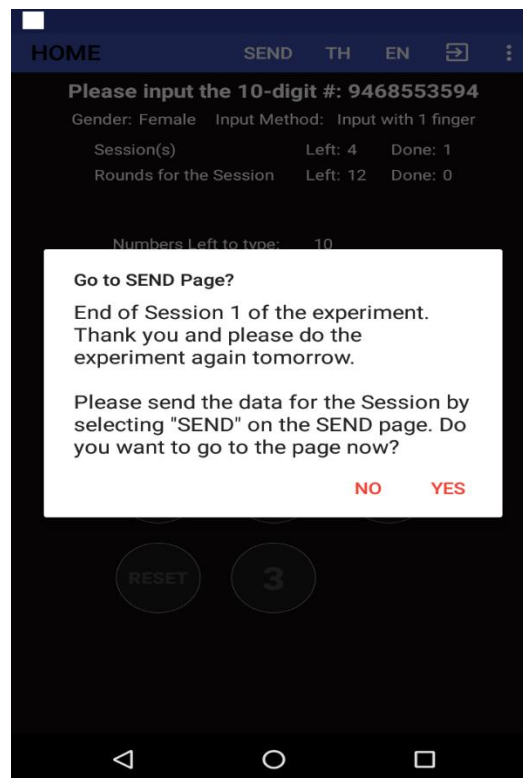


Figure 14. Pop-up message after the tester finished session 1

The tester sends the files to the researcher via email through the “SEND” page in the application.

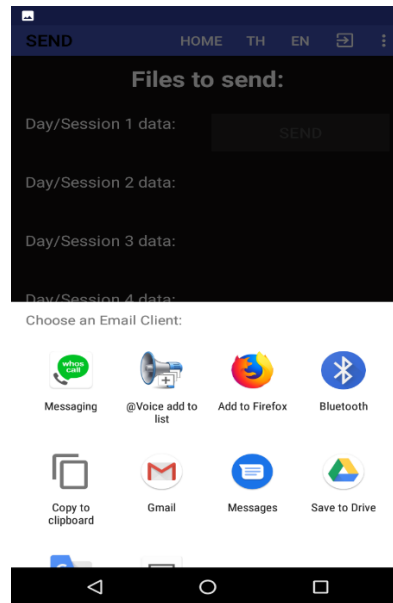


Figure 15. Tester to select email application to send the file for the session

After a session is done, the buttons are greyed out. If the tester clicks on the numeric input, before the time of next input (at least 18 hours apart), there will be a pop-up message telling the tester to wait for next session. Also, the time (in hours) to next session is displayed in the pop-up message.

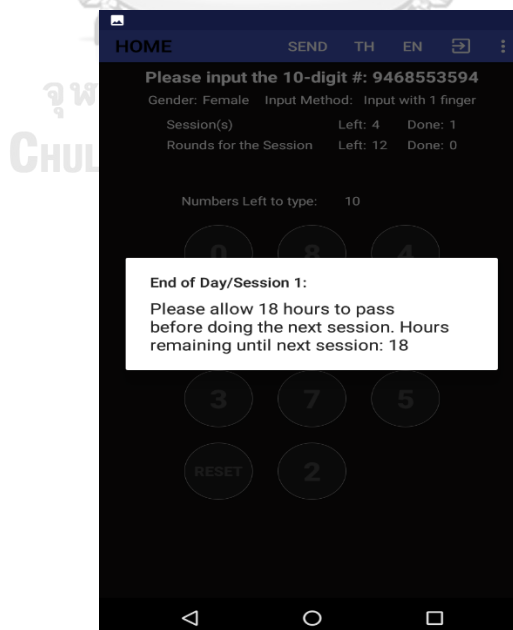


Figure 16. Pop-up message when the tester clicks on the numeric input after completing the first session

When it is time for the next input, a notification will appear to remind the tester to do continue with the experiment.

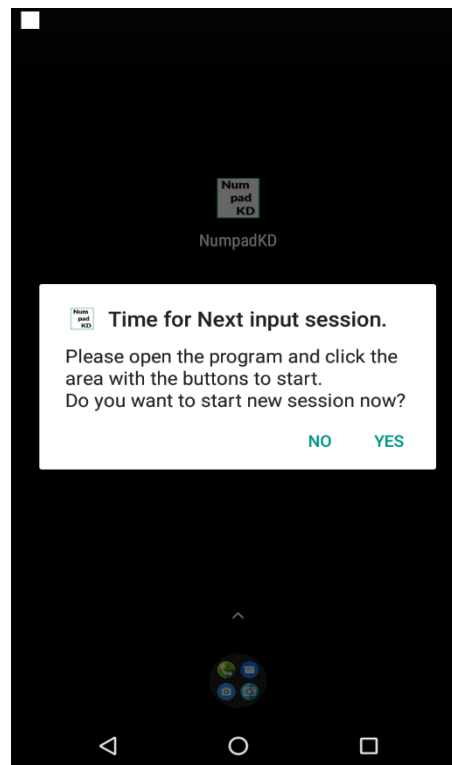


Figure 17. Pop-up message to remind the tester to start the next session

The application is designed in such a way that allows other researchers to use the application to collect the same data using the defined 10-digits (9468553594) as the data are stored in the phone internal storage. The files can be retrieved by the phone owners using the phone's file explorer. There is also option to clear all data which resets the experiment and delete all the files so the experiment can be restarted again if the researcher wants to use the same phone for testing. In the "SEND" page of the application, the tester can also "reset" the "SEND" button for the session to resend the file again. The tester can also send the files manually by using the phone's file explorer to select the files.

### 3.1.1.2.1 File format design

The files consisted of a series of Strings that are appended using the Java StringBuilder method. The titles and the values are separated by “#” i.e. title1#value1#title2#value2#..... The data are saved as “.csv” format so as it can be opened in Microsoft excel without having to copy and paste.

```
ft01#2623#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr1c2#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.017647#Pressure#1.000000#btr1c2 dwelltime#62#

ft12#385#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr3c2#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.015686#Pressure#1.000000#btr3c2 dwelltime#62#

ft23#3508#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr4c2#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.013725#Pressure#1.000000#btr4c2 dwelltime#61#

ft34#1063#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr3c1#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.019608#Pressure#1.000000#btr3c1 dwelltime#55#

ft45#1814#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr2c2#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.015686#Pressure#1.000000#btr2c2 dwelltime#56#

ft56#167#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr2c2#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.021569#Pressure#1.000000#btr2c2 dwelltime#49#

ft67#1847#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr1c3#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.021569#Pressure#1.000000#btr1c3 dwelltime#74#

ft78#455#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr2c2#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.019608#Pressure#1.000000#btr2c2 dwelltime#62#

ft89#2014#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr1c2#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.017647#Pressure#1.000000#btr1c2 dwelltime#68#

ft910#426#SESSION01#ROUND02#BtnPos#Btr3c2#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#TouchSize#0.017647#Pressure#1.000000#btr3c2 dwelltime#49#

BTN_DONE#BTN_DONE#SESSION01#BTN_DONE#BTN_DONE#BTN_DONE#finger#Input with 1
finger#gender#Male#emptycell1#emptycell2#emptycell3#emptycell4#emptycell5#emptycell6
```

Figure 18. Raw data file – SESSION01, ROUND02 data of tester 26 (T026)

The data is then processed using the column delimiter in the Microsoft Excel and the final results for a round used in the analysis is as displayed in the Figure 19 below.

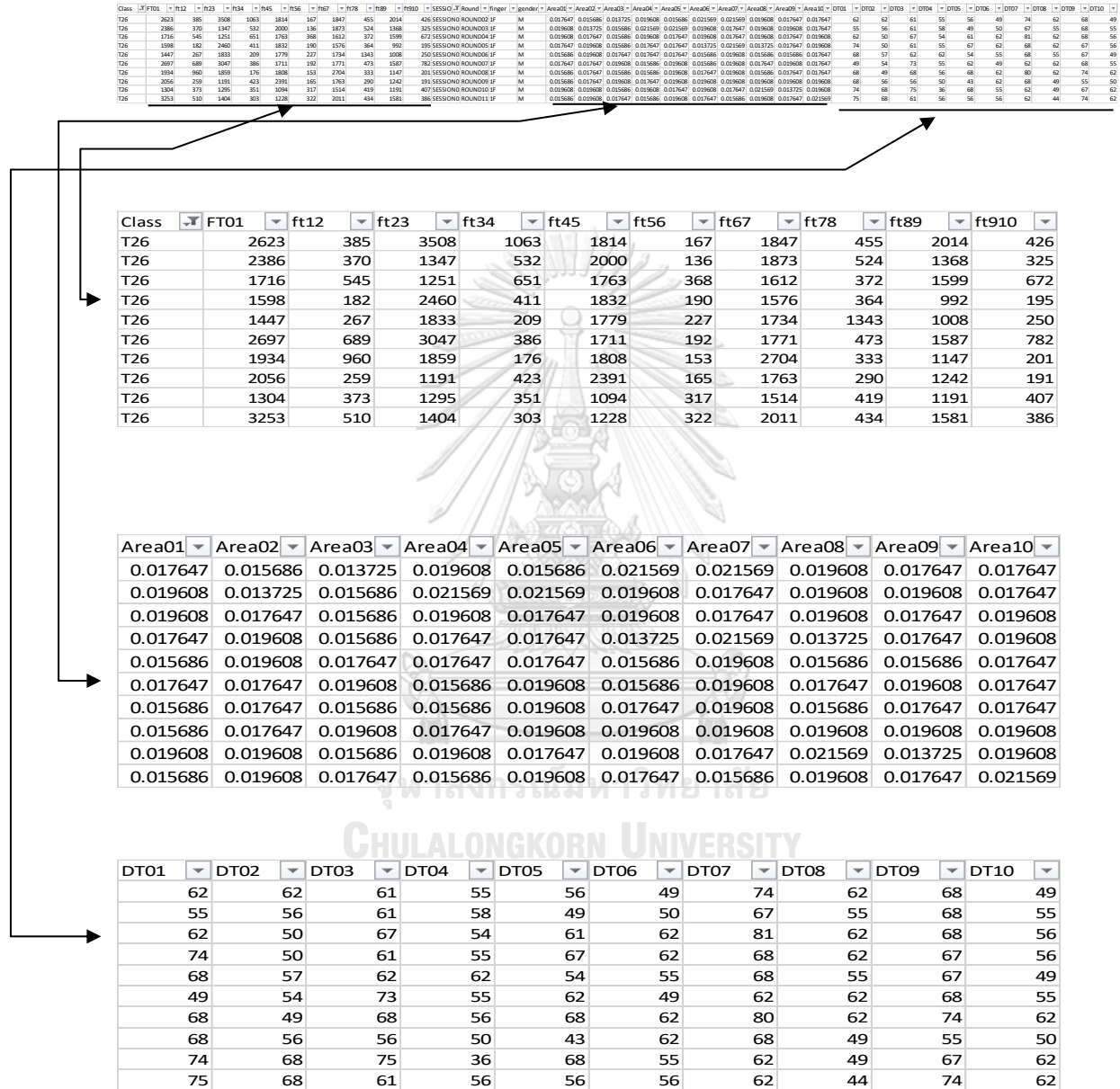


Figure 19. A round of pre-processed data to be used in the WEKA software



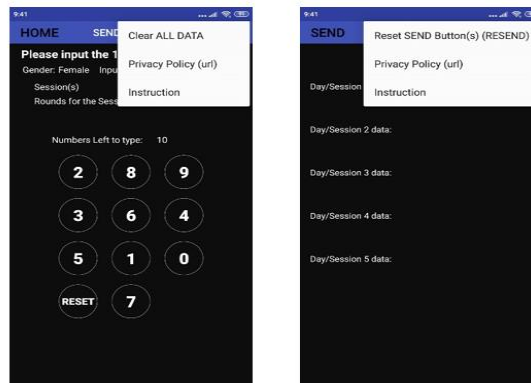


Figure 20. Additional menus the application, designed for reusability.

### 3.2.2 Data Collection

The application “NumpadKD” was published and released to production phase so that it is available for download to all users who have google account and can download applications via the Google Play Store. The volunteers were obtained via snowball sampling.

The subjects consisted of 10 males and 20 females with age ranges from 20 to 60 years old. 11 subjects use 2 fingers to input the numbers while 19 subjects use 1 finger to input the numbers.

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### 3.2.3 Features and data pre-processing

The data files from each subject were processed and converted into compatible format for the WEKA software. For the experiment, the first and the last rounds in each session (round 1 and round 12) were not included in the analysis. So, for each subject, a total of 50 rounds of data were used in the analysis.

The data used in a round comprises of:

- flight times (9 features):
  - FT12 – flight time between the 1<sup>st</sup> number and the 2<sup>nd</sup> number
  - FT23 – flight time between the 2<sup>nd</sup> number and the 3<sup>rd</sup> number
  - FT34 – flight time between the 3<sup>rd</sup> number and the 4<sup>th</sup> number
  - FT45 – flight time between the 4<sup>th</sup> number and the 5<sup>th</sup> number
  - FT56 – flight time between the 5<sup>th</sup> number and the 6<sup>th</sup> number
  - FT67 – flight time between the 6<sup>th</sup> number and the 7<sup>th</sup> number
  - FT78 – flight time between the 7<sup>th</sup> number and the 8<sup>th</sup> number
  - FT89 – flight time between the 8<sup>th</sup> number and the 9<sup>th</sup> number
  - FT910 – flight time between the 9<sup>th</sup> number and the 10<sup>th</sup> number
  
- dwell times (10 features):
  - DT1 – dwell time of the 1<sup>st</sup> number
  - DT2 – dwell time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> number
  - DT3 – dwell time of the 3<sup>rd</sup> number
  - DT4 – dwell time of the 4<sup>th</sup> number
  - DT5 – dwell time of the 5<sup>th</sup> number
  - DT6 – dwell time of the 6<sup>th</sup> number
  - DT7 – dwell time of the 7<sup>th</sup> number
  - DT8 – dwell time of the 8<sup>th</sup> number
  - DT9 – dwell time of the 9<sup>th</sup> number
  - DT10 – dwell time of the 10<sup>th</sup> number
  
- Finger touching areas (10 features):
  - Area1 – Area registered for the 1<sup>st</sup> number
  - Area2 – Area registered for the 2<sup>nd</sup> number
  - Area3 – Area registered for the 3<sup>rd</sup> number
  - Area4 – Area registered for the 4<sup>th</sup> number

- Area5 – Area registered for the 5<sup>th</sup> number
  - Area6 – Area registered for the 6<sup>th</sup> number
  - Area7 – Area registered for the 7<sup>th</sup> number
  - Area8 – Area registered for the 8<sup>th</sup> number
  - Area9 – Area registered for the 9<sup>th</sup> number
  - Area10 – Area registered for the 10<sup>th</sup> number
- Gender (1 feature)
  - Finger (1 feature)

For flight times and dwell times, the experiment also considered the total times i.e. total flight times and total dwell times.

Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD), a statistical method, is used to observe the mean differences between the different groups of factors (flight times, dwell times and areas). A block is essentially a person, whether there are any differences between the features/attributes.

For the flight times features (FT), the main hypothesis is:

$H_0$  : There is no significant differences among sample means of all groups when the flight times are different.

$H_1$  : There are at least one significant difference of mean among others when the flight times are different.

Table 4. Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) results for Flight times (FT)

**Tests of Between-Subjects Effects**

Dependent Variable: FT

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Model	8.310E+10 <sup>a</sup>	39	2130816533	2287.143	.000
Class	2350214221	29	81041869.68	86.987	.000
Code	5.193E+10	9	5770546891	6193.902	.000
Error	1.394E+10	14961	931649.733		
Total	9.704E+10	15000			

a. R Squared = .856 (Adjusted R Squared = .856)

From Table 4, it can be concluded that there is at least one significant difference of mean among others when the flight times are different because the sig.p-value = 0.00 < 0.05 (alpha) or that  $H_1$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected.

For the dwell times features (DT), the main hypothesis is:

$H_0$  : There is no significant differences among sample means of all groups when the dwell times are different.

$H_1$  : There are at least one significant difference of mean among others when the dwell times are different.

Table 5. Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) results for dwell times (DT)

**Tests of Between-Subjects Effects**

Dependent Variable: DT

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Model	1606949103 <sup>a</sup>	40	40173727.58	7341.366	.000
Class	22698869.80	29	782719.648	143.035	.000
Code	1060572430	10	106057243.0	19380.951	.000
Error	90073094.68	16460	5472.241		
Total	1697022198	16500			

a. R Squared = .947 (Adjusted R Squared = .947)

From Table 5, it can be concluded that there is at least one significant difference of mean among others when the dwell times are different because the sig.p-value = 0.00 < 0.05 (alpha) or that  $H_1$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected.

For the areas or the finger touching areas features (Area), the main hypothesis is:

$H_0$  : There is no significant differences among sample means of all groups when the areas are different.

$H_1$  : There are at least one significant difference of mean among others when the areas are different.

Table 6. Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) results for Area (Area)

**Tests of Between-Subjects Effects**

Dependent Variable: Area

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Model	83.329 <sup>a</sup>	39	2.137	13656.956	.000
Class	50.225	29	1.732	11069.976	.000
Code	.003	9	.000	2.052	.030
Error	2.341	14961	.000		
Total	85.669	15000			

a. R Squared = .973 (Adjusted R Squared = .973)

From Table 6, it can be concluded that there is at least one significant difference of mean among others when the areas are different because the sig.p-value = 0.00 < 0.05 (alpha) or that  $H_1$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected.

From running multiple comparisons using scheffe', we can conclude that the flight times, dwell times and areas features can be used in the experiment. (see appendix Table A1-A3)

To further identify individual group of features and their effectiveness, the experiment separates the data into flight times only group, dwell times only group and areas only group. These data are obtained while the tester performed the test and they vary according to each tester. On the other hand, finger and gender data (user-defined characteristics) are user-defined values and are constant throughout the experiment. After separating the data into their standalone groups, the 3 groups are tested using 4 scenarios.

Scenario 1 (S1): No finger and gender data included in the analysis

Scenario 2 (S2): Finger data is included in the analysis

Scenario 3 (S3): Gender data is included in the analysis

Scenario 4 (S4): Finger and gender data are included in the analysis

The combinations of the features created to test for their effectiveness in identification using the WEKA software are summarized in the Table 7 below.

*Table 7. Cases (factor or combination of factors) used to “feed” into the WEKA software*

Case	Features	Number of Features
1	Only flight times	10
2	Only flight times, finger	11
3	Only flight times, gender	11
4	Only flight times, finger, gender	12
5	Only dwell times	10
6	Only dwell times, finger	11
7	Only dwell times, gender	11
8	Only dwell times, finger, gender	12
9	Only areas	10
10	Only areas, finger	11
11	Only areas, gender	11
12	Only areas, finger, gender	12
13	Only flight times and dwell times	20
14	Only flight times, dwell times, finger	21
15	Only flight times, dwell times, gender	21
16	Only flight times, dwell times, finger, gender	22
17	Only flight times, areas	20
18	Only flight times, areas, finger	21
19	Only flight times, areas, gender	21
20	Only flight times, areas, finger, gender	22
21	Only dwell times, areas	20
22	Only dwell times, areas, finger	21
23	Only dwell times, areas, gender	21

Table 7. Cases (factor or combination of factors) used to “feed” into the WEKA software

Case	Features	Number of Features
24	Only dwell times, areas, finger, gender	22
25	Flight times, dwell times, areas	29
26	Flight times, dwell times, areas, finger	30
27	Flight times, dwell times, areas, gender	30
28	Flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender	31
29	Total DT, total FT, flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender	33
30	Total DT, flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender	32
31	Total FT, flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender	32
32	Total DT, total FT, flight times, dwell times, areas	31
33	Total DT, flight times, dwell times, areas	30
34	Total FT, flight times, dwell times, areas	30

### 3.2.4 Classification

The classifier used in the experiment (albeit the same one as in the preliminary study) is discussed in more detail in this section.

Identifying individuals from a set of features is a multi-class classification problem. Multi-class classification is usually implemented by comparing a set of features of one class against all the other classes.

Meanwhile, the classifier applied in the experiment is random forest (RF) classifier. Since this research is a classification problem, RF is used as it performed by mean of voting



and the final prediction is the prediction result with the most votes. Further, it has also been proven effective for random numbers problems. RF classifier cancels out the biases by using the averages of all predictions and hence does not suffer from the overfitting problem. Note that RF classifier cannot extrapolate and understand time-dependent data.

Using WEKA software, MultiClassClassifier implementing 1-against-all method using random forest classifier with 10-fold cross validation was used in the experiment (the same method used in the preliminary study). 10-fold cross validation is used as it trains the data on multiple train-test splits which give a better indication on performance of the model on unseen data. 10-fold cross-validation is performed on the data as it is a classification problem and not a time-series problem and object order does not matter. Cross-validation also has lower variance than the train-test split method (single hold-out).

## CHAPTER 4 RESULTS

In the previous Chapter, the cases are grouped according to their similar features before inputting the data into WEKA Machine learning software to determine the effective factors used in the identification process. This Chapter discusses and compares the results (TP rate, FP rate, Precision and Recall values) obtained from the analysis of the sets of features (see Table 7) using WEKA software.

### 4.1 Flight times

Table 8. Flight times combinations (case 1 – case 4)

Case	Features	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
1	Only flight times	0.345	0.023	0.331	0.345
2	Only flight times, finger	0.458	0.019	0.452	0.458
3	Only flight times, gender	0.463	0.019	0.463	0.463
4	Only flight times, finger, gender	0.585	0.014	0.587	0.585

The results in Table 8 show that using only flight times is ineffective in the identification process. However, combining flight times with either finger or gender increase its precision by about 10%. Using both finger and gender with flight time increases the effectiveness by about 20%.

## 4.2 Dwell times

Table 9. Dwell times combinations (case 5 – case 8)

Case	Features	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
5	Only dwell times	0.389	0.021	0.375	0.389
6	Only dwell times, finger	0.473	0.018	0.458	0.473
7	Only dwell times, gender	0.481	0.018	0.477	0.481
8	Only dwell times, finger, gender	0.562	0.015	0.560	0.562

Similar to flight times results, using only dwell times is equally ineffective in identification process as per Table 9. Just like the flight times, the precision and recall increases by 10% - 20% when incorporating finger or gender or both.

## 4.3 Areas

Table 10. Areas combinations (case 9 – case 12)

Case	Features	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
9	Only areas	0.570	0.015	0.570	0.570
10	Only areas, finger	0.667	0.011	0.666	0.667
11	Only areas, gender	0.682	0.011	0.682	0.682
12	Only areas, finger, gender	0.758	0.008	0.760	0.758

Interestingly, using only areas produces the highest results among the “single group of factors” as seen in Table 10. And just like the results from the flight times group and dwell time group, incorporating finger or gender or both increases the precision and recall by 10%-20%.

#### 4.4 Flight times and dwell times

Table 11. Flight times and dwell times combinations (case 13 – case 16)

Case	Features	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
13	Only flight times and dwell times	0.569	0.015	0.569	0.569
14	Only flight times, dwell times, finger	0.637	0.013	0.636	0.637
15	Only flight times, dwell times, gender	0.654	0.012	0.655	0.654
16	Only flight times, dwell times, finger, gender	0.735	0.009	0.740	0.735

From Table 11, the combination of flight times and dwell times produces better results than their standalone group results. Nonetheless, the effectiveness of this combination is still slightly worse than using only areas. Including the finger or gender factor increases the precision by 7-9% and the precision increases by about 17% when using both finger and gender.

#### 4.5 Flight times and areas

Table 12. Flight times and areas combination (case 17 – case 20)

Case	Features	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
17	Only flight times, areas	0.751	0.009	0.751	0.751
18	Only flight times, areas, finger	0.809	0.007	0.810	0.809
19	Only flight times, areas, gender	0.832	0.006	0.833	0.832
20	Only flight times, areas, finger, gender	0.872	0.004	0.874	0.872

Likewise, the combination of flight times and areas is more effective in the identification than using only areas and only flight times per Table 12. Given area factor is more effective than dwell time, it is not surprising that this combination results in a better

precision and recall. The precision increases by 6-8% when using finger or gender and about 12% when both finger and gender are incorporated.

#### 4.6 Dwell times and areas

Table 13. Dwell times and areas combination (case 21 – case 24)

Case	Features	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
21	Only dwell times, areas	0.767	0.008	0.774	0.767
22	Only dwell times, areas, finger	0.823	0.006	0.826	0.823
23	Only dwell times, areas, gender	0.827	0.006	0.829	0.827
24	Only dwell times, areas, finger, gender	0.887	0.004	0.888	0.887

The results from this combination is similar to the flight times and areas combination. Including finger or gender improves the precision by about 6% while using both increases the precision by about 12% as indicated in Table 13.

#### 4.7 Flight times, dwell times, areas

Table 14. Flight times, dwell times and areas combination (case 25 – case 28)

Case	Features	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
25	Flight times, dwell times, areas	0.852	0.005	0.855	0.852
26	Flight times, dwell times, areas, finger	0.883	0.004	0.884	0.883
27	Flight times, dwell times, areas, gender	0.891	0.004	0.896	0.891
28	Flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender	0.929	0.002	0.930	0.929

Incorporating all the 3 main feature groups produces the best results per Table 14. Case 28 produces the best results in this combination. It is to be noted that without using

finger or gender, the results from the combination of just the 3 main feature groups i.e. case 25 are still inferior to case 20 and case 24.

#### 4.8 Incorporating total flight times and total dwell times

*Table 15. Total flight times, total dwell times, flight times, dwell times and areas combination (case 29 – case 34)*

Case	Features	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
29	Total DT, total FT, flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender	0.921	0.003	0.924	0.921
30	Total DT, flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender	0.930	0.002	0.932	0.930
31	Total FT, flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender	0.920	0.003	0.923	0.920
32	Total DT, total FT, flight times, dwell times, areas	0.841	0.005	0.842	0.841
33	Total DT, flight times, dwell times, areas	0.845	0.005	0.848	0.845
34	Total FT, flight times, dwell times, areas	0.839	0.006	0.841	0.839

To further investigate whether more factors can result in better accuracy, the total flight times and total dwell times are incorporated into case 28. From the above results in Table 15, it can be inferred that using total flight times and total dwell times does not significantly improve the results, in fact, the results from case 29 and case 31 are slightly inferior to case 28. Also, including user-defined values can help to improve the accuracy by about 8%.

#### 4.9 Testing with Naïve Bayes and J48 using feature sets in case 28 and case 30

In this section, just like the preliminary study, Naïve Bayes and J48 classifiers are used instead of random forest to determine whether the results from random forest classifier are the best ones.

*Table 16. Results from 3 classifiers using feature sets from case 28 and case 30.*

Classifiers	Case	TP rate	FP rate	Precision	Recall
Random Forest	Case 28	0.929	0.002	0.930	0.929
J48	Case 28	0.725	0.009	0.740	0.725
Naïve Bayes	Case 28	0.807	0.007	0.822	0.807
Random Forest	Case 30	0.930	0.002	0.932	0.930
J48	Case 30	0.735	0.009	0.763	0.735
Naïve Bayes	Case 30	0.793	0.007	0.809	0.793

The results from the Table 16 affirmed that random forest classifier produce the best results among the classifier for case 28 and case 30.

#### 4.10 Using 2 of the most effectiveness combinations aka case 28 and case 30 to test for effectiveness of 6-digit combination obtained from the 10-digit numbers

Continuing from the preliminary study, 5 sets of numbers are applied using the features case 28 and case 30 as in Section 4.7 and section 4.8, the results from case 28 and case 30 are among the best.

Table 17. Applying features used in case 28 and case 30 to the 6-digits sets (case 35 – case 44)

Case	Features	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
35	6D_SET1_(946855)_case28	0.891	0.004	0.893	0.891
36	6D_SET2_(468553)_case28	0.899	0.003	0.901	0.899
37	6D_SET3_(685535)_case28	0.892	0.004	0.894	0.892
38	6D_SET4_(855359)_case28	0.894	0.004	0.896	0.894
39	6D_SET5_(553594)_case28	0.885	0.004	0.887	0.885
40	6D_SET1_(946855)_case30	0.905	0.003	0.907	0.905
41	6D_SET2_(468553)_case30	0.894	0.004	0.896	0.894
42	6D_SET3_(685535)_case30	0.898	0.004	0.900	0.898
43	6D_SET4_(855359)_case30	0.894	0.004	0.896	0.894
44	6D_SET5_(553594)_case30	0.890	0.004	0.892	0.890

The above results in Table 17 indicate relatively high effectiveness when using the combination of dwell times, flight times, areas, finger and gender for 6-digit numbers. The addition of total dwell times (feature from case 30) only marginally improve the results for case 40 (946855), case 42 (685535), case 44 (553594).

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#### 4.11 Comparing the results of the experiment with the preliminary study

In the experiment, each tester was asked to input 12 rounds of data for 5 sessions instead of just 10 rounds of data in 1 session. Further, since each session is designed to be separated at least 18 hours, the total time taken for 1 tester to complete the whole experiment is at least 4 days compare to less than 10min for the preliminary study. So, in this section, the results from the experiment are compared with the Preliminary study so as to evaluate whether the increased effort yield significantly better results.



Table 18. Comparison between the experiment and the preliminary study

Features	Case	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall
Total flight times, total dwell times, flight times, dwell times, areas, gender	Preliminary Study	0.807	0.007	0.813	0.807
	Case 45	0.888	0.004	0.891	0.888
Flight times, dwell times, areas, gender (excludes total flight time and total dwell time)	Preliminary Study	0.777	0.008	0.776	0.777
	Case 46	0.891	0.004	0.896	0.891
Total DT, flight times, dwell times, areas, gender (excludes total flight time)	Preliminary Study	0.817	0.006	0.826	0.817
	Case 47	0.893	0.004	0.896	0.893

From Table 18, it can be inferred that increased data from increased repetition (from 10 to 50 rounds of data) can improve the results from 8-12%.

## CHAPTER 5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

### 5.1 Discussion

The experiment produces more accurate result than the preliminary study. Table 19 shows the major differences between the experiment and the preliminary study.

*Table 19. Differences between the experiment and the preliminary study*

	The experiment	Preliminary Study
Number of rounds / instances of data used in analysis for each tester	50	10
Non-timing features used other than areas	Gender, finger	Gender

The experiment reveals that timing features only are not effective in the identification process when random numeric keypad is used. However, the timing features have been proven effective for the typical numeric keypad. It is likely due to a subject's familiarity with the layout of the keypad and hence creating a certain rhythm that is repeatable.

In the experiment, the results indicate that including 1 user-defined value (finger / gender) can improve the results by about 10% and including 2 user-defined values (finger and gender) can improve the results by 20%. However, it is to be noted that there is unequal sample size for each of the user-defined values and this research did not investigate how such occurrences impact the overall accuracy.

Pairing the 2 groups of factors only indicates that timing pairs (flight times and dwell times) are only fairly effectiveness in the identification process. Meanwhile, pairing the areas with timing factors is more effective. As mentioned above, including the user-defined values help to improve the effectiveness of the pairs.

Unsurprisingly, the combinations that are among the most effective are case 28 (flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender) and case 30 (flight times, dwell times, areas), finger, gender and total dwell time) with true positive rate of 92.9% and 93% respectively. However, it is to be noted that the combination with the most features are not necessarily the most effectiveness as per case 29 (flight times, dwell times, areas, total flight times and total dwell times) with true positive rate of 92.1%, although the results are somewhat comparable.

In dealing with the 6-digit number sets, using the most effective combinations as obtained from the experiment improves the effectiveness in identification process by about 15% from the preliminary study. Nonetheless, it remains to be seen whether a different set of numbers can produce the same or similar results using the random numeric keypad.

The Table 20 compares the results from the experiment, the preliminary study and other related works in Chapter 2.

Table 20. Results from related works in Chapter 2 and from the preliminary study and the experiment

Research by	# subjects	Classifier	Features used			EER
			(T – time related; NT – non-time related)			
			T	NT	Note	
Maxion and Killourhy(Maxion, 2010)	28	Random forest	x		Hold time of single key, Press-press latency, Release-press latency	8.6%
Bakelman, et al. (Bakelman, 2013)	30	Pace Classifier	x		31-41 time related features	6.1% -10.5%
Trojahn et al. (M. Trojahn, 2013)	152	K-Means classifier	x	x	Timing features, Pressure, size	*4.39%
Bours and Masoudian (Bours, 2014)	30	Adapted Scaled Manhattan Distance and Adapted Scale Euclidean Distance	x		Timing features	29.2% -30.9%
Zheng et al. (Zheng, 2014)	80	One-class classifier	x	x	Acceleration, Pressure, Size, time	3.65% - 7.34%
Jain et al. (L. Jain, 2014)	30	One-class SVM	x	x	Timing features, Pressure, Coordinates	2.8% - 10.5%
Singh et al. (B. S. Saini, 2017)	30	Random forest and Naive Bayes	x		Hold time, press-press time, press-release time, release-release time, release-press time	*19.3% -28.7%

Table 20. Results from related works in Chapter 2 and from the preliminary study and the experiment

Research by	# subjects	Classifier	Features used (T – time related; NT – non-time related)			EER
			T	NT	Note	
			The preliminary study	30	Random forest	
The experiment	30	Random forest	x	x	Hold time, Release-press latency, Finger size, Gender, Finger #	*3.6%

\*Applying Equation (3)

## 5.2 Limitation of the experiment

Despite the experiment focuses on applying keystroke dynamics and user-defined values to existing system which seem less complex than proposed new systems [12, 14], some of the research constraints in the experiment are:

- small number of subjects (only 30 subjects),
- limited to smartphones with 5-inch and above screen size,
- applied only to android devices,
- limits to a certain designed interface and the selected features.
- unequal sample size for user-defined values which may affect overall accuracy

As such, further researches can be done by implementing the experiment in other operating system such as iOS to further solidify the usability of random numeric keypad on smartphones as part of identification system and to conduct the experiment using equal population size for user-defined values to determine whether such occurrence affect the overall accuracy of the experiment.

## 5.3 Conclusion



In course of the experiment, it is revealed that the most effective authentication factors or rather identification factors are a combination of various factors i.e. flight times, dwell times, areas, finger, gender and total dwell time. Timing features alone are not effective in the identification using the random numeric keypad. Areas or finger touching areas are more effective than the timing features. The research presents the possibility of applying a combination of features that include keystroke dynamics obtained from smartphones with random numeric keypad in the identification process.

Keystroke dynamics for identification has potential to penetrate the mass market due to its relative low cost of deployment and less privacy invasive when compared to authentication by fingerprint. It can also help to strengthen the current PIN-only authentication to protect the user's data from cyber-attack. Random numeric keypad can help to prevent smudge and shoulder surfing attacks.



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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย  
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APPENDIX



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Table A1. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for flight times (FT)

Multiple Comparisons															
Dependent Variable: FT															
Scheffe															
(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval		(J) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval					
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound				
5	6	-1022.552	61.0459	.000	-1420.893	-624.211	7	8	-1515.556	61.0459	.000	-1913.897	-1117.215		
	7	-422.380	61.0459	.015	-820.721	-24.039		9	-337.692	61.0459	.385	-736.033	60.649		
	8	-1937.936	61.0459	.000	-2336.277	-1539.595		10	-691.964	61.0459	.000	-1090.305	-293.623		
	9	-760.072	61.0459	.000	-1158.413	-361.731		11	-60.144	61.0459	1.000	-458.485	338.197		
	10	-1114.344	61.0459	.000	-1512.685	-716.003		12	107.664	61.0459	1.000	-290.677	506.005		
	11	-482.524	61.0459	.000	-880.865	-84.183		13	-849.332	61.0459	.000	-1247.673	-450.991		
	12	-314.716	61.0459	.594	-713.057	83.625		14	149.460	61.0459	1.000	-248.881	547.801		
	13	-1271.712	61.0459	.000	-1670.053	-873.371		15	-461.536	61.0459	.001	-859.877	-63.195		
	14	-272.920	61.0459	.893	-671.261	125.421		16	13.620	61.0459	1.000	-384.721	411.961		
	15	-883.916	61.0459	.000	-1282.257	-485.575		17	198.592	61.0459	.999	-199.749	596.933		
	16	-408.760	61.0459	.031	-807.101	-10.419		18	-755.716	61.0459	.000	-1154.057	-357.375		
	17	-223.788	61.0459	.994	-622.129	174.553		19	-108.868	61.0459	1.000	-507.209	289.473		
	18	-1178.096	61.0459	.000	-1576.437	-779.755		20	-165.112	61.0459	1.000	-563.453	233.229		
	19	-531.248	61.0459	.000	-929.589	-132.907		21	-419.844	61.0459	.017	-818.185	-21.503		
	20	-587.492	61.0459	.000	-985.833	-189.151		22	-380.412	61.0459	.105	-778.753	17.929		
	21	-842.224	61.0459	.000	-1240.565	-443.883		23	-192.204	61.0459	1.000	-590.545	206.137		
	22	-802.792	61.0459	.000	-1201.133	-404.451		24	-742.452	61.0459	.000	-1140.793	-344.111		
	23	-614.584	61.0459	.000	-1012.925	-216.243		25	26.720	61.0459	1.000	-371.621	425.061		
	24	-1164.832	61.0459	.000	-1563.173	-766.491		26	-511.296	61.0459	.000	-909.637	-112.955		
	25	-395.660	61.0459	.056	-794.001	2.681		27	-197.192	61.0459	.999	-595.533	201.149		
	26	-933.676	61.0459	.000	-1332.017	-535.335		28	-65.156	61.0459	1.000	-463.497	333.185		
	27	-619.572	61.0459	.000	-1017.913	-221.231		29	-316.420	61.0459	.579	-714.761	81.921		
	28	-487.536	61.0459	.000	-885.877	-89.195		30	-205.992	61.0459	.999	-604.333	192.349		
	29	-738.800	61.0459	.000	-1137.141	-340.459		8	9	1177.864	61.0459	.000	779.523	1576.205	
	30	-628.372	61.0459	.000	-1026.713	-230.031			10	823.592	61.0459	.000	425.251	1221.933	
	6	7	600.172	61.0459	.000	201.831			998.513	11	1455.412	61.0459	.000	1057.071	1853.753
		8	-915.384	61.0459	.000	-1313.725			-517.043	12	1623.220	61.0459	.000	1224.879	2021.561
		9	262.480	61.0459	.934	-135.861			660.821	13	666.224	61.0459	.000	267.883	1064.565
		10	-91.792	61.0459	1.000	-490.133			306.549	14	1665.016	61.0459	.000	1266.675	2063.357
		11	540.028	61.0459	.000	141.687			938.369	15	1054.020	61.0459	.000	655.679	1452.361
12		707.836	61.0459	.000	309.495	1106.177	16		1529.176	61.0459	.000	1130.835	1927.517		
13		-249.160	61.0459	.967	-647.501	149.181	17		1714.148	61.0459	.000	1315.807	2112.489		
14		749.632	61.0459	.000	351.291	1147.973	18		759.840	61.0459	.000	361.499	1158.181		
15		138.636	61.0459	1.000	-259.705	536.977	19	1406.688	61.0459	.000	1008.347	1805.029			
16		613.792	61.0459	.000	215.451	1012.133	20	1350.444	61.0459	.000	952.103	1748.785			
17		798.764	61.0459	.000	400.423	1197.105	21	1095.712	61.0459	.000	697.371	1494.053			
18		-155.544	61.0459	1.000	-553.885	242.797	22	1135.144	61.0459	.000	736.803	1533.485			
19		491.304	61.0459	.000	92.963	889.645	23	1323.352	61.0459	.000	925.011	1721.693			
20		435.060	61.0459	.007	36.719	833.401	24	773.104	61.0459	.000	374.763	1171.445			
21		180.328	61.0459	1.000	-218.013	578.669	25	1542.276	61.0459	.000	1143.935	1940.617			
22		219.760	61.0459	.995	-178.581	618.101	26	1004.260	61.0459	.000	605.919	1402.601			
23		407.968	61.0459	.032	9.627	806.309	27	1318.364	61.0459	.000	920.023	1716.705			
24		-142.280	61.0459	1.000	-540.621	256.061	28	1450.400	61.0459	.000	1052.059	1848.741			
25		626.892	61.0459	.000	228.551	1025.233	29	1199.136	61.0459	.000	800.795	1597.477			
26		88.876	61.0459	1.000	-309.465	487.217	30	1309.564	61.0459	.000	911.223	1707.905			
27		402.980	61.0459	.040	4.639	801.321									
28		535.016	61.0459	.000	136.675	933.357									
29		283.752	61.0459	.836	-114.589	682.093									
30		394.180	61.0459	.060	-4.161	792.521									

Table A1. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for flight times (FT)

**Multiple Comparisons**

Dependent Variable: FT  
Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval			
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
9	10	-354.272	61.0459	.251	-752.613	44.069	11	12	167.808	61.0459	1.000	-230.533	566.149
	11	277.548	61.0459	.871	-120.793	675.889	13	-789.188	61.0459	.000	-1187.529	-390.847	
	12	445.356	61.0459	.004	47.015	843.697	14	209.604	61.0459	.998	-188.737	607.945	
	13	-511.640	61.0459	.000	-909.981	-113.299	15	-401.392	61.0459	.044	-799.733	-3.051	
	14	487.152	61.0459	.000	88.811	885.493	16	73.764	61.0459	1.000	-324.577	472.105	
	15	-123.844	61.0459	1.000	-522.185	274.497	17	258.736	61.0459	.945	-139.605	657.077	
	16	351.312	61.0459	.273	-47.029	749.653	18	-695.572	61.0459	.000	-1093.913	-297.231	
	17	536.284	61.0459	.000	137.943	934.625	19	-48.724	61.0459	1.000	-447.065	349.617	
	18	-418.024	61.0459	.019	-816.365	-19.683	20	-104.968	61.0459	1.000	-503.309	293.373	
	19	228.824	61.0459	.991	-169.517	627.165	21	-359.700	61.0459	.214	-758.041	38.641	
	20	172.580	61.0459	1.000	-225.761	570.921	22	-320.268	61.0459	.543	-718.609	78.073	
	21	-82.152	61.0459	1.000	-480.493	316.189	23	-132.060	61.0459	1.000	-530.401	266.281	
	22	-42.720	61.0459	1.000	-441.061	355.621	24	-682.308	61.0459	.000	-1080.649	-283.967	
	23	145.488	61.0459	1.000	-252.853	543.829	25	86.864	61.0459	1.000	-311.477	485.205	
	24	-404.760	61.0459	.037	-803.101	-6.419	26	-451.152	61.0459	.003	-849.493	-52.811	
	25	364.412	61.0459	.185	-33.929	762.753	27	-137.048	61.0459	1.000	-535.389	261.293	
	26	-173.604	61.0459	1.000	-571.945	224.737	28	-5.012	61.0459	1.000	-403.353	393.329	
	27	140.500	61.0459	1.000	-257.841	538.841	29	-256.276	61.0459	.951	-654.617	142.065	
	28	272.536	61.0459	.895	-125.805	670.877	30	-145.848	61.0459	1.000	-544.189	252.493	
	29	21.272	61.0459	1.000	-377.069	419.613	12	13	-956.996	61.0459	.000	-1355.337	-558.655
30	131.700	61.0459	1.000	-266.641	530.041	14	41.796	61.0459	1.000	-356.545	440.137		
10	11	631.820	61.0459	.000	233.479	1030.161	15	-569.200	61.0459	.000	-967.541	-170.859	
	12	799.628	61.0459	.000	401.287	1197.969	16	-94.044	61.0459	1.000	-492.385	304.297	
	13	-157.368	61.0459	1.000	-555.709	240.973	17	90.928	61.0459	1.000	-307.413	489.269	
	14	841.424	61.0459	.000	443.083	1239.765	18	-863.380	61.0459	.000	-1261.721	-465.039	
	15	230.428	61.0459	.990	-167.913	628.769	19	-216.532	61.0459	.997	-614.873	181.809	
	16	705.584	61.0459	.000	307.243	1103.925	20	-272.776	61.0459	.894	-671.117	125.565	
	17	890.556	61.0459	.000	492.215	1288.897	21	-527.508	61.0459	.000	-925.849	-129.167	
	18	-63.752	61.0459	1.000	-462.093	334.589	22	-488.076	61.0459	.000	-886.417	-89.735	
	19	583.096	61.0459	.000	184.755	981.437	23	-299.868	61.0459	.722	-698.209	98.473	
	20	526.852	61.0459	.000	128.511	925.193	24	-850.116	61.0459	.000	-1248.457	-451.775	
	21	272.120	61.0459	.897	-126.221	670.461	25	-80.944	61.0459	1.000	-479.285	317.397	
	22	311.552	61.0459	.623	-86.789	709.893	26	-618.960	61.0459	.000	-1017.301	-220.619	
	23	499.760	61.0459	.000	101.419	898.101	27	-304.856	61.0459	.681	-703.197	93.485	
	24	-50.488	61.0459	1.000	-448.829	347.853	28	-172.820	61.0459	1.000	-571.161	225.521	
	25	718.684	61.0459	.000	320.343	1117.025	29	-424.084	61.0459	.014	-822.425	-25.743	
	26	180.668	61.0459	1.000	-217.673	579.009	30	-313.656	61.0459	.604	-711.997	84.685	
	27	494.772	61.0459	.000	96.431	893.113							
	28	626.808	61.0459	.000	228.467	1025.149							
	29	375.544	61.0459	.126	-22.797	773.885							
	30	485.972	61.0459	.000	87.631	884.313							

Table A1. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for flight times (FT)

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: FT  
Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
13 14	998.792 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	600.451	1397.133	16 17	184.972	61.0459	1.000	-213.369	583.313
15	387.796	61.0459	.079	-10.545	786.137	18	-769.336 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1167.677	-370.995
16	862.952 <sup>b</sup>	61.0459	.000	464.611	1261.293	19	-122.488	61.0459	1.000	-520.829	275.853
17	1047.924 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	649.583	1446.265	20	-178.732	61.0459	1.000	-577.073	219.609
18	93.616	61.0459	1.000	-304.725	491.957	21	-433.464 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.008	-831.805	-35.123
19	740.464 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	342.123	1138.805	22	-394.032	61.0459	.060	-792.373	4.309
20	684.220 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	285.879	1082.561	23	-205.824	61.0459	.999	-604.165	192.517
21	429.488 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.010	31.147	827.829	24	-756.072 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1154.413	-357.731
22	468.920 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.001	70.579	867.261	25	13.100	61.0459	1.000	-385.241	411.441
23	657.128 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	258.787	1055.469	26	-524.916 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-923.257	-126.575
24	106.880	61.0459	1.000	-291.461	505.221	27	-210.812	61.0459	.998	-609.153	187.529
25	876.052 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	477.711	1274.393	28	-78.776	61.0459	1.000	-477.117	319.565
26	338.036	61.0459	.382	-60.305	736.377	29	-330.040	61.0459	.453	-728.381	68.301
27	652.140 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	253.799	1050.481	30	-219.612	61.0459	.996	-617.953	178.729
28	784.176 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	385.835	1182.517	17 18	-954.308 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1352.649	-555.967
29	532.912 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	134.571	931.253	19	-307.460	61.0459	.659	-705.801	90.881
30	643.340 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	244.999	1041.681	20	-363.704	61.0459	.189	-762.045	34.637
14 15	-610.996 <sup>b</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1009.337	-212.655	21	-618.436 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1016.777	-220.095
16	-135.840	61.0459	1.000	-534.181	262.501	22	-579.004 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-977.345	-180.663
17	49.132	61.0459	1.000	-349.209	447.473	23	-390.796	61.0459	.069	-789.137	7.545
18	-905.176 <sup>b</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1303.517	-506.835	24	-941.044 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1339.385	-542.703
19	-258.328	61.0459	.946	-656.669	140.013	25	-171.872	61.0459	1.000	-570.213	226.469
20	-314.572	61.0459	.596	-712.913	83.769	26	-709.888 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1108.229	-311.547
21	-569.304 <sup>b</sup>	61.0459	.000	-967.645	-170.963	27	-395.784	61.0459	.056	-794.125	2.557
22	-529.872 <sup>b</sup>	61.0459	.000	-928.213	-131.531	28	-263.748	61.0459	.929	-662.089	134.593
23	-341.664	61.0459	.350	-740.005	56.677	29	-515.012 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-913.353	-116.671
24	-891.912 <sup>b</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1290.253	-493.571	30	-404.584 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.038	-802.925	-6.243
25	-122.740	61.0459	1.000	-521.081	275.601	18 19	646.848 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	248.507	1045.189
26	-660.756 <sup>b</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1059.097	-262.415	20	590.604 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	192.263	988.945
27	-346.652	61.0459	.309	-744.993	51.689	21	335.872	61.0459	.401	-62.469	734.213
28	-214.616	61.0459	.997	-612.957	183.725	22	375.304	61.0459	.127	-23.037	773.645
29	-465.880 <sup>b</sup>	61.0459	.001	-864.221	-67.539	23	563.512 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	165.171	961.853
30	-355.452	61.0459	.243	-753.793	42.889	24	13.264	61.0459	1.000	-385.077	411.605
15 16	475.156 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.001	76.815	873.497	25	782.436 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	384.095	1180.777
17	660.128 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	261.787	1058.469	26	244.420	61.0459	.975	-153.921	642.761
18	-294.180	61.0459	.766	-692.521	104.161	27	558.524 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	160.183	956.865
19	352.668	61.0459	.263	-45.673	751.009	28	690.560 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	292.219	1088.901
20	296.424	61.0459	.749	-101.917	694.765	29	439.296 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.006	40.955	837.637
21	41.692	61.0459	1.000	-356.649	440.033	30	549.724 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	151.383	948.065
22	81.124	61.0459	1.000	-317.217	479.465	19 20	-56.244	61.0459	1.000	-454.585	342.097
23	269.332	61.0459	.909	-129.009	667.673	21	-310.976	61.0459	.628	-709.317	87.365
24	-280.916	61.0459	.853	-679.257	117.425	22	-271.544	61.0459	.899	-669.885	126.797
25	488.256 <sup>a</sup>	61.0459	.000	89.915	886.597	23	-83.336	61.0459	1.000	-481.677	315.005
26	-49.760	61.0459	1.000	-448.101	348.581	24	-633.584 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.000	-1031.925	-235.243
27	264.344	61.0459	.927	-133.997	662.685	25	135.588	61.0459	1.000	-262.753	533.929
28	396.380	61.0459	.055	-1.961	794.721	26	-402.428 <sup>c</sup>	61.0459	.041	-800.769	-4.087
29	145.116	61.0459	1.000	-253.225	543.457	27	-88.324	61.0459	1.000	-486.665	310.017
30	255.544	61.0459	.953	-142.797	653.885	28	43.712	61.0459	1.000	-354.629	442.053
						29	-207.552	61.0459	.998	-605.893	190.789
						30	-97.124	61.0459	1.000	-495.465	301.217

Table A1. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for flight times (FT)

**Multiple Comparisons**

Dependent Variable: FT  
Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
20 21	-254.732	61.0459	.955	-653.073	143.609	23 24	-550.248	61.0459	.000	-948.589	-151.907
20 22	-215.300	61.0459	.997	-613.641	183.041	23 25	218.924	61.0459	.996	-179.417	617.265
20 23	-27.092	61.0459	1.000	-425.433	371.249	23 26	-319.092	61.0459	.554	-717.433	79.249
20 24	-577.340	61.0459	.000	-975.681	-178.999	23 27	-4.988	61.0459	1.000	-403.329	393.353
20 25	191.832	61.0459	1.000	-206.509	590.173	23 28	127.048	61.0459	1.000	-271.293	525.389
20 26	-346.184	61.0459	.313	-744.525	52.157	23 29	-124.216	61.0459	1.000	-522.557	274.125
20 27	-32.080	61.0459	1.000	-430.421	366.261	23 30	-13.788	61.0459	1.000	-412.129	384.553
20 28	99.956	61.0459	1.000	-298.385	498.297	24 25	769.172	61.0459	.000	370.831	1167.513
20 29	-151.308	61.0459	1.000	-549.649	247.033	24 26	231.156	61.0459	.989	-167.185	629.497
20 30	-40.880	61.0459	1.000	-439.221	357.461	24 27	545.260	61.0459	.000	146.919	943.601
21 22	39.432	61.0459	1.000	-358.909	437.773	24 28	677.296	61.0459	.000	278.955	1075.637
21 23	227.640	61.0459	.992	-170.701	625.981	24 29	426.032	61.0459	.013	27.691	824.373
21 24	-322.608	61.0459	.522	-720.949	75.733	24 30	536.460	61.0459	.000	138.119	934.801
21 25	446.564	61.0459	.004	48.223	844.905	25 26	-538.016	61.0459	.000	-936.357	-139.675
21 26	-91.452	61.0459	1.000	-489.793	306.889	25 27	-223.912	61.0459	.994	-622.253	174.429
21 27	222.652	61.0459	.994	-175.689	620.993	25 28	-91.876	61.0459	1.000	-490.217	306.465
21 28	354.688	61.0459	.249	-43.653	753.029	25 29	-343.140	61.0459	.338	-741.481	55.201
21 29	103.424	61.0459	1.000	-294.917	501.765	25 30	-232.712	61.0459	.988	-631.053	165.629
21 30	213.852	61.0459	.997	-184.489	612.193	26 27	314.104	61.0459	.600	-84.237	712.445
22 23	188.208	61.0459	1.000	-210.133	586.549	26 28	446.140	61.0459	.004	47.799	844.481
22 24	-362.040	61.0459	.199	-760.381	36.301	26 29	194.876	61.0459	1.000	-203.465	593.217
22 25	407.132	61.0459	.033	8.791	805.473	26 30	305.304	61.0459	.678	-93.037	703.645
22 26	-130.884	61.0459	1.000	-529.225	267.457	27 28	132.036	61.0459	1.000	-266.305	530.377
22 27	183.220	61.0459	1.000	-215.121	581.561	27 29	-119.228	61.0459	1.000	-517.569	279.113
22 28	315.256	61.0459	.590	-83.085	713.597	27 30	-8.800	61.0459	1.000	-407.141	389.541
22 29	63.992	61.0459	1.000	-334.349	462.333	28 29	-251.264	61.0459	.963	-649.605	147.077
22 30	174.420	61.0459	1.000	-223.921	572.761	28 30	-140.836	61.0459	1.000	-539.177	257.505
						29 30	110.428	61.0459	1.000	-287.913	508.769



Table A2. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for dwell times (DT)

Multiple Comparisons													
Dependent Variable: DT													
Scheffe													
(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval			
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1	2	73.0327	4.46084	.000	43.9253	102.1402	3	4	-96.3964	4.46084	.000	-125.5038	-67.2889
	3	32.0364	4.46084	.006	2.9289	61.1438		5	-16.6291	4.46084	.992	-45.7365	12.4784
	4	-64.3600	4.46084	.000	-93.4675	-35.2525		6	-78.9055	4.46084	.000	-108.0129	-49.7980
	5	15.4073	4.46084	.998	-13.7002	44.5147		7	6.0582	4.46084	1.000	-23.0493	35.1656
	6	-46.8691	4.46084	.000	-75.9765	-17.7616		8	-40.7127	4.46084	.000	-69.8202	-11.6053
	7	38.0945	4.46084	.000	8.9871	67.2020		9	-101.0182	4.46084	.000	-130.1256	-71.9107
	8	-8.6764	4.46084	1.000	-37.7838	20.4311		10	-49.2727	4.46084	.000	-78.3802	-20.1653
	9	-68.9818	4.46084	.000	-98.0893	-39.8744		11	-45.9455	4.46084	.000	-75.0529	-16.8380
	10	-17.2364	4.46084	.986	-46.3438	11.8711		12	-47.6400	4.46084	.000	-76.7475	-18.5325
	11	-13.9091	4.46084	1.000	-43.0165	15.1984		13	-14.7964	4.46084	.999	-43.9038	14.3111
	12	-15.6036	4.46084	.997	-44.7111	13.5038		14	-13.6327	4.46084	1.000	-42.7402	15.4747
	13	17.2400	4.46084	.985	-11.8675	46.3475		15	-68.8291	4.46084	.000	-97.9365	-39.7216
	14	18.4036	4.46084	.962	-10.7038	47.5111		16	-29.0109	4.46084	.053	-58.1184	.0965
	15	-36.7927	4.46084	.000	-65.9002	-7.6853		17	-33.5455	4.46084	.002	-62.6529	-4.4380
	16	3.0255	4.46084	1.000	-26.0820	32.1329		18	-71.7018	4.46084	.000	-100.8093	-42.5944
	17	-1.5091	4.46084	1.000	-30.6165	27.5984		19	-88.9345	4.46084	.000	-118.0420	-59.8271
	18	-39.6655	4.46084	.000	-68.7729	-10.5580		20	-73.7200	4.46084	.000	-102.8275	-44.6125
	19	-56.8982	4.46084	.000	-86.0056	-27.7907		21	-103.0400	4.46084	.000	-132.1475	-73.9325
	20	-41.6836	4.46084	.000	-70.7911	-12.5762		22	-30.0509	4.46084	.027	-59.1584	-.9435
	21	-71.0036	4.46084	.000	-100.1111	-41.8962		23	-35.0255	4.46084	.000	-64.1329	-5.9180
	22	1.9855	4.46084	1.000	-27.1220	31.0929		24	-22.4109	4.46084	.666	-51.5184	6.6965
	23	-2.9891	4.46084	1.000	-32.0965	26.1184		25	-45.3382	4.46084	.000	-74.4456	-16.2307
	24	9.6255	4.46084	1.000	-19.4820	38.7329		26	22.3236	4.46084	.676	-6.7838	51.4311
	25	-13.3018	4.46084	1.000	-42.4093	15.8056		27	-2.2800	4.46084	1.000	-31.3875	26.8275
	26	54.3600	4.46084	.000	25.2525	83.4675		28	-8.0727	4.46084	1.000	-37.1802	21.0347
	27	29.7564	4.46084	.033	6.489	58.8638		29	-69.8036	4.46084	.000	-98.9111	-40.6962
	28	23.9636	4.46084	.473	-5.1438	53.0711		30	-97.8364	4.46084	.000	-126.9438	-68.7289
	29	-37.7673	4.46084	.000	-66.8747	-8.6598	4	5	79.7673	4.46084	.000	50.6598	108.8747
	30	-65.8000	4.46084	.000	-94.9075	-36.6925		6	17.4909	4.46084	.982	-11.6165	46.5984
2	3	-40.9964	4.46084	.000	-70.1038	-11.8889		7	102.4545	4.46084	.000	73.3471	131.5620
	4	-137.3927	4.46084	.000	-166.5002	-108.2853		8	55.6836	4.46084	.000	26.5762	84.7911
	5	-57.6255	4.46084	.000	-86.7329	-28.5180		9	-4.6218	4.46084	1.000	-33.7293	24.4856
	6	-119.9018	4.46084	.000	-149.0093	-90.7944		10	47.1236	4.46084	.000	18.0162	76.2311
	7	-34.9382	4.46084	.000	-64.0456	-5.8307		11	50.4509	4.46084	.000	21.3435	79.5584
	8	-81.7091	4.46084	.000	-110.8165	-52.6016		12	48.7564	4.46084	.000	19.6489	77.8638
	9	-142.0145	4.46084	.000	-171.1220	-112.9071		13	81.6000	4.46084	.000	52.4925	110.7075
	10	-90.2691	4.46084	.000	-119.3765	-61.1616		14	82.7636	4.46084	.000	53.6562	111.8711
	11	-86.9418	4.46084	.000	-116.0493	-57.8344		15	27.5673	4.46084	.118	-1.5402	56.6747
	12	-88.6364	4.46084	.000	-117.7438	-59.5289		16	67.3855	4.46084	.000	38.2780	96.4929
	13	-55.7927	4.46084	.000	-84.9002	-26.6853		17	62.8509	4.46084	.000	33.7435	91.9584
	14	-54.6291	4.46084	.000	-83.7365	-25.5216		18	24.6945	4.46084	.382	-4.4129	53.8020
	15	-109.8255	4.46084	.000	-138.9329	-80.7180		19	7.4618	4.46084	1.000	-21.6456	36.5693
	16	-70.0073	4.46084	.000	-99.1147	-40.8998		20	22.6764	4.46084	.634	-6.4311	51.7838
	17	-74.5418	4.46084	.000	-103.6493	-45.4344		21	-6.6436	4.46084	1.000	-35.7511	22.4638
	18	-112.6982	4.46084	.000	-141.8056	-83.5907		22	66.3455	4.46084	.000	37.2380	95.4529
	19	-129.9309	4.46084	.000	-159.0384	-100.8235		23	61.3709	4.46084	.000	32.2635	90.4784
	20	-114.7164	4.46084	.000	-143.8238	-85.6089		24	73.9855	4.46084	.000	44.8780	103.0929
	21	-144.0364	4.46084	.000	-173.1438	-114.9289		25	51.0582	4.46084	.000	21.9507	80.1656
	22	-71.0473	4.46084	.000	-100.1547	-41.9398		26	118.7200	4.46084	.000	89.6125	147.8275
	23	-76.0218	4.46084	.000	-105.1293	-46.9144		27	94.1164	4.46084	.000	65.0089	123.2238
	24	-63.4073	4.46084	.000	-92.5147	-34.2998		28	88.3236	4.46084	.000	59.2162	117.4311
	25	-86.3345	4.46084	.000	-115.4420	-57.2271		29	26.5927	4.46084	.188	-2.5147	55.7002
	26	-18.6727	4.46084	.953	-47.7802	10.4347		30	-1.4400	4.46084	1.000	-30.5475	27.6675
	27	-43.2764	4.46084	.000	-72.3838	-14.1689							
	28	-49.0691	4.46084	.000	-78.1765	-19.9616							
	29	-110.8000	4.46084	.000	-139.9075	-81.6925							
	30	-138.8327	4.46084	.000	-167.9402	-109.7253							

Table A2. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for dwell times (DT)

**Multiple Comparisons**

Dependent Variable: DT  
Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
5	-62.2764 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-91.3838	-33.1689	7	-46.7709 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-75.8784	-17.6635
6	22.6873	4.46084	.633	-6.4202	51.7947	8	-107.0764 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-136.1838	-77.9689
7	-24.0836	4.46084	.457	-53.1911	5.0238	9	-55.3309 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-84.4384	-26.2235
8	-84.3891 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-113.4965	-55.2816	10	-52.0036 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-81.1111	-22.8962
9	-32.6436 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.004	-61.7511	-3.5362	11	-53.6982 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-82.8056	-24.5907
10	-29.3164 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.044	-58.4238	-2.089	12	-20.8545	4.46084	.826	-49.9620	8.2529
11	-31.0109 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.014	-60.1184	-1.9035	13	-19.6909	4.46084	.908	-48.7984	9.4165
12	1.8327	4.46084	1.000	-27.2747	30.9402	14	-74.8873 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-103.9947	-45.7798
13	2.9964	4.46084	1.000	-26.1111	32.1038	15	-35.0691 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-64.1765	-5.9616
14	-52.2000 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-81.3075	-23.0925	16	-39.6036 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-68.7111	-10.4962
15	-12.3818	4.46084	1.000	-41.4893	16.7256	17	-77.7600 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-106.8675	-48.6525
16	-16.9164	4.46084	.989	-46.0238	12.1911	18	-94.9927 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-124.1002	-65.8853
17	-55.0727 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-84.1802	-25.9653	19	-79.7782 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-108.8856	-50.6707
18	-72.3055 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-101.4129	-43.1980	20	-109.0982 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-138.2056	-79.9907
19	-57.0909 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-86.1984	-27.9835	21	-36.1091 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-65.2165	-7.0016
20	-86.4109 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-115.5184	-57.3035	22	-41.0836 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-70.1911	-11.9762
21	-13.4218	4.46084	1.000	-42.5293	15.6856	23	-28.4691 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.073	-57.5765	6.384
22	-18.3964	4.46084	.962	-47.5038	10.7111	24	-51.3964 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-80.5038	-22.2889
23	-5.7818	4.46084	1.000	-34.8893	23.3256	25	16.2655	4.46084	.994	-12.8420	45.3729
24	-28.7091	4.46084	.063	-57.8165	3.984	26	-8.3382	4.46084	1.000	-37.4456	20.7693
25	38.9527 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	9.8453	68.0602	27	-14.1309	4.46084	1.000	-43.2384	14.9765
26	14.3491	4.46084	.999	-14.7584	43.4565	28	-75.8618 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-104.9693	-46.7544
27	8.5564	4.46084	1.000	-20.5511	37.6638	29	-103.8945 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-133.0020	-74.7871
28	-53.1745 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-82.2820	-24.0671	8	-60.3055 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-89.4129	-31.1980
29	-81.2073 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-110.3147	-52.0998	9	-8.5600	4.46084	1.000	-37.6675	20.5475
30	84.9636 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	55.8562	114.0711	10	-5.2327	4.46084	1.000	-34.3402	23.8747
6	38.1927 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	9.0853	67.3002	11	-6.9273	4.46084	1.000	-36.0347	22.1802
7	-22.1127	4.46084	.700	-51.2202	6.9947	12	25.9164	4.46084	.249	-3.1911	55.0238
8	29.6327 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.036	5.253	58.7402	13	27.0800	4.46084	.150	-2.0275	56.1875
9	32.9600 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.003	3.8525	62.0675	14	-28.1164	4.46084	.089	-57.2238	9.911
10	31.2655 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.011	2.1580	60.3729	15	11.7018	4.46084	1.000	-17.4056	40.8093
11	64.1091 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	35.0016	93.2165	16	7.1673	4.46084	1.000	-21.9402	36.2747
12	65.2727 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	36.1653	94.3802	17	-30.9891 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.014	-60.0965	-1.8816
13	10.0764	4.46084	1.000	-19.0311	39.1838	18	-48.2218 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-77.3293	-19.1144
14	49.8945 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	20.7871	79.0020	19	-33.0073 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.003	-62.1147	-3.8998
15	45.3600 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	16.2525	74.4675	20	-62.3273 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-91.4347	-33.2198
16	7.2036	4.46084	1.000	-21.9038	36.3111	21	10.6618	4.46084	1.000	-18.4456	39.7693
17	-10.0291	4.46084	1.000	-39.1365	19.0784	22	5.6873	4.46084	1.000	-23.4202	34.7947
18	5.1855	4.46084	1.000	-23.9220	34.2929	23	18.3018	4.46084	.965	-10.8056	47.4093
19	-24.1345	4.46084	.451	-53.2420	4.9729	24	-4.6255	4.46084	1.000	-33.7329	24.4820
20	48.8545 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	19.7471	77.9620	25	63.0364 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	33.9289	92.1438
21	43.8800 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	14.7725	72.9875	26	38.4327 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	9.3253	67.5402
22	56.4945 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	27.3871	85.6020	27	32.6400 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.004	3.5325	61.7475
23	33.5673 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.002	4.4598	62.6747	28	-29.0909	4.46084	.051	-58.1984	.0165
24	101.2291 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	72.1216	130.3365	29	-57.1236 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-86.2311	-28.0162
25	76.6255 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	47.5180	105.7329	30					
26	70.8327 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	41.7253	99.9402						
27	9.1018	4.46084	1.000	-20.0056	38.2093						
28	-18.9309	4.46084	.944	-48.0384	10.1765						

Table A2. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for dwell times (DT)

**Multiple Comparisons**

Dependent Variable: DT  
Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
9 10	51.7455 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	22.6380	80.8529	11 12	-1.6945	4.46084	1.000	-30.8020	27.4129
11	55.0727 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	25.9653	84.1802	13	31.1491 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.012	2.0416	60.2565
12	53.3782 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	24.2707	82.4856	14	32.3127 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.005	3.2053	61.4202
13	86.2218 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	57.1144	115.3293	15	-22.8836	4.46084	.609	-51.9911	6.2238
14	87.3855 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	58.2780	116.4929	16	16.9345	4.46084	.989	-12.1729	46.0420
15	32.1891 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.005	3.0816	61.2965	17	12.4000	4.46084	1.000	-16.7075	41.5075
16	72.0073 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	42.8998	101.1147	18	-25.7564	4.46084	.265	-54.8638	3.3511
17	67.4727 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	38.3653	96.5802	19	-42.9891 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-72.0965	-13.8816
18	29.3164 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.044	.2089	58.4238	20	-27.7745	4.46084	.106	-56.8820	1.3329
19	12.0836	4.46084	1.000	-17.0238	41.1911	21	-57.0945 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-86.2020	-29.9871
20	27.2982	4.46084	.135	-1.8093	56.4056	22	15.8945	4.46084	.996	-13.2129	45.0020
21	-2.0218	4.46084	1.000	-31.1293	27.0856	23	10.9200	4.46084	1.000	-18.1875	40.0275
22	70.9673 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	41.8598	100.0747	24	23.5345	4.46084	.527	-5.5729	52.6420
23	65.9927 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	36.8853	95.1002	25	.6073	4.46084	1.000	-28.5002	29.7147
24	78.6073 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	49.4998	107.7147	26	68.2691 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	39.1616	97.3765
25	55.6800 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	26.5725	84.7875	27	43.6655 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	14.5580	72.7729
26	123.3418 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	94.2344	152.4493	28	37.8727 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	8.7653	66.9802
27	98.7382 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	69.6307	127.8456	29	-23.8582	4.46084	.486	-52.9656	5.2493
28	92.9455 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	63.8380	122.0529	30	-51.8909 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-80.9984	-22.7835
29	31.2145 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.012	2.1071	60.3220	12 13	32.8436 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.003	3.7362	61.9511
30	3.1818	4.46084	1.000	-25.9256	32.2893	14	34.0073 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.001	4.8998	63.1147
10 11	3.3273	4.46084	1.000	-25.7802	32.4347	15	-21.1891	4.46084	.796	-50.2965	7.9184
12	1.6327	4.46084	1.000	-27.4747	30.7402	16	18.6291	4.46084	.955	-10.4784	47.7365
13	34.4764 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.001	5.3689	63.5838	17	14.0945	4.46084	1.000	-15.0129	43.2020
14	35.6400 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	6.5325	64.7475	18	-24.0618	4.46084	.460	-53.1693	5.0456
15	-19.5564	4.46084	.915	-48.6638	9.5511	19	-41.2945 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-70.4020	-12.1871
16	20.2618	4.46084	.872	-8.8456	49.3693	20	-26.0800	4.46084	.233	-55.1875	3.0275
17	15.7273	4.46084	.997	-13.3802	44.8347	21	-55.4000 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-84.5075	-26.2925
18	-22.4291	4.46084	.664	-51.5365	6.6784	22	17.5891	4.46084	.980	-11.5184	46.6965
19	-39.6618	4.46084	.000	-68.7693	-10.5544	23	12.6145	4.46084	1.000	-16.4929	41.7220
20	-24.4473	4.46084	.412	-53.5547	4.6602	24	25.2291	4.46084	.321	-3.8784	54.3365
21	-53.7673 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-82.8747	-24.6598	25	2.3018	4.46084	1.000	-26.8056	31.4093
22	19.2218	4.46084	.932	-9.8856	48.3293	26	69.9636 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	40.8562	99.0711
23	14.2473	4.46084	1.000	-14.8602	43.3547	27	45.3600 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	16.2525	74.4675
24	26.8618	4.46084	.166	-2.2456	55.9693	28	39.5673 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	10.4598	68.6747
25	3.9345	4.46084	1.000	-25.1729	33.0420	29	-22.1636	4.46084	.694	-51.2711	6.9438
26	71.5964 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	42.4889	100.7038	30	-50.1964 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-79.3038	-21.0889
27	46.9927 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	17.8853	76.1002						
28	41.2000 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	12.0925	70.3075						
29	-20.5309	4.46084	.852	-49.6384	8.5765						
30	-48.5636 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-77.6711	-19.4562						

Table A2. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for dwell times (DT)

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: DT

Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
13	1.1636	4.46084	1.000	-27.9438	30.2711	16	-4.5345	4.46084	1.000	-33.6420	24.5729
15	-54.0327	4.46084	.000	-83.1402	-24.9253	18	-42.6909	4.46084	.000	-71.7984	-13.5835
16	-14.2145	4.46084	1.000	-43.3220	14.8929	19	-59.9236	4.46084	.000	-89.0311	-30.8162
17	-18.7491	4.46084	.951	-47.8565	10.3584	20	-44.7091	4.46084	.000	-73.8165	-15.6016
18	-56.9055	4.46084	.000	-86.0129	-27.7980	21	-74.0291	4.46084	.000	-103.1365	-44.9216
19	-74.1382	4.46084	.000	-103.2456	-45.0307	22	-1.0400	4.46084	1.000	-30.1475	28.0675
20	-58.9236	4.46084	.000	-88.0311	-29.8162	23	-6.0145	4.46084	1.000	-35.1220	23.0929
21	-88.2436	4.46084	.000	-117.3511	-59.1362	24	6.6000	4.46084	1.000	-22.5075	35.7075
22	-15.2545	4.46084	.998	-44.3620	13.8529	25	-16.3273	4.46084	.994	-45.4347	12.7802
23	-20.2291	4.46084	.874	-49.3365	8.8784	26	51.3345	4.46084	.000	22.2271	80.4420
24	-7.6145	4.46084	1.000	-36.7220	21.4929	27	26.7309	4.46084	.177	-2.3765	55.8384
25	-30.5418	4.46084	.019	-59.6493	-1.4344	28	20.9382	4.46084	.819	-8.1693	50.0456
26	37.1200	4.46084	.000	8.0125	66.2275	29	-40.7927	4.46084	.000	-69.9002	-11.6853
27	12.5164	4.46084	1.000	-16.5911	41.6238	30	-68.8255	4.46084	.000	-97.9329	-39.7180
28	6.7236	4.46084	1.000	-22.3838	35.8311	17	-38.1564	4.46084	.000	-67.2638	-9.0489
29	-55.0073	4.46084	.000	-84.1147	-25.8998	19	-55.3891	4.46084	.000	-84.4965	-26.2816
30	-83.0400	4.46084	.000	-112.1475	-53.9325	20	-40.1745	4.46084	.000	-69.2820	-11.0671
14	-55.1964	4.46084	.000	-84.3038	-26.0889	21	-69.4945	4.46084	.000	-98.6020	-40.3871
16	-15.3782	4.46084	.998	-44.4856	13.7293	22	3.4945	4.46084	1.000	-25.6129	32.6020
17	-19.9127	4.46084	.895	-49.0202	9.1947	23	-1.4800	4.46084	1.000	-30.5875	27.6275
18	-58.0691	4.46084	.000	-87.1765	-28.9616	24	11.1345	4.46084	1.000	-17.9729	40.2420
19	-75.3018	4.46084	.000	-104.4093	-46.1944	25	-11.7927	4.46084	1.000	-40.9002	17.3147
20	-60.0873	4.46084	.000	-89.1947	-30.9798	26	55.8691	4.46084	.000	26.7616	84.9765
21	-89.4073	4.46084	.000	-118.5147	-60.2998	27	31.2655	4.46084	.011	2.1580	60.3729
22	-16.4182	4.46084	.993	-45.5256	12.6893	28	25.4727	4.46084	.294	-3.6347	54.5802
23	-21.3927	4.46084	.776	-50.5002	7.7147	29	-36.2582	4.46084	.000	-65.3656	-17.1507
24	-8.7782	4.46084	1.000	-37.8856	20.3293	30	-64.2909	4.46084	.000	-93.3984	-35.1835
25	-31.7055	4.46084	.008	-60.8129	-2.5980	18	-17.2327	4.46084	.986	-46.3402	11.8747
26	35.9564	4.46084	.000	6.8489	65.0638	20	-2.0182	4.46084	1.000	-31.1256	27.0893
27	11.3527	4.46084	1.000	-17.7547	40.4602	21	-31.3382	4.46084	.011	-60.4456	-2.2307
28	5.5600	4.46084	1.000	-23.5475	34.6675	22	41.6509	4.46084	.000	12.5435	70.7584
29	-56.1709	4.46084	.000	-85.2784	-27.0635	23	36.6764	4.46084	.000	7.5689	65.7838
30	-84.2036	4.46084	.000	-113.3111	-55.0962	24	49.2909	4.46084	.000	20.1835	78.3984
15	39.8182	4.46084	.000	10.7107	68.9256	25	26.3636	4.46084	.207	-2.7438	55.4711
17	35.2836	4.46084	.000	6.1762	64.3911	26	94.0255	4.46084	.000	64.9180	123.1329
18	-2.8727	4.46084	1.000	-31.9802	26.2347	27	69.4218	4.46084	.000	40.3144	98.5293
19	-20.1055	4.46084	.883	-49.2129	9.0020	28	63.6291	4.46084	.000	34.5216	92.7365
20	-4.8909	4.46084	1.000	-33.9984	24.2165	29	1.8982	4.46084	1.000	-27.2093	31.0056
21	-34.2109	4.46084	.001	-63.3184	-5.1035	30	-26.1345	4.46084	.228	-55.2420	2.9729
22	38.7782	4.46084	.000	9.6707	67.8856	19	15.2145	4.46084	.998	-13.8929	44.3220
23	33.8036	4.46084	.001	4.6962	62.9111	21	-14.1055	4.46084	1.000	-43.2129	15.0020
24	46.4182	4.46084	.000	17.3107	75.5256	22	58.8836	4.46084	.000	29.7762	87.9911
25	23.4909	4.46084	.532	-5.6165	52.5984	23	53.9091	4.46084	.000	24.8016	83.0165
26	91.1527	4.46084	.000	62.0453	120.2602	24	66.5236	4.46084	.000	37.4162	95.6311
27	66.5491	4.46084	.000	37.4416	95.6565	25	43.5964	4.46084	.000	14.4889	72.7038
28	60.7564	4.46084	.000	31.6489	89.8638	26	111.2582	4.46084	.000	82.1507	140.3656
29	-.9745	4.46084	1.000	-30.0820	28.1329	27	86.6545	4.46084	.000	57.5471	115.7620
30	-29.0073	4.46084	.053	-58.1147	.1002	28	80.8618	4.46084	.000	51.7544	109.9693
						29	19.1309	4.46084	.936	-9.9765	48.2384
						30	-8.9018	4.46084	1.000	-38.0093	20.2056

Table A2. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for dwell times (DT)

**Multiple Comparisons**

Dependent Variable: DT  
Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
20 21	-29.3200 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.044	-58.4275	-.2125	23 24	12.6145	4.46084	1.000	-16.4929	41.7220
20 22	43.6691 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	14.5616	72.7765	23 25	-10.3127	4.46084	1.000	-39.4202	18.7947
20 23	38.6945 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	9.5871	67.8020	23 26	57.3491 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	28.2416	86.4565
20 24	51.3091 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	22.2016	80.4165	23 27	32.7455 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.003	3.6380	61.8529
20 25	28.3818	4.46084	.077	-.7256	57.4893	23 28	26.9527	4.46084	.160	-2.1547	56.0602
20 26	96.0436 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	66.9362	125.1511	23 29	-34.7782 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.001	-63.8856	-5.6707
20 27	71.4400 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	42.3325	100.5475	23 30	-62.8109 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-91.9184	-33.7035
20 28	65.6473 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	36.5398	94.7547	24 25	-22.9273	4.46084	.603	-52.0347	6.1802
20 29	3.9164	4.46084	1.000	-25.1911	33.0238	24 26	44.7345 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	15.6271	73.8420
20 30	-24.1164	4.46084	.453	-53.2238	4.9911	24 27	20.1309	4.46084	.881	-8.9765	49.2384
21 22	72.9891 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	43.8816	102.0965	24 28	14.3382	4.46084	.999	-14.7693	43.4456
21 23	68.0145 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	38.9071	97.1220	24 29	-47.3927 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-76.5002	-18.2853
21 24	80.6291 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	51.5216	109.7365	24 30	-75.4255 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-104.5329	-46.3180
21 25	57.7018 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	28.5944	86.8093	25 26	67.6618 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	38.5544	96.7693
21 26	125.3636 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	96.2562	154.4711	25 27	43.0582 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	13.9507	72.1656
21 27	100.7600 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	71.6525	129.8675	25 28	37.2655 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	8.1580	66.3729
21 28	94.9673 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	65.8598	124.0747	25 29	-24.4655	4.46084	.410	-53.5729	4.6420
21 29	33.2364 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.002	4.1289	62.3438	25 30	-52.4982 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-81.6056	-23.3907
21 30	5.2036	4.46084	1.000	-23.9038	34.3111	26 27	-24.6036	4.46084	.393	-53.7111	4.5038
22 23	-4.9745	4.46084	1.000	-34.0820	24.1329	26 28	-30.3964 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.021	-59.5038	-1.2889
22 24	7.6400	4.46084	1.000	-21.4675	36.7475	26 29	-92.1273 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-121.2347	-63.0198
22 25	-15.2873	4.46084	.998	-44.3947	13.8202	26 30	-120.1600 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-149.2675	-91.0525
22 26	52.3745 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	23.2671	81.4820	27 28	-5.7927	4.46084	1.000	-34.9002	23.3147
22 27	27.7709	4.46084	.107	-1.3365	56.8784	27 29	-67.5236 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-96.6311	-38.4162
22 28	21.9782	4.46084	.715	-7.1293	51.0856	27 30	-95.5564 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-124.6638	-66.4489
22 29	-39.7527 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-68.8602	-10.6453	28 29	-61.7309 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-90.8384	-32.6235
22 30	-67.7855 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-96.8929	-38.6780	28 30	-89.7636 <sup>*</sup>	4.46084	.000	-118.8711	-60.6562
23 24	12.6145	4.46084	1.000	-16.4929	41.7220	29 30	-28.0327	4.46084	.093	-57.1402	1.0747



Table A3. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for Area (Area)

**Multiple Comparisons**

Dependent Variable: Area  
Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
5						7					
6	.00463145	.000791075	.230	-.00053053	.00979342	8	.00041568	.000791075	1.000	-.00474630	.00557766
7	.00374518	.000791075	.803	-.00141680	.00890716	9	.01841979	.000791075	.000	.01325782	.02358177
8	.00416086	.000791075	.536	-.00100112	.00932284	10	.00068235	.000791075	1.000	-.00447963	.00584432
9	.02216497	.000791075	.000	.01700300	.02732695	11	-.01277007	.000791075	.000	-.01793205	-.00760809
10	.00442753	.000791075	.350	-.00073445	.00958950	12	-.00320394	.000791075	.971	-.00836591	.00195804
11	-.00902489	.000791075	.000	-.01418687	-.00386291	13	.01078444	.000791075	.000	.00562246	.01594641
12	.00054124	.000791075	1.000	-.00462073	.00570322	14	-.17996852	.000791075	0.000	-.18513049	-.17480654
13	.01452962	.000791075	.000	.00936764	.01969159	15	-.00912927	.000791075	.000	-.01429125	-.00396730
14	-.17622334	.000791075	0.000	-.18138531	-.17106136	16	-.00699007	.000791075	.000	-.01215205	-.00182809
15	-.00538409	.000791075	.022	-.01054607	-.00022212	17	.00170203	.000791075	1.000	-.00345995	.00686400
16	-.00324489	.000791075	.965	-.00840687	.00191709	18	.00243924	.000791075	1.000	-.00272274	.00760121
17	.00544721	.000791075	.017	.00028523	.01060918	19	.02120822	.000791075	.000	.01604625	.02637020
18	.00618442	.000791075	.000	.00102244	.01134639	20	.00259609	.000791075	.999	-.00256588	.00758077
19	.02495340	.000791075	.000	.01979143	.03011538	21	-.00641007	.000791075	.000	-.01157205	-.00124809
20	.00634127	.000791075	.000	.00117930	.01150325	22	.02671386	.000791075	.000	.02155188	.03187584
21	-.00266489	.000791075	.999	-.00782687	.00249709	23	.00858448	.000791075	.000	.00342250	.01374645
22	.03045904	.000791075	.000	.02529706	.03562102	24	.02847466	.000791075	.000	.02331268	.03363663
23	.01232966	.000791075	.000	.00716768	.01749163	25	.00779618	.000791075	.000	.00263420	.01295815
24	.03221984	.000791075	0.000	.02705786	.03738181	26	.01668243	.000791075	.000	.01152046	.02184441
25	.01154136	.000791075	.000	.00637938	.01670333	27	.01952571	.000791075	.000	.01436374	.02468769
26	.02042761	.000791075	.000	.01526564	.02558959	28	-.24338031	.000791075	0.000	-.24854229	-.23821834
27	.02327089	.000791075	.000	.01810892	.02843287	29	-.09246258	.000791075	0.000	-.09762456	-.08730060
28	-.23963513	.000791075	0.000	-.24479711	-.23447316	30	.00566276	.000791075	.007	.00050079	.01082474
29	-.08871740	.000791075	0.000	-.09387938	-.08355542	8					
30	.00940794	.000791075	.000	.00424597	.01456992	9	.01800411	.000791075	.000	.01284214	.02316609
6						10	.00026667	.000791075	1.000	-.00489531	.00542864
7	-.00088627	.000791075	1.000	-.00604824	.00427571	11	-.01318575	.000791075	.000	-.01834773	-.00802377
8	-.00047059	.000791075	1.000	-.00563256	.00469139	12	-.00361962	.000791075	.861	-.00878159	.00154236
9	.01753353	.000791075	.000	.01237155	.02269550	13	.01036876	.000791075	.000	.00520678	.01553073
10	-.00020392	.000791075	1.000	-.00536589	.00495806	14	-.18038420	.000791075	0.000	-.18554617	-.17522222
11	-.01365634	.000791075	.000	-.01881831	-.00849436	15	-.00954495	.000791075	.000	-.01470693	-.00438298
12	-.00409020	.000791075	.586	-.00925218	.00107177	16	-.00740575	.000791075	.000	-.01256773	-.00224377
13	.00989817	.000791075	.000	.00473620	.01506015	17	.00128635	.000791075	1.000	-.00387563	.00644832
14	-.18085478	.000791075	0.000	-.18601676	-.17569281	18	.00202356	.000791075	1.000	-.00313842	.00718553
15	-.01001554	.000791075	.000	-.01517752	-.00485356	19	.02079254	.000791075	.000	.01563057	.02595452
16	-.00787634	.000791075	.000	-.01303831	-.00271436	20	.00218041	.000791075	1.000	-.00298156	.00734239
17	.00081576	.000791075	1.000	-.00434622	.00597774	21	-.00682575	.000791075	.000	-.01198773	-.00166377
18	.00155297	.000791075	1.000	-.00360901	.00671495	22	.02629818	.000791075	.000	.02113620	.03146016
19	.02032196	.000791075	.000	.01515998	.02548393	23	.00816880	.000791075	.000	.00300682	.01333077
20	.00170983	.000791075	1.000	-.00345215	.00687180	24	.02805898	.000791075	.000	.02289700	.03322095
21	-.00729634	.000791075	.000	-.01245831	-.00213436	25	.00738050	.000791075	.000	.00221852	.01254247
22	.02582759	.000791075	.000	.02066562	.03098957	26	.01626675	.000791075	.000	.01110478	.02142873
23	.00769821	.000791075	.000	.00253624	.01286019	27	.01911003	.000791075	.000	.01394806	.02427201
24	.02758839	.000791075	.000	.02242641	.03275037	28	-.24379599	.000791075	0.000	-.24895797	-.23863402
25	.00690991	.000791075	.000	.00174793	.01207189	29	-.09287826	.000791075	0.000	-.09804024	-.08771628
26	.01579617	.000791075	.000	.01063419	.02095814	30	.00524708	.000791075	.037	.00008511	.01040906
27	.01863945	.000791075	.000	.01347747	.02380142						
28	-.24426658	.000791075	0.000	-.24942856	-.23910460						
29	-.09334885	.000791075	0.000	-.09851082	-.08818687						
30	.00477650	.000791075	.161	-.00038548	.00993847						

Table A3. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for Area (Area)

**Multiple Comparisons**

Dependent Variable: Area  
Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval				
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
9	10	-.01773744	.000791075	.000	-.02289942	-.01257547	11	.00956613	.000791075	.000	.00440416	.01472811		
	11	-.03118986	.000791075	.000	-.03635184	-.02602789	13	.02355451	.000791075	.000	.01839253	.02871648		
	12	-.02162373	.000791075	.000	-.02678570	-.01646175	14	-.16719845	.000791075	0.000	-.17236042	-.16203647		
	13	-.00763535	.000791075	.000	-.01279733	-.00247338	15	.00364080	.000791075	.852	-.00152118	.00880277		
	14	-.19838831	.000791075	0.000	-.20355028	-.19322633	16	.00578000	.000791075	.004	.00061802	.01094198		
	15	-.02754907	.000791075	.000	-.03271104	-.02238709	17	.01447210	.000791075	.000	.00931012	.01963407		
	16	-.02540986	.000791075	.000	-.03057184	-.02024789	18	.01520931	.000791075	.000	.01004733	.02037128		
	17	-.01671777	.000791075	.000	-.02187974	-.01155579	19	.03397829	.000791075	0.000	.02881632	.03914027		
	18	-.01598056	.000791075	.000	-.02114253	-.01081858	20	.01536616	.000791075	.000	.01020419	.02052814		
	19	.00278843	.000791075	.997	-.00237355	.00795041	21	.00636000	.000791075	.000	.00119802	.01152198		
	20	-.01582370	.000791075	.000	-.02098567	-.01066172	22	.03948393	.000791075	0.000	.03432195	.04464591		
	21	-.02482986	.000791075	.000	-.02999184	-.01966789	23	.02135455	.000791075	.000	.01619257	.02651652		
	22	.00829407	.000791075	.000	.00313209	.01345604	24	.04124473	.000791075	0.000	.03608275	.04640670		
	23	-.00983531	.000791075	.000	-.01499729	-.00467334	25	.02056625	.000791075	.000	.01540427	.02572822		
	24	.01005486	.000791075	.000	.00489289	.01521684	26	.02945250	.000791075	.000	.02429053	.03461448		
	25	-.01062362	.000791075	.000	-.01578559	-.00546164	27	.03229578	.000791075	0.000	.02713381	.03745776		
	26	-.00173736	.000791075	1.000	-.00689934	.00342462	28	-.23061024	.000791075	0.000	-.23577222	-.22544827		
	27	.00110592	.000791075	1.000	-.00405606	.00626790	29	-.07969251	.000791075	0.000	-.08485449	-.07453053		
	28	-.26180011	.000791075	0.000	-.26696208	-.25663813	30	.01843283	.000791075	.000	.01327086	.02359481		
	29	-.11088237	.000791075	0.000	-.11604435	-.10572040	12	.01398837	.000791075	.000	.00882640	.01915035		
	30	-.01275703	.000791075	.000	-.01791901	-.00759505		14	-.17676458	.000791075	0.000	-.18192656	-.17160260	
	10	11	-.01345242	.000791075	.000	-.01861439		-.00829044	15	-.00592534	.000791075	.002	-.01108731	-.00076336
		12	-.00388628	.000791075	.722	-.00904826		.00127569	16	-.00378613	.000791075	.781	-.00894811	.00137584
		13	.01010209	.000791075	.000	.00494011		.01526407	17	.00490596	.000791075	.113	-.00025601	.01006794
		14	-.18065086	.000791075	0.000	-.18581284		-.17548889	18	.00564317	.000791075	.007	.00048120	.01080515
		15	-.00981162	.000791075	.000	-.01497360		-.00464965	19	.02441216	.000791075	.000	.01925018	.02957413
		16	-.00767242	.000791075	.000	-.01283439		-.00251044	20	.00580003	.000791075	.003	.00063805	.01096201
		17	.00101968	.000791075	1.000	-.00414230		.00618165	21	-.00320613	.000791075	.970	-.00836811	.00195584
		18	.00175689	.000791075	1.000	-.00340509		.00691886	22	.02991780	.000791075	.000	.02475582	.03507977
		19	.02052587	.000791075	.000	.01536390	.02568785	23	.01178841	.000791075	.000	.00662644	.01695039	
20		.00191375	.000791075	1.000	-.00324823	.00707572	24	.03167859	.000791075	.000	.02651662	.03684057		
21	-.00709242	.000791075	.000	-.01225439	-.00193044	25	.01100011	.000791075	.000	.00583814	.01616209			
22	.02603151	.000791075	.000	.02086954	.03119349	26	.01988637	.000791075	.000	.01472439	.02504834			
23	.00790213	.000791075	.000	.00274015	.01306411	27	.02272965	.000791075	.000	.01756767	.02789162			
24	.02779231	.000791075	.000	.02263033	.03295428	28	-.24017638	.000791075	0.000	-.24533835	-.23501440			
25	.00711383	.000791075	.000	.00195185	.01227580	29	-.08925864	.000791075	0.000	-.09442062	-.08409667			
26	.01600008	.000791075	.000	.01083811	.02116206	30	.00886670	.000791075	.000	.00370472	.01402867			
27	.01884336	.000791075	.000	.01368139	.02400534									
28	-.24406266	.000791075	0.000	-.24922464	-.23890069									
29	-.09314493	.000791075	0.000	-.09830690	-.08798295									
30	.00498041	.000791075	.090	-.00018156	.01014239									





Table A3. Result of Randomized Completed Block Design (RCBD) for Area (Area)

**Multiple Comparisons**

Dependent Variable: Area  
Scheffe

(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval		(I) Class	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval			
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
20	21	-.00900616	.000791075	.000	-.01416814	-.00384419	23	.01989018	.000791075	.000	.01472820	.02505215	
	22	.02411777	.000791075	.000	.01895579	.02927974	25	-.00078830	.000791075	1.000	-.00595028	.00437367	
	23	.00598838	.000791075	.001	.00082641	.01115036	26	.00809795	.000791075	.000	.00293598	.01325993	
	24	.02587856	.000791075	.000	.02071659	.03104054	27	.01094123	.000791075	.000	.00577926	.01610321	
	25	.00520008	.000791075	.044	.00003811	.01036206	28	-.25196479	.000791075	0.000	-.25712677	-.24680282	
	26	.01408634	.000791075	.000	.00892436	.01924831	29	-.10104706	.000791075	0.000	-.10620903	-.09588508	
	27	.01692962	.000791075	.000	.01176764	.02209159	30	-.00292172	.000791075	.993	-.00808369	.00224026	
	28	-.24597641	.000791075	0.000	-.25113838	-.24081443	24	25	-.02067848	.000791075	.000	-.02584046	-.01551650
	29	-.09505867	.000791075	0.000	-.10022065	-.08989670		26	-.01179222	.000791075	.000	-.01695420	-.00663025
	30	.00306667	.000791075	.985	-.00209531	.00822864		27	-.00894894	.000791075	.000	-.01411092	-.00378697
21	22	.03312393	.000791075	0.000	.02796195	.03828591	28	-.27185497	.000791075	0.000	-.27701695	-.26669299	
	23	.01499455	.000791075	.000	.00983257	.02015652	29	-.12093724	.000791075	0.000	-.12609921	-.11577526	
	24	.03488473	.000791075	0.000	.02972275	.04004670	30	-.02281189	.000791075	.000	-.02797387	-.01764992	
	25	.01420625	.000791075	.000	.00904427	.01936822	25	26	.00888626	.000791075	.000	.00372428	.01404823
	26	.02309250	.000791075	.000	.01793053	.02825448		27	.01172954	.000791075	.000	.00656756	.01689151
	27	.02593578	.000791075	.000	.02077381	.03109776		28	-.25117649	.000791075	0.000	-.25633847	-.24601451
	28	-.23697024	.000791075	0.000	-.24213222	-.23180827		29	-.10025876	.000791075	0.000	-.10542073	-.09509678
	29	-.08605251	.000791075	0.000	-.09121449	-.08089053	30	-.00213341	.000791075	1.000	-.00729539	.00302856	
	30	.01207283	.000791075	.000	.00691086	.01723481	26	27	.00284328	.000791075	.996	-.00231870	.00800526
	22	23	-.01812938	.000791075	.000	-.02329136		-.01296741	28	-.26006275	.000791075	0.000	-.26522472
24		.00176080	.000791075	1.000	-.00340118	.00692277		29	-.10914501	.000791075	0.000	-.11430699	-.10398304
25		-.01891768	.000791075	.000	-.02407966	-.01375571		30	-.01101967	.000791075	.000	-.01618165	-.00585769
26		-.01003143	.000791075	.000	-.01519340	-.00486945	27	28	-.26290603	.000791075	0.000	-.26806800	-.25774405
27		-.00718815	.000791075	.000	-.01235012	-.00202617		29	-.11198829	.000791075	0.000	-.11715027	-.10682632
28		-.27009417	.000791075	0.000	-.27525615	-.26493220		30	-.01386295	.000791075	.000	-.01902493	-.00870097
29		-.11917644	.000791075	0.000	-.12433842	-.11401446	28	29	.15091773	.000791075	0.000	.14575576	.15607971
30		-.02105110	.000791075	.000	-.02621307	-.01588912		30	.24904308	.000791075	0.000	.24388110	.25420505
							29	30	.09812534	.000791075	0.000	.09296337	.10328732



## VITA

NAME Nareerat Benjapatanamongkol

PLACE OF BIRTH Bangkok

INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED Thammasat University, University of Nottingham,  
Assumption University

PUBLICATION A Preliminary Study on Finger Area and Keystroke Dynamics  
Using Touchscreen Smartphones with Random Numeric  
Keypad

