Testing the temporal accuracy of keystroke logging using the sound card

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Testing the temporal accuracy of keystroke logging using the sound card

BACKGROUND
• Writing research has seen an increased use of keystroke logging
• Keystroke logging programs log the writing process in a continuous and non-obtrusive way
• They enable researchers to collect fine-grained data because they log every keystroke in relation to a timestamp (in milliseconds), which indicates the time that a specific key was used.
• For the researcher interested in for example word-internal processing it’s important to know the degree of precision and accuracy that can be achieved by the program.

METHOD
• We propose a method of measuring the accuracy of keystroke timestamps using a recording of the sounds made by key presses.
• Sound cards fit the purpose well since they typically have much better temporal resolution than computer keyboards and they are readily available in most computers
• Key presses produce noise patterns that are easily temporally located in an acoustic waveform.
• The timestamps of the noise patterns can then be compared with the corresponding timestamps reported by the keystroke logging program.
• Specifically, the differences between the two timestamps of each keystroke, provides an estimate of the accuracy of the program.

EXPERIMENTS
• We tested the accuracy of different keystroke loggers, including the latest version of the keystroke logging program ScriptLog as well as two prototypes of a new ScriptLog version implemented in C++ and Java respectively.
• Due to the increased use of web-based written communication another keystroke logger was implemented in Javascript, and ran in a recent version of Firefox.
• Each test case consisted of 50 key presses of the ‘space’ bar, and was run on identical hardware and operating system.

RESULTS

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<tr>
<th>point-by-point</th>
<th>interval</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>ScriptLog</td>
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<tr>
<td>JavaScript</td>
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<td>Java prototype</td>
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<td>C++ prototype</td>
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<td>SoundCard</td>
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