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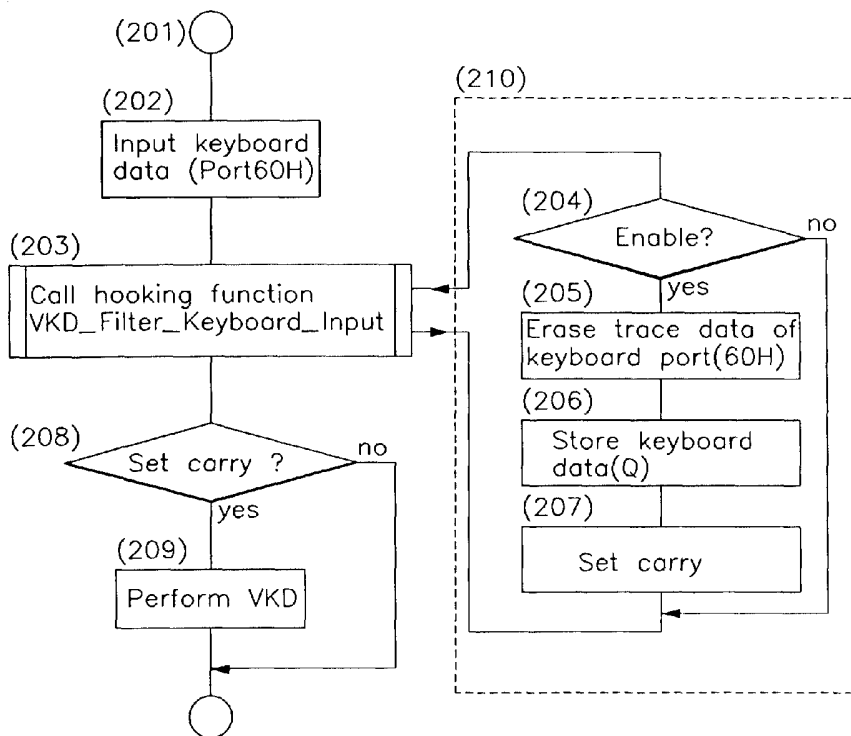
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(54) Title: A ANTI KEYLOG EDITOR OF ACTIVEX BASE



(57) Abstract: A security program has an ActiveX format for web browsers and application programs, and comprises a software security input window for preventing leakage of keyboard data without an additional hardwired device but rather by using a conventional keyboard. Therefore, the present invention protects keyboard data on the web browsers or application programs.

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A ANTI KEYLOG EDITOR OF ACTIVEX BASE

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 A security program has an ActiveX format for web browsers and application programs, and comprises a software security input window for preventing leakage of keyboard data without an additional hardwired device but rather by using a conventional keyboard.

 Therefore, the present invention protects keyboard data on the web
10 browsers or application programs.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(a) Field of the Invention

 The present invention relates to a security program. More specifically,
15 the present invention relates to a security program for preventing leakage of keyboard data.

(b) Description of the Related Art

 Conventional techniques of keyboard data security on the Internet include a product "Kis" released by Safetek (www.esafetek.com) in January
20 2001, and devices for replacing keyboard data inputs using input means (or methods) other than a Java-based virtual keyboard. However, since the former protects keyboard data on a hardware basis, it requires an additional predetermined device, and it is accordingly difficult to provide huge general-purpose services such as on the Internet, and the latter, that is, the security

method using an additional input means is not greatly used because of users' lack of skill and the inconvenience involved. Hence, even though it is urgently required to secure keyboard data comprising important personal information on the Internet, no general-purpose products have been provided to the market.

5 The present invention uses a keyboard to securely and easily process input data.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 It is an object of the present invention to prevent keyboard data leakages because of hacking when a user inputs personal information, writes electronic mail, or produces a document on the Internet.

 To accomplish the present invention, a keyboard data protecting function and a web browser supporting function are required.

15 In order to perform keyboard data security, first, when a scan code is transmitted to a keyboard device driver from a hardwired keyboard, leakage of the keyboard data remaining at the I/O port 60H is must be prevented. However, since general application programs may not properly control the leakage because of their hardwired properties and the Windows properties, a virtual device driver (VxD) accessible to Ring 0 is to be used to prevent the above-
20 noted leakage.

 Second, while the keyboard device driver converts the scan code into keyboard data and transmits the same to a system message queue, the converted keyboard data may be leaked by external programs including API

hooking and message hooking. Since this process is included in the Window's default operating system (USER.EXE) and it may not be protected through general methods, another keyboard entry method that does not use the Window's default system is to be supported.

5 Third, data leakage during the process of transmitting the keyboard data to a desired application program must be prevented. Hackers may hook or monitor the APIs or messages used by the application programs to leak the keyboard data. Therefore, a technique for securely transmitting the keyboard data to the application program is to be created.

10 In order to use the keyboard data on the web browser, first, it is needed for a security input window to be described using HTML documents supported by the web browser. Since the security input window does not follow the Window's default keyboard operating system, it is to be realized through a specific method to be in cooperation with the web browser.

15 Second, it is required to support low level tasks including communication with a virtual device driver VxD on the web browser, and controlling hardware because the security input window according to the present invention uses a security keyboard driver, and directly controls the hardwired keyboard to realize the security input window.

20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate an embodiment of the invention, and,

together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention:

FIG. 1 shows a whole configuration of a keyboard data security system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 2 shows a keyboard data flowchart of a security input window according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 shows a data flowchart between a security keyboard driver and the ActiveX according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 shows a web browser to which a security input window is applied according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

10 FIG. 5 shows an exemplified HTML source to which a security input window is applied according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 In the following detailed description, only the preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, simply by way of illustration of the best mode contemplated by the inventor(s) of carrying out the invention. As will be realized, the invention is capable of modification in various obvious respects, all without departing from the invention. Accordingly, the drawings and description are to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not restrictive.

20 The basic operation principle according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention is to not use a Microsoft Window standard keyboard, but rather to use a security keyboard driver and a security input window to securely transmit the keyboard data input by the user to a web browser.

FIG. 1 shows a whole configuration of a keyboard data security system, applied to a web browser, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Normal keyboard processing of Microsoft Windows will be subsequently described. Electrical signals generated from keyboard hardware 101 are provided to the 8255 of the motherboard, they are represented in scan codes, and they are provided to a virtual keyboard driver (VKD) 102. The scan codes that are different depending on the keyboard type are converted by the VKD 102 into keyboard messages used as the standard of the operating system. The keyboard messages are transmitted to a virtual machine (VM) currently activated according to USER.EXE that is stored in a system message queue and which is a Ring 3 component of the operating system. The keyboard data stored in the VM are transmitted to a web browser 105 through a thread message queue 103 to perform a key input task.

However, the key input task of the security input window according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention is realized in a manner differing from the above-noted conventional description.

Regarding the principle of the key input security task in a security input window, electrical signals generated from keyboard hardware 101 are provided to the 8255 of the motherboard, they are represented in scan codes, and they are provided to a virtual keyboard driver (VKD) 102. After this, the virtual keyboard driver 102 calls VKD_Filter_Keyboard_Input that represents a hooking function (a user redefinition function) for user-defined key management. When a carry is set and returned from the hooking function called by the virtual

keyboard driver 102, the virtual keyboard driver 102 ignores a keyboard message and aborts subsequent keyboard message processing. The hooking function in the security keyboard driver stores the keyboard data in its queue, sets a carry, and returns the carry. Therefore, the keyboard message is not transmitted to a system message queue, a thread message queue, and a web browser, thereby preventing leakage of the keyboard data through message hooking. In this instance, the hooking function is provided to and managed by a security keyboard driver.

The security keyboard driver redefines the VKD_Filter_Keyboard_Input to prevent message hooking. However, the scan code remains in the 8255 of the motherboard after the above-noted task. Scan code trace data may not be erased through a general method because of properties of the 8255. Hence, the keyboard hardware is controlled so as to erase the scan code trace data remaining in the 8255.

As to the method for erasing the trace data, when the hooking function calls the VKD_Filter_Keyboard_Input of the security keyboard driver, a general control command (enable keyboard [F4H]) of the keyboard hardware is output to the port 60h. When receiving the control command, the keyboard hardware enables the keyboard (initially enabled), erases the keyboard data stored in the keyboard hardware, and outputs an acknowledgement (FAh) to the 8255. In this process, the keyboard data stored in the keyboard hardware are erased, the trace data of the port 60h are changed to another value FAh, and accordingly, the scan code trace data are erased. By using this process, keyboard data hacking using a keyboard port scan is prevented.

As to the method for transmitting the keyboard data stored in the keyboard data queue of the security keyboard driver to the security input window 110 having the ActiveX format, states of the queue of the security keyboard driver are periodically monitored in the security input window to receive the stored keyboard data. When receiving the keyboard data, the security input window converts the keyboard data of a scan code format into characters to store them, and displays them to a screen for the user to check input states.

When the user inputs data in the security input window, and presses one of a transmit button and a check button to go to a next task, the web browser 112 refers to data properties 111 of the security input window through scripts to proceed to perform tasks assigned by the scripts.

FIG. 2 shows a flowchart for interface and management between a virtual keyboard driver and a security keyboard driver. When a user presses a keyboard button, the keyboard receives keyboard data from the 8255 to generate a keyboard interrupt and call a virtual keyboard driver in step S201. The called virtual keyboard driver reads a value of the port 60H storing the keyboard data, stores it in a predetermined register, and calls a hooking function 210 of a next VKD_Filter_Keyboard_Input. The hooking function 210 representing a function that the security keyboard driver has, determines whether the security keyboard driver is activated, and the hooking function 210 is terminated when the security keyboard driver is not activated. It also erases the keyboard data traces of the keyboard port 06h using the above-noted method and stores the keyboard data in its queue when the security keyboard

driver is activated. It then assigns a carry so that the virtual keyboard driver may not use the keyboard data, and it is terminated.

When calling the hooking function, the virtual keyboard driver checks the carry to perform the existing virtual keyboard driver or ignores the input keyboard data.

FIG. 3 shows a flowchart for processing keyboard data through interface between a security input window and a security keyboard driver. The security input window uses a timer to periodically communicate (function DeviceIoControl) with the security keyboard driver in step S301 to receive security keyboard data in step S303.

FIG. 4 shows an exemplified web browser 405 to which a security input window 404 is applied, referring to HTML codes of FIG. 5. Referring to FIG. 4, when a user uses a keyboard 401 to input a web address in the security input window 404 of the browser 405, and presses a button 406, the user is linked to the corresponding web page.

FIG. 5 shows the HTML codes of the exemplified web page including a method 501 for describing the keyboard data input to the security input window in the HTML code format, and a method 502 for processing the keyboard data input to the security input window in the HTML format.

The description of the security input window in the HTML format is performed according to the ActiveX format, and the data reference of the security input window follows the ActiveX property format.

The security input window as shown in the subsequent example 502 is expressed as the OBJECT in the HTML codes.

<OBJECT

classid="clsid:C1BF8F0F-05BA-497C-AEDA-F377E0867B3C"

name="akl1"

5 codebase="http://localhost/AKLEditXControl.cab#version=1,0,89,9"

width=350

height=23

align=center

hspace=0

10 vspace=0

>

<param name="Value" value="www.yahoo.com">

<param name="Border" value="2">

<param name="BorderLeftcolor" value="0">

15 <param name="BorderRightcolor" value="0">

<param name="BorderTopcolor" value="0">

<param name="BorderBottomcolor" value="0">

<param name="BorderStyle" value="1">

<param name="Font" value="MS Sans Serif">

20 <param name="Size" value="56">

</OBJECT>

(Reference document:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/author/dhtml/reference/objects/OBJECT.a>

sp)

The next exemplar 501 describes a method for referring to the keyboard data input to the security input window in the HTML codes.

```
5      <script language="javascript">
        function geturl() {
          var ak = http:// + akl1.value;
          window.open(ak)
        }
10     </script>
```

In the above codes, akl1.value is called to refer to the data of the security input window.

1. The preferred embodiment of the present invention protects the keyboard data input by a user on the Internet to increase reliability of Internet-related industries and activate the industries.

Internet tasks including Internet banking, Internet games, web mail, web contents, and security document composition basically require a user to use a keyboard. Leaked keyboard data may cause great confusion and damage to the Internet tasks of companies.

Therefore, the use of the security key input window prevents leakages of the keyboard data to improve reliability of Internet business and to activate the Internet business, and it will reduce direct loss and damage caused by the leakage of the keyboard data.

2. The preferred embodiment does not handle malicious programs in the like manner of vaccine programs, but it copes with hacking, and hence, the preferred embodiment protects the user's keyboard data against new programs and undetected hacking programs.

5 3. Hackers may not steal the keyboard data using existing hacking tools if they have no new hacking techniques, which reduces the hackers' fields of action.

 4. The preferred embodiment provides a software security system, and it recovers the security level through an immediate improvement when the
10 security level of the system is lowered, thereby increasing the reliability of keyboard data security and obtaining Internet business related reliability.

 While this invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments,
15 but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A security keyboard driver for erasing trace data to prevent a leakage of keyboard data.

2. An ActiveX control comprising a security function operable in cooperation with the security keyboard driver of claim 1.

3. A security keyboard driver for hooking a virtual keyboard driver, and comprising an additional keyboard message processing routine instead of a normal keyboard driver processing routine (a kernel).

4. An ActiveX control comprising a security function operable in cooperation with the security keyboard driver of claim 3.

FIG.1

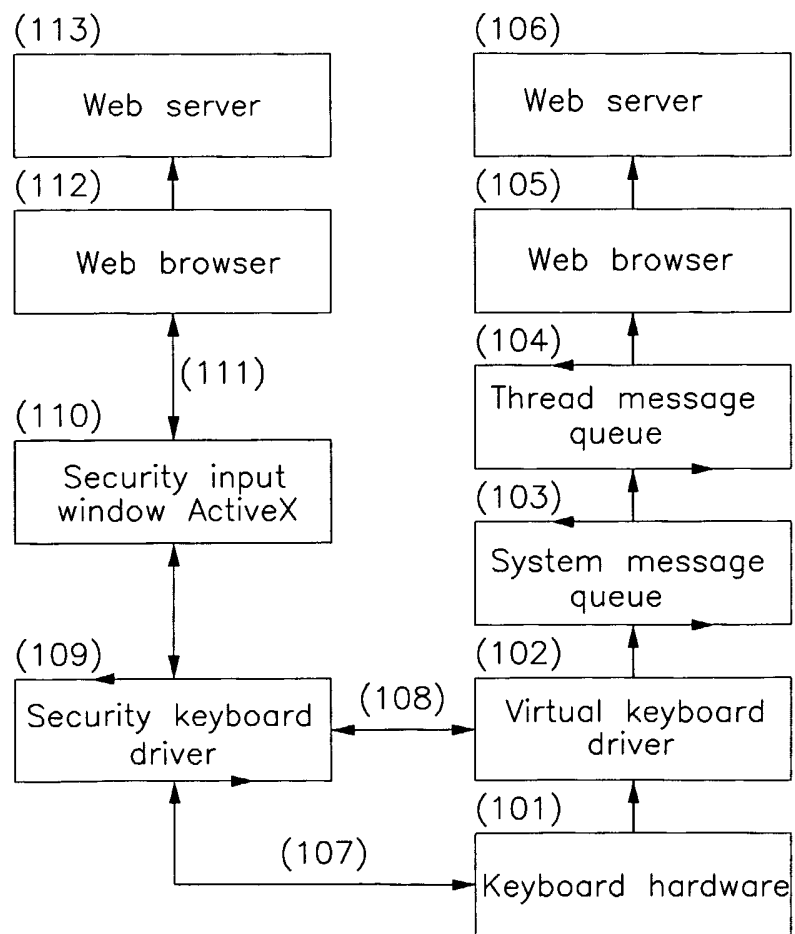


FIG. 2

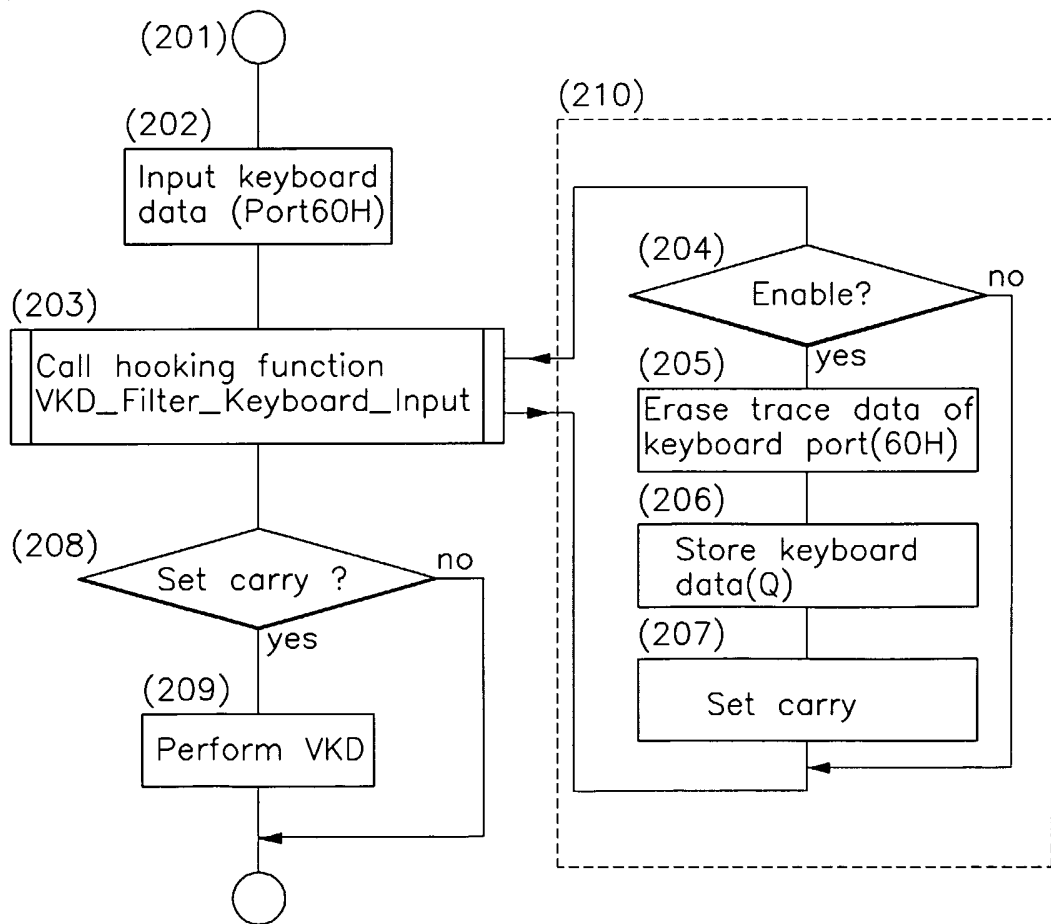


FIG. 3

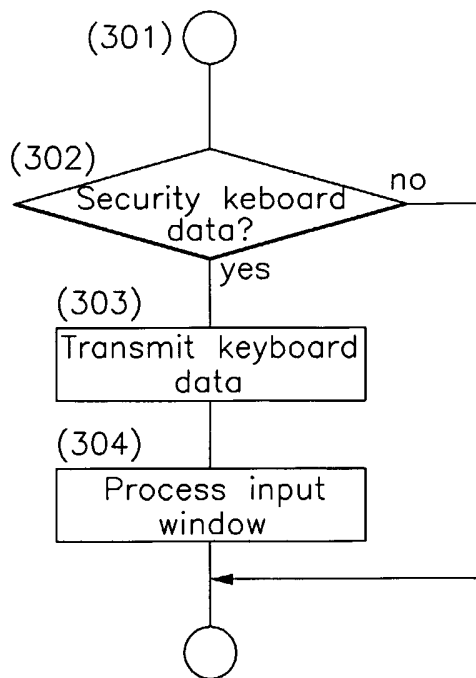


FIG.4

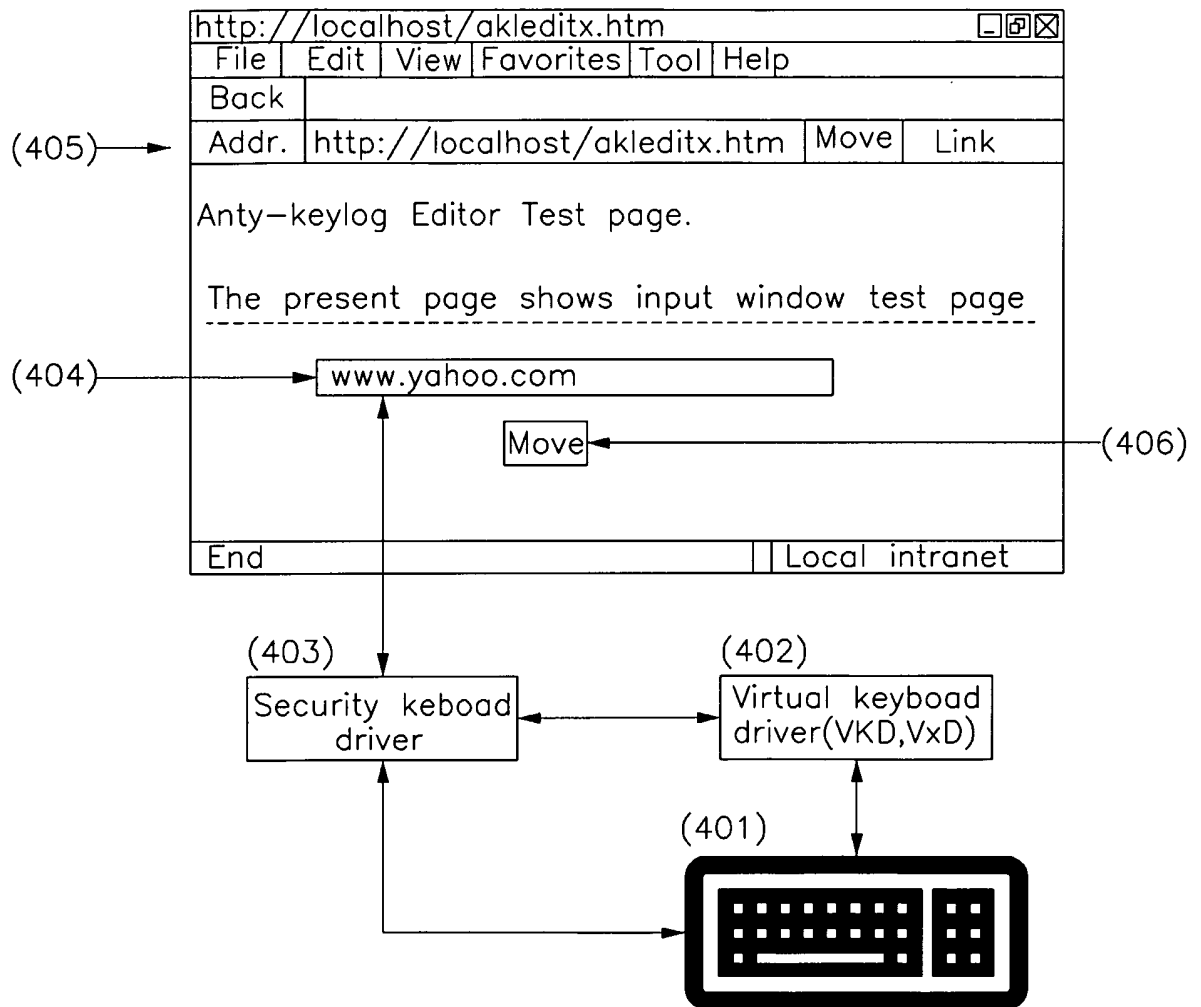


FIG.5

```

<HTML>
<Head>
<script language="javascript">
    function geturl()
    {
        var ak = "http://" + ak1.value;
        window.open(ak)
    }
</script>
</head>

<body>
<H1> Anti-Keylog Editor Test page. </H1><p>
The present page shows a security input window test page.
<HR><center><P>
<OBJECT
    classid="clsid:C1BF8F0F-05BA-497C-AEDA-F377E0867B3C"
    name="ak1"
codebase="http://localhost/AKLEditXControl.cab#version=1,0,89,9"
    width=350
    height=23
    align=center
    hspace=0
    vspace=0
>
<param name="Value" value="www.yahoo.com">
<param name="Border" value="2">
<param name="BorderLeftcolor" value="0">
<param name="BorderRightcolor" value="0">
<param name="BorderTopcolor" value="0">
<param name="BorderBottomcolor" value="0">
<param name="BorderStyle" value="1">
<param name="Font" value="MS Sans Serif">
<param name="Size" value="56">
</OBJECT></p>
<input type="button" value=" Check " onClick="geturl()" >
</body>

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(501) →

(502) →

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR02/01158

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|--|---|---|---|---|
| A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER | | | | |
| IPC7 G06F 3/02 | | | | |
| According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC | | | | |
| B. FIELDS SEARCHED | | | | |
| Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC7 G06F 15/00, 17/60, H04L1/00, 9/32 | | | | |
| Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Korean Patents and applications for inventions since 1975 Korean Utility models and applications for Utility models since 1975 | | | | |
| Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) | | | | |
| C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | | |
| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. | | |
| Y | WO 01/10079 A (SAFE Technology CO., Ltd.) 8. February. 2001 FIG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ABSTRACT, CLAIMS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8-11 | 1 - 4 | | |
| Y | KR 2001-11667 A (Lee, Jong Woo.) 15. February. 2001 FIG 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 3c,, 4a, 4b, ABSTRACT, CLAIMS 1, 2 | 1 - 4 | | |
| A | KR 2001-260 A (Park, Joon Sang.) 5. January. 2001 FIG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 ABSTRACT, CLAIMS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 | 1 - 4 | | |
| A | JP 09-204287 A (CANNON CO., Ltd.) 5. August. 1997 FIG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ABSTRACT, CLAIMS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 | 1 - 4 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex. | | | | |
| <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </td> </tr> </table> | | | <p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> | <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> |
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| Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR | | Authorized officer | | |
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