



## **Practice 10 key typing test**

Typing is the process of entering text by pressing keys on a device such as a typewriter, computer keyboard, or mobile phone. The world's first typist was the daughter of Christopher Latham Sholes who invented the first practical typewriter. Minimal differences in typing speed between touch typists and self-taught hybrid typists have been found in a study examining 30 subjects with varying styles and expertise. Contrary to popular belief, the number of fingers used does not determine typing speed, as individuals using self-taught strategies were found to be as fast as trained typists. Instead, factors such as hand position and finger consistency play a significant role in predicting typing speed. Trained typists tend to keep their hands fixed on one position, reducing movement over the keyboard and increasing efficiency. A 20th century trend in typing, primarily used with small keyboards, is thumbing or thumb typing. Proficient typists can reach speeds of up to 100 words per minute using either one or both thumbs. However, overusing certain keys can lead to injuries such as tendonitis. Typing speed is measurement of five characters or keystrokes per word. This allows for comparison across languages and hardware boundaries. The benefits of standardized measurement include the ability to compare typing speeds between individuals with different language backgrounds. On average, professional typists reach speeds above 120 WPM. Two-finger typists typically reach sustained speeds of around 37 WPM for memorized text and 27 WPM when copying text. The typing speed metric CPM (characters per minute) can offer an accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typing abilities without requiring prolonged typing accurate assessment of a person's typ However, most modern printers use PPM (pages per minute), except for 20th-century machines. The technique used to analyze the accompanying text employed two key statistics: minimum string distance error rate (MSD error rate) and keystrokes per character (KSPC). This approach has several advantages, including allowing participants to input text naturally, with the possibility of making mistakes, and automating the identification of errors and generation of error rate statistics. By examining keystroke patterns, the input stream was categorized into four groups: Correct (C), Incorrect Fixed (IF), Fixes (F), and Incorrect Not Fixed (INF). The Correct and INF categories comprise all characters in the transcribed text. IF keystrokes are identifiable and include backspace, delete, cursor movements, and modifier keys. These classes enable the calculation of both MSD error rate measures the number of "primitives" required to transform one string into another, calculated as (INF / (C + INF)) \* 100%. This statistic ignores corrected errors not present in the transcribed text. For instance, an input stream with an incorrect character deleted by a backspace would result in an MSD error rate of 0%. To address this limitation, the KSPC statistic was developed: KSPC = (C + INF + IF + F) / (C + INF). However, KSPC has its own drawbacks, such as being influenced by text input methods and not allowing for meaningful comparison between different devices. Combining KSPC and MSD into a single error rate is also challenging due to their inverse relationship. Soukoreff and MacKenzie built upon this framework by introducing additional metrics: Error correction efficiency (IF/F), participant conscientiousness (IF / (IF + INF)), utilized bandwidth (C / (C + INF + IF + F)), wasted bandwidth ((INF + IF + F)), total error rate (((INF + IF + F)), total error rate (((INF + IF + F)), total error rate (INF / (C + INF + IF))\* 100%), and corrected error rate (IF / (C + INF + IF))\* 100%). These metrics offer an intuitive understanding of total error rate, allowing for a more comprehensive evaluation of user performance. The concept of rates can be applied to various devices, making it comparable across different systems. In contrast, the KSPC statistic is device-dependent and cannot be directly compared. There are two publicly available tools for tracking text entry performance: TEMA, which runs on Android devices, and WebTEM, which works with most modern web browsers. Keystroke dynamics (also known as typing dynamics) refers to the timing information collected when a person types on a keyboard or keypad. This data is obtained through keystroke logging and provides insight into an individual's typing style and rhythm. The behavioral biometrics of Keystroke Dynamics can be used for identification purposes, similar to speaker recognition. The study of keystroke dynamics has its roots in the past, with examples including war correspondents, stenotype typists, and data entry clerks. Research has shown that muscle memory plays a significant role in typing speed, with studies demonstrating that skilled typists can reach speeds of 120 words per minute (wpm). A study published in 2016 found that the fastest language to type is often English, due to its simple alphabet. The history of typing speed records dates back to the early days of computers. In 1944, a war correspondent typed his dispatch while hiding outside Arnhem, Netherlands, showcasing remarkable typing skills under pressure. More recent studies have explored the relationship between typing posture and performance, highlighting the importance of maintaining proper ergonomics when typing. Overall, keystroke dynamics has become an essential tool for researchers studying human-computer interaction, providing valuable insights into individual typing styles and behaviors. The world's fastest typist set multiple records in speed marks and achieving impressive rates on various devices. The record holder, who remains anonymous, has been recognized for their exceptional skill with different keyboards, including QWERTY and Dvorak. In 1985, at the age of 64, a grandmother from Oregon set her third world speed typing at a rate of 194 words per minute using software and a Dvorak keyboard. This achievement was showcased on The Tonight Show with Johnny Carson, where she demonstrated her incredible typing skills. More recent records include achieving 255 words per minute (WPM) on the Monkey Type 60s platform and 213 WPM for an hour straight. These records were set using various online platforms and devices, including TypingRacer and the Ultimate Typing Championship. The fastest typist ever recorded is a 17-year-old who achieved 305 WPM in 2024. Other notable achievements include setting a new record for typing speed with Stephen Hawking's speech-generating device and demonstrating exceptional typing skills with various keyboard layouts, including QWERTY and Dvorak. Researchers have also studied the metrics of text entry research, evaluating methods such as MSD and KSPC, and developing new unified error metrics. Additionally, there has been interest in using typing biometrics features for user authentication. Sebastian Möller, Lior Rokach, Yuval Elovici conducted a study on identity theft in 2009, focusing on the role of computers and behavioral biometrics. They analyzed various aspects, including typing characteristics, to develop methods for continuous authentication. Their research has been published in several papers, most notably "Continuous authentication by analysis of keyboard typing characteristics" in May 1995.