

# Deceiving computers in Reverse Turing Test through Deep Learning

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# Table of contents I

## 1 Introduction

- Turing Test
- Reverse Turing Test
- Motivation for breaking CAPTCHA
- Different types of CAPTCHAs

## 2 Overview of Our Work

## 3 CAPTCHA (4 letter)

- About the data
- A naive model
- A better model

## 4 c4l\_16x16\_550 dataset

- About the data
- CIFAR - 10 like model

## 5 JAM CAPTCHA dataset



# Table of contents II

- About the data
- Using k-NN to predict the segmented images

## 6 CAPTCHA-version-2 dataset

- About the data
- A model for the **CAPTCHA-version-2** dataset

## 7 1L-labelled-CAPTCHA

- About the data
- A model for the **1L-labelled-CAPTCHA** dataset

## 8 Faded CAPTCHA

- About the data
- A model for the **Faded CAPTCHA** dataset

## 9 Circle CAPTCHA

- About the data
- A model for the **Circle CAPTCHA** dataset



# Table of contents III

## 10 Sphinx CAPTCHA

- About the data
- A model for the **Sphinx CAPTCHA** dataset

## 11 Fish Eye CAPTCHA

- About the data
- A model for the **Fish Eye CAPTCHA** dataset

## 12 Mini CAPTCHA

- About the data
- A model for the **Mini CAPTCHA** dataset

## 13 Multicolor CAPTCHA

- About the data
- A model for the **Multicolor CAPTCHA** dataset

## 14 Determining complexity of CAPTCHAs through Railway-CAPTCHA

- About the data



# Table of contents IV

- Models for the **Railway CAPTCHA** datasets
- A model for the **Railway CAPTCHA (3 letters)** dataset
- A model for the **Railway CAPTCHA (4 letters)** dataset
- A model for the **Railway CAPTCHA (5 letters)** dataset
- A model for the **Railway CAPTCHA (6 letters)** dataset
- A model for the **Railway CAPTCHA (7 letters)** dataset
- Accuracies obtained from the **Railway CAPTCHA** datasets.

15

Conclusions and Future Work

16

References

17

Acknowledgements



# Introduction

## Turing Test

- What is a Turing test?
  - Alan Turing in 1950, devised a method to tell humans and computers apart.
  - Used Imitation game.
  - Imitation game - Played with 3 people: a man (A), a woman (B) and an interrogator (C)
  - Job of interrogator is to determine which one is a man and woman, via question answer through text.
  - In Turing test, the interrogator needs to differentiate between a Human and a Computer.
  - Think of it as a chatbot.



# Introduction

## Reverse Turing Test

- What is a reverse Turing test?
  - The roles of Humans and Computer are interchanged.
  - Computers (Servers) determines whether a user is a bot or human.
  - Specially used for stopping bots which waste resources by creating spamming accounts.
  - Also used to stop scraping bots.



# Introduction

## Motivation for breaking CAPTCHA

- A common method to perform Reverse Turing Test is to use **CAPTCHA**.
- CAPTCHA is an acronym for Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart.
- Automated scripts should not be more successful than 1 in 10,000 (0.01%) for any type of attack, while the humans success rate should approach 90%.
- We have worked on cracking a common type of CAPTCHA - **Text CAPTCHA** (most of them with over 99% accuracy on test set).
- The Optical Character Recognition (OCR) task was the backbone for building up CNN (during Yann LeCun's time).
- Text based CAPTCHAs are becoming hard for humans day by day, and hackers are enhancing the Deep Learning Technologies to solve more difficult CAPTCHAs.
- We wanted to show how easy it was to crack text based CAPTCHAs, and the measures one can take to improve the Reverse Turing Test system.



# Introduction

## Different types of CAPTCHA

- There are various types of CAPTCHAs.
- Text based Simple CAPTCHAs (From Wikipedia and JCaptcha)

SiReN  
wortmen

- Text based CAPTCHAs (From JCaptcha and Pixprofit)



- Modern Text CAPTCHAs (From Wikipedia and PayPal)

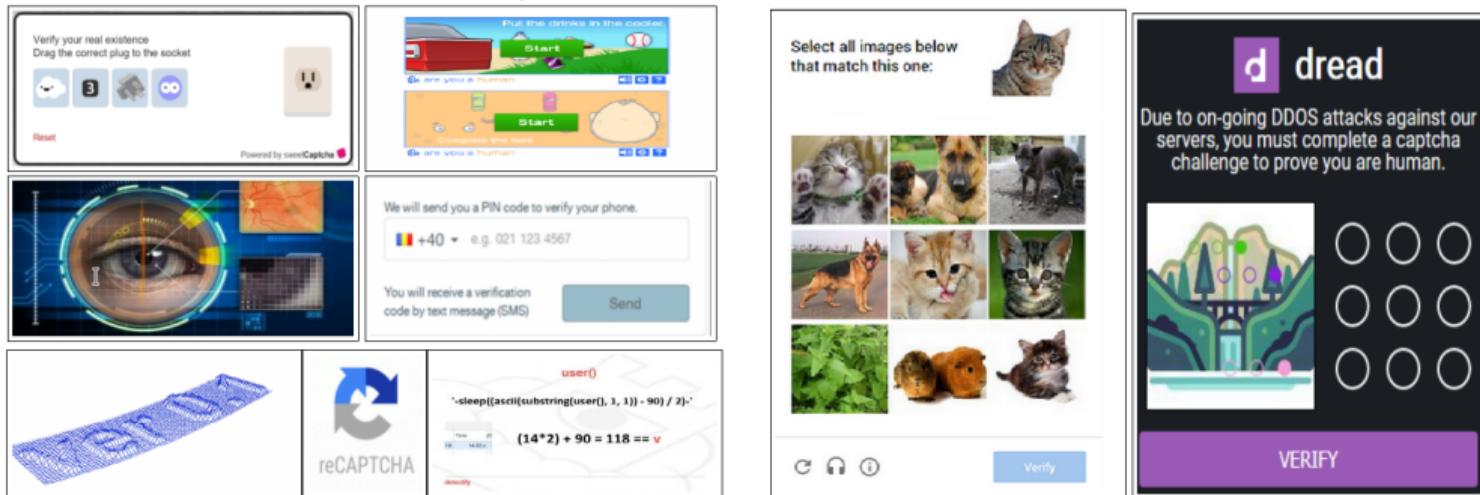
following finding



- More modern types of Text CAPTCHAs



- There are other types of CAPTCHA as well (Picture Courtesy: IIHglobaland Wikipedia)
- Sweet CAPTCHA – That lets you match easy images, instead of Twisted Texts, Playthru CAPTCHA replaces plain text via microgames, Text Verification CAPTCHA helps to get genuine users without pain, Google's reCAPTCHA uses cookies, picture selection CAPTCHAs etc



- Mini Games are usually a better choice for CAPTCHAs and are trending now-a-days
- Sometimes there can be very hard CAPTCHAs as well as shown in right

The grid displays 12 different CAPTCHA examples:

- Row 1:**
  - Text CAPTCHA: "morning overtook".
  - Image CAPTCHA: A screenshot of Internet Explorer with a CAPTCHA overlay.
  - Mathematical CAPTCHA: Qualifying question involving trigonometric functions.
  - Image CAPTCHA: A complex geometric pattern with hidden shapes.
- Row 2:**
  - Image CAPTCHA: A shape recognition task with four icons (heart, star, diamond, square) to identify.
  - Image CAPTCHA: Dice rolling simulation.
  - Text CAPTCHA: "No premium user. Please enter the one that can NOT be created from the unfolded pattern. 29 seconds remain."
  - Image CAPTCHA: A complex image of a cat's face composed of smaller shapes.
- Row 3:**
  - Image CAPTCHA: "Click on the CAT" with a grid of images.
  - Text CAPTCHA: "Win tic tac toe to continue".
  - Image CAPTCHA: A complex image of a cat's face composed of smaller shapes.
  - Image CAPTCHA: A complex image of a cat's face composed of smaller shapes.
- Row 4:**
  - Image CAPTCHA: "Picture CAPTCHA versus annoying text CAPTCHA".
  - Image CAPTCHA: Tic-tac-toe board.
  - Text CAPTCHA: "Four letters with a :".
  - Image CAPTCHA: A complex image of a cat's face composed of smaller shapes.
- Row 5:**
  - Image CAPTCHA: A complex image of a cat's face composed of smaller shapes.
  - Text CAPTCHA: "Read it (ready)?".
  - Image CAPTCHA: A complex image of a cat's face composed of smaller shapes.
  - Image CAPTCHA: A complex image of a cat's face composed of smaller shapes.



# Coming up: Our Work

# Our Work

## Overview

- We have collected various types of CAPTCHAs and have broken them with **human level accuracy**.
- We have used various methods such as k-NN, CNN and mainly Deep Learning Techniques to break the CAPTCHAs.
- When we have used open source data generators, we have the freedom to increase the amount of data, and with huge data our results were state of the art!
- We have also found certain conclusions on how we can improve the text based CAPTCHAs.
- Our main intention was to prove that **text based CAPTCHAs are not as difficult as before to crack**, and with Deep Learning techniques, we can easily crack text based CAPTCHAs.
- We have uploaded the data generated in this project to figshare, hence other could use them, and used Google's free Colab GPUs for training.



# CAPTCHA (4 letter)

2 A 2 X

# CAPTCHA (4 letter)

## About the data

- Original dataset was found on Kaggle (<https://www.kaggle.com/genesis16/captcha-4-letter>) and the cleaned version can be found here ([https://jimut123.github.io/blogs/CAPTCHA/data/captcha\\_4\\_letter.tar.gz](https://jimut123.github.io/blogs/CAPTCHA/data/captcha_4_letter.tar.gz)) (Hosted on my website).
- Contains about 9955 PNG files.
- Total size is about 10.4 MB.
- The images have 3 channels (RGB) and of dimension 72x24.
- From Figure 1 we can see that 0,1,I,O are missing, since that can be confusing for humans sometimes.



# CAPTCHA (4 letter)

- Distribution of letters in the CAPTCHA (4 letter) dataset:

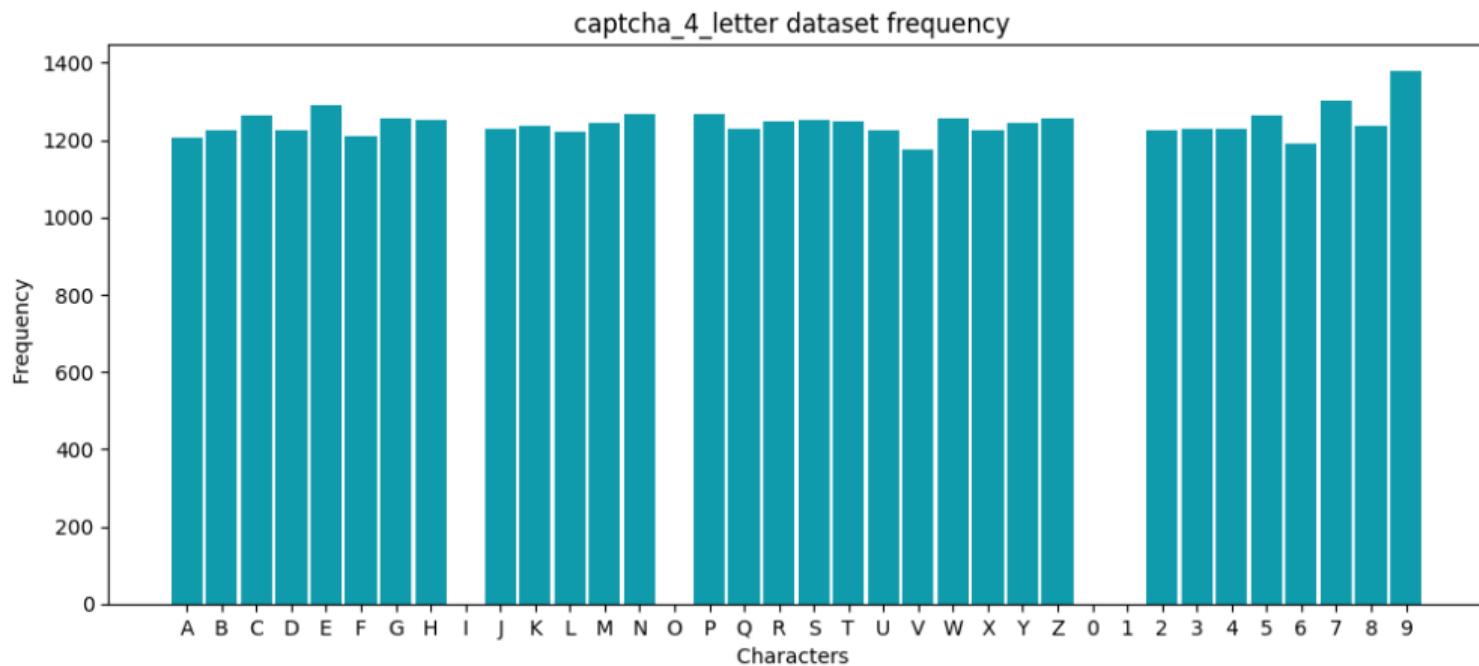


Figure: The initial distribution of the letters for the Captcha (4 letter) dataset.



# CAPTCHA (4 letter)

## A Naive Model

- We have first done some preprocessing on the data to feed into our model.
- Performed adaptive thresholding of binary inverse.

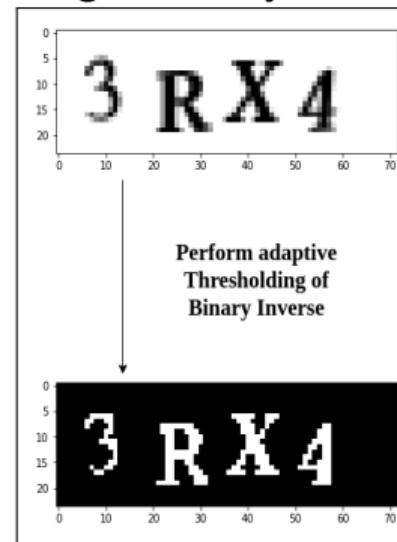


Figure: Performing adaptive thresholding of Binary Inverse before passing it to the model.



## ● The structure of the naive model.

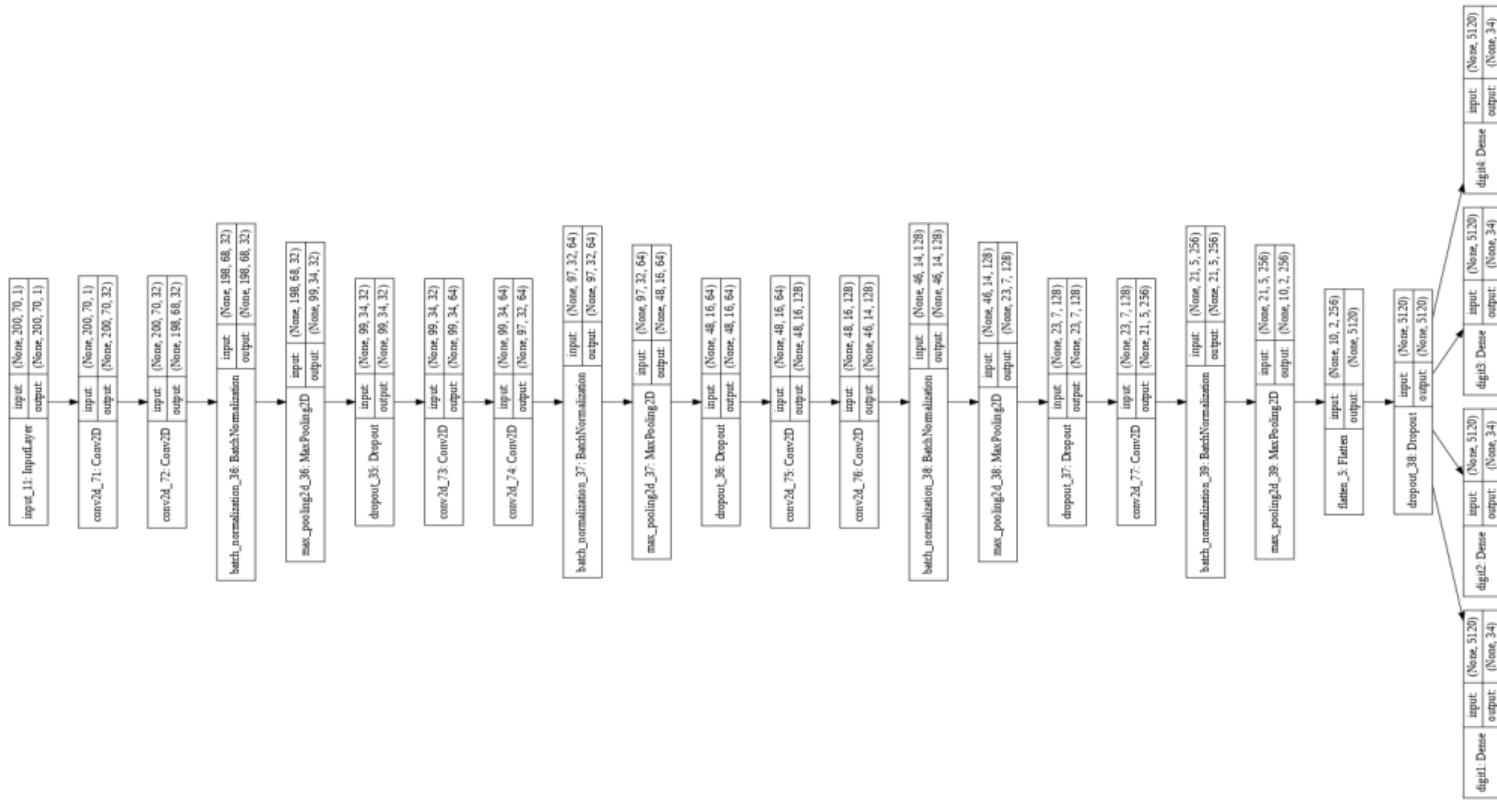
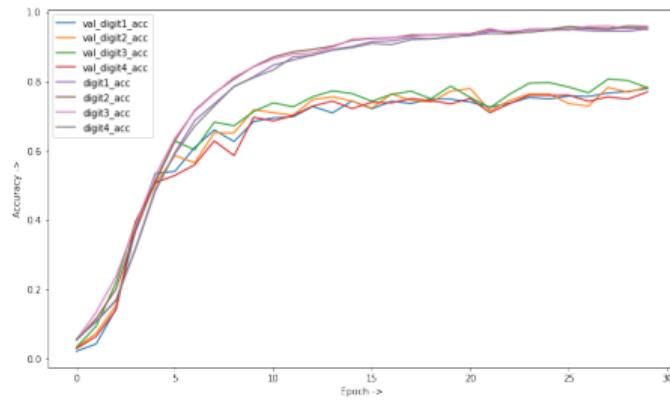
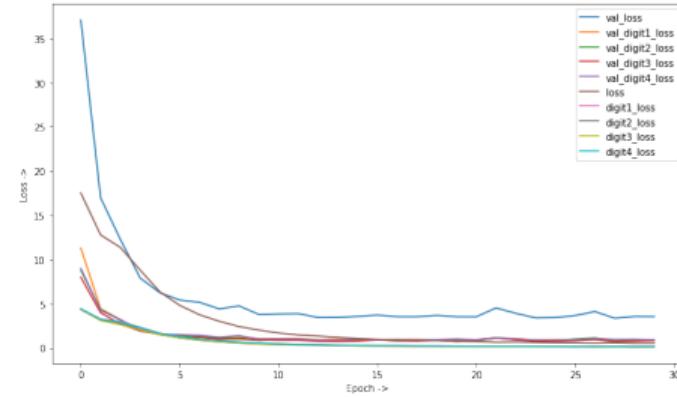


Figure: Naive model for predicting the labels of the 4 letter CAPTCHA dataset.

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from each layer of the model.



Accuracy



Loss

- Trained for 30 epochs (9 second per epochs), 4.5 minutes to train the whole dataset.
- 77 %** accuracy on test dataset.



- Some visualisations of the layers.

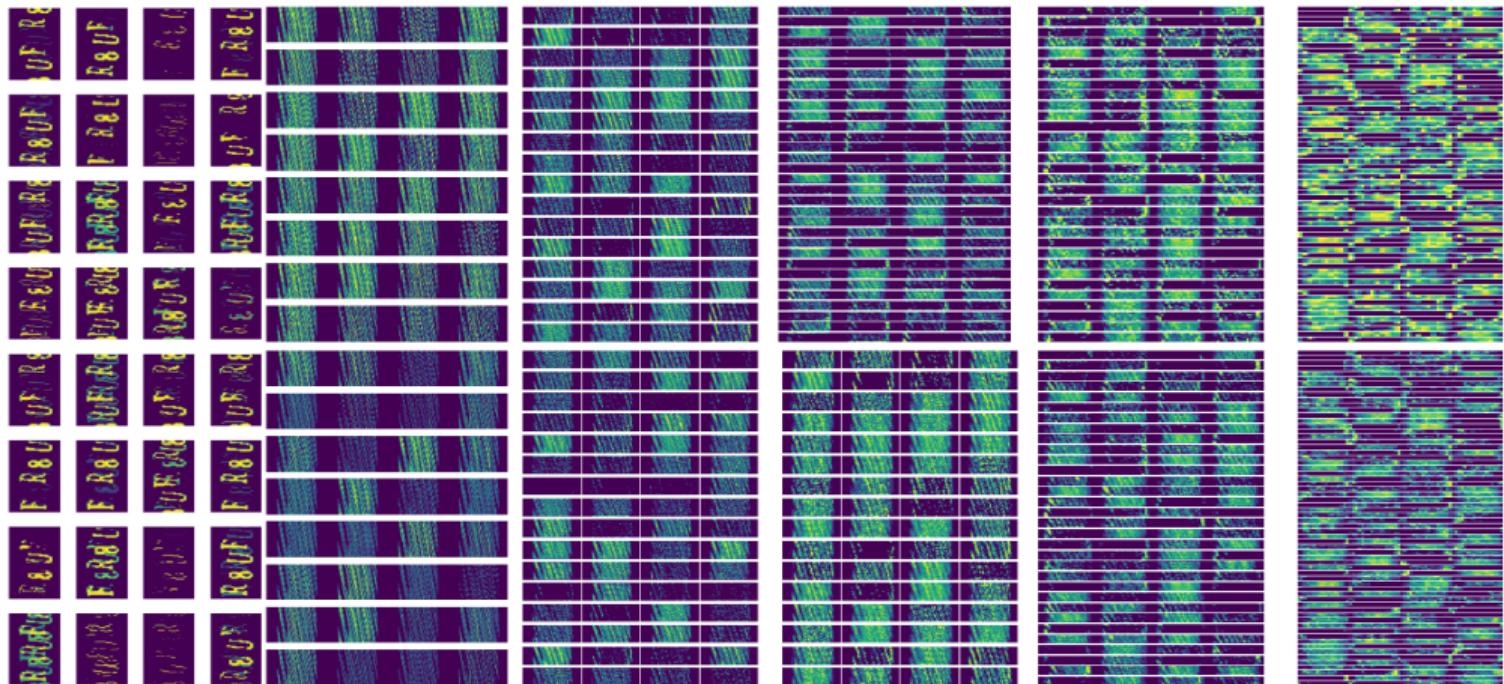


Figure: The visualization obtained when a CAPTCHA of **ufr8** is passed through the model.



- The prediction on unseen data.

Prediction = 466G

**4 4 6 G**

Prediction = KUQZ

**K U Q Z**

Prediction = AULY

**A U L Y**

Prediction = S2ZR

**S 2 Z R**

Prediction = UCU8

**U C U R**

Prediction = KM5S

**K M P S**

Prediction = T3Nj

**T 4 H J**

Prediction = L3L8

**L 2 L R**

Prediction = VJ7A

**V J 3 A**

Prediction = 5CBP

**S L B P**

Prediction = 42KS

**4 2 K S**

Prediction = YJQY

**Y J Q Y**

Prediction = Z3TU

**Z 9 7 U**

Prediction = A993

**A 9 9 3**

Prediction = HTNV

**H T N V**

Prediction = 3WXC

**3 W X C**

Prediction = 8UMV

**6 U M 4**

Prediction = 89JH

**8 R J H**

Prediction = FTHR

**E T H R**

Prediction = NQ23

**N Q 2 3**

Prediction = VTC3

**V T C 2**

Prediction = EF8A

**E F 8 A**

Prediction = 973A

**9 7 3 A**

Prediction = XCTV

**X C T V**

Prediction = DFAK

**D F A K**

Prediction = D7LK

**D 7 L K**

Prediction = CQC6

**C Q C 6**

Prediction = L786

**L 7 8 6**

Prediction = 3KR4

**3 K R 8**

Prediction = HURJ

**H H R J**

Prediction = KAQT

**K A Q T**

Prediction = KM4Y

**R M 4 Y**

Prediction = 6BXL

**8 B X L**

Prediction = MXGP

**M Z C P**

Prediction = 4K37

**4 K 3 F**

Prediction = 27YU

**2 7 3 U**

Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



# CAPTCHA (4 letter)

## A Naive Model

- 3x3 Filters learned by the first layer of this model.

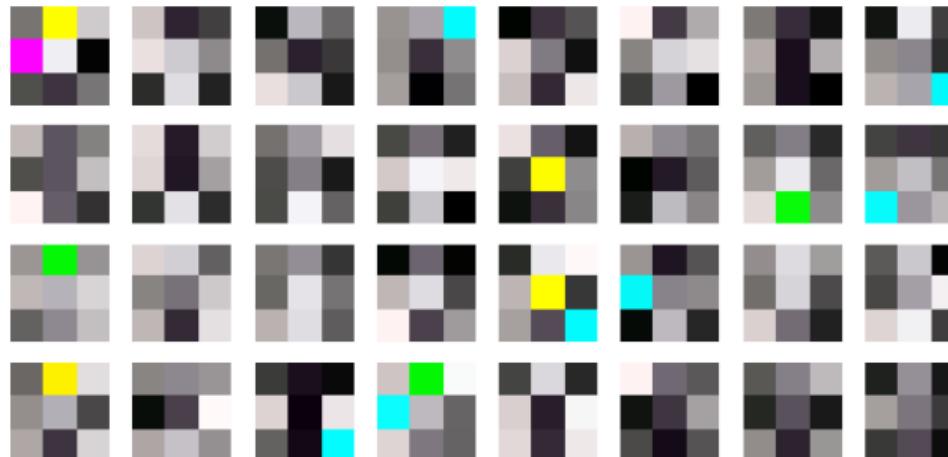


Figure: The 3x3 kernels (filter) learned by the model for layer 1.



# CAPTCHA (4 letter)

## A Naive Model

- Weights learned by the layers of this model.

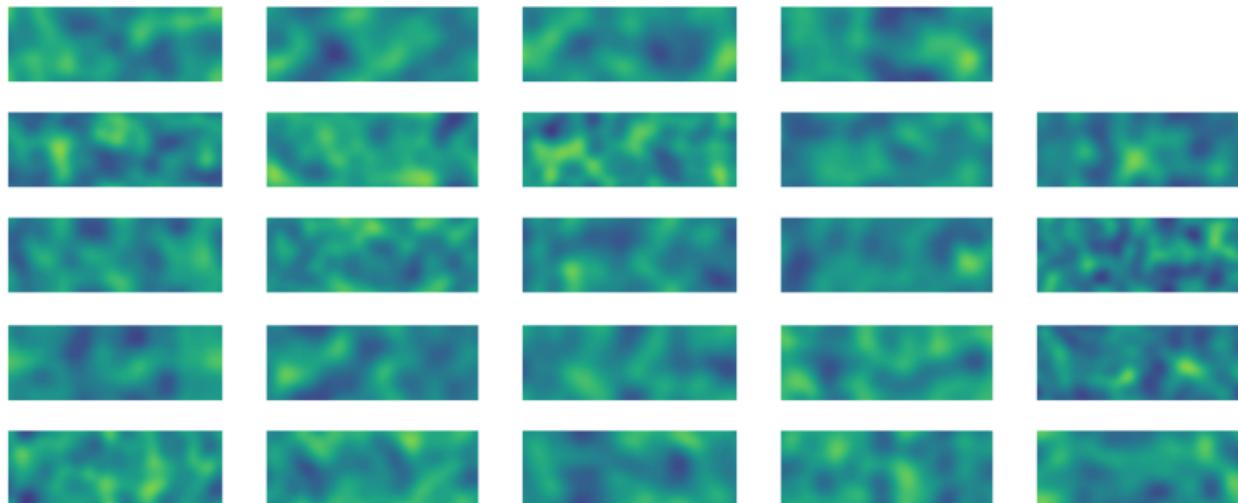


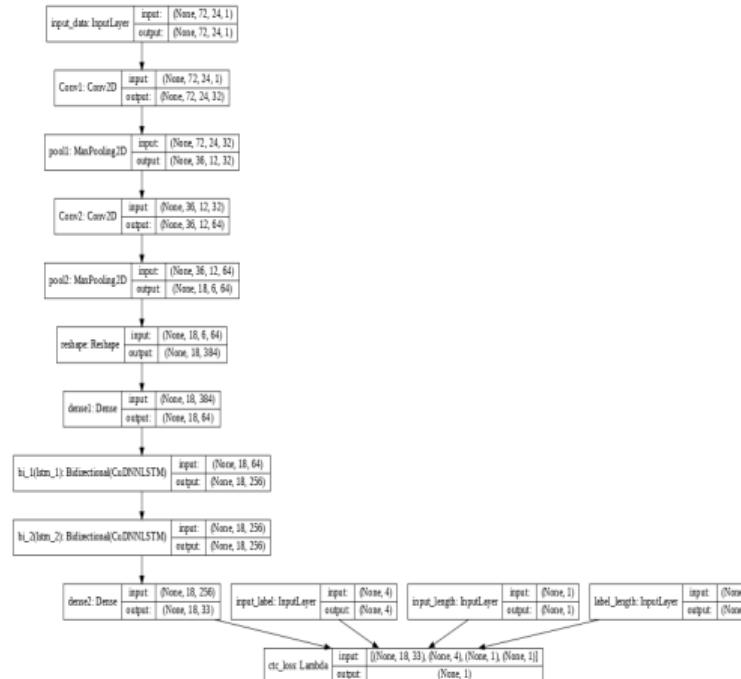
Figure: The weights learned by the model for layers 1 to 24.



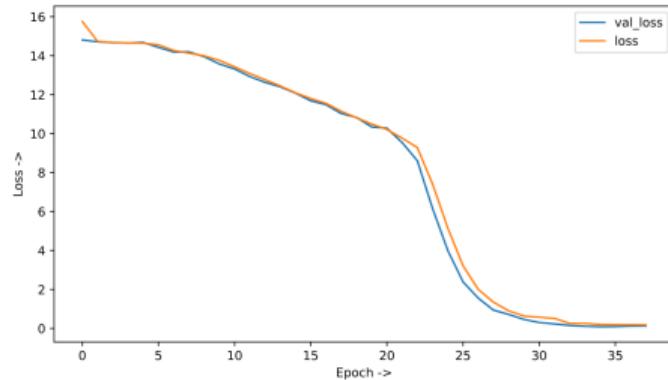
# CAPTCHA (4 letter)

A better model

- The structure of the better model.



- The graph of loss obtained from each layer of the model.



Loss

- A total of 38 epochs, with a total time of 4.43 minutes to finish the whole training.
- 99.87 %** accuracy on test dataset.



- The prediction on unseen data.

Prediction = F662

**F 6 6 2**

Prediction = QHBW

**Q<sup>H</sup> B W**

Prediction = HM49

**H M 4 9**

Prediction = V48B

**V 4 8 B**

Prediction = GM45

**G M 4 5**

Prediction = L5ES

**L 5 E S**

Prediction = A3YU

**A 3 Y U**

Prediction = KZPX

**K Z P X**

Prediction = S32P

**S 3 2 P**

Prediction = 94QB

**9 4 Q B**

Prediction = 65FY

**6 5 F Y**

Prediction = 4J7H

**4 J 7 H**

Prediction = F35H

**F 3 5 H**

Prediction = 4V8R

**4 V 8 R**

Prediction = CGYG

**C G Y G**

Prediction = K94Z

**K 9 4 Z**

Prediction = 49U3

**4 9 U 3**

Prediction = EXJ3

**E X J 3**

Prediction = B4Z5

**B 4 Z 5**

Prediction = PG23

**P G 2 3**

Prediction = 8QX4

**8 Q X 4**

Prediction = 7VDA

**7 V D A**

Prediction = BUJM

**B U J M**

Prediction = XQ4S

**X Q 4 S**

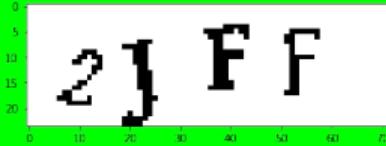
Prediction = NC2P

**N C 2 P**

Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



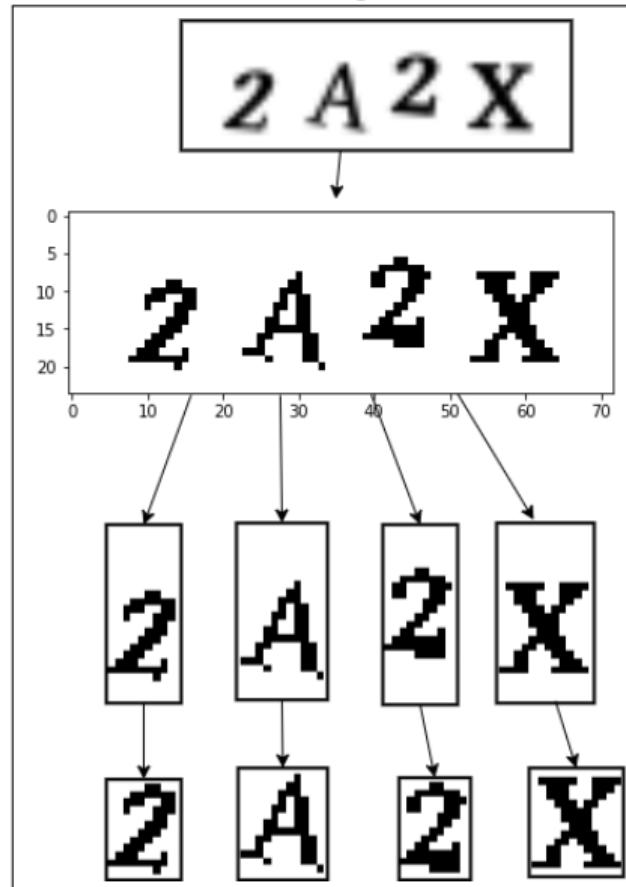
c4l\_16x16\_550 dataset



- The separable characters from **CAPTCHA (4 letter)** were extracted to get this dataset, which helped in better classification of the **CAPTCHA (4 letter)** dataset.
- The dataset contains 32 characters, dimension 16x16, 550 images from each character.
- Total size is about 1.4 MB.
- The images have are mainly black and white images (having intensity of 0 and 255 only).
- From Figure 9 we can see that 0,1,I,O are missing, since that can be confusing for humans sometimes. This is a proper subset of **CAPTCHA (4 letter)** dataset.



- The basic procedure to extract the images



- Distribution of letters in the CAPTCHA (4 letter) dataset:

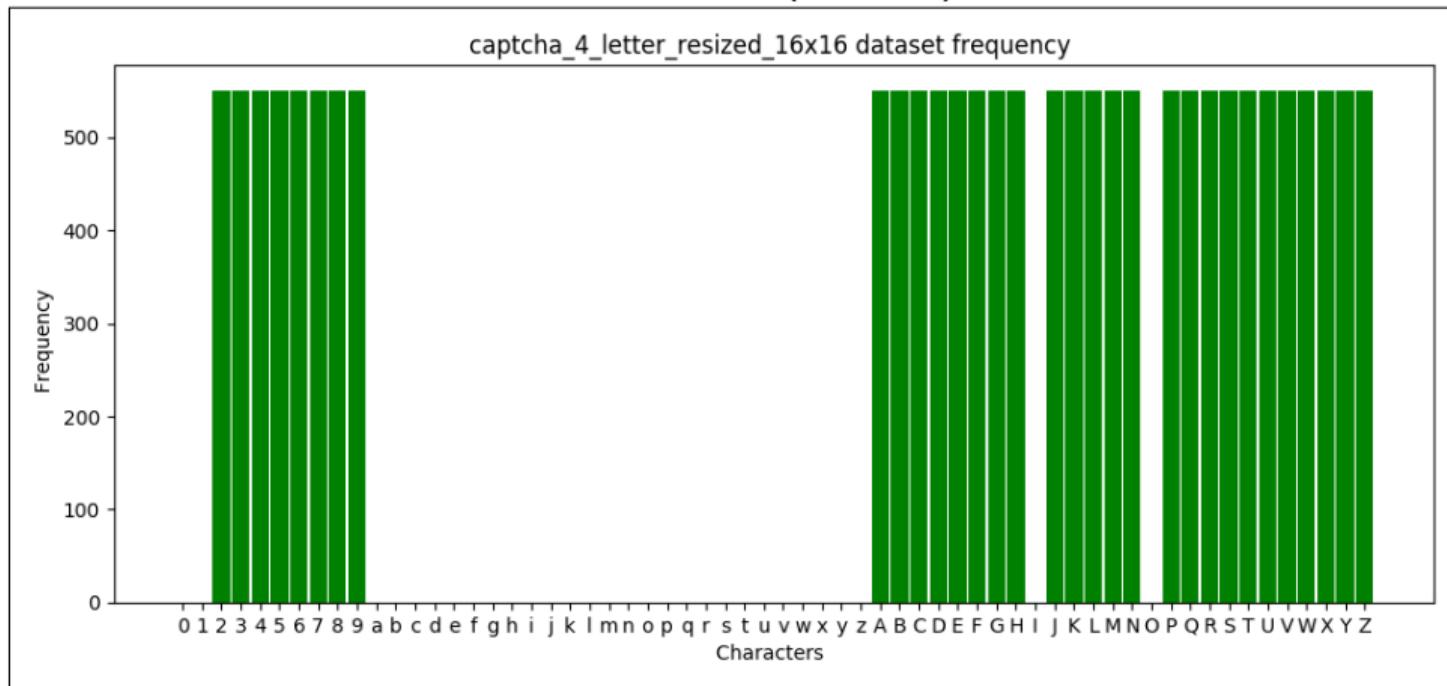


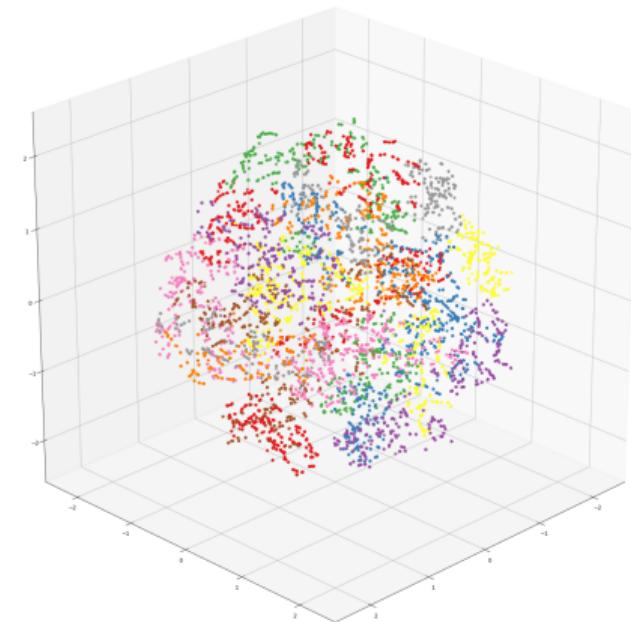
Figure: Frequency of characters obtained from c4l-16x16\_550 dataset.



- The t-SNE plots of the letters of the c4l\_16x16\_550 data



In 2D



In 3D



# c4l\_16x16\_550

CIFAR - 10 like model

- The structure of the CIFAR-10 like model for predicting the individual characters of the c4l\_16x16\_550 dataset.

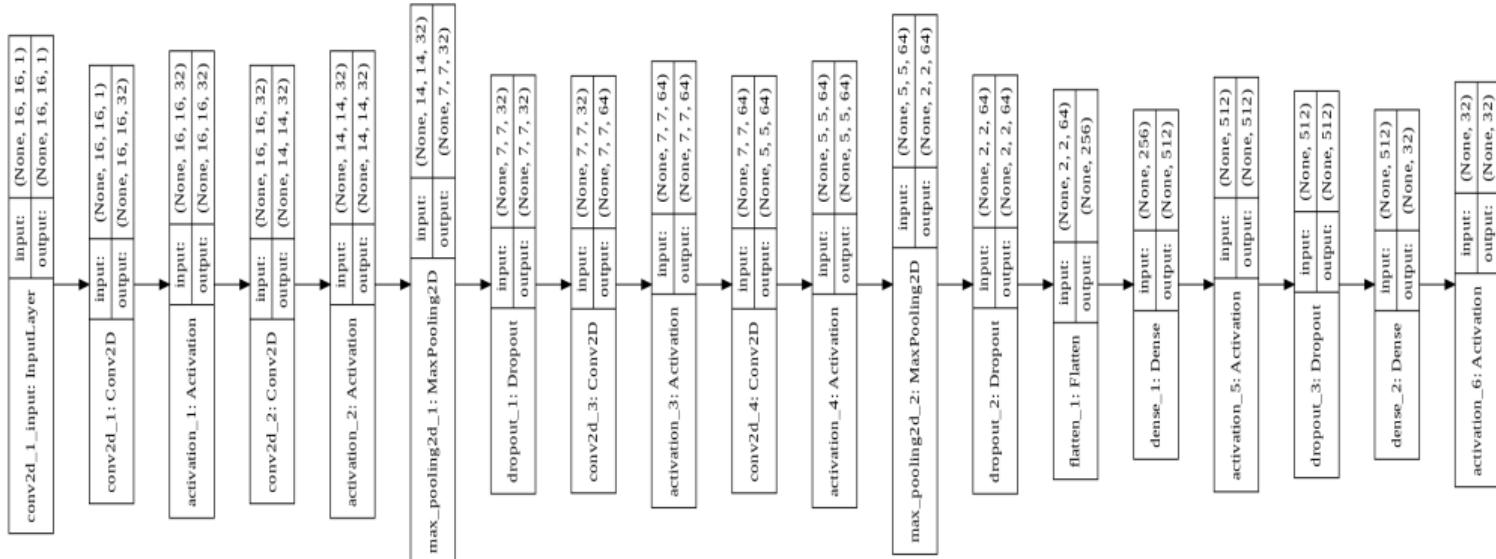
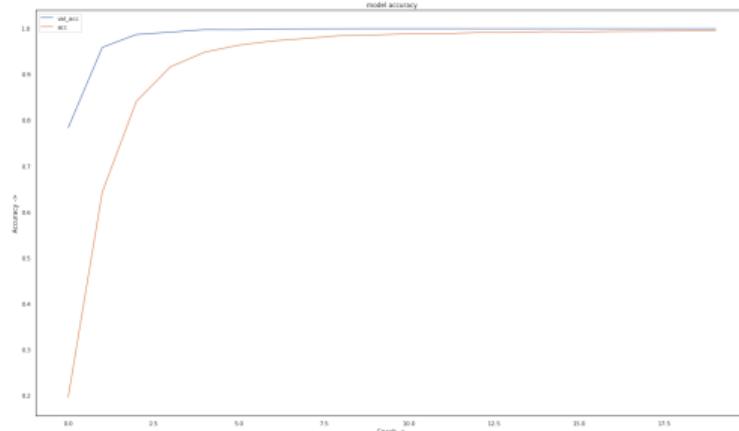


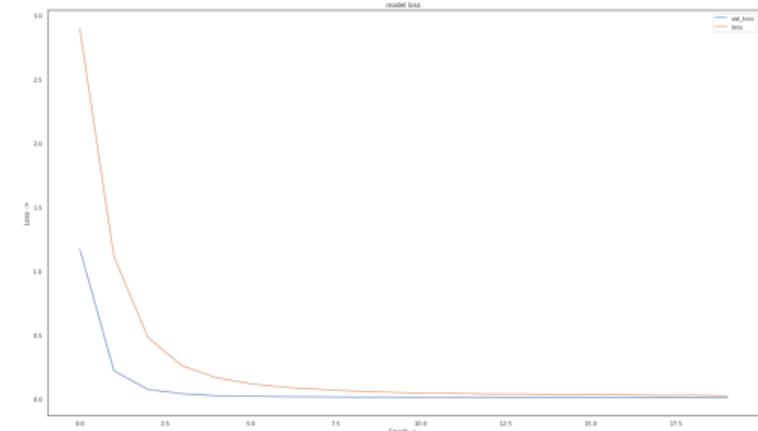
Figure: CIFAR-10 like model for predicting the classes of c4l\_16x16\_550 dataset.



- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from each layer of the model.



Accuracy



Loss

- Trained for 20 epochs, 0.6 minutes to train the whole dataset.
- 99.91 %** accuracy on test dataset.
- Some visualisations of the layers are shown in the following slides.



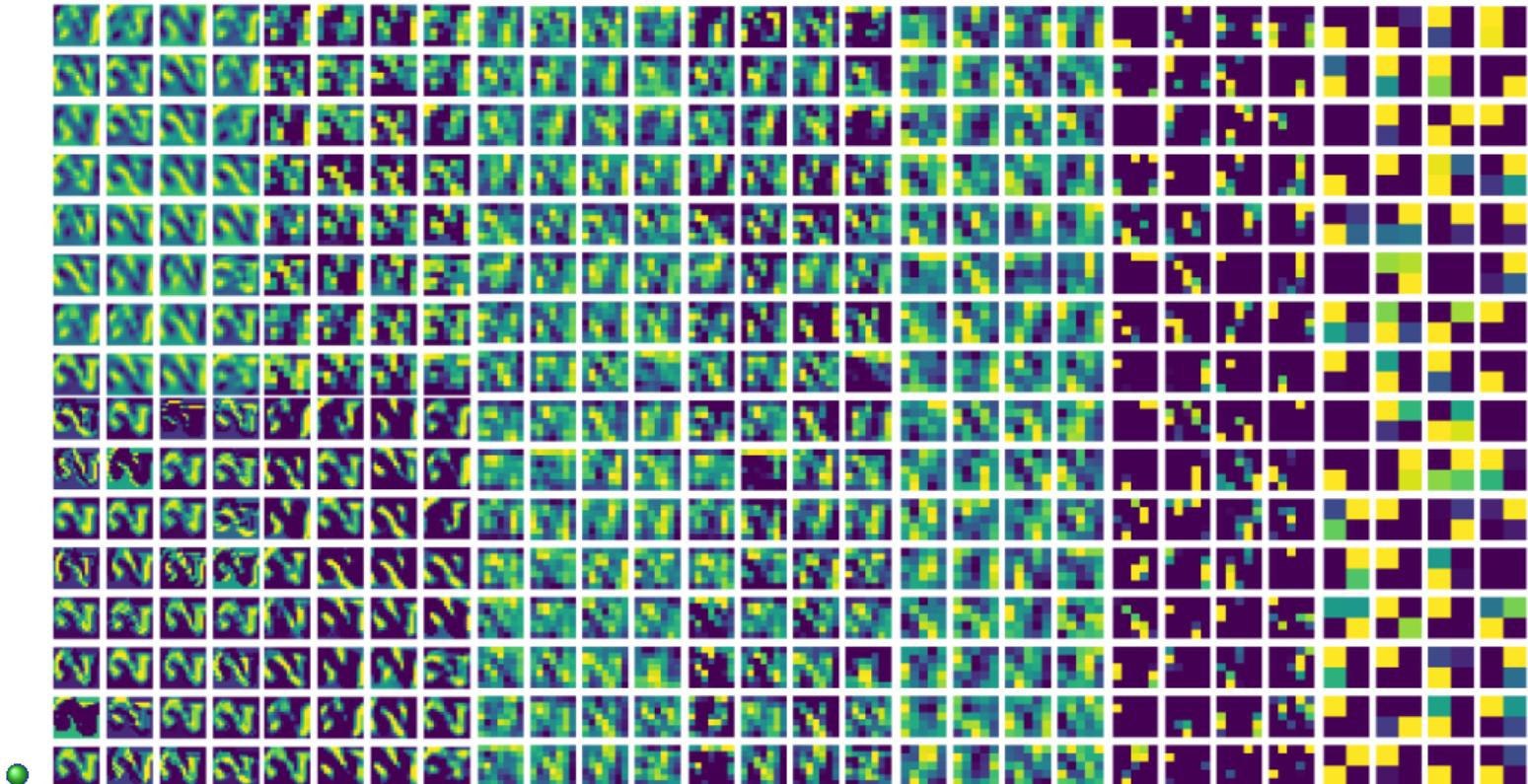


Figure: The visualization obtained when an image of 2 is passed through the model.



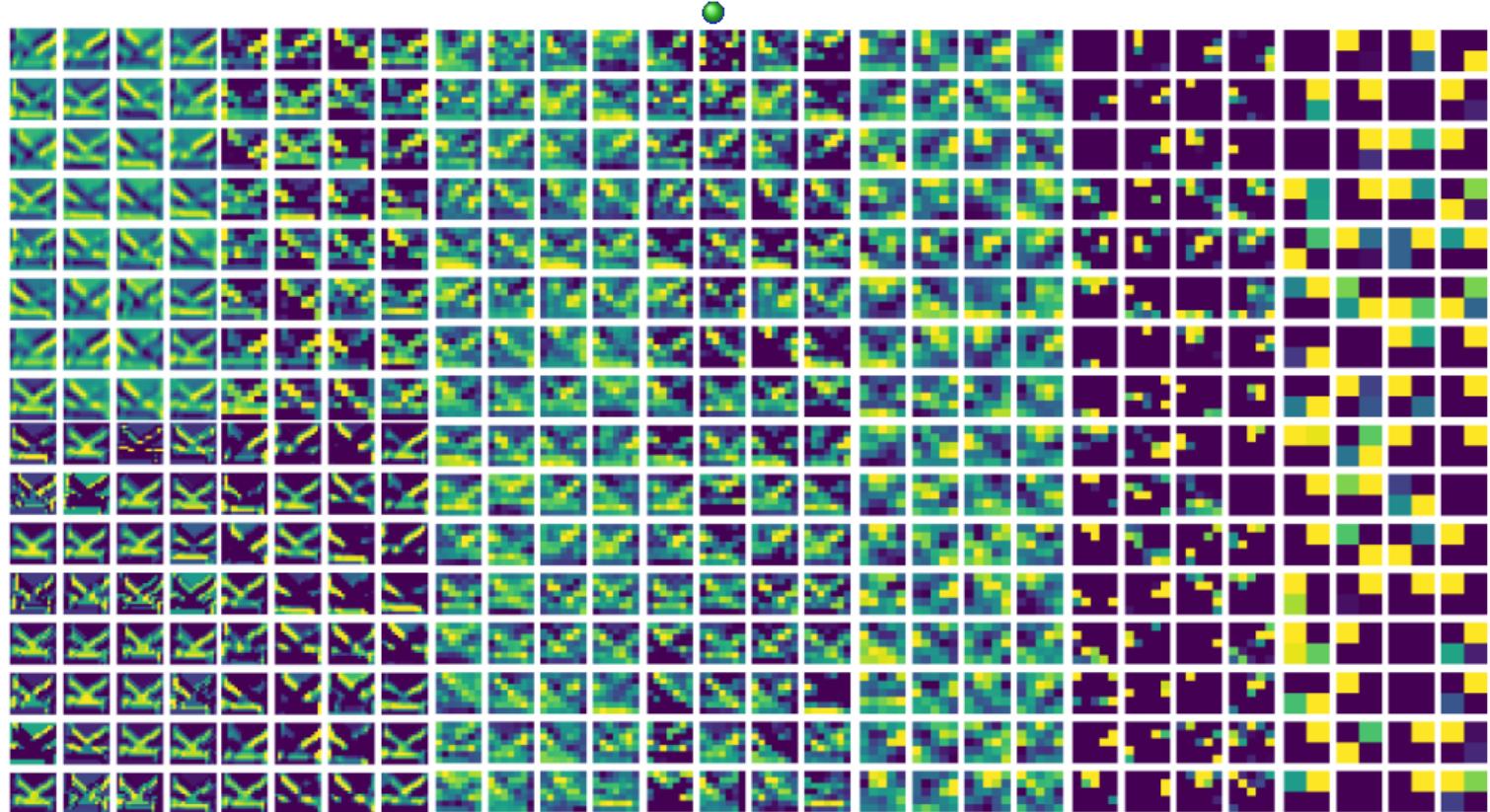


Figure: The visualization obtained when an image of **k** is passed through the model.



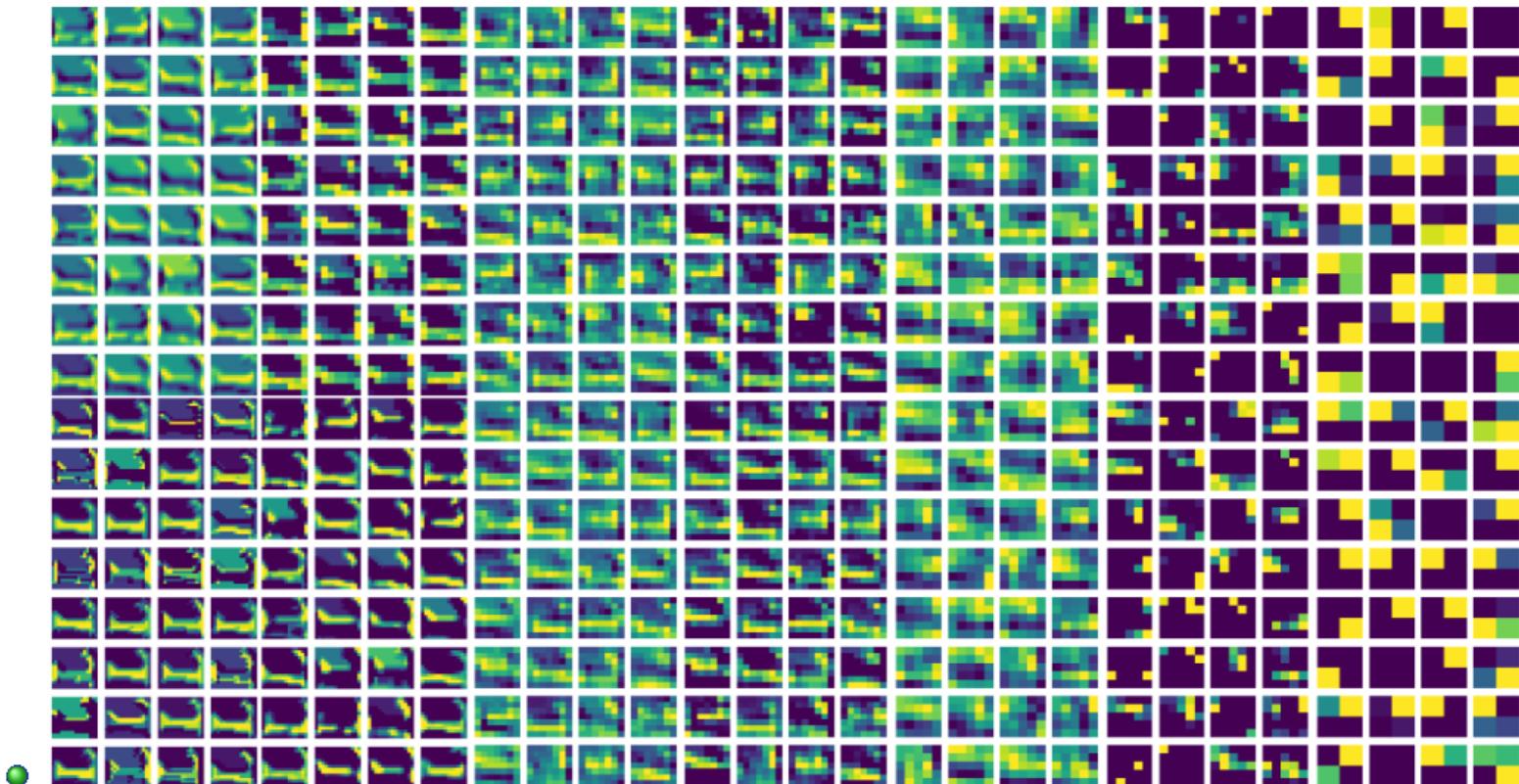


Figure: The visualization obtained when an image of  $\mathbf{L}$  is passed through the model.



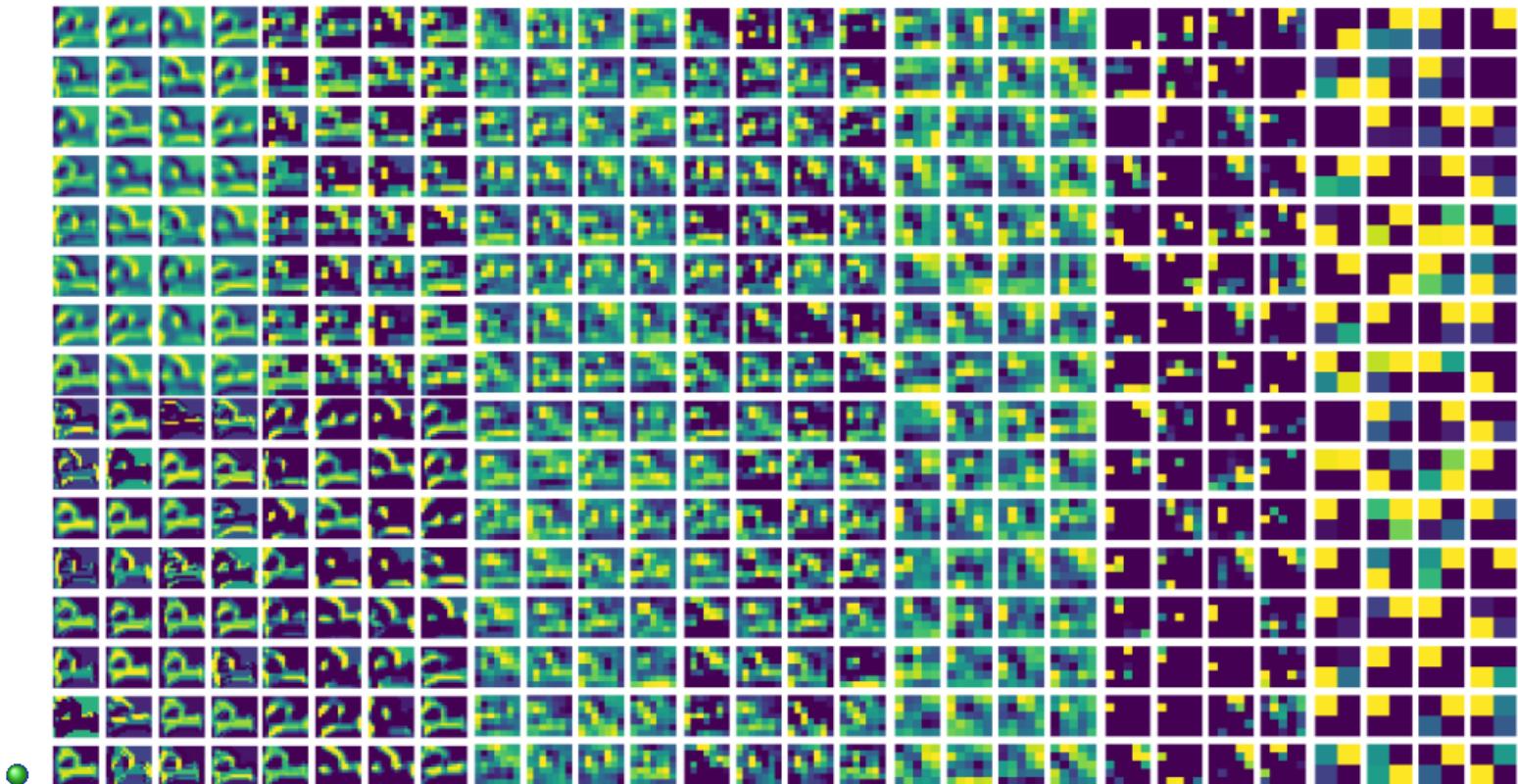


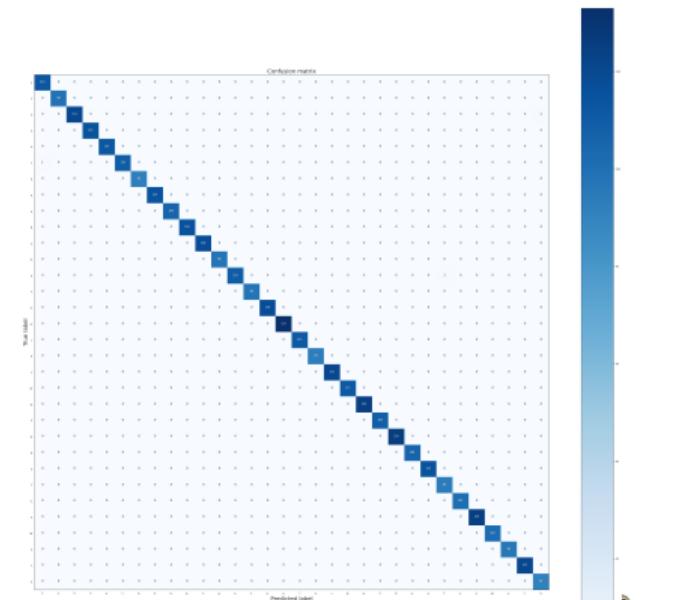
Figure: The visualization obtained when an image of  $p$  is passed through the model.



- Performance of the model on unseen data.



Prediction on unseen test data by the model.



Confusion Matrix Obtained

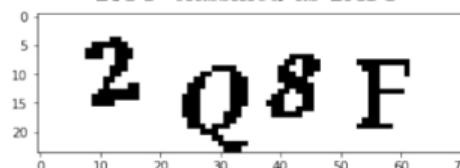
- Some of the wrong predictions of the model when used to predict some subset of **CAPTCHA (4 letter)** dataset.



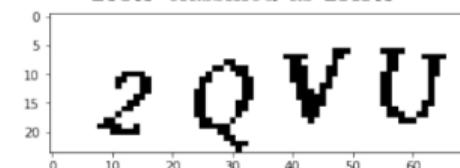
2JFF classified as 2AFF



2JRJ classified as 2KRJ



2Q8F classified as 2A8F

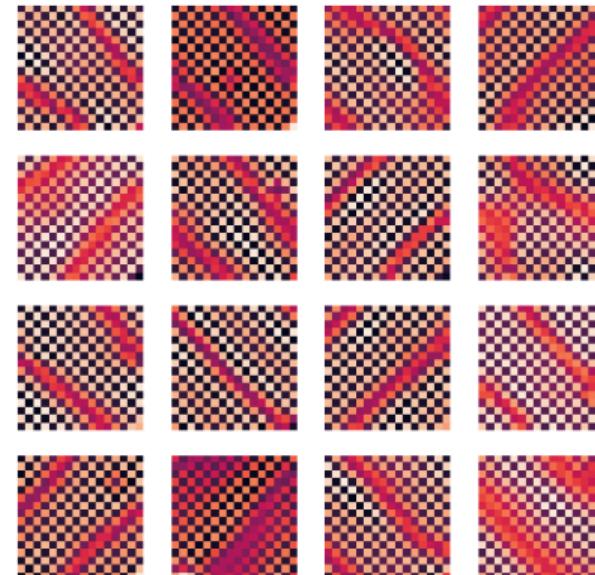
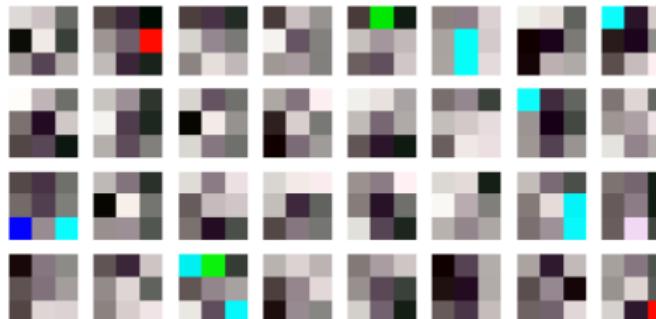


2QVU classified as 2JVU

- The cause of this may be overfitting.
- The weights and the kernel learned by the model is shown in the next slide.



- The 3x3 kernels learned for layer 1 and the weights learned by the model from layers 1 to 16.



# JAM CAPTCHA dataset



Joint Admission Test for M.Sc. 2020  
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**Enrolment ID / Email ID**

Enter Enrolment ID sent during registration / Email ID

**Password (Case Sensitive)**

Enter your JOAPS password

7 - 3 =

Evaluate this arithmetic expression and place the value here

[Submit](#)

[Forgot Enrolment ID or Password?](#)

# JAM CAPTCHA

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from the JAM's website.
- We scraped about 10,000 files, but used only 308 files for making the dataset. We made a custom tool to easily label the dataset.
- Initial dimension of the data is about 100x40x3, with three channels, which was unnecessary.
- Our main aim was to remove the line and then segment the characters and use some simple model to classify those images.
- We applied a Gaussian filter with  $\sigma = 1$  and  $\mu = 0$  to remove the strikethrough. We thresholded the value and then applied k-NN algorithm after segmentation.



# JAM CAPTCHA

- Distribution of letters in the JAM CAPTCHA dataset:

resized\_JAM dataset frequency

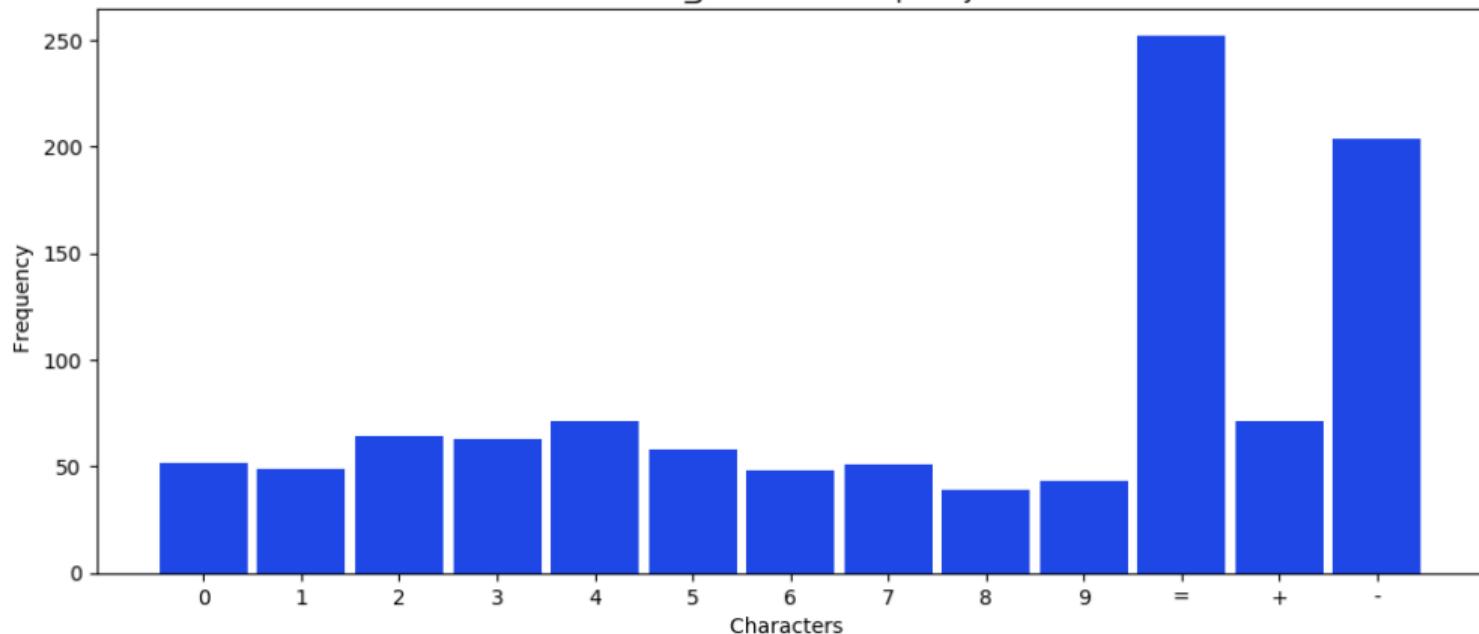
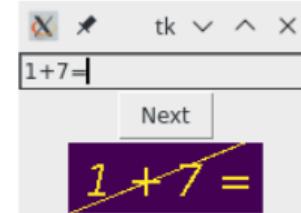


Figure: The initial distribution of the letters for the JAM CAPTCHA dataset.

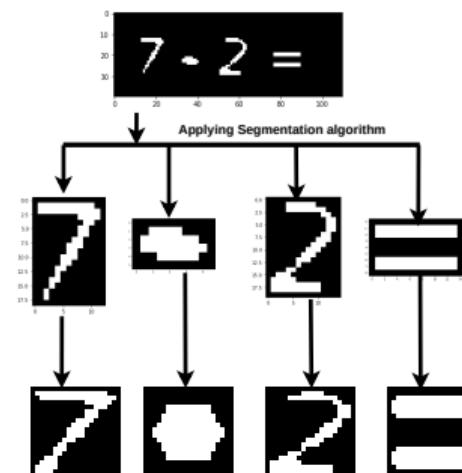


# JAM CAPTCHA

- Our custom made labeller to label JAM dataset:

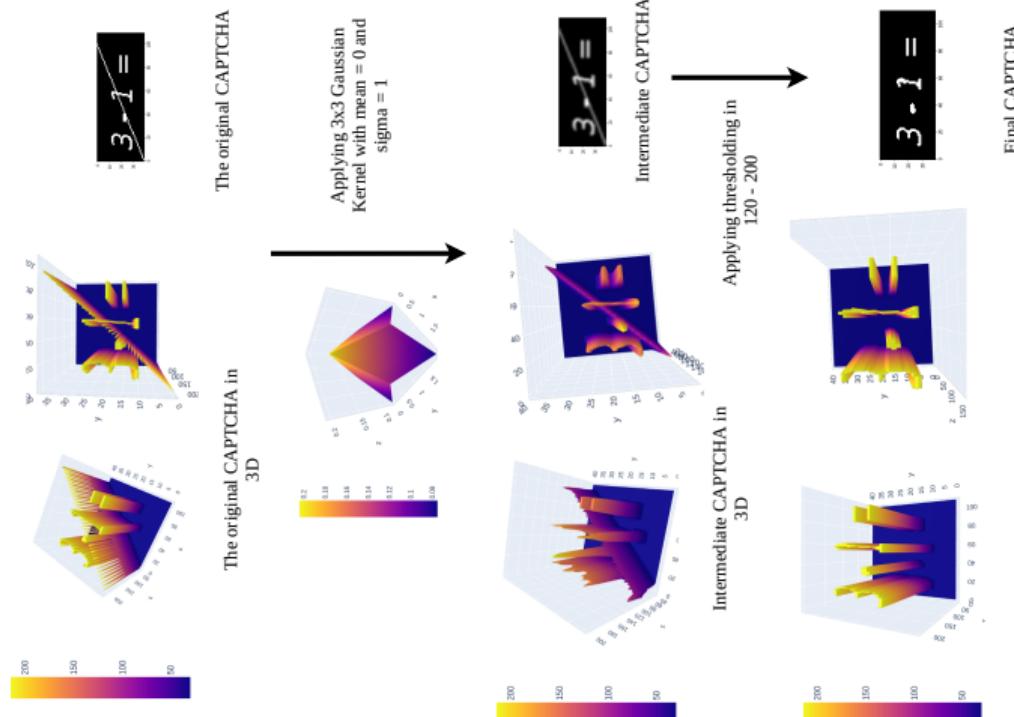


- The segmentation applied to JAM CAPTCHA after removing strikethrough.



# JAM CAPTCHA

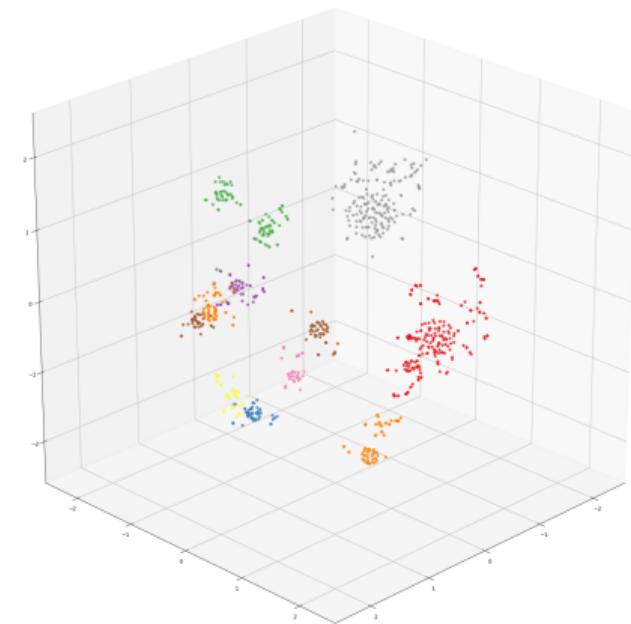
- Process of segmentation of the JAM CAPTCHA.



- The t-SNE plots of the letters of the segmented 20x20 JAM CAPTCHA data.



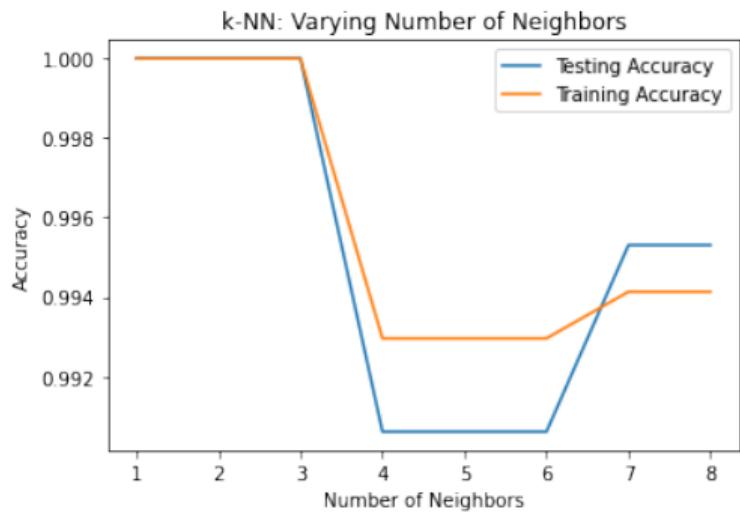
In 2D



In 3D



- With a  $k$  of 7 we got about 99.53% accuracy.



Varying the value of K

- JAM website needs a better CAPTCHA !

Confusion matrix, without normalization

		True label												
		Predicted label												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	+	-	=
0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
=	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0

Confusion Matrix obtained



# CAPTCHA-version-2 dataset

2b827

# CAPTCHA-version-2

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from Kaggle (<https://www.kaggle.com/fournierp/captcha-version-2-images>). The cleaned version can be found here ([https://jimut123.github.io/blogs/CAPTCHA/data/captcha\\_v2.tar.gz](https://jimut123.github.io/blogs/CAPTCHA/data/captcha_v2.tar.gz))
- Contains about 1070 images, with a total size of 21.5 MB.
- The dimension is 200x50 with 3 channels, and have characters a-z and digits 0-9.
- The only problem was it contained a stroke almost same as the thickness of individual characters, along with some noise.
- The distribution of the data is shown in the next slide.



- We can see there are a few missing letter, with a sudden spike in the frequency of the letter **n**.

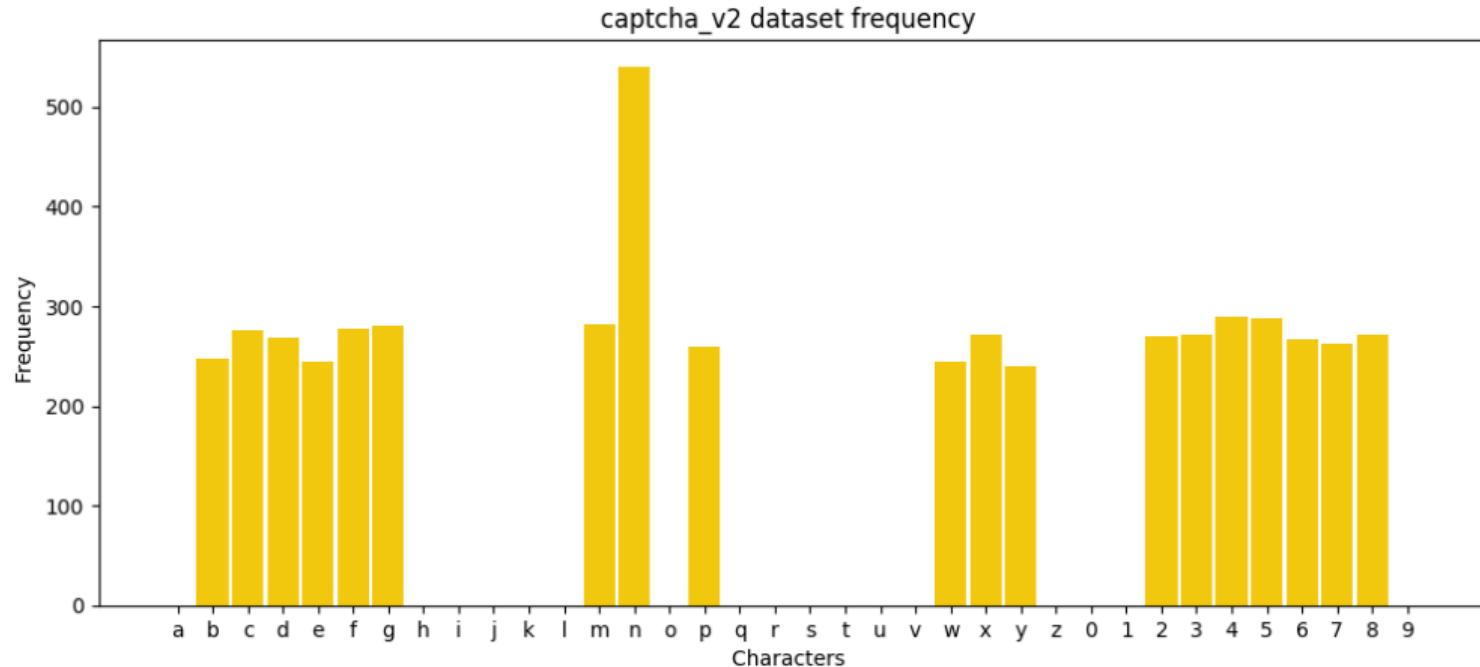


Figure: The initial distribution of the letters for the CAPTCHA-version-2 dataset.



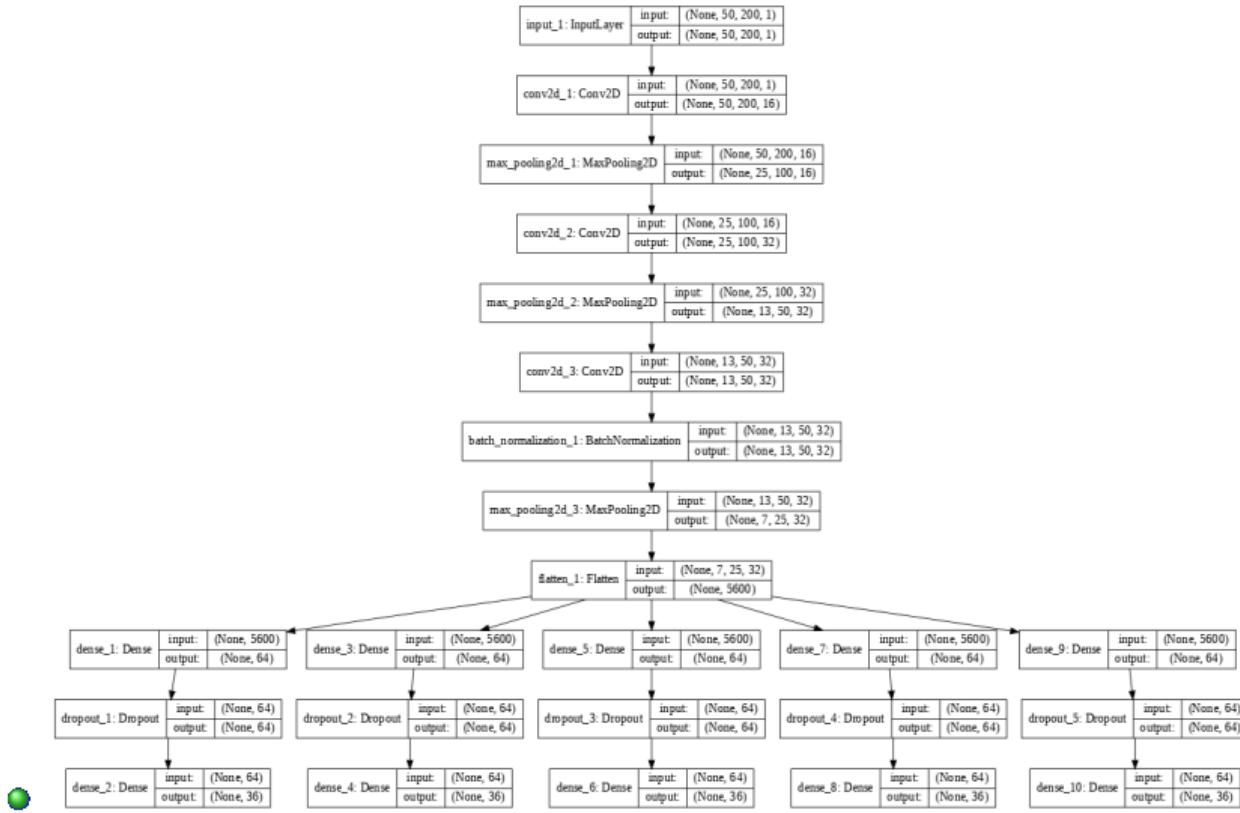
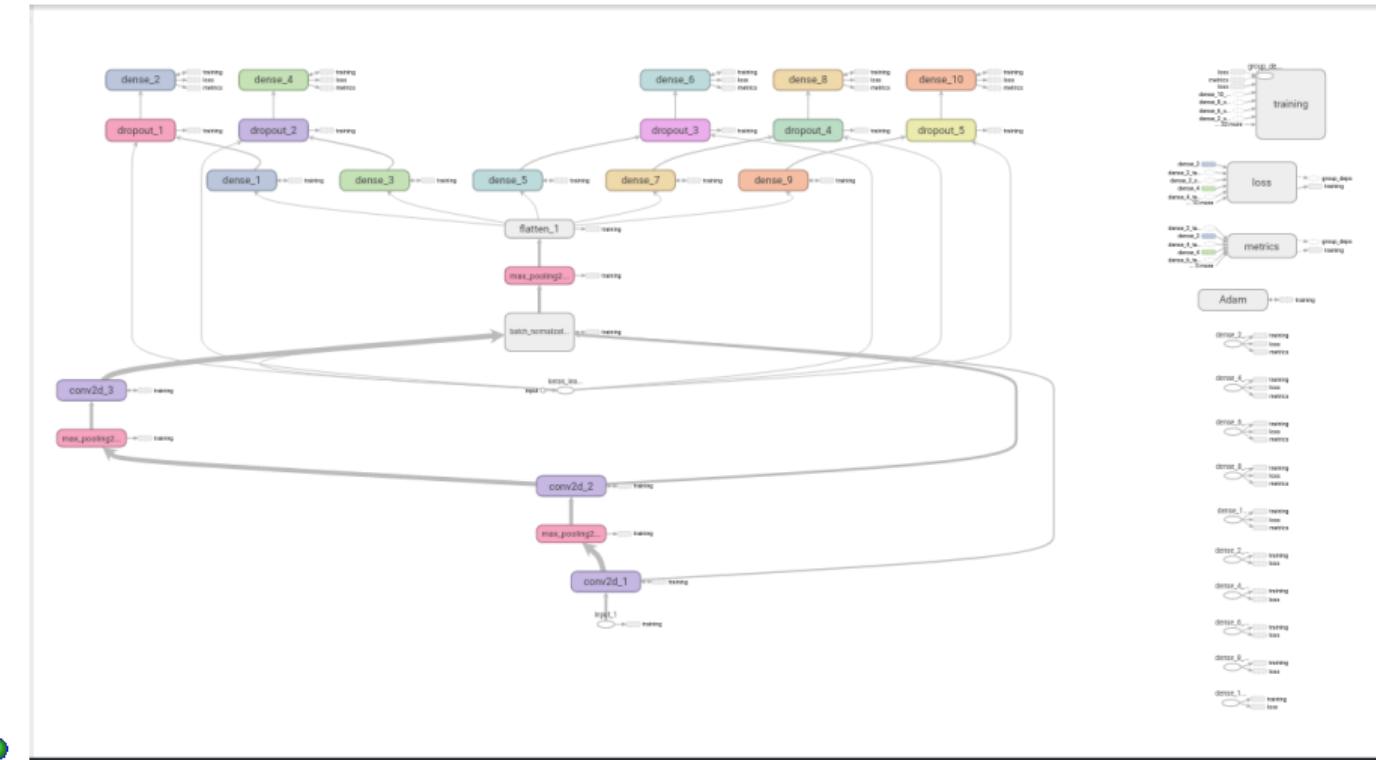


Figure: The model for the CAPTCHA-version-2 dataset in Keras.





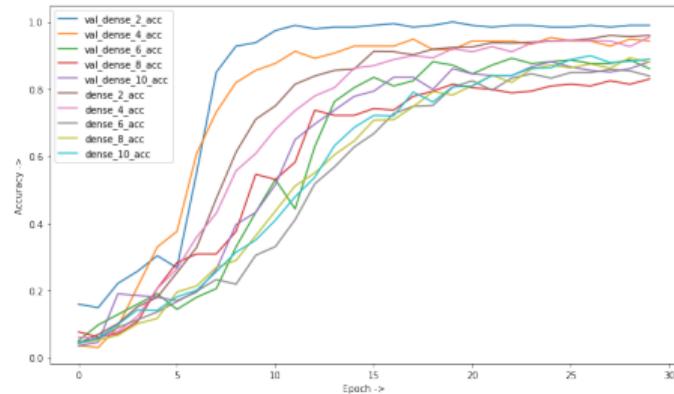
**Figure:** The model for the **CAPTCHA-version-2** dataset in tensorboard.



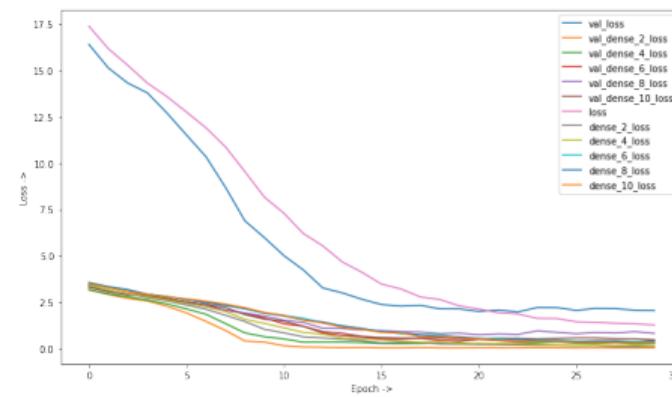
# CAPTCHA-version-2

A model for the CAPTCHA-version-2 dataset

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from each layer of the model.



Accuracy

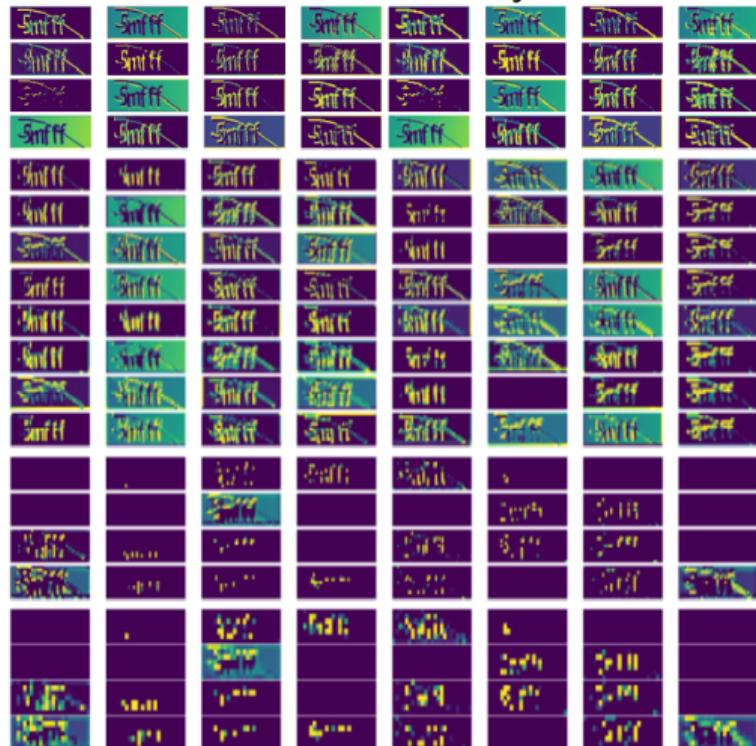


Loss

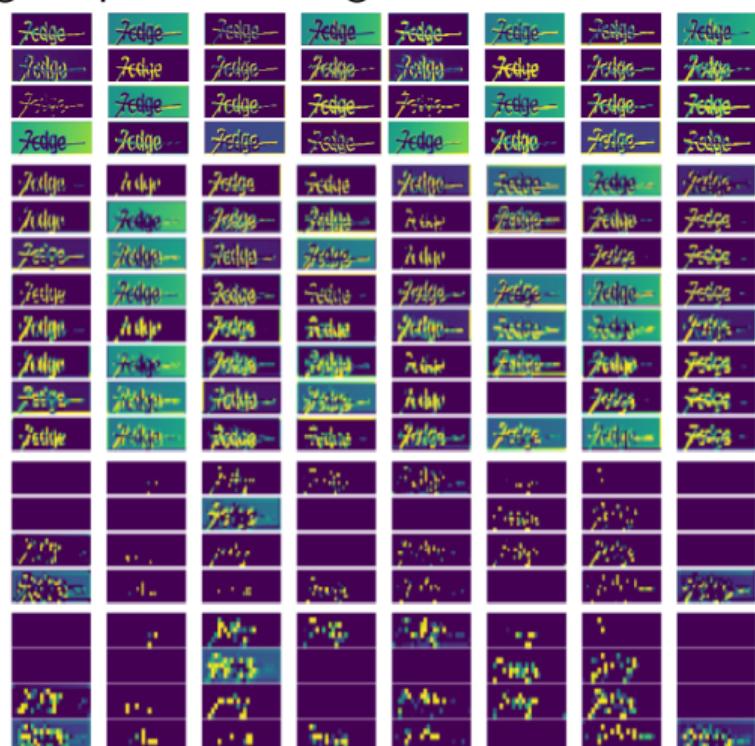
- Trained for 30 epochs, 38 seconds to train the whole dataset.
- 90.102 % accuracy on test dataset.



- The visualizations of the layers when image is passed through it.



5mfff



7cdge



# 1L-labelled-CAPTCHA dataset



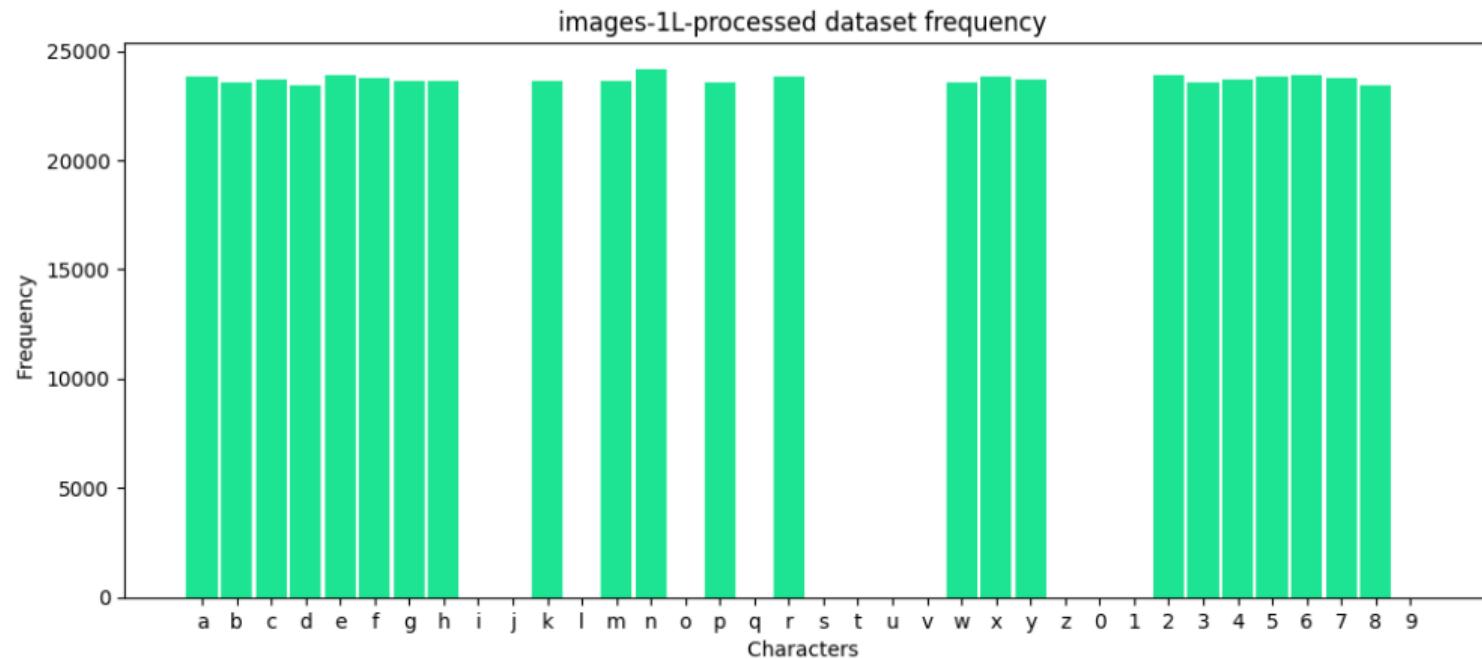
# 1L-labelled-CAPTCHA

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from Kaggle  
<https://www.kaggle.com/digdeepbro/100000-labeled-captchas>.  
The cleaned version can be found here on figshare  
(<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.12046881.v1>)
- Contains 109,053 files of 200x50, with a total size of 215.1 MiB.
- This is same as the previous CAPTCHA but had a strikethrough of same thickness as the original letters.
- The only problem was it contained a strike almost same as the thickness of individual characters, along with some noise.

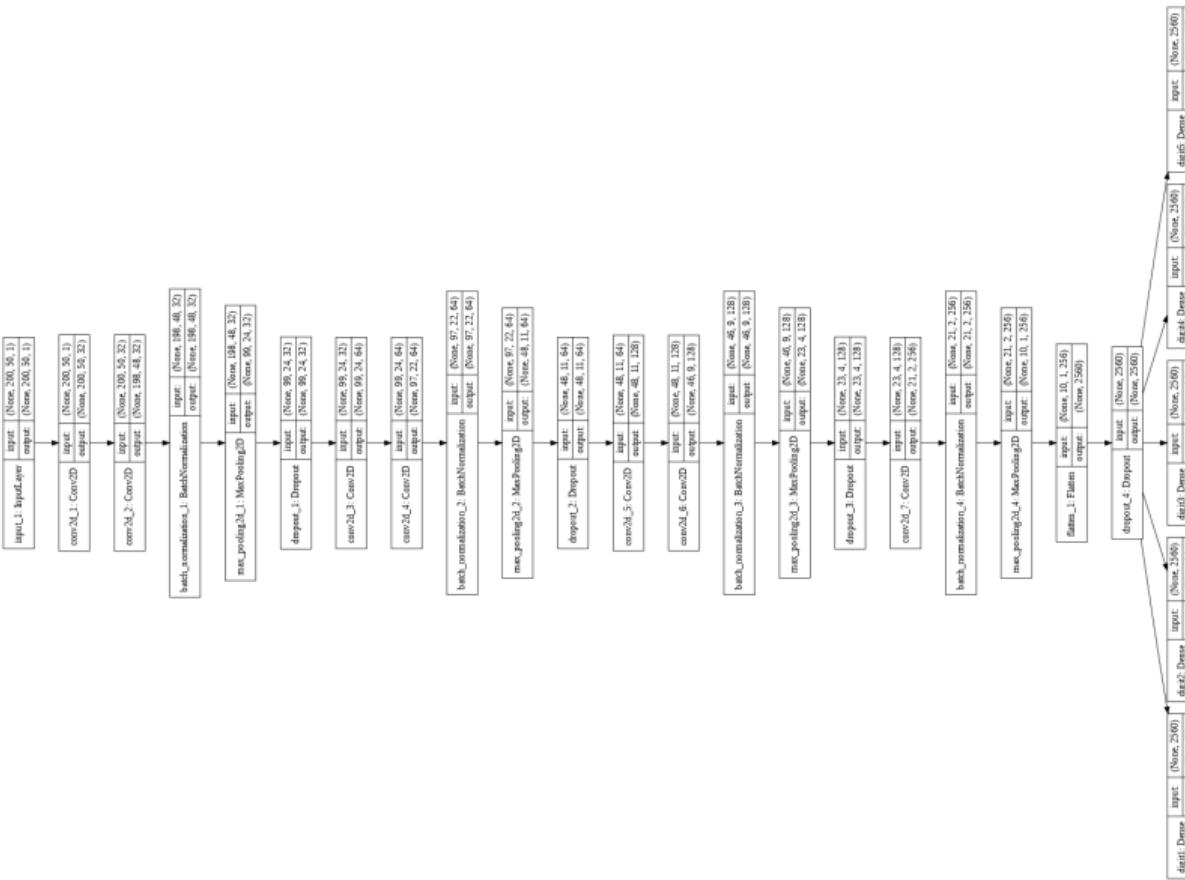


- We can see there are a few missing letters, with almost same distribution.



**Figure:** The initial distribution of the letters for the 1L-labelled-CAPTCHA dataset.





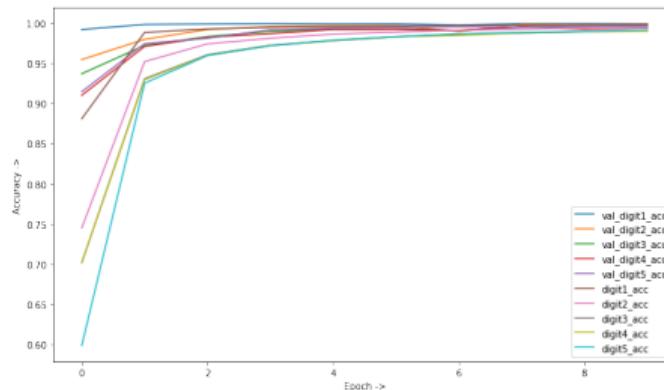
**Figure:** The model for the **captcha-1L** dataset in Keras.



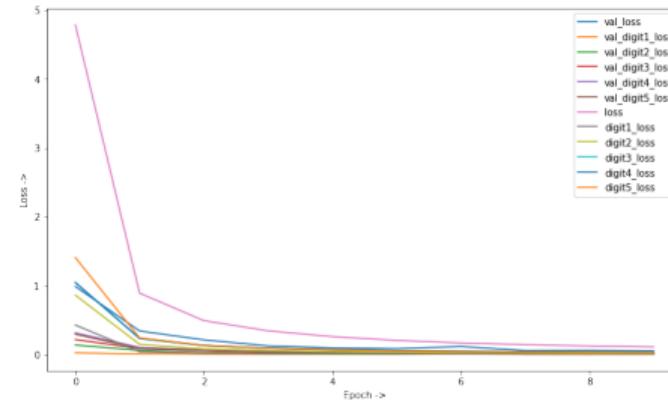
# 1L-labelled-CAPTCHA

A model for the **1L-labelled-CAPTCHA** dataset

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from each layer of the model.



Accuracy

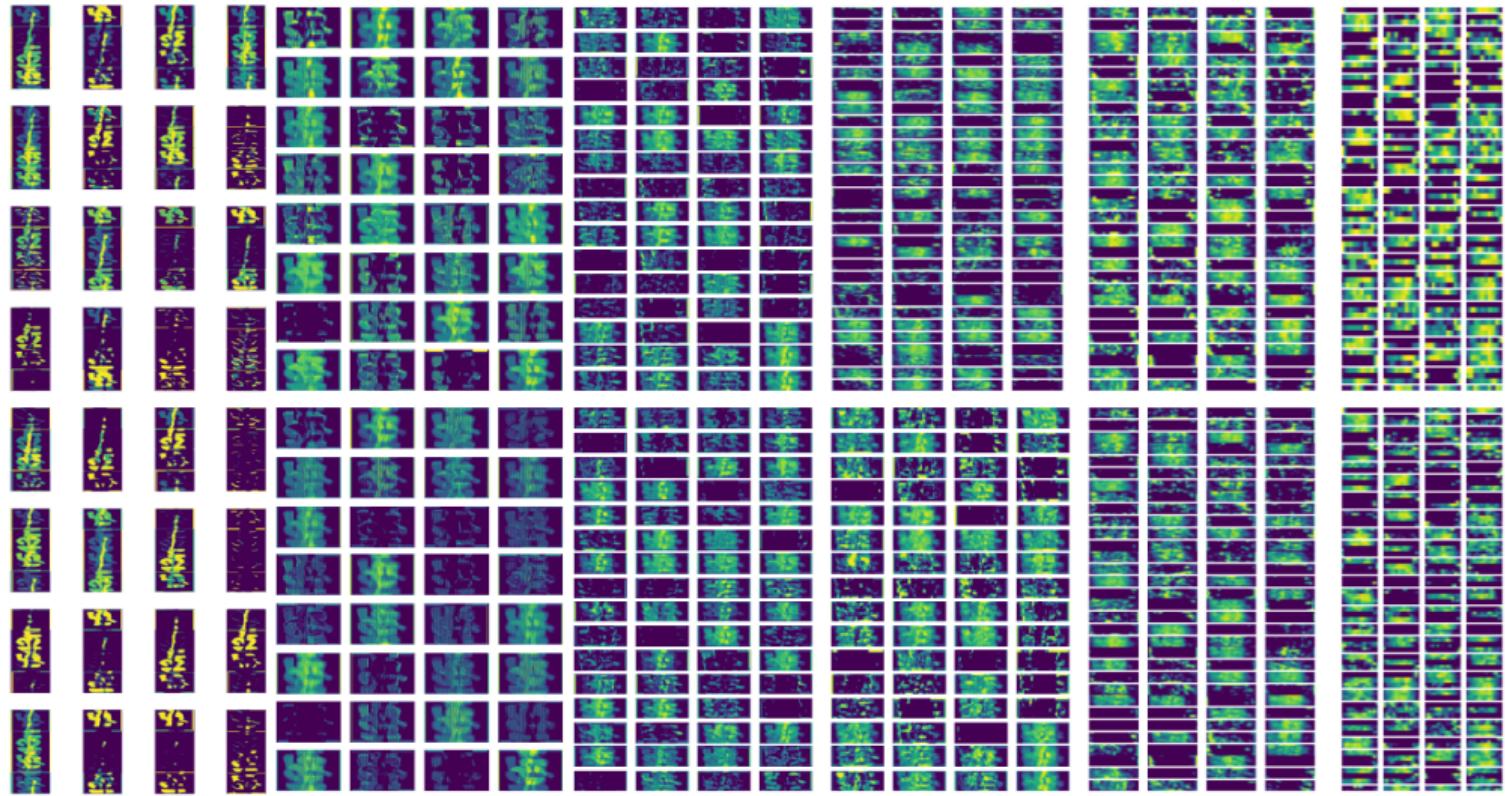


Loss

- Trained for 30 epochs, 35.5 minutes to train the whole dataset.
- 99.67 %** accuracy on test dataset.

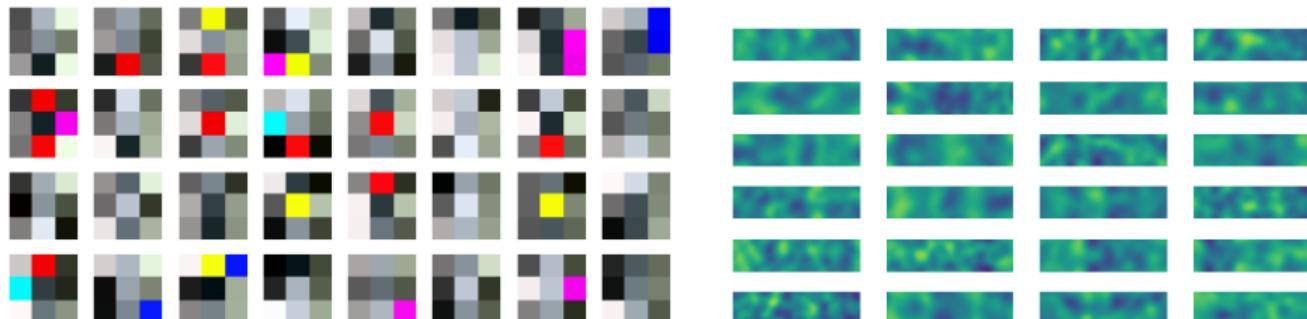


- The visualizations of the layers when CAPTCHA having text **r543n** is passed through it.



# 1L-labelled-CAPTCHA

- The 3x3 kernels learned for layer 1 and the weights learned by the model from layers 1 to 25.



- The model was tested with a subset of images, and all of them were predicted correctly as shown in the next slide.



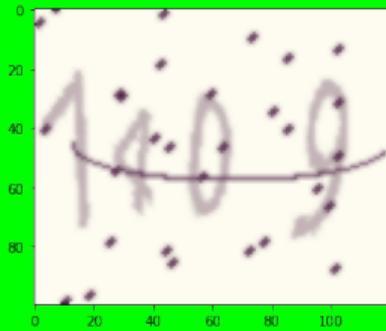
- The prediction on unseen data.



Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



# Faded CAPTCHA dataset



# Faded CAPTCHA

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from Github  
<https://github.com/JacksonYang/captcha-tensorflow>.
- The generator was written in Python3.
- The faded CAPTCHA dataset comprises of about 604800 files of dimension 100x120x3 for the three channels.
- We uploaded the dataset on figshare. It contains about 3.7 GB of data.
- The data samples mainly contains numbers with a lot of noise and a variety of colours.



- We can see there are a only numbers with same distribution.

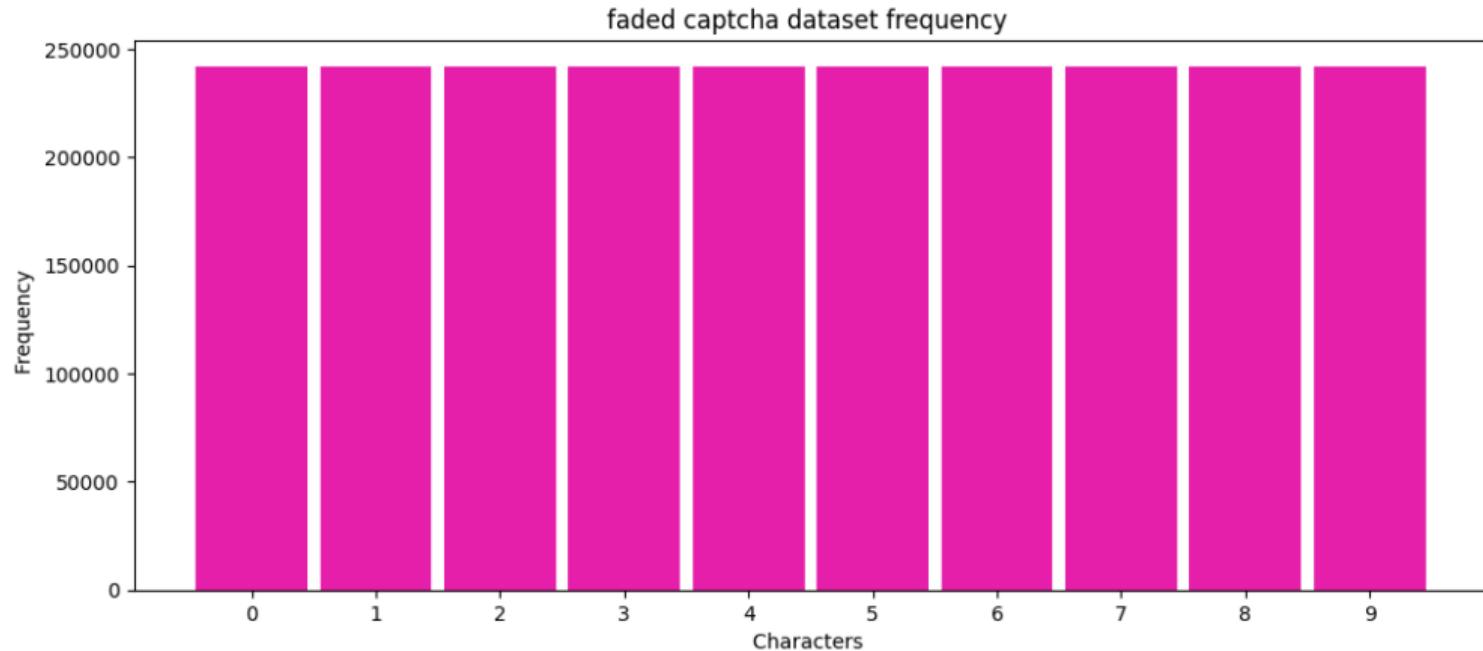


Figure: The initial distribution of the letters for the Faded CAPTCHA dataset.



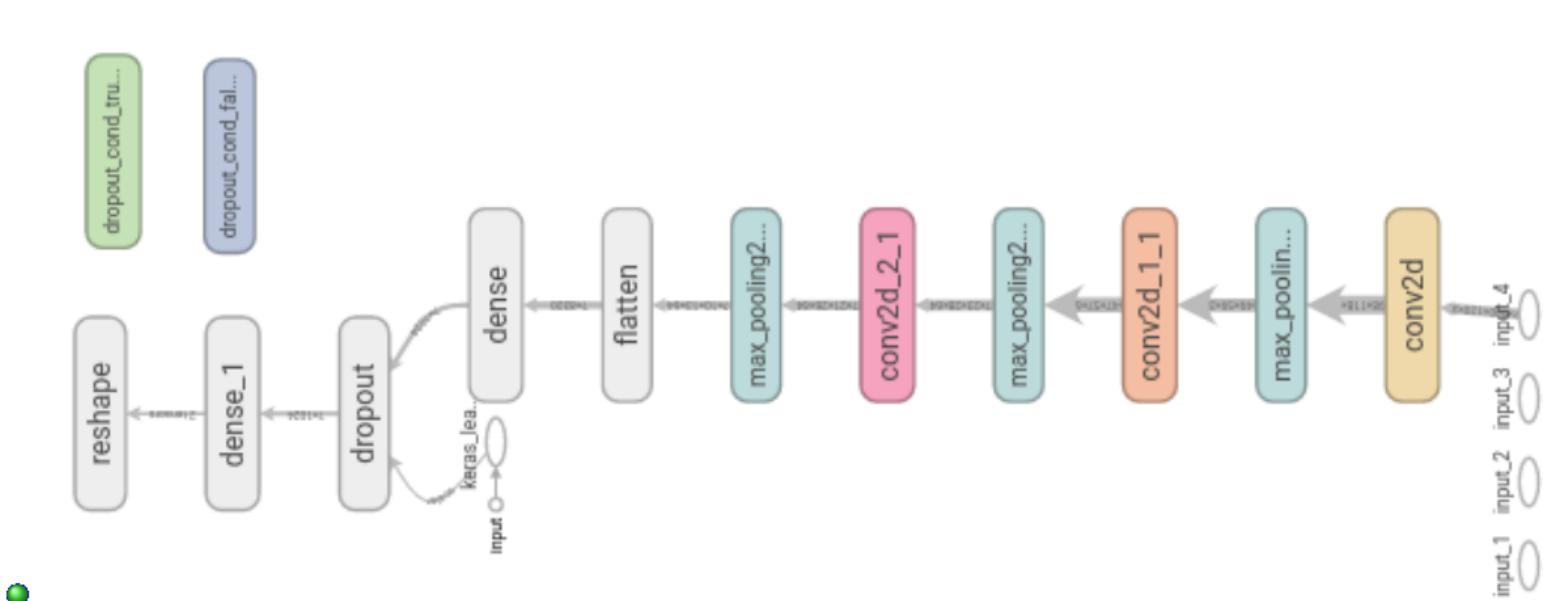


Figure: The model for the **Faded CAPTCHA** dataset in Tensorboard.

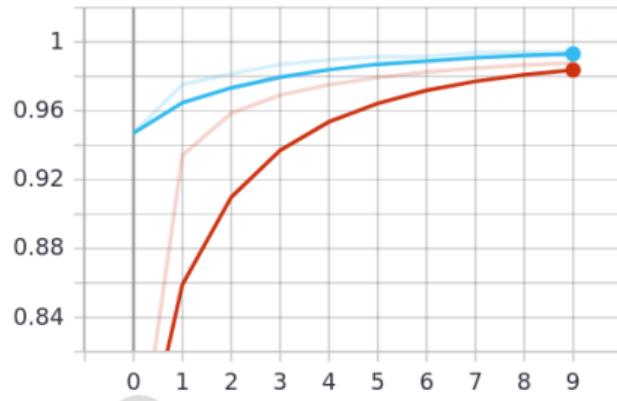


# Faded CAPTCHA

A model for the **Faded CAPTCHA** dataset

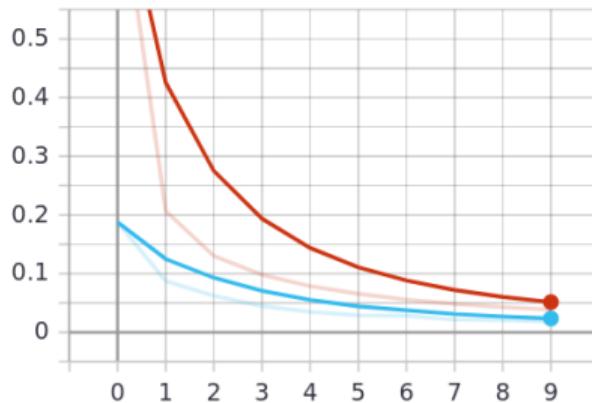
- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from each layer of the model.

epoch\_accuracy



Accuracy

epoch\_loss



Loss

- Trained for 10 epochs, 2.56 hours to train the whole dataset.
- 98.78%** on the validation set and an accuracy of 99.44% on the test set.



- The prediction on unseen data.

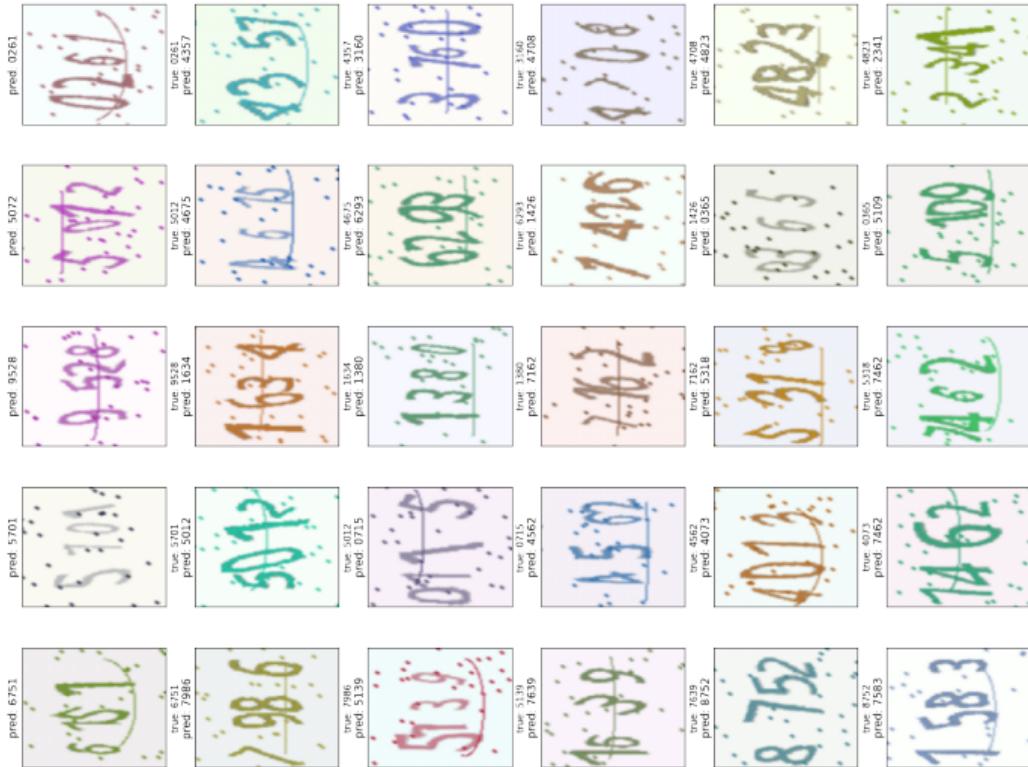
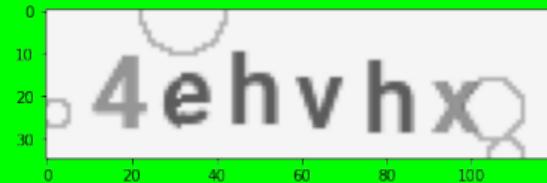


Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



# Circle CAPTCHA dataset



# Circle CAPTCHA

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from Github  
[https://github.com/py-radicz/captcha\\_gen](https://github.com/py-radicz/captcha_gen).
- The generator was written in Python3.
- The Circle CAPTCHA dataset comprises of about 222K files of dimension 35x120x3 for the three channels.
- We uploaded the dataset on figshare. It contains about 437.58 MB of data.
- The data samples mainly contains letters a-z and numbers 0-9 with different patches of circle in them. The colour intensity of the letters also vary from sample to sample.



- We can see there are numbers and letters with equal distributions.

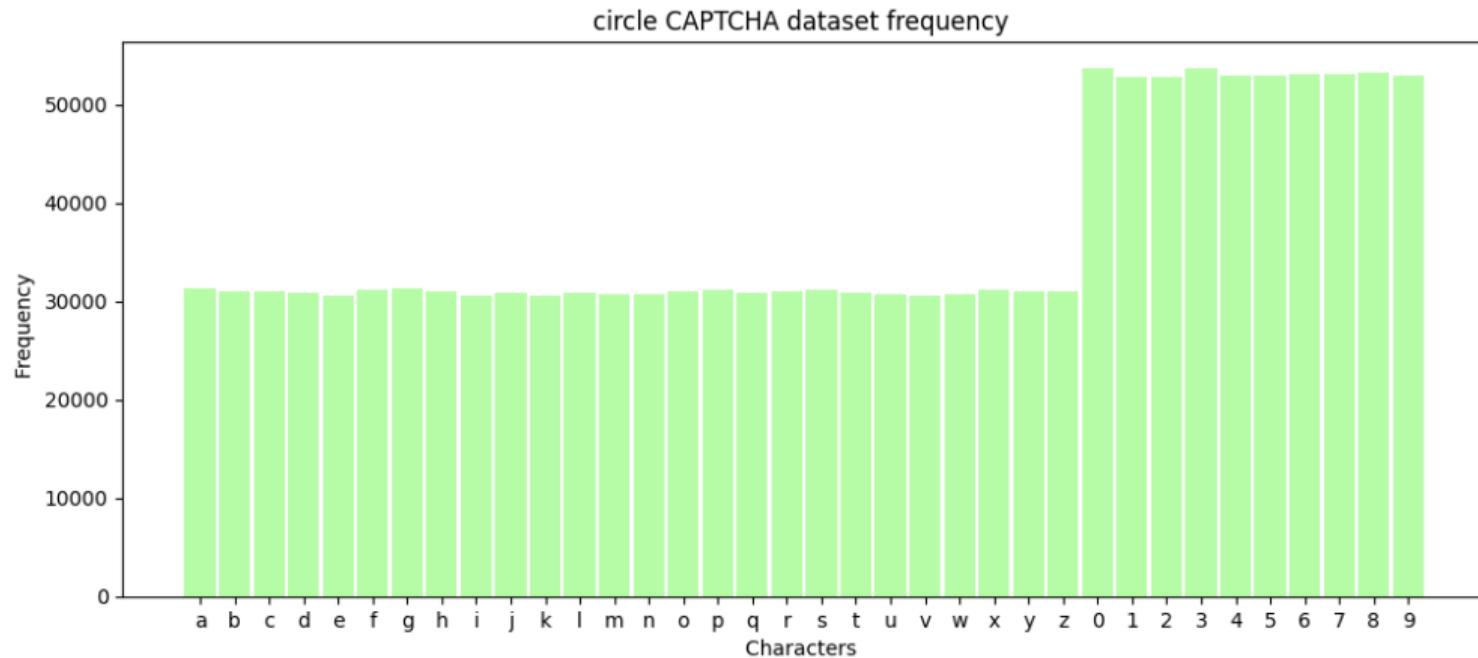
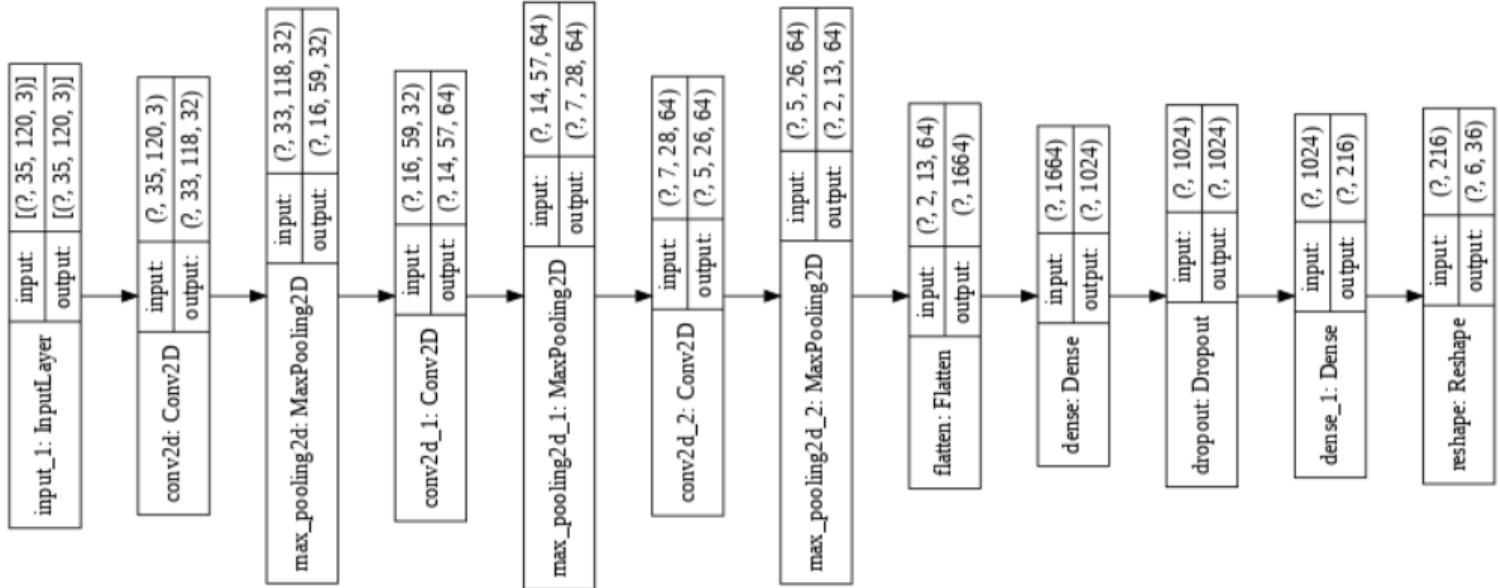


Figure: The initial distribution of the letters for the Circle CAPTCHA dataset.





**Figure:** The model for the **Circle CAPTCHA** dataset in Keras.

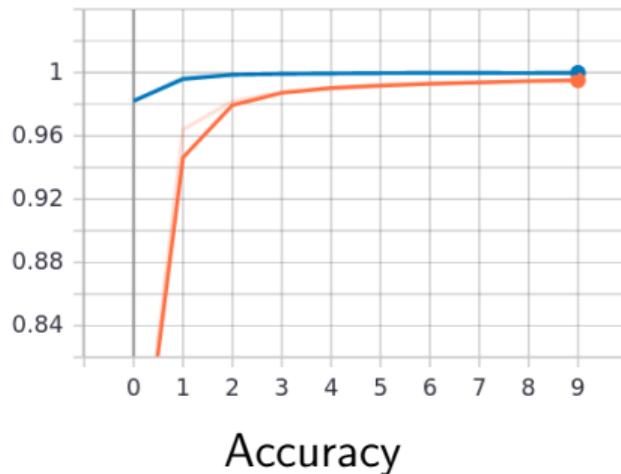


# Circle CAPTCHA

A model for the **Circle CAPTCHA** dataset

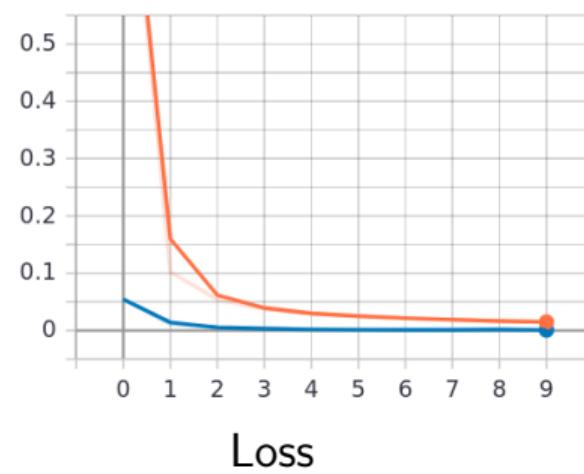
- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.

epoch\_accuracy



Accuracy

epoch\_loss



Loss

- Trained for 10 epochs, 1.80 hours to train the whole dataset.
- 99.98%** on the validation set and an accuracy of 99.99% on the test set.



## The prediction on unseen data.

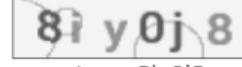
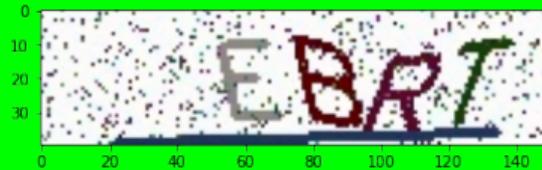
pred: 73ck7w  true: 73ck7w pred: 5c2cpr	pred: 6rfowp  true: 6rfowp pred: 6akh67	pred: 38hnrm2  true: 38hnrm2 pred: 3y9czx	pred: 4e69te  true: 4e69te pred: 74nz82	pred: 29n1pa  true: 29n1pa pred: 453s8x
true: 5c2cpr pred: 4knebt	true: 6akh67 pred: 5fnzxm	true: 3y9czx pred: 6ofnvw	true: 74nz82 pred: 79gzf6	true: 453s8x pred: 4l5kbc
pred: 4knebt  true: 4knebt pred: 42dx62	pred: 5fnzxm  true: 5fnzxm pred: 46ofct	pred: 6ofnvw  true: 6ofnvw pred: 8iy0j8	pred: 79gzf6  true: 79gzf6 pred: 5p3o9j	pred: 4l5kbc  true: 4l5kbc pred: 5tly1e
pred: 42dx62  true: 42dx62 pred: 54xr7r	pred: 46ofct  true: 46ofct pred: 0kzoif	pred: 8iy0j8  true: 8iy0j8 pred: 2a17yy	pred: 5p3o9j  true: 5p3o9j pred: 0ekc01	pred: 5tly1e  true: 5tly1e pred: 4rsydn
pred: 54xr7r  true: 54xr7r pred: 0c9h9v	pred: 0kzoif  true: 0kzoif pred: 7dqtu5	pred: 2a17yy  true: 2a17yy pred: 19o272	pred: 0ekc01  true: 0ekc01 pred: 92ij4a	pred: 4rsydn  true: 4rsydn pred: 51frvt
true: 0c9h9v	true: 7dqtu5	true: 19o272	true: 92ij4a	true: 51frvt

Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



# Sphinx CAPTCHA dataset



# Sphinx CAPTCHA

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from Github  
<https://github.com/davidpalves/sphinx-captcha>.
- The generator was written in Python3.
- The Sphinx CAPTCHA dataset comprises of about 990K files of dimension 368x123x3 for the three channels.
- We uploaded the dataset on figshare. It contains about 12.2 GB of data.
- The data samples mainly contains letters A-Z with different color of strikethrough in them. The colour intensity of the letters also vary from sample to sample, with a lot of noise.



- We can see there are letters with almost equal distributions.

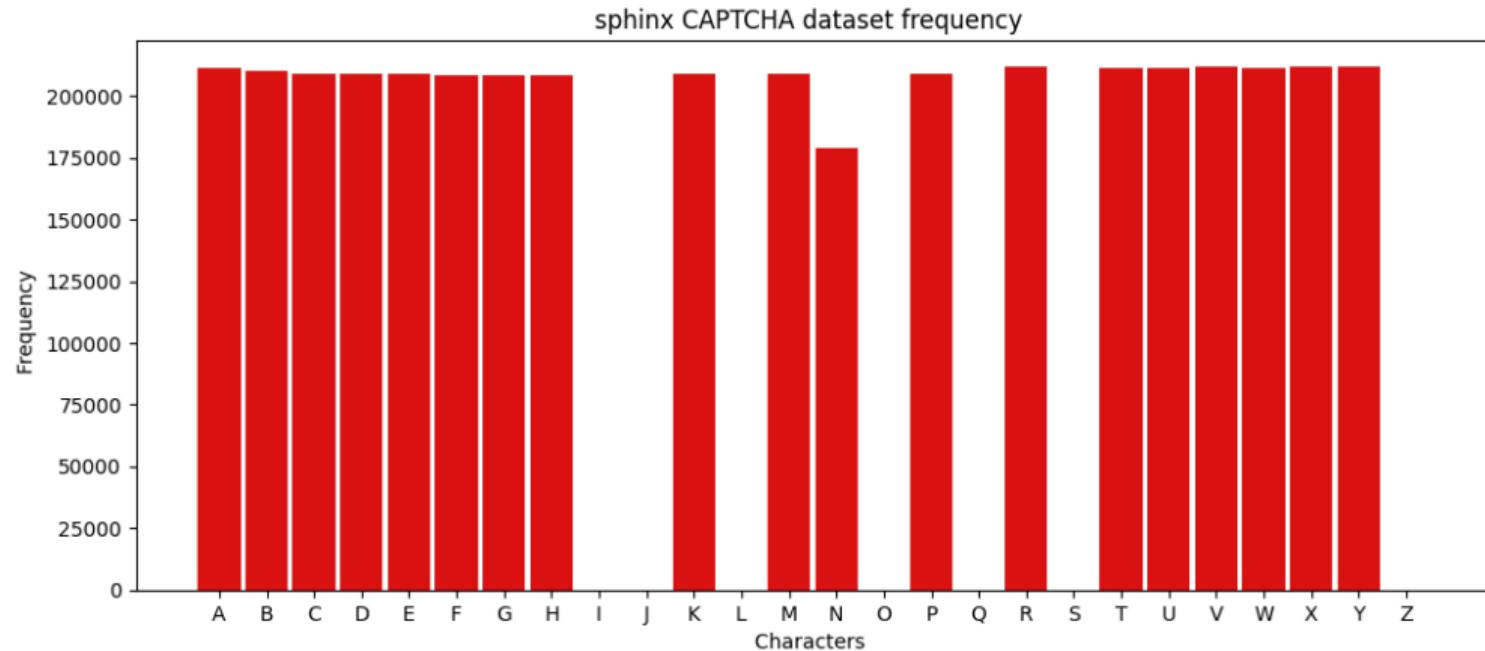
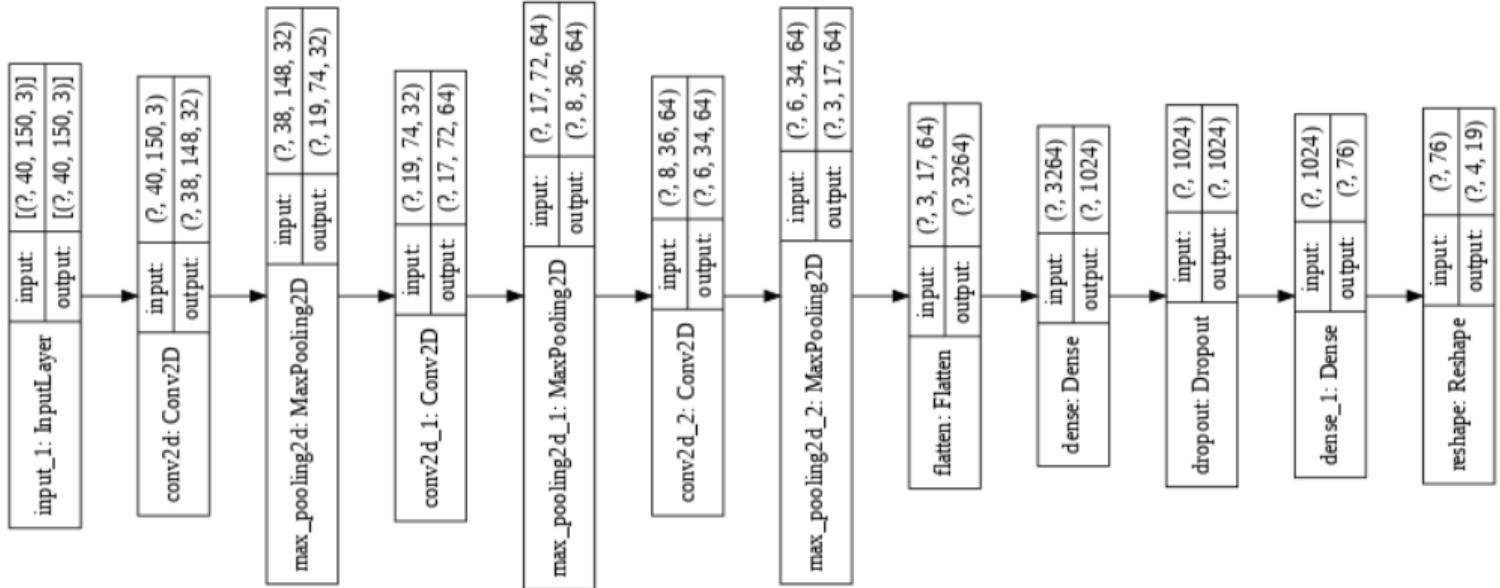


Figure: The initial distribution of the letters for the Sphinx CAPTCHA dataset.





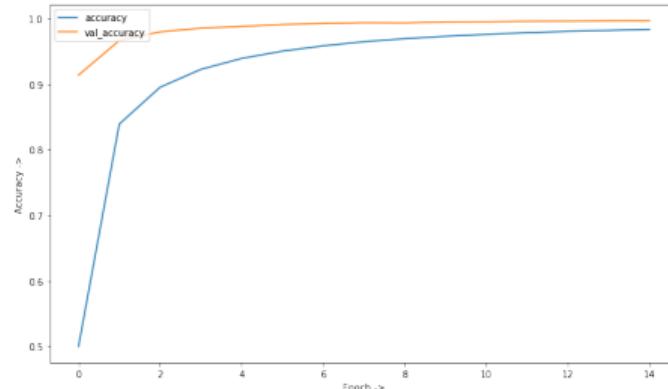
**Figure:** The model for the **Sphinx CAPTCHA** dataset in Keras.



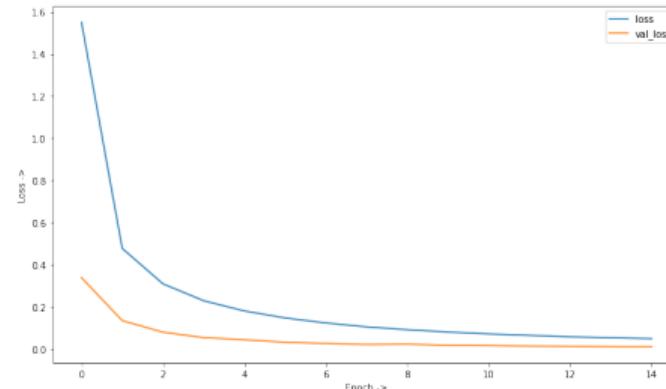
# Sphinx CAPTCHA

A model for the Sphinx CAPTCHA dataset

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.



Accuracy



Loss

- Trained for 15 epochs, 5.3875 hours to train the whole dataset.
- accuracy of **99.62%** on the test set.



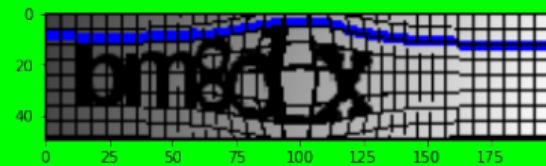
- The prediction on unseen data.

pred: DNAK	pred: YTKR	pred: BMVN	pred: PBXB	pred: VGAC
true: DNAK pred: CRDY	true: YTKR pred: UVWA	true: BMVN pred: HEGG	true: PBXB pred: TTKK	true: VGAC pred: RHPY
true: CRDY pred: HUMU	true: UVWA pred: VRWE	true: HEGG pred: DTVK	true: TTKK pred: AGHM	true: RHPY pred: DKDF
true: HUMU pred: XAWD	true: VRWE pred: VFVH	true: DTVK pred: RNMC	true: AGHM pred: PEEV	true: DKDF pred: KHRV
true: XAWD pred: MAFX	true: VFVH pred: VCMU	true: RNMC pred: AHXD	true: PEEV pred: MDVX	true: KHRV pred: BANP
true: MAFX pred: NTTK	true: VCMU pred: BFVP	true: AHXD pred: BBED	true: MDVX pred: YMAK	true: BANP pred: UMFY
true: NTTK	true: BFVP	true: BBED	true: YMAK	true: UMFY

Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



# Fish Eye CAPTCHA dataset



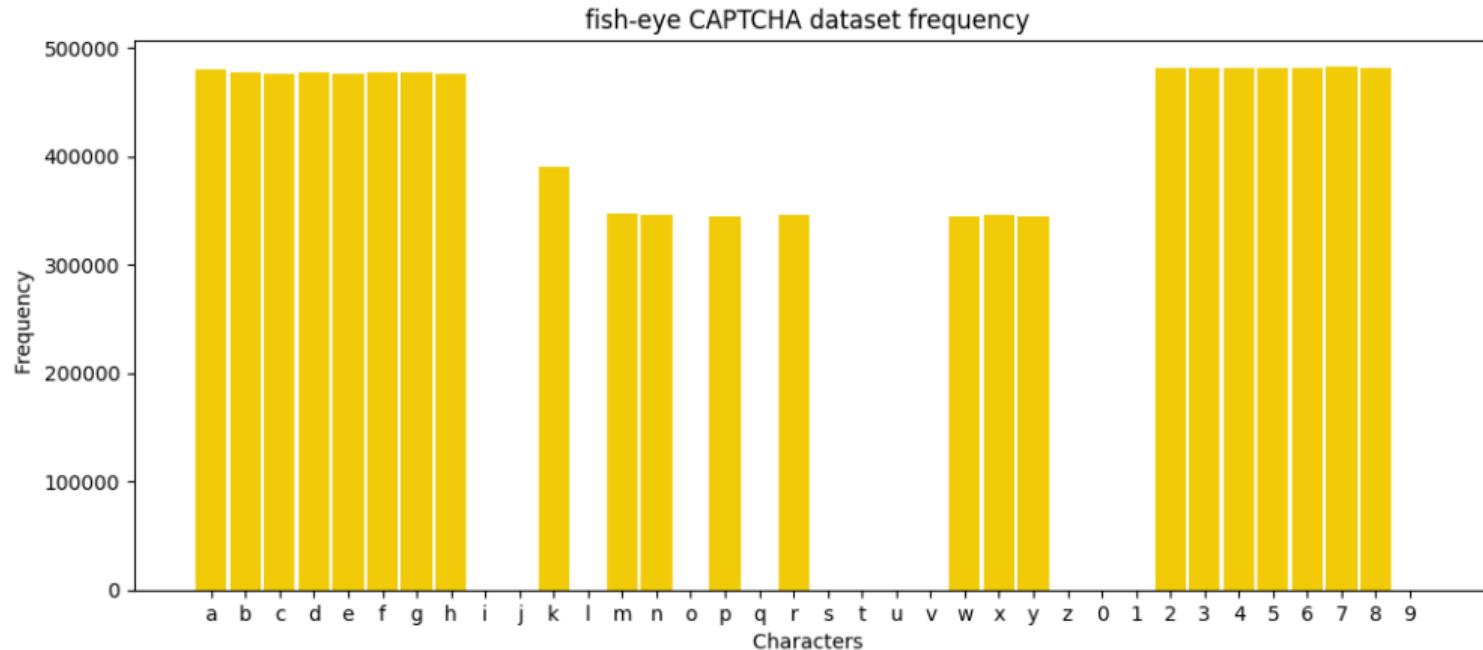
# Fish Eye CAPTCHA

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from Java CAPTCHA website and created our own dataset.
- The generator was written in Java.
- The Fish Eye CAPTCHA dataset comprises of about 2 Million files of dimension 50x200x3 for the three channels, and was a five letter CAPTCHA.
- We uploaded the dataset on figshare  
[https://figshare.com/articles/Fish\\_Eye/12235946](https://figshare.com/articles/Fish_Eye/12235946). It contains about 9.84 GB of data.
- The data samples mainly contains letters a-z, and numbers. It have a fish eye type noise on the middle and grids to confuse the Deep Learning Model.



- We can see there are letters with almost equal distributions.



**Figure:** The initial distribution of the letters for the Fish Eye CAPTCHA dataset.



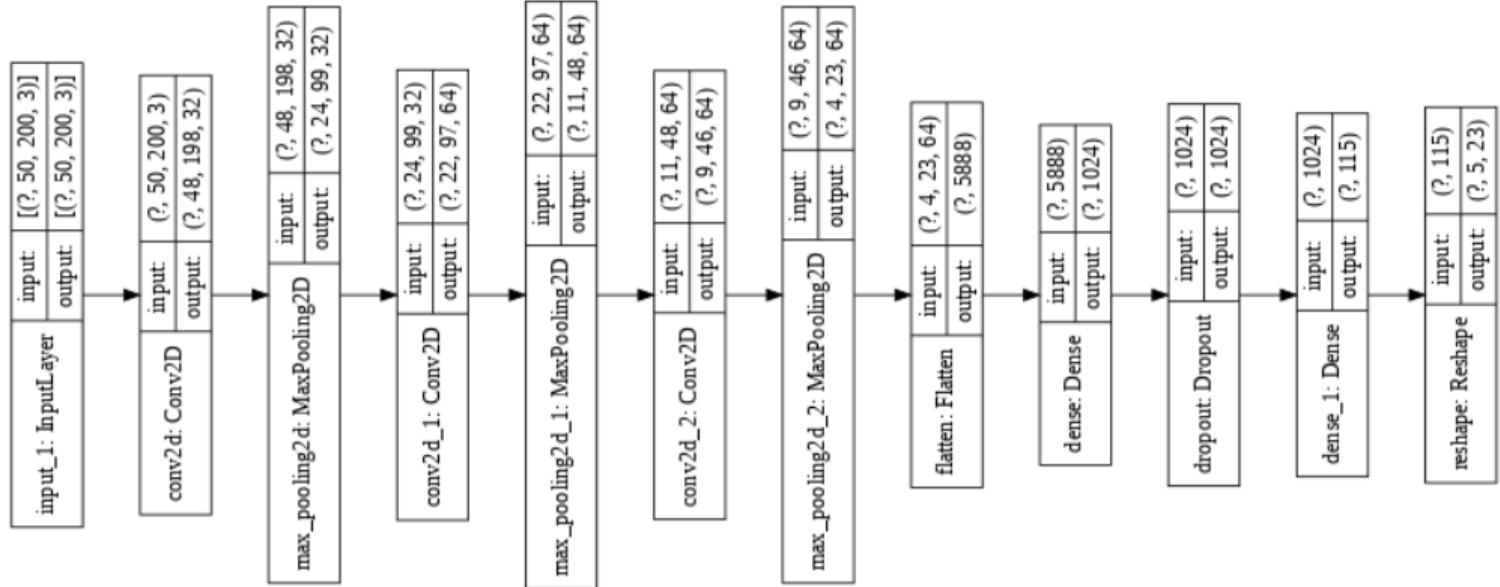


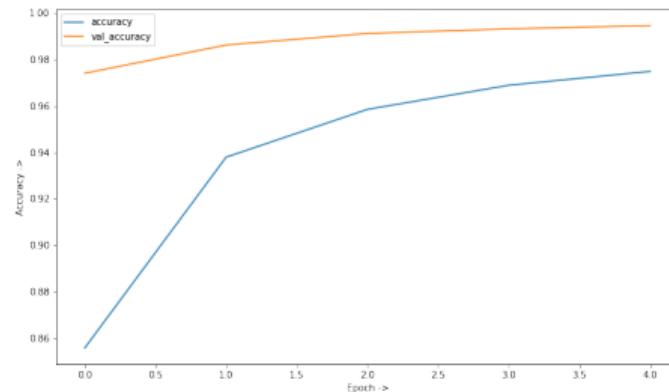
Figure: The model for the **Fish Eye CAPTCHA** dataset in Keras.



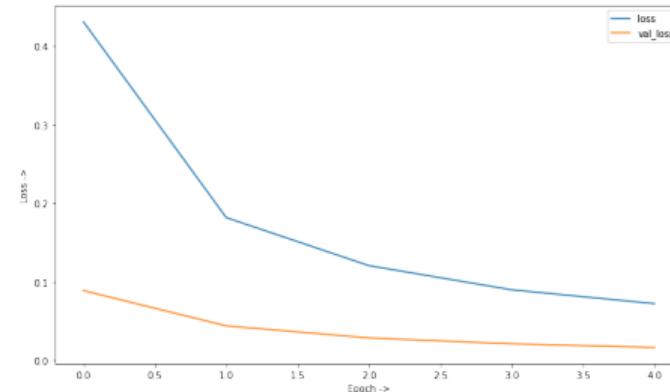
# Fish Eye CAPTCHA

A model for the **Fish Eye CAPTCHA** dataset

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.



Accuracy



Loss

- Trained for 5 epochs, 10.83 hours to train the whole dataset.
- Accuracy obtained was **97.49 %** on validation set and 99.46 % for test set.



- The prediction on unseen data.

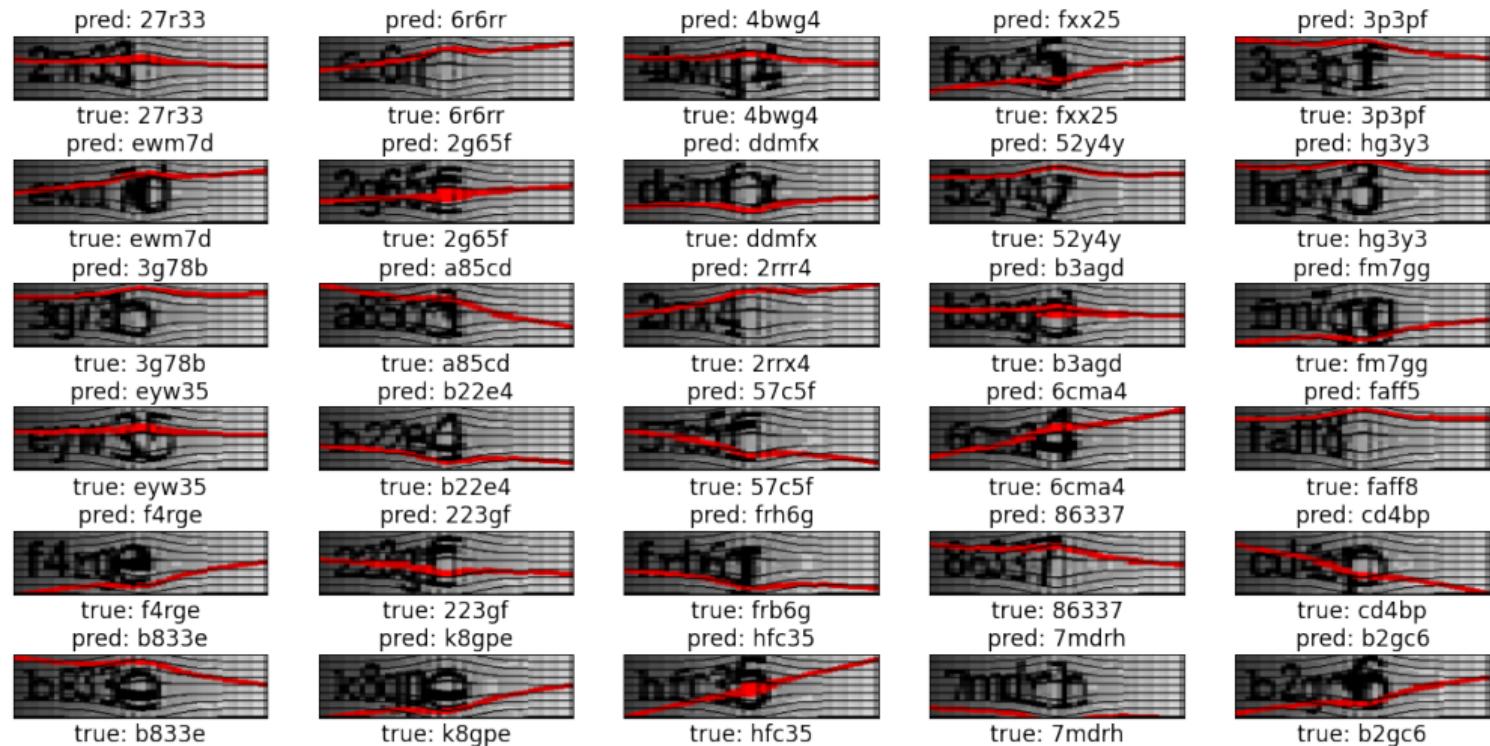
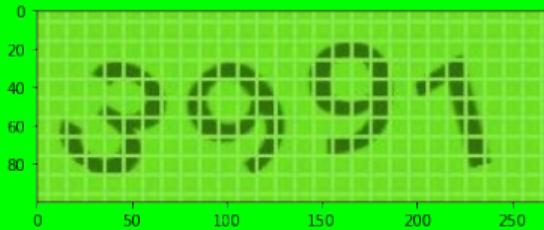


Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



# Mini CAPTCHA dataset



# Mini CAPTCHA

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from Github  
<https://github.com/imanhpr/miniCaptcha>, and created our own dataset.
- The generator was written in Python3.
- The Mini CAPTCHA dataset comprises of about 1 Million files of dimension 368x159x3 for the three channels, and was a four letter CAPTCHA.
- We uploaded the dataset on figshare  
[https://figshare.com/articles/Mini\\_Captcha/12286697](https://figshare.com/articles/Mini_Captcha/12286697). It contains about 5.58 GB of data.
- The data samples mainly contains letters [a-z][A-Z], and numbers [0-9]. It have a variety of colours and different orientations of the letters, with grid like structures, which is challenging for DL models.



- We can see there are letters with almost equal distributions.

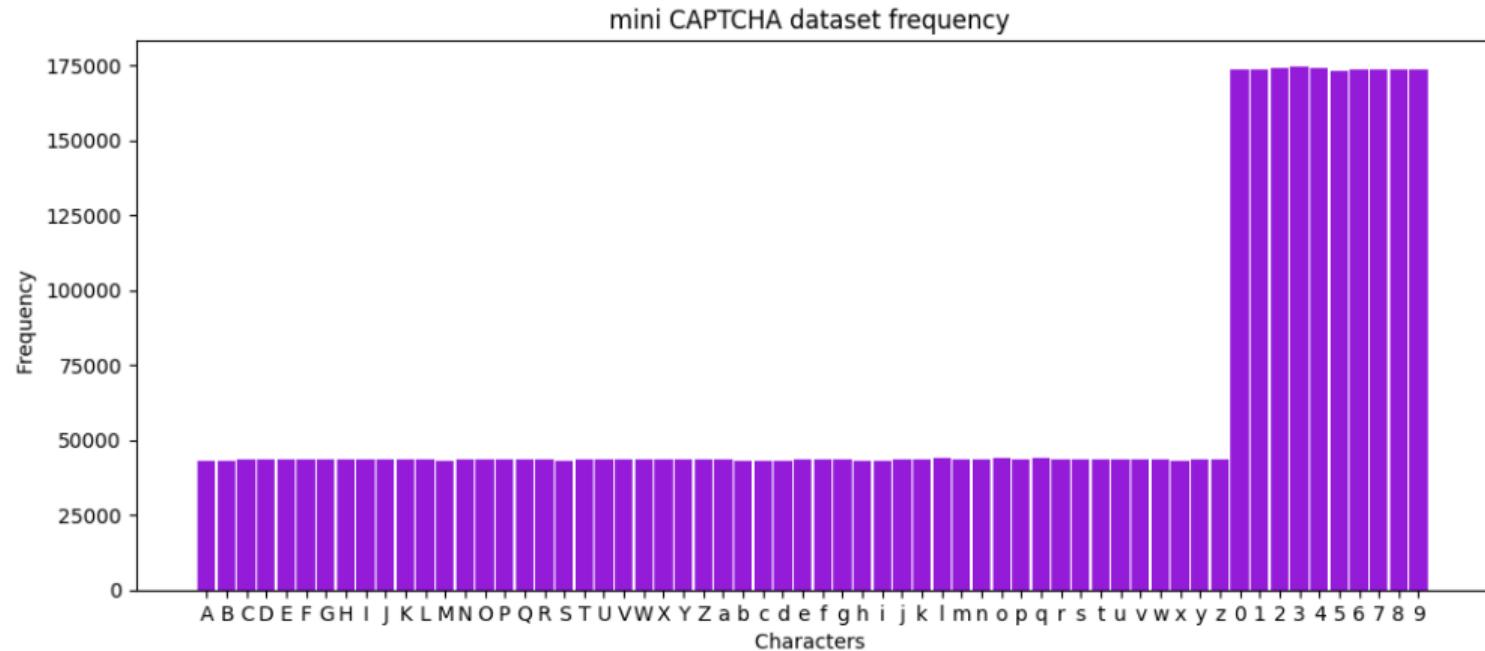
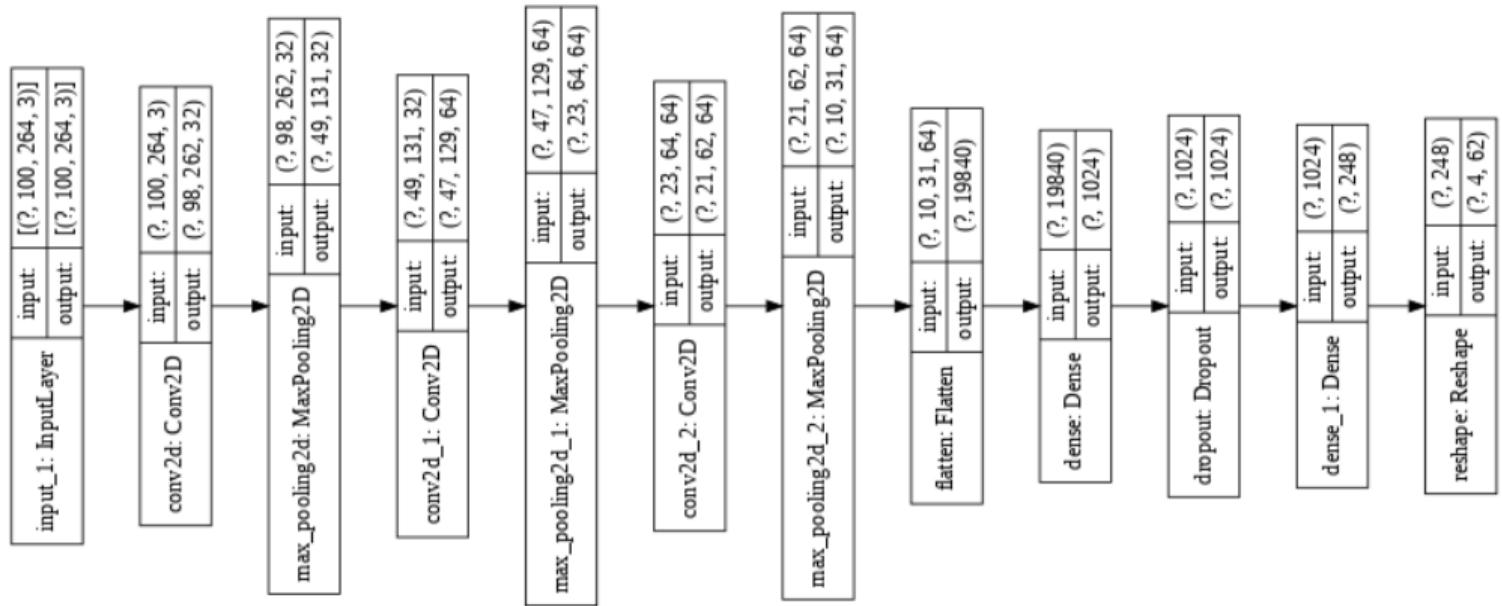


Figure: The initial distribution of the letters for the Mini CAPTCHA dataset.





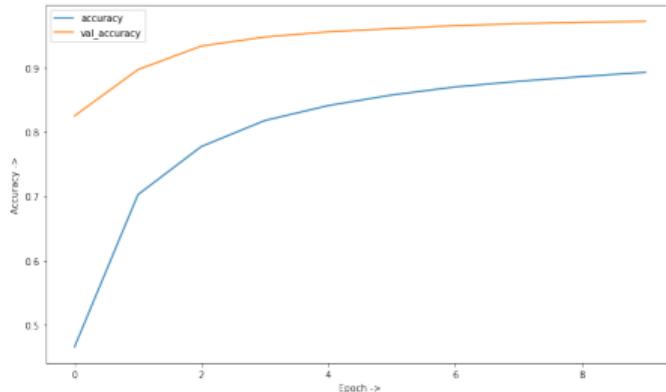
**Figure:** The model for the **Mini CAPTCHA** dataset in Keras.



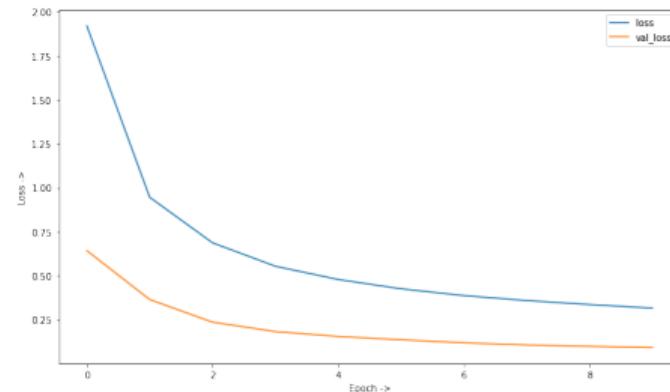
# Fish Eye CAPTCHA

A model for the **Mini CAPTCHA** dataset

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.



Accuracy



Loss

- Trained for 10 epochs, 5.75 hours to train the whole dataset.
- Accuracy obtained was about **97.25%** on validation set and 97.09% on the test set.



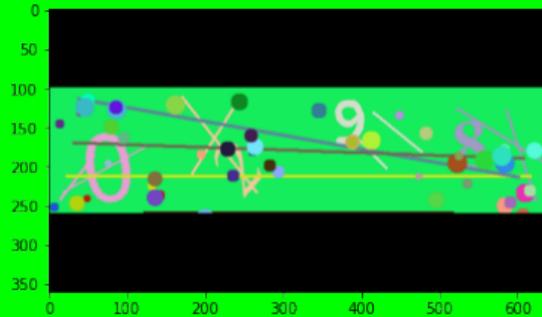
## The prediction on unseen data.

pred: 932f  true: 932f pred: Mg19	pred: HX84  true: HX84 pred: M494	pred: 23ch  true: 23ch pred: 9H2q	pred: 2BBE  true: 28BE pred: 0fdु	pred: 72yN  true: 72yN pred: oS10
true: Mg19 pred: 536K  true: 536K pred: 3FS3	true: M494 pred: 453V  true: 453V pred: 0VL1	true: 9H2q pred: Mh00  true: Mh00 pred: cQe4	true: 0fdु pred: mh93  true: mn93 pred: otb6	true: oS10 pred: caKF  true: caKF pred: 4LP0
true: 3Hc3 pred: 1OwO  true: 1OwO pred: 6uH0	true: 0VL1 pred: L158  true: L158 pred: S845	true: cQe4 pred: r93j  true: r93j pred: 1Sfj	true: mn93 pred: otb6  true: otb6 pred: 8b9k	true: 4LP0 pred: 3I75  true: 3I75 pred: 44Ss
true: 6uH0 	true: S845 	true: 1Sfj 	true: 8950 	true: 44Ss 

Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



# Multicolor CAPTCHA dataset



# Multicolor CAPTCHA

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from Github  
[https://github.com/J-Rios/multicolor\\_captcha\\_generator](https://github.com/J-Rios/multicolor_captcha_generator), and created our own dataset.
- The generator was written in Python3.
- The Multicolor CAPTCHA dataset comprises of about 1 Million files of dimension 375x223x3 for the three channels, and was a four letter CAPTCHA of difficulty level 4.
- We uploaded the dataset on figshare. It contains about 12.7 GB of data. We have used about 50% of the original dataset to train our model.
- The data samples mainly contains numbers [0-9]. It have a variety of colours and different orientations of the letters, with a lot of noise, which is even difficult for humans sometimes to decipher.



- We can see there are labels as numbers with almost equal distributions.

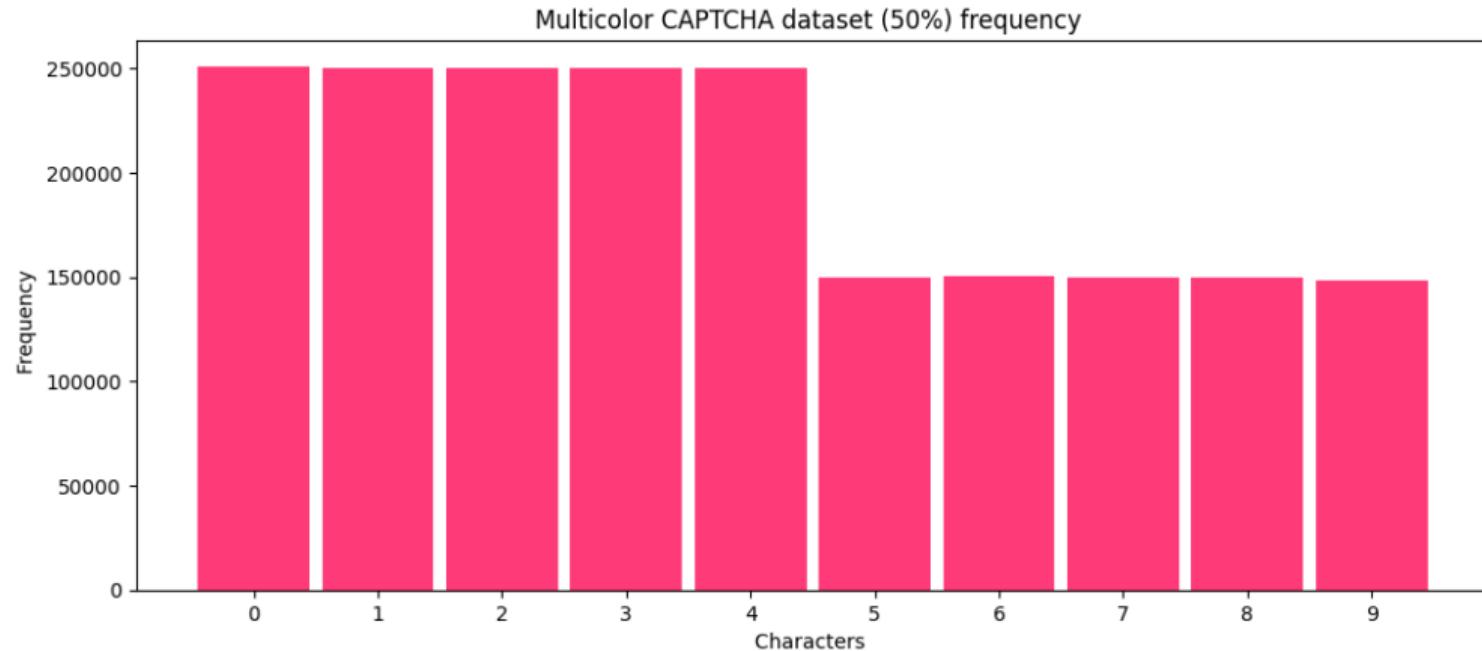
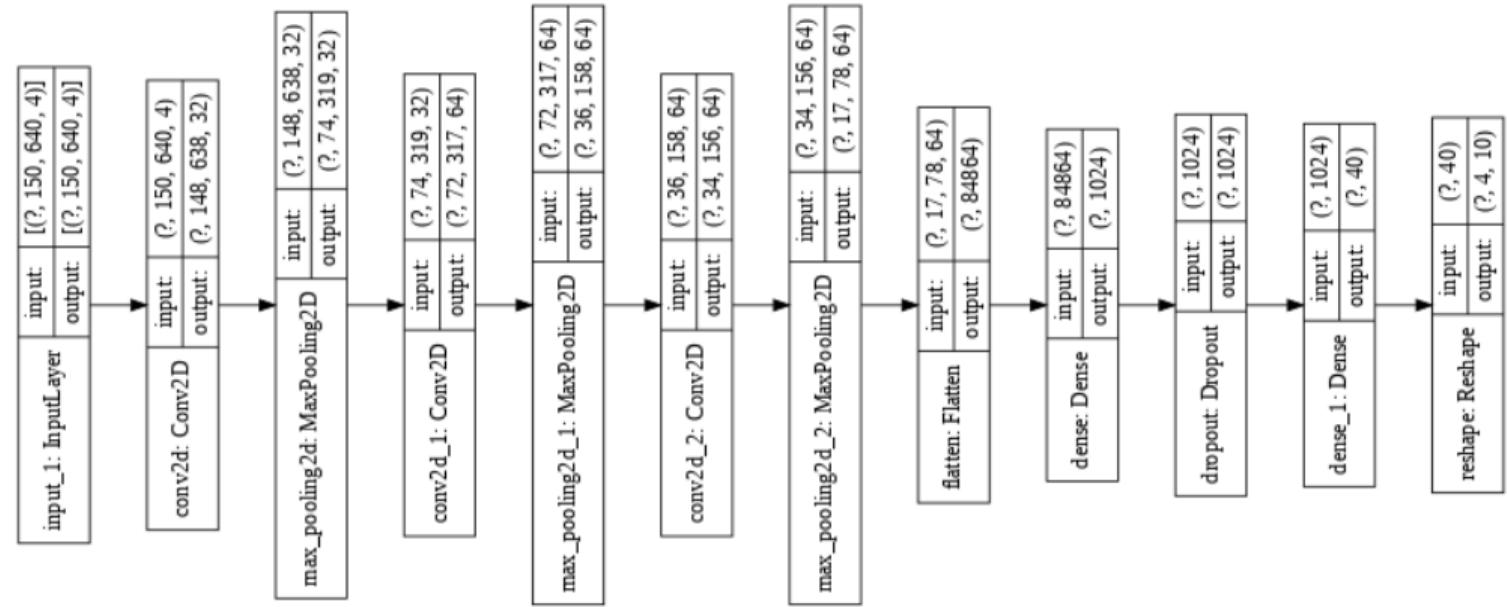


Figure: The initial distribution of the letters for the Multicolor CAPTCHA dataset.





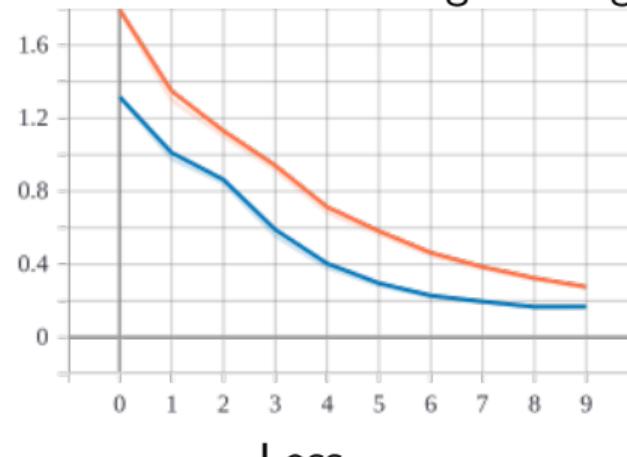
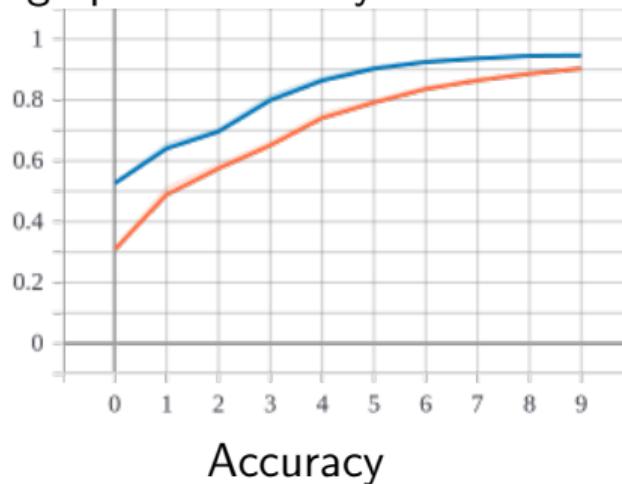
**Figure:** The model for the **Multicolor CAPTCHA** dataset in Keras.



# Multicolor CAPTCHA

A model for the **Multicolor CAPTCHA** dataset

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.



- Trained for 9 epochs, 8.705 hours to train the whole dataset.
- Accuracy obtained was about 92.45% on validation set and **95.69%** on the test set.



- The prediction on unseen data.

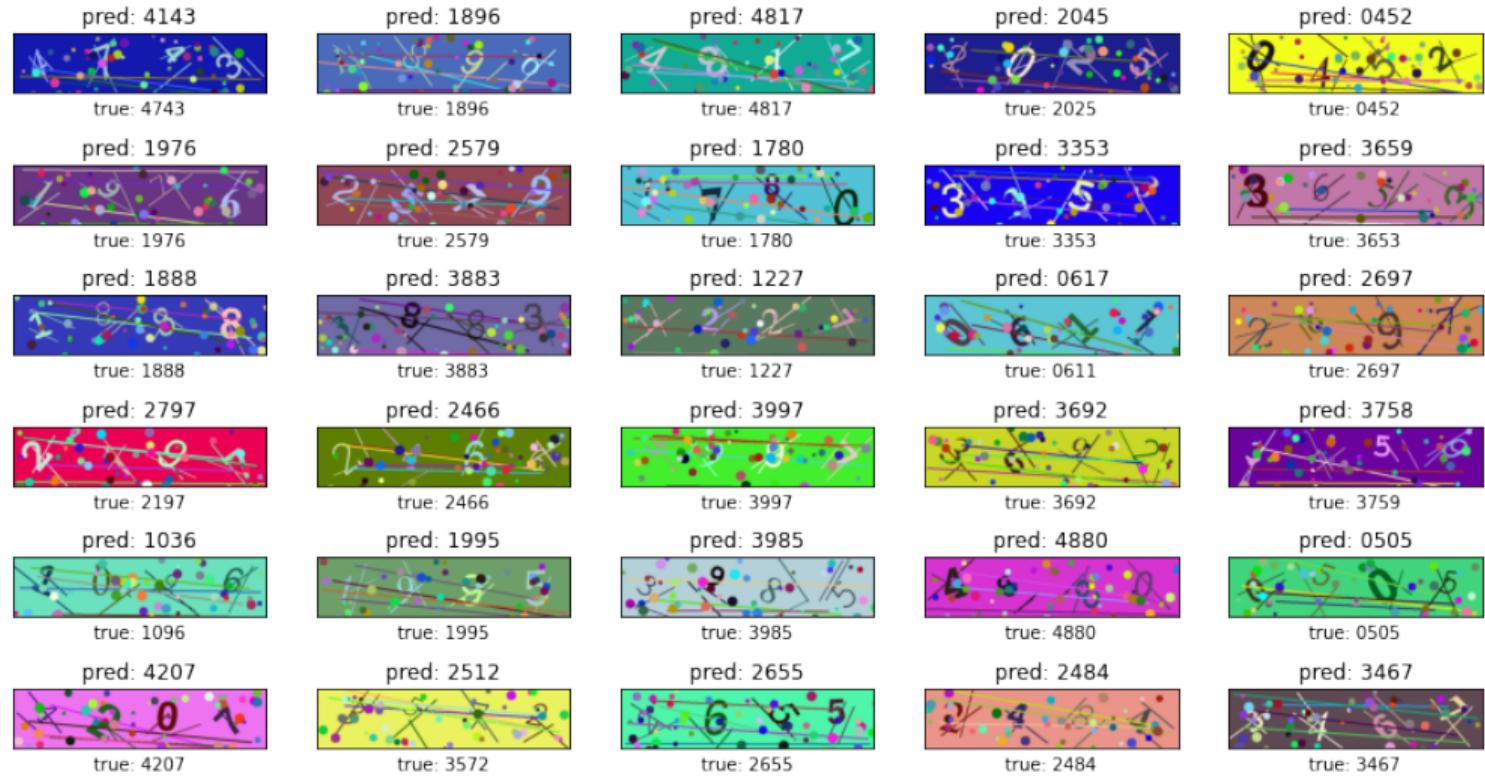
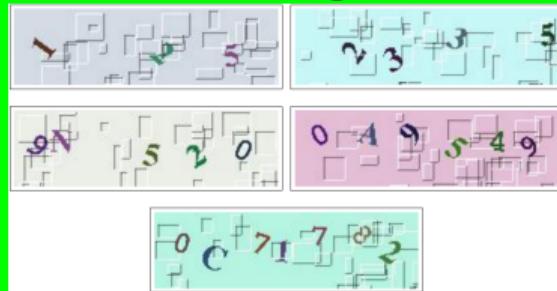


Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.

# Determining complexity of CAPTCHAs through Railway-CAPTCHA



# Determining complexity of CAPTCHAs through Railway-CAPTCHA

## About the data

- We found this CAPTCHA from Github  
<https://github.com/JasonLiTW/simple-railway-captcha-solver>,  
and created our own dataset comprising of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 letter  
CAPTCHAs.
- The generator was written in Python3.
- We created 100K files of each of the CAPTCHAs to compare the accuracies obtained by using similar type of model.
- We uploaded the dataset on figshare. The images are of constant size, i.e., 60x200 for each of the CAPTCHAs.
- The data samples mainly contains numbers [0-9] with high probability and letters [A-Z]. It have a variety of colours and different orientations of the letters, with a lot of noise in the form of grids.



- We will see each of the distributions of the Railway CAPTCHA.

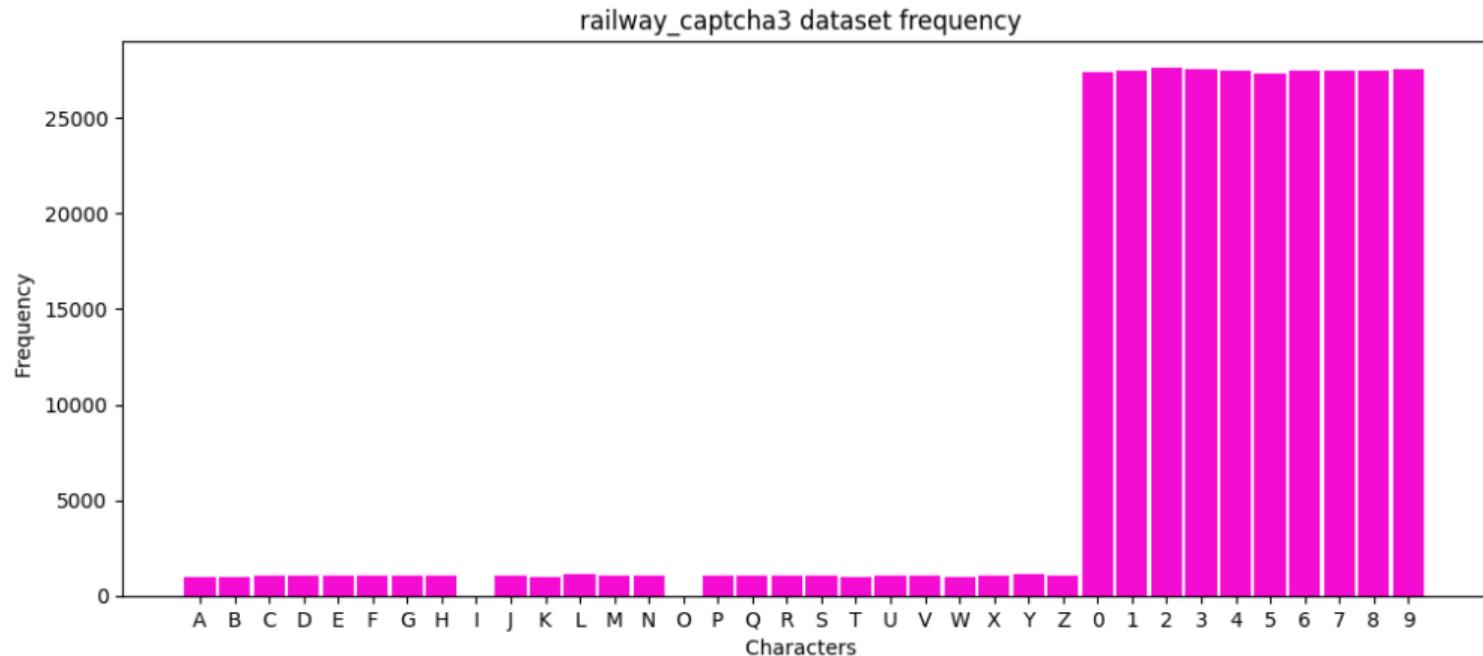
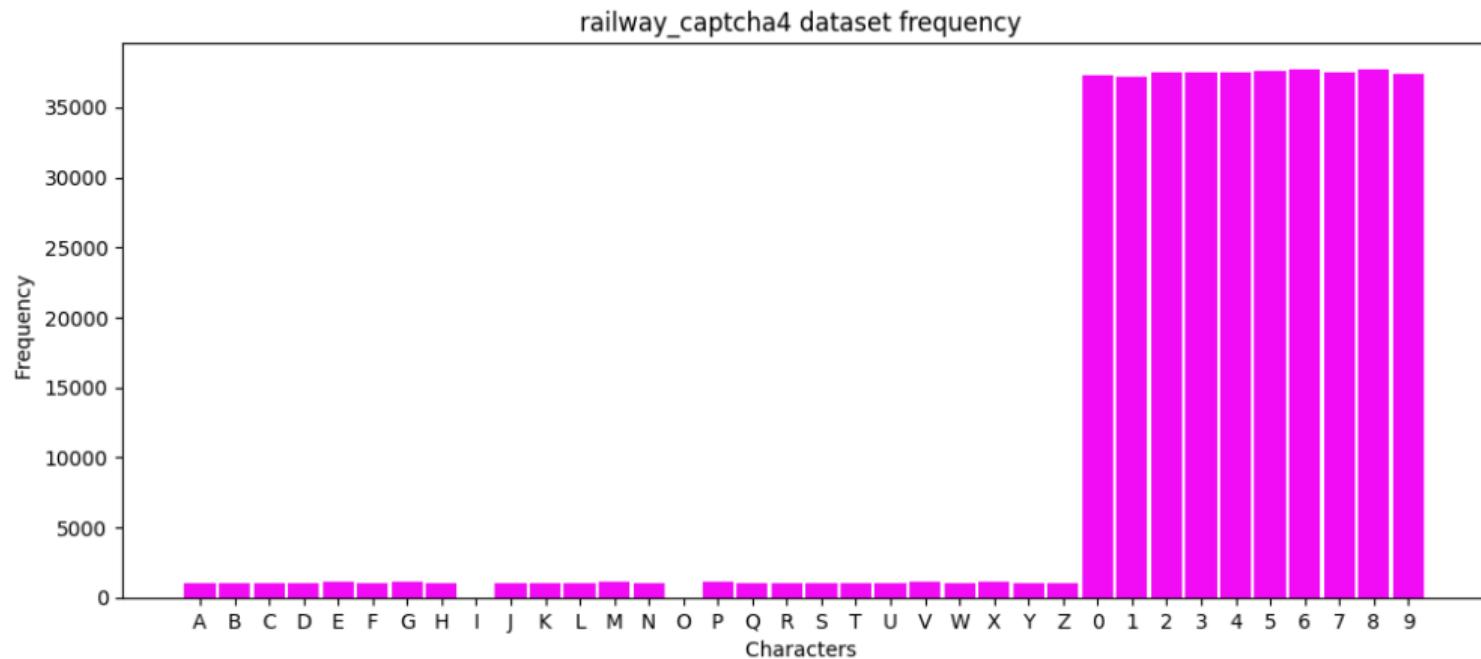


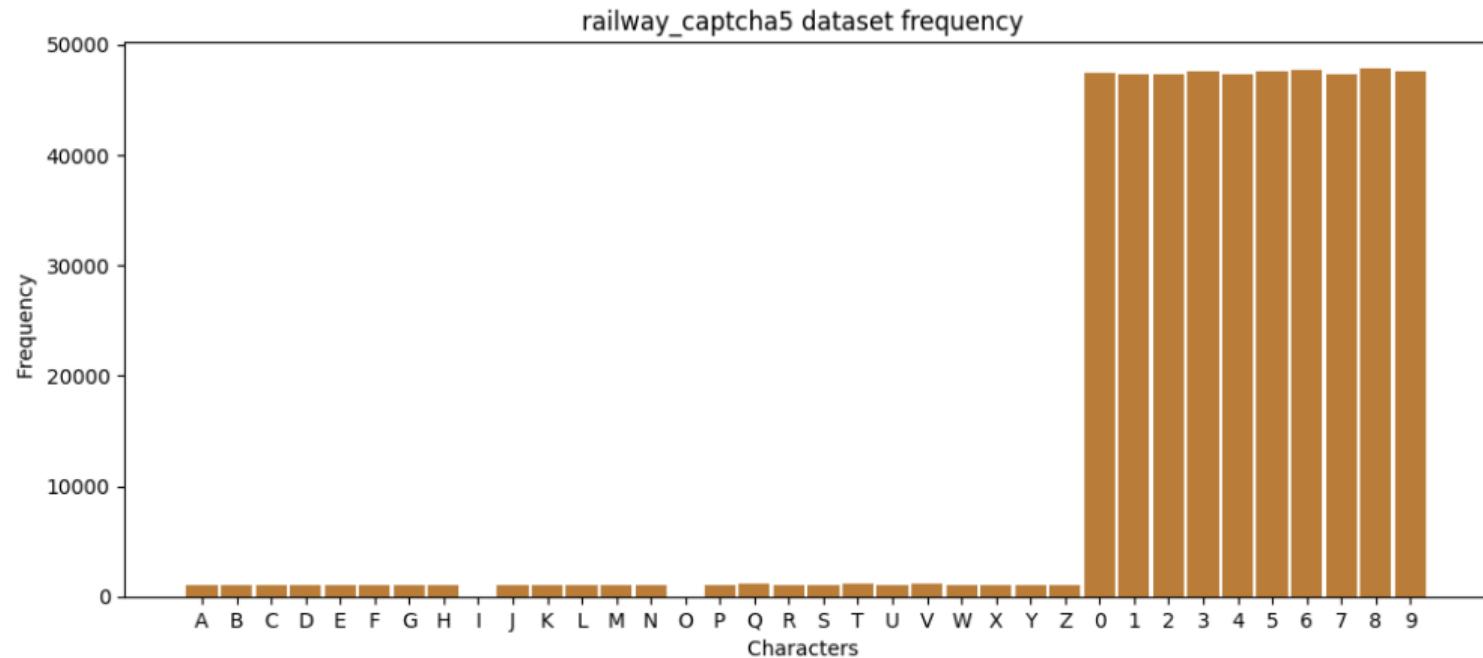
Figure: The initial distribution of the letters for the Railway CAPTCHA (3 letters) dataset.



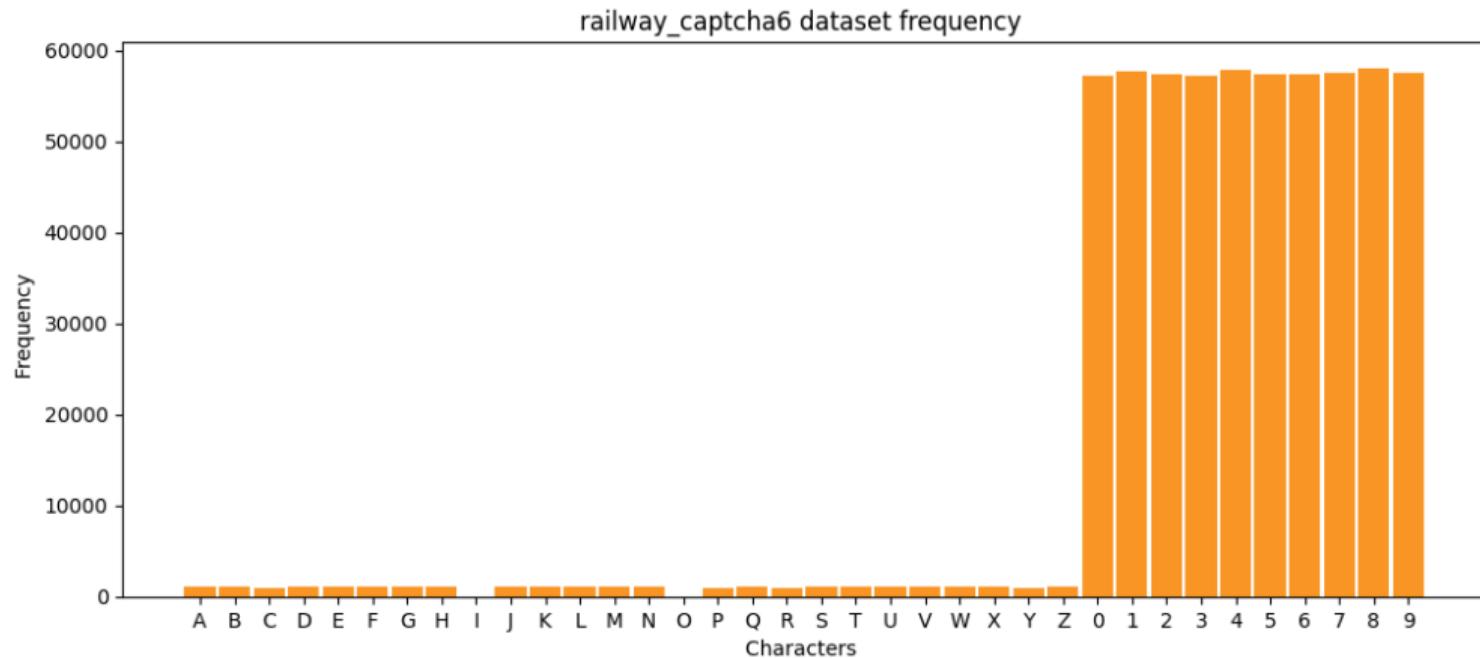
- The initial distribution of the letters for the Railway CAPTCHA (4 letters) dataset.



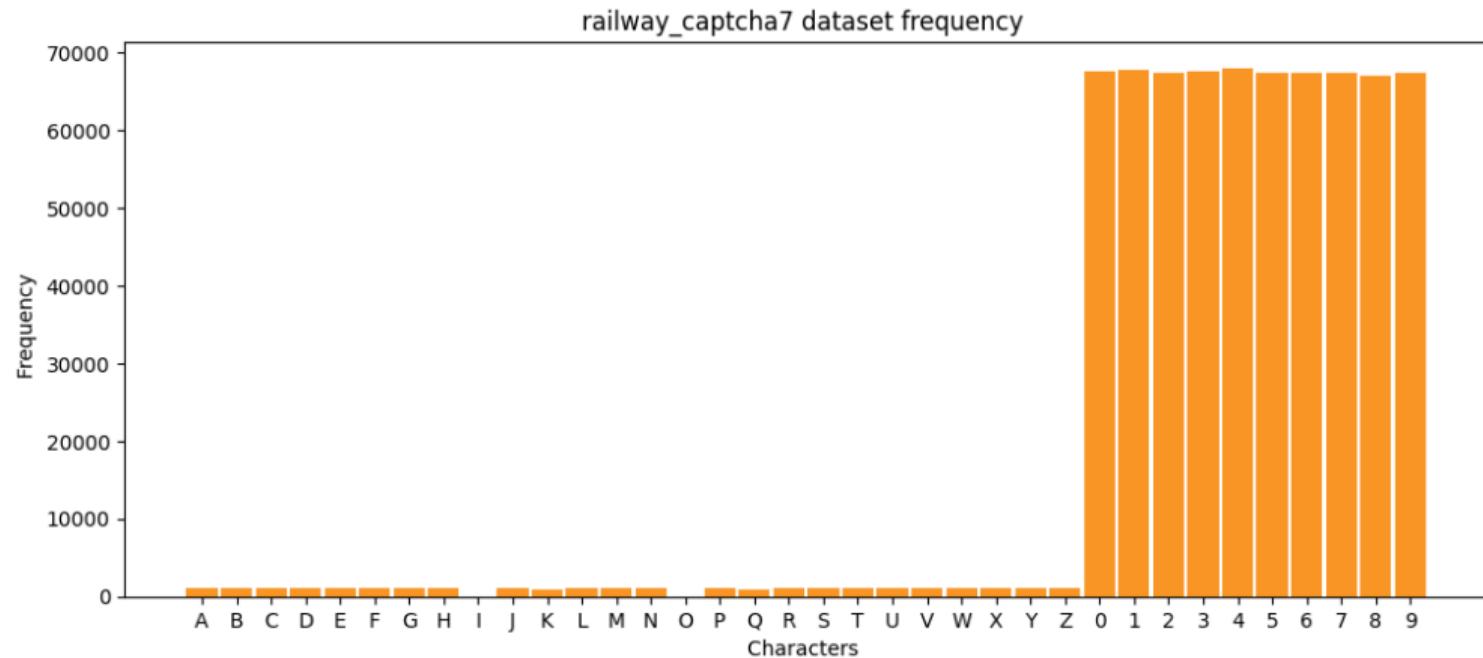
- The initial distribution of the letters for the Railway CAPTCHA (5 letters) dataset.



- The initial distribution of the letters for the Railway CAPTCHA (6 letters) dataset.



- The initial distribution of the letters for the Railway CAPTCHA (7 letters) dataset.



# Railway CAPTCHA

## Models for the data

- We have seen that the distribution of the letters of the Railway CAPTCHA remains constant.
- This may be due to the fact the way the CAPTCHA generator has been made, which syncs to the clock speed to create such uniform distribution.
- In the coming slides we will show how the models differ in the output layers for each of the Railway CAPTCHAs.
- The models accept 1 channel black and white images, so it needs to be preprocessed first.
- Increasing the number of data samples may increase the accuracy, but we have used a small amount of data for this purpose.



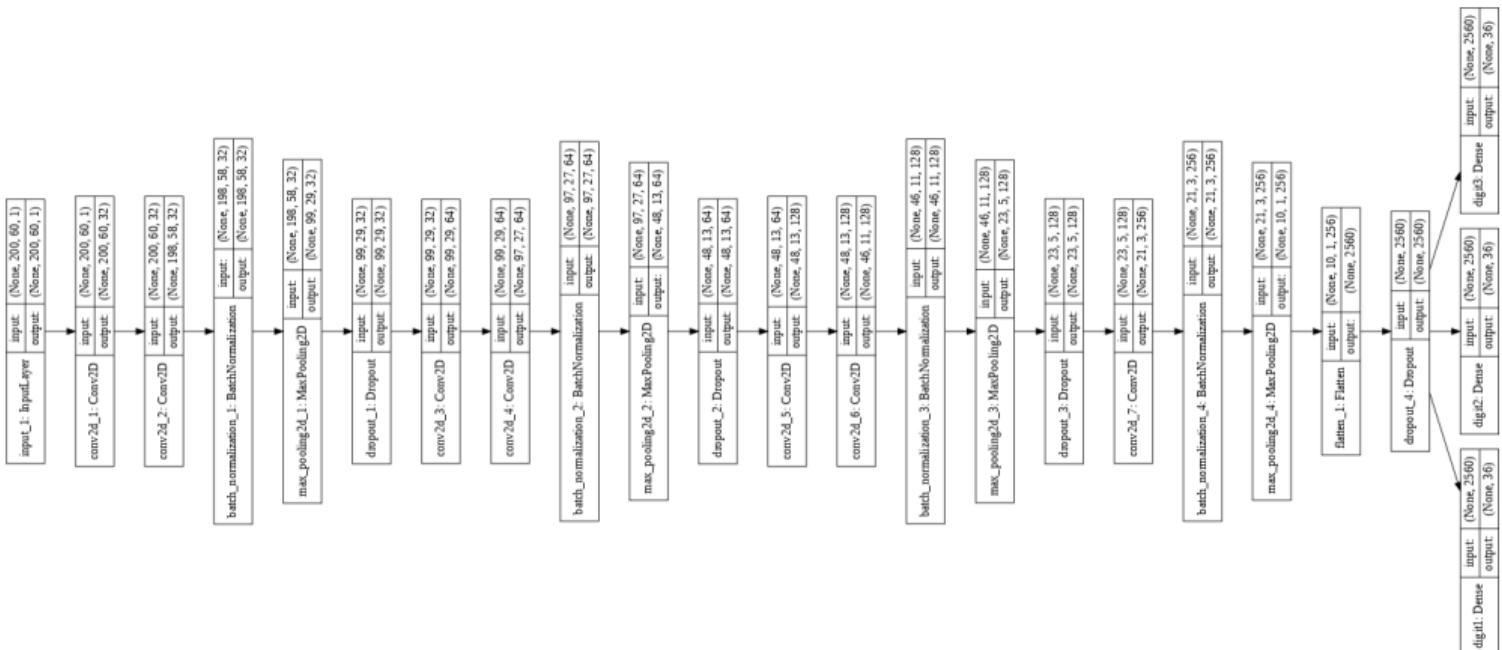
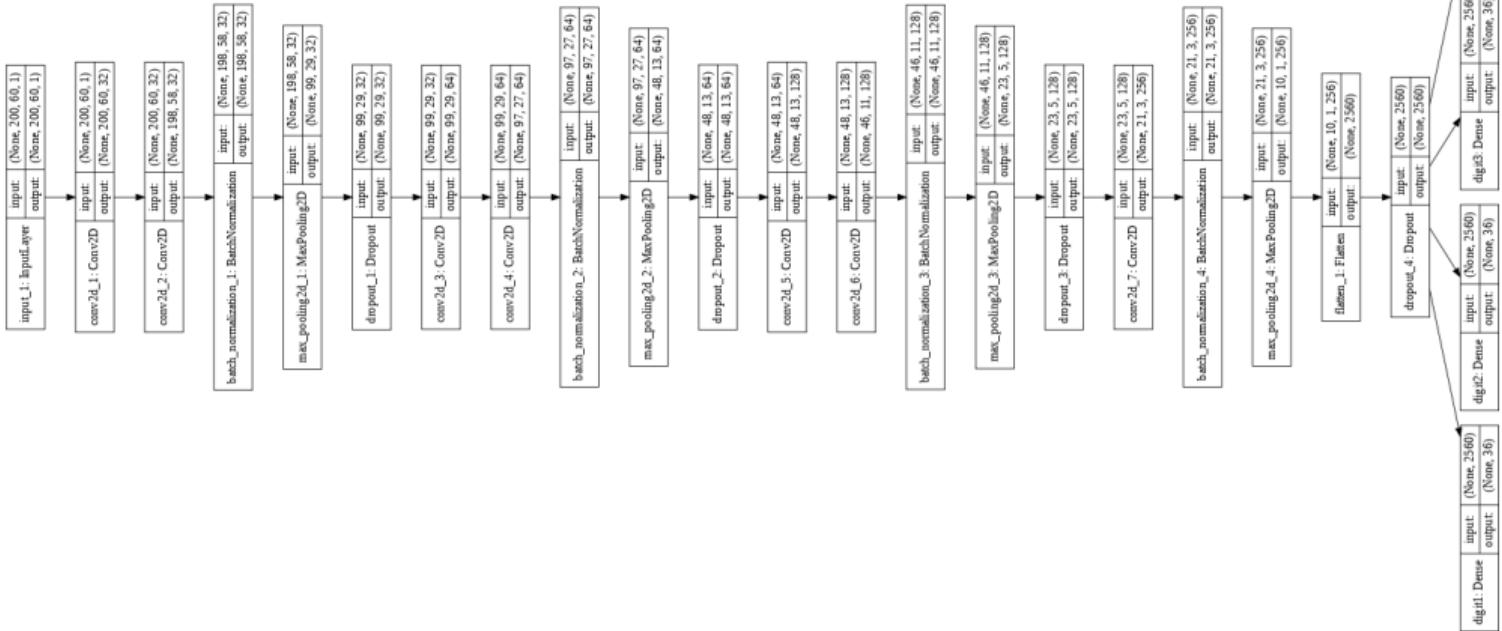


Figure: The model for the Railway CAPTCHA (3 letters) dataset in Keras.





**Figure:** The model for the **Railway CAPTCHA (4 letters)** dataset, in Keras.



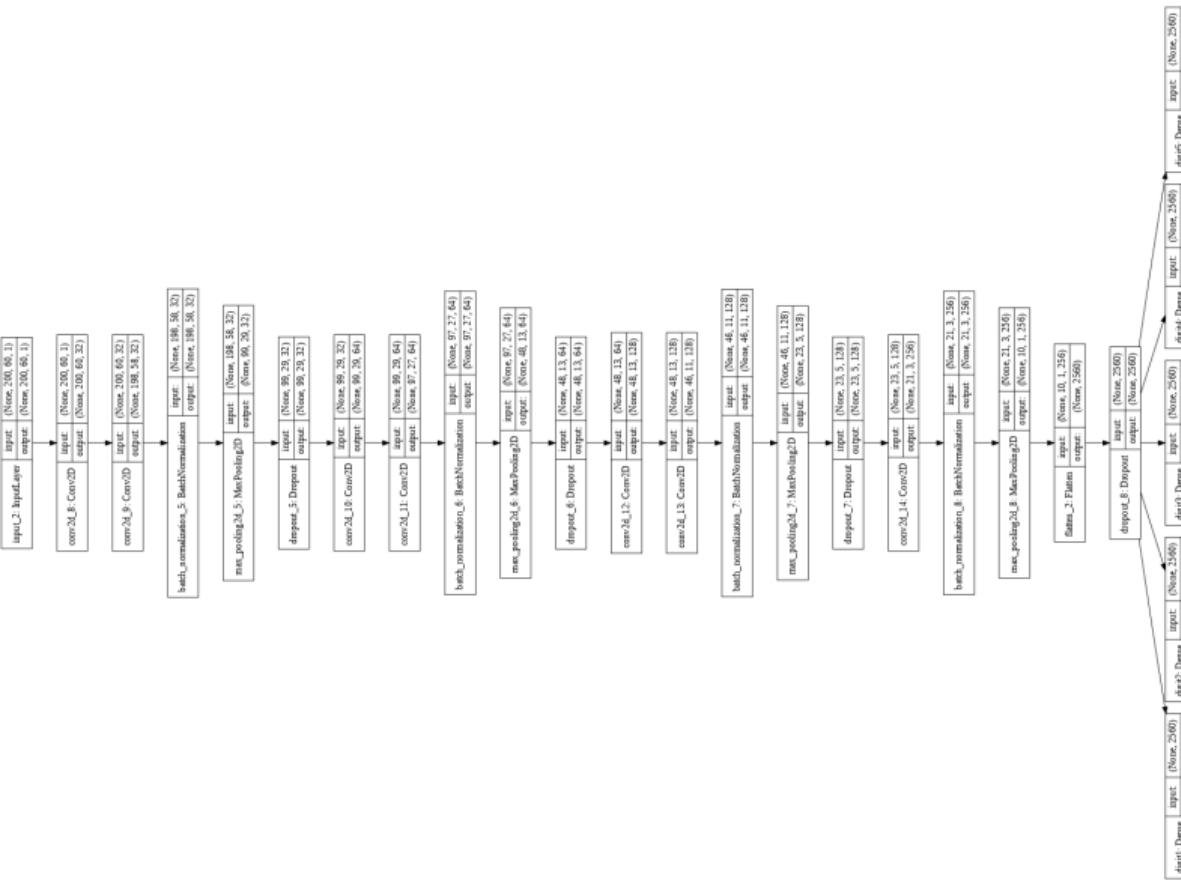
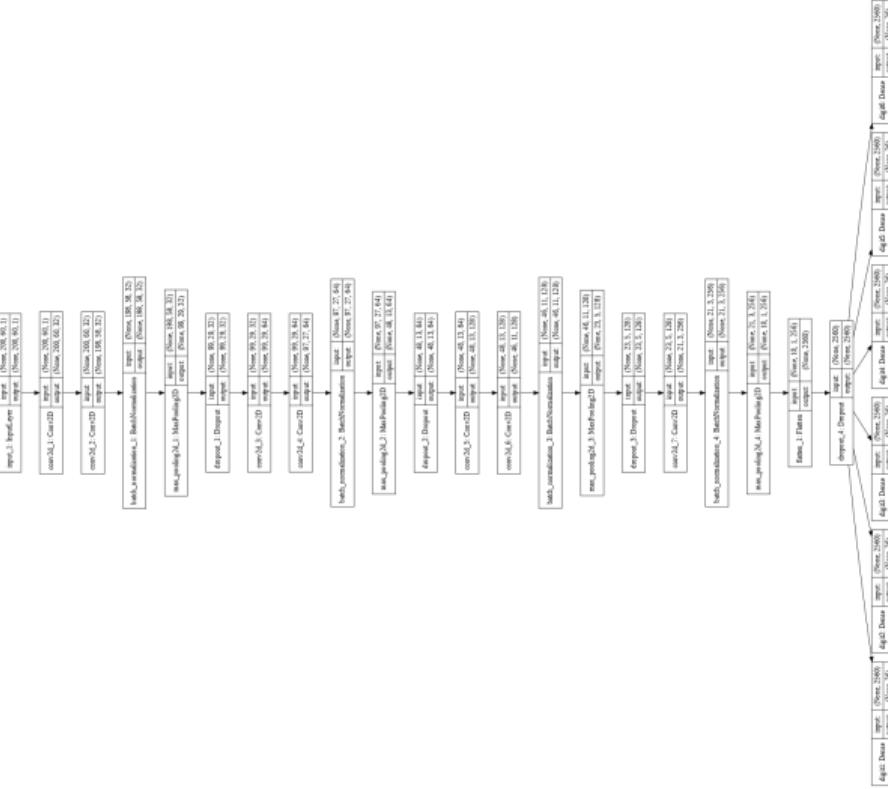


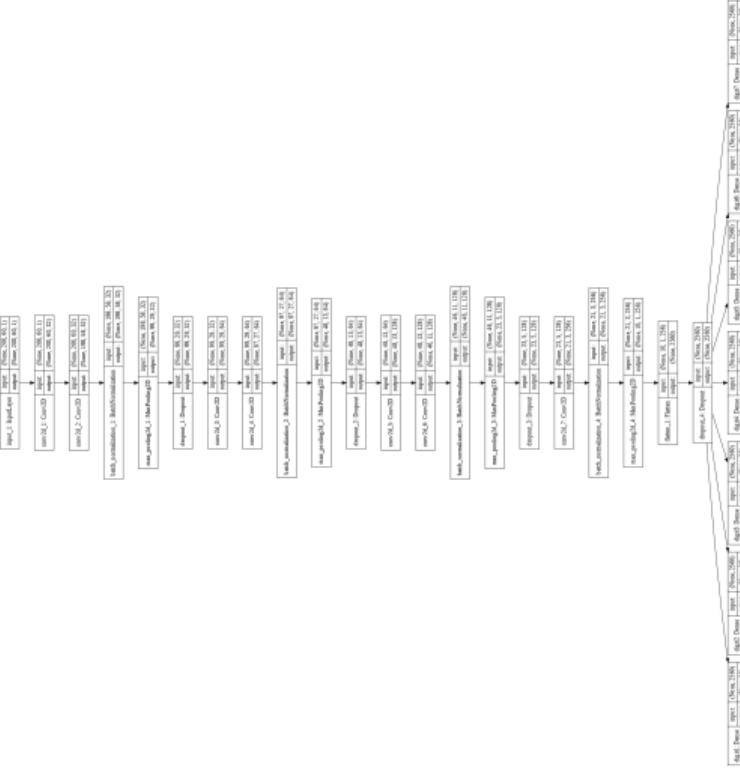
Figure: The model for the **Railway CAPTCHA (5 letters)** dataset in Keras.





**Figure: The model for the Railway CAPTCHA (6 letters) dataset in Keras.**





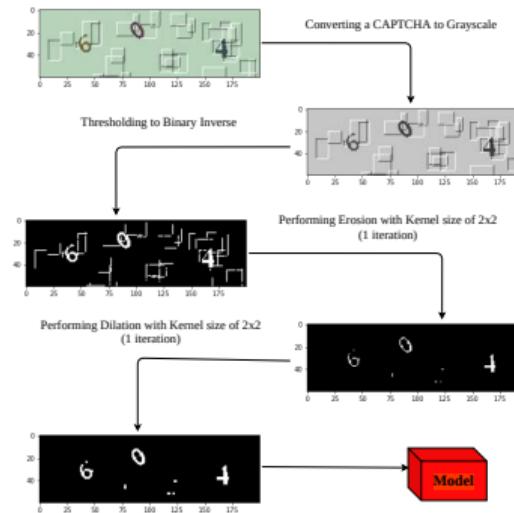
**Figure:** The model for the **Railway CAPTCHA (7 letters)** dataset in Keras.



# Railway CAPTCHA

Accuracies obtained from the **Railway CAPTCHA** datasets.

- We now show the preprocessing that is done before passing through the railway CAPTCHA model.



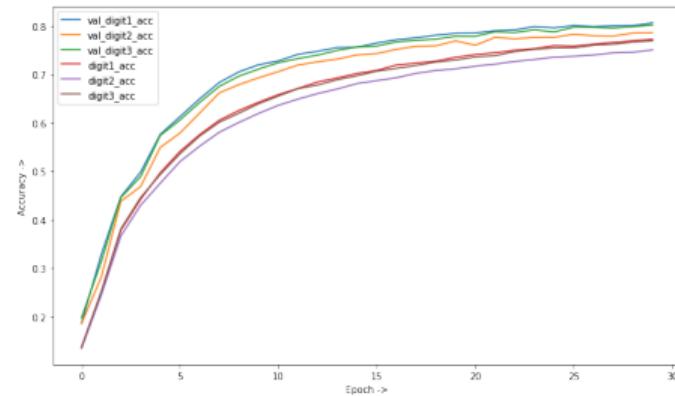
- In the following slides, we will show the performance of the model.



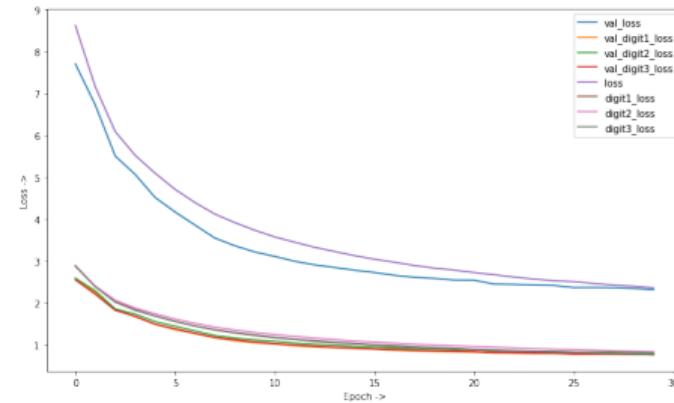
# Railway CAPTCHA

Performance of the model (3 letter)

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.



Accuracy



Loss

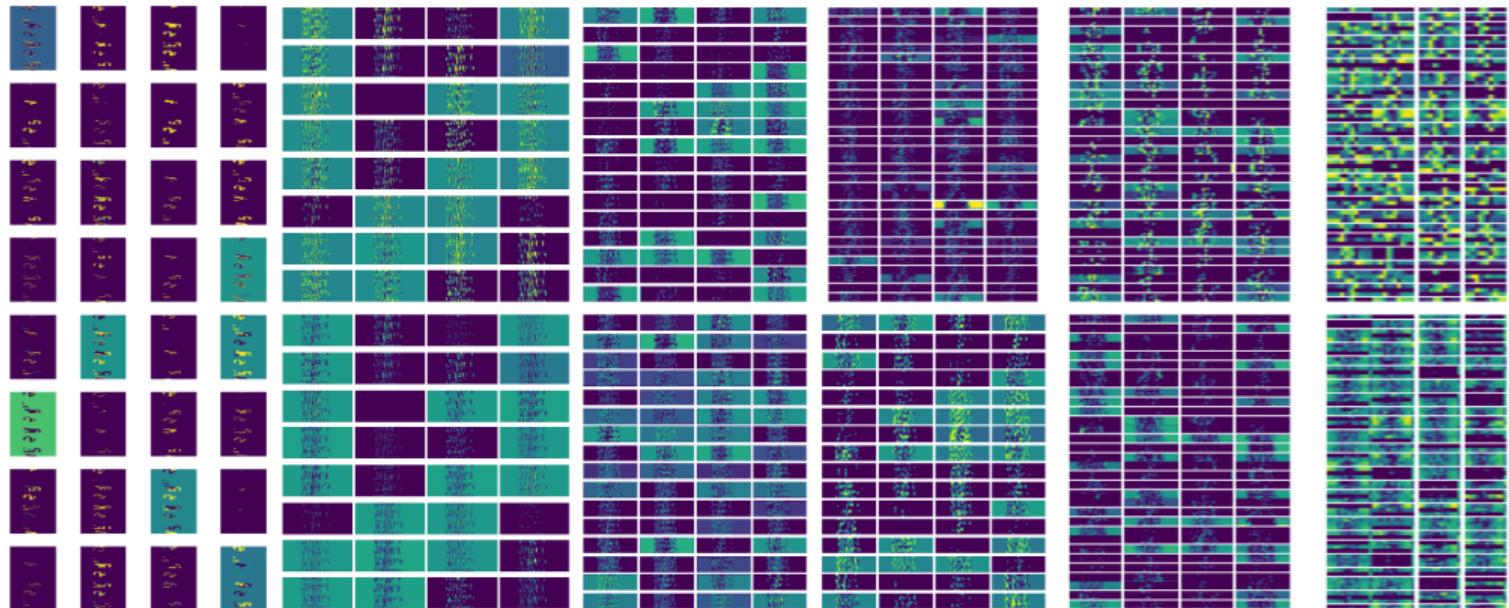
- Trained for 30 epochs, 40.5 minutes to train the whole dataset.
- Accuracy obtained was about 80% on the test set, 9 images were mislabelled.



# Railway CAPTCHA

Performance of the model (3 letter)

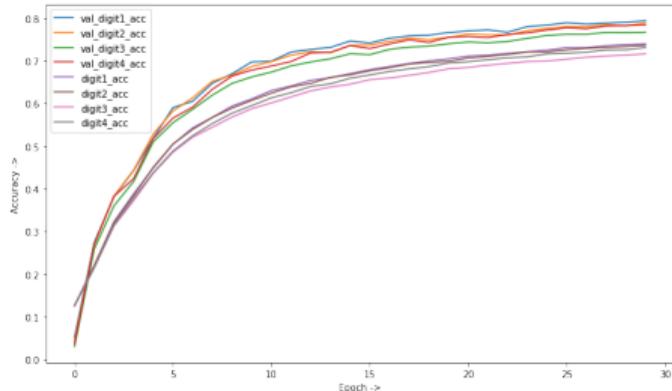
- The visualizations generated when a CAPTCHA of label 254 is passed through the model.



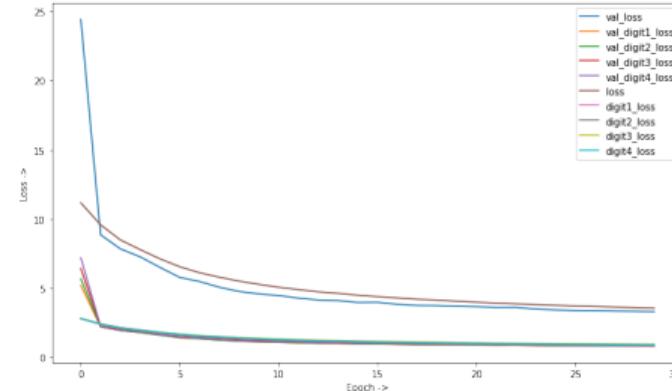
# Railway CAPTCHA

Performance of the model (4 letter)

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.



Accuracy



Loss

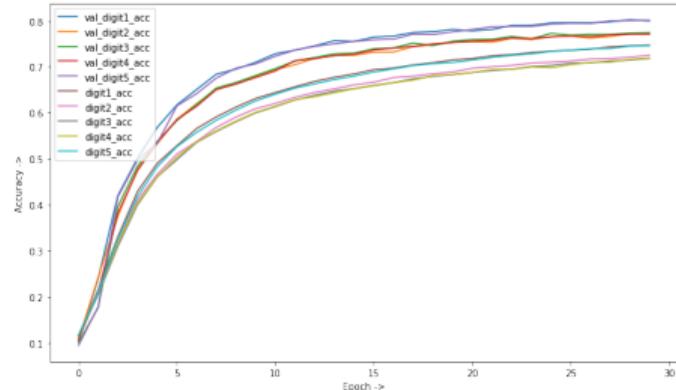
- Trained for 30 epochs, 43.5 minutes to train the whole dataset.
- Accuracy obtained was about 79% on the test set, 18 images were mislabelled.



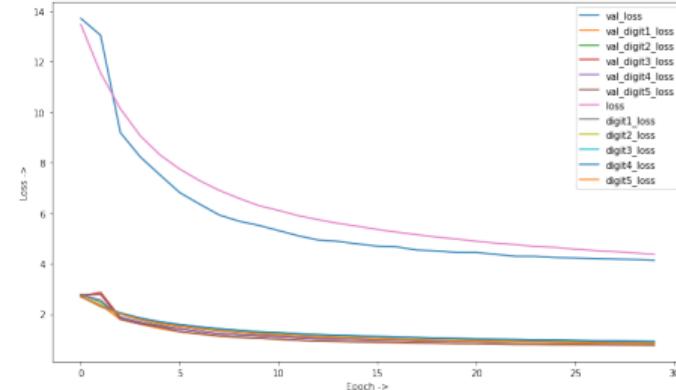
# Railway CAPTCHA

Performance of the model (5 letter)

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.



Accuracy



Loss

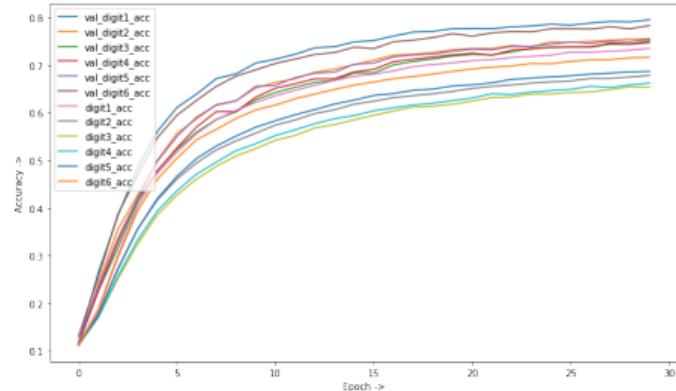
- Trained for 30 epochs, 41.5 minutes to train the whole dataset.
- Accuracy obtained was about 77% on the test set, and 23 images were mislabelled.



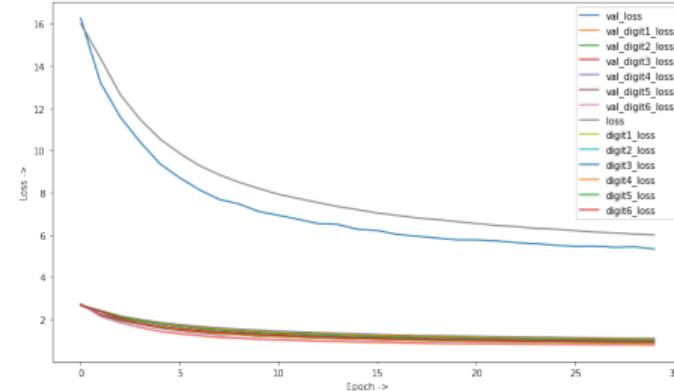
# Railway CAPTCHA

## Performance of the model (6 letter)

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.



Accuracy



Loss

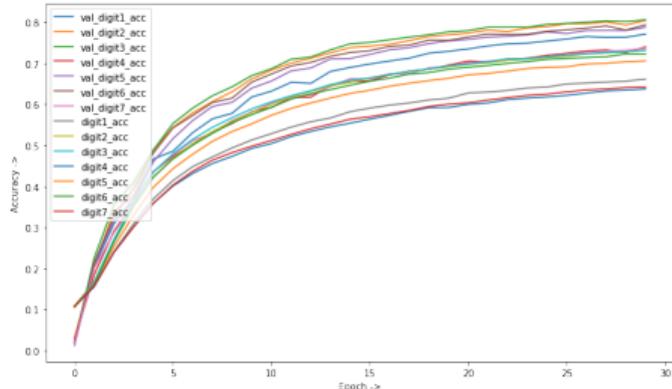
- Trained for 30 epochs, 41.5 minutes to train the whole dataset.
- Accuracy obtained was about 77% on the test set, and 25 images were mislabelled.



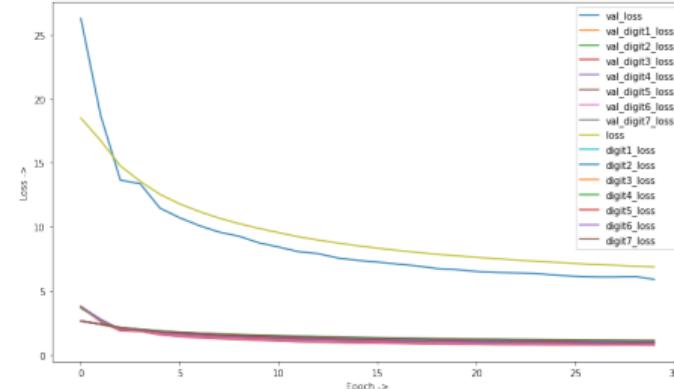
# Railway CAPTCHA

Performance of the model (7 letter)

- The graph of accuracy and loss obtained from the model during training.



Accuracy



Loss

- Trained for 30 epochs, 45.5 minutes to train the whole dataset.
- Accuracy obtained was about 75% on the test set, and all the images were mislabelled.



- The prediction on unseen data (3 letter).



Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



- The prediction on unseen data (4 letter).



Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



- The prediction on unseen data (5 letter).



Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



- The prediction on unseen data (6 letter).



Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



- The prediction on unseen data (7 letter).



Figure: Prediction on some of the sample of the test set.



# Railway CAPTCHA

## Conclusion

### Our Claim

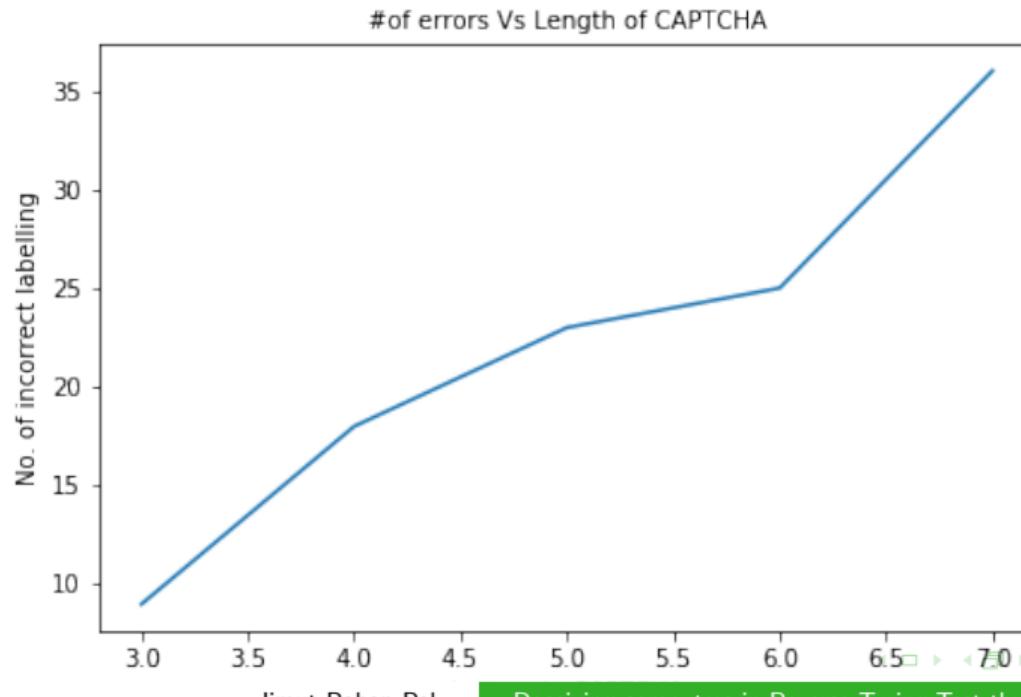
- We claim that increasing the number of labels in a CAPTCHA linearly increases the complexity of the CAPTCHA.
- The complexity of CAPTCHAs for humans increases with addition of noise, transformations and other obscurity. The complexity of CAPTCHA increases much more for computers with the same settings with increasing the length for multi-label classification.
- In any case each segmented character receives an accuracy of classification of about 95 % then if there are about 10 letter then the total accuracy of correct classification becomes  $(95)^{10}$  which is 59.87%.
- We conjecture that long length CAPTCHA are better solution to hard games which are not easy to understand at first glance, and takes a reasonable amount of time in determining the moves for genuine users.



# Railway CAPTCHA

## Conclusion

- The comparison of size vs complexity of Railway CAPTCHA is shown in the following figure.



# CONCLUSIONS

# Conclusions

## And Future work

- We have seen that Text Based CAPTCHAs are not so much reliable source for performing Reverse Turing Test.
- We have also found that AlexNet with dropouts at the second last layer does a very good job to train ensembles of Deep Learning Model through one model.
- Text based CAPTCHAs are going away from most of the websites recently because it is easy to break them with CNN and DNN techniques.
- Future work may include the application of RNN to predict and digitise contents of handwritten manuscripts which will be a good application for information retrieval.
- Detecting and localizing text in unconstrained environments is one of the most challenging tasks, and it needs state of the art Deep Learning Techniques.



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# *Thank You*

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