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ENGINEERING DEPARTEMENT

Computer Engineering Master Degree

INVISIBLE CAPTCHA

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To my parents, that always help
me to be happy doing what I love
and support me reaching my goals.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

CAPTCHA (Completely Automated Public Turing Test to Tell Computers and Humans Apart) is a program used to distinguish human users from bots. A bot is a malicious application that automates a task, gathering useful information about user credentials or pretending to be a human interaction with Web application. Hence the term "*bot*" is an abbreviation of the words "software robot".

The CAPTCHAs are traditionally used in Web applications for[3]:

- **Online Polls**
CAPTCHAs prevent the creation and the submission of a large number of votes, favouring a party.
- **Protecting Web Registration**
CAPTCHAs prevent the creation of free mail account to bot instead of human users. The goal of the use of CAPTCHAs is to remove the possibility that the hacker could take advantages from the large amount of registrations.
- **Preventing comment spam**
CAPTCHAs prevent the insertion of a large amount of posts made by bot on pages of social platforms or blogs.
- **Search engine bots**
CAPTCHAs are used to guarantee that a website should be unindexed to prevent the reading of the page through search engine bots. The CAPTCHAs are added because the html tag, used to unindex the web page, doesn't guarantee unindexing.
- **E-Ticketing**
CAPTCHAs prevent that a big events would sell out minutes after

tickets become available. In fact ticket scalpers that make large number of ticket purchases for big events.

- **Email spam**

CAPTCHAs are used to verify that a human has sent the email.

- **Preventing Dictionary Attacks**

CAPTCHAs prevent bot to guess the password of a specific user. The hacker could guess the password, taking it from a dictionary of passwords. The use of the CAPTCHA challenge prevents the iteration of the login phase made by the bot using all the words of the dictionary. After a certain number of failures POST requests, the CAPTCHA challenge is shown to the user.

- **Verifying digitized books**

DA RIVEDERE, NON HO CAPITO

This is a way of increasing the value of CAPTCHA as an application. An application called reCAPTCHA harnesses users responses in CAPTCHA fields to verify the contents of a scanned piece of paper. Because computers aren't always able to identify words from a digital scan, humans have to verify what a printed page says. Then it's possible for search engines to search and index the contents of a scanned document. This is how it works: The application already recognizes one of the words. If the visitor types that word into a field correctly, the application assumes the second word the user types is also correct. That second word goes into a pool of words that the application will present to other users. As each user types in a word, the application compares the word to the original answer. Eventually, the application receives enough responses to verify the word with a high degree of certainty. That word can then go into the verified pool.

Another useful application of CAPTCHA is the support to the authentication process. This application is going to be analysed in details in the next chapters, looking at the authentication from smartphone.

In Chapter 2 there will be a description of the state of art of CAPTCHA, looking at types of CAPTCHA and the related tests from which this challenge is born. **DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTENT OF THE CHAPTERS**

Chapter 2

State of Art

2.1 Design of CAPTCHA

CAPTCHA takes inspiration and is related to three main elements[4]:

1. **Turing test**

it's used to determine how much a machine can think like a human. The test is made by three figures: a human examiner, an human and a machine. The examiner asks some questions to both other two figures and, after a fixed amount of time, evaluates if the two answers are different or not.

If they are similar w.r.t. the point of view of the examiner, the machine is an AI (Artificial Intelligence) similar to an human. The test is very important if the answers have many possibilities.

2. **Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)**

according to cognitive psychology studies, a human process data in a specific way and this test evaluates the interaction between humans and machines. The HCI model is divided into five levels:

- task level
- semantic level
- syntactic level
- interactive level
- a level of physical devices

Then the obtained information is processed by:

- reasoning

- problem solving
- skill acquisition
- error

3. Human Interactive Proof (HIP)

it's used to make differentiation between machine and human users and computer user programs. The test require a type of interaction, that is simple to be done by human instead of bot. The main goals of this type of test are:

- To differentiate the humans from the computers
- To differentiate a category of the humans
- To differentiate a specific human from the category of humans

HIP has the test program that is subjected to the human and the computer. As a result, only a specific group of humans can positively solve the test and then the test results can be validated by the computer.

In order to guarantee a good level of security, a CAPTCHA has to satisfy the following requirements:

- The solution to the CAPTCHA isn't conditional and shouldn't depend on the user's language and/or age.
- The solution of the CAPTCHA must be easy for the humans and hard for the bots. Hence, humans in no longer than 30 seconds with very high success rate
- The creation of the CAPTCHA must not disturb the user privacy (not linked to the user).

2.2 Traditional CAPTCHA

The traditional CAPTCHAs are based on the knowledge and correct insertion of solution by the user. The main types of this CAPTCHAs are:

- **Arithmetic**
- **Audio-based**

- **Game-based**
- **Image-based**
- **Puzzle-based**
- **Text-based**
- **Video-based**

Some types of CAPTCHA don't destroy a session, after the correct answer is inserted by the user[3]. Hence, the hacker can crack following accesses using the same session id with the related solution of the challenge, after connecting to the web page of CAPTCHA. In this way the attacker can make hundreds of requests before the session expires and the previous operation must be computed again.

2.3 Alternatives

This types of CAPTCHA and authentication mechanisms are far from traditional CAPTCHAs and aren't based on cognitive knowledge of the human user but on other parameters:

- **Biometrics-based**
- **Behavioural-based**
- **Social media sign-in**

CAPTCHA type	Usability issues	Security
<i>Arithmetic</i>		
<i>Audio-based</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues of recognition: Previous knowledge of English dictionary by the user. Some character sounds very similar to others. 	<p>It can be broken by Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) programs (as mentioned in [2]).</p>
<i>Game-based</i>		
<i>Image-based</i>	<p>Difficulty of identification of images caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blur of images. Low vision condition. 	
<i>Puzzle-based</i>	<p>It takes too much time to solve the puzzle and to identify the arrangement of puzzles.</p>	
<i>Text-based</i>	<p>Many problems have to be solved by user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple fonts. Font size. Blurred Letters Wave Motion. 	<p>It can be identified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCR (Optical Character Recognition) technique Segmentation techniques (e.g. DECAPTCHA[1]) Machine Learning and Deep Learning techniques
<i>Video-based</i>	<p>Issues downloading videos to find correct captcha because of large size of files.</p>	

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