Breaking CAPTCHA

By,
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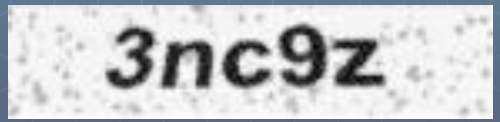
Background

What is CAPTCHA?

- CAPTCHA is an acronym for Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart.

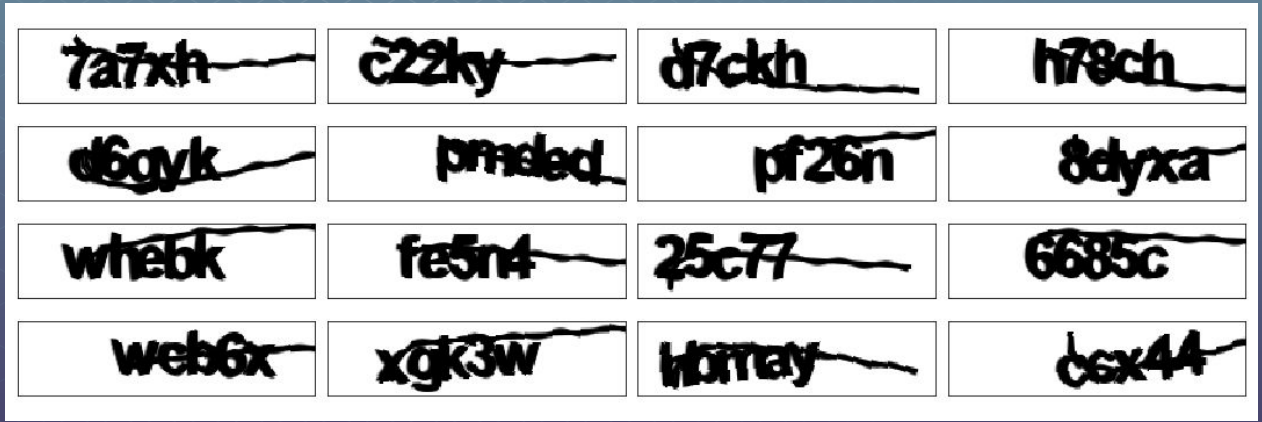


- Can we teach a machine to read and predict the text-based CAPTCHA?

Captcha Data

- This version of CAPTCHA consists on 5 characters of either numbers or lowercase alphabetical letters.
- Placement of characters are the same throughout the data

- Rotate and shift CAPTCHAs
- Prevents model from memorizing character location

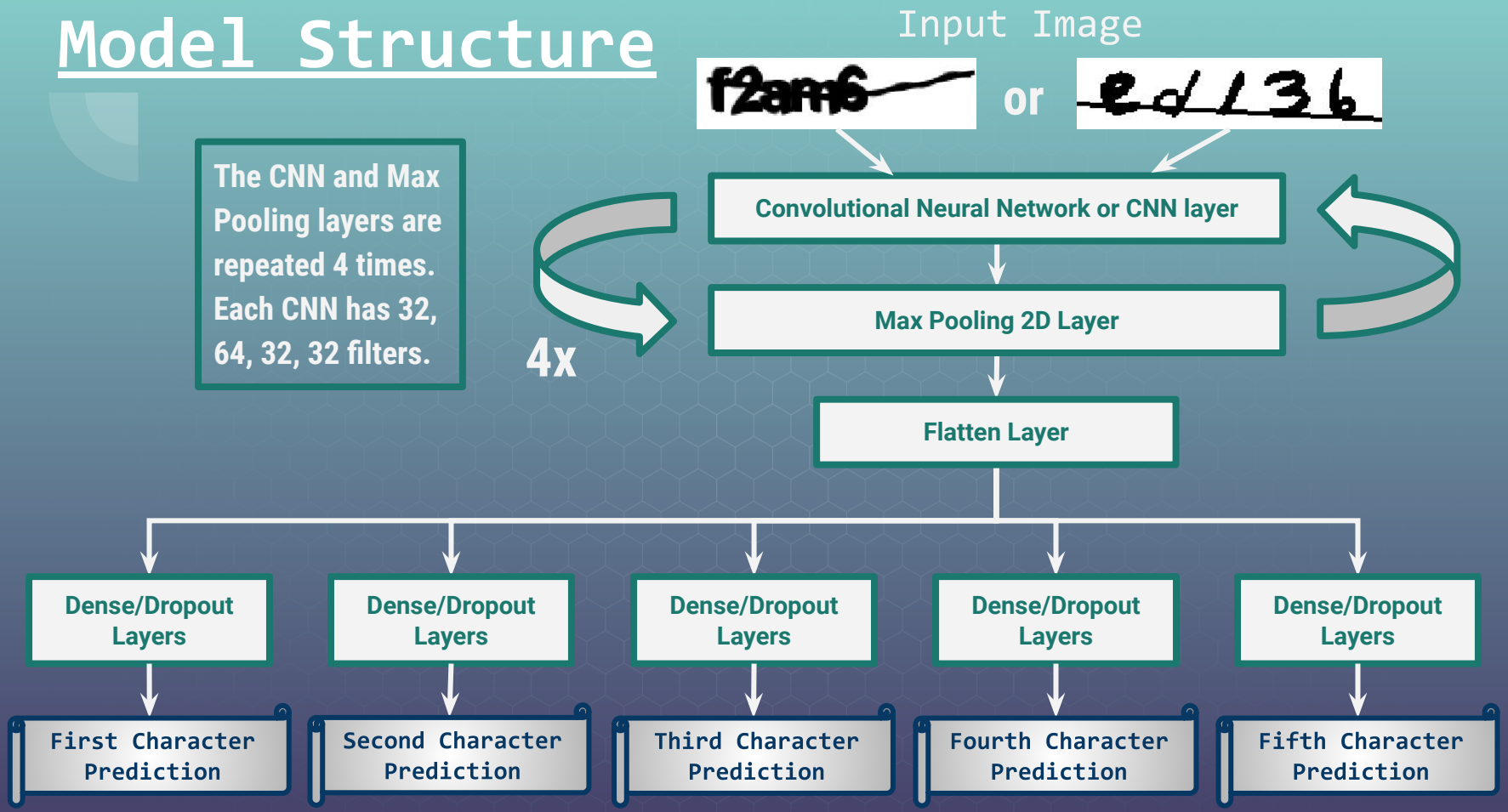


Hand Drawn CAPTCHA

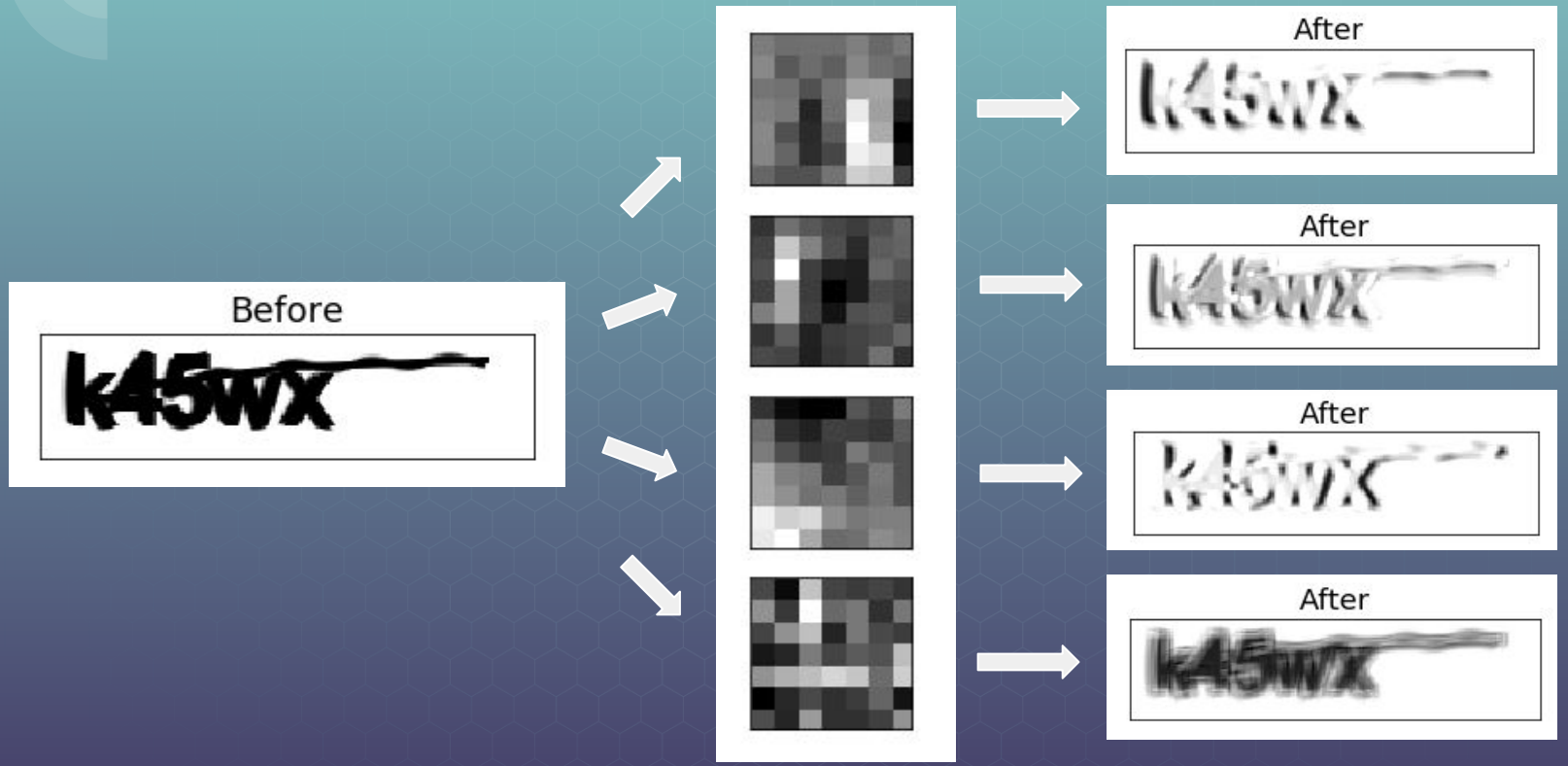
- The EMNIST dataset is an extension of the MNIST digits dataset that has alphabetical letters.

- Hand drawn CAPTCHAs were created by concatenating random individual handwritten numbers and letters.
- Then a line was added at a random angle

Model Structure



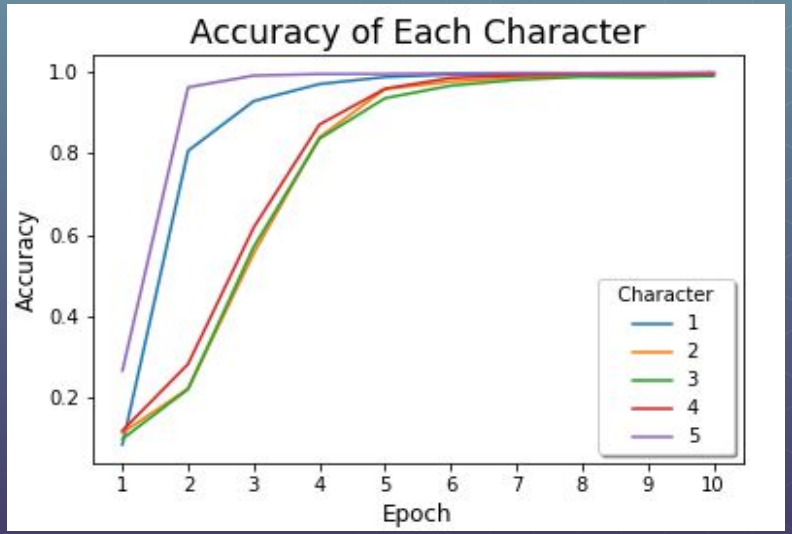
What’s happening in the CNN layers?



Model Results

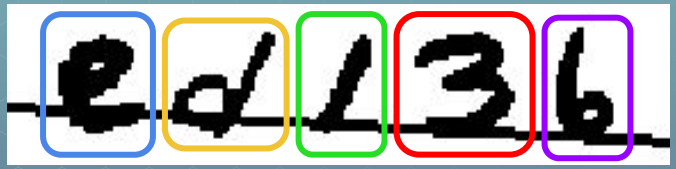
CAPTCHA Data

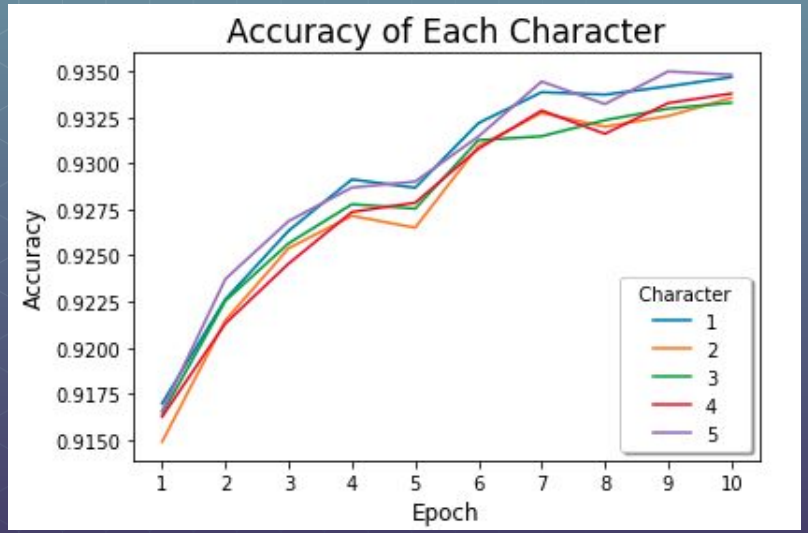
99.8%, 99.5%, 98.9%, 99.6%, 99.8%



Hand Drawn CAPTCHA Data

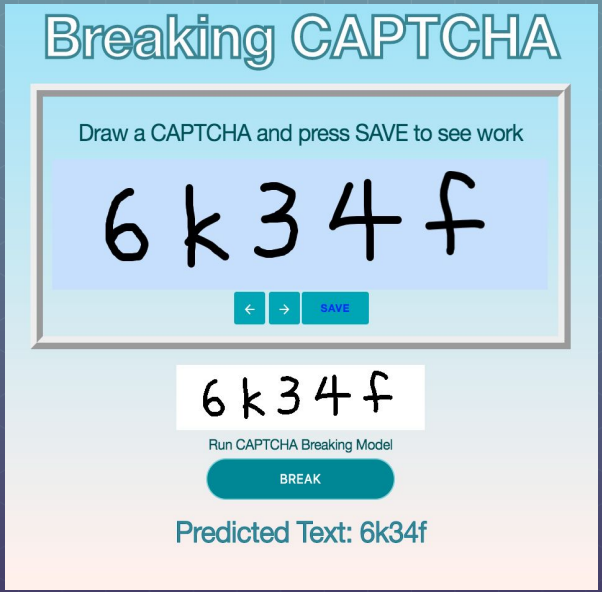
93.5%, 93.4%, 93.3%, 93.4%, 93.5%

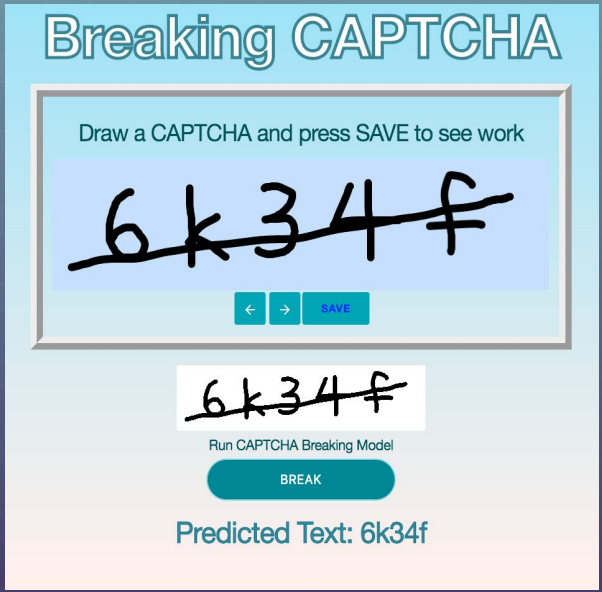




Web App

- Hand draw a CAPTCHA for the model to predict
- Press Save to see what you've drawn so far.
- Once you're satisfied, push BREAK to have the model predict.





Conclusion

- Building models to predict CAPTCHA is dependent on the data it is trained on.
- This leads to websites creating new versions of CAPTCHAs to combat people training models to predict CAPTCHAs.
- Link to Web App

Tech Stack

Dash
by plotly

TensorFlow

OpenCV

Thank you for listening

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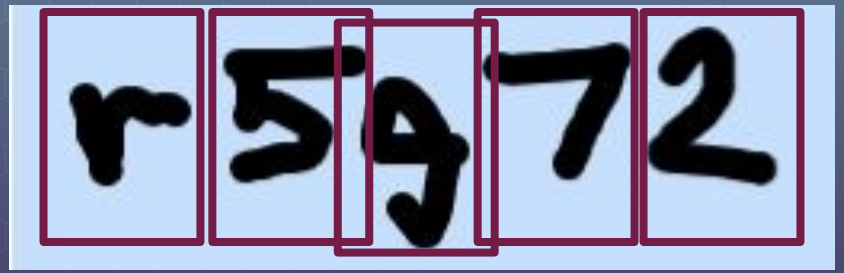
Transition to Handwritten CAPTCHA

- CAPTCHA breaking models are very dependent on the data it is trained on, if enough CAPTCHA data exists, it can be broken
- Using handwritten numbers and letters data as an example
- I made a web app that can break handwritten CAPTCHAs in the similar fashion
- The CAPTCHA will be split into individual characters then each character will be identified



Model Summary from Keras

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_3 (InputLayer)	[(None, 50, 200, 1)]	0	
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 50, 200, 32)	1600	input_3[0][0]
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 25, 100, 32)	0	conv2d_8[0][0]
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 25, 100, 64)	100416	max_pooling2d_8[0][0]
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 50, 64)	0	conv2d_9[0][0]
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 13, 50, 32)	100384	max_pooling2d_9[0][0]
max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 25, 32)	0	conv2d_10[0][0]
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 7, 25, 16)	25104	max_pooling2d_10[0][0]
batch_normalization_4 (BatchNor	(None, 7, 25, 16)	64	conv2d_11[0][0]
max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 13, 16)	0	batch_normalization_4[0][0]
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 832)	0	max_pooling2d_11[0][0]
dense_20 (Dense)	(None, 128)	106624	flatten_2[0][0]
dense_22 (Dense)	(None, 128)	106624	flatten_2[0][0]
dense_26 (Dense)	(None, 128)	106624	flatten_2[0][0]
dense_28 (Dense)	(None, 128)	106624	flatten_2[0][0]
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0	dense_20[0][0]
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0	dense_22[0][0]
dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0	dense_24[0][0]
dropout_13 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0	dense_26[0][0]
dropout_14 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0	dense_28[0][0]
dense_21 (Dense)	(None, 36)	4644	dropout_10[0][0]
dense_23 (Dense)	(None, 36)	4644	dropout_11[0][0]
dense_25 (Dense)	(None, 36)	4644	dropout_12[0][0]
dense_27 (Dense)	(None, 36)	4644	dropout_13[0][0]
dense_29 (Dense)	(None, 36)	4644	dropout_14[0][0]

Total params: 783,908
Trainable params: 783,876
Non-trainable params: 32

Model Structure from Keras