

Studying the Effect of Human Cognition on Text and Image Recognition CAPTCHA Mechanisms

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CAPTCHA

- ▶ Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart



Fig. 1. Example of a text-recognition CAPTCHA

Method of Study

- ▶ Web-based environment was developed
- ▶ The text-recognition mechanism was developed using available open-source software that produced distorted images of random characters¹ .
- ▶ Furthermore, we have utilized Microsoft ASIRRA (Animal Species Image Recognition for Restricting Access)

Psychometric dimension

- ▶ speed of processing
- ▶ controlled attention
- ▶ working memory capacity

Kinds of captcha

- ▶ Text- recognition
- ▶ Image recognition



Fig. 2. Text-recognition CAPTCHA used in the study



Fig. 3. Image-recognition CAPTCHA used in the study

Users' Speed of Processing Elicitation Test

- ▶ “red”, “green” or “blue”
- ▶ Recognize the words

Users' Controlled Attention Elicitation Test

- ▶ s “red”, “green” or “blue” either written in red, green or blue ink color
- ▶ The participants were instructed to press the R key of the keyboard for the word written in red ink color, the G key for the word written in green ink color and the B key for the word written in blue ink color.

Users' Working Memory Capacity Elicitation Test

- ▶ t illustrated a geometric figure on the screen and the participant was required to memorize the figure.
- ▶ 5 similar figures were illustrated on the screen, numbered from 1 to 5.
- ▶ (seven levels of three trials each

Participants

- ▶ n September and November 2012 with a total of 107 participants
- ▶ 52 male,
- ▶ 55 female,
- ▶ age 17-26,
- ▶ mean 22

Analysis of Results

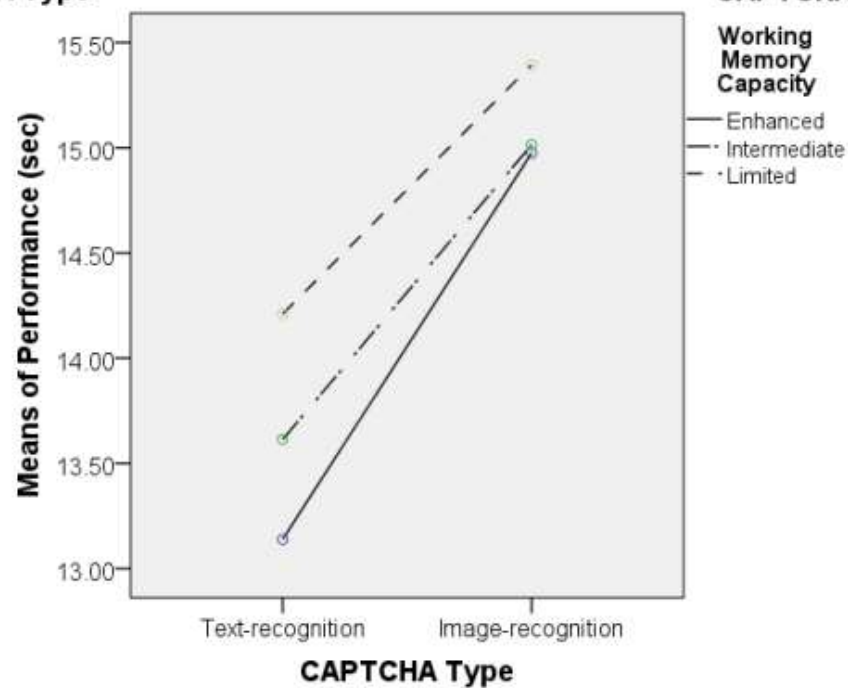
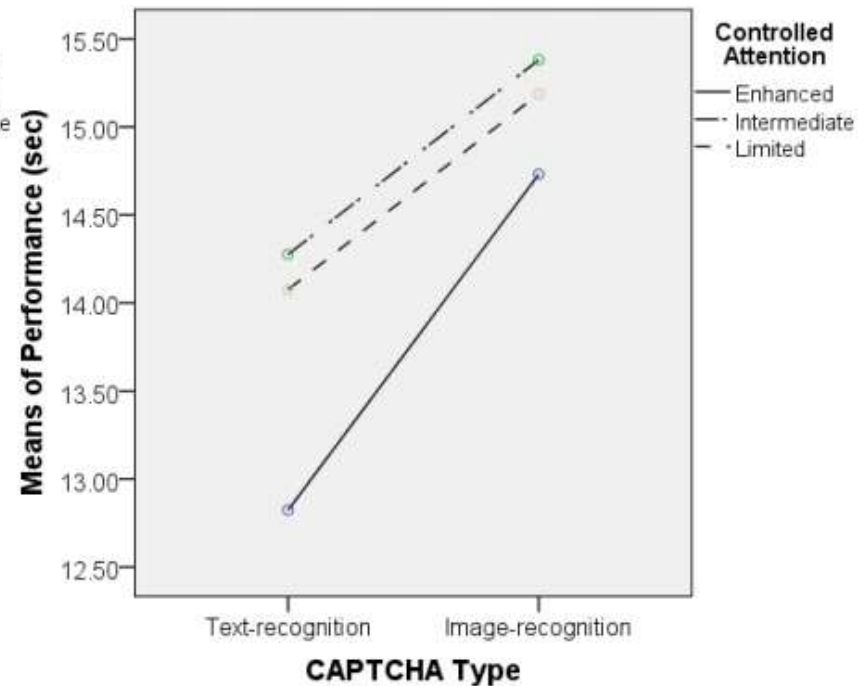
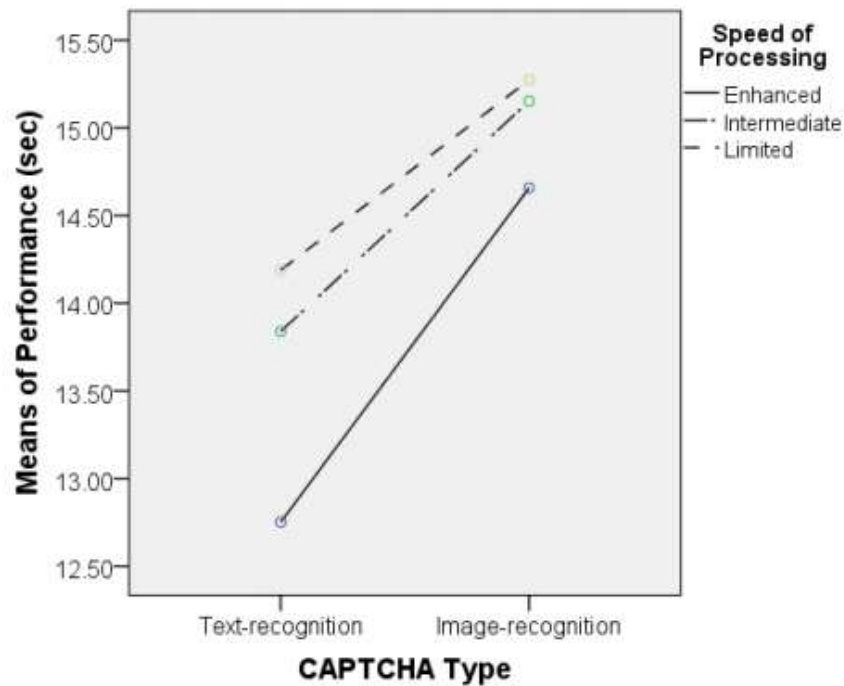
- ▶ Efficiency : time spent taking on the challenge
- ▶ Effectiveness : number of trails

Groups of participants

- ▶ Limited
- ▶ Intermediate
- ▶ enhanced

CAPTCHA Solving Efficiency

- ▶ three by two way factorial analyses of variance (ANOVA)
- ▶ a main effect of the speed of processing and controlled attention dimensions on the time needed to solve a CAPTCHA challenge
- ▶ No main effect of working memory capacity
- ▶ A further comparison between CAPTCHA types (text- vs. image-recognition) for each cognitive processing dimension revealed that users with enhanced cognitive processing abilities performed significantly faster in text-recognition CAPTCHAs than image-recognition
- ▶ users with intermediate and limited speed of processing and controlled attention, no significant differences were observed between solving efficiency in text- and imagerecognition CAPTCHAs.



CAPTCHA Solving Effectiveness

- ▶ In the case of text-recognition CAPTCHAs, on average, users with limited CA and limited WMC needed more attempts to solve the CAPTCHA challenges than the other two groups (intermediate and enhanced groups).
- ▶ difference between controlled attention users was statistically significant
- ▶ as well as in the case of working memory capacity users
- ▶ In the case of the speed of processing user group, no significant differences have been observed between number of attempts of each user group, as the Kruskal-Wallis test revealed

Table 1. Means of Attempts per User Group for Text-recognition CAPTCHA

	Speed of Processing		Controlled Attention		Working Memory Capacity	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Enhanced	2	1.37	1.71	1.07	1.82	1.06
Intermediate	1.71	1.1	1.38	0.81	1.51	0.98
Limited	1.6	1.05	2.1	1.42	2.21	1.66

Table 2. Means of Attempts per User Group for Image-recognition CAPTCHA

	Speed of Processing		Controlled Attention		Working Memory Capacity	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Enhanced	1.5	0.59	1.17	0.57	1.26	0.45
Intermediate	1.13	0.35	1.21	0.41	1.35	0.56
Limited	1.17	0.38	1.46	0.5	1.3	0.48

conclusion

- ▶ Control the physical environment more
- ▶ Vary the ages more (student ages 17 to 26)
- ▶ Make adjustable captchas