

**A.S.D.GOV.T. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)**

(Re-Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University)

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada



స్త్రీ విద్యా ప్రవర్ధతాం

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**2018-19**

**GUEST LECTURE**

*By*

**Dr.Ch.Naga Manisha**

Date : 15-02-2019

Topic : **CAPTCHA**

*Conducted by*

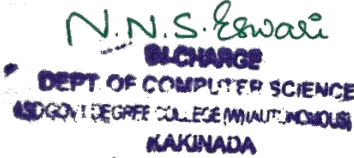

**N.NAGA SUBRAHMANYESWARI, LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**G.SATYA SUNEETHA, LECTURER IN COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

**A.S.D.GOV.T. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A), KAKINADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**Activity Register 2018-2019**

Date	15/02/2019
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/ Departments etc.)	Department of Computer Science
Nature of Activity (Seminar/Workshop/Extn. Lecture etc.,)	Guest Lecture
Title of the Activity	<b>CAPTCHA</b>
Name of the Department/Committee	Computer Science
Details of Resource Persons ( Name , Designation etc.,)	<b>Dr.Ch.Naga Manisha,</b> Lecturer in Computer Applications, A.S.N.M. Govt. Degree College(A), Palakol.
No. of students participated	60
Brief Report on the activity	It gives the information about CAPTCHA and its applications in Network Security.
Name of the Lecturers who Planned & conducted the activity	N.Naga Subrahmanyeswari, Lecturer in Computer Science G.Satya Suneetha, Lecturer in Computer Applications
Signature of the Dept.In-Charge/ Convener of the Committee	
Signature of the Principal	
Remarks	

(\* Brief Report of the activity has to be submitted along with evidences(Correspondence , Photographs, Paper Clippings, and Student Feedback etc).A separate record has to be prepared for each Academic year. The College Activity Register shall be with the Principal. All activities have to be recorded and the serial no of the activity has to be mentioned on the report of the activity.)

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**GUEST LECTURE**



**NAME OF THE GUEST** : Dr.Ch.Naga Manisha,  
Lecturer in Computer Applications,  
A.S.N.M. Govt. Degree College(A), Palakol.

**TOPIC** : CAPTCHA

**DATE** : 15-02-2019

**VENUE** : Computer Lab-II

N.N.S. Eswari  
IN-CHARGE  
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)  
KAKINADA

**IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT**

**A.S.D.GOV.T. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)**

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

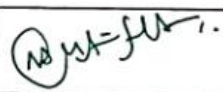
**GUEST LECTURE**

**TOPIC : CAPTCHA**

**Date:** 15-02-2019


**VENUE:** Computer Lab-II

**TIME:** 2:00 PM

TOPIC	VENUE	DATE	TIME	SIGNATURE OF THE GUEST
CAPTCHA	Computer Lab-II	15-02-2019	2 P.M.	

**Signatures of the Lecturers of the Department:**

1. N.N.S Eswari
2. Suresha

  
IN CHARGE  
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
A.S.D.GOV.T. DEGREE COLLEGE (WOMEN) AUTONOMOUS  
KAKINADA

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**  
**INVITATION**



స్త్రీవిద్యాప్రవర్ధతాం

The Department of Computer Science wishes to arrange A Guest Lecture  
on  
15-02-2019 at 02.00 p.m. in Computer Lab-II

**Topic: CAPTCHA**

**BY**

**Dr.Ch.Naga Manisha,**  
Lecturer in Computer Applications,  
A.S.N.M. Govt. Degree College(A), Palakol

*N.N.S. Eswari*  
IN CHARGE  
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A) AUTONOMOUS  
KAKINADA

**In-charge of the Department**

*H. Sivarajulu*  
PRINCIPAL  
A.S.D. GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE (A) AUTONOMOUS  
KAKINADA

**Principal**

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## **DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

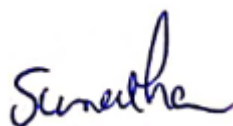
### **GUEST LECTURE**

**Guest Lecture conducted for the Students of III B.Sc(M.P.Cs) and III B.Com(C.A)**

**Name of the Lecturer** : **Dr.Ch. Naga Manisha,**  
Lecturer in Computer Applications,  
A.S.N.M. Govt. Degree College (A),  
Palakol.

#### **Signatures of the Lecturers of the Department:**

1.



2.

*N.N.S. Eswari*  
**IN CHARGE**  
**DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**  
**A.S.D.GOV.T. DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**  
**KAKINADA**

# A.S.D.GOV'T. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada



## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE GUEST LECTURE

Topic: CAPTCHA

Date: 15-02-2019

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS/GROUP	SIGNATURE
1.	S. Satya Devi	III BSC (MPCS)	S. S. Devi
2.	K. Thansi Rani	III BSC (MPCS)	K. Thansi Rani
3.	SK. Habeeba Gulthana	III B.S.C. (MPCS)	SK. Habeeba Gulthana
4.	G. Anusha	III B. SC (MPCS)	G. Anusha
5.	A. Divya Bhavani	III B. SC (MPCS)	A. Divya Bhavani
6.	A. V. S. Ammani	III B. SC (MPCS)	A. V. S. Ammani
7.	A. Lakshmi	III BSC (MPCS)	A. Lakshmi
8.	SV. Sailaja	III BSC (MPCS)	SV. Sailaja
9.	M. Srisusha	III BSC (MPCS)	M. Srisusha
10.	S. Anna Kumari	III BSC (MPCS)	S. Anna Kumari
11.	T. Sailaja	III BSC (MPCS)	T. Sailaja
12.	N. Pavani	III BSC (MPCS)	N. Pavani
13.	K. Sravani	III BSC (MPCS)	K. Sravani
14.	V. Devi	III BSC (MPCS)	V. Devi
15.	N. Devi	III B. SC (MPCS)	N. Devi
16.	K. Suguna	III BSC (MPCS)	K. Suguna
17.	P. Moumika	III B. Com (C.A)	P. Moumika
18.	N. Anurupa Padmanjari	III B. Com (C.A)	N. Anurupa Padmanjari
19.	N. Veeravani	III B. Com (C.A)	N. Veeravani
20.	G. Anurupa Kumari	III B. Com (C.A)	G. Anurupa Kumari
21.	M. Ganika Veni	III B. Com (C.A)	M. Ganika Veni
22.	K. Suneetha	III B. Com (C.A)	K. Suneetha
23.	B. Maneesha Rani	III B. Com (C.A)	B. Maneesha Rani
24.	B. Yasini	III B. Com (C.A)	B. Yasini
25.	N. Sumitra	III B. Com (C.A)	N. Sumitra
26.	K. Divya Pratama	III B. Com (C.A)	K. Divya Pratama
27.	M. Pavani	III B. Com (C.A)	M. Pavani

S.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS/GROUP	SIGNATURE
28.	SK. Bhashamma	III B.COM(C.A)	Sk. Bhashamma
29.	M. Vaneetha	III B.COM(C.A)	M. Vaneetha
30.	K. Deevana	II B.COM(C.A)	K. Deevana
31.	R. Divya Sai	II B.COM(C.A)	R. Divya Sai
32.	M. Veera mani	II B.COM(C.A)	M. Veera mani
33.	G. NAVYA	III B.COM(C.A)	G. NAVYA
34.	M.V.S. Srisisha	III B.SC (MPCS)	M.V.S. Srisisha
35.	V-Ganga Bhavani	III B.SC (MPCS)	V.G. Bhavani
36.	A. Divya	III B.SC (MPCS)	A. Divya
37.	V. Udayasai	III BSC (MPCS)	V. Udayasai
38.	m. satya sai	III BSC (MPCS)	m. satya sai
39.	D. Dhvani	III BSC (MPCS)	D. Dhvani
40.	SK. NABAMIN	III BSC (MPCS)	SK. NABAMIN
41.	M. Naganmani	III BSC (MPCS)	M.N. Mani
42.	T. Bala Tripura Sankhara	III BSC (MPCS)	T. Bala
43.	Vijaya Manika	III BSC (MPCS)	Vijaya Manika
44.	V. Neelima	III BSC (MPCS)	Neelima
45.	B. Venkata padma	III BSC (MPCS)	B. Venkata padma
46.	Ms. Anna	III B.COM (CA)	Ms. Anna
47.	P. Sandya	III B.COM (CA)	P. Sandya
48.	D. Swapna Kasturi	III B.COM (CA)	D. Swapna Kasturi
49.	D. Divya	III B.COM (L.A)	D. Divya
50.	V. Bhavani	II B.COM (CA)	V. Bhavani

N.N.S. Eswari  
**IN CHARGE**  
DEPT. OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
AND GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (MAUTUNDOUS)  
KAKINADA

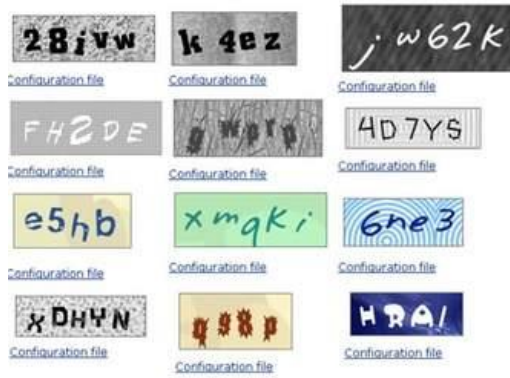


## **CAPTCHA**

**CAPTCHA**, an acronym that stands for **Completely Automated Public Turing Test to tell computers and humans apart**. A **CAPTCHA** is a type of [challenge-response](#) test used in [computing](#) to determine whether or not the user is human. A **CAPTCHA** is a program that protects websites against bots by generating and grading tests that humans can pass but current computer programs cannot. For example, humans can read distorted text but current computer programs can't.

Why would anyone need to create a test that can tell humans and computers apart? It's because of people trying to **game** the system -- they want to exploit weaknesses in the computers running the site. While these individuals probably make up a minority of all the people on the [Internet](#), their actions can affect millions of users and Web sites. For example, a free [e-mail](#) service might find itself bombarded by account requests from an automated program. That automated program could be part of a larger attempt to send out [spam](#) mail to millions of people. The **CAPTCHA** test helps identify which users are real human beings and which ones are computer programs.

## Examples



vidoopSecure



## Working of CAPTCHA

CAPTCHAs work by asking to type a phrase that a [robot](#) would be hard-pressed to read. Commonly, these CAPTCHA phrases are pictures of scrambled words, but for visually impaired people they also could be voice recordings. These pictures and recordings are hard for conventional software programs to understand, and hence, robots are usually unable to type the phrase in response to the picture or recording. As artificial intelligence capabilities increase, the [spam bots](#) grow more sophisticated, so the CAPTCHAs generally evolve in complexity as a response.

## Are CAPTCHAs Successful?

CAPTCHA tests effectively block most unsophisticated automated attacks, which is why they're so prevalent. They're not without their [flaws](#), however, including a tendency to irritate people who have to answer them.

Google's Re-CAPTCHA software—the next evolution of CAPTCHA technology—uses a different approach. It tries to guess whether a session was initiated by a human or a bot by examining the behaviour when the page loads. If it can't tell a human is behind the keyboard, it offers a different kind of test, either the "click here to prove you're human" box or a visual puzzle based on a [Google Images photo](#) or a phrase scanned from [Google Books](#). In the photo test, you click all the parts of an image that contains some sort of object, like a street sign or an automobile. Answer correctly, and you continue; answer incorrectly, and you're presented with another image puzzle to solve.

Some [vendors](#) offer technology that removes the "test" part of the CAPTCHA by granting or denying website access solely on some criteria related to the pattern of interaction of a Web session. If the security software suspects there's no human driving the session, it silently denies a connection. Otherwise, it grants access to the requested page without any intermediary test or quiz.

## Applications of CAPTCHA

- **Preventing Comment Spam in Blogs.** Most bloggers are familiar with programs that submit bogus comments, usually for the purpose of raising search engine ranks of some website (e.g., "buy penny stocks here"). This is called comment spam. By using a CAPTCHA, only humans can enter comments on a blog. There is no need to make users sign up before they enter a comment, and no legitimate comments are ever lost!
- **Protecting Website Registration.** Several companies (Yahoo!, Microsoft, etc.) offer free email services. Up until a few years ago, most of these services suffered from a specific type of attack: "bots" that would sign up for thousands of email accounts every minute. The solution to this problem was to use CAPTCHAs to ensure that only humans obtain free accounts. In general, free services should be protected with a CAPTCHA in order to prevent abuse by automated scripts.
- **Protecting Email Addresses From Scrapers.** Spammers crawl the Web in search of email addresses posted in clear text. CAPTCHAs provide an effective mechanism to hide your email address from Web scrapers. The idea is to require users to solve a CAPTCHA before showing your email address. A free and secure implementation that uses CAPTCHAs to obfuscate an email address can be found at [reCAPTCHA MailHide](#).

- **Online Polls.** In November 1999, <http://www.slashdot.org> released an online poll asking which was the best graduate school in computer science (a dangerous question to ask over the web!). As is the case with most online polls, IP addresses of voters were recorded in order to prevent single users from voting more than once. However, students at Carnegie Mellon found a way to stuff the ballots using programs that voted for CMU thousands of times. CMU's score started growing rapidly. The next day, students at MIT wrote their own program and the poll became a contest between voting "bots." MIT finished with 21,156 votes, Carnegie Mellon with 21,032 and every other school with less than 1,000. Can the result of any online poll be trusted? Not unless the poll ensures that only humans can vote.
- **Preventing Dictionary Attacks.** CAPTCHAs can also be used to prevent dictionary attacks in password systems. The idea is simple: prevent a computer from being able to iterate through the entire space of passwords by requiring it to solve a CAPTCHA after a certain number of unsuccessful logins. This is better than the classic approach of locking an account after a sequence of unsuccessful logins, since doing so allows an attacker to lock accounts at will.
- **Search Engine Bots.** It is sometimes desirable to keep webpages unindexed to prevent others from finding them easily. There is an html tag to prevent search engine bots from reading web pages. The tag, however, doesn't guarantee that bots won't read a web page; it only serves to say "no bots, please." Search engine bots, since they usually belong to large companies, respect web pages that don't want to allow them in. However, in order to truly guarantee that bots won't enter a web site, CAPTCHAs are needed.
- **Worms and Spam.** CAPTCHAs also offer a plausible solution against email worms and spam: "I will only accept an email if I know there is a human behind the other computer." A few companies are already marketing this idea.

## reCAPTCHA

reCAPTCHA is a free service that protects your website from spam and abuse. reCAPTCHA uses an advanced risk analysis engine and adaptive challenges to keep automated software from engaging in abusive activities on your site. It does this while letting your valid users pass through with ease. reCAPTCHA is built for security. Armed with state of the art technology, reCAPTCHA is always at the forefront of spam and abuse fighting trends so it can provide you an unparalleled view into abusive traffic on your site.

N.N.S. Eswari  
Signature of the HOD  
IN CHARGE  
DEPT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
ASD GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE (W) AUTONOMOUS  
KAKINADA