

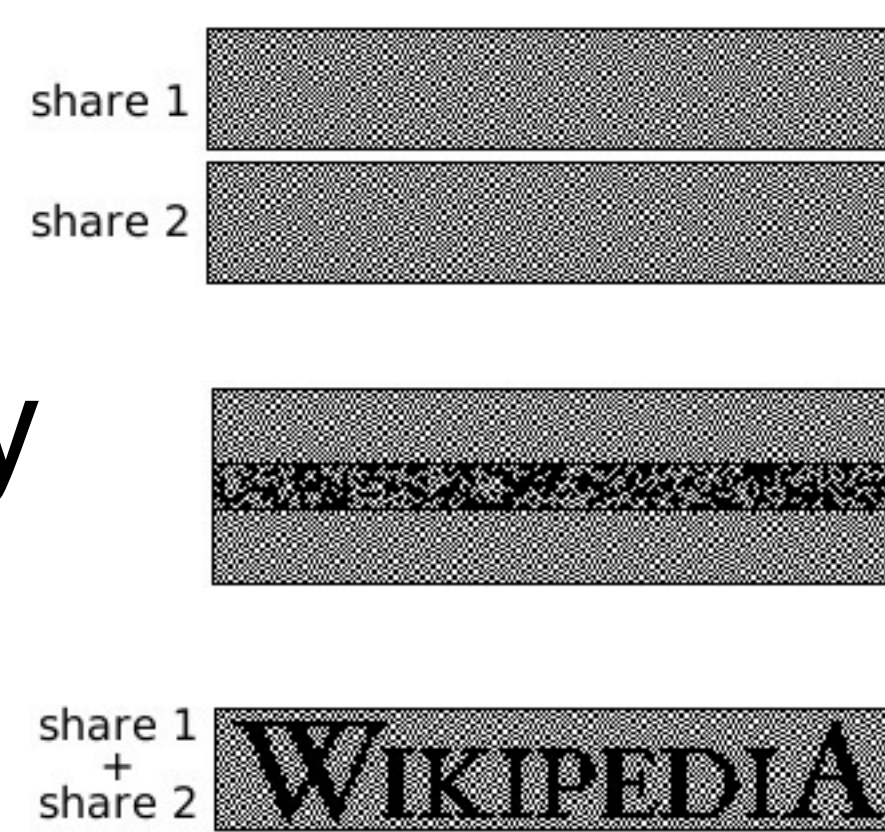
Symbol-Based Visual Cryptographic Authentication Mechanisms: Attacks and New Constructions

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I. Visual Cryptography

- Divide each pixel into 4 sub-pixels, overlap two shares, distinguish by gray level:

$$\begin{matrix} \blacksquare & + & \blacksquare & = & \blacksquare & 0 \\ \blacksquare & + & \blacksquare & = & \blacksquare & 1 \end{matrix}$$



III. Attacks

- Take a whole column (7 edges) into consideration. Model the problem theoretically.

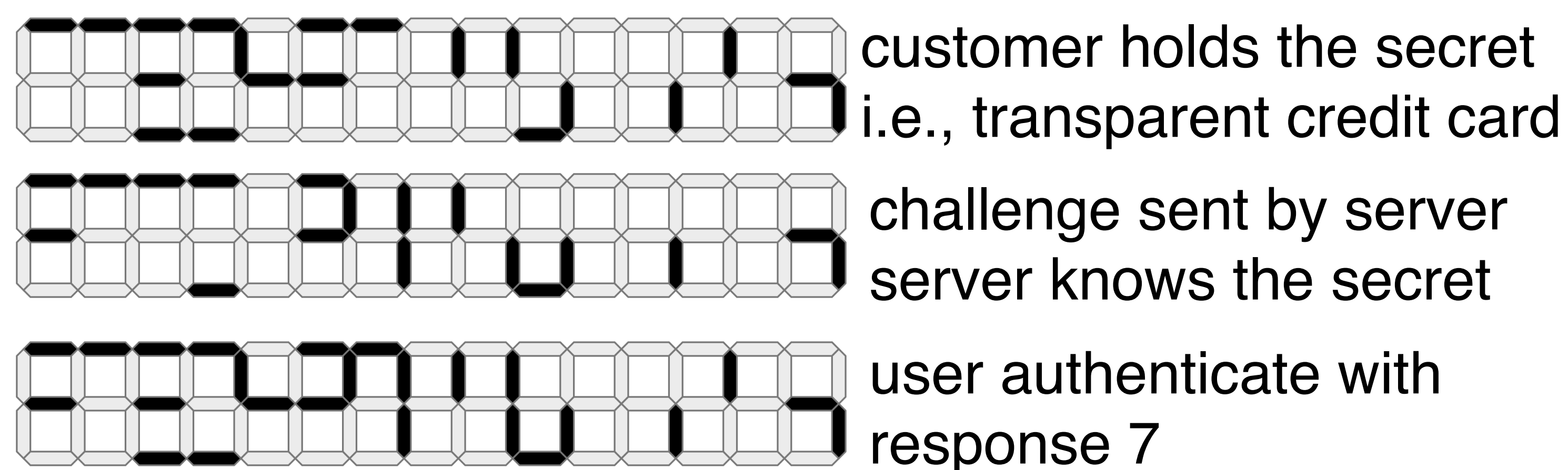
- $X_{p,k}$, where p ranges over all positions on a frame, and k ranges over P_K , the set of all patterns that can be used on the key.
 $X_{p,k} = 1$ if and only if the key has pattern k at position p .

$$\sum_{k \in P_K} X_{p,k} = 1$$

- Then use general SMT solvers to get result, but it is slow.
- Use optimizer or multiplicative update to accelerate, but it is only an approximate.
- Extendable to other designs.

II. PassWindow: Symbol-Based Authentication

- Use Digits as symbols to authenticate



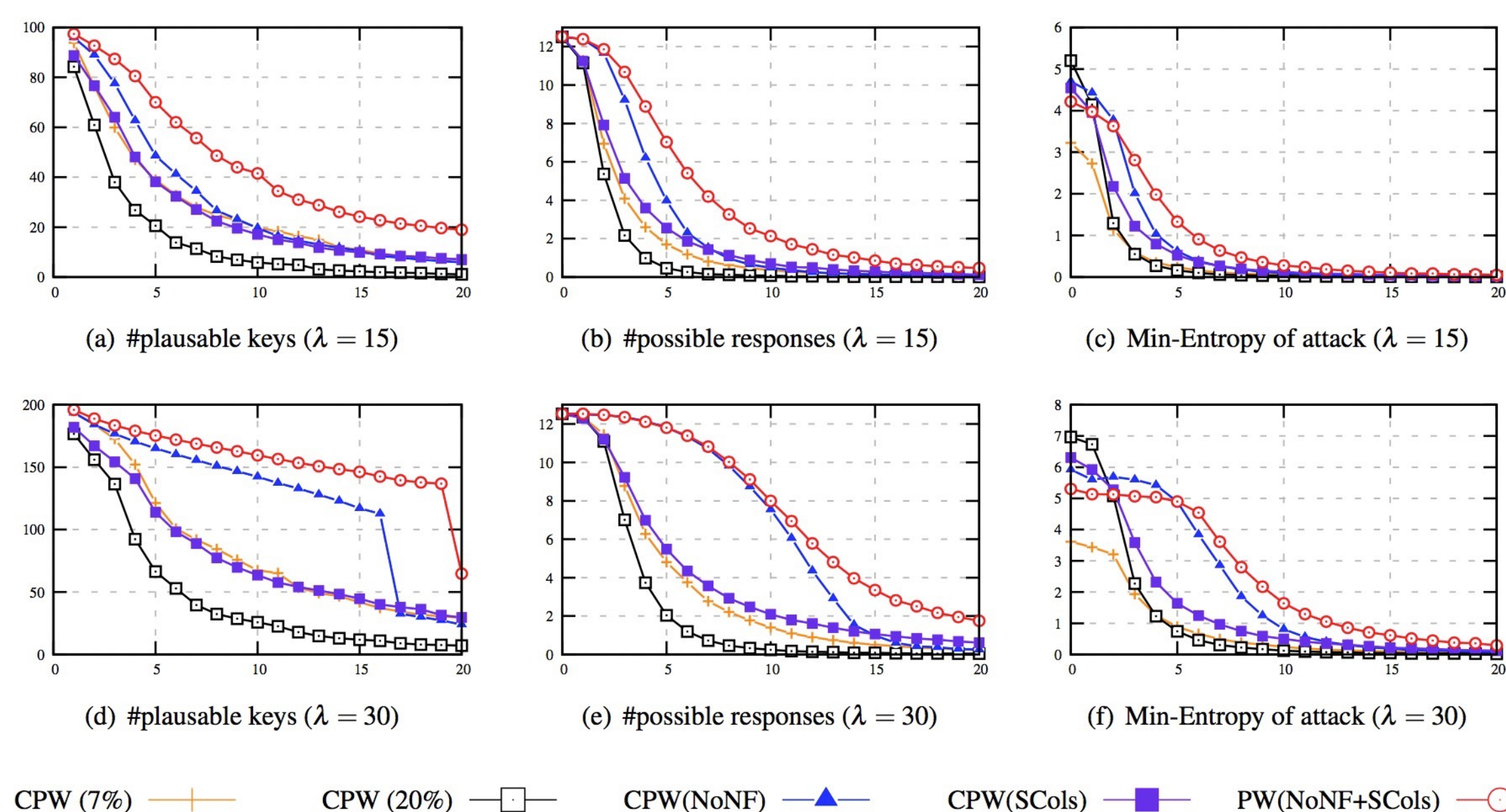
Animation of 15 (4 digit and 11 noise) frames is shown in PassWindow¹.

IV. New Constructions

- SCol: split columns.
- NoNF: remove noisy frames.
- OSD: be careful when picking challenges.
- RDD: show two digits, and let user input either digits.
- HDD: show two digits, and let user compute a simple hash (addition modulo 10).
- TDD: show even three digits.
- User study² indicates they are user friendly.

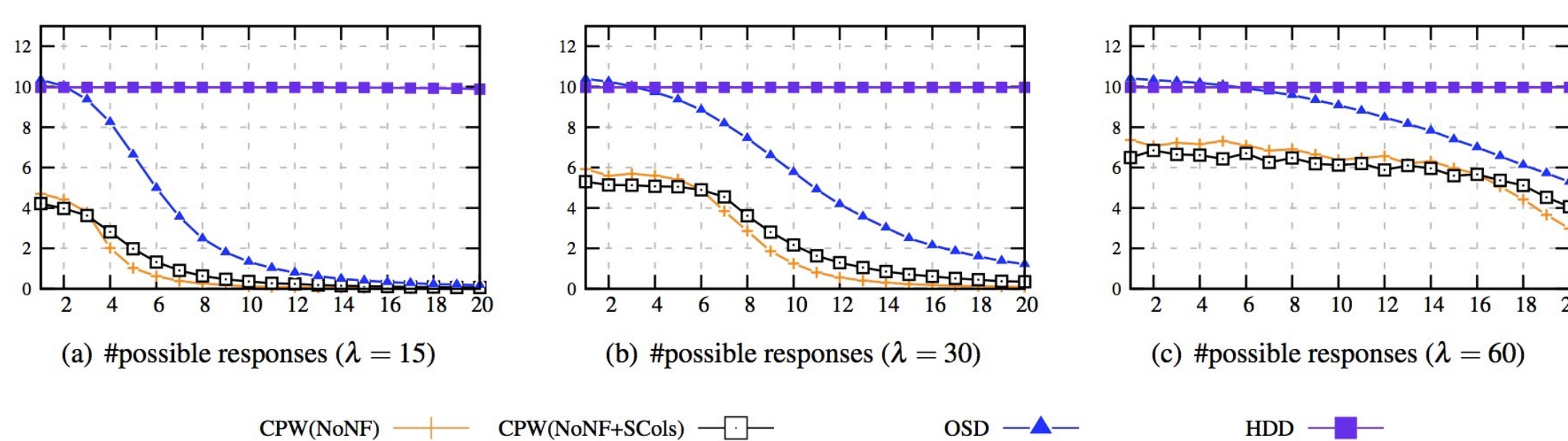
V. Evaluation & Future Direction

- Results show the effectiveness of our improvements



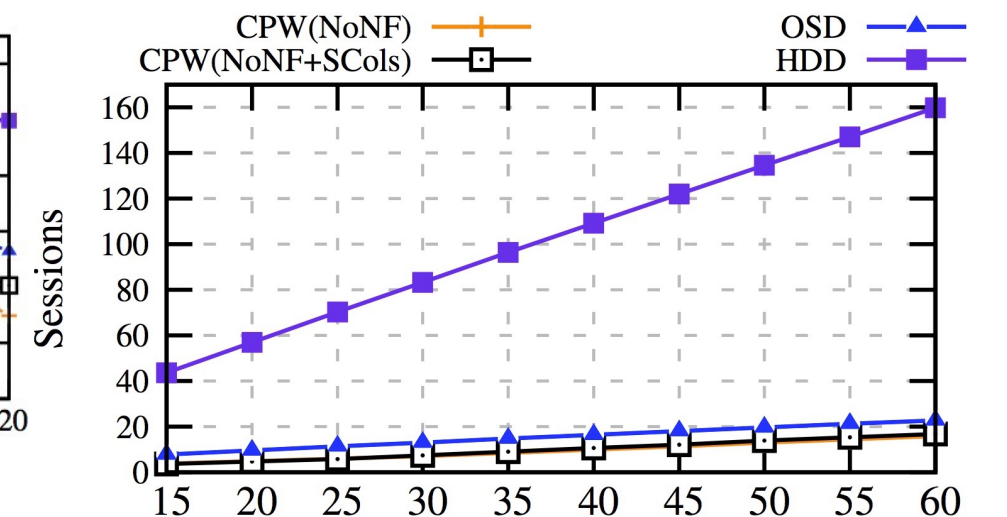
CPW (7%) — CPW (20%) — CPW(NoNF) — CPW(SCols) — PW(NoNF+SCols)

- Effectiveness of our new schemes



CPW(NoNF) — CPW(NoNF+SCols) — OSD — HDD

- Security of varying length



- Future Direction:

- Find efficient and accurate guessing algorithms.
- Come up with new schemes that withstand attacks.
- Take advantage of other human solvable problems (Captcha).
- Use it to build primitives for Physical Cryptography.