

Web User Interfaces

WHAT I THINK I LOOK LIKE
WHEN I'M TALKING ABOUT INFOSEC



Bug Of The Day

- Not strictly a security bug:
<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2019/10/chemists-discover-cross-platform-python-scripts-not-so-cross-platform/>



Root Cause:

Undefined but *platform* deterministic behavior

- Python is generally supposed to be "cross platform"
 - Can run on anything that supports it
- But there is a lot of behavior that is platform dependent
 - Notably anything touching files
- One example, the rules for *matching* in `glob.glob` are specified, but the order isn't...

`glob` — Unix style pathname pattern expansion

Source code: [Lib/glob.py](#)

The `glob` module finds all the pathnames matching a specified pattern according to the rules used by the Unix shell, **although results are returned in arbitrary order**. No tilde expansion is done, but `*`, `?`,

In Practice: Unspecified but deterministic

- Windows would produce the list in one way, linux another
 - But within each OS, it would be consistent
 - Thus the code would give different results, but it "Worked fine for us"
- Useful paradigm:
 - If you have some unspecified behavior, make sure it is random each time!
 - golang does this with thread execution

```
def read_gaussian_outputfiles():  
    list_of_files = []  
    for file in glob.glob('*.out'):  
        list_of_files.append(file)  
    return list_of_files
```

So Far: Attacks involving just the server or browser/server interactions

- Good "cheatsheets": <https://github.com/OWASP/CheatSheetSeries>
- SQL injection & command injection
 - Server only attacks: uploaded data is processed as code on the server
 - Root cause: Too-powerful APIs
 - Things like `system()` and raw SQL queries
 - Solution: Use better APIs like `execve()` and SQL prepared statements
- Cross Site Request Forgery (CSRF/XSRF)
 - Server/client attacks: client "tricked" into sending request with cookies to the server
 - Does not require JavaScript!
 - Root cause: Base web design didn't include a clean mechanism to specify origin for requests
 - Solution: Hidden tokens, toolkits that do this automatically, Cookies with the "SameSite" attribute.

Cross Site Scripting

- **Stored/Reflected XSS**
 - Client receives JavaScript "from server"
 - But server was tricked into providing attacker's JavaScript
 - **Stored:** Server tricked into storing, get target to visit the page
 - Common pattern is uploaded user content that others can see
 - **Reflected:** Server tricked into displaying as part of the URL
 - Common pattern is query reflected back in the page results
- **Solution:**
 - Only allow user content in some specific types of locations
 - And even then, you need to escape some or all non alphanumeric characters
 - Ideally use a sanitizer
 - **Content Security Policy:** tell the browser to only accept scripts from limited locations
 - And no inline scripts period

Misleading Users

- Browser assumes clicks & keystrokes = clear indication of what the user wants to do
 - Constitutes part of the user's trusted path
- Attacker can meddle with integrity of this relationship in different ways ...

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Computer Science 161 Fall



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Weaver



Discover new Berkeley Crowdfunding projects today



EVENTS

FEB 08

Noon concert: Elizabeth Lin, piano

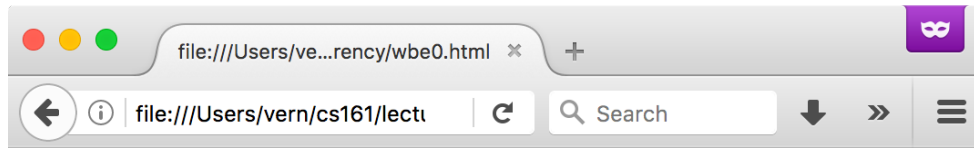
FEB 08

Author talk: Rabih Alameddine, ...

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `www.berkeley.edu`. The page features the Berkeley University of California logo at the top left. Below the logo is a large image of a sloth's face. Overlaid on the bottom of the sloth image is a dark blue banner with the text "Discover new Berkeley Crowdfunding projects today". An orange callout box with white text is positioned over the sloth image, stating: "Same, but smaller window. Mouse anywhere over the region points to <https://crowdfund.berkeley.edu>". An orange arrow points from the callout box to the address bar, which now displays `https://crowdfund.berkeley.edu`. The browser's address bar also shows a search icon and the text "Search".

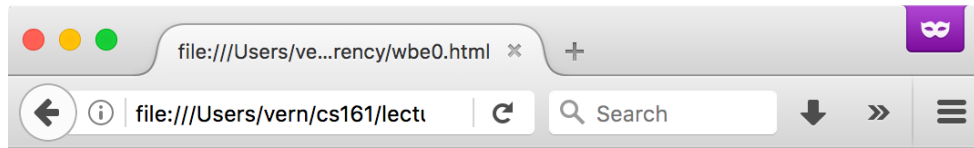
```
Let's load www.berkeley.edu  
<p>  
<div>  
<iframe src="http://www.berkeley.edu"  
width=500 height=500></iframe>  
</div>
```

We load `www.berkeley.edu` in an *iframe*

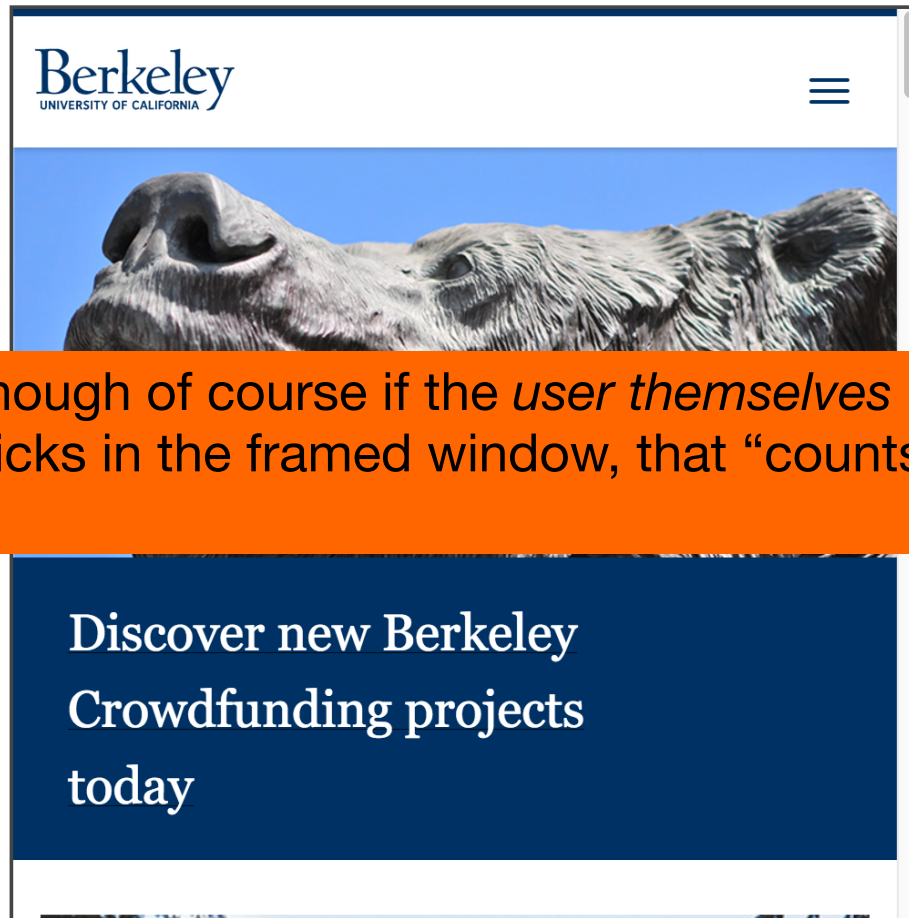


Let's load www.berkeley.edu

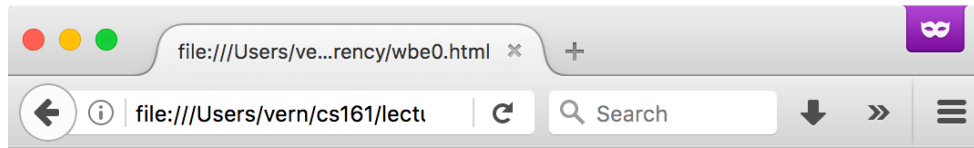




Let's load www.berkeley.edu



Though of course if the *user themselves* clicks in the framed window, that “counts”
...



Let's load www.berkeley.edu



<https://crowdfund.berkeley.edu>

Let's load `www.berkeley.edu`

```
<p>
```

```
<div style="position:absolute; top: 0px;">
```

```
<iframe src="http://www.berkeley.edu"
```

```
width=500 height=500></iframe>
```

```
</div>
```

We position the iframe to completely overlap with the outer frame

file:///Users/v...ency/wbe0b.html

file:///Users/vern/cs161/lec

Search

Berkeley
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Discover new Berkeley
Crowdfunding projects
today

Let's load `www.berkeley.edu`

```
<p>
```

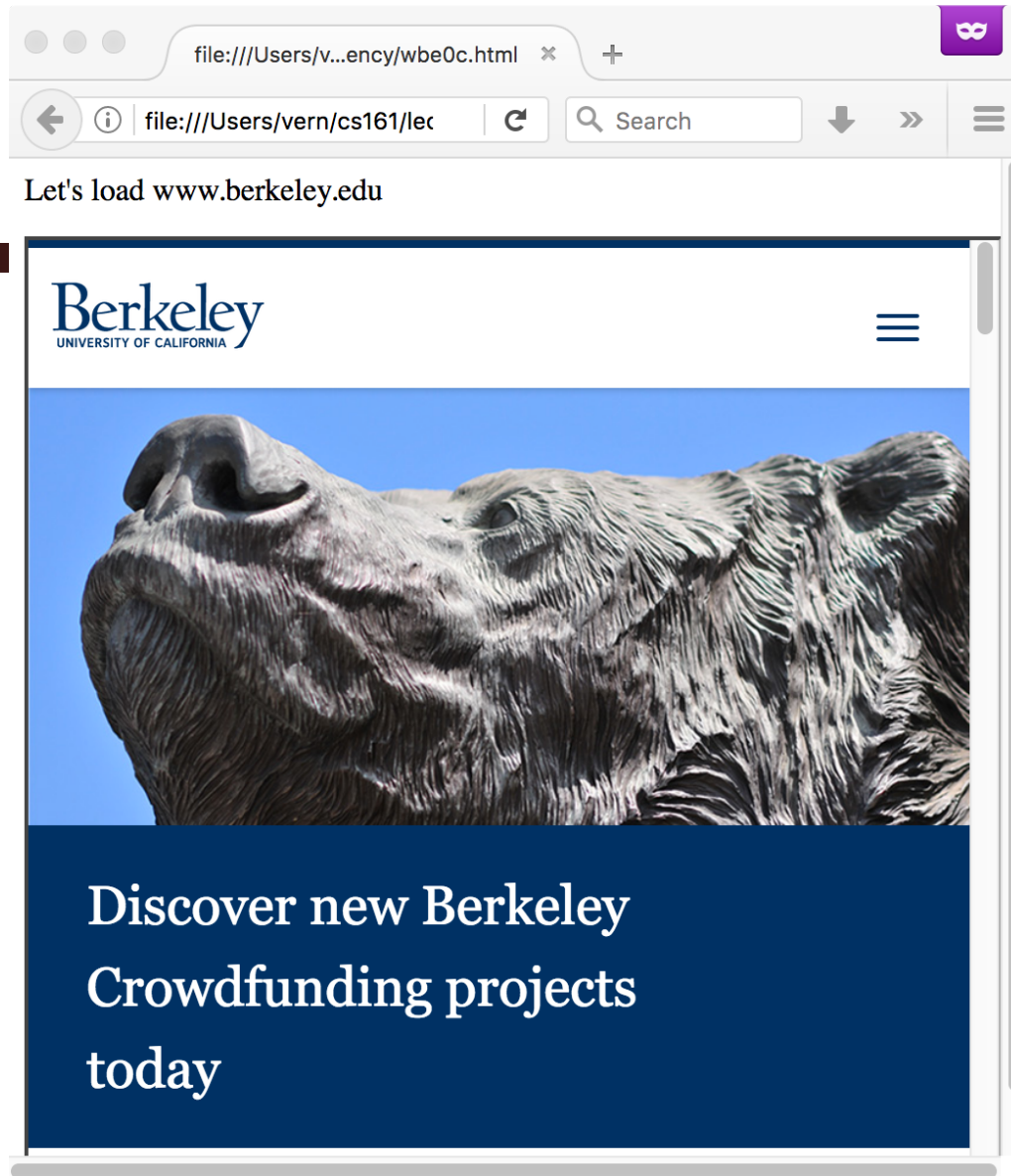
```
<div style="position:absolute; top: 40px;">
```

```
<iframe src="http://www.berkeley.edu"
```

```
width=500 height=500></iframe>
```

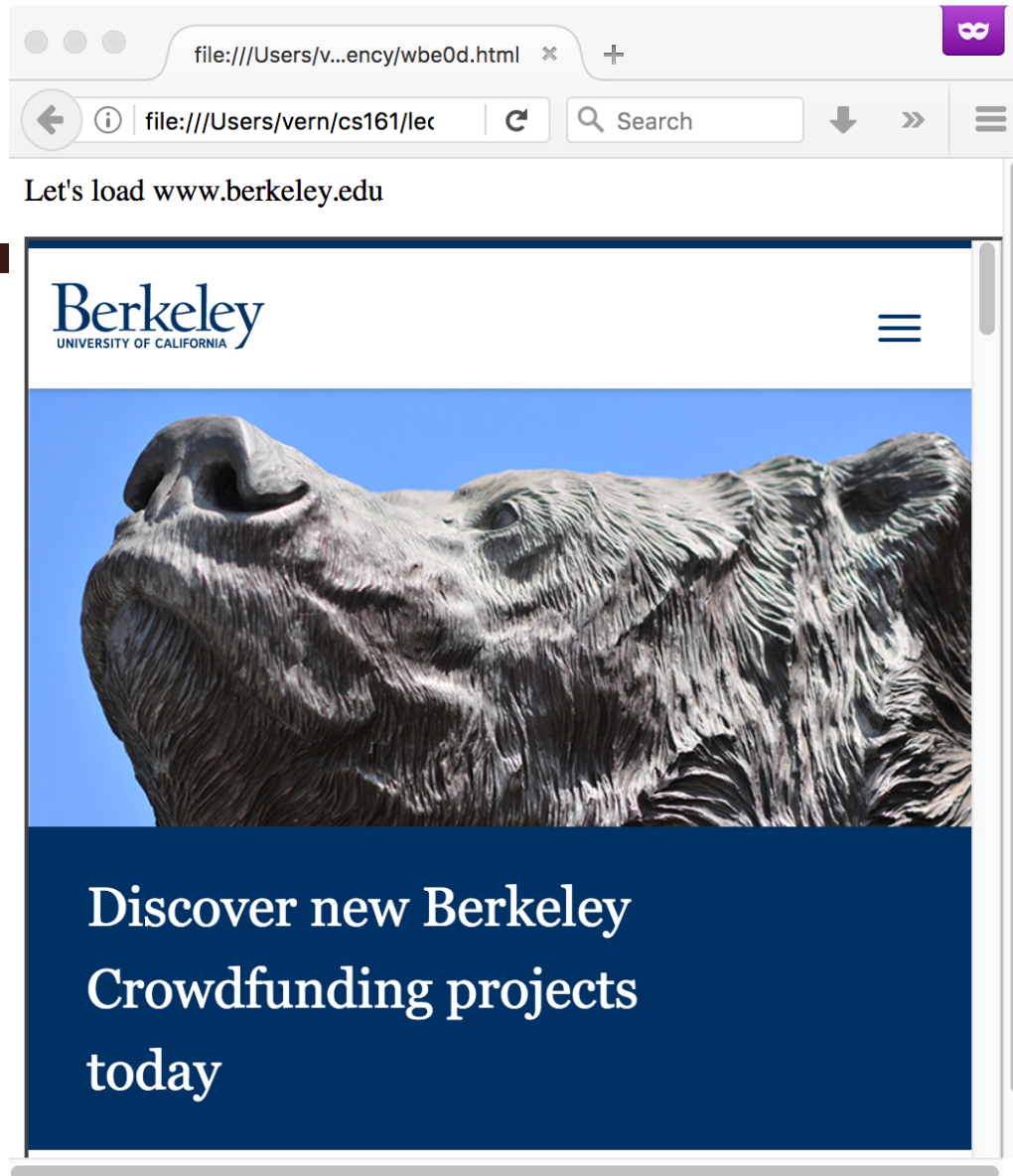
```
</div>
```

We nudge the `iframe`'s position a bit below the top so we can see our outer frame text



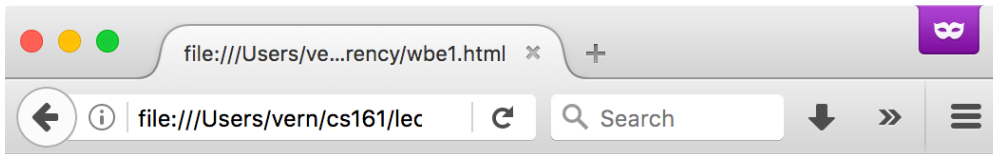
```
<style> .bigspace { margin-top: 210pt; } </style>
Let's load www.berkeley.edu
<p class="bigspace">
<em>You <b>Know</b> You Want To Click Here!</em>
<p>
<div style="position:absolute; top: 40px;">
<iframe src="http://www.berkeley.edu" width=500
height=500></iframe>
</div>
```

We add marked-up text to the outer frame, about 3 inches from the top

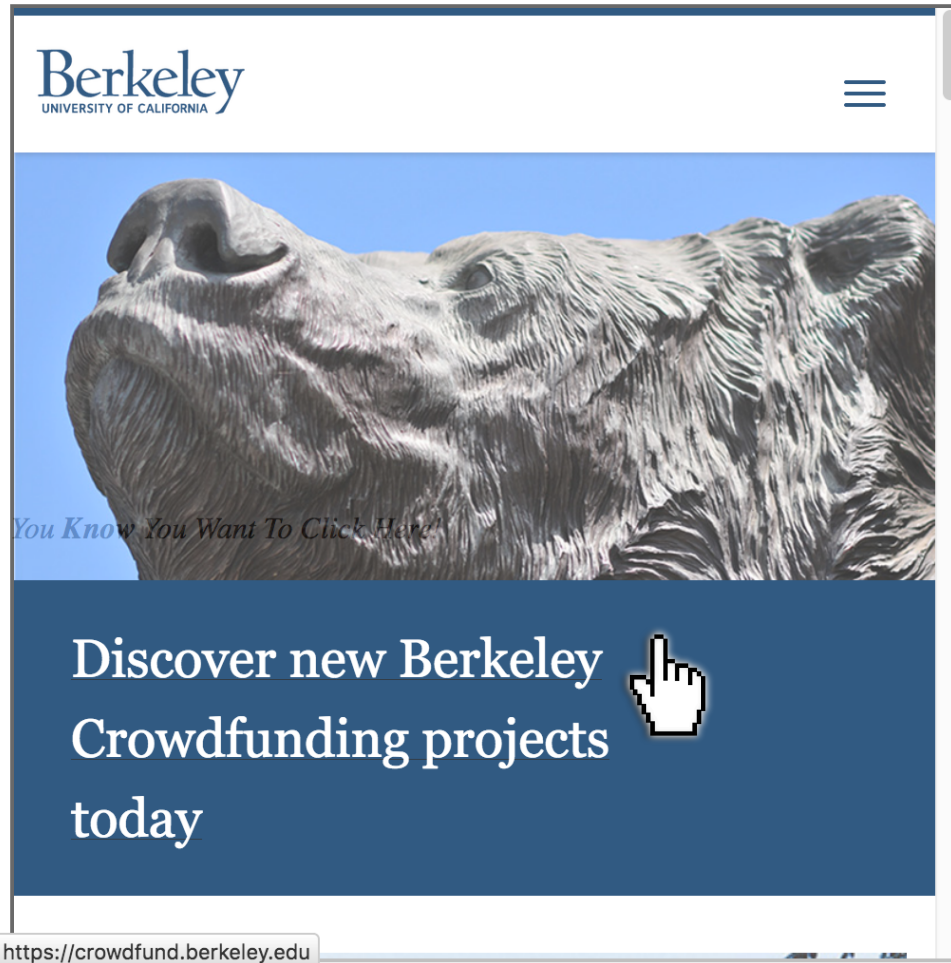


```
<style> .bigspace { margin-top: 210pt; } </style>
<style> div { opacity: 0.8; } </style>
Let's load www.berkeley.edu, opacity 0.8
<p class="bigspace">
<em>You <b>Know</b> You Want To Click Here!</em>
<p>
<div style="position:absolute; top: 40px;">
<iframe src="http://www.berkeley.edu" width=500
height=500></iframe>
</div>
```

We make the iframe partially transparent

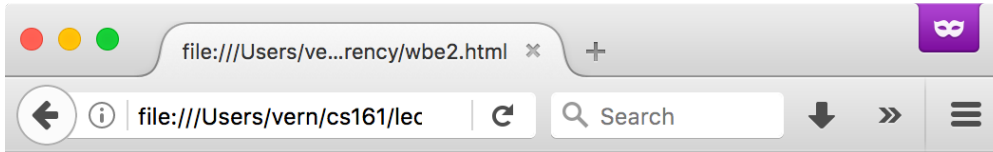


Let's load www.berkeley.edu, opacity 0.8

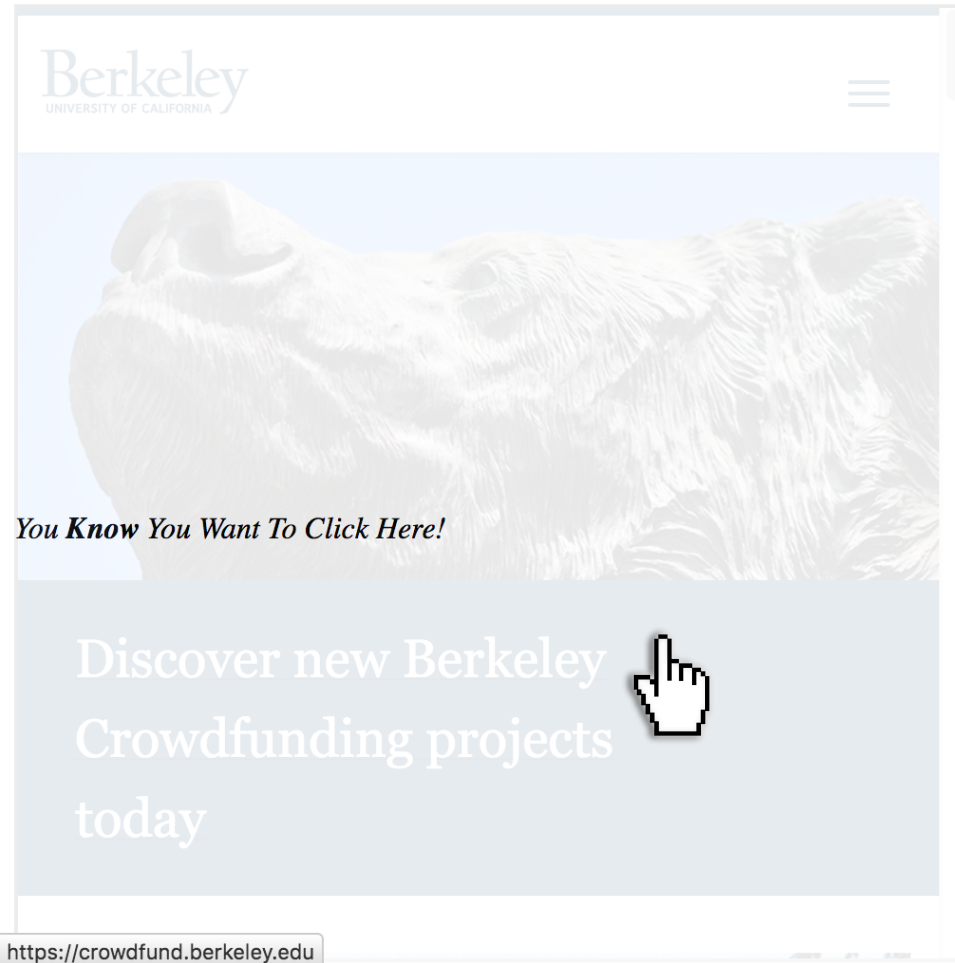


```
<style> .bigspace { margin-top: 210pt; } </style>
<style> div { opacity: 0.1; } </style>
Let's load www.berkeley.edu, opacity 0.1
<p class="bigspace">
<em>You <b>Know</b> You Want To Click Here!</em>
<p>
<div style="position:absolute; top: 40px;">
<iframe src="http://www.berkeley.edu" width=500
height=500></iframe>
</div>
```

We make the iframe highly transparent

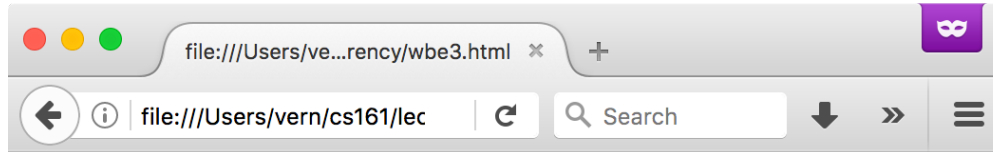


Let's load www.berkeley.edu, opacity 0.1



```
<style> .bigspace { margin-top: 210pt; } </style>
<style> div { opacity: 0; } </style>
Let's load www.berkeley.edu, opacity 0
<p class="bigspace">
<em>You <b>Know</b> You Want To Click Here!</em>
<p>
<div style="position:absolute; top: 40px;">
<iframe src="http://www.berkeley.edu" width=500
height=500></iframe>
</div>
```

We make the iframe *entirely* transparent



Let's load `www.berkeley.edu`, opacity 0

*You **Know** You Want To Click Here!*



Click anywhere over the region goes to
`https://crowdfund.berkeley.edu`

`https://crowdfund.berkeley.edu`



Clickjacking

- By placing an **invisible** iframe of **target.com** *over* some enticing content, a malicious web server can fool a user into taking unintended action on **target.com** ...
- ... By placing a **visible** iframe of **target.com** *under* the *attacker's own invisible iframe*, a malicious web server can “steal” user input – in particular, **keystrokes**

Clickjacking Defenses

- Require confirmation for actions (annoys users)
- Frame-busting: Web site ensures that its “vulnerable” pages can’t be included as a frame inside another browser frame
 - So user can’t be looking at it with something invisible overlaid on top ...
 - ... nor have the site invisible above something else



Attacker implements this by placing Twitter's page in a "Frame" inside their own page. Otherwise they wouldn't overlap.

Clickjacking Defenses

- Require confirmation for actions (annoys users)
- Frame-busting: Web site ensures that its “vulnerable” pages can’t be included as a frame inside another browser frame
 - So user can’t be looking at it with something invisible overlaid on top ...
 - ... nor have the site invisible above something else
- See OWASP’s “cheat sheet” for this too

Clickjacking Defenses

- Require confirmation for actions (annoys users)
- Frame-busting: Web site ensures that its “vulnerable” pages can’t be included as a frame inside another browser frame
 - So user can’t be looking at it with something invisible overlaid on top ...
 - ... nor have the site invisible above something else
- Another approach: HTTP X-Frame-Options header
 - Allows white-listing of what domains – if any – are allowed to frame a given page a server returns

Yes, there is a hell of a lot of grafted on web security...

- So far we've seen:
 - **Content-Security-Policy**: (HTTP header)
 - **SameSite** (Cookie attribute)
 - And now **X-Frame-Options** (HTTP header)
- One curse of security: Backwards compatibility....
 - We can't just throw out the old S@#)(* : people depend on it!

Phishing...

- Leveraging the richness of web pages...
- And user training!

Dear vern we are making a few changes

[View Online](#)



Your Account Will Be Closed !

Hello, Dear vern

Your Account Will Be Closed , Until We Here From You . To Update Your Information . Simply click on the web address below

What do I need to do?

[Confirm My Account Now](#)

Date: Thu, 9 Feb 2017 07:19:40 -0600

From: PayPal <alert@gnc.cc>

Subject: Help Topics **[Important]** : This is an automatic message to : (vern)

To: vern@aciri.org

How do I know this is not a Spoof email?

Spoof or 'phishing' emails tend to have generic greetings such as "Dearvern". Emails from PayPal will always address you by your first and last name.

[Find out more here.](#)

This email was sent to vern.

Copyright ©(c) 1999-2017. All rights reserved. PayPal Pte. Ltd. Address is 5 Temasek Boulevard #09-01 Suntec Tower 5 Singapore 038985

Dear vern we are making a few changes

[View Online](#)



Your Account Will Be Closed !

Hello, Dear vern

Your Account Will Be Closed , Until We Here From You . To Update Your Information . Simply click on the web address below

What do I need to do?

Confirm My Account Now



[Help](#) [Contact](#) [Security](#)

How do I know this is not a Spoof email?

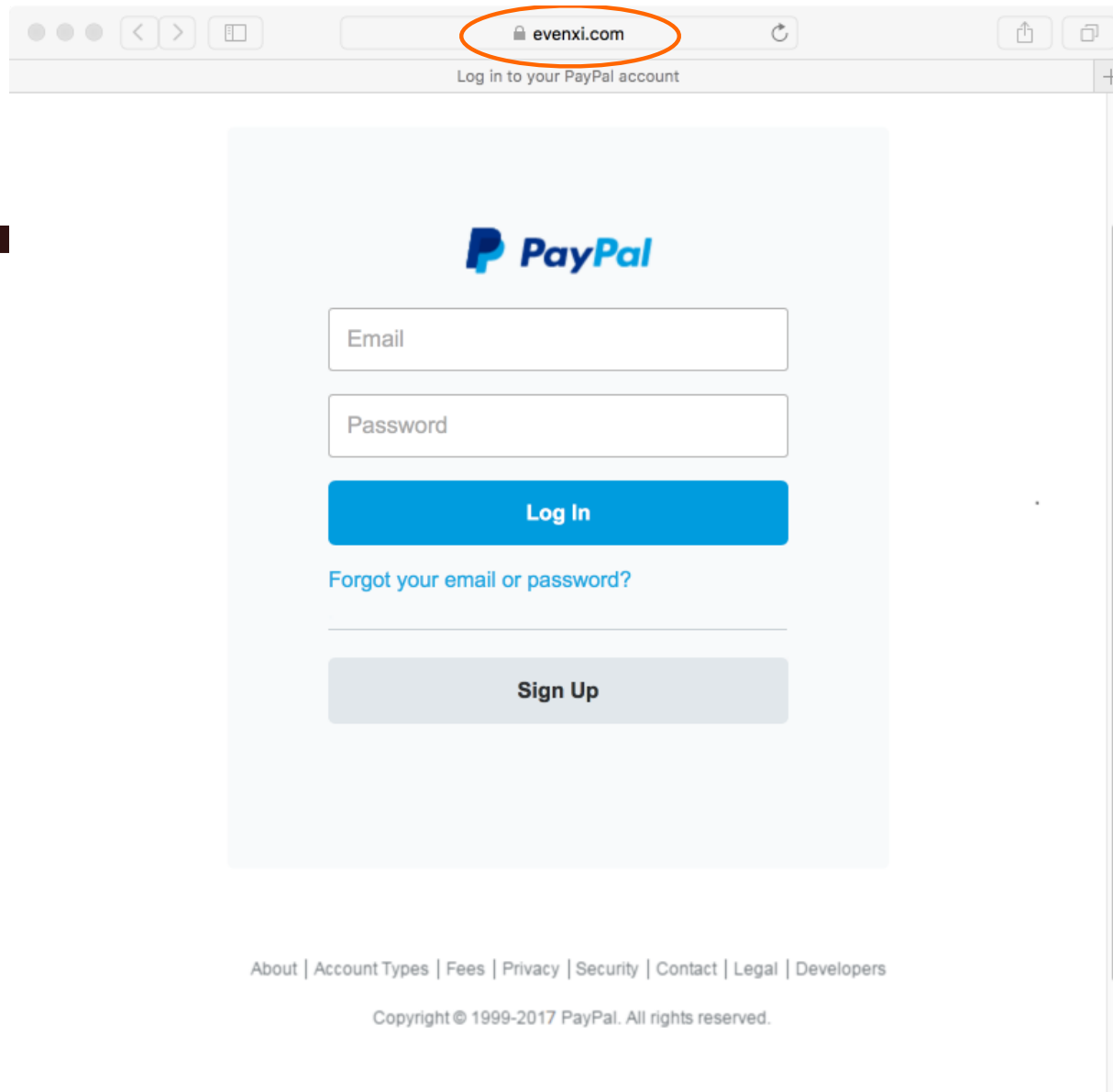
Spoof or 'phishing' emails tend to have generic greetings such as "Dearvern". Emails from PayPal will always address you by your first and last name.

[Find out more here.](#)

This email was sent to vern.


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Open "universalkids.com.br/re.php" in a new window



evenxi.com

Log in to your PayPal account



Log In

[Forgot your email or password?](#)

Sign Up

[About](#) | [Account Types](#) | [Fees](#) | [Privacy](#) | [Security](#) | [Contact](#) | [Legal](#) | [Developers](#)

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Your security is our top priority

Confirm Your personal PayPal Informations





Your security is our top priority

Confirm Your personal PayPal Informations



Stefani Joanne Angelina

Germanotta

28-03-1986

On Tour

City

United States of America

State Zip Code

Mobile Phone Number

Continue

PayPal

Your security is our top priority

Confirm your Credit Card

- Pay without exposing your card number to merchants
- No need to retype your card information when you pay

Primary Credit Card

Card Number

MM/YYYY CSC

Social Security Number

This Card is a VBV /MSC

Continue

Your financial information is securely stored and encrypted on our servers and is not shared with merchants.

PayPal

Your security is our top priority

Confirm your Credit Card

- Pay without exposing your card number to merchants
- No need to retype your card information when you pay

Primary Credit Card

Not Sure

MM/YYYY

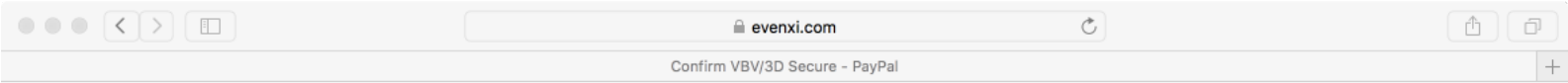
CSC

121-21-2121

This Card is a VBV /MSC

Continue

Your financial information is securely stored and encrypted on our servers and is not shared with merchants.



Please enter your Secure Code



Name of cardholder Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta

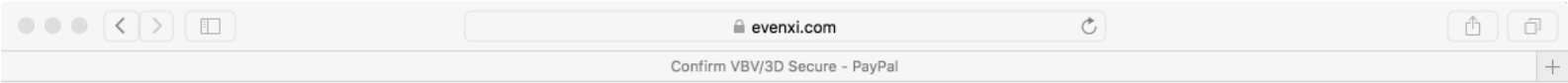
Zip Code

Contry United States of America

Card Number Not Sure

Password

Copyright © 1999-2017 . All rights reserved.



Please enter your Secure Code



Name of cardholder Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta

Zip Code

Contry United States of America

Card Number Not Sure

Password

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evenxi.com

Confirm Billing Information - PayPal

Your security is our top priority

Confirm your bank account

Join **72 million PayPal members** who have Confirmed a bank

- Pay with cash when you shop online
- Send money to friends in the U.S. for FREE
- Withdraw money from PayPal to your bank account

Bank Name Account ID

Password Account Number

ATM PIN

ATM PIN

Continue

Your financial information is securely stored and encrypted on our servers and is not shared with merchants.

evenxi.com

Confirm Billing Information - PayPal

Your security is our top priority

Confirm your bank account

Join **72 million PayPal members** who have Confirmed a bank

- Pay with cash when you shop online
- Send money to friends in the U.S. for FREE
- Withdraw money from PayPal to your bank account

La Rive Gauche Not Sure

More\$ecret 121212121

ATM PIN

123?

Continue

Your financial information is securely stored and encrypted on our servers and is not shared with merchants.



Log In

Your account is ready to use!

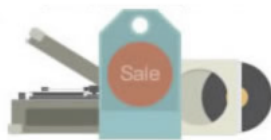
Shop, sell things, and transfer money with PayPal now.



Go shopping

Shop safer online and in stores just look for the PayPal logo when you check out.

Buy



Sell something

Sell on eBay or your web site. Get paid instantly, securely.

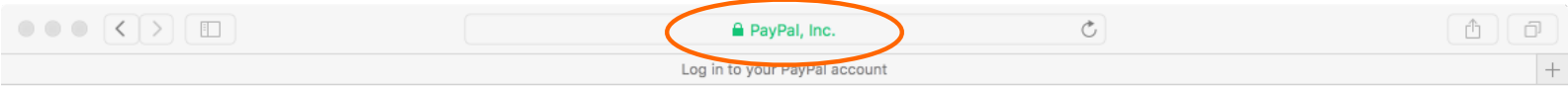
Sell



Transfer money

Pay a friend back for lunch. Raise money for a group gift. Its fast and easy.

Transfer



Log In

[Having trouble logging in?](#)

Sign Up

The Problem of Phishing

- Arises due to mismatch between reality & user's:
 - Perception of how to assess legitimacy
 - Mental model of what attackers can control
 - Both Email and Web
- Coupled with:
 - Deficiencies in how web sites authenticate
 - In particular, “replayable” authentication that is vulnerable to theft
- Attackers have many angles ...

Personal Banking - PNC Bank - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

https://www.pnc.com/webapp/unsec/homepage

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LEADING THE WAY

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User ID: **SIGN ON**

▶ Forgot Your User ID or Password?

New to Online Banking? ▶ Learn More
▶ Get Started Now! ▶ View Demo

Sign On to Other Services:

Select Service

PNC Security Assurance

PNC Bank Select Reward Visa® Platinum Card

Take advantage of a 0.99% Introductory APR through March 31, 2010 on Balance Transfers

Learn More

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- ▶ Checking
- ▶ Savings
- ▶ Loans and Lines of Credit
- ▶ Cards

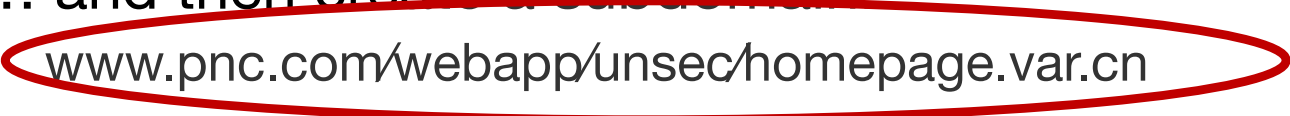
Whatever challenges and opportunities lie ahead, PNC can help. See why working with PNC to plan for life's greatest milestones is the smart choice.

- ▶ Making the Most of Your Money
- ▶ Virtual Wallet
- ▶ Planning for Retirement
- ▶ Saving for Education
- ▶ Buying a Home

Done

www.pnc.com/webapp/unsec/homepage.var.cn

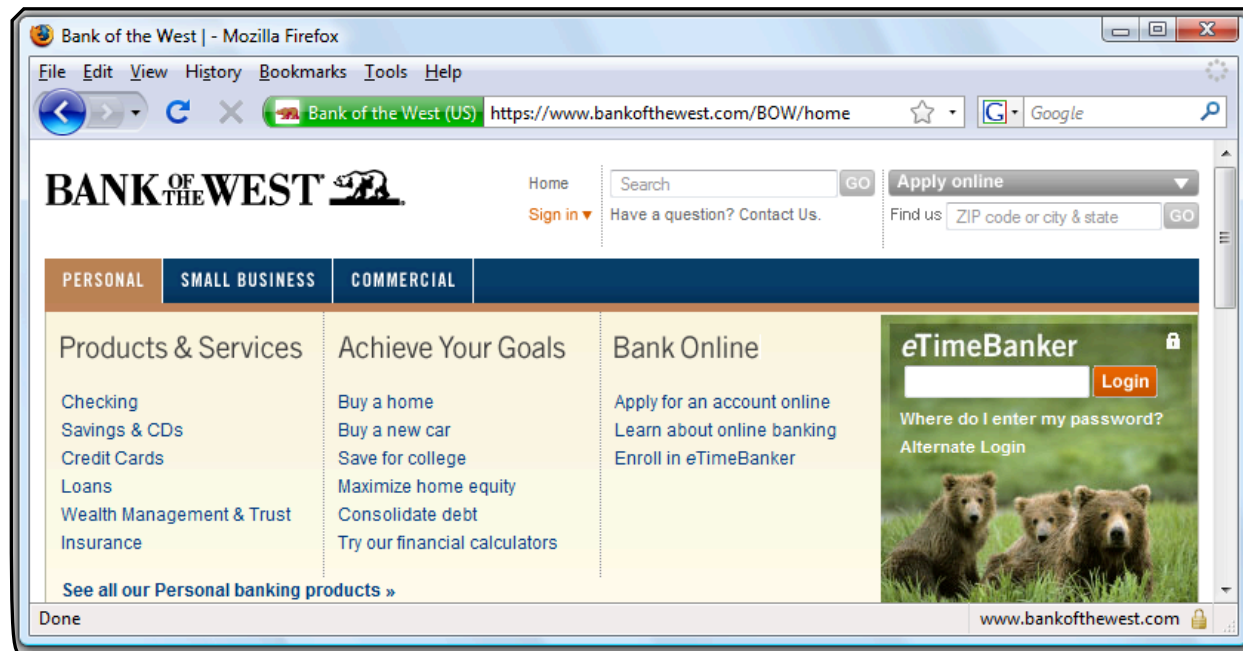
Homograph Attacks

- International domain names can use international character set
 - E.g., Chinese contains characters that look like / . ? =
- **Attack:** Legitimately register var.cn ...
- ... buy legitimate set of HTTPS certificates for it ...
- ... and then create a subdomain:

www.pnc.com/webapp/unsec/homepage.var.cn

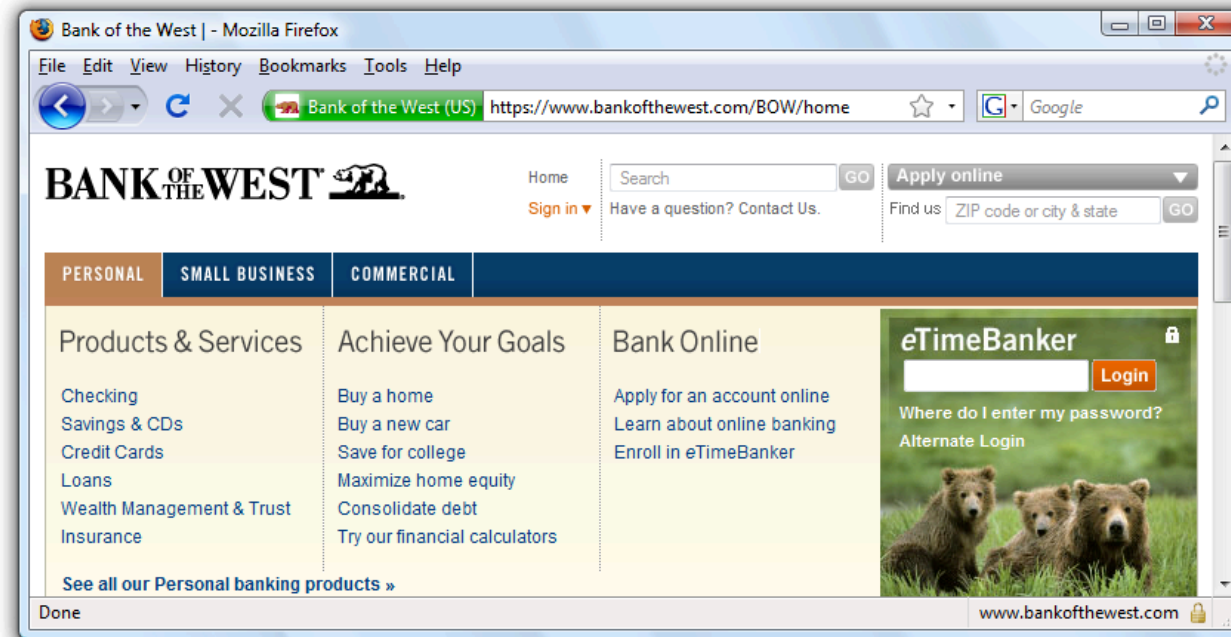
This is one subdomain

Check for a padlock?

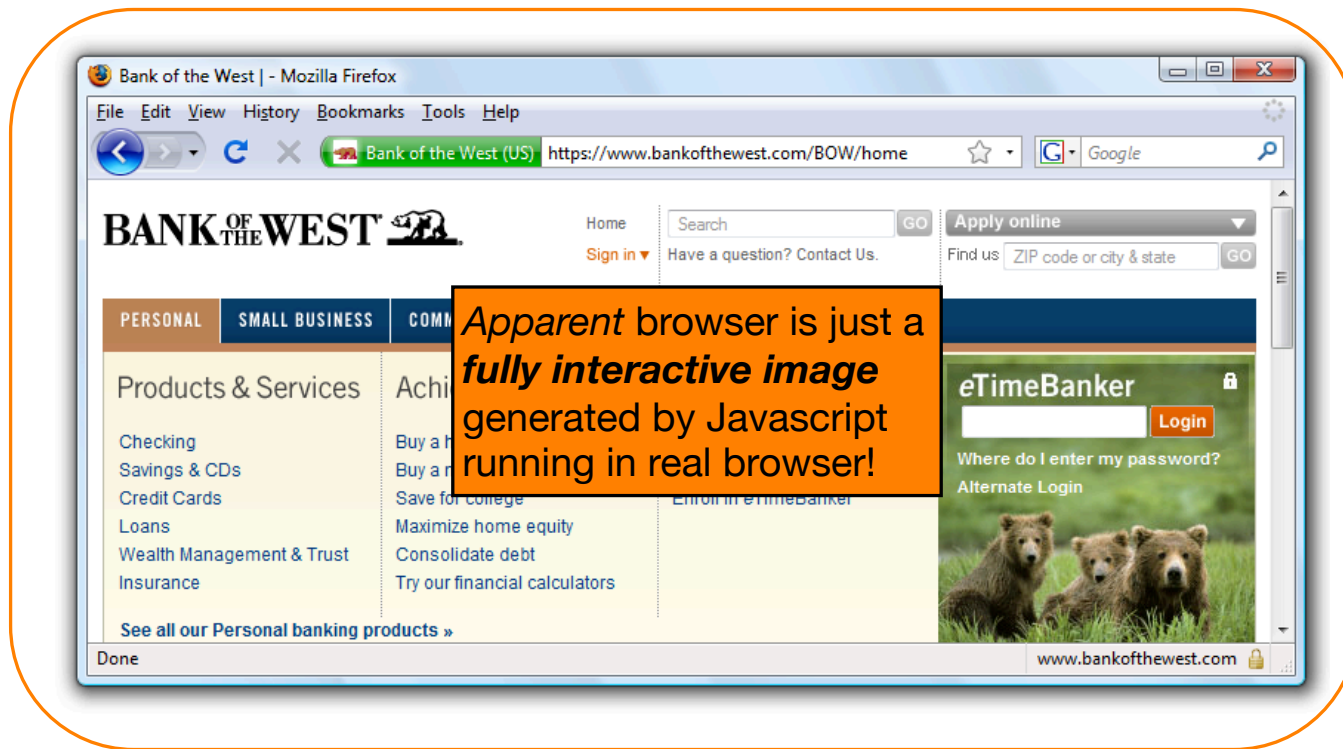
Check for “green glow” in address bar?



Check for Everything?

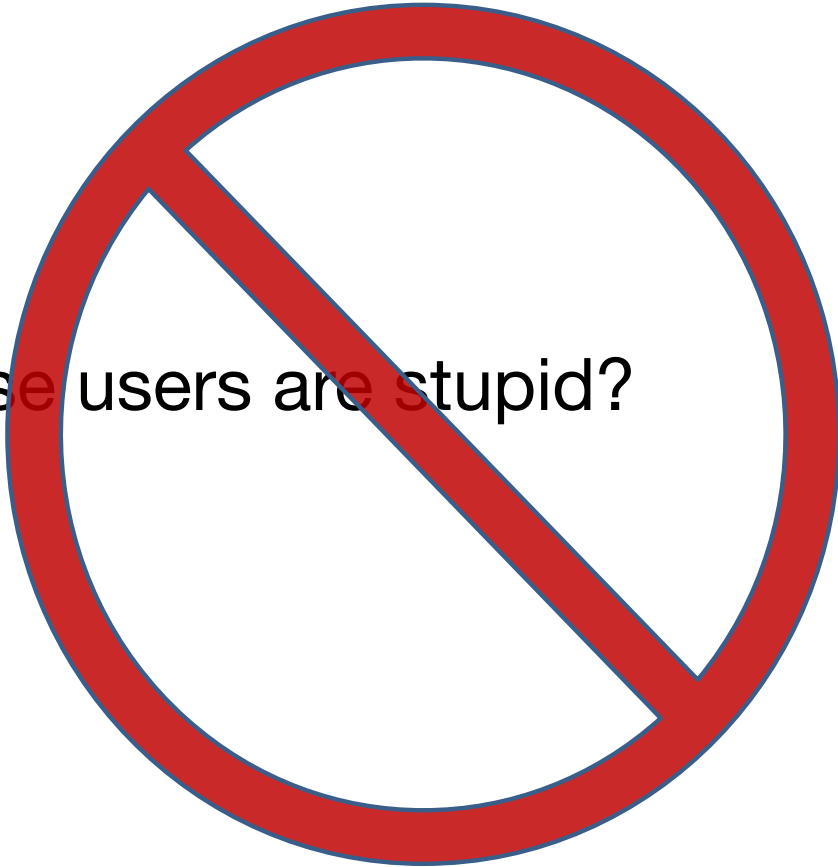


“Browser in Browser”



So Why Does This Work?

- Because users are stupid?



Why does phishing work?

- User **mental model** vs. reality
- Browser security model too hard to understand!
- The easy path is insecure; the secure path takes **extra effort**
- Risks are **rare**
- Users tend not to suspect malice; they find benign interpretations and have been **acclimated to failure**
- **And as a bonus, we actively train users to be phished!**

noreply@sumtotalsystems.com

Inbox -...berkeley.edu May 24, 2019 at 3:17 AM

Reminder: UC Cyber Security Awareness Fundamentals has been assigned to NICHOL... [Details](#)

To: Nicholas Weaver <nweaver@berkeley.edu>

Dear NICHOLAS WEAVER,

You have been assigned UC Cyber Security Awareness Fundamentals. Please log onto the [UC Learning Center](#) to acquire your certification.

WHAT'S NEW

As part of the University's efforts to address the increasing threats to security of our information systems and data, you have been assigned this security awareness training program, required of faculty and staff at all locations.

Each member of the University community has a responsibility to safeguard information assets entrusted to us. This training program will better prepare all of us to fulfill this responsibility and to strengthen our defenses against future attacks.

This course will take approximately 35 minutes to complete. You may take the course in more than one sitting. A "bookmark" function will remember the modules you have already completed.

Please complete this course by 6/7/2019 11:59:00 PM PDT.

WHAT DO I DO NOW?

You can access the course via the UC Learning Center:

1. Log onto the UC Learning Center at: <https://uc.sumtotal.host/core/dashboard>

Two Factor

- Because people chose bad passwords...
 - Add a **second** authentication path
- Relies on the user having access to something orthogonal to the password
 - Cellphone or email
 - Security Token/Authenticator App
 - FIDO U2F/FIDO2 security key

Second Communication Channel...

- Provide the "security code" (4-8 digits) transmitted "out of band"
 - Cellphone SMS
 - Email
- Still vulnerable to ***transient*** phishing (a ***relay attack***)...
 - Phishing site ***immediately*** tries to log in as the user...
 - Sees 2-factor is in use
 - Presents a fake "2-Factor" challenge
 - Passes the result to the site...
BOOM, logged in!

Authentication Tokens/Apps

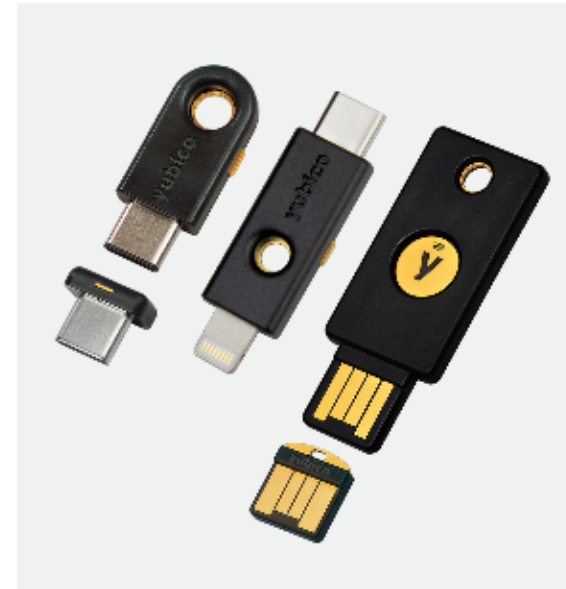
- RSA Securid and Google Authenticator
 - Token and site share a common secret key
- Display first 6 digits of: $\text{HMAC}(K, \text{time})$
 - Time rounded to 30 seconds
- Verify:
 - If code == $\text{HMAC}(K, \text{time})$ or $\text{HMAC}(K, \text{time}+30)$ or $\text{HMAC}(K, \text{time}-30)$, OK
- Still vulnerable to transient phishing!
- But code is relatively small...
 - Assumes some limit on brute-forcing: After 3+ tries, start adding delays

Bigger Point of those 2FA protections: Credential stuffing

- Since people reuse passwords ***all the time***
- Attacker compromises one site
 - Then uses the resulting data to get everyone's password
 - Brute force the password hashes
- Now attacker reuses those passwords on every other site
- Basic 2FA prevents that
 - The password alone is no longer enough to log in

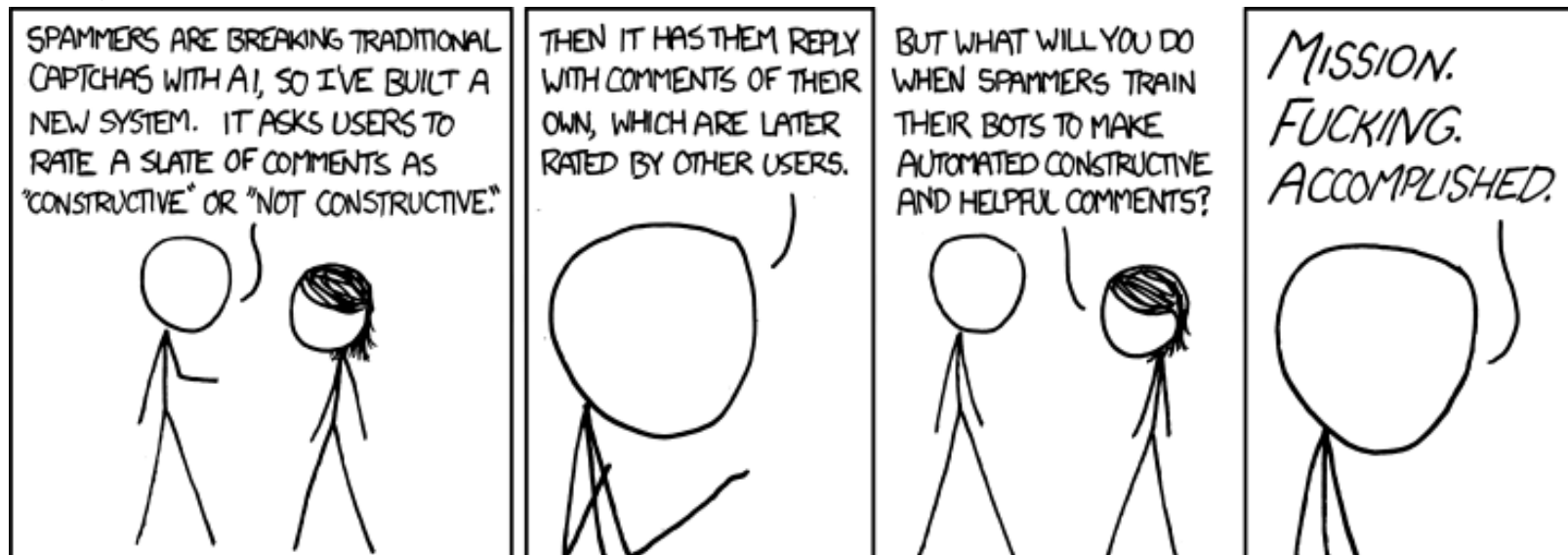
FIDO U2F/FIDO2 Security Key

- Two operations:
 - Register Site:
 - Generate a **new** public/private key pair and present it to the site
 - Verify:
 - Given a nonce, site, and key ID, sign the nonce and return it
 - Nonce (provided by server) prevents **replay attack**
 - Site is verified as allowed for the key ID, prevents **relay attack**
- Both operations require user presence
 - Can't happen in the background, need to "touch" the key
 - But an optional "no touch needed" mode is supported
- Can't be phished!
 - A phishing site will fail the site verification



CAPTCHAs: How Lazy Cryptographers Do AI

- The whole point of CAPCHAs is not just to solve "is this human" ...
- But leverage bad guys to force them to solve hard problems
- Primarily focused on machine vision problems



Visual code | [Audio code](#)[Help](#)

Type the code shown

[Try a new code](#)

By clicking the "Create My Account" button below, I certify that I have read and agree to the [Yahoo! Terms of Service](#), [Yahoo! Privacy Policy](#) and [Communication Terms of Service](#), and to receive account related communications from Yahoo! electronically. Yahoo! [automatically identifies](#) items such as words, links, people, and subjects from your Yahoo! communications services to deliver product features and relevant advertising.

[Create My Account](#)

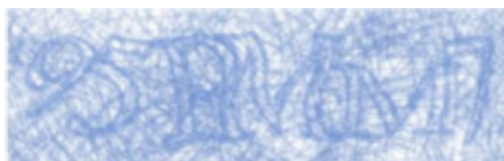
CAPTCHAs

- *Reverse Turing Test*: present “user” a challenge that’s easy for a human to solve, hard for a program to solve
- One common approach: distorted text that’s difficult for character-recognition algorithms to decipher

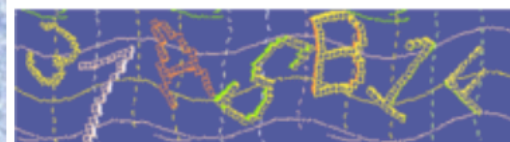




(a) Aol.



(b) mail.ru



(c) phpBB 3.0



(d) Simple Machines Forum



(e) Yahoo!



(f) youku

Figure 1: Examples of CAPTCHAS from various Internet properties.

Problems?

Verify Your Registration

- Enter the code shown: [More info](#)

This helps prevent automated registrations.

Please enter the code you see below. [what's this?](#)

Qualifying question

Just to prove you are a human, please answer the following math challenge.

Q: Calculate:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[4 \cdot \sin \left(7 \cdot x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \Big|_{x=0}$$

A:

mandatory

Note: If you do not know the answer to this question, reload the page and you'll get another question.

Issues with CAPTCHAs

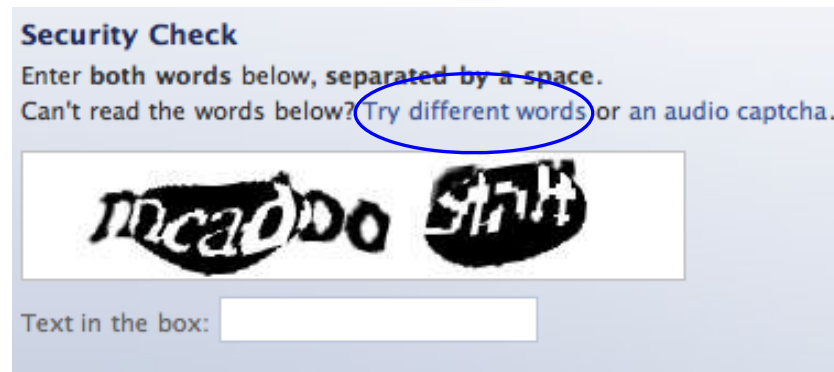
- Inevitable arms race: as solving algorithms get better, defense erodes



Figure 4: Examples of images from the hard CAPTCHA puzzles dataset.

Issues with CAPTCHAs

- Inevitable arms race: as solving algorithms get better, defense erodes, or gets harder for humans



Asirra

Asirra is a human interactive proof that asks users to identify photos of cats and dogs. It's powered by over **two million photos** from our unique partnership with Petfinder.com. Protect your web site with Asirra — free!

Please click on the images that show cats:

[adopt me](#) [adopt me](#) [adopt me](#) [adopt me](#)

[adopt me](#) [adopt me](#) [adopt me](#) [adopt me](#)

[adopt me](#) [adopt me](#) [adopt me](#) [adopt me](#)

Score Test

Issues with CAPTCHAs

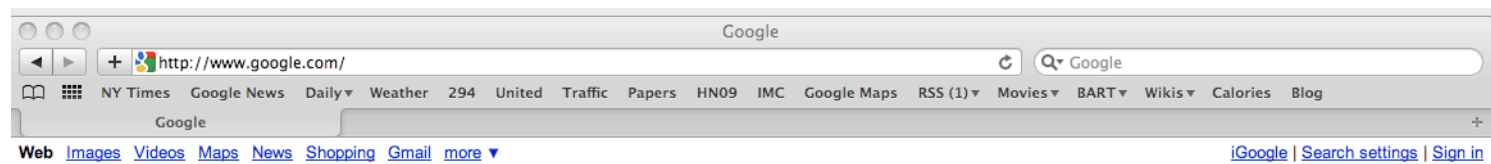
- Inevitable arms race: as solving algorithms get better, defense erodes, or gets harder for humans



- *Accessibility*: not all humans can see
- *Granularity*: not all bots are bad (e.g., crawlers)

Issues with CAPTCHAs, con't

- Deepest problem: CAPTCHAs are inherently vulnerable to *outsourcing* attacks
 - Attacker gets real humans to solve them

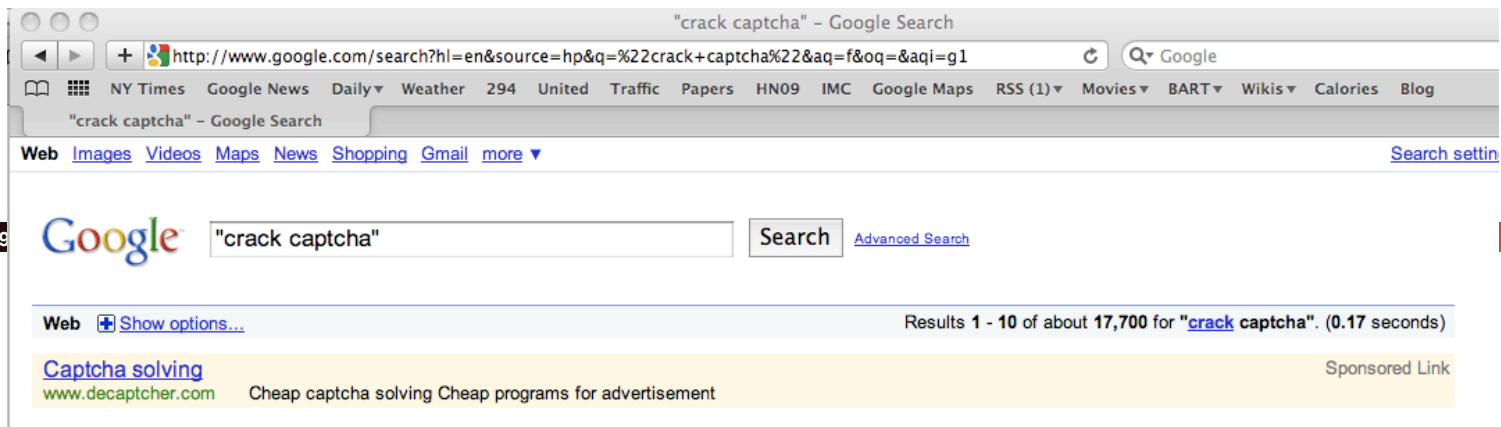


"crack captcha"
crack captcha php

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Using the advertisement in blogs, social networks, etc significantly increases the efficiency of the business. Many services use pictures called CAPTCHAs in order to prevent automated use of these services.

Solve CAPTCHAs with the help of this portal, increase your business efficiency now!

Follow these steps:

- Register
- Login and follow the link inside to load funds to your account.
- Your request will be processed ASAP.

You pay for correctly recognized CAPTCHAs only
 The price is \$2 for 1000 CAPTCHAs. We accept payments from \$10.

If you use a third-party software the price could be different, contact the software vendor for more information.

Hi! I want to bypass captcha from my bots. Bots have different IPs. Is it possible to use your service from many IPs?
 We have no restrictions about IP: with DeCaptchaer you can bypass CAPTCHA from as many IPs as you need.

Hi. I need to crack captcha. Do you provide a captcha decoders?
 DeCaptchaer CAPTCHA solving is processed by humans. So the accuracy is much better than an automated captcha solver ones

Language	Example	AG	BC	BY	CB	DC	IT	All
English	one two three	51.1	37.6	4.76	40.6	39.0	62.0	39.2
Chinese (Simp.)	一 二 三	48.4	31.0	0.00	68.9	26.9	35.8	35.2
Chinese (Trad.)	一 二 三	52.9	24.4	0.00	63.8	30.2	33.0	34.1
Spanish	uno dos tres	1.81	13.8	0.00	2.90	7.78	56.8	13.9
Italian	uno due tre	3.65	8.45	0.00	4.65	5.44	57.1	13.2
Tagalog	isá dalawá tatlo	0.00	5.79	0.00	0.00	7.84	57.2	11.8
Portuguese	um dois três	3.15	10.1	0.00	1.48	3.98	48.9	11.3
Russian	один два три	24.1	0.00	0.00	11.4	0.55	16.5	8.76
Tamil	ஒன்று இரண்டு மூன்று	2.26	21.1	3.26	0.74	12.1	5.36	7.47
Dutch	een twee drie	4.09	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.22	31.1	6.30
Hindi	एक दो तीन	10.5	5.38	2.47	1.52	6.30	9.49	5.94
German	eins zwei drei	3.62	0.72	0.00	1.46	0.58	29.1	5.91
Malay	satu dua tiga	0.00	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.55	29.4	5.23
Vietnamese	một hai ba	0.46	2.07	0.00	0.00	1.74	18.1	3.72
Korean	일 이 삼	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.2	3.37
Greek	ένα δύο τρία	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.5	2.65
Arabic	واحد اثنين ثلاثة	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.3	2.56
Bengali	এক দুই তিন	0.45	0.00	9.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72
Kannada	ಒಂದು ಎರಡು ಮೂರು	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	6.14	1.26
Klingon	ᄀ ᄁ ᄂ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.19
Farsi	سه دو يك	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08

Table 2: Percentage of responses from the services with correct answers for the language CAPTCHAs.

These Days: CAPTCHAs are ways of *training* AI systems



SO MUCH OF "AI" IS JUST FIGURING OUT WAYS TO OFFLOAD WORK ONTO RANDOM STRANGERS.