

# ANTI PHISHING METHOD USING VISUAL SECRET IMAGES

I.DIANA JUDITH  
 Department of Computer Science

Dr.G. J. Joyce Mary  
 Department of Computer Science

**Abstract - Visual Cryptography is a special type of encryption technique to obscure image-based secret information which can be decrypted by Human Visual System (HVS). This cryptographic system encrypts the secret image by dividing it into  $n$  number of shares and decryption is done by superimposing a certain number of shares( $k$ ) or more. Conventional VCSs suffer from a transmission risk problem because the noise-like shares will raise the suspicion of attackers and the attackers might intercept the transmission. Phishing is nothing but an attempt made by an individual or group to thief personal confidential information such as password, credit card information, Transaction Number etc. The visual cryptography is explored to preserve the privacy image Captcha by decomposing it into two shares that are stored in cloud (data servers) such that, when original Captcha can be revealed when the both are available at same time.**

**Keywords-** Visual Cryptography, Phishing, Share, Security.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days online usages like transactions, Recharges are becoming very common and there are various attacks present behind this. In these types of various attacks, phishing is identified as a major security threat and new innovative ideas are arising with this in each second so preventive mechanisms should also be so effective. Thus the security in these cases be very high and should not be easily tractable with implementation easiness. The design and technology of middleware has improved steadily, their detection is a difficult problem. As a result, it is nearly impossible to be sure whether a device that is connected to the internet can be considered trustworthy or not. Phishing scams are also becoming a problem for online banking and e-commerce users. The question arises is how to handle applications that require a high level of security.

### 1.1 Phishing and Anti Phishing

**Phishing** is the act of attempting to acquire information by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication. Phishing is typically carried out by e-mail spoofing or instant messaging, and it often directs users to enter details at a fake website whose look and feel are almost identical to the legitimate one. Phishing web pages are forged web pages that are created by malicious people to mimic Web pages of real web sites having high visual similarities to scam their victims. Some of these kinds of web pages look exactly the real ones. **Anti phishing** refers to the method employed in order to detect and prevent phishing attacks. A lot of work has been done on anti-phishing devising various anti-phishing techniques. Some techniques works on emails, some works on attributes of web sites and some on URL of the websites. Many of these techniques focus on enabling clients to recognize & filter various types of phishing attacks.

### 1.2 Visual Cryptography

One of the best known techniques to protect data is cryptography. It is the art of sending and receiving encrypted messages that can be decrypted only by the sender or the receiver. Encryption and decryption are accomplished by using mathematical algorithms in such a way that no one but the intended recipient can decrypt and read the message. VCS is a cryptographic technique that allows for the encryption of visual information such that decryption can be performed using the human visual system. We can achieve this by one of the following access structure schemes.













Pixel				
Probability	50%	50%	50%	50%
Share 1				
Share 2				
Stack 1 & 2				

Figure 1. Scheme of 2 out of 2 with secret shares

(2, 2)- Threshold VCS scheme- This is a simplest threshold scheme that takes a secret message and encrypts it in two different shares that reveal the secret image when they are overlaid. (n, n) - Threshold VCS scheme-This scheme encrypts the secret image to n shares such that when all n of the shares are combined will the secret image be revealed.(k, n) Threshold VCS scheme- This scheme encrypts the secret image to n shares such that when any group of at least k shares are overlaid the secret image will be revealed.

### 1.2.1 Halftoning

The main idea of halftoning is to utilize the density of printed dots to simulate the grey scale of pixels. For human eyes, the denser the dots are, the darker the image is; on the contrary, the sparser the dots are, the lighter the image is. For example, if the black dot densities of two areas with same size are 90% and 50% respectively, the human visual system can perceive the difference between them: the former is darker than the image provided to human. In general anti-phishing techniques can be classified into following categories

**Implementing the visual one secret sharing scheme with a pixel expansion of 4.**

$p$	Probability	$s_1$	$s_2$	$r = s_1 \otimes s_2$
□	1/6			
	1/6			
	1/6			
	1/6			
	1/6			
	1/6			
■	1/6			
	1/6			
	1/6			
	1/6			
	1/6			
	1/6			

Table 1.1 Pixel expansion of 4

## II. EXISTING SYSTEM

In the current scenario, when the end user wants to access his confidential information online by logging secure mail or confidential account, the person enters information like username, password, credit card no. etc. on the login page. But quite often, this information can be captured by attackers using phishing techniques (for instance, a phishing website can collect the login information the user enters and redirect him to the original site). There is no such information that cannot be directly obtained from the user at the time of his login input

## III. PROPOSED WORK

For user point the simplest thing is that users need not to carry the Captcha within it, just by using it from cloud accessing as string. This will reduce the consumption time of user Captcha which to be carried when user want to access any Web /emails etc. It prevents password and other confidential information from the phishing websites. The proposed work divided into two phase.

- A. Registration phase
- B. Login phase

### A. Registration phase

A key string (password) is asked from the user at the time of registration for the secure website. The key string can be a combination of alphabets and numbers to provide more secure environment. This string is concatenated with randomly generated string in the server and an image Captcha is generated.

The image Captcha is divided into two shares such that one of the shares is kept with the user in which the string is made available from the image Captcha and the other share is kept in the server. The user's share and the original image Captcha is sent to the user for later verification during login phase. The image Captcha is also stored in the actual database of any confidential website as confidential data. Registration process is depicted

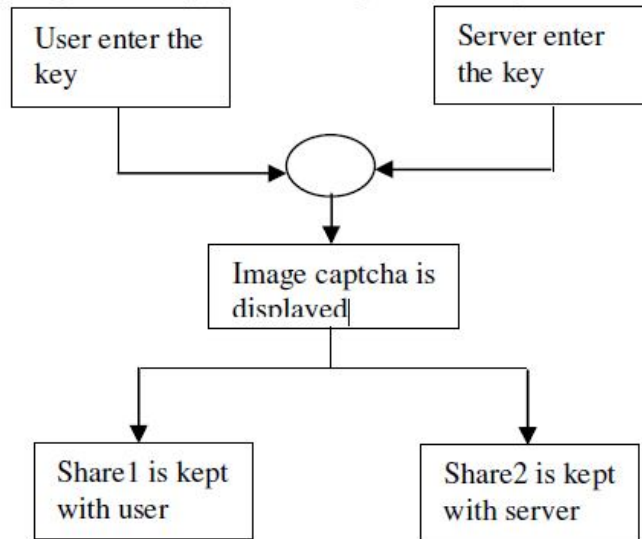


Figure.2 Registration Phase

### Image Generation

The user is asked to enter his share which is kept with him. This share is sent to the server where the user's share and share which is stored in the database of the website, for each user, is stacked together to produce the image Captcha. The image Captcha is displayed to the user. Here the end user can check whether the displayed image Captcha matches with the Captcha created at the time of registration. Using the username and image Captcha generated by stacking two shares one can verify whether the website is genuine/secure website or a phishing website and can also verify whether the user is a human user or not.

### Captcha Creation converting to string for user

The key string can be a combination of alphabets and numbers to provide more secure environment. This string is concatenated with randomly generated string in the server and an image Captcha is generated. The image Captcha is divided into two shares such that one of the shares is kept with the user and the other share is kept in the server

### B. Login phase

The user is prompted for the username (user id). Then the user is asked to enter his share which is kept with him. This share is sent to the server where the user's share and share which is stored in the database of the website, for each user, is stacked together to produce the image Captcha. The image Captcha is displayed to the user. Here the end user can check whether the displayed image Captcha matches with the Captcha created at the time of registration. The end user is required to enter the text displayed in the image Captcha and this can serve the purpose of password and using this, the user can log in into the website. Using the username and image Captcha generated by stacking two shares one can verify whether the website is genuine/secure website or a phishing website. Figure shown below denotes login

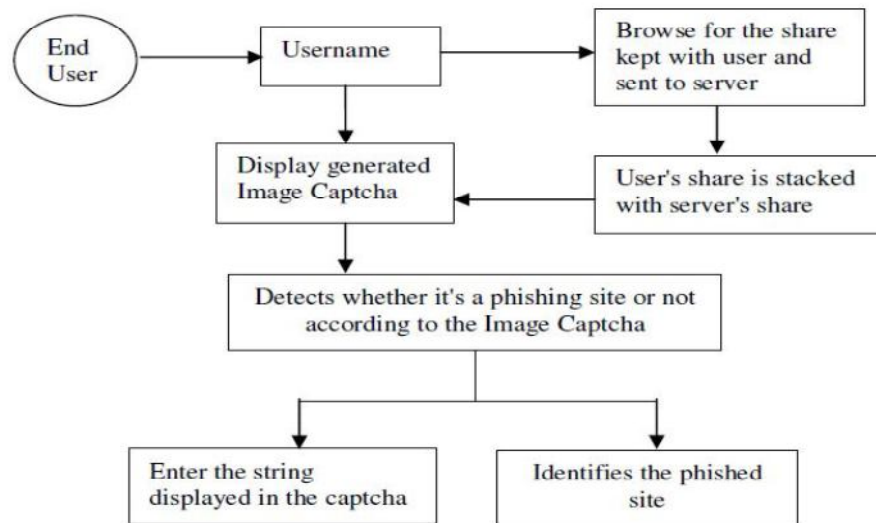


Figure 3. Workflow of Phishing

#### IV. CONCLUSION

It verifies whether the website is a secure website or a phishing website and also it cross validates image Captcha corresponding to the user. Only users accessing the website can read the Captcha converted into string. And it also prevents intruders' attacks on the user's account

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