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Evaluation of Captcha Technologies towards Graphical Password Scheme

[1] **Venkata Srinivasu Veesam,** [2] **Bandaru Satish Babu**
[1, 2] Assistant Professor, Dept.of IT, R.V.R. & J.C. College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, Guntur, Acharya Nagarjuna University
[1] vasuveesam@gmail.com , [2] satishrvr@gmail.com

Abstract: Evaluation of Captcha technologies towards a Graphical password scheme used for User Authentication Online guessing attacks, relay attacks and shoulder surfing attacks are handled, where Captcha as graphical passwords (CaRPS) and reCAPTCHA. Wheare CaRPS is click-based graphical passwords where a sequence of clicks on an image is used to derive a password. Dynamic captcha challenge image is used for each login attempt in CaRPS. Text Captcha and image-recognition Captcha are used in CaRPS scheme where reCAPTCHA is built for security. Armed with state of the art technology, it always stays at the forefront of spam and abuse fighting trends. reCAPTCHA is on guard for you, so you can rest easy. . Text CaRPS scheme constructs the password by clicking the right character sequence on CaRPS images. reCAPTCHA doesn't depend solely on text distortions to separate man from machines. Rather it uses advanced risk analysis techniques, considering the user's entire engagement with the CAPTCHA, and evaluates a broad range of cues that distinguish humans from bots provides an unparalleled view into abusive activity on the internet

Key terms: reCAPTCHA, Graphical Passwords, PIX, Captcha as Graphical Password Scheme (Carps):

I. INTRODUCTION:

The majority of the clients are attempting to sign up for a free email administration offered via Gmail or Yahoo. Before you can submit your application, you first need to breeze through a test. It's not a hard test - truth be told, that is the point. For you, the test ought to be basic and clear. However for a computer, the test ought to be practically difficult to solve. This kind of test is a CAPTCHA. They're otherwise called a kind of Human Interaction Proof (HIP). You've likely seen CAPTCHA tests on loads of Web sites. CAPTCHAs are short for Completely Automated Public Turing test to distinguish Computers and Humans One from the other. The expression "CAPTCHA" was begat in 2000 by Luis Von Ahn, Manuel Blum, and Nicholas J. Container (all of Carnegie Mellon University, and John Langford (then of IBM). They are test reaction tests to guarantee that the clients are surely human. The motivation behind a CAPTCHA is to square structure entries from spam bots – robotized scripts that reap email addresses from freely accessible web structures. A typical sort of CAPTCHA utilized on most sites requires the clients to enter the series of characters that show up in a contorted structure on the screen.

CAPTCHAs are utilized due to the way that it is troublesome for the COMPUTERs to concentrate the content from such a misshaped picture, while it is moderately simple for a human to comprehend the content taken cover behind the bends. Subsequently, the right reaction to a CAPTCHA test is accepted to originate from a human and the client is allowed into the website. Why would anybody need to make a test that can differentiate people and COMPUTERs one from the other? This is a direct result of individuals attempting to amusement the framework - they need to adventure shortcomings in the COMPUTERs running the site. While these people most likely make up a minority of all the individuals on the Internet, their

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activities can influence a large number of clients and Web locales. Case in point, a free email administration may end up besieged by record demands from a robotized system. That robotized system could be a piece of a bigger endeavor to convey spam mail to a large number of individuals. The CAPTCHA test aides distinguish which clients are genuine individuals and which ones are COMPUTER programs. Spammers are always attempting to assemble calculations that read the mutilated content effectively. So solid CAPTCHAs must be planned and fabricated so that the endeavors of the spammers

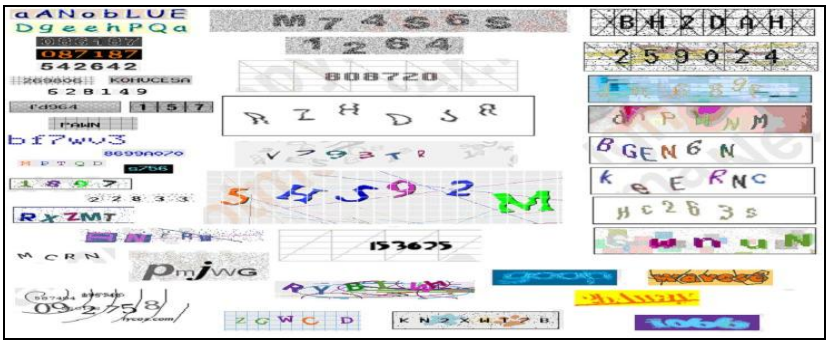

Fig1. Different kinds of character-based CAPTCHA with different level of distortion

To counter different disadvantages of the current executions, specialists at CMU built up an overhauled CAPTCHA suitably called the reCAPTCHA. Around 200 million CAPTCHAs are tackled by people as far and wide as possible consistently. In each one case, around ten seconds of human time are being spent. Separately, that is not a ton of time, however in total these little riddles expend more than 150,000 hours of work every day. Consider the possibility that we could make positive utilization of this human exertion. reCAPTCHA does precisely that by directing the exertion spent explaining CAPTCHAs online into "perusing" books. To document human learning and to make data more available to the world, different tasks are at present digitizing physical books that were composed before the Computer age. The book pages are by and large photographically examined, and afterward changed into content utilizing "Optical Character Recognition" (OCR). The change into content is helpful on the grounds that checking a book produces pictures, which are hard to store on little gadgets, extravagant to download, and can't be looked. The issue is that OCR is not perfect .reCAPTCHA enhances the procedure of digitizing books by sending words that can't be perused by Computers to the Web as CAPTCHAs for people to interpret. All the more particularly, each one saying that can't be perused effectively by OCR is set on a picture and utilized as a CAPTCHA. This is conceivable on the grounds that most OCR projects alarm you when an expression can't be perused accurately.

At the same time if a Computer can't read such a CAPTCHA, how does the framework know the right response to the riddle? Here's the way: Each new word that can't be perused accurately by OCR is given to a client in conjunction with an alternate word for which the answer is now known. The framework then gives the new picture to various other individuals to focus, with higher certainty, whether the first answer was correct. Currently, reCAPTCHA is utilized in digitizing books as a component of the Google Books Project.

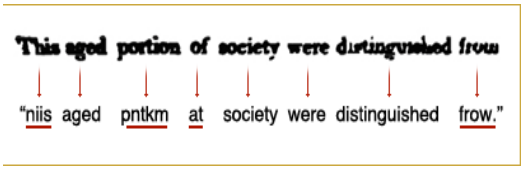

Fig 2. First line shows scanned text, second line shows text read by OCR

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II.CAPTCHA BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK:

The requirement for CAPTCHAs rose to keep out the site/web search tool abuse by bots. In 1997, AltaVista looked for approaches to square and debilitate the programmed entries of URLs into their internet searchers. Andrei Brooder, Chief Scientist of AltaVista, and his associates added to a channel. Their system was to produce a printed content haphazardly that no one but people could read and not machine per users. Their methodology was effective to the point that in a year, "spam-additional items'" were lessened by 95% and a patent was issued in 2001.

In November 1999, slashdot.com discharged a survey to vote in favor of the best CS school in the US. Understudies from the Carnegie Mellon University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology made bots that over and over voted in favor of their particular schools. This episode made the urge to utilize CAPTCHAs for such online surveys to guarantee that just human clients have the capacity to join in the surveys.

In 2000, Yahoo's well known Messenger visit administration was hit by bots which guided publicizing connections toward irritating human clients of talk rooms. Yippee, alongside Carnegie Mellon University, built up a CAPTCHA called EZ-GIMPY, which picked a word reference word arbitrarily and mutilated it with a wide mixed bag of picture impediments and asked the client to include the misshaped word.

2.1. Graphical Passwords

Countless secret key plans have been proposed. They can be ordered into three classifications as indicated by the assignment included in remembering and entering passwords: distinguishment, review, and signaled review. Each one sort will be quickly depicted here. A distinguishment based plan obliges distinguishing among baits the visual articles fitting in with a secret word portfolio. A common plan is Pass faces [2] wherein a client chooses an arrangement of countenances from a database in making a secret key. Amid verification, a board of applicant countenances is exhibited for the client to choose the face fitting in with her portfolio. This procedure is rehashed a few adjusts, each round with an alternate board. An effective login requires right choice in each round. The set of pictures in a board continues as before between logins, but their areas are permuted. Story is like Pass faces however the pictures in the portfolio are ordered, and a client must recognize her portfolio pictures in the right request. A sensation that this has happened before is likewise comparative however utilizes a vast set of Computer created "arbitrary workmanship" pictures.

Cognitive Authentication [5] obliges a client to create a way through a board of pictures as follows: starting from the upper left picture, moving down if the picture is in her portfolio, or right overall. The client distinguishes among baits the line or segment mark that the way closes. This procedure is rehashed, each one time with an alternate board. A fruitful login requires that the aggregate likelihood that redress answers were not entered by chance surpasses a limit inside a given number of rounds. A review based plan obliges a client to recover the same connection result without cueing. Draw-A-Secret (DAS) was the first review based plan proposed. A client draws her watchword on a 2D framework. The framework encodes the grouping of lattice cells along the drawing way as a client drawn secret word. Pass-Go [4] enhances DAS's ease of use by

Encoding the lattice crossing point focuses instead of the matrix cells. BDAS [6] adds foundation pictures to DAS to urge clients to make more intricate passwords.

In a signaled review plot, an outside prompt is given to help remember and enter a secret key. Pass Points is a generally mulled over click-based prompted review plan wherein a client clicks a grouping of focuses

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anyplace on a picture in making a watchword, and reclicks the same arrangement amid validation. Signaled Click Points (SCP) [8] is like Pass Points however utilizes one picture every click, with the following picture chose by a deterministic capacity. Influential Cued Click Points (CCP) [9] augments SCP by obliging a client to choose a point inside an arbitrarily situated viewport when making a secret key, bringing about all the more haphazardly circulated click-focuses in a watchword. Among the three sorts, distinguishment is viewed as the most straightforward for human memory while immaculate review is the hardest. Distinguishment is ordinarily the weakest in opposing speculating assaults

2.2. Captcha

Captcha depends on the crevice of capacities in the middle of people and bots in taking care of certain hard AI issues. There are two sorts of visual Captcha: content Captcha and Image-Recognition Captcha (IRC). The previous depends on character distinguishment while the recent depends on distinguishment of non-character objects. Security of content Captcha has been broadly examined. The accompanying guideline has been created: content Captcha ought to depend on the trouble of character division, which is computationally extravagant and combinatorial hard. Machine distinguishment of non-character items is far less fit than character recognition.IRCs depend on the trouble of article ID or characterization, perhaps consolidated with the trouble of item division

2.2.1 Text CAPTCHAs:

These are easy to actualize. The most straightforward yet novel methodology is to present the client with a few inquiries which just a human client can tackle. Cases of such inquiries are:

1. What is twenty short three?

2. What is the third letter in UNIVERSITY?

3. Which of Yellow, Thursday and Richard is shading?

4. If yesterday was a Sunday, what is today?

Such inquiries are simple for a human client to illuminate, however its extremely hard to program a Computer to tackle them. These are additionally well disposed to individuals with visual inability –, for example, those with shading blindness. Other content CAPTCHAs includes content mutilations and the client is asked to distinguish the content covered up. The different executions are:

2.1.2 Gimpy:

Gimpy is an extremely solid content CAPTCHA manufactured by CMU in a joint effort with Yahoo for their Messenger administration. Gimpy is in view of the human capacity to peruse to a great degree contorted content and the failure of Computer projects to do likewise. Gimpy works by picking ten words haphazardly from a word reference, and showing them in a twisted and covered way. Gimpy then asks the clients to enter a subset of the words in the picture. The human client is equipped for recognizing the words accurately, while a Computer program can'

Fig 3.Gimpy CAPTCHA

2.1.3 Ez – Gimpy:

This is a rearranged variant of the Gimpy CAPTCHA, received by Yahoo in their information exchange page. Ez – Gimpy haphazardly picks a solitary word from a lexicon and applies mutilation to the content. The client is then asked to recognize the content effectively.

Fig 4. Yahoo's Ez – Gimpy CAPTCHA

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2.1.4 BaffleText:

This was shaped by Henry Baird at University of California at Berkeley. This is a variety of the Gimpy. This doesn't contain word reference words; however it gets irregular letters in order to make a jabber yet pronounceable content. Twists are then added to this content and the client is challenged to figure the right word. This method beats the disadvantage of Gimpy CAPTCHA on the grounds that, Gimpy uses word reference words and consequently, astute bots could be intended to check the lexicon for the matching word by animal power.

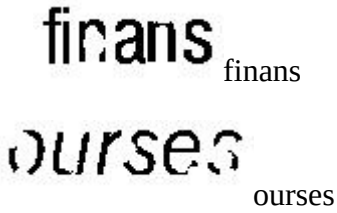

Fig 5. Baffle Text examples

2.1.5 MSN Captcha:

Microsoft utilizes an alternate CAPTCHA for administrations gave under MSN umbrella. These are prominently called MSN Passport CAPTCHAs. They utilize eight characters (upper case) and digits. Frontal area is dull blue, and foundation is dim. Twisting is utilized to misshape the characters, to create a progressively outstretching influence, which makes Computer distinguishment extremely troublesome.

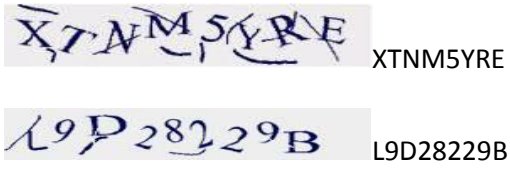

Fig 6. MSN Passport CAPTCHA

2.3 Graphic CAPTCHAs:

Realistic CAPTCHAs are difficulties that include pictures or items that have a comparability that the clients need to figure. They are visual riddles, like Mensa tests. PC creates the riddles and grades the answers, yet is itself not able to comprehend it.

2.3.1 Bongo:

Bongo. An alternate case of a CAPTCHA is the project we call BONGO [2]. BONGO is named after M.M. Bongard, who distributed a book of example distinguishment issues in the 1970s [3]. BONGO asks the client to take care of a visual example distinguishment issue. It shows two arrangement of obstructs, the left and the privilege. The squares in the left arrangement vary from those in the privilege, and the client must find the trademark that sets them separated. A conceivable left and right arrangement is demonstrated in Figure 7 These two sets are diverse in light of the fact that everything on the left is drawn with thick lines and those on the right are in slight lines. In the wake of seeing the two obstructs, the client is given a situated of four single squares and is asked to focus to which gather the each one piece has a place with. The client finishes the test if s/he decides accurately to which set the pieces have a place with. We must be mindful so as to see that the client is not befuddled by countless.

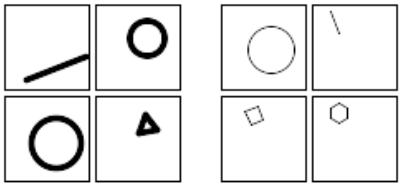

Fig 7. Bongo CAPTCHA

2.3.2 PIX:

PIX are a program that has a vast database of named pictures. These pictures will be pictures of cement questions (a steed, a table, a house, a blossom). The system picks an item at arbitrary, discovers six pictures of that protest from its database, presents them to the client and afterward poses the question "what are these pictures of?" Current Computer projects ought not have the capacity to answer this inquiry, so PIX ought to be a CAPTCHA. Nonetheless, PIX, as expressed, is not a CAPTCHA: it is anything but difficult to compose a program that can answer the inquiry "what are these pictures of?" Remember that all the code and

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information of a CAPTCHA ought to be freely accessible; specifically, the picture database that PIX uses ought to be open. Consequently, written work a program that can answer the inquiry "what are these pictures of?" is simple: hunt the database down the pictures exhibited and discover their mark. Luckily, this can be altered. Restricted for PIX to turn into a CAPTCHA is to arbitrarily mutilate the pictures before showing them to the client, with the goal that Computer programs can't without much of a stretch look the database for the undistorted picture.

2.4 Audio CAPTCHAs:

The last case we offer is in view of sound. The project picks a statement or a grouping of numbers at arbitrary, renders the saying or the numbers into a sound cut and bends the sound cut; it then introduces the mutilated sound cut to the client and asks clients to enter its substance. This CAPTCHA is in view of the distinction in capacity in the middle of people and Computers in perceiving talked dialect. Nancy Chan of the City University in Hong Kong was the first to actualize a sound-based arrangement of this sort. The thought is that a human has the capacity effectively dismiss the twisting and decipher the characters being perused out while programming would battle with the contortion being connected, and need to be successful at discourse to content interpretation so as to be effective. This is a rough approach to channel people and it is not all that mainstream on the grounds that the client needs to comprehend the dialect and the stress in which the sound cut is recorded.

2.5. reCAPTCHA

It is a free administration to shield your site from spam and abuse. reCAPTCHA utilizes a propelled danger investigation motor and versatile CAPTCHAs to keep computerized programming from taking part in oppressive exercises on your site. It does this while letting your legitimate clients pass through with ease.reCAPTCHA offers more than simply spam security. Each time our CAPTCHAs are settled, that human exertion aides digitize content, comment pictures, and assemble machine learning datasets. This thusly helps protect books, enhance maps, and take care of hard AI issues. reCAPTCHA is assembled for security. Furnished with cutting edge innovation, it generally stays at the front line of spam and misuse battling patterns. reCAPTCHA is alert for you, so you can sit back and relax. reCAPTCHA doesn't depend singularly on content bends to divided man from machines. Rather it uses propelled danger investigation procedures, considering the client's whole engagement with the CAPTCHA, and assesses an expansive scope of prompts that recognize people from bots. reCAPTCHA is the most broadly utilized CAPTCHA supplier as a part of the world. It gives an unparalleled perspective into oppressive movement on the web. So terrible gentlemen can't stow away. reCAPTCHA knows when to be hard to keep the bots under control

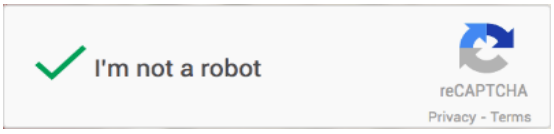

Fig 8.ReCAPTCHA

III. CAPTCHA AS GRAPHICAL PASSWORD SCHEME (CaRPS):

Another picture is produced for each login endeavor, actually for the same client. CaRPS utilize a letter set of visual items to create a CaRPS picture, which is likewise a Captcha challenge. A real contrast between CaRPS pictures and Captcha pictures is that all the visual protests in the letter set ought to show up in a CaRPS picture to permit a client to include any watchword yet not so much in a Captcha picture. CaRPS plans are clicked-based graphical passwords. As indicated by the memory errands in remembering and entering a secret word, CaRPS plans can be grouped into two classes: distinguishment and another classification, distinguishment review, which obliges perceiving a picture and utilizing the perceived

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protests as prompts to enter a watchword [7]. Recognition recall joins the errands of both distinguishment and signaled review and holds both the distinguishment based playing point of being simple for human memory and the prompted review preference of a vast secret key space. Excellent CaRPS plans of each one sort will be displayed later.

Changing over Captcha to CaRPS: on a basic level, any visual Captcha plan depending on perceiving two or more predefined sorts of articles can be changed over to a CaRPS. All content Captcha plans and most IRCs meet this prerequisite. Those IRCs that depend on perceiving a solitary predefined kind of items can likewise be changed over to CaRPSs by and large by including more sorts of articles [11]. By and by, transformation of a particular Captcha plan to a CaRPS conspire normally obliges a case by contextual investigation, so as to guarantee both security and ease of use. We will show a few CaRPSs based on top of content and picture distinguishment Captcha plans. A few IRCs depend on recognizing protests whose sorts are not predefined. An average sample is Crotch which depends on connection based item distinguishment wherein the article to be perceived can be of any sort. These IRCs can't be changed over into CaRPS since a set of predefined article sorts is fundamental for building a secret key.

Client Authentication with CaRPS Schemes: Like other graphical passwords, we accept that CaRPS plans are utilized with extra security, for example, secure channels in the middle of customers and the confirmation server through Transport Layer Security (TLS). A commonplace approach to apply CaRPS conspires in client validation is as per the following [10]. The validation server AS stores a salt s and a hash esteem H(ϱ, s) for every client ID, where ϱ is the watchword of the record and not put away. A CaRPS secret key is a grouping of visual article IDs or clickable-purposes of visual articles that the client chooses. After getting a login demand, AS produces a CaRPS picture, records the areas of the articles in the picture, and sends the picture to the client to click her secret word. The directions of the clicked focuses are recorded and sent to the client ID. AS maps the got coordinates onto the CaRPS picture, and recuperates a grouping of visual item IDs or clickable purposes of visual articles, ϱ, that the client clicked on the picture. At that point AS recovers salt s of the record, figures the hash estimation of ϱ' with the salt, and contrasts the outcome and the hash worth put away for the record. Verification succeeds just if the two hash qualities match. This methodology is known as the fundamental CaRPS confirmation. Propelled confirmation with CaRPS challenge-reaction will be exhibited. We accept in the accompanying that CaRPS is utilized with the fundamental CaRPS verification unless unequivocally expressed something else. To recuperate a secret word effectively, every client clicked point must fit in with a solitary item or a clickable point of an article. Questions in a CaRPS picture may cover marginally with neighboring items to oppose division. Clients ought not click inside a covering district to stay away from equivocalness in recognizing the clicked article. This is not a convenience concern practically speaking since covering ranges by and large take a modest segment of an article.

Client Authentication utilizing Visual Verification Mechanism: The CaRPS plan is upgraded with quality investigation and security characteristics. Example based assaults are taken care of with Color and Spatial examples. Pixel hues in click focuses are considered in the shading example examination model. Pixel area examples are considered in the spatial example investigation model. Lexicon assaults and transmission assaults taking care of procedure is likewise enhanced with high security. Secret word security level appraisal instrument is utilized as a part of the graphical watchword development process. Cryptography (RSA) and information trustworthiness (SHA) plans are likewise coordinated with the framework to enhance the security level in online applications. CAPTCHA and graphical secret word plans are utilized for the client validation process. Pixel

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physical and spatial properties are utilized as a part of the quality examination process. Transmission security is enhanced with trustworthiness check instruments. The framework is partitioned into six noteworthy modules. They are CaRPS with Text CAPTCHA, verification server, CaRPS with picture Recognition CAPTCHA, design examination, assault handler and upgraded CaRPS plan. Character succession determination is utilized as a part of CaRPS with Text CAPTCHA plan. The verification server is intended to oversee and confirm the client accounts. A carp with Image Recognition CAPTCHA plan utilizes the distinguishment and review system with picture objects. The shading and spatial examples are investigated under the example examination module. The registry and shoulder surfing assaults are taken care of under assault handler module. Upgraded CaRPS Scheme incorporates the security and assault control instrument for client validation proc

reCAPTCHA protects and defends: reCAPTCHA is built for security. Furnished with cutting edge innovation, it generally stays at the front line of spam and misuse battling patterns. reCAPTCHA is wary for you, so you can breathe a sigh of relief.

Not just distorted text: reCAPTCHA doesn't depend solely on text distortions to separate man from machines. Rather it uses advanced risk analysis techniques, considering the user's entire engagement with the CAPTCHA, and evaluates a broad range of cues that distinguish humans from bots.

Bots Beware: reCAPTCHA is the most broadly utilized CAPTCHA supplier as a part of the world. Our wide introduced distributer base gives an unparalleled perspective into injurious action on the web. So terrible fellows can't stow away. reCAPTCHA knows when to be difficult to keep the bots under control.

IV.APPLICATIONS

reCAPTCHA are used in various Web applications to identify human users and to restrict access to them. Some of them are:

Help Everyone, Everywhere - One Captcha At a Time: A large number of CAPTCHAs are settled by individuals consistently. reCAPTCHA makes positive utilization of this human exertion by directing the time spent fathoming CAPTCHAs into digitizing content, expounding pictures, building machine learning datasets. This thusly helps protect books, enhance maps, and take care of hard AI issues.

Top a Bot Improve a Map: reCAPTCHA enhances our insight into the physical world by making CAPTCHAs out of content unmistakable on Street View symbolism. As individuals check the content in these CAPTCHAs, this data is utilized to make Google Maps more exact and complete. So in case you're a Google Maps client, your experience (and everybody else's) will be far superior.

Stop Bot Build a Bot: reCAPTCHA helps take care of hard issues in Artificial Intelligence. Fantastic human named pictures are accumulated into datasets that can be utilized to prepare Machine Learning frameworks. Research groups advantage from such endeavors that help manufacture the up and coming era of notable Artificial Intelligence arrangements.

Stop a Bot save a Book: reCAPTCHA digitizes books by transforming words that can't be perused by Computers into CAPTCHAs for individuals to unravel. Word by word, a book is digitized and safeguarded online for individuals to discover and read. And likewise shielding from different online Polls, Protecting web Registration, Peventing remark spam, search motor bots, E-Ticketing, Preventing Dictionary Attacks

V.CONCLUSION:

reCAPTCHA is a source benefit that shields your site from spam and misuse. It uses propelled advanced risk analysis engine to tell humans and bots apart. With the new API, a noteworthy number of your legitimate human clients will pass the reCAPTCHA challenge without needing to unravel a CAPTCHA. reCAPTCHA

comes as a widget that you can undoubtedly add to your online journal, discussion, enlistment structure, etc.Hundreds of a great many CAPTCHAs are solved by people every day. reCAPTCHA makes positive utilization of this human exertion by directing the time spent settling CAPTCHAs into digitizing content, commenting pictures, building machine learning datasets. This thusly helps preserve books, enhance maps, and take care of hard AI issues.

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ABOUT AUTHORS

Venkata Srinivasu Veesam, is an Assistant Professor at Dept.of IT, R.V.R. & J.C. College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, Guntur, Acharya Nagarjuna University received the Engineering degree in Information Technology from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur in 2004, and the ME in Information Technology from Bangalore University, Bangalore in 2006. His current research interest is Image Processing.

Bandaru Satish Babu is an Assistant Professor at Dept.of IT, R.V.R. & J.C. College of Engineering, Chowdavaram, Guntur, Acharya Nagarjuna University received the Engineering degree in CSE from Institute of Engineers (INDIA), Calcutta in 2004, and the MTECH in CSE from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur in 2006. His current research interests are Image Processing and Network Security.