

Exploiting Human Verification Tasks for Opportunistic. Online Safety Microlearning



Ryo Yoshikawa



Hideya Ochiai



Koji Yatani

IIS-Lab, The University of Tokyo

Background

Issues on online safety literacy

- Learning online safety & ethics is critical for everyone.
- However, not so many people learn such knowledge regularly.
 - Only 17.9% of smart device users had taken explicit training on online ethics^[1].
- It is important to learn about Internet security and ethics in daily life.
 - Conventional learning styles like e-learning may not fit well to their lifestyles.

^[1] Japan Information-technology Promotion Agency. "Awareness survey on information security ethics in fy2019 report" https://www.ipa.go.jp/files/000080783.pdf (2019)

Our Idea

We propose DualCheck

Integrating online safety microlearning into human verification task.

- Microlearning is a learning style that learners do small learning tasks in a short time.
- Often used for vocabulary learning etc. in HCI fields^[2,3]

^[3] Cai et al. "Wait-Learning: Leveraging Wait Time for Second Language Education" (CHI '15)

Our Idea

We propose DualCheck

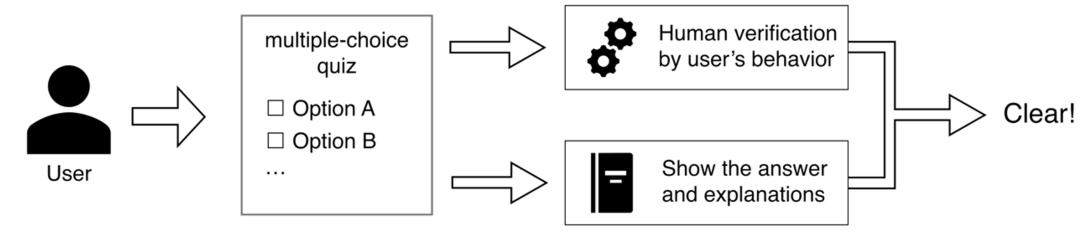
Integrating online safety microlearning into human verification task.

- Often appear when entering forms or logging in.
- The famous one is **CAPTCHA** (known as "I'm not a robot").
- Our idea is to propose a question of online safety instead of conventional tasks.

Implementation

System design

- Users respond to the question and read explanations.
- DualCheck is expected to detect bot access by cursor behavior (like reCAPTCHA checkbox).
 - Human verification does not depend on whether the answer is correct.



Implementation

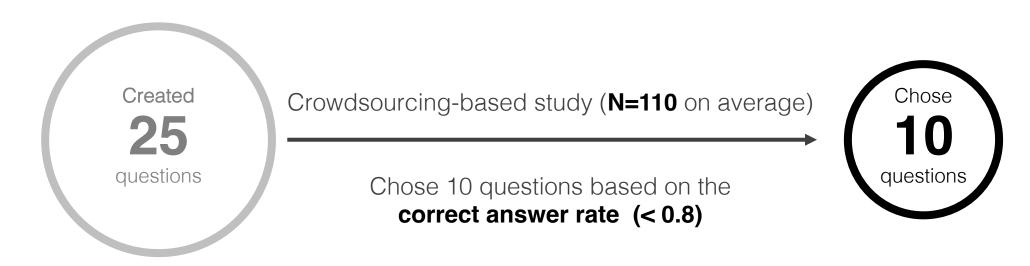
Prototype

- We implemented prototype in a Web environment.
- In our current implementation, a human verification mechanism is not integrated into DualCheck.
 - Our main purpose is to **investigate the learning effect and the usability** of DualCheck.
 - The code of reCAPTCHA is not publicly available.

Question Curation

Prepared 10 questions

- We created a set of questions related to online safety and ethics.
 - The questions should be moderately difficult.
 - We collected common issues from teaching materials for high school, etc.



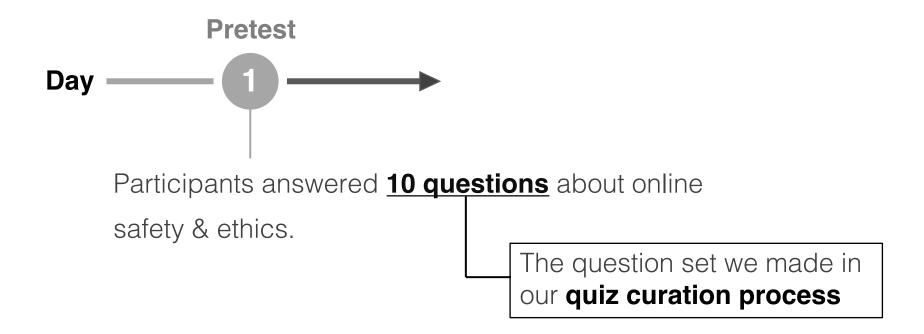
Conducted 15-day study

- We designed the 15-day deployment study to verify the **learning effect** and the **usability of DualCheck.**
- The task imitated the practical usage of DualCheck.
 - The participants answered to a questionnaire and then responded to DualCheck.

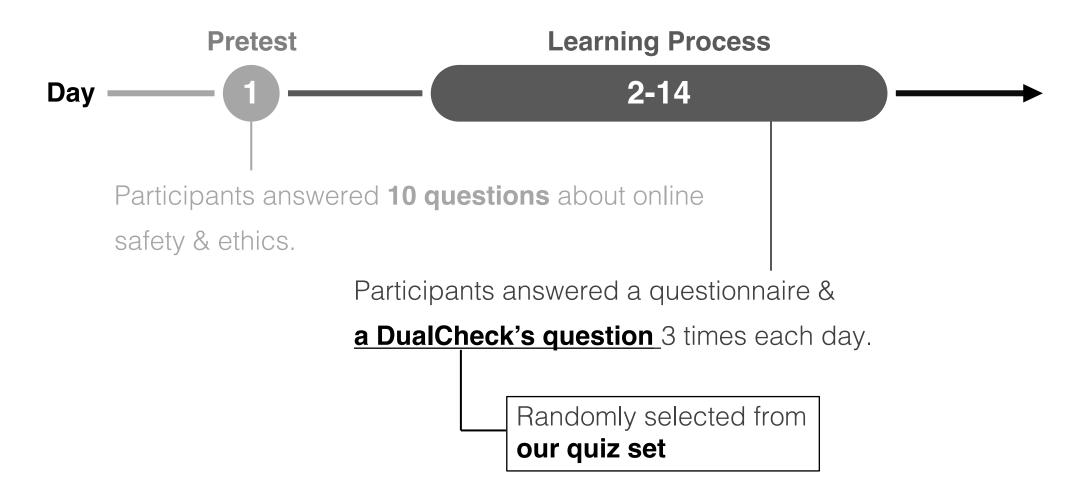
2 modes of DualCheck

- We set two modes in DualCheck: OneTime / Repeat mode.
 - OneTime mode allows the users to go through even if they answered wrong.
 - Repeat mode demands them to answer until they answer correctly.
- We recruited participants through crowdsourcing service (N=34).
 - Split them randomly into two groups: OneTime (N=16) and Repeat (N=18).

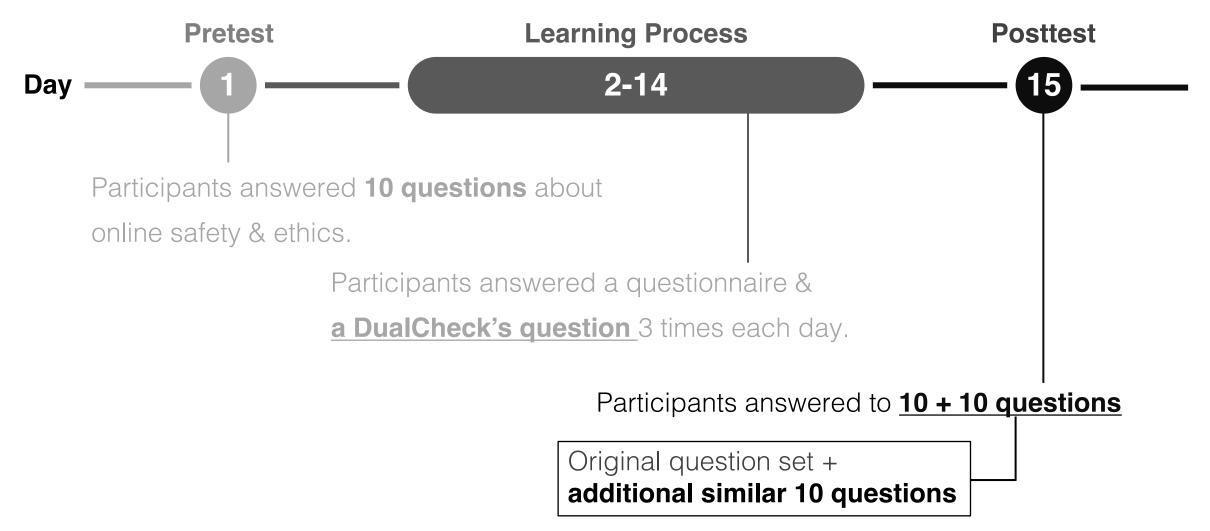
Procedure



Procedure



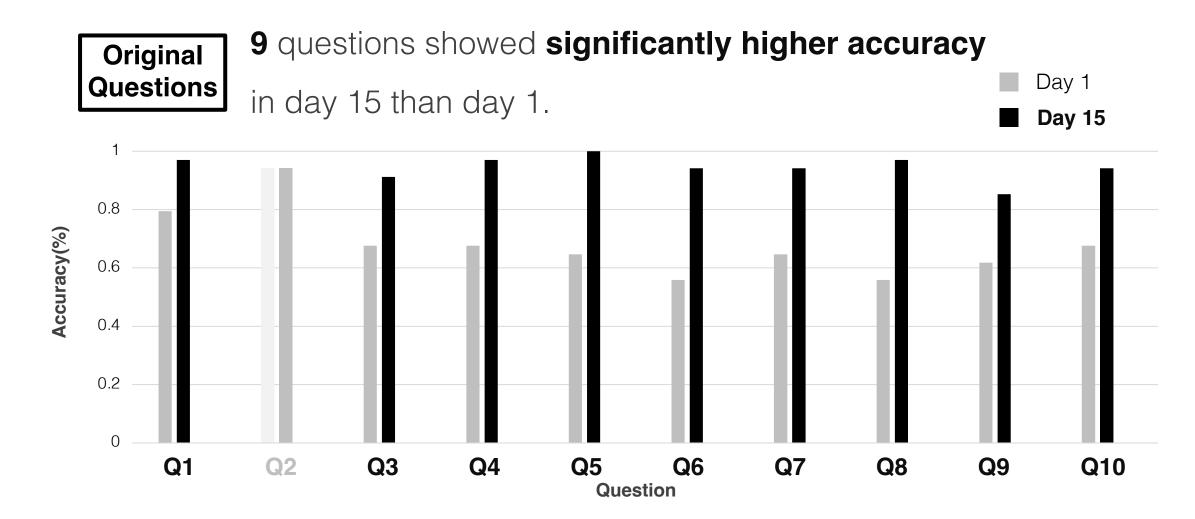
Procedure



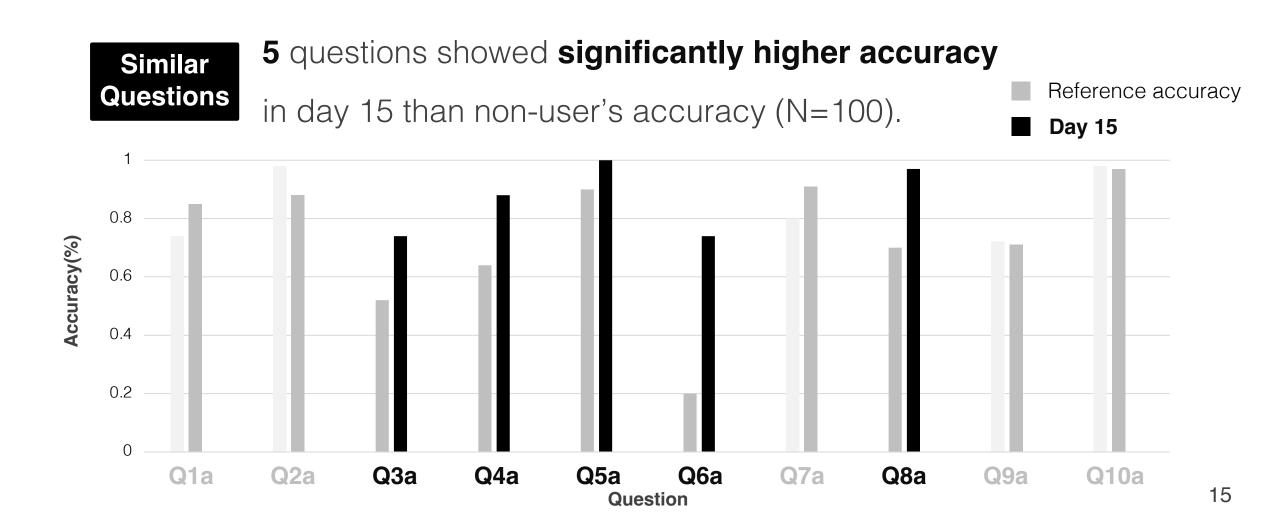
Mean accuracy rose after the study

- We conducted a two-way ANOVA for mean accuracy (=correct answer rate).
 - Within: Day1 vs Day15 / Between: OneTime vs Repeat
- The mean accuracy rose significantly after the deployment study.
 - 0.68 (SD=0.11) -> **0.94** (SD=0.04), p<.001
- We did **not find significant differences** in accuracy between OneTime / Repeat mode (p=.30).

Positive learning effect of original questions

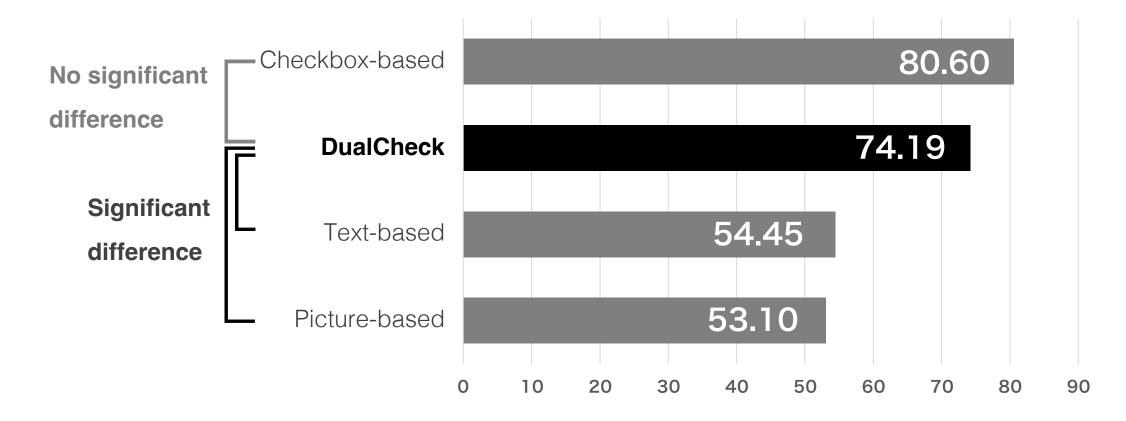


Positive learning effect of similar questions



Higher SUS score

Compared SUS score with other CAPTCHAs.



Comments for DualCheck

Qualitative analysis

For more information, please read our paper.

The categorization of participants' comments

Questions			
	Question difficulty	15	
	Issues on question presentation	9	
	Issues on answer explanations	5	
Advantages of	of DualCheck		
	Perceived advantages	15	
Usability of DualCheck			
	Positive opinions on usability	11	
	Issues on usability	10	
Suggestions			
	Possible improvements	8	

Limitations and future work

Limitations and future work

- Task design might affect the evaluation of DualCheck.
 - Participants' attribute, sampling method, etc.
- Investigation of other topics / formats of questions is important.
- Thinking about more **practical aspects** of DualCheck is also important.
 - Integrate reCAPTCHA or other CAPTCHA.
 - Maintain and update question sets.

Conclusion

DualCheck's potential as a learning platform

- Our user study confirmed the **positive learning effect** of DualCheck.
- It also confirmed higher perceived usability.
- DualCheck would support Internet users learning online safety and ethics.

Summary

Thank you for listening!

Ryo Yoshikawa
ryo@iis-lab.org

Title	DualCheck: Exploiting Human Verification Tasks for Opportunistic Online Safety Microlearning
Design	 Users answer to a multiple-choice question about online safety DualCheck simultaneously process human verification
Study	 Participants used DualCheck for 15 days Collected the accuracy of target questions and analyzed
Results	 Confirmed positive learning effect of DualCheck Also confirmed higher perceived usability

IIS-Lab, The University of Tokyo

	Statement and answer
Q1	A: Connecting a USB flash drive to a computer in public is a security risk.
	B: Charging a smartphone via USB on a computer in public is a security risk.
	Correct Answer: Both statements are correct.
Q2	A: On social networking sites, there is no privacy problem in sharing selfies and other information if you
	give limited access.
	B: On social networking sites, if you don't post any personal information, your identity will not be identified.
	Correct Answer: Both statements are wrong.
Q3	A: This is the first time I visited this Website, but I thought it was safe because it had a key symbol on my
	browser, so I entered my personal information.
	B: I entered my personal information on a Website beginning with http://. It is risky to enter personal
	information on such a Website.
	Correct Answer: Only statement B is correct.
Q4	A: Passwords should be a combination of letters, numbers, and symbols that are difficult to remember.
	B: Passwords are safer if they are based on personal information, such as your hobbies, and avoid famous
	words that are easily guessed.
	Correct Answer: Only statement A is correct.
Q5	A: When the earthquake struck, local people posts the situation in the area. Even if you don't know whether
	it is true information, it is better to share the information quickly.
	B: When spreading information when an earthquake or other event occurs, it is better to only spread posts by
	the government or news organizations.
	Correct Answer: Only statement B is correct.

Q6 A: A cookie is a piece of information that sends a user's name and other personal information administrator.	n to a site
B: Cookies are used for retargeting advertisements and other purposes.	
Correct Answer: Only statement B is correct.	
Q7 A: Documents created with online storage services and document creation tools are not disclo	sed to the
public.	
B: Documents created with online services can be seen by others through searches.	
Correct Answer: Only statement B is correct.	
Q8 A: The procedure for requesting information about an offensive social networking account has 1	been made
easier due to a change in the law.	
B: Even if there is an offensive SNS account, it is difficult to identify their source address.	
Correct Answer: Only statement A is correct.	
Q9 A: To verify that the email you received was sent from a real bank or other sources, you check t	he back of
the @ in the source address.	
B: Checking the domain is one of the most important things to ensure that the URL sent to you is	authentic.
Correct Answer: Only statement B is correct.	
Q10 A: Photos taken with a smartphone may contain location information.	
B: If you post a photo without the location information to a social networking site, your location	will not be
identified.	
Correct Answer: Only statement A is correct.	

Q1a	A: If you use a computer's USB port only to charge your smartphone, no viruses or other devices will be
	transferred.
	B: If you connect a USB flash drive to a shared computer, viruses and other malicious programs may be
	copied.
	Correct Answer: Only statement B is correct.
Q2a	A: On social networking sites, if you limit the number of people you can follow, there is no problem if you
	tweet personal information.
	B: Your identity can be identified based on your following relationship on social networking sites.
	Correct Answer: Only statement B is correct.
Q3a	A: Websites that start with http:// do not support encrypted communication.
	B: If the Website is capable of encrypted communication, it is safe to send personal information.
	Correct Answer: Only statement A is correct.
Q4a	A: Passwords should be a meaningless string of characters with symbols.
	B: It is preferable to create a password based on a hobby or something that you keep secret from others.
	Correct Answer: Only statement A is correct.
Q5a	A: An earthquake occurred, but there was no information from the news media or government, so I spread a
	post made by a person claiming to be a local.
	B: When the earthquake occurred, a person claiming to be a scholar on Twitter explained the situation. It is
	considered as credible information.
	Correct Answer: Both statements are wrong.
~ -	

Q6a	A: The use of cookies can customize ads.
	B: Allowing the use of cookies is likely to leak personal information.
	Only statement A is correct.
Q7a	A: Documents created with online document creation tools are not likely to show up in a Web search.
	B: It is important to check the publication settings of documents created with online tools.
	Correct Answer: Only statement B is correct.
Q8a	A: It is difficult to identify the source address of an anonymous social networking account.
	B: You can file a request for disclosure of sender information against an offensive social networking account.
	Correct Answer: Only statement B is correct.
Q9a	A: Checking the domain of the URL is important to confirm whether it is genuine or not.
	B: I received an email claiming to be from my bank. It was the same domain as the bank's email, so I figured
	it was the right email.
	Correct Answer: Only statement A is correct.
Q10a	A: The scenery and objects in the photo could lead to the identification of personal information.
	B: Location information may be stored in the photo.
	Correct Answer: Both statements are correct.

Accuracy transition

