Quick guide

Honeypot field

This is a quick guide to using a honeypot field in HTML forms for newsletter registration. Honeypot fields are used to prevent attacks by spambots. This prevents advertising or malicious code from being stored in registration forms instead of actual recipient data. If the "invisible" honeypot input field is filled in by bots, no further processing takes place in the EMM and the request is evaluated as an error.

In the following example, the name "kennzahl" is defined for the honeypot field with the value "none".

Example: https://www.wien.gv.at/newsletter/demokratie/

Implementation steps

Step 1 – Website:

An input field is added to the existing login page. It is advisable not to use type="hidden" here, but to hide this with a style specification. The name should also be innocuous and terms such as "honeypot" should be avoided.

We are working with the following source code:

The following line is added after the input field 'agnMAILINGLIST':

<input type="text" name="kennzahl" value="keine" style="display: none !important;">

Attention: If the parameter name or value changes, this must also be adjusted in the EMM trigger!

Step 2 – EMM:

A switch must now be added to the form in the EMM.

From the above screen, or source code element, the required form for the Company_id "26" (agnCI) is the form "signsend3" (agnFN). In the corresponding trigger "signsave", this code is added to the Velocity script at the end:

```
## Check forms for manipulation
#if($requestParameters.kennzahl == 'keine')
   #set($scriptResult = "1")
#else
   #set($scriptResult = "0")
#end
```

As soon as the trigger is saved, a manipulated "code" field is recognized and the call of the desired page is aborted. The error page is then displayed.

Attention: All login pages that use this trigger must transmit the code = "none". Otherwise registration is not possible!