

An Approach for Data Embedding In Image Using Steganography

Sonam S. Gavhande¹, Prof. B.C. Purswani², Prof. B. K. Chaudhari³

Department of Computer Engineering, Dr. V. B. Kolte College of Engineering, Malkapur, Maharashtra, India

HOD, Dr. V. B. Kolte College of Engineering, Malkapur, Maharashtra, India

Asst. Professor, Dr. V. B. Kolte College of Engineering, Malkapur, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: This technology proposes a lossless, a reversible, and a combined information activity schemes for cipher text pictures encrypted by public key cryptosystems with probabilistic and polymorphic properties. within the lossless theme, the cipher text pixels square measure replaced with new values to implant the extra information into many LSB-planes of cipher text pixels by multiple layer wet paper committal to writing. Then, the embedded information may be directly extracted from the encrypted domain and also the information embedding operation doesn't have an effect on the secret writing of original plaintext image. within the reversible theme, a preprocessing is utilized to shrink the image bar graph before image coding, in order that the modification on encrypted pictures for information embedding won't cause any constituent oversaturation in plaintext domain. though a small distortion is introduced, the embedded information may be extracted and also the original image may be recovered from the directly decrypted image. as a result of the compatibility between the lossless and reversible schemes, the info embedding operations within the 2 manners may be at the same time performed in associate degree encrypted image. With the combined technique, a receiver could extract a region of embedded information before secret writing, and extract another a part of embedded information and recover the initial plaintext image when secret writing.

KEYWORDS: Reversible data hiding, lossless data hiding, Image encryption.

I. INTRODUCTION

Encryption information and data and information concealment unit of measurement a pair of variable methodology for info security. wherever because the cryptography procedures modification over plaintext content into needed cipher text, data the data the data concealing ways that insert further information into unfold media by presenting slight alterations. In some injury unsuitable things, information concealing may even be performed with a lossless or reversible suggests that. In spite of the actual fact that the expressions "lossless" and "reversible" have a same that suggests in an arrangement of past references, we would acknowledge them throughout this work.

We say that information concealment technique is lossless if the show signal containing place in information is same as that of distinctive cover despite the actual fact that the unfold information are adjusted for information inserting. as Associate in Nursinging example, the pixels with the foremost utilized shading as a partial neighbourhood |an unit of measurement district region neighbour hood locality section of a palette image are parcelled out to some unused shading lists for convincing the extra information, and these files unit of measurement diverted to the foremost utilized shading. Thusly, despite the actual fact that the files of these pixels unit of measurement modified, the \$64000 reminder the pixels unit of measurement unbroken unaltered . Then again, we tend to are speech degree information concealing system is reversible if the first cowl substance is also consummately recouped from the unfold rendition containing place in information despite the actual fact that has been given in information implanting strategy. varied instruments, as an example, distinction extension, bar graph shift and lossless pressure, are utilized to form up the reversible information concealing systems for computerized photos.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 11, November 2016

II. RELATED WORK

1]Title :High Capacity Lossless Data Embedding Technique for Palette Images Based on Histogram Analysis

Authors: N.A. Saleh. H. N. Bohdad.

Recently info embedding over footage has drawn tremendous interest, exploitation lossless techniques. although lossy techniques can allow big concealment capability, host image cannot be recovered with replication. Some applications want precise recovery of the host image, i.e. in medication patient info is embedded whereas not poignant the medical image. usually lossless info concealment techniques suffer from restricted capability as a result of the host image got to be unbroken intact. throughout this paper a lossless embedding technique is projected. throughout this method image histograms unit analyzed to identify the embedding capability of varied image kinds. chart maxima and minima unit used in embedding capability estimation. The projected technique offers concealment capability which can reach up to 5 hundredth of the host image size for footage with big monochromatic regions (cartoons-like)

2]Title: Reversible Data Embedding Using a Difference Expansion

Authors: M. Bellare. S. Keelveedhi. And T. Ristenpart

Current distinction-expansion (DE) embedding techniques perform one layer embedding in Associate in Nursing passing distinction image. they're doing not intercommunicate sequent distinction image for a further layer embedding unless the current distinction image has no expandable variations left. the apparent disadvantage of these techniques is that image quality might area unit severely degraded even before the later layer embedding begins as a results of the previous layer embedding has exhausted all expandable variations, moreover as those with large magnitude. supported integer wave retread, we've a bent to propose a replacement initial explicit bedding formula, that utilizes the horizontal additionally as vertical distinction photos for data activity. we've a bent to introduce a projectile expandable distinction search and selection mechanism. This mechanism provides even potentialities to very little} variations in two distinction photos and effectively avoids the case that the most important variations among the first distinction image area unit exhausted whereas there is nearly no chance to enter in little variations of the second distinction image.

3]Title: From Reversible Data Hiding

Authors: Ni, Y. –Q. Shi

Digital watermarking, generally noted as information activity, has recently been planned as a promising technique for information assurance. due to information activity, however, some permanent distortion would possibly occur and therefore the initial cowl medium won't be ready to be reversed specifically even once the hidden information square measure extracted out. Following the classification of data compression algorithms, this sort of information activity algorithms is noted as lossy data activity. it's shown that the bulk of the data activity algorithms according at intervals the literature square measure loss. Here, enable US to look at three major classes of data activity formula. With the foremost popularly utilized spread-spectrum water- marking techniques, either in DCT domain [1] or block 8x8 DCT domain [2], round- off error and or misestimating would possibly happen throughout information embedding. As a result, there is not any because of reverse the stage-media back to the initial whereas not distortion.

4]Title: Lossless Generalized-LSB Data Embedding

Authors: M . U. Celik. G. Sharma

We gift a singular lossless (reversible) data-embedding technique, that enables the precise recovery of the initial host signal upon extraction of the embedded knowledge. A generalization of the well-known least very important bit (LSB) modification is projected as a result of the data-embedding methodology, that introduces any operative points on the capacity-distortion curve. lossless recovery of the initial is achieved by pressure components of the signal that unit susceptible to embedding distortion and transmission these compressed descriptions as a region of the embedded payload. A prediction-based conditional entropy technologist that utilizes unchanged components of the host signal as side-information improves the compression efficiency and, thus, the lossless data-embedding capability.

5]Title: Minimum Rate Prediction and optimized Histograms Modification for Reversible Data Hiding

Authors: X. Hu, W. Zhang, X.Li.

Prediction-error growth (PEE)-based reversible info concealing schemes incorporates two steps. First, a sharp prediction-error (PE) chart is generated by utilizing part prediction ways in which. Second, secret messages ar

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 11, November 2016

reversibly embedded into the prediction-errors through increasing and shifting the letter chart. Previous letters ways in which treat the two steps severally whereas they either concentrate on part prediction to urge a sharp letter of the alphabet chart, or aim at chart modification to spice up the embedding performance for a given letter chart. This paper propose a part prediction methodology supported the minimum rate criterion for reversible info concealing, that establishes the consistency between the two steps in essence. And correspondingly, a novel optimized histograms modification theme is given to approximate the optimum embedding performance on the generated letter sequence. Experiments demonstrate that the projected methodology outperforms the previous state-of-art counterparts significantly in terms of every the prediction accuracy and so the ultimate embedding performance.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Input Design

Encryption and information concealment are 2 effective suggests that of information protection. whereas the secret writing techniques convert plaintext content into indecipherable ciphertext, the informationconcealment techniques engraft extra data into cowl media by introducing slight modifications. In some distortion-unacceptable eventualities, information concealment is also performed with a lossless or reversible manner.

Input:

User can give the image as input and explicit information that information user need to send.

Output Design

1. Eversible, and a combined information concealment schemes for public-key-encrypted pictures by exploiting the probabilistic and holomorphic properties of cryptosystems.
2. With these schemes, the picture element division/reorganization is avoided and therefore the encryption/decryption is performed on the duvet pixels directly, so the number of encrypted information and therefore the process complexness are lowered.

Output:

The Original image and extra information are going to be the output of the system.

IV. OBJECTIVES

To proposes a lossless, a reversible, and a combined information concealment schemes for cipher text pictures encrypted by public key cryptosystems with probabilistic and holomorphic properties.

V. MODULE DESCRIPTION

LOSSLESS DATA HIDING SCHEME

- A lossless knowledge activity theme for public-key-encrypted pictures is projected. There are 3 parties within the scheme: a picture supplier, a data-hider, and a receiver.
- With a cryptosystem possessing probabilistic property, the image supplier encrypts every constituent of the initial plaintext image victimization the general public key of the receiver, and a knowledge-hider United Nations agency doesn't understand the initial image will modify the cipher text constituent-values to introduce some further data into the encrypted image by multi-layer wet paper secret writing beneath a condition that the decrypted values of recent and original cipher-text pixel values should be same.
- When having the encrypted image containing the extra knowledge, a receiver knowing the knowledge activity key might extract the embedded data, whereas a receiver with the personal key of the cryptosystem might perform decoding to retrieve the initial plaintext image.
- The embedded knowledge may be extracted within the encrypted domain, and can't be extracted when decoding since the decrypted image would be same because the original plaintext image attributable to the probabilistic property.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 11, November 2016

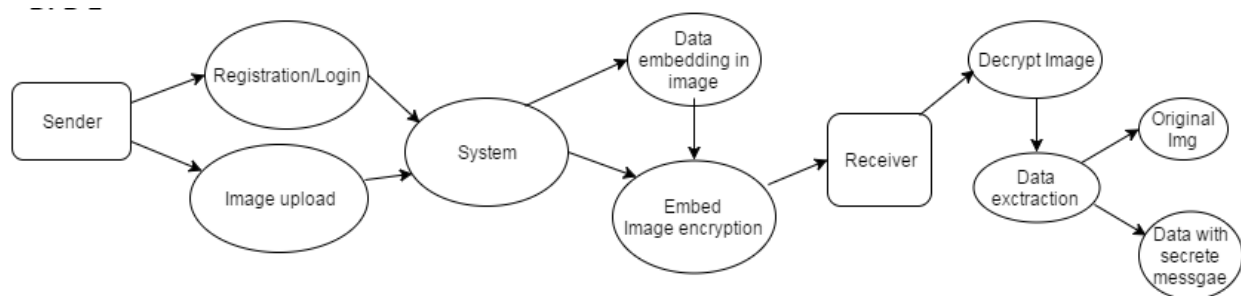
REVERSIBLE DATA HIDING SCHEME

- ✓ This section proposes a reversible knowledge activity theme for public-key-encrypted pictures. within the reversible theme, a pre-processing is utilized to shrink the image bar chart, so every element is encrypted with additive holomorphic cryptosystem by the image supplier.
- ✓ When having the encrypted image, the knowledge-hider modifies the cipher text element values to introduce a bit-sequence generated from the extra data and error-correction codes.
- ✓ Due to the holomorphic property, the modification in encrypted domain can end in slight increase/decrease on plaintext element values, implying that a decoding may be enforced to get a picture almost like the first plaintext image on receiver facet.
- ✓ Because of the bar chart shrink before cryptography, the info embedding operation doesn't cause any overflow/underflow within the directly decrypted image. Then, the first plaintext image may be recovered and also the embedded extra knowledge may be extracted from the directly decrypted image.

COMBINED DATA HIDING SCHEME

- A lossless and a reversible information activity schemes for public-key-encrypted pictures area unit planned. In each of the 2 schemes, the info embedding operations area unit performed in encrypted domain.
- On the opposite hand, the info extraction procedures of the 2 schemes area unit terribly totally different. With the lossless theme, information embedding doesn't have an effect on the plaintext content and information extraction is additionally performed in encrypted domain.
- With the reversible theme, there's slight distortion in directly decrypted image caused by information embedding, and information extraction and image recovery should be performed in plaintext domain.
- That implies, on receiver facet, the extra information embedded by the lossless theme can't be extracted once secret writing, whereas the extra information embedded by the reversible theme cannot extracted before secret writing.
- In this section, we tend to mix the lossless and reversible themes to construct a replacement scheme, within which information extraction in either of the 2 domains is possible

VI. SYSTEM FLOW



VII. MATHEMATICAL MODEL

Let S is the Whole System Consist of

$S = \{I, P, O\}$

I = Input.

$I = \{U, IMG\}$

U = User

$U = \{u1, u2, \dots, un\}$

IMG = Images.

$IMG = \{img1, img2, \dots, imgn\}$

P = Process:

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 11, November 2016

A. IMAGE ENCRYPTION:

In this phase, the image provider encrypts a plaintext image using the public key of probabilistic cryptosystem pk. For each pixel value $m(i, j)$ where (i, j) indicates the pixel position, the image provider calculates its ciphertext value, $C(I, j) = E[pk, m(I, j), r(I, j)]$

Where

E = encryption

$r(i, j)$ = random value

B. DATA EMBEDDING:

When having the encrypted image, the data-hider may embed some additional data into it in a lossless manner.

For each encrypted pixel, the data-hider selects a random integer $r'(i, j)$ in Z^*n and calculates.

$$C'(I, j) = c(I, j) \cdot (r'(i, j))^{n \bmod n^2}$$

C. DATA EXTRACTION AND IMAGE DECRYPTION:

After receiving an encrypted image containing the additional data, if the receiver knows the data-hiding key, he may calculate the k -th LSB of encrypted pixels, and then extract the embedded data from the K LSB-layers using wet paper coding.

$$C(I, j) = g^{m(i, j)} \cdot (r(i, j))^{n + \alpha \cdot n^2}$$

where α is an integer.

OUTPUT: Finally the original image will be the output.

VIII. APPLICATIONS

1. Can be used in Search Engine.
2. Can be used in Image sharing sites.

IX. RESULT

Input

Here, Whole System taken many more attribute for the input purpose but here author mainly focuses on the Time and performance of system.

Expected Result:-

1. Compare Existing Vs Proposed w.r.t Performance
 - a. Tabular Representation:

Methodology	PSNR	Accuracy
Proposed System	86	65
Existing System	52.5	35

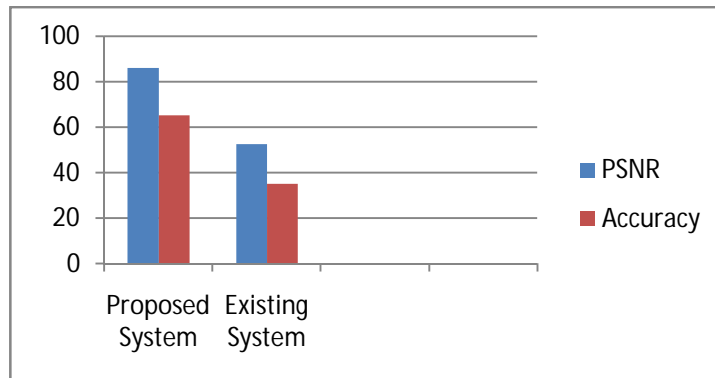
Table 7.1 Existing Vs Proposed System

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

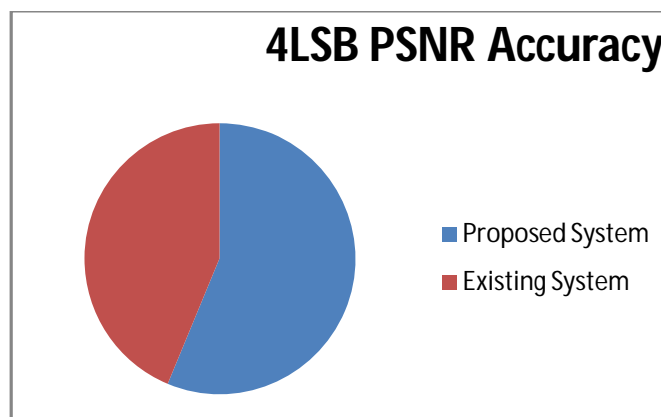
(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 11, November 2016

b. Graphical Representation:



c. Pie Chart



X. CONCLUSION

This work proposes a lossless, a reversible, and a combined data concealment plans for figure content footage disorganised by open key cryptography with probabilistic and homomorphic properties. within the lossless arrange, the ciphertext element qualities ar supplanted with new values for putting in the additional data into the LSB-planes of ciphertext pixels. Thusly, the put in data may be squarely off from the disorganised space, and also the data implanting operation doesn't influence the unscrambling of distinctive plaintext image. within the reversible arrange, a preprocessing of bar chart expert is formed before secret writing, and a half ciphertext element qualities ar altered for data inserting. On beneficiary aspect, the additional data may be separated from the plaintext house, and, in spite of the actual fact that a small twisting is conferred in unscrambled image, the primary plaintext image may be recuperated with no mistake. as a result of the two's similarity plots, the knowledge implanting operations of the lossless and also the reversible plans may be all the whereas performed in an exceedingly disorganised image. during this manner, the collector might take away a bit of put in data within the disorganised house, and concentrate another piece of inserted data and recoup the primary plaintext image within the plaintext space.

REFERENCES

- [1] N. A. Saleh, H. N. Boghdad, S. I. Shaheen, A. M. Darwish, "High Capacity Lossless Data Embedding Technique for Palette Images Based on Histogram Analysis," Digital Signal Processing, 20, pp. 1629–1636, 2010.
- [2] J. Tian, "Reversible Data Embedding Using a Difference Expansion," IEEE Trans. on Circuits and Systems for Video Technology, 13(8), pp. 890–896, 2003.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 5, Issue 11, November 2016

- [3] Z. Ni, Y.-Q. Shi, N. Ansari, and W. Su, "Reversible Data Hiding," *IEEE Trans. on Circuits and Systems for Video Technology*, 16(3), pp. 354–362, 2006.
- [4] M. U. Celik, G. Sharma, A. M. Tekalp, and E. Saber, "Lossless Generalized-LSB Data Embedding," *IEEE Trans. on Image Processing*, 14(2), pp. 253–266, 2005.
- [5] X. Hu, W. Zhang, X. Li, and N. Yu, "Minimum Rate Prediction and Optimized Histograms Modification for Reversible Data Hiding," *IEEE Trans. on Information Forensics and Security*, 10(3), pp. 653–664, 2015.
- [6] X. Zhang, "Reversible Data Hiding with Optimal Value Transfer," *IEEE Trans. on Multimedia*, 15(2), 316–325, 2013.
- [7] W. Zhang, X. Hu, X. Li, and N. Yu, "Optimal Transition Probability of Reversible Data Hiding for General Distortion Metrics and Its Applications," *IEEE Trans. on Image Processing*, 24(1), pp. 294–304, 2015.
- [8] S. Lian, Z. Liu, Z. Ren, and H. Wang, "Commutative Encryption and Watermarking in Video Compression," *IEEE Trans. on Circuits and Systems for Video Technology*, 17(6), pp. 774–778, 2007.
- [9] M. Cancellaro, F. Battisti, M. Carli, G. Boato, F. G. B. Natale, and A. Neri, "A Commutative Digital Image Watermarking and Encryption Method in the Tree Structured Haar Transform Domain," *Signal Processing: Image Communication*, 26(1), pp. 1–12, 2011.
- [10] X. Zhang, "Commutative Reversible Data Hiding and Encryption," *Security and Communication Networks*, 6, pp. 1396–1403, 2013.
- [11] X. Zhang, "Reversible Data Hiding in Encrypted Image," *IEEE Signal Processing Letters*, 18(4), pp. 255–258, 2011.
- [12] W. Hong, T.-S.Chen, and H.-Y. Wu, "An Improved Reversible Data Hiding in Encrypted Images Using Side Match," *IEEE Signal Processing Letters*, 19(4), pp. 199–202, 2012.
- [13] J. Yu, G. Zhu, X. Li, and J. Yang, "An Improved Algorithm for Reversible Data Hiding in Encrypted Image," *Proceeding of the 11th International Workshop on Digital-Forensics Watermark (IWDW 2012)*, Shanghai, China, Oct. 31-Nov. 02, 2012, *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, 7809, pp. 358–367, 2013.
- [14] W. Puech, M. Chaumont, and O. Strauss, "A Reversible Data Hiding Method for Encrypted Images," *Security, Forensics, Steganography, and Watermarking of Multimedia Contents X, Proc. SPIE*, 6819, 2008.
- [15] X. Zhang, "Separable Reversible Data Hiding in Encrypted Image," *IEEE Trans. Information Forensics & Security*, 7(2), pp. 526–532, 2012.
- [16] Z. Qian, X. Zhang, and S. Wang, "Reversible Data Hiding in Encrypted JPEG Bitstream," *IEEE Trans. on Multimedia*, 16(5), pp. 1486–1491, 2014.
- [17] M. S. A. Karim, and K. Wong, "Universal Data Embedding in Encrypted Domain," *Signal Processing*, 94, pp. 174–182, 2014.
- [18] K. Ma, W. Zhang, X. Zhao, N. Yu, and F. Li, "Reversible Data Hiding in Encrypted Images by Reserving Room Before Encryption," *IEEE Trans. Information Forensics & Security*, 8(3), pp. 553–562, 2013.
- [19] W. Zhang, K. Ma, and N. Yu, "Reversibility Improved Data Hiding in Encrypted Images," *Signal Processing*, 94, pp. 118–127, 2014.
- [20] Y.-C. Chen, C.-W. Shiu, and G. Horng, "Encrypted Signal-Based Reversible Data Hiding with Public Key Cryptosystem," *Journal of Visual Communication and Image Representation*, 25, pp. 1164–1170, 2014.