

K J Somaiya College of Engineering, Mumbai-400077

Department of Computer Engineering

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Subject: Information Security

TITLE: Implementation of - Basic Steganography Tools

AIM: To implement and analyze basic steganography tools for securely hiding and extracting secret messages within digital media using different techniques.

Literature survey/Theory:

Steganography is the technique of hiding secret information within digital media such as images, audio, and video files. Unlike encryption, which scrambles data to make it unreadable, steganography ensures the hidden message remains undetectable. Various steganographic tools have been developed to facilitate this process, each using different encoding techniques. Some of the commonly used tools include Stegosuite, Steghide, Xiao Steganography, SSuite Pícel, OpenPuff, and Camouflage.

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Concept/Algorithms:

Least Significant Bit (LSB) Encoding:

LSB encoding is a simple and widely used steganography technique where the least significant bit of each pixel in an image (or sample in an audio file) is modified to hide secret data.

How It Works:

1. Convert the secret message into binary form.
2. Take the cover image and extract its pixel values.
3. Replace the least significant bit of selected pixels with bits from the secret message.
4. Save the modified image as a stego image, which looks visually identical to the original.

Example:

- Original pixel (Red component in RGB): 10110101
- Secret bit to hide: 0
- Modified pixel: 10110100

Since only the last bit is changed, the difference is imperceptible to the human eye.

Extraction Process:

1. Load the stego image.
2. Read the LSB of each modified pixel.
3. Convert extracted bits back into readable text.

Pseudocode/Flowchart/Implementations/Screenshots with steps:

Pseudocode for Image-Based Steganography (LSB Method)

Algorithm HideMessage

Input: Cover Image, Secret Message, Output Image

Output: Stego Image with Hidden Message

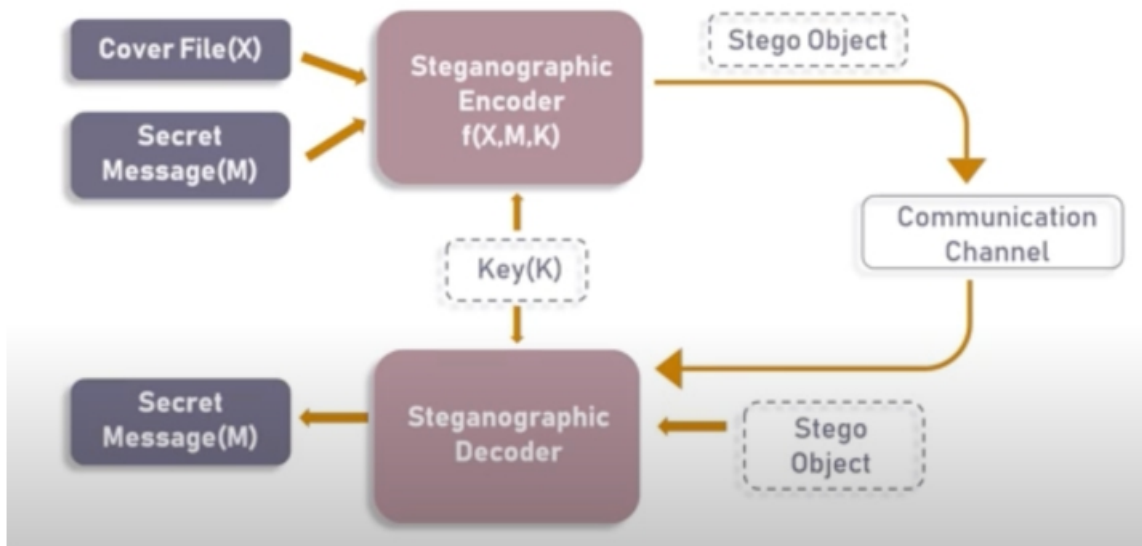
1. Convert the Secret Message into Binary.
2. Load the Cover Image and extract pixel values.
3. Replace the Least Significant Bit (LSB) of each pixel with bits from the Secret Message.
4. Save the modified image as Stego Image.
5. Return Stego Image.

Algorithm ExtractMessage

Input: Stego Image

Output: Secret Message

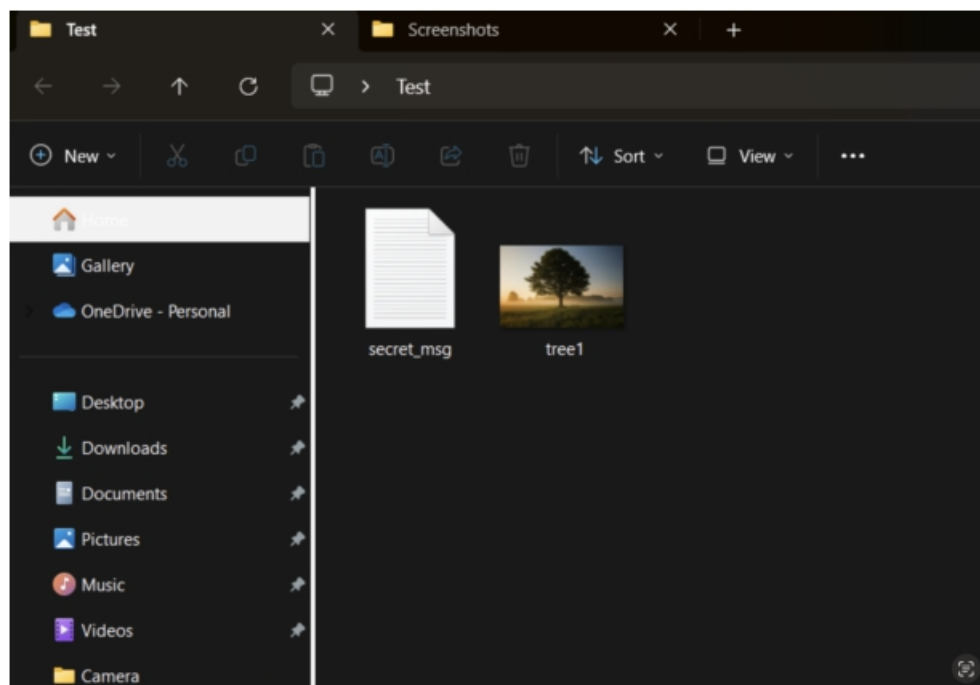
1. Load the Stego Image.
2. Extract the LSB of each pixel.
3. Convert the extracted binary values to text.
4. Display the Secret Message.



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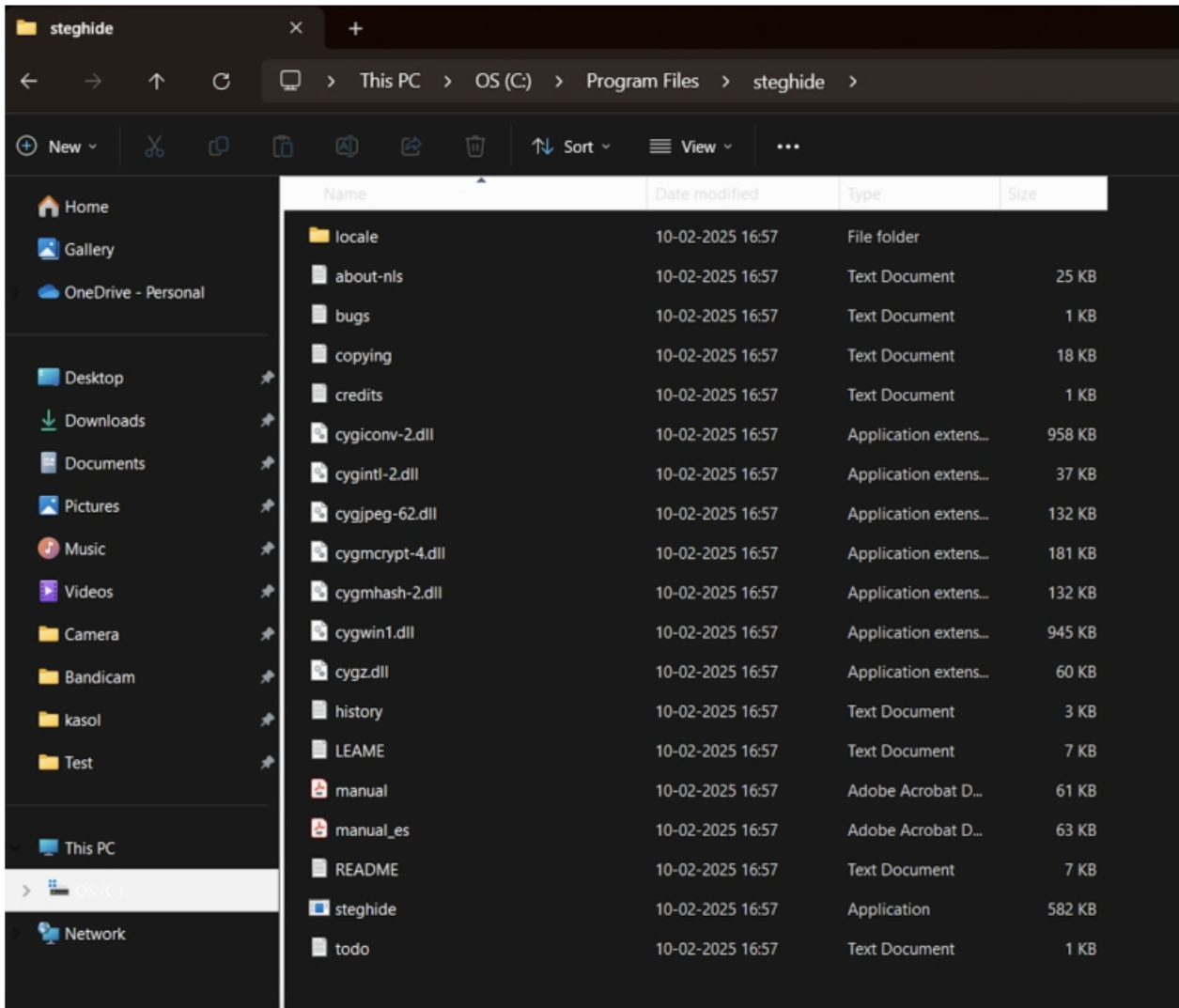
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Output:



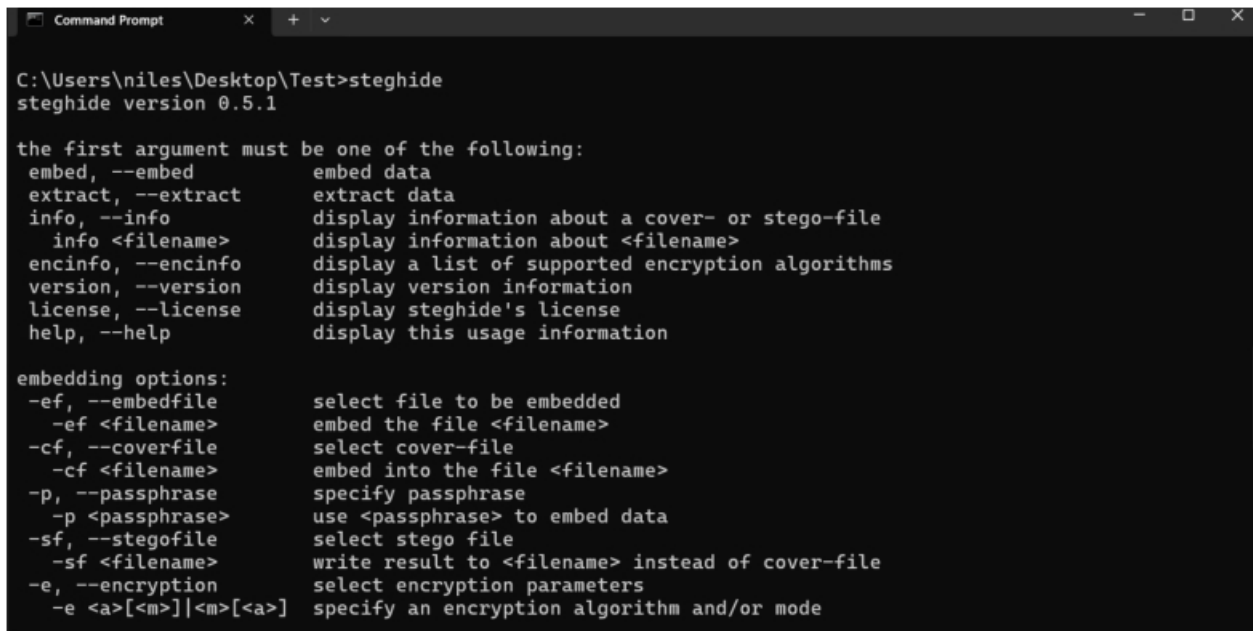
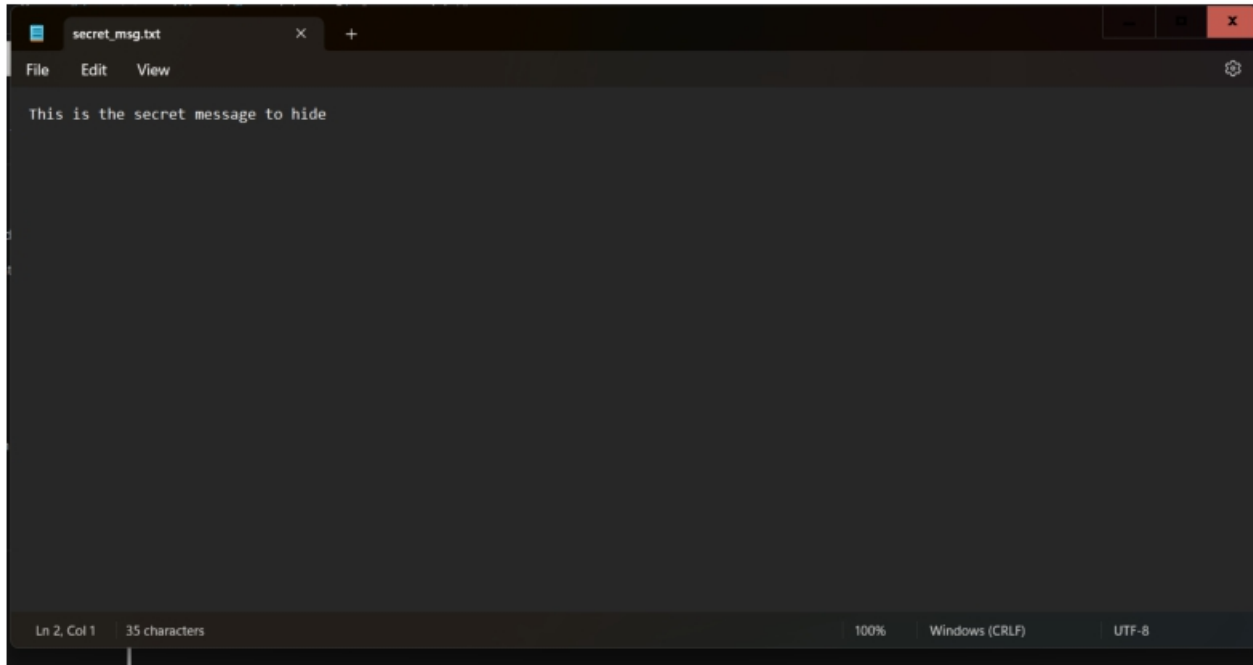
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```
Command Prompt
-z <level>          using level <level> (1 best speed...9 best compression)
-Z, --dontcompress  do not compress data before embedding
-K, --nochecksum     do not embed crc32 checksum of embedded data
-N, --dontembedname  do not embed the name of the original file
-f, --force          overwrite existing files
-q, --quiet          suppress information messages
-v, --verbose        display detailed information

extracting options:
-sf, --stegofile     select stego file
-sf <filename>       extract data from <filename>
-p, --passphrase     specify passphrase
-p <passphrase>      use <passphrase> to extract data
-xf, --extractfile   select file name for extracted data
-xf <filename>       write the extracted data to <filename>
-f, --force          overwrite existing files
-q, --quiet          suppress information messages
-v, --verbose        display detailed information

options for the info command:
-p, --passphrase     specify passphrase
-p <passphrase>      use <passphrase> to get info about embedded data

To embed emb.txt in cvr.jpg: steghide embed -cf cvr.jpg -ef emb.txt
To extract embedded data from stg.jpg: steghide extract -sf stg.jpg
```

```
C:\Users\niles\Desktop\Test>steghide embed -cf tree1.jpg -ef secret_msg.txt
Enter passphrase:
Re-Enter passphrase:
embedding "secret_msg.txt" in "tree1.jpg"... done
```

```
C:\Users\niles\Desktop\Test>steghide extract -sf tree1.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "secret_msg.txt".

C:\Users\niles\Desktop\Test>|
```

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Result/Discussion:

- The study and implementation of various steganographic tools demonstrate how information can be concealed in digital media effectively.
- Tools like Steghide and OpenPuff provide strong encryption options, while simpler tools like Stegosuite focus on basic text embedding.
- The efficiency of these tools depends on factors such as security level, ease of use, and file size limitations.

Limitations:

1. **Detection Risk:** Advanced forensic tools can sometimes detect hidden messages.
2. **File Distortion:** Some methods slightly alter the carrier file, which may be noticeable.
3. **Storage Limitations:** The amount of data that can be hidden depends on the carrier file's size.
4. **Security Concerns:** Without encryption, hidden data may still be extracted if detected.

Applications:

1. **Secure Communication:** Used for sending confidential messages.
2. **Digital Watermarking:** Protects intellectual property by embedding ownership details.
3. **Forensic & Intelligence:** Used in cyber forensics and espionage.
4. **Stealth Malware & Cybersecurity:** Some malware hides itself using steganography.

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References/Research Papers: (In IEEE format)

N. Provos and P. Honeyman, "Hide and Seek: An Introduction to Steganography," *IEEE Security & Privacy*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 32-44, 2003.

A. Cheddad, J. Condell, K. Curran, and P. McKeivitt, "Digital image steganography: Survey and analysis of current methods," *Signal Processing*, vol. 90, no. 3, pp. 727-752, 2010.

J. Fridrich, M. Goljan, and D. Hoge, "Steganalysis of JPEG images: Breaking the F5 algorithm," *Proc. 5th Information Hiding Workshop*, 2002, pp. 310-323.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xepNoHgNj0w>

Conclusion:

Steganography allows secure data hiding within digital files using tools like Steghide, OpenPuff, and Xiao Steganography. While useful for security and copyright protection, it also raises concerns about cybercrime. Ongoing research is essential to improve detection and security.