

# Hiding Data in Images

## Steganography Part II

# Decimal: Base 10

8237

$$7 * 1$$

- Decimal numbers: base 10
  - 1s place, 10 place, 100s place, 1000s place

# Decimal: Base 10

8237

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 * 10 \\ 7 * 1 \end{array}$$

- Decimal numbers: base 10
  - 1s place, 10 place, 100s place, 1000s place

# Decimal: Base 10

8237

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 * 100 \\ 3 * 10 \\ 7 * 1 \end{array}$$

- Decimal numbers: base 10
  - 1s place, 10 place, 100s place, 1000s place

# Decimal: Base 10

8237

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 * 1000 \\ 2 * 100 \\ 3 * 10 \\ 7 * 1 \end{array}$$

- Decimal numbers: base 10
  - 1s place, 10 place, 100s place, 1000s place

# Computers Use Binary: Base 2

10111

1 \* 1

- Binary numbers: base 2
  - Hardware: 2 voltage levels

# Computers Use Binary: Base 2

10111

1 \* 2  
1 \* 1

- Binary numbers: base 2
  - Hardware: 2 voltage levels



# Computers Use Binary: Base 2

10111

1	*	4
1	*	2
1	*	1

- Binary numbers: base 2
  - Hardware: 2 voltage levels



# Computers Use Binary: Base 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 10111 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0 * 8 \\ 1 * 4 \\ 1 * 2 \\ 1 * 1 \end{array}$$

- Binary numbers: base 2
  - Hardware: 2 voltage levels

# Computers Use Binary: Base 2

10111

1 \* 16

0 \* 8

1 \* 4

1 \* 2

1 \* 1

- Binary numbers: base 2
  - Hardware: 2 voltage levels

# Computers Use Binary: Base 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 10111 \\ 1 * 16 \\ 0 * 8 \\ 1 * 4 \\ 1 * 2 \\ 1 * 1 \\ = 23 \end{array}$$

- Binary numbers: base 2
  - Hardware: 2 voltage levels

# 0 to 255: 8 Binary Digits ("bits")

$$11111111 = 255$$

$$00000000 = 0$$

- RGB values range from 0 to 255
  - 8 binary digits: called "bits"

# 0 to 255: 8 Binary Digits ("bits")

$$11111111 = 255$$

128's place  
64's place  
32's place  
16's place  
8's place  
4's place  
2's place  
1's place

$$00000000 = 0$$

- RGB values range from 0 to 255
  - 8 binary digits: called "bits"

# Steganography with Binary

Hide This

10110010

In This

01110101

01111011

How do you do this with math?

- Can use same principle as for decimal
  - Use 4 bits (digits) from each number



# Base 10 Math: Revisited

Hide This

8274

In This

3568

Result

3582

$\text{Math.floor}(8274 / 100) = 82$

$\text{Math.floor}(3568 / 100) = 35$

$35 * 100 + 82 = 3582$

- Return to more familiar: base 10
  - Good strategy in general



# Revisit In Binary

Hide This

10110010

In This

01110101

$\text{Math.floor}(10110010 / 16) = 1011$

$\text{Math.floor}(01110101 / 16) = 0111$

$0111 * 16 + 1011 = 01111011$

- Same principle, but powers of 2 instead of 10
  - 4 digits =  $2^4 = 16$

# What About Extraction?

Extract Hidden Message

01111011

Result

10110000

- How to get the lowest 4 digits?

# Again, Consider Base 10

Extract Hidden Message

3582

Result

8200

3582 / 100 = 35    Remainder 82

3582 % 100 = 82

82 \* 100 = 8200

Called “mod”

- Return to more familiar: base 10
  - Good strategy in general

# What About Extraction?

Extract Hidden Message

01111011

Result

10110000

$$01111011 \% 16 = 1011$$

$$1011 * 16 = 10110000$$

- Use “mod” 16 to get lowest 4 digits
- Multiply by 16 to “move over 4 places”

# Binary Math

- Binary Representation
  - 1's, 2's, 4's, ... places
  - Multiply/Divide by powers of 2
    - Analogous to powers of 10
    - Use `Math.floor`: get rid of fractions
  - Mod: remainder when dividing
    - Use to get lowest digits