

# Steganography

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# Steganography

- ▶ goal: send a secret message embedded in an image (or text, audio, video, ...)
- ▶ sender modifies the image to incorporate the secret message
- ▶ modified image should look like the original one
- ▶ message recipient decodes message from the modified image
- ▶ we'll look at some simple methods

## The message

- ▶ let's send one byte, which is an integer between 0 and 255
- ▶ one byte can encode a character, like 'c' or '!'
- ▶ one byte is represented by its 8-bit boolean expansion, e.g.,

$$00101011 \sim 2^5 + 2^3 + 2^1 + 2^0 = 32 + 8 + 2 + 1 = 43$$

- ▶ we'll represent one byte as an 8-vector  $s$ , with each  $s_i$  0 or 1
- ▶ so, e.g.,  $s = (0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)$  represents byte 43

## Encoding and decoding

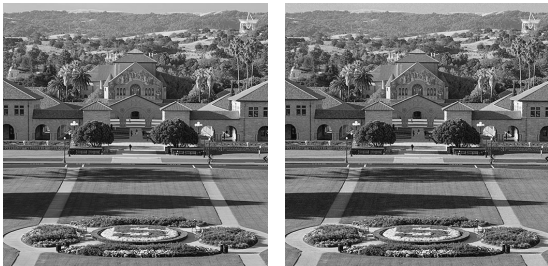
- ▶ sender changes original image  $x$  (an  $N$ -vector) to  $x + As$
- ▶  $A$  is an  $N \times 8$  matrix known to sender and receiver
- ▶ entries of  $A$  are small enough that  $x$  and  $x + As$  look very similar
- ▶ receiver recovers message using a left inverse  $B$  of  $A$ :

$$\tilde{s} = B(x + As) = Bx + BA s = Bx + s$$

- ▶ the first term  $Bx$  is 'noise', and we hope it is small compared to  $s$
- ▶ our final guess of the sent message is  $\hat{s} = \text{round}(\tilde{s})$
- ▶ as long as  $|(Bx)_i| < 1/2$ , we won't make an error, and  $\hat{s} = s$
- ▶ want  $B$  small, so we'll use  $B = A^\dagger$
- ▶ trade-off: if  $A$  is small, then  $x + As$  is very near  $x$ , but then  $B$  is large, and  $Bx$  can be large enough to give errors in decoded image

## Example

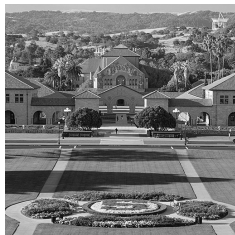
- ▶ image is  $100 \times 100$ , so  $N = 10000$
- ▶ matrix  $A = \alpha \tilde{A}$  where  $\tilde{A}$  has random entries in  $\{-1, 1\}$
- ▶  $\alpha$  is a scaling factor
- ▶ message represented by vector  $s = (0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)$
- ▶ original image (left) and image with message (right),  $\alpha = 0.01$



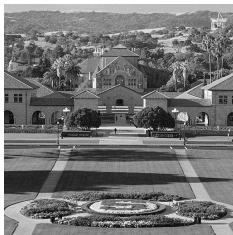
- ▶  $\tilde{s} = (-0.10, -0.06, 0.87, -0.12, 1.1, 0.11, 1.0, 1.0)$
- ▶ rounding recovers message:  $\hat{s} = s$

## Scaling $\alpha$

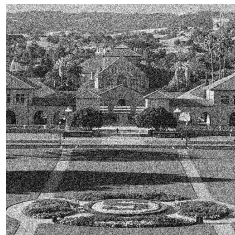
track how many errors are made in recovering the message



$\alpha = 0.001$   
1 error



$\alpha = 0.01$   
0 errors



$\alpha = 0.1$   
0 errors

## Some raw images



## Images with message encoded

