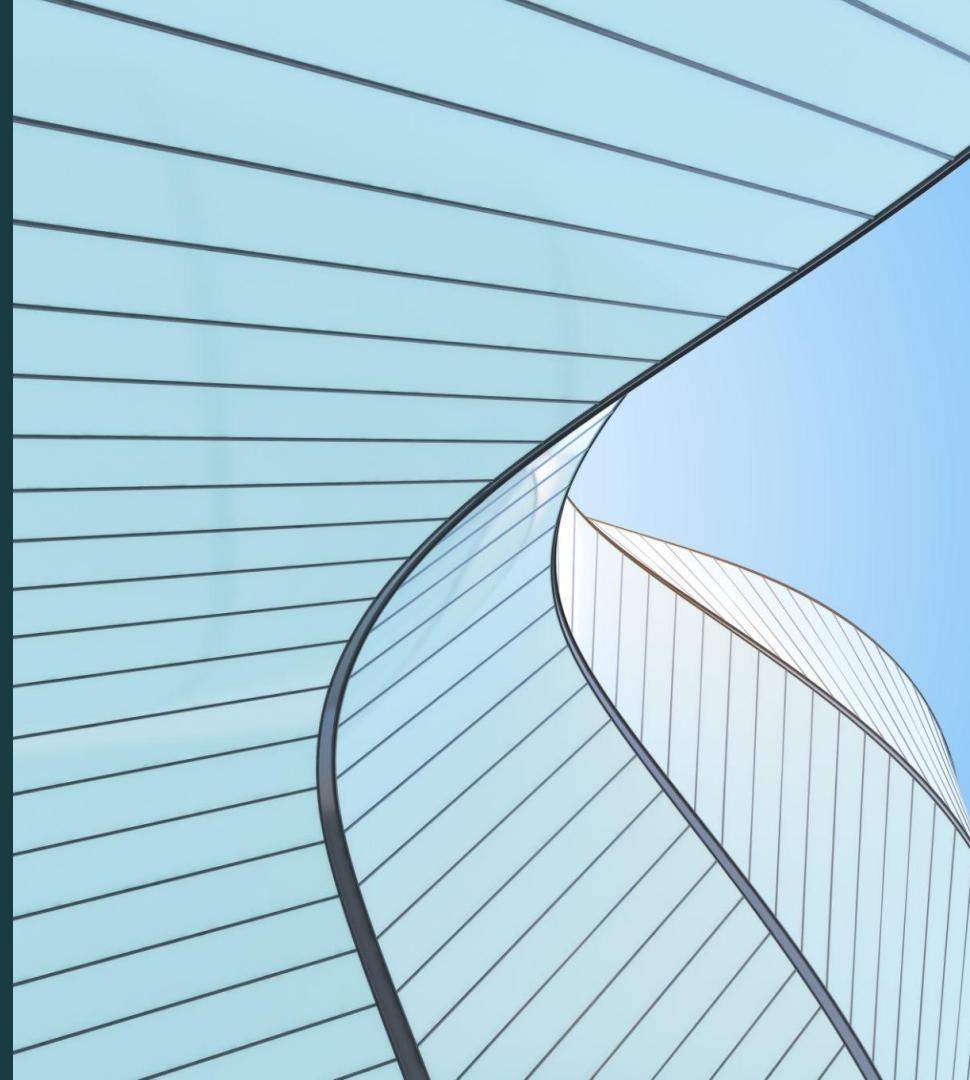


Image Steganography Using LSB

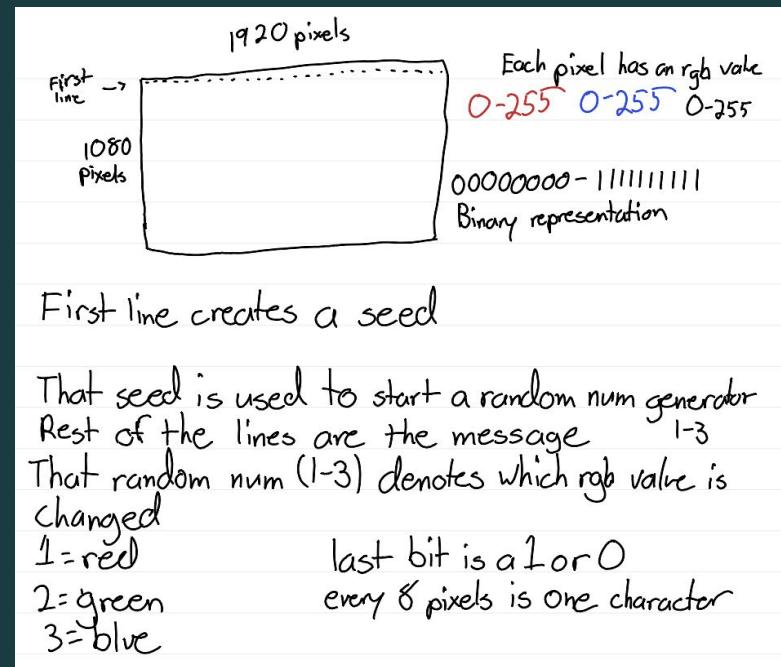
Group 6:

Danilo Sosa, Stacey Zheng, Roberto Reade,
Andrew Ioanoviciu



Covert Channel Overview

1. First row generates seed for PRNG (Pseudo Random Number Generator)
2. PRNG generates 1 to 3 for each pixel's RGB (Red Green Blue) value
3. LSB (Least Significant Bit) for each RGB is changed or read
4. Remaining LSB randomly changed for obfuscation



Related Works

Concepts Learned

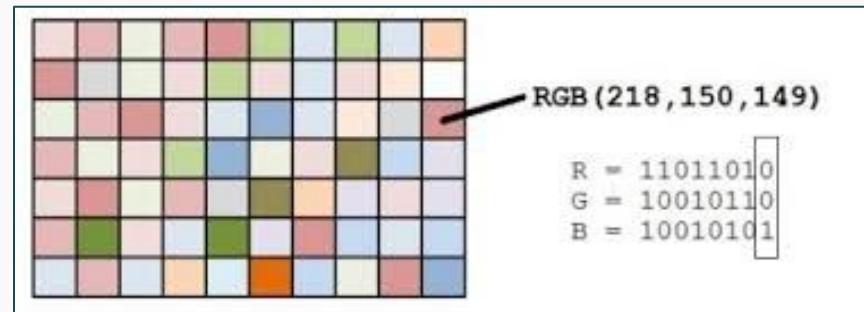
- PRNG (Pseudo Random Number Generator)
- LSB (Least Significant Bit) substitution
- RGB (Red Green Blue) channels

Idea Origination

- Combining image stego and obfuscation

Topic Understanding Contribution

- Novelty of a channel-only randomization and seed row
- Additional obfuscation of remaining LSBs



Encoder Implementation

- Retrieves PNG image to be used
- Creates a seed and embeds it into the first row of pixels in the red channel of the image
- Uses the seed to initialize a PRNG that gives out a string of digits 1-3
- Prompts user for a message, converts it to binary, and appends an exit string
- Inserts each bit into the LSB of a pixel's corresponding RGB channel according to the PRNG until after the exit string is reached



Original

Decoder Implementation

- Retrieves encoded PNG image to be used
- Retrieves the encoded seed from the first row in the red channel of the image
- Uses the seed to initialize a PRNG that gives out a string of digits 1-3
- Extract the bits from the LSB of the pixel's corresponding RGB channel according to the PRNG until the exit code is reached
- Convert the binary to ascii characters and display the message to the user



Encoded

Metrics Implementation

- Compares the original and encoded image
- Uses scikit-image to calculate the Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR) and Structural similarity index measure (SSIM)
 - PSNR – Used to measure the noise between two images
 - SSIM – Used for measuring the perceived similarity between two images
- Outputs the results to the user



scikit-image logo

Channel Capacity

- Depends on the size of the image
- Can be as small or as large as the sender wants
- Recommended minimum for the image 512x512 pixels
 - Can be as low as two pixels tall and one pixel wide
- First row of pixels is reserved for the seed
- 8 pixels are required per character
- Equation for image capacity:

W: Width of image in pixels

H: Height of image in pixels

$$\frac{(W * H) - W}{8}$$

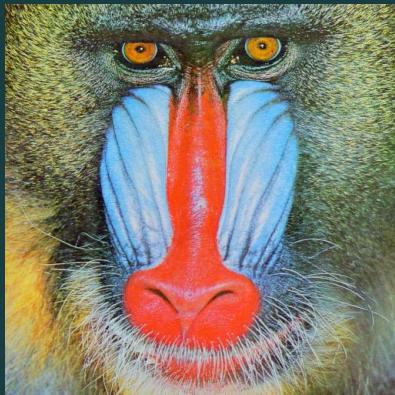
Results Overview

- Even large payloads (up to 784,080 characters) do not introduce visible distortion in the encoded images
- Across all test images PSNR remained above 54 dB
- SSIM values consistently stayed between 0.9985–0.9996
- Results were consistent across different resolutions, and color distributions, demonstrating strong generalization

Comparison to Prior Work

- Rahman et al.'s work served as our baseline for comparison
- The same USC-SIPI images and experimental setup were used
- Our results were added to their comparison table to evaluate our method against all prior techniques
- Classic-LSB, PIT, Karim, and Muhammad

Dataset for Comparison



Baboon



House 1



House 2

Comparison Results

- All methods were evaluated using an 8 KB payload

Image	LSB	PIT	Karim	Muh.	Rahman	Ours
Baboon - 512	61.88	50.19	50.05	59.42	62.85	61.93
Baboon - 1024	67.83	50.20	50.17	65.50	68.96	67.91
House 1 - 512	48.87	50.11	51.56	59.30	74.91	61.60
House 1 - 1024	51.90	50.43	52.45	65.32	75.05	67.63
House 2 - 512	62.74	54.75	54.37	63.34	64.65	61.90
House 2 - 1024	68.83	54.79	54.69	72.47	72.57	67.93

Image	Rahman	Ours
Baboon - 512	0.9999	1.0000
Baboon - 1024	1.0000	1.0000
House 1 - 512	0.9999	0.9994
House 1 - 1024	1.0000	0.9998

Application and Uses

- Hide messages in unique images
- Tested via Email
 - Message recovered successfully
 - Image remained visually identical
- Potential Platforms:
 - Messaging apps
 - Social media
 - Gaming
 - Public forums



Limitations and Future Works

Limitations

- JPEG issues
 - Lossy compression destroys hidden bits
 - Must use PNG which limits platform capability
- Many apps automatically compress or resize images



Future Works

- Test across multiple platforms
 - Social media
 - Messaging apps
 - Public forums
- Strengthen against steganalysis tools
- Develop compression resistant encoding
- Explore covert broadcasts
 - Publicly shared image with secret message

Thank you!