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# ABSTRACT

Steganography is the art of hiding the fact that communication is taking place, by hiding information in other information. Cryptography is a technique associated with the process of converting ordinary plain text into unintelligible text and vice-versa. In contrast to cryptography, steganography is not to keep others from knowing the hidden information but it is to keep others from thinking that the information even exists. Together cryptography and steganography can provide a powerful basis for data security.

The main purpose of this project is to produce a security tool based on steganography and cryptography techniques for sending and receiving sensitive information over the internet. The program first encrypts the message data using AES algorithm and then embeds the result of encrypted data in the provided image file using steganography technique. The system also provides the feature for extracting the hidden data from the corresponding image file and decrypting the extracted data for eventually finding the original message. The embedding process follows image’s LSB replacement algorithm. To obtain the hidden message, the process is reversed.

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Cases

AES: Advanced Encryption Standard 2, 9

ICT: Information and Communication Technology 7

IP: Internet Protocol 15

LSB: Least Significant Bit 9

RGB: Red Green Blue 18

TCP: Transmission Control Protocol 15

UI: User Interface 21

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction to Image Steganography

Due to advances in ICT, most information is kept electronically. Consequently, the security of information has become a fundamental issue. Maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of sensitive information, blocking the access of sophisticated hackers is very important. Steganography is a technique of hiding information in digital media [1]. Steganography is the art of hiding the fact that communication is taking place, by hiding information in other information. Many different carrier file formats can be used, but digital images are the most popular ones because of their frequency on the internet. In contrast to cryptography, it is not to keep others from knowing the hidden information but it is to keep others from thinking that the information even exists.

Steganography hides the secrete message within the host data set in imperceptible way which is to be reliably communicated to a receiver. The host data set is purposely corrupted, but in a covert way, designed to be invisible to an information analysis. The growing possibilities of modern communications need the special means of security especially on computer network. With the increment in exchange of data over in internet, the network security is becoming more important. Therefore, the confidentiality and data integrity require protection against unauthorized access and use. This has resulted in an explosive growth of the field of information hiding.

Steganography is the art of concealing information in ways that prevent the detection of hidden messages. Similarly, Cryptography is a technique associated with the process of converting ordinary plain text into unintelligible text and vice-versa. Together cryptography and steganography can provide a powerful basis for data security. These techniques become more important as more people join the cyberspace revolution.

## 1.2 Problem Statement

No matter how large or small a company is, there is a need to have a plan to ensure the security of the information assets. With growing digitization in every field, digital security has become a fundamental aspect. Also, because of development in the internet technology, digital media can be transmitted conveniently over the network. This calls for security over the internet.

Throughout history Steganography and cryptography have been used to secretly communicate information between people. In the past, means of cryptography and steganography were carried out using traditional methods of pen and paper, using invisible ink, etc.

But, as mentioned earlier, with the increasing use of communication of information over digital medium, security for digital methods are to be developed. Furthermore, the data hidden inside the stego medium needs to be encrypted rather than in its original form. This ensures even more data security.

## 1.3 Objective

The main objectives of this project are:

* To produce security tool based on steganography and cryptography techniques combined.
* To avoid drawing suspicion to the existence of a hidden message.
* For the hidden message to be insensible to human beings.

## 1.4 Scope and Limitations

The scope of this project is to limit unauthorized access and provide better security during message transmission. To meet the requirements, simple and basic LSB approach of steganography had been used. The program first encrypts the message data using AES algorithm and embeds the result of encrypted data in the provided image file using steganography technique for sending over the network. The system also provides the feature for extracting the hidden data from the corresponding image file and decrypting the extracted data for eventually finding the original message.

Steganography means hiding data into another data. It can be used to hide data such as text, image, audio, video etc. within a cover image, video etc. While our system program provides a way to hide text data into a cover image file, it is limited only to data of the mentioned types i.e., text data onto image data.

## 1.5 Report Organization

# Chapter 2: Literature Review

The word steganography is derived from the Greek words stegos meaning cover and grafia meaning writing [2]. In Image steganography the information is hidden exclusively in images. Steganography is the art and science of secret communication. It is the practice of encoding/embedding secret information in a manner such that the existence of the information is invisible. The actual files can be referred to as cover text and the cover image. After inserting the secret message, it is referred to as stego-medium. A stego-key is used for hiding encoding process to restrict detection or extraction of the embedded data [3].

For more secure data transfer cryptography, is used along with steganography. In cryptography the message is encrypted using encryption algorithm along with secret key and transferred it to the other end, then receiver can decrypt it and get original message by using decryption algorithm. The grouping of these two approaches enhances the security of data. The combination of these two methods will satisfy the requirement such as capacity and security for data transmission over an open channel. If the attacker were able to detect the steganography technique, they would still have to require the cryptographic decoding way to de-cipher the encrypted message and vice versa [4].

The Least Significant Bit Replacement Algorithm is a commonly used straightforward steganographic algorithm used to embed secret information inside a cover medium. In this method, the least significant bits of the original data in the cover medium are altered based on the secret message. In the case of digital images, the alteration is done only at the least significant bits of the original image so as to reduce the effect of degradation of the original image. By inserting the secret message only at the least significant bits, the perceptibility of the original image is not much affected [5].

This system implements the image steganography technique of LSB replacement algorithm along with AES encryption for cryptography.

# Chapter 3: System Analysis and Feasibility Study

## 3.1 Requirement Analysis

### 3.1.1 Functional Requirements

**Figure 1: Use-Case Diagram**

Figure 1 shows the use-case diagram of the system. Sender and receiver are the primary actor. They provide necessary input to the system and receive the required output. Sender’s inputs include cover image file, text message to be hidden and a secret key for message encryption. Upon receiving all valid inputs, the system generates a stego-image which consist of the text message embedded inside it. The sender can then either email the stego-image to the receiver or save the stego image to transfer it over a different media. On receiver’s side, the inputs include the received stego image and associated secret key. The system the processes the provided inputs and generate the hidden message in text form. If needed, the receiver can save the generated message as text file.

In client/Server model of the system, both server and client can act as sender or receiver. Along with text messages, they can also send stego-images to one another and save or extract messages upon receiving them.

### 3.1.2 Non-Functional Requirements

Nonfunctional Requirements define system attributes such as security, reliability, performance, maintainability and usability. They are also called quality attributes. A non-functional requirement is essential to ensure the usability and effectiveness of the entire software system.

The system program is reliable as whenever provided with correct information/input, it always gives the corresponding image (on sender’s side) or the hidden message (on receiver’s side). The system performs well and is also quite easy to use as anyone with simple skills regarding using a windows computer can use it to create a stego image or extract the messaged hidden on a received stego image. The system doesn’t really need to be maintained regularly but is open to any future enhancement, if needed.

## 3.2 Feasibility Study

Feasibility Study is a test of the system according to its workability, impact of the organization, ability to meet user needs and effective use of the resources. A Feasibility Study is generic in nature and can be applied to any type of project, be it for systems and software development, making an acquisition, or any other project. We can test our system by different type of the feasibilities.

### 3.2.1 Economical Feasibility

The system is economically feasible as all the tools and resources required are either cheap or free.

### 3.2.2 Technical Feasibility

The technical requirements for the project are easily available and the system can be operated by users with simple knowledge regarding the required technologies.

### 3.2.3 Operational Feasibility

The system is user friendly as it is easy to use and operating the system doesn’t require too complex skills.

## 3.3 Process Model

### 3.3.1 DFD Diagram

# Chapter 4: System Design

## 4.1 System Architecture

**Figure 2: System Architecture**

The above figure shows the basic architecture of the system. User can interact with the system to receive expected outputs.

The system is divided into two parts: normal mode and client/server mode. When starting the program normally, the user needs to provided necessary input to get necessary output which is either stego-image (when embedding a cover image) or extracted message (when extracting a stego-image for hidden message).

When starting the program in client/server model, firstly a TCP server socket needs to be started. The user provides port number to be associated to the server. When a client connects to the server socket on particular port, the client-server connection starts. Then the client and server can communicate with each other through associated port and IP as the communication medium. For communicating sensitive information, stego-image can also be used. The sender side can generate a stego-image containing a hidden message and a key shared by both ends. Then the receiver can use the shared key to extract the hidden message from the received stego-image.

## 4.2 Class Diagram

## 4.3 Activity Diagram

**Figure 3: Activity Diagram**

The figure above explains basic activity of the system. The program can either be started in regular mode or client server mode. Either of the modes will support image steganography procedures.

## 4.4 Algorithm used

## Least Significant Bit (LSB) Method

Over the past few years, numerous steganography techniques that embed hidden messages in multimedia objects have been proposed. There are many techniques for hiding information or messages in images such that alteration made to the image is perceptually indiscernible. Commonly used approaches include LSB, Masking and filtering and Transform techniques.

LSB based technique is simple approach in which message bits are embedded in the least significant bits of cover image [6]. In this technique, the least significant bit of cover image is used to hide the secret message. This is method for embedding data into cover image. The least significant bit of each pixel of an image is altered to a bit of a message that is to be hidden [7].

## Message embedding procedure:

1. Read the cover image and secret text information which is to be embedded into the image.
2. Convert the secret information into encrypted text by using AES algorithm and secret key shared by receiver and sender.
3. Add the value of encrypted text’s length at the beginning of the text along with a ‘/’ character.
4. Convert encrypted text message into binary form – which will give the text message’s characters’ bits.
5. Find LSBs of each RGB pixels of the cover image.
6. Embed the bits obtained on step 4 into LSBs of RGB pixels of step 4.
7. Continue the procedure until the secret information is fully hidden in cover image file.

## Message extraction procedure:

1. Read the stego image and secret key.
2. Retrieve LSBs of each RGB pixels of the stego image.
3. Convert binary strings formed by every 8 RGB pixels of step 2 to character and append the characters to a string builder.
4. Upon finding the first ‘/’ character from string builder of step 3, save its previous characters as text length and discard all characters till that index.
5. Continue the process for more (text length obtained at step 4 \* 8) times to fully extract the hidden excrypted text.
6. Using the secret key and AES decryption, decrypt secret information obtained on step 4 to get original information.

# Chapter 5: Implementation and Testing

## 5.1 Tools Used

While many additional softwares tools were used when developing the project, there was no need for any special hardware requirement. The system was built on a 64-bit computer running with Windows 10. Various Software tools used include:

* **IDE:** Netbeans 8.0.2
* **Programming Language:** Java
* Swing- GUI widget toolkit for java
* Java awt package
* Java Mail bean
* Java AES encryption/decryption API
* Additionally, various java packages and libraries were also used.

## 5.2 Testing

### 5.2.1 Unit Testing

### 5.2.2 Integration Testing

### 5.2.3 System Testing

# Chapter 6: Conclusion and Future Enhancement

## 6.1 Conclusion

The final product of our project is a system that can take a cover image file, hidden message and a secret key as input and provide a stego-image as output as well as can extract the secret message hidden in the stego-image when provided with a key and the corresponding stego image. On sender’s side, the hidden message is first encrypted with AES technique with the help of provided secret key and the encrypted text is then embedded onto the cover image file to produce stego-medium. The embedding process follows image’s LSB replacement algorithm. On receiver’s side the process includes extraction of the encrypted message then its decryption with original key for obtaining the original message. During extraction of hidden cipher text, the bits at LSB are extracted and finally through a series of steps, converted to the encrypted text.

## 6.2 Future Enhancement

If needed, the system will be open for future enhancements. The future enhancements might include audio/video steganography with improved algorithms and better UI.

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