Some Significant Steganalysis Algorithms

LSB Embedding and the Histogram Attack

Giving a relative message length $q = m/n$:

$$E\{\mathbf{T}_s[2i]\} = (1 - \frac{q}{2})\mathbf{T}_c[2i] + \frac{q}{2}\mathbf{T}_c[2i+1]$$
$$E\{\mathbf{T}_s[2i+1]\} = \frac{q}{2}\mathbf{T}_c[2i] + (1 - \frac{q}{2})\mathbf{T}_c[2i+1].$$

- Ineffective for random work embedding.
- Improvements:
  - Sliding window.
  - ...

Sample Pairs Analysis

A very clever method!

- Use spatial correlation within images.
- More reliable and accurate.

Basic Idea

Giving a sequence of values $s_1, s_2, \cdots, s_n$.

- All adjacent pairs
  $\mathcal{P} = \{(u, v) = (s_i, s_{i+1}), 1 \leq i \leq n\}$.

$$(s_1, s_2), (s_2, s_3), \cdots, (s_{n-1}, s_n).$$

- Partition of $\mathcal{P}$:

	$v\%2 = 0$	$v\%2 = 1$
$u = v$	$\mathcal{Z}$	$\mathcal{Z}$
$u < v$	$\mathcal{X}$	$\mathcal{Y}$
$u > v$	$\mathcal{Y}$	$\mathcal{X}$

Partition of $\mathcal{P}$

Continue portioning $\mathcal{Y}$ into $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{V}$.

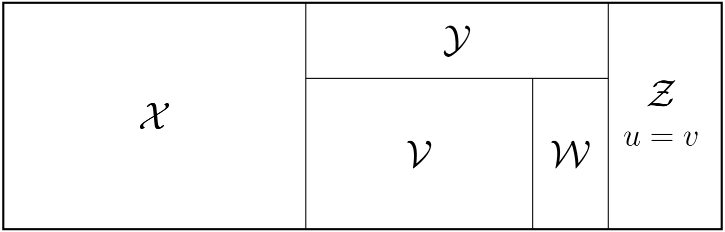
- $\mathcal{W}$: A small subset of $\mathcal{Y}$.

  $$\{(u = 2k, v = 2k{+}1) \vee (u = 2k{+}1, v = 2k), k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

- $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{P} - \mathcal{W}$.

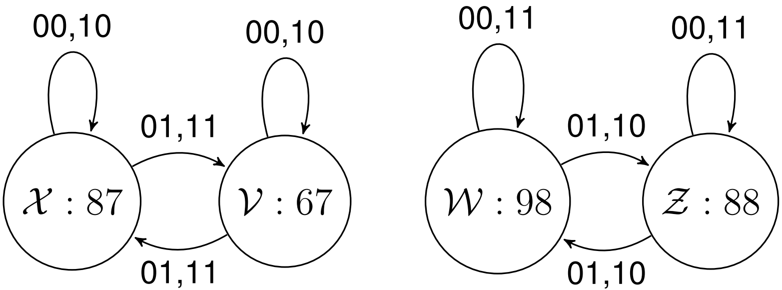
The bin of LSB: $\mathcal{W} + \mathcal{Z}$.

Partition of $\mathcal{P}$



A Finite State Machine

Notice that the **modification** pattern $\pi \in \{00, 01, 10, 11\}$ is not message binary sequence.

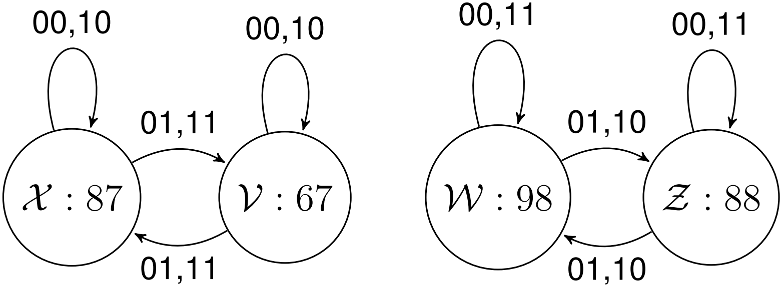


Transition Probability

Giving relative message length q, expectation of modification (i.e. 1) is $q/2$:

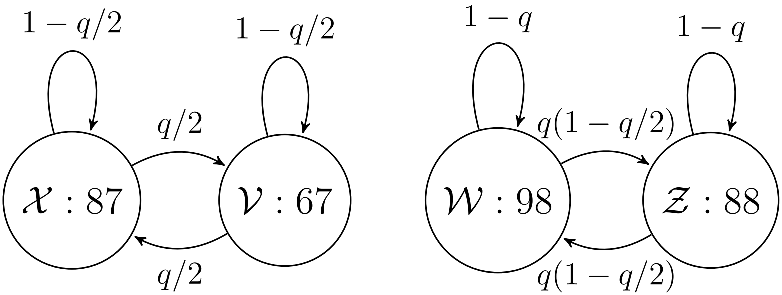
$$\begin{aligned} \rho(00,\mathcal{P}) &= \left(1-\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 \\ \rho(01,\mathcal{P}) = \rho(10,\mathcal{P}) &= \frac{q}{2}\left(1-\frac{q}{2}\right) \\ \rho(11,\mathcal{P}) &= \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2 . \end{aligned}$$

Put Them Together



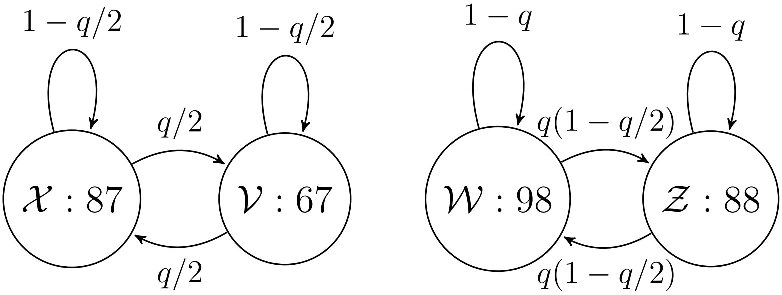
$$
\begin{aligned}
\rho(00, \mathcal{P}) &= \left(1 - \frac{q}{2}\right)^2 \\
\rho(01, \mathcal{P}) &= \frac{q}{2}\left(1 - \frac{q}{2}\right) \\
\rho(10, \mathcal{P}) &= \frac{q}{2}\left(1 - \frac{q}{2}\right) \\
\rho(11, \mathcal{P}) &= \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2
\end{aligned}
\Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
00, 10: & \rho_{00} + \rho_{10} = 1 - q/2 \\
01, 11: & \rho_{01} + \rho_{11} = q/2 \\
00, 11: & \rho_{00} + \rho_{11} = 1 - q \\
01, 10: & \rho_{01} + \rho_{10} = q(1 - q/2)
\end{cases}
$$

Put Them Together



$$\begin{aligned}\rho(00,\mathcal{P}) &= \left(1-\frac{q}{2}\right)^2\\ \rho(01,\mathcal{P}) &= \frac{q}{2}\left(1-\frac{q}{2}\right)\\ \rho(10,\mathcal{P}) &= \frac{q}{2}\left(1-\frac{q}{2}\right)\\ \rho(11,\mathcal{P}) &= \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2\end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 00,10: & \rho_{00}+\rho_{10} = 1-q/2\\ 01,11: & \rho_{01}+\rho_{11} = q/2\\ 00,11: & \rho_{00}+\rho_{11} = 1-q\\ 01,10: & \rho_{01}+\rho_{10} = q(1-q/2)\end{cases}$$

Put Them Together



Count in and out:

$$|\mathcal{X}'| = |\mathcal{X}|(1 - q/2) + |\mathcal{V}|q/2$$
$$|\mathcal{V}'| = |\mathcal{V}|(1 - q/2) + |\mathcal{X}|q/2$$
$$|\mathcal{W}'| = |\mathcal{W}|(1 - q + q^2/2) + |\mathcal{Z}|q(1 - q/2).$$

Some Math

To solve q, we have equalities

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{X}'| &= |\mathcal{X}|(1-q/2) + |\mathcal{V}|q/2 \\
|\mathcal{V}'| &= |\mathcal{V}|(1-q/2) + |\mathcal{X}|q/2 \\
\Rightarrow & \\
|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'| &= (|\mathcal{X}| - |\mathcal{V}|)(1-p) \\
&= |\mathcal{W}|(1-p) \\
|\mathcal{W}'| &= |\mathcal{W}|(1-q+q^2/2) + |\mathcal{Z}|q(1-q/2) \\
&= |\mathcal{W}|(1-q)^2 + (|\mathcal{W}| + |\mathcal{Z})|q(1-q/2) \\
&= |\mathcal{W}|(1-q)^2 + \gamma q(1-q/2) \\
&= (|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'|)(1-q) + \gamma q(1-q/2)
\end{aligned}
$$

Continue

Because $|\mathcal{W}'| = |\mathcal{P}| - |\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'| - |\mathcal{Z}'|$:

$$|\mathcal{P}| - |\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'| - |\mathcal{Z}'| =$$
$$(|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'|)(1-q) + \gamma q(1 - q/2)$$
$$\frac{\gamma}{2}q^2 + (|\mathcal{P}| - |\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'| - |\mathcal{Z}'|) =$$
$$(|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'|) - (|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'|)q + \gamma q$$
$$\frac{\gamma}{2}q^2 + (|\mathcal{P}| - 2|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{Z}'|) =$$
$$-(|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'| - \gamma)q$$
$$\frac{\gamma}{2}q^2 + (|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'| - \gamma)q + (|\mathcal{P}| - 2|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{Z}'|) = 0.$$

More Compacted Form

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= \frac{\gamma}{2}q^2 + (|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'| - \gamma)q + (|\mathcal{P}| - 2|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{Z}'|) \\
&= \frac{\gamma}{2}q^2 + (|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{V}'| - |\mathcal{W}'| - |\mathcal{Z}'|)q \\
&\qquad + (|\mathcal{X}'| + |\mathcal{Y}'| + |\mathcal{Z}'| - 2|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{Z}'|) \\
&= \frac{\gamma}{2}q^2 + (2|\mathcal{X}'| - |\mathcal{P}|)q + (|\mathcal{Y}'| - |\mathcal{X}'|).
\end{aligned}
$$

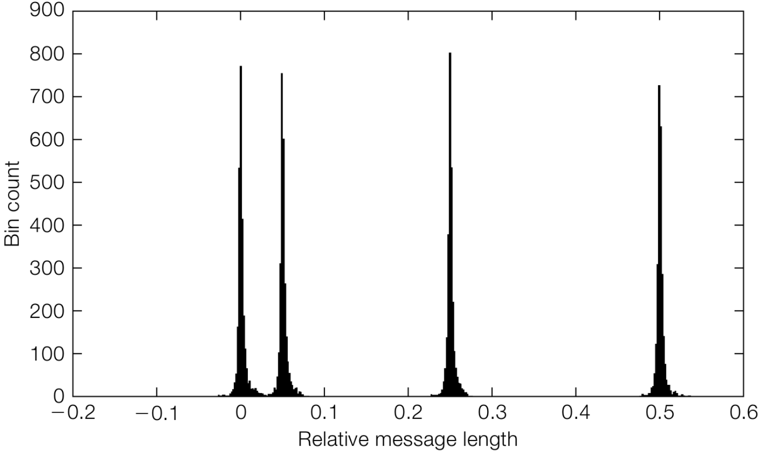
The Solution

- If $\gamma = 0$, $|\mathcal{X}| = |\mathcal{X}'| = |\mathcal{Y}| = |\mathcal{Y}'| = |\mathcal{P}|/2$.

$$0q^2 + 0q + 0 = 0.$$

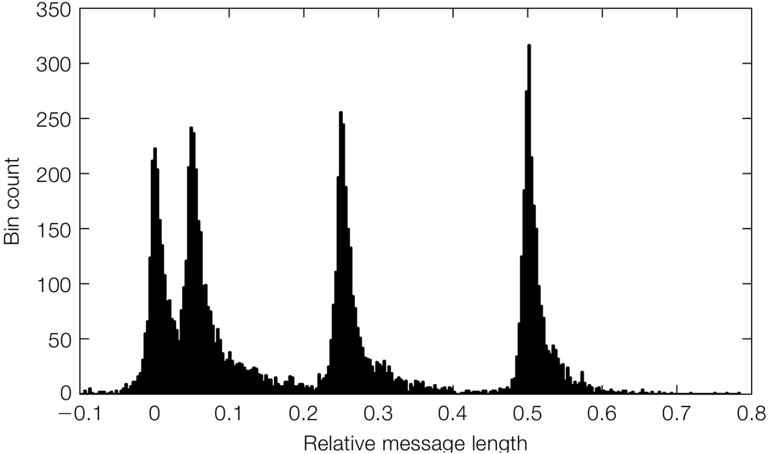
- If two complex conjugate roots:
  - Taking the real parts.
- If has a negative root:
  - $p = 0$.

JPEG



$$q = 0.05, 0.2, 0.5.$$

Raw Scan



$$q = 0.05, 0.2, 0.5.$$

Analysis

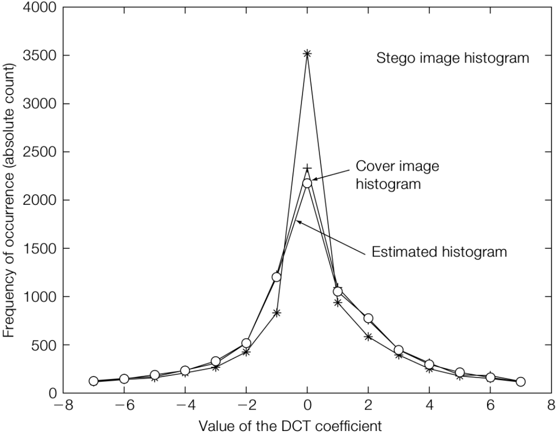
- Noisy has negative influence.
- Estimation for short message is not robust.
- Sample
  - Local is better
  - Thus neighboring pairs.

Extension

- One point: histogram
- Sample pairs.
- Sample more: 2×2 neighboring pixels.

Blind Steganalysis Using Calibration

- Shift 4 pixels and re-compress.



In General

$$f_i = \|F_i(J_1) - F_i(J_2)\|.$$

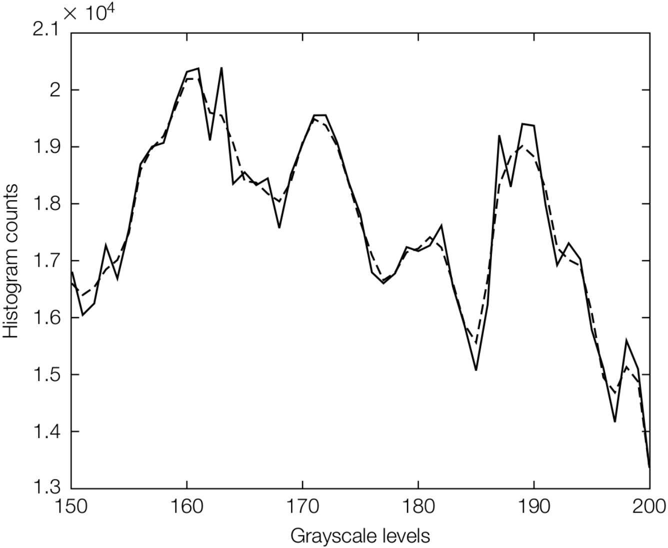
- J_1: stego JPEG image.
- J_2: shift and re-compress stego JPEG image.
- Find efficient F_i or training.

In Spatial Domain

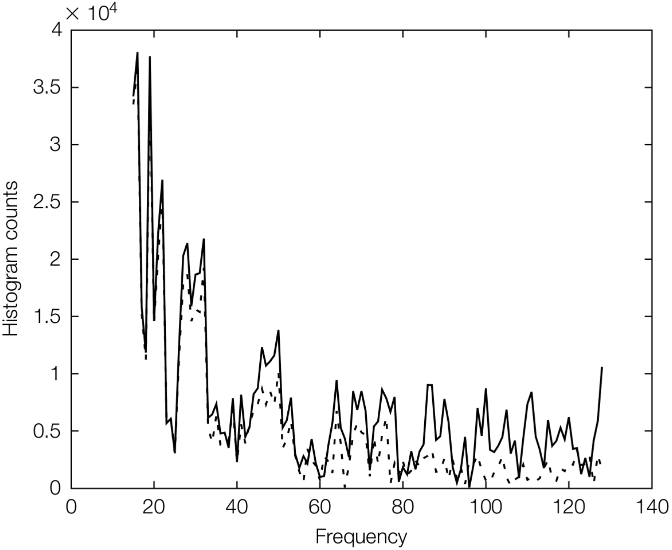
Just using different feature.

- Steganographic method: adding noise.
- Smooth the work a little bit and check the difference.

Illustration



Illustration



A Basic Method

Compute the noise residual from a smoother F:

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{s} - F(\mathbf{s}).$$

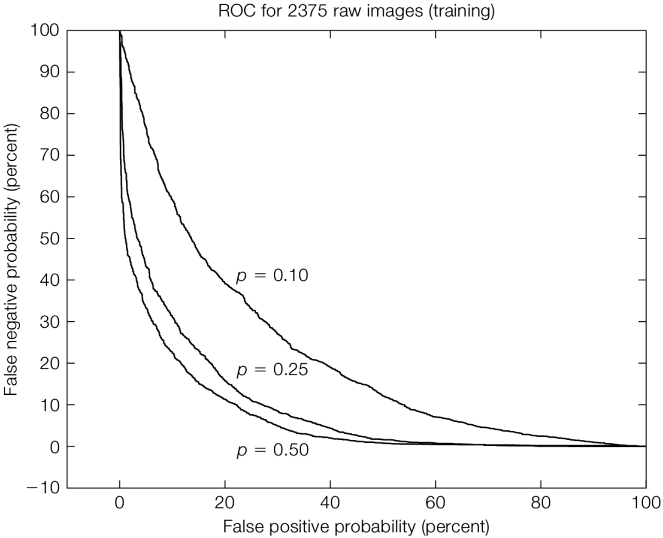
Then use $k = 1, 2, \cdots$ moments as the feature:

$$\mu_k = \sum (\mathbf{r} - \bar{\mathbf{r}})^k.$$

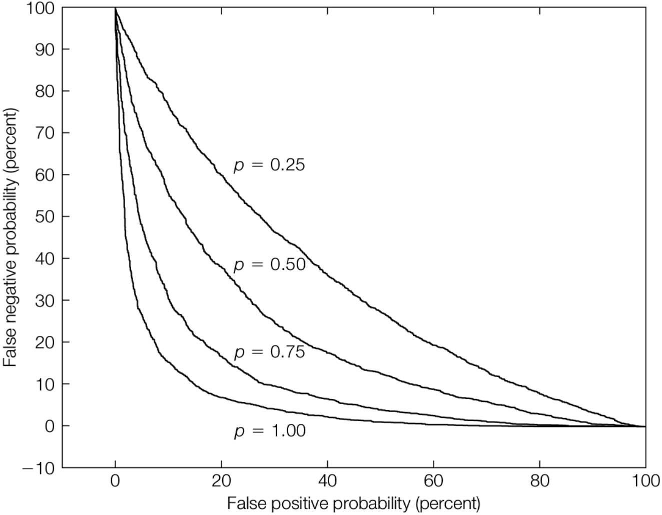
Classification via Fisher linear discriminant.

More details in the book.

Raw Digital Camera

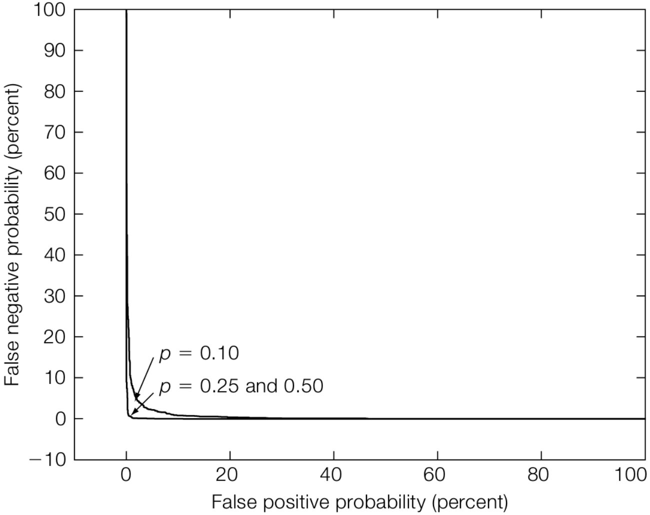


Raw Scans



100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
False negative probability (percent)
0
20
40
60
80
100
False positive probability (percent)
p = 0.25
p = 0.50
p = 0.75
p = 1.00

JPEG



100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
False negative probability (percent)
0
20
40
60
80
100
False positive probability (percent)
p = 0.10
p = 0.25 and 0.50

Analysis

- Noise!
  - It is better to pick noise image as the cover for steganography.