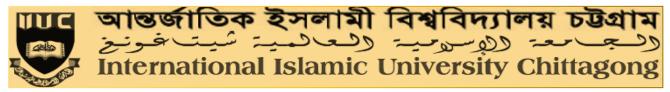
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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENT LAB PROJECT REPORT

TOPIC: Hide & Seek (An Image Based Steganography Website)

Course Title: Artificial Intelligence Lab Course Code: CSE-3636

Submission Date: 09.07.2025



Signature: Remarks:

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Introduction

In the digital age, securing information transmission has become increasingly important, not just in government or corporate domains, but also for everyday privacy, communication, and hobbyist data protection. One such method is **steganography** — the art of hiding information within other non-suspicious data like images, audio, or videos. Unlike cryptography, which disguises the meaning of a message, steganography disguises its very existence.

There are several types of steganography:

- Text Steganography hiding data within documents or formatted text
- Image Steganography embedding messages into image pixels
- Audio Steganography hiding messages in sound signals
- Video Steganography encoding secrets in video frames

Our project, "Hide & Seek", is a web-based image steganography system built with Python (Django), focused on ensuring not just secure data hiding but also ethical message filtering through an integrated AI-powered message validation engine. The application uses the Least Significant Bit (LSB) technique for encoding and decoding messages within images and incorporates a Constraint Satisfaction Problem (CSP)-based mechanism to validate each message before it can be embedded.

Software Requirements

Code Editor:

• Visual Studio Code: It is an integrated development environment (IDE) commonly used for web development. We used it to write and edit our HTML, CSS, and Python code.

Complier/Interpreter:

• PowerShell: It is a command-line shell and scripting language provided by Microsoft. We used it to run our website and execute commands.

Languages:

- HTML: It is a markup language used for creating the structure and content of web pages.
- CSS: It is a stylesheet language used for styling the appearance of web pages.
- Python: It is a versatile programming language used for various purposes, including web development. We used the Python Django framework, which is a high-level Python web framework, to build our steganography website.
- JavaScript: It is a scripting language used to add interactivity to the website, such as form validation, dynamic alerts, and responsive UI behaviors.

Hardware Requirements

> Information of Processing System Used for This Application:

- 12th Gen Intel(R) Core (TM) i3-1215U 1.20 GHz 8GB RAM
- Windows 11 Home Single Language

Minimum Hardware Requirement:

- Pentium 3 166 MHZ Or Higher 128 mb RAM
- A modern processor from a recent generation, such as the 10th,11th, or 12th generation Intel Core processors.

Methodology

The "Hide & Seek" system is built on two main mechanisms:

- 1. Image Steganography using Least Significant Bit (LSB) substitution, and
- 2. AI-integrated Message Validation using Constraint Satisfaction Problem (CSP) logic.

These components work together to ensure that secret messages are not only securely embedded within images but also ethically filtered and accessible only to intended recipients.

1. LSB (Least Significant Bit) Steganography

The LSB substitution method is one of the simplest and most widely used techniques in image steganography. In a **24-bit RGB image**, each pixel consists of three color channels — Red, Green, and Blue — each stored in 8 bits, totaling **24 bits per pixel**.

For example:

- A red pixel value may be 10001011 (139 in decimal).
- The rightmost bit is the Least Significant Bit (LSB).
- Changing 10001011 to 10001010 has negligible visual impact but encodes a bit of hidden data.

How It Works:

1. During Encoding:

- The secret message and password are first converted to binary.
- A fixed-size header is created at the start of the image data, which includes:
 - o Message Length (in bits) so the decoder knows how many bits to extract.
 - o **Password** to validate authorized access before revealing the message.
- The message and password bits are then embedded into the **LSBs of image pixels**, one bit per channel.
- Because the **Human Visual System (HVS)** is not sensitive to such minor changes, the modified image appears the same.

2. During Decoding:

• The system first reads the **message length** and the **embedded password** from the LSBs.

• If the **user-entered password** matches the embedded one, the system proceeds to extract the message bits using the length header.

Advantages:

- Simple, fast, and easy to implement.
- High data embedding capacity.
- Little to no visible distortion in the image.

Limitations:

- Vulnerable to image compression, cropping, or noise.
- Message size must be smaller than the image's pixel capacity.
- Password protection is lightweight (not encrypted), so it should be used for basic validation only.

2. CSP-Based Message Validation (AI Integration)

Before any message is embedded, *Hide & Seek* performs **message validation** using a **Constraint Satisfaction Problem (CSP)** approach. This ensures that messages are appropriate, clean, and formatted for ethical communication.

CSP Basics:

A Constraint Satisfaction Problem involves:

- Variables: Each part of the message (e.g., word, character, length).
- **Domains**: Possible valid values for each variable (e.g., dictionary words, ASCII symbols).
- Constraints: Rules that restrict the variable combinations.

The system checks each message against a predefined set of constraints. If any constraint fails, encoding is blocked, and the user receives an error message.

Implemented Constraints:

Constraint Type	Purpose	
Length Check	Message must fit within image capacity.	
Profanity/Hate Speech/Banned Words	Uses better_profanity and some custom banned words and hate phrases to block inappropriate content.	
Dictionary Check	Validates words using nltk.corpus.words to ensure meaningful messages.	
Emoji/Unicode Filter	Blocks emojis and non-ASCII symbols via the emoji library.	
Capitalization Rule	Rejects ALL CAPS messages to discourage spam/shouting.	
Binary Pattern Block	Prevents messages resembling raw binary data.	
Punctuation Check	Flags missing punctuation that may indicate suspicious content.	

This **CSP validator acts like a smart filter**, improving both security and usability by allowing only **well-formed**, **ethical**, and **human-readable** messages to be hidden.

Integrated Workflow:

- 1. User uploads an image, writes a secret message, and provides a password.
- 2. The message is passed to the **CSP-based validator**.
- 3. If all constraints are satisfied:
 - o The system calculates message length.
 - o Converts the message and password to binary.
 - o Embeds them using the LSB substitution method.
- 4. The result is an encoded **stego-image**.
- 5. During decoding:
 - o The system extracts the message length and password.
 - o If the password matches, it retrieves and reconstructs the hidden message.

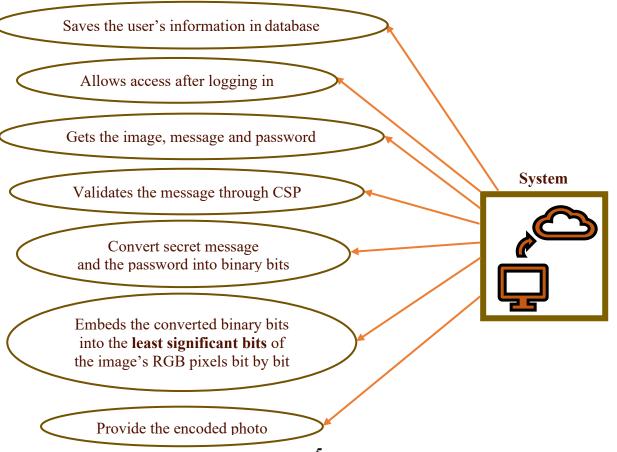
This combination of LSB steganography for secure embedding and CSP-based AI filtering for ethical validation makes *Hide & Seek* a complete, user-safe, and privacy-focused steganographic system.

User Diagram For Encoding: Can Redirect to About page Sign up Can Redirect to Redirected to Validate Message pages Home page Login Can Redirect to Gallery pages Select photo to encode Enter the secret message along with the passwords (along with confirm password) Get the message validation through CSP **User (Sender)** Click on the 'Encode' button Download the encoded photo to share & send image

For Decoding: Sign up Can Redirect to About page Redirected to Home page Login Can Redirect to Validate Message pages Select photo to decode Can Redirect to Gallery pages Enter the password **User (Receiver)** The secret message Click on the 'Decode' button will be displayed in the text box

System Diagram

Encoding Process:



Decoding Process:



Allows access after logging in

Gets the encoded image and password

Extracts LSBs from the provided image to rebuild encoded password, length, and message.

Verifies password then decodes and returns the message as a string.



Website Demonstration

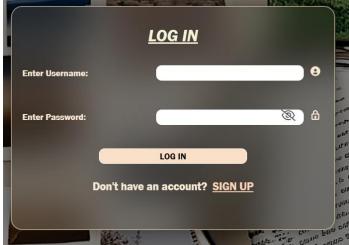


Front Page:



Sign Up & Log In:





Navigation Bar:

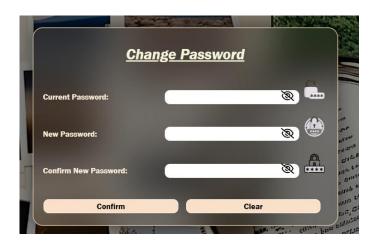


Profile Display & Editing:

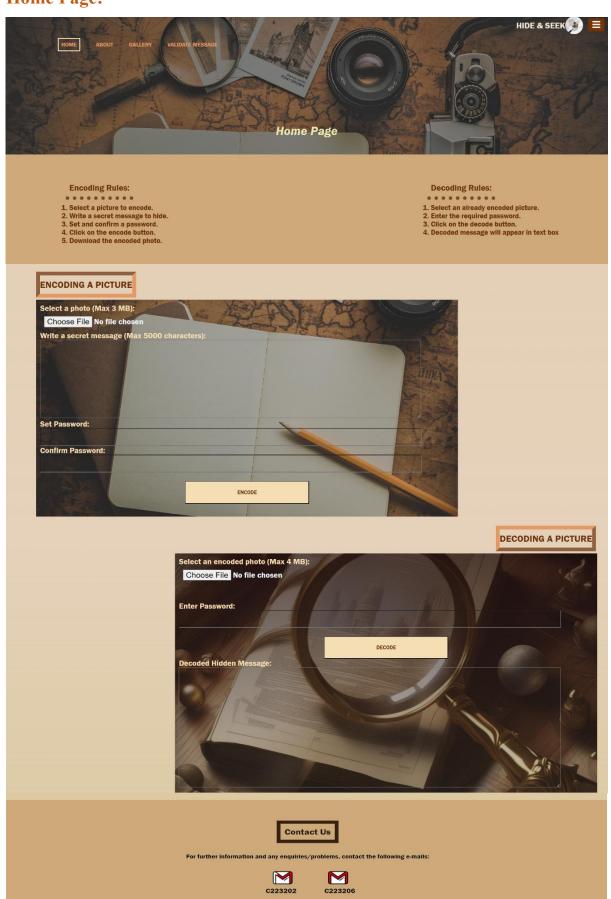








Home Page:



About Page:

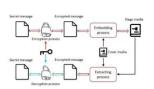


What is Image-Based Steganography?

Image-Based Steganography is a technique used to hide secret information within an image. The basic idea is to modify the image in a way that the changes are not visible to the naked eye, but a specialized program or tool can extract the hidden information.













To-Encode Photo Gallery:



These pictures can be used to transform into captivating carriers of hidden messages.





Selected Photo View -

 $These\ pictures\ can\ be\ used\ to\ transform\ into\ captivating\ carriers\ of\ hidden\ messages.$



Encoded Photo Gallery:



These encoded pictures hold hidden messages waiting to be deciphered. Use Password: 1301 to decode these pictures



Contact Us

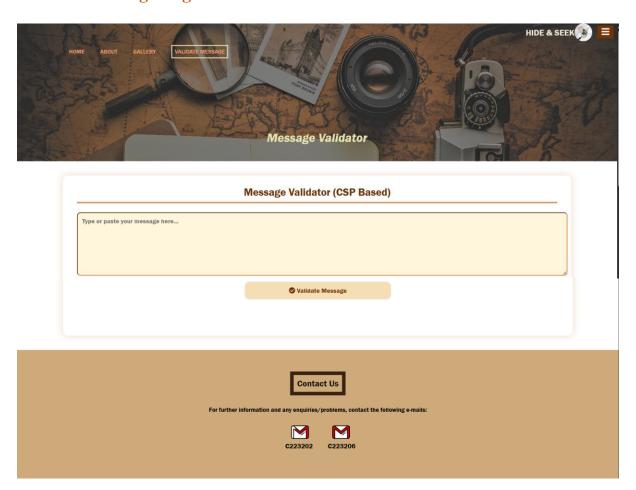
For further information and any enquiries/problems, contact the following e-mails:

C223202 C223206

Selected Photo View



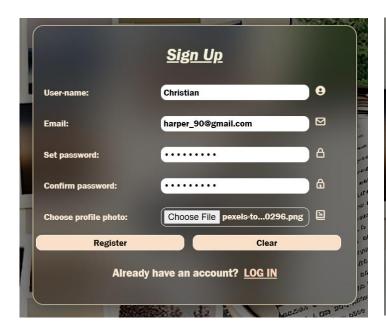
Validate Message Page:



The pictures provided here depict a primary overview of the whole website including the front page, profiles, account handling pages and the main five pages: Home, About, To-Encode Photos, Encoded Photos and Validate Message.

Working Demonstration

Account Registration & Logging In:



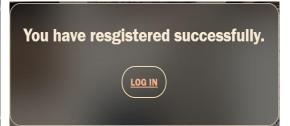


Error/Success Messages (Account Management):



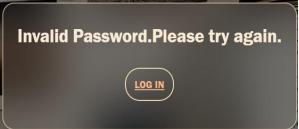


The provided password does not align with the confirmed password.

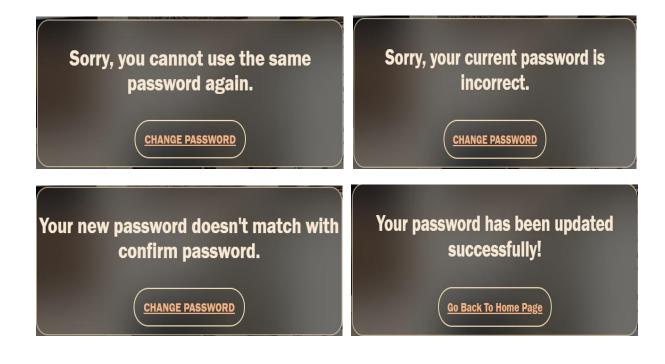


During Signing Up



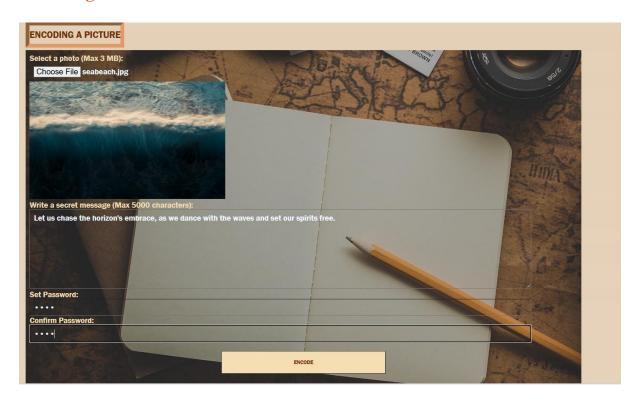


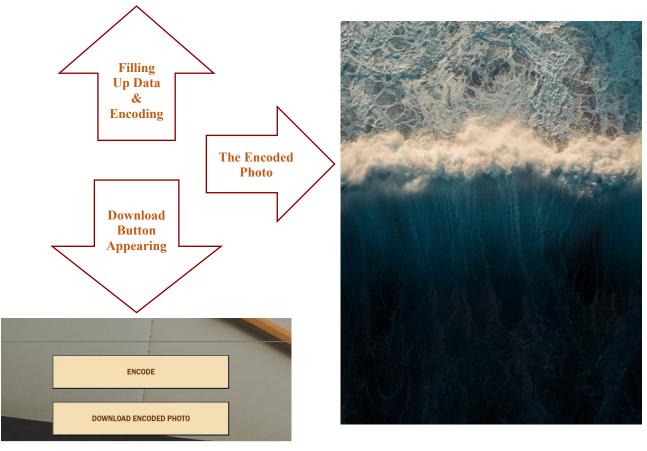
During Logging In



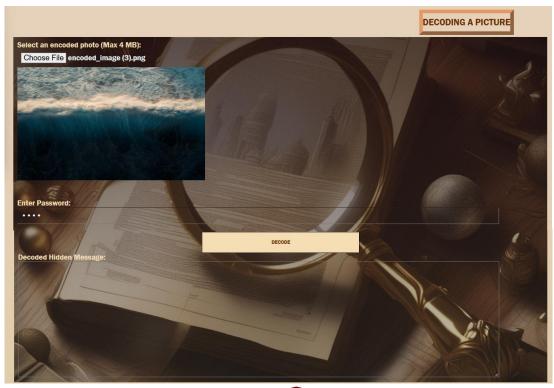
During Changing Password

Encoding Process:

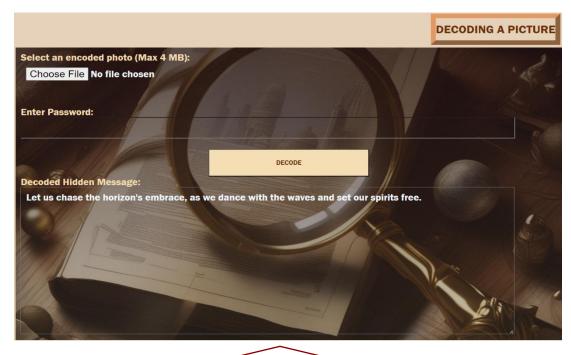




Decoding Process:

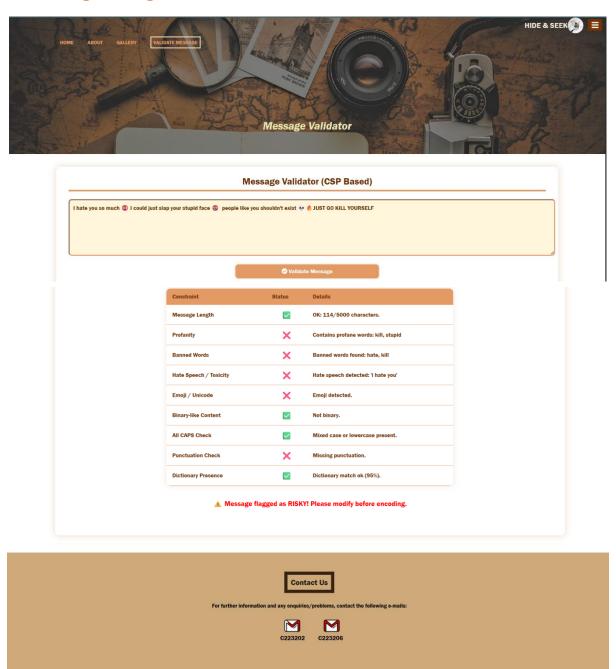






The Decoded Message

Validating Message Process:



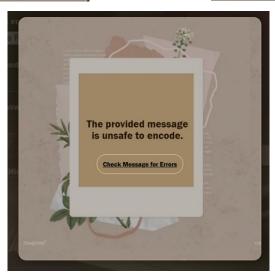
Error Messages (Encoding-Decoding):











During Encoding





During Decoding

The pictures provided here depict the overall working process of the website which are registering an account and logging in and the main works which are Encoding, Decoding Pictures and Validating Secret Messages.