“Transmission of the shares through the communication channel is also an important task. Since, the shares looks like noisy data so the transmission of the share over the channel draw the attention of the hackers. To resolve this problem, one obvious solution is the steganography (or data hiding). The secret image is encoded by arithmetic coding and since arithmetic coding gives a variable length encoding message. So, for the different secret images with same size the length of the generated encoded messages may be different. Hence, for the simplicity, in data hiding purpose we have employed the LSB method. In data hiding step, first we embed the length of the share and then the actual shares is embedded. The hiding of the share within a cover image generates a stego image.”

S. K. Das and B. C. Dhara, “A New Secret Image Sharing with Arithmetic Coding,” in 2015 IEEE International Conference on Research in Computational Intelligence and Communication Networks, Kolkata, 2015, pp. 395-399.

(Citation Style: IEEE)

Rewrite:

Also, the process of sharing what is being communicated from one source to another as an image is another important task. Since what image is being shared looks like highly random and scrambled information, hackers notice this disorder. To prevent this risk, is the use of steganography- also known as data hiding. Through this method, the information being shared is rearranged based on mathematical processes, such as the Least Significant Bit method which has been previously described. These mathematical processes then output a fixed amount of rearranged information through an image. So for different sets of original information with the same fixed amount of rearranged information, may be different even though they appear to be same type image. This process of hiding information within an image produces a stego image.

About the Changes Made:

First off, I had to take into consideration this passage’s primary readers (22), which are general/non-expert readers, being a lay audience, mostly being our class as a whole. I had to change the vocabulary used from the original short passage while still presenting the same type of information and concepts that were being described. I also had to think about the class’s familiarity with the subjects of cryptography and arithmetic coding, educational levels, and reading and comprehension levels (23). I also had to organize the information (27) in a way that would be most appealing for its readers along with what information is most important (25) for this passage’s primary readers.

Raiders for information, wholly responsible interpreting text, want only need-to-know information (21)

Concise texts, with graphics, primary readers/action takers (22)

Secondary readers/advisors, tertiary readers/evaluators, gatekeepers/supervisors (23)

Profiling familiarity with the subject, professional experience, educational level, reading and comprehension level, skill level (23)

Needs/information to take action or make a decision, values/issues/goals/beliefs that are important, attitudes (25)

Physical/economic/political/ethical context (26)

Strategic decisions what information, organize to highlight, persuasive style, design (27)

International and cross-cultural communication differences in content (32), organization (33), style (34), design (35)