

# APPLICATION OF HIDING CRYPTED TEXT MESSAGES INTO IMAGE

## (STEGANOGRAPHY)

Oğulcan Topsakal Jan 11, 2021  
ogulcan.topsakal@gazi.edu.tr

# BEFORE STEGANOGRAPHY: CRYPTOGRAPHY

- CRYPTOGRAPHY IS THE STUDY OF SECURE COMMUNICATIONS TECHNIQUES...
- IT IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED TO ENCRYPTION...
- IN ADDITION, CRYPTOGRAPHY ALSO COVERS THE OBFUSCATION OF INFORMATION IN IMAGES...

## ON THE OTHER HAND: STEGANOGRAPHY

- STEGANOGRAPHY IS THE TECHNIQUE OF HIDING SECRET DATA WITHIN AN ORDINARY, NON-SECRET, FILE OR MESSAGE IN ORDER TO AVOID DETECTION; THE SECRET DATA IS THEN EXTRACTED AT ITS DESTINATION.

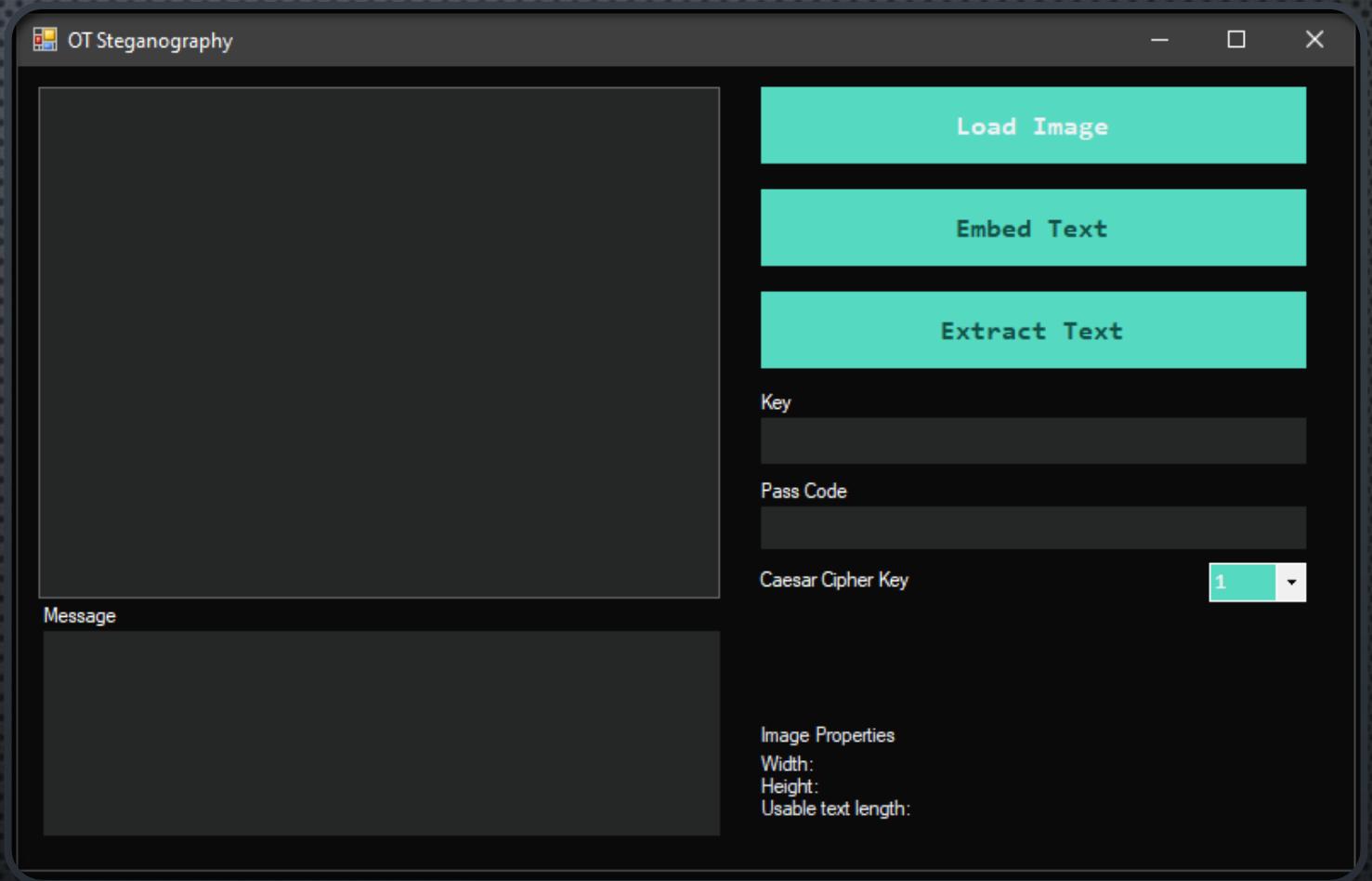


## STEGANOGRAPHY IS DISTINCT FROM CRYPTOGRAPHY BUT..

- USING BOTH TOGETHER CAN HELP IMPROVE THE SECURITY OF THE PROTECTED INFORMATION AND PREVENT DETECTION OF THE SECRET COMMUNICATION

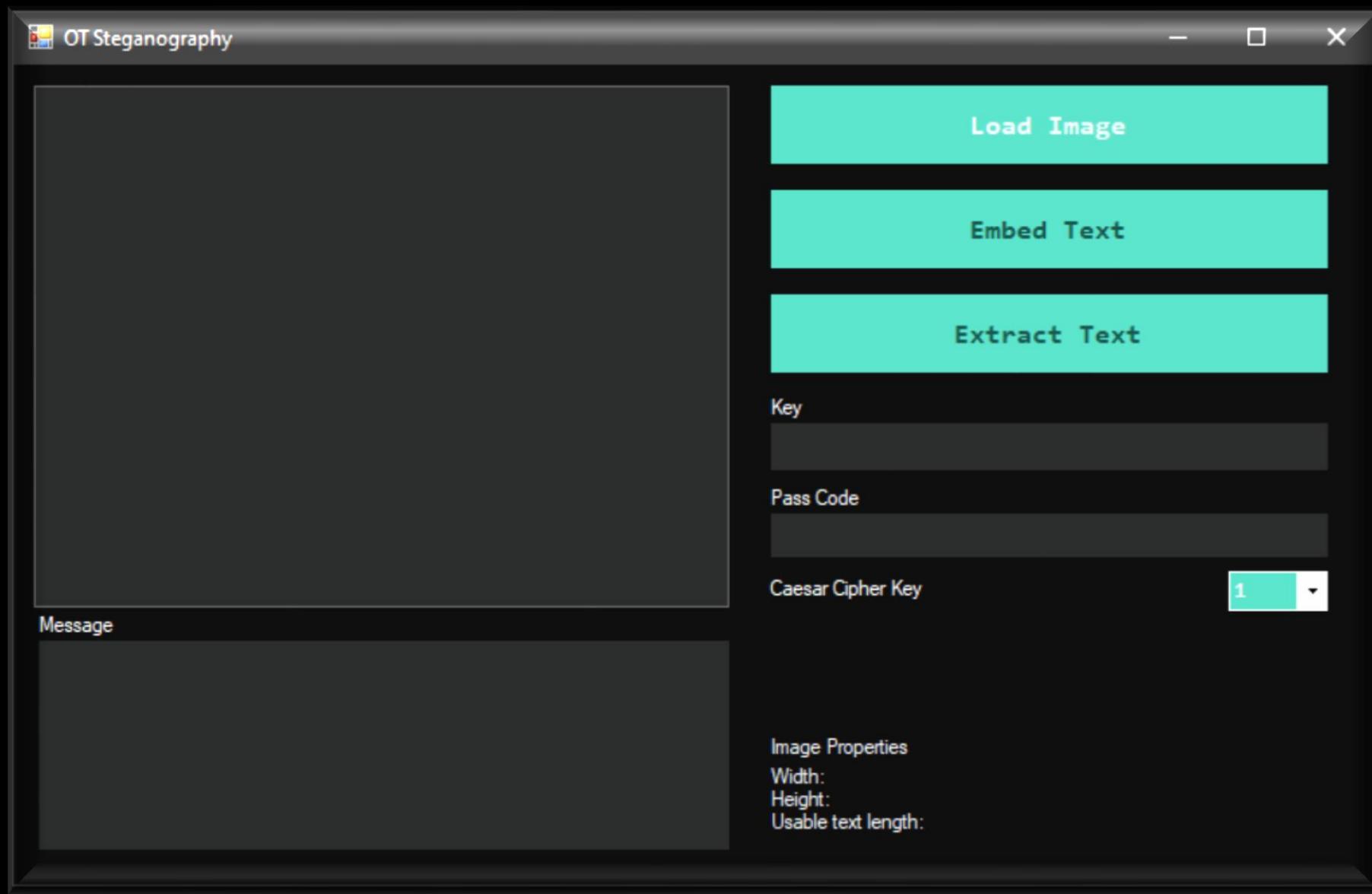
# MODEL AND IMPLEMENTATION

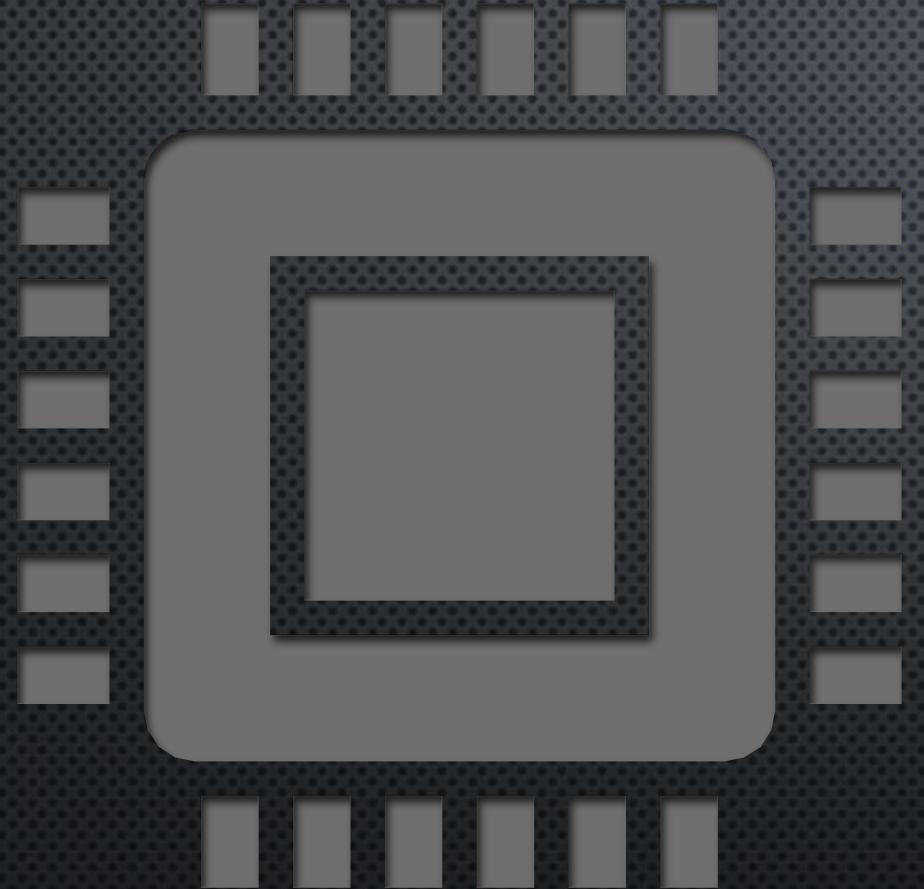
- USER INTERFACE
- METHODS & ALGORITHMS



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# USER INTERFACE





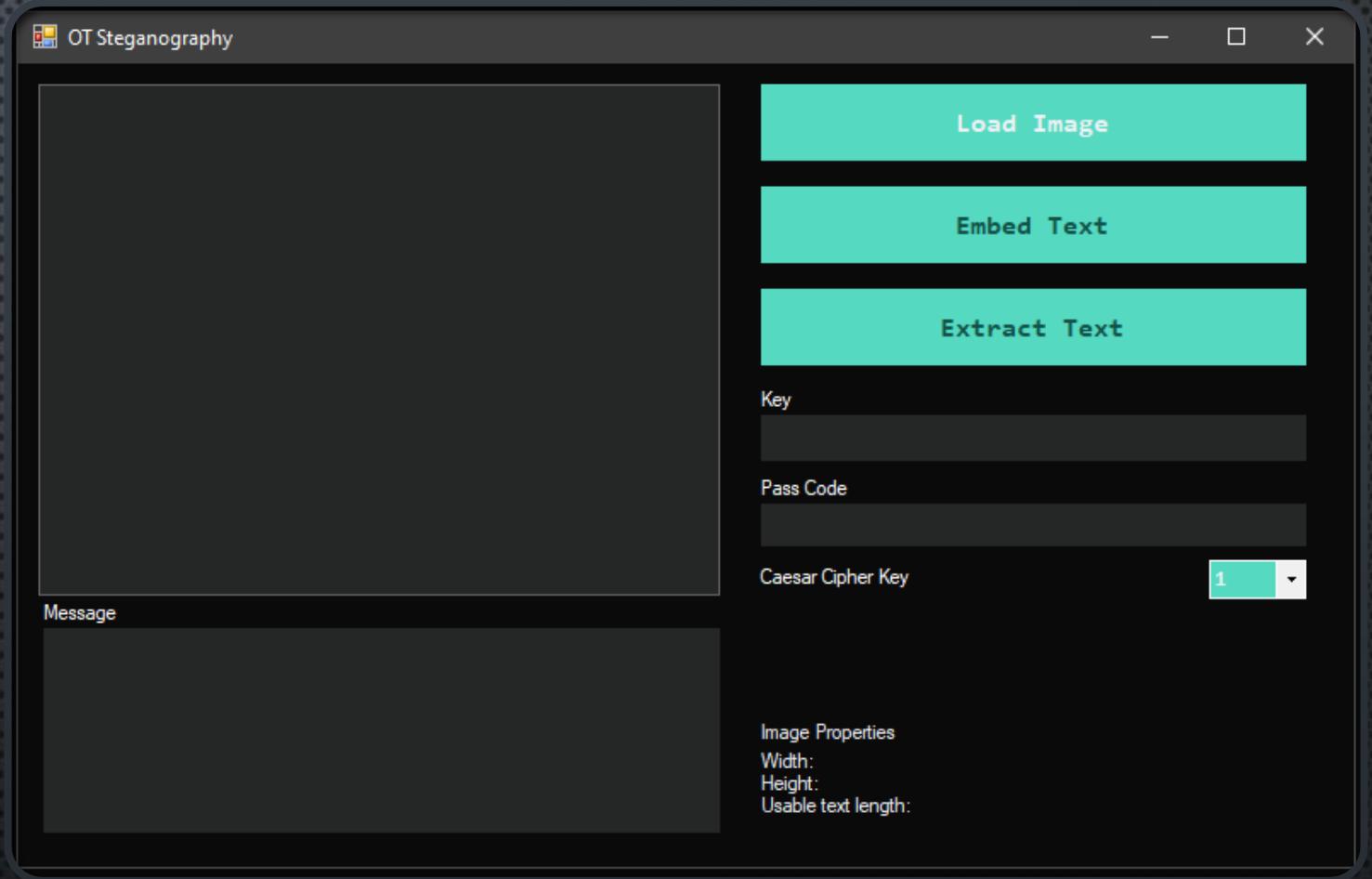
## ON BACKEND

- THERE ARE 3 MAIN ALGORITHM RUNNING ON BACKGROUND
  - STEGANOGRAPHY ALGORITHM
  - CAESAR CIPHER ALGORITHM
  - KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY ALGORITHM

# STEGANOGRAPHY ALGORITHM

Embedding Algorithm pseudocode:

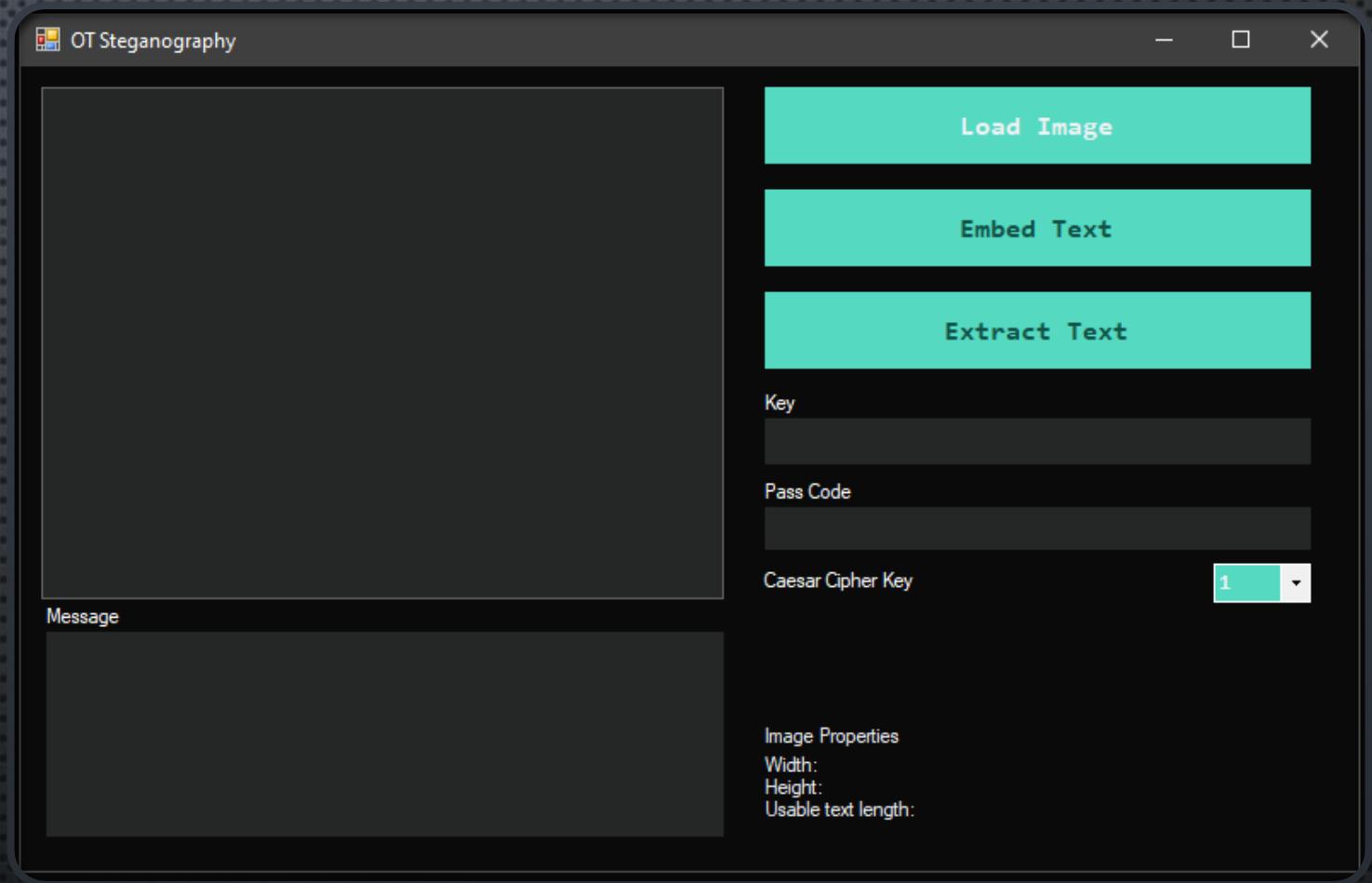
- 1.Take text(message) input from user.
- 2.Take image from user and convert this image to a bitmap and calculate boundaries of this bitmap to understand limitations of maximum message can be hidden.
- 3.Cipher text input using Caesar Cipher Algorithm with selected key from user.
- 4.Convert text input string to binary string ("Example") -> ("101010").
- 5.Generate random start point with using the bounds which calculated at second step.
- 6.Visit pixels and put pixel's lsb to our encrypted binary data one by one until reach the length of binary string.
- 7.Create new image with embedded message bitmap. Use png extension to prevent data loss.
- 8.Generate text file which includes key, pass code and Caesar cipher key.
- 9.End.



# STEGANOGRAPHY ALGORITHM

Extracting Algorithm pseudocode:

- 1.Take text decryption key from user.
- 2.Take pass code from user.
- 3.Take Caesar cipher key from user to use it last step.
- 4.Take image which includes hidden message from user.
- 5.Check if these values is true. If not show dumb message.
- 6.If values are correct start decryption.
- 7.Extract starting and end point from decrypted key.
- 8.Convert given image to bitmap.
- 9.Go to start point pixel of bitmap with using decrypted points.
- 10.Read least significant bits of pixels until reaching end point.
- 11.Store all bits inside string.
- 12.Convert the binary string by reading 8 bits by 8 bits.
- 13.Decipher string with using Caesar cipher key from we take at step 3.
- 14.Show last product to user.



# CAESAR ALGORITHM

1

Caesar Algorithm Encipher pseudocode:

- 1.Take command line arguments for string to be encoded and an integer as a cipher key.
- 2.Loop through each character in input string, change value by the value of the cipher.
- 3.Return out encrypted string.

2

Caesar Algorithm Decipher pseudocode:

- 1.Take command line arguments for string to be decoded and an integer as a cipher key.
- 2.Loop through each character in input string, change value by the value of the cipher.
- 3.Return out decrypted string.

# KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY ALGORITHM

1

Text Cryptography Algorithm Encrypt  
pseudocode:

- 1.Generate random 256bit, store this value in salt.
- 2.Generate random 256bit, store this value in iv.
- 3.Encode user input with UTF8.
- 4.Generate password with using Rfc2898DeriveBytes.
- 5.Return cryptd string.

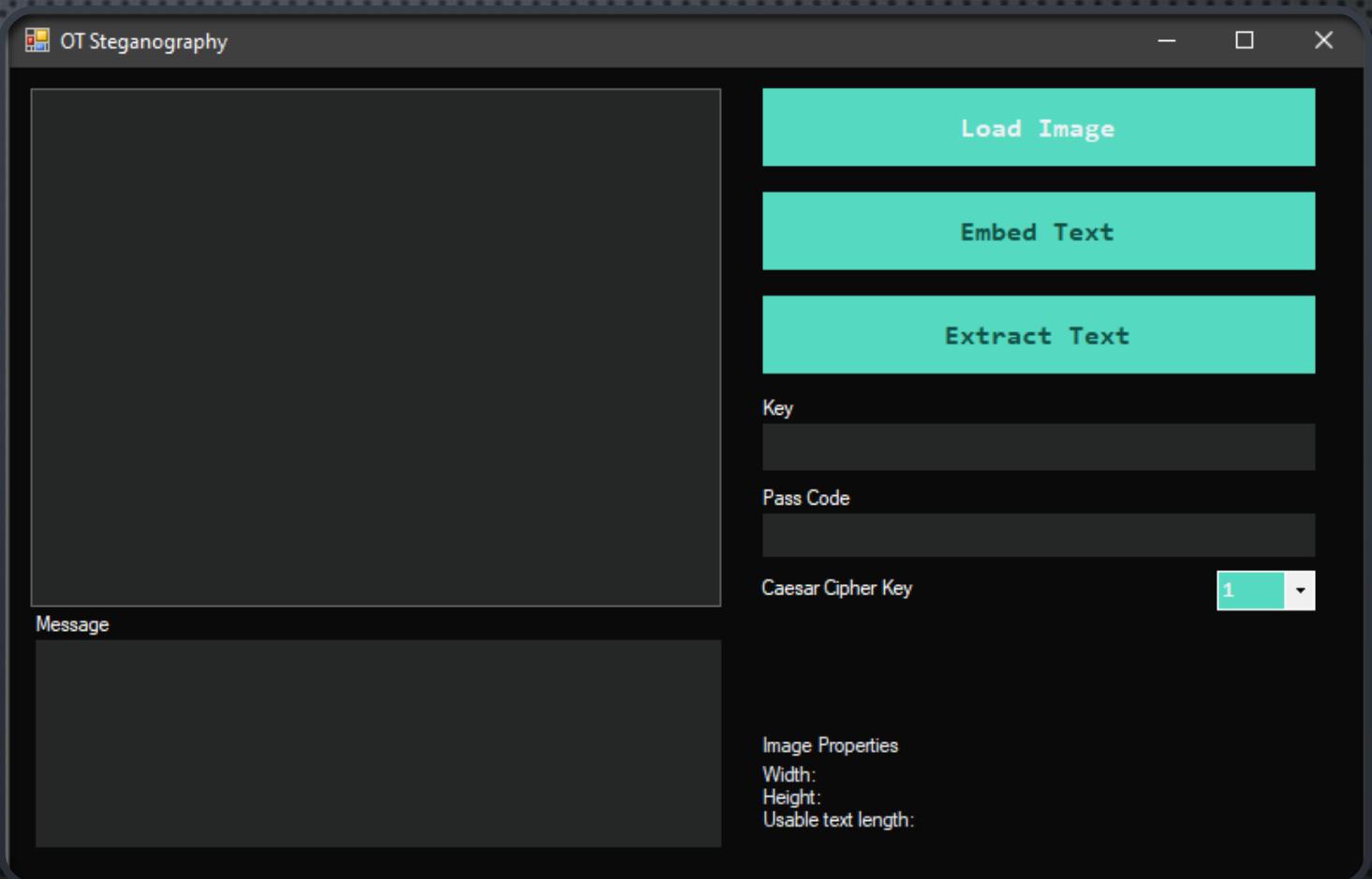
2

Text Cryptography Algorithm Decrypt  
pseudocode:

- 1.Convert cipher text from base 64 string.
- 2.Split converted cipher text as salt, iv and cipher text bytes.
- 3.Generate string with using Rfc2898DeriveBytes.
- 4.Return decrypted string.

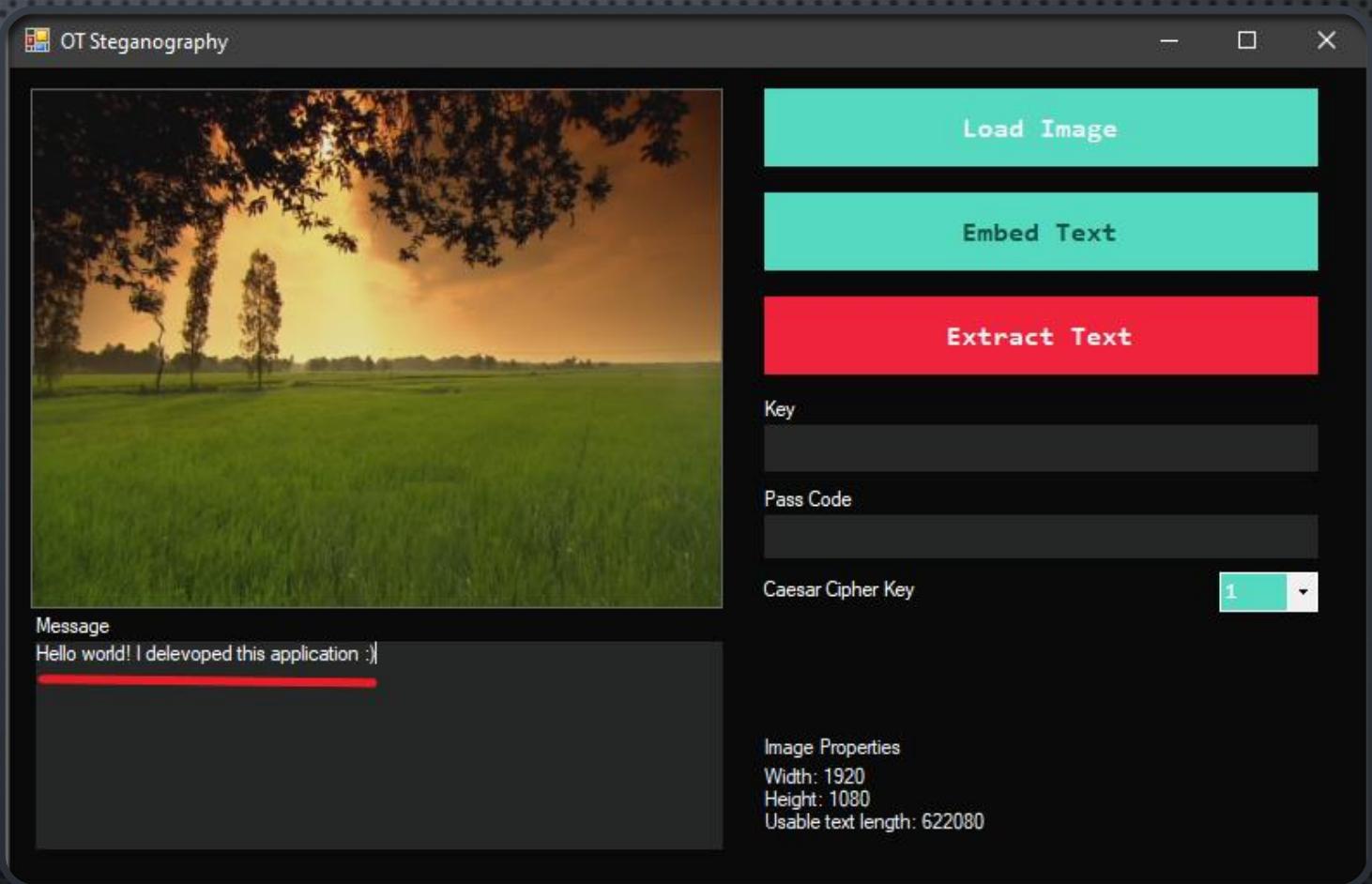
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

1. FIRST CLICK LOAD IMAGE BUTTON  
TO SELECT SKETCH PICTURE.



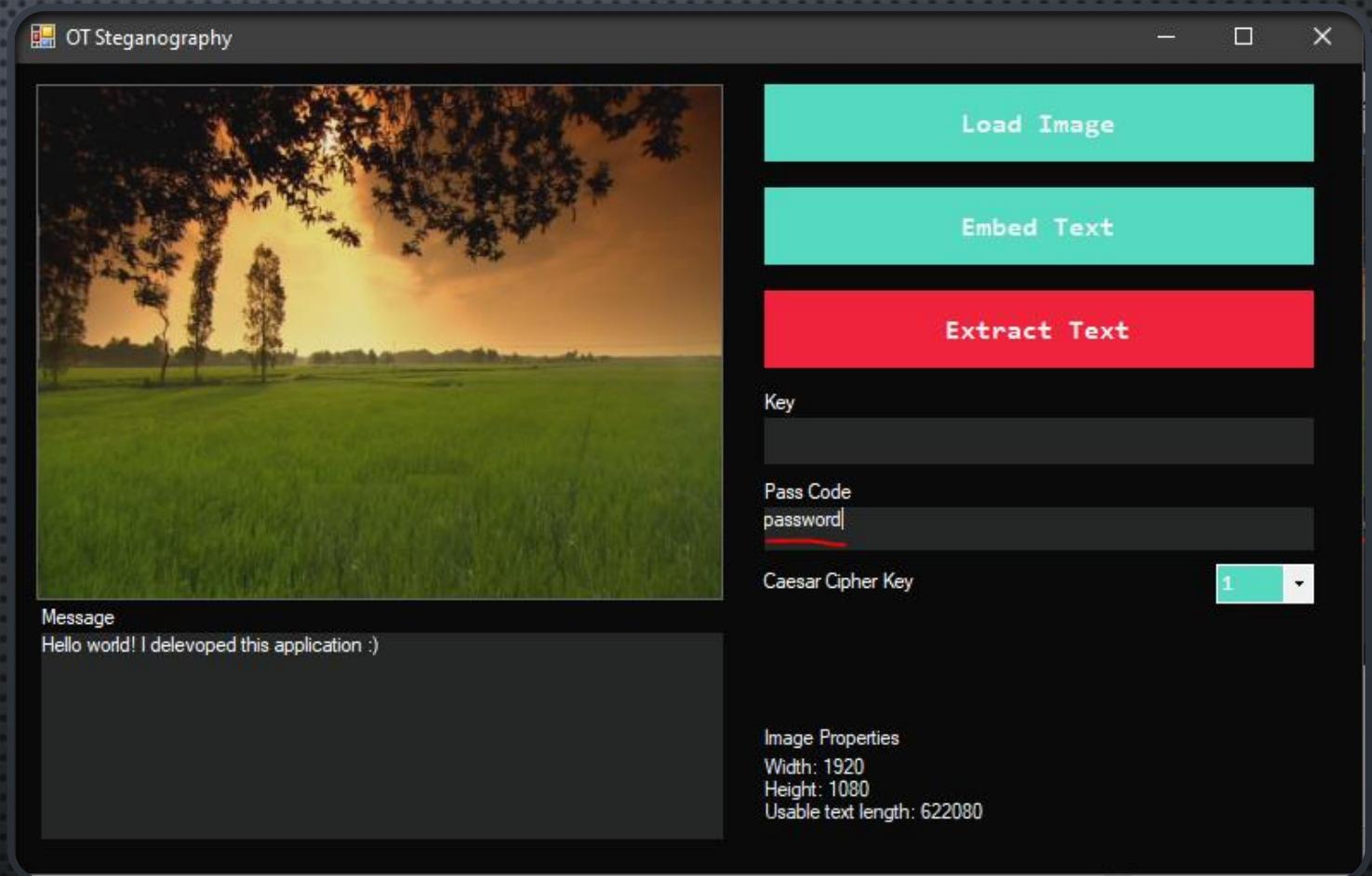
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

2. WRITE THE MESSAGE YOU WANT TO BE HIDDEN IN THE MESSAGE FIELD.



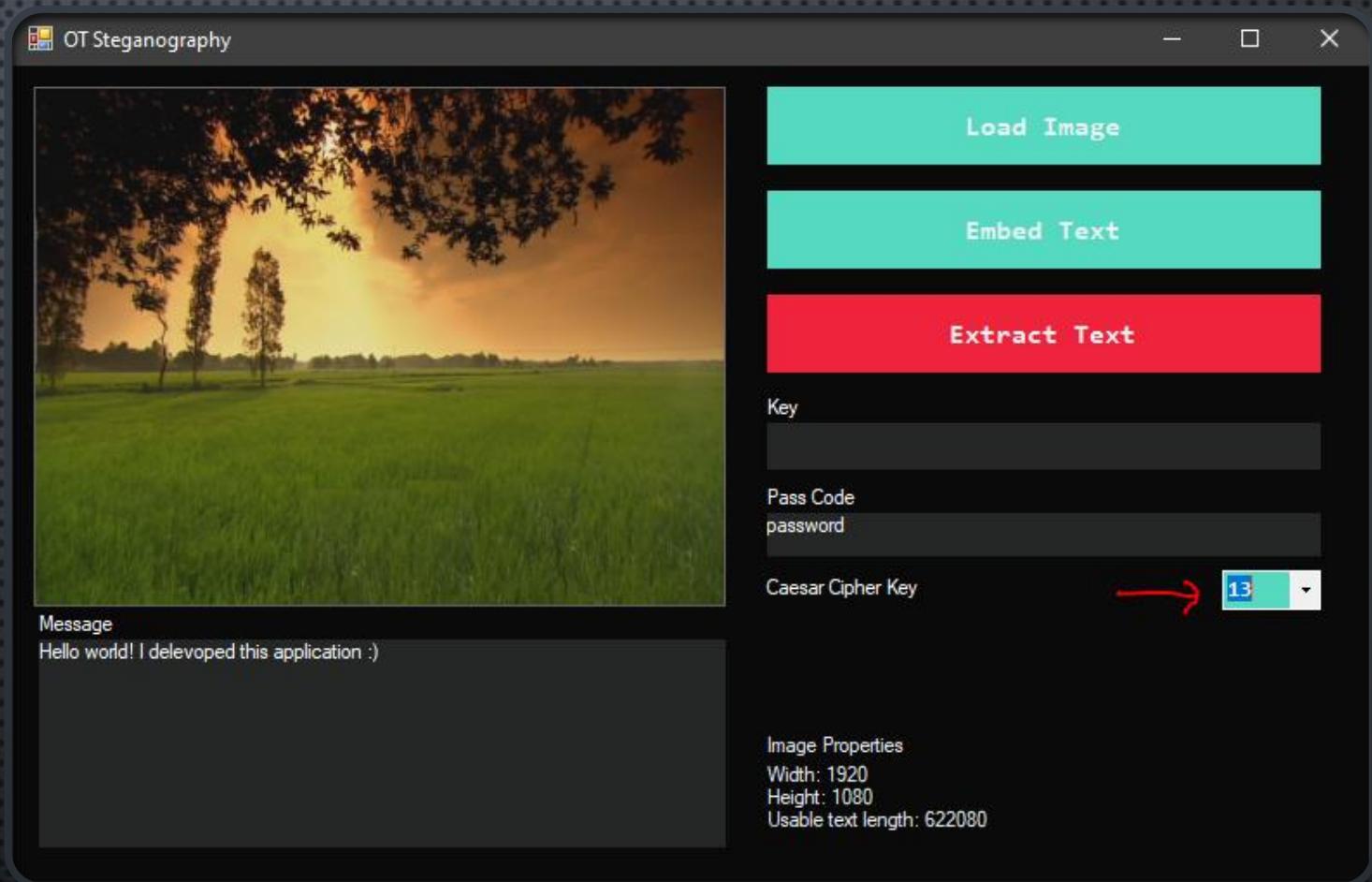
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

3. ENTER A STRONG PASSWORD –AS I  
DO- TO PERSONALIZE YOUR  
OPERATION.



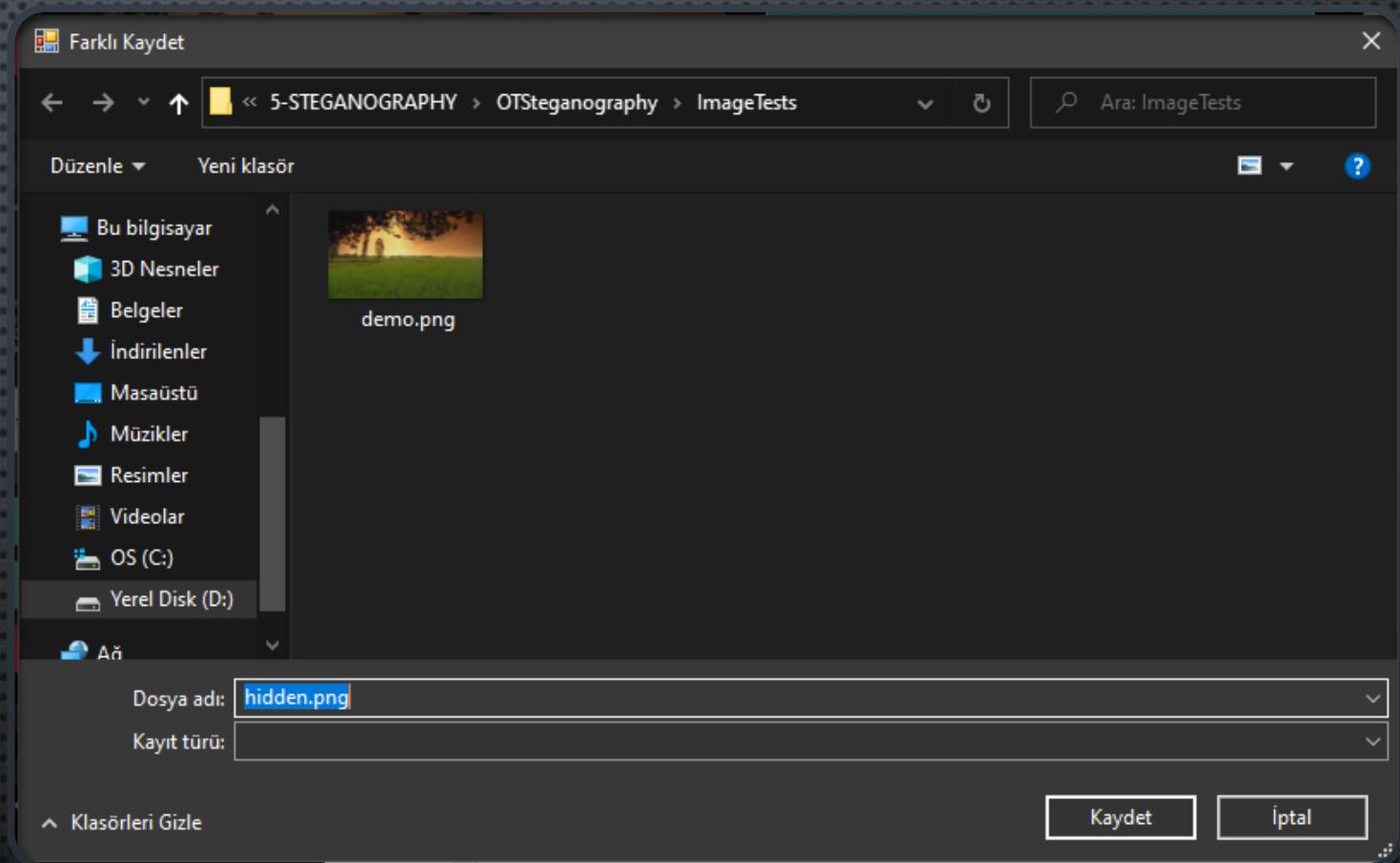
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

4. SELECT CAESAR CIPHER KEY TO  
CIPHER YOUR TEXT MESSAGE BEFORE  
EMBEDDING INTO PICTURE.



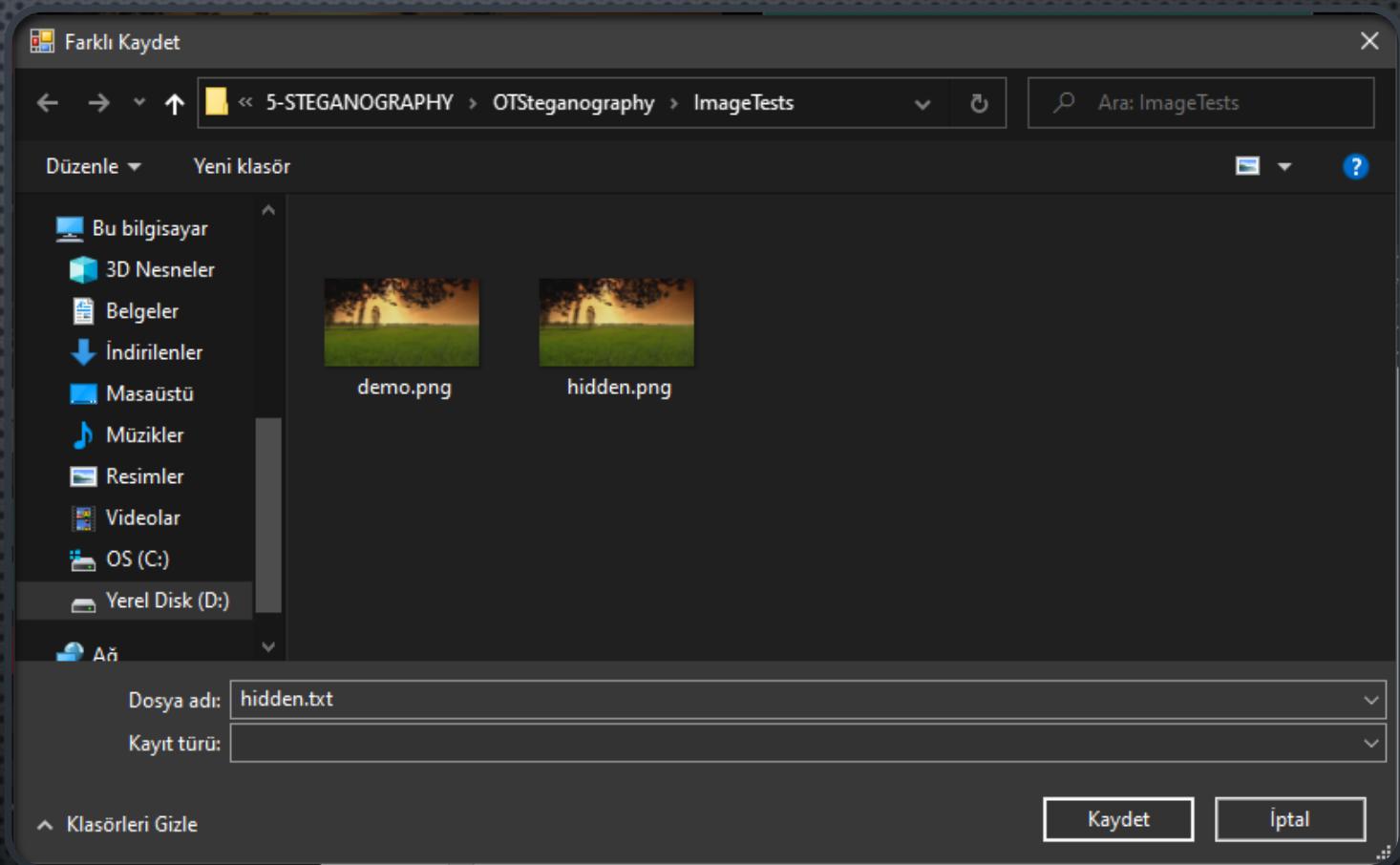
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

5. CLICK EMBED TEXT BUTTON AND  
GIVE A NAME TO NEW IMAGE WILL BE  
CREATED.



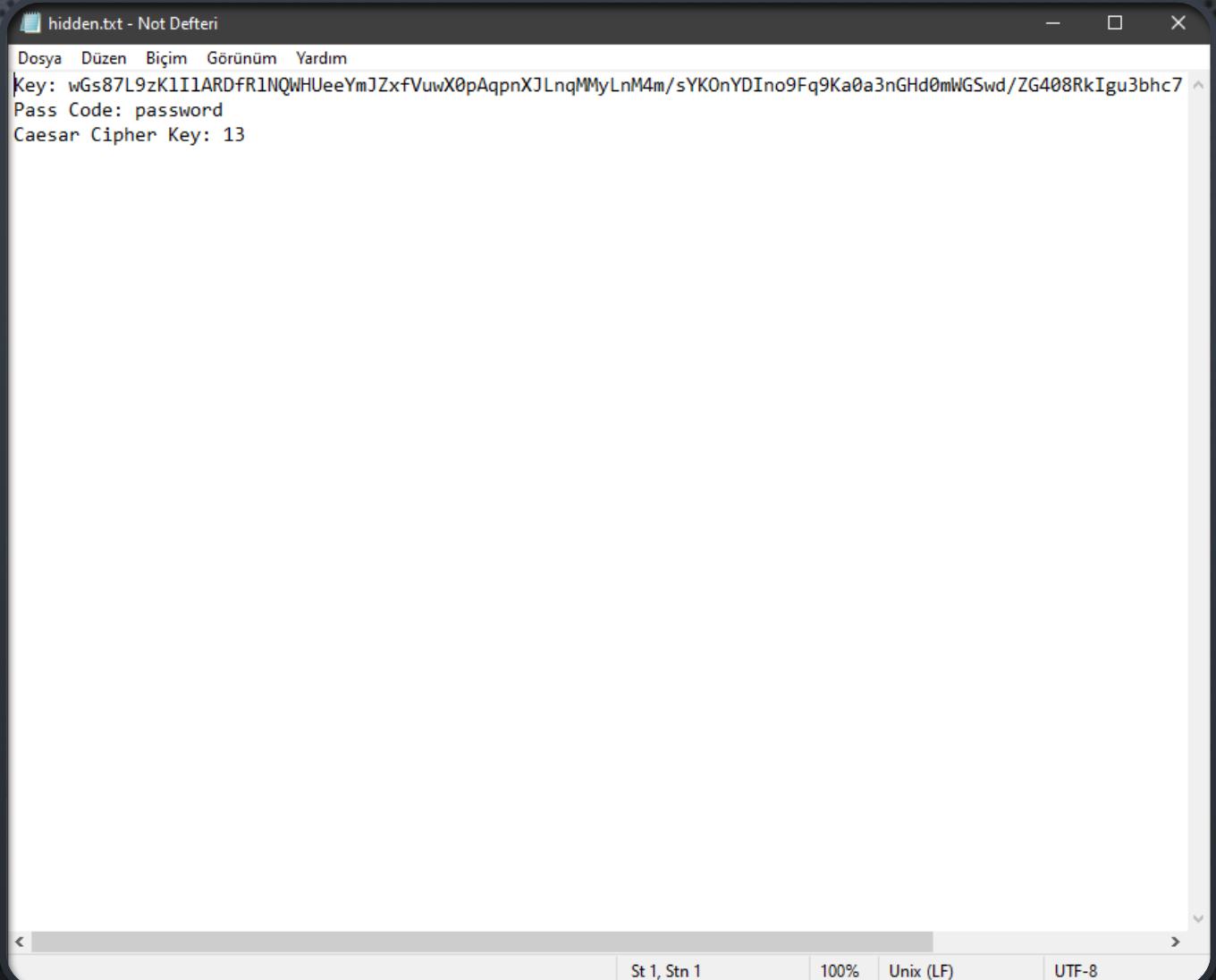
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

6. GIVE A NAME TO A TEXT PRODUCT.  
TEXT PRODUCT INCLUDES THESE; KEY,  
PASS CODE AND CAESAR CIPHER  
KEY.



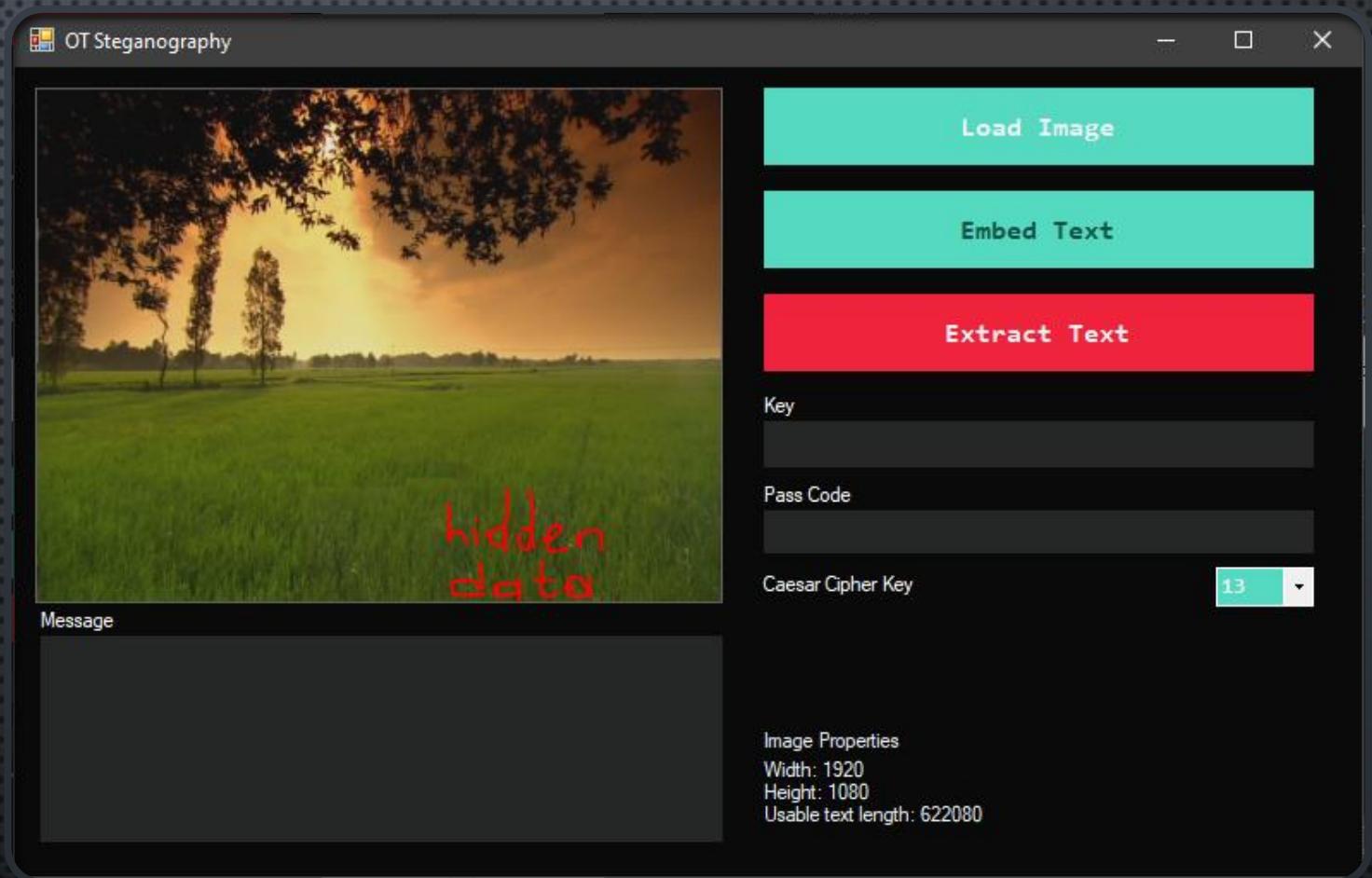
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

7. THIS IS TEXT PRODUCT CREATED BY  
PROGRAM.



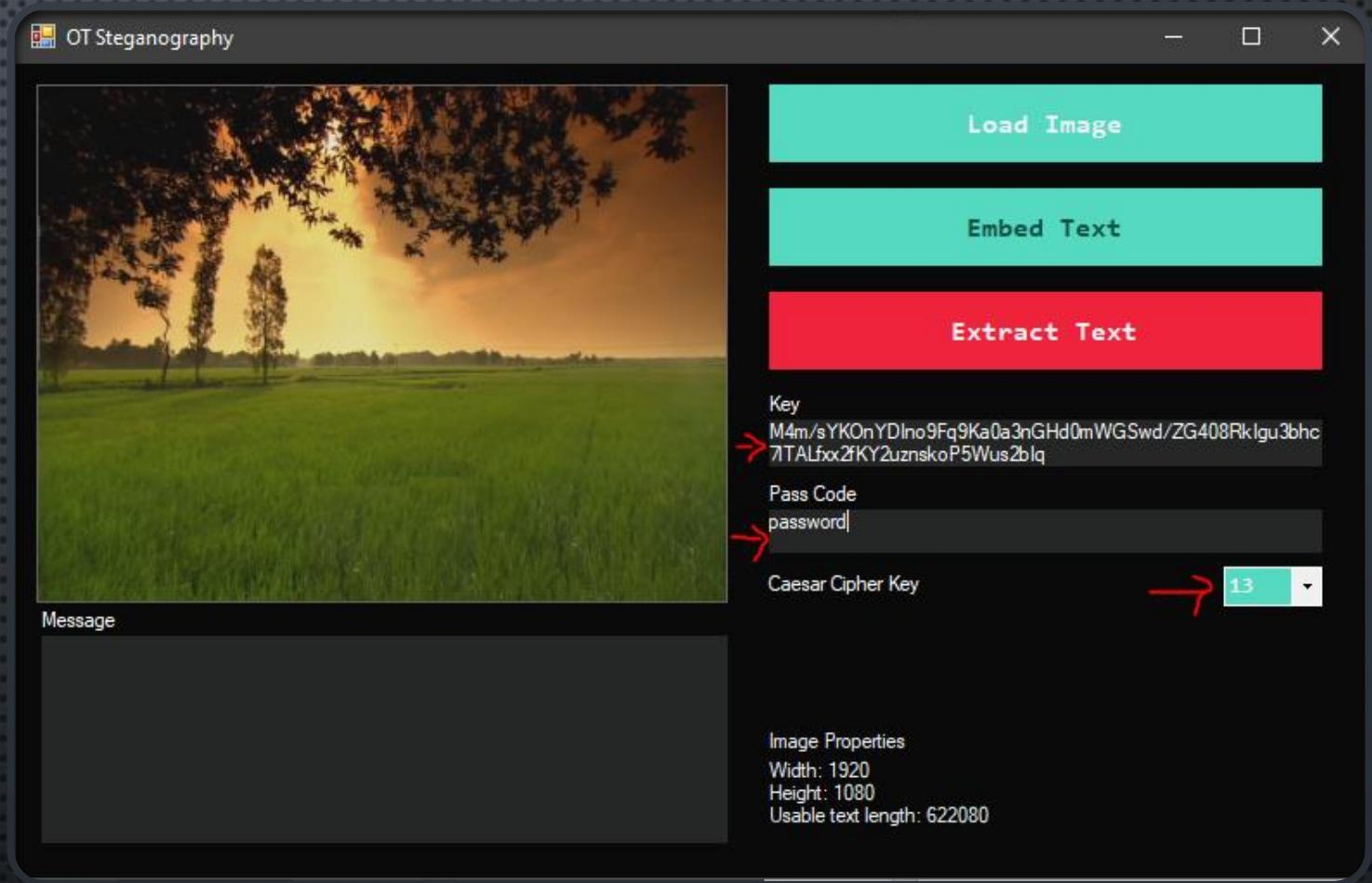
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

8. CLICK LOAD IMAGE BUTTON TO  
LOAD IMAGE WHICH HAS CRYPTED  
DATA.



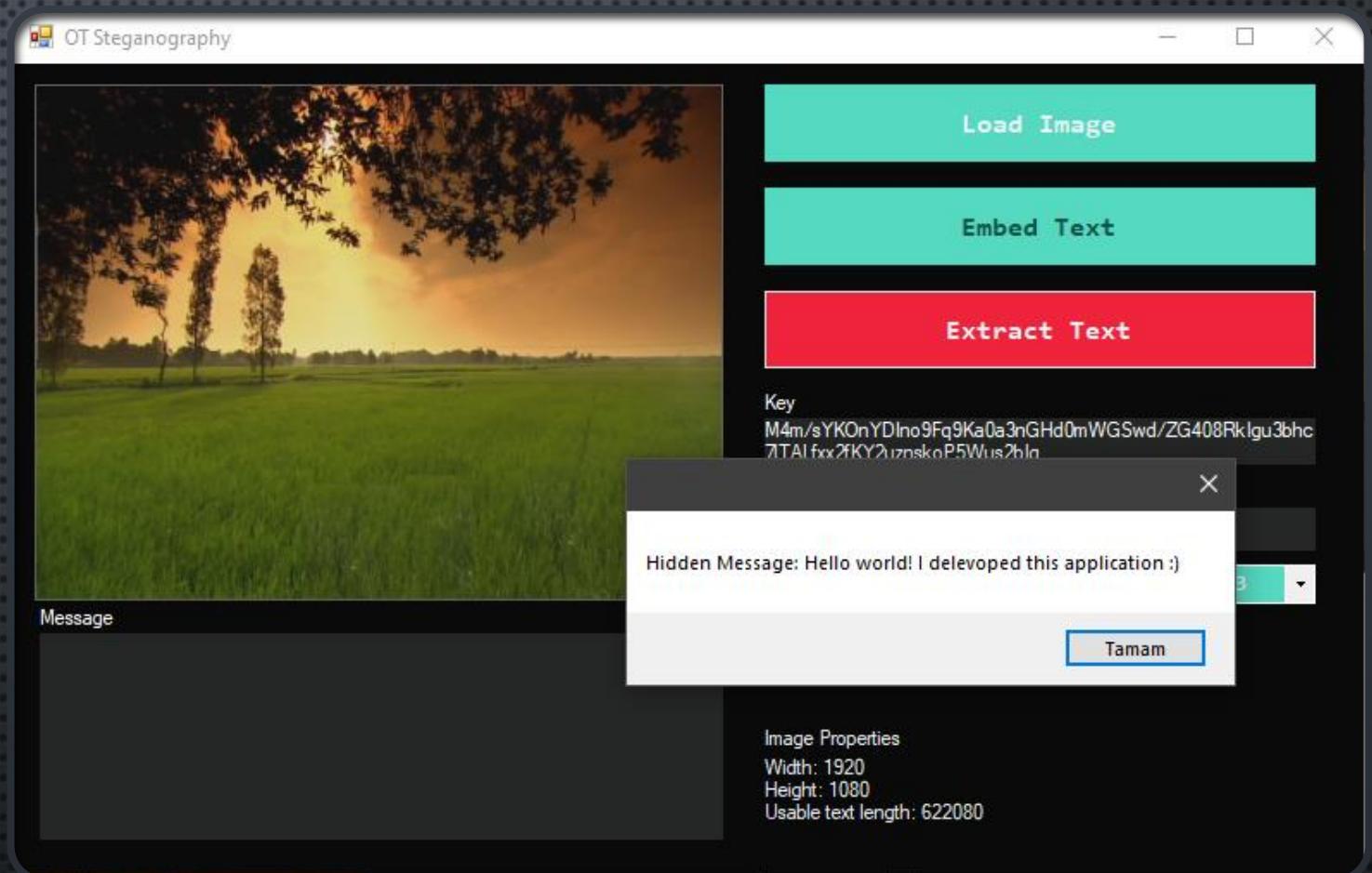
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

9. ENTER YOUR KEY, PASS CODE AND  
CAESAR CIPHER KEY CORRECTLY ON  
UI BEFORE CLICKING EXTRACT TEXT.



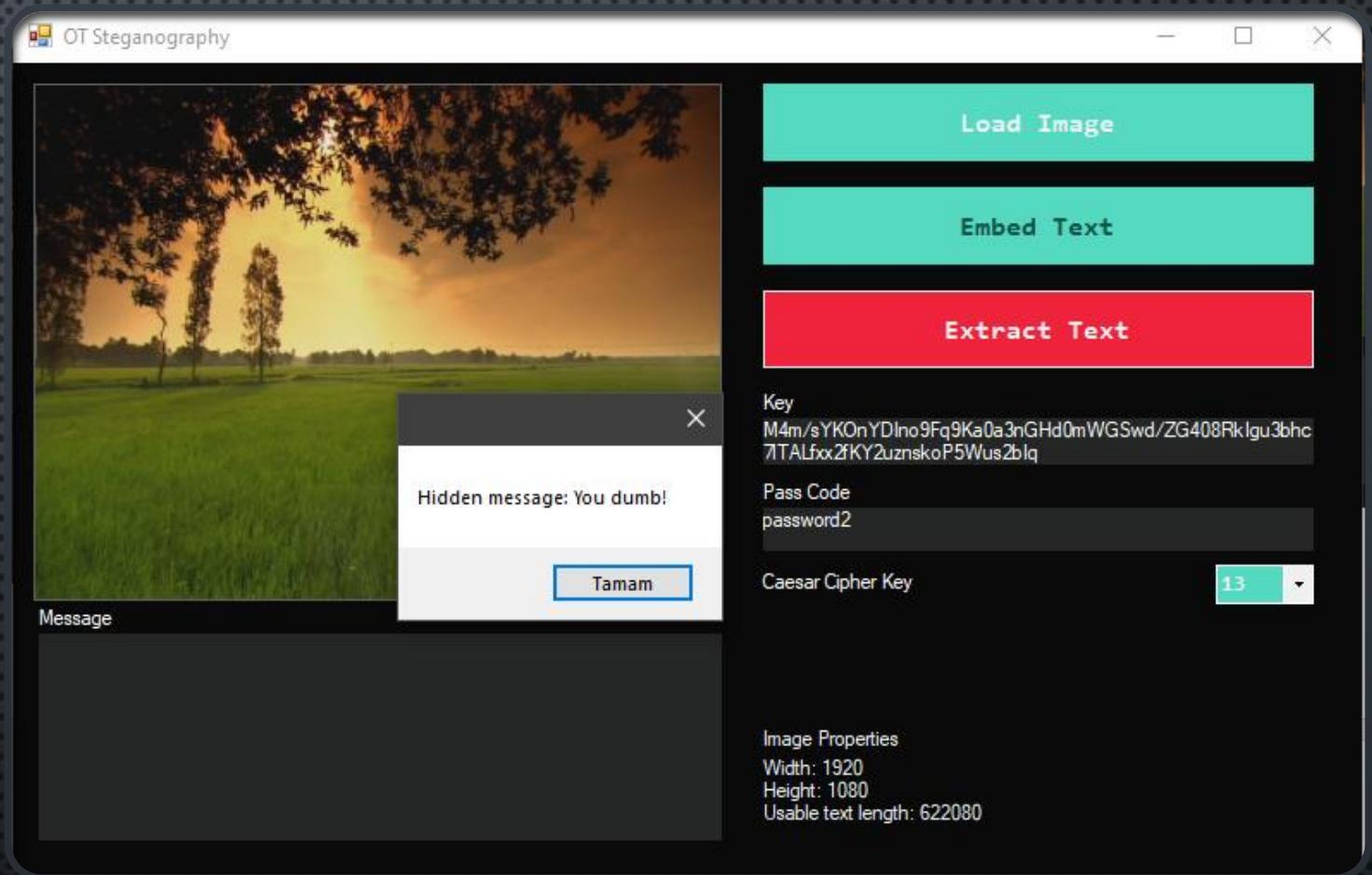
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

10. CLICK EXTRACT TEXT BUTTON.



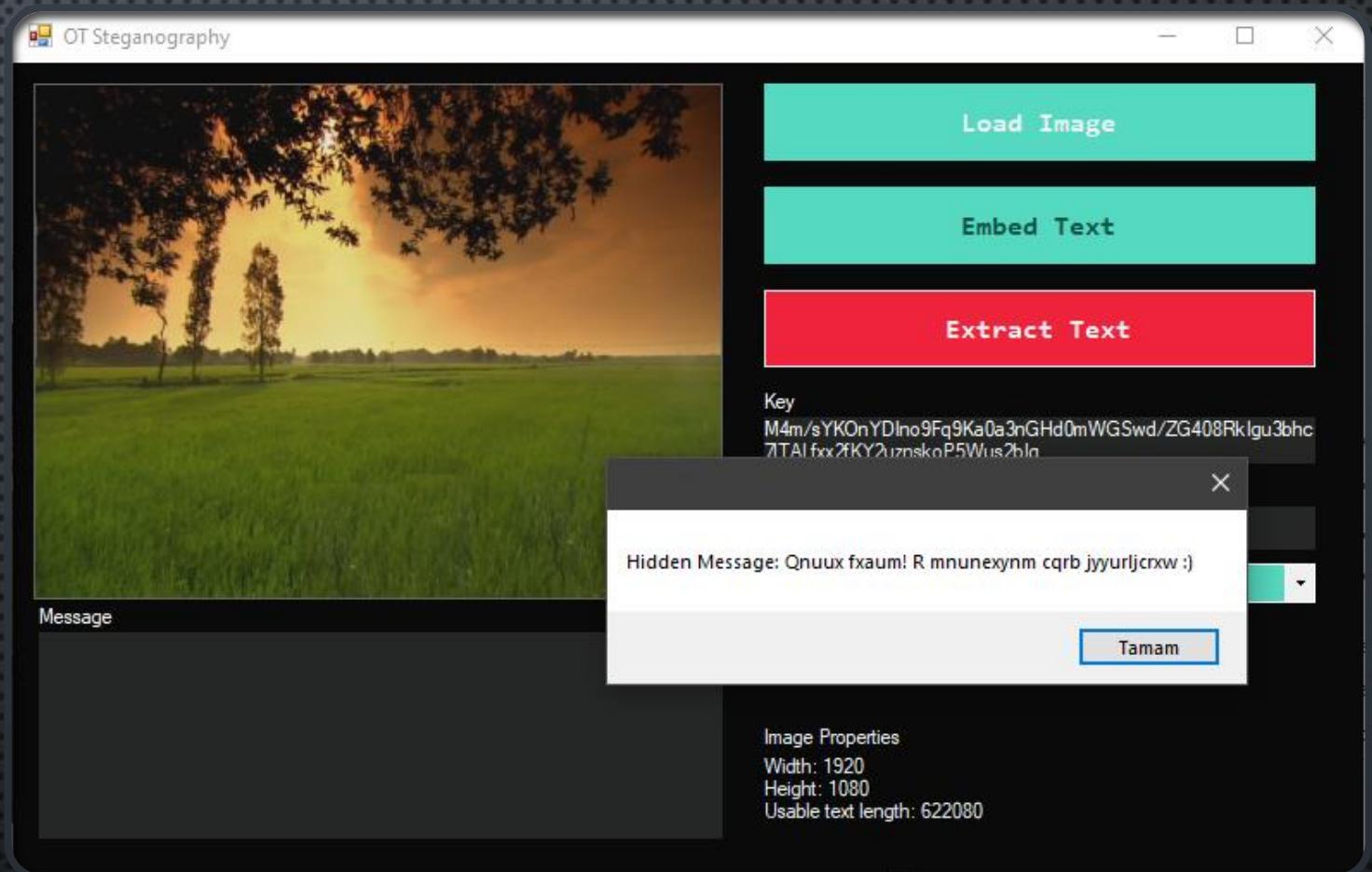
# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

11. WHAT IF ANY OF THESE FIELD  
ENTERED WRONG.



# STEP BY STEP HIDING MOST SECRET MESSAGE

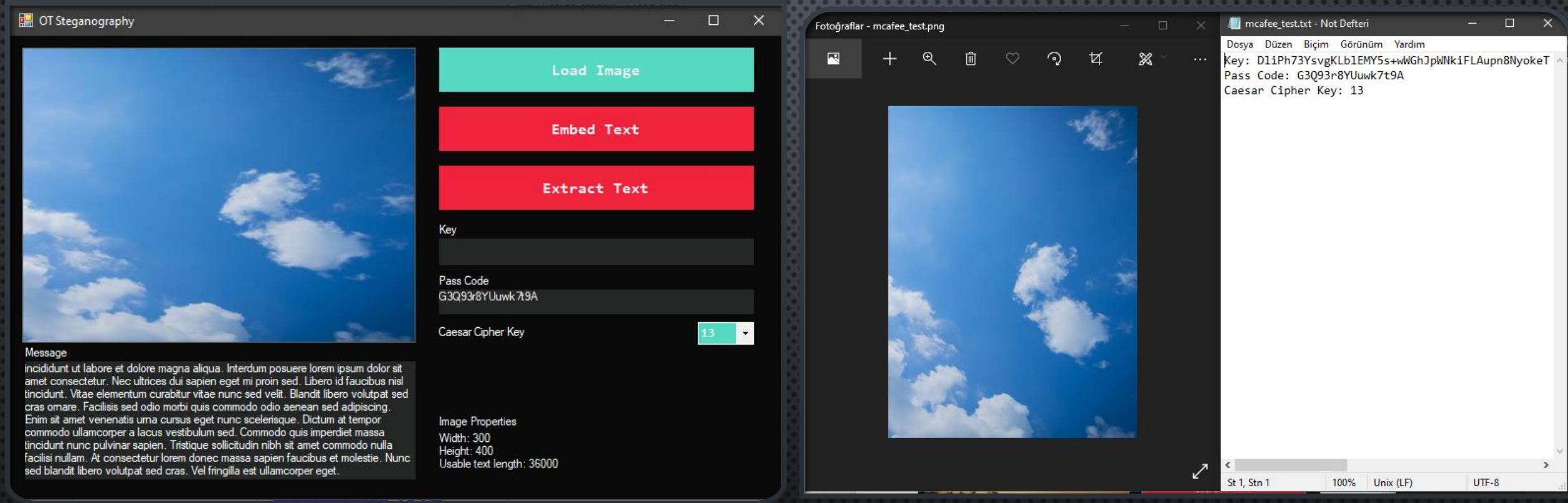
11. WHAT IF ANY OF THESE FIELD  
ENTERED WRONG.



# ANALYSIS

- THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS TO TEST HOW UNDETECTABLE THIS PROGRAM. THE FIRST OF THESE IS “STEGANOGRAPHY DEFENSE INITIATIVE”, MCAFEE ANTIVIRUS PROGRAM OFFERS ONLINE.

PS. I USED SAME DATA ON ALL ANALYSIS STEPS



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# MCAFEE RESULT

## RESULTS



Suspicious: No - We can't find significant traces of steganography in this image

Confidence Level: Medium

Score: 12.897532401822827

Scan Time: 2566 ms

Errors: false

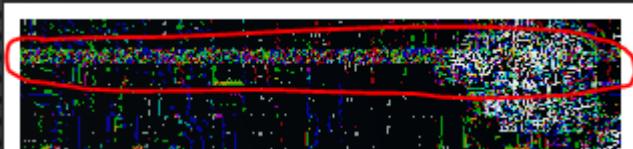
# NOISE ANALYSIS

- NEXT ANALYSIS IS EXAMINING NOISE ON ORIGINAL IMAGE AND LAST PRODUCT. CURRENT STATE OF THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT SUPPORT ADDING RANDOM NOISE ON PRODUCT IMAGE.

AS YOU CAN SEE ON FINAL PRODUCT NOISE ANALYSIS IMAGE, WHERE THE DATA IS HIDDEN IS CLEARLY VISIBLE.



Original Image



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Final Product

# OWN ANALYSIS TOOL (PYTHON)

- I DEVELOPED SMALL ANALYSIS TOOL TO MAYBE I DETECT HIDDEN DATA AS WELL. BUT ON THE FIRST STEP I NEED ORIGINAL IMAGE TO COMPARE/FIND HIDDEN DATA. THIS ANALYSIS DOES NOT WORK AT REAL WORLD FOR SURE.
- FIRST, I CALCULATED MEAN SQUARED ERROR AND STRUCTURAL SIMILARITY ON THESE IMAGES.

We can see 0.02 which is very small mean squared error. After this I checked average least significant bits per blocks. Block size is 100 pixel.

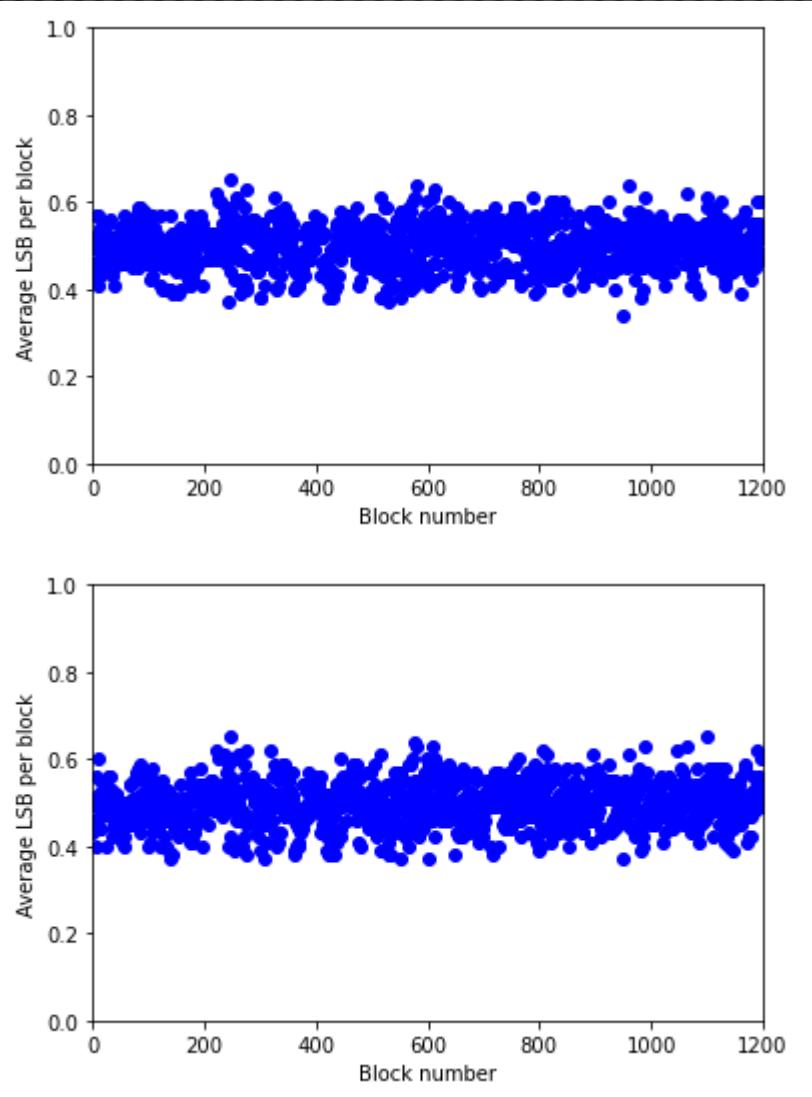
Original vs. Original MSE: 0.00, SSIM: 1.00



Original vs. Final Product MSE: 0.02, SSIM: 1.00



After this process still no significant difference can seen. It may caused by message size. I used small one paragraph data to hide.



# OUTRO

- INFORMATION HIDING TECHNIQUES RECEIVED VERY MUCH LESS ATTENTION FROM THE RESEARCH COMMUNITY AND FROM INDUSTRY THAN CRYPTOGRAPHY.
- STEGANOGRAPHY HAS ITS PLACE IN SECURITY. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO REPLACE CRYPTOGRAPHY BUT SUPPLEMENT IT.
- IT CAN BE CLEARLY OBSERVED IN THIS PROJECT THAT THESE TWO TERMS, WHEN USED TOGETHER, REINFORCE EACH OTHER.

# OUTRO

- STEGANOGRAPHY SOFTWARE IS USED TO PERFORM A VARIETY OF FUNCTIONS IN ORDER TO HIDE DATA, INCLUDING ENCODING THE DATA IN ORDER TO PREPARE IT TO BE HIDDEN INSIDE ANOTHER FILE, KEEPING TRACK OF WHICH BITS OF THE COVER TEXT FILE CONTAIN HIDDEN DATA, ENCRYPTING THE DATA TO BE HIDDEN AND EXTRACTING HIDDEN DATA BY ITS INTENDED RECIPIENT.
- STEGANOGRAPHY IS STILL A RELIABLE WAY TO HIDE YOUR DATA TODAY. ESPECIALLY USING DIFFERENT ENCRYPTION ALGORITHMS WITH STEGANOGRAPHY WOULD BE A LOGICAL CHOICE FOR MORE DIFFICULT DECRYPTION OF DATA.



THANKS