#### **DAY 12**

## # Types of Steganography:

Steganography can be classified into various types based on the nature of the carrier file used and the techniques employed to hide the information. Here are some of the main types of steganography:

## 1. Text Steganography

- Line Shift Encoding: Involves shifting text lines vertically to encode data.
- Word Shift Encoding: Involves shifting words horizontally to encode data.
- Feature Coding: Utilizes characteristics like font size, style, or spacing to hide information.
- Using Whitespace: Embeds data within the whitespace characters of a text document.

#### 2. Image Steganography

- Least Significant Bit (LSB) Insertion: Alters the least significant bits of pixel values to hide data.
- Masking and Filtering: Hides data by marking images in a way similar to paper watermarks.
- Transform Domain Techniques: Embeds data in the frequency domain of the image using methods like Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) or Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT).
- Palette-based Methods: Modifies the palette of an indexed image to conceal information.

#### 3. Audio Steganography

- Least Significant Bit (LSB) Coding: Modifies the least significant bits of audio samples to embed data.
- Phase Coding: Alters the phase of the audio signal to hide information.
- Spread Spectrum: Spreads the hidden data across the audio signal frequency spectrum.

 Echo Hiding: Embeds data by introducing an echo to the original audio signal.

## 4. Video Steganography

- Least Significant Bit (LSB) Insertion: Alters the LSBs of pixel values in video frames to embed data.
- Transform Domain Techniques: Embeds data in the frequency domain of video frames.
- Motion Vector Based Methods: Utilizes motion vectors in compressed video to conceal data.
- Masking and Filtering: Similar to image steganography, but applied to video frames.

#### 5. Network Steganography

- Protocol Steganography: Embeds data within network protocol headers and footers, such as TCP/IP headers.
- Timing Channels: Modulates the timing of packet delivery to convey hidden information.
- Storage Channels: Embeds data within unused or reserved fields of network packets.
- Traffic Padding: Adds extra data to network traffic to hide information.

#### 6. File System Steganography

- Slack Space: Utilizes the unused space at the end of file clusters to hide data.
- Hidden Partitions: Creates hidden partitions on a storage device to store secret data.
- Alternate Data Streams (ADS): Uses NTFS file system's capability to create alternate data streams for hiding information.

## 7. DNA Steganography

 Nucleotide Sequence Coding: Uses the sequences of nucleotides in DNA strands to encode data.  Codon-based Methods: Alters the redundancy in genetic codons to embed information.

#### 8. Steganography in 3D Models

- Geometry-based Methods: Modifies the vertices and edges of 3D models to embed data.
- Topology-based Methods: Alters the topological structure of 3D models to hide information.

#### 9. Software-based Steganography

- Code Obfuscation: Embeds data within the code of software applications by altering the structure of the code without affecting its functionality.
- Using Software Bugs: Exploits known bugs or glitches in software to conceal data.

Each type of steganography has its specific use cases, advantages, and limitations. The choice of steganography technique depends on the requirements of the application, the type of carrier file available, and the level of security needed.

# Software to crack Steganography and Capture the Flags:

#### # For Audio Steganography

Via Audacity



# # Website to crack Steganography and Capture the Flags:

## # Apperisolve

