

## Review on Copyright protection in Data Hiding in an Image

Bhatia Shradha<sup>1</sup>, Doshi Jaina<sup>2</sup>, Jadhav Preeti<sup>3</sup>, Shah Nikita<sup>4</sup>

(Department Of Computer Engineering, VPCOE, Baramati)

### Abstract:

Cryptography is where security engineering meets mathematics. The field of study related to encoded information comes from Greek word for "secret writing" is cryptography. The art and science of hiding information by embedding it in some other data is Steganography. The secret communication is carried through many sources like image, audio and video files. This technique mainly proposes data hiding by embedding the message of interest using geometric style of cryptographic algorithm, thus providing high security. Wavelet transform algorithms are used to perform preprocessing of images.

**Keywords** — Cryptography, Steganography, Geometrical way of embedding, Wavelet transforms, DCT

### I. INTRODUCTION

Idea of the project is to hide data in an image using Steganography with the help of encryption. Data is to be hidden in the image for security of the data. After hiding the data in the image it is sent to the receiver. Receiver has to decrypt the data from the image by using the key which will be sent to the receiver by a close network and the image will be sent by an open network. Both the image and the key should be received to decrypt the data from the image. Cryptography is where security engineering meets mathematics. The field of study related to encoded information comes from Greek word for "secret writing" is cryptography. The art and science of hiding information by embedding it in some other data is Steganography. The secret communication is carried through many sources like image, audio and video files. This technique mainly proposes data hiding by embedding the message of interest using geometric style of cryptographic algorithm, thus providing high security.

Wavelet and curvelet transform algorithms are used to perform preprocessing of images. Even if the image carrying embedded data i.e., Stego image undergoes a reverse operation and data cannot be extracted if the receiver is unaware of the exact coordinates of the geometric shape. Hence retrieving secret image for an attacker becomes a hard task. Steganography and Cryptography combinedly

provides better security. In the area of information, billions of bits of data is created in every fraction of a second and multimedia services on the internet leads to exponential growth of multimedia traffic (image, text, audio, video, etc). With the ease of editing and perfect reproduction in digital domain, the protection of ownership and the prevention of unauthorized tampering of multimedia data become important concerns. Steganographic techniques can be used to hide the information within digital audio, images and video files which is perceptually and statistically undetectable. The method of embedding secret message (which can be plain text, cipher text, or even images) is usually based on replacing bits of useless or unused data in the source cover (can be audio files, sound, text, Disk space, hidden partition, network packets, digital images, software, or circuitry).

Stego and crypto way shows new way of embedding the data, especially in Multiresolution analysis, there are different ways of getting Multiresolution. Wavelet transforms are used for getting multiresolutions. Steganography is to create secret communication, in addition to this crypto way of embedding gives us higher end of security. Even if the person gets both stego and cover image he needs key to retrieve the data, without the key one can't recover the data. Thus additional security is incorporated to the normal Steganography technique.

## II. Data Hiding

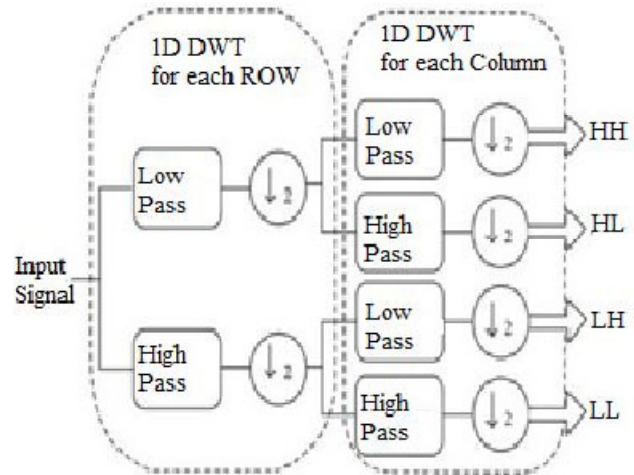
Today an Internet provides communication between billions of people all around the world. When communication is ascending, security becomes key factor to deal with it. Since Internet communication is entirely digital, the security can be provided in two ways, one is Cryptography and the other is Steganography. Cryptography is considered to the area of both Mathematics and Computer Science. Cryptography is a method of sending an enciphered content so that nobody except the receiver can decipher it. Steganography on the other hand is akin to Cryptography. Though Steganography is an ancient method, modern computer technology has given a new life to it. A combination of both Cryptography and Steganography provides a very high security

## III. THE BASED TECHNIQUES

### A. Wavelet Transform

Wavelet change has been recognized as a powerful tool in a wide range of applications, including image/video processing, number-based analysis, and telecommunication. The advantage of wavelet is that wavelet performs an MRA of a signal with localization in both time and frequency. In addition to this, functions with discontinuities and functions with sharp peaks require fewer wavelet basis vectors in the wavelet domain than sine cosine basis vectors to accomplish or gain with effort a similar close guess. Wavelet operates by convolving the target function with wavelet kernels to get wavelet coefficients representing the (things that are given/work that's done) in the function at different scales and orientations. Wavelet or Multi resolution explanation (of why something works or happens the way it does) can be used next to segmentation approaches, creating new systems which can provide a segmentation of superior quality to those segmentation approaches figured out/calculated only within the (related to space or existing in space) domain. Separate wavelet change (DWT) can be put into use as a set of high-pass and low-pass filter banks. In standard wavelet trotting [13], the output from

pass filter can be then rotten further, with the process continuing recursively in this manner. For images, 1D-DWT can be easily extended into 2D. In standard 2D wavelet trotting, the image rows are fully rotten, with the output being fully rotten column wise. In nonstandard wavelet trotting, all the rows are rotten by one rotting level followed by one rotting level of the columns



DWT Filter Structure.

### B. Curvelet Transform

The curvelet transform [1] has gone through two major revisions. It was first introduced in by Candés and Donoho in 2000, which used a complex series of steps involving the ridgelet analysis of the radon transform of an image. Their performance was very slow; hence, researchers developed a new version which is easier to use and understand. In this new method, the use of the ridgelet transform as a preprocessing step of curvelet was discarded, thus reducing the amount of redundancy in the transform and increasing the speed considerably. The newly constructed and improved version of curvelet transform is known as Fast Discrete Curvelet Transform (FDCT). This new technique is simpler, faster and less redundant than the original curvelet transform which based on ridgelets. Two implementations of FDCT are proposed: Unequally spaced Fast Fourier transforms (USFFT), Wrapping function. Both implementations of FDCT differ mainly by the choice of spatial grid that used to translate curvelets at each scale and angle. Both

digital transformations return a table of digital curvelet coefficients indexed by a scale parameter, an orientation parameter, and a spatial location parameter. Wrapping-based transform is based on wrapping a specially selected Fourier samples, and it is easier to implement and understand.

#### IV. SYSTEM TECHNIQUE

With the use of Steganographic techniques, it is possible to hide information within digital audio, images and video files which is perceptually and statistically undetectable. The method of embedding secret message (which can be plaintext, cipher text, or even images) is usually based on replacing bits of useless or unused data in the source cover (can be audio files, sound, text, Disk space, hidden partition, network packets, digital images, software, or circuitry). There are two common methods of embedding: Spatial embedding in which messages are inserted into the LSBs of image pixels, and Transform embedding in which a message is embedded by modifying frequency coefficients of the cover image (result is called the stego-image). Transform embedding methods are found to be in general more robust than the Spatial embedding methods which are susceptible to image-processing type of attacks.

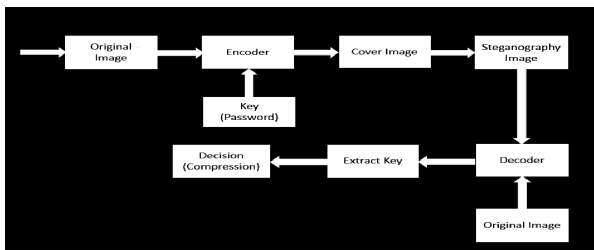


Fig. Architecture diagram

#### Applications:

1. Covert communication
2. Copyright protection of images
3. Image integrity protection
4. Electronic money
5. Protection of data alteration
6. Confidential communication and secret data

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

The technique which is used is very efficient and more feasible. Today an Internet provides communication between billions of people all around the world. When communication is ascending, security becomes key factor to deal with it. Since Internet communication is entirely digital, the security can be provided in two ways, one is Cryptography and the other is Steganography. Cryptography is considered to the area of both Mathematics and Computer Science. Cryptography is a method of sending an enciphered content so that nobody except the receiver can decipher it. Steganography on the other hand is akin to Cryptography. Though Steganography is an ancient method, modern computer technology has given a new life to it. A combination of both Cryptography and Steganography provides a very high security. Stego and crypto way shows new way of embedding the data, especially in Multiresolution analysis, there are different ways of getting Multiresolution. Wavelet transforms are used for getting multiresolutions. Steganography is to create secret communication, in addition to this crypto way of embedding gives us higher end of security. Even if the person gets both stego and cover image he needs key to retrieve the data, without the key one can't recover the data. Thus additional security is incorporated to the normal Steganography technique.

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