A Study of Robust Steganography on Red Component by Using DWTDCT Transform

Abhrendu Bhattacharya, Dr. Manoj Eknath Patil[2]
Research Scholar[1], Research Guide[2]
[1,2]Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam University, Indore(M.P)
s2abh1978@gmail.com[1] ,mepatil@gmail.com[2]

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Abstract

In this paper, we suggested a resilient approach for the steganography on the red section using the two different algorithm such as the discrete wavelet transformand discrete cosine transform algorithm (DWTDCT). Hybrid DCT-DWT Digital picture steganography method is presented by the proposed algorithm. We put much effort into the red component. We put a lot of effort into developing two mechanisms: the first one, called DWT, and the second one, called DCT. Studying the relevant research literature for a variety of evaluation parameters. For example, increasing capacity typically results in a decrease in the robustness or imperceptibility of the steganography. The practice of steganography is concealing sensitive data by encoding it in a cover file that may take the shape of text, images, audio, or video in such a way that it cannot be deciphered by anybody who is not privy to the information. The success of the suggested method is shown by the study of the results on the steganography's predetermined parameters, which validates the use of the method. The DWT and DCT procedures, when combined, provide benefits that are superior than those offered by either approach used alone. Research challenges in image steganography include increasing effectivenessrobust steganography on red component by using DWTDCT transform.

Keywords:discrete, digital, wavelet, transform, cosine, steganography, red, component

INTRODUCTION

Image compression is often accomplished with the use of a technique. DCT transforms the image's pixel values into sets of spatial frequency values. It is the best approximation of the transform that results in the highest possible compression ratio, which is why it has been selected. The DCT operates by segmenting pictures into portions according to their respective frequencies. The less essential frequencies are thrown out at a stage called Quantization, which takes place where the real compression takes place; this is why the term "lossy" is used to describe the process. After that, the decomposition procedure involves using the most significant frequencies that are still present to extract the picture. As a direct consequence of this, the picture that was rebuilt is deformed. In contrast to the transformations that rely on other inputs [1]. Here, Have a look at the updated DFT of the modified data.Despite the fact that we just modified four parameters, the impact of these modifications on the transformation is significant and widespread. The sine and cosine functions, which make up the DFT's fundamental building blocks, fluctuate between 1 indefinitely and never decay to zero.

It is possible to calculate this image's performance by utilizing the DCT and DWT methods. The input picture is chopped up into pieces that are n by n in size. After that, DCT and DWT are used to perform respective transformations on each block. Each block's DCT Coefficients are organized in a hierarchical fashion, as seen above. There are several distinct varieties of wavelets and thresholding algorithms available in DWT [2, 3]. The process of decomposing the picture into smaller images is the initial stage of the algorithm that compresses the data. Each block's DWT Coefficients are organized in the form of a Hilbert Fractal Curve. Each vector has the Wavelet transformations performed to it, and depending on certain threshold criteria, some of the high-frequency components are removed from the vector. The mother wavelet function is a specific fixed function that is used in wavelet transforms.

These transformations entail describing a broad purpose in terms of basic, fixed building parts. DCT is a low-level image compression method, and it can only compress images with a lesser degree of ornamental performance. Lossy transformation is the sole option provided by DCT. Both lossy and lossless transformations are available via the DWT [4]. The dwt filter, which is based on the obtained compression ratio, is the primary focus of this study. One of the most popular and commonly used techniques for signal processing applications (DFT) is the discrete Fourier transform (DFT) [5]. Complex values are created by using the sine and cosine function sampling values. It is still useful to look at the DFT of the signals even if we won't dive into the specifics of how the DFT is created or how it is used in applications. We have shown the DFTs' moduli, which are available online [6, 7]. Here, two distinct techniques of displaying the moduli of the discrete Fourier transformations of the (a) Original signal and (b) Altered signal are displayed. A U-shaped curve that crosses the horizontal axis is shown for (a). The U-shaped curve in (b) has a larger point concentration near the bottom and is displayed along the horizontal axis.In addition to this, the hybrid algorithms that already exist are contrasted with the algorithm that was just created. According to the findings of the comparison, the hybrid method that was developed offers superior performance as well as reconstruction quality.

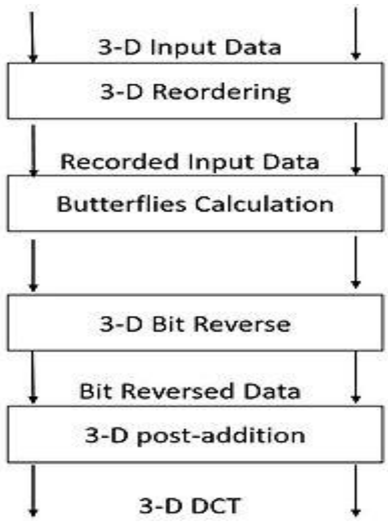

Figure 1 Discrete Cosine Transform

In software designed for imaging and video processing, the suggested method is meant to perform the function of the image/video compressor engine. Picture compression is used to minimize both the size of the image and the amount of redundant data included within it. Therefore, the quantity of data that is utilized to represent these images has to be cut down significantly. The removal of redundant data is how image compression addresses redundancy, which is measured. Primary objective is used for picture compression is to reduce the amount of redundancy. Image compression method, most often used two-dimensional (2D) image compression standards, such as us JPEG, JPRG-LS or JPEG2000, mainly examine just intra brand correlation. Image compression may be roughly divided into two categories: lossy and lossless, with the distinction between the two based on whether or not one using same level of mathematical accuracy. The most beneficial aspect of digital picture processing is compression. Both lossless and lossy methods of picture compression may be used when working with hyper spectral data. The elimination of subjective redundancy is the fundamental idea behind the process of lossy compression. It is beneficial to develop the major transformations for the Lossless image compression region, such as dwt and other color space transforms. This may be done in order to get optimal results [8]. JPEG2000 is the approach that has been confirmed as having the highest compression rate for lossy compression. The joint graphic Experts Group committee is responsible for the development of this method, which has outstanding performance in compression. The High compression method was first developed in the lossy data format. Data relating to a picture should be saved in a file using as little of its available space as feasible. It is OK to tolerate some decrease in quality (lossy compression). Wavelet compression techniques are superior at portraying transients, since they make use of a wavelet transform. This allows the approaches to compress data more efficiently.

To begin, the adjustable time-frequency window that is a part of the wavelet transform makes it particularly useful for accurately expressing non-stationary data [9]. Second, they have a strong decorrelation and the ability to efficiently condense energy. The third benefit of using an image coder that is based on wavelets is that blocking artefacts and noise are significantly minimized. When compared to DCT, the DWT employs a collection of functions that is more optimum than cosines in order to depict sharp edges. In contrast to sinusoidal functions, wavelets have a defined limit to their extent. When stored in their unprocessed state, digital images and videos demand a vast amount of storage space.

Therefore, the ramifications of even a seemingly little modification in the data that is being entered will have repercussions across the whole output that is being changed. The discrete Fourier transform (DFT) is commonly considered to be one of the most useful and popular tools in the field of signal processing [5, 6]. Samples of the cosine and sine functions are used to build complex numbers. Taking a look at the DFT of the signals is useful even if we won't be discussing the specifics of how the DFT is built or how it is used in applications. The modulus of these DFTs is seen in [6, 7]. Here, we see two representations of the moduli of the (a) Original signal and (b) Altered signal's discrete Fourier transformations. As seen in (a), a U-shaped curve is shown over the horizontal axis. In (b), the U-shaped curve is shown down the horizontal axis, with a greater concentration of points at the bottom. Consider the 50-term signal in order to comprehend what it is that is intended by this word. We make adjustments to four of the signal values, and then we visualize the combined data. The output may be broken down into two sections.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It has been shown by E. Can (2018) that DCT-based transform techniques are widely used in the field of image compression. Here, the luminance transform is employed for hyperspectral pictures to enhance the compression efficiency of the three-dimensional discrete cosine transform (three-dimensional DCT). The suggested plan consists of two different parts. After that, we apply a luminance transform to the spectral band groups, using the first band picture in each group as the reference [2]. In order to reduce the perceptual gap between groups of spectral bands, luminance modifications are performed. Two, after the 3D discrete cosine transform (DCT), compression is accomplished via entropy encoding. Both the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and the mean spectral angle are utilised to evaluate the performance of the suggested method and compare it to the 3D-DCT algorithm (MSA). The luminance transform has been proven to improve outcomes, particularly at lower data rates, when executed before the 3D-DCT.

Hussain (2018) states that the Har wavelet transform in the DWT domain was used by the authors of this study. The secret data was preprocessed using Hamming codes before being used to generate the automated communication (n, k). To identify the wrap files' regions of interest (ROI), we next used a motion-based multiple entities observation approach. Lastly, the strategy for embedding secret information included including the secret data into the DWT and DCT coefficients of all foreground mask-based activity zones in the video. After using this method, the PSNR increased to 49.03 dB (a level generally accepted as indicative of high visual quality) [1]. The researchers devised a technique to demonstrate a sophisticated security setup by building and designing a layered steganography system to embed information in a colour video clip. This enabled them to give the impression that everything was well at work, even when it wasn't. A wavelet transform was used to apply this technique in the frequency domain. Due to the compactness properties of some transformations and the resilience of the frequency domain, information contained in the frequency domain was discovered to be more helpful than information embedded in the time domain. For increased dependability, the designed system makes use of SVD. Obviously, the most crucial part of the process is having a firm grasp of how W pictures are constructed and how images concentrate most of the nonzero values (nonblack pixels) in the upper left corner of the transformation. You may be beginning to see why the wavelet modification is useful for reducing the number of bits required.

METHODOLOGY

The goal of this method is to maintain picture quality while decreasing file size for compressed images. The procedure applies the Discrete Cosine Transform, also known as the DCT, to the coefficients of the Discrete Wavelet Transform, also known as the DWT. The discrete wavelet transforms, often known as the DWT, is a kind of wavelet transform that involves discrete sampling of the wavelets. A transform that, in contrast to the Fourier transform, localizes a function both in space and scaling and has certain qualities that are desired. The wavelet matrix, which can be generated more rapidly than the comparable Fourier matrix, serves as the foundation for the transformation. The first 25 components of the transformation are used to approximate the signal as it was before it was transformed. The next 25 sections provide a concise analysis of the possible deviations between the approximated signal and the raw data. Since the actual signal is rather smooth to begin with, it makes sense that the differences between the signal and the approximation are relatively small.

This is often done as a preconditioning step for data compression. The wavelet transform is a method that expands in order to provide a description of a multi-resolution decomposition process. Wavelet compression is a kind of data compression that works particularly well for the compression of images (sometimes also video compression and audio compression).using the tried-and-true method of the red component for the steganographic method. The method of steganography involves concealing or secretly inserting an undetectable signal (containing data) into another signal (data). The name for this invisible symbol is watermark, and it is provided to the person in charge of covering job. It's possible that this cover-up artwork is a video, audio, or picture file. It has been making use of the JPEG picture format, which is widely used for image compression.

The dependable method for doing virtual watermarking or steganography on the red component by using DCT in conjunction with DWT algorithm. The Graphical Interchange Format (GIF) is used in the suggested method, which implements a combined approach of both of thesediscrete transform algorithms (GIF). The first step in embedding content is to choose a video clip to serve as the cover. After that, we broke the video clip up into individual frames, which offered a number of different opportunities for concealing information. To calculate the ROI, the Viola–Jones technique is used. It assisted in determining the skin tone of the individuals and then locating the faces within the footage. Two different graphs showing the wavelet transformation of the (a) original signal and (b) the altered signal (a) is plotted with full circles and has a curve that is S-shaped as well as a curve that is a straight line across the horizontal axis. (b) has the identical curves as (a), with the exception that four values are drawn on each curve outside of the pattern. Remember that the changed signal only had a somewhat different profile than the original signal. When we compare the distinct parts of the wavelet transformations of the signals, we find the same thing to be true. Therefore, any adjustments to the data to be entered will only result in minor adjustments to the data to be wavelet-transformed. One graph depicting the discrepancies between the unaltered and modified signals, and another showing the unmodified signal itself. (a) has a curve along the horizontal axis that slopes upward and is plotted with a value that is higher than the rest of the values. (b) consists of a straight line curve plotted along the horizontal axis with filled circles that have four values that are not part of the pattern Those parts of the discrete wavelet transformations that vary from one another.

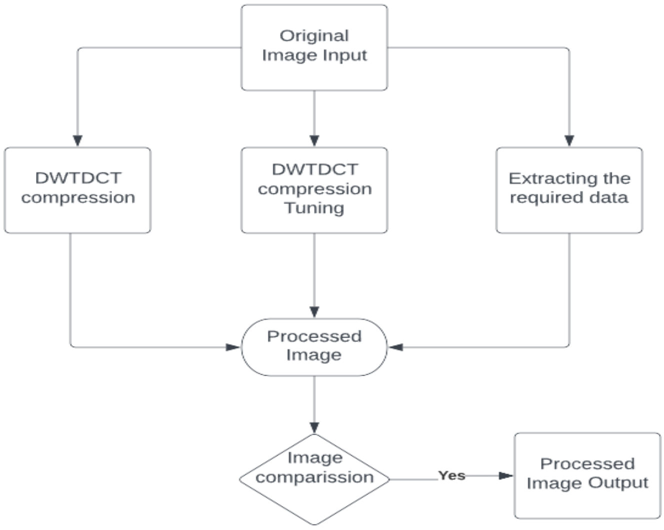

Figure 2 DWTDCT Compression

The authorized sender and recipient are interacting with one other, and the third party is aware of this fact; nevertheless, the sender and receiver are also exchanging certain confidential information between themselves. The embedding method takes a hybrid approach, using both DCT and DWT in its computations. The operational effectiveness of the combined DWTDCT algorithm. Only the performance of DWT was utilized for the comparison since it was the only one available. This was done to increase the resilience of the watermarking process. In addition, the combined DCT-DWT method brought about a significant increase in the level of resilience that was present. Test method of video steganography that, without compromising the confidentiality of any sensitive data, offers a high capacity for data embedding, a high level of security, a high degree of flexibility, and a high degree of stealthies. Addition, the complexity of the calculations required by these methods is increased when the picture is transformed in the frequency domain. Because this method operates on a floating-point value, recreating the watermark might be a challenging task. SVD stands for singular value decomposition. There is no up and down sampling done in a lifting method that is based on Har. In addition, the complexity of the calculations involved in the Har-based lifting method is simplified as a result of the split and merge operation. In addition to its usage in image processing, wavelets have a variety of other uses. For instance, signal denoising is one area where wavelet-based approaches have proven useful. It's a fascinating tale of how a mathematician utilised wavelets to clean up an ancient cylinder recording of Brahms's First Hungarian Dance.

A radio broadcast was used to create this recording. Even though it can't pick out the piano in the original recording, the restored version has a beautiful piano melody that stands out in stark contrast to the original (using wavelets). Applications may also be found in the fields of finance and economics that employ wavelet-based denoising, often known as wavelet shrinkage. Wavelets have been put to use in a variety of contexts, including the analysis of seismic data, the modelling of far-off galaxies, and the examination of electroencephalogram data. Wavelets have also been used in more mathematical applications such as the estimation of densities, the modelling of time series in statistics, and the development of numerical techniques for the solution of partial differential equations. The list of domains in which wavelets are useful is by no means complete after our investigation. Also keep in mind that wavelets are not always the most useful instrument to use if you need to do anything specific.

Numerous audio and signal processing applications benefit more from Fourier approaches, and many image processing applications benefit more from non-wavelet-based filtering techniques. The last step before transmission is to encode the quantized transformation. To rephrase, we won't need eight bits to represent every integer, but we will try to find ways to cluster integers with similar characteristics, and we may use fewer bits to store values that occur more often. Because of this, we can save more integers than before. We expect the encoded transformation to need fewer bits since the quantized wavelet transformation contains a large number of leading zeros, also called black pixels.

EXPERIMENT RESULT

The following is an explanation of the complete steganography embedding method that the proposed approach utilizes. This would be the goal.DCT and DWT Image compression technique have the best compression Framework Diagram. Graphical Interchange Format, often known as GIF, is used in the process of digital picture watermarking employing the DCT and DWT concepts in order to conceal the confidential communications (data) from any unauthorized users. The graphic depicts the picture that was read in using the Graphical Interchange Format (GIF). In this new configuration, we change some or all of the values, a process known as quantization, so that we may write (encode) the updated values using a smaller number of bits. We have mapped out one such variation of the image's transformation. A plot of the quantized transformation is shown here as well, as seen in the picture. A discrete wavelet transformation is being used in this transformation.

Figure 3 Input Image

Data to be compressed: A STUDY OF ROBUST STEGANOGRAPHY ON RED COMPONENT BY USING DWTDCT TRANSFORM

The operational effectiveness of the combined DWTDCT algorithm. Only the performance of DWT was utilized for the comparison since it was the only one available. This was done to increase the resilience of the watermarking process. In addition, the combined DCT-DWT method brought about a significant increase in the level of resilience that was present. The DCT and DWT Image Compression are both improved by the Framework, although the DCT improvement is superior. It is a straightforward method of grasping the approach. The DCT and DWT image compression techniques are both straightforward to comprehend because to their diagrammatic portrayal. The DCT method of lossy image compression may have a high compression ratio, however the picture that was created using this method was not very excellent. We were pleased with the quality of the picture that was produced by the lossless image compression method. Although DCT has the greatest picture compression ratio of any image compression technique, the output of the image when it was compressed using a lossy method did not meet the standards, we had set for it. The pixel ratio us nxn matrix that is being formed takes into account the DCT transformation that the picture went through. After that, the picture goes through a process called DCT quantization. The DCT picture will then be sent to the DPCM encoder after that process is complete. After that, the picture that has been compressed will be output to us. The picture is broken down into its HL, LH, HH, and LL Ratios before going through the DWT transformation. After that, the picture goes through DWT transformations, and after that, DWT quantization is performed on it. Following that step, the procedure will proceed to the DPCM encoder. After that, the output will be the picture that has been compressed. The final picture has a fair amount of compression applied to it. It comes as no surprise that the PSNR value of the compressed picture is satisfactory.

The multimedia file is compressed in order to minimize its size in bytes without negatively impacting the quality of the file to an unacceptable degree. When we use compression, we are able to save more multimedia to the same amount of space on the disc. To do this on a technical level requires making concessions to the statistical values of the picture or video characteristics; the degree to which this is done varies depending on the kind of compression (Lossless or Lossy). Compression may be achieved via a wide variety of different methods. On the other hand, it poses a significant risk to steganography and has the potential to delete the data that has been implanted, either intentionally or unintentionally. Because of this, verifying the resilience of the stage file against compression was given an inordinate amount of emphasis.

In fact, we find that the quantized wavelet transformation may be encoded using just 543,613 bits if we choose for a very basic encoding method. About a quarter of the bits required to store the original are being used here. The compressed image is reconstructed by first applying a decoder to the encoded data, and then performing an inverse transformation on the transformed data, which is stored in a matrix. The compressed version of the image will be shown. The usage of wavelets, and more especially wavelet transformations, is widespread in image processing applications. The FBI uses wavelets as part of the Wavelet Scalar Quantization Specification to compress digital fingerprint pictures. In this case, it is possible to objectively assess the compression method's efficacy by testing whether or not an uncompressed fingerprint file can be used to identify the correct person. Border detection in digital photos is useful in a wide variety of applications. Since their introduction, wavelets have proven to be a powerful tool for locating edges in image data.

Wavelets are used in a variety of image processing applications, including morphing images and digital watermarking. A technique in visualisation known as 'image morphing' allows for one picture to be changed into another. Chances are, you have seen visual morphing as part of a film's special effects.

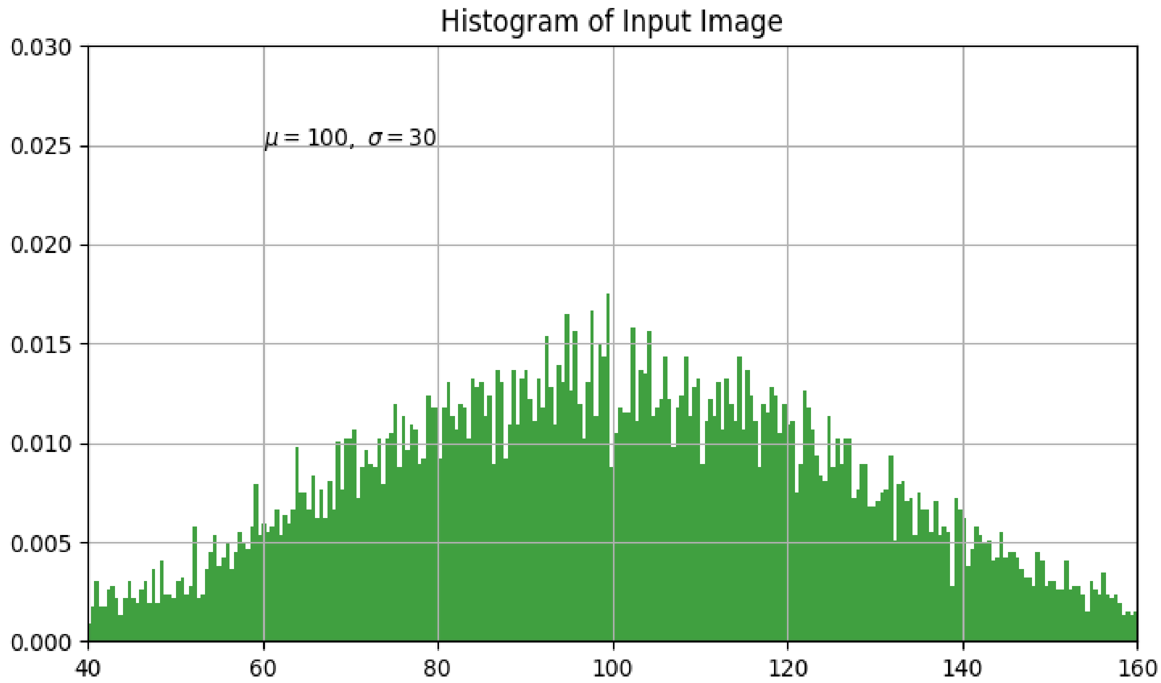

Figure 4 DCT-DWT steganography approach

The act of verifying the validity of a picture by adding information to the image in the form of a digital watermark, which may either be seen or not seen by the viewer, is known as digital watermarking. The first thing you'll want to do is modify the picture. The objective here is to convert the integers that make up the picture into a new set of numbers using a mapping technique.Experiments on a proposed hybrid DCT-DWT picture steganography approach are being carried out on the cover image of Lena, which is 512 pixels wide and 512 pixels tall. In the host picture that is presented above, there is also a hidden image that has the same dimensions as the secret image, which are 32 by 32 binary images. Experiments of a proposed hybrid DCT-DWT picture steganography approach are carried out using host images of Lena and Elaine, each of which has a resolution of 512 pixels by 512 pixels. These images also include a secret image.With the help of face recognition and SVD, we were able to construct a brand new video steganography approach in this paper that has an increased capacity in the wavelet domain. Using this method, it is simple to communicate a more substantial quantity of data in a safe manner. The area of interest (ROI) offers a convenient location within which to conceal the picture. In the wavelet domain, updated singular values of the watermark showed excellent resilience against ordinary image processing assaults. When using a lifting strategy that is based on Har, the end result is a decent reconstruction of the watermark information, an increase in smoothness, and a reduction in the impacts of aliasing. The complexity of the computation was made much easier by the employment of a divide and merge technique in the lifting scheme. Therefore, it would seem that this method produces superior outcomes compared to the other strategy presented in the findings. The findings allow for the conclusion that the suggested strategy was successful. As a result, the suggested technique produced a higher PSNR. PSNR is the measure of a system's resistance to visual assault for steganography that is invisible. Therefore, the suggested method has more imperceptibility or greater resilience when confronted with visual assaults.

CONCLUSION

In this study, we compare the outcomes of a new lossy picture with those of a lossless image that was encoded utilizing the transform coding techniques of DCT and DWT. The Discrete Cohesion Transform allows for excellent localization in both the spatial and regularity domains, as well as providing a greater compression ratio and preventing jamming artefacts. The DCT is superior than the DWT in terms of PSNR and MSE values because of its big coefficients and high compression ratio. The DWT algorithm was going to be used for the proposed approach in order to attain the high compression strategy. The DWT that was employed was successful in achieving high PSNR values. Image de-noising in the high frequency regions where the noise components are present. In image processing, wavelet analysis is a powerful technique that may significantly improve both the quality and performance of the final product. When compared to the access provided by the DWT-Only watermarking method, the combination of the two transforms results in a significant improvement to the watermarking operation. It is a reasonable assumption to make that you will need less information to store these variables compared to what is necessary for the first picture. The procedure continues with the quantization of the transformation as the following stage.

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