

A NOVEL STEGANOGRAPHY ALGORITHM USING UNIFORM EMBEDDING FOR EFFICIENT JPEG

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ABSTRACT- *Combining the Syndrome-Trellis Codes (STC) proposed recently, a new steganography method for JPEG images is presented in this paper. The method improves embedding efficiency by using the STC, and then preserves the DCT coefficient histogram statistic feature by constraining the proportion that are used for information embedding among the coefficients with the absolute value equal to one. Experimental results show that, compared with Jsteg and F5, the proposed method not only achieves a higher message capacity and embedding efficiency, also resists to histogram statistical steganalysis.*

Keywords - *Steganography, JPEG, Syndrome-Trellis Codes, Embedding Efficiency.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Steganography, as an important branch of information hiding techniques, is mainly applied to covert communication. For reducing transmission bandwidth and storing space, the JPEG image is very common on the Internet. Therefore, a lot of researchers have paid attention to investigate the steganography in the JPEG format over the past decade, and a number of steganographic methods for hiding messages in JPEG images have been proposed, such as Jsteg [1,2], Outguess [3], and F5 [4]. Jsteg essentially overwrites the least significant bits (LSB) of the quantized DCT coefficients by the secret message, and alter the histogram statistical properties of the coefficients in easily detectable ways [5]. Outguess reserves around half of the available coefficients for the purpose of correcting the statistical deviations in the global coefficient histogram caused by changing LSBs in the

other half, so its steganographic capacity is reduced by about half. Although F5 maintains the DCT coefficient histograms well, its embedding operation would result in shrinkage and still change the histograms of the coefficients in a detectable way [6]. The DCT coefficient histogram statistical properties [4], as the basic characteristics of JPEG image, are always utilized for steganalysis. So how to devise new embedding strategy that could preserve the DCT coefficient histogram statistical properties without sacrificing the message capacity is of great interest.

Minimizing the embedding impact on cover media and improving the embedding efficiency is an important way for enhancing the security of steganographic methods [7,8]. Syndrome coding can evidently improve the embedding efficiency, reduce the number of necessary change and decrease the embedding impact. Matrix encoding [4, 9] is the first coding scheme that is incorporated to improve embedding efficiency in steganographic methods. Filler et al proposed the STC method (Syndrome-Trellis Codes) in reference [10]. The STC method can achieve higher embedding efficiency than matrix encoding.

Based on the above analysis, we propose a new JPEG steganographic method which improves embedding efficiency by using the STC and preserves the first order statistics (histogram) of DCT coefficients by constraining the proportion that are used for information embedding among the coefficients with the absolute value equal to one. Experimental results show that, compared with Jsteg and F5, the proposed method achieves superior performance both in

capacity and embedding efficiency, and resists to histogram statistical steganalysis.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we describe the scheme of syndrome trellis Coding. In section 3, we give a complete description of our proposed JPEG steganographic method using the syndrome trellis codes. Several experimental results are demonstrated in Section 4 to show the effectiveness of the proposed method. Section 5 concludes this work in the end.

2. PRACTICAL DISTORTION EMBEDDING FRAMEWORK

The idea of Syndrome-Trellis Codes is to assign each cover element with an embedding distortion and then embed a given payload with as small distortion as possible [10]. It defines the embedding and extraction mapping as: Emb , and Ext , satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} Emb : \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^k &\rightarrow \{0,1\}^n, & \text{and} \\ Ext : \{0,1\}^n &\rightarrow \{0,1\}^k, & \text{satisfying} \\ Emb(x, m) &= y, \\ Ext(y) &= m, \\ \forall x, y \in \{0,1\}^n, \forall m \in \{0,1\}^k \end{aligned}$$

where x represents the cover vector, m represents the message sequence, and y represents the stego vector. The method can modulate a k -bit message in an n -element cover, while keeping the expected distortion as small as possible. In syndrome-trellis coding, the embedding and extraction mapping are realized using a binary linear code of length n and dimension k [10]. Assuming H as its parity-check matrix, in Eq. 1, the extraction mapping becomes

$$Ext(y) = Hy = m.$$

Assuming C is the coset corresponding to the message sequence m , the STC method could find the optimal z closest to x from the coset and take it as the output, i.e.,

$$y = Emb(x, m) = \arg \min_{y \in C(m)} (D(x, y)) \quad (2).$$

Filler et al has given the design and realization of good syndrome-trellis codes [10]. It should be noted that the STC could improve the embedding efficiency very effectively at low embedding rate (i.e., the embedding rate). However, its performance would decrease at high embedding rate (i.e., the embedding rate). $0.5\alpha < 0.5\alpha \leq$.

3. THE PROPOSED METHOD

In this paper, we propose a new steganographic method for JPEG images by using standard quantization table. The proposed method improves the embedding efficiency by using the STC, and preserves the first order histogram statistics of the DCT coefficients by a new embedding strategy. The details about the embedding strategy are as follows:

1. We choose nonzero AC DCT coefficients for information embedding, and map them to different steganographic value as in the F5 method [4]: odd positive coefficients and even negative coefficients represent steganographic one; even positive coefficients and odd negative coefficients represent a zero. First we obtain the information bits that every workable coefficient represents and arrange them as a vector, referred as the cover vector, then use the STC to modulate the secret message bits into the cover vector and obtain the stego vector. In the end we compare the stego vector with the cover vector. If any element in the cover vector changes, we modify the DCT coefficient corresponding to the element so that its absolute value is increased by one; otherwise the coefficient keeps unchanged.

2. In order to preserve the first order histogram statistics of the DCT coefficients, in addition to the embedding strategy 1, we constrain the proportion that is used for information embedding among the coefficients with the absolute value equal to one. To achieve the goal, here we don't embed information into the coefficients with the absolute value equal one

in the frequency range [2,], which is in the Zigzag scan order. r

The reason why we should constrain the proportion that are used for information embedding among the coefficients with the absolute value equal to one and how to determine the proportion and its corresponding frequency range [2,] are analyzed below. γr

Assuming that the message bits are uniformly distributed, at high embedding rate, and the probability for every workable coefficient changing approximates about. denotes the cover image before information embedding, denotes its DCT coefficient histogram, and denotes the frequency of occurrence for the coefficient with a given value in. Meanwhile denotes the stego image after information embedding, denotes its DCT coefficient histogram, and denotes the frequency of occurrence for the coefficient with a given value in.

According to the two characteristic properties of JPEG DCT coefficient histograms [4], in , , , should meet the following relationship:

$$\begin{cases} P(X=1) > P(X=2) > P(X=3) > P(X=4) \\ P(X=1) - P(X=2) > P(X=2) - P(X=3) \\ > P(X=3) - P(X=4) \end{cases} \quad (3).$$

(3).

If information embedding is conducted just in accordance with the instructions described in the embedding strategy 1, the DCT coefficient histogram would appear abnormal at high embedding rate. Then , can be represented withand as follows:
 $(1)PY=(2)PY= (1)PX=(2)PX=$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y=1) &= \frac{1}{2}P(X=1), \\ P(Y=2) &= \frac{1}{2}P(X=1) + \frac{1}{2}P(X=2), \end{aligned}$$

And we get . Obviously, this abnormality is induced because too much coefficients equal to one have been modified during embedding. It destroys the DCT coefficient histogram statistic feature and is easy to be detected by the steganalysis based on the histogram statistics. So we consider constraining the proportion that is used for information embedding among the coefficients with the absolute value equal to one. $(1)(2)PYPY=<=<=$

Based on statistical analysis to the quantized DCT coefficient blocks of JPEG images, we find that most of the coefficients with the absolute value equal one are located in the low and middle frequency range. So in order to avoid the abnormality described above and maintain the DCT coefficient histogram, we don't embed information into the coefficients with the absolute value equal one in the frequency range [2,], so the number of modification to the coefficients with the absolute value equal one is decreased. Here the frequency order from 2 tois in the Zigzag scan order. $88 \times rr$

Next, we analyze how to determine the proportion and its corresponding frequency range [2,]. γr

Due to the symmetry of the JPEG DCT coefficient histogram, here we just analyze the positive half of the DCT coefficient histogram. If analyze the negative half, we will get the same result. denotes the proportion that are used for information embedding among the coefficients equal to one . The range [2,], in which the coefficients equal to one aren't used for information embedding, corresponds to the proportion. The relationship between and (here $\gamma r \gamma ()PYj=()PXi=$

According to the above range of , we search for the values of that match the range of . In order to maximize the message capacity while preserving the DCT coefficient histogram statistics , we take the minimum value among the values of . In other words , we don't embed information in those coefficients with the

absolute value equal one in the frequency range [2,].
 $\gamma \in [\gamma_{min}, \gamma_{max}]$

$i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ suffice) can be represented as follows:

$$\begin{cases} P(Y=1) = P(X=1) - \frac{1}{2}\gamma P(X=1) , \\ P(Y=2) = \frac{1}{2}P(X=2) + \frac{1}{2}\gamma P(X=1) \\ P(Y=3) = \frac{1}{2}P(X=3) + \frac{1}{2}P(X=2) , \\ P(Y=4) = \frac{1}{2}P(X=4) + \frac{1}{2}P(X=3) \\ P(Y=5) = \frac{1}{2}P(X=5) + \frac{1}{2}P(X=4) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

According to the two characteristic properties of JPEG DCT coefficient histogram [4], $P(Y=1)$, $P(Y=2)$, $P(Y=3)$, $P(Y=4)$, $P(Y=5)$ should meet the following relationship:

$$\begin{cases} P(Y=1) > P(Y=2) > P(Y=3) \\ > P(X=4) > P(X=5) \\ P(Y=1) - P(Y=2) > P(Y=2) - P(Y=3) > \\ P(Y=3) - P(Y=4) > P(Y=4) - P(Y=5) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

According to Eq. 5, we can get the range of the proportion γ

$$\begin{cases} \frac{P(X=3)}{P(X=1)} < \gamma < 1 - \frac{P(X=2)}{2P(X=1)} \\ \frac{P(X=2) + P(X=3) - P(X=4)}{P(X=1)} \\ < \gamma < \frac{2}{3} \frac{P(X=2) - P(X=3)}{3P(X=1)} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

We have implemented our proposed method by using the math tool MATLAB and the STC toolbox. In order to show the effectiveness of the proposed method, some experiments have been conducted. Four standard gray JPEG images Lena, Airplane, Baboon, Peppers, each with $512 \times 512 \times 8$

quality factor 80, are taken as the cover images. We employ the pseudo random number generator to generate the secret message. In the experiments, the proposed method is compared with Jsteg and F5 in

capacity, embedding efficiency, the image quality and preservation of DCT coefficient histogram statistics.

The stego image quality is evaluated by the objective quality measurement PSNR (i.e., peak

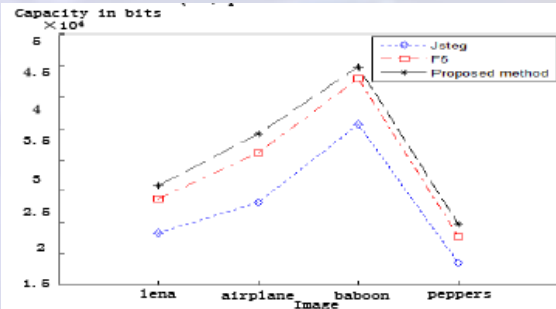


Figure 1. Comparison Of Capacity For Three Steganographic Algorithms

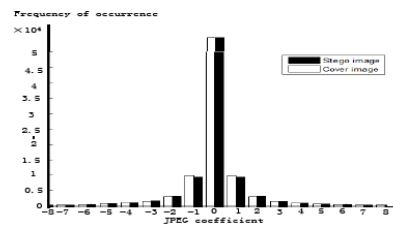


Figure 2. Histogram Change After Information Embedding For Proposed Method At Low Embedding Rate

Figure 1 shows that the proposed method provides a higher capacity than Jsteg and F5.

As is noted in Section 2, the performance of the STC decreases at high embedding rate (i.e., the embedding rate), which would affect the performance of the proposed method directly. Next, we conduct two experiments corresponding to the two cases of low embedding rate and high embedding rate, to verify the effectiveness of the proposed method. $5.0 \geq \alpha$

1. At low embedding rate, we choose Lena image as the test image, and embed 10000 message bits (the corresponding embedding rate) using $0.5 \alpha <$

Table 1 shows that the proposed method has an embedding efficiency of about 5 bits per change, which is nearly twice as that of Jsteg and F5. Meanwhile due to the improvement of embedding efficiency, the proposed method causes less modifications to the DCT coefficients of the cover image during embedding, so that the stegoimage obtains better image quality. Figure 2 shows that the proposed method retains the shape of the original

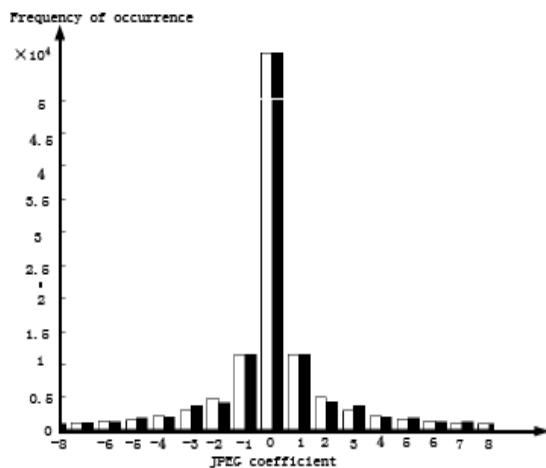
histogram in the cover image after information embedding.

Table 1. Comparison Of Embedding Efficiency For Three Methods At Low Embedding Rate

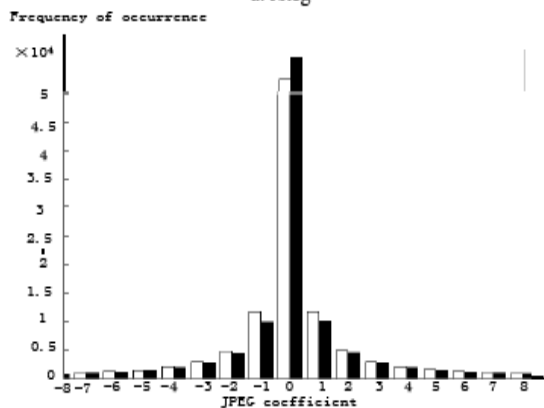
Method	Embedding efficiency	PSNR(dB)
Jsteg	2.0004	49.7692
F5	2.0396	48.113
Proposed method	4.9237	51.6080

Table 2. Comparison Of Embedding Efficiency For Three Methods At High Embedding Rate

Method	Embedding efficiency	PSNR(dB)
Jsteg	2.0150	44.5881
F5	1.9657	42.1009



a. Jsteg



b. F5

2. At high embedding rate, we choose Baboon image as the test image, and embed 30000 message bits (the corresponding embedding rate) using three different steganographic methods respectively. $5.0 \geq \alpha$

Table 2 shows that at high embedding rate, the proposed method still has a larger embedding efficiency than that of Jsteg and F5. Meanwhile we can see that, since the performance of the STC decreases at high embedding rate, the proposed method has a lower embedding efficiency than that is achieved at low embedding rate.

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In Figure 3, we can see that at high embedding rate, the Jsteg method equalizes the frequencies of pairs of the coefficients evidently; the F5 method greatly increases the number of zeros and results in the shrinkage; while the proposed method not only avoids the shrinkage, also maintains the DCT coefficient histogram well.

From the above experimental results, we can find that the proposed method can well preserve the DCT coefficient histogram statistic feature in both cases. Meanwhile, due to the introduction of the STC, the proposed method increases the embedding efficiency evidently, and reduces the number of necessary changes during embedding.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, a new steganographic method for JPEG images is presented, which improves embedding efficiency by using the STC method and preserves the DCT coefficient histogram statistic feature by constraining the proportion that is used for information embedding among the coefficients with the absolute

value equal to one. From the experimental results, we can see that the proposed method not only achieves larger capacity and obtains better stego image quality in comparison with Jsteg and F5, but also preserves the DCT coefficient histogram statistic feature well, which makes it resistant to general histogram statistical steganalysis. However, in this paper, we just analyze the security of steganographic methods from the first order statistical property (the DCT coefficient histogram statistics). Although the proposed method preserves the DCT coefficient histogram statistics, we can't guarantee it has no influence on the other high order statistical properties of JPEG image. In the future, we will study the security of steganographic methods from other high-order statistics and other properties of JPEG image.

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