Abstract

This paper proposes a new steganographic algorithm in spatial domain. A filtering method selects some color components of pixels in BMP cover images for embedding according to their Most Significant Bits (MSB) value. The components whose MSB value is greater than a particular threshold are qualified and the other ones will be skipped. This mechanism makes the retrieval of embedded message possible. Moreover, a matching technique ensures the most possible closeness of new intensity generated in embedding process to its original value. Performance of proposed method is evaluated by some measures namely MAE, MSE, LMSE, LP-Norm, SNR, PSNR, and NCC according to which, proposed method offers up to 40% better results in some measures compared to two other methods; LSB and SLSB.

References


Miroslav Goljan, Jessica Fridrich, and Taras Holotyak, "New blind steganalysis and its implications," in Proceedings of the SPIE, Electronic Imaging, Security, Steganography,

Index Terms

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Keywords

Filtering Intensity Adaptive LSB (IALSB) LSB Matching LSB Plane

LSBSteganography

MSB

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SLSB

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