Abstract

Steganography is defined as the process of hiding information in a multimedia carrier. Ultimate objectives of steganography are undetectability and robustness of the secret data. It is known as adaptive steganography as the data is embed in to the specific Region of Interest (ROI) of the cover image for the purpose of safety of the inserted data. The assurance of both imperceptibility and robustness requirements are the main objectives of developing an image-hiding technique. The main focus is on embedding the data in the skin region of a video frame. Thus we concentrate on the skin detection algorithm to extract the skin region. This acts as the region of interest for embedding the secret message. To perform embedding the
video frames are converted to YCbCr colour space. The frame having least MSE is selected to embed secret data. The secret data is then inserted into the chrominance component (Cr or Cb) of YCbCr of a frame which has least MSE. After embedding secret data, steganoflage video is created by transforming the data into RGB colour space. Secure transmission of secret message can be achieved through steganoflage video. Steganoflage video satisfies the main objective of steganography that is undetectability and robustness of hidden data.

References


Index Terms

Computer Science
Communications
Keywords
Adaptive Steganography  Mse  Region Of Interest  Ycbcr Color Space.