

Image Steganography And Cryptography Using Three Level Password Security

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Abstract— Cryptography and Steganography are two favourite techniques used by developers for security reasons. Cryptography is the study of information hiding and verification. It includes the protocols, algorithms and strategies to securely and consistently prevent or delay unauthorized access to sensitive information and enable verifiability of every component in a communicate. Steganography is the process of hiding text in an image. we propose an encrypting system which combines techniques of cryptography and steganography with data hiding which is highly useful in secret keeping areas. Image steganography and cryptography using three level security is used for transferring text message from sender to receiver. The main aim of project is to provide the user a secure way that helps the user to send and receive secret messages. There is three level authentication system that validates user for accessing the system only they have input correct one time password. The project involves three levels of authentications for the sender and receiver. In this sender will have to first go through all the three stages of authentication. After going through all the stages the senders text will be encrypted using the cryptography algorithm. These encrypted text will be hidden inside the image. After getting this image he can be send this image and verify OTP to receiver's mobile number. The receiver also has to through all the stages of authentication and use one time password for verification and decrypt the image and get the message hidden inside the image.

Keywords—Cryptography, Steganography, Security, OTP (One Time Password)

I. INTRODUCTION

Security of information is one of the major issue facing in today's world. As we all know that the security of information plays a major role for sharing confidential data between two parties. Cryptography and Steganography are the two techniques used for sharing the confidential data. cryptography is used for converting plain text (human readable text) to cipher text (encrypted text). steganography is used for hiding this text inside an image. To overcome the drawback of the existing system, we use three level authentication system with two different algorithms helps to protect the data from unauthorized user. An OTP generates in receiver side should be confidential. The receiver can verify the OTP and decrypt the message, it makes the message highly confidential.

The contribution of this work is as follows:

1. A three level authentication system with two different algorithm and OTP used for securing highly confidential data.
2. First level authentication is to encrypt the data using AES algorithm and Second level authentication is to encrypt again the data using SHA256 algorithm
3. Third level authentication is using One Time Password for decrypting the message.

4. The work carries out in-depth studies in cryptography and steganography techniques.
5. The main objective is to study how secure the confidential data with AES and SHA256 algorithm.

II. RELATED WORK

S Usha, G A Sathish Kumar & K Boopathybagan proposed "A Secure Triple Level Encryption Method Using Cryptography" which is an encrypting system. This technique combines the feature of cryptography and steganography with same algorithm. In this paper, use two levels of data encryption. After the data encryption is done, the cipher text is hidden inside the image using steganographic techniques. Asymmetric key cryptography is the technique where two keys are used. One key is used to lock or encrypt the plain text, and another to unlock or decrypt the cipher text. Neither key can do both the functions. One of these key is published or made public and the other is kept private. This technique has comparatively slower data rate throughputs than the symmetric key technique. Symmetric key cryptography is actually the technique by which identical cryptographic keys are used for the purpose of both encryption and decryption. The receiver can get back original data by using the key. The symmetric key cryptography provides

high data rates, usage as primitives to construct various cryptographic mechanisms and can be combined to produce stronger ciphers. The main fact here is that the security of data depends on the security of the key. So, care should be taken while exchanging keys between the sender and the receiver.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Working of the proposed system can be explained as below:

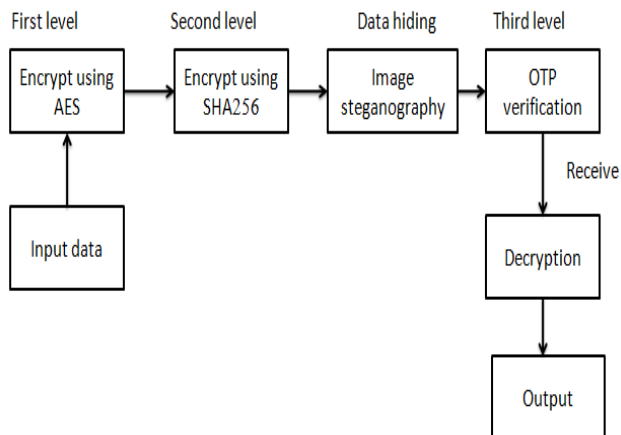


Fig 1: Functional block diagram of proposed system

In the given block diagram initially the text data is given to the system. At first the text data is encrypted using the Advanced Encryption Algorithm(AES), which is symmetric block cipher and has 128 bit symmetric key. After this encryption, text data is again encrypted using Secure Hash Algorithm(SHA256), which has 256 bit hash code and symmetric key. Here the two level authentication is completed. Then hiding the encrypted data in an image which is steganography. Then receiver can decrypt the message using One Time Password(OTP) received in receiver's phone number which is already given in registration process. After entering the OTP, the decrypted message will be popped on the screen. The sender and receiver has username and password for entering their own profile.

B. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

a) HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Processor (min i3)
- Hard Disk (min 160GB)
- RAM(min 2GB)

b) SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- OS-Windows/Linux
- HTML CSS JavaScript
- PHP
- MySQL
- Visual Studio
- XAMPP

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For complete investigation of the proposed system considers the following aspects:

- Security: The study evaluates the secure ways of transferring the confidential data among two parties.
- Efficiency: The study evaluates the efficiency of the system by comparing the existing system.

The proposed system shows how the secret message is passing from sender to receiver. It is very useful in highly confidential areas like military etc....

There are two categories for performing the process:

1. Sender: sender can create their own profile by using username and password. Then choose image from the file and set the secret message then send to receiver
2. Receiver: receiver can also create their own profile by using username and password. Then click receive data and decode the secret message hidden in an image by verifying the OTP received in his mobile number.

The final output shown in the figures below:

3 LEVEL IMAGE STEGANOGRAPHY

Fig 2: first interface of 3level

Fig 3: sender's profile

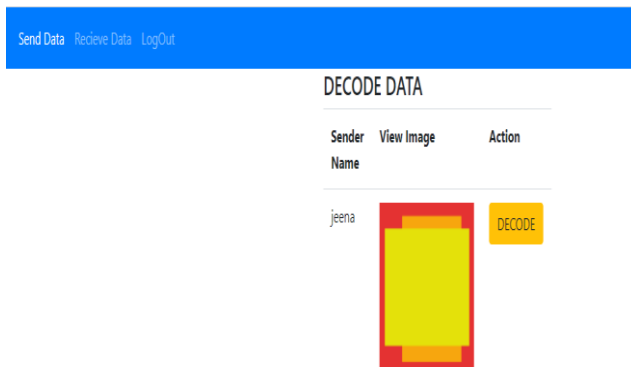


Fig 4: receiver's profile



Fig 5: Enter OTP and SUBMIT

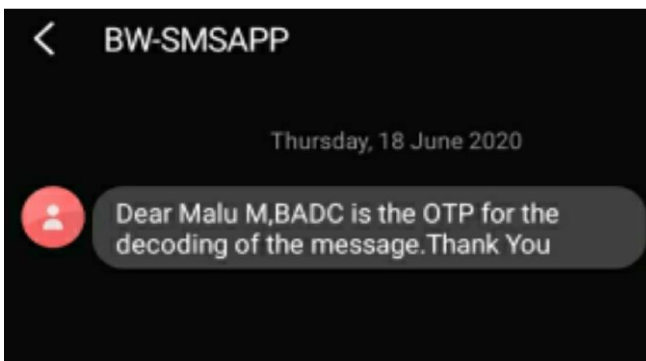


Fig 6: receiver receives an OTP

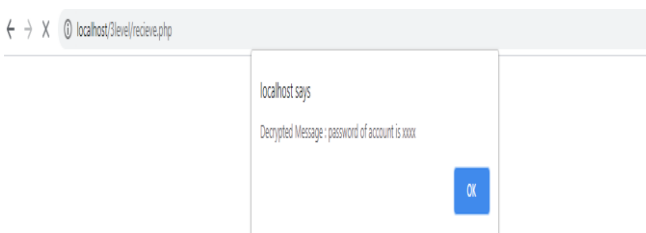


Fig 7: Decrypted message popuped on screen

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

This is a system for passing confidential data among two parties. The system mainly looking for security. It provide high security and confidentiality among the authorised user. Authorised users can transform their own secret data through this three level authentication system. There are three levels of authentication that must provide the data highly protected and prevent the accessing of unauthorised user. Two different algorithms for encryption make the secret data become secure. Our application with its complete analysis is a significant improvement on current cryptography and steganography tools.

A. ADVANTAGE AND LIMITATIONS

a) ADVANTAGES

- Highly helpful in military purposes and other secret keeping areas
- Combination of cryptography and steganography provide high security
- Face-to-face conversation.
- Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design.
- Regular adaptation to changing circumstances.

b) LIMITATIONS

- Image must be in the form of .jpeg or .png format.
- The proposed system cannot work efficiently if the hardware and software requirements are not met correctly.
- Proper network should be available for uninterrupted service.

B. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of our proposed system is that can transfer the audio and video messages among the authorised users. Now it is only applicable for text data.

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