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EDGE ENLIGHTENING STEGANOGRAPHY WITH EMBEDDING & EXTRACTING COVER WRITING

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Abstract

The broadcasting of majority essential& secrete information has always been at risk of being tapped or stolen since primeval epoch. Data security has become a most important alarm for one and allusingun restricted medium to transmit their private and public data even after providing security access. There are possibilities of hacking of information. So data hiding plays an essential role in numerous aspects. Data hiding techniques fall into three categories namely Cryptography, Steganography and Watermarking. Steganography is flair and has a skill of overwhelming information by entrenching messages contained by other. It has the sculpture of trouncing information in many ways that put off the detection of hidden messages. Digital Steganography also engages itself by taking an e-data and hiding it inside another e-file. This paper proposes a fresh process for grayscale image substitution Steganography based on edge detection method. The pixels located in the edge section present more random characteristics than the smooth regions. As a result all edges of the cover image both horizontal and vertical are entirely spotted. Implant capacity of the image is increased by using the concept of Edge detection. The sharper edges are adaptively sealed and the weaker edges are concealed according to the length of secret data added. Sharper edges will be used in progress of the weaker edges and the silky regions for data embedding. The results points out that using the appearance of the cover such as edge finding is a better way of hiding information than in scan lines or randomly across the images. Extraction of data is similar to embedding process. There is no loss or hacking of secret information.

Keywords: *Steganography, Substitution, Edge detection, Embedding, Extraction.*

Introduction

Attaining safe and undisclosed communication desires hiding data from attackers. As information exchange plays an important role in daily life, security of the information is needed. Two approaches are