Text Steganography through Quantum Approach with SSCE Code

Indradip Banerjee^a, Souvik Bhattacharyya^b and Gautam Sanyal^c

^aDepartment of Computer Science and Engineering, University Institute of Technology, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan 713101 India, Contact: ibanerjee2001@yahoo.com

^bDepartment of Computer Science and Engineering, University Institute of Technology, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan 713101 India, Contact: souvik.bha@gmail.com

^cDepartment of Computer Science and Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, India, Contact: nitgsanyal@gmail.com

Steganography maintain the security of the secret data through a communication channel, which causing attempts to break and reveal the original messages. In this paper, a text steganography technique has been proposed with the help of Bengali language. Text steganography including quantum approach based on the use of two specific characters and two special characters like invited comas (opening and closing) in Bengali language and mapping technique of quantum gate truth table have been used. The authors introduced a new code representation technique (SSCE - Secret Steganography Code for Embedding) at both ends in order to achieve high level of security. Before the embedding operation each character of the secret message has been converted to SSCE Value and then embeds to cover text. Finally stego text is formed and transmits to the receiver side. At the receiver side different reverse operation has been carried out to get back the original information.

Keywords: Cover Text, Quantum Steganography, SSCE (Secret Steganography Code for Embedding), Security, Stego Text, Text Steganography.

1. INTRODUCTION

Information hiding is the ability to prevent or hidden certain aspects from being accessible to others excluding authentic user. It has many sub disciplines. One of the most important sub disciplines is steganography [1], [2]. Steganography diverges from cryptography in the sense that where cryptography focuses on keeping the contents of a message secret by encryption technique, steganography focuses on keeping the presence of a message secret.

A hidden channel could be defined as a communications channel that transfers some kind of information using a method originally not intended to transfer this kind of information. Observers are unaware that a coverted message is being communicated. Only the sender and recipient of the message notice it. Steganogra-

phy works have been carried out on different media like images, video clips, text, music and sound [3],[4].

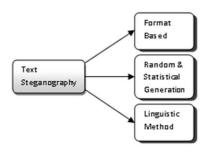


Figure 1. Type of Text Steganography

The most difficult kind of steganography is text steganography or linguistic steganography because due to the lack of redundant information in a text compared to an image or audio. The

REFERENCES

- 1. Dr. Mohammed Al-Mualla and Prof. Hussain Al-Ahmad. Information Hiding: Steganography and Watermarking, In [Online]. Available: http://www.emirates.org/ieee/information_hiding.pdf.
- 2. Fabien A P Petitcolas, Ross J Anderson and Markus G Kuhn. Information Hiding - A Survey, In Proceedings of the IEEE, Special Issue on Protection of Multimedia Content, pages 62-78, July 2009.
- 3. Kran Bailey Kevin Curran. An Evaluation of Image based Steganography Methods, *In International Journal of Digital Evidence*, 2003.
- T Mrkel, JHP Eloff and MS Olivier. An Overview of Image Steganography, In Proceedings of the 5th Annual Information Security South Africa Conference, South Africa, 2005.
- 5. J Gea-Banacloche. *In Journal of Mathematical Physics*, pages 43, 4531, 2002.
- 6. S Natori. Quantum Computation and Information, In Topics in Applied Physics(Springer, Berlin/Heidelberg), 102:235-240, 2006.
- K Martin. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 32:45-67, 2008.
- 8. M Curty and D J Santos. In 2nd Bielefeld Workshop on Quantum Information and Complexity, 2000.
- 9. Ashok Muthukrishnan. Classical and Quantum Logic Gates: An Introduction to Quantum Computing, In Quantum Information Seminar Rochester Center for Quantum Information (RCQI), 1999.
- R P Feynman. Quantum Mechanical Computers, In Found. Phys., 1986.
- 11. D Deutsch. Quantum Theory, The Church-Turing Principle and the Universal Quantum Computer, In Proceedings of Roy. Soc. Lond. A, 400:97-117, 1985.
- 12. D Deutsch. Quantum Computational Networks, *In Proceedings of Roy. Soc. Lond. A*, 425:73-90, 1989.
- 13. K Bennett. Linguistic Steganography: Survey, Analysis and Robustness Concerns for Hiding Information in Text, *In Purdue University, CERIAS Tech. Report*, 2004.
- 14. Souvik Bhattacharyya, Indradip Banerjee and Gautam Sanyal. Design and Implementation of a Secure Text based Steganography Model, In 9th Annual Conference on Security and Management (SAM) under The 2010 World Congress in Computer Science, Computer En-

- gineering and Applied Computing(WorldComp 2010), LasVegas, USA, July 2010.
- 15. Souvik Bhattacharyya, Indradip Banerjee and Gautam Sanyal. Implementation of a Novel Text Based Steganography Model, In National Conference on Computing and Systems (NACCS), Dept. of Computer Science, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan, India, 2010.
- 16. Souvik Bhattacharyya, Indradip Banerjee and Gautam Sanyal. A Novel Approach of Secure Text Based Steganography Model using Word Mapping Method (WMM), In International Journal of Computer and Information Engineering, World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology (WASET), 4(2):96-103, Spring 2010.
- 17. Souvik Bhattacharyya, Indradip Banerjee and Gautam Sanyal. Text Steganography using Formatting Character Spacing, *In IJICS*, 13(2), December 2010.
- 18. Souvik Bhattacharyya, Indradip Banerjee and Gautam Sanyal. Data Hiding Through Multi Level Steganography and SSCE, *In Journal of Global Research in Computer Science*, 2(2), February 2011.
- 19. Indradip Banerjee, Souvik Bhattacharyya and Gautam Sanyal. The Text Steganography using Article Mapping Technique (AMT) and SSCE, In Journal of Global Research in Computer Science, 2(4), April 2011.
- 20. Souvik Bhattacharyya, Indradip Banerjee and Gautam Sanyal. A Survey of Steganography and Steganalysis Technique in Image, Text, Audio and Video as Cover Carrier, In Journal of Global Research in Computer Science, 2(4), April 2011.
- 21. Indradip Banerjee, Souvik Bhattacharyya and Gautam Sanyal. Novel Text Steganography through Special Code Generation, In Proceedings of International Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics (ICSCI-2011), Hyderabad, India, Jan 2011.
- 22. Indradip Banerjee, Souvik Bhattacharyya and Gautam Sanyal. An Approach of Quantum Steganography through Special SSCE Code, In International Journal of Computer and Information Engineering - World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology (WASET), 175:939-946, 2011.
- 23. Correlation and Dependence, In [Online]. Available: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Correlation_and_dependence.

Dowdy S and Wearden S. Statistics for Research, In Wiley. ISBN 0471086029, pages 230, 1983.



Indradip Banerjee received his MCA degree from IGNOU in 2009, PGDCA from IGNOU in 2008, MMM from Annamalai University in 2005 and BCA (Hons.) from The University of Burdwan in 2003. Currently he is working as a Technical Assistant in Computer Science

and Engineering Department at University Institute of Technology, The University of Burdwan. He is doing his Ph.D in Computer Science and Engineering Department of National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal. His areas of interest are Steganography, Cryptography, Text Steganography and Quantum Steganography. He has published 14 research papers in International and National Journals / Conferences.



Souvik Bhattacharyya received his B.E. degree in Computer Science and Technology from B.E. College, Shibpur, India, presently known as Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU) and M.Tech degree in Computer Science and

Engineering from National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, India. Currently he is working as an Assistant Professor in Computer Science and Engineering Department at University Institute of

Technology, The University of Burdwan. He has a good number of research publication in his credit. His areas of interest are Natural Language Processing, Network Security and Image Processing. He has published nearly 20 papers in International and National Journals / Conferences.



Gautam Sanyal has received his B.E and M.Tech degree National Institute of Technology (NIT), Durgapur, India. He has received Ph.D (Engg.) from Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India, in the area of Robot Vision. He possesses an experience of more than 25 years in the fie-

ld of teaching and research. He has published nearly 60 papers in International and National Journals / Conferences. Two Ph.D (Engg) have already been awarded under his guidance. present he is guiding six Ph.D scholars in the field of Steganography, Cellular Network, High Performance Computing and Computer Vision. He has guided over 10 PG and 100 UG thesis. His research interests include Natural Language Processing, Stochastic Modeling of Network Traffic, High Performance Computing, Computer Vision. He is presently working as a Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering and holding the post of Dean (Students Welfare) at National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, India.