

Adaptive Steganography by Oracle (ASO)

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1 Background

The goal of steganography is to hide a secret message in an unsuspecting object in such a way that no one can detect it.

The stego image must be visually undetectable and also statistically.



Cover image

Stego image

6 Conclusion

A new adaptive embedding scheme based on an oracle (ASO).

A new paradigm with is the steganography by database.

The proposed method scales well with dimension.

7 Future Work

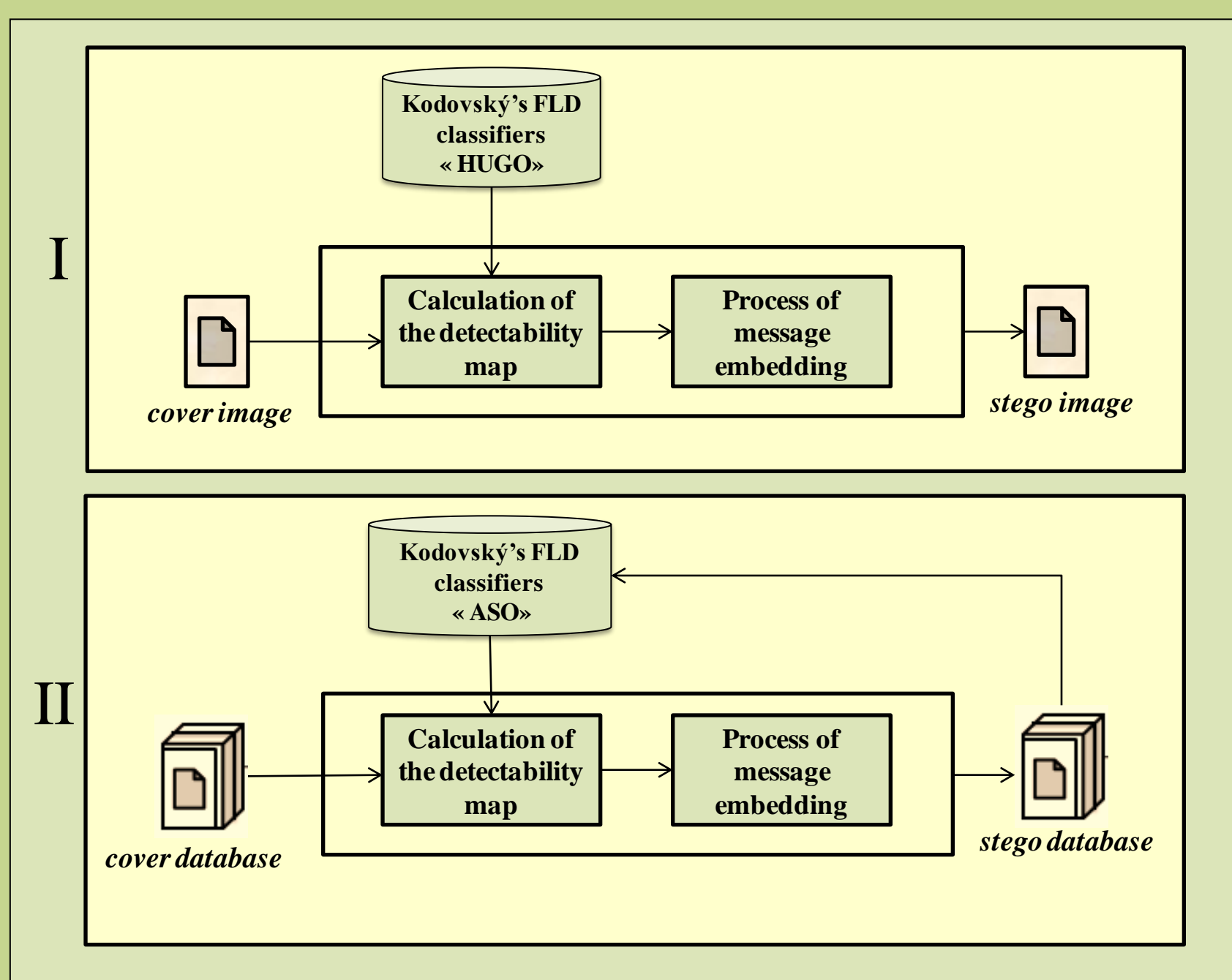
Security evaluation with a pooled steganalysis.

Position with game theory aspects.

2 ASO Scheme

New concept of embedding based on an Oracle.

The Oracle is trained with the best state of the art algorithm, which is HUGO [1].



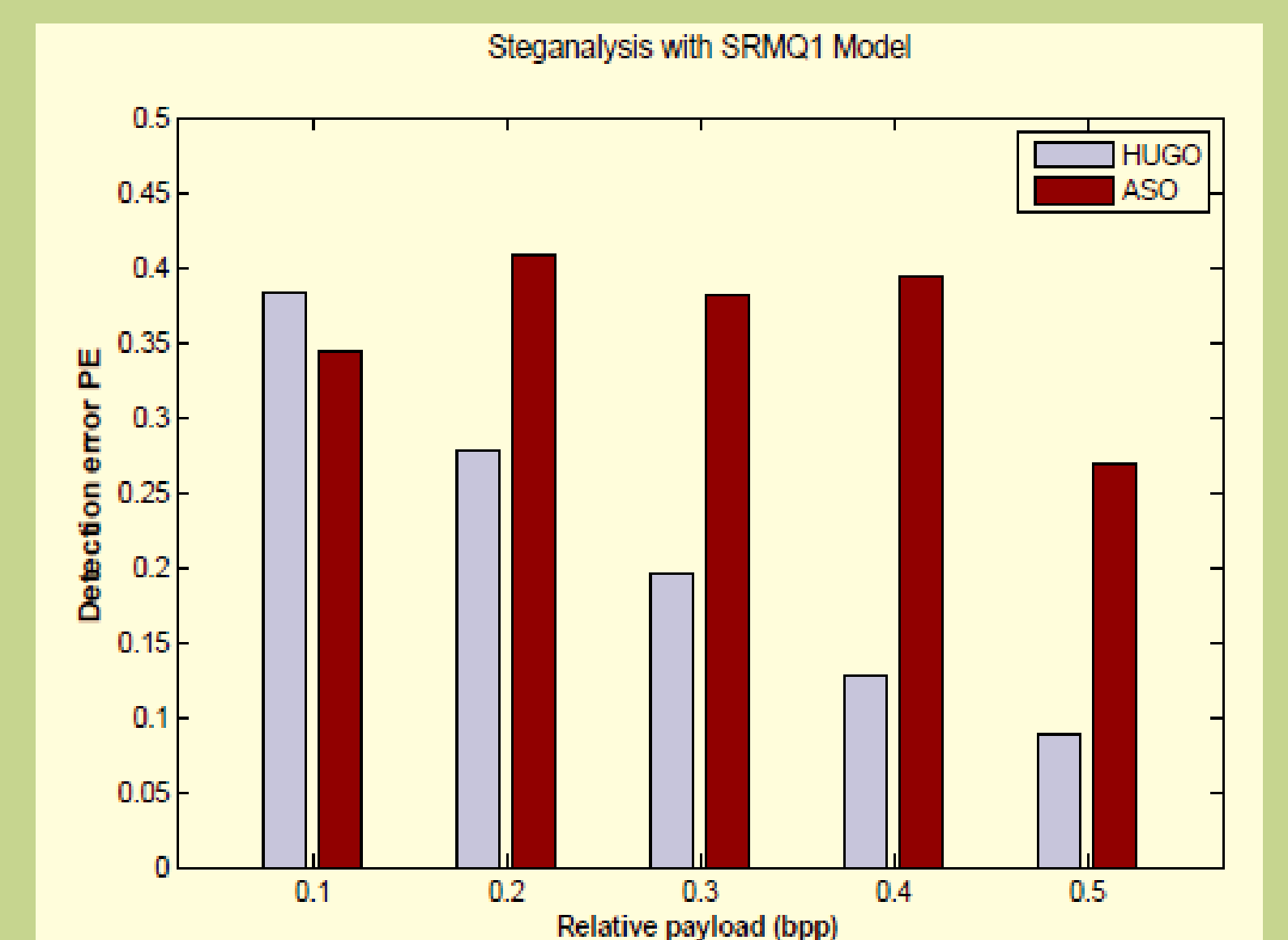
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5 Results

BossBase v1.00 database with 10000 grayscale images of 512 x 512.

Rich Model SRMQ1 [3] of 12753 features.

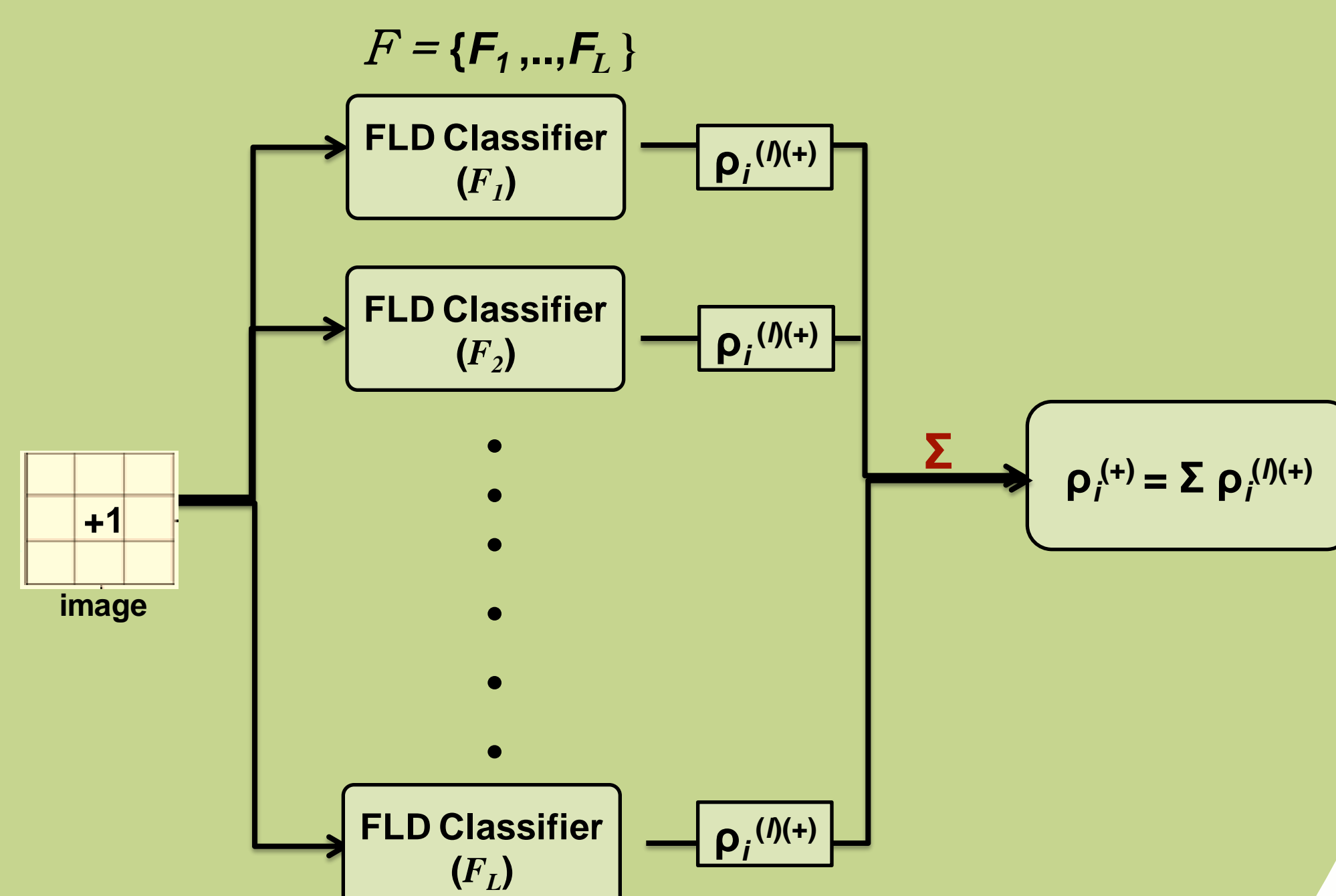
The reported performance of each payload is averaged over five random database splits.



3 Detectability Map

For each pixel (± 1): $\rho = \min(\rho_i^{(+)}, \rho_i^{(-)})$.

To compute the detectability map we use the Kodovsky's ensemble classifiers [2] as an oracle.



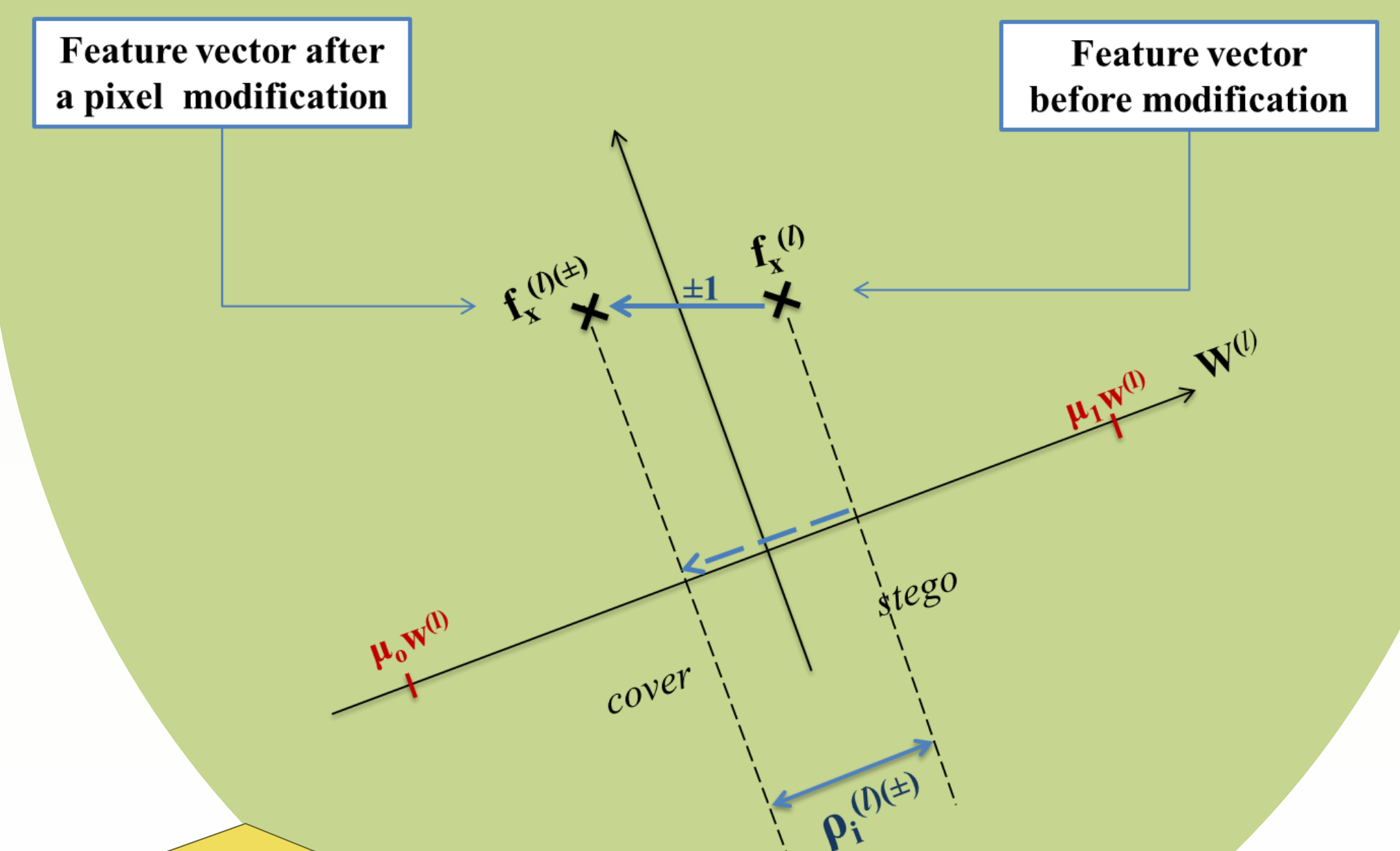
Respectively for $\rho_i^{(-)}$

4 FLD Costs

For an FLD :

$$\rho_i^{(0(+))} = W^{(l)}(f_{x_{\sim xi}}^{(l(+))} - f_x^{(l)})/s^{(l)}$$

$$\rho_i^{(0(-))} = W^{(l)}(f_{x_{\sim xi}}^{(l(-))} - f_x^{(l)})/s^{(l)}$$



References

- [1] T. Pevny, T. Filler, and P. Bas, "Using High-Dimensional Image Models to Perform Highly Undetectable Steganography," IH'2012.
- [2] J. Kodovsky, J.J. Fridrich, and V. Holub, "Ensemble Classifiers for Steganalysis of Digital Media," IEEE TIFS'2012.