

# IMPLEMENTATION OF VISUAL CRYPTOGRAPHY ON VIDEOS

**Salma Bee**

*M.Tech Student, Teerthanker Mahaveer University ,Moradabad(India)*

## ABSTRACT

In Visual Cryptography is a new Cryptography technique which is used to secure the Videos. In Visual Cryptography the Image is divided into parts called shares and then they are distributed to the participants. The Decryption side just stacking the share Videos gets the image. The initial model developed only for the bi-level or binary Videos or monochrome Videos. Later it was advanced to suit for the Color Videos means Gray Videos and RGB/CMY Videos. This paper presents a study of implementation of algorithm of visual cryptography, Implementation of security level in Visual Cryptography Sharing Algorithm for Gray Level Videos and Comparison with previous approaches show the superior performance of the new method. Experimentation are conducted with standard synthetic and real data set Videos, which shows better performance of proposed color image visual cryptic scheme measured in terms of PSNR value and time with existing binary method.. The results showed that the PSNR values for proposed scheme is better than the existing scheme and maintains security.

**Keywords - Cryptography, Encryption/Decryption, Security On Videos, Cryptography, Image Coding, Image Reconstruction, Matrix Algebra**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Visual cryptography is a cryptographic technique which allows visual information (e.g. printed text, handwritten notes and pictures) to be encrypted in such a way that the decryption can be performed by the human visual system, without the aid of computers. Naor and Shamir in 1994 proposed a new security technique named visual cryptography scheme. In this technique, a secret image of type binary is encoded in a cryptographically manner into random binary patterns which contains  $n$  shares in a  $k$ -out-of- $n$  scheme. With the rapid advancement of network technology, multimedia information is transmitted over the Internet conveniently. Various confidential data such as military maps and commercial identifications are transmitted over the Internet. While using secret Videos, security issues should be taken into consideration because hackers may utilize weak link over communication network to steal information that they want. To deal with the security problems of secret Videos, various image secret sharing schemes have been developed. Visual cryptography is introduced by first in 1994 Naor and Shamir. Visual cryptography is a cryptographic technique which allows visual information (e.g. printed text, handwritten notes and pictures) to be encrypted in such a way that the decryption can be performed by the human visual system, without the aid of computers.

## II. PROPOSED ENCRYPTION METHOD

**1st Module:** Study of Implementation of Visual Cryptography algorithm.

**2nd Module:** Implementation of security level in Visual Cryptography Sharing Algorithm for Gray Level Videos.

### III. DECRYPTION PROCESS

**1st Module:** Implementation of Visual Cryptography Sharing Algorithm for Binary Videos. In this module of scheme the secret image which is to be converted into gray level then into binary level Videos. The image is to be divided in to 2 no. of shares by using visual cryptography algorithm. White Pixel processing and black pixel processing is done here.

**Definition:** Two matrices are called basis matrices, if the two collections and in Definition are obtained by permuting the columns of in all possible ways, respectively, and satisfy the following two conditions.

1) Contrast condition: if, the row vectors and, obtained by performing OR operation on rows of, respectively and satisfy.

2) Security Condition: if, one of the two matrices, formed, respectively, by extracting rows from and , equals to a column permutation of the other. The construction of the basis matrices is a topic of study in conventional VC. Several design procedures, such as the method using cumulative arrays, are readily available

Example: The basis matrices and the collections of the encoding matrices in the conventional two- out-of-two scheme can be written as:

$$S0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad S1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**2nd Module:** Implementation of security level in Visual Cryptography Sharing Algorithm for Gray Level Videos.

- In Gray scale image the value of each pixel carries only intensity information. Videos are known as black and white composed of gray. It is also known as monochrome.
- It has many shades of gray. Each pixel has 8 bit of information. Intensity of pixel is the range between minimum and maximum.
- The gray scale image is first decomposed into 8 bit binary codes by using bit planes that are equivalent to 8 binary Videos.
- It gives better approximation.
- If a bit on the nth bit plane on an m bit the dataset is set to 1, it contributes a value of  $2^{(m-n)}$ , otherwise it contributes nothing.
- 8 bit value of bitplane.

**Table-1:** Binary representation of a no. 181.

Bit Plane	Value	Contribution	Running Total
1 <sup>st</sup>	1	$1 * 2^7 = 128$	128
2 <sup>nd</sup>	0	$0 * 2^6 = 0$	128
3 <sup>rd</sup>	1	$1 * 2^5 = 32$	160
4 <sup>th</sup>	1	$1 * 2^4 = 16$	176
5 <sup>th</sup>	0	$0 * 2^3 = 0$	176
6 <sup>th</sup>	1	$1 * 2^2 = 4$	180
7 <sup>th</sup>	0	$0 * 2^1 = 0$	180
8 <sup>th</sup>	1	$1 * 2^0 = 1$	181

#### IV. DECRYPTION

In the decryption process the shares are stacked together to form the original Videos.

Bit planes are extracted first.

In bit plane decoding XOR operation is used.

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