



Cryptography of a Binary Image using a Modified Hill Cipher

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Abstract: In this paper, we have used a modified Hill cipher for encrypting a binary image. Here, we have illustrated the process of encryption by considering a couple of examples. The security of the image is totally achieved, as the encrypted version of the image, does not reveal any feature of the original image.

Keywords: Cryptography, Cipher, Binary image, Encrypted image, Modular arithmetic inverse.

I. INTRODUCTION

In a recent investigation [1, 2], we have modified the Hill cipher by developing an iterative procedure. In [1], we have multiplied the plain text matrix P with a key matrix K on both the sides of P , while in [2] we have used K on one side and K^{-1} on the other side of P as multiplicants. The process is strengthened by using a function called $Mix(P)$, at any stage of the iterative process. It is further supplemented with the XOR operation between the plain text P and the key K . In this, the key is containing 32 decimal numbers, which are in the interval $[0 - 255]$, and the modular arithmetic inverse of the key, represented in the form of a 16×16 matrix, is obtained by using mod 2.

In the present paper, our objective is to develop a block cipher, and to use it for the cryptography of a binary image. Here, we have taken a key containing 32 decimal numbers [1, 2], and generated a key matrix of size 32×32 in a special manner (discussed later), and applied it in the cryptography of a pair of binary images.

In Section 2, we have developed a procedure for the cryptography of a binary image. In Section 3, we have used a pair of examples and illustrate the process. Finally, in Section 4, we have drawn conclusions from the analysis.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF A PROCEDURE FOR THE CRYPTOGRAPHY OF A BINARY IMAGE

Consider a binary image whose gray level values can be represented in the form of a matrix given by

$$P = [P_{ij}], \quad i = 1 \text{ to } n, j = 1 \text{ to } n. \quad (2.1)$$

Here, each P_{ij} is 0 or 1, where 1 corresponds to black and 0 corresponds to white.

Let us choose a key k . Let it be represented in the form of a matrix given by

$$K = [K_{ij}], \quad i = 1 \text{ to } n, j = 1 \text{ to } n, \quad (2.2)$$

where each K_{ij} is either 0 or 1.

$$\text{Let } C = [C_{ij}], \quad i = 1 \text{ to } n, j = 1 \text{ to } n \quad (2.3)$$

be a matrix, obtained on encryption.

The process of encryption and the process of decryption, which are quite suitable, for the problem on hand, are given in Fig. 1.

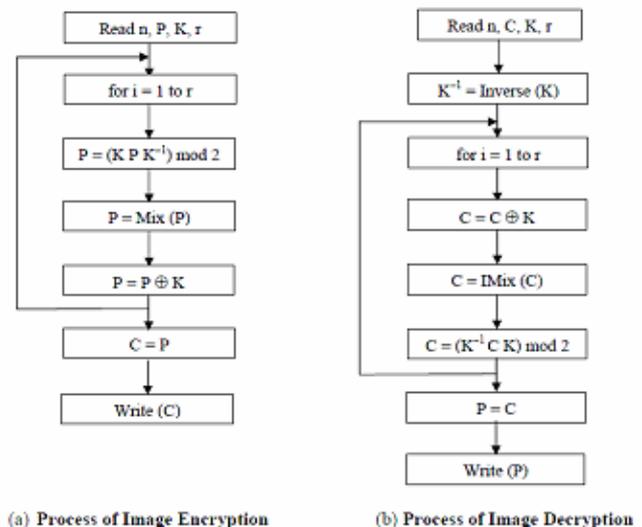


Figure 1: Schematic diagram for the cryptography of a image

$Mix()$ is a function used for mixing thoroughly the binary bits arising in the process of encryption at each stage of iteration. $IMix()$ is a function which represents the reverse process of $Mix()$. For a detailed discussion of these functions, and the algorithms involved in the processes of encryption and decryption, we refer to [1].

III. ILLUSTRATION OF THE CRYPTOGRAPHY OF AN IMAGE

Let us take a key k consisting of 32 decimal numbers. This is given by

Here, we also notice that, the features of the original image are totally lost, when the original image is transformed into the encrypted one.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In this analysis, we have made use of a modified Hill cipher for encrypting binary images. In this, we have illustrated the procedure by considering a pair of examples: (1) the image of a hand, and (2) the image of the upper half of a person.

Here, we have noticed that, the encrypted images are totally different from the original images, and the security of the images is completely enhanced, as no feature of the original images can be traced out in any way from the encrypted images.

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This analysis can be extended for the images of signatures and thumb impressions.

V. REFERENCES

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