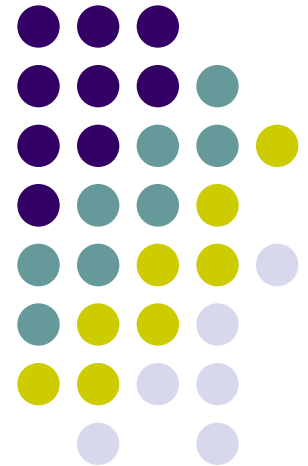


Bahan Kuliah II4021 Kriptografi

Kriptografi Visual, Teori dan Aplikasinya (Bag. 2)

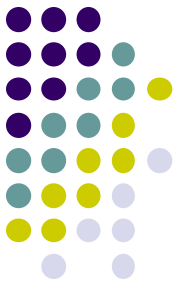
Visual
Cryptography

Oleh:
Rinaldi Munir



Program Studi Sistem dan Teknologi Informasi
STEI - ITB





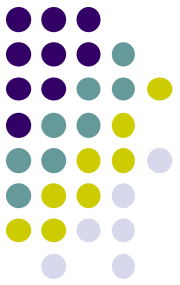
Skema (2, n)

- Satu gambar dibagi menjadi n buah *share*
- Untuk mendekripsi, diperlukan dua buah *share*

$$C_0 = \{ \text{seluruh matriks hasil permutasi kolom} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \}$$

$$C_1 = \{ \text{seluruh matriks hasil permutasi kolom} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \}$$





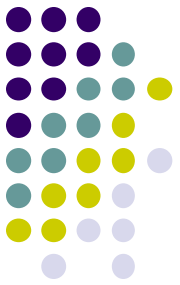
Skema (3, 3)

- Satu gambar dibagi menjadi 3 buah *share*
- Untuk mendekripsi, diperlukan 3 buah *share*

$$C_0 = \{ \text{seluruh matriks hasil permutasi kolom} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \}$$

$$C_1 = \{ \text{seluruh matriks hasil permutasi kolom} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \}$$





Skema (3, n)

- Satu gambar dibagi menjadi n buah *share*
- Untuk mendekripsi, diperlukan 3 buah *share*
- Misalkan:

B = matriks $n \times 1$ yang bernilai 1 seluruhnya

I = matriks identitas $n \times n$ (diagonal utama = 1)

BI = matriks hasil penggabungan B dan I

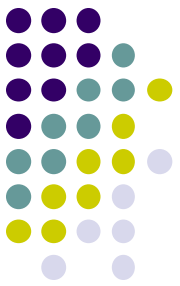
$c(BI)$ = matriks komplemen dari BI

- Maka,

$C_0 = \{\text{seluruh matriks hasil permutasi kolom dari } c(BI)\}$

$C_1 = \{\text{seluruh matriks hasil permutasi kolom dari } BI\}$





Contoh: $n = 3 \rightarrow$ Skema (3, 3)

$$B: \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad I: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad BI: \begin{pmatrix} \text{BLACK} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad c(BI): \begin{pmatrix} \text{WHITE} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Misalkan permutasinya adalah $\{2, 3, 4, 1\}$

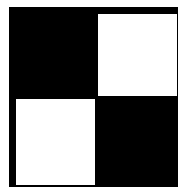
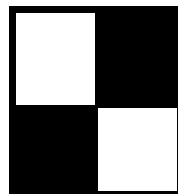
$$\text{putih} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{hitam} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Shares

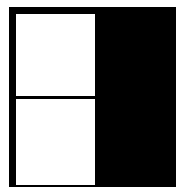
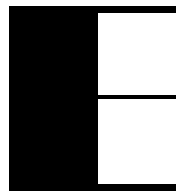
□ White Pixel

□ Black Pixel

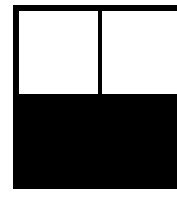
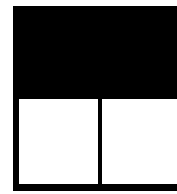
share1



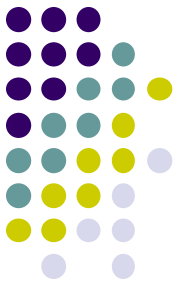
share2



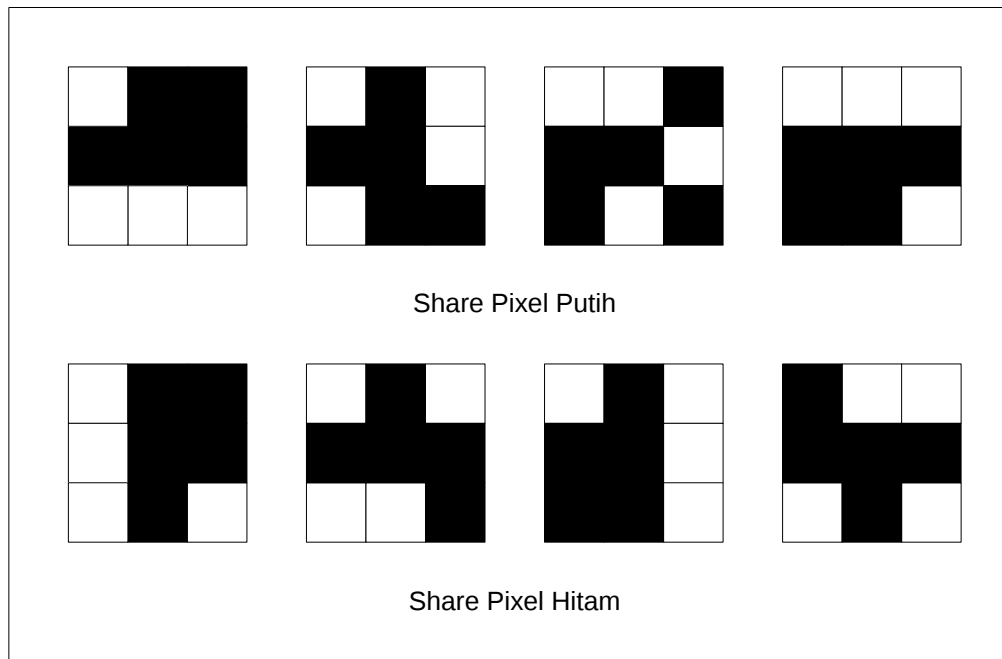
share3

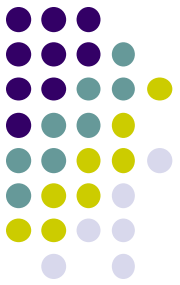


Skema(4, 4)



- Satu gambar dibagi menjadi 4 buah *share*
- Untuk mendekripsi, diperlukan 4 buah *share*

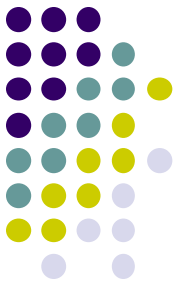




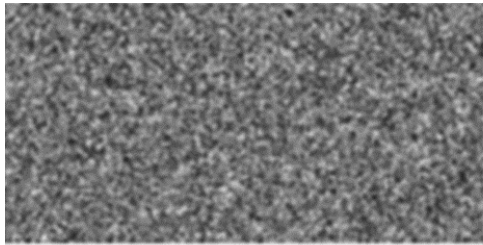
Skema (k, n)

- Satu gambar dibagi menjadi n buah *share*
- Untuk mendekripsi gambar, diperlukan paling sedikit k buah *share*
- Jika jumlah *share* yang ditumpuk kurang dari k , maka tidak dapat menghasilkan gambar semula

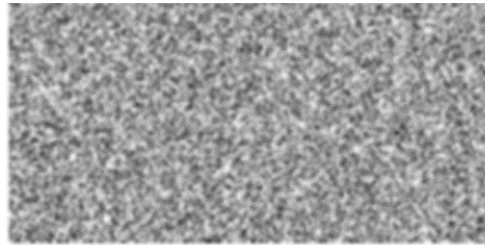




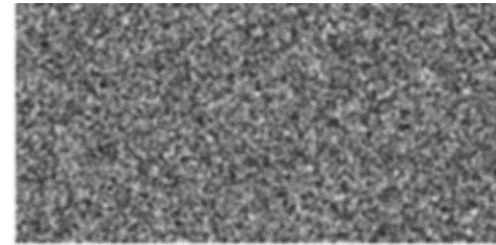
Contoh: skema (3, 4)



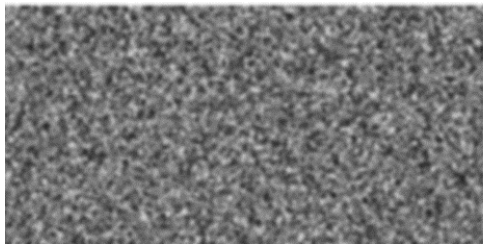
Share S1



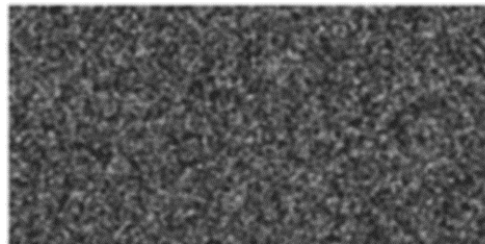
Share S2



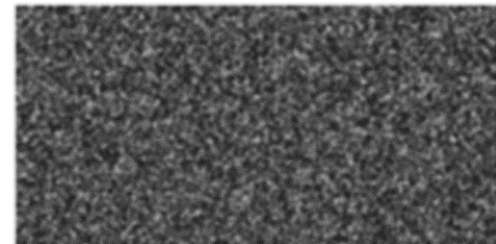
Share S3



Share S4



S1 + S2



S1 + S3



S1 + S3 + S4



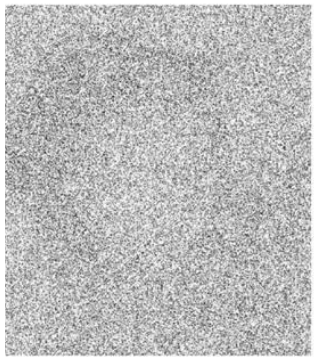
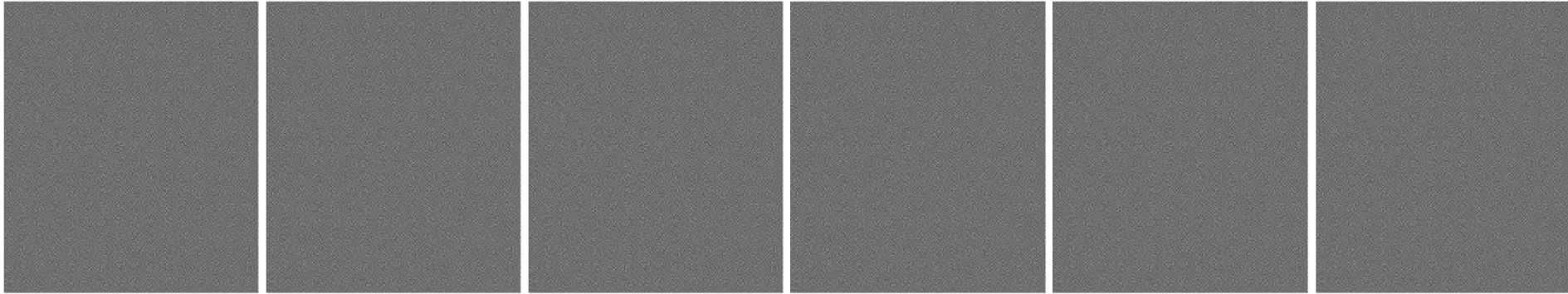
S2 + S3 + S4



S1 + S2 + S3 + S4



Hasil bermacam-macam Skema ($k, 6$)



(2, 6)



(3, 6)



(4, 6)



(5, 6)



(6, 6)



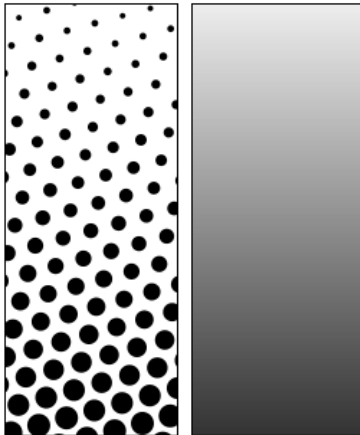


- Solusi kriptografi visual skema (k, n) dinyatakan valid jika memenuhi 3 syarat berikut:
 1. Untuk sembarang matriks S pada C_0 , bobot Hamming untuk sejumlah k dari n baris memenuhi $H(V) \leq d - am$.
 2. Untuk sembarang matriks S pada C_1 , bobot Hamming untuk sejumlah k dari n baris memenuhi $H(V) \geq d$.
 3. Untuk sembarang subset $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_q\}$ dari $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $q < k$, dua buah kumpulan matriks berukuran $q \times m$, yakni D_0 dan D_1 , yang diperoleh dari hasil *restricting* masing-masing matriks berukuran $n \times m$ dari C_0 dan C_1 pada baris-baris $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_q$ tidak dapat dibedakan satu sama lainnya karena memiliki matriks yang sama dengan frekuensi yang sama.
- Syarat ke-1 dan ke-2 menyatakan kontras, sedangkan syarat ke-3 menyatakan keamanan. Syarat 3 artinya dengan menumpuk *share* sejumlah kurang dari k buah, citra semula tidak dapat didekripsi.



Kriptografi Visual untuk Citra *Grayscale*

- Citra *grayscale* diubah terlebih dahulu menjadi citra *halftone* (*halftone image*)
- *Halftone image*: teknik reproduksi citra yang mensimulasikan citra yang memiliki level keabuan yang kontinu dengan menggunakan titik-titik (*dot*) yang bervariasi ukuran dan jarak spasi antar titik.

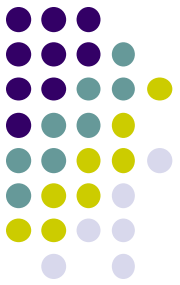


Secret pixel color	White						Black					
Share blocks												
2 × 2 block of the first share												
2 × 2 block of the second share												
Stacked 2 × 2 block												

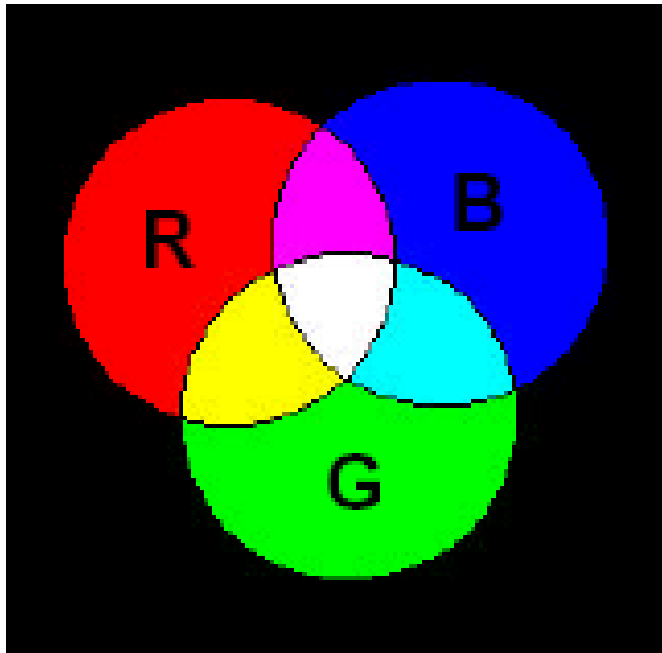


Share 1

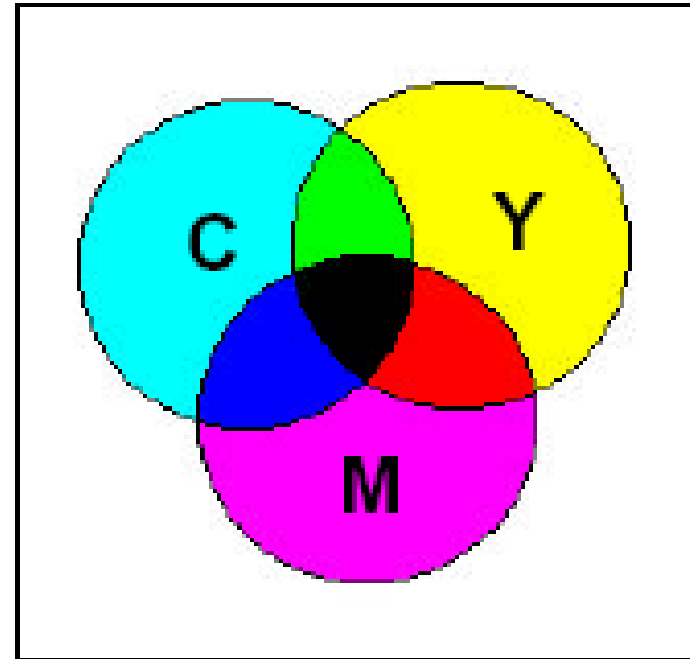
Share 2



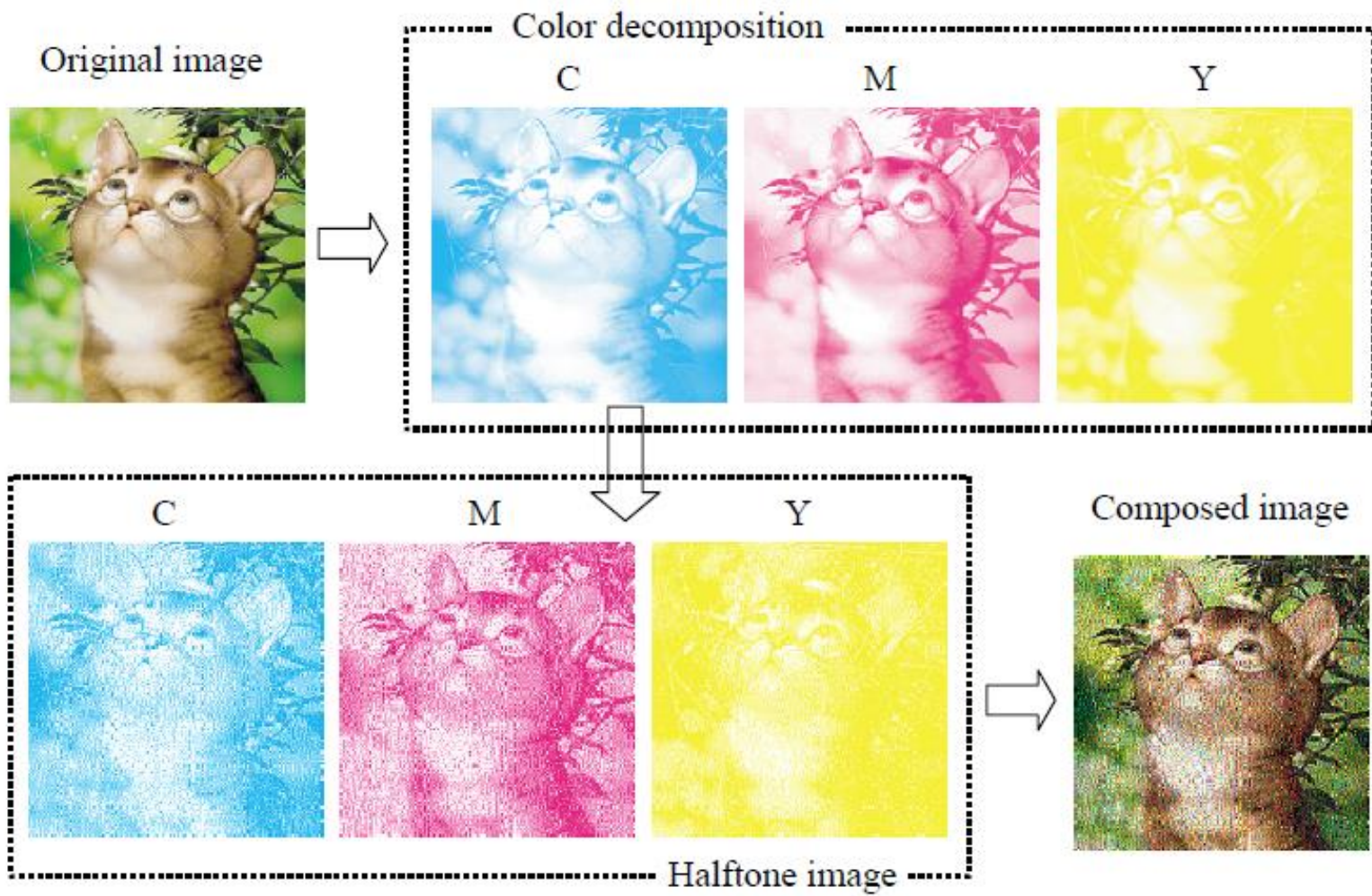
Kriptografi visual untuk Citra Berwarna

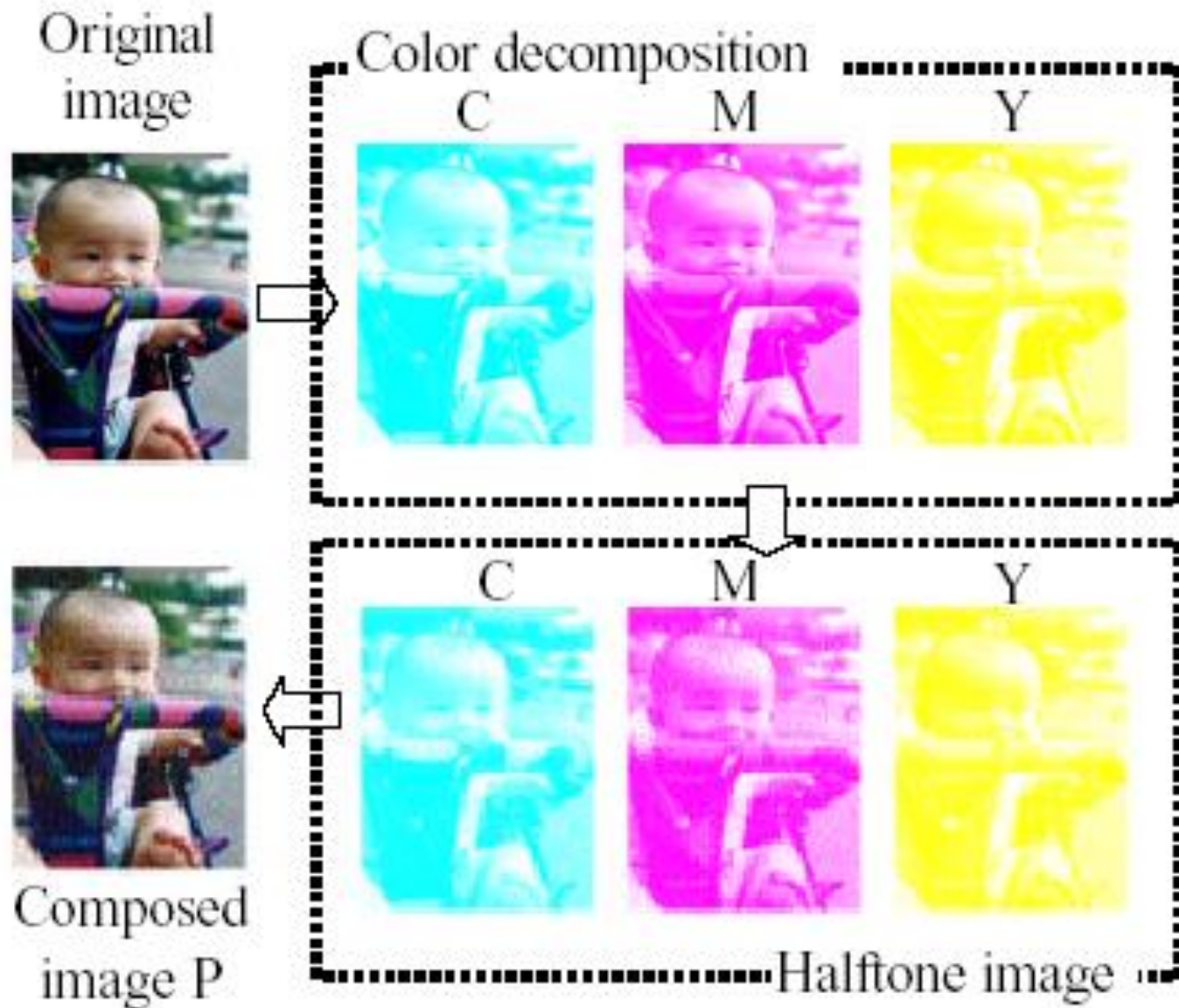
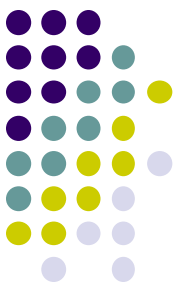


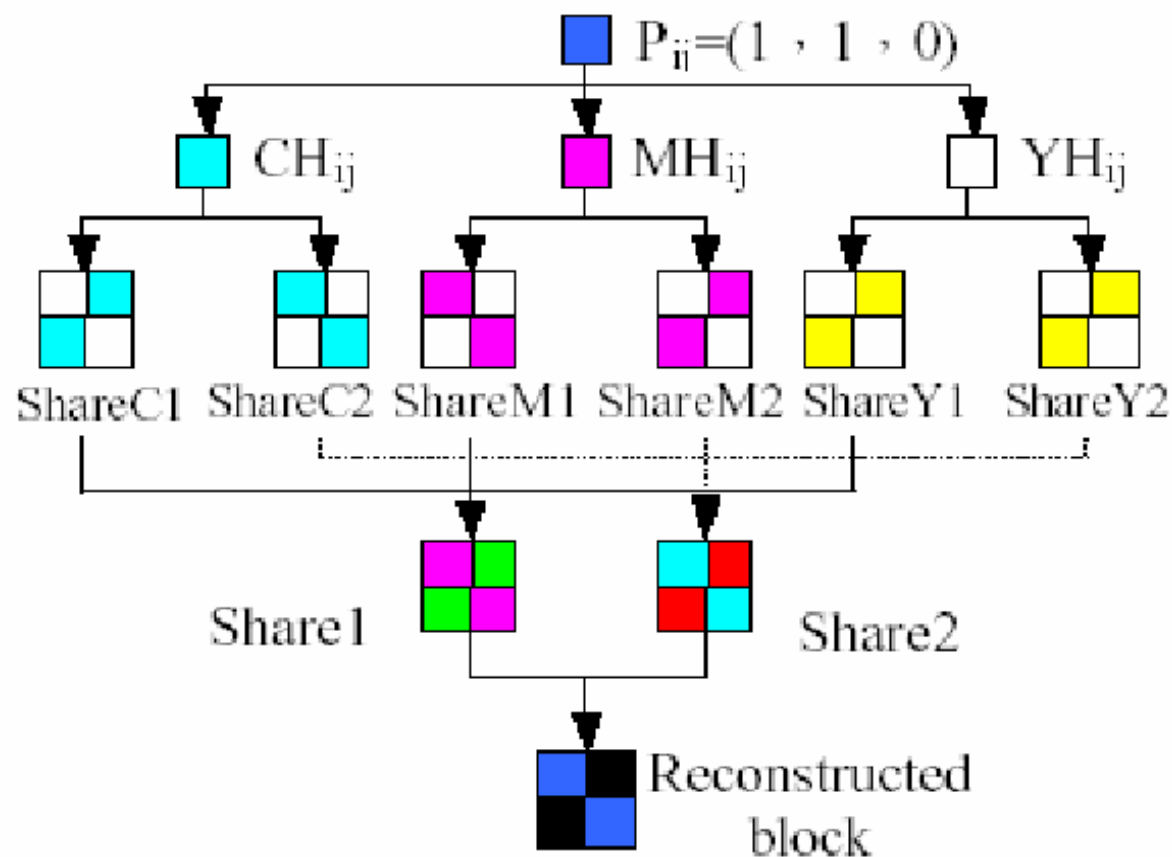
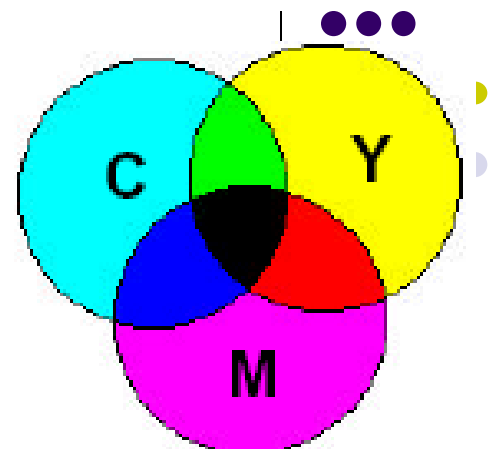
RGB: TV dan monitor

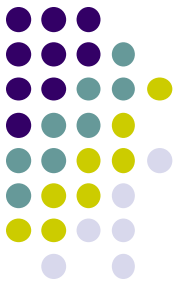


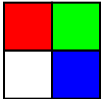
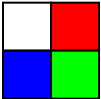
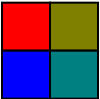
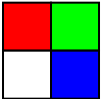
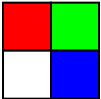
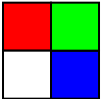
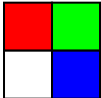
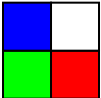
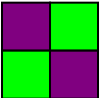
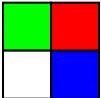
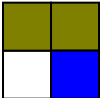
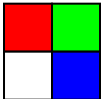
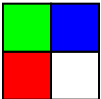
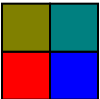
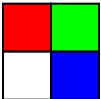
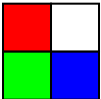
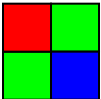
CMY: Warna hasil cetakan

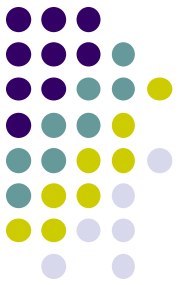








Share 1	Share 2	Hasil tumpukan	Share 1	Share 2	Hasil tumpukan
					
					
					



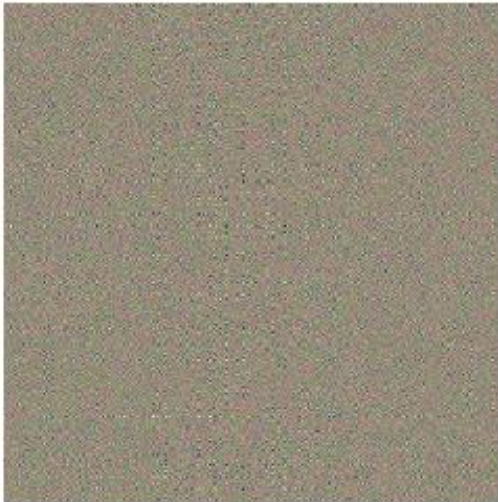
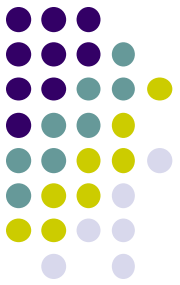
Share 1



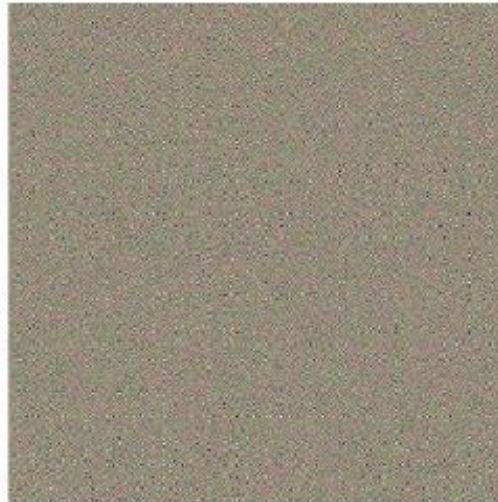
Share 2



Hasil tumpukan



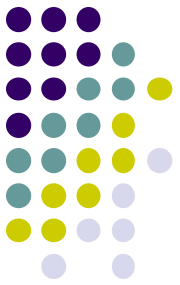
Share 1



Share 2



Hasil tumpukan



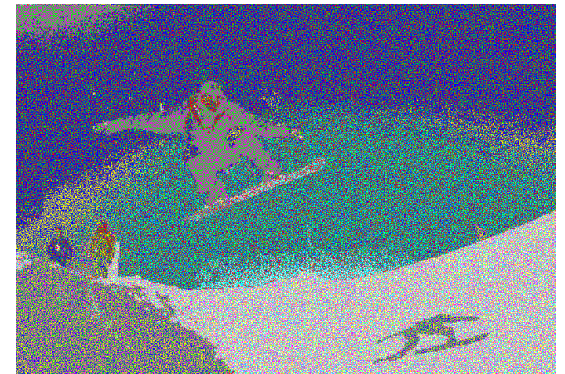
Original image



Share 1

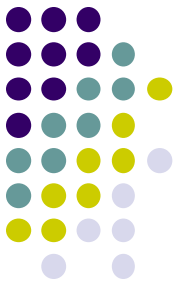


Share 2

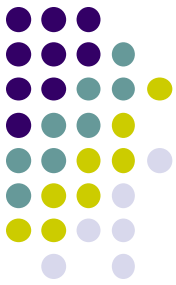


Hasil tumpukan

Algoritma Kriptografi Visual dengan Fungsi XOR



- Kriptografi visual untuk citra berwarna
- Tidak melakukan pembagian *pixel* menjadi *sub-pixel*.
- Ukuran *share* sama dengan ukuran citra semula
- Citra hasil dekripsi tepat sama dengan citra semula.
- Skema (n, n)
- Operator: XOR (dilambangkan dengan $\oplus$)



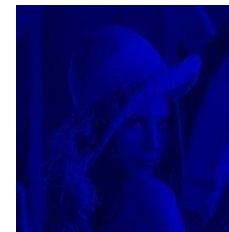
Original
Image



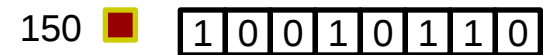
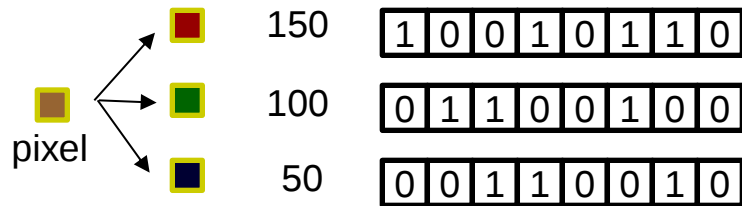
Red



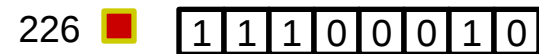
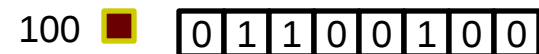
Green



Blue

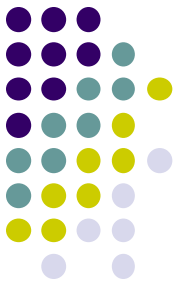


Contoh 2 buah share:



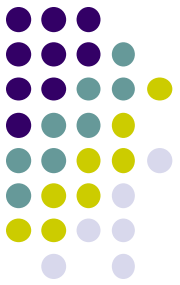
Perhatikan:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



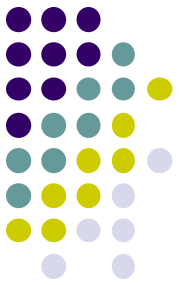
Algoritma enkripsi:

1. Misalkan *plain-image* adalah P , *share* yang dihasilkan adalah $A_1, \dots, A_n$, dan matriks acak untuk membantu enkripsi, yakni $B_1, \dots, B_{n-1}$. Semua matriks berukuran sama.
2. Skema (n,n) dapat dihasilkan dengan urutan:
$$A_1 = B_1$$
$$A_2 = B_1 \oplus B_2$$
$$\dots$$
$$A_{n-1} = B_{n-2} \oplus B_{n-1}$$
$$A_n = B_{n-1} \oplus P$$
3. Seluruh citra *share* untuk skema (n,n) telah dihasilkan.

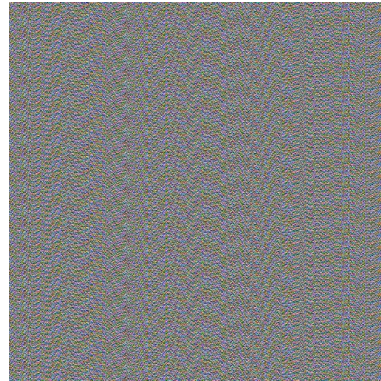


- Untuk merekonstruksi citra, dilakukan dengan meng-*XOR*-kan seluruh citra *share*, yang dijabarkan sebagai berikut:

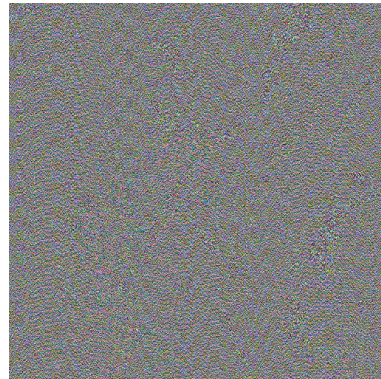
$$\begin{aligned} & A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus A_3 \oplus \dots \oplus A_{n-1} \oplus A_n \\ &= B_1 \oplus (B_1 \oplus B_2) \oplus (B_2 \oplus B_3) \oplus \dots \oplus (B_{n-2} \oplus B_{n-1}) \oplus B_{n-1} \oplus P \\ &= (B_1 \oplus B_1) \oplus (B_2 \oplus B_2) \oplus B_3 \oplus \dots \oplus B_{n-2} \oplus (B_{n-1} \oplus B_{n-1}) \oplus P \\ &= (0 \oplus 0 \oplus \dots \oplus 0) \oplus P \\ &= 0 \oplus P \\ &= P \end{aligned}$$



Original
Image



Share 1



Share 2

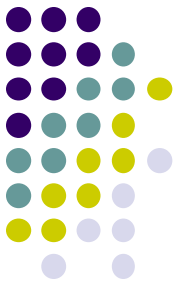


XOR



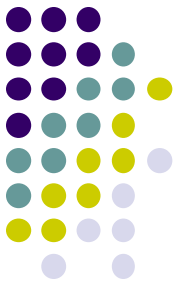
Recover
Image





XOR

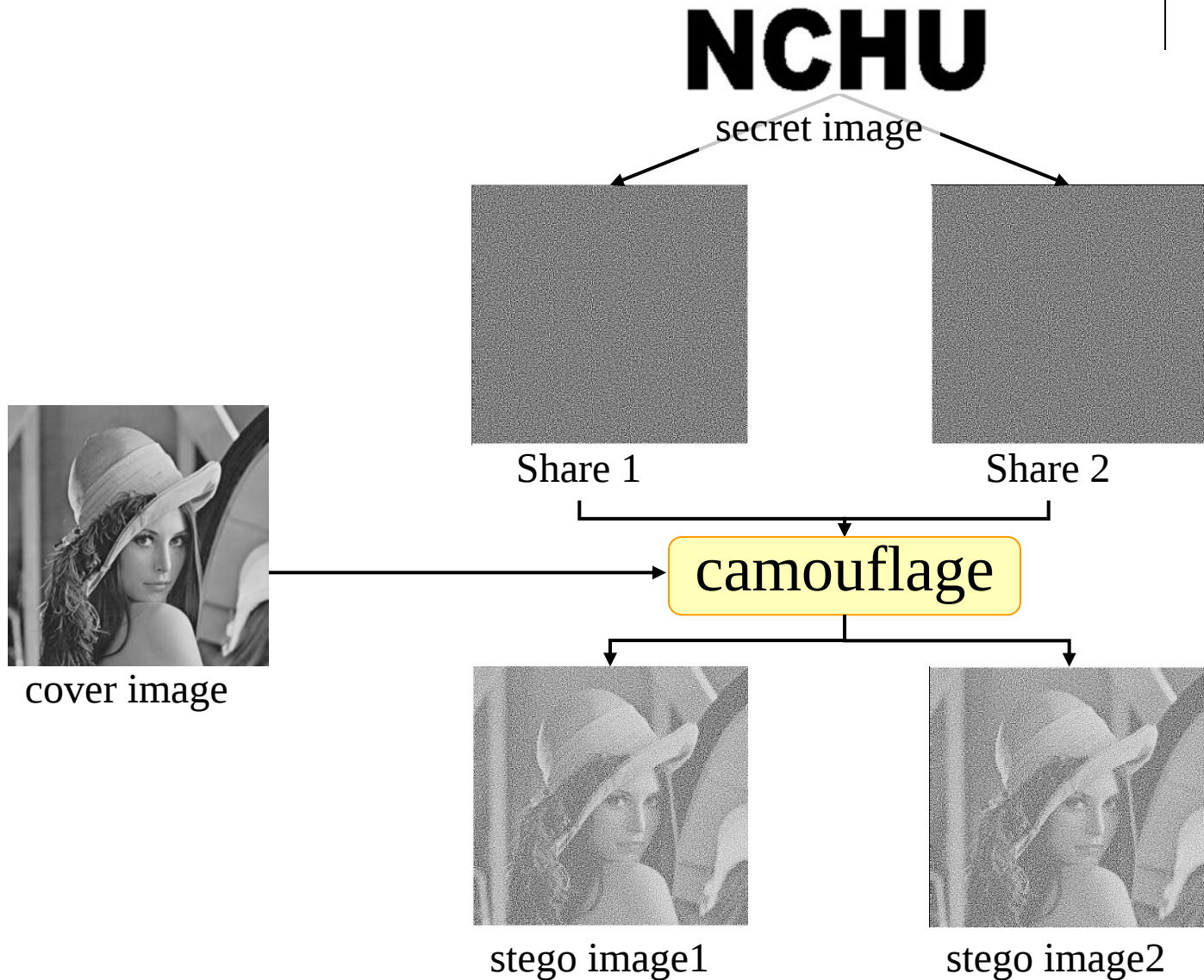
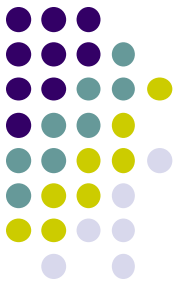


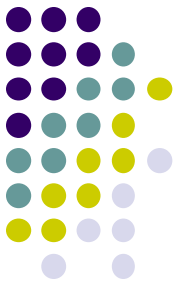


Kelemahan Kriptografi Visual

- Citra hasil dekripsi tidak tepat sama dengan citra asli.
- Citra hasil dekripsi mengandung *noise*.
- *Share* tidak memiliki makna → dapat menimbulkan kecurigaan bahwa gambar tsb merupakan pesan rahasia.
- Untuk menghilangkan kecurigaan, digunakan **steganografi** sebagai pelengkap kriptografi.
- Digunakan beberapa gambar lain sebagai *cover* untuk menyembunyikan *share*.
- *Share* + *cover* = *camouflage*

Teknik Camouflage

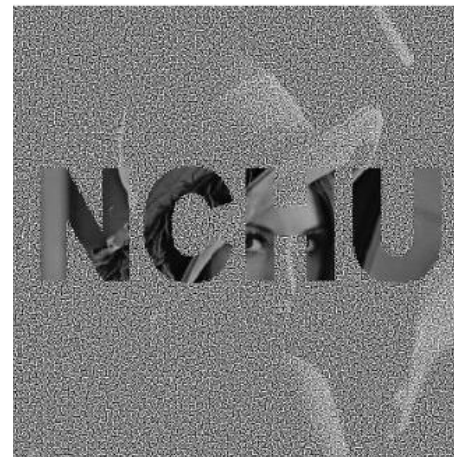




stego image1

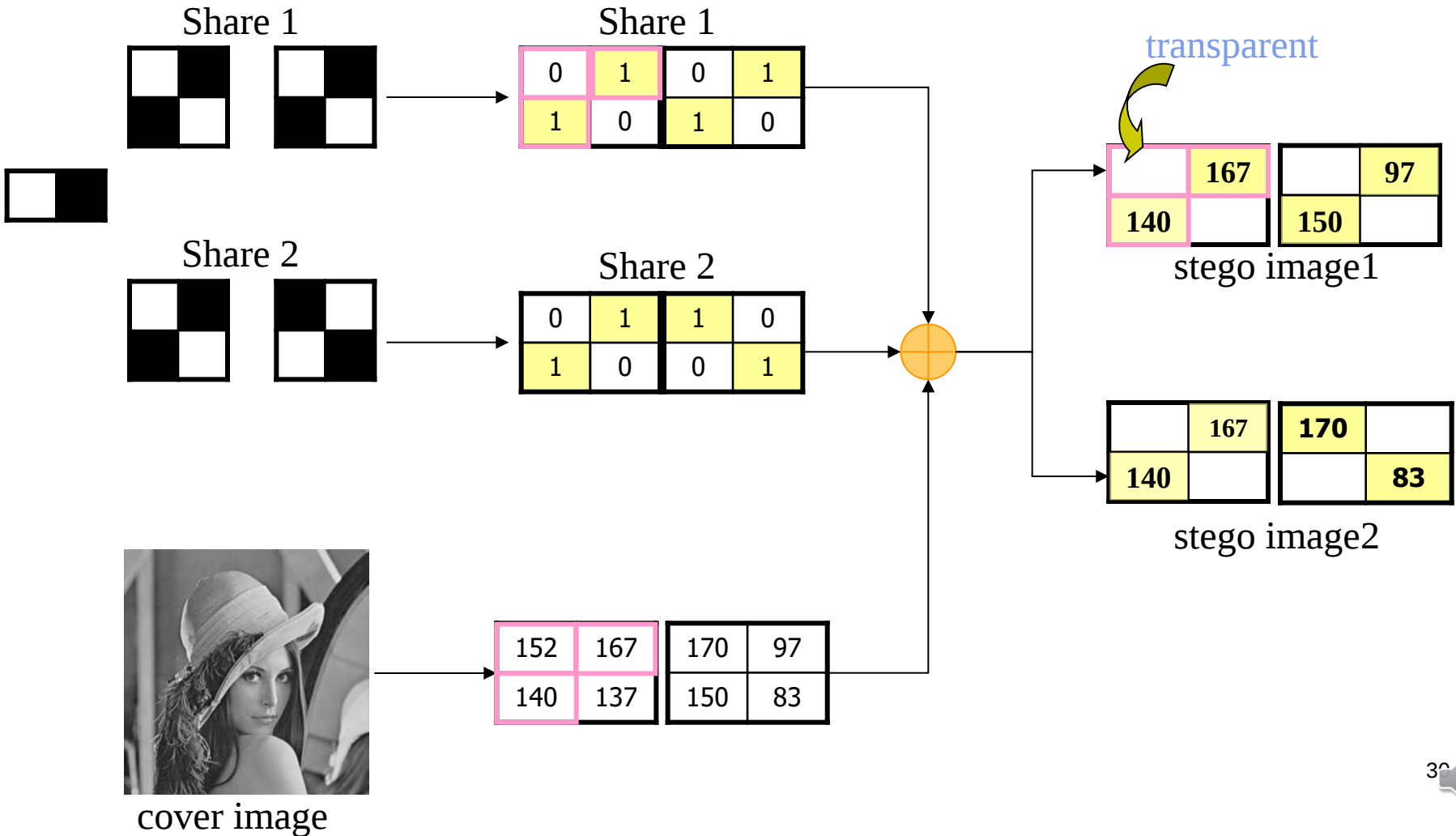


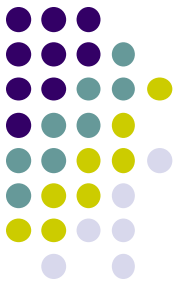
stego image2



Stego image 1 + stego image 2

Secret image	Share1	Share2	Stacked image





stego image1

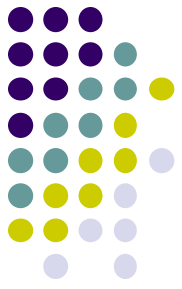
	167		97
140		150	



stego image2

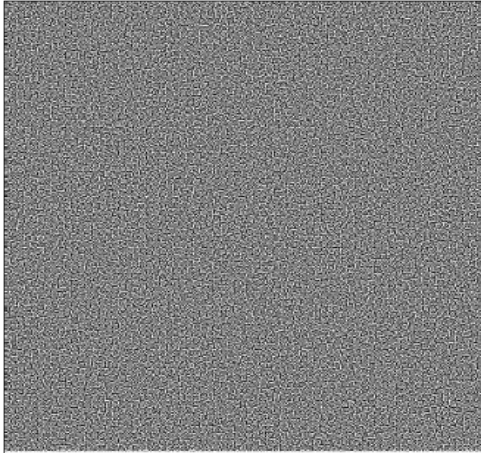
	167	170	
140			83

Stego image 1 + stego image 2



Contoh hasil eksperimen:

Share 1



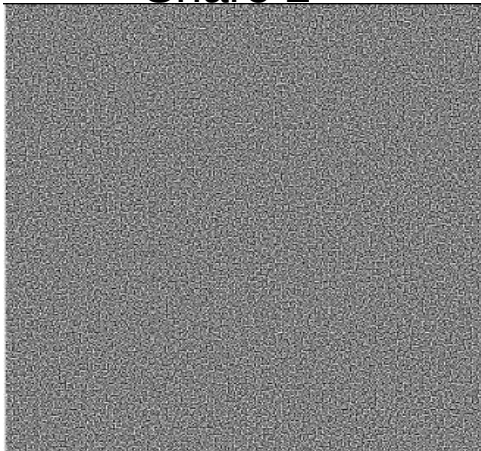
cover image1



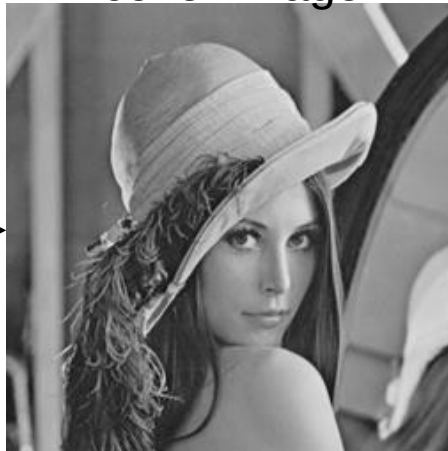
stego image1



Share 2

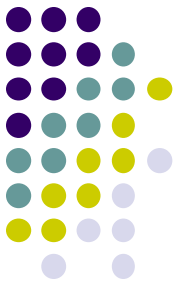


cover image2



stego image2

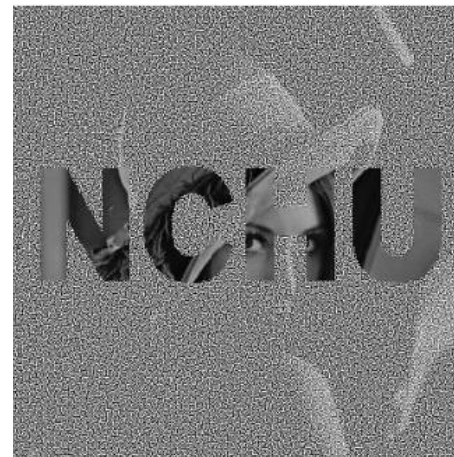




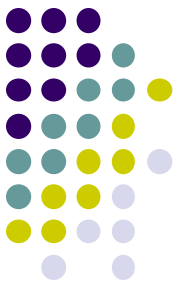
stego image1



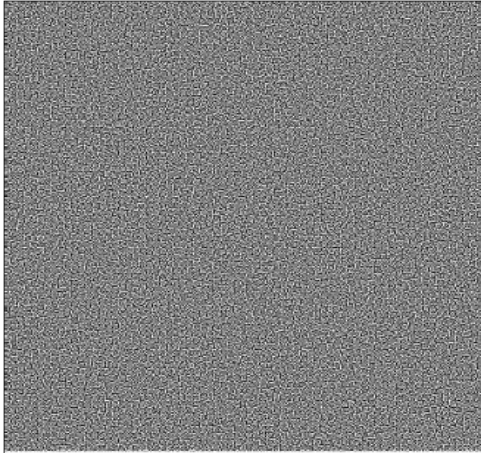
stego image2



Staeo image 1 + stego image 2



shadow1



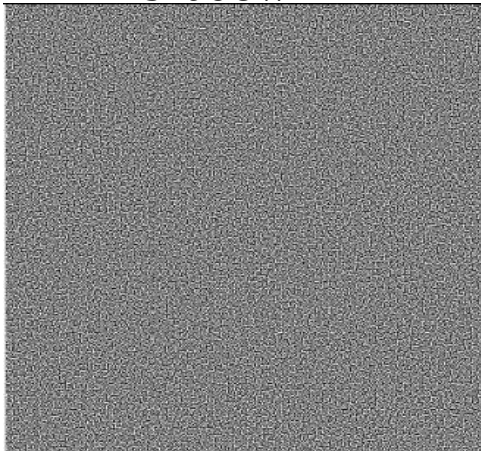
cover image1



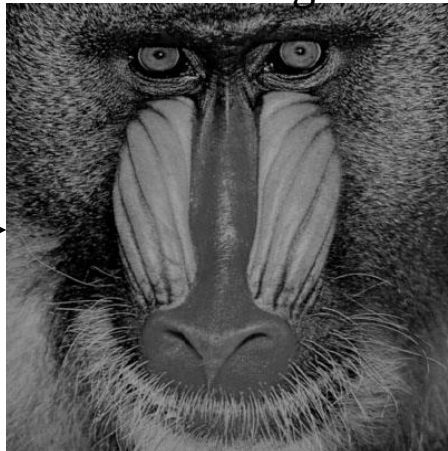
stego image1



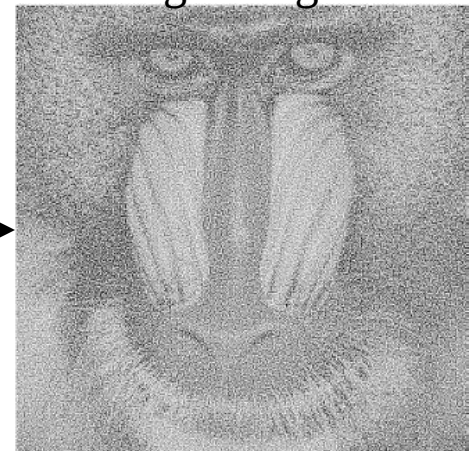
shadow2

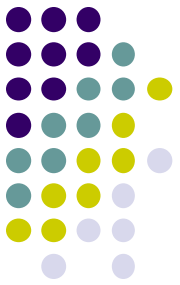


cover image2



stego image2

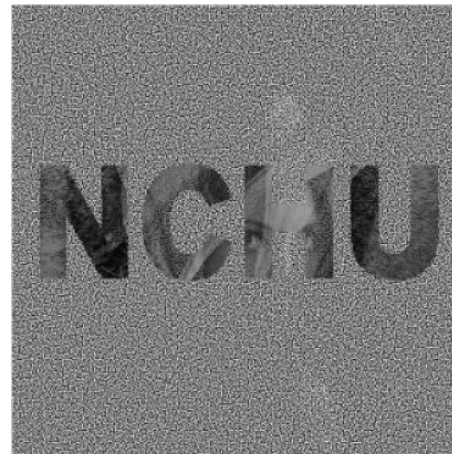
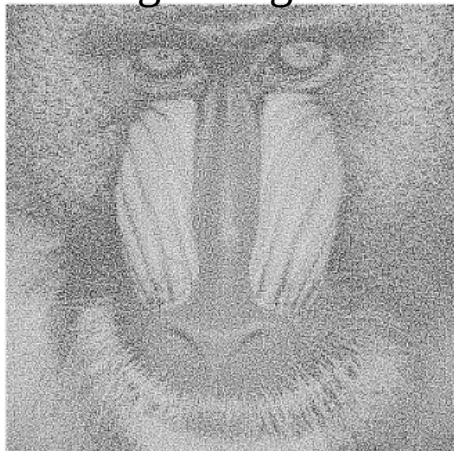




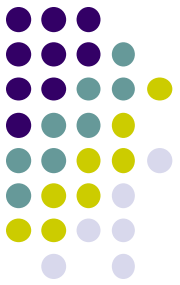
stego image1



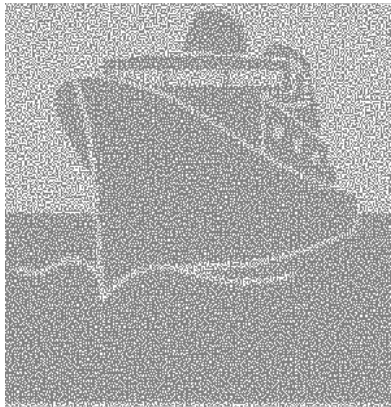
stego image2



stacked result

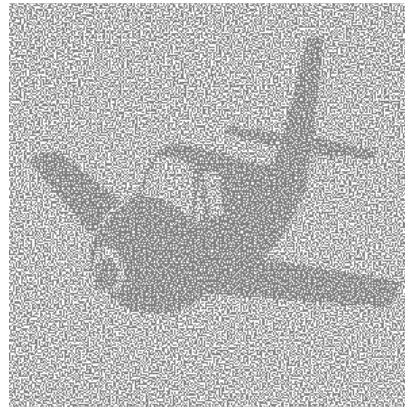


- Contoh untuk citra biner



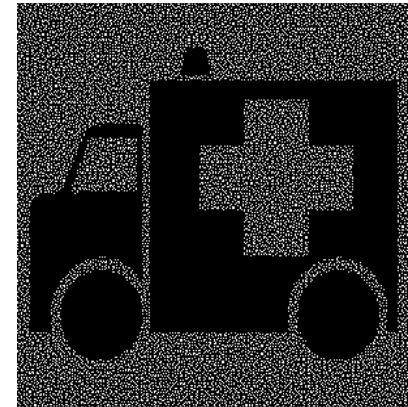
Stego image 1

+



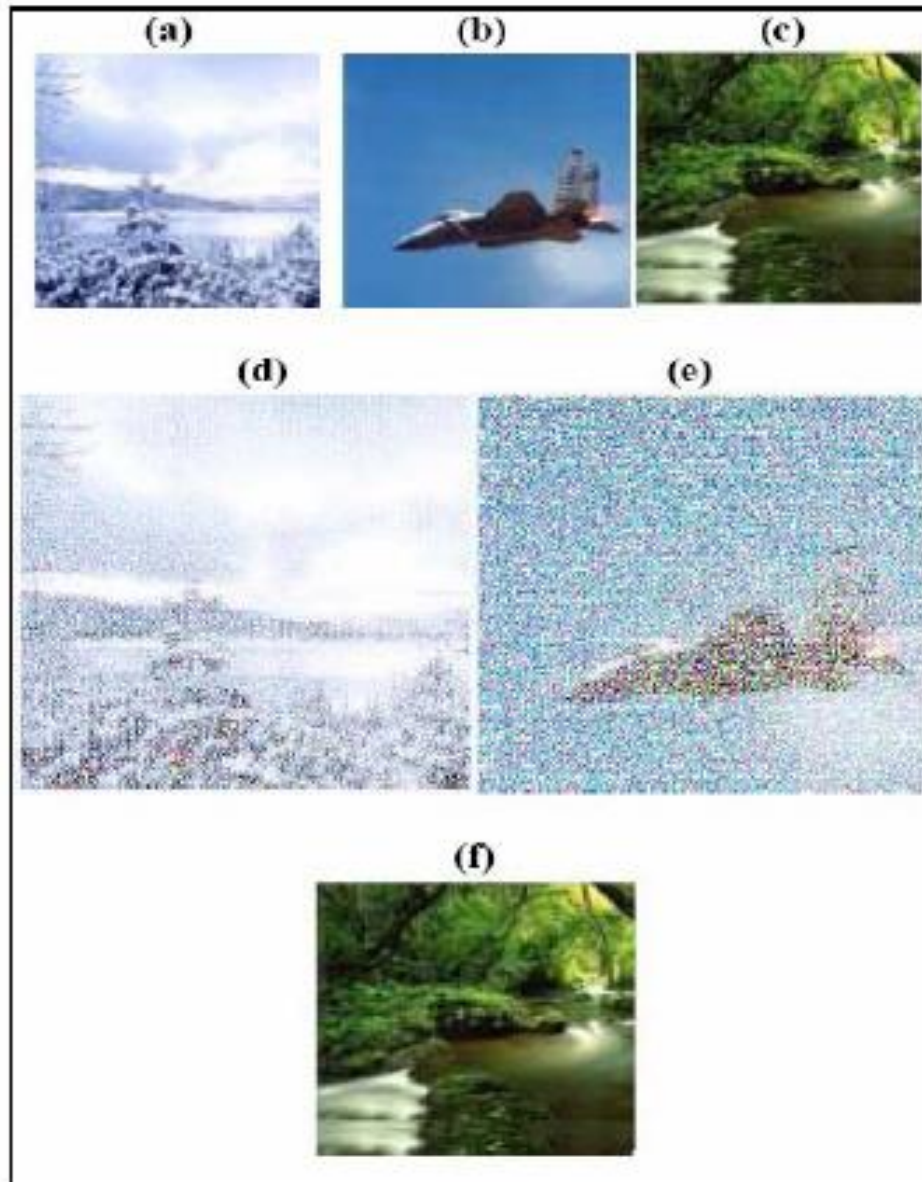
Stego image 2

=



Stego image 1 +
stego image 2

- Contoh untuk citra berwarna



Keterangan:

(a) *cover 1*

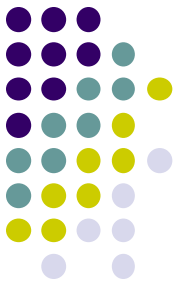
(b) *cover 2*

(c) *Secret image*

(d) *Share 1*

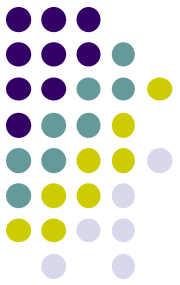
(e) *Share 2*

(f) Hasil dekripsi



Gambar 13 : Kriptografi Visual Chang dkk.

Aplikasi Kriptografi Visual

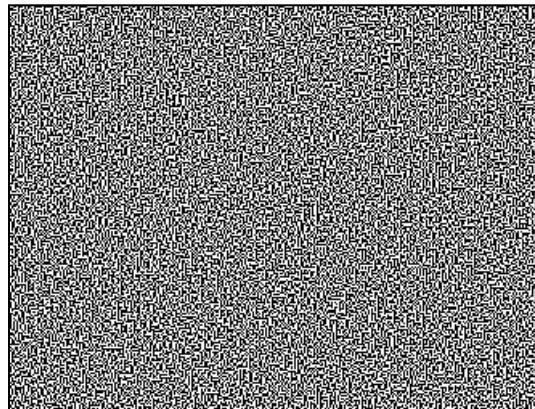


1. Otentikasi (*authentication*)

- Misalkan Bank mengirim kepada nasabah $n - 1$ buah *share* sebagai *share* kunci
- Situs bank menampilkan sebuah *share*
- Nasabah melakukan penumpukan, membaca tulisan yang muncul pada hasil tumpukan (yang menyatakan kunci transaksi)
- Selanjutnya nasabah memasukkan kunci transaksi



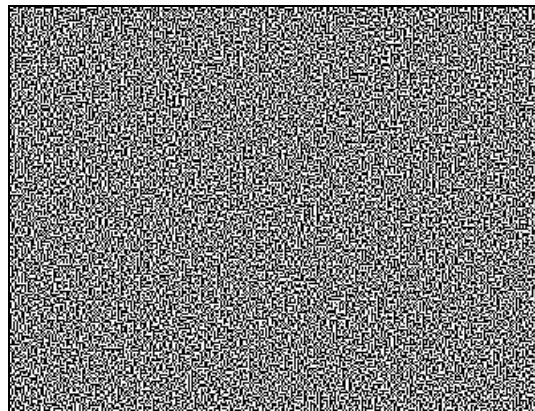
Bank



Share 1



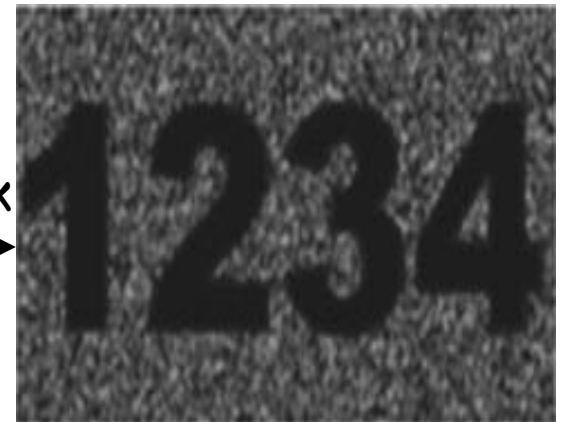
Nasabah



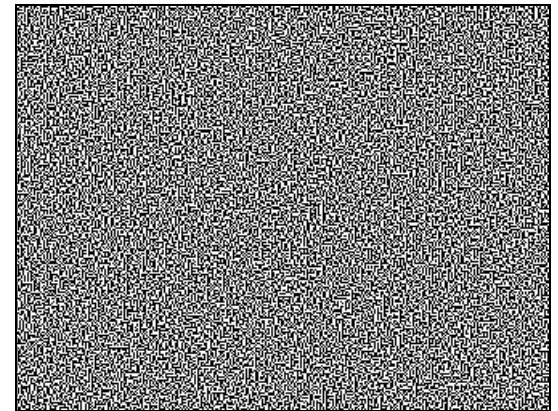
Share 2



Tumpuk

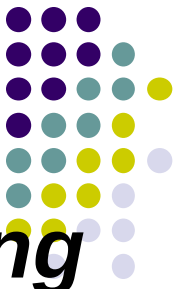


Recovered secret image



Hacker



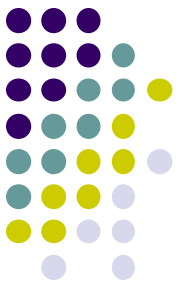


2. ***Verifiable Receipts in Electronic Voting***

Menggunakan dua buah *share* sebagai kunci, satu untuk *voter* dan satu lagi untuk sistem.

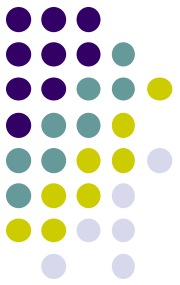
3. ***Sharing confidential documents or keys***

Dokumen rahasia dibagi kepada beberapa orang sebagai *share*. Untuk membacanya diperlukan beberapa *share*.

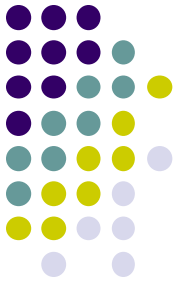


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TAMAT