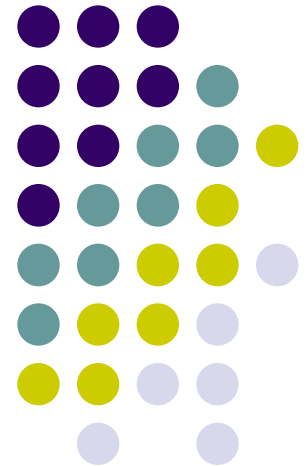


Bahan Kuliah IF4020 Kriptografi

Kriptografi Visual, Teori dan Aplikasinya (Bag. 1)

Visual
Cryptography

Oleh:
Dr. Ir. Rinaldi, M.T

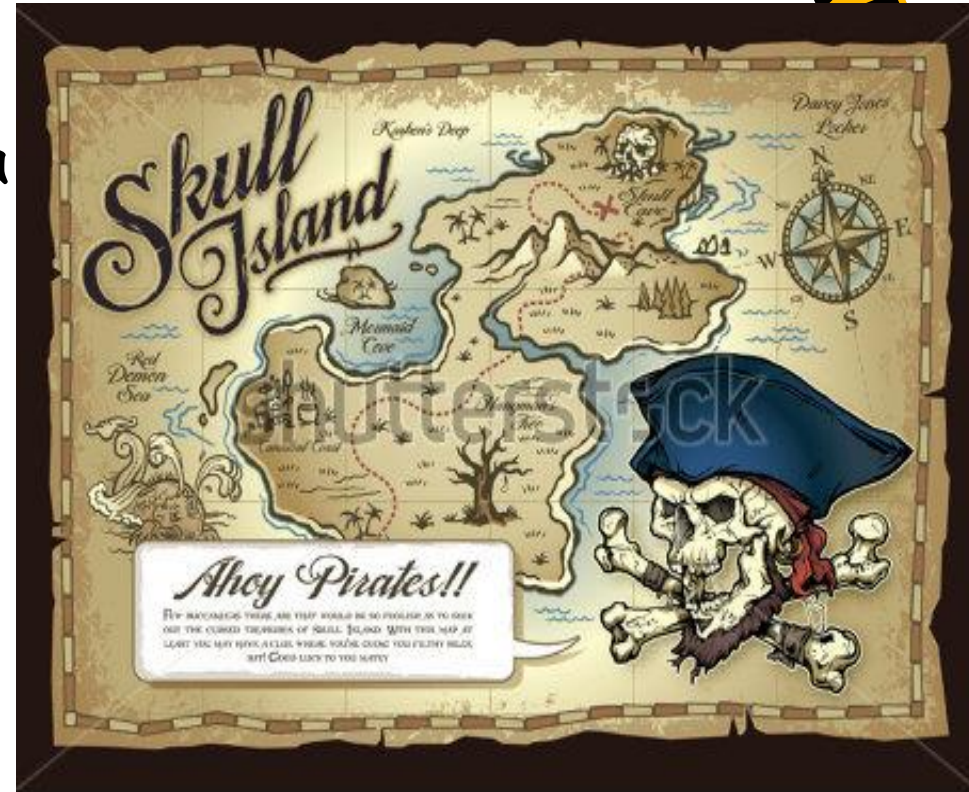


Program Studi Teknik Informatika
STEI - ITB



Sebuah cerita...

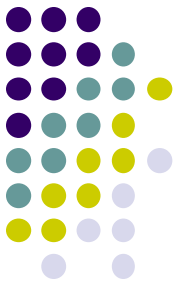
Ada seorang kepala perompak. Dia mempunyai sebuah gambar peta rahasia yang berisi petunjuk harta karun. Dia ingin membagi gambar peta itu kepada 6 orang anak buahnya, namun untuk merekonstruksi gambar peta itu dibutuhkan sedikitnya 3 bagian gambar. Bagaimana caranya?



www.shutterstock.com · 90606391

Solusi: **Visual Cryptography!!!!**

Visual

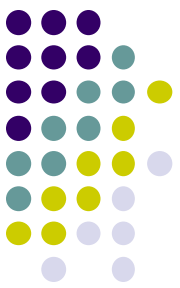


- Apapun yang dipersepsi oleh indra penglihatan



- Informasi visual: teks, gambar, video, animasi, object 3D





● Tek

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

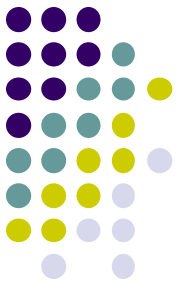
A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789

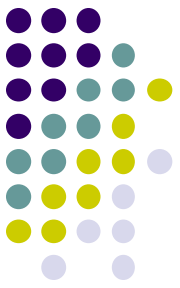
A Quick Brown Fox Jumps Over The Lazy Dog 0123456789



- Gambar (citra)



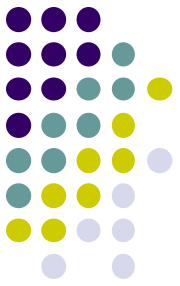
"Sebuah gambar bermakna lebih dari seribu kata"
(*A picture is more than a thousand words*)



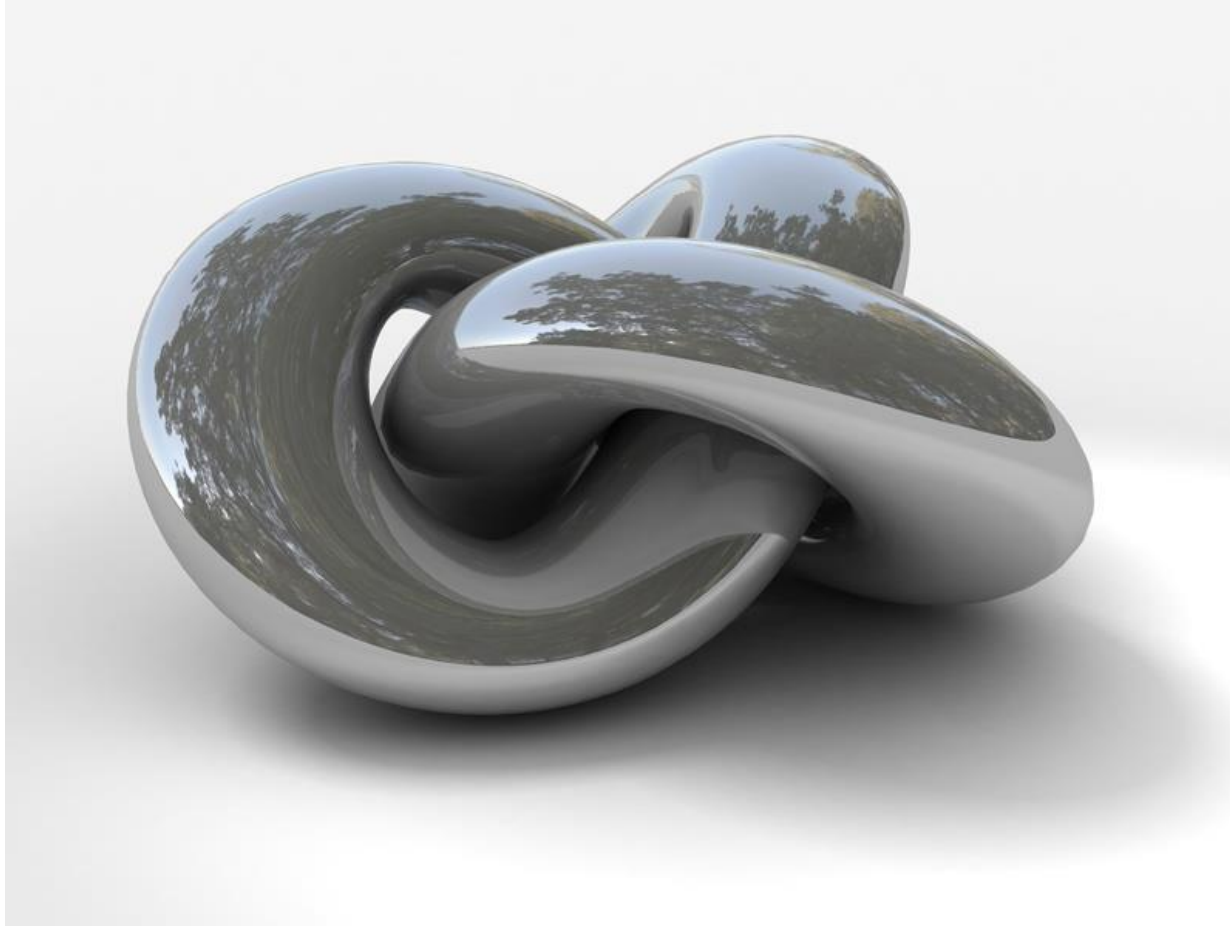
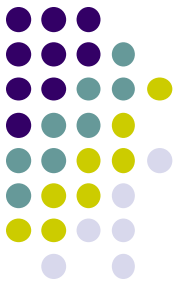
- Video

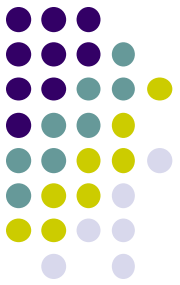


- Animasi



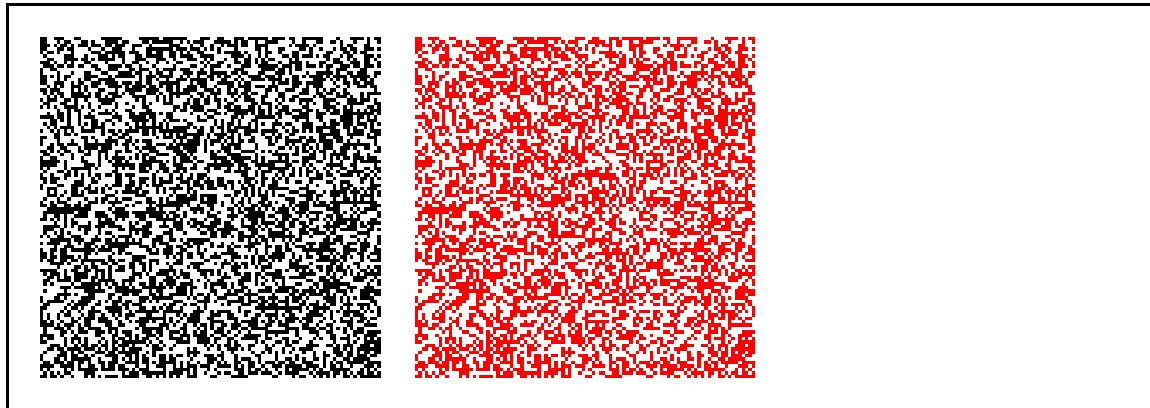
- Object 3D

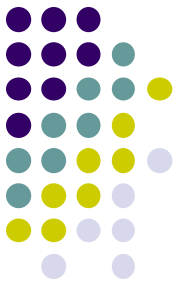




Visual Cryptography

- Teknik kriptografi yang *mengenkripsi* informasi visual dengan suatu cara sehingga *dekripsi* cukup dilakukan dengan mempersepsi informasi menggunakan indra penglihatan (mata).





- Diperkenalkan oleh Moni Naor dan Adi Shamir dalam makalah berjudul “*Visual Cryptography*” di dalam jurnal *Eurocrypt*’94

Visual Cryptography*

Moni Naor [†]

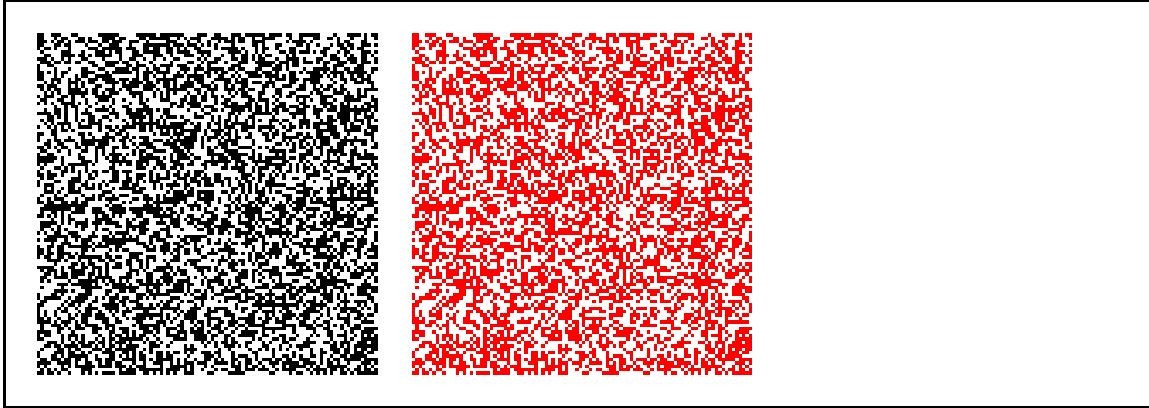
Adi Shamir [‡]

Abstract

In this paper we consider a new type of cryptographic scheme, which can decode concealed images without any cryptographic computations. The scheme is perfectly secure and very easy to implement. We extend it into a visual variant of the k out of n secret sharing problem, in which a dealer provides a transparency to each one of the n users; any k of them can see the image by stacking their transparencies, but any $k - 1$ of them gain no information about it.

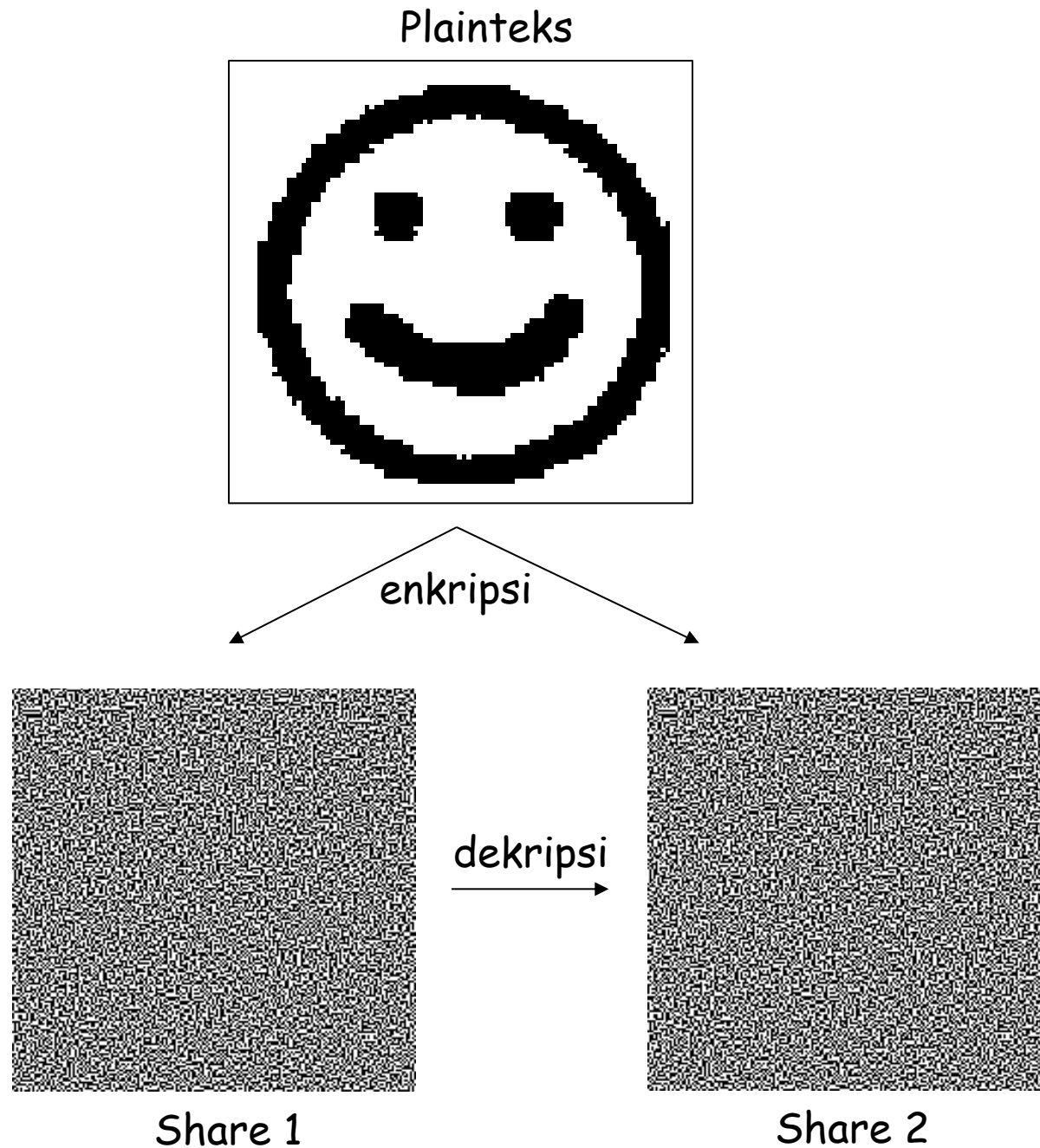
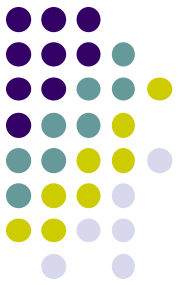


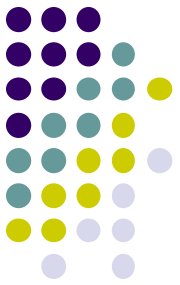
- Enkripsi dilakukan dengan membagi gambar menjadi sejumlah bagian yang disebut ***share***.
- Setiap *share* terlihat seperti citra acak yang tak bermakna sehingga disebut juga *shadow*.



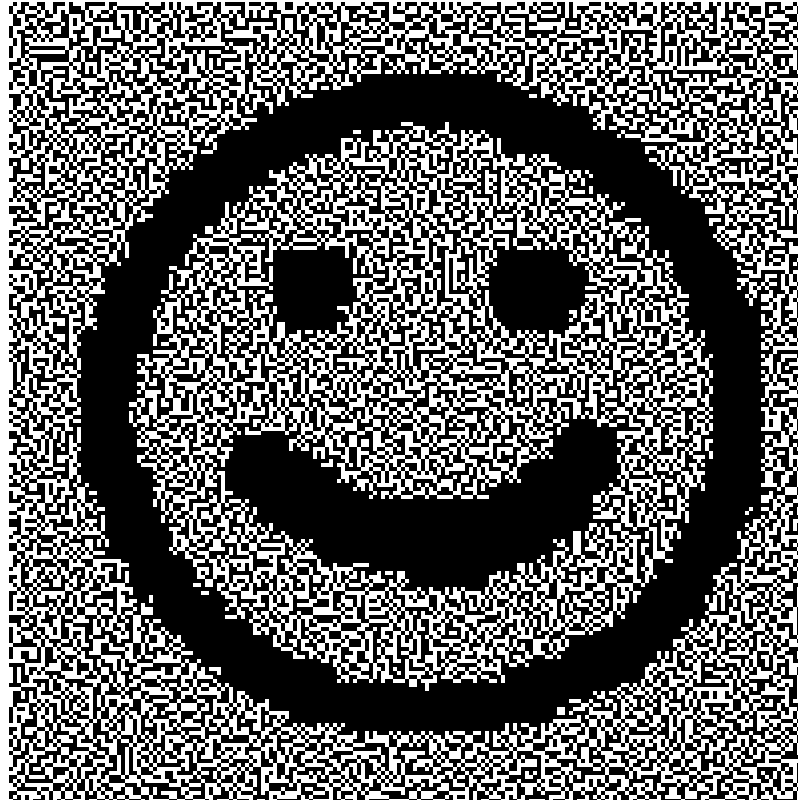
- Tidak membutuhkan komputasi untuk dekripsi citra. Dekripsi dilakukan dengan menumpuk sejumlah *share*.

Contoh:

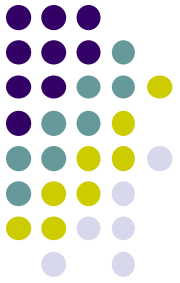




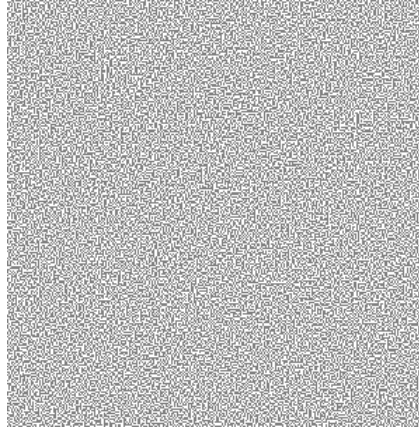
Hasil dekripsi:



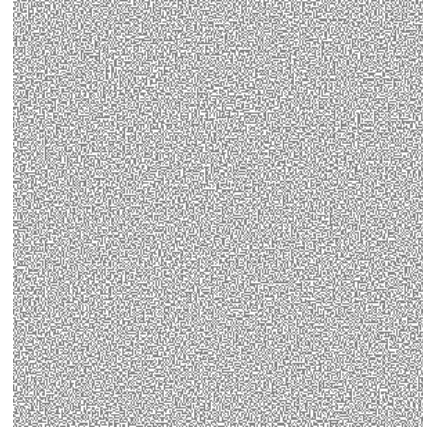
Contoh lain:



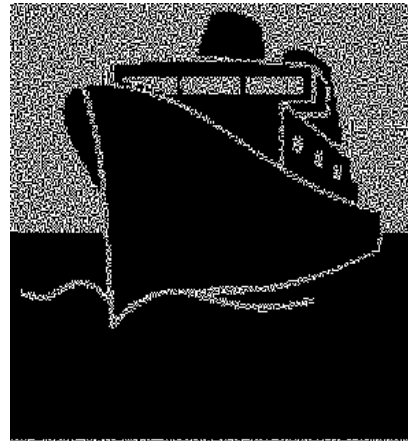
Plain-image



Share 1



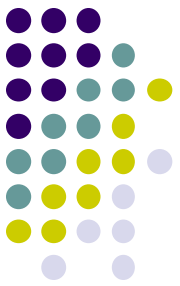
Share 2



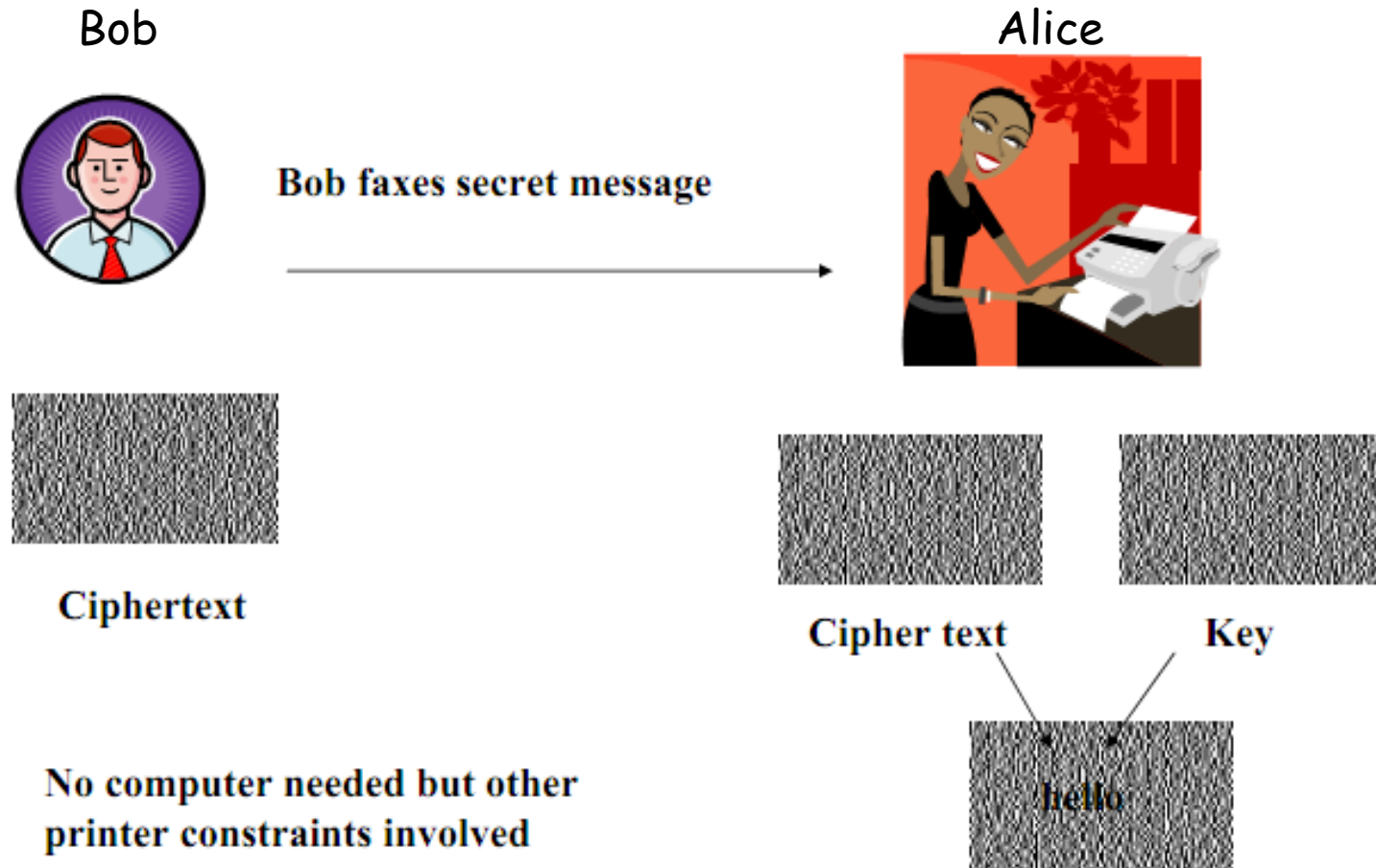
Share 1 + Share 2

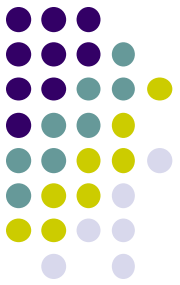


- Untuk keamanan, maka dalam kriptografi visual, pembagian gambar menjadi sejumlah *share* dilakukan oleh pihak ketiga yang terpercaya, yang disebut ***dealer***.
- Sedangkan pihak yang menerima *share* dinamakan ***partisipant***.
- Dekripsi dilakukan oleh *partisipant* dengan menumpuk *share* yang mereka miliki (misalnya setiap *share* dicetak pada plastik transparan)



- Skenario penggunaan

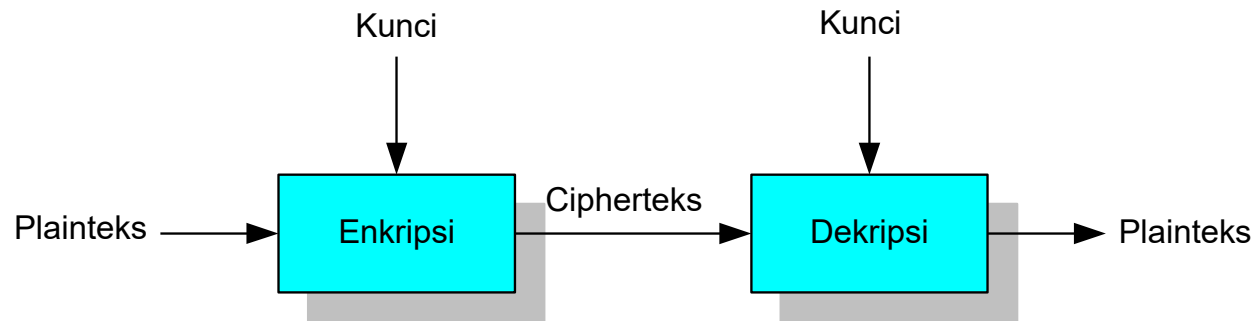
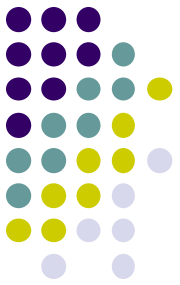




Kriptografi *versus* Kriptografi Visual

- Kriptografi
 - Kriptografi tradisional
 - Simetri: DES, AES, RC4, Blowfish, dll
 - Nir-simetri: RSA, ElGamal, ECC, dll
 - Proses enkripsi dan dekripsi membutuhkan komputasi yang tinggi
 - Memerlukan kunci untuk enkripsi dan dekripsi
- Kriptografi Visual
 - Komputasi rendah
 - Dekripsi dilakukan tanpa komputasi, *fast decoding*
 - Tidak membutuhkan kunci untuk enkripsi dan dekripsi
 - *Share* itu sendiri sudah berlaku sebagai kunci

● Kriptografi Tradisional



Ketika saya berjalan-jalan di pantai, saya menemukan banyak sekali kepiting yang merangkak menuju laut. Mereka adalah anak-anak kepiting yang baru menetas dari dalam pasir. Naluri mereka mengatakan bahwa laut adalah tempat kehidupan mereka.

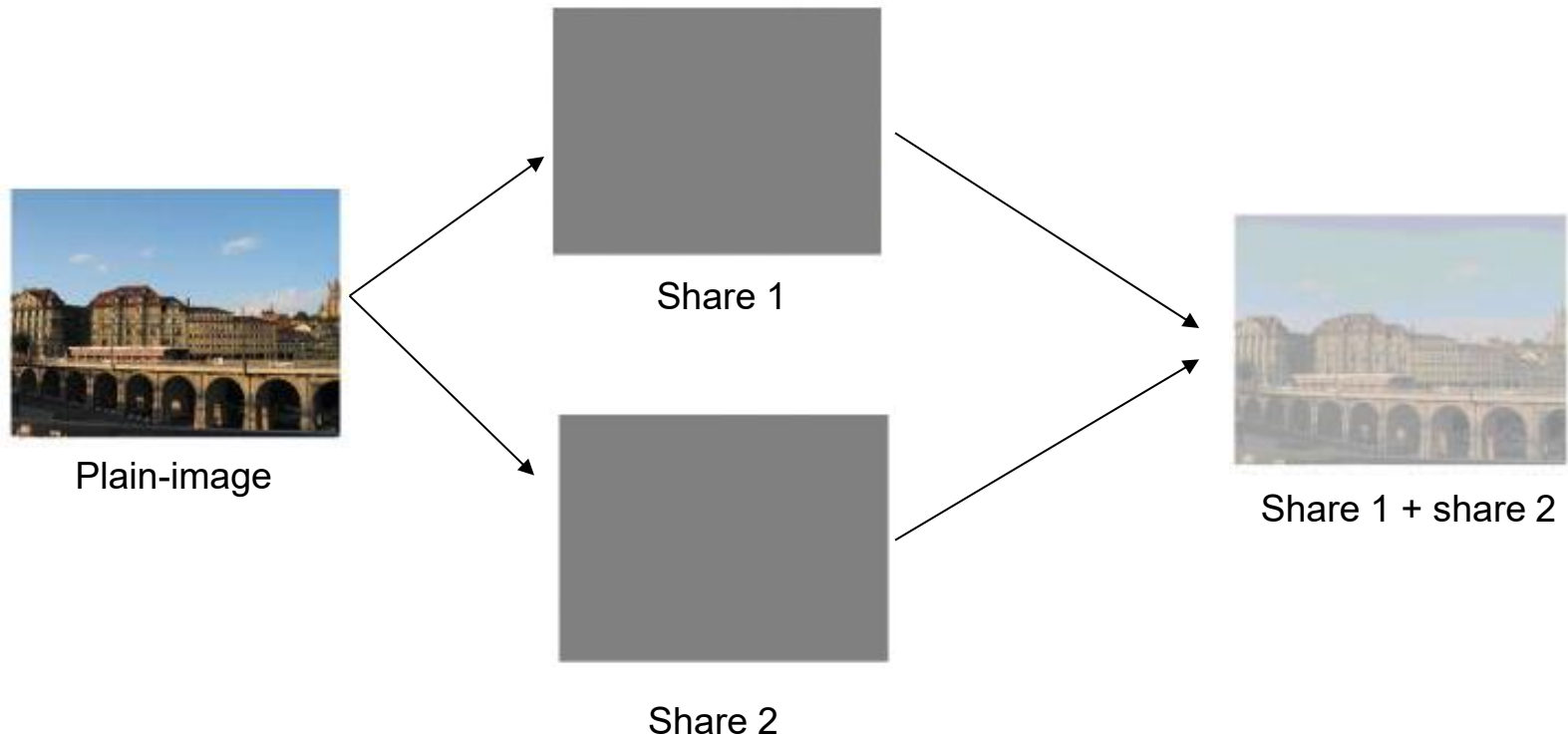
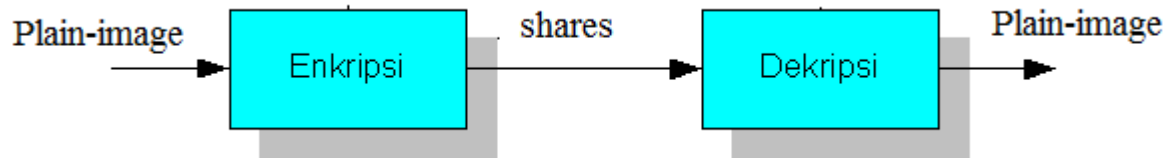
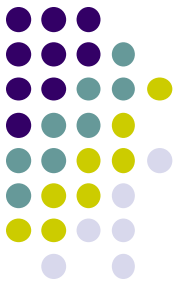
(a) Plainteks (teks)

Ztāxzp/épēp/qtūyp{p}<yp{p}/sx/□p
 âpx;pēp/|t}|t|āzp}/qp}ēpz/étzp{x/z
 t□xâx}v□□ēp}v/|tūp}vzp{/|t}āyā/{p
 āâ=/\tützp□□psp{pw/p}pz<p}pz/zt□x
 âx}v/ēp}v/qpüā□□|t}tâpé/spüx/sp{p
 |/□péxü=/]p{äüx□□|ttüzp/|t}vpâpzp
 }/qpwâp/{pââ/psp{pw□□ât|□pâ/ztwxs
 ä□p}/|tützp=

(b) Cipherteks dari (a)



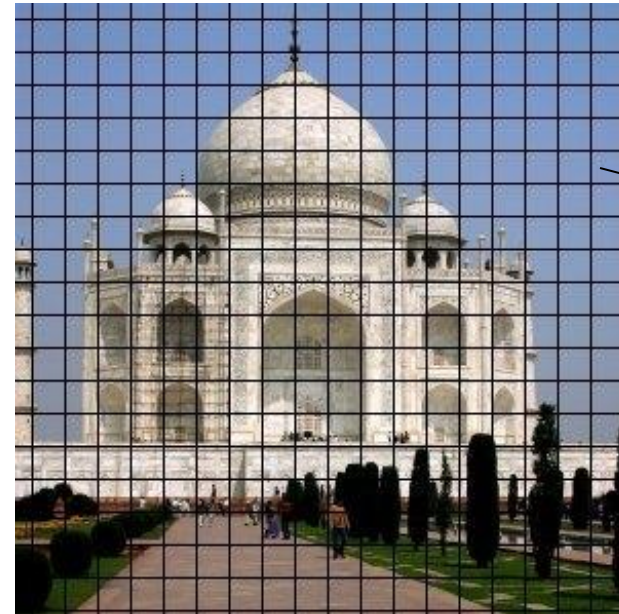
● Kriptografi Visual



Konsep Citra Digital



- Citra terdiri dari sejumlah *pixel*. Citra 1200 x 1500 berarti memiliki 1200 x 1500 pixel = 1.800.000 pixel

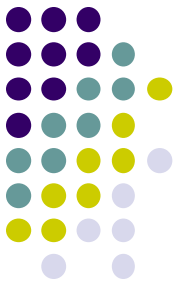


- Setiap *pixel* panjangnya n -bit.

Citra biner $\rightarrow$ 1 bit/pixel

Citra *grayscale* $\rightarrow$ 8 bit/pixel

Citra *true color* $\rightarrow$ 24 bit/pixel



Citra Lenna



True color image
(24-bit)



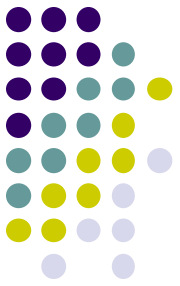
Grayscale image
(8-bit)



Bimary image
(1-bit)



Citra berwarna terdiri dari komponen *RGB* (*Red-Green-Blue*)



Original Image



Red

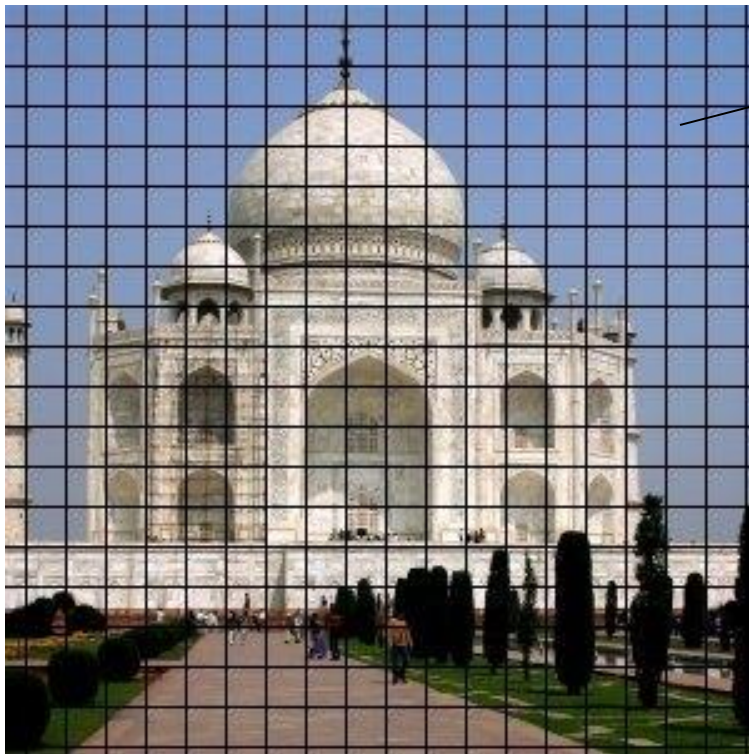
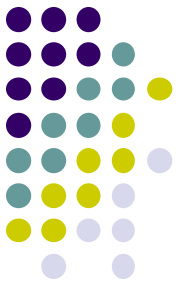


Green



Blue

Pada citra berwarna 24-bit (*real image*),
1 pixel = 24 bit,



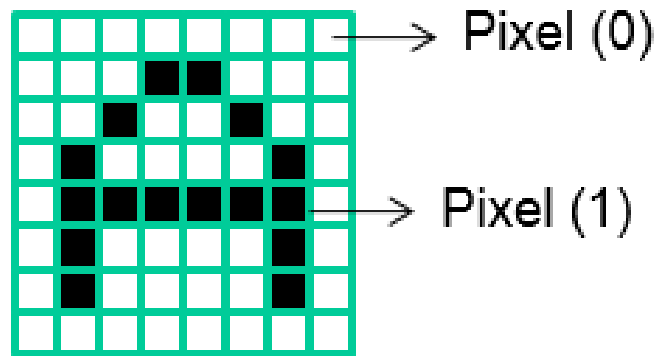
100100111001010010001010
R G B



Kriptografi Visual pada Citra Biner



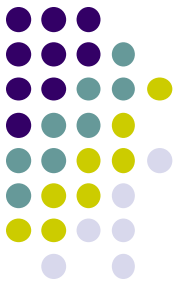
- Tinjau kriptografi visual untuk citra biner
- *Pixel* pada citra biner:
 - bernilai 1 jika hitam
 - bernilai 0 jika putih



0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Bagaimana cara kerja kriptografi visual?



- Setiap *pixel* dibagi menjadi sejumlah *sub-pixel*.
- Setiap *pixel* muncul pada setiap *share*
- Jika *sub-pixel* dari setiap *share* ditumpuk, hasilnya *pixel* yang dipersepsi sebagai “putih” atau “hitam”.

Pixel	Share #1	+	Share #2	=	Hasil
		+		=	
		+		=	
		+		=	
		+		=	



- Skema lainnya, satu *pixel* dibagi menjadi 4 buah *sub-pixel*



Share horizontal

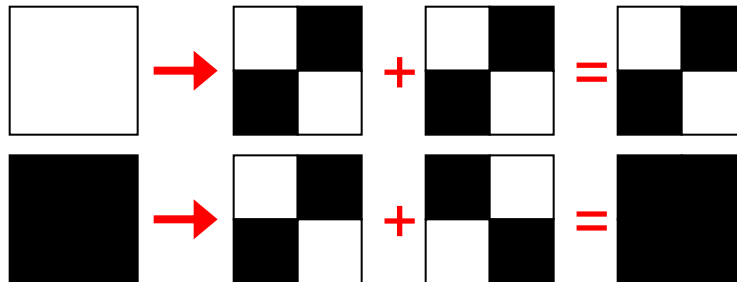


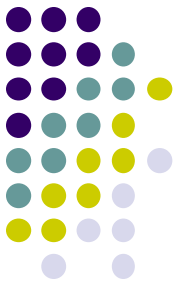
Share vertikal



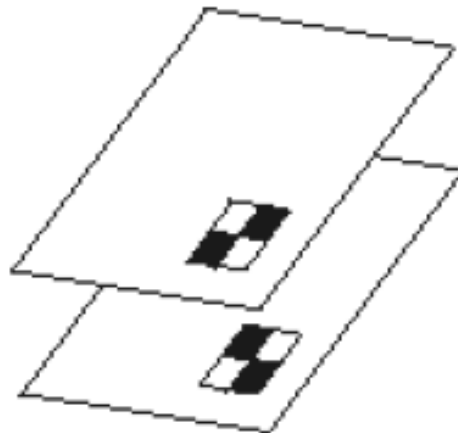
Share diagonal

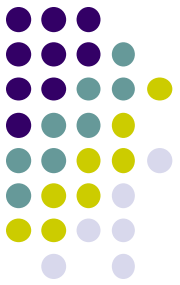
- Penumpukan:





- Setiap *share* dicetak pada plastik transparansi.
- Jika dua buah *share* ditumpuk, maka mata manusia mempersepsi *pixel* yang terbentuk sebagai “hitam” atau “putih”
- Apa warna yang dipersepsi dari penumpukan di bawah ini?

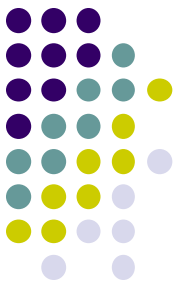




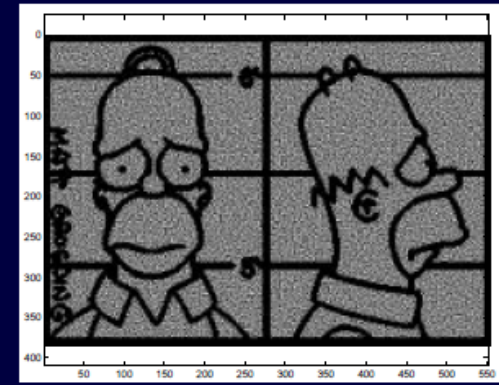
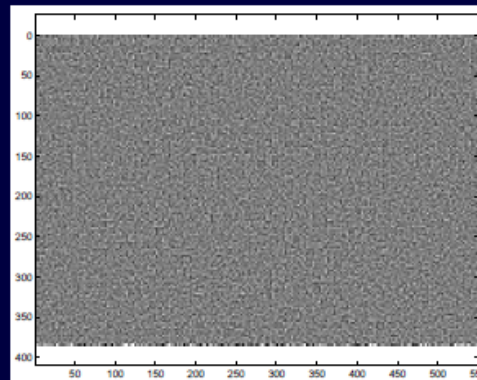
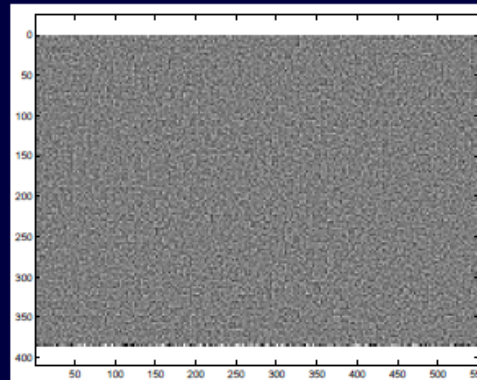
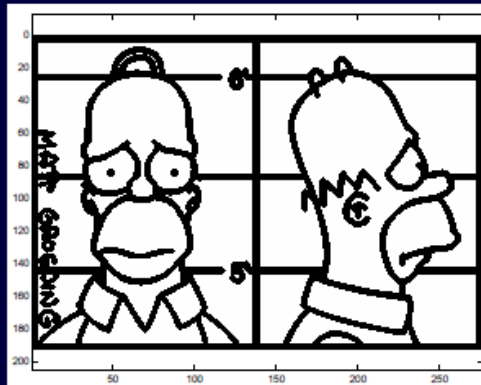
- Penumpukan dua atau lebih *share* dapat dipandang sebagai operasi “OR”

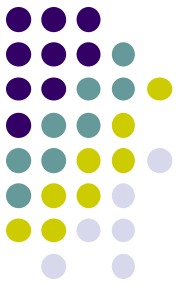
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$





- Dalam implementasinya, membagi 1 *pixel* menjadi 2 *sub-pixel* dilakukan dengan meng-*extend* 1 *pixel* menjadi 2 *pixel*.
- Akibatnya, ukuran *share* menjadi dua kali ukuran gambar semula





Solusi Kriptografi Visual

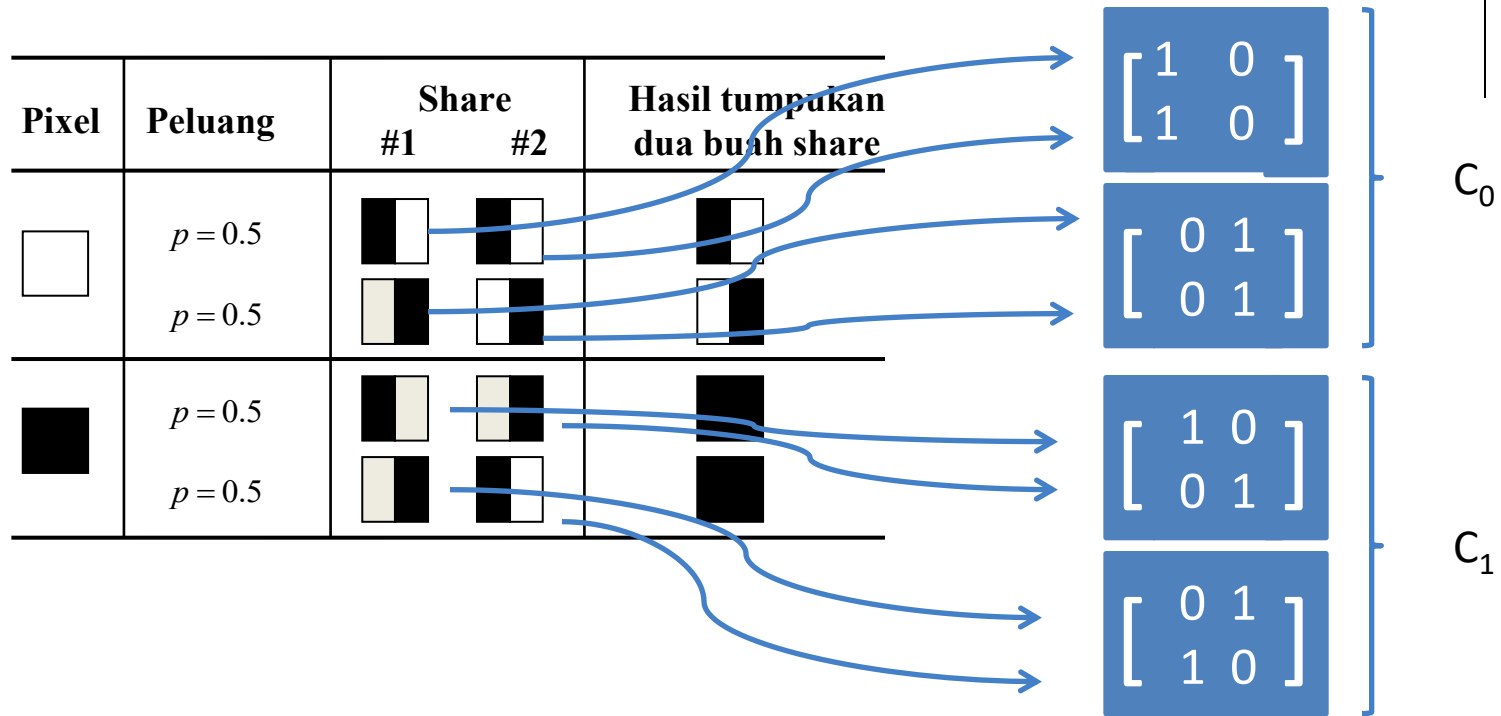
- Didefinisikan dua buah himpunan C_0 dan C_1
- C_0 = semua matriks S yang merepresentasikan *pixel* putih
= semua matriks hasil permutasi kolom dari 1 matriks

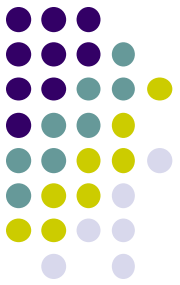
$$C_0 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

- C_1 = semua matriks S yang merepresentasikan *pixel* hitam
= semua matriks hasil permutasi kolom dari 1 matriks

$$C_1 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Contoh:



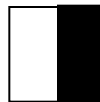


Skema (2, 2)

- Satu gambar dibagi menjadi dua buah *share*
- Untuk mendekripsi, diperlukan dua buah *share*
- Algoritma enkripsi (membagi gambar menjadi dua *share*):
 1. Ambil sebuah *pixel* dari gambar (*plain-image*), misal *pixel P*
 2. Jika *P* berwarna putih, ambil secara acak sebuah matriks *S* pada C_0
Jika *P* berwarna hitam, ambil secara acak sebuah matriks *S* pada C_1
Misalkan *P* berwarna hitam dan matriks yang diambil dari C_1 adalah sebagai berikut:
$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
maka *share* 1 adalah baris 1 dari *S* dan *share* 2 adalah baris 2 dari *S*



Share 1



Share 2

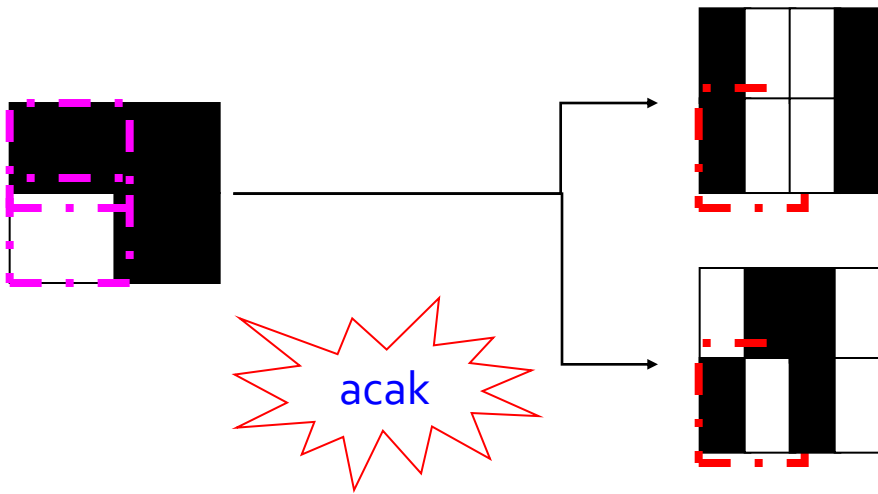
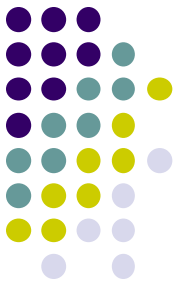
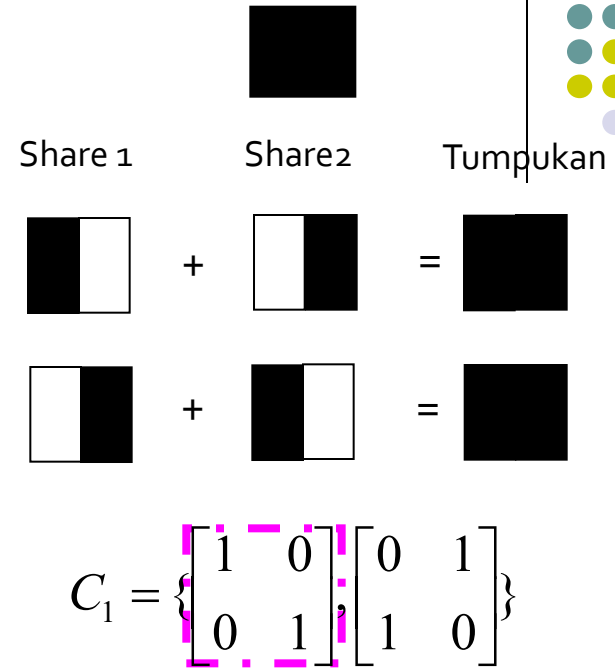
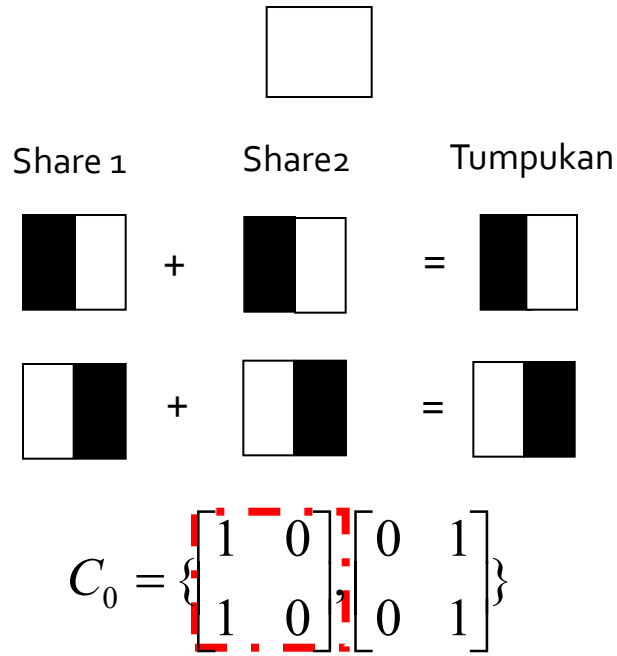
4. Ulangi langkah 2 dan 3 untuk *pixel-pixel* lainnya

Contoh:

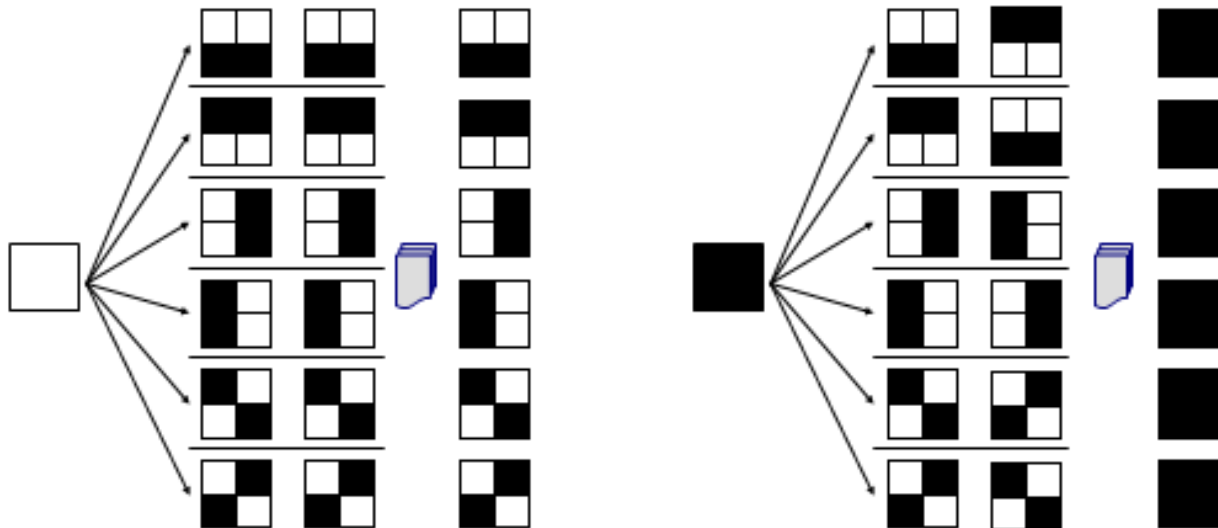
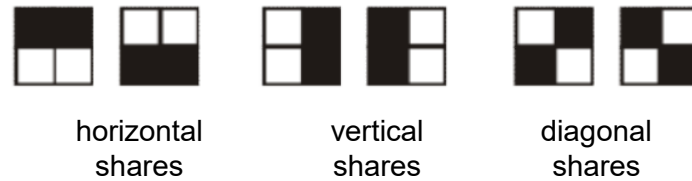
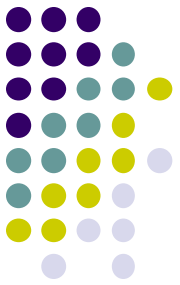
pixel

Alternatif 1

Alternatif 2



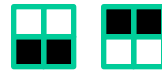
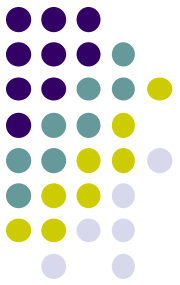
- Contoh skema (2, 2) lainnya:



$$C_0 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$C_1 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

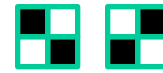




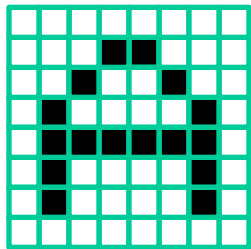
horizontal
shares



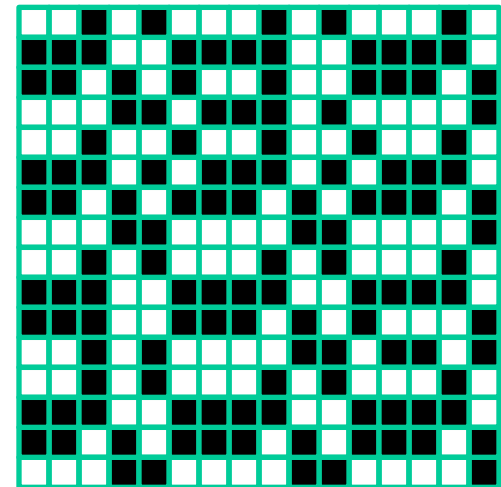
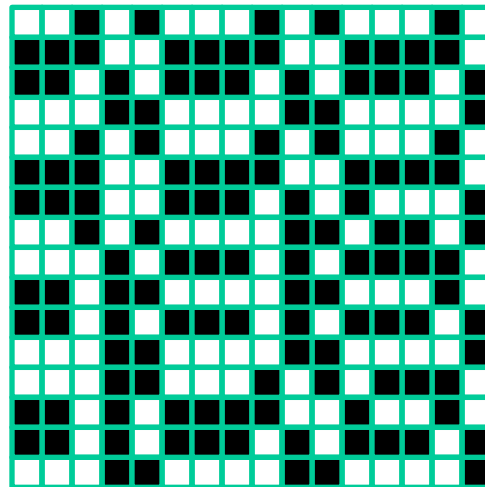
vertical
shares

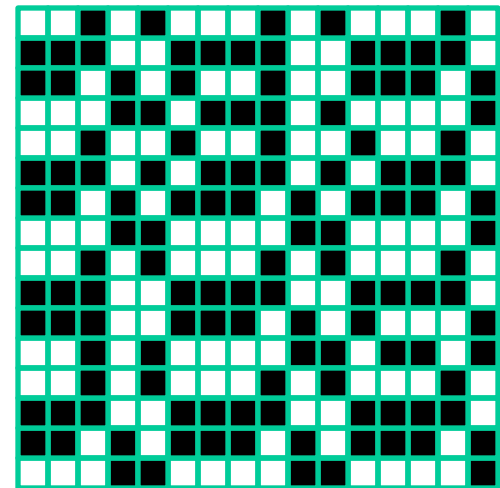
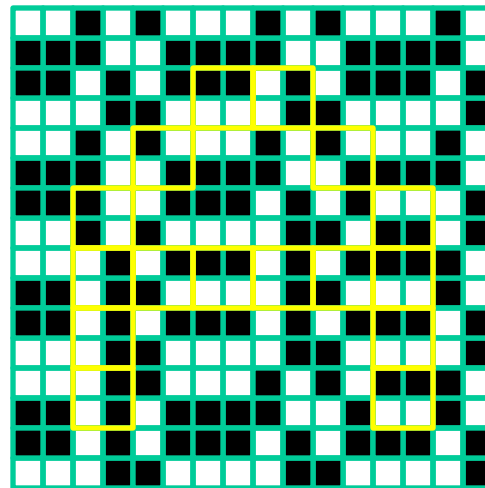
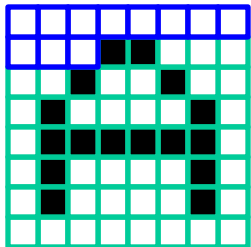
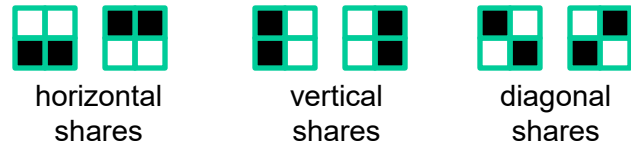
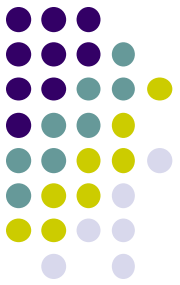


diagonal
shares

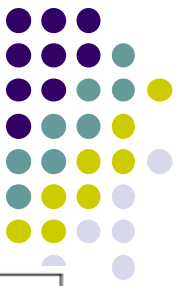


Secret
Image

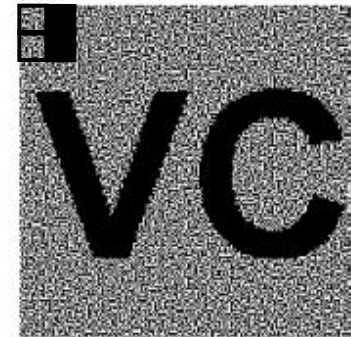
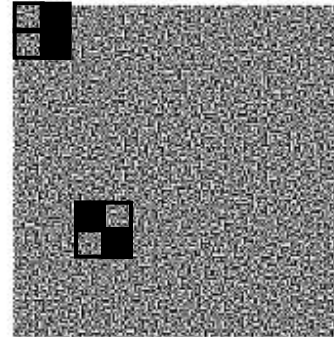
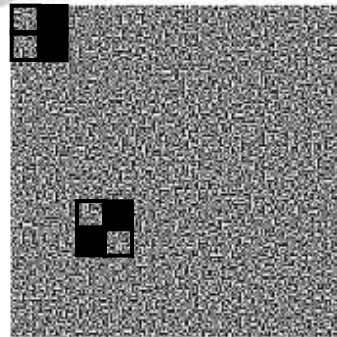




Contoh lainnya:



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



(a) Original secret image

(b) First share image

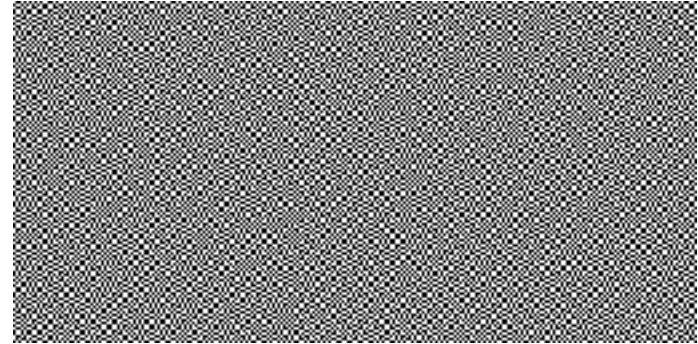
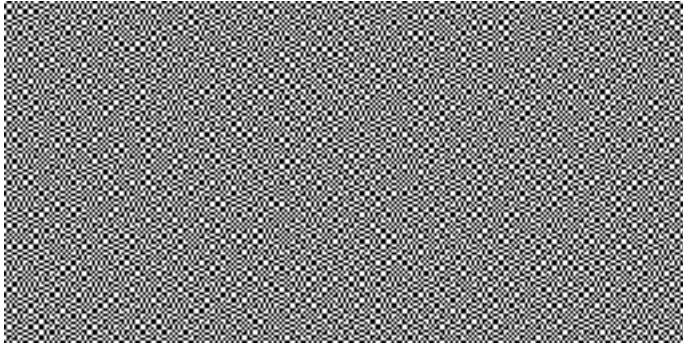
(c) Second share image

(d) Stacked result of (a) and (b)





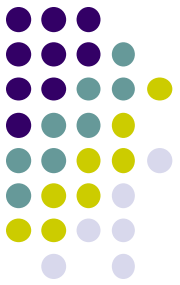
- Contoh-contoh kriptografi visual sederhana



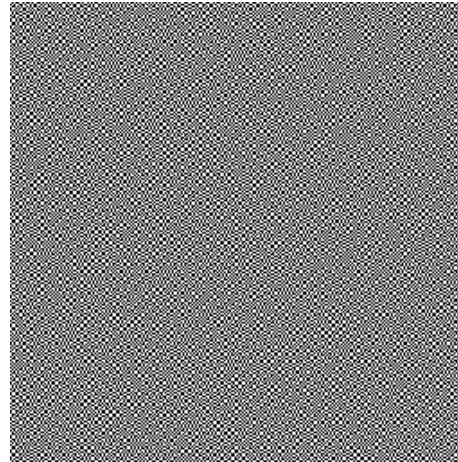


**Mathematics is made of
50 percent formulas,
50 percent proofs, and**

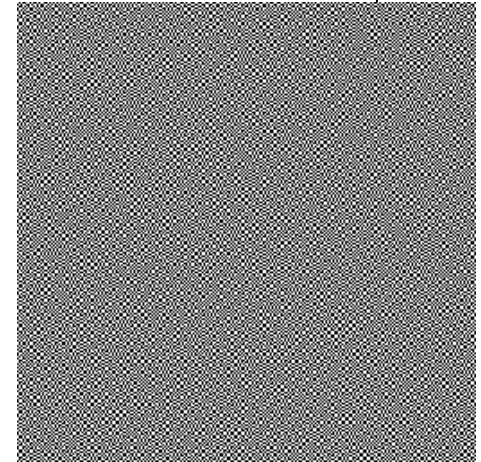
Anyone knows what is the secret?



Original



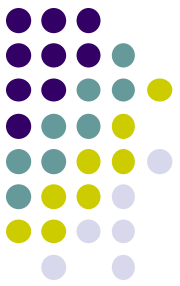
Share 1



Share 2

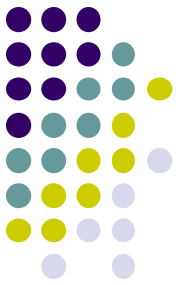


**Hasil penumpukan *share 1*
dan *share 2***

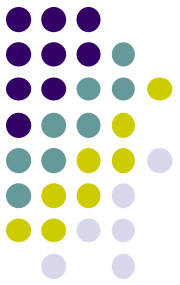


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