Bin Yan Yong Xiang Guang Hua

Improving Image Quality in Visual Cryptography



Signals and Communication Technology

Series Editors

Princeton, NJ, USA

Emre Celebi, Department of Computer Science, University of Central Arkansas, Conway, AR, USA
Jingdong Chen, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, China
E. S. Gopi, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India
Amy Neustein, Linguistic Technology Systems, Fort Lee, NJ, USA
H. Vincent Poor, Department of Electrical Engineering, Princeton University,

This series is devoted to fundamentals and applications of modern methods of signal processing and cutting-edge communication technologies. The main topics are information and signal theory, acoustical signal processing, image processing and multimedia systems, mobile and wireless communications, and computer and communication networks. Volumes in the series address researchers in academia and industrial R&D departments. The series is application-oriented. The level of presentation of each individual volume, however, depends on the subject and can range from practical to scientific.

"Signals and Communication Technology" is indexed by Scopus.

More information about this series at http://www.springer.com/series/4748

Bin Yan · Yong Xiang · Guang Hua

Improving Image Quality in Visual Cryptography



Bin Yan College of Electronics, Communication and Physics Shandong University of Science and Technology Qingdao, Shandong, China

Guang Hua School of Electronic Information Wuhan University Wuhan, Hubei, China Yong Xiang School of Information Technology Deakin University Melbourne, VIC, Australia

ISSN 1860-4862 ISSN 1860-4870 (electronic) Signals and Communication Technology ISBN 978-981-13-8288-8 ISBN 978-981-13-8289-5 (eBook) https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-8289-5

© Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2020

This work is subject to copyright. All rights are reserved by the Publisher, whether the whole or part of the material is concerned, specifically the rights of translation, reprinting, reuse of illustrations, recitation, broadcasting, reproduction on microfilms or in any other physical way, and transmission or information storage and retrieval, electronic adaptation, computer software, or by similar or dissimilar methodology now known or hereafter developed.

The use of general descriptive names, registered names, trademarks, service marks, etc. in this publication does not imply, even in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protective laws and regulations and therefore free for general use.

The publisher, the authors and the editors are safe to assume that the advice and information in this book are believed to be true and accurate at the date of publication. Neither the publisher nor the authors or the editors give a warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to the material contained herein or for any errors or omissions that may have been made. The publisher remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

This Springer imprint is published by the registered company Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. The registered company address is: 152 Beach Road, #21-01/04 Gateway East, Singapore 189721, Singapore

To my beloved family.

—Bin Yan

To my beloved Shan, Angie, and Daniel.

—Yong Xiang

To my beloved ones.

—Guang Hua

Preface

Visual cryptography (VC) is a new form of secret sharing technique, where no computation is needed for decryption. The decryption can be done by stacking the shares or simple OR/XOR operations. This type of crypto-system is especially attractive for computation-limited environment, such as mobile devices or authentication without computation. It has found many applications including but not limited to privacy protection for biometric identification, bar code security, online evaluation and electronic voting, anti-counterfeiting and commodity tracing, etc. This book comprehensively covers the important efforts in improving the visual quality of images in visual cryptography, with a focus on the cases with grayscale images. We not only cover schemes in traditional VC and extended VC for binary secret image, but also cover topics for grayscale secret image and latest development in analysis-by-synthesis approach.

This book distinguishes itself from the existing literature in three ways. First, it not only reviews traditional VC for binary secret image, but also covers recent efforts in improving visual quality for grayscale secret image. Second, not only traditional quality measures are reviewed, but also measures that were not used for measuring perceptual quality of decrypted secret image, such as Radially Averaged Power Spectrum Density (RAPSD) and residual variance, are employed for evaluating and guiding the design of VC algorithms. Third, unlike most visual cryptography books following a mathematical formal style, this book tries to make a balance between engineering intuition and mathematical reasoning. All the targeted problems and corresponding solutions are fully motivated by practical applications and evaluated by experimental tests, while important security issues are presented as mathematical proof. Furthermore, important algorithms are summarized as pseudo-codes, thus enables the readers to reproduce the results in the book. Therefore, this book serves as a tutorial for readers with engineering background as well as for experts in related areas to understand the basics and research frontiers in visual cryptography.

viii Preface

An open source project was built on GitHub to accompany this book, which includes implementation of most algorithms covered in this book in MATLAB and related images and data. Please visit the following URL: https://github.com/yanbinhit/GrayscaleVisualCryptography.

The key features of this book include:

- 1. First book focusing on the topic of perceptual quality in VC.
- 2. First book comprehensively reviewing and discussing perceptual quality improvement of decrypted grayscale secret images.
- 3. First book employing perceptual quality measures, such as RAPSD for halftone image, to guide the design and evaluation of grayscale VC.
- 4. Good balance between engineering intuition and mathematical reasoning.
- 5. Suitable for both engineers targeting at fast implementation and researchers targeting at catching up the latest development in VC.
- 6. Matlab code for almost all major algorithms.

Qingdao, China Melbourne, Australia Wuhan, China February 2019 Bin Yan Yong Xiang Guang Hua

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) (No. 61272432) and the Shandong Provincial Natural Science Foundation (No. ZR2014JL044). Yong Xiang's work is partially supported the Australian Research Council under Grant LP170100458. Guang Hua's work is partially supported by Hubei Provincial Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 2018CFB225).

Contents

1	Intr	oduction
	1.1	Brief History of Visual Cryptography
	1.2	Applications of Visual Cryptography
		1.2.1 Online Transaction Security
		1.2.2 Privacy Protection
		1.2.3 Barcode Security
		1.2.4 Electronic Voting System Security
		1.2.5 E-Commerce Security
	1.3	Classification of Visual Cryptography Algorithms 10
	1.4	Remark and Introduction to Chapters
	Refe	erences
2	Basi	c Visual Cryptography Algorithms
	2.1	Framework of Visual Secret Sharing
		2.1.1 A Note on Color Convention
	2.2	Deterministic Visual Cryptography
		2.2.1 Introduction
		2.2.2 Definition
		2.2.3 Constructions
	2.3	Probabilistic Visual Cryptography
	2.4	Random Grid Visual Cryptography
		2.4.1 Generalized Random Grid
	2.5	Security Issue in Visual Cryptography
		2.5.1 Strong Security and Weak Security
	2.6	Summary
	Refe	rences
3	Digi	tal Halftoning
	3.1	Introduction to Digital Halftoning
	3.2	Bi-level Quantization

xii Contents

	3.3	Ordered Dithering	37
		3.3.1 Clustered Dot Dithering	38
		3.3.2 Dispersed Dot Dithering	40
	3.4	Error Diffusion and Its Mathematical Model	41
		3.4.1 Error Diffusion	41
		3.4.2 Mathematical Model	43
	3.5	Direct Binary Search	47
		3.5.1 Direct Implementation	48
		3.5.2 Fast Implementation	49
	3.6	Quality Measures for Halftone Image	49
		3.6.1 Fidelity Measures	50
		3.6.2 Blue Noise and Spectral Characterization	50
		3.6.3 Residual Variance	51
	3.7	Summary	52
	Refe	erences	52
4	Tmm	varing Vigual Quality for Chara Images	55
4	4.1	Binary Visual Cryptography with Meaningful Shares:	33
	4.1	Extended VC	55
		4.1.1 Basic Extended VC	55
		4.1.2 User-Friendly Random Grid	58
		4.1.3 Pixel Swapping Algorithm	59
	4.2	Error-Diffusion Based Scheme.	61
	7.2	4.2.1 SIPs and ABPs	62
		4.2.2 Constrained Error Diffusion	64
	4.3	Extended VC with a Hidden Watermark	65
	4.5	4.3.1 Simultaneous Encoding of Secret and Watermark	66
		4.3.2 Extension to $N > 2$ Shares	68
		4.3.3 Constrained Error Diffusion	69
		4.3.4 Experimental Test	69
		4.3.5 Attacks on SIPs and ABPs	72
	4.4	Summary	72
		erences	73
			, 5
5		roving Visual Quality for Probabilistic and Random Grid	
		emes	75
	5.1	(k, n)-Threshold VC for Grayscale Image	75
	5.2	Probabilistic VC for Grayscale Secret Image	78
		5.2.1 Wang's Algorithm	78
	- -	5.2.2 AbS-Based Probabilistic VC	81
	5.3	Random Grid VC for Grayscale Secret Image	87
		5.3.1 Applying Binary Scheme to Grayscale Image	87
		5.3.2 Blue Noise Approach	87
		5.3.3 AbS-Based Algorithm for Random Grid Visual	0.1
		Cryptography	91

Contents xiii

	5.4	Remarks	93 94
6		roving Visual Quality for Vector Schemes	94 97
U	6.1	Vector Visual Cryptography	97
	0.1	6.1.1 Hou's Block Encoding Algorithm	98
		6.1.2 Lee's Block Encoding Algorithm	102
		6.1.3 Vector VC for Binary Secret Image	105
	6.2	Local Blackness Preserving Visual Cryptography	107
		6.2.1 VC Encryption and Local Blackness Preservation	107
	6.3	AbS-Based Vector VC	110
	6.4	Remarks	115
	Refe	prences	115
7	Con	clusion and Future Works	117
	7.1	Summary and Conclusion	117
	7.2	Future Works	118
		7.2.1 Block Encoding	118
		7.2.2 Color VC	118
		7.2.3 VC for QR Code	119
		7.2.4 Grayscale Secret and Cover Images	119
		7.2.5 Tradeoff Between Security and Perceptual Quality	119
		7.2.6 Printer Model and HVS Model	119
	Refe	erences	120

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABP Auxiliary Black Pixel
AbS Analysis-by-Synthesis
AM Amplitude Modulation

BER Bit Error Rate

CIP Cover Information Pixel
DBS Direct Binary Search
DC Direct Current

DDF Directional Distribution Function

FRGVSS Friendly Random Grid Visual Secret Sharing

HPSNR Human Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio

HVS Human Vision System

IID Independent and Identically Distributed

MSE Mean Squared Error
MSSIM Mean Structure Similarity
NTF Noise Transfer Function
PDF Probability Density Function
PSD Power Spectral Density
PSF Point Spread Function
PSNR Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio

QR Quick Response

RAPSD Radially Averaged Power Spectrum Density

RG Random Grid

RNBED Random Noise Balanced Error Diffusion

SIP Secret Information Pixel
SNR Signal-to-Noise Ratio
STF Signal Transfer Function
VC Visual Cryptography
VSS Visual Secret Sharing

Notations

Matrices/Vectors

Coefficients or scalar parameters
Scalars
General sets
Set of nonnegative integer numbers, i.e., natural numbers
$\{0,1,2,\ldots\}$
Set $\{0, 1,, n-1\}$
Complex number
Real number
General index to vector/matrix, limits of index
Dimension and length variables, $M, N \in \mathbb{Z}_+$
Boldface lowercase letters, vectors, e.g., $\mathbf{a} = (a_1,, a_N)^T$
Boldface uppercase letters, Matrices, digital images
The k-th column of a matrix
The (k,l) -th sub-matrix of matrix \mathbf{A} , the (k,l) -th block of image \mathbf{A}
Transpose operator
Complex conjugate operator
Inner product operator
ℓ_p -norm

Probability

Pr(A)	Probability of event A that is a subset of sample space
$\mathcal{U}(A)$	Uniform distribution over the set A
$\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$	Gaussian distribution, mean μ and variance σ^2

xviii Notations

Operators

Script letters $\mathcal{F}(\cdot),\,\mathcal{G}(\cdot)$ General operators or functions

⊗ Convolution operator

round $\{\cdot\}$ Rounding to the nearest integer

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \lfloor \cdot \rfloor & \text{Rounding to the nearest integer towards } -\infty \\ \mathbf{1} & \text{An all-one vector with an appropriate length} \end{array}$

Signal Processing

- a[i] The *i*-th components of a signal vector **a** having finite or infinite length
- a[i,j] The (i,j) component of a two-dimensional signal or image A
- $a[\mathbf{n}]$ A sample at position \mathbf{n} , where $[\mathbf{n}] = [i,j]$

Boolean Operation

 $a \lor b$ Boolean OR operation between two Boolean variables a and b

 \bar{a} Boolean NOT operation on a Boolean variable a