

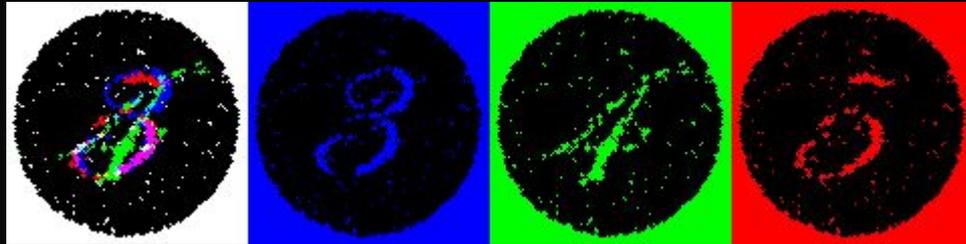
> Cybersecurity UW

Steganography Workshop



What is Steganography?

- “the practice of representing information within another message or physical object, in such a manner that the presence of the concealed information would not be evident to an unsuspecting person's examination”
- TLDR: hiding secret information in plain sight



Steganography vs Encryption

- Encryption: Information is scrambled (and sometimes also hidden), so that only a person with a specific key can decrypt it and access it
- Steganography: Information is hidden, but not scrambled. Anyone who knows of its existence can read it



Steganography vs Encryption

	Encryption	Steganography
Purpose	Scrambles a message	Hides a message
High-level idea	Convert data into ciphertext	Conceal data in another medium
Visibility	Message is visible, but unreadable	Message is not visible by standard methods
Security Focus	Confidentiality and privacy	Concealment and deception



File signatures

- How Unix determines the type of a file:
 - First few bytes in file (called magic bytes)
 - Examples:
 - 7F 45 4C 46 - elf file
 - 89 50 4E 47 0D 0A 1A 0A - png image
 - 25 50 44 46 - pdf file
- How Windows determines the type of a file:
 - Extension
 - Examples:
 - .dll - dll file
 - .png - png image
 - .pdf - pdf file



Common techniques and tools

- Images
 - EXIF data
 - LSB of pixel values
 - DCT compression coefficients (frequency domain steganography)
- Audio
 - Spectrogram
 - LSB/Phase of audio sample
 - Echo hiding
- Video
 - LSBs of pixel values in specific frames
 - Motion vectors
 - Compression coefficients
- Message
 - Whitespace
 - Font/formatting



Links and demos

- Example 1: LSB encoding
- Example 2: Spectrogram
- Example 3: Image Data Appending

Now you try:

- Demo 1: Simple byte append

