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**ENHANCING THE ARB-SYLLABLE TECHNIQUE THROUGH
MAPPING MECHANISM IN TEXT-BASED STEGANOGRAPHY**

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**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
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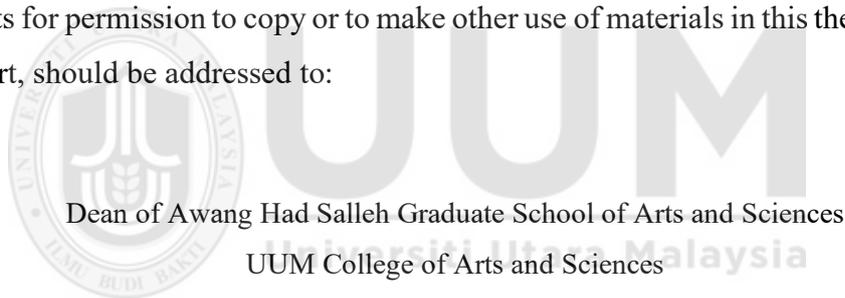
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Abstrak

Ramai penyelidik telah memperkenalkan pelbagai pendekatan steganografi berasaskan teks bagi memastikan data rahsia kekal tidak dapat dikesan. Kaedah rawak dan statistik merupakan antara pendekatan yang menonjol dalam steganografi berasaskan teks, yang melibatkan penyembunyian teks mengikut pengelasan aksara dalam teks perlindungan. Teknik-teknik sedia ada dalam kaedah ini termasuklah Garis Lurus Menegak (VERT), Perubahan Corak Huruf Abjad (CALP), dan Pengkategorian Kuadruple (QUAD). Walau bagaimanapun, kaedah rawak dan statistik menghadapi masalah dalam proses penyisipan berkaitan dengan kapasiti penyembunyian, keselamatan, ketahanan dan prestasi ketidakterlihatan. Oleh itu, kajian ini mencadangkan satu mekanisme pemetaan dalam teknik Arb-Syllable bagi menambah baik kaedah rawak dan statistik yang bergantung kepada transliterasi aksara Arab ke dalam bahasa Inggeris. Kajian ini bertujuan mereka bentuk dan merumuskan mekanisme pemetaan dalam teknik Arb-Syllable untuk pendekatan steganografi berasaskan teks serta menilai prestasinya berbanding teknik-teknik sedia ada. Metodologi yang digunakan melibatkan pembangunan satu teknik yang mengkategorikan aksara Inggeris berdasarkan transliterasi Arab, khususnya sama ada aksara Arab yang sepadan mengandungi titik atau tidak. Hasil eksperimen menunjukkan penambahbaikan yang ketara dalam semua metrik prestasi. Teknik mekanisme pemetaan yang dicadangkan mencapai kadar keselamatan dan ketidakterlihatan sebanyak 100% (Jarak Jaro-Winkler sebanyak 1), berbanding maksimum masing-masing sebanyak 99.99% dan 0.9982 dalam teknik sedia ada. Selain itu, prestasi kapasiti penyembunyian turut meningkat sebanyak 30% berbanding teknik VERT, CALP dan QUAD. Sementara itu, teknik pemetaan yang dicadangkan menunjukkan ketahanan yang lebih tinggi terhadap serangan struktur, dengan mengekalkan integriti mesej tersembunyi apabila berlaku perubahan pemformatan. Kajian ini menyumbang pendekatan yang lebih baik untuk steganografi berasaskan teks dengan mengimbangi kapasiti penyembunyian yang tinggi, keselamatan maksimum dan ketidakterlihatan, sekali gus menangani pertukaran asas dalam sistem steganografi.

Kata Kunci: Steganografi berasaskan teks, Teknik steganografi, Mekanisme pemetaan, Teknik Arb-Syllable, Transliterasi Arab, Metrik prestasi

Abstract

Many researchers have introduced diverse text-based steganography approaches to ensure that secret data remains undetectable. Random and statistical methods are one of the prominent methods used in text-based steganography approaches, involving hiding text according to classified characters in cover text. The existing techniques in this method are Vertical Straight Line (VERT), Changing in Alphabet Letter Patterns (CALP), and Quadruple Categorization (QUAD) techniques. However, random and statistical methods face issues in the embedding process, particularly in terms of hiding capacity, security, robustness, and imperceptibility. Therefore, this study proposes a mapping mechanism that improves the existing techniques in random and statistical method, relying on the transliteration of Arabic characters into the English language. The methodology involved developing a technique that categorizes English characters based on their Arabic transliteration, specifically whether the corresponding Arabic characters contain pointed or un-pointed letters. Experimental results demonstrated significant improvements across all performance metrics (hiding capacity, security, robustness, and imperceptibility). The proposed mapping mechanism technique achieved 100% of security ratio and imperceptibility (Jaro-Winkler distance of 1) rate, compared to maximums of 99.99% and 0.9982 for the VERT, CALP, and QUAD techniques, respectively. Additionally, hiding capacity performance is increased by 30% compared to the VERT, CALP, and QUAD techniques. Meanwhile, the proposed mapping mechanism technique demonstrated higher robustness against structural attacks, preserving the integrity of hidden messages when subjected to formatting changes. This study contributes a better approach to text-based steganography approach that balances high hiding capacity with maximum security and imperceptibility, addressing a fundamental trade-off in steganographic systems.

Keywords: Text-based steganography, Steganography techniques, Mapping mechanism, Arb-Syllable technique, Arabic transliterate, Performances metrics

Acknowledgment

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and Most Merciful, all the praises are due to Allah (SWT), the Creator, the Sustainer of the universe, and blessings and salutation be upon Prophet Muhammed, His Messenger. I am very grateful to Almighty Allah for the prayers, guidance, strength, and health He bestowed on me during this study period. Without his mercy, it would have been impossible to complete my thesis. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisors, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Roshidi Bin Din, and Dr. Mohd Saiful Adli Mohamad, for their support, guidance, time, and spirit in making a dream come true. I gained valuable knowledge and experience with them, and I feel honored and grateful to work under their supervision. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to my beloved family, starting with my Husband, Dr. Firas, and my lovely kids, Fadi and Fahad, my brother Mohammed, and my father and mother, for their Dua and prayers. Mercy and eternity to my older sister (Zina). Unfortunately, she passed away before reaching this level in my PhD journey. Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all my colleagues at the University Utara Malaysia, who have also contributed to my success and support.

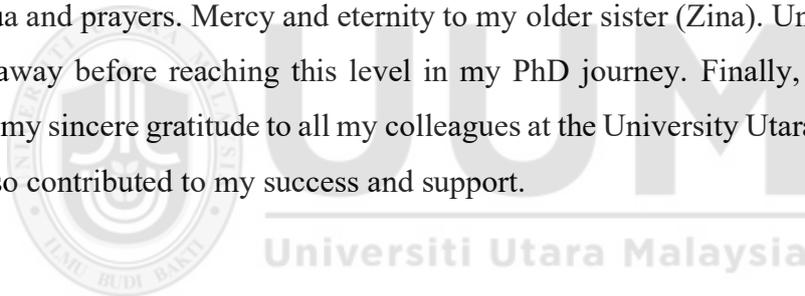
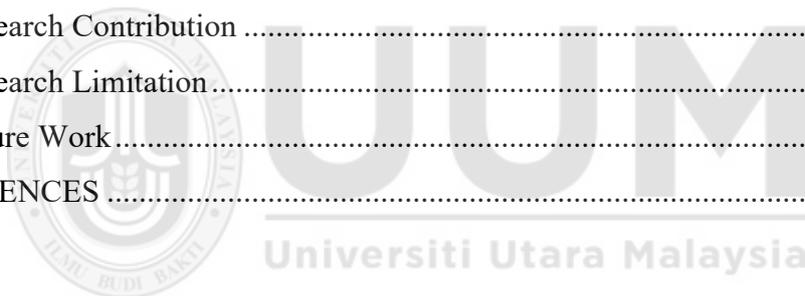


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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 3DES | Triple Data Encryption Standard |
| AES | Advanced Encryption Standard |
| CALP | Changing in Alphabet Letter Patterns |
| coverTxt | Cover Text |
| DCT | Discrete Cosine Transform |
| DES | Data Encryption Standard |
| DFT | Discrete Fourier Transform |
| DT-CWT | Dual-Tree Complex Wavelet Transform |
| DWT | Discrete Wavelet Transform |
| IDEA | International Data Encryption Algorithm |
| IWT | Integer Wavelet Transform |
| LSB | Least Significant Bit |
| LZW | Lempel–Ziv– Welch |
| MixColumn | Mix Column |
| NIST | National Institute Standard and Technology |
| PVD | Pixel Value Differencing |
| QUAD | Quadruple Categorization |
| RC4 | Rivest Cipher 4 |
| RC6 | Rivest Cipher 6 |
| RoundKey | Add Round Key |
| scrtMsg | Secret Message |
| ShiftRow | Shift Row |
| SMS | Short Message Service |
| SubByte | Substitute Bytes |
| VERT | Vertical Strait Line |
| ZWJ | Zero-Width Joiner |
| ZWNJ | Zero-Width Non-Joiner |

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Generally, watermarking, steganography, and cryptography are identified as secured data domains in data protection (Baawi et al., 2018; Bhandari & Kirubanand, 2019). It has been discovered and used widely by many researchers to protect against malicious. Also, it is a barrier to attacks by providing tools and means to protect information from internal or external risks in a data-secured environment (Abood et al., 2022; Alkhudaydi & Gutub, 2020). The watermarking field is used to classify and shield the content of the copyrighted media by hiding the data into the main content, such as e-commerce, smart cities, and e-healthcare applications (Hurrah et al., 2019; Kowalczyk & Holub, 2021; Mun et al., 2019; Wan et al., 2022).

Another field used in secured data is cryptography, as defined by the National Institute Standard and Technology (NIST) in 1977, “uses mathematical techniques to transform data and prevent it from being read or tampered with by unauthorized parties”, which is the way that converts any message into an unknown symbol by using specific algorithms to become unreadable and not understandable by unauthorized users. Therefore, authorized people can convert the symbols to the original form by using a unique key (Liu et al., 2016; Nabben, 2023) so that confidentiality of the data will be provided, and it uses the encryption-decryption strategy to secure information (Altigani & Naserelden, 2018).

Meanwhile, the steganography field aims to protect information by a cover and to hide the data in a digital or a text medium and remove the suspects of the existence of secret

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