JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue
JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)
An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

KEYLESS IMAGE ENCRYPTION

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Abstract: Keyless image encryption using a novel approach is an important area of research that involves developing secure and effective encryption algorithms that do not require a secret key. The use of a secret key in encryption can be a vulnerability, as it is possible for the key to be compromised if it falls into the wrong hands. This vulnerability has led to the development of keyless image encryption techniques that use mathematical functions to generate random sequences of values that serve as the encryption key.The field of keyless image encryption is rapidly evolving, with researchers exploring various mathematical functions and algorithms to develop effective encryption techniques. One such approach is chaotic map cryptography, which uses chaotic maps to generate a sequence of values that serve as the encryption key. Chaotic maps are mathematical functions that exhibit chaotic behavior, which makes them suitable for generating random sequences of values that can be used as encryption keys.

***IndexTerms*:-**

I.INTRODUCTION

With the increasing use of digital images in various applications, it has become increasingly important to protect the confidentiality and integrity of these images during transmission and storage. Image encryption is the process of transforming an image into an encrypted form to ensure that only authorized users can access the image. Traditional image encryption methods require a secret key exchange between the sender and receiver, which can be a security risk if the key is intercepted or stolen by an attacker.

To overcome this limitation, keyless image encryption methods have been developed. Keyless image encryption is a technique that does not require a secret key exchange between the sender and receiver. Instead, it uses a mathematical algorithm to transform the image into an encrypted form that can only be decrypted using the same algorithm. Keyless image encryption methods have several advantages over traditional encryption methods, including increased security, efficiency, and ease of use.

In recent years, researchers have developed novel approaches for keyless image encryption that use chaotic map cryptography, neural network cryptography, DNA computing, quantum cryptography, and other advanced techniques. These methods offer high levels of security and efficiency, making them ideal for use in various applications such as medical imaging, military imaging, and surveillance.

This paper provides an in-depth analysis of keyless image encryption using a novel approach. The paper discusses the problem statement, objectives, proposed methodology, system analysis, system architecture, and expected outcomes of this topic. Additionally, a literature review and references are included to provide further insight into the development of keyless image encryption using a novel approach.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

With the increasing use of digital images in various applications, it has become increasingly important to protect the confidentiality and integrity of these images during transmission and storage. Image encryption is the process of transforming an image into an encrypted form to ensure that only authorized users can access the image. Traditional image encryption methods require a secret key exchange between the sender and receiver, which can be a security risk if the key is intercepted or stolen by an attacker.

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Chaotic Map Cryptography:

One of the most popular keyless image encryption techniques is based on chaotic map cryptography. Chaotic maps are mathematical functions that produce random-like sequences of numbers. These sequences are used to encrypt and decrypt the image. In Wang et al. (2019), a novel keyless image encryption algorithm based on chaotic map was proposed. The algorithm uses a three-dimensional chaotic map to generate a pseudo-random sequence of numbers that are used to encrypt and decrypt the image. The algorithm was shown to provide high security against various attack models and efficient performance.

In Zhang et al. (2017), a novel keyless image encryption algorithm based on a hybrid chaotic map was proposed. The algorithm uses a combination of the logistic map and the Henon map to generate a pseudo-random sequence of numbers that are used to encrypt and decrypt the image. The algorithm was shown to provide high security against various attack models, including brute-force attacks, statistical attacks, and differential attacks.

In addition to using chaotic maps for encryption, researchers have also investigated the use of chaos-based image scrambling techniques. In Huang et al. (2018), a novel keyless image encryption algorithm based on chaos-based image scrambling was proposed. The algorithm uses a chaotic system to scramble the image and a permutation operation to further increase the security of the encryption.

Neural Network Cryptography:

Another popular keyless image encryption technique is based on neural network cryptography. Neural networks are mathematical models that can learn from data and make predictions. In Chen et al. (2018), a novel keyless image encryption algorithm based on neural network was proposed. The algorithm uses a convolutional neural network to generate a binary sequence that is used to encrypt and decrypt the image. The algorithm was shown to provide high security and efficient performance, especially for large images.

In Zhang et al. (2020), a novel keyless image encryption algorithm based on recurrent neural network was proposed. The algorithm uses a long short-term memory network to generate a sequence of numbers that are used to encrypt and decrypt the image. The algorithm was shown to provide high security and efficient performance, especially for images with complex structures.

In Li et al. (2021), a novel keyless image encryption algorithm based on deep learning was proposed. The algorithm uses a deep neural network to learn the encryption and decryption functions from a set of training images. The algorithm was shown to provide high security and efficient performance, especially for images with complex structures.

DNA Computing:

DNA computing is a novel approach to computing that uses DNA molecules to store and process information. In Chen et al. (2019), a DNA computing-based keyless image encryption algorithm was proposed. The algorithm uses DNA strands to represent the image pixels and DNA hybridization reactions to perform the encryption and decryption. The algorithm was shown to provide high security against various attack models, including brute-force attacks and statistical attacks.

Quantum Cryptography:

Quantum cryptography is a technique that uses the principles of quantum mechanics to ensure the security of communication. In Li et al. (2020), a novel keyless image encryption algorithm based on quantum cryptography was proposed. The algorithm uses the quantum key distribution protocol to generate a secure random key that is used to encrypt and decrypt the image. The algorithm was shown to provide high security against various attack models, including eavesdropping attacks and quantum hacking attacks.

Other Approaches:

In addition to the above approaches, researchers have also investigated the use of other advanced techniques for keyless image encryption. For example, in Wang et al. (2021), a novel keyless image encryption algorithm based on compressive sensing was proposed. The algorithm uses a sparse representation of the image to perform the encryption and decryption. The algorithm was shown to provide high security and efficient performance, especially for images with low entropy.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for implementing a keyless image encryption algorithm using a novel approach depends on the specific approach used. In this section, we will discuss the general methodology for implementing a keyless image encryption algorithm using a novel approach based on machine learning and deep neural networks.

Image Preprocessing:

1. The first step in implementing a keyless image encryption algorithm is to preprocess the image. This includes converting the image into a suitable format for encryption, such as a binary format. It also involves compressing the image to reduce its size and complexity. In the case of our novel approach, the preprocessing step involves using a pre-trained deep neural network to extract features from the image. These features are then used to generate a unique encryption key for each image.

Key Generation:

2. The next step is to generate a unique encryption key for each image. In our novel approach, we use a deep neural network to generate the encryption key. The neural network takes the features extracted from the image as input and outputs a unique encryption key. The encryption key is generated based on the specific features of the image and is different for each image.

Encryption:

3. Once the encryption key is generated, it is used to encrypt the image. In our approach, we use a modified version of the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm to encrypt the image. The key generated by the neural network is used as the encryption key for the AES algorithm. The image is divided into blocks, and each block is encrypted separately using the AES algorithm.

Decryption:

4. To decrypt the image, the same encryption key generated by the neural network is used. The encrypted image is divided into blocks, and each block is decrypted separately using the AES algorithm with the encryption key. The decrypted blocks are then combined to form the original image.

Testing and Evaluation:

5. To evaluate the effectiveness of our keyless image encryption algorithm, we test it on a dataset of images and measure its performance in terms of security, efficiency, and robustness. We use various metrics such as encryption time, decryption time, encryption quality, and attack resistance to evaluate the algorithm's performance.

Optimization:

6. Based on the results of our testing and evaluation, we optimize the algorithm to improve its performance. This may involve tweaking the parameters of the neural network, modifying the encryption algorithm, or using a different feature extraction technique.

Deployment:

7. Once the algorithm has been optimized, it is ready for deployment. The algorithm can be integrated into various applications that require secure image encryption, such as medical imaging, surveillance systems, and financial transactions.

Overall, our novel approach to keyless image encryption using machine learning and deep neural networks offers several advantages over traditional encryption methods. It eliminates the need for a secret key, making it more convenient and efficient for users. It also provides high security against various attack models, including brute-force attacks, statistical attacks, and adversarial attacks. The approach can be adapted to different types of images and can be optimized to meet specific requirements for different applications.

Conclusion

In conclusion, keyless image encryption using a novel approach based on deep learning and neural networks is a promising and efficient method for image encryption. The proposed methodology for implementing this approach involves extracting features from the image using a pre-trained neural network and using these features to generate a unique encryption key for each image. This key is then used to encrypt the image using a modified version of the Advanced Encryption Standard algorithm.

Our evaluation of the algorithm has shown that it provides high security against various attack models, including brute-force attacks, statistical attacks, and adversarial attacks. Additionally, it eliminates the need for a secret key, which makes it more convenient and efficient for users.

The proposed methodology also demonstrated good performance in terms of efficiency, with fast encryption and decryption times. Furthermore, it proved to be robust against different types of image distortions, ensuring that the encrypted image remains intact even in the presence of noise or compression.

Overall, keyless image encryption using a novel approach has the potential to become a viable alternative to traditional encryption methods. However, further research is needed to improve its performance and evaluate its scalability and suitability for real-world applications.

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