

### DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VARIOUSALGORITHMS FOR WATERMARKING

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### Abstract

This research paper aims to tackle the obstacles related to data security in internet systems, with a specific focus on safeguarding intellectual property. Watermarking is identified as a solution to this problem, which involves hiding data or identifying information within images, audio, video, and documents. However, the use of certain algorithms, such as DCT, can degrade the quality of the watermarked image. Through a literature review of more than 40 research papers, this research work presents a problem statement and objectives for improving watermarking techniques in the DCT domain. The report also provides a theoretical background, examines various findings, and analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of watermarking. In this study, a comprehensive investigation is conducted on the design and implementation of various watermarking techniques. The experimental results of each implementation aremeticulously presented, along with a comparative analysis among various algorithms for watermarking. The findings of this study provide valuable insights into the efficacy and practicality of watermarking techniques in the context of data security and intellectual property protection.

Keywords: Dct, Water Marking, Rgb, Dwt.

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### 1. Introduction

A comprehensive review of more than 40 research papers was conducted to explore the current challenges and opportunities in the field of Watermarking. Through the review process, a key issue was identified regarding image security using watermarking with DCT and filters. A thorough analysis of the literature was undertaken, which involved extracting common themes and trends from the research works, identifying their strengths and weaknesses, and identifying gaps to establish a clear problem statement and research objectives.

# The following are the reviewed strengths of various research on digital watermarking algorithms:

- One algorithm that used the spread spectrum method to embed watermark in the DCT domain wasfound to be robust against image processing attacks. This was a blind watermarking algorithm. [3]
- Another blind watermarking algorithm, which modified AC coefficients in the DCT domain using the Arnold transformation, was capable of resisting certain digital image attacks. [36]
- The use of both Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) and Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) in a digital watermarking algorithm made it resilient to different types of attacks. [15]
- The combination of spread-spectrum technology and block DCT in a dual-color image watermarking algorithm resulted in a highly secure, transparent, and robust solution. [38]
- An algorithm that took the average of the central frequency coefficients of block DCT coefficients of an image was able to produce high-quality watermarked images. [17]
- Applying a joint digital watermarking and fingerprinting approach to colored digital

images in the double DCT domain proved to be immune to various types of interference such as JPEG compression,

- Additive noise, and median filtering. The enhanced embedding capacity of the host image in the double domain approach contributed to the robustness of the technique. [13]
- DCT-based watermarking algorithm that was designed for copyright protection of digital images was able to survive various attacks, such as additive noise, rescaling, line removal, and JPEG compression. [35]

## The following are the weaknesses observed in the reviewed research on digital watermarking algorithms:

- A digital watermarking algorithm that utilized both DCT and DWT was found to be ineffective forimage rotation. [15]
- Although robust to many attacks, a watermarking algorithm that utilized a combination of DWT and DCT was found to be vulnerable to geometric distortions such as rotation, translation, and scaling operations [4].
- One of the drawbacks of the dual-color image watermarking algorithm based on spread-spectrum technology and block DCT was that the quality of the extracted watermark image suffered from data loss resulting from image compression. [38]
- Various researchers have worked upon DCT and DWT techniques either separately or in combination to make the data secure, however the quality of image degraded.
- The researchers have rarely used combination of DCT/DWT and filter.
- Most of the researcher worked on either security or on quality but rarely the study has been carriedout taking both the parameters into consideration.

DefNe	Input		DCT Method Name		Result	
NCI.110.	Format	Size	Hybrid	Basic	PSNR	NC
		OI: 512*512	DWT	NI A	26.52	NA
	WI:512*512	Dwi	NA	50.52		
[4] RGB	PCP	OI: 24 bit	DWT	ΝA	35 30	ΝA
	KOD	WI: 24 bit	DWI		55.57	
[5]	PCB	OI: 512*512	NΔ	Block	Decreased	Less than 1
		WI: 512*512	NA .	DCT	PSNR	
[6]	GrayScale	OI: 512*512	DWT	NA	35.6324 dB	More than 0.9

		WI: 64*64				
[13]	RGB	NA	DW & finger printing approach	DoubleDCT	58-73 dB	NA
[15]	Gray Scale	OI: 256*256 WI: 32*32	DWT	NA	50.0285 dB	0.9782
[16]	RGB	NA	Back Propagatio nAlgorithm	Blockwise DCT	39.9 dB	NA
[17]	bmp, jpg & png	OI: 256*256 WI:256*256	NA	BlockDCT	35-40	NA
[18]	RGB & Binary	OI: 512*512 WI: 64*64	NA	DCT	40.14	NA
[19]	Gray scale & binary	OI: 512*512 WI: 64*64	FCNN	NA	46.14 dB	NA
[25]	Png	OI: 512*512 WI: 64*64	Arnold2D CatMap	NA	40 dB	Between0.5& 0.9
[26]	RGB	OI: 512*512 WI: 256*256	NA	DCT	47-48	0.99
[27]	Grayscale	OI: 512*512 WI: 512*512	NA	DCT	44.35 dB	0.99
[30]	RGB	OI: 256*256 WI: 256*256	NA	DCT	21.581 dB	1
[32]	RGB	OI: 256*256 WI: 256*256	NA	DCT	14dB	NA
[33]	Gray scale & Binary	OI: 512*512 WI: 32*32	Chaotic System	Block wise DCT	NA	Close to 1
[35]	Bmp	OI: 512*512 WI: 32*32	NA	DCT	38-39 dB	NA
[36]	RGB	OI: 256*256 WI: 32*32	Arnold cat map	NA	35.1346 dB	1
[37]	Gray scale & Binary	OI:256*256 WI: 32*32	Arnold cat map	NA	31.8130 dB	1
[38]	24 bit	OI: 512*512 WI:64*64	Spread Spectrum	NA	41-42 dB	0.9711

#### Architectura



Fig. 1.1: Flow Diagram of work

**Input Parameters:** Following parameters are used for the experimentation

**Original Image:** A watermarking technique is used to secure the original image, also known as the cover image. Table 1.1 displays the properties of different original images used as input.

**Watermark Image:** The image that is embedded in a cover image is known as a watermark. This type of image can be used in any format. The table below displays the properties of different watermark images.

S. No	Original Images	Properti	ies
		Dimension(pixels)	Size(in KB)
	· · ·		
1	girl.jpeg	204*204	5.35
2	car.png	280*168	35.7
3	guitar.png	280*328	59.5
4	canoe.tif	346*207	68
5	autumn.tif	345*206	208
6	land.bmp	1024*768	769
7	flag.bmp	124*124	45

Table 1.2: Properties of V	Various Original Images

S.No	Watermark Images	Properti	es
2		Dimension(pixels)	Size(in KB)
1	flowers.jpeg	300*168	12.8
2	kiwi.png	280*232	126
3	tree.png	280*420	195
4	scene.tif	350*258	966
5	cameraman.tif	256*256	63.7
6	forest.bmp	1024*768	769
7	marbles.bmp	1419*1001	4.06

Fig: Flowchart of DCT



Resize Original image into 512x512 pixels

Read Watermark image and resize it into 64x64 pixels

Divide the Original image into number of 8x8 sub blocks

Apply 2D DCT block wise to get DCT Transformed image

Embedding watermark into DCT transformed image

Apply 2D inverse DCT block wise to get Watermarked Image

Divide the watermarked image into number of 8x8 sub blocks

Apply 2D DCT block wise to get DCT transformed image

Extracted Watermark from DCT transformed image

Apply 2D inverse DCT block wise to get extracted Watermark

image Calculate PSNR and MSE of Original and Watermarked images

Flowchart of DCT+Butterworth



### Fig 1.2 Flowchart of Modified Butterworth

Table 1.4: DST based watermarking Performance Analysis

Sr NO	Chann Imaga	OriginalImaga	WatanmanliTmaga	Using DCT Algorithm		
SI. NO.	Group Image	Originalimage	watermarkimage	PSNR	MSE	
1	G1	girl.jpeg	lowers.jpeg	55.43	0.19	
2	G2	car.png	kiwi.png	56.24	0.16	
3	G3	guitar.png	ree.png	59.26	0.08	
4	G4	canoe.tif	scene.tif	57.07	0.13	
5	G5	autumn.tif	cameraman.tif	55.20	0.20	
6	G6	land.bmp	orest.bmp	55.87	0.17	
7	G7	flag.bmp	marbles.bmp	55.22	0.20	

Table 1.5: DCT	' with Existing	Butterworth Fi	ilter based l	Performance	Analysis
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Sr. NO.	GroupImage	OriginalImage	WatermarkImage	Using DCT Butterworth	and existing
				PSNR	MSE
1	G1	girl.jpeg	flowers.jpeg	55.41	0.19
2	G2	car.png	kiwi.png	56.22	0.16
3	G3	guitar.png	ree.png	59.24	0.08
4	G4	canoe.tif	scene.tif	57.06	0.13
5	G5	autumn.tif	cameraman.tif	55.17	0.20
6	G6	land.bmp	orest.bmp	55.79	0.17

7	G7	flag.bmp	marbles.bmp	55.17	0.20
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Sr.	Group	OriginalImaga	WatermarkImage	Using Butte	Modified erworth Filter
NO.	Image	Originaninage	Water mar Kimage	PSNR	MSE
1	G1	girl.jpeg	lowers.jpeg	55.52	0.18
2	G2	car.png	kiwi.png	56.32	0.15
3	G3	guitar.png	ree.png	59.53	0.07
4	G4	canoe.tif	scene.tif	57.21	0.12
5	G5	autumn.tif	cameraman.tif	55.27	0.19
6	G6	land.bmp	orest.bmp	56.27	0.15
7	G7	flag.bmp	marbles.bmp	55.32	0.19









Fig.1.4: MSE Value based Comparative flow chart

### 2. Conclusion

Watermarking techniques have proven to be effective in combating intellectual property theft. The proposed approach in this paper, which utilizes a Modified Butterworth filter for image quality improvement in watermarking, was analyzed using two performance parameters: PSNR and MSE. The experimental results showed that the proposed approach performed best with png file format, with

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the highest PSNR value and the lowest MSE value. While the PSNR value remained consistent across different file formats, the MSE value varied more than 12%. Based on the results, it can be concluded that employing the DCT Watermarking Technique with Modified Butterworth Filter yielded the most favorable outcome, as evidenced by the highest PSNR value and the lowest MSE value for all images. These outcomes underscore the efficacy of the proposed method.

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