

Watermarking Citra Digital Berwarna Dalam Domain Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) Menggunakan Teknik Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS)

Sesto Sumurung (0722077)
Email: sesto.sianturi@gmail.com

**Jurusan Teknik Elektro, Fakultas Teknik
Universitas Kristen Maranatha
Jl. Prof. Drg. Suria Sumantri 65, Bandung 40164, Indonesia**

ABSTRAK

Banyak sumber data multimedia yang mudah diakses dan diunduh oleh pengguna internet. Oleh karena itu, keamanan data atau perlindungan hak cipta menjadi penting. Untuk itu dikembangkan teknologi untuk melindungi hak cipta dan keaslian data multimedia yang dikenal dengan istilah *Digital Watermarking*.

Pada Tugas Akhir ini direalisasikan *watermarking* citra digital berwarna menggunakan teknik DSSS dalam domain DCT. Citra *host* akan dipisah menjadi 3 *channel* warna yaitu R (*Red*), G (*Green*), dan B (*Blue*). *Channel B (layer Blue)* dari citra *host* ditransformasi ke dalam domain frekuensi dengan DCT lalu disisipi citra *watermark* (citra biner) hasil modulasi *spread spectrum* dengan *pseudorandom sequence*. Untuk meningkatkan ketahanan *watermark*, penyisipan dilakukan pada *middle frequency* koefisien DCT. *Watermark* dapat diekstraksi kembali tanpa memerlukan citra *host* tetapi memerlukan *pseudorandom sequence* yang sama yang digunakan pada proses penyisipan.

Hasil percobaan menunjukkan bahwa, citra ber-*watermark* memiliki rata-rata nilai PSNR lebih besar dari 30dB dan MOS lebih besar dari 3 (*fair* – citra ber-*watermark* cukup mirip dengan citra *host*). *Watermark* tahan terhadap kompresi JPEG dengan faktor kualitas $Q = 20$ hingga $Q = 80$, penambahan *Gaussian noise* dengan *noise density* 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, dan 0.1, *Cropping* dengan persentase 10%, 25%, 35%, dan 50% (bergantung pada daerah yang di *crop*), dan *Scaling* dengan persentase 20% hingga 120%. *Watermark* tidak tahan terhadap *Rotation*.

Kata Kunci: *Digital Watermarking, DCT, Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum.*

Digital Color Image Watermarking In Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) Domain Using Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) Technique

Sesto Sumurung (0722077)
Email: sesto.sianturi@gmail.com

***Department of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering
Maranatha Christian University
Jl. Prof. Drg. Suria Sumantri 65, Bandung 40164, Indonesia***

ABSTRACT

Most multimedia data sources are readily accessible to and downloadable by all users of the Internet. Therefore, data security or copyright protection is important. For that a technology is developed to protect copyright and authenticity of multimedia data which is known as digital watermarking.

In this final project, it is implemented digital color image watermarking using DSSS technique in DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform) domain. The host image will be separated into three color channels, namely R (Red), G (Green), and B (Blue). Blue channel of host image transformed into the frequency domain, then embedded the watermark image (binary images) which is result of spread spectrum modulation with pseudorandom sequence. To improve the robustness, watermark is embedded into the middle frequency of DCT coefficients. Watermark can be extracted back without requiring the original image but requires the same pseudorandom sequence used on embedding process.

Experimental results show that watermarked images have average PSNR value greater than 30dB and MOS value greater than 3 (fair – watermarked image quite similar to host image). Watermark is robust to common image processing and some geometric attacks, such as JPEG lossy compression within 20 up to 80 quality factor, adding Gaussian noise within 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, and 0.1 density, Cropping within 10%, 25%, 35%, and 50% (rely on cropping field of image), and Scaling within 20% up to 120%. Watermark can not withstand to image processing such as Rotation.

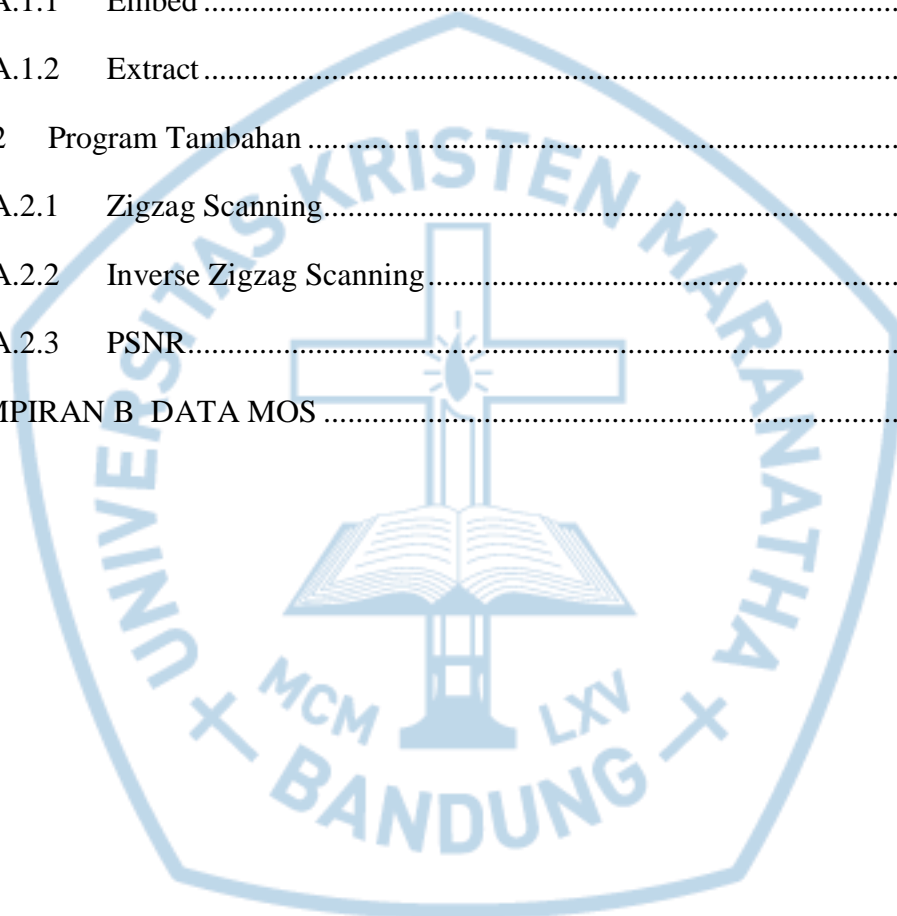
Keywords: Digital Watermarking, DCT, Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum.

DAFTAR ISI

| | |
|--|------|
| ABSTRAK..... | i |
| ABSTRACT..... | ii |
| KATA PENGANTAR | iii |
| DAFTAR ISI..... | v |
| DAFTAR GAMBAR | viii |
| DAFTAR TABEL..... | ix |
| BAB I PENDAHULUAN..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Latar Belakang | 1 |
| 1.2 Perumusan Masalah..... | 2 |
| 1.3 Tujuan..... | 2 |
| 1.4 Pembatasan Masalah | 2 |
| 1.5 Sistematika Penulisan..... | 3 |
| BAB II LANDASAN TEORI..... | 4 |
| 2.1 Teori Citra | 4 |
| 2.1.1 Citra Digital | 4 |
| 2.1.2 Klasifikasi Citra Digital | 5 |
| 2.1.3 Model Warna RGB (<i>Red Green Blue</i>)..... | 7 |
| 2.2 <i>Digital Watermarking</i> | 7 |
| 2.3 <i>Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) Dimensi Dua (2-D DCT)</i> | 8 |
| 2.4 <i>Zig-zag Scanning</i> | 9 |
| 2.5 <i>Spread Spectrum</i> | 10 |
| 2.5.1 <i>Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS)</i> | 11 |
| 2.5.2 PSEUDO RANDOM SEQUENCE | 11 |
| 2.6 Kualitas Citra..... | 12 |

| | | |
|---|--|----|
| 2.6.1 | <i>Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR)</i> | 13 |
| 2.6.2 | <i>Mean Opinion Score (MOS)</i> | 14 |
| 2.6.3 | <i>Normalized Cross Corelation (NCC)</i> | 15 |
| BAB III PERANCANGAN PERANGKAT LUNAK | | 16 |
| 3.1 | Proses Penyisipan <i>Watermark</i> | 16 |
| 3.1.1 | Diagram Blok Proses Penyisipan <i>Watermark</i> | 16 |
| 3.1.2 | Diagram Alir Proses Penyisipan <i>Watermark</i> | 18 |
| 3.1.3 | Diagram Alir Subrutin Modifikasi Bit <i>Watermark</i> | 20 |
| 3.1.4 | Diagram Alir Subrutin Modifikasi <i>Pseudorandom Sequence</i> | 21 |
| 3.1.5 | Diagram Alir Subrutin Penyisipan <i>Mid-band Frequency</i> | 22 |
| 3.2 | Proses Ekstraksi <i>Watermark</i> | 23 |
| 3.2.1 | Diagram Blok Proses Ekstraksi <i>Watermark</i> | 23 |
| 3.2.2 | Diagram Alir Proses Ekstraksi <i>Watermark</i> | 24 |
| 3.2.3 | Diagram Alir Subrutin Ekstraksi Dari Koefisien <i>Mid-band Frequency</i> | 26 |
| 3.3 | Rancangan Tampilan GUI (<i>Graphic User Interface</i>) Program..... | 27 |
| BAB IV DATA PENGAMATAN DAN ANALISIS | | 28 |
| 4.1 | Tampilan Hasil Rancangan GUI (<i>Graphic User Interface</i>) Program | 28 |
| 4.2 | Prosedur Pengujian..... | 28 |
| 4.2.1 | Pengukuran Kualitas Citra | 31 |
| 4.3 | Pengujian Ketahanan <i>Watermark</i> | 32 |
| 4.3.1 | <i>Gaussian Noise</i> | 33 |
| 4.3.2 | <i>Rotation</i> | 35 |
| 4.3.3 | <i>Scaling</i> | 37 |
| 4.3.4 | <i>JPEG Compression</i> | 39 |
| 4.3.5 | <i>Cropping</i> | 41 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| BAB V SIMPULAN DAN SARAN..... | 43 |
| 5.1 Simpulan..... | 43 |
| 5.2 Saran..... | 44 |
| DAFTAR PUSTAKA | 45 |
| LAMPIRAN A LISTING PROGRAM | A—1 |
| A.1 Program Utama Watermarking | A—2 |
| A.1.1 Embed | A—3 |
| A.1.2 Extract..... | A—5 |
| A.2 Program Tambahan | A—6 |
| A.2.1 Zigzag Scanning..... | A—6 |
| A.2.2 Inverse Zigzag Scanning..... | A—7 |
| A.2.3 PSNR..... | A—8 |
| LAMPIRAN B DATA MOS | B—1 |



DAFTAR GAMBAR

| | |
|---|----|
| Gambar 2.1 Citra Biner..... | 5 |
| Gambar 2.2 Citra <i>Grayscale</i> | 6 |
| Gambar 2.3 Citra Berwarna | 6 |
| Gambar 2.4 Ruang Warna RGB | 7 |
| Gambar 2.5 Proses <i>Zig-zag Scanning</i> | 9 |
| Gambar 3.1 Diagram Blok Proses Penyisipan | 16 |
| Gambar 3.2 Diagram Alir Proses Penyisipan | 18 |
| Gambar 3.3 Diagram Alir Subrutin Modifikasi Bit <i>Watermark</i> | 20 |
| Gambar 3.4 Diagram Alir Subrutin Modifikasi <i>Pseudorandom Sequence</i> | 21 |
| Gambar 3.5 Diagram Alir Subrutin Penyisipan <i>Mid-band Frequency</i> | 22 |
| Gambar 3.6 Diagram Blok Proses Ekstraksi <i>Watermark</i> | 23 |
| Gambar 3.7 Diagram Alir Proses Ekstraksi <i>Watermark</i> | 24 |
| Gambar 3.8 Diagram Alir Subrutin Ekstraksi Koefisien <i>Mid-band Frequency</i> | 26 |
| Gambar 3.9 Rancangan Tampilan GUI..... | 27 |
| Gambar 4.1 Tampilan Hasil Rancangan GUI Program | 28 |
| Gambar 4.2 Grafik PSNR dengan $\alpha = 10$ hingga $\alpha = 50$ dan $r_c = 30$ | 30 |
| Gambar 4.3 Grafik NCC dengan $\alpha = 10$ hingga $\alpha = 50$ dan $r_c = 30$ | 30 |

DAFTAR TABEL

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| Tabel 2.1 | Kriteria <i>Mean Opinion Score</i> (MOS)..... | 14 |
| Tabel 4.1 | Hasil Penyisipan dan Ekstraksi <i>Watermark</i> | 29 |
| Tabel 4.2 | Penilaian MOS Citra Airplane, Pepper, dan Boats ($\alpha = 10, 20, 30,$ 40, dan 50)..... | 31 |
| Tabel 4.3 | <i>Watermark</i> Hasil Ekstraksi Setelah Dilakukan Proses Penambahan <i>Gaussian Noise</i> | 33 |
| Tabel 4.4 | <i>Watermark</i> Hasil Ekstraksi Setelah Dilakukan Proses <i>Rotation</i> | 35 |
| Tabel 4.5 | <i>Watermark</i> Hasil Ekstraksi Setelah Dilakukan Proses <i>Scaling</i> | 37 |
| Tabel 4.6 | <i>Watermark</i> Hasil Ekstraksi Setelah Dilakukan Proses <i>JPEG</i> <i>Compression</i> | 39 |
| Tabel 4.7 | <i>Watermark</i> Hasil Ekstraksi Setelah Dilakukan Proses <i>Cropping</i> | 41 |

