International Journal of Engineering Research and Science & Technology

www.ijerst.org

ISSN : 2319-5991

Vol. 22 No. 3 (2026)

ijerst.editor@gmail.com

editor@ijerst.com

ISSN 2319-5991 www.ijerst.com

Peer Reviewed, Referred & Indexed Journal

Research Paper

DATA PROTECTION USING HYBRID ENCRYPTION AND STEGANOGRAPHY

[1]Spandana Bojja,[2]Dr Manjunath Gadiparthi

[1]M. Tech Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, TKR College of Engineering & Technology, Meerpet, Balapur, Saroornagar, Hyderabad - 500097, Telangana.

[1]Email : spandanareddyb22@gmail.com

[2]Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, TKR College of Engineering & Technology, Meerpet, Balapur, Saroornagar, Hyderabad - 500097, Telangana.

[2]Email : gmanjunathc2000@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In the evolving landscape of digital communication and data storage, cybersecurity remains a paramount concern. This project proposes a hybrid security framework that combines Hybrid Encryption (AES + ECC) with Image-based Steganography to provide enhanced protection for user data stored on centralized or decentralized servers. The hybrid encryption approach ensures that data cannot be decrypted even if malicious actors obtain partial keys, as it uses both symmetric and asymmetric algorithms. Additionally, Steganography conceals sensitive messages within image files, enabling covert data transmission while maintaining the appearance of innocuous media. To further ensure data integrity, the system generates a unique hashcode for each uploaded file, allowing verification at any time. Access control is fortified through multi-factor authentication, combining traditional credentials with OTP-based email verification. Beyond security operations, the platform also includes user education tools, providing learning materials and real-time cybersecurity news updates. Developed using Python and MySQL, the application empowers users to encrypt files, hide data in images, retrieve decrypted files, and stay informed about modern threats—all through a secure and interactive web interface.

Keywords: Data protection, Hybrid encryption, Steganography, Information security, Cryptography, AES, RSA, Secure data transmission, Data confidentiality, Digital security.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the rapid advancement of digital technology, user data is increasingly transmitted and stored across centralized cloud platforms and decentralized systems like P2P and blockchain networks. Despite widespread adoption of encryption techniques by these platforms, sensitive data remains vulnerable—especially when stored remotely—due to the risk of unauthorized access by malicious insiders or compromised servers.

To combat these threats, this project introduces a novel cybersecurity approach by combining Hybrid Encryption and Steganography to offer a dual layer of protection for user data. Hybrid Encryption integrates both symmetric (AES) and asymmetric (ECC) encryption techniques. AES provides fast and efficient data encryption, while ECC offers secure key distribution. This combination ensures that even if a server is compromised, it becomes virtually impossible to decrypt the data without access to both encryption keys.

Complementing this, Image-based Steganography is employed to conceal encrypted messages within digital images, allowing users to upload protected content that appears visually unchanged to outsiders.

This form of security-through-obscurity adds another dimension to safeguarding user information. Although video and audio steganography offer similar benefits, they demand high computational resources and are therefore not used in this implementation.

To further ensure data integrity and prevent tampering, a cryptographic hash function is generated for every uploaded file. Users can verify the file's authenticity at any time by rechecking its hash code.

In addition to data protection, the platform features multi-factor authentication (MFA) using email-based OTP verification to prevent unauthorized account access. Users must provide a valid email during registration, strengthening account security against intrusion attempts.

The application also serves as an educational tool, featuring modules such as "Learning Tools" and "News Updates", designed to raise awareness about modern cybersecurity threats and solutions.

This hybrid system not only empowers users to encrypt, hide, and verify their data independently but also promotes cyber hygiene and awareness—ensuring privacy and trust in a digitally connected world.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Data Vulnerability in Centralized and Decentralized Systems

With the widespread use of centralized (cloud-based) and decentralized (P2P, blockchain) systems, user data often resides on third-party servers, exposing it to risks from insiders and external threats. Even when encrypted, if key management is weak, data remains vulnerable (Zhou et al., 2010).

Reference: Zhou, Z., & Huang, D. (2010). Efficient and secure data storage operations for mobile cloud computing. Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Network and Service Management (CNSM).

2. Hybrid Encryption for Enhanced Security

Hybrid encryption combines the efficiency of symmetric encryption (like AES) with the security of asymmetric encryption (like ECC). This dual-layer strategy ensures that even if one key is compromised, the complete decryption remains infeasible (Menezes et al., 1996).

Reference: Menezes, A. J., van Oorschot, P. C., & Vanstone, S. A. (1996). Handbook of Applied Cryptography. CRC Press.

3. Steganography for Concealed Communication

Steganography hides the existence of a message, making it more secure than encryption alone. Image-based steganography is particularly useful because images are common file types and do not raise suspicion. Tools like LSB (Least Significant Bit) embedding are effective and computationally less intensive (Johnson & Katzenbeisser, 2000).

Reference: Katzenbeisser, S., & Petitcolas, F. A. P. (2000). Information hiding techniques for steganography and digital watermarking. Artech House.

4. Hashing for Data Integrity Verification

Hash functions such as SHA-256 are used to verify the integrity of stored files. Any modification in the data results in a completely different hash, helping to detect unauthorized changes (Preneel, 1999).

Reference: Preneel, B. (1999). Analysis and design of cryptographic hash functions. Doctoral dissertation, KU Leuven.

5. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for User Access Control

Combining traditional credentials (username/password) with a second factor like email OTP enhances account security. MFA drastically reduces the risk of unauthorized access, especially in web-based systems (Aloul, 2009).

Reference: Aloul, F. A. (2009). Two factor authentication using mobile phones. IEEE/ACS International Conference on Computer Systems and Applications.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

In current digital ecosystems, user data is frequently stored on centralized cloud platforms or decentralized servers like peer-to-peer (P2P) networks and blockchain. These platforms provide standard encryption protocols, but they remain vulnerable because the data is stored away from the user's control. Malicious insiders or attackers with access to server infrastructure can potentially retrieve encryption keys and decrypt sensitive information. Furthermore, conventional security systems rely on single-factor authentication, which can be easily compromised. Most systems also lack an effective mechanism to verify the integrity of stored files. These limitations pose serious threats to data confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity, making user data susceptible to breaches, unauthorized access, and tampering.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system enhances cybersecurity through a multi-layered approach combining hybrid encryption and image steganography. Hybrid encryption leverages both symmetric (AES) and asymmetric (ECC) algorithms, ensuring that no single party, including server administrators, can access the full set of keys required to decrypt the file. For additional secrecy, sensitive messages can be embedded within images using image-based steganography, making the data appear innocuous to unauthorized viewers. To maintain file integrity, a hashcode is generated and stored with each file, allowing users to verify that their data has not been altered. The platform incorporates multi-factor authentication (MFA) through email OTPs, ensuring that only verified users can access the system. Educational modules like Learning Tools and Cybersecurity News Updates are included to keep users informed about modern threats and tools. Together, these features provide a self-secured, tamper-proof environment for data protection.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The figure illustrates the workflow of a Data Protection System Using Hybrid Encryption and Steganography, where cryptography and steganography are combined to provide multiple layers of security. The process begins with the original message, which contains the confidential information that needs to be protected from unauthorized access. Before transmission, the message is encrypted using the AES-128 (Advanced Encryption Standard) algorithm, a symmetric encryption technique. AES-128 transforms the plaintext into an unreadable ciphertext using a symmetric key, ensuring that only authorized users possessing the correct key can decrypt the data. This encryption process guarantees data confidentiality even if the encrypted content is intercepted.

After encryption, the resulting encrypted message is embedded into a cover media (such as an image, audio file, or video) using the Least Significant Bit (LSB) steganography technique. During the embedding process, the least significant bits of the cover media are modified to store the encrypted data without noticeably affecting the appearance or quality of the original media. The output of this stage is known as the stego media, which appears identical to the original cover media, making it difficult for attackers to detect the presence of hidden information. By concealing the encrypted message inside a normal-looking file, the system provides an additional layer of protection against eavesdropping and data tampering.

At the receiver's end, the extraction process is performed on the stego media to recover the hidden encrypted message. The LSB extraction algorithm retrieves the embedded ciphertext from the cover media without altering the remaining content. Since only users with knowledge of the embedding technique can successfully extract the encrypted information, the confidentiality of the communication is further enhanced.

Finally, the extracted ciphertext undergoes the decryption process using the same symmetric key that was used during encryption. The AES-128 decryption

algorithm converts the encrypted message back into its original plaintext form, allowing the intended recipient to access the confidential information accurately. The use of the same secret key for both encryption and decryption ensures efficient and secure communication between the sender and receiver.

Overall, this hybrid approach combines the strengths of AES encryption and LSB steganography to provide robust data protection. Encryption secures the message by making it unreadable, while steganography hides the existence of the encrypted message within a cover medium. Together, these techniques significantly improve confidentiality, integrity, and resistance to unauthorized access, making the system suitable for secure data transmission in applications such as military communications, healthcare records, financial transactions, and confidential digital communications.

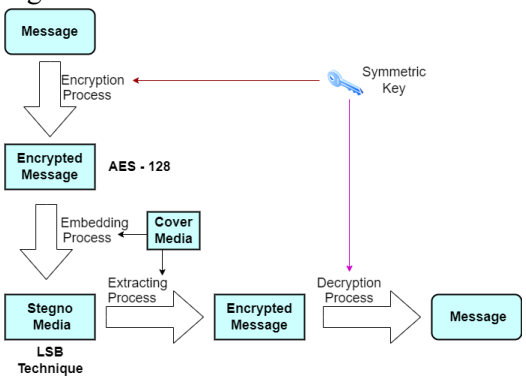

Fig 5.1: System Architecture

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

Fig 6.1: User Login Screen

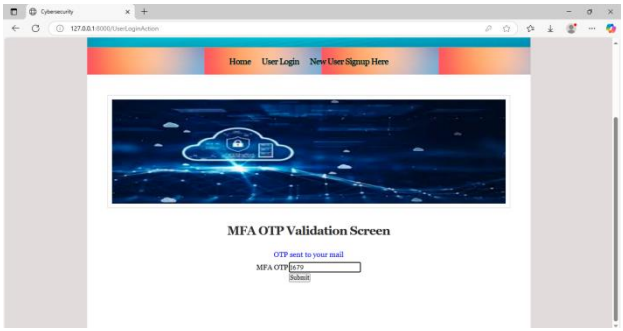

Fig 6.2: OTP Vallidation Screen

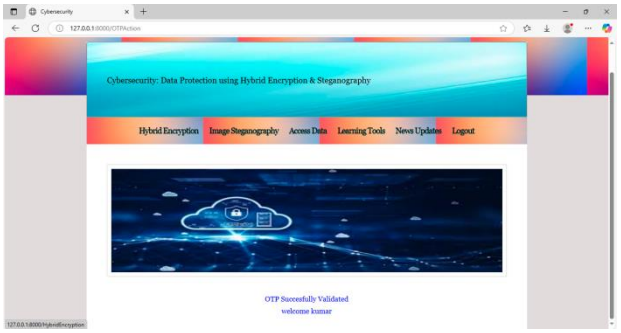

Fig 6.3: Home Page

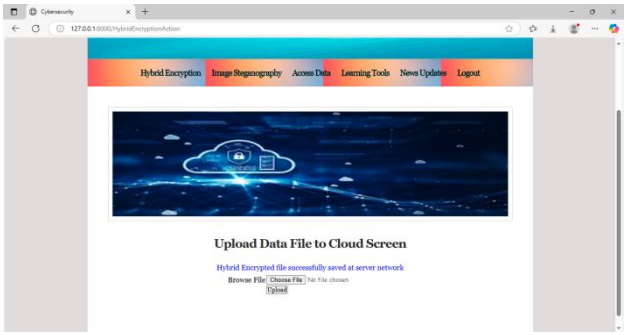

Fig 6.4: Dataset Uploaded

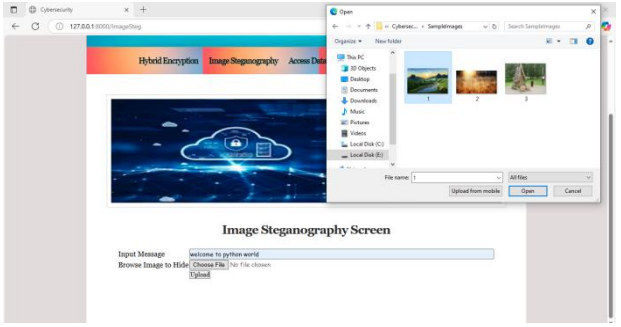

Fig 6.5: Image Steganography

VII. CONCLUSION

In this project, we successfully implemented a cybersecurity solution that integrates hybrid encryption (AES + ECC) and image-based steganography to provide robust protection for user data. The system ensures that even if data is intercepted or accessed by unauthorized parties, it remains indecipherable due to the dual-layered encryption. Additionally, image

steganography provides an extra layer of obscurity by hiding sensitive information within image files, making it unrecognizable to potential attackers. To verify the integrity of data, hashcodes are generated for all uploaded files, enabling reliable verification of data authenticity at any time. The inclusion of multi-factor authentication via email OTP adds another layer of user security, preventing unauthorized access to the platform. Supporting features such as cybersecurity learning tools and news updates further enhance user awareness and platform usability. Overall, the platform demonstrates a secure, user-friendly, and practical approach to modern data protection needs.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

While the current implementation achieves a high level of data security, several improvements and expansions can be considered in future work. First, the integration of audio and video steganography could significantly broaden the applicability of the system, especially for multimedia data, although this would require more advanced computational resources and optimized algorithms. Additionally, migrating from local server deployment to a cloud-based or blockchain-based backend could improve system scalability, resilience, and decentralization. Implementing real-time anomaly detection and AI-driven threat analytics would provide dynamic protection against evolving cybersecurity threats. Lastly, expanding the system to include mobile platforms and cross-platform encryption compatibility could enhance accessibility and practical use in real-world scenarios. Continued user feedback and security audits will also be essential in identifying vulnerabilities and evolving the platform to meet future cybersecurity demands.

IX. REFERENCES

[1] J. Daemen and V. Rijmen, The Design of Rijndael: AES—The Advanced Encryption Standard. Berlin, Germany: Springer, 2002.
DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-04722-4

[2] J. Fridrich, M. Goljan, and R. Du, "Reliable detection of LSB steganography in color and grayscale images," Proceedings of the ACM Workshop on Multimedia and Security, 2001, pp. 27–30.
DOI: 10.1145/1232454.1232466

[3] N. Provos and P. Honeyman, "Hide and Seek: An Introduction to Steganography," IEEE Security & Privacy, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 32–44, 2003.
DOI: 10.1109/MSECP.2003.1203220

[4] R. L. Rivest, A. Shamir, and L. Adleman, "A Method for Obtaining Digital Signatures and Public-Key Cryptosystems," Communications of the ACM, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 120–126, 1978.
DOI: 10.1145/359340.359342

[5] W. Stallings, Cryptography and Network Security: Principles and Practice, 7th ed. Pearson, 2017.
DOI: 10.5555/3182473

[6] C. Cachin, "An Information-Theoretic Model for Steganography," Information and Computation, vol. 192, no. 1, pp. 41–56, 2004.
DOI: 10.1016/j.ic.2004.02.003

[7] M. Johnson and S. Jajodia, "Exploring Steganography: Seeing the Unseen," IEEE Computer, vol. 31, no. 2, pp. 26–34, 1998.
DOI: 10.1109/2.660187

[8] K. Curran and K. Bailey, "An Evaluation of Image Based Steganography Methods," International Journal of Digital Evidence, vol. 2, no. 2, 2003.
DOI: 10.1.1.95.4080

[9] P. Wayner, Disappearing Cryptography: Information Hiding—Steganography and Watermarking, 2nd ed. Morgan Kaufmann, 2002.
DOI: 10.1016/B978-1-55860-769-9.X5000-4

[10] FIPS PUB 197, Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Nov. 2001.
DOI: 10.6028/NIST.FIPS.197

[11] M. Hussain and M. Hussain, "A Survey of Image Steganography Techniques," International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, vol. 54, pp. 113–124, 2013. DOI: 10.14257/ijast.2013.54.12

[12] I. Cox, M. Miller, J. Bloom, J. Fridrich, and T. Kalker, Digital Watermarking and Steganography, 2nd ed. Morgan Kaufmann, 2008. DOI: 10.1016/B978-0-12-372585-1.X5001-3

[13] A. Cheddad, J. Condell, K. Curran, and P. McKevitt, "Digital Image Steganography: Survey and Analysis of Current Methods," Signal Processing, vol. 90, no. 3, pp. 727–752, 2010. DOI: 10.1016/j.sigpro.2009.08.010

[14] D. Kahn, The Codebreakers: The Comprehensive History of Secret Communication from Ancient Times to the Internet. Scribner, 1996. DOI: 10.2307/3106758

[15] B. Schneier, Applied Cryptography: Protocols, Algorithms, and Source Code in C, 2nd ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1996. DOI: 10.1002/9781119183478