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# Table of contents

## Volume 1008

**The 1st International Conference of Combinatorics, Graph Theory, and Network Topology**

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### **Preface**

[The 1st International Conference of Combinatorics, Graph Theory, and Network Topology](#)

[The Committees of The First International Conference on Combinatorics, Graph Theory and Network Topology \(ICCGANT\)](#)

[Peer review statement](#)

### **Papers**

#### **Applied Mathematics**

[The effect of heat generation on mixed convection flow in nano fluids over a horizontal circular cylinder](#)

Bagus Juliyanto, Basuki Widodo and Chairul Imron.....1

[Performance comparison analysis library communication cluster system using merge sort](#)

D A R Wulandari and M E Ramadhan.....11

[The Development of Web-based Graphical User Interface for Unified Modeling Data with Multi \(Correlated\) Responses](#)

I Made Tirta and Dian Anggraeni.....19

# Digital Repository Universitas Jember

[Mammogram classification scheme using 2D-discrete wavelet and local binary pattern for detection of breast cancer](#)

Januar Adi Putra.....27

[Continuous connection of two adjacent pipe parts defined by line, bézier and hermit center curves](#)

Kusno and Antonius Cahyo Prihandoko.....34

[The development rainfall forecasting using kalman filter](#)

Mohammad Zulfi, Moh. Hasan and Kosala Dwidja Purnomo.....41

[Comparison of exact, efron and breslow parameter approach method on hazard ratio and stratified cox regression model](#)

Mohamat Fatekurohman, Nita Nurmala and Dian Anggraeni.....48

[Fractional kalman filter to estimate the concentration of air pollution](#)

Yessy Vita Oktaviana, Erna Apriliani and Didik Khusnul Arif.....55

[Fire spread estimation on forest wildfire using ensemble kalman filter](#)

Wardatus Syarifah and Erna Apriliani.....63

[Determination system for solar cell layout in traffic light network using dominating set](#)

Windi Eka Yulia Retnani, Brelyanes Z. Fambudi and Slamin.....74

[Sentiment analysis system for movie review in Bahasa Indonesia using naive bayes classifier method](#)

Yanuar Nurdiansyah, Saiful Bukhori and Rahmad Hidayat.....80

[Tunneling effect on double potential barriers GaAs and PbS](#)

S H B Prastowo, B Supriadi, Z R Ridlo and T Prihandono.....87

[The stark effect on the spectrum energy of tritium in first excited state with relativistic condition](#)

S H B Prastowo, B Supriadi, S Bahri and Z R Ridlo.....94

[Water hyacinth cellulose-based membrane for adsorption of liquid waste dyes and chromium](#)

Cintia Agtasia Putri, Ian Yulianti, Ika Desianna, Anisa Sholihah and Sujarwata.....102

[Wireless SAW passive tag temperature measurement in the collision case](#)

A. Sorokin, A. Shepeta and M. Wattimena.....108

[Image encryption based on pixel bit modification](#)

Kiswara Agung, Fatmawati and Herry Suprajitno.....119

[Stock price estimation using ensemble Kalman Filter square root method](#)

D F Karya, P Katias and T Herlambang.....125

[Statistical bias correction modelling for seasonal rainfall forecast for the case of Bali island](#)

D Lealdi, S Nurdiati and A Sopaheluwakan.....131

[Ensemble averaging and stacking of ARIMA and GSTAR model for rainfall forecasting](#)

D Anggraeni, I F Kurnia and A F Hadi.....141

[A generalization of Cesàro sequence spaces in the Orlicz space](#)

Haryadi, Supama and A Zulijanto.....151

[An algorithm of Saxena-Easo on fuzzy time series forecasting](#)

L C Ramadhani, D Anggraeni, A Kamsyakawuni and A F Hadi.....157

[The modelling influence of water content to mechanical parameter of soil in analysis of slope stability](#)

M Gusman, A Nazki and R R Putra.....163

[Hybrid ARIMAX quantile regression method for forecasting short term electricity consumption in east java](#)

M Prastuti, Suhartono and NA Salehah.....171

[Analysis of \*Salmonella sp\* bacterial contamination on Vannamei Shrimp using binary logit model approach](#)

P P Oktaviana and K Fithriasari.....181

[Copula-based model for rainfall and El- Niño in Banyuwangi Indonesia](#)

R E Caraka, Supari and M Tahmid.....188

[Estimation of water level and steam temperature using ensemble Kalman filter square root \(EnKF-SR\)](#)

T Herlambang, Z Mufarrikoh, D F Karya and D Rahmalia.....198

## **Combinatorics**

[On the Total Edge Irregularity Strength of Generalized Butterfly Graph](#)

Hafidhyah Dwi Wahyuna and Diari Indriati.....205

[The neighbourhood polynomial of some families of dendrimers](#)

Mohamad Nazri Husin and Roslan Hasni.....211

[On  \$P\_2 \diamond P\_n\$ -supermagic labeling of edge corona product of cycle and path graph](#)

R Yulianto and Titin S Martini.....216

[Optimization of scheduling system for plant watering using electric cars in agro techno park](#)

Nelly Oktavia Adiwijaya, Yudha Herlambang and Slamin.....221

[Alternative construction of graceful symmetric trees](#)

I P Sandy, A Rizal, E N Manurung and K A Sugeng.....227

[On the strong metric dimension of sun graph, windmill graph, and möbius ladder graph](#)

Mila Widyaningrum and Tri Atmojo Kusmayadi.....232

[On the r-dynamic chromatic number of the coronation by complete graph](#)

Arika Indah Kristiana, M. Imam Utoyo and Dafik.....238

[Restricted Size Ramsey Number for  \$2K\_2\$  versus Dense Connected Graphs of Order Six](#)

Denny Riama Silaban, Edy Tri Baskoro and Saladin Uttungadewa.....246

[On the local vertex antimagic total coloring of some families tree](#)

Desi Febriani Putri, Dafik, Ika Hesti Agustin and Ridho Alfarisi.....252

[Super local edge antimagic total coloring of  \$P\_n \triangleright H\$](#)

Elsa Yuli Kurniawati, Ika Hesti Agustin, Dafik and Ridho Alfarisi.....263

[On the modification Highly Connected Subgraphs \(HCS\) algorithm in graph clustering for weighted graph](#)

E R Albirri, K A Sugeng and D Aldila.....274

[Local Edge Antimagic Coloring of Comb Product of Graphs](#)

Ika Hesti Agustin, Moh. Hasan, Dafik, Ridho Alfarisi, A.I. Kristiana and R. M. Prihandini.....285

[The Construction of  \$P\_2 \triangleright H\$ -antimagic graph using smaller edge-antimagic vertex labeling](#)

Rafiantika M. Prihandini, I.H. Agustin and Dafik.....295

[The non-isolated resolving number of k-corona product of graphs](#)

Ridho Alfarisi, Dafik, Slamun, I. H. Agustin and A. I. Kristiana.....304

[Locating domination number of m-shadowing of graphs](#)

Dafik, Ika Hesti Agustin, Ermita Rizki Albirri, Ridho Alfarisi and R. M. Prihandini.....314

[On the total irregularity strength of caterpillar with each internal vertex has degree three](#)

Diari Indriati, Isnaini Rosyida and Widodo.....320

[On the locating domination number of  \$P\_n\$  \[trianglerightequal\]  \$H\$  graph](#)

Dwi Agustin Retno Wardani, Ika Hesti Agustin, Dafik and Ridho Alfarisi.....328

[On the local edge antimagicness of m-splitting graphs](#)

E R Albirri, Dafik, Slamun, I H Agustin and R Alfarisi.....336



[Non-isolated Resolving Sets of certain Graphs Cartesian Product with a Path](#)

I M Hasibuan, A N M Salman and S W Saputro.....347

[On total irregularity strength of caterpillar graphs with two leaves on each internal vertex](#)

I Rosyida, Widodo and D Indriati.....355

[Super \(a,d\)-H-antimagic covering of möbius ladder graph](#)

Novia Indriyani and Titin Sri Martini.....364

[On the strong metric dimension of generalized butterfly graph, starbarbell graph, and  \$C\_m \odot P\_n\$  graph](#)

Ratih Yunia Mayasari and Tri Atmojo Kusmayadi.....370

[Total edge irregularity strength of \(n,t\)-kite graph](#)

Tri Winarsih and Diari Indriati.....377

[The local metric dimension of starbarbell graph,  \$K\_m \odot P\_n\$  graph, and Möbius ladder graph](#)

Wahyu Tri Budianto and Tri Atmojo Kusmayadi.....382

[On the strong metric dimension of antiprism graph, king graph, and  \$K\_m \odot K\_n\$  graph](#)

Yuyun Mintarsih and Tri Atmojo Kusmayadi.....388

[On rainbow connection and strong rainbow connection number of amalgamation of prism graph  \$P\_{3,2}\$](#)

C.D.R. Palupi, W. Aribowo, Y. Irene and I. Hasanah.....394

[On the locating domination number of corona product](#)

Risan Nur Santi, Ika Hesti Agustin, Dafik and Ridho Alfarisi.....401

[On the total rainbow connection of the wheel related graphs](#)

M. S. Hasan, Slamain, Dafik, I. H. Agustin and R. Alfarisi.....410

[On the \(Strong\) Rainbow Vertex Connection of Graphs Resulting from Edge Comb Product](#)

Dafik, Slamain and Agustina Muharromah.....420

## **Mathematics Education**

[Comparison of learning models based on mathematics logical intelligence in affective domain](#)

Arif Widayanto, Hasih Pratiwi and Mardiyana.....425

[Remembering the hindu festivities mathematically by the balinese using integer operations and least common multiple](#)

Jero Budi Darmayasa, Wahyudin, Tatang Mulyana and Muchamad Subali Noto.....432

[Students' misconception on equal sign](#)

N F Kusuma, S Subanti and B Usodo.....442

[The 21<sup>st</sup> century skills with model eliciting activities on linear program](#)

Septriana Handajani, Hasih Pratiwi and Mardiyana.....448

[Global conjecturing process in pattern generalization problem](#)

Sutarto, Toto Nusantara, Subanji, Intan Dwi Hastuti and Dafik.....455

[The characteristics of failure among students who experienced pseudo thinking](#)

D Anggraini, T A Kusmayadi and I Pramudya.....468

[Metacognitive experience of mathematics education students in open start problem solving based on intrapersonal intelligence](#)

D P Sari, B Usodo and S Subanti.....477

[Analysis of difficulties in mathematics problem solving based on revised Bloom's Taxonomy viewed from high self-efficacy](#)

R D E Prisma, T A Kusmayadi and I Pramudya.....487

[Investigating students' failure in fractional concept construction](#)

Henry Kurniawan, Akbar Sutawidjaja, Abdur Rahman As'ari, Makbul Muksar and Iwan Setiawan.....497

[Analysis of students' creative thinking level in problem solving based on national council of teachers of mathematics](#)

Hobri, Suharto and Ahmad Rifqi Naja.....508

[Discover the pythagorean theorem using interactive multimedia learning](#)

I Adhitama, I Sujadi and I Pramudya.....516

[Technological pedagogical content knowledge of junior high school mathematics teachers in teaching linear equation](#)

S Wati, L Fitriana and Mardiyana.....524

[Problem solving of student with visual impairment related to mathematical literacy problem](#)

A R Pratama, D R S Saputro and Riyadi.....531

[Interference thinking in constructing students' knowledge to solve mathematical problems](#)

W E Jayanti, B Usodo and S Subanti.....541

[High profile students' growth of mathematical understanding in solving linier programing problems](#)

Utomo, TA Kusmayadi and I Pramudya.....550

[Students' logical-mathematical intelligence profile](#)

D P Arum, T A Kusmayadi and I Pramudya.....560

[Students creative thinking skills in solving two dimensional arithmetic series through research-based learning](#)

M Tohir, Z Abidin, Dafik and Hobri.....568

[The errors of metacognitive evaluation on metacognitive failure of students in mathematical problem solving](#)

Nizlel Huda, Akbar Sutawidjaja, Subanji and Swasono Rahardjo.....579

[Gender differences in prospective teachers' mathematical literacy: problem solving of occupational context on shipping company](#)

N D S Lestari, D Juniati and St. Suwarsono.....589

[The Use of Interactive Media \*Ispring Suite 8\* Supported by \*Google SketchUp\* to Improve Students' Geometry Skills Based on Hoffer's Theory](#)

A Nurwijayanti, Budiyo and L Fitriana.....599

[Analysis of difficulties in mathematics learning on students with guardian personality type in problem-solving HOTS geometry test](#)

R K N Karimah, T A Kusmayadi and I Pramudya.....607

# Digital Repository Universitas Jember

[Geometry in flipbook multimedia, a role of technology to improve mathematics learning quality: the case in madiun, east java](#)

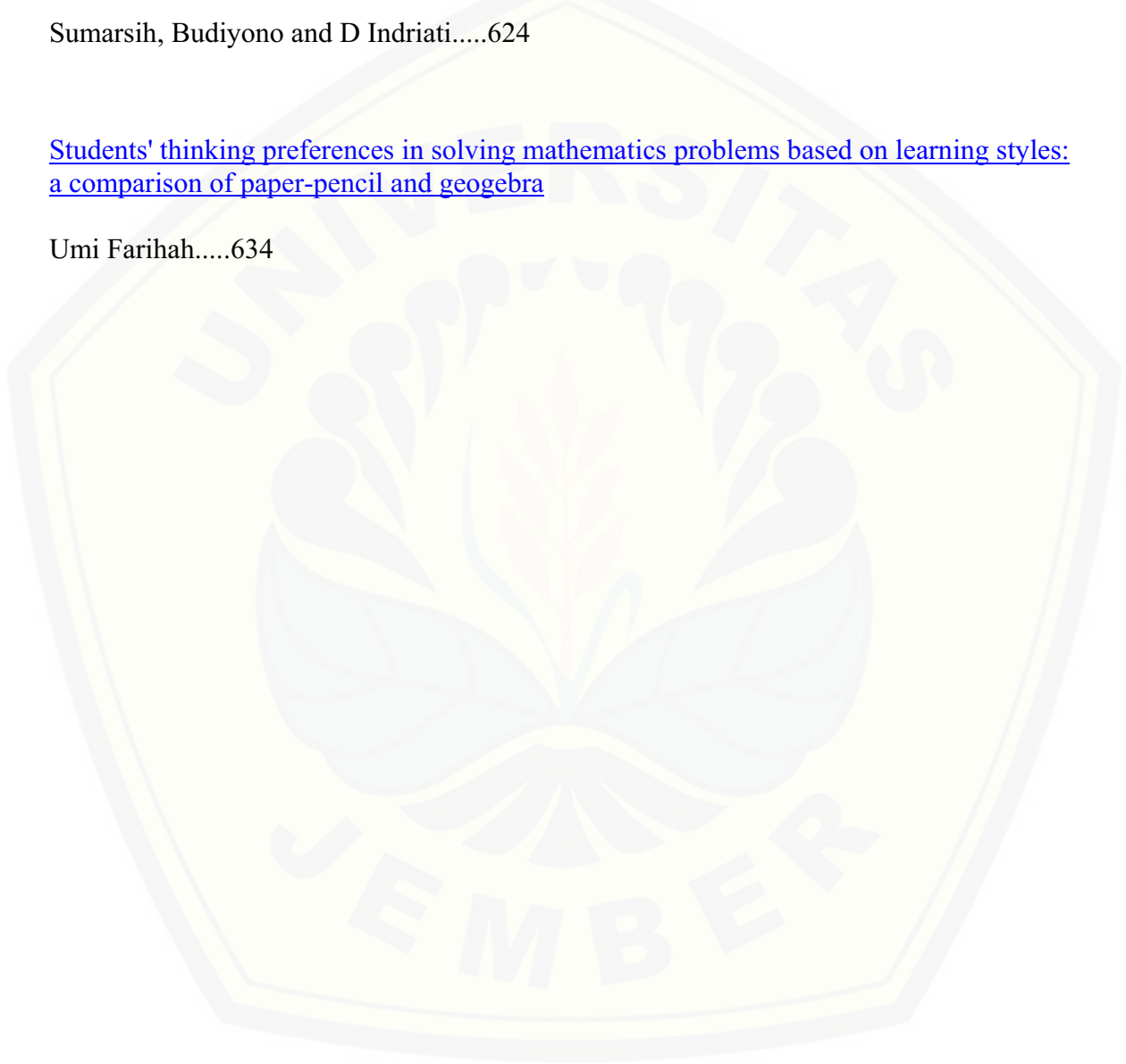
S Andini, L Fitriana and Budiyono.....617

[Profile of mathematical reasoning ability of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students seen from communicational ability, basic skills, connection, and logical thinking](#)

Sumarsih, Budiyono and D Indriati.....624

[Students' thinking preferences in solving mathematics problems based on learning styles: a comparison of paper-pencil and geogebra](#)

Umi Farihah.....634



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## Image encryption based on pixel bit modification

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# Image encryption based on pixel bit modification

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**Abstract.** There are currently some publications about image encoding without changing pixel values. One of them encodes the image by dividing the image into blocks and then creating permutations and combinations into block positions. The disadvantage of this method is a grayscale histogram of an encoding image similar to a grayscale histogram of a plain image. This happens because the number of grayscale for the light intensity of the plain image is the same as the grayscale for the light intensity of the encoded image. In this article we propose image encoding by manipulating pixel bits. The result of this research is an image coding method where plain images and encoded images have big differences on grayscale histogram and visual.

## 1. Introduction

Nowadays, researchers about image encoding more focused on several aspects of which: [1] make permutations on some parts of the image, [5] transpose some parts of the image, [2] make combination on some parts of the image, [6] encode the image using affine transformations. [4] Some publications introduce an image encoding method by randomizing the position of pixels. [2] The position of pixels is randomized using permutation and combination processes. [5] divides the image into blocks, then the block position is scrambled to encode the image. [3] Scramble the pixel position on each layer of the colored image.

Image encoding performed by [2, 5, 10] produces a good visual encoding image but the weakness of this method is the grayscale histogram of plain and encoded images having the same shape because the number and pixel values are unchanged for the image before and after encoding. This weakness will be used by hackers as the entrance to destroy or manipulate the existing images. In statistical analysis, the difference between the plain image and the encrypt image can be seen from the mean square error (MSE) value, coefficient correlation, dan peak signal noise relation (PSNR).

In this article we offer an image encoding method by modifying its pixel value. We will manipulate the pixel value by redeeming between least significant bits (MSB) and least significant bits (LSB) in each pixel. The result of this method, the original image and the coded image have a significant difference both visually and from the histogram form. This happens because the number of grayscale of plain image and encrypt image is different, although the pixel position is no different.

## 2. Research Methods

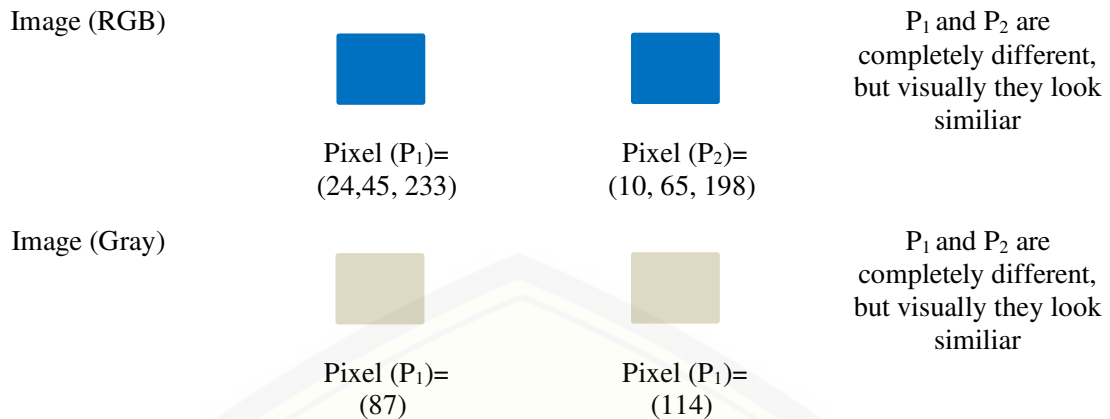
### 2.1 Digital Image

Image data and text data is very different because an image contains very large data, and all data are interconnected one and the other. The image data also contains considerable data repetition [7]. The concept of the difference between text data and image data can be shown in the table below.

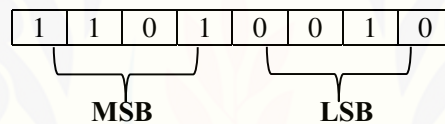
**Table 1.** Text and Image Encoding Differences

Type	Secret Data	Encrypted Data	Remarks
Text	“CSEMCKVIE”	“DTFNLDWJF”	Completely different





A digital image consists of a number of elements, each element occupying a certain position and has a value. This element is usually called the picture element or pixel. [8]. An image is defined as a two-dimensional function  $f(x, y)$  where  $x$  and  $y$  are coordinate pairs. The value of  $f(x, y)$  is the light intensity of pixels in coordinates  $(x, y)$  and usually it's called grayscale. The value of a pixel can be converted to 8 binary digits (bits). 4 digits of the first are called the LSB (Least Significant Bit), where the change of value in this position will not give a significant change to the image. 4 digits of the second are called MSB (Most Significant Bit), where the change of value in this position will have a significant impact on the image [9]. The following figure shows the position of a value of bit.



**Figure1.** MSB,LSB Interpretation

The maximum deviation of an image can be searched by creating a grayscale histogram and calculating the area. The smaller the deviation indicates that the coding results the better. To find the area of the histogram image can be searched by the formula: [3]

$$L = \frac{h_0 + h_{255}}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{254} h_i$$

$L$  = deviation area

$h_i$  = number of pixel that have different  $i$

$i$  = pixel value

The correlation coefficient of an image shows how the relationship between pixels that adjacent each other. The formula for determining the correlation coefficient of an image is [6]:

$$E(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \quad E(y) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y_i$$

$$CC = \frac{cov(x,y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{x_i - E(x)}{y_i - E(y)}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - E(x))^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - E(y))^2}}$$

$x_i$  = the pixel of plain image at  $i$  position

$y_i$  = the pixel of encrypt image at  $i$  position

$N$  = total of pixel



From the results of correlation coefficient analysis found that if the value of  $CC$  smaller then it is said that the results of coding is better. If  $CC = 1$  it is said both identical image or encoding fail. If  $CC = 0$  it's said the two images are perfectly different. The correlation of image is the relationship between pixel pairs that are adjacent to each other vertically, horizontally or diagonally [1].

2.2 Image Encryption Algorithm by Pixel Modification

In this article we propose an image coding method based on pixel modification. The modification of the pixels that we propose is the exchange between the most significant bits (MSB) and least significant bits (LSB). Because of the type of this image encoding is symmetry, so the encryption procedure as same as the decryption procedure. The following is the proposed image encoding algorithm:

1. Enter the initial image with the known pixel value
2. Convert the pixel value to 8 bits.
3. Exchange between MSB and LSB of each pixel
  - a. Exchange bits 1 and bit 5
  - b. Exchange bits 2 and bit 6
  - c. Exchange bits 3 and bit 7
  - d. Exchange bits 4 and bit 8
4. Apply step 2 to all pixels in the image
5. End

The above algorithm applies to encoding and decoding process. The algorithm of this method can be presented in the following flowchart form:

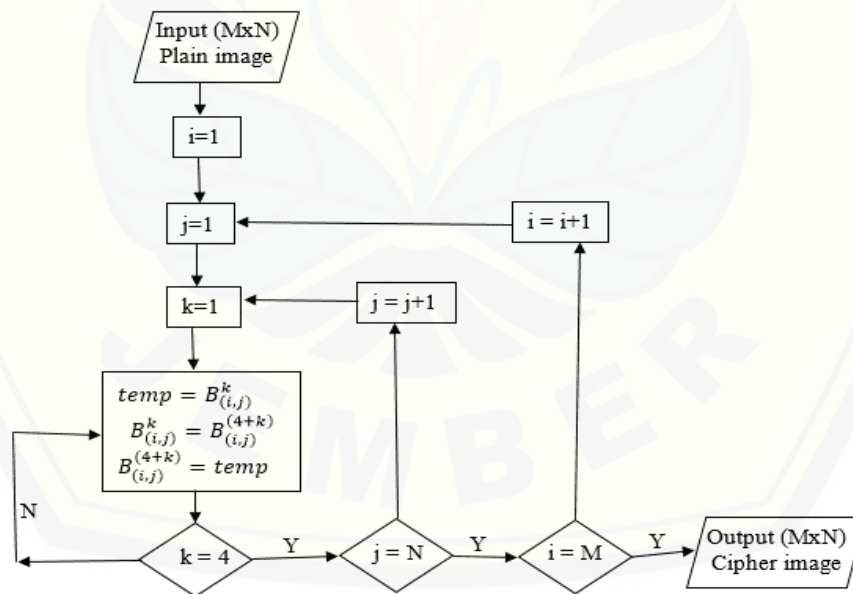


Figure 2. Flowchart Image Encoding

- $M$  = width of image
- $N$  = length of image
- $K$  = bit position
- $(i, j)$  = pixel position

$B_{(i,j)}^k$  = bit to k of pixel on the position (i,j)

For example, if known pixel data as follows:

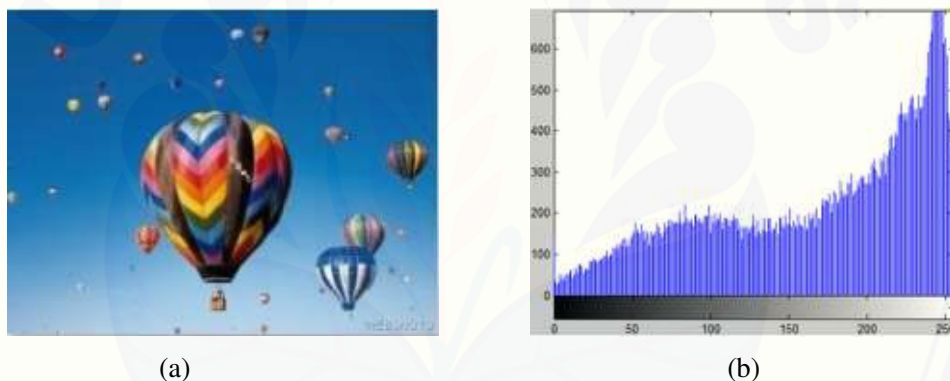
**Table 2.** Pixel Data

Layer	Original Image				Encrypt Image			
	Value	Bit	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	Bit	Value
Red	69	01000101	0100	0101	0101	0100	01010100	84
Green	186	11011110	1101	1110	1110	1101	11101101	237
Blue	215	11010111	1101	0111	0111	1101	01111101	125

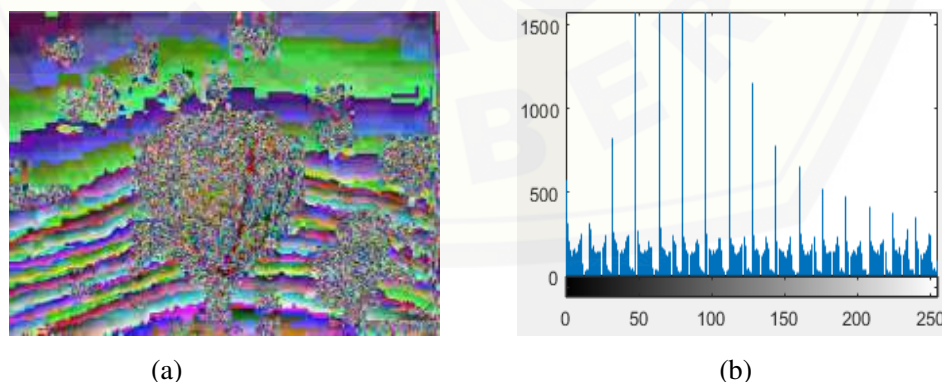
Based on the example above, we know that to encode an image only need to exchange between most significant bits (MSB) and least significant bits (LSB). This method is used for encryption or decryption of an image, so it is symmetry cryptography.

### 3. Results and Discussion

To test this algorithm, we do an experiment . This test is performed using a laptop with the I3 core microprocessor specification and Microsoft Windows 10 operating system .Program written using MATLAB R2016b and good quality image as the data. The results of this algorithm can be shown in the figure below. We use balloon images as data and histogram of grayscale for comparison



**Figure 3.** a) Plain Image, b) Histogram Plain Image



**Figure 4.** a) Encrypt Image, b) Histogram Encrypt Image

From the visualization results, the image 3a and image 4a above show that the image encoding results are very difficult to interpretation. We can see that density of histogram plain image (figure.3b) is greater than the density of histogram encrypt image (figure.4b). It shows that there is a significant difference between the original image and image of the encoding. In the histogram of figure 3b and 4b above shows that the intensity of the encrypt image as not same as the plain image, it cause the image to be more bad. In addition to analyzing the histogram, we also analyze the correlation between adjacent pixels, by vertically, horizontally and diagonally. Here we choose 2000 pairs of adjacent pixels and we calculate the correlation coefficient.

**Table 3.** Koefisien korelasi antara plainimage/cipherimage

Proximity Pixel	Plain Image	Encrypt Image
Horizontal	0.82599	0.82589
Vertical	0.99076	0.44643
Diagonal	0.97199	0.31143

There is a difference of correlation coefficient between two adjacent pixels diagonally using our method is 0.97199 (plainimage) and 0.31143 (encrypt image). Similar results also occur in adjacent vertical and horizontal pixels, as shown in Table 3. It is apparent in Table 3. that the difference in coefficient of correlation between two diagonally adjacent pixels is significant enough to cause the two images to differ significant visually.

#### 4. Conclusion

The proposed method produces significant grayscale histogram differences between the original image and the image after encoding so it can correct the weakness of some existing methods before. This method has been tested on many images and the result is very satisfactory because it has a high level of security and quite worthy of being called a good security system. This is demonstrated by the significant differences between plain images and both visual and histogram encoding images, in addition there are also differences in correlation coefficients between two adjacent pixels either vertically, horizontally or diagonally. We hope the next research not only analyze the histogram but also the MSE and PSNR so that the level of security to be better

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