

ABSTRACT

Exchange of data is a common thing on the internet. Format of data that exchanged could be extended as “.GIF” for digital image files and “.WAV” for digital audio files. Both of them sometimes used for other important thing such as data protection.

Steganography is a technique to hide messages through a carrier file that can contain the message with expectation that the presence of secret message can not be detected by others except the intended party. Spread spectrum is a method that is used to avoid attacks on message that are exchanged by spreading information using the help of pseudo random signal (fake random signal). Pseudo random signal is generated from the carrier file so that it has similar size to the media.

Based on the analysis, the spread spectrum method is more appropriate to be used in digital audio files compared with digital image files. Considered by experiment of carrier files with level sequence 8, 32, and 128 on digital audio files obtained grade of MOS about 3,10. Nevertheless on digital image files obtained grade of MOS about 2,70. No matter how big the size of message files that embedded, it's not influence to quality of fidelity.

Key word: Steganography, carrier media, spread spectrum, fidelity, stegfile