

FooCrypt, A Tale of Cynical Cyclical Encryption.



CRYPTOPOCALYPSE NOW

MARK A. LANE

Cryptography & Steganography

White Paper

- **FooCrypt**

- **Versions**

- X.Y.Z
 - [Current FooCrypt Release]
 - Where :
 - X = Major Release Number [UPGRADE]
 - Y = Minor Release Number [UPDATE]
 - Z = Patch Release Number [FIX]
- XX.YY.ZZ
 - [Scheduled For 4th Quarter 2026 Release]
 - Where :
 - XX = Major Release Number [UPGRADE]
 - YY = Minor Release Number [UPDATE]
 - ZZ = Patch Release Number [FIX]

- **Release**

- 12.0.1.Core, 12.0.1.OpenSSL

- **Containing :**

- [FooCheck](#) [FooCrypt](#) [FooCrypt-Desktop](#) [FooCrypt-GUI](#) [FooCrypt-GUI-Data-1](#)
- [FooCrypt-GUI-Data-2](#) [FooSteg](#) [CLI Test](#) [Decrypt](#) [FooKey](#) [mOpenSSL](#)
- [mFooKey](#) [Matrix Test](#) [TclAES_Fifo](#)
- [mOpenSSL](#) Compiled OpenSSL versions via : foocrypt-12-0-1-openssl-linux_x86_64.deb
- Located in : /opt/FooCrypt-OpenSSL/Linux/bin_64/
 - openssl-3.0.19/bin/openssl : OpenSSL 3.0.19 27 Jan 2026 (Library: OpenSSL 3.0.19 27 Jan 2026)
 - openssl-3.3.6/bin/openssl : OpenSSL 3.3.6 27 Jan 2026 (Library: OpenSSL 3.3.6 27 Jan 2026)
 - openssl-3.4.4/bin/openssl : OpenSSL 3.4.4 27 Jan 2026 (Library: OpenSSL 3.4.4 27 Jan 2026)
 - openssl-3.5.5/bin/openssl : OpenSSL 3.5.5 27 Jan 2026 (Library: OpenSSL 3.5.5 27 Jan 2026)
 - openssl-3.6.1/bin/openssl : OpenSSL 3.6.1 27 Jan 2026 (Library: OpenSSL 3.6.1 27 Jan 2026)

- **Operating Systems**

- Darwin (macOS)
- Linux (DEBIAN & RHEL Packaging Formats)
- Live Linux (Any OS running a Hypervisor) Based on uBuntu 22.04 LTS Desktop
- SunOS (Solaris x86 & OpenIndiana)
- Windows 10+ running the W.S.L.2.+

Documentation Version

- [20260426115959]
 - The latest version of this document is available online via <https://FooCrypt.Com.Au>

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Audience

- The 'FooCrypt, A Tale of Cynical Cyclical Encryption, Cryptography & Steganography White Paper' aims to deliver an understanding of the technical details, specifications, process's, methods, etc that are utilised within the 'FooCrypt, A Tale of Cynical Cyclical Encryption' toolkit to the reader.
- The intended audience level, is focused towards a 'lay person', and also provides details which are focused towards a 'technical person'.
- This White Paper includes proprietary terms and concepts, unique to the 'FooCrypt, A Tale of Cynical Cyclical Encryption' toolkit, which may require further understanding from the reader.
- An evolving **Acronyms and Abbreviations** section is available to assist with the readers understanding of the proprietary terms and concepts.

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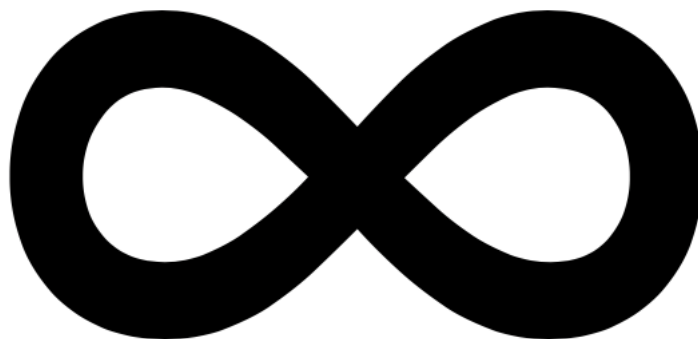
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Introduction

**‘FooCrypt makes a mountain out of a mole hill,
and FooSteg hides the mountain in plain sight’**

Protecting Data via An Effectively Infinite Brute Force & Obfuscation Solution(1)



(1) Lay persons terms representation of calculations covering combinations of a Data Image to recover the Secret Data Blob. Infinity symbol utilised to represent compute power verses time, utilising known side channel attacks methods, brute force attacks methods, et al.

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Cryptopocalypse (A.B.N. 76 228 423 093)

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MARK A. LANE

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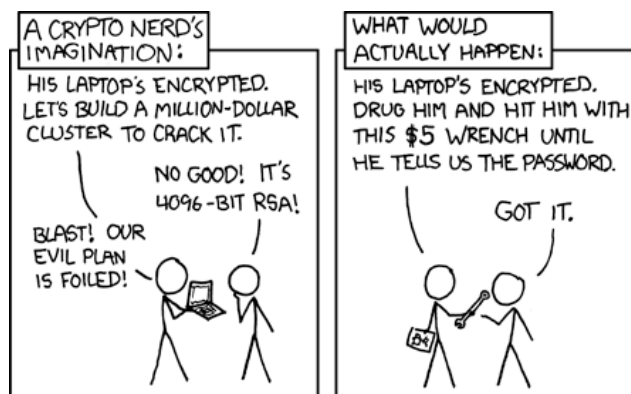
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Executive Summary

Cryptopocalypse's FooCrypt, A Tale Of Cynical Cyclical Encryption toolkit, is a Post-Quantum Cryptography Quantum+ Proof / Secure software solution via Cryptography and Steganography that provides you with the total peace of mind over the SECURITY & PRIVACY of YOUR DATA, whether it is sitting in situ on a MEDIA DEVICE or in TRANSIT.

Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC) is about designing cryptographic solutions that can be used by today's [non-quantum] computers and that are resistant to both conventional and quantum cryptanalysis.

There is an age old comic by XKCD regarding the 'Security' of Data, and Brute Force Attacks :



<https://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/security.png>
<https://xkcd.com/538/>

FooCrypt, A Tale Of Cynical Cyclical Encryption Makes In-Secure & Secure Symmetric Algorithms Quantum+ Proof / Secure, via Cryptography & Steganography, since May, 2019 via FooCrypt.2.2.0.Core.

With the current emergence of Quantum Computing, the Crypto Nerds imagination has become a reality, one that is expected to occur between 2025 – 2030, because If you encrypt data that needs to be kept confidential for more than 10 years and an adversary could gain access to the encrypted data (cypher text), you need to take action now to protect your data. Otherwise, your security will be compromised as soon as an adversary gains access to a large quantum computer.

The reality of human brute force attacks, is a never ending battle that all those who have access to the passwords which protect the sensitive data and the encrypted data (cypher text), deal with on a daily basis. The advisories may be in person or via the more common electronic means (Hacking Groups / MALWare / Virus's / Worms, Etc).

Resilience is the key to data protection and data security, and utilising a Post-Quantum Cryptography solution to protect and secure your data, guarantees, that in a worst case scenario where your encrypted data is obtained by an adversary, it remains theoretically secured and protected for the longest amount of time.

The Quantum Mitigation conundrum, exists on a speculative timeline, where the actual Quantum Resistance of an algorithm, is unknown, due to the speculative impacts of Quantum and Quantum+ technologies, side channel attacks, etc over the next 99 years.

Therefore, the question that Cryptopocalypse proposes on the Quantum Mitigation conundrum and that all entities need to enforce into their Cyber Security Ecosystem is: 'if the protected blob of data, is harvested by an adversary today, will it still be protected, by a Quantum and/or Quantum+ technology solution, in 99 years time ?'

Recent cryptanalysis advancements, place grave doubts on whether or not, the current Advanced Encryption Standard (Rijndael) Algorithm, (AES-256), will survive the next 10 years on the timeline, let alone the 99 year litmus test.

FooCrypt, A Tale Of Cynical Cyclical Encryption

- Removes the Common Flaws in all encryption technologies
- FooCrypt ensures current algorithms have their strength increased to be Quantum+ Proof / Secure
- Maximises the password length for each encryption cycle
- Applies ≤ 200 layers of encryption, per FooKey
- Maximises the time it would take an adversary to decrypt the encrypted data
- FooSteg (Steganography) obtains infinite protection of your Data, when the Data Image is in-transit and/or sitting in-situ on a storage device, independent of the Source Image
- FooSteg enables Deniable Encryption
- FooStegCypher enhances the strength of a Data Image when it is in-transit and/or sitting in-situ on a storage device, with the Source Image
- FooKey Message enhances the strength of your messaging
- A FooKey can be created from any commonly sourced file or multiple random data sources (Pseudo and True)
- FooCrypt can be configured so that end users never know the actual password characters utilised to encrypt the data
- Adheres to Standard Business Security Policies and Implementations
- Can be transparently integrated with any Business's
 - Security Systems
 - Document Control Systems
 - Email Systems
 - Messaging Systems

- Storage Systems
 - SMB (CIFS)
 - NFS
 - Disk Sharing
 - Etc
- Etc
- Will be undergoing Common Criteria EAL2+ and FIPS-140-3 Certifications
- Engines
 - The LibreSSL Cypher Engine
 - AES encryption to 256-bit
 - The OpenSSL Cypher Engine
 - AES encryption to 256-bit
 - FIPS-140-3 Compliant
 - OpenSSL 3.x+ FIPS-140-3 Provider enabled via the OpenSSL-FIPS Wrapper Script
 - Any other CLI compatible Encryption Engine via a wrapper script
- Platforms
 - macOS 13+ (Ventura+) 64-bit Intel & ARM
 - Linux Debian & RPM packaging formats (Ubuntu, Fedora, CentOS, RHEL, etc)
 - Live ISO based on Ubuntu 22.04.05 LTS
 - SunOS Solaris PKG Archive, 10u10+
 - Windows WSL2+ running Linux (Ubuntu, Fedora, CentOS, RHEL, etc)
- Licensing
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 - AUD \$150 Once
 - Bulk Discounts

References and Recommended further reading :

- **“Post-Quantum Cryptography: Anticipating Threats and Preparing the Future”**
ENSIA (European Union Agency For CyberSecurity), October 19, 2022.
<https://www.enisa.europa.eu/news/enisa-news/post-quantum-cryptography-anticipating-threats-and-preparing-the-future>
- **“Post-Quantum Cryptography: Current state and quantum mitigation”**
ENSIA (European Union Agency For CyberSecurity), February 2021, and the May 03 2021 update.
<https://www.enisa.europa.eu/publications/post-quantum-cryptography-current-state-and-quantum-mitigation>
- **“What is Quantum Mitigation ?????”**
A comparative analysis of FooCrypt capabilities verses The ENSIA February, 2021 and the May 03, 2021 ENSIA update.
Mark A. Lane, Founder, FooCrypt, A Tale Of Cynical Cyclical Encryption, April 21, 2021.
<https://foocrypt.com.au/what-is-quantum-mitigation>
<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/what-quantum-mitigation-mark-a-lane>
- **“Cryptography in a post-quantum world”**
Accenture Labs, October 4, 2018
<https://www.accenture.com/us-en/insights/technology/quantum-cryptography>
- **“Quantum computing – the time is now”**
Accenture Labs, June 13, 2017
<https://www.accenture.com/us-en/insights/technology/quantum-computing>

* Note :
A current Executive Summary is available @ <https://FooCrypt.Com.Au>

FooCrypt, A Tale Of Cynical Cyclical Encryption

The 'FooCrypt, A Tale Of Cynical Cyclical Encryption' Cryptography & Steganography toolkit contains the FooCrypt GUI and FooCrypt CLI binaries (Cryptography) which take ANY cypher, and enhances that cypher's Key bit strength and makes it more resilient to brute force attacks, by enabling the end user to encrypt / decrypt a message, file by up to 200 layers per runtime, by applying the keys contained inside a FooKey. Which itself is by default protected by a single layer of a cypher.

By default FooCrypt utilised OpenSSL as its cypher engine, selecting AES-256, and utilises a FooKey of 25650 characters, across 50 lines (which creates 50 layers of encryption / decryption), at 512 characters per cycle as per The FooKey Method

Some simple math on the FooCrypt FooKey bit strength / brute force strength is : 4.18640577277337772e+1016 Possible Combinations, with further details available via : <https://Doco.FooCrypt.Com.Au/brute-strength>

Layer 1 : Password Characters : 256 = 2.8935810936531149e+507 Possible Combinations

Layer 1 : Password Characters : 512 = 8.37281154554675569e+1014 Possible Combinations

Layer 50 : Total Password Characters : 25600 = 4.18640577277337772e+1016 Possible Combinations

Layer 200 : Total Password Characters : 102400 = 1.67456230910935062e+1017 Possible Combinations

Encrypted Fifo Inter Process Communications

'FooCrypt, A Tale Of Cynical Cyclical Encryption', FooCrypt-GUI utilises standard named pipes (FIFO) for one way interprocess communications to share sensitive information :

FooCrypt-GUI -> FIFO -> FooCrypt

FooCrypt-GUI -> FIFO -> FooSteg

The FIFO communications are all encrypted via Tcl/Tk tcllib_2.0 AES 1.2.2 implementation in Cypher Blocker Chaining (CBC) mode.

The One Time Password (OTP) is initialised upon each occurrence of FooCrypt-GUI, and shared from FooCrypt-GUI into all sub process's : FooCrypt, FooSteg.

The OTP is created by calling the KORN SHELL RANDOM variable, 4 times upon FooCrypt-GUI initialisation. The SHA256 HASH of the OTP is then converted into a 32 byte Binary.

The Initialisation Vector (IV) is created by utilising the FIFO filename as a SHA256 HASH converted into a 16 byte Binary for each FIFO Communication.

The Secret Data is converted to Base64, zero padded to 16 byte blocks, encrypted via Tcl/Tk tcllib_2.0 aes::aes, converted to Base64, sent via the FIFO to FooCrypt or FooSteg, converted from Base64, decrypted via Tcl/Tk tcllib_2.0 aes::aes, converted from Base64.

The **TclAES_Fifo** KORN SHELL with embed Tcl, Secure Fifo Simulation script is provided as part of FooCrypt.X.Y.Z.Core in the Scripts directory for all end users of FooCrypt to explore the method utilised within FooCrypt-GUI, FooCrypt & FooSteg for Encrypted Fifo Inter Process Communications.

FooSteg

'FooCrypt, A Tale Of Cynical Cyclical Encryption', FooSteg (Steganography) is able to hide the message / file, inside an image, so that the image can be used to transmit / transit the message / file in plain sight, without any fears or worries, that some adversary, may be able to reconstruct the data inside the image and provide the adversary, with an opportunity to decrypt the message / file, and obtain access to the information.

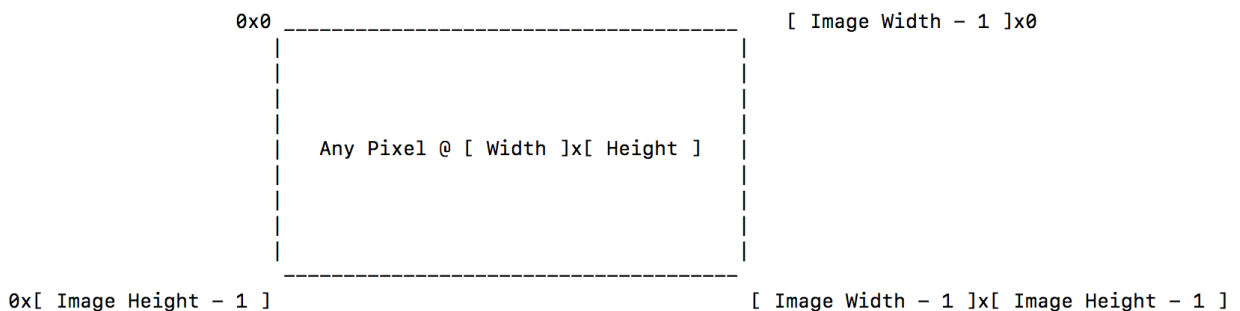
By default, FooSteg utilises a binary value offset, from a Source Image pixel RGB value, between a min / max RGB value, and writes the binary value of a single character, across 9 individual Red Green & Blue values, to create what FooSteg calls a Data Image. Enhanced obfuscation options to the read / write / extract sequences are performed via the 8 user selected 'Scan Mode' options, which further enhancements to its obfuscation being available by the user selected Starting Pixel location.

FooSteg utilises 8 different SCAN MODES to create a ScanMap sequence, for applying variations in the WRITE / EXTRACT sequence that applies the binary data into the Data Image.

```
-A [ Scan Mode ]
  * Sequence That FooSteg Scans Pixel RGB Values and Writes / Extracts Binary Data To / From The Images
    * Requires
      -a [ Analyse | Copy | Extract | Random | Read | Test | Write ]

  * 0 [ Start Scan at top left corner,      Create Scan Map from Top to Bottom, Left to Right ]
    * Default

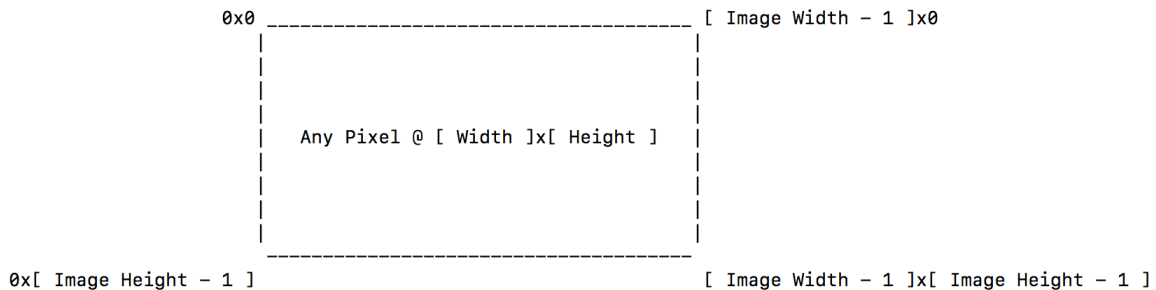
  * 1 [ Start Scan at bottom left corner,   Create Scan Map from Bottom to Top, Left to Right ]
  * 2 [ Start Scan at top right corner,    Create Scan Map from Top to Bottom, Right to Left ]
  * 3 [ Start Scan at bottom right corner, Create Scan Map from Bottom to Top, Right to Left ]
  * 4 [ Start Scan at top left corner,     Create Scan Map from Left to Right, Top to Bottom ]
  * 5 [ Start Scan at bottom left corner,  Create Scan Map from Left to Right, Bottom to Top ]
  * 6 [ Start Scan at top right corner,    Create Scan Map from Right to Left, Top to Bottom ]
  * 7 [ Start Scan at bottom right corner, Create Scan Map from Right to Left, Bottom to Top ]
```



FooSteg utilises an option for the User to identify a Start Pixel, for applying variations in the WRITE / EXTRACT sequence that applies the binary data into the Data Image.

```
-p [ Starting Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ] ]
  * Starting Pixel Located @ [Width Pixel]x[Height Pixel] To Be Used By Scan Mode -A [ 0 - 7 ]
  * Default 0x0 [ Top Left Corner Of Image ] For Default Scan Mode -A 0
  * Requires
  -a [ Analyse | Copy | Extract | Random | Read | Test | Write ]
  * Optional
  -A [ 0 - 7 ]
  * 0 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Top to Bottom, Left to Right ]
    * Default

  * 1 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Bottom to Top, Left to Right ]
  * 2 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Top to Bottom, Right to Left ]
  * 3 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Bottom to Top, Right to Left ]
  * 4 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Left to Right, Top to Bottom ]
  * 5 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Left to Right, Bottom to Top ]
  * 6 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Right to Left, Top to Bottom ]
  * 7 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Right to Left, Bottom to Top ]
```



FooSteg utilises an option for the User to identify a RGB Minimum Value (1-253), for applying variations in the WRITE / EXTRACT sequence that applies the binary data into the Data Image.

```
-m [ Min RGB ]
  * <= Minimum RGB Value
  * Default 1
    1-253
    <= Max - 1
```

FooSteg utilises an option for the User to identify a RGB Maximum Value (2-254), for applying variations in the WRITE / EXTRACT sequence that applies the binary data into the Data Image.

```
-M [ Max RGB ]
    * >= Maximum RGB Value
    * Default 254
      2-254
      >= Min + 1
```

FooSteg utilises FooStegCypher via a User supplied KEY (FooStegKey : 8 - 10240 Characters), in addition to a randomly generated 6 digit Token (FooStegToken between 100000 >=< 999999 generated by FooSteg during the Write Mode or User supplied) to reorder the ScanMap, into a repeatable CypherMap, which is utilised as the WriteMap in the Writing the binary data into the Data Image.

```
-k [ FooStegKey Is Asked For Via A Prompt ]
    * Increase The Brute Force Stength Via The FooStegCypher
    * Apply The FooStegKey To The FooStegCypher To Reorganise [ FooStegScanMap -> FooStegCypher -> FooStegWriteMap | FooStegExtractMap ]
    * Minumum Characters 8
    * Maximum Characters 32
    * Creates FooStegToken
    * Optional If Using FooStegKey With Mode
      * Write
      * Extract
      * Test

-K "[ FooStegKey Via A Command Line Option ]" [ Enclosed in Double Quotes ]
    * Increase The Brute Force Stength Via The FooStegCypher
    * Apply The FooStegKey To The FooStegCypher To Reorganise [ FooStegScanMap -> FooStegCypher -> FooStegWriteMap | FooStegExtractMap ]
    * Must Be Enclosed In Double Quotes "[ FooStegKey ]"
    * Minumum Characters 8
    * Maximum Characters 32
    * Creates FooStegToken
    * Optional If Using FooStegKey With Mode
      * Write
      * Extract
      * Test
```

FooSteg utilises FooStegCypher via a User supplied KEY (FooStegKey : 8 - 10240 Characters), in addition to the User supplying a 6 digit Token (FooStegToken between 100000 <=> 999999 randomly generated by FooSteg during the Write Mode or User supplied) to reorder the ScanMap, into a repeatable CypherMap, which is utilised as the ExtractMap in the Extraction the binary data from the Data Image.

```
-t [ FooStegToken Is Asked For Via A Prompt ]
* Increase The Brute Force Stength Via The FooStegCypher
* Apply The FooStegToken With The FooStegKey To The FooStegCypher To Reorganise [ FooStegScanMap -> FooStegCypher -> FooStegExtractMap ]
* Minumum Characters 8
* Maximum Characters 32
* Optional If Using FooStegKey With Mode
* Extract

-T "[ FooStegToken Via A Command Line Option ]" [ Enclosed in Double Quotes ]
* Increase The Brute Force Stength Via The FooStegCypher
* Apply The FooStegToken With The FooStegKey To The FooStegCypher To Reorganise [ FooStegScanMap -> FooStegCypher -> FooStegExtractMap ]
* Must Be Enclosed In Double Quotes "[ FooStegToken ]"
* Minumum Characters 8
* Maximum Characters 32
* Optional If Using FooStegKey With Mode
* Extract
```

FooSteg enhances the Write & Extract modes binary offsets by enabling the end user to choose between Negative (-N) or Positive (-P) binary offsets, which can also be further enhanced by Bounce Change Oscillations (-B), either at the Pixel for individual RGB layers.

```
-N [ Negative : Negative Binary Offset ]
* Default : Positive Binary Offset
* Modes
* Write
* Extract
```

```
-P [ Positive : Positive Binary Offset ]
* Default : Positive Binary Offset
* Modes
* Write
* Extract
```

```
-B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ]
* Default : Pixel
* Pixel [ Change Oscillations Are Performed On A Per Scanned Pixel Value ]
* RGB [ Change Oscillations Are Performed On A Per Scanned Pixel RGB Value ]
* Modes
* Write
* Extract
```

FooSteg Change Numeric (-c), enables the end user to select a value for the change to occur, or to be utilised as input for the Change Formulas.

```
-c [ Change Numeric Value ]
* Default : 100.0
* Optional -B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ]
* Requires -C [ Change Formula ]
* Minimum 1.0
* Maximum [ Image Width * Image Height ]
* Rounded To 5 Decimal Places : 0.12345
* Modes
* Copy
  * [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( Percentage Variance Of RGB Values Of The Input Image Intensity )
* Write
  * [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( Varies Depending On Change Formula )
* Extract
  * [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( Varies Depending On Change Formula )
* Test
  * Default : [ Random Number Between 1 - 99 ]
  * [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( Varies Depending On Change Formula )
* TestVerbose
  * Default : [ Random Number Between 1 - 99 ]
  * [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( Varies Depending On Change Formula )
```

FooSteg Change Formulas, enhance the variations to the Copy, Write & Extract modes.

```
-C [ Change Formula : N | None ,
      A | Algebraic ,
      EA | Ecliptic_Area ,
      EC | Ecliptic_Circumference ,
      L | Linear ,
      S1,x,y | Sequence1,x,y ,
      S2,x,y | Sequence2,x,y ,
      SW | Sign-Wave ,
      G | Grayscale ,
      Neg | Negative ,
      S,x,y | Sepia,x,y ]
* Default : None
* Optional -B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ]
* Requires -c [ Change Numeric Value ]
```

FooSteg Change formulas (-C), for Copy mode perform a visual change to the source image.

```
* Modes
* Copy
* [ N | None , G | Grayscale , Neg | Negative , S,x,y | Sepia,x,y ]

* N | None
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( Percentage Variance Of RGB Values Of The Input Image Intensity )

* G | Grayscale
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( Percentage Variance Of RGB Values Of The Input Image Intensity )
* where N = ( [ Change Numeric Value ] / 100 )

* Neg | Negative
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( Percentage Variance Of RGB Values Of The Input Image Intensity )
* where N = ( [ Change Numeric Value ] / 100 )

* S,x,y | Sepia,x,y
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( Percentage Variance Of RGB Values Of The Input Image Intensity )
* where N = ( [ Change Numeric Value ] / 100 )
* where x = ( Sepia Depth Value )
* Default 20
* where y = ( Sepia Intensity Value )
* Default 30
```

FooSteg Change formulas (-C) for the Write & Extract modes, enable enhancements to the obfuscation brute strength, by applying different Change Formulas, to the Write & Extract Binary Offset WriteMap & ExtractMap sequences, and are utilised with the Bounce Change Oscillations (-B) (- / +) via Pixel or RGB values per Change Numeric Value (-c), which is modified as per the selected formula.

```
* Modes
* Write
* Extract
* [ N | None , A | Algebraic , EA | Ecliptic_Area , EC | Ecliptic_Circumference , L | Linear , S1,x,y | Sequence1,x,y , S2,x,y | Sequence2,x,y , SW | Sign-Wave ]
* [ Continually Change From Positive To Negative To Positive ..... Binary Writes / Extracts, Every [ Change Formula Numeric Value ], Till EndRGB / EndBASE64 ]
* [ Continually Change From Negative To Positive To Negative ..... Binary Writes / Extracts, Every [ Change Formula Numeric Value ], Till EndRGB / EndBASE64 ]

* N | None

* A | Algebraic
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( ( r * Prime Number ) / π )
    * where r = 100.0
    * where Prime Number = Lowest Prime Number Between : rπ and ( rπ+100, rπ+600, rπ+1100, ... )
    * where π = 3.14159
    * where [ Change Formula Numeric Value ], per Scanned, -B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ] Value

* EA | Ecliptic_Area
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( πr2 (Pi R Squared) )
    * where r = [ Change Numeric Value ] )
    * where π = 3.14159
    * where [ Change Formula Numeric Value ], per Scanned, -B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ] Value

* EC | Ecliptic_Circumference
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( 2πr ( 2 Pi R ) )
    * where r = [ Change Numeric Value ] )
    * where π = 3.14159
    * where [ Change Formula Numeric Value ], per Scanned, -B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ] Value

* L | Linear
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( N )
    * where N = [ Change Numeric Value ], per + - or - +
    * where [ Change Formula Numeric Value ], per Scanned, -B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ] Value

* S1,x,y | Sequence1,x,y
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( N,N+(1x),N+(2x),...,N+(yx), ... Repeating )
    * Rounded To 5 Decimal Places : 0.12345
    * where N = [ Change Numeric Value ] )
    * where x = ( Stepped Sequence Value )
    * Minimum 0.1
    * where y = ( Maximum Sequence Value )
    * Minimum 1.0
    * where [ Change Formula Numeric Value ], per Scanned, -B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ] Value

* S2,x,y | Sequence2,x,y
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( N,N+(1x),N+(2x),...,N+(yx),N+(yx)...N+(2x),N+(1x),N, ... Repeating )
    * Rounded To 5 Decimal Places : 0.12345
    * where N = [ Change Numeric Value ] )
    * where x = ( Stepped Sequence Value )
    * Minimum 0.1
    * where y = ( Maximum Sequence Value )
    * Minimum 1.0
    * where [ Change Formula Numeric Value ], per Scanned, -B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ] Value

* SW | Sign-Wave
* [ Change Formula Numeric Value ] = ( λ = v / f ( Wave Length = Velocity / Frequency ) )
    * where λ = [ Change Numeric Value ], per + - + or - + -
    * where [ Change Formula Numeric Value ], per Scanned, -B [ Bounce Change Oscillations : Pixel | RGB ] Value
```

FooSteg Maximum Obfuscation Brute Strength

When a FooSteg Data Image is In-Transit or resting In-Situ on media but kept apart from the FooSteg Source Image, the Maximum Obfuscation Brute Strength is effectively infinite, as both the Source Image and Data Image are required for any attempt to recover the Secret Data Blob.

Without the Source Image or Data Image(n), to access the Secret Data Blob via FooSteg, an adversary needs to calculate all binary per pixel combinations, due to the options that FooSteg provides to an end user.

FooSteg's Maximum Obfuscation Brute Strength Calculations when the Source and Data Image are present is based on the following FooSteg options :

FooSteg Variation	FooSteg Option	Values
Minimum Pixel Width	-d, -f, -s	10
Minimum Pixel Height	-d, -f, -s	10
Maximum Pixel Width	-d, -f, -s	10000
Maximum Pixel Height	-d, -f, -s	10000
Binary Offsets	-N, -P	2
Change Oscillations	-B	2
Change Formulas	-C	11
Change Numeric Value	-c	1 - N
RGB	-m, -M	3
FooSteg Repeat Write	-r	EndBase64 EndRGB
Write, Extract Modes	-A	8
Write, Extract Modes Start Pixel	-p	Pixel @ Width x Height
FooSteg Cypher Rounds	-R	19 - 512
FooSteg Cypher FooStegKey	-k, -K	8 - 10240 ASCII Characters

=> FooCrypt by default uses 50 layers of OpenSSL's AES-256 to enhance its Brute Strength as per The FooKey Method

Layer 1 : Password Characters : 256 = 2.8935810936531149e+507 Possible Combinations

Layer 1 : Password Characters : 512 = 8.37281154554675569e+1014 Possible Combinations

Layer 50 : Total Password Characters : 25600 = 4.18640577277337772e+1016 Possible Combinations

Layer 200 : Total Password Characters : 102400 = 1.67456230910935062e+1017 Possible Combinations

Extract Permutation Calculations

The Extract Permutation Brute Force Calculations are based on a single permutation length, and not the sum of all combinations of permutation lengths, hence the values below are considerably smaller than the actual Extract Permutation Brute Force Calculation Values.

- A permutation is an arrangement of a set of objects in a specific order. In this case, we are talking about permutations of binary values in a pixel. For example, if we have a pixel with three binary values {0, 1, N}, without repetitions, the permutations of that pixel would be:

01N, 0N1, 10N, 1N0, N01, N10.

- Repetitions refer to the number of times an item appears in a sequence or a set. In this case, repetitions of binary values in a sequence are allowed. For example, a sequence with the values 000 or 11N or NN0 would be allowed.

000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111	00N
0N0	N00	NON	NN0	0NN	11N	1N1	N11	N1N
NN1	1NN	01N	N10	10N	N01	0N1	1N0	NNN

N = Skip RGB Value, Inserts a 0 into the Extract Binary String
FooSteg -m and/or -M Value

- To find all possible permutations of binary values in a pixel, you can follow this step:

Take the number of binary values in the pixel (27) and raise it to the number of pixels.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 27^{(10 \times 10)} & \Rightarrow \underline{1.3689147905e+143} \\ \therefore 27^{(10000 \times 10000)} & \Rightarrow \underline{2.6055459178e+143136376} \end{aligned}$$

Power of 2

Converting $27^{(\text{Width} \times \text{Height})}$ to a power of 2 using logarithmic properties

We can use the following formula to convert a number from base a to base b:

$$\bullet \log_b(x) = \log_a(x) / \log_a(b)$$

Using this formula, we can convert 27 to base 2 as follows:

$$\bullet \log_2(27) = \log_{10}(27) / \log_{10}(2)$$

Then, we can use the power rule of logarithms to simplify the exponent (10×10) :

$$\bullet 27^{(1010)} = (2^{(\log_2(27))})^{(1010)} = 2^{(\log_2(27) \times 10 \times 10)}$$

Substituting the value of $\log_2(27)$ from the above calculation :

$$\bullet 27^{(1010)} = 2^{(\log_{10}(27) / \log_{10}(2) \times 1010)}$$

$$\therefore 27^{(10 \times 10)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2e+(146.849)$$

$$\therefore 27^{(10000 \times 10000)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2e+(4.754888e+24)$$

Brute Force Strength Calculations (bits)

FooSteg Formula: $\sum_{n=1}^P \log_2(S^n)$

General formula derivation per runtime:

Formula represents layer(n) use, where $n=(1,2)$, not layer(n), where $n>2$ (exponentials)

Figures rounded to 5 decimal places

States, $S = 27$

Pixels, $P = \text{Width} \cdot \text{Height}$

Image sizes reflect FooSteg Minimum, Test Mode and Maximum constraints

$$\log_2(27^n) = n \cdot \log_2(27)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^P \log_2(27^n) = \sum_{n=1}^P (n \cdot \log_2(27)) = \log_2(27) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^P n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^P n = P(P+1)/2$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \sum_{n=1}^P \log_2(27^n) = \log_2(27) \cdot P(P+1)/2$$

$$\text{Where } \log_2(27) = \log_2(3^3) = 3 \cdot \log_2(3) \approx 4.75489$$

Minimum : $P = 10 \cdot 10 = 100$:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} n = 100 \cdot 101 / 2 = 5,050$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} \log_2(27^n) = 4.75489 \cdot 5,050 \approx 24,012.18189$$

[FooSteg Minimum Brute Force Strength Result: 24,012.18189 bits](#)

Test Mode : $P = 50 \cdot 50 = 2,500$:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{2,500} n = 2,500 \cdot 2,501 / 2 = 3,126,250$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{2,500} \log_2(27^n) = 4.75489 \cdot 3,126,250 \approx 1.486496705364 \times 10^7$$

[FooSteg Test Mode Brute Force Strength Result: 14,864,967.05364 bits](#)

Maximum : $P = 10,000 \cdot 10,000 = 100,000,000$:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100,000,000} n = 100,000,000 \cdot 100,000,001 / 2 = 5,000,000,050,000,000$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100,000,000} \log_2(27^n) = 4.75489 \cdot 5,000,000,050,000,000 \approx 2.37744377485617178299 \times 10^{16}$$

[FooSteg Maximum Brute Force Strength Result: 23,774,437,748,561,717.8299 bits](#)

FooCrypt Formula: $B \cdot C$

General formula derivation per runtime:

Figures rounded to 5 decimal places

Cypher Bit Strength, $B = 256$

FooKey Cycles, $C = 1 - 200$

FooCrypt FooKey Cycles reflect a FooKey Minimum, Default ,Maximum and Standard

OpenSSL password [$C = 1$] constraints

FooKey Minimum Cycles per Runtime : $C = 1$:

$$256 \cdot 1 = 256$$

[FooKey Standard Cycles Brute Force Strength Result: 256 bits](#)

FooKey Default Cycles per Runtime: $C = 50$:

$$256 \cdot 50 = 12,800$$

[FooKey Default Cycles Brute Force Strength Result: 12,800 bits](#)

FooKey Maximum Cycles per Runtime : $C = 200$:

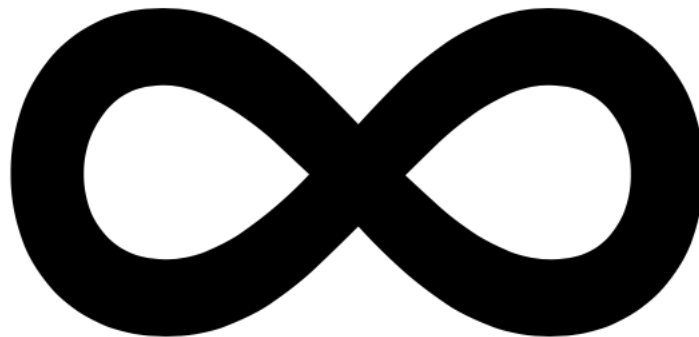
$$256 \cdot 200 = 51,200$$

[FooKey Maximum Cycles Brute Force Strength Result: 51,200 bits](#)

FooCrypt when combined with FooSteg :

**‘FooCrypt makes a mountain out of a mole hill,
and FooSteg hides the mountain in plain sight’**

Protecting Data via An Effectively Infinite Brute Force & Obfuscation Solution(1)



(1) Lay persons terms representation of calculations covering combinations of a Data Image to recover the Secret Data Blob. Infinity symbol utilised to represent compute power verses time, utilising known side channel attacks methods, brute force attacks methods, et al.

Binary RGB Encoding & Decoding

FooSteg performs Steganography via Binary RGB Encoding & Decoding Of A Base64 File Into & From An Image.

- FooSteg Supports The Following Image Formats / Functionality.
- GIF & JPEG Formats Utilise A Compression Algorithm Which Prevents The Format From Being The Data Carrier For The Binary RGB Encoding / Decoding

ID = Input Data Image [See -d & -D]
IF = Input File Image [See -f & -F]
IS = Input Source Image [See -s & -S]

OC = Output Copy Image [See -o & -O]
OD = Output Data Image [See -o & -O]
OR = Output Random Image [See -o & -O]

NO = Image Format Not Supported

Format	Copy	Extract	Random	Read	Write
BMP	IF OC	IS ID	OR	IF	IF OD
GIF	IF	IS	NO	IF	IF
JPEG	IF OC	IS	OR	IF	IF
PCX	IF OC	IS ID	OR	IF	IF OD
PNG	IF OC	IS ID	OR	IF	IF OD
PPM	IF OC	IS ID	OR	IF	IF OD
SGI	IF OC	IS ID	OR	IF	IF OD
SUN	IF OC	IS ID	OR	IF	IF OD
TGA	IF OC	IS ID	OR	IF	IF OD
TIFF	IF OC	IS ID	OR	IF	IF OD

Successful BASE64 Steganography Image Encode / Decode Table	
Input Source Image Format	Data Source Image Format
BMP	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF
GIF	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF
JPEG	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF
PCX	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF
PNG	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF
PPM	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF
SGI	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF
SUN	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF
TGA	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF
TIFF	BMP, PCX, PNG, PPM, SGI, SUN, TGA, TIFF

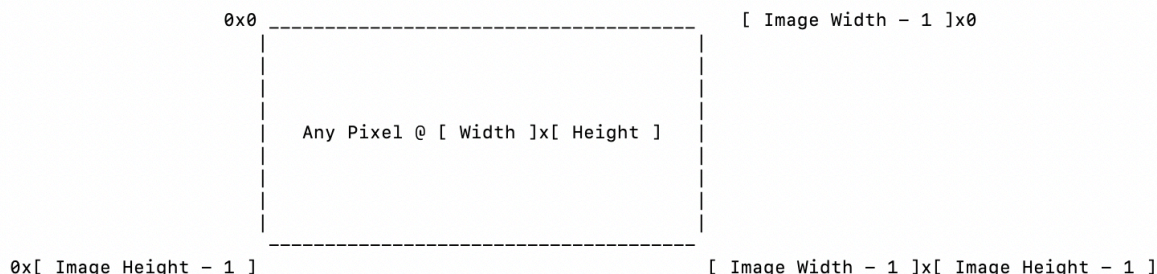
Binary RGB Pixel Read and Write Routines

- FooSteg currently performs a pixel by pixel read / write of an image as per the ScanMap created via the -A [0 - 7] switch in association with the -p switch to select a non default starting pixel location by suppling a [Pixel Width]x[Pixel Height]

```
-A [ Scan Mode ]
* Sequence That FooSteg Scans Pixel RGB Values and Writes / Extracts Binary Data To / From The Images
  * Requires
    -a [ Analyse | Copy | Extract | Random | Read | Test | Write ]

* 0 [ Start Scan at top left corner,      Create Scan Map from Top to Bottom, Left to Right ]
  * Default

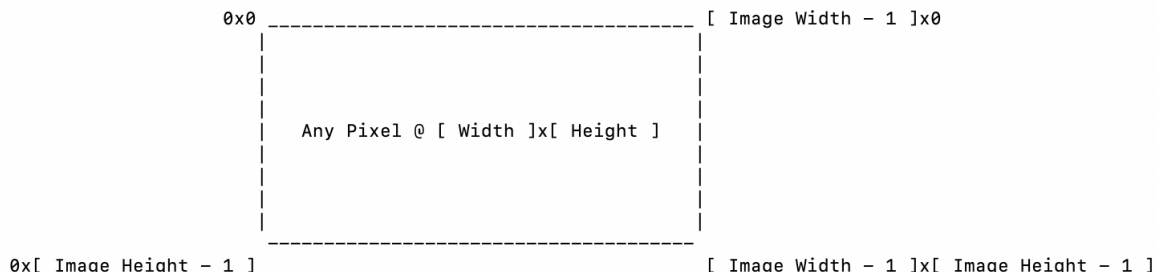
* 1 [ Start Scan at bottom left corner,   Create Scan Map from Bottom to Top, Left to Right ]
* 2 [ Start Scan at top right corner,    Create Scan Map from Top to Bottom, Right to Left ]
* 3 [ Start Scan at bottom right corner,  Create Scan Map from Bottom to Top, Right to Left ]
* 4 [ Start Scan at top left corner,     Create Scan Map from Left to Right, Top to Bottom ]
* 5 [ Start Scan at bottom left corner,   Create Scan Map from Left to Right, Bottom to Top ]
* 6 [ Start Scan at top right corner,    Create Scan Map from Right to Left, Top to Bottom ]
* 7 [ Start Scan at bottom right corner,  Create Scan Map from Right to Left, Bottom to Top ]
```



```
-p [ Starting Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ] ]
* Starting Pixel Located @ [Width Pixel]x[Height Pixel] To Be Used By Scan Mode -A [ 0 - 7 ]
  * Default 0x0 [ Top Left Corner Of Image ] For Default Scan Mode -A 0
  * Requires
    -a [ Analyse | Copy | Extract | Random | Read | Test | Write ]
  * Optional
    -A [ 0 - 7 ]

* 0 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Top to Bottom, Left to Right ]
  * Default

* 1 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Bottom to Top, Left to Right ]
* 2 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Top to Bottom, Right to Left ]
* 3 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Bottom to Top, Right to Left ]
* 4 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Left to Right, Top to Bottom ]
* 5 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Left to Right, Bottom to Top ]
* 6 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Right to Left, Top to Bottom ]
* 7 [ Start Scan at Pixel [ Width ]x[ Height ], Create Scan Map from Right to Left, Bottom to Top ]
```



- The RGB values for each pixel are tested against the RGB Minimum and RGB Maximum values specified in the FooSteg Preferences.
- If an RGB value is equal to or greater than the RGB Minimum and equal to or less than the RGB Maximum, the RGB value is increased by the binary value of the ASCII character, spread across a set of 9 RGB values.

- ie for -a Write :

- ASCII Character 65 = 'A' = 1000001 in Binary. The binary value 1000001 is then padded so that it contains 9 characters by adding leading zeros which produces '001000001'. FooSteg writes the values as an offset from the current RGB value of a pixel. So if the pixels located at 0.0 through 0.2 contains RGB values of 10 100 10, and the RGB Min / Max settings are 1 254 respectively, FooSteg will write the pixels located at 0.0 through 0.2 with their new RGB values of 10 100 11, 10 100 10, 10 100 11. This is repeated until all characters are written to the Data Image.

• **Example Verbose : Write : FooSteg -a Write -v Write1 -V**

```

VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 20 x 3 : Source RGB = 192 59 193 : Binary = '0' '0' '1' : Data RGB = 192 59 194
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 20 x 6 : Source RGB = 46 0 103 : Binary = '1' 'X' '0' : Data RGB = 47 0 103
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 20 x 15 : Source RGB = 146 114 207 : Binary = '1' '0' '0' : Data RGB = 147 114 207
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 20 x 16 : Source RGB = 108 153 162 : Binary = '1' '0' '0' : Data RGB = 109 153 162
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 20 x 33 : Source RGB = 186 99 15 : Binary = '1' '0' '1' : Data RGB = 187 99 16
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 20 x 36 : Source RGB = 235 229 129 : Binary = '0' '1' '1' : Data RGB = 235 230 130
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 2 x 4 : Source RGB = 26 239 155 : Binary = '0' '0' '0' : Data RGB = 26 239 155
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 21 x 2 : Source RGB = 195 141 173 : Binary = '1' '0' '0' : Data RGB = 196 141 173
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 21 x 5 : Source RGB = 15 244 93 : Binary = '0' '0' '1' : Data RGB = 15 244 92
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 2 x 6 : Source RGB = 142 48 255 : Binary = '0' '0' 'X' : Data RGB = 142 48 255
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 2 x 7 : Source RGB = 74 129 12 : Binary = '0' '1' '0' : Data RGB = 74 128 12
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 21 x 21 : Source RGB = 108 83 171 : Binary = '0' '1' '1' : Data RGB = 108 82 170
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 21 x 25 : Source RGB = 133 50 223 : Binary = '1' '1' '0' : Data RGB = 132 49 223
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 2 x 8 : Source RGB = 61 188 93 : Binary = '0' '1' '0' : Data RGB = 61 187 93
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 21 x 30 : Source RGB = 37 72 15 : Binary = '1' '0' '0' : Data RGB = 36 72 15
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 21 x 40 : Source RGB = 63 44 7 : Binary = '1' '0' '0' : Data RGB = 62 44 7
VERBOSE : Write1 : Pixel @ 21 x 46 : Source RGB = 116 127 209 : Binary = '0' '1' '1' : Data RGB = 116 126 210

```

• **Example Verbose : Write : FooSteg -a Write -v Write2 -V**

```

VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 1 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 20 x 3 : 192 -> 192 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 2 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 20 x 3 : 59 -> 59 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 3 : Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 20 x 3 : 193 -> 194 : Blue
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 4 : Positive Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 20 x 6 : 46 -> 47 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 5 : Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 20 x 6 : 103 -> 103 : Blue
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 6 : Positive Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 20 x 15 : 146 -> 147 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 7 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 20 x 15 : 114 -> 114 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 8 : Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 20 x 15 : 207 -> 207 : Blue
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 9 : Positive Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 20 x 16 : 108 -> 109 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 10 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 20 x 16 : 153 -> 153 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 11 : Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 20 x 16 : 162 -> 162 : Blue
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 12 : Positive Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 20 x 33 : 186 -> 187 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 13 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 20 x 33 : 99 -> 99 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 14 : Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 20 x 33 : 15 -> 16 : Blue
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 15 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 20 x 36 : 235 -> 235 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 16 : Positive Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 20 x 36 : 229 -> 230 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 17 : Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 20 x 36 : 129 -> 130 : Blue
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 18 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 2 x 4 : 26 -> 26 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 19 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 2 x 4 : 239 -> 239 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 20 : Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 2 x 4 : 155 -> 155 : Blue
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 21 : Positive Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 21 x 2 : 195 -> 196 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 22 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 21 x 2 : 141 -> 141 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 23 : Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 21 x 2 : 173 -> 173 : Blue
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 24 : Positive Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 21 x 5 : 15 -> 15 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 25 : Negative Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 21 x 5 : 244 -> 244 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 26 : Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 21 x 5 : 93 -> 92 : Blue
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 27 : Negative Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 2 x 6 : 142 -> 142 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 28 : Negative Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 2 x 6 : 48 -> 48 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 29 : Negative Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 2 x 7 : 74 -> 74 : Red
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 30 : Negative Write Binary Character '1' To Pixel @ 2 x 7 : 129 -> 128 : Green
VERBOSE : Write2 : Binary Character = 31 : Write Binary Character '0' To Pixel @ 2 x 7 : 12 -> 12 : Blue

```

- The base64 data is then extracted from the Data Image, using the Source Image, to recreate the base64 file for comparison with the input base64 file.

• **Example Verbose StdOut : Extract Test : FooSteg -a Write -v Extract1 -V**

```

VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 20 x 3 : Source RGB = 192 59 193 : Data RGB = 192 59 194 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 20 x 6 : Source RGB = 46 0 103 : Data RGB = 47 0 103 : Binary = '1' 'X' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 20 x 15 : Source RGB = 146 114 207 : Data RGB = 147 114 207 : Binary = '1' '0' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 20 x 16 : Source RGB = 108 153 162 : Data RGB = 109 153 162 : Binary = '1' '0' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 20 x 33 : Source RGB = 186 99 15 : Data RGB = 187 99 16 : Binary = '1' '0' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 20 x 36 : Source RGB = 235 229 129 : Data RGB = 235 230 130 : Binary = '0' '1' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 2 x 4 : Source RGB = 26 239 155 : Data RGB = 26 239 155 : Binary = '0' '0' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 21 x 2 : Source RGB = 195 141 173 : Data RGB = 196 141 173 : Binary = '1' '0' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 21 x 5 : Source RGB = 15 244 93 : Data RGB = 15 244 92 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 2 x 6 : Source RGB = 142 48 255 : Data RGB = 142 48 255 : Binary = '0' '0' 'X'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 2 x 7 : Source RGB = 74 129 12 : Data RGB = 74 128 12 : Binary = '0' '1' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 21 x 21 : Source RGB = 108 83 171 : Data RGB = 108 82 170 : Binary = '0' '1' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 21 x 25 : Source RGB = 133 50 223 : Data RGB = 132 49 223 : Binary = '1' '1' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 2 x 8 : Source RGB = 61 188 93 : Data RGB = 61 187 93 : Binary = '0' '1' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 21 x 30 : Source RGB = 37 72 15 : Data RGB = 36 72 15 : Binary = '1' '0' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 21 x 40 : Source RGB = 63 44 7 : Data RGB = 62 44 7 : Binary = '1' '0' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 21 x 46 : Source RGB = 116 127 209 : Data RGB = 116 126 210 : Binary = '0' '1' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 22 x 6 : Source RGB = 27 152 170 : Data RGB = 28 152 171 : Binary = '1' '0' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 22 x 15 : Source RGB = 72 171 40 : Data RGB = 73 172 40 : Binary = '1' '1' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 22 x 20 : Source RGB = 161 53 15 : Data RGB = 161 53 16 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 2 x 13 : Source RGB = 14 20 222 : Data RGB = 15 20 222 : Binary = '1' '0' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 22 x 36 : Source RGB = 116 143 214 : Data RGB = 116 143 214 : Binary = '0' '0' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 22 x 37 : Source RGB = 172 108 159 : Data RGB = 172 109 159 : Binary = '0' '1' '0'

```

• **Example Verbose StdOut : Extract Test : FooSteg -a Write -v Extract2 -V**

```

VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 0 : Source Red = 147 : Data Red = 147 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 0 : Source Blue = 124 : Data Blue = 124 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 1 : Source Green = 165 : Data Green = 165 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 2 : Source Red = 150 : Data Red = 151 : Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 2 : Source Green = 230 : Data Green = 231 : Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 2 : Source Blue = 184 : Data Blue = 185 : Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 3 : Source Green = 218 : Data Green = 218 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 4 : Source Red = 227 : Data Red = 227 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 4 : Source Green = 224 : Data Green = 224 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 4 : Source Blue = 160 : Data Blue = 160 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 5 : Source Red = 224 : Data Red = 224 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 5 : Source Green = 224 : Data Green = 225 : Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 5 : Source Blue = 186 : Data Blue = 187 : Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 7 : Source Blue = 138 : Data Blue = 139 : Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 8 : Source Red = 197 : Data Red = 198 : Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 10 : Source Green = 140 : Data Green = 140 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 10 : Source Blue = 147 : Data Blue = 147 : Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001101001
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001010110
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001000010
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001001111
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001010010
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001110111
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 000110000
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001001011
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001000111
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001100111
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001101111
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001000001
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001000001
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001000001
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001000001
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001000001
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001001110
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001010011

```

- ie for -a Extract :
 - ASCII Character 65 = 'A' = 1000001 in Binary. The binary value 1000001 is then padded so that it contains 9 characters by adding leading zeros which produces '001000001'. FooSteg reads the RGB values of the Source Image and the Data Image comparing each RGB value for each pixel location based on the RGB Minimum and RGB Maximum settings.
 - So if the pixels in the Source Image located at 0.0 through 0.2 contains RGB values of 10 100 10, and the RGB Min / Max settings are 1 254 respectively and the pixels in the Data Image located at 0.0 through 0.2 contains RGB values of 10 100 11, 10 100 10, 10 100 11, the comparison of the binary values produces the binary number '001000001' which is then converted to its ASCII Character value 'A'. This process is continued by reading and comparing each pixels RGB values until FooSteg identifies the EOF marker by extracting 9 zeros during comparison of the RGB pixel values. The base64 formatted file is then created.

- **Example Verbose StdOut : Extract : FooSteg -a Extract -v ExtractMap,Extract1,Extract2 -V**

```

STATUS : Extract      : Extracting Binary Data      :
STATUS : Extract      : Data Image File Name      : /Users/foocrypt/Data.TIFF
STATUS : Extract      : Data Image Width         : 50
STATUS : Extract      : Data Image Height        : 50
STATUS : Extract      : Data Image Frames        : 1
STATUS : Extract      : Data Image Total Pixels   : 2500
STATUS : Extract      :
STATUS : Extract      : Src Image File Name      : /Users/foocrypt/Source.TIFF
STATUS : Extract      : Src Image Width          : 50
STATUS : Extract      : Src Image Height         : 50
STATUS : Extract      : Src Image Frames         : 1
STATUS : Extract      : Src Image Total Pixels   : 2500
STATUS : Extract      :
STATUS : Extract      : Min RGB                  : 123
STATUS : Extract      : Max RGB                  : 231
STATUS : Extract      :
VERBOSE :
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          :
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Generating ExtractMap Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          :
VERBOSE :
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 0 @ 0x0
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 1 @ 0x1
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 2 @ 0x2
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 3 @ 0x3
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 4 @ 0x4
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 5 @ 0x5
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 6 @ 0x6
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 7 @ 0x7
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 8 @ 0x8
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 9 @ 0x9
VERBOSE : ExtractMap          : Pixel 10 @ 0x10
<-- CUT -->
VERBOSE : Extract1          :
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Generating Extract1 Logs   : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log
VERBOSE : Extract1          :
VERBOSE :
STATUS : Extract          : Processed Percent         : 0%
STATUS : Extract          : Processed Pixels         : 0
STATUS : Extract          : Elapsed Time             : 596 Milliseconds
STATUS : Extract          :
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 0             : Source Red = 147 ; Data Red = 147 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 0             : Source Blue = 124 ; Data Blue = 124 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 0             : Source RGB = 147 73 124 ; Data RGB = 147 73 124 ; Positive Binary = '0' 'X' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 1             : Source Green = 165 ; Data Green = 165 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 1             : Source RGB = 49 165 68 ; Data RGB = 49 165 68 ; Positive Binary = 'X' '0' 'X'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 2             : Source Red = 150 ; Data Red = 151 ; Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 2             : Source Green = 230 ; Data Green = 231 ; Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 2             : Source Blue = 184 ; Data Blue = 185 ; Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 2             : Source RGB = 150 230 184 ; Data RGB = 151 231 185 ; Positive Binary = '1' '1' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 3             : Source Green = 218 ; Data Green = 218 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 3             : Source RGB = 7 218 24 ; Data RGB = 7 218 24 ; Positive Binary = 'X' '0' 'X'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 4             : Source Red = 227 ; Data Red = 227 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 4             : Source Green = 224 ; Data Green = 224 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 4             : Source Blue = 160 ; Data Blue = 160 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 4             : Source RGB = 227 224 160 ; Data RGB = 227 224 160 ; Positive Binary = '0' '0' '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 5             : Source Red = 224 ; Data Red = 224 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 5             : Source Green = 224 ; Data Green = 225 ; Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 5             : Source Blue = 186 ; Data Blue = 187 ; Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 5             : Source RGB = 224 224 186 ; Data RGB = 224 225 187 ; Positive Binary = '0' '1' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 6             : Source RGB = 234 121 242 ; Data RGB = 234 121 242 ; Positive Binary = 'X' 'X' 'X'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 7             : Source Blue = 138 ; Data Blue = 139 ; Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 7             : Source RGB = 37 238 138 ; Data RGB = 37 238 139 ; Positive Binary = 'X' 'X' '1'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 8             : Source Red = 197 ; Data Red = 198 ; Positive Binary = '1'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 8             : Source RGB = 197 86 120 ; Data RGB = 198 86 120 ; Positive Binary = '1' 'X' 'X'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 9             : Source RGB = 243 4 75 ; Data RGB = 243 4 75 ; Positive Binary = 'X' 'X' 'X'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 10            : Source Green = 140 ; Data Green = 140 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Pixel @ 0 x 10            : Source Blue = 147 ; Data Blue = 147 ; Positive Binary = '0'
VERBOSE : Extract1          : Pixel @ 0 x 10            : Source RGB = 106 140 147 ; Data RGB = 106 140 147 ; Positive Binary = 'X' '0' '0'
<-- CUT -->
STATUS : Extract          : Processed Percent         : 99.99999999999999%
STATUS : Extract          : Processed Pixels         : 2500
STATUS : Extract          : Elapsed Time             : 1587 Milliseconds
STATUS : Extract          :
STATUS : Extract          : Total Binary Characters Found : 3191
VERBOSE : Extract2          :
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Generating Extract2 Logs   : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log
VERBOSE : Extract2          :
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Extracted Binary Data     : 000111000
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Extracted Binary Data     : 001111001
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Extracted Binary Data     : 000111001
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Extracted Binary Data     : 001101101
VERBOSE : Extract2          : Extracted Binary Data     : 000111000

```

- **FooStegCypher**

FooStegCypher adds an extra layer of security by enhancing the Brute Strength of the data images when they are stored / transmitted via the implementation of Cypher based routines by reordering the ScanMap into a repeatable CypherMap based on a user supplied KEY that is factored in **ROUNDS** via a FooSteg generated TOKEN.

FooStegCypher performs the following routines :

- **FooSteg -a [Write | Test | TestVerbose] -k**

- User is prompted to enter [FooStegKey]
- FooSteg Generates [FooStegToken]
- FooSteg Accepts User Supplied [FooStegToken] -a [Write] -t | -T [FooStegToken]
- ScanMap -> CypherMap -> [WriteMap | ExtractMap]

- **FooSteg -a Extract -k -t**

- User is prompted to enter [FooStegKey]
- User is prompted to enter [FooStegToken]
- ScanMap -> CypherMap -> [ExtractMap]

• FooSteg Verbose Switches

- FooSteg -v [Analyse | B64Data | Copy | CypherMap | Extract1 | Extract2 | ExtractMap | Random | Read | ReadData | ScanMap | Verify1 | Verify1E | Verify2 | Verify2E | Verify3 | Verify3E | Write1 | Write2 | WriteMap | Test]
 - Requires -l To Save Verbose Processing Logs To LogFile
 - Requires -V To Send Verbose Processing Logs To StdOut
 - Optional -i To Save Each Verbose Switch To A Seperate LogFile

FooSteg Verbose settings can be aggregated by separating each verbose setting by a comma.

ie: -v Analyse,Extract1,Verify,Extract2

Or by using the '-v Test' option to select all verbose settings.

ie: -v Test

• Example Verbose StdOut / LogFile Contents

• Analyse

```
VERBOSE : Analyse : :
VERBOSE : Analyse : Generating Analyse Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Analyse.log
VERBOSE : Analyse : :
VERBOSE : Analyse : :
VERBOSE : Analyse : Pixels Counted Red : 492161
VERBOSE : Analyse : Pixels Counted Green : 492212
VERBOSE : Analyse : Pixels Counted Blue : 492161
VERBOSE : Analyse : :
VERBOSE : Analyse : :
VERBOSE : Analyse : Pixels Counted Red : 984430
VERBOSE : Analyse : Pixels Counted Green : 984348
VERBOSE : Analyse : Pixels Counted Blue : 984371
VERBOSE : Analyse : :
```

• B64Data

```
VERBOSE : B64Data : Generating B64Data Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Test.log
VERBOSE : B64Data : :
VERBOSE : B64Data : Output File Name Data Start :
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 1 : iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUHEugAAAAoAAAAKCAyAAAH6Nf8rAAABqELEQVQY1QXBW0hT
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 2 : AQAG4P+MOROWIeEepGjMy5rgrYyg6dhAXVGksOmD4ZOKY04YmQV7StERGCnLUQl1
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 3 : JjFEKq8MQbRMYoXmNKGmJiCisrcmkM5Xfz9PjQVfGJubSrR4syl6/cR4zscJTRG
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 4 : ExHdNrDLXgK17o8UqpsOaFcNqaIvE+HbAaSrTj/YUnoAleocx6s6Wef9ycUMLHP
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 5 : SamnNAJLfbYZ3cmI6OToXUkDzNla/njRzfTbMVY9URC2n5TgUReml17BP/cg18S3
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 6 : yFQPQyp7L8GHMQmID01YF4x4ra+D0GB4zlsy4l0wDKNiD98KyIHJW4pDnRyDtWcR
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 7 : gYQgNmquQFgTLWz3+XH8qwi478Hdwkpc9c4j/U4ZjNctaFsW0ePvBQ4CtXymvkt3
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 8 : jt4m7Uf4eeUfZLL+csZewS+NUwzMD/F/2ED07+Qwbj1mlzeTC06RmolInpebOXoS
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 9 : ZfUDGRXupxwsdlDYF2/y9HAattavKMnOR8PJJYPYZHAM6hd1haDbPkMkwo9Wq6
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 10 : RnapDW1Sbm5lc5KcHcpzqlxmxurtTFNmUfj+mBeKLM03vzyXoQAAAABJRu5ErkJG
VERBOSE : B64Data : Line 11 : gg==
VERBOSE : B64Data : Output File Name Data End :
```

• Copy

```
VERBOSE : Copy : :
VERBOSE : Copy : Generating Copy Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Copy.log
VERBOSE : Copy : :
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4999 x 999 : RGB = 72 171 87 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 72 171 87
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4998 x 999 : RGB = 207 196 175 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 207 196 175
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4997 x 999 : RGB = 44 33 252 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 44 33 252
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4996 x 999 : RGB = 89 252 158 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 89 252 158
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4995 x 999 : RGB = 162 51 218 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 162 51 218
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4994 x 999 : RGB = 239 211 79 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 239 211 79
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4993 x 999 : RGB = 146 17 86 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 146 17 86
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4992 x 999 : RGB = 192 163 251 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 192 163 251
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4991 x 999 : RGB = 5 173 67 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 5 173 67
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4990 x 999 : RGB = 108 244 227 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 108 244 227
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4989 x 999 : RGB = 72 109 191 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 72 109 191
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4988 x 999 : RGB = 50 131 141 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 50 131 141
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4987 x 999 : RGB = 49 128 226 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 49 128 226
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4986 x 999 : RGB = 104 54 33 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 104 54 33
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4985 x 999 : RGB = 65 165 62 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 65 165 62
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4984 x 999 : RGB = 42 30 221 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 42 30 221
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4983 x 999 : RGB = 196 19 85 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 196 19 85
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4982 x 999 : RGB = 13 247 55 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 13 247 55
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4981 x 999 : RGB = 127 194 233 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 127 194 233
VERBOSE : Copy : Pixel @ 4980 x 999 : RGB = 53 58 10 : ADD = 'X' 'X' 'X' : Write = 53 58 10
```

• CypherMap

```
VERBOSE : CypherMap :  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : Generating CypherMap Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Write.log  
VERBOSE : CypherMap :  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap :  
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Creating Verbose Cypher Map :  
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Image Width : 1000  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : Image Height : 1000  
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Total Pixels : 1000000  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap :  
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Processed Percent : 0%  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : Processed Pixels : 0  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : Elapsed Time : 3559 Milliseconds  
VERBOSE : CypherMap :  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : : Pixel 0 @ 10x0  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : : Pixel 1 @ 100x35  
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 2 @ 100x59  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : : Pixel 3 @ 100x81  
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 4 @ 100x85  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : : Pixel 5 @ 100x95  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : : Pixel 6 @ 100x96  
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 7 @ 100x109  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : : Pixel 8 @ 100x131  
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 9 @ 100x138  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : : Pixel 10 @ 100x209  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : : Pixel 11 @ 100x210  
VERBOSE : CyptherMap : : Pixel 12 @ 100x215
```

• Extract1

```
VERBOSE : Extract1 :  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Generating Extract1 Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log  
VERBOSE : Extract1 :  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4999 x 999 : Read RGB = 72 171 87 : Write RGB = 72 171 88 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4998 x 999 : Read RGB = 207 196 175 : Write RGB = 207 196 176 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4997 x 999 : Read RGB = 44 33 252 : Write RGB = 44 33 252 : Binary = '0' '0' '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4996 x 999 : Read RGB = 89 252 158 : Write RGB = 89 252 158 : Binary = '0' '0' '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4995 x 999 : Read RGB = 162 51 218 : Write RGB = 163 52 218 : Binary = '1' '1' '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4994 x 999 : Read RGB = 239 211 79 : Write RGB = 240 211 79 : Binary = '1' '0' '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4993 x 999 : Read RGB = 146 17 86 : Write RGB = 146 17 87 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4992 x 999 : Read RGB = 192 163 251 : Write RGB = 193 164 251 : Binary = '1' '1' '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4991 x 999 : Read RGB = 5 173 67 : Write RGB = 5 174 68 : Binary = '0' '1' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4990 x 999 : Read RGB = 108 244 227 : Write RGB = 108 244 228 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4989 x 999 : Read RGB = 72 109 191 : Write RGB = 72 109 192 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4988 x 999 : Read RGB = 50 131 141 : Write RGB = 50 131 142 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4987 x 999 : Read RGB = 49 128 226 : Write RGB = 49 128 227 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4986 x 999 : Read RGB = 104 54 33 : Write RGB = 104 54 33 : Binary = '0' '0' '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4985 x 999 : Read RGB = 65 165 62 : Write RGB = 65 165 63 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4984 x 999 : Read RGB = 42 30 221 : Write RGB = 42 30 222 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4983 x 999 : Read RGB = 196 19 85 : Write RGB = 196 19 86 : Binary = '0' '0' '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4982 x 999 : Read RGB = 13 247 55 : Write RGB = 13 247 55 : Binary = '0' '0' '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4981 x 999 : Read RGB = 127 194 233 : Write RGB = 127 194 233 : Binary = '0' '0' '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract1 : Pixel @ 4980 x 999 : Read RGB = 53 58 10 : Write RGB = 54 59 10 : Binary = '1' '1' '0'
```

• Extract2

```
VERBOSE : Extract2 :  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Generating Extract2 Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log  
VERBOSE : Extract2 :  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 0 : Source Red = 147 : Data Red = 147 : Positive Binary = '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 0 : Source Blue = 124 : Data Blue = 124 : Positive Binary = '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 1 : Source Green = 165 : Data Green = 165 : Positive Binary = '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 2 : Source Red = 150 : Data Red = 151 : Positive Binary = '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 2 : Source Green = 230 : Data Green = 231 : Positive Binary = '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 2 : Source Blue = 184 : Data Blue = 185 : Positive Binary = '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 3 : Source Green = 218 : Data Green = 218 : Positive Binary = '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 4 : Source Red = 227 : Data Red = 227 : Positive Binary = '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 4 : Source Green = 224 : Data Green = 224 : Positive Binary = '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 4 : Source Blue = 160 : Data Blue = 160 : Positive Binary = '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 5 : Source Red = 224 : Data Red = 224 : Positive Binary = '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 5 : Source Green = 224 : Data Green = 225 : Positive Binary = '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 5 : Source Blue = 186 : Data Blue = 187 : Positive Binary = '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 7 : Source Blue = 138 : Data Blue = 139 : Positive Binary = '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 8 : Source Red = 197 : Data Red = 198 : Positive Binary = '1'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 10 : Source Green = 140 : Data Green = 140 : Positive Binary = '0'  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Pixel @ 0 x 10 : Source Blue = 147 : Data Blue = 147 : Positive Binary = '0'
```

<-- CUT -->

```
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 000111000  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001111001  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 000111001  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001101101  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 000111000  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001010010  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001101100  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001111010  
VERBOSE : Extract2 : Extracted Binary Data : 001011010
```

• ExtractMap

```
VERBOSE : ExtractMap :  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Generating ExtractMap Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap :  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap :  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 0 @ 10x0  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 1 @ 100x35  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 2 @ 100x59  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 3 @ 100x81  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 4 @ 100x85  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 5 @ 100x95  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 6 @ 100x96  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 7 @ 100x109  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 8 @ 100x131  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 9 @ 100x138  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 10 @ 100x209  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 11 @ 100x210  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 12 @ 100x215  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 13 @ 100x222  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 14 @ 100x230  
VERBOSE : ExtractMap : Pixel 15 @ 100x242
```

• Random

```
VERBOSE :  
VERBOSE : Random :  
VERBOSE : Random : Generating Random Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Random.log  
VERBOSE : Random :  
VERBOSE :  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 0 : RGB = 64 243 183  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 1 : RGB = 179 70 225  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 2 : RGB = 90 78 6  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 3 : RGB = 163 232 16  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 4 : RGB = 15 239 2  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 5 : RGB = 108 14 139  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 6 : RGB = 23 37 50  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 7 : RGB = 234 145 27  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 8 : RGB = 64 180 79  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 9 : RGB = 92 182 148  
VERBOSE : Random : Pixel @ 0 x 10 : RGB = 104 64 104
```

• Read

```
VERBOSE :  
VERBOSE : Read :  
VERBOSE : Read : Pixel Finger Print : Starting  
VERBOSE : Read :  
VERBOSE : Read : Generating Read Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Read.log  
VERBOSE : Read :  
VERBOSE :  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 0 : RGB = 64 243 183  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 1 : RGB = 179 70 225  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 2 : RGB = 90 78 6  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 3 : RGB = 163 232 16  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 4 : RGB = 15 239 2  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 5 : RGB = 108 14 139  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 6 : RGB = 23 37 50  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 7 : RGB = 234 145 27  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 8 : RGB = 64 180 79  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 9 : RGB = 92 182 148  
VERBOSE : Read : Finger Print : Pixel @ 0 x 10 : RGB = 104 64 104
```

• ReadData

```
VERBOSE : ReadData :  
VERBOSE : ReadData : Generating ReadData Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log  
VERBOSE : ReadData :  
VERBOSE : ReadData :  
00100100000011010000111001100100100100100000100100100000011010000011010100100101100011000100011100000100  
00110010000010001101010011110010001110010001100110010110100010010010011000100010100100001110010010010010  
0110110000110010100100001100011100000111010001110110001010001001001110001101011001100101000011001100101  
10100010010010011000100010100100001110010010010010011011000011001010010000110001110000
```

• ScanMap

```
VERBOSE : ScanMap :  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Generating ScanMap Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log  
VERBOSE : ScanMap :  
VERBOSE : ScanMap :  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Processing : Start  
VERBOSE : ScanMap :  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 0 @ 0x0  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 1 @ 0x1  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 2 @ 0x2  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 3 @ 0x3  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 4 @ 0x4  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 5 @ 0x5  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 6 @ 0x6  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 7 @ 0x7  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 8 @ 0x8  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 9 @ 0x9  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 10 @ 0x10  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 11 @ 0x11  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 12 @ 0x12  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 13 @ 0x13  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 14 @ 0x14  
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 15 @ 0x15
```

• Verify1

```
VERBOSE : Verify1 :  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Generating Verify1 Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log  
VERBOSE : Verify1 :  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '001001000'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '72'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '000110100'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '52'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '001110011'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '115'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '001001001'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '73'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '001000001'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '65'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '001001000'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '72'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '000110100'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '52'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '000110101'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '53'  
VERBOSE : Verify1 : Found Numeric : '001001011'
```

• Verify1E

```
VERBOSE : Verify1E :  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : Generating Verify1E Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Extract.log  
VERBOSE : Verify1E :  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : 'A'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : 'z'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : '#'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : 'w'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : 'A'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : 'q'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : 'g'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : '*'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : ')'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : '@'  
VERBOSE : Verify1E : NON Numeric Characters Found : 'o'
```

• Verify2

```
VERBOSE : Verify2 :  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Generating Verify2 Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Copy.log  
VERBOSE : Verify2 :  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 0 @ 4999x999 : Write = 72 171 87 : Read = 72 171 87  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 1 @ 4998x999 : Write = 207 196 175 : Read = 207 196 175  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 2 @ 4997x999 : Write = 44 33 252 : Read = 44 33 252  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 3 @ 4996x999 : Write = 89 252 158 : Read = 89 252 158  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 4 @ 4995x999 : Write = 162 51 218 : Read = 162 51 218  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 5 @ 4994x999 : Write = 239 211 79 : Read = 239 211 79  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 6 @ 4993x999 : Write = 146 17 86 : Read = 146 17 86  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 7 @ 4992x999 : Write = 192 163 251 : Read = 192 163 251  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 8 @ 4991x999 : Write = 5 173 67 : Read = 5 173 67  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 9 @ 4990x999 : Write = 108 244 227 : Read = 108 244 227  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 10 @ 4989x999 : Write = 72 109 191 : Read = 72 109 191  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 11 @ 4988x999 : Write = 50 131 141 : Read = 50 131 141  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Verified : Pixel 12 @ 4987x999 : Write = 49 128 226 : Read = 49 128 226
```

• Verify2

```
VERBOSE : Verify2 :  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Generating Verify2 Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Write.log  
VERBOSE : Verify2 :  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '1'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '1'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '7'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '2'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '1'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '1'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '1'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'  
VERBOSE : Verify2 : Numeric Character Found : '0'
```

• Verify2E

```
VERBOSE : Verify2E :  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : Generating Verify2E Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Test.log  
VERBOSE : Verify2E :  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 0 @ 99x99 : Write = 81 208 150 : Read = 81 208 150  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 1 @ 98x99 : Write = 8 72 164 : Read = 8 72 164  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 2 @ 97x99 : Write = 79 184 33 : Read = 79 184 33  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 3 @ 96x99 : Write = 71 116 117 : Read = 71 116 117  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 4 @ 95x99 : Write = 162 254 67 : Read = 162 254 67  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 5 @ 94x99 : Write = 176 7 90 : Read = 176 7 90  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 6 @ 93x99 : Write = 43 138 76 : Read = 43 138 76  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 7 @ 92x99 : Write = 54 65 221 : Read = 54 65 221  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 8 @ 91x99 : Write = 244 82 255 : Read = 244 82 255  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 9 @ 90x99 : Write = 178 194 180 : Read = 178 194 180  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 10 @ 89x99 : Write = 229 86 228 : Read = 229 86 228  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 11 @ 88x99 : Write = 212 85 68 : Read = 212 85 68  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 12 @ 87x99 : Write = 31 93 32 : Read = 31 93 32  
VERBOSE : Verify2E : FAILED : Pixel 13 @ 86x99 : Write = 31 239 65 : Read = 31 239 65
```

• Verify3

```
VERBOSE : Verify3 :  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Generating Verify3 Logs : /Users/foocrypt/Write.log  
VERBOSE : Verify3 :  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 0 @ 10x0 : Write = 202 97 241 : Read = 202 97 241  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 1 @ 100x35 : Write = 150 124 89 : Read = 150 124 89  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 2 @ 100x59 : Write = 234 127 184 : Read = 234 127 184  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 3 @ 100x81 : Write = 109 237 202 : Read = 109 237 202  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 4 @ 100x85 : Write = 84 55 1 : Read = 84 55 1  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 5 @ 100x95 : Write = 57 114 58 : Read = 57 114 58  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 6 @ 100x96 : Write = 147 183 168 : Read = 147 183 168  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 7 @ 100x109 : Write = 251 2 170 : Read = 251 2 170  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 8 @ 100x131 : Write = 53 54 169 : Read = 53 54 169  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 9 @ 100x138 : Write = 64 232 155 : Read = 64 232 155  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 10 @ 100x209 : Write = 3 242 37 : Read = 3 242 37  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 11 @ 100x210 : Write = 208 55 255 : Read = 208 55 255  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 12 @ 100x215 : Write = 182 29 75 : Read = 182 29 75  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 13 @ 100x222 : Write = 102 231 35 : Read = 102 231 35  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 14 @ 100x230 : Write = 16 87 59 : Read = 16 87 59  
VERBOSE : Verify3 : Verified : Pixel 15 @ 100x242 : Write = 220 35 252 : Read = 220 35 252
```


FooStegCypher Technical Details

FooStegCypher enhances the Brute Strength of the Data Image.

FooStegCypher takes the user supplied FooStegKey and translates the characters into their corresponding ASCII Code Values.

FooStegCypher then factors the ASCII Code Values, by the lowest Prime Number (0 - 500) which is incremented by 500 per character index, and in addition by the random 6 digit FooStegToken, to create a numerical string of values, [0-9] [CypherSortKey].

The flexibility with the end user being able to select the number of rounds (R) between 19 - 512, increases the length of the CypherSortKey, based on the length of the FooStegKey. ie: A longer CypherSortKey can be obtained by using a short FooStegKey by increasing the rounds (R).

Example Code

Such as :

```
FSK = FooStegKey [ 8 - 10240 ASCII Characters ]
FST = FooStegToken
CAP = Character ASCII Primed
SK  = SortKey
CSK = CypherSortKey
R   = Rounds [ 19 - 512 ]
```

```
Where FST = $( ( RANDOM 6 Digit Number, 100000 >=< 999999 ) )
```

```
Where Index = 1
```

```
until [ ${Index} > [ String Length FooStegKey ] ]
```

```
do
```

```
    CAP=$( ( [ FSK character ${Index}, ASCII Code Value ] \
    * ( LPN [ ( ${Index} * 500 ) - 500 ] - ( ${Index} * 500 ) ] ) )
```

```
    SK=$( ( ${SK} + ${CAP} ) )
```

```
    Increment Index by 1
```

```
done
```

```
while [ ( String Length SortKey ) < ( R ) ]
```

```
do
```

```
    SK=$( ( ${SK} + ${SK} + ${FST} ) )
```

```
    CSK="${CSK}${SK}"
```

```
done
```

SALTING

As you can determine from the sample code above, utilising the same FooStegKey will generate different SortKey due to the use of the RANDOM FooStegToken which applies a 'SALTED' result to the final SortKey.

Sample Results Using The Same FooStegKey :

Example 1

FooStegKey : fWMvvOJVXet

FooStegToken : 475316

CypherSortKey :

578336612042048245594124959414099663596199802508400080332800635980160174
727632039698686408415052128173054202563508615651270647628102541770572205
084016460410168508236820337491788164067545889232813513931006562703261516
131254069983482625081447201252501629419340105003259313996210006519103308
420013038681932840026077839180168005215615367633601043127826686720208626
040652134404172525566202688083450558855653761669011652428107523338023780
172215046676048035660430093352096546636860186704193568588172037340838761
249234407468167757003006881493633551875916

Example 2

FooStegKey : fWMvvOJVXet

FooStegToken : 842737

CypherSortKey :

615078713144311271313595510545511105364722295003144674279989432833517894
994073579841551716052583914321894415286446315675729010587111458105447922
916295169545832674612791665433499118333095127193666619868175733324057908
714666482000911293329648445595866593053185511733186190644723466372465563
146932745015399993865490115073518773098031442073754619607131151750923921
510503915018478431052815300369568629483676007391372673947112014782745432
167924029565490948609548059130981981492796118261964047259119223652392817
8791938447304785644185757689460957129679887

Example 3

FooStegKey : fWMvvOJVXet

FooStegToken : 388353

CypherSortKey

:56964031178115923950671482896959696774319432383938903603177846041515573
091833115006719623040179112461191935249227722234984593279999692253951199
384896255398770180863797540750079159508188851131901641653756380328719103
127606578265592552131604147151042632471295102085265330943204170531050239
408341062488831816682125366015163336425112038332667285026291196533457005
646591130669140116815352613382802375142352267656047891199104535312096170
751209070624192729855418141248385848063836282496772084479167256499354455
731133451299870895029756690259974179394303

CypherSortKey

The CypherSortKey is split 1 character at a time, applied as a prefix character to the ScanMap, which is then sorted, to reorder the ScanMap into the CypherMap, which is then utilised as the WriteMap or ExtractMap.

Sample Results Using The Same FooStegKey with different Scan Modes :

Example 1

FooStegKey : fWMvvOJVXet

FooStegToken : 475316

CypherSortKey :

578336612042048245594124959414099663596199802508400080332800635980160174
727632039698686408415052128173054202563508615651270647628102541770572205
084016460410168508236820337491788164067545889232813513931006562703261516
131254069983482625081447201252501629419340105003259313996210006519103308
420013038681932840026077839180168005215615367633601043127826686720208626
040652134404172525566202688083450558855653761669011652428107523338023780
172215046676048035660430093352096546636860186704193568588172037340838761
249234407468167757003006881493633551875916

With a Scan Mode of 0, the following ScanMap is created :

VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 0 @ 0x0
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 1 @ 0x1
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 2 @ 0x2
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 3 @ 0x3
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 4 @ 0x4
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 5 @ 0x5
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 6 @ 0x6
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 7 @ 0x7
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 8 @ 0x8
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 9 @ 0x9
VERBOSE : ScanMap : Pixel 10 @ 0x10

Which then is sorted to create the following CypherMap

VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 0 @ 100x6
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 1 @ 100x11
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 2 @ 100x20
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 3 @ 100x24
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 4 @ 100x30
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 5 @ 100x40
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 6 @ 100x48
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 7 @ 100x55
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 8 @ 100x60
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 9 @ 100x62
VERBOSE : CypherMap : Pixel 10 @ 100x65

And is utilised as the WriteMap or the ExtractMap

Example 2

FooStegKey : fWMvvOJVXet

FooStegToken : 842737

CypherSortKey :

615078713144311271313595510545511105364722295003144674279989432833517894
994073579841551716052583914321894415286446315675729010587111458105447922
916295169545832674612791665433499118333095127193666619868175733324057908
714666482000911293329648445595866593053185511733186190644723466372465563
146932745015399993865490115073518773098031442073754619607131151750923921
510503915018478431052815300369568629483676007391372673947112014782745432
167924029565490948609548059130981981492796118261964047259119223652392817
8791938447304785644185757689460957129679887

With a Scan Mode of 1, the following ScanMap is created :

VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 0 @ 0x999
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 1 @ 0x998
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 2 @ 0x997
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 3 @ 0x996
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 4 @ 0x995
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 5 @ 0x994
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 6 @ 0x993
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 7 @ 0x992
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 8 @ 0x991
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 9 @ 0x990
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 10 @ 0x989

Which then is sorted to create the following CypherMap

VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 0 @ 100x999
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 1 @ 100x994
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 2 @ 100x989
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 3 @ 100x984
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 4 @ 100x962
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 5 @ 100x930
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 6 @ 100x911
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 7 @ 100x895
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 8 @ 100x872
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 9 @ 100x864
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 10 @ 100x853

And is utilised as the WriteMap or the ExtractMap

Example 3

FooStegKey : fWMvvOJVXet
FooStegToken : 388353
CypherSortKey
:56964031178115923950671482896959696774319432383938903603177846041515573
091833115006719623040179112461191935249227722234984593279999692253951199
384896255398770180863797540750079159508188851131901641653756380328719103
127606578265592552131604147151042632471295102085265330943204170531050239
408341062488831816682125366015163336425112038332667285026291196533457005
646591130669140116815352613382802375142352267656047891199104535312096170
751209070624192729855418141248385848063836282496772084479167256499354455
731133451299870895029756690259974179394303

With a Scan Mode of 2, the following ScanMap is created :

VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 0 @ 999x0
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 1 @ 999x1
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 2 @ 999x2
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 3 @ 999x3
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 4 @ 999x4
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 5 @ 999x5
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 6 @ 999x6
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 7 @ 999x7
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 8 @ 999x8
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 9 @ 999x9
VERBOSE : ScanMap : : Pixel 10 @ 999x10

Which then is sorted to create the following CypherMap

VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 0 @ 899x3
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 1 @ 899x8
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 2 @ 899x12
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 3 @ 899x16
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 4 @ 899x18
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 5 @ 989x2
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 6 @ 899x23
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 7 @ 899x28
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 8 @ 899x49
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 9 @ 899x64
VERBOSE : CypherMap : : Pixel 10 @ 899x76

And is utilised as the WriteMap or the ExtractMap

WriteMap Use

The BASE64 Data is converted into Binary Data.

The Binary Data is Written to the Data Image, as per the sequence defined in the WriteMap, taking into account the RGB Min / Max values, utilising the Source Image to determine the Binary Difference to create the Data Image RGB value.

ExtractMap Use

The Binary Data is Extracted from the Data Image, as per the sequence defined in the ExtractMap, taking into account the RGB Min / Max values, utilising the Source Image to determine the Binary Difference until 9 zeros are read from the Data Image.

The Binary Data is converted into BASE64 Data.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

TBD	To Be Disclosed
	If you discover a term you are unable to find the answer for within this documentation or online at FooCrypt.Com.Au , send a request via the webform at the bottom of FooCrypt.Com.Au selecting one of the “Question” options for further information.
Calculations	We utilise WolFramAlpha as a trusted source for all of our calculations.

Addendum

- **Package name modifications.**
 - **The comma ‘,’ has been replaced with a full stop ‘.’**
- **This document contains the stdout (standard output), and images, of FooCrypt.12.0.1.Core, FooCrypt.12.0.1.OpenSSL and earlier versions.**