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Digital Image Encryption Algorithm With Combination of Two Chaos Maps and Determination of Selective Techniques for MSB Bits

Author [1*], Author [2], Author [3]

[1,2,3] Afilliate author, Departement, City, Country

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***Corresponding Author:**
Name of Author
School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics (STEI), Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) Jl.Ganesha 10, Bandung 40132, Indonesia
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ABSTRACT

A good abstract for a journal article is a clear, concise, and informative summary of the entire article. Its function is to give readers a brief overview of what is discussed in the article, so they can decide whether the article is relevant to their interests. Informative: The abstract should include the main points of the article, including: A brief background of the problem studied, Purpose of the study, Methods used, Main results, and Conclusions. It is written in a maximum of 200 to 300 words. Usually at the end of the abstract, keywords are added, which serve as an index, so that the journal article is easier to find.

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Introduction

Image is one form of data or information presented visually. Image plays an important role in today's multimedia industry [1]. Image is also an element that forms a video, because a video is basically composed of a series of image frames that are displayed in a fast tempo. In addition to being stored in storage media, images are also sent electronically through public channels such as the internet. Storing or sending images through transmission channels is vulnerable to access or tapping by unauthorized parties [2]. Therefore, to protect the confidentiality of images from illegal access, image encryption has been widely used as a way to maintain information security [3].

Method

To facilitate the discussion and design of this project, in the design planning we use the prototyping method. Prototyping is an approach to software or product development that involves creating an early version of a product, called a "prototype", to explore basic ideas, concepts, or functionality before producing a final product. These prototypes typically do not have all the features or level of completion that will be in the final product, but are sufficient to demonstrate the core idea or functionality. The prototype method used has the following stages.

Result

Here is a discussion of the results we did. In accordance with the phase we use, namely using a prototype, then in this discussion it will be reviewed in stages. The stages of discussion are as follows:

3.1. Format for images and tables.

The format of figures and tables in journal articles is critical to ensure clarity and professionalism. Here are general guidelines, but always check the specific guidelines of the journal you are submitting to, as there may be variations:

1. Images should be high enough resolution to be clear and sharp when printed.
2. Typically, a resolution of 300 dpi (dots per inch) is recommended for color or grayscale images, and 600-1200 dpi for line drawings.
3. Common file formats are TIFF, EPS, or high-quality JPEG.

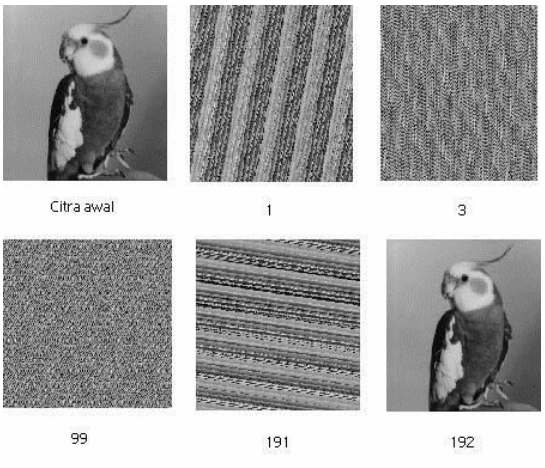


Figure 1. Example image formats.

Table 1. Example of data table format

Code	Function	Control	Status	Description
Button 1 (D2)	Push On	Control Preset 1	Ok	Table text fill describe
Button 2 (D3)	Push On	Control Preset 2	Ok	Table text fill describe
Button 3 (D4)	Push On	Control Preset 3	Ok	Table text fill describe
Button 4 (D5)	Push On	Control Preset 4	Ok	Table text fill describe
Button 5 (D6)	Push On	Control Preset 5	Ok	Table text fill describe
Button 6 (D7)	Push On	Control Preset 6	Ok	Table text fill describe
Button 7 (D8)	Push Up	Control Preset 7	Ok	Table text fill describe
Button 8 (D9)	Push Down	Control Preset 8	Ok	Table text fill describe

3.4. Format in writing formulas.

The use of formula formats in journal articles must be clear, consistent, and easy to understand by readers. Here are some general guidelines for example on Formula Numbering. Formulas must be numbered sequentially. Numbering is usually placed in brackets to the right of the formula. Example:

$$\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a} \quad (1)$$

Double check all formulas before submitting an article to a journal. Make sure that when writing your formula you use the Equation Editor feature in Word. Make sure that the formula is in accordance with the writing guidelines of the journal you are aiming for. Consult with a co-author or mathematician if you are unsure about the use of the formula. By following these guidelines, you can present the formula in your journal article clearly and professionally.

Discussion

The discussion section of a journal article is a crucial part, where the author interprets and analyzes the research results in a broader context. Here are the key points that are usually found in the discussion section:

1. Interpretation of Results:

a. The author explains the meaning of the research results obtained.
b. The author relates the research results to the research question or hypothesis proposed.
c. The author explains whether the research results support or reject the hypothesis.

2. Relationship to Previous Research:
   a. The author compares the research results with relevant previous research results.
   b. The author explains the similarities and differences between the current research results and previous research.
   c. The author explains how the current research results add to knowledge or provide new perspectives in the field.
3. Research Implications:
   a. The author explains the practical or theoretical implications of the research results.
   b. The author explains how the research results can be applied in real life or in further research.
   c. The author explains the significance of the findings in the context of current knowledge.
4. Research Limitations:
   a. The author acknowledges the limitations of the study that may have influenced the results.
   b. The author explains how these limitations can be addressed in further research.
   c. This explanation shows that the author is honest and open about the research that has been conducted.
5. Suggestions for Further Research:
   a. The author provides suggestions for further research that can be conducted based on the results of the current research.
   b. The author identifies areas of research that still need to be explored further.
   c. This contributes to the development of science.

In short, the discussion section functions to: Explain the meaning of the research results. Connect the research results with previous research. Explain the implications and limitations of the research. Provide suggestions for further research. Thus, the discussion section is an important part of a journal article, because it provides context and deeper meaning to the research results.

CONCLUTIONS

The conclusion section of a journal article is a final summary that summarizes the main findings of the study and their implications. Here are some characteristics of a good conclusion, namely Concise and Clear, Summarizes the Main Findings, Answers the Research Question, Highlights the Implications of the Study, States the Limitations of the Study (Optional), and Provides Suggestions for Further Research (Optional). In general, a good conclusion should be able to Provide a clear and concise overview of the main findings of the study and Answer the research question and highlight the implications of the study. Be concise, clear, and easy to understand. Do not introduce new information.

Acknowlegdement

Not applicable.

Author Contributions

Not applicable.

Conflict of Interest Statement

Not applicable.

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Note: Make sure all references listed have external access via hyperlinks, either URLs or DOIs.