

Acknowledgements

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Table 5: Embedding serial number with serial code

Rules to find a embedding position: if $n > tb$ then if $tb - pt = 1$ then start embedding SCode with first position of the successive tag. else: start embedding the SCode in the position where $position = pt$				
Where , n = total set member, tb =total length of the tag serial and pt = present serial code embedded position				
Serial number after performing operation in Eq. (1) is “ $d_1e_1f_1g_1h_1i_1j_1$ ” and $tb=7$.				
Table 5: Embedding serial number with serial code(continued)				
d_1 (First digit $pt=1$)	e_1 (second digit $pt=2$)		i_1 (second to last $pt=6$)	d_1 (First byte $pt=1$)
Tag1’s serial code will be xored with “ d_1e_1 ”.	Tag2’s serial code will be xored with “ e_1f_1 ”.	Tag6’s serial code will be xored with “ i_1j_1 ”. ($tb-pt$)= $(7-6)=1$	Tag7’s serial code will be xored with “ d_1e_1 ”.

Table 6: Serial code generation and embedding process

Label	Values		
	Tag 1	Tag 2	Last tag of the set(Tag n)
Sequence no.	1234567 ₁₀	1234568 ₁₀	1297899 ₁₀
Plain text serial in decimal	1234567 ₁₀	1234568 ₁₀	1297899 ₁₀
Calculation for tag serial generation	$h(S_1 \oplus (EM \oplus OC))$ $=h(12D687 \oplus (22EDFBB \oplus 3F6265))$ $=h(12D687 \oplus 0211bdde)$ $=h(02036b59)$ $= eb3ee97e_{16}$	05ad40a6 ₁₆	d0449353 ₁₆
Serial code generation	$1+2+6+7+8+9+9=45_{10}=2D_{16}$ = this is the SCode of tag n	$1+2+3+4+5+6+7=28_1$ $=1C_{16}$ = this is the SCode of tag 1	$2C_{16}$ = this is the SCode of n-1 tag.
Processed serial for writing to a tag.	c63ee97e ₁₆	046d40a6 ₁₆	etc

Table 9: Summary of comparative study

Protocols	Tamper evidence	Restoring tampered data	Linkability resistance for OM and OC	Technique/s used	Applicability with existing hardware	Robustness
Mohan et al. [11]	√	√	X	Stenography	√	Δ
Potdar et al. [12]	√	X	X	watermarking	Δ	Δ
Noman et al. [13]	√	X	X	Watermarking	√	√
Noman et al. [14]	√	X	X	Watermarking	Δ	Δ
Yamamoto et al. [15]	√	X	X	Write activity	X	X
Proposed protocol	√	√	√	Hybrid(Watermarking and stenography)	√	Δ

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