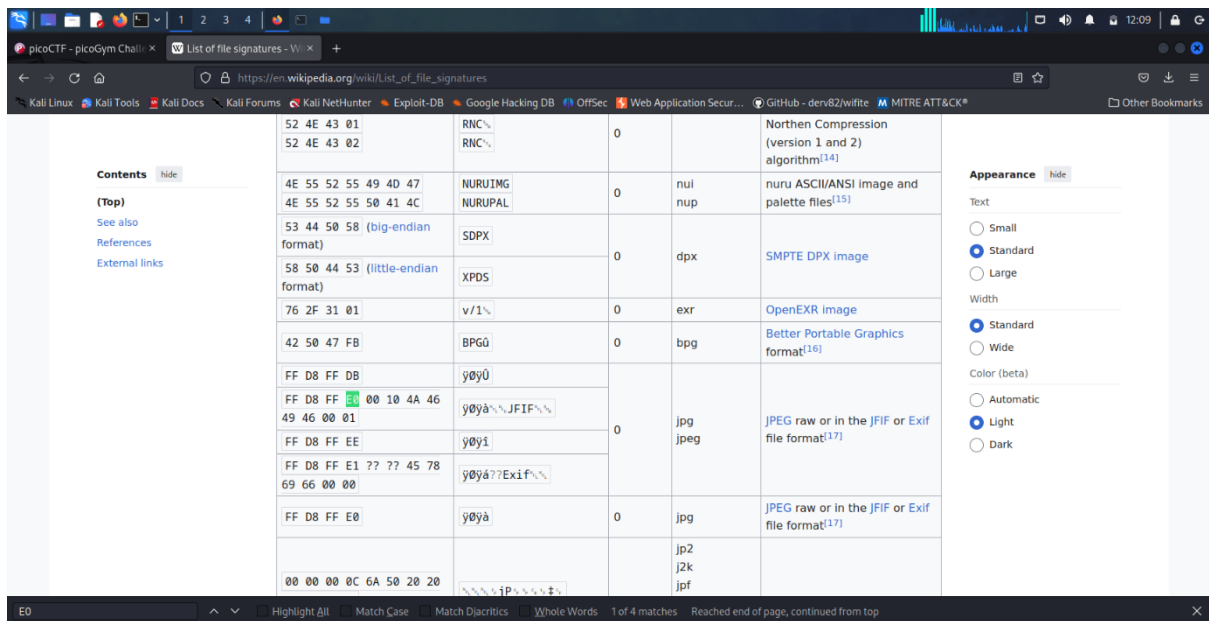
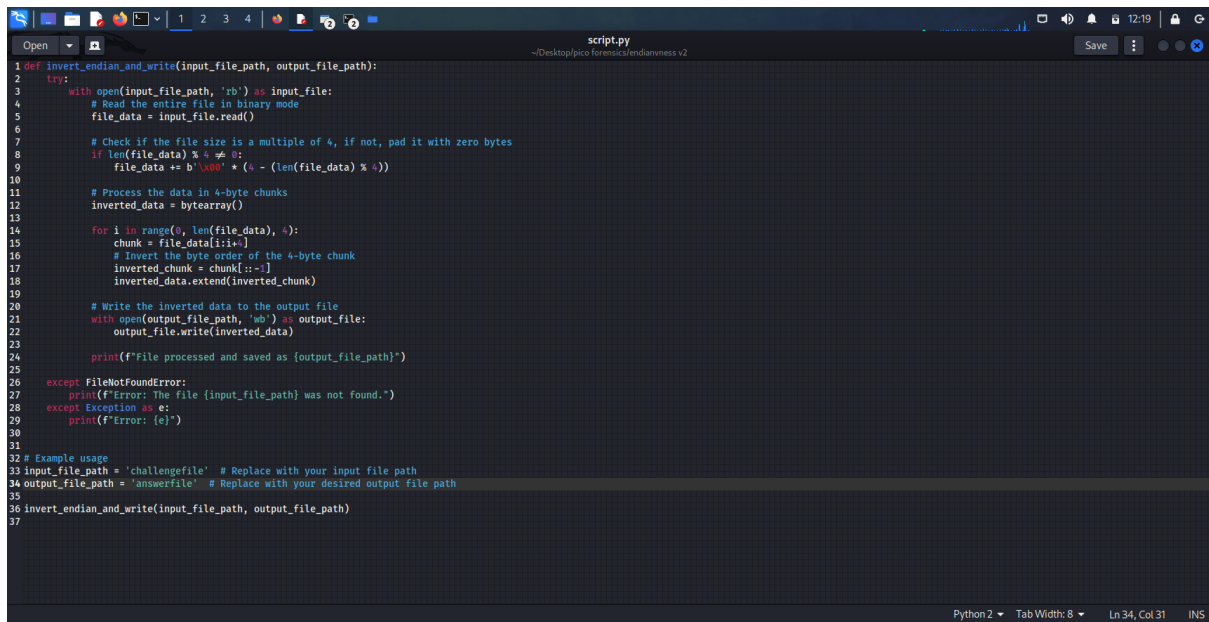


First open it with hexedit take the first symbol and search it online in the magical bytes section



You will find it in the magic bytes section which is jpeg now if you see it close every 4 bytes / symbols are inverted or reverse so write a program to del with it



```
1 def invert_endian_and_write(input_file_path, output_file_path):
2     try:
3         with open(input_file_path, 'rb') as input_file:
4             # Read the entire file in binary mode
5             file_data = input_file.read()
6
7             # Check if the file size is a multiple of 4, if not, pad it with zero bytes
8             if len(file_data) % 4 != 0:
9                 file_data += b'\x00' * (4 - (len(file_data) % 4))
10
11            # Process the data in 4-byte chunks
12            inverted_data = bytearray()
13
14            for i in range(0, len(file_data), 4):
15                chunk = file_data[i:i+4]
16                # Invert the byte order of the 4-byte chunk
17                inverted_chunk = chunk[::-1]
18                inverted_data.extend(inverted_chunk)
19
20            # Write the inverted data to the output file
21            with open(output_file_path, 'wb') as output_file:
22                output_file.write(inverted_data)
23
24            print(f"File processed and saved as {output_file_path}")
25
26        except FileNotFoundError:
27            print(f"Error: The file {input_file_path} was not found.")
28        except Exception as e:
29            print(f"Error: {e}")
30
31
32 # Example usage
33 input_file_path = 'challengefile' # Replace with your input file path
34 output_file_path = 'answerfile' # Replace with your desired output file path
35
36 invert_endian_and_write(input_file_path, output_file_path)
37
```

```
def invert_endian_and_write(input_file_path, output_file_path):
```

```
    try:
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        with open(input_file_path, 'rb') as input_file:
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            # Read the entire file in binary mode
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            file_data = input_file.read()
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            # Check if the file size is a multiple of 4, if not, pad it with zero bytes
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            if len(file_data) % 4 != 0:
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                file_data += b'\x00' * (4 - (len(file_data) % 4))
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            # Process the data in 4-byte chunks
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            inverted_data = bytearray()
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            for i in range(0, len(file_data), 4):
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                chunk = file_data[i:i+4]
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                # Invert the byte order of the 4-byte chunk
```

```
                inverted_chunk = chunk[::-1]
```

```
                inverted_data.extend(inverted_chunk)
```

```
# Write the inverted data to the output file

with open(output_file_path, 'wb') as output_file:

    output_file.write(inverted_data)


print(f"File processed and saved as {output_file_path}")
```

```
except FileNotFoundError:

    print(f"Error: The file {input_file_path} was not found.")

except Exception as e:

    print(f"Error: {e}")
```

Example usage

input_file_path = 'challengefile' # Replace with your input file path

output_file_path = 'answerfile' # Replace with your desired output file path

invert_endian_and_write(input_file_path, output_file_path)

