实验3: E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统测试

课程名称: 信息隐藏与数字水印技术

实验项目名称: E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统测试

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实验日期: 2020年6月11日

实验目的

1. 理解E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统的基本原理。

- 2. 了解 Hamming Code 和 Trellis Code 的工作原理。
- 3. 掌握 Correlation Coefficient 的计算。

实验内容与要求

- 1. 实现基于 E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8 系统的 E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统。要求使用 Correlation Coefficient 作为检测值。
- 2. 设计一张水印,选择嵌入强度 α = √8,使用该水印测试基于 E_SIMPLE_8/ D_SIMPLE_8 系 统的 E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统应用于不同封面时的检测准确率。要求封面数量不少于 40 张。
- 3. 实现基于 Hamming Code 或 Trellis Code 的 E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统。
- 4. 使用固定的水印和固定的嵌入强度,测试基于HammingCode或TrellisCode的E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统应用于不同封面时的检测准确率。这里 α 取值根据所采用的 Hamming Code 或 Trellis Code 编码方式选定。比较在信息末尾添加两个0比特是否有助于提高检测的准确率,如果可以,请解释原因。
- 5. 比较基于不同系统,E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8 和(基于 Hamming Code 或 Trellis Code 的) E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统的检测准确率,试分析原因。

实验环境

本次实验使用MATLAB2017进行,所有脚本文件均在附件的压缩文件之中

实验过程

实现基于 E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8 系统的 E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统

• 基于E_SIMPLE_8的E_BLK_8

```
function [wimg] = Simple_E_BLK_8(img,message, wi, alpha)
[width, height] = size(img);
img = im2double(img);
w = (zeros(size(wi{1}))); % wi里是八个8*8矩阵
for i=1:size(wi,2)
if(message(i)==1)
w = w + wi{i};
elseif(message(i)==0)
w = w - wi{i};
```

```
10 end
11
    end
12
    w_mean = mean(mean(w));
13 | w = w - w_mean;
14
    w_std = std2(w);
15
    w = w / w_std;
16
17
    % extract mark from img before modification
18 | v = zeros(8,8);
19 | nvo = zeros(8,8);
20 n = zeros(8,8);
21 for i=1:width
       for j=1:height
22
            imod8 = int32(mod(i-1,8))+1;
23
24
            jmod8 = int32(mod(j-1,8))+1;
25
            nvo(imod8, jmod8) = nvo(imod8, jmod8) + double(img(i,j));
26
            n(imod8, jmod8) = n(imod8, jmod8) + 1;
27
        end
28 end
29
    v = nvo./n;
30
31 \ % use blind embedding to choose a new vector in mark space
32
    % that is close to a given extracted mark and (hopefully) inside
33 % the detection region
    vw = zeros(8,8);
35 | vw = im2double(v) + alpha*w;
36
37
    % modify an image so that when entered into ExtractMark
38 % it will produce (approximately) a given mark
    delta = n.*vw -nvo;
40 | for i=1:width
        for j=1:height
41
42
            imod8 = (mod(i-1,8))+1;
43
            jmod8 = (mod(j-1,8))+1;
44
            oldPixel = double(img(i,j));
45
            newPixel = double(img(i,j))+delta(imod8,jmod8)./n(imod8,jmod8);
            if(newPixel <0)</pre>
46
47
                img(i,j) = 0;
            elseif(newPixel>255)
48
49
                img(i,j) = 255;
50
            else
51
                img(i,j) = newPixel;
52
            end
53
            n(imod8, jmod8) = n(imod8, jmod8) - 1;
54
            delta(imod8,jmod8) = delta(imod8,jmod8) - (img(i,j)-oldPixel);
55
        end
56
    end
57
    wimg = img;
58
    end
```

img 是要嵌入进的cover image,数据类型是uint8。

message 是要嵌入的信息,是一个一行n列的logical矩阵,表示要嵌入信息的二进制,其中n是用户可以控制的值。

wi 是一个元胞数组, 存放了n个高斯分布的矩阵(水印), 矩阵大小为8*8。

alpha 是嵌入强度,由用户提供,本次实验中均为 $\sqrt{8}$ 。

• 基于D_SIMPLE_8 的D_BLK_8

```
function [wm, cc] = Simple_D_BLK_8(wimg, wi, threshold)
 2
    [width, height] = size(wimg);
 3
   wimg = im2double(wimg);
 4
   wm = [];
 5
 6 % Extract Mark
 7
   nvo = zeros(8,8);
 8
   n = zeros(8,8);
 9
   for i=1:width
       for j=1:height
10
11
            imod8 = int32(mod(i-1,8))+1;
            jmod8 = int32(mod(j-1,8))+1;
12
13
            nvo(imod8, jmod8) = nvo(imod8, jmod8) + double(wimg(i,j));
14
            n(imod8, jmod8) = n(imod8, jmod8) + 1;
15
        end
16
  end
17
    v = nvo./n;
18
19
    % decode
20 for i=1:size(wi,2)
21
        tmp = wi{i};
        product = sum(sum(im2double(v).*tmp));
22
23
        wm(i) = double(product/(8*8));
24
   end
25
   wm = wm > 0;
26
27 | % re-encoding
28 w = (zeros(size(wi{1})));
29 | for i=1:size(wi,2)
30
       if(wm(i)==1)
           w = w + wi\{i\};
31
32
        elseif(wm(i)==0)
            w = w - wi\{i\};
33
34
        end
35 end
36
37 % Correlation Coefficient
38
   v_mean = mean(mean(v));
39 | vw = sum(sum((v-v_mean).*(w-mean(mean(w)))));
40 | vv = sum(sum((v-v_mean).*(v-v_mean)));
41
    ww = sum(sum((w-mean(mean(w))).*(w-mean(mean(w)))));
   if( abs(vv * ww) < 0.0001 )
42
43
        cc = 0;
44 else
45
        cc = vw / sqrt( vv * ww );
46 end
47
48
    if((cc) < threshold)</pre>
49
        wm = [-1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1];
50 end
51
    end
```

wi 是一个元胞数组,存放了n个高斯分布的矩阵(水印),矩阵大小为8*8。

threshold 是通过检测值是否超过阈值来判断该图片是否含有水印。

- wm 是解码产生的信息,如果该图片没有水印,则输出为[-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1]。
- cc 是检测值, 当低于阈值时会认为图片中没有水印信息。
- Generate Watermark

```
function [wi] = GenerateWatermark(num,x,y,seed)
2
       wi = cell(1, num);
3
       if nargin == 3 % 如果参数里没有seed
 4
           for i=1:num
 5
               wi\{1,i\} = (randn([x,y])); %正太分布,均值为0 方差为1
 6
           end
 7
       elseif nargin == 4 % 如果参数里有seed
           for i=1:num
8
9
               randn('seed', seed + i); % 可以保证同一个seed生成的水印都一样
10
               wi{1,i} = (randn([x,y])); %正太分布,均值为0 方差为1
11
           end
12
       end
13 end
```

根据输入信息长度不同以及cover image的size不同,产生不同的水印。

实现基于Trellis Code的 E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统

• 基于Trellis Code的E BLK 8

```
1 | function [wimg] = Trellis_E_BLK_8(img,message, wi, alpha)
    [width, height] = size(img);
 3
   img = im2double(img);
   w = (zeros(size(wi{1}))); % wi里是八个8*8矩阵
 4
 5
   message = [message 0 0]; % 是否pad两个0
    for i=1:size(message,2)
 6
 7
       if(message(i)==1)
 8
           w = w + wi\{i\};
 9
        elseif(message(i)==0)
            w = w - wi\{i\};
10
11
        end
12
13
   end
14 \mid w_{mean} = mean(mean(w));
15 \mid w = w - w_mean;
16 \mid w_{std} = std2(w);
17
    w = w / w_std;
18
19 | % extract mark from img before modi?cation
v = zeros(8,8);
21 | nvo = zeros(8,8);
22 n = zeros(8,8);
23
    for i=1:width
        for j=1:height
24
25
            imod8 = int32(mod(i-1,8))+1;
26
            jmod8 = int32(mod(j-1,8))+1;
27
            nvo(imod8, jmod8) = nvo(imod8, jmod8) + double(img(i,j));
28
            n(imod8, jmod8) = n(imod8, jmod8) + 1;
29
        end
```

```
30 end
31
    v = nvo./n;
32
33 | % use blind embedding to choose a new vector in mark space
34 | % that is close to a given extracted mark and (hopefully) inside
35 | % the detection region
36 vw = zeros(8,8);
37
    vw = v + alpha*w;
38
39
    % modify an image so that when entered into ExtractMark
    % it will produce (approximately) a given mark
40
41
    delta = n.*vw -nvo;
42
    wimg = zeros(size(img));
    for i=1:width
43
44
        for j=1:height
            imod8 = int32(mod(i-1,8))+1;
45
            jmod8 = int32(mod(j-1,8))+1;
46
            oldPixel = double(img(i,j));
47
48
            newPixel = double(img(i,j))+delta(imod8,jmod8)/n(imod8,jmod8);
49
            if(newPixel <0)</pre>
                img(i,j) = 0;
50
51
            elseif(newPixel>255)
                img(i,j) = 255;
52
53
            else
54
                 img(i,j) = newPixel;
55
            end
56
            n(imod8, jmod8) = n(imod8, jmod8) - 1;
            delta(imod8, jmod8) = delta(imod8, jmod8) - (img(i,j)-oldPixel);
57
58
        end
59
    end
60
    wimg = img;
61
    end
```

基于Trellis Code的D_BLK_8

```
function [wm, cc] = Trellis_D_BLK_8(wimg, wi, threshold)
 1
 2
    [width,height] = size(wimg);
    wimg = im2double(wimg);
 3
 4
    % ExtractMark
 5
   nvo = zeros(8,8);
 6 \mid n = zeros(8,8);
 7
    for i=1:width
 8
        for j=1:height
 9
             imod8 = int32(mod(i-1,8))+1;
10
             jmod8 = int32(mod(j-1,8))+1;
11
             nvo(imod8, jmod8) = nvo(imod8, jmod8) + double(wimg(i,j));
12
             n(imod8, jmod8) = n(imod8, jmod8) + 1;
13
        end
14
    end
15
    v = nvo./n;
16
17
    % TrellisDemodulate 解码
18
    lc0 = zeros(1,8)-1; lc0(1) = 0;
19
    m1 = zeros(8,8); m0 = zeros(8,8);
20
    nextState = [1 \ 2;3 \ 4;5 \ 6;7 \ 8;1 \ 2;3 \ 4;5 \ 6;7 \ 8];
```

```
21 for i=1:10
22
        lc1 = zeros(1,8)-1;
23
        for state=1:8
24
            if(1c0(state) \sim = -1)
25
                 if i<=size(wi,2)</pre>
26
                     1c = sum(sum(v.*wi{i}))/(8*8);
27
                 else
28
                     tmp = randn([8,8]);
29
                     1c = sum(sum(v.*tmp))/(8*8);
30
                 end
31
                 next = nextState(state,1);
32
                 if (lc1(next) == -1 || lc1(next) < lc0(state) - lc)
33
                     lc1(next) = lc0(state) - lc;
                     m1(next,:) = m0(state,:);
34
35
                 end
                % We know that the last two bits of the message must be 0
36
37
                 if i <= 8
38
                     next = nextState( state, 2 );
                     if (lc1(next) == -1 \mid \mid lc1(next) < lc0(state) + lc)
39
40
                         lc1(next) = lc0(state) + lc;
                         m1(next,:) = m0(state,:);
41
                         m1(next,i) = 1;
42
43
                     end
44
                 end
45
            end
46
        end
47
        1c0 = 1c1;
48
        m0 = m1;
49 end
50
    [\sim, bestState] = max(1c0);
51
    wm = m0(bestState,:);
52
53 % TrellisModulate
54
   w = (zeros(size(wi{1}))); % wi里是八个8*8矩阵
    % message = wm;
56
    message = [wm 0 0]; % 是否pad两个0
57
    for i=1:size(wi,2)
58
        if(message(i)==1)
59
           w = w + wi\{i\};
60
        elseif(message(i)==0)
            w = w - wi\{i\};
61
62
        end
63
64 end
65
66 % Correlation Coefficient
    v_mean = mean(mean(v));
68 | vw = sum(sum((v-v_mean).*(w-mean(mean(w)))));
69 vv = sum(sum((v-v_mean).*(v-v_mean)));
70
    ww = sum(sum((w-mean(mean(w))).*(w-mean(mean(w)))));
    if( abs(vv * ww) < 0.0001 )
71
72
        cc = 0;
73
    else
74
        cc = vw / sqrt( vv * ww );
75
    end
76
77
    if((cc) < threshold)</pre>
78
        wm = [-1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1];
```

```
79 | end
80 | end
```

注意message有填充两个0的区别。

实验分析与结论

问题2 使用一张水印测试基于 E_SIMPLE_8/ D_SIMPLE_8 系统的 E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统应用于不同封面时的检测准确率

```
clc;
 1
 2
    path = '../data/';
 3
    list = dir(path);
    alpha = 2;
    seed = 1;
    message = randi([0,1],[1,8]); disp(message);
 7
    array_wimg = [];cc_wimg = [];
    array_img = [];cc_img = [];
 9
    wi = GenerateWatermark(8,8,8); % wi is a cell.
    for i=3:(size(list,1))
10
        img = imread([path,list(i).name]);
11
        wimg = Simple_E_BLK_8(img, message, wi, alpha);
12
13
        [array\_wimg(i-2,:),cc\_wimg(i-2)] = Simple\_D\_BLK\_8(wimg,wi,0.5);
14
        [array_img(i-2,:),cc_img(i-2)] = Simple_D_BLK_8(img,wi,0.5); % 不添加水印
    直接decode
15
    end
16
    [FalsePositive,FalseNegative ] = getDetectRate(array_wimg, array_img);
```

代码运行后我们比较变量 array_wimg, array_img:

• cc_img:



cc_wimg



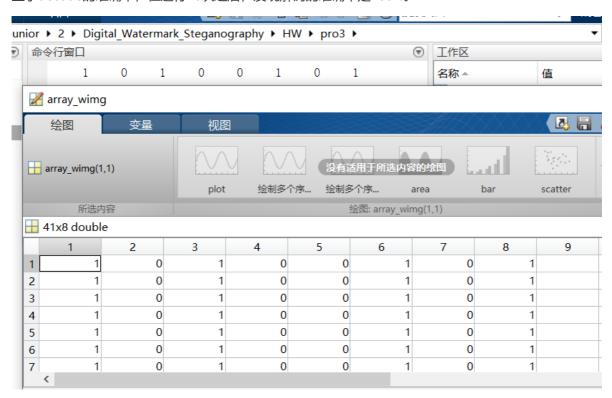
我们可以发现有水印和无水印的数值差距还是较为明显的,因此我们设置0.5作为阈值,当检测值 cc 的绝对值小于阈值时,判定该图片没有水印,否则就含有水印。

因此我用 getDetectRate 来获得False Positive/Negative Rate 的值。

```
function [FalsePositive,FalseNegative] = getDetectRate(array_wimg,
    array_img)
    FalsePositive = 0;
 3
    FalseNegative = 0;
 4
    for i=1:size(array_wimg,1)
 5
        if array\_wimg(i,:) == [-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1]
 6
            FalseNegative = FalseNegative + 1;
 7
        end
 8
    end
 9
    for i=1:size(array_img,1)
10
11
        if array_img(i,:) \sim [-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1]
12
            FalsePositive = FalsePositive + 1;
13
        end
14
    end
15
    % FalsePositive = FalsePositive/size(array_img,1);
   % FalseNegative = FalseNegative/size(array_wimg,1);
16
17 end
```

最后我们得到在该水印下,嵌入随机的message时,我们False Positive Rate 为0/41和 False Negative Rate 为0/41. 可以看到该系统对于检测是否存在水印的准确率很高。

至于decode的准确率,在运行10次之后,发现解码的准确率是100%。



问题4 测试基于TrellisCode的E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统应用于不同封面时的检测准确率

```
1    clc;
2    path = '../data/';
3    list = dir(path);
4    alpha = sqrt(8);
5    seed = 0;
6    message = randi([0,1],[1,8]); disp(message);
7    array_wimg = [];cc_wimg = [];
8    array_img = [];cc_img = [];
9    wi = GenerateWatermark(10,8,8); % wi is a cell.
```

```
for i=3:(size(list,1))
    img = imread([path,list(i).name]);
    wimg = Trellis_E_BLK_8(img,message, wi,alpha);
    [array_wimg(i-2,:),cc_wimg(i-2)] = Trellis_D_BLK_8(wimg,wi,0.5);
    [array_img(i-2,:),cc_img(i-2)] = Trellis_D_BLK_8(img,wi,0.5); % 不添加水
    印直接decode
end

[FalsePositive,FalseNegative] = getDetectRate(array_wimg, array_img);
```

- 没有在message后面pad两个0时,水印为随机生成,阈值为0.5
 - o message=00000111, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode信息的错误个数1/41, decode信息的错误bit数 1/(41*8).
 - o message=11001010, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode信息的错误个数3/41, decode信息的错误bit数 3/(41*8).
 - o message=10001000, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode信息的错误个数8/41, decode信息的错误bit数 8/(41*8).
 - o message=10010000, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode信息的错误个数4/41, decode信息的错误bit数 4/(41*8).
 - o message=10010010, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode信息的错误个数0/41, decode信息的错误bit数 0/(41*8).

可以看到在没有pad两个0的时候对于检测图片是否有水印没有影响,但是对于信息解码会有影响,可以看到平均16/255=6.27%的解码错误率,其中错误的信息都只错了1bit。

- 在message后面pad两个0时,水印为随机生成,阈值为0.5
 - message=01011101, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode accuracy = 41/41.
 - message=10100011, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode accuracy = 41/41.
 - message=10000101, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode accuracy = 41/41
 - message=11111011, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode accuracy = 41/41
 - o message=10001001, false positive = 0/41, false negative = 0/41, decode accuracy = 41/41,

可以看到pad两个0之后,整个水印的解码成功率大幅上升,在255次检测中没有一次出错。

比较在信息末尾添加两个 0 比特是否有助于提高检测的准确率

在信息末尾可以提高检测的准确率。

因为最后的两位数是固定的00,所以我们能确定最后的两个bit走的路线,因为最后是按照路径计算内积和,因此正确路径上的最后两位0都正确的,所以会有较大的内积和。这带来的大的差异可以用来提高准确率。

问题5 比较基于不同系统,E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8 和基于 Trellis Code 的 E BLK 8/D BLK 8 系统的检测准确率

实验所用代码

```
1  clc;
2  path = '../data/';
3  list = dir(path);
4  alpha = 2;
5  array_wimg = [];cc_wimg = [];
```

```
array_img = [];cc_img = [];
 7
   wi = GenerateWatermark(10,8,8); % wi is a cell.
 8
    for test = 1:5
9
       message = randi([0,1],[1,8]);
10
       fprintf('-----n', mat2str(message));
11
       for i=3:(size(list,1))
12
           img = imread([path,list(i).name]);
13
           wimg = Simple_E_BLK_8(img, message, wi, alpha);
           [array\_wimg(i-2,:),cc\_wimg(i-2)] = Simple\_D\_BLK\_8(wimg,wi,0.5);
14
15
           加水印直接decode
16
       end
17
       [FalsePositive,FalseNegative ] = getDetectRate(array_wimg, array_img);
18
       [wrongnum,wrongbit] = getDecodeRate(array_wimg, message);
19
       fprintf('-----Based on E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8-----\n');
       fprintf('FalsePositive number = %d/41 \t FalseNegative number = %d/41
20
    \n',FalsePositive,FalseNegative );
       fprintf('wrong\ decoded\ message\ num = \%d/41\t\ wrong\ decoded\ message\ bits
21
   = %d/(41*8)\n',wrongnum,wrongbit );
22
23
       for i=3:(size(list,1))
24
           img = imread([path,list(i).name]);
25
           wimg = Trellis_E_BLK_8(img,message, wi,alpha);
26
           [array\_wimg(i-2,:),cc\_wimg(i-2)] = Trellis\_D\_BLK\_8(wimg,wi,0.5);
27
           [array_img(i-2,:),cc_img(i-2)] = Trellis_D_BLK_8(img,wi,0.5); % 不添
    加水印直接decode
28
       end
29
       [FalsePositive,FalseNegative ] = getDetectRate(array_wimg, array_img);
30
       [wrongnum,wrongbit] = getDecodeRate(array_wimg, message);
31
       fprintf('-----\n');
32
       fprintf('FalsePositive number = %d/41 \t FalseNegative number = %d/41
    \n',FalsePositive,FalseNegative );
       fprintf('wrong decoded message num = %d/41\t wrong decoded message bits
33
   = %d/(41*8) \ln n', wrongnum, wrongbit);
34
   end
```

我们固定每次的水印但是改变message的值。

实验结果

```
-----message:[0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1]-----
-----Based on E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8------
FalsePositive number = 1/41 FalseNegative number = 0/41
wrong decoded message num = 0/41 wrong decoded message bits = 0/(41*8)
-----Based on Trellis Code-----Based on Trellis
FalsePositive number = 0/41 FalseNegative number = 41/41
wrong decoded message num = 41/41 wrong decoded message bits = 328/(41*8)
-----message:[1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0]-----
-----Based on E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8-----
FalsePositive number = 1/41 FalseNegative number = 0/41
wrong decoded message num = 41/41 wrong decoded message bits = 123/(41*8)
-----Based on Trellis Code------
FalsePositive number = 0/41 FalseNegative number = 38/41
wrong decoded message num = 38/41 wrong decoded message bits = 304/(41*8)
-----message:[0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1]-----
-----Based on E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8-----
FalsePositive number = 1/41 FalseNegative number = 0/41
wrong decoded message num = 0/41 wrong decoded message bits = 0/(41*8)
-----Based on Trellis Code------
FalsePositive number = 0/41 FalseNegative number = 0/41
wrong decoded message num = 0/41 wrong decoded message bits = 0/(41*8)
-----message:[1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0]-----
-----Based on E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8-----
FalsePositive number = 1/41 FalseNegative number = 4/41
wrong decoded message num = 41/41 wrong decoded message bits = 106/(41*8)
-----Based on Trellis Code-----Based on Trellis
FalsePositive number = 0/41 FalseNegative number = 0/41
wrong decoded message num = 0/41 wrong decoded message bits = 0/(41*8)
-----message:[0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0]-----
-----Based on E_SIMPLE_8/D_SIMPLE_8-----
FalsePositive number = 1/41 FalseNegative number = 0/41
wrong decoded message num = 0/41 wrong decoded message bits = 0/(41*8)
-----Based on Trellis Code-----
FalsePositive number = 0/41 FalseNegative number = 0/41
wrong decoded message num = 0/41 wrong decoded message bits = 0/(41*8)
```

我们可以看到两个系统的检测准确率其实都很高,false neg/pos的值很小,但是可以发现基于trellis code的系统在解码的正确率上要胜过基于SIMPLE_8的。

原因:

第一个系统只有简单的encode和decode,第二个系统会有错误码的恢复,找到当前最有可能的一个码字,因此显然是后一个的准确率会更高一点。

实验感想

其实搞清楚trellis code花了我很长时间,很不容易写完以后,又发现程序有bug。debug到天昏地暗,最后实在没办法,就把书上附录里面的c代码直接copy过来,然后控制变量,一步一步比对。最后才发现一个类型转换和一个迭代关系上的bug。只能说debug太不容易了,写完这份报告我终于能去复习了。

体会了E_BLK_8/D_BLK_8 系统对于检测图片是否带水印有很大优势,也算是比较明白了trellis code 的算法。