```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import imagetools as im

%matplotlib notebook
```

# Part 1 - Bob's Watermarking Technique

### **Question 1**

```
In [28]:
```

```
#load the images and the mask
xalice = plt.imread('assets/img_alice.png')
ybob = plt.imread('assets/img_bob.png')
mask = np.load('assets/mask.npy')
```

#### In [31]:

```
shape_x = xalice.shape
shape_y = ybob.shape
shape_m = mask.shape
print("shape of xalice, ybob, mask respectively", shape_x, shape_y, shape_m)

max_x, min_x = np.max(xalice), np.min(xalice)
max_y,min_y = np.max(ybob), np.min(ybob)
max_m, min_m = np.max(mask), np.min(mask)
print("range of xalice, ybob and mask respectively (%d, %d), (%f, %d), (%d, %d)" % (min_x, max_x, min_y, max_y,min_m, max_m))
```

```
shape of xalice, ybob, mask respectively (540, 720, 3) (540, 720, 3) (540, 720, 3) range of xalice, ybob and mask respectively (0, 1), (0.007843, 1), (0, 1)
```

Shape of xalice, ybob, mask respectively (540, 720, 3) (540, 720, 3) (540, 720, 3)

Range of xalice, ybob and mask respectively (0, 1), (0.007843, 1), (0, 1)

### **Question 2**

```
In [34]:
```

```
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(xalice)
```

#### Out[34]:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f4649e7cd68>

/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py:2022: UserWarning: This figure includes Axes that are not compatible with tight\_layout, so results might be incorrect. warnings.warn("This figure includes Axes that are not compatible "





There are no buttons after my picture

## **Question 3**

```
In [32]:
```

```
plt.figure()
im.show(ybob)
```

#### Out[32]:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f4649b09860>

/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py:2022: UserWarning: This figure includes Axes that are not compatible with tight\_layout, so results might be incorrect. warnings.warn("This figure includes Axes that are not compatible "



The difference is that the in-house im.show does not show the axes

## **Question 4**

#### In [36]:

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(ncols=3, figsize=(7, 2))
im.show(xalice, ax=axes[0])
im.show(ybob, ax=axes[1])
im.show(mask, ax=axes[2])
fig.show()
```

/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python 3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py: 418: UserWarning: matplotlib is currently using a non-GUI backend, so cannot show the figure

"matplotlib is currently using a non-GUI backend, "

/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py:2022: UserWarning: This figure includes Axes that are not compatible with tight\_layout, so results might be incorrect. warnings.warn("This figure includes Axes that are not compatible "





```
| Color | Colo
```

The first line defines the figure and its axis with 3 different subpolots each with a defined size, the next three lines define what array contents are displayed where (axis locations). The final command displays the result

### Question 5 and 6

```
In [41]:
```

```
def watermark(x, mask, p):
    lambd = 1/((1-p)*mask + p)
    y = lambd*x
    return y

y_test = watermark(xalice, mask, 0.1)
plt.figure()
im.show(y_test)
```

#### Out[41]:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f46497defd0>

/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py:2022: UserWarning: This figure includes Axes that are not compatible with tight\_layout, so results might be incorrect. warnings.warn("This figure includes Axes that are not compatible "



### **Question 7**

Changing p leads to variations in the colour and intensity of the overlaid watermark.

```
In [43]:
```













# Part 2 - Alice's Watermarking Removal

# **Question 8**

```
In [63]:
```

```
def iwatermark(y, m, p):
    x = ((1-p)*m +p)*y
    return x
```

### **Question 9**

```
In [77]:
```

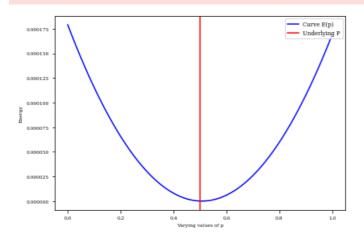
```
def energy(y, m, p):
    e = np.zeros_like(p)
    for i in range(len(p)):
        x = iwatermark(y,m,p[i])
        m_bar = np.mean(m)
        mu_bar = np.mean(x)
        #print(((m-m_bar)*(x-mu_bar)).shape)
        e_root = np.mean((m-m_bar)*(x-mu_bar))
        e[i] = e_root*e_root
    return e
```

# **Question 10**

#### In [97]:

```
yalice = watermark(xalice, mask, p =0.5)
p =0.5
p_test =np.linspace(0, 2 * p, 100)
E_p = energy(yalice, mask,p_test)
p_e = plt.plot(p_test, E_p,'b-',label='Curve E(p)')
p_p = plt.axvline(x=p, label='Underlying P', c='r')
plt.xlabel('Varying values of p')
plt.ylabel('Energy')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.show()
```

/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py:2022: UserWarning: This figure includes Axes that are not compatible with tight\_layout, so results might be incorrect. warnings.warn("This figure includes Axes that are not compatible "



## **Question 11**

$$\Sigma_k(m_k-\bar{m})(x_k-\bar{\mu})$$

Since,

$$\bar{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k} [m_k - \hat{p}(1 - m_k)] y_k$$

We can write:

$$\sum_{k'} \overline{m_{k'}} \overline{\mu} = \sum_{k'} \frac{m_{k'}}{n} \sum_{k} [m_k - \hat{p}(1 - m_k)] y_k$$

And we note that

$$\sum_{k'} \frac{m_{k'}}{n} = \bar{m}$$

$$\Sigma_{k'} \bar{m} \mu = \Sigma_{k'} \frac{m}{n} \Sigma_{k} [m_{k} - \hat{p}(1 - m_{k})] y_{k}$$

Similarly the first term equals  $\bar{m}$ 

And we can write that:  $\Sigma_k(m_k-\bar{m})(^{X_k}-\bar{\mu})=\Sigma_k(m_k-\bar{m})^{X_k}$ 

Then we proved the E(p) part:

$$E(p) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k} m_{k} (m_{k} - \bar{m}) y_{k} + \hat{p} (1 - m_{k}) (m_{k} - \bar{m}) y_{k}$$

taking the derivative wrt p and set to zero:

$$\frac{\delta E(p)}{\delta p} = 0 = \left[ 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \sum_k m_k (m_k - \bar{m}) y_k + \hat{p} (1 - m_k) (m_k - \bar{m}) y_k \right]. \frac{1}{n} \sum_k (1 - m_k) (m_k - \bar{m})$$

This implies that the minimum is found when:

$$p = -\frac{\sum_{k} m_{k} (m_{k} - \bar{m}) y_{k}}{\sum_{k} (1 - m_{k}) (m_{k} - \bar{m}) y_{k}}$$

# **Question 12**

In [100]:

```
def estimate_p(y, m):
    m_bar = np.mean(m)
    num = np.mean(m*(m-m_bar)*y)
    den = np.mean((1-m)*(m-m_bar)*y)
    p = -num/den
    return p
```

In [102]:

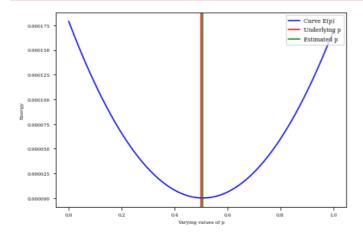
```
p_hat = estimate_p(yalice, mask)
```

In [106]:

```
yalice = watermark(xalice, mask, p =0.5)
p =0.5
p_test =np.linspace(0, 2 * p, 100)
E_p = energy(yalice, mask,p_test)
p_e = plt.plot(p_test, E_p,'b-',label='Curve E(p)')
p_p = plt.axvline(x=p, label='Underlying p', c='r')
p_phat = plt.axvline(x=p_hat, label='Estimated p', c='g')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Varying values of p')
plt.ylabel('Energy')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.show()
```

/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py:2022: UserWarning: This figure includes Axes that are not compatible with tight\_layout, so results might be incorrect. warnings.warn("This figure includes Axes that are not compatible "



## **Question 13**

#### In [110]:

```
p_bob = estimate_p(ybob,mask)
print(p_bob)
xbob = iwatermark(ybob, mask, p_bob)
plt.figure()
im.show(xbob)
```

3.141587142445284

#### Out[110]:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f4637de9160>

/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py:2022: UserWarning: This figure includes Axes that are not compatible with tight\_layout, so results might be incorrect. warnings.warn("This figure includes Axes that are not compatible "



Bob has been using a value of 3.1415

#### **Question 14**

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(ncols=2, figsize=(10, 10))
im.show(xbob, ax=axes[0])
im.show(ybob, ax=axes[1])

fig.show()

/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py:418: UserWarning:
matplotlib is currently using a non-GUI backend, so cannot show the figure
   "matplotlib is currently using a non-GUI backend, "
/home/nasha/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/figure.py:2022: UserWarning: This
figure includes Axes that are not compatible with tight_layout, so results might be incorrect.
   warnings.warn("This figure includes Axes that are not compatible "
```





# **Question 15**

Bob was right that Alice could not get the exact image back but Alice could get an estimate close enough for the two to be indistinguishable.