

Project2 图片水印嵌入和提取

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1 实验任务

编程实现图片水印嵌入和提取(可依托开源项目二次开发),并进行鲁棒性测试,包括不限于翻转、平移、截取、调对比度等

2 图片水印嵌入和提取

在图片水印嵌入和提取这一块,我依托开源项目进行二次开发,开源项目链接如下所示:

https://github.com/guofei9987/blind_watermark

其具体技术如下所示:

分类	技术方法
水印类型	盲水印 (Blind Watermark)
嵌入域	小波-离散余弦混合变换域(DWT+DCT)
嵌入方式	奇异值分解(SVD)调整嵌入
安全机制	DCT 系数打乱(加密)+ 水印 bit 打乱(加密)
多通道嵌入	对图像的 YUV 色彩空间的 Y, U, V 三个通道分别嵌入
提取方式	无需原图(盲提取),使用 k-means 聚类还原 bit

表 1 整体采用的图片水印技术

2.1 图片水印和提取

该图片水印模型已经较为完善了,因此没有修改相关技术的逻辑,只是在此基础上做了微调。

主要的调整是在提取图片水印时调整了处理方式和格式,详细代码如下所示:

```
#blind_waterark.py
2 | #!/usr/bin/env python3
   # coding=utf-8
4 # @Time
              : 2020/8/13
   # @Author : github.com/guofei9987
6
  import warnings
  import numpy as np
   import cv2
10
11
   from bwm_core import WaterMarkCore
12
   #from version import bw_notes
13
14
15
   class WaterMark:
       def __init__(self, password_wm=1, password_img=1, block_shape=(4, 4),
16
           mode='common', processes=None):
```

```
17
           #bw_notes.print_notes()
18
19
           self.bwm_core = WaterMarkCore(password_img=password_img, mode=mode,
               processes=processes)
20
21
           self.password_wm = password_wm
22
23
           self.wm_bit = None
24
           self.wm_size = 0
25
26
       def read_img(self, filename=None, img=None):
27
           if img is None:
                # 从文件读入图片
28
29
                img = cv2.imread(filename, flags=cv2.IMREAD_UNCHANGED)
30
                assert img is not None, "image file '{filename}' not read".
                   format(filename=filename)
31
           self.bwm_core.read_img_arr(img=img)
32
33
           return img
34
35
       def read_wm(self, wm_content, mode='img'):
36
           assert mode in ('img', 'str', 'bit'), "mode in ('img', 'str', 'bit')"
37
           if mode == 'img':
38
                wm = cv2.imread(filename=wm_content, flags=cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
39
                assert wm is not None, 'file "{filename}" not read'.format(
                   filename=wm_content)
40
41
                # 读入图片格式的水印, 并转为一维 bit 格式, 抛弃灰度级别
42
                self.wm_bit = wm.flatten() > 128
43
44
           elif mode == 'str':
45
                byte = bin(int(wm_content.encode('utf-8').hex(), base=16))[2:]
46
                self.wm_bit = (np.array(list(byte)) == '1')
47
           else:
48
                self.wm_bit = np.array(wm_content)
49
50
           self.wm_size = self.wm_bit.size
51
52
           # 水印加密:
53
           np.random.RandomState(self.password_wm).shuffle(self.wm_bit)
54
55
           self.bwm_core.read_wm(self.wm_bit)
56
```

```
57
        def embed(self, filename=None, compression_ratio=None):
58
59
            :param filename: string
60
                Save the image file as filename
61
            :param compression_ratio: int or None
62
                If compression_ratio = None, do not compression,
63
                If compression_ratio is integer between 0 and 100, the smaller,
                    the output file is smaller.
64
            :return:
            1.1.1
65
66
            embed_img = self.bwm_core.embed()
67
            if filename is not None:
68
                if compression_ratio is None:
69
                    cv2.imwrite(filename=filename, img=embed_img)
70
                elif filename.endswith('.jpg'):
71
                    cv2.imwrite(filename=filename, img=embed_img, params=[cv2.
                        IMWRITE_JPEG_QUALITY, compression_ratio])
72
                elif filename.endswith('.png'):
73
                    cv2.imwrite(filename=filename, img=embed_img, params=[cv2.
                        IMWRITE_PNG_COMPRESSION, compression_ratio])
74
                else:
75
                    cv2.imwrite(filename=filename, img=embed_img)
76
            return embed_img
77
78
        def extract_decrypt(self, wm_avg):
79
            wm_index = np.arange(self.wm_size)
80
            np.random.RandomState(self.password_wm).shuffle(wm_index)
81
            wm_avg[wm_index] = wm_avg.copy()
82
            return wm_avg
83
84
        def extract(self, filename=None, embed_img=None, wm_shape=None,
           out_wm_name=None, mode='img'):
85
            assert wm_shape is not None, 'wm_shape needed'
86
87
            if filename is not None:
88
                embed_img = cv2.imread(filename, flags=cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)
89
                assert embed_img is not None, "{filename} not read".format(
                    filename=filename)
90
91
            self.wm_size = np.array(wm_shape).prod()
92
93
            if mode in ('str', 'bit'):
94
                wm_avg = self.bwm_core.extract_with_kmeans(img=embed_img,
```

```
wm_shape=wm_shape)
95
            else:
96
                wm_avg = self.bwm_core.extract(img=embed_img, wm_shape=wm_shape)
97
98
            # 解密:
99
            wm = self.extract_decrypt(wm_avg=wm_avg)
100
101
        # 转化为指定格式(修改了此处处理逻辑):
102
            if mode == 'img':
103
                wm = 255 * wm.reshape(wm_shape[0], wm_shape[1])
104
                cv2.imwrite(out_wm_name, wm)
105
            elif mode == 'str':
106
                bits = [int(i \ge 0.5) for i in wm]
107
                usable_len = (len(bits) // 8) * 8
108
                bits = bits[:usable_len]
109
                bytes_list = [int(''.join(map(str, bits[i:i + 8])), 2) for i in
                    range(0, usable_len, 8)]
110
                wm = bytes(bytes_list).decode('utf-8', errors='replace')
111
112
            return wm
113
114
   #blind_core.py
115
   #!/usr/bin/env python3
116 # coding=utf-8
              : 2021/12/17
117
   # @Time
118
    # @Author : github.com/guofei9987
119
    import numpy as np
120
   from numpy.linalg import svd
121
   import copy
122
   import cv2
123
   from cv2 import dct, idct
124
    from pywt import dwt2, idwt2
125
    from pool import AutoPool
126
127
128
    class WaterMarkCore:
129
        def __init__(self, password_img=1, mode='common', processes=None):
130
            self.block_shape = np.array([4, 4])
131
            self.password_img = password_img
132
            self.d1, self.d2 = 36, 20 # d1/d2 越大鲁棒性越强,但输出图片的失真越
133
134
            # init data
```

```
135
           self.img, self.img_YUV = None, None # self.img 是原图, self.img_YUV
                对像素做了加白偶数化
136
           self.ca, self.hvd, = [np.array([])] * 3, [np.array([])] * 3 # 每个
               通道 dct 的结果
137
           self.ca_block = [np.array([])] * 3 # 每个 channel 存一个四维 array
               , 代表四维分块后的结果
138
           self.ca_part = [np.array([])] * 3 # 四维分块后,有时因不整除而少一
               部分, self.ca_part 是少这一部分的 self.ca
139
140
           self.wm_size, self.block_num = 0, 0 # 水印的长度, 原图片可插入信息
               的个数
141
           self.pool = AutoPool(mode=mode, processes=processes)
142
143
           self.fast_mode = False
144
           self.alpha = None # 用于处理透明图
145
146
       def init_block_index(self):
147
           self.block_num = self.ca_block_shape[0] * self.ca_block_shape[1]
148
           assert self.wm_size < self.block_num, IndexError(</pre>
149
               '最多可嵌入{}kb信息,多于水印的{}kb信息,溢出'.format(self.
                  block_num / 1000, self.wm_size / 1000))
150
           # self.part_shape 是取整后的ca二维大小,用于嵌入时忽略右边和下面对不
               齐的细条部分。
151
           self.part_shape = self.ca_block_shape[:2] * self.block_shape
152
           self.block_index = [(i, j) for i in range(self.ca_block_shape[0])
               for j in range(self.ca_block_shape[1])]
153
154
       def read_img_arr(self, img):
155
           # 处理透明图
156
           self.alpha = None
157
           if img.shape[2] == 4:
158
               if img[:, :, 3].min() < 255:
159
                   self.alpha = img[:, :, 3]
160
                   img = img[:, :, :3]
161
162
           # 读入图片->YUV化->加白边使像素变偶数->四维分块
163
           self.img = img.astype(np.float32)
164
           self.img_shape = self.img.shape[:2]
165
166
           # 如果不是偶数,那么补上白边,Y (明亮度) UV (颜色)
167
           self.img_YUV = cv2.copyMakeBorder(cv2.cvtColor(self.img, cv2.
               COLOR_BGR2YUV),
168
                                           0, self.img.shape[0] % 2, 0, self.
```

```
img.shape[1] % 2,
                                               cv2.BORDER_CONSTANT, value=(0, 0,
169
                                                   0))
170
171
            self.ca_shape = [(i + 1) // 2 for i in self.img_shape]
172
173
            self.ca_block_shape = (self.ca_shape[0] // self.block_shape[0], self
                .ca_shape[1] // self.block_shape[1],
174
                                    self.block_shape[0], self.block_shape[1])
175
            strides = 4 * np.array([self.ca_shape[1] * self.block_shape[0], self
                .block_shape[1], self.ca_shape[1], 1])
176
177
            for channel in range(3):
178
                self.ca[channel], self.hvd[channel] = dwt2(self.img_YUV[:, :,
                    channel], 'haar')
179
                # 转为4维度
180
                self.ca_block[channel] = np.lib.stride_tricks.as_strided(self.ca
                    [channel].astype(np.float32),
181
                                                                           self.
                                                                               ca_block_shape
                                                                               strides
                                                                               )
182
183
        def read_wm(self, wm_bit):
184
            self.wm_bit = wm_bit
185
            self.wm_size = wm_bit.size
186
187
        def block_add_wm(self, arg):
188
            if self.fast_mode:
189
                return self.block_add_wm_fast(arg)
190
            else:
191
                return self.block_add_wm_slow(arg)
192
193
        def block_add_wm_slow(self, arg):
            block, shuffler, i = arg
194
195
            # dct->(flatten->加密->逆flatten)->svd->打水印->逆svd->(flatten->解
                密->逆flatten)->逆dct
196
            wm_1 = self.wm_bit[i % self.wm_size]
197
            block_dct = dct(block)
198
199
            # 加密 (打乱顺序)
200
            block_dct_shuffled = block_dct.flatten()[shuffler].reshape(self.
```

```
block_shape)
201
            u, s, v = svd(block_dct_shuffled)
202
            s[0] = (s[0] // self.d1 + 1 / 4 + 1 / 2 * wm_1) * self.d1
203
            if self.d2:
204
                s[1] = (s[1] // self.d2 + 1 / 4 + 1 / 2 * wm_1) * self.d2
205
206
            block_dct_flatten = np.dot(u, np.dot(np.diag(s), v)).flatten()
207
            block_dct_flatten[shuffler] = block_dct_flatten.copy()
208
            return idct(block_dct_flatten.reshape(self.block_shape))
209
210
        def block_add_wm_fast(self, arg):
211
            # dct->svd->打水印->逆svd->逆dct
212
            block, shuffler, i = arg
213
            wm_1 = self.wm_bit[i % self.wm_size]
214
215
            u, s, v = svd(dct(block))
            s[0] = (s[0] // self.d1 + 1 / 4 + 1 / 2 * wm_1) * self.d1
216
217
218
            return idct(np.dot(u, np.dot(np.diag(s), v)))
219
220
        def embed(self):
221
            self.init_block_index()
222
223
            embed_ca = copy.deepcopy(self.ca)
224
            embed_YUV = [np.array([])] * 3
225
226
            self.idx_shuffle = random_strategy1(self.password_img, self.
                block_num,
227
                                                 self.block_shape[0] * self.
                                                     block_shape[1])
228
            for channel in range(3):
229
                tmp = self.pool.map(self.block_add_wm,
230
                                     [(self.ca_block[channel][self.block_index[i
                                        ]], self.idx_shuffle[i], i)
231
                                      for i in range(self.block_num)])
232
233
                for i in range(self.block_num):
234
                     self.ca_block[channel][self.block_index[i]] = tmp[i]
235
236
                #4维分块变回2维
237
                self.ca_part[channel] = np.concatenate(np.concatenate(self.
                    ca_block[channel], 1), 1)
238
                #4维分块时右边和下边不能整除的长条保留,其余是主体部分,换成
```

```
embed 之后的频域的数据
239
                embed_ca[channel][:self.part_shape[0], :self.part_shape[1]] =
                    self.ca_part[channel]
240
                # 逆变换回去
241
                embed_YUV[channel] = idwt2((embed_ca[channel], self.hvd[channel
                    ]), "haar")
242
243
            # 合并3通道
            embed_img_YUV = np.stack(embed_YUV, axis=2)
244
            # 之前如果不是2的整数,增加了白边,这里去除掉
245
246
            embed_img_YUV = embed_img_YUV[:self.img_shape[0], :self.img_shape
                [1]]
247
            embed_img = cv2.cvtColor(embed_img_YUV, cv2.COLOR_YUV2BGR)
248
            embed_img = np.clip(embed_img, a_min=0, a_max=255)
249
250
            if self.alpha is not None:
251
                embed_img = cv2.merge([embed_img.astype(np.uint8), self.alpha])
252
            return embed_img
253
254
        def block_get_wm(self, args):
255
            if self.fast_mode:
256
                return self.block_get_wm_fast(args)
257
            else:
258
                return self.block_get_wm_slow(args)
259
260
        def block_get_wm_slow(self, args):
261
            block, shuffler = args
262
            # dct->flatten->加密->逆flatten->svd->解水印
263
            block_dct_shuffled = dct(block).flatten()[shuffler].reshape(self.
                block_shape)
264
265
            u, s, v = svd(block_dct_shuffled)
266
            wm = (s[0] \% self.d1 > self.d1 / 2) * 1
267
            if self.d2:
                tmp = (s[1] \% self.d2 > self.d2 / 2) * 1
268
269
                wm = (wm * 3 + tmp * 1) / 4
270
            return wm
271
272
        def block_get_wm_fast(self, args):
273
            block, shuffler = args
274
            # dct->svd->解水印
275
            u, s, v = svd(dct(block))
            wm = (s[0] \% self.d1 > self.d1 / 2) * 1
276
```

```
277
278
             return wm
279
280
        def extract_raw(self, img):
281
            # 每个分块提取 1 bit 信息
282
            self.read_img_arr(img=img)
283
            self.init_block_index()
284
285
            wm_block_bit = np.zeros(shape=(3, self.block_num)) # 3 \underbrack channel,
                length 个分块提取的水印,全都记录下来
286
287
            self.idx_shuffle = random_strategy1(seed=self.password_img,
288
                                                 size=self.block_num,
289
                                                 block_shape=self.block_shape[0]
                                                     * self.block_shape[1], # 16
290
                                                 )
291
            for channel in range(3):
292
                 wm_block_bit[channel, :] = self.pool.map(self.block_get_wm,
293
                                                           [(self.ca_block[channel
                                                              ][self.block_index[i
                                                              ]], self.idx_shuffle
                                                              [i])
294
                                                           for i in range(self.
                                                               block_num)])
295
            return wm_block_bit
296
297
        def extract_avg(self, wm_block_bit):
298
            # 对循环嵌入+3个 channel 求平均
299
            wm_avg = np.zeros(shape=self.wm_size)
300
            for i in range(self.wm_size):
301
                 wm_avg[i] = wm_block_bit[:, i::self.wm_size].mean()
302
            return wm_avg
303
304
        def extract(self, img, wm_shape):
305
            self.wm_size = np.array(wm_shape).prod()
306
307
            # 提取每个分块埋入的 bit:
308
            wm_block_bit = self.extract_raw(img=img)
309
            #做平均:
310
            wm_avg = self.extract_avg(wm_block_bit)
311
            return wm_avg
312
313
        def extract_with_kmeans(self, img, wm_shape):
```

```
314
            wm_avg = self.extract(img=img, wm_shape=wm_shape)
315
316
            return one_dim_kmeans(wm_avg)
317
318
319
    def one_dim_kmeans(inputs):
320
        threshold = 0
321
        e_{tol} = 10 ** (-6)
322
        center = [inputs.min(), inputs.max()] # 1. 初始化中心点
323
        for i in range(300):
324
            threshold = (center[0] + center[1]) / 2
325
            is_class01 = inputs > threshold # 2. 检查所有点与这k个点之间的距
                离,每个点归类到最近的中心
326
            center = [inputs[~is_class01].mean(), inputs[is_class01].mean()] #
                3. 重新找中心点
327
            if np.abs((center[0] + center[1]) / 2 - threshold) < e_tol: # 4. 停
                止条件
328
                threshold = (center[0] + center[1]) / 2
329
                break
330
331
        is_class01 = inputs > threshold
332
        return is_class01
333
334
335
    def random_strategy1(seed, size, block_shape):
336
        return np.random.RandomState(seed) \
337
            .random(size=(size, block_shape)) \
338
            .argsort(axis=1)
339
340
341
    def random_strategy2(seed, size, block_shape):
342
        one_line = np.random.RandomState(seed) \
343
            .random(size=(1, block_shape)) \
344
            .argsort(axis=1)
345
346
        return np.repeat(one_line, repeats=size, axis=0)
347
348
349 | #pool.py
350 import sys
351
    import multiprocessing
352
    import warnings
353
```

```
354
    if sys.platform != 'win32':
355
        multiprocessing.set_start_method('fork')
356
357
358
    class CommonPool(object):
359
        def map(self, func, args):
360
             return list(map(func, args))
361
362
363
    class AutoPool(object):
364
        def __init__(self, mode, processes):
365
366
             if mode == 'multiprocessing' and sys.platform == 'win32':
367
                 warnings.warn('multiprocessing not support in windows, turning
                    to multithreading')
368
                 mode = 'multithreading'
369
370
             self.mode = mode
371
             self.processes = processes
372
373
             if mode == 'vectorization':
374
                 pass
375
             elif mode == 'cached':
376
                 pass
377
             elif mode == 'multithreading':
378
                 from multiprocessing.dummy import Pool as ThreadPool
379
                 self.pool = ThreadPool(processes=processes)
380
             elif mode == 'multiprocessing':
381
                 from multiprocessing import Pool
382
                 self.pool = Pool(processes=processes)
383
             else: # common
384
                 self.pool = CommonPool()
385
386
        def map(self, func, args):
387
             return self.pool.map(func, args)
388
389
    #main.py
390
    import os
391
    import cv2
392
    from blind_watermark import WaterMark
393
394
    # ======= 配置 =======
395 # 原始图像路径 (用于嵌入水印)
```

```
396
    img_path = 'test.jpg'
397
398
    # 水印内容, 可以是字符串, 也可以是图片路径
399
    watermark = '这是一段测试水印' # 或 'logo.png'
400
    #watermark = 'watermark.png' # 或 'logo.png'
    # 输出路径
401
402
    output_embed_path = 'test_embed.jpg'
    output_extracted_path = 'test_extracted.png'
403
404
405
    # 密码
406
    password_wm = 1
407
    password_img = 1
408
409
    #判断水印类型
410
    if isinstance(watermark, str) and os.path.isfile(watermark):
411
        wm_mode = 'img'
412
    elif isinstance(watermark, str):
        wm_mode = 'str'
413
414
    else:
415
        raise ValueError('无法识别的水印类型')
416
417
    #嵌入
418
    bwm = WaterMark(password_wm=password_wm, password_img=password_img)
419
    bwm.read_img(img_path)
420
421
    if wm_mode == 'str':
422
        bwm.read_wm(watermark, mode='str')
423
        wm_shape = (1, len(bwm.wm_bit)) #一维字符串的比特长度
424
    elif wm_mode == 'img':
425
        wm_img = cv2.imread(watermark, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
426
        assert wm_img is not None, f"无法读取水印图像: {watermark}"
427
        bwm.read_wm(watermark, mode='img')
428
        wm_shape = wm_img.shape # 获取图像尺寸
429
430
    bwm.embed(output_embed_path)
431
    print(f"成功嵌入水印, 保存为: {output_embed_path}")
432
433
    #提取
    bwm_extract = WaterMark(password_wm=password_wm, password_img=password_img)
434
435
    wm_result = bwm_extract.extract(
436
        filename=output_embed_path,
437
        wm_shape=wm_shape,
438
        out_wm_name=output_extracted_path if wm_mode == 'img' else None,
```

上述代码中前三个都是开源库中的代码,我对其进行了一些图片处理上的调整,具体而言, blind_watermark.py 定义了一个 WaterMark 类, 用于: 读取原图和水印; 加入水印和提取水印; 并且支持水印为图片、字符串或 bit 序列。blind_core.py 是系统的核心算法层,定义了 WaterMarkCore 类, 封装了嵌入和提取的核心过程,嵌入水印时,大致步骤如下所示:

原图 \rightarrow 转为 YUV 色彩空间 \rightarrow 对 Y 通道 (亮度) 进行小波变换 (pywt.dwt2)。 对低频部分 (CA) 做分块 (4x4) \rightarrow 每块 DCT 变换 \rightarrow SVD 分解。

利用特征值(奇异值)嵌入水印 bit(s[0]、s[1]) \rightarrow 逆过程生成嵌入后的图像。

最后恢复 YUV → RGB。

提取水印时的大致步骤如下所示:读入嵌入图像 \rightarrow 转 YUV \rightarrow 小波变换 \rightarrow 与嵌入时一样分块。

每块→DCT→SVD→从特征值中反推出水印 bit (通过奇异值范围判断)。 最终的水印是三个通道的平均值(或 KMeans 聚类)结果。

pool.py 自动根据操作系统和模式选择"串行"、"多线程"、"多进程"或"向量化"等不同方式,来加速处理任务列表,用于并行执行如图像分块水印嵌入等操作。mian.py 则是我用来进行测试的代码,能够自动识别输入水印的类型是图片还是字符串,并且使用变量记录下来水印的 shape 方便后续提取。

2.2 图片水印和提取结果

我们测试了字符和图片类型两种水印,得到的结果肉眼都无法区分,具体添加盲水印后的结果如图所示,左边是原图,右边是添加后的图片:





图 1 添加水印

我们可以看到,由于是盲水印,所以在右边的图片中没能看到我们添加的水印,无论水印是图片类型还是字符串类型的。

```
=== RESTART: C:\Users\20444\Desktop\创新创业实践\project2_picture_watermark\main.py == 成功能以图片水印,保存为: test_embed.jpg 成功能以图片水印,保存为: test_extracted.png
=== RESTART: C:\Users\20444\Desktop\创新创业实践\project2_picture_watermark\main.py == 成功能以和印,保存为: test_embed.jpg 成功提取字符串水印: 这是一段测试水印
```

图 2 结果

上图是我们测试了字符和图片的运行结果,字符串类型水印的提取结果已经显示在上图中,我们看一下图片型的输出:



图 3 提取图片型水印

我们可以从上图中看到, 能够成功提取出来该图形中的水印。

3 鲁棒性测试

对图片水印系统进行鲁棒性测试,就是要验证水印在各种图像攻击(如翻转、平移、裁剪、压缩、亮度调整等)下是否还能成功提取出来。我们对已经打好水印的图片进行测试,

3.1 攻击方法

该开源项目中 att.py 也已经有了一些攻击方法,具体代码见文章末尾,于是我们也使用 att.py 中的一些攻击方法,具体如下表所示:

序号	名称	具体操作
1	flip	水平翻转攻击,使用 cv2.flip(), 1,模拟图像左右对调
		后对水印的影响。
2	shift	图像平移攻击,使用 np.roll(), axis=1 实现水平滚动(像
		素级偏移)。
3	crop	裁剪攻击,剪掉图像的部分区域(使用坐标比例),再
		提取剩余部分。
4	contrast	调节亮度攻击,提升对比度(乘以 1.5)模拟高曝光或
		调亮对图像的影响。
5	blur	模糊攻击,使用高斯模糊 cv2.GaussianBlur() 模拟图像
		失焦。
6	jpeg	JPEG 压缩攻击,降低图像质量(压缩质量设为 25)以
		测试水印在有损压缩下的鲁棒性。
7	resize	缩放攻击,将图像缩小为 300×300 再提取,模拟分辨率
		改变的场景。
8	shelter	遮挡攻击,在图像中随机添加白色遮挡块(模拟物理遮
		挡或故障遮挡)。
9	salt_pepper	椒盐噪声攻击, 在图像中随机像素点添加噪声(类似拍
		摄环境下的干扰噪声)。
10	rotate	旋转攻击,将图像绕中心点旋转 30 度,模拟图像旋转
		后水印是否仍然可提取。

表 2 图像攻击类型及描述

我们编程实现的共计代码如下所示:

```
# 原始图像路径(用于嵌入水印)
10 | img_path = 'test.jpg'
11
12 # 水印内容,可以是字符串,也可以是图片路径
13
  |watermark = '这是一段测试水印' # 或 'logo.png'
| 14 | #watermark = 'watermark.png' # 或 'logo.png'
15
  # 输出路径
   output_embed_path = 'test_embed.jpg'
16
17
   output_extracted_path = 'test_extracted.png'
18
19
  # 密码
20
  password_wm = 1
21
  password_img = 1
22
23
   #判断水印类型
24
   if isinstance(watermark, str) and os.path.isfile(watermark):
25
       wm_mode = 'img'
26
   elif isinstance(watermark, str):
       wm_mode = 'str'
27
28
   else:
29
       raise ValueError('无法识别的水印类型')
30
31
   #嵌入
32
   bwm = WaterMark(password_wm=password_wm, password_img=password_img)
33
   bwm.read_img(img_path)
34
35
   if wm_mode == 'str':
36
       bwm.read_wm(watermark, mode='str')
37
       wm_shape = (1, len(bwm.wm_bit)) #一维字符串的比特长度
38
   elif wm_mode == 'img':
39
       wm_img = cv2.imread(watermark, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
40
       assert wm_img is not None, f"无法读取水印图像: {watermark}"
41
       bwm.read_wm(watermark, mode='img')
42
       wm_shape = wm_img.shape # 获取图像尺寸
43
44
   bwm.embed(output_embed_path)
   print(f"成功嵌入水印,保存为: {output_embed_path}")
45
46
47 #提取
48
  bwm_extract = WaterMark(password_wm=password_wm, password_img=password_img)
49
   wm_result = bwm_extract.extract(
50
       filename=output_embed_path,
51
       wm_shape=wm_shape,
```

```
52
       out_wm_name=output_extracted_path if wm_mode == 'img' else None,
53
       mode=wm_mode
54
55
56
   if wm_mode == 'str':
57
       print(f"成功提取字符串水印: {wm_result}")
58
   elif wm_mode == 'img':
59
       print(f"成功提取图片水印,保存为: {output_extracted_path}")
60
61
   # 创建一个攻击输出目录
62
   os.makedirs('attacked', exist_ok=True)
63
64
   # 攻击测试列表 (函数名、参数、输出名)
65
   attack_list = [
66
       ('flip', lambda: cv2.flip(cv2.imread(output_embed_path), 1), 'attacked/
           flip.jpg'),
67
       ('shift', lambda: np.roll(cv2.imread(output_embed_path), 10, axis=1), '
           attacked/shift.jpg'),
68
       ('crop', lambda: att.cut_att3(input_filename=output_embed_path, loc_r
           =((0.2, 0.2), (0.8, 0.8))), 'attacked/crop.jpg'),
69
       ('contrast', lambda: att.bright_att(input_filename=output_embed_path,
           ratio=1.5), 'attacked/contrast.jpg'),
       ('blur', lambda: cv2.GaussianBlur(cv2.imread(output_embed_path), (5, 5),
70
            0), 'attacked/blur.jpg'),
71
       ('jpeg', lambda: cv2.imdecode(cv2.imencode('.jpg', cv2.imread(
           output_embed_path), [int(cv2.IMWRITE_JPEG_QUALITY), 25])[1], 1), '
           attacked/jpeg.jpg'),
72
       ('resize', lambda: att.resize_att(input_filename=output_embed_path,
           out_shape=(300, 300)), 'attacked/resize.jpg'),
73
       ('shelter', lambda: att.shelter_att(input_filename=output_embed_path,
           ratio=0.2, n=2), 'attacked/shelter.jpg'),
74
       ('salt_pepper', lambda: att.salt_pepper_att(input_filename=
           output_embed_path, ratio=0.01), 'attacked/salt.jpg'),
75
       ('rotate', lambda: att.rot_att(input_filename=output_embed_path, angle
           =30), 'attacked/rotate.jpg'),
76
77
78
   print("开始鲁棒性攻击测试:")
   for name, attack_func, attacked_path in attack_list:
79
80
       try:
81
           attacked_img = attack_func()
82
           cv2.imwrite(attacked_path, attacked_img)
83
```

```
84
           # 提取攻击后的水印
85
           bwm_attacked = WaterMark(password_wm=password_wm, password_img=
               password_img)
86
           wm_att = bwm_attacked.extract(
87
               filename=attacked_path,
88
               wm_shape=wm_shape,
89
               out_wm_name=None if wm_mode == 'str' else f'attacked/{name}_wm.
                   png',
90
               mode=wm_mode
91
           )
92
93
           if wm_mode == 'str':
94
               print(f"{name}: 提取字符串水印成功: {wm_att}")
95
           else:
96
               print(f"{name}: 提取图像水印成功, 保存为 attacked/{name}_wm.png
                   ")
97
98
       except Exception as e:
99
           print(f"{name}: 提取失败, 错误信息: {e}")
```

3.2 测试结果

运行结果如下所示:

图 4 鲁棒性测试

可以看到对字符串,能够抵抗 blur, shelter, rotate 的攻击, 图片我们看一下

提取出来的水印图片:

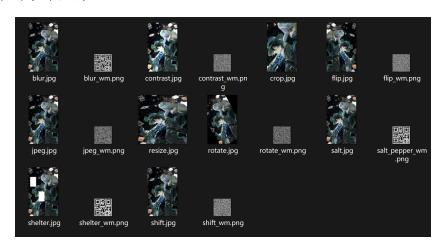


图 5 鲁棒性测试

可以看出能够抵抗 blur, salt, shelter 攻击。总体而言, 图片水印和字符串水印的鲁棒性并不完全相同, 不过综合来说抵抗 blur 和 shelter 攻击的能力较强。

3.3 攻击方式代码

```
# coding=utf-8
 1
2
 3
   # attack on the watermark
   import cv2
 5
    import numpy as np
   import warnings
8
9
   def cut_att3(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=None,
       loc_r=None, loc=None, scale=None):
10
        #剪切攻击 +缩放攻击
11
        if input_filename:
12
            input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
13
14
        if loc is None:
15
            h, w, _ = input_img.shape
            x1, y1, x2, y2 = int(w * loc_r[0][0]), int(h * loc_r[0][1]), int(w * loc_r[0][1])
16
                 loc_r[1][0]), int(h * loc_r[1][1])
17
        else:
18
            x1, y1, x2, y2 = loc
19
20
        # 剪切攻击
21
        output_img = input_img[y1:y2, x1:x2].copy()
```

```
22
23
       # 如果缩放攻击
24
       if scale and scale != 1:
           h, w, _ = output_img.shape
25
26
           output_img = cv2.resize(output_img, dsize=(round(w * scale), round(h
                * scale)))
27
       else:
28
           output_img = output_img
29
30
       if output_file_name:
31
           cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
32
       return output_img
33
34
35
   cut_att2 = cut_att3
36
37
38
   def resize_att(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=None,
       out_shape=(500, 500)):
39
       #缩放攻击:因为攻击和还原都是缩放,所以攻击和还原都调用这个函数
40
       if input_filename:
41
           input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
42
       output_img = cv2.resize(input_img, dsize=out_shape)
43
       if output_file_name:
44
           cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
45
       return output_img
46
47
48
   def bright_att(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=None,
       ratio=0.8):
49
       # 亮度调整攻击, ratio应当多于0
50
       # ratio>1是调得更亮, ratio<1是亮度更暗
51
       if input_filename:
52
           input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
53
       output_img = input_img * ratio
54
       output_img[output_img > 255] = 255
55
       if output_file_name:
56
           cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
57
       return output_img
58
59
60
   def shelter_att(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=None,
       ratio=0.1, n=3):
```

```
61
       # 遮挡攻击: 遮挡图像中的一部分
62
       # n个遮挡块
63
       # 每个遮挡块所占比例为ratio
64
       if input_filename:
65
           output_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
66
       else:
67
           output_img = input_img.copy()
68
       input_img_shape = output_img.shape
69
70
       for i in range(n):
71
           tmp = np.random.rand() * (1 - ratio) # 随机选择一个地方, 1-ratio是
               为了防止溢出
72
           start_height, end_height = int(tmp * input_img_shape[0]), int((tmp +
                ratio) * input_img_shape[0])
73
           tmp = np.random.rand() * (1 - ratio)
74
           start_width, end_width = int(tmp * input_img_shape[1]), int((tmp +
               ratio) * input_img_shape[1])
75
76
           output_img[start_height:end_height, start_width:end_width, :] = 255
77
78
       if output_file_name:
79
           cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
80
       return output_img
81
82
83
   def salt_pepper_att(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=
       None, ratio=0.01):
84
       # 椒盐攻击
85
       if input_filename:
86
           input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
87
       input_img_shape = input_img.shape
88
       output_img = input_img.copy()
89
       for i in range(input_img_shape[0]):
90
           for j in range(input_img_shape[1]):
91
               if np.random.rand() < ratio:</pre>
92
                   output_img[i, j, :] = 255
93
       if output_file_name:
94
           cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
95
       return output_img
96
97
98
   def rot_att(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=None,
       angle=45):
```

```
99
        # 旋转攻击
100
        if input_filename:
101
             input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
102
        rows, cols, _ = input_img.shape
103
        M = cv2.getRotationMatrix2D(center=(cols / 2, rows / 2), angle=angle,
            scale=1)
104
        output_img = cv2.warpAffine(input_img, M, (cols, rows))
105
        if output_file_name:
106
             cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
107
        return output_img
108
109
110
    def cut_att_height(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=
        None, ratio=0.8):
111
        warnings.warn('will be deprecated in the future, use att.cut_att2
            instead')
112
        # 纵向剪切攻击
113
        if input_filename:
             input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
114
115
         input_img_shape = input_img.shape
116
        height = int(input_img_shape[0] * ratio)
117
118
        output_img = input_img[:height, :, :]
119
        if output_file_name:
120
             cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
121
        return output_img
122
123
124
    def cut_att_width(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=None
        , ratio=0.8):
125
        warnings.warn('will be deprecated in the future, use att.cut_att2
            instead')
126
        # 横向裁剪攻击
127
        if input_filename:
128
             input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
129
         input_img_shape = input_img.shape
130
        width = int(input_img_shape[1] * ratio)
131
132
        output_img = input_img[:, :width, :]
133
        if output_file_name:
134
             cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
135
        return output_img
136
```

```
137
138
    def cut_att(input_filename=None, output_file_name=None, input_img=None, loc
        =((0.3, 0.1), (0.7, 0.9)), resize=0.6):
139
        warnings.warn('will be deprecated in the future, use att.cut_att2
            instead')
140
        # 截屏攻击 = 裁剪攻击 + 缩放攻击 + 知道攻击参数 (按照参数还原)
141
        # 裁剪攻击: 其它部分都补0
142
        if input_filename:
143
            input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
144
145
        output_img = input_img.copy()
146
        shape = output_img.shape
147
        x1, y1, x2, y2 = shape[0] * loc[0][0], shape[1] * loc[0][1], shape[0] *
            loc[1][0], shape[1] * loc[1][1]
148
        output_img[:int(x1), :] = 255
149
        output_img[int(x2):, :] = 255
150
        output_img[:, :int(y1)] = 255
151
        output_img[:, int(y2):] = 255
152
153
        if resize is not None:
154
            #缩放一次,然后还原
155
            output_img = cv2.resize(output_img,
156
                                    dsize=(int(shape[1] * resize), int(shape[0]
                                       * resize))
157
                                    )
158
159
            output_img = cv2.resize(output_img, dsize=(int(shape[1]), int(shape
                [0])))
160
161
        if output_file_name is not None:
162
            cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
163
        return output_img
164
165
166
    # def cut_att2(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=None,
        loc_r=((0.3, 0.1), (0.9, 0.9)), scale=1.1):
167
          # 截屏攻击 = 剪切攻击 + 缩放攻击 + 不知道攻击参数
168
          if input_filename:
169
              input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
170 #
          h, w, _ = input_img.shape
171
          x1, y1, x2, y2 = int(w * loc_r[0][0]), int(h * loc_r[0][1]), int(w *
        loc_r[1][0]), int(h * loc_r[1][1])
172 | #
```

```
173 | #
          output_img = cut_att3(input_img=input_img, output_file_name=
        output_file_name,
174
                               loc=(x1, y1, x2, y2), scale=scale)
175
          return output_img, (x1, y1, x2, y2)
176
177
    def anti_cut_att_old(input_filename, output_file_name, origin_shape):
178
        warnings.warn('will be deprecated in the future')
179
        # 反裁剪攻击: 复制一块范围, 然后补全
        # origin_shape 分辨率与约定理解的是颠倒的,约定的是列数*行数
180
181
        input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
182
        output_img = input_img.copy()
183
        output_img_shape = output_img.shape
184
        if output_img_shape[0] > origin_shape[0] or output_img_shape[1] >
           origin_shape[1]:
185
            print('裁剪打击后的图片,不可能比原始图片大,检查一下')
186
            return
187
188
        # 还原纵向打击
189
        while output_img_shape[0] < origin_shape[0]:
190
            output_img = np.concatenate([output_img, output_img[:origin_shape[0]
                - output_img_shape[0], :, :]], axis=0)
191
            output_img_shape = output_img.shape
192
        while output_img_shape[1] < origin_shape[1]:</pre>
193
            output_img = np.concatenate([output_img, output_img[:, :origin_shape
               [1] - output_img_shape[1], :]], axis=1)
194
            output_img_shape = output_img.shape
195
196
        cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
197
198
199
    def anti_cut_att(input_filename=None, input_img=None, output_file_name=None,
         origin_shape=None):
200
        warnings.warn('will be deprecated in the future, use att.cut_att2
           instead')
201
        # 反裁剪攻击: 补0
202
        # origin_shape 分辨率与约定理解的是颠倒的,约定的是列数*行数
203
        if input_filename:
204
            input_img = cv2.imread(input_filename)
205
        output_img = input_img.copy()
206
        output_img_shape = output_img.shape
207
        if output_img_shape[0] > origin_shape[0] or output_img_shape[1] >
           origin_shape[1]:
208
            print('裁剪打击后的图片,不可能比原始图片大,检查一下')
```

```
209
             return
210
211
         # 还原纵向打击
212
         if output_img_shape[0] < origin_shape[0]:</pre>
213
             output_img = np.concatenate(
214
                 [output_img, 255 * np.ones((origin_shape[0] - output_img_shape
                     [0], output_img_shape[1], 3))]
                 , axis=0)
215
216
             output_img_shape = output_img.shape
217
218
         if output_img_shape[1] < origin_shape[1]:</pre>
219
             output_img = np.concatenate(
220
                 [output_img, 255 * np.ones((output_img_shape[0], origin_shape[1]
                      - output_img_shape[1], 3))]
221
                 , axis=1)
222
223
         if output_file_name:
224
             cv2.imwrite(output_file_name, output_img)
225
         return output_img
```