

java lsb隐写_LSB隐写工具对比 (Stegsolve与zsteg)

原创

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起因

很久很久以前, 有一道送分题没做出来, 后来看writeup, 只要zsteg就行了。

命令运行的结果

```
root@LAPTOP-GE0FGULA:/mnt/d# zsteg 瞅啥.bmp
```

```
[?] 2 bytes of extra data after image end (IEND), offset = 0x269b0e
```

```
extradata:0 .. ["x00" repeated 2 times]
```

```
imagedata .. text: ["r" repeated 18 times]
```

```
b1,lsb,bY ..
```

```
b1,msb,bY .. text: "qwx{you_say_chick_beautiful?}"
```

```
b2,msb,bY .. text: "i2,C8&k0."
```

```
b2,r,lsb,xY .. text: "UUUUUUU9VUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU"
```

```
b2,g,msb,xY .. text: ["U" repeated 22 times]
```

```
b2,b,lsb,xY .. text: ["U" repeated 10 times]
```

```
b3,g,msb,xY .. text: "V9XDR\d@"
```

```
b4,r,lsb,xY .. file: TIM image, Pixel at (4353,4112) Size=12850x8754
```

```
b4,g,lsb,xY .. text: "3#####3###33##3#UDUEEEEEEDDUETEDEDDUUEEDTEEEUT#!"
```

```
b4,g,msb,xY .. text: "#####DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD*LD"
```

```
b4,b,lsb,xY .. text: "gffffvwgfwgwwfw"
```

b1,msb,bY读取到的flag, 看的一脸懵逼, msb是啥? 不是lsb隐写么? bY的b又是啥? 我用stegsolve怎么没找到flag?

结论

两个工具的一些参数在理解上有点疑问, 因此查看了源码。

Stegsolve的Data Extract功能, Bit Order选项MSBFirst和LSBFirst的区别, 这个在扫描顺序中说明

zsteg不理解参数更多

-c: rgba的组理解，r3g2b3则表示r通道的低3bit，g通道2bit,r通道3bit，如果设置为rbg不加数字的，则表示每个通道读取bit数相同，bit数有-b参数设置

-b: 设置每个通道读取的bit数，从低位开始，如果不是顺序的低位开始，则可以使用掩码，比如取最低位和最高位，则可以-b 10000001或者-b 0x81

-o: 设置行列的读取顺序，xy就是从上到下，从左到右，xy任意有大写的，表示倒序，不过栗子中有个bY令我费解，查看源码知道对于BMP的图片，可以不管通道，直接按字节读取，就是b的意思了，b再顺带表示x，也就是bY的顺序和xY是一样的，Yb和Yx的顺序是一样的，但是b这个的读取模式跟-c bgr -o xY好像是一样的(因为看BMP图片通道排列顺序是BGR)，不太理解专门弄个这个出来干嘛。

--msb和--lsb这个在组合顺序中说明

扫描顺序

行列顺序

先说下行列的扫描顺序

zsteg可以通过-o选项设置的8种组合(xy,xY,Xy,XY,yx,yX,Yx,YX),个人认为常用的就xy和xY吧

Stegsolve只有选项设置Extract By Row or Column，对应到zsteg的-o选项上就是xy和yx

字节顺序

然后是字节上的扫描顺序，因为是读取的bit再拼接数据的，那么一个字节有8bit数据，从高位开始读还是从低位开始读的顺序

Stegsolve: 字节上的读取顺序与Bit Order选项有关，如果设置了MSBFirst，是从高位开始读取，LSBFirst是从低位开始读取

zsteg: 只能从高位开始读，比如-b 0x81，在读取不同通道数据时，都是先读取一个字节的低位，再读取该字节的低位。对应到Stegsolve就是MSBFirst的选项。

组合顺序

对于Stegsolve和zsteg，先读取到bit数据都是先拿出来组合的，每8bit组合成一个字节，按照最先存放的Bit在低地址理解的话。

zsteg的--lsb和--msb决定了组合顺序

--lsb: 大端存放

--msb: 小端存放

源码片段,a内存储的是读取的Bit数据，所以msb是低地址的是低位，因此是小端存放。

```
if a.size >= 8
```

```
byte = 0
```

```
if params[:bit_order] == :msb
```

```
8.times{ |i| byte |= (a.shift<
```

```
else
```

```
8.times{ |i| byte |= (a.shift<
```

end

Stegsolve则是只有大端存放，即对应zsteg的—lsb，因为代码中有个extractBitPos变量，初始值是128，每组合1bit，就右移一次，到0后循环。

源码片段

```
private void addBit(int num)
{
if(num!=0)
{
extract[extractBytePos]+=extractBitPos;
}
extractBitPos>>=1;
if(extractBitPos>=1)
return;
extractBitPos=128;
extractBytePos++;
if(extractBytePos
extract[extractBytePos]=0;
}
```

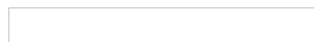
Stegsolve

了解一下Data Extract以及不同通道存储图片的隐写

Data Extract

功能简要说明

面板



配置选项后，是通过Preview按钮进行数据的读取，因此直接跟进该按钮事件。

Bit Planes: 选取通道要读取的bit位。

Bit Plane Order: 一个像素值包含多个通道，不同通道的读取数据，Alpha一直是最先读的，然后会根据该项的配置决定读取顺序。

Bit Order: 读取数据时，每次仅读取1Bit，该项是控制读取一个通道字节数时，读取的方向，MSBFirst表示从高位读取到低位，LSBFirst表示从低位读取到高位。因此只有当通道勾选的Bit个数大于1时，该选项才会影响返回的结果。

代码分析

文件: Extract.java

按钮事件:

```
/**  
  
 * Generate the extract and generate the preview  
  
 * @param evt Event  
  
 */  
  
private void previewButtonActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) { //GEN-  
FIRST:event_previewButtonActionPerformed  
  
generateExtract();  
  
generatePreview();  
  
} //GEN-LAST:event_previewButtonActionPerformed
```

跟进generateExtract(), 存在内部调用, 先列举了另外两个方法。

```
/**  
  
 * Retrieves the mask from the bits selected on the form  
  
 */  
  
/* 读取Bit Planes的配置, 图片getRGB会返回一个整型, 如果存在alpha, 那么范围最大值就是0xffffffff, 从高位  
至低位, 每一个字节按顺序对应为 A R G B, 所以getMask就是获取要获取对应Bit的掩码, 存为  
this.mask, this.maskbits记录是全部要读取的Bit数。  
  
 */  
  
private void getMask()  
  
{  
  
mask = 0;  
  
maskbits = 0;  
  
if(ab7.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<31; maskbits++;}  
if(ab6.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<30; maskbits++;}  
if(ab5.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<29; maskbits++;}  
if(ab4.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<28; maskbits++;}  
if(ab3.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<27; maskbits++;}  
if(ab2.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<26; maskbits++;}  
if(ab1.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<25; maskbits++;}  
if(ab0.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<24; maskbits++;}  
if(rb7.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<23; maskbits++;}
```

```

if(rb6.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<22; maskbits++;}
if(rb5.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<21; maskbits++;}
if(rb4.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<20; maskbits++;}
if(rb3.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<19; maskbits++;}
if(rb2.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<18; maskbits++;}
if(rb1.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<17; maskbits++;}
if(rb0.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<16; maskbits++;}
if(gb7.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<15; maskbits++;}
if(gb6.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<14; maskbits++;}
if(gb5.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<13; maskbits++;}
if(gb4.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<12; maskbits++;}
if(gb3.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<11; maskbits++;}
if(gb2.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<10; maskbits++;}
if(gb1.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<9; maskbits++;}
if(gb0.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<8; maskbits++;}
if(bb7.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<7; maskbits++;}
if(bb6.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<6; maskbits++;}
if(bb5.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<5; maskbits++;}
if(bb4.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<4; maskbits++;}
if(bb3.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<3; maskbits++;}
if(bb2.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<2; maskbits++;}
if(bb1.isSelected()) { mask += 1<<1; maskbits++;}
if(bb0.isSelected()) { mask += 1; maskbits++;}
}

/**
 * Retrieve the ordering options from the form
 */
/* 读取Order setting的配置，主要就是rgbOrder的不同值对应的顺序
 */
private void getBitOrderOptions()
{

```

```

if(byRowButton.isSelected()) rowFirst = true;
else rowFirst = false;
if(LSBButton.isSelected()) lsbFirst = true;
else lsbFirst = false;
if(RGBButton.isSelected()) rgbOrder = 1;
else if (RBGButton.isSelected()) rgbOrder = 2;
else if (GRBButton.isSelected()) rgbOrder = 3;
else if (GBRButton.isSelected()) rgbOrder = 4;
else if (BRGButton.isSelected()) rgbOrder = 5;
else rgbOrder = 6;
}
/**
 * Generates the extract from the selected options
 */
private void generateExtract()
{
    getMask();//获取掩码，每个像素值要获取的对应Bit的掩码，以及每个像素值获取Bit的个数。
    getOrderOptions();//获取Order settings
    int len = bi.getHeight() * bi.getWidth();//获取总的像素点
    len = len * maskbits; // 总的像素点*每个像素点获取的Bit数=总的Bit数
    len = (len + 7) / 8; // 总的Bit数转换到总的字节数，+7是没满一个字节Bit数也对应到一个字节。(极端点比如总的Bit数就1~7Bit,也是要转为1字节，所以需要+7)
    extract = new byte[len];//存储读取到的字节数据
    extractBitPos = 128; // 每8个Bit组成一个字节数据，extractBitPos相当于权值，从128开始，因此读取的每8Bit，先读到的在高位。
    extractBytePos = 0;
    //System.out.println(bi.getHeight()+" "+bi.getWidth()+" "+len+" "+mask);
    // 根据rowFirst参数来选择读取顺序，调用extractBits读取数据
    if(rowFirst)
    {
        for(int j=0;j
        for(int i=0;i

```

```

{
//System.out.println(i+" "+j+" "+extractBytePos);
extractBits(bi.getRGB(i, j));
}
}
else
{
for(int i=0;i
for(int j=0;j
extractBits(bi.getRGB(i, j));
}
}

```

读取数据是extractBits，nextByte是读取到的一个像素点的值，如果是lsbFirst(也就是选了Bitorder为LSBFirst，默认是MSBFirst)，则是从低位从高位按顺序读取(每个通道选取2Bit以上才会有影响，如果只读取1Bit则无所谓了)。

栗子：读取alpha通道，lsbFirst，extract8Bits(nextByte,1<<24)，掩码是从24位开始，依次左移1位，左移8次；msbFirst，extract8Bits(nextByte,1<<31)，掩码是从31位开始，依次右移，右移8次。

```

/**
 * Extract bits from the given byte taking account of
 * the options selected
 * @param nextByte the byte to extract bits from
 */
private void extractBits(int nextByte)
{
if(lsbFirst)
{
extract8Bits(nextByte,1<<24);
switch(rgbOrder)
{
case 1: //rgb
extract8Bits(nextByte,1<<16);
extract8Bits(nextByte,1<<8);

```

```
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1);  
  
break;  
  
case 2: //rbg  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<16);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<8);  
  
break;  
  
case 3: //grb  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<8);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<16);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1);  
  
break;  
  
case 4: //gbr  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<8);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<16);  
  
break;  
  
case 5: //brg  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<16);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<8);  
  
break;  
  
case 6: //bgr  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<8);  
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<16);  
  
break;  
  
}  
  
}  
  
else  
  
{
```



```
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<31);
switch(rgbOrder)
{
case 1: //rgb
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<23);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<15);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<7);
break;
case 2: //rbg
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<23);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<7);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<15);
break;
case 3: //grb
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<15);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<23);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<7);
break;
case 4: //gbr
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<15);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<7);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<23);
break;
case 5: //brg
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<7);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<23);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<15);
break;
case 6: //bgr
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<7);
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<15);
```

```
extract8Bits(nextByte, 1<<23);
```

```
break;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

`extract8Bits`方法，针对每个通道是要单独调用一次的，`nextByte`是读取的一个像素点的数据，`bitMask`是对应通道的掩码(根据`extractBits`方法的说明可知，如果是`lsbFirst`则是对应通道掩码的最低位，`msbFirst`则是对应通道掩码的最高位)，在`extract8Bits`方法最后也有根据是`lsbFirst`的值选择是左移还是右移，循环8次。

`bitMask`循环，与`this.mask`与，如果不为0，说明是要读取的bit，此时就将`nextByte`与`bitMask`想与，把该bit的值存入`extract`

```
/**
```

```
 * Examine 8 bits and check them against the mask to
```

```
 * see if any should be extracted
```

```
 * @param nextByte The byte to be examined
```

```
 * @param bitMask The bitmask to be applied
```

```
 */
```

```
private void extract8Bits(int nextByte, int bitMask)
```

```
{
```

```
for(int i=0;i<8;i++)
```

```
{
```

```
if((mask&bitMask)!=0)
```

```
{
```

```
//System.out.println("call "+ mask+" "+bitMask+" "+nextByte);
```

```
addBit(nextByte & bitMask);
```

```
}
```

```
if(lsbFirst)
```

```
bitMask<<=1;
```

```
else
```

```
bitMask>>=1;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

addBit方法,num是读取的像素值与相应bit的掩码相与后的结果,如果不为0,表示那个Bit为1,否则为0,extractBitPos相当于权值,如果为1,就加extractBitPos,然后extractBitPos右移一位,如果为0就不需要加,但每次extractBitPos都是需要右移一位的,如果extractBitPos还是大于1的,说明还没循环过8次,所以就return了,如果不大于1,说明8次了,那么重置extractBitPos为128,extractBytePos+1,新的字节extract[extractBytePos]的初始值为0。

```
/**
 * Adds another bit to the extract
 * @param num Non-zero if adding a 1-bit
 */
private void addBit(int num)
{
    if(num!=0)
    {
        extract[extractBytePos]+=extractBitPos;
    }
    extractBitPos>>=1;
    if(extractBitPos>=1)
        return;
    extractBitPos=128;
    extractBytePos++;
    if(extractBytePos
        extract[extractBytePos]=0;
    }
```

不同通道读取图片

功能简要说明

首先生成的图片仅是黑白图片,每个像素点的值根据读取的bit位的值,如果为1设置为白色,如果为0设置为黑色。

代码分析

打开图片后,程序主界面上的按钮可以获取不同通道的图片,这里仅讨论Alpha7~0,Red7~0,Green7~0,Blue7~0,也就是每个通道。

在StegSolve.java中定位到按钮方法

```
private void forwardButtonActionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {
    if(bi == null) return;
```

```

transform.forward();

updateImage();
}

private void fileOpenActionPerformed(ActionEvent evt) {

JFileChooser fileChooser = new JFileChooser(System.getProperty("user.dir"));

FileNameExtensionFilter filter = new FileNameExtensionFilter("Images", "jpg", "jpeg", "gif", "bmp", "png");

fileChooser.setFileFilter(filter);

int rVal = fileChooser.showOpenDialog(this);

System.setProperty("user.dir", fileChooser.getCurrentDirectory().getAbsolutePath());

if(rVal == JFileChooser.APPROVE_OPTION)

{

sfile = fileChooser.getSelectedFile();

try

{

bi = ImageIO.read(sfile);

transform = new Transform(bi);

newImage();

}

catch (Exception e)

{

JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, "Failed to load file: " +e.toString());

}

}

}
}

```

主要方法定位到了Transform类，打开文件时初始化，参数是图片的数据。

Transform.java

构造函数，originalImage记录原始图片数据，transform是转换后的数据，先初始化为原始图片数据，transNum的值对应不同的操作。

```

/*
* transforms
* 0 - none

```

```
* 1 - inversion
* 2-9 - alpha planes
* 10-17 - r planes
* 18-25 - g planes
* 26-33 - b planes
* 34 full alpha
* 35 full red
* 36 full green
* 37 full blue
* 38 random color1
* 39 random color2
* 40 random color3
* 41 gray bits
*/
```

```
Transform(BufferedImage bi)
```

```
{
originalImage = bi;
transform = originalImage;
transNum=0;
}
```

*forward*方法，每次点击一次按钮，为加一次transNum,然后根据transNum的值去执行对应的操作。transNum值对应的操作除了注释中的说明，也可以从getText方法中获取，栗子：Alpha plane 0对应的transNum值为9

```
public void forward()
```

```
{
transNum++;
if(transNum>MAXTRANS) transNum=0;
calcTrans();
}
```

```
public String getText()
```

```
{
switch(transNum)
```

```
{  
case 0:  
return "Normal Image";  
case 1:  
return "Colour Inversion (Xor)";  
case 2:  
case 3:  
case 4:  
case 5:  
case 6:  
case 7:  
case 8:  
case 9:  
return "Alpha plane " + (9 - transNum);  
case 10:  
case 11:  
case 12:  
case 13:  
case 14:  
case 15:  
case 16:  
case 17:  
return "Red plane " + (17 - transNum);  
case 18:  
case 19:  
case 20:  
case 21:  
case 22:  
case 23:  
case 24:  
case 25:
```

return "Green plane " + (25 - transNum);

case 26:

case 27:

case 28:

case 29:

case 30:

case 31:

case 32:

case 33:

return "Blue plane " + (33 - transNum);

case 34:

return "Full alpha";

case 35:

return "Full red";

case 36:

return "Full green";

case 37:

return "Full blue";

case 38:

return "Random colour map 1";

case 39:

return "Random colour map 2";

case 40:

return "Random colour map 3";

case 41:

return "Gray bits";

default:

return "";

}

}

*calcTrans*方法，是一个switch方法，根据transNum的值调用方法，而我关心的不同通道获取的图片都是调用transfrombit方法，这里仅截取关心的

```
private void calcTrans()
```

```
{
```

```
switch(transNum)
```

```
{
```

```
case 2:
```

```
transfrombit(31);
```

```
return;
```

```
case 3:
```

```
transfrombit(30);
```

```
return;
```

```
case 4:
```

```
transfrombit(29);
```

```
return;
```

```
case 5:
```

```
transfrombit(28);
```

```
return;
```

```
case 6:
```

```
transfrombit(27);
```

```
return;
```

```
case 7:
```

```
transfrombit(26);
```

```
return;
```

```
case 8:
```

```
transfrombit(25);
```

```
return;
```

```
case 9:
```

```
transfrombit(24);
```

```
return;
```

```
case 10:
```


transfrombit(23);

return;

case 11:

transfrombit(22);

return;

case 12:

transfrombit(21);

return;

case 13:

transfrombit(20);

return;

case 14:

transfrombit(19);

return;

case 15:

transfrombit(18);

return;

case 16:

transfrombit(17);

return;

case 17:

transfrombit(16);

return;

case 18:

transfrombit(15);

return;

case 19:

transfrombit(14);

return;

case 20:

transfrombit(13);

return;

case 21:

transfrombit(12);

return;

case 22:

transfrombit(11);

return;

case 23:

transfrombit(10);

return;

case 24:

transfrombit(9);

return;

case 25:

transfrombit(8);

return;

case 26:

transfrombit(7);

return;

case 27:

transfrombit(6);

return;

case 28:

transfrombit(5);

return;

case 29:

transfrombit(4);

return;

case 30:

transfrombit(3);

return;

```

case 31:
    transfrombit(2);
    return;
case 32:
    transfrombit(1);
    return;
case 33:
    transfrombit(0);
    return;
default:
    transform = originalImage;
    return;
}
}

```

transfrombit方法，参数d基本就是读取第dbit的数据，根据之前的说明 Alpha 7是getRGB的数据的最高位，第31bit，根据getText方法可以知道Alpha 7对应的transNum值为2，再看calcTrans的case2就是调用transfrombit(31)。

```

private void transfrombit(int d)
{
    transform = new BufferedImage(originalImage.getWidth(), originalImage.getHeight(),
    BufferedImage.TYPE_INT_RGB);

    for(int i=0;i
    for(int j=0;j
    {
        int col=0;

        int fcol = originalImage.getRGB(i,j);

        if(((fcol>>>d)&1)>0)//右移d个bit位，再取最低位，如果大于0表示对应Bit位为1，那么就设置对应像素值为
        0xffffffff，也就是(255,255,255)，对应白色，如果Bit位为0，则是设置为(0,0,0)，对应为黑色

        col=0xffffffff;

        transform.setRGB(i, j, col);
    }
}
}

zsteg

```

跟进一下代码执行流程，了解各个参数的意义。

入口

程序执行流程的文件

`/bin/zsteg`

`/lib/zsteg.rb run`方法

`/lib/zsteg/cli/cli.rb run`方法，这里会对参数解析，这里截取一些之后需要用到的参数，完整的自行看源码吧，解析完参数后，主要是最后的动态方法调用，`@actions=['check']`，因此动态调用`check`方法

```
def run
```

```
@actions = []
```

```
@options = {
```

```
:verbose => 0,
```

```
:limit => Checker::DEFAULT_LIMIT,
```

```
:order => Checker::DEFAULT_ORDER
```

```
}
```

```
optparser = OptionParser.new do |opts|
```

```
opts.banner = "Usage: zsteg [options] filename.png [param_string]"
```

```
opts.separator ""
```

```
opts.on("-c", "--channels X", /[rgba,1-8]+/,
```

```
"channels (R/G/B/A) or any combination, comma separated",
```

```
"valid values: r,g,b,a,rg,bgr,rgba,r3g2b3,..."
```

```
) do |x|
```

```
@options[:channels] = x.split(',')
```

```
# specifying channels on command line disables extra checks
```

```
@options[:extra_checks] = false
```

```
end
```

```
opts.on("-b", "--bits N", "number of bits, single int value or '1,3,5' or range '1-8'",
```

```
"advanced: specify individual bits like '00001110' or '0x88'"
```

```
) do |x|
```

```
a = []
```

```
x = '1-8' if x == 'all'
```

```
x.split(',').each do |x1|
```

```

if x1['-']
t = x1.split('-')
a << Range.new(parse_bits(t[0]), parse_bits(t[1])).to_a
else
a << parse_bits(x1)
end
end

@options[:bits] = a.flatten.uniq
# specifying bits on command line disables extra checks
@options[:extra_checks] = false
end

opts.on "--lsb", "least significant BIT comes first" do
@options[:bit_order] = :lsb
end

opts.on "--msb", "most significant BIT comes first" do
@options[:bit_order] = :msb
end

opts.on("-o", "--order X", /all|auto|[bxy,]+/i,
"pixel iteration order (default: #{@options[:order]})",
"valid values: ALL,xy,yx,XY,YX,xY,Xy,bY,...",
){ |x| @options[:order] = x.split(',') }

if (argv = optparser.parse(@argv)).empty?
puts optparser.help
return
end

@actions = DEFAULT_ACTIONS if @actions.empty?
argv.each do |arg|
if arg[','] && !File.exist?(arg)
@options.merge!(decode_param_string(arg))
argv.delete arg
end

```

```

end

argv.each_with_index do |fname,idx|
if argv.size > 1 && @options[:verbose] >= 0
puts if idx > 0
puts "[.] #{fname}".green
end
next unless @img=load_image(@fname=fname)
@actions.each do |action|
if action.is_a?(Array)
self.send(*action) if self.respond_to?(action.first)
else
self.send(action) if self.respond_to?(action)
end
end
end

rescue Errno::EPIPE

# output interrupt, f.ex. when piping output to a 'head' command
# prevents a 'Broken pipe - (Errno::EPIPE)' message
end

/lib/zsteg/cli/cli.rb check方法

def check Checker.new(@img, @options).check end

/lib/zsteg/checker.rb initialize方法，初始化一些成员变量，@extractor也是传入了图像数据的，通道判断了图片属性是否有alpha通道。

def initialize image, params = {}

@params = params

@cache = {}; @wastitles = Set.new

@image = image.is_a?(ZPNG::Image) ? image : ZPNG::Image.load(image)

@extractor = Extractor.new(@image, params)

@channels = params[:channels] ||

if @image.alpha_used?

%w'r g b a rgb bgr rgba abgr'

```

```

else

%w'r g b rgb bgr'

end

@verbose = params[:verbose] || -2

@file_cmd = FileCmd.new

@results = []

@params[:bits] ||= DEFAULT_BITS
@params[:order] ||= DEFAULT_ORDER
@params[:limit] ||= DEFAULT_LIMIT

if @params[:min_str_len]

@min_str_len = @min_wholetext_len = @params[:min_str_len]

else

@min_str_len = DEFAULT_MIN_STR_LEN

@min_wholetext_len = @min_str_len - 2

end

@strings_re = /[x20-x7ermt]{#@min_str_len,}/

@extra_checks = params.fetch(:extra_checks, DEFAULT_EXTRA_CHECKS)

end

```

/lib/zsteg/checker.rb check方法,截取部分,会判断图片是否是bmp的,只有bmp的-o选项内才有b,如果设置为all也只是多了bY的选项,但是通过之后代码分析是可以by yb Yb的。判断order中是否有b用的是正则,因此大小写一样。接着数据读取就到check_channels方法了。

```

def check

@found_anything = false

@file_cmd.start!

if @image.format == :bmp

case params[:order].to_s.downcase

when /all/

params[:order] = %w'bY xY xy yx XY YX Xy yX Yx'

when /auto/

params[:order] = %w'bY xY'

end

else

```

```
case params[:order].to_s.downcase
when /all/
  params[:order] = %w'xy yx XY YX Xy yX xY Yx'
when /auto/
  params[:order] = 'xy'
end
end
Array(params[:order]).uniq.each do |order|
  (params[:prime] == :all ? [false,true] : [params[:prime]]).each do |prime|
    Array(params[:bits]).uniq.each do |bits|
      p1 = @params.merge :bits => bits, :order => order, :prime => prime
      if order[/b/i]
        # byte iterator does not need channels
        check_channels nil, p1
      else
        channels.each{ |c| check_channels c, p1 }
      end
    end
  end
end
end
end
if @found_anything
  print "r" + " "*20 + "r" if @need_cr
else
  puts "r[=] nothing :(" + " "*20 # line cleanup
end
if @extra_checks
  Analyzer.new(@image).analyze!
end
# return everything found if this method was called from some code
@results
ensure
```



```
@file_cmd.stop!
```

```
end
```

`/lib/zsteg/checker.rb` `check_channels`方法，首先判断是否设置了`bit_order`，没设置则两个都测试，之后就是区分两种模式了，`channels`有值的，最后是去的`color_extractor.rb`，没有值的去的`byte_extractor.rb`。

`color_extractor`模式，还要判断`channels`指定的模式，是就`rgb`还是会单独指定每个通道读取多少Bit的。确定过每个像素读取多少bit，然后乘以总的像素点除以8确认读取字节数。

`byte_extractor`模式，`nbits`是`-b`参数指定的读取bit数，乘以一行的字节数，再乘以高/8。

```
show_title title输出当前模式
```

```
data = @extractor.extract p1读取数据
```

```
def check_channels channels, params
```

```
  unless params[:bit_order]
```

```
    check_channels(channels, params.merge(:bit_order => :lsb))
```

```
    check_channels(channels, params.merge(:bit_order => :msb))
```

```
  return
```

```
end
```

```
p1 = params.clone
```

```
# number of bits
```

```
# equals to params[:bits] if in range 1..8
```

```
# otherwise equals to number of 1's, like 0b1000_0001
```

```
nbits = p1[:bits] <= 8 ? p1[:bits] : (p1[:bits]&0xff).to_s(2).count("1")
```

```
show_bits = true
```

```
# channels is a String
```

```
if channels
```

```
  p1[:channels] =
```

```
  if channels[1] && channels[1] =~ /AdZ/
```

```
    # 'r3g2b3'
```

```
    a=[]
```

```
    cbits = 0
```

```
    (channels.size/2).times do |i|
```

```
      a << (t=channels[i*2,2])
```

```
      cbits += t[1].to_i
```

```
    end
```

```

show_bits = false

@max_hidden_size = cbits * @image.width

a

else

# 'rgb'

a = channels.chars.to_a

@max_hidden_size = a.size * @image.width * nbits

a

end

# p1[:channels] is an Array

elsif params[:order] =~ /b/i

# byte extractor

@max_hidden_size = @image.scanlines[0].decoded_bytes.size * nbits

else

raise "invalid params #{params.inspect}"

end

@max_hidden_size *= @image.height/8

bits_tag =

if show_bits

if params[:bits] > 0x100

if params[:bits].to_s(2) =~ /(1{1,8})$/

# mask => number of bits

"b#{ $1.size }"

else

# mask

"b#{(params[:bits]&0xff).to_s(2)}"

end

else

# number of bits

"b#{params[:bits]}"

end

```

```

end

title = [
  bits_tag,
  channels,
  params[:bit_order],
  params[:order],
  params[:prime] ? 'prime' : nil
].compact.join(',')

return if @wastitles.include?(title)

@wastitles << title

show_title title

p1[:title] = title

data = @extractor.extract p1

if p1[:invert]

  data.size.times{ |i| data.setbyte(i, data.getbyte(i)^0xff) }

end

@need_cr = !process_result(data, p1) # carriage return needed?

@found_anything ||= !@need_cr

end

/lib/zsteg/extractor.rb 根据-o选项中是否包含b选择不同模式

def extract params = {}

  @limit = params[:limit].to_i

  @limit = 2**32 if @limit <= 0

  if params[:order] =~ /b/i

    byte_extract params

  else

    color_extract params

  end

end

end

在分类说明两个模式的时候，先将一个方法拿出来做个说明，bit_indexes

bit_indexes

```

通过代码可以知道，在扫描一个字节的时候，zsteg是固定的从高位扫描至低位的

```
def bit_indexes bits
  if (1..8).include?(bits)
    # number of bits
    # 1 => [0]
    # ...
    # 8 => [7,6,5,4,3,2,1,0]
    bits.times.to_a.reverse
  else
    # mask
    mask = bits & 0xff
    r = []
    8.times do |i|
      r << i if mask[i] == 1
    end
    r.reverse
  end
end

byte_extract
```

/lib/zsteg/extractor/byte_extractor.rb data列表是用于存储字节数据，a是用于存储bit数据。

通过byte_iterator方法遍历每个字节，会根据order参数是否有小写b，决定x方向的正序还是倒序，是否有小写y决定y方向的正序还是倒序。

根据x,y的值读取到对应字节，然后根据bit_indexes获取的bidx(注定只能高位至低位)去读取对应Bit值

当a.size为8时，就会组成一个字节，根据bit_order的值决定a中的8bit数据是大端还是小端

msb是小端，lsb是大端。

```
module ZSteg
  class Extractor
    # ByteExtractor extracts bits from each scanline bytes
    # actual for BMP+wbStego combination
    module ByteExtractor
      def byte_extract params = {}
```

```

bidxs = bit_indexes params[:bits]

if params[:prime]
  pregenerate_primes(
    :max => @image.scanlines[0].size * @image.height,
    :count => (@limit*8.0/bidxs.size).ceil
  )
end

data = ".force_encoding('binary')
a = [0]*params[:shift].to_i # prepend :shift zero bits
byte_iterator(params) do |x,y|
  sl = @image.scanlines[y]
  value = sl.decoded_bytes.getbyte(x)
  bidxs.each do |bidx|
    a << value[bidx]
  end
  if a.size >= 8
    byte = 0
    if params[:bit_order] == :msb
      8.times{ |i| byte |= (a.shift<
    else
      8.times{ |i| byte |= (a.shift<
    end
    #printf "[d] %02x %08bn", byte, byte
    data << byte.chr
    if data.size >= @limit
      print "[limit #@limit].gray if @verbose > 1
    break
  end
end
end
end

if params[:strip_tail_zeroes] != false && data[-1,1] == "x00"

```

```

oldsz = data.size

data.sub!(/x00+Z,")

print "[zerotail #{oldsz-data.size}]" if @verbose > 1

end

data

end

# 'xy': b=0,y=0; b=1,y=0; b=2,y=0; ...
# 'yx': b=0,y=0; b=0,y=1; b=0,y=2; ...
# ...
# 'xY': b=0, y=MAX; b=1, y=MAX; b=2, y=MAX; ...
# 'XY': b=MAX,y=MAX; b=MAX-1,y=MAX; b=MAX-2,y=MAX; ...

def byte_iterator params
  type = params[:order]

  if type.nil? || type == 'auto'
    type = @image.format == :bmp ? 'bY' : 'by'
  end

  raise "invalid iterator type #{type}" unless type =~ /A(by|yb)Z/i

  sl0 = @image.scanlines.first

  # XXX don't try to run it on interlaced PNGs!
  x0,x1,xstep =
    if type.index('b')
      [0, sl0.decoded_bytes.size-1, 1]
    else
      [sl0.decoded_bytes.size-1, 0, -1]
    end

  y0,y1,ystep =
    if type.index('y')
      [0, @image.height-1, 1]
    else
      [@image.height-1, 0, -1]
    end
end

```

cannot join these lines from ByteExtractor and ColorExtractor into

one method for performance reason:

it will require additional yield() for EACH BYTE iterated

if type[0,1].downcase == 'b'

ROW iterator

if params[:prime]

idx = 0

y0.step(y1,ystep){ |y| x0.step(x1,xstep){ |x|

yield(x,y) if @primes.include?(idx)

idx += 1

}}

else

y0.step(y1,ystep){ |y| x0.step(x1,xstep){ |x| yield(x,y) }}

end

else

COLUMN iterator

if params[:prime]

idx = 0

x0.step(x1,xstep){ |x| y0.step(y1,ystep){ |y|

yield(x,y) if @primes.include?(idx)

idx += 1

}}

else

x0.step(x1,xstep){ |x| y0.step(y1,ystep){ |y| yield(x,y) }}

end

end

end

end

end

end

color_extractor

`/lib/zsteg/extractor/color_extractor.rb` data列表是用于存储字节数据，a是用于存储bit数据。

通过`coord_iterator`方法遍历每个字节，会根据`order`参数是否有小写x，决定x方向的正序还是倒序，是否有小写y决定y方向的正序还是倒序。

根据x,y的值读取到对应字节，然后根据`bit_indexes`获取的`ch_masks`(注定只能高位至低位)去读取对应Bit值，只是还要根据`channel`的值，如果是单个字符，表示读取的bit数是通过-b设置的，因此传入`params[:bits]`，否则就是2个字符，读取第2个字符表示读取的bit数。

当`a.size`为8时，就会组成一个字节，根据`bit_order`的值决定a中的8bit数据是大端还是小端 `msb`是小端，`lsb`是大端。

```
module ZSteg
  class Extractor
    # ColorExtractor extracts bits from each pixel's color
    module ColorExtractor
      def color_extract params = {}
        channels = Array(params[:channels])
        #pixel_align = params[:pixel_align]
        ch_masks = []
        case channels.first.size
        when 1
          # ['r', 'g', 'b']
          channels.each{ |c| ch_masks << [c[0], bit_indexes(params[:bits])] }
        when 2
          # ['r3', 'g2', 'b3']
          channels.each{ |c| ch_masks << [c[0], bit_indexes(c[1].to_i)] }
        else
          raise "invalid channels: #{channels.inspect}" if channels.size != 1
        end
        t = channels.first
        if t =~ /A[rgba]+Z/
          return color_extract(params.merge(:channels => t.split("")))
        end
        raise "invalid channels: #{channels.inspect}"
      end
    end
    # total number of bits = sum of all channels bits
    nbits = ch_masks.map{ |x| x[1].size }.inject(&:+)
```



```

if params[:prime]
  pregenerate_primes(
    :max => @image.width * @image.height,
    :count => (@limit*8.0/nbits/channels.size).ceil
  )
end

data = ".force_encoding('binary')
a = [0]*params[:shift].to_i # prepend :shift zero bits
catch :limit do
  coord_iterator(params) do |x,y|
    color = @image[x,y]
    ch_masks.each do |c,bidxs|
      value = color.send(c)
      bidxs.each do |bidx|
        a << value[bidx]
      end
    end
  end

  #p [x,y,a.size,a]
  while a.size >= 8
    byte = 0
    #puts a.join

    if params[:bit_order] == :msb
      8.times{ |i| byte |= (a.shift<
    else
      8.times{ |i| byte |= (a.shift<
    end

    #printf "[d] %02x %08bn", byte, byte
    data << byte.chr

    if data.size >= @limit
      print "[limit #@limit]".gray if @verbose > 1
    end
  end
  throw :limit
end

```

```

end

#a.clear if pixel_align

end

end

end

if params[:strip_tail_zeroes] != false && data[-1,1] == "x00"
  oldsz = data.size
  data.sub!(/x00+Z/, "")
  print "[zerotail #{oldsz-data.size}].gray if @verbose > 1
end

data

end

# 'xy': x=0,y=0; x=1,y=0; x=2,y=0; ...
# 'yx': x=0,y=0; x=0,y=1; x=0,y=2; ...
# ...
# 'xY': x=0, y=MAX; x=1, y=MAX; x=2, y=MAX; ...
# 'XY': x=MAX,y=MAX; x=MAX-1,y=MAX; x=MAX-2,y=MAX; ...

def coord_iterator params
  type = params[:order]
  if type.nil? || type == 'auto'
    type = @image.format == :bmp ? 'xY' : 'xy'
  end

  raise "invalid iterator type #{type}" unless type =~ /A(xy|yx)Z/i
  x0,x1,xstep =
  if type.index('x')
    [0, @image.width-1, 1]
  else
    [@image.width-1, 0, -1]
  end
  y0,y1,ystep =
  if type.index('y')

```

```

[0, @image.height-1, 1]
else
[@image.height-1, 0, -1]
end

# cannot join these lines from ByteExtractor and ColorExtractor into
# one method for performance reason:
# it will require additional yield() for EACH BYTE iterated
if type[0,1].downcase == 'x'
# ROW iterator
if params[:prime]
idx = 0
y0.step(y1,ystep){ |y| x0.step(x1,xstep){ |x|
yield(x,y) if @primes.include?(idx)
idx += 1
}}
else
y0.step(y1,ystep){ |y| x0.step(x1,xstep){ |x| yield(x,y) }}
end
else
# COLUMN iterator
if params[:prime]
idx = 0
x0.step(x1,xstep){ |x| y0.step(y1,ystep){ |y|
yield(x,y) if @primes.include?(idx)
idx += 1
}}
else
x0.step(x1,xstep){ |x| y0.step(y1,ystep){ |y| yield(x,y) }}
end
end
end
end

```

end

end

end

结果

起因里的zsteg的参数现在都解释过了，而用stegsolve没有看到flag是因为8bit数据是按照大端模式组成的字节，而flag是需要以小端模式组成，所以当我选择stegsolve来做题时，注定是拿不到flag了，都是时辰的错。

然后bY其实和xY的结果是一样的，只是要确定通道的排列方式，bmp按顺序存的通道顺序是bgr。

```
root@LAPTOP-GE0FGULA:/mnt/d# zsteg -c bgr -o xY --msb -b1 瞅啥.bmp
```

```
[?] 2 bytes of extra data after image end (IEND), offset = 0x269b0e
```

```
b1,bgr,msb,xY .. text: "qwxf{you_say_chick_beautiful?}"
```

再来看下stegsolve，首先知道-o是Y，因此图片需要倒一下，所以手动修改bmp的高度为原值的负值，图片就倒过来了。



选中的序列和flag的值，生成二进制序列对比一下，应是每8个bit都是倒序的。

```
#encoding:utf-8
```

```
from binascii import b2a_hex,a2b_hex
```

```
flag = "qwxf{you_say_chick_beautiful?}"
```

```
stegsolve = "8eee1e66de9ef6aeface869efac61696c6d6fa46a686ae2e9666ae36fcbe"
```

```
flag = bin(int(b2a_hex(flag),16))[2:]
```

```
stegsolve = bin(int(stegsolve,16))[2:]
```

```
def show(a,b):
```

```
if len(a) % 2 != 0:
```

```
a = '0'+a
```

```
if len(b) % 2 != 0:
```

```
b = '0'+b
```

```
for i in xrange(0,len(a),8):
```

```
print a[i:i+8]+" "+b[i:i+8]
```

```
show(flag,stegsolve)
```

自己看下结果吧。