

Note about encrypted pictures:

Pictures in WBC files are often encrypted. There are three types of JPEGs into WBC files. The first type is unencrypted: all you have to do is to save the entire JPEG block into a file. The second and third types are header-encrypted, and they are very similar. The first 8 bytes of the file define the type of encryption: it should be 'WWBB0000' or 'WWBB1111' (ASCII). Only the 100 following bytes are encrypted, the rest can be copied normally.

To decrypt these first 100 bytes, you have to use this procedure: grab the first 100 bytes into a matrix (A), then the following 100 bytes in another matrix (B). For every byte, make this operations: $\mathbf{B(n)} = (\mathbf{B(n)} \mathbf{XOR} (\mathbf{NOT} \mathbf{A(n)}) \mathbf{XOR} \mathbf{key})$. When you've finished, you have in the matrix B the unencrypted header. The key value is 'A4' (hex) for 'WWBB0000' type, 'F2' (hex) for 'WWBB1111' type.

Note about the 'source' of the pictures:

The picture ID is composed of a letter, followed by an integer. Only the integer is the real ID of the picture: the letter represents the field named 'source'. It identifies the origin of the picture:

- **W** and **P** stands for Webshots gallery
- **U** stands for User (pictures added manually)
- **C** stands for Webshots Community

Greetings:

- DuckWings (<http://www.duckwing.ca/programming/WebPellets/>) for the method to decrypt pictures.
- Abdulkader Hajjar (<http://members.lycos.co.uk/whisperit>) for the help he gave me in the reverse engineering of this file format.