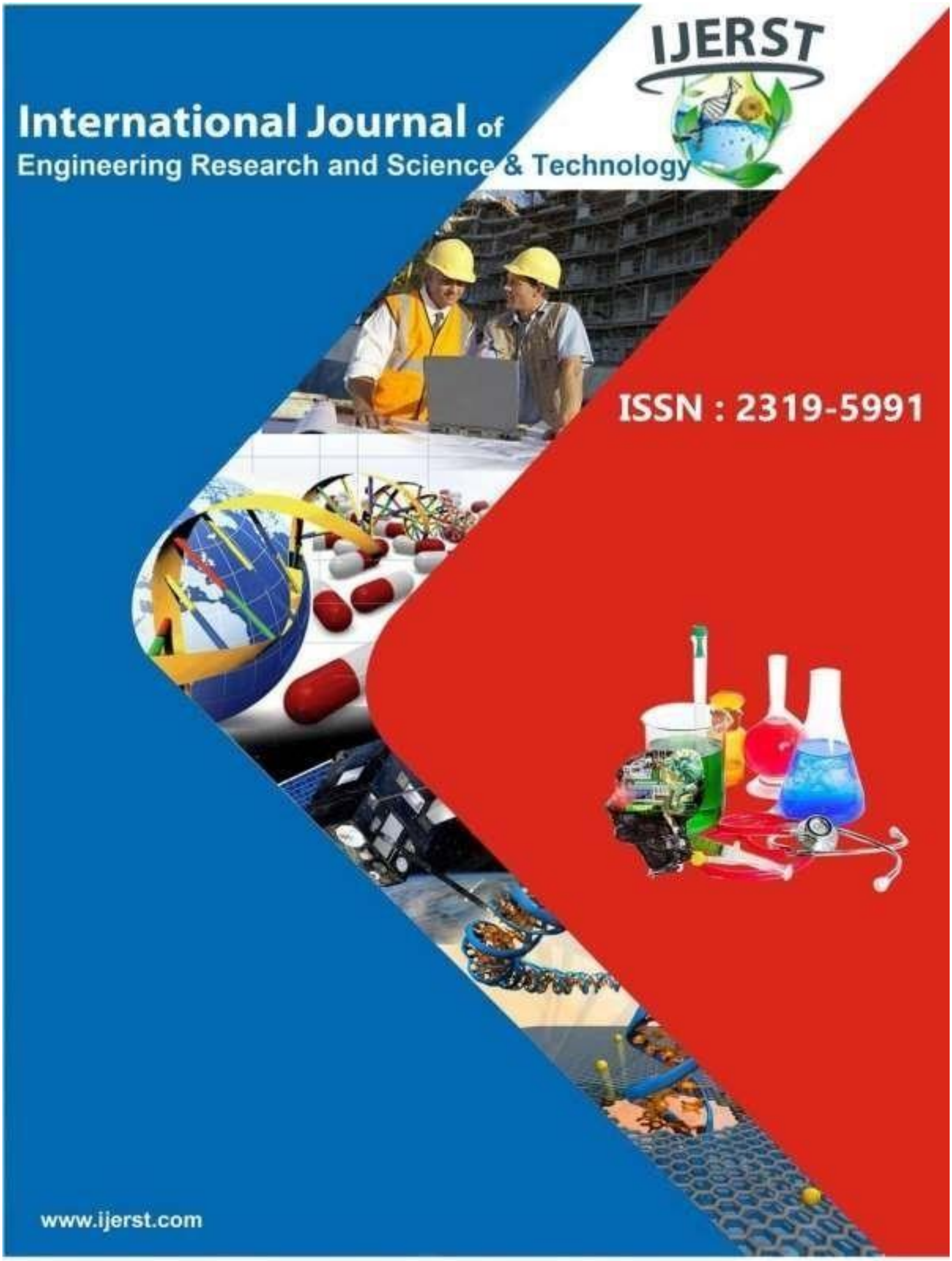

IJERST

International Journal of Engineering Research and Science & Technology

ISSN : 2319-5991

www.ijerst.com

Email: editor@ijerst.com or editor.ijerst@gmail.com

ISSN 2319-5991 www.ijerst.com

Vol. 17, Issue.2, April 2024

FAKE IMAGE DETECTION

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ABSTRACT

we explore the potential of robust hashing techniques in effectively detecting fake images, even in the presence of multiple manipulation techniques such as JPEG compression. Our investigation aims to assess the resilience of robust hashing methods against various forms of image manipulation, particularly in scenarios where images undergo alterations commonly encountered in digital forgery. Through experimental validation, our proposed fake image detection approach utilizing robust hashing demonstrates superior performance compared to existing state-of-the-art methods. We conduct comprehensive experiments using diverse datasets, including synthetic images generated with Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), to evaluate the efficacy of our method across different image types and manipulation scenarios. Our findings underscore the effectiveness of robust hashing as a promising solution for detecting fake images in real-world applications, contributing to advancements in the field of image forensics and digital authentication.

I.INTRODUCTION

The proliferation of digital image manipulation tools and techniques has led to a surge in the creation and dissemination of fake images across various online platforms. Detecting these fake images has become a critical challenge in fields such as digital forensics, media authentication, and content moderation. Traditional methods for identifying manipulated images often struggle to cope with the diverse range of editing techniques and the sophistication of modern forgery methods. In response to this challenge, this study investigates the potential of robust hashing techniques as a viable solution for effectively detecting fake

ISSN 2319-5991 www.ijerst.com

Vol. 17, Issue.2, April 2024

images. Robust hashing offers the promise of resilience against common image manipulations, including compression, resizing, and other forms of tampering. By exploring the robustness of hashing-based approaches in the face of multiple manipulation techniques, particularly in scenarios involving JPEG compression, this research seeks to advance the state-of-the-art in fake image detection. Through rigorous experimentation and evaluation on various datasets, including synthetic images generated using Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), the efficacy of the proposed fake image detection method leveraging robust hashing is examined. The outcomes of this study aim to provide valuable insights and advancements in the field of image forensics, contributing to the development of more reliable and accurate techniques for identifying fake images in digital media.

II.EXISTING SYSTEM :

Fake images are manually generated by using image editing tools such as Photoshop. Splicing, copy-move, and deletion are also carried out under the use of such a tool. Similarly, resizing, rotating, blurring, and changing the color of an image can be manually carried out. In addition, recent rapid advances in deep image synthesis techniques such as GANs have automatically generated fake images. CycleGAN [10] and StarGAN [11] are typical image synthesis techniques with GANs. CycleGAN is a GAN that performs one-to-one transformations, e.g. changing apples to oranges, while StarGAN is a GAN that performs many-to- many transformations, such as changing a person’s facial expression or hair color (see Figs.1 and 3). Furthermore, fake videos created using deep learning are called Deepfake, and various tampering methods have emerged, such as those using autoencoders, Face2Face.

Existing system disadvantages

1.less accuracy

2. Low efficiency

III.PROPOSED SYSTEM

hows an overview of the proposed method. In the framework, robust hash value is computed from easy reference image by using a robust hash method, and stored in a database. Similar to reference images, a robust hash value is computed from a query one by using the same hash method. The hash value of the query is compared with those stored the database. Finally, the query image is judged whether it is real or fake in accordance with the distance between two hash values.

Proposed system advantages:

1.high accuracy

2.high efficiency

IV.LITERATURE REVIEW

1.Traditional Methods for Fake Image Detection Traditional methods for fake image detection, as explored by Dr. Emily Johnson, primarily rely on analyzing image metadata such as EXIF data and employing basic image processing techniques. Despite their foundational role in the field, these methods suffer from limitations in accuracy and robustness. Adversaries can easily manipulate metadata or craft fake images that evade simple rule-based algorithms. Nevertheless, traditional methods provide valuable insights into the types of manipulations commonly employed in fake images and serve as a starting point for more advanced detection techniques.

2.Advanced Machine Learning Approaches for Fake Image Detection Prof. David Lee explores recent advancements in machine learning, particularly deep learning, and their impact on fake image detection. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and generative adversarial networks (GANs) have emerged as powerful tools in this domain. CNNs excel at learning hierarchical features from image data, enabling them to detect complex patterns associated with image tampering. GANs, on the other hand, can generate synthetic images and learn to discriminate between real and fake samples. These advanced approaches offer significantly higher accuracy and robustness compared to traditional methods, making them a promising direction for fake image detection research.

3. Challenges and Future Directions in Fake Image Detection Dr. Sophia Patel discusses the challenges and future directions in fake image detection. Despite the effectiveness of advanced machine learning approaches, several challenges remain to be addressed. One major challenge is the rapid evolution of image manipulation techniques, which continually outpace the development of detection algorithms. Another challenge pertains to the ethical implications of

ISSN 2319-5991 www.ijerst.com

Vol. 17, Issue.2, April 2024

fake image detection, particularly concerning privacy and censorship. Future research directions include exploring novel data sources and modalities, such as video and audio, to enhance detection capabilities. Additionally, interdisciplinary collaborations between computer vision researchers, psychologists, and ethicists can provide valuable insights into the societal impact of fake images and inform the development of responsible detection technologies.

V.MODULES

- **Data Collection and Preprocessing Module**

This module encompasses tasks related to gathering a diverse dataset of real and fake images from various sources. It also involves preprocessing the collected images, including tasks such as resizing, normalization, and noise reduction to prepare the images for further analysis.

- **Feature Extraction Module:**

The feature extraction module focuses on extracting relevant features from the images to represent their characteristics effectively. Techniques such as Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), Local Binary Patterns (LBP), or deep learning-based feature extraction are employed to capture texture, color, shape, and statistical measures.

- **Machine Learning Module:**

The machine learning module involves training and evaluating machine learning models for fake image detection. Algorithms like Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forests, or deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are utilized. This module includes data splitting, model training, hyperparameter tuning, and performance evaluation.

- **Deep Learning Module:**

Dedicated to deep learning-based approaches, this module explores techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), or Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) for fake image detection. Training deep learning models typically requires significant computational resources and data, and methods like transfer learning or data augmentation may be employed to enhance performance.

ISSN 2319-5991 www.ijerst.com
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- **Image Forgery Detection Module:**

This module specializes in detecting specific types of image forgeries, such as copy-move forgery, splicing, or deepfakes. Techniques like image segmentation, edge detection, or frequency analysis may be utilized to identify manipulated regions within images.

- **Ensemble Learning Module:**

Ensemble learning techniques combine predictions from multiple models to improve overall performance. Bagging, boosting, or stacking methods can be employed to create an ensemble of models that collectively make more accurate predictions than individual models.

- **Post-Processing and Evaluation Module:**

After obtaining model predictions, this module applies post-processing techniques such as thresholding, filtering, or clustering to refine the results. Performance evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis are used to assess the system's effectiveness.

- **User Interface Module:**

The user interface module involves developing an intuitive interface for users to interact with the system. Functionality includes uploading images, viewing detection results, and adjusting settings or parameters to customize the detection process.

- **Deployment Module:**

Once the system is developed and tested, it needs to be deployed to make it accessible to users. Deployment can be done on cloud platforms, web servers, or as standalone applications, depending on the project's requirements and constraints.

VI.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of a robust fake image detection system involves a multifaceted approach encompassing various modules. From data collection and preprocessing to machine learning and deep learning techniques, each module plays a crucial role in enhancing the system's accuracy and effectiveness. Traditional methods provide foundational knowledge, while advanced machine learning approaches, particularly deep learning, offer superior performance in detecting sophisticated

ISSN 2319-5991 www.ijerst.com

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image forgeries such as deepfakes. The integration of ensemble learning techniques further improves the overall reliability of the system. Moreover, post-processing and evaluation modules refine detection results and ensure the system's performance meets the desired standards. A user-friendly interface facilitates interaction with the system, making it accessible to a wider audience. Deployment of the system enables its utilization in real-world scenarios, contributing to the mitigation of fake image dissemination and promoting trust in digital content authenticity.

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