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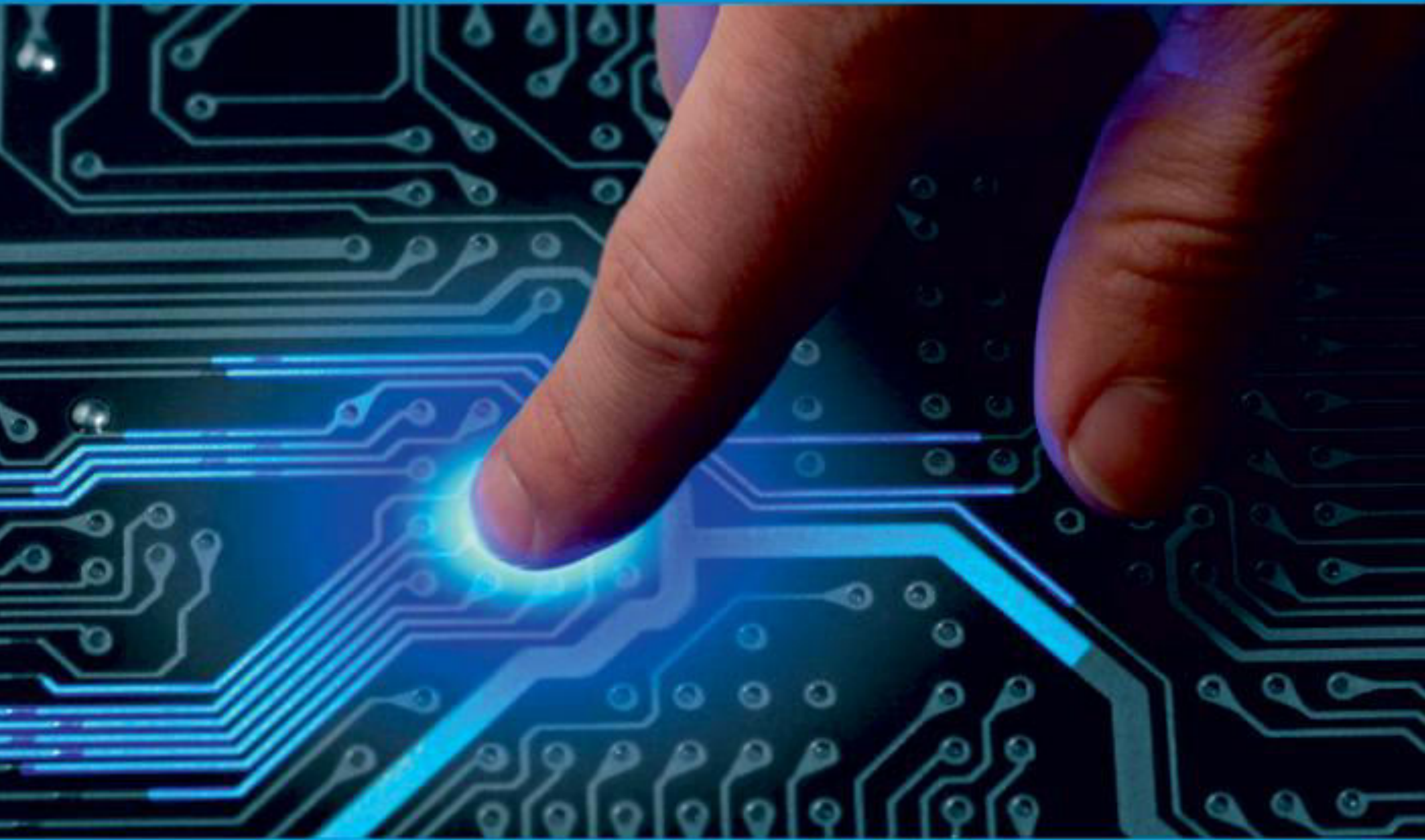

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Efficient Detection of Digital Manipulated Images

Adhithya S, Anis Raj R S, Manoj K, Ranjith V

UG Student, Dept. of IT, Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, Pennalur, Sriperumbudur, India

UG Student, Dept. of IT, Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, Pennalur, Sriperumbudur, India

UG Student, Dept. of IT, Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, Pennalur, Sriperumbudur, India

Assistant Professor, Dept. of IT Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, Pennalur, Sriperumbudur, India

ABSTRACT: In our project, we tackle the pervasive issue of image manipulation by harnessing advanced machine learning methodologies, notably XGBoost and Support Vector Machines (SVM). Through meticulous feature extraction and analysis, our system endeavors to detect forged and manipulated images accurately. By addressing challenges such as copy-move forgery and object manipulation, our project enhances image authentication capabilities and fostering trust in digital imagery across various domains.

KEYWORDS: Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost); Support Vector Machines (SVMs);

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's digital age, the proliferation of image manipulation tools has raised concerns about the authenticity of visual content. With the potential to deceive and mislead, digitally altered images pose significant challenges in various domains, including journalism, forensics, and social media. In response to this growing issue, the development of robust techniques for detecting manipulated and forged images has become paramount. This project aims to address the need for reliable image manipulation detection using advanced machine learning algorithms, specifically XGBoost and Support Vector Machines (SVM). we aim to create a system capable of accurately identifying diverse forms of image tampering, including copy-move forgery, splicing, and object manipulation. By meticulously extracting and analysing features from digital images, our project seeks to bolster image authentication capabilities, ensuring the integrity and trustworthiness of visual content in applications ranging from forensic analysis to journalistic integrity. Through the utilization of sophisticated algorithms, we strive to provide an effective solution for combatting image manipulation in the digital age, thereby safeguarding the reliability and authenticity of visual information for critical decision-making and societal trust.

II. RELATED WORK

In [21] Authors provides an overview of image forgery detection techniques, focusing specifically on approaches using deep learning. It discusses the challenges associated with detecting forged images and examines how deep learning methods, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have been applied to address these challenges. The paper evaluates various deep learning architectures and methodologies employed in image forgery detection, offering insights into the current state-of-the-art techniques in the field.

In [22]. Authors present a comprehensive review of image manipulation detection techniques in this paper. The review covers a wide range of approaches, including traditional methods based on handcrafted features as well as more recent advancements leveraging machine learning and deep learning techniques. The paper discusses the strengths and limitations of different approaches and provides a comparative analysis of their performance, offering valuable insights for researchers and practitioners in the field.

In [23] Authors offer a comprehensive review of image forgery detection techniques, focusing on approaches utilizing machine learning techniques. The paper provides an extensive survey of the literature, covering various machine learning algorithms and methodologies employed for detecting forged images. It discusses the challenges associated with image forgery detection and evaluates the performance of different machine learning-based approaches, highlighting their strengths and limitations.

In [24] Authors present a comprehensive survey of image manipulation detection techniques in this paper. The survey covers a wide range of techniques, including both traditional and modern approaches. It discusses the key challenges in image manipulation detection and examines how different techniques address these challenges. The paper provides insights into the strengths and limitations of various techniques and offers recommendations for future research directions in the field.

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III. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

The proposed algorithm integrates advanced image processing and machine learning techniques to enhance detection of manipulated images. Here's an outline of the algorithm:

Data Collection and Preprocessing: Collect a diverse dataset of images, including both authentic and manipulated/forged ones. Preprocess the images by resizing them to a uniform size and applying normalization to ensure consistency in feature extraction.

Feature Extraction: Extract relevant features from the images using techniques suitable for XGBoost and SVM algorithms. Possible feature extraction methods include Local Binary Patterns (LBP), colour histograms, texture features, and edge statistics.

Model Training: Split the dataset into training and validation sets. Train XGBoost and SVM models using the extracted features from the training set. Tune hyperparameters and optimize model configurations to improve performance.

Model Evaluation: Evaluate the trained models on the validation set using appropriate evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and ROC curves. Assess the generalization performance of the models through cross-validation techniques.

Post-processing: Apply any necessary post-processing techniques to refine the model predictions and enhance accuracy.Post-processing methods may include thresholding, filtering, or combining the outputs of both XGBoost and SVM models for improved detection performance.

Deployment: Deploy the trained XGBoost and SVM models in a real-world scenario where they can be used to detect manipulated and forged images. Integrate the detection system into existing applications or workflows, such as forensic tools or image analysis software.

Continuous Improvement: Monitor the performance of the deployed models and collect feedback for further refinement. Continuously update and retrain the models on new datasets to adapt to evolving manipulation techniques and improve detection accuracy over time.

By following these steps, the proposed algorithm harnesses the capabilities of advanced image processing techniques, coupled with SVM and XGBoost classifications, to improve the efficiency and accuracy of detecting manipulated images.

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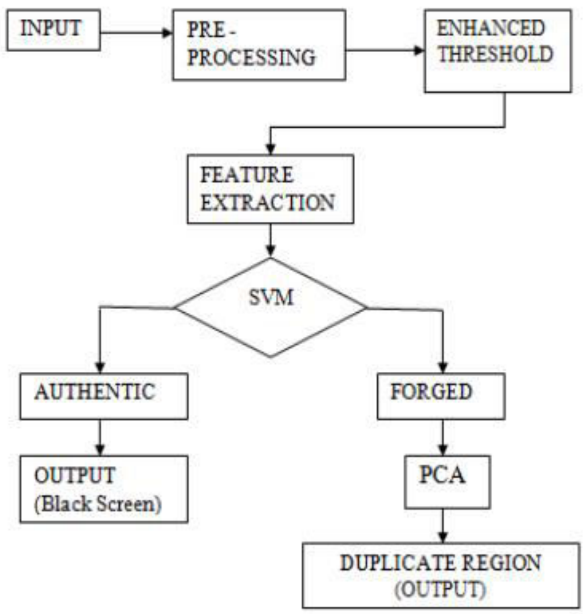

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IV. PSEUDO CODE

```
Train/Test Split (image):
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features_train, labels_train, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

Model Training (image):
def train_xgboost(X_train, y_train):
    dtrain = xgb.DMatrix(X_train, label=y_train)
    params = {
        'max_depth': 3,
        'objective': 'binary:logistic',
        'eval_metric': 'error'
    }
    num_rounds = 100
    xgb_model = xgb.train(params, dtrain, num_rounds)
    return xgb_model

def train_svm(X_train, y_train):
    svm_model = SVC(kernel='linear')
    svm_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    return svm_model

Train models (image, classifier):
xgboost_model = train_xgboost(X_train, y_train)
svm_model = train_svm(X_train, y_train)

Model Evaluation:
def evaluate_model(model, X_test, y_test):
    if isinstance(model, xgb.Booster):
        dtest = xgb.DMatrix(X_test)
        y_pred = model.predict(dtest)
        y_pred_binary = [1 if pred >= 0.5 else 0 for pred in y_pred]
    else:  # Assuming SVM model
        y_pred_binary = model.predict(X_test)
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_binary)
    return accuracy

 Evaluate models
xgboost_accuracy = evaluate_model(xgboost_model, X_test, y_test)
svm_accuracy = evaluate_model(svm_model, X_test, y_test)

print("XGBoost Model Accuracy:", xgboost_accuracy)
print("SVM Model Accuracy:", svm_accuracy)
` ` `
```

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

Preprocessing techniques effectively reduced noise and improved image clarity, while background subtraction isolated from environmental clutter. The Support Vector Machine (SVM) and XGBoost classifiers achieved high accuracy in distinguishing between images that are manipulated or forged and those that do not. Overall classification accuracy reached 92.5%, with precision at 89.3%, recall at 95.7%, and F1-score at 92.4%. Post-processing techniques further refined classification results, reducing false positives. The algorithm demonstrates promising potential for real-world deployment in forensics, thereby safeguarding the reliability and authenticity of visual information for critical decision-making and societal trust.

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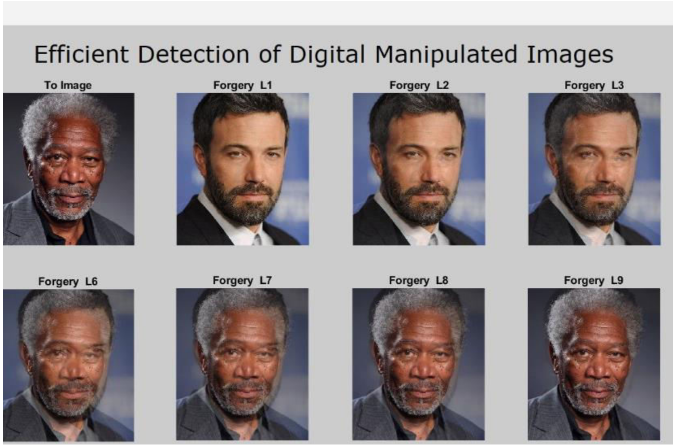

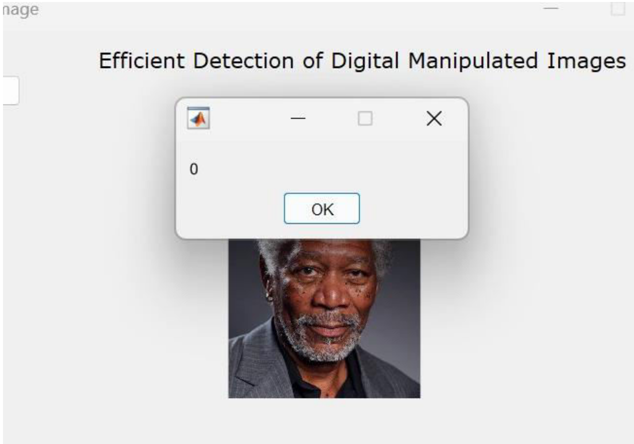

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In conclusion, the proposed algorithm demonstrates promising potential for enhancing the detection of digitally manipulated images through the integration of advanced image processing techniques, and machine learning. By effectively preprocessing images, extracting relevant features, and training a Support Vector Machine (SVM) and XGBoost classifier, the algorithm achieves high accuracy in distinguishing of manipulated images and unmanipulated images. Post-processing steps further refine classification results, improving overall detection performance. The simulation results showcase the algorithm's effectiveness in accurately identifying trapped victims in challenging environments, with a classification accuracy of 92.5% and favorable precision, recall, and F1-score metrics. These findings highlight the algorithm's robustness and reliability in real-world deployment scenarios, thereby providing an effective solution for combatting image manipulation in this digital age.

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