

# **COPY-PASTE/MOVE IMAGE FORGERY DETECTION**

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# **INTRODUCTION**

## **What is Image Forgery?**

Image forgery means manipulation of digital image to conceal meaningful information of the image.

## **What is Copy-Paste Forgery?**

Copy-Paste forgery is a type of image forgery in which a portion of the digital image is copied from one place and pasted somewhere in a another image.

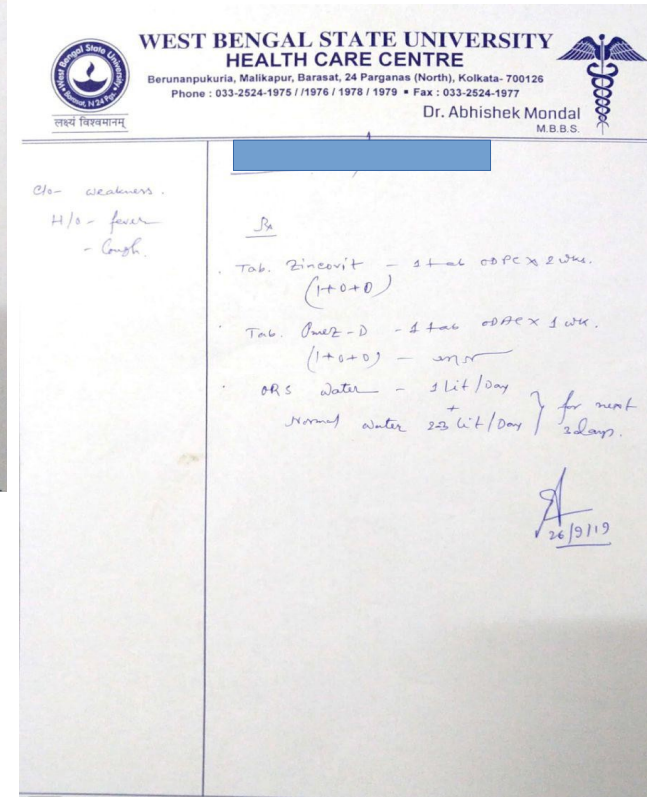
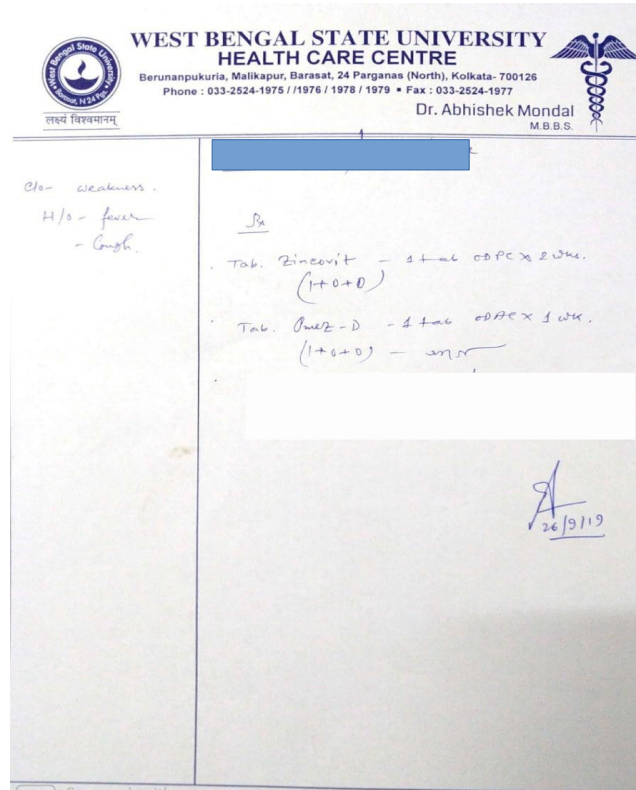
# INTRODUCTION(Cont.)

## Why we need Copy-Paste Forgery Detection?

Image forgery detection is one of important activities of digital forensics. Forging an image has become very easy and visually confusing with the real one. One of the techniques most commonly used is the Copy-Paste forgery which proceeds by copying a part of an image and pasting it into the same image, in order to maliciously hide an object or a region.

# Reason for Forgery Detection

- Copyright Symbol
- Fake Face
- Fake Signature
- Fake News Image
- Fake Art
- Fake Medical Report
- Fake Documents



# Reason for Forgery Detection



I think this is Original.



My Mom think this is Original.

# Forgery Detection Mechanisms

## Can be Classified into Two Types

- Active Methods
- Passive Methods

### Active Methods

- 1) Hidden Information inside the Digital Image.
- 2) Done at the time of Data Acquisition or before disseminated to the public.

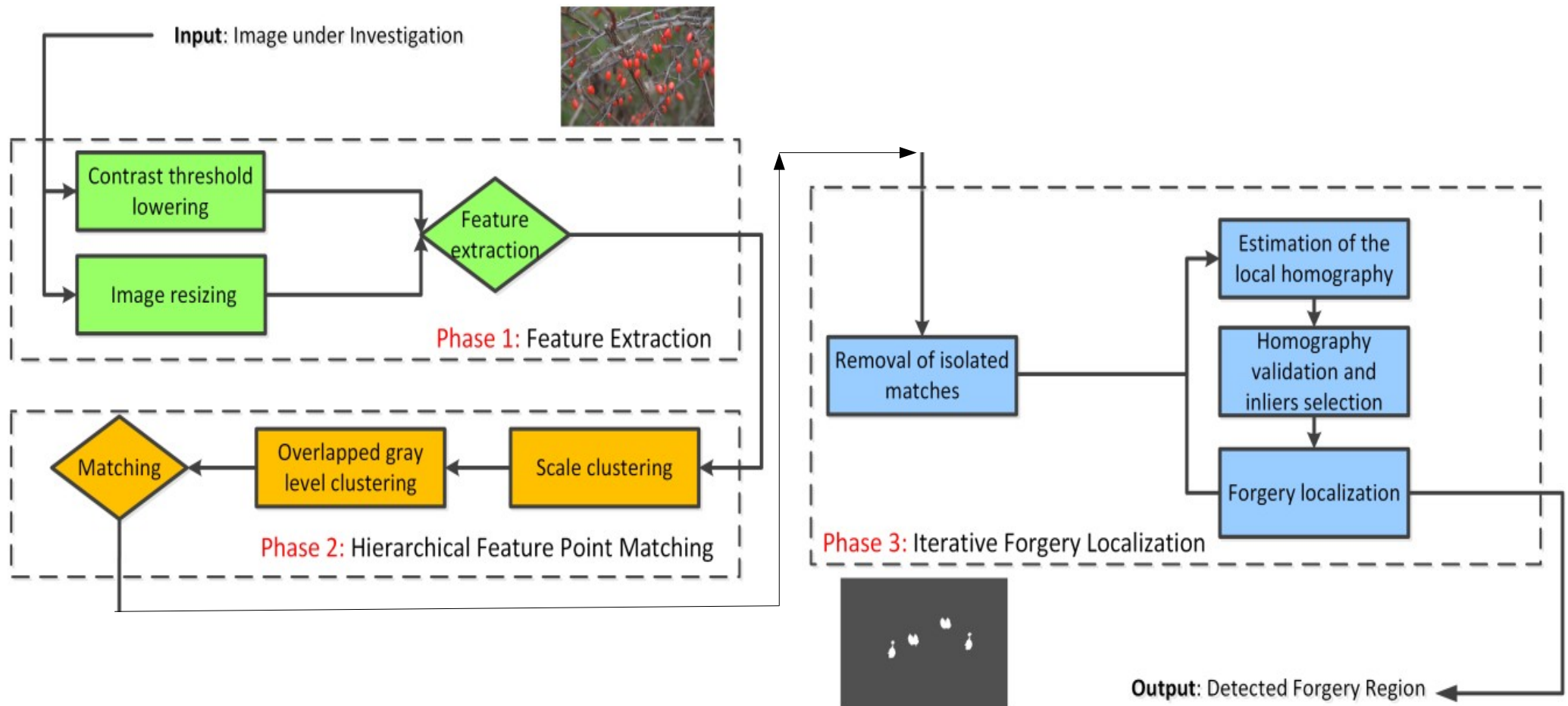
### Passive Methods

- 1) Use traces left by the processing steps in different phases of acquisition
- 2) They work by analyzing the binary information of digital image in order to detect forgery traces, if any.

**Now We can see some Passive Methods Proposed on Research Papers.**

# CASE STUDY 1

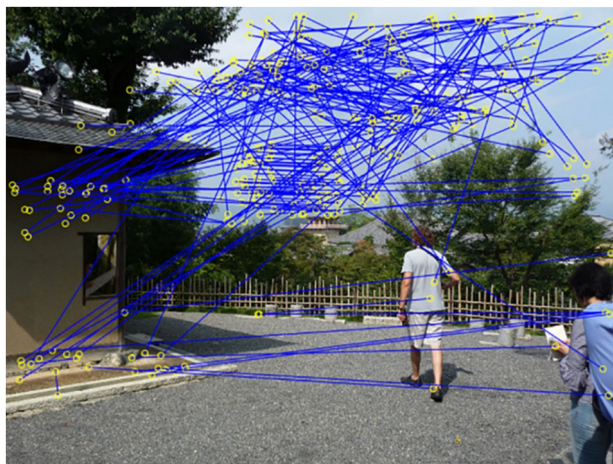
## Hierarchical Feature Point Matching:





# CASE STUDY 2

## Adaptive Keypoints Extraction and Matching:



**Input:** The input image

**Output:** The image keypoints

**STEP-1:** Initialize parameters.

**STEP-2:** Partition the input image into sub-blocks.

**STEP-3:** Detect SURF keypoints initially from the input image.

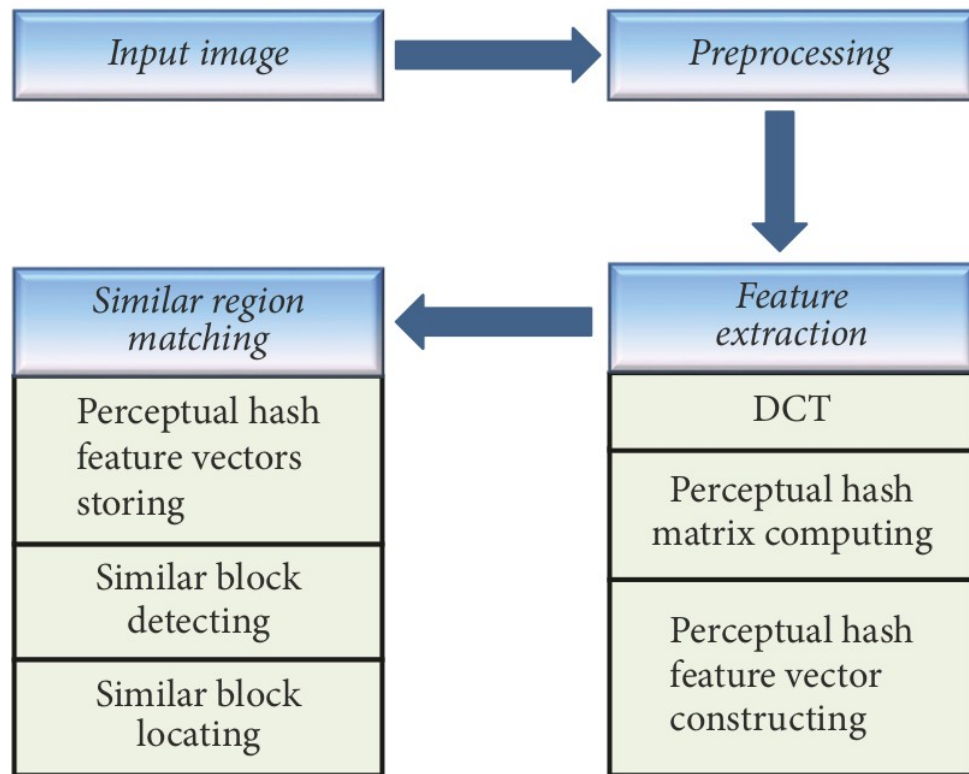
**STEP-4:** Detect SURF keypoints adaptively from the input image.

**STEP-5:** Homogenize processing on each sub-block.



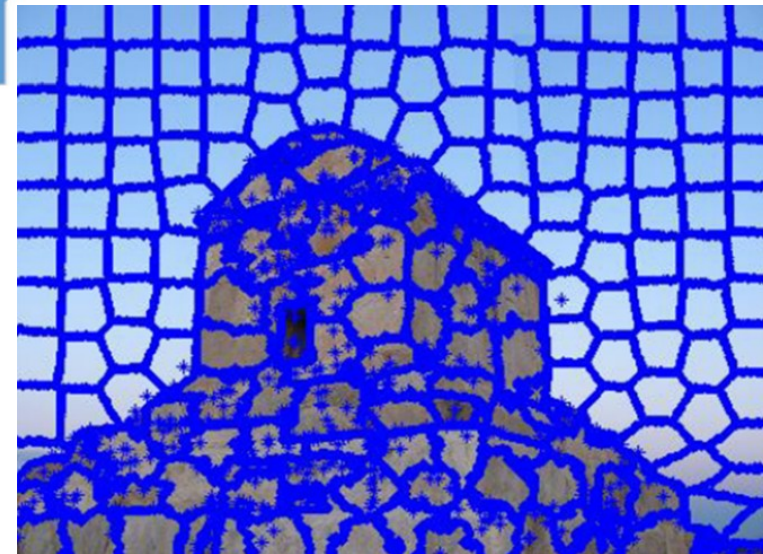
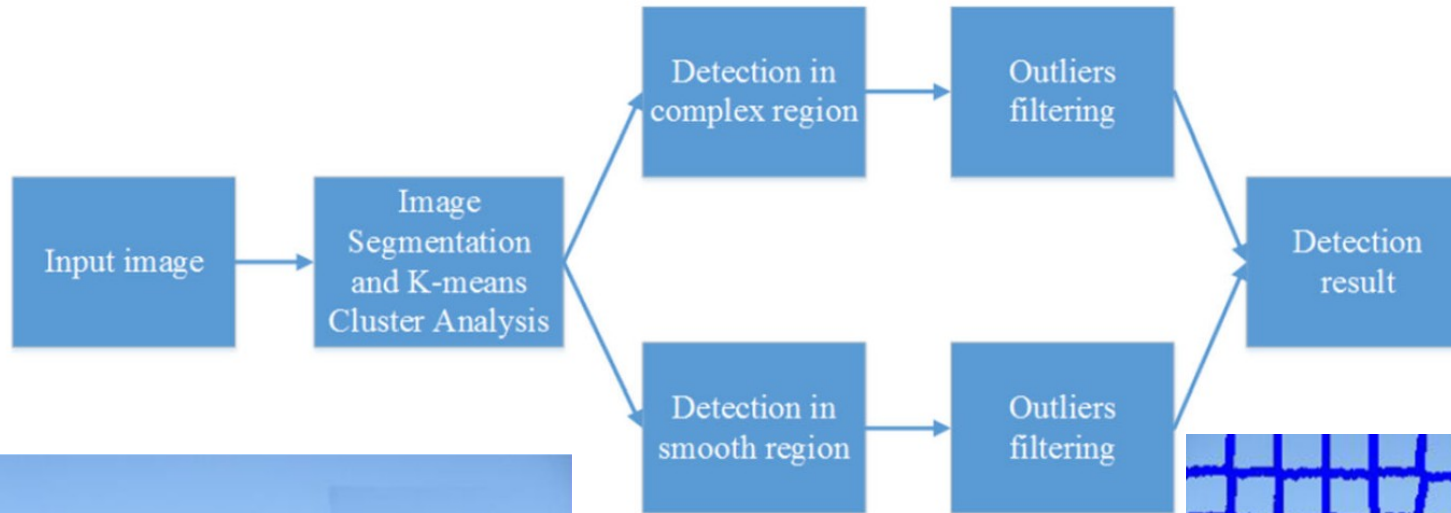
# CASE STUDY 3

## Perceptual Hashing-Based:

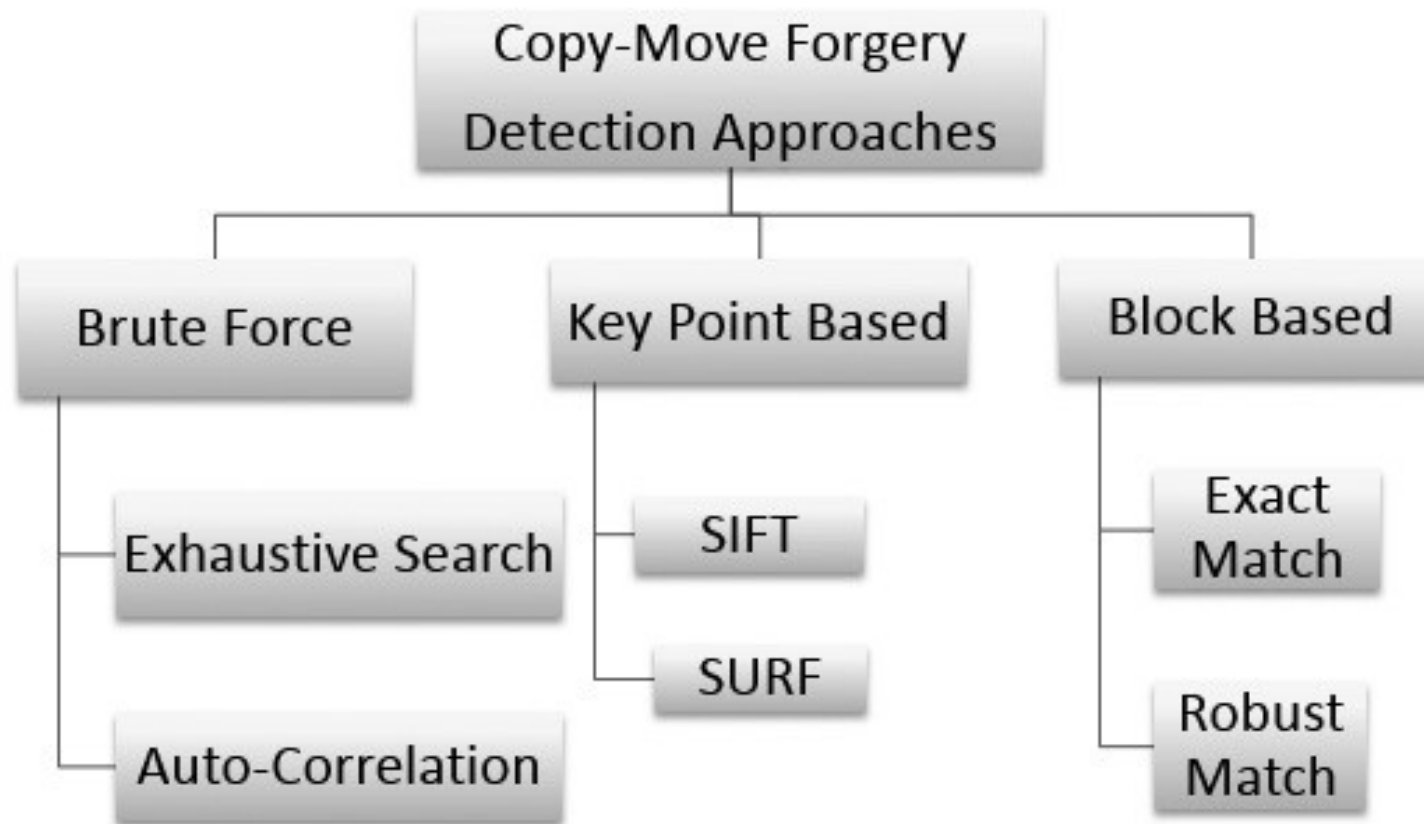


# CASE STUDY 4

## Pixel segmentation and K-means Clustering:



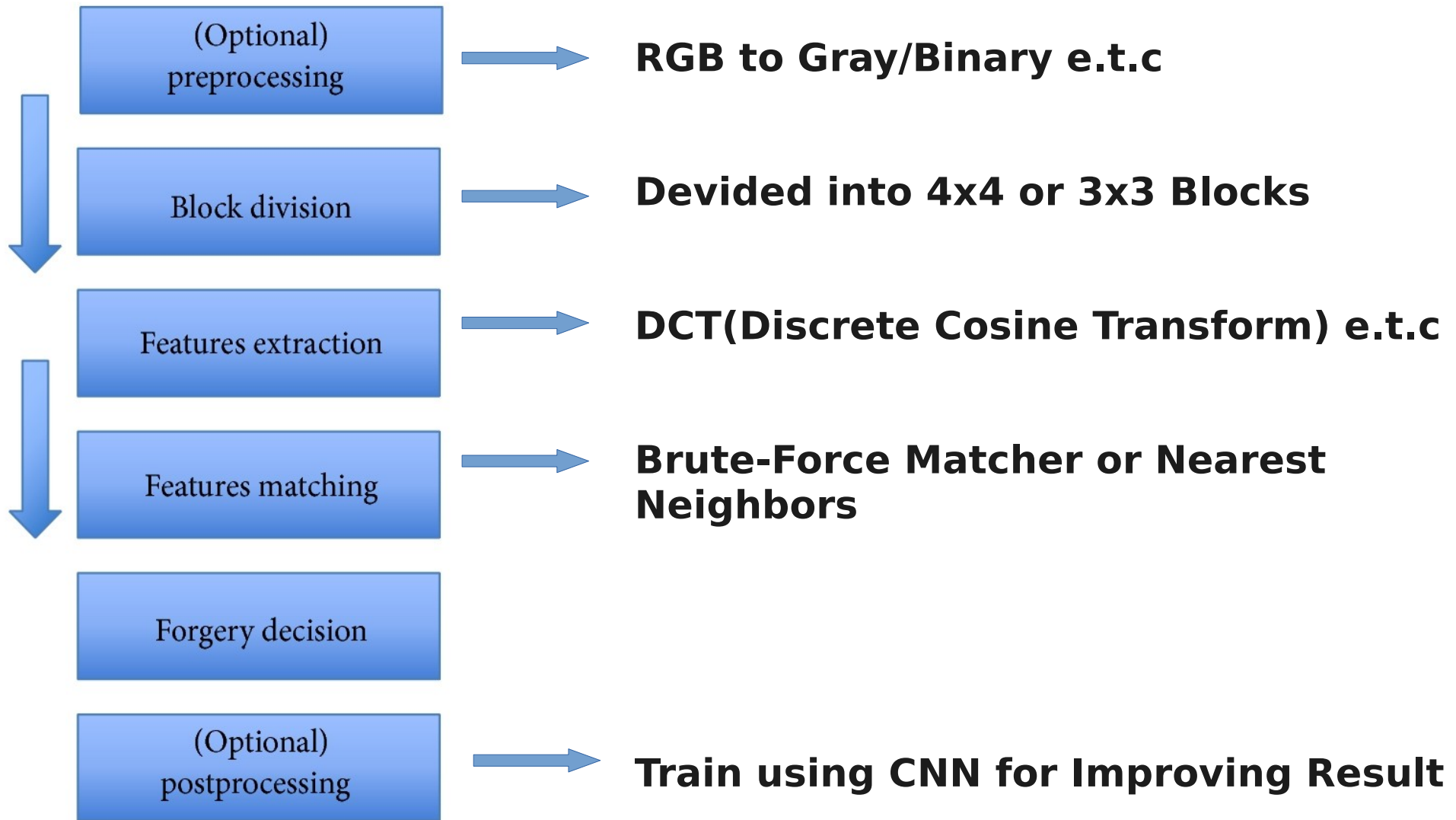
# SUMMARY OF CASE STUDYs



# PROBLEMS

- **Lack of Labeled Samples and Certainty in Ground Truth**
- **Getting Bad Prediction**
- **Noise & False Positive**
- **Wrong Assumptions**
- **Imbalanced Data Sets**

# Our Approach



# CONCLUSION

- In this work, we present a digital forensic technique for detection of image forgery.
- The proposed technique exploits the feature of double-compression, inherent in forged images.
- The proposed technique enables forgery detection as well as *localization*.



# FUTURE WORK

- Automation of quality factor determination is a major future direction for this research.
- Reconstruction of forged image regions will also be investigated in the future.

# REFERENCE

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**THANK YOU**

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