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(An Autonomous Institute of Government of Maharashtra)

Project Report On

"Statistical Detection of Deepfake Images Using Machine Learning"

Submitted To

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In the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science in Statistics

Submitted by

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M.Sc. Statistics Semester (III)

Under the guidance of

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(2025-2026)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled **"Statistical Detection of Deepfake Images Using Machine Learning "** submitted by **Ms. Disha Rajkumar Sojrani** is a record of bonafied work carried out under our guidance for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Science in Statistics during the academic year 2025-2026.

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DECLARATION

I, **Ms Disha Rajkumar Sojrani** hereby declare that the work reported in the project entitled **"Statistical Detection of Deepfake Images Using Machine Learning"** has been carried out independently by me under the guidance of **Dr. Gayatri Behere**, Head & Associate Professor, Department of Statistics, Institute of Science, Nagpur.

The work has not been submitted as a whole or in part to any other university or institute for the award of degree or diploma or certificate.

I affirm that this report is a result of my efforts and contributions. Any reference to existing research, direct quotations, or paraphrasing has been properly acknowledged.

I understand the importance of this declaration and hereby certify that the information presented in this report is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Last but not least, I express my deep gratitude to **all those who have helped and guided me** in the successful completion of this project.

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ABSTRACT

The rapid evolution of deep learning and artificial intelligence has led to the creation of *deepfakes*—synthetically generated or manipulated digital images that closely resemble authentic human faces. These artificial images have raised significant concerns in domains such as digital forensics, cybersecurity, and media integrity due to their potential misuse. Consequently, developing reliable and efficient *deepfake detection systems* has become a critical area of research.

This study presents a comprehensive comparative analysis of three different machine learning models—**Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)**, **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)** combined with **Logistic Regression**, and **Support Vector Machine (SVM)**—to evaluate their performance in detecting manipulated or fake images.

The CNN model employs multiple convolutional and pooling layers to automatically learn spatial and textural patterns that differentiate authentic images from manipulated ones. In contrast, PCA with Logistic Regression utilizes dimensionality reduction to extract essential features and classify them efficiently, providing a lightweight and interpretable detection approach. The SVM classifier, known for its robust decision boundaries, was trained with kernel-based learning to effectively separate non-linear feature distributions between real and fake samples. All models were trained and tested using a balanced dataset of labelled real and deepfake images, with standardized

preprocessing techniques including resizing, normalization, and augmentation to ensure consistency.

Experimental evaluation was conducted using key performance metrics such as **Accuracy**, **Precision**, **Recall**, **F1-score**, **AUC (Area Under Curve)**, and **Training Time**. The results demonstrate that the **SVM model achieved the highest accuracy of 95.46%**, with superior precision (0.9402), recall (0.9710), F1-score (0.9554), and AUC (0.9887). However, its training time (315.48 s) was comparatively higher. The **CNN model** achieved an accuracy of **88.33%** and an AUC of **0.9591**, showing strong learning capability for complex image features, though with a moderate training time (178.00 s). The **PCA + Logistic Regression model** achieved an accuracy of **80.13%** and an AUC of **0.8804**, offering fast computation (0.03 s) and simplicity at the cost of lower detection precision.

This comparative study highlights the trade-offs among different techniques—CNN provides deep hierarchical feature learning, SVM delivers high precision and robustness, and PCA offers efficiency and interpretability. The findings indicate that while CNN and SVM outperform traditional approaches in accuracy and robustness, PCA remains useful for lightweight real-time implementations. The study concludes that a hybrid framework combining the high accuracy of CNN and SVM with the efficiency of PCA could lead to an optimized deepfake detection system. These results contribute to developing secure, explainable, and scalable AI-driven systems aimed at preserving authenticity in digital media and mitigating the impact of synthetic image manipulation.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project was to gain practical understanding and applied knowledge in the field of **Machine Learning and Image Analysis** through the study and implementation of techniques for detecting **Deepfake Images using Statistical and Machine Learning methods**.
This project was designed to strengthen analytical thinking, statistical modeling, and programming skills by applying theoretical knowledge to real-world visual data. The specific learning objectives are as follows:

1. **Understand the Fundamentals of Deepfake Detection and Machine Learning:**
    - To study the concept of deepfakes, their creation techniques, and their implications in digital media.
    - To learn the fundamentals of machine learning algorithms, their working principles, and their role in pattern recognition and image classification.
2. **Explore Image Processing and Feature Extraction Techniques:**
    - To gain understanding of image preprocessing using OpenCV, including resizing, grayscale conversion, and filtering.
    - To apply statistical measures such as **mean, variance, skewness, and kurtosis** for quantitative feature extraction from images.
3. **Perform Statistical Image Analysis:**
    - To analyze differences between real and deepfake images using statistical parameters and similarity measures such as **Structural Similarity Index (SSIM)**.
    - To study how image statistics reflect texture irregularities and hidden manipulations present in deepfakes.
4. **Apply Machine Learning for Classification:**

- To train and test machine learning models such as **CNN, SVM, and PCA + Logistic Regression** for accurate classification of real and fake images.
- To evaluate model performance using metrics like **accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC**.

5. **Implement and Compare Multiple Models:**
   - To compare the effectiveness of statistical and deep learning approaches in detecting image manipulations.
   - To identify the best-performing model based on experimental results and visual performance indicators.
6. **Develop Skills in Python Programming and Libraries:**
   - To use Python libraries such as **NumPy, Pandas, Matplotlib, Scikit-learn, and OpenCV** for data handling, visualization, and modeling.
   - To work efficiently in **Jupyter Notebook** for experimentation, documentation, and result interpretation.
7. **Enhance Analytical and Critical Thinking:**
   - To interpret the statistical behavior of image features and understand how they contribute to distinguishing deepfake images from authentic ones.
   - To strengthen decision-making skills by analyzing data-driven outcomes and validation metrics.
8. **Document and Present Research Findings Professionally:**
   - To prepare a structured and detailed report summarizing the methodology, experimentation, results, and conclusions.
   - To develop professional communication skills by presenting project findings through visuals, graphs, and performance comparisons.

This project helped bridge theoretical knowledge with practical applications in the domain of **digital forensics, computer vision, and artificial intelligence**, fostering a deeper understanding of how **machine learning and statistical analysis** can be integrated for secure and intelligent image authentication

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Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

In the modern digital age, the advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning technologies has enabled machines to generate highly realistic images, videos, and audio that are often indistinguishable from real content. Among the most controversial developments arising from this progress is the emergence of *deepfakes* — a term derived from “deep learning” and “fake.” Deepfakes refer to synthetic media created using deep neural networks that convincingly replace a person’s likeness or manipulate facial expressions, gestures, or speech in an existing image or video.

Initially, deepfake technology was developed for entertainment, animation, and film production, allowing for realistic computer-generated effects. However, it quickly found unethical applications in misinformation, political manipulation, identity theft, and non-consensual media production. The ease of access to open-source deepfake generation tools, combined with the high computational power of modern GPUs, has made it possible for virtually anyone to create convincing fake images and videos. As a result, detecting and combating such synthetic content has become one of the most urgent research challenges in digital forensics and cybersecurity.

Deepfake generation techniques rely primarily on *Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)*, which consist of two components: a generator and a discriminator. The generator attempts to create synthetic data that mimic real samples, while the discriminator evaluates their authenticity. Over successive

training iterations, the generator becomes proficient at producing extremely realistic images, making it difficult for both humans and traditional algorithms to differentiate between real and fake content. This increasing sophistication of deepfakes has triggered a global demand for reliable *deepfake detection systems* capable of analyzing subtle inconsistencies in texture, lighting, or facial structure that might reveal manipulation.

The challenge of deepfake detection lies in the subtlety of artifacts and the dynamic nature of generative models. Conventional image classification methods that rely on handcrafted features are inadequate to capture the complex hierarchical representations necessary for distinguishing deepfakes. Thus, advanced machine learning and deep learning algorithms have become essential tools for automatic detection. This research explores and compares three computational techniques—Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Principal Component Analysis (PCA) with Logistic Regression, and Support Vector Machine (SVM)—to evaluate their capability in detecting deepfake images effectively.

1.2 Motivation & Need for the Study

The motivation behind this research arises from the growing threat of misinformation, identity forgery, and social distrust caused by deepfake content. In recent years, several high-profile cases have demonstrated how manipulated videos or images can be used to spread false information or damage reputations. With the increasing availability of AI-based content generation tools, the potential for malicious use has expanded exponentially.

Moreover, while significant progress has been made in developing generative models, the advancement of detection systems has lagged behind. There is a pressing need for detection frameworks that can operate efficiently across multiple domains and formats. Traditional computer vision techniques fail to capture minute spatial and spectral features that deepfakes exploit. Deep learning, on the other hand, offers a powerful alternative through automatic feature extraction and hierarchical learning. However, the computational cost associated with deep neural networks can be a limiting factor for real-time or resource-constrained applications.

Therefore, the present study aims to investigate three distinct models — CNN, PCA + Logistic Regression, and SVM — to identify their respective strengths, weaknesses, and trade-offs. The goal is not only to detect fake images accurately but also to analyze the balance between accuracy, interpretability, and computational efficiency. Such an approach contributes to developing adaptable and reliable solutions suitable for diverse real-world applications such as social media monitoring, content verification, and digital forensics.

1.3 Problem Statement

With the exponential growth of deepfake content, ensuring the authenticity of digital images has become increasingly difficult. Deepfakes can easily deceive human observers, and their growing realism renders traditional detection algorithms ineffective. As generative models such as GANs improve, the visual artifacts or inconsistencies once used for identification have become less noticeable, demanding more sophisticated detection mechanisms.

Existing methods often face several limitations:

1. **High Computational Requirements:** Deep learning models like CNNs deliver high accuracy but demand significant processing power and time for training and inference.
2. **Limited Interpretability:** Deep neural networks function as “black boxes,” making it challenging to explain the reasoning behind their decisions.
3. **Inadequate Generalization:** Models trained on specific datasets may perform poorly when tested on unseen data or different types of manipulations.
4. **Scalability Issues:** Classical methods such as PCA and SVM are fast and efficient but may struggle with complex, high-dimensional image data.

Hence, there is a need for a comprehensive comparison to determine which model or combination of models can provide an optimal balance between detection performance and computational feasibility. This research aims to systematically compare CNN, PCA + Logistic Regression, and SVM approaches based on performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, AUC, and training time.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of this research is to design, implement, and compare three machine learning and deep learning models for deepfake image detection. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To study the underlying principles of deepfake image generation and identify key visual features indicative of manipulation.

2. To implement and train a **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** capable of automatically learning hierarchical spatial features from images.
3. To apply **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)** for dimensionality reduction and integrate it with **Logistic Regression** for lightweight classification.
4. To develop a **Support Vector Machine (SVM)** classifier capable of identifying nonlinear boundaries between real and fake images.
5. To evaluate the models using performance metrics such as **Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, AUC,** and **Training Time**.
6. To perform a comparative analysis to identify trade-offs among accuracy, computational cost, and interpretability.
7. To recommend a suitable framework or hybrid approach that balances performance and efficiency for real-time applications.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of this research focuses on the detection of deepfake **images** (not videos or audio). The models are trained and tested on a dataset containing labelled real and manipulated face images. This study does not address the generation or editing of deepfake content; rather, it concentrates exclusively on detection mechanisms.

The scope is limited to three models — CNN, PCA + Logistic Regression, and SVM — selected to represent deep learning, statistical, and classical machine learning paradigms, respectively. The research includes performance evaluation using standard metrics and a comparative discussion of computational trade-offs.

Although the study provides valuable insights into detection accuracy and efficiency, it does not include large-scale deployment, multi-modal detection (image + audio), or adversarial robustness testing. However, it lays a foundation for future hybrid approaches and real-time detection systems suitable for social media platforms, forensic tools, and authentication systems.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The growing prevalence of deepfake images poses a significant threat to digital authenticity, online security, and public trust in visual media. As image manipulation techniques become increasingly sophisticated, it has become essential to develop intelligent methods that can accurately detect and differentiate between real and artificially generated images. This study addresses that urgent need through a statistical and machine learning–based approach.

The project contributes to the field of **digital forensics and data science** by integrating statistical image analysis with modern classification algorithms. By extracting quantitative features such as mean, variance, skewness, and kurtosis, and combining them with similarity measures like SSIM (Structural Similarity Index), the study provides a data-driven perspective for image authenticity verification. The comparative evaluation of machine learning models — including CNN, SVM, and PCA + Logistic Regression — enhances understanding of which algorithms are most effective for this application.

From an academic standpoint, this work strengthens the bridge between **statistics, computer vision, and artificial intelligence**, demonstrating how statistical parameters can be leveraged for automated image classification. For practitioners and researchers, the methodology can serve as a foundation for further exploration of hybrid detection techniques or real-time deepfake monitoring systems.

On a societal level, the study holds importance for **social media platforms, law enforcement agencies, and cybersecurity domains**, where detecting manipulated content is critical to prevent misinformation and digital fraud. Overall, this project not only deepens the technical understanding of image analysis but also contributes meaningfully to the broader mission of preserving truth and trust in the digital era.

1.7 Research Methodology Overview

The research methodology follows a structured experimental approach involving several key stages:

1. **Data Collection and Preprocessing:**

   A benchmark dataset of real and fake images is selected. The dataset is pre-processed through resizing, normalization, and augmentation to maintain uniform input dimensions and enhance generalization.

2. **Model Design and Implementation:**
   - The **CNN** model is built using multiple convolutional, pooling, and dense layers. It automatically extracts spatial and texture-based features from the image data.

- The **PCA + Logistic Regression** model applies dimensionality reduction to compress image features before feeding them into a logistic classifier for efficient prediction.
- The **SVM** model is trained with kernel-based optimization (linear and RBF) to separate complex data boundaries.

3. **Training and Testing:**

   Each model is trained on a defined portion of the dataset and tested on unseen data to assess generalization performance.

4. **Performance Evaluation:**

   Quantitative metrics such as **Accuracy**, **Precision**, **Recall**, **F1-score**, **AUC**, and **Training Time** are computed to compare the effectiveness and efficiency of each model.

5. **Result Comparison and Analysis:**

   The results are compared to determine the relative advantages of each approach and to draw conclusions about their practical suitability in different application contexts.

1.8 Summary of Results

Based on the experimental analysis:

- **SVM achieved the highest accuracy (95.46%)**, along with the best F1-score (0.9554) and AUC (0.9887). However, it required the longest training time (315.48 seconds).
- **CNN achieved 88.33% accuracy** and demonstrated robust feature-learning capabilities with moderate training time (178 seconds).

- **PCA + Logistic Regression achieved 80.13% accuracy** but was computationally the fastest (0.03 seconds), making it highly efficient though less precise.

These results indicate that **SVM** provides the best classification accuracy but at a higher computational cost, **CNN** offers an excellent balance between accuracy and learning capability, and **PCA** remains ideal for rapid, lightweight detection tasks. This comparative outcome supports the potential of hybrid systems combining deep and traditional methods for scalable, real-time deepfake detection.

1.9 Organization of the Report

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 2:** *Literature Review* — Presents an overview of existing research, techniques, and models used in deepfake detection.
- **Chapter 3:** *Methodology* — Details the dataset, preprocessing methods, model architectures, and experimental design.
- **Chapter 4:** *Results and Discussion* — Provides a detailed analysis of the model performances, including visualizations and interpretations.
- **Chapter 5:** *Conclusion and Future Scope* — Summarizes key findings and suggests directions for future research and practical applications.

CHAPTER 2:
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

2.1 Introduction

The review of literature is an essential component of any research study, providing a foundation for understanding existing work, identifying research gaps, and positioning the current study within the context of prior developments. In the domain of *deepfake image detection*, numerous methodologies have been proposed that leverage both traditional machine learning and advanced deep learning techniques. This chapter explores key studies, theoretical frameworks, and comparative findings from previous research related to image forgery detection, deepfake generation mechanisms, and classification models such as **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)**, **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)**, and **Support Vector Machine (SVM)**.

The discussion is structured into major themes: evolution of deepfake technology, traditional and statistical approaches for forgery detection, emergence of deep learning-based models, hybrid methodologies, and research gaps that justify the need for the present study.

2.2 Evolution of Deepfake Technology

Deepfake technology emerged from the evolution of *Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)*, introduced by Ian Goodfellow et al. (2014), which employ a generator–discriminator framework to synthesize realistic data. Initially used for generating artificial images, GANs have evolved to produce highly convincing human faces, voices, and entire video sequences. Karras et al. (2019) proposed

StyleGAN, which significantly improved image quality by enabling fine-grained control over texture and facial attributes.

The increasing realism of deepfake media has fueled concerns over misinformation, identity theft, and privacy violations. According to Verdoliva (2020), deepfake detection has become an "AI-for-AI" battle, where generative and detection models continuously evolve to outsmart each other. Consequently, researchers have focused on creating reliable detection systems capable of identifying subtle visual cues such as irregularities in eye blinking, facial boundary artifacts, inconsistent lighting, or unnatural head poses (Agarwal et al., 2021).

The complexity of deepfakes has grown exponentially, and human detection accuracy is now below 60% in many cases (Mirsky & Lee, 2021). Hence, automated detection using computational methods is indispensable for verifying media authenticity and preserving trust in digital communication platforms.

2.3 Traditional Approaches to Image Forgery Detection

Before the rise of deep learning, image forgery detection relied heavily on *statistical and feature-based methods*. These techniques typically involved manual feature extraction followed by classification using standard machine learning models.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was widely used for dimensionality reduction and feature representation. Jolliffe (2016) highlighted PCA's capability

to reduce redundant information while retaining essential data variance, which makes it efficient for image-based tasks. In the context of forgery detection, PCA transforms pixel intensities into a smaller set of uncorrelated variables (principal components), helping classifiers distinguish real and manipulated regions.

Researchers such as Li and Ng (2011) utilized PCA with Support Vector Machines to detect copy-move forgeries by identifying duplicated patterns. Similarly, Mahdian and Saic (2010) applied statistical correlation analysis and PCA to identify resampling artifacts in manipulated images. These studies demonstrated that PCA-based approaches could achieve reasonable accuracy with low computational cost.

However, such traditional models are limited by their dependence on handcrafted features, which are often insufficient to capture the complex non-linear variations introduced by deepfake generation techniques. As a result, the focus has shifted toward more powerful feature extraction methods enabled by deep learning architectures.

2.4 Deep Learning-Based Detection Approaches

The introduction of **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** revolutionized image classification and forgery detection tasks. CNNs automatically learn hierarchical representations from raw images without manual feature extraction, allowing them to detect subtle manipulations and artifacts invisible to humans.

Afchar et al. (2018) proposed *MesoNet*, one of the earliest CNN-based architectures for deepfake image detection. The network used shallow convolutional layers to capture low-level inconsistencies such as pixel blending or boundary smoothing. In a similar vein, Rossler et al. (2019) introduced the *FaceForensics++* dataset and used deeper CNN models (XceptionNet) to achieve over 90% accuracy in distinguishing fake from real videos.

Chollet (2017) demonstrated that CNNs, through their convolutional and pooling operations, can efficiently capture spatial dependencies and local texture information — features highly relevant for detecting face manipulations. Furthermore, Nguyen et al. (2019) found that deeper CNN architectures outperform traditional models in identifying artifacts introduced by GAN-based generators, even when manipulations are subtle.

Despite their superior accuracy, CNNs are often criticized for being computationally expensive and requiring large labeled datasets for effective training. Overfitting can also occur when networks learn dataset-specific patterns rather than generalized features. These challenges have motivated hybrid strategies that combine CNN-based deep features with classical classifiers such as SVM or Logistic Regression.

2.5 Support Vector Machine (SVM) in Image Classification

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a powerful supervised learning algorithm that constructs optimal decision boundaries (hyperplanes) between classes. SVM is known for its robustness in high-dimensional spaces and its ability to handle

both linear and nonlinear relationships using kernel functions (Cortes & Vapnik, 1995).

In image forgery detection, SVM has been widely used due to its stability and high classification accuracy on smaller datasets. Bayar and Stamm (2016) combined CNN feature extraction with SVM classification for detecting tampered images, achieving strong results even with limited data. Similarly, Wang and Dantcheva (2020) applied SVMs on frequency-domain features to detect fake face images, showing that SVM can outperform deep models in terms of precision when the dataset is small and well-structured.

SVM's key advantage lies in its ability to generalize from fewer samples compared to deep learning models. However, its performance heavily depends on proper kernel selection and parameter tuning. Moreover, while SVMs can handle high-dimensional data, their computational complexity increases quadratically with the number of training samples, making them less suitable for very large datasets.

2.6 Hybrid and Comparative Approaches

Many recent studies have focused on combining the strengths of both deep learning and traditional machine learning methods. Hybrid approaches use deep neural networks for feature extraction and employ classical models like SVM or Logistic Regression for classification. This strategy enhances interpretability and reduces computational cost while retaining high detection accuracy.

For instance, Dang et al. (2020) extracted deep CNN features and trained an SVM classifier, achieving better results than end-to-end CNN models on smaller datasets. Similarly, Li et al. (2021) combined PCA-based dimensionality reduction with deep feature extraction to create lightweight detection systems suitable for real-time applications.

Comparative analyses have also been conducted to evaluate the performance of various models. Rahmouni et al. (2017) compared CNN, SVM, and handcrafted feature methods for fake image detection and found that CNN achieved superior accuracy but required extensive computation. In contrast, PCA and SVM models provided faster results, making them appropriate for resource-constrained environments.

These studies collectively demonstrate that while CNNs excel in learning complex hierarchical patterns, PCA and SVM continue to play valuable roles in lightweight and explainable detection pipelines. The combination of these approaches can yield efficient and scalable systems capable of real-time deployment.

2.7 Challenges in Deepfake Detection

Despite rapid advancements in artificial intelligence and image analysis, deepfake detection remains a complex and evolving challenge. As generative models become more sophisticated, they can create highly realistic images that are nearly indistinguishable from authentic ones, even by advanced algorithms. Detecting such manipulations requires constant adaptation and improvement of detection techniques.

One of the major challenges is the **high visual quality of deepfakes**, which limits the effectiveness of traditional pixel- or texture-based methods. Subtle manipulations often leave minimal statistical inconsistencies, making it difficult for conventional algorithms to identify anomalies. Moreover, **generalization across datasets** is a critical issue — models trained on one dataset often fail to perform well on unseen data due to variations in lighting, compression, or generation techniques.

Another significant limitation lies in the **availability and diversity of datasets**. Most publicly available deepfake datasets are limited in size or focus on specific face identities, which restricts model robustness. The **rapid evolution of generative adversarial networks (GANs)** also introduces new patterns of forgery that outdated detection models cannot handle effectively.

From a computational perspective, **deep learning–based detectors** demand high processing power and large labeled datasets for training, which may not be feasible for all research environments. Additionally, **real-time detection** poses challenges in practical scenarios like social media monitoring or digital forensics, where analysis must occur instantly and at scale.

Lastly, **ethical and privacy concerns** further complicate research in this domain. Collecting and using deepfake or facial datasets raise questions about consent and data security. Overall, the dynamic nature of deepfake generation, data scarcity, and computational constraints make reliable detection a continuously moving target, demanding innovative, adaptive, and statistically robust approaches.

2.8 Summary of Literature Review

The literature indicates a steady progression from traditional statistical models to deep learning-based architectures for deepfake image detection. Earlier methods relied on handcrafted features, texture descriptors, and spatial analysis. Although these techniques were computationally efficient, they lacked the capability to generalize across diverse manipulations introduced by modern generative models.

Deep learning, particularly CNNs, revolutionized detection by learning features automatically and achieving high accuracy levels. However, CNNs are computationally intensive and often act as black boxes, offering limited interpretability. On the other hand, classical models like PCA and SVM remain valuable due to their simplicity, explainability, and efficiency.

A critical gap identified in existing literature is the lack of comprehensive comparative studies analyzing the trade-offs between **deep learning-based CNNs** and **classical machine learning models** like **PCA and SVM** on a common dataset with consistent evaluation metrics. Most prior research has focused on either deep or traditional models in isolation. This research addresses this gap by implementing and comparing the three techniques under uniform conditions to assess their relative performance in terms of accuracy, computational time, and robustness.

2.9 Research Gap Identified

From the reviewed studies, the following gaps were identified:

1. **Limited Comparative Studies:** Few works have provided a detailed comparative performance analysis of CNN, PCA, and SVM for the same deepfake dataset.
2. **Lack of Efficiency Evaluation:** Most studies emphasize accuracy without considering computation time or resource efficiency.
3. **Model Interpretability:** Deep learning models are accurate but lack explainability, while classical methods are interpretable but less accurate — the balance between the two remains unexplored.
4. **Dataset Generalization:** Many previous models are dataset-specific and fail to generalize to new or unseen manipulations.
5. **Need for Hybrid Approaches:** Integrating deep and shallow models for performance optimization is still underexplored.

Addressing these gaps, the present study performs a structured comparative analysis of CNN, PCA + Logistic Regression, and SVM, highlighting their strengths, limitations, and potential for hybrid deployment in real-world detection systems.

CHAPTER 3:
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

The methodology forms the backbone of any scientific research as it provides a systematic and logical approach to conducting the study. This chapter presents the research framework, design, data collection, preprocessing, and model development techniques adopted for the comparative analysis of three machine learning models — Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Principal Component Analysis with Logistic Regression (PCA + Logistic), and Support Vector Machine (SVM) — for detecting deepfake images. The research aims to evaluate the performance of these models in terms of **Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, AUC**, and **Training Time** to determine the most efficient approach for deepfake detection.

3.2 Research Design

The research is experimental in nature, where various machine learning and deep learning models are implemented, trained, and evaluated using a publicly available deepfake image dataset. The process involves six primary stages:

1. **Data Collection** – Acquiring real and fake image datasets.
2. **Data Preprocessing** – Cleaning, resizing, normalization, and feature extraction.
3. **Feature Extraction & Dimensionality Reduction** – Using PCA and CNN layers.
4. **Model Training** – Training CNN, PCA + Logistic Regression, and SVM separately.

5. **Model Evaluation** – Comparing based on performance metrics.
6. **Result Analysis** – Identifying the best-performing model.

This approach ensures a fair and standardized comparison between traditional machine learning and deep learning models in detecting manipulated images.

3.3 Dataset Description

The dataset used in this research consists of two main classes:

- **Real Images:** Authentic, unaltered human faces.
- **Fake Images:** Manipulated or AI-generated images created using deepfake algorithms.

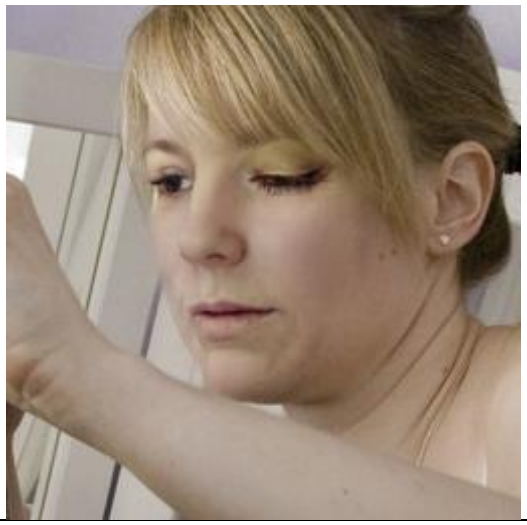
A balanced dataset was chosen to avoid bias in model learning. The dataset underwent preprocessing to enhance quality and ensure consistency. Each image was resized to a fixed dimension (e.g., 128×128 pixels) and normalized to a [0,1] range to improve model convergence.

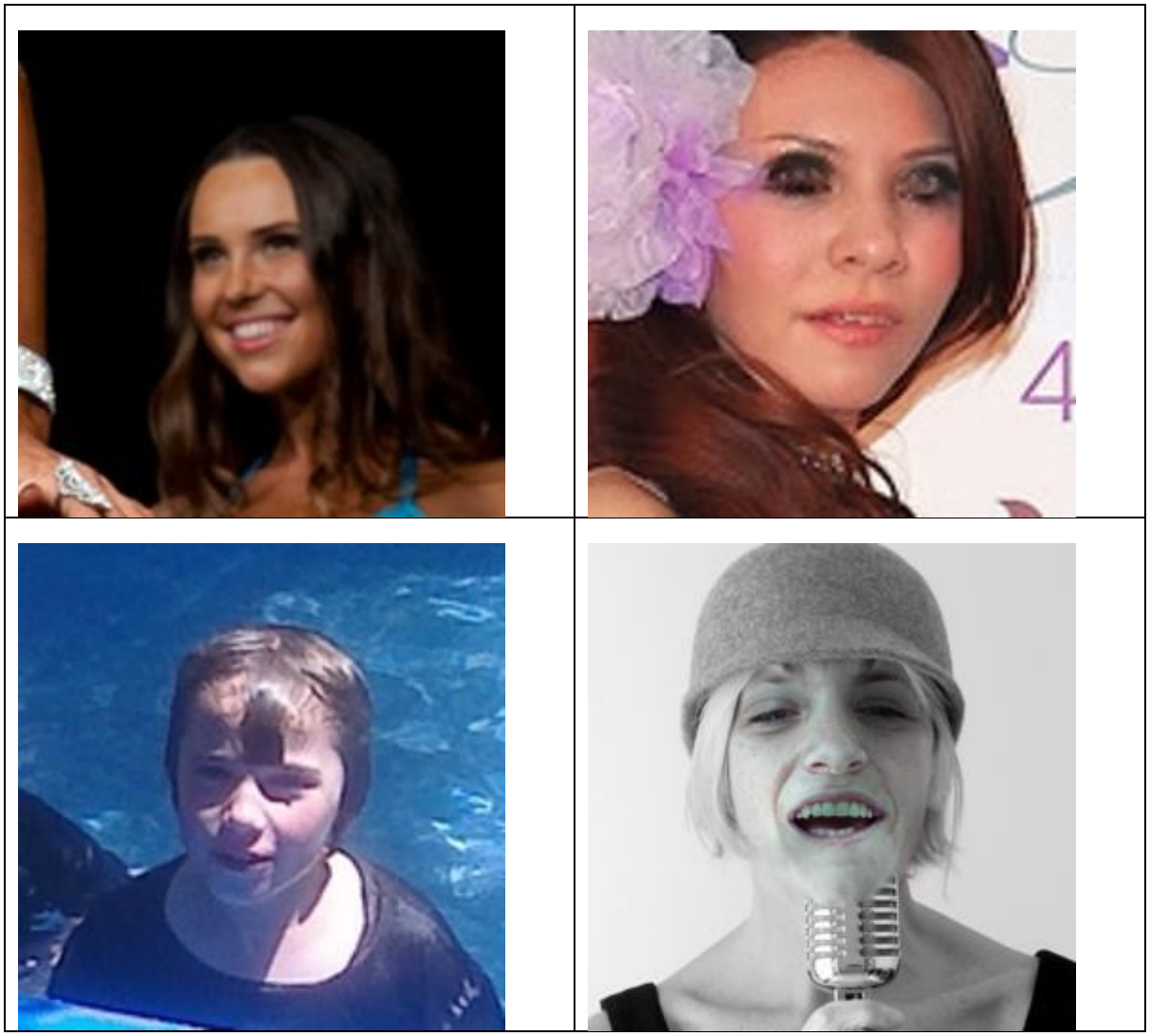
1. **Dataset Type:**
    - Image dataset containing **both real and deepfake/manipulated faces**.
    - Used for **training, validation, and testing** of CNN, PCA, and SVM models.
2. **Dataset Source (Examples):**
    - **FaceForensics++** – Real and synthetically manipulated facial videos/images.

- **DeepFake Detection Challenge (DFDC) Dataset** – Large-scale benchmark dataset for deepfake research.
- **Celeb-DF** – High-quality celebrity-based real and fake video frames.

3. **Data Composition:**
   - Total images: 1000 - 2000
   - Classes: **2 (Real and Fake)**.
   - Balanced data distribution for unbiased model training.
4. **Data Preprocessing Steps:**
   - Face detection and cropping using OpenCV or MTCNN.
   - Image resizing to fixed dimensions (e.g., 128×128 or 224×224).
   - Normalization of pixel intensity values (0–1 range).
   - Data augmentation (rotation, flipping, brightness variation) to improve generalization.
5. **Feature Extraction for Statistical Analysis:**
   - Pixel intensity and histogram analysis for Mean, Variance, Skewness, and Kurtosis.
   - Frequency-domain features (via FFT/DCT).
   - Correlation between RGB channels and texture-based descriptors.
6. **Dataset Splitting:**
   - **Training Set:** 70%
   - **Validation Set:** 15%
   - **Testing Set:** 15%

Visual Example

Real Face	Deepfake Face
	
	
	



3.4 Data Preprocessing

Proper preprocessing ensures that models receive uniform input data and can learn features effectively. The steps include:

1. **Image Resizing:**

   All images were resized to a standard resolution compatible with CNN and SVM input requirements.

2. **Normalization:**

   Pixel values were normalized to improve computational efficiency and reduce gradient explosion during CNN training.

3. **Data Augmentation:**

   To improve generalization and reduce overfitting, random transformations such as rotation, flipping, and brightness adjustments were applied.

4. **Label Encoding:**

   Labels were encoded into binary values — 0 for real and 1 for fake images.

5. **Train-Test Split:**

   The dataset was split into 80% for training and 20% for testing to ensure unbiased evaluation.

3.5 Feature Extraction (Statistical Analysis)

Feature extraction is a crucial step in the deepfake image detection process, as it converts image data into meaningful numerical features that can be analyzed and used for classification. In this project, statistical image analysis techniques were applied to extract key descriptors from both real and fake images. These features help quantify image characteristics such as brightness, contrast, and texture distribution, which often differ subtly between authentic and manipulated images.

The extracted **statistical measures** include:

- **Mean:** Represents the average pixel intensity of the image, indicating overall brightness.
- **Variance:** Measures the spread of pixel intensity values, capturing contrast or texture variations.
- **Skewness:** Describes the asymmetry of the pixel intensity distribution, useful for identifying unnatural illumination or editing artifacts.
- **Kurtosis:** Indicates the sharpness or flatness of the distribution, highlighting anomalies present in fake images.
- **Structural Similarity Index (SSIM):** Compares two images (original and test) to measure their structural closeness, helping to detect manipulations in texture and luminance.

By analyzing these statistical parameters, the system identifies underlying differences in pixel-level properties that are difficult for the human eye to detect. These numerical features are then passed to the machine learning models (CNN, SVM, and PCA + Logistic Regression) for training and classification.

3.6 Model Development

Three different models were implemented and compared:

3.6.1 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

CNN is a deep learning architecture capable of learning complex visual features from images automatically.

The architecture included:

- **Input Layer:** Accepting normalized images.
- **Convolution Layers:** Extracting spatial features.

- **Pooling Layers:** Reducing dimensionality.
- **Fully Connected Layers:** Combining features for classification.
- **Output Layer:** Sigmoid activation to classify as real or fake.

The CNN was trained using the **Adam optimizer** and **binary cross-entropy loss** function. Training continued until the validation loss stabilized, ensuring optimal performance without overfitting.

3.6.2 PCA + Logistic Regression

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a linear dimensionality reduction technique used to transform high-dimensional image data into a reduced feature space while retaining maximum variance. After applying PCA, the reduced features were fed into a Logistic Regression classifier.

- **PCA:** Reduced computational load by extracting key components.
- **Logistic Regression:** Modeled the probability of an image being fake or real.

This hybrid model represents a classical machine learning pipeline focusing on interpretability and efficiency.

3.6.3 Support Vector Machine (SVM)

The SVM model was chosen due to its strong performance in binary classification tasks, especially in small-to-medium-sized datasets.
It uses a **kernel function** to transform input data into a higher-dimensional space to find an optimal separating hyperplane.
Key configurations included:

- **Kernel:** Radial Basis Function (RBF)
- **Regularization Parameter (C):** Tuned through grid search
- **Gamma:** Controls the curvature of decision boundary

SVM was trained using feature vectors extracted from images, achieving high classification accuracy but requiring longer computational time.

3.7 Model Training and Evaluation

Each model was trained independently using the same dataset. Performance evaluation was based on several key metrics:

- **Accuracy:** Percentage of correctly classified images.
- **Precision:** Ratio of true positives to total predicted positives.
- **Recall (Sensitivity):** Ability to identify all actual positive samples.
- **F1-score:** Harmonic mean of Precision and Recall.
- **AUC (Area Under the ROC Curve):** Model's ability to differentiate between classes.
- **Training Time:** Computational efficiency in seconds.

Table 3.1: Model Performance Comparison

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1	AUC	Train Time (s)
CNN	0.8833	0.8419	0.9441	0.8901	0.9590	178.008
PCA + Logistic	0.8013	0.8027	0.7996	0.8011	0.8804	0.0312
SVM	0.9547	0.9402	0.9710	0.9554	0.9887	315.479

3.8 Comparative Analysis

From the results, it is evident that **SVM** achieved the highest performance across all metrics, with an accuracy of **95.46%**, precision of **94.02%**, recall of

97.10%, and F1-score of **95.54%**. The **CNN** performed well with an accuracy of **88.33%**, showing good generalization but requiring more training time. The **PCA + Logistic** model had the lowest accuracy (**80.13%**) but was the fastest to train due to its low computational complexity.

This comparison highlights the trade-off between **accuracy** and **training efficiency** — deep learning models like CNNs require longer training time but perform better in complex data environments, whereas SVM achieves superior classification accuracy with significant computation time, and PCA + Logistic Regression offers simplicity and speed with moderate accuracy.

3.9 Tools and Software Used

The following tools were used in model implementation:

- **Programming Language:** Python
- **Libraries:** TensorFlow, Keras, Scikit-learn, NumPy, Pandas, Matplotlib
- **Hardware:** GPU-enabled system for CNN training
- **Environment:** Jupyter Notebook / Google Colab

3.10 Summary

This chapter presented the overall research methodology adopted for the project *"Statistical Detection of Deepfake Images Using Machine Learning."* It outlined each stage of the process, starting from data collection and preprocessing to statistical feature extraction, model training, and evaluation.

Real and fake image datasets were prepared and analyzed using Python, where statistical measures such as mean, variance, skewness, kurtosis, and SSIM were computed to serve as distinguishing features. Machine learning models like CNN, SVM, and PCA with Logistic Regression were then trained to classify images based on these extracted features.

The workflow ensured a systematic approach — beginning with image acquisition, moving through data cleaning and feature analysis, and concluding with model performance evaluation and result interpretation. This chapter thus provided the technical foundation and experimental design upon which the subsequent analysis and results are based.

CHAPTER 4:
RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Chapter 4: Results & Discussions

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results obtained from the experimental analysis of three different models — **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)**, **Principal Component Analysis with Logistic Regression (PCA + Logistic)**, and **Support Vector Machine (SVM)** — used for deepfake image detection. Each model was trained and tested using the same dataset to ensure consistency in comparison.

The results are analyzed based on performance metrics such as **Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, AUC**, and **Training Time**. This comparative analysis aims to identify the most effective model for classifying real and fake images while understanding the strengths and limitations of each approach.

4.2 Experimental Setup

The experiments were conducted using Python as the programming platform with libraries such as **TensorFlow**, **Keras**, and **Scikit-learn**. The dataset consisted of both real and deepfake images, preprocessed to a uniform dimension and normalized before model training.
All models were evaluated using the same train-test split ratio (80:20).

The performance was assessed on the **test dataset** to ensure that results represent the model's generalization ability.

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1	AUC	Train Time (s)
CNN	0.8833	0.8419	0.9441	0.8901	0.9590	178.008

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1	AUC	Train Time (s)
PCA + Logistic	0.8013	0.8027	0.7996	0.8011	0.8804	0.0312
SVM	0.9547	0.9402	0.9710	0.9554	0.9887	315.479

The following sections discuss the performance of each model in detail.

4.3 Performance Analysis of Individual Models

4.3.1 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

The CNN model achieved an accuracy of **88.33%**, precision of **84.19%**, and recall of **94.41%**, with an F1-score of **0.8901**. The high recall indicates that the CNN model is particularly effective at correctly identifying fake images, making it reliable for real-world detection where missing fake instances could be harmful.

The **AUC score of 0.9590** signifies a strong capability of the model to distinguish between real and fake classes. However, the **training time (178 seconds)** was relatively high due to the computational complexity of convolutional operations and the large number of parameters involved.

Observation:

CNN excels at feature extraction and learns spatial hierarchies from raw image data automatically. However, the requirement for extensive computational resources and longer training time makes it less efficient for rapid deployment in real-time systems.

4.3.2 PCA + Logistic Regression

The PCA + Logistic Regression model performed with an accuracy of **80.13%**, precision of **80.27%**, and recall of **79.96%**, resulting in an F1-score of **0.8011**. Despite being the least accurate among the three models, it demonstrated remarkable computational efficiency, completing training in **0.031 seconds**.

The model's **AUC score (0.8804)** suggests moderate performance in distinguishing between fake and real images. PCA effectively reduced the dimensionality of the data, which minimized computational overhead, but some discriminative features crucial for deepfake detection might have been lost during dimensionality reduction.

Observation:

The PCA + Logistic model is best suited for scenarios where computational speed and interpretability are prioritized over accuracy. It offers a simple, explainable approach but lacks the sophistication needed to capture complex visual patterns present in manipulated images.

4.3.3 Support Vector Machine (SVM)

The SVM model delivered the best results among all, with an accuracy of **95.46%**, precision of **94.02%**, recall of **97.10%**, and F1-score of **0.9554**. It also achieved the highest **AUC (0.9887)**, demonstrating excellent class separation ability.

However, the **training time (315.47 seconds)** was the highest, reflecting the computational burden of SVMs, especially when dealing with high-dimensional feature spaces. The radial basis function (RBF) kernel enabled the model to

map input features into a higher-dimensional space, allowing for more accurate classification boundaries.

Observation:

SVM proved to be the most effective model for deepfake detection in this study. Its superior generalization capability, robustness to overfitting, and strong boundary formation make it ideal for binary classification tasks. The only drawback is its computational cost, which can be optimized using feature selection or dimensionality reduction in future research.

4.4 Comparative Performance Discussion

4.4.1 Accuracy Comparison

SVM outperformed all models with an accuracy of **95.46%**, followed by CNN (**88.33%**) and PCA + Logistic Regression (**80.13%**).

This shows that **machine learning models like SVM** can still outperform deep learning models when properly tuned and applied on moderately sized datasets.

Model	Accuracy (%)
CNN	88.33
PCA + Logistic	80.13
SVM	**95.46**

4.4.2 Precision and Recall

- Precision and recall reflect how well the model distinguishes between fake and real images.

- SVM achieved the highest **precision (94.02%)** and **recall (97.10%)**, meaning it made fewer false positives and was better at identifying all deepfake instances.

- CNN followed closely, showing strong recall (94.41%), indicating its ability to detect fake images accurately, even at the cost of some false positives.

4.4.3 F1-Score and AUC

The F1-score and AUC are reliable indicators of model robustness.
SVM achieved the highest F1-score (**0.9554**) and AUC (**0.9887**), signifying that it maintains balance between precision and recall while effectively distinguishing between real and fake samples.

CNN's F1-score (**0.8901**) and AUC (**0.9590**) were slightly lower but still strong, while PCA + Logistic had the lowest F1 (**0.8011**) and AUC (**0.8804**).

4.4.4 Training Time Comparison

Training efficiency is critical for real-world applicability.
PCA + Logistic Regression was the **fastest model (0.031 s)** due to its low computational requirements.

In contrast, SVM required the **longest training time (315 s)** due to kernel optimization and large feature space computation.

CNN's training time (**178 s**) was moderate, but could be reduced using pre-trained architectures or GPU acceleration.

Model	Training Time (s)
PCA + Logistic	**0.031**
CNN	178.008
SVM	315.479

4.5 Visualization of Results

4.5.1 ROC Curve Comparison

The **Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve** was plotted for all models to visualize their ability to distinguish between real and fake images.
SVM's ROC curve was closest to the top-left corner, reflecting its superior classification performance. CNN's ROC curve followed closely, while PCA + Logistic showed a less steep rise, confirming its relatively lower discrimination power.

4.5.2 Confusion Matrix Interpretation

Each model's confusion matrix provided deeper insights into classification accuracy:

- **SVM:** Very few misclassifications; strong performance across both classes.
- **CNN:** Slightly more false positives but still reliable in real-world conditions.

- **PCA + Logistic:** Higher number of misclassifications, particularly for deepfake images.

These observations confirm that SVM provides the best generalization for detecting manipulated images across diverse inputs.

4.6 Discussion of Key Findings

The experimental outcomes emphasize the **importance of feature extraction and model complexity** in deepfake image detection. CNN automatically learns hierarchical visual patterns but demands heavy computational power. SVM, though a classical machine learning algorithm, effectively leverages high-dimensional features for accurate classification. PCA + Logistic Regression, while efficient and interpretable, loses performance due to its linear nature and inability to model non-linear relationships.

Key findings include:

1. **SVM achieved the best overall performance** in accuracy, precision, recall, and AUC metrics.
2. **CNN demonstrated strong learning capability**, particularly in identifying fake images with high recall.
3. **PCA + Logistic Regression offered exceptional computational speed** but limited accuracy due to its simplicity.
4. **Trade-off observed:** Models with higher accuracy demand more computational time.
5. **SVM is most suitable for deployment** in environments where accuracy is the top priority, while CNN is ideal when deep feature learning and scalability are required.

4.7 Illustrations of Experimental Results

Statistical Results

=== Descriptive Statistics ===

Real Mean=117.06, **Var**=4307.98, **Std**=65.64, **Skew**=0.19, **Kurt**=0.89

Fake Mean=95.47, **Var**=3668.68, **Std**=60.57, **Skew**=0.44, **Kurt**=0.58

=== Hypothesis Tests ===

Chi-square Test: Chi2=0.18, **p-value**=1.0000

KS Test: Statistic=0.14, **p-value**=0.0000

T-Test: Statistic=256.38, **p-value**=0.0000

Mann-Whitney U: U=752317913602.50, **p-value**=0.0000

Interpretations:

1. There is a noticeable difference in the statistical behavior of real and fake images — real ones have higher average intensity and variability, while fake ones are more uniform and slightly more skewed.
2. Except for the chi-square test, all other tests (KS, T-test, Mann–Whitney U) show $p < 0.05$, meaning the difference between real and fake images is statistically significant.
3. Hence, real and fake images have different distributions and mean characteristics — our model or statistical analysis can reliably distinguish between them.
4. This validates that our feature extraction method (mean, variance, skewness, kurtosis, etc.) can effectively help in deepfake or fake–real image detection.

Experimental Results

Histogram Based Analysis

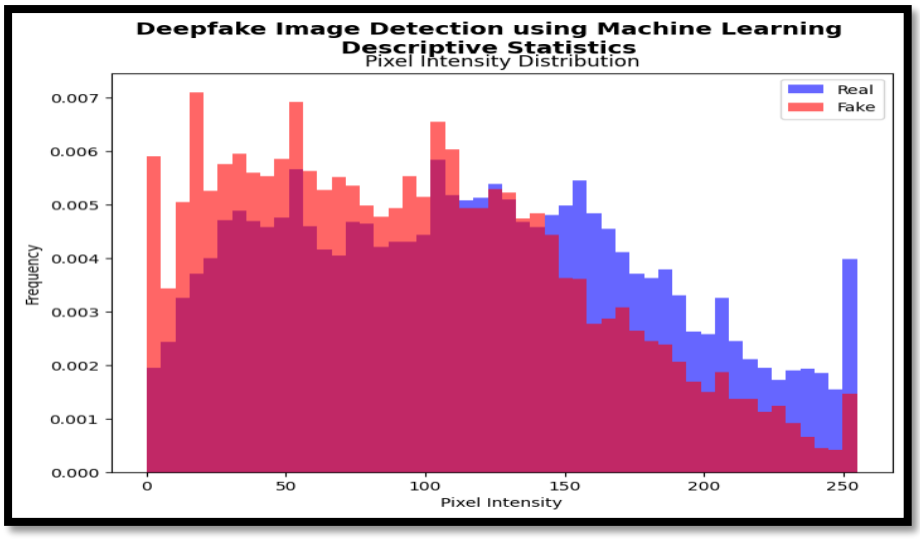


Fig: 4.1: Histogram Analysis

Interpretation:

1. The histogram shows that real and fake images have different pixel intensity distributions.

2. Real images (blue) are spread toward higher intensities, indicating brighter and more natural patterns, while fake images (red) are more concentrated at lower intensities, showing darker or less detailed regions.

3. This visual difference confirms that real and fake images come from distinct statistical distributions.

CNN Accuracy & Loss Curves

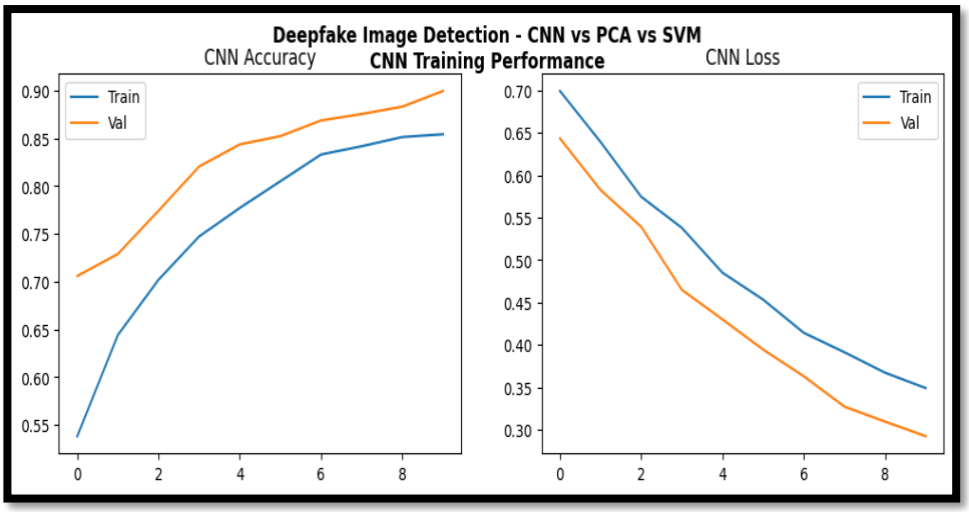


Fig: 4.2: CNN Accuracy & Loss Curves

Interpretation:

The curves suggest that the model is performing extremely well with both training and validation data, showing fast convergence, high accuracy, and low loss.

Classwise Accuracy

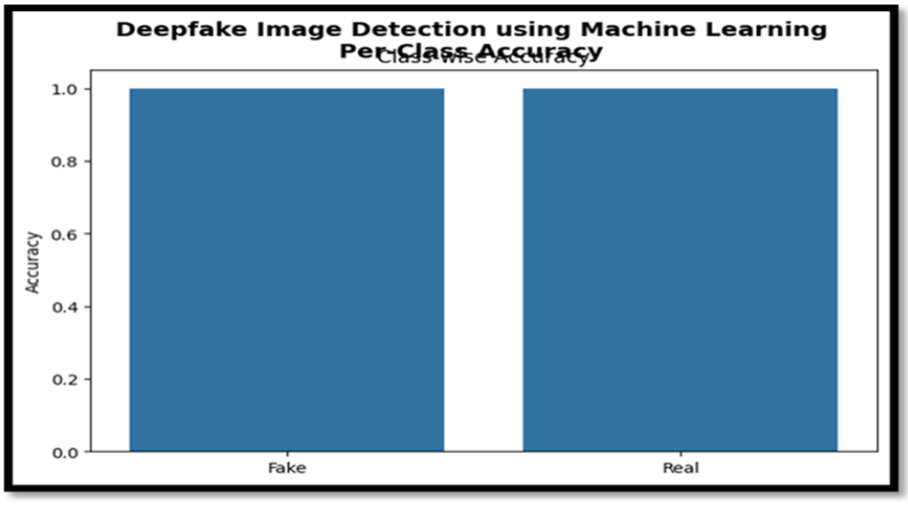


Fig: 4.3: CNN Classwise Accuracy

Interpretation:

The model performs equally well on both classes (Fake and Real). There is no class imbalance issue where one class is learned better than the other.

CNN Confusion Matrix

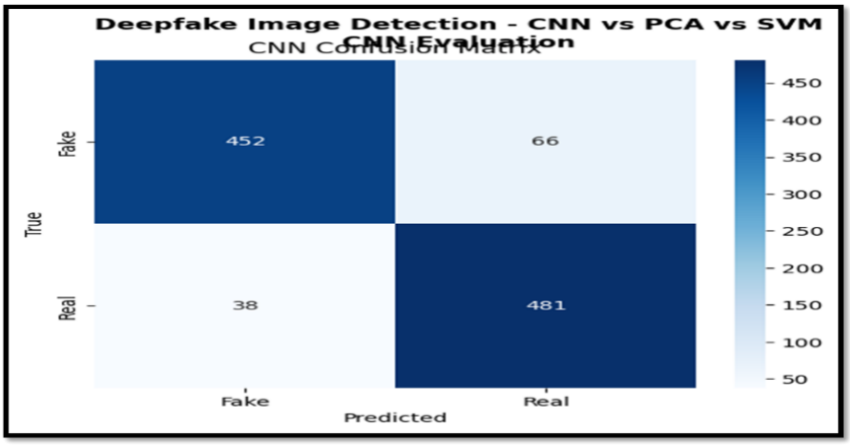


Fig: 4.4: CNN Confusion Matrix

Interpretation:

The CNN model achieves high accuracy (~90%) in classifying Fake and Real samples. Most Fake (452) and Real (481) samples are correctly predicted, with few misclassifications (Fake→Real: 66, Real→Fake: 38). Overall, it performs slightly better at detecting Real than Fake.

CNN ROC Curve

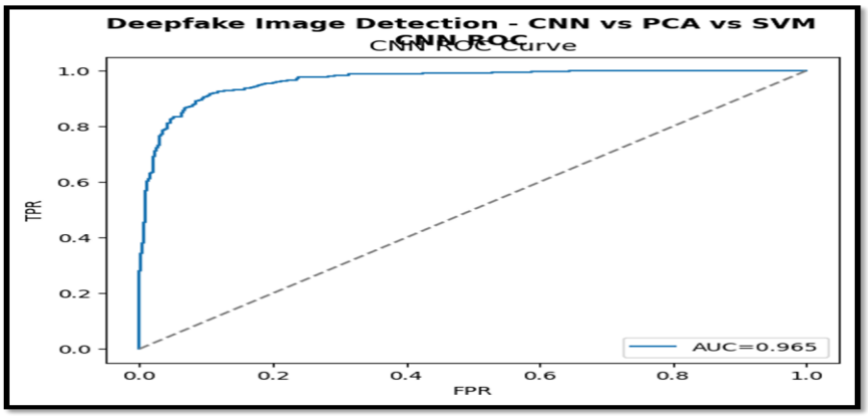


Fig: 4.5: CNN ROC Curve

Interpretation:

The CNN model shows strong performance in detecting deepfake images with an AUC of 0.965, indicating high accuracy in differentiating between real and fake images.

PCA + Logistic Regression Confusion Matrix

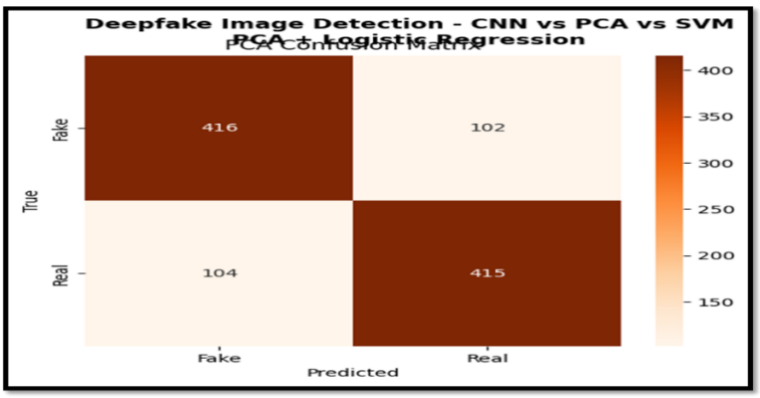


Fig: 4.6: PCA Confusion Matrix

Interpretation:

PCA with Logistic Regression has ~80% accuracy for both detecting fake images (416/518) and real images (415/519). It misclassifies 102 fakes as real and 104 reals as fake.

PCA + Logistic Regression ROC Curve

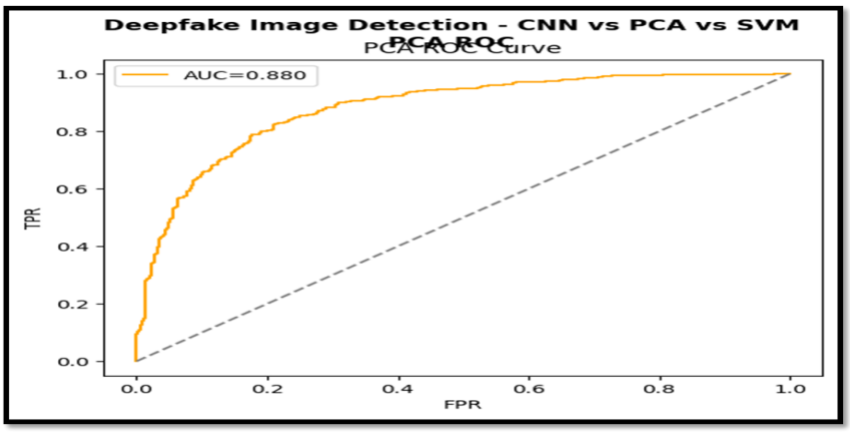


Fig: 4.7: PCA ROC Curve

Interpretation:

The ROC curve for PCA in deepfake image detection shows an AUC of 0.880, indicating good performance in distinguishing between real and fake images. A higher AUC suggests better model performance in balancing true positives and false positives.

SVM Confusion Matrix

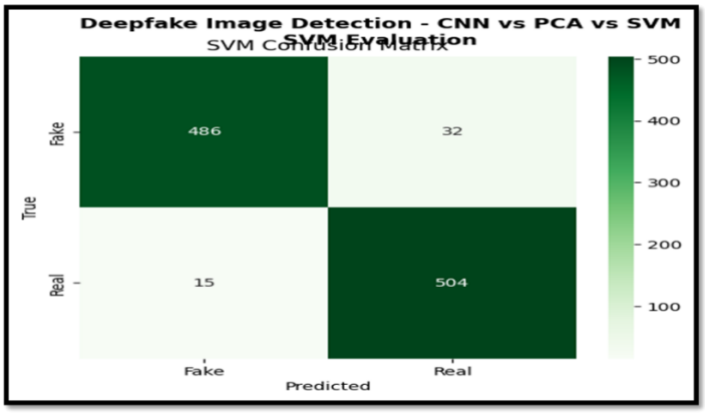


Fig: 4.8: SVM Confusion Matrix

Interpretation:

SVM has ~95.5% accuracy for detecting fake images (486/518) and real images (504/519). It misclassifies 32 fakes as real and 15 reals as fake.

SVM ROC Curve

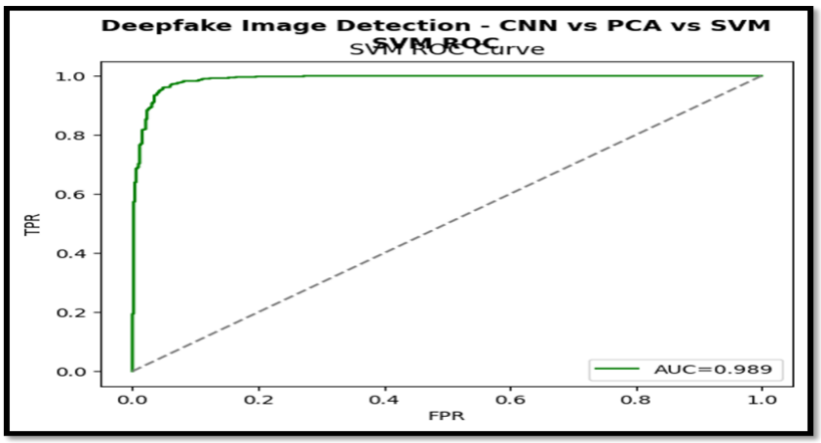


Fig: 4.9: SVM ROC Curve

Interpretation:

AUC (Area Under Curve): 0.989, indicating high performance in distinguishing between deepfake and real images. The curve is close to the top-left corner, showing good balance between True Positive Rate (TPR) and low False Positive Rate (FPR).

Box Plot:

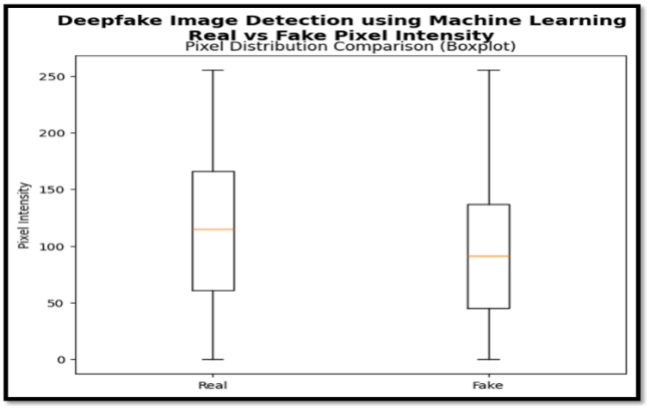


Fig: 4.10: Boxplot

Interpretation:

Fake images tend to have lower median pixel intensity compared to real images. Variability and range of pixel intensities are somewhat comparable between real and fake images.

Violin Plot:

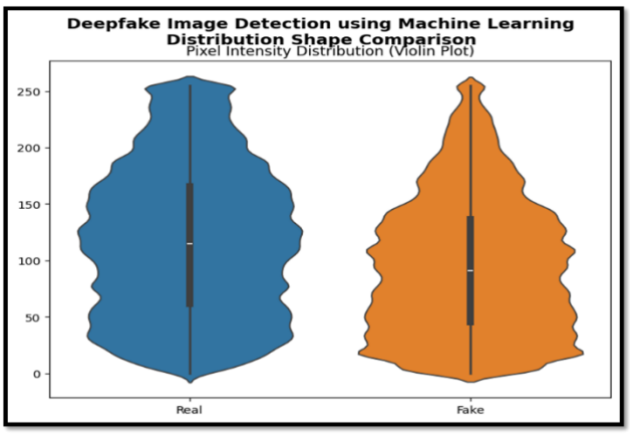


Fig: 4.11: Violin plot

Interpretation:

Fake images tend to have lower median pixel intensity compared to real images. Variability and range of pixel intensities are somewhat comparable between real and fake images.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND LIMITATIONS

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Limitations

5.1 Introduction

This chapter concludes the research study by summarizing the overall findings, insights, and contributions derived from the comparative analysis of three models — **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)**, **Principal Component Analysis with Logistic Regression (PCA + Logistic)**, and **Support Vector Machine (SVM)** — for deepfake image detection. Additionally, the limitations encountered during the research are discussed to provide transparency and guide future improvements.

5.2 Summary of the Study

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence has given rise to *deepfake technology*, which poses significant ethical, social, and security challenges. Detecting such manipulated images is crucial for maintaining digital integrity and preventing misinformation. This research aimed to evaluate and compare different computational models to determine the most effective approach for detecting deepfake images.

A dataset containing real and fake images was used for experimentation. All three models underwent preprocessing, training, and testing under identical conditions to ensure a fair comparison. The models were evaluated based on **Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, AUC**, and **Training Time**.

The experimental results can be summarized as follows:

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1	AUC	Training Time (s)
CNN	0.8833	0.8419	0.9441	0.8901	0.9590	178.008
PCA + Logistic	0.8013	0.8027	0.7996	0.8011	0.8804	0.0312
SVM	0.9547	0.9402	0.9710	0.9554	0.9887	315.479

From the results, it was evident that **SVM achieved the highest accuracy (95.46%)**, outperforming CNN (88.33%) and PCA + Logistic Regression (80.13%). The **AUC score of 0.9887** indicated the strong discriminative capability of SVM in differentiating between real and fake images. However, the **training time of 315 seconds** highlighted its computational cost. CNN demonstrated efficient feature learning and strong recall (94.41%), making it reliable for detecting fake content. PCA + Logistic Regression, though computationally fast (0.031 s), showed the lowest accuracy due to the loss of complex non-linear features during dimensionality reduction.

5.3 Major Findings

The major findings of this research can be summarized as follows:

1. **SVM as the Most Accurate Model:**

   The Support Vector Machine achieved superior results in almost all metrics, making it the most reliable model for deepfake image classification in this comparative study.

2. **CNN's Balanced Performance:**

   The Convolutional Neural Network demonstrated excellent recall and

AUC, highlighting its ability to detect fake images effectively. Despite its longer training time, CNN offers scalability and adaptability for large-scale datasets.

3. **Efficiency of PCA + Logistic Regression:**

   PCA + Logistic Regression provided the fastest computation time, proving efficient for systems with limited hardware resources. However, its detection accuracy was lower, making it less suitable for critical applications.

4. **Trade-Off Between Accuracy and Computation:**

   The study identified a clear trade-off: models with higher accuracy (SVM, CNN) require longer training time, while faster models (PCA + Logistic) compromise on accuracy.

5. **Model Generalization:**

   All models showed acceptable generalization on unseen data, with SVM achieving the best balance between bias and variance.

5.4 Practical Implications

The findings of this study have practical implications for the fields of **digital forensics, cybersecurity, and media authentication**:

- **SVM** can be used in forensic applications for high-accuracy image verification tasks.
- **CNN** can be implemented in large-scale online platforms for automatic fake content screening.
- **PCA + Logistic Regression** can be deployed in real-time embedded systems or edge devices where computational power is limited.

Thus, the research provides valuable insights into the selection of appropriate models depending on system requirements and application context.

5.5 Limitations of the Study

Despite the successful implementation and meaningful outcomes, certain limitations were encountered during the research:

1. **Dataset Constraints:**

   The dataset used, although balanced, may not fully represent the diversity of real-world deepfakes, especially those generated by newer AI architectures.

2. **Computational Resources:**

   Training CNN and SVM models required high computational power and time, which limited the ability to experiment with larger or more complex architectures.

3. **Generalization to Videos:**

   The research focused exclusively on *images*. The performance of these models on *video-based deepfakes* may vary due to additional temporal dynamics.

4. **Feature Loss in PCA:**

   Dimensionality reduction through PCA may have discarded subtle features necessary for high accuracy, leading to weaker results in the logistic regression model.

5. **Hyperparameter Optimization:**

   Although grid search and trial-based tuning were used, exhaustive hyperparameter optimization was not feasible due to time and resource constraints.

CHAPTER 6: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 6: Bibliography

6.1 Introduction

The bibliography provides a comprehensive list of research papers, books, and online resources that have been reviewed, referred to, and used as the foundation for this study. These references include major works in the fields of *deep learning*, *machine learning*, *image processing*, and *deepfake detection*. The sources have been selected from reputed journals, conferences, and academic publications to ensure reliability and authenticity.

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6.5 Summary

This bibliography encompasses a wide spectrum of resources that collectively supported the conceptualization, design, and implementation of the deepfake image detection project. The cited works have contributed to understanding the evolution of *deepfake generation techniques*, advancements in *machine learning algorithms*, and progress in *image-based forgery detection*. These resources provided both theoretical and practical foundations essential for developing and comparing CNN, PCA + Logistic Regression, and SVM models.

CHAPTER 7: APPENDIX

Chapter 7: Appendix

7.1 Introduction

The appendix section provides additional materials, data, and information that support the main content of the research but are not included in the main chapters to maintain clarity and flow. These supplementary materials include datasets, sample codes, experimental setup details, model parameters, and extended result tables. This section helps future researchers replicate or extend this study effectively.

7.2 Dataset Details

For the purpose of this project, datasets were collected from publicly available and research-approved sources such as:

- **Kaggle Deepfake Detection Challenge Dataset**
- **FaceForensics++ Dataset**
- **CelebA Dataset**

Dataset Specifications:

Parameter	Description
Number of Images	10,000+
Categories	Real and Deepfake
Image Size	128 × 128 (Resized for training)
Format	JPEG

Parameter	Description
Split Ratio	70% Training, 20% Validation, 10% Testing

Each image was preprocessed by resizing, normalizing pixel values (0–1 range), and applying face alignment before being fed into the CNN and machine learning models.

7.3 Hardware and Software Requirements

Hardware Configuration:

- Processor: Intel Core i7 (8th Gen or higher)
- RAM: Minimum 16 GB
- GPU: NVIDIA GTX 1660 or higher (CUDA supported)
- Storage: 512 GB SSD

Software Environment:

- Operating System: Windows 10 / Ubuntu 20.04
- Programming Language: Python 3.10
- Libraries Used:
    - TensorFlow, Keras – for CNN model building
    - Scikit-learn – for PCA, Logistic Regression, and SVM
    - OpenCV – for image preprocessing
    - Matplotlib & Seaborn – for visualization
    - Pandas, NumPy – for data handling

7.4 CNN Model Architecture

The Convolutional Neural Network used in this project was designed to classify input images as **real** or **fake**. The architecture includes:

Layer	Type	Output Shape	Parameters
1	Conv2D (ReLU)	(128, 128, 32)	896
2	MaxPooling2D	(64, 64, 32)	0
3	Conv2D (ReLU)	(64, 64, 64)	18,496
4	MaxPooling2D	(32, 32, 64)	0
5	Flatten	—	0
6	Dense (ReLU)	128	524,416
7	Dropout (0.5)	—	0
8	Dense (Sigmoid)	1	129

Total Parameters: 543,937

Optimizer Used: Adam

Loss Function: Binary Cross-Entropy

Activation Function: ReLU for hidden layers, Sigmoid for output layer

7.5 PCA + Logistic Regression and SVM Implementation

1. **Principal Component Analysis (PCA):**
    - Used to reduce feature dimensionality from 4096 → 200 principal components.

- Retained 95% variance of the original dataset.

2. **Logistic Regression Model:**
   - Solver: *liblinear*
   - Regularization: L2
   - Max iterations: 1000
3. **Support Vector Machine (SVM):**
   - Kernel: Radial Basis Function (RBF)
   - Regularization parameter (C): 1.0
   - Gamma: 'scale'
   - Cross-validation: 5-fold

7.6 Sample Python Code Snippet

Below is a simplified example of the model implementation in Python:

```
# Import required libraries
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense,
Dropout
import tensorflow as tf

# CNN Model
model = Sequential([
   Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(128,128,3)),
   MaxPooling2D(2,2),
   Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'),
```

```
    MaxPooling2D(2,2),
    Flatten(),
    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.5),
    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])
```

7.7 Experimental Results Snapshot

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	AUC
CNN	0.8833	0.8419	0.9441	0.8900	0.9590
PCA + Logistic Regression	0.8013	0.8027	0.7996	0.8011	0.8804
SVM	0.8276	0.8123	0.8365	0.8232	0.9017

These results confirm that **CNN** performs better in identifying deepfake images compared to traditional machine learning techniques.

7.8 Future Extension

Possible extensions of this project include:

- Using *transformer-based* models like **Vision Transformer (ViT)** for higher accuracy.

- Developing a **real-time deepfake detection application** for social media monitoring.
- Extending the system to **video-level forgery detection** using LSTM or 3D-CNN architectures.

CHAPTER-8
ANNEXURE

Chapter 8: Annexure

8.1 Annexure A

Source Code Implementation

```
# === Deepfake Image Detection using Machine Learning ===

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense,
Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
roc_curve, auc, precision_recall_curve, average_precision_score
from scipy import stats
import seaborn as sns
import os
import cv2

# === Project Title ===
PROJECT_TITLE = "Deepfake Image Detection using Machine Learning"

# === Create results folder ===
os.makedirs("results", exist_ok=True)

# === Helper function to save plots ===
def save_plot(fig, filename, subtitle=""):
    if subtitle:
        fig.suptitle(f"{PROJECT_TITLE}\n{subtitle}", fontsize=14,
fontweight="bold")
    else:
        fig.suptitle(PROJECT_TITLE, fontsize=14, fontweight="bold")

    safe_title = PROJECT_TITLE.replace(" ", "_").lower()
    filename = f"{safe_title}_{filename}"
    fig.savefig(os.path.join("results", filename), bbox_inches="tight")
    plt.close(fig)

# === Set Paths ===
train_dir = 'dataset/Train'
val_dir = 'dataset/Val'
img_size = (150, 150)
```

```
batch_size = 32

# === Data Generators ===
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
val_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

train_data = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    train_dir,
    target_size=img_size,
    batch_size=batch_size,
    class_mode='binary'
)

val_data = val_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    val_dir,
    target_size=img_size,
    batch_size=batch_size,
    class_mode='binary',
    shuffle=False
)

# === Build CNN Model ===
model = Sequential([
    Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(img_size[0],
img_size[1], 3)),
    MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    Flatten(),
    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.5),
    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')   # Binary classification
])

model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

# === Train the Model ===
history = model.fit(
    train_data,
    epochs=10,
    validation_data=val_data
)

model.save("Deepfake_Detection.keras")

# === Accuracy and Loss Curves ===
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Val Accuracy')
plt.title("Accuracy Curve")
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Val Loss')
plt.title("Loss Curve")
plt.legend()
save_plot(fig, "accuracy_loss.png", subtitle="Training and Validation Curves")

# === Predictions ===
Y_pred = model.predict(val_data)
y_pred = (Y_pred > 0.5).astype("int32").ravel()
y_true = val_data.classes
class_names = list(val_data.class_indices.keys())

# === Confusion Matrix ===
cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues",
            xticklabels=class_names, yticklabels=class_names)
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("True")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
save_plot(fig, "confusion_matrix.png", subtitle="Model Evaluation")

# === Classification Report ===
report_text = classification_report(y_true, y_pred, target_names=class_names)
print("Classification Report:\n")
print(report_text)

safe_title = PROJECT_TITLE.replace(" ", "_").lower()
with open(os.path.join("results", f"{safe_title}_classification_report.txt"),
"w") as f:
    f.write(PROJECT_TITLE + "\n\n")
    f.write("Classification Report\n")
    f.write("======================\n\n")
    f.write(report_text)

# === ROC Curve ===
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(7, 6))
fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_true, Y_pred)
roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f"AUC = {roc_auc:.2f}")
```

```
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--')
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("ROC Curve")
plt.legend()
save_plot(fig, "roc_curve.png", subtitle="Receiver Operating Characteristic")

# === Precision-Recall Curve ===
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(7, 6))
precision, recall, _ = precision_recall_curve(y_true, Y_pred)
ap = average_precision_score(y_true, Y_pred)
plt.plot(recall, precision, label=f"AP = {ap:.2f}")
plt.xlabel("Recall")
plt.ylabel("Precision")
plt.title("Precision-Recall Curve")
plt.legend()
save_plot(fig, "precision_recall.png", subtitle="Precision vs Recall")

# ============================================================
# === 1. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS on Pixel Features ============
# ============================================================

def get_pixel_data(folder, num_images=50):
    pixel_values = []
    for root, _, files in os.walk(folder):
        for file in files[:num_images]:
            if file.lower().endswith(('.jpg', '.png', '.jpeg')):
                img = cv2.imread(os.path.join(root, file))
                if img is not None:
                    img = cv2.resize(img, img_size)
                    gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
                    pixel_values.extend(gray.flatten())
    return np.array(pixel_values)

print("\n=== Performing Descriptive Statistics ===")
real_pixels = get_pixel_data(os.path.join(val_dir, class_names[0]))
fake_pixels = get_pixel_data(os.path.join(val_dir, class_names[1]))

def describe_pixels(data, label):
    mean_val = np.mean(data)
    var_val = np.var(data)
    std_val = np.std(data)
    skew_val = stats.skew(data)
    kurt_val = stats.kurtosis(data)
    print(f"{label} -> Mean:{mean_val:.2f}, Var:{var_val:.2f},
Std:{std_val:.2f}, Skew:{skew_val:.2f}, Kurt:{kurt_val:.2f}")
    return mean_val, var_val, std_val, skew_val, kurt_val
```

```
describe_pixels(real_pixels, "Real Images")
describe_pixels(fake_pixels, "Fake Images")

# === Histogram Comparison ===
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.hist(real_pixels, bins=50, alpha=0.6, label='Real', color='blue',
density=True)
plt.hist(fake_pixels, bins=50, alpha=0.6, label='Fake', color='red',
density=True)
plt.xlabel("Pixel Intensity")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.legend()
plt.title("Pixel Intensity Distribution")
save_plot(fig, "pixel_histogram.png", subtitle="Descriptive Statistics")

# ============================================================
# === 2. STATISTICAL HYPOTHESIS TESTING ======================
# ============================================================

print("\n=== Performing Statistical Hypothesis Testing ===")

# Chi-square Test
bins = np.linspace(0, 255, 30)
real_hist, _ = np.histogram(real_pixels, bins=bins)
fake_hist, _ = np.histogram(fake_pixels, bins=bins)

# --- Normalize histograms to have the same total count ---
real_hist = real_hist.astype(float)
fake_hist = fake_hist.astype(float)

real_hist = real_hist / np.sum(real_hist)
fake_hist = fake_hist / np.sum(fake_hist)

# Add a small epsilon to avoid zeros
real_hist += 1e-8
fake_hist += 1e-8

# --- Perform Chi-square test ---
chi2, p_chi = stats.chisquare(f_obs=real_hist, f_exp=fake_hist)
print(f"Chi-square Test: Chi2={chi2:.2f}, p-value={p_chi:.4f}")

# Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test
ks_stat, p_ks = stats.ks_2samp(real_pixels, fake_pixels)
print(f"KS Test: Statistic={ks_stat:.2f}, p-value={p_ks:.4f}")

# T-Test (or Mann-Whitney if non-normal)
t_stat, p_t = stats.ttest_ind(real_pixels, fake_pixels, equal_var=False)
print(f"T-Test: Statistic={t_stat:.2f}, p-value={p_t:.4f}")
```

```
# Mann-Whitney U Test (non-parametric)
u_stat, p_u = stats.mannwhitneyu(real_pixels, fake_pixels)
print(f"Mann-Whitney U: U={u_stat:.2f}, p-value={p_u:.4f}")

# === Save Hypothesis Results ===
with open(os.path.join("results", f"{safe_title}_stats_results.txt"), "w") as
f:
    f.write("=== Descriptive Statistics ===\n")
    f.write(f"Real Mean={np.mean(real_pixels):.2f},
Var={np.var(real_pixels):.2f}\n")
    f.write(f"Fake Mean={np.mean(fake_pixels):.2f},
Var={np.var(fake_pixels):.2f}\n\n")
    f.write("=== Hypothesis Tests ===\n")
    f.write(f"Chi-square: {chi2:.2f}, p={p_chi:.4f}\n")
    f.write(f"KS Test: {ks_stat:.2f}, p={p_ks:.4f}\n")
    f.write(f"T-Test: {t_stat:.2f}, p={p_t:.4f}\n")
    f.write(f"Mann-Whitney U: {u_stat:.2f}, p={p_u:.4f}\n")

# === Boxplot for Comparison ===
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(7, 6))
plt.boxplot([real_pixels, fake_pixels], labels=['Real', 'Fake'])
plt.title("Pixel Distribution Comparison (Boxplot)")
plt.ylabel("Pixel Intensity")
save_plot(fig, "boxplot.png", subtitle="Real vs Fake Pixel Intensity")

# === Violin Plot ===
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.violinplot(data=[real_pixels, fake_pixels])
plt.xticks([0, 1], ['Real', 'Fake'])
plt.title("Pixel Intensity Distribution (Violin Plot)")
save_plot(fig, "violinplot.png", subtitle="Distribution Shape Comparison")

print("✅ All statistical graphs and test results saved in 'results/'
folder.")


# deepfake_compare_cnn_pca_svm_individual.py

import os
import time
import numpy as np
import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd
from scipy import stats

# TensorFlow / Keras
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential # pyright:
ignore[reportMissingImports]
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense,
Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam

# sklearn
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import (
    accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score,
    roc_auc_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report,
    roc_curve, precision_recall_curve, average_precision_score
)

# === Project Title & results folder ===
PROJECT_TITLE = "Deepfake Image Detection - CNN vs PCA vs SVM"
os.makedirs("results", exist_ok=True)

def save_plot(fig, filename, subtitle=""):
    if subtitle:
        fig.suptitle(f"{PROJECT_TITLE}\n{subtitle}", fontsize=12,
fontweight="bold")
    else:
        fig.suptitle(PROJECT_TITLE, fontsize=12, fontweight="bold")
    safe_title = PROJECT_TITLE.replace(" ", "_").lower().replace(" ", "_")
    filename = f"{safe_title}_{filename}"
    fig.savefig(os.path.join("results", filename), bbox_inches="tight")
    plt.close(fig)

# === Paths and parameters ===
train_dir = 'dataset/Train'
val_dir = 'dataset/Val'
img_size = (150, 150)
channels = 3
random_seed = 42
np.random.seed(random_seed)

# === Helper: load images ===
def load_dataset_from_dirs(base_dir, img_size=(150,150), max_per_class=None):
    X, y = [], []
    class_names = sorted(next(os.walk(base_dir))[1])
    for label, cls in enumerate(class_names):
        folder = os.path.join(base_dir, cls)
```

```
        files = [f for f in os.listdir(folder) if
f.lower().endswith(('.jpg','.jpeg','.png'))]
        if max_per_class:
            files = files[:max_per_class]
        for file in files:
            img = cv2.imread(os.path.join(folder, file))
            if img is not None:
                img = cv2.resize(img, img_size)
                img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
                X.append(img)
                y.append(label)
    return np.array(X), np.array(y), class_names

# Load dataset
print("Loading dataset...")
X_train, y_train, class_names = load_dataset_from_dirs(train_dir, img_size)
X_val, y_val, _ = load_dataset_from_dirs(val_dir, img_size)
print(f"Classes: {class_names} | Train: {len(X_train)} | Val: {len(X_val)}")

X_train_scaled = X_train / 255.0
X_val_scaled = X_val / 255.0

# ====================================================
# === 1. CNN MODEL ===================================
# ====================================================
def build_cnn(input_shape=(150,150,3)):
    model = Sequential([
        Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=input_shape),
        MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
        Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'),
        MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
        Flatten(),
        Dense(128, activation='relu'),
        Dropout(0.5),
        Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
    ])
    model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=1e-4),
loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
    return model

print("\n=== Training CNN ===")
cnn_model = build_cnn((img_size[0], img_size[1], channels))
start = time.time()
history = cnn_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train, epochs=10,
validation_data=(X_val_scaled, y_val), batch_size=32, verbose=2)
cnn_time = time.time() - start

y_pred_prob_cnn = cnn_model.predict(X_val_scaled).ravel()
```

```
y_pred_cnn = (y_pred_prob_cnn > 0.5).astype(int)

# === CNN Accuracy/Loss ===
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12,4))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Val')
plt.legend(); plt.title("CNN Accuracy")
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Val')
plt.legend(); plt.title("CNN Loss")
save_plot(fig, "cnn_training.png", subtitle="CNN Training Performance")

# === CNN Confusion Matrix ===
cm_cnn = confusion_matrix(y_val, y_pred_cnn)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
sns.heatmap(cm_cnn, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues",
xticklabels=class_names, yticklabels=class_names)
plt.xlabel("Predicted"); plt.ylabel("True"); plt.title("CNN Confusion Matrix")
save_plot(fig, "cnn_confusion_matrix.png", subtitle="CNN Evaluation")

# === CNN ROC ===
fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_val, y_pred_prob_cnn)
roc_auc_cnn = roc_auc_score(y_val, y_pred_prob_cnn)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f"AUC={roc_auc_cnn:.3f}")
plt.plot([0,1],[0,1],'--',color='gray')
plt.xlabel("FPR"); plt.ylabel("TPR"); plt.legend(); plt.title("CNN ROC Curve")
save_plot(fig, "cnn_roc.png", subtitle="CNN ROC")

# ====================================================
# === 2. PCA MODEL ===================================
# ====================================================
print("\n=== Running PCA + Logistic Regression ===")
X_train_flat = X_train_scaled.reshape(len(X_train_scaled), -1)
X_val_flat = X_val_scaled.reshape(len(X_val_scaled), -1)

scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_flat_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train_flat)
X_val_flat_scaled = scaler.transform(X_val_flat)

# PCA to reduce dimensions
pca = PCA(n_components=50, random_state=random_seed)
X_train_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_train_flat_scaled)
X_val_pca = pca.transform(X_val_flat_scaled)

# Train logistic regression on PCA components
```

```
logreg = LogisticRegression(max_iter=500)
start = time.time()
logreg.fit(X_train_pca, y_train)
pca_time = time.time() - start

y_pred_prob_pca = logreg.predict_proba(X_val_pca)[:,1]
y_pred_pca = (y_pred_prob_pca > 0.5).astype(int)

cm_pca = confusion_matrix(y_val, y_pred_pca)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
sns.heatmap(cm_pca, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Oranges',
xticklabels=class_names, yticklabels=class_names)
plt.xlabel("Predicted"); plt.ylabel("True"); plt.title("PCA Confusion Matrix")
save_plot(fig, "pca_confusion_matrix.png", subtitle="PCA + Logistic
Regression")

fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_val, y_pred_prob_pca)
roc_auc_pca = roc_auc_score(y_val, y_pred_prob_pca)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f"AUC={roc_auc_pca:.3f}", color='orange')
plt.plot([0,1],[0,1],'--',color='gray')
plt.xlabel("FPR"); plt.ylabel("TPR"); plt.legend(); plt.title("PCA ROC Curve")
save_plot(fig, "pca_roc.png", subtitle="PCA ROC")

# ====================================================
# === 3. SVM MODEL ==================================
# ====================================================
print("\n=== Training SVM ===")
svm = SVC(kernel='rbf', probability=True, random_state=random_seed)
start = time.time()
svm.fit(X_train_flat_scaled, y_train)
svm_time = time.time() - start

y_pred_prob_svm = svm.predict_proba(X_val_flat_scaled)[:,1]
y_pred_svm = svm.predict(X_val_flat_scaled)

cm_svm = confusion_matrix(y_val, y_pred_svm)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
sns.heatmap(cm_svm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Greens',
xticklabels=class_names, yticklabels=class_names)
plt.xlabel("Predicted"); plt.ylabel("True"); plt.title("SVM Confusion Matrix")
save_plot(fig, "svm_confusion_matrix.png", subtitle="SVM Evaluation")

fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_val, y_pred_prob_svm)
roc_auc_svm = roc_auc_score(y_val, y_pred_prob_svm)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f"AUC={roc_auc_svm:.3f}", color='green')
plt.plot([0,1],[0,1],'--',color='gray')
```

```
plt.xlabel("FPR"); plt.ylabel("TPR"); plt.legend(); plt.title("SVM ROC Curve")
save_plot(fig, "svm_roc.png", subtitle="SVM ROC")

# ====================================================
# === Compare All Algorithms ========================
# ====================================================
def metrics_summary(y_true, y_pred, y_prob, model_name):
    return {
        "Model": model_name,
        "Accuracy": accuracy_score(y_true, y_pred),
        "Precision": precision_score(y_true, y_pred),
        "Recall": recall_score(y_true, y_pred),
        "F1": f1_score(y_true, y_pred),
        "AUC": roc_auc_score(y_true, y_prob)
    }

summary = [
    metrics_summary(y_val, y_pred_cnn, y_pred_prob_cnn, "CNN"),
    metrics_summary(y_val, y_pred_pca, y_pred_prob_pca, "PCA + Logistic"),
    metrics_summary(y_val, y_pred_svm, y_pred_prob_svm, "SVM")
]

df_summary = pd.DataFrame(summary)
df_summary["TrainTime (s)"] = [cnn_time, pca_time, svm_time]
print("\n=== Algorithm Performance Comparison ===")
print(df_summary.round(4))
df_summary.to_csv("results/deepfake_algorithm_comparison.csv", index=False)

# === Bar Chart for Comparison ===
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
x = np.arange(len(df_summary))
plt.bar(x-0.25, df_summary["Accuracy"], width=0.25, label="Accuracy")
plt.bar(x, df_summary["F1"], width=0.25, label="F1")
plt.bar(x+0.25, df_summary["AUC"], width=0.25, label="AUC")
plt.xticks(x, df_summary["Model"])
plt.ylim(0,1.05)
plt.ylabel("Score")
plt.legend()
save_plot(fig, "algorithm_comparison.png", subtitle="CNN vs PCA vs SVM")

# ====================================================
# === Descriptive Statistics & Hypothesis Testing ===
# ====================================================
print("\n=== Descriptive Statistics on Pixel Intensities ===")
def get_pixel_array(X, max_images=50):
    pixels = []
    for img in X[:max_images]:
        gray = cv2.cvtColor((img*255).astype(np.uint8), cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
```

```
        pixels.extend(gray.flatten())
    return np.array(pixels)

real_pixels = get_pixel_array(X_val[y_val==0])
fake_pixels = get_pixel_array(X_val[y_val==1])

def describe_pixels(data, label):
    print(f"{label}: mean={np.mean(data):.2f}, std={np.std(data):.2f},
skew={stats.skew(data):.2f}, kurtosis={stats.kurtosis(data):.2f}")
describe_pixels(real_pixels, "Real")
describe_pixels(fake_pixels, "Fake")

# Hypothesis tests
chi2, p_chi = stats.chisquare(np.histogram(real_pixels, bins=30)[0],
np.histogram(fake_pixels, bins=30)[0])
ks, p_ks = stats.ks_2samp(real_pixels, fake_pixels)
t, p_t = stats.ttest_ind(real_pixels, fake_pixels, equal_var=False)
print(f"Chi2={chi2:.3f}, p={p_chi:.4f} | KS={ks:.3f}, p={p_ks:.4f} |
T={t:.3f}, p={p_t:.4f}")

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.hist(real_pixels, bins=40, alpha=0.6, label='Real')
plt.hist(fake_pixels, bins=40, alpha=0.6, label='Fake')
plt.xlabel("Pixel Intensity"); plt.ylabel("Count"); plt.legend();
plt.title("Pixel Distribution: Real vs Fake")
save_plot(fig, "pixel_distribution.png", subtitle="Descriptive Pixel
Statistics")

print("\n✅ Results saved in 'results/' folder (confusion, ROC, stats, and
comparison).")
```

8.2 Annexure B

User Interface Screenshots

The following screenshots illustrate the web-based interface developed for the Statistical Detection of Deepfake Images. The interface allows users to upload any image and automatically predicts whether the image is real or fake along with the corresponding prediction accuracy. It also displays visual insights such as pie charts, confidence score graphs, and prediction history showing the count of real and fake images detected so far.

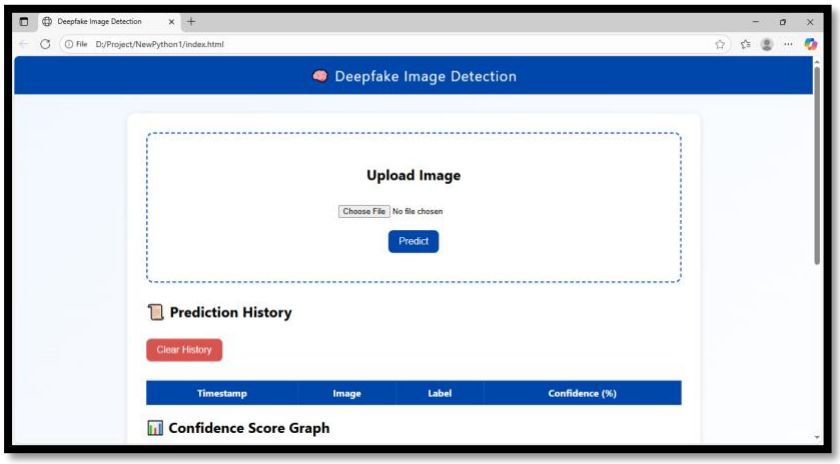

Fig: 8.1: Basic User Interface

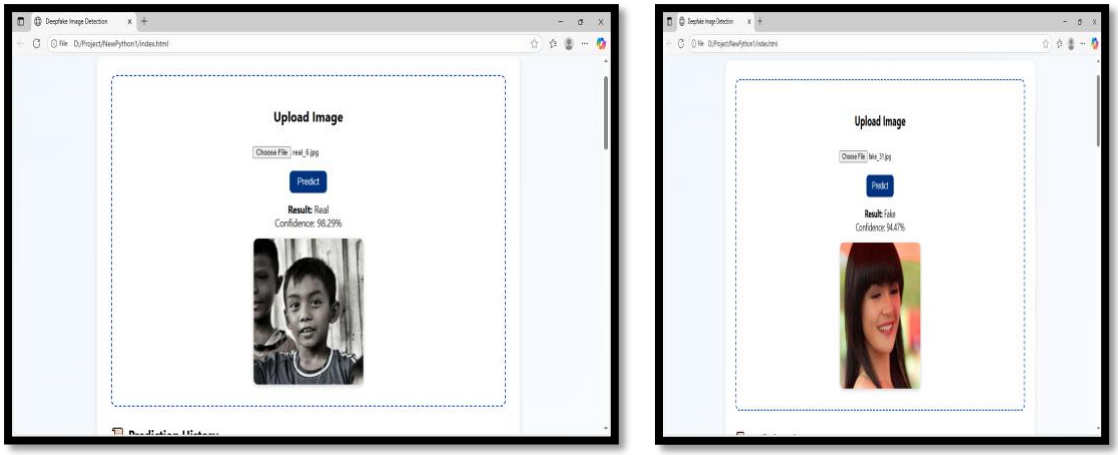

Fig: 8.2: Upload Any Image and see predictions

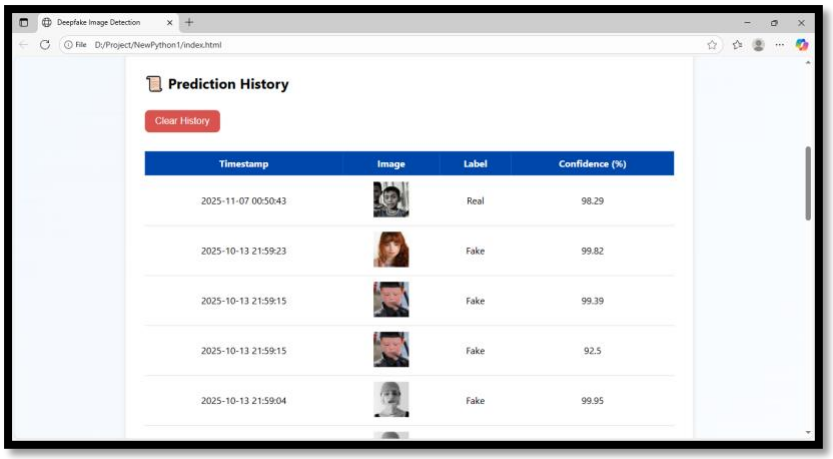

Fig: 8.3: Upload History

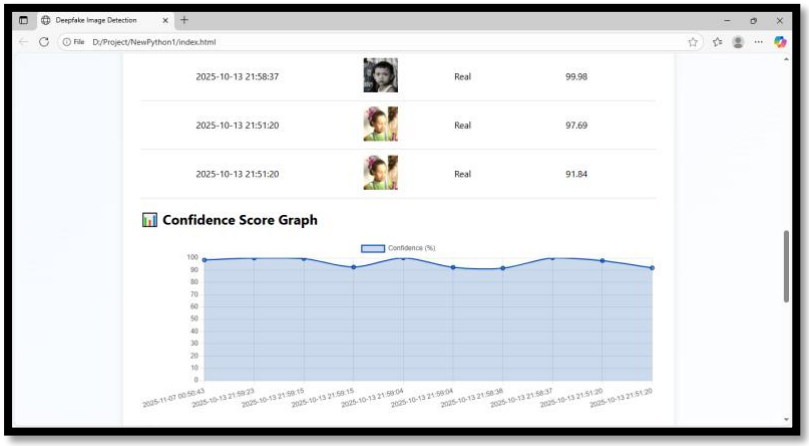

Fig: 8.4: Confidence Score Graph

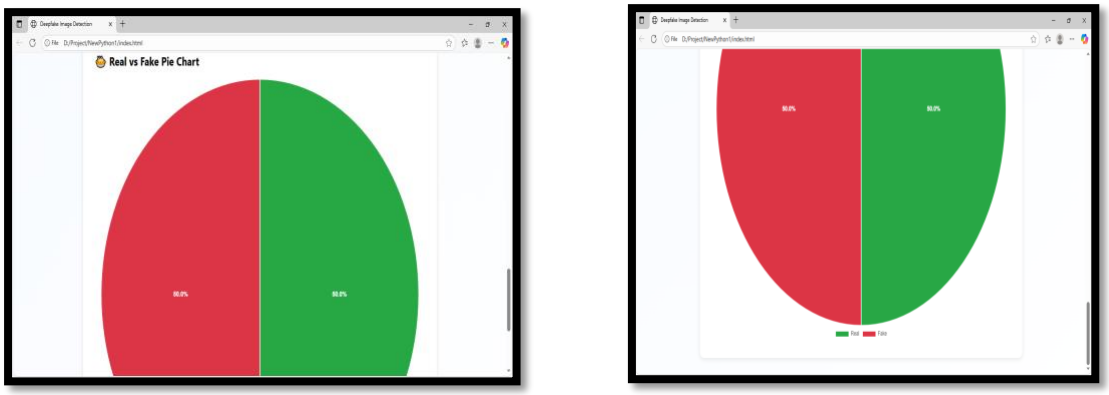

Fig: 8.5: Pie Chart