Technical Report: PDF Metadata Analyzer for Document Tampering Detection

1. Approach, Assumptions, and Methodology

Approach:

The PDF Metadata Analyzer detects document tampering using only metadata—without analyzing document content. It identifies inconsistencies in embedded metadata to flag manipulation attempts.

Key Assumptions:

- 1. Tamperers often overlook metadata.
- 2. Metadata patterns (e.g., suspicious software, illogical dates) suggest forgery.
- 3. It targets less sophisticated tampering.
- 4. Metadata analysis is a preliminary screening tool.

Methodology:

- 1. **Extraction:** Use PyPDF2 to extract standard and XMP metadata.
- 2. Consistency Checks: Analyze creation/modification dates, future timestamps, and software legitimacy.
- 3. Pattern Matching: Compare metadata to trusted software lists and required fields.
- 4. **Integrity Checks:** Assess structural coherence to detect corruption.

2. Challenges and Trade-offs

Technical Challenges:

- Metadata Variability: Differences due to creation tools, workflows, or industry norms can cause false positives.
- **Sophisticated Tampering:** Forgers may generate legitimate-looking metadata.
- Format Limitations: PDFs allow optional/custom metadata, complicating analysis.

Implementation Trade-offs:

- **Simplicity vs. Comprehensiveness:** Focused on lightweight, fast metadata-only analysis, sacrificing detection depth.
- False Positives vs. Negatives: Tuned for high sensitivity, raising more flags with human review required.
- Generalization vs. Specialization: Designed for broad use, missing document-specific forgeries.

3. Improvements and Scaling

Enhancements:

- **Content Analysis:** Add OCR, image, and layout verification.
- Machine Learning: Train models on real and tampered documents.
- **Blockchain:** Use distributed ledgers for verifiable provenance.

Scaling Strategies:

- Microservices Architecture: Modular services with scalable APIs.
- Institutional Integration: Partner with institutions for data and verification APIs.
- Knowledge Base: Maintain patterns, software fingerprints, and forgery techniques.

Conclusion

The tool offers a fast, resource-efficient method for initial forgery detection. While not comprehensive, it lays the groundwork for a multi-layered verification system combining metadata, content analysis, machine learning, and institutional integration.

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