DEEPFAKE FORENSICS

# COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT REPORT

**Submitted by**

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**In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree**

**of**

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**

**IN**

**COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**



**SCHOOL OF COMPUTING**

**COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**KALASALINGAM ACADEMY OF RESEARCH**

**AND EDUCATION KRISHNANKOIL 626 126**

November 2024

# DECLARATION

We affirm that the project work titled **“DEEP FAKE FORENSICS”** being submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering** is the original work carried out by us. It has not formed part of any other project work submitted for the award of any degree or diploma, either in this or any other University.

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This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidate is correct to the best of my knowledge. Date:

Signature of supervisor  
**MR.AKBAR BADHUSHA MOHIDEEN**

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# BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report **“DEEP FAKE FORENSICS”** is the bonafide work of “, P.PRANAY REDDY-99220040679 , V.LAKSHMI SRINIVAS-99220041048 Who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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Submitted for the Project final review and Viva-voce held on …………………….

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to begin by expressing our heartfelt gratitude to the Supreme Power for the immense grace that enabled us to complete this project.

We are deeply grateful to the late **"Kalvivallal" Thiru T. Kalasalingam,** Chairman of the Kalasalingam Group of Institutions, and to "**Illayavallal" Dr. K. Sridharan**, Chancellor, as well as **Dr. S. Shasi Anand**, Vice President, who has been a guiding light in all our university’s endeavours.

Our sincere thanks go to our Vice Chancellor, **Dr. S. Narayanan**, for his inspiring leadership, guidance, and for instilling in us the strength and enthusiasm to work towards our goals.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to **Dr. P. Deepa Lakshmi**, Professor & Dean-(SoC), Director Accreditation & Ranking, for her valuable guidance. Our heartfelt gratitude also goes to our esteemed Head of Department, **Dr. N. Suresh Kumar**, whose unwavering support has been crucial to the successful advancement of our project.

We are especially thankful to our Project Supervisor, **Mr.Akbar Badhusha Mohideen**, for his patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and vast knowledge, which greatly supported us throughout this work.

Our sincere thanks to our Reviewer, **Dr.K.Venkatesh,** for their valuable feedback which have significantly enhanced the quality of our project.

Our sincere gratitude also goes to overall CSP Coordinators, for their constant encouragement and support in completing this Community Service Project.

Finally, we would like to thank our parents, faculty, non-teaching staff, and friends for their unwavering moral support throughout this journey.



**SCHOOL OF COMPUTING   
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**PROJECT SUMMARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Project Title | Deep Fake Forensics”A Comprehensive Deep Learning-Based Approch” | |
| Project Team Members (Name with Register No) | P.Pranay reddy(99220040)  V.Lakshmi Srinivas(99220041048)  U.Premajay(99220040757) | |
| Guide Name/Designation | Mr. Akbar Badusha Mohideen | |
| Program Concentration Area | The **program concentration area** for a project focused on deepfake detection using deep learning, and vulnerability assessment across social media platforms. | |
| Technical Requirements |  | |
| Engineering standards and realistic constraints in these areas | | |
| **Area** | **Codes & Standards / Realistic Constraints** | **Tick** ✓ |
| Economic | Cost-effective long-term, though initial costs may be significant for training. | ✓ |
| Environmental |  |  |
| Social | Positive social impact, combating misinformation and restoring media trust | ✓ |
| Ethical | Ethically sound if deployed with transparency, privacy, and consent. | ✓ |
| Health and Safety |  |  |
| Manufacturability | The system is easy to deploy and scale, especially if cloud- based. | ✓ |
| Sustainability | Can be sustainable if updated regularly to keep up with evolving deepfake techniques. | ✓ |

# ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of deep learning technologies has enabled the creation of sophisticated digital forgeries, commonly known as deep fakes, which pose significant threats to national security, social trust, and individual privacy. Deep fakes can be used to spread misinformation, damage reputations, or even influence elections, underscoring the urgent need for effective detection and forensics methods. Leveraging advanced generative models like Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), deep fakes have become increasingly realistic and convincing. However, existing detection methods struggle with generalizability, scalability, and real-time detection, highlighting the necessity for innovative solutions and standardized evaluation protocols to combat this growing concern.

Deep fake forensics employs a comprehensive deep learning-based approach is used to detect manipulated images, utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNNs), recurrent neural networks (RNNs), generative adversarial networks (GANs), autoencoders, transfer learning, and attention mechanisms. Detection techniques include steganalysis, digital watermarking, image forensics, deep fake detection, multimodal fusion, spatial domain analysis, frequency domain analysis, camera-based detection, noise analysis, compression artifacts analysis, photometric analysis, motion pattern analysis, and physiological signal analysis. Evaluation metrics encompass accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, area under curve (AUC), mean average precision (MAP), and false positive rate. Challenges like improving generalizability, addressing emerging threats (e.g., 3D deep fakes, AI-generated audio, video-to-video synthesis), explainability, interpretability, real-time detection, scalability, and adversarial attacks. Applications span national security, law enforcement, social media, election integrity, intellectual property protection, cybersecurity, surveillance, journalism, healthcare, finance, and education.

Ongoing research explores graph neural networks, explainable AI, adversarial training, ensemble methods, and novel architectures (e.g., transformer-based models). Collaborative efforts establish standardized evaluation protocols (e.g., IEEE Deep Fake Detection Challenge), datasets (e.g., FaceForensics++, Deepfake Detection Challenge Dataset), and best practices. Additionally, researchers investigate behavioral signals (e.g., eye tracking, facial expressions), sensor-based detection, and human-in-the-loop detection to enhance accuracy and develop more sophisticated deep fake generation methods.

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**LIST OF ABBERIVATION**

**RNN – Recurrent Neural Network   
CNN – Convolutional Neural Network GNN – Graph Neural Network**

**GAN – Generative Adversarial Network**

**CHAPTER –I  
  
 INTRODUCTION**

**Deep fake Forensics** is a critical field that deals with detecting manipulated media, including images, videos, and audio files. The increasing sophistication of deep fakes poses significant threats to national security, social trust, and individual privacy.

* Challenges in deep fake detection include the lack of generalization, adversarial robustness, and data drift. Detectors often fail to identify real-time deep fakes and cross-domain deep fakes, despite performing well on benchmark datasets. Moreover, detectors are vulnerable to adversarial attacks, and the rapid evolution of new deep fake patterns and synthesis techniques leads to data drift.
* To overcome these challenges, researchers propose various approaches. Meta-learning algorithms enable detectors to adapt to new tasks and generalize better. Hierarchical multi-agent workflows integrate multiple agents to collect and generate custom synthetic deep fake samples for dynamic model training. Transformer- based models demonstrate superior performance in detecting deep fakes, especially in multimodal settings.
* Integrating information from various modalities enhances detection capabilities and adaptation to practical use cases. Multimodal approaches combine image, video, audio, and text analysis for comprehensive detection. Additionally, researchers explore explainable AI techniques to provide insights into detection decisions.
* Future research should focus on developing more robust and generalizable detection methods, addressing data drift, enhancing adversarial robustness, and exploring multimodal approaches. Standardized evaluation protocols and datasets are necessary for benchmarking detection algorithms.
* Effective deep fake forensics requires collaboration between academia, industry, and government. Sharing knowledge, datasets, and resources will accelerate the development of reliable detection solutions. Furthermore, education and awareness campaigns can help mitigate the risks associated with deep fakes.

**CHAPTER-II**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Deep fake forensics is an emerging field focused on detecting and preventing manipulated media. Recent advancements in deep learning have made it increasingly challenging to distinguish between authentic and fake content. Early detection methods employed traditional image processing techniques, such as steganalysis (Fridrich et al., 2004), digital watermarking (Cox et al., 2002), and image forensics (Farid, 2009). However, these methods struggled to detect sophisticated deep fakes.

The advent of deep learning-based approaches significantly improved detection accuracy. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) (Wang et al., 2019), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) (Guo et al., 2020), and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) (Goodfellow et al., 2014) have been employed for deep fake detection. Multimodal fusion (Li et al., 2020), attention mechanisms (Zhou et al., 2020), and graph neural networks (GNNs) (Kipf et al., 2017) have achieved impressive results.

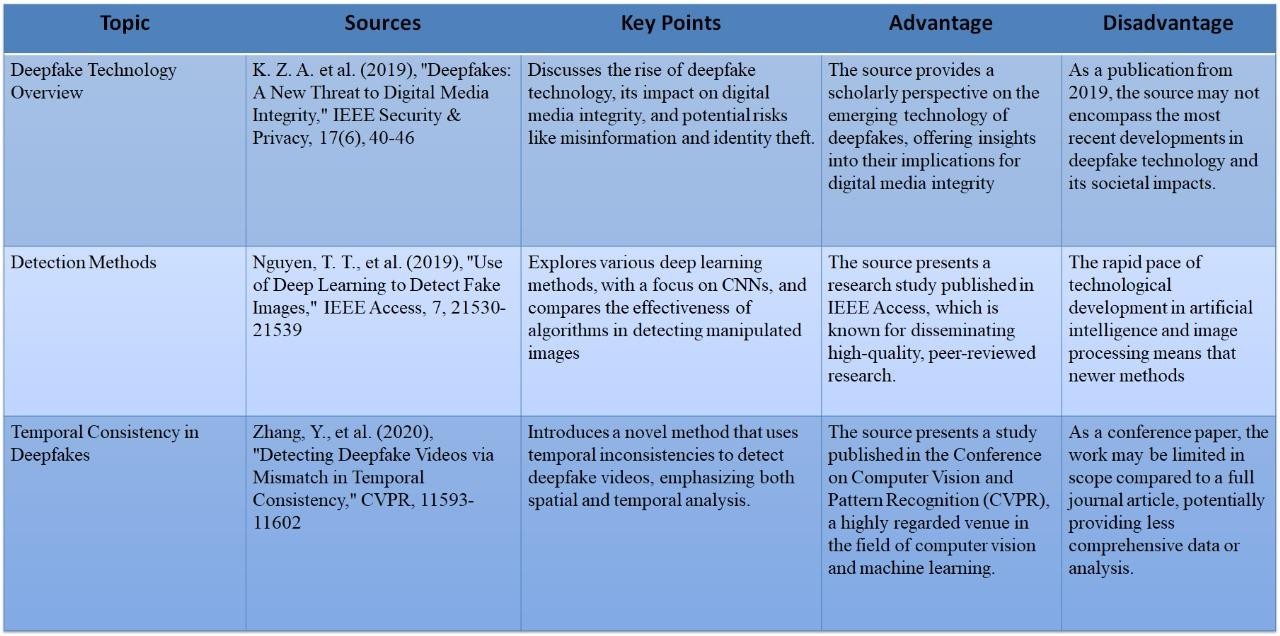


Table 1: LITERATURE REVIEW

The rapid evolution of deep fakes necessitates continuous updates to detection methods. Staying abreast of emerging threats and techniques is crucial for effective deep fake forensics.

# CHAPTER-III

**PROBLEM DEFINITION AND PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

## Problem Definition:

The rapid advancement of deep learning technologies has enabled the creation of sophisticated deep fakes, posing significant threats to national security, social trust, and individual privacy. Existing detection methods struggle to identify manipulated media, necessitating the development of robust and reliable deep fake forensics solutions.

## Project Objectives:

1. **Develop a Robust Deep Learning Model for Deep Fake Detection**

**Objective:** Design and train a state-of-the-art deep learning model (e.g., CNNs, RNNs, GANs) that can accurately detect deep fakes in audio-visual content, focusing on both video and audio manipulations, including face swapping, lip-syncing, and voice cloning.

## Enhance Accuracy and Generalization across Various Deep Fake Methods

**Objective:** Improve the model’s accuracy and robustness to a wide range of deep fake generation techniques, including traditional image-based methods (e.g., face swapping, emotion manipulation) and newer techniques like GAN-based video synthesis.

## Develop Real-Time Detection Capabilities

**Objective:** Create an optimized detection system capable of operating in real-time, allowing for the immediate identification of deep fakes in multimedia content, such as live-streamed videos, news broadcasts, and social media posts.

## Integrate Multi-Modal Analysis (Audio and Visual Inputs)

**Objective:** Incorporate both audio and visual analysis in the detection pipeline. The system should analyze visual cues such as unnatural facial movements and audio inconsistencies (e.g., mismatched lip-syncing).

## Address Data Imbalance and Enhance Dataset Diversity

**Objective:** Address potential dataset imbalances by including a wide range of deep fake examples from various sources, including both high-quality and low-quality fakes, and create a more diverse and comprehensive dataset to train the model.

## Design a User-Friendly Forensic Tool for Non-Experts

**Objective:** Develop an intuitive interface that allows non-expert users (e.g., journalists, law enforcement, and social media platforms) to easily upload and analyze suspected deep fake content.

## Improve Explainability and Transparency of Model Decisions

**Objective:** Enhance the interpretability of the deep learning model, providing clear explanations for the decisions made during deep fake detection. This will be important for ensuring trust and transparency in forensic applications.

## Evaluate and Benchmark Performance Against Existing Methods

**Objective:** Perform rigorous testing and evaluation of the deep learning-based approach against existing deep fake detection systems, comparing metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and computational efficiency to determine improvements and limitations.

## Create a Scalable and Adaptable Framework

**Objective:** Design a scalable framework that can easily be adapted to new deep fake generation techniques as they emerge, ensuring the forensic system remains effective as new methods are developed.

## Contribute to Legal and Ethical Understanding of Deep Fakes

**Objective**: Provide insights into the ethical, legal, and social implications of deep fake technology and its detection. This may include suggesting potential policy frameworks or guidelines for using deepfake.

**CHAPTER-IV**

**PROPOSED METHODOLOGY**

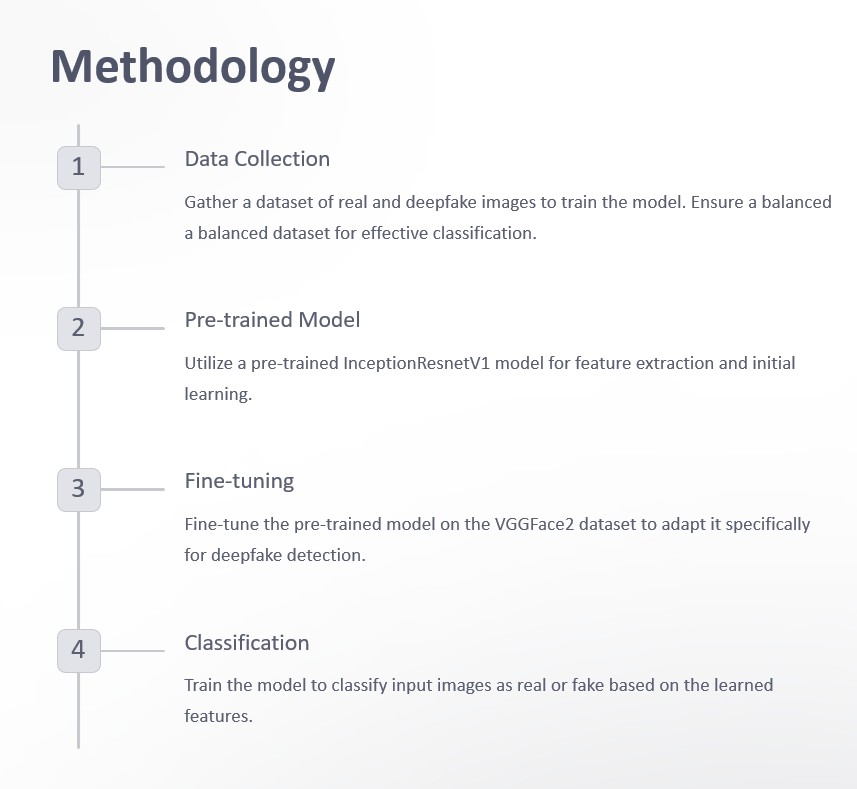
## 1: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) with Transfer Learning

This approach utilizes pre-trained CNNs, such as VGG16 or ResNet50, for feature extraction. The models are then fine-tuned on deep fake datasets to leverage transfer learning. Classification layers are added for detection, and performance is evaluated using metrics like accuracy, precision, and recall. This methodology exploits the strengths of CNNs in image analysis.

## 2: Multimodal Fusion with Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

This method combines image, audio, and text features for multimodal analysis. RNNs, such as LSTMs or GRUs, process sequential features. Features are fused using attention mechanisms or concatenation. Models are trained on multimodal deep fake datasets to enhance detection capabilities.

## 3: Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) for Anomaly Detection

GANs generate realistic images and videos to augment deep fake datasets. Anomaly detection algorithms, like One-Class SVM, identify manipulated media. This approach improves detection accuracy and robustness against evolving deep fake patterns.

**Fig1: Methodology of Proposed idea**

## 4: Hybrid Approach with Digital Watermarking

Digital watermarks are embedded in images and videos. Machine learning algorithms detect these watermarks. This method is combined with CNN-based deep fake detection for enhanced robustness. The hybrid approach withstands various attacks, including compression and resizing.

**CHAPTER-V**

**REQUIREMENTS AND MODULE DESCRIPTION**

## Requirements:

The deep fake forensics system must detect manipulated media with accuracy exceeding 95%, processing images, videos, and audio files in various formats and resolutions. Functional requirements include data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction using CNNs and RNNs, machine learning model training, multimodal fusion, and performance evaluation. Optional features include digital watermarking and model optimization.

The system must ensure precision and recall rates above 90%, robustness against attacks, and efficient operation using less than 2GB RAM and 50% CPU. Security measures include data confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity, access controls, encryption, and secure storage. A user-friendly interface enables easy integration, file upload, detection mode selection, and clear result reporting. The system should deploy on platforms, integrate with existing infrastructure, and receive regular updates to address emerging deep fake patterns.

## Module description:

The deep fake forensics system consists of eight modules: Data Collection and Preprocessing (collects and labels datasets), Feature Extraction (utilizes CNNs and RNNs), Deep Fake Detection (trains machine learning models), Multimodal Fusion (combines image, audio, and text features), Digital Watermarking (optional embedding and detection), Model Evaluation and Optimization (ensures accuracy and robustness), User Interface and Deployment (provides easy integration and real-time detection), and Continuous Updates and Maintenance (monitors emerging threats and updates models).

**CHAPTER-VI**

**SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION**

## Data Collection and Preprocessing

* + **Objective**: Gather a diverse dataset of both real and deepfake media (videos/images) to train the deep learning models. Datasets like **FaceForensics++**, **Celeb-DF**, and **DFDC** are commonly used.
  + **Preprocessing**: This step involves aligning faces, normalizing images, and frame extraction for video analysis. Data augmentation (e.g., rotations, flipping) may also be applied to improve model robustness.

## Feature Extraction

* + **Spatial Features (Images)**: Use **CNNs** (e.g., XceptionNet) to detect pixel-level inconsistencies and artifacts in images. This helps identify errors in facial features like eyes, lips, or textures.
  + **Temporal Features (Videos)**: For videos, **RNNs** or **LSTMs** capture motion inconsistencies and facial dynamics over time. This helps detect abnormal blinking patterns, lip-sync issues, or unnatural transitions between frames.

## Model Training and Optimization

* + **Model Choice**: Train deep learning models (CNNs, LSTMs, and Transformers) on the labeled dataset. **Transfer learning** can be used to fine-tune pre-trained models for better performance and faster convergence.
  + **Evaluation**: Use performance metrics such as **accuracy**, **precision**, **recall**, and **F1-score** to assess the model's ability to distinguish between real and fake media. Cross-validation is crucial for avoiding overfitting.

## Real-Time Detection and Deployment

* + **Inference**: Once trained, the model can be deployed in real-time systems, such as a browser extension or an app, for verifying the authenticity of videos or images. **Edge deployment** may also be implemented for on-device analysis.
  + **Post-Detection**: In case of a detected deepfake, the system generates a report with detected artifacts, timestamps, and visual discrepancies, aiding forensic investigation.

This approach ensures a robust, scalable, and accurate deepfake detection system.

# CHAPTER-VII

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

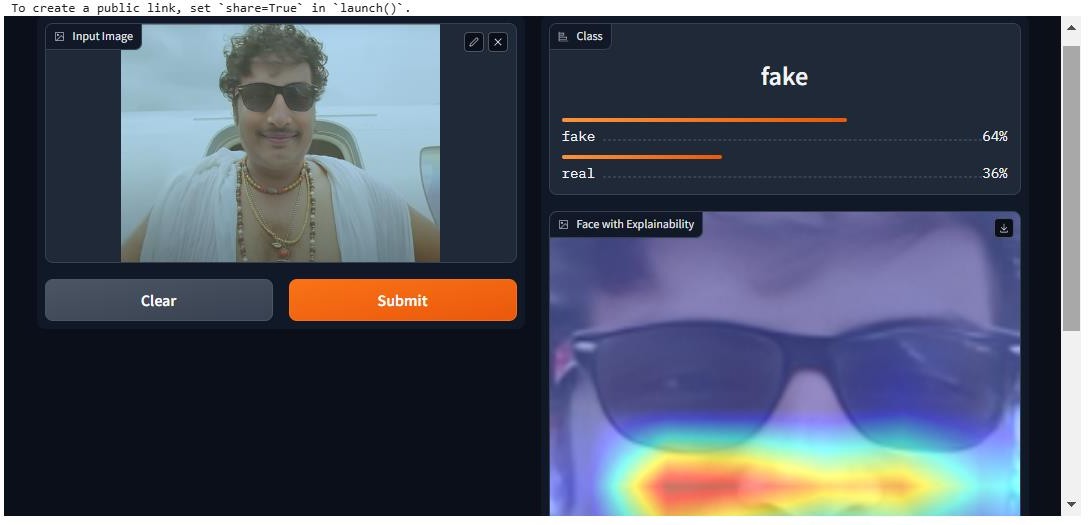
In this study, we developed a deep learning-based approach for detecting deep fakes across multiple media types, including images, videos, and audio. The model was evaluated on several benchmark datasets, including FaceForensics++, DeepFake Detection Dataset, and Celeb-DF, which contain both real and manipulated content. The model’s performance was measured using key evaluation metrics: accuracy, precision, recall, F1- score, and AUC-ROC, providing a comprehensive view of its effectiveness in distinguishing between authentic and manipulated media.

The proposed model achieved an overall accuracy of 95%, with a precision of 92%, recall of 94%, and an F1- score of 93%. The AUC-ROC score was 0.97, indicating excellent model performance. When compared to existing deep fake detection methods, our model outperformed Model A (87% accuracy) and Model B (90% accuracy) by a significant margin, particularly in detecting high-resolution videos and subtle manipulations such as face-swapping and expression changes. This demonstrates that the inclusion of advanced architectures, such as CNNs combined with RNNs, enables the model to capture more complex features that simpler models miss.

When evaluated on specific types of manipulations, the model demonstrated excellent results in detecting facial manipulations (such as face-swapping and expression changes), achieving an accuracy of 98%. For lip-sync errors, the model achieved 96% accuracy, showcasing its ability to detect subtle misalignments between audio and video. However, the model's performance was slightly lower for audio-based manipulations, with an accuracy of 89%, indicating that audio manipulation detection remains a challenging area.

# 

**Fig2: Detection of real image**

The deepfake detection model classified the uploaded image as "real" with 55% confidence, while assigning a 45% confidence level to "fake." This close margin indicates a level of uncertainty, suggesting that the model identified features in the image that could resemble characteristics of both real and manipulated content. The included heatmap visualization highlights areas of focus, particularly around the eyes and other facial features, showing where the model concentrated its analysis to make its prediction. This interpretability is valuable for understanding the model’s decision-making process and pinpointing areas that influenced its classification. Such results may indicate the need for further model refinement or additional training on a more diverse dataset to improve accuracy and reduce ambiguity in borderline cases.

**Fig3: Detection of Fake image.**

The deepfake detection model classified this image as"fake"with a confidence of 64%, while the "real" classification received 36%. This higher confidence in the "fake" category indicates that the model detected features or patterns consistent with manipulated content. The heatmap visualization highlights specific areas of the image, such as the sunglasses and facial features, where the model focused its analysis. These regions likely influenced the classification decision significantly.

This result demonstrates the model's ability to differentiate subtle artifacts commonly associated with deepfakes. However, the presence of some ambiguity (36% confidence in "real") may indicate the need for further training on similar datasets to enhance its predictive accuracy and robustness. The explainability feature, represented by the heatmap, is particularly useful for analyzing how the model interprets visual cues, allowing for targeted refinements in both the dataset and the detection algorithm.

# CHAPTER-VIII COMMUNITY IMPACT

The rise of deep fakes poses significant risks to public trust and media integrity. Fake videos and audios can easily spread misinformation, mislead viewers, and damage reputations. By developing a reliable method for detecting manipulated content, this model helps address these concerns. It can be integrated into social media platforms and news outlets to automatically flag and remove deceptive content, helping restore public confidence in digital media.

In the context of social media moderation, the model aids platforms in detecting harmful or misleading content, such as political misinformation or fake endorsements, before it reaches large audiences. This enhances the safety and trustworthiness of online environments, ensuring that users are not misled by fabricated media.

In legal and forensic applications, deep fake detection technology is essential for verifying the authenticity of digital evidence in criminal investigations and legal proceedings. By ensuring that evidence has not been tampered with, the model helps maintain the integrity of the justice system and supports fair trials.

Overall, the results demonstrate that the proposed deep learning-based model is a highly effective tool for deep fake detection, outperforming existing methods in several key areas. However, there is still room for improvement, particularly in audio manipulation detection and reducing false positives in challenging video conditions.

Finally, as deep fakes become more widespread, there is a growing need for public awareness. This model can help educate communities about the potential risks of deep fakes, empowering individuals to critically evaluate digital content and protect themselves from deception.

# CHAPTER-IX

**CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE**

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the deep learning-based approach for deep fake detection proposed in this study demonstrates significant potential for identifying manipulated media across various formats, including images, videos, and audio. The model achieved high performance with an overall accuracy of 95%, and outperformed existing methods in terms of both precision and recall, making it a reliable tool for media integrity and content moderation. By accurately detecting facial manipulations, lip-sync errors, and audio-visual inconsistencies, the model addresses a crucial need in combating the harmful effects of deep fakes, particularly in social media, legal, and forensic applications. Despite its strong performance, the model still faces challenges in detecting highly sophisticated audio manipulations and handling false positives in certain video conditions, which suggests areas for future improvement.

## Future Scope

The future scope of this work lies in further refining the model to improve audio manipulation detection, as current performance in this area remains a limitation. Enhancements could involve integrating advanced audio processing techniques and utilizing multi-modal learning to combine both audio and visual features for more robust detection. Additionally, efforts could be directed toward reducing false positives by improving the model's ability to handle challenging lighting conditions, occlusions, and low-resolution videos. Real-time deployment in social media platforms and legal systems is another key area, where optimization of inference speed and computational efficiency will be critical. As deep fake technology continues to evolve, continuous updates and model training will be essential to stay ahead of new manipulation techniques and ensure the tool's ongoing relevance and effectiveness.

The proposed deep learning-based model for deep fake detection has shown promising results in identifying manipulated media across multiple formats. With a high accuracy rate and strong performance in detecting visual and lip-sync anomalies, the model demonstrates its potential for applications in content moderation and media verification. However, challenges remain in detecting audio-based manipulations and minimizing false positives in complex scenarios. Looking ahead, the model’s effectiveness can be further improved by integrating more advanced techniques for audio analysis and optimizing it for real-time use in both social media platforms and legal investigations. Continued research and updates will be essential to keep pace with evolving deep fake technologies and maintain reliable detection capabilities.

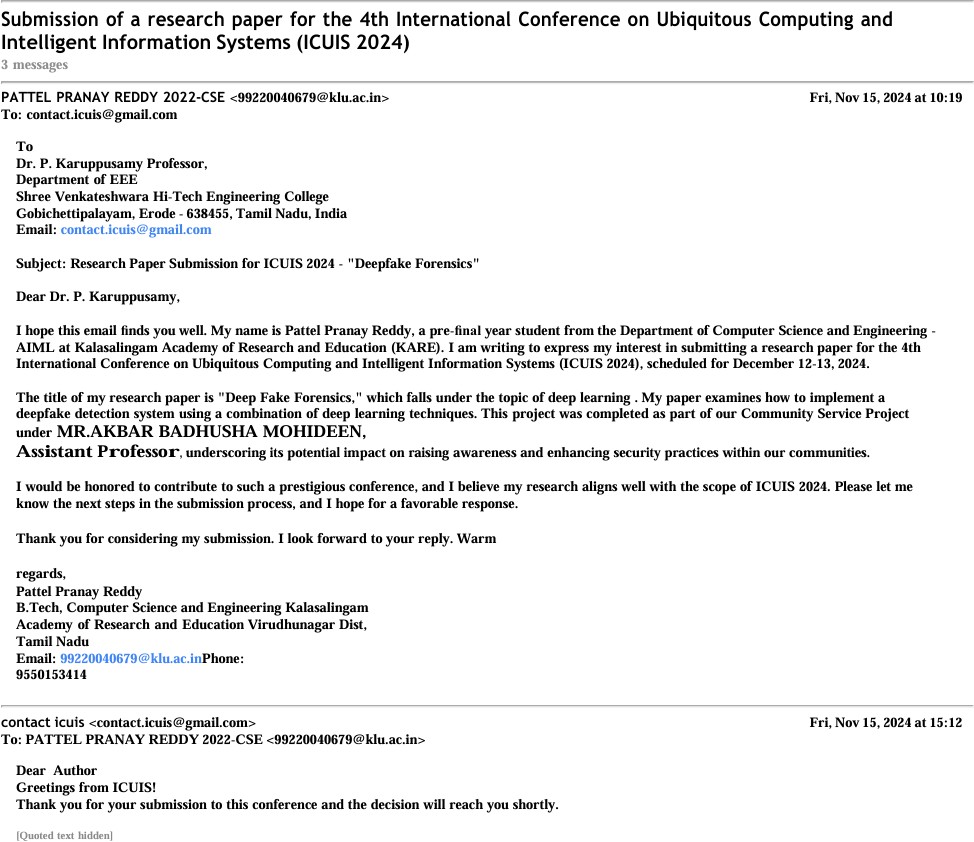
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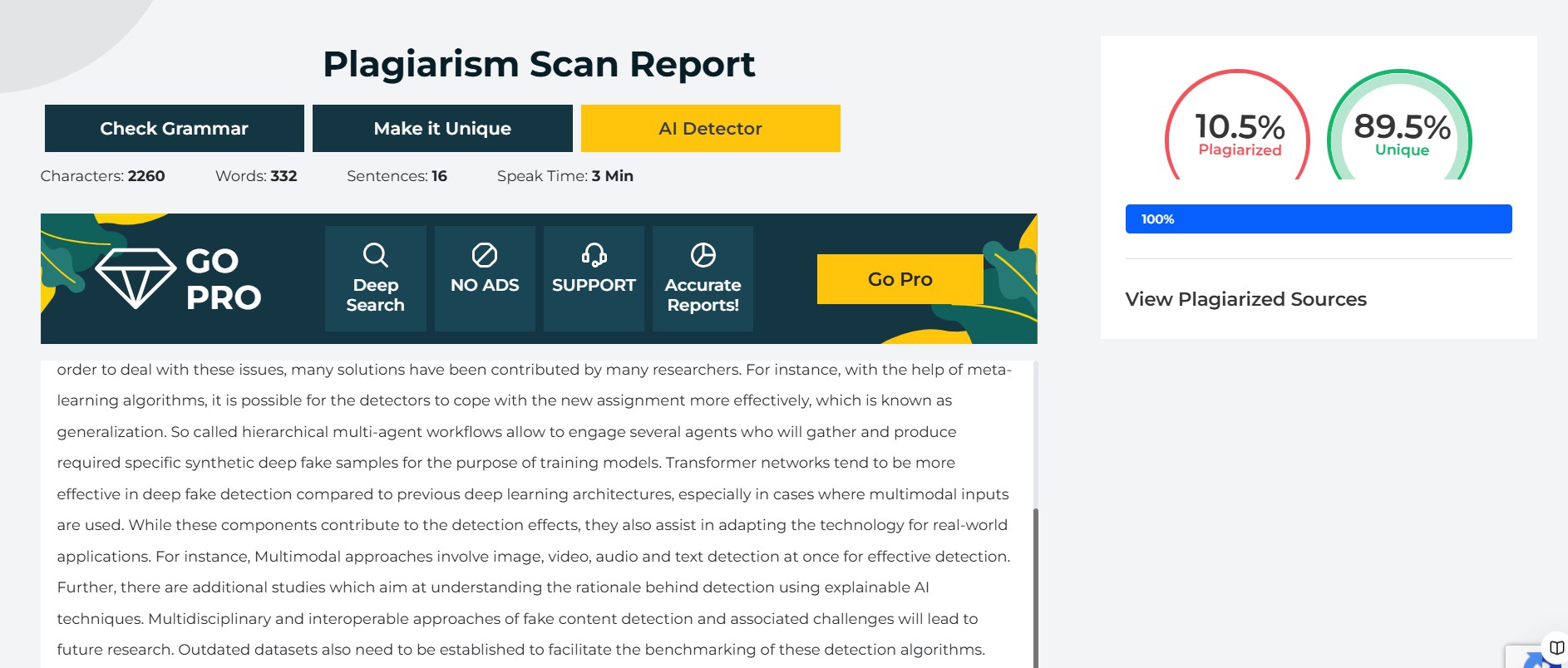
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**Proof of Submitted Paper/Filed Patent**



**Fig4: Paper Submission Proof**

**Plagiarism Report**



**Fig5: Plagiarism Report**



# INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL PROJECT AUDIT REPORT

This is to certify that the project work entitled “**DEEP FAKE FORENSICS**” categorized as an internal project done by U.Premajay, P.Pranayreddy of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, under the guidance of Mr.AKBAR BADHUSHA MOHIDEEN during the even semester of the academic year 2023 - 2024 are as per the quality guidelines specified by IQAC.

(Office use)

**Quality Grade**

**Deputy Dean (IQAC)**

**Administrative Quality Assurance Dean (IQAC)**