

Detailed report of the approach

Model training

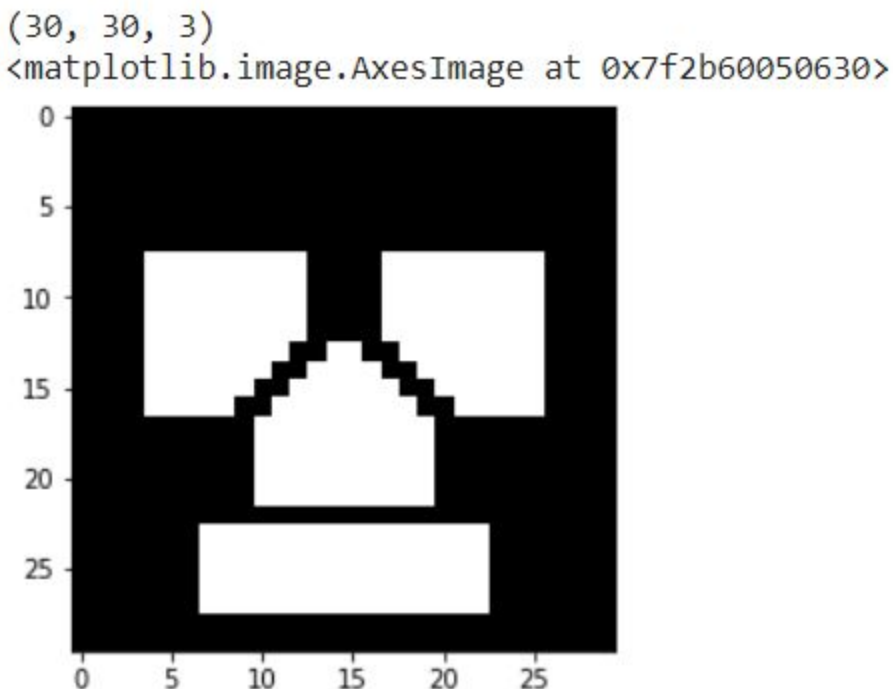
This section consists of three parts:

- Pre-processing of the Training Data

In this section I uploaded the data for training of the model, which is based on binary classification of face into real and fake/generated. The source of the data set is from kaggle.

Link: <https://www.kaggle.com/ciplab/real-and-fake-face-detection>

In the first part I did the data pre-processing in which the main focus was to generate the fake and real images labels for training the first part of the model training pipeline. As in the first part we are training a PATCH-GAN based Discriminator model for mid pipeline processing. So for training this model we need to create 30x30x3 dimensional labels for the real images and fake images. The example of the created label is shown by a sample image below.

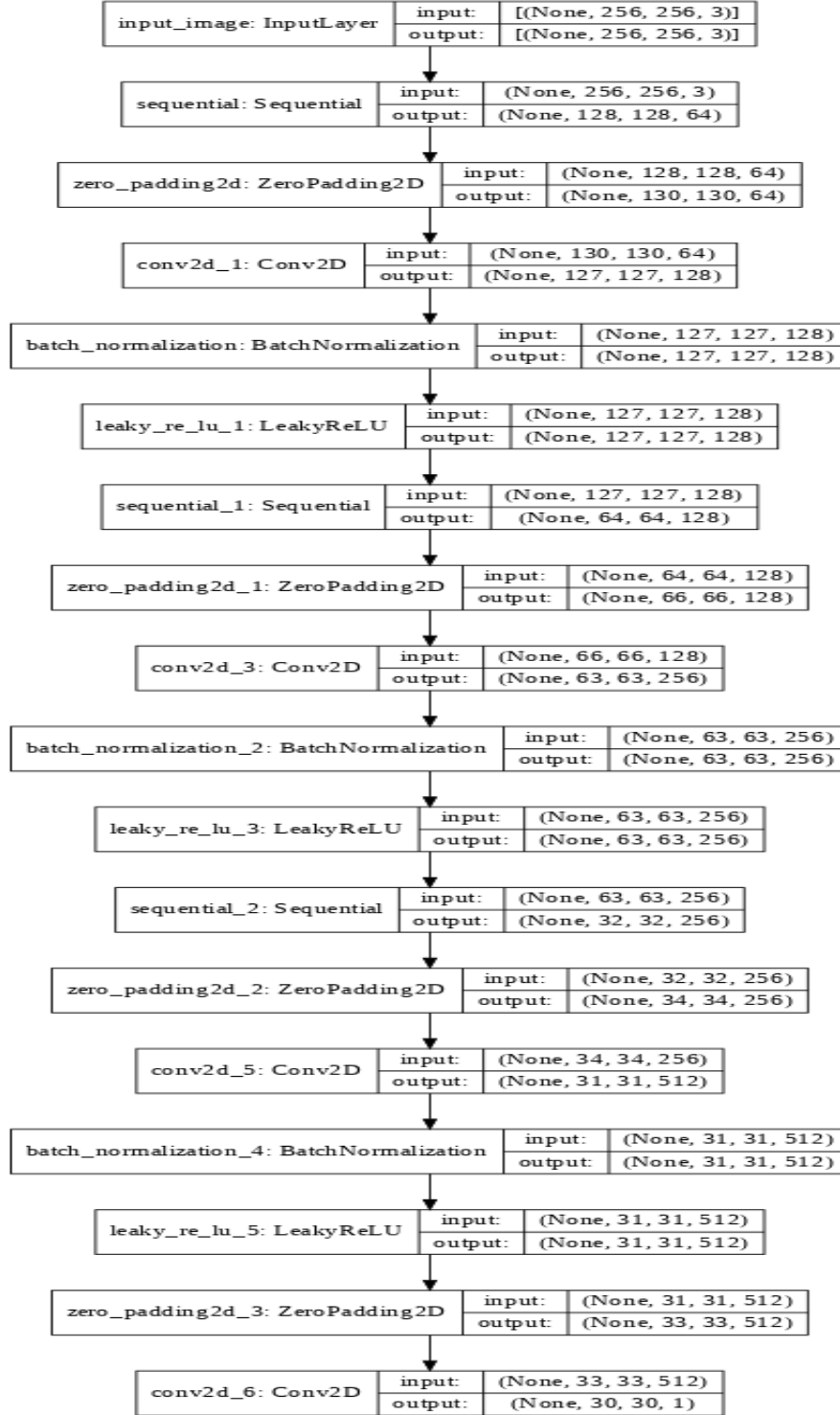


The white patches in the label represented the manipulated part in the fake image which corresponds to the eyes, nose and lips. The corresponding manipulated part is labeled in the image name itself in the dataset downloaded.

Once the labels for the training of the PATCH-GAN based model are created we make the whole images and its labels dataset and separate them into training and validation dataset respectively.

- Patch-GAN Based Discriminator Model

The first part of the pipeline for the training of classification model consists of making a PATCH-GAN based discriminator model whose information is given below.



Then the optimizer and loss functions are specified with some callbacks and then trained.

Once sensible results are obtained we move to the next part of the pipeline.

- Binary Classification Model

In this part of the pipeline we load the previously trained base model and then make a new model from it by adding the flatten and dense layers at the last. The last layer consists of a single neuron which classifies the images into real and fake images. The summary of the final model is given below:

Model: "model_7"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
input_image (InputLayer)	[(None, 256, 256, 3)]	0
sequential (Sequential)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	3072
zero_padding2d (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 130, 130, 64)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 127, 127, 128)	131072
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 127, 127, 128)	512
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 127, 127, 128)	0
sequential_1 (Sequential)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	262656
zero_padding2d_1 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 66, 66, 128)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 63, 63, 256)	524288
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 63, 63, 256)	1024
leaky_re_lu_3 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 63, 63, 256)	0
sequential_2 (Sequential)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	1049600
zero_padding2d_2 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 34, 34, 256)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 31, 31, 512)	2097152
batch_normalization_4 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 31, 31, 512)	2048
leaky_re_lu_5 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 31, 31, 512)	0
zero_padding2d_3 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 33, 33, 512)	0
flatten_10 (Flatten)	(None, 557568)	0
fc2 (Dense)	(None, 512)	285475328
fc3 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
fc4 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
output (Dense)	(None, 1)	129
=====		
Total params: 289,711,105		
Trainable params: 285,639,681		
Non-trainable params: 4,071,424		

Now, we specify the optimizer and the loss function along with callbacks and then train the model and then the best trained model is saved for final evaluation and classification process.

Classification of the provided images

The Classification pipeline for the provided images is also made in the same python notebook. In order to classify the images into real, fake and other objects I first decided to use computer vision library CV2 in python and use CascadeClassifier function and

`haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml` file in it to detect faces and other objects and then i decided to use the trained model to classify the face images into real and fake images. The resultant classification is displayed in the end of the notebook and the csv file is saved by the last two lines of the code.

Methods which not generated good results

For this project I have tried two other methods earlier, but booth seemed to work a bit less accurately and loss effective than the current one. The two methods included the direct supervised learning method and other was a transfer learning method using various imagenet models.