IS AI SACRY?

-By Giridhar Kavida

As of now, we know only the positive impact of AI, but we ignore the dark side of AI. Recently, a new video was released of Telugu actress Rashmika Mandanna. The video was morphed by the latest, "Deep Fake Technology," and the original video was by British-Indian influencer Zara Patel. Deep fake is the application of deep learning. Deepfake is one of the coolest applications, so as good as it is, it is very hard to distinguish it from the original.

Deepfake technology is a method for manipulating videos, images, audios, and texts, utilizing powerful computers and deep learning. So previously, we used to do this, like changing the face or replacing some faces with bodies. We used to do Photoshop, but the GAN (generative adversarial networks) algorithm changed the whole scenario GAN. Now we will understand the internal workings of this technology. Data collection is the first step to creating a deep fake; a large amount of data sets is needed. And after face detection and alignment from the feed data, the deepfake algorithm detects and aligns the faces. After detection and alignment feature extraction from the collected data (ex: eyes, nose, and mouth), Now the main process begins: face swapping. Once the model is trained, it can generate new images, videos, and texts about a target person, and the last process is refinement. It makes the deepfake image more realistic by adding lighting, colour, and motion. Let’s see the GAN algorithm. The deep-AI algorithm has two functions: encoder and decoder. The function of the encoder is to scan thousands of faces using an AI algorithm that allows the machine to learn similarities and reduce them to their shared common feature, compressing the image in the process. And the function of the decoder is to reconstruct all kinds of similarities and swap them with the original content. The encoder feeds the image (input) to the decoder. We can identify the deep fake images easily by unnatural blinking, facial distortions, lighting that seems off, a voice that sounds too robotic, double-checking the source and verifying the story across all social media, avoiding sharing, and tightening your privacy settings if you find your deep fake report to the cyber authority immediately. The Indian government minister of electronics and IT introduced a law for computer technology, Section 66E of the IT Act 2000. This offense is punishable with imprisonment of up to three years or a fine of up to Rs 2 lakh.

Deep-fake technology is an amazing tool with which we can create both good and bad things. People can use it to make fake videos that look real, causing issues with trust and privacy. And it is important to the government, and for laws to protect people, the government provided the helpline number of the cyber authority in 1930; earlier, it was 155260. And we need to make them understand this technology. So, we can use this technology wisely. If you find deep-fake images of others, you can immediately report them to a cyber authority.