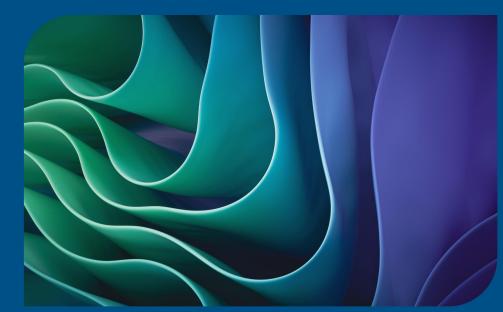
# Deep Learning Project Demo

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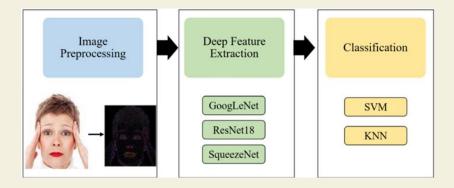
- Introduction
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### Introduction

- **Objective:** Enhance deepfake detection through improved feature extraction and model optimization.
- Background: Deepfake technologies pose challenges in misinformation and disinformation.
- Key Focus:
  - Use advanced CNN architectures.
  - Optimize models for real-time applications.
  - o Incorporate ensemble learning.

### **Methods Used in Research**

- Preprocessing: Error Level Analysis (ELA) for detecting pixel-level manipulations.
- Feature Extraction:
  - Pre-trained CNNs: ResNet18, GoogLeNet, SqueezeNet.
- Classification:
  - SVM: Hyperparameter-tuned Gaussian kernel.
  - KNN: Optimized neighbors and distance metrics.
- **Evaluation Metrics:** Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score.



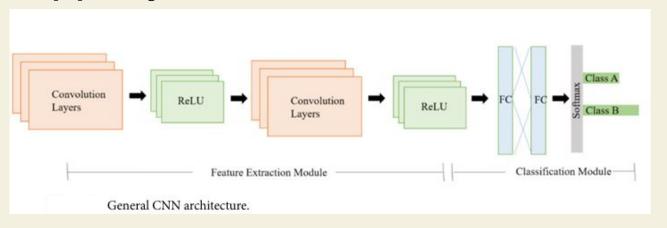
## Disadvantages and Scope of Improvement

#### Disadvantages:

- Limited architectures: No exploration of modern CNNs or Vision Transformers.
- o Computational inefficiencies: Lack of optimization for real-time use.
- Simplistic ELA preprocessing.

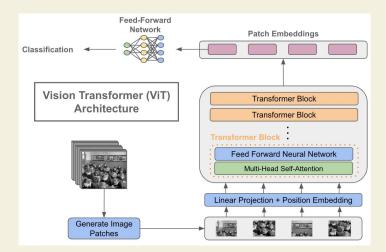
#### • Scope of Improvement:

- Incorporate advanced architectures like EfficientNet and ViTs.
- o Implement model optimization techniques like pruning and quantization.
- Enhance preprocessing for better robustness.



## **Proposed Improvements**

- Improved Preprocessing:
  - Adaptive ELA with dynamic scaling and resizing.
- Modern Architectures:
  - Use EfficientNet for scalability and efficiency.
  - Explore Vision Transformers for attention-based feature extraction.
- Real-Time Applications:
  - Apply pruning and quantization for deployment.
- Ensemble Learning:
  - Combine CNN features with classifiers like SVM and KNN.



# **Methodology of Proposed**

#### • Data Pipeline:

- Adaptive ELA preprocessing.
- Data augmentation for robustness.

#### • Modeling:

- Implement EfficientNet for deep feature extraction.
- o Integrate Vision Transformers for advanced patterns.

#### • Classification:

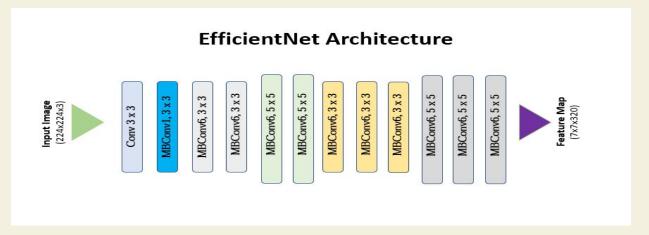
Train SVM and KNN with optimized hyperparameters.

#### Evaluation:

Measure accuracy, F1-score, precision, and recall.

### **Current Implementations**

- Preprocessing:
  - Adaptive ELA with quality-controlled JPEG resave and resizing.
- Model:
  - Pre-trained EfficientNet for feature extraction.
- Data Handling:
  - o Augmentation via ImageDataGenerator.
  - Train-validation-test split for reproducibility.
- Metrics:
  - Setup for performance evaluation (confusion matrix, F1-score).



### **Results and Comparison**

#### • Current Model:

- Adaptive ELA preprocessing.
- EfficientNet: Faster and scalable.

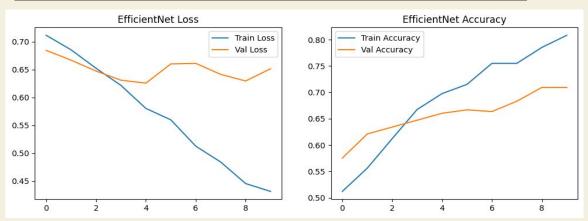
#### • Research Paper:

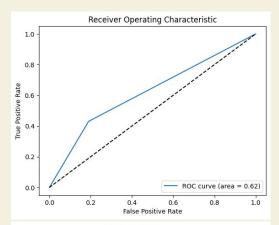
 Multiple CNN architectures evaluated (ResNet18, GoogLeNet, SqueezeNet).

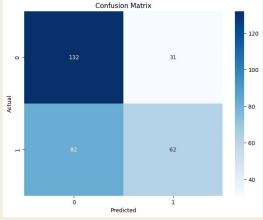
#### Comparison:

- Current model excels in preprocessing and computational efficiency.
- Lacks classifier integration and metric evaluation.

#### Accuracy: 0.63, Precision: 0.67, Recall: 0.43, F1-Score: 0.52







### **Next Steps**

- Integrate SVM classifiers for feature classification.
- Apply pruning and quantization for real time use.
- Increase the training time.
- Hyper Parameter tuning.