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Forensic Approach For Object Elimination and Frame Replication Detection Using Noise Based Gaussian Classifier

Govindraj Chittapur*[1], S. Murali[2] , Basavaraj S. Anami [3]

[1*] *Department of Computer Applications, Basaveshwar Engineering College, Bagalkot India*
[2] *Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Maharaja Institute Of Technology, Mysore, India*
[3] *Department of Computer Science and Engineering, KLE Institue of Technology, Hubli, India*

e-mail: gbcmc@becbgk.edu, murali@mit.ac.in, anami_bassu@hotmail.com

**Corresponding Author: gbchittapur@gmail.com,*

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Abstract:- In the modern world, people are beliving videos as part of social communication; as camera editing techniques are advanced, video doctoring is a technique for editing and recreating new details in the footage. Identifying these doctored videos poses a problem for the media source, the court of law, and the framework of evidence service. The research on video forensics, and specifically on the automatic recognition of object-based detection of video forgery, is still in its infancy. The approach proposed in this paper uses noise properties, extracted from each frame of the video using Wavelet Transform and nonlinear thresholding such as optimal SURE shrinkage. Gaussian Mixture Density (GMD) uses this as a Gaussian classifier, and the Expectation-Maxima algorithm sets the GMD parameter. Results of the output matrix show that we get excellent precision 99.36 percent recall 99.80 and precision 97.34 percent respectively for object removal and frame duplication detection compared to subsisting methods. The proposed approach effectively detects traces in the forensic video dataset and recognizes these.

Keywords: Video Forensic, Wavelet Transform, Expected Maxima, Gaussian Mixture Module, Sulfa, Sysu-Objforge

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1. Introduction

Digital Forensics is the identification of cybercrime and fraud by digital evidence analysis, which helps determine whether the content of a given digital document is genuine or forged. Usually, three forensic video types in the literature are:

1. Identification of the source: concern about identifying the wellspring of advanced technology, for example, mobile phones, camcorders, cameras, etc., using the media they make.

2. Differentiate computer-generated from the original video: targets to identify original recordings made by PC.

3. Forgery detection: This attempts to discover proof of alteration in digital proof such as tone, video cuts, pictures We concentrate on forgery identification in the advanced video in the proposed job.

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A video is a set of frames that could reliably be shown to mislead motion that violates the perceptual attention of the human visual system as shown in Figure 1.1

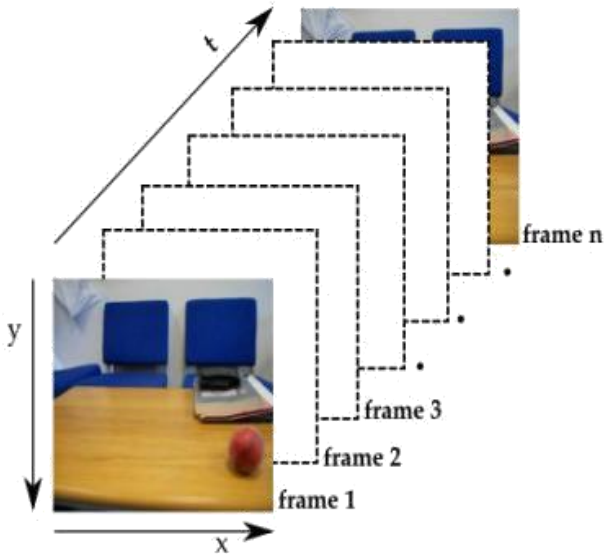

Fig 1 Human Visual Framework representation of a video

2. Related Work

Far more researchers are currently focusing on digital video forensic fields, and here we considered their prominence based work on identifying frame replication and identification of object removal in digital forensics.

Shunquan Tan proposes a process using motion residue in advance in object forgery[2]. Omar Ismael Al-Sanjary suggests the detection of forgery by copy-moving using an optical flow approach to a clone object[3]. Shunquan Tan developed an interesting approach with a frame manipulation detector based on the video encoder[4], Shaowei Weng developed an advanced principle of deep learning. They introduced a deep-learning method to remove duplicate patches of images using a coevolutionary neural network. In forgery footage, Xuewei Wang introduces object removal using a stationary background[5].

3. Methodology

3.1 Data Set and Design Issues:

Using SULPA[1] and SYSU-OBJFORGE[2] for copy-move and copy-paste tampering operations, we created a dataset from standard data set supported for object video forgery.

A. Data Set Design:

Here we develop and test the following standard forensic video data set for our proposed work:

SULFA[1]: contains unique as well as fake video files that are parsimoniously available on the website of the University of Surrey. There are about 150 videos collected from different camera sources, which are standard SX220, Nikon S3000, and Fujifilm S2800HD. Each video is about 10 seconds long, with a goal of 320,240 and 30 frames per second. The total of what videos thought of both temporal and spatial video features.

SYSU-OBJFORGE[2]: where the whole of the video cuts is a concentrate of a mansion-made video of a few 3 Mbit / s static recognition cameras, 1280/720(720p) H.264/MPEG-4 encoded Video with a 25-fps frame rate[1]. On record one hundred video cuts. All of this can be viewed as "flawless" as they have not experienced any sort of control. All video cuts have a length of around eleven seconds. Each of the "perfect" video cuts is created from one feature-based video cut. Each video cuts produced contain a couple of modeled portions that we endure for between one and five seconds. In those sections, the article based phony incorporates moving figures including / eradicating and changing places of the figures in the scene. It is an assurance that there can be no effortless insightful follow-up. All fashioned video cuts are re-compacted at that point, using indistinguishable parameters from those used in the associated flawless video cuts.

B. Identifying Object Elimination and Frame Replication Algorithm and Framework

We propose a technique for object removal and frame duplication by recognizing the differences of commotion between unique and altered criminal video frames derived from the aforementioned forensic video dataset. With Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) and nonlinear thresholding, for example, hard and soft with Stein's Unbiased Risk Estimator, the sensor commotion highlights are eliminated from each frame of the video. The Gaussian Mixture Density (GMD) is used as a Gaussian classifier, and the calculation Expectation-Maximization (EM) sets the GMD parameters.

The proposed strategy uses the highlights of the sensor commotion relationship between frames to evaluate the change in the clamour. Sensor commotion highlights interframe relationship produces connection coefficients and appreciates these connection coefficients, and we structure a connection grid for this. Connections lattice esteems passed to GMD-based Bayesian classifier ordering it to be specifically altered and bona fide in two classes. The unique outline for the strategy proposed is mentioned in Fig. 3.1. 3.1. Two different video altering assaults are suitable to recreate most altering sorts of agents. These assaults influence coefficient esteems of clamor relationships.

3.1 Proposed Algorithm for implementing Object Elimination and Frame Replication :

Phase 1: Read a video and concentrate the set of GOPF grayscale pictures.
Phase 2: Denoising GOPF using Wavelet Shrinkage as ideal.
Phase 3: Separate GOPF improvement by applying the Discrete Wavelet Update.
Phase 4: Recognize GOPF by applying non-direct thresholding to the conjugate irregularity.
Phase 5: Apply the Gaussian noise highlights to Denoising.
Phase 6:Calculate the relation coefficient between the conjugative frame structure using ideal safe shrinkage and delete each frame from the frame of reference.
Phase 7: Distinguishing the generated locale using the Gaussian classifier by using the Gaussian mixture module and Expected Maxima calculation.

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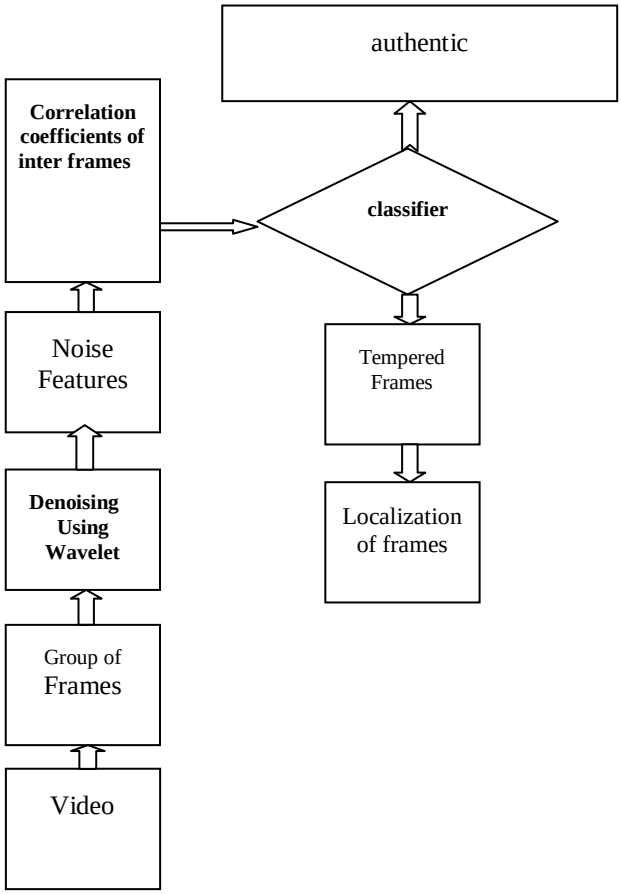

Fig 2. Architectural diagram of identifying object removal and frame replication in forensic video

Following the diagram, Fig.3 explains the process of the three-level decomposition of a video signal, H_0 is a High Pass Filter, and G_0 is a Low Pass Filter. $c_{j[n]}$ signify the approximation coefficients and $d_{j[n]}$ denote the detail coefficients.

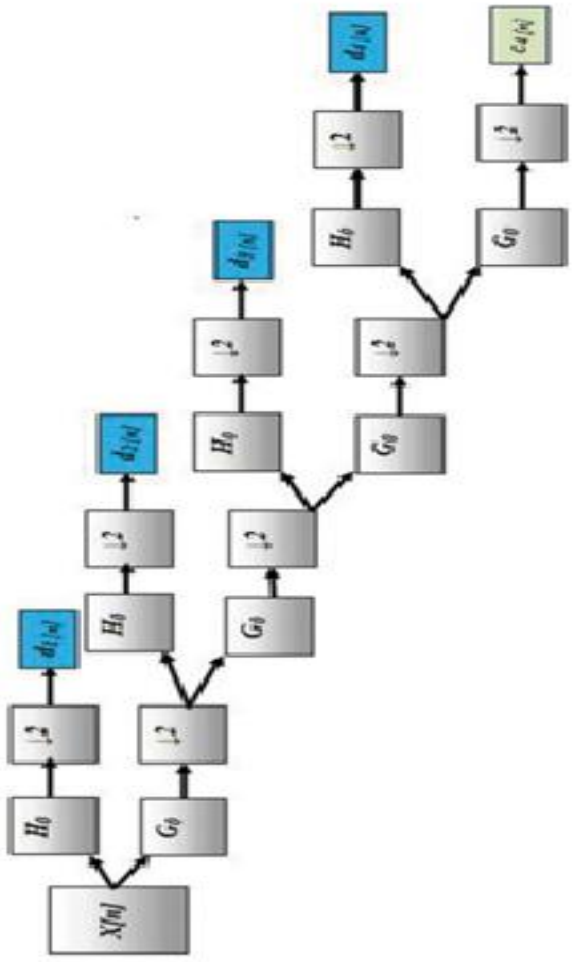

Fig 3 The process of noise extraction using wavelet decomposition.

4. Result and Discussion:

Within this section, we are testing to show the feasibility of the approach proposed. Our system is primarily designed to detect object removal and video frame duplication forgery with static backgrounds, object removal videos from SULFA [1] forensic identified dataset, and SYSU-OBJFORGE]2] dataset.

Fig 4. Representative frame from SYSU-OBJECT FORGE Dataset where the videos are converted in tor group of picture frames.

Fig 4.2 Resultant frame of object removal forgery detection where the proposed approach identified frame duplication

Fig 4.3 Resultant frame duplication identified and extracted the test video given from the forensic dataset SUFLA.

5.Conclusion:

Videos are a part of modern digital socio-communications. Real-world situations where digital data accuracy is critically relevant, where video recording is regarded as evidence of a witness in court. This paper's key contribution is that we present a framework for defining object removal with frame replication. Specifically, we set our system with noise-related features based on images. To accomplish this goal, we examine the association between the adjacent video frames. The suggested approach will identify the regions that have been tampered with.

Besides, it can also automatically recognize regular motion. To illustrate the efficiency of the proposed scheme we used standard forensic data collection SULFA for frame replication and SYSU-OBJFORGE for object removal forgery detection. classify object elimination and frame replication in the SYSUOBJECTFORGE dataset, we succeeded in extracting 99.36 per cent accuracy rate and 99.80 per cent precession rate. The drawback of the system is an individual rate of compression, so we need to reset the correct classification factor.

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