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- Digital Image Analysis
 - The Problem with Images
 - Authenticating Images
- Analysis Methods
- Case Study: Dr. Z
- Conclusion



Disclaimer

- All images and screen shots are copyright by their respective owners and are included for academic discussion and research.
- This complies with the copyright law of the United States as defined and stipulated under Title 17 U. S. Code.
- The methods presented here are experimental.

Digital Image Analysis



Pictures Have Power



Space Shuttle Challenger



lwo Jima, World War II



http://grin.hq.nasa.gov/IMAGES/SMALL/GPN-2004-00012.jpg http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2004/winter/top-images.html http://funny-insurance.blogspot.com/2007/05/top-10-best-funny-photo-of-funny.html

Not All Pictures Are Real

- Why not real?
 - Modified to influence opinions
 - Enhanced to convey a point
 - Designed to show techniques

- Fake Photos
 - Old School:
 - Staged
 - Mislabeled
 - Hi-tech Methods:
 - Spliced
 - Airbrushed
 - Digitally Modified
 - "Shopped"
- Legal Implications
- Image as Authentication



Old-School Fakes



10-Oct-1914: "I opened up the paper and what was my surprise to see a big spread picture of myself, lined up against that row of Melle cottages and being shot for the delectation of the British public."

Adnan Hajj: Beirut (Reuters) 22 July 2006 5 August 2006





Old and New

- Problem
 - Photos are REAL
 - Only identified by close inspection or tracking source
- Combined with new methods





2002 Dust Storm

2004 Tsunami

http://www.snopes.com/photos/tsunami/sumatra.asp

Images and the Law

- Pornography
 - Protected by the First Amendment
- Child Pornography
 - Child Pornography Prevention Act (1996)
 - Prevents use of children in sexually explicit materials
 - Does not distinguish real from fake
- Virtual Child Pornography
 - Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition, 535 U.S. 234 (2002)
 - CPPA violated free speech rights
 - Distinction between "CP" and "VCP"
 - VCP does not use real children (it is regular "pornography")

Images as Authentication



My Problem with MySpace





http://www.peacexpeace.org/elements/images/familysignguy.jfif



The Big Questions

- Distinguish "real" from computer graphics
- How to detect image manipulations
- How to pull out information from images
 - Real images: who, where, when, how
 - Digitally enhanced: what, how
 - Computer graphics: what, how



The Big Answers

- Observation
- Basic Image Enhancements
 - Color Tweaking
- Image Format Analysis
 - Meta Data Analysis
 - Quantization Table Fingerprinting
 - Estimated Compression Level
- Advanced Image Analysis
 - Error Level Analysis
 - Principle Component Analysis
 - Wavelet Transformations

Observation



Warez Factory





Things to Look For

- Time
 - Clocks, calendars
 - Dated materials
- Location
 - Language
 - Region-specific technology
 - Currency and Electrical Outlets!
- Other
 - What's on the computer screen?
 - Any other identifiable elements



Example: Buzz

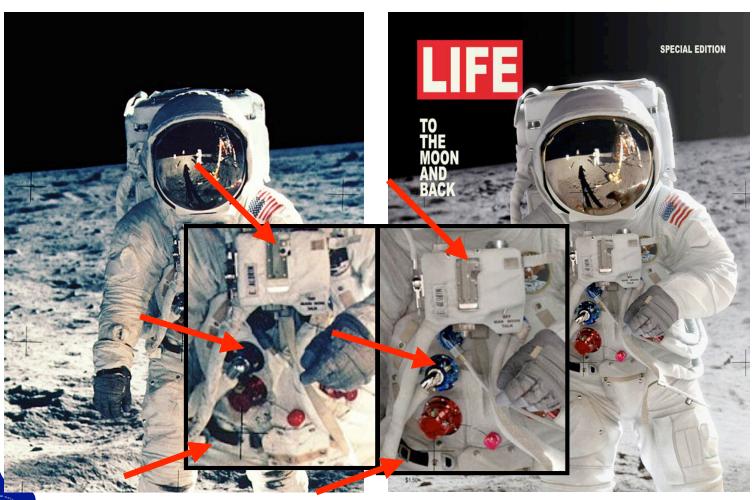
- Andrea Bertaccini
 - www.tredistudio.com
 - "CG Choice Award"from CG Society,2006
- Says based on NASA photo

http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/ History/ap11ann/kippsphotos/5903.jpg





Example: Buzz Compare

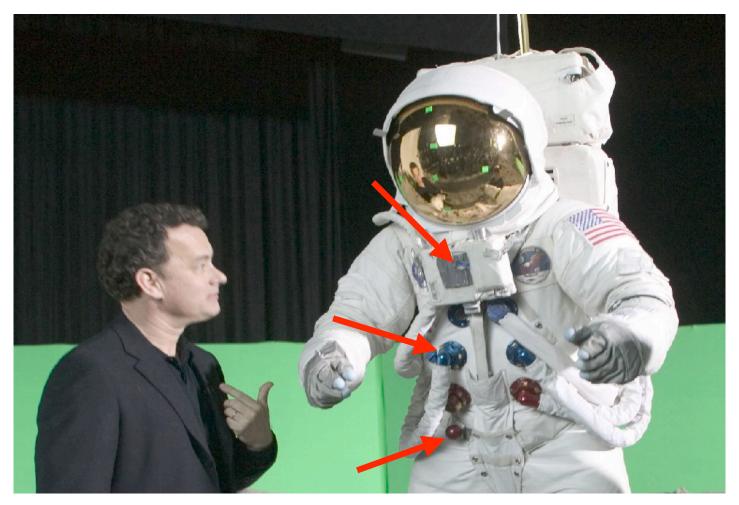


IMAX: Magnificent Desolation

- IMAX recreated moonwalk
 - http://www.imax.com/magnificentdesolation
 - Director: Tom Hanks
- Timeframe
 - Movie in 2005
 - Artist image in 2006



IMAX: Magnificent Desolation





What Happened?

- Artist likely:
 - Modeled position after NASA
 - Modeled spacesuit after IMAX



Format Analysis



Image Format Analysis

- Formats are information
 - Formats are data that contain data
 - Changes to image yield changes to format
- JPEG as an example
 - Most methods work with any image format



JPEG Feature Set

- Key Features of JPEG
 - Meta data
 - Quantization matrix for lossy compression
 - Lossy data format
 - Divide image into 8x8 cells
 - JPEG artifacts are usually visible 8x8 cells
- Feature Detection
 - Feature leads to manipulation detection

JPEG Meta Data

- Information about image
 - Camera type and settings
 - Date and time
- Multiple images
 - Varying quality
 - Useful for distinguishing cameras
- Meta data problem:
 - Modified or inaccurate
 - Applications do not update meta data!
 - Photoshop keeps camera info (even if picture changes)
 - Photoshop does not log Photoshop changes

\$ exiftool IM001022.JPG

MIME Type : image/jpeg

JFIF Version : 1.1

Make : Hewlett-Packard
Camera Model Name : HP PhotoSmart 618
Orientation : Horizontal (normal)

X Resolution : 72 Y Resolution : 72

Resolution Unit : inches
Y Cb Cr Positioning : Centered
Exposure Time : 1/125
F Number : 3.7
ISO : 100
Exif Version : 0210

Date/Time Original : 2007:05:28 09:19:49

Components Configuration : YCbCr
Compressed Bits Per Pixel : 1.6
Shutter Speed Value : 1/128
Aperture Value : 4.0
Exposure Compensation : 0
Max Aperture Value : 4.0
Subject Distance : 0.13 m

. . .



Quantization Fingerprinting

- Should compute optimal quantization tables
 - CPU intensive!
 - Slow user experience!
- Hard-coded quantization tables
 - Few systems actually generate Q tables
 - Digital cameras use different Q tables
 - Vary by make and model
 - Optimized for CCD, data size, manufacturer
 - Canon pictures look best on Canon printers (colors optimized)
 - Cannot just "copy over" Q tables
- Forensics
 - Match Q tables to application or camera
 - Media outlets: Pay attention!

Quantization Quality

- What if Q tables not known?
- JPEG uses a quality value
 - Save at 95%, 80%, 65%...
 - Quality corresponds with size
- Quality not saved in JPEG!
 - Fingerprint Q table? Know tool and quality
 - Unknown Q table? Need to determine quality
- Derive quality value!



Quantization Tables

- Q tables: compression and quality
- Two tables for YCrCb
 - 1 for luminance (Y)
 - 1 for both Cr and Cb
 - Optional:
 - 3 tables: Y, Cr, and Cb
- 64 elements
 - 1st element = DC
 - 63 elements = AC
 - Compression by frequency

```
Ouantization table
  Table index=0 (luminance)
             12
                                    10
    11
             13
                       18
                                    14
                  11
                       16
    17
             11
                           22
                                    17
              21
                  21
                           12
                                    23
              20
                  24
                       18
                                    20
```

```
# Quantization table
```

```
Table index=1 (chrominance)
                 5
                                   5
                13
                    11
           20
                         13
                                  20
  20
      20
           20
                20
                    20
                         20
                              20
                                  20
  20
      20
                20
                    20
                         20
                              20
                                  20
           20
                    20
                         20
                                  20
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      20
           20
                20
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                    20
                         20
                              20
                                  20
                    20
  20
      20
           20
                20
                         20
                                  20
```

Example Derivation

- Average AC values
 - Table 0: 11.63
 - Table 1: 17.57
- Average Y, Cr, Cb
 (11.63 + 17.57 + 17.57) / 3 = 15.59
- Get RGB/YCrCb conversion
 ||17.57 11.63|| = 5.94 convert
- Combine to find quality
 100.0 15.59 + 9.65 = 90.35%
 Call it 90%

```
# Quantization table
   Table index=0 (luminance)
                                10
                    18
                        16
             13 14
                                14
             11 11
                    16 22
                                17
             21 21
                    21
                        12
                                23
             20 24
                    18
                        20
                                20
```

```
# Quantization table
```

Table	index=1		(chrominance)				
3	4	4	5	4	5	9	5
5	9	20	13	11	13	20	20
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20



Quantifiable Problem

- Data loss is cumulative
- Resave problem:
 - Save an image at quality of 75%
 - Resave image at 90%
 - Image does not get better!
 - 90% of 75% = 67.5%
 - Quantization tables reflect 90%, not 75% or 67.5%
- How to detect image resaves?
 - Principal Component Analysis!

Principal Component Analysis

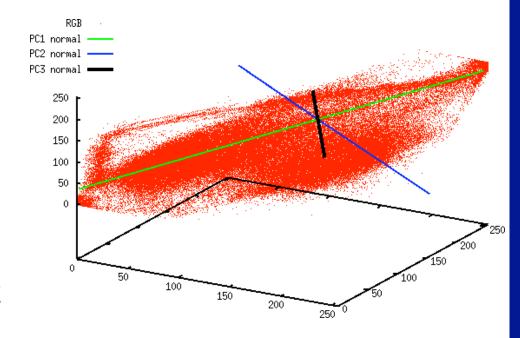
- PCA separates info
 - Computer vision
 - Data compression
- Identifies widest variance among points

3D = 3 components

PC1 = widest

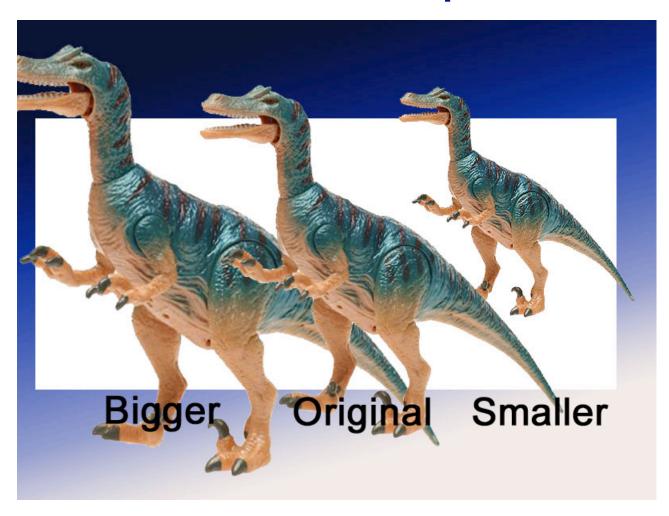
PC2 = next widest

PC3 = narrowest



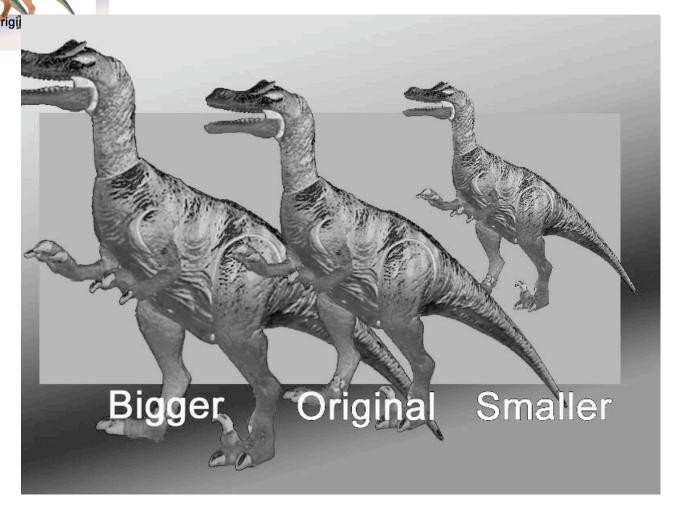


PCA Example



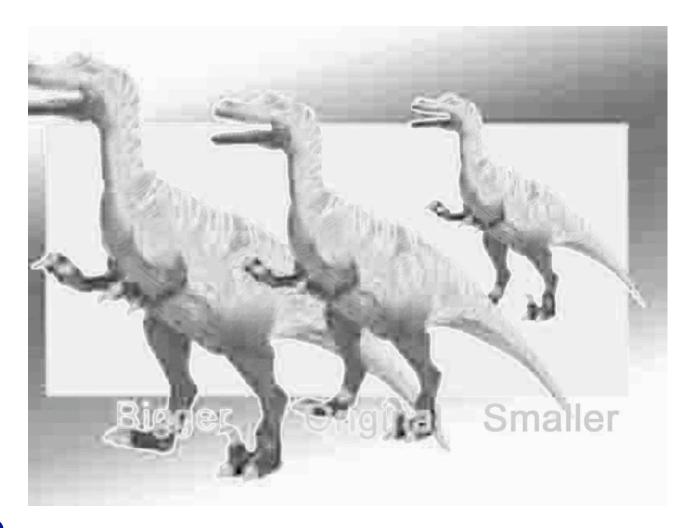


PCA Example



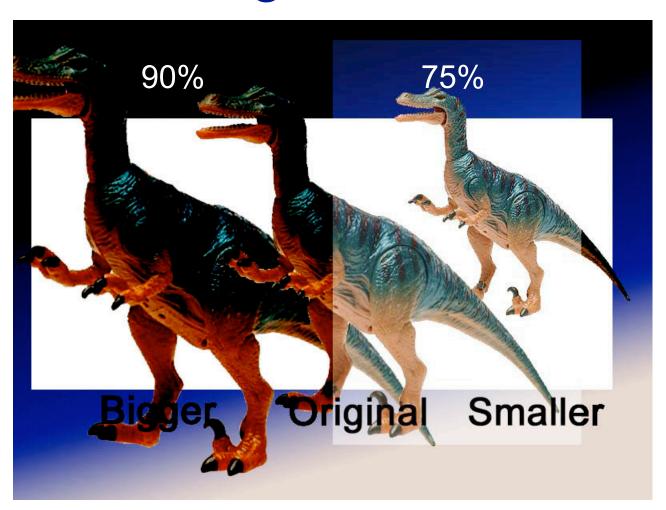
PC1 with Artifacts

95% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50%



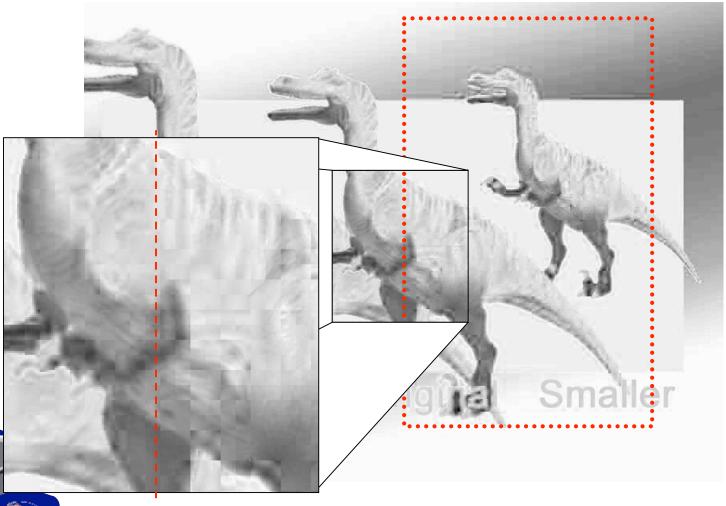


PCA Mixing: 90% with 75%





PCA Mixing: 90% with 75%



Example: Back to the Moon



Buzz Aldrin Moon Walk

 "All the image are made in 3DS MAX and postprocessed in Combustion and Photoshop."

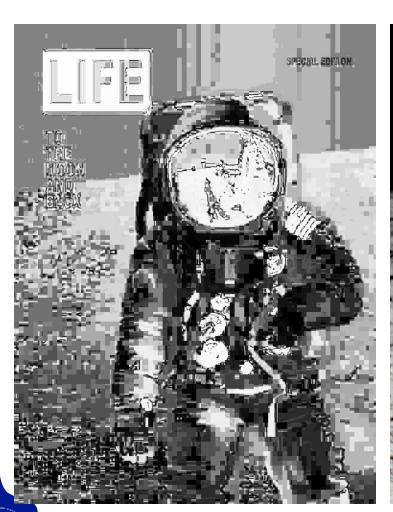
http://forums.cgsociety.org/showthread.php?t=323480

- JPEG Q tables say:
 - Photoshop
 - 89% quality

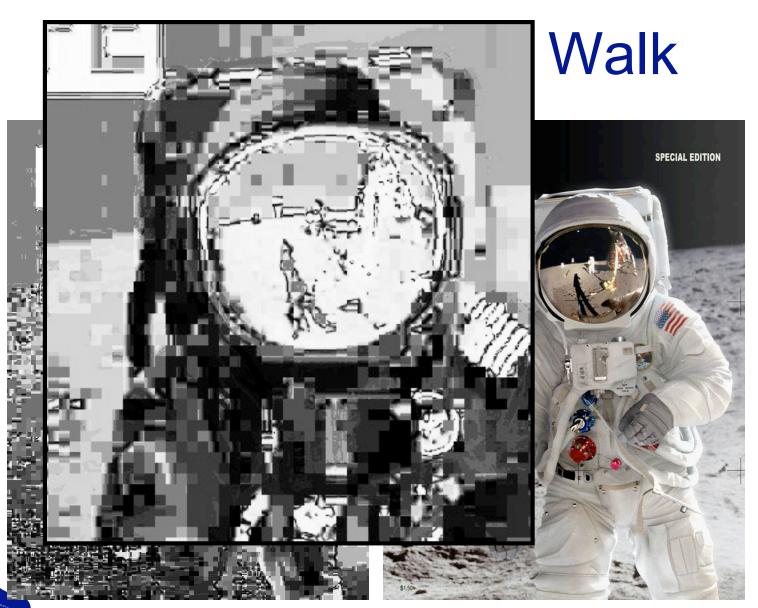




Buzz Aldrin Moon Walk



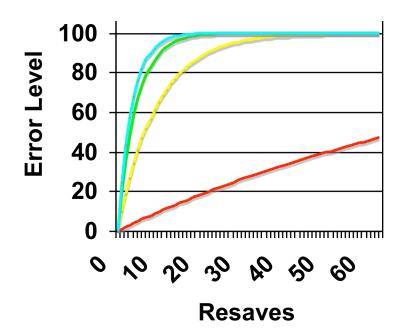




Error Level Methodology

- JPEG is lossy format
- Each resave introduces more error
 - But "copy" does not
- Error rate not linear!







Error Level Analysis

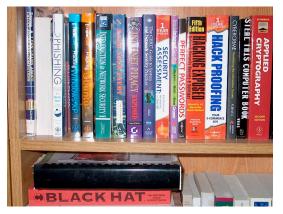
- Each 8x8 cell should be at same quality level
- Changes to image change quality level for the 8x8 cell

Methodology

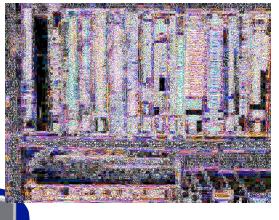
- Save image at 95%
 - Intentionally introduce known error rate
- Compare original and new 95% image
- Difference = error state
 - No difference = image local minima
 - Large difference = unstable 8x8 cell = original pixels!



Error Rate Example



Original



SIERCHIE COPPUTER BOOK

STERCHIE THIS COPPUTER BOOK

CRESCONG CONTROL TO THE COPPUTER BOOK

AND HACK PROOFING

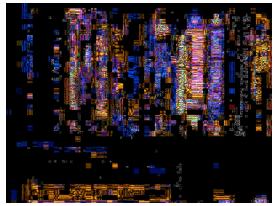
BECURITY

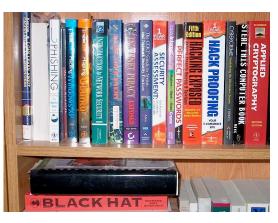
ASSESSMENT

CONTROL CONTROL SCART

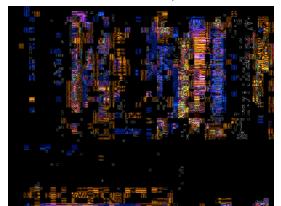
AND HACK CONTROL S

Resave #1, 75%

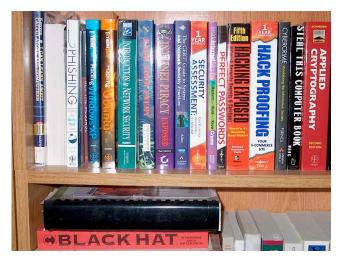




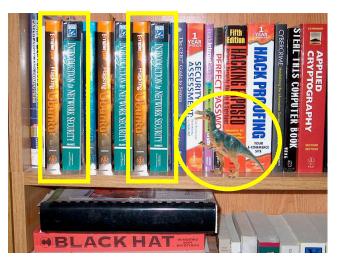
Resave #2, 75%



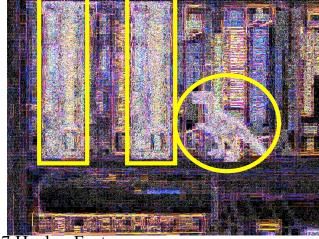
Modification Detection



Resave #1, 75%



Edited: Books, Dinosaur





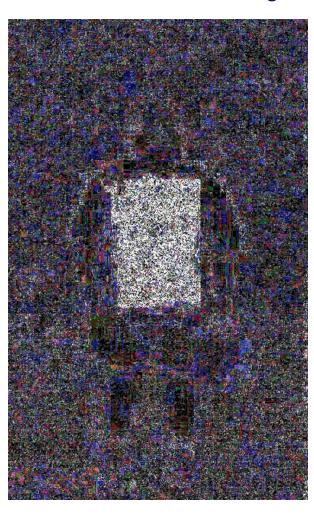
Copyright 2007 Hacker Factor

The "Alf Kid"!



"Alf Kid" Error Level Analysis

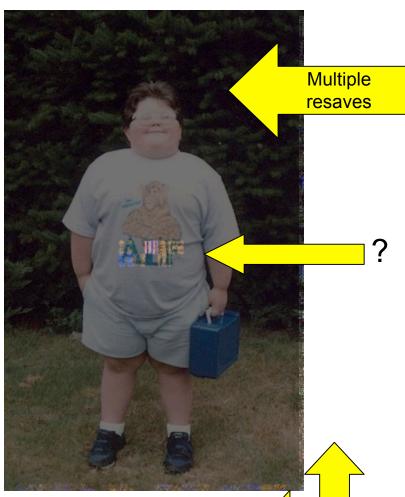






Original "Alf Kid"?







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Cropped

48

Crash Modifications



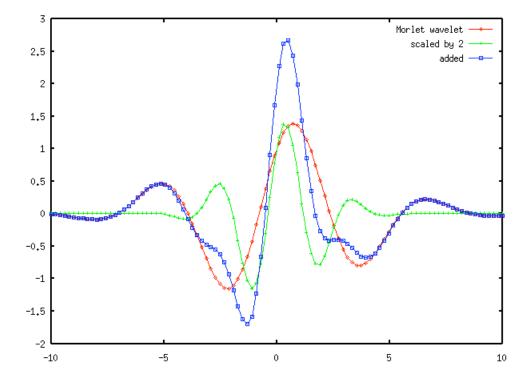
Crash Modifications



Wavelet Transformations

• Problem:

- If quality is same, how can you find differences?
- How to identify layers?
- Solution?
 - WAVELETS!





Wavelet Limitations

- Any signal can be approximated
- Some signals more difficult than others
 - Square waves or sharp color changes
 - Smooth, linear transitions
 - Extreme values (black or white)
- Some signals easier to approximate
 - "Natural" colors
 - Noisy images (e.g., CCDs)



Wavelet Image Analysis

- An 800x600 picture has 480,000 wavelets
 - Render only a few % to get general picture
 - Picture will appear blurry
 - Entire image should sharpen at same rate
- Image modification detection
 - Scaled images sharpen at different rates
 - Images from different focal lengths sharpen at different rates
 - Why? Images have different signal patterns

Wavelet Example

Original

1%

2%

3%

5%

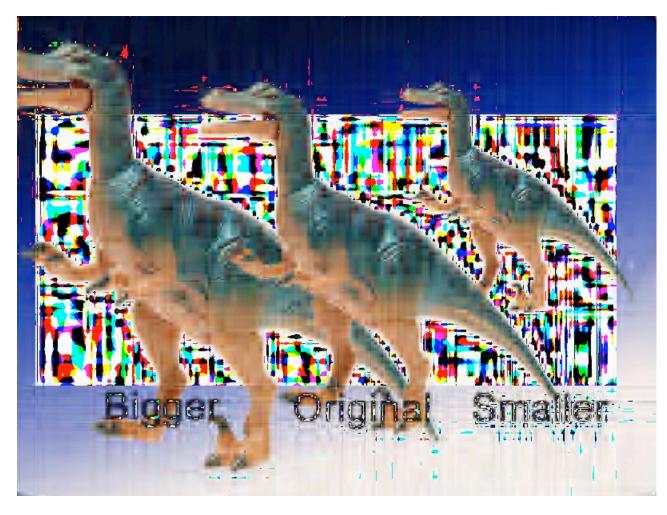
8%

10%

20%

30%

40%







Analysis Limitations

- Small Images
 - Wavelets fail
- Scaled Images
- Low Quality
 - Image Corruption
 - GIF and limitedcolor images
- Wavelets and harmonics

- Mixing Media
 - From Photo toMagazine to JPEG...
- Extremely Talented Artists (rare)

Case Study: Dr. Z

Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri #2 guy in Al Qaeda



USA Today



Ar-Sahah Muhammar anyast

The last al-Qaeda video distributed by U.S. government contractor IntelCenter shows Ayman al-Zawahiri in a video, which was released in September 2006. "I want to tell you are trying withdrawal, I and your atte on the tape, bulletins. "He wore a black turban and white robe ... he had a rifle behind his right shoulder that was leaning against a plain brown backdrop."

"It seems that you will go through a painful journey of failed negotiations until you will be forced to return to negotiate with the real powers," he said, without identifying these powers.

The video — which bore the logo of al-Qaeda's media production house, al-Sahab — was the 15th time this year that al-Zawahri has sent out a statement. In Wednesday's tape, he appeared exactly as in previous videos that have been authenticated by CIA analysts. He wore a black turban and

white robe and pointed his finger at the camera for emphasis. As usual, he had a rifle behind his right shoulder that was leaning against a plain brown backdrop.



USA Today Picture



"He wore a black turban and white robe ... he had a rifle behind his right shoulder that was leaning against a plain brown backdrop."



USA Today Picture





28-Sept-2006

20-Dec-2006



USA Today Picture





IntelCenter

What Else Added?



Last Things Added:

- Image Cropped
 - Observed, to 8x8 grid
- "IntelCenter"
- Subtitles & Logo
- Al-Zawahiri!
 - Outline = chroma key
- Banner text!



And in the Original?

Original
Error
PCA
Wavelet
5%





What About Other Videos?



27-July-2006

Zawahiri Video Speech Regarding Lebanon and Gaza



Analysis: Error Level and PC1

Error PCA



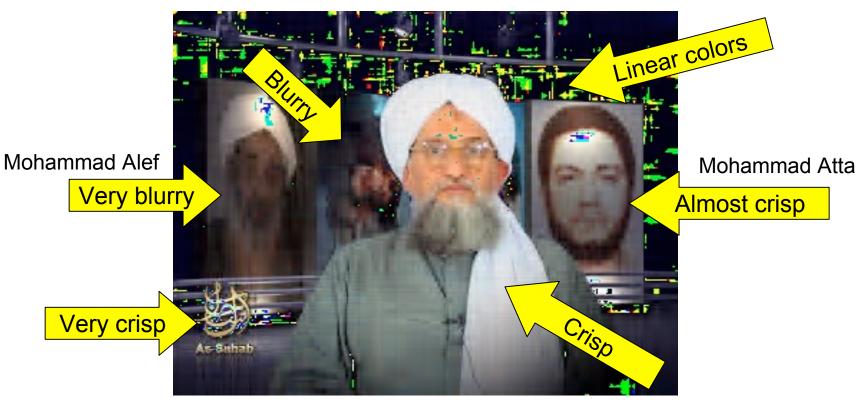


Analysis: PC3!





Wavelets 5%: 6 Layers!

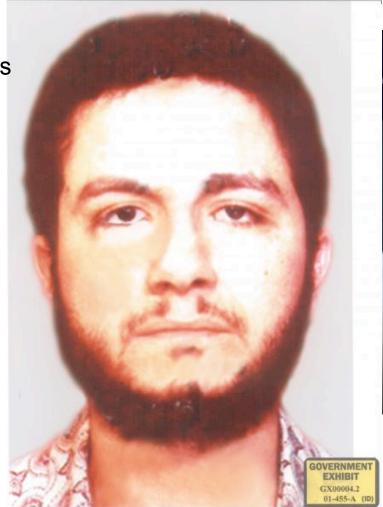


Ayman al-Zawahiri



Mohammad Atta

Made in Layers
Identify any
sources?







SITE Seeing

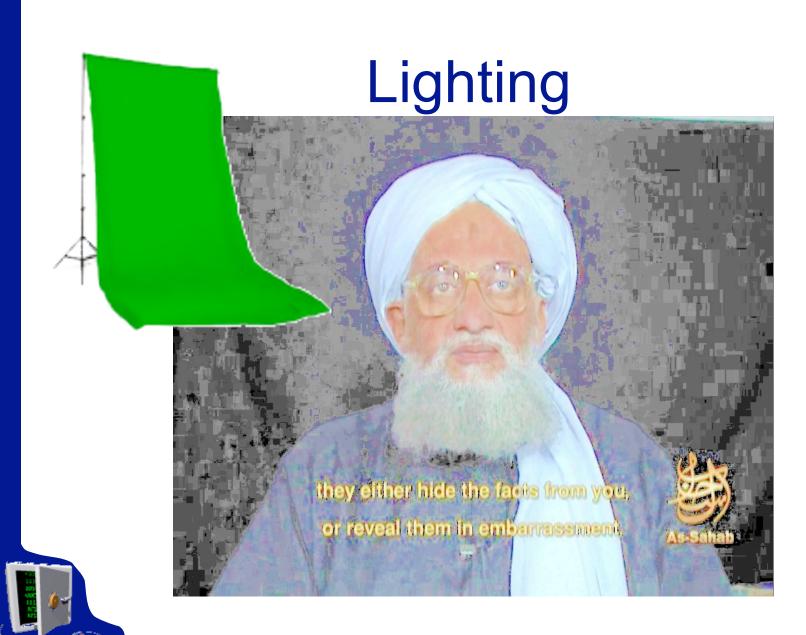
 Saying that there is a green screen is not the same as seeing the green screen

- SITE Institute (www.siteinstitute.org)
 - 22-Jan-2007: Intercepted Al Qaeda video!
 - 25-Jan-2007: Video released by Al Qaeda

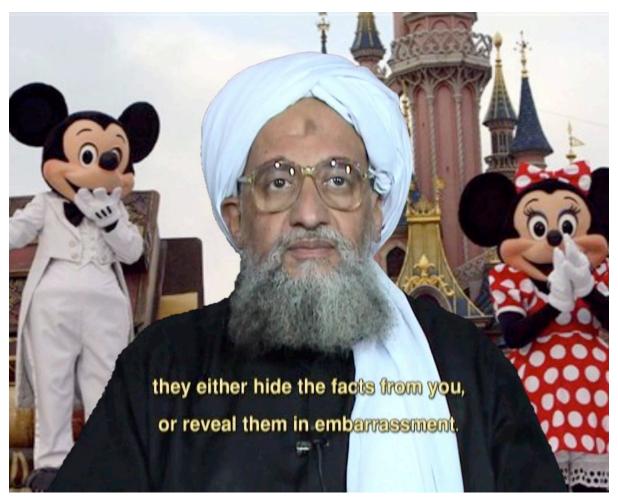


Back in Black



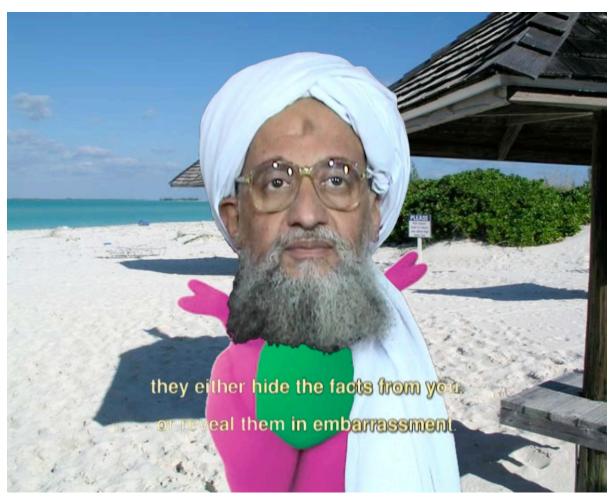


Green Screen Fun





Green Screen Fun





Green Screen Fun

PC1





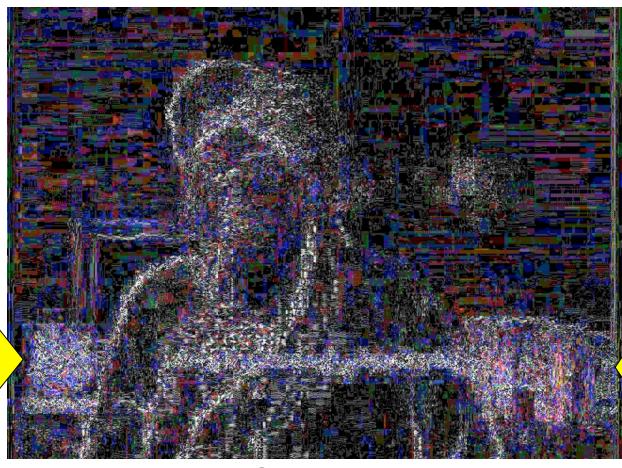
Azzam al-Amriki





2-Sept-2006

Azzam al-Amriki

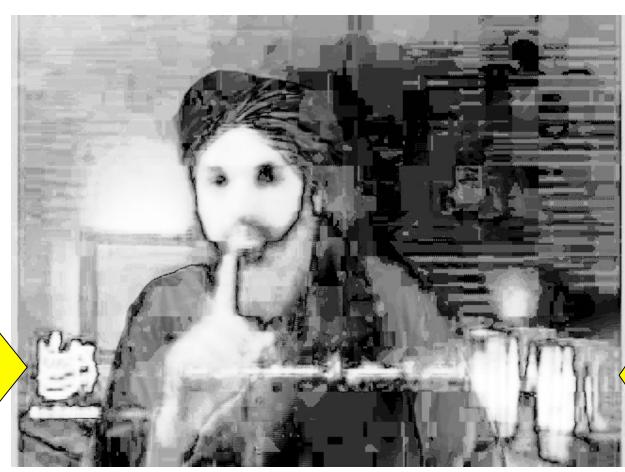


Logo

Books?



Azzam al-Amriki

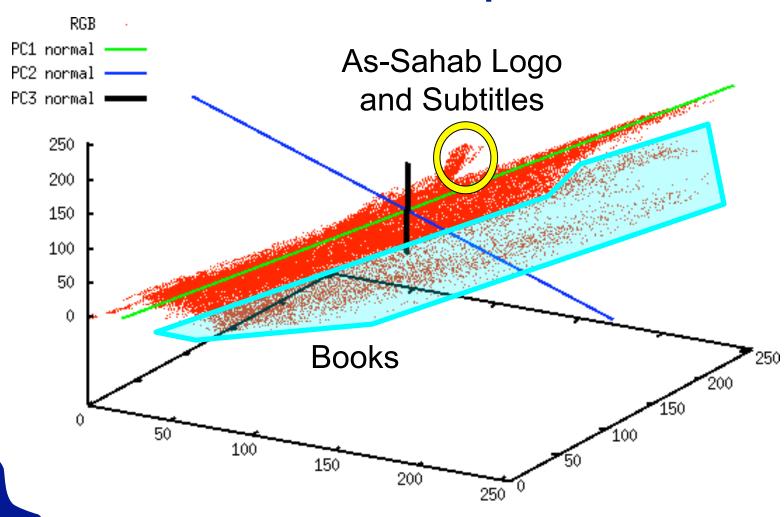


Logo

Books?

2-Sept-2006

Color Graph



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Conclusion



Need for Image Analysis

- Real versus Computer Generated
- If Modified, How?
- Uses
 - Media: Reality vs Fiction
 - Legal: Child Pornography vs VCP
 - Authentication: Real vs Doctored

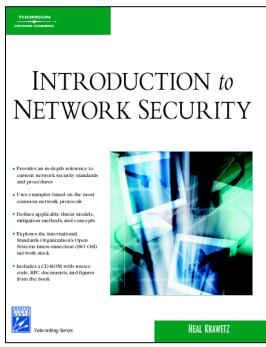


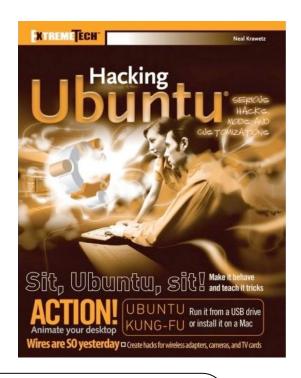
Methods Covered

- Observation
- Basic Image Enhancements
 - Color Tweaking
- Image Format Analysis
 - Meta Data Analysis
 - Quantization Table Fingerprinting
 - Estimated Compression Level
- Advanced Image Analysis
 - Error Level Analysis
 - Principle Component Analysis
 - Wavelet Transformations

Questions?

Shameless self-promotion.





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www.hackerfactor.com



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