

Contents

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



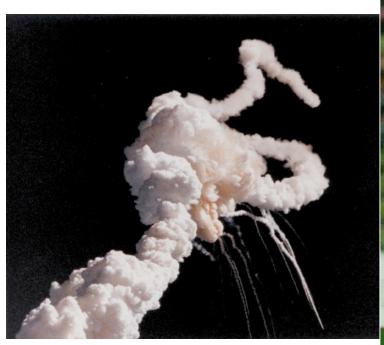
Disclaimer

- 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

Iwo 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

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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

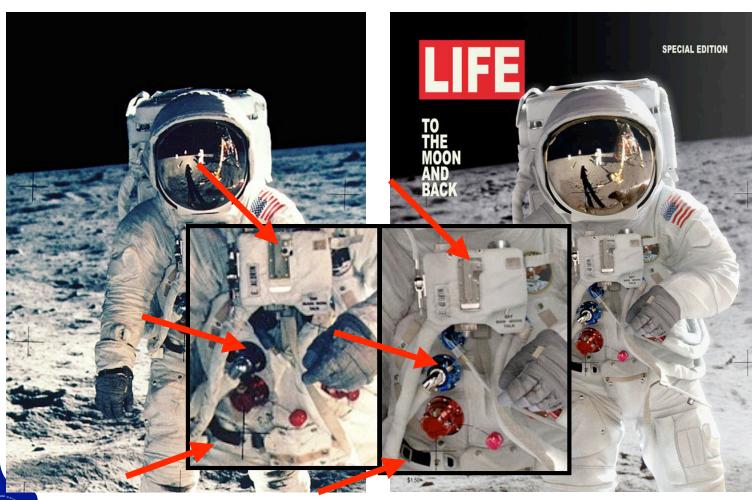
- Andrea Bertaccini
 - www.tredistudio.com
 - "CG Choice Award"from CG Society,2006
- Says based on NASA photo

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





Example: Buzz Compare

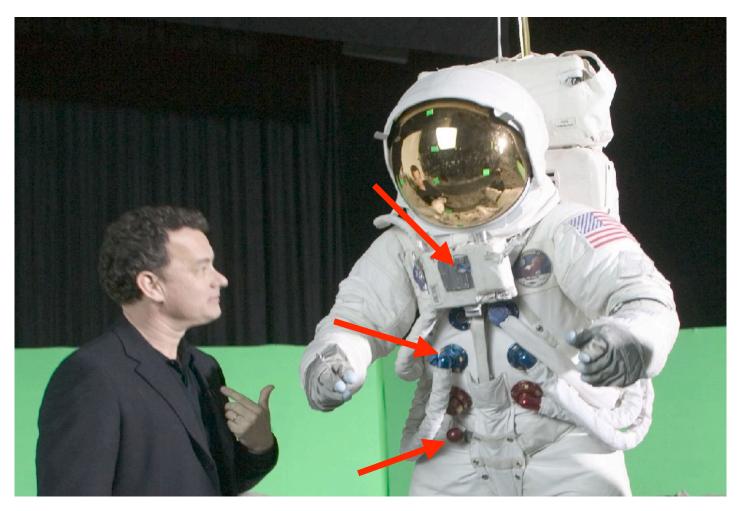


IMAX: Magnificent Desolation

- 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
                                    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
  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
```

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)
             12
                                  10
                     18
                         16
      11
             13
                                  14
             11 11
                     16
                         22
                                  17
                 21
             21
                     21
                         12
                                  23
             20
                 24
                     18
                                  20
```

```
# Ouantization table
```

Table index=1 (chrominance) 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

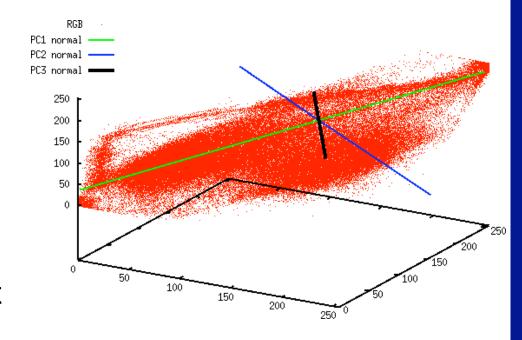
- PCA separates info
 - Computer vision
 - Data compression
- Identifies widest variance among points

3D = 3 components

PC1 = widest

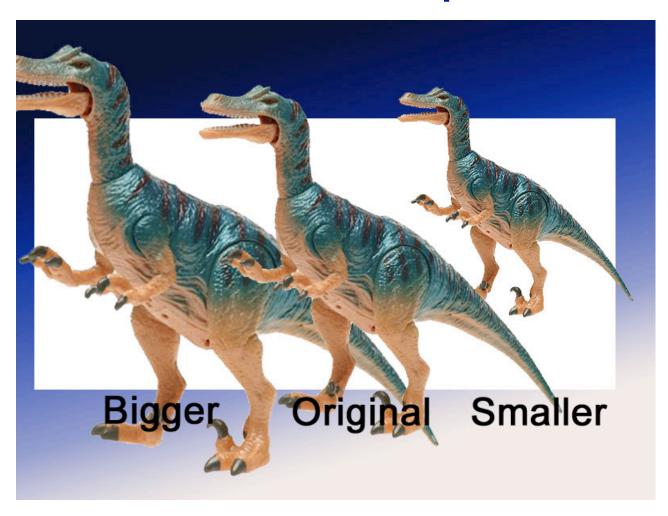
PC2 = next widest

PC3 = narrowest



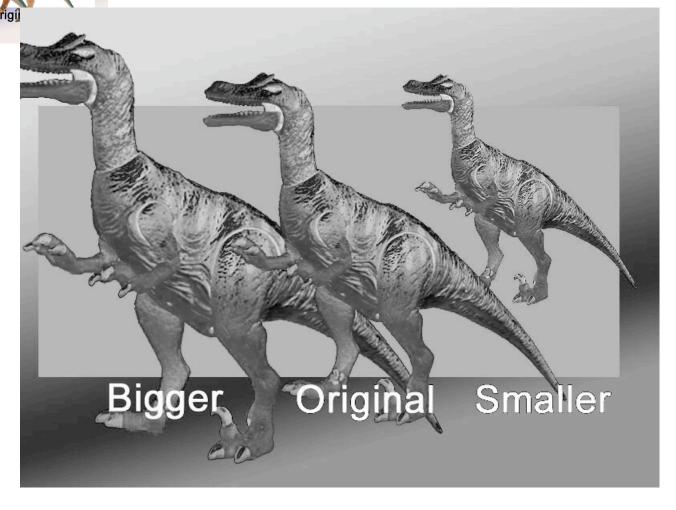


PCA Example



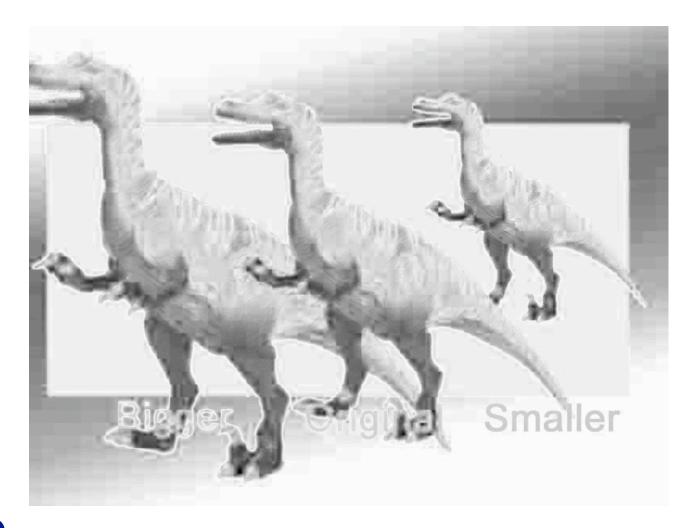


PCA Example



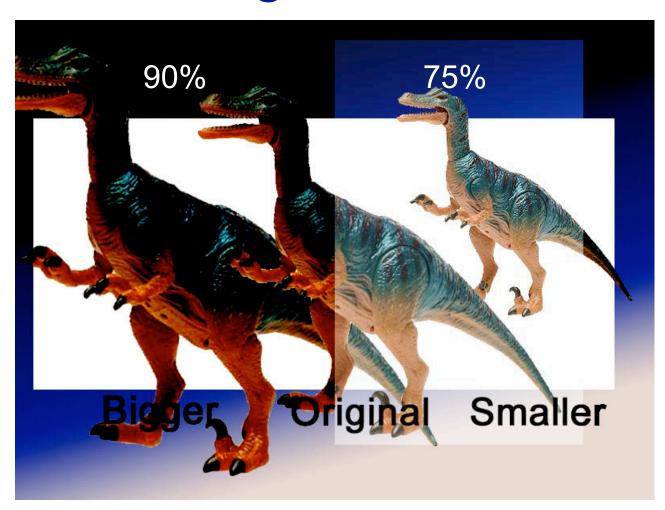
PC1 with Artifacts

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



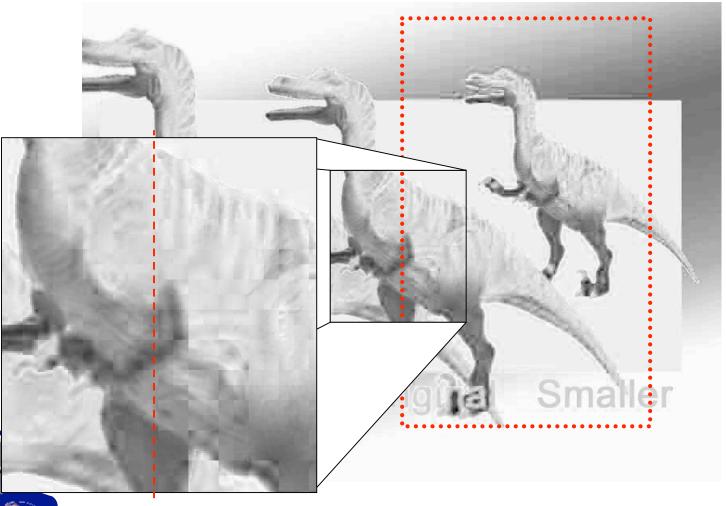


PCA Mixing: 90% with 75%





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."

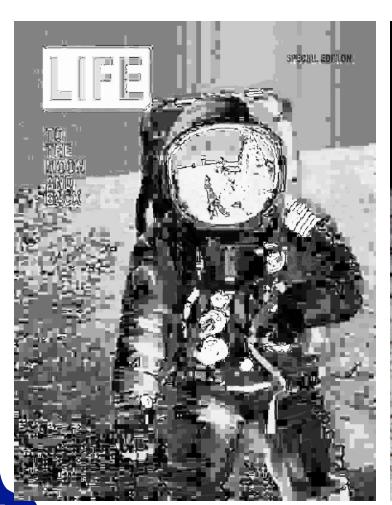
http://forums.cgsociety.org/showthread.php?t=323480

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

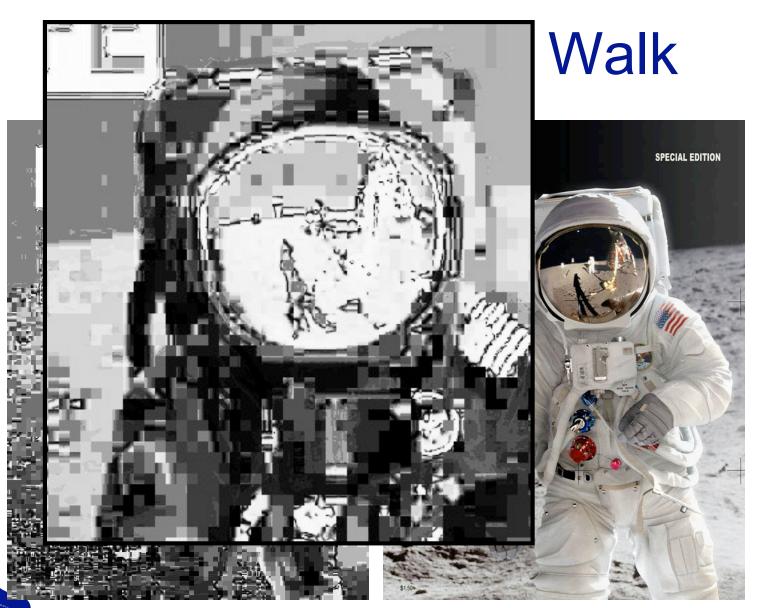




Buzz Aldrin Moon Walk

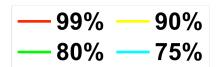


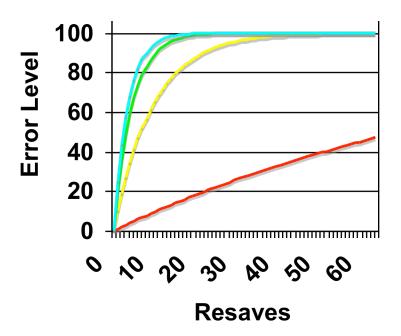




Error Level Methodology

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







Error Level Analysis

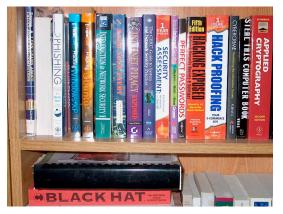
- Each 8x8 cell should be at same quality level
- Changes to image change quality level for the 8x8 cell

Methodology

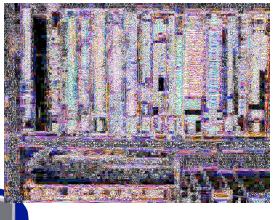
- Save image at 95%
 - Intentionally introduce known error rate
- Compare original and new 95% image
- Difference = error state
 - No difference = image local minima
 - Large difference = unstable 8x8 cell = original pixels!



Error Rate Example



Original



STERL HIS COMPUTER BOOK

ORBITATION OF THE COMPUTER BOOK

PERFECT PASSWORDS

DE STERL HIS COMPUTER BOOK

NEW YORK STREET PASSWORDS

DE STERL HIS COMPUTER BOOK

NEW YORK STREET PASSWORDS

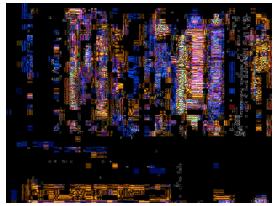
DE STERL HIS COMPUTER BOOK

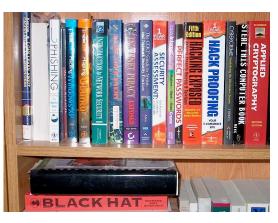
NEW YORK STREET PASSWORDS

DE STERL HIS COMPUTER BOOK

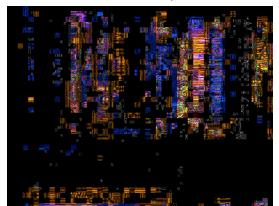
DE STERL HIS

Resave #1, 75%

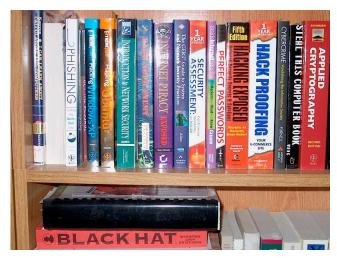




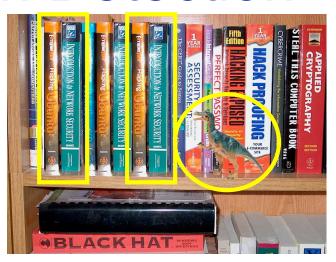
Resave #2, 75%



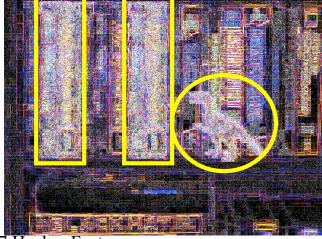
Modification Detection



Resave #1, 75%



Edited: Books, Dinosaur



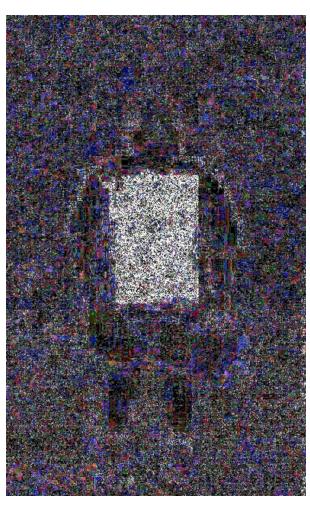


The "Alf Kid"!



"Alf Kid" Error Level Analysis

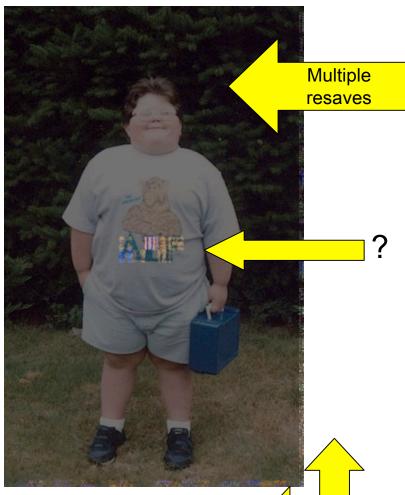






Original "Alf Kid"?







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Cropped

Crash Modifications



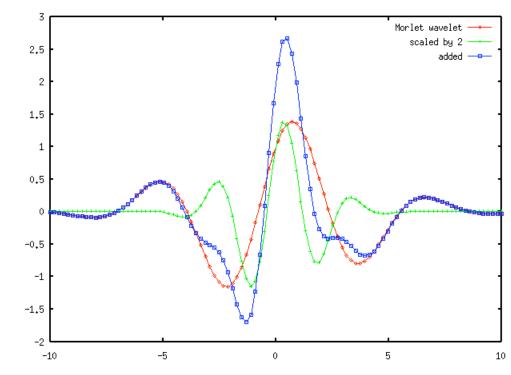
Crash Modifications



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



alitar (Canid austraykh
Mubauuring a aurost.

⊕ Enlarge Ap

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



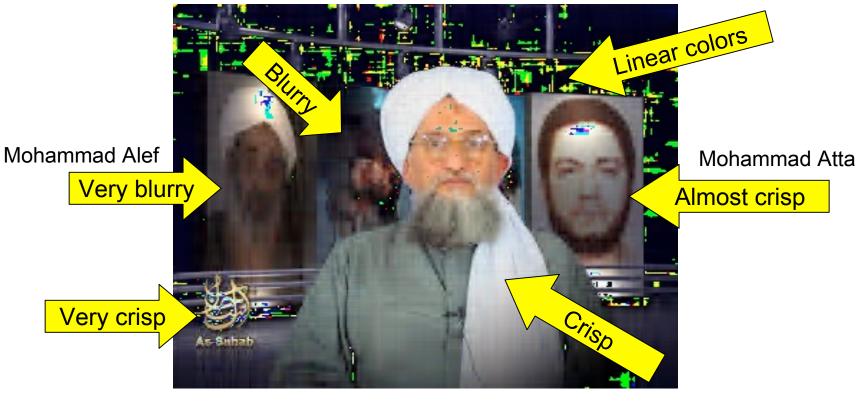


Analysis: PC3!





Wavelets 5%: 6 Layers!



Ayman al-Zawahiri

Mohammad Atta

Made in Layers
Identify any
sources?







SITE Seeing

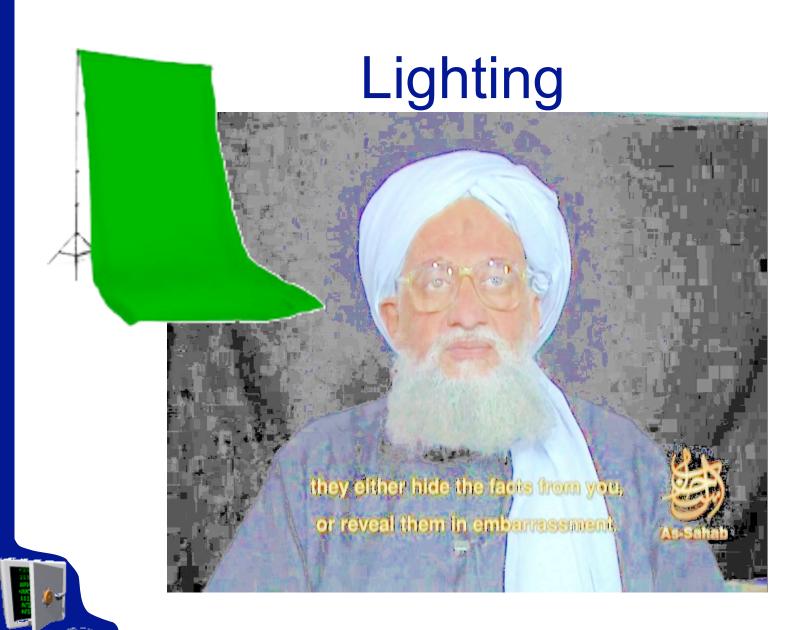
 Saying that there is a green screen is not the same as seeing the green screen

- 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





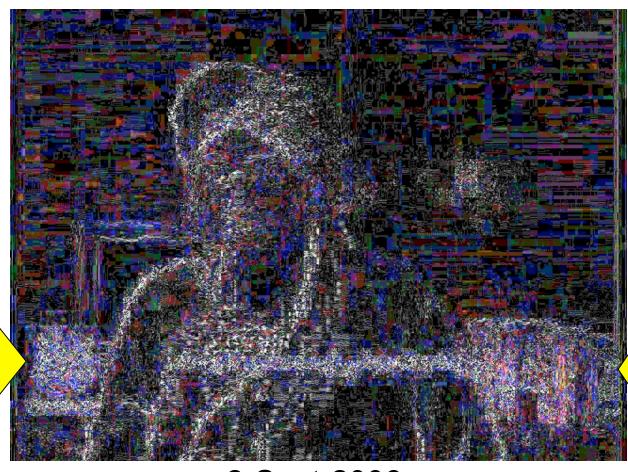
Azzam al-Amriki





2-Sept-2006

Azzam al-Amriki

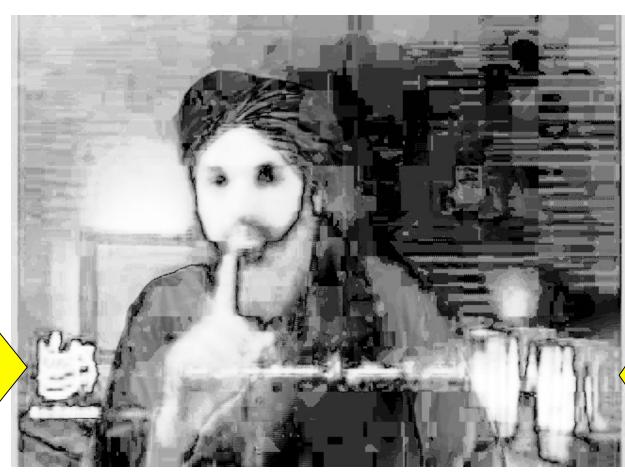


Books?

Logo

2-Sept-2006

Azzam al-Amriki

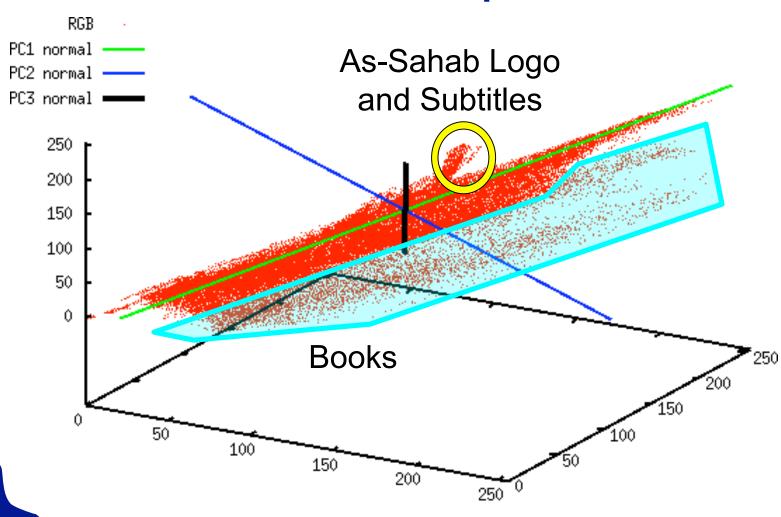


Logo

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

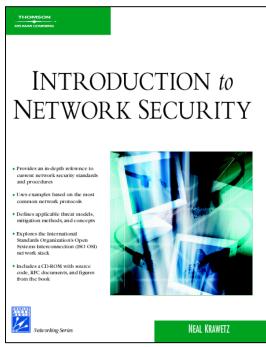


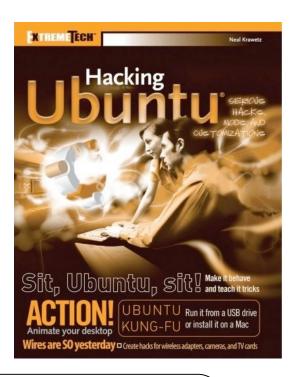
Methods Covered

- 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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Hacker Factor Solutions
www.hackerfactor.com



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