Image & Video Forensics

A Picture is Worth 1000 Frauds
- Robert Winkel

saltbushgroup

Who Am I?

- Bull
- @RobertWinkel
- Natural skeptic
- Online sleuth / debunker

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Intro

- With software such as Photoshop and GIMP so readily available, we see more and more faked images and videos everyday.
- These could range from fun videos to faked credentials.

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Agenda

- Methods to determine whether an image is fake
- Dabble in fake video detection too
- Geolocate images and videos

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First Some Fun

ARE THESE REAL OR FAKE?

Some are obvious. Some not so…

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Real or Fake?

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Real or Fake?

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Real or Fake?

hgroup

Real or Fake?

hgroup

Real or Fake?

oup

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

saltbushgroup

Real or Fake?

saltbushgroup

Real or Fake?

saltbushgroup

Real or Fake?

saltbushgroup

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

up

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

ltbushgroup

Real or Fake?

ltbushgroup

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

Real or Fake?

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Real or Fake?

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Technique – Look for the Obvious

- As we just saw. “Obvious” is subjective.
- But sometimes obvious is just obvious…

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Technique – Look for the Obvious

- As we just saw. "Obvious" is subjective.
- But sometimes obvious is just obvious…

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Technique – Look for the Obvious

South Korean President Park Geun-hye (L) shakes hands with US President Barack Obama at a White House meeting on May 7. (Yonhap)

TECHNIQUES

Technique – Look for the Original

Use Google Reverse Image Search to find the original image.

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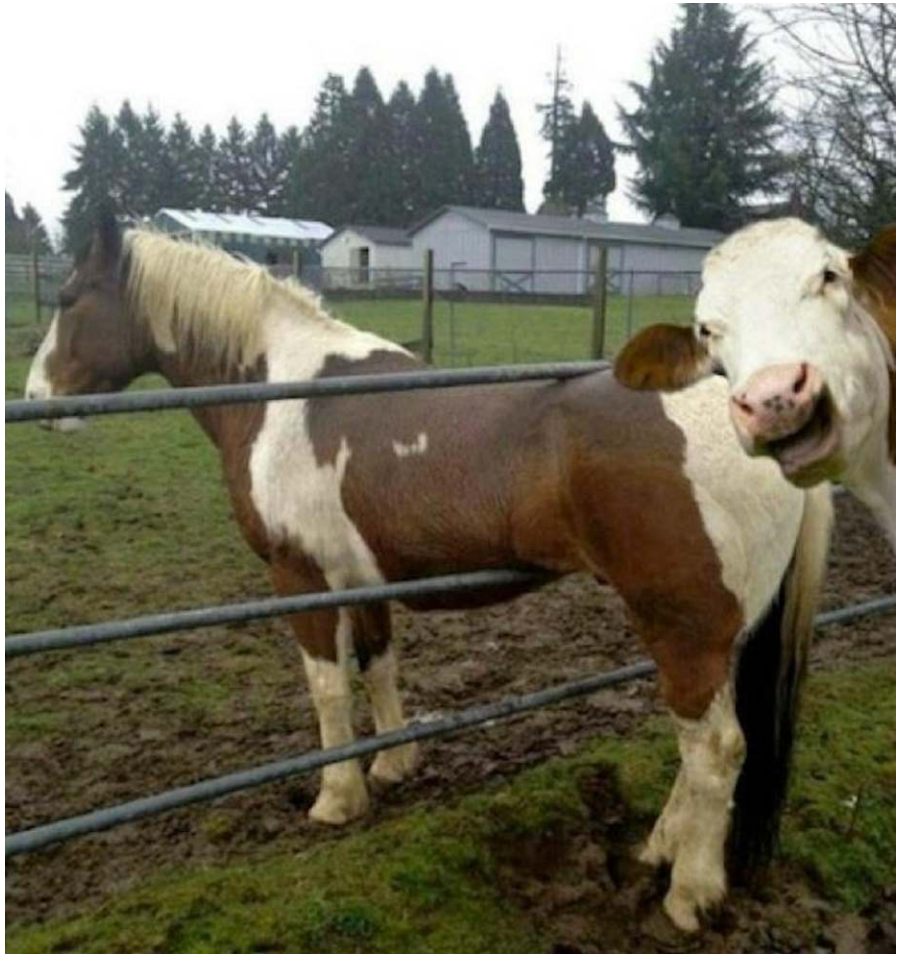
Technique – Look for the Original

Use Google Image Search to find the original image.



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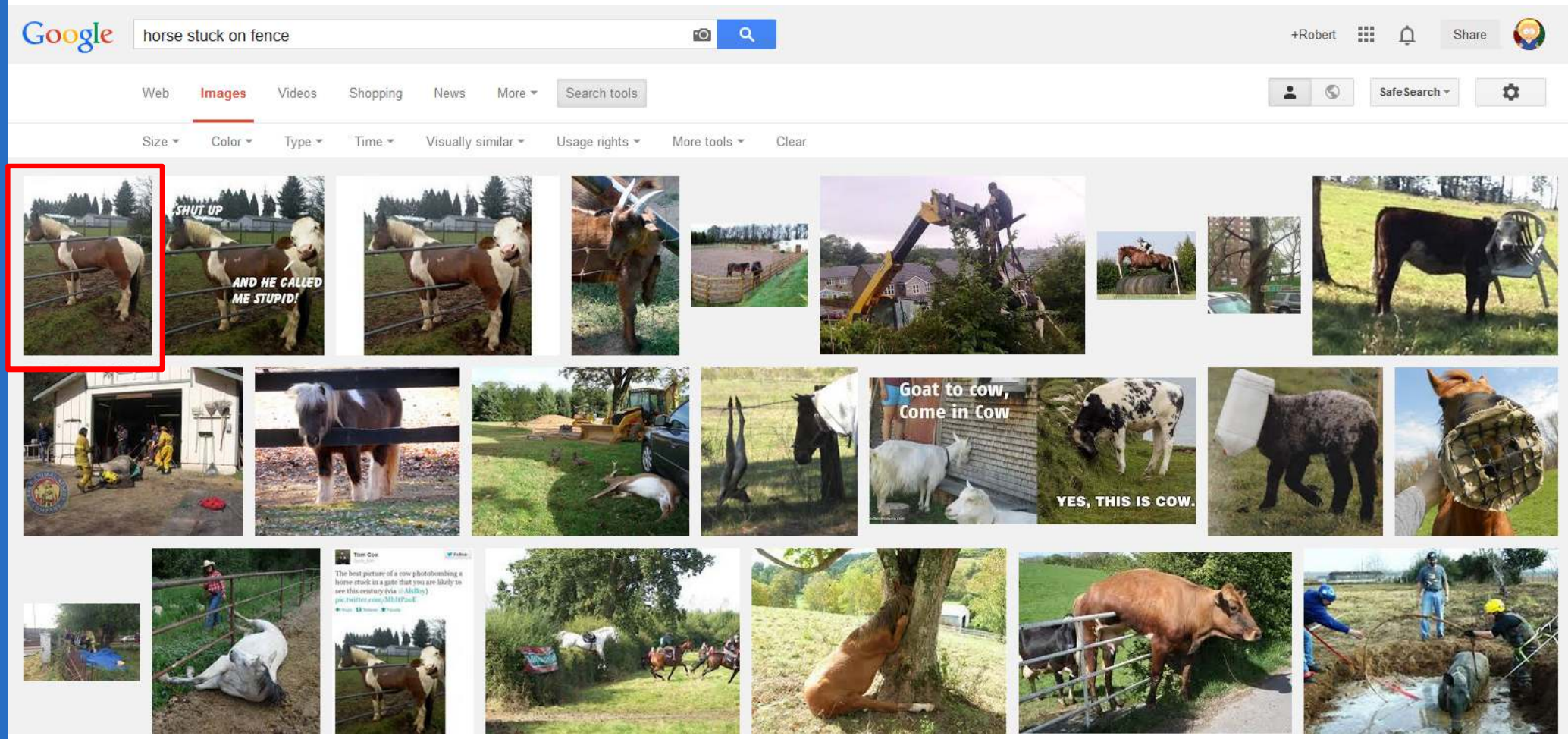
Technique – Look for the Original



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Technique – Look for the Original

When you suspect that most of the image may be on the Internet somewhere, just put the whole image into Google Image Search.

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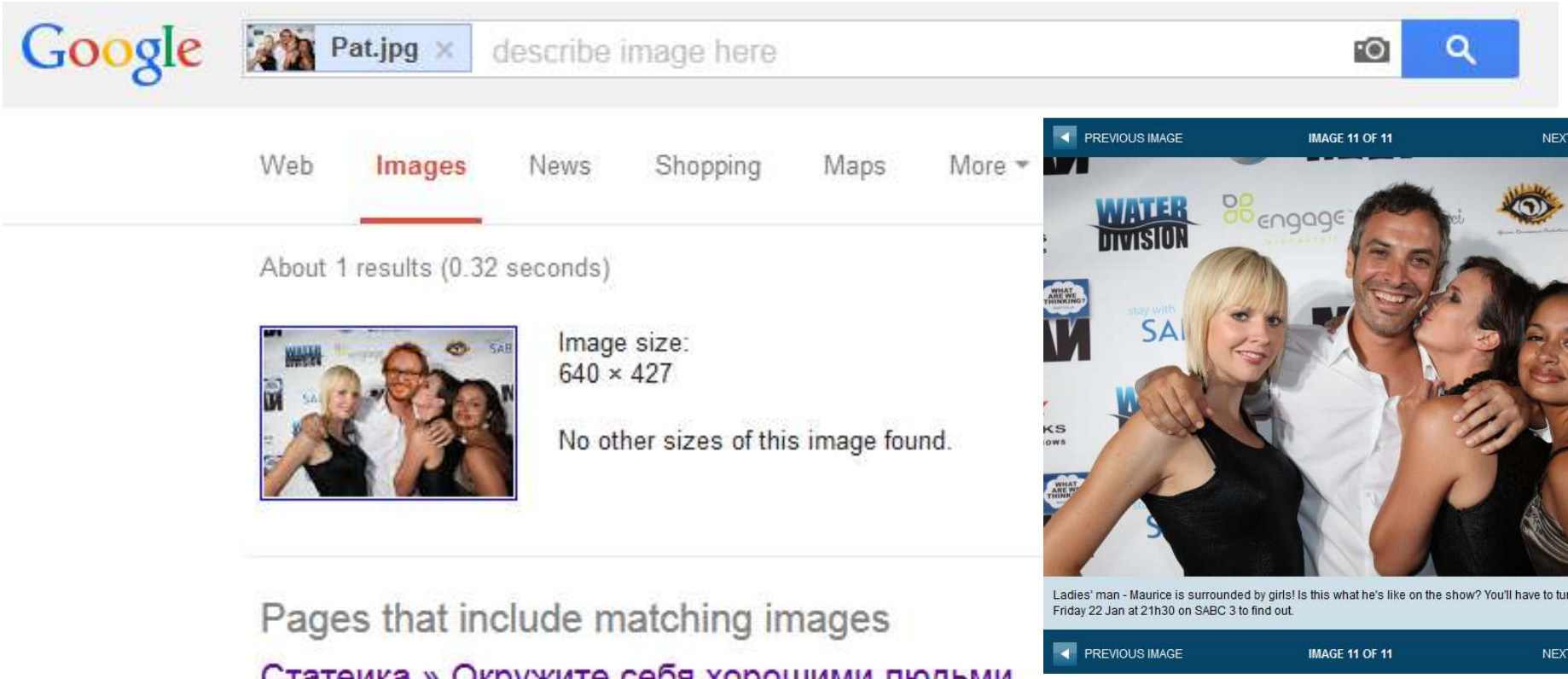
Technique – Look for the Original



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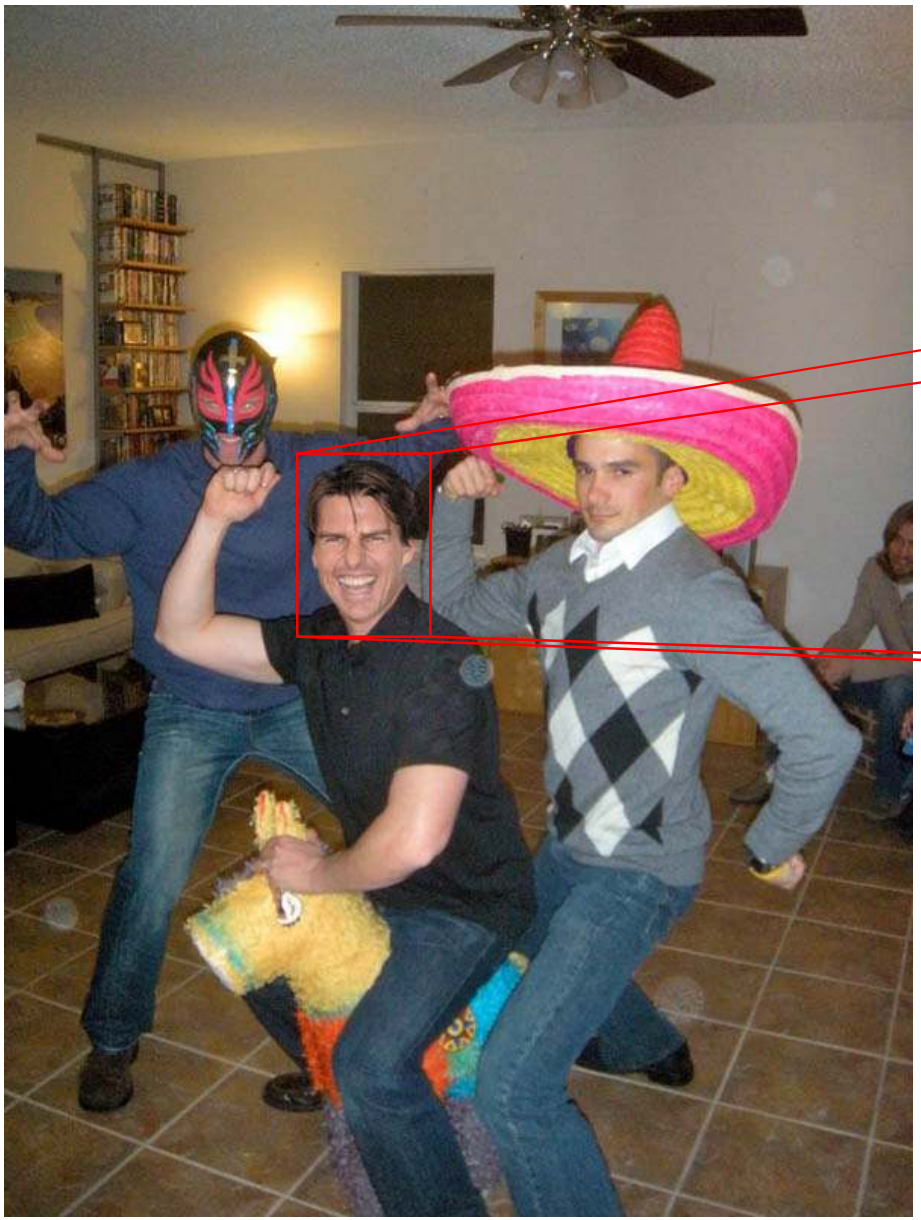
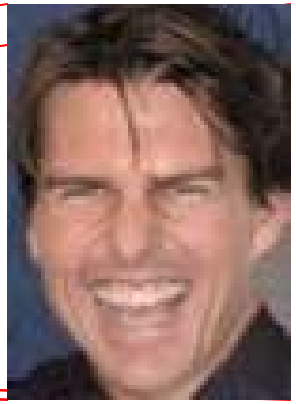
Technique – Look for the Original



When you suspect that a small part of the image may be on the Internet somewhere…

Crop



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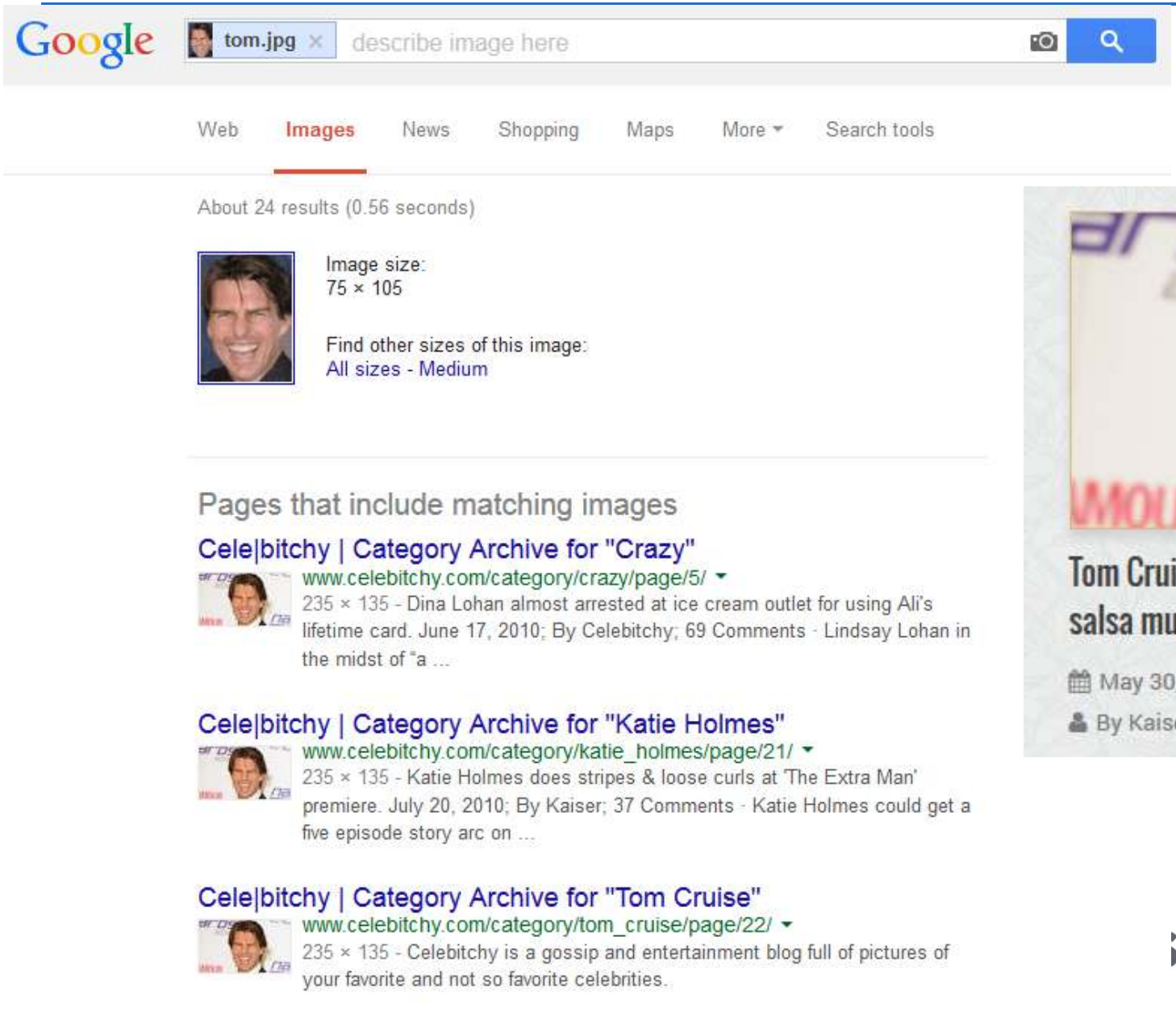
Technique – Look for the Original



Tom Cruise: "Tom Cruise would never have salsa music in a film"

May 30, 2010

By Kaiser 25 Comments

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Technique – Shadows and Reflections

- Carefully analysing the position of light sources can reveal inconsistencies.
- This can be done by ray tracing objects and their shadows or reflections.

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Technique – Shadows and Reflections

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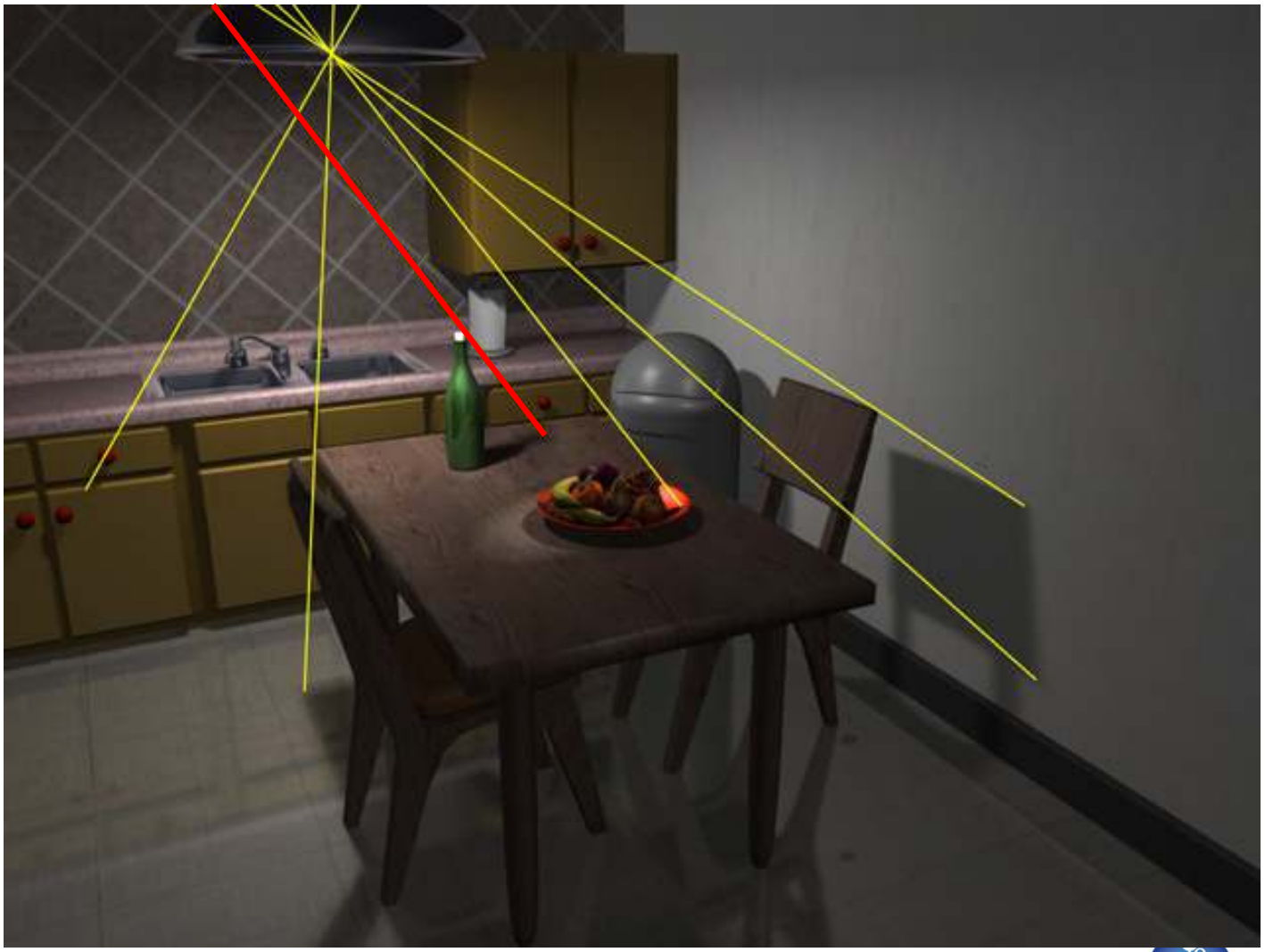
Technique – Shadows and Reflections



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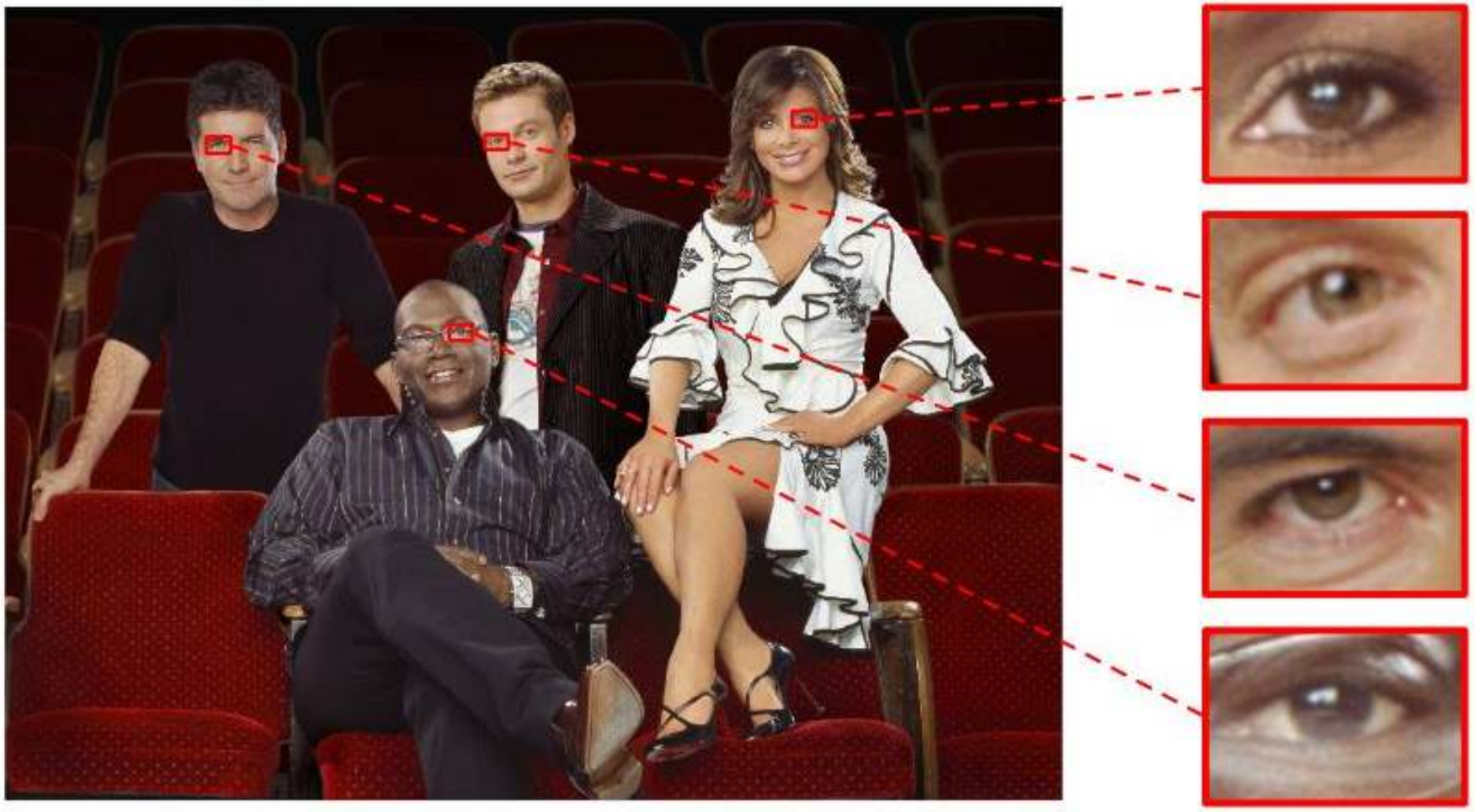
Technique – Shadows and Reflections

- The absence of shadows is a giveaway…

Technique – Shadows and Reflections



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Technique – Shadows and Reflections

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Technique – Shadows and Reflections

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Technique – Look at the Metadata

- EXIF data can contain useful information such as the camera or software program that created the image.
- Compression schemes, Huffman tables, etc. can be used to fingerprint the camera or software program that created the image.

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Technique – Look at the Metadata

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Technique – Look at the Metadata

EXIF data

X Resolution	72
Y Resolution	72
Displayed Units X	inches
Photoshop Resolution 0x0003	2
Displayed Units Y	inches
Photoshop Resolution 0x0007	2
Global Angle	21
Global Altitude	39
Print Flags	(8 null bytes)%01
Copyright Flag	False
Print Flags Info	%00%01%00%00%00%00%00 %00%00%02
Color Halftoning Info	(72 bytes binary data)
Color Transfer Funcs	(112 bytes binary data)
Layer State Info	%00%0c
Layers Group Info	(28 null bytes)
Grid Guides Info	%00%00%00%01%00%00%02 @%00%00%02@%00%00%00 %00
URL List	%00%00%00%00
Slices	(119 bytes binary data)
ICC Untagged	%01
IDs Base Value	%00%00%00%1f
Photoshop Thumbnail	(3,099 bytes binary data)
Version Info	Adobe Photoshop Adobe Photoshop 6.0
Photoshop Quality	9
Photoshop Format	Optimised
Progressive Scans	3 Scans

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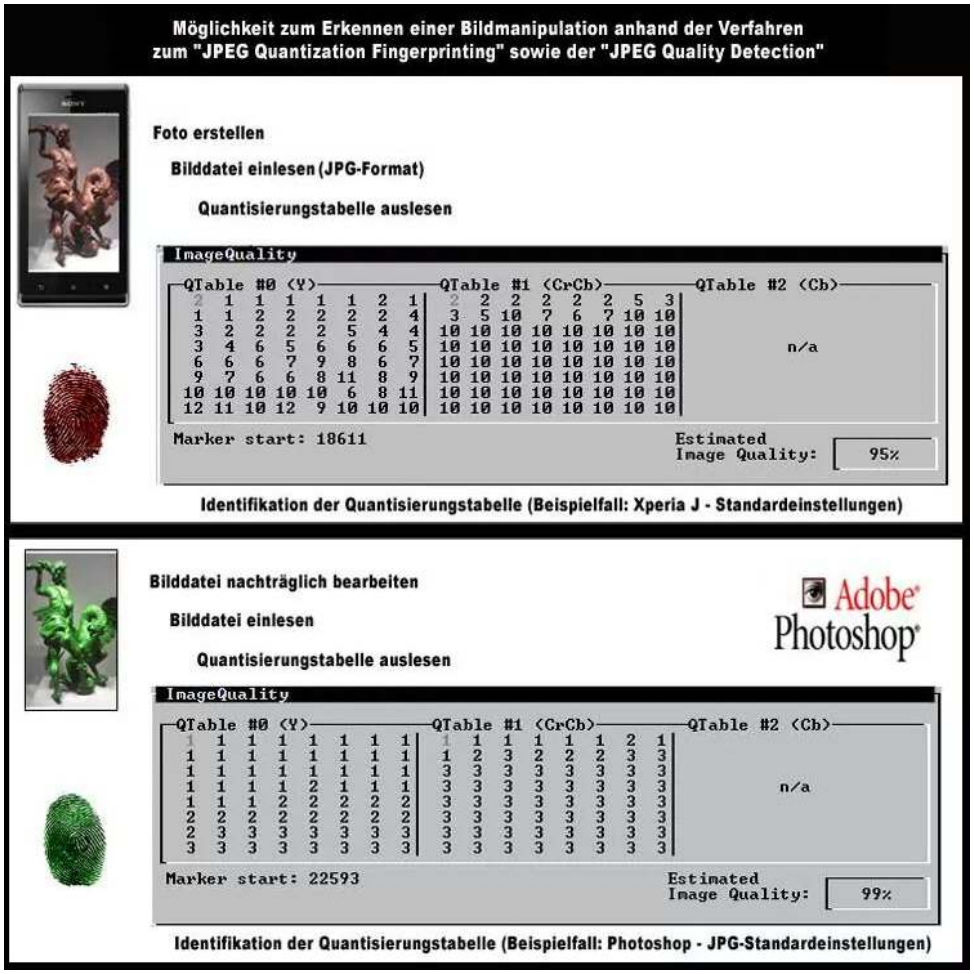
Technique – Look at the Metadata

- Quantisation matrices and Huffman tables can be used to fingerprint the image creator.




```
Huffman table length = 44
----
Destination ID = 0
Class = 1 (AC Table)
  Codes of length 01 bits (001 total): 01
  Codes of length 02 bits (000 total):
  Codes of length 03 bits (002 total): 00 11
  Codes of length 04 bits (001 total): 21
  Codes of length 05 bits (002 total): 31 41
  Codes of length 06 bits (005 total): 40 50 51 61 71
  Codes of length 07 bits (004 total): 10 20 30 81
  Codes of length 08 bits (002 total): 60 91
  Codes of length 09 bits (001 total): A1
  Codes of length 10 bits (005 total): 70 B1 C1 D1 F0
  Codes of length 11 bits (001 total): E1
  Codes of length 12 bits (001 total): F1
  Codes of length 13 bits (000 total):
  Codes of length 14 bits (000 total):
  Codes of length 15 bits (000 total):
  Codes of length 16 bits (000 total):
  Total number of codes: 025
```

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Technique – Look at the Metadata

- ImpulseAdventure.com has a large list of quantisation tables.

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Technique – Look at the Metadata

- "jpegsnoop" uses EXIF data, quantisation matrices, Huffman tables (and more?) to assess what created the image.

```
Searching Compression Signatures: (3347 built-in, 0 user(*) )

        EXIF.Make / Software        EXIF.Model                          Quality          Subsamp Match?
        ------------------------    ----------------------------------  ---------------  --------------
   SW :[Adobe Photoshop          ]                                     [Save As 09      ]

NOTE: Photoshop IRB detected
Based on the analysis of compression characteristics and EXIF metadata:

ASSESSMENT: Class 1 - Image is processed/edited
```

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Technique – Look at the Metadata

- At Blackhat 2014, Dominique Bongard showed that web application platforms can be fingerprinted through their underlying image libraries. Tool: Fingerping[1]

```
$ python fingerping.py www.site.com/
Dart                    30/ 60
Ruby chunky_png         32/ 60
.Net 4.5                33/ 60
Erlang erl_img          34/ 60
Nodejs pngjs            34/ 60
Haskell JuicyPixels     38/ 60
Python PIL              38/ 60
Python png.py           39/ 60
OpenJDK 7               40/ 60
Go 1.0.2                41/ 60
LodePNG                 42/ 60
ImageMagick             49/ 60
Mono                    50/ 60
PHP5                    60/ 60
```

From this, we can deduce that www.site.com is most likely a PHP site.

[1]https://github.com/0xcite/fingerping

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Technique – Clone Detection

- Find areas in the image that have been copied and pasted into other areas of the image.
  - This can be done automatically.
- The Photoshop "clone" tool is often used to hide parts of an image.

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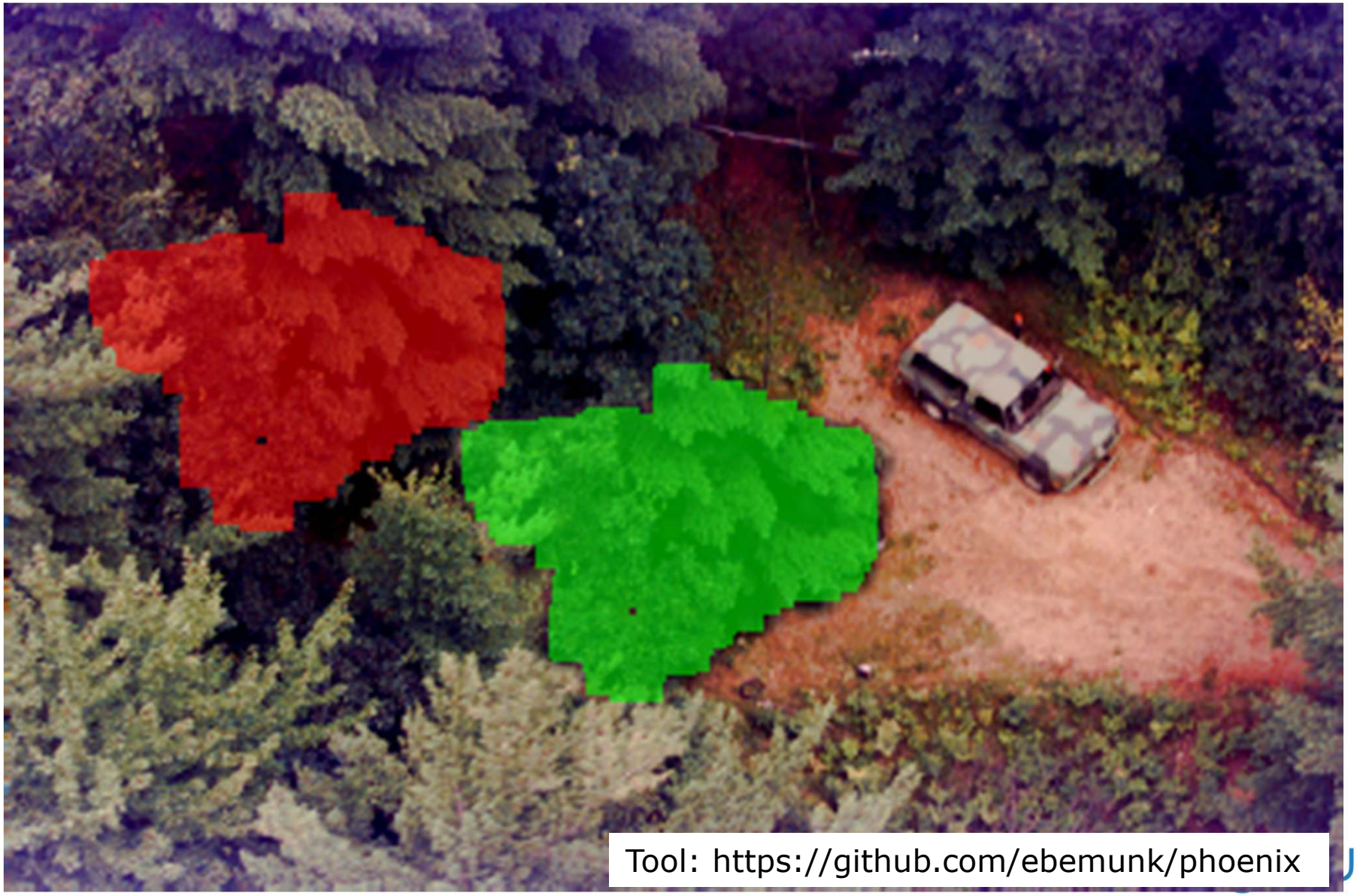
Technique – Clone Detection

Technique – Clone Detection



Technique – Clone Detection

Technique – Clone Detection

Technique – Clone Detection

Technique – Histogram Analysis

- Useful for detecting colour manipulation (which is common).

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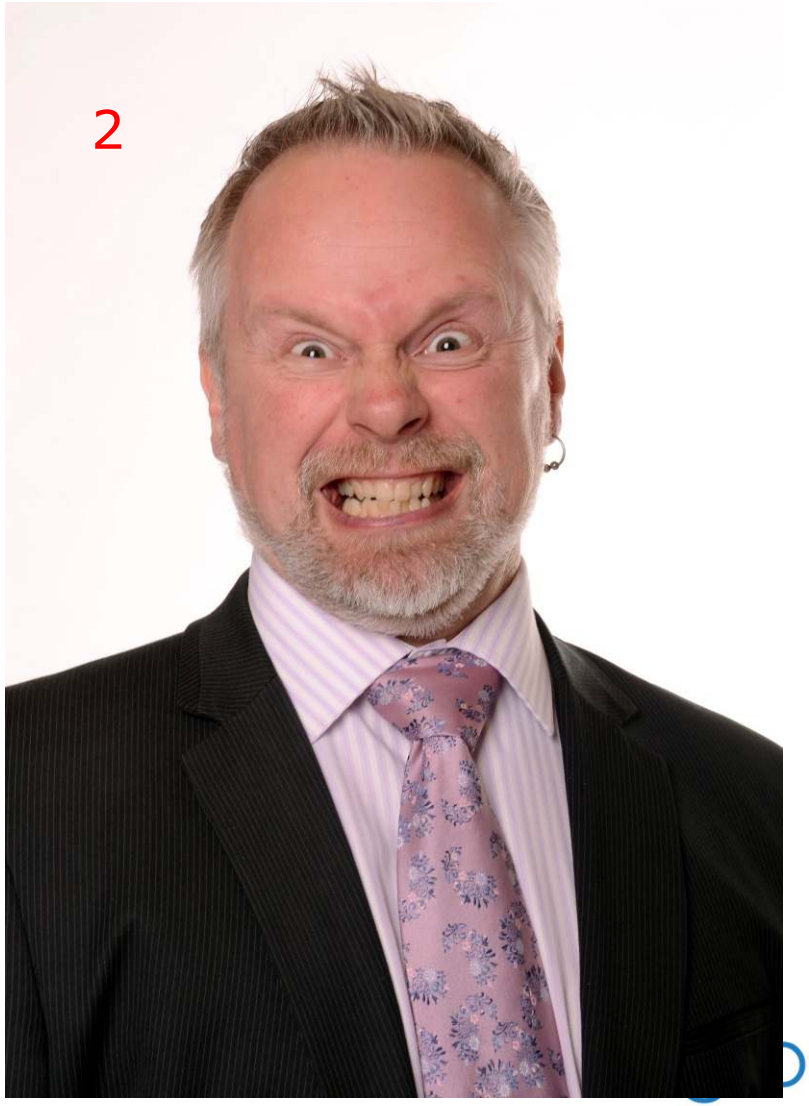
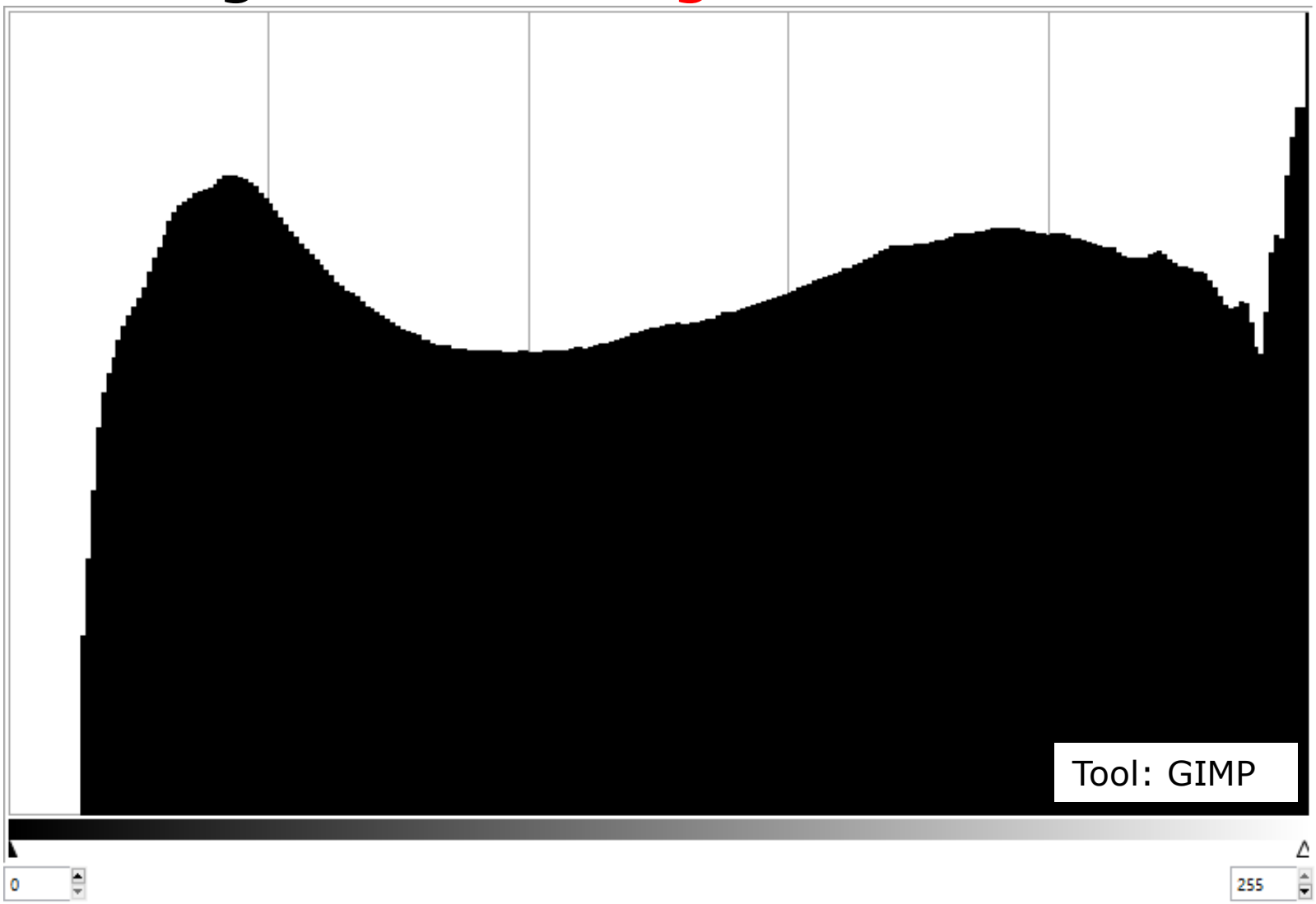
Technique – Histogram Analysis

Which is the original?



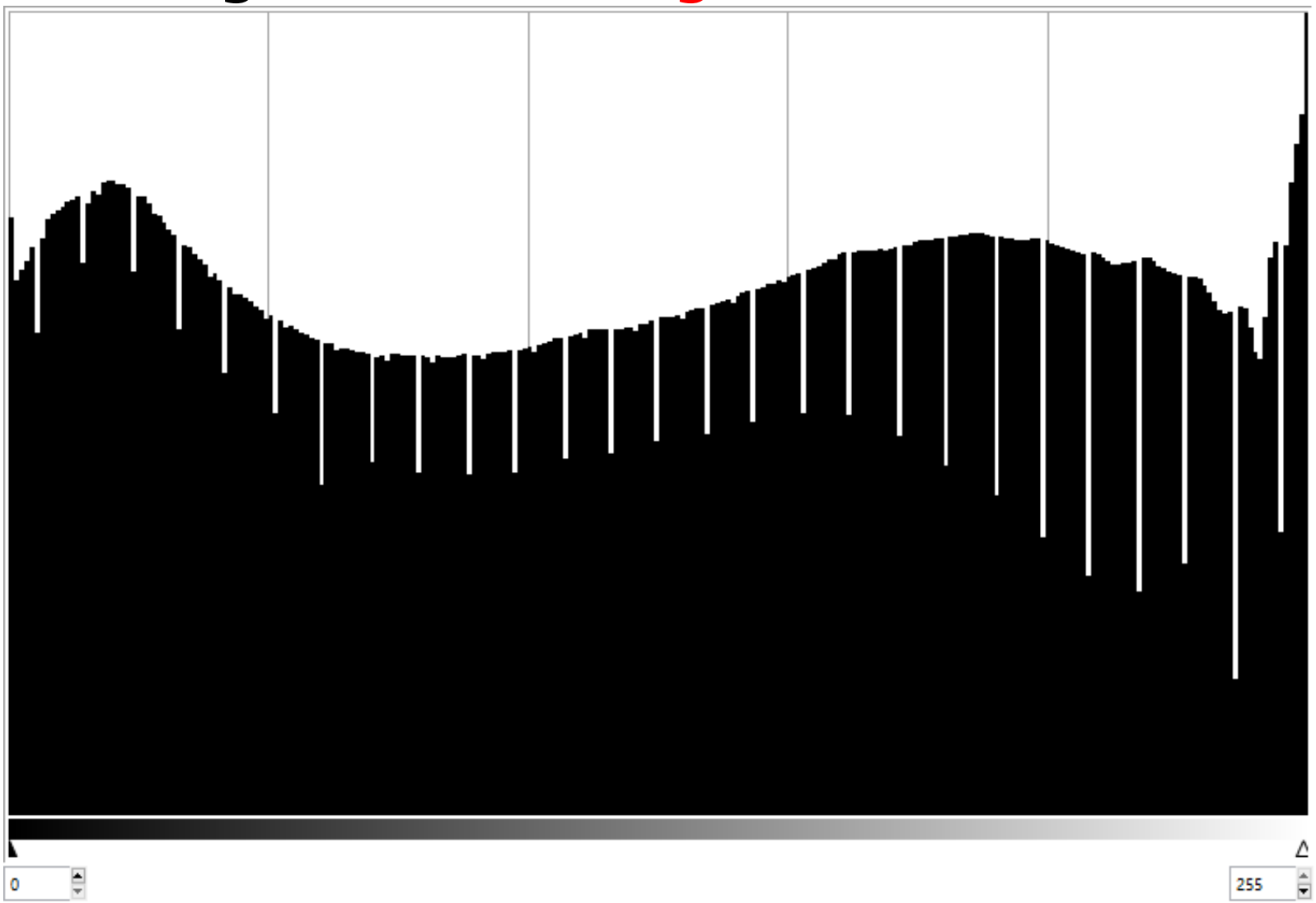
Technique – Histogram Analysis

The Histogram for Image 1:



Technique – Histogram Analysis

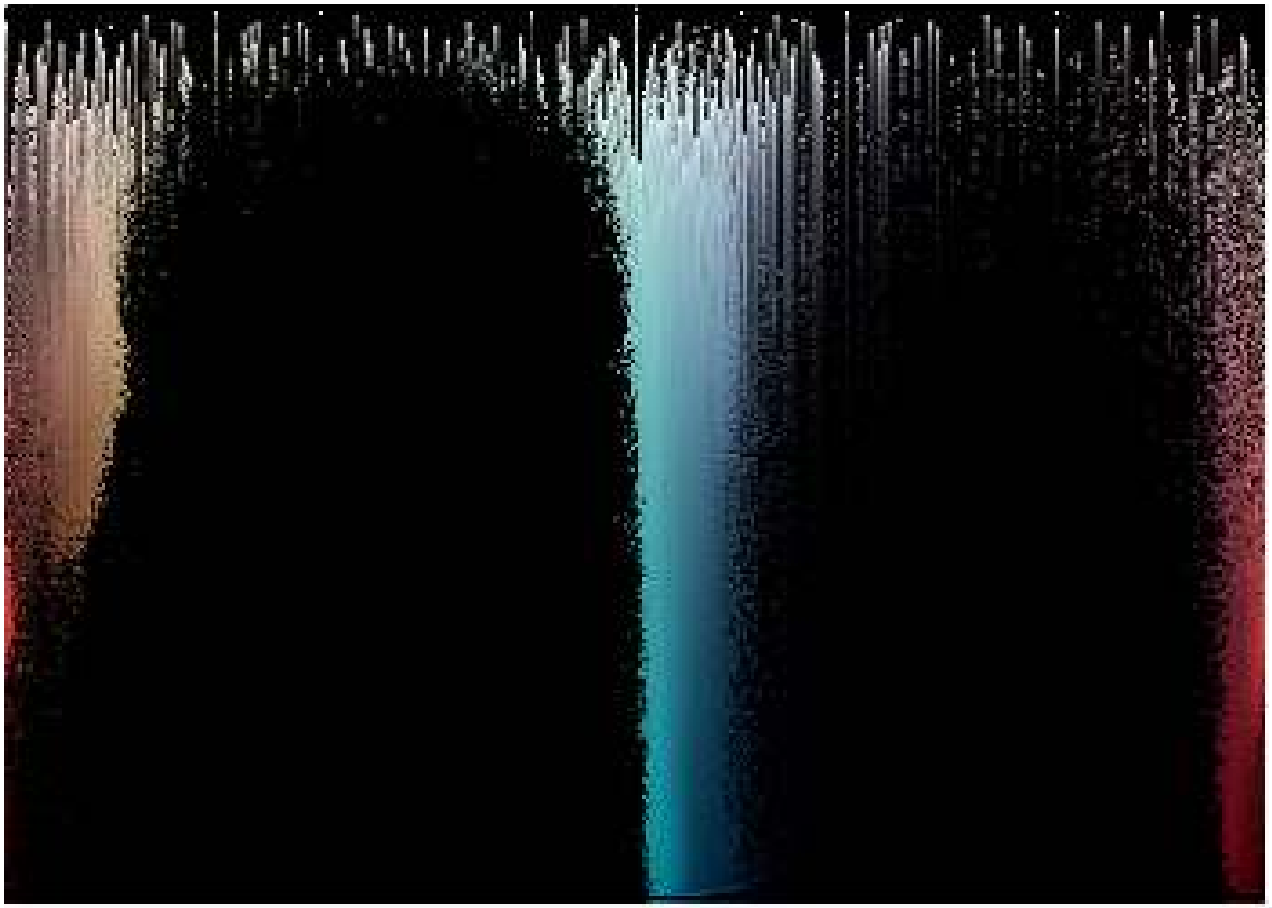
The Histogram for Image 2:



Technique – Histogram Analysis

Technique – Histogram Analysis

- HSV Histogram



Tool: https://github.com/ebemunk/phoenix

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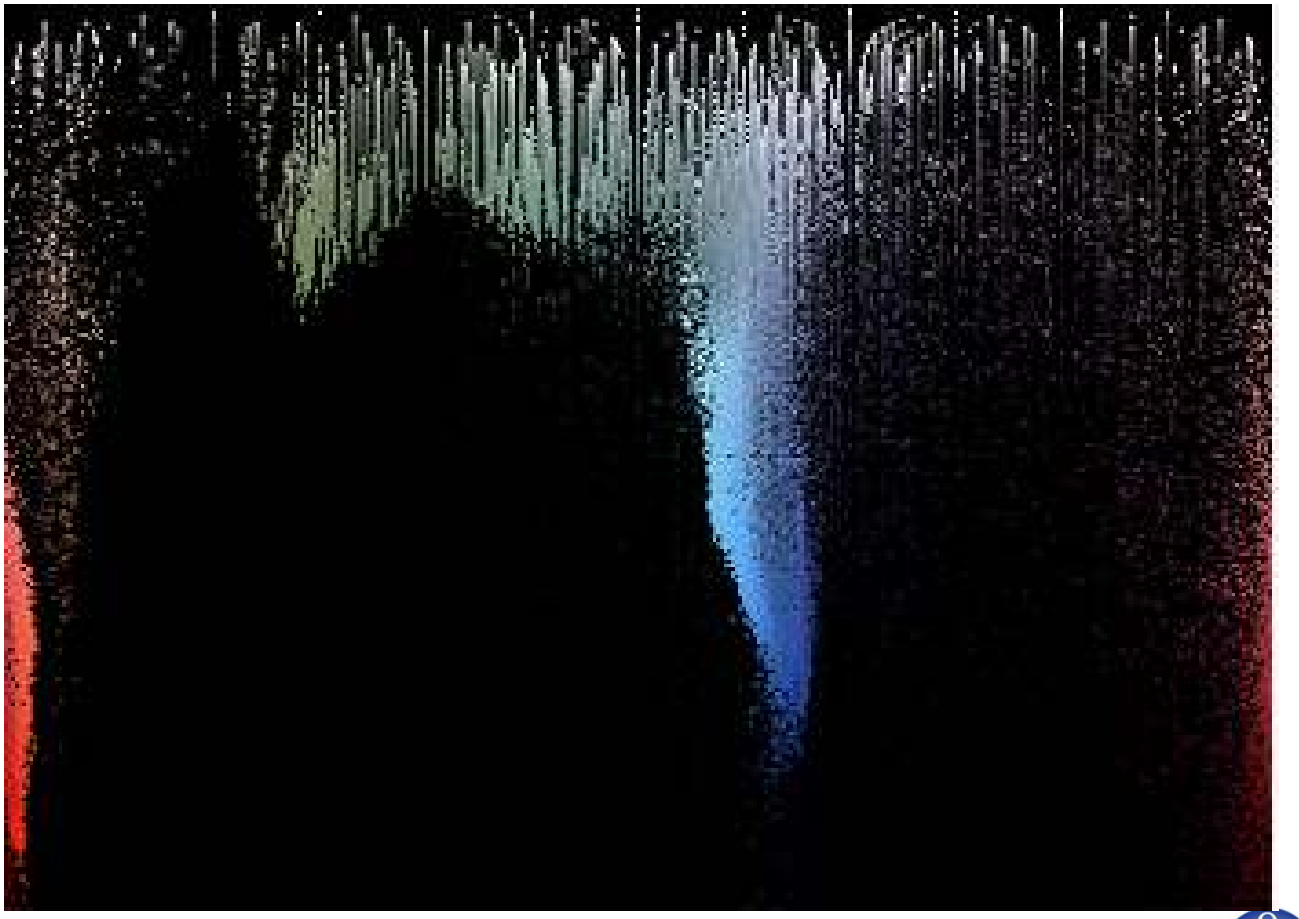
Technique – Histogram Analysis

Technique – Histogram Analysis

- HSV Histogram



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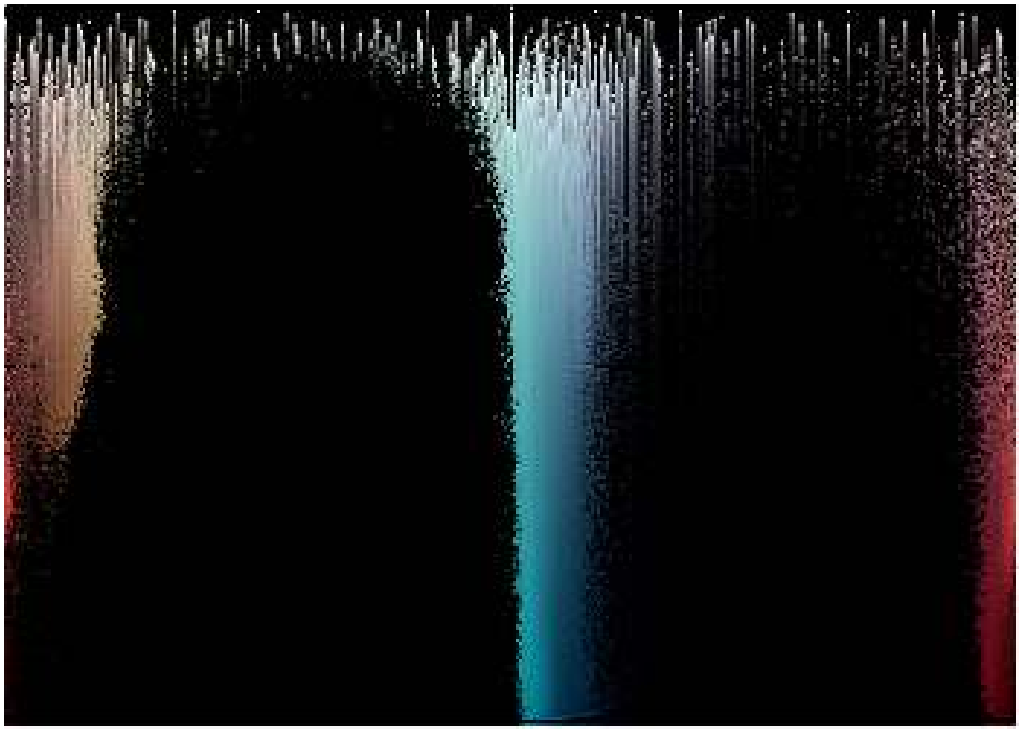
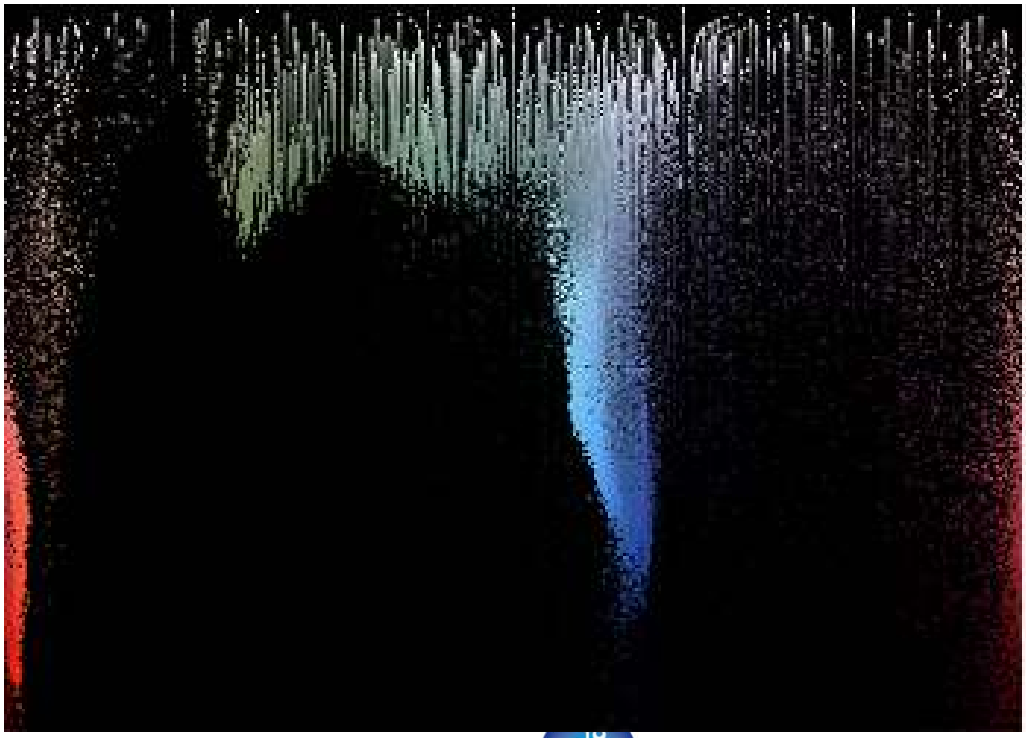
Technique – Histogram Analysis

- Compare the HSV Histograms





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Technique – Error Level Analysis

- Useful in detecting images that have sections of differing quality.
- Generally, recently edited sections of images have a higher quality.

1. Resaves the image at a lower compression rate.
2. Looks at the difference between the original image and the recompressed image.

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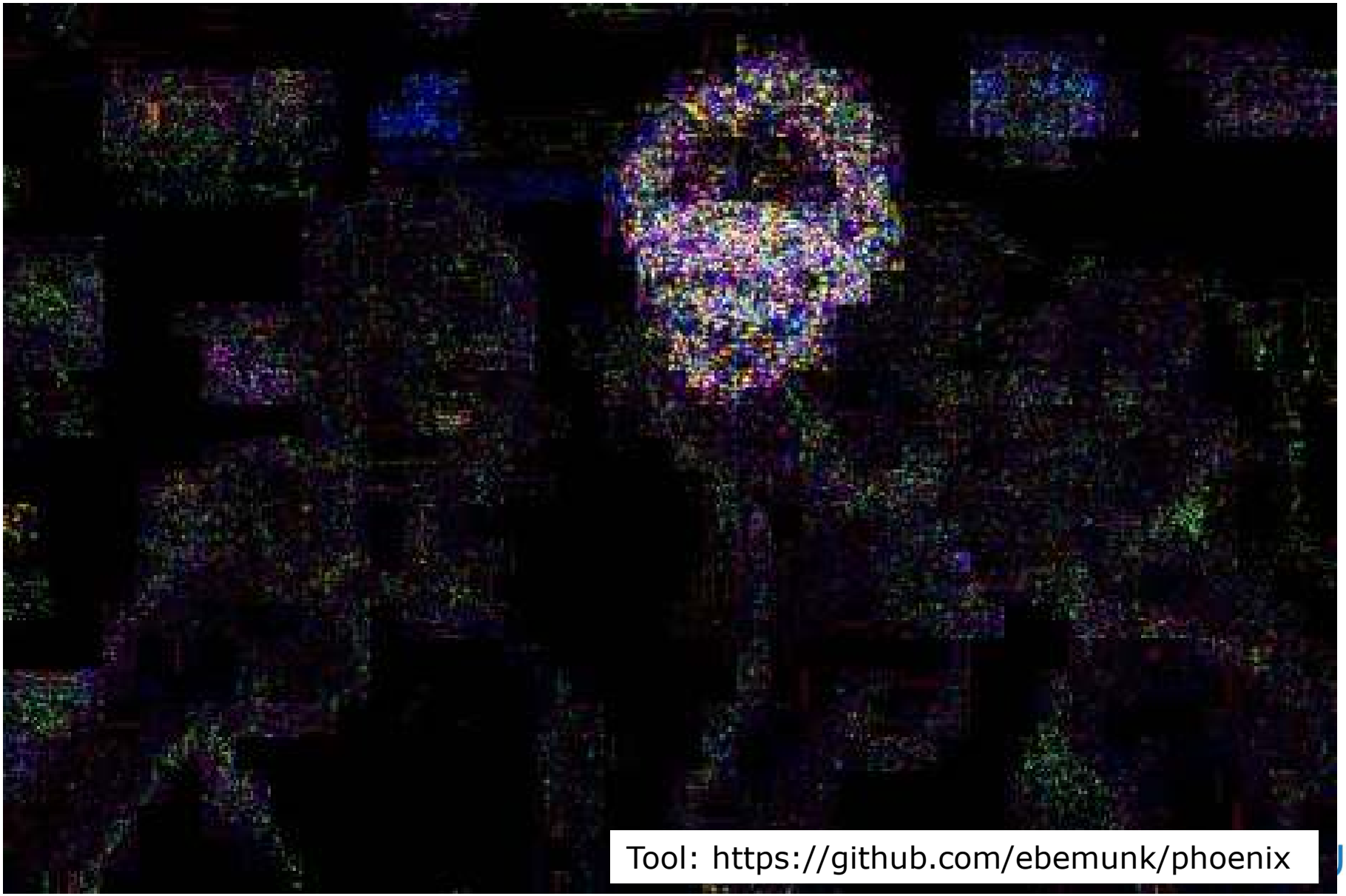
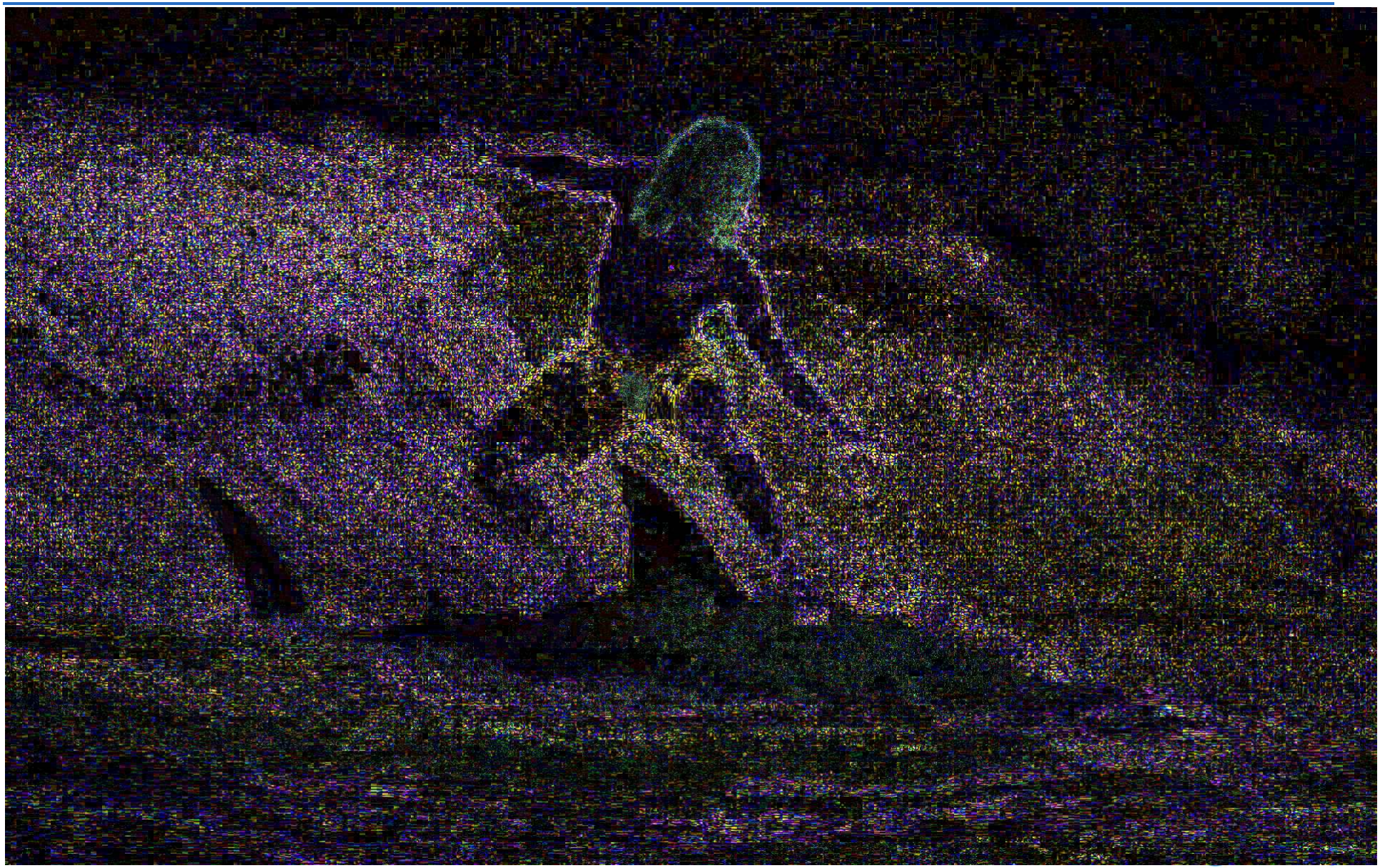
Technique – Error Level Analysis

Technique – Error Level Analysis



Technique – Error Level Analysis

Technique – Error Level Analysis



Technique – Luminance Gradient

- Useful in detecting images that backgrounds that are artificially enhanced, e.g. defocused.
- The colour of every pixel indicates the direction of greatest change in brightness among its neighbours.
- Natural images show a lot of bumpy noise and jaggy lines.
- Smooth strokes or straight edges indicate digital manipulation.

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Technique – Luminance Gradient

Technique – Luminance Gradient

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Technique – Luminance Gradient

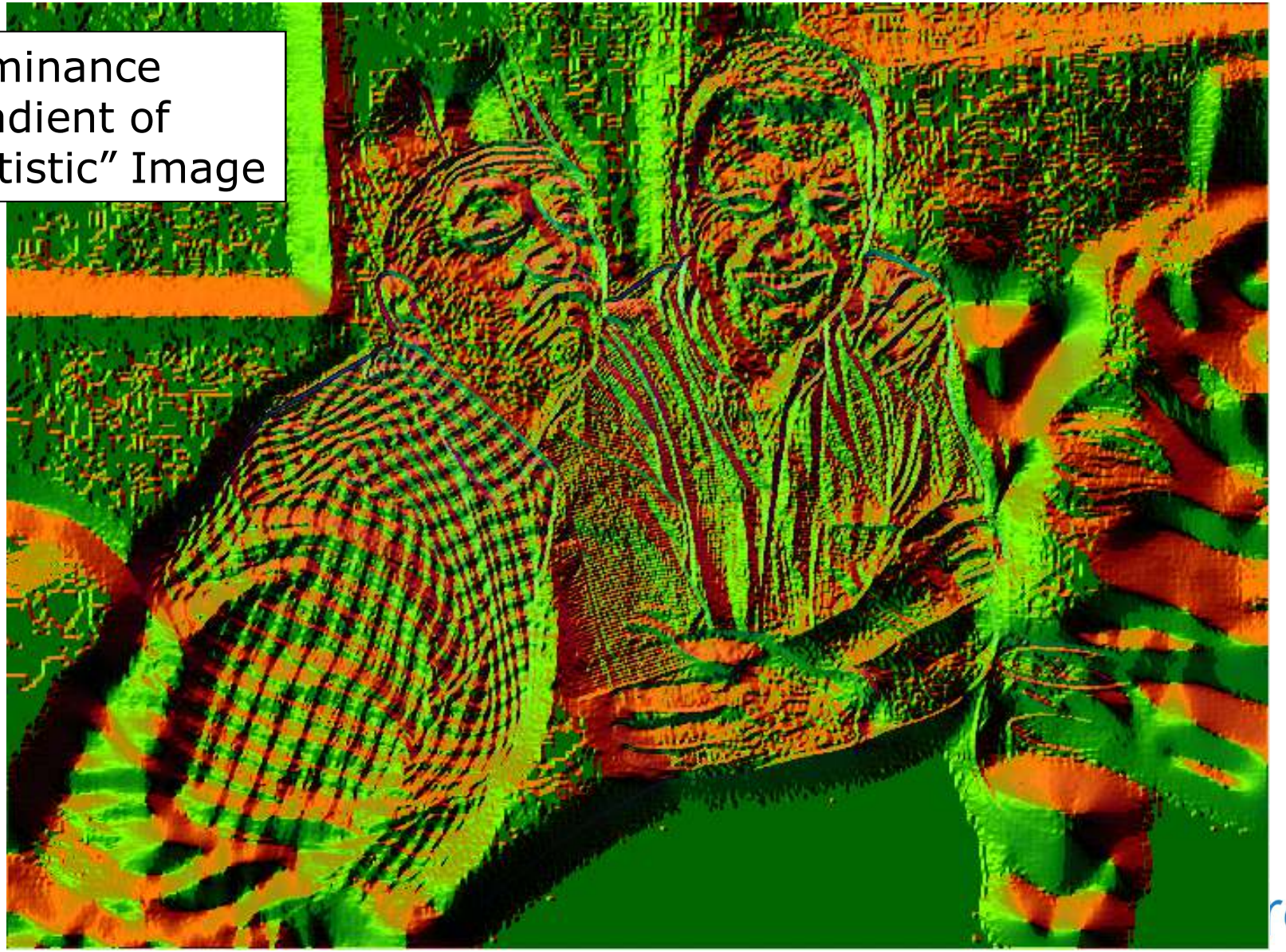
Luminance Gradient of Original Image

Tool: https://github.com/ebemunk/phoenix

roup

Technique – Luminance Gradient

Luminance Gradient of "Artistic" Image



Technique – Luminance Gradient

- Compare the Luminance Gradients
  - Notice the brush-stroke effect

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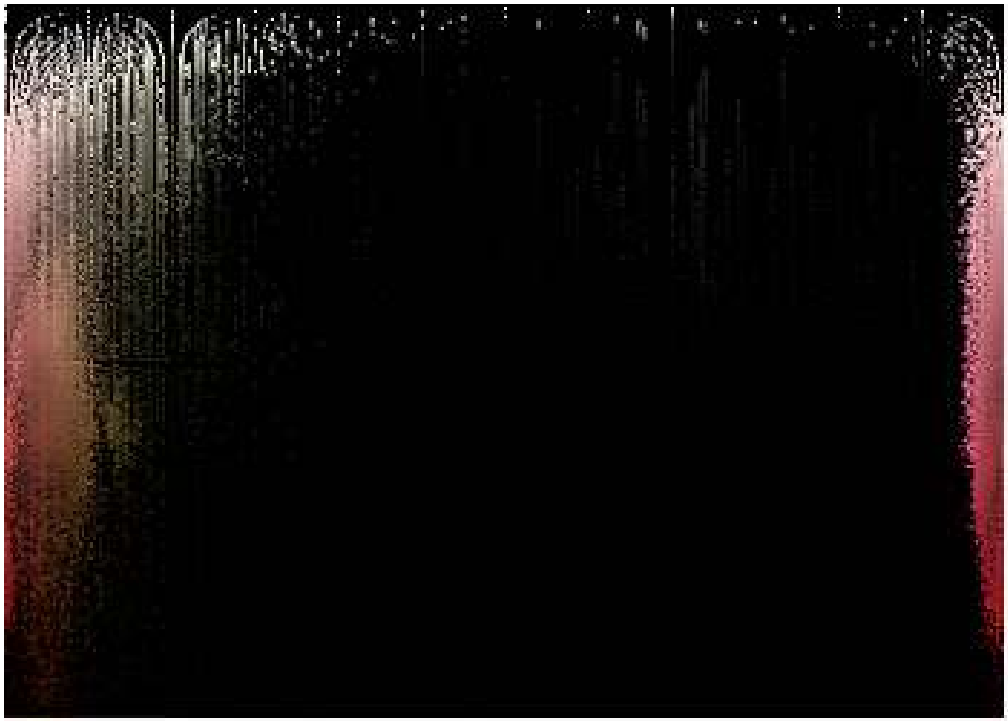
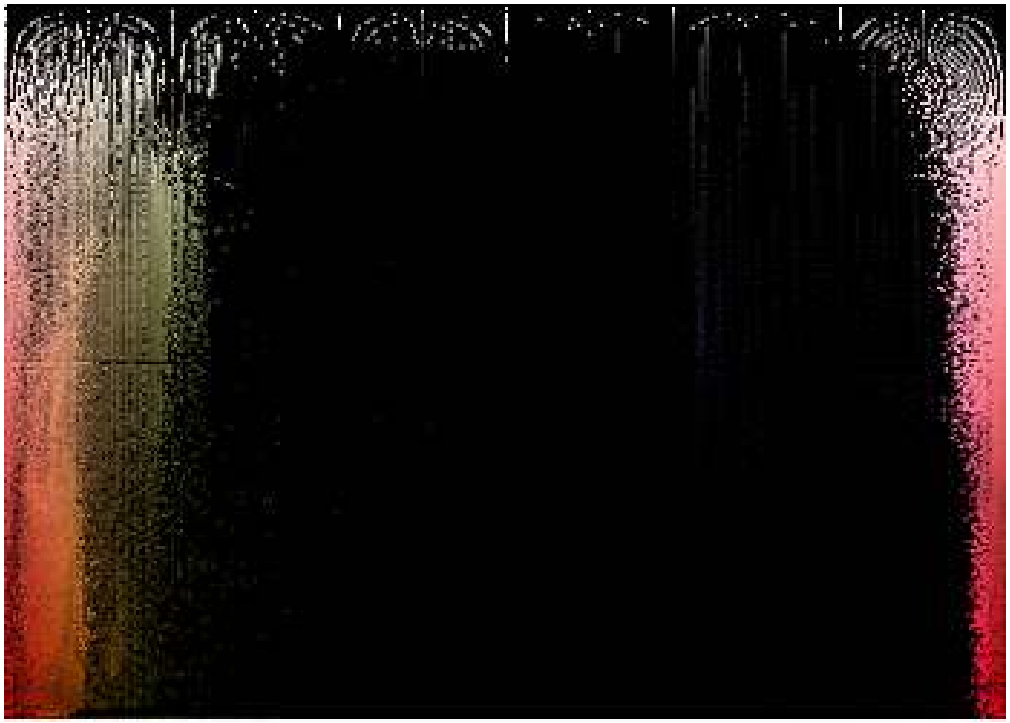
Technique – Luminance Gradient

- Also compare the HSV Histograms





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VIDEO ANALYSIS

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Technique – Physics

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Technique – Physics

- Break out your high-school physics books.
- Use formulas to track trajectory of objects.
- Great source: http://www.wired.com/2014/10/physics-fake-videos/

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Technique – Physics

- We can use the physics analysis tool, Tracker[1], to track objects in a video.

[1]https://www.cabrillo.edu/~dbrown/tracker/

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Technique – Physics

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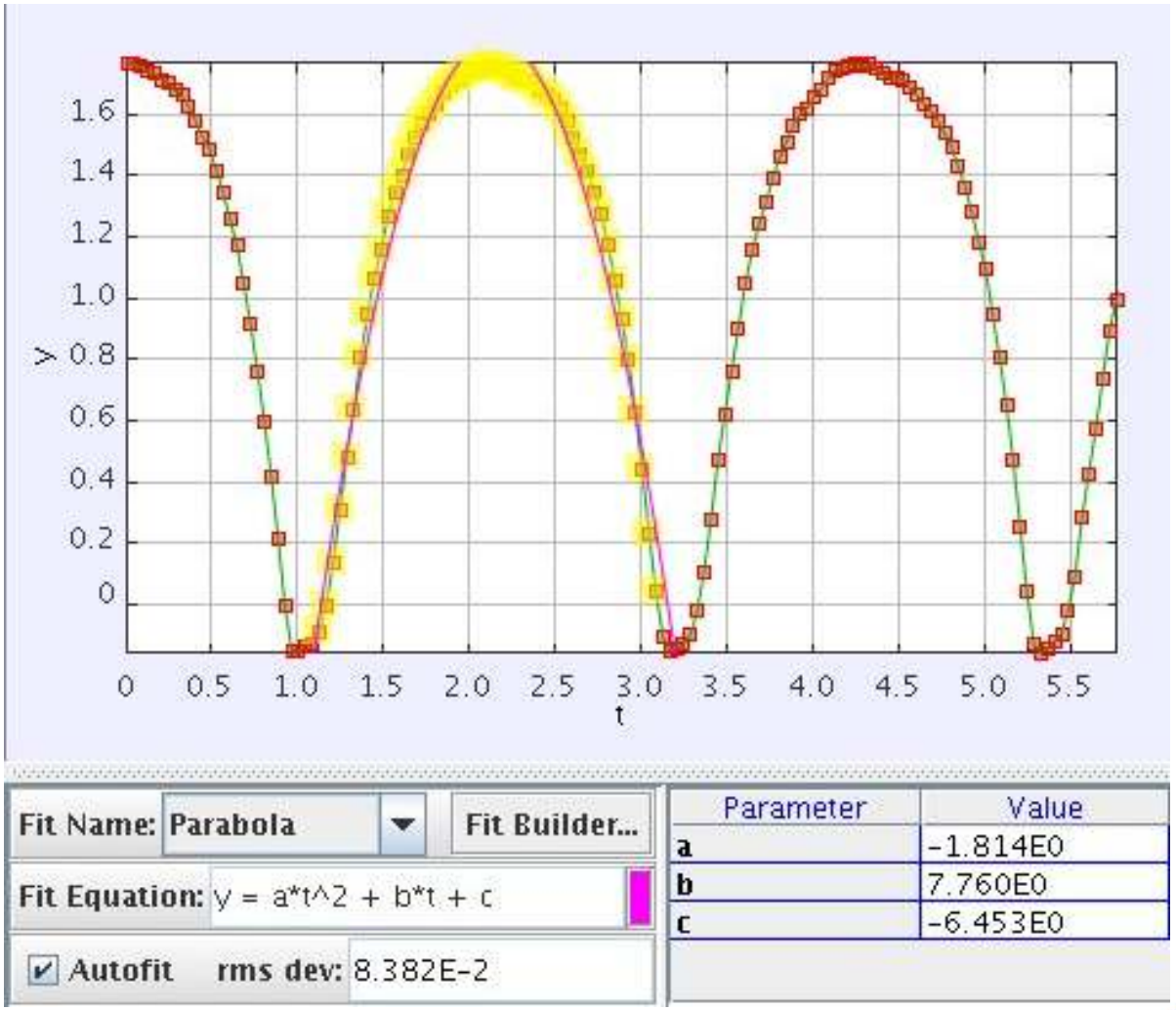
Technique – Physics



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Technique – Jitter Analysis

1. Hand held cameras are subject to the jitter of a human's hand.
2. Real jitter tends to be fairly erratic, like a random-walk.
3. Fake jitter tends to be smoother.

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Technique – Jitter Analysis

- Again, we can use Tracker, to track a still object in a moving video, allowing us to track the hand jitter and comparing it to a typical, real hand jitter.

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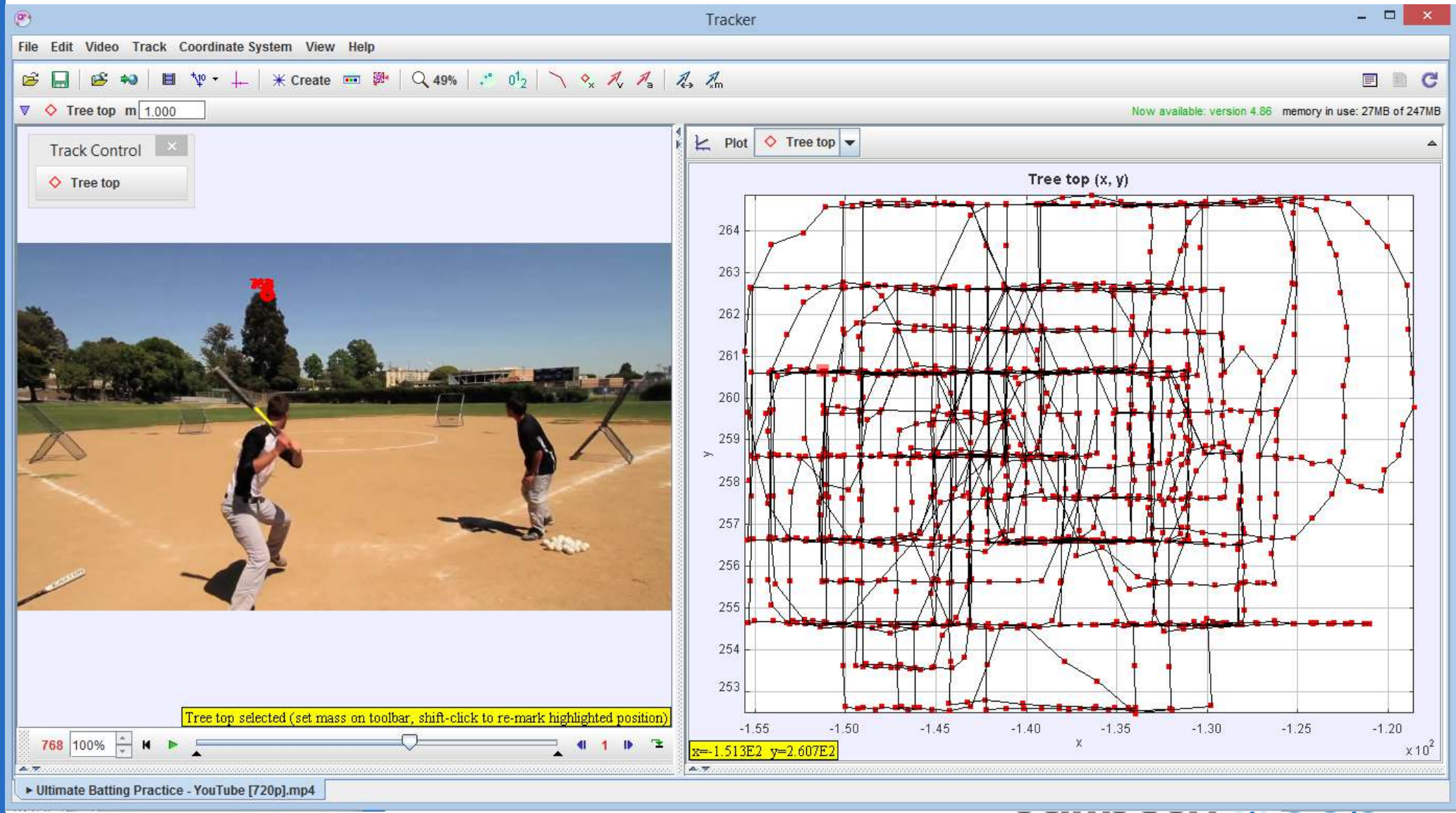
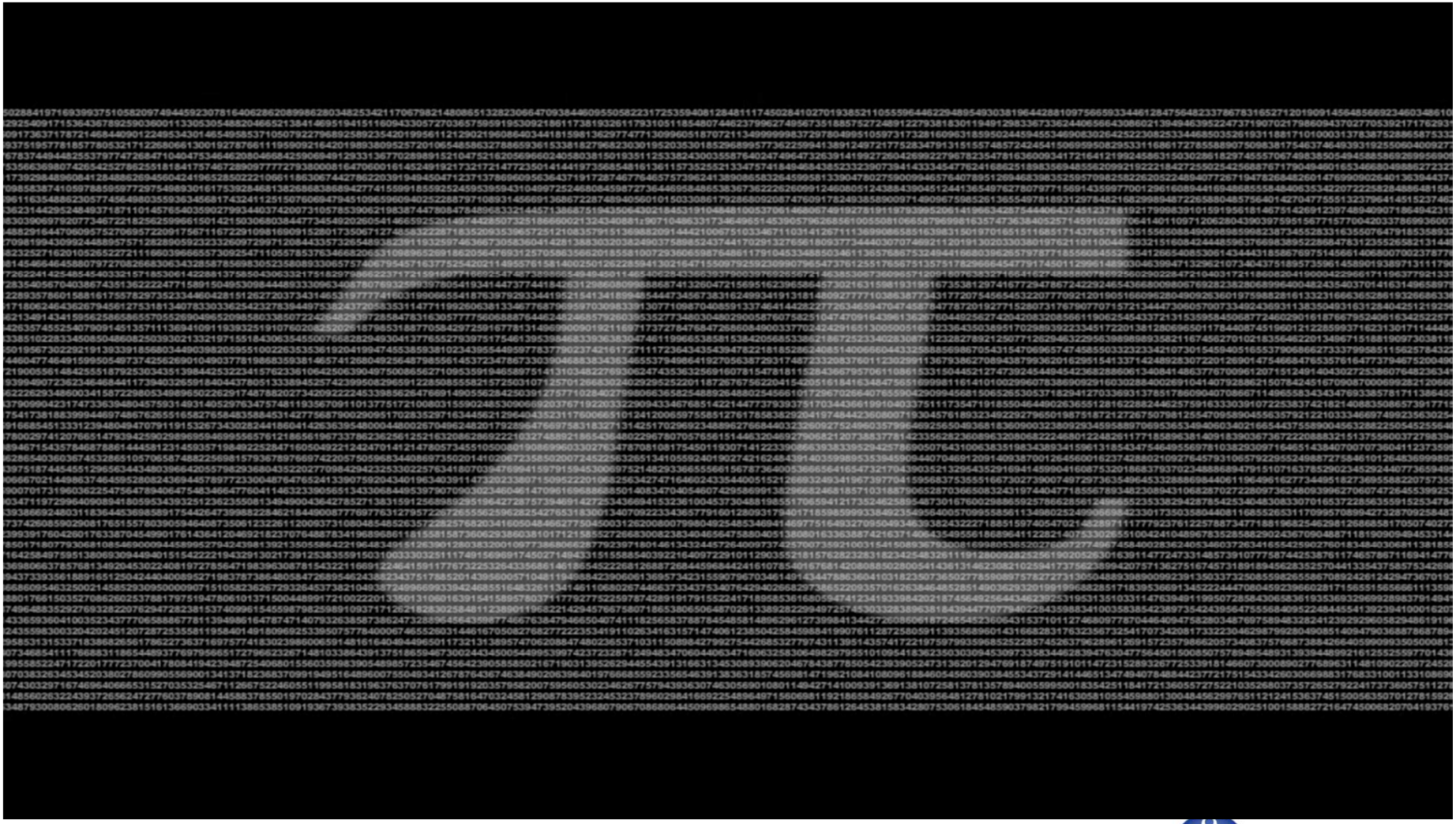
Technique – Jitter Analysis

Technique – Jitter Analysis



Technique – Jitter Analysis



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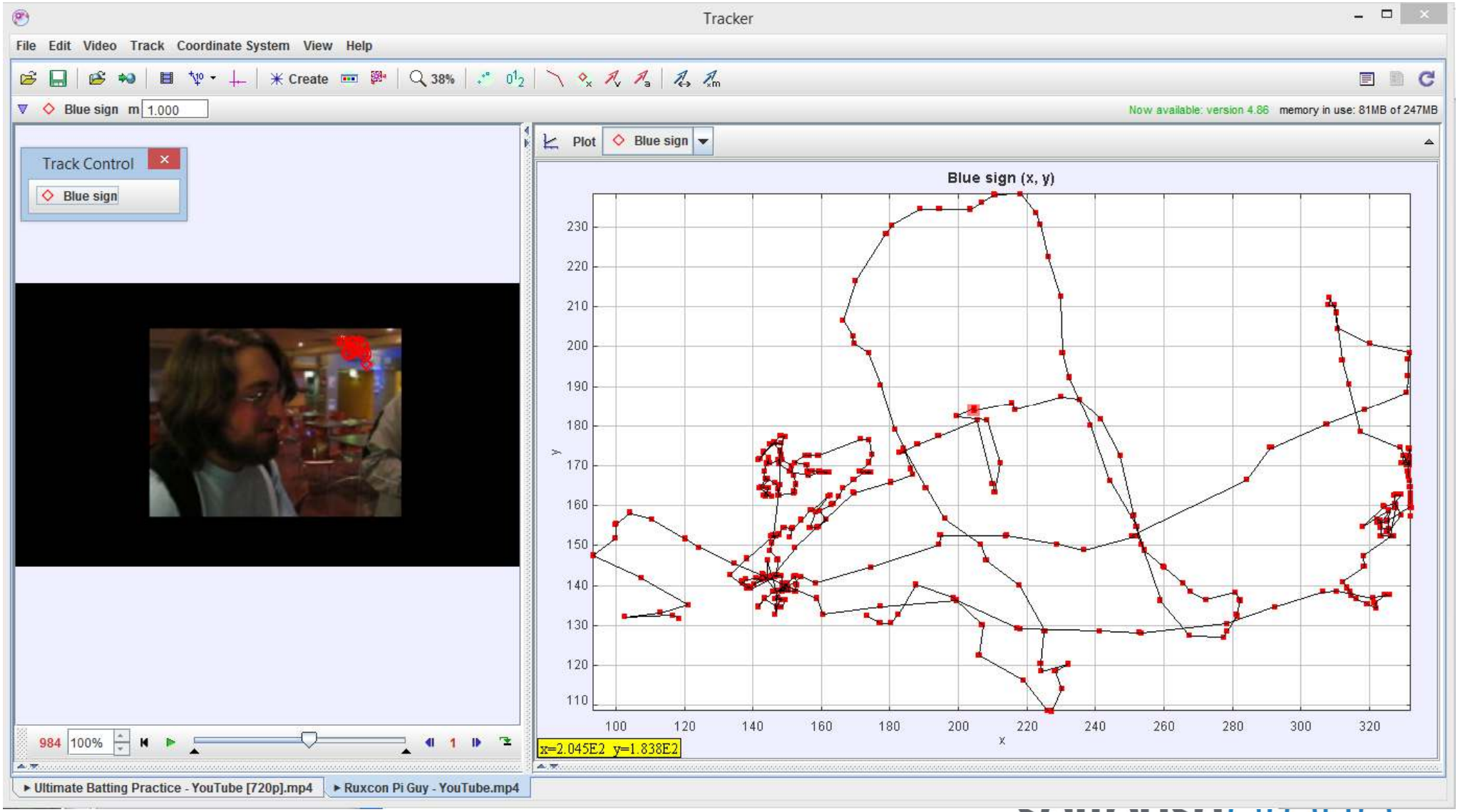
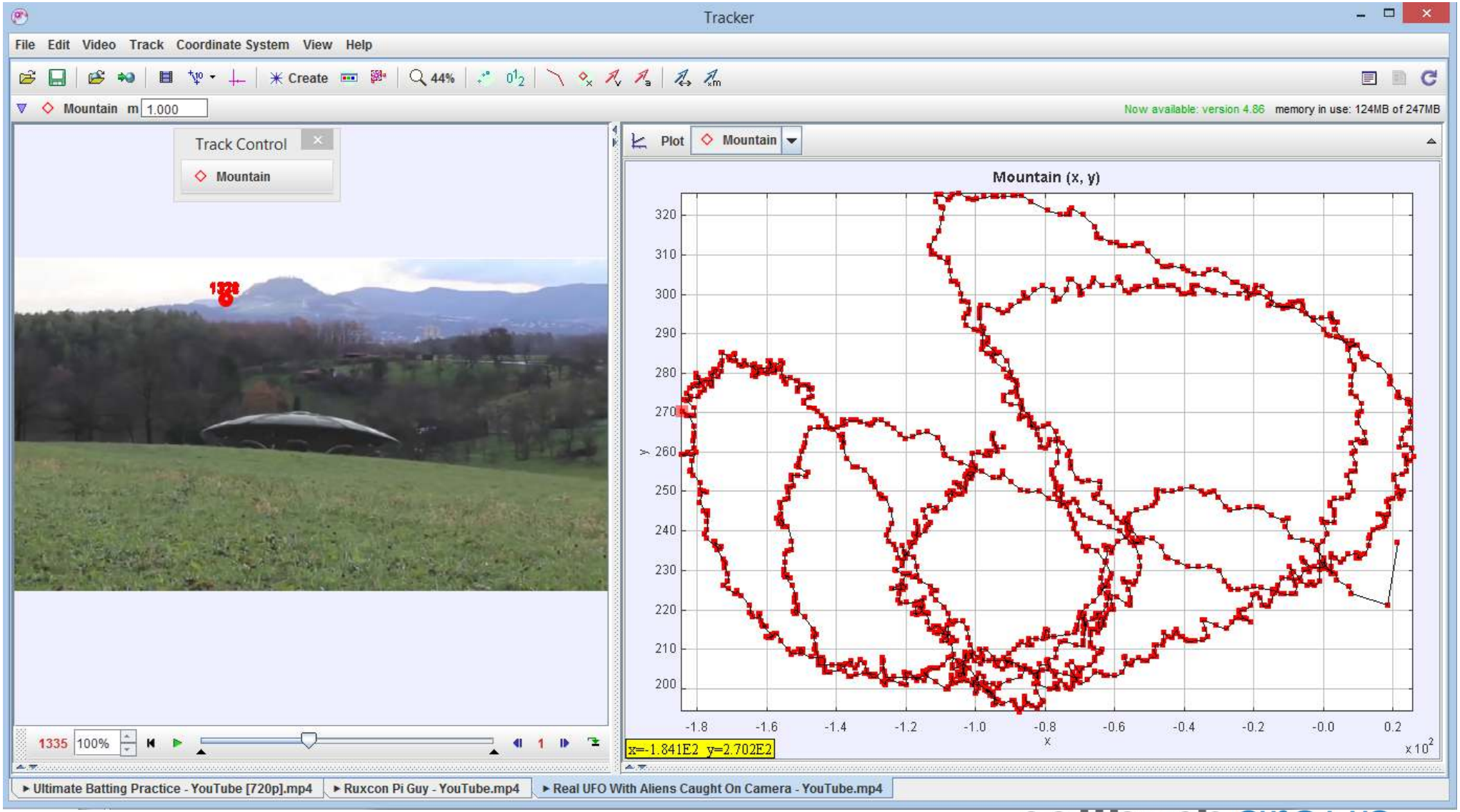
Technique – Jitter Analysis



Technique – Jitter Analysis

Technique – Jitter Analysis



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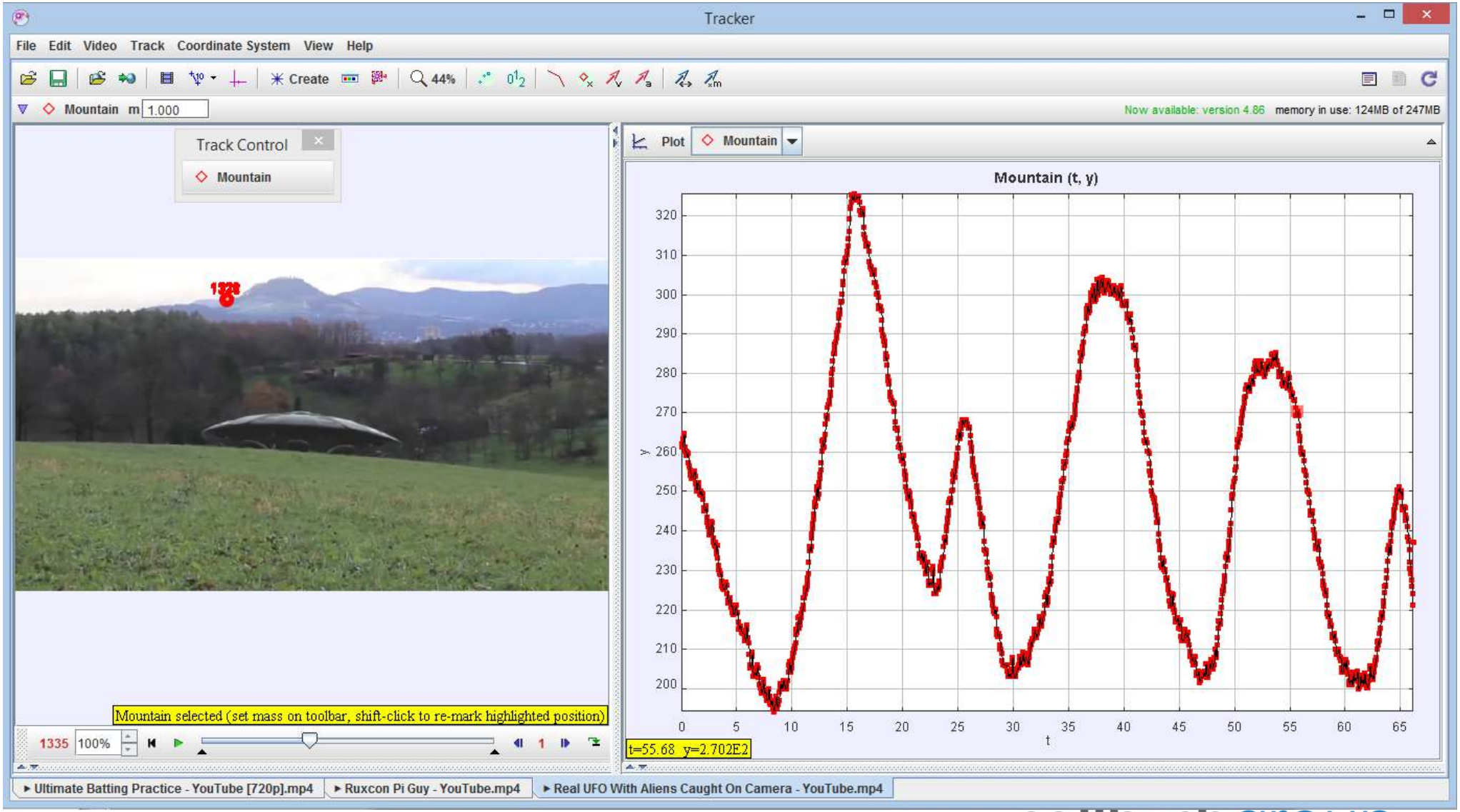
Technique – Jitter Analysis



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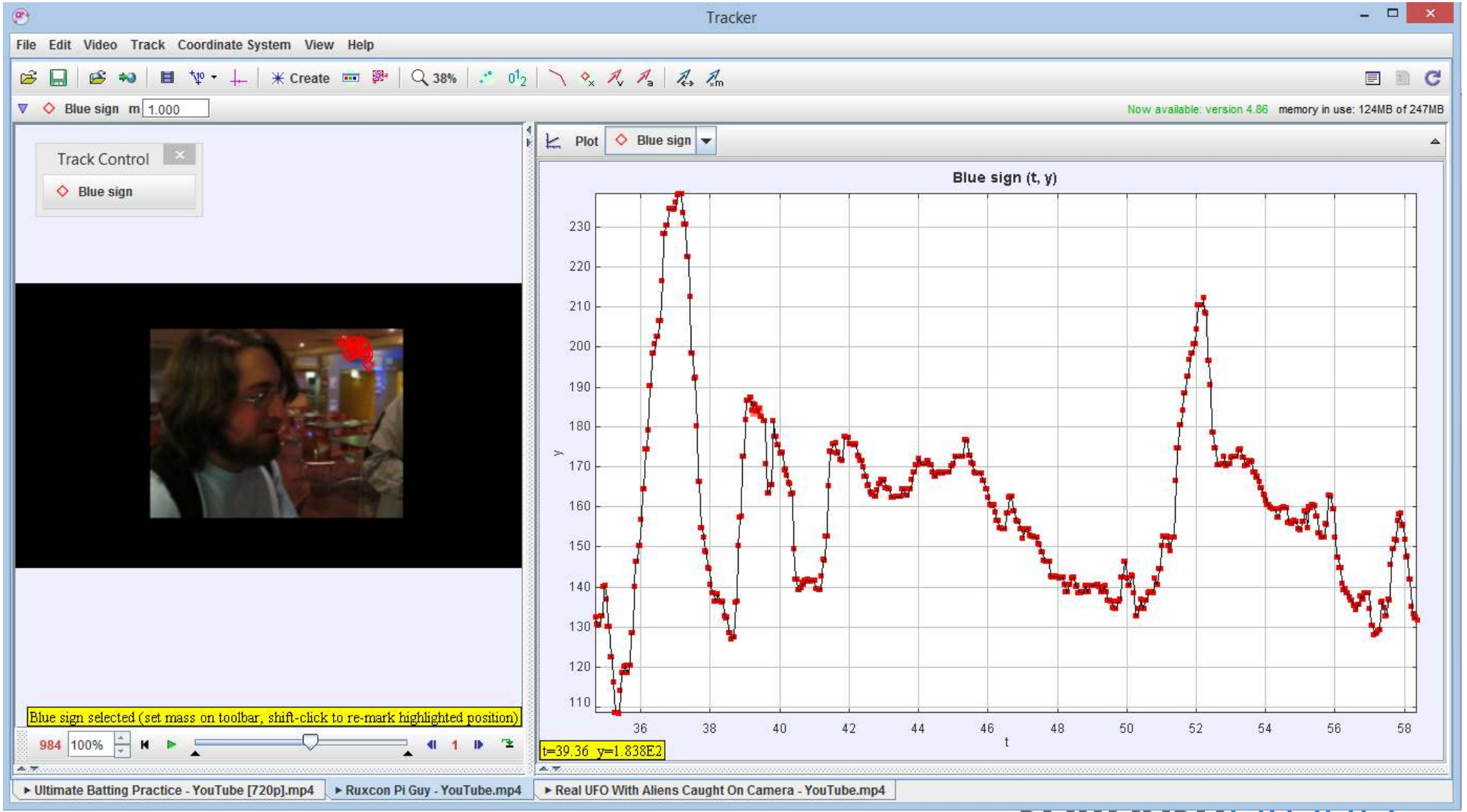
Technique – Jitter Analysis



GEOLOCATION

Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing

- Bell¿ngcat[1] (Kickstarter-funded journos) use online mapping tools to geolocate ISIS training camps, MH17 convoys in Russia, etc.

[1] https://www.bellingcat.com/

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Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing

Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing

- Use Wikimapia, Panoramio, Google Earth, and Google Maps to identify landmarks in area of interest.

Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing

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Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing

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Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing

- IOActive Labs Research show how to geolocate hotel location through window view photos[1], even down to the exact room.

[1] http://ow.ly/CuFGA

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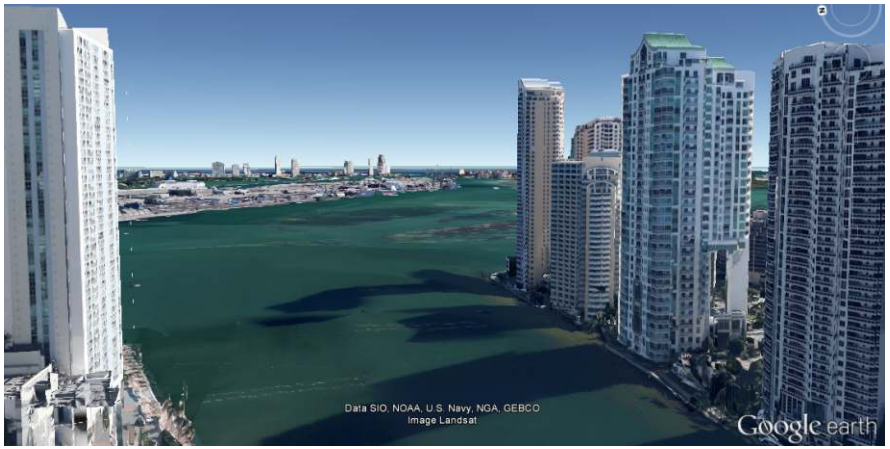
Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing



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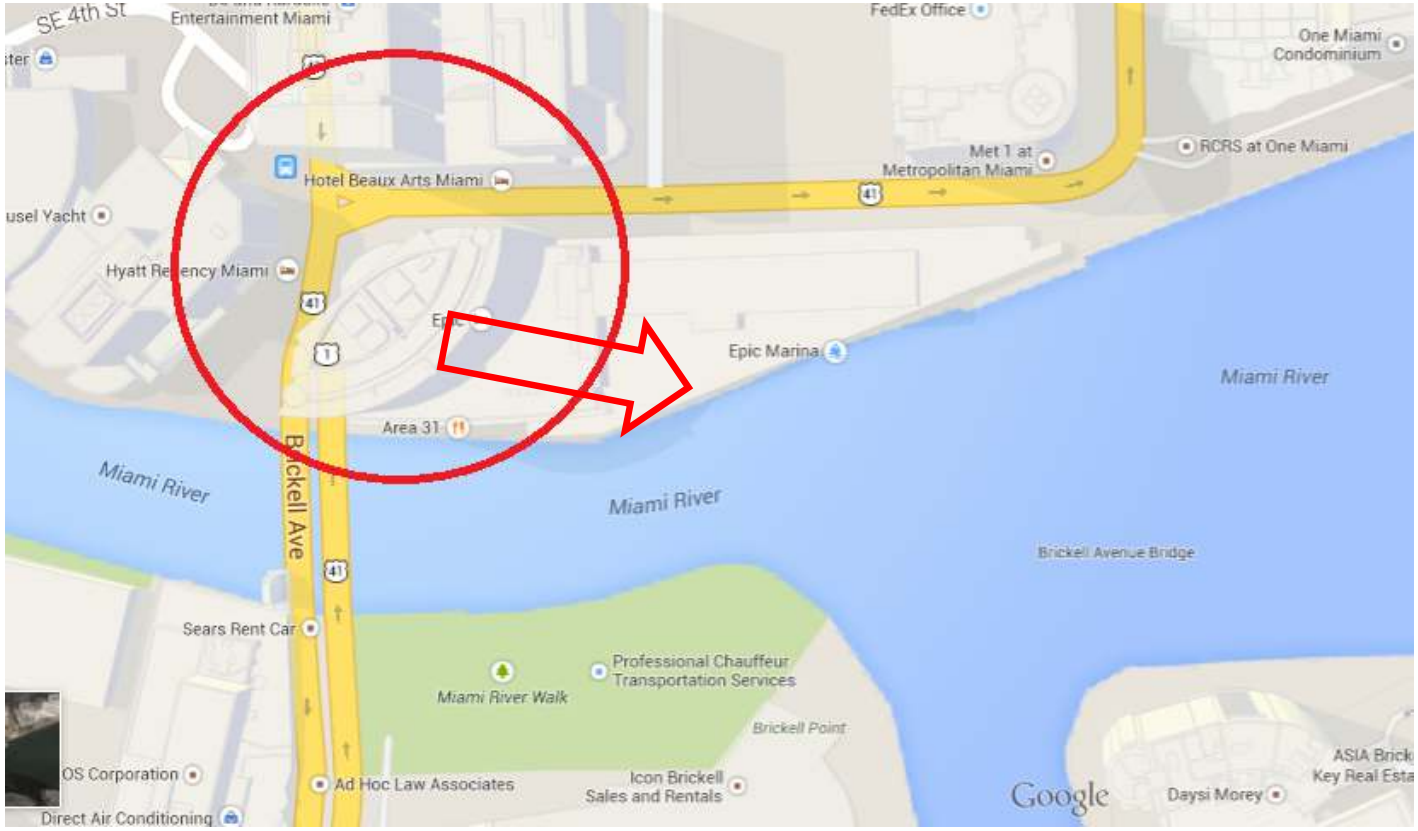
Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing



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Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing

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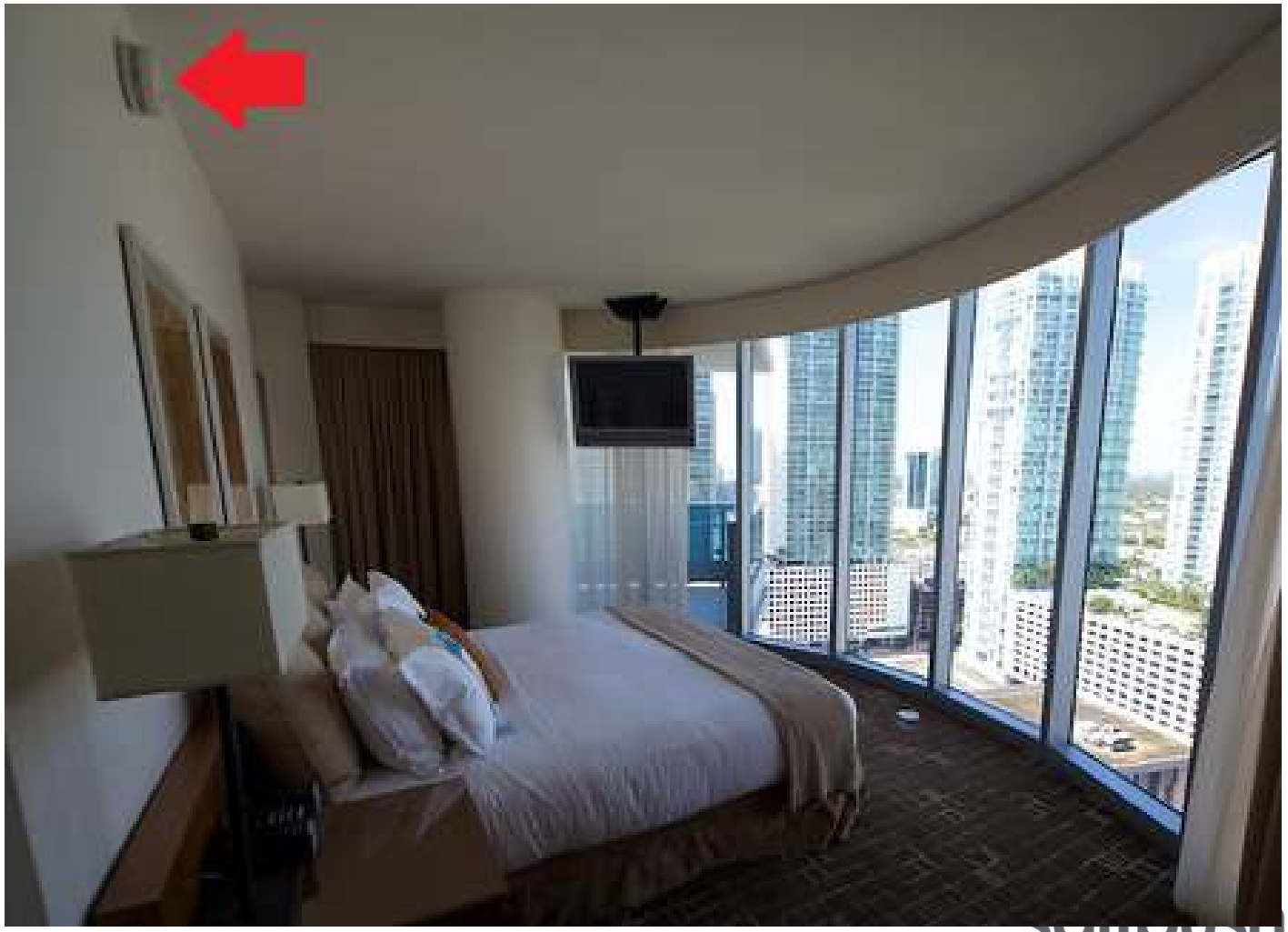
Technique – Geolocation through Eyeballing

- Using Foursquare and TripAdvisor…



Questions?

- Robert “Bull” Winkel
- @RobertWinkel
- http://ow.ly/Ce87f

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