



DETECTION OF FIGURE IMITATION IN MACHINE LEARNING TO IMPROVE ACCURACY USING NOVEL SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE AND COMPARED WITH DECISION TREE

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Abstract

Aim: Aim of the research work is to detect image imitation using a Novel support vector machine using repositions data.

Materials and Methods: The categorizing is performed by adopting a sample size of $n = 10$ in Novel Support Vector Machine and sample size $n = 10$ in Decision Tree algorithms with a sample size = 2, G power of 80%.

Results: The analysis of the results shows that the Novel Support Vector Machine has a high accuracy of (95.563) in comparison with the Decision Tree algorithm (93.093). There is a statistically insignificant difference between the study groups with significance value $p = 0.918$ ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Prediction in detection of Figure Imitation shows that the Novel Support Vector Machine appears to generate better accuracy than the Figure Imitation Decision Tree algorithm.

Keywords Figure Imitation, Image Forgery, Digital Images, Novel Support Vector Machine, Machine Learning, Decision Tree.

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1. Introduction

The purpose of the research work is to detect and classification of the figure imitation of digital image using Novel Support Vector Machine (Sun et al. 2018). This is generally to spread some negative impact or sensational news, political rumors, and illegal image forgery. These images greatly influence political, social, and business development. The fake images create lots of controversies, so there is a need for an image imitation detection technique that somehow decides the credibility of the image (Jalab et al. 2019). There are two types of image forgery they are blind forgery and passive forgery. In blind digital image forgery detection no source information about the image is available to decide its authenticity (Zhu et al. 2019). We can find that the process of forgery will disturb the internal statistical information of the image. Image features need to be extracted to get the statistical disturbance. These features help us to detect the Figure Imitation of the digital image (Manu and Mehtre 2019).

Both types of image forgery can be divided into two steps, they are training and the second one is testing. In training we need to collect the data and we need to segregate the data. A classifier is constructed for extracting the features from the set of images using a suitable technique (Armas Vega et al. 2018). This classification is used to predict the originality of the unknown image by using the features extracted from the same technique used in the training stage (Armas Vega et al. 2018; Zhu et al. 2019). In the testing phase Quality assurance test and system integration test and user acceptance test whether the application works the way the customer requires they use test plans to guide them through the testing phase (Manu and Mehtre 2019; Sun et al. 2018). Image forgery can be performed in numerous ways (Management Association and Information Resources 2020). Combining two or more images to produce a fake image is called image splicing. In copy-move forgery, the same image part is copied and pasted to hide or duplicate some information (Shukla et al. 2020). Sometimes re-touching is also performed (Ho et al. 2009) to do image forgery (Abd Warif et al. 2019). This forgery is performed in such a manner that it leaves no visual clues. The methods which were used before have less accuracy and detection rate in finding the image Imitation of the digital images (Ding et al. 2021). Our team has extensive knowledge and research experience that has translated into high quality publications (Pandiyana et al. 2022; Yaashikaa, Devi, and Kumar 2022; Venu et al. 2022; Kumar et al. 2022; Nagaraju et al.

2022; Karpagam et al. 2022; Baraneedharan et al. 2022; Whangchai et al. 2022; Nagarajan et al. 2022; Deena et al. 2022)

The research gap for Image forgery detection is accuracy. The feature extraction and forgery classification must be done properly in order to detect forged images accurately (Tiwari and Darji 2021). So, the proposed work is made to work more significantly even in the presence of the low light in the input. The main objective of this research is to predict forged images and analyze original images to improve accuracy by using the Novel Support Vector Machine algorithm and comparing it with the Decision Tree.

2. Materials and Methods

The research work was performed in the DBMS Lab, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Saveetha School of Engineering, SIMATS. Basically it is considered that two groups of classifiers are used, namely Novel Support Vector Machine and Decision Tree algorithms, which are used to classify the Figure Imitation. Group 1 is the Novel Support Vector Machine algorithm with the sample size of 10 and the Decision Tree algorithm is group 2 with sample size of 10 and they are compared for more accuracy score and precision score values for choosing the best algorithm. The Pre- test analysis has been prepared using clinical.com by having a G power of 80% and threshold 0.05%, CI 95% mean and standard deviation (Zhang et al. 2019). Sample size has been calculated and it is identified that 10 samples/ group in total 20 samples with a standard deviation for Novel Support Vector Machine = .52031 and Decision Tree = .51182 (Ding et al. 2021; Jalab et al. 2019).

Support Vector Machine

It is a machine learning algorithm that analyzes data classification and regression analysis. SVM is supervised learning that looks at data and sorts it into two categories. It is used in the classification of Figure Imitation. An SVM outputs a map of the sorted data with the margins between the two as far apart as possible. SVMs are used in text categorization, image classification, handwriting recognition and in the sciences. It is also called a Novel support vector network (SVN).

Pseudocode:

```
Import svm initiate
Import pandas as pd
Import Matplotlib.pyplot as plt
compare from sklearn.ensemble
```

```

import svm from
sklearn.tree

import
DecisionTreeClassifier Data extraction from
sklearn .metrics

import accuracy score calculate sequence
sk

learn.mode_selection
[filename
pathname]=uigetfile('*.jpg;*.bmp','Select ref
Image');
Background=imread(filename);
Background=imresize(Background,[187
340]);
[filename1
pathname]=uigetfile('*.jpg;*.bmp','Select Image');
CurrentFrame=imread(filename1);
CurrentFrame=imresize(CurrentFrame,[187 340]);
figure;
print(accuracy_score(prediction_lrg,y_test)

```

Decision Tree

Decision trees have two nodes: they are decision nodes and the leaf nodes, decision nodes are used to make any decision and have multiple branches whereas leaf nodes are the output for the decision node and do not have any further branches.

It's the graphical representation of the given conditions and gives all possible solutions for the problem (Lu and Niu 2019).

Pseudocode:

```

Import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import Decision Tree as dt
import svm as sv
import
DecisionTreeClassifier Data extraction from
sklearn

Initiate sklearn,metrics import accuracy
score calculate
sequence sk learn.mode_selection
import train_test_split find
results from sklearn.
Feature_extraction.value
lab_he = applycform(CurrentFrame,c
form);
ab = double(lab_he(:,2:3));
nrows = size(ab,1);
ncols = size(ab,2);
ab = reshape(ab,nrows*ncols,2);
nColors = 3;
[cluster_idx, cluster_center] =
hierarchical_clus(ab,nColors,'distance','sqEuclidean', ...
'Replicates',3);

```

```

pixel_labels =
reshape(cluster_idx,nrows,ncols);
cluster_datq = cell(1,3);
rgb_label = repmat(pixel_labels,[1,1,3]);
print(accuracy_score(prediction_lrg,y_test)

```

Statistical Analysis

The analysis was done using IBM SPSS version 21. It is a statistical software tool used for data analysis. For both proposed and existing algorithms 10 iterations were done with a maximum of 20 samples and for each iteration the predicted accuracy was noted for analyzing accuracy. The value obtained from the iterations of the Independent Sample T-test was performed. The independent data sets are targets, date, flag. The Dependent values are Digital Images, values. A detailed analysis has been done on these values for finding the forged images (Wang et al. 2019).

3. Results

The dataset is provided by kaggle.com, which selects the random samples from a given dataset for Digital images identity that are initialized to frame the Images shown in Table 1.

Forged Images collections for flag and datasets shown in Table 2.

As the sample sets are executed for a number of iterations the accuracy and precision values of Support Vector Machine and Decision Tree varies for Depression prediction with a mean value= .240400 %, Std.Deviation= 0.002. Thus the model is able to work efficiently to predict the Forged Images. The mean difference, standard deviation difference and significant difference of SVM based Forgery Image detection and Decision Tree based Forgery Image detection is tabulated in Table 3, which shows there is a significant difference between the two groups since $P > 0.05$ with an independent sample T-Test. Targets, Date, Flag, Ids. The dependent variables in Figure Imitation analysis are predicted with the help of the independent variables.

The statistical analysis of two independent groups shows that the Support Vector Machine has higher accuracy mean (.16454%) and Precision mean (.16185%) compared to Decision Tree shown in Fig. 1 (Zhu et al. 2019).

4. Discussion

The current study focused on machine learning algorithms, Support Vector Machine over Decision Tree for higher classification in predicting forged digital images. It can be slightly improved based on the random data sets analysis in future. The outcome of the study shows Support Vector Machine 95.5634% higher accuracy than Decision Tree 93.093%.

In this research work Generic algorithm gives the total accuracy of 89% However generic algorithm gives a variable accuracy depending on the image size so that when the image size increases the Genetic algorithm accuracy (Management Association and Information Resources 2020) decreases and the time to detect the Forgery is also increases (Abd Warif et al. 2019), we calculated the accuracy for the Generic algorithm which gives 89% accuracy. However Support Vector Machine gives the highest accuracy of 95.5634% for the Image Imitation (Novozámský and Šorel 2018). So that we can conclude the Support Vector Machine Algorithm is the most efficient algorithm for the detection of the forged digital images (Wang et al. 2019). This is because of the advantage of this SVM algorithm that is identified as the fast and the high accuracy (Abd Warif et al. 2019).

The study results produce clarity in performance with both experimental and statistical analysis, but it has some limitations to the proposed work such as threshold and precision. When a sequence of data sets with top-down and bottom-up are made to be in random form then the accuracy evolution goes down. In future, the accuracy level of detection of forged images will be improved by implementing artificial intelligence techniques.

5. Conclusion

The Figure imitation classification of illegal forged digital images. The current study focused on machine learning algorithms, Support Vector Machine over Decision Tree for higher classification in predicting forged digital images. It can be slightly improved based on the random data sets analysis in future. The outcome of the study shows Support Vector Machine 95.5634% higher accuracy than Decision Tree 93.093%.

DECLARATIONS

Conflict of Interests

No conflict of interest

Authors Contribution

Author TSD was involved in data

collection, data analysis, manuscript writing. Author SMK was involved in the Action process, Data verification and validation, and Critical review of manuscript.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. Comparison between SVM and Decision tree with N=10 samples of the dataset with the highest performance of 95.56 and 93.09% in the sample (when N=1) using the dataset size =300 and the 70% training and 30% of testing data.

sample(N)	Dataset Size/Rows	SVM algorithm accuracy in %	Decision tree algorithm accuracy in %
1	300	95.56	93.09
2	270	95.32	92.86
3	240	95.14	92.68
4	210	94.91	92.53
5	180	94.73	92.36
6	150	94.51	92.15
7	120	94.37	91.94
8	90	94.23	91.73
9	60	94.07	91.59
10	30	93.91	91.32

Table 2. Group statistics of SVM and by group Decision tree the iterations with Sample size of mean =94.7410, Standard Deviation = .52031, Standard Error Mean =.23080. Descriptive Independent Sample Test of Accuracy is applied for the dataset in SPSS. Here it specifies Equal variances with and without assuming the T-test Score of two groups with each sample size of 10.

Algorithm (Accuracy)	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std error mean
SVM	10	94.7410	.52031	.16454
Decision tree	10	92.3370	.51182	.16185

Table 3. Independent Samples T-test - SVM shows significance value achieved is p=0.918 (p>0.05), which shows that two groups are statistically insignificant.

	Levene's Test	T-test of Equality of Means	95% of the confidence

Accuracy	for Equality of Variances		t	df	Sig (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	interval of the Difference	
	F	Sig.						Lower	Upper
Equal Variance Assumed	.11	.918	1041	18	0.001	2.4040	.23080	1.91911	2.88889
Equal Variance Not Assumed			10.41	17.9	0.001	2.4040	.23080	1.91910	2.88890

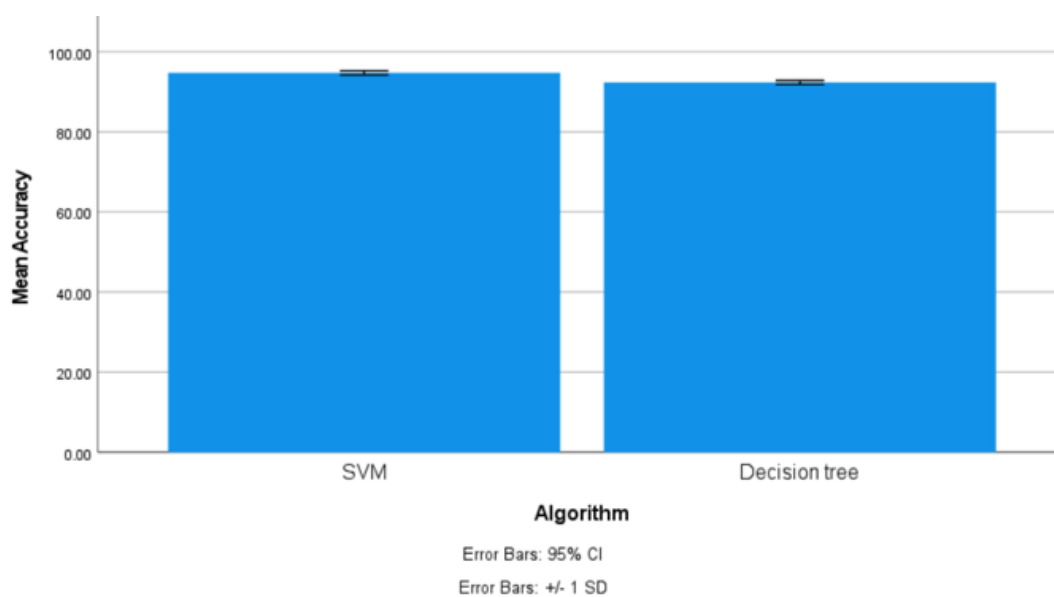


Fig. 1. Comparison of Support vector machine over Decision Tree in terms of mean accuracy. It explores that the mean accuracy is slightly better than Decision Tree and the standard deviation is moderately improved compared to Decision Tree. Graphical representation of the bar graph is plotted using groupid as X-axis SVM vs Decision Tree, Y-Axis displaying the error bars with a mean accuracy of detection +/- 1 SD.