In the current era of technology, computer forensics is widely used for file surveillance activities or other types of files that are still present or have been deleted as digital evidence, one of which is image forensics. In digital forensics activities, handling of authenticity in images can be done through a process, one of which is the compilation process. However, currently the modifications to the image are continuously developing so that it is difficult to distinguish the original image and the modified image. To overcome this, this study utilizes an image management process using the RGB noise sensor method, Masking, and metadata analysis on images. The three methods are used to compare the original image and the modified image. The results of this study are the RGB noise method can be seen in each modified pixel, as well as the masking which can wait for the location of the object from the modified image, and the metadata that contains photos that have changed from the original image and the image that has been modified. From this research, it is found that the RGB noise, Masking, and Metadata methods show that there is a difference between the original photo and the term photo that can be used to answer the authenticity of the photo. The large number of objects in the image that can affect each pixel in the image without affecting the image size is very large.Keywords: forensics, multimedia forensics, RGB noise, Masking, Metadata Analysist.