

ABSTRACT

The project entitled Suspect Detect System(SDS) is basically meant for keeping track of the crime level in the state.Cops can login to the site and enter the details of the suspect.At the same time they can view the details of different suspects with any criminal background.Here this project is basically having two modules.i.e.the administrator and user module. Both the users and the admin are police officers itself.

The user can login to the site and register themselves.They can also add the suspect details,view the suspect and can also view the list of all the suspects stored in the system.The user module include low ranked officers like HC,C etc.

Administrator on the other hand can register himself and can add the suspect detail.Admin can also delete the suspect and update his profile.He can also view the police and suspect grid. The admin form the high ranked officers like SI.

An easy and efficient way to store and retrieve suspect details.Criminal rating helps the judiciary system to evaluate the punishment that should be given to the suspect.The details can be shared between investigating bureau like CBI and other such branches.Serial killers and burglars can be caught easily.

LIST OF FIGURES

| No. | TITLE | PAGE No. |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | CONTEXT LEVEL | 17 |
| 2. | LEVEL 0 DFD | 17 |
| 3. | LEVEL 1 DFD | 18 |
| 4. | LEVEL 2.1(ADMIN) | 19 |
| 5. | LEVEL 2.2(USER) | 20 |
| 6. | HOME PAGE | 36 |
| 7. | POLICE REGISTRATION | 37 |
| 8. | SUSPECT REGISTRATION | 38 |
| 9. | SUSPECT DETAILS | 39 |
| 10. | SUSPECT GRID VIEW | 40 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| CHAPTER | TITLE | PAGE NO. |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Abstract</i> | iii |
| | <i>List of figures</i> | iv |
| | <i>List of tables</i> | v |
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| | 1.1 About the Project | 2 |
| | 1.2 Objective | 3 |
| 2 | SYSTEM ANALYSIS | 4 |
| | 2.1 Existing system | 5 |
| | 2.2 Proposed system | 5 |
| | 2.3 Advantages of Proposed system | 6 |
| 3 | SYSTEM SPECIFICATION | 7 |
| | 3.1 System Requirements | 8 |
| | 3.2 Selection of Software | 9 |
| | 3.3 Feasibility Study | 11 |
| 4 | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | 12 |
| | 4.1 Problem definition | 13 |
| | 4.2 Module description | 13 |
| | 4.3 Dataflow diagram | 14 |
| | 4.4 Table design | 21 |

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 5 | TESTING | 25 |
| | 5.1 Testing process | 26 |
| | 5.2 Types of testing | 27 |
| | 5.3 Test cases | 31 |
| 6 | SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION | 32 |
| | 6.1 Future implementation | 33 |
| 7 | SCREEN SHOTS | 35 |
| 8 | CONCLUSION | 41 |
| 9 | REFERENCE | 43 |

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the project

Nowadays most of the suspect loot from the crime scene due to the lack of their personal informations. In most of the countries like India the rate of crime is increasing basically due to this reason. This software provides a web based solution by gathering their details including their criminal past.

Initially once the cops capture the suspect, they login to the site and check whether suspect details are present in the records ,by specifying the name .If no details are available then create a new account of suspect and store his details. Else update the current suspect account and based on his criminal status corresponding actions are taken by the cops.

The cops will be thus able to get a better idea by reading his previous records if that is available in the system. Thus the system will basically help the cops in order to catch different classes of suspects like burglars,serial killers,thiefs etc. It may even help in solving different police cases regarding murder or theft.

The software forms an easy and efficient way to store and retrieve suspect details. The suspects past criminal details also will helps the judiciary system to evaluate the punishment that should be given to the suspect. The details can be shared between investigating bureau like CBI and other such branches.

Hence by implementing such a software most of the criminal cases can be solved.Provides a backup support for both cops and detectives in determining the suspect. Punishments can be provided to the suspects based on their criminal background. Thus the crime rate in our country will get reduced to an optimum level.

1.2 Objective

The main objective of this project is to help the cops in determining the suspect details and in taking appropriate actions against the crime performed. This software helps to reduce the crime level in exponential manner. This software also promotes faster identification of the criminals and helps the cops to determine their criminal status. Thus they can easily take necessary actions against them.

The software basically provides an easy and efficient method for storing and retrieving the details of the suspects. The suspects past criminal details also will be obtained from the system. This helps the cops as well as the judiciary system to evaluate the suspect and to give appropriate punishment to him/her.

The system also provides his basic information which includes his name, gender, address, description of past etc. The grid view in the system basically form a quick reference for the police officials of the suspects.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The first problem is that there is no such system introduced in our country which basically help the cops for determining the suspect details. The existing system makes the following problems:

- **Difficulty to understand-** The suspect are not listed with their detail criminal past.
- **Lack of online search-** The existing system does not provide any online support for the cops for searching the suspects.
- **Loot from crime scene -**The criminal's loot from the crime scene due to the lack of their personal details.
- **More confidential-** This system is mostly made available for CBI and other priority institutions.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

What are the user's demands/ratable needs

User needs a web-based system, which will remove all the above-mentioned problems that, the user is facing. It avoids problems like online search of suspects. It will reduce the difficulties and efforts of identifying the criminals. Thus it will be easier for the cops in determining the suspect and in taking corresponding actions against them.

How can the problem be redefined?

We proposed our perception of the system, in accordance with the problems of existing system by making a web-based proposed system. We introduced the online search of the suspects that provides his entire details regarding his criminal past along with his/her image. And also in this system the criminals can be viewed in format of grid. It helps in easy understanding of different suspects having different criminal background.

2.3ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

How feasible is the system proposed? This was analyzed by comparing the following factors with both the existing system and proposed system.

Storage And Retrieval

The proposed system provides an easier and efficient way of storing and retrieving the details of the suspect.

Online Search

Our proposed system provide online searching of the suspects, the user can also add any new crime if performed by the current suspect in the list.

Easy Understand

The system makes easy understanding of different criminals like serial killers, smugglers, robbers etc.

Faster Identification

Online support helps the cops in faster identification of the criminals and in taking corresponding actions against crime performed.

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM[SDS]

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

3.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

For implementing the software there is a set of hardware and software requirements for the system. These requirements have to be satisfied for the successful implementation of the software. The hardware and software requirements are given below:

3.1.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- PROCESSOR : INTEL i3 .
- RAM : 2.00 GB .
- MONITOR : 15" COLOR.
- HARD DISK : 500 GB .
- CD DRIVE : LG 52X .
- KEYBOARD : STANDARD 102 KEYS .
- MOUSE : 3 BUTTONS .

3.1.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- OPERATING SYSTEM : Windows 7 professional.
- ENVIRONMENT : Visual Studio .NET 2010.
- .NET FRAMEWORK : Version 1.1.
- LANGUAGE : C#.NET.
- WEB TECHNOLOGY : ASP.NET 3.5.
- BACKEND : SQL SERVER 2008.

3.2 SELECTION OF SOFTWARE

The requirements regarding software and hardware are discussed above. On the basis of these information's we done the process selection of software. We select ASP.NET3.5 as our Front End and SQL Server 2008 as our Back End. The features of these software's are given below:

3.2.1 FRONT END-ASP.NET 3.5

ASP.net 2008 is an interpreted, Object-oriented, free scripting language. ASP.net 2008 has been used for managing server machines and databases by programmers. It is also serving web pages, interfacing to databases and generating dynamic content. ASP.NET is a programming framework built on the common language runtime that can be used on a server to build powerful Web applications. ASP.NET has many advantages – both for programmers and for the end users because it is compatible with the .NET Framework. This compatibility allows the users to use the following features through ASP.NET:

FEATURES

- Powerful database-driven functionality: ASP.NET allows programmers to develop web applications that interface with a database. The advantage of ASP.NET is that it is object-oriented and has many programming tools that allow for faster development and more functionality.
- Faster web applications: Two aspects of ASP.NET make it fast – compiled code and caching. In ASP.NET the code is compiled into "machine language" before a visitor ever comes to the website. Caching is the storage of information in memory for faster access in the future. ASP.NET+ allows programmers to set up pages or areas of pages that are commonly reused to be cached for a set period of time to improve the performance of web applications. In addition, ASP.NET allows the caching of data from a database so the website is not slowed down by frequent visits to a database when the data does not change very often.
- Memory leak and crash protection: ASP.NET automatically recovers from memory leaks and errors to make sure that the website is always available to the visitors.
- It is purely Object Oriented Programming language.
- It is dynamic & interpreted language.

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM[SDS]

- It is multi-platform.
- It has operator overloading, finite-precision integer arithmetic and Powerful string Handling.
- It is concise and has rich set of libraries.
- No need For Separate Interface Language (Such as IDL).[2]

3.2.2 BACK END-SQL SERVER 2008

SQL Server 2005 (codenamed Yukon), released in October 2005, is the successor to SQL Server 2000. It included native support for managing XML data, in addition to relational data. For this purpose, it defined an xml data type that could be used either as a data type in database columns or as literals in queries. XML columns can be associated with XSD schemas; XML data being stored is verified against the schema. XML is converted to an internal binary data type before being stored in the database. Specialized indexing methods were made available for XML data. XML data is queried using Query; Common Language Runtime (CLR) integration was a main features with this edition, enabling one to write SQL code as Managed Code by the CLR. SQL Server 2005 added some extensions to the T-SQL language to allow embedding Query queries in T-SQL. In addition, it also defines a new extension to XQuery, called XML DML, that allows query-based modifications to XML data. SQL Server 2005 also allows a database server to be exposed over web services using TDS packets encapsulated within SOAP (protocol) requests. When the data is accessed over web services, results are returned as XML[1].

FEATURES

- The Possibility to stored XML documents in column and being able to index and content.
- Better Administrative Support For DPV.
- The Possibility to use the .NET language to write the "Stored Procedures".
- The Possibility to let SQL Server store the File system.[2]

3.3. FEASIBILITY STUDY

In any project, feasibility analysis is a very important stage: here the project is checked for its feasibility. Any project may face scarcity in resources, time or workforce. Hence all these are to be studied in detail and a conclusion should be drawn whether the project under consideration is feasible or not. This analysis is a test of the proposed project, regarding its workability, impact on users and clients and resource management. The main objective of the feasibility is to test the technical, social and economic feasibility of a project.[5]

3.3.1 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Technical Feasibility centers around the existing computer system and to what extend it can support the proposed addition. Technical considerations evaluate existing hardware and software .This involves financial considerations to accommodate technical enhancements. Evaluating the technical feasibility is the trickiest part of a feasibility study. A number of issues have to be considered while doing a technical analysis.

- i) Understand the different technologies involved in the proposed system:

Before commencing the project, we have to be very clear about what are the technologies are to be required for the development of the new system.

- ii) Find out whether the organization currently possesses the required technologies:

Is the required technology available with the organization?

If so is the capacity sufficient?

3.3.2 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

Economic analysis is the most frequent used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a the system. Economic analysis determines whether the adoption of a system can be cost justified. More commonly known as cost/benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefits and compares them with costs. A simple economic analysis which gives the actual comparison of costs and benefits are much more meaningful in this case .If benefits outweigh costs, then the decision is made to design and implement the system.Otherwise,further justification or alternations in the proposed system will have to be made if it is to have a chance of being approved.

CHAPTER 4

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

The objective of this project is to develop a SUSPECT DETECTION SITE. When the user types in the URL of the SITE in the address field of the browser, a Web Server is contacted to get the requested information. In the .NET Framework, IIS (Internet Information Service) acts as the Web Server. The sole task of a Web Server is to accept incoming HTTP requests and to return the requested resource in an HTTP response. The first thing IIS does when a request comes in is to decide how to handle the request. Its decision is based upon the requested file's extension. For example, if the requested file has the .asp extension, IIS will route the request to be handled by asp.dll. If it has the extension of .aspx, .ascx, etc, it will route the request to be handled by ASP.NET Engine[3].

4.2 MODULE DESCRIPTION

In this project have included basically two modules namely admin and user modules.

4.2.1 Admin module

The basic function of the administrator module is to register a new suspect. He can also view his details. Admin can view the cops who have been registered in the system.

4.2.2 User module

Here the user module on the other side can register the suspect details ,view and search for a known suspect.

4.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

A Graphical representation is used to describe and analyze the movement of data through a system manual or automated including the processes, storing of data and delays in the system. Data flow diagrams are the central tool and the basis from which other components are developed.[10]

The transformation of data, from input to output through process may be described logically and independently of the physical components associated with the system.

They are termed logical dataflow diagrams, showing the actual implementation and the movement of data between people, departments and workstations. DFD is one of the most important modeling tools used in system design. DFD shows the flow of data through different process in the system.[4]

PURPOSE

The purpose of the design is to create architecture for the evolving implementation and to establish the common tactical policies that must be used by desperate elements of the system. We begin the design process as soon as we have some reasonably completed model of the behavior of the system. It is important to avoid premature designs, wherein develop designs before analysis reaches closer. It is important to avoid delayed designing where in the organization crashes while trying to complete an unachievable analysis model.

Throughout my project, the context flow diagrams, data flow diagrams and flow charts have been extensively used to achieve the successful design of the system. In my opinion," efficient design of the data flow and context flow diagram helps to design the system successfully without much major flaws within the scheduled time". This is the most complicated part in a project. In the designing process, my project took more than the activities in the software life cycle. If we design a system efficiently with all the future enhancements the project will never become junk and it will be operational.

The data flow diagrams were first developed by Larry Constantine as a way of expressing system requirements in graphical form. A data flow diagram also known as "bubble chart" has the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations that will become programs in system design. Data Flow Diagram depicts the

information flow, the transformation flow and the transformations that are applied as data move from input to output. Thus DFD describes what data flows rather than how they are processed.

Data Flow Diagram is quite effective, especially when the required design is unclear and the user and analyst need a notational language for communication. It is one of the most important tools used during system analysis. It is used to model the system components such as the system process, the data used by the process, any external entities that interact with the system and information flows in the system.

Data Flow Diagrams are made up of a number of symbols, which represents system components. Data flow modeling method uses four kinds of symbols, which are used to represent four kinds of system components. These are

- Process
- Data stores
- Data flows
- External entity

PROCESS

Process shows the work of the system. Each process has one or more data inputs and produce one or more data outputs. Processes are represented by rounded rectangles in Data Flow Diagram. Each process has a unique name and number. This name and number appears inside the rectangle that represents the process in a Data Flow Diagram.

DATA STORES

A data store is a repository of data. Processes can enter data, into a store or retrieve the data from the data store. Each data has a unique name.

DATA FLOWS

Data flows show the passage of data in the system and are represented by lines joining system components. An arrow indicates the direction of flow and the line is labeled by name of the data flow.

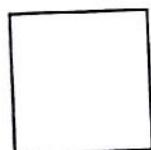
EXTERNAL ENTITY

External entities are outside the system but they either supply input data into the system or use other systems output. They are entities on which the designer has control. They may be an organization's customer or other bodies with which the system interacts. External entities that supply data into the system are sometimes called sources. External entities that use the system data are sometimes called sinks. These are represented by rectangles in the Data flow Diagram.

Four basic symbols are used to construct data flow diagrams. They are symbols that represent data source, data flows, and data transformations and data storage. The points at which data are transformed are represented by enclosed figures, usually circles, which are called nodes.

Basic data flow diagram symbols are

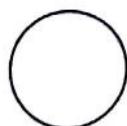
A **Square** represents a source (originator) or destination of a system data.



An **Arrow** represents data flow. It is a pipeline through which information flows.



A **Circle** represents a process that transforms incoming data flow(s) into outgoing data flow(s).



An **Open Rectangle** represents a data store.



4.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM [SDS]

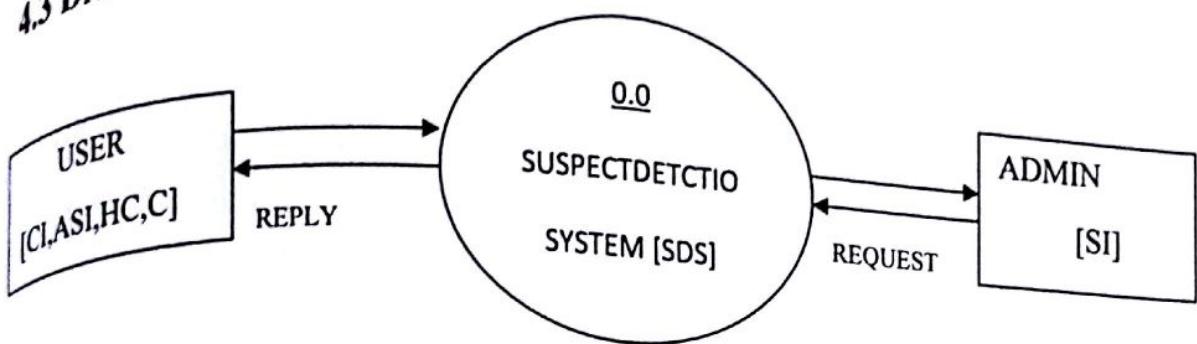
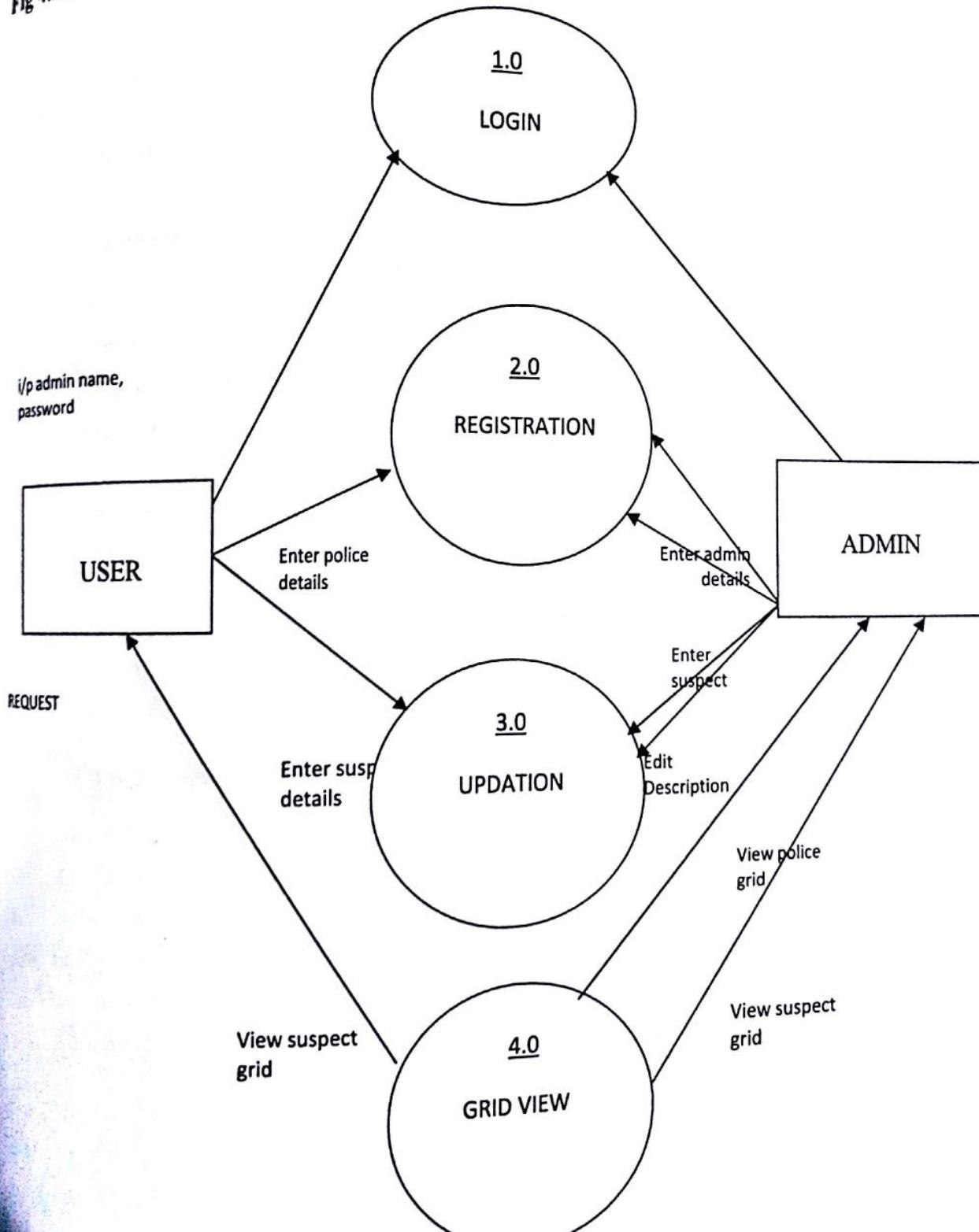


Fig 4.3.1 Context Level DFD



SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM[SDS]

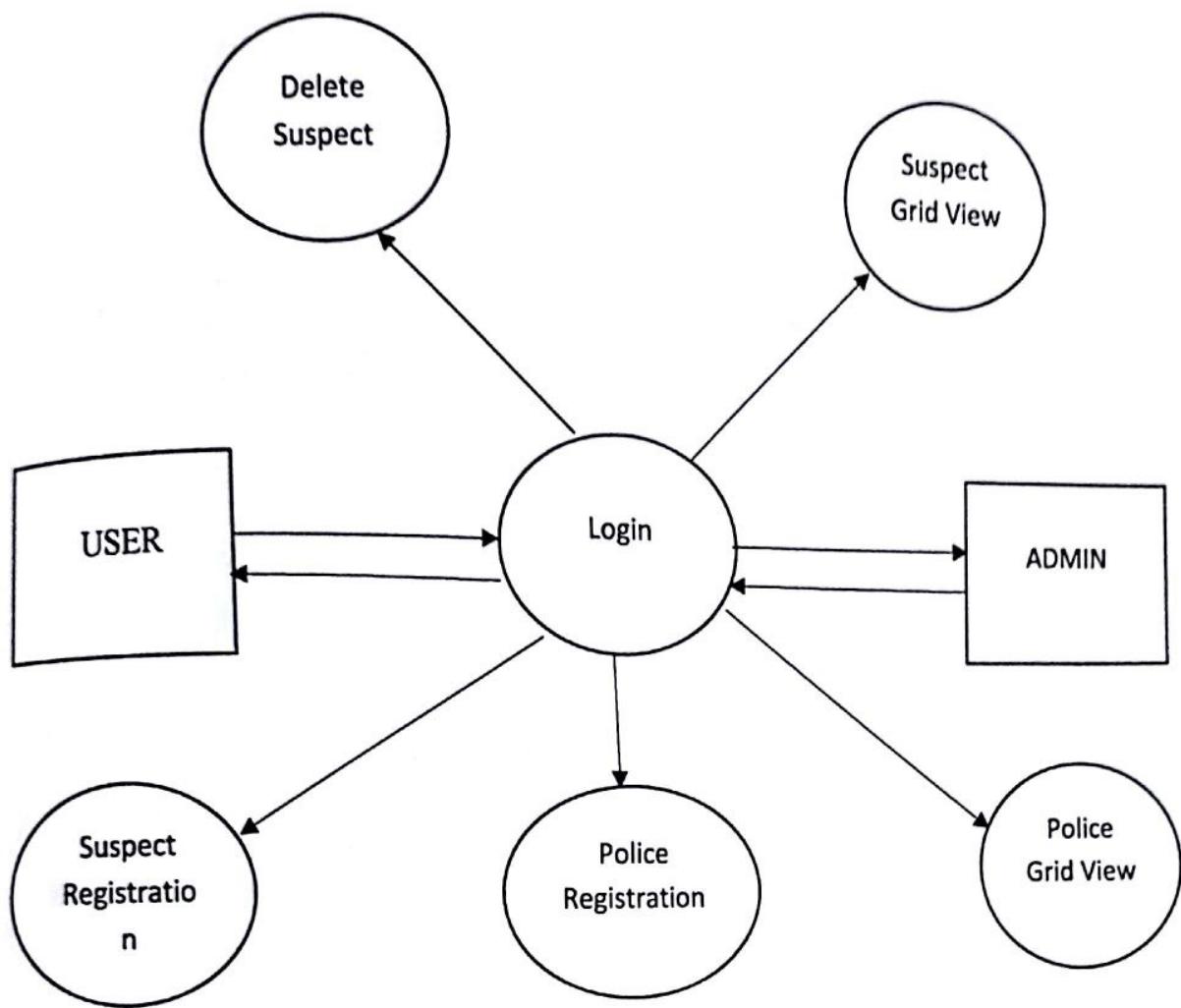


Fig 4.3.3 Level 1 DFD

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM[SDS]

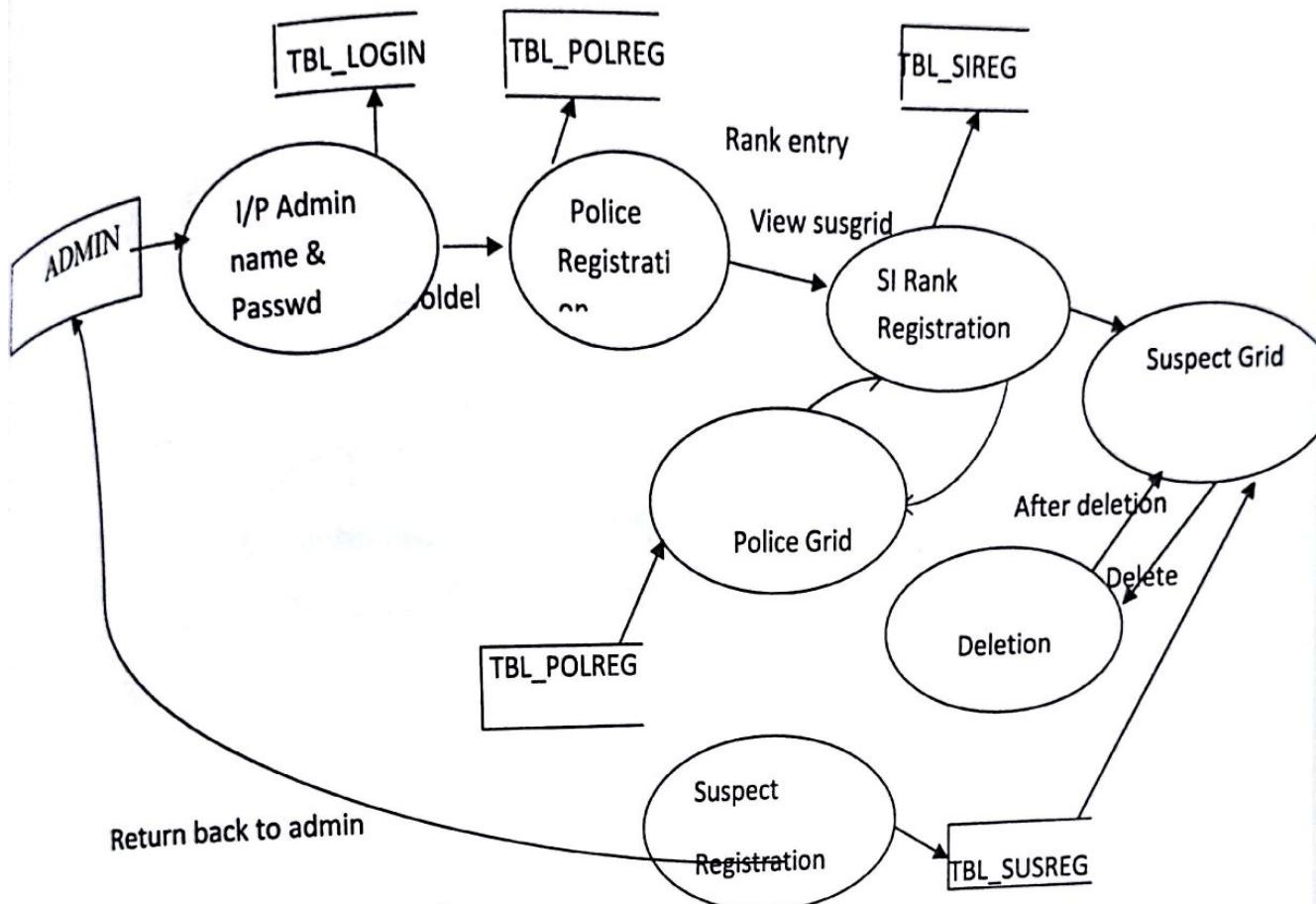


Fig 4.3.4 Level 2.1 DFD(admin)

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM[SDS]

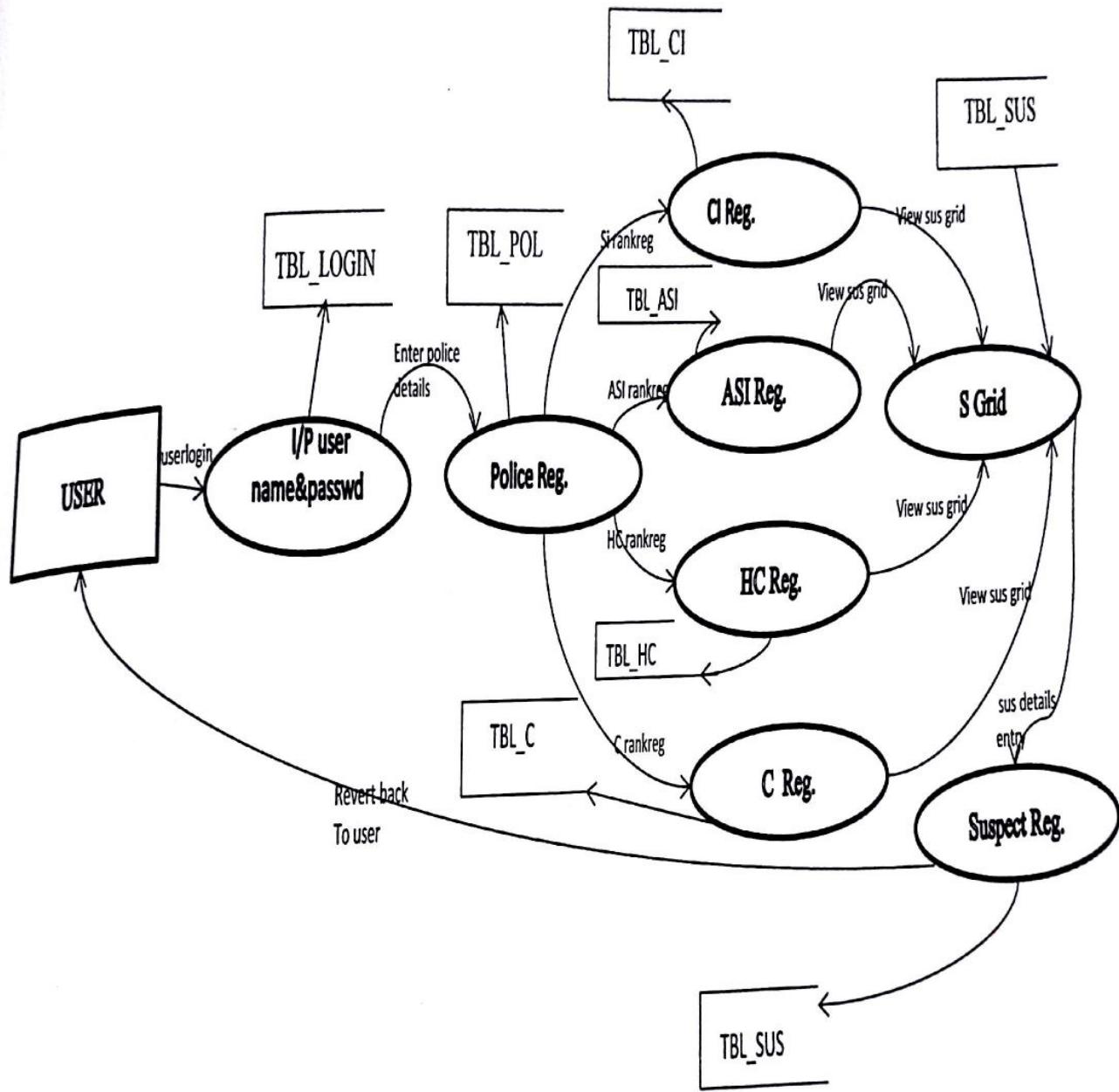


Fig 4.3.5 Level 2.2 DFD(user)

4.4 TABLES DESIGN

EDITION SYSTEM[SDS]

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1] | Logid | Int | |
| 2] | User name | Varchar(50) | Login id |
| 3] | Password | Varchar(50) | Cops name |
| 4] | Rollid | Int | To enter password |
| Police login table with "Logid" as primary key | | | Rank description |

TABLE 4.4.1 POLICE LOGIN

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1] | Logid | Int | Login id |
| 2] | User name | Varchar(50) | Cops name |
| 3] | Password | Varchar(50) | To enter password |
| 4] | Rollid | Int | Rank description |

Police registration table with "Logid" as primary key

TABLE 4.4.2 POLICE REGISTRATION

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1] | Sid | Int | Suspect id |
| 2] | Simage | Varchar(50) | Enter suspect image |

Suspect image table with "Sid" as primary key

TABLE 4.4.3 SUSPECT IMAGE

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1] | State_id | Int | State id |
| 2] | State name | Varchar(50) | Enter state name |

State table with "State_id" as primary key

TABLE 4.4.4 STATE

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1] | Sid | Int | Enter sid id |
| 2] | Sname | Varchar(50) | Enter sname |
| 3] | Gender | Varchar(50) | To enter station |
| 4] | Age | Int | Enter the age |
| 5] | State | Varchar | Enter the state |
| 6] | District | Varchar | Enter the district |
| 7] | Station | Varchar | Enter the station |
| 8] | Address | Varchar | Enter the address |
| 9] | Image_id | Int | enter the image_id |
| 10] | Description | Varchar | store the description |

Suspect registration table with "Sid" as primary key

TABLE4.4.5 SUSPECT REGISTRATION

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1] | Dis_id | Int | District id |
| 2] | District | Varchar(50) | District name |
| 3] | State_id | Int | State id |

District table with "Dis_id" as primary key

TABLE 4.4.6 DISTRICT

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1] | Station_id | Int | Id for station |
| 2] | Station name | Varchar(50) | Station name |
| 3] | Dis_id | Int | District id |

Station table with "Station_id" as primary key

TABLE 4.4.7 STATION

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1] | SI_id | Int | SubInspector Id |
| 2] | SI name | Varchar(50) | Name of SI |
| 3] | Station | Varchar(50) | Station name |

SI table with "SI_id" as primary key

TABLE 4.4.8 SI

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM[SDS]

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1] | ASI_id | Int | AsistantSI Id |
| 2] | ASI name | Varchar(50) | ASI name |
| 3] | Station | Varchar(50) | Station name |

ASI table with "ASI_id" as primary key

TABLE 4.4.9 ASI

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1] | HC_id | Int | HeadConstable Id |
| 2] | HC name | Varchar(50) | HC name |
| 3] | Station | Varchar(50) | Station name |

HC table with "HC_id" as primary key

TABLE 4.4.10 HC

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1] | C_id | Int | Constable Id |
| 2] | C_name | Varchar(50) | Constable name |
| 3] | Station | Varchar(50) | Station name |

Constable table with "C_id" as primary key

TABLE 4.4.11 CONSTABLE

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM[SDS]

| SL NO. | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1] | Roll_id | Int | Rank id |
| 2] | Roll name | Varchar(50) | Rank level name |

Roll table with "Roll_id" as primary key

TABLE4.4.12 ROLL

CHAPTER 5

TESTING

5.1 TESTING PROCESS

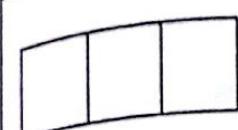
Software testing is a critical element of the software development cycle. The testing is essential for ensuring the Quality of the software developed and represents the ultimate view of specification, design and code generation. Software testing is defined as the process by which one detects the defects in the software. Testing is a set activity that can be planned and conducted systematically. Testing begins at the module level and work towards the integration of entire computers based system.

A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an as-yet undiscovered error. A successful test is one such uncovers or finds such errors. If testing is conducted successfully, it will uncover errors in the software. It also demonstrates that software functions are being performed according to specifications and also behavioral and performance requirements are satisfied. For this, test plans have to be prepared. The implementation of a computer system requires that test data has to be prepared and that the Crime stopper cell as well as its elements is being tested in a planned and efficient manner. Nothing is complete without testing, as it is vital success of the system. The ultimate aim is quality assurance. Software testing is the stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before the live operation commences. It is the critical element of software quality assurance and ultimate review of specification, design and coding. The debugging process is the most unpredictable part of the testing procedure. An error that indicate discrepancy of 0.02 percent between the expected and the actual result can take a lot of time to diagnose and correct. It is the uncertainty that makes testing difficult to schedule reliably. Several testing methods are present to ensure the quality of the attendance processing system.[6]

Levels of Testing:

User module

Admin module



Units



Units

i/P integration o/p i/p integration o/p

System Testing: Presentation + business + database

UAT: user acceptance testing

5.2 TYPES OF TESTING

Different types of testing's:

1. Unit testing
2. Integrated testing
3. Black Box testing
4. Validation Testing
5. Output testing
6. User Acceptance testing

5.2.1 UNIT TESTING

Unit testing focuses verification effort on smallest unit of software design module. Here, there are two modules namely, client system and estimation. In unit testing,

- Module interface is tested to ensure that information properly flows into and out of the program under test.
- Local data structures are examined to ensure that data stored temporarily maintains its integrity during all steps in algorithm execution.
- Boundary condition is tested to ensure that the module operates properly at boundaries established to limit or restrict processing.
- All independent paths through the control structures are executed to ensure that all statements in the module have been executed at least once.
- Error handling paths are also tested.

This test focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design, the module. Here, the module interfaces, local data structure, boundary conditions, and all independent paths and last but not the least, all error handling paths were verified by inputting false data. Tests of data flow across each module interface of this software were done before any other test was initiated.

5.2.2 INTEGRATED TESTING

Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. Unit tested module were taken and a single program structure was built that has been dictated by the design. Incremental integration has adopted here.

Data can be lost across an interface, one module can have an adverse effect on the other sub functions, when combined may not produce the desired major functions. Integrated testing is the systematic y testing for constructing the uncovered errors within the interface. This testing was done with sample data. The development system has run successfully for this sample data. The need of integrated testing is to find the overall system performance.[5]

The entire software was developed and tested in small segments, where errors were easy to locate and rectify. Program builds (group of modules) were constructed corresponding to the successful testing of user interaction, data manipulation analysis, display processing and database management. These tests can also be performed:

- 1.Top down integration
- 2.Bottom up integration

5.2.3 BLACK BOX TESTING

In black box testing we generally testing of functions of the proposed system. In this system black box testing is done to find following items:

- Checking of login functions.
- Checking the efficiency and correctness of the registration functions.
- Complaint registering functions evaluation.
- Checking of online booking and payment functions.

The above testing was successfully carried out for these applications according to the user requirement specification.

5.2.4 VALIDATION TESTING

At the culmination of the black box testing, software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and final series of software tests. i.e., Validation test begin. Validation test can be defined many ways but a simple definition is that validation succeeds when the software function in the manner that can be reasonably accepted by the customer. After validation testing has been conducted one of the two possible condition exists.

1. The function or performance characteristics confirm to specification and are checked and then acceptance or rejection occur.
2. A deviation from specification is uncovered and deficiency list is created.

5.2.5 OUTPUT TESTING

After performing a validation testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system since no system could be useful if it does not produce the required in the specific format. The output displayed or generated by the system under consideration is tested by asking the user about the format displayed by the system. The system phase according to the user needs. Hence the output testing does not result in any correction in the system.

Test Data and Output

Taking various kinds of data does the above testing. Preparation of test data plays a vital role in system testing. After preparing the test data, system under study is tested using test data. While testing the system by using data errors are uncovered and corrected by using above testing steps and corrections are also noted for future use. The system has been verified and validated by

- Test Data
- Live Data

As first tested our system with some sample test data that are generated by us with the knowledge of the possible range of values that are required to hold by the field. The system runs successfully with the given data.

5.2.6 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

User acceptance of the system is the key factor for the success of the system. The system under consideration is tested for user acceptance for constantly keeping in touch with perspective system at the time of developing and making change whenever required. This is run with regard to the following points:

- Input screen design
- Output screen design
- Menu driven system

The system is designed mainly by using web pages to give information about the shop and which takes you different locations for services with necessary helps. The front page takes the accessories in two different locations namely general information's and browse products according to password and the entry.[7]

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM[SDS]

TEST CASES

| Test Case Id | Test description | Input data | Expected Result | Actual result | Pass/fail |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---------------|-----------|
| Login | Enter the Valid user name and password and click the submit button. | User name , password. | Display the home page in case of user and authentication login in case of admin. | Success | Pass |
| Add new suspect | Enter suspect name, gender, age, photo, Address etc. | Suspect name, gender, age ,state, district, Station, Address, description. | Details entered | Success | Pass |
| Get a suspect | Enter suspect name | Suspect name | Display suspect details. | Success | Pass |

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the status of the project when the theoretical designs turned into a working system. It is the process of converting a new revised system in to an operational one. It is the key stage in achieving a successful new system because usually it involves a lot of upheaval in the use department. It must therefore be carefully planned and controlled so as to avoid chaos.

The user staff has been given necessary training for using the system. The training has made them to get acquainted with the system. The development any system results in success only when the system is implemented properly.

It is the process of converting a new system design into an operational one. Implementation process is simply a translation of the design into a physical realization, using the language of the target architecture.

The implementation stage is a systems project in its own right. It includes careful planning, investigation of current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the changeover, training of the staff in the changeover procedure and evaluation of changeover method.

- This project is mainly designed to support the cops /other police officers and it can even extend help to CBI,Narcotics experts etc.
- In future this site is able to identify the suspects using eye pixel matching technique.
- Also this site can be upgraded by automatic updating and division of suspects into different classes.
- We can also implement the concept of thumb impression in order for the identification of the suspect with criminal past.

- We can also implement the concept of the eye pixel ,catching for the identification of the suspect with criminal past.
- In future we can use this method even international Investigation be aurous.

SCREEN SHOTS

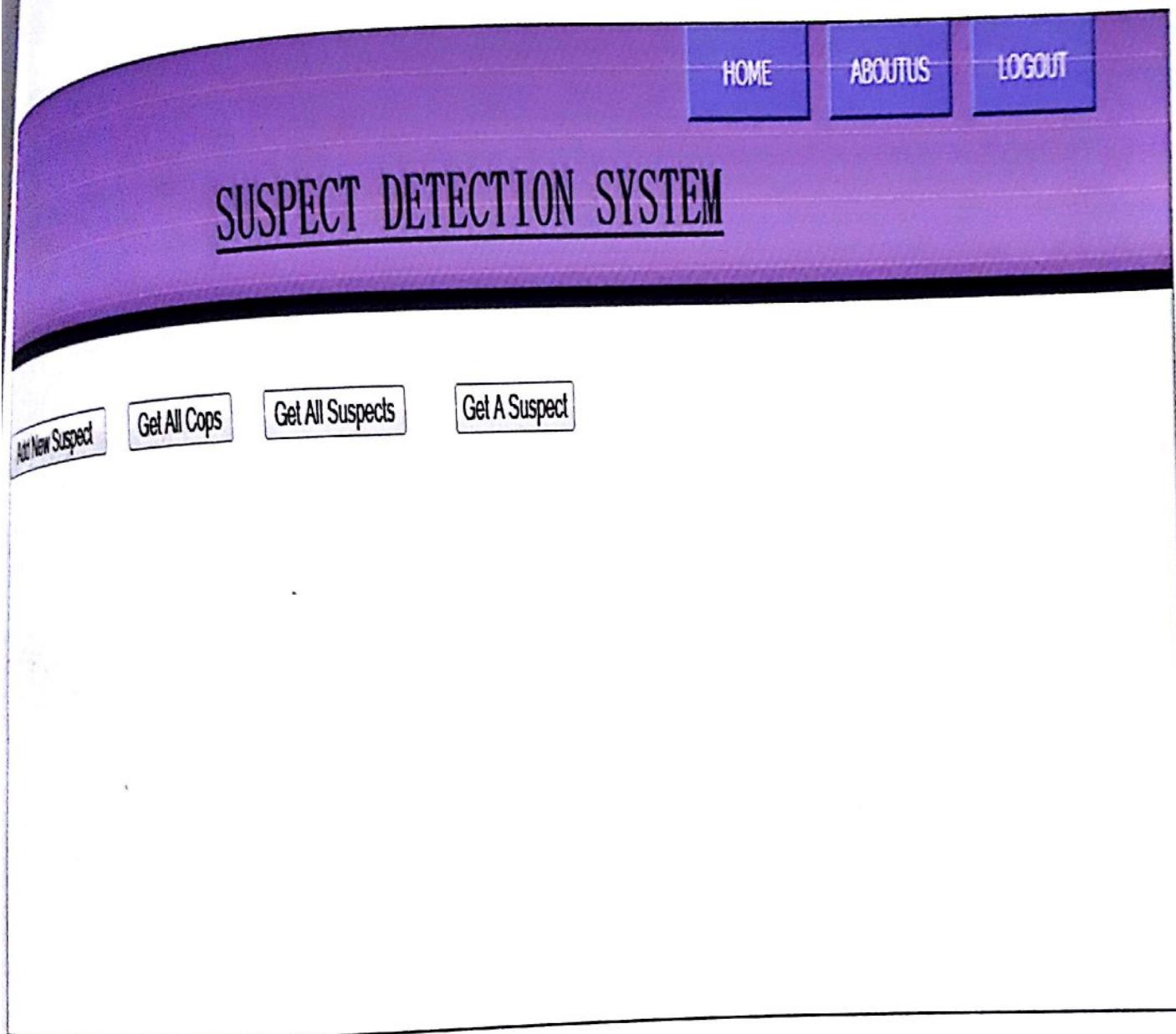


FIG7.1:HOME PAGE

[HOME](#)[ABOUTUS](#)[LOGOUT](#)

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM

NAME

STATE select

DISTRICT

STATION

RANK select Label

USERNAME

PASSWORD

CONFIRM PASSWORD

FIG7.2:POLICE REGISTRATION

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM

NAME
GENDER
 male femaleAGE
PHOTO
 STATE
 selectDISTRICT
STATION
ADDRESS
DESCRIPTION

FIG7.3:SUSPECT REGISTRATION

SUSPECT DETECTION SYSTEM



Name: Sandeep
Gender: Male
 Male
 Female
Address:
Flat no.: 101
Complex name: J.S.
Villa
City: Mumbai
State: Maharashtra
Pincode: 400001

Description:

[Edit](#) [Delete Profile](#) [Logout](#)

FIG7.4:SUSPECT DETAILS

| Photo | Suspect Name | Gender | Age | Station | Address | Description |
|---|-------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
|  | bandi choor | male | 38 | trivandrum/trivandrum | robbery and flooding south p o kerala | |
|  | daveed ibrahim | male | 40 | kasargod north | davood home kasargod north p o kasargod | bomb blast,terrorism,bidding |
|  | madavanimalamale | 32 | chakudhi | chakudhi | madavan illa south p o thrissur | attacker and bedding |

logd

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

8.1 CONCLUSION

Computers, as we all know have become an important part of our day-to-day life. Its dominance expands over the IT sector, media, communication and the medical field. The knowledge and information from around the globe is available within a moment due to internet and its facilities. All sectors of life have been affected by the advancement in technology.

This site is very helpful to identify various suspects having criminal background. Our site helps to search the suspects by online and also provide their entire details. It also helps in registering new suspects into the current list.

CHAPTER 9

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