

ABSTRACT

The aim of this project is to develop an online crime report and managing system which is easily accessible to the public where a user can file a complaint against a criminal. The police and the administrative department can easily access this site.

This system registers the complaints from people through online and it will also helpful to police department in catching criminals, in system and person can give any complaint immediately after the crime is took place. Person can register the complaint in the spot itself. This system also contains the official page where police, incharge or police station and head can login and post updates about the complaint received.

Head of the police department receives the complaint from the registered user and assigns it to the incharge or police station of the particular location. Head can also view the status of the complaint updated by the police. Incharge receives the complaint from the head and assigns it to the police who is specialist in particular crime and under his/her location. Incharge can even add police under him. Police receives the complaint assigned to him by the incharge and solves the crime and updates the case which can be viewed by the head and the user.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgement	i	
Abstract	ii	
Table of Contents	iii-iv	
Chapter	Particulars	Page no.
Introduction		
1.1 Crime Reporting System	1	
1.2 Introduction to the Database Management System	3	
1.3 Indicative areas for the use of a DBMS	4	
1.4 Advantages of a DBMS	4	
1.5 Components of a DBMS	5	
System Requirements		
2.1 Hardware Requirements	6	
2.2 Software Requirements	6	
System Design		
3.1 Schema Diagram	7	
3.2 ER Diagram	8	
3.3 Normalization	9	
Implementation		
4.1 HTML5	10	
4.2 Java Script	11	
4.3 PHP	12	
4.4 SQL	13	
4.5 Stored Procedure	14	
4.6 Trigger	15	
4.7 Table Creation	16	

Snapshots

5.1 The Home page	18
5.2 The Registration page	19
5.3 The User Login page	20
5.3.1 Log New Complaint page	20
5.3.2 Complaint History page	21
5.3.3 Complaints Details page	21
5.4 The Official Login page	22
5.5 The Police Login page	22
5.5.1 Pending Complaints page	23
5.5.2 Completed Complaints page	23
5.6 The Incharge Login page	24
5.6.1 View Complaints page	24
5.6.2 Police Officers page	25
5.7 The Head Login page	25
5.7.1 View Complaints page	26
5.7.1(a) Complaints Detail page	27
5.7.2 Police Station page	27
5.7.2(a) Log New Police Station page	28
5.8 Tables	29
5.9 Stored Procedure	33
5.10 Trigger	35
Conclusion	36
Bibliography	37

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Crime Reporting System

“Online Crime Reporting System” is a web-based application that is developed using PHP and MySQL. The Objective of Crime Reporting System is to develop a web-based application using which people can report crime online. It provides the facility of upload description, time and location of crime scene so that police can take action immediately. It also provides the information of the update of the case.

➤ Objective

The Objective of Crime Reporting System is to develop a web-based application using which people can report crime online. It provides the facility of describing, location, time and date of crime scenes so that police can take action immediately. It also provides the information of the update of the case uploaded by the police.

➤ Existing System

Currently there is no online web application available to report crime online. In order to report any complains related with crime, people has to contact nearest police station. People of the particular city are not aware of crime related things such as list of Most wanted criminals of their city, latest crime related news, missing persons of their area etc.. People has to view News Channels or Read News Paper for such crime related information. In general people are afraid to give a complaint in police station because they are filled with a false fear about the police department. An online complaint registration system will solve the fear of the public and which also helps police department catching criminals and taking appropriate action.

➤ Need for New System

In order to overcome the problems of existing system we proposed to develop a new system. It is going to be developed in PHP and MySQL. Following are the advantages of New System:

- (1) Online Crime Reporting Facility
- (2) Police can update about the case
- (3) User can see the updates of their complaint
- (4) Address and Contact Details of Police Station of their City

Thus, we can say that New System is fully dynamic and, time saving and requires less man power as compared to existing System.

➤ Proposed System

An online solution is very useful as the solution is inherently distributive. This distributive characteristic of the online solution helps in getting the different police stations to share information and get in contact with one another.

1.2 Introduction to the Database Management System

A database management system (DBMS) refers to the technology for creating and managing databases. Basically, a DBMS is a software tool to organize (create, retrieve, update and manage) data in a database.

The main aim of a DBMS is to supply a way to store and retrieve database information that is both convenient and efficient. By data, we mean known facts that can be recorded and that have embedded meaning. Normally people use software such as DBASE IV or V, Microsoft Access or EXCEL to store data in the form of database. A datum is a unit of data. Meaningful data combines to form information. Hence, information is interpreted data-data provided with semantics. MS ACCESS is one of the most common examples of database management software.

Database systems are meant to handle large collection of information. Management of data involves both defining structures for storage of information and providing mechanisms that can do the manipulation of those stored information. Moreover, the database system must ensure the safety of the information stored, despite system crashes or attempts at unauthorized access.

1.3 Indicative areas for the use of a DBMS

- Airlines: reservations, schedules etc.
- Telecom: calls made, customer details, network usage etc.
- Universities: registration, results, grades etc.
- Sales: products, purchases, customers etc.
- Banking: all transactions etc.

1.4 Advantages of a DBMS

A Database Management System has many advantages over the traditional file system used in the earlier days, such as:

Data independence: Application programs should be as free or independent as possible from details of data representation and storage. DBMS can supply an abstract view of the data for insulating application code from such facts.

Efficient data access: DBMS utilizes a mixture of sophisticated concepts and techniques for storing and retrieving data competently and this feature becomes important in cases where the data is stored on external storage devices.

Data integrity and security: If data is accessed through the DBMS, the DBMS can enforce integrity constraints on the data.

Data administration: Experienced professionals understand the nature of the data being managed and can be responsible for organizing the data representation to reduce redundancy and make the data to retrieve efficiently.

1.5 Components of a DBMS

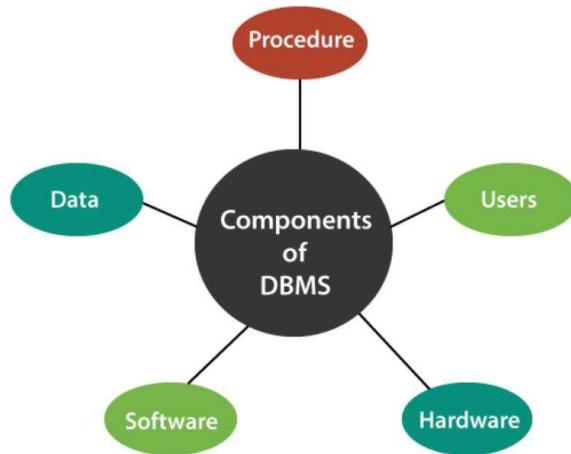


Figure 2.1: Components of a DBMS

1.5.1 Users: Users may be of any kind, such as database administrators, system developers or database users.

1.5.2 Database application: Database application may be Departmental, Personal, Organizational and/or Internal.

1.5.3 DBMS: Software that allows users to create and manipulate database access.

1.5.4 Database: Collection of logical data as a single unit.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

To be used efficiently, all computer software needs certain hardware computer or other software resources to be present on a computer. These are system requirements for this project.

2.1 Hardware Requirements

- Processor: Pentium IV or above
- RAM — 2 GB or more
- Hard Disk — 2GB or more

2.2 Software Requirements

- Technologies used:
 - Front End: HTML, JAVASCRIPT, PHP
 - Connection/Controller: PHP
 - Back-End/Database: MySQL
- Software:
 - Text Editor: Sublime Text
 - Server: Apache (on XAMPP 7)
 - Operating System: Windows 10
 - Database Support: MySQL 5.7

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 Schema Diagram

A schema diagram is a diagram which contains entities and the attributes that will define that schema. A schema diagram only shows us the database design.

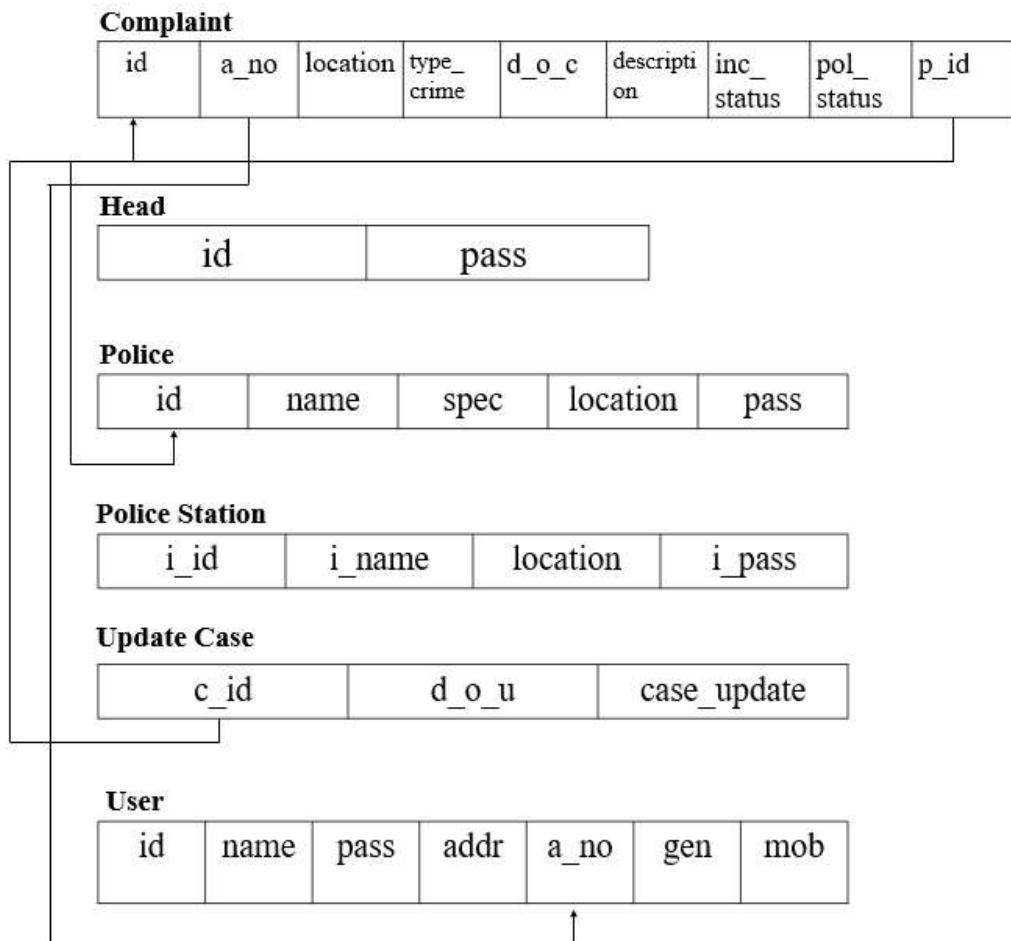


Figure 4.1: Schema Diagram of Crime Reporting System

3.2 ER Diagram

ER diagram stands for Entity Relationship Diagram, also known as ERD is a diagram that displays the relationship of entity sets stored in a database. In other words, ER Diagram helps to explain the logical structure of database.

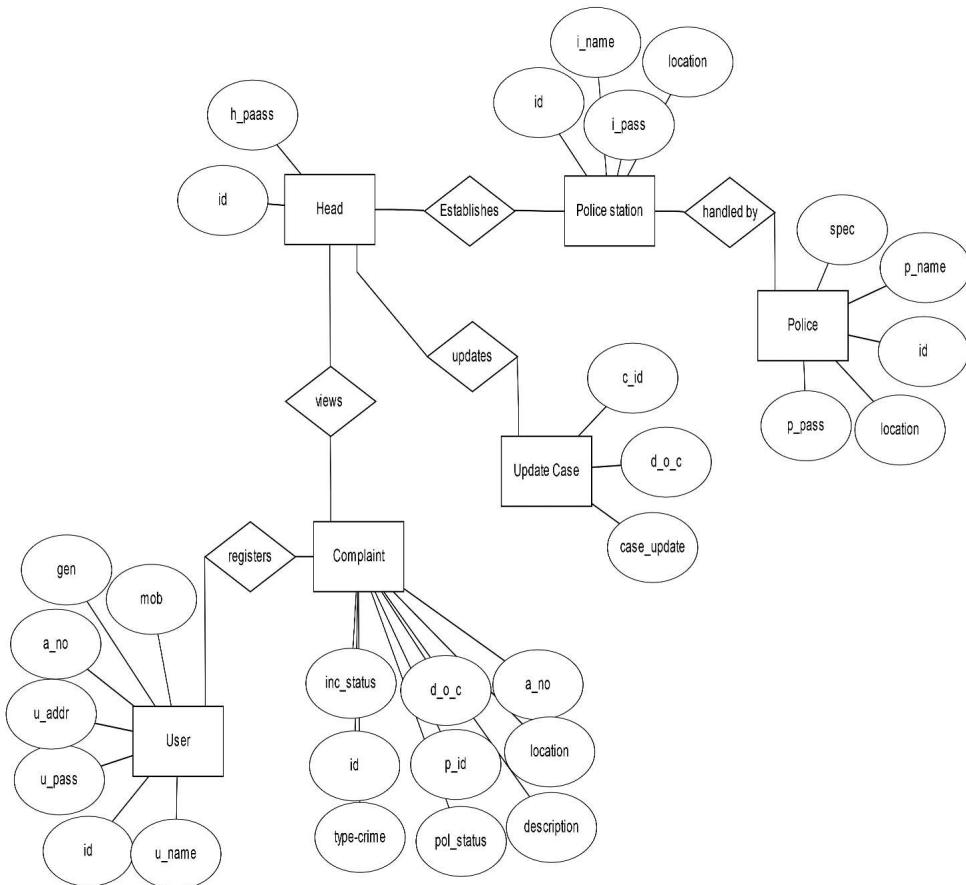


Figure 4.2: ER Diagram of Crime Reporting System

3.3 Normalization

Normalizing tables accordingly based on the normal forms.

Normal forms: Of a relation refers to the highest normal form condition that it meets and hence indicates the degree to which it has been normalized.

- First NF: States that the domain of the attribute must only include atomic values and the value of any attribute in a tuple must be a single value.
- Second NF: Is based on the concept of full functional dependency i.e., if removal of any attribute A from X in FD $X \rightarrow Y$ the dependency does not hold anymore.
- Third NF: A relation schema R is in 3NF if, whenever a non-trivial functional dependency $X \rightarrow A$ holds in R either: X is a super key of R or A is prime attribute of R.
- Boyce-Codd NF: A relation schema R is in BCNF if whenever a non-trivial functional dependency $X \rightarrow A$ holds in R, then X is a super key of R.
- Fourth NF: A relation schema R is in 4NF w.r.t a set of dependencies F if, for every non-trivial multivalued dependency $X \rightarrow\!> Y$ in F^+ , X is a super key for R.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

The database implementation or deployment is the process of installation of database software, configuration and customization, running, testing, integrating with applications, and training the users. Implementation of this project is carried on web technologies like HTML5, JavaScript, PHP and Database side is on SQL the database used is MySQL.

4.1 HTML5

HTML5 is a mark-up language used for structuring and presenting content on the World Wide Web. It is the fifth and current major version of the HTML standard.

It was published in October 2014 by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to improve the language with support for the latest multimedia, while keeping it both easily readable by humans and consistently understood by computers and devices such as web browsers, parsers, etc. HTML5 is intended to subsume not only HTML 4, but also XHTML 1 and DOM Level 2 HTML.

HTML5 includes detailed processing models to encourage more interoperable implementations; it extends, improves, and rationalizes the mark-up available for documents, and introduces mark-up and application programming interfaces (APIs) for complex web applications. For the same reasons, HTML5 is also a candidate for cross-platform mobile applications, because it includes features designed with low-powered devices in mind. Many new syntactic features are included. To natively include and handle multimedia and graphical content, the new, `<video>`, `<audio>` and `<canvas>` elements were added, and support for scalable vector graphics (SVG) content and form Mathematical formulas. To enrich the semantic content of documents, new page structure elements such as `<main>`, `<section>`, `<article>`, `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<aside>`, `<nav>` and `<figure>` are added. New attributes are introduced, some elements and attributes have been removed, and others such as and have been changed, redefined or standard.

4.2 JavaScript

JavaScript often abbreviated as JS, is a high-level, dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based, multi-paradigm, and interpreted programming language. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of World Wide Web content production. It is used to make webpages interactive and provide online programs, including video games.

Most websites employ it, and all modern web browsers support it without the need for plug-ins by means of a built-in JavaScript engine. Each of the many JavaScript engines represent a different implementation of JavaScript, all based on the ECMA Script specification, with some engines not supporting the spec fully, and with many engines supporting additional features beyond ECMA.

As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles. It has an API for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and basic manipulation of the DOM, but the language itself does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities relying for these upon the host environment in which it is embedded.

Initially only implemented client-side in web browsers, JavaScript engines are now embedded in many other types of host software, including server-side in web servers and databases, and in non-web programs such as word processors and PDF software, and in runtime environments that make JavaScript available for writing mobile and desktop applications, including desktop widgets.

4.3 PHP

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language especially suited to web development. It was originally created by Danish-Canadian programmer Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994. The PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Pre-processors. PHP code is usually processed on a web server by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module, a daemon or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable.

On a web server, the result of the interpreted and executed PHP code – which may be any type of data, such as generated HTML or binary image data – would form the whole or part of an HTTP response. Various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks exist which can be employed to orchestrate or facilitate the generation of that response. Additionally, PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside of the web context, such as standalone graphical applications and robotic drone control.

Arbitrary PHP code can also be interpreted and executed via command-line interface (CLI). The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the de facto standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014, work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification. As of January 2021, 72% of PHP websites use discontinued versions of PHP, i.e. PHP 7.2 or lower, which are no longer supported by The PHP Development Team. A large additional fraction uses PHP 7.3, which is only (up to December 6, 2021) "supported for critical security issues only." Over 40% of all PHP websites use version 5.6 or older, that not even Debian supports (Debian 9 supported version 7.0 and 7.1).

4.4 Structured Query Language (SQL)

Structured Query Language (SQL) is a domain-specific language used in programming and designed for managing data held in a relational database management system (RDBMS), or for stream processing in a relational data stream management system (RDSMS). In comparison to older read/write APIs like ISAM or VSAM, SQL offers two main advantages: first, it introduced the concept of accessing many records with one single command; and second, it eliminates the need to specify how to reach a record, e.g., with or without an index.

Originally based upon relational algebra and tuple relational calculus, SQL consists of a data definition language, data manipulation language, and data control language. The scope of SQL includes data insert, query, update and delete, schema creation and modification, and data access control. Although SQL is often described as, and to a great extent is, a declarative language(4GL), it also includes procedural elements.

SQL was one of the first commercial languages for Edgar F Codd's relational model, as described in his influential 1970 paper, "A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks". Despite not entirely adhering to the relational model as described by Codd, it became the most widely used database language.

SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986 and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987. Since then, the standard has been revised to include a larger set of features. Despite the existence of such standards, most SQL code is not completely portable among different database systems without adjustments.

4.5 Stored Procedure

This procedure is implemented to display the complaint table in

```
DELIMITER $$

CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE `fast_search`(IN `c_id` INT)
CONTAINS SQL

BEGIN

SELECT * FROM complaint WHERE c_id = c_id;

END$$

DELIMITER;
```

This procedure is implemented to display police table in

```
DELIMITER $$

CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost' PROCEDURE 'IB' ()
CONTAINS SQL

BEGIN

SELECT * FROM police;

END$$

DELIMITER;
```

4.6 Trigger

This procedure is implemented on the INSERT operation. Whenever incharge adds a new police officer to the table their details would be saved in the police table and the action will be shown in the police_log table.

```
CREATE DEFINER=root@localhost  
CREATE TRIGGER insert  
ON police  
AFTER INSERT  
INSERT INTO police_log VALUES (NEW.p_id,NEW.p_name,'INSERTED',now());
```

This procedure is implemented on the DELETE operation. Whenever the incharge deletes a police, their name would be deleted in the police table and the action will be shown in the police_log table.

```
CREATE DEFINER=root@localhost  
CREATE TRIGGER delete  
ON police  
BEFORE DELETE  
INSERT INTO police_log VALUES (OLD.p_id,OLD.p_name,'DELETED',now());
```

4.7 Code for Table Creation

```
CREATE TABLE complaint (
    c_id INT (11) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    a_no BIGINT (12) NOT NULL REFERENCES user (a_no),
    location VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
    type_crime VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL, d_o_c DATE NOT NULL,
    description VARCHAR (7000) NOT NULL,
    inc_status VARCHAR (50) DEFAULT unassigned,
    pol_status VARCHAR (50) DEFAULT null,
    p_id VARCHAR (50) REFERENCES police (p_id)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE head (
    h_id VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
    h_pass VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE police (
    p_id VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    p_name VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL, spec VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
    location VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL, p_pass VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE police_station (
    i_id VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    i_name VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL, location VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
    i_pass VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE update_case (
    c_id INT (11) NOT NULL REFERENCES complaint (c_id),
    d_o_u TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
    case_update VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE user (
    u_id VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    u_name VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL, u_pass VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
    u_addr VARCHAR (100) NOT NULL, a_no BIGINT (12) NOT NULL,
    gen VARCHAR (15) NOT NULL, mob BIGINT (10) NOT NULL
);
```

CHAPTER 5

SNAPSHOTS

5.1 The Home Page

The Home page is the initial page that appears when the customer uses the given URL and visit the website. Here the user can register or login and an official can login.

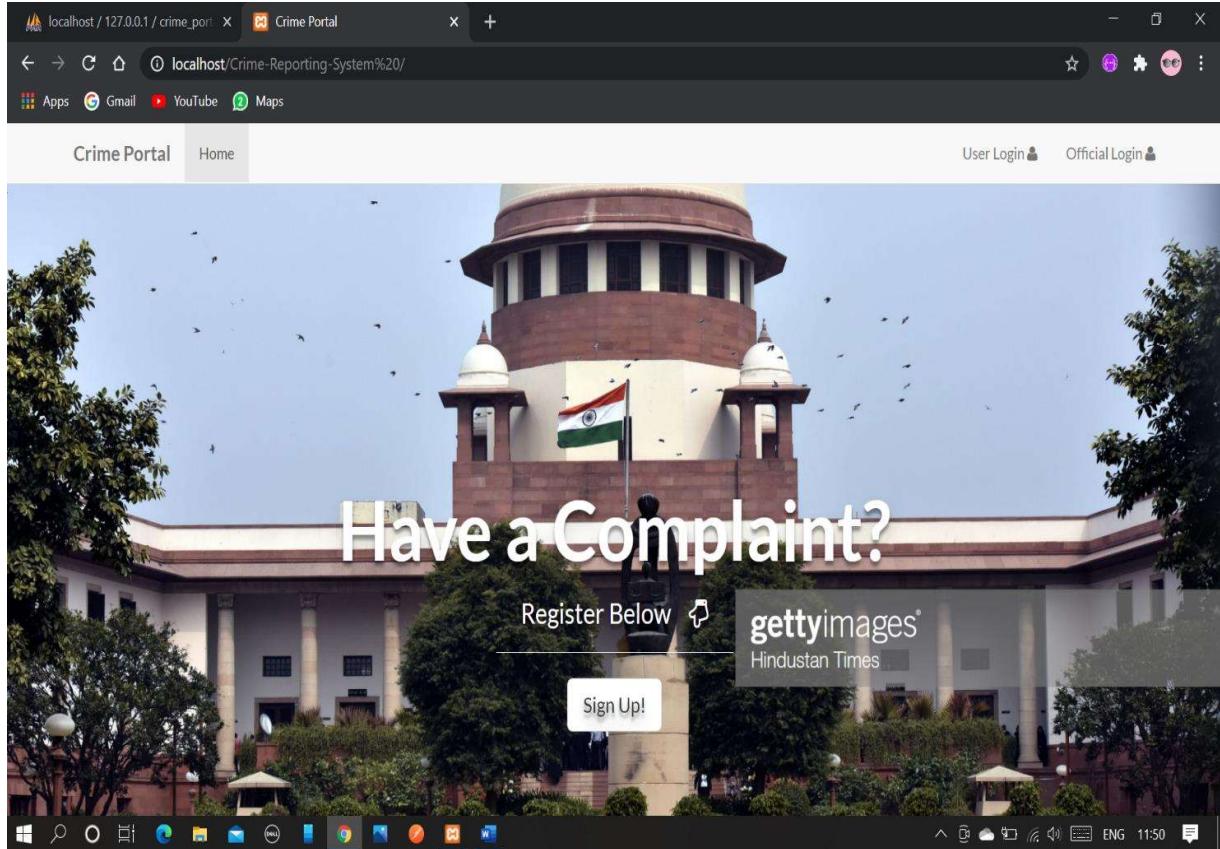


Figure 5.1: Home Page

5.2 The Registration Page

Here the user can enter their details and sign up to the website.

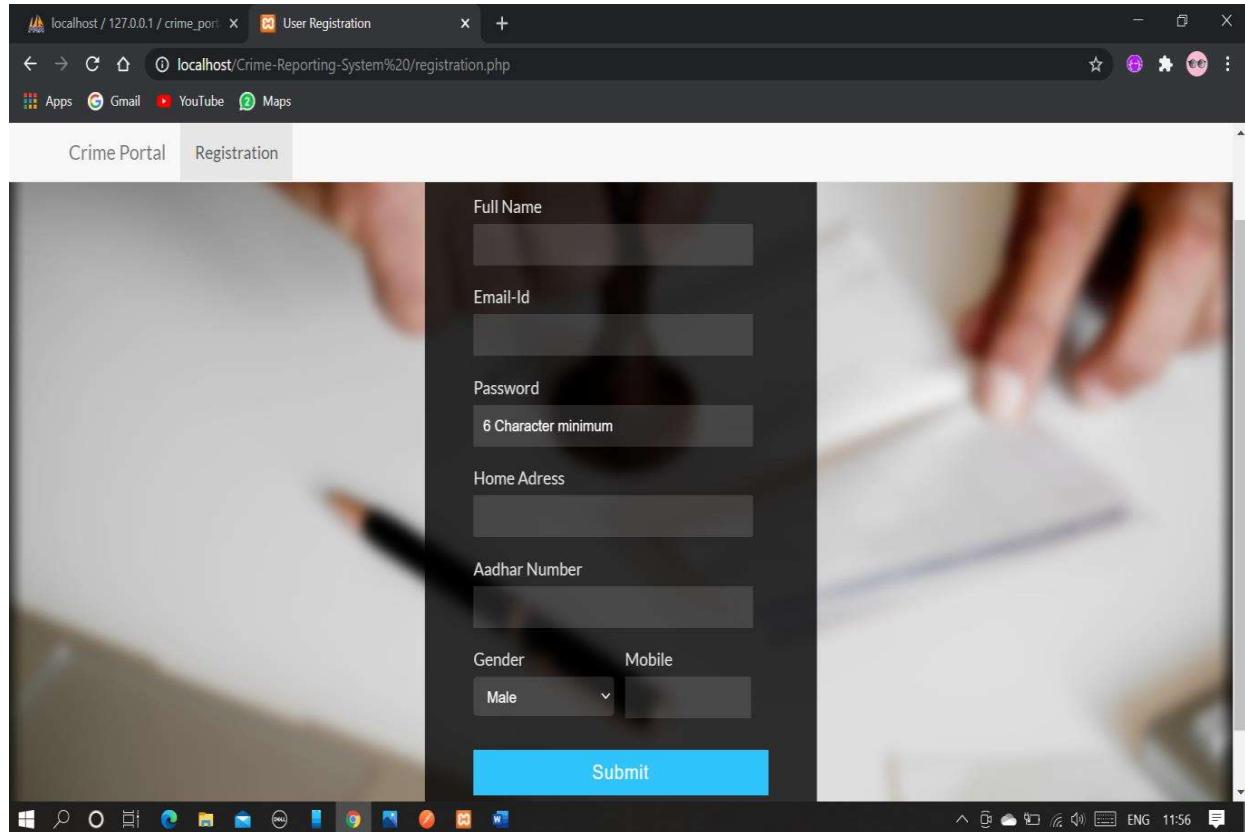


Figure 5.2: Registration page

5.3 The User Login Page

Here the user can login and log a new complaint and can view the complaint history of the previously logged complaint. Also user can check the updates about the complaint.

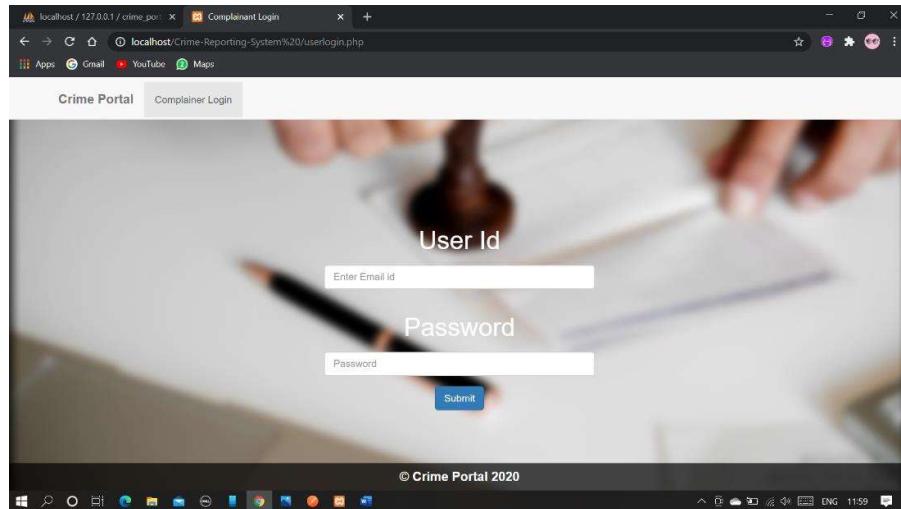


Figure 5.3: User login page

5.3.1 Log New Complaint Page

A screenshot of a web browser window showing the 'Complainant Home Page'. The page has a header with 'Home', 'User Login', 'User Home', 'Log New Complain', 'Complaint History', and 'Logout'. The main content area is titled 'Log New Complain'. It contains several form fields: 'Aadhar' with value '123714521452', 'Location of Crime' dropdown set to 'Anandapur', 'Type of Crime' dropdown set to 'Kidnapping', 'Date Of Crime' date picker set to '13-01-2021', and a 'Description' text area containing the text 'My neighbor was kidnapped from his home at 1 am'. A blue 'Submit' button is at the bottom of the form.

Figure 5.3.1: Log new complaint page

5.3.2 Complaint History Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Complaint History" with the URL "localhost/Crime-Reporting-System%20/complainant_complain_history.php". The page has a header with "Crime Portal", "User Login", "User Home", "Log New Complain", "Complaint History", and "Logout". Below the header is a search bar with "Complain Id" and a "Search" button. A table displays the following data:

Complaint Id	Type of Crime	Date of Crime	Location of Crime
3	Kidnapping	2021-01-13	Anandapur
2	Robbery	2021-01-11	Anandapur

The status bar at the bottom shows "© Crime Portal 2020" and system information like ENG 11:03.

Figure 5.3.2: Complaint History page

5.3.3 Complaints Details Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Complaint Details" with the URL "localhost/Crime-Reporting-System%20/complainant_complain_details.php". The page has a header with "Crime Portal", "View Complaints", "Complaints Details", and "Logout". Below the header is a table displaying the following details:

Complain Id	Description	Police Status	Case Status
2	My home was robbed at 8:30pm	Assigned	ChargeSheet Filed

Below this is a table showing the history of case updates:

Date Of Update	Case Update
2021-01-18 19:21:01	Criminal Verified
2021-01-18 19:21:06	Criminal Caught
2021-01-18 19:21:13	Criminal Interrogated
2021-01-18 19:21:45	Criminal Accepted the Crime
2021-01-18 19:22:49	Criminal Charged
2021-01-18 19:24:40	Criminal was caught and was charged. He will be under prison for 5years.

The status bar at the bottom shows "© Crime Portal 2020" and system information like ENG 11:06.

Figure 5.3.3: Complaint Details page

5.4 The Official Login Page

Here the officials like head, in-charge and police can login to their respective pages.

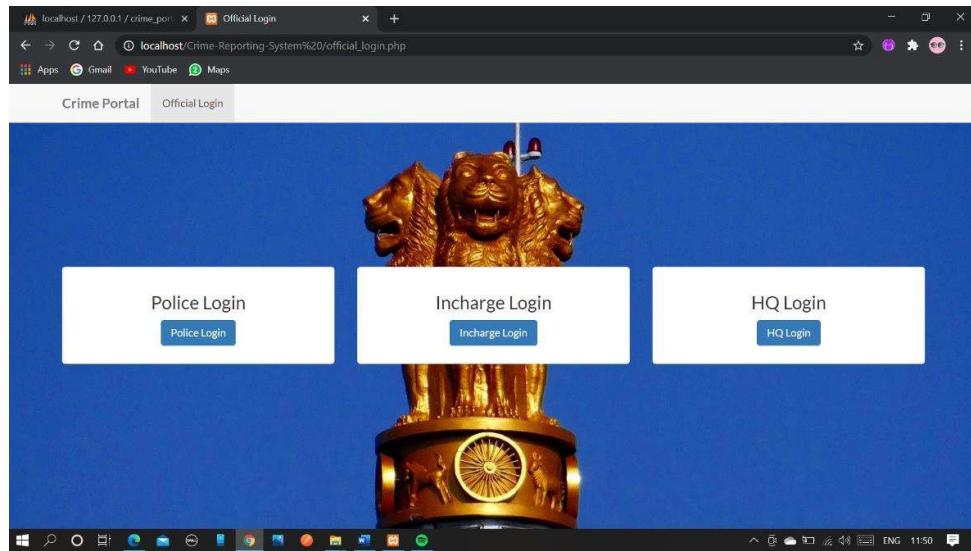


Figure 5.4: Official login page

5.5 The Police Login Page

In this page police can login and give updates about the complaints assigned by incharge.

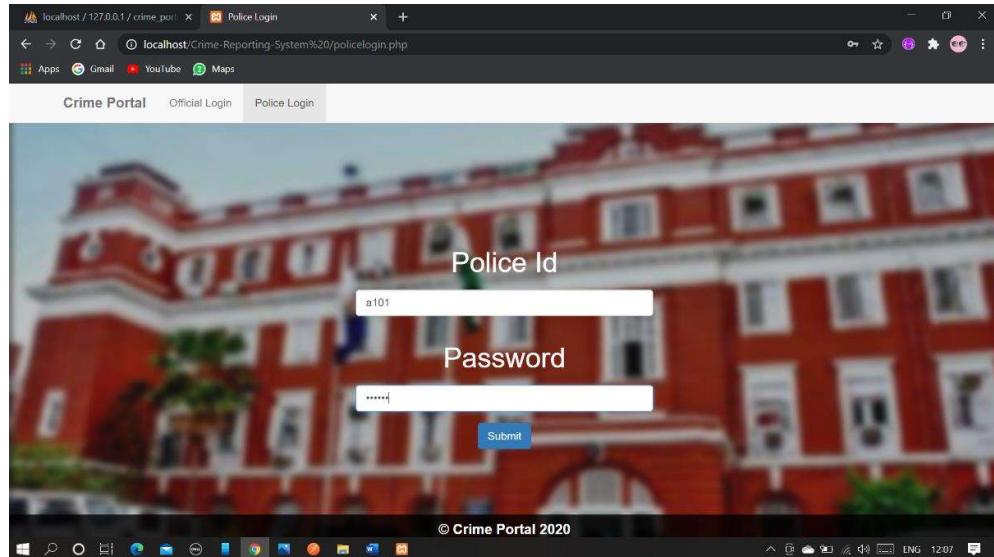


Figure 5.5: Police login page

5.5.1 Pending Complaints Page

This page lists the complaint which is assigned to police and not yet solved. By entering the complaint id police can provide updates about the case.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost / 127.0.0.1 / crime_port / Police pending complain`. The page title is "Police pending complain". The header includes links for "Crime Portal", "Official Login", "Police Login", "Police Home", "Pending Complaints" (which is highlighted in grey), "Completed Complaints", and "Logout". Below the header is a search bar with a placeholder "Complaint Id" and a "Search" button. A table displays one row of data:

Complaint Id	Type of Crime	Date of Crime	Location of Crime
4	Murder	2021-01-18	Anandapur

Figure 5.5.1: Pending Complaints page

5.5.2 Completed Complaints Page

This page provides the completed complaints details to the police.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost / 127.0.0.1 / crime_port / Police complete complaint`. The page title is "Police complete complaint". The header includes links for "Crime Portal", "Official Login", "Police Login", "Police Home", "Pending Complaints", "Completed Complaints" (which is highlighted in grey), and "Logout". Below the header is a table displaying one row of data:

Complaint Id	Type of Crime	Date of Crime	Location of Crime	Complainant Mobile	Complainant Address
2	Robbery	2021-01-11	Anandapur	9108636980	Bengaluru

Figure 5.5.2: Completed complaints page

5.6 The Incharge Login Page

In this page incharge of the police station can login and view the complaints. By entering the complaint id incharge can assign the complaint to police under complaint details page.

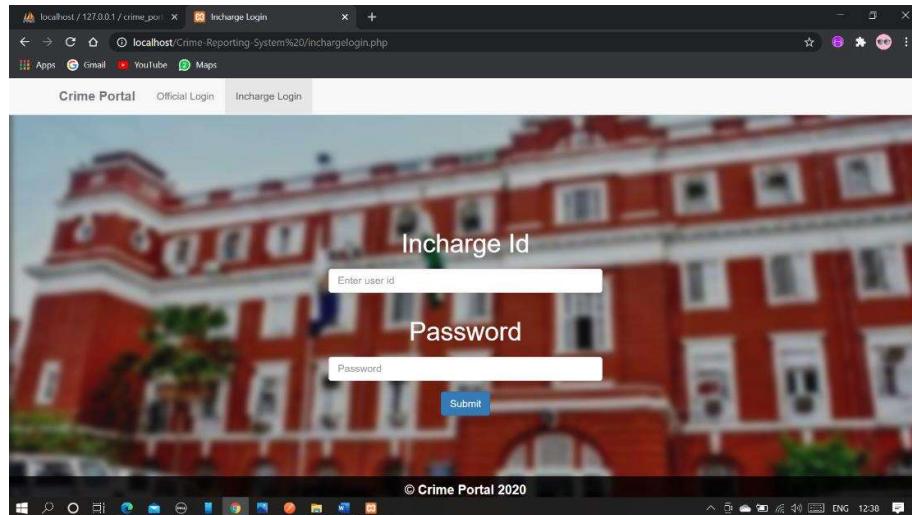


Figure 5.6: Incharge Login page

5.6.1 View Complaints Page

In this page incharge can view the complaints which are assigned and unassigned to the police and by entering the complaint id he/she can assign the unassigned case to the police.

Complaint Id	Type of Crime	Date of Crime	Location	Complaint Status	Police ID
4	Murder	2021-01-18	Anandapur	Assigned	a101
3	Kidnapping	2021-01-13	Anandapur	Unassigned	Null
2	Robbery	2021-01-11	Anandapur	Assigned	a101

Figure 5.6.1: View Complaints page

5.6.2 Police Officers Page

Here a incharge can add or delete a police officer of a particular location.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Incharge View Police". The URL is "localhost/127.0.0.1/crime_portal/incharge_view_police.php". The page has a header with "Crime Portal", "Official Login", "Incharge Login", "Incharge Home", "View Complaints", "Police Officers", and "Logout". Below the header is a table with columns: Police Id, Police Name, Specialist, and Location. Two rows are listed: a101 (Manish Singh, Murder, Anandapur) and a102 (Jay Singh, All, Anandapur). At the bottom of the table is a red "Delete Police" button. The status bar at the bottom of the screen shows "© Crime Portal 2020" and system icons.

Police Id	Police Name	Specialist	Location
a101	Manish Singh	Murder	Anandapur
a102	Jay Singh	All	Anandapur

Figure 5.6.2: Police Officers page

5.7 The Head Login Page

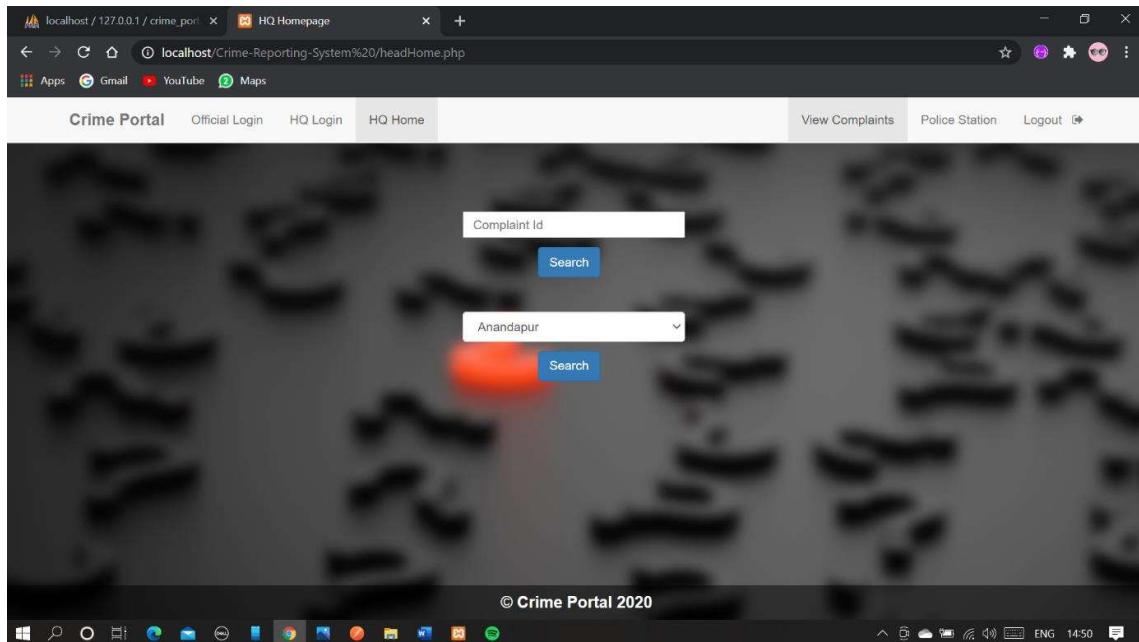
Here a head of the department can login and add or delete a police station and assign a incharge to a police station.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Head Login". The URL is "localhost/127.0.0.1/crime_portal/headlogin.php". The page has a header with "Crime Portal", "Official Login", and "HQ Login". The main content is a login form with fields for "HQ Id" (containing "head@kp") and "Password" (containing "...."). A blue "Submit" button is below the password field. The background of the page is a blurred image of a large, red brick building with multiple windows. The status bar at the bottom of the screen shows "© Crime Portal 2020" and system icons.

Figure 5.7: Head Login Page

5.7.1 View Complaints Page

In this page head of the department can check all the information that is by entering the complaint id he/she may check the updates of the cases and by searching the location head can check that if the incharge have assigned a complaint to police or not.

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "localhost / 127.0.0.1 / crime_portal". The address bar shows "localhost/Crime-Reporting-System%20/headHome1.php". The page has a dark header with "Crime Portal", "Official Login", "HQ Login", "HQ Home", "View Complaints", "Police Station", and "Logout". Below the header is a search area with a "Complaint Id" input field and a "Search" button. Below the search area is a table with four columns: "Complain Id", "Type of Crime", "Date Of Crime", and "Location of Crime". The table contains three rows of data:

Complain Id	Type of Crime	Date Of Crime	Location of Crime
4	Murder	2021-01-18	Anandapur
3	Kidnapping	2021-01-13	Anandapur
2	Robbery	2021-01-11	Anandapur

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text "© Crime Portal 2020". The desktop taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons.

Figure 5.7.1: View Complaints page

5.7.1 (a) Complaints Details Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost / 127.0.0.1 / crime_port / Case Details`. The page title is "Case Details". The main content area displays a table for a single complaint:

Complain Id	Description	Police Status	Case Status	Location of Crime
1	My Home has been Robbed.	Assigned	ChargeSheet Filed	Tollygunge

Below this, there is a table showing the history of case updates:

Date Of Update	Case Update
2018-12-17 16:02:06	Criminal Verified
2018-12-17 16:02:12	Criminal Caught
2018-12-17 16:02:15	Criminal Interrogated
2018-12-17 16:02:21	Criminal Accepted the Crime
2018-12-17 16:02:26	Criminal Charged
2018-12-17 16:02:51	The case has been moved to Court.
2018-12-17 16:02:59	Criminal Verified

Figure 5.7.1 (a): Complaints Details page

5.7.2 Police Station Page

Here there will be the list of police stations and the incharges of respective police station. Head can even add a police station and assign a incharge to it.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost / 127.0.0.1 / crime_port / Head View Police Station`. The page title is "Head View Police Station". The main content area displays a table of police stations:

Incharge Id	Incharge Name	Location of Police Station
shah@anandapur	Shahbaz	Anandapur
shivam@tollygunge	Shivam	Tollygunge

A blue button labeled "Add Police Station" is visible above the table. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various open applications like File Explorer, Google Chrome, and Microsoft Word.

Figure 5.7.2: Police Station page

5.7.2 (a) Log Police Station Page

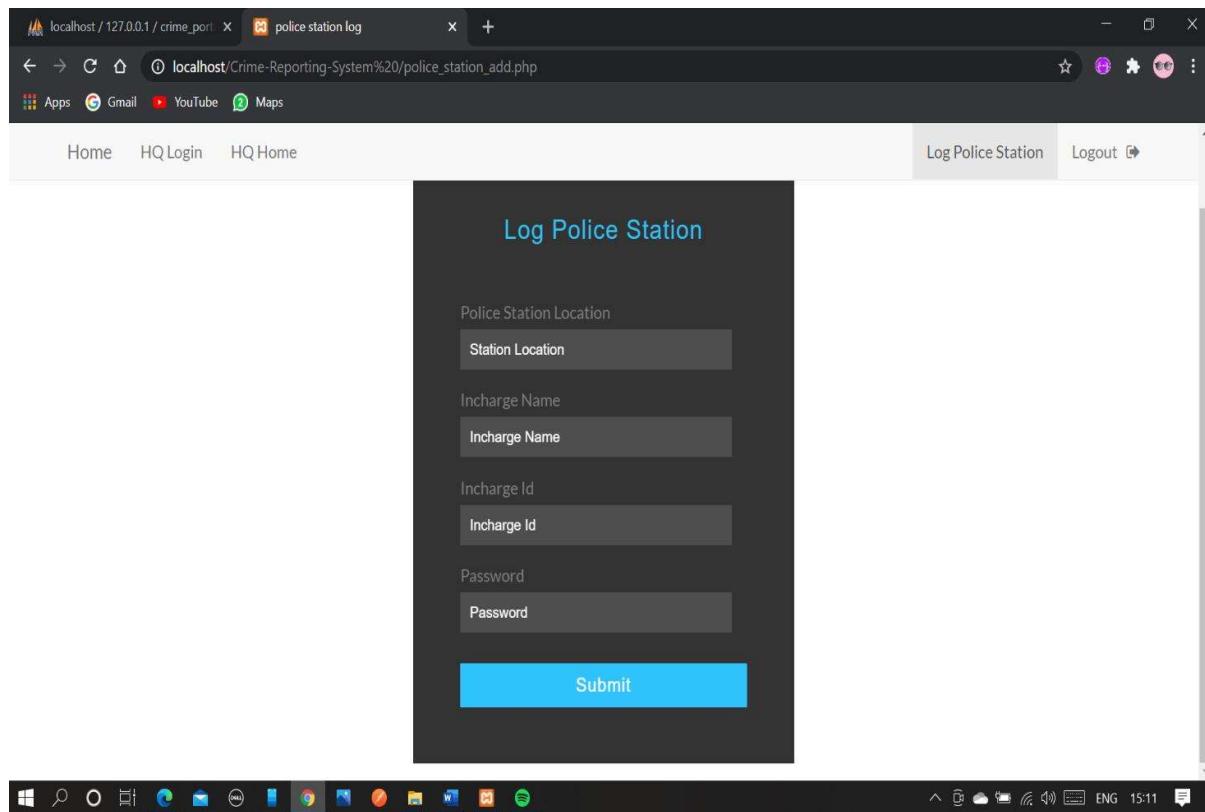


Fig 5.7.2 (a): Log Police Station page

5.8 Tables

5.8.1 Complaint Table

c_id	a_no	location	type_crime	d_o_c	description	inc_status	pol_status	p_id
1	123214521452	Tollygunge	Robbery	2018-12-06	My Home has been Robbed.	Assigned	ChargeSheet	t101
2	123714521452	Anandapur	Robbery	2021-01-11	My home was robbed at 8:30pm	Assigned	ChargeSheet	a101
3	123714521452	Anandapur	Kidnapping	2021-01-13	My neighbor was kidnapped from his home at 1 am	Unassigned	null	Null
4	123714521426	Anandapur	Murder	2021-01-18	my cousin was murdered at 6 pm	Assigned	In Process	a101

5.8.2 Head Table

h_id	h_pass
head	kp

5.8.3 Police Table

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'police' table in the 'crime_portal' database. The table has columns: p_name, p_id, spec, location, and p_pass. The data is as follows:

p_name	p_id	spec	location	p_pass
Manish Singh	a101	Murder	Anandapur	manish
Jay Singh	a102	All	Anandapur	jay
Gagan	b101	Murder	Bengaluru	gagan007
Darshan	b102	Theft	Bengaluru	darshan007
Darshan	k101	Pick Pocket	Kolar	kolar007
Vinayaka	k102	Robbery	Kolar	vinayaka007
Karthik	s101	Robbery	Shivamogga	karthik007
Kiran	s102	Murder	Shivamogga	kiran007
Suvendu Ghosh	t101	Robbery	Tollygunge	suvedu
Husan Kumar	u101	Theft	Tumkur	husan007
Lochan	u102	Murder	Tumkur	lochan007

5.8.4 Police Station Table

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'police_station' table in the 'crime_portal' database. The table has columns: i_id, i_name, location, and i_pass. The data is as follows:

i_id	i_name	location	i_pass
ashish@gmail.com	Ashish	Bengaluru	ashishadiga
gowda@gmail.com	Jeevan	Kolar	jeevanguarda
jeevans@gmail.com	Jeevan	Tumkur	jeevans
nischalss@gmail.com	Nischal	Shivamogga	nischalss
shan@anandapur	Shahbaz	Anandapur	shahbaz
shivam@tollygunge	Shivam	Tollygunge	shivam

5.8.5 Update Case Table

Showing rows 0 - 12 (13 total, Query took 0.0040 seconds.)

	c_id	d_o_u	case_update
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2018-12-17 16:02:06	Criminal Verified
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2018-12-17 16:02:12	Criminal Caught
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2018-12-17 16:02:15	Criminal Interrogated
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2018-12-17 16:02:21	Criminal Accepted the Crime
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2018-12-17 16:02:26	Criminal Charged
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2018-12-17 16:02:51	The case has been moved to Court.
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2018-12-17 16:02:59	Criminal Verified
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2021-01-18 19:21:01	Criminal Verified
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2021-01-18 19:21:06	Criminal Caught
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2021-01-18 19:21:13	Criminal Interrogated
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2021-01-18 19:21:45	Criminal Accepted the Crime
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2021-01-18 19:22:49	Criminal Charged

5.8.6 User Table

Showing rows 0 - 1 (2 total, Query took 0.0017 seconds.)

	u_name	u_id	u_pass	u_addr	a_no	gen	mob
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bhaargava	bhaargava	bhaargava@gmail.com	Mysuru	123714521426	Male	9467387234
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adarsh	adarsh06	adarsh@gmail.com	Bengaluru	123714521452	Male	9108636980

5.8.7 Police Log Table

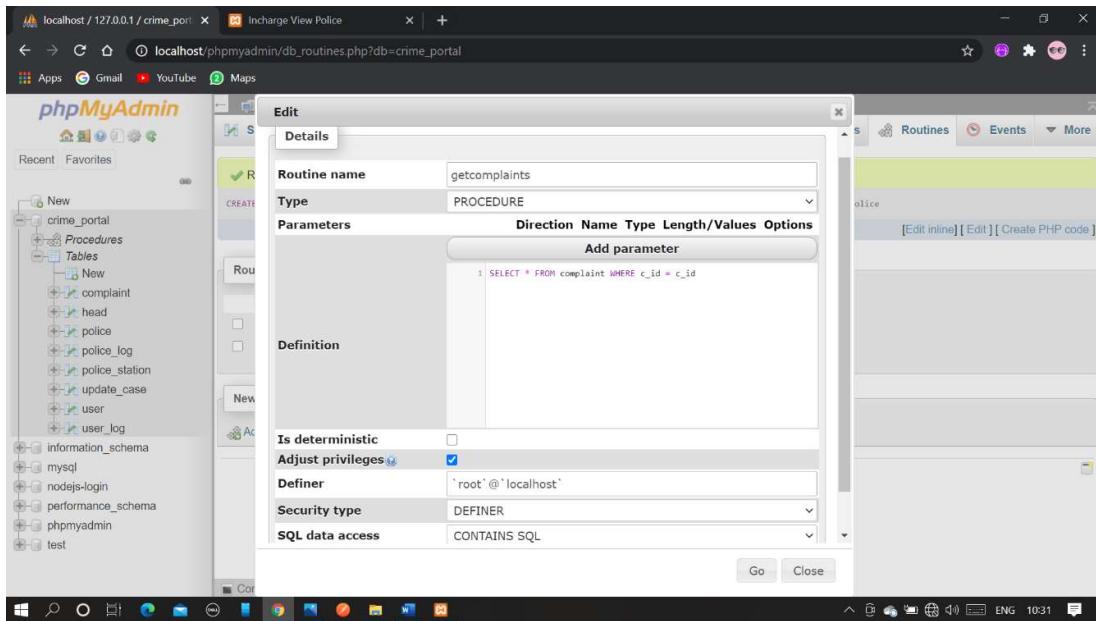
In this table police id, police name, action and time date is stored whenever incharge adds or deletes a police officer.

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'crime_portal' database. The left sidebar lists various tables: New, crime_portal (containing complaint, head, police, police_log, police_station, update_case, user, user_log), information_schema, mysql, nodejs-login, performance_schema, phpmyadmin, and test. The 'police_log' table is selected in the main area. The table structure is shown with columns p_id, p_name, action, and tdate. Two rows are present: one for Jay Singh (DELETED) and one for Ananth Ram (INSERTED). Below the table, there are options for Query results operations like Print, Copy to clipboard, Export, Display chart, and Create view.

p_id	p_name	action	tdate
a102	Jay Singh	DELETED	2021-01-19 19:21:39.000000
a102	Ananth Ram	INSERTED	2021-01-20 10:01:47.000000

5.9 Stored Procedure

This is the stored procedure applied on complaint table.

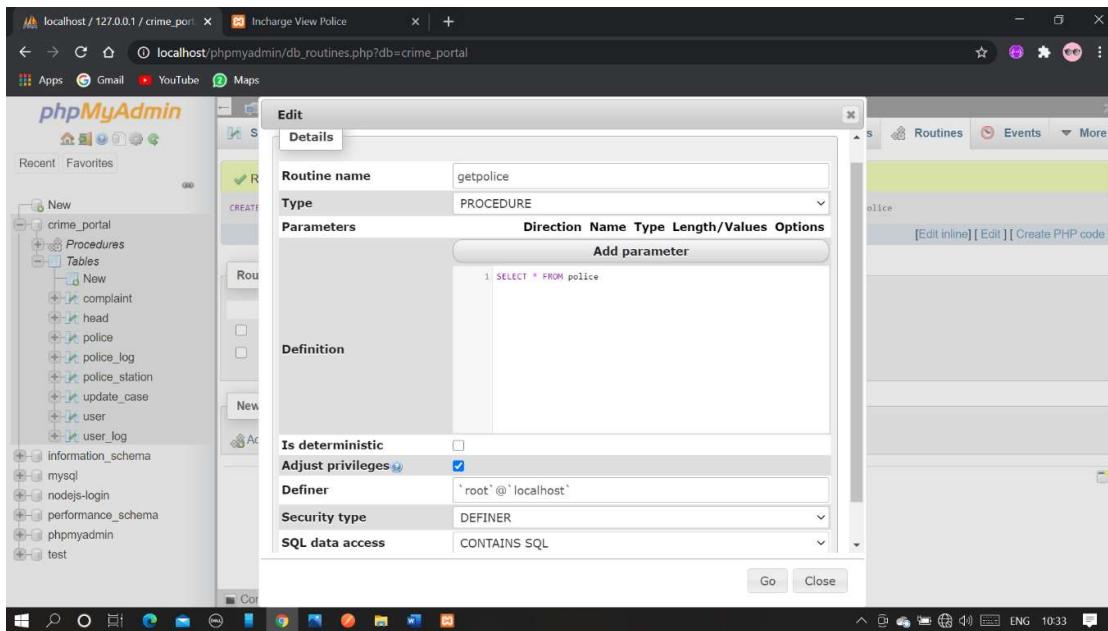


Execution results of routine `getcomplaints`.

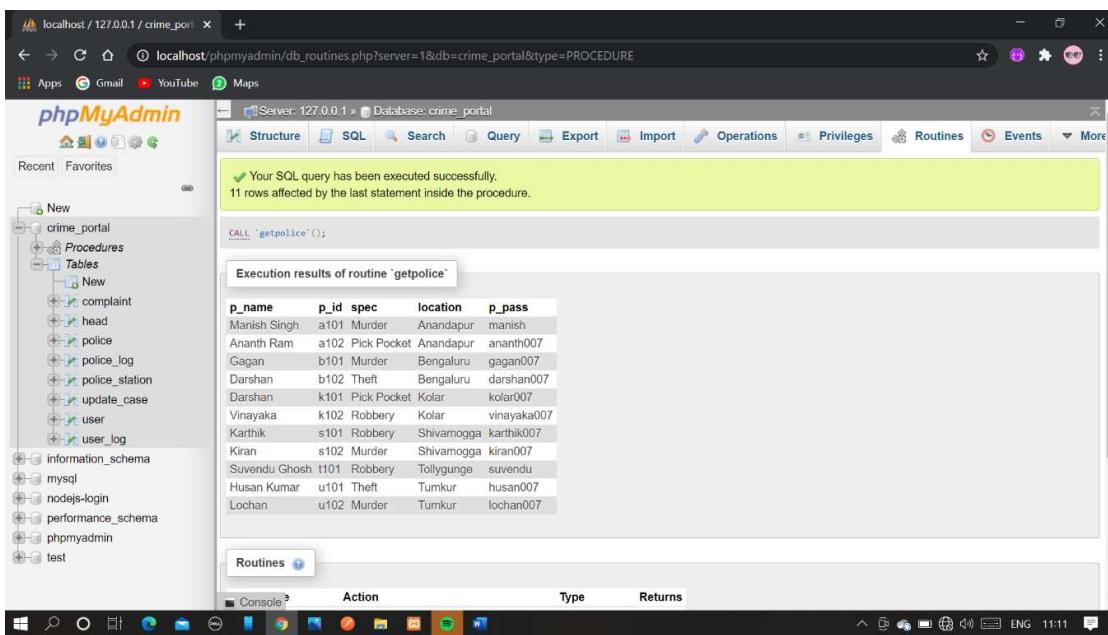
The screenshot shows the execution results of the 'getcomplaints' stored procedure. The results table has the following data:

c_id	a_no	location	type_crime	d_o_c	description	inc_status	pol_status	p_id
1	123214521452	Tollygunge	Robbery	2018-12-06	My Home has been Robbed.	Assigned	ChargeSheet Filed	t101
2	123714521452	Anandapur	Robbery	2021-01-11	My home was robbed at 8:30pm	Assigned	ChargeSheet Filed	a101
3	123714521452	Anandapur	Kidnapping	2021-01-13	My neighbor was kidnapped from his home at 1 am	Unassigned	null	Null
4	123714521426	Anandapur	Murder	2021-01-18	my cousin was murdered at 6 pm	Assigned	In Process	a101

This is the stored procedure applied on police table.

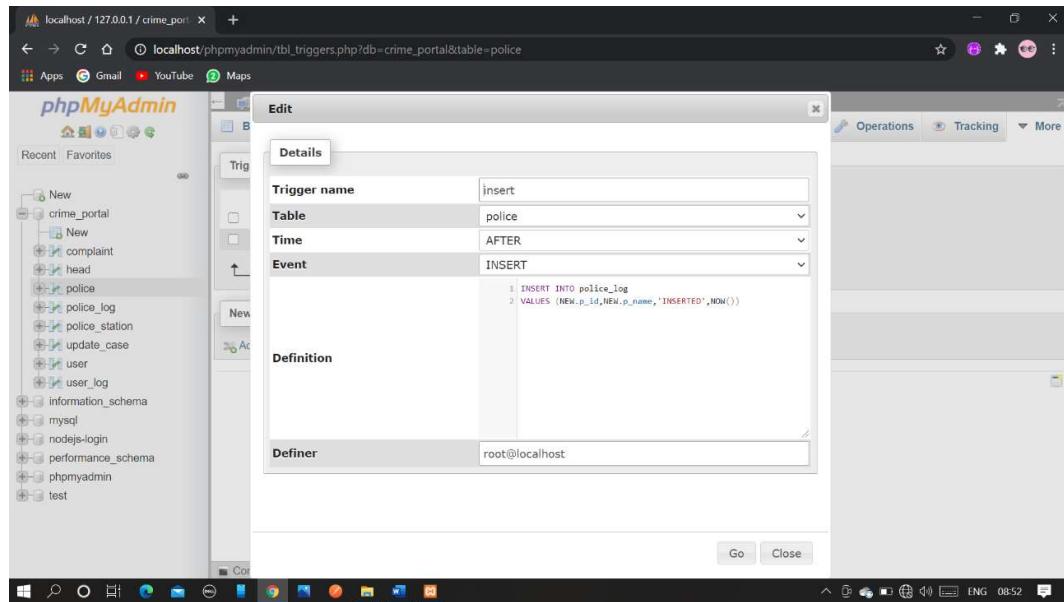


Execution results of routine `getcomplaints`.

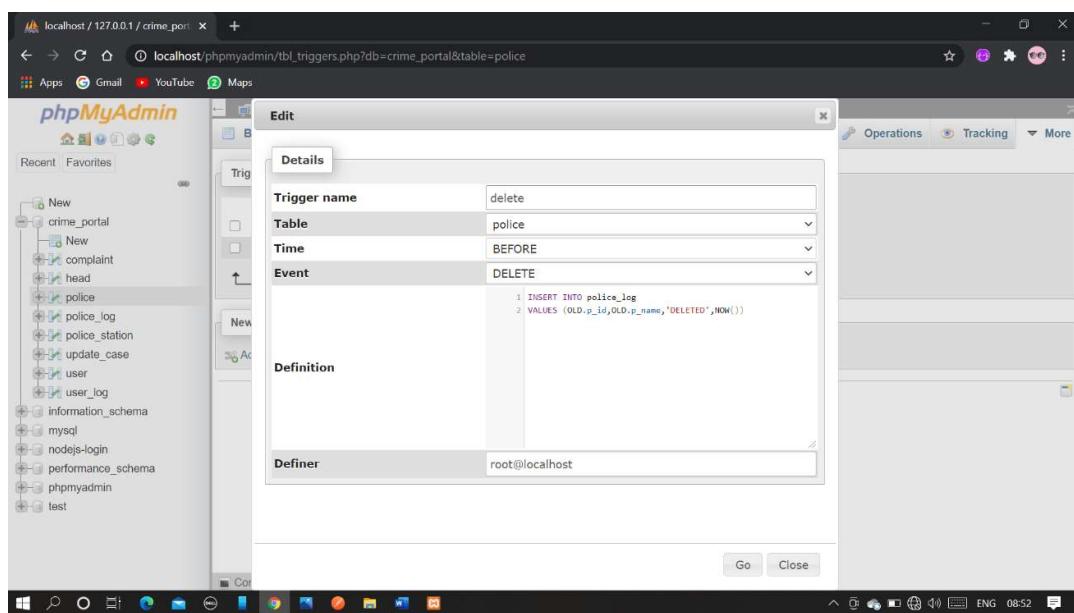


5.10 Trigger

Insert trigger applied on the police table.



Delete trigger applied on police table.



Conclusion

With the theoretical inclination of our syllabus, it becomes very essential to take the utmost advantage of any opportunity of gaining practical experience that comes along. The construction of this mini project "CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM" was one of these opportunities. It gave us the requisite practical knowledge to supplement the already taught theoretical concepts, thus making us more competent. The project is developed to design a system that supports to find the criminals in less time. A user with valid user id and password are only allowed to access the developed system. In this project we store the details of the criminals in database and retrieve them when required. Previously it was difficult to find the criminal manually through files. In the proposed system we can maintain the details of criminals of all regions in a database so that time required for finding the criminals is reduced.