



CRIME RATE PREDICTOR

CLOUD COMPUTING



AISHVWARYA IYER

STUDENT ID: 16227781

GAYATHREE IYER

STUDENT ID: 16227784

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 MOTIVATION

According to The New York Times, America has definitely more violence when compared to other rich countries. Murder rates are also much higher in the United States than in countries like Japan, Europe, or Canada. We also have more assaults, and robberies than other rich countries. When compared to other affluent nations, crime rates have always been much higher in America. Hence predicting and analyzing crime data is extremely crucial.

Crime has also been the hot topic for the 'Smart City' conference.

1.2 GOAL

Crime Rate Predictor is a Cloud Computing project that focusses on applying machine learning algorithm to build models that will not only predict crime rates in various states but also predict the police funding and educational attainment required in the future to mitigate crime.

2. TEAM MEMBER'S CONTRIBUTION AREA

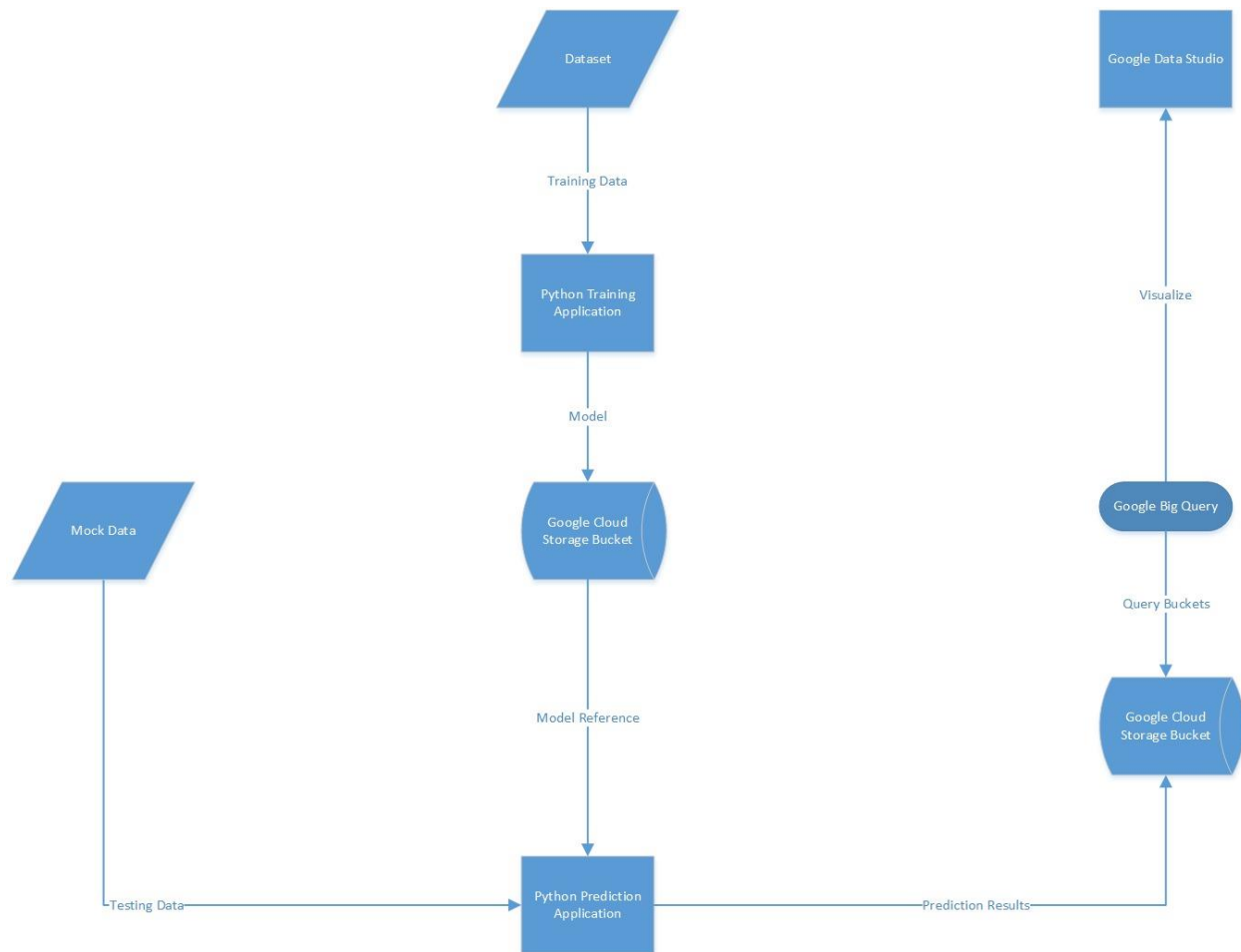
Aishwarya Iyer:

- Google Cloud Platform Infrastructure setup
- Python Training Program
- Google Big Query

Gayathree Iyer:

- Python Prediction Program
- PowerShell Automation Scripts
- Google Data Studio

3. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



System Architecture

4. MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM

We use **Multi variate linear regression model** for the prediction of crime. Multiple correlated dependent variables are predicted using this model. Regression analysis enables to describe the relationship between response variable and one or more predictor variables.

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_n x_{in}$$

Y_i is the estimate of i^{th} component of dependent variable y , where we have n independent variables and x_{ij} denotes the i^{th} component of the j^{th} independent variable/feature.

5. DATA SET DESCRIPTION

The data set contains a case study of education, crime, and police funding for small cities in ten southeastern and eastern states. The states are New York, South Carolina, Florida, Connecticut, Georgia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, North Carolina and Virginia.

The data collected are for a sample of 50 small cities in these states.

X1 = Total Overall Reported Crime Rate per 1 Million Residents

X2 = Reported Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Residents

X3 = Annual Police Funding (Dollars) per Resident

X4 = Percent of People 25 Years and Older That Have Had 4 years of High School

X5 = Percent of 16- to 19-Year-Olds Not in High School and Not High School Graduates

X6 = Percent of 18- to 24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College

X7 = Percent of People 25 Years and Older with at Least 4 Years of College

X8 = States

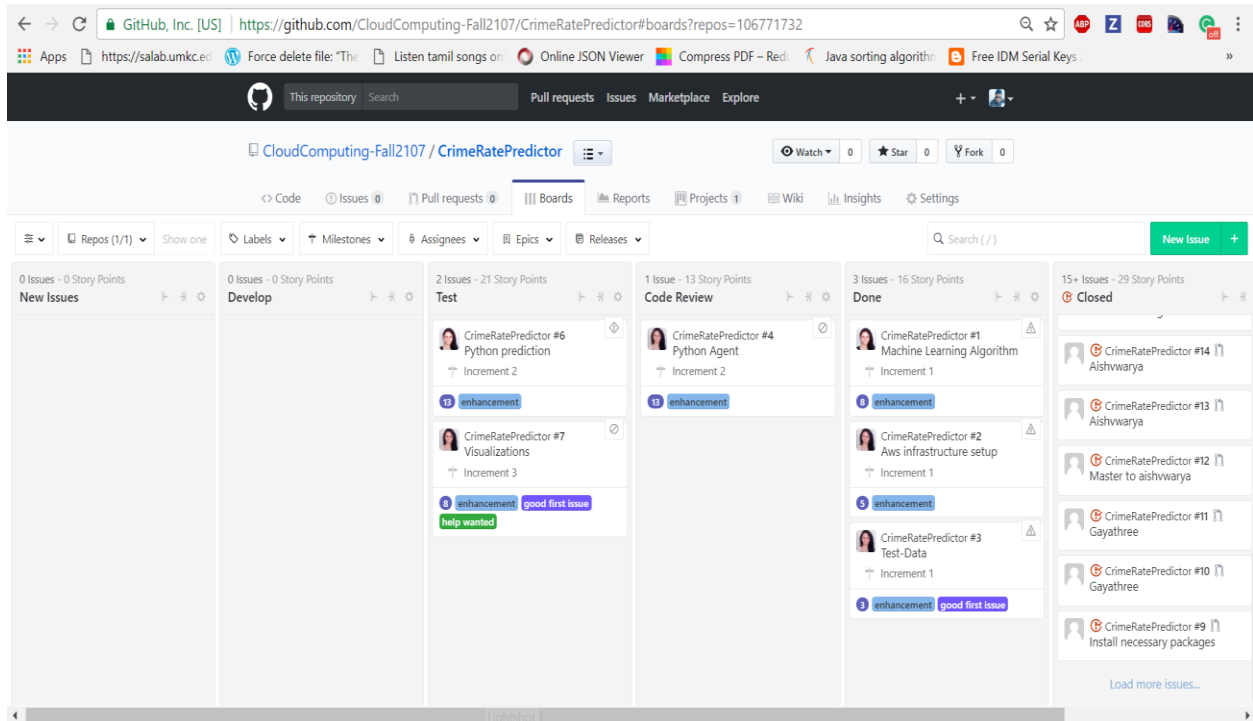
6. TECHNOLOGIES

- Programming language: Python.
- Google Cloud infrastructure is built using terraform scripts.
- Automation is done using PowerShell scripts.
- Source control management: Github

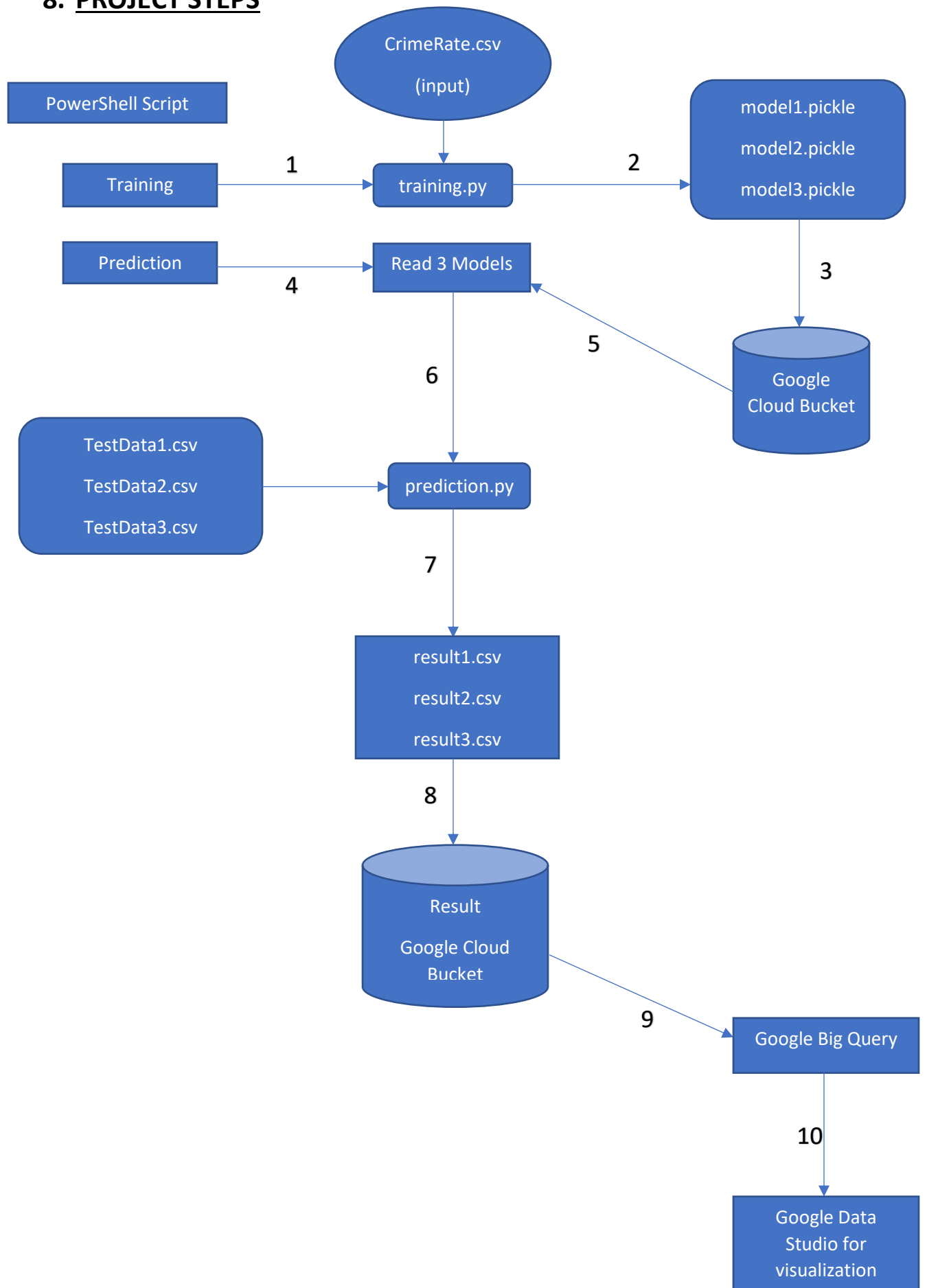
Github link: <https://github.com/CloudComputing-Fall2107/CrimeRatePredictor>

7. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The work progress is tracked using Zenhub, which is an agile project management for Github.

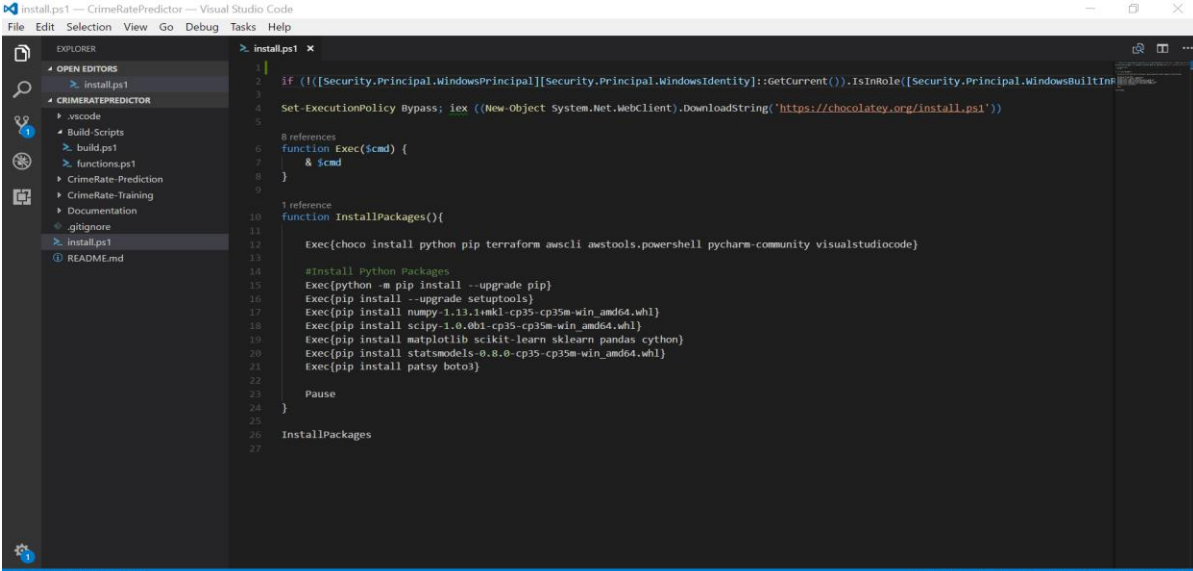


8. PROJECT STEPS



8.1 INSTALLATION OF PACKAGES

Installation of necessary packages for the project using Chocolatey, the package manager for windows.



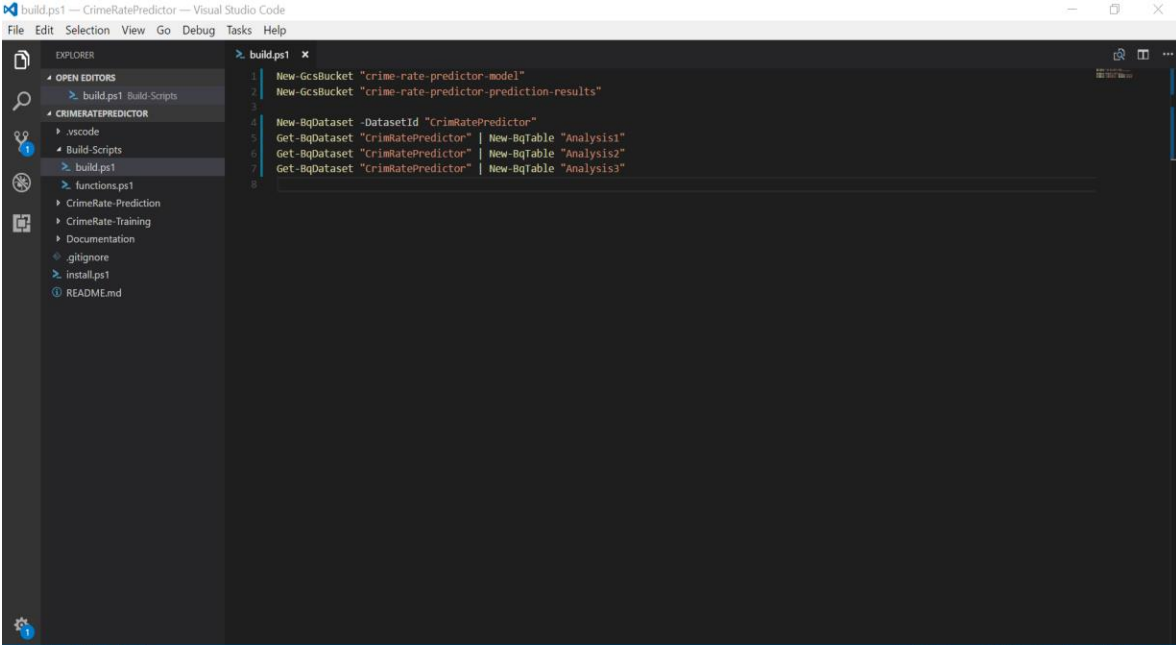
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file 'install.ps1' open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure for 'CrimeRatePredictor'. The main editor area displays the following PowerShell script:

```
1 if ($?) { [Security.Principal.WindowsPrincipal][Security.Principal.WindowsIdentity]::GetCurrent().IsInRole([Security.Principal.WindowsBuiltInRole] "Administrator") }
2
3 Set-ExecutionPolicy Bypass; iex ((New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://chocolatey.org/install.ps1'))
4
5
6 8 references
7 function Exec($cmd) {
8     & $cmd
9 }
10
11 1 reference
12 function InstallPackages(){
13
14     Exec{choco install python pip terraform awscli awstools.powershell pycharm-community visualstudiocode}
15
16     #Install Python Packages
17     Exec{python -m pip install --upgrade pip}
18     Exec{pip install --upgrade setuptools}
19     Exec{pip install numpy-1.13.1-mkl-cp35-cp35m-win_amd64.whl}
20     Exec{pip install scipy-1.0.0b1-cp35-cp35m-win_amd64.whl}
21     Exec{pip install matplotlib scikit-learn sklearn pandas cython}
22     Exec{pip install statsmodels-0.8.0-cp35-cp35m-win_amd64.whl}
23     Exec{pip install patsy boto3}
24
25     Pause
26 }
27
28 InstallPackages
```

Install Packages PowerShell

8.2 GOOGLE CLOUD PLATFORM INFRASTRUCTURE SETUP

Using Google Cloud PowerShell Tools.



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file 'build.ps1' open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure for 'CrimeRatePredictor'. The main editor area displays the following PowerShell script:

```
1 New-GcsBucket "crime-rate-predictor-model"
2 New-GcsBucket "crime-rate-predictor-prediction-results"
3
4 New-BqDataset -DatasetId "CrimeRatePredictor"
5 Get-BqDataset "CrimeRatePredictor" | New-BqTable "Analysis1"
6 Get-BqDataset "CrimeRatePredictor" | New-BqTable "Analysis2"
7 Get-BqDataset "CrimeRatePredictor" | New-BqTable "Analysis3"
8
```

GCS Infratructure Setup

8.3 **TRAINING PROGRAM**

The prediction strategy that we execute is to first train the features from training data and create training model using Pickle python library.

➤ **Predicting Total Overall Reported Crime:**

Here, we predict the total overall reported crime rate per 1 million residents using:

X2 = Reported Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Residents

X3 = Annual Police Funding in Dollars per Resident

X4 = Percent of People 25 Years and Older That Have Had 4 years of high school

X5 = Percent of 16- to 19-Year-Olds Not in High School and not high school graduates

X6 = Percent of 18- to 24-Year-Olds Enrolled in college

X7 = Percent of People 25 Years and older with at Least 4 Years of college

X8 = States

➤ **Predicting Annual police Funding in Dollars:**

Here, we predict the annual police funding in dollars per resident using:

X1 = Total Overall Reported Crime Rate per 1 Million Residents

X2 = Reported Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Residents

X8 = States

- Government can decide the annual police funding using this model efficiently to mitigate the crime rate.
- According to FBI statistics, annual police funding affects the crime rate to a great extent. Hence, it is very crucial to help the government know the annual police funding in advance.

➤ **Predicting the Age Group and Educational Attainments :**

Here, we predict the age group and educational attainments of the person committing the crime using:

X1 = Total Overall Reported Crime Rate per 1 Million Residents

X2 = Reported Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Residents

X3 = Annual Police Funding in Dollars per Resident

X8 = States

- According to Alliance report findings, there is an indirect correlation between educational attainment and arrest rates.
- According to the most recent data from the U.S. Bureau of Justice, 56 percent of federal inmates, 67 percent of inmates in state prisons, and 69 percent of inmates in local jails did not complete high school.
- Plus, when examining total crime savings, the report also forecasts the number of individual crimes that could be avoided by expanding the high school graduation rate by 5 percent, and finds that such an increase would decrease overall annual incidences of larceny by more than 37k; assault by nearly 60k; burglaries by more than 17k and motor vehicle theft by more than 31k. It would also avert nearly 1,300 murders, more than 1,500 robberies and more than 3,800 occurrences of rape.

```

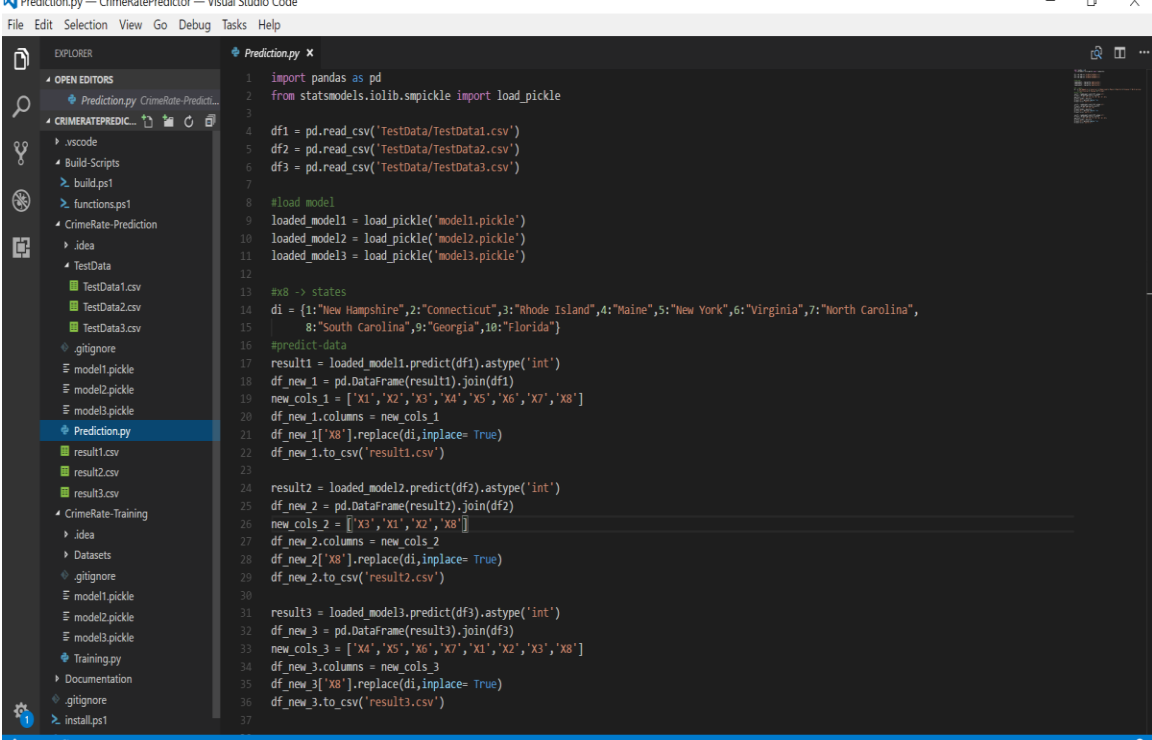
1  import pandas as pd
2  from statsmodels.iolib.smpickle import load_pickle
3  from statsmodels.formula.api import ols
4  #csv to dataframe
5  df = pd.read_csv('Datasets/CrimeRate.csv')
6  #create model
7  model1 = ols("X1 ~ X2 + X3 + X4 + X5 + X6 + X7 + X8",df).fit()
8  model2 = ols("X3 ~ X1 + X2 + X8",df).fit()
9  model3 = ols("X4 + X5 + X6 + X7 ~ X1 + X2 + X3 + X8",df).fit()
10 #store model
11 model1.save('model1.pickle')
12 model2.save('model2.pickle')
13 model3.save('model3.pickle')

```

Training Python

8.4 PREDICTION PROGRAM

Using the model we predict necessary features.

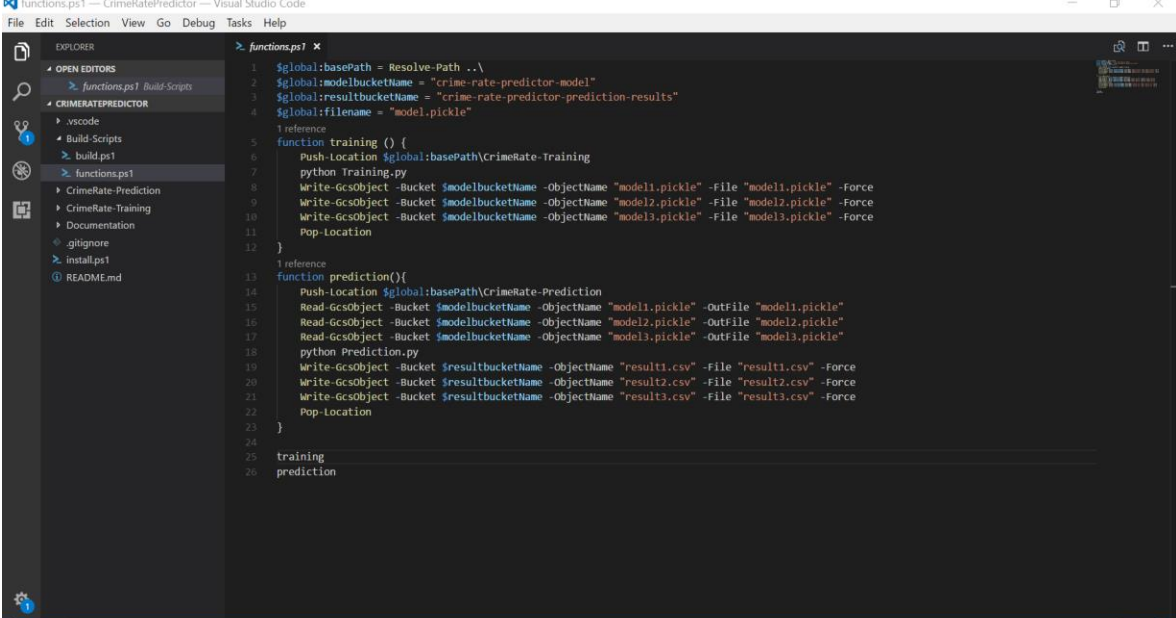


```
1 import pandas as pd
2 from statsmodels.iolib.smpickle import load_pickle
3
4 df1 = pd.read_csv('TestData/TestData1.csv')
5 df2 = pd.read_csv('TestData/TestData2.csv')
6 df3 = pd.read_csv('TestData/TestData3.csv')
7
8 #load model
9 loaded_model1 = load_pickle('model1.pickle')
10 loaded_model2 = load_pickle('model2.pickle')
11 loaded_model3 = load_pickle('model3.pickle')
12
13 #x8 -> states
14 di = {1:"New Hampshire",2:"Connecticut",3:"Rhode Island",4:"Maine",5:"New York",6:"Virginia",7:"North Carolina",
15       8:"South Carolina",9:"Georgia",10:"Florida"}
16 #predict data
17 result1 = loaded_model1.predict(df1).astype('int')
18 df_new_1 = pd.DataFrame(result1).join(df1)
19 new_cols_1 = ['X1','X2','X3','X4','X5','X6','X7','X8']
20 df_new_1.columns = new_cols_1
21 df_new_1['X8'].replace(di,inplace=True)
22 df_new_1.to_csv('result1.csv')
23
24 result2 = loaded_model2.predict(df2).astype('int')
25 df_new_2 = pd.DataFrame(result2).join(df2)
26 new_cols_2 = ['X3','X1','X2','X8']
27 df_new_2.columns = new_cols_2
28 df_new_2['X8'].replace(di,inplace=True)
29 df_new_2.to_csv('result2.csv')
30
31 result3 = loaded_model3.predict(df3).astype('int')
32 df_new_3 = pd.DataFrame(result3).join(df3)
33 new_cols_3 = ['X4','X5','X6','X7','X1','X2','X3','X8']
34 df_new_3.columns = new_cols_3
35 df_new_3['X8'].replace(di,inplace=True)
36 df_new_3.to_csv('result3.csv')
37
```

Prediction Python

8.5 PROJECT AUTOMATION SCRIPTS

Automation is done using PowerShell scripts.

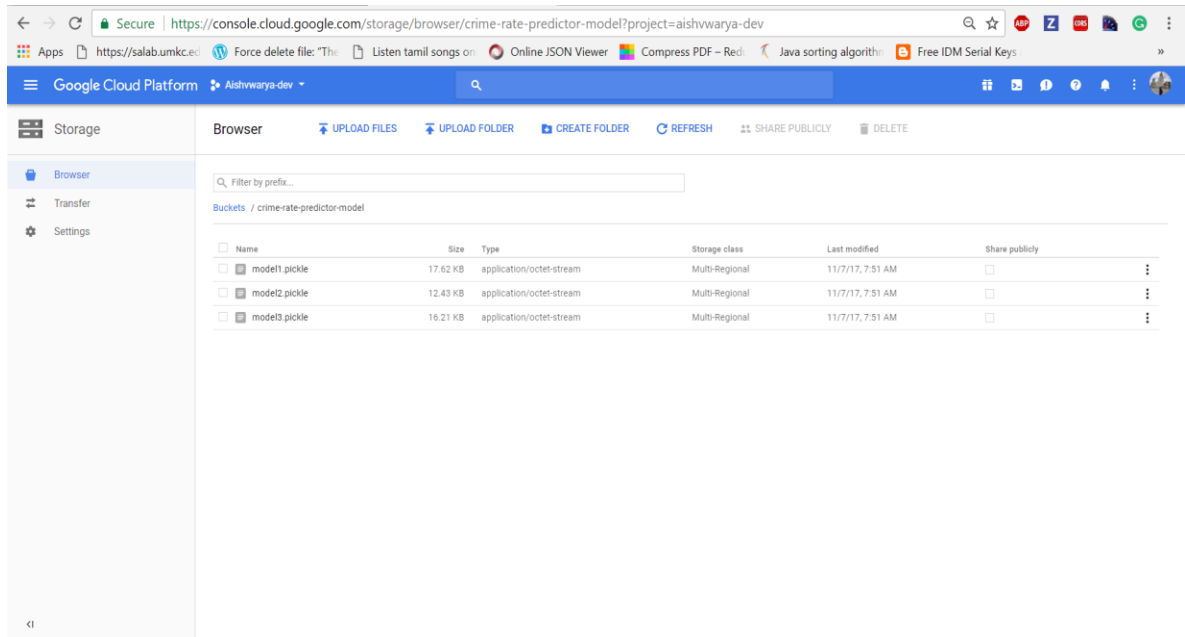


```
1 $global:basePath = Resolve-Path ..\
2 $global:modelbucketName = "crime-rate-predictor-model"
3 $global:resultbucketName = "crime-rate-predictor-prediction-results"
4 $global:filename = "model.pickle"
5
6 function training () {
7     Push-Location $global:basePath\CrimeRate-Training
8     python Training.py
9     Write-GcsObject -Bucket $modelbucketName -ObjectName "model1.pickle" -File "model1.pickle" -Force
10    Write-GcsObject -Bucket $modelbucketName -ObjectName "model2.pickle" -File "model2.pickle" -Force
11    Write-GcsObject -Bucket $modelbucketName -ObjectName "model3.pickle" -File "model3.pickle" -Force
12    Pop-Location
13 }
14
15 function prediction(){
16     Push-Location $global:basePath\CrimeRate-Prediction
17     Read-GcsObject -Bucket $modelbucketName -ObjectName "model1.pickle" -Outfile "model1.pickle"
18     Read-GcsObject -Bucket $modelbucketName -ObjectName "model2.pickle" -Outfile "model2.pickle"
19     Read-GcsObject -Bucket $modelbucketName -ObjectName "model3.pickle" -Outfile "model3.pickle"
20     python Prediction.py
21     Write-GcsObject -Bucket $resultbucketName -ObjectName "result1.csv" -File "result1.csv" -Force
22     Write-GcsObject -Bucket $resultbucketName -ObjectName "result2.csv" -File "result2.csv" -Force
23     Write-GcsObject -Bucket $resultbucketName -ObjectName "result3.csv" -File "result3.csv" -Force
24     Pop-Location
25 }
26
27 training
28 prediction
```

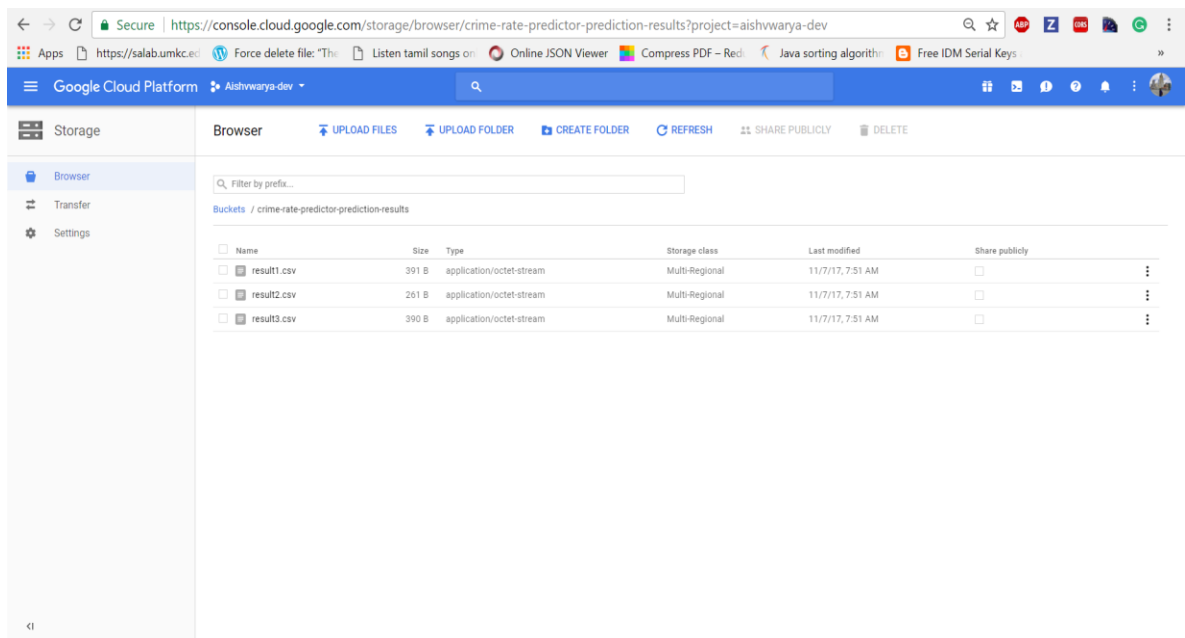
Automation PowerShell

8.6 GOOGLE STORAGE BUCKET

We store the necessary model and the prediction results in appropriate buckets.



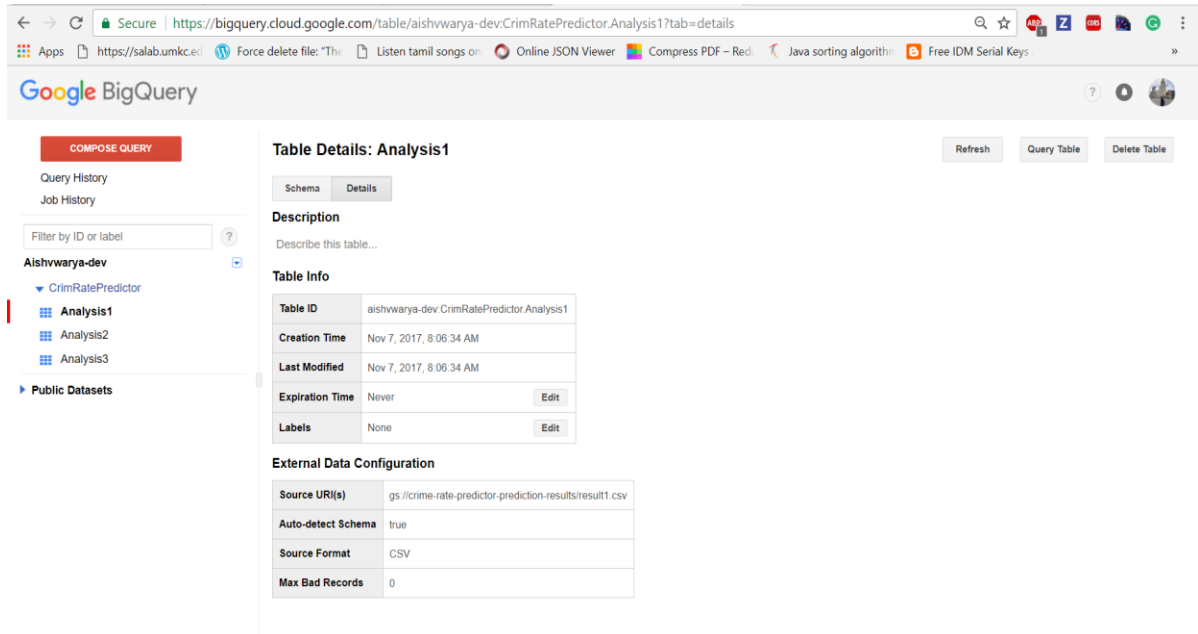
GCS- Bucket Modules



GCS- Bucket Results

8.7 GOOGLE BIG QUERY

We created Google Big Query tables from source which is google cloud storage bucket files. After the table is created, we can see schema of csv files and its configurations. We use Google Big Query to query the CSV files stored in GCS buckets.

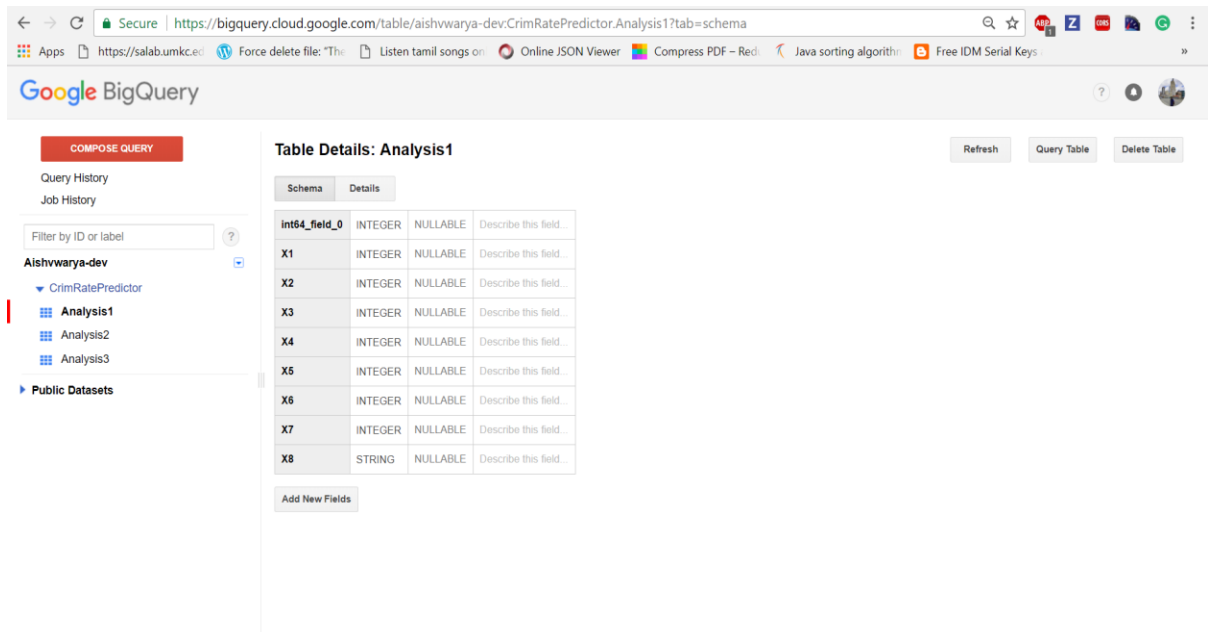


The screenshot shows the Google BigQuery interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'COMPOSE QUERY', 'Query History', and 'Job History'. Below that, a search bar and a list of datasets under 'Aishwarya-dev', including 'CrimRatePredictor' and its sub-tables 'Analysis1', 'Analysis2', and 'Analysis3'. The main panel is titled 'Table Details: Analysis1' and has tabs for 'Schema' and 'Details'. The 'Details' tab is active, showing a 'Description' field, 'Table Info' (Table ID, Creation Time, Last Modified, Expiration Time, Labels), and 'External Data Configuration' (Source URI(s), Auto-detect Schema, Source Format, Max Bad Records).

Table Info			
Table ID	aishwarya-dev.CrimRatePredictor.Analysis1		
Creation Time	Nov 7, 2017, 8:06:34 AM		
Last Modified	Nov 7, 2017, 8:06:34 AM		
Expiration Time	Never	Edit	
Labels	None	Edit	

External Data Configuration			
Source URI(s)	gs://crime-rate-predictor-prediction-results/result1.csv		
Auto-detect Schema	true		
Source Format	CSV		
Max Bad Records	0		

GCS Big Query Details



The screenshot shows the Google BigQuery interface with the 'Schema' tab selected for 'Table Details: Analysis1'. It displays a table with 9 columns: int64_field_0, X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, and X8. Each column has a data type (INTEGER or STRING) and a NULLABLE status. There's an 'Add New Fields' button at the bottom.

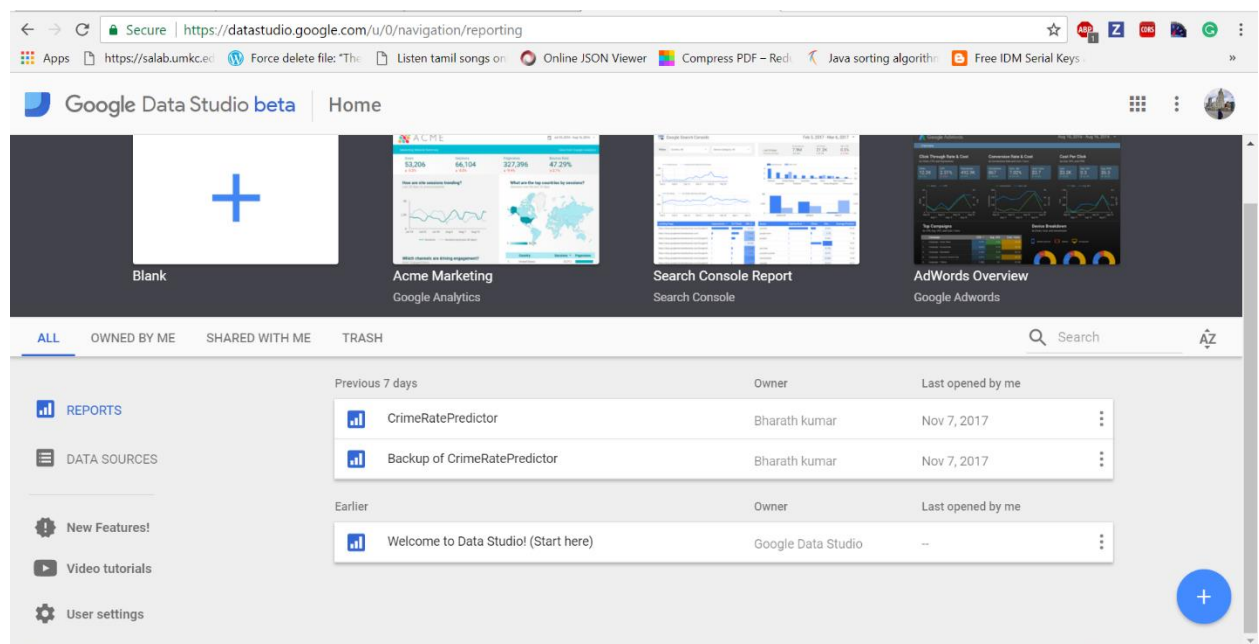
Field Name	Field Type	Field Mode	Description
int64_field_0	INTEGER	NULLABLE	Describe this field...
X1	INTEGER	NULLABLE	Describe this field...
X2	INTEGER	NULLABLE	Describe this field...
X3	INTEGER	NULLABLE	Describe this field...
X4	INTEGER	NULLABLE	Describe this field...
X5	INTEGER	NULLABLE	Describe this field...
X6	INTEGER	NULLABLE	Describe this field...
X7	INTEGER	NULLABLE	Describe this field...
X8	STRING	NULLABLE	Describe this field...

GCS Big Query Schema

8.8 GOOGLE DATA STUDIO

Visualize big query results in data studio by choosing data source as BigQuery table.

- We use Google data studio which is a business analytics tool to visualize the prediction results.
- First, we create data source from big query and choose appropriate table.
- After creating data source, we build metrics like Overall expected crimes by calculating sum of all expected crimes.
- Then, we create pie chart, geo locations and bar chart for visualizing prediction results.



Data Studio HomePage

Secure | https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/datasources/1PiqpB_51vy-Kuvepwk2IslenpgmN_uz4

Analysis3

Field Editing in Reports: ON **RECONNECT**

Connectors

- File Upload
- AdWords
- Attribution 360
- BigQuery**
- Cloud SQL
- DCM
- DFP
- Google Cloud Storage
- Google Analytics
- Google Sheets
- MySQL

BigQuery

BigQuery is Google's fully managed, petabyte scale, low-cost analytics data warehouse. BigQuery charges for querying/processing of data. Those queries are charged to the credit card of the billing project. [LEARN MORE](#)

MY PROJECTS	Project	Dataset	Table
SHARED PROJECTS	Aishwarya-dev	CrimRatePredictor	Analysis3
CUSTOM QUERY	Gayathree-dev		Analysis1
PUBLIC DATASETS			Analysis2

Data Studio Choosing Data Source

Secure | https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/datasources/1PiqpB_51vy-Kuvepwk2IslenpgmN_uz4

Analysis3

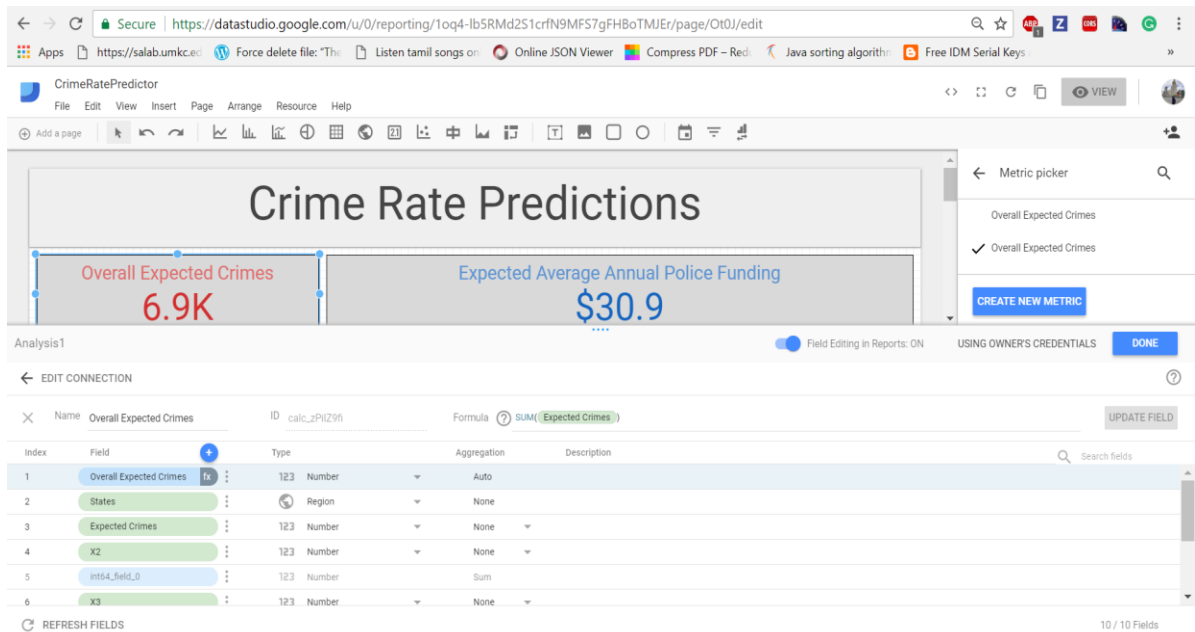
Field Editing in Reports: ON USING OWNER'S CREDENTIALS **CREATE REPORT**

EDIT CONNECTION

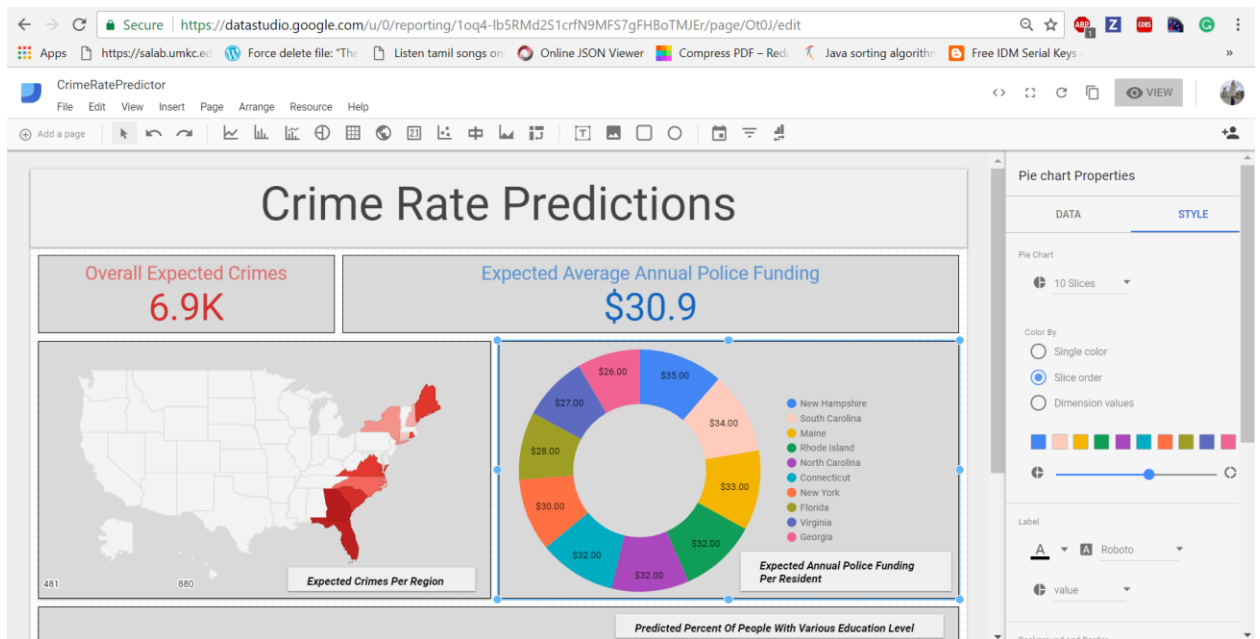
Index	Field	Type	Aggregation	Description
1	States	RBC Text	None	
2	X1	123 Number	None	
3	X2	123 Number	None	
4	int64_field_0	123 Number	None	
5	X3	123 Number	None	
6	people 25 years+ with 4 y...	123 Number	Sum	
7	16 to 19 year-olds not in h...	123 Number	Sum	
8	18 to 24 year-olds in colle...	123 Number	Sum	
9	people 25 years+ with at l...	123 Number	Sum	

REFRESH FIELDS 9 / 9 Fields

Data Studio Data Source Schema



Data Studio Charts Sum



Data Studio Charts Edit

8.9 RESULTS

The geo-location chart result:

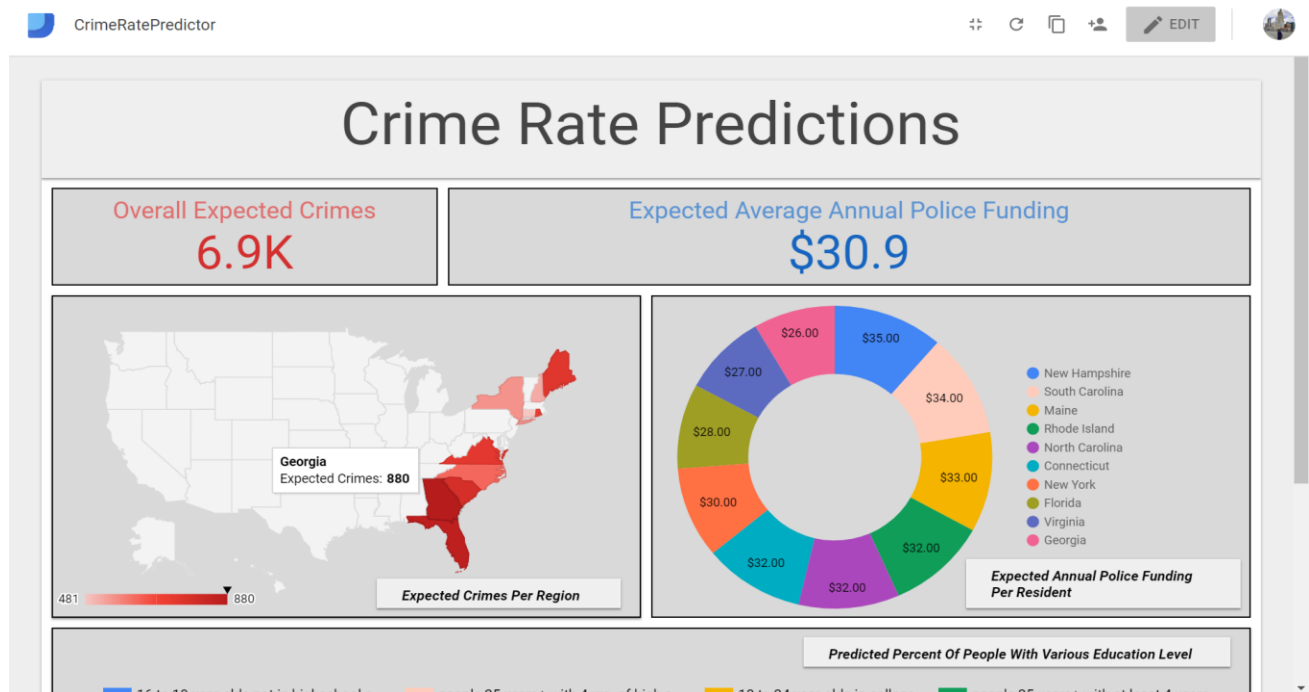
- Here, we visualize the expected crime per region. More the intensity of color red, more the crime.
- The result shows '**Georgia**' with expected crime of 880 and overall expected crime of all regions is 6,900 approximately.

The pie chart result:

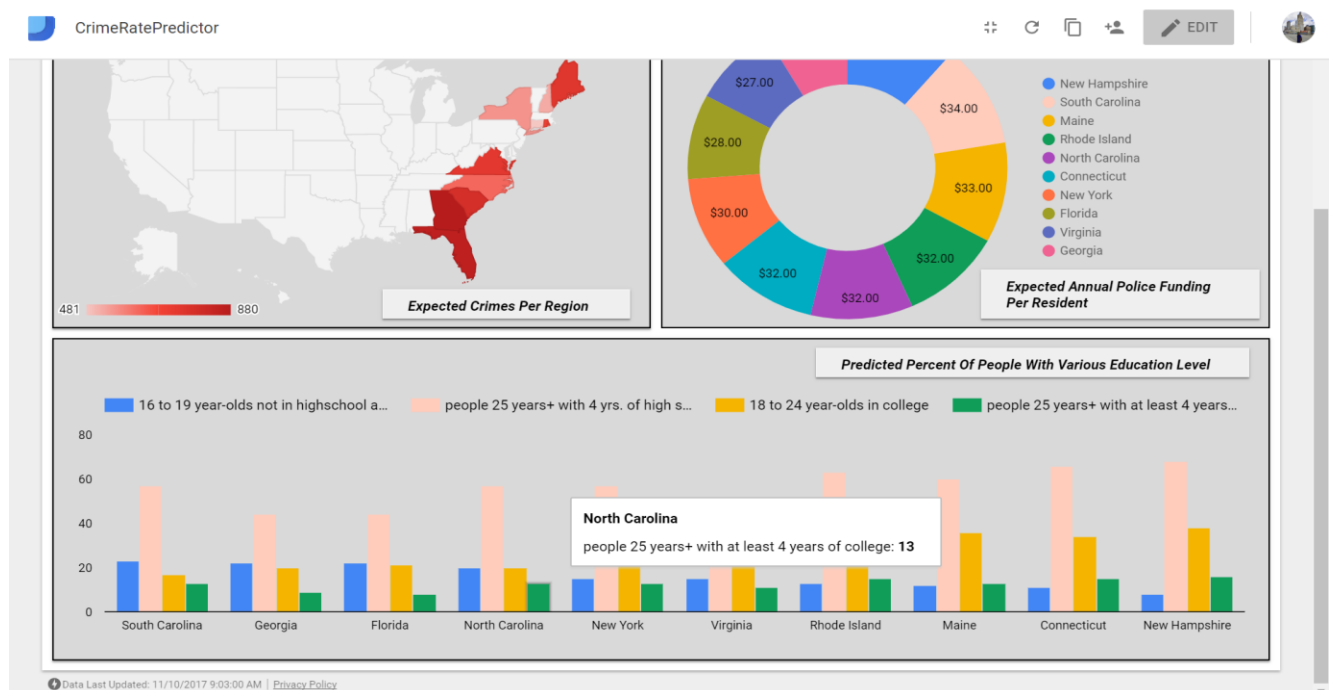
- Here, we visualize expected average annual police funding.
- The region '**New Hampshire**' requires most of the police funding with 11.3% of total funding.

The bar chart result:

- Here, we visualize the predicted percentage of people with various educational level.
- We see that **Georgia** and **Florida** have less literacy rate compared to other regions.
- This also reflects in **Expected Crime per region** where the intensity of red (crime) is maximum.
- Thus, our prediction algorithm works with maximum accuracy.



Data Studio Result-1



Data Studio Result-2

Link - <https://datastudio.google.com/open/1oq4-lb5RMd2S1crfN9MFS7gFHB0TMJEr>

9. REFERENCE

- http://college.cengage.com/mathematics/brase/understandable_statistics/7e/students/datasets/mlr/frames/frame.html
- <https://www.brookings.edu/research/more-cops/>
- <https://all4ed.org/press/crime-rates-linked-to-educational-attainment-new-alliance-report-finds/>
- <https://www.hackerearth.com/practice/machine-learning/linear-regression/multivariate-linear-regression-1/tutorial/>
- <http://ptl.sys.virginia.edu/ptl/sites/default/files/Area-Specific%20Crime%20Prediction%20Models.pdf>