**CONCLUSION**

In this paper, the difficulty in dealing with the nominal distribution and real valued attributes is overcome by using two classifiers such as Multinominal NB and Gaussian NB. Much training time is not required and serves to be the best suited for realtime predictions. It also overcomes the problem of working with continuous target set of variables where the existing work refused to fit with. Thus the crime that occur the most could be predicted and spotted using Random Forest Classification. The performance of the algorithm is also calculated by using some standard metrics. The metrics include average precision, recall, F1 score and accuracy are mainly concerned in the algorithm evaluation. The accuracy value could be increased much better by implementing machine learning algorithms.

**Future Work**

Though it overcomes the problem of the existing work, it has some limitations. In the situation of absence of class labels, then the probability of the estimation will be zero. As a future extension of the proposed work, the application of more machine learning classification models proves to increase accuracy in crime prediction and will enhance the overall performance. It helps in providing a better study for the future improvement by taking the income information into consideration for neighborhoods places in order to foresee if any relationship between the income levels of a particular in the neighborhood places and their crime rate.