

*A project report on*

# **A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR ANALYZING CYBERCRIME OCCURENCES USING BIG DATA**

*Submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree  
of*

**M.Tech Software Engineering**

*by*

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**Vellore Institute of Technology**  
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

**SCHOOL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND  
ENGINEERING**

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## **DECLARATION**

I here by declare that the thesis entitled “A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR ANALYZING CYBERCRIME OCCURENCES USING BIG DATA” submitted by me, for the award of the degree of M.S Software Engineering, VIT is a record of bonafide work carried out by me under the supervision of Prof. Kavitha B R .

I further declare that the work reported in this thesis has not been submitted and will not be submitted, either in part or in full, for the award of any other degree or diploma in this institute or any other institute or university.

**Place: Vellore**  
**Date: 23/01/2021**

**Signature of the candidate**

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# **Chapter I**

## **Introduction**

### **1.1.INTRODUCTION**

Big data is the voluminous and complex collection of data that comes from different sources such as sensors, content posted on social media website, sale purchase transaction etc. Such voluminous data becomes tough to process using ancient processing application. There are various tools and techniques in the market for big data analytics. With continually increasing population, crimes and crime rate analyzing related data is a huge issue for governments to make strategic decisions so as to maintain law and order. This is really necessary to keep the citizens of the country safe from crimes. The best place to look up to find room for improvement is the voluminous raw data that is generated on a regular basis from various sources by applying Big Data Analytics (BDA) which helps to analyze certain trends that must be discovered, so that law and order can be maintained properly and there is a sense of safety and well-being among the citizens of the country.

### **1.2.OVERVIEW**

This project will analyse all the crimes that happened in the particular place with the help of big data tools. Here we are reviewing and analysing the features of crime incidents, their respective elements and propose a combinatorial incident description schema. Based on the result we are providing list of recommended actions, corresponding measures and effective policies. This will enable better monitoring, handling and moderate crime incident occurrences.

### **1.3.CHALLENGES**

Data Size – The system will analyse more than 1 lakh of records.

### **1.4.PROJECT STATEMENT**

The Proposed system will analyse all the crime occurrences in a city and give better understanding of crime occurrences of the particular place in the city.

#### **1.4.1.EXISTING SYSTEM**

The existing system consisted of two categories.

- Type I offences characterize singular or discrete events facilitated by the introduction of malware programs such as keystroke loggers, viruses, and rootkits.
- Type II offences are facilitated by programs that are not classified as crime ware, and they are generally repeated contacts or events from the perspective of the user.

Existing System concept deals with providing backend by using only MySQL which contains lot of drawbacks i.e. data limitation and processing time of huge data is very high and once data is lost we cannot recover.

#### 1.4.2.PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system was a schema-based cybercrime incident description that:

- 1) Identifies the features of a cybercrime incident and their potential elements
- 2) Provides a two-level offence classification system based on specific criteria.
- 3) Proposed concept deals with providing database by using Hadoop with Spark we can analyse unlimited data's and simply add number of machines to the cluster so the results are produced in less time.
- 4) The proposed schema can be extended with a list of recommended actions, corresponding measures and effective policies that counteract the offence type and subsequently the particular incident.
- 5) Proposed concept deals with providing database by using Hadoop tool so we can analyse unlimited data and simply add number of machines to the cluster(based on the requirements) and results are generated with less time, high throughput and cost of maintenance is also very less.

#### 1.5.OBJECTIVE

To propose a system which analyse and identifies the features of crime incidents, their respective elements and proposes a combinatorial incident description schema. The system will act as a guide where the high frequency of cybercrime occurrences.

#### 1.6.SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

In this system we are analyzing crime data in different areas in a city by using Hadoop framework along with Hadoop ecosystems like HDFS, MapReduce, SQOOP, Hive and Pig. By using these tools we can process Unlimited data, no data lost problem, high throughput, maintenance cost was also very less and it is an open source software, it is compatible on all the platforms since it is Java based.

## Chapter II

## Background

### 2.1. LITERATURE SURVEY

**Title:** Crime Pattern Detection Using Data Mining

**Author:** Shyam Varan Nath

**Year:** 2006

**Description:**

Data mining can be used to model crime detection problems. Crimes are a social nuisance and cost our society dearly in several ways. Any research that can help in solving crimes faster will pay for itself. About 10% of the criminals commit about 50% of the crimes. Here we look at use of clustering algorithm for a data mining approach to help detect the crimes patterns and speed up the process of solving crime. We will look at k-means clustering with some enhancements to aid in the process of identification of crime patterns. We applied these techniques to real crime data from a sheriff's office and validated our results. We also use semi-supervised learning technique here for knowledge discovery from the crime records and to help increase the predictive accuracy. We also developed a weighting scheme for attributes here to deal with limitations of various out of the box clustering tools and techniques. This easy to implement data mining framework works with the geospatial plot of crime and helps to improve the productivity of the detectives and other law enforcement officers. It can also be applied for counter terrorism for homeland security.

**Title** : Using Machine Learning Algorithms to Analyze Crime Data

**Author:** Lawrence McClendon and Natarajan Meghanathan

**Year** : 2015

**Description:**

Data mining and machine learning have become a vital part of crime detection and prevention. In this research, we use WEKA, an open source data mining software, to conduct a comparative study between the violent crime patterns from the Communities and Crime Normalized Dataset provided by the University of California-Irvine repository and actual crime statistical data for the state of Mississippi that has been provided by neighborhoodscout.com. We implemented the Linear Regression, Additive Regression; and Decision Stump algorithms using the same finite set of features, on the Communities and Crime Dataset. Overall, the linear regression algorithm performed the best among the three selected algorithms. The scope of this project is to prove how effective and accurate the machine learning algorithms used in data mining analysis can be at predicting violent crime patterns.

**Title** : Crime Prediction Based on Crime Types and Using Spatial and Temporal criminal Hotspots

**Author** : Tahani Almanie, Rsha Mirza and Elizabeth Lor

**Year** F: 2015

**Description:**

This paper focuses on finding spatial and temporal criminal hotspots. It analyses two different real-world crimes datasets for Denver, CO and Los Angeles, CA and provides a comparison between the two datasets through a statistical analysis supported by several graphs.

Then, it clarifies how we conducted Apriori algorithm to produce interesting frequent patterns for criminal hotspots. In addition, the paper shows how we used Decision Tree classifier and Naïve Bayesian classifier in order to predict potential crime types. To further analyze crimes' datasets, the paper introduces an analysis study by combining our findings of Denver crimes' dataset with its demographics information in order to capture the factors that might affect the safety of neighbourhoods. The results of this solution could be used to raise people's awareness regarding the dangerous locations and to help agencies to predict future crimes in a specific location within particular time.

**Title** : Data mining Techniques to Analyze and Predict Crimes

**Author** : S.Yamuna and N.Sudha Bhuvaneswari

**Year** : 2012

**Description:**

Data mining can be used to model crime detection problems. Crimes are a social nuisance and cost our society dearly in several ways. Any research that can help in solving crimes faster will pay for itself. About 10% of the criminals commits about 50% of the crimes. Data mining technology to design proactive services to reduce crime incidences in the police stations jurisdiction. Crime investigation has very significant role of police system in any country. Almost all police stations use the system to store and retrieve the crimes and criminal data and subsequent reporting. It became useful for getting the criminal information but it does not help for the purpose of designing an action to prevent the crime. It has become a major challenge for police system to detect and prevent crimes and criminals. There haven't any kind of information is available before happening of such criminal acts and it result into increasing crime rate. Detecting crime from data analysis can be difficult because daily activities of criminal generate large amounts of data and stem from various formats. In addition, the quality of data analysis depends greatly on background knowledge of analyst, this paper proposes a guideline to overcome the problem.

**Title** : Application for Analysis and Prediction of Crime Data Using Data Mining

**Author** : anisha agarwal and dhanashree chougule

**Year** : 2016

**Description :**

Today, time is a concerning factor for sentencing criminals. Many a time a criminal released on bail may yet be a potential threat to the society, even after they have served their sentence. This threat can be reduced if a prediction analysis is done on the concerned person to determine if he is about to do the crime or not. This aspect can be beneficial both for law enforcement and the safety of our country. Data mining is an approach that can handle large voluminous datasets and can be used to predict desired patterns. Our sole users will be the police officers who from time to time shall be able to predict the possibility of the crime a



criminal is probable to commence in the nearest future as well as which particular crime he will be committing. In this paper, we look at the use of frequent pattern mining with association rule mining to analyze the various crimes done by a criminal and predict the chance of each crime that can again be performed by that criminal. This analysis may help the law enforcement of the country to take a more accurate decision or may help in safeguarding an area if criminal released on bail is very much likely to perform crime. We will concentrate on Apriori algorithm with association rule mining technique to achieve the result.

**Title** : Survey of Crime Analysis and Prediction  
**Author** : Lenin Mookiah, William Eberle and Ambareen Siraj  
**Year** : 2014

**Description:**

Crime analytics and prediction have long been studied among research communities. In recent years, crime data from different heterogeneous sources have given immense opportunities to the research community to effectively study crime pattern and prediction tasks in actual real data. In this survey paper, we will discuss research that takes into account a variety of crime related variables, and shows where in some cases, information that has been widely accepted as influencing the crime rate, actually does not have an effect.

**Title** : An intelligent Analysis of a City Crime Data Using Data Mining  
**Author** : Malathi. A, Dr. S. Santhosh Baboo and Anbarasi. A  
**Year** : 2011

**Description:**

Data mining applied in the context of law enforcement and intelligence analysis holds the promise of Alleviating crime related problem. In this paper we use a clustering/classify based model to anticipate crime trends. The data mining techniques are used to analyze the city crime data from Tamil Nadu Police Department. The results of this data mining could potentially be used to lessen and even prevent crime for the forth coming years.

**Title** : Using Data Mining Techniques to Analyze Crime patterns in the Libyan National Crime Data  
**Author** : Dr: Zakaria Suliman Zubi, Ayman Altaher Mahmud

**Year** : 2011

**Description:**

The proposed system use a clustering/association rules based model to analyze crime and criminals. This model could MLRC. By this model, we aim to explore the applicability of data mining technique in the efforts of crime prevention with particular emphasis to the dataset which was collected from some police departments. Applying some algorithms will demonstrate the overall results of using both algorithms to perform better results rather in association rules mining or clustering. The rules generated by association rule mining could be easily presented in human language which might be used by police officers to help them decided a crime prevention strategy.

**Title** : Propose Data Mining AR-GA Model to Advance Crime analysis

**Author** : Emad K. Jabar, Soukaena H. Hashem, Enas M. Hessian

**Year** : 2013

**Description:**

This paper presents a proposed three correlated dimensional model AR-GA of identifying a criminal, in the absence of witness or any clue by the forensic experts. In these situations, here we have tried to identify the criminal by correlate the criminal with crime and location of the crime using mining and genetic. The advantages of using KNN imputation in pre-processing are; KNN can predict both qualitative attributes (the most frequent value among the k nearest neighbours) and quantitative attributes (the mean among the k nearest neighbours). It can easily treat instances with multiple missing values. It takes in consideration the correlation structure of the data.

**Title** : Analysis and Prediction of Crimes by Clustering and Classification

**Author** : Rasoul Kiani, Siamak Mahdavi, Amin Keshavarz

**Year** : 2015

**Description:**

This paper presents a new framework for clustering and predicting crimes based on real data. Examining the methods proposed for crime prediction shows that the parameters such as the effect of outliers in the data mining pre-processing, quality of the training and testing

data, and the value of features have not been addressed before. In this framework, the GA was used to improve outlier detection in the pre-processing phase, and the fitness function was defined based in accuracy and classification error parameters. In order to improve the clustering process, the features were weighted, and the low-value features were deleted through selecting a suitable threshold. The proposed method was implemented, and the results of the optimized and non-optimized parameters were compared to determine their quality and effectiveness

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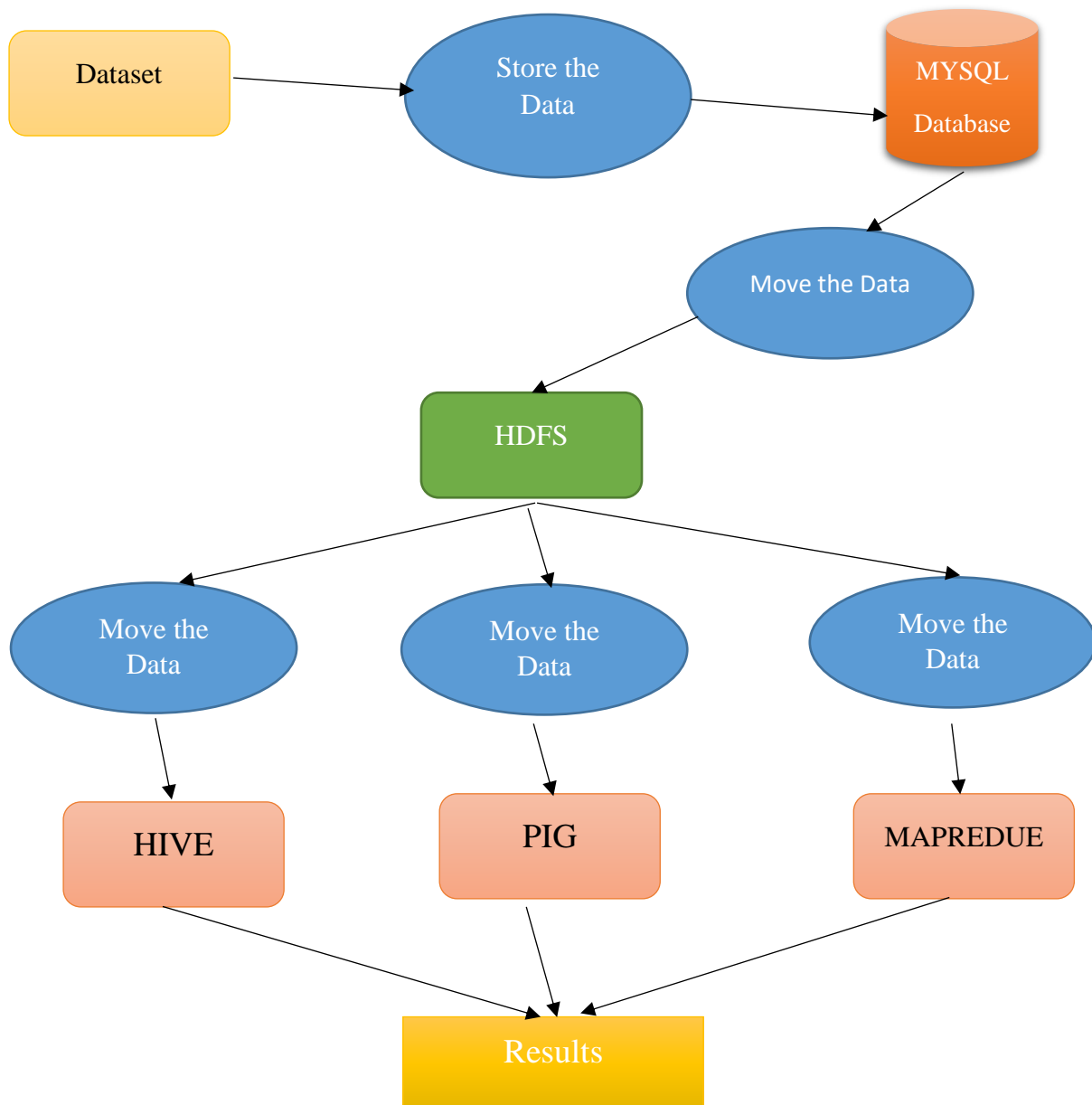
## **Chapter III**

### **System Design**

#### **3.1.HIGH LEVEL DESIGN**

High-level design (HLD) explains the architecture that would be used for developing a software product. The architecture diagram provides an overview of an entire system, identifying the main components that would be developed for the product and their interfaces. The HLD uses possibly nontechnical to mildly technical terms that should be understandable to the administrators of the system.

##### **3.1.1. USE CASE DIAGRAM**



*Fig 3.1.1 Use Case Diagram*

### 3.2.PURPOSE

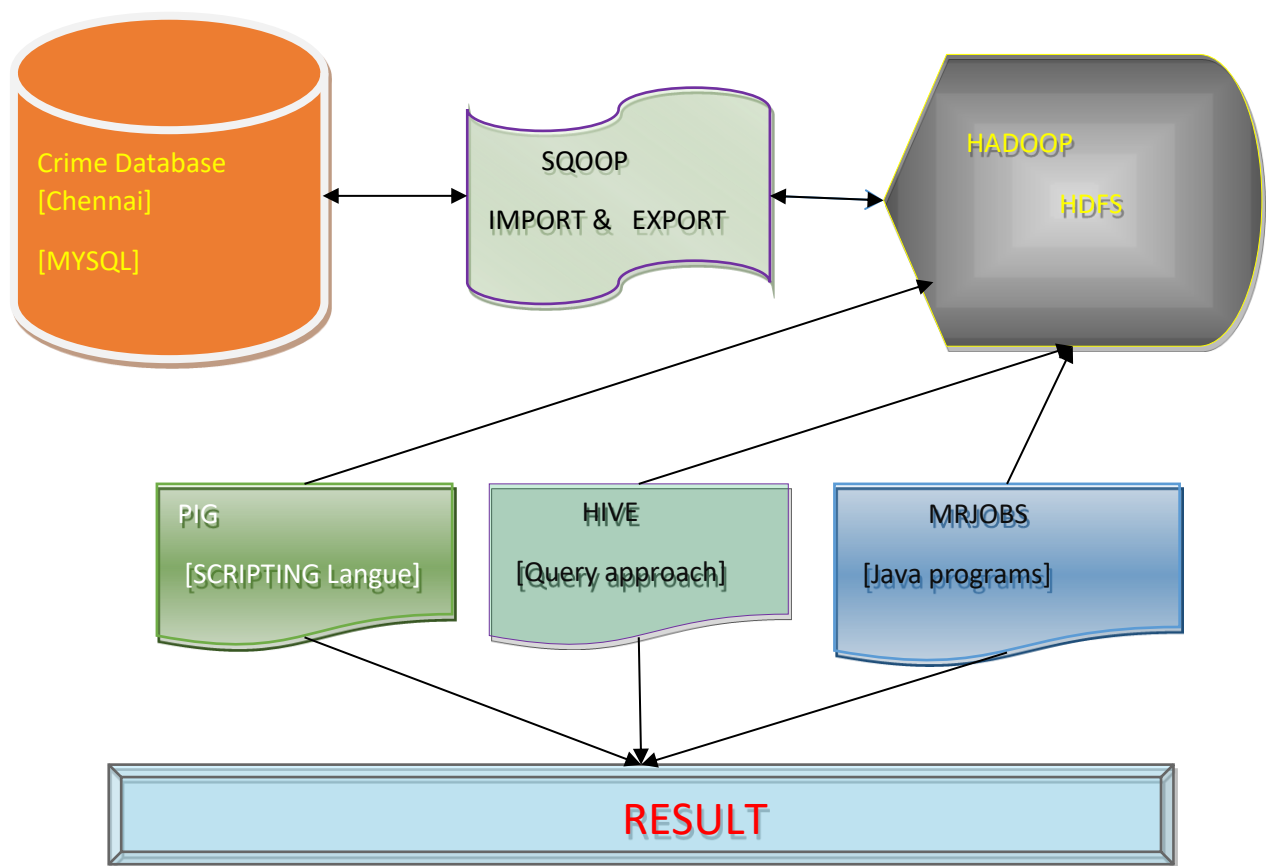
**Preliminary design** — In the preliminary stages of a software development, the need is to size the project and to identify those parts of the project that might be risky or time consuming.

**Design overview** — As the project proceeds, the need is to provide an overview of how the various sub-systems and components of the system fit together.

### 3.3.IMPORTANCE

It provides an overview of a solution, platform, system, product, service or process. Such an overview is important in a multiproject development to make sure that each supporting component design will be compatible with its neighbouring designs and with the big picture. The highest-level design briefly describe all platforms, systems, products, services and processes that it depends on and include any important changes that need to be made to them.

### 3.4.ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



3.4.1.Architecture Diagram

## **Chapter IV**

### **IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING**

#### **4.1 Modular Description**

Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned out into a working system. Thus it can be considered to be the most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the user, confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The implementation stage involves careful planning, investigation of the existing system and it's constraints on implementation, designing of methods to achieve changeover and evaluation of changeover methods.

#### **4.2 Modules**

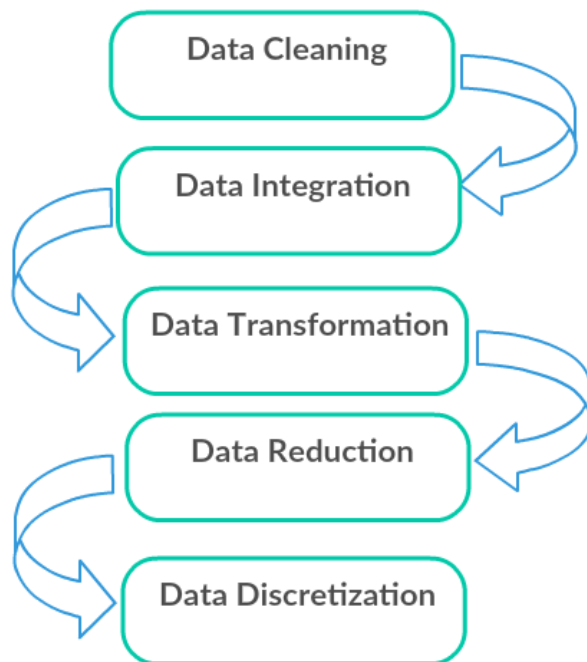
1. Data Pre-processing Model
2. Data Migration Model with SQOOP
3. Data Analytic Model with HIVE
4. Data Analytic Model with PIG
5. Data Analytic Model with MapReduce
6. Data Visualization Model with R

#### **4.3 Module Description**

##### **4.3.1 Data Pre-processing Model**

This Module involves transforming raw **data** into an understandable format. Real-world **data** is often incomplete, inconsistent, and/or lacking in certain behaviours or trends,

and is likely to contain many errors. **Data pre-processing** is a proven method of resolving such issues. The Crime Data Set will be provided into MySQL Database.



*Fig 4.1 Data Pre-processing Diagram*

#### 4.3.2 Data Migration Model with SQOOP

Transfer the Crime dataset into Hadoop (HDFS), with the help of Sqoop tool. Sqoop is a command-line interface application for transferring data between relational databases and Hadoop. Using Sqoop we have to perform lot of the function, such that if we want to fetch the particular column or if we want to fetch the dataset with specific condition that will be support by Sqoop Tool and data will be stored in Hadoop (HDFS).

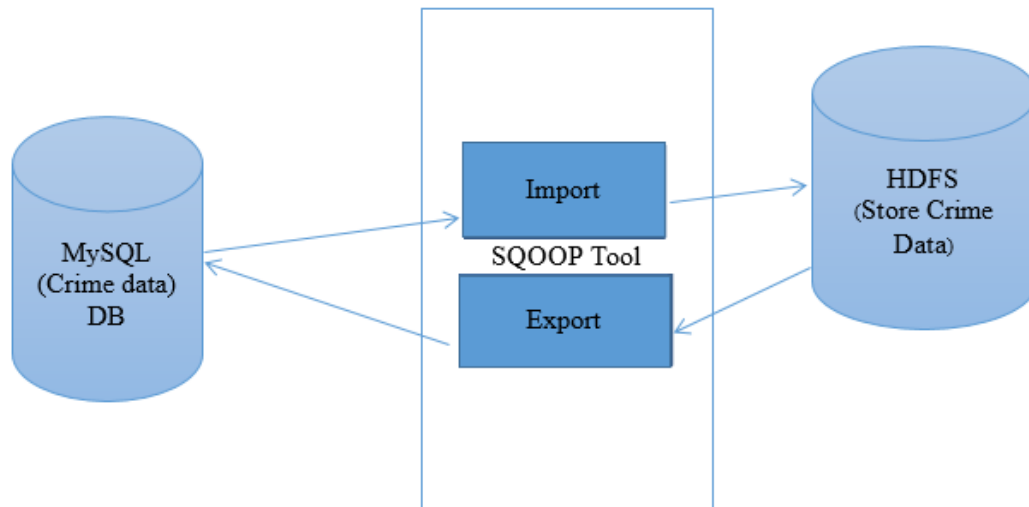


Fig 4.2 SQOOP Diagram

#### 4.3.3 Data Analytic Module with HIVE

Hive is a data ware house system for Hadoop. It runs SQL like queries called HQL (Hive query language) which gets internally converted to map reduce jobs. Hive was developed by Facebook. Hive supports Data definition Language (DDL), Data Manipulation Language (DML) and user defined functions. In this module we have to analysis the dataset using HIVE tool which will be stored in Hadoop (HDFS).For analysis dataset, HIVE using HQL Language. Using hive we perform Tables creations, joins, Partition, Bucketing concept. Hive analysis the only Structure Language.

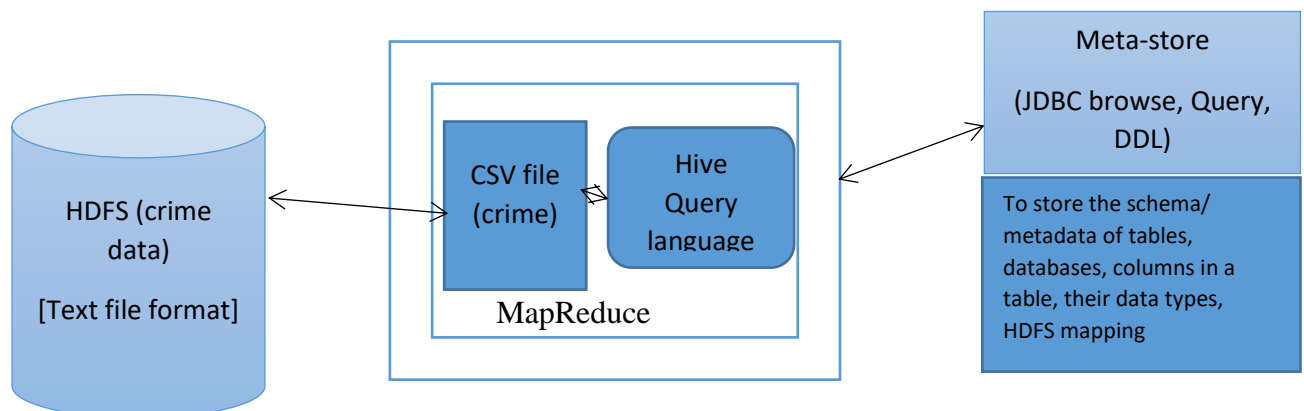
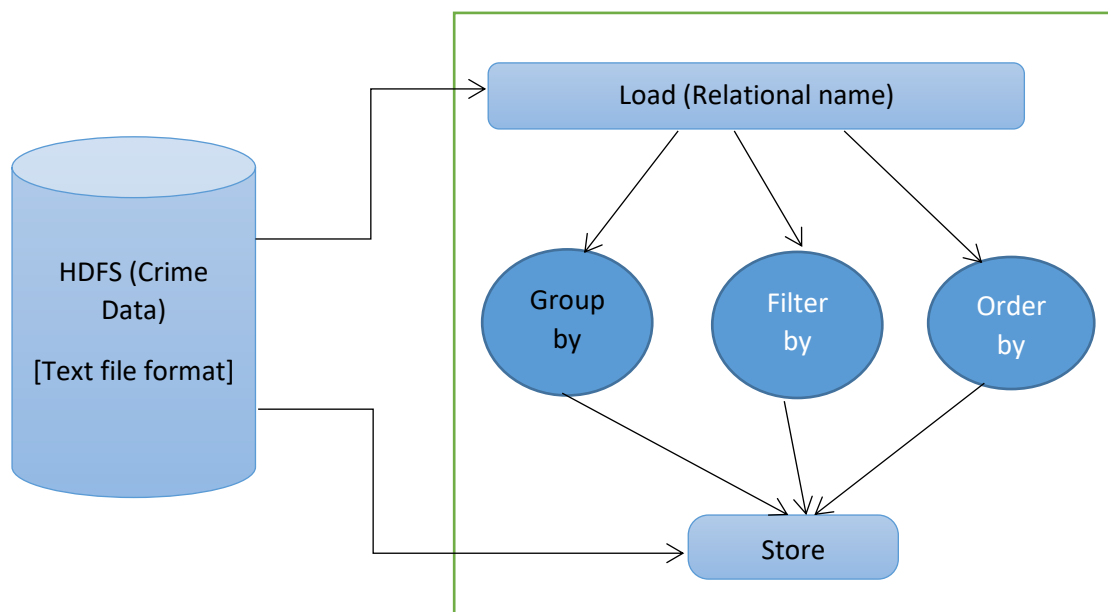


Fig 4.3 HIVE Diagram



#### 4.3.4 Data Analytic Module with PIG

Apache Pig is a high level data flow platform for execution Map Reduce programs of Hadoop. The language for Pig is pig Latin. Pig handles both structure and unstructured language. It is also top of the map reduce process running background. In this module also used for analyzing the Data set through Pig using Latin Script data flow language.in this also we are doing all operators, functions and joins applying on the data see the result.



*Fig 4.4 PIG Diagram*

#### 4.3.5 Data Analytic Module with MapReduce

MapReduce is a processing technique and a program model for distributed computing based on java. The MapReduce algorithm contains two important tasks, namely Map and Reduce. In this module we are analyzing the data set using MAP REDUCE. Map Reduce Run by Java Program.

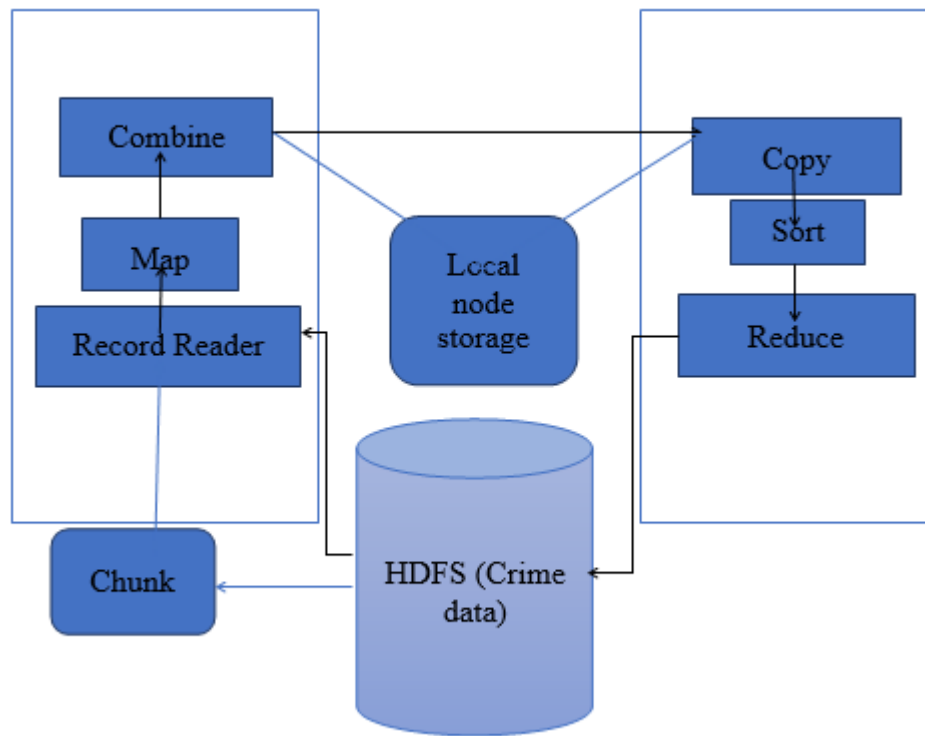
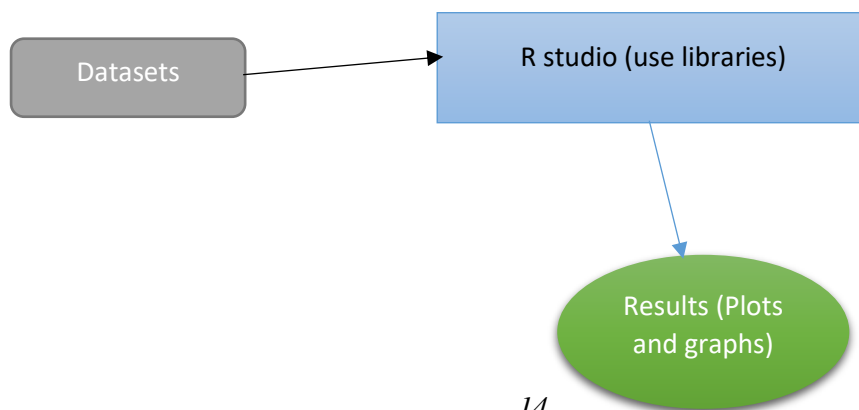


Fig 4.5 MapReduce Diagram

#### 4.3.6 Data Visualization Module with R

Data visualization is the presentation of data in a pictorial or graphical format. It enables decision makers to see analytics presented visually, so they can grasp difficult concepts or identify new patterns. With interactive visualization, you can take the concept a step further by using technology to drill down into charts and graphs for more detail, interactively changing what data you see and how it's processed. In this project data can be visualized using R studio. R language provides wide variety of tools to visualize the dataset and provide results graphically means.



*Fig 4.6 R Diagram*

#### 4.4 Table Description

Table Name: Crime Data

Dc_Dist	PSA	Date	Time	Pol_Dis	Type_Crime	Hour	Area	Year	Month
---------	-----	------	------	---------	------------	------	------	------	-------

Field Description:

- 1) Dc\_Dist - District Id
- 2) PSA - Police service Area
- 3) Date - Date of crime
- 4) Time - Time when crime occurred
- 5) Pol\_Dis - Distance of police station from crime occurred
- 6) Type\_crime - Type of crime
- 7) Hour - Hour when crime occurred
- 8) Area - Area where crime occurred

#### 4.5 Code and Standard

The application done on VM Ware work station using HADOOP framework, SGOOP, HIVE, PIG ,Map reduce algorithm and R studio.

## CHAPTER-V

### TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Testing

Testing is the process where the test data is prepared and is used for testing the modules individually and later the validation given for the fields. Then the system testing takes place which makes sure that all components of the system property functions as a unit. The test data should be chosen such that it passed through all possible condition. Actually testing is the state of implementation which aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before the actual operation commence. The following is the description of the testing strategies, which were carried out during the testing period.

## 5.2 TESTING METHODS

### 5.2.1 Architecture Testing

Architectural testing is crucial to ensure success of your Big Data project. Poorly or improper designed system may lead to performance degradation, and the system could fail to meet the requirement.

### 5.2.2 Performance Testing

Performance Testing for Big Data includes two main action

- **Data ingestion and Throughout:** In this stage, the tester verifies how the fast system can consume data from various data source. Testing involves identifying different message that the queue can process in a given time frame. It also includes how quickly data can be inserted into underlying data store for example insertion rate into a Mongo and Cassandra database.
- **Data Processing:** It involves verifying the speed with which the queries or map reduce jobs are executed. It also includes testing the data processing in isolation when the underlying data store is populated within the data sets. For example, running Map Reduce jobs on the underlying HDFS
- **Sub-Component Performance:** These systems are made up of multiple components, and it is essential to test each of these components in isolation. For example, how quickly message is indexed and consumed, MapReduce jobs, query performance, search, etc.

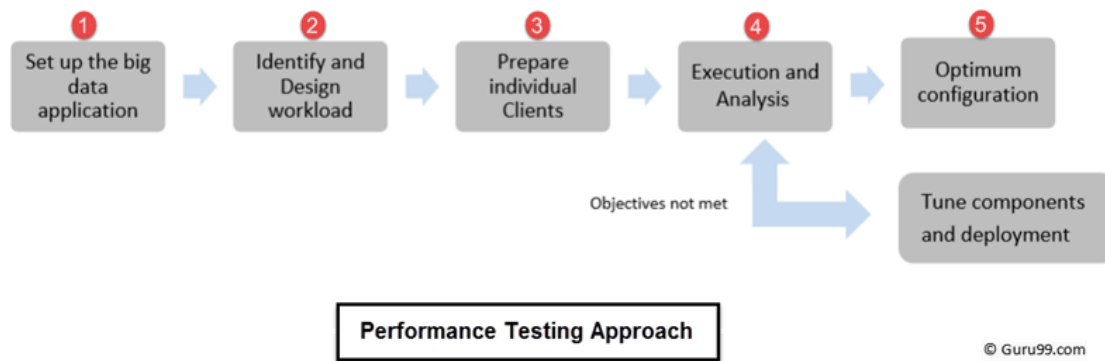


Fig 5.1 Performance Testing Diagram

### 5.3 Test Cases

#### TC01: Data Staging Validation

<b>Test Case ID</b>		TC01
<b>Test Case Description</b>		Pre-Hadoop stage involves process validation
<b>Expected Output</b>		Structured HDFS
Step	Input	Actual Output
1.	Data from various source like RDBMS, weblogs, social media, etc.	Structured HDFS
<b>RESULT: TEST CASE PASSED</b>		

#### TC02: MapReduce Validation

<b>Test Case ID</b>		TC02
<b>Test Case Description</b>		Data aggregation or segregation rules implemented on the data

<b>Expected Output</b>		Key Value pairs are generated
<b>Step</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Actual Output</b>
1.	Business logic validation on every node.	Key Value pairs are generated
<b>RESULT: TEST CASE PASSED</b>		

#### TC03: Data Visualization in R

<b>Test Case ID</b>		TC03
<b>Test Case Description</b>		Visualize the data based on the libraries
<b>Expected Output</b>		Plots and Graphs
<b>Step</b>	<b>Input</b>	<b>Actual Output</b>
1.	Csv file which has the data	Plots and Graphs
<b>RESULT: TEST CASE PASSED</b>		

## 5.4 Implementation

### 5.4.1 MYSQL

#### 1) Connect to mysql

```
mysql connect -u training -p
```

```
training
```

## 2) Databases operations

```
show databases
```

```
use movielens;
```

## 3) Tables operations

```
show tables;
```

```
desc chennai;
```

## 4) Retrieve values from Table

```
select * from cdata limit 10;
```

### 5.4.2 SQOOP

#### 1) Import database from mysql to HDFS

```
sqoop import --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/movielens --username training --password training --table cdata --m 1 --target-dir crime_data
```

#### 2) Databases

```
sqoop eval --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost --username training --password training --query "show databases"
```

```
sqoop eval --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/movielens --username training --password training --query "show tables"
```

```
sqoop eval --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/movielens --username training --password training --query "select * from cdata limit no.of rows"
```

#### 3) Retrieve particular values from databases

```
sqoop import --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/movielens --username training --password training --table cdata --m 1 --fields-terminated-by '\t' --columns "area" --target-dir area_crime
```

### 5.4.3 HIVE

#### 1) Enter into HIVE

```
hive
```

#### 2) Create Database

```
create database show;
```

```
use show;
```

#### 3) Create Table

```
create table crime_1(type_crime string,area string)
```

```
> row format delimited fields terminated by ',';
```

4) Load values from HDFS to HIVE

```
load data inpath '/user/training/directoryname/part-m-00000' into table crime;
```

5) Retrieve values

```
select * from crime limit 10;
```

6) Retrieve particular values

```
select type_crime from crime where area='madapakkam';
```

#### 5.4.4 PIG

1) Enter PIG

```
pig
```

2) Load from csv file to directory

```
hadoop fs -put crime cri1
```

3) Import to a dir

```
cri1 = LOAD ' /user/training/crime ' using PigStorage(',') AS  
(type_crime:chararray,area:chararray);
```

```
desc cri1;
```

4) STORE cri1 into 'cri1result';

```
DUMP cri1;
```

```
g2=GROUP cri1 by (type_crime);
```

```
desc g2;
```

```
dump g2;
```

```
STORE g2 into 'cri1result'
```

#### 5.4.5 R Language

```
library(sqldf)
```

```
library(png)
```

```
crime <- read.csv('I:\\crime_analysis\\r_part\\crimed.csv',TRUE)
```

```
head(crime)
```

```
DF=sqldf(" SELECT type_crime,count(*) as total FROM crime group by type_crime  
order by total desc limit 10")
```

```
print(DF)
```



```

DF$Crime_type=as.character(DF$type_crime)

DF$total=as.numeric(DF$total)

barplot(DF$total,names.arg=DF$Crime_type,col=rainbow(10),ylab="tot_crimes",cex.
names=0.9,las=2,main=" station Road total crimes ",ylim=c(5000,357187))

print(DF)

dev.off() #to shut down all running devices and return to this current window

```

## REFERENCES

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