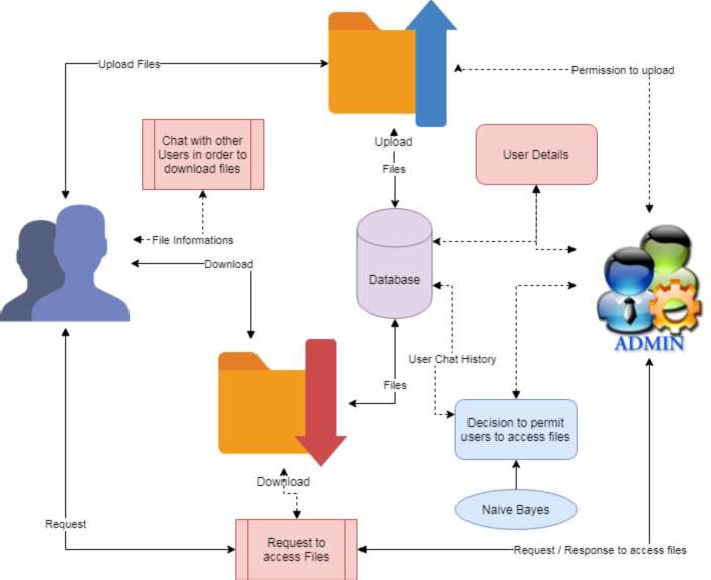
# **9. ARCHITECTURE:**

Cloud Interface

Figure 9.0:Architecture of proposed model.

* Step 1:User upload

Users upload their data through any media to the database or cloud server.

* Step 2:Admin process.:Admin response for the request and process data.
* Step 3:Decisions to provide access

Using algorithm for decision making and provide access to requested customers.

* Step 4:Download access files.

Tracking of files and download the requested files.

**ADVANTAGES**

* Compelling and relevant content will grab the attention of potential customers and increase brand visibility
* You can respond instantly to industry developments and be seen as ‘thought leader’ or expert in your field. This can improve how your business is seen by your audience.
* Positive feedback is public and can be persuasive to other potential customers.
* Negative feedback highlights areas where you can improve..

Modules that are Implementing this system include the following,

**1.Upload Files**

Users are allowed to upload the files with the tags given. Once the file is uploaded, then it is sent to approval from admin to publish or make view to other users. These uploaded files can be in any form document, audio or video but not allowed to upload the executable (.exe) files.

**2.Conversation Monitoring**

Users are allowed to communicate among the other users. This could be monitor by the admin. The malicious conversion likes to threaten the data. In order to protect the cybercrime and prevents from forming cybercrime community. This can be achieved by the help of classification algorithm named naïve Bayes classification.

**3.Download Files**

The files can be downloading by requesting for the file and once admin approved the files then can be downloadable. The decision to approve files can be taken from the conversation between users. Admin takes the action on download files and approvable status of users. The users are allowed further actions based on the users.

**4.Graphical Representations**

The analyses of proposed systems are calculated based on the approvals and disapprovals. This can be measured with the help of graphical notations such as pie chart, bar chart and line chart. The data can be given in a dynamical data.

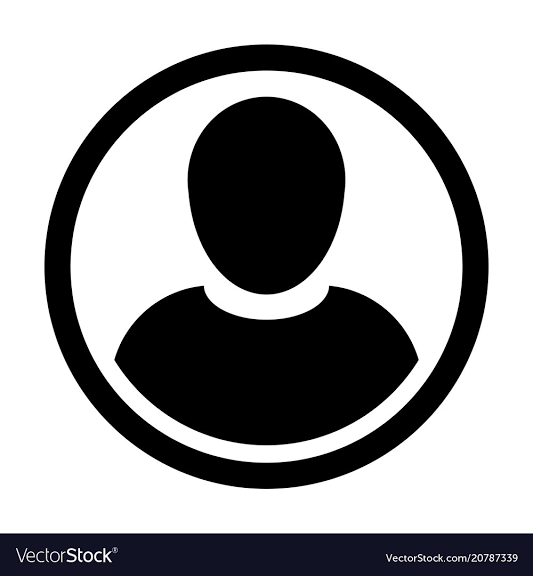
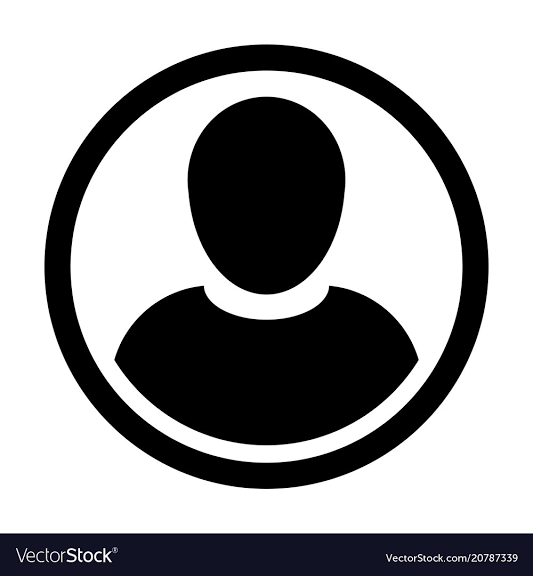
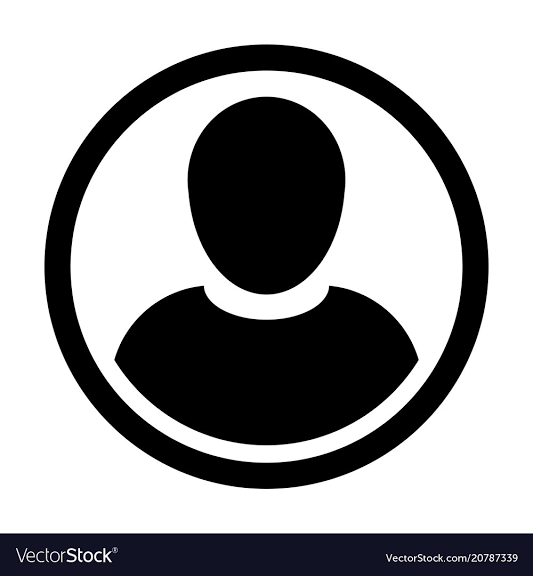
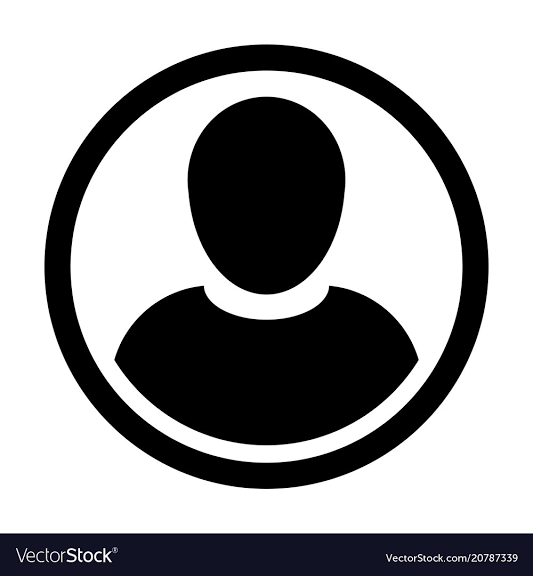
**10. Screen Layout**

**Login Page** :

X

A DATA ANALYTICS APPROACH TO THE CYBERCRIME UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

**Login page**

**User name C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Office\MEDIA\OFFICE12\AutoShap\BD18218_.wmf** 

**Password C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Office\MEDIA\OFFICE12\AutoShap\BD18218_.wmf**

**submit**

**New User Registration:**

A DATA ANALYTICS APPROACH TO THE CYBERCRIME UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MY DETAILS** | **VIEW FILE** | **UPLOAD FILE** | **DOWNLOAD FILE** | **FEEDBACK** | **LOGOUT** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FIRST NAME** |  |
| **LAST NAME** |  |
| **DATE OF BIRTH** |  |
| **AGE** |  |
| **USER ID** |  |
| **PASSWORD** |  |
| **MOBILE NO** |  |
| **EMAIL ID** |  |
| **GENDER** |  |

X

**SUBMIT**

**Upload File Page:**

X

A DATA ANALYTICS APPROACH TO THE CYBERCRIME UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MY DETAILS** | **VIEW FILE** | **UPLOAD FILE** | **DOWNLOAD FILE** | **FEEDBACK** | **LOGOUT** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NAME** |  |
| **TOPIC** |  |
| **DOCUMENT** |  |
| **DATE** |  |
| **REQUEST** |  |

CHOOSE FILE

**SUBMIT**

**View File Page:**

X

A DATA ANALYTICS APPROACH TO THE CYBERCRIME UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MY DETAILS** | **VIEW FILE** | **UPLOAD FILE** | **DOWNLOAD FILE** | **FEEDBACK** | **LOGOUT** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TOPIC** | **DOCUMENT** | **REQUEST** |
| ……………………………….. | ……………………… | ………………………………………….. |
| …………………………………….. | …………………………. | …………………………………………… |
| …………………………………….. | …………………………. | ……………………………………………… |

**Download Page :**

X

A DATA ANALYTICS APPROACH TO THE CYBERCRIME UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MY DETAILS** | **VIEW FILE** | **UPLOAD FILE** | **DOWNLOAD FILE** | **FEEDBACK** | **LOGOUT** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NAME** | **TOPIC** | **DOCUMENT** | **STATUS** |
| …………………… | ………………. | ……………………. | REJECTED |
| ……………….. | ……………………… | …………………… | DOWNLOAD |
| ………………… | ……………………… | …………………… | REJECTED |

**FEEDBACK PAGE :** This page describes about user feedback and details .

A DATA ANALYTICS APPROACH TO THE CYBERCRIME UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MY DETAILS** | **VIEW FILE** | **UPLOAD FILE** | **DOWNLOAD FILE** | **FEEDBACK** | **LOGOUT** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NAME** |  |
| **MOBILE NUMBER** |  |
| **EMAIL ID** |  |
| **FEEDBACK** |  |

X

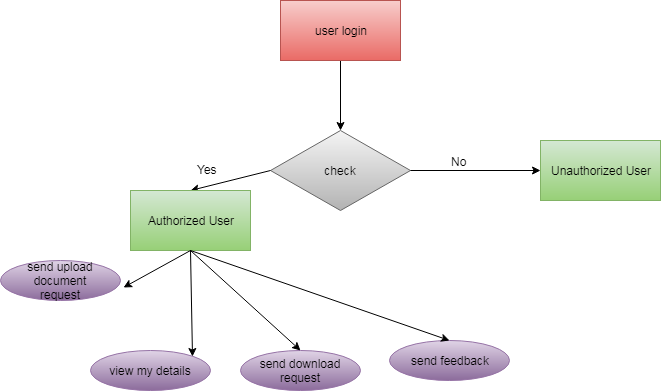
**SUBMIT**

**11 Database Design**

11.1 ER Diagram

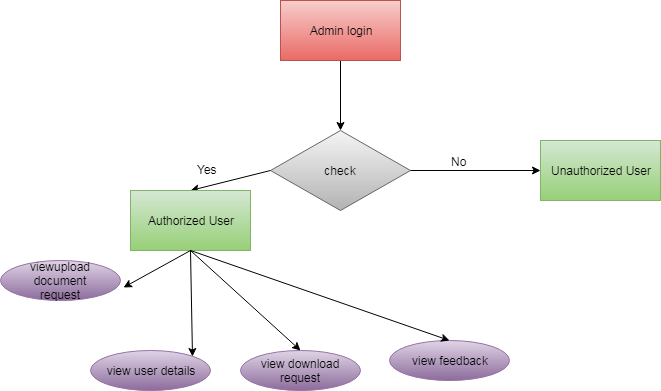
An Entity-Relationship diagram (ERD) is a data modeling technique that graphically illustrates an information system’s entities and relationships between those entities. An ERD is a conceptual and representational model of data used to represent the entity framework infrastructure. ER Diagrams are most often used to design or debug relational databases.

**User:**



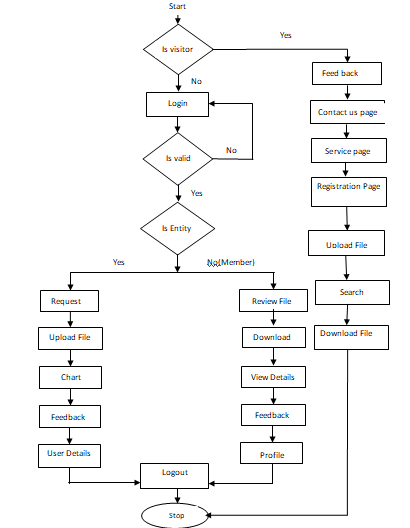
**Figure**:ER diagram for user module

**Admin:**



**Figure**:ER diagram for admin module

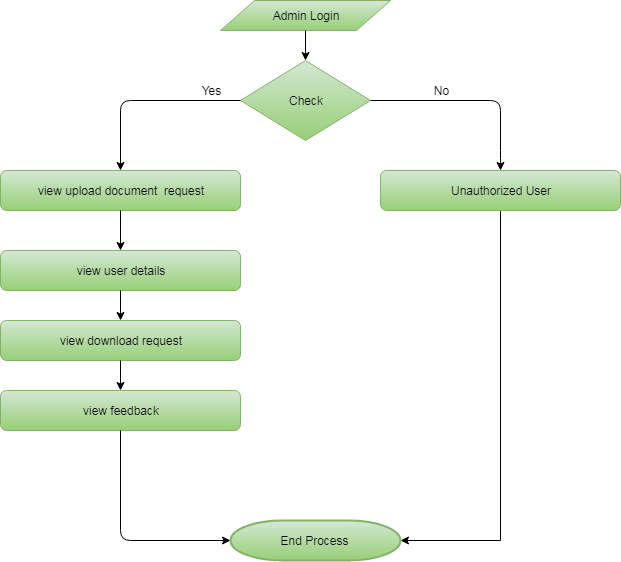
Flow Chart:



**11.2 Data Flow Diagram**

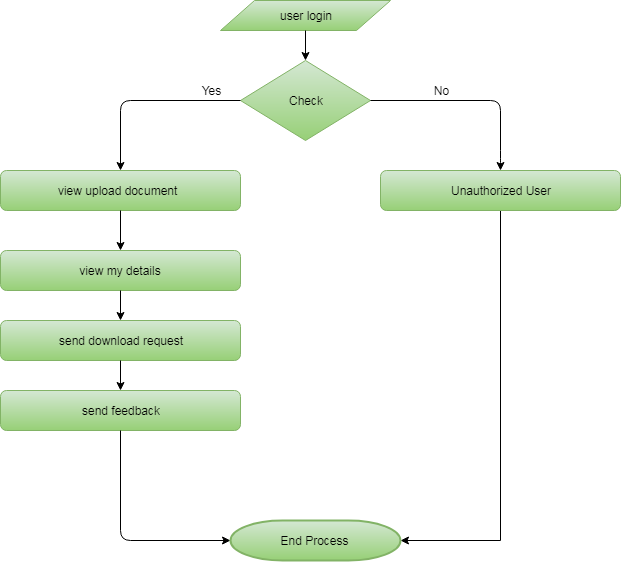
Data-flow diagram is a way of representing a flow of a data of a process or a system and information about the outputs and inputs of each entity and the process itself.

**Business Entity/Admin** :



**Figure**:Data Flow diagram for admin module

**User:**

**Figure**:Data Flow Diagram for user

**12 Table Struture**

**Table Name: RegisterModel**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column | **Type** | **Default** |
| Id | int(11) | - |
| Firstname | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Lastname | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Dob | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Age | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Userid | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Password | int(11) | NULL |
| Mobilenumber | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Emailed | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Gender | varchar(100) | NULL |

**Table Name: UploadModel**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column | **Type** | **Default** |
| id | int(11) | - |
| Name | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Topic | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Document | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Date | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Request | varchar(100) | NULL |
| userDet\_id | varchar(100) | NULL |

**Table Name: ChatModel**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column | **Type** | **Default** |
| Id | int(11) | - |
| senderId | int(11) | NULL |
| Chat | varchar(300) | NULL |
| userId\_id | int(11) | NULL |

**Table Name: RequestModel**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column | **Type** | **Default** |
| Id | int(11) | - |
| accessone\_id | int(11) | NULL |
| accesstwo\_id | int(11) | NULL |
| Request | varchar(200) | NULL |

**Table Name: FeedbackModel**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column | **Type** | **Default** |
| Id | int(11) | - |
| Name | varchar(300) | NULL |
| Mobilenumber | varchar(300) | NULL |
| Emailed | varchar(300) | NULL |
| Feedback | varchar(300) | NULL |

**Table Name: UserChat**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column | **Type** | **Default** |
| Id | int(11) | - |
| Cusid | varchar(200) | NULL |
| Spkid | varchar(200) | NULL |
| Userchats | varchar(200) | NULL |

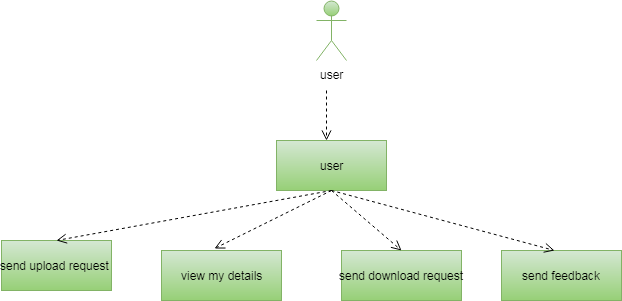
**Table Name: Algorithm\_Model**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column | **Type** | **Default** |
| Id | int(11) | - |
| algorithm\_name | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Precisions | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Recall | varchar(100) | NULL |
| Accuracy | varchar(100) | NULL |
| True\_Negative\_Rate | varchar(100) | NULL |

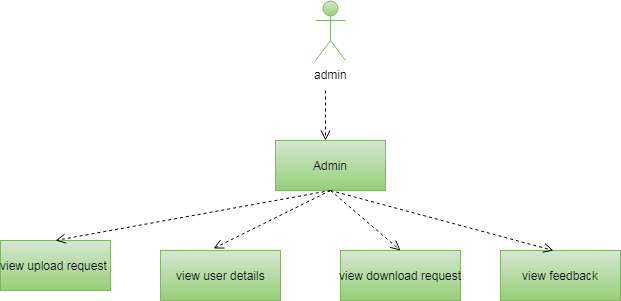
**13.** **Use Case Diagram**

A use case diagram at its simplest is a representation of a user’s interaction with the system that shows the relationship between the user and the different use cases in which the user is involved.

**Business Entity/User:**



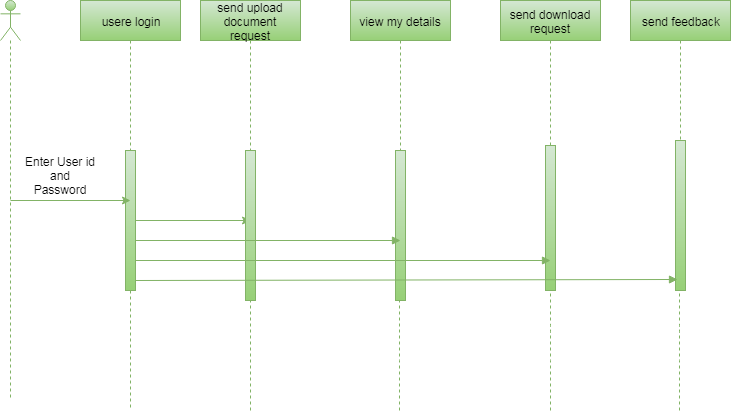
**Admin:**

****

**14.Sequence diagram**

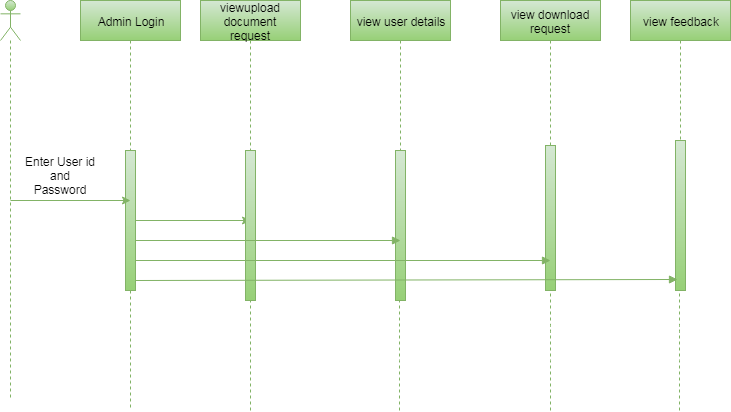
1. User

When Admin sign up successfully he/she can can view, add and delete eco products category and also he/she can view ,add and delete any eco products, as well as view and respond to customer orders and can also view customer feedback for future upgradation and at last admin also have an option to update his/her password.

****

**Figure:** Sequence Diagram For User

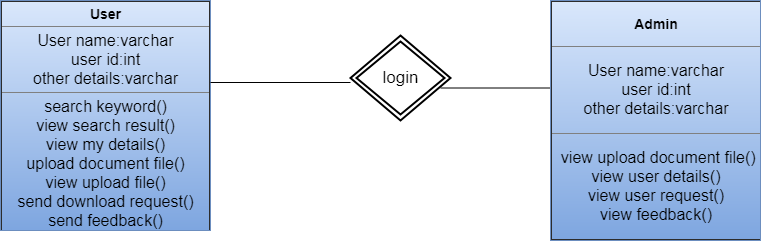
1. Admin:



**Figure:** Sequence Diagram For Admin

When a user gets signed up, he/she can view or delete review order and can add to place a order , also can view order history and can add his/her feedback and at last he/she can also update his/her profile

**15.Class DIagram**

****

**Figure:**Class Diagram

In [software engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_engineering), a **class diagram** in the [Unified Modeling Language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Modeling_Language) (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's [classes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Class_(computer_science)), their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among objects.

The class diagram is the main building block of [object-oriented](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming) modeling. It is used for general [conceptual modeling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conceptual_model) of the structure of the application, and for detailed modeling translating the models into [programming code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_code). Class diagrams can also be used for [data modeling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_modeling).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Class_diagram#cite_note-1) The classes in a class diagram represent both the main elements, interactions in the application, and the classes to be programmed.

In the diagram, classes are represented with boxes that contain three compartments:

* The top compartment contains the name of the class. It is printed in bold and centered, and the first letter is capitalized.
* The middle compartment contains the attributes of the class. They are left-aligned and the first letter is lowercase.
* The bottom compartment contains the operations the class can execute. They are also left-aligned and the first letter is lowercase.

**16. SYSTEM TEST**

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

### TYPES OF TESTS

**Unit testing**

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

**Integration testing**

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

**Functional test**

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures : interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

**System Test**

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

**White Box Testing**

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

**Black Box Testing**

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

**Unit Testing**

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

**Test strategy and approach**

Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written in detail.

**Test objectives**

* All field entries must work properly.
* Pages must be activated from the identified link.
* The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

**Features to be tested**

* Verify that the entries are of the correct format
* No duplicate entries should be allowed
* All links should take the user to the correct page.

# Integration Testing

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects.

The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

**Acceptance Testing**

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test case ID** | **Description** | **Test steps** | **Expected value** | **Actual value** | **OK/Error** |
| 1. | Verify login page | Input username and password | Login page | Invalid data | error |
| 2 | Verify login page | Input username and password | Login page | Login page | ok |
| 3. | Verify registration page | Registration | User profile | Registration failed | error |
| 4. | Verify registration page | Registration | User profile | User profile | ok |
| 5. | Query is to be posted | Posting query | Query is posted | Unable to post the query | error |
| 6. | Query is to be posted | Posting query | Query is posted | Successfully posted | ok |
| 7. | Files to be upload | Upload file | File to upload | File name is entered | ok |
| 8. | Files to be upload | Upload file | File to upload | Unknown file | error |
| 9. | Files to be requested | Enter request file | File to be send | File name is Request | ok |
| 12. | Files to be reuested | Enter request file | File to be send | File not found | error |
| 13. | Chat Module | Enter text | Negative Text is entered | Possitive Text is entered | error |
| 14. | Chat Module | Enter text | Possitive Text is entered | Possitive Text is entered | ok |
| 15 | FeedBack | Text | …….. | …….. | Ok |

**17. Limitations/Constraints/Drawbacks**

* Cybercrime has undergone a revolutionary change, going from being product-oriented to service-oriented .The cybercrime underground has a highly professional business model that supports its own underground economy.This business model, known as CaaS, is “a business model.
* CaaS is referred to as a do-it-for-me service, unlike crimeware which is a do-it-yourself products.
* It is not secured process.
* Over under traction is invents.
* Download files, time is invited.
* The cyber-crime differs from general crime in many ways; we need to conduct a variety of analyses using a large data set.
* A previous study proposed a data mining framework for crime, dividing crimes harmful to the general public into eight categories:

1.Traffic violations. 5.Gang/Drug Offenses.

2. Sex Crime. 6. Arson.

3. Theft. 7. Violent crime.

4. Fraud. 8.Cyber-crime.

* Although this previous study explained how data mining techniques could be applied to crime analysis, it did not consider the specific features of cyber-crime.
* Consequently, the CaaS business model can involve the following roles:

1. writing a hacking program
2. performing an attack
3. commissioning an attack
4. providing an attack server (infrastructure) and
5. laundering the proceeds.

* Sood and Enbody have suggested that crimeware marketplaces have three key elements, namely actors (e.g., coders, operators, or buyers), value chains, and modes of operation.
* Periodic monitoring & analysis of the content of cybercrime marketplaces could help predict future cyber threats.