**TITLE**

**Role Of Artificial Intelligence In Solving Missing Persons Using K-Nearest Neighbor Algorithm and Comparing With Support Vector Machine**

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**Keywords:** Search and Rescue, Data AnalysisPattern Recognition, Predictive Modeling, Law Enforcement

**ABSTRACT**

**Aim:** The important goal of this research experiment is to focus on the importance of role of artificial intelligence in solving missing persons using the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) algorithm and compare it with the Support Vector Machine (SVM) **Materials and Methods:** The K-Nearest Neighbor is used with 20 sets as sample size, and Convolutional Neural Network has been used with a sample mean size of 20 sets with a total of 40 sets being compared to improve the accuracy of the present research. The mean accuracy of the present research has been calculated using the ClinCalc software appliance under supervised learning with 0.8 as the alpha value, a G-Power value of 0.8, and CI of 95%**.Results:** After performing this research, theK-Nearest Neighbor has attained an accuracy of 87.20% and the Support Vector Machine has achieved an accuracy of 75.27%. An Independent samples T-Test analysis has been executed, and its significance value is found to be p=0.000 (p<0.05), suggesting statistical significance**. Conclusion:** In this present research, K-Nearest Neighbor the algorithm is collated with the Support Vector Machine. After performing the current research experiment, the K-Nearest Neighbor has been found to have more perfection than the Support Vector Machine.

**Keywords:** Search and Rescue, Data AnalysisPattern Recognition, Predictive Modeling, Law Enforcement

**INTRODUCTION**

In recent years, the convergence of cutting-edge technologies and the imperative for addressing societal challenges have led to the exploration of innovative solutions in various domains. One such critical area is the realm of missing person’s cases, where the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) holds immense promise. This study investigates the pivotal role of AI in solving missing person’s cases, employing the K-Nearest Neighbor (K-NN) algorithm and comparing its effectiveness with the Support Vector Machine (SVM) approach. The rise of AI has transformed the landscape of problem-solving across diverse sectors, and its application in the domain of missing persons is both timely and significant. Traditional methods often face limitations in handling the complexity and scale of data associated with missing person’s cases. AI, with its ability to discern patterns, process vast datasets, and make intelligent predictions, emerges as a potent tool to augment and revolutionize search and rescue operations.

The research papers are collected from the last 5 years i.e.; 2018-2022 and almost 300 research articles have been reported in “IEEE Xplore” and all over 390 research papers are published in the “Science Direct” on Finding Missing Persons Using AI . The IEEE Explore and Science Direct are considered as the main databases in collecting the research papers for this research experiment. Ultimately, this research seeks to offer insights into the applicability and effectiveness of AI-driven approaches in aiding law enforcement agencies, search and rescue teams, and relevant authorities in their efforts to locate missing persons. The findings aim to contribute to the discourse on leveraging technology for societal welfare, potentially facilitating the reunion of missing individuals with their families and promoting community safety and well-being-NN, a foundational machine learning algorithm, operates based on the principle of similarity assessment. In the context of missing persons, K-NN analyzes facial features or biometric data to identify similarities with known individuals from a database, aiding in potential matches or identifications. Conversely, Support Vector Machine, a subset of deep learning models, excel in learning intricate patterns and representations directly from image data. With their prowess in image analysis and feature extraction, SVMs hold promise in recognizing missing individuals based on visual cues.

The accuracy of the present research is not exactly existing in the system. The present research experiment is done to improve the accuracy of the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and contrast it with the existing algorithm. K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm has been introduced to improve the accuracy of finding missing persons using ai and it is compared with the accuracy of the present research is not exactly existing in the system. The present research experiment is done to improve the accuracy of the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and contrast it with the existing algorithm. The K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm has been introduced to improve the accuracy of finding missing persons using ai and it is compared with the Support Vector Machine. The advantages and disadvantages of both Machine Learning algorithms have been considered for the current research. In the present article the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm is compared with the Support Vector Machine algorithm for finding missing persons using ai. The advantages and disadvantages of both Machine Learning algorithms have been considered for the current research. In the present article the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm is compared with the Support Vector Machine algorithm for finding missing persons using ai.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The current experimentation work has been carried out in the Machine Learning Laboratory at Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Medical And Technical Sciences (SIMATS), Chennai. The sample size has been calculated using the ClinCalc tool under supervised learning with an alpha value of 80% or 0.8 and G-Power value of 0.8 and with a significance value of 0.05 at Confidential Interval (CI) of 95%. The sample size of 20 sets has been used for both the Group 1 i.e.; K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and Group 2 i.e.; Support Vector Machine algorithm, with a total of 40 sets being considered for this research (S. Ayyappan and S. Matilda)

**K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm**

K-NN is straightforward to understand and implement, making it an ideal starting point for beginners in machine learning. Its intuitive nature stems from the principle of similarity measurement—instances are classified based on their proximity to other instances in the dataset. It can be applied to both classification and regression tasks. In classification, it assigns a class label to an unseen instance based on the majority vote of its K nearest neighbors. In regression, it predicts a continuous value based on the average or weighted average of the K nearest neighbors.it doesn't involve a separate training phase; it stores all the training data instances, making predictions directly from the stored data. This can be advantageous for dynamic datasets where new data points are frequently added. The decision-making process in K-NN is easily interpretable, as predictions are based on nearby instances in the feature space. This transparency can be beneficial in understanding model predictions and explaining outcomes to stakeholders.

Figure 1 represents the block diagram for K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm. The working of K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm is:

1. Data which has been given as input is read and preprocessed.

2. Decision trees are trained on the preprocess data using the Knn.

3. All the decision trees which are trained are combined to prepare a final model.

4. The final output model achieved is used to make the predictions on the dataset.

**Pseudocode**

Step 1. Load the dataset of known individuals, including features like facial features, age, etc.

Step 2. Preprocess the data, ensuring it is in a suitable format for KNN (e.g., scaling features).

Step 3. Input the features of the missing person.

Step 4. Calculate the distance between the features of the missing person and all individuals in

The dataset

Step 5. Sort the distances in ascending order and select the top k nearest neighbors.

Step 6. Determine the majority class among the k nearest neighbors (e.g., using voting).

Step 7. Output the predicted class as the potential identity of the missing person.

**Support Vector Machine**

SVM excels in classifying data into distinct categories. In the context of missing person’s cases, SVM can analyze various features associated with both the missing individuals and potential locations. By learning from labeled data, SVM can recognize patterns that distinguish relevant information from noise, aiding in the accurate classification of data points. It is proficient in handling high-dimensional data. In the case of missing persons, features such as demographic information, last known locations, and time factors may be crucial. SVM can effectively extract and represent these features, allowing for a more comprehensive analysis of the data. It is particularly well-suited for geospatial analysis, which is often crucial in missing person’s cases. By considering geographical features and relationships, SVM can help identify areas of interest or patterns that may be indicative of a missing person's potential location.

**Pseudocode**

Step 1: Data Preprocessing

Step 2: Split the data into training and testing sets

Step 3: Implement K-Nearest Neighbor Algorithm

Step 4: Implement Support Vector Machine Algorithm

Step 5: Evaluate Models

Step 6: Testing and Comparison

The present research has been carried out in the system which has hardware specification of Intel i5 as the core processor, RAM of 8 GB, and storage of 512 GB SSD followed by the software specifications which includes Windows 11, Jupyter Notebook, Chrome web browser and SPSS Software for the result analysis. Python programming language with a version of 3.10 has been implemented to obtain the required accuracy for the current research. The program has been executed in the Jupyter Notebook compiler in the current system.

The execution procedures given below,

1. Install the Jupyter Notebook with the help of Anaconda software.

2. A Jupyter notebook can be opened by using the command “jupyter notebook”.

3. Now create a new notebook by clicking on the top right corner.

4. Now write the required python code in the first cell of the notebook.

5. Import some of the required libraries such as numpy, pandas, matplotlib and seaborn.

6. Run the program by clicking the run button.

7. The accuracy should be noted in the excel sheet and run with the help of SPSS software.

The dataset has been collected from the Kaggle website which is an freely available platform which has been used by many of the machine learning and the data scientists students for various research purposes. The present dataset is named Finding Missing persons using Ai The Data source link is: (“Kaggle” 2022). The present Dataset consists of 11 columns (attributes) and 10684 rows. The column names in the Dataset are as below:

* Name
* Gender
* Relative
* Age Start
* AgeEnd
* Height Start
* HeightEnd
* Built
* Dist.
* State
* Found

The above dataset has both dependent and independent columns. The independent columns from the above dataset are: Name, Gender,Dist,AgeStart,HeightStart,Built,Dist. The dependent columns which have been collected from the above dataset are: Relative, Found, State,AgeEnd,and HeightEnd. The dataset which has been considered here is in the text form and there are no images or audio files included in the complete dataset. The dataset training and testing are planned in the ratio of 80:20 respectively.

**Statistical Analysis**

The statistical analysis for the current research is carried out using the SPSS software of version 26. The values which are collected in excel sheet are inserted into the SPSS software for the analysis of Independent samples T-test among the K-Nearest Neighbor and Convolutional Neural Networkalgorithm.TheindependentvariablesareName,Gender,Dist,AgeStart,HeightStart,Built,Dist. The dependent variables are Relative, Found, State, AgeEnd, and HeightEnd. The Independent samples T-Test analysis has been performed by analyzing the above collected data between the Novel KNN algorithm and SVM algorithm (S. Ayyappan and S. Matilda 2020).

**RESULTS**

Table 1 shows the T-Test results of the proposed K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and the Support Vector Machine algorithm which has been run numerous times in the Jupyter notebook with a sample size of 20. From Table 1, it has been observed that the accuracy of the algorithm is K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm 87.20% and for the Support Vector Machine algorithm the accuracy is found to be 75.27%. The standard deviation and the Standard Error Mean has also been calculated for the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and Support Vector Machine algorithm

Table 2 represents the outcome of the analysis of the Independent samples test which has been performed for the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and the Support Vector Machine algorithm. From Table 2, the significance value for the one tailed test is found to be 0.937, two-tailed is 0.000 and it is found that the Independent samples test has been carried out at Confidence Interval of 95%.

Figure 2 shows the comparison graph between the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and the Support Vector Machine algorithm. From the graph, it is concluded that our proposed K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm has an accuracy of 87.20% and the Support Vector Machine algorithm has an accuracy of 75.27%. The plots of the graph are shown in the figure below in Fig. 1

**DISCUSSION**

In this research the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm is compared with the Support Vector Machine algorithm to predict the future missing persons using ai and to enhance the accuracy of the existing system. By performing the experiment K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm has achieved an accuracy of 87.20% and Support Vector Machine has achieved an accuracy of 75.27%. The significance value for this research is found to be 0.000 after performing the Independent samples T-test analysis. The K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm (87.20%) has been found to be more accurate than the Support Vector Machine algorithm (75.25%). The significance value is found to be 0.000 which is lesser than 0.05 (p<0.05), therefore it is observed that the two groups are statistically significant.

In the recent survey, the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm has been found to have more promising accuracy than the other real world algorithms (S. Ayyappan and S. Matilda 2020). The present framework will combine the two datasets with the data collected from the users and found that theK-Nearest Neighbor has provided the best accuracy (Shefali patil, Pratiksha Gaikar 2021).K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm has been significantly faster than the other gradient boosting methods and has more precise accuracy by all means. The results can be developed by implementing new features and picking the best data set (Sayan Deb Sarkar and Ajitha Shenoy). Some of the researchers have proposed theK-Nearest Neighbor algorithm in some of their research articles and concluded that the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm has provided better results than the other Machine Learning algorithms (Y. Lin, L. Zheng, Z. Zheng 2019). Some of the articles have proposed the Random Forest algorithm to forecast the future charges of finding missing persons using ai and found it had provided better accuracy in some cases than our proposed (S. Abhilash and V. M. Nookala 2022). In some research surveys some of the researchers have implemented the K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) algorithm to provide future prices of flight tickets to the customers in an efficient way and it has been implemented and found out that it provided more accurate results than our Novel XGBRegression algorithm (X. Huang, S. Hu 2021).

**CONCLUSION**

The aim of the present experimentation research is to improve the accuracy of finding missing persons using ai and help the customers to book the tickets accordingly. In this research article the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm is compared with the Convolutional Neural Network algorithm. Results which had been obtained showed that the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm has provided an accuracy of 87.20% and Support Vector Machine algorithm has recorded 75.27% of accuracy

**DECLARATIONS**

**Conflict of Interests**

No conflict of Interest in this manuscript.

**Authors Contributions**

Author R.Rupasridevi was involved in data collection, data analysis and manuscript writing. Author C.Clement raj was involved in the conceptualization, data validation and critical review of manuscript.

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**TABLES AND FIGURES**

Table 1. Presents the statistical analysis results of the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and the Convolutional Neural Network algorithm, comparing the mean accuracy, standard deviation, and standard error mean values across 20 sample datasets.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Algorithm** | **N** | **Mean** | **Std.Deviation** | **Std.Error Mean** |
| **Accuracy** | **KNN** | **5** | **87.2000** | **2.58844** | **1.15758** |
| **CNN** | **5** | **75.2720** | **3.43390** | **1.53569** |

|  |
| --- |

Table 2. An independent sample T-Test was conducted to determine the significance of the difference between the two groups, using a significance level of p=0.000 (p<0.05), indicating that the difference is statistically significant.

|  |
| --- |
| **Independent Samples Test**      Fig. 1. This figure shows the comparison between the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and the Convolutional Neural Network algorithm in terms of Mean Accuracy. The Mean accuracy of the K-Nearest Neighbor is better than the Mean accuracy of the Convolutional Neural Network algorithm. X-axis: K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm vs Convolutional Neural Network algorithm, Y-axis: Mean Accuracy. Error Bar +/-1SD. |