

# BYIDENTIFIERS

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## PROBLEM STATEMENT

Identification of crime prone area

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# DATA COLLECTION AND AUGMENTATION

- Data set used is provided by Manthan's official site.
- Data is augmented for additional attributes; Gender and Age for more precise analysis.



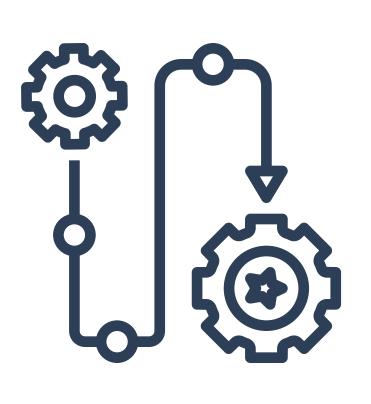




# DATA COLLECTION AND AUGMENTATION

	District	Event	Circle	Police Station	Caller Source	Event Type	Event Sub- Type	Create Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	latitude1	longitude1	Age	gender	date2
0	LUCKNOW	P01042100004	C1	PS1	PHONE	Information Against Police	Misbehavior By Prv	01/04/2021 00:00:00	26.834	81.008	26.257089	81.639883	22	F	2021- 01-04 00:00:00
1	LUCKNOW	P01042104316	C1	PS1	PHONE	Threat In Person	Attack	01/04/2021 12:09:00	26.828	81.014	26.350572	81.256241	49	М	2021- 01-04 12:09:00
2	LUCKNOW	P01042104847	C1	PS1	PHONE	Dispute	Dispute In Hospital	01/04/2021 12:51:00	26.840	81.009	26.414184	81.048264	42	F	2021- 01-04 12:51:00
3	LUCKNOW	P01042105074	C1	PS1	PHONE	Gambling	Play Cards	01/04/2021 13:10:00	26.828	81.002	26.741813	81.411443	6	М	2021- 01-04 13:10:00
4	LUCKNOW	P01042105152	C1	PS1	PHONE	Threat In Person	Attack	01/04/2021 13:18:00	26.834	81.033	26.350578	81.020204	49	F	2021- 01-04 13:18:00

### PRE-PROCESSING //////



- <u>TOKENIZATION</u>: The tokens were extracted from the raw data provided.
- <u>STOP WORDS</u>: Non-essential English words used in a sentence are removed.
- <u>LEMMATIZATION & STEMMING</u>: were used to extract context of a word.



### STOPWORDS REMOVAL AND TOKENIZATION

```
In [9]: df = df.dropna()
                                                           #drop null values
        df['Event Type'] = df['Event Type'].apply(str)
                                                           #converting floats and ints to string
        ls =df['Event Type'].to list()
        n = len(ls)
        ps = ls.copy()
        for i in range(0,n):
            s = ls[i]
            stop words = set(stopwords.words('english')) #stop words removal
            word tokens = word tokenize(s)
                                                           #tokenizing sentences
            filtered_sentence = [w for w in word_tokens if not w.lower() in stop_words]
            ls[i].join(filtered sentence)
            ls[i] = ls[i].lower()
        1s
Out[9]: ['information against police',
         'threat in person',
         'dispute',
         'gambling',
         'threat in person',
         'missing',
         'information against police',
         'theft',
         'dispute',
         'dispute',
         'dispute',
          'domestic violence',
         'threat in person',
         'threat in person',
         'threat in person',
          'property disputes',
          'information against police',
          'property disputes',
         'domestic violence'.
```

Classify obtained words in different levels on basis of severity.





### MODEL BUILDING

1

Identification of pattern for training model.

2

Generating rules using spacy pipeline

3

build training data set using these rules 4

build & train model using the data set using blank NER model

### PATTERN GENERATION

```
In [9]: def create_patterns(t, ls):
             patterns = []
             for item in 1s:
                 pattern = {
                     "label":t,
                     "pattern":item
                 patterns.append(pattern)
             return patterns
 In [ ]:
In [10]: pattern1 = create patterns('L1', l1)
         pattern2 = create patterns('L2', 12)
         pattern3 = create patterns('L3', 13)
         patterns = pattern1+pattern2+pattern3
         patterns
Out[10]: [{'label': 'L1', 'pattern': 'trafficking'},
          {'label': 'L1', 'pattern': 'election Offences'},
          {'label': 'L1', 'pattern': 'explosive'},
          {'label': 'L1', 'pattern': 'murder'},
          {'lahel': 'I1' 'nattern': 'assault'}
```

```
In [11]: def gen_rules(patterns):
             nlp = English()
             ruler = nlp.add_pipe("entity_ruler")
             ruler.add_patterns(patterns)
             nlp.to disk("crime ner")
In [12]: gen_rules(patterns)
In [13]: | nlp = spacy.load('crime ner')
In [20]: def test model(model, text):
             doc = nlp(text)
             results = []
             entities = []
             for ent in doc.ents:
                 entities.append((ent.start_char, ent.end_char, ent.label_))
             if(len(entities) > 0):
                 results = (text, {'entities': entities})
                 return results
         TRAIN DATA
Out[20]: [('threat in person', {'entities': [(0, 6, 'L3')]}),
          ('dispute', {'entities': [(0, 7, 'L3')]}),
           ('gambling', {'entities': [(0, 8, 'L3')]}),
           ('threat in person', {'entities': [(0, 6, 'L3')]}),
           ('missing', {'entities': [(0, 7, 'L3')]}),
          ('theft', {'entities': [(0, 5, 'L3')]}),
           ('dispute', {'entities': [(0, 7, 'L3')]}),
```

# ØZ Z O

```
In [31]: def preprocess_text(doc):
             # Remove all special characters
             doc = re.sub(r'\W', ' ', str(doc))
             # Remove all single characters
             doc = re.sub(r'\s+[a-zA-Z]\s+', ' ', doc)
             # Remove single characters from the start
             doc = re.sub(r'\^[a-zA-Z]\s+', ' ', doc)
             # Substituting multiple spaces with single space
             doc = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', doc, flags=re.I)
             #Removing prefixed 'b'
             doc = re.sub(r'^b\s+', "", doc)
             #Converting to Lowercase
             doc = doc.lower()
             #Lemmatization
             tok = doc.split()
             tok = [stemmer.lemmatize(word) for word in tok]
             tok = [word for word in tok if word not in en stop]
             tok = [word for word in tok if len(word)>3]
             preprocessed_text = ' '.join(tok)
             return preprocessed text
In [35]: sent = preprocess_text('threat in person')
         print(sent)
```

threat person

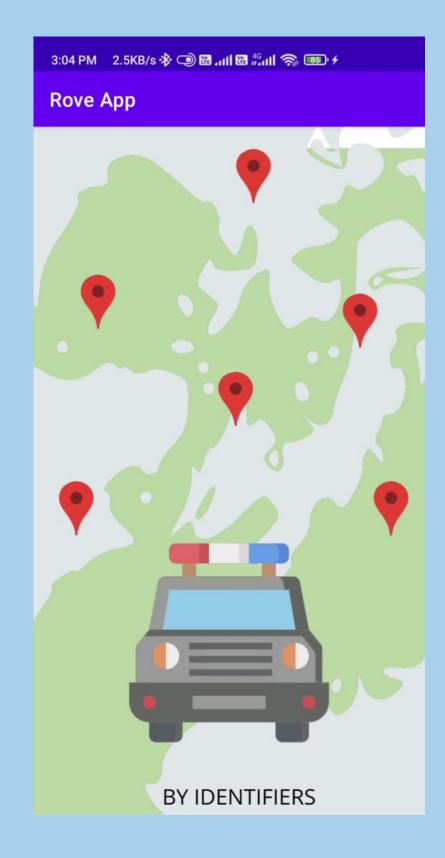
Out[35]: str

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# CHECKE

```
In [ ]: %%time
         ft_model = FastText(
             word_tokenized_corpus,
             size = embedding_size,
             window = window_size,
             min_count = min_word,
             sample = down_sampling,
             sg = 1,
             iter = 100
In [36]: from spellchecker import SpellChecker
         spell = SpellChecker()
         # find those words that may be misspelled
         misspelled = spell.unknown(['something', 'is', 'hapenning', 'here'])
         for word in misspelled:
             # Get the one `most likely` answer
             print(spell.correction(word))
             # Get a list of `likely` options
             print(spell.candidates(word))
         happenning
         { 'hapening', 'happenning'}
```

### APPLICATION IMPLEMENTED





## THANK YOU



