**CONCLUSION**

In this work, we have introduced a crime prediction and evaluation framework for machine learning algorithms of network edge. We collected data from 2012 to 2019 to analyze and evaluate our forecast. We used machine learning approaches to anticipate crime events, which can make a significant contribution to improving city public safety, which is a big problem in many cities across the world. It was fascinating to see how pre-processing, and transformation may affect the model’s output, particularly when breaking the day into many time periods. Due to the provenance of the data, this solution was created for a specific city in the country. However, if equivalent data is made accessible, the technique may be applied to other cities. Based on the training set input for the four algorithms, we find the Decision tree method to be extremely successful and accurate in predicting crime data. The Decision Stump algorithm’s poor performance could be attributed to a certain amount of randomness in the various crimes and associated features (shows a low correlation coefficient among the four algorithms); the KNN’s branches are more rigid and only give accurate results if the test set follows the pattern modelled.