CRIMINAL NAVIGATION USING EMAIL TRACKING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The spread of navigation devices has increased significantly over the last 10 years. With the help of the current development of even smaller navigation receiver units it is to navigate with almost any current smart phone. Modern navigation systems are no longer limited to satellite navigation, but use current techniques, e.g. WLAN localization. Due to the increased use of navigation devices their relevance to forensic investigations has risen rapidly. Because navigation, for example with navigation equipment and smartphones, have become common place these days, also the amount of saved navigation data has risen rapidly. All of these developments lead to a necessary forensic analysis of these devices. However, there are very few current procedures for investigating of navigation devices. Navigation data is forensically interesting because by the position of the devices in most cases the location and the traveled path of the owner can be reconstructed. In this work practices for forensic analysis of navigation devices are developed. Different devices will be analyzed and it is attempted, by means of forensic procedures to restore the traveled path of the mobile device. For analysis of the various devices different software and hardware is used. There will be presented common procedures for securing and testing of mobile devices. Further there will be represented the specials in the investigation of each device. The different classes considered are GPS handhelds, mobile navigation devices and smartphones. It will be attempted, wherever possible, to read all data of the device.

1. INTRODUCTION

The spread of navigation devices has increased significantly over the last 10 years. With the help of the current development of even smaller navigation receiver units it is to navigate with almost any current smart phone. Modern navigation systems are no longer limited to satellite navigation, but use current techniques, e.g., WLAN localization. Due to the increased use of navigation devices their relevance to forensic investigations has risen rapidly. Because navigation, for example with navigation equipment and smartphones, have become common place these days, also the amount of saved navigation data has risen rapidly. All of these developments lead to a necessary forensic analysis of these devices. However, there are very few current procedures for investigating of navigation devices. Navigation data is forensically interesting because by the position of the devices in most cases the location and the travelled path of the owner can be reconstructed. In this work practices for forensic analysis of navigation devices are developed. Different devices will be Analized and it is attempted, by means of forensic procedures to restore the travelled path of the mobile device. For analysis of the various devices different software and hardware is used. There will be presented common procedures for securing and testing of mobile devices. Further there will be represented the specials in the investigation of each device. The different classes considered are GPS handhelds, mobile navigation devices and smartphones. It will be attempted, wherever possible, to read all data of the device.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Title:Detecting and Tracking Criminals in the Real World through an IoT-Based System Authors:Andrea Tundis, Humayun Kaleem

Abstract:Criminals and related illegal activities represent problems that are neither trivial to predict not easy to handle once they are identified. The Police Forces (PFs) typically base their strategies solely ontheir intra-communication, by neglecting the involvement of third parties, such as the citizens, in theinvestigation chain which results in a lack of timeliness among the occurrence of the criminal event, itsidentification, and intervention. In this regard, a system based on IoT social devices, for supporting thedetection and tracking of criminals in the real world, is proposed. It aims to enable the communication app-basedtechnologies and embracing the advantages of an Edgebased architecture in terms of responsiveness, energy saving, local data computation, and distribution, along with information sharing. The proposed model as well as the algorithms, defined on the top of it, have been evaluated through a simulator forshowing the logic of the system functioning, whereas the functionality of the app was assessed through auser study conducted upon a group of 30 users. Finally, the additional advantage in terms of interventiontime was compared to statistical results.

Title: Criminal Recognition And Tracking System

Authors: Buvaneshwaran S, Punith R

Abstract: The main concept of our project is to experiment with using deep learning neural networks to detectand quickly respond to crimes in progress with effective Criminal Recognition and Person Tracking system toreduce the crime rate. Surveillance can be of different forms like malicious activity detection, identification of aparticular entity particular individual in a CCTV video) or in general keeping tracks of movements of humanbeings. In our project, the focus has been given to find the trajectory/path of human through the grid of CCTV cameras also known as tracking. Also, manually doing tracking can be very difficult. This is done with the help offace recognition plus video processing. Current system in this field aims to search for an entity in video byextracting its face and matching (or running) it against a database of human faces that is in the interest. So, none ofthe systems solve the task if they do not have a predefined database against whom the matching is done. Our,Smart AI will do this in a smart way by first generating datasets from human faces taken from CCTV video and useit in a Face Recognition model we are using. The use of deep learning libraries like OpenFace along with someimage processing tools like openCV with a cloud-based solution is done to achieve this task

Title: Detecting and Tracking Criminals in the Real World through an IoT-Based System **Authors:** Andrea Tundis, Humayun Kaleem, and Max Muhlhauser

Abstract:Criminals and related illegal activities represent problems that are neither trivial to predict nor easy to handle once they are identified. The Police Forces (PFs) typically base their strategies solely on their intra-communication, by neglecting the involvement of third parties, such as the citizens, in the investigation chain which results in a lack of timeliness among the occurrence of the criminal event, its identification, and intervention. In this regard, a system based on IoT social devices, for supporting the detection and tracking of criminals in the real world, is proposed. It aims to enable the communication and collaboration between citizens and PFs in the criminal investigation process by combining app-based technologies and embracing the advantages of an Edge-based architecture in terms of responsiveness, energy saving, local data computation, and distribution, along with information sharing. The proposed model as well as the algorithms, defined on the top of it, have been evaluated through a simulator for showing the logic of the system functioning, whereas the functionality of the app was assessed through a user

study conducted upon a group of 30 users. Finally, the additional advantage in terms of intervention time was compared to statistical results.

3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Crime has been increasing day by day and everyone in the world is trying to figure out how to manage the crime rate and to work on certain cases, most of the people are trying to store the data for future reference. Human errors can occur at any point of time. There are different types of crimes law enforcement levels, such as traffic violations, sex crime, theft, violent crime, arson, gang/drug offenses, cybercrime. Different crime data mining techniques are proposed among each of them including entity extraction, clustering techniques, Association rule mining. Crime zones can be identified by occurrence of crime, by using hotspots. Patrol is needed at these hotspot areas. The data mining tool helps in reducing the crime rate drastically.

LIMITATION OF SYSTEM

Security is considered to be a major issue in networks. Analyzing huge amount of data becomes difficult

4. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Crime Mapping helps in understanding the concepts and practice of Crime Analysis in assisting police and helps in reduction and prevention of crimes and crime disorders using data mining tools. We can use data mining tools involved using ANN (Artificial Neural Networks) and KDD (Knowledge Discovery in Databases).

BENFITS OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

To process huge amounts of data. It is suitable to detect the ignored and hidden information at any point of time.





6. METHODOLOGY USED

6.1 ADMIN

In this application admin is the main module, here admin can login directly with the application and after login successful admin can perform operations such as viewPolice and activate police, add criminal data and view criminal data. If admin want to delete criminal he have option to delete.

6.2 POLICE

In this application police is a module, here police should register with the application and he should be authorized by the admin then only the police can access his home page after successful login he can perform some operations such as track criminal by entering email or mobile number



7. OUTPUT SCREENS

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ADDED CRIME DATA

8. CONCLUSIONS

Crime is a complex social phenomenon, particularly; technology advancements now a day make more complicated and its cost and impact on the society is increasing. Hence, law enforcement organizations like that of police need to learn the factors that constitute higher crime trends. To control or track this social evil there is always a need for prudent crime prevention strategies and policies. Understanding and processing of criminal records is one method to learn about both crime and individuals who involve in misdeeds so that police can take crime prevention measures accordingly.

In this project so as to combat such challenges the CCTS helps to keep data of customer's booked in international hotels, applicants and their lost or stolen properties details at district and police office stations or woredas. These data is used to facilitate crime and criminals tracking for future or at the time of recording. The system provides comparison facilities about suspects or criminals when the hotel submits daily report to the nearby police station and provides notification to the system administrator. The other issue that is being addressed in this project is sharing of information among the four police stations and the district so that best practice, stolen properties, news, and progress of the cases are commonly available to stations. Reports are generated by clicking button. In addition to this, the system enables hotels to send or submit report through network which reduces the cost they incur for human labore, paper, and to save time.

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