



K-Means Clustering Algorithm for Analysis Cyber Crime Data

Nagendra Kumar Sahu

Research Scholar

Kalinga University, New Raipur (C.G.)

Dr. Sanjay Kumar

Supervisor

Associate Professor

Kalinga University, New Raipur (C.G.)

ABSTRACT

Cyber Crime is technology based crime committed by technocrats. This paper deals with Variants of cyber crime held in Chhattisgarh between 2005 to 2013. Under this, the Age wise Clustering of arrested people has been displayed on basis of cybercrime in Chhattisgarh. Data mining k-Means algorithm is used for clustering. In k-means clustering, we are given a set of n data points in d -dimensional space R^d and an integer k and the problem is to determine a set of k points in R^d , called centers, so as to minimize the mean squared distance from each data point to its nearest center. Python Software has been used to implement the K-Mean Algorithm in cyber crime dataset.

Key Words: Cyber Crime, Types of Cyber Crime, k-Mean Algorithm, Python, Cyber Crime Dataset, Result Analysis.

1. Introduction

Cyber crime always involves some degree of infringement on the privacy of others or damage to computer-based property such as files, web pages or software. This paper is completely focused on cyber crime case register and number of person arrested in Chhattisgarh. The paper also includes Chhattisgarh cybercrime Statistics according age wise people arrested. According to the age of the arrested person based on cyber crime in Chhattisgarh from 2005 to 2013, the clustering has been made through the k-mean algorithm which is based on cyber crime dataset. We can do k-means algorithm using python.

2. Methodology

Cluster analysis or clustering is the process of partitioning a set of data objects into subsets. Each subset is a cluster, such that objects in a cluster resemble one another, yet dissimilar to objects in other clusters. In this context, k-Means clustering methods may generate different clustering's on the Cyber Crime dataset. The partitioning is not performed by humans, but by the clustering algorithm K-mean clustering algorithms were used for formation of clusters on cyber crime database. The data was collected from the National crime record bureau (2005 to 2013) data set converted into iris dataset using in python. The data set contains the various instances and the 6 attributes. The attributes are year, Crime type (act according), People arrested, age, Crime type. The algorithm is used in following manner:

K-Means: Technique

The k-means algorithm defines the centroid of a cluster as the mean value of the points within the cluster. First, it randomly selects k of the objects in D , each of which initially represents a cluster mean or center. For each of the remaining objects, an object is assigned to the cluster to which it is the most similar, based on the Euclidean distance between the object and the cluster mean. The k-means algorithm then iteratively improves the within-cluster variation. For each cluster, it computes the new mean using the objects assigned to the cluster in the previous iteration clusters formed in the current round are the same as those formed in the previous round. The k-means procedure along with algorithm given below. :

Input = K :

The number of clusters = D : A dataset containing n objects Output = A set of K clusters Method:

2. Arbitrarily choose K -objects from D as the initial cluster centers
3. Repeat
4. Re-assign each object to the cluster to which the object is the most similar, based on the mean value of the objects in the cluster
5. Update the cluster means, i.e. calculate the mean value of the objects for each clusters
6. Until no changer

The time complexity of the k-means algorithm is $O(nkt)$, where n is the total number of objects, k is the number of clusters, and t is the number of iterations. Normally, $k \ll n$ and $t \ll n$. Therefore, the method is relatively scalable and efficient in processing large data sets.

3. Technology & Dataset

K-Means Clustering is one of the popular clustering algorithms. The goal of this algorithm is to find groups (clusters) in the given data. We implement K-Means algorithm using Python packages: pandas, NumPy, scikit-learn, Seaborn and Matplotlib.

1. Pandas: Pandas is used to working with “relational” or “labeled” data both easy and intuitive. It aims to be the fundamental high-level building block for doing practical, real world data analysis in Python.
2. Numpy: NumPy is used for N-dimensional array object and sophisticated (broadcasting) functions.
3. Scikit-learn: Scikit-learn provide K-Mean algorithms via a consistent interface in Python.
4. Seaborn: Seaborn is use for data visualization and a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics.
5. Matplotlib: Matplotlib is used for 2D plotting library which produces publication quality figures in a variety of hard copy formats and interactive environments across platforms.

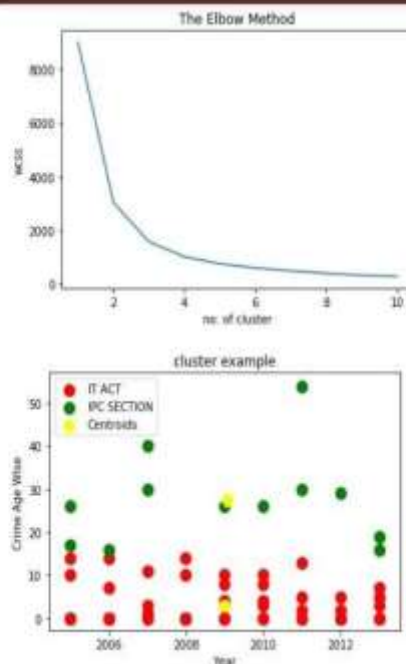
The data was collected from the National crime record bureau (2005 to 2013) data set converted into iris dataset using in python. The data set contains the various instances and the 6 attributes. The attributes are year, Crime type (act according), People arrested, age, Crime type. Describe below:

```
In [11]: print("***** CyberCrimeRecord *****")
print(cty.head(20))
print("\n")
```

```
***** CyberCrimeRecord *****
   Year  CrimeType  People Arrested  AGE  Case Register
0  2005      ITACT           14  1t30         18.0
1  2005      ITACT           10  30to45         NaN
2  2005      ITACT            0  45to60         NaN
3  2005      ITACT            0  above60         NaN
4  2005  IPCSection           17  1t30         28.0
5  2005  IPCSection           26  30to45         NaN
6  2005  IPCSection            0  45to60         NaN
7  2005  IPCSection            0  above60         NaN
8  2006      ITACT            0  1t30            0.0
9  2006      ITACT            0  30to45         NaN
10 2006      ITACT            0  45to60         NaN
11 2006      ITACT            0  above60         NaN
12 2006  IPCSection           16  1t30         30.0
13 2006  IPCSection           14  30to45         NaN
14 2006  IPCSection            7  45to60         NaN
15 2006  IPCSection            0  above60         NaN
16 2007      ITACT            1  1t30            5.0
17 2007      ITACT            3  30to45         NaN
18 2007      ITACT            0  45to60         NaN
19 2007      ITACT            0  above60         NaN
```

4. Result

In every model, the accuracy and the cost analysis plays an important role in the acceptance of model for the application. The result of the cyber crime data set is being displayed as a cluster form. The result is displayed on the basis of axis x-axis represent year and y-axis represents age of arrest people and the cluster are represent in form of dot yellow and green ,centroids cluster represent as yellow color.



Conclusion

This paper presents a k-Mean clustering using python. It is taking cyber crime dataset (Chhattisgarh) from (2005 to 2013) and classification of peoples arrested in that year by cluster. it also helpful for other prescribe dataset.

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