

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: www.ijirset.com

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

A Secured Interface using e-COPS Police Record Management System Using Color scheme Session Password Authentication

Ashwini Gavali¹, Ashwini Sabarad², Pushpa Sambal², Soumya Chintal², Soumya Reshmi²

Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, KLE's KLE College of Engineering & Technology Chikodi,
Karnataka, India¹

Students, Department of CSE, KLE's KLE College of Engineering & Technology Chikodi, Karnataka, India²

ABSTRACT: The normal people in India are afraid to give complaint in police station because they are filled with a false fear about police department. An online solution is very useful as the solution is inherently distributive. When public give a compliant to police station, if they are not taken any action and if they reject to give the status of compliant then it is easy to contact higher authority by using this application. Though it is easy to contact higher authority but people are afraid whether it is secure or not, to secure this application we are using color scheme session authentication password. This password can be used once and every time new password is generated. This process is between public and only the police department and the details of the public will always hidden.

KEYWORDS: Session password, FIR

I. INTRODUCTION

In India, if a crime is committed the victim must go the police station where they leave and report the crime which is then said to be registered. This feature is made available to public for interaction with police directly. In this system any person can register their compliant online. Generally many crimes seen by the public will not reach to the police due to many reasons like fear, lack of time, ignorance. Due to this reason many cases are not even reported to the police station. Though some cases are registered they are not investigated properly due to lack of evidences and cooperation of the public. This system registers the compliant from people through online and helpful to the police department in identifying criminals.

To secure this we are using color scheme password authentication. Session passwords can be used only once and every time new password is generated. The aim of this project is to develop an e-COP reporting and management system by using color scheme session password which is easily accessible only for police department and the administrative department.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

We are proposing the system that, fulfilling the following activity: Reducing the complexity of the system and maintain the large information of the data. This system maintains the crime information state wise and area wise through online. This paper helps users to fill the online FIR as well as check status of the FIR. This paper has also provided facility to get connected to higher authority in the time of the case neglected by the police. The system will be secured by color scheme session password. Every time the user will get the new password.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: www.ijirset.com

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

ALGORITHM

Rijndael's Algorithm:

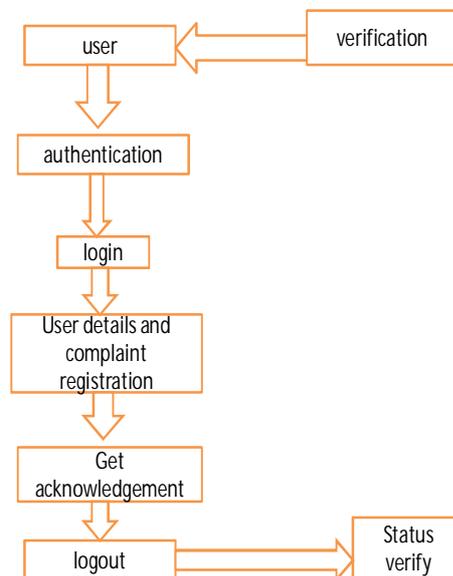
Rijndael (pronounced rain-dahl) is the algorithm that has been selected by the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as the candidate for the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). It was selected from a list of five finalists, they were themselves selected from an original list of more than 15 submissions. Rijndael will begin to supplant the Data Encryption Standard (DES) - and later Triple DES - over the next few years in many cryptography applications. The algorithm was designed by two Belgian cryptologists, Vincent Rijmen and Joan Daemen, whose surnames are reflected in the cipher's name. Rijndael has its origins in Square, an earlier collaboration between the two cryptologists.

During registration, user should rate colors from 1 to 8 and he can remember it as "RLYOBGIP". Same rating can be given to different colors. Rating will be saved by the system. During the login phase, when the user enters his user name an interface is displayed based on the color selected by the user. The login interface consists of grid of size 8X8. This grid contains digits 1-8 placed randomly in grid cells. The interface also contains colors in pairing, each pair of color represents row and column of the grid. Depending on the rating given to colors we get the session password.

ARCHITECTURE

USER'S SUBSYSTEM

USER MODULE ARCHITECTURE



1. The module will explain the following
2. The user will get verified and get login through color scheme authentication.
3. The color scheme authentication provides session password which bases on the ratings the colors given by user.
4. He will enter the details and complaint.
5. He will get logout.
6. The user will get the acknowledgement.
7. The user can get the status of the given compliant also.
8. If any cases left ignored then he can directly approach the higher authority.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

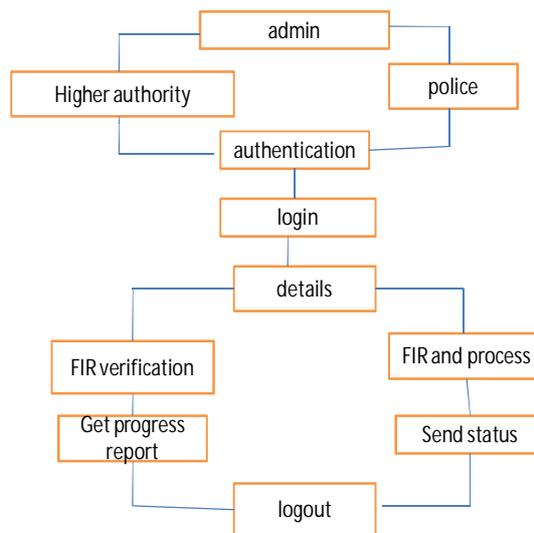
(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: www.ijirset.com

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

ADMIN'S SUBSYSTEM

ADMIN MODULE ARCHITECTURE



In the admin module following will be explained

1. The admin will add or remove the retired police records.
2. There are two sub modules- Police and Higher authority.
3. Police gets login through color scheme session authentication.
4. They will enter their details and process the complaints.
5. The higher authorities will view the progress and process the ignored cases.

SUBSYSTEMS

We have two main modules in our paper-

User subsystem:

User gets verified through voter Id. If verification is successful he will log in screen. For login purpose we are using color scheme session password. During login, user should rate colors .The User should rate colors from 1 to 8 and he can remember it as “RLYOBGIP”. Same rating can be given to different colors. During the login phase, when the users enters his user name an interface is displayed based on the color selected by the user. The login interface consists of grid of size 8X8.This grid contains digits 1-8 placed randomly in grid cells. The interface also contain colors in pairing, each pair of color represents row and column of the grid. Depending on the rating given to colors we get the session password.

After login the user has to register his details as well as his compliant. The user will get an unique Id for every registration of case. One can register more than one complaint. Latter he will get acknowledgement through E-mail. He will log out the system then further he can get the status of his case by the system as well as by mails. The credentials will be kept confidential.

Admin subsystem:

There are two sub modules:

- a. Police
- b. Higher authority

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: www.ijirset.com

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

Police:

Police will log in through color scheme session password. He get registered himself with his details. Police can file the case and put FIR. He will process the complaint. The copy of the FIR will be send to the user.

Higher Authority:

Higher authorities like DGA/AC/DC will get log in through the color scheme session password and get registered himself with their details. They will get the progress of each complaint and they are privileged to process the ignored complaints.

Admin:

He can add new police and can remove the police who are retired.

III. EXPECTED RESULTS

The people can fill their FIR without hesitating and fear of damaging reputation. The online FIR will not be ignored by the police system. People can be ensured that the FIRs will be confidential. A police system's efficiency will be enhanced. People can view the status of their registered case. The system is highly authenticated by color scheme session password.

IV. CONCLUSION

This feature is made available to public for interaction with police directly. In this system any person can register their compliant online. Generally many crimes seen by the public will not reach to the police due to many reasons like fear, lack of time, ignorance. Due to this reason many cases are not even reported to the police station. Though some cases are registered they are not investigated properly due to lack of evidences and cooperation of the public. This system registers the compliant from people through online and helpful to the police department in identifying criminals. To secure this we are using color scheme password authentication. Session passwords can be used only once and every time new password is generated. The aim of this paper is to develop an e-COP reporting and management system by using color scheme session password which is easily accessible only to police department and the administrative department

REFERENCES

- [1] Sumit R. Farsole, Shreyas B. Kene, Prof. V. V. Bhujade, "E-COPS FIR police management system" (2015)
- [2] M Sreelatha, M Shashi, M Anirudh, V Manoj kumar, M D Sultan, "Authentication schemes for session passwords using color and images"(2011)
- [3] "eTraperency Case Study", <http://www.egov4dev.org/transperancy/case/ecop>
- [4] "Indian Penal Code", <http://en.wikipedia.org>
- [5] "Passlogix", <http://www.passlogix.com>
- [6] Ellery, "Real User corporation: pass faces" (2013)
- [7] Prof. Anindita Khade, Sanket Yerigeri, Kaustubh Sonde , Shivaganesh Pillai, "Online FIR registration and SOS system" (April 2016) <http://www.online.fir.registration.sos.system>
- [8] R.Revathi & Prof. Siva chandran. S, "Police people friendlier", (2016) <http://www.police.people.friendlier.com>
- [9] U.S. Department of Justice, "E-community Oriented policing Services (e Cope)" (June 2015) <http://www.e-community.police.service.com>
<http://www.online.virtual.police.station.com>
- [10] "World Bank's Website, Definition of E government", <http://www.web.worldbank.org>
- [11] Information & Comm e-Government October 2011 <http://www.web.worldbank.org>
- [12] Naikwade Varsha, Nanaware Snehal, Pansare Snehal, Baviskar Amol "Grid Based Authentication for Online Crime Reporting System" (2015)
- [13] Rajesh N1, Sushmashree S2, Varshini V3, Bhavani N B4, Pradeep D5, "Color Code Based Authentication And Encryption" (2015)
- [14] Shefali Amlani Shweta Jaiswal Suchitra Patil, "Session Authentication using Color Scheme" (2015)
- [15] Priyanka Kedar, Vrunda Bhusari,Z, "Pair & Hybrid Based Authentication Technique using PBKDF2" (2015)
- [16] Rohit Jagtap, Vaibhav Ahirrao, Vinayak Kadam, Nilesh Aher, "Authentication schemes for session password using color and special characters" (2014)