INCIDENT REPORTING AND HOTSPOT DETECTION

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DEC 15^{th},2025

Certificate

We accept the work contained in the report titled "INCIDENT REPORTING AND HOTSPOT DETECTION", written by MUHAMMAD ZAIN UL ABDIN & AFEERA MARIUM as a confirmation to the required standard for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Bachelors of Information Technology.

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Abstract

The rapid rise in urban crime and public safety concerns has driven the need for innovative technological solutions. Traditional incident reporting methods lack real-time data processing and predictive capabilities, leading to delayed responses and inefficient crime management. This project aims to develop an Safety-driven incident reporting and hotspot detection application that integrates machine learning, large language models (LLMs), and data visualization. The application will enable users to report incidents in real-time, predict high-risk zones, and provide community verification features to filter out false reports. By leveraging advanced data-driven approaches, the system seeks to enhance public safety, optimize resource allocation, and assist law enforcement agencies in proactive crime prevention.

Acknowledge

First, all the adore and gratitude to Allah Almighty who has given us chance to work on such a project and helped us all the way to its accomplishment and also given us the curiosity and passion of work that led us to completion of this project. We are also very much obliged and pleased to our honorable supervisor Mr. Ali Irfan for his support, vision and favors all the way on working this project. His motivation to work hard and not to give up really inspired us and we are honored to have him at our side. There is no alternate to the prayers, affections, resignation of Parents. Even in tough circumstances their prayers were always with us.

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Islamabad, Pakistan
DECEMBER 2025

"The best of people are those who bring most benefit to the rest of mankind."

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
Sunan al-Darimi, Hadith 213

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Acronyms and Abbreviations

GPS	Global Positioning System
NFRs	Non Functional Requirement
LLMs	Large Language Models
JWT	JSON Web Token
FCM	Firebase Cloud Messaging
GIS	Geographic Information System
AI/ML	Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning
ERD	Entity Relational Diagram
RTDB	Real-Time Database
API	Application Programming Interface
GUI	Graphical User Interface
UI	User Interface
VS CODE	Visual Studio Code
IDE	Integrated Development Environment

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The law order and the crime prohibition are reasons that has to be conveyed to the public in order to their protection and maintenance [1]. Public safety and incident management are among the most important responsibilities of community welfare. Police forces and safety management units strive day and night for effective means of handling incidents that may vary from public disturbances to emergency situations. Conventionally, incidents have been handled with patrolling, community policing, and response actions. However, modern urban environments present new challenges that require more dynamic and data-driven approaches.

Over the years, advancements in technology have introduced data-driven strategies, allowing authorities to proactively identify and address incident hotspots. Despite improvements, effectively allocating resources and accurately identifying high-risk areas remain significant challenges. As cities grow and incident patterns evolve, relying solely on traditional methods proves insufficient. Hence, integrating real-time data processing, predictive modeling, and community engagement through mobile applications becomes essential [2].

1.2 Problem Description

In urban environments, management of public safety and response to events has increasingly grown in complexity. Traditional methods of reporting have previously relied on time-consuming manual mechanisms and late gathering of information, which limits the capacity of the authorities to pre-emptively respond. Further, existing systems do not provide real-time correlation of information and predictive abilities, leading to delayed responses and inefficient use of resources. Inaccurate or inconsistent reporting further reduces the quality of incident data, leading to poor decision-making and deployment practices. In addition, public participation in confirming incident authenticity is minimal, thereby reducing accountability and higher chances of misinformation. Additionally, detection and forecasting high-risk areas, or incident hotspots, continue to be challenging due to ever-changing urban behavior and lacking data-driven practices. Solving these challenges calls for an integrated strategy that not only enables real-time reporting and verification but also utilizes sophisticated machine learning methods to forecast potential hotspots and allocate resources accordingly.

1.3 Objective

This project will reduce these challenges by designing a mobile app that is equipped with the following,The new system contains very useful safety functions and allows users to keep their data secure. There are many different features available in the new system like Real-Time Reporting Incorporation that allows users to submit complete descriptions of an incident with the location, time the incident occurred, photos or videos of the incident, and a narrative description of what is taking place. The new system also comes equipped with Hotspot Detection, which detects areas that may be at greater risk of an incident based upon historical data analysis and predictive models.

The integrity of the information you report in the new system is kept intact because there is an Artificial Intelligence Detector that uses LLM's to flag inaccurate reports made by individuals. There is also a Community Verification Hub that provides users with a place to confirm if reports made by others are accurate or not, allowing them to work as a group to obtain the truth. Users can also obtain information about trends in criminal activity by reviewing a detailed temporal, spatial and categorical analysis of all incidents entered in the new system. Administrators can view reports submitted to the new system and can forecast the areas that are most likely to contain hotspots as well as analyze other data trends by using the new system's Administrator Dashboard.

1.4 Methodology

Through the use of an iterative development process, the Incident Reporting and Hotspot Detection system's development was undertaken in well-planned sprints so that development can be tracked and improved step by step. Through the initial phase, solutions at hand were cut and diced and strengths therefrom explored and weaknesses in solutions for public safety found out. With these findings, the application was planned based on user preferences and requirements. The infrastructure consisted of a simple Flutter-based mobile application and a Node.js server with MongoDB and Firebase for secure storage. AI/ML models were used to roll out hotspot detection, filtering of false reports, and trend analysis. LLMs techniques embedded and crowd feedback were used for authenticating reports. By integrating these modules into a common ecosystem, the platform allows real-time reporting of incidents, proactive identification of hotspots, and safety alerts, addressing the issue of delay in response and phantom reporting in an effective and scalable manner.

1.5 Project Scope

The project scope involves the design and deployment of a mobile app intended to promote public safety using real-time reporting of incidents, hotspot detection, and predictive analysis. The app will enable users to report incidents with geolocation, media, and clear descriptions, as well as provide means for community members to authenticate such reports. Moreover, the system will utilize machine learning algorithms to detect possible hotspots, forecast high-risk zones, and identify false reports using Large Language Models (LLMs). The app will include an interactive map to visualize areas prone to incidents and offer trend analysis for improved decision-making. An admin interface will be created for report management, incident authentication, and data analysis to enable law enforcement and safety agencies to maximize the utilization

of resources and respond ahead of time. The project will utilize advanced technologies like Flutter for mobile apps, MongoDB for database storage, and AI algorithms for predictive analytics. The aim is to improve public safety through engagement of citizens, provision of easy reporting of cases, and evidence-based decision-making.

1.6 Solution Application Areas

The solution offered in this project can be implemented in different areas to maximize public safety and incident management. Above all, it can be implemented by law enforcement agencies to enhance real-time reporting of incidents, hotspot identification, and resource allocation. With the application of predictive analytics and community verification, the authorities can better address the high-risk neighborhoods and efficiently utilize their resources. The system can also improve community safety initiatives by involving individuals in reporting and verification of events, eliciting greater involvement and sensitization by the community. Urban planners and local governments can use the system to trend events and make evidence-based decisions for the upgrade of public infrastructure and safety elements. Further, the system can serve as an essential disaster management agency tool in tracking events in case of an emergency and promoting the coordination of response efforts. At a research and academic level, insights from the system based on data analytics can be applied in studying urban trends of safety and the effectiveness of preventive methods. The solution, as such, has several uses, with a wide range of applications to proactive safety management and community cooperation.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

In this chapter, we will discuss the existing systems regarding our project and compare them to our proposed solution. This comparison will highlight the gaps and novelty of our project. Our project modules and features are innovative and of special importance. We intend to design a novel concept that employs modern technology for reporting incidents and hotspot detection. Throughout this chapter, a few of the current systems and how our idea is different will be explained.

2.1 Related Work

Recent advancements in urban safety systems have shifted from traditional reporting toward real-time, data-driven and community-powered solutions. Modern incident reporting applications increasingly utilize GIS-based mapping and mobile crowdsourcing platforms, yet they still face challenges such as unverified user-generated data, lack of automated analysis, and limited predictive intelligence. Recent studies highlight that although GIS tools have improved spatial crime visualization, they continue to struggle with integrating heterogeneous data streams and supporting real-time updates in rapidly changing environments [3].

Community reporting systems like Safecity demonstrate the usefulness of crowdsourced safety data; however, research indicates that such platforms often suffer from data inconsistency, limited validation mechanisms, and absence of predictive analytics for proactive hotspot detection [4]. Furthermore, recent literature emphasizes the need for AI-enhanced models—combining machine learning, clustering methods, and risk forecasting—to overcome the limitations of static heatmaps and provide accurate, real-time hotspot identification [5]. These gaps highlight the need for a unified, intelligent incident management system integrating live reporting, community verification, and predictive hotspot detection.

Clustering-based techniques have played a central role in crime hotspot detection, providing an unsupervised way to identify spatial concentrations of criminal activity. Recent studies increasingly use DBSCAN, OPTICS, and K-Means to uncover dense crime clusters while filtering out noise and irregular patterns [6]. DBSCAN, in particular, has gained popularity due to its ability to detect arbitrarily shaped clusters—making it suitable for real-world crime distributions that rarely follow geometric boundaries [7].

OPTICS expands on DBSCAN by addressing sensitivity to parameter selection, enabling more consistent hotspot extraction in complex urban environments [8]. Meanwhile, hybrid approaches combining K-Means with density-based methods have shown improved detection accuracy by leveraging both centroid-based partitioning and density awareness [9]. Recent research has also integrated clustering results with GIS visualizations and spatial–temporal analysis to support real-time hotspot monitoring and predictive policing applications [10]. These clustering-based models highlight the effectiveness of unsupervised learning in capturing underlying crime patterns without requiring labeled datasets.

However, integrating heterogeneous data in real-time remains a challenge, with data accuracy and consistency is often compromised due to variations in data formats and unverified sources. Furthermore, existing systems lack advanced machine learning techniques for predicting accidents and provide reactive safety measures only, which often result in stale data and inadequate verification. This means the need for a more integrated and intelligent incident management system combining real-time reporting, community verification, and predictive analytics to address these existing problems.

Chapter 3

Requirement Specification

3.1 Proposed System

The intended system is an Safety-driven mobile app aimed at improving public safety by enabling real-time reporting of incidents, detection of hotspots, and verification by the community. The goal of the project is to simplify the way incidents are reported, and public safety data is handled while encouraging community engagement. The app will enable users to report incidents, see real-time notifications, access maps of hotspots, and verify reported incidents by a community-based method. In addition to this, predictive analytics will be integrated into the system to predict high-risk zones and thereby allow authorities to make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and anticipatory safety. Not only does this solution enhance the effectiveness of reporting incidents, but it also increases community participation by enabling users to engage in verifying and discussing incidents reported.

3.2 Functional Requirements

Functional requirements explain the system's key operations, how inputs are transformed, and outputs are produced. They are divided into three aspects: User, Admin, and System.

3.2.1 User Features

With an Integrated User Experience through Secure Logging, Incident Submissions, Verification, Community Engagement.The system provides users with an inclusive experience focused on safety, community awareness, and various other aspects. The system requires a secure authentication to log in and only provides access to registered users for purpose of core functions. Once logged in, registered users are able to report incidents by entering details (including media files), establishing categories, and tracking their reports via the report status (pending, verified, flagged). In order to verify incidents reported, the Community Engagement Hub serves as a resource for the community to coordinate and collectively verify incidents.

The community can monitor and become aware of situations occurring in their surroundings, where the Hotspot Map View provides visual displays of identified high-risk areas, and a Real-Time Alerts Notifications system allows users to receive alerts of incidents occurring in their vicinity. Lastly, the system provides users with a way to manage their profiles (which enables personalization), a dashboard to view larger

crime trends and patterns (including localized effects) along with Safety Tools (for handbooks and contacts).

3.2.2 Admin Features

The Administrative Component of This System Provides Strong Monitoring of the System through a Series of Specialized Management Modules, Starting with Admin Authentication, Which Ensures That Only Approved Individuals Will Be Able to Access the Secure Dashboard to Access Sensitive System Data, and Incident Management and User Management Enable Administrators to Authenticate, Edit, Or Flag Incident Reports, as Well as Manage User Profiles, and User Access Levels, and help facilitate proactive Safety through Hotspot Management, Which Allows for Real-Time Hotspot Prediction Monitoring, and Broadcast Management Which Enables Emergency Notification Distribution to the User Base from a Central Location. System-level Fine-Tuning Can Be Done Through System Settings Where Alert Thresholds and Module Availability Are Defined, the Dashboard, and Analytics Can Help the Administrative User to Make Better Decisions at a Higher Level, and the Detailed Report Logs Provide Visual Reports of Incident Trends, Verification Statistics, and User Engagement Rates.

3.2.3 System Features

The Backend of the System has been designed using the Real-Time Data Processing architecture to support the real-time updating of risk hot spots with the continuous processing of incoming reports. AI-Powered Data Verification allows for the detection of false submissions and Community Voting allows for the validation of submissions using a collaborative approach amongst users. Proactive Safety Measures are established through Predictive Analytics that predict the areas where users may be at higher risk by analyzing and detecting complex temporal and spatial data patterns. The Notification Service provides immediate warnings to users entering these predicted high-risk areas. The entire System is supported by a scalable database structure that allows for the efficient Storage of User Profiles and Incident Logs. The Role Management structure is also significant in that it establishes a Security Model that clearly defines the Access Rights of Administrators and Regular Users.

3.3 Non Functional Requirements

Non-Functional Requirements define the quality attributes and constraints of the system. They specify how the system performs its functions, including aspects such as performance, security, reliability, and usability. These requirements ensure the system meets user expectations and operational standards.

3.3.1 Usability

The interface will be simple, user-friendly, intuitive, and designed for mobile devices with clear navigation.

3.3.2 Availability

The system will be available 24/7 for 24-hour real-time reporting and alert management.

3.3.3 Correctness

Incident Reporting And Hotspot Detection will accurately perform all defined tasks according to the functional requirements to ensure proper service delivery.

3.3.4 Performance

The application must process and display incident data quickly with low latency, especially during high reporting hours

3.3.5 Reliability

All data submitted will be securely stored and backed up to prevent data loss or corruption.

3.3.6 Scalability

The system will handle increasing numbers of users and reports without performance degradation.

3.3.7 Security

User data will be encrypted, and safe authentication will be implemented.

3.3.8 Data Integrity

Data accuracy will be maintained through AI validation and community verification.

3.3.9 Maintainability

Regular updates and maintenance checks will be performed to ensure system efficiency and performance.

3.4 Use Case diagram

A use case is a set of actions or events that define the interaction between the system and its actors to achieve a specific goal. Use cases helps in understanding how users will interact with the system and what the system is expected to do in response. The overall use case diagram of our system is shown in Figure 3.1. The actors in these use cases are the individuals or entities who will be interacting with the system.

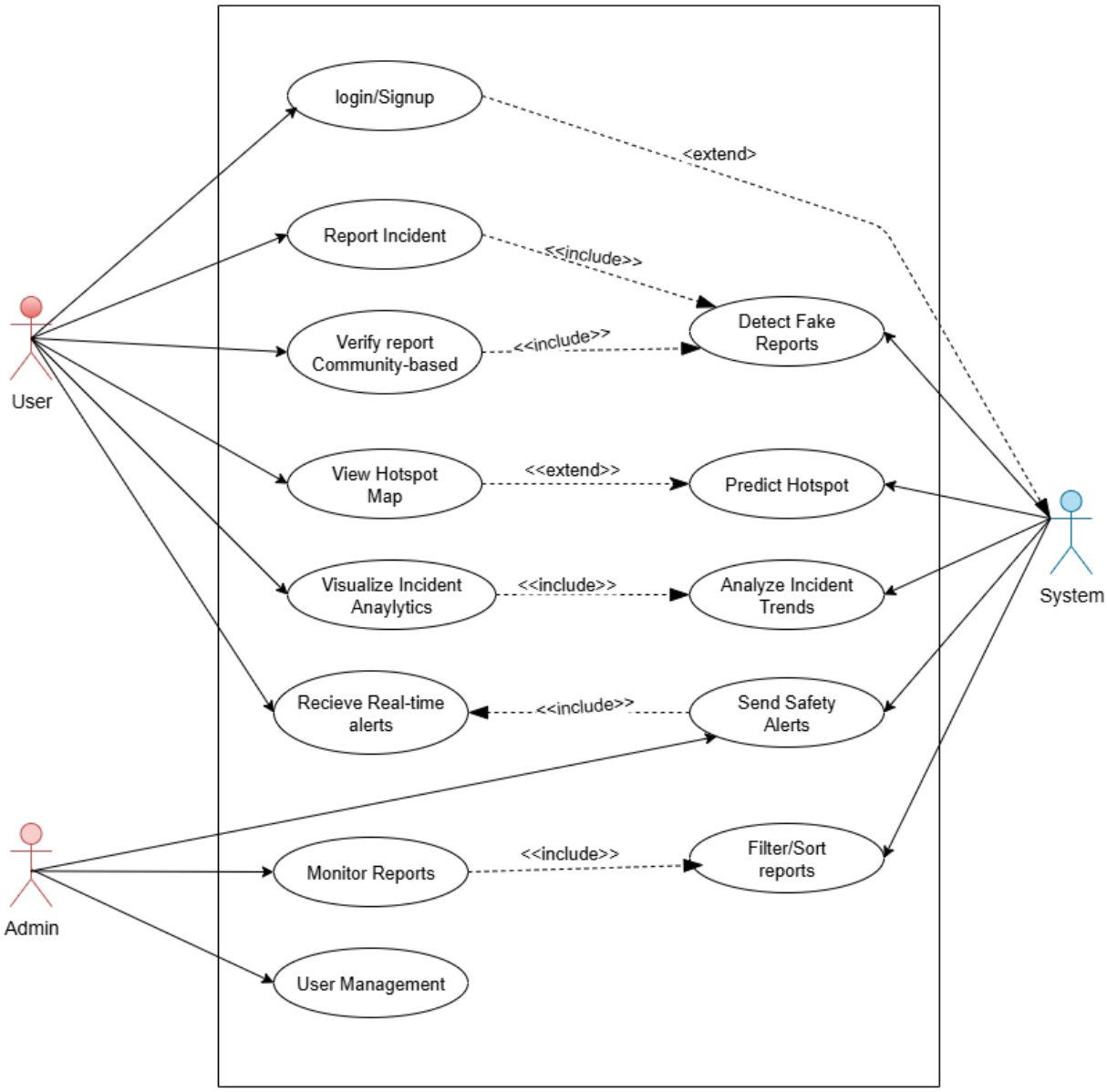

Figure 3.1: System Use Case

3.5 Descriptive user case

The interaction between a specific user type and a system feature to achieve a particular goal, generally outlining the steps taken and the successful outcome.

3.5.1 Login/Signup

This section describes the authentication process, detailed in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: UC-01: Login/Signup

Use Case Name	Login/Signup
Use Case ID	UC-01
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	User
Other Stakeholders	System
Description	This use case describes how users sign up for a new account or log in to an existing account to access the system's features. It includes authentication via email/-password or Google account.
Basic Flow	1. User opens the app and is presented with the login/signup screen. 2. User chooses to either log in or create a new account. 3. If creating a new account, user provides required credentials and agrees to terms. 4. If logging in, user enters existing credentials. 5. System verifies credentials with the database. 6. Upon success, user is redirected to the homepage.
Alternative Flow	• If credentials are invalid, the system shows an error message. • If user forgets password, a password recovery flow is triggered.
Pre-condition	The application must be installed, and the login/signup screen must be accessible.
Post-condition	User is authenticated and can access the main functionalities of the system.

3.5.2 Report Incident

This section describes the reporting process, detailed in Table 3.2

Table 3.2: UC-02: Report Incident

Use Case Name	Report Incident
Use Case ID	UC-02
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	User
Other Stakeholders	Admin, System
Description	This use case describes how a user reports an incident by entering details and submitting the report to the system. The admin later verifies the report.
Basic Flow	1. User navigates to "Report Incident" screen. 2. User selects incident type from a dropdown. 3. User adds description and attaches up to 5 media files. 4. User selects incident date and time. 5. User enters or selects their location. 6. User submits the report. 7. System stores the report, assigns a unique ID, and notifies admin.
Alternative Flow	• If the form is incomplete, the system prompts the user to complete required fields. • If media size exceeds the limit, an error is displayed. • If the user cancels, form data is discarded.
Pre-condition	The user must be logged in, and the report form must load successfully.
Post-condition	Incident is stored with “Pending” status until admin verification.

3.5.3 Community-Based Report Verification

This section describes the voting process, detailed in Table 3.3

Table 3.3: UC-03: Community-Based Report Verification

Use Case Name	Verify Report (Community-Based)
Use Case ID	UC-03
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	User
Other Stakeholders	Admin, System
Description	This use case allows users to participate in community-based verification of reported incidents by voting whether the report is real or fake. The system aggregates votes and reflects verification status.
Basic Flow	1. User views incident feed. 2. User selects a report to verify. 3. System displays "Verify as True" or "Mark as Fake" options. 4. User selects one option. 5. If "Fake" is selected, system optionally asks for reason. 6. System submits the user vote and updates verification counts.
Alternative Flow	• If user tries to vote on the same report again, the system blocks re-vote. • If user is not logged in, the system prompts the user to log in.
Pre-condition	• The user must be logged in. • The report feed must be loaded. • The report must not already be verified by admin.
Post-condition	User vote is recorded and contributes to the report's community verification status.

3.5.4 View Hotspot Map

This section describes the hotspot process, detailed in Table 3.4

Table 3.4: UC-04: View Hotspot Map

Use Case Name	View Hotspot Map
Use Case ID	UC-04
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	User
Other Stakeholders	Admin, System
Description	This use case describes how users interact with the hotspot map to view high-risk areas based on incident reports and AI prediction.
Basic Flow	1. User navigates to the Hotspot tab or screen. 2. System loads map with heatmap overlay (red/yellow/green). 3. User zooms or pans map to explore areas. 4. User taps a hotspot to view incident summary.
Alternative Flow	• If user disables location, the system defaults to city-wide view. • If map fails to load, the system shows an error message.
Pre-condition	• User must be logged in. • Location services must be enabled (optional).
Post-condition	User successfully explores predicted or real-time incident hotspots on the map.

3.5.5 Visualize Incident Analytics

This section describes the dashboard viusalizing process, detailed in Table 3.5

Table 3.5: UC-05: Visualize Incident Analytics

Use Case Name	Visualize Incident Analytics
Use Case ID	UC-05
Priority	Medium
Primary Business Actor	User
Other Stakeholders	Admin, System
Description	This use case allows users to view statistical insights such as trends, report types, and area-wise incident distribution through charts and graphs.
Basic Flow	1. User navigates to the Analytics or Trends tab. 2. System loads available analytics visuals (bar chart, pie chart, line graphs). 3. User selects filters such as date range, category, location. 4. System updates visualizations accordingly.
Alternative Flow	• If no data is available, the system displays a "No Data" message. • If the user selects an unsupported filter combination, the system shows a prompt.
Pre-condition	• User must be logged in. • Data analytics backend must be functional.
Post-condition	User gains insights about incident trends, patterns, and distribution.

3.5.6 Receive Real-Time Alerts

This section describes the notification process, detailed in Table 3.6

Table 3.6: UC-06: Receive Real-Time Alerts

Use Case Name	Receive Real-Time Alerts
Use Case ID	UC-06
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	User
Other Stakeholders	Admin, System
Description	This use case allows users to receive live safety notifications and alerts based on their location and incident activity.
Basic Flow	1. User enables real-time alerts toggle in settings. 2. System monitors for relevant incidents near the user's location. 3. When a new incident is verified, the system sends a push notification or in-app alert. 4. User can tap the alert to view report details.
Alternative Flow	• If location is off, alerts are sent based on user's selected city/area. • If no new incidents, no alert is triggered.
Pre-condition	• User must be logged in. • Location services must be enabled.
Post-condition	User is notified of nearby incidents in real-time and can respond proactively.

3.5.7 Monitor Reports

This section describes the monitoring process of reports, detailed in Table 3.7

Table 3.7: UC-07: Monitor Reports

Use Case Name	Monitor Reports
Use Case ID	UC-07
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	Admin
Other Stakeholders	User, System
Description	This use case enables the admin to monitor all submitted incident reports, review their status, and take necessary actions like verify, flag, edit, or delete.
Basic Flow	1. Admin logs into the dashboard. 2. Admin views list of all incident reports. 3. Admin selects a report for review. 4. Admin can verify, flag as fake, edit, or delete the report.
Alternative Flow	• If no reports are available, system shows empty state. • If admin lacks permissions, system denies action.
Pre-condition	• Admin must be logged in. • Reports must be stored in the system.
Post-condition	Report status is updated, and appropriate action is logged for admin records.

3.5.8 User Management

This section describes the user management process, detailed in Table 3.8

Table 3.8: UC-08: User Management

Use Case Name	User Management
Use Case ID	UC-08
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	Admin
Other Stakeholders	User
Description	This use case allows the admin to manage user accounts, including suspending, promoting to trusted, or deleting accounts.
Basic Flow	1. Admin accesses User Management panel. 2. System displays list of users with basic details (name, email, status). 3. Admin selects a user. 4. Admin performs action: suspend, promote, or delete.
Alternative Flow	• If no users available, system shows empty state. • If admin attempts unauthorized action, system denies.
Pre-condition	• Admin must be logged in. • User data must be available in the system.
Post-condition	User status is updated accordingly (active, suspended, promoted, deleted).

3.5.9 Detect Fake Reports

This section describes the detection of fake reporting process, detailed in Table 3.9

Table 3.9: UC-09: Detect Fake Reports

Use Case Name	Detect Fake Reports
Use Case ID	UC-09
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	System
Other Stakeholders	Admin
Description	The system uses AI algorithms (LLMs-based) to automatically flag reports that seem suspicious or potentially false.
Basic Flow	1. User submits an incident report. 2. System scans report text, media, and metadata. 3. If suspicious, system flags the report for admin review. 4. Admin reviews and either confirms or overrides the AI decision.
Alternative Flow	• If AI confidence is low, system may request community verification.
Pre-condition	• Incident reports must be submitted by users. • AI model must be trained on past data.
Post-condition	Fake reports are filtered, and valid ones remain in the feed.

3.5.10 Predict Hotspot

This section describes the hotspot prediction process, detailed in Table 3.10

Table 3.10: UC-10: Predict Hotspot

Use Case Name	Predict Hotspot
Use Case ID	UC-10
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	Admin
Other Stakeholders	System
Description	Predict high-risk areas using AI models trained on past incident patterns.
Basic Flow	1. Admin accesses the hotspot prediction tool. 2. System generates a risk heatmap based on location, time, and categories. 3. Predicted hotspots are displayed visually on the map. 4. Admin can export hotspot data or notify field teams.
Alternative Flow	• If no sufficient data, system shows a warning message.
Pre-condition	• Historical incident data must be available. • AI model must be trained and active.
Post-condition	Hotspots are available for operational planning.

3.5.11 Analyze Incident Trends

This section describes the trends analyzing of incident process, detailed in Table 3.11

Table 3.11: UC-11: Analyze Incident Trends

Use Case Name	Analyze Incident Trends
Use Case ID	UC-11
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	Admin
Other Stakeholders	System
Description	View visual insights like graphs, charts, and timelines showing incident trends over time.
Basic Flow	1. Admin navigates to Incident Trends section. 2. System displays graphs (bar, line, pie) for time, location, and category. 3. Admin can apply filters for specific insights (date range, category).
Alternative Flow	• If no data, system shows an empty state.
Pre-condition	• Incident data must be stored in the system.
Post-condition	Admin gains insights into incident patterns for decision-making.

3.5.12 Send Safety Alerts

This section describes the safety notification process, detailed in Table 3.12

Table 3.12: UC-12: Send Safety Alerts

Use Case Name	Send Safety Alerts
Use Case ID	UC-12
Priority	High
Primary Business Actor	Admin
Other Stakeholders	User, System
Description	Admin manually sends safety alerts to users based on specific situations or urgent updates.
Basic Flow	1. Admin creates an alert message. 2. Admin selects target area(s) or user group. 3. System broadcasts the alert as push notification or in-app message.
Alternative Flow	• If no internet, alert remains unsent.
Pre-condition	• Admin must be logged in.
Post-condition	Users receive the safety alert in real-time.

3.5.13 Filter & Sort Reports

This section describes the filter and sort reports process, detailed in Table 3.13

Table 3.13: UC-13: Filter & Sort Reports

Use Case Name	Filter & Sort Reports
Use Case ID	UC-13
Priority	Medium
Primary Business Actor	User, Admin
Other Stakeholders	System
Description	This use case allows users and admins to filter incident reports by time, category, and status for easier browsing.
Basic Flow	1. User/admin opens report feed or admin dashboard. 2. User/admin applies filters (date, category, status). 3. System updates the displayed reports based on filter criteria.
Alternative Flow	• If no matching reports, system shows an empty state.
Pre-condition	• Reports must be available in the system.
Post-condition	Filtered list of reports is displayed for easier review.

3.6 Sequence Diagrams

Sequence diagrams visually depict the concurrency of event exchanges through communication links between each of the system components and actors and/or external services. These sequencing diagrams depict how user actions will cause the system to respond via a request and return (response) path. In particular, the sequence diagrams for the Incident Reporting and Hotspot Detection System depict how the various components of the proposed solution (e.g., Flutter front end, Node.js back end and MongoDB database etc.) can work seamlessly with the various architectural "layers" of the software solution as well as the integration with third-party services, e.g., Cloudinary, E-Mail Service Providers etc.

3.6.1 Login/Signup

This section describes the login/signup process, detailed in figure 3.2

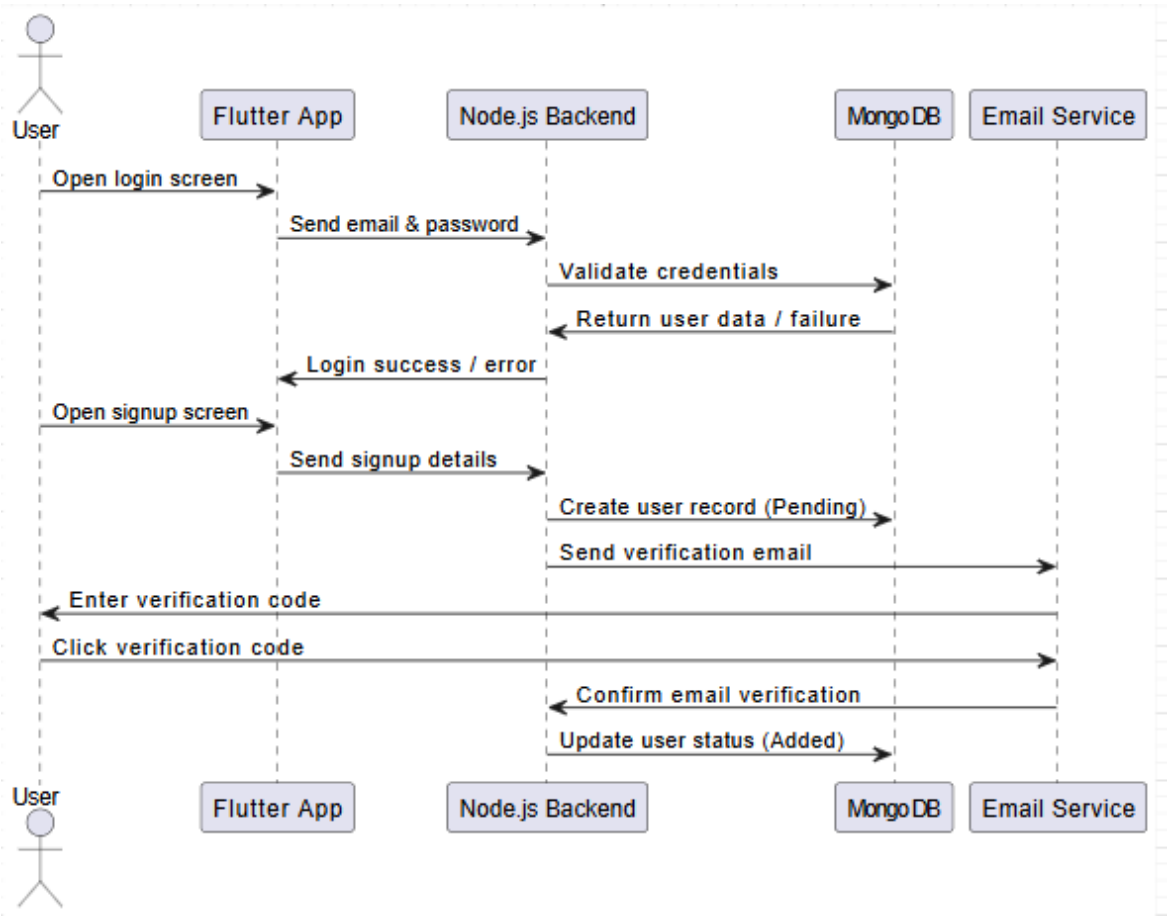

Figure 3.2: Login/Signup sequence Diagram

3.6.2 Report Incident

This section describes the incident reporting process, detailed in figure 3.3

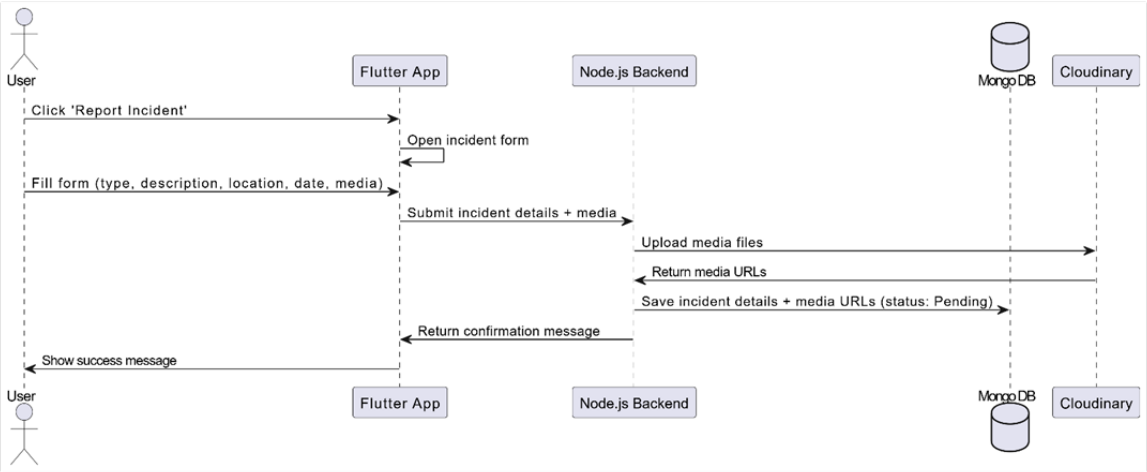

Figure 3.3: Report Incident Sequence diagram

3.6.3 Community-Based Report Verification

This section describes the voting process, detailed in figure 3.4

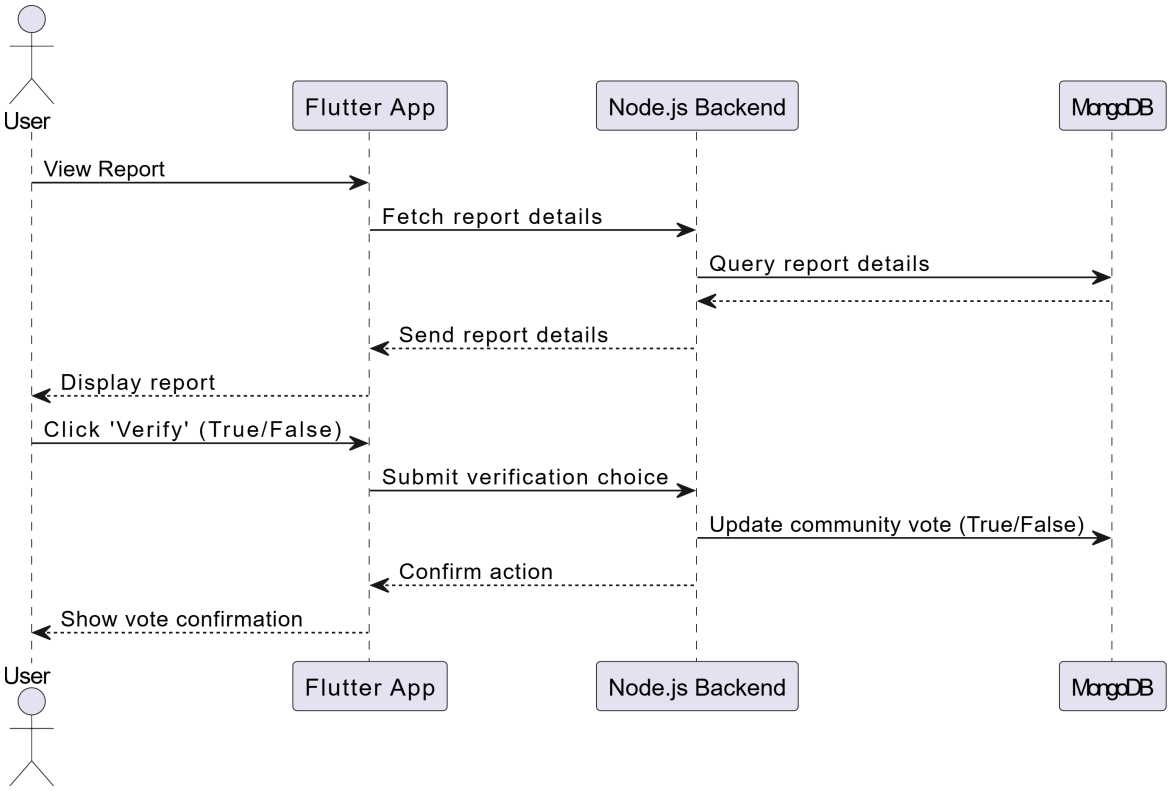

Figure 3.4: Community-Based Report Verification Sequence diagram

3.6.4 View Hotspot Map

This section describes the hotspot process, detailed in figure 3.5

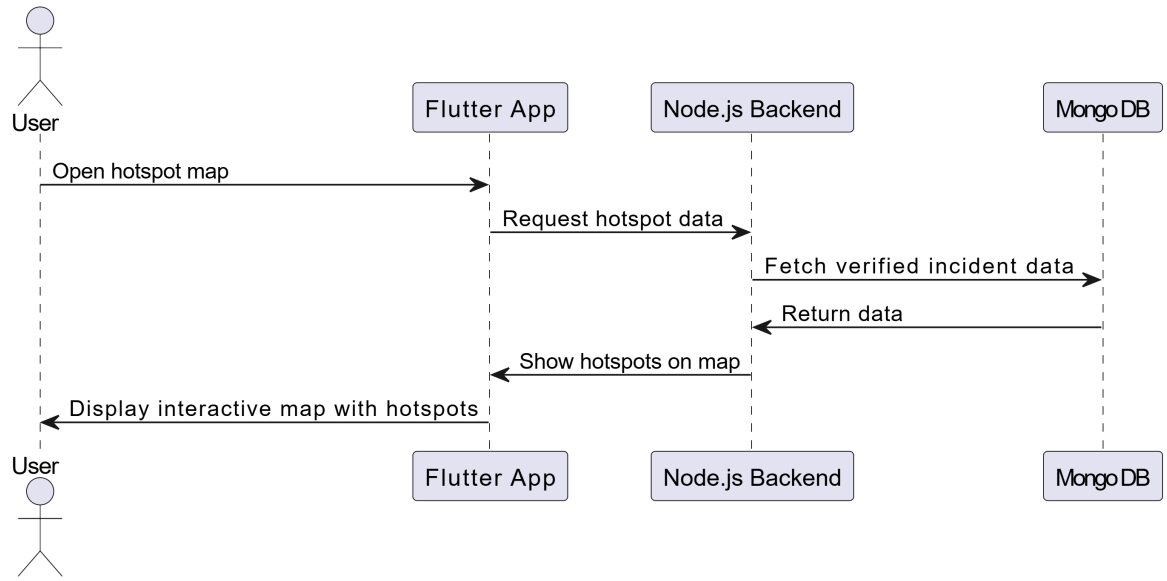

Figure 3.5: View Hotspot Map Sequence diagram

3.6.5 Visualize Incident Analytics

This section describes the analytics visualizing process, detailed in figure 3.6

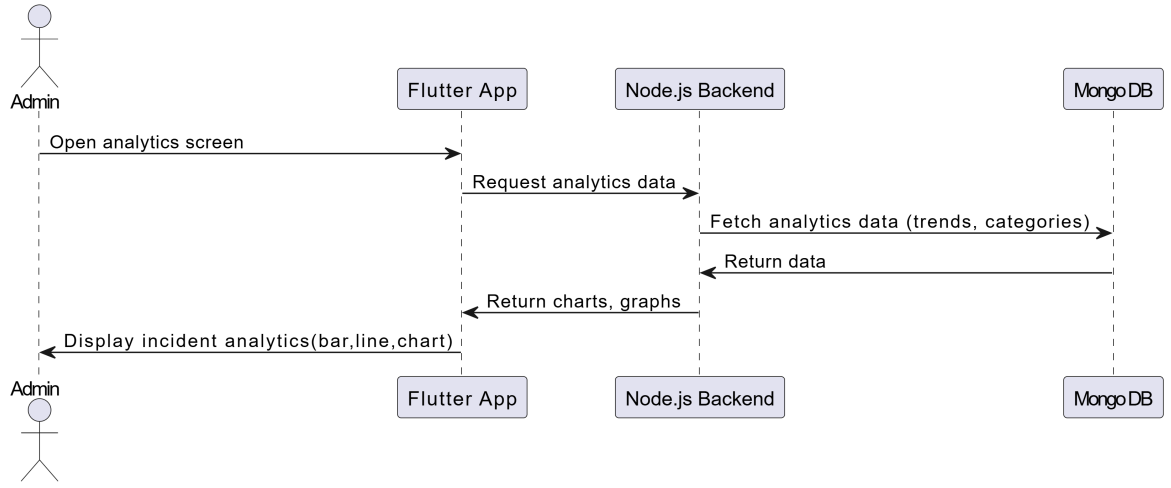

Figure 3.6: Visualize Incident Analytics Sequence diagram

3.6.6 Receive Real-Time Alerts

This section describes the notification process, detailed in figure 3.7

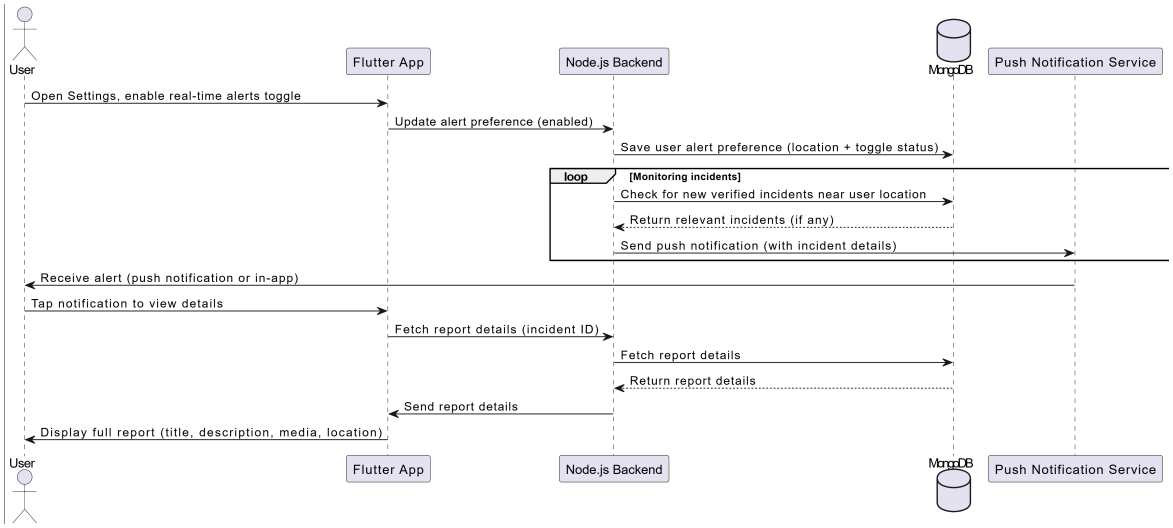

Figure 3.7: Receive Real-Time Alerts Sequence diagram

3.6.7 Monitor Reports

This section describes the monitoring reports process, detailed in figure 3.8

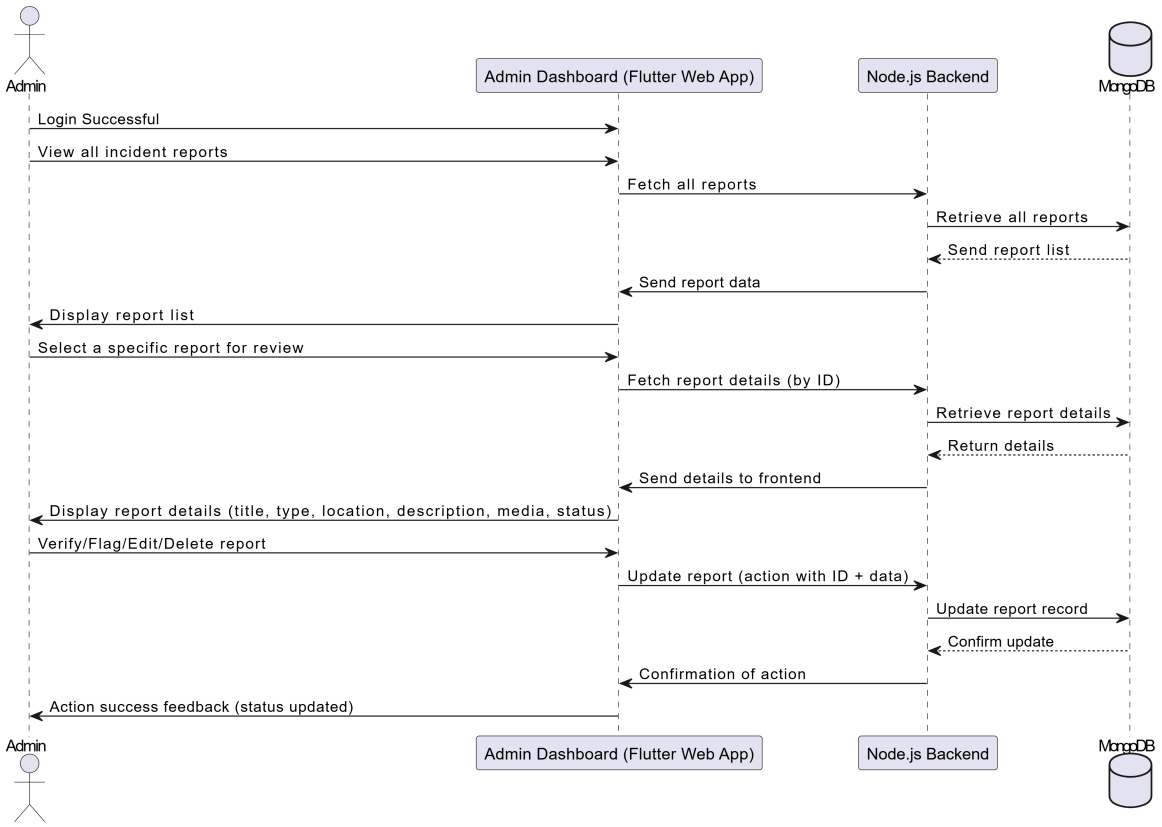

Figure 3.8: Monitor Reports Sequence diagram

3.6.8 User Management

This section describes the user management process, detailed in figure 3.9

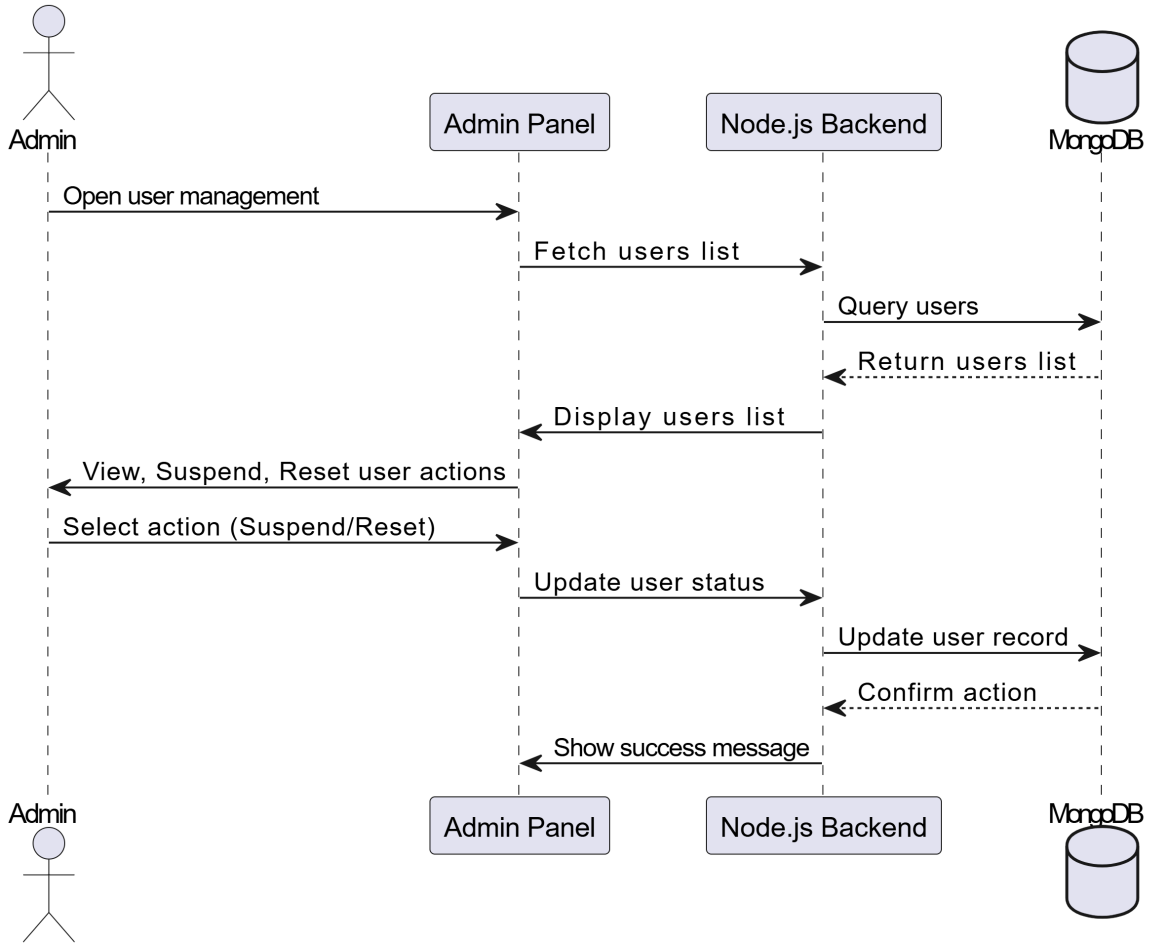

Figure 3.9: User Management Sequence diagram

3.6.9 Detect Fake Reports

This section describes the fake report detection process, detailed in figure 3.10

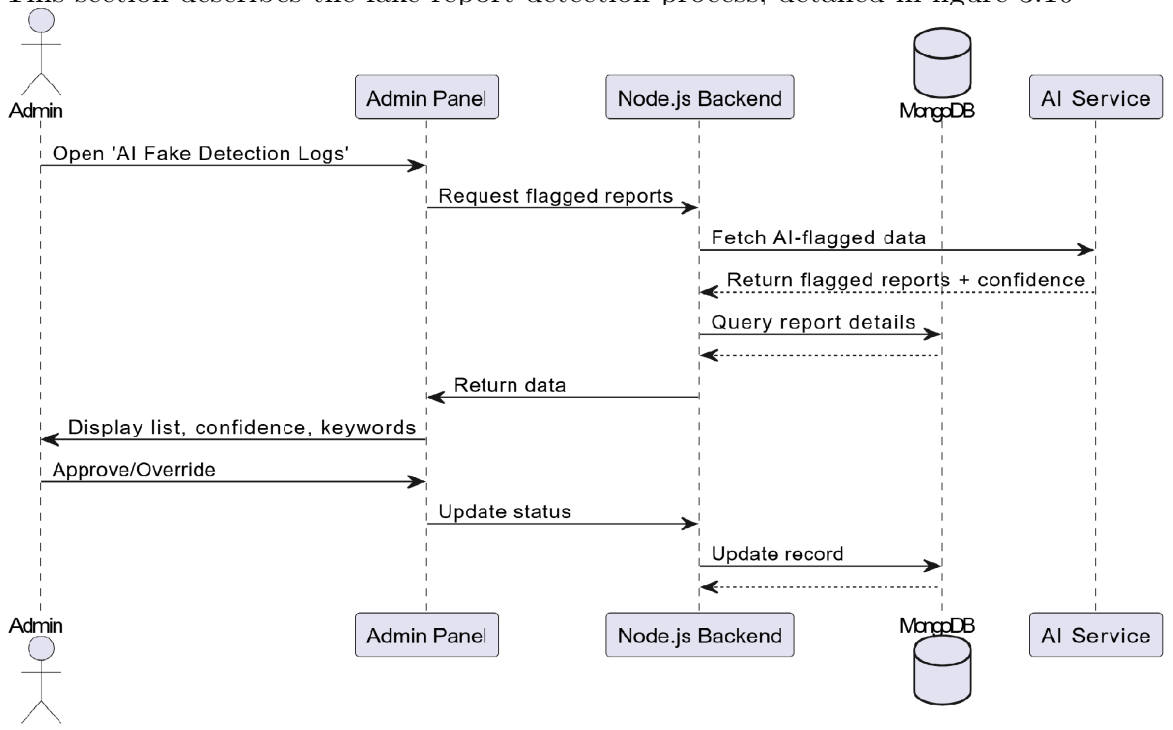

Figure 3.10: Detect Fake Reports Sequence diagram

3.6.10 Predict Hotspot

This section describes the hotspot prediction process, detailed in figure 3.11

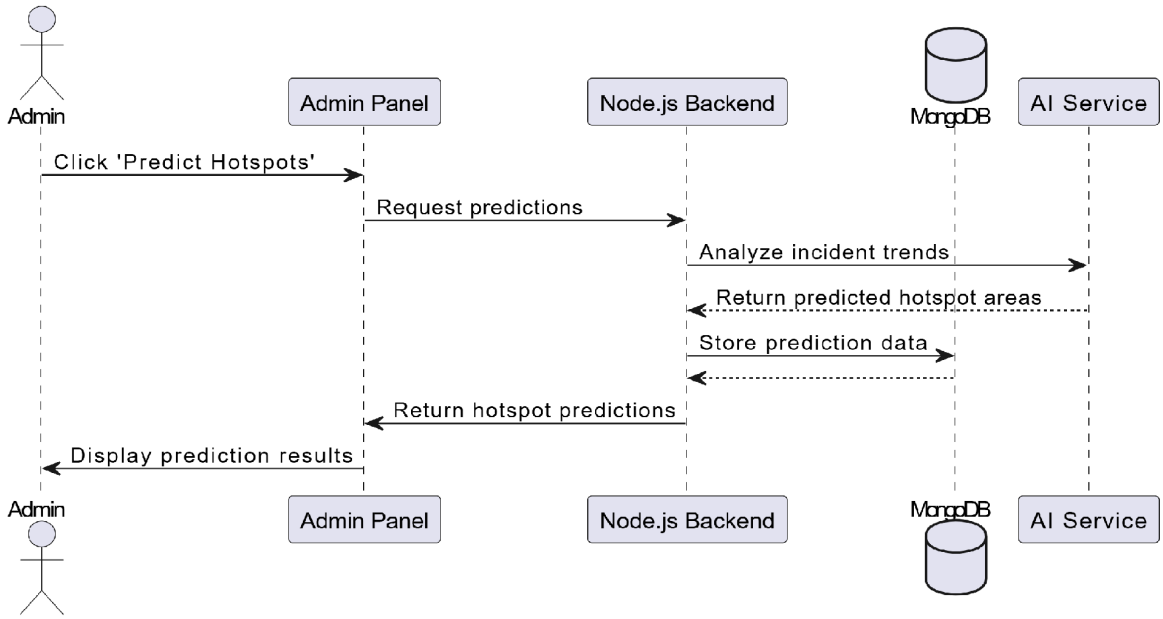

Figure 3.11: Predict Hotspot Sequence diagram

3.6.11 Analyze Incident Trends

This section describes the trends analysis of incident process, detailed in figure 3.12

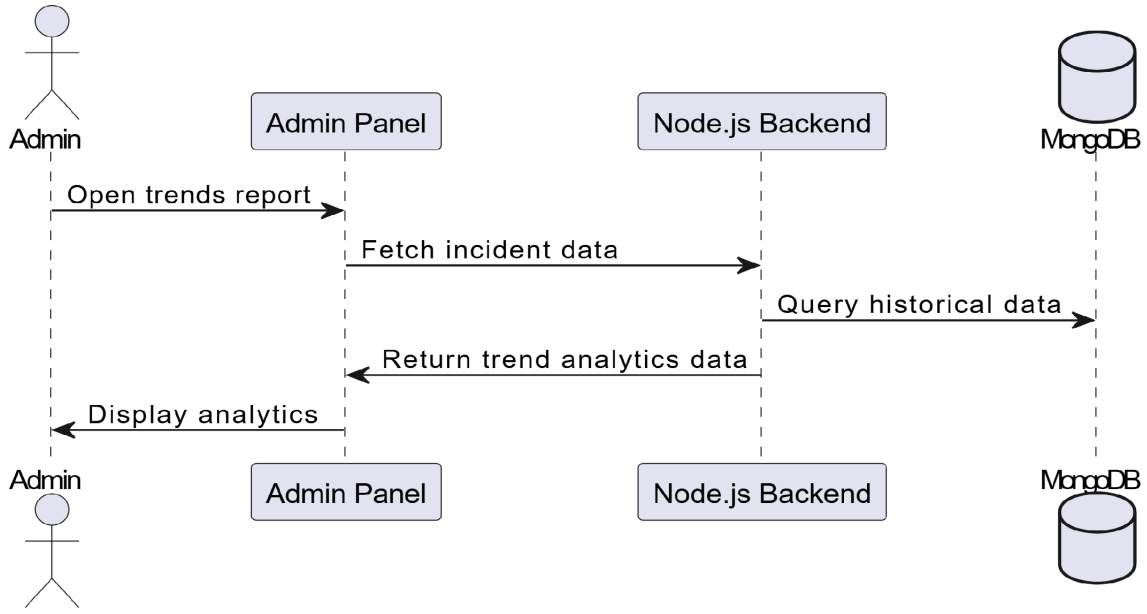

Figure 3.12: Analyze Incident Trends Sequence diagram

3.6.12 Send Safety Alerts

This section describes the safety notification process, detailed in figure 3.13

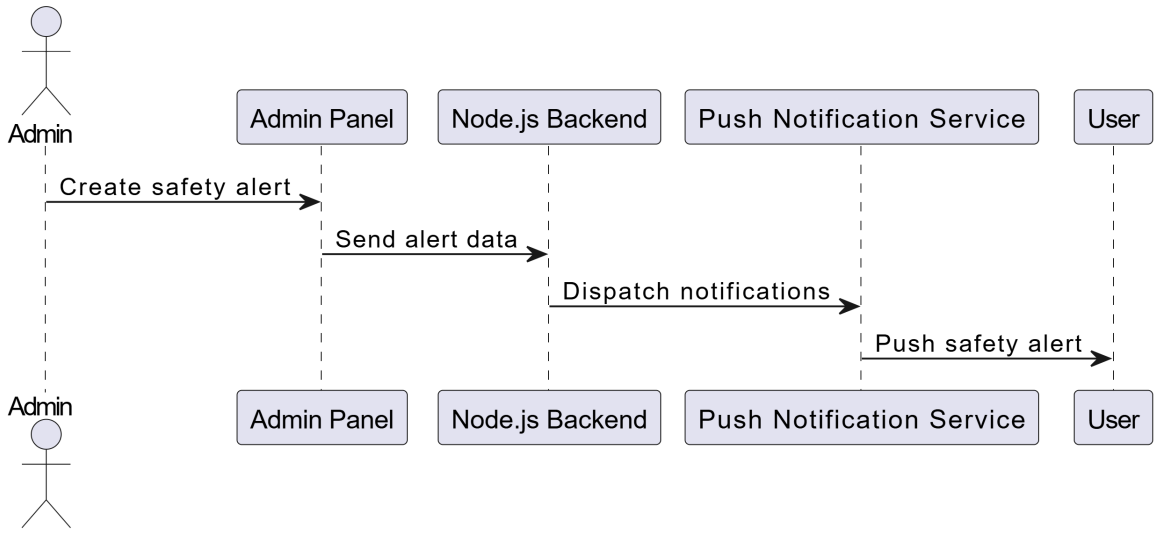

Figure 3.13: Send Safety Alerts Sequence diagram

3.6.13 Filter And Sort Reports

This section describes the filter and sort reports process, detailed in figure 3.14

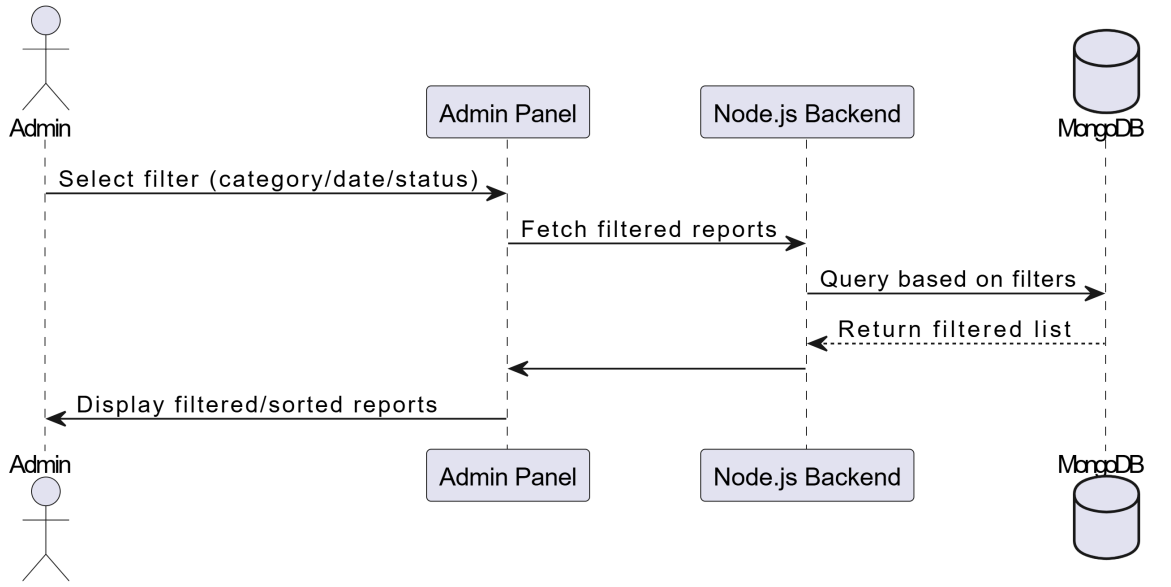

Figure 3.14: Filter And Sort Reports Sequence diagram

Chapter 4

Design

System design is an important part of the Incident Reporting And Hotspot Detection project. It describes in detail how the system's parts will work together. The system is structured into three core modules, each playing a vital role in ensuring the functionality and efficiency of the Safety-driven Incident Reporting And Hotspot Detection. The modules are:

The three primary entities are Users (the public and journalists), Admins (the moderators), and the AI-Powered Engine itself (the core functionality). Users report incidents , whilst Admins manage the incident reports, user accounts and manage critical application settings. The AI-Powered Engine provides advanced capabilities and services including: false report detection, advanced predictive analysis and real-time data processing.

4.1 System Architecture

System architecture represents the application as a high-level logical representation of the system. It illustrates the major components and their relationships. Figure 4.1 shows the architecture of our application. The architecture is structured into three main layers:

- **Presentation Layer:** The Flutter front-end is designed to provide an interactive and responsive interface for users on mobile devices.
- **Business Layer:** The Node.js backend is used here as the central logic processor, with AI services for processing incident reports as well as detecting fraudulent data and creating predictive hotspot analytics.
- **Database Layer:** Data is stored in a structured manner using MongoDB, while media files will be stored using Cloudinary to ensure scalability and security when managing data.

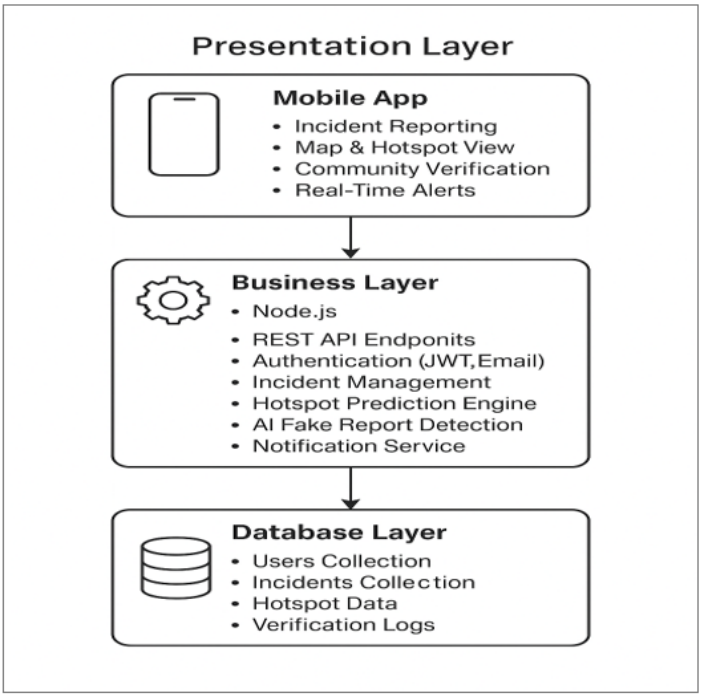

Figure 4.1: System Architecture

4.2 Design Methodology

The design approach used for Incident Reporting And Hotspot Detection is Agile, which is an iterative and dynamic method of software development. Agile methodology encourages flexibility, collaboration, and responsiveness to changes during the course of development. The design process is iterative and incremental in nature, enabling constant refinement and improvement of the system design. The design process for each iteration depends on the preceding one, taking feedback and improvement into consideration. User stories and feedback are part of the design process, so that the system is designed to meet the needs and expectations of the end users.

4.2.1 Mobile App Frontend

- **Technology:** Flutter (Dart)
- **Details:** Frontend of the app is implemented using Flutter, which offers a consistent and responsive interface on Android platforms. It supports smooth animations, widget-based construction of UI, and real-time interactivity. Frontend supports Users to register, login, report/view/verify incident, and handle profiles efficiently.

4.2.2 Bussiness Logic And Backend Services

- **Backend Services Overview:** The backend acts as the core of the application, ensuring secure data management, seamless communication, and real-time responses.
- **Technology Stack and Responsibilities:**

  - **Node.js Backend:** Responsible for handling user authentication, incident submission, and communication with the database systems.
  - **Data Persistence (MongoDB):** Utilized to manage incident data, user profiles, and location details, ensuring system scalability and security.
  - **Machine Learning Models:** Integrated to process incident data for critical AI-driven insights, including hotspot prediction, trend analysis, and anomaly detection.

- **API and Real-Time Services:**
  - **API Layer:** Provides services to users, specifically for instant alerts according to location.

- **Core Business Logic and Security Management:**
  - **Incident Verification:** Each reported incident undergoes verification through Admin, LLMs-based analysis and community feedback mechanisms before being published.

4.3 Activity Diagram

Our system's activity diagram describes a flowchart with various tasks and projects throughout the project implementation. It can also illustrate the actions flow and the control of the process in different instances as attributed to the user, admin. Every user has his own funtions related to the actions within the system, including login, activities, logout. This brings a good understanding of the interconnection of the activities and hence a good definition of the relation between the components as well as the relation between the actors and the components.

4.3.1 Fake Report Detection

The activity diagram in the figure 4.2 given below displays the multi-step Incident Verification Workflow in the AI-Powered Engine.

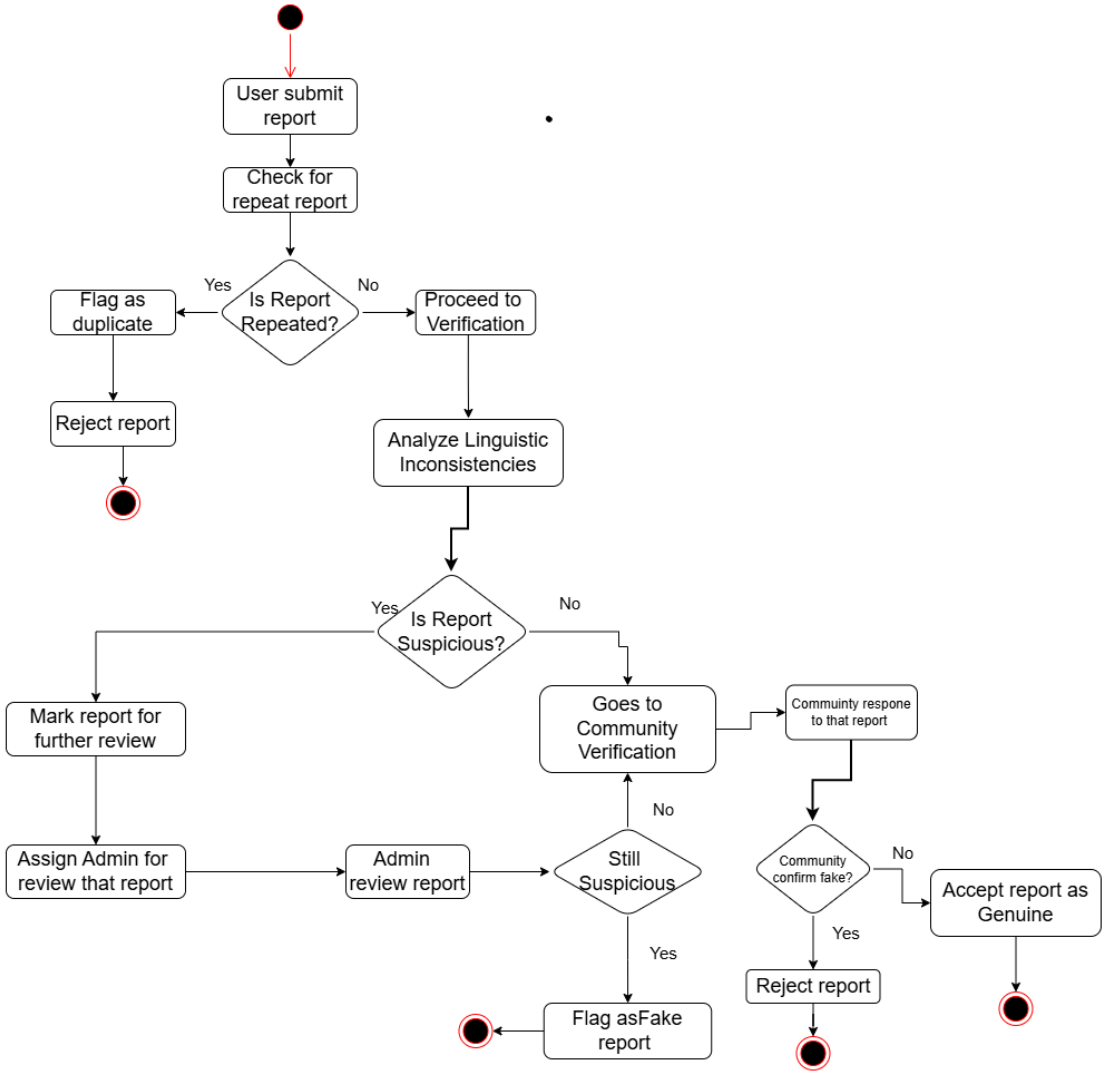

Figure 4.2: Fake Report Detection activity diagram

4.3.2 Report Incident

The activity diagram in the figure 4.3 given below describes us through the many steps in our Incident Verification Workflow, which is the intelligent backbone of the AI-Powered Engine.

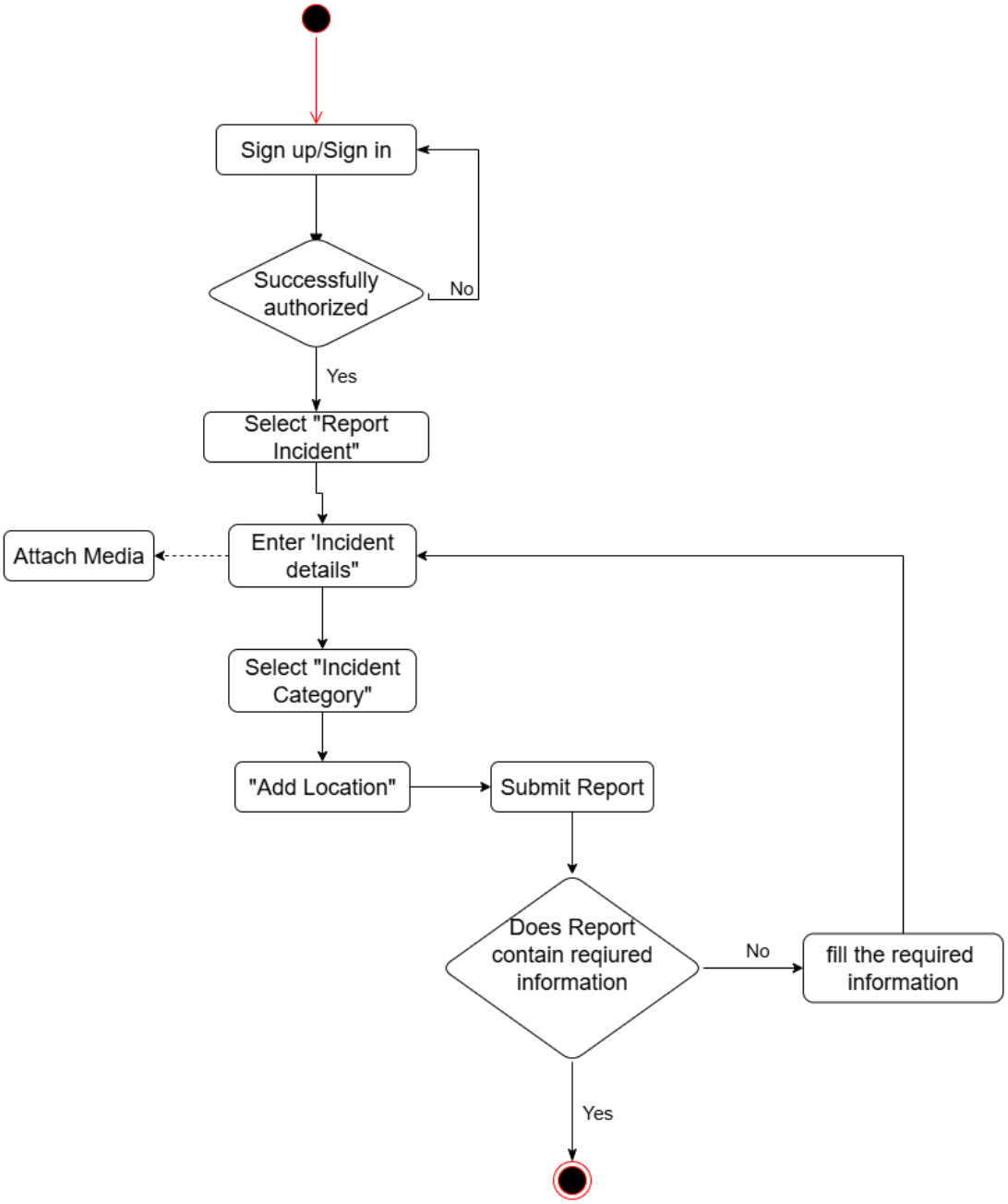

Figure 4.3: Report Incident Activity Diagram

4.3.3 Hotspot Detection

The activity diagram in figure 4.4 given below outlines the Hotspot Detection and Alert Workflow.

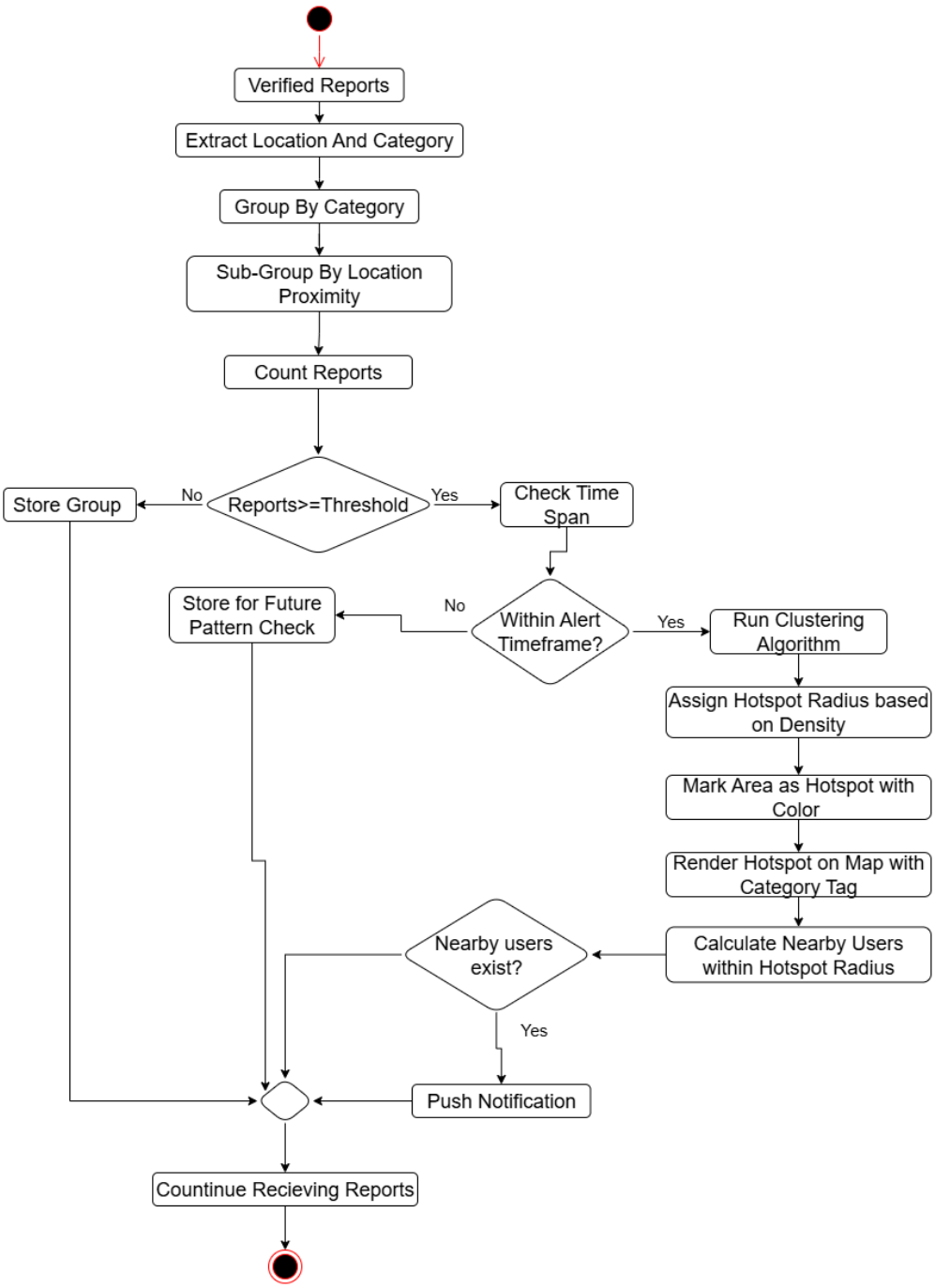

Figure 4.4: Hotspot Detection Activity Diagram

4.4 Database Design

In the section of Database Design, the data relationships and structural framework will allow for efficient retrieval, storage, and management of all the information in this system. The designs for data schemas to define the following will be included: user profiles, incident report, and predictive analytics, all with appropriate integrity and scalability for generating data using an appropriate MongoDB architecture system (see figure 4.5).

4.4.1 Users

Citizens are anonymous users that engage with the application by reporting incident and receiving safety alerts. Each user has important attributes such as a UserID, Name, Email, Password, and PhoneNumber. Additional attributes are stored as Metadata including ImageURL, CreatedOnDate, UpdatedOnDate, and status flags indicating whether their account is Active or Deleted. A user can produce many incident reports, receive many system-generated notifications, and upload media related to each submission.

4.4.2 Admin

The Admin entity is composed of system administrators and moderators that monitor the integrity of a platform and handle reports. An Admin has multiple attributes that uniquely identify them, including an AdminID (unique identifier), AdminName, Email, Password and PhoneNumber. Additionally, Admins have Role and Privilege designations associated with their accounts, as well as timestamps indicating when the account was created and last updated. Administrators are primarily responsible for verifying, editing, flagging or deleting incident reports, and for managing user accounts. In addition, they are responsible for sending important safety alerts to all members of the community.

4.4.3 Incidents

The incident entity is a database that contains detailed information on incidents reported by users. Each incident report is identified by a distinct Incident ID and includes other attributes, such as Title, Description, and Date/Time of occurrence. In addition to the above, incident reports have several attributes that help streamline the processing of incident reports, provide credibility to the user reporting the incident, and identify the severity of the incident through the use of an Urgency Level, a system-generated Fake Score, and a Status. Each incident will also have its own set of administrative metadata attributes (Verified By, dates and times of account creation, and incident report status flags).Incident entities also link the incident to the user who reported it (Created By User ID), categorize the incident by geographic location and category, enable the uploading of multiple media files, and allow for a period of time to allow verification of the incident by both the community and the system administrator.

4.4.4 Media

Stores files (images, videos) attached to incidents. It's attributes are: MediaID, IncidentID, MediaType, FileURL, CreatedOnDate, UpdatedOnDate, Active, Deleted.It's relationship is that each media entry is linked to a specific incident.

4.4.5 Notifications

Stores system and safety notifications sent to users. It's attributes are: NotificationID, Title, Body, Type, CreatedOnDate, CreatedBy, Active, Deleted.It's relationships is, sent to a user. May relate to a specific incident or hotspot.

4.4.6 Verifications

Represents community or admin verification of incidents.It's attributes are: VerificationID, IncidentID, CreatedByUserID, Vote, Method, Reason, CreatedOnDate, Active, Deleted. It's relationship is linked to an incident and the verifying user.

4.4.7 IncidentCategory

Stores categories of incidents. It's attributes are: CategoryID, CategoryName, ColorCode, CreatedOnDate, UpdatedOnDate.It's relationship is an incident belongs to a single category.

4.4.8 Location

Represents geographical details of an incident or hotspot.It's attributes are: LocationID, AreaName, City, Province, Country, Latitude, Longitude, CreatedOnDate, UpdatedOnDate. Its relationship is linked to incidents and hotspot predictions.

4.4.9 Hotspot Prediction

Represents predicted high-risk areas based on incident patterns.It's attributes are: HotspotID, LocationID, RiskLevel, StartDate, EndDate, CreatedBy, CreatedOnDate, Active, Deleted. Its relationship is that each hotspot is tied to a location.

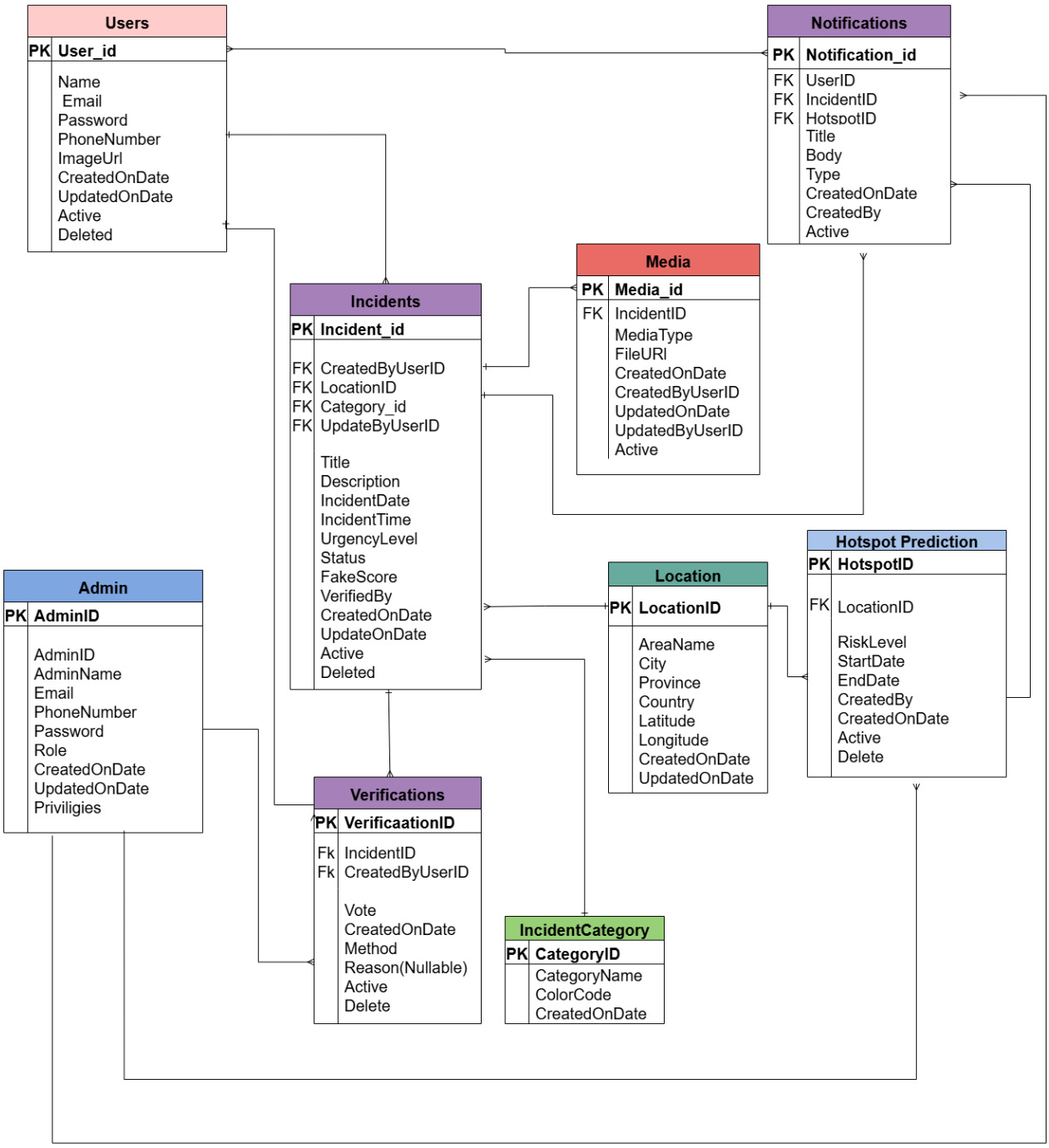

Figure 4.5: Entity Relationship Diagram

4.5 App Design

In this section, we have described the layout and functionality of each page or component that is present in our system's user interface. Here is the highlight of the App design for some pages designed:

4.5.1 Login/Signup

This figure display the authentication of user panel (Figure 4.6).

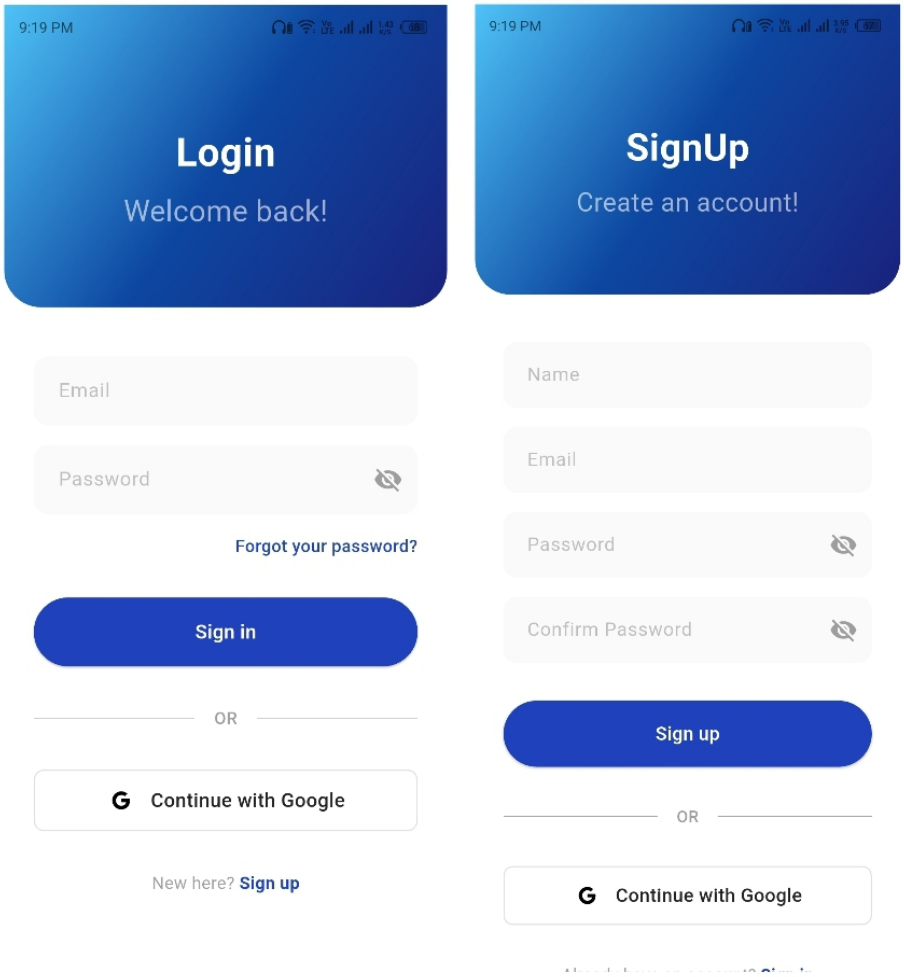

Figure 4.6: Login/Signup

4.5.2 Home Screen

This figure display the home screen of user panel(Figure 4.7).

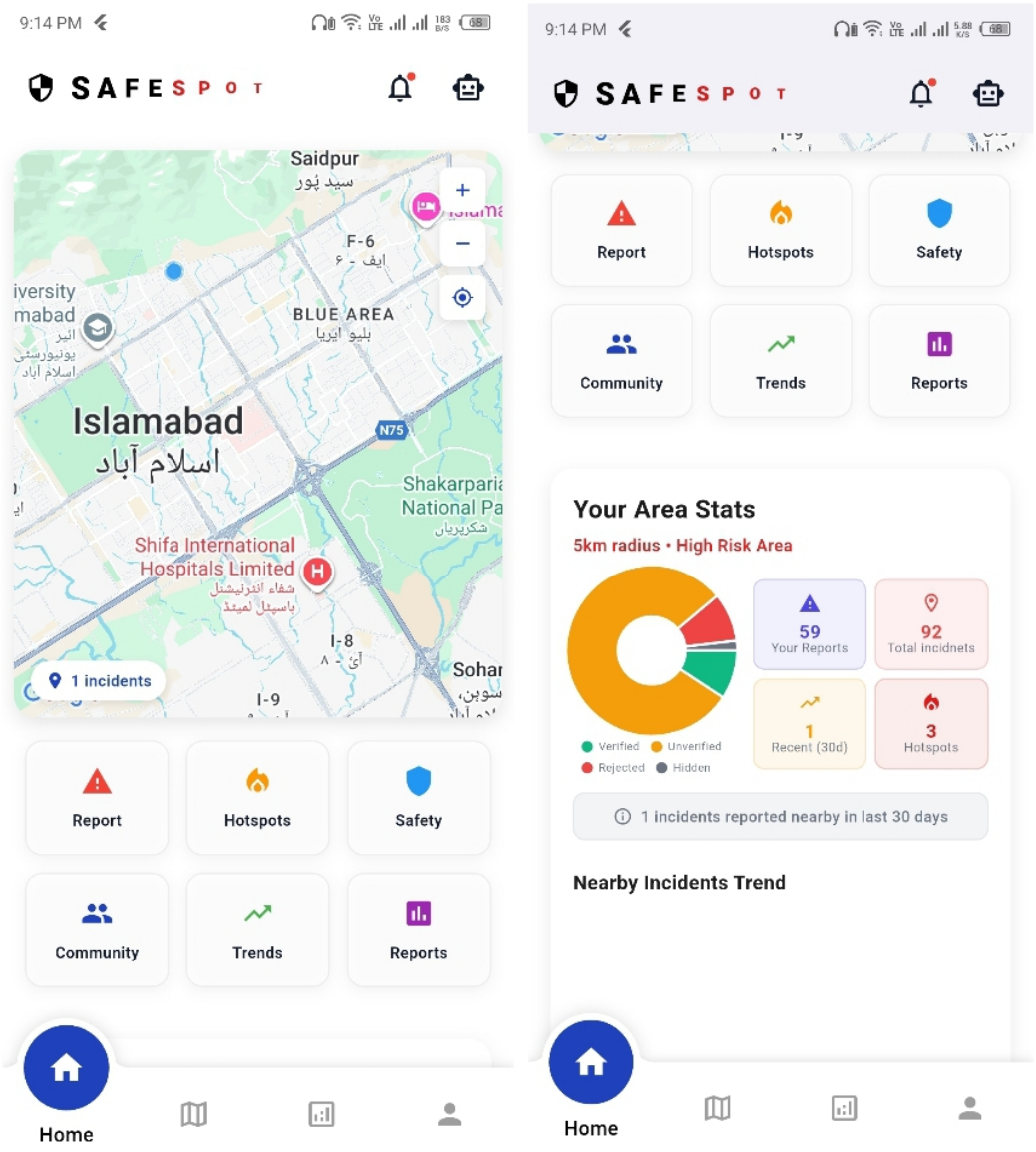

Figure 4.7: Home Screen

4.5.3 Incident Report

This figure display the report submit screen of user panel(Figure 4.8).

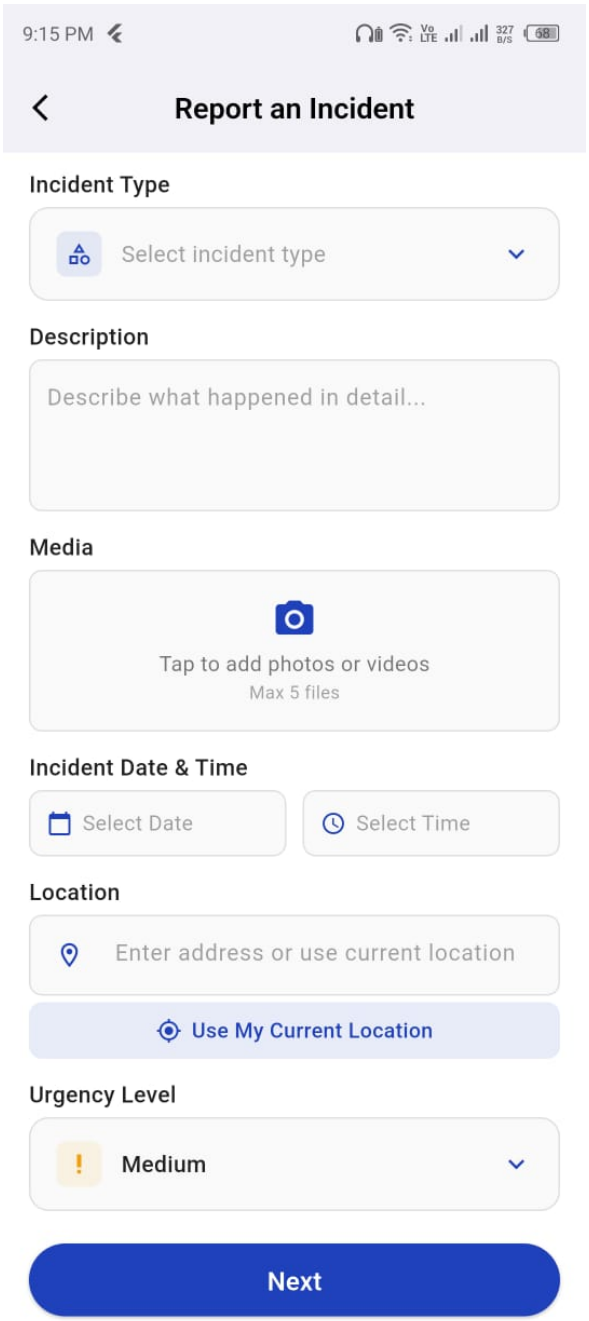

Figure 4.8: Incident Report

4.5.4 Community Verification

This figure display the voting of user panel(Figure 4.9).

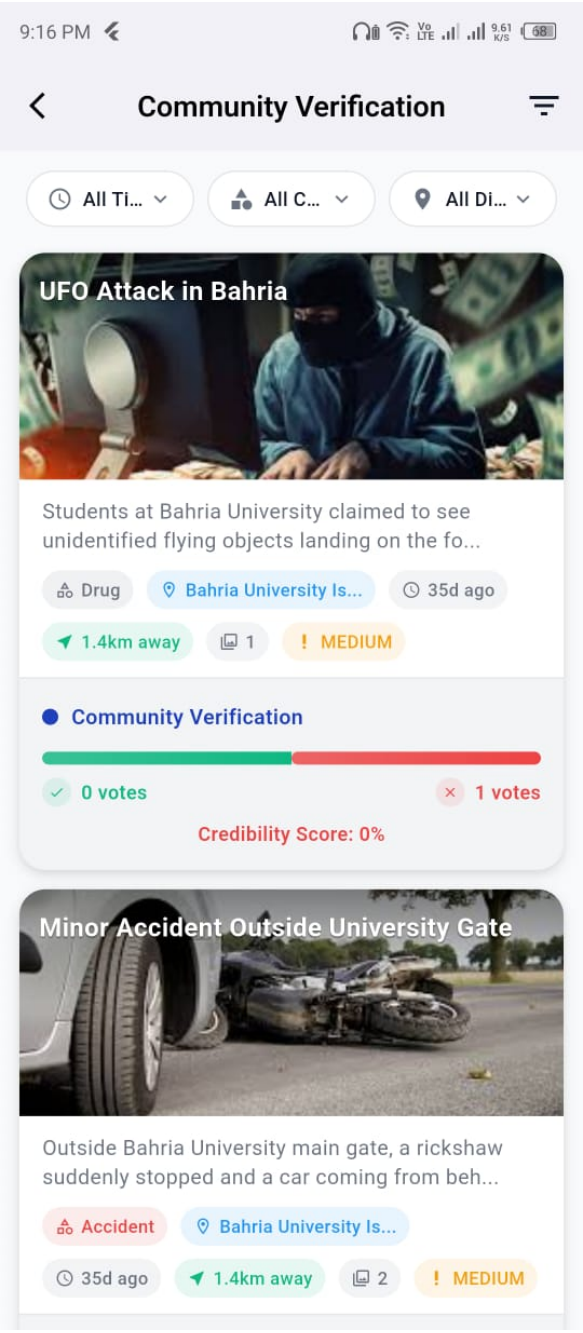

Figure 4.9: Community Verification

4.5.5 Incident Detail

This figure display the incident detail screen of user panel(Figure 4.10).

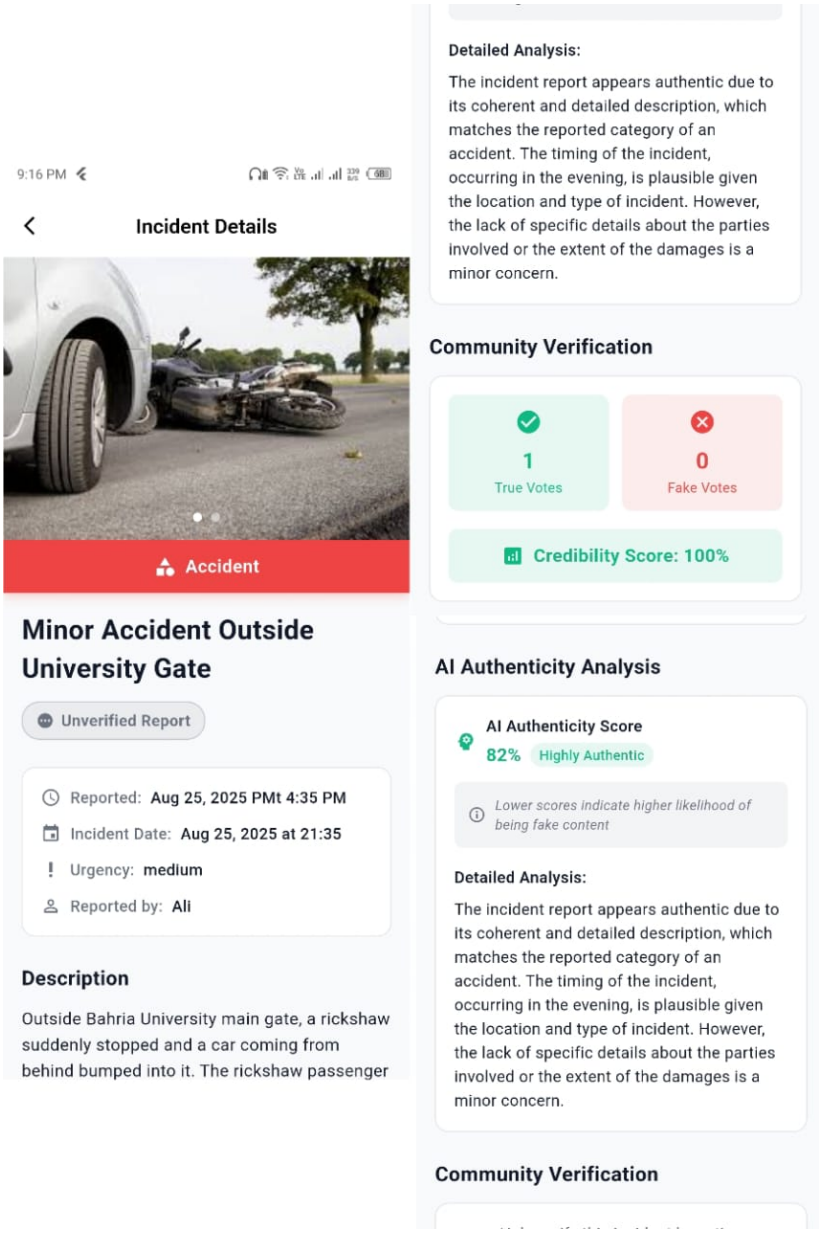

Figure 4.10: Incident Detail

4.5.6 My Reports

This figure display the user own reports screen of user panel(Figure 4.11).

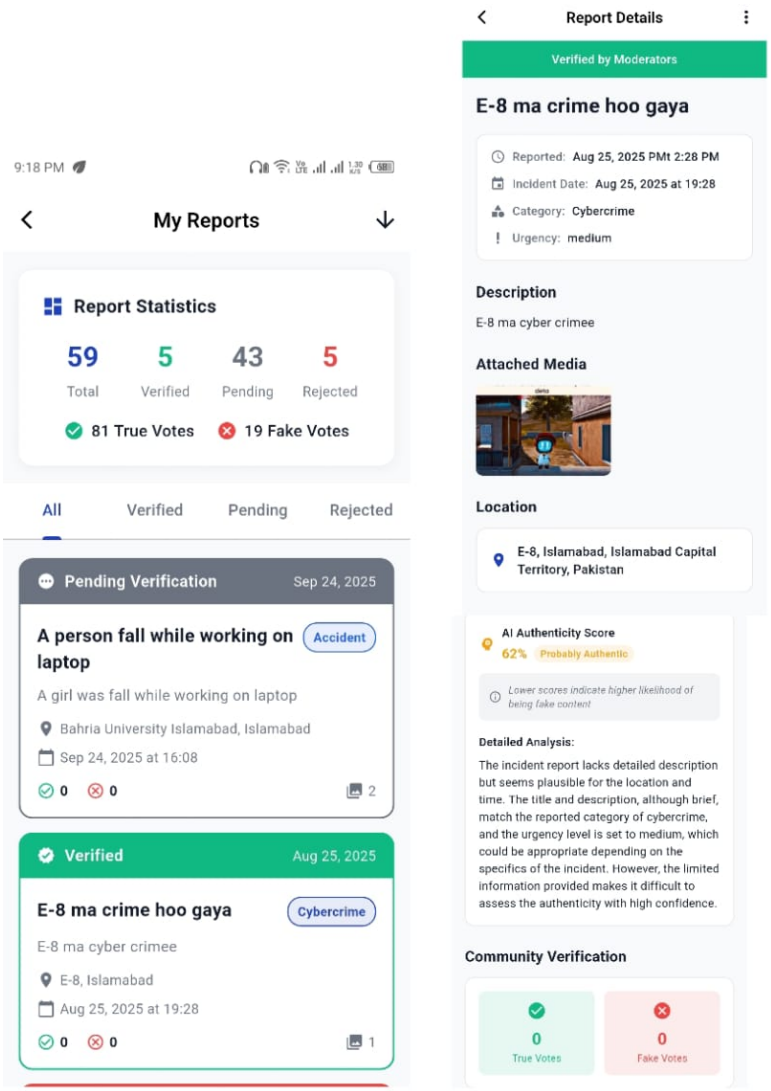

Figure 4.11: My Reports

4.5.7 Dashboard

This figure display the trends analysis dashboard screen of user panel(Figure 4.12).

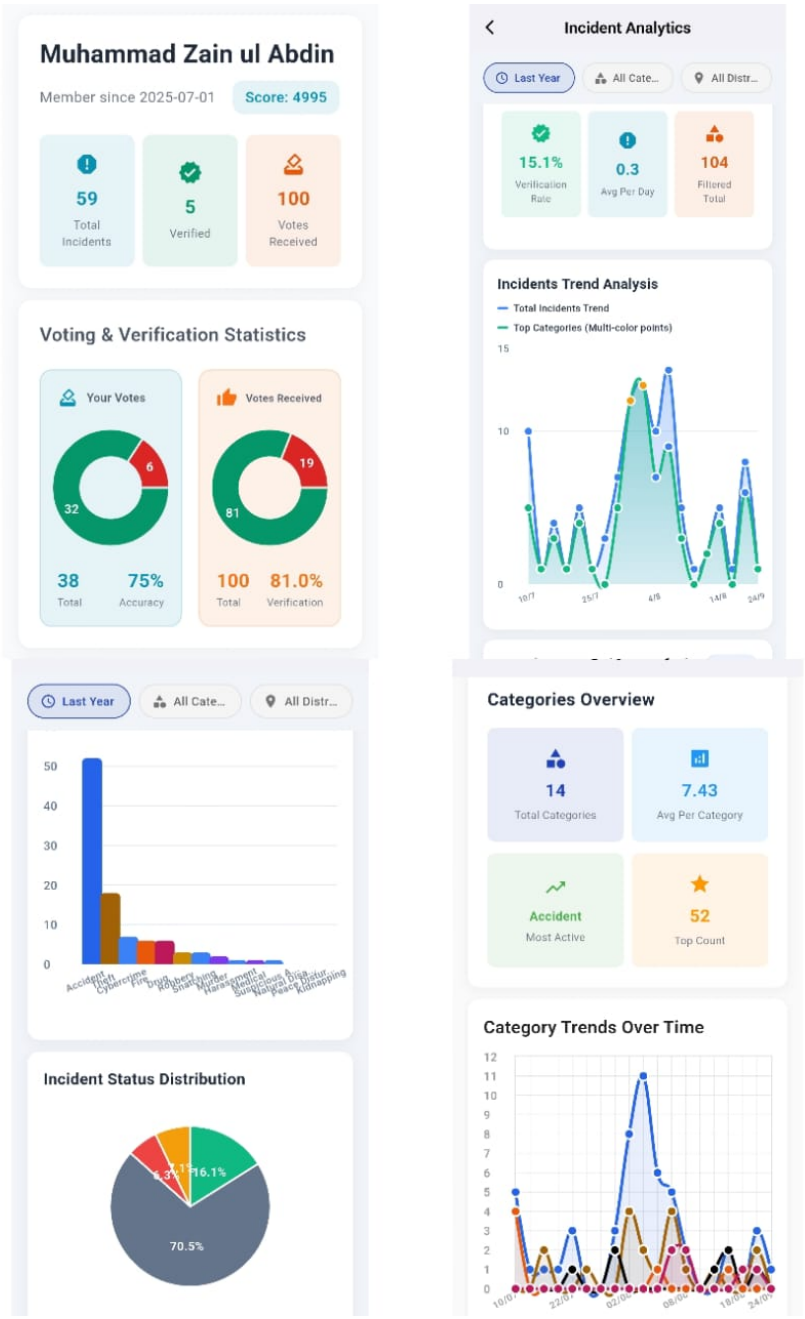

Figure 4.12: Dashboard

4.5.8 Notifications

This figure display the notification screen of user panel(Figure 4.13).

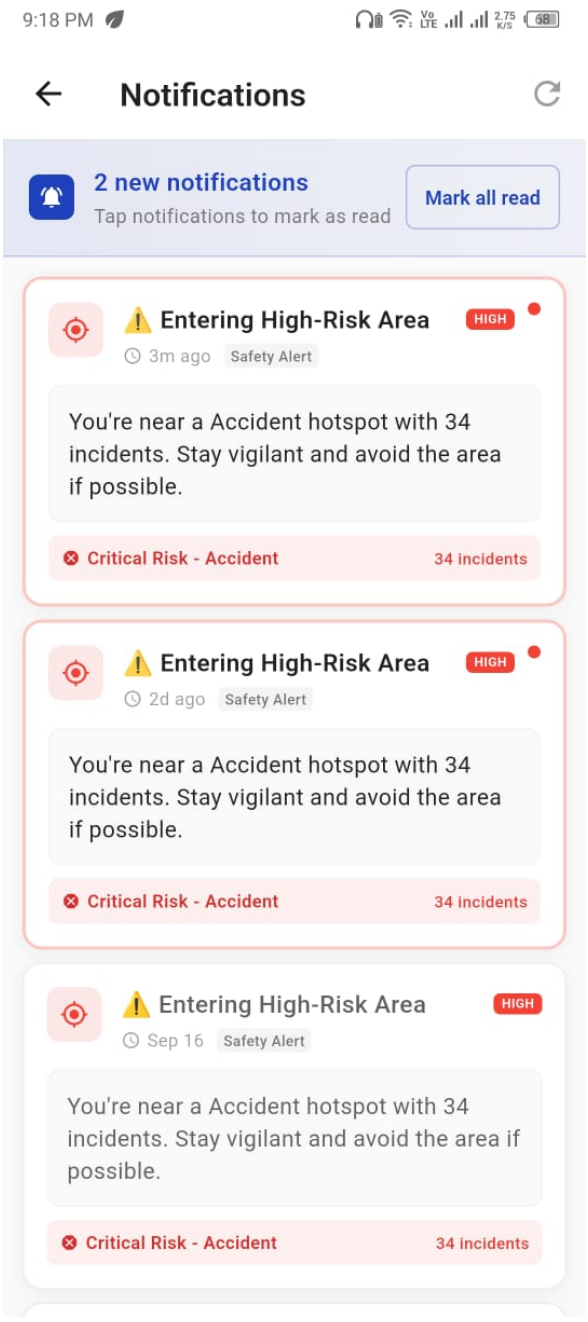

Figure 4.13: Notification

4.5.9 Hotspot

This figure display the hotspot detection screen of user panel(Figure 4.14).

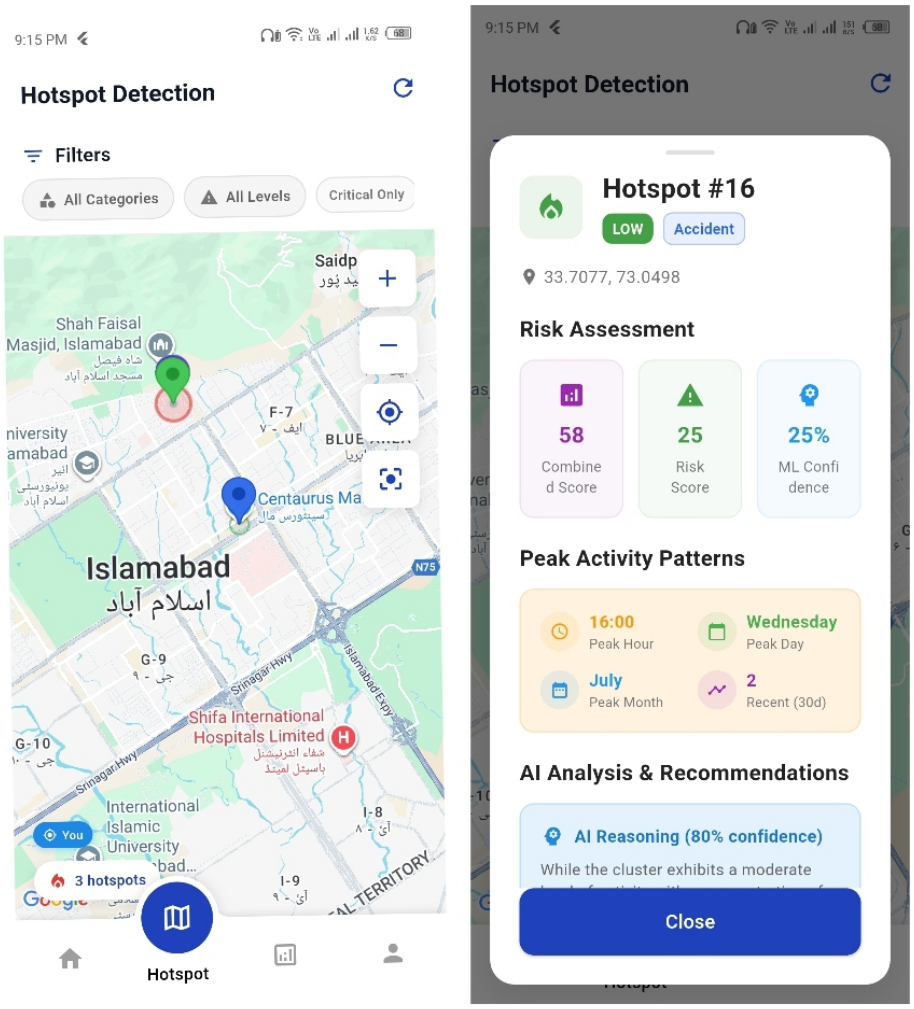

Figure 4.14: Hotspot

4.5.10 Profile

This figure display the Profile screen of users (Figure 4.15).

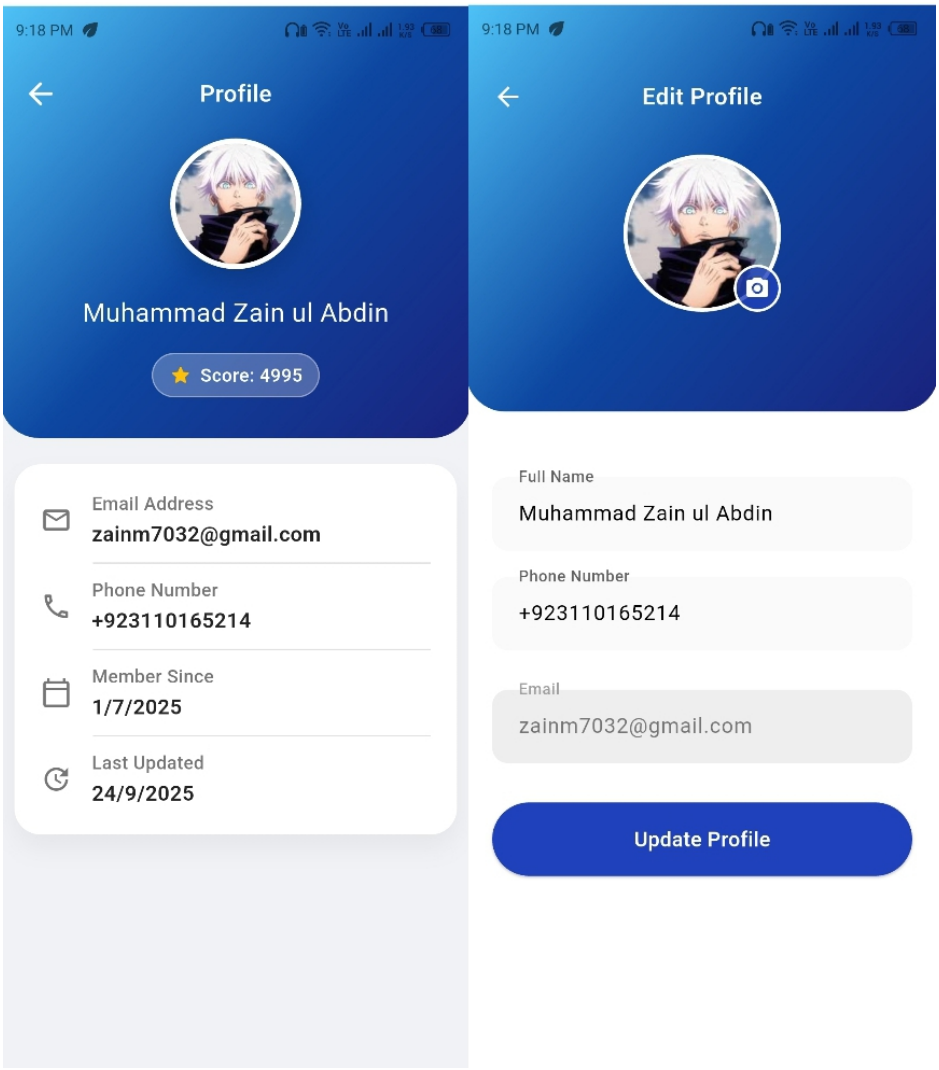

Figure 4.15: Profile

Chapter 5

System Implementation

This chapter outlines the implementation stage of SafeSpot mobile app, such as the strategies, technologies, and tools employed to transform the system's design into a functional solution. The implementation entailed translating the requirements and architecture into actual code. The aim was to provide a seamless user experience and effective management for SafeSpot application.

5.1 Tools and Technologies:

The implementation of SafeSpot is a selected set of tools and technologies in order to maintain seamless functionality, scalability, and performance. Here is a descriptive overview of the main tools used:

5.1.1 Flutter (frontend Development)

Flutter, which is an open-source UI framework built by Google, was used as the first choice to create SafeSpot. Flutter allows developing cross-platform applications (iOS, Android) from one codebase and hence is well-suited for SafeSpot. With this framework, natively compiled applications were developed, maintaining high performance with a uniform experience on all platforms. Implementation of the Dart programming language in Flutter guaranteed quick execution, seamless animation, and a good collection of customizable widgets, which were imperative for creating SafeSpot user-friendly interface. Some of the crucial parts, including the screens for user registration/login, home screen, Incident report screen, and Community-verification screen, Hotspot screen, Dashboard screen,Safety screen were created by using Flutter.

5.1.2 Visual Studio Code

VS Code is the IDE that we are utilising for Our Application. This IDE is used because it has a more user-friendly UI than other software development environments. The user only needs to download the necessary dependencies for the technology in the Vs code, and after installing them, they may work without difficulty even if there is no internet connection. The key benefit of live servers is that they let users to quickly and easily check the real-time results of their applications using VS code.

5.1.3 MongoDB And Node JS(Backend-as-a-Service)

MongoDB, a NoSQL document-oriented database and Node JS API was utilized to manage the backend operations for SafeSpot, including user profiles, incident reports,

verification data, community feedback, location and notifications. MongoDB's flexible schema structure allowed efficient handling of diverse data models, while its scalability ensured smooth performance as the user base grew. The backend handled authentication and authorization using secure mechanisms, while MongoDB stored and managed user credentials, incident details, location details and activity logs. Real-time updates and status changes were supported through efficient database queries and integration with the backend, ensuring that changes in reports, verification status, and alerts were reflected promptly on the platform. MongoDB's reliability and scalability played a critical role in maintaining the performance and growth of the application.

5.1.4 Google Maps API (Location-Based Services)

To improve location-based functions like Incidents, Hotspot detection, Google Maps API was incorporated into SafeSpot. The API offers GPS-based tracking, map display, and geofencing,(which was paid we using a real time location) users to view nearby reported incidents and high-risk zones around them. With the use of the API, the application showed interactive maps where users can track incidents in real-time, identify hotspots, and receive guidance for safety.

5.1.5 Push Notifications (Firebase Cloud Messaging)

Push notifications were used via Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM) to keep users engaged with real-time updates. Notifications notify about newly reported incidents, hotspot warnings, and system alerts, ensuring that users receive timely alerts of critical platform activities. This increases user interaction and prevents key updates from being missed.

5.2 Methodology

Implementation of SafeSpot used an Agile model of development, where development was carried out iteratively in small sprints. Development in each sprint was centered around delivering individual functional modules with continuous feedback integrated into it. This helped our team to make rapid changes according to changing requirements and issues.

Processes Adopted During Development: During this project, Agile methods were used to create a framework of various processes to encourage successful development. Sprints were divided into two week time periods to enable the development life cycle to run smoothly, while also allowing time for each Sprint to focus on delivering specific modules; user authentication, incident reporting, hotspot detection, fake report filtration, and the Admin Dashboard. To ensure that all team members were aware of what each team member was doing and to be able to address any immediate roadblocks, the Team held Daily Standups. During each Stand-up, each team member was able to communicate what they had accomplished, and were assigned new tasks for the upcoming day.
After completing a Sprint, there was a Sprint Review in which the team presented their accomplishments to their Supervisor (Sir Ali Irfan), and gathered feedback to make improvements as to what could be improved on in the next Sprint. Based on this feedback, the team created Action Items for their next Sprint and refined their overall Development Roadmap.

5.3 Development Phases

The implementation of the system was broken down into distinct phases, beginning from environment setup to integration and testing of all major features.

5.3.1 Phase 1: Foundation Setup

The project's first stage was built using Flutter, Node.js and MongoDB as its back-end technologies in order to create a cross-platform application, as well as to implement a secure authentication system that allowed users to register and log into the platform using their email addresses and passwords. At the same time, the login/register screens and user profile screen were designed to be simple and intuitive for the user experience. The completion of this phase resulted in the user profile feature, which allowed users to edit their personal information and access their account information in one location.

5.3.2 Phase 2: Core Functionality

In this phase the establishment of core functionalities for the platform occurred with the introduction of an incident reporting feature. Incident reports enable users to provide detailed information such as location, category, and multimedia. To improve situational awareness, an interactive map interface was created. This allows for the identification of incidents near to the user, as well as enables users to access incident specifics.This stage utilized a backend architecture based upon the technologies of Node.js and MongoDB to synchronize user profiles, verification statuses and notifications in real-time, across all devices. The analytic capabilities of the system were further enhanced by adding machine learning-based hot spot detection technology, enabling prediction of high-risk areas, and adding a community verification hub allowing users to validate or flag reports, which increases the overall accuracy and reliability of the system.

5.3.3 Phase 3: Advanced Features

During this phase of product development we implemented the Google Maps API to visually display incidents and hot spots in real-time and dynamically based upon each user's current physical location. In order to create a more proactive approach to keeping users safe, we added an additional component to guide users as they navigate through high risk areas predicted via our hotspot prediction model. An entire admin panel was created to encompass and centralize the administration of the entire system; it provides administrators with the ability to review and process verification requests, the ability (or obligation) to review user-initiated reports, the ability to add hotspots manually, the ability to send emergency notifications, and the ability to discuss systemic errors across users.

5.3.4 Phase 4: Integration and Testing

At the conclusion of product development, all major modules of the system (authentication, incident reporting, hotspot detection, and fake report filtering) had been successfully integrated together as a cohesive solution to include the administrator dashboard. The integration of all the aforementioned modules relied on the use of MongoDB as the primary database for storing and synchronising incident and user data securely as well as providing real-time updates. To ensure maximum reliability

of the operational aspects of the application, we subjected each of the key business workflows—incident reporting, user verification, and administrative approval—to comprehensive functional testing conducted against varying use cases. Lastly, the real-time alerting capability within the application has now been firmed up by the integration of Firebase Cloud Messaging, so users receive immediate notifications when a new incident occurs or if a predictive hotspot alert has been issued.

5.4 Modules Implemented

The following modules were successfully implemented during the initial development cycle, forming the foundation of the SafeSpot application(also see Table 5.1).

5.4.1 User Authentication Module

This module provides secure and stable access for users to the SafeSpot platform. It manages the whole process of user registration, login, and password recovery, ensuring that only authenticated users can report incident and use platform features. It's Specifications are that: Users need to register using their email and password. Email verification is needed to validate the registration. Users have the option of logging in using their registered password/email.Users who might have forgotten their password can easily recover it by email verification. This ensures users can regain easy access to their accounts. JWT Token and Encryption securely handles users' credentials such that sensitive information such as passwords is not leaked.

5.5 Admin Panel Module

Admin Panel offers necessary administrative features to manage and maintain the quality and authenticity of incident reporting. The following are the major features introduced in the Admin Panel are: Admin verifies the details of reported incidents and decides whether to verified, reject, or flag them for further review, ensuring only authentic incidents are reported. Admin can send important safety notifications, alerts, or system updates to users in real-time to enhance situational awareness, Admin has the ability to manually add hotspots based on verified data. Admin can manage user accounts, including activating, deactivating, or suspending accounts to ensure responsible usage of the platform. Admin can create, update, or remove incident categories, ensuring that the reporting system remains organized and adaptable to new types of incidents. The admin panel allows monitoring of system activities, ensuring smooth functioning, and tracking overall platform usage.

Table 5.1: Modules and Specifications for SafeSpot Application

Module	**Feature**	**Specification**
User Authentication	Registration	Users sign up using email/password. Email verification is required.
	Login	Users can log in via email/password .
	Password Recovery	Users can reset their password through email verification.
	Security	MongoBD NodeJS Authentication ensures secure user access management.
User Panel	Incident Reporting	Users can report incidents by submitting title, description, location, category, and optional media (images/videos).
	View Incidents	Users can view nearby incidents on an interactive map with details.
	Notifications	Users receive real-time alerts about incidents, hotspots, and safety warnings.
Admin Panel	Incident Approval	Admin can verify, reject, or flag reported incidents for authenticity.
	Add Hotspot	Admin can manually add hotspot areas based on verified data or law enforcement feedback.
	Manage Users	Admin can activate, deactivate, or suspend user accounts.
	Manage Incident Categories	Admin can create, edit, or remove incident categories.
	Notifications	Admin can send alerts and safety messages to all users in real-time.

Chapter 6

System Testing and Evaluation

Hardware and software are tested during this phase since one needs to determine if the resulting system created satisfies the given conditions. This makes the real system function in the real world as anticipated. During the development of the SafeSpot mobile app, system testing was essential in determining if the app satisfied its desired goals and performed as expected in real-world conditions. The core objective was to make all user, and admin panels work in a seamless and efficient manner—from incident reporting and verification to hotspot detection and notification management. The whole system had to work as a trustworthy service platform.
The testing strategy carried out in this project consisted of coding, implementing, and testing the application. For testing the correctness of the code, first, separate components such as user authentication, incident reporting, hotspot prediction, and notification management were built and run independently. This facilitated isolated assessment of features to identify bugs, performance delays, or logical faults at the module level [11].
After building and testing individual modules, system testing of integrated modules was carried out to determine how these modules interacted with each other within an integrated setup. This step validated seamless interaction among user posts, system and admin approvals. It ensured total flow execution among modules such as reporting an incident → verification → hotspot generation → alert notification, confirming that all working as one integrated system.

Different kinds of tests were performed based on the application type:

1. **GUI Testing:** Verified the responsiveness and proper behavior of interface components such as buttons, report forms, maps, and navigation tabs for different screen sizes.

2. **Usability Testing:** Tested how intuitive and seamless the application was from a user perspective, making it easy to navigate from login to report incidents, community verification of reports, view hotspots, and access safety alerts.

3. **Software Performance Testing:** Tested how the application performed under heavy and light use scenarios. MongoDB, Node JS, Google Maps and real-time alert generation use were specifically tested for speed and memory usage.

4. **Compatibility Testing**: Tested the app on multiple Android devices with different OS versions to maintain uniformity in layout, login, and features.

5. **Exception Handling:** Verified the application could withstand invalid input,

image upload failure, and loss of internet ensuring the app handled exceptions gracefully.

6. **Load Testing:** Simulated multiple concurrent incident reports and alert requests to observe the stability of the app and MongoDB, Node JS performance handling parallel requests.
7. **Security Testing:** Tested JWT-based authentication and encryption mechanisms to ensure secure handling of user credentials, preventing password leaks or unauthorized access and use MongoDB database for read/write privileges for secure access to user data.
8. **Installation Testing:** Ensured the app installed successfully, ran bug-free, and established MongoDB and NodeJS connectivity immediately upon installation.

6.1 Test Cases:

6.1.1 Login/Signup

This section describes the authentication test case, detailed in Table 6.1

Table 6.1: Test Case for Login/Signup

TC_01			
Login/Signup			
UC_01			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Open login/signup screen.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	Enter email and password or register as new user.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Verify credentials through JWT token authentication.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Redirect user to dashboard after successful login.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.2 Report Incident

This section describes the incident report submit test case, detailed in Table 6.2

Table 6.2: Test Case for Report Incident

TC_02			
Report Incident			
UC_02			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Tap "Report Incident" from dashboard.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	Add incident title, description, and upload image.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Confirm location using GPS coordinates.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Submit report and verify data saved in database.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.3 Community-Based Verification

This section describes the voting test case, detailed in Table 6.3

Table 6.3: Test Case for Community-Based Verification

TC_03			
Community-Based Verification			
UC_03			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	User views reported incidents.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	User confirms authenticity through "Verify" option.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Verified reports are updated in database.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Fake reports are flagged for admin review.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.4 Hotspot Map

This section describes the hotspot test case, detailed in Table 6.4

Table 6.4: Test Case for Hotspot Map

TC_04			
Hotspot Map			
UC_04			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Navigate to "Hotspot Map" from dashboard.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	Load map and visualize hotspots.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Confirm hotspots correspond to recent incidents.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Validate smooth map interaction and zoom.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.5 Incident Analytics

This section describes the incident analysis test case, detailed in Table 6.5

Table 6.5: Test Case for Incident Analytics

TC_05			
Incident Analytics			
UC_05			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Open "Analytics" from admin dashboard.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	View charts for incidents by category and time.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Confirm data accuracy from database.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Export analytics data if required.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.6 Real-Time Alerts

This section describes the notification test case, detailed in Table 6.6

Table 6.6: Test Case for Real-Time Alerts

TC_06			
Real-Time Alerts			
UC_06			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Trigger an incident near user's area.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	System pushes alert notification.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Verify notification opens relevant report.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Check that notifications persist until viewed.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.7 Monitor Reports

This section describes the admin reports monitoring test case, detailed in Table 6.7

Table 6.7: Test Case for Monitor Reports

TC_07			
Monitor Reports			
UC_07			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Admin opens report management panel.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	View all submitted incidents.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Filter reports by date, category, and city.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Approve or reject reports based on verification.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.8 User Management

This section describes the admin user management test case, detailed in Table 6.8

Table 6.8: Test Case for User Management

TC_08			
User Management			
UC_08			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Admin navigates to User Management section.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	View list of registered users.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Block or remove unauthorized users.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Verify updates reflected in database.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.9 Fake Report Detection

This section describes the fake report detection test case, detailed in Table 6.9

Table 6.9: Test Case for Fake Report Detection

TC_09			
Fake Report Detection			
UC_09			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	System scans new incident reports using NLP LLMs model.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	Detects misleading or repeated content.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Flags fake reports for admin review.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.10 Hotspot Prediction

This section describes the hotspot prediction test case, detailed in Table 6.10

Table 6.10: Test Case for Hotspot Prediction

TC_10			
Hotspot Prediction			
UC_10			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	ML model processes historical incident data.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	Generates new hotspot predictions.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Display results on map interface.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.11 Analyze Incident Trends

This section describes the incident trends analysis test case, detailed in Table 6.11

Table 6.11: Test Case for Analyze Incident Trends

TC_11			
Analyze Incident Trends			
UC_11			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Open analytics dashboard.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	Select filters for time and category.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	System displays trend graphs.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Data accuracy verified with backend.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.12 Send Safety Alerts

This section describes the safety alerts test case, detailed in Table 6.12

Table 6.12: Test Case for Send Safety Alerts

TC_12			
Send Safety Alerts			
UC_12			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Admin triggers a safety alert for a hotspot region.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	System sends notifications to nearby users.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Verify alert content and location accuracy.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Ensure users receive alert in real-time.	Pass or Fail	Pass

6.1.13 Filter and Sort Reports

This section describes the reports filter and sort test case, detailed in Table 6.13

Table 6.13: Test Case for Filter and Sort Reports

TC_13			
Filter and Sort Reports			
UC_13			
Mobile application connected with Node.js backend and MongoDB database.			
Steps	**Tasks**	**Expected Output**	**Result (Pass/-Fail)**
1	Open the reports management screen.	Pass or Fail	Pass
2	Apply filters by category, city, and time range.	Pass or Fail	Pass
3	Sort reports by newest or nearest location.	Pass or Fail	Pass
4	Verify filtered and sorted data displays correctly.	Pass or Fail	Pass

Chapter 7

Conclusion

The Incident Reporting and Hotspot Detection project was undertaken to overcome the inefficiencies and limitations embedded within standard incident reporting systems. Manual or delayed reporting, for example, creates late response times, lack of verification, and poor access to real-time information. By offering a mobile application with hotspot detection based on AI, filtering of fake reports based on NLP LLMs model, community votting, and admin-level monitoring, this system offers an open, effective, and data-driven way for enhancing public safety and incident response. This chapter summarizes the project by noting key achievements, explaining key findings gained during development, reporting existing limitations, and presenting potential future enhancement concepts for wider deployment and scalability.

7.1 Summary of Achievements

The SafeSpot mobile app successfully fulfills its primary goals by providing a secure and effective platform for linking users with authentic reporting, verifying, and analyzing incidents in real time. Its major accomplishments are the following. The system has a number of key features that have been created to help create a safer environment for the Public and provide reliable data. The Verified User Report and Admin Control feature verifies all submitted incident data through a combination of Community Input and Administrative Oversight. This combination helps minimize the negative effects of false reports. The verified data is then fed into an AI-Powered Hotspot Detection system, where Machine Learning Models assess the trends of incidents spatially and temporally to help correctly identify areas that are at higher risk. The system also provides users increased awareness and safety by pushing Instant Alert Notifications based on location-specific incidents and Elastic Data updates. Both users and administrators also have access to an interactive dashboard and data visualization suite that provide users with an overview of statistics and a breakdown of incident distributions and trends. These capabilities are made possible by the Secure and Scalable Backend infrastructure built with Node.js, MongoDB, JWT-based authentication and encryption, which both help to ensure the security and reliability of sensitive data.

7.2 Key Learnings

Development of the SafeSpot mobile app was great experience in technical implementation as well as in project execution. Major takeaways are: The system has a number of key features that have been created to help create a safer environment for the Pub-

lic and provide reliable data. The Verified User Report and Admin Control feature verifies all submitted incident data through a combination of Community Input and Administrative Oversight. This combination helps minimize the negative effects of false reports. The verified data is then fed into an AI-Powered Hotspot Detection system, where Machine Learning Models assess the trends of incidents spatially and temporally to help correctly identify areas that are at higher risk. The system also provides users increased awareness and safety by pushing Instant Alert Notifications based on location-specific incidents and Elastic Data updates. Both users and administrators also have access to an interactive dashboard and data visualization suite that provide users with an overview of statistics and a breakdown of incident distributions and trends. These capabilities are made possible by the Secure and Scalable Backend infrastructure built with Node.js, MongoDB, JWT-based authentication and encryption, which both help to ensure the security and reliability of sensitive data.

7.3 Limitations and Challenges

Apart from the successful incorporation of core functions, the SafeSpot mobile application has a couple of limitations and issues that are likely to impact its wider acceptability and scalability: Even though the system offers many strong features, it also has limitations that must be resolved if the system is to remain effective over a sustained period. The most significant constraint of all is that the system is dependent upon access to the Internet to function. Specifically, the system's capabilities of real-time incident reporting and Hotspot Detection require a reliable Internet connection to be functional, which means that the application may not work as effectively in an area with poor connectivity. As such, transmitting a critical incident will be delayed until such time as the user has access to a good, stable Internet connection. In addition, the manual verification burden on administrators represents a significant bottleneck in the system's ability to scale because the task of reviewing submissions and verifying user authenticity becomes more difficult as the number of users increases. Finally, the project relies on an educated user base. As such, users who are not well-versed in mobile reporting and/or complex mapping will struggle to utilize the platform to its fullest potential. Increased use of artificial intelligence for automated verification, the development of future offline capabilities, and improved user onboarding will allow for the continued development of this platform going forward.

7.4 Future Directions

To improve the performance, scalability, and accessibility of the Incident Reporting And Hotspot Detection platform, a number of future directions have been outlined: The system will benefit from many other enhancements that will help maximize its positive impact and the efficiency of its operations by 2026. The introduction of Offline Capabilities enables users to draft incidents and review Safety Protocols even without an Internet connection, and when users re-establish their Internet connection, all drafts created offline will automatically synchronize with the system. Additionally, by connecting with Social Media Platforms such as "X" (formerly known as Twitter) and Facebook, important alerts can be shared more widely and rapidly by automatically sharing verified alerts through social media. With the implementation of Enhanced Push Notifications, the system's ability to respond to submitted reports will be improved since immediate notifications will be sent to users who have submitted reports,

issuing immediate updated reports reflecting their current status. Additionally, developing an Admin Dashboard that displays more types of reporting tools and contains analytical data, logs of current activity in real-time and interactive graphics will be beneficial to Administrators in managing incident reporting and system health in a more comprehensive manner.

7.5 Final Remarks

The Incident Reporting and Hotspot Detection project has successfully developed an Safety-driven mobile platform designed to improve public safety through efficient, transparent, and real-time incident management. By replacing traditional, delayed, and manual reporting methods with an automated, data-driven system, the application introduces a smarter and more proactive approach to community safety. Major features such as AI-based hotspot prediction, Llms-powered fake report detection, community-based verification, and real-time alerts have made the platform both reliable and user-friendly.

The use of Flutter for cross-platform development, along with Node.js and MongoDB for backend implementation, provided a strong foundation for scalability, speed, and secure data handling. Integration of JWT authentication and encryption further ensured the protection of user data and system integrity. During the development process, the team gained significant experience in artificial intelligence, backend integration, UI/UX design, and agile project execution.

While challenges such as data validation, real-time synchronization, and user awareness posed obstacles, overcoming them led to a more robust and user-centered application. The platform contributes meaningfully to digital safety innovation in Pakistan by promoting community participation and data-driven decision-making.

With future upgrades like offline functionality, social media integration, and IoT-based monitoring, this project has the potential to become a full-fledged safety ecosystem. In the end, the Incident Reporting and Hotspot Detection system is an important step towards building safer, smarter, and more connected communities.

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