

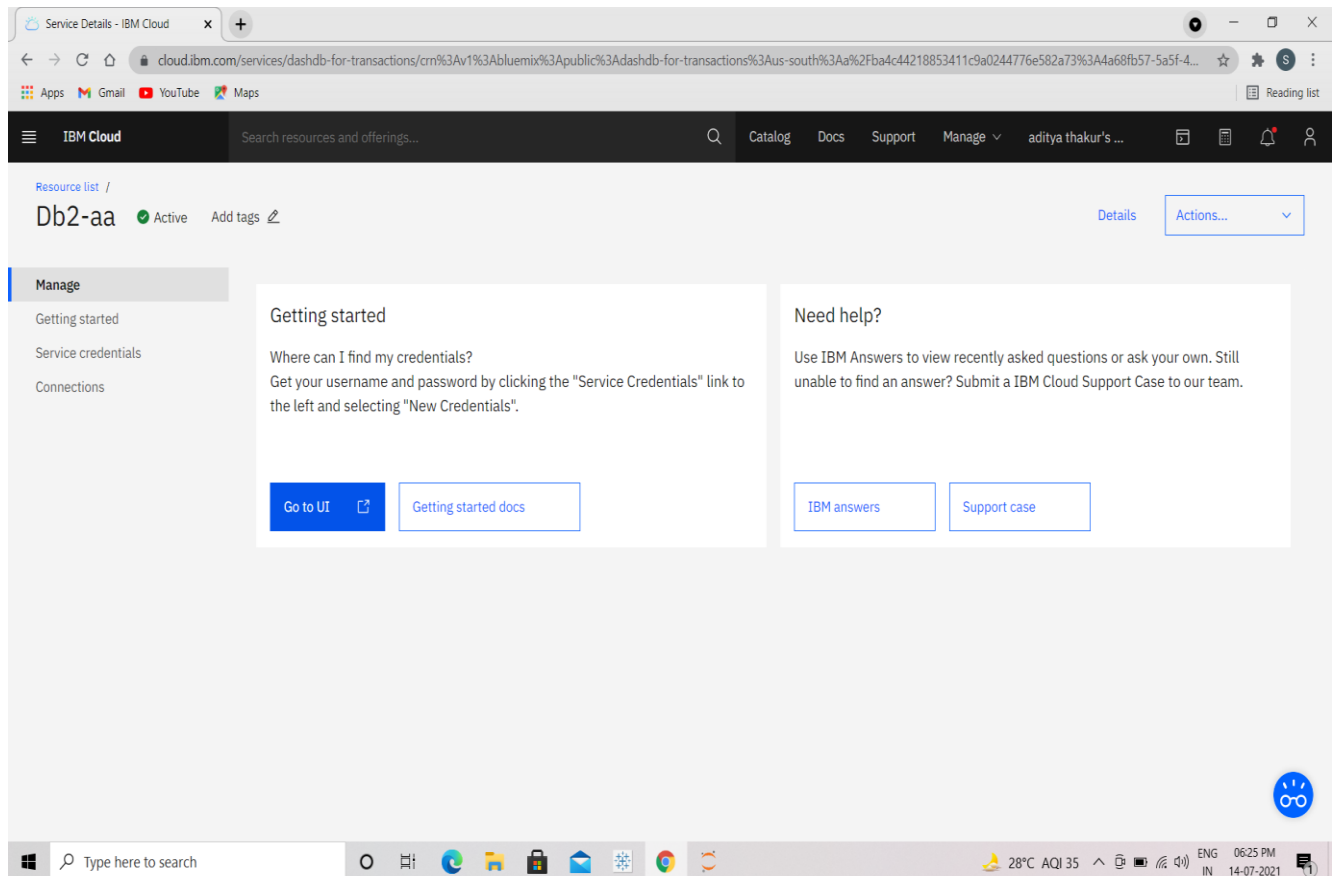
Crime Analysis using SQL with Python

Introduction

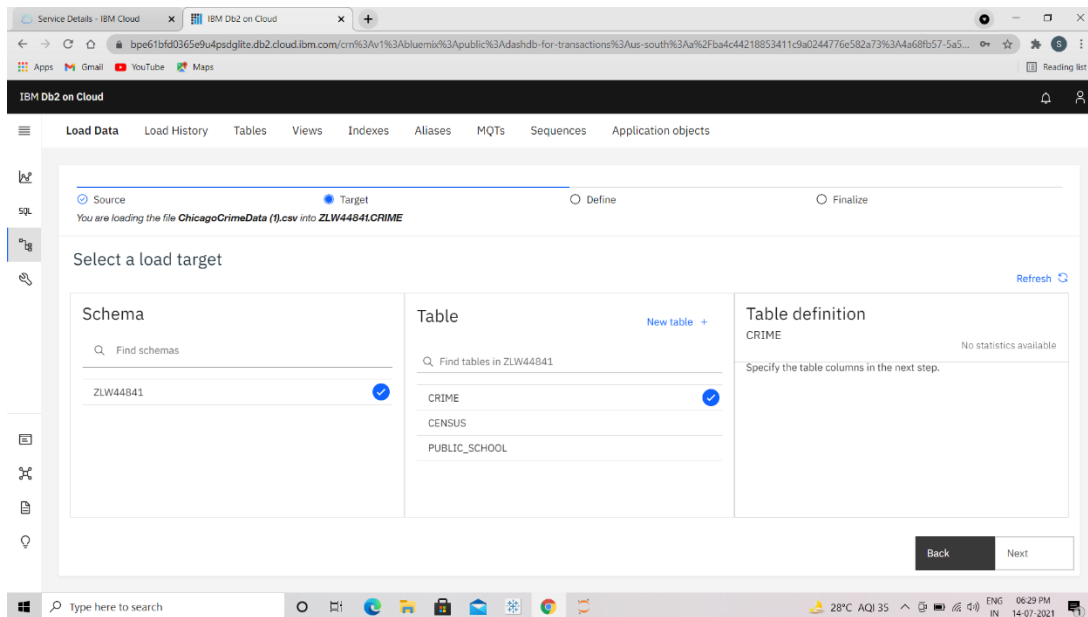
In this project I am going to analysis the crime case with help of the sql inside python and IBM cloud as the data server .

Data Preprocessing

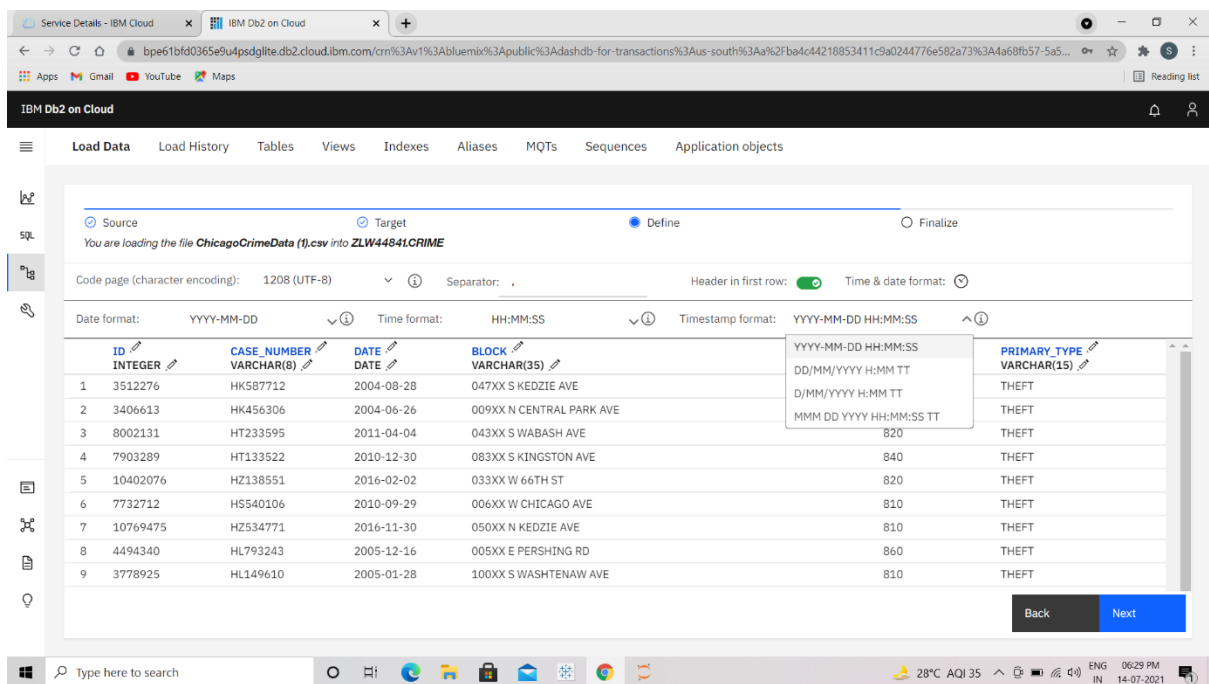
Downloaded the 3-csv file of Chicago (crime, public and school) data for the analysis. Next step involves uploading the data in the db2. For the uploading purpose I prefer the IBM cloud as its interface is really easy to handle with the db2 . I used the magic Sql command to perform the analysis.



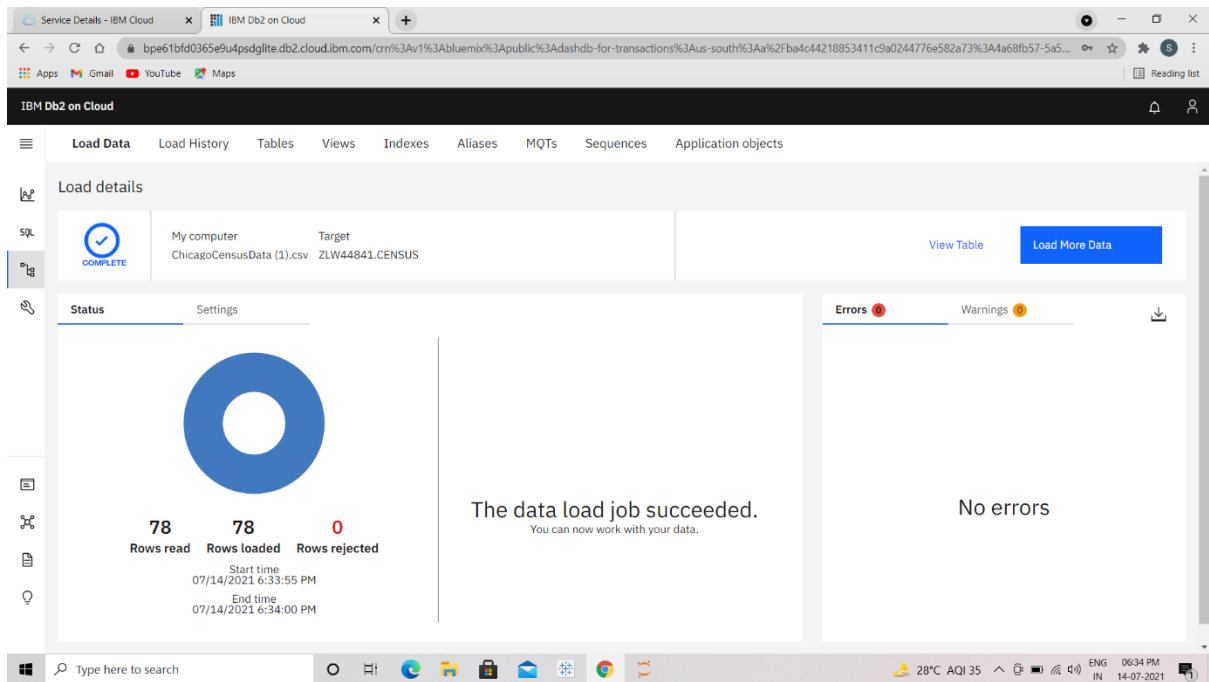
while uploading the data I need to create the schema , table name with its definition along with table then to upload the data .



After this inside the preview option I have managed to managed to do change the time format , along with including headers, and even changing the data type some time .



Later on uploaded the data set with no warning or error. To move on the further analysis .



Analysis:

1) Find the total number of crime recorded in the crime table ?

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a Python 3 kernel. The notebook is titled 'final python- sql [project Last Checkpoint: an hour ago (autosaved)'. The code cell contains a SQL query to count the number of records in the 'CRIME' table. The output shows the count is 533.

```
In [13]: %%sql
select COUNT(*) from CRIME ;

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

Out[13]: 1
533
```

2) List the community area with per capita income less than 11000?

Jupyter Notebook interface showing the execution of SQL queries to list community areas with per capita income less than 11000.

Out[13]:

```
1
533
```

In [15]:

```
%%sql
SELECT COMMUNITY_AREA_NAME, PER_CAPITA_INCOME FROM CENSUS WHERE PER_CAPITA_INCOME < 11000;

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.
```

Out[15]:

community_area_name	per_capita_income
West Garfield Park	10934
South Lawndale	10402
Fuller Park	10432
Riverdale	8201

In [23]:

```
%%sql
```

3) List all case numbers for crimes involving minors? (children are not considered minors for the purposes of crime analysis)

Jupyter Notebook interface showing the execution of SQL queries to list case numbers for crimes involving minors.

Out[23]:

case_number
HL266884
HK238408

In [23]:

```
%%sql
SELECT CASE_NUMBER FROM CRIME WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE '%MINOR%';

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.
```

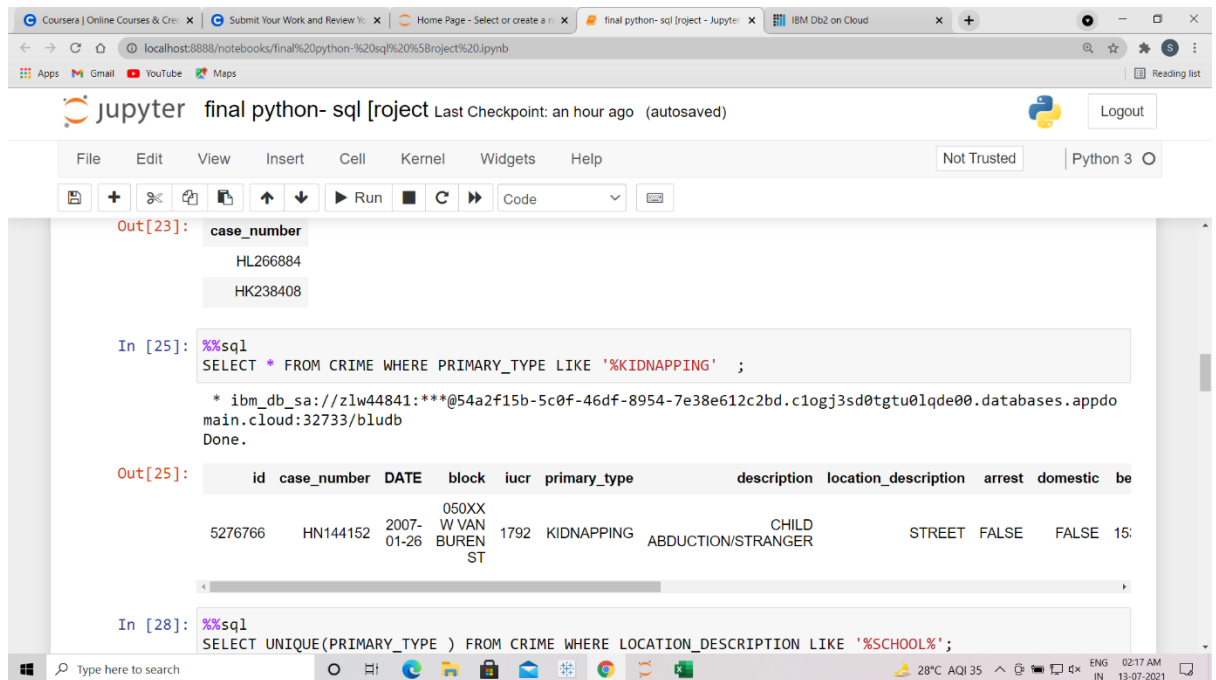
Out[23]:

case_number
HL266884
HK238408

In [25]:

```
%%sql
SELECT * FROM CRIME WHERE PRIMARY_TYPE LIKE '%KIDNAPPING' ;
```

4) List all kidnapping crimes involving a child?



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following content:

Out[23]:

```
case_number
HL266884
HK238408
```

In [25]:

```
%%sql
SELECT * FROM CRIME WHERE PRIMARY_TYPE LIKE '%KIDNAPPING' ;
```

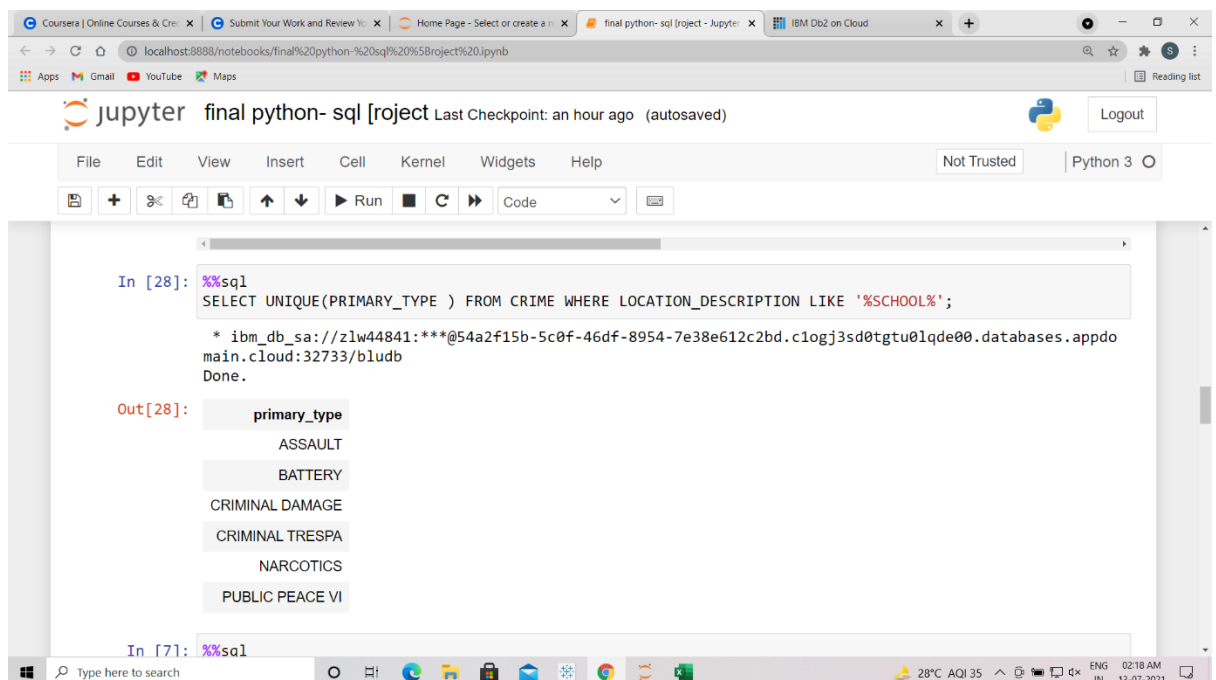
Out[25]:

id	case_number	DATE	block	iucr	primary_type	description	location_description	arrest	domestic	be
5276766	HN144152	2007-01-26	050XX W VAN BUREN ST	1792	KIDNAPPING	ABDUCTION/STRANGER	CHILD STREET	FALSE	FALSE	15

In [28]:

```
%%sql
SELECT UNIQUE(PRIMARY_TYPE ) FROM CRIME WHERE LOCATION_DESCRIPTION LIKE '%SCHOOL%';
```

5) What kind of crimes were recorded at schools?



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following content:

In [28]:

```
%%sql
SELECT UNIQUE(PRIMARY_TYPE ) FROM CRIME WHERE LOCATION_DESCRIPTION LIKE '%SCHOOL%';
```

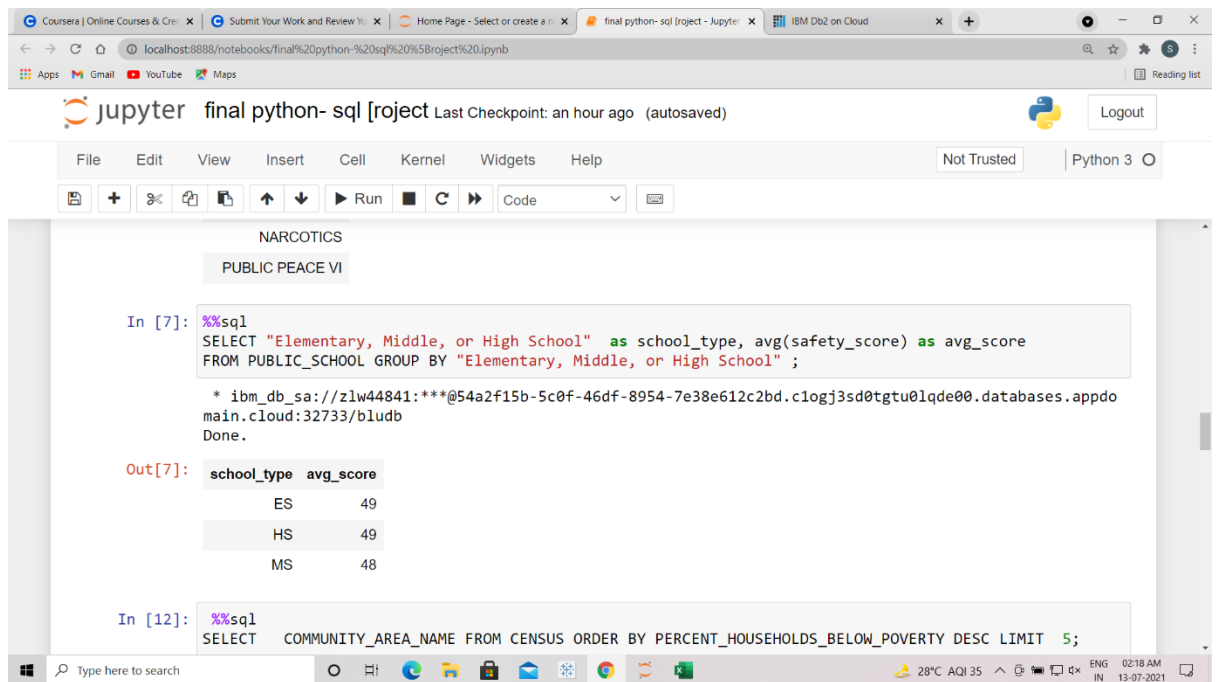
Out[28]:

```
primary_type
ASSAULT
BATTERY
CRIMINAL DAMAGE
CRIMINAL TRESPA
NARCOTICS
PUBLIC PEACE VI
```

In [71]:

```
%%sql
```

6) List the average safety score for all types of schools?



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The browser tabs at the top include Coursera, Submit Your Work, Home Page, and a Jupyter notebook titled 'final python- sql [roject'. The address bar shows a localhost URL. The Jupyter interface has a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations and running code. The notebook is titled 'final python- sql [roject' and shows a 'Last Checkpoint: an hour ago (autosaved)'. The code cell contains a SQL query to select the average safety score for different school types from a table named 'PUBLIC_SCHOOL'. The output shows a table with two columns: 'school_type' and 'avg_score'. The results are: ES (49), HS (49), and MS (48). Below the code cell, there is another code cell with a SQL query to select community area names from the 'CENSUS' table, ordered by the percentage of households below the poverty line in descending order, limited to 5 results.

```
NARCOTICS
PUBLIC PEACE VI

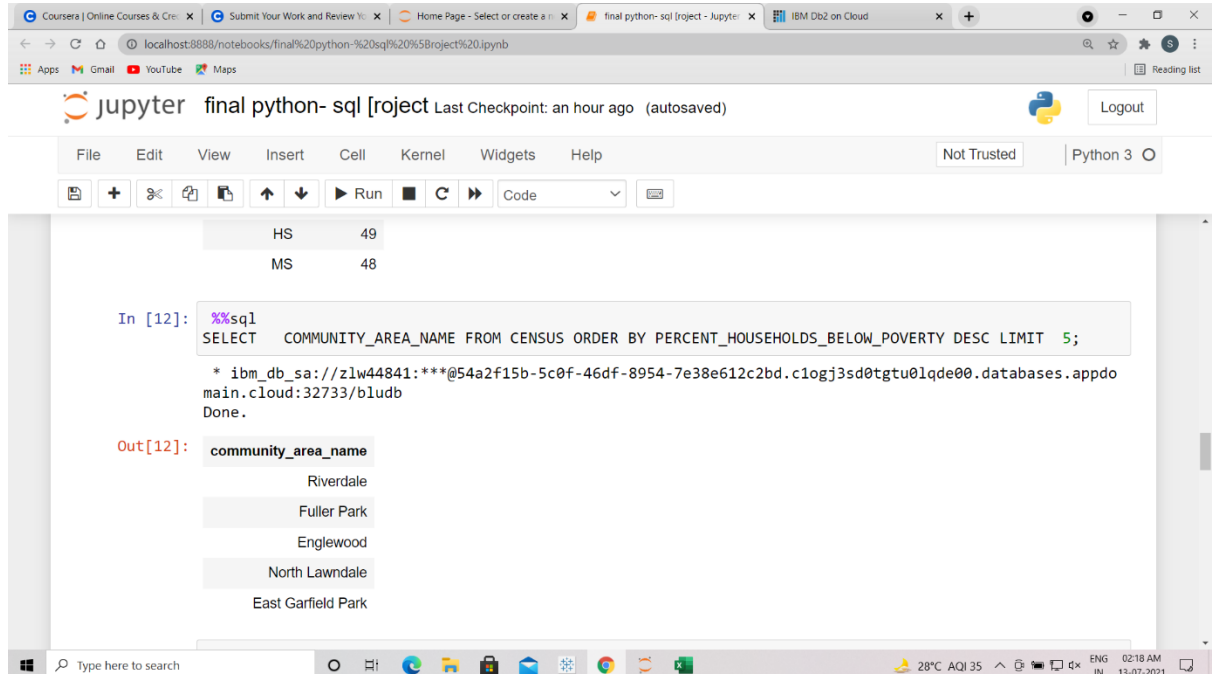
In [7]: %%sql
SELECT "Elementary, Middle, or High School" as school_type, avg(safety_score) as avg_score
FROM PUBLIC_SCHOOL GROUP BY "Elementary, Middle, or High School" ;

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

Out[7]: school_type avg_score
        ES         49
        HS         49
        MS         48

In [12]: %%sql
SELECT COMMUNITY_AREA_NAME FROM CENSUS ORDER BY PERCENT_HOUSEHOLDS_BELOW_POVERTY DESC LIMIT 5;
```

7) List 5 community areas with highest % of households below poverty line?



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface, similar to the one above. The code cell contains a SQL query to select the top 5 community area names from the 'CENSUS' table, ordered by the percentage of households below the poverty line in descending order. The output shows a table with one column: 'community_area_name'. The results are: Riverdale, Fuller Park, Englewood, North Lawndale, and East Garfield Park.

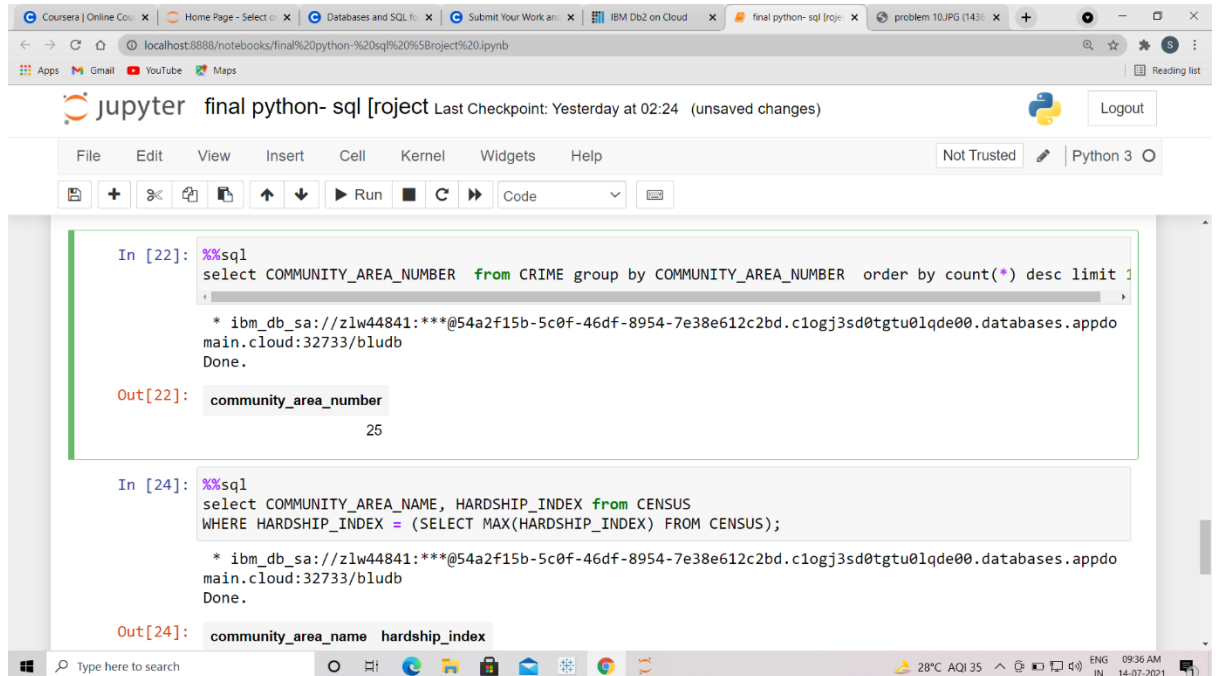
```
        HS         49
        MS         48

In [12]: %%sql
SELECT COMMUNITY_AREA_NAME FROM CENSUS ORDER BY PERCENT_HOUSEHOLDS_BELOW_POVERTY DESC LIMIT 5;

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

Out[12]: community_area_name
        Riverdale
        Fuller Park
        Englewood
        North Lawndale
        East Garfield Park
```

8) Which community area(number) is most crime prone?



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The browser tabs at the top include Coursera, Home Page, Databases and SQL, Submit Your Work, IBM Db2 on Cloud, and the current notebook 'final python- sql [project]'. The notebook title is 'final python- sql [project]' with a last checkpoint from yesterday at 02:24. The interface shows two code cells. The first cell, labeled 'In [22]:', contains a SQL query to find the most crime-prone community area. The second cell, labeled 'In [24]:', contains a SQL query to find the community area with the highest hardship index. The output of the first cell shows the community area number 25. The output of the second cell shows the community area name and hardship index.

```
In [22]: %%sql
select COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER from CRIME group by COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER order by count(*) desc limit 1;

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

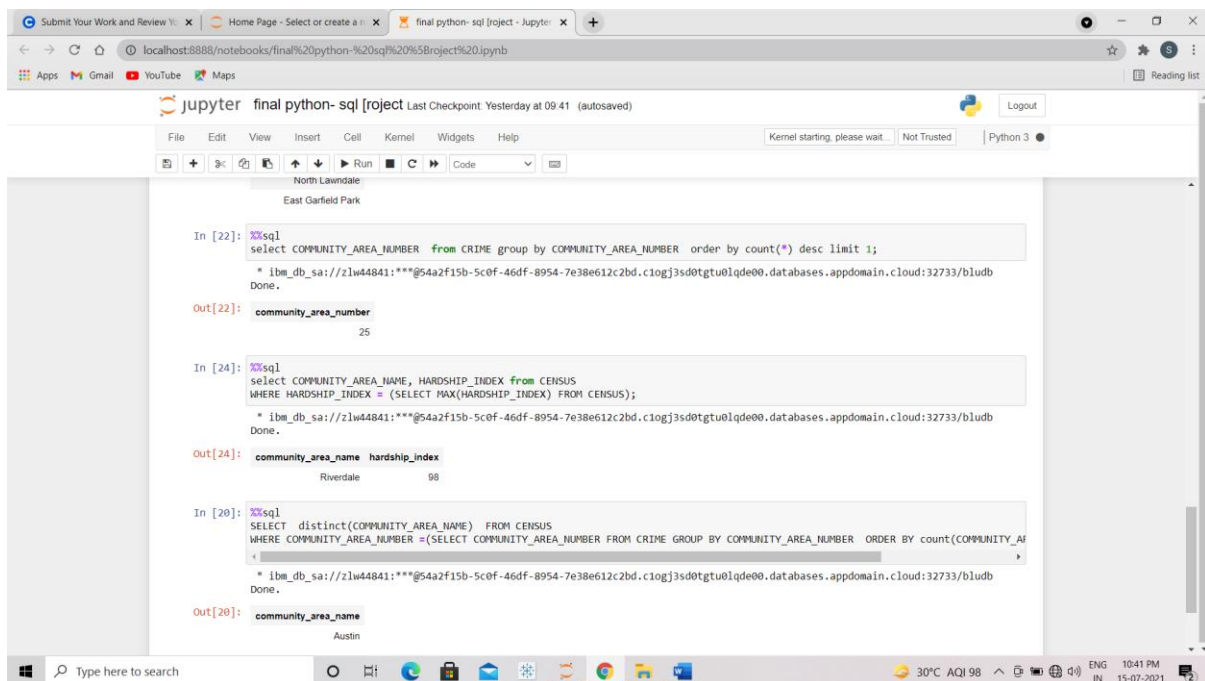
Out[22]: community_area_number
        25

In [24]: %%sql
select COMMUNITY_AREA_NAME, HARDSHIP_INDEX from CENSUS
WHERE HARDSHIP_INDEX = (SELECT MAX(HARDSHIP_INDEX) FROM CENSUS);

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

Out[24]: community_area_name  hardship_index
```

9) Use a sub-query to find the name of the community area with highest hardship index?



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The browser tabs at the top include Submit Your Work and Review, Home Page, and the current notebook 'final python- sql [project]'. The notebook title is 'final python- sql [project]' with a last checkpoint from yesterday at 09:41. The interface shows three code cells. The first cell, labeled 'In [22]:', contains a SQL query to find the most crime-prone community area. The second cell, labeled 'In [24]:', contains a SQL query to find the community area with the highest hardship index. The third cell, labeled 'In [20]:', contains a SQL query to find the name of the community area with the highest hardship index using a sub-query. The output of the first cell shows the community area number 25. The output of the second cell shows the community area name and hardship index. The output of the third cell shows the community area name Austin.

```
In [22]: %%sql
select COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER from CRIME group by COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER order by count(*) desc limit 1;

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

Out[22]: community_area_number
        25

In [24]: %%sql
select COMMUNITY_AREA_NAME, HARDSHIP_INDEX from CENSUS
WHERE HARDSHIP_INDEX = (SELECT MAX(HARDSHIP_INDEX) FROM CENSUS);

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

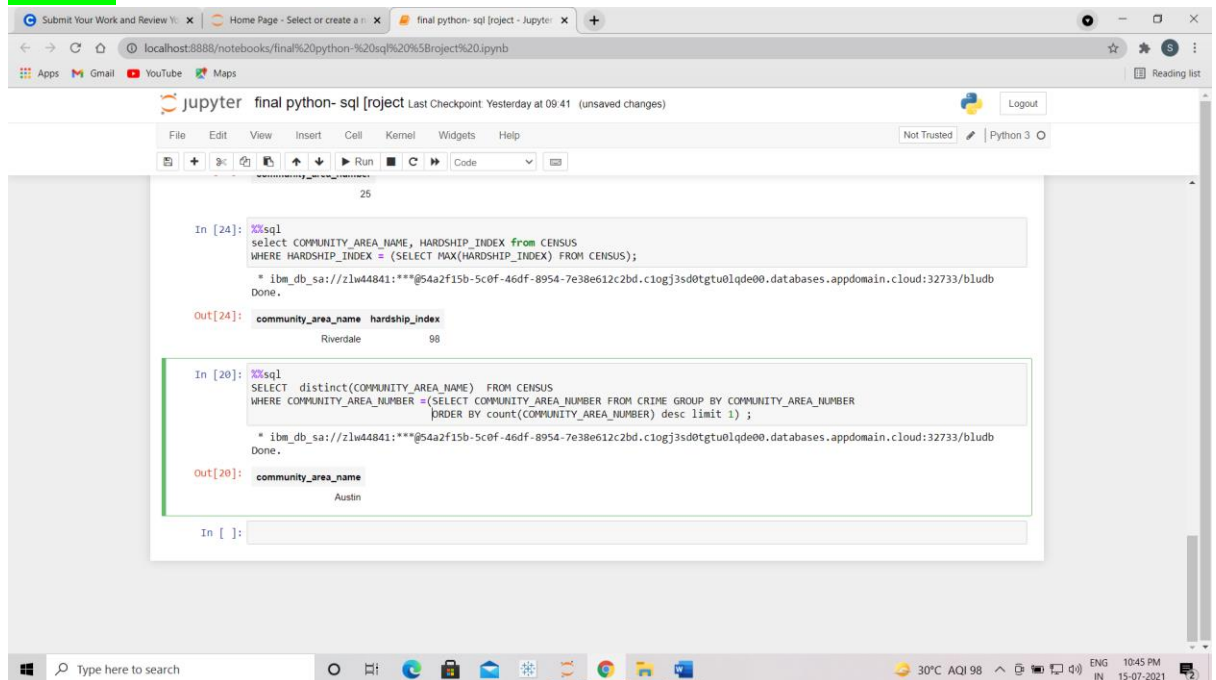
Out[24]: community_area_name  hardship_index
        Rivendale           98

In [20]: %%sql
SELECT distinct(COMMUNITY_AREA_NAME) FROM CENSUS
WHERE COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER =(SELECT COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER FROM CRIME GROUP BY COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER ORDER BY count(COMMUNITY_A

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdo
main.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

Out[20]: community_area_name
        Austin
```

10) Use a sub-query to determine the Community Area Name with most number of crimes?



```
In [24]: %%sql
select COMMUNITY_AREA_NAME, HARDSHIP_INDEX from CENSUS
WHERE HARDSHIP_INDEX = (SELECT MAX(HARDSHIP_INDEX) FROM CENSUS);

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdomain.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

Out[24]: community_area_name  hardship_index
         Riverdale              98

In [20]: %%sql
SELECT distinct(COMMUNITY_AREA_NAME) FROM CENSUS
WHERE COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER =(SELECT COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER FROM CRIME GROUP BY COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER
                                ORDER BY count(COMMUNITY_AREA_NUMBER) desc limit 1) ;

* ibm_db_sa://zlw44841:***@54a2f15b-5c0f-46df-8954-7e38e612c2bd.c1ogj3sd0tgtu0lqde00.databases.appdomain.cloud:32733/bludb
Done.

Out[20]: community_area_name
         Austin
```

Acknowledge:

I would like to thank of YouTube to help me wherever I stuck and IBM too.