

End-to-End LA Crime Analytics (Medallion Architecture)

Alteryx Data Profiling

1. Input & Select Tool

- Loaded the LA Crime dataset (2020–Present).
- Standardized data types: Date fields → Date, numeric fields → Int/Double, descriptive fields → String.

2. Data Cleansing

- Replaced nulls in numeric fields with 0 and in string fields with blanks.
- Removed leading/trailing whitespace.

3. Field Summary & Browse Tools

- Generated automated profiling for:
 - Numeric fields (min, max, unique counts)
 - Date fields (missingness, earliest/latest)
 - String fields (unique values, length)

4. Formula Tool – Data Quality Flags Added

Created four validation columns:

- Invalid_Date_Flag
- Invalid_Time_Flag
- Invalid_Geo_Flag
- Invalid_Age_Flag

These flags help identify missing or out of range values.

5. Summarize Tool

- Counted invalid occurrences for each flag
- All four flags returned counts equal to total records, indicating significant data quality issues.

Alteryx Designer x64 - Crime_Data_Profiling.ymd

File Edit View Options Add-Ins Help

Input Data (1) - Configuration

Connect a File or Database
C:\Users\Bhuvana\Downloads\Crime_Data_from_2020_to_Present_20251123.csv
Set Up a Connection

Options

Name	Value
1 Record Limit	10
2 File Format	Comma Separated Value (*.csv)
3 Search SubDirs	No
4 Output File Name as Field	No
5 Delimiters	,

Preview (first 100 records)

DR_NO	Date Rptd	DATE OCC	TIME OCC	AREA	AREA NAME	Rpt Dist No	
1	211507896	2021 Apr 11 12:00:00 AM	2020 Nov 07 12:00:00 AM	0845	15	N Hollywood	1502
2	201516622	2020 Oct 21 12:00:00 AM	2020 Oct 18 12:00:00 AM	1845	15	N Hollywood	1521
3	240913563	2024 Dec 10 12:00:00 AM	2020 Oct 30 12:00:00 AM	1240	09	Van Nuys	0933
4	210704711	2020 Dec 24 12:00:00 AM	2020 Dec 24 12:00:00 AM	1310	07	Wilshire	0762
5	201418201	2020 Oct 03 12:00:00 AM	2020 Sep 29 12:00:00 AM	1830	14	Pacific	1454
6	240412063	2024 Dec 11 12:00:00 AM	2020 Nov 11 12:00:00 AM	1210	04	Hollenbeck	0429
7	240317069	2024 Dec 16 12:00:00 AM	2020 Apr 16 12:00:00 AM	1350	03	Southwest	0396
8	201115217	2020 Oct 29 12:00:00 AM	2020 Jul 07 12:00:00 AM	1400	11	Northeast	1133
9	241708596	2024 Apr 20 12:00:00 AM	2020 Mar 02 12:00:00 AM	1200	17	Devonshire	1729
10	242113813	2024 Dec 18 12:00:00 AM	2020 Sep 01 12:00:00 AM	0900	21	Topanga	2196
11	240605646	2024 Feb 06 12:00:00 AM	2020 Jun 20 12:00:00 AM	0001	06	Hollywood	0657
12	240214110	2024 Dec 18 12:00:00 AM	2020 Nov 17 12:00:00 AM	1320	20	Olympic	2023
13	202113531	2020 Sep 06 12:00:00 AM	2020 Sep 05 12:00:00 AM	1500	21	Topanga	2149
14	201710725	2020 Jul 03 12:00:00 AM	2020 Jul 02 12:00:00 AM	0500	17	Devonshire	1762
15	201406733	2020 Feb 16 12:00:00 AM	2020 Feb 13 12:00:00 AM	2300	14	Pacific	1406
16	201405870	2020 Feb 01 12:00:00 AM	2020 Feb 01 12:00:00 AM	1658	14	Pacific	1494
17	201820230	2020 Nov 08 12:00:00 AM	2020 Nov 08 12:00:00 AM	0730	18	Southeast	1844

Crime_Data_Profiling.ymd

Results - Input Data (1) - Output

Record	DR_NO	Date Rptd	DATE OCC	TIME OCC	AREA	AREA NAME
1	211507896	2021 Apr 11 12:00:00 AM	2020 Nov 07 12:00:00 AM	0845	15	N Hollywood
2	201516622	2020 Oct 21 12:00:00 AM	2020 Oct 18 12:00:00 AM	1845	15	N Hollywood
3	240913563	2024 Dec 10 12:00:00 AM	2020 Oct 30 12:00:00 AM	1240	09	Van Nuys
4	210704711	2020 Dec 24 12:00:00 AM	2020 Dec 24 12:00:00 AM	1310	07	Wilshire
5	201418201	2020 Oct 03 12:00:00 AM	2020 Sep 29 12:00:00 AM	1830	14	Pacific
6	240412063	2024 Dec 11 12:00:00 AM	2020 Nov 11 12:00:00 AM	1210	04	Hollenbeck
7	240317069	2024 Dec 16 12:00:00 AM	2020 Apr 16 12:00:00 AM	1350	03	Southwest
8	201115217	2020 Oct 29 12:00:00 AM	2020 Jul 07 12:00:00 AM	1400	11	Northeast
9	241708596	2024 Apr 20 12:00:00 AM	2020 Mar 02 12:00:00 AM	1200	17	Devonshire
10	242113813	2024 Dec 18 12:00:00 AM	2020 Sep 01 12:00:00 AM	0900	21	Topanga
11	240605646	2024 Feb 06 12:00:00 AM	2020 Jun 20 12:00:00 AM	0001	06	Hollywood
12	240214110	2024 Dec 18 12:00:00 AM	2020 Nov 17 12:00:00 AM	1320	20	Olympic
13	202113531	2020 Sep 06 12:00:00 AM	2020 Sep 05 12:00:00 AM	1500	21	Topanga
14	201710725	2020 Jul 03 12:00:00 AM	2020 Jul 02 12:00:00 AM	0500	17	Devonshire
15	201406733	2020 Feb 16 12:00:00 AM	2020 Feb 13 12:00:00 AM	2300	14	Pacific

Alteryx Designer x64 - New Workflow

File Edit View Options Add-Ins Help

Input Data (1) - Configuration

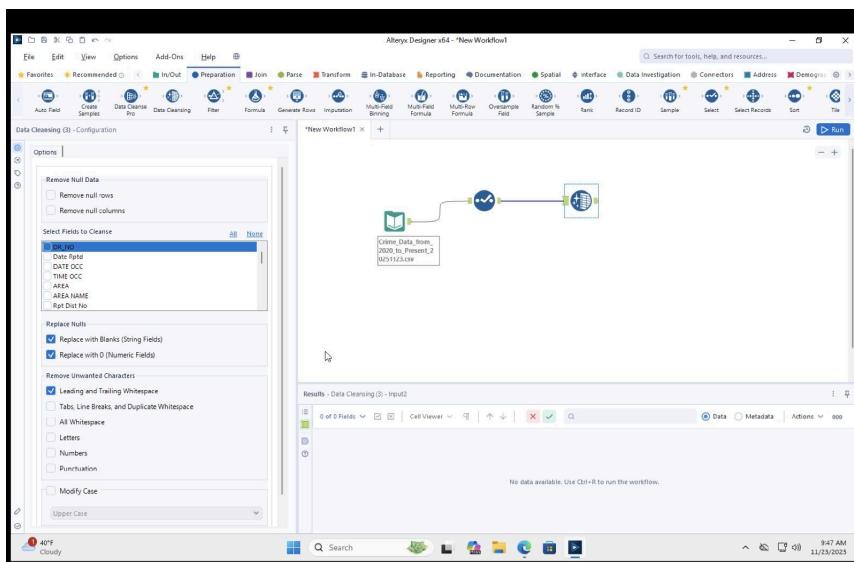
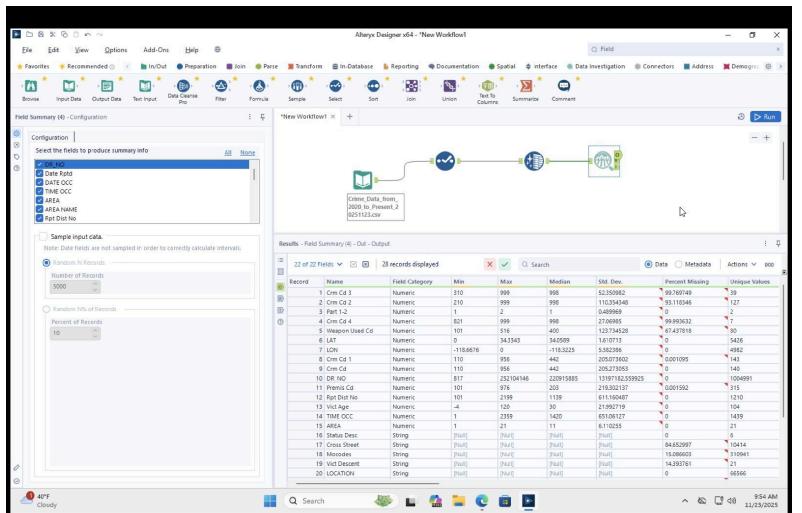
Options

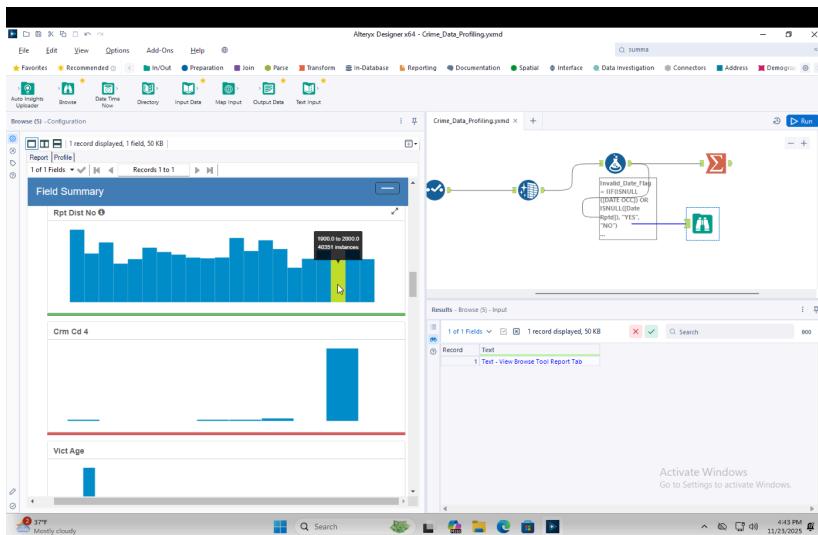
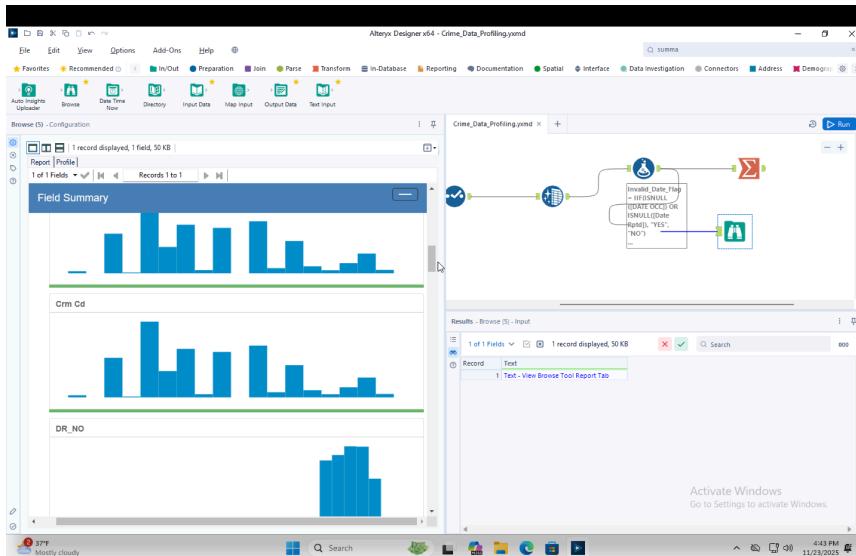
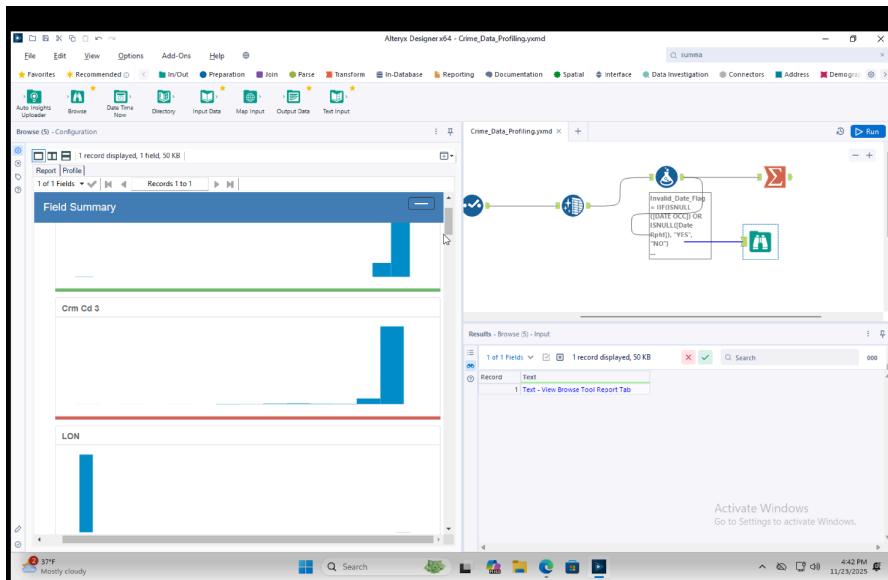
Column	Type	Size	Rename	Description
DR_NO	Int64	8		
Date Rptd	Date	10		
DATE OCC	Date	10		
TIME OCC	Date	10		
AREA	Int64	8		
AREA NAME	V_String	254		
Rpt Dist No	Int64	8		
Part 1-2	Int64	8		
Cm Cd	Int64	8		
Cm Cd Desc	V_String	254		
Modes	V_String	254		
Vict Age	Int64	8		
Vict Sex	V_String	254		
Vict Descent	V_String	254		
Prevous Des	V_String	254		
Weapon Used Cd	Int64	8		
Weapon Des	V_String	254		
Status	V_String	254		
Status Desc	V_String	254		
Cm Cd 1	Int64	8		
Cm Cd 2	Int64	8		
Cm Cd 3	Int64	8		

Results - Select (2) - Output

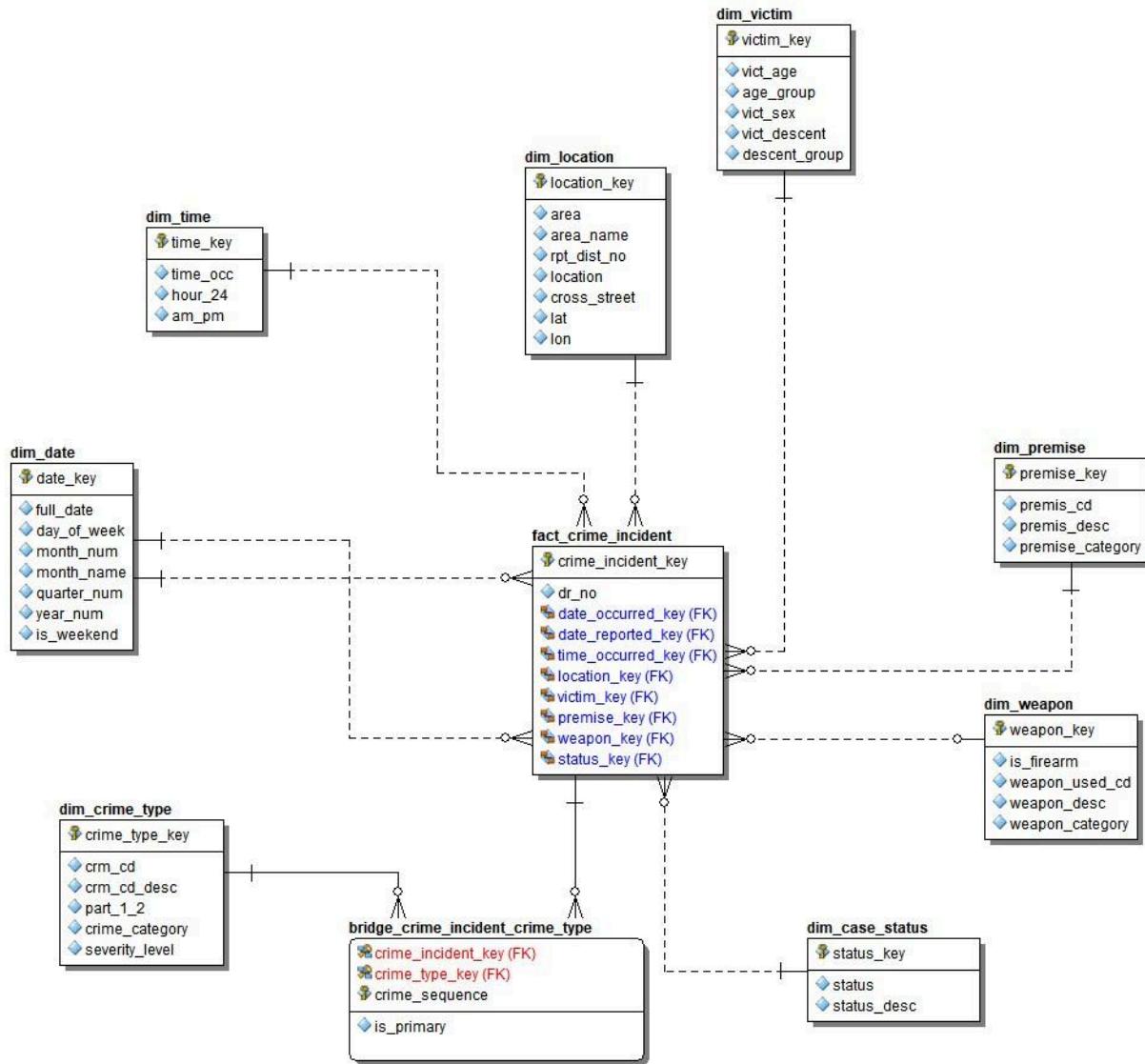
# of Fields	Get Viewer	Add	Remove	Metadata	Addons
-------------	------------	-----	--------	----------	--------

No data available. Use Ctrl+R to run the workflow.





Data Modelling



Professor Feedback & Model Revisions

1. Consolidate Unnecessary Dimensions

Professor Feedback: "The reporting district dimension is unnecessary complexity. It should be consolidated into the location dimension since reporting districts are subsets of geographic areas."

Change Made:

- **Removed:** Separate DIM_REPORTING_DISTRICT table
- **Consolidated into:** DIM_LOCATION which now includes area, area_name, rpt_dist_no, location, cross_street, lat, lon

Rationale: Reporting districts are always part of a larger geographic area. Having a separate dimension adds unnecessary joins without providing analytical value. Users naturally think of crime locations hierarchically (Area → Reporting District → Specific Location).

2. Simplify Date Hierarchy

Professor Feedback: "You don't need separate dimension tables for date components. A single date dimension with attributes is the standard approach and sufficient for all temporal analysis."

Change Made:

- **Removed:** Multiple date hierarchy tables
- **Created:** Single DIM_DATE with all temporal attributes: full_date, day_of_week, month_num, month_name, quarter_num, year_num, is_weekend

Rationale: A single date dimension is industry standard (Kimball methodology). All date-related queries can use this one dimension. Separate tables for month, quarter, year create unnecessary complexity and slower queries.

3. Add Bridge Table for Multiple Crimes

Professor Feedback: "Your fact table has multiple crime code columns (CRM_CD_1 through CRM_CD_4) which violates normalization principles. Use a bridge table to properly model the many-to-many relationship between incidents and crime types."

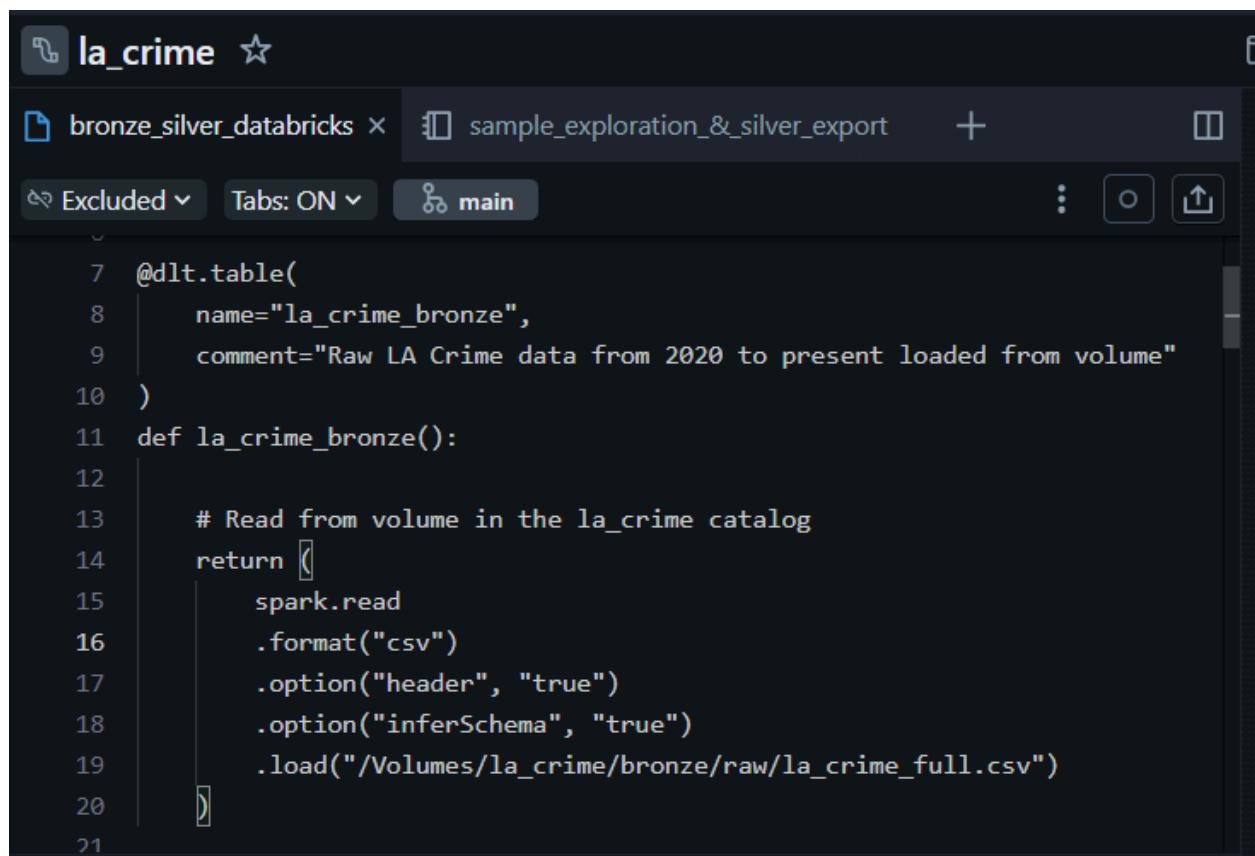
Change Made:

- **Added:** BRIDGE_CRIME INCIDENT_CRIME_TYPE table
- **Attributes:** crime_incident_key (FK), crime_type_key (FK), crime_sequence, is_primary
- **Removed:** Multiple crime code columns from fact table (kept only primary crime reference)

Rationale: Bridge tables are the proper way to handle many-to-many relationships in dimensional models. This allows an incident to have multiple associated crimes while maintaining referential integrity. The crime_sequence indicates order, and is_primary flags the main crime.

Medallion Architecture

Bronze



The screenshot shows a Databricks notebook titled "la_crime". The notebook interface includes a header with tabs for "bronze_silver_databricks" and "sample_exploration_&_silver_export", and a sidebar with "Excluded" and "Tabs: ON" options. The main code area contains the following Python code:

```
7 @dlt.table(
8     name="la_crime_bronze",
9     comment="Raw LA Crime data from 2020 to present loaded from volume"
10 )
11 def la_crime_bronze():
12
13     # Read from volume in the la_crime catalog
14     return (
15         spark.read
16             .format("csv")
17             .option("header", "true")
18             .option("inferSchema", "true")
19             .load("/Volumes/la_crime/bronze/raw/la_crime_full.csv")
20     )
21 
```

Purpose:

The bronze layer is designed to ingest the **raw LA crime dataset** from 2020 to the present, preserving the source data exactly as it exists. This layer acts as the **foundation for all downstream transformations** and analytics.

Process / ETL Steps:

1. Ingestion:

- The CSV files are loaded from `/Volumes/la_crime/bronze/raw/la_crime_full.csv` using Spark.
- Schema is inferred automatically (`.option("inferSchema", "true")`).
- Headers are preserved to maintain column names.

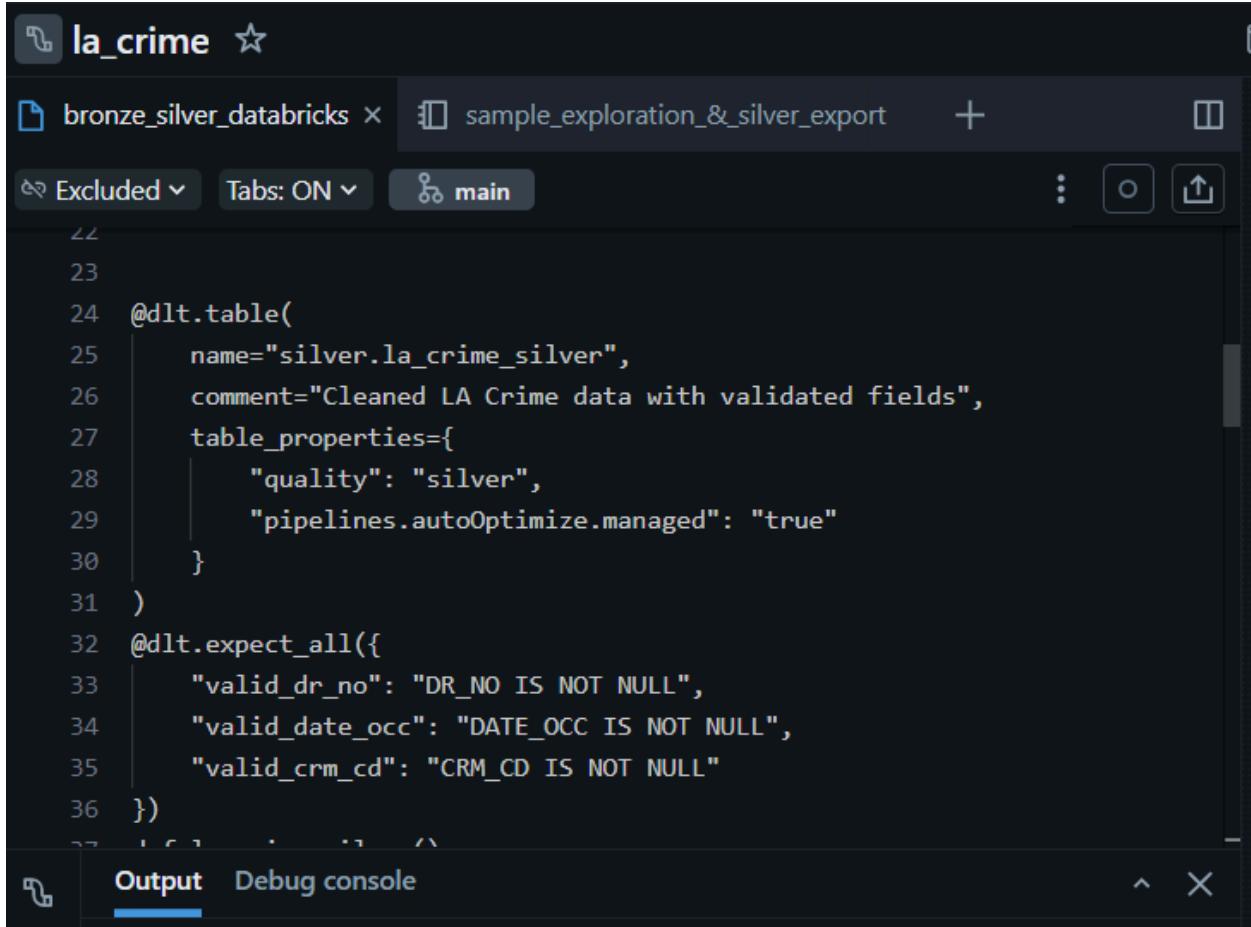
2. No transformations applied:

- All data is retained in its original form, including whitespaces, inconsistent casing, and invalid or missing values.
- This ensures **traceability** and a historical record of all ingested raw data.

3. Usage:

- Serves as a source for the **silver layer**, where data cleaning and validation occurs.

SILVER



The screenshot shows a Databricks notebook titled "la_crime". The code in the notebook is as follows:

```
22
23
24 @dlt.table(
25     name="silver.la_crime_silver",
26     comment="Cleaned LA Crime data with validated fields",
27     table_properties={
28         "quality": "silver",
29         "pipelines.autoOptimize.managed": "true"
30     }
31 )
32 @dlt.expect_all({
33     "valid_dr_no": "DR_NO IS NOT NULL",
34     "valid_date_occ": "DATE_OCC IS NOT NULL",
35     "valid_crm_cd": "CRM_CD IS NOT NULL"
36 })
```

The notebook has tabs for "bronze_silver_databricks" and "sample_exploration_&_silver_export". The current tab is "main". The status bar at the bottom shows "Output" and "Debug console".

Purpose:

The silver layer transforms raw data into a **clean, validated, and standardized dataset** that can be reliably used for reporting and analytics. It ensures **data quality** while preserving the integrity of the original data.

Process / ETL Steps:

1. **Read Bronze Data:**
 - The silver table reads directly from `la_crime_bronze`.
2. **Field Cleaning and Standardization:**
 - Trim leading/trailing spaces from string fields (`DR_NO`, `CRM_CD_DESC`, `MOCODES`, `PREMIS_DESC`, `WEAPON_DESC`, `LOCATION`, `CROSS_STREET`).

- **Uppercase** key categorical fields (`AREA_NAME`, `VICT_SEX`, `VICT_DESCENT`, `STATUS`).
- **Normalize spacing** in the `LOCATION` field using regex to replace multiple spaces with a single space.

3. Validation of Critical Fields:

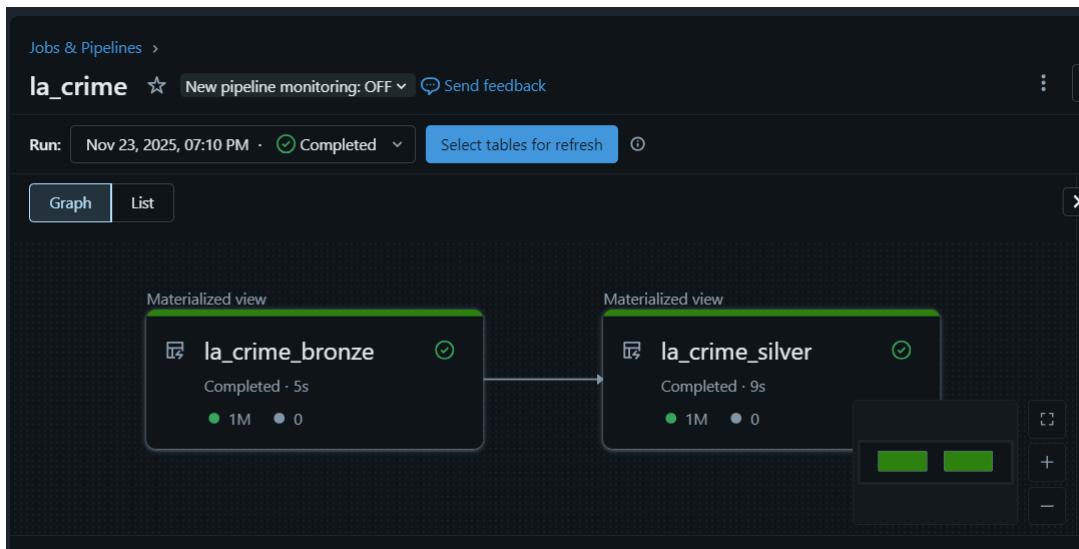
- Ensure `DR_NO`, `DATE_OCC`, and `CRM_CD` are not null (@`dlt.expect_all`).
- Remove records missing these essential identifiers.

4. Data Type and Value Corrections:

- `VICT_AGE` is set to NULL if the value is non-positive.
- Latitude and longitude are set to NULL if both are zero, preventing invalid coordinates.

5. Additional Quality Controls:

- Automatically managed table optimization (`pipelines.autoOptimize.managed=true`) ensures **performance improvements** for queries.
- Silver layer acts as a **trusted dataset**, ready for consumption by gold-layer aggregations and analytics.



GOLD

```
1 import snowflake.snowpark as snowpark
2 from snowflake.snowpark.functions import col, concat, lpad, year, month, dayofweek, when, lit, row_number, monotonically_increasing_id
3 from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window
4
5 def main(session: snowpark.Session):
6     """Create simplified Gold dimensional model with essential columns only"""
7
8     print("Creating Simplified Gold Layer Dimensional Model...")
9     silver_df = session.table("SILVER.LA_CRIME_SILVER")
10    print(f"Silver records: {silver_df.count()}")
11    print(f"Silver columns: {silver_df.columns}")
12
13    # ===== DIM_DATE =====
14    print("\nCreating DIM_DATE (simplified)...")
15    dates_distinct = silver_df.select(col("DATE_OCC")).distinct().filter(col("DATE_OCC").isNotNull())
16
17    dim_date = dates_distinct.select(
18        to_char(col("DATE_OCC"), "YYYYMMDD").cast("integer").alias("DATE_KEY"),
19        col("DATE_OCC").alias("FULL_DATE"),
20        dayofweek(col("DATE_OCC")).alias("DAY_OF_WEEK"),
21        month(col("DATE_OCC")).alias("MONTH_NUM"),
22        when(month(col("DATE_OCC")).in_([1,2,3]), lit("Q1")).when(month(col("DATE_OCC")).in_([4,5,6]), lit("Q2")),
23        .when(month(col("DATE_OCC")).in_([7,8,9]), lit("Q3")).otherwise(lit("Q4")).alias("QUARTER_NUM"),
24        year(col("DATE_OCC")).alias("YEAR_NUM")
25    )
26    dim_date.write.mode("overwrite").save_as_table("GOLD.DIM_DATE")
27    print(f"    ✓ Created: {dim_date.count()} records")
28
29    # Create DIM_DATE for DATE_RPTD as well
30    print("\nCreating DIM_DATE entries for DATE_RPTD...")
31    dates_rpt_distinct = silver_df.select(col("DATE_RPTD")).distinct().filter(col("DATE_RPTD").isNotNull())
```

The CSV exported from Databricks Silver is uploaded to a Snowflake table stage using the [PUT](#) command (`PUT file:///path/to/la_crime_silver.csv @%LA_CRIME_SILVER;`) before loading it into the `SILVER.LA_CRIME_SILVER` table for Gold-layer processing.

The **Gold layer** represents the **curated, analytics-ready dimensional model** of LA crime data, derived from the Silver layer. It follows a **star schema** design with fact and dimension tables, suitable for **BI reporting, dashboards, and analytics**.

This Python Snowflake notebook builds **simplified dimension and fact tables** to support streamlined analysis while maintaining traceability to the Silver data.

Process / ETL Steps

1. Read Silver Layer

- Data is read from `SILVER.LA_CRIME_SILVER` using Snowpark.
- Key validation checks and initial record counts are performed.

2. Dimension Tables Creation

- **DIM_DATE**: Contains unique dates for DATE_OCC and DATE_RPTD. Derived columns include:
 - DATE_KEY (YYYYMMDD as integer)
 - FULL_DATE
 - DAY_OF_WEEK, MONTH_NUM, QUARTER_NUM, YEAR_NUM
 - Duplicate dates from reporting and occurrence dates are merged.
- **DIM_TIME**: Simplifies TIME_OCC into:
 - TIME_KEY (integer)
 - HOUR_24, MINUTE, AM_PM
- **DIM_LOCATION**: Aggregates by AREA and RPT_DIST_NO:
 - Location name, cross street, latitude, longitude
 - Surrogate LOCATION_KEY assigned with row_number()
- **DIM_CRIME_TYPE**: Maps CRM_CD and description, and categorizes crimes:
 - CRIME_CATEGORY (e.g., Theft, Burglary)
 - SEVERITY_LEVEL (High, Medium, Low)
 - Surrogate CRIME_TYPE_KEY
- **DIM_VICTIM**: Standardizes victim attributes:
 - AGE_GROUP buckets
 - DESCENT_GROUP mapping (e.g., Asian, Hispanic)
 - Surrogate VICTIM_KEY

- **DIM_PREMISE**: Standardizes premises descriptions and categories:
 - Surrogate **PREMISE_KEY**
 - **DIM_WEAPON**: Categorizes weapons and flags firearms:
 - Surrogate **WEAPON_KEY**
 - **DIM_CASE_STATUS**: Unique case statuses with **STATUS_KEY**.
-

3. Fact Table Creation

- **FACT_CRIME INCIDENT**: Core fact table linking:
 - **DR_NO, DATE_OCC, DATE_RPTD, TIME_OCC, AREA, VICTIM, PREMISE, WEAPON, STATUS**
 - Joins with dimension tables to replace raw attributes with **surrogate keys**.
 - Fact table uses **row_number()** to generate **CRIME INCIDENT KEY**.
-

4. Bridge Table

- **BRIDGE_CRIME INCIDENT CRIME TYPE** handles **multiple crimes per incident**:
 - Maps **DR_NO** to multiple **CRM_CD** fields (**CRM_CD, CRM_CD_1 ...4**)
 - Assigns sequence and primary/secondary flags
 - Surrogate keys from **DIM_CRIME_TYPE**

```
39  
40 | show tables;
```

↳ Results ⚡ Chart

	created_on	name	database_name	schema_name	# rows	# bytes
1	2025-11-23 21:16:36.190 -0800	BRIDGE_CRIME INCIDENT_CRIME_TYPE	LA_CRIME	GOLD	2023753	7951872
2	2025-11-23 21:16:24.997 -0800	DIM_CASE_STATUS	LA_CRIME	GOLD	6	9216
3	2025-11-23 21:16:21.814 -0800	DIM_CRIME_TYPE	LA_CRIME	GOLD	140	24064
4	2025-11-23 21:16:19.187 -0800	DIM_DATE	LA_CRIME	GOLD	1901	29184
5	2025-11-23 21:16:20.958 -0800	DIM_LOCATION	LA_CRIME	GOLD	1210	53248
6	2025-11-23 21:16:23.474 -0800	DIM_PREMISE	LA_CRIME	GOLD	314	21504
7	2025-11-23 21:16:20.164 -0800	DIM_TIME	LA_CRIME	GOLD	1439	24576
8	2025-11-23 21:16:22.631 -0800	DIM_VICTIM	LA_CRIME	GOLD	2937	33280
9	2025-11-23 21:16:24.225 -0800	DIM_WEAPON	LA_CRIME	GOLD	80	19432