

# PHASE 3: PROJECT

## SAN FRANCISCO CRIME INCIDENTS AND TREND ANALYSIS



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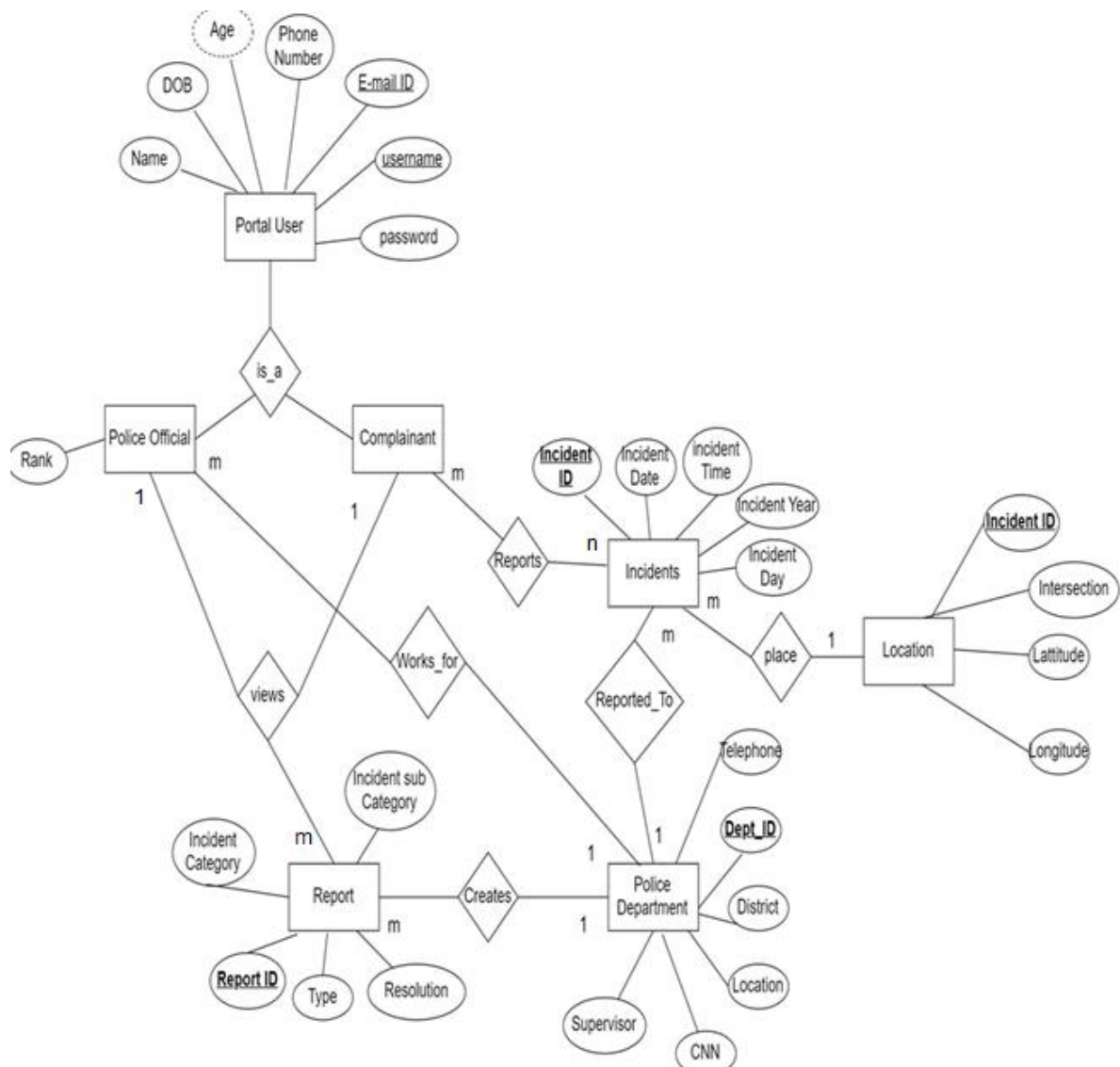
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GROUP 11

## Diagram Entities of the ER Diagram with their attributes

➤ User	
• Name	Name of the User
• DOB	Date of Birth
• Age	Age of User
• phone_number	Contact Information
• Email	Email of user
• <u>User ID</u>	Unique ID to Login
• Password	Password for login
➤ Police Official (is a User)	
• Rank	Rank of Official
➤ Complainant (is a User)	
➤ Incidents	
• <u>Incident ID</u>	Unique ID
• Incident Date	Date of incident
• Incident Day	Day of incident
• Incident Time	Time of incident
• Incident Year	Year of incident
➤ Report	
• <u>Report ID</u>	Unique report Number
• Incident_Category	Type of crime
• Incident_Subcategory	Subtype of crime
• Resolution	Case
• Resolved/Active/inactive	
• Type	Type of Report
➤ Location	
• <u>Incident ID</u>	Foreign Key of Incident
• Longitude	Longitude of crime scene
• Latitude	Latitude of crime scene
• Intersection	Depicts PD affinity
➤ Police Department	
• <u>Department ID</u>	Unique Dept ID
• District	District of PD
• Location	Address of PD
• CNN	Identifier of the intersection
• Telephone	Contact Info
• Supervisor	Head of PD

## Modified Entity Relationship Model



## Reasons for modification in the ER Model

Change of Cardinality: As per dataset, one or many Complainant can report one or many Incidents. For example, one or many people can report multiple incidents happened with them to the police department.

## Database Schema

The database schema construction follows the construction of the ER model.

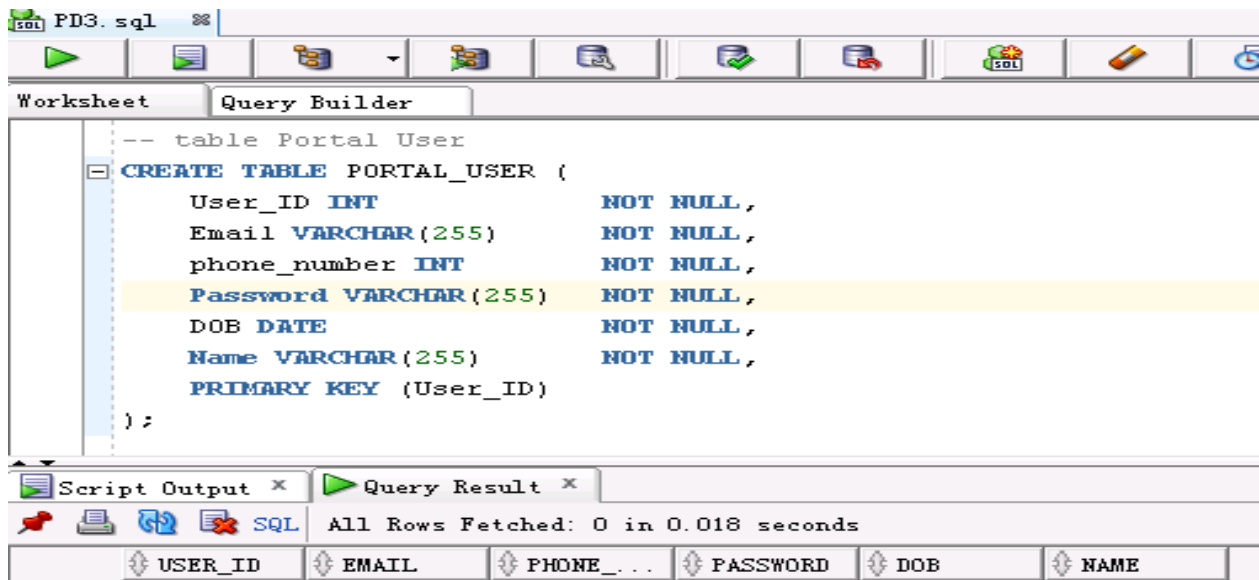
The database schema for the application is listed below:

- 1) Portal User (User ID: integer, Email: string, Phone\_number: integer, password: string, DOB: date, Name: string)
- 2) Police Official (User ID: integer, Dept ID: integer, Rank: string)
- 3) Complainant (User ID: integer)
- 4) Incidents (Incident ID: integer, Dept ID: integer, Incident Date: date, Incident Day: date, Incident Time: date, Incident Year: date)
- 5) Report (Report ID: integer, Dept ID: integer, Incident\_Category: string, Incident\_Subcategory: string, Resolution: string, Type: string)
- 6) Location (Incident ID: integer, Longitude: integer, Latitude: integer, Intersection: string)
- 7) Police Department (Dept ID: integer, District: string, Location: string, CNN: integer, Telephone: integer, Supervisor: string)
- 8) Reports (User ID: integer, Incident ID: integer)

- Portal User

Relational Schema:

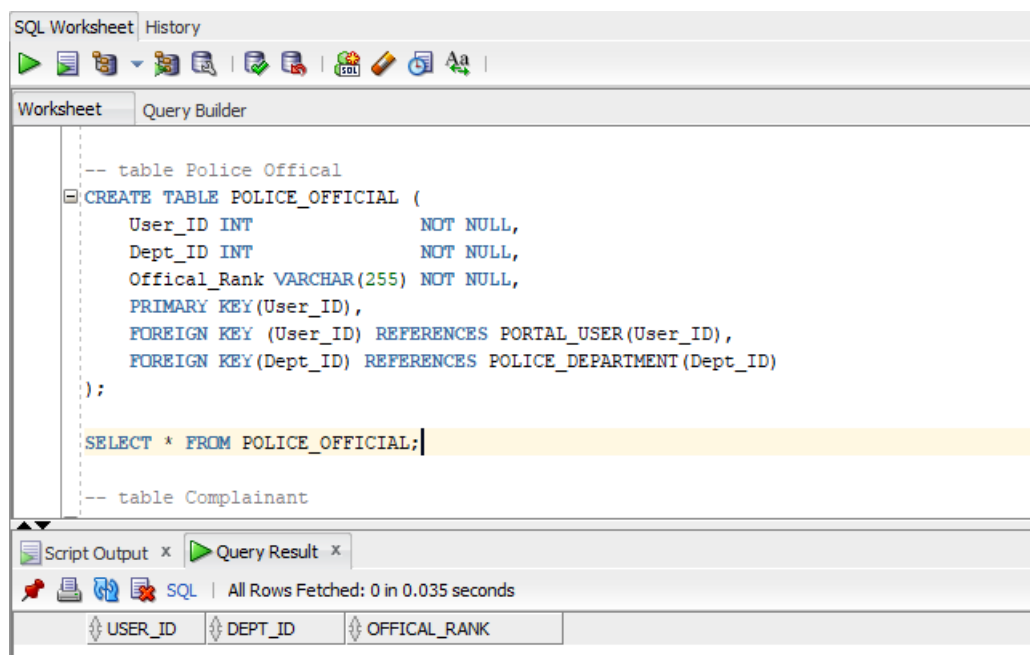
Portal\_User (User\_ID: integer, Email: string, Phone\_number: integer, password: string, DOB: date, Name: string)



- Police Official

Relational Schema:

Police\_Official (User\_ID: integer, Dept\_ID: integer, Rank: string)



- Complainant

Relational Schema:

Complainant (User\_ID: integer)

The screenshot shows an SQL Worksheet interface with a toolbar at the top. The main area displays the following SQL code:

```
-- table Complainant
CREATE TABLE COMPLAINANT (
    User_ID INT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (User_ID),
    FOREIGN KEY (User_ID) REFERENCES PORTAL_USER (User_ID)
);

SELECT * FROM COMPLAINANT;
```

Below the code editor, there are tabs for 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is active, showing a single column header 'USER\_ID'.

- Incidents

Relational Schema:

Incidents (Incident\_ID: integer, Dept\_ID: integer, Incident Date: date, Incident Day: date, Incident Time: date, Incident Year: date)

The screenshot shows an SQL Worksheet interface with a toolbar at the top. The main area displays the following SQL code:

```
-- table Incidents
CREATE TABLE INCIDENTS (
    Incident_ID INT NOT NULL,
    Dept_ID INT NOT NULL,
    Incident_Date DATE,
    Incident_Time DATE,
    Incident_Year DATE,
    PRIMARY KEY (Incident_ID),
    FOREIGN KEY (Dept_ID) REFERENCES POLICE_DEPARTMENT (Dept_ID)
);

SELECT * FROM INCIDENTS;
```

Below the code editor, there are tabs for 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is active, showing a table with five columns: 'INCIDENT\_ID', 'DEPT\_ID', 'INCIDENT\_DATE', 'INCIDENT\_TIME', and 'INCIDENT\_YEAR'.

- Report

Relational Schema:

Report (Report ID: integer, Dept ID: integer, Incident\_Category: string, Incident\_Subcategory: string, Resolution: string, Type: string)

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a script titled 'PD3.sql'. The script contains the following SQL code:

```
-- table Report
CREATE TABLE REPORT (
    Report_ID INT NOT NULL,
    Dept_ID INT NOT NULL,
    Incident_Category VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    Incident_Subcategory VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    Resolution VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    Report_Type VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (Report_ID),
    FOREIGN KEY (Dept_ID) REFERENCES POLICE_DEPARTMENT(Dept_ID)
);

SELECT * FROM REPORT;
```

The 'Query Result' tab at the bottom shows the column headers for the REPORT table: REPORT\_ID, DEPT\_ID, INCIDE..., INCIDE..., RESOLU..., and REPORT....

- Location

Relational Schema:

Location (Incident ID: integer, Longitude: integer, Latitude: integer, Intersection: string)

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a script titled 'PD3.sql'. The script contains the following SQL code:

```
-- table Location
CREATE TABLE LOCATION (
    Incident_ID INT NOT NULL,
    Longitude INT NOT NULL,
    Latitude INT NOT NULL,
    Intersection VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (Incident_ID) REFERENCES INCIDENTS(Incident_ID)
);

SELECT * FROM LOCATION;
```

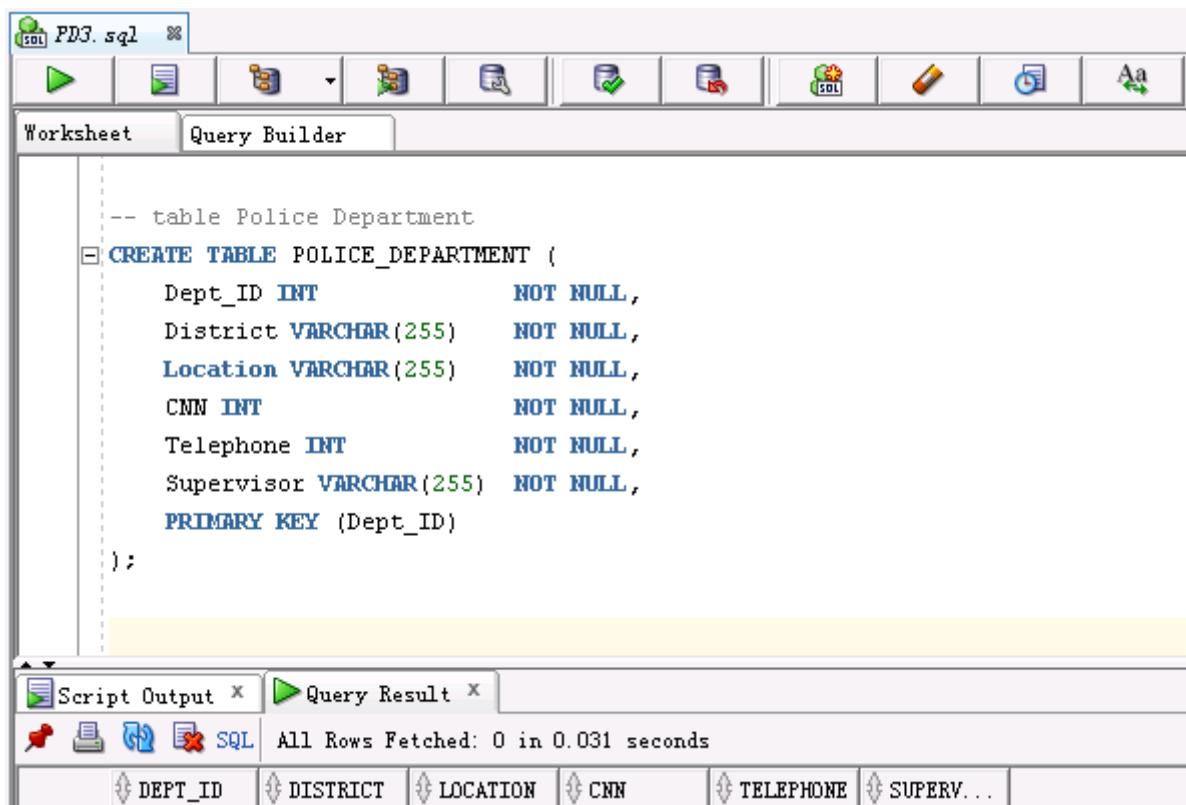
The 'Query Result' tab at the bottom shows the column headers for the LOCATION table: INCIDE..., LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, and INTERS....

- Police Department

Relational Schema:

Police Department (Dept\_ID: integer, District: string, Location: string, CNN: integer, Telephone: integer, Supervisor: string)

Screenshot:





- Reports

Relational Schema:

Reports (User\_ID: integer, Incident\_ID: integer)

Screenshot:

