SQL ASSIGNMENT

Question 1: What is the major reason people being kidnapped in each and every state?

- As per PowerBI report and sql query, it shows Uttar pradesh had maximum kidnapping cases.
- Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajsthan, Assam and Bihar are 5 Top states in kidnapping case.
- These states has more population and unemployment ratio, therefore crime rate is high.
- Income source is less and illiteracy rate is also high, due to that issue people choose way of crime or enter into crime world.

SQL Query:

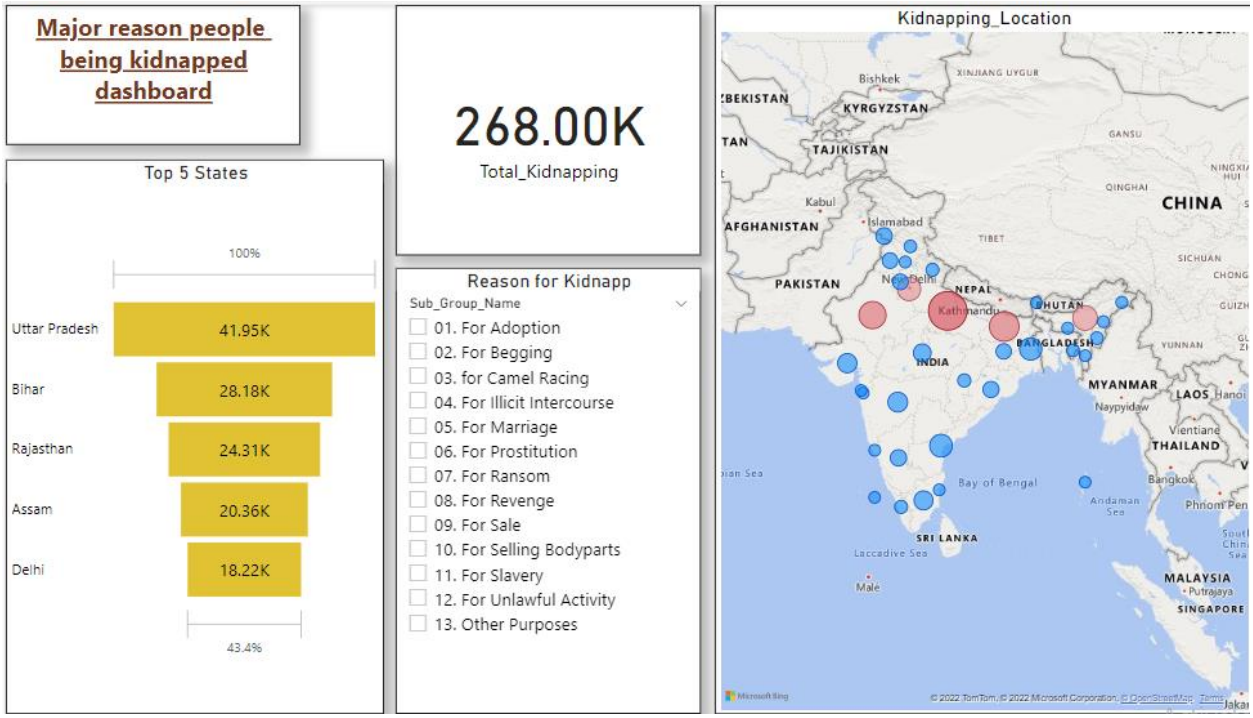
```
DELETE from "1_1_kidnapping"
WHERE Sub_Group_Name like "%total%" ;
Select DISTINCT (Area_Name) ,Sub_Group_Name,sum (K_A_Grand_Total) as Grand_Total
FROM "1_1_kidnapping"
GROUP by Area_Name, Sub_Group_Name
order by sum (K_A_Grand_Total) DESC;
```

Execution:

```
1  QUESTION_1
2
3  DELETE from "1_1_kidnapping"
```

	Area_Name	Sub_Group_Name	Grand_Total
1	Uttar Pradesh	05. For Marriage	20414
2	Delhi	13. Other Purposes	14762
3	Rajasthan	05. For Marriage	12715
4	Assam	05. For Marriage	12564
5	Bihar	13. Other Purposes	11333
6	Bihar	05. For Marriage	11212
7	Rajasthan	13. Other Purposes	11039
8	Uttar Pradesh	04. For Illicit Intercourse	10367
9	Andhra Pradesh	13. Other Purposes	7446
10	Gujarat	05. For Marriage	7244
11	West Bengal	05. For Marriage	6735
12	Tamil Nadu	05. For Marriage	6693
13	Uttar Pradesh	13. Other Purposes	6691
14	West Bengal	13. Other Purposes	6630
15	Maharashtra	05. For Marriage	5947
16	Andhra Pradesh	05. For Marriage	5891

Power BI :



Question 2: Offenders relation to the rape victim

- In India, Rape is top in crime. Values of life and respect of women is seems missing nowadays.
- As per crime data, it shows Ralatives and family members or close persons are mostly offenders.
- Madhyapradesh, Chattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh are top states in rape cases.

SQL Query:

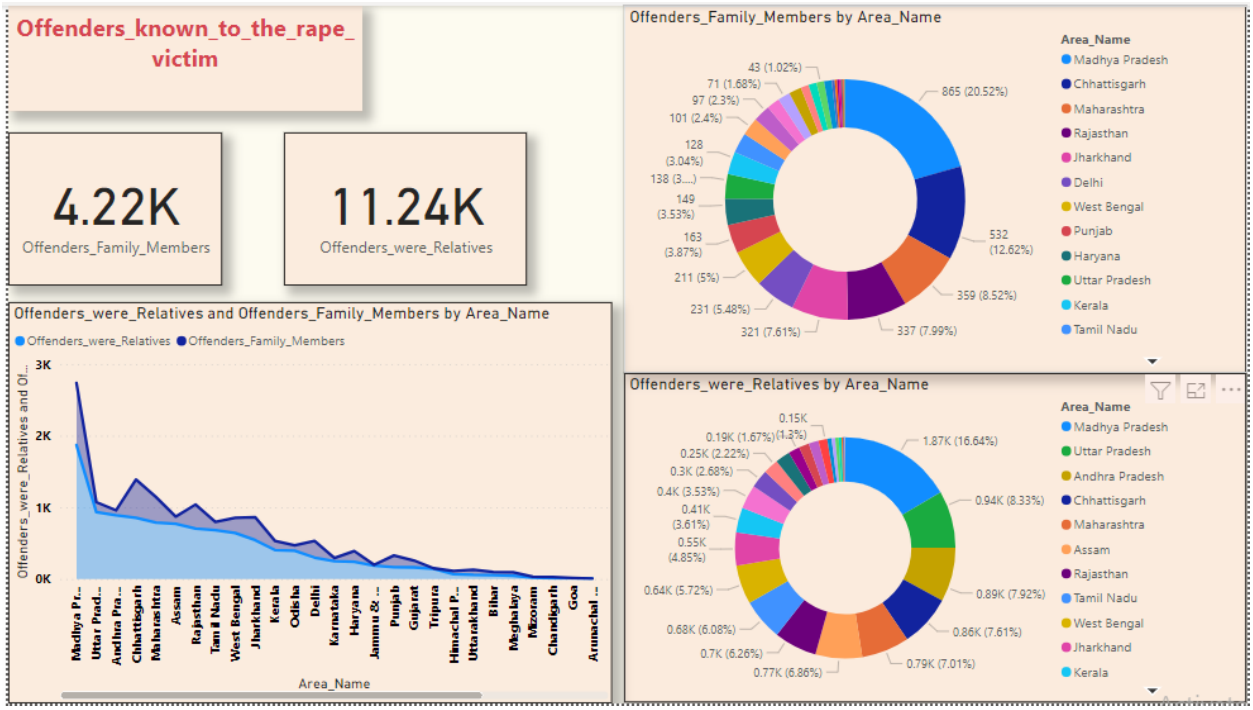
```
select Area_Name, sum(No_of_Cases_in_which_offenders_were_Parentsclose_family_members) as Family_members, sum(No_of_Cases_in_which_offenders_were_Relatives) as Relatives from "2_1_Offenders_known_to_the_victim" group by Area_Name ;
```

Execution:

```
11    QUESTION_2
12
13    select Area_Name, sum(No_of_Cases_in_which_offenders_were_Parentsclose_
```

	Area_Name	Family_members	Relatives
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	70	890
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6
4	Assam	101	771
5	Bihar	43	57
6	Chandigarh	17	13
7	Chhattisgarh	532	856
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0
10	Delhi	231	301
11	Goa	7	11
12	Gujarat	97	164
13	Haryana	149	242
14	Himachal Pradesh	43	71
15	Jammu & Kashmir	12	188
16	Jharkhand	321	545

Power BI:



Question 3: Juveniles family background, education and economic setup

- Juveniles in crime data is very surprising, because its to high and increased day by day.
- There are lot of reasons like homeless, illiteracy, less income, family survivals etc.
- Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra having maxmimum numbers of juveniles.

SQL Query:

```
select T1.Area_Name, sum(T1.Family_back_ground_Total) as Juveniles_Family_back_ground,
sum(T2.Education_Total) as Juveniles_Education, sum(T3.Economic_Set_up_Total) as Juveniles_Eco_setup
from "3_1_Juveniles_Family_background" as T1 join "3_2_Juveniles_Education" as T2 on T1.Area_Name =
T2.Area_Name join "3_3_Juveniles_Economic_setup" as T3 on T1.Area_Name = T3.Area_Name group by
T1.Area_Name ;
OR
SELECT a.Area_Name, a.Sub_Group_Name,(sum (a.Family_back_ground_Homeless )) as Homeless,(sum (a.
Family_back_ground_Living_with_guardian)) as Living_with_guardian,(sum
(a.Family_back_ground_Living_with_parents)) as Living_with_parents,b.Sub_Group_Name,(sum (b.
Education_Illiterate)) as Illiterate, (sum (b. Education_Upto_primary)) as Upto_primary,(sum (b.
Education_Above_Primary_but_below_Matric_or_Higher_Secondary)) as Below_Matric,(sum (b.
"Education_Matric_or_Higher_Secondary_&_above")) as Above_Matric, c.Sub_Group_Name,(sum (c.
Economic_set_up_Annual_Income_upto_Rs_25000)) as Income_upto_Rs_25000, (sum (c.
Economic_set_up_Annual_Income_250001_to_50000)) as Income_25001_to_50000,(sum (c.
Economic_Set_up_Middle_income_from_50001_to_100000)) as income_from_50001_to_100000,(sum (c.
Economic_set_up_Middle_income_from_100001_to_200000)) as income_from_100001_to_200000,(sum (c.
Economic_set_up_Upper_middle_income_from_200001_to_300000)) as
```

income_from_200001_to_300000,(sum (c. Economic_set_up_Upper_income_above_Rs_300000)) as income_above_Rs_300000 FROM "3_1_Juveniles_Family_background" as a INNER JOIN "3_2_Juveniles_Education" as b on a.Area_Name=b.Area_Name INNER JOIN "3_3_Juveniles_Economic_setup" as c on a.Area_Name=c.Area_Name GROUP by a.Area_Name;

Execution:

```
17  QUESTION_3
18
19  select T1.Area_Name, sum(T1.Family_back_ground_Total) as Juveniles_Family_back_ground, sum(T2.Educ
```

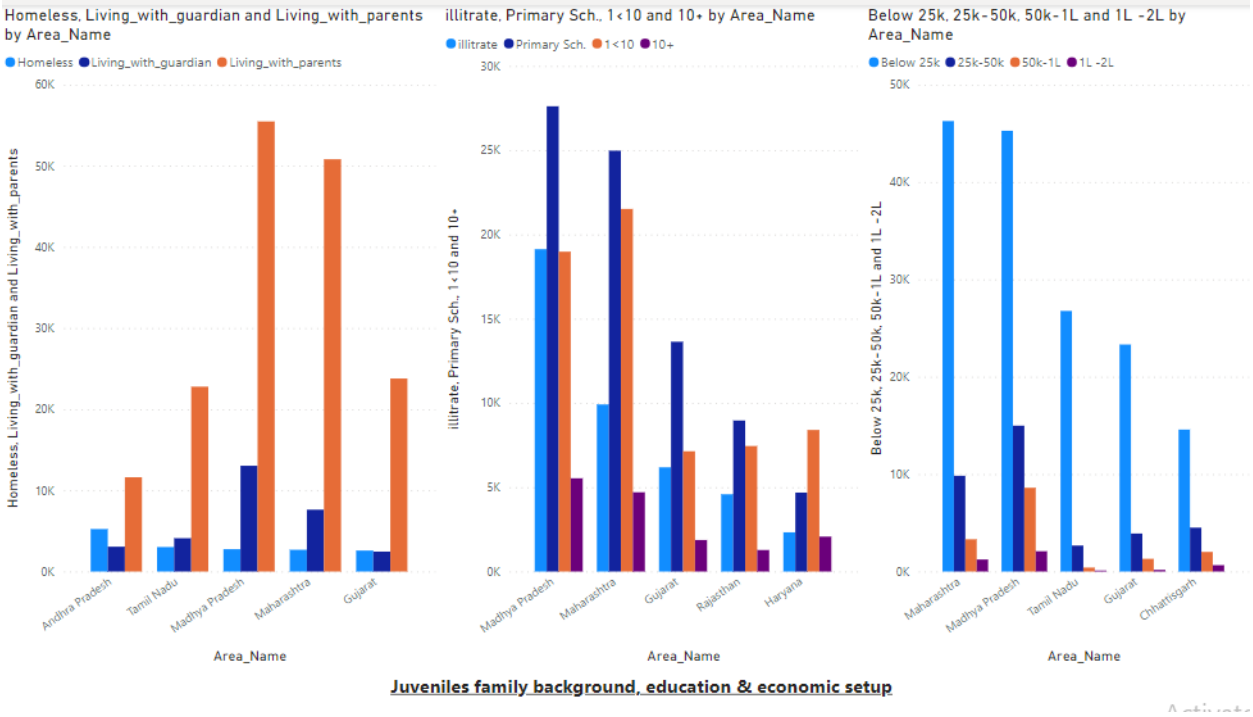
	Area_Name	Juveniles_Family_back_ground	Juveniles_Education	Juveniles_Eco_setup
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33900	33900	33900
2	Andhra Pradesh	1991400	1991400	1991400
3	Arunachal Pradesh	119300	119300	119300
4	Assam	495300	495300	495300
5	Bihar	687100	687100	687100
6	Chandigarh	117700	117700	117700
7	Chhattisgarh	2210400	2210400	2210400
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11400	11400	11400
9	Daman & Diu	4800	4800	4800
10	Delhi	923000	923000	923000
11	Goa	75300	75300	75300

OR

```
16  ------------
17  QUESTION_3
18
```

	Area_Name	Sub_Group_Name	Homeless	Living_with_guardian	Living_with_parents	Sub_Group_Name	Illiterate	Upto_primary	Below_Matric	Above_Matric	Sub_Group_Name	Incom
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3. Family Background	0	3700	30200	1. Education	100	14200	17500	2100	2. Economic Setup	
2	Andhra Pradesh	3. Family Background	523400	306100	1161900	1. Education	828000	674100	362900	126400	2. Economic Setup	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3. Family Background	100	50500	68700	1. Education	19900	43100	47700	8600	2. Economic Setup	
4	Assam	3. Family Background	64700	162400	268200	1. Education	166400	145600	124200	59100	2. Economic Setup	
5	Bihar	3. Family Background	55300	125600	506200	1. Education	222900	211600	209800	42800	2. Economic Setup	
6	Chandigarh	3. Family Background	3500	5500	108700	1. Education	27400	30600	47500	12200	2. Economic Setup	
7	Chhattisgarh	3. Family Background	76500	312500	1821400	1. Education	564200	865100	629000	152100	2. Economic Setup	
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3. Family Background	0	0	11400	1. Education	1600	5100	3100	1600	2. Economic Setup	
9	Daman & Diu	3. Family Background	400	1100	3300	1. Education	1300	400	1800	1300	2. Economic Setup	
10	Delhi	3. Family Background	74600	174800	673600	1. Education	364800	280100	223300	54800	2. Economic Setup	
11	Goa	3. Family Background	2100	3400	69800	1. Education	24300	19100	25400	6500	2. Economic Setup	
12	Gujarat	3. Family Background	258600	245600	2378800	1. Education	618500	1363700	713700	187100	2. Economic Setup	
13	Haryana	3. Family Background	95100	98500	1554800	1. Education	232700	468400	840100	207200	2. Economic Setup	
14	Himachal Pradesh	3. Family Background	0	9300	142900	1. Education	5100	28200	72500	46400	2. Economic Setup	
15	Jammu & Kashmir	3. Family Background	100	100	11200	1. Education	1700	2900	5000	1800	2. Economic Setup	

Power BI:



Question 4: Which state has more crime against children and women?

- As per Indian crime data between 2001 & 2012, statistics, ratio of crim against Women and Children is very high, it extracted and shown in SQL queries and Powerbi dashboard.
- Madhya Pradesh is top most state having maximum number of crime cases.
- In case of womens cruelty by husband or her relatives having max cases and In case of children kidnappind cases are most seems.

SQL Query:

DELETE from "4_2_crimes_against_women_2001_2012" WHERE DISTRICT like "%total%" ;
Select (State), sum("Rape" + "Kidnapping and Abduction" + "Dowry Deaths" + "Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty" + "Insult to modesty of Women" + "Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives" + "Importation of Girls") as "sum" from "4_2_crimes_against_women_2001_2012" group by State ;
select state, max(crime) FROM (Select (State), sum("Rape" + "Kidnapping and Abduction" + "Dowry Deaths" + "Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty" + "Insult to modesty of Women" + "Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives" + "Importation of Girls") as "crime" from "4_2_crimes_against_women_2001_2012" group by State) UNION select state, max(crime) FROM (Select (State), sum(total) as "crime" from "4_1_crimes_against_children_2001_2012" group by State)
Execution:

DB Browser for SQLite - C:\Users\hp\Downloads\Group7.db

File Edit View Tools Help

New Database | Open Database | Write Changes | Revert Changes | Open Project | Save

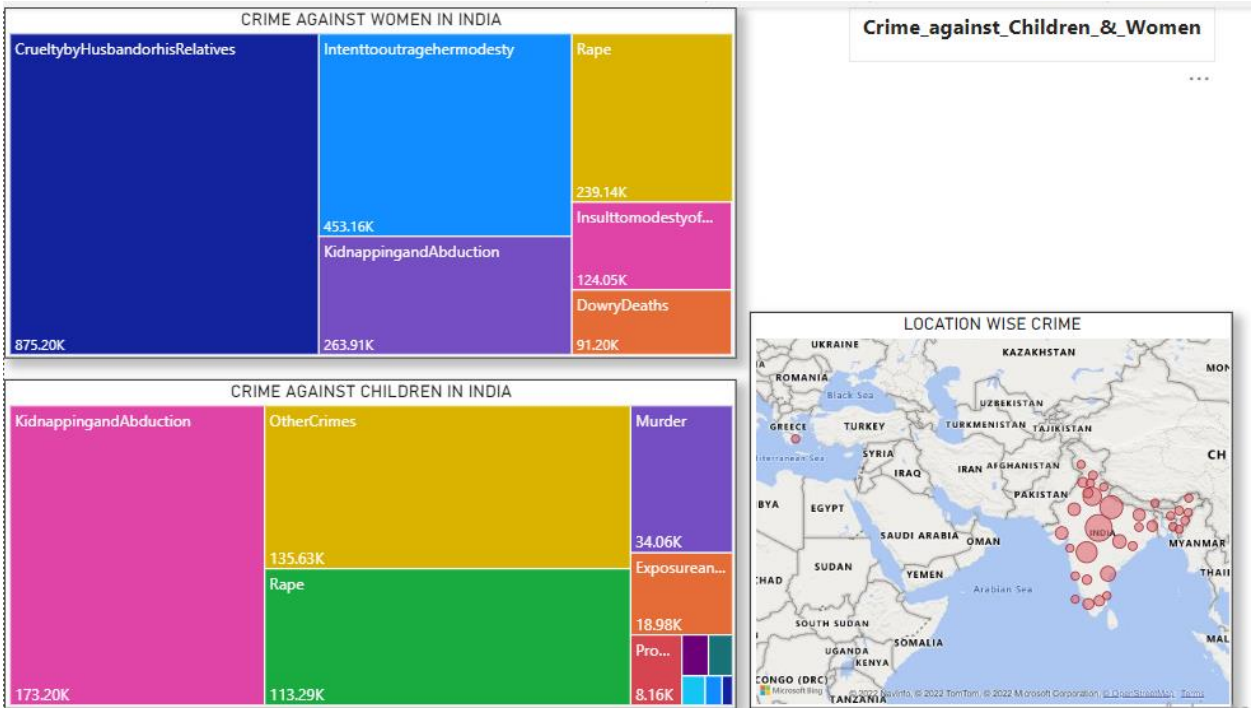
Database Structure | Browse Data | Edit Pragmas | Execute SQL

Question_1.sql | Question_2.sql | sqlassign.sql | Question 4.sql | Question 5.sq

```
45  QUESTION_4
46
47  DELETE from "4_2_crimes_against_women_2001_2012"
```

	State	max(crime)
1	MADHYA PRADESH	36087
2	MADHYA PRADESH	90770

Power BI:



Question 5: Age group wise murder victim

- In Crime in India data, analysis over age group wise murder victim done with SQL queries and Powerbi Dashboard.
- Different age group shown in table, in which Age between 18_30 years murder cases are maximum.
- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh are top most states in Murder crime.

SQL Query:

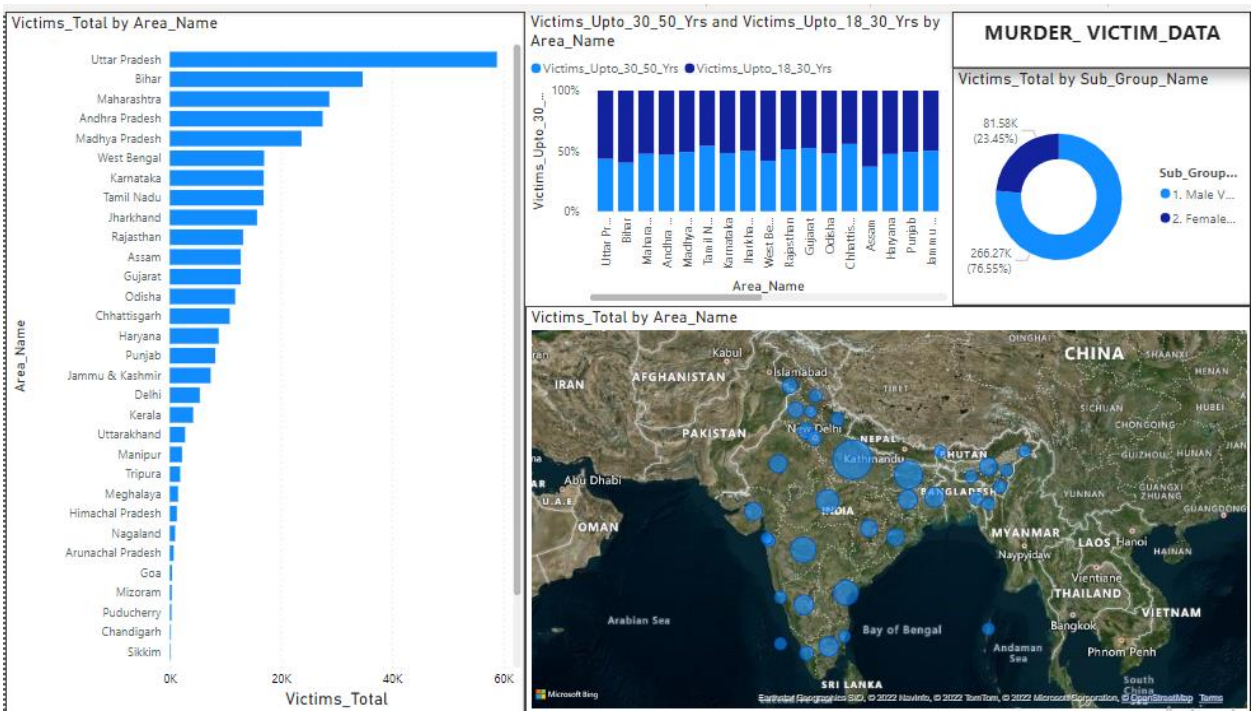
DELETE from "5_Murder_victim_age" WHERE Sub_Group_Name like "%total%" ;
select Area_Name,Sub_Group_Name,sum("Victims_Upto_10_Yrs") AS UPTO_10_YRS, sum("Victims_Upto_10_15_Yrs") AS UPTO_10_15_YRS, sum("Victims_Upto_15_18_Yrs") AS UPTO_15_18_YRS, sum("Victims_Upto_18_30_Yrs") AS UPTO_18_30_YRS, sum("Victims_Upto_30_50_Yrs") AS UPTO_30_50_YRS, sum("Victims_Above_50_Yrs") AS ABOVE_50_YRS from "5_Murder_victim_age" group by Area_Name, Sub_Group_Name;

Execution:

```
61    QUESTION_5
62
63    DELETE from "5_Murder_victim_age"
```

	Area_Name	Sub_Group_Name	UPTO_10_YRS	UPTO_10_15_YRS	UPTO_15_18_YRS	UPTO_18_30_YRS	UPTO_30_50_YRS	ABOVE_50_YRS
1	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*	*NULL*
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1. Male Victims	4.0	1.0	0.0	30	37	12.0
3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2. Female Victims	2.0	2.0	3.0	15.0	29.0	2.0
4	Andhra Pradesh	1. Male Victims	166	183	300	8981	8253	2331
5	Andhra Pradesh	2. Female Victims	178	107	122	3405	2639	816
6	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Male Victims	0.0	0.0	0	424	237	12.0
7	Arunachal Pradesh	2. Female Victims	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	8	2.0
8	Assam	1. Male Victims	22.0	40.0	200	6919	4037	602
9	Assam	2. Female Victims	4.0	8.0	23.0	542	335	29.0
10	Bihar	1. Male Victims	82	110	403	16164	11517	1602
11	Bihar	2. Female Victims	54	34	153	3011	1406	139
12	Chandigarh	1. Male Victims	7	1	1	61	69	11
13	Chandigarh	2. Female Victims	7	1	0	19	12	13
14	Chhattisgarh	1. Male Victims	161	84	179	2530	3499	1057
15	Chhattisgarh	2. Female Victims	106	56	119	1269	1306	421
16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. Male Victims	4.0	0.0	2.0	14.0	34	9.0

Power BI:



Question 6 : Crime by place of occurrence.

- In crime in india data, crime occure seem at various places like residential premises, highways, river & sea, railways, banks, commercial esta., atms and other places.
- Over this data analysis is done in SQL queries and Powerbi dashboard.
- Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh is top most states in this crime data.

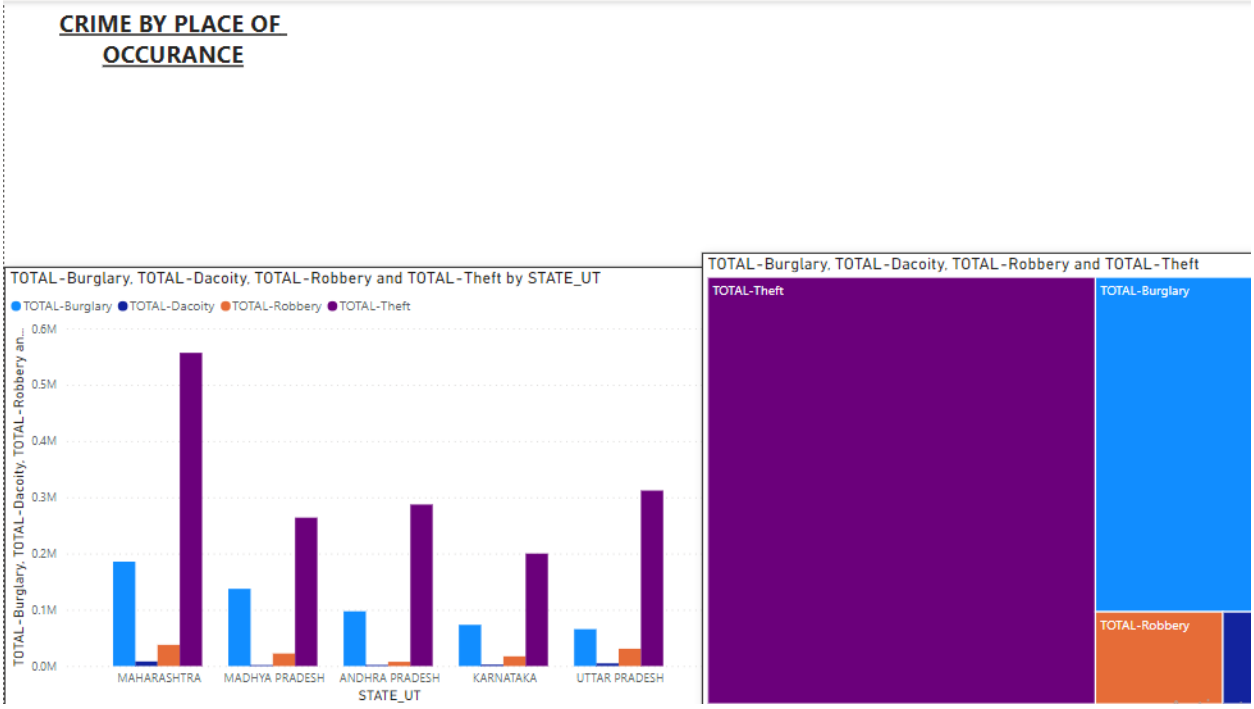
SQL Query:

```
DELETE from Crime_by_place_of_occurrence_2001_2012 where STATE_UT like 'Total%';

SELECT a.STATE_UT, sum("a.RESIDENTIAL PREMISES - Dacoity" + "a.RESIDENTIAL PREMISES - Robbery" +
"a.RESIDENTIAL PREMISES - Burglary" + "a.RESIDENTIAL PREMISES - Theft") as
"RESIDENTIAL_PREMISES_CRIME",
sum("a.HIGHWAYS - Dacoity"+"a.HIGHWAYS - Robbery"+"a.HIGHWAYS - Burglary"+"a.HIGHWAYS - Theft") AS
"HIGHWAYS_CRIME",
sum("a.RIVER and SEA - Dacoity"+"a.RIVER and SEA - Robbery"+"a.RIVER and SEA - Burglary"+"a.RIVER and
SEA - Theft") as "RIVER_SEA_CRIME",
sum("a.RAILWAYS - Dacoity"+"a.RAILWAYS - Robbery"+"a.RAILWAYS - Burglary"+"a.RAILWAYS - Theft") AS
"RAILWAYS_CRIME",
sum("a.BANKS - Dacoity"+"a.BANKS - Robbery"+"a.BANKS - Burglary"+"a.BANKS - Theft") AS "BANKS_CRIME",
```

```
sum("a.COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS - Dacoity"+"a.COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS -
Robbery"+"a.COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS - Burglary"+"a.COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS - Theft") AS
"COMMERCIAL_ESTAB_CRIME",
sum("a.OTHER PLACES - Dacoity"+"a.OTHER PLACES - Robbery"+"a.OTHER PLACES - Burglary"+"a.OTHER
PLACES - Theft") AS "OTHER_PLACES_CRIME",
b.States_UT,
sum("b.Residence_Dacoity_Cases reported"+"b.Residence_Robbery_Cases
reported"+"b.Residence_Burglary_Cases reported"+"b.Residence_Theft_Cases reported")as
"RESIDENTIAL_PREMISES_CRIME",
sum("b.Highways_Dacoity_Cases reported"+"b.Highways_Robbery_Cases
reported"+"b.Highways_Burglary_Cases reported"+"b.Highways_Theft_Cases reported") AS
"HIGHWAYS_CRIME",
sum("b.RiverOrSea_Dacoity_Cases reported"+"b.RiverOrSea_Robbery_Cases
reported"+"b.RiverOrSea_Burglary_Cases reported"+"b.RiverOrSea_Theft_Cases reported") as
"RIVER_SEA_CRIME",
sum("b.Railways_Dacoity_Cases reported"+"b.Railways_Robbery_Cases
reported"+"b.Railways_Burglary_Cases reported"+"b.Railways_Theft_Cases reported") AS
"RAILWAYS_CRIME",
sum("b.Bank_Dacoity_Cases reported"+"b.Bank_Robbery_Cases reported"+"b.Bank_Burglary_Cases
reported"+"b.Bank_Theft_Cases reported") AS "BANKS_CRIME",
sum("b.CommEst_Dacoity_Cases reported"+"b.CommEst_Robbery_Cases
reported"+"b.CommEst_Burglary_Cases reported"+"b.CommEst_Theft_Cases reported") AS
"COMMERCIAL_ESTAB_CRIME",
sum("b.OtherPlaces_Dacoity_Cases reported"+"b.OtherPlaces_Robbery_Cases
reported"+"b.OtherPlaces_Burglary_Cases reported"+"b.OtherPlaces_Theft_Cases reported") AS
"OTHER_PLACES_CRIME"
 from Crime_by_place_of_occurrence_2001_2012 as a LEFT JOIN Crime_by_place_of_occurrence_2014 as b
ON
 a.STATE_UT = b.States_UT
GROUP BY a.STATE_UT, a.YEAR;
```

Power BI:



Question 7 : Anti corruption cases vs arrests.

- In Crime in India data, Over Anticurruption Cases vs Arrest dataset analysis done.
- As per sql query and powerbi dashboard, Maharashtra havind maximum anti corruption and arrest cases seen.

SQL Query:

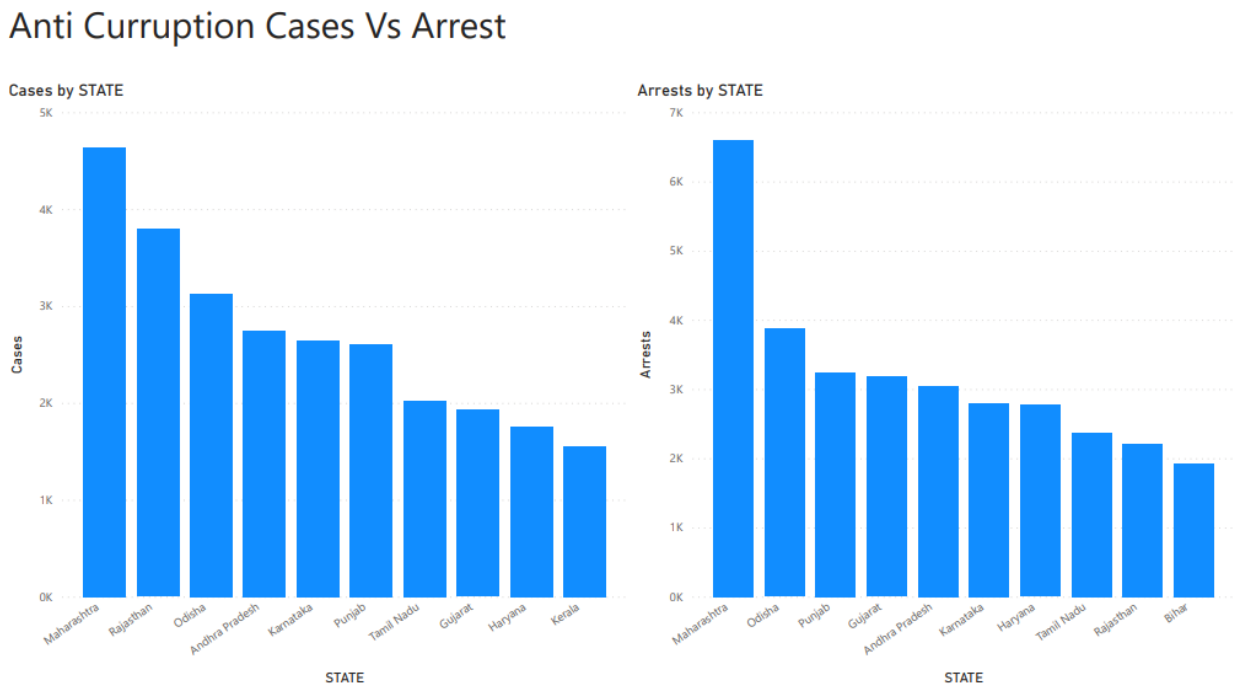
```
SELECT DISTINCT T1.Area_Name, T1.AC02_No_of_cases_registered_during_the_year AS AC_CASES,
T2.ACA02_No_of_persons_arrested_during_the_year AS AC_ARREST
from "7_1_Anti_corruprion_cases" as T1
JOIN "7_2_Anti_corruption_arrests" as T2
on T1.Area_Name = T2.Area_Name
group by T1.Area_Name
order by T1.AC02_No_of_cases_registered_during_the_year DESC;
```

Execution:

```
100  QUESTION_7
101
102  SELECT DISTINCT T1.Area_Name, T1.AC02_No_of_cases_regis
```

	Area_Name	AC_CASES	AC_ARREST
1	Rajasthan	576.0	197.0
2	Maharashtra	528.0	531.0
3	Tamil Nadu	498.0	129.0
4	Punjab	449.0	0.0
5	Karnataka	434.0	77.0
6	Odisha	430.0	219.0
7	Andhra Pradesh	345.0	201.0
8	Haryana	307.0	114.0
9	Madhya Pradesh	271.0	0.0
10	Gujarat	223.0	212.0

Power BI:



Question 8: Which state has more number of complaints against police?

- In crime in India data, analysis over complaint against police is done.
- As per SQL query and Powerbi Dashbord, Uttarpradesh, Andrapradesh & Jharkhand having maximum number 0f cases against police shown.

SQL Query:

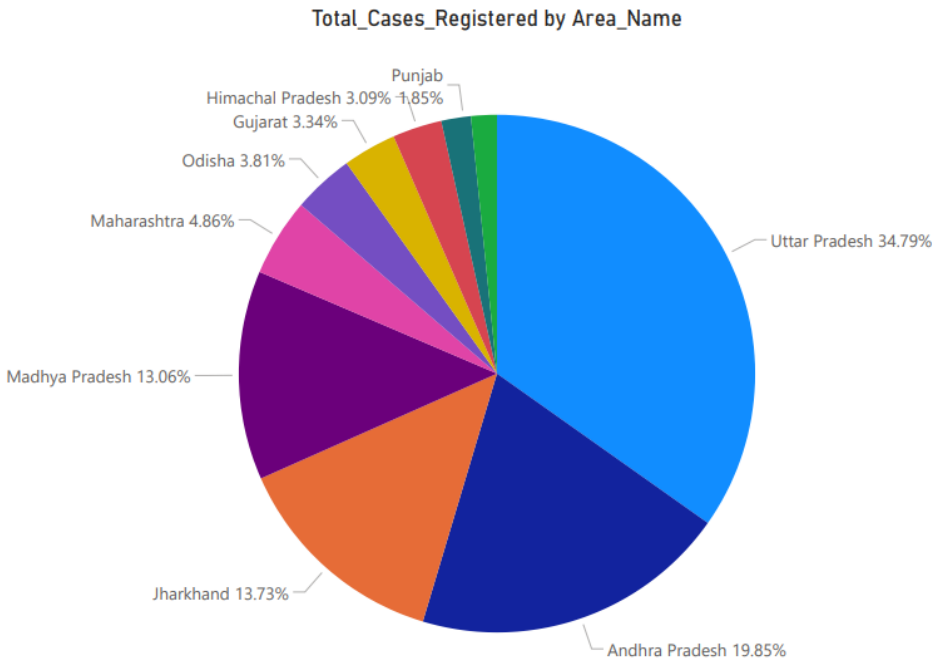
```
SELECT DISTINCT Area_Name,
sum("CPA_-_Cases_Registered") as "Complaints_against_police"
FROM "8_Complaints_against_police"
group by Area_Name;
```

Execution:

```
110     QUESTION_8
111
112     SELECT DISTINCT Area_Name,
```

	Area_Name	Complaints_against_police
1	Uttar Pradesh	28622
2	Andhra Pradesh	16327
3	Jharkhand	11294
4	Madhya Pradesh	10747
5	Maharashtra	4001
6	Odisha	3135
7	Gujarat	2749
8	Himachal Pradesh	2544
9	Punjab	1523
10	Tamil Nadu	1328

Power BI:



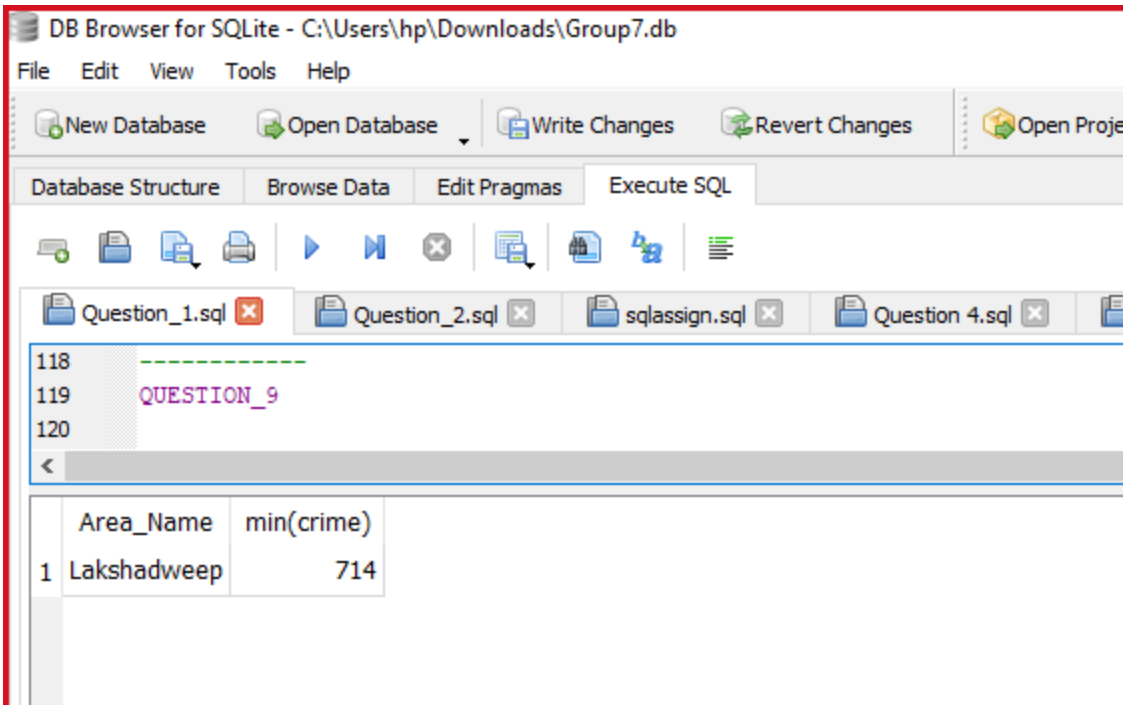
Question 9 : Which state is the safest for foreigners?

- In Crime in India data, which state having less crime found using SQL queries and Power bi dashboard.
- In Union terettory having less crime shown as per data, because of less population than other states and living standard is good.
- Mizoram, Meghalaya, lakshdwip having less crime so these states/UT are safe for foreighners, because there is less chances of crime than other states.

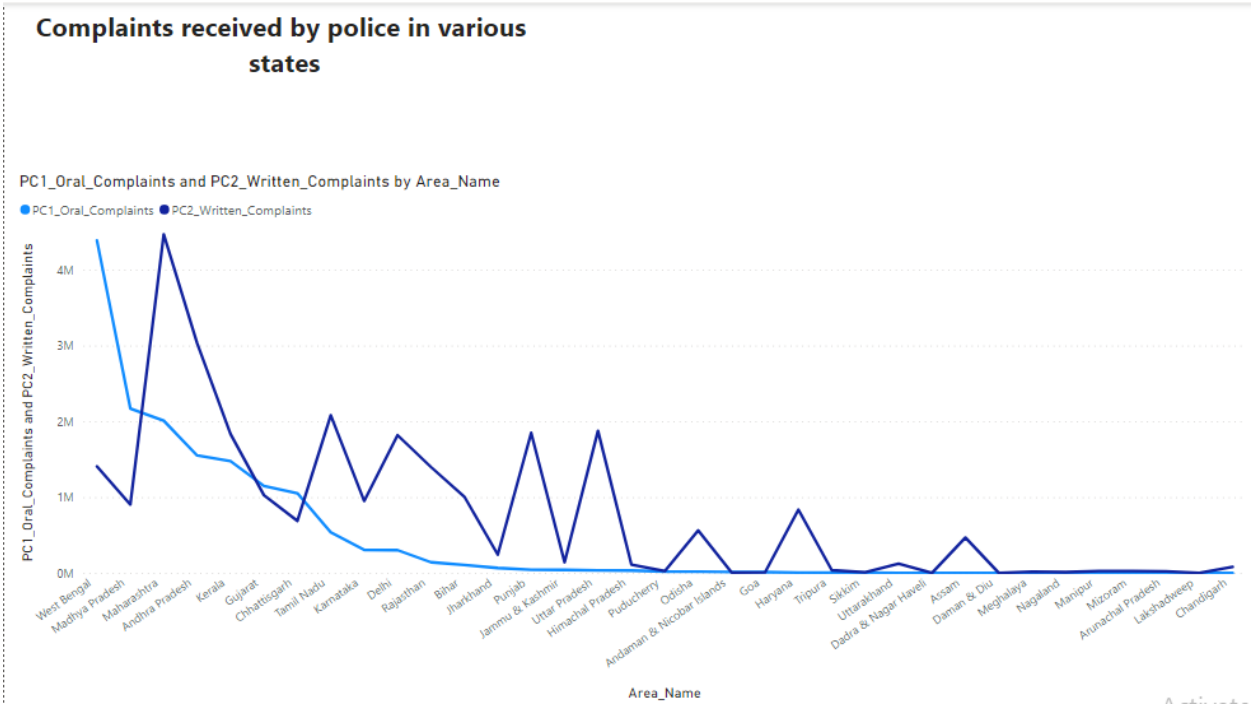
SQL Query:

```
select DISTINCT Area_Name, min(crime) FROM
(Select Area_Name, sum("PC1_Oral_Complaints"+"PC2_Written_Complaints") as "crime"
from "27_Nature_of_complaints_received_by_police" group by Area_Name )
```

Execution:



Power BI:



THANK YOU!