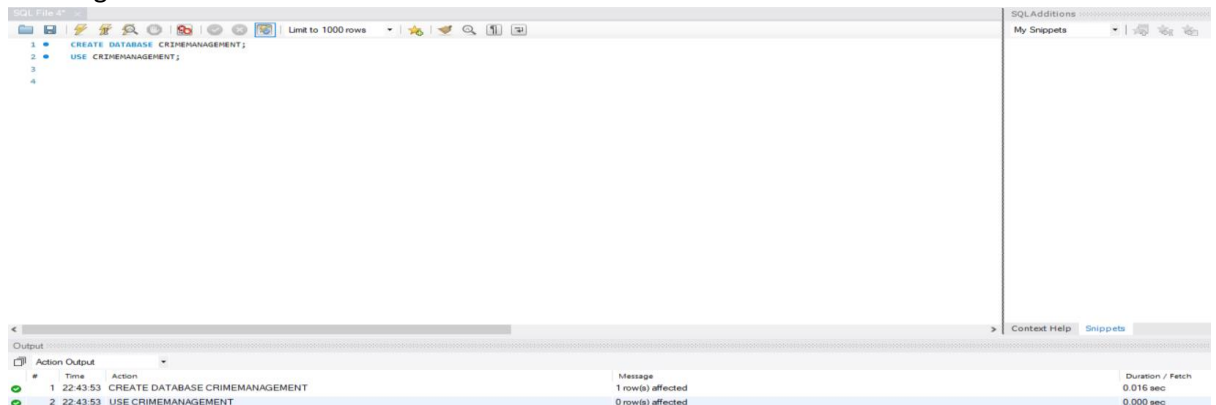


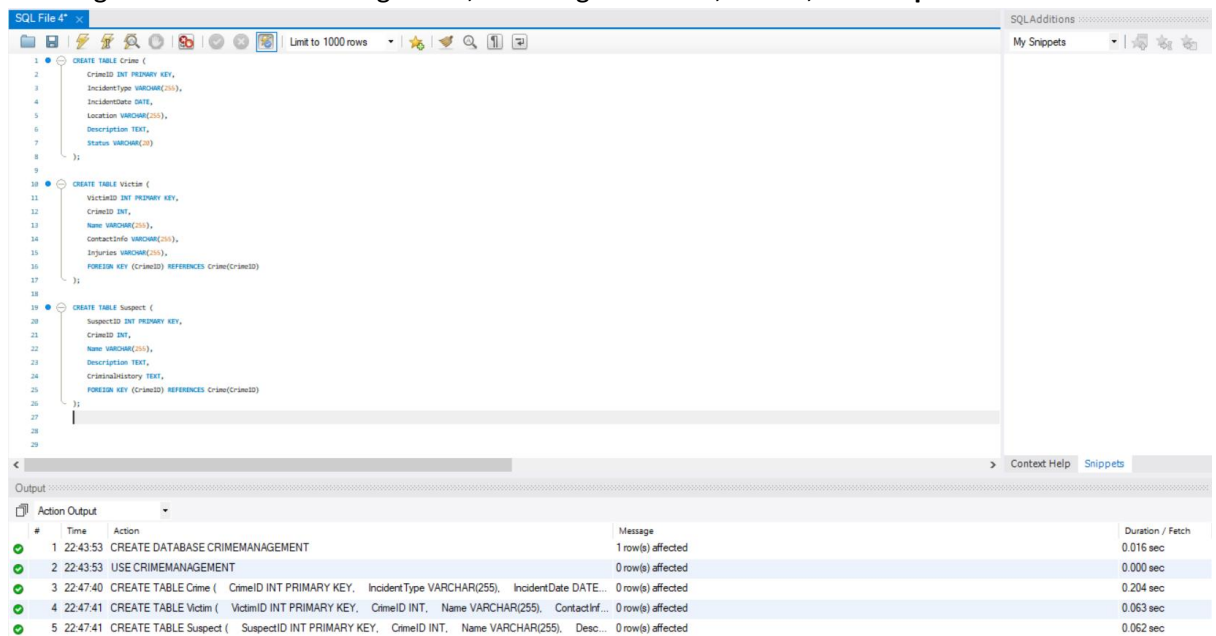
SQL CODING CHALLENGE – CRIME MANAGEMENT – M C Priya Dharsini

➤ Crime Management Database Setup

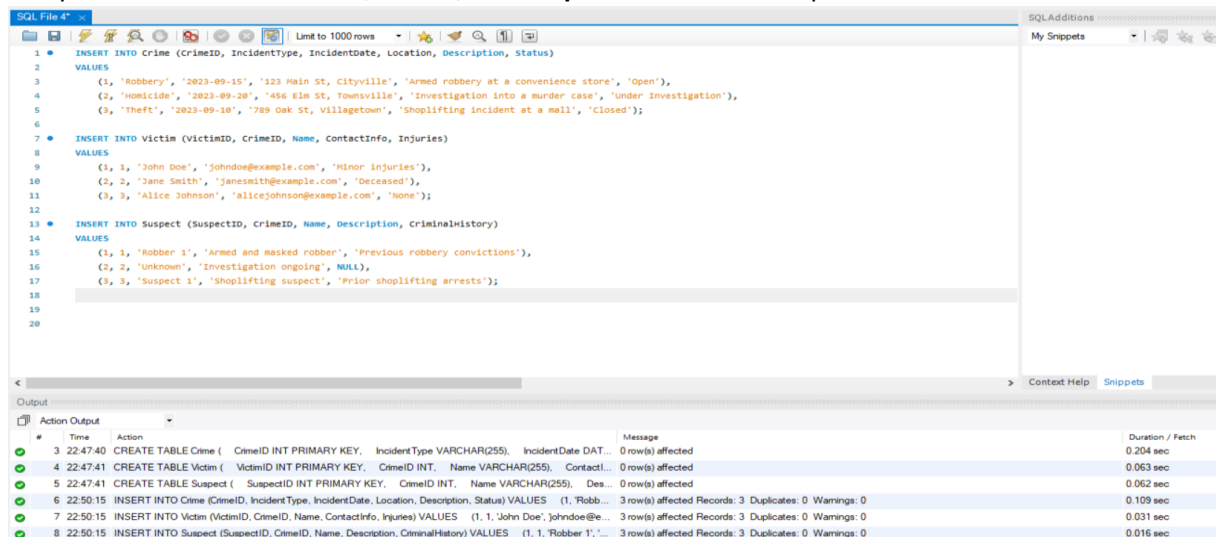
1. Creating a Database



2. Creating Tables for crime management, including the **Crime**, **Victim**, and **Suspect** tables.



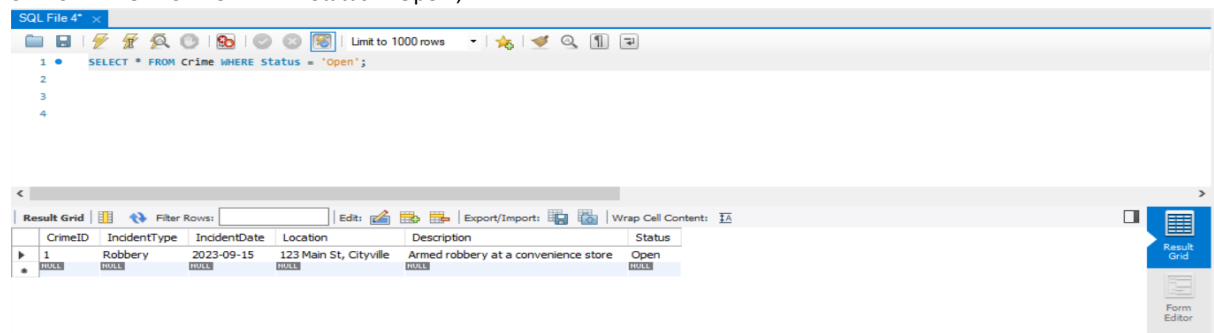
3. Sample Data Insertion - **Crime**, **Victim**, and **Suspect** tables with sample data.



➤ SQL Queries for Analysis

1. Select all open incidents

SELECT * FROM Crime WHERE Status = 'Open';

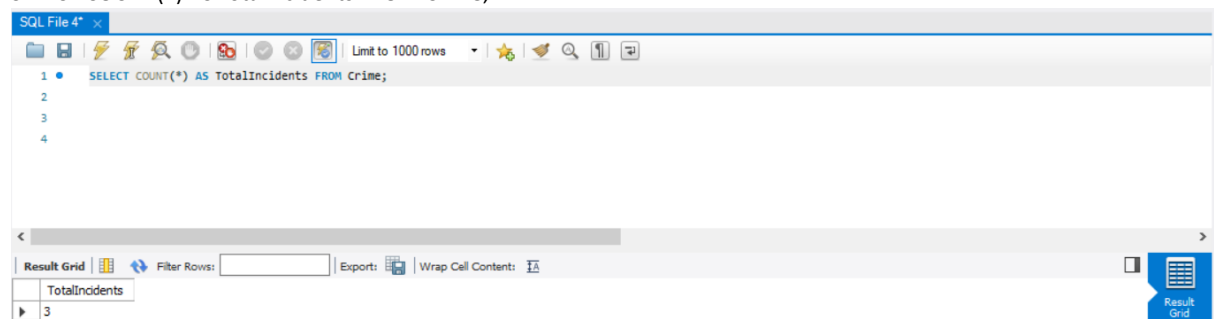


The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `SELECT * FROM Crime WHERE Status = 'Open';`. The result grid displays one row of data:

CrimeID	IncidentType	IncidentDate	Location	Description	Status
1	Robbery	2023-09-15	123 Main St, Cityville	Armed robbery at a convenience store	Open

2. Find the total number of incidents

SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalIncidents FROM Crime;

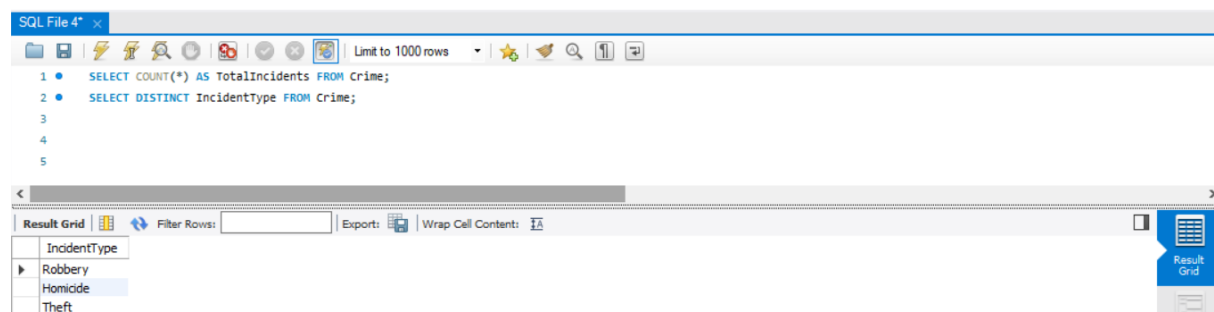


The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalIncidents FROM Crime;`. The result grid displays one row of data:

TotalIncidents
3

3. List all unique incident types

SELECT DISTINCT IncidentType FROM Crime;

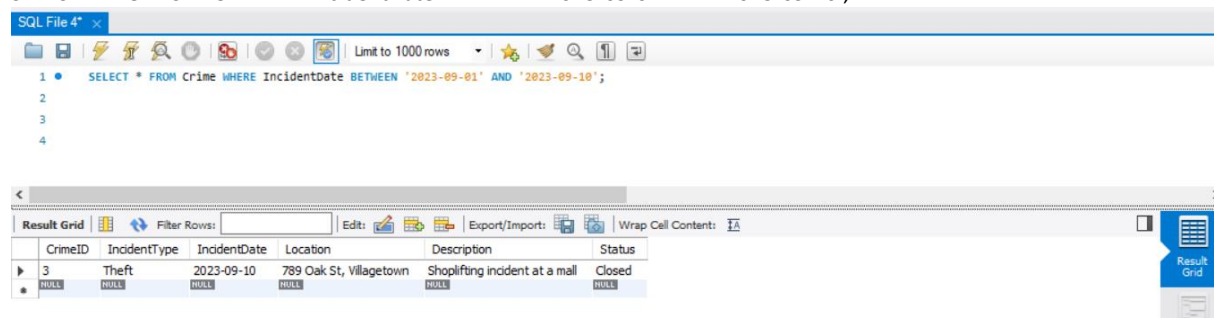


The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with two queries: `SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalIncidents FROM Crime;` and `SELECT DISTINCT IncidentType FROM Crime;`. The result grid displays the unique incident types:

IncidentType
Robbery
Homicide
Theft

4. Retrieve incidents that occurred between '2023-09-01' and '2023-09-10'

SELECT * FROM Crime WHERE IncidentDate BETWEEN '2023-09-01' AND '2023-09-10';



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `SELECT * FROM Crime WHERE IncidentDate BETWEEN '2023-09-01' AND '2023-09-10';`. The result grid displays one row of data:

CrimeID	IncidentType	IncidentDate	Location	Description	Status
3	Theft	2023-09-10	789 Oak St, Villagetown	Shoplifting incident at a mall	Closed

5. List persons involved in incidents in descending order of age

I first created an Individuals table to store personal details such as names and ages. This table was then linked to both the Victim and Suspect tables, allowing us to retrieve relevant information based on age.

Query 1:

```

1 • SELECT * FROM Individuals;
2 • DELETE FROM Individuals WHERE PersonID IN (1,2,3,4,5,6);
3 • ALTER TABLE Individuals MODIFY PersonID INT AUTO_INCREMENT;
4 • INSERT INTO Individuals (Name, Age)
5   VALUES
6     ('John Doe', 35),
7     ('Jane Smith', 29),
8     ('Alice Johnson', 40),
9     ('Robber 1', 45),
10    ('Unknown', 38),
11    ('Suspect 1', 30);

```

Query 2:

```

1 • SELECT i.Name, i.Age, v.CrimeID AS IncidentID
2   FROM Individuals i
3  JOIN Victim v ON i.Name = v.Name
4  UNION
5  SELECT i.Name, i.Age, s.CrimeID AS IncidentID
6   FROM Individuals i
7  JOIN Suspect s ON i.Name = s.Name
8  ORDER BY Age DESC;

```

Result Grid:

Name	Age	IncidentID
Robber 1	45	1
Alice Johnson	40	3
Unknown	38	2
John Doe	35	1
Suspect 1	30	3
Jane Smith	29	2

6. Find the average age of persons involved in incidents

Query:

```

9
10 • SELECT AVG(Age) AS Average_Age
11   FROM Individuals
12  WHERE Name IN (
13    SELECT Name FROM Victim
14    UNION
15    SELECT Name FROM Suspect
16  );

```

Result Grid:

Average_Age
36.1667

7. List incident types and their counts, only for open cases

SELECT IncidentType, COUNT(*) AS Count

FROM Crime

WHERE Status = 'Open'

GROUP BY IncidentType;

Query:

```

1 • SELECT IncidentType, COUNT(*) AS Count
2   FROM Crime
3  WHERE Status = 'Open'
4  GROUP BY IncidentType;

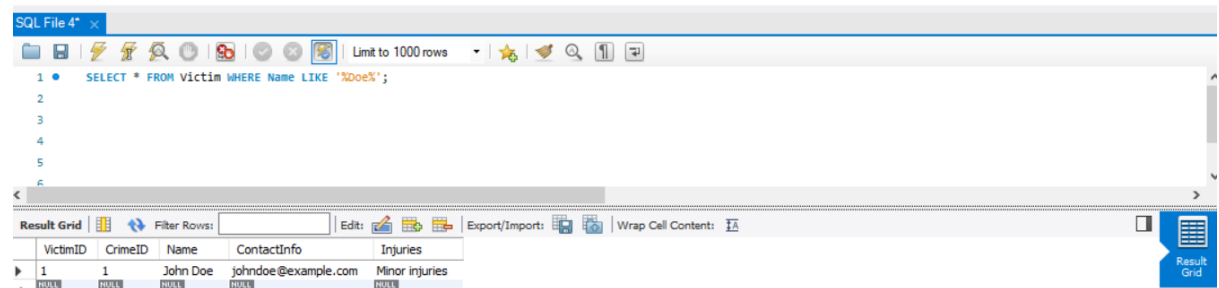
```

Result Grid:

IncidentType	Count
Robbery	1

8. Find persons with names containing 'Doe'

```
SELECT * FROM Victim WHERE Name LIKE '%Doe%';
```



9. Retrieve the names of persons involved in open and closed cases

```
SELECT Name FROM Victim
```

```
JOIN Crime ON Victim.CrimeID = Crime.CrimeID
```

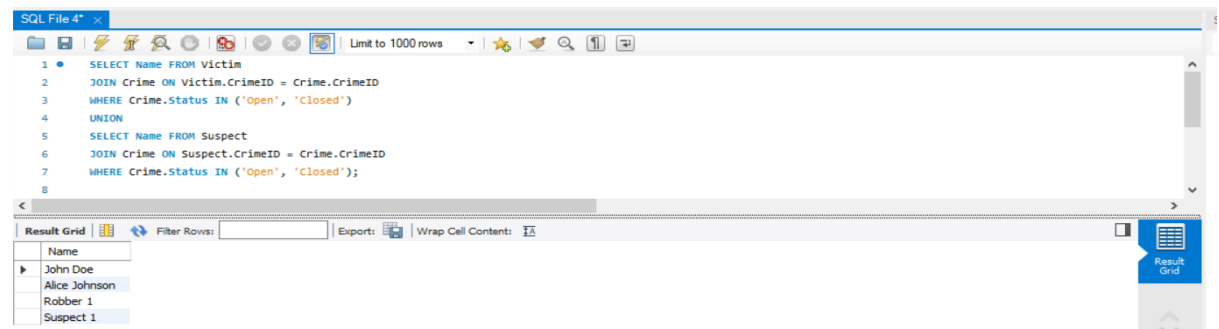
```
WHERE Crime.Status IN ('Open', 'Closed')
```

```
UNION
```

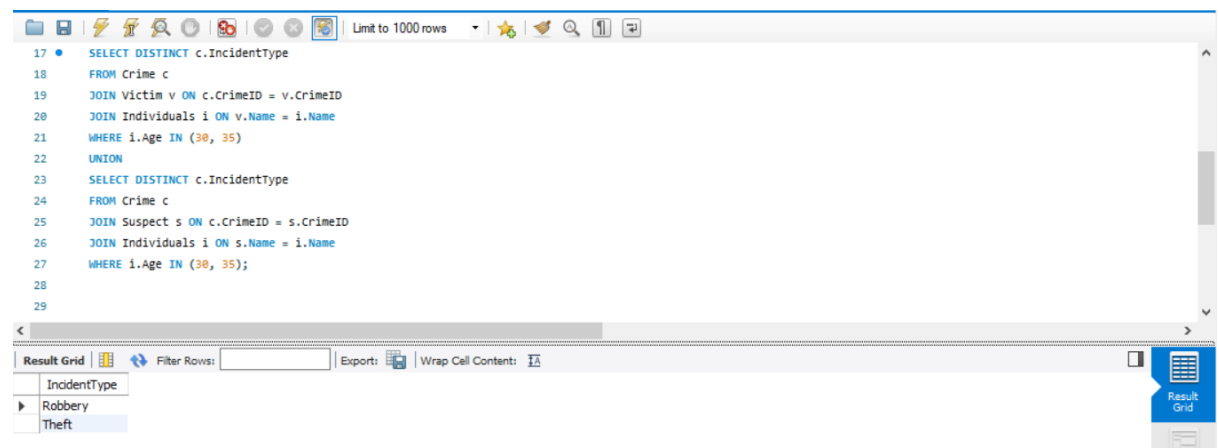
```
SELECT Name FROM Suspect
```

```
JOIN Crime ON Suspect.CrimeID = Crime.CrimeID
```

```
WHERE Crime.Status IN ('Open', 'Closed');
```



10. List incident types where there are persons aged 30 or 35 involved



11. Find persons involved in incidents of the same type as 'Robbery'

```
SELECT Name FROM Victim
```

JOIN Crime ON Victim.CrimeID = Crime.CrimeID

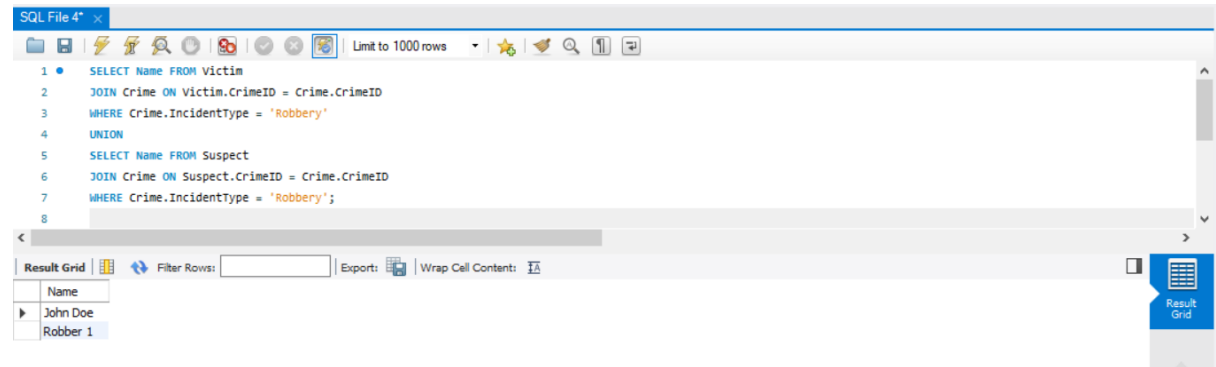
WHERE Crime.IncidentType = 'Robbery'

UNION

SELECT Name FROM Suspect

JOIN Crime ON Suspect.CrimeID = Crime.CrimeID

WHERE Crime.IncidentType = 'Robbery';



12. List incident types with more than one open case

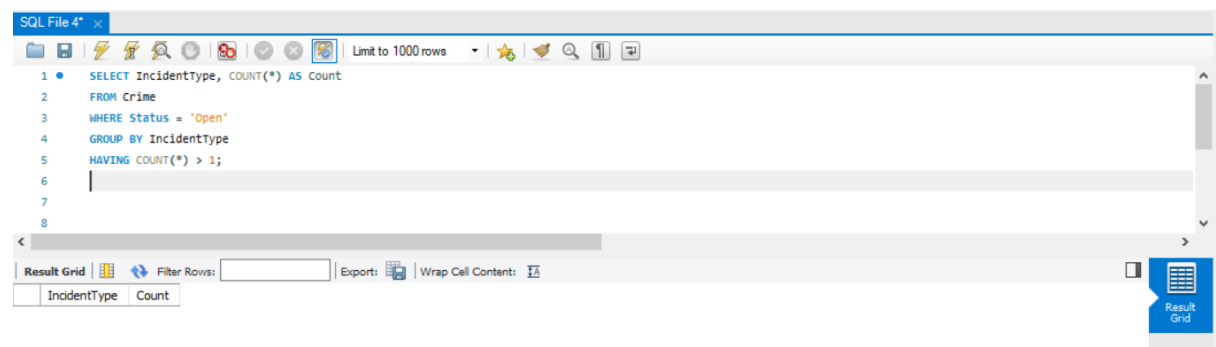
SELECT IncidentType, COUNT(*) AS Count

FROM Crime

WHERE Status = 'Open'

GROUP BY IncidentType

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;



13. List all incidents with suspects whose names also appear as victims

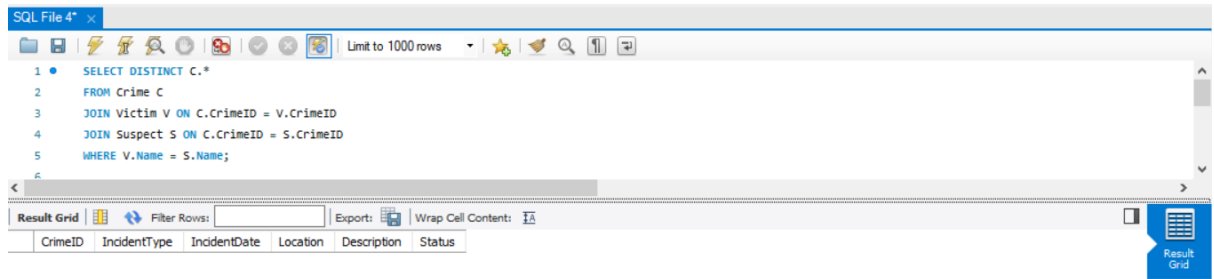
SELECT DISTINCT C.*

FROM Crime C

JOIN Victim V ON C.CrimeID = V.CrimeID

JOIN Suspect S ON C.CrimeID = S.CrimeID

WHERE V.Name = S.Name;



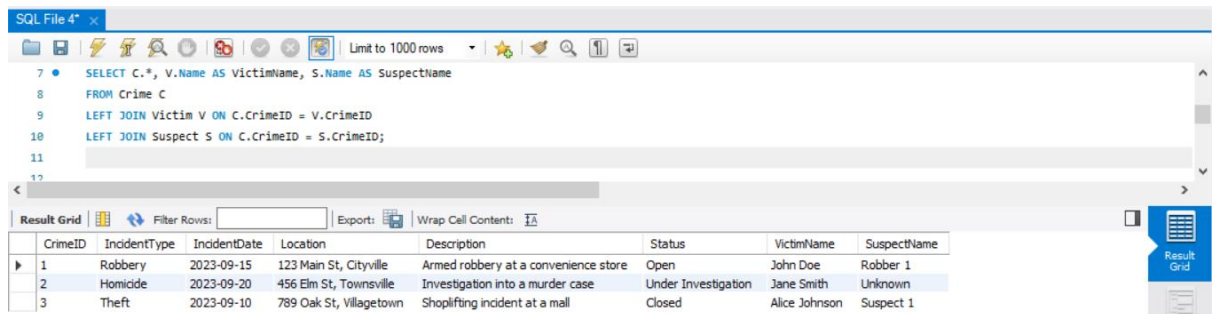
14. Retrieve all incidents along with victim and suspect details

SELECT C.*, V.Name AS VictimName, S.Name AS SuspectName

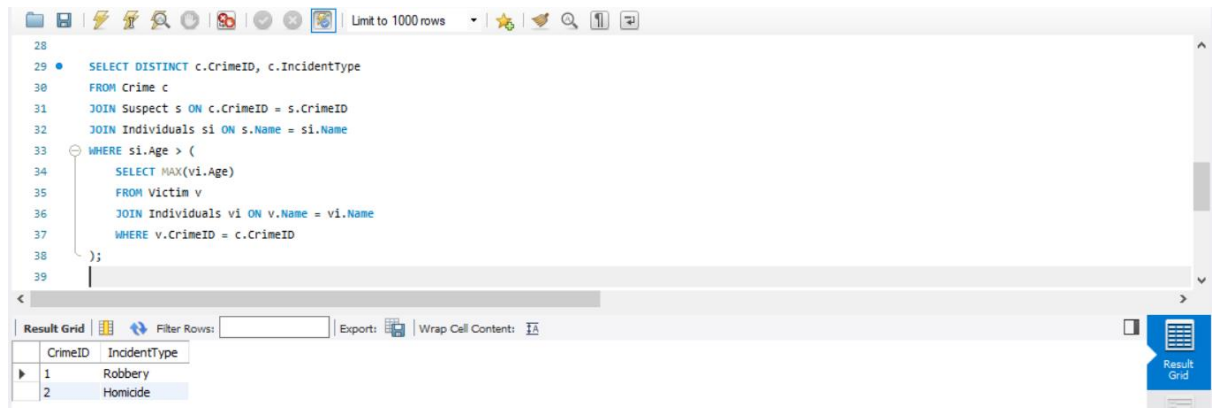
FROM Crime C

LEFT JOIN Victim V ON C.CrimeID = V.CrimeID

LEFT JOIN Suspect S ON C.CrimeID = S.CrimeID;



15. Find incidents where the suspect is older than any victim



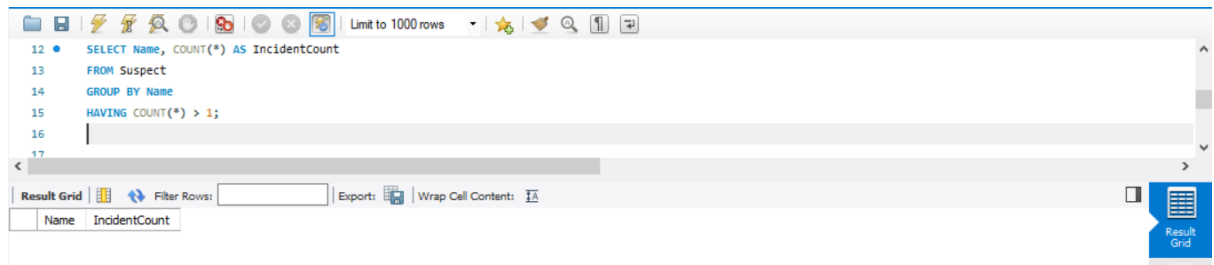
16. Find suspects involved in multiple incidents

SELECT Name, COUNT(*) AS IncidentCount

FROM Suspect

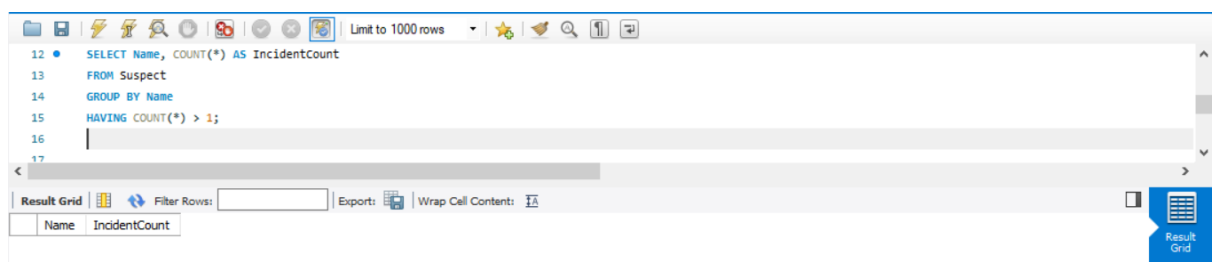
GROUP BY Name

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;



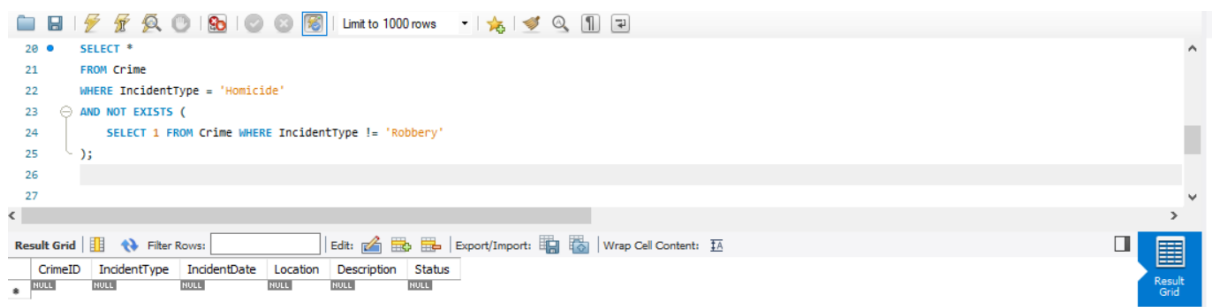
17. List incidents with no suspects involved

```
SELECT C.*
FROM Crime C
LEFT JOIN Suspect S ON C.CrimeID = S.CrimeID
WHERE S.SuspectID IS NULL;
```



18. List all cases where at least one incident is 'Homicide' and all other incidents are 'Robbery'

```
SELECT *
FROM Crime
WHERE IncidentType = 'Homicide'
AND NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT 1 FROM Crime WHERE IncidentType != 'Robbery'
);
```



19. Retrieve all incidents and the associated suspects, showing 'No Suspect' if none

```
SELECT C.CrimeID, C.IncidentType, COALESCE(S.Name, 'No Suspect') AS SuspectName
FROM Crime C
LEFT JOIN Suspect S ON C.CrimeID = S.CrimeID;
```

SQL File 4*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

18 LEFT JOIN Suspect S ON C.CrimeID = S.CrimeID
19 WHERE S.SuspectID IS NULL;
20 • SELECT C.CrimeID, C.IncidentType, COALESCE(S.Name, 'No Suspect') AS SuspectName
21 FROM Crime C
22 LEFT JOIN Suspect S ON C.CrimeID = S.CrimeID;
23
24
25

```

Result Grid

CrimeID	IncidentType	SuspectName
1	Robbery	Robber 1
2	Homicide	Unknown
3	Theft	Suspect 1

20. List all suspects involved in incidents of type 'Robbery' or 'Assault'

SELECT DISTINCT S.*

FROM Suspect S

JOIN Crime C ON S.CrimeID = C.CrimeID

WHERE C.IncidentType IN ('Robbery', 'Assault');

Limit to 1000 rows

```

20 • SELECT C.CrimeID, C.IncidentType, COALESCE(S.Name, 'No Suspect') AS SuspectName
21 FROM Crime C
22 LEFT JOIN Suspect S ON C.CrimeID = S.CrimeID;
23 • SELECT DISTINCT S.*
24 FROM Suspect S
25 JOIN Crime C ON S.CrimeID = C.CrimeID
26 WHERE C.IncidentType IN ('Robbery', 'Assault');
27

```

Result Grid

SuspectID	CrimeID	Name	Description	CriminalHistory
1	1	Robber 1	Armed and masked robber	Previous robbery convictions