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# CRIME MANAGEMENT DATABASE

#### 1. Select all open incidents.

SELECT IncidentType ,IncidentDate FROM Crime WHERE Status='open';

#### 2. Find the total number of incidents.

SELECT COUNT(IncidentType) AS NumberOfIncidents FROM Crime;

# 3. List all unique incident types.

SELECT DISTINCT IncidentType FROM Crime;

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

SELECT CrimeID, IncidentType, IncidentDate FROM Crime WHERE IncidentDate BETWEEN '2023-09-01' AND '2023-09-10';

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

ALTER TABLE Victim ADD COLUMN Age int;

UPDATE Victim SET age=72 WHERE victimID=1;

UPDATE Victim SET age=23 WHERE victimID=2;

UPDATE Victim SET age=44 WHERE victimID=3;

SELECT \* FROM Victim ORDER BY Age DESC;

# 6. Find the average age of persons involved in incidents.

SELECT AVG(Age) AS AvgAGE FROM Victim;

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

SELECT IncidentType, COUNT(CrimeID) AS IncidentCount FROM Crime WHERE Status='open' GROUP BY IncidentType;

### 8. Find persons with names containing 'Doe'.

SELECT Name FROM Victim WHERE Name Like '%DOE%';

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

SELECT s.name, c.status FROM Suspect as s JOIN Crime AS c ON s.CrimeID=c.CrimeID WHERE c.STATUS IN ('open','closed');

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

SELECT c.IncidentType, v.age FROM Victim as v JOIN Crime as c ON v.CrimeID=c.CrimeID WHERE v.age IN(30,35);

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

SELECT v.name AS VictimName ,s.name AS SuspectName ,c.IncidentType FROM Victim as v JOIN Crime as c ON v.CrimeID=c.CrimeID JOIN Suspect AS s ON s.CRIMEID=c.CrimeID WHERE c.IncidentType='Robbery';

#### 12. List incident types with more than one open case.

SELECT IncidentType, COUNT(STatus) AS NoOfOpenCases FROM Crime WHERE Status='open' GROUP BY IncidentType HAVING(COUNT(Status)>1);

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

SELECT \* FROM Crime as c JOIN (SELECT \* FROM Suspect WHERE Name IN (SELECT DISTINCT name FROM Victim)) as s WHERE s.CrimeID=c.CrimeID;

#### 14. Retrieve all incidents along with victim and suspect details.

SELECT c.\*, v.\*, s.\*FROM Victim as v JOIN Crime as c ON c.CrimeID=v.CrimeID JOIN Suspect as s ON s.CrimeID=c.CrimeID;

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

ALTER TABLE Suspect ADD COLUMN Age int;

UPDATE Suspect SET age=32 WHERE SuspectID=1;

UPDATE Suspect SET age=28 WHERE SuspectID=2;

UPDATE Suspect SET age=20 WHERE SuspectID=3;

SELECT c.\*, s.age as SuspectAge, v.age AS VictimAge FROM Crime AS c JOIN Suspect as s ON s.CrimeID=c.crimeID JOIN Victim as v ON v.CrimeID=c.CrimeID WHERE s.age>v.age;

#### 16. Find suspects involved in multiple incidents:

SELECT SUSPECTID ,name, COUNT(CRIMEID) FROM Suspect GROUP BY SUSPECTID ,name HAVING Count(CrimeID)>1;

#### 17. List incidents with no suspects involved.

SELECT c.CrimeID, c.IncidentType, c.IncidentDate, c.Status FROM Crime c LEFT JOIN Suspect s ON c.CrimeID = s.CrimeID WHERE s.name IS NULL;

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

SELECT c.\* FROM Crime AS c LEFT JOIN (SELECT DISTINCT CrimeID FROM Crime WHERE IncidentType = 'Homicide' ) AS h ON c.CrimeID = h.CrimeID WHERE h.CrimeID IS NOT NULL OR c.IncidentType = 'Robbery';

19. Retrieve a list of all incidents and the associated suspects, showing suspects for each incident, or 'No Suspect' if there are none.

SELECT c.\*, IF(s.Name IS NULL, 'No Suspect', s.Name) AS SuspectName FROM Crime AS c LEFT JOIN Suspect as s ON s.CrimeID=c.CrimeID;

20. List all suspects who have been involved in incidents with incident types 'Robbery' or 'Assault'

SELECT DISTINCT s.SuspectID, s.Name FROM Suspect s JOIN Crime c ON s.CrimeID = c.CrimeID WHERE c.IncidentType IN ('Robbery', 'Assault');