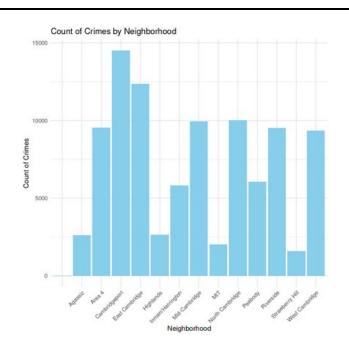
Name	Aditya Khuman
UID	2021300061
Aim	Create basic charts using R programming language on dataset Crime or Police / Law and Order
	Basic - Bar chart, Pie chart, Histogram, Time line chart, Scatter plot, Bubble plot
	Write observations from each chart
Dataset	Cambridge Crime Data:
	File.Number Date.of.Report Crime.Date.Time Crime Reporting.Area Neighborhood Location
	<chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr></chr></chr></chr></chr></chr></chr></chr>
	1 2009-01323 02/21/2009 02/21/2009 09:20 - Threats 105 East 100 OTIS ST, O9:53:00 AM 09:30 Threats 105 Cambridge Cambridge, MA
	2 2009-01324 02/21/2009 02/20/2009 22:30 - Auto 1109 North 400 RINDGE AVE, 09:59:00 AM 02/21/2009 10:00 Theft 1109 Cambridge Cambridge, MA
	3 2009-01327 02/21/2009 02/19/2009 21:00 - Hit and 1109 North 400 RINDGE AVE, 12:32:00 PM 02/21/2009 12:00 Run 1109 Cambridge Cambridge, MA
	4 2009-01331 02/21/2009 02/21/2009 15:00 - Larceny 1303 Strawberry Hill 0 NORUMBEGA ST, Cambridge, MA
	5 2009-01346 02/22/2009 05:02 OUI 105 East FIFTH ST & GORE Cambridge ST, Cambridge, MA
Charts andCode	Bar chart: #Load necessary libraries library(tidyverse)  #Bar chart for the count of crimes by neighborhood ggplot(crime_data, aes(x = Neighborhood)) + geom_bar(fill = "skyblue") + labs(title = "Count of Crimes by Neighborhood", x = "Neighborhood", y = "Count of Crimes") + theme_minimal() + theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))



### Pie chart:

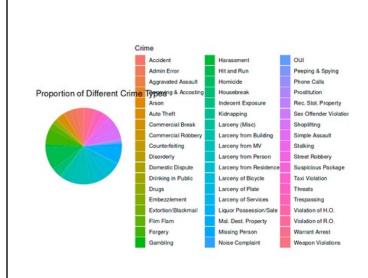
# Pie chart of crime types
crime\_type\_counts <- crime\_data
%>%group\_by(Crime) %>%
summarise(count = n())

```
\begin{split} & ggplot(crime\_type\_counts, aes(x = "", y = count, fill = Crime)) + \\ & geom\_bar(stat = "identity", width = 1) + \\ & coord\_polar("y", start = 0) + \\ & labs(title = "Proportion of Different Crime Types", x = "", y = "") + \\ & theme\_void() + \\ & theme(legend.position = "right") \end{split}
```

## Observation:

Cambridgeport has the highest number of crimes among the neighborhoods, followed closely by Inman/Harrington. Both neighborhoods show crime counts exceeding 12,000, making them significant areas of concern.

### Pie chart:



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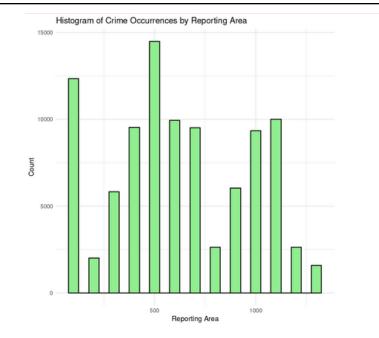
#### Observation:

This is showing the pie chart of proportion of different crimes. It includes various types of crimes.

# Histogram:

# Histogram of crime occurrences by Reporting Area ggplot(crime\_data, aes(x = Reporting.Area)) + geom\_histogram(binwidth = 50, fill = "lightgreen", color = "black") + labs(title = "Histogram of Crime Occurrences by Reporting Area", x = "Reporting Area", y = "Count") + theme\_minimal()

Conclusion: in this practical, using R, using crime dataset, i drawn basic charts



### Observation:

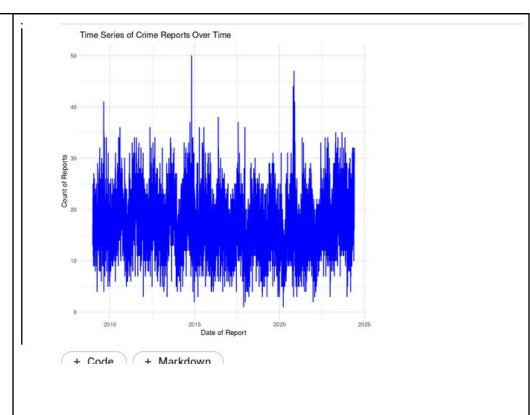
The most significant peak is around the reporting area in the 400–500 range, with counts exceeding 14,000. This indicates a concentration of crimes in these reporting zones.

Another noticeable peak is seen around the reporting area in the 100–200 range, with crime counts close to 12,000, suggesting these zones are also prominent for criminal activity.

### **Time Series:**

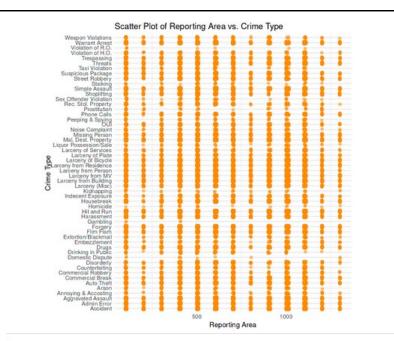
# Convert 'Date.of.Report' to Date type crime\_data\$Date.of.Report <- as.Date(crime\_data\$Date.of.Report, format = "%m/%d/%Y")

```
# Time series plot of crime reports over time
ggplot(crime_data, aes(x = Date.of.Report)) +
geom_line(stat = "count", color = "blue") +
labs(title = "Time Series of Crime Reports Over Time", x = "Date of Report",
y = "Count of Reports") +
theme_minimal()
```



Observation: We can see that from 2010 to 2024, crime is reported alot. Some times we can see alot of crime reports. Scatter plot:

# Scatter plot of Reporting Area vs. Crime ggplot(crime\_data, aes(x = Reporting.Area, y = Crime)) + geom\_jitter(width = 0.2, height = 0.2, alpha = 0.5, color = "darkorange") + labs(title = "Scatter Plot of Reporting Area vs. Crime Type", x = "Reporting Area", y = "Crime Type") + theme\_minimal()



## ) 📟

## Observation:

We can see that on average in all areas all types of crimes are reported. 2.

# Load necessary libraries library(tidyverse)

```
# Extract hour from 'Crime.Date.Time' crime_data$Crime_Hour <- as.numeric(format(strptime(crime_data$Crime.Date.Time, "%m/%d/%Y %H:%M"), "%H"))
```

