

```
# Install R essentials
!apt-get install r-base
# Install the IR kernel to use R in Colab
!pip install rpy2
```

```
⤴ Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
r-base is already the newest version (4.4.1-1.2204.0).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 49 not upgraded.
Requirement already satisfied: rpy2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (3.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: cffi>=1. Run cell (Ctrl+Enter) ython3.10/dist-packages (from rpy2) (1.17.1)
cell executed since last change
Requirement already satisfied: Jinja2 i .10/dist-packages (from rpy2) (3.1.4)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz in 0/dist-packages (from rpy2) (2024.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tzlocal executed by Basuri Bhujade 3.10/dist-packages (from rpy2) (5.2)
4:45 PM (0 minutes ago)
Requirement already satisfied: pycparse executed in 4.358s on3.10/dist-packages (from cffi>=1.10.0->rpy2) (2.22)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from Jinja2->rpy2) (2.1.5)
```

```
%load_ext rpy2.ipython
```

```
%%R
# Install the required libraries
install.packages("ggplot2") # For plotting
install.packages("dplyr") # For data manipulation
```



```
%%R
# Load the required libraries
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
```

WARNING: rpy2.rinterface.lib.callbacks:R[write to console]:  
Attaching package: 'dplyr'

WARNING: rpy2.rinterface.lib.callbacks:R[write to console]: The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

filter, lag

Run cell (Ctrl+Enter)  
cell executed since last change

WARNING: rpy2.rinterface.lib.callbacks:R[write to console]: The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

executed by Basuri Bhujade  
4:45 PM (0 minutes ago)  
executed in 4.358s

```
%%R
# Load the dataset from the file path
crime_data <- read.csv("/content/2010.csv")
# Preview the first few rows of the dataset
head(crime_data)
```

```

ID Case.Number Date Block IUCR
1 11039140 JA371686 01/01/2010 12:00:00 AM 055XX W FARRAGUT AVE 1753
2 10342825 HY533211 01/01/2010 12:00:00 AM 056XX W EASTWOOD AVE 1752
3 10938629 JA251783 01/01/2010 12:00:00 AM 043XX N MONTICELLO AVE 1753
4 11262896 JB194570 01/01/2010 12:00:00 AM 057XX N ROCKWELL ST 0266
5 11875312 JC490052 01/01/2010 12:00:00 AM 017XX W 48TH ST 1752
6 11033112 JA366109 01/01/2010 12:00:00 AM 047XX S WOOD ST 1562

Primary.Type Description Location.Description
1 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN SEX ASSLT OF CHILD BY FAM MBR RESIDENCE
2 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN AGG CRIM SEX ABUSE FAM MEMBER RESIDENCE
3 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN SEX ASSLT OF CHILD BY FAM MBR RESIDENCE
4 CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT PREDATORY OTHER
5 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN AGG CRIM SEX ABUSE FAM MEMBER APARTMENT
6 SEX OFFENSE AGG CRIMINAL SEXUAL ABUSE RESIDENCE

Arrest Domestic Beat District Ward Community.Area FBI.Code X.Coordinate
1 false false 1623 16 45 11 02 NA
2 false true 1622 16 45 15 20 1137897
3 false false 1723 17 33 16 02 NA
4 true false 2011 20 40 2 02 NA
5 false false 931 9 15 61 17 NA
6 false true 931 9 15 61 17 1165145

Y.Coordinate Year Updated.On Latitude Longitude
1 NA 2010 08/02/2017 03:54:51 PM NA NA
2 1930354 2010 02/10/2018 03:50:01 PM 41.96503 -87.76838
3 NA 2010 05/09/2017 03:54:21 PM NA NA
4 NA 2010 10/22/2019 04:01:10 PM NA NA
5 NA 2010 10/29/2019 03:51:02 PM NA NA
6 1873300 2010 06/28/2019 04:19:07 PM 41.80793 -87.66981

Location
1
2 (41.96503178, -87.768375694)
3
4
5
6 (41.807934431, -87.66981324)
```

```
%%R
# Perform Data preprocessing
crime_data <- crime_data %>% na.omit()
```

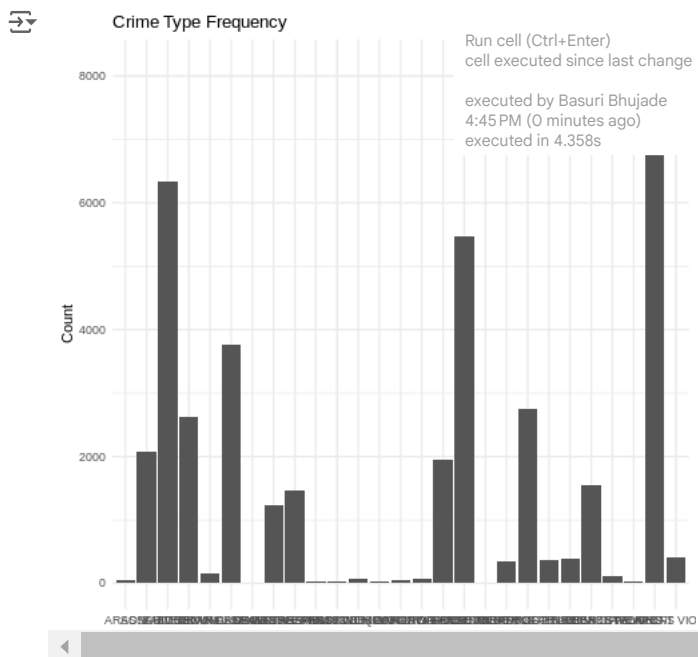
```
%%R
# Check the column names of the data
colnames(crime_data)
```

```

[1] "ID" "Case.Number" "Date"
[4] "Block" "IUCR" "Primary.Type"
[7] "Description" "Location.Description" "Arrest"
[10] "Domestic" "Beat" "District"
[13] "Ward" "Community.Area" "FBI.Code"
[16] "X.Coordinate" "Y.Coordinate" "Year"
[19] "Updated.On" "Latitude" "Longitude"
[22] "Location"
```

```
%%R
library(ggplot2)

# Bar chart of Primary Type of crime
ggplot(crime_data, aes(x = `Primary.Type`)) +
  geom_bar() +
  ggtitle("Crime Type Frequency") +
  xlab("Primary Type of Crime") +
  ylab("Count") +
  theme_minimal()
```

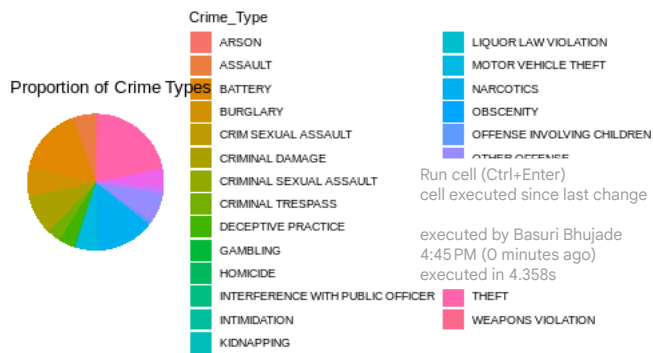


**Observation :** This chart shows the frequency of different crime types. You can see which crimes are most common.

```
%%R
library(ggplot2)

# Prepare data for the pie chart by counting the occurrences of each crime type
crime_count <- as.data.frame(table(crime_data$`Primary.Type`))
colnames(crime_count) <- c("Crime_Type", "Count")

# Create a pie chart
ggplot(crime_count, aes(x = "", y = Count, fill = Crime_Type)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 1) +
  coord_polar("y", start = 0) +
  ggtitle("Proportion of Crime Types") +
  theme_void() +
  theme(legend.position = "right")
```

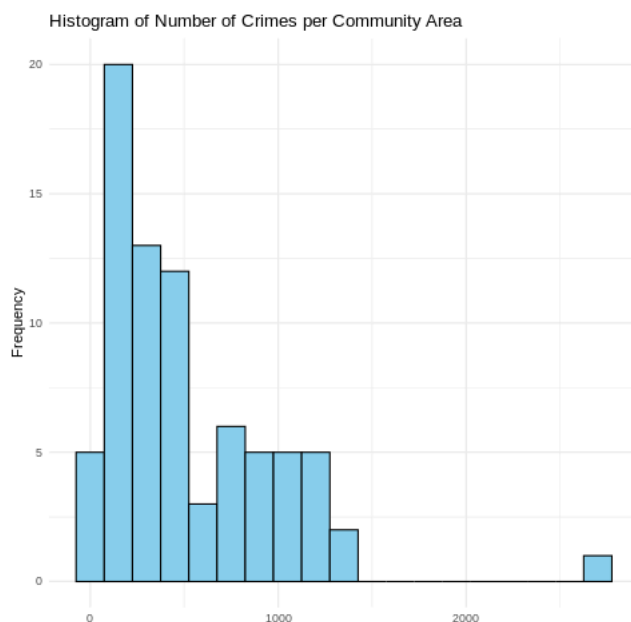


**Observation :** This chart shows the proportion of each crime type relative to the total number of crimes.

```
%%R
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)

# Count crimes per Community.Area
crime_area_count <- crime_data %>%
  group_by(Community.Area) %>%
  summarize(Count = n())

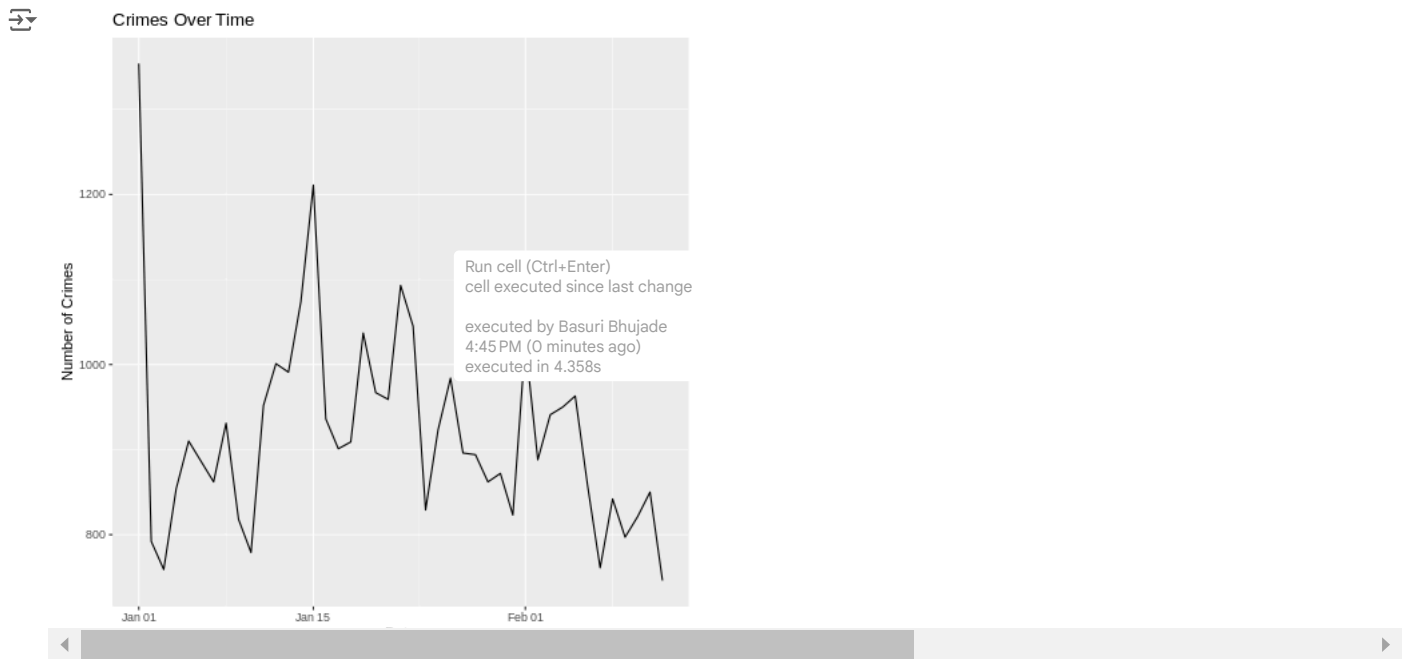
# Create histogram
ggplot(crime_area_count, aes(x = Count)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 150, fill = "skyblue", color = "black") +
  labs(x = "Number of Crimes", y = "Frequency", title = "Histogram of Number of Crimes per Community Area") +
  theme_minimal()
```



**Observation :** Histogram of Number of Crimes per Community Area

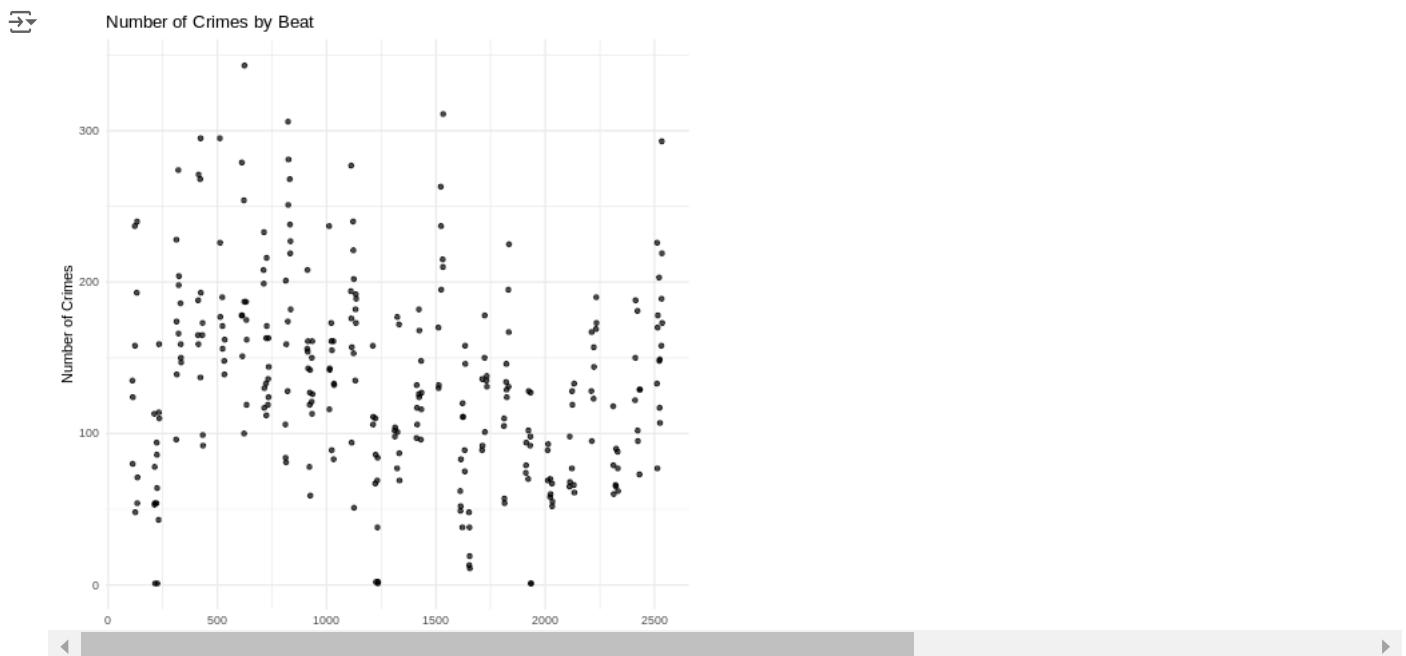
```
%%R
# Timeline of crimes over time
crime_data$Date <- as.Date(crime_data$Date, format="%m/%d/%Y %I:%M:%S %p")
ggplot(crime_data, aes(x = Date)) +
  geom_line(stat = "count") +
```

```
labs(title = "Crimes Over Time", x = "Date", y = "Number of Crimes")
```



**Observation :** This timeline chart reveals trends in crime over time, showing periods of higher or lower crime rates.

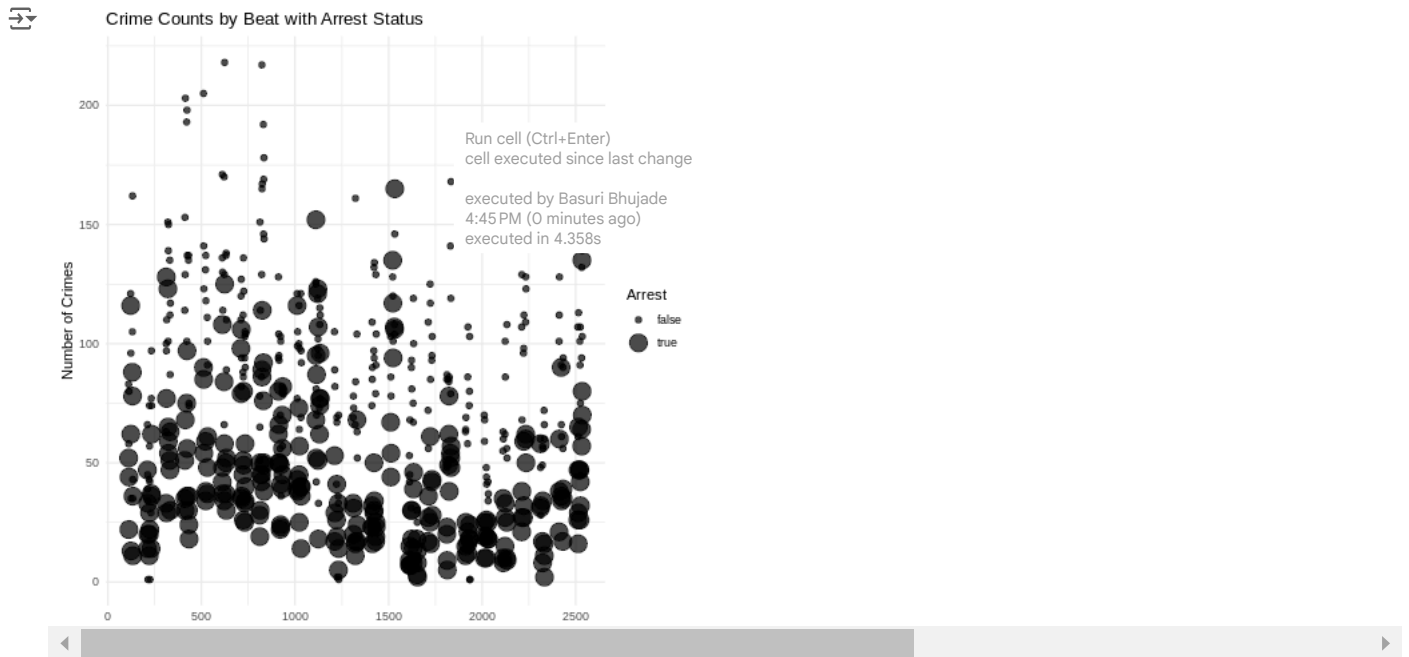
```
%%R
# Crime counts by beat
library(dplyr)
crime_counts_by_beat <- crime_data %>% count(Beat)
# Scatter plot
ggplot(crime_counts_by_beat, aes(x = Beat, y = n)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.7) +
  labs(title = "Number of Crimes by Beat", x = "Beat", y = "Number of Crimes") +
  theme_minimal()
```



**Observation :** This scatter plot helps identify which beats have higher crime counts. It can be useful for understanding crime distribution across different beats.

```
%%R
# Bubble plot of crime counts by beat with arrest status as bubble size
library(dplyr)
crime_by_beat_arrest <- crime_data %>%
  group_by(Beat, Arrest) %>%
  summarize(count = n(), .groups = 'drop')
# Convert Arrest to a factor for better visualization
```

```
crime_by_beat_arrest$Arrest <- as.factor(crime_by_beat_arrest$Arrest)
ggplot(crime_by_beat_arrest, aes(x = Beat, y = count, size = Arrest)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.7) +
  labs(title = "Crime Counts by Beat with Arrest Status",
       x = "Beat", y = "Number of Crimes", size = "Arrest") +
  theme_minimal()
```



**Observation :** This bubble plot helps visualize how the number of crimes varies by beat and whether arrests are more frequent in certain