

Introduction to SQL, Part 2

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[1] TRUE

1 Creating an IUCR lookup table

The crime table in our Chicago crime database is not ideal. It is overly complicated to extract the year from a date. There is also a lot of redundant information in the table.

Let's take a look at a few example rows.

Block	IUCR PrimaryType	FBICode	Longitude	Latitude
040XX W 26TH ST	0560 ASSAULT	08A	-87.67741	41.90842

Block	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode	Longitude	Latitude
089XX S SOUTH CHICAGO AVE	0498	BATTERY	04B	-87.63394	41.88602
052XX S HARPER AVE	2820	OTHER OFFENSE	26	-87.62615	41.87183
033XX N TROY ST	2825	OTHER OFFENSE	26	-87.69560	41.85655
015XX W 107TH ST	1310	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	14	-87.59488	41.65512
0000X N LARAMIE AVE	2018	NARCOTICS	18	-87.76673	41.94523
0000X N KEELER AVE	0554	ASSAULT	08A	-87.61501	41.76935
026XX N ELSTON AVE	0560	ASSAULT	08A	-87.57389	41.76742
076XX S ABERDEEN ST	0486	BATTERY	08B	-87.64308	41.76094
3XX N SHEFFIELD AVE	1811	NARCOTICS	18	-87.70109	41.79261

Note that whenever IUCR is 0560, then PrimaryType is ASSAULT and FBICode is 08A. There is no reason to store the IUCR code, the primary crime type, and the FBI code all in the same file. We should keep a separate table that links the IUCR codes, the primary crime types, and the FBI codes. Note that it is essential to store the IUCR code in the crime table. Both IUCR codes 2018 and 1811 both link to NARCOTICS and FBI code 18. If we deleted IUCR from the crime table and kept only the primary crime type, then we would lose some detailed information. Here is Chicago PD's [listing of FBI codes](#).

Aside from reducing database size, eliminating redundant information also provides “update consistency.” In the table’s current form, we could erroneously add a row that had IUCR 0560, PrimaryType as BATTERY, and FBICode 14.

Block	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode	Longitude	Latitude
040XX W 26TH ST	0560	ASSAULT	08A	-87.67741	41.90842
040XX W 26TH ST	0560	BATTERY	14	-87.67741	41.90842

The database would not complain even though this is an incorrect combination. IUCR code 0560 *must* link with ASSAULT and 08A. An IUCR lookup table avoids this possibility. The lookup table has each IUCR code showing up only once and always linking to the correct PrimaryType and FBICode.

IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode
0486	BATTERY	08B
0498	BATTERY	04B
0554	ASSAULT	08A

IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode
0560	ASSAULT	08A
1310	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	14
1811	NARCOTICS	18
2018	NARCOTICS	18
2820	OTHER OFFENSE	26
2825	OTHER OFFENSE	26

Then we can remove `PrimaryType` and `FBICode` from the crime table and look up the associated `PrimaryType` and `FBICode` from the IUCR lookup table whenever we need that information.

Let's start by reconnecting to the Chicago crime database.

```
library(dplyr)
library(RSQLite)
con <- dbConnect(SQLite(), "chicagocrime.db")
```

The SQL keyword `DISTINCT` will filter out any duplicated rows in the result set so that every row is a unique combination of values.

```
a <- dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT DISTINCT IUCR, PrimaryType, FBIcode
  FROM crime")
head(a)
```

	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode
1	1582	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	17
2	2017	NARCOTICS	18
3	0326	ROBBERY	03
4	0281	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
5	1320	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	14
6	0810	THEFT	06

This creates a lookup table showing how IUCR links to the primary crime types and FBI codes. We should check that each IUCR code uniquely links to a single primary type and a single FBI code.

```
a |> count(IUCR) |> filter(n > 1)
```

	IUCR	n
1	0261	2
2	0262	2
3	0263	2
4	0264	2
5	0265	2
6	0266	2
7	0271	2
8	0272	2
9	0273	2
10	0274	2
11	0275	2
12	0281	2
13	0291	2
14	1030	2
15	1035	2
16	1261	2
17	1537	2
18	1540	2
19	1541	2
20	1576	2
21	1581	2
22	1710	2
23	1715	2
24	1725	2
25	1750	2
26	1751	2
27	1752	2
28	1755	2
29	1780	2
30	1790	2
31	1792	2
32	2091	2
33	2092	2
34	2093	2
35	2820	2
36	2850	2
37	2851	2
38	2890	2
39	2895	2
40	3300	2
41	3400	2
42	3960	2

```
43 3961 2
44 3966 2
45 5114 2
```

Unfortunately, it looks like several IUCR codes have multiple values for PrimaryType and/or FBICode. Let's start by examining codes 2091, 2092, and 2093.

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
SELECT COUNT(*) AS crimecount,
       IUCR,
       PrimaryType,
       FBICode,
       SUBSTR(Date, 7, 4) AS year
  FROM crime
 WHERE IUCR IN ('2091', '2092', '2093')
 GROUP BY IUCR, PrimaryType, year, FBICode
 ORDER BY IUCR, PrimaryType, year, FBICode")
```

	crimecount	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode	year
1	389	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2001
2	267	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2002
3	238	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2003
4	288	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2004
5	253	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2005
6	232	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2006
7	221	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2007
8	225	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2008
9	246	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2009
10	208	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2010
11	178	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2011
12	1	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2012
13	205	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2012
14	2	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2013
15	195	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2013
16	27	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2014
17	166	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2014
18	136	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2015
19	28	2091	NARCOTICS	26	2015
20	123	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2016
21	113	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2017
22	105	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2018
23	106	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2019

24	83	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2020
25	61	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2021
26	48	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2022
27	29	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2023
28	15	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2024
29	6	2091	NARCOTICS	18	2025
30	1675	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2001
31	2373	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2002
32	2775	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2003
33	3094	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2004
34	3130	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2005
35	3049	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2006
36	2726	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2007
37	1523	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2008
38	1435	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2009
39	1056	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2010
40	767	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2011
41	672	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2012
42	679	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2013
43	542	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2014
44	126	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2015
45	237	2092	NARCOTICS	26	2015
46	212	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2016
47	373	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2017
48	595	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2018
49	678	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2019
50	271	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2020
51	71	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2021
52	144	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2022
53	125	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2023
54	45	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2024
55	71	2092	NARCOTICS	18	2025
56	972	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2001
57	866	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2002
58	968	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2003
59	864	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2004
60	839	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2005
61	909	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2006
62	1033	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2007
63	2	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2008
64	1208	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2008
65	1	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2009
66	1099	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2009

67	2	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2010
68	1017	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2010
69	2	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2011
70	934	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2011
71	16	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2012
72	935	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2012
73	16	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2013
74	760	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2013
75	15	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2014
76	676	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2014
77	323	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2015
78	332	2093	NARCOTICS	26	2015
79	846	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2016
80	1000	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2017
81	1067	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2018
82	1052	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2019
83	760	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2020
84	776	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2021
85	634	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2022
86	641	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2023
87	693	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2024
88	477	2093	NARCOTICS	18	2025

These are all narcotics cases, but we see that in some years, these charges are marked as FBI code 18 (crimes of production, sale, use of drugs) and sometimes 26 (a miscellaneous category). FBI code 26 appears more commonly, but the FBI code 26 appears to phase out after 2015. 2091 is a narcotics code for “forfeit property,” 2092 is for “soliciting narcotics on a public way,” and 2093 is for “found suspect narcotics.” It appears that the CPD is now using the more specific FBI codes rather than the generic miscellaneous. The most practical decision is to use the most modern coding and use code 18 for these crimes.

A similar story applies to IUCR crimes 1710, 1715, 1725, 1755, and 1780. These are all offenses involving children that prior to 2016 had been given the FBI miscellaneous code 26, but more recently have been coded as 20 (offenses against family). Again, it seems reasonable to use the most modern coding choice and use FBI code 20.

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
SELECT COUNT(*) AS crimecount,
IUCR,
PrimaryType,
FBICode,
SUBSTR(Date, 7, 4) AS year
FROM crime
```

```

WHERE IUCR IN ('1710','1715','1725','1755','1780')
GROUP BY IUCR, PrimaryType, year, FBICode
ORDER BY IUCR, PrimaryType, year, FBICode")

```

	crimecount	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode	year
1	503	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2001
2	506	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2002
3	479	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2003
4	427	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2004
5	413	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2005
6	392	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2006
7	403	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2007
8	337	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2008
9	374	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2009
10	362	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2010
11	1	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2011
12	331	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2011
13	1	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2012
14	333	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2012
15	6	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2013
16	270	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2013
17	2	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2014
18	315	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2014
19	22	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2015
20	265	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2015
21	276	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2016
22	8	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2016
23	328	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2017
24	334	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2018
25	384	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2019
26	289	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2020
27	261	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2021
28	289	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2022
29	262	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2023
30	349	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2024
31	219	1710	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2025
32	4	1715	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2003
33	1	1715	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2006
34	1	1715	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2007
35	3	1715	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2008
36	2	1715	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2009
37	3	1715	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26	2010

38	2 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2011
39	4 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2012
40	1 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2013
41	1 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2015
42	1 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2016
43	1 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2017
44	2 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2018
45	3 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2019
46	2 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2020
47	2 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2021
48	1 1715 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2024
49	2 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2002
50	4 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2003
51	1 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2004
52	5 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2005
53	4 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2006
54	9 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2007
55	4 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2008
56	3 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2009
57	16 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2010
58	9 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2011
59	7 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2012
60	12 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2013
61	2 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2014
62	12 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2014
63	1 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2015
64	9 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2015
65	4 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2016
66	15 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2017
67	6 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2018
68	7 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2019
69	5 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2020
70	1 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2021
71	1 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2022
72	4 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2023
73	5 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2024
74	3 1725 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2025
75	37 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2002
76	75 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2003
77	69 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2004
78	64 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2005
79	70 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2006
80	59 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2007

81	49 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2008
82	34 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2009
83	52 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2010
84	52 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2011
85	39 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2012
86	49 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2013
87	43 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2014
88	3 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2015
89	32 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2015
90	32 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2016
91	46 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2017
92	29 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2018
93	38 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2019
94	36 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2020
95	36 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2021
96	30 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2022
97	59 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2023
98	53 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2024
99	41 1755 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2025
100	11 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2001
101	166 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2002
102	352 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2003
103	559 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2004
104	465 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2005
105	504 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2006
106	613 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2007
107	624 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2008
108	658 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2009
109	2 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2010
110	616 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2010
111	1 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2011
112	649 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2011
113	2 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2012
114	628 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2012
115	1 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2013
116	628 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2013
117	2 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2014
118	608 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2014
119	17 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2015
120	516 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2015
121	540 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2016
122	38 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	26 2016
123	415 1780 OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20 2017

124	398	1780	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2018
125	341	1780	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2019
126	419	1780	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2020
127	393	1780	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2021
128	330	1780	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2022
129	260	1780	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2023
130	261	1780	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2024
131	208	1780	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	20	2025

IUCR codes 1030 and 1035, which involve possession of incendiary devices, are now being coded as arson (09) rather than miscellaneous (26).

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
SELECT COUNT(*) AS crimecount,
       IUCR,
       PrimaryType,
       FBICode,
       SUBSTR(Date,7,4) AS year
  FROM crime
 WHERE IUCR IN ('1030','1035')
 GROUP BY IUCR, PrimaryType, year, FBICode
 ORDER BY IUCR, PrimaryType, year, FBICode")
```

	crimecount	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode	year
1	6	1030	ARSON	26	2001
2	2	1030	ARSON	26	2002
3	5	1030	ARSON	26	2003
4	4	1030	ARSON	26	2004
5	3	1030	ARSON	26	2005
6	7	1030	ARSON	26	2006
7	5	1030	ARSON	26	2007
8	7	1030	ARSON	26	2008
9	5	1030	ARSON	26	2009
10	9	1030	ARSON	26	2010
11	5	1030	ARSON	26	2011
12	2	1030	ARSON	26	2012
13	6	1030	ARSON	26	2013
14	2	1030	ARSON	26	2014
15	5	1030	ARSON	26	2015
16	2	1030	ARSON	09	2016
17	1	1030	ARSON	26	2016
18	3	1030	ARSON	09	2017

19	1 1030	ARSON	09 2018
20	3 1030	ARSON	09 2019
21	4 1030	ARSON	09 2020
22	9 1030	ARSON	09 2021
23	4 1030	ARSON	09 2022
24	7 1030	ARSON	09 2023
25	4 1030	ARSON	09 2024
26	7 1030	ARSON	09 2025
27	7 1035	ARSON	26 2002
28	2 1035	ARSON	26 2004
29	3 1035	ARSON	26 2005
30	8 1035	ARSON	26 2006
31	6 1035	ARSON	26 2007
32	6 1035	ARSON	26 2008
33	4 1035	ARSON	26 2009
34	1 1035	ARSON	26 2010
35	1 1035	ARSON	26 2011
36	1 1035	ARSON	26 2012
37	1 1035	ARSON	09 2016

This all points to a modernization of FBI codes where Chicago adopted more specific FBI codes rather than placing them in the miscellaneous category.

Lastly, there are some inconsistent spellings of primary crime types. The spelling of the primary type for 5114 has changed to remove the extra spaces. Even though they differ only by a few spaces, SQL will conclude that these are different values.

```
dbGetQuery(con,
  "SELECT COUNT(*) AS crimecount,
    IUCR,
    PrimaryType,
    FBICode,
    SUBSTR(Date, 7, 4) AS year
  FROM crime
  WHERE IUCR='5114'
  GROUP BY IUCR, PrimaryType, FBICode, year")
```

	crimecount	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode	year
1	3	5114	NON - CRIMINAL	26	2013
2	10	5114	NON - CRIMINAL	26	2014
3	20	5114	NON - CRIMINAL	26	2015
4	5	5114	NON - CRIMINAL	26	2016

5	1 5114	NON-CRIMINAL	26 2015
6	14 5114	NON-CRIMINAL	26 2016
7	7 5114	NON-CRIMINAL	26 2017
8	15 5114	NON-CRIMINAL	26 2018
9	1 5114	NON-CRIMINAL	26 2019

Criminal sexual assault also has an inconsistent spelling.

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT COUNT(*) AS crimcount,
         PrimaryType,
         year
    FROM crime
   WHERE iucr IN ('0261','0263','0264','0265','0266','0271','0281','0291')
 GROUP BY PrimaryType, year
 ORDER BY year")
```

	crimcount	PrimaryType	Year
1	1712	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2001
2	42	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2001
3	1740	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2002
4	38	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2002
5	1532	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2003
6	53	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2003
7	1495	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2004
8	56	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2004
9	1485	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2005
10	52	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2005
11	1402	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2006
12	59	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2006
13	1469	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2007
14	66	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2007
15	1477	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2008
16	65	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2008
17	1366	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2009
18	59	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2009
19	1291	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2010
20	78	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2010
21	1414	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2011
22	74	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2011
23	1360	CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT	2012
24	89	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	2012

```

25      1224      CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT 2013
26      103 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2013
27      1275      CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT 2014
28      104 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2014
29      1311      CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT 2015
30      131 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2015
31      1453      CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT 2016
32      156 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2016
33      1453      CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT 2017
34      229 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2017
35      1364      CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT 2018
36      364 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2018
37      884      CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT 2019
38      771 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2019
39      75      CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT 2020
40      1169 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2020
41      1516 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2021
42      1591 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2022
43      1646 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2023
44      1576 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2024
45      1034 CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2025

```

The conclusion of all of this is that if there is any inconsistency in the connection between IUCR, PrimaryType, and FBICode, then we should choose the most recent combination and delete the rest as options. The following SQL query finds for each IUCR the most recent year that it occurred in the dataset. Not all codes appear in the most recent year. Several IUCR codes last occurred before 2015.

```

dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT IUCR, MAX(year) AS maxyear
  FROM crime
  GROUP BY IUCR")

```

	IUCR	maxyear
1	0110	2025
2	0130	2022
3	0141	2022
4	0142	2025
5	0261	2025
6	0262	2025
7	0263	2025
8	0264	2025

9	0265	2025
10	0266	2025
11	0271	2025
12	0272	2024
13	0273	2025
14	0274	2024
15	0275	2025
16	0281	2025
17	0291	2025
18	0312	2025
19	0313	2025
20	031A	2025
21	031B	2025
22	0320	2025
23	0325	2025
24	0326	2025
25	0330	2025
26	0331	2025
27	0334	2025
28	0337	2025
29	033A	2025
30	033B	2025
31	0340	2025
32	041A	2025
33	041B	2025
34	0420	2025
35	0430	2025
36	0440	2025
37	0450	2025
38	0451	2021
39	0452	2025
40	0453	2025
41	0454	2025
42	0460	2025
43	0461	2025
44	0462	2025
45	0470	2025
46	0475	2025
47	0479	2025
48	0480	2021
49	0481	2015
50	0482	2025
51	0483	2025

52	0484	2025
53	0485	2025
54	0486	2025
55	0487	2025
56	0488	2025
57	0489	2024
58	0490	2006
59	0492	2005
60	0493	2006
61	0494	2006
62	0495	2025
63	0496	2025
64	0497	2025
65	0498	2025
66	0499	2009
67	0510	2020
68	051A	2025
69	051B	2025
70	0520	2025
71	0530	2025
72	0545	2025
73	0550	2025
74	0551	2025
75	0552	2025
76	0553	2025
77	0554	2025
78	0555	2025
79	0556	2025
80	0557	2025
81	0558	2025
82	0560	2025
83	0580	2025
84	0581	2025
85	0583	2025
86	0584	2025
87	0585	2018
88	0610	2025
89	0620	2025
90	0630	2025
91	0650	2025
92	0710	2025
93	0760	2025
94	0810	2025

95	0820	2025
96	0830	2016
97	0840	2014
98	0841	2014
99	0842	2014
100	0843	2014
101	0850	2025
102	0860	2025
103	0865	2025
104	0870	2025
105	0880	2025
106	0890	2025
107	0895	2025
108	0910	2025
109	0915	2025
110	0917	2025
111	0918	2025
112	0920	2025
113	0925	2025
114	0927	2025
115	0928	2025
116	0930	2025
117	0935	2025
118	0937	2025
119	0938	2025
120	1010	2025
121	1020	2025
122	1025	2025
123	1030	2025
124	1035	2016
125	1050	2025
126	1055	2025
127	1090	2025
128	1101	2025
129	1102	2025
130	1110	2025
131	1120	2025
132	1121	2025
133	1122	2025
134	1130	2025
135	1135	2025
136	1140	2025
137	1145	2025

138	1147	2025
139	1150	2025
140	1151	2025
141	1152	2025
142	1153	2025
143	1154	2025
144	1155	2025
145	1156	2025
146	1160	2018
147	1170	2025
148	1185	2025
149	1187	2025
150	1192	2025
151	1195	2025
152	1197	2025
153	1199	2025
154	1200	2025
155	1205	2025
156	1206	2025
157	1210	2025
158	1220	2025
159	1230	2023
160	1235	2024
161	1240	2025
162	1241	2025
163	1242	2025
164	1245	2025
165	1255	2018
166	1260	2025
167	1261	2025
168	1262	2025
169	1263	2025
170	1265	2024
171	1305	2025
172	1310	2025
173	1320	2025
174	1330	2025
175	1335	2025
176	1340	2025
177	1345	2025
178	1350	2025
179	1360	2025
180	1365	2025

181	1370	2025
182	1375	2025
183	141A	2025
184	141B	2025
185	141C	2025
186	142A	2025
187	142B	2025
188	1435	2025
189	143A	2025
190	143B	2025
191	143C	2025
192	1440	2008
193	1450	2025
194	1460	2025
195	1476	2023
196	1477	2025
197	1478	2025
198	1479	2025
199	1480	2025
200	1481	2025
201	1504	2025
202	1505	2025
203	1506	2025
204	1507	2025
205	1510	2017
206	1511	2020
207	1512	2024
208	1513	2025
209	1515	2023
210	1518	2025
211	1519	2025
212	1520	2025
213	1521	2006
214	1525	2019
215	1526	2018
216	1530	2024
217	1531	2025
218	1535	2025
219	1536	2025
220	1537	2024
221	1540	2025
222	1541	2025
223	1542	2015

224	1544	2025
225	1549	2025
226	1562	2025
227	1563	2025
228	1564	2024
229	1565	2025
230	1566	2025
231	1570	2025
232	1572	2007
233	1573	2025
234	1574	2024
235	1576	2024
236	1577	2025
237	1578	2005
238	1580	2023
239	1581	2025
240	1582	2025
241	1585	2025
242	1590	2025
243	1599	2025
244	1610	2008
245	1611	2012
246	1620	2008
247	1621	2009
248	1622	2008
249	1624	2008
250	1625	2005
251	1626	2009
252	1627	2011
253	1630	2007
254	1631	2011
255	1633	2004
256	1640	2008
257	1650	2008
258	1651	2021
259	1661	2025
260	1670	2024
261	1680	2025
262	1681	2006
263	1682	2022
264	1697	2002
265	1710	2025
266	1715	2024

267	1720	2025
268	1725	2025
269	1726	2025
270	1750	2025
271	1751	2025
272	1752	2025
273	1753	2025
274	1754	2025
275	1755	2025
276	1780	2025
277	1790	2025
278	1791	2025
279	1792	2025
280	1811	2025
281	1812	2025
282	1821	2025
283	1822	2025
284	1840	2025
285	1850	2025
286	1860	2023
287	1900	2025
288	2010	2025
289	2011	2025
290	2012	2025
291	2013	2025
292	2014	2025
293	2015	2025
294	2016	2025
295	2017	2025
296	2018	2025
297	2019	2025
298	2020	2025
299	2021	2025
300	2022	2025
301	2023	2025
302	2024	2025
303	2025	2025
304	2026	2025
305	2027	2025
306	2028	2025
307	2029	2025
308	2030	2024
309	2031	2025

310	2032	2025
311	2033	2025
312	2034	2025
313	2040	2025
314	2050	2025
315	2060	2016
316	2070	2022
317	2080	2024
318	2090	2025
319	2091	2025
320	2092	2025
321	2093	2025
322	2094	2024
323	2095	2025
324	2110	2025
325	2111	2014
326	2120	2007
327	2160	2025
328	2170	2025
329	2210	2025
330	2220	2025
331	2230	2025
332	2240	2023
333	2250	2025
334	2251	2023
335	2820	2025
336	2825	2025
337	2826	2025
338	2830	2025
339	2840	2025
340	2850	2025
341	2851	2025
342	2860	2025
343	2870	2025
344	2890	2025
345	2895	2024
346	2896	2025
347	2900	2025
348	3000	2025
349	3100	2025
350	3200	2025
351	3300	2025
352	3400	2020

353	3610	2024
354	3710	2025
355	3720	2020
356	3730	2025
357	3731	2025
358	3740	2016
359	3750	2025
360	3751	2021
361	3760	2025
362	3770	2016
363	3800	2025
364	3910	2024
365	3920	2025
366	3960	2025
367	3961	2024
368	3966	2022
369	3970	2024
370	3975	2016
371	3980	2019
372	4210	2025
373	4220	2025
374	4230	2025
375	4240	2025
376	4255	2025
377	4310	2025
378	4386	2025
379	4387	2025
380	4388	2025
381	4389	2025
382	4510	2024
383	4625	2025
384	4650	2025
385	4651	2025
386	4652	2025
387	4740	2025
388	4750	2021
389	4800	2025
390	4810	2025
391	4860	2025
392	5000	2025
393	5001	2025
394	5002	2025
395	5003	2025

396	5004	2025
397	5005	2002
398	5007	2025
399	5008	2013
400	5009	2025
401	500E	2025
402	500N	2025
403	5011	2025
404	5013	2025
405	501A	2025
406	501H	2025
407	502P	2025
408	502R	2025
409	502T	2025
410	5073	2018
411	5093	2018
412	5094	2017
413	5110	2025
414	5111	2025
415	5112	2025
416	5113	2017
417	5114	2019
418	5120	2018
419	5121	2024
420	5122	2025
421	5130	2025
422	5131	2025
423	5132	2025
424	9901	2001

Now that we have a query that tells us the most recent year for each IUCR code, we should look up what the `PrimaryType` and `FBICode` are for each IUCR in its most recent year. We are going to temporarily create a table with the results from the previous query using “Common Table Expressions” (CTE). A CTE is a temporary table that only lasts for the one query in which it is created. You can have multiple CTEs in one query. Also, here we have our first encounter with a `JOIN`. We will cover more about `JOIN` later in these notes. For now, study the query and see how it solves our problem. With a CTE (the part following the keyword `WITH`) we create a temporary table called `recentIUCR` that has two columns, `IUCR` and `maxyear`. Then the main query looks for rows in the `crime` table that match the rows in `recentIUCR`. When it finds a match, it merges in that crime’s `PrimaryType` and `FBICode`. Since many crimes with the same value of `IUCR` show up, we use `DISTINCT` to keep just the unique combinations.

```

iucrLookupTable <- dbGetQuery(con, "
  WITH
    recentIUCR AS
      (SELECT IUCR, MAX(year) AS maxyear
       FROM crime
       GROUP BY IUCR)
    SELECT DISTINCT crime.IUCR,
                  crime.PrimaryType,
                  crime.FBICode
     FROM crime
    INNER JOIN recentIUCR
      ON crime.iucr = recentIUCR.iucr AND
         crime.year = recentIUCR.maxyear
    ORDER BY crime.IUCR
  ")
# check for a few IUCRs
iucrLookupTable |>
  filter(IUCR %in% c(2091,2092,2093,1030,1035,5114))

```

	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode
1	1030	ARSON	09
2	1035	ARSON	09
3	2091	NARCOTICS	18
4	2092	NARCOTICS	18
5	2093	NARCOTICS	18
6	5114	NON-CRIMINAL	26

```

# make sure that each IUCR code shows up in only one row
#   should be empty
iucrLookupTable |>
  count(IUCR) |>
  filter(n > 1)

```

```

[1] IUCR n
<0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)

```

With questions about IUCR to FBI codes resolved, let's create the IUCR, primary type, and FBI code lookup table in our Chicago crime database. We can use `dbWriteTable()` to post our data frame `iucrLookupTable` to the database, creating a new table called `iucr`.

```

# remove iucr table if it is there already
if(dbExistsTable(con,"iucr")) dbRemoveTable(con, "iucr")

# import the data frame into SQLite
dbWriteTable(con, "iucr", iucrLookupTable,
             row.names=FALSE)

# check
dbListFields(con,"iucr")

```

[1] "IUCR" "PrimaryType" "FBICode"

```

# check whether the table looks correct
dbGetQuery(con, "SELECT * FROM iucr LIMIT 5")

```

	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode
1	0110	HOMICIDE	01A
2	0130	HOMICIDE	01A
3	0141	HOMICIDE	01B
4	0142	HOMICIDE	01B
5	0261	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02

Everything looks correct!

Note that we ran a SQL query to pull this lookup table into `iucrLookupTable`, then we wrote that table back to the database with `dbWriteTable()`. There really was no need to pull the table into R, only to post it right back into the database. We can use a `CREATE TABLE` clause to create this lookup table directly in our database.

```

# remove iucr table if it is there already
if(dbExistsTable(con,"iucr")) dbRemoveTable(con, "iucr")

# use dbExecute() since we are creating a table, not retrieving data
dbExecute(con, "
    CREATE TABLE iucr AS
    WITH
        recentIUCR AS
            (SELECT IUCR, MAX(year) AS maxyear
            FROM crime
            GROUP BY IUCR)
    SELECT DISTINCT crime.IUCR, crime.PrimaryType, crime.FBICode
")

```

```
FROM crime
INNER JOIN recentIUCR
    ON crime.iucr = recentIUCR.iucr AND
        crime.year = recentIUCR.maxyear
    ORDER BY crime.IUCR
")
```

```
[1] 0
```

We now see that our database has two tables, the original `crime` table and the new `iucr` lookup table.

```
dbListTables(con)
```

```
[1] "crime" "iucr"
```

1.1 Exercises

With the new table `iucr` in the database, complete the following exercises.

1. Print out all of the rows in `iucr`
2. Print out all the IUCR codes for “KIDNAPPING”
3. How many IUCR codes are there for “ASSAULT”?
4. Try doing the prior exercise again using `COUNT(*)` if you did not use it the first time

2 SQL dates

SQLite has no special date/time data type. The `Date` column is currently stored in the `crime` table as plain text. The `PRAGMA` statement is a way to modify or query the SQLite database itself. Here we can ask SQLite the data types it is using to store each of the columns. All the entries, including `Date`, are stored as text, integers, or doubles (numbers with decimal points).

```
dbGetQuery(con, "PRAGMA table_info(crime)")
```

cid		name	type	notnull	dflt_value	pk
1	0	ID	INT	0	NA	0
2	1	CaseNumber	TEXT	0	NA	0
3	2	Date	TEXT	0	NA	0
4	3	Block	TEXT	0	NA	0
5	4	IUCR	TEXT	0	NA	0
6	5	PrimaryType	TEXT	0	NA	0
7	6	Description	TEXT	0	NA	0
8	7	LocationDescription	TEXT	0	NA	0
9	8	Arrest	TEXT	0	NA	0
10	9	Domestic	TEXT	0	NA	0
11	10	Beat	INT	0	NA	0
12	11	District	TEXT	0	NA	0
13	12	Ward	TEXT	0	NA	0
14	13	CommunityArea	TEXT	0	NA	0
15	14	FBICode	TEXT	0	NA	0
16	15	XCoordinate	INT	0	NA	0
17	16	YCoordinate	INT	0	NA	0
18	17	Year	INT	0	NA	0
19	18	UpdatedOn	TEXT	0	NA	0
20	19	Latitude	DOUBLE	0	NA	0
21	20	Longitude	DOUBLE	0	NA	0
22	21	Location	TEXT	0	NA	0

The standard date format in computing is yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss, where the hours are on the 24-hour clock (so no AM/PM). The reason for this format is that you can sort the data in this format to get events in order. For some reason, the producers of the Chicago crime dataset did not use this standard format. If you sort events in the current database, then all the January events will come first (regardless of the year in which they occurred) and any events occurring at 1pm will show up before those occurring at 2am. Putting the dates in a standard format also allows us to use some useful SQLite date functions for extracting the year, day of the week, time of day, and other features of the date and time.

The plan is to create a data frame in R with each crime's ID and Date. Then we will use `lubridate` to clean up the dates and put them in the standard format. Then we will push a new table into the database containing each crime's ID and its newly formatted date.

```
library(lubridate)
data <- dbGetQuery(con, "SELECT ID, Date FROM crime")
data |> head()
```

ID	Date
1	2009-01-01 00:00:00
2	2009-01-01 00:00:00
3	2009-01-01 00:00:00
4	2009-01-01 00:00:00
5	2009-01-01 00:00:00
6	2009-01-01 00:00:00
7	2009-01-01 00:00:00
8	2009-01-01 00:00:00
9	2009-01-01 00:00:00
10	2009-01-01 00:00:00
11	2009-01-01 00:00:00
12	2009-01-01 00:00:00
13	2009-01-01 00:00:00
14	2009-01-01 00:00:00
15	2009-01-01 00:00:00
16	2009-01-01 00:00:00
17	2009-01-01 00:00:00
18	2009-01-01 00:00:00
19	2009-01-01 00:00:00
20	2009-01-01 00:00:00
21	2009-01-01 00:00:00
22	2009-01-01 00:00:00
23	2009-01-01 00:00:00
24	2009-01-01 00:00:00
25	2009-01-01 00:00:00
26	2009-01-01 00:00:00
27	2009-01-01 00:00:00
28	2009-01-01 00:00:00
29	2009-01-01 00:00:00
30	2009-01-01 00:00:00
31	2009-01-01 00:00:00
32	2009-01-01 00:00:00
33	2009-01-01 00:00:00
34	2009-01-01 00:00:00
35	2009-01-01 00:00:00
36	2009-01-01 00:00:00
37	2009-01-01 00:00:00
38	2009-01-01 00:00:00
39	2009-01-01 00:00:00
40	2009-01-01 00:00:00
41	2009-01-01 00:00:00
42	2009-01-01 00:00:00
43	2009-01-01 00:00:00
44	2009-01-01 00:00:00
45	2009-01-01 00:00:00
46	2009-01-01 00:00:00
47	2009-01-01 00:00:00
48	2009-01-01 00:00:00
49	2009-01-01 00:00:00
50	2009-01-01 00:00:00
51	2009-01-01 00:00:00
52	2009-01-01 00:00:00
53	2009-01-01 00:00:00
54	2009-01-01 00:00:00
55	2009-01-01 00:00:00
56	2009-01-01 00:00:00
57	2009-01-01 00:00:00
58	2009-01-01 00:00:00
59	2009-01-01 00:00:00
60	2009-01-01 00:00:00
61	2009-01-01 00:00:00
62	2009-01-01 00:00:00
63	2009-01-01 00:00:00
64	2009-01-01 00:00:00
65	2009-01-01 00:00:00
66	2009-01-01 00:00:00
67	2009-01-01 00:00:00
68	2009-01-01 00:00:00
69	2009-01-01 00:00:00
70	2009-01-01 00:00:00
71	2009-01-01 00:00:00
72	2009-01-01 00:00:00
73	2009-01-01 00:00:00
74	2009-01-01 00:00:00
75	2009-01-01 00:00:00
76	2009-01-01 00:00:00
77	2009-01-01 00:00:00
78	2009-01-01 00:00:00
79	2009-01-01 00:00:00
80	2009-01-01 00:00:00
81	2009-01-01 00:00:00
82	2009-01-01 00:00:00
83	2009-01-01 00:00:00
84	2009-01-01 00:00:00
85	2009-01-01 00:00:00
86	2009-01-01 00:00:00
87	2009-01-01 00:00:00
88	2009-01-01 00:00:00
89	2009-01-01 00:00:00
90	2009-01-01 00:00:00
91	2009-01-01 00:00:00
92	2009-01-01 00:00:00
93	2009-01-01 00:00:00
94	2009-01-01 00:00:00
95	2009-01-01 00:00:00
96	2009-01-01 00:00:00
97	2009-01-01 00:00:00
98	2009-01-01 00:00:00
99	2009-01-01 00:00:00
100	2009-01-01 00:00:00

```

1 13311263 07/29/2022 03:39:00 AM
2 13053066 01/03/2023 04:44:00 PM
3 12131221 08/10/2020 09:45:00 AM
4 11227634 08/26/2017 10:00:00 AM
5 13203321 09/06/2023 05:00:00 PM
6 13204489 09/06/2023 11:00:00 AM

```

Since the dates are in mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss format, we will use `mdy_hms()` from the `lubridate` package to clean these up. Fortunately, this function can also handle the AM/PM.

```

data <- data |>
  mutate(datefix = mdy_hms(Date),
         datefix = as.character(datefix)) |> # convert to plain text
  # delete the original date from the data frame
  select(-Date)

# check that the reformatting worked
data |> head()

```

	ID	datefix
1	13311263	2022-07-29 03:39:00
2	13053066	2023-01-03 16:44:00
3	12131221	2020-08-10 09:45:00
4	11227634	2017-08-26 10:00:00
5	13203321	2023-09-06 17:00:00
6	13204489	2023-09-06 11:00:00

With the dates in standard format, let's push the fixed dates table to the database.

```

# remove DateFix table if it already exists
if(dbExistsTable(con,"DateFix")) dbRemoveTable(con, "DateFix")

# save a table with ID and the properly formatted date
dbWriteTable(con, "DateFix", data, row.names=FALSE)
dbListTables(con)

```

```
[1] "DateFix" "crime"   "iucr"
```

Our database now has three tables with the addition of the new `DateFix` table.

Before we used `SUBSTR()` to extract the year from the date. That was not very elegant and required figuring out which characters held the four characters representing the year. Even though SQLite does not have a date/time type, it does have some functions that help us work with dates. We will use SQLite's `strftime()` function. It stands for "string format time". It is a decades-old function that you will find in almost all languages. Even R has its own version of `strftime()`. Early programming language compilers limited functions to at most eight characters, so programmers got rather creative in shrinking complicated function descriptions down to eight characters.

The `strftime()` function has two primary arguments (and some optional [modifiers](#)). The first is a format parameter in which you tell `strftime()` what you want it to extract from the date. The second argument is the column containing the dates. There are a lot of options for the format parameter. For example, you can extract just the year (`%Y`), just the month (`%m`), just the minute (`%M`), the day of the week (`%w`) with Sunday represented as 0 and Saturday as 6, or the week of the year (`%W`). You can also combine to get, for example, the year and month (`%Y-%m`). You can find a complete listing [here](#).

Let's write a query to test out `strftime()`. Here we will select some dates from `DateFix` and determine on which day of the week the crime occurred.

```
a <- dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT ID,
         datefix,
         strftime('%w',datefix) AS weekday
    FROM DateFix")
a |> head()
```

	ID	datefix	weekday
1	13311263	2022-07-29 03:39:00	5
2	13053066	2023-01-03 16:44:00	2
3	12131221	2020-08-10 09:45:00	1
4	11227634	2017-08-26 10:00:00	6
5	13203321	2023-09-06 17:00:00	3
6	13204489	2023-09-06 11:00:00	3

For the first date, 2022-07-29, `strftime()` tells us that this was day 5 of the week, which is Friday (remember that 0 is Sunday).

`strftime()` always returns values that are text. That is, if you ask for the year using `strftime('%Y',datefix)` and you get values like 2017 and 2018, your results will be character strings rather than numeric. You will have to convert them using `as.numeric()` in R or, preferably, using a `CAST()` expression in SQL. `CAST()` is particularly useful if you want to select records that, say, occur after 2010 or after noon.

Let's count cases that occurred between Monday and Friday after noon.

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT COUNT(*) as crimecount,
         CAST(STRFTIME('%w',datefix) AS INTEGER) AS weekday
    FROM DateFix
   WHERE (weekday>=1) AND (weekday<=5) AND
         (CAST(STRFTIME('%H',datefix) AS INTEGER) >= 12)
  GROUP BY weekday")
```

	crimecount	weekday
1	746915	1
2	768661	2
3	774035	3
4	760030	4
5	810449	5

In the `SELECT` clause, we told SQLite to store the weekday as an integer. In the `WHERE` clause we extracted the hour (24-hour clock) so that we could make a numerical comparison with the number 12.

3 Creating the final table

Now we can put it all together, drop columns we do not want, remove redundant information, and clean up the dates.

Removing columns from tables in SQLite used to not be simple. Only after March 2021 could you run `ALTER TABLE crime DROP COLUMN Date` to remove a single column. We are going to use an old-school approach since we are going to make many changes to our database. We are going to rename the current `crime` table, then copy only the columns we want into a new `crime` table, while at the same time replacing the old format dates with dates in a more preferable format.

First, rename the `crime` table to `crime_old`, which we will delete as soon as we are done.

```
dbExecute(con, "ALTER TABLE crime RENAME TO crime_old")
```

```
[1] 0
```

There should be a new table.

```
dbListTables(con)
```

```
[1] "DateFix"    "crime_old" "iucr"
```

This will create our new `crime` table. It can take a few minutes.

```
dbExecute(con, "
CREATE TABLE crime AS
SELECT crime_old.ID,
       crime_old.CaseNumber,
       DateFix.datefix AS date,
       crime_old.Block,
       crime_old.IUCR,
       crime_old.Description,
       crime_old.LocationDescription,
       crime_old.Arrest,
       crime_old.Domestic,
       crime_old.Beat,
       crime_old.District,
       crime_old.Ward,
       crime_old.CommunityArea,
       crime_old.Latitude,
       crime_old.Longitude
  FROM crime_old
 INNER JOIN DateFix
    ON crime_old.ID=DateFix.ID")
```

```
[1] 0
```

This query requires a bit of discussion. First, note that the `FROM` clause joins two tables, `crime_old` and `DateFix`. The `ON` clause tells SQLite how to link these two tables together. It says that if there is a row in `crime_old` with a particular ID, then it can find its associated row in the `DateFix` table by finding the matching value in the `DateFix`'s `ID` column. For every column in the `SELECT` clause, we have included the table from where SQLite should find the column. Technically, we only need to prefix the column with the table name when there might be confusion. For example, both `crime_old` and `DateFix` have a column called `ID`. However, we like to be explicit in complicated queries to remind ourselves from where all the data comes.

You can also see in this `SELECT` query why periods in column names cause problems. SQL uses the period to separate the table name from the column name. If we were to include

`Case`.`Number` in a SELECT statement, then SQL would think we had a table called `Case` with a column called `Number`. Are you not glad we fixed this way back when we first created our database? When we were cleaning up the Chicago crime CSV file we ran this code on the first line in the CSV file.

```
readLines(infile, n=1) |>
  gsub(", ", ";", x=_) |> # separate with ;
  gsub(" ", "", x=_) |> # SQL doesn't like field names with .,-,space
  writeLines(con=outfile)
```

R typically renames column names with spaces by replacing the spaces with periods. Right at the beginning we deleted any spaces in column names so that we get `CaseNumber` instead of `Case Number` or `Case.Number`.

Technically, `Beat`, `District`, `Ward`, and `CommunityArea` are all redundant information once we have `Latitude` and `Longitude`. However, “spatial joins,” linking coordinates to spatial areas, is computationally expensive so that it is more efficient to simply leave this redundant information here. Lastly, note that the first line is a CREATE TABLE statement that will store the results of this query in a new table called `crime`.

Let's look at the newly cleaned up table.

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT *
  FROM crime
  LIMIT 10")
```

	ID	CaseNumber	date	Block	IUCR
1	13311263	JG503434	2022-07-29 03:39:00	023XX S TROY ST	1582
2	13053066	JG103252	2023-01-03 16:44:00	039XX W WASHINGTON BLVD	2017
3	12131221	JD327000	2020-08-10 09:45:00	015XX N DAMEN AVE	0326
4	11227634	JB147599	2017-08-26 10:00:00	001XX W RANDOLPH ST	0281
5	13203321	JG415333	2023-09-06 17:00:00	002XX N Wells st	1320
6	13204489	JG416325	2023-09-06 11:00:00	0000X E 8TH ST	0810
7	11695116	JC272771	2019-05-21 08:20:00	018XX S CALIFORNIA AVE	0620
8	12419690	JE295655	2021-07-07 10:30:00	132XX S GREENWOOD AVE	1544
9	12729745	JF279458	2022-06-14 14:47:00	035XX N CENTRAL AVE	0340
10	12835559	JF406130	2022-09-21 22:00:00	004XX E 69TH ST	0910
		Description		LocationDescription	Arrest
1		CHILD PORNOGRAPHY		RESIDENCE	true
2		MANUFACTURE / DELIVER - CRACK		SIDEWALK	true
3		AGGRAVATED VEHICULAR HIJACKING		STREET	true
4		NON-AGGRAVATED		HOTEL/MOTEL	false

5		TO VEHICLE PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	false	
6		OVER \$500 PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	false	
7		UNLAWFUL ENTRY	RESIDENCE	false
8	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF A CHILD		RESIDENCE	false
9	ATTEMPT STRONG ARM - NO WEAPON		BANK	true
10	AUTOMOBILE		OTHER (SPECIFY)	true
	Domestic Beat District Ward CommunityArea Latitude Longitude			
1	false 1033	010 25	30 NA	NA
2	false 1122	011 28	26 NA	NA
3	false 1424	014 1	24 41.90842	-87.67741
4	false 122	001 42	32 NA	NA
5	false 122	001 42	32 41.88602	-87.63394
6	false 123	001 4	32 41.87183	-87.62615
7	false 1023	010 25	29 41.85655	-87.69560
8	false 533	005 10	54 41.65512	-87.59488
9	false 1633	016 30	15 41.94523	-87.76673
10	false 322	003 6	69 41.76935	-87.61501

Note that the dates are formatted properly and both PrimaryType and FBICode have been eliminated from the table. If everything looks as expected, then we can delete the `crime_old` and the `DateFix` tables.

```
dbExecute(con, "DROP TABLE crime_old")
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
dbExecute(con, "DROP TABLE DateFix")
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
dbListTables(con)
```

```
[1] "crime" "iucr"
```

After all this work, the size of the `chicagocrime.db` database file can become quite large. Our database file is now 3.4 Gb, much larger than the size of the file we downloaded from the City of Chicago open data site. Even though we have deleted the `crime_old` and `DateFix` tables, SQLite simply marks them as deleted, but does not necessarily give up the space that it had allocated for their storage. It holds onto that space in case the user needs it. The `VACUUM` statement will clean up unused space, but it can take a minute.

```
dbExecute(con, "VACUUM")
```

```
[1] 0
```

After VACUUM, our `chicagocrime.db` file is now 1.2 Gb... much better.

4 Joining data across tables

Now that data are split across tables, we need to link tables together to get information. Let's extract the first 10 crime incidents with their case numbers and FBI codes. Since `FBICode` is no longer in the `crime` table, we need to add the table `iucr` to the `FROM` clause and link the two tables with a `JOIN`.

```
timeIUCRjoin <-
system.time(
{
  data <- dbGetQuery(con, "
    SELECT crime.CaseNumber,
           iucr.FBICode
    FROM   crime
    INNER JOIN iucr
      ON crime.iucr=iucr.iucr")
})
data |> head()
```

	CaseNumber	FBICode
1	JG503434	17
2	JG103252	18
3	JD327000	03
4	JB147599	02
5	JG415333	14
6	JG416325	06

```
timeIUCRjoin
```

	user	system	elapsed
12.75	1.92	14.85	

For each record in `crime`, SQLite looks up the crime's IUCR code in the `iucr` table and links in the FBI code. SQLite is fast. This query took 14.85 seconds, but this linking does take time, especially for really large datasets and large lookup tables. For the above query, SQLite scans through the `iucr` table until it finds the right IUCR code. This is not very efficient. If you were to look up the word “query” in the dictionary, you would not start on page 1 and scan through every word until you arrived at “query”. Instead, you would start about two-thirds of the way through the dictionary, see if the words are before or after “query,” and revise your search until you find the word. Rather than search hundreds of pages, you might only need to look at nine pages.

In the same way, we can create an index for the `iucr` table to help speed up the search. An index does not always make queries faster and can require storing a large index in some cases. Let’s try this example.

```
dbExecute(con, "
  CREATE INDEX iucr_idx on iucr(iucr)")
```

```
[1] 0
```

Let’s rerun the query now and see if it made a difference.

```
timeIUCRjoinIndex <-
system.time(
{
  data <- dbGetQuery(con, "
    SELECT crime.CaseNumber,
           iucr.FBICode
    FROM   crime
    INNER JOIN iucr
      ON crime.iucr=iucr.iucr")
})
timeIUCRjoinIndex
```

user	system	elapsed
8.27	1.29	9.73

That query now takes 9.73 seconds. Creating an index is not always worth it. If you have queries that are taking too long, it is worth experimenting with creating an index to see if it helps.

You may come across SQL queries that join two tables with a `WHERE` clause like this.

```

data <- dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT crime.CaseNumber,
         iucr.FBICode
    FROM crime, iucr
   WHERE crime.iucr=iucr.iucr")

```

Technically this is a legal SQL join query. However, most SQL programmers prefer using JOIN rather than using the WHERE clause. The primary reason is readability. The thinking is that the WHERE clause should really be about filtering which cases to include, while joining tables is quite a different operation.

There are also several different kinds of joins. What should the query return if a crime has an IUCR code that does not appear in the iucr table? JOINS more carefully define the desired behavior. An INNER JOIN returns only the rows where the join keys (the columns we use to link tables like `crime.iucr`) exist in both tables. All other rows are dropped. SQL interprets joins using the WHERE clause implicitly as an INNER JOIN.

Generally, in social science, we do not want to drop a row simply because its IUCR code does not appear in the lookup table. We would probably rather code its PrimaryType and FBICode as missing rather than drop the row. A LEFT JOIN forces every record in `crime` (the “left” table) to appear in the final result set even if it cannot find an IUCR code in `iucr`. It will simply report NA for its FBICode. More precisely, LEFT JOIN is synonymous with a LEFT OUTER JOIN (the OUTER keyword is optional).

For a helpful, visual description of the different kinds of joins, visit [this site](#).

Let’s determine how many assaults occurred in each ward. Since the crime type is stored in `iucr.PrimaryType`, we need to join the tables.

```

dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT COUNT(*) AS crimecount,
         crime.Ward
  -- Use LEFT JOIN to link the two tables
  FROM crime
    LEFT JOIN iucr
      ON crime.iucr=iucr.iucr
  -- Use WHERE to filter cases we want
  WHERE iucr.PrimaryType='ASSAULT'
  GROUP BY crime.Ward")

```

	crimecount	Ward
1	39807	
2	7395	1

3	12065	10
4	7413	11
5	6520	12
6	5472	13
7	6540	14
8	14872	15
9	17957	16
10	21168	17
11	9332	18
12	4580	19
13	14607	2
14	20353	20
15	17680	21
16	6657	22
17	5659	23
18	20247	24
19	8053	25
20	9471	26
21	16997	27
22	23558	28
23	13488	29
24	17378	3
25	6628	30
26	6725	31
27	4245	32
28	4462	33
29	17117	34
30	6461	35
31	5242	36
32	14383	37
33	4641	38
34	4138	39
35	11962	4
36	5003	40
37	3974	41
38	12144	42
39	2859	43
40	4000	44
41	4712	45
42	6840	46
43	3556	47
44	5230	48
45	7106	49

```

46      13812    5
47      4561     50
48      20364    6
49      17963    7
50      18017    8
51      17820    9

```

Let's tabulate how many Part 1 crimes occur in each year. We will use PrimaryType to give useful labels, STRFTIME() to extract the year in which each crime occurred, FBICode to pick out the Part 1 crimes, and a LEFT JOIN to link the tables.

```

dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT iucr.PrimaryType          AS type,
         STRFTIME('%Y', crime.date) AS year,
         COUNT(*)                  AS crimecount
  FROM crime
  INNER JOIN iucr
    ON crime.iucr=iucr.iucr
 WHERE iucr.FBICode IN ('01A','02','03','04A','04B','05','06','07','09')
 GROUP BY type, year")

```

	type	year	crimecount
1	ARSON	2001	1011
2	ARSON	2002	1032
3	ARSON	2003	955
4	ARSON	2004	778
5	ARSON	2005	691
6	ARSON	2006	726
7	ARSON	2007	712
8	ARSON	2008	644
9	ARSON	2009	616
10	ARSON	2010	522
11	ARSON	2011	504
12	ARSON	2012	469
13	ARSON	2013	364
14	ARSON	2014	397
15	ARSON	2015	453
16	ARSON	2016	516
17	ARSON	2017	444
18	ARSON	2018	373
19	ARSON	2019	376
20	ARSON	2020	588

21	ARSON	2021	530
22	ARSON	2022	422
23	ARSON	2023	513
24	ARSON	2024	482
25	ARSON	2025	250
26	ASSAULT	2001	7871
27	ASSAULT	2002	7721
28	ASSAULT	2003	7372
29	ASSAULT	2004	7331
30	ASSAULT	2005	6754
31	ASSAULT	2006	6597
32	ASSAULT	2007	6335
33	ASSAULT	2008	6250
34	ASSAULT	2009	6000
35	ASSAULT	2010	5278
36	ASSAULT	2011	5157
37	ASSAULT	2012	4873
38	ASSAULT	2013	4268
39	ASSAULT	2014	4337
40	ASSAULT	2015	4480
41	ASSAULT	2016	5713
42	ASSAULT	2017	5793
43	ASSAULT	2018	6002
44	ASSAULT	2019	5842
45	ASSAULT	2020	6265
46	ASSAULT	2021	7242
47	ASSAULT	2022	7281
48	ASSAULT	2023	7712
49	ASSAULT	2024	7905
50	ASSAULT	2025	4345
51	BATTERY	2001	16388
52	BATTERY	2002	15196
53	BATTERY	2003	12477
54	BATTERY	2004	11529
55	BATTERY	2005	11327
56	BATTERY	2006	11001
57	BATTERY	2007	11153
58	BATTERY	2008	10805
59	BATTERY	2009	10142
60	BATTERY	2010	9432
61	BATTERY	2011	8402
62	BATTERY	2012	8005
63	BATTERY	2013	6634

64	BATTERY 2014	6577
65	BATTERY 2015	7018
66	BATTERY 2016	8085
67	BATTERY 2017	7845
68	BATTERY 2018	7734
69	BATTERY 2019	7858
70	BATTERY 2020	8319
71	BATTERY 2021	8346
72	BATTERY 2022	7495
73	BATTERY 2023	8080
74	BATTERY 2024	8182
75	BATTERY 2025	4597
76	BURGLARY 2001	26014
77	BURGLARY 2002	25623
78	BURGLARY 2003	25157
79	BURGLARY 2004	24564
80	BURGLARY 2005	25503
81	BURGLARY 2006	24324
82	BURGLARY 2007	24858
83	BURGLARY 2008	26218
84	BURGLARY 2009	26767
85	BURGLARY 2010	26422
86	BURGLARY 2011	26620
87	BURGLARY 2012	22844
88	BURGLARY 2013	17894
89	BURGLARY 2014	14569
90	BURGLARY 2015	13184
91	BURGLARY 2016	14289
92	BURGLARY 2017	13001
93	BURGLARY 2018	11747
94	BURGLARY 2019	9639
95	BURGLARY 2020	8758
96	BURGLARY 2021	6661
97	BURGLARY 2022	7594
98	BURGLARY 2023	7486
99	BURGLARY 2024	8425
100	BURGLARY 2025	5679
101	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2001	1814
102	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2002	1839
103	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2003	1617
104	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2004	1583
105	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2005	1562
106	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2006	1488

107	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2007	1565
108	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2008	1566
109	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2009	1450
110	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2010	1397
111	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2011	1516
112	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2012	1468
113	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2013	1355
114	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2014	1398
115	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2015	1461
116	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2016	1627
117	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2017	1697
118	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2018	1742
119	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2019	1673
120	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2020	1255
121	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2021	1530
122	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2022	1606
123	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2023	1668
124	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2024	1598
125	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT 2025	1041
126	HOMICIDE 2001	667
127	HOMICIDE 2002	657
128	HOMICIDE 2003	601
129	HOMICIDE 2004	454
130	HOMICIDE 2005	451
131	HOMICIDE 2006	472
132	HOMICIDE 2007	448
133	HOMICIDE 2008	513
134	HOMICIDE 2009	461
135	HOMICIDE 2010	438
136	HOMICIDE 2011	437
137	HOMICIDE 2012	514
138	HOMICIDE 2013	430
139	HOMICIDE 2014	427
140	HOMICIDE 2015	496
141	HOMICIDE 2016	786
142	HOMICIDE 2017	672
143	HOMICIDE 2018	588
144	HOMICIDE 2019	499
145	HOMICIDE 2020	787
146	HOMICIDE 2021	806
147	HOMICIDE 2022	730
148	HOMICIDE 2023	632
149	HOMICIDE 2024	589

150	HOMICIDE	2025	264
151	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2001	27555
152	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2002	25121
153	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2003	22749
154	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2004	22805
155	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2005	22497
156	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2006	21818
157	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2007	18573
158	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2008	18881
159	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2009	15482
160	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2010	19029
161	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2011	19388
162	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2012	16490
163	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2013	12582
164	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2014	9911
165	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2015	10068
166	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2016	11285
167	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2017	11380
168	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2018	9985
169	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2019	8978
170	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2020	9962
171	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2021	10605
172	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2022	21472
173	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2023	29253
174	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2024	21709
175	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2025	10731
176	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2001	380
177	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2002	383
178	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2003	386
179	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2004	366
180	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2005	354
181	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2006	327
182	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2007	318
183	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2008	239
184	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2009	248
185	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2010	244
186	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2011	221
187	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2012	233
188	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2013	218
189	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2014	239
190	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2015	253
191	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2016	244
192	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2017	297

193	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2018	312
194	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2019	258
195	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2020	251
196	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2021	226
197	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2022	235
198	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2023	204
199	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2024	181
200	OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	2025	97
201	RITUALISM	2001	8
202	RITUALISM	2002	1
203	RITUALISM	2003	1
204	RITUALISM	2004	1
205	RITUALISM	2005	2
206	RITUALISM	2006	6
207	RITUALISM	2007	1
208	RITUALISM	2020	1
209	ROBBERY	2001	18441
210	ROBBERY	2002	18523
211	ROBBERY	2003	17332
212	ROBBERY	2004	15978
213	ROBBERY	2005	16047
214	ROBBERY	2006	15969
215	ROBBERY	2007	15450
216	ROBBERY	2008	16703
217	ROBBERY	2009	15981
218	ROBBERY	2010	14275
219	ROBBERY	2011	13983
220	ROBBERY	2012	13484
221	ROBBERY	2013	11819
222	ROBBERY	2014	9800
223	ROBBERY	2015	9638
224	ROBBERY	2016	11960
225	ROBBERY	2017	11881
226	ROBBERY	2018	9681
227	ROBBERY	2019	7995
228	ROBBERY	2020	7855
229	ROBBERY	2021	7920
230	ROBBERY	2022	8964
231	ROBBERY	2023	11052
232	ROBBERY	2024	9116
233	ROBBERY	2025	3970
234	THEFT	2001	99290
235	THEFT	2002	98334

236	THEFT 2003	98876
237	THEFT 2004	95464
238	THEFT 2005	85684
239	THEFT 2006	86241
240	THEFT 2007	85156
241	THEFT 2008	88437
242	THEFT 2009	80977
243	THEFT 2010	76758
244	THEFT 2011	75153
245	THEFT 2012	75464
246	THEFT 2013	71536
247	THEFT 2014	61569
248	THEFT 2015	57353
249	THEFT 2016	61625
250	THEFT 2017	64386
251	THEFT 2018	65290
252	THEFT 2019	62498
253	THEFT 2020	41350
254	THEFT 2021	40822
255	THEFT 2022	54899
256	THEFT 2023	57490
257	THEFT 2024	60495
258	THEFT 2025	35635

4.1 Exercises

5. Count the number of arrests for “MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT”
6. Which District has the most thefts?. You can first try doing this with a mix of SQL and R. Once you do that, try finding another solution that only uses SQL (and two CTEs in a WITH clause separated by a comma).

5 Subqueries

Sometimes we would like to use the results of one query as part of another query. You can put SELECT statements inside FROM statements to accomplish this. We will use this method to see if addresses are always geocoded to the same coordinates. Here are the unique combinations of addresses and coordinates. We will just show the first 20.

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT DISTINCT Block, Longitude, Latitude
  FROM crime
  LIMIT 20")
```

	Block	Longitude	Latitude
1	023XX S TROY ST	NA	NA
2	039XX W WASHINGTON BLVD	NA	NA
3	015XX N DAMEN AVE	-87.67741	41.90842
4	001XX W RANDOLPH ST	NA	NA
5	002XX N Wells st	-87.63394	41.88602
6	0000X E 8TH ST	-87.62615	41.87183
7	018XX S CALIFORNIA AVE	-87.69560	41.85655
8	132XX S GREENWOOD AVE	-87.59488	41.65512
9	035XX N CENTRAL AVE	-87.76673	41.94523
10	004XX E 69TH ST	-87.61501	41.76935
11	070XX S CLYDE AVE	-87.57389	41.76742
12	073XX S EMERALD AVE	-87.64308	41.76094
13	055XX S ALBANY AVE	-87.70109	41.79261
14	040XX W 59TH ST	-87.72327	41.78593
15	002XX W 47TH ST	-87.63191	41.80913
16	044XX S KEDZIE AVE	-87.70416	41.81281
17	004XX E 88TH ST	-87.61318	41.73470
18	020XX N KIMBALL AVE	-87.71191	41.91849
19	101XX S LAFAYETTE AVE	-87.62480	41.71004
20	105XX S PERRY AVE	-87.62578	41.70301

The crime table has at least one row with each of these combinations of `Block`, `Longitude`, and `Latitude`.

We would like to know if `Block` shows up multiple times in these results or just once. We use the results of this query in the `FROM` clause and count up the frequency of each `Block`.

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT COUNT(*) AS Blockcount,
        Block
  FROM
    (SELECT DISTINCT block,
                  Longitude,
                  Latitude
     FROM crime)
  GROUP BY block")
```

```
        ORDER BY blockcount DESC  
        LIMIT 20")
```

	Blockcount	block
1	117	034XX N CLARK ST
2	108	048XX N BROADWAY
3	106	016XX W HOWARD ST
4	105	002XX N PULASKI RD
5	104	013XX W RANDOLPH ST
6	103	044XX N BROADWAY
7	100	028XX N CLARK ST
8	100	024XX N CLARK ST
9	97	010XX W ARGYLE ST
10	96	045XX N BROADWAY
11	95	045XX N SHERIDAN RD
12	94	0000X W DIVISION ST
13	93	031XX W MADISON ST
14	93	031XX S GREEN ST
15	93	015XX N KINGSBURY ST
16	93	001XX W DIVISION ST
17	92	027XX W CERMAK RD
18	90	054XX W MADISON ST
19	87	049XX W MADISON ST
20	87	008XX W RANDOLPH ST

Clearly, the coordinates are not unique to each address. The addresses are “rounded” to provide some privacy, but the coordinates appear to be scattered. Why? The Chicago data portal notes “This location is shifted from the actual location for partial redaction but falls on the same block.”

Rather than place subqueries in the `FROM` clause, the more modern preference is to use Common Table Expressions like we did earlier. Rewritten as a CTE:

```
dbGetQuery(con, "  
WITH  
    XYBlockUnique AS  
        (SELECT DISTINCT block,  
                     Longitude,  
                     Latitude  
            FROM crime)  
    SELECT COUNT(*) AS blockcount,  
          block
```

```
FROM XYBlockUnique  
GROUP BY block  
ORDER BY blockcount DESC  
LIMIT 20")
```

	blockcount	block
1	117	034XX N CLARK ST
2	108	048XX N BROADWAY
3	106	016XX W HOWARD ST
4	105	002XX N PULASKI RD
5	104	013XX W RANDOLPH ST
6	103	044XX N BROADWAY
7	100	028XX N CLARK ST
8	100	024XX N CLARK ST
9	97	010XX W ARGYLE ST
10	96	045XX N BROADWAY
11	95	045XX N SHERIDAN RD
12	94	0000X W DIVISION ST
13	93	031XX W MADISON ST
14	93	031XX S GREEN ST
15	93	015XX N KINGSBURY ST
16	93	001XX W DIVISION ST
17	92	027XX W CERMAK RD
18	90	054XX W MADISON ST
19	87	049XX W MADISON ST
20	87	008XX W RANDOLPH ST

If you are going to use the CTE or subquery in multiple queries, then it is better to `CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE`, which we will encounter later.

After completing the final exercise, remember to run `dbDisconnect(con)` to disconnect from the database.

5.1 Exercise

As a final exercise that does not involve a subquery:

7. Count the number of assaults, since 2016, that occurred on Fridays and Saturdays, after 6pm, reporting the date, day of week, hour of the day, and year

6 Solutions

1. Print out all of the rows in iucr

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT * from iucr
  LIMIT 20")
```

	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode
1	0110	HOMICIDE	01A
2	0130	HOMICIDE	01A
3	0141	HOMICIDE	01B
4	0142	HOMICIDE	01B
5	0261	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
6	0262	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
7	0263	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
8	0264	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
9	0265	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
10	0266	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
11	0271	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
12	0272	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
13	0273	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
14	0274	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
15	0275	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
16	0281	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
17	0291	CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	02
18	0312	ROBBERY	03
19	0313	ROBBERY	03
20	031A	ROBBERY	03

2. Print out all the IUCR codes for “KIDNAPPING”

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT iucr
  FROM iucr
  WHERE PrimaryType='KIDNAPPING'")
```

	IUCR
1	1792
2	4210
3	4220

```
4 4230  
5 4240  
6 4255
```

3. How many IUCR codes are there for “ASSAULT”?

```
dbGetQuery(con, "  
    SELECT *  
    FROM iucr  
    WHERE PrimaryType='ASSAULT'")
```

	IUCR	PrimaryType	FBICode
1	051A	ASSAULT	04A
2	051B	ASSAULT	04A
3	0520	ASSAULT	04A
4	0530	ASSAULT	04A
5	0545	ASSAULT	08A
6	0550	ASSAULT	04A
7	0551	ASSAULT	04A
8	0552	ASSAULT	04A
9	0553	ASSAULT	04A
10	0554	ASSAULT	08A
11	0555	ASSAULT	04A
12	0556	ASSAULT	04A
13	0557	ASSAULT	04A
14	0558	ASSAULT	04A
15	0560	ASSAULT	08A

4. Try doing the prior exercise again using COUNT(*) if you did not use it the first time

```
dbGetQuery(con, "  
    SELECT COUNT(*)  
    FROM iucr  
    WHERE PrimaryType='ASSAULT'")
```

	COUNT(*)
1	15

5. Count the number of arrests for “MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT”

```
dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT COUNT(*) as MVTArrestCount
  FROM crime
    INNER JOIN iucr ON
      crime.iucr=iucr.iucr
  WHERE crime.Arrest='true' AND
    iucr.PrimaryType='MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT'")
```

	MVTArrestCount
1	32533

6. Which District has the most thefts?

```
a <- dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT COUNT(*) AS crimecount,
    District
  FROM crime
    INNER JOIN iucr ON
      crime.iucr=iucr.iucr
  WHERE iucr.PrimaryType='THEFT'
  GROUP BY District")

a |>
  filter(crimecount==max(crimecount))
```

	crimecount	District
1	159430	018

```
# or
a |>
  slice_max(crimecount, with_ties=TRUE)
```

	crimecount	District
1	159430	018

```
# or with a CTE
dbGetQuery(con, "
WITH
  -- first CTE counts thefts by district
  DistrictCountCTE AS
```

```

(SELECT COUNT(*) AS crimecount,
     District
  FROM crime
    INNER JOIN iucr ON
      crime.iucr=iucr.iucr
     WHERE iucr.PrimaryType='THEFT'
     GROUP BY District),
-- second CTE finds the max theft count
MaxCountCTE AS
  (SELECT MAX(crimecount) AS MaxCrimeCount
   FROM DistrictCountCTE)
-- main query selects the district(s) matching the max
SELECT District, crimecount
  FROM DistrictCountCTE
    INNER JOIN MaxCountCTE
      ON DistrictCountCTE.crimecount = MaxCountCTE.MaxCrimeCount
  ")

```

District	crimecount	
1	018	159430

7. Count the number of assaults, since 2016, that occurred on Fridays and Saturdays, after 6pm, reporting the date, day of week, hour of the day, and year

```

# 1) assaults
# 2) since 2016 on
# 3) Fridays and Saturdays
# 4) after 6pm
# 5) count,
# 6) date,
# 7) day of week, and
# 8) hour of the day
# 9) year
dbGetQuery(con, "
  SELECT COUNT(*),
         DATE(crime.date) AS crimdate,
         CAST(STRFTIME('%w', crime.date) AS INTEGER) AS weekday,
         CAST(STRFTIME('%H', crime.date) AS INTEGER) AS hour,
         CAST(STRFTIME('%Y', crime.date) AS INTEGER) AS year
    FROM crime
      INNER JOIN iucr ON
        crime.iucr=iucr.iucr

```

```

WHERE iucr.PrimaryType='ASSAULT' AND
      year>=2016 AND
      weekday>=5 AND
      hour>=18
GROUP BY crimdate, weekday, hour, year
LIMIT 20")

```

	COUNT(*)	crimdate	weekday	hour	year
1	2	2016-01-01	5	18	2016
2	3	2016-01-01	5	19	2016
3	1	2016-01-01	5	20	2016
4	3	2016-01-01	5	21	2016
5	1	2016-01-01	5	22	2016
6	3	2016-01-01	5	23	2016
7	2	2016-01-02	6	18	2016
8	2	2016-01-02	6	19	2016
9	2	2016-01-02	6	20	2016
10	1	2016-01-02	6	21	2016
11	2	2016-01-02	6	22	2016
12	1	2016-01-02	6	23	2016
13	6	2016-01-08	5	18	2016
14	2	2016-01-08	5	19	2016
15	1	2016-01-08	5	21	2016
16	4	2016-01-08	5	23	2016
17	2	2016-01-09	6	18	2016
18	2	2016-01-09	6	19	2016
19	4	2016-01-09	6	20	2016
20	2	2016-01-09	6	21	2016

```
dbDisconnect(con)
```