

Individual Assignment

Je Sai Kailash Pulipati

002339774

Overview

Basic Information

- Total Number of records/rows/lines: 260,503 records
- Total Number of columns/fields: 19 Columns
- Source and Target Data types
- Grain: Each individual arrest record

Column Name	Source Data Type	Target Data Type (SQL)
ARREST_KEY	String	VARCHAR
ARREST_DATE	V_String	DATE
PD_CD	V_String	INT
PD_DESC	V_String	VARCHAR
KY_CD	String	INT
OFNS_DESC	String	VARCHAR
LAW_CODE	String	VARCHAR
LAW_CAT_CD	String	VARCHAR
ARREST_BORO	V_String	VARCHAR
ARREST_PRECINCT	String	INT
JURISDICTION_CODE	V_String	INT
AGE_GROUP	V_String	VARCHAR
PERP_SEX	String	VARCHAR
PERP_RACE	String	VARCHAR
X_COORD_CD	V_String	INT
Y_COORD_CD	V_String	INT
Latitude	V_String	FLOAT
Longitude	V_String	FLOAT

New Georeferenced Column	String	VARCHAR
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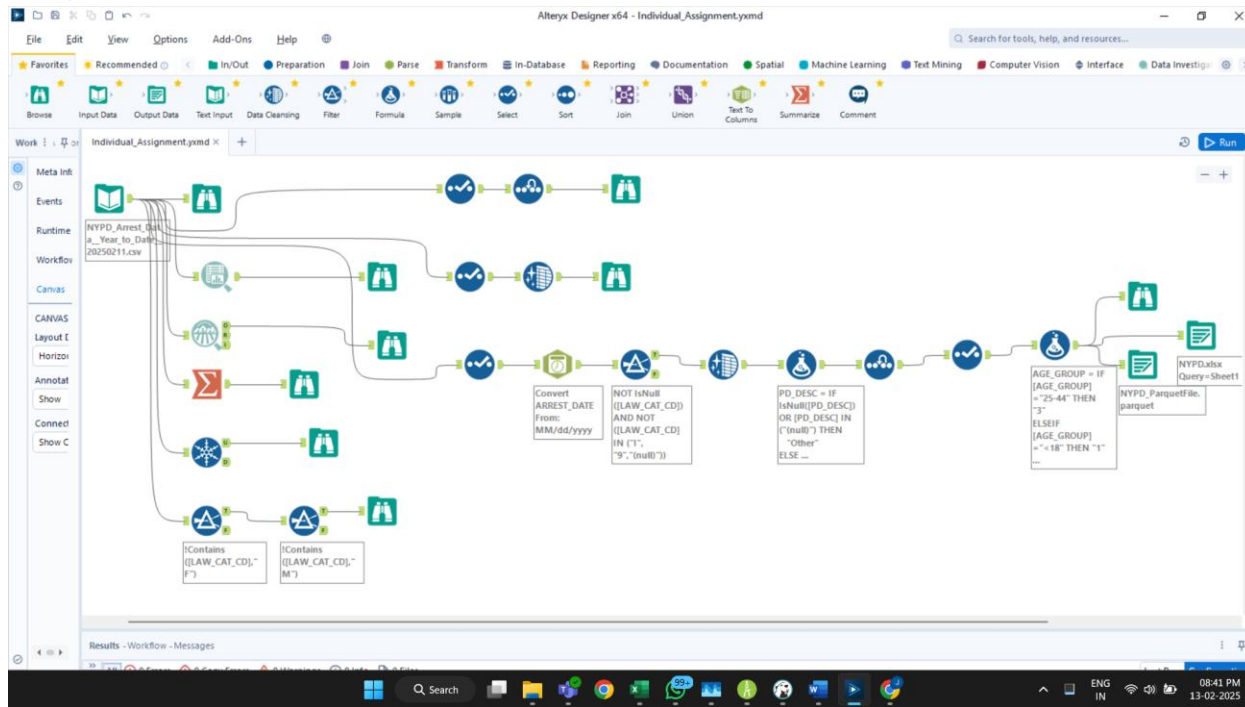
Data Quality Assessment and Data Cleaning

Sno.	Column Name	Issue	Details	Action Plan to fix it
1.	ARREST_DATE	Date in String format	Need to convert it to date format	Use parse DateTime to change the format to DD-MM-YYYY
2.	LAW_CAT_CD	Only 3 levels of Felony present	Other types or Misc felonies reported like "9", "1", "(null)"	Used filter Tool to remove unwanted rows
3.	ARREST_DATE, PD_CD, KY_CD,	Null Values present	Contains Null values in between	Used Data cleaning tool to remove the null values and replace with "0"
4.	PD_DESC	Null Values present	Contains Null values like "(null)"	Used formula tool to replace "(null)" to "Other"
5.	Longitude and Latitude	Null Values	Contains Null values	Used Data Imputation to replace null values with Mean
6.	Select Tool	Wrong Data format	Need to change Data formats	Used Select tool to change the data types
7.	AGE_GROUP	Unusable age group divisions	Need to remove divisions and use some unique identifying values	Used Formula tool to divide age groups into values
8.	LAW_CAT_CD	Jurisdiction out of range	Only 0,1,2 Jurisdictions should be present	Use filter tool to separate rows which are above 2

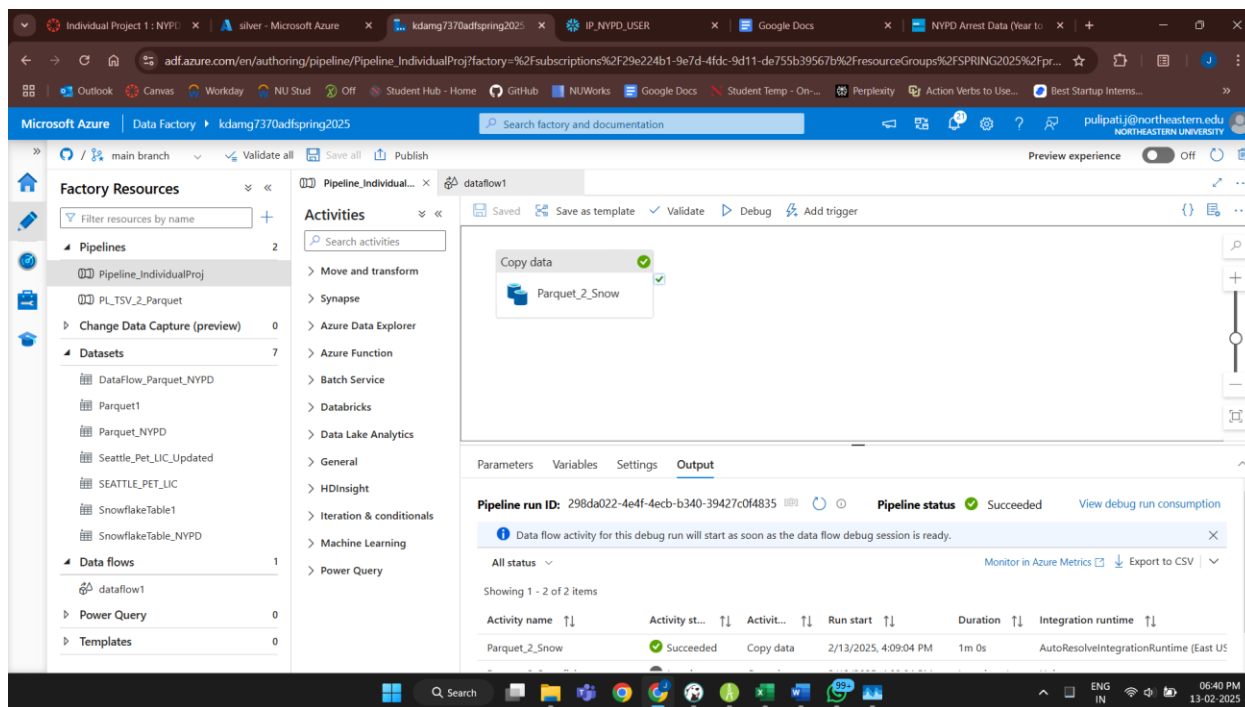
Insights and Observations

1. The LAW_CAT_CD column has violations other than M, F, V.
2. There are some Jurisdiction codes which are outside the NYPD which can be removed
3. Null values are identified using the Summarise tool
4. There are no duplicate Arrest_key records
5. Some longitudes, latitudes have "0" so used data imputation to fill with average values so that they won't be affected by becoming outliers
6. Converted Age_groups into categories like 1,2,3,4,5.
7. Some column names are not in proper standart format, so converted all column names into Capital with no spaces.

Alteryx Workflow

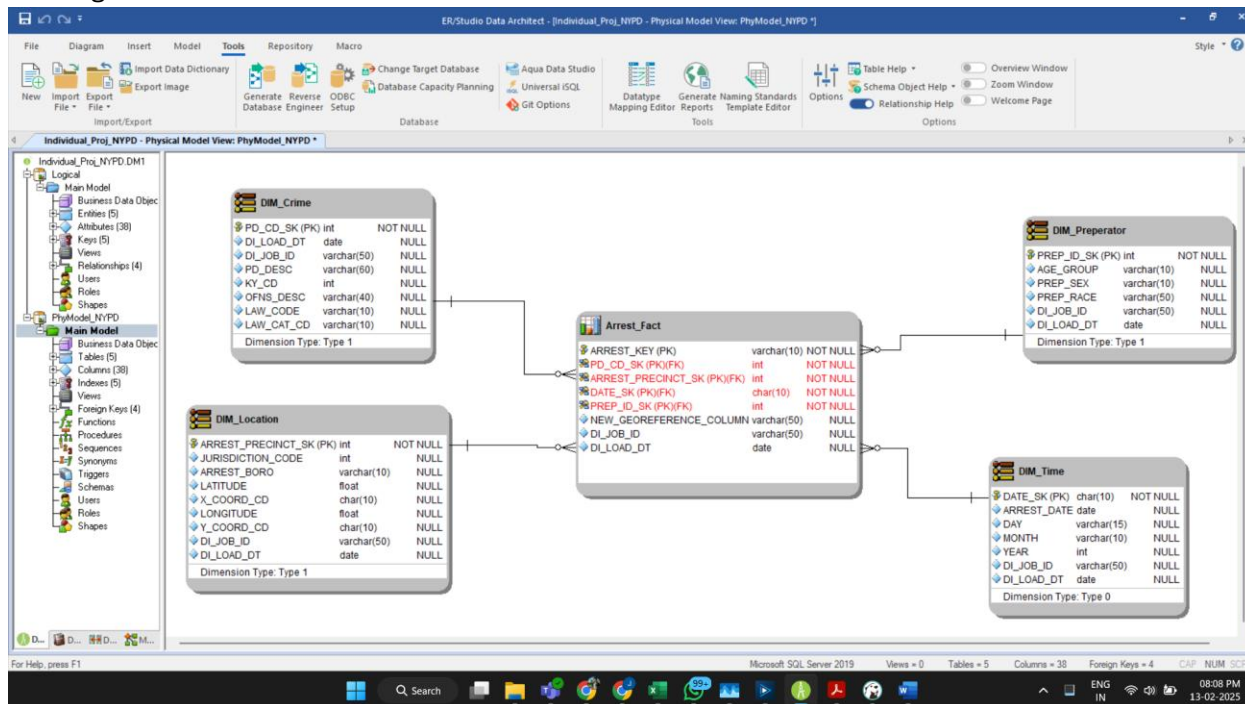


ADF-Snowflake Pipeline



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Data Factory portal. On the left, the 'Factory Resources' pane lists various components: Pipelines (2), Datasets (7), and Data flows (1). The 'dataflow1' pipeline is selected. The main canvas displays the pipeline logic: a 'source1' node (Import data from DataFlowParquet NYPD) feeds into a 'derivedColumn1' node (Creating/updating the columns: ARREST_KEY, PD_CD, PD_DESC, KY_CD, OFNS_DESC, LAW_CODE, LAW_CAT_CD), which then feeds into a 'sink1' node (Columns: 19 total). Below the canvas, the 'Sink' settings are visible, showing the output stream name 'sink1', description 'Export data to SnowflakeTable NYPD', incoming stream 'derivedColumn1', and sink type 'Dataset'.

ER Diagram:



Final Created Table pushed to Snowflake:

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.3.4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure for IP_NYPD_DB, including the INFORMATION_SCHEMA, IP_NYPD_SCHEMA, and the FACT_ARRESTS table. The main window shows the SQL Editor with a script that creates the FACT_ARRESTS table with various columns including ARREST_KEY, PD_CD, PD_DESC, KY_CD, OFNS_DESC, LAW_CODE, LAW_CAT_CD, ARREST_BORO, ARREST_PRECINCT, JURISDICTION_CODE, AGE, PERP_SEX, PERP_RACE, X_COORD_CD, Y_COORD_CD, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, NEW_GEOREFERENCED_COLUMN, ARREST_DATE, DT_JOB_ID, and DT_LOAD_DT. Below the editor, the table data is displayed in a grid view, showing columns like ARREST_KEY, PD_CD, PD_DESC, KY_CD, OFNS_DESC, LAW_CODE, LAW_CAT_CD, ARREST_BORO, ARREST_PRECINCT, JURISDICTION_CODE, AGE, and others. The status bar at the bottom indicates that 200 rows were fetched.

Snowflake DB Creation

The screenshot shows the Snowflake web interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure for IP_NYPD_DB, including the INFORMATION_SCHEMA, IP_NYPD_SCHEMA, and the FACT_ARRESTS table. The main window shows the SQL Editor with a script that creates the IP_NYPD database and schema, and the FACT_ARRESTS table. The script includes comments and SQL commands for creating the warehouse, database, schema, role, and granting permissions. The status bar at the bottom indicates that the script was executed successfully.

Count (*) rows from Table

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.3.4 interface. The SQL Editor is open with the following script:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Fact_Arrests (
  UPRES_MCDN VARCHAR(100),
  LAW_CODE VARCHAR(10),
  LAW_CAT_CD VARCHAR(10),
  ARREST_BORO VARCHAR(10),
  ARREST_PRECINCT INT,
  JURISDICTION_CODE INT,
  AGE_GROUP VARCHAR(10),
  PERP_SEX VARCHAR(10),
  PERP_RACE VARCHAR(50),
  X_COORD_CD INT,
  Y_COORD_CD INT,
  LATITUDE FLOAT,
  LONGITUDE FLOAT,
  NEW_GEOREFERENCED_COLUMN VARCHAR(60),
  ARREST_DATE FORMATTED DATE,
  DT_JOB_ID VARCHAR(50),
  DT_LOAD_DT date
);

SELECT * FROM Fact_Arrests;

select count(*) from FACT_ARRESTS;
```

The Results window shows the following output:

1	COUNT(*)
1	258,145

The status bar at the bottom indicates "1 row(s) fetched - 1.185s (0.001s fetch), on 2025-02-13 at 20:47:14".

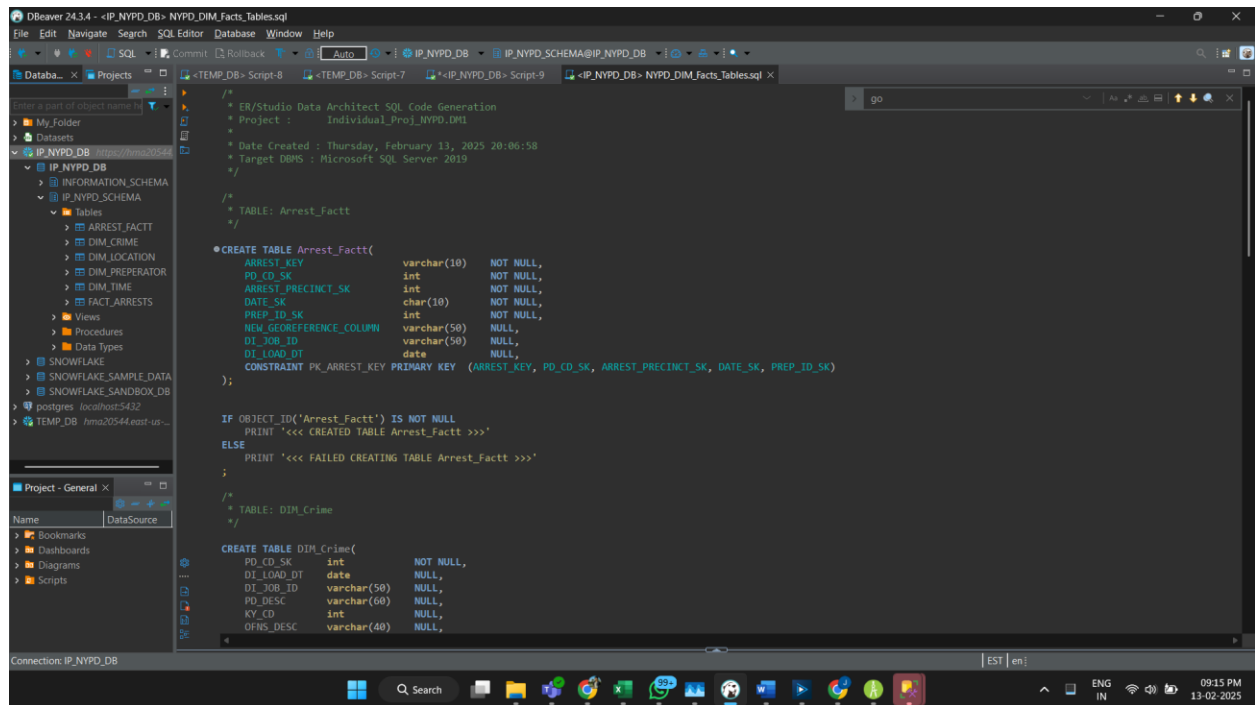
DIMENSIONS AND FACTS TABLES:

The screenshot shows the Snowflake web interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure:

- IP_NYPD_DB
 - INFORMATION_SCHEMA
 - IP_NYPD_SCHEMA
 - Tables
 - ARREST_FACTS
 - DIM_CRIME
 - DIM_LOCATION
 - DIM_PREPERATOR
 - DIM_TIME
 - FACT_ARRESTS
 - PUBLIC
 - SNOWFLAKE
 - SNOWFLAKE_SAMPLE_DATA
 - SNOWFLAKE_SANDBOX_DB
 - TEMP_DB

The main panel shows a SQL script for setting up the schema and tables:

```
21
22 GRANT USAGE ON WAREHOUSE IP_NYPD_WH TO ROLE IP_NYPD_ROLE;
23
24 grant usage on database IP_NYPD_DB to role IP_NYPD_ROLE;
25
26 --Schema
27 grant ownership on schema IP_NYPD_DB.IP_NYPD_SCHEMA to role IP_NYPD_ROLE;
28 grant usage on schema IP_NYPD_DB.IP_NYPD_SCHEMA to role IP_NYPD_ROLE;
29
30 --Creating a user and assigning warehouse and role
31 create or replace user IP_NYPD_USER password= 'snowflake123#' default_role=IP_NYPD_ROLE default_warehouse=IP_NYPD_WH;
32
33 grant role IP_NYPD_ROLE to user IP_NYPD_USER;
34 -- grant warehouse IP_NYPD_WH to user IP_NYPD_USER;
35
36 GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA IP_NYPD_DB.IP_NYPD_SCHEMA TO ROLE ACCOUNTADMIN;
37
38 USE SCHEMA IP_NYPD_SCHEMA;
39
40 GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA IP_NYPD_DB.IP_NYPD_SCHEMA TO ROLE IP_NYPD_ROLE;
41 -- GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON IP_NYPD_DB.IP_NYPD_SCHEMA.Fact_Arrests TO ROLE TEMP_ROLE;
42
43 GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA IP_NYPD_DB.IP_NYPD_SCHEMA TO ROLE ACCOUNTADMIN;
44
45 SHOW GRANTS ON SCHEMA IP_NYPD_SCHEMA;
```



SQL SCRIPT

```

/*
 * ER/Studio Data Architect SQL Code Generation
 * Project : Individual_Proj_NYPD.DM1
 *
 * Date Created : Thursday, February 13, 2025 20:06:58
 * Target DBMS : Microsoft SQL Server 2019
 */

```

```

/*
 * TABLE: Arrest_Factt
 */

```

```

CREATE TABLE Arrest_Factt(
    ARREST_KEY      varchar(10) NOT NULL,
    PD_CD_SK        int      NOT NULL,
    ARREST_PRECINCT_SK  int      NOT NULL,

```

```

DATE_SK          char(10)  NOT NULL,
PREP_ID_SK       int       NOT NULL,
NEW_GEOREFERENCE_COLUMN varchar(50) NULL,
DI_JOB_ID        varchar(50) NULL,
DI_LOAD_DT       date      NULL,

CONSTRAINT PK_ARREST_KEY PRIMARY KEY NONCLUSTERED (ARREST_KEY, PD_CD_SK,
ARREST_PRECINCT_SK, DATE_SK, PREP_ID_SK)
)

```

```
go
```

```

IF OBJECT_ID('Arrest_Fact') IS NOT NULL

    PRINT '<<< CREATED TABLE Arrest_Fact >>>'

ELSE

    PRINT '<<< FAILED CREATING TABLE Arrest_Fact >>>'

```

```
go
```

```

/*
* TABLE: DIM_Crime
*/

```

```

CREATE TABLE DIM_Crime(
    PD_CD_SK  int       NOT NULL,
    DI_LOAD_DT date      NULL,
    DI_JOB_ID varchar(50) NULL,
    PD_DESC   varchar(60) NULL,
    KY_CD     int       NULL,
    OFNS_DESC varchar(40) NULL,

```



```
LAW_CODE    varchar(10) NULL,  
LAW_CAT_CD  varchar(10) NULL,  
CONSTRAINT PK2 PRIMARY KEY NONCLUSTERED (PD_CD_SK)  
)
```

```
go
```

```
IF OBJECT_ID('DIM_Crime') IS NOT NULL  
    PRINT '<<< CREATED TABLE DIM_Crime >>>'  
ELSE  
    PRINT '<<< FAILED CREATING TABLE DIM_Crime >>>'
```

```
go
```

```
/*
```

```
* TABLE: DIM_Location
```

```
*/
```

```
CREATE TABLE DIM_Location(  
    ARREST_PRECINCT_SK int NOT NULL,  
    JURISDICTION_CODE int NULL,  
    ARREST_BORO varchar(10) NULL,  
    LATITUDE float NULL,  
    X_COORD_CD char(10) NULL,  
    LONGITUDE float NULL,  
    Y_COORD_CD char(10) NULL,  
    DI_JOB_ID varchar(50) NULL,  
    DI_LOAD_DT date NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT PK_ARREST_PRECINCT PRIMARY KEY NONCLUSTERED (ARREST_PRECINCT_SK)
```

```
)
```

```
go
```

```
IF OBJECT_ID('DIM_Location') IS NOT NULL
```

```
    PRINT '<<< CREATED TABLE DIM_Location >>>'
```

```
ELSE
```

```
    PRINT '<<< FAILED CREATING TABLE DIM_Location >>>'
```

```
go
```

```
/*
```

```
* TABLE: DIM_Preperator
```

```
*/
```

```
CREATE TABLE DIM_Preperator(
```

```
    PREP_ID_SK int NOT NULL,
```

```
    AGE_GROUP varchar(10) NULL,
```

```
    PREP_SEX varchar(10) NULL,
```

```
    PREP_RACE varchar(50) NULL,
```

```
    DI_JOB_ID varchar(50) NULL,
```

```
    DI_LOAD_DT date NULL,
```

```
    CONSTRAINT PK4 PRIMARY KEY NONCLUSTERED (PREP_ID_SK)
```

```
)
```

```
go
```

```
IF OBJECT_ID('DIM_Preperator') IS NOT NULL
```

```

PRINT '<<< CREATED TABLE DIM_Preperator >>>'
ELSE
    PRINT '<<< FAILED CREATING TABLE DIM_Preperator >>>'
go

/*
* TABLE: DIM_Time
*/

CREATE TABLE DIM_Time(
    DATE_SK    char(10)    NOT NULL,
    ARREST_DATE date      NULL,
    DAY        varchar(15) NULL,
    MONTH      varchar(10) NULL,
    YEAR       int        NULL,
    DI_JOB_ID   varchar(50) NULL,
    DI_LOAD_DT  date      NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_DATE_ID PRIMARY KEY NONCLUSTERED (DATE_SK)
)

go

IF OBJECT_ID('DIM_Time') IS NOT NULL
    PRINT '<<< CREATED TABLE DIM_Time >>>'
ELSE
    PRINT '<<< FAILED CREATING TABLE DIM_Time >>>'
go

```

```
/*
```

```
* TABLE: Arrest_Fact
```

```
*/
```

```
ALTER TABLE Arrest_Fact ADD CONSTRAINT RefDIM_Crime1
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY (PD_CD_SK)
```

```
    REFERENCES DIM_Crime(PD_CD_SK)
```

```
go
```

```
ALTER TABLE Arrest_Fact ADD CONSTRAINT RefDIM_Location2
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY (ARREST_PRECINCT_SK)
```

```
    REFERENCES DIM_Location(ARREST_PRECINCT_SK)
```

```
go
```

```
ALTER TABLE Arrest_Fact ADD CONSTRAINT RefDIM_Time3
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY (DATE_SK)
```

```
    REFERENCES DIM_Time(DATE_SK)
```

```
go
```

```
ALTER TABLE Arrest_Fact ADD CONSTRAINT RefDIM_Preperator4
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY (PREP_ID_SK)
```

```
    REFERENCES DIM_Preperator(PREP_ID_SK)
```

```
go
```

DDL Scripts

1. How many arrests occurred on any specific day, week, month, quarter, or year?

```
SELECT dt.YEAR, dt.MONTH, COUNT(*) AS Total_Arrests FROM Arrest_Fact af
JOIN DIM_Time dt ON af.DATE_SK = dt.DATE_SK GROUP BY dt.YEAR, dt.MONTH
ORDER BY dt.YEAR, dt.MONTH;
```

2. What are the peak days and months for arrests?

```
SELECT dt.MONTH, COUNT(*) AS Arrest_Count FROM Arrest_Fact af
JOIN DIM_Time dt ON af.DATE_SK = dt.DATE_SK GROUP BY dt.MONTH ORDER BY Arrest_Count DESC;
```

3. What are the top 5 most frequently occurring crimes?

```
SELECT dc.OFNS_DESC, COUNT(*) AS Crime_Count
FROM Arrest_Fact af JOIN DIM_Crime dc ON af.PD_CD_SK = dc.PD_CD_SK
GROUP BY dc.OFNS_DESC ORDER BY Crime_Count DESC;
```

4. Which crimes have increased or decreased the most over time?

```
SELECT dt.YEAR, dc.OFNS_DESC, COUNT(*) AS Arrest_Count FROM Arrest_Fact af JOIN DIM_Time dt ON af.DATE_SK =
dt.DATE_SK JOIN DIM_Crime dc ON af.PD_CD_SK = dc.PD_CD_SK GROUP BY dt.YEAR, dc.OFNS_DESC ORDER BY
dt.YEAR, Arrest_Count DESC;
```

5. Are there specific precincts with higher felony arrests compared to misdemeanors? (Hint: A precinct is a police district within a city.)

```
SELECT dl.ARREST_PRECINCT, dc.LAW_CAT_CD, COUNT(*) AS Arrest_Count
FROM Arrest_Fact af JOIN DIM_Location dl ON af.ARREST_PRECINCT_SK = dl.ARREST_PRECINCT_SK
JOIN DIM_Crime dc ON af.PD_CD_SK = dc.PD_CD_SK
WHERE dc.LAW_CAT_CD IN ('F', 'M') GROUP BY dl.ARREST_PRECINCT, dc.LAW_CAT_CD ORDER BY Arrest_Count;
```

6. Which borough has the highest number of arrests? (Hint: A borough is a large administrative division in NYC, such as Manhattan (M), Brooklyn (K), Queens (Q), The Bronx (B), and Staten Island (S).)

```
SELECT dl.ARREST_BORO, COUNT(*) AS Arrest_Count FROM Arrest_Fact af JOIN DIM_Location dl ON
af.ARREST_PRECINCT_SK = dl.ARREST_PRECINCT_SK
GROUP BY dl.ARREST_BORO ORDER BY Arrest_Count DESC;
```

7. What is the distribution of arrestees by age, race, and gender?

```
SELECT dp.AGE_GROUP, dp.PREP_RACE, dp.PREP_SEX, COUNT(*) AS Arrest_Count
FROM Arrest_Fact af JOIN DIM_Preparator dp ON af.PREP_ID_SK = dp.PREP_ID_SK
GROUP BY dp.AGE_GROUP, dp.PREP_RACE, dp.PREP_SEX ORDER BY Arrest_Count DESC;
```

8. Can we predict high-crime areas based on past arrest data?

```
SELECT dl.LATITUDE, dl.LONGITUDE, COUNT(*) AS Arrest_Count FROM Arrest_Fact af JOIN DIM_Location dl ON
af.ARREST_PRECINCT_SK = dl.ARREST_PRECINCT_SK GROUP BY dl.LATITUDE, dl.LONGITUDE ORDER BY Arrest_Count
DESC;
```