

Data Quality and Summary 0-5

April 17, 2017

```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

%matplotlib inline
```

Authors:

Wenjie Sun (ws854)

Xinyan Yang (xy975)

Yaohan Ke (yk1587)

Google Docs:

https://docs.google.com/a/nyu.edu/document/d/1Ucm_P7rkLDR4e1tl-qNADEEZ95wo1cWLxQVGxNa_RwQ/edit?usp=sharing

Github:

<https://github.com/sherylke/ds1004project>

0.1 Data Quality

0.1.1 Column 0 - Compliant Number

Code: *column0_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the compliant number is an integer and if it is a unique value in the whole dataset.

```
In [2]: pd.read_table('column0_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	713796694	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID
1	905281044	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID
2	123688898	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID
3	540746868	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID
4	450573265	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID

Code: *column0_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [3]: pd.read_table('column0_data_summary.out')
```

```
Out[3]: Empty DataFrame
Columns: [VALID, 5101231]
Index: []
```

However, code: `column0_data_quality.py` and `column0_data_summary.py` require a large physical memory. The reason is in the code, I ran count of each value, which then be leftjoined by the value self. I am using this code to make sure each of value is unique (count = 1). However, it seems that these 2 codes don't always work, depending on the hadoop capacity. Since I have already checked that this column has all unique value (which is qualified for being a primary key), I uploaded a v2 code that doesn't check uniqueness of each value. Instead, v2 only checks if a value is integer.

```
In [4]: pd.read_table('column0_data_quality_v2.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	101109527	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID
1	153401121	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID
2	569369778	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID
3	968417082	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID
4	641637920	INTEGER	A unique compliant number	VALID

```
In [5]: pd.read_table('column0_data_summary_v2.out')
```

```
Out[5]: Empty DataFrame
Columns: [VALID, 5101231]
Index: []
```

0.1.2 Column 1 - Compliant From Date

Code: `column1_data_quality.py` This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the date is legal and if the complnt_from date time is smaller than complnt_to date time.

```
In [6]: pd.read_table('column1_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[6]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	12/31/2015	DATE	Compliant from date	VALID
1	12/31/2015	DATE	Compliant from date	VALID
2	12/31/2015	DATE	Compliant from date	VALID
3	12/31/2015	DATE	Compliant from date	VALID
4	12/31/2015	DATE	Compliant from date	VALID

Code: `column1_data_summary.py` This code is used to return a summary of all data. Most data has a valid date, a small percent is missing some date, and 4 invalid date

```
In [7]: pd.read_table('column1_data_summary.out', header=-1)
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	0	1
0	INVALID	4
1	VALID	5100572
2	NaN	655

Code: `column1_invalid_data.py` This code is used to return all 4 lines that are invalid because to_datetime is earlier than from_datetime.

```
In [8]: pd.read_table('column1_invalid_data.out',header=-1)
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	0	1
0	['06/22/2014', '23:00:00', '06/22/2014', '00:0...	INVALID
1	['11/11/2010', '07:00:00', '11/10/2010', '18:0...	INVALID
2	['11/15/2009', '10:00:00', '11/14/2009', '12:0...	INVALID
3	['05/19/2006', '16:00:00', '05/14/2006', '14:0...	INVALID

0.1.3 Column 2 - Compliant From Time

Code: *column2_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the time is legal and if the cmlplt_from date time is smaller than cmlplt_to date time.

```
In [9]: pd.read_table('column2_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[9]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	23:45:00	TIME	Compliant from time	VALID
1	23:36:00	TIME	Compliant from time	VALID
2	23:30:00	TIME	Compliant from time	VALID
3	23:30:00	TIME	Compliant from time	VALID
4	23:25:00	TIME	Compliant from time	VALID

Code: *column2_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data. There are many invalid data in this column.

```
In [10]: pd.read_table('column2_data_summary.out',header=-1)
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	0	1
0	INVALID	907
1	VALID	5100276
2	NaN	48

Code: *column2_invalid_data.py* Most of the invalid data is due to a time format ("24:00:00") is not accepted in Python. This will be corrected by "23:59:59" in the future data analysis.

```
In [11]: pd.read_table('column2_invalid_data.out',header=-1).head()
```

```
Out[11]:
```

	0	1
0	['06/22/2014', '23:00:00', '06/22/2014', '00:0...	INVALID
1	['11/11/2010', '07:00:00', '11/10/2010', '18:0...	INVALID
2	['11/15/2009', '10:00:00', '11/14/2009', '12:0...	INVALID
3	['08/31/2009', '24:00:00', '09/01/2009', '08:4...	INVALID
4	['08/31/2009', '24:00:00', '', '']	INVALID

0.1.4 Column 3 - Compliant To Date

Code: *column3_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the date is legal and if the cmlplt_from date time is smaller than cmlplt_to date time.

```
In [12]: pd.read_table('column3_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[12]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	NaN	DATE	Compliant to date	NaN
1	NaN	DATE	Compliant to date	NaN
2	NaN	DATE	Compliant to date	NaN
3	NaN	DATE	Compliant to date	NaN
4	12/31/2015	DATE	Compliant to date	VALID

Code: *column3_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data. Since to_date is not required, there are many NULL data

```
In [13]: pd.read_table('column3_data_summary.out',header=-1)
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	0	1
0	INVALID	4
1	VALID	3709749
2	NaN	1391478

Code: *column3_invalid_data.py* These 4 invalid data is because of from datetime is later than to datetime

```
In [14]: pd.read_table('column3_invalid_data.out',header=-1)
```

```
Out[14]:
```

	0	1
0	['06/22/2014', '23:00:00', '06/22/2014', '00:0...	INVALID
1	['11/11/2010', '07:00:00', '11/10/2010', '18:0...	INVALID
2	['11/15/2009', '10:00:00', '11/14/2009', '12:0...	INVALID
3	['05/19/2006', '16:00:00', '05/14/2006', '14:0...	INVALID

0.1.5 Column 4 - Compliant To Time

Code: *column4_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the time is legal and if the cmlnt_from date time is smaller than cmlnt_to date time.

```
In [15]: pd.read_table('column4_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[15]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	NaN	TIME	Compliant to time	NaN
1	NaN	TIME	Compliant to time	NaN
2	NaN	TIME	Compliant to time	NaN
3	NaN	TIME	Compliant to time	NaN
4	23:30:00	TIME	Compliant to time	VALID

Code: *column4_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data. Since to_date is not required, there are many NULL data. Invalid data is still because of "24:00:00".

```
In [16]: pd.read_table('column4_data_summary.out',header=-1)
```

```
Out[16]:
```

	0	1
0	INVALID	1380
1	VALID	3712066
2	NaN	1387785

Code: *column4_invalid_data.py* These 4 invalid data is because of from datetime is later than to datetime

```
In [17]: pd.read_table('column4_invalid_data.out',header=-1).head()
```

```
Out[17]:
```

				0	1
0	['06/22/2014',	'23:00:00',	'06/22/2014',	'00:0...	INVALID
1	['11/11/2010',	'07:00:00',	'11/10/2010',	'18:0...	INVALID
2	['11/15/2009',	'10:00:00',	'11/14/2009',	'12:0...	INVALID
3	['08/31/2009',	'23:55:00',	'08/31/2009',	'24:0...	INVALID
4	['08/30/2009',	'06:30:00',	'08/31/2009',	'24:0...	INVALID

0.1.6 Column 5 - Report Date

Code: *column5_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the date is legal and also is between 2006 and 2015 (since the report is noted that the time range is based on the report time)

```
In [18]: pd.read_table('column5_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[18]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	12/31/2015	Date	Report Date	VALID
1	12/31/2015	Date	Report Date	VALID
2	12/31/2015	Date	Report Date	VALID
3	12/31/2015	Date	Report Date	VALID
4	12/31/2015	Date	Report Date	VALID

Code: *column5_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data. All the data falls in the valid time range.

```
In [19]: pd.read_table('column5_data_summary.out',header=-1)
```

```
Out[19]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5101231

Looking at the stacked the line chart, the decreasing trend is not very clear. After plotting the trend borough by borough, it is more clear that brooklyn contributes the most to the decrease, followed by manhattan.

Data Quality and Summary 6-18

April 17, 2017

0.0.1 Column 6 - Offense Classification Code

Code: *column6_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the offense classification codes are three digit integers.

```
In [2]: pd.read_table('column6_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	113	INT	offense classification code	VALID
1	101	INT	offense classification code	VALID
2	117	INT	offense classification code	VALID
3	344	INT	offense classification code	VALID
4	344	INT	offense classification code	VALID

Code: *column6_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [3]: pd.read_table('column6_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5101231

0.0.2 Column 7 - Offense Description

Code: *column7_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the offense description is a valid text object.

```
In [4]: pd.read_table('column7_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0		FORGERY	TEXT	offense description VALID
1	MURDER & NON-NEGL.	MANSLAUGHTER	TEXT	offense description VALID
2		DANGEROUS DRUGS	TEXT	offense description VALID
3	ASSAULT 3 & RELATED OFFENSES		TEXT	offense description VALID
4	ASSAULT 3 & RELATED OFFENSES		TEXT	offense description VALID

Code: *column6_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [5]: pd.read_table('column7_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5082391
1	NaN	18840

0.0.3 Column 8 - Internal Classification Code

Code: *column8_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the internal classification code is a three digit integer.

```
In [6]: pd.read_table('column8_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[6]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	729.0	INT	internal classification code	VALID
1	NaN	INT	internal classification code	NaN
2	503.0	INT	internal classification code	VALID
3	101.0	INT	internal classification code	VALID
4	101.0	INT	internal classification code	VALID

Code: *column8_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [7]: pd.read_table('column8_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5096657
1	NaN	4574

0.0.4 Column 9 - Internal Classification Description

Code: *column9_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the internal classification description is a valid text object.

```
In [8]: pd.read_table('column9_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	0	1	2	\
0	FORGERY,ETC.,UNCLASSIFIED-FELO	TEXT	internal classification description	
1	NaN	TEXT	internal classification description	
2	CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE,INTENT TO	TEXT	internal classification description	
3	ASSAULT 3	TEXT	internal classification description	
4	ASSAULT 3	TEXT	internal classification description	

	3
0	VALID
1	NaN
2	VALID
3	VALID
4	VALID

Code: *column9_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [9]: pd.read_table('column9_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[9]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5096657
1	NaN	4574

0.0.5 Column 10 - Crime Completeness

Code: *column10_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if there are only two indicators of 'completed' and 'attempted' representing crime completeness and whether there are missing data in this column.

```
In [10]: pd.read_table('column10_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	COMPLETED	TEXT	crime completeness	VALID
1	COMPLETED	TEXT	crime completeness	VALID
2	COMPLETED	TEXT	crime completeness	VALID
3	COMPLETED	TEXT	crime completeness	VALID
4	COMPLETED	TEXT	crime completeness	VALID

Code: *column10_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [11]: pd.read_table('column10_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[11]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5101224
1	NaN	7

0.0.6 Column 11 - Offense Level

Code: *column11_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the level of offense is only in three categories of 'felony', 'misdemeanor' and 'violation'.

```
In [12]: pd.read_table('column11_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[12]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	FELONY	TEXT	offense level	VALID
1	FELONY	TEXT	offense level	VALID
2	FELONY	TEXT	offense level	VALID
3	MISDEMEANOR	TEXT	offense level	VALID
4	MISDEMEANOR	TEXT	offense level	VALID

Code: *column11_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [13]: pd.read_table('column11_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5101231

0.0.7 Column 12 - Jurisdiction Discription

Code: *column12_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the jurisdiction discription is a valid text object.

```
In [14]: pd.read_table('column12_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```



```
Out[14]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	N.Y. POLICE DEPT	TEXT	jurisdiction description	VALID
1	N.Y. POLICE DEPT	TEXT	jurisdiction description	VALID
2	N.Y. POLICE DEPT	TEXT	jurisdiction description	VALID
3	N.Y. POLICE DEPT	TEXT	jurisdiction description	VALID
4	N.Y. POLICE DEPT	TEXT	jurisdiction description	VALID

Code: *column12_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [15]: pd.read_table('column12_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[15]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5101231

0.0.8 Column 13 - Borough Name

Code: *column13_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the borough in which the incident occurred is one of the five borough names as 'Bronx', 'Manhattan', 'Brooklyn', 'Queens' and 'Staten island'.

```
In [16]: pd.read_table('column13_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[16]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	BRONX	TEXT	borough name	VALID
1	QUEENS	TEXT	borough name	VALID
2	MANHATTAN	TEXT	borough name	VALID
3	QUEENS	TEXT	borough name	VALID
4	MANHATTAN	TEXT	borough name	VALID

Code: *column13_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [17]: pd.read_table('column13_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[17]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5100768
1	NaN	463

0.0.9 Column 14 - Precinct Code

Code: *column14_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the precinct code is an integer and is valid compared to the full list of precinct codes of NYPD (<http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/html/home/precincts.shtml>).

```
In [18]: pd.read_table('column14_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[18]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	44.0	INT	precinct code	VALID
1	103.0	INT	precinct code	VALID
2	28.0	INT	precinct code	VALID
3	105.0	INT	precinct code	VALID
4	13.0	INT	precinct code	VALID

Code: *column14_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [19]: pd.read_table('column14_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[19]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5100841
1	NaN	390

0.0.10 Column 15 - Premises Description

Code: *column15_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the premises description is a valid text object.

```
In [20]: pd.read_table('column15_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[20]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	INSIDE	TEXT	occurrence location	VALID
1	OUTSIDE	TEXT	occurrence location	VALID
2	NaN	TEXT	occurrence location	NaN
3	INSIDE	TEXT	occurrence location	VALID
4	FRONT OF	TEXT	occurrence location	VALID

Code: *column15_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [21]: pd.read_table('column15_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[21]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	3973890
1	NaN	1127341

0.0.11 Column 16 - Occurrence Location Description

Code: *column16_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the location description of occurrence is a valid text object as one of the location in 'inside', 'outside', 'opposite of', 'front of', 'rear of'.

```
In [22]: pd.read_table('column16_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[22]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	BAR/NIGHT CLUB	TEXT	premises description	VALID
1	NaN	TEXT	premises description	NaN
2	OTHER	TEXT	premises description	VALID
3	RESIDENCE-HOUSE	TEXT	premises description	VALID
4	OTHER	TEXT	premises description	VALID

Code: *column16_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [23]: pd.read_table('column16_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[23]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	5067952
1	NaN	33279

0.0.12 Column 17 - Park Names

Code: *column17_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the park name is a valid name of an NYC public park, playground or greenspace (<https://www.nycgovparks.org/park-features/parks-list?boro=X>).

```
In [24]: pd.read_table('column17_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
//anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/IPython/core/interactiveshell.py:2717: DtypeWarning: Colu
interactivity=interactivity, compiler=compiler, result=result)
```

```
Out[24]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	NaN	TEXT	park names	NaN
1	NaN	TEXT	park names	NaN
2	NaN	TEXT	park names	NaN
3	NaN	TEXT	park names	NaN
4	NaN	TEXT	park names	NaN

Code: *column17_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [25]: pd.read_table('column17_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[25]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	7599
1	NaN	5093632

0.0.13 Column 18 - NYCHA Housing Development Names

Code: *column18_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the NYCHA Housing Development name is a valid name compared to the full list at <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/nycha/about/developments.page>.

```
In [26]: pd.read_table('column18_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[26]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	NaN	TEXT	housing names	NaN
1	NaN	TEXT	housing names	NaN
2	NaN	TEXT	housing names	NaN
3	NaN	TEXT	housing names	NaN
4	NaN	TEXT	housing names	NaN

Code: *column18_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data.

```
In [27]: pd.read_table('column18_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[27]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	253205
1	NaN	4848026

0.1 Some Data Quality Issues

0.1.1 Column 17 - Park Names

Run the code *column17_data_quality_issue.py*.

We found the list of NYC park names from the website (<https://www.nycgovparks.org/park-features/parks-list?boro=X>) and compared our data in this column to the list (we put it in 'parks_nm.txt'). We treat those names not in this list as 'INVALID' and print them out in the 'column17_data_quality_issue.out' file.

```
In [28]: pd.read_table('column17_data_quality_issue.out', header=-1).head(10)
```

```
Out[28]:
```

		0	1
0		RAINEY PARK BRONX	38
1		UNNAMED PARK ON E 164TH STREET	1
2		UNNAMED PARK ON BRUCKNER EXPRESSWAY WEST OF MO...	5
3		EAGLE SLOPE	1
4		UNNAMED PARK ON E 120TH STREET	3
5		UNNAMED PARK ON E 122ND STREET	1
6		UNNAMED PARK ON E 177TH STREET	2
7		CORONA MAC PARK	3
8		WHITE PLAYGROUND MANHATTAN	3
9		CLASSON PLAYGROUND AT CLASSON AVENUE & LAFAYET...	3

Put those 'invalid' names into a txt file:

```
In [29]: with open('column17_data_quality_issue.out', 'r') as f:
         file = open('column17_data_quality_issue.txt', 'w')
         for line in f:
             file.write(line)
         file.close()
```

After comparing the two files 'column17_data_quality_issue.txt' and 'parks_nm.txt' we can find that some park names in column17 which are not in 'parks_nm.txt' are actually not invalid but due to some difference in the naming methods. For example 'White Playground Manhattan' in column17 is actually that of 'White Playground' in 'parks_nm.txt', which are essentially the same park. But here we will treat it as invalid. This is a data quality issue that we should look further into. We will manually correct the name list in Part II.

0.1.2 Column 18 - NYCHA Housing Development Names

Run the code *column18_data_quality_issue.py*.

We found the list of NYCHA housing development names from the website (<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/nycha/about/developments.page>) and compared our data in this column to the list (we put it in 'hadeveloppt.txt'). We treat those names not in this list as 'INVALID' and print them out in the 'column18_data_quality_issue.out' file.

```
In [30]: pd.read_table('column18_data_quality_issue.out', header=-1).head(10)
```

```
Out [30]:
```

	0	1
0	BAYSIDE-OCEAN BAY APTS	1256
1	UNION AVENUE-EAST 163RD STREET	132
2	SARATOGA SQUARE	137
3	MILL BROOK EXTENSION	457
4	UPACA (SITE 6)	113
5	33-35 SARATOGA AVENUE	365
6	SOUTH BRONX AREA (SITE 402)	281
7	BARUCH HOUSES ADDITION	120
8	EAST 173RD STREET-VYSE AVENUE	459
9	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS REHAB (GROUPS 1&2)	5

Put those 'invalid' names into a txt file:

```
In [31]: with open('column18_data_quality_issue.out','r') as f:
        file = open('column18_data_quality_issue.txt','w')
        for line in f:
            file.write(line)
        file.close()
```

After comparing the two files 'column18_data_quality_issue.txt' and 'hadevelopt.txt' we can find that some park names in column18 which are not in 'parks_nm.txt' are actually not invalid but due to some difference in the naming methods. For example '33-35 SARATOGA AVENUE' in column18 is actually that of 'Saratoga Village' in 'hadevelopt.txt', which are probably the same place. But here we will treat it as invalid. This is a data quality issue that we should look further into. We will manually correct the name list in Part II.

0.1.3 Column 6-7 - Offense Classification Code & Description

Run the code *column6_7_quality_issue.py*.

This code intends to check if offense classification code in column6 and offense classification description in column7 correctly one to one correspondent (i.e. one code in column6 corresponds to one description in column7.)

```
In [32]: df = pd.read_table('column6_7_quality_issue.out', header=-1)
        df.head(20)
```

```
Out [32]:
```

	0	1	2
0	101	MURDER & NON-NEGL. MANSLAUGHTER	4574
1	102	HOMICIDE-NEGLIGENT-VEHICLE	93
2	103	HOMICIDE-NEGLIGENT, UNCLASSIFIE	33
3	104	RAPE	13791
4	105	NaN	2
5	105	ROBBERY	198772
6	106	NaN	55
7	106	FELONY ASSAULT	184069
8	107	NaN	1
9	107	BURGLARY	191406
10	109	NaN	9

11	109	GRAND LARCENY	429196
12	110	GRAND LARCENY OF MOTOR VEHICLE	102061
13	111	NaN	1
14	111	POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	9112
15	112	NaN	6
16	112	THEFT-FRAUD	56762
17	113	NaN	1
18	113	FORGERY	49303
19	114	ARSON	13984

From 'column6_7_quality_issue.out' we can find out that for some classification codes in column6 there are two or more corresponding descriptions in column7. Print out those indices where there are multiple correspondence between the two columns.

```
In [33]: df = pd.read_table('column6_7_quality_issue.out', header=-1)
         from collections import Counter
         print([k for k,v in Counter(df[0]).items() if v>1])
```

```
[107, 358, 364, 109, 359, 677, 678, 113, 125, 365, 117, 360, 578, 366, 361, 675, 340, 341, 343,
```

Here are some examples of comparison between the two columns.

```
In [34]: df[df[0]==107]
```

```
Out[34]:
```

	0	1	2
8	107	NaN	1
9	107	BURGLARY	191406

```
In [35]: df[df[0]==364]
```

```
Out[35]:
```

	0	1	2
97	364	NaN	402
98	364	AGRICULTURE & MRKTS LAW-UNCLASSIFIED	83
99	364	OTHER STATE LAWS (NON PENAL LA	5505
100	364	OTHER STATE LAWS (NON PENAL LAW)	4

```
In [36]: df[df[0]==343]
```

```
Out[36]:
```

	0	1	2
61	343	NaN	2
62	343	OTHER OFFENSES RELATED TO THEF	9731
63	343	THEFT OF SERVICES	2778

We can find that some of the descriptions in column7 are 'NaN' which could be missing data where there's still codes in column6. Some of the codes in column6 corresponds to more than two descriptions in column7 which could be mistakes in typing or sub-classes etc. This is a quality issue we should look further into. We will probably compare to other data set from the internet in Part II. (We have put the output data in 'column6_7_quality_issue.txt'.)

```
In [37]: with open('column6_7_quality_issue.out','r') as f:
        file = open('column6_7_quality_issue.txt','w')
        for line in f:
            file.write(line)
        file.close()
```

0.1.4 Column 8-9 - Internal Classification Code & Description

Run the code *column8_9_quality_issue.py*.

This code intends to check if offense classification code in column8 and offense classification description in column9 correctly one to one correspondent (i.e. one code in column8 corresponds to one description in column9.)

```
In [38]: df = pd.read_table('column8_9_quality_issue.out', header=-1)
        df.head(20)
```

```
Out[38]:
```

	0	1	2
0	NaN	NaN	4574
1	101.0	ASSAULT 3	438130
2	104.0	VEHICULAR ASSAULT (INTOX DRIVE	220
3	105.0	STRANGULATION 1ST	11648
4	106.0	ASSAULT 2,1,PEACE OFFICER	18376
5	107.0	END WELFARE VULNERABLE ELDERLY PERSON	51
6	109.0	ASSAULT 2,1,UNCLASSIFIED	154046
7	110.0	MENACING 1ST DEGREE (VICT PEAC	786
8	111.0	MENACING,PEACE OFFICER	863
9	112.0	MENACING 1ST DEGREE (VICT NOT	704
10	113.0	MENACING,UNCLASSIFIED	70185
11	114.0	OBSTR BREATH/CIRCUL	12369
12	115.0	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT 2	9660
13	117.0	RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT 1	17842
14	119.0	PROMOTING SUICIDE ATTEMPT	3
15	121.0	HOMICIDE,NEGLIGENT,VEHICLE	15
16	122.0	HOMICIDE, NEGLIGENT, VEHICLE,	78
17	125.0	HOMICIDE,NEGLIGENT,UNCLASSIFIE	33
18	143.0	ABORTION 1	4
19	146.0	ABORTION 2, 1, SELF	1

```
In [39]: df = pd.read_table('column8_9_quality_issue.out', header=-1)
        from collections import Counter
        [k for k,v in Counter(df[0]).items() if v>1]
```

```
Out[39]: []
```

From 'column8_9_quality_issue.out' we can find out that these two columns are actually one to one correspondent between each other and there's no multiple correspondence issue that we need to look further into. (We have put the output data in 'column8_9_quality_issue.txt'.)

```
In [40]: with open('column8_9_quality_issue.out','r') as f:
         file = open('column8_9_quality_issue.txt','w')
         for line in f:
             file.write(line)
         file.close()
```


Data quality and summary 19-23

April 17, 2017

0.0.1 Column 19 - X-coordinate

Code: *column19_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the X-coordinate is an integer and if it is in New York City. type: X-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordinate System, Long Island Zone, NAD 83, units feet (FIPS 3104).

Code: *column19_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data. There is no INVALID data in our dataset although some of them are NaN.

```
In [20]: pd.read_table('column19_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out [20]:
```

	0	1	2 \
0	1007314.0	INTEGER	X-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...
1	1043991.0	INTEGER	X-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...
2	999463.0	INTEGER	X-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...
3	1060183.0	INTEGER	X-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...
4	987606.0	INTEGER	X-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...

	3
0	VALID
1	VALID
2	VALID
3	VALID
4	VALID

```
In [21]: pd.read_table('column19_data_summary.out', header=-1)
```

```
Out [21]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	4913085
1	NaN	188146

0.0.2 Column 20 - Y-coordinate

Code: *column20_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the Y-coordinate is an integer and if it is in New York City. type: Y-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordinate System, Long Island Zone, NAD 83, units feet (FIPS 3104).

Code: *column20_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data. There is no INVALID data in our dataset although some of them are NaN.

```
In [15]: pd.read_table('column20_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[15]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	241257.0	INTEGER	Y-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...	VALID
1	193406.0	INTEGER	Y-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...	VALID
2	231690.0	INTEGER	Y-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...	VALID
3	177862.0	INTEGER	Y-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...	VALID
4	208148.0	INTEGER	Y-coordinate for New York State Plane Coordina...	VALID

```
In [7]: pd.read_table('column20_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	4913085
1	NaN	188146

0.0.3 Column 21 - Latitude

Code: *column21_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the Latitude is an float and if it is valid in New York City. type: Latitude coordinate for Global Coordinate System, WGS 1984, decimal degrees (EPSG 4326)

Code: *column21_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data. There is no INVALID data in our dataset although some of them are NaN.

```
In [16]: pd.read_table('column21_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[16]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	40.828848	DECIMAL	Latitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID
1	40.697338	DECIMAL	Latitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID
2	40.802607	DECIMAL	Latitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID
3	40.654549	DECIMAL	Latitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID
4	40.738002	DECIMAL	Latitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID

```
In [9]: pd.read_table('column21_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[9]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	4913085
1	NaN	188146

0.0.4 Column 22 - Longitud

Code: *column22_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the Longitude is an float and if it is valid in New York City. type: Longitude coordinate for Global Coordinate System, WGS 1984, decimal degrees (EPSG 4326)

Code: *column22_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data. There is no INVALID data in our dataset although some of them are NaN.

```
In [17]: pd.read_table('column22_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[17]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	-73.916661	DECIMAL	Longitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID
1	-73.784557	DECIMAL	Longitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID
2	-73.945052	DECIMAL	Longitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID
3	-73.726339	DECIMAL	Longitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID
4	-73.987891	DECIMAL	Longitude for Global Coordinate System	VALID

```
In [11]: pd.read_table('column22_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[11]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	4913085
1	NaN	188146

0.0.5 Column 23 - Location

Code: *column23_data_quality.py* This code is used to return the data line by line. The code checks if the latitude and longitude is an float and if it is valid in New York City. type: (Latitude, Longitude) coordinate for Global Coordinate System, WGS 1984, decimal degrees (EPSG 4326)

Code: *column23_data_summary.py* This code is used to return a summary of all data. There is no INVALID data in our dataset although some of them are NaN.

```
In [18]: pd.read_table('column23_data_quality.out', header = -1).head()
```

```
Out[18]:
```

	0	1	\
0	(40.828848333, -73.916661142)	DECIMAL	
1	(40.697338138, -73.784556739)	DECIMAL	
2	(40.802606608, -73.945051911)	DECIMAL	
3	(40.654549444, -73.726338791)	DECIMAL	
4	(40.7380024, -73.98789129)	DECIMAL	

	2	3
0	Location for Global Coordinate System	VALID
1	Location for Global Coordinate System	VALID
2	Location for Global Coordinate System	VALID
3	Location for Global Coordinate System	VALID
4	Location for Global Coordinate System	VALID

```
In [13]: pd.read_table('column23_data_summary.out', header = -1)
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	0	1
0	VALID	4913085
1	NaN	188146

Data Trend 0-5

April 17, 2017

0.1 Some Trends

0.1.1 1. Number of Crimes by Year

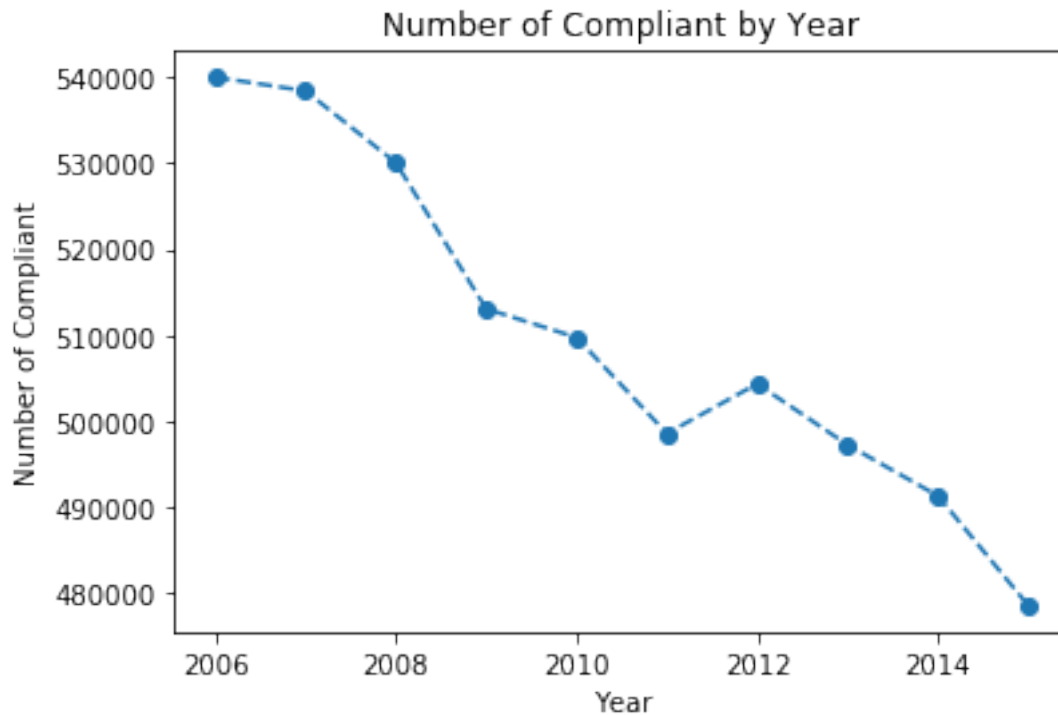
Code: *col5_report_year.py* This code returns number of crimes by year.

```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

%matplotlib inline

In [2]: df = pd.read_table('col5_report_year.out',header=-1)
df = df.sort([0], ascending=True)
plt.plot(list(df[0]),list(df[1]),linestyle='--', marker='o')
plt.title("Number of Compliant by Year")
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.ylabel("Number of Compliant")
plt.show()
```

```
/Users/sunevan/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:2: FutureWarning: sort
from ipykernel import kernelapp as app
```



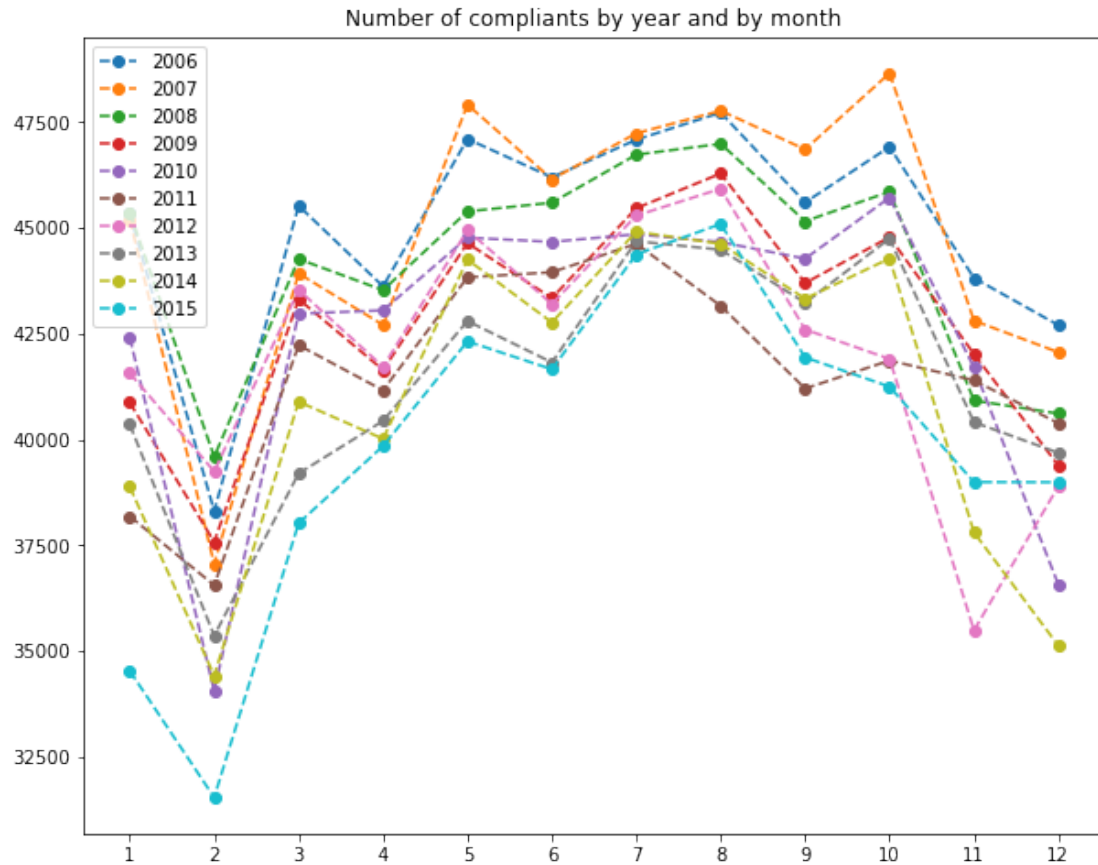
Trend: Overall, the crime decreased year over year. Our goal is to identify when, where, and why the crime decreased.

0.1.2 2. Number of crimes by year and by month

Code: *col5_report_year_month.py* This code returns number of crimes by each year and each month.

```
In [3]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
df = pd.read_table('col5_report_year_month.out', header=-1)
df = df.sort([0,1], ascending=True)
for i in df[0].unique():
    plt.plot(list(df[df[0]==i][1]), list(df[df[0]==i][2]), linestyle='--', marker='o', label=i)
plt.xticks(list(range(1,13)))
plt.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.title("Number of compliants by year and by month")
plt.show()
```

/Users/sunevan/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:3: FutureWarning: sort app.launch_new_instance()

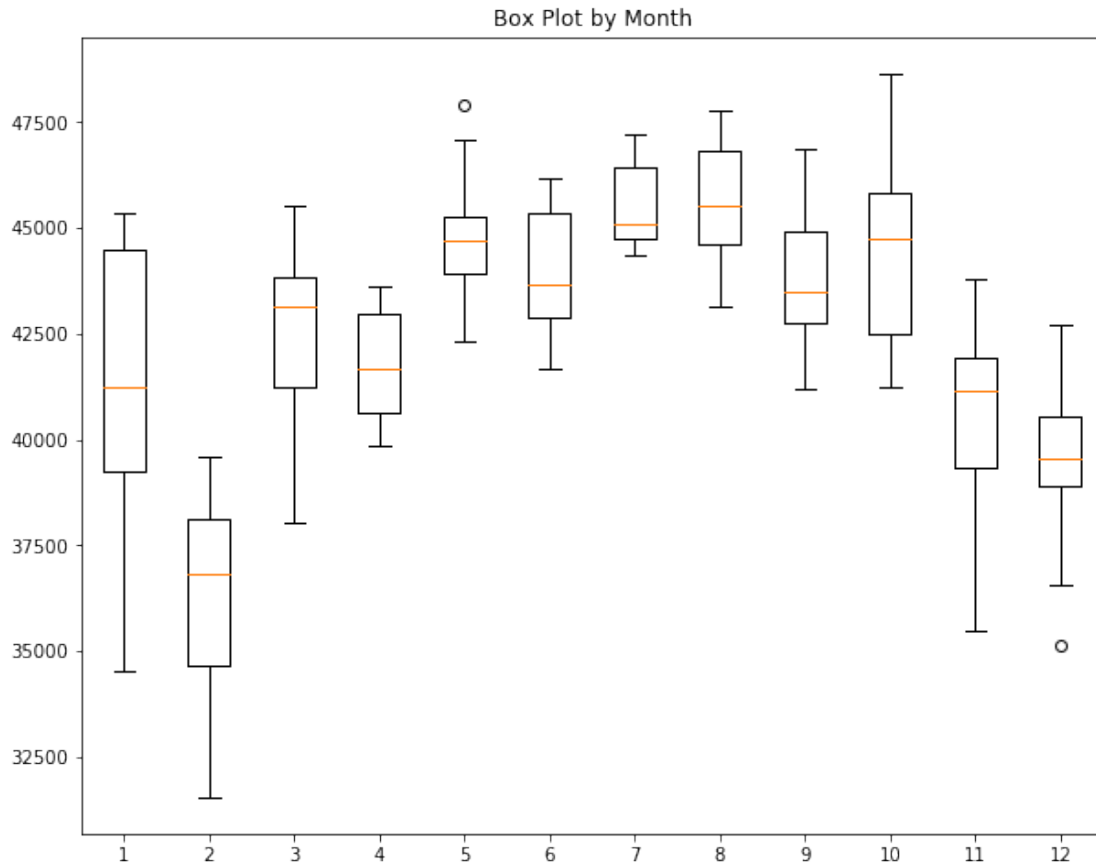


It seems that Jan and Feb in 2015 has some abnormal number of crimes compared to the other month.

I also plot a boxplot and clearly February has the lowest number of crimes on average (partially is because of a shorter month). It seems there is an outlier in May and December.

```
In [4]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
        month = list()
        for i in (list(range(1,13))):
            month.append(df[df[1]==i][2])

        plt.boxplot(month)
        plt.title("Box Plot by Month")
        plt.show()
```

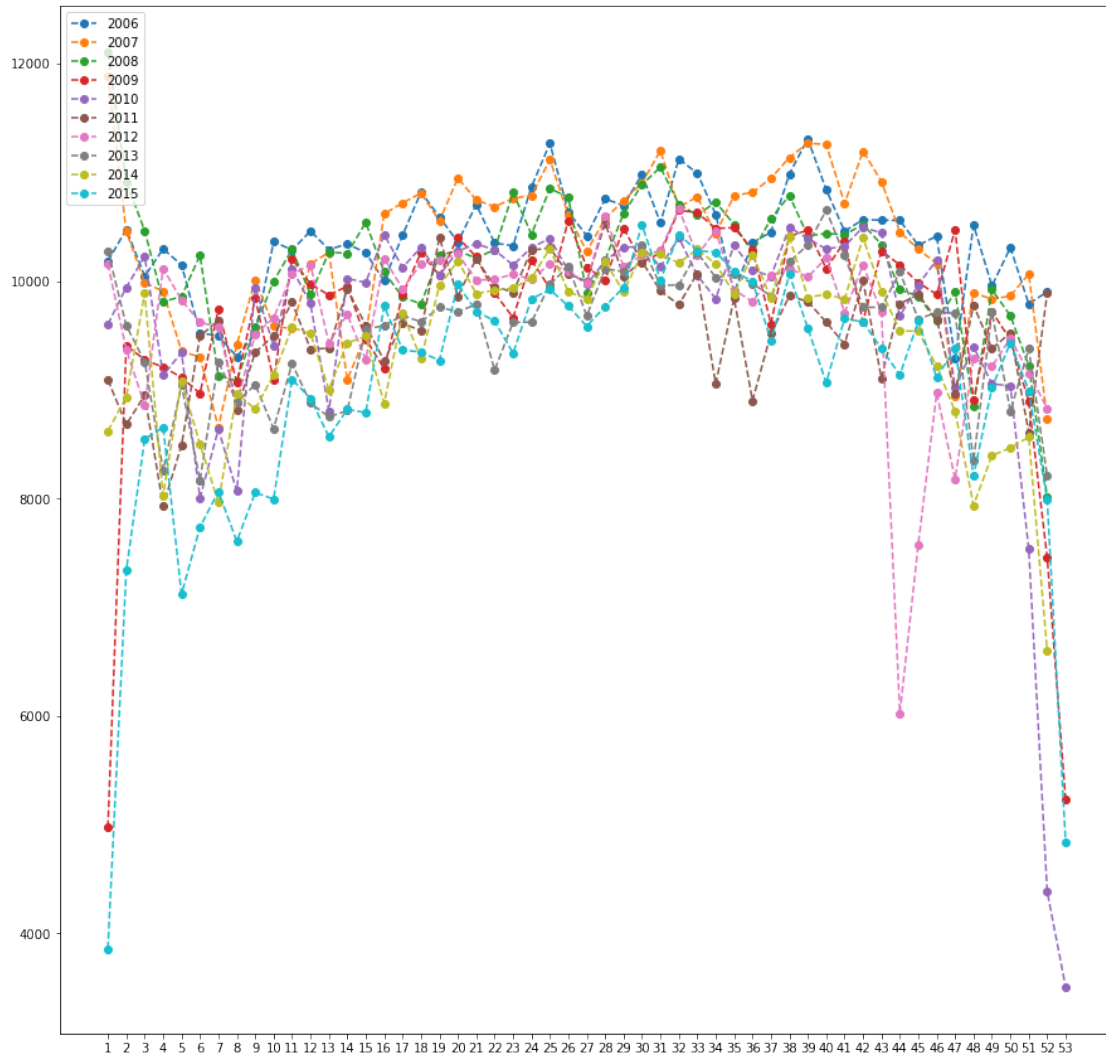


0.13 3. Number of crimes by year and by week

Code: *col5_report_year_week.py* This code provides number of crimes by year and by week.

```
In [5]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15))
        df = pd.read_table('col5_report_year_week.out', header=-1)
        df = df.sort([0,1], ascending=True)
        for i in df[0].unique():
            plt.plot(list(df[df[0]==i][1]), list(df[df[0]==i][2]), linestyle='--', marker='o', label=i)
        plt.legend(loc="upper left")
        plt.xticks(list(df[1].unique()))
        plt.show()
```

/Users/sunevan/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:3: FutureWarning: sort
app.launch_new_instance()



After plotting by week, it is clear that the week 44 in 2012 has an abnormal trend. It is probably because of hurricane sandy happened during that period.

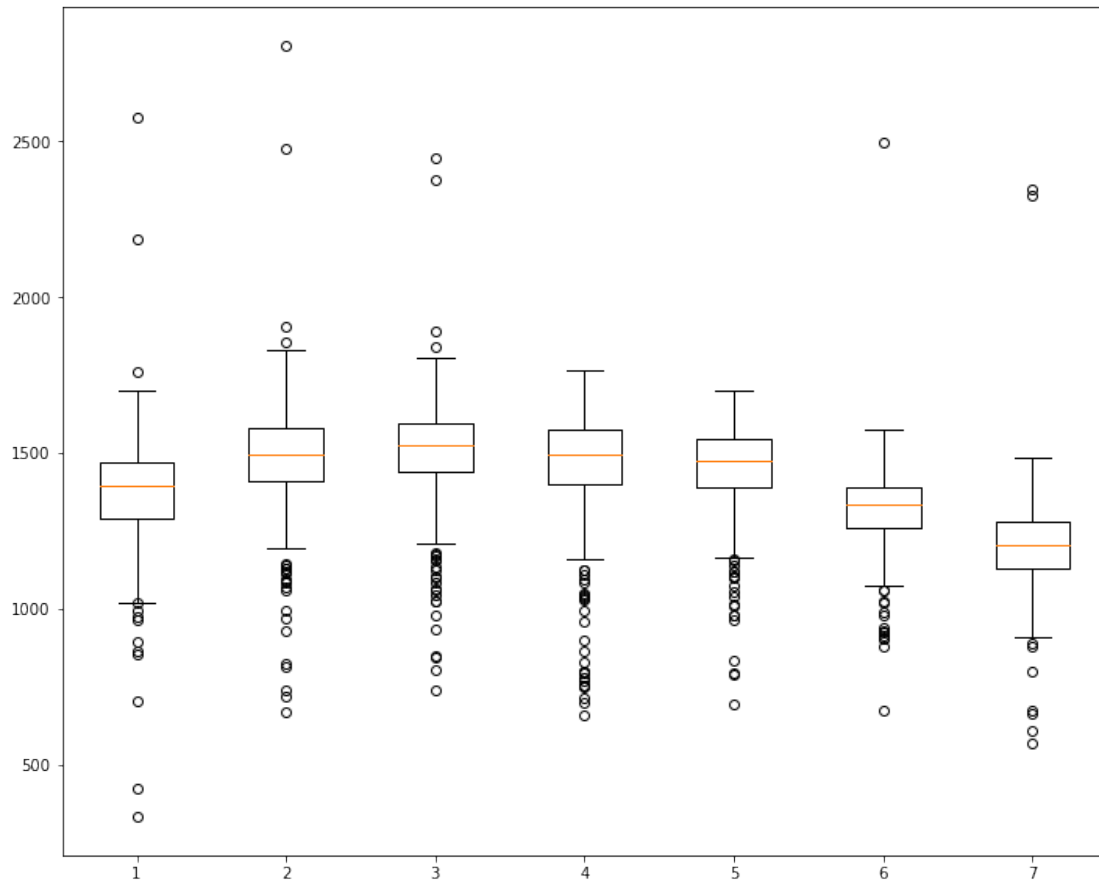
0.1.4 4. Number of crimes by day of week

Code: *col5_report_year_week_day.py* This code provides number of crimes by year and weeknum in each day of the week.

```
In [6]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
df = pd.read_table('col5_report_year_week_day.out', header=-1)
df = df.sort([0,1], ascending=True)
dow = list()
for i in (list(range(1,8))):
    dow.append(df[df[2]==i][3])
plt.boxplot(dow)
plt.show()
```



```
/Users/sunevan/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:3: FutureWarning: sort
app.launch_new_instance()
```



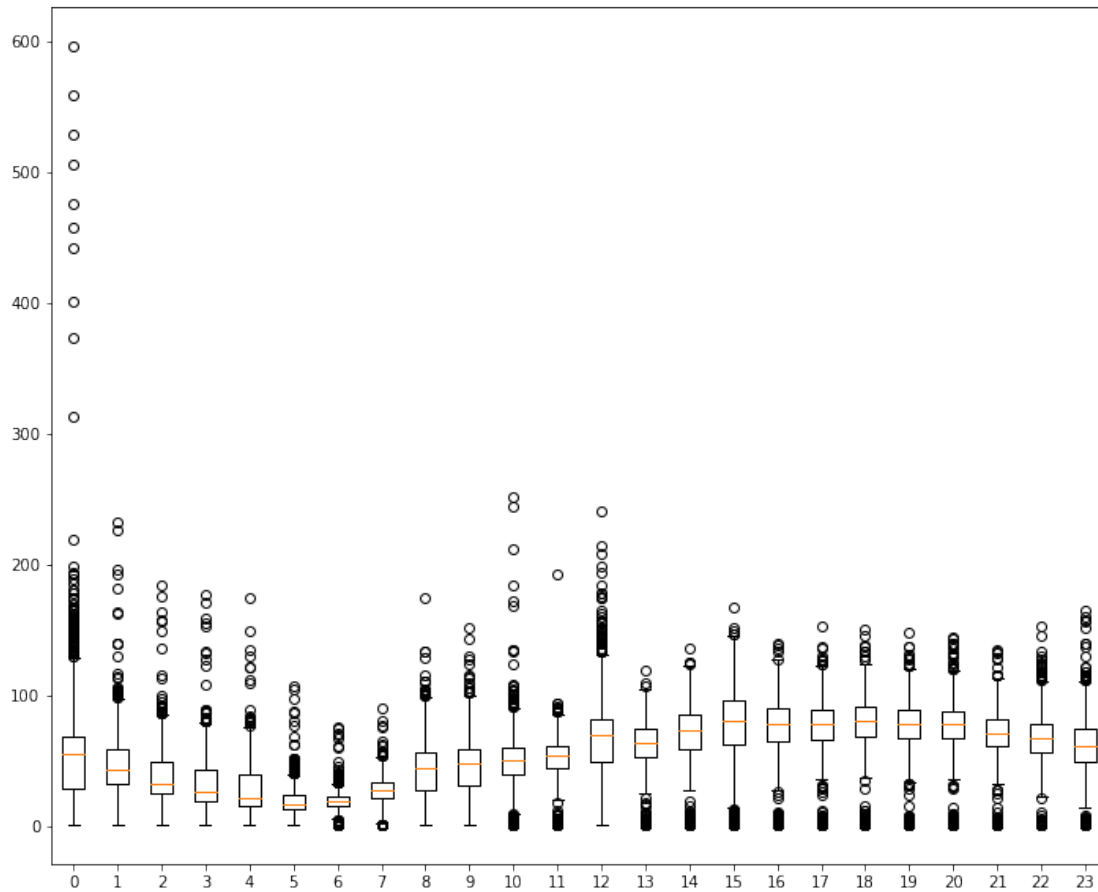
By looking at the boxplot, Tue-Fri is the peak and weekend has less compliants. Also, week-days have more outliers.

0.1.5 5. Number of compliants by hour

Code: *col1_2_hour.py*. This code is to check number of crimes by hour.

```
In [7]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
df = pd.read_table('col1_2_hour.out', header=-1)
df = df.sort([0,1,2,3], ascending=True)
dow = list()
for i in (list(range(0,24))):
    dow.append(df[df[3]==i][4])
plt.boxplot(dow)
plt.xticks(list(range(1,25)), list(range(0,24)))
plt.show()
```

```
/Users/sunevan/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:3: FutureWarning: sort
app.launch_new_instance()
```



Number of crimes is gradually increasing after 7 am and then start decreasing after midnight. However, there are some very high abnormal outliers happened between 12 - 1 am.

```
In [8]: dfzero = df[df[3]==0]
dfoutliar = dfzero[dfzero[4]>300]
dfoutliar
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4
17430	2006	52	7	0	506
17454	2007	1	1	0	596
26214	2008	1	2	0	529
34926	2009	1	4	0	373
52374	2010	53	5	0	475
61134	2011	52	6	0	558
69894	2012	52	7	0	442
69942	2013	1	2	0	401

78702	2014	1	3	0	458
87390	2015	1	4	0	313

The outliers are usually between 12 and 1 am on the new year. It makes sense since the NYE celebrations.

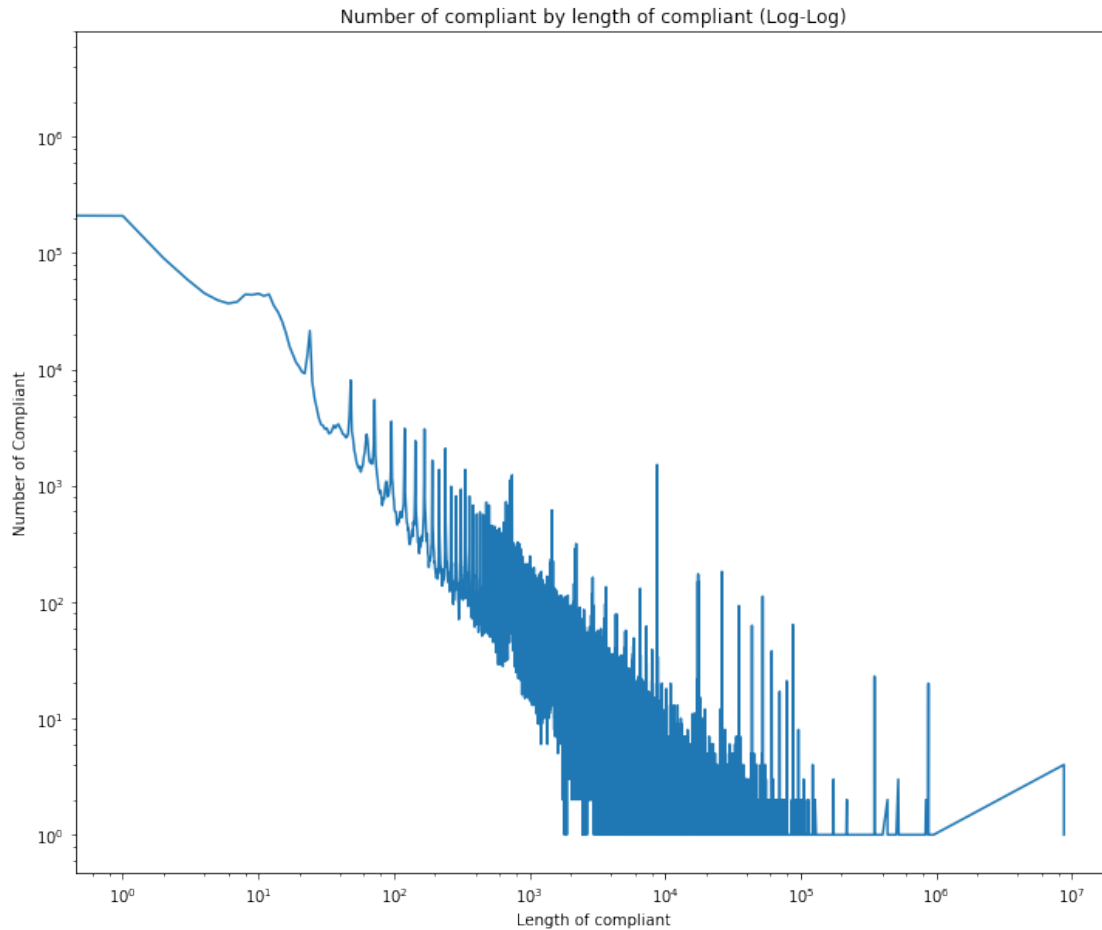
0.1.6 6. Number of crimes by length of compliant

Code: *length_of_compliant.py*. The code provides number of crimes by the length of complaint. When the crime has no to_date and to_time, the length will be counted as 0.

```
In [9]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
        df = pd.read_table('col1_2_3_4_length_of_compliant.out', header=-1)
        df = df.sort([0], ascending=True)

        plt.plot(list(df[0]), list(df[1]), linestyle='-')
        plt.title("Number of compliant by length of compliant (Log-Log)")
        plt.xlabel("Length of compliant")
        plt.ylabel("Number of Compliant")
        plt.xscale('log')
        plt.yscale('log')
        plt.show()
```

```
/Users/sunevan/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:3: FutureWarning: sort
app.launch_new_instance()
```



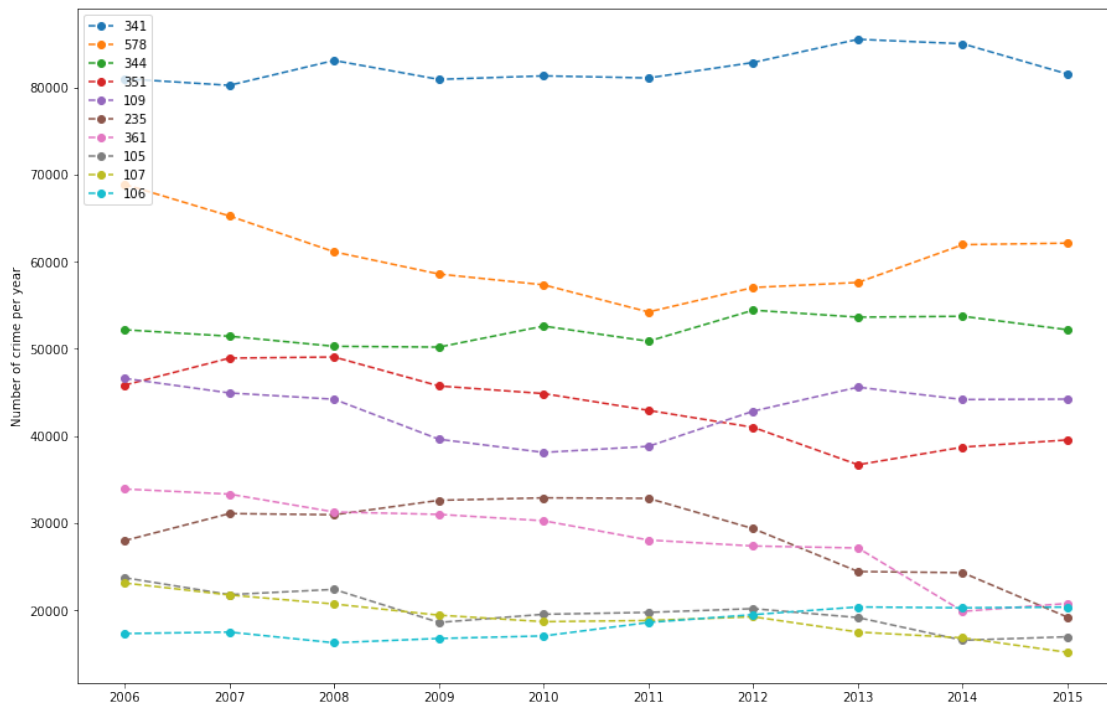
Overall, number of crimes decays over the length of the compliant after transforming to log-log.

0.1.7 7. Number of compliants by year and by crime type

Code: *col5_6_report_kycd.py*. The code provides number of crimes by year and by KY_CD, which stands for the crime type.

```
In [10]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
df = pd.read_table('col5_6_report_year_kycd.out', header=-1)
df.columns = ["year", "kycd", "count"]
#find the top 10 KY_CD
top_kycd = df.groupby(["kycd"], as_index=False).sum().sort(["count"], ascending=False)
df = df.sort(["year"], ascending=True)
for i in list(top_kycd):
    plt.plot(list(df[df["kycd"]==i]["year"]), list(df[df["kycd"]==i]["count"]), linestyle='solid')
plt.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.xticks(list(df["year"].unique()))
plt.ylabel("Number of crime per year")
plt.show()
```

```
/Users/sunevan/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:5: FutureWarning: sort
/Users/sunevan/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:6: FutureWarning: sort
```



From the list, the crime 341 is the most popular and did not decrease over the year. It seems that crime 235 and 361 may contribute the year over year decrease as the trend continued going down after 2012.

0.1.8 8. Number of compliants by year and by borough

Code: *col5_13_report_year_borough.py*. The code provides number of crime by number of compliants, year, and borough.

```
In [11]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
df = pd.read_table('col5_13_report_year_borough.out',header=-1)
df = df.sort([0,1], ascending=True)
for i in df[1].unique():
    plt.plot(list(df[df[1]==i][0]),list(df[df[1]==i][2]),linestyle='--', marker='o',label=i)
plt.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.xticks(list(df[0].unique()))
plt.show()

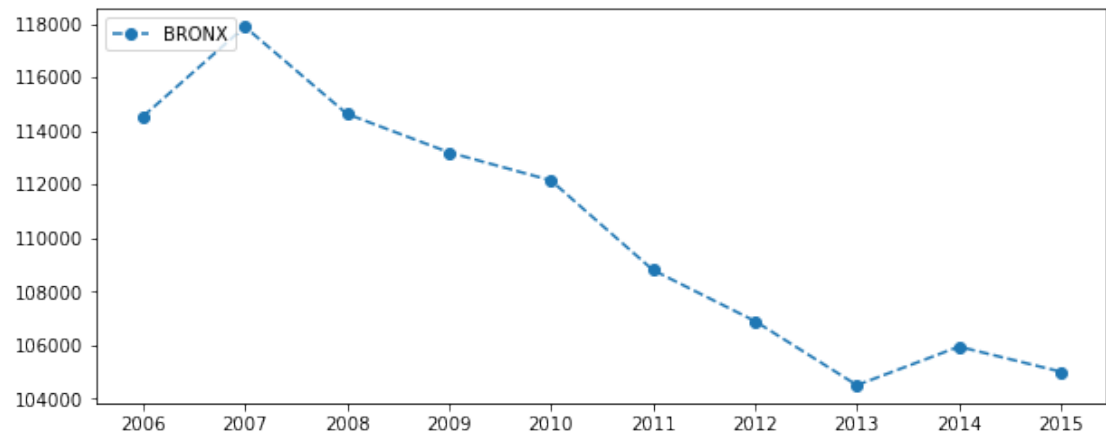
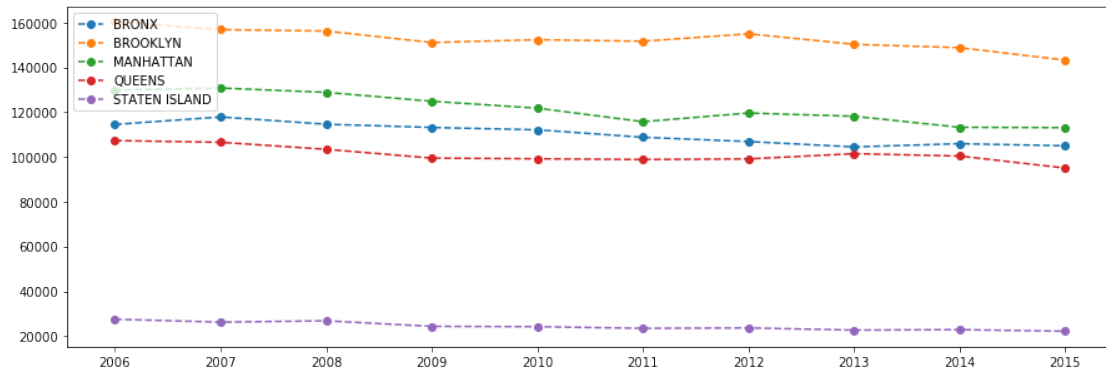
for i in df[1].unique():
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
```

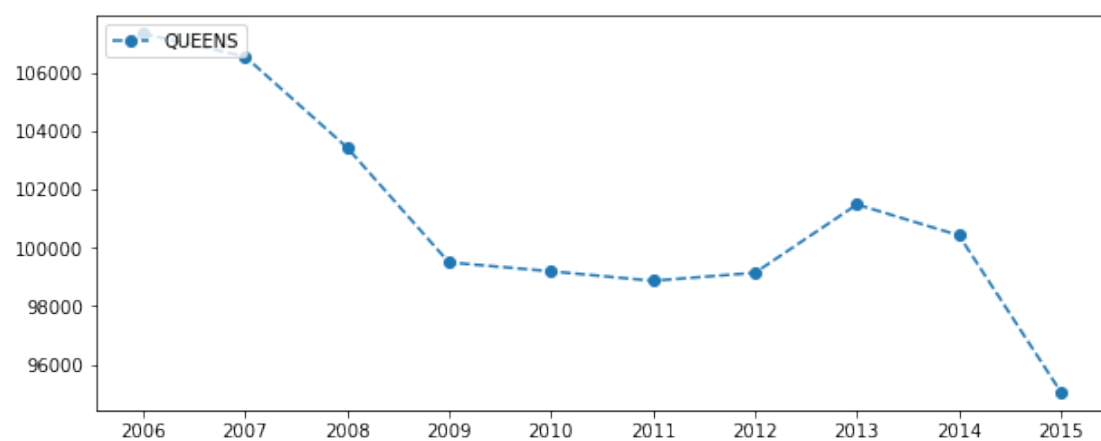
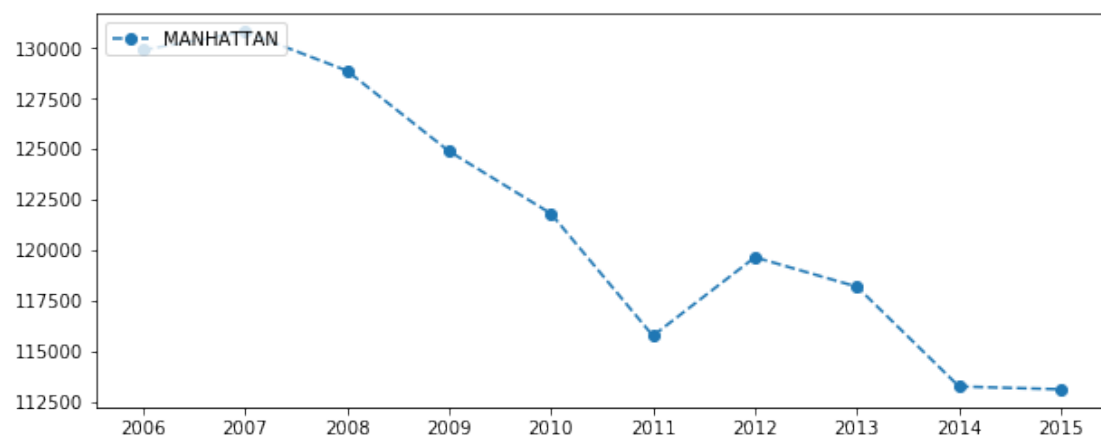
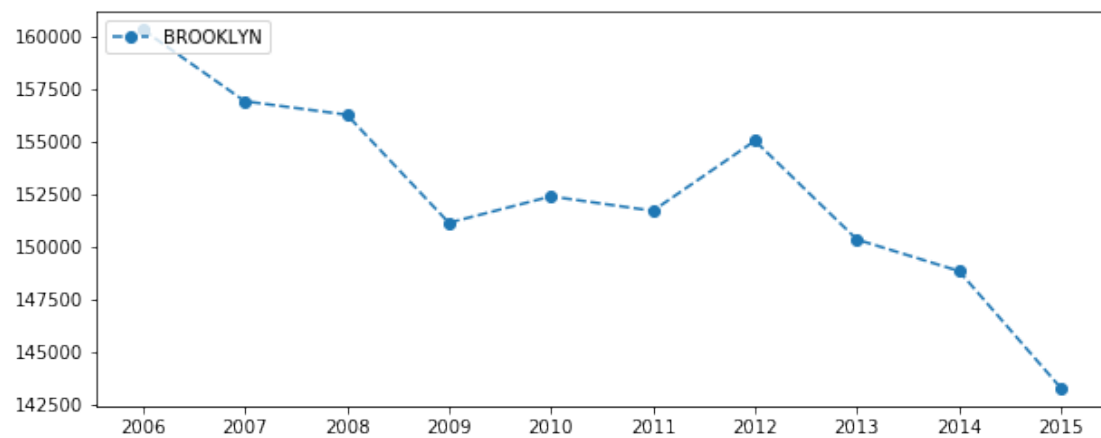
```

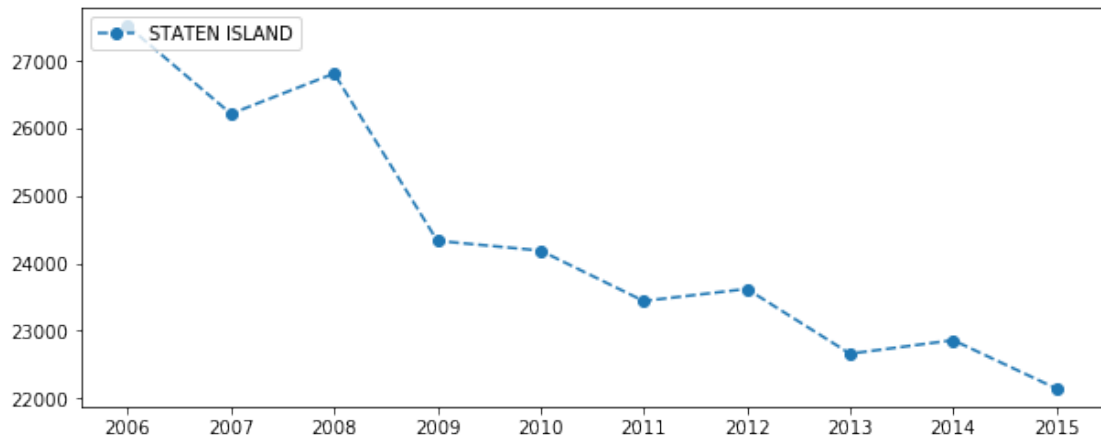
plt.plot(list(df[df[1]==i][0]),list(df[df[1]==i][2]),linestyle='--', marker='o',label=i)
plt.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.xticks(list(df[0].unique()))
plt.show()

```

/Users/sunevan/anaconda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:3: FutureWarning: sort
app.launch_new_instance()







Looking at the stacked the line chart, the decreasing trend is not very clear. After plotting the trend borough by borough, it is more clear that brooklyn contributes the most to the decrease, followed by manhattan.

Data Trend 6-18

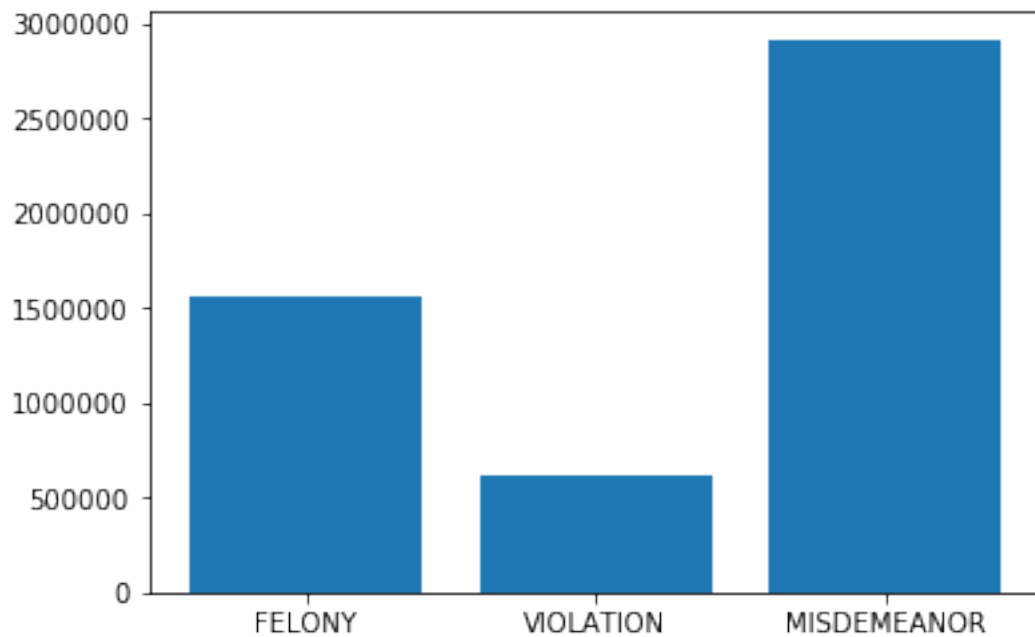
April 17, 2017

0.0.1 Column 11 - Offense Level

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_table('column11_data_quality.out', header = -1)
```

```
In [3]: stats = {}  
        for level in ['FELONY', 'MISDEMEANOR', 'VIOLATION']:  
            stats[level] = len(data[data[0]==level])
```

```
In [4]: plt.bar(range(len(stats)), stats.values(), align='center')  
        plt.xticks(range(len(stats)), stats.keys())  
  
        plt.show()
```



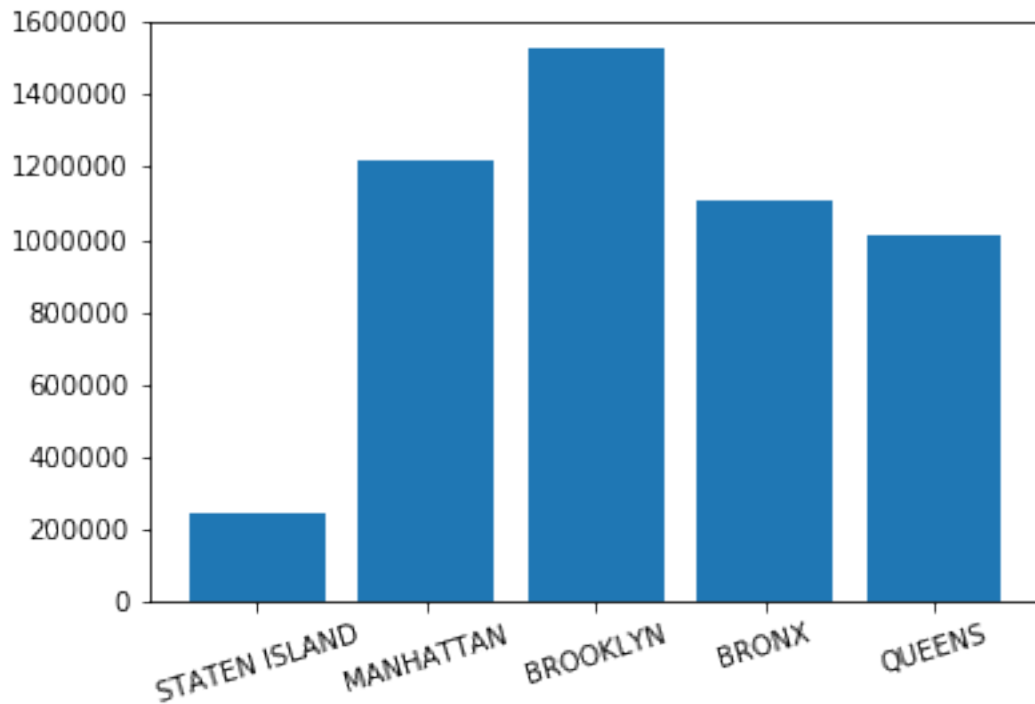
0.0.2 Column 13 - Borough Names

```
In [5]: data = pd.read_table('column13_data_quality.out', header = -1)
```

```
In [6]: stats = {}
        for boro in ['BRONX', 'BROOKLYN', 'MANHATTAN', 'QUEENS', 'STATEN ISLAND']:
            stats[boro] = len(data[data[0]==boro])

In [7]: plt.bar(range(len(stats)), stats.values(), align='center')
        plt.xticks(range(len(stats)), stats.keys(), rotation=17)

        plt.show()
```



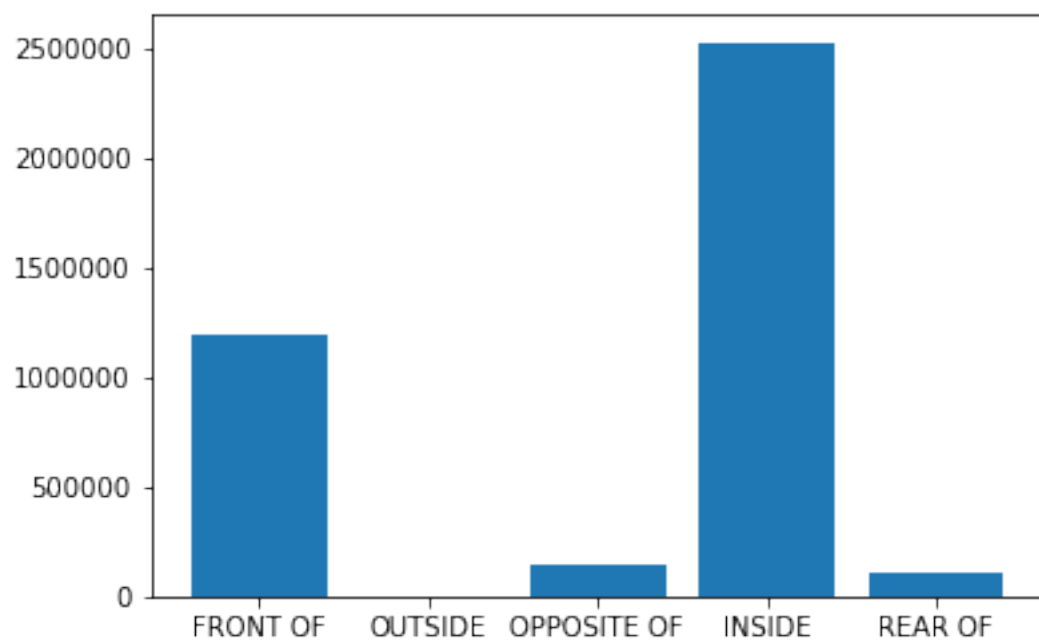
0.0.3 Column 15 - Occurrence Location Description

```
In [8]: data = pd.read_table('column15_data_quality.out', header = -1)

In [9]: stats = {}
        for loc in ['INSIDE', 'OUTSIDE', 'OPPOSITE OF', 'FRONT OF', 'REAR OF']:
            stats[loc] = len(data[data[0]==loc])

In [10]: plt.bar(range(len(stats)), stats.values(), align='center')
        plt.xticks(range(len(stats)), stats.keys())

        plt.show()
```



Heatmap of Crimes

April 17, 2017

0.1 Heatmap of Crimes

Now, we can plot a heatmap of crimes through history. From the heatmap we can find out whether there is any crime in an invalid location, for example, on the river.

0.1.1 Map of NYC

```
In [2]: # You should have installed mpl_toolkits.basemap first. If not, try conda install basemap
        # or use anaconda prompt 'conda install -c conda-forge basemap-data-hires=1.0.8.dev0'
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import cm
from mpl_toolkits.basemap import Basemap
```

```
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv("/Users/xinyan/Downloads/NYPD_Complaint_Data_Historic.csv")
```

```
/Users/xinyan/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/IPython/core/interactiveshell.py:2717: DtypeWarning:
  interactivity=interactivity, compiler=compiler, result=result)
```

```
In [5]: """
        Heatmap of geolocated collisions in New York City area of a selected year.
        This map only plot data with location information, i.e. latitude and longitude.
        Data without location will be ignored.

        Baesd on tweets heatmap by Kelsey Jordahl, Enthought in Scipy 2013 geospatial tutorial.
        See more in github page: https://github.com/kjordahl/SciPy2013.

        """
        def heatmap(df):
            """
            The function turns input dataframe into heatmap. Input should contain feature
            'LATITUDE' and 'LONGITUDE', otherwise it will not be plotted.
            """
            west, south, east, north = -74.26, 40.49, -73.70, 40.92 # NYC
            a = np.array(df['Latitude']).dropna()
```

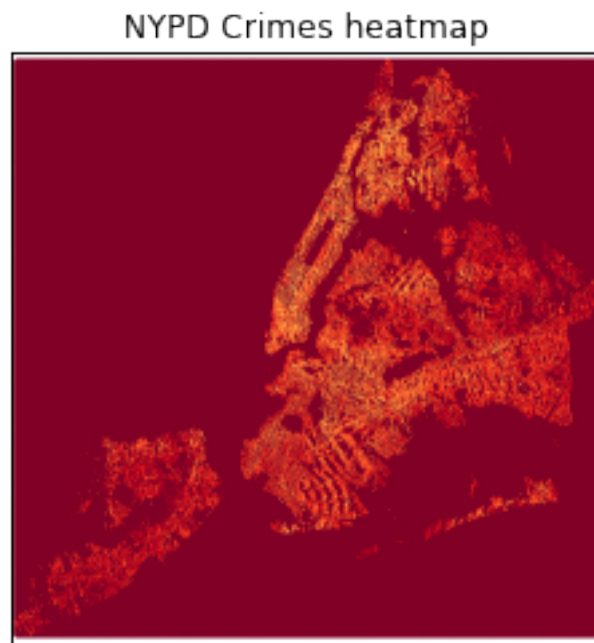
```

b = np.array(df['Longitude'].dropna())
N = len(a)

fig = plt.figure()
m = Basemap(projection='merc', llcrnrlat=south, urcrnrlat=north,
            llcrnrlon=west, urcrnrlon=east, lat_ts=south, resolution='i')
x, y = m(b, a)
m.hexbin(x, y, gridsize=650, bins='log', cmap=cm.YlOrRd_r)
plt.title("NYPD Crimes heatmap")
plt.show()

```

In [10]: heatmap(df)



0.1.2 Map of 5 boroughs

```

In [11]: def heatmap_mht(df):
    """
    The function turns input dataframe into heatmap. Input should contain feature
    'LATITUDE' and 'LONGITUDE', otherwise it will not be plotted.
    """
    west, south, east, north = -74.05, 40.68, -73.90, 40.83 # Manhattan, gridsize=650
    a = np.array(df['Latitude'].dropna())
    b = np.array(df['Longitude'].dropna())
    N = len(a)

    fig = plt.figure()

```

```

m = Basemap(projection='merc', llcrnrlat=south, urcrnrlat=north,
             llcrnrlon=west, urcrnrlon=east, lat_ts=south, resolution='i')
x, y = m(b, a)
m.hexbin(x, y, gridsize=650, bins='log', cmap=cm.YlOrRd_r)
plt.title("Manhattan Crimes heatmap")
plt.show()

heatmap_mht(df)

```

Manhattan Crimes heatmap



```

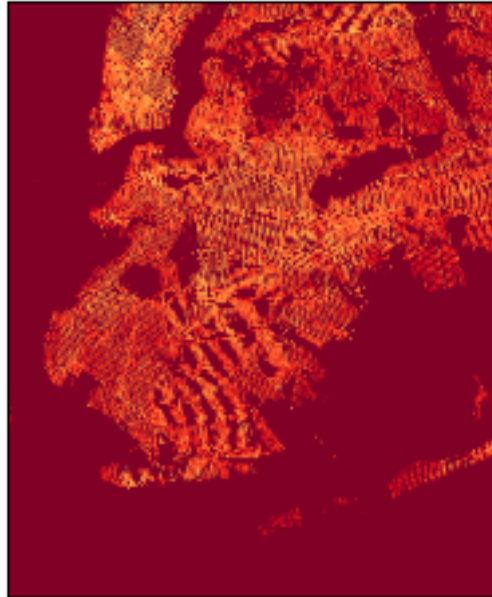
In [12]: def heatmap_bk(df):
         """
         The function turns input dataframe into heatmap. Input should contain feature
         'LATITUDE' and 'LONGITUDE', otherwise it will not be plotted.
         """

         a = np.array(df['Latitude'].dropna())
         b = np.array(df['Longitude'].dropna())
         N = len(a)
         west, south, east, north = -74.06, 40.53, -73.81, 40.76 # BK
         fig = plt.figure()
         m = Basemap(projection='merc', llcrnrlat=south, urcrnrlat=north,
                     llcrnrlon=west, urcrnrlon=east, lat_ts=south, resolution='i')
         x, y = m(b, a)
         m.hexbin(x, y, gridsize=650, bins='log', cmap=cm.YlOrRd_r)
         plt.title("Brooklyn Crimes heatmap")
         plt.show()

```

```
heatmap_bk(df)
```

Brooklyn Crimes heatmap

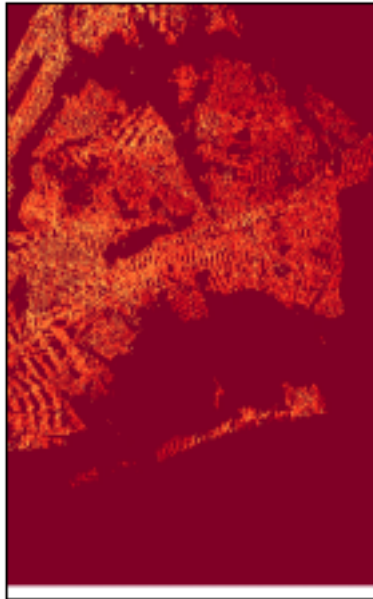


```
In [13]: def heatmap_q(df):
        """
        The function turns input dataframe into heatmap. Input should contain feature
        'LATITUDE' and 'LONGITUDE', otherwise it will not be plotted.
        """
        west, south, east, north = -73.98, 40.49, -73.70, 40.83 # QS
        a = np.array(df['Latitude'].dropna())
        b = np.array(df['Longitude'].dropna())
        N = len(a)

        fig = plt.figure()
        m = Basemap(projection='merc', llcrnrlat=south, urcrnrlat=north,
                    llcrnrlon=west, urcrnrlon=east, lat_ts=south, resolution='i')
        x, y = m(b, a)
        m.hexbin(x, y, gridsize=650, bins='log', cmap=cm.YlOrRd_r)
        plt.title("Queens Crimes heatmap")
        plt.show()

heatmap_q(df)
```

Queens Crimes heatmap



```
In [14]: def heatmap_si(df):  
        """  
        The function turns input dataframe into heatmap. Input should contain feature  
        'LATITUDE' and 'LONGITUDE', otherwise it will not be plotted.  
        """  
        west, south, east, north = -74.26, 40.49, -74.03, 40.68 # SI  
        a = np.array(df['Latitude'].dropna())  
        b = np.array(df['Longitude'].dropna())  
        N = len(a)  
  
        fig = plt.figure()  
        m = Basemap(projection='merc', llcrnrlat=south, urcnrlat=north,  
                    llcrnrlon=west, urcnrlon=east, lat_ts=south, resolution='i')  
        x, y = m(b, a)  
        m.hexbin(x, y, gridsize=650, bins='log', cmap=cm.YlOrRd_r)  
        plt.title("Staten Island Crimes heatmap")  
        plt.show()  
  
heatmap_si(df)
```


Staten Island Crimes heatmap

