

AIT-580: Big Data Analytics Project

FINAL PROJECT REPORT ON

Washington DC Crime Data



FAIRFAX, VA

BY

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INTRODUCTION

I picked this informational collection like this could be useful in building certain prescient models to examine and foresee future crimes. The datasets include certain vital properties like offense, neighborhood bunches, scope, longitude and a lot increasingly that are exceptionally basic. This informational collection gives result in kinds of violations, sorts of crimes submitted by individuals in seven days, month or hourly premise. This dataset would be useful in reaching an appropriate determination to get a decent result.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	
1		X	REPORT_DAT	SHIFT	OFFENSE	METHOD	BLOCK	DISTRICT	PSA	WARD	ANC	NEIGHBORH	BLOCK_GF	CENSUS_T	VOTING_PRE	CCN	START_DATE	EN
2	1	1	8/31/2008 8:47:00 PM	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	3500 - 359	2	206	2	2E	Cluster 4	000300 1	300	Precinct 6	8123749	8/30/2008 9:30:00 PM	8/3
3	2	2	09-01-2008 00:45	MIDNIGHT	MOTOR VI	OTHERS	2000 - 201	2	208	2	2B	Cluster 6	005500 5	5500	Precinct 14	8123824	8/31/2008 7:30:00 PM	8/3
4	3	3	09-01-2008 03:00	MIDNIGHT	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	700 - 799 E	1	101	2	2C	Cluster 8	005800 1	5800	Precinct 129	8123835	8/31/2008 11:00:00 PM	
5	4	4	09-09-2008 07:46	DAY	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	1700 - 179	2	208	2	2B	Cluster 6	005301 3	5301	Precinct 15	8127848	09-09-2008 07:10	
6	5	5	8/24/2008 8:00:00 PM	EVENING	MOTOR VI	OTHERS	500 - 599 E	1	102	2	2C	Cluster 8	005900 1	5900	Precinct 143	8120153	08-05-2008 12:00	
7	6	6	8/24/2008 9:40:00 PM	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	G STREET I	1	105	2	2C	Cluster 8	005800 1	5800	Precinct 129	8120189	8/24/2008 4:30:00 PM	8/2
8	7	7	8/25/2008 6:00:00 AM	MIDNIGHT	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	1000 - 109	2	207	2	2A	Cluster 5	005600 1	5600	Precinct 4	8120280	8/24/2008 11:30:00 PM	8/2
9	8	8	09-01-2008 13:30	DAY	BURGLARY	OTHERS	1707 - 179	3	301	2	2B	Cluster 6	004202 1	4202	Precinct 15	8123978	8/31/2008 5:30:00 PM	
10	9	9	09-01-2008 14:00	DAY	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	1300 - 169	3	308	2	2B	Cluster 6	005500 1	5500	Precinct 14	8123989	09-01-2008 13:20	
11	10	10	09-01-2008 17:10	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	3RD STREE	1	102	2	2C	Cluster 6	006202 1	6202	Precinct 129	8124024	09-01-2008 15:15	
12	11	11	09-09-2008 15:35	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	RHODE ISL	3	307	2	2F	Cluster 7	005201 3	5201	Precinct 16	8128037	09-09-2008 13:35	
13	12	12	09-09-2008 16:15	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	2100 - 219	2	208	2	2B	Cluster 6	005500 4	5500	Precinct 14	8128047	8/17/2008 3:00:00 PM	
14	13	13	09-09-2008 18:30	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	600 - 699 E	1	101	2	2C	Cluster 8	005800 1	5800	Precinct 129	8128116	09-09-2008 16:00	
15	14	14	09-09-2008 19:15	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	2200 - 229	2	207	2	2A	Cluster 5	010800 3	10800	Precinct 2	8128142	09-09-2008 13:00	
16	15	15	09-09-2008 20:55	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	1200 - 129	1	101	2	2C	Cluster 8	005800 1	5800	Precinct 129	8128191	09-09-2008 18:40	
17	16	16	09-09-2008 22:15	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	1800 - 189	2	207	2	2A	Cluster 5	010800 2	10800	Precinct 2	8128259	09-05-2008 10:00	
18	17	17	09-09-2008 22:00	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	21ST STRE	2	208	2	2A	Cluster 6	010700 1	10700	Precinct 4	8128262	09-09-2008 18:45	
19	18	18	09-09-2008 21:58	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	3000 - 309	2	206	2	2E	Cluster 4	000100 3	100	Precinct 5	8128265	09-08-2008 09:00	
20	19	19	9/17/2008 2:08:00 PM	DAY	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	700 - 799 E	1	101	2	2C	Cluster 8	005800 1	5800	Precinct 129	8132128	9/17/2008 11:56:00 AM	9/1
21	20	20	9/17/2008 2:50:00 PM	DAY	BURGLARY	OTHERS	1821 - 189	3	301	2	2B	Cluster 6	004300 2	4300	Precinct 141	8132131	08-11-2008 08:00	
22	21	21	9/17/2008 3:00:00 PM	DAY	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	3100 - 319	2	206	2	2E	Cluster 4	000100 1	100	Precinct 5	8132134	9/16/2008 9:00:00 PM	9/1
23	22	22	9/17/2008 3:05:00 PM	EVENING	THEFT/OT	OTHERS	500 - 599 E	1	102	2	2C	Cluster 8	005900 1	5900	Precinct 143	8132135	9/17/2008 8:00:00 AM	9/1

Fig 1: Dataset

	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
1	START_DATE	END_DATE	Long	Lat	optional	date	year	month	day	hour	minute	second	EW	NS	quad	crimetype	
2	8/30/2008 9:30:00 PM	8/31/2008 6:40:00 PM	-77.0702	38.91363	TRUE	31-08-2008 20:47	2008	8	31	20	47	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
3	8/31/2008 7:30:00 PM	8/31/2008 11:30:00 PM	-77.0453	38.90856	TRUE	01-09-2008 00:45	2008	9	1	0	45	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
4	8/31/2008 11:00:00 PM	09-01-2008 02:00	-77.027	38.89906	TRUE	01-09-2008 03:00	2008	9	1	3	0	0	East	North	Northeast Non-Violent		
5	09-09-2008 07:10	09-09-2008 00:00	-77.0401	38.90964	TRUE	09-09-2008 07:46	2008	9	9	7	46	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
6	08-05-2008 12:00	08-05-2008 13:00	-77.0194	38.89457	TRUE	24-08-2008 20:00	2008	8	24	20	0	0	East	North	Northeast Non-Violent		
7	8/24/2008 4:30:00 PM	8/24/2008 9:24:00 PM	-77.0281	38.89831	TRUE	24-08-2008 21:40	2008	8	24	21	40	0	East	North	Northeast Non-Violent		
8	8/24/2008 11:30:00 PM	8/25/2008 4:16:00 AM	-77.0547	38.90326	TRUE	25-08-2008 06:00	2008	8	25	6	0	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
9	8/31/2008 5:30:00 PM	09-01-2008 12:30	-77.0405	38.91409	TRUE	01-09-2008 13:30	2008	9	1	13	30	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
10	09-01-2008 13:20	09-01-2008 13:30	-77.0436	38.90993	TRUE	01-09-2008 14:00	2008	9	1	14	0	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
11	09-01-2008 15:15	09-01-2008 15:30	-77.0152	38.88818	TRUE	01-09-2008 17:10	2008	9	1	17	10	0	East	South	Southeast Non-Violent		
12	09-09-2008 13:35	09-09-2008 14:15	-77.0319	38.90884	TRUE	09-09-2008 15:35	2008	9	9	15	35	0	East	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
13	8/17/2008 3:00:00 PM	09-08-2008 14:00	-77.0477	38.90856	TRUE	09-09-2008 16:15	2008	9	9	16	15	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
14	09-09-2008 16:00	09-09-2008 18:00	-77.027	38.89783	TRUE	09-09-2008 18:30	2008	9	9	18	30	0	East	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
15	09-09-2008 13:00	09-09-2008 17:00	-77.0495	38.89957	TRUE	09-09-2008 19:15	2008	9	9	19	15	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
16	09-09-2008 18:40	09-09-2008 18:50	-77.0289	38.89831	TRUE	09-09-2008 20:55	2008	9	9	20	55	0	East	North	Northeast Non-Violent		
17	09-05-2008 10:00	09-05-2008 11:30	-77.0427	38.89957	TRUE	09-09-2008 22:15	2008	9	9	22	15	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
18	09-09-2008 18:45	09-09-2008 21:05	-77.0466	38.90562	TRUE	09-09-2008 22:00	2008	9	9	22	0	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
19	09-08-2008 09:00	09-09-2008 18:30	-77.0602	38.90847	TRUE	09-09-2008 21:58	2008	9	9	21	58	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
20	9/17/2008 11:56:00 AM	9/17/2008 12:00:00 AM	-77.027	38.89906	TRUE	17-09-2008 14:08	2008	9	17	14	8	0	East	North	Northeast Non-Violent		
21	08-11-2008 08:00	08-12-2008 14:15	-77.0345	38.9152	TRUE	17-09-2008 14:50	2008	9	17	14	50	0	East	North	Northeast Non-Violent		
22	9/16/2008 9:00:00 PM	9/17/2008 12:45:00 PM	-77.0637	38.91347	TRUE	17-09-2008 15:00	2008	9	17	15	0	0	West	North	Northwes Non-Violent		
23	9/17/2008 8:00:00 AM	9/17/2008 12:00:00 PM	-77.0194	38.89457	TRUE	17-09-2008 15:05	2008	9	17	15	5	0	East	North	Northeast Non-Violent		

Fig 2: Dataset

Description: Dataset of all the crimes in the DC metro police system ranging from Theft, Arson, Assault, Homicide, Sex Abuse, Robbery, and Burglary. Data can be easily geocoded and mapped, trends can be extracted, and predictions can be made. Would be interesting to combine with other datasets, i.e. changes in housing prices, history of construction sites etc. An informal hypothesis would be: If the local government invests in fixing the sidewalks in a neighborhood, how much would the investment decrease crime levels on a block by block basis. (Vinze, 2017)

WHO: The data is collected by Metropolitan Police Department, which is known to be one of the largest police agency in United States of America.

MPT is one of the primary law enforcement agency for the Colombia district. (Metro Police Department, n.d.)

The dataset has been published in Kaggle.com, platform for predictive modelling and analytics competitions in which companies and researchers post data and statisticians and data miners compete to produce the best models for predicting and describing the data. (google, n.d.)

This data is very helpful in analyzing the main attributes like the time and location affecting the crime rates, and to also use certain predictive models that could be helpful in analyzing the crime patterns in an ability to predict the future crimes.

NEED: The data collected is helpful in giving hope to the police officer to respond immediately to different types of crimes in advance with the criminals in a suitable way. This could be helpful in reducing the crime rate further. (Metro Police Department, n.d.)

Requirements Resources- To study and analyze this dataset, the resources needed are Tableau, R, python and SQL. The Visualizations are done using Tableau, R and python.

Data Curation- The data set had missing values and null values so as this missing data and null values could produce incorrect or inappropriate results/conclusions, data curation needs to be done which is very essential to produce good output. Subsequent to expelling the missing information by supplanting it with a most plausible value, I considered the vital qualities from the given informational indexes to make another one.

POTENTIAL SET OF QUESTIONS:

- Geographically, which part of the Washington area tends to represent higher crime rate?
- From the dataset provided and analyses of the dataset, which year could provide a higher crime rate?
- Among the different types of crimes, which type of crime has the highest crime record?
- From the analyses of the data set which could be the most suitable time for the criminals to commit crime.

I have examined the dataset by taking the fundamental traits, which are basic to imagine the information utilizing R, python, and scene as this could be useful in noting the above inquiries with a decent portrayal of information and could make a helpful determination and appropriate comprehension of the information

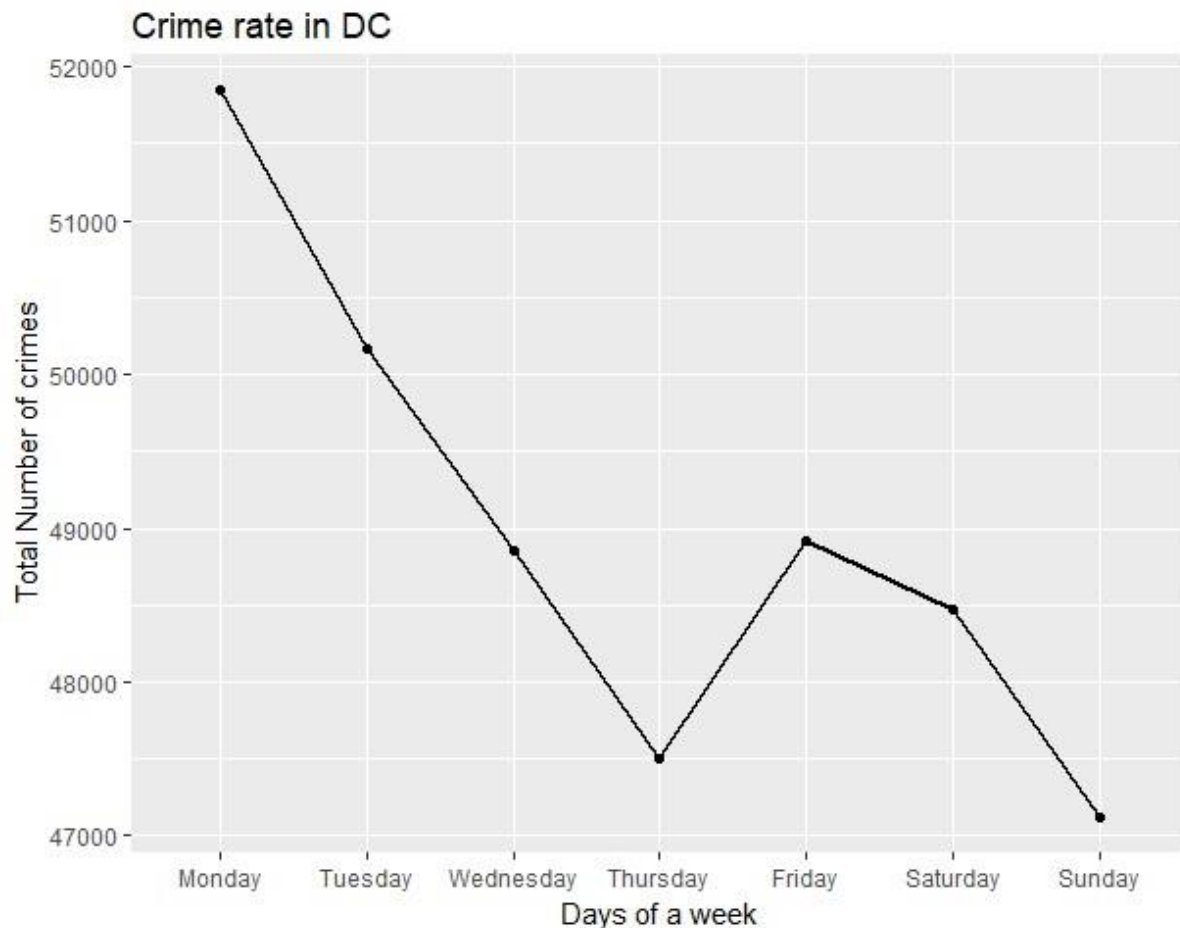


Fig 3: The Total number of crimes Vs Days of a week

I generally had an illusion that most of the crimes carried out by lawbreakers happen as a rule toward the week's end might resemble Saturdays or Sundays as a large portion of the general population are free normally at ends of the week and can have more opportunities to perpetrate a Crime. Yet, shockingly after a point by point investigation and comprehension from the chart delineated, it has been realized that most of the crimes will, in general, happen for the most part in the weekdays. The chart which I depicted utilizing R portrays that crime rate in DC is more on Mondays where almost there is a possibility of 52000 violations perpetrated by law breakers, the crime rate has diminished consistently by Thursdays about to 47500 violations and before the week's over, the crime rate has diminished to an incredible degree.

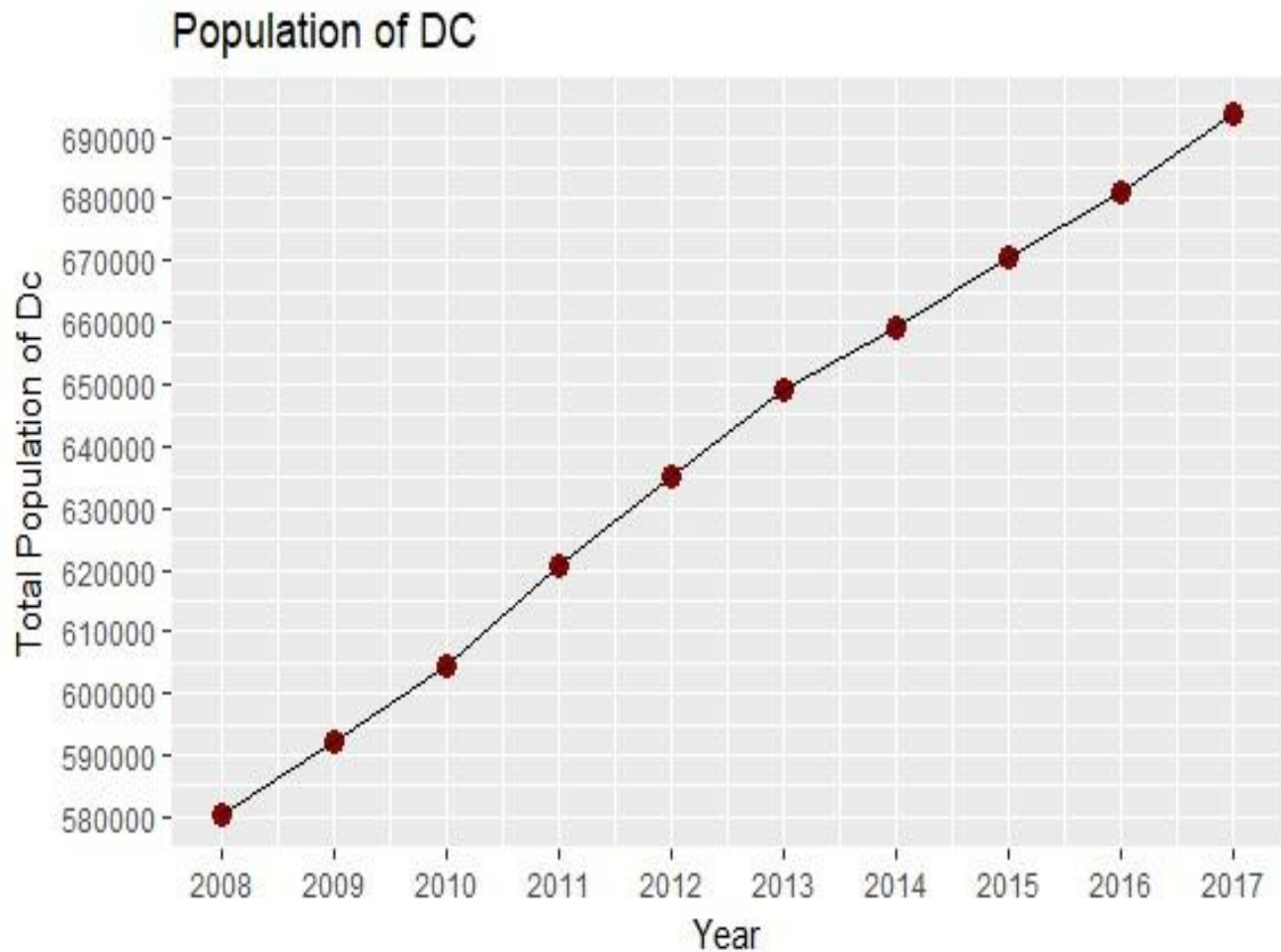


Fig 4: total population of DC from 2008-2017

The chart, which envisioned in R, portrays the aggregate populace of DC, which has been consistently expanding throughout the years from the year 2008 to 2017. It is seen from the chart that the aggregate populace in DC was 58000 in the year 2008 and has expanded to 69000 in the year 2017. In this way, the increment in populace could be one reason that could build the wrongdoing rate directly as because of more populace more could be the Crime rate.

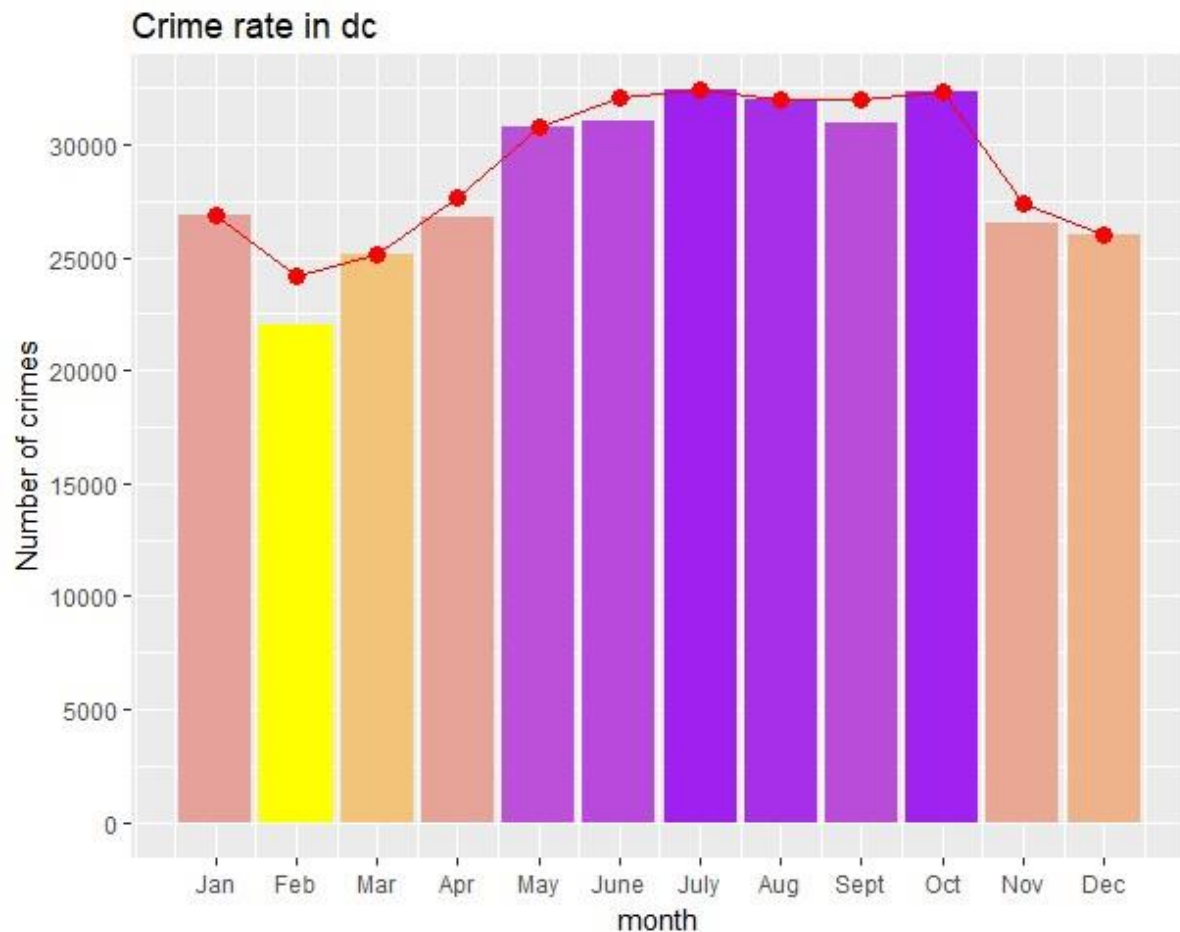


Fig 5: Total crimes Vs Months

This diagram delineates the aggregate number of crimes in DC from January to December. After a point by point investigation, I comprehended that the criminals had carried out a more prominent number of violations that are around 32500 crimes in the long stretch of October, which is featured by utilizing purple shading to separate the highest noteworthy wrongdoing rate and lower crime rate. All as the year progressed, relatively the crime rate is brought down in the period of February that is the start of the year, which is featured in yellow shading the crime rate is almost 22000 which is bring down in the number of violations when contrasted with rest of the months all as the year progressed.

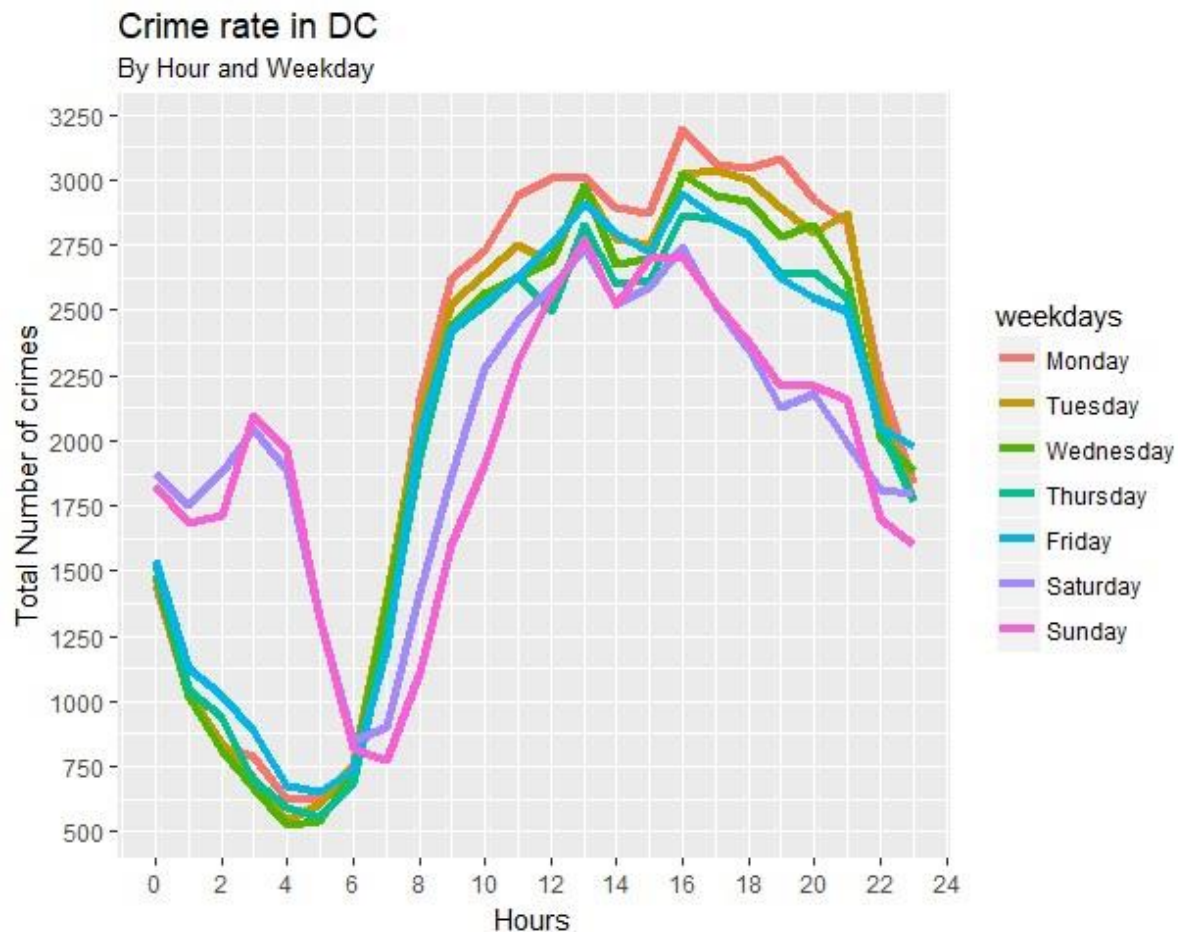


Fig 6: Number of Crimes Vs Hours

The diagram portrays the aggregate number of violations in DC that is the number of crimes that are appropriated all for the duration of the day, which is contrasted and the times of the week. From the graph, it is unmistakably comprehended that on Saturdays and Sundays generally amid the early hours of the day it is seen that the crime rate is higher when contrasted with whatever is left of the week. From the chart, it is likewise expressed that crime rates for the most part in ends of the week are lessened at around 6a.m toward the beginning of the day. It is closed plainly from the graph that lawbreakers who will, in general, carry out the crimes in the weekdays incline toward evening or early night through the crime rates by culprits in ends of the week are more in the murkiness of early mornings.

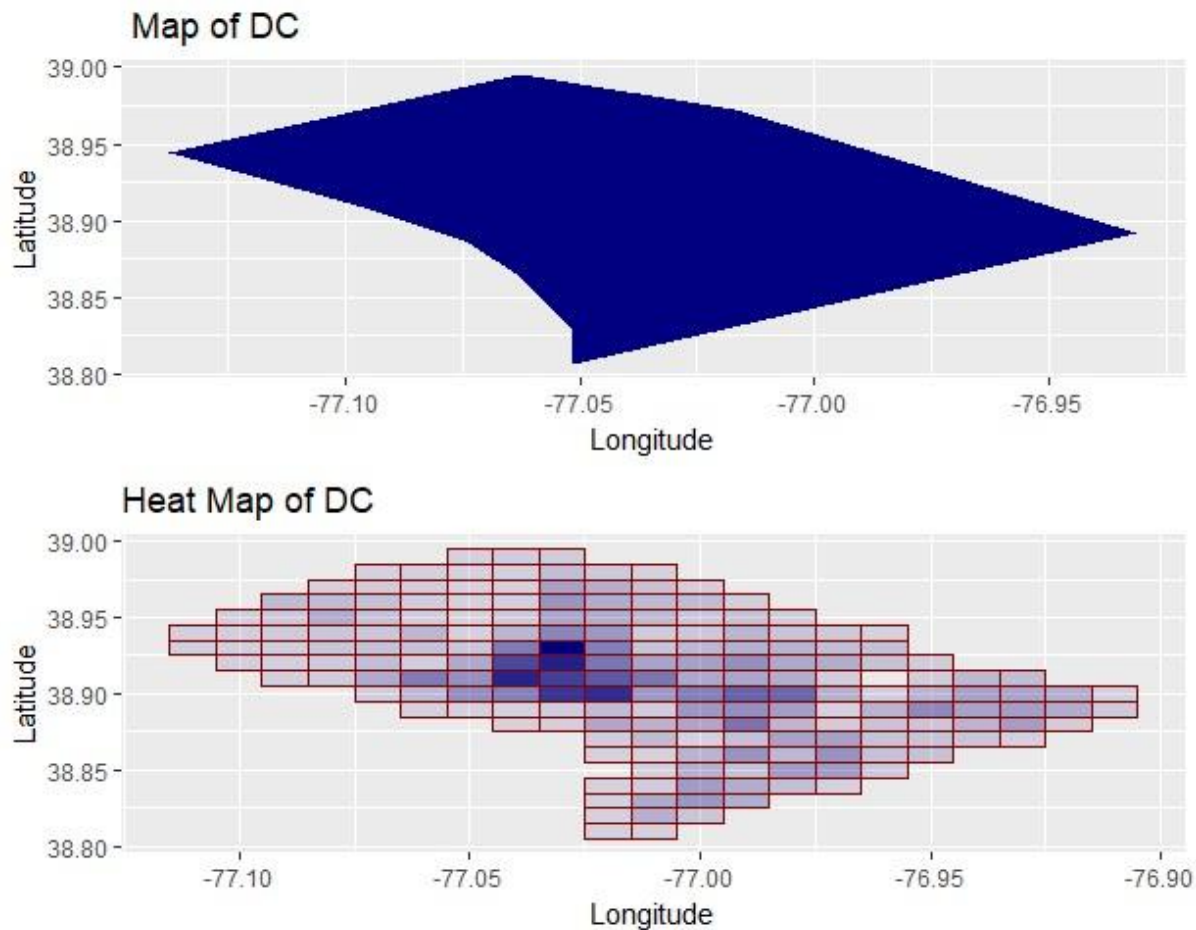


Fig 7: geographical view

The grid view chart delineates the conveyance of crime rate all through most of the Washington territory. This warmth delineate demonstrates that the crime rate is brought down in the edge of the Washington DC and a greater amount of the crime rate is moved in a focal region which is plainly comprehended from the guide. The purple shading in the inside that is 38.90 N-77.03 W unmistakably portrays various crimes perpetrated by the lawbreakers were contrasted with the edge of the territory. Perhaps because of the nearness of the most essential spots like the white house more crimes could occur in the focal point of the zone.

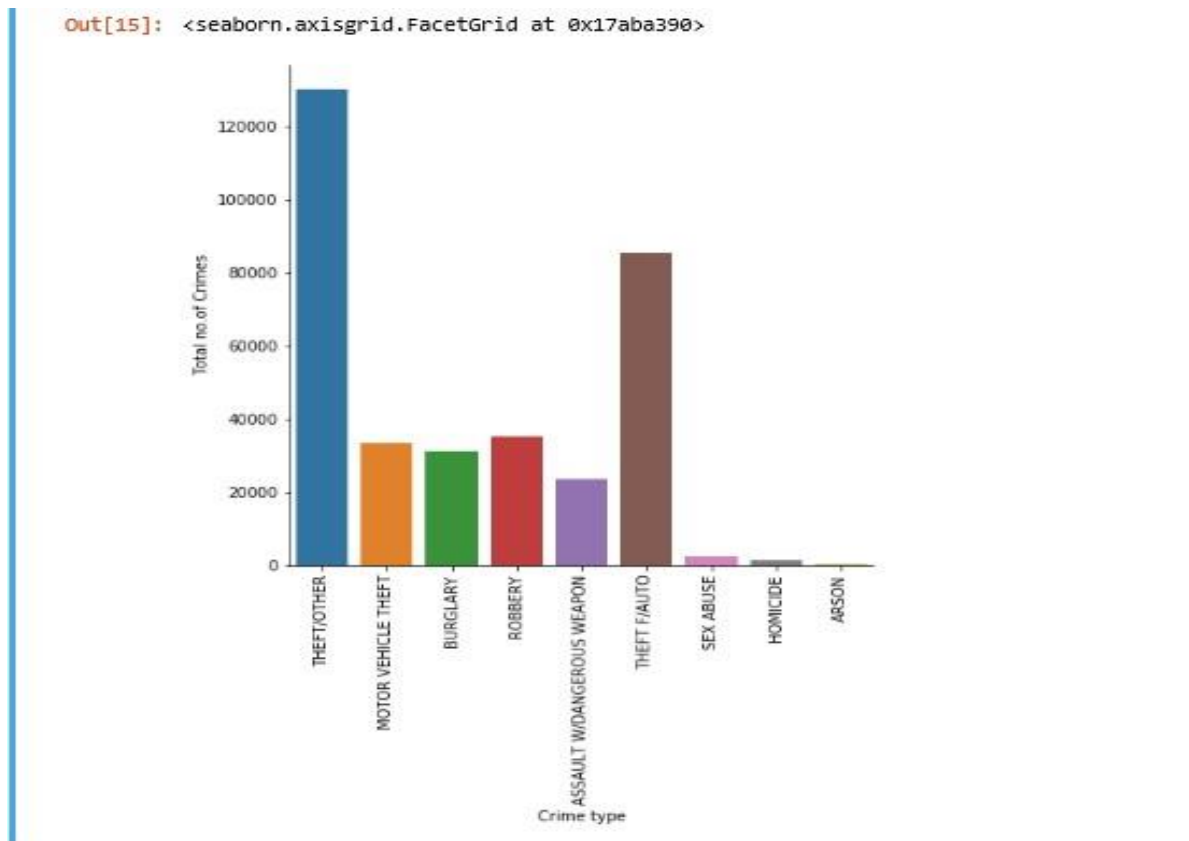


Fig 8: Total crimes Vs types

The above reference chart portrays the most fundamental thing that could be useful in giving enough data about the aggregate number of violations and kinds of crimes. I visualized this graph using python. They are a shifted number of crimes perpetrated by offenders of burglary, thievery, theft and some more. From examination and picturing a chart, it is comprehended that burglary records to most astounding number of violations that is it records to in excess of 12000 crimes while they are likewise sure violations, which record to about zero percent crime rate like the sex abuse, homicide, and arson. Motor vehicle theft, burglary likewise records to an about same crime rate that is around 43000 violations are perpetrated by the culprits. Along these lines, from the graph, it is reasoned that diverse kinds of crimes could prompt a more noteworthy increment in crime rate all as the year progressed.

```
> table(crime$OFFENSE, crime$METHOD)

      GUN  KNIFE OTHERS
ARSON      1      1    324
ASSAULT W/DANGEROUS WEAPON 6519  8660  8257
BURGLARY    301   114 30877
HOMICIDE    912   171   151
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT      10     6 33172
ROBBERY   13033  1977 20257
SEX ABUSE    142   162  2098
THEFT F/AUTO   23    16 85248
THEFT/OTHER    55   106 130274
```

The table describes the types of crimes and specific crimes committed by the criminals. From the table it is comprehended that theft accounts to higher crime rate than other crimes including than gun and knife.

Sheet 1

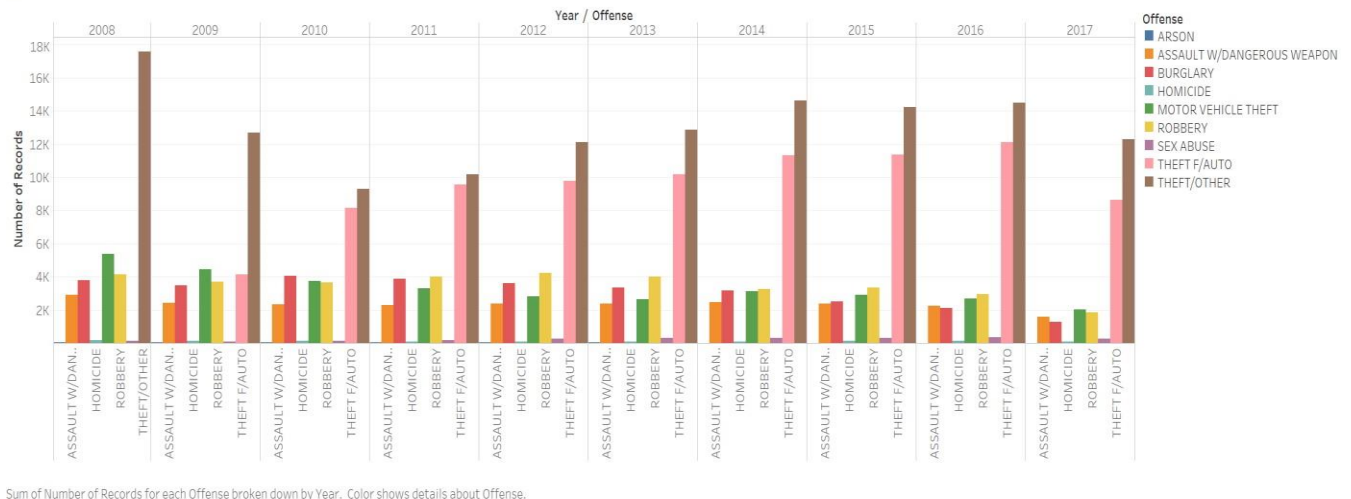


Figure 9: Total crimes/ offense

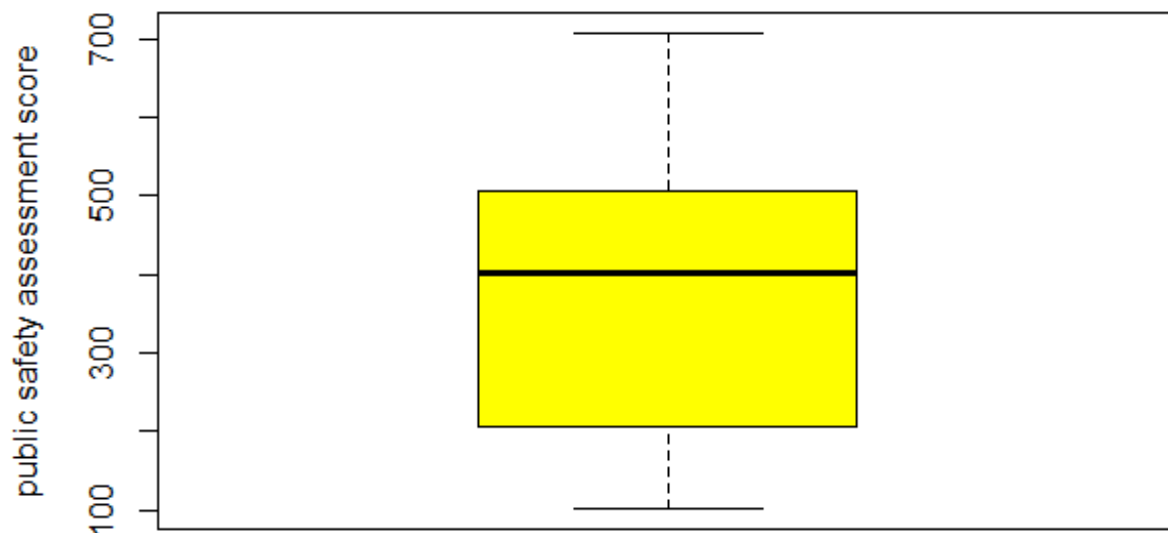
The above bar plot portrays different kinds of crimes and the number of violations carried out by the lawbreakers from a time of 2008-2017. I visualized the graph utilizing scene. In the graph, theft which is in darker shading records to the most astounding number of crimes in the year 2008 that is around 18,000 violations, from the plot it is comprehended that robbery vacillates all through the period. From the plot, it is comprehended that burglary which is in yellow shading is more in the year 2012 and 2013 and the minimum in the year 2017. It is finished up from the plot that Arson records to about to zero percent number of violations all through the period 2008 to 2018.

BOXPLOT

A boxplot of a variable is a graphical representation based on its quartiles as well as its smallest and largest values of the variable. It helps to provide a visual shape of the data distribution. (Mathur, n.d.)

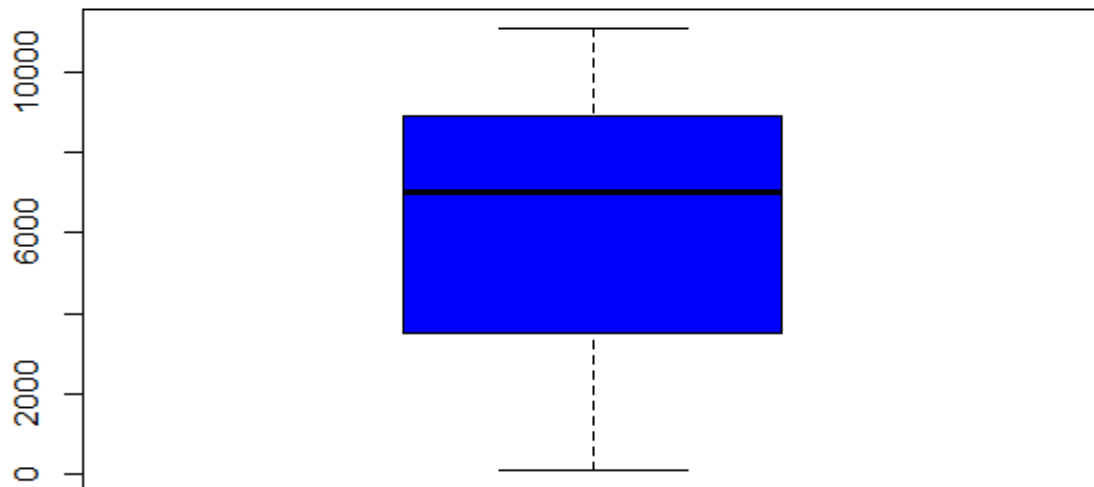
The “PSA” or Public safety assessment is to help the judges gauge the risk that the defendant or criminal poses, i.e., the likelihood of an individual will commit a new crime if released before trial and to predict the likelihood that he will fail to return to future court hearing.

The public safety assessment



The average public safety assessment score approximately close to 400, with minimum as 100 and maximum approximately 700. The upper quartile is close to 500, i.e. 25% of the data is greater than this value and the lower quartile is close to 200 i.e. 25% of the data is less than this value.

The Census tract score



Census tracts (CTs) are small, relatively stable geographic areas that usually have a population between 2,500 and 8,000 persons. They are in census metropolitan areas and in census agglomerations that had a core population of 50,000 or more in the previous census . (Census Tract Detailed Definition, 2018)

The minimum census tract score is close to 100 and the maximum census tract score is approximately 11100. The mean i.e. is the average census tract score is just above 6000 and the upper quartile is close to 9000 i.e. the 25% of the data is greater than this value ,lower quartile just below 4000 which states that 25% of the data is lesser than this value.

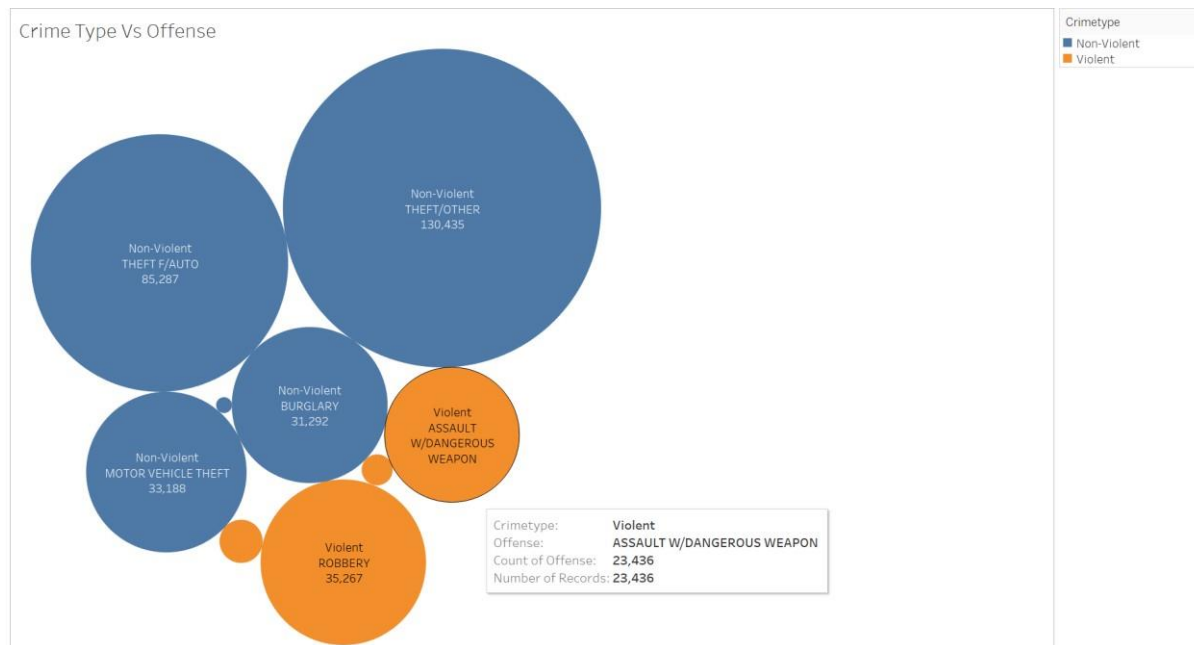


Fig 10: Bubble plot for crime type vs offense

This bubble plot clearly displays the types of crimes classified as violent crime and non-violent crime. Violent crimes such as robbery and assault records to 32267 number of violations. From the graph depicted non violent acts such as theft accounts to the most astounding number of violations that is around 130435 crimes are committed by the criminals.

Correlation Test

The correlation test is used to evaluate the association between two or more variables. I have done a correlation test using the variables "PSA" and "District".

The Null Hypothesis is denoted as 'H0' and the Alternative Hypothesis is denoted as 'H1'.

H0: The Public safety Assignment score and the districts are not significantly associated.

H1: The Public safety Assignment score and the districts are significantly associated.

```
> cor.test(PSA,DISTRICT)
```

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: PSA and DISTRICT

t = 5060.8, df = 341520, p-value < 2.2e-16

alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0

95 percent confidence interval:

0.9933543 0.9934426

sample estimates:

cor

0.9933986

The P-value from the Pearson's Product moment Correlational test is less $2.2e-16$ i.e. the P-value is very small which rejects the Null Hypothesis H_0 and proves the Alternative Hypothesis is true which means that there is a stronger relationship between the public safety assessment score and districts and are highly significantly correlated.

Descriptive statistics

```
> summary(crime)
  Min.    X.1    Min.    X    9/16/2013 12:00:00 AM: 12 DAY    :131898
  1st Qu.: 85718 1st Qu.: 85718 10/2/2008 12:00:00 AM: 8  EVENING :145549
  Median :171434 Median :171434 12/6/2008 7:00:00 PM : 7  MIDNIGHT: 65420
  Mean   :171434 Mean   :171434 4/15/2009 12:00:00 AM: 7
  3rd Qu.:257151 3rd Qu.:257151 5/13/2008 12:00:00 AM: 7
  Max.   :342867 Max.   :342867 5/20/2008 6:00:00 PM : 7
                                     (Other) :342819

  OFFENSE      METHOD
THEFT/OTHER    :130435 GUN : 20996
THEFT F/AUTO   : 85287 KNIFE : 11213
ROBBERY        : 35267 OTHERS:310658
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT : 33188
BURGLARY       : 31292
ASSAULT W/DANGEROUS WEAPON: 23436
(Other)        : 3962

  BLOCK      DISTRICT      PSA
3100 - 3299 BLOCK OF 14TH STREET NW : 2476 Min. :1.000 Min. :101.0
1300 - 1699 BLOCK OF CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW: 1281 1st Qu.:2.000 1st Qu.:206.0
900 - 999 BLOCK OF RHODE ISLAND AVENUE NE : 1192 Median :4.000 Median :401.0
3200 - 3275 BLOCK OF M STREET NW : 1096 Mean :3.727 Mean :378.1
700 - 799 BLOCK OF 7TH STREET NW : 1002 3rd Qu.:5.000 3rd Qu.:507.0
5300 - 5399 BLOCK OF WISCONSIN AVENUE NW : 998 Max. :7.000 Max. :708.0
(Other) :334822 NA's :200 NA's :251

  WARD      ANC      NEIGHBORHOOD_CLUSTER      BLOCK_GROUP
Min. :1.00 2B : 19513 Cluster 2 : 28033 005800 1: 8788
1st Qu.:2.00 1B : 19339 Cluster 8 : 22584 010700 1: 5428
Median :5.00 1A : 18012 Cluster 6 : 19631 004400 2: 4951
Mean :4.45 6B : 14168 Cluster 25: 18736 010600 2: 4634
3rd Qu.:6.00 2C : 14070 Cluster 18: 16122 003000 1: 3911
Max. :8.00 5C : 12334 Cluster 26: 15996 008803 1: 3650
(Other):245431 (Other) :221765 (Other) :311505

  CENSUS_TRACT      VOTING_PRECINCT      CCN
Min. : 100 Precinct 129: 15177 Min. : 100060
1st Qu.: 3500 Precinct 17 : 10785 1st Qu.:10124912
Median : 7000 Precinct 83 : 6898 Median :13030744
```

Fig 11:Summary Statistical values

START_DATE		END_DATE		XBLOCK	
8/23/2015 8:00:00 PM	: 20		: 11651	Min.	: -77.11
	: 13	1/1/2009 12:00:00 AM	: 39	1st Qu.	: -77.03
9/16/2013 8:23:00 AM	: 12	5/16/2008 12:00:00 AM	: 39	Median	: -77.01
10/22/2011 11:00:00 PM	: 11	10/17/2008 12:00:00 AM	: 37	Mean	: -77.01
5/17/2014 11:00:00 PM	: 11	8/22/2008 12:00:00 AM	: 36	3rd Qu.	: -76.99
10/19/2010 12:00:00 PM	: 10	10/16/2008 12:00:00 AM	: 35	Max.	: -76.91
(other)	: 342790	(other)	: 331030		
YBLOCK	optional	date		year	
Min.	: 38.81	Min.	: 2008-01-01 00:58:00	Min.	: 2008
1st Qu.	: 38.89	1st Qu.	: 2010-08-29 20:00:30	1st Qu.	: 2010
Median	: 38.91	Median	: 2013-03-06 08:28:00	Median	: 2013
Mean	: 38.91	Mean	: 2013-01-20 21:59:55	Mean	: 2013
3rd Qu.	: 38.93	3rd Qu.	: 2015-06-29 11:01:00	3rd Qu.	: 2015
Max.	: 38.99	Max.	: 2017-11-03 00:26:42	Max.	: 2017
month	day	hour	minute	second	
Min.	: 1.000	Min.	: 0.00	Min.	: 0.00
1st Qu.	: 4.000	1st Qu.	: 9.00	1st Qu.	: 0.00
Median	: 7.000	Median	: 14.00	Median	: 0.00
Mean	: 6.656	Mean	: 13.23	Mean	: 6.79
3rd Qu.	: 9.000	3rd Qu.	: 18.00	3rd Qu.	: 0.00
Max.	: 12.000	Max.	: 23.00	Max.	: 59.00
Ew	NS	quad	crimetype		
East: 276079	North: 261001	Northeast: 194228	Non-violent: 280528		
West: 66788	South: 81866	Northwest: 66773	Violent: 62339		
		Southeast: 81851			
		Southwest: 15			
weekday					
Length: 342867					
Class: character					
Mode: character					

SQL Schema and SQL based data exploration:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE CRIME17(X NUMBER(10),REPORT_DATE TIMESTAMP,SHIFT CHAR(10),OFFENSE CHAR(20),METHOD CHAR(20),BLOCK VARCHAR2(50),DISTRICT NUMBER(20),PSA NUMBER(20),WARD NUMBER(20),ANC VARCHAR2(30),NEIGHBOURHOODCLUSTER VARCHAR2(30),BLOCKGROUP NUMBER(30),CENSUSTRACT NUMBER(20),VOTINGPRECINCT VARCHAR2(30),CCN NUMBER(20),START_DATE TIMESTAMP,END_DATE TIMESTAMP,XBLOCK DECIMAL(20),YBLOCK DECIMAL(20),OPTIONAL CHAR(20),DATE1 TIMESTAMP,YEAR NUMBER(10),MONTH NUMBER(10),DAY NUMBER(10),HOUR NUMBER(10),MINUTE NUMBER(10),SECOND NUMBER(10),EW CHAR(20),NS CHAR(20),QUAD CHAR(30),CRIMETYPE CHAR(20));
```

Fig 13:Creation of Table

Inserting the values into table

```
SQL> INSERT INTO CRIME17(X,REPORT_DATE,SHIFT,OFFENSE,METHOD,BLOCK,DISTRICT,PSA,WARD,ANC,NEIGHBOURHOODCLUSTER,BLOCKGROUP,CENSUSTRACT,VOTINGPRECINCT,CCN,START_DATE,END_DATE,XBLOCK,YBLOCK,OPTIONAL,DATE1,YEAR,MONTH,DAY,HOUR,MINUTE,SECOND,EW,NS,QUAD,CRIMETYPE) VALUES('36','18-APR-2009 04:30:00','MIDNIGHT','ROBBERY','OTHERS','15TH STREET NW AND R STREET NW','2','208','2','2F','CLUSTER7','0052014','5201','PRECINCT16','9051415','18-APR-2009 04:05:00','18-APR-2009 04:06:00','-77.0345','38.91261','TRUE','18-APR-2009 04:30:00','2009','04','18','4','30','0','EAST','NORTH','NORTHEAST','VIOLENT');

1 row created.
```

Fig 14: Insertion of Values

Describing the table

```
SQL> DESC CRIME17;
Name                                         Null?      Type
-----
X                                             NUMBER (10)
REPORT_DATE                                TIMESTAMP (6)
SHIFT                                        CHAR (10)
OFFENSE                                     CHAR (20)
METHOD                                      CHAR (20)
BLOCK                                       VARCHAR2 (50)
DISTRICT                                    NUMBER (20)
PSA                                         NUMBER (20)
WARD                                         NUMBER (20)
ANC                                         VARCHAR2 (30)
NEIGHBOURHOODCLUSTER                      VARCHAR2 (30)
BLOCKGROUP                                 NUMBER (30)
CENSUSTRACT                                NUMBER (20)
VOTINGPRECINCT                            VARCHAR2 (30)
CCN                                         NUMBER (20)
START_DATE                                TIMESTAMP (6)
END_DATE                                  TIMESTAMP (6)
XBLOCK                                     NUMBER (20)
YBLOCK                                     NUMBER (20)
OPTIONAL                                   CHAR (20)
DATE1                                      TIMESTAMP (6)
YEAR                                       NUMBER (10)
MONTH                                       NUMBER (10)
DAY                                         NUMBER (10)
HOUR                                        NUMBER (10)
MINUTE                                    NUMBER (10)
SECOND                                    NUMBER (10)
EW                                         CHAR (20)
NS                                         CHAR (20)
QUAD                                       CHAR (30)
CRIMETYPE                                  CHAR (20)
```

Fig 15: Description of Table

Selection of Variables

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM CRIME17;
```

X									
REPORT_DATE									
SHIFT		OFFENSE			METHOD				
BLOCK				DISTRICT			PSA		
WARD ANC		NEIGHBOURHOODCLUSTER							
BLOCKGROUP		CENSUSTRACT			VOTINGPRECINCT				
CCN									
START_DATE									
END_DATE									
XBLOCK		YBLOCK OPTIONAL							
DATE1									
YEAR		MONTH		DAY		HOUR		MINUTE	
SECOND		NS		QUAD					
EW									
CRIMETYPE									
36									
X									
REPORT_DATE									
SHIFT		OFFENSE			METHOD				
BLOCK				DISTRICT			PSA		
WARD ANC		NEIGHBOURHOODCLUSTER							
BLOCKGROUP		CENSUSTRACT			VOTINGPRECINCT				
CCN									
START_DATE									

Fig 16: Attribute Selection

CONCLUSION:

After a total understanding and more profound examinations of various fields in the dataset. This dataset and investigations of the dataset could be useful to assemble a prescient model which could anticipate the future violations to a palatable level. Over, the entire range of the task that has engaged with different stages like information cleaning, analyzing, and visualizing with probably the best instruments that could deliver good visualizations which could be envisioned legitimately. I have significant information on every one of tools, technologies used to investigate, translate and envision the information.

Through this project, I have figured out how to get a more profound learning of the considerable number of tools utilized alongside the most critical resources that are utilized. It is additionally plainly comprehended about the working of the scene. Python and R that could be extremely helpful in visualizing the information appropriately to get the correct output.

Technical terms

CURATION- This is one of techniques which involves cleaning the data completely in order to remove missing data, null values if present they could be removed by replacing the missing data with a most probable value, or using a mean, median value. On proper data curation, it could retain the quality of data that could be helpful in getting a good outcome.

Predictive model- This is one of kind of model which uses data mining techniques to predict future outcomes with a defined success criterion.

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