**GROUP 6: CRIME RECORD DATABASE**

**1. Show all the case no. and criminal id of crime records.**

**(case\_no,criminal\_id)(crime\_records);**

**SELECT case\_no,criminal\_id**

**FROM crime\_records;**

2. Show all the criminal records.

SELECT \* FROM criminal;

**3. Show all crime records of type theft.**

**(crime\_type=’theft’)(crime\_records);**

**SELECT \* FROM crime\_records**

**WHERE crime\_type=’theft’;**

4. Show all crime records of type railway crime.

SELECT \* FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’railway\_crime’;

5. Show all crime records of type accident.

SELECT \* FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’accident’;

6. Show all crime records of type murder.

SELECT \* FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’murder’;

7. Show all crime records of type lost person.

SELECT \* FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’lost\_person’;

8. Show all crime records of type smuggling.

SELECT \* FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’smuggling’;

9. Show number of crime records of type theft.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’theft’;

10. Show number of crime records of type railway crime.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’railway\_crime’;

11. Show number of crime records of type accident.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’accident’;

12. Show number of crime records of type murder.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’murder’;

13. Show number of crime records of type lost person.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’lost\_person’;

14. Show number of crime records of type smuggling.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM crime\_records

WHERE crime\_type=’smuggling’;

15. Show record of criminals involved in more than one crime(maybe of same or different type).

SELECT \* FROM criminal

WHERE COUNT(criminal\_id)>1;

16. Show number of criminals involved in more than one crime(maybe of same or different type).

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM criminal

WHERE COUNT(criminal\_id)>1;

17. Show record of criminals involved in exactly one crime.

SELECT \* FROM criminal

WHERE COUNT(criminal\_id)=1;

18. Show number of criminals involved in exactly one crime.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM criminal

WHERE COUNT(criminal\_id)=1;

**19. Show record of criminals involved in more than one type of crime.**

**count\_criminal((criminal\_id)(COUNT criminal\_id)(crime\_records))**

**SELECT criminal\_id ,COUNT(criminal id)**

**AS count\_criminal**

**FROM ’crime\_record**

**GROUP BY criminal\_id;**

20. Show number of criminals involved in more than one type of crime.

SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM criminal

WHERE crime\_record.case\_id= criminal.case\_id

HAVING DISTINCT COUNT(crime\_record.case\_type)>1;

21. Show all crime records with more than one criminal.

SELECT \* FROM crime\_record

WHERE COUNT(criminal\_id)>1;

22. Show number of crime records with more than one criminal

SELECT criminal\_id

COUNT(‘criminal id’) AS count

FROM ’crime\_record

GROUP BY criminal\_id;

HAVING count > 1

**23. Show criminal id of criminals who are imprisoned.**

**(criminal\_id)((prison\_status=’imprisoned’)(criminal));**

**SELECT criminal\_id FROM criminals**

**WHERE prison\_status=’imprisoned’;**

24. Show number of criminals who are imprisoned.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM criminals

WHERE prison\_status=’imprisoned’;

**25. Show records of criminal below age 22.**

**(criminal\_age<22)(criminals);**

**SELECT \* FROM criminals**

**WHERE criminal\_age<22;**

26. Show number of criminals below age 22.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM criminals

WHERE criminal\_age<22;

**27. Show criminal records of female criminals.**

**(gender=’female’)(criminals);**

**SELECT \* FROM criminals**

**WHERE gender=’female’;**

28. Show number of female criminals.

SELECT \* FROM criminals

WHERE gender=’female’;

29. Show record of criminal name staring from letter ‘A’.

SELECT \* FROM criminals

WHERE criminal\_name LIKE ‘A%’;

30. Show number of criminal names starting with ‘D’.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM criminals

WHERE criminal\_name LIKE ‘D%’;

**31. Show records of criminals between age 18 to 25(Inclusive).**

**(age>=18 age<=25)(criminals);**

**SELECT \* FROM criminals**

**WHERE age BETWEEN 18 AND 25;**

32. Show number of criminals between age 20 to 27(Inclusive).

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM criminals

WHERE age BETWEEN 20 AND 27;

**33. Show crime records of date “26/11/2007”**

**(Registration\_date=’26/11/2007’)(crime\_records);**

**SELECT \* FROM Crime\_records**

**WHERE Registration\_date= “26/11/2007”;**

34. Show number of crime records of date “10/12/2010”

SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM Crime\_record

WHERE date= “10/12/2010”;

**35. Show crime records of crime happened between 1:00am to 5:00 am**

**(Registraion\_time>=1:00am Registration\_time<=5:00am)(crime\_records);**

**SELECT \* FROM Crime\_records**

**WHERE Registration time>=1:00am and Registration time<=5:00am;**

36. Show number of crimes happened between 10:00am to 11:00 am.

SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM Crime\_records

WHERE Registration time>=1:00 am and Registration time<=5:00 am;

37. Show crime records with no criminals.

SELECT \* FROM Crime\_records

WHERE Criminal\_id=NULL;

38. Show number of crime records with no criminals.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Crime\_records

WHERE Criminal\_id=null;

39. Show crime records of the city ‘Mumbai’

SELECT \* FROM Crime\_records

WHERE City=‘Mumbai’;

**40. Show number of crime records in city “Nagpur”**

**(COUNT case\_id)((city=’Nagpur’)(Crime\_records)**

**SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Crime\_records**

**WHERE City=“Nagpur”;**

41. Show crime records of area with pin code ‘440019’

SELECT \* FROM Crime\_records

WHERE pin code=‘440019’

42. Show number of crime records of area with pin code ‘440101’

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Crime\_records

WHERE pin code=‘440101’;

43. Show crime record with Case no.=’420’

SELECT \* FROM Crime\_records

WHERE case\_no=’420’

**44. Show criminal record with Criminal id is 1760**

**(criminal\_id=1760)(crime\_record)**

**SELECT \* FROM crime\_record**

**WHERE Criminal id=1760;**

**45. Show details of vehicles involved in accident.**

**(Vehivle\_no,Vehicle\_desc)(Accident);**

**SELECT Vehicle no,Vehicle Description FROM Accident;**

46. Show additional details of all murder crimes.

SELECT \* FROM Murder,crime\_record

WHERE crime\_record.case\_type=’murder’;

47. Show additional details of all theft crimes.

SELECT \* FROM Theft,crime\_record

WHERE crime\_record.case\_type=’Theft’

48. Show additional details of all smuggling crimes.

SELECT \* FROM Smuggling,crime\_record

WHERE crime\_record.case\_type=’Smuggling’;

49. Show additional details of all lost person record.

SELECT \* FROM lost person,crime\_record

WHERE crime\_record.case\_type=’lost person’

50. Show additional details of all railway crime records.

SELECT \* FROM railway crime,crime\_record

WHERE crime\_record.case\_type=’railway crime’

51. Show additional details of all accident.

SELECT \* FROM crime\_record,accident

WHERE crime\_record.case\_type=’accident’

**52. Show all distinct murder weapons used.**

**(murder\_weapon)(murder);**

**SELECT DISTINCT(murder\_weapon)**

**FROM murder;**

**53. Show records of lost person between age 10 to 18 years.**

**(crime\_record.crime\_type=’lost person’ (lost\_person.age>=10 lost\_person.age<=18))**

**(crime\_recordslost\_person);**

**SELECT \* FROM crime\_record,lost\_person**

**WHERE (crime\_record.crime\_type=’lost\_person’)**

**AND lost\_person.age BETWEEN 10 AND 18;**

54. Show records of smuggling of ‘Gold’

SELECT \* FROM crime\_record,smuggling

WHERE (crime\_record.crime\_type=’smuggling’)

AND smuggling.item=’Gold’;

**55. Show sum of cash stolen till date.**

**(stolen\_cash)((SUM cash)(theft));**

**SELECT SUM(cash)**

**AS stolen\_cash FROM theft;**

**56. Show sum of cash stolen on date ‘08/11/2012’.**

**(stolen\_cash)((SUM cash)((date=’08/11/2012’)(theft)));**

**SELECT SUM(cash) FROM theft**

**WHERE date=’08/11/2012’;**

57. Show crime records of murder where weapon used was ‘Gun’.

SELECT \* FROM crime\_record,murder

WHERE crime\_record.crime\_type=’murder’

AND murder.weapon=’Gun’;

58. Show crime records of murder were murdered person was below 18 years.

SELECT \* FROM crime\_record,murder

WHERE crime\_record.crime\_type=’murder’

AND murder.age<18;

59. Show railway crimes in Train No.=’12289’

SELECT \* FROM crime\_record,railway\_crime

WHERE crime\_record.crime\_type=’railway\_crime’

AND train\_no=12289;

60. Show all case\_id of accident of vehicle no =’MH 01 A 1219’

SELECT case\_id FROM crime\_record

INNER JOIN accident ON crime\_record.case\_id=accident.case\_id

WHERE accident.vehicle\_no=’MH 01 A 1219’

**61. Show case\_no and criminal ids of accidents where more than two vehicles were involved.**

**(case\_no,criminal\_id)((accidents.case\_no=crime\_record.case\_no)**

**((accidents.no\_of\_vehicles>1)(accidents crime\_record)));**

**SELECT criminal\_id,case\_no**

**FROM accidents,crime\_record**

**WHERE accidents.case\_no=crime\_record.case\_no**

**AND accidents.no\_of\_vehicles > 1;**

62. Show all records of lost person with probable reason ‘Kidnaping’

SELECT \* FROM crime\_record

FULL JOIN lost\_person ON crime\_record.case\_id=lost\_person.case\_id

WHERE lost\_person.probable\_reason=’Kidnaping’

63. Show all records of lost person with name starting with ‘K’

SELECT \* FROM crime\_record

FULL JOIN lost\_person ON crime\_record.case\_id=lost\_person.case\_id

WHERE lost\_person.name LIKE ‘K%’;

**64. Show all records of lost person with a ‘mole on face’.**

**(accidents.case\_id=crime\_record.case\_id)((lost\_person.body\_mark=’mole on face’)**

**(lost\_person crime\_record));**

**SELECT \* FROM crime\_record**

**FULL JOIN lost\_person ON crime\_record.case\_id=lost\_person.case\_id**

**WHERE lost\_person.body\_mark=’mole on face’;**

65. Show type of crime having maximum number of cases.

SELECT crime\_type FROM crime\_record

HAVING MAX(COUNT(case\_type));

66. Show type of crime with minimum number of cases.

SELECT crime\_type FROM crime\_record

HAVING MIN(COUNT(case\_type));

**67. Show all case-no,criminal id of murder cases involving murder weapon knife.**

**(case\_id,criminal\_id)((murder.weapon=’knife’)**

**(crime\_record(crime\_record.case\_id=murder.case\_id) murder));**

**SELECT case\_id,criminal\_id FROM crime\_record**

**FULL JOIN murder ON crime\_record.case\_id=murder.case\_id**

**WHERE murder.weapon=’knife’;**

68. Show criminal\_id’s under case\_id 420.

SELECT criminal.criminal\_id FROM criminal

INNER JOIN crime\_record ON crime\_record.criminal\_id=criminal.criminal\_id

WHERE case\_id=420;

69. Show the records of lost persons in area =’xyz’

SELECT \* FROM crime\_record

FULL JOIN lost\_person ON crime\_record.case\_id=lost\_person.case\_id

WHERE crime\_record.area=’xyz’;

70. Show all the murders from date1 to date2

` SELECT \* FROM murders

WHERE date BETWEEN date1 AND date2;

71. Show all the thefts from date1 to date2

SELECT \* FROM theft

WHERE date BETWEEN date1 AND date2;

72. Show all the railway crimes from date1 to date2

SELECT \* FROM railway\_crimes

WHERE date BETWEEN date1 AND date2;

73. Show records of lost persons from date1 to date2

SELECT \* FROM lost\_person

WHERE date BETWEEN date1 AND date2;

74. Show all the smugglings from date1 to date2

SELECT \* FROM smuggling

WHERE date BETWEEN date1 AND date2;

**75. Show prison status of criminal\_id=420**

**(prison\_status)((criminal\_id=420)(criminal);**

**SELECT prison status FROM criminal**

**WHERE criminal\_id=420;**

76. Insert criminal records of type theft.

INSERT INTO criminal\_record

(case\_no, criminal\_id,...) VALUES (‘1’,’2’,...);

77. Insert criminal records of type Murder.

INSERT INTO murder

(case\_no, criminal\_id,...) VALUES (‘1’,’2’,...);

78. Insert criminal records of type Railway crimes.

INSERT INTO criminal\_railway\_crimes

(case\_no, criminal\_id,...) VALUES (‘1’,’2’,...);

79. Insert criminal records of type smuggling.

INSERT INTO smuggling

(case\_no, criminal\_id,...) VALUES (‘1’,’2’,...);

80. Insert criminal records of type accident.

INSERT INTO accident

(case\_no, criminal\_id,...) VALUES (‘1’,’2’,...);

81. Insert criminal records of type lost person.

INSERT INTO lost\_person

(case\_no, criminal\_id,...) VALUES (‘1’,’2’,...);

82. Update the prison status of criminal\_id=’xyz’.

UPDATE criminal SET

prison\_status=”Still in jail”

WHERE criminal\_id=”xyz”;

83. Insert victims details in the crime of type murder.

INSERT INTO theft (victims\_details)

VALUES (“Details about murder”);

84. Delete all records from the database.

DELETE FROM Crime\_records;

85. Delete records of particular case no.

DELETE FROM Crime\_records

WHERE case\_no=xyz;

86. Delete suspect from suspect list in murder.

DELETE FROM murder

WHERE suspect=’suspect name’;

87. Delete records of female criminals.

DELETE FROM criminal

WHERE gender=’female’;

88. Delete crime record of criminal\_id=’xyz’.

DELETE FROM Crime\_records

WHERE Criminal\_id=xyz;

89. Delete crime records in particular area.

DELETE FROM Crime\_records

WHERE City=’xyz’;

90. Delete crime records in particular date.

DELETE FROM Crime\_records

WHERE date=date1;

91. Insert photos of accident.

INSERT INTO accident (photo)

VALUES (/full\_path/image.png);

92. Update crime records with criminal\_id=’xyz’.

UPDATE crime\_record

SET latitude=”34.3434”

WHERE criminal\_id=”xyz”;

93. Update the records of the lost persons.

UPDATE lost person

SET lost probable reason=’xyz’,name=’abd’,age=16,Body Mark=’pqr’;

WHERE case\_no=xyz;

94. Update the reason of lost person.

UPDATE lost person

SET probable reason=’xyz’;

WHERE case\_no=xyz;

95. Update Hotspots in Smuggling.

UPDATE Smuggling

SET hotspot=’xyz’

WHERE hotspot=’pqr’;

96. Insert victims details in the crime of type murder.

INSERT INTO murder(victim details)

VALUES (‘xyz’);

97. Insert the scene photo of the murder crime.

INSERT INTO murder (photo)

VALUES (/full\_path/image.png);

98. Insert victims details in the crime of type accident.

INSERT INTO accident(victim details)

VALUES (‘xyz’);

99. Show criminal\_id with max no crime records.

SELECT criminal\_id

COUNT(‘criminal id’) AS count

FROM ’crime\_record

GROUP BY criminal\_id

ORDER BY count DESC;

100.insert photo of lost person of case id =’xyz’.

INSERT INTO lost\_person (photo)

VALUES (\full\_path\image.png);

**//ADVANCED SQL QUERIES**

101.Create a TRIGGER to print the record before performing any operation on the record.

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER print\_record

BEFORE DELETE OR UPDATE ON crime\_records

FOR EACH ROW

WHEN (NEW.case\_iD=OLD.case\_id)

BEGIN:

dbms\_output.put\_line()

END/

102.Create an ASSERTION to check the constraint that the registration date is not before the crime date.

CREATE ASSERTION valid

CHECK

(NOT EXISTS(SELECT \* FROM crime\_records

WHERE registration\_date<crime\_date;))

103.Create a PROCEDURE to show all records of murder with the given murder weapon.

CREATE PROCEDURE murderweapon @murder\_weapon varchar(20)

AS

SELECT \* FROM crime\_records,murder

WHERE crime\_records.case\_id=murder.case\_id

AND murder\_weapon=@murder\_weapon

GO;

EXEC murderweapon murder\_weapon=’knife’;

104. Create a VIEW crime records grouped by city.

CREATE VIEW [group by city] AS

SELECT city,COUNT(case\_id)

FROM crime\_records

GROUP BY city;