

task5

April 30, 2024

1 Import the required Libraries

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

2 Load the Dataset

```
[3]: # Use raw string literal or double backslashes for file path
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\aaakas\OneDrive\Desktop\Rprog\RTA Dataset.csv")

# Check the first few rows of the DataFrame
print(df.head())
```

	Time	Day_of_week	Age_band_of_driver	Sex_of_driver	Educational_level \
0	17:02:00	Monday	18-30	Male	Above high school
1	17:02:00	Monday	31-50	Male	Junior high school
2	17:02:00	Monday	18-30	Male	Junior high school
3	1:06:00	Sunday	18-30	Male	Junior high school
4	1:06:00	Sunday	18-30	Male	Junior high school

	Vehicle_driver_relation	Driving_experience	Type_of_vehicle \
0	Employee	1-2yr	Automobile
1	Employee	Above 10yr	Public (> 45 seats)
2	Employee	1-2yr	Lorry (41?100Q)
3	Employee	5-10yr	Public (> 45 seats)
4	Employee	2-5yr	NaN

	Owner_of_vehicle	Service_year_of_vehicle	... Vehicle_movement \
0	Owner	Above 10yr	... Going straight
1	Owner	5-10yrs	... Going straight
2	Owner	NaN	... Going straight
3	Governmental	NaN	... Going straight
4	Owner	5-10yrs	... Going straight

	Casualty_class	Sex_of_casualty	Age_band_of_casualty	Casualty_severity \
--	----------------	-----------------	----------------------	---------------------

0	na	na	na	na
1	na	na	na	na
2	Driver or rider	Male	31-50	3
3	Pedestrian	Female	18-30	3
4	na	na	na	na

	Work_of_casualty	Fitness_of_casualty	Pedestrian_movement \
0	NaN	NaN	Not a Pedestrian
1	NaN	NaN	Not a Pedestrian
2	Driver	NaN	Not a Pedestrian
3	Driver	Normal	Not a Pedestrian
4	NaN	NaN	Not a Pedestrian

	Cause_of_accident	Accident_severity
0	Moving Backward	Slight Injury
1	Overtaking	Slight Injury
2	Changing lane to the left	Serious Injury
3	Changing lane to the right	Slight Injury
4	Overtaking	Slight Injury

[5 rows x 32 columns]

3 Data Pre-processing

```
[4]: df.describe()
```

	Number_of_vehicles_involved	Number_of_casualties
count	12316.000000	12316.000000
mean	2.040679	1.548149
std	0.688790	1.007179
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	2.000000	1.000000
50%	2.000000	1.000000
75%	2.000000	2.000000
max	7.000000	8.000000

```
[5]: df.shape
```

```
[5]: (12316, 32)
```

```
[6]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 12316 entries, 0 to 12315
Data columns (total 32 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Time                                12316 non-null  object
```

```

1  Day_of_week          12316 non-null object
2  Age_band_of_driver   12316 non-null object
3  Sex_of_driver        12316 non-null object
4  Educational_level     11575 non-null object
5  Vehicle_driver_relation 11737 non-null object
6  Driving_experience    11487 non-null object
7  Type_of_vehicle      11366 non-null object
8  Owner_of_vehicle     11834 non-null object
9  Service_year_of_vehicle 8388 non-null object
10 Defect_of_vehicle     7889 non-null object
11 Area_accident_occured 12077 non-null object
12 Lanes_or_Medians     11931 non-null object
13 Road_allignment      12174 non-null object
14 Types_of_Junction    11429 non-null object
15 Road_surface_type     12144 non-null object
16 Road_surface_conditions 12316 non-null object
17 Light_conditions     12316 non-null object
18 Weather_conditions   12316 non-null object
19 Type_of_collision     12161 non-null object
20 Number_of_vehicles_involved 12316 non-null int64
21 Number_of_casualties  12316 non-null int64
22 Vehicle_movement     12008 non-null object
23 Casualty_class        12316 non-null object
24 Sex_of_casualty       12316 non-null object
25 Age_band_of_casualty  12316 non-null object
26 Casualty_severity     12316 non-null object
27 Work_of_casualty      9118 non-null object
28 Fitness_of_casualty   9681 non-null object
29 Pedestrian_movement   12316 non-null object
30 Cause_of_accident     12316 non-null object
31 Accident_severity     12316 non-null object
dtypes: int64(2), object(30)
memory usage: 3.0+ MB

```

```
[7]: #finding duplicate values
df.duplicated().sum()
```

[7]: 0

4 Handling the missing values

```
[8]: #checking missing values
df.isna().sum()
```

```
[8]: Time          0
     Day_of_week   0
     Age_band_of_driver 0
```

```

Sex_of_driver          0
Educational_level      741
Vehicle_driver_relation 579
Driving_experience      829
Type_of_vehicle        950
Owner_of_vehicle        482
Service_year_of_vehicle 3928
Defect_of_vehicle      4427
Area_accident_occured   239
Lanes_or_Medians       385
Road_allignment        142
Types_of_Junction      887
Road_surface_type      172
Road_surface_conditions 0
Light_conditions        0
Weather_conditions      0
Type_of_collision      155
Number_of_vehicles_involved 0
Number_of_casualties    0
Vehicle_movement       308
Casualty_class          0
Sex_of_casualty         0
Age_band_of_casualty    0
Casualty_severity       0
Work_of_casualty        3198
Fitness_of_casualty     2635
Pedestrian_movement     0
Cause_of_accident       0
Accident_severity       0
dtype: int64

```

```

[9]: #dropping columns which has more than 2500 missing values and Time column
df.drop(['Service_year_of_vehicle', 'Defect_of_vehicle', 'Work_of_casualty',
        ↪ 'Fitness_of_casualty', 'Time'],
        axis = 1, inplace = True)
df.head()

```

```

[9]:   Day_of_week Age_band_of_driver Sex_of_driver Educational_level \
0      Monday      18-30      Male  Above high school
1      Monday      31-50      Male  Junior high school
2      Monday      18-30      Male  Junior high school
3      Sunday      18-30      Male  Junior high school
4      Sunday      18-30      Male  Junior high school

   Vehicle_driver_relation Driving_experience  Type_of_vehicle \
0      Employee      1-2yr      Automobile
1      Employee  Above 10yr  Public (> 45 seats)

```

2	Employee	1-2yr	Lorry (41?100Q)
3	Employee	5-10yr	Public (> 45 seats)
4	Employee	2-5yr	NaN

	Owner_of_vehicle	Area_accident_occured	Lanes_or_Medians	...	\
0	Owner	Residential areas		NaN	...
1	Owner	Office areas	Undivided	Two way	...
2	Owner	Recreational areas		other	...
3	Governmental	Office areas		other	...
4	Owner	Industrial areas		other	...

	Number_of_vehicles_involved	Number_of_casualties	Vehicle_movement	\
0		2	2	Going straight
1		2	2	Going straight
2		2	2	Going straight
3		2	2	Going straight
4		2	2	Going straight

	Casualty_class	Sex_of_casualty	Age_band_of_casualty	Casualty_severity	\
0	na	na	na	na	na
1	na	na	na	na	na
2	Driver or rider	Male	31-50	3	
3	Pedestrian	Female	18-30	3	
4	na	na	na	na	na

	Pedestrian_movement	Cause_of_accident	Accident_severity
0	Not a Pedestrian	Moving Backward	Slight Injury
1	Not a Pedestrian	Overtaking	Slight Injury
2	Not a Pedestrian	Changing lane to the left	Serious Injury
3	Not a Pedestrian	Changing lane to the right	Slight Injury
4	Not a Pedestrian	Overtaking	Slight Injury

[5 rows x 27 columns]

```
[10]: #storing categorical column names to a new variable
categorical=[i for i in df.columns if df[i].dtype=='O']
print('Categorical variables:',categorical)
```

```
Categorical variables: ['Day_of_week', 'Age_band_of_driver', 'Sex_of_driver',
'Educational_level', 'Vehicle_driver_relation', 'Driving_experience',
'Type_of_vehicle', 'Owner_of_vehicle', 'Area_accident_occured',
'Lanes_or_Medians', 'Road_alignment', 'Types_of_Junction', 'Road_surface_type',
'Road_surface_conditions', 'Light_conditions', 'Weather_conditions',
'Type_of_collision', 'Vehicle_movement', 'Casualty_class', 'Sex_of_casualty',
'Age_band_of_casualty', 'Casualty_severity', 'Pedestrian_movement',
'Cause_of_accident', 'Accident_severity']
```

```
[11]: #for categorical values we can replace the null values with the Mode of it
      for i in categorical:
          df[i].fillna(df[i].mode()[0],inplace=True)
```

```
[12]: #checking the current null values
      df.isna().sum()
```

```
[12]: Day_of_week          0
      Age_band_of_driver   0
      Sex_of_driver        0
      Educational_level     0
      Vehicle_driver_relation 0
      Driving_experience    0
      Type_of_vehicle      0
      Owner_of_vehicle     0
      Area_accident_occured 0
      Lanes_or_Medians     0
      Road_allignment      0
      Types_of_Junction    0
      Road_surface_type    0
      Road_surface_conditions 0
      Light_conditions     0
      Weather_conditions   0
      Type_of_collision    0
      Number_of_vehicles_involved 0
      Number_of_casualties 0
      Vehicle_movement     0
      Casualty_class       0
      Sex_of_casualty      0
      Age_band_of_casualty 0
      Casualty_severity    0
      Pedestrian_movement  0
      Cause_of_accident    0
      Accident_severity    0
      dtype: int64
```

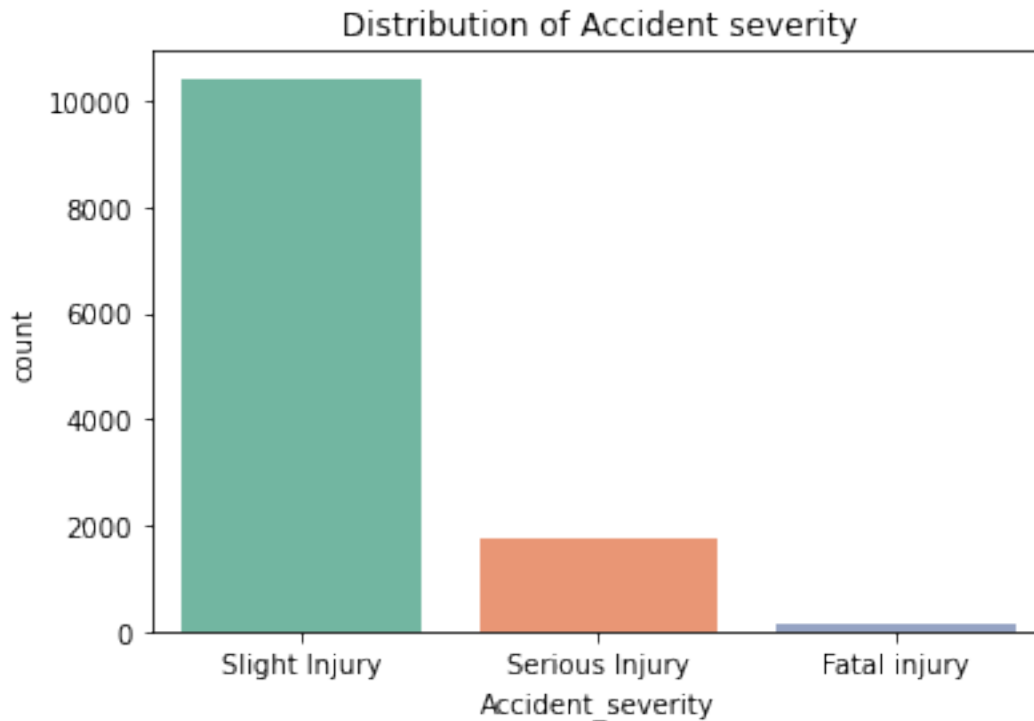
5 Exploratory Data Analysis

```
[13]: #Distribution of Accident severity
      df['Accident_severity'].value_counts()
```

```
[13]: Slight Injury      10415
      Serious Injury    1743
      Fatal injury      158
      Name: Accident_severity, dtype: int64
```

6 Bar Plot for the Distribution of Accident Severity

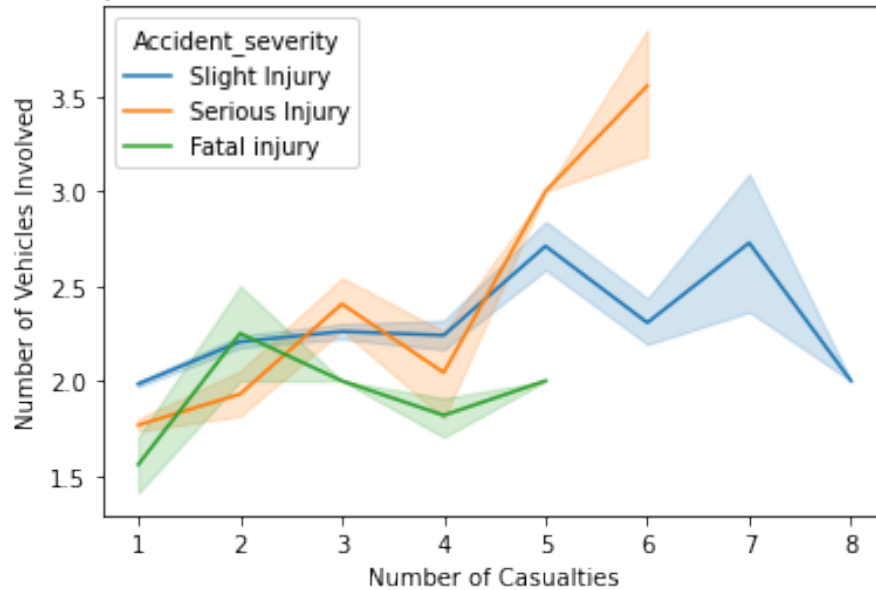
```
[14]: sns.countplot(x=df['Accident_severity'], palette='Set2')
plt.title('Distribution of Accident severity')
plt.show()
```



7 Line Chart for Different Casualties VS No.of Vehicles

```
[15]: sns.lineplot(x=df['Number_of_casualties'], y=df['Number_of_vehicles_involved'],
    ↪hue=df['Accident_severity'])
plt.title('Relationship between Number of Casualties and Number of Vehicles_
    ↪Involved')
plt.xlabel('Number of Casualties')
plt.ylabel('Number of Vehicles Involved')
plt.show()
```

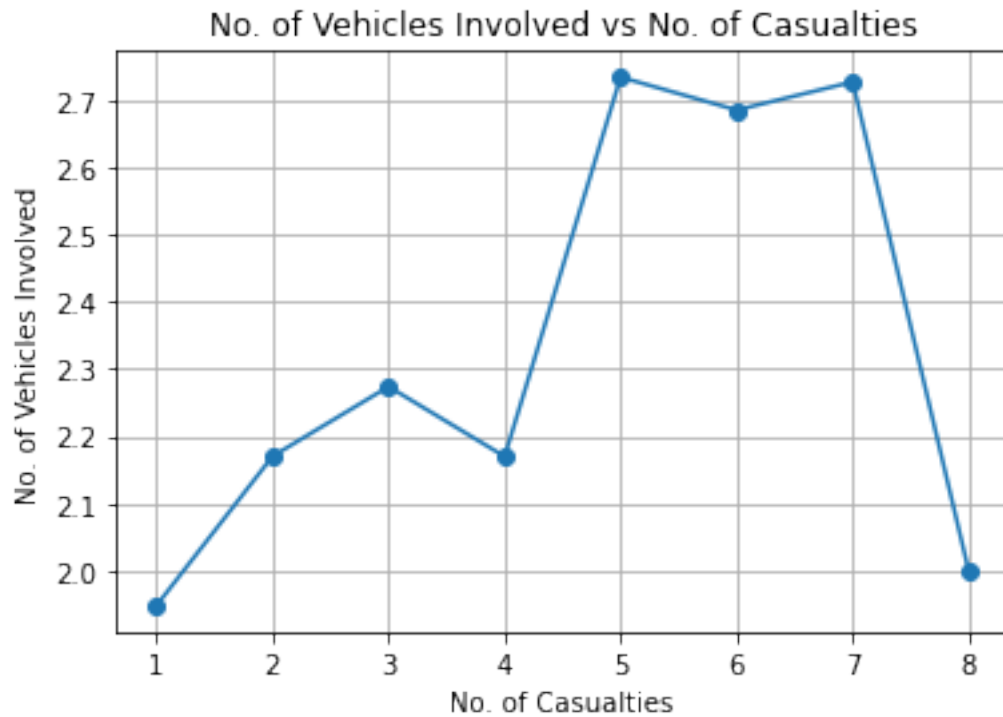
Relationship between Number of Casualties and Number of Vehicles Involved



8 Line Chart for No.of Casualties VS No.of Vehicles

```
[16]: # Calculate mean values
mean_values = df.groupby('Number_of_casualties')['Number_of_vehicles_involved'].
    .mean().reset_index()

# Plotting line chart
plt.plot(mean_values['Number_of_casualties'],
    mean_values['Number_of_vehicles_involved'], marker='o', linestyle='-')
plt.title('No. of Vehicles Involved vs No. of Casualties')
plt.xlabel('No. of Casualties')
plt.ylabel('No. of Vehicles Involved')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

9 Correlation between numerical columns

```
[17]: # Drop non-numeric columns
numeric_df = df.select_dtypes(include=['number'])

# Calculate correlation
correlation_matrix = numeric_df.corr()

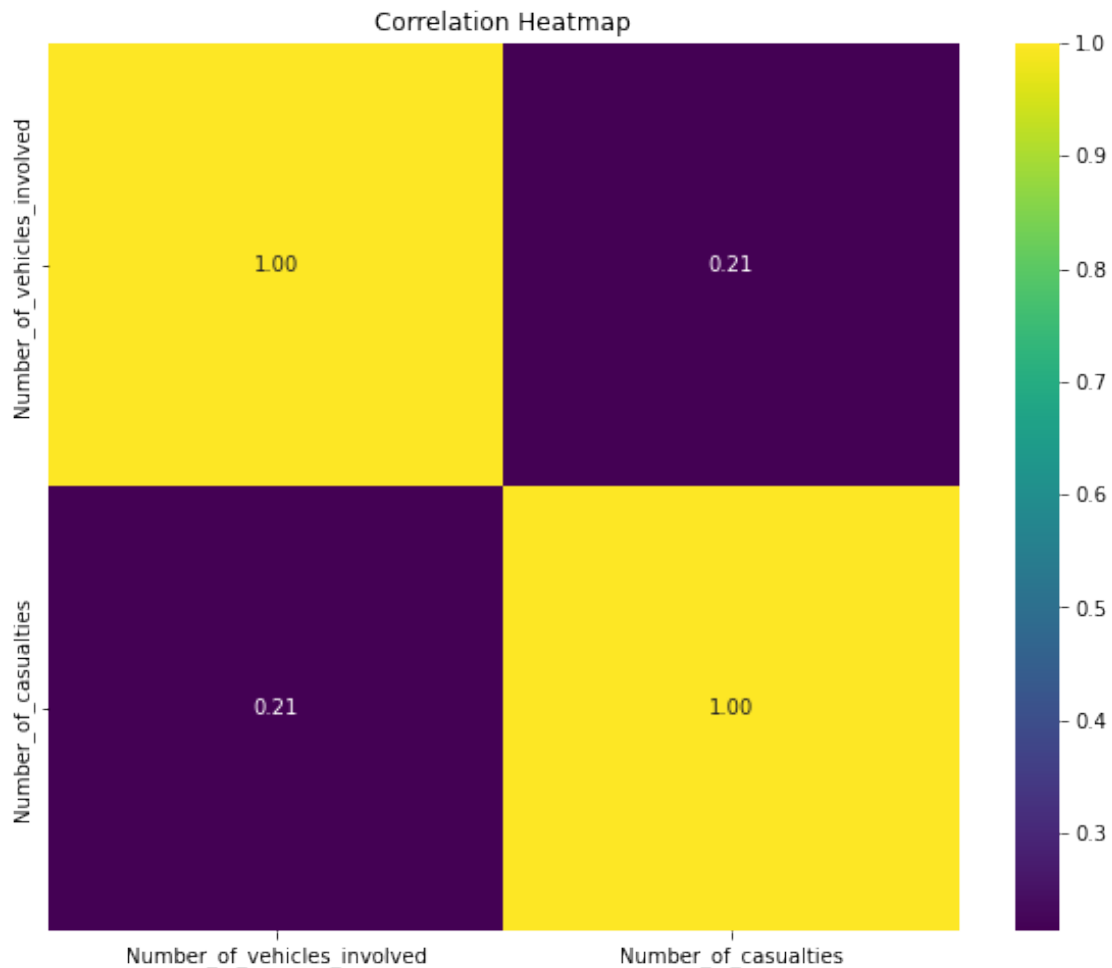
# Display correlation matrix
print(correlation_matrix)
```

	Number_of_vehicles_involved	Number_of_casualties
Number_of_vehicles_involved	1.000000	0.213427
Number_of_casualties	0.213427	1.000000

```
[18]: #plotting the correlation using heatmap
# Select only numeric columns
numeric_df = df.select_dtypes(include=['number'])

# Calculate correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = numeric_df.corr()
```

```
# Create heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='viridis', fmt=".2f")
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```

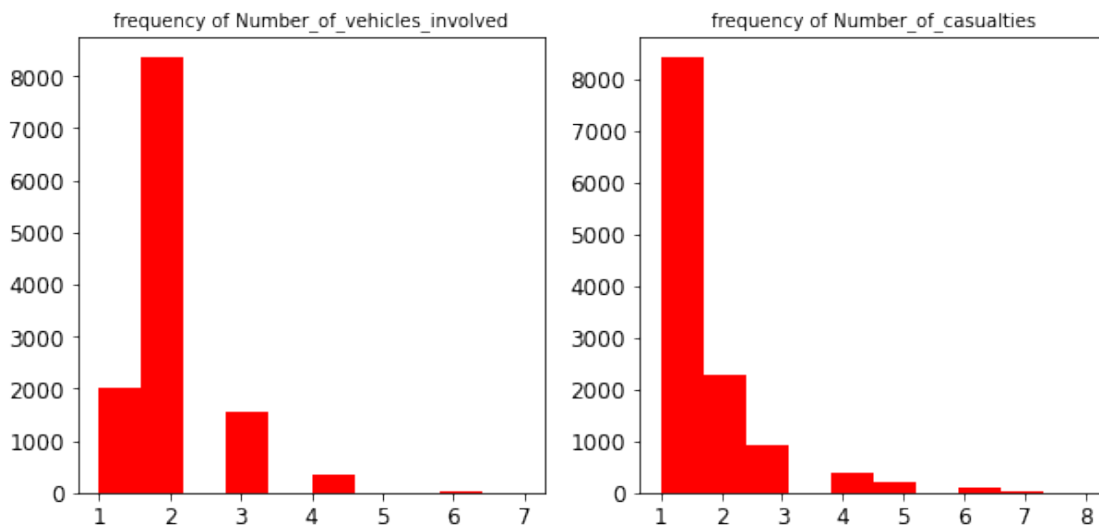


10 Visualisation of Frequencies of Numerical Columns

```
[19]: #storing numerical column names to a variable
numerical=[i for i in df.columns if df[i].dtype!='O']
print('The numerica variables are',numerical)
```

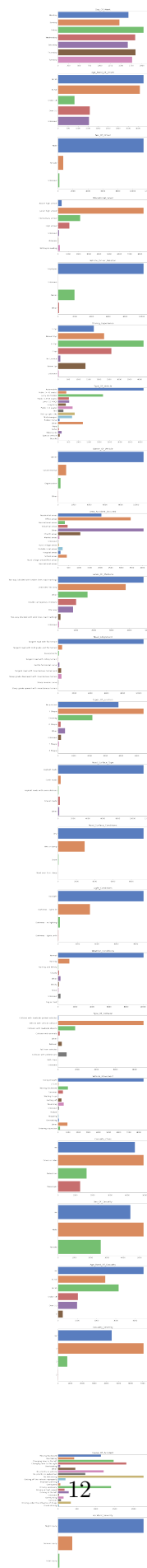
The numerica variables are ['Number_of_vehicles_involved',
'Number_of_casualties']

```
[21]: #distribution for numerical columns
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
plotnumber = 1
for i in numerical:
    if plotnumber <= df.shape[1]:
        ax1 = plt.subplot(2,2,plotnumber)
        plt.hist(df[i],color='red')
        plt.xticks(fontsize=12)
        plt.yticks(fontsize=12)
        plt.title('frequency of '+i, fontsize=10)
        plotnumber +=1
```



```
[22]: #count plot for categorical values
plt.figure(figsize=(10,200))
plotnumber = 1

for col in categorical:
    if plotnumber <= df.shape[1] and col!='Pedestrian_movement':
        ax1 = plt.subplot(28,1,plotnumber)
        sns.countplot(data=df, y=col, palette='muted')
        plt.xticks(fontsize=12)
        plt.yticks(fontsize=12)
        plt.title(col.title(), fontsize=14)
        plt.xlabel('')
        plt.ylabel('')
        plotnumber +=1
```



[25]: # THANK YOU

[]:

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[]: