Data Collection and Understanding

The data being used for this ML based prediction problem is the Seattle Accident Dataset, which is available in a .csv format. There are 194673 accident/collision instances have 38 features/columns each, containing recordings of possible factors such as road condition, if the vehicle was speeding, weather, location, junction type etc. One of the columns contains the severity class of the accident – '1' signifying property damage while '2' signifies human injury. This column would serve as the labels in the machine learning binary (class '1' or '2') classification problem.

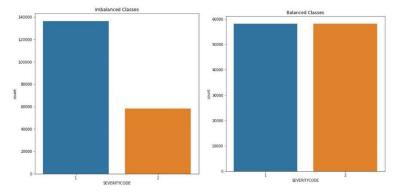
The different columns for each collision instance

Data Preprocessing – Cleaning and Preparation

Not all of the features mentioned above are useful in the classification problem. The data available in each of the column may also not be present in desired numerical format which can be fed in as input in any classification algorithm. Hence, there is a need for preprocessing of data and feature selection based.

1. Balancing the Imbalanced Dataset

As the two target classes in the dataset are imbalanced



Dataset before and after down-sampling

2. Data Cleaning

It can be observed that the data has a lot of text and categorical data. These are not suitable to be fed as inputs to any ML classification algorithm.



- i) There are also a lot of 'NaN' values under most columns. Replacing them with suitable values.
- ii) The categorical values are label encoded.
- iii) Picking the relevant columns for the classification problem as many of the columns may not be very useful.

3. Final Preprocessed Data

	ROADCOND	LIGHTCOND	WEATHER	SPEEDING	LOCATION	JUNCTIONTYPE	ADDRTYPE	VEHCOUNT	PERSONCOUNT	INATTENTIONIND
86800	0	5	1	0	18973	1	0	2	2	0
81357	8	5	4	0	8413	1	0	2	4	0
33868	0	5	1	0	16517	4	0	2	2	0
92209	0	5	1	0	19617	4	0	2	2	0
48038	0	2	1	0	9472	1	0	3	5	0
***	1976	(622)	557	257	300	200	3773	30.25	. 33	200
9603	0	5	-1	0	10145	4	0	5	7	0
73706	0	5	1	0	11700	2	0	1	3	0
38284	8	2	10	0	19760	1	0	2	2	0
07442	0	5	1	0	9249	3	0	2	3	0
73575	8	2	6	0	7890	1	0	1	2	0

The data is now cleaned and all the values are numerical and hence suitable to be fed as input to ML algorithms.

4. Train-test split of data

Splitting the data into train and test data. 33% of the data is taken to be test data while 66% is used for training the algorithm.

```
Shape of X_train : (77971, 10)
Shape of X_test : (38405, 10)
Shape of y_train : (77971,)
Shape of y test : (38405,)
```