Ahmedabad
University

CSE523 - Machine Learning

Project 11: Identify abnormal driving behavior using spatio-temporal analysis

Weekly Report

Group: Titans

Team Members

Enrollment Number	Name
AU2140043	Bhavya Khakhar
AU2140154	Harsh Loriya
AU2140170	Krishna Patel
AU2140187	Priyam Shah

Understanding Ant Colony and Random Forest algo:

Random forests and ant colonies are two amazing instances of complex systems that can be found in nature and technology, respectively. There are fascinating similarities between the two, despite the fact that they might not seem linked at first.

Let's look at ant colonies first. Ant colonies are extremely well-organized communities made up of thousands to millions of individual ants cooperating for the collective survival and prosperity of the colony. Whether it's gathering food, tending to the young, protecting the colony, or constructing and maintaining the nest, every ant has a distinct job to perform. Ant colonies are remarkably efficient and coordinated in their goal-achieving, even in the absence of a central authority.

Pheromone usage is one of the main strategies that allow ants to cooperate successfully. Ants utilize chemical signals to mark paths to food sources, coordinate activities, and reach group decisions. They send and receive these signals from one another. Antsdecentralizedlocate the shortest way to food or modify the division of labor according to the demands of the colony, among other difficult challenges, by using this decentralized communication system to adapt to changes in their environment.

Let's now turn our attention to random woodlands. A random forest is an ensemble learning technique in machine learning that is made up of several decision trees. Individual predictions are made by each decision tree in the forest after it has been trained using a random subset of the training set. The predictions made by each individual tree are then combined to produce the random forest's ultimate prediction, which is frequently decided by a vote process.

Random forests function on the same decentralization and cooperation principles as ant colonies. Based on a subset of the data, each decision tree in the random forest behaves independently and formulates its own predictions. But the random forest outperforms any single tree in terms of accuracy and robustness since it combines the predictions of several trees.

Furthermore, random forests are resilient and adaptive, much like ant colonies. They can deal with missing or noisy data, and they can adjust to changes in the input space without requiring the model to be completely retrained. Because of their adaptability, random forests are useful for many different kinds of tasks, such as feature selection, regression, and classification in a variety of industries, including banking, healthcare, and ecology.