CS590 Big Data and Cloud Computing

Data Analysis
Chicago Transportation Condition Awareness

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Overview of project

- The project problem description
- Applications
- Motivation of project problem
- The goal and objectives

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Approach & Implementation

- Challenges
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- General methods and technologies
- Approaches

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Interpretation & Result

- Interpretation of results
- Results
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Summary & Conclusion

- A summary of project
- A description of limitations of current work
- A description of possible future work directions

Overview of project

Tools and dataset we used for the project.

Chicago car crash data

Public open dataset, big data

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	RD_NO	CRASH_DA	CRASH_DA	POSTED_S	TRAFFIC_C	DEVICE_C(	WEATHER_	WEATHER_	LIGHTING_	FIRST_CRA	TRAFFICW	LANE_CNT	ALIGNMEN	ROADWAY	ROAD_DEF	REPORT_T
2	JC334993		########	45	NO CONTF	NO CONTF	CLEAR	2	DARKNESS	REAR END	DIVIDED - W/MEDIAN		STRAIGHT	DRY	NO DEFECTS	
3	JC370822		########	30	NO CONTF	NO CONTF	CLEAR	2	DAYLIGHT	TURNING	DIVIDED - W/MEDIAN		STRAIGHT	DRY	NO DEFECTS	
4	JC387098		########	25	NO CONTF	NO CONTF	CLEAR	2	DAYLIGHT	PARKED M	ONE-WAY		STRAIGHT	DRY	NO DEFECTS	
5	JC395195		########	30	NO CONTF	NO CONTF	CLEAR	2	DAYLIGHT	PARKED M	NOT DIVIDED		STRAIGHT	DRY	NO DEFECTS	
6	JC396604		########	30	NO CONTF	NO CONTF	CLEAR	2	DAYLIGHT	PARKED M	PARKING LOT		STRAIGHT	DRY	NO DEFECTS	
7	JC411237		########	30	STOP SIGN	FUNCTION	CLEAR	2	DAYLIGHT	REAR END	NOT DIVIDED		STRAIGHT	DRY	UNKNOWN	
8	JC413474		########	30	TRAFFIC SI	FUNCTION	CLEAR	2	DAYLIGHT	REAR END	DIVIDED - W/MEDIAN		STRAIGHT	DRY	NO DEFEC	ON SCENE
9	JC414382		########	30	NO CONTF	NO CONTF	CLEAR	2	DARKNESS	FIXED OBJ	NOT DIVIDED		CURVE, LE	DRY	NO DEFEC	ON SCENE
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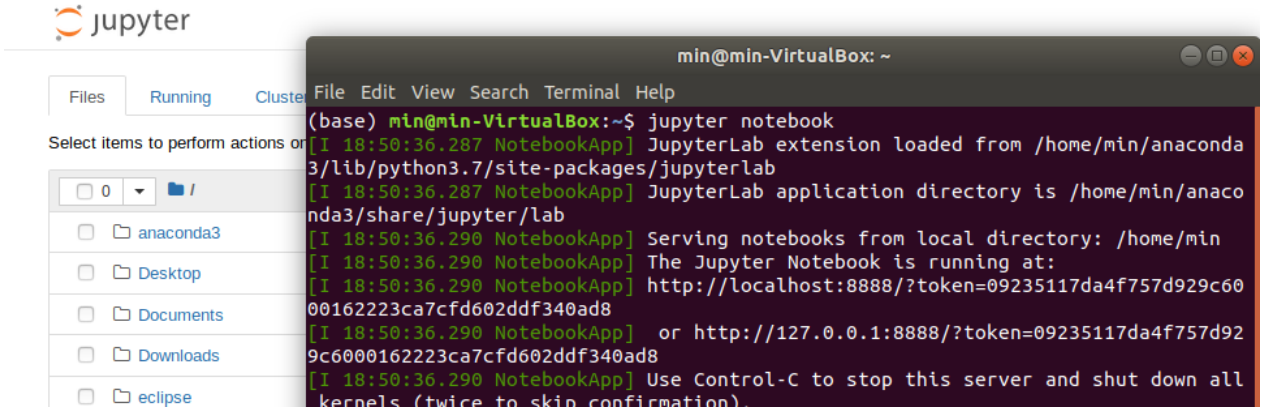
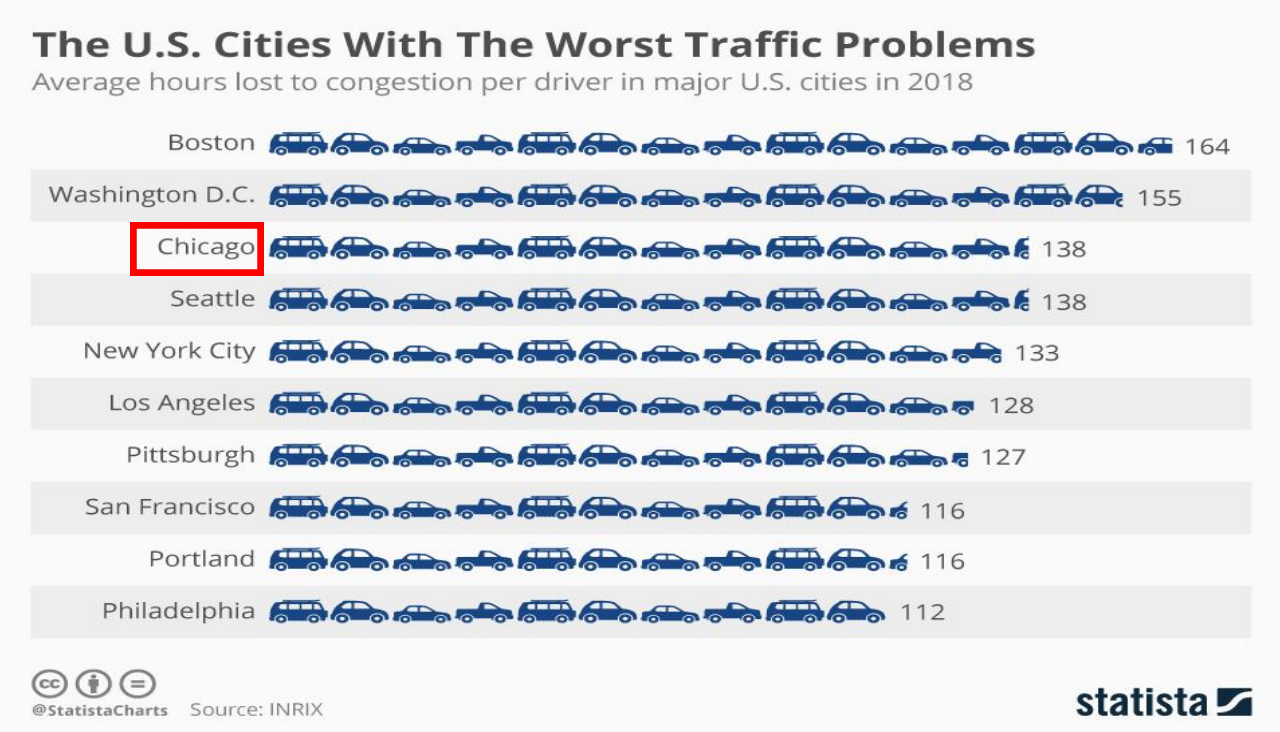
Tools to use

Jupyter notebook – python && Pyspark



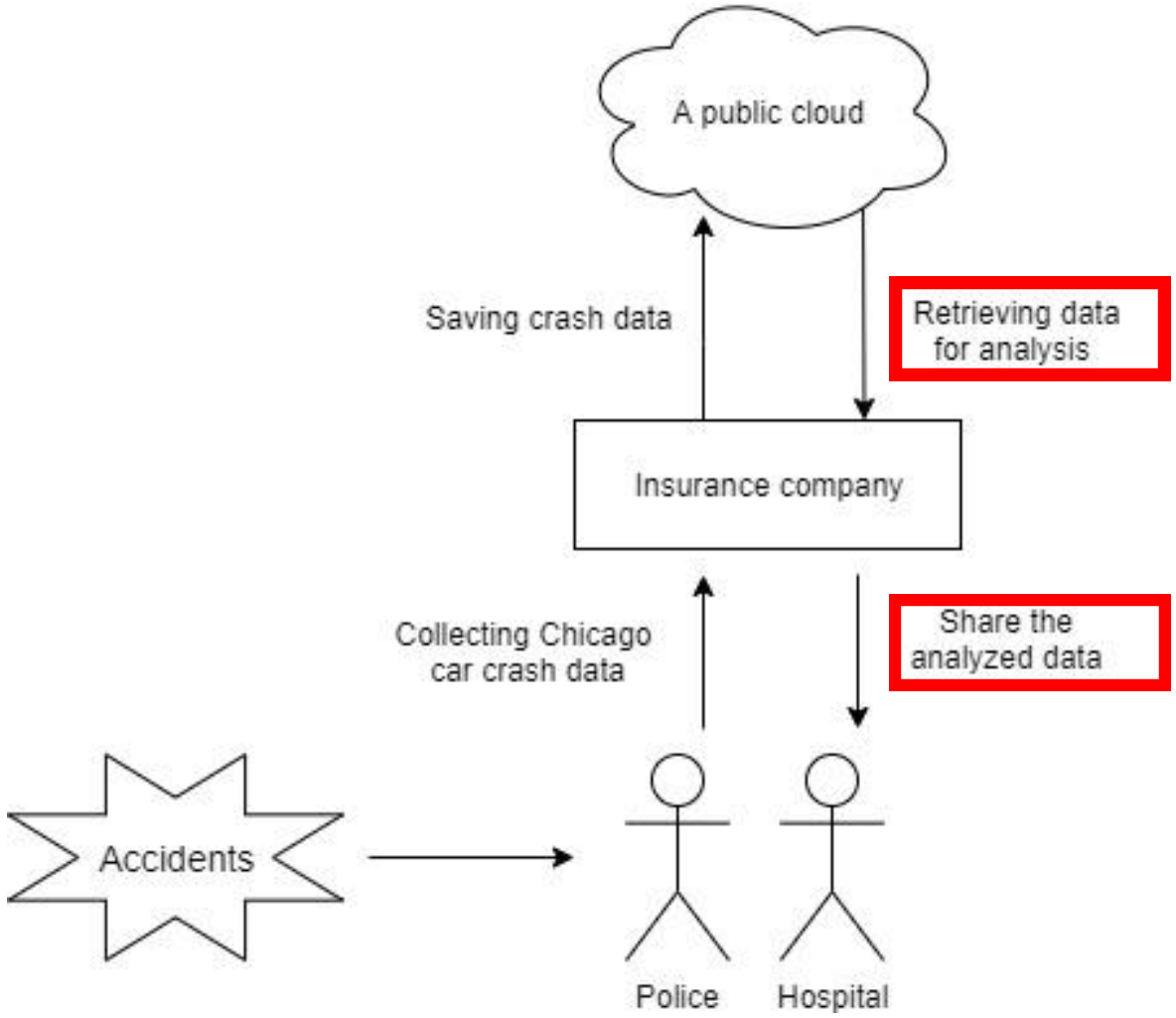
Problem statement

Busy Chicago's traffic leads to many problems such as **injuries** or **car crashes** which cause another collisi on. The car crash can cause other **traffic jams** and it brings about **more busy traffic** which possibly gen erates another car accident

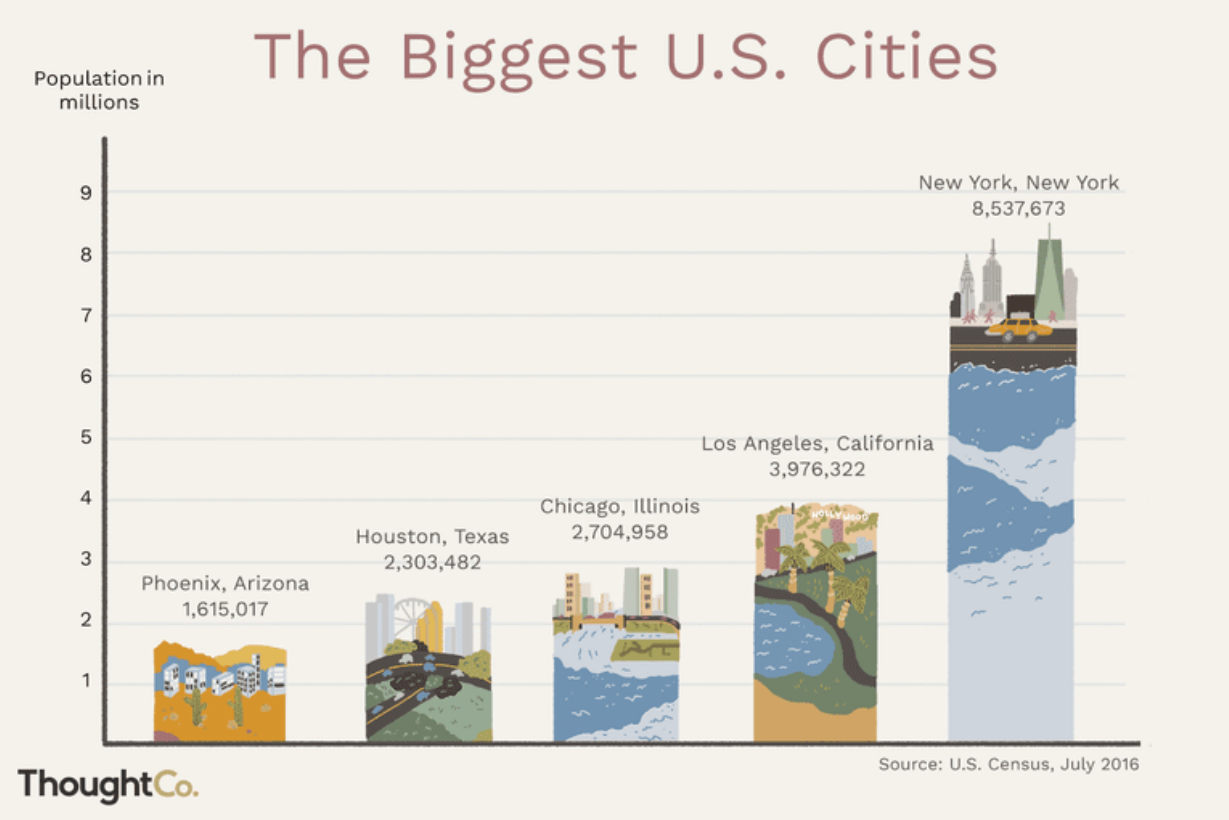


1.2
Overview of project

- Application



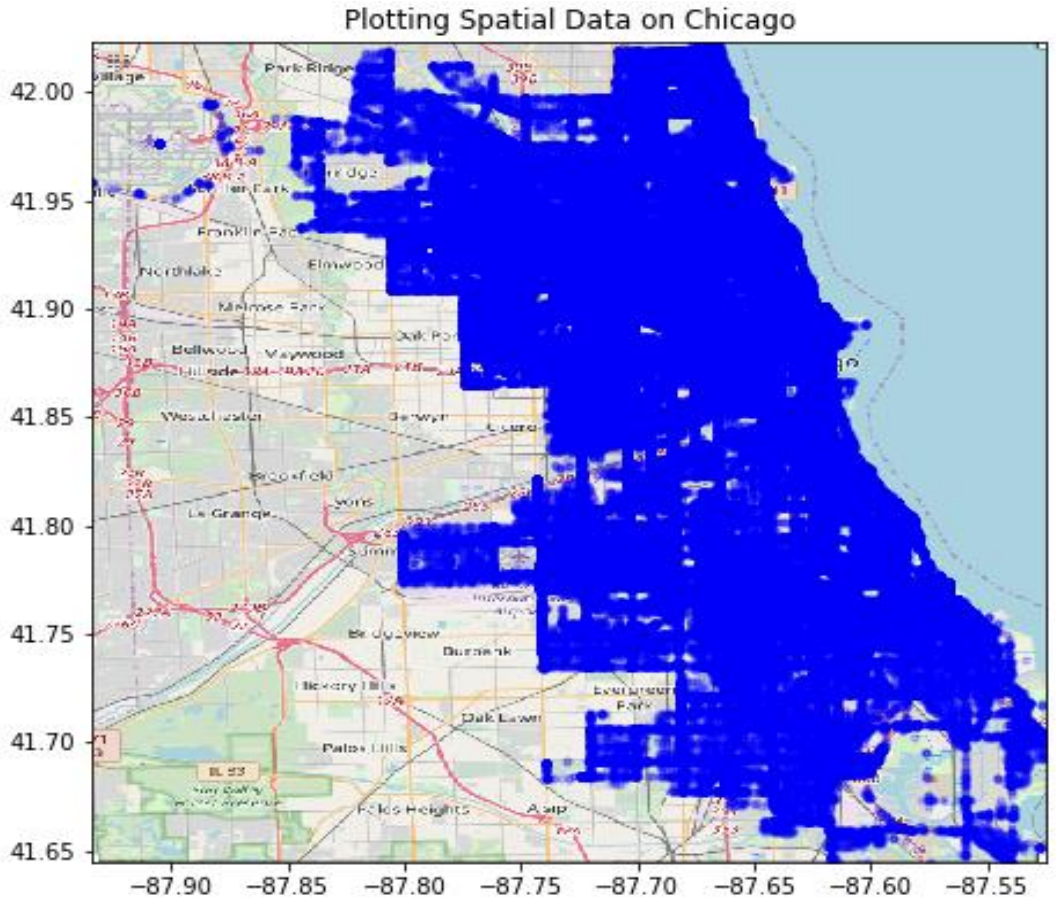
Motivation of project



- The third-largest city in U.S.
- A large amount of daily commuters and population
- Easy access to public data
- Car crash data has collected for th e past 6 years -> a huge data colle ction

1.3
Overview of project

- Motivation of project



Goal of project

- To analyze Chicago's traffic accident data for the past 6 years **to offer valuable insight to bot h the general public, and the police**
- The car crashes dataset include some **external factors** such as weather conditions, traffic way types, road defection, or the location of accidents.
- With this additional information, **Chicago drivers** will be able to **avoid the most accident-like conditions**.
- Stakeholders such as **police or insurance company** will be able to **understand** how to help **for reducing** these situations, and **how to prevent accidents** before they occur

Challenge

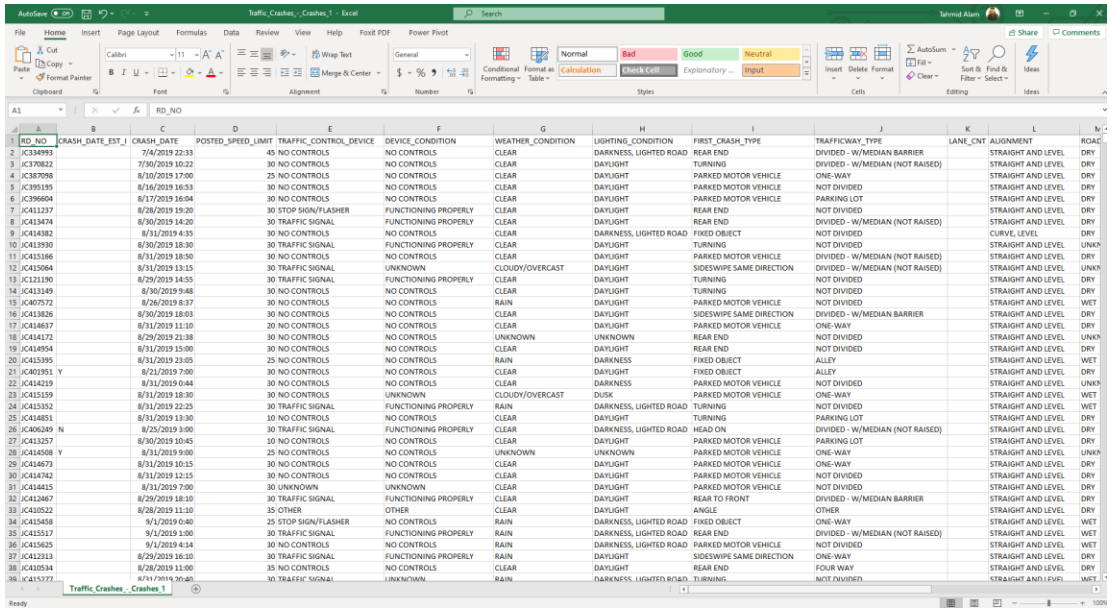
- Collecting the data which will help to give us better analysis result.
- Some of the important data which could have made more impact on the analysis are missing.
- Lack of domain knowledge to choose features which will give us more robust result.
- Finding some important library in spark environment to support our approach.
- Not enough compatibility with numpy library.

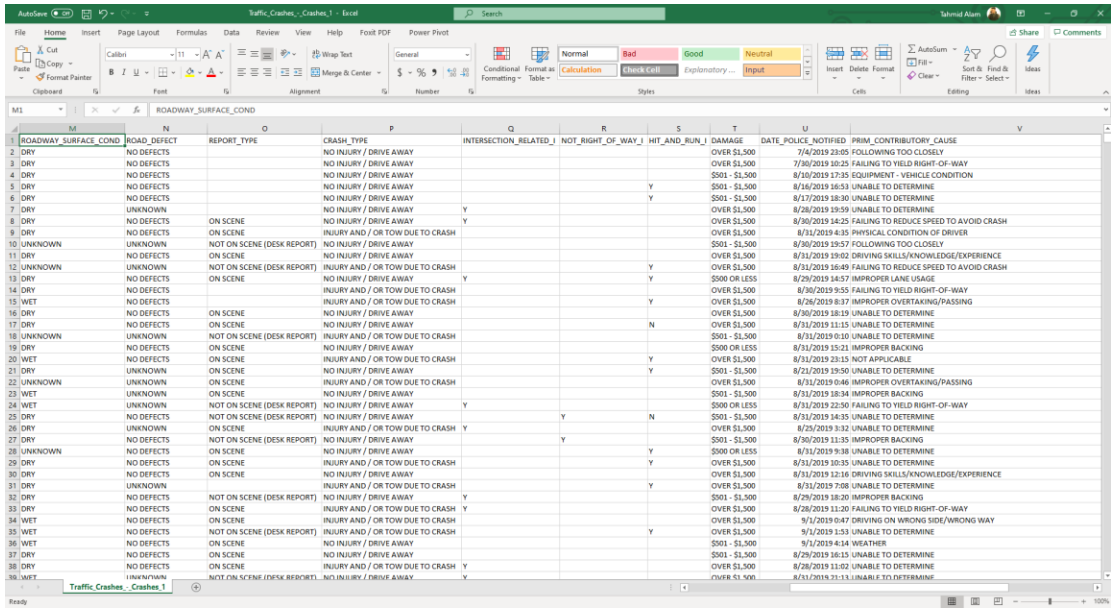
Methodology

- Collection of data
- Exploration of collected data
- Data cleaning
- Feature selection
- Elbow method
- Feature indexing
- Scaling of data
- Kmeans Algorithm

Collection of data

- We collected our data from city of Chicago
- There are plenty of car crash data to work
- There are many outcomes and analysis with our approach
- The data we collected consists of almost 350K+ rows and 48 columns.
- Data range from 2003-2019.





Exploration of Collected data

- **Simple query:**
  - Counting the number of accidents occurred in a month, weather type, road type, time of the day and week
- **Getting the average on numeric data. E.g:** posted speed limit
- **Checking for null values for each variables**
- **Collection of unique values in categorical data**
  - **For weather:** Clear, Rain, Cloudy/Overcast, Snow etc.
  - **Lighting Condition:** Daylight, Darkness, Darkness-Lighted condition etc.
  - **First Crash:** Rear end, Parked, Sideswipe, Turning, etc.

Data cleaning

- Very crucial step before any kind of analysis
- Removing the corrupted values
- Removing the rows with null or no values:
  - If missing value is less.

Feature selection

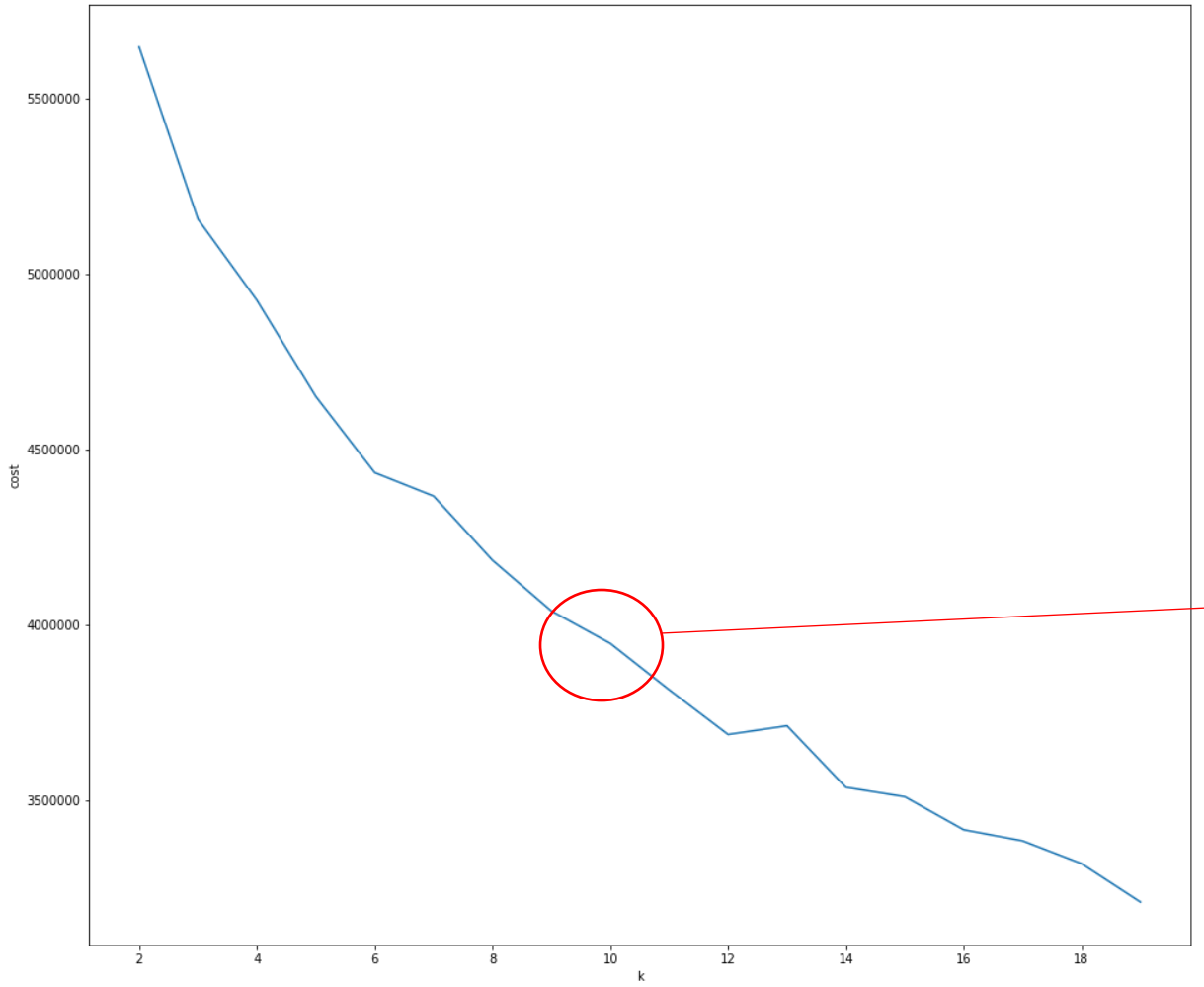
- For **Kmeans algorithm** we have to find features
- After doing primary data exploration we selected **17 columns as features**
- Data can help **to create clusters and insight** for our purpose
- Some of the selected features are:
  1. Weather type
  2. Time of the day
  3. Day of the week
  4. Month
  5. Traffic way type etc.

Elbow method

- Used to find out optimum number of K values for the data
- Uses wssse value as a metric
- Kmeans is run on from number of clusters from 2 to 20 or more
- Then using the wssse data a graph is generated
- After plotting this graph it looks like an elbow, hence the name

2.3
Approach & Implementation

- Elbow method



Feature Indexing

- Spark Kmeans cannot work on categorical data.
- Have to convert the categorical data into numerical value.
- Using spark mlib library we can achieve that.
- "StringIndexer encodes a string column of labels to a column of label indices. The indices ar e in [0, numLabels), and four ordering options are supported."

id	category
0	a
1	b
2	c
3	a
4	a
5	c

id	category	categoryIndex
0	a	0.0
1	b	2.0
2	c	1.0
3	a	0.0
4	a	0.0
5	c	1.0

Source:https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features

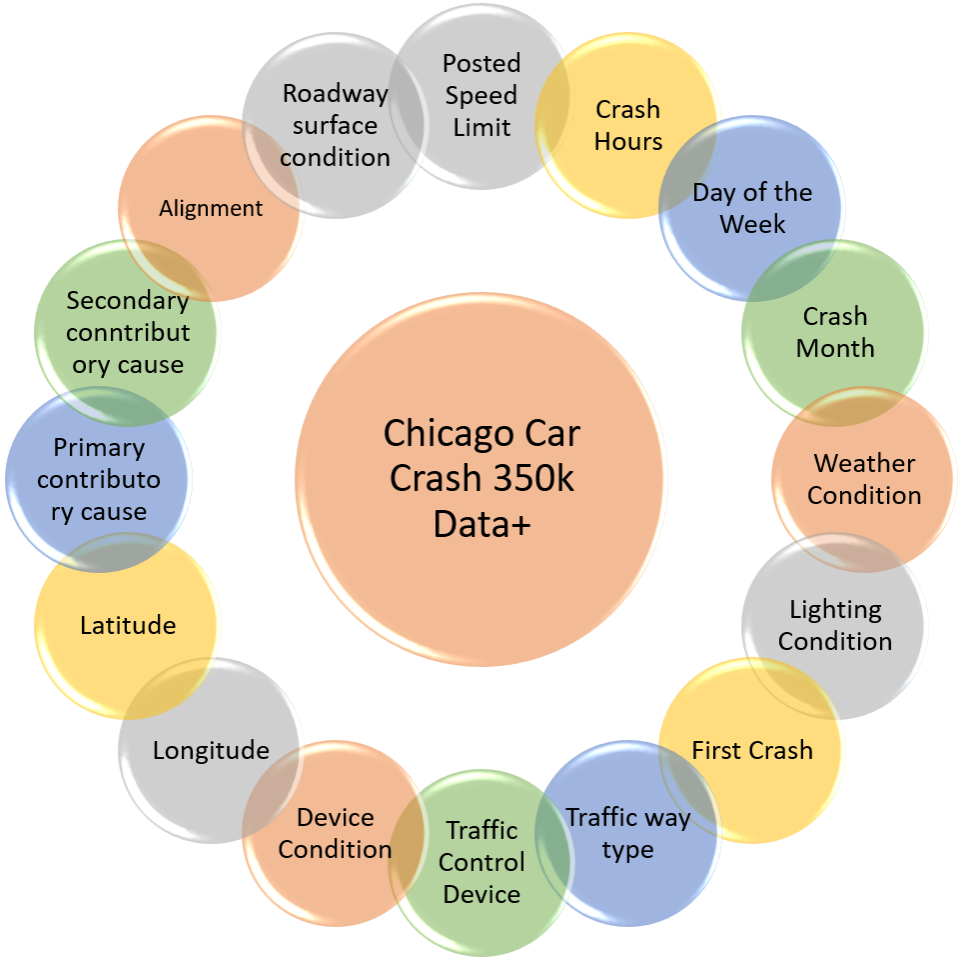
Feature Scaling

- Necessity of feature scaling
- Types of scaling (In spark mLib):
  - **Standard deviation**
  - **Mean**
- We used standard deviation method for our purpose

Source:https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features

K-means

- Unsupervised Machine Learning Algoritm
- Works with Eucledian distance
- Creates cluster based on closest centroid
- K = 9

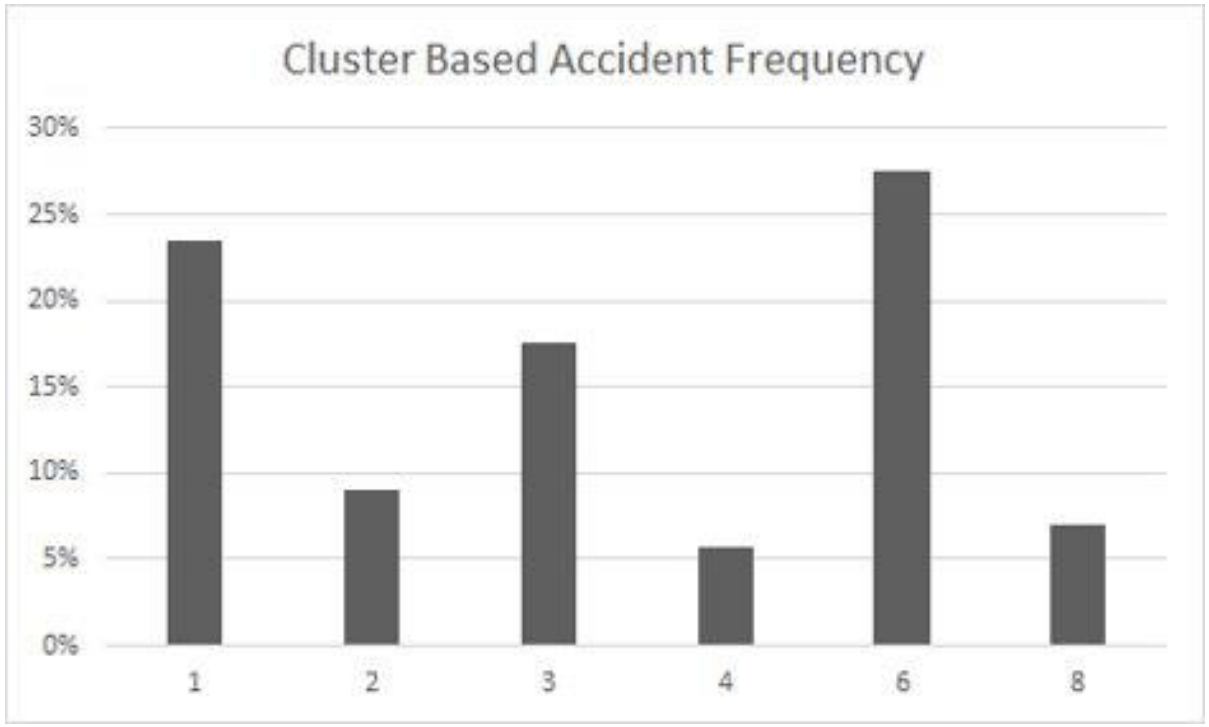


Cluster Identification

We divided our clusters into 5 regions:

- Low Region
- Low-Mid Region
- Mid Region
- High Region
- Very High Region

Cluster 1: High Region
Cluster 2 : Low-Mid Region
Cluster 3: Mid Region
Cluster 4 and 8: Low Region
Cluster 6: Very High Region



Cluster 1: High Accident Frequency Region

Accident Count: 84,407

Cluster 1 accounts for 23% of the data set

Key Features:

- Weather Condition: Clear (89%)
- Lightening Condition: Daylight (71%) and Darkness-Lighted Road(20%)
- Crash Type: Rear End(36%), Sideswipe(17%) and Turning(24%)
- Traffic Way Type: Not Divided(50%) and Divided–without raised median(24%)
- Traffic Control Device: Traffic Signal(73%) and Stop sign/Flasher(19%)
- Device Condition: Functioning Properly(87%) and Functioning Improperly(1.5%)

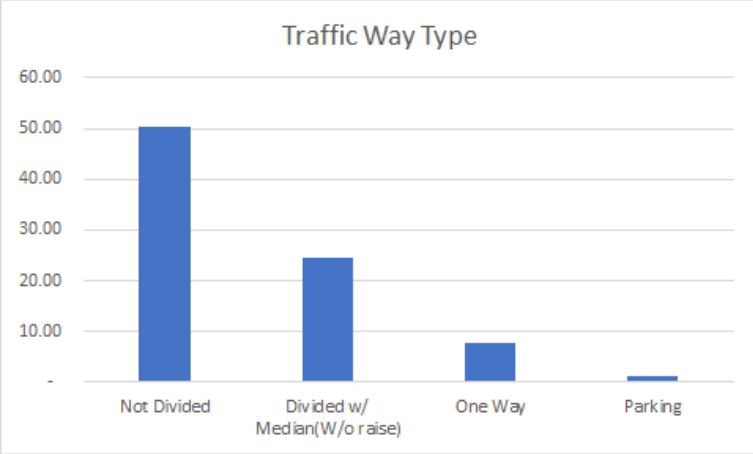
Cluster 1: High Accident Frequency Region

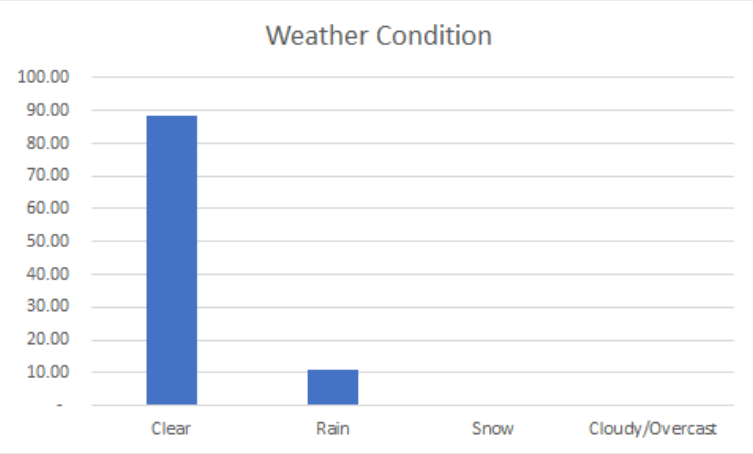
Insights:

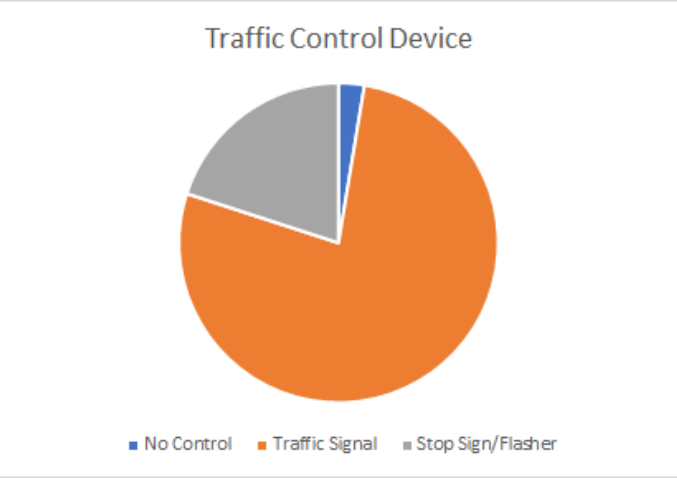
- Most Accidents happen on Non-Divided Roads
- Under Clear Weather and properly functional Traffic Control devices

Recommendations:

- Speed limit control in Non-Divided Roads
- Caution Signs







Cluster 2: Low-Mid Accident Frequency Region

Accident Count: 32,625

Cluster 2 accounts for only 9% of the data set

Key Features:

- Weather Condition: Snow(35%), Cloudy/Overcast(29%)
- Lightening Condition: Daylight (54%) and Darkness-Lighted Road(20%)
- Crash Type: Parked(33%) and Rear End(23%)
- Traffic Way Type: Not Divided(44%), Divided–w/o raised median(17%) and Oneway(18%)
- Traffic Control Device: No Control(66%) and Traffic Signal(23%) and Stop sign/Flasher(10%)
- Device Condition: No Control(66%) and Functioning Properly(30%)

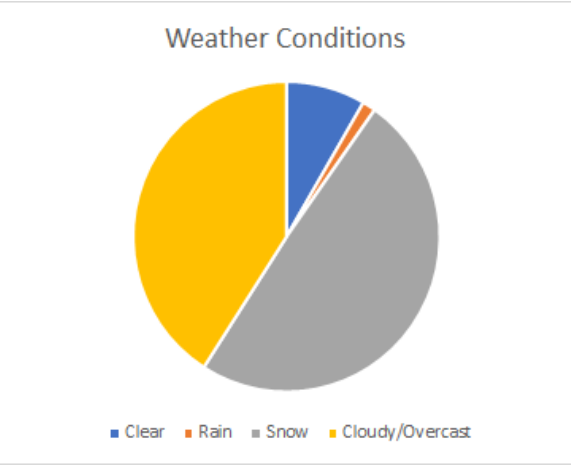
Cluster 2: Low-Mid Accident Frequency Region

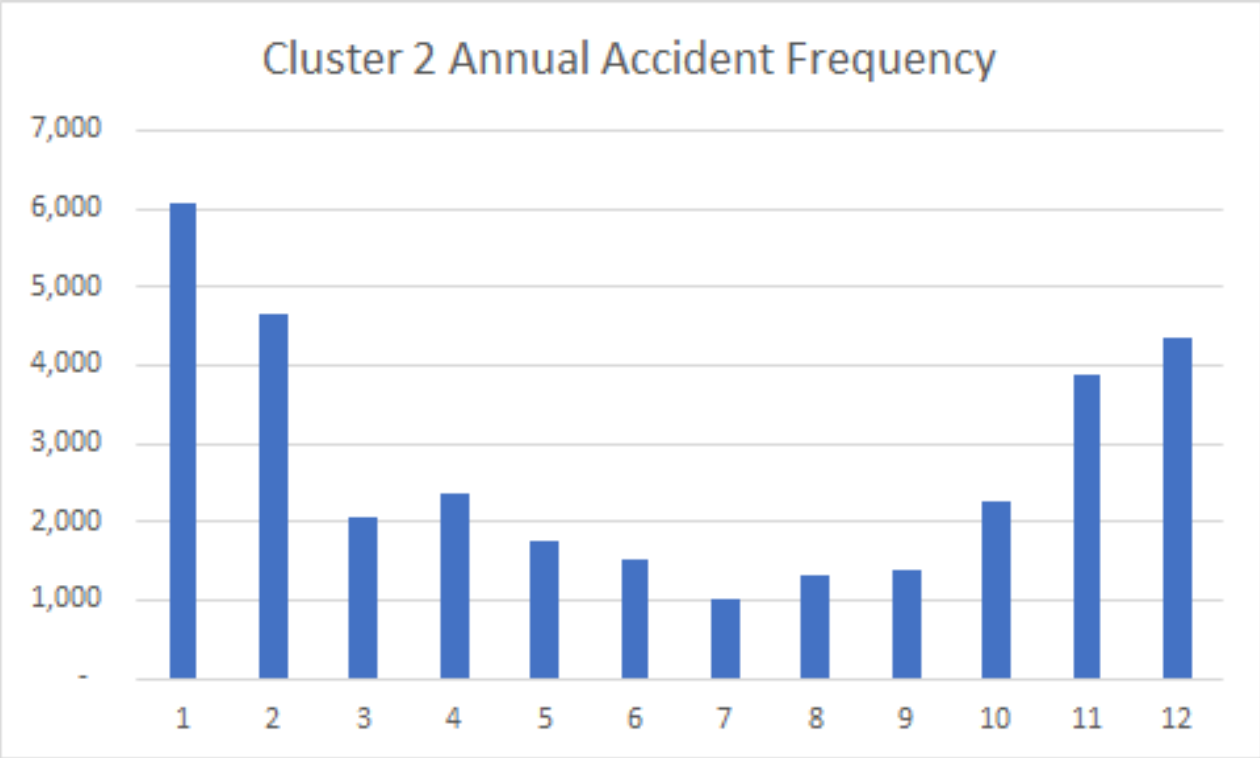
Insights:

- Most Accidents Occurred in Winters
- Non-Divided and One-Way Roads
- No Control Device Present

Recommendations:

- Have traffic control devices/stop signs on these roads





Cluster 3: Mid Accident Frequency Region

Accident Count: 63,419

Cluster 3 accounts for 18% of the data set

Key Features:

- Weather Condition: Clear(90%) and Rain(9%)
- Lightening Condition: Daylight (67%) and Darkness-Lighted Road(21%)
- Crash Type: Parked(45%), Rear End(15%) and Side Swipe(15%)
- Traffic Way Type: Not Divided(46%), Oneway(25%) and Parking(4%)
- Traffic Control Device: No Control(99.4%)
- Device Condition: No Control(99.4%)

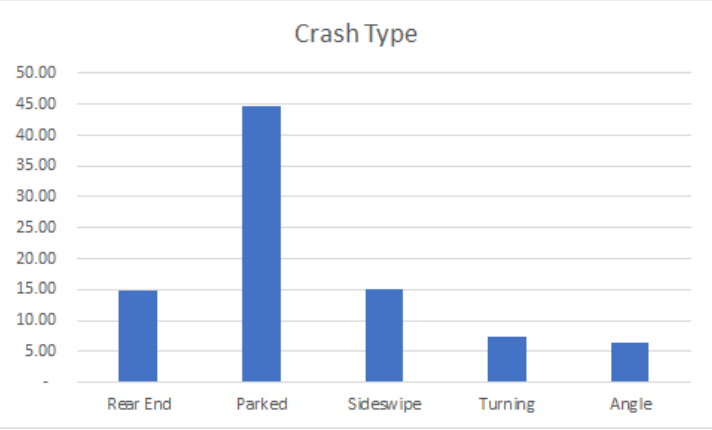
Cluster 3: Mid Accident Frequency Region

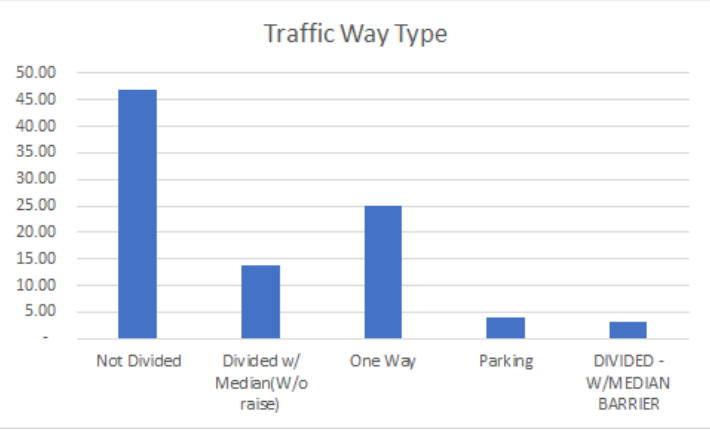
Insights:

- Most Accidents happen on Non-Divided or One-Way Roads
- Under Clear Weather but with no Traffic Control device
- Major accident type is Parked Motor Vehicle but that does not happen in Parking area

Recommendations:

- Traffic Control Devices
- Caution Signs for Non-Divided and One-Way roads that have roadside parking





Cluster 4: Low Accident Frequency Region

Insights:

- Most Accidents happen on Non-Divided
- Under Clear Weather, with and without Traffic Control device

Recommendations:

- More Traffic Control Devices on Non-Divided roads to prevent these kinds of accidents

Cluster 6: Very High Accident Frequency Region

Accident Count: 99,012 (Cluster with Maximum Accidents)

Cluster 6 accounts for 28% of the data set

Key Features:

- Weather Condition: Clear(91%) and Rain(9%)
- Lightening Condition: Daylight (74%) and Darkness-Lighted Road(16%)
- Crash Type: Parked(26%), Side Swipe(21%) and Rear End(23%)
- Traffic Way Type: Not Divided(43%), Divided–w/o raised median(17%) and Parking(18%)
- Traffic Control Device: No Control(97%)
- Device Condition: No Control(98%)

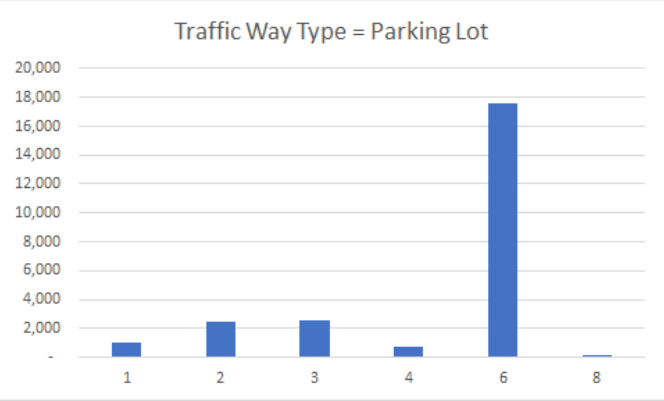
Cluster 6: Very High Accident Frequency Region

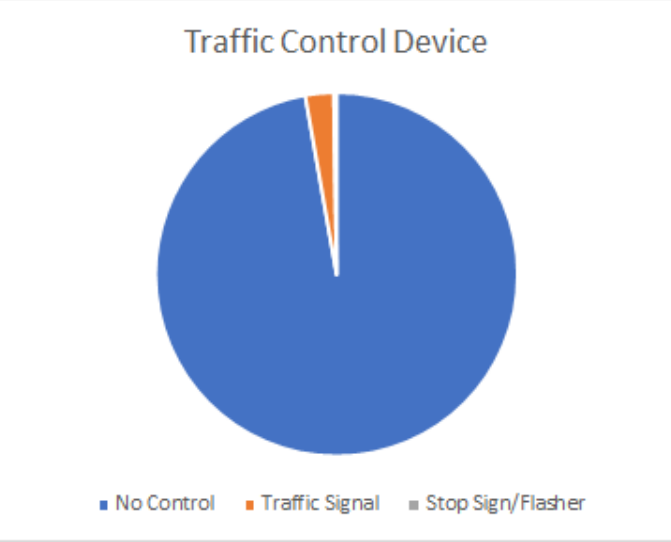
Insights:

- Most Parking Lot Accidents in this cluster
- Under Clear Weather and without Traffic Control device
- 13,586 out of 17,595 (77%) accidents happened in Parking lot during Daytime

Recommendations:

- People need to be extra cautious in Parking Lots
- Sign and signal inside Parking Lots





Cluster 4: Low Accident Frequency Region

Accident Count: 20,673

Cluster 4 accounts for 6% of the data set

Key Features:

- Weather Condition: Clear(83%) and Rain(14%)
- Lightening Condition: Daylight (48%) and Darkness-Lighted Road(37%)
- Crash Type: Parked(17.5%), Angle(17.5%) and Rear End(14%)
- Traffic Way Type: Not Divided(42%) and Divided–w/o raised median(20%)
- Traffic Control Device: No Control(51%), Traffic Signal(33%) and Stop Sign(13%)
- Device Condition: No Control(53%) and Functioning Properly(44%)

Cluster 8: Low Accident Frequency Region

Accident Count: 25,340

Cluster 8 accounts for just 7% of the data set

Key Features:

- Weather Condition: Clear(86%) and Rain(11%)
- Lightening Condition: Daylight (71%) and Darkness-Lighted Road(20%)
- Crash Type: Turning(15%), Side Swipe(15%) and Rear End(33%)
- Traffic Way Type: Not Divided(50%), Divided–w/o raised median(22%) and One-Way(14%)
- Traffic Control Device: Traffic Signal(45%) and Stop Sign/Flasher(35%)
- Device Condition: Functioning Properly(74%)

Cluster 8: Low Accident Frequency Region

Insights:

- Control Devices were functioning properly
- Turning, Side Swipe and Rear-end are major accident types
- Clearly shows human factor as major cause of accident

Recommendations:

- People need to be extra cautious when taking a turn or overtaking

Summary

- In the **highest** accident frequency region: People need to be extra cautious in **Parking Lots**
- In **high accident** frequency region: **Speed limit control in Non-Divided Roads**, Caution Signs
- In **low-mid accident** frequency region: Have **traffic control** devices/**stop signs**
- In **mid accident** frequency region: **Caution Signs for Non-Divided** and **One-Way roads** that have roadside parking
- In **low accident** frequency region: **More Traffic Control Devices** on Non-Divided roads

Limitations & Difficulties

- Big data -> take lots of time for data sorting
- Hardware Limitation: running software with a large data in virtual box would often crash
- Jupyter kernal frequently crashed while running the program
- Missing data manipulation library
- Learning curve

Future work

- With this analyzed data, the project can be improved as **a prediction of car crash**
- The project can add advanced **machine Learning algorithms**
- More functionalities
- Suggest the outcomes or summary to Stakeholders (Police department, hospital and insurance company etc)

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Q & A

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