



COLLEGE CODE :3126

COLLEGE NAME :THANGAVELU ENGINEERING COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT B.Tech IT

STUDENT NM-ID :

812de8ef4c7a22d9a6547fda036d9e8
3

ROLL NO :312623205021

DATE :17.05.2025

PROJECT:TRAFFIC FLOW OPTIMIZATION

SUBMITTED BY:T.Naveen

Team members:

K.Kishore,A.Siva,A.Lingaprasad,S.

Logeshwari

PHASE:4

TITLE: TRAFFIC FLOWOPTIMIZATION

Objective: Enhance traffic flow efficiency by optimizing traffic signal timing, improving real-time traffic monitoring, and integrating data from various sources.

Phase Overview: This phase focuses on optimizing traffic flow by leveraging advanced technologies and data analytics.

Key Components:

1. Real-Time Traffic Monitoring:

- Implement sensors and cameras to collect real-time traffic data.
- Utilize data analytics to identify traffic patterns and trends.

2. Traffic Signal Optimization:

- Develop algorithms to optimize traffic signal timing based on real-time traffic data.
- Implement smart traffic signals that can adjust timing dynamically.

3. Data Integration:

- Integrate data from various sources, including traffic cameras, sensors, and social media.
- Utilize machine learning to predict traffic congestion and provide real-time updates.

4. Performance Metrics:

- Collect data on traffic flow, travel times, and congestion levels.
- Analyze performance metrics to identify areas for improvement.

Outcomes:

1. Improved Traffic Flow: Optimized traffic signal timing and real-time monitoring will reduce congestion and travel times.

2. Enhanced Safety: Real-time monitoring and predictive analytics will help identify potential safety hazards and reduce accidents.
3. Increased Efficiency: Data-driven decision-making will enable more efficient traffic management and planning.

Challenges:

1. Data Quality: Ensuring accurate and reliable data from various sources.
2. System Integration: Integrating data from different systems and technologies.
3. Scalability: Scaling the system to handle increased traffic volume and complexity.

Solutions:

1. Data Validation: Implementing data validation techniques to ensure accuracy.
2. API Integration: Utilizing APIs to integrate data from different systems.
3. Cloud-Based Infrastructure: Leveraging cloud-based infrastructure to scale the system efficiently.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, roc_curve, auc

import numpy as np

import time


# Simulated data

before_accuracy = 0.82

after_accuracy = 0.94
```

1. Accuracy Comparison Chart

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 4))  
plt.bar(['Before', 'After'], [before_accuracy, after_accuracy], color=['red', 'green'])  
plt.ylim(0.7, 1.0)  
plt.title('Model Accuracy Comparison')  
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.show()
```

2. Confusion Matrix (sample)

```
y_true = [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0]  
y_pred = [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1]  
cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 4))  
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues')  
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')  
plt.xlabel('Predicted')  
plt.ylabel('Actual')  
plt.show()
```

3. ROC Curve

```
y_scores = [0.1, 0.4, 0.3, 0.8, 0.35, 0.6, 0.2, 0.15, 0.85, 0.7]  
fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_true, y_scores)  
roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)  
  
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 4))  
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='darkorange', lw=2, label=f'ROC curve (AUC = {roc_auc:.2f})')
```

```
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='navy', lw=2, linestyle='--')
plt.title('ROC Curve')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

4. Chatbot Latency Graph (simulated ms)

```
timestamps = list(range(10))
latencies_before = np.random.normal(loc=350, scale=20, size=10)
latencies_after = np.random.normal(loc=150, scale=15, size=10)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
plt.plot(timestamps, latencies_before, label='Before Optimization', color='red')
plt.plot(timestamps, latencies_after, label='After Optimization', color='green')
plt.title('Chatbot Response Latency (ms)')
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Latency (ms)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

5. Real-Time IoT Data Simulation (Traffic Count)

```
times = list(range(60)) # last 60 seconds
vehicle_counts = np.random.poisson(lam=30, size=60)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
```

```
plt.plot(times, vehicle_counts, color='blue')

plt.title('Real-Time IoT Traffic Sensor Data')

plt.xlabel('Time (seconds)')

plt.ylabel('Vehicle Count')

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```



