Datasets:

1. <https://www.kaggle.com/fedesoriano/traffic-prediction-dataset>

Context:

Traffic congestion is rising in cities around the world. Contributing factors include expanding urban populations, aging infrastructure, inefficient and uncoordinated traffic signal timing and a lack of real-time data.

The impacts are significant. Traffic data and analytics company INRIX estimates that traffic congestion cost U.S. commuters $305 billion in 2017 due to wasted fuel, lost time and the increased cost of transporting goods through congested areas. Given the physical and financial limitations around building additional roads, cities must use new strategies and technologies to improve traffic conditions.

Content:

This dataset contains 48.1k (48120) observations of the number of vehicles each hour in four different junctions:  
1) DateTime  
2) Juction  
3) Vehicles  
4) ID

About the data:

The sensors on each of these junctions were collecting data at different times, hence you will see traffic data from different time periods. Some of the junctions have provided limited or sparse data requiring thoughtfulness when creating future projections.

1. <https://data.cdc.gov/Environmental-Health-Toxicology/Air-Quality-Measures-on-the-National-Environmental/cjae-szjv>

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides air pollution data about ozone and particulate matter (PM2.5) to CDC for the Tracking Network. The EPA maintains a database called the Air Quality System (AQS) which contains data from approximately 4,000 monitoring stations around the country, mainly in urban areas. Data from the AQS is considered the "gold standard" for determining outdoor air pollution. However, AQS data are limited because the monitoring stations are usually in urban areas or cities and because they only take air samples for some air pollutants every three days or during times of the year when air pollution is very high. CDC and EPA have worked together to develop a statistical model (Downscaler) to make modeled predictions available for environmental public health tracking purposes in areas of the country that do not have monitors and to fill in the time gaps when monitors may not be recording data. This data does not include "Percent of population in counties exceeding NAAQS (vs. population in counties that either meet the standard or do not monitor PM2.5)". Please visit the Tracking homepage for this information.View additional information for indicator definitions and documentation by selecting Content Area "Air Quality" and the respective indicator at the following website: <http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showIndicatorsData.action>