# COURSERA DATASCIENCE CAPSTONE

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### INTRODUCTION

- Predicting Severity of Accident is important
  - To understand the factors leading to severity
  - Understand measure which can be implemented
  - Testing the impact of measures

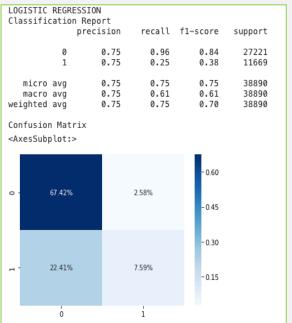
# DATA ACQUISITION AND CLEANING

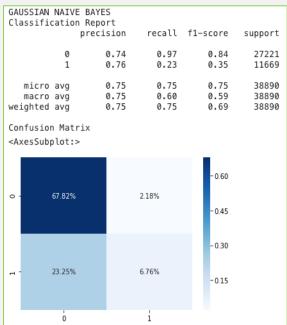
- Data file used is "Collision All Years" which has been sourced from SDOT Traffic Management Division.
- The data has 38 attributes and covers the time period from 2004 to present date.
- The data is split into 2 kinds of severity "Injury collision" and "Property Damage Only Collision".

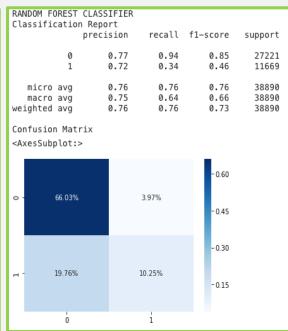
#### **METHODOLOGY**

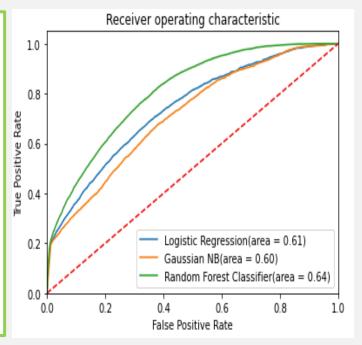
- Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) has been used to further refine the selected features
  - Predictor\_Matrix\_N=['PERSONCOUNT','PEDCOUNT','PEDCYLCOUNT','VEHCOUNT',' SDOT\_COLCODE',
    'INTKEY','LIGHTCOND\_N','ROADCOND\_N','WEATHER\_N',
    'INATTENTIONIND\_N','UNDERINFL\_N','HITPARKEDCAR\_N','SPEEDING\_N',
    'COLLISIONTYPE\_N','JUNCTIONTYPE\_N','PEDROWNOTGRNT\_N']
- The performance of the below models would be compared
  - Logistic Regression
  - Gaussian Naïve Bayes
  - Random Forest Classifier

## **RESULT**









#### CONCLUSION

- Based on the dataset a model to predict severity was initially developed using LogisticRegression and then further modelled using the below 3 models.
  - Logistic Regression
  - Gaussian Naïve Bayes
  - Random Forest Classifier
- Random Forest Classifier model was able to achieve 75% success rate based on the test data.