# Read me

This is the demo for efficient hinging hyperplanes neural networks (EHHNN) for traffic flow (TF) prediction.

### Main files

Three categories are mainly included: data, EHHNN as the TF Predictor, and the analysis of variance (ANOVA) decomposition for the predictor.

#### **Data**

The traffic data can be accessed online via <a href="https://pems.dot.ca.gov/">https://pems.dot.ca.gov/</a> (PeMS), where the traffic factors of TF, average speed of vehicles (AVS) and road occupancy (OR) are adopted in our work for prediction and also analysis.

The data pre-processing codes to process the raw data (xlsx files) downloaded from (PeMS) are given in 'process\_data.py', where 'README.txt' gives the rule explanations. In addition, the pre-processed datasets are uploaded for illustration (see Section IV), where the datasets are named based on the rules in 'README.txt'.

### **EHHNN for TF prediction**

The EHHNN predictor is trained with the traffic inputs formulated in our work, which involves temporal information (with lags of time-series data) and spatial information (e.g., TF, AVS, and RO collected from different detectors locating in different road segments).

Run 'main\_demo\_single\_layer.m' to do the prediction with single-layered EHHNN, where the ANOVA decomposition is done for variable selection and interpretation analysis is also given for an illustration.

Run 'main\_demo.m' to do the prediction with the selected variables.

## **ANOVA decomposition**

The EHHNN predictor possesses sparse neuron connections, which make the variables and their interaction decomposable with ANOVA decomposition. With the ANOVA decomposition and its corresponding  $\sigma$  values, the relative importance of different so-called ANOVA function (e.g., traffic variables and their interactions).

See 'anova\_ehh.m' applying ANOVA decomposition to the EHHNN predictor, and it is run in 'main\_demo\_single\_layer.m' for varied variable selections and also in 'main\_demo.m' after obtaining the predictor. With the ANOVA results, varied analysis can be done, such as spatial-temporal analysis (up to the users), etc. The last block in 'main\_demo\_single\_layer.m' gives an illustration.