

An aerial, isometric view of a busy city intersection. The scene shows multiple lanes of traffic, crosswalks, and various vehicles including cars, buses, and trucks. Pedestrians are visible on the sidewalks. The overall color palette is muted, with a dark blue-grey background and lighter tones for the road and vehicles.

Traffic Prediction

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Accurate Traffic Prediction Matters

Enhanced Passenger Experience

Real-time predictions help improve reliability and satisfaction

Optimized Operations

For dynamic dispatch and information systems

Our Approach: Random Forest Regressor for Bus Arrival Delays



Data Ingestion

GTFSables & vehicle position logs



Data Alignment

Real-time observations matched to scheduled stops



Feature Extraction

Temporal context, route identity, vehicle motion, elapsed delay



Model Training

Random Forest predicts arrival delay in minutes

Data & Modeling

Data Sources

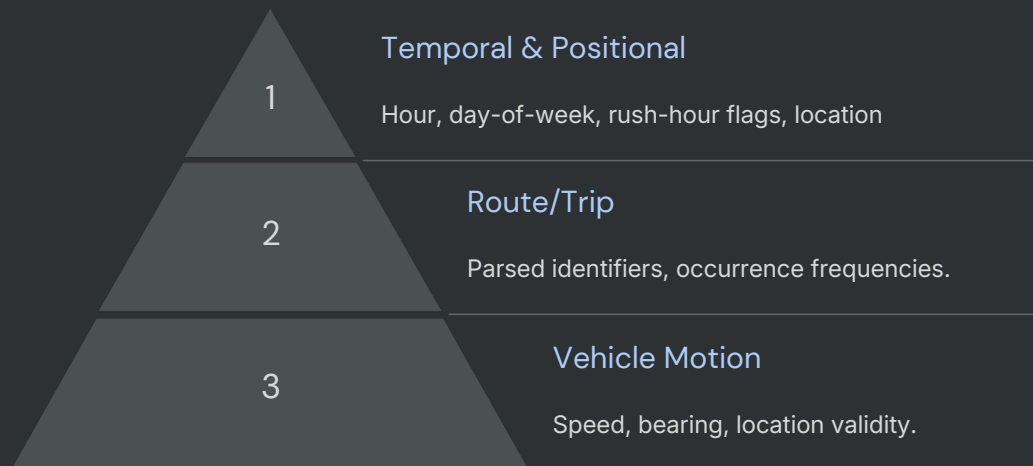
GTFS Static Schedule Data

Scheduled arrival/departure times (Lametro)

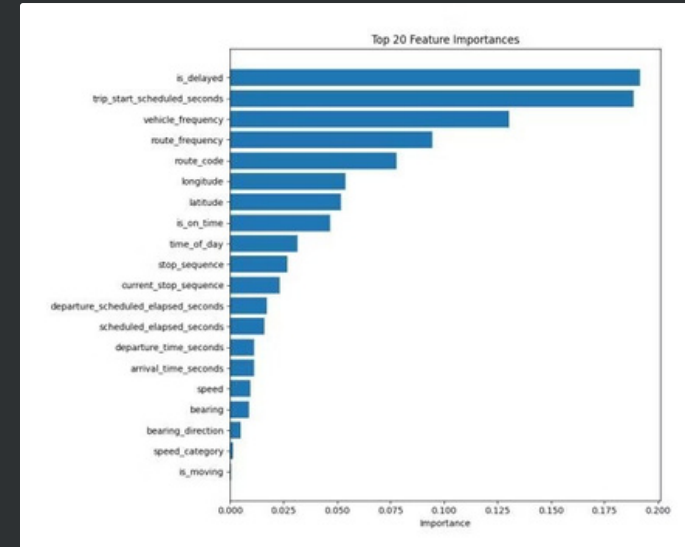
Real-time Vehicle-Position Logs

574,123 records over 3 hours (Lametro).

Feature Construction



Modeling Approach



Trained on 80/20 split (40,188 training, 10,047 test examples)

Evaluation Metrics

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \hat{y}_i$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}$$

Results & Conclusion

Performance Highlights

1.86

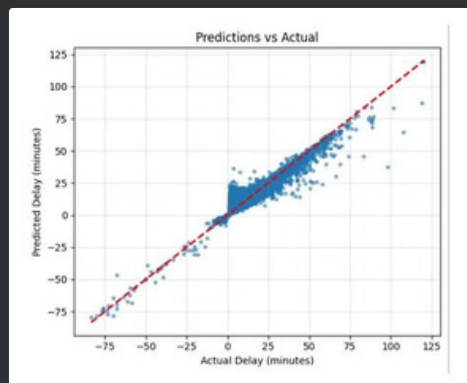
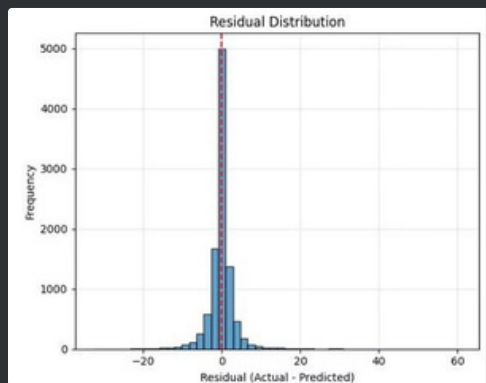
MAE (minutes)

*Near-operational accuracy for
short-term predictions*

3.42

RMSE (minutes)

*Occasional larger errors for
extreme delays*



Key Takeaways

1

Random Forest Efficacy

Extracts meaningful structure from noisy data

2

Data Pre-Processing Critical

Staged matching of real-time observations is key to results

3

Future Enhancements

Incorporate external signals for extra accuracy in extreme scenarios