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- (a) **Outlier Detection & Feature Selection**
- Highly skewed dataset can negatively impact statistical measures. Predictive models often overfit to outliers.
- Outlier detection methods include IQR, Z-score, and ESD analysis. These methods are used to identify extreme values that distort data distribution.
- Once detected, outliers can be removed or capped to reduce their influence.
- There are three main steps for outlier detection:
- Pre-processing steps (e.g., removing noise, handling missing values).
 - Modeling steps (e.g., regression, classification).
 - Post-processing steps (e.g., feature selection, model evaluation).

- (b) **Traffic Congestion Forecasting Using Data Preprocessing**
- Raw traffic sensor data often contains noise, missing values, and inconsistencies. The first step is data cleaning, involving removing noise by removing outliers and handling missing values. The data is then aggregated based on time intervals & locations. Feature engineering is applied to derive meaningful variables such as traffic volume, average speed, & peak hour indicators.
- Patterns are identified using trend analysis & correlation studies to predict congestion patterns & traffic behavior. These insights help forecast congestion.