# ROAD TRAFFIC PREDICTION FOR INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

VARSHA C
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PRODUCT OWNER: Dr.GEEVAR C ZACHARIAS

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# ROAD TRAFFIC PREDICTION FOR INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

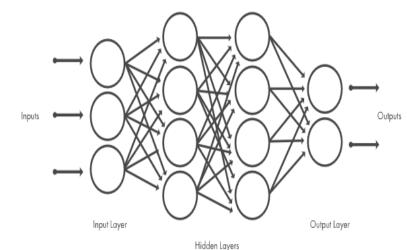
- A human-based road damage monitoring system could be the first answer but not a perfect solution because it is affected by a different condition such as weather, speed of the vehicle, the complexity of the road, and the difference of criteria from the individual inspection. Deep learning-based technology is a good key to unlock the object detection tasks in our real world. By using deep neural networks, we could break a problem that is dangerous and very time-consuming but has to be done every day like detecting the road state. This paper describes the solution using YOLO to detect the various types of road damage in the IEEE Big Data Cup Challenge 2020.
- This also aims to develop a tool for predicting accurate and timely traffic flow Information and an accident detection mechanism. Traffic Environment involves everything that can affect the traffic flowing on the road, whether it's traffic signals, accidents, rallies, even repairing of roads that can cause a jam. If we have prior information which is very near approximate about all the above and many more daily life situations which can affect traffic then, a driver or rider can make an informed decision.
- The accident detection mechanism aims to detect the accident occurs while travelling and inform it to the neighbours. So that neighbours can easily get the information and take necessary actions.

#### **DEEP LEARNING**

A main point is that object detection could be a combination of classification and localization, thus many approaches have developed to solve object detection tasks using deep learning-based technology. The detection model is trained with the image dataset which contains the bounding-boxes and the labels to detect an object. From the perspective of region proposal-based methods, they propose a region that may include the object, classify the object, refine and get rid of overlapped bounding boxes, and score them based on other objects in the input image. And there are representative region-based models such as R-CNN, Fast R-CNN, and Faster R-CNN, and they also called by two-stage object detectors.

#### **DEEP LEARNING**

- Deep learning is a machine learning technique that teaches computers to do what comes naturally to humans.
- Deep learning models are trained by using large sets of labeled data and neural network architectures that learn features directly from the data without the need for manual feature extraction.
- Nowadays, deep learning has an important role in image classification. It extracts the feature maps from an input image using a neural network with hidden layers, and several deep learning networks based on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), such as AlexNet, VGGNet, ResNet, etc, achieved a successful performance in the ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC).



- The project is been executed to accomplish the results by:
  - Road damage detection
  - Traffic prediction
  - Accident detection

### **ROAD DAMAGE DETECTION:-**

- Nowadays, deep learning has an important role in image classification.
   while starting our journey both camera and GPS are turned on.
- It extracts the feature maps from an input image using a neural network with hidden layers, and several deep learning networks based on YOLO algorithm.
- The detection model is trained with the image dataset which contains the bounding-boxes and the labels to detect an image which having cracks.
- If the image containing crack then provide an voice alert to the user.

### **ROAD DAMAGE DETECTION**

#### **YOLO ALGORITHM**

- YOLO(You Only Look Once) has a single neural network architecture, predicts a set of bounding boxes and class probabilities at a sitting for every test image.
- First of all, it divides the full image by several a grid with a specific size, and anchor boxes are generated in every grid of input image by predefined scale and size. Each anchor box predicts the objectness score, box center offset x, box center offset y, box width, box height, and class scores at one time in contrast to a two stage detector.
- Thus, YOLO is an extremely fast end-to-end algorithm to detect the objects, and it is called a one stage object detector. Also, the performance of YOLO has improved over the development of deep learning technology, so there are updated versions for improving the light-weight, inference speed, and accuracy.



S X S grid on input



final detections

### **TRAFFIC PREDICTION:-**

- This predicts accurate traffic flow information. This module divided into two sub modules:
  - 1. Data collection
  - 2. Data processing

### TRAFFIC PREDICTION

#### **Data collection**

This module for identify the congested situations, Collect the traffic data in every 5 min with features: Location (Measured with GPS). Then Group every 5 min interval with their corresponding data and calculate the distance between each vehicle with all other vehicles within specified junction. If the distance is less than the specific threshold between two vehicles then those vehicles are considered to be the neighborhood vehicles else not considered as Neighbour vehicles.

#### **Data processing**

This module for classify the congested situations. Give the collected data to a matrix. Compare it with threshold value and identify the neighborhood vehicles. Repeat above steps in every 5 min for 45 min and plot the graph between neighborhood vehicles and time interval. If the neighborhood vehicles show an increasing graph, then the traffic congestion is identified else No traffic.

### TRAFFIC PREDICTION

#### PROCESS OF TRAFFIC PREDICTION

- 1. Created the application which can provide us the GPS coordinates.
- 2. Perform the decision tree algorithm
- 3. Evaluate the matrix for the dataset
- 4. Divide the dataset into training and testing.
- 5. Predict the 45 min interval parameters through machine learning algorithm
- 6. Conclude about the traffic congestion

### **ACCIDENT DETECTION:-**

- The accident is detected based on the intensity of shake occurred while travelling. And the classification of intensity of shake is done based on the dataset is taken from kaggle.
- The dataset is divided into train and test dataset. Each of these contains set of values which is less than the limited intensity and greater than the limited intensity.
- The features including in dataset are accelerometer and gyroscope. The inputs taken are compared with the dataset values and if it is greater than the limited intensity then send a message that an accident occurred to the emergency contacts with the location.

#### **DECISION TREE ALGORITHM**

The goal of this algorithm is to predict the value of the target variables. Decision tree learning represents a function that takes as input a vector of attributes value and return a "Decision" a single output value. Ii falls under the category of supervised learning algorithm. It can be used to solve both regression and classification problem. DT identify its results by performing a set of tests on the training dataset.

#### STEPS INVOLVED IN DECISION TREE

- **Step-1:** Begin the tree with the root node, says S, which contains the complete dataset.
- Step-2: Find the best attribute in the dataset using Attribute Selection Measure (ASM).
- **Step-3:** Divide the S into subsets that contains possible values for the best attributes.
- **Step-4:** Generate the decision tree node, which contains the best attribute.
- **Step-5:** Recursively make new decision trees using the subsets of the dataset created in step -3. Continue this process until a stage is reached where you cannot further classify the nodes and called the final node as a leaf node.

#### **Attribute Selection Measures**

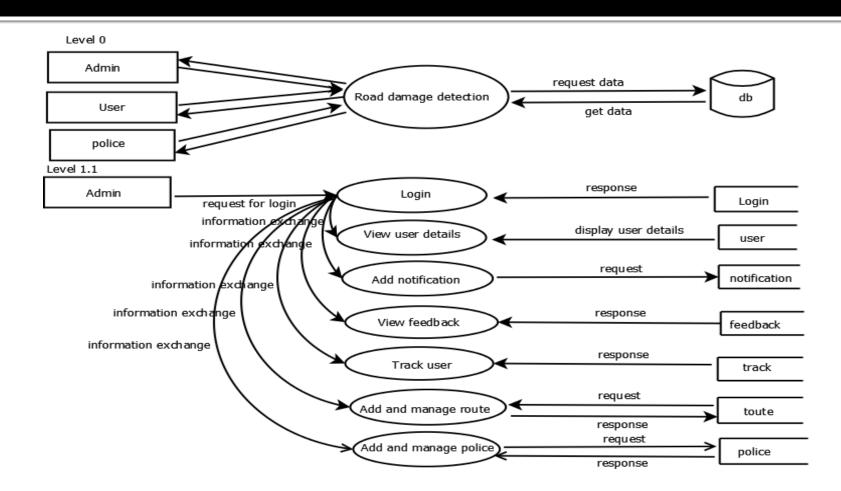
- While implementing a Decision tree, the main issue arises that how to select the best attribute for the root node and for sub-nodes. So, to solve such problems there is a technique which is called as **Attribute selection measure or ASM.**
- Here we use Gini Index as the ASM.
- Gini index is a measure of impurity or purity used while creating a decision tree in the CART(Classification and Regression Tree) algorithm.
- An attribute with the low Gini index should be preferred as compared to the high Gini index.
- It only creates binary splits, and the CART algorithm uses the Gini index to create binary splits.
- Gini index can be calculated using the below formula:

Gini Index= 1- 
$$\sum_{i} P_{i}^{2}$$

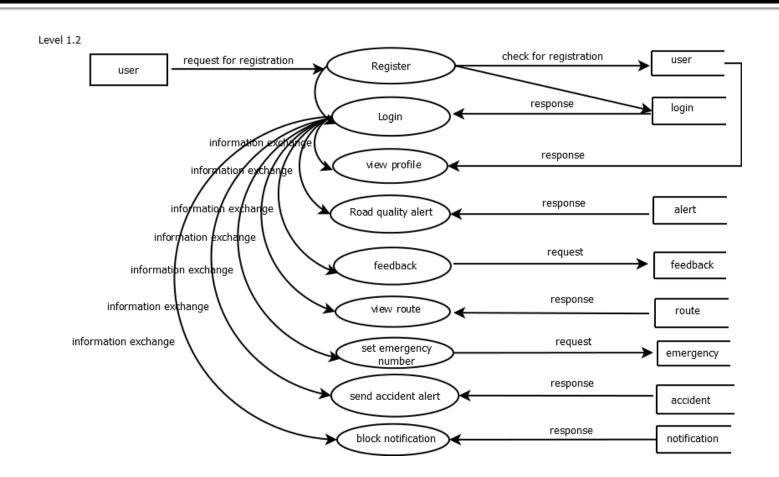
# MODULES

1.	Adm	in
		Login
	•	View users details
	•	Add notification
	•	View feedback
	•	Track user
	•	Add and manage routs
	•	Add and manage police
2.	User	
	•	Register
	•	Login
	•	View profile
	•	Road quality alert
	•	feedback
	•	View rout
	•	Set emergency number
	•	Block notification
	•	Send accident alert
3.	Pol	ice
	•	Login
	•	View notification
		View Accident alert

### DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

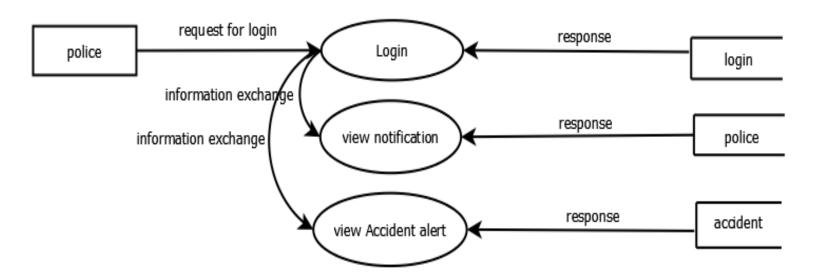


### DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



### DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Level 1.3



#### login

	Field Name	Datatype	Len	Default	PK?	Not Null?	Unsigned?	Auto Incr?	Zerofill?	Charset	Collation	Comment
*	id	int	<b>→</b> 11		~	~		~		•	•	
	username	varchar	▼ 54							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
	password	varchar	▼ 54							latinl 🔻	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
	usertype	varchar	▼ 54							latinl 🔻	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
			•							•	•	

#### user

	Field Name	Datatype	Len	Default	PK?	Not Null?	Unsigned?	Auto Incr?	Zerofill?	Charset	Collation	Comment
*	uid	int -	11		~	~		~		•	•	
	user_lid	int -	11							•	•	
	fname	varchar -	55							latinl 🔻	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
	lname	varchar -	33							latinl 🔻	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
	place	varchar -	44							latinl 🔻	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
	phone	varchar -	45							latinl 🔻	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
	email	varchar -	45							latinl 🔻	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
		•								•	•	

#### alert

Field Name	Datatype		Len	Default	PK?	Not Null?	Unsigned?	Auto Incr? Ze	erofill?	Charset	Collation	Comment
id	int	<b>-</b> ]	11		~	~		~		-	·	
imei	varchar	<b>₩</b>	43							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
lattitude	varchar	<b>₩</b>	43							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
longitude	varchar	<b>₩</b>	43							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
image	varchar	<b>₩</b>	43							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
result	varchar	<b>▼</b> 3	34							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
datetime	varchar	<b>-</b>	43							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
		-								•		

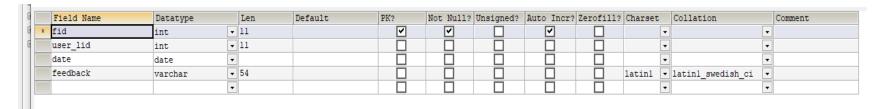
#### track

Field Name	Datatype	Len	Default	PK?	Not Null?	Unsigned?	Auto Incr?	Zerofill?	Charset	Collation	Comment
id	int 🔻	11		~	~		V				•
user_lid	int -	11							-		•
lattitude	varchar -	54							latinl -	latinl_swedish_ci	<b>-</b>
longitude	varchar -	54							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci	<b>-</b>
	▼								-		•

#### route

	Field Name	Datatype	Len	Default	PK?	Not Null?	Unsigned?	Auto Incr?	Zerofill?	Charset	Collation	Comment
*	id	int	11		~	~		V		•		▼
	from	varchar -	55							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci	▼
	to	varchar	45							latinl -	latinl_swedish_ci	▼
	route	varchar -	44							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci	▼
										•		▼

#### feedback



#### notification

1													
1		Field Name	Datatype	Len	Default	PK?	Not Null?	Unsigned?	Auto Incr?	Zerofill?	Charset	Collation	Comment
E	*	nid	int -	11		~	~		~		-	-	
E		date	date 🔻								-	-	
П		notification	varchar 🔻	50							latinl 🕶	latinl_swedish_ci 🔻	
			•								•	•	

### Accident

	Field Name	Datatype	Len	Default	PK?	Not Null?	Unsigned?	Auto Incr?	Zerofill?	Charset	Collation	Comment
*	id	int -	11		~	~		~			•	
	user_id	int -	11							•	•	
	lattitude	int •	11							-	▼	
	longitude	int -	11							-	•	
	date	date -								-	•	
	speed	float								-	•	
										-	▼	

### **Emergency**

Field Name	Datatype		Len	Default	PK?	Not Null?	Unsigned?	Auto Incr?	Zerofill?	Charset	Collation	Comment
ea_id	bigint	-	20							-		•
uid	bigint	-	20							-		•
latitude	bigint	•	20							-		•
longitude	bigint	-	20							-		•
description	varchar	-	50							latinl -	latinl_swedish_ci [	•
status	varchar	~	60							latinl -	latinl_swedish_ci [	•
		•								-		▼

### Location

	Field Name	Datatype	Len	Default	PK?	Not Null?	Unsigned?	Auto Incr?	Zerofill?	Charset	Collation	Comment
×	uid	bigint -	20		~	~		~		•	•	
	latitude	bigint -	20							-	•	
	longitude	bigint -	20							-	▼	
		▼								-	▼	

### DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENT

- OPERATING SYSTEM : WINDOWS 10
- FRONT END : HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT
- BACK END : Mysql
- SOFTWARES USED : Jetbrains Pycharm , Android Studio
- TECHNOLOGY USED : python,java
- FRAME WORK USED : Flask

### **FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

- Provides alert to PWD for repair roads.
- The proposed system deals with the detection of the accidents.
   But this can be extended by providing medication to the victims at the accident spot.

# **USER STORY**

User Story ID	As a type of User	I want to	So that I can
		<pre><perform some="" task=""></perform></pre>	< Achieve Some Goal>
1	Admin	Login	login successful with correct username and password
2	Admin	View User details	Can view registered users
3	Admin	Add& manage notification	Insert ,view & remove notification
4	Admin	View feedback	Can view feedbacks from user
5	Admin	Track user	Track users who are travelling
6	Admin	Add and manage route	Can add and manage route
7	Admin	Add and manage police	Can add and manage police
8	User	Register	Can users register
9	User	Login	Registered users can login with correct username and password
10	User	View profile	View users profile in application
11	User	Road quality alert	Can get alert while travelling
12	User	Feedback	Can provide feedback
13	User	View route	Can view route in application
14	user	Set Emergency number	Can set emergency number
15	user	Block notification	Can get notification even if a block occur
16	user	Send accident alert	Send alert to emergency number

Login

View notification

View accident alert

police

police police

17

18

19

Police can login

Can view the notification from admin

Can view the accident alert

# PROJECT PLAN

User Story ID	Task Name	Start Date	End Date	Hours	Status
7	Sprint 1	20/04/2022	25/04/2022	10	completed
14		27/04/2022	07/05/2022		completed
16	Sprint 2	08/05/2022	20/05/2022	8	Completed
17	Sprint 3	21/05/2022	23/05/2022	17	Completed
18		24/05/2022	28/05/2022		Completed
19		30/05/2022	05/06/2022		completed
19	Sprint 4	20/06/2022	24/06/2022	10	completed
15		25/06/2022	27/06/2022		completed

# PRODUCT BACKLOG

User Story ID	Priority <high low="" medium=""></high>	Size (Hours)	Sprint <#>	Status <planned in<br="">progress/Completed&gt;</planned>	Release Date	Release Goal
1	Medium	5	1	Completed	25/04/2022	Form design
2	High	5		Completed	07/05/2022	coding
3	High	8	2	Completed	20/05/2022	Dataset creation,preprocessin g and training
5	High	6	3	Completed	23/05/2022	Sensor value colllection
6	medium	6		Completed	28/05/2022	Server communication
7	High	5		completed	05/06/2022	Prediction and send sms
7	Medium	5	4	completed	24/06/2022	Traffic prediction
8	High	5		completed	27/06/2022	Output generation

# 

Day

hrs

Day

hrs

Day 14

hrs

Backlog Item	Status And Completion Date	Original Estimation in Hours	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11
UserStory#1,#2,#3			hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs	hrs
Form Designing	25/04/2022	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coding	07/05/2022	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
UserStory#4, #5													
Dataset creation	20/05/2022	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1

UserStory#6,#7

communication SMS alert

UserStory#8,#9

Traffic prediction

OutputGenaration

Total

23/05/2022

28/05/2022

05/06/2022

24/06/2022

27/06/2022

Sensor value

collection Server

#### Original Day Day Day Day Day Day Day Day

																السمار
UserStory#1,#2,#3			hrs													
Form Designing	25/04/2022	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Coding	07/05/2022	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
UserStory#4, #5																
Dataset creation	20/05/2022	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
UserStory#6,#7																

Day

Day

Day

Day

Day

Day

	Date	Hours								
tory#1,#2,#3			hrs	hı						
Designing	25/04/2022	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	C
	0=10=10000									

Status And

Completion

23/05/2022

28/05/2022

05/06/2022

24/06/2022

27/06/2022

Estimation in

**Backlog Item** 

Sensor value

communication

UserStory#8,#9

Traffic prediction

OutputGenaration

Total

collection Server

SMS alert

