Basic Traffic Flow Prediction

1. Feature Engineering:

a. Create meaningful features based on your EDA, such as time-based features (e.g., hour of the day, day of the week) and rolling averages.

We created the following features

- i. Rolling average
- ii. Weighted average
- iii. Reverse weighted average
- iv. Time of Day on a linear scale
- v. Day of the week on a linear scale

b. Explain why each feature was selected and how it is expected to improve model performance.

- i. Rolling average We know that traffic is correlated with its previous values. But we want to reduce the number of features to avoid overfitting
- ii. Weighted average Weighted average might be a better metric as data is highly correlated at higher lags.
- iii. Reverse weighted average For comparison
- iv. Time of day normalized as one feature Reduce number of features from 24 to 1 to avoid overfitting
- v. Day of week normalization Reduce number of features from 7 to 1 to avoid overfitting

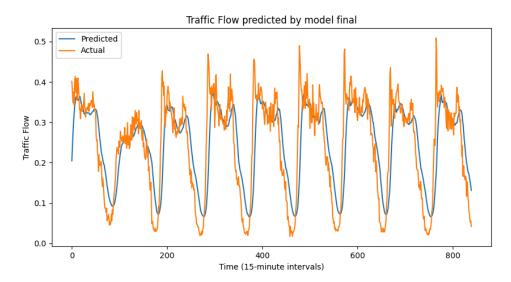
2. Model Implementation and Training:

- a. Implement and train the chosen model (e.g., Linear Regression, ARIMA):
 - i. Final model contains a combination of the above features. Time and Average. We used **linear regression** model. Non linear models did not offer a very high prediction accuracy during testing indicating overfitting.
 - ii. Training accuracy of final model
 - 1. Training MAE: 0.02237996446949679
 - 2. Training RMSE: 0.03221400362827798

3. Model Performance Evaluation:

- a. Evaluate the model using the following metrics:
 - i. Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 0.05453453750280212
 - ii. Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 0.07580269402221909

b. Include a plot comparing actual vs. predicted values and discuss the results.



- The prediction accuracy is to the expected level.
- Model is able to predict accurately
- Limitations: Initial values are not predicted with as high accuracy as the later values. In real life traffic prediction will be continuous so this is acceptable