

```
# IMPORTANT: RUN THIS CELL IN ORDER TO IMPORT YOUR KAGGLE DATA SOURCES,  
# THEN FEEL FREE TO DELETE THIS CELL.  
# NOTE: THIS NOTEBOOK ENVIRONMENT DIFFERS FROM KAGGLE'S PYTHON  
# ENVIRONMENT SO THERE MAY BE MISSING LIBRARIES USED BY YOUR  
# NOTEBOOK.  
import kagglehub  
khushikyad001_india_road_accident_dataset_predictive_analysis_path = kagglehub.dataset_download('k  
  
print('Data source import complete.')
```

📄 Downloading from <https://www.kaggle.com/api/v1/datasets/download/khushikyad001/india-road-acci>
100%|██████████| 68.2k/68.2k [00:00<00:00, 41.0MB/s]Extracting files...
Data source import complete.

✓ Table of Content

- 1) Importing Libraries
- 2) Loading the Data
- 3) Cleaning the Data
- 4) Date related Analysis
- 5) Categorical Analysis
- 6) Numerical Analysis
- 7) Conclusion: Indian Road Accident Insights

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

✓ Importing Libraries

```
import numpy as np  
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns
```

```
data=pd.read_csv('/content/accident_prediction_india.csv')  
data.info()
```

```
📄 <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 3000 entries, 0 to 2999  
Data columns (total 22 columns):  
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -  
0   State Name                            3000 non-null   object  
1   City Name                             3000 non-null   object  
2   Year                                  3000 non-null   int64  
3   Month                                 3000 non-null   object  
4   Day of Week                           3000 non-null   object  
5   Time of Day                           3000 non-null   object  
6   Accident Severity                     3000 non-null   object
```

7	Number of Vehicles Involved	3000	non-null	int64
8	Vehicle Type Involved	3000	non-null	object
9	Number of Casualties	3000	non-null	int64
10	Number of Fatalities	3000	non-null	int64
11	Weather Conditions	3000	non-null	object
12	Road Type	3000	non-null	object
13	Road Condition	3000	non-null	object
14	Lighting Conditions	3000	non-null	object
15	Traffic Control Presence	2284	non-null	object
16	Speed Limit (km/h)	3000	non-null	int64
17	Driver Age	3000	non-null	int64
18	Driver Gender	3000	non-null	object
19	Driver License Status	2025	non-null	object
20	Alcohol Involvement	3000	non-null	object
21	Accident Location Details	3000	non-null	object

dtypes: int64(6), object(16)
memory usage: 515.8+ KB

✓ Cleaning the Data

Check for null values:

```
#First it's better to take a copy of dataset and work on a copy
df=data.copy()
```

```
#Checking null values accross the dataset
df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
```



0

Driver License Status	975
Traffic Control Presence	716
Year	0
Month	0
State Name	0
City Name	0
Time of Day	0
Day of Week	0
Accident Severity	0
Number of Vehicles Involved	0
Number of Fatalities	0
Weather Conditions	0
Vehicle Type Involved	0
Number of Casualties	0
Road Condition	0
Road Type	0
Speed Limit (km/h)	0
Lighting Conditions	0
Driver Age	0
Driver Gender	0
Alcohol Involvement	0
Accident Location Details	0

dtype: int64

```
df['Driver License Status'].value_counts()
```



count

Driver License Status

Valid	1057
Expired	968

dtype: int64

```
df['Traffic Control Presence'].value_counts()
```



count

Traffic Control Presence

Signs	812
Signals	736
Police Checkpost	736

dtype: int64

```
df['Driver License Status']=df['Driver License Status'].fillna('Unknown')
df['Traffic Control Presence']=df['Traffic Control Presence'].fillna('Unknown')
```

Check for duplicated rows:

```
df.duplicated().sum()
```



np.int64(0)

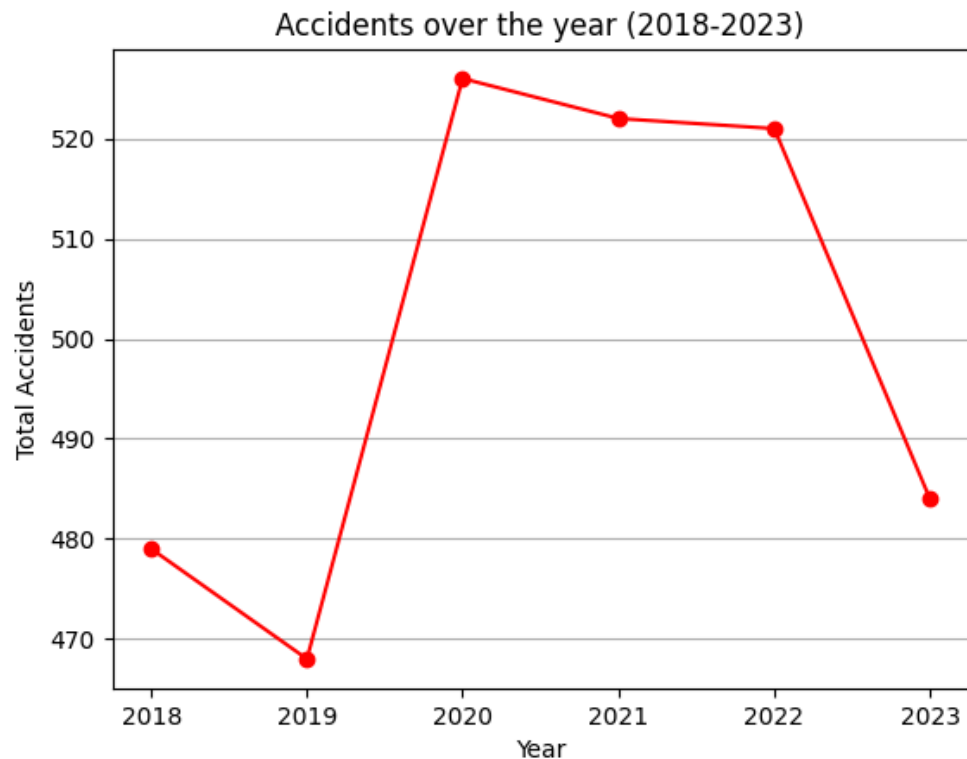
- Fortunately, there are no duplicate rows.

✓ Date related Analysis

```
df['Year']=pd.to_datetime(df['Year'],format='%Y')
yearly_accident=df.groupby('Year')['Accident Severity'].count()
```

#Let's plot yearly_accidents to hvae better intuition.

```
plt.plot(yearly_accident.index,yearly_accident.values,marker='o',linestyle='-',color='red')
plt.title('Accidents over the year (2018-2023)')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Total Accidents')
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.show()
```



✓ Categorical Analysis

#Let's see the number of unique categories in each column:

```
cat_features=list(df.select_dtypes(include=object).columns)
for i in cat_features:
    print(f'{i}: {df[i].nunique()}')
```



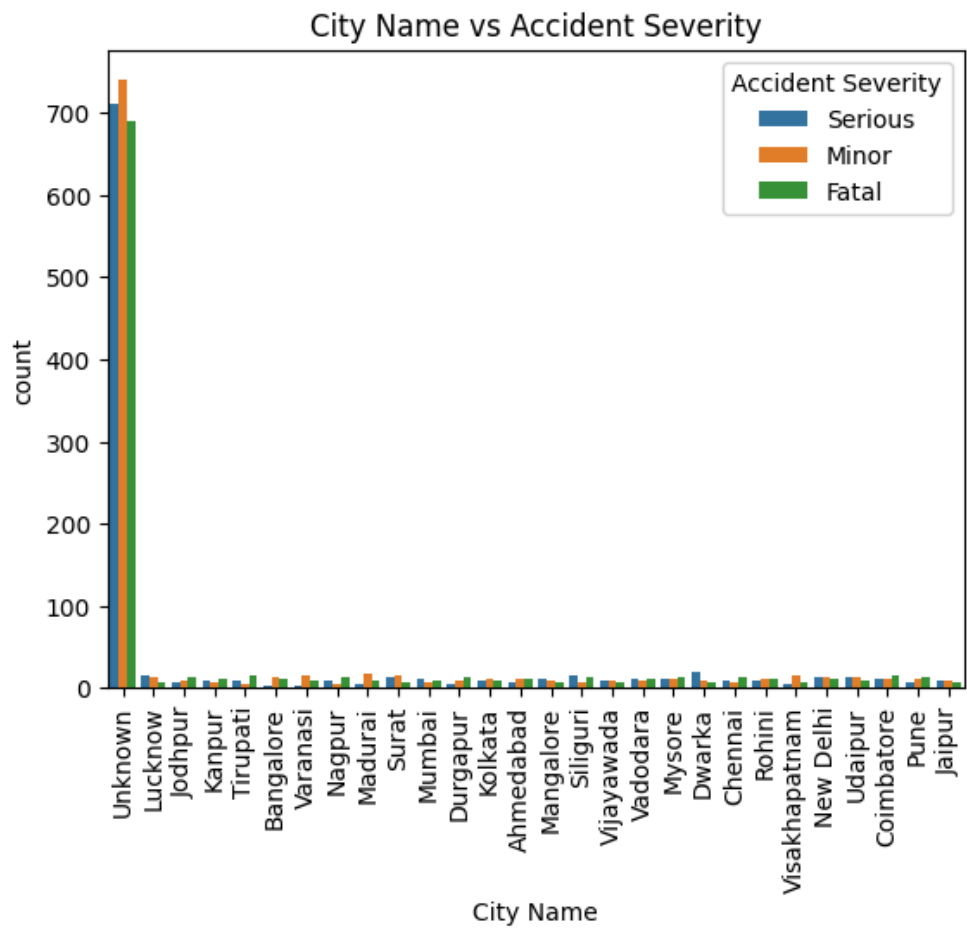
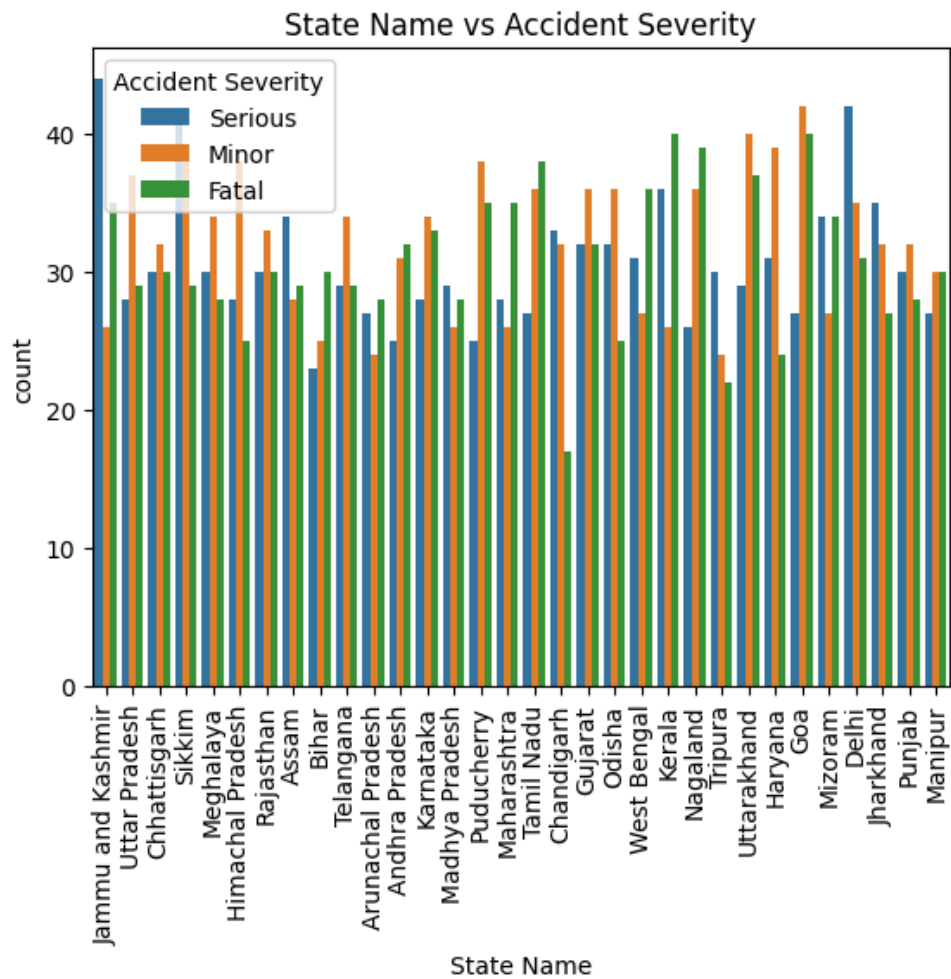
```
State Name: 32
City Name: 28
Month: 12
Day of Week: 7
Accident Severity: 3
Vehicle Type Involved: 7
Weather Conditions: 5
Road Type: 4
Road Condition: 4
Lighting Conditions: 4
Traffic Control Presence: 4
Driver Gender: 2
Driver License Status: 3
Alcohol Involvement: 2
Accident Location Details: 4
Time_Category: 4
```

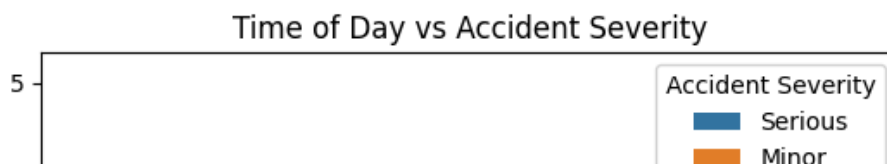
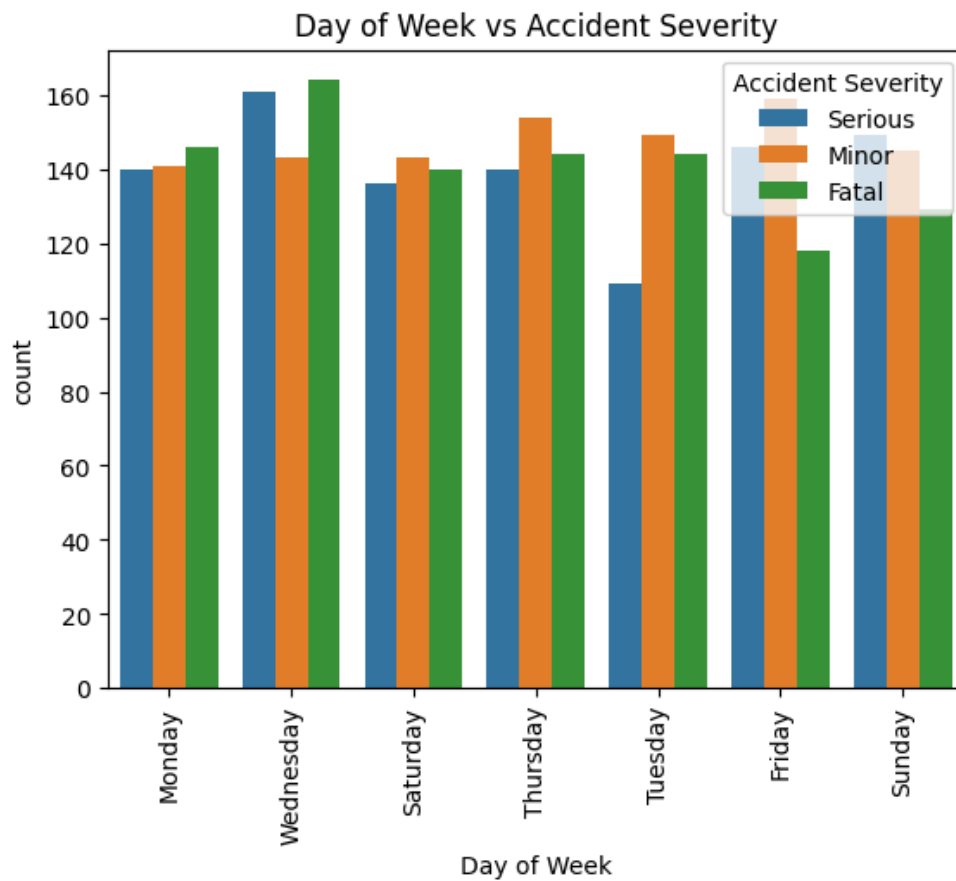
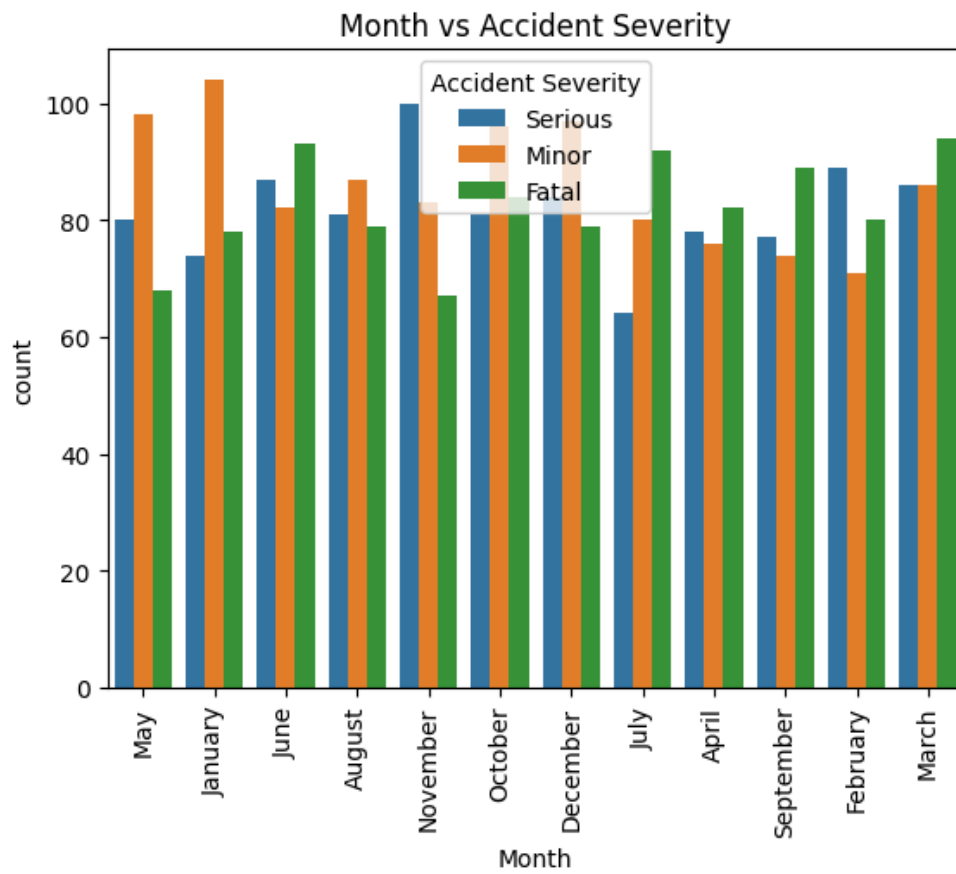
#Since Time of Day has a lot of unique values it's not recommended to plot it using countplots so I
cat_columns=cat_features.remove('Time of Day')

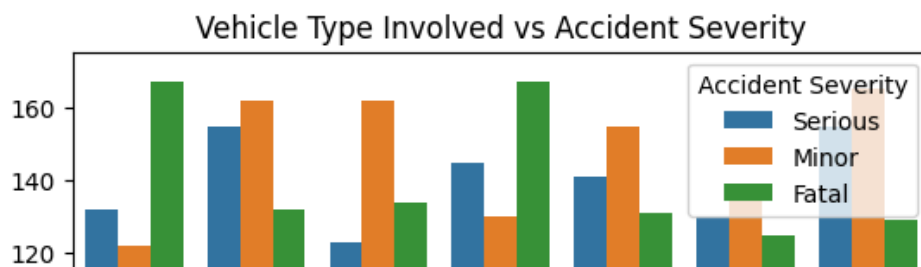
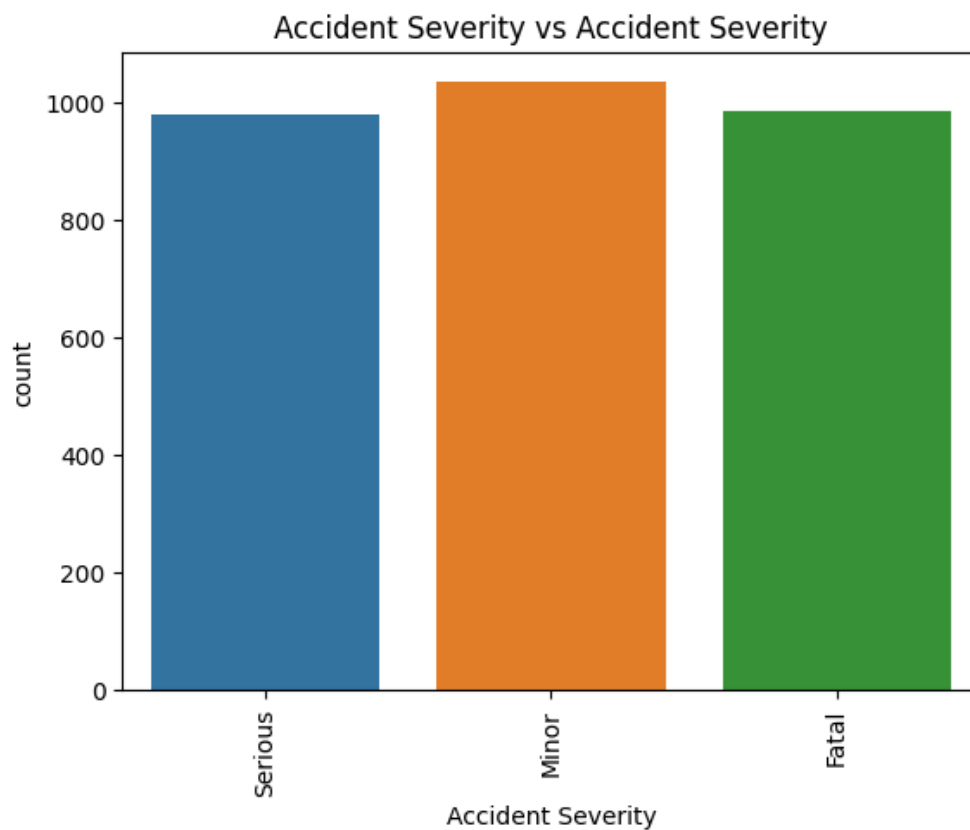
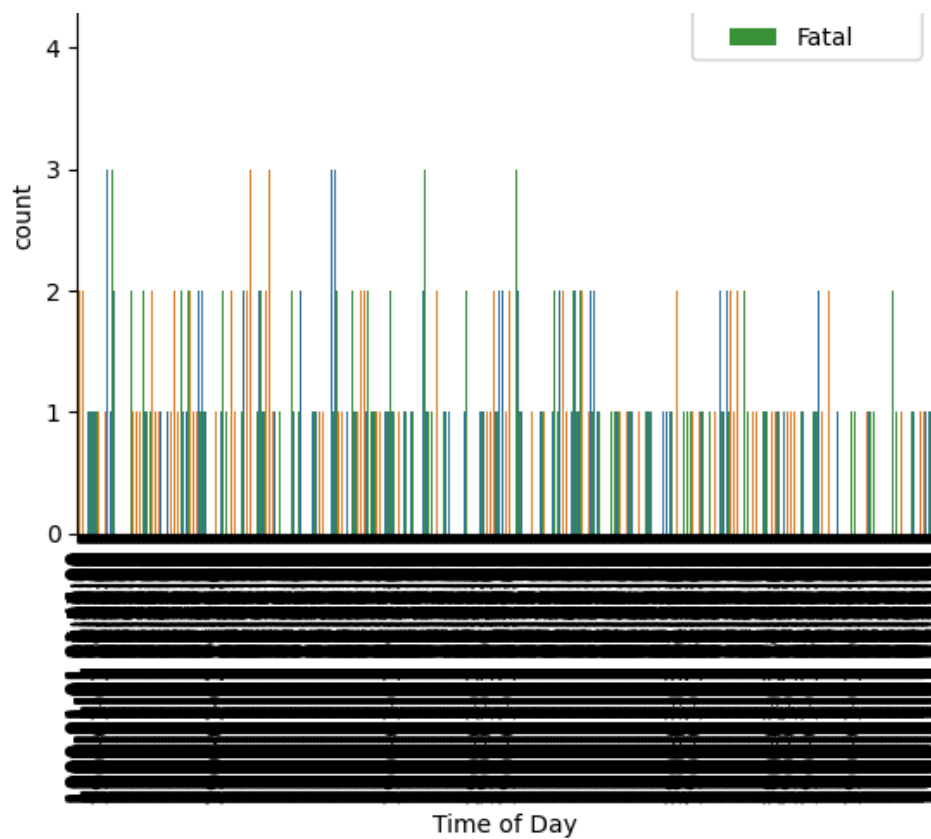


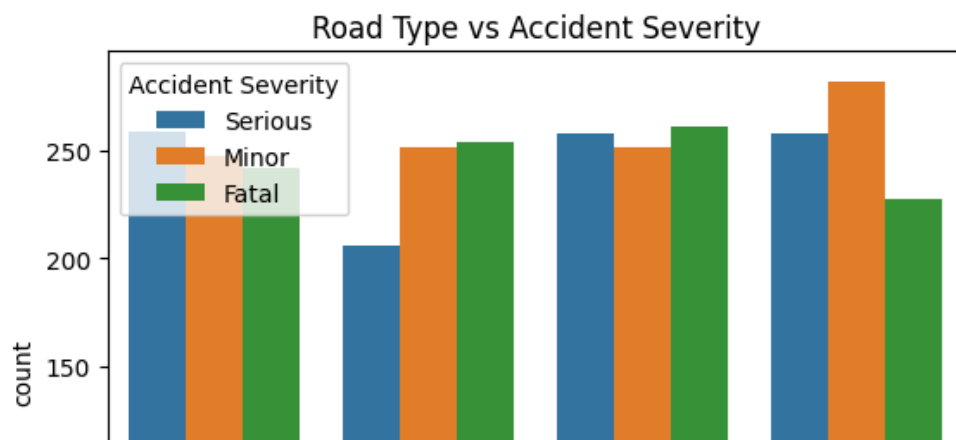
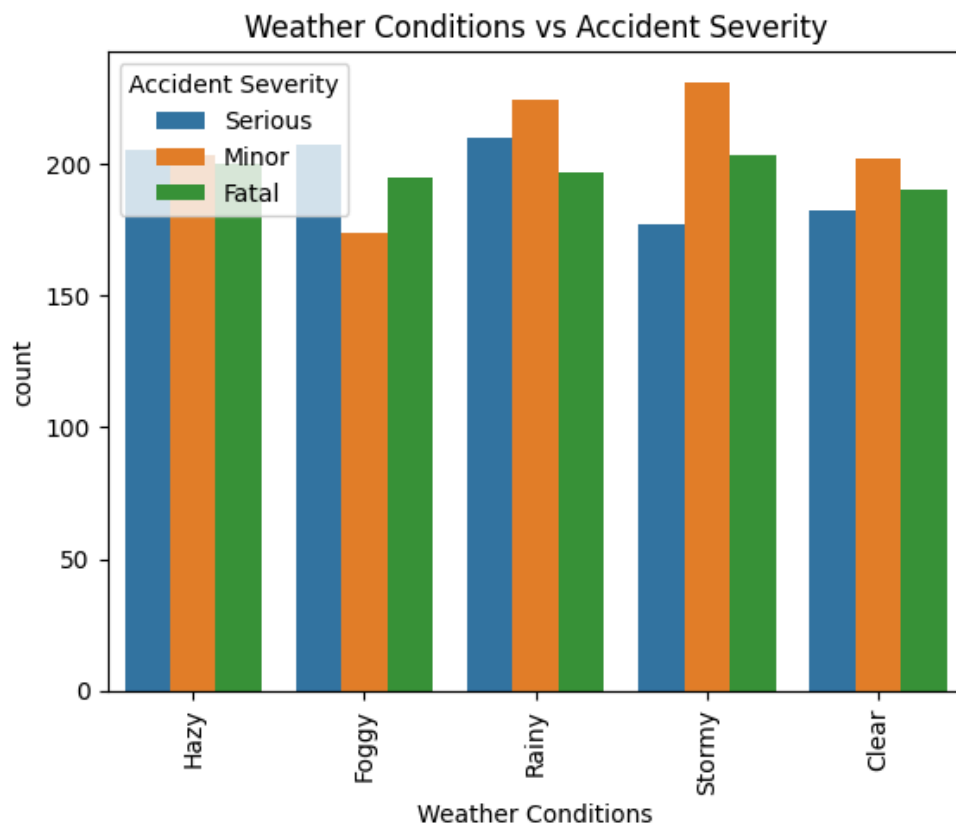
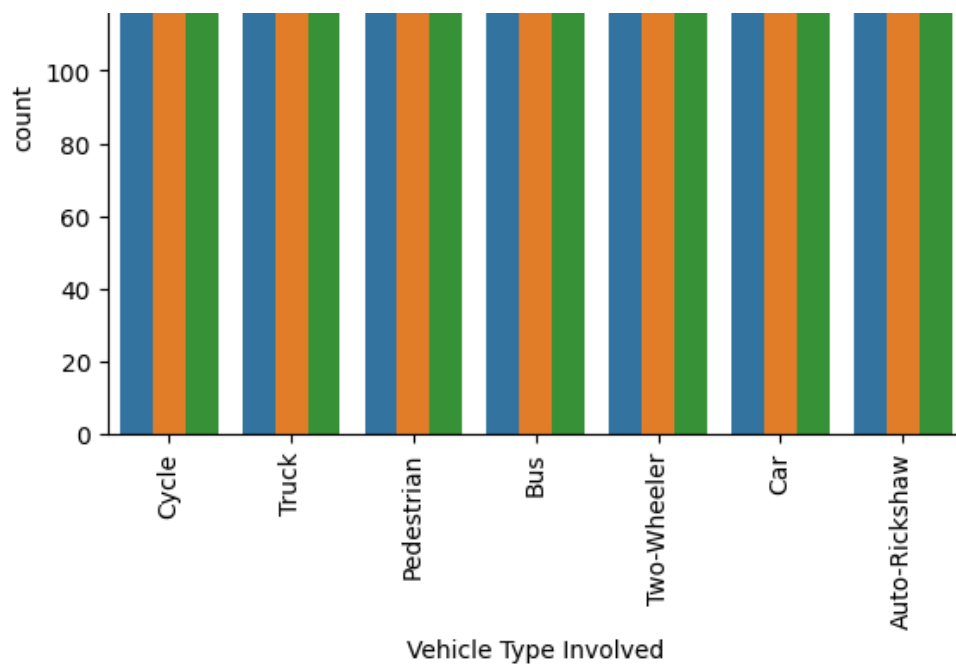
```
-----  
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-38-65ef615b119c> in <cell line: 0>()  
    1 #Since Time of Day has a lot of unique values it's not recommended to plot it using  
    countplots so I remove it from the plot list  
----> 2 cat_columns=cat_features.remove('Time of Day')  
  
ValueError: list.remove(x): x not in list
```

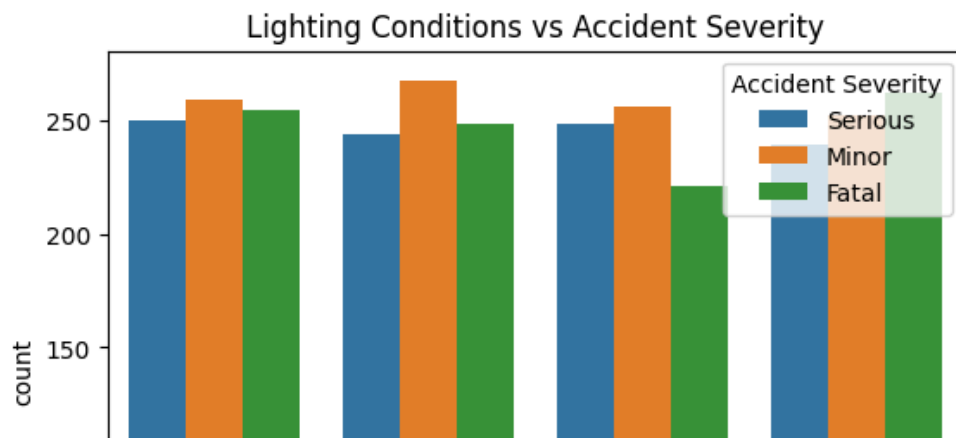
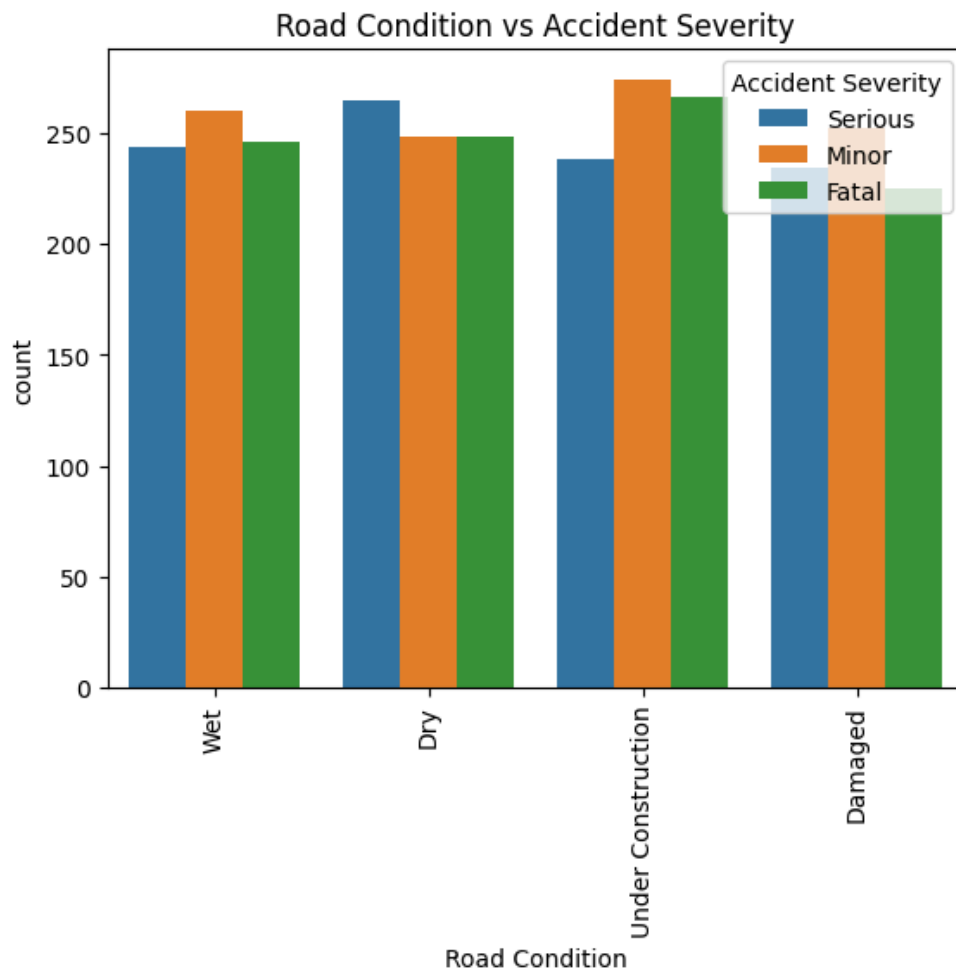
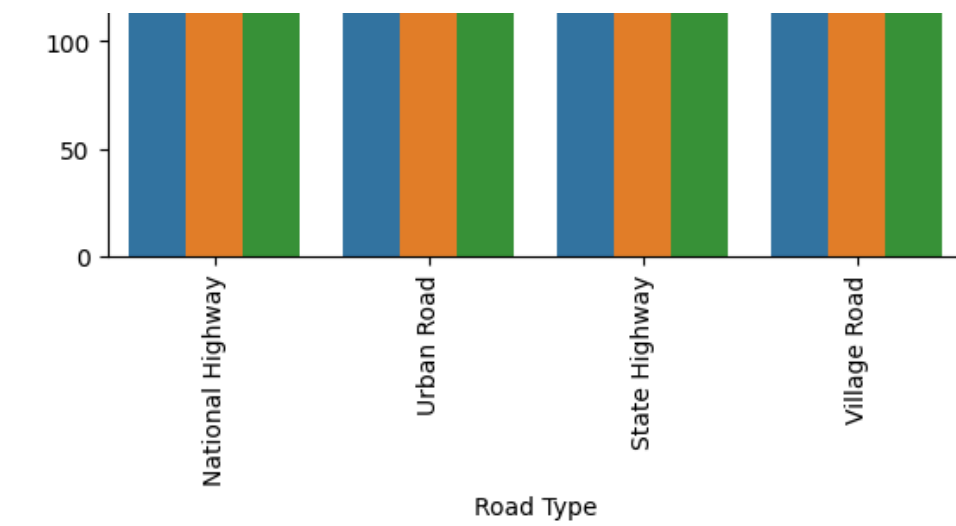
```
for i in cat_features:  
    plt.figure()  
    sns.countplot(data=df,x=i,hue='Accident Severity')  
    plt.xticks(rotation=90)  
    plt.title(f'{i} vs Accident Severity')  
  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

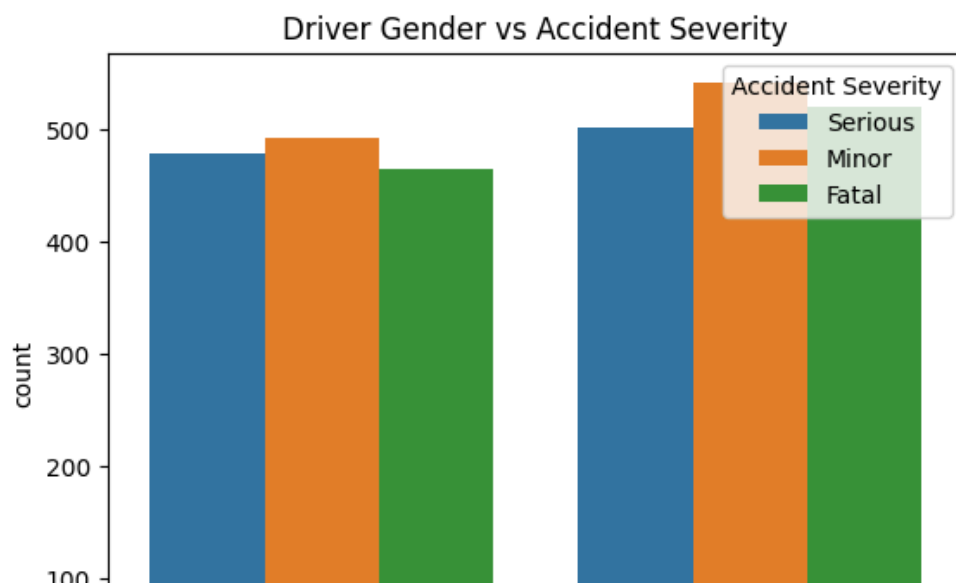
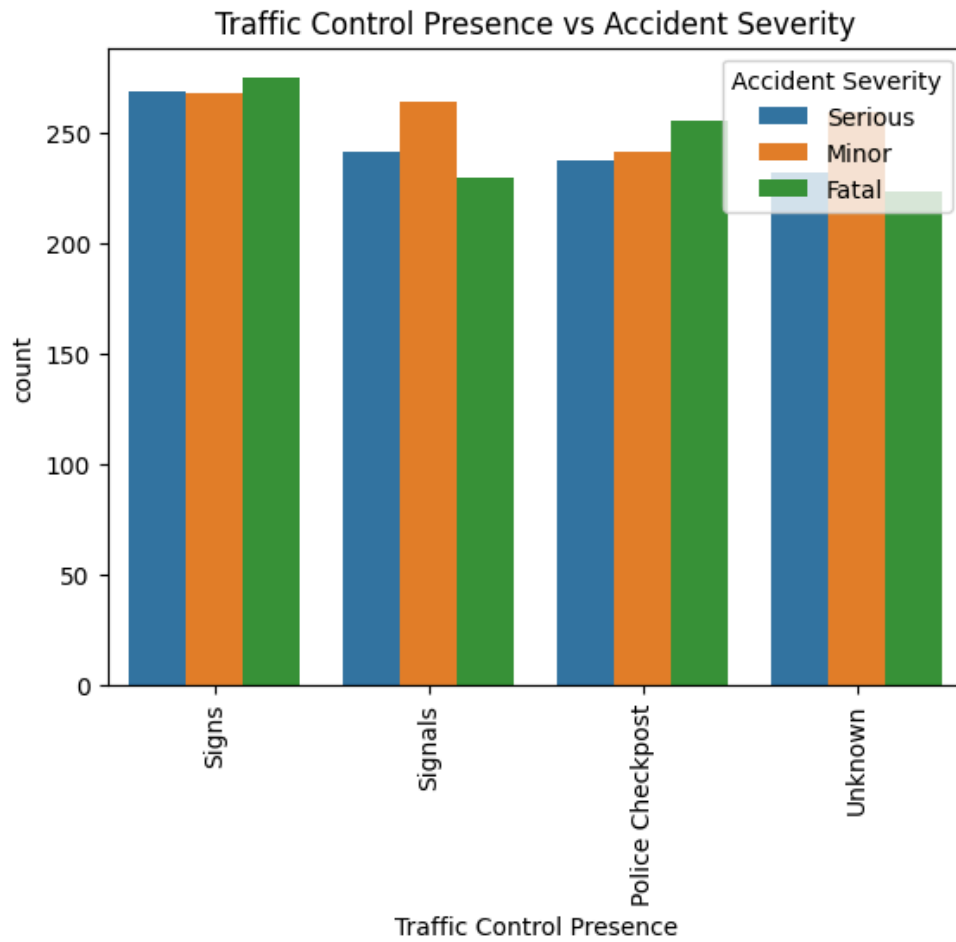
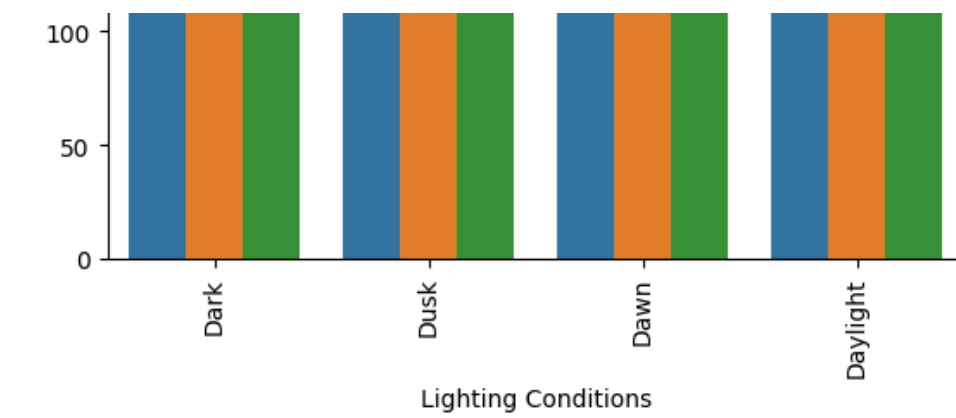


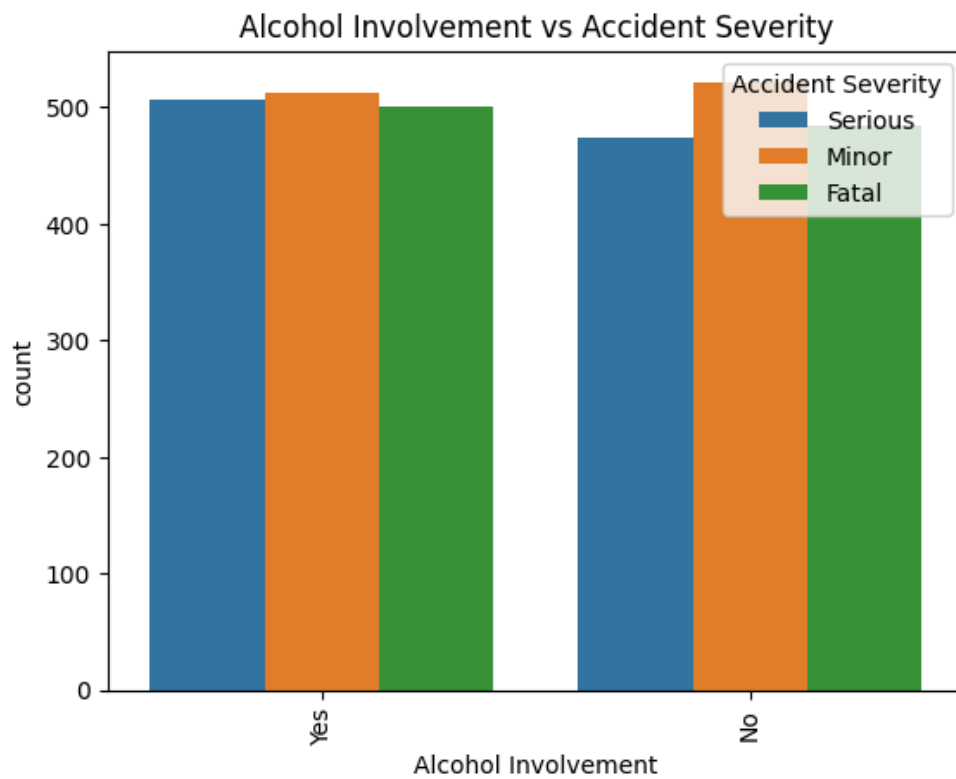
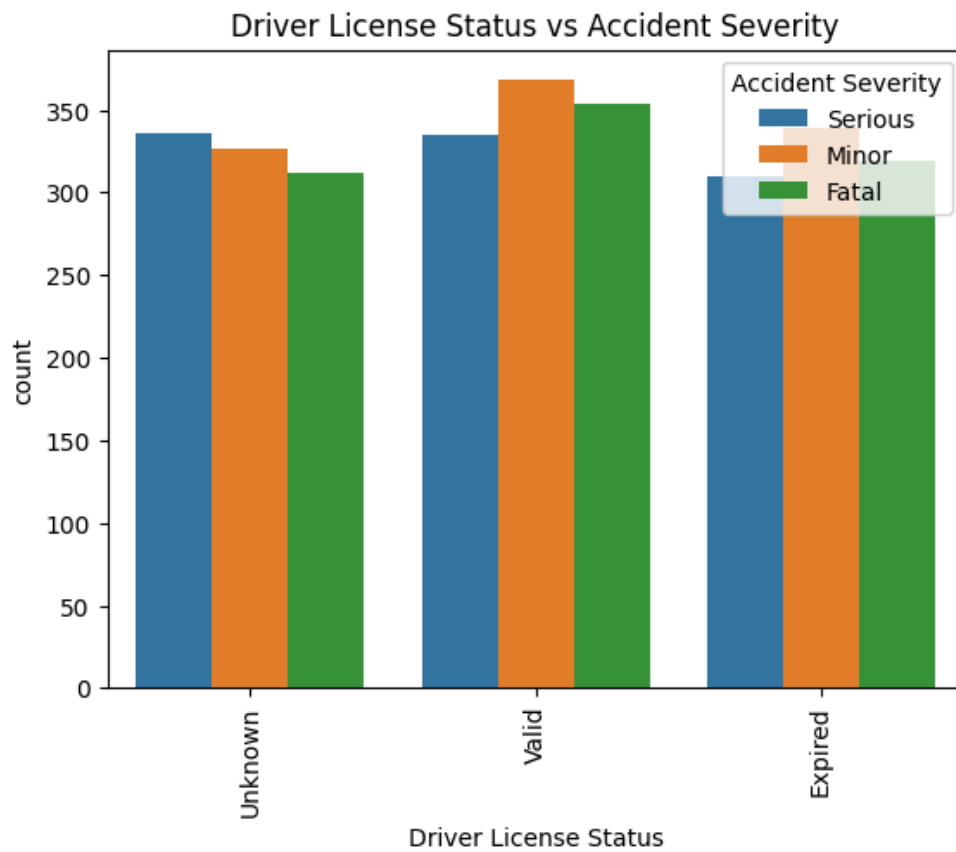
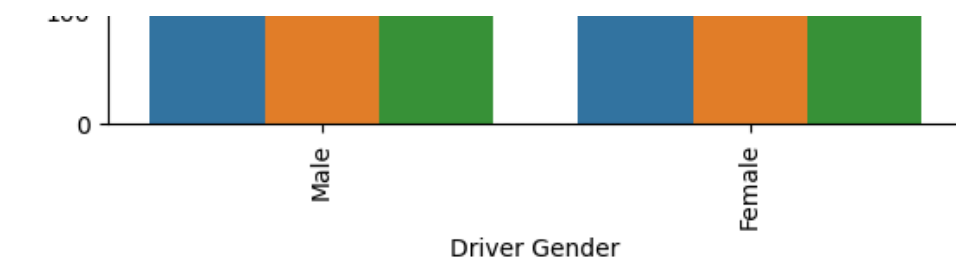












Accident Location Details vs Accident Severity

