

Presentation Summary

Title: Traffic Data Analysis and Feature Construction

1. Introduction

- **Objective:** This project focuses on analyzing traffic data to identify patterns, correlations, and trends over time. The analysis includes both univariate and multivariate techniques to understand the data better.
 - **Dataset:** The dataset includes traffic data with various features such as `DateTime`, `Junction`, `Vehicles`, etc.
-

2. Data Exploration

- **Initial Data Examination:**
 - The dataset is loaded and the first few rows are inspected using `data.head(5)`.
 - Column names and data types are checked.
 - Summary statistics are generated to get an overview of the dataset.
 - The dataset contains missing values and duplicates, which were counted using `data.isnull().sum()` and `data.duplicated().sum()` respectively.
 - **Numeric Features Correlation:**
 - Correlation among numeric columns was calculated to identify any significant relationships using `data.select_dtypes(include="int").corr()`.
-

3. Feature Construction

- **DateTime Features:**
 - The `DateTime` column is converted to a datetime object to extract useful components such as day, month, year, time, and weekday.
 - The `weekday` feature is constructed to map the day of the week to a numerical value (Monday = 0, Sunday = 6).
 - The `DateTime` column was dropped after extracting these features for simplicity.
-

4. Univariate Analysis

- **Visualizing Distributions:**
 - Count plots for categorical features like `Junction`, `day`, `month`, `year`, and `weekday` were generated to understand the distribution of data across these categories.

- Distribution plots were also generated to observe the spread of data within these features.
-

5. Multivariate Analysis

- **Time-Based Labeling:**
 - A function was created to label each hour of the day into ranges such as "00:01 - 00:59", allowing for a more granular analysis of time-based patterns.
 - This labeling was applied to the `time` feature to create a new column, `time_label`.
 - **Correlation and Visualization:**
 - A violin plot was created to compare the distribution of vehicle counts across different junctions.
 - A heatmap was generated to visualize correlations among numeric features.
 - **Advanced Visualizations:**
 - A box plot was created to visualize the distribution of `Vehicles` across different `time_label` categories.
 - A point plot was used to represent the mean values of `Vehicles` by year, with a confidence interval.
-

6. Statistical Analysis

- **ANOVA Test:**
 - An ANOVA test was performed to analyze whether there are statistically significant differences in vehicle counts across different years.
 - The F-value and p-value were reported, providing insights into the significance of these differences.
-

7. Conclusion

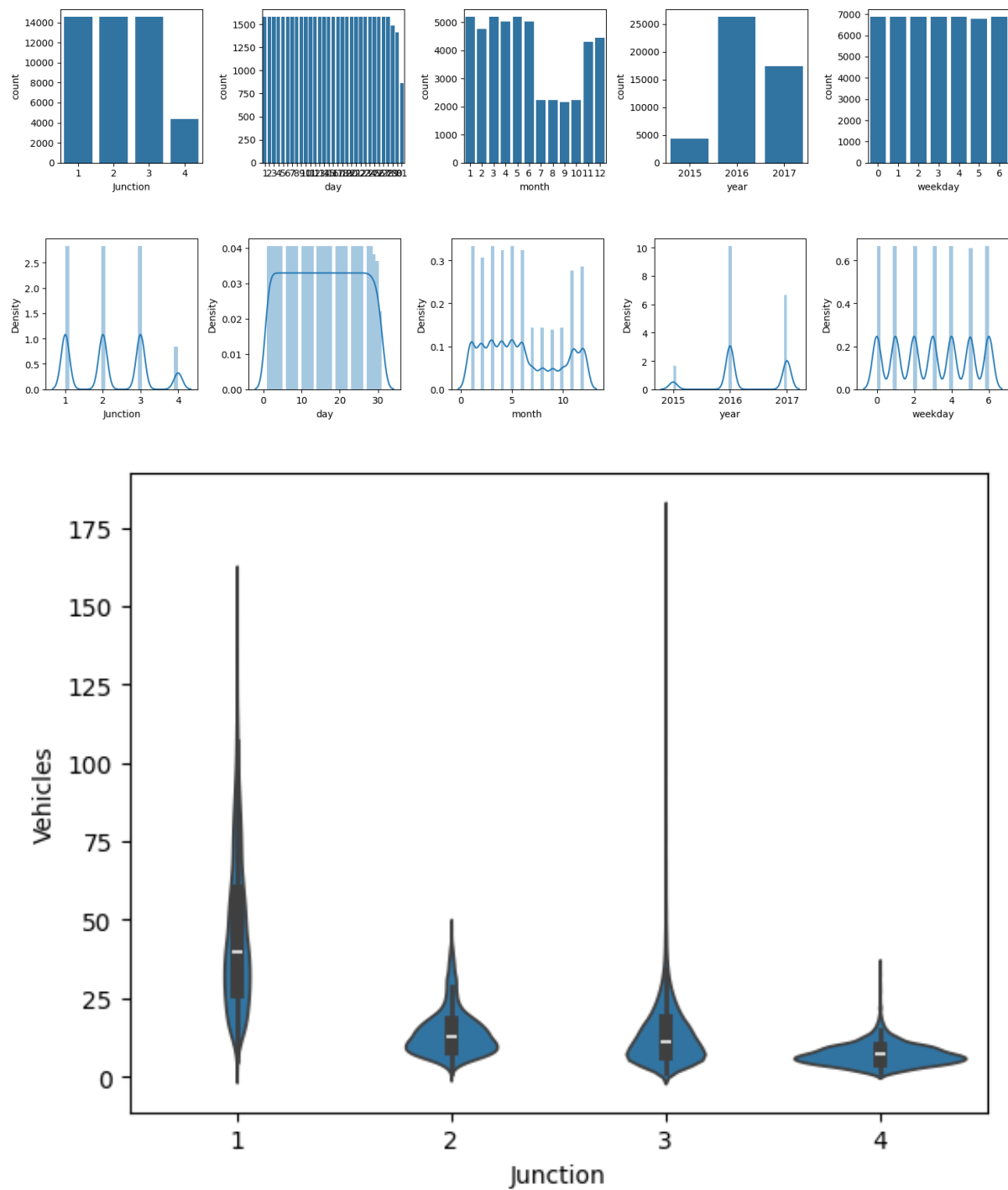
- The analysis provided insights into traffic patterns, including how vehicle counts vary by time of day, day of the week, and junction.
 - The statistical test (ANOVA) helped in understanding the variation in vehicle counts over the years.
 - This analysis could inform decision-making processes related to traffic management and urban planning.
-

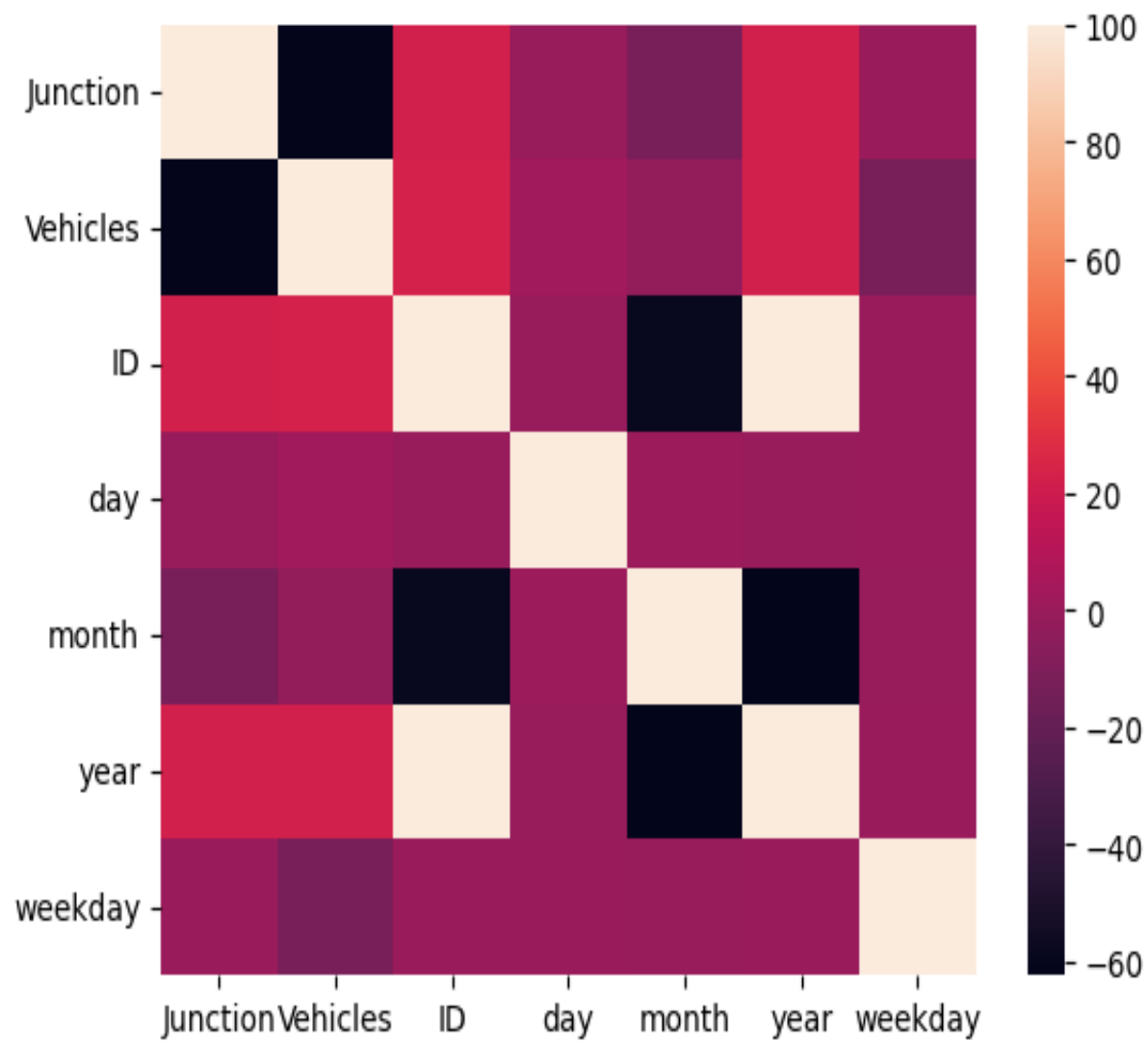
Next Steps

- Further analysis could explore the impact of external factors like weather or public events on traffic patterns.

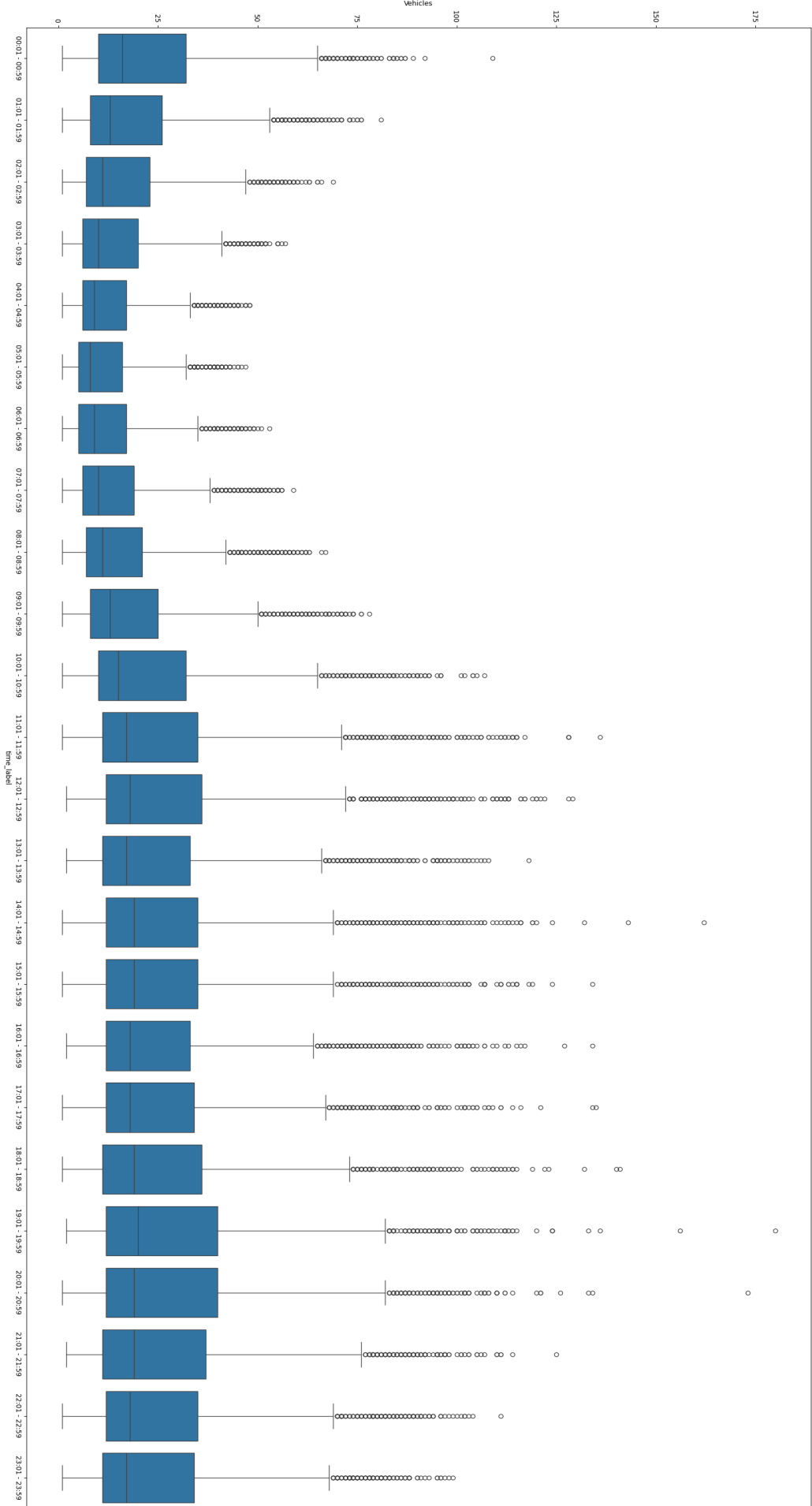
- Implementing predictive models to forecast traffic conditions based on historical data could be the next phase of this project.

Finding:





Box Plot of Value by Category



Point Plot of Mean Value by Category

