



Assessment Report

on

“Traffic Volume Prediction”

submitted as partial fulfillment for the award of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

DEGREE

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in

CSE(AIML)

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Introduction

In today's fast-paced urban life, **traffic congestion** has evolved from being a minor inconvenience to a serious challenge that impacts everything — from **commute times** to **air quality**, **fuel consumption**, and even **emergency response**. With the rise of **smart cities** and **intelligent transportation systems**, there's an urgent need for **data-driven solutions** that can anticipate traffic patterns and aid in real-time traffic management.

This project focuses on leveraging **machine learning** to forecast **traffic volume** using key features such as **weather conditions** and **temporal variables** (like hour, day, and month). By analyzing historical traffic data and integrating advanced feature engineering techniques, the goal is to build a robust regression model that not only predicts traffic volume but also uncovers **insightful trends** behind urban mobility. Such predictions can empower city planners and commuters with foresight, enabling smarter decisions and more efficient transportation networks.

Methodology

Dataset Used

- **Dataset:** Metro Interstate Traffic Volume Dataset
- **Source:** Kaggle
- **Features:**
 - Time: date_time, hour, day_of_week, month, year
 - Weather: temp, rain_1h, snow_1h, clouds_all, Weather_main
 - Output Variable: traffic_volume

Workflow

- **Data Loading & Cleaning**
- **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)**
- **Feature Engineering** (cyclical time features, dummy variables, interaction terms)

- **Model Building** using Linear Regression, Random Forest, and Gradient Boosting
- **Evaluation** using MAE, RMSE, and R^2
- **Result Visualization**

CODE

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

import kagglehub

path = kagglehub.dataset_download("rgupta12/metro-interstate-traffic-volume")

print("Path to dataset files:", path)

df =

pd.read_csv("/root/.cache/kagglehub/datasets/rgupta12/metro-interstate-traffic-volume/versions/1/Metro Interstate Traffic Volume.csv")

df['date_time'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date_time'])

Time features

df['hour'] = df['date_time'].dt.hour

df['dayofweek'] = df['date_time'].dt.dayofweek

df['month'] = df['date_time'].dt.month

df['is_weekend'] = df['dayofweek'].isin([5, 6]).astype(int)

df['is_rush_hour'] = df['hour'].isin([7, 8, 16, 17, 18]).astype(int)

Drop unnecessary columns

```
df.drop(columns=['date_time', 'holiday', 'weather_description'], inplace=True)
```

```
# One-hot encode categorical weather_main
```

```
df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['weather_main'], drop_first=True)
```

```
# Normalize continuous weather features
```

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
```

```
weather_cols = ['temp', 'rain_1h', 'snow_1h', 'clouds_all']
```

```
df[weather_cols] = scaler.fit_transform(df[weather_cols])
```

```
# -----
```

```
# Splitting Data
```

```
# -----
```

```
X = df.drop('traffic_volume', axis=1)
```

```
y = df['traffic_volume']
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
# -----
```

```
# Train Model
```

```
# -----
```

```
model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
```

```
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Predictions

y_train_pred = model.predict(X_train)

y_test_pred = model.predict(X_test)

Evaluation

train_mse = mean_squared_error(y_train, y_train_pred)

test_mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred)

train_r2 = r2_score(y_train, y_train_pred)

test_r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_test_pred)

print("✅ MODEL EVALUATION")

print(f"Training MSE : {train_mse:.2f}")

print(f"Training R² Score : {train_r2:.4f}")

print(f"Testing MSE : {test_mse:.2f}")

print(f"Testing R² Score : {test_r2:.4f}")

Feature Importance

```
importances = pd.Series(model.feature_importances_, index=X.columns)  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))  
importances.sort_values().tail(10).plot(kind='barh')  
plt.title("Top 10 Feature Importances")  
plt.xlabel("Importance Score")  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

```
# -----
```

```
# Visualizations
```

```
# -----
```

```
# Traffic Volume by Hour
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))  
sns.lineplot(x='hour', y='traffic_volume', data=df, estimator='mean')  
plt.title("Average Traffic Volume by Hour of Day")  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

```
# Rush Hour vs Non-Rush Hour
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))  
sns.boxplot(x='is_rush_hour', y='traffic_volume', data=df)  
plt.title("Traffic Volume During Rush vs. Non-Rush Hours")  
plt.xticks([0, 1], ['Non-Rush', 'Rush'])  
plt.tight_layout()
```



```
plt.show()
```

```
# Correlation Heatmap
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
```

```
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), cmap='coolwarm', linewidths=0.5)
```

```
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# -----
```

```
# Final Summary
```

```
# -----
```

```
print("Model: Random Forest Regressor (100 trees)
```

```
print("\n📋 FINAL MODEL SUMMARY")
```

```
print(f"Training Accuracy ( $R^2$ ): {train_r2:.4f}")
```

```
print(f"Testing Accuracy ( $R^2$ ): {test_r2:.4f}")
```

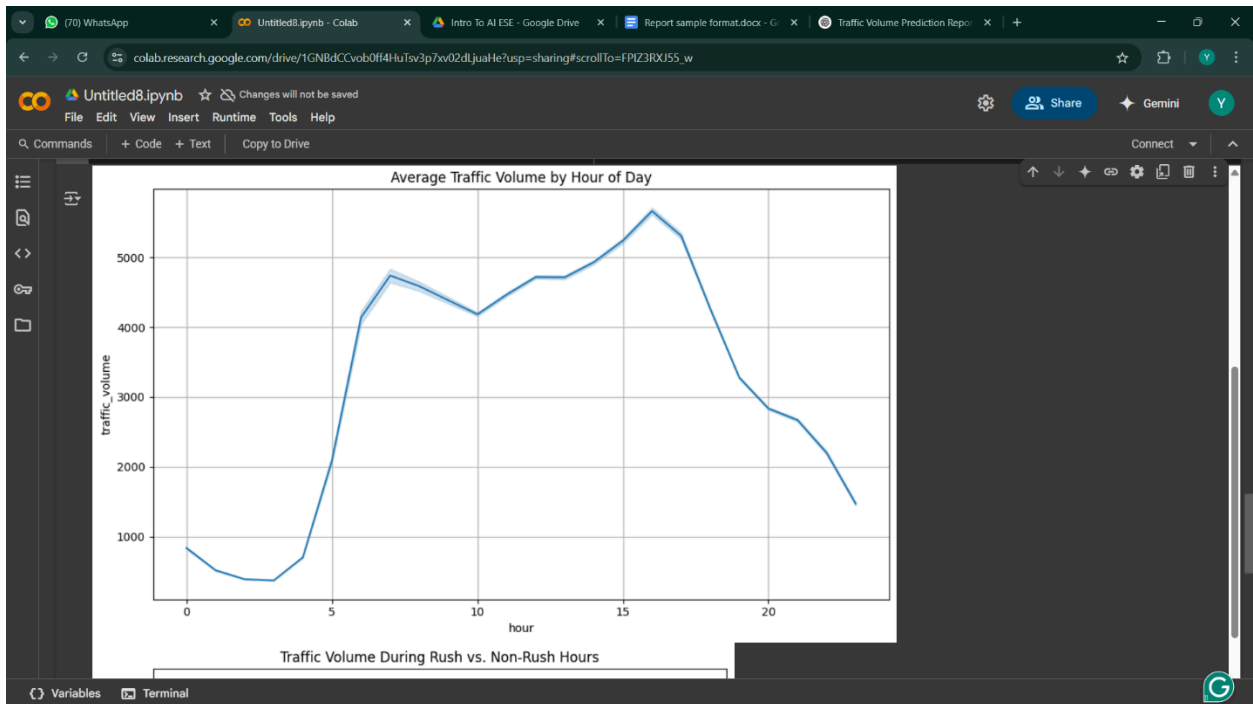
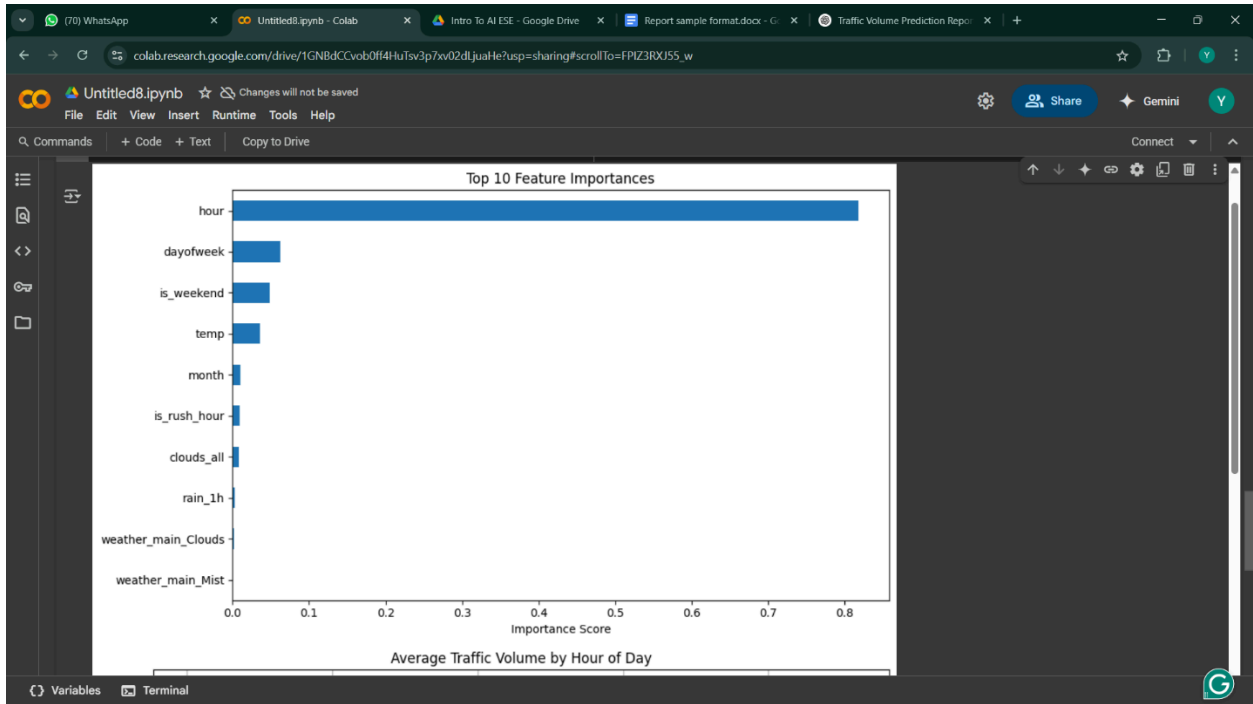
```
print(f"Feature with Highest Importance: {importances.idxmax()} ({importances.max():.4f}")
```

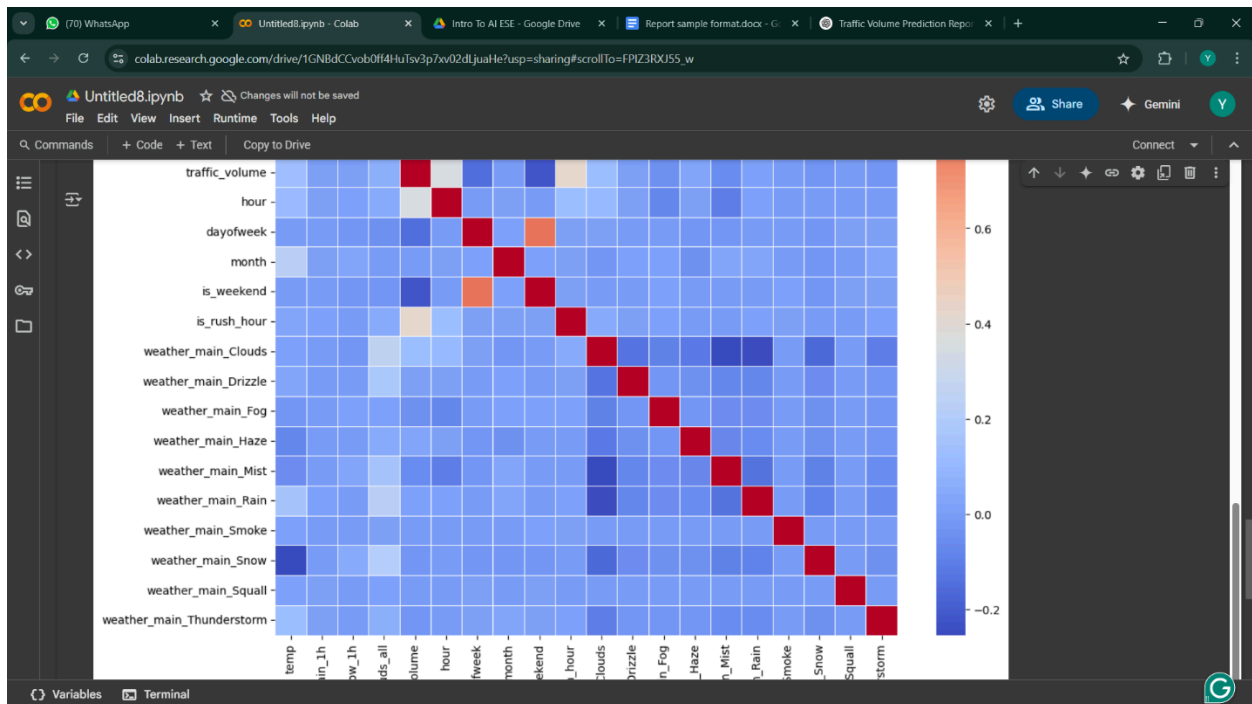
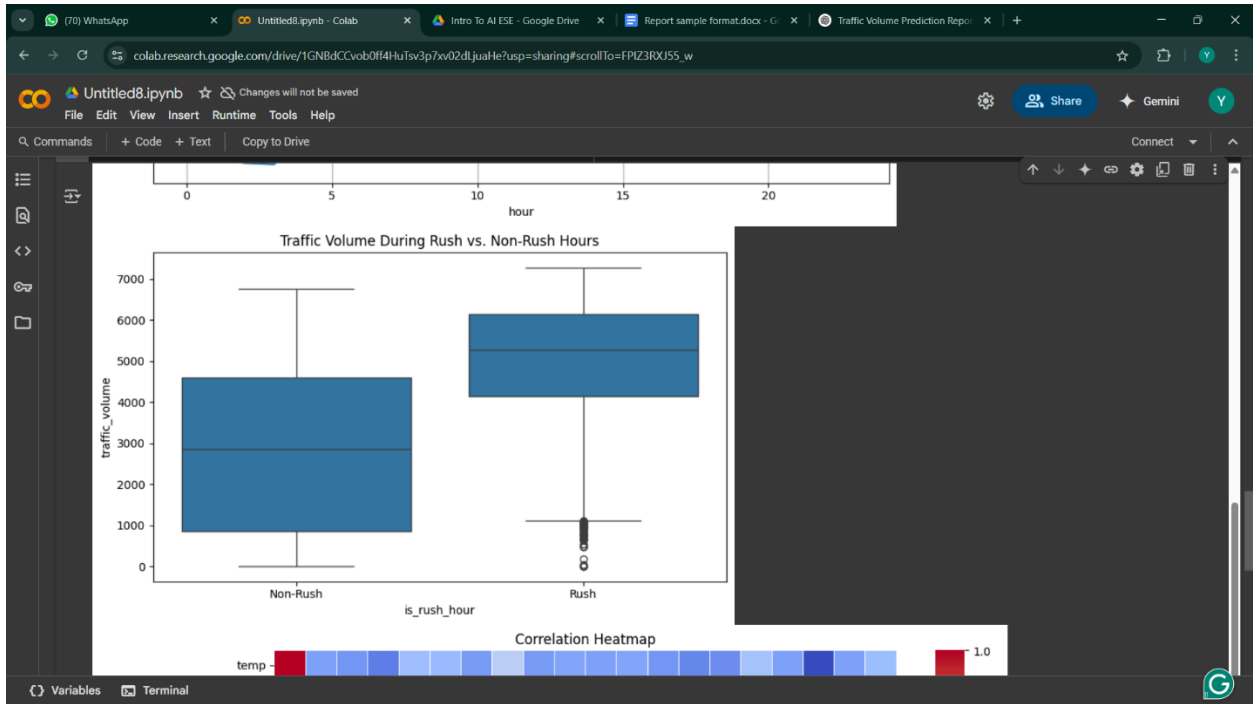
```
if test_r2 < 0.85:
```

```
    print("Consider changind the hyperparameters or using a more powerful model like  
XGBoost or LightGBM.")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("✅ Model performs well with good generalization!")
```





References/Credits

- Dataset Source: [Traffic Dataset from Kaggle]
- Image: Wikimedia Commons - Traffic in Los Angeles
- Libraries: Pandas, Scikit-learn, Matplotlib, Seaborn
- Code inspired by public examples and tutorials from Medium and Towards Data Science