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DEVELOPING AND INTEGRATING FRAMEWORK COMBINING APACHE SPARK AND HADOOP TOOLS USING DECISION TREE ALGORITHMS IN MITIGATING ACCIDENTS, IMPROVING ROAD SAFETY AND PREDICTING ADEQUATE SAFETY MEASURES, 2019

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ABSTRACT

In the transportation field, a huge amount of information has been gathered by IoT devices, remote detecting and other information assortment apparatuses bring new challenges, the size of this information turns out to be amazingly large and increasingly complex for conventional methods of data mining. To manage this test, Apache Spark remain as an incredible huge scale disseminated registering stage that can be utilized effectively for AI against exceptionally huge databases. This work utilized enormous scale AI methods particularly Decision Tree with Apache Spark structure for large information investigation to fabricate a model that can foresee the elements lead to street mishaps dependent on a few information factors identified with car crashes. In light of this, the anticipating model first pre-forms the large mishap information and dissect it to make information for a learning framework. Observational outcomes show that the proposed model could give new data that can help the leaders to examine and improve street safety.

1. INTRODUCTION

Data mining systems have been intended to find helpful information and justifiable examples from databases1,2. In reality, with the dangerous increment of data innovations, the enormous measure of information is created, which includes various issues, the major? of which is information preparing to make a preparation dataset that necessary equipment assets and tedious for the investigation. To manage these issues, conveyed processing is broadly utilized, Hadoop and MapReduce3,4 establish the amazing answer for one-pass calculations, yet not extremely proficient for use cases that require multi-pass calculations. Each progression in the information preparing work process has one Map stage and one Reduce stage and you'll have to change over any utilization case into Map Reduce designs. Consequently, this methodology will, in general, be delayed because of the colossal space utilization by each activity. As of late, there has been significant research in structuring enormous information models (see, for example5,7. In 2009, AMPLab created Apache Spark8 as an open-source large information handling structure worked around speed, convenience, and advanced explanatory, publicly released in 2010 as an Apache venture. Sparkle takes Map Reduce to the following level with more affordable rearranges in the information handling. With abilities like in-memory information stockpiling and close to ongoing preparing, the presentation can be a few times quicker than other enormous information innovations. The blueprint of this paper is sorted out as pursues: Section 2 depicts a review of related work about mishap examination,

and Section 3 clarifies the Spark system and choice tree strategy. Section 4, clarifies the proposed methodology and the exact examination, at last, this paper finished by an outcome exchange and closing segment.

2. RELATED WORK

Road mishaps have developed as a significant general medical issue on the planet, as indicated by World Health organization9. 1, 24 million individuals pass on in street crashes every year and upwards of 50 million are harmed. In the writing audit, information mining methods are broadly used to break down street mishap. Creator in10 utilized CART and MARS to examine of an epidemiological case-control investigation of wounds coming about because of engine vehicle mishaps and they recognized potential regions of hazard to a great extent brought about by the driver circumstance. Creator in11 utilized calculated relapse models to break down the mishap elements, and they found that the shopping destinations are more risky than town locales. Creator in12 utilized three systems of information mining, for example, choice tree, neural systems, and strategic relapse for finding huge elements for Korea Road traffic seriousness. Therefore, Author in13 utilized choice tree to investigate the seriousness of car crash, and they found that deadly damage brought about by numerous variables among them safety belts, liquor, and light conditions. Creator in14 built up a CART model to investigate the connection between drivers, damage seriousness and interstate condition variable. Creator in15 utilized Binary Logistic Regression, Logistic Regression Diagnostics to controlling the impacts of statistic and street condition. Likewise, Author in16 utilized bunching, arrangement trees to cover intelligent investigations dependent on brushing and connecting techniques to distinguish and perceive fascinating examples. Creator in17 considered the spatial examples of street mishap damage and results from the examples so as to make a characterization of street mishap hotspots. In addition, creator in18 utilized various philosophies to find mishap seriousness factors, they found that a perilous mishap brought about by a mix of various variables. Creator in19 contemplated the driver duty by utilizing ID3, J48, and MLP calculations to find the related components, and they found that numerous variables directly affect seriousness mishap, for example, permit grades, driver age and experience. Creator in20 utilized CART and Multinomial Logistic Regression (MLR) to ponder the pretended by drivers' qualities in the subsequent accident seriousness, and they found that the CART technique gave more outcomes that are exact. In a similar rationale, Author in21 utilized remote detecting for local scale examination and compelling administration of the natural, this innovation can be valuable for aiding in the counteractive action of some sort of mishaps. Creator in22 utilized the Global Positioning System (GPS) in the counteractive action of the impact mishaps. Furthermore, Author in23 presumed that the non-utilization of safety belts and lacking preparing were likewise two significant components. Creator in24 examinations the primary driver of those mishaps by utilizing Bayesian classifiers and choice tree.

As of late, with the quick improvement of data innovations, information examination turns out to be increasingly more mind boggling since the information are incredibly enormous. To handle this issue Google Company25 proposed Map Reduce as a programming model and a related usage for preparing and producing enormous datasets with a parallel and conveyed calculation. In a similar rationale, Author in26 proposed a foreseeing model dependent on C5.0 to gain huge data adequately between the foot issue gatherings and biomechanical parameters identified with side effects. What's more, creator in27 proposed a methodology of order to construct an expectation model that can resolve the issue of enormous information by utilizing Hadoop system and mahout to process and break down car crash.

3. KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY IN BIG DATA

3.1 Decision Tree (DT)

DT learning is a ground-breaking strategy for design categorizations28. In which a dataset is parceled into gatherings of the most homogenous from the perspective of the variable to be anticipated. It takes as information a lot of arranged information and yielding as a tree where every endpoint (leaf) speaks to a choice and each sheet speaks to the choice of having a place with a class of information checking all trial of the way driving from the root to this leaf.

C4.5 Algorithm: C4.5 is a standard calculation for foreseeing choice guidelines as DT, it is an augmentation of Quinlan's [29] prior ID3 (Iterative Dichotomiser 3) calculation. It utilized data gain proportion as a default paradigm of picking parting qualities. The calculation employments the capacity of the handset with an increase of entropy Split Info capacity to assess the characteristics for every emphasis. The calculation needs to choose which split ought to be utilized to develop the tree. One alternative is to utilize the quality with the most noteworthy immaculateness measure that deliberate as far as data esteem Info (D). C4.5 Algorithm uses entropy recipe by giving an irregular variable that takes k esteems with probabilities P1, P2... Pk, the data esteem determined with this following entropy Formula (1):

$$\mathrm{Info}(D) = -\sum_{k-1}^{k} p_k \log_2(P_k)$$

Where *D* refers to a specific data partition.

K is the number of class-values involving *D* in total. *P*k is the probability of those class values occurring in *K.*

The expected information that is required by classification for a parameter *c*j *(j=1, 2... m),* is

$$E(c_j) = \sum_{k-1}^{k} P_k Info(D)$$

$$Gain(c_j) - Info(D) - E(c_j)$$

$$\mathrm{SplitInfo}(D) = -\sum_{k-1}^{k} p_k \log_2(P_k)$$

$$GainRatio(c_j) = \frac{Gain(c_j)}{SplitIno(c_j)}$$

The process of C4.5 algorithm is described in Figure 1.

Algorithm 1 C4.5(T)

Input: training dataset T; attributes S.
Output: decision tree $Tree$.

if T is NULL **then**
  return failure
end if
if S is NULL **then**
  return $Tree$ as a single node with most frequent class label in T
end if
if $|S| = 1$ **then**
  return $Tree$ as a single node S
end if
set $Tree = \{\}$
for $a \in S$ **do**
  set $Info(a,T) = 0$, and $SplitInfo(a,T) = 0$
  compute $Entropy(a)$
  for $v \in values(a,T)$ **do**
    set $T_{a,v}$ as the subset of T with attribute $a = v$
    $Info(a,T) += \frac{|T_{a,v}|}{|T_a|} Entropy(a_v)$
    $SplitInfo(a,T) += -\frac{|T_{a,v}|}{|T_a|} log \frac{|T_{a,v}|}{|T_a|}$
  end for
  $Gain(a,T) = Entropy(a) - Info(a,T)$
  $GainRatio(a,T) = \frac{Gain(a,T)}{SplitInfo(a,T)}$
end for
set $a_{best} = \underset{a}{argmax}\{GainRatio(a,T)\}$
attach a_{best} into $Tree$
for $v \in values(a_{best},T)$ **do**
  call $C4.5(T_{a,v})$
end for
return $Tree$

Figure 1. Process of C4.5 algorithm.

3.2 Apache Spark

Apache Spark8 is a piece of open-source huge information preparing structure worked around speed, and refined examination. Created in UC Berkeley's AMPLab, and publicly released in 2010 as an Apache venture. With abilities like in-memory, the presentation can be a few times quicker than other enormous information advances.

3.2.1 Spark Architecture

Sparkle applications run on a group facilitated by flash setting in the primary program called driver program, the flash setting can associate with a few kinds of bunch directors, when associated sparkle obtain agents on hubs in the group, which are forms that run calculation and information stockpiling. Next, it sends the application to the agents, at long last sparkle setting sends assignments to the agent, Figure 2.

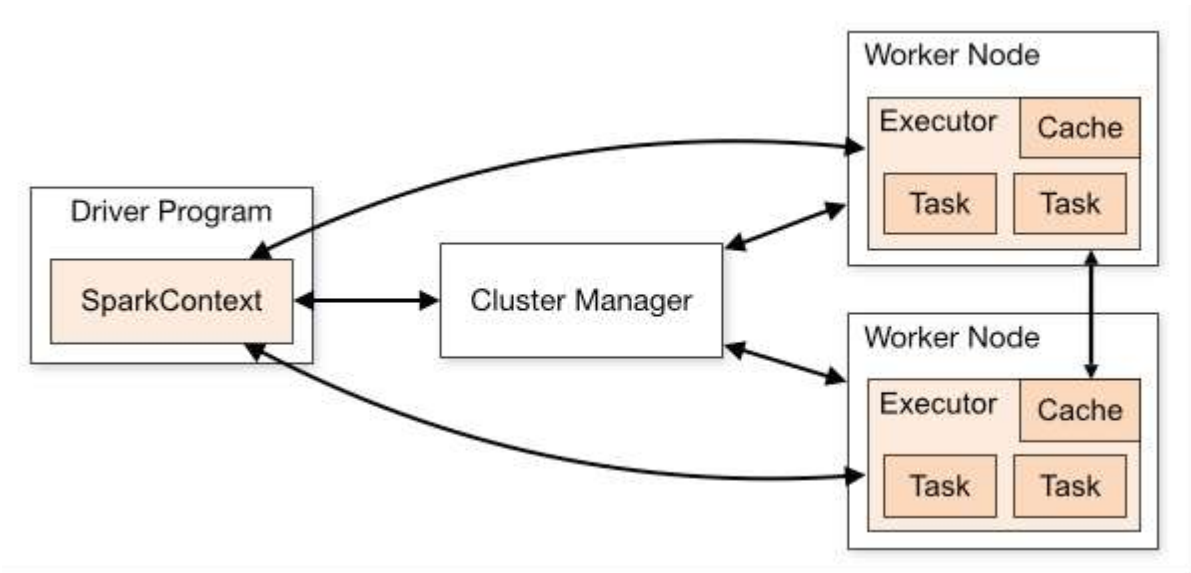

Figure 2. Spark architecture.

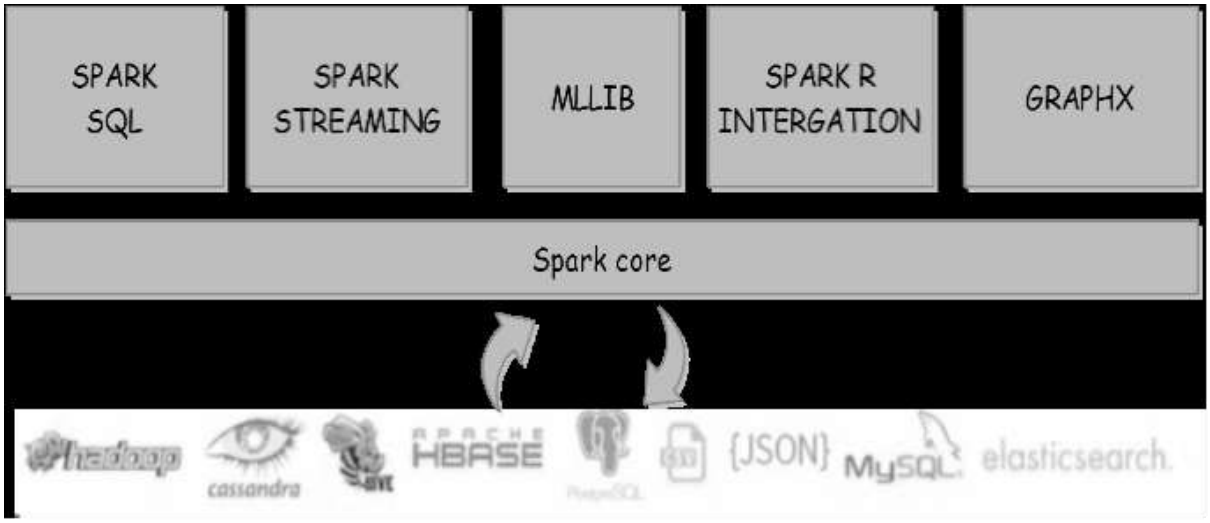

Figure 3. Spark ecosystem.

3.2.2 Spark Ecosystem

Sparks give a far-reaching and brought together answer to oversee distinctive huge information use cases and necessities. It is an option to Hadoop MapReduce, it contains extra libraries that are a piece of the Spark biological system and give extra capacities in large information investigation and AI territories see Figure 3. Figure 2. Sparkle engineering.

Apache Spark Run programs up to 100x quicker than Hadoop MapReduce in memory, or 10x quicker on the circle. Apache Spark has a RDD (Resilient Distributed Dataset) an assortment of information things split into allotments and put away in memory of laborer hubs of the group, and the Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) an arrangement of calculations performed on information [8].

3.3 Proposed Approach

To have a sufficient model for anticipating mishap factors with regards to huge information, we think it is critical to adjust C4.5 calculations for appropriated figuring. The proposed methodology includes three stages, the Figure 5 chows the full procedure dependent on SparkR with the pre-handling of street mishap information, the DT where worked by utilizing C4.5 calculations, this proposed methodology is portrayed by the accompanying advances:

Pre-handling: In this progression, we allude to an ETL (Extraction Transformation Loading) device for getting ready and cleaning information identified with the street mishap by changing the information to an appropriate organization and choosing just certain sections to stack.

Choice standards extraction: In this progression, SparkR33 is utilized as a R bundle that gives a light-weight front end to utilize Apache Spark from R34. It establishes by Sparklyr that gives a dplyr interface to Spark Data Frames just as a R interface to Spark's conveyed Machine Learning (ML/H2O) pipelines.

Representation: Data perception is the introduction of information in a pictorial or graphical configuration. It empowers chiefs to see examination displayed outwardly, so they can get a handle on troublesome ideas or distinguish new examples. The working procedure of C4.5 calculations on Apache Spark is given in Figure 4.

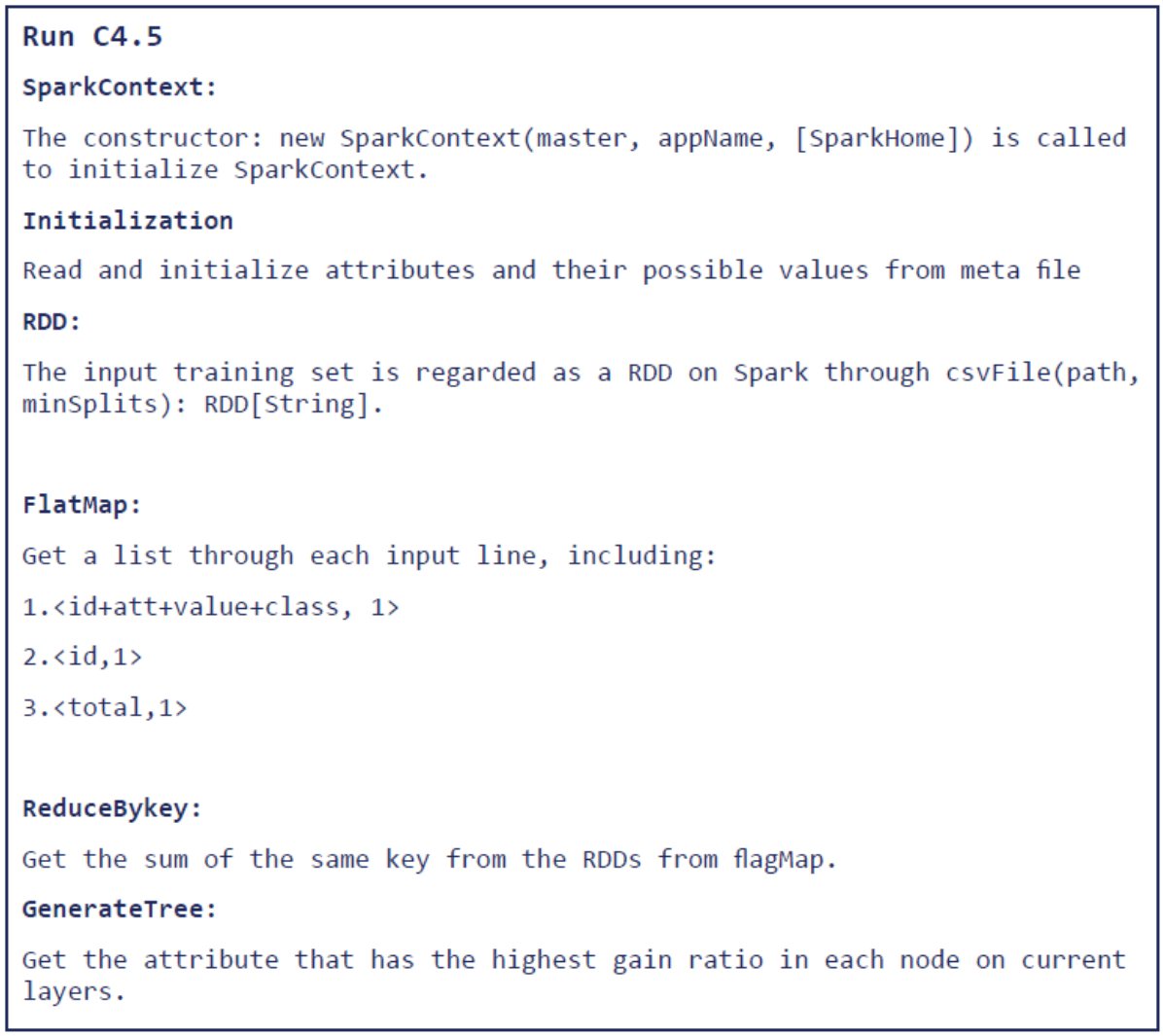

Figure 4. The working process of C4.5 on Apache Spark

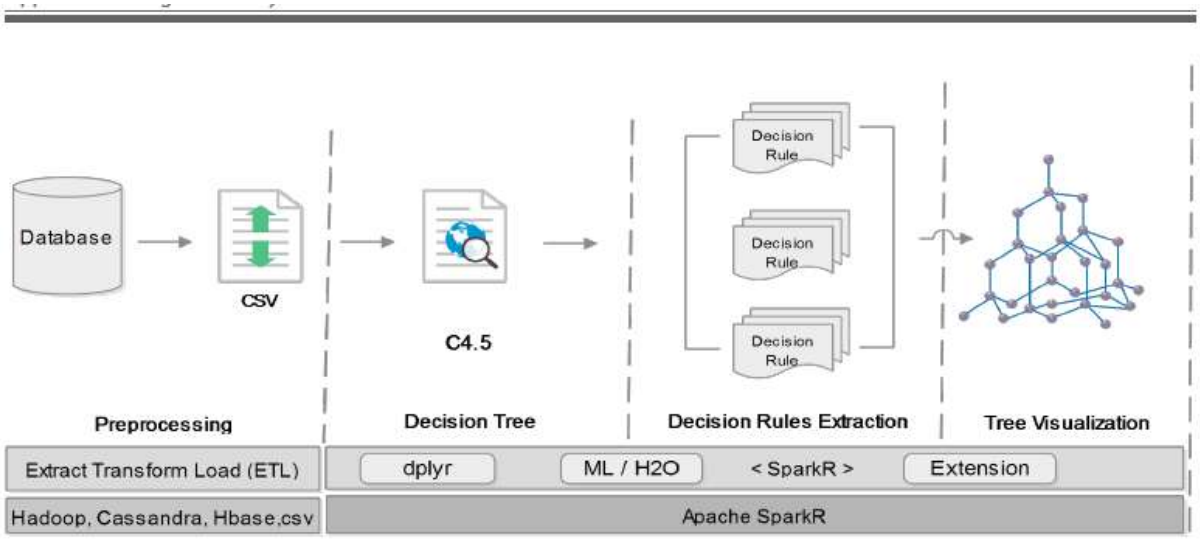

Figure 5. The proposed approach based on Apache Spark and MLlib.

Table 1. Attributes and factors of road accident

Attribute Name	Values	Description
Accident_ID	Integer	Identification of accident
Accident_Type	Fatal, Injury, Property damage	Accident type
Driver_Age	< 20, [21–27], [28–60] > 61	Driver age
Driver_Sex	M, F	Driver sex
Driver_Experience	<1, [2–4], >5	Driver experience
Vehicle_Age	[1–2], [3–4], [5–6] > 7	Service year of the vehicle
Vehicle_Type	Car, Trucks, Motorcycles, other	Type of the vehicle
Light_Condition	Daylight, Twilight, Public lighting, Night	Light condition
Weather_Condition	Normal weather, Rain, Fog, Wind, Snow	Weather conditions
Road_Condition	Highway, Ice Road, Collapse Road, Unpaved Road	Road conditions
Road_Geometry	Horizontal, Alignment, Bridge, Tunnel	Road geometry
Road_Age	[1–2], [3–5], [6–10], [11–20] > 20	The age of road
Time	[00-6], [6–12], [12–18],[18-00]	Accident time
City	Marrakesh, Casablanca, Rabat...	Name of city where accident occurred.
Particular_Area	School, Market, shops...	Where the accident occurred in school or Market areas.
Season	Autumn, Spring, Summer, Winter	Seasons of year
Day	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday	Days of week
Accident_Causes	Alcohol effects, Fatigue, loss of Control, Speed, Pushed by another vehicle, Brake Failure	Causes of accident
Number_of_injuries	1, [2–5], [6–10],> 10	Number of injuries
Number_of_death	1, [2–5], [6–10],> 10	Number of deaths
Victim_Age	< 1, [1–2], [3–5] > 5	Victim Age

To distinguish the principle factors that influence mishap seriousness, 21 factors were used35, Table 1. These factors depict attributes identified with the mishap (type, cause), driver (age, sex, and experience), vehicle (age, type), street (condition, geometry), time, season, number of wounds/demise, and so on moreover, the information model utilized is appeared in Figure 6. In this investigation, the mishap information was acquired from the METM36 in the area of Marrakech for the time of 2003–2014, we chose a lot of significant records, and afterward we applied parallel C4.5 calculations on SparkR condition to fabricate a tree and concentrate choice standards. The framework Figure 6. Information model.

3.4 Experiments Results

Through talking about the consequence of our examination, it is inferred that Apache Spark is particularly fit for iterative calculations that require different passes on information. The expectation model was made to examine the examples of street mishap by applying C4.5 calculations on Apache Spark for enormous information investigation. The deliberate expectation rate was right: 91.12% and wrong: 7.88% in the preparation information. Because of examination, seven intriguing guidelines were separated: If

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Accident_Type	Drive_Age	Drive_Sex	Drive_Exp	Vehicle_Age	vehicle_Type	Light_Condition	Weather_Condition	Road_Condition	Road_Geometry	Time	Season	Day	Causes
2	Fatal	<20	M	<1	<2	Car	Day	Clear	Collapse road	Horizontal	[6-12]	Spring	Md	Loss of Control
3	Injury	[21-27]	F	>6	<5	Car	Day	Rain	Highway	Crossing	[12-18]	Summer	S	Alcohol effects
4	Injury	[28-60]	F	>7	<10	Car	Night	Clear	Collapse road	Alignment	[18-00]	Autumn	W	Speed
5	Injury	>60	F	<1	<15	Car	Day	Rain	Highway	Horizontal	[12-18]	Summer	Sa	Speed
6	Injury	<21	F	<2	<10	Truck	Day	Clear	Unpaved road	Alignment	[12-18]	Summer	T	Brake Failure
7	Injury	[21-27]	F	<3	<5	Car	Day	Wind	Highway	Alignment	[6-12]	Winter	Md	Speed
8	Property damage	[28-60]	M	[2-6]	<15	Car	Day	wind	Collapse road	Horizontal	[12-18]	Summer	T	Loss of Control
9	Injury	<21	F	[2-6]	<10	Truck	Day	wind	Unpaved road	Alignment	[12-18]	Autumn	S	Speed
10	Injury	[21-27]	F	[2-6]	<5	Truck	Day	Clear	Highway	Alignment	[12-18]	Summer	W	Pushed by another vehicle
11	Injury	[28-60]	F	[2-6]	<15	Pedestrian	Day	Clear	Collapse road	Crossing	[6-12]	Autumn	Md	Alcohol effects
12	Injury	>61	F	>6	<5	Truck	Day	Clear	Unpaved road	Alignment	[6-12]	Summer	S	Speed

Figure 6. Data model.

```
1) Accident_Type == {Injury}; criterion = 1, statistic = 42.195
   2) Drive_Age == {[21-27], [28-60], <20, <21, >60, >61}; criterion = 0.801,
      statistic = 18.41
      3) vehicle_Type == {Car}; criterion = 0.862, statistic = 14.079
         4)* weights = 14
      3) vehicle_Type == {Pedestrian, Truck}
          5)* weights = 11
   2) Drive_Age == {[21-25], <22, <23}
           6)* weights = 7
1) Accident_Type == {Fatal, Property damage}
   7) Drive_Age == {[28-60], <20, <23, <30}; criterion = 0.979, statistic = 23.916
    8)* weights = 26
   7) Drive_Age == {[21-27], <22, >60, >61}
     9) Drive_Exp == {[2-6], <1, <3, >10, >6}; criterion = 0.963, statistic = 21.475
       10) Season == {Summer}; criterion = 0.912, statistic = 9.75
         11)* weights = 7
       10) Season == {Autumn, Winter}
           12)* weights = 7
     9) Drive_Exp == {<2, <5, >8}
            13)* weights = 17
```

Figure 7. Decision rules.

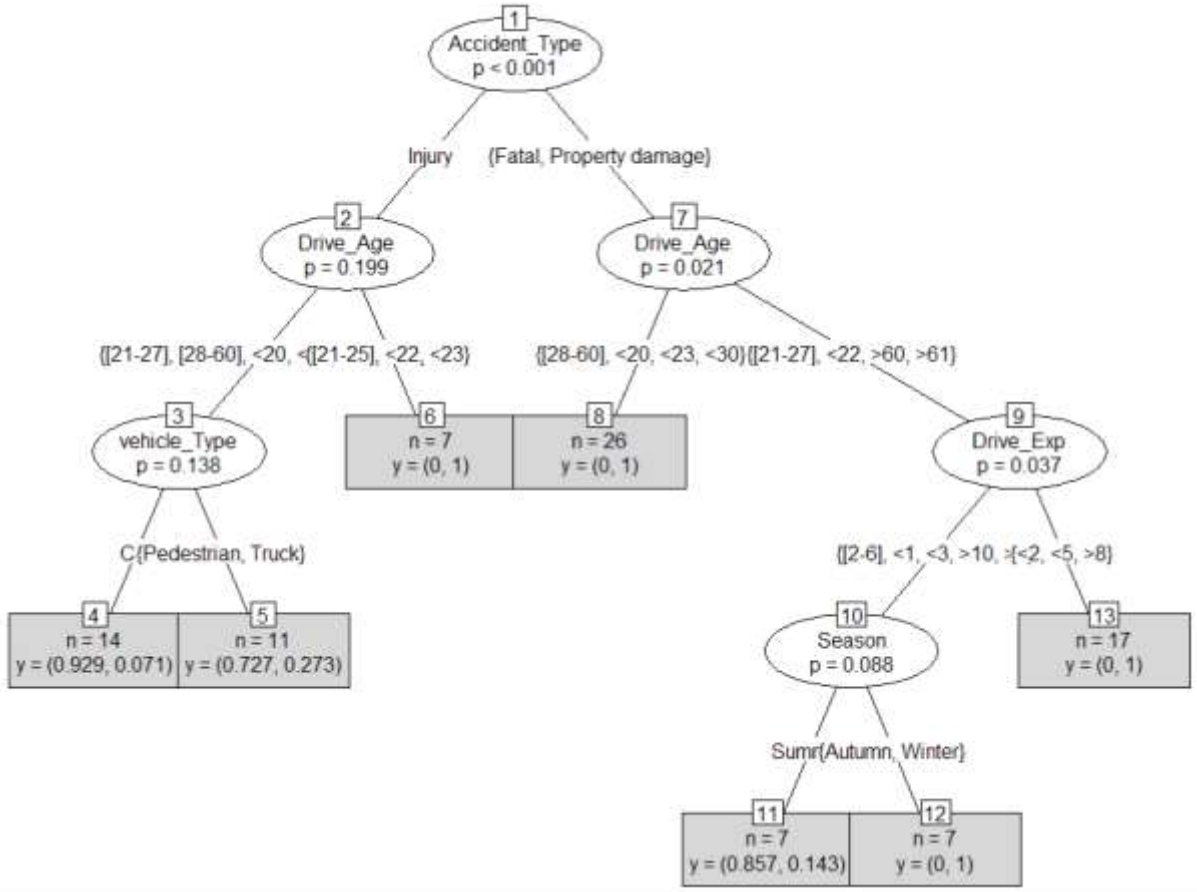

Figure 8. The results of C4.5 using SparkR.

{Truck}, and so forth., Figures 7 and 8. The root variable that create the tree is Accident Type which split into two branches (hub 1 and hub 2). For damage mishaps when the driver age is between21–23 the standard gives a seriousness result, so damage mishap is by all accounts influenced by driver age. In view of this examination the elements lead to damage mishap are identified with the driver circumstance (age, understanding), and vehicle type, additionally the components lead to deadly mishap are identified with the driver circumstance and period of the year, closed, the driver circumstance is the most factor liable for street crashes. In synopsis, what we see in results is that Apache Spark and MLlib favors with higher implication, and positions the guidelines diversely as per the leaders' perspective.

4. CONCLUSION

This paper talks about the issue of AI calculations on huge information through the street mishap investigation, which is obviously distinguished by utilizing Apache Spark and C4.5 calculations to remove choice standards from huge datasets. In this manner, we discovered that Apache Spark, gave a quicker execution motor to disseminated preparing additionally gave a library to the AI calculations, called Machine Learning library (MLlib). Apache Spark guaranteed that it is a lot quicker than Hadoop MapReduce as it misuses the upsides of in-memory calculations which is especially progressively valuable for iterative calculations in the event of an AI calculation. We played out a few investigations on street mishap information to gauge the accelerate and scale-up of usage of C4.5 calculations in Sparks' MLlib. We discovered far superior to anticipated outcomes for our trials. The outcomes show that the proposed methodology is profoundly adaptable and could give significant data that can help the coordinations supervisors to improve the exhibitions of transport quality and street security streamlining. For additional work, new systems ought to be routed to process ongoing information by utilizing Apache KAFKA the dispersed gushing stage, likewise, the joining of the multi-criteria examination will be helpful for the exactness of results.