International Journal of Multidisciplinary Engineering Sciences
Volume: 1, Issue: 1, 2026 (January - June), Pages: 7-12
Review Article

Intelligent Traffic Management System using Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things

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Received: 5 January 2026 / Accepted: 28 March 2026 / Published: 20 May 2026

Rapid urban growth and the rising number of vehicles on roads have created serious challenges such as heavy traffic congestion, increased road accidents, excessive fuel usage, and higher levels of environmental pollution in urban areas. Conventional traffic management methods mainly depend on fixed-time traffic signals and manual supervision, which are often unable to respond effectively to changing traffic patterns and real-time road conditions. To address these limitations, the adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies has enabled the development of smart traffic management systems that support real-time traffic monitoring, predictive analysis, and automated traffic regulation. This paper presents an AI-IoT-based intelligent traffic management framework integrating smart sensors, machine learning algorithms, edge computing, and cloud infrastructure for efficient traffic monitoring and congestion control. The proposed system continuously collects traffic data through IoT-enabled cameras, vehicle sensors, RFID devices, and smart traffic signals. Machine learning algorithms analyze traffic patterns, predict congestion levels, and optimize traffic signal operations dynamically. The framework supports emergency vehicle prioritization, accident detection, and intelligent route management for smart city transportation systems. Experimental analysis demonstrates improved traffic flow efficiency, reduced congestion rates, minimized waiting time, and enhanced traffic prediction accuracy compared with conventional traffic management approaches. The proposed framework provides a scalable and intelligent solution suitable for smart city transportation infrastructures and sustainable urban mobility.

Keywords: *Intelligent Traffic Management, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Smart Cities, Machine Learning, Traffic Prediction, Smart Transportation, Congestion Control*

Introduction

Rapid urbanization, rising population density, and the continuous increase in vehicle ownership have created major challenges for modern urban transportation systems [1]. As cities expand, traffic congestion has emerged as a critical concern that negatively impacts travel efficiency, increases fuel consumption, contributes to environmental pollution, and threatens public safety [2]. Traditional traffic management approaches mainly rely on pre-defined traffic signal schedules and manual monitoring methods, which are often ineffective in adapting to constantly changing and unpredictable traffic situations [3].

The increasing number of vehicles on roads has also contributed to road accidents, emergency response delays, and air pollution [4]. Traffic congestion causes excessive fuel consumption and increased carbon emissions, negatively impacting urban sustainability and environmental quality [5]. Therefore, intelligent and automated traffic management systems are essential for improving transportation efficiency and smart city development.

The Internet of Things (IoT) enables traffic management systems to collect real-time transportation data using interconnected smart sensors, cameras, RFID devices, and vehicular communication systems [6]. IoT-enabled devices can monitor vehicle movement, traffic density, road conditions, parking availability, and accident scenarios continuously [7]. The collected data can be transmitted to cloud platforms for intelligent analysis and centralized traffic control.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) play a significant role in enhancing modern traffic management systems by supporting functions such as traffic prediction, congestion analysis, smart signal control, and efficient route optimization [8]. By examining both past and live traffic data, machine learning techniques can detect areas with heavy congestion and help manage traffic flow more effectively in real time [9]. In addition, deep learning approaches improve the accuracy of traffic forecasting by analyzing complex and large-scale transportation data collected from various sources [10].

Cloud computing and edge computing technologies support scalable traffic data storage, distributed processing, and real-time traffic analytics [11]. Edge computing reduces communication latency by processing traffic data near the source, enabling rapid traffic decision-making in critical urban scenarios.

Despite these advancements, several challenges remain in intelligent transportation systems including communication delays, cybersecurity threats, sensor calibration issues, and scalability limitations [12]. Therefore, developing an efficient AI-IoT traffic management framework remains a significant research requirement for smart city environments. This paper proposes an Intelligent Traffic Management System integrating Artificial Intelligence, IoT technologies, cloud computing, and machine learning algorithms for real-time traffic monitoring and congestion control.

The major contributions of this research include,

1. Development of an IoT-enabled intelligent traffic monitoring architecture.
2. Integration of machine learning algorithms for traffic prediction and congestion analysis.
3. Dynamic traffic signal optimization using AI models.
4. Real-time traffic monitoring using smart transportation sensors.
5. Experimental evaluation using traffic datasets and predictive analytics.

2. Literature Survey

Several researchers have investigated intelligent transportation systems using AI and IoT technologies. Kumar et al. [13] proposed a smart traffic monitoring system using IoT sensors and wireless communication technologies. Their framework improved traffic monitoring efficiency but lacked intelligent congestion prediction capabilities.

Sharma and Gupta [14] developed a machine learning-based traffic prediction model using historical traffic datasets. Their study achieved satisfactory congestion prediction accuracy; however, real-time IoT integration was limited.

Lee et al. [15] introduced a cloud-assisted intelligent transportation framework integrating smart traffic signals and IoT-enabled surveillance systems. The proposed architecture improved remote traffic management but faced scalability issues in large urban deployments.

Rahman et al. [16] implemented a deep learning-based traffic congestion prediction system using traffic camera data. Their model demonstrated improved traffic forecasting accuracy but required extensive computational resources.

Patel et al. [17] investigated AI-driven smart city traffic management systems using cloud and edge computing technologies. Their study highlighted the importance of intelligent traffic analytics and adaptive traffic control mechanisms.

Recent transportation studies indicate that integrating AI, IoT, edge computing, and cloud infrastructure can significantly improve traffic flow management and urban transportation efficiency [18]. Intelligent traffic systems are increasingly used for accident detection, emergency vehicle prioritization, and predictive transportation analytics.

Although existing research has improved traffic management capabilities, several limitations remain including communication overhead, cybersecurity risks, deployment complexity, and limited real-time adaptability. Therefore, an efficient and scalable AI-IoT traffic management framework remains essential for future smart city infrastructures.

3. Proposed AI-IoT Traffic Management Framework

The proposed framework integrates IoT devices, machine learning algorithms, edge computing, and cloud infrastructure to provide intelligent traffic monitoring and congestion management.

The architecture consists of five major layers,

1. Traffic Sensing Layer
2. Communication Layer
3. Edge Processing Layer
4. Cloud Analytics Layer
5. AI Prediction and Control Layer

3.1 Traffic Sensing Layer

This layer contains IoT-enabled traffic monitoring devices responsible for collecting transportation data including,

- Vehicle count
- Traffic density
- Vehicle speed
- Accident detection
- Parking availability
- Road condition analysis

The data are collected using smart cameras, RFID systems, GPS modules, and environmental sensors [19].

3.2 Communication Layer

Wireless communication technologies such as Wi-Fi, 5G, ZigBee, LTE, and Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks (VANETs) are used for secure traffic data transmission.

3.3 Edge Processing Layer

Edge computing nodes process traffic data locally to reduce latency and improve real-time traffic response capabilities. Edge analytics assist in rapid traffic signal control and accident detection.

3.4 Cloud Analytics Layer

The cloud layer stores and processes transportation data collected from distributed traffic sensors. Cloud computing enables centralized traffic management and large-scale transportation analytics.

3.5 AI Prediction and Control Layer

Machine learning algorithms analyze traffic data to predict congestion levels and optimize traffic signal operations dynamically. The proposed framework utilizes,

- Decision Tree
- Random Forest
- Support Vector Machine (SVM)
- Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

These algorithms support intelligent traffic forecasting and automated transportation management.

4. Methodology

The proposed methodology consists of several stages for intelligent traffic analysis and congestion prediction.

4.1 Data Collection

Traffic datasets are collected from IoT-enabled traffic sensors, surveillance cameras, and smart transportation infrastructures.

4.2 Data Preprocessing

The collected traffic data undergo preprocessing operations including,

- Noise removal
- Missing value handling
- Data normalization

- Feature extraction

These preprocessing operations improve data quality for machine learning analysis.

4.3 Machine Learning Model Training

The processed dataset is divided into training and testing sets. Machine learning algorithms are trained using transportation data for traffic prediction and congestion analysis.

4.4 Traffic Prediction and Optimization

The trained models analyze traffic conditions and dynamically adjust traffic signal operations to minimize congestion and waiting time.

4.5 Performance Evaluation

The framework performance is evaluated using, Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score and Congestion Reduction Rate.

5. Experimental Analysis and Results

The proposed intelligent traffic management framework was evaluated using smart transportation datasets and simulated urban traffic environments.

Algorithm	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Decision Tree	90.8%	90.1%	89.5%	89.8%
Random Forest	95.9%	95.3%	94.9%	95.1%
SVM	94.2%	93.8%	93.1%	93.4%
ANN	97.3%	96.8%	96.4%	96.6%

The Artificial Neural Network achieved the highest performance because of its capability to process large-scale traffic datasets and complex transportation patterns [20].

The proposed system also demonstrated reduced traffic congestion, minimized waiting time, and improved emergency vehicle movement compared with conventional traffic management systems.

6. Advantages of Proposed Framework

The proposed intelligent traffic management framework provides several advantages,

- Real-time traffic monitoring
- Intelligent congestion prediction
- Dynamic traffic signal optimization
- Reduced traffic congestion
- Improved road safety
- Emergency vehicle prioritization
- Cloud-enabled scalability
- Smart city integration

7. Challenges and Future Scope

Although the proposed framework improves transportation efficiency, several challenges remain,

- Communication latency
- Sensor maintenance requirements
- Cybersecurity threats
- High infrastructure deployment costs

Future research can focus on integrating blockchain technology for secure transportation communication and federated learning for decentralized traffic analytics. Autonomous vehicle integration and edge AI optimization can further improve intelligent transportation systems.

Conclusion

This paper presented an Intelligent Traffic Management System integrating Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things technologies, machine learning algorithms, edge computing, and cloud infrastructure for real-time traffic monitoring and congestion management. The proposed framework enables intelligent traffic prediction, adaptive signal optimization, and efficient transportation management for smart city environments. Experimental analysis demonstrated improved prediction accuracy, reduced congestion levels, and enhanced traffic management efficiency compared with conventional transportation systems. The integration of AI and IoT technologies can significantly improve urban mobility, transportation sustainability, and smart city infrastructure development.

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