**Split the dataset into train and test. There is no separate dataset for testing your model.**

**Kindly ignore the statements below if it mentions about seperate test dataset( in case if you find any such statements)**

1. **Forest Cover Analysis**

The study area includes four wilderness areas located in the Roosevelt National Forest of northern Colorado. Each observation is a 30m x 30m patch. You are asked to predict an integer classification for the forest cover type. The seven types are:

1 - Spruce/Fir  
2 - Lodgepole Pine  
3 - Ponderosa Pine  
4 - Cottonwood/Willow  
5 - Aspen  
6 - Douglas-fir  
7 - Krummholz

The set (15120 observations) contains both features and the Cover\_Type.

Data Fields

Elevation - Elevation in meters  
Aspect - Aspect in degrees azimuth  
Slope - Slope in degrees  
Horizontal\_Distance\_To\_Hydrology - Horz Dist to nearest surface water features  
Vertical\_Distance\_To\_Hydrology - Vert Dist to nearest surface water features  
Horizontal\_Distance\_To\_Roadways - Horz Dist to nearest roadway  
Hillshade\_9am (0 to 255 index) - Hillshade index at 9am, summer solstice  
Hillshade\_Noon (0 to 255 index) - Hillshade index at noon, summer solstice  
Hillshade\_3pm (0 to 255 index) - Hillshade index at 3pm, summer solstice  
Horizontal\_Distance\_To\_Fire\_Points - Horz Dist to nearest wildfire ignition points  
Wilderness\_Area (4 binary columns, 0 = absence or 1 = presence) - Wilderness area designation  
Soil\_Type (40 binary columns, 0 = absence or 1 = presence) - Soil Type designation  
Cover\_Type (7 types, integers 1 to 7) - Forest Cover Type designation

The wilderness areas are:

1 - Rawah Wilderness Area  
2 - Neota Wilderness Area  
3 - Comanche Peak Wilderness Area  
4 - Cache la Poudre Wilderness Area

The soil types are:

1 Cathedral family - Rock outcrop complex, extremely stony.  
2 Vanet - Ratake families complex, very stony.  
3 Haploborolis - Rock outcrop complex, rubbly.  
4 Ratake family - Rock outcrop complex, rubbly.  
5 Vanet family - Rock outcrop complex complex, rubbly.  
6 Vanet - Wetmore families - Rock outcrop complex, stony.  
7 Gothic family.  
8 Supervisor - Limber families complex.  
9 Troutville family, very stony.  
10 Bullwark - Catamount families - Rock outcrop complex, rubbly.  
11 Bullwark - Catamount families - Rock land complex, rubbly.  
12 Legault family - Rock land complex, stony.  
13 Catamount family - Rock land - Bullwark family complex, rubbly.  
14 Pachic Argiborolis - Aquolis complex.  
15 unspecified in the USFS Soil and ELU Survey.  
16 Cryaquolis - Cryoborolis complex.  
17 Gateview family - Cryaquolis complex.  
18 Rogert family, very stony.  
19 Typic Cryaquolis - Borohemists complex.  
20 Typic Cryaquepts - Typic Cryaquolls complex.  
21 Typic Cryaquolls - Leighcan family, till substratum complex.  
22 Leighcan family, till substratum, extremely bouldery.  
23 Leighcan family, till substratum - Typic Cryaquolls complex.  
24 Leighcan family, extremely stony.  
25 Leighcan family, warm, extremely stony.  
26 Granile - Catamount families complex, very stony.  
27 Leighcan family, warm - Rock outcrop complex, extremely stony.  
28 Leighcan family - Rock outcrop complex, extremely stony.  
29 Como - Legault families complex, extremely stony.  
30 Como family - Rock land - Legault family complex, extremely stony.  
31 Leighcan - Catamount families complex, extremely stony.  
32 Catamount family - Rock outcrop - Leighcan family complex, extremely stony.  
33 Leighcan - Catamount families - Rock outcrop complex, extremely stony.  
34 Cryorthents - Rock land complex, extremely stony.  
35 Cryumbrepts - Rock outcrop - Cryaquepts complex.  
36 Bross family - Rock land - Cryumbrepts complex, extremely stony.  
37 Rock outcrop - Cryumbrepts - Cryorthents complex, extremely stony.  
38 Leighcan - Moran families - Cryaquolls complex, extremely stony.  
39 Moran family - Cryorthents - Leighcan family complex, extremely stony.  
40 Moran family - Cryorthents - Rock land complex, extremely stony.

1. **Human activity recognition**

Abstract: Human Activity Recognition database built from the recordings of 30 subjects performing activities of daily living (ADL) while carrying a waist-mounted smartphone with embedded inertial sensors.

Data Set Information:

The experiments have been carried out with a group of 30 volunteers within an age bracket of 19-48 years. Each person performed six activities (WALKING, WALKING\_UPSTAIRS, WALKING\_DOWNSTAIRS, SITTING, STANDING, LAYING) wearing a smartphone (Samsung Galaxy S II) on the waist. Using its embedded accelerometer and gyroscope, we captured 3-axial linear acceleration and 3-axial angular velocity at a constant rate of 50Hz. The experiments have been video-recorded to label the data manually.

The sensor signals (accelerometer and gyroscope) were pre-processed by applying noise filters and then sampled in fixed-width sliding windows of 2.56 sec and 50% overlap (128 readings/window). The sensor acceleration signal, which has gravitational and body motion components, was separated using a Butterworth low-pass filter into body acceleration and gravity. The gravitational force is assumed to have only low frequency components, therefore a filter with 0.3 Hz cutoff frequency was used. From each window, a vector of features was obtained by calculating variables from the time and frequency domain.

Check the data dictionary zip file for further details about this dataset.

1. **Iris**

**Data Set Information:**

This is perhaps the best known database to be found in the pattern recognition literature. Fisher's paper is a classic in the field and is referenced frequently to this day. (See Duda & Hart, for example.) The data set contains 3 classes of 50 instances each, where each class refers to a type of iris plant. One class is linearly separable from the other 2; the latter are NOT linearly separable from each other.   
  
Predicted attribute: class of iris plant.   
  
This is an exceedingly simple domain.   
  
This data differs from the data presented in Fishers article (identified by Steve Chadwick, spchadwick **'@'** espeedaz.net ). The 35th sample should be: 4.9,3.1,1.5,0.2,"Iris-setosa" where the error is in the fourth feature. The 38th sample: 4.9,3.6,1.4,0.1,"Iris-setosa" where the errors are in the second and third features.

**Attribute Information:**

1. sepal length in cm   
2. sepal width in cm   
3. petal length in cm   
4. petal width in cm   
5. class:   
-- Iris Setosa   
-- Iris Versicolour   
-- Iris Virginica

1. **Store item demand forecast**

The objective of this project is to predict 3 months of item-level sales data at different store locations.

## Data fields

* **date** - Date of the sale data. There are no holiday effects or store closures.
* **store** - Store ID
* **item** - Item ID
* **sales** - Number of items sold at a particular store on a particular date.

## Gender Recognition by Voice

Gender Recognition by Voice and Speech Analysis

This database was created to identify a voice as male or female, based upon acoustic properties of the voice and speech. The dataset consists of 3,168 recorded voice samples, collected from male and female speakers. The voice samples are pre-processed by acoustic analysis in R using the seewave and tuneR packages, with an analyzed frequency range of 0hz-280hz ([human vocal range](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voice_frequency#Fundamental_frequency)).

## The Dataset

The following acoustic properties of each voice are measured and included within the CSV:

* **meanfreq**: mean frequency (in kHz)
* **sd**: standard deviation of frequency
* **median**: median frequency (in kHz)
* **Q25**: first quantile (in kHz)
* **Q75**: third quantile (in kHz)
* **IQR**: interquantile range (in kHz)
* **skew**: skewness (see note in specprop description)
* **kurt**: kurtosis (see note in specprop description)
* **sp.ent**: spectral entropy
* **sfm**: spectral flatness
* **mode**: mode frequency
* **centroid**: frequency centroid (see specprop)
* **peakf**: peak frequency (frequency with highest energy)
* **meanfun**: average of fundamental frequency measured across acoustic signal
* **minfun**: minimum fundamental frequency measured across acoustic signal
* **maxfun**: maximum fundamental frequency measured across acoustic signal
* **meandom**: average of dominant frequency measured across acoustic signal
* **mindom**: minimum of dominant frequency measured across acoustic signal
* **maxdom**: maximum of dominant frequency measured across acoustic signal
* **dfrange**: range of dominant frequency measured across acoustic signal
* **modindx**: modulation index. Calculated as the accumulated absolute difference between adjacent measurements of fundamental frequencies divided by the frequency range
* **label**: male or female

1. **Spam**

This dataset is a set of SMS tagged messages that have been collected for SMS Spam research. It contains one set of SMS messages in English of 5,574 messages, tagged acording being ham (legitimate) or spam.

The files contain one message per line. Each line is composed by two columns: v1 contains the label (ham or spam) and v2 contains the raw text.