

1. Forest Cover Type Prediction (forest.ipynb)

- **Problem Statement:** The project aims to predict the forest cover type based on cartographic variables. This is a multi-class classification problem.
- **Dataset Used**
 - The dataset was loaded from covtype.csv.
 - The target variable is 'Cover_Type'.
 - Features include 'Elevation', 'Aspect', 'Slope', 'Horizontal_Distance_To_Hydrology', 'Vertical_Distance_To_Hydrology', 'Horizontal_Distance_To_Roadways', 'Hillshade_9am', 'Hillshade_Noon', 'Hillshade_3pm', 'Horizontal_Distance_To_Fire_Points', and various 'Wilderness_Area' and 'Soil_Type' columns.
- **Methodology and Approach**
 - **Data Preprocessing**
 - Checked for missing values using `isnull().sum()`; no missing values were found.
 - The features were scaled using `StandardScaler`.
 - **Model Training**
 - The data was split into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets.
 - Several classification models were trained and evaluated:
 - K-Nearest Neighbors (`KNeighborsClassifier`)
 - Gaussian Naive Bayes (`GaussianNB`)
 - Decision Tree Classifier (`DecisionTreeClassifier`)
 - Random Forest Classifier (`RandomForestClassifier`)
 - AdaBoost Classifier (`AdaBoostClassifier`)
 - Gradient Boosting Classifier (`GradientBoostingClassifier`)
 - XGBoost Classifier (`XGBClassifier`)

- **Model Evaluation**

- Models were evaluated based on their accuracy scores on the test set.
- Confusion matrices and classification reports were also generated for a detailed performance view of some models (specifically Random Forest and XGBoost after hyperparameter tuning).

- **Hyperparameter Tuning**

- GridSearchCV was used to find the best hyperparameters for Random Forest and XGBoost models.

- **Results and Conclusion**

- The Random Forest model, after hyperparameter tuning with GridSearchCV (best params: {'max_depth': 20, 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'n_estimators': 200}), achieved an accuracy of 93.99%.
- The XGBoost model, after hyperparameter tuning with GridSearchCV (best params: {'learning_rate': 0.1, 'max_depth': 5, 'n_estimators': 200}), achieved an accuracy of 80.09%.
- The Random Forest classifier was identified as the best-performing model for this dataset among those evaluated.
- The best Random Forest model was saved to forest_model.pkl.