

Funded by NSF IIS-1161997, NSF IIS 1510741, NSF IIS 0803410, NSF IIS 0808770 and NSF IIS 0237918.

We always acknowledge gifts from a Smarter Planet Award from IBM and gifts from Google, Microsoft, MERL Labs, Samsung, NetAPP and Siemens. However, any errors or controversial claims, are due to us alone.



UCR Time Series Classification Archive

Please reference as:

Dau, Hoang Anh, Eamonn Keogh, Kaveh Kamgar, Chin-Chia Michael Yeh, Yan Zhu, Shaghayegh Gharghabi, Chotirat Ann Ratanamahatana, Yanping Chen, Bing Hu, Nurjahan Begum, Anthony Bagnall, Abdullah Mueen and Gustavo Batista (2018). “The UCR Time Series Classification Archive.” https://www.cs.ucr.edu/~eamonn/time_series_data_2018/

Welcome!

Dear Colleague,

If you are reading this, you are interested in using the UCR Time Series Classification Archive. This archive is a *superset* of, and completely replaces [8]. The current version, thereafter referred to as Fall 2018 expansion, will eventually replace Summer 2015 release [9]. The archive originally was born out of our frustration with papers reporting error rates on a single dataset, and claiming (or implicitly suggesting) that the results would generalize [6]. However, while we think the availability of previous versions of the UCR Archive has mitigated this problem to a great extent, it may have opened up other problems.

- 1) Several researchers have published papers on showing “*we win some, we lose some*” on the UCR Archive. However, there are many trivial ways to get “*win some, lose some*” type results on these datasets (For example, just smoothing the data, or generalizing from 1-NN to k -NN etc.). Using the archive can therefore *apparently* add credence to poor ideas (very sophisticated tests are required to show *small* but *true* improvement effects [3][7]). In addition Gustavo Batista has pointed out that “*win some, lose some*” is worthless unless you know *in advance* which ones you will win on! [4]. Dau et al. discuss this in great detail [10].
- 2) It could be argued that the goal of researchers should be to solve real world problems, and that improving accuracy on the UCR Archive is at best a poor proxy for such real world problems. Bing Hu has written a beautiful explanation as to why this is the case [2].

In spite of the above, the community generally finds the archive to be a very useful tool, and to date, more than 1,200 people have downloaded the UCR archive, and it has been referenced several hundred times.

We are therefore delighted to share this resource with you. We encourage you to read the paper accompanies this new archive expansion [10]. The password you need to unlock the data download is available in this document, *read on* to find it.

Best of luck with your research.

Eamonn, Anh and the Team

Data Format

Each of the datasets comes in two parts, a TRAIN partition and a TEST partition.

For example, for the **Fungi** dataset we have two files, `Fungi_TEST.txt` and `Fungi_TRAIN.txt`

The two files will be in the same format, but are generally of different sizes.

The files are in the standard ASCII format that can be read directly by most tools/languages.

For example, to read the data of **Fungi** dataset into MATLAB, we can type...

```
>> TRAIN = load('Fungi_TRAIN.txt');  
>> TEST = load('Fungi_TEST.txt');
```

...at the command line.

There is one time series exemplar per row. The first value in the row is the class label (an integer between 1 and the number of classes). The rest of the row are the data sample values. The order of time series exemplar carry no special meaning, and is in most cases random. A small number of datasets have class label starting from 0 or -1 by legacy.

Fungi_TEST.txt							
1	1.000000e+00	1.1806977e+00	1.0871205e+00	9.2358964e-01	7.0391720e-01	6.0103560e-01	
2	1.000000e+00	-3.3690280e-03	1.3979743e-01	2.4634900e-01	2.8267125e-01	2.4853416e-01	
3	1.000000e+00	2.9279457e-01	3.5135336e-01	4.1774429e-01	4.5661213e-01	4.5986320e-01	
4	1.000000e+00	4.1583091e-01	3.1032058e-01	2.6886606e-01	3.7778743e-01	5.3290599e-01	
5	1.000000e+00	2.8197346e-01	2.3803050e-01	2.1128170e-01	2.2135987e-01	2.2535374e-01	
6	1.000000e+00	-9.0846439e-02	-1.6569281e-02	-3.6058030e-03	-6.6683031e-02	-3.4445864e-02	
7	1.000000e+00	4.8517572e-01	5.4267337e-01	6.7034509e-01	8.5107895e-01	9.1213376e-01	
8	2.000000e+00	1.2023614e+00	1.3947092e+00	1.4275090e+00	1.4241362e+00	1.4028836e+00	
9	2.000000e+00	5.1106447e-01	7.6259013e-01	9.6319197e-01	1.1224429e+00	1.2362984e+00	
10	2.000000e+00	7.5517824e-01	7.9050020e-01	8.9504039e-01	1.0803650e+00	1.1627584e+00	
11	2.000000e+00	1.9840994e-01	3.3180604e-01	5.1876476e-01	7.4746243e-01	9.3133439e-01	
12	2.000000e+00	9.2186744e-01	1.0271740e+00	1.1180091e+00	1.1847472e+00	1.1496392e+00	
13	2.000000e+00	8.8216014e-01	1.0909846e+00	1.2980519e+00	1.3590758e+00	1.2844307e+00	
14	2.000000e+00	5.2002435e-01	6.0897439e-01	7.2557887e-01	8.8508781e-01	1.0142352e+00	
15	2.000000e+00	9.7588532e-01	1.1256302e+00	1.2858246e+00	1.4679852e+00	1.6140577e+00	
16	2.000000e+00	1.6684440e-01	2.8908015e-01	4.6257987e-01	5.4681370e-01	5.7076904e-01	
17	2.000000e+00	9.8064177e-01	9.9478049e-01	1.0076349e+00	1.0515163e+00	1.0459247e+00	
18	2.000000e+00	8.3017593e-01	1.0461612e+00	1.2449432e+00	1.3195458e+00	1.3018360e+00	
19	3.000000e+00	2.7181028e-01	4.6021806e-01	6.5528037e-01	8.4635225e-01	9.5545865e-01	
20	3.000000e+00	5.3942622e-01	7.2130396e-01	9.5383293e-01	1.0628592e+00	1.0408570e+00	
21	3.000000e+00	3.2801034e-01	2.9006955e-01	2.6270711e-01	3.3797013e-01	4.3132201e-01	

Sanity Check

In order to make sure that you understand the data format, you should run this simple piece of code to test *SyntheticControl* dataset (you can cut and paste it, it is standard MATLAB).

Note that this is slow “teaching” code. To consider all the datasets in the archive, you will probably want to do something more sophisticated (indexing, lower bounding etc).

Nevertheless, we highly recommend you start here.

```
function UCR_time_series_test %%%%%%%% (C) Eamonn Keogh %%%%%%
TRAIN = load('SyntheticControl_TRAIN.txt'); % Only these two lines need to be changed to test a different dataset. %
TEST = load('SyntheticControl_TEST.txt' ); % Only these two lines need to be changed to test a different dataset. %
%%%%%%

TRAIN_class_labels = TRAIN(:,1); % Pull out the class labels.
TRAIN(:,1) = [];
TEST_class_labels = TEST(:,1); % Pull out the class labels.
TEST(:,1) = []; % Remove class labels from testing set.
correct = 0; % Initialize the number we got correct
for i = 1 : length(TEST_class_labels) % Loop over every instance in the test set
    classify_this_object = TEST(i,:);
    this_objects_actual_class = TEST_class_labels(i);
    predicted_class = Classification_Algorithm(TRAIN,TRAIN_class_labels, classify_this_object);
    if predicted_class == this_objects_actual_class
        correct = correct + 1;
    end;
    disp([int2str(i), ' out of ', int2str(length(TEST_class_labels)), ' done']) % Report progress
end;
%%%%%% Create Report %%%%%%
disp(['The dataset you tested has ', int2str(length(unique(TRAIN_class_labels))), ' classes'])
disp(['The training set is of size ', int2str(size(TRAIN,1)), ', and the test set is of size ', int2str(size(TEST,1)), '.'])
disp(['The time series are of length ', int2str(size(TRAIN,2))])
disp(['The error rate was ', num2str((length(TEST_class_labels)-correct)/length(TEST_class_labels))])
%%%%%% End Report %%%%%%

%%%%%%%
% Here is a sample classification algorithm, it is the simple (yet very competitive) one-nearest
% neighbor using the Euclidean distance.
% If you are advocating a new distance measure you just need to change the line marked "Euclidean distance"
%%%%%%
function predicted_class = Classification_Algorithm(TRAIN,TRAIN_class_labels,unknown_object)
best_so_far = inf;
for i = 1 : length(TRAIN_class_labels)
    compare_to_this_object = TRAIN(i,:);
    distance = sqrt(sum((compare_to_this_object - unknown_object).^2)); % Euclidean distance
    if distance < best_so_far
        predicted_class = TRAIN_class_labels(i);
        best_so_far = distance;
    end
end;
```

```
>> UCR_time_series_test
1 out of 300 done
2 out of 300 done
...
299 out of 300 done
300 out of 300 done
The dataset you tested has 6 classes
The training set is of size 300, and the test set is of size 300.
The time series are of length 60
The error rate was 0.12
```

In this package we have produced a spreadsheet that gives basic information about the datasets (number of classes, size of train/test splits, length of time series etc)

In addition, we have computed the error rates for:

- Euclidean distance
- DTW, unconstrained
- DTW, after learning the best constraint in from the train set*
- Default rate (that is, *the most probable class*). To be consistent, we display default error rate, which is $(1 - \text{default_rate})$.

*Note that our simple method for learning the constraint is not necessarily the best (as explained in the next slide).

You can download the entire spreadsheet displayed below in [CSV](#) format or [Excel](#) format.

ID	Type	Name	Train	Test	Class	Length	ED (w=0)	DTW (learned_w)	DTW (w=100)	Default rate	Data donor/editor
1	Image	Adiac	390	391	37	176	0.3890	0.3913 (3)	0.3960	0.9591	A. Jilba
2	Image	ArrowHead	36	175	3	251	0.2000	0.2000 (0)	0.2970	0.6971	L. Ye & E. Keogh
3	Spectro	Beef	30	30	5	470	0.3330	0.3333 (0)	0.3670	0.8000	K. Kemsley & A. Bagnall
4	Image	BeetleFly	20	20	2	512	0.2500	0.3000 (7)	0.3000	0.5000	J. Hills & A. Bagnall
5	Image	BirdChicken	20	20	2	512	0.4500	0.3000 (6)	0.2500	0.5000	J. Hills & A. Bagnall
6	Sensor	Car	60	60	4	577	0.2670	0.2333 (1)	0.2670	0.6833	J. Gao
7	Simulated	CBF	30	900	3	128	0.1478	0.0044 (11)	0.0030	0.6644	N. Saito
8	Sensor	ChlorineConcentration	467	3840	3	166	0.3500	0.3500 (0)	0.3520	0.4675	L. Li & C. Faloutsos
9	Sensor	CinCECGTorso	40	1380	4	1639	0.1030	0.0696 (1)	0.3490	0.7464	physionet.org
10	Spectro	Coffee	28	28	2	286	0.0000	0.0000 (0)	0.0000	0.5357	K. Kemsley & A. Bagnall
11	Device	Computers	250	250	2	720	0.4240	0.3800 (12)	0.3000	0.5000	J. Lines & A. Bagnall
12	Motion	CricketX	390	390	12	300	0.4230	0.2282 (10)	0.2460	0.8974	A. Mueen & E. Keogh
13	Motion	CricketY	390	390	12	300	0.4330	0.2410 (17)	0.2560	0.9051	A. Mueen & E. Keogh
14	Motion	CricketZ	390	390	12	300	0.4130	0.2538 (5)	0.2460	0.8974	A. Mueen & E. Keogh
15	Image	DiatomSizeReduction	16	306	4	345	0.0650	0.0654 (0)	0.0330	0.6928	ADIAC project
16	Image	DistalPhalanxOutlineAgeGroup	400	139	3	80	0.3741	0.3741 (0)	0.2302	0.5324	L. Davis & A. Bagnall
17	Image	DistalPhalanxOutlineCorrect	600	276	2	80	0.2826	0.2754 (1)	0.2826	0.4167	L. Davis & A. Bagnall
18	Image	DistalPhalanxTW	400	139	6	80	0.3669	0.3669 (0)	0.4101	0.7194	L. Davis & A. Bagnall
19	Sensor	Earthquakes	322	139	2	512	0.2878	0.2734 (6)	0.2806	0.7482	A. Bagnall
20	ECG	ECG200	100	100	2	96	0.1200	0.1200 (0)	0.2300	0.3600	R. Olszewski
21	ECG	ECG5000	500	4500	5	140	0.0750	0.0749 (1)	0.0760	0.4162	Y. Chen & E. Keogh
22	ECG	ECGFiveDays	23	861	2	136	0.2030	0.2033 (0)	0.2320	0.4971	physionet.org, Y. Chen & E. Keogh
23	Device	ElectricDevices	8926	7711	7	96	0.4483	0.3806 (14)	0.3990	0.7463	A. Bagnall & J. Lines

Worked Example

We can use the Archive to answer the following question. *Is DTW better than Euclidean distance for all/most/some/any problems?*

As explained in [4], if DTW is only better on *some* datasets, this is not very useful unless we know ahead of time that it will be better. To test this we can build a Texas Sharpshooter plot (see [4] for details).

In brief, after computing the baseline (here, the Euclidean distance) we then compute the **expected improvement** we would get using DTW (at this stage, learning any parameters and settings), then compute the **actual improvement** obtained (using these now hardcoded parameters and settings).

When we create the Texas Sharpshooter plot , each dataset fall into one of four possibilities.

In our worked example, we will try to optimize the performance of DTW, *looking only at the training data* and predict its improvement (which could be negative), in a very simple way.

Expected Improvement: We will search over different warping window constraints, from 0% to 100%, in 1% increments, looking for the warping window size that gives the highest 1-NN training accuracy (if there are ties, we choose the smaller warping window size).

Actual Improvement: Using the warping window size we learned in the last phase, we test the holdout test data on the training set with 1-NN.

Note that there are better ways to do this (learn with increments smaller than 1%, use k -NN instead of 1-NN, do cross validation within the test set etc). However, as the next slides show, the results are pretty unambiguous even for this simple effort.

Texas Sharpshooter Plot [4]

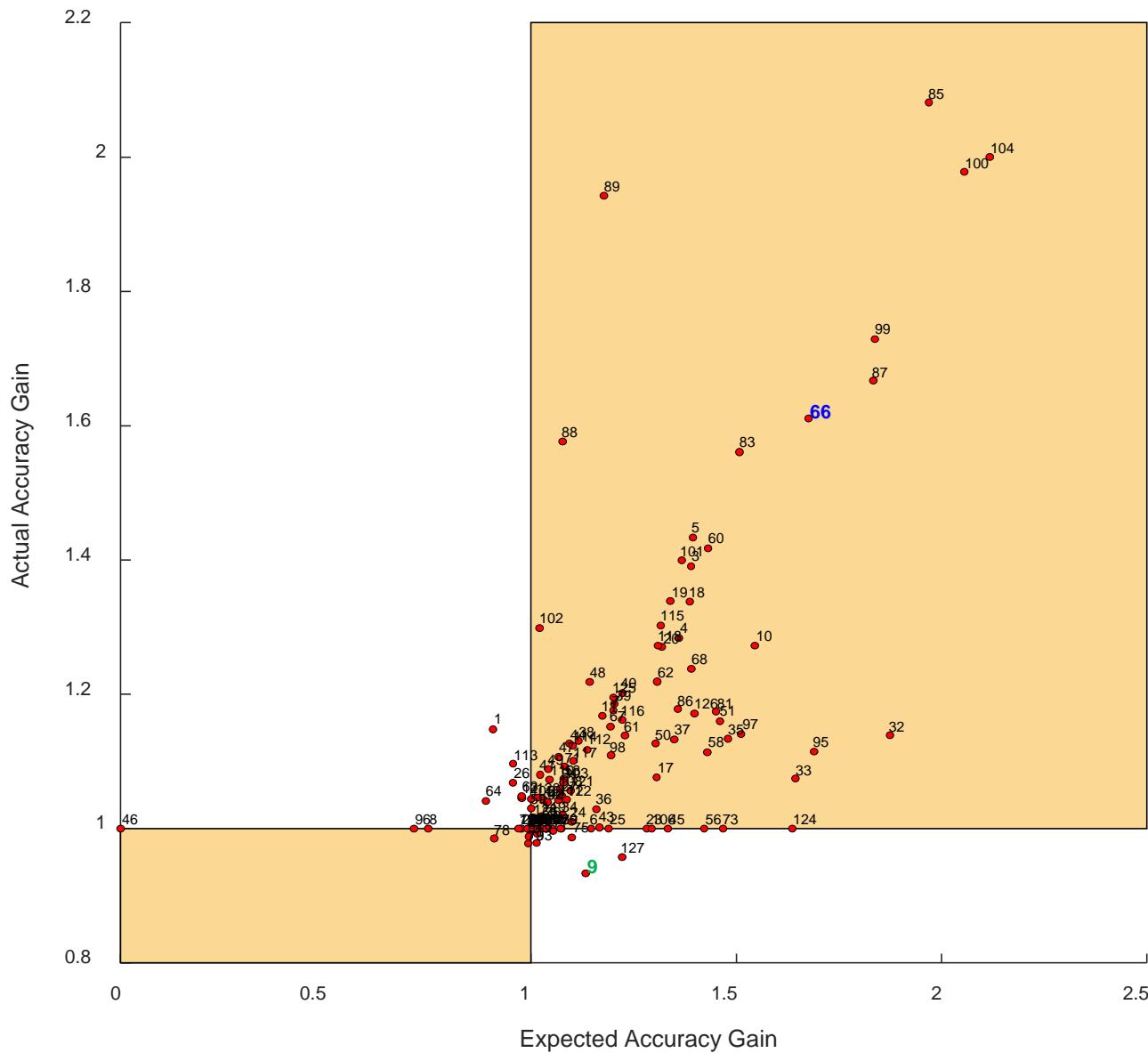


The results are strongly supportive of the claim “DTW better than Euclidean distance for most problems”

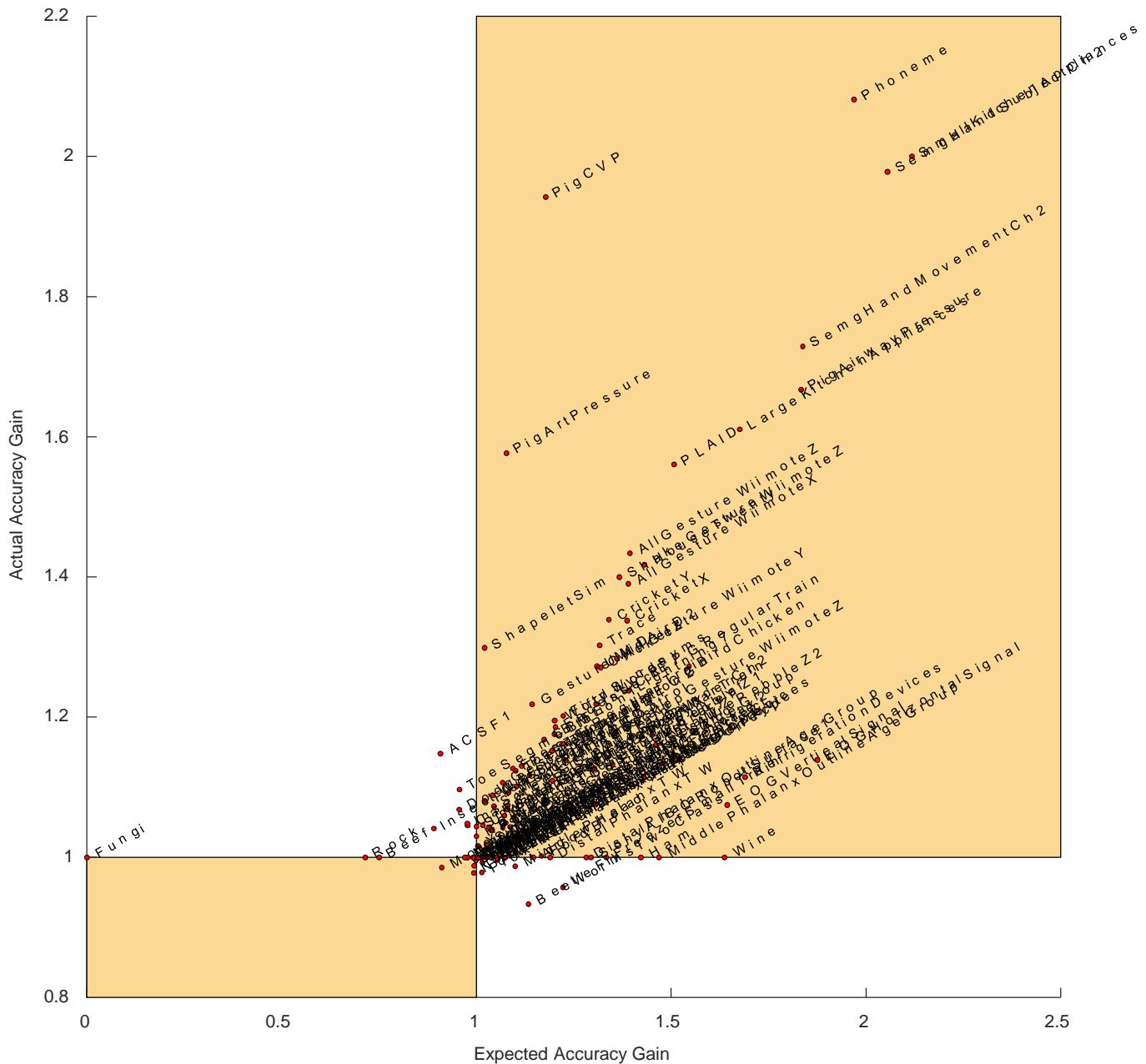
We sometimes had difficulty in predicting *when* DTW would be better/worse, but many of the training sets are tiny, making such tests very difficult.

For example, 9 is BeetleFly, with just 20 train and 20 test instances. Here we expected to do a little better, but we did a little worse.

In contrast, for **66**
`(LargeKitchenAppliances)`
we had 375 train and 375
test instances, and where
able to more accurately
predict a large
improvement.



(after plotting in MATLAB, the code is in Appendix A, you can zoom in to avoid the visual clutter seen to the right).



Suggested Best Practices/Hints

1. If you modify the data in anyway (add noise, add warping etc), please give the modified data back to the archive before you submit your paper (we will host it, and that way a diligent reviewer can test your claims while the paper is under review).
2. Where possible, we strongly advocate testing and publishing results **on all datasets** (to avoid cherry-picking), unless of course you are making an explicit claim for only a certain type of data (i.e. classifying **short** time series). In the event you don't have space in your paper, we suggest you create an extended tech report online and point to it. Please see [4] (esp. Fig 14) for some ideas on how to visualize the accuracy results on so many datasets.
3. If you have additional datasets, we ask that you donate them to the archive in our simple format.
4. When you write your paper, please make *reproducibility* your goal. In particular, explicitly state all parameters. A good guiding principle is to ask yourself Could a smart grad student get the exact same results as claimed in this paper with a days effort?. If the answer is no, we believe that something is wrong. Help the imaginary grad student by rewriting your paper.
5. Where possible, make your code available (as we have done), it will makes the reviewers task easier.
6. If you are advocating a new distance/similarity measure, we strongly recommend you test and report the 1-NN accuracy (as we have done). Note that this does **not** preclude the addition of other tests (we strongly encourage additional test), however the 1-NN test has the advantage of having no parameters and allowing comparisons between methods.
7. Note that for 85 datasets of Summer 2015 release, the data are z-normalized by legacy. Paper [7] explains why this is very important. For 43 datasets of Fall 2018 expansion (this release), data are kept as is unless they were already z-normalized by donating source.

Suggested Reading

1. Wang, Xiaoyue, et al. "Experimental comparison of representation methods and distance measures for time series data." *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery* 26.2 (2013): 275-309.
2. Hu, Bing, Yanping Chen, and Eamonn Keogh. "Time series classification under more realistic assumptions." *Proceedings of the 2013 SIAM International Conference on Data Mining*. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 2013.
3. Hills, Jon, et al. "Classification of time series by shapelet transformation." *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery* 28.4 (2014): 851-881.
4. Batista, Gustavo EAPA, Xiaoyue Wang, and Eamonn J. Keogh. "A complexity-invariant distance measure for time series." *Proceedings of the 2011 SIAM international conference on data mining*. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 2011.
5. Keogh, Eamonn, and Shruti Kasetty. "On the need for time series data mining benchmarks: a survey and empirical demonstration." *Data Mining and knowledge discovery* 7.4 (2003): 349-371.
6. Rakthanmanon, Thanawin, et al. "Addressing big data time series: Mining trillions of time series subsequences under dynamic time warping." *ACM Transactions on Knowledge Discovery from Data (TKDD)* 7.3 (2013): 10. If you are claiming that DTW is too slow... Maybe, but read this first.
7. Lines, Jason, Sarah Taylor, and Anthony Bagnall. "Time Series Classification with HIVE-COTE: The Hierarchical Vote Collective of Transformation-Based Ensembles." *ACM Transactions on Knowledge Discovery from Data (TKDD)* 12.5 (2018): 52.
8. Keogh, E., Zhu, Q., Hu, B., Hao, Y., Xi, X., Wei, L. & Ratanamahatana, C. A. (2011). "The UCR Time Series Classification/Clustering Homepage".
9. Chen, Yanping, Eamonn Keogh, Bing Hu, Nurjahan Begum, Anthony Bagnall, Abdullah Mueen, and Gustavo Batista. 2015. "The UCR Time Series Classification Archive." https://www.cs.ucr.edu/~eamonn/time_series_data/
10. Dau, Hoang Anh, Anthony Bagnall, Kaveh Kamgar, Chin-Chia Michael Yeh, Yan Zhu, Shaghayegh Gharghabi, Chotirat Ann Ratanamahatana and Eamonn Keogh, "The UCR Time Series Archive." 2018 <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.07758> Early adopters (late 2018) please cite this, after early 2019, please check for a peer-reviewed version of this paper.
11. Bagnall, Anthony, et al. "The great time series classification bake off: a review and experimental evaluation of recent algorithmic advances." *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery* 31.3 (2017): 606-660.

Appendix A: Sharpshooter Plots

Here is the code we used to produce the Sharpshooter plots.

```
function[] = plot_texas_sharpshooter()
% Compute a Texas Sharpshooter plot of DTW over Euclidean Distance. See
% Batista, Wang and Keogh (2011) A Complexity-Invariant Distance Measure
% for Time Series. SDM 2011
% Last updated October 2018 by Hoang Anh Dau

% For example, if we want to construct the figure for comparison between
% Euclidean distance (ED) and DTW
% expected_accuracy_gain = DTW_train_accuracy / ED_train_accuracy
% actual_accuracy_gain = DTW_test_accuracy / ED_test_accuracy
% Because we are using 1-NN classifier, there is no training; therefore
% for ED, we use test result only; for DTW, there is train result from
% leave-one-out cross-validation to learn the warping constraint.

% read in result sheet
result_file = 'texas_plot_2018.csv';
result = importdata(result_file, ',', 1);
error_rates = result.data;

% Note that the order of texas_names and texas_values must be the same.
texas_names = result.textdata(2:end, 1);
% Note that here we convert error to accuacy, by subtracting from 1
texas_values = 1 - error_rates;

expected_accuracy_gain = texas_values(:,2)./texas_values(:,1);
actual_accuracy_gain = texas_values(:,3)./texas_values(:,1);

% Produce plot just so we can get Xlim and Ylim
plot(expected_accuracy_gain,actual_accuracy_gain,'r.');
Xaxis = get(gca,'XLim');
Yaxis = get(gca,'YLim');

clf
hold on;
axis square;

% Bottom left quadrant
patch([Xaxis(1) 1 1 Xaxis(1)], [Yaxis(1) Yaxis(1) 1 1], [0.9843 0.8471 0.5765]);
% Top right quadrant
patch([1 Xaxis(2) Xaxis(2) 1], [1 1 Yaxis(2) Yaxis(2)], [0.9843 0.8471 0.5765]);

plot(expected_accuracy_gain,actual_accuracy_gain, 'r.');

xlabel('Expected Accuracy Gain');
ylabel('Actual Accuracy Gain');

% plot with symbol as number
for i = 1: length(texas_values(:,1))
    text(expected_accuracy_gain(i),actual_accuracy_gain(i),int2str(i))
end

% plot with symbol as dataset name
% for i = 1: length(texas_values(:,1))
%
text(expected_accuracy_gain(i),actual_accuracy_gain(i),texas_names(i,:),'rotation',+30)
% end

end
```

Here the result summary file for making the Texas Sharpshooter plot.

texas_plot_2018.csv

- First column is dataset name
- Second column is Euclidean distance test error rate
- Third column is DTW train error rate
- Last column is DTW test error rate

Name, ED, DTW train, DTW test
ACSF1, 0.4600, 0.5100, 0.3800
Adiac, 0.3887, 0.3897, 0.3913
AllGestureWiimoteX, 0.4843, 0.2833, 0.2829
AllGestureWiimoteY, 0.4314, 0.2267, 0.2700
AllGestureWiimoteZ, 0.5457, 0.3667, 0.3486
ArrowHead, 0.2000, 0.0833, 0.2000
BME, 0.1667, 0.0000, 0.0200
Beef, 0.3333, 0.5000, 0.3333
BeetleFly, 0.2500, 0.1500, 0.3000
BirdChicken, 0.4500, 0.1500, 0.3000
CBF, 0.1478, 0.0000, 0.0044
Car, 0.2667, 0.2833, 0.2333
Chinatown, 0.0464, 0.0500, 0.0464
ChlorineConcentration, 0.3500, 0.3662, 0.3500
CinCECGTorso, 0.1029, 0.0750, 0.0645
Coffee, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Computers, 0.4240, 0.2480, 0.3800
CricketX, 0.4231, 0.2000, 0.2282
CricketY, 0.4333, 0.2410, 0.2410
CricketZ, 0.4128, 0.2256, 0.2538
Crop, 0.2883, 0.2928, 0.2883
DiatomSizeReduction, 0.0654, 0.0625, 0.0654
DistalPhalanxOutlineAgeGroup, 0.3741, 0.1975, 0.3741
DistalPhalanxOutlineCorrect, 0.2826, 0.2117, 0.2754
DistalPhalanxTW, 0.3669, 0.2475, 0.3669
DodgerLoopDay, 0.4500, 0.4744, 0.4125
DodgerLoopGame, 0.1159, 0.0500, 0.0725
DodgerLoopWeekend, 0.0145, 0.0000, 0.0217
ECG200, 0.1200, 0.1400, 0.1200
ECG5000, 0.0751, 0.0640, 0.0760
ECGFiveDays, 0.2033, 0.1739, 0.2033
EOGHorizontalSignal, 0.5829, 0.2182, 0.5249
EOGVerticalSignal, 0.5580, 0.2735, 0.5249
Earthquakes, 0.2878, 0.2329, 0.2734
ElectricDevices, 0.4492, 0.1851, 0.3753
EthanolLevel, 0.7260, 0.6825, 0.7180
FaceAll, 0.2864, 0.0375, 0.1917
FaceFour, 0.2159, 0.1250, 0.1136
FacesUCR, 0.2307, 0.0750, 0.0878
FiftyWords, 0.3692, 0.2289, 0.2418
Fish, 0.2171, 0.2000, 0.1543
FordA, 0.3348, 0.3091, 0.3091
FordB, 0.3938, 0.2929, 0.3926
FreezerRegularTrain, 0.1951, 0.1200, 0.0930
FreezerSmallTrain, 0.3302, 0.1071, 0.3302
Fungi, 0.1774, 1.0000, 0.1774
GestureMidAirD1, 0.4231, 0.3846, 0.3615
GestureMidAirD2, 0.5077, 0.4375, 0.4000
GestureMidAirD3, 0.6538, 0.6394, 0.6231
GesturePebbleZ1, 0.2674, 0.0455, 0.1744
GesturePebbleZ2, 0.3291, 0.0205, 0.2215
GunPoint, 0.0867, 0.0400, 0.0867
GunPointAll, 0.1013, 0.0306, 0.0313

The Password

- As noted above. My one regret about creating the UCR Archive is that some researchers see improving accuracy on it as *sufficient* task to warrant a publication. I am not convinced that this should be the case (unless the improvements are very significant, or the technique is so novel/interesting it might be of independent interest).
- However, the archive is in a very contrived format. In many cases, taking a real world dataset, and putting it into this format, is a *much* harder problem than classification itself!
- Bing Hu explains this nicely in the introduction to her paper [2], I think it should be required reading for anyone working in this area.
- The password is the missing words from this sentence “*Why would ***** use the archive and not acknowledge it?*”
- The sentence is on the second page of [10]. The paper is available for download on the UCR Archive webpage or at <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.07758>

Personal note from Eamonn

I am somewhat bemused by the hundreds of papers that use the UCR Archive, but do not acknowledge or thank the archivists.

Many such papers thank funding agencies, people that donated CPU time, friends that gave feedback etc. But many of these papers could not have been written without access to dozens of labeled time series datasets.

These dozens of labeled datasets were provided, completely for free! And these datasets represent (now) at least a thousand hours of work by my students and collaborators, to create or collect, to clean and annotate, to compute benchmarks etc.

It does seem like an acknowledgment would be classy ;)

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Prof. Eamonn Keogh and all the people who have contributed to the UCR time series classification archive for their selfless work. We also thank the anonymous reviewers for their valuable advice.

This work has been supported by Major Project of High Resolution Earth Observation System of China (Grant No.03-Y20A04-9001-15/16), the CNES TOSCA-VEGIDAR Program, and CAS-CNRS Joint Doctoral Promotion Program.

References

- [1] Bailly, A., Malinowski, S., Tavenard, R., Guyet, T., Chapel, L., 2015. Bag-of-Temporal-SIFT-Words for time series classification. In: ECML/PKDD Workshop on Advanced Analytics and Learning on Temporal Data.
- [2] Bartolini, I., Ciaccia, P., Patella, M., 2005. Warp: Accurate retrieval of shapes using phase of fourier descriptors and time warping distance. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence 27 (1), 142–147.
- [3] Batista, G. E., Wang, X., Keogh, E. J., 2011. A complexity-invariant distance measure for time series. In: Proceedings of SIAM International Conference on Data Mining. Vol. 11. SIAM, pp. 699–710.
- [4] Belongie, S., Malik, J., Puzicha, J., 2002. Shape matching and object recognition using shape contexts. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence 24 (4), 509–522.
- [5] Bergmann, B., Hommel, G., 1988. Improvements of general multiple test procedures for redundant systems of hypotheses. In: Multiple Hypothesenprüfung/Multiple Hypotheses Testing. Springer, pp. 100–115.

About the baseline results reported – Before you ask

- Did you z-normalize the data before passing to the algorithm?
- There can be different implementations of DTW. Some implementations divide the distance by the warping path length; some use a different step patterns etc. We use MATLAB implementation of DTW [r1].

```
dist = dtw(time_series_1, time_series_2, window_size, 'squared');
```

- We use MATLAB implementation of k -NN [r2]

```
mdl = fitcknn(train_data, train_label, 'Standardize', 0, 'NSMethod', 'exhaustive');
```

- We use leave-one-out cross-validation to learn the warping constraint

```
cross_validation = crossval(mdl, 'LeaveOut', 'on');
```

- For constrained warping, if the percentage of time series length results in a real number, you can round up or round down. We round up.
- We round the error rate to four decimal places. For a more comprehensive result comparison and other resources, we recommend the UEA & UCR Time Series Classification Repository [r3].

[r1] <https://www.mathworks.com/help/signal/ref/dtw.html>

[r2] <https://www.mathworks.com/help/stats/classificationknn.html>

[r3] <http://www.timeseriesclassification.com/index.php>

About the baseline results reported – How we handle special cases

- For time series of different lengths:
 - In storing data: We pad NaN (to the end) to the length of the longest time series. This makes it convenient when loading data into MATLAB.
 - In computing baselines: We add low amplitude random numbers (to the end) to the length of the longest time series to make all time series of equal length.

```
% pad_len is the length of the padding  
time_series = [time_series, rand(1, pad_len)/1000];
```

- For time series with missing values
 - In storing data: Missing values are represented with NaN (if NaN is at the end of the time series, it is not real missing values).
 - In computing baselines: We use linear interpolation.

```
time_series = fillmissing(time_series, 'linear', 2, 'EndValues', 'nearest');
```

Shiyuan Liu, Li Lv. Thiago Santos Quirino, Mei-Ling Shyu Pierre-François Marteau, Cosmin Boianu, Lancaster University. Yueguo Chen, Anthony K.H. Tung, Beng Chin Ooi, National University of Singapore. Vernon Rego, Vernon Rego, Purdue University. Mislav Malenica, Tomislav Smuc Man Hon WONG, ZHOU Mi, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Guillaume Bouchard Xerox Research Centre Europe. Hoia Vo and David Joslin Seattle University. Carlotta Orsenigo , University degli Studi di Milano. Dr. Paolo Ciaccia Xiaoping Wang, Jiaotong University. Longin Jan Latecki and Qiang Wang, Temple University. Tony Bagnall	awei Han & Manish Gupta Jinstry Liang and Qin Lv Eirik Benum Reksten Lucas Gallindo Martins Soares Sungyoung Lee and La The Vinh Huaidong (Warren) Jin Santiago Velasco Jairo Cugliari Quazi Abidur Rahman Hungyu Henry Lin and James Davis Azuraliza Abu Bakar and Almehdi Mohammed Almehdi Benjamin Bustos and Victor Sepulveda Krisztian Buza Young Xin Shen Wang and Haimonti Dutta Victor Garcia-Portilla Samir Al-Stouhi Guo Fei Teodor Costachioiu Stephen Pollard Eser Kandogan Ilda rashidi Takashi Washio and Satoshi Hara Meizhu Liu and Babu C. Venuri Jose Principe and Sohan Seth Ramanuja Simha and Rahul Tripathi Rodolphe JENATTON and Francis Bach Siladitya Dey and Ambuj Singh Mahsa Orang and Nematollah SHIRI V. Saket Saurabh Wu Wush Deepali Dohare Subhajit Dutta. Evgeny Pyatkov Ion George TODORAN Qin Zou K.S.SUBHASHINI Feng Gu, Julie Greensmith Pedro Felzenszwalb Onur Seret Alessia Albanese Senisha Esev-Yıldız and Paul Gader Alexandros Iosifidis Raia Huseini and Neamat Farouk El-Gayar Mauro Danielletto Ying Jiang Lei Rashidi Xiaoao Wu and S Chen Sun Lei and Yu-Jiu Yang Belen Martin Barragan Mustafa Ahmad and Hua-Liang Wei KHALIL BRAHIM Maria Luisa Sapis and Rosaria Rossini Peiman Karimzadeh and Azuraliza Abu Bakar Hamoud Aljumaa and Dirk Soeffker Haris Drvaranovic Matthew Mouton Mohammad Reza Daliri FABIO STELLA Udit J. Kate Ruojian Liu, Yi Lu Murphy Jennifer bavani shankar and Rakesh Singh George Binger and Justine Raynor Muhammad Ali and Zoufyan OBRADOVIC Jieyun Li Josif Grabocka Marco Cristani Tomas Olsson Tianwei Liu Cexus Jean-Christophe Antonello Rizzi and Antonello Rizzi Zhai Ting Ting Ming Zhang Shuai Jiao Tong and Zhang Jiong Zhang Zheng and Dacheng Tao Trevor Tian Ta Minh Thuy Yin Zhou and Kenneth Barner Suzanne Tamang and Simon Parsons carlotta orsenigo and carlo vercello Bahaeddin Eravci and Hakan Ferhatosmanoglu Kaveh Yazdy and Mohammad reza zare Azer Kerimov Hanhan Shteingart Xin Qi S. Mohanavalli Emanuele Ruffaldi and Leonard Johard Tomasz Pander Pierre Allain and Thomas Corpetti Changcheng Xiang Wojciech Matuszewski and Jurek Blaszczynski Zhang Deouk Xiezeng Kong Amparo Alonso Betanzos Olivia Mayay and Yixin Chen Carlo GAETAN and Paolo Girardi Farzad Noorian	Benjamin Bustos and Heider Sanchez Enriquez Thinh Vuong and Thinh Vuong Yiorgos Adamopoulos Zhao Xiaohui Xue Bai Baker Abdullaq Paria Shirani and Mohammad Abdollahi Azgomi Manuel Oviedo de la Fuente. JiRini Pakshwar Nikitka Mishra and Somesh Kumar Mike Jones Deák Szilárd Nicola Rebagliati Ira Assent and Søren Christensen Marcela Svarc Bankó Zoltán yasuko matsubara and Yasushi Sakurai Liu, Yueming and Su, Jianzhong hongxiang ye and QIAN-LI MA Huseyin Kaya Hezi Halpert and Mark Last Paolo Missier and Tudor Mișu Jiandong Wang and Peng-cheng Zou Shahriar Sharai, Falkhoomine and Vladimir Pavlovic Hideo Banai Gerard Medina and Gian Gong Shengyu Mia and Antonio Knobbe Peng Gong, Ravi Varadarajan Natal Alshabani and Majid Sarrafzadeh Predrag Radivojevic David Provakis and Jason Wang Wei Ding and Yang Mu Meng-Jung Shih and Shou-de Lin Osmann Gunay Lu Min and Xiaoyu Wu Hiba Hammoud Lauren Chu Puneet Singh Luis Joaquim Inícius C Assuncao B K Arun and debarun kar Jim Austin and Alexander Fargus Zhen Li and Osmar R. Zaiane Bilel Ben ali Oya Celiktutan, bulent santur and Cemal Sakan Michael Pettigrew Katarzyna Kacmarek and Olga Kryniwicz Jun Ho Park Daniela Lopera and Fabio Antonio Stella Anqi Liu and Raghu Ravaghavendra Nor Zula Hanapi and Abdul Razak Hidayah and Arribas Gil Zhihao and Junpeng Bao Geekos Kotsifakos and Vassilis A. Kalogeris Vincent S. Tseng Ryan Kleck and Gu Quanqian Gavin Smith Usse Mori, Jon A. Liano, Alexander Mendiburu Mohammed Hasib Al-Yeshesh Sarah Brothman and Sonja Greven Fenghuan Li Wang Yu Mayank Mohota and Adit Madan Srinivasulu Reddy and Naga sundaram Chiatiung Mao and Jia-Dong Ma Maciej Luczak Zhiqiang Wang and Zhenhua Lukas Pfleiderer and Marianne Alpe Ricky Agarwal Yada Zhu and Angrui He Thanhvinh Vo and Duong Tuan Anh. Chris Carbone Xiaohui Huang Eduardo Ragoz Sunmoy Mondal Guillem Rigall Fatemeh Kaveh-Yazdy and mohammad reza zare Azer Kerimov Hanhan Shteingart Xin Qi S. Mohanavalli Emanuele Ruffaldi and Leonard Johard Tomasz Pander Pierre Allain and Thomas Corpetti Changcheng Xiang Wojciech Matuszewski and Jurek Blaszczynski Zhang Deouk Xiezeng Kong Amparo Alonso Betanzos Olivia Mayay and Yixin Chen Carlo GAETAN and Paolo Girardi Farzad Noorian	Greg Fanslow Xiaojin Li Korkinof, Dimitrios Yixin Chen and Yujie He Christina Yassouridis Itt Laurent and jaiping ZHAO Ahmad Al-Hosanat Artur Dubrawski, Matthieu Guillame-Bert Rodica Potolea and Victor Ionescu JANETH CAROLINA RENDON GUIRE Javier Prieto Gianniotis, Nikos Westley Chen & Paulina Prato, pas Sahar Tashani and Volkmar Loehweg Najarjan, Karim Yang, Jian Hudson, Po-Keung and Renato Ishii Anton Gattone Miguel M. Carvalho and Susana Vieira and Lucia Cruz Peter Zhao Sergey Milanov Zhuo Zhu Stefan Kramer and Alvaro Ribeiro Brijnesh-Joshi,ines,vinh Qian Xiaochein Felix Kellermann and Vitali Aswolinskiy Kwungho Cho Cui, Li Sara Carolina Gouveia Rodriguez and Ana Paula Antunes Kumar Vasimalla Jose Alejandro Cordeiro Liu Xiao Carlos Francisco Soares da Souza Yurong Lu Wang, Kalle(Keller) Babu, Sureshini Dong, Ho Malini,Reilly Ami Gold Rahim Khan Adam Oliner Arvind Balasubramanian and Balakrishnan Soon-hwan Kwon, Jong Ho Lee Chen Yun ndre Raulio Sarthes and Nina Sumiko Tomita Hirata Claudia Ricciocelli and Gianni Luca Foresti Wei T. Yue Michael Botsch and Josef A. Nossek Binyu Sun Sue Fu-Shing Rezaak Amiri Xing ChunXiao and Du Xutao, Tsinghua University Elloumi Samir , Sonesson Bentekay Li Shijin Erik Learned-Miller, Marwan A. Mattar Chiranjin Bhattacharya,Karthik K Nicandro Cruz Ramirez Jiankui Guo Fudan University Bin Z Zhang IBM Yi-Dong Shen and Zhiyong Shen Georgios Evangelidis, Leonidas Karamitopoulos Hendrik Purwins Jignesh M. Patel and Michael Morse Gert Van Dijk and Marc Van Hulle Chao Hui Lee and Vincent Tseng Linh Tran (Boeing) Hugo Alonso Vilares Monteiro and Joaquim Fernando Pinto da Costa David Minnen Tsuyoshi Mikami Qiang Yang and Sinno Pan Paolo Tormene Hui Ding and Peter Scheueremann Ronaldo Cristiano Prati Christian Gruber and Bernhard Sick Silvia Chiappa Ankur Jain Maria Cristina Ferreira de Oliveira and Aretha Barbosa Alencar Federico Andriani Myeong-Seon Gi Pengfei Jia Eduardo Sella Clodaldo Aparecido de Moraes Lima Konstantinos Blekas Juan Prada Ben Fulcher and Nick Jones Victor Sheng Cédric Frambourg and Ahlame Douzal Chouakria Rakia JAZIRI and Mustapha Lebhab Dave Marshall and Andrew Aubrey Günther Rätsch Le Huu Thanh and Duong Tuan Anh. Laila Fahady and Mahmoud Gabr Alireza veenstra Nima Riahi Mohiuddin Ahmad and Md. Abdul Awal Hyokyung Lee and Rahul Singh Wang Jalin
--	--	--	---

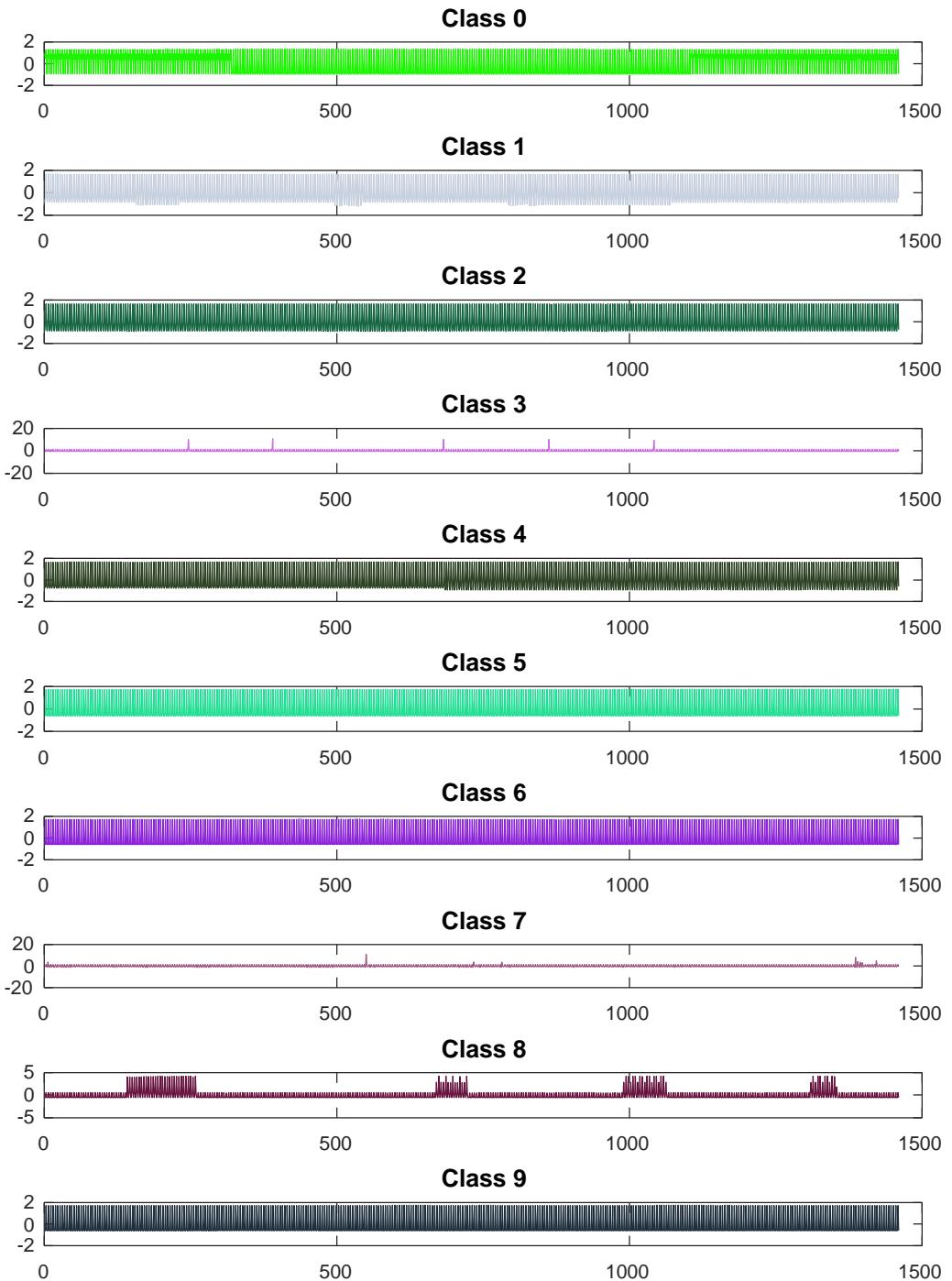
Tao Quang Bang	Tanzy Love and Kyra Singh	Dhaval Patel, Wynne Hsu and Lee Mong Lee.	Abhishhek Sharma	Ahmad, Faraz and Smith, David
Kai-Wei Chang and Dan Roth	Manuele Bicego and Pietro Lovato	Ville Hautamaki	shouyi wang and W. Art Chaovallwongse	
Joan Serrà and Josep Lluís Arcos	Vladimir Kobayashi	Peter Sunehag	Hyrum Anderson	
Risa Myers and Risa Myers	Talayeh Razaghi and Petros Xanthopoulos	Richard Clements	Qian Chen	
Ankit Gupta	Mohit Sharma	Hichem Frigui and Walid MISSAOUI	Tomas Bartos and Tomas Skopal	
Weng-Keen Wong and Yonglei Zheng	Juergen Schmidhuber and Klaus Greff	KASHIMA Toru	Vitali Loseu	
Cássio M. M. Pereira and Rodrigo Fernandes de Mello	Heriberto Avelino	Tang Ke and Guojie Song	Alessandro Antonello	
Subutai Ahmad	Manoj Apte	Jinfu Fan	Andrii Chernyavskyi and Timi Zadrozny	
Visuru Lafi Mohamed Rizny	Nehal Magdy Saber	Ruchiru Guha	Julia Gámez and Stephan Spiegel	
Eunice Carrasquinha, Ana Pires, Conceição Amado	Webber Chen and Dan Stashuk	Fan Zhou and Wu Yue	Wafa Al Mani	
Huangming Huang and Mehrotra	Huaihou Chen and Philip Reiss	Chen Duansheng	Piotr Sobolewski and Michal Woźniak	
Abdullahal Balameesh	Seung-Kyu Lee	Cheng wencong	Ivan Alaré, Michael Berthold and Sebastian Peter	
Feng Zhou and Fernando De la Torre	Marcelo de Azevedo Ávila	Xiaoli Li	Omid Geramifard and Xu Jianxin	
Johannes Schneider	Subhajit Dutta and Anil K. Ghosh	Fedor Zhdanov and Vladimir Vovk	Ng Wee Keong and NGUYEN HAI LONG	
José Manuel Benítez Sánchez (and Students)	MAILLARD, Bruno	WU Quan-Yuan	Li Tao	
Xia Zhao and Xue Li	Yazhou Ren and Carlotta Domeniconi	Anuradha Kodali	William Zalewski and Fabiano Silva	
Daniel Gordon, Danny Hendler, Lior Rokach	Eithan Cadag and Johan Grahnen	Keith Noah Snavely	Neelanjan Natarajan, Arun Chellappa, Donald Wunsch II	
Anirvan Chakraborty and Prabal Chaudhuri	Dinkar Sitaram and Varun Shenoy	Hilario Navarro Viegasillas and Jesus Bouzo	Dominique Gruyer	
Qing He and Dongzhi	Chan Syin and Vuong Nhu Khue	Myong K. Jeong	Mai Thanh Son and Christian Böhml	
Ioannis Paparizos and Luis Gravano	Rodrigo Araujo	Luisa Godaldi	Ioana Kalof, James and Dave Marshall	
Marcos Quiles.	Mohamed Kamel	Dileep George	YUAT LYL	
Chris Grieves and Rida E. Moustafa (Shalash)	Borgwardt Karsten M. and Llinares Lopez Felipe	Roni Barbu and Yuyang WANG	Aihong Zhou	
Ben Marin	Jiang Liyang	Alexander Napolous	Ho-Ching Dong and George Ruzzier	
maryam tayefi	Timothy Ravasi and Gregorio Alanislobato	Brent Han and Rong Chen	Yanyu Li and Dr. Dong	
Huiping Cao and Zhe Xie	James Zhang	Ami McGovern	May D Wang and James Cheng	
Christian Hundt and Elmar Schömer	Heloisa de Arruda Camargo and Fábio José Justo dos Santos	Yi-Jan Fan and W. Art Chaovallwongse	Thomas Ruecksties and Patrick van der Smagt	
M. en C. Jorge Ortega Somuano	D.Pradeep Kumar	Xiaobin Li	Rebecca Willett	
Goce Ristanoski, James Bailey and Wei Liu	Steffen Dienst and Stefan Kühne	Smriti Sarangi	kristal Taylor	
Paul Viola (Yes, in <i>Viola-Jones</i>)	Christian Hahn and gudrun stockmanns	Peter Grabus	Pengfei Zhang	
JYH-CHARN (STEVE) LIU and Hao Wang	huoran xu	Fernando Cela	Bohdan Komczewski	
TSUJIIMOTO Takako and Prof. Uehara	Daniel Alejandro García Lopez	Thomas Nire Nelsen and Shengtong Zhong	Yuxiang Li	
Tomás Kepic and Gabriela Koskova	Richard J. Povinelli	Zhenzhou Chen	Suvi Xiangzhi	
Eva Ceulemans and Joke Heylen	Yi-Dong Shen and Jihong Shen	Vesley Kerr and Paul Cohen	Yutan Pan	
Alexis BONDÚ	Emmanuel Vannet	lurent baumes	Dimitri Mavris, Megan A Halsey, Curtis Wata	
Che-Jui Hsu	Remi-Martin Nicolas nicolayannis	Lu Antunes	Wang Wei	
Wang Chao	Phil Gruber	Chi-Chun and Zeeshan Syed	Mrs Isabel Borrajo García	
Wong, Weng-Keen and Nick Sullivan	Francisco Prelet	Rene Vidal and Merve Kaya	Dennis Shasha and Uriel Sosa	
Pavel Senin	Qi He , Kuiyu Chang, Dr. Ee-Peng Lin	Zhaohong Wang	Andrew Cohen	
Qian Xu	Fabio Antonio Pereira Reis	Duangmalai Klongdej and Shuhua Yan	Weng-Keen Wong and Xinze Guan	
Fengzhen Tang and Peter Tino	Damien Tessier	Rakesh Babu	Agesh, Krishnendu	
Qiang Wang	Cuvelier Etienne	Bao Yubin	Thomas Steke and Patrick Schäfer	
Hesam Izkanian	Moataz El Ayadi & Mohamed S. Amer	Raymond Alfred	Antonio Jentz	
Witold Pedrycz	Hillol Kargupta	Jim Howard	Katherine Anderson and Castle, Joseph P	
Yun Chen and Yang, Hui	Andrew Ustyuzhanin	Xiaonan Zeng and Geng Li	Bressan, Stephane	
Tanatorn Tanantong and Ekawit Nantajeewarawat	Hussain Ishraideh	Antoniu Nemec	Michael Böhnen and Mourad Khayati	
Cauchy Lee	Jon M. Venkate	NEPALI SAI SUDHEER and V. Bhavani	Yi Zheng	
Chedy Raissi	Paris Martínez Jimenez & Francisco Herrera Fernández	Julien JACQUES	Lijuan Zhong	
BARRE Anthony and RIU Delphine	Yan Rodriguez	Abdulla Al Maruf and Kyo-ichi Iwase	Eduardo Gerlein and Martin McGinnity	
Yang ZHANG	Olaf Gankvo	Neuzza Filipa Martins Nunes and Hugo Gamboa	Dr.Ing. MAURICIO OROZCO-ALZATE	
Flavio Vinicius Diniz de Figueiredo	Simon Goswami & Debashis Mondal	Liang Ge	Kevin Shi and Layne Lori	
Jussara Marques de Almeida	Simone Fontolan and Alessandro Gargiotti	Geovanny Giacopan and Michael Roeger	Sharon Goldwater and HAIDER Adnan	
Dr. J. Figuerola-Nazuno	Lin Zhang and Joe	Ugo Vesperini and Arne Hoopman	Youqiang Sun	
Victor Romero-Cano and Juan Nieto	Zhenhai Huang and Zhenfeng Li	Boaz Naor	Koki Nakatani and Kumiko Tanaka-Ishii	
Jianhua Zhao	Wale, H. Idris	Janan luu	Uttam Kumar Sarkar	
Leslie S. Smith, Abdulrahman A.	Hao Huang and Qing Yang	Mike Lester and Sumeet Dua	Aalaq Mojahed and Beatriz De Iglesias	
Samuel J. Blasius and Huzeifa Rangwala	Yi Robins and Dragana Veljkovic	Chang, Gao	Prof. L. Zhang	
Harm de Vries and Azopardi, G. (George)	Daniel Penit, Regina Kaiser, Ana Lau, Badami	YIN Hongsheng	Hrishav Agarwal	
Folly Adjogou and Alejandro Murua	Daniela Davies and Witold Pedrycz	Baiming Ma	Jimin Wang	
Dustin Harvey and Todd, Michael D.	Anne Denton	Ramon Huerta	Piyush Kumar	
Kilian Weinberger	Julia Hunter and Martin Colley	Petr Volny	Qing Xie and Xiangliang Zhang	
Daniel Kohlsdorf and Thad Starner	Lucia Sacchi	François Rheaume	Abhay Harpal, Tianbao Yang and Daniel Marthaler	
Zengwen Mo	Bernhard Seeger and Michael Krau	Alexander Kolesnikov	Andrew Finch	
Faezeh Eshraghi and Xin Wang	John Maindonald	Vishwajeet Singh Thakur	Mona Rahimi	
Tuan Dang and Leland Wilkinson	Balazs Torma	Tomasz Gorecki	Fred Nicols	
Kang Li and Yun Raymond Fu	Nikolaos Chatzis	Kerem Muezzinoglu	Paulo Borges and George Darmiton da Cunha Cavalcant	
Andrés Eduardo Castro Ospina	Daniel Smith	Ritwik Kumar	John Lach and Davis Blalock	
Zheng Zhang	Abdul Razak, Khairuddin Omar	YAN Yuhang	Heggere S. Ranganath and Vineetha Bettaiah	
Peter Fox and Yanning(Yu) Chen	Elwin (Yong) Lee	All Shokoufandeh , Terence Tuhinanshu, Ernst Pisch	Keith Henderson	
Jeremiah Deng and Feng Zhou	Alex Smola and Xinhua Zhang	Maria Titah Janipanigrum	Steve Lalley and Herbert Xiang Zhu	
Franz Pernkopf and Nikolas Mutsam	Rudolf Kruse and Christian Doewi	Anita Santanna, Nicholas Wickstrom	Behzad Mansouri	
Alexey Chernyshev	Pekka Sirola	seyma kentan	Megha Agrawal	
Benjamin Auder	Michael Berthold	Kristian Findeisen	Zhihua Chen and Wangmeng Zuo	
Jiawei Yuan and Shucheng Yu	David Bong and James Tan	Godtliebsen Frieder	Diep Nguyen Ngoc	
Heidelinde Roeder and Jan Freund	Zhengzheng (Crystal) Xing and Jian Pei	Mary She and Jing Jiang	BATCHELOR Andrew	
Toon Calders and Thanh Lam Hoang	Leticia Arco Garcia and Rafael Belló	Justus Bayer and Patrick van der Smagt	Jinwook Kim and Min-Soo Kim.	
Feixiang Gao	Nuno Constantino Castro and Paulo Azevedo	Aminal Al-Anazi	Warat Safin	
Nancy Pérez-Castro	Ng Kam Swee	Evgenielen	pradeep polisetty	
Tracy Hu H	Antonio Irpino	Stephan Chalup and Arash Jalalian	Houshang Darabi and anooshiravan sharabiani	
André Gensler	Jonas Richardi	Andriod MinkuMichele Dallachiesa and Themis Palpanas	Chen Qiang	
zairul hadi	Hassani, Marwan and Sebastian Schaub	Andreas Brandmaier and von Oertzen, Timo	Living ZHENG	
Beau Piccart	Chen, Po-Yu,McCann, Julie, Yu, Weiren	García-Treviño, Edgar and Javier A. Barria	Sarat Kr. Chettri	
Tomas Pfister	Laettitia Chapel	Hao Zhi and He Zhongsh	Graham Taylor and Ethan Buchman	
John Costanzo and Nathan Cahill	Michelle Zhang and Sirajul Salekin	Nipoteptah Muangkote	Cai Qinling	
Conceição Amado and Diogo Silva		Aleksandar Pechkov	Anuj Srivastava and J. Derek Tucker	
Zhang, Zhifei and Qi, Hairong		Myat Su Yin	Ajithkumar Warrier	
Diego Rivera Garcia.			Kyle Johnston, and Adrian Peter	

43 datasets added in Summer 2018

The figures follow are intended to offer a quick inspection of the data. For readability, depending on the scenario, the data may be normalized or may be not, the number of exemplars per class may be one, three or many.

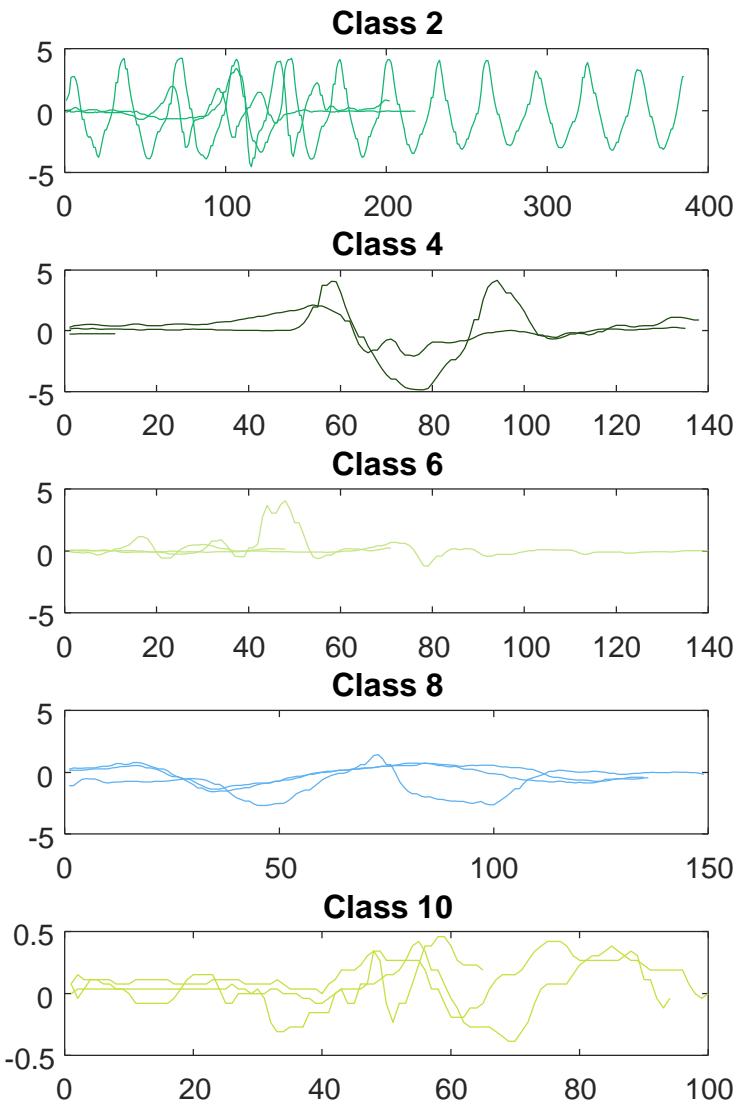
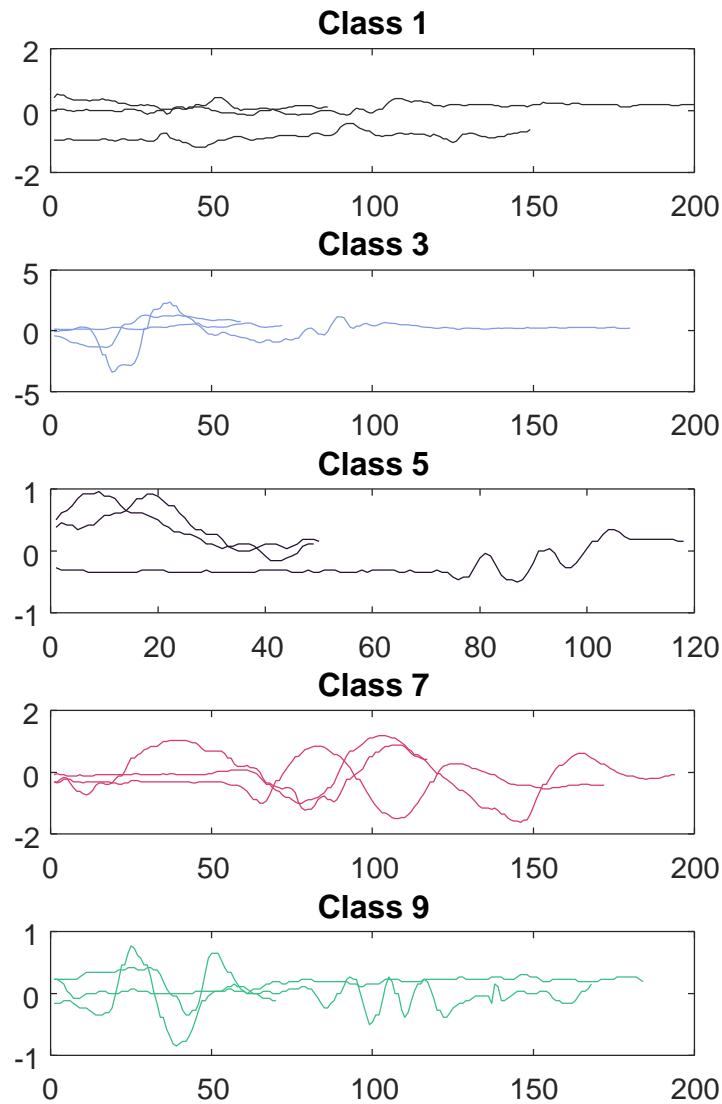
ACSF1

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



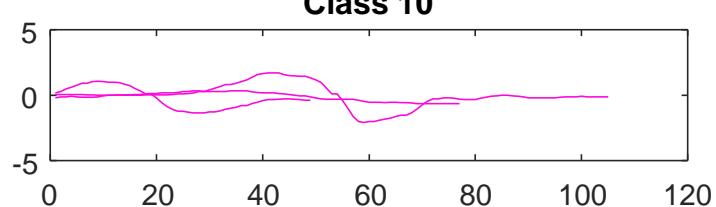
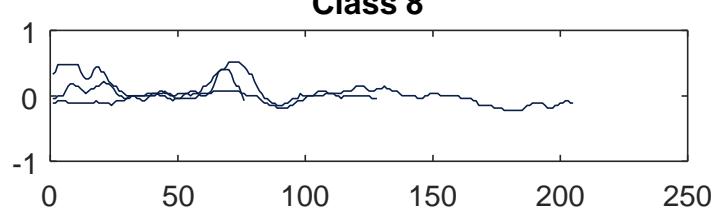
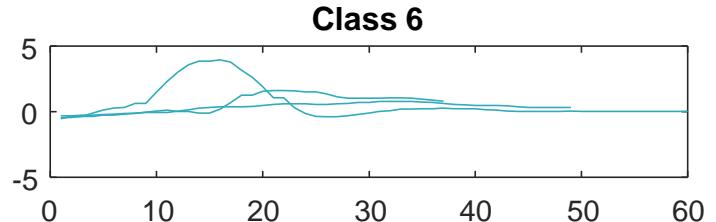
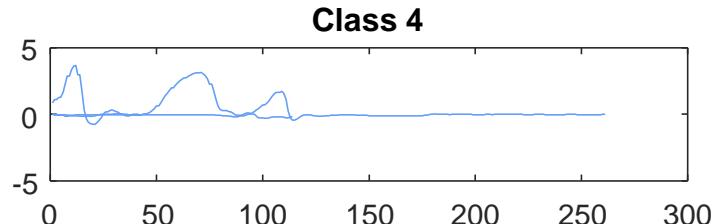
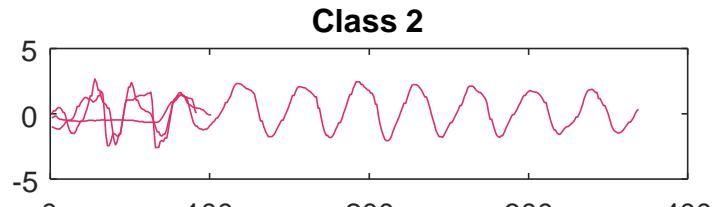
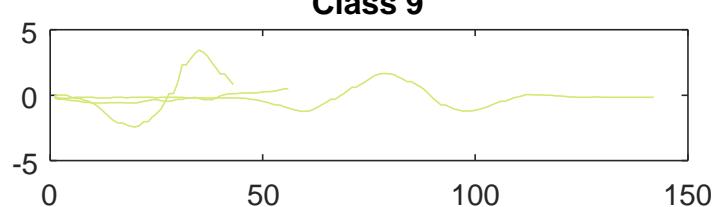
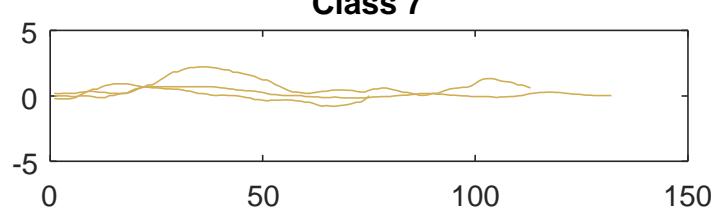
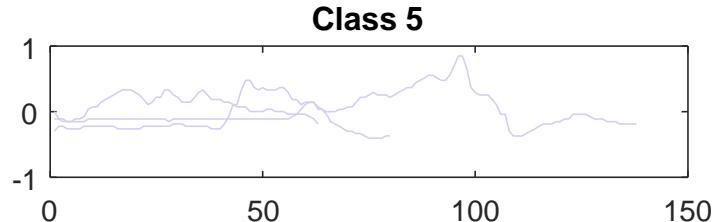
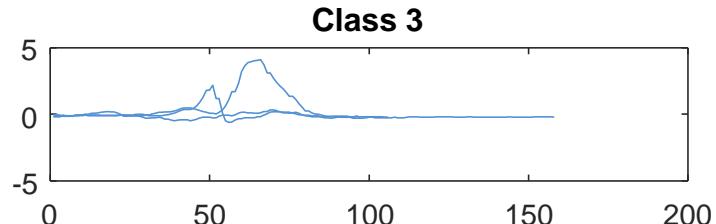
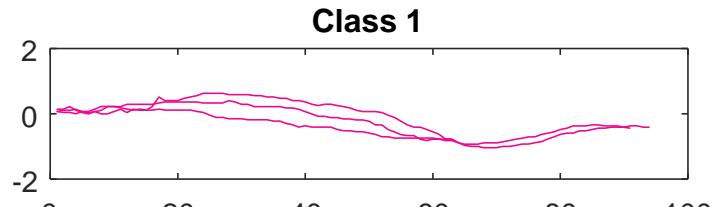
AllGestureWiimoteX

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



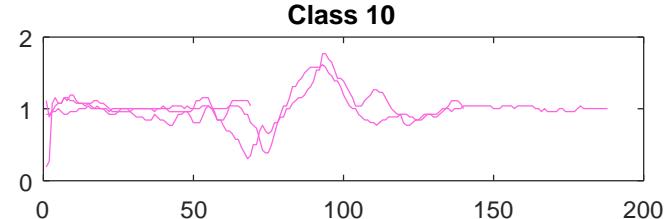
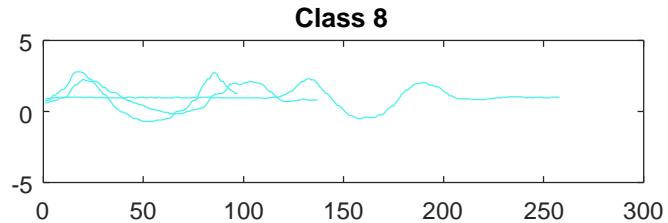
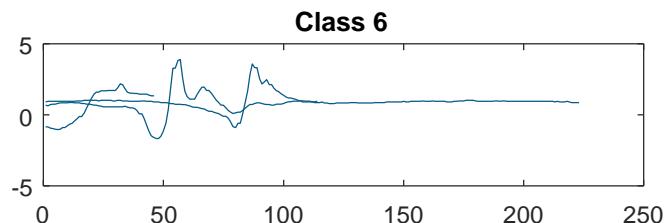
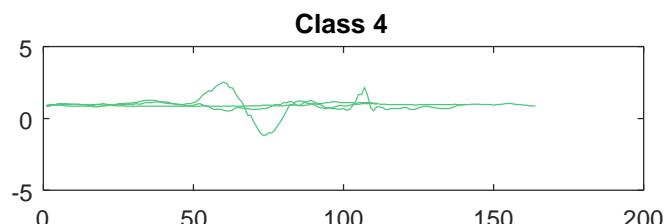
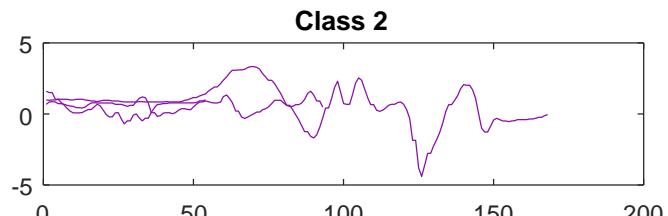
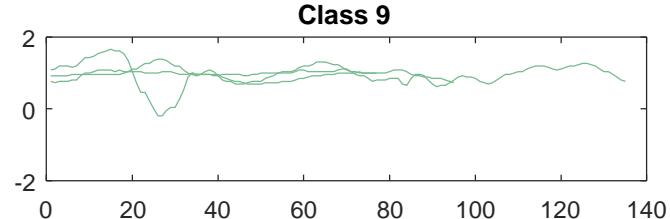
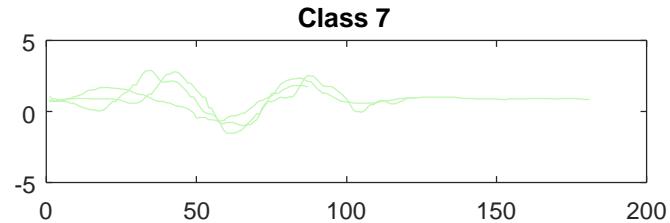
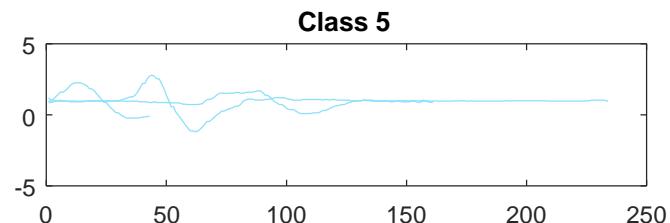
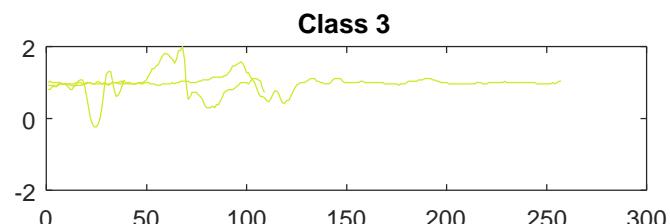
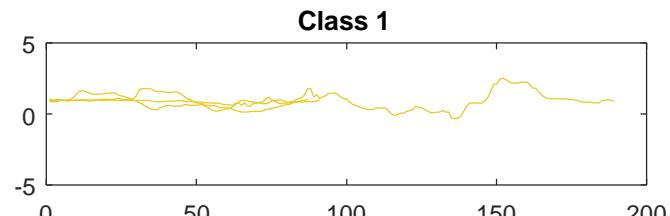
AllGestureWiimoteY

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



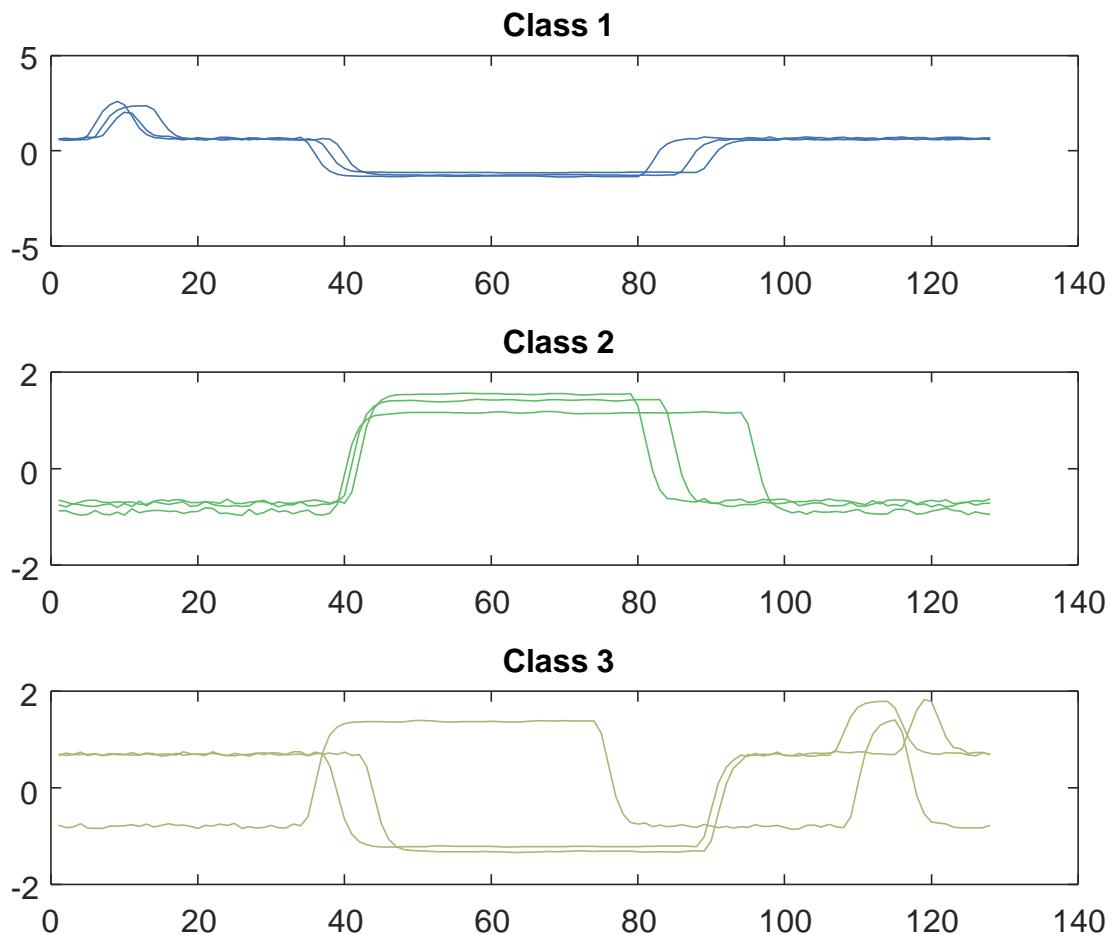
AllGestureWiimoteZ

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



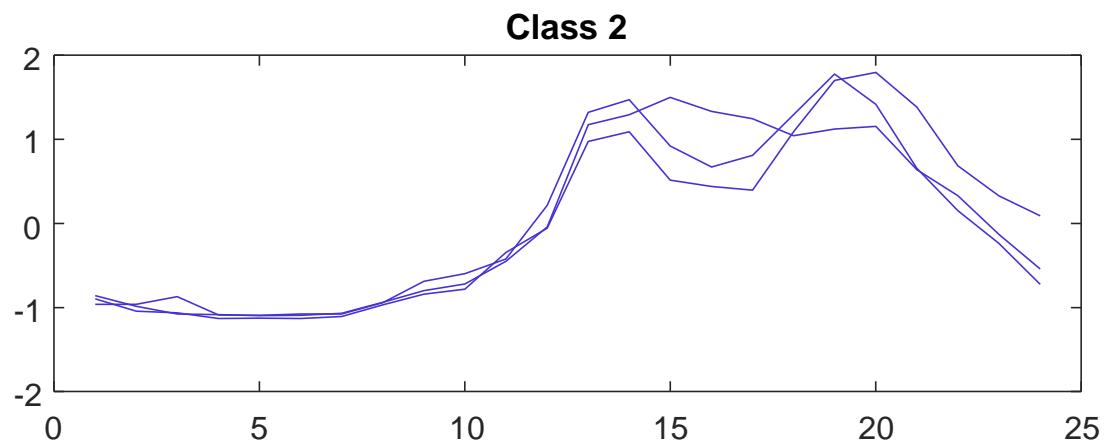
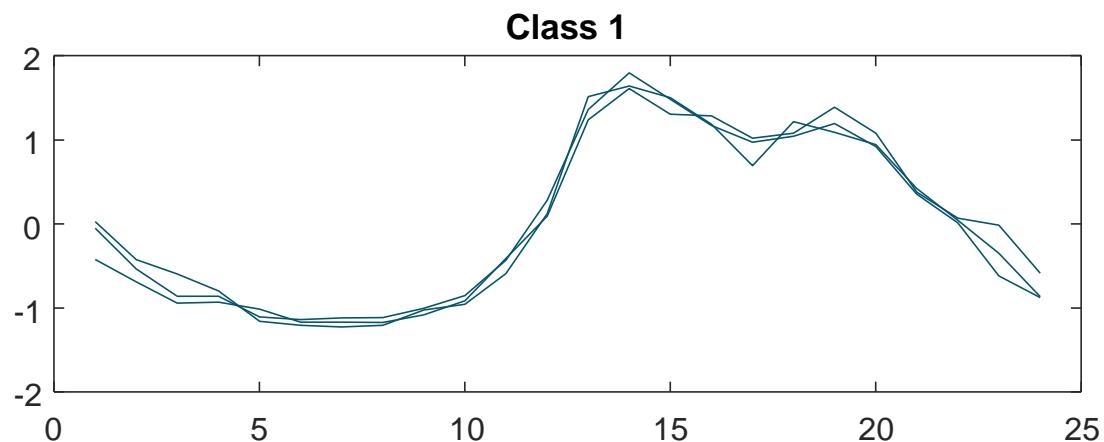
BME

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



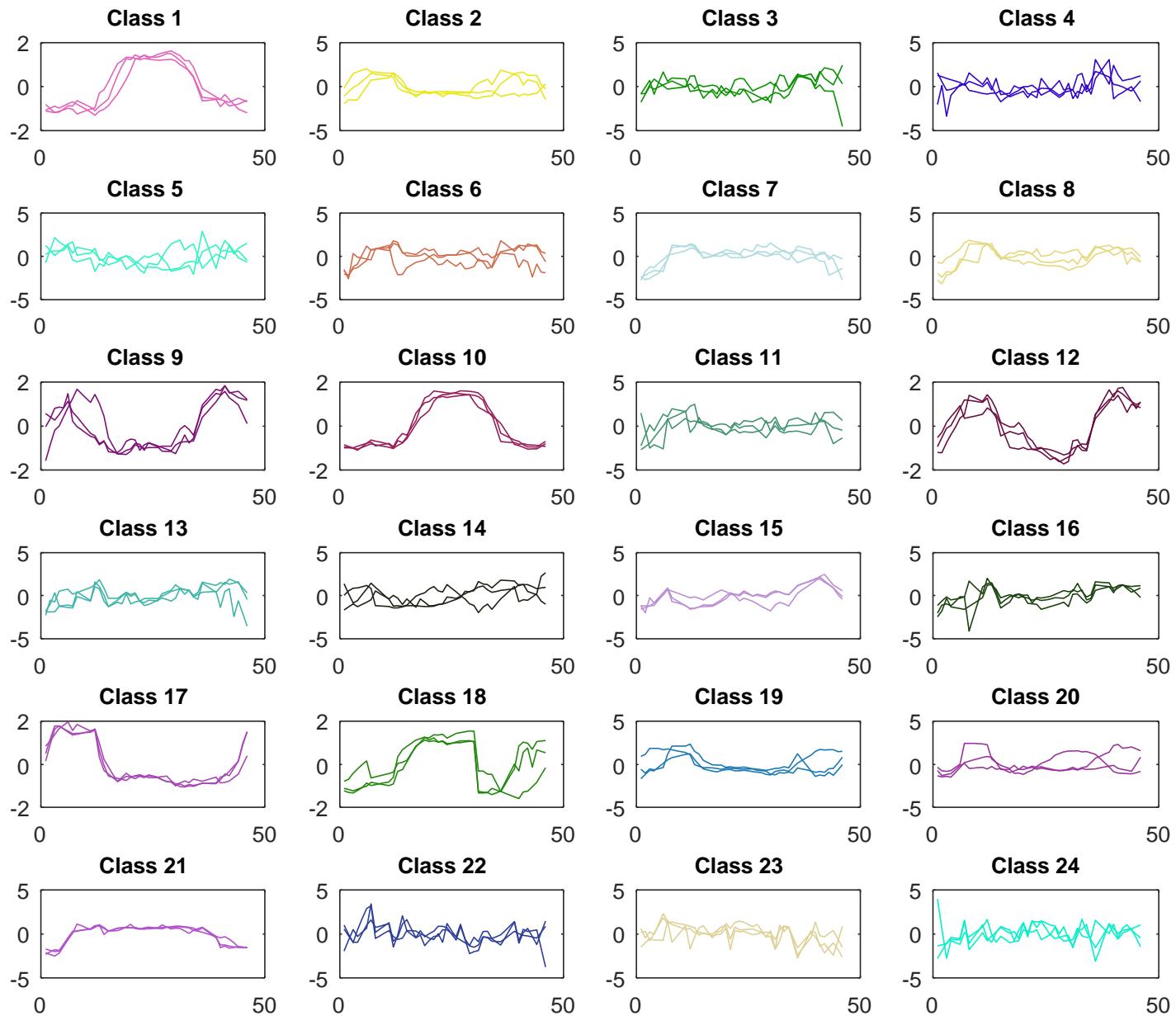
Chinatown

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



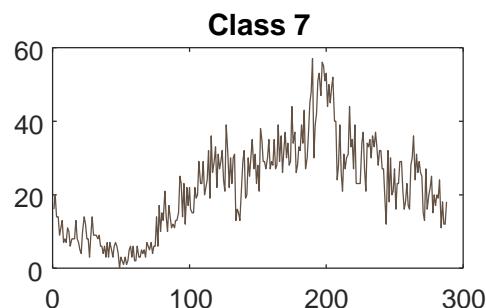
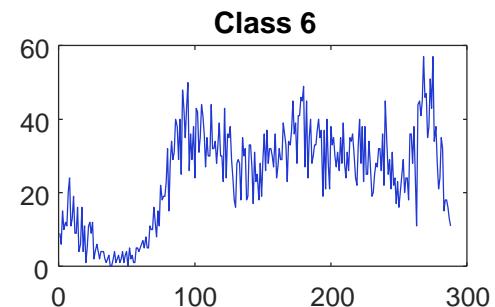
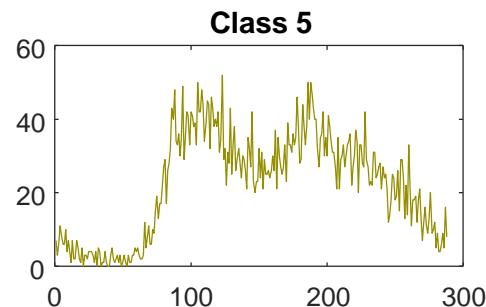
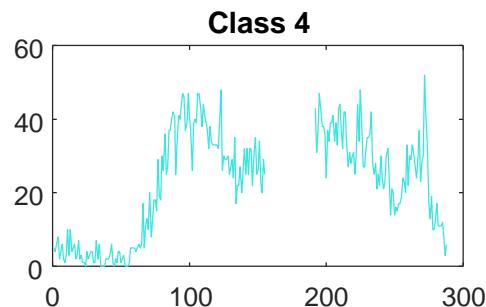
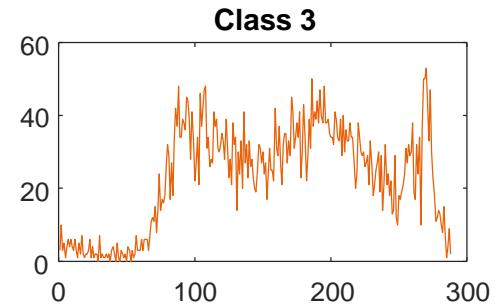
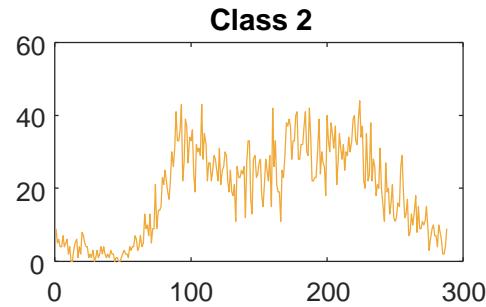
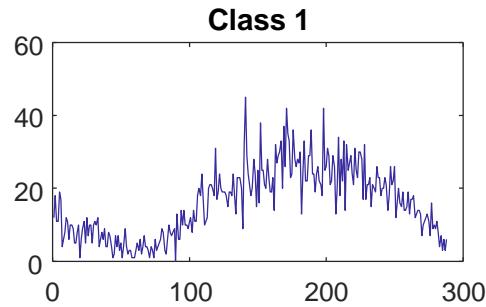
Crop

Three exemplars per class, with z-normalization



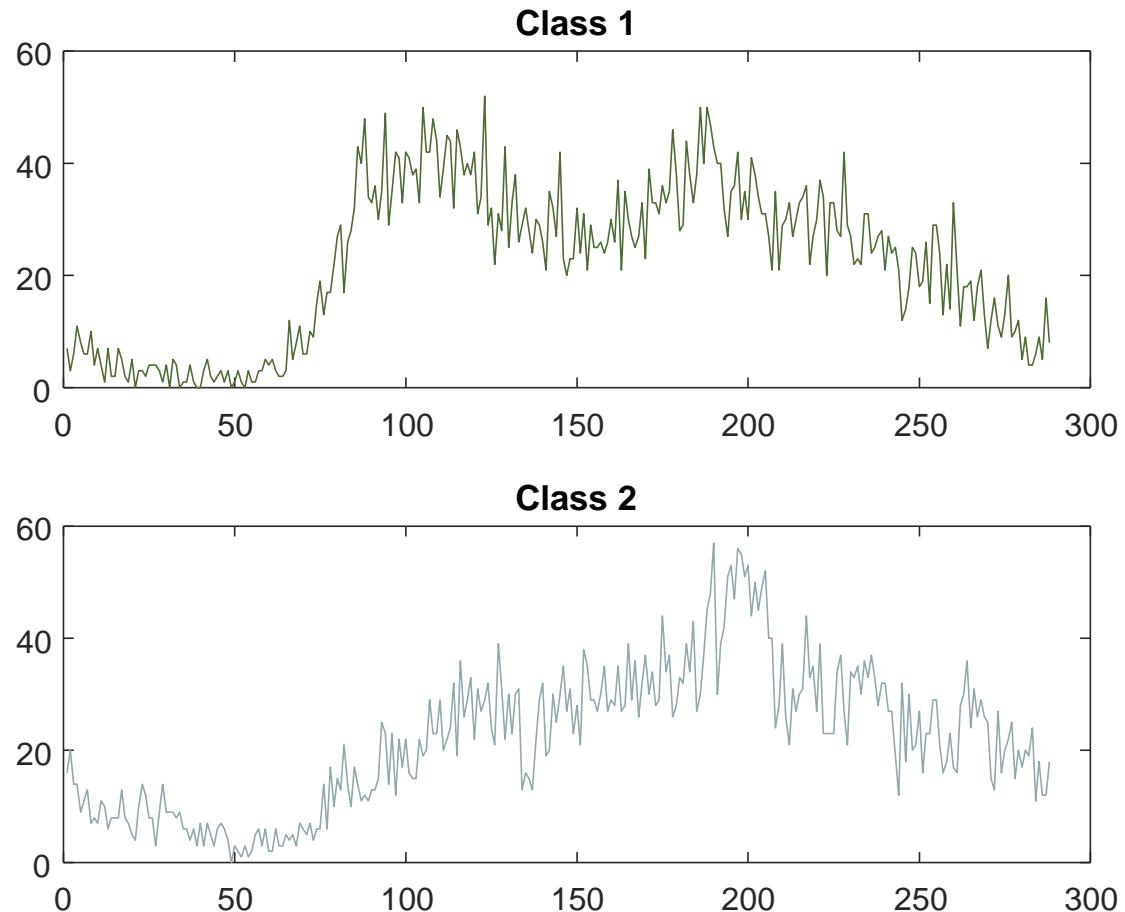
DodgerLoopDay

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



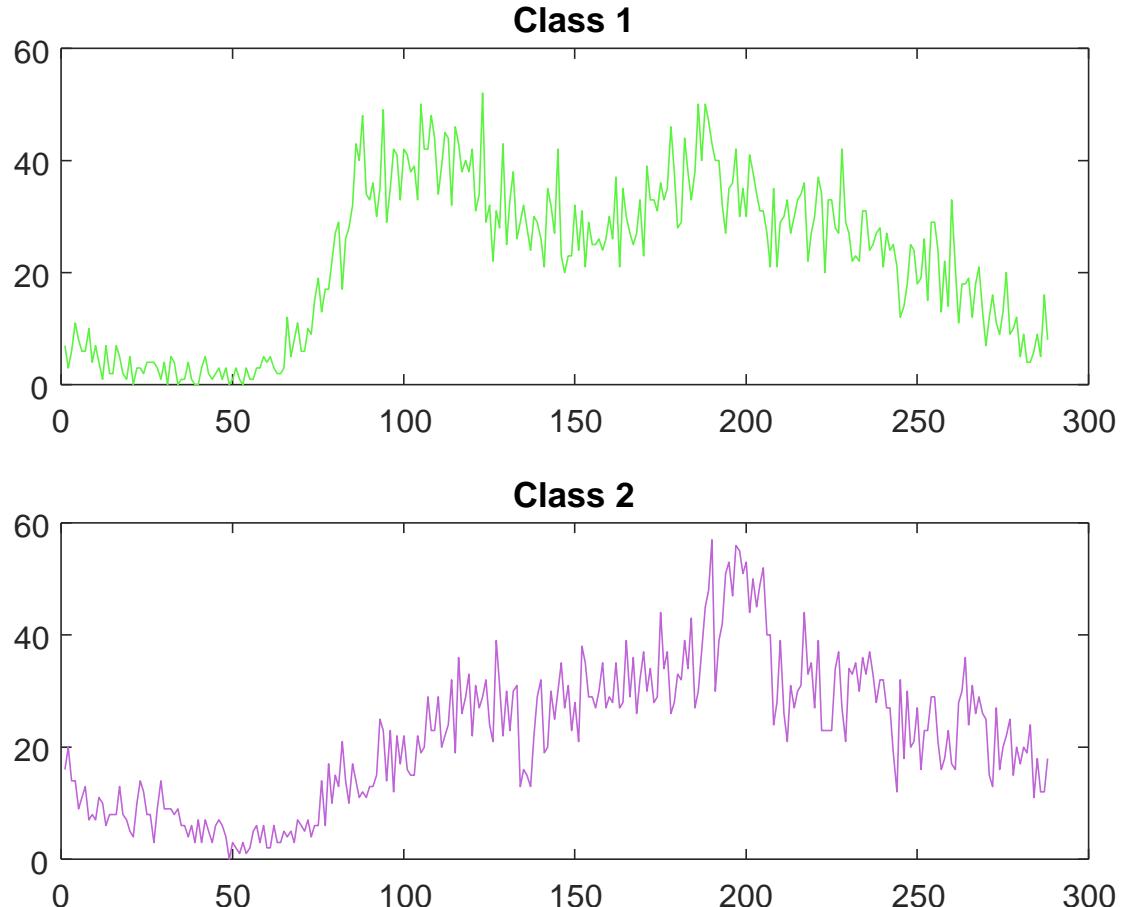
DodgerLoopGame

One exemplar per class,
without z-normalization



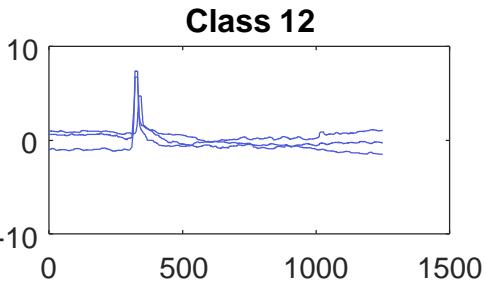
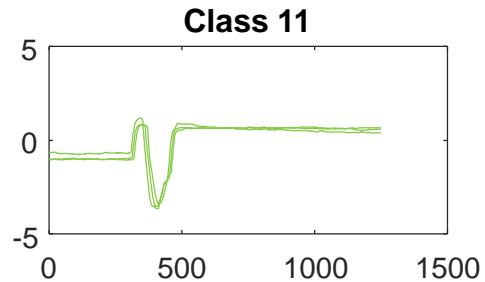
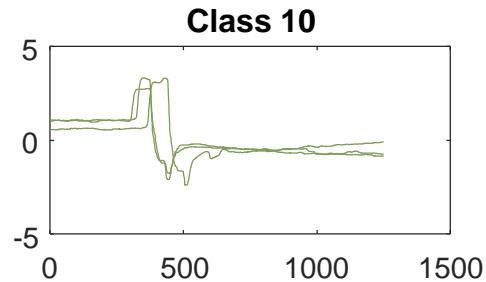
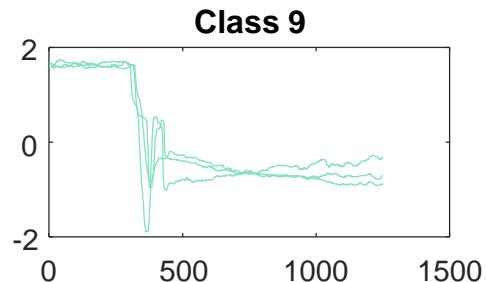
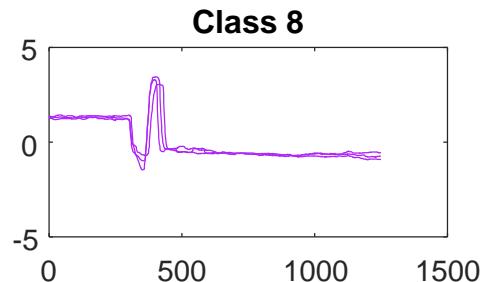
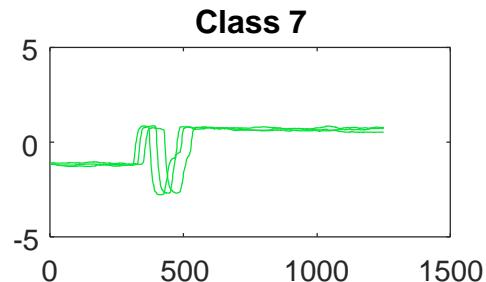
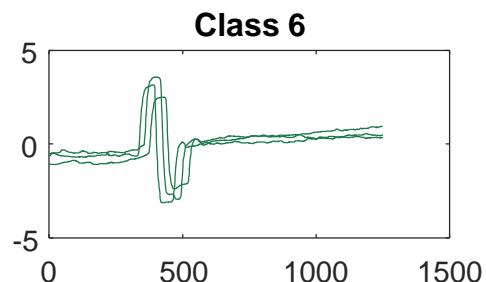
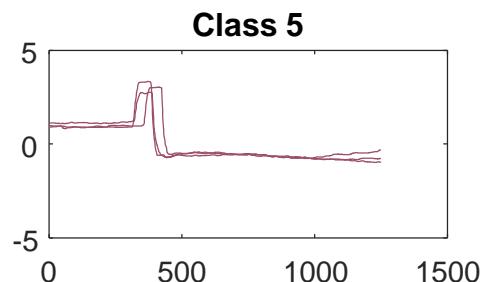
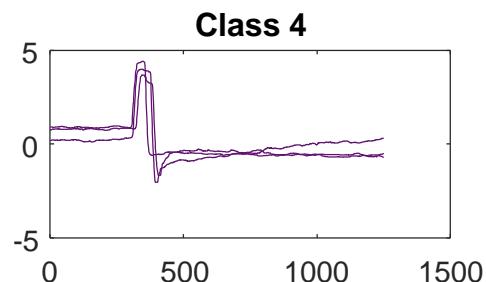
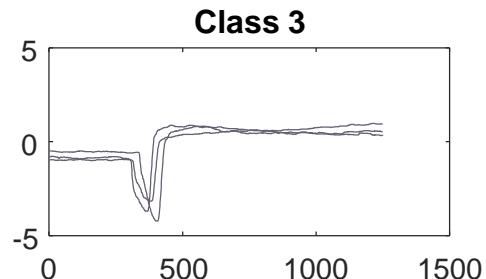
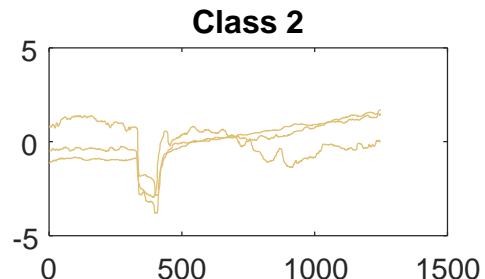
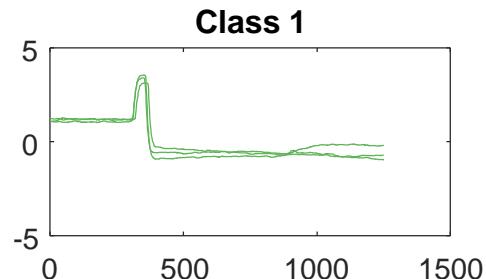
DodgerLoopWeekend

One exemplar per class,
without z-normalization



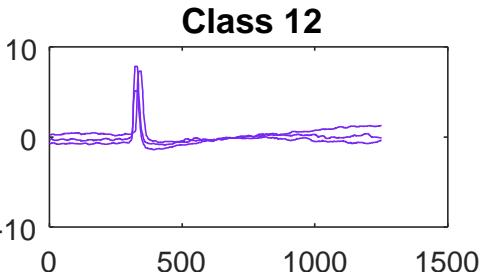
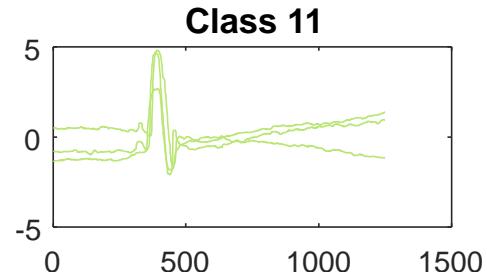
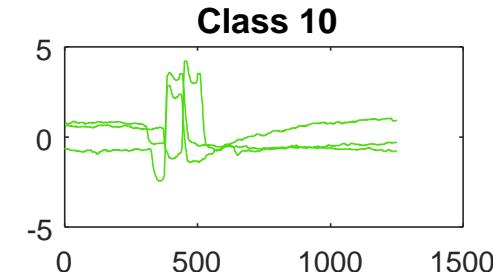
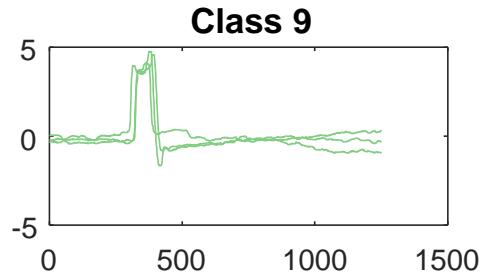
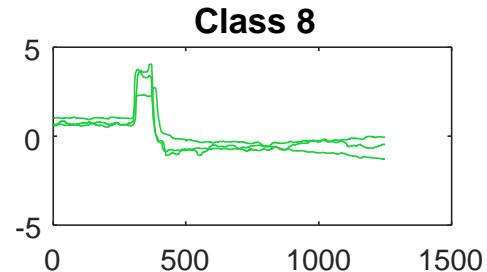
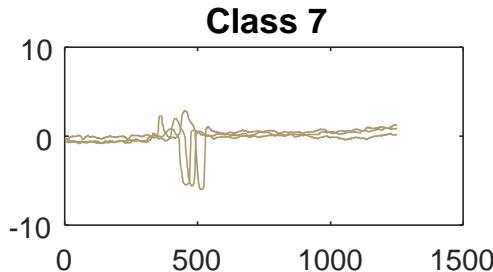
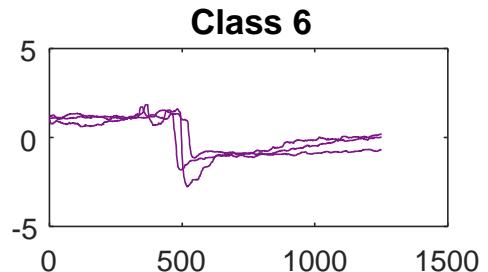
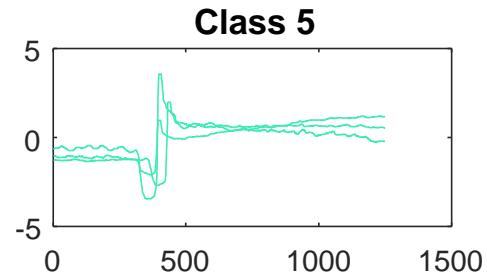
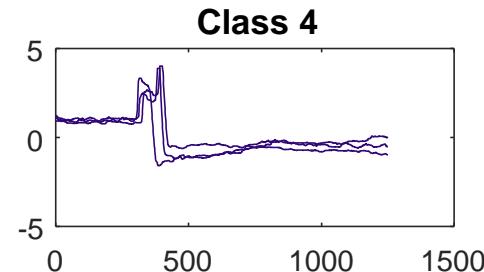
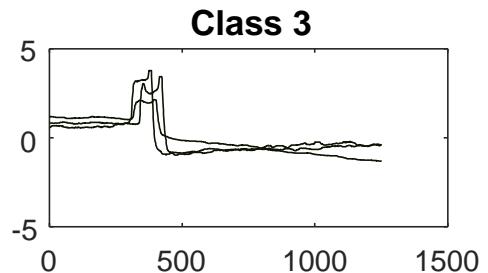
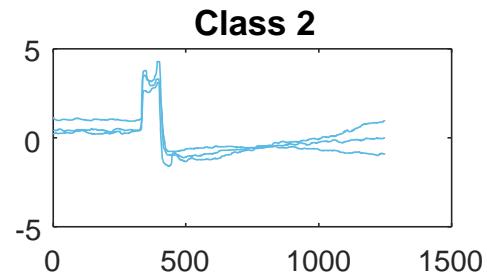
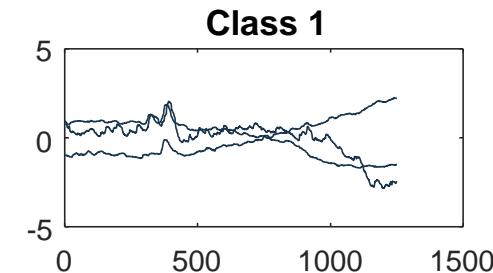
EOGHorizontalSignal

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



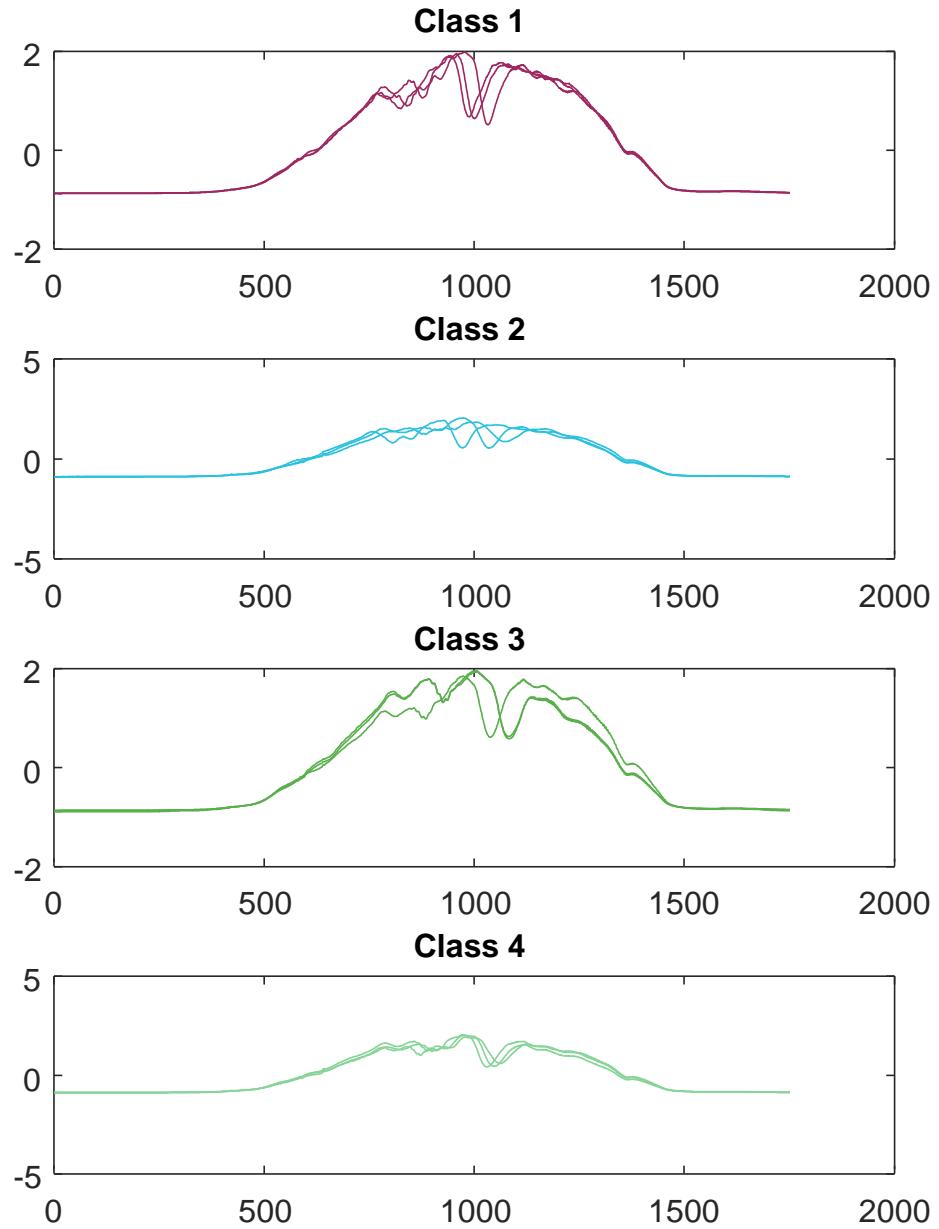
EOGVerticalSignal

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



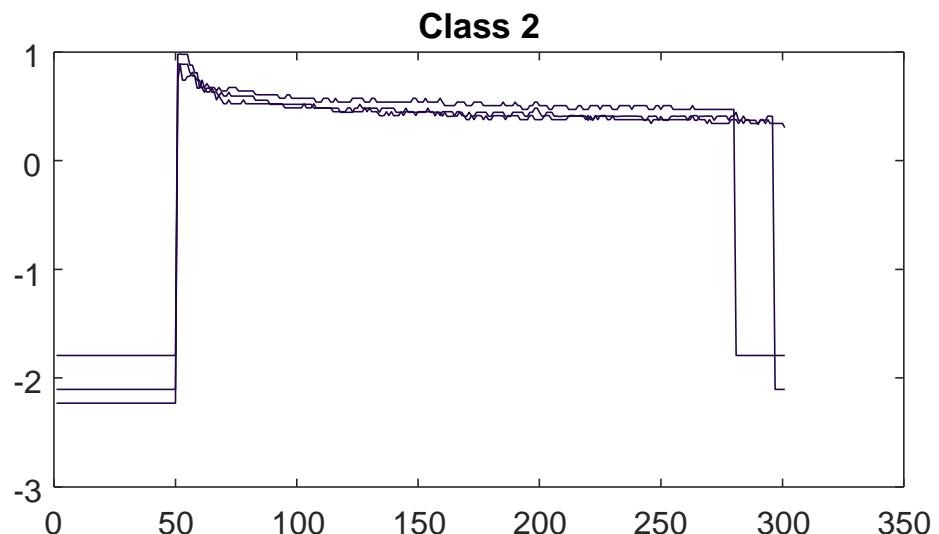
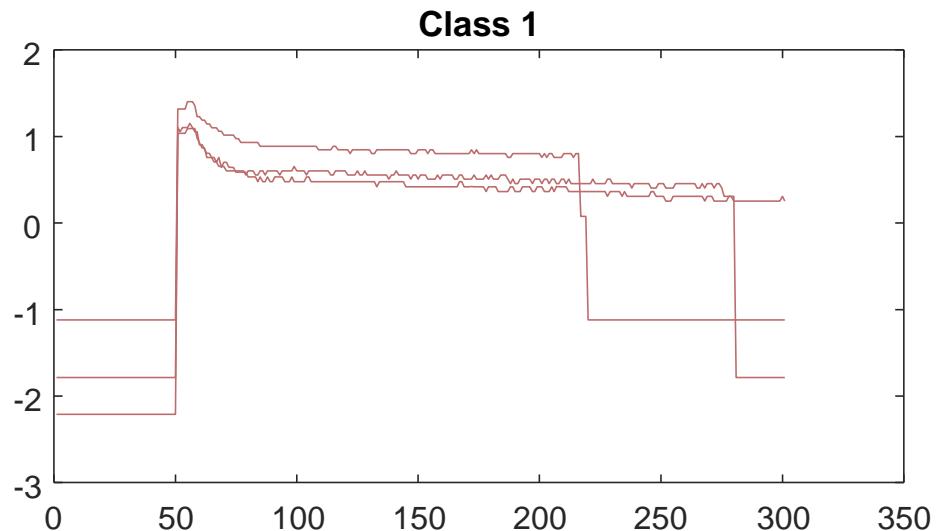
EthanolLevel

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



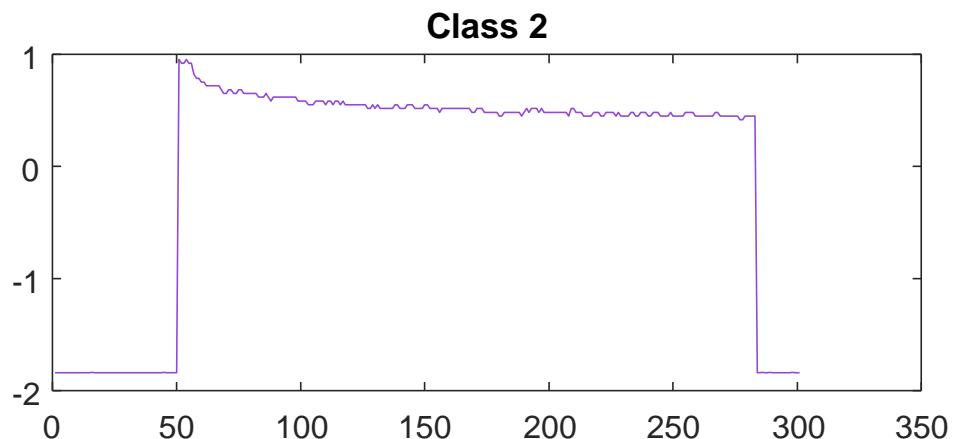
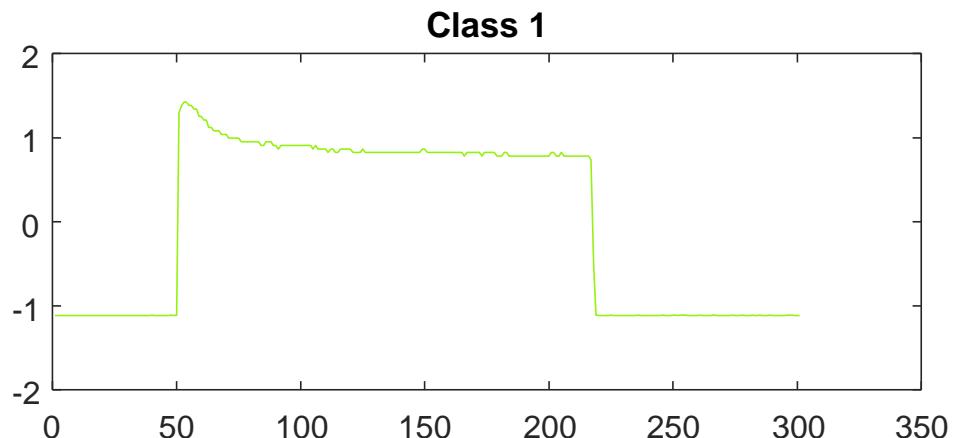
FreezerRegularTrain

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



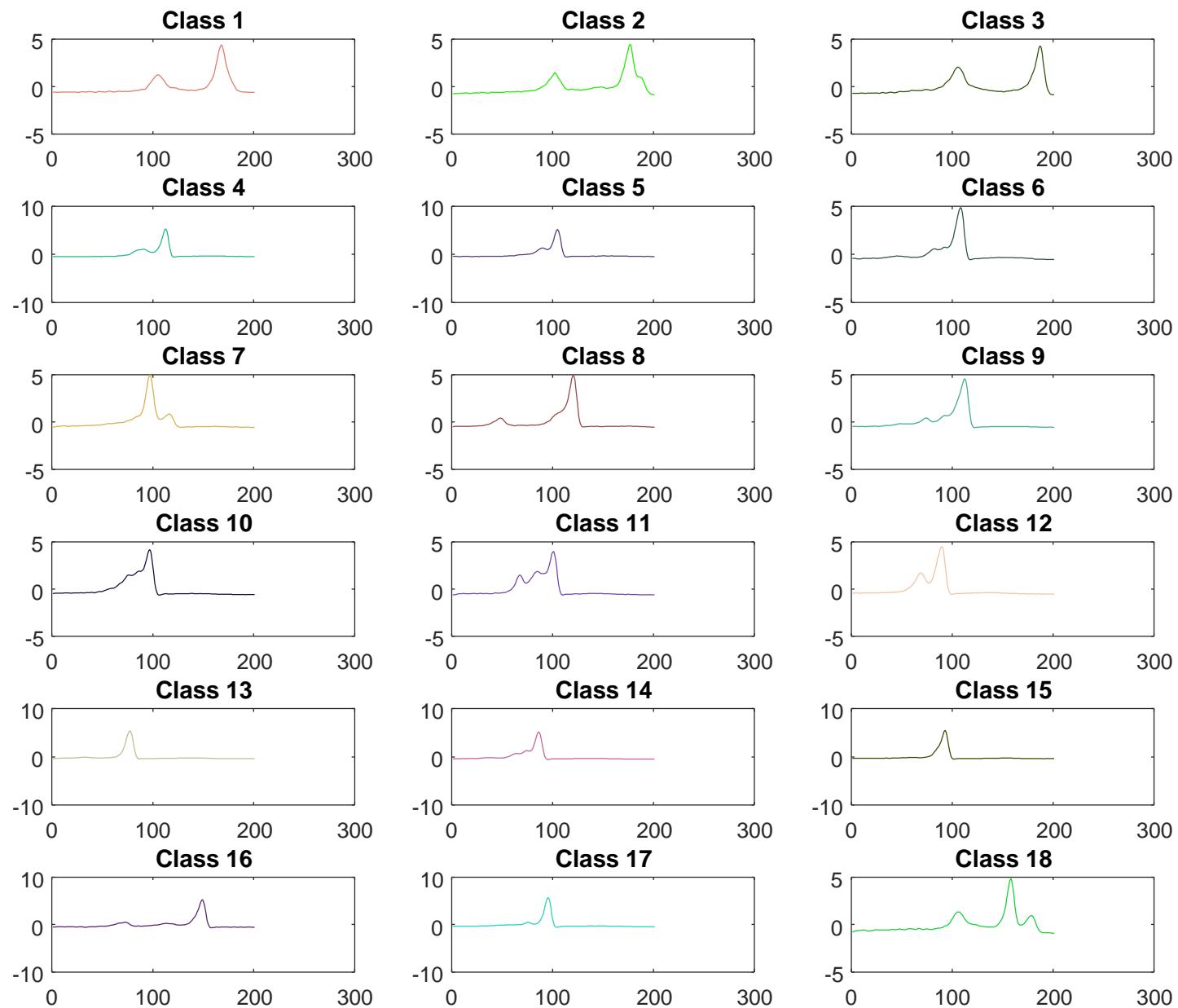
FreezerSmallTrain

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



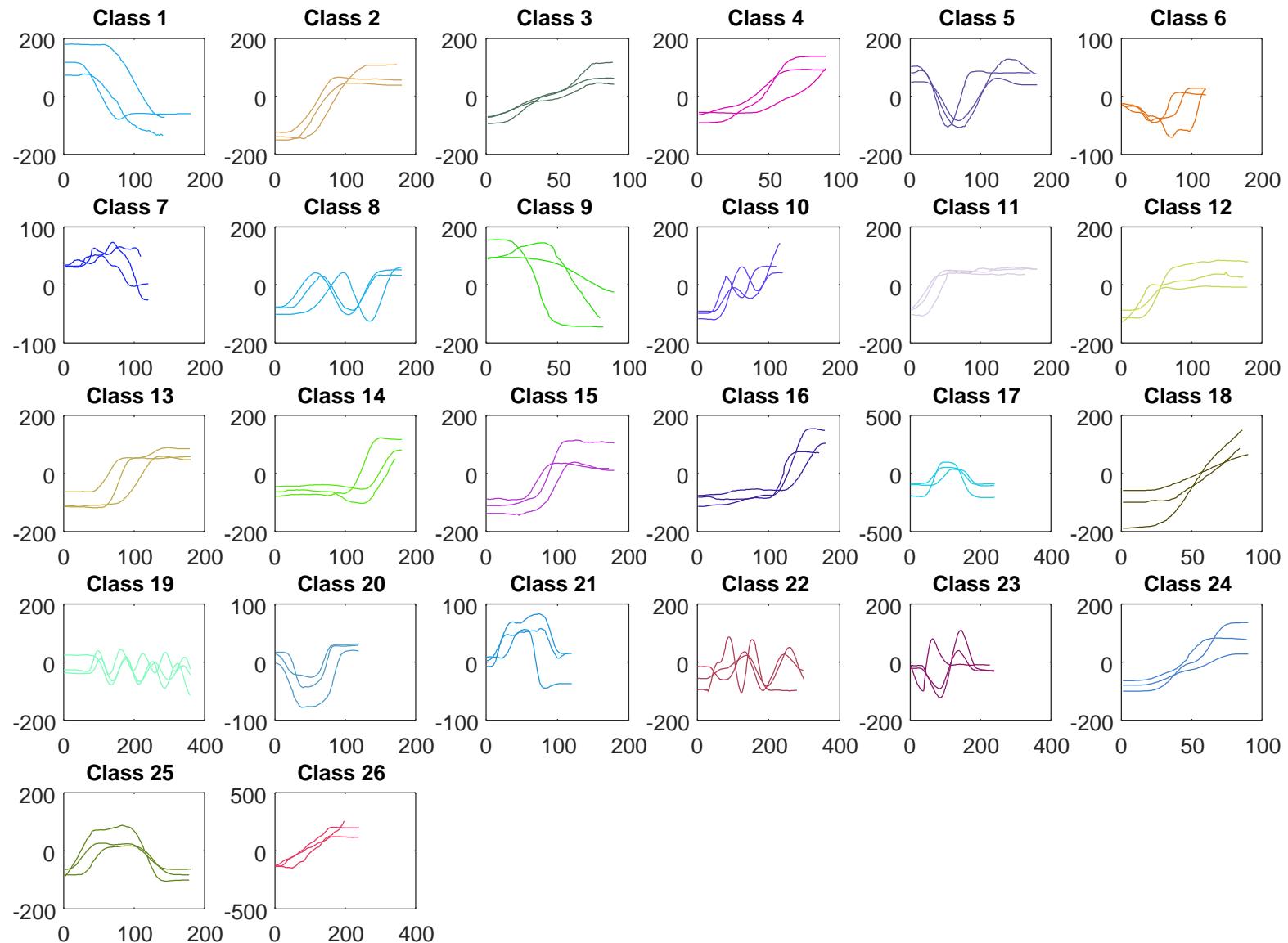
Fungi

One exemplar
per class, with
z-normalization



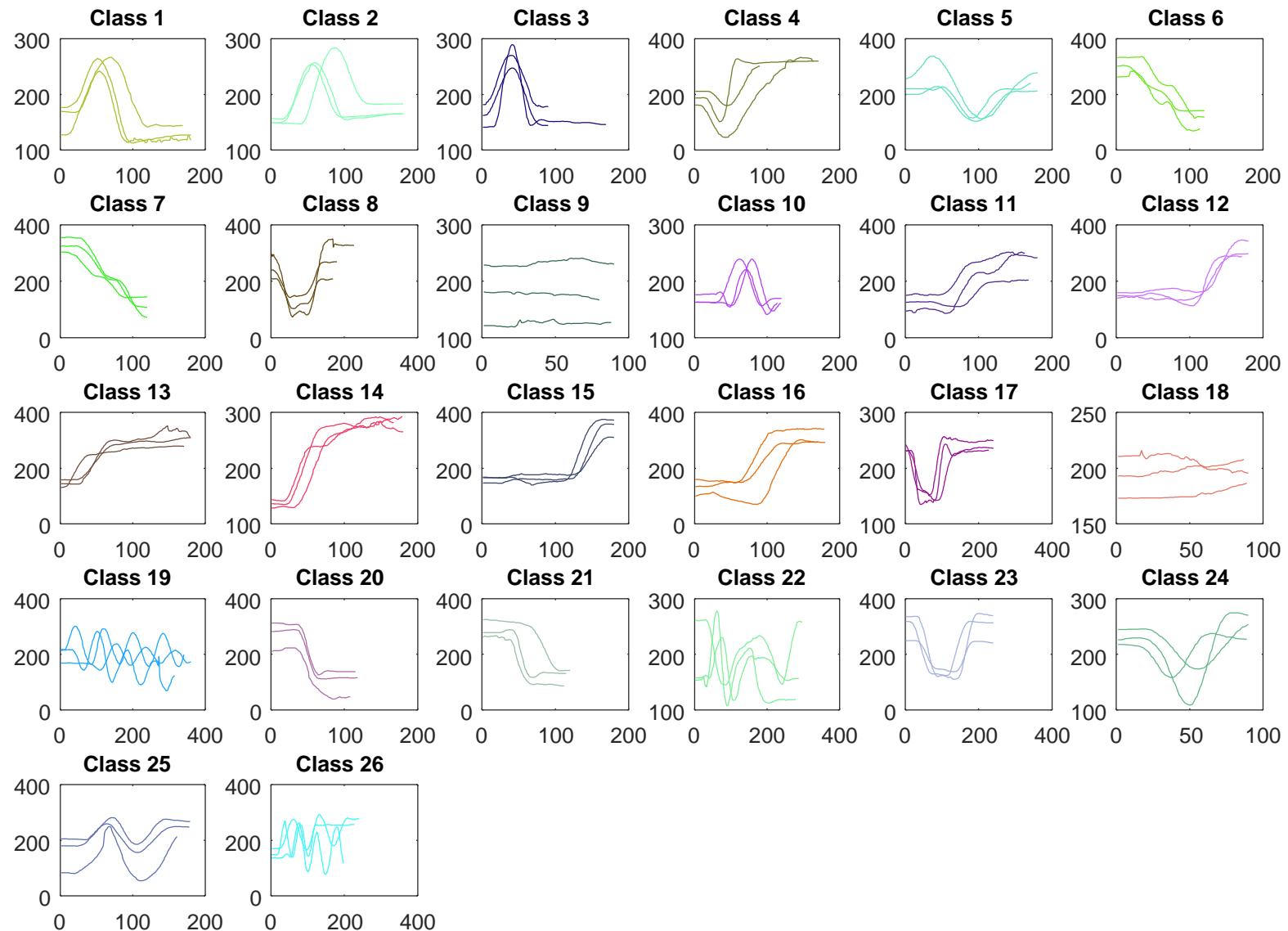
GestureMidAirD1

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



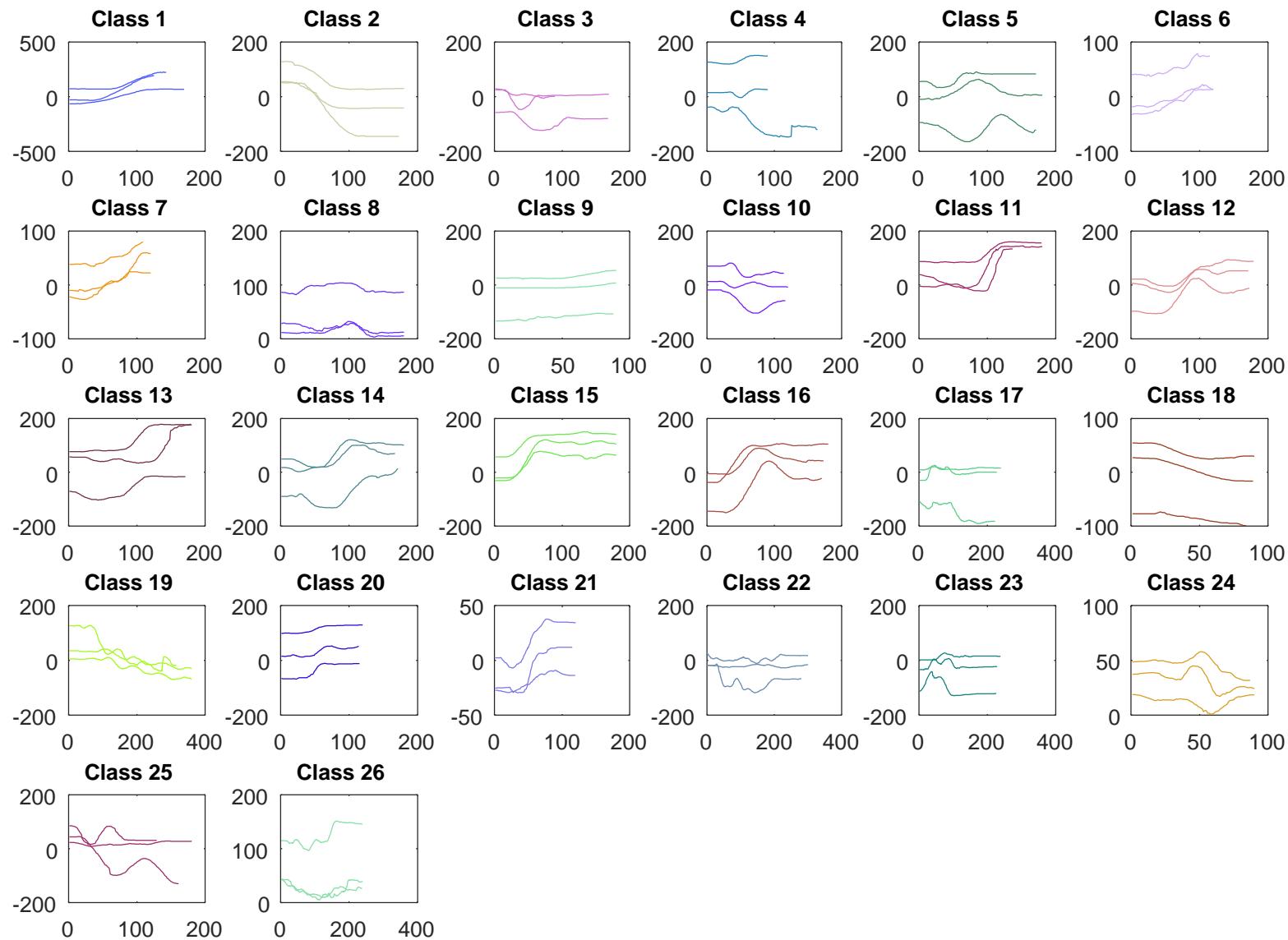
GestureMidAirD2

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



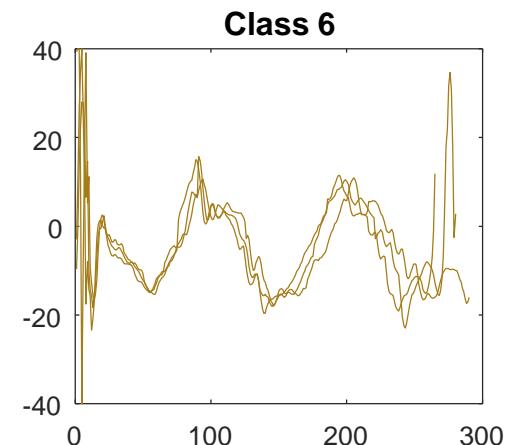
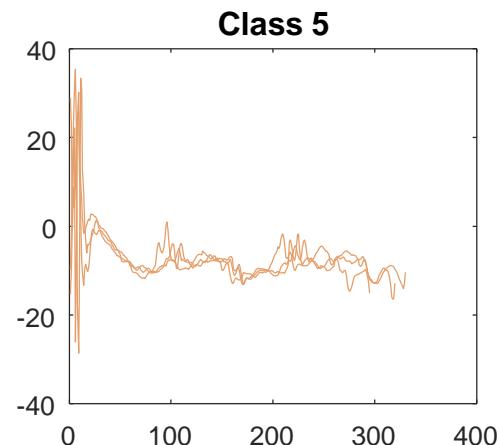
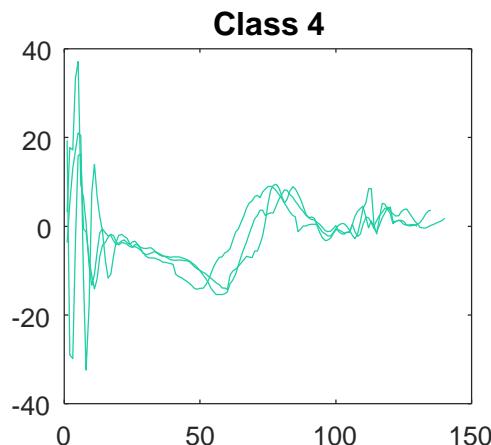
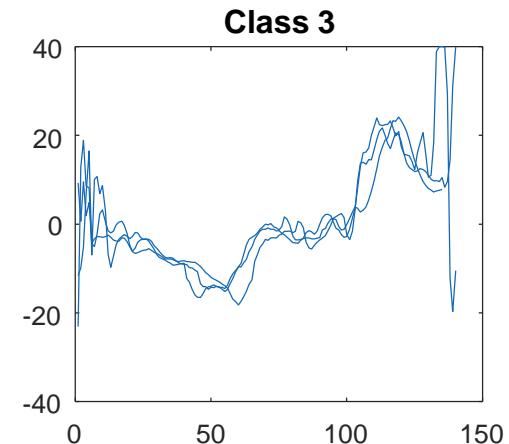
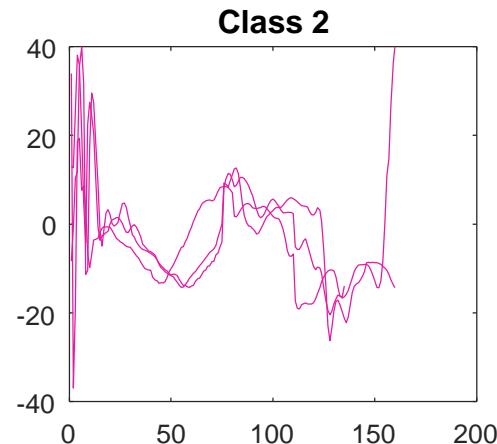
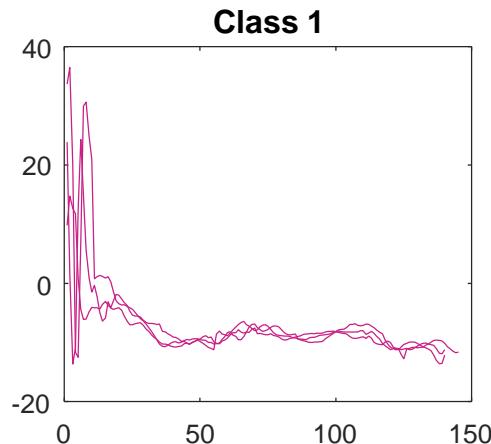
GestureMidAirD3

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



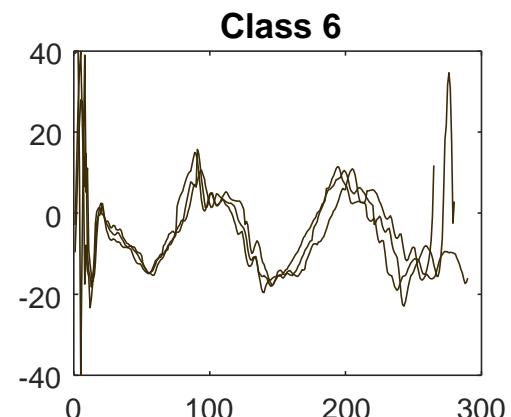
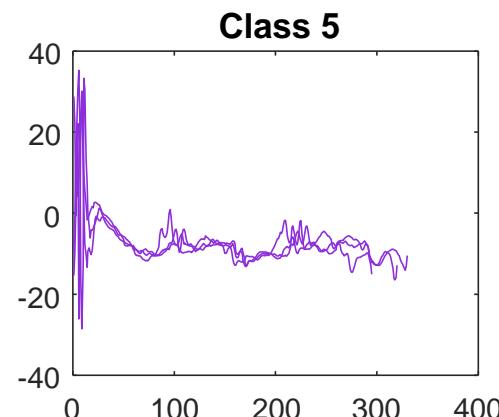
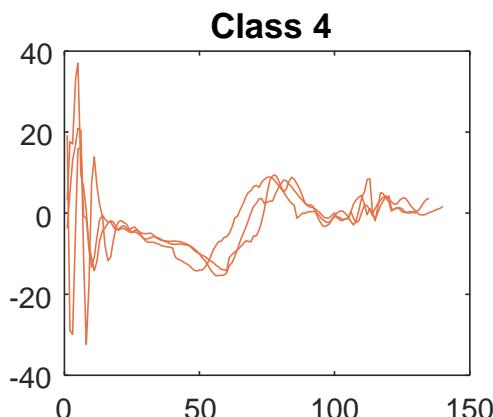
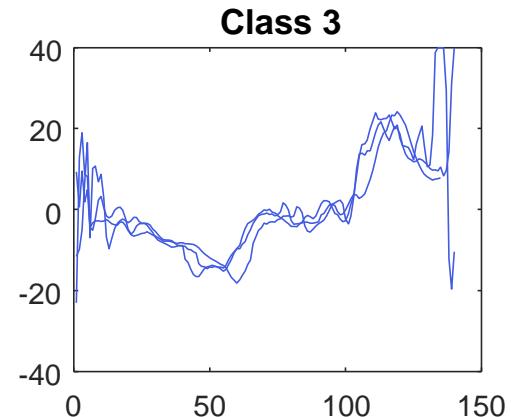
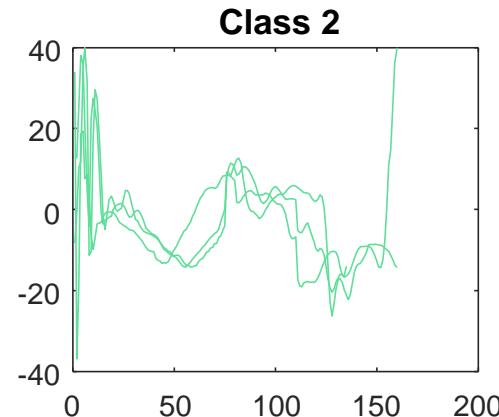
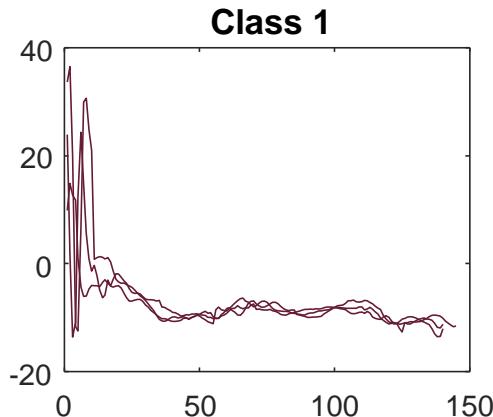
GesturePebbleZ1

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



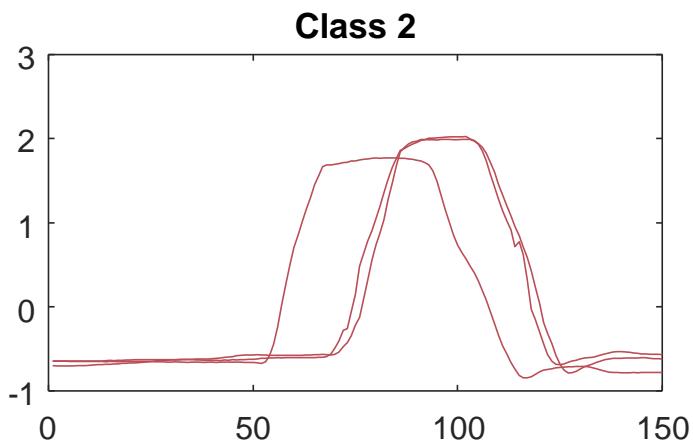
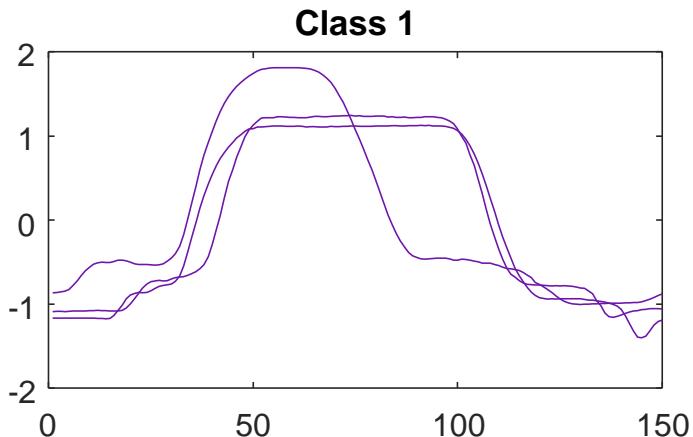
GesturePebbleZ2

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



GunPointAgeSpan

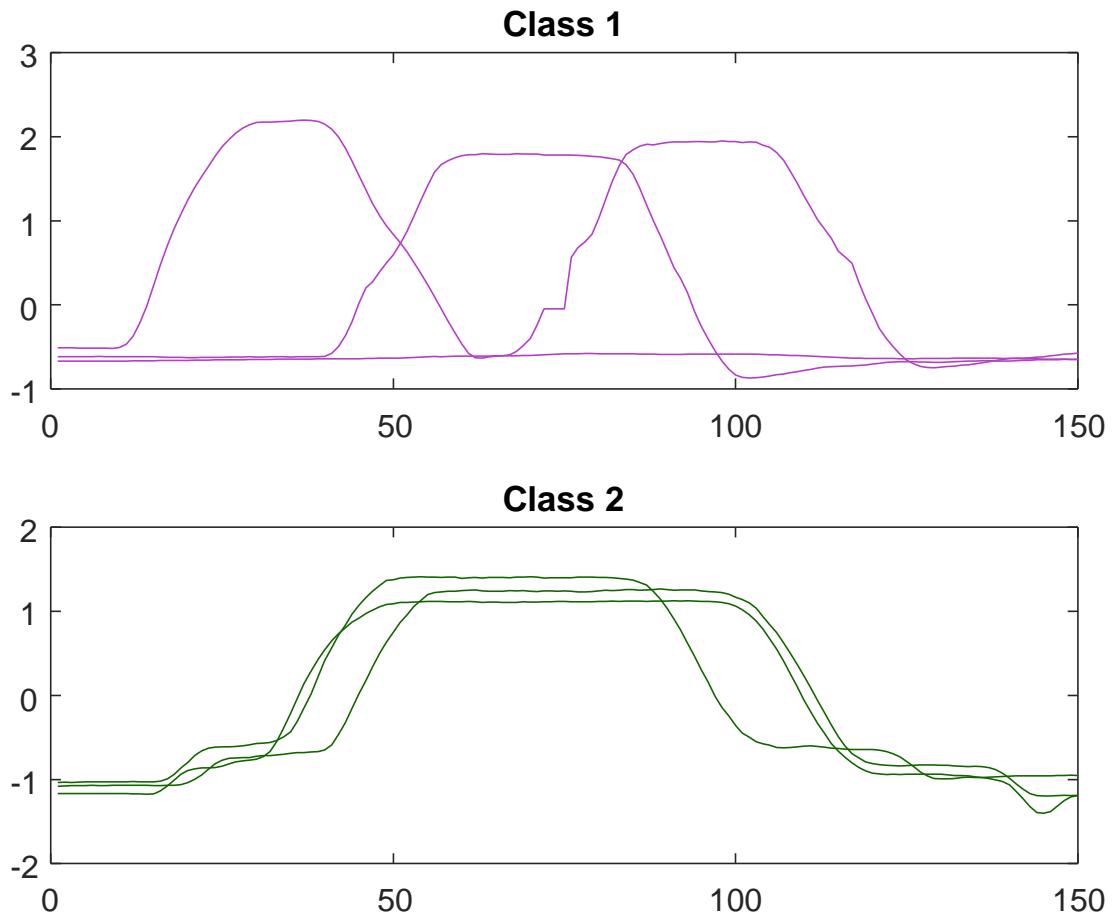
Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



Left) GunPoint recording of 2003, *right)* GunPoint recording of 2018.
Top) Ann Ratanamahatana, *bottom)* Eamonn Keogh.
The female and male actors are the same individuals recorded fifteen years apart.

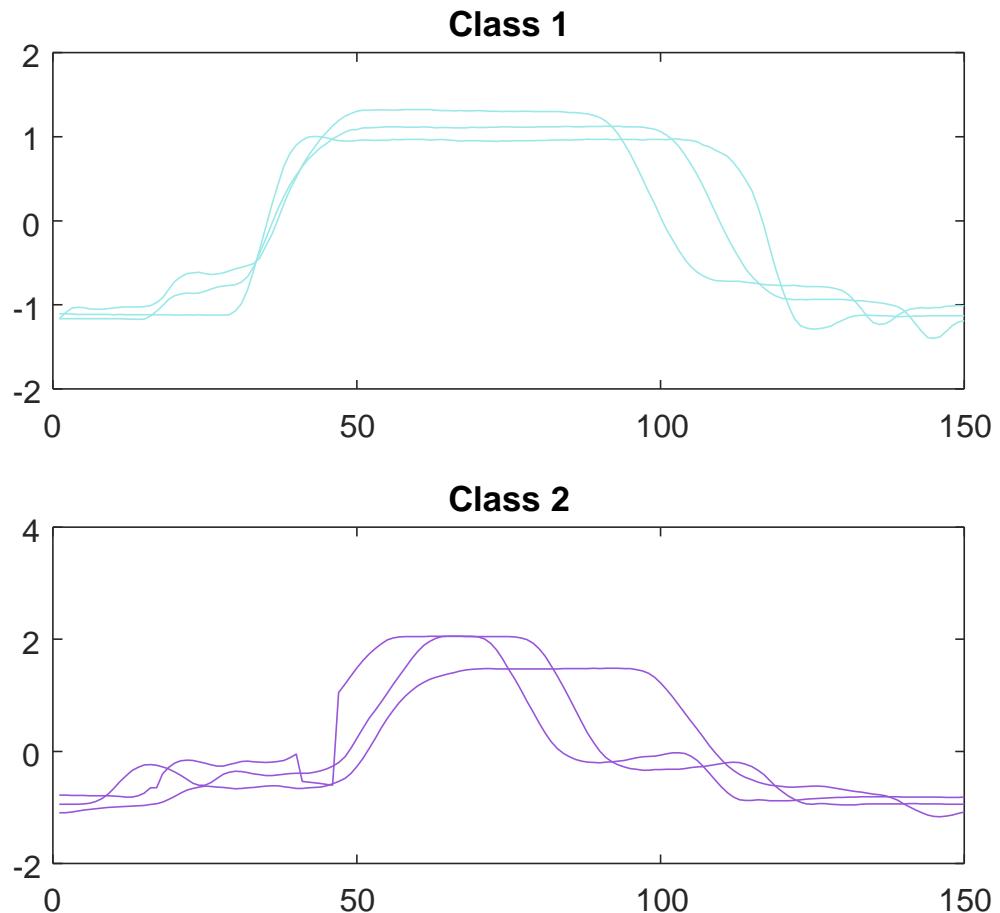
GunPointMaleVersusFemale

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



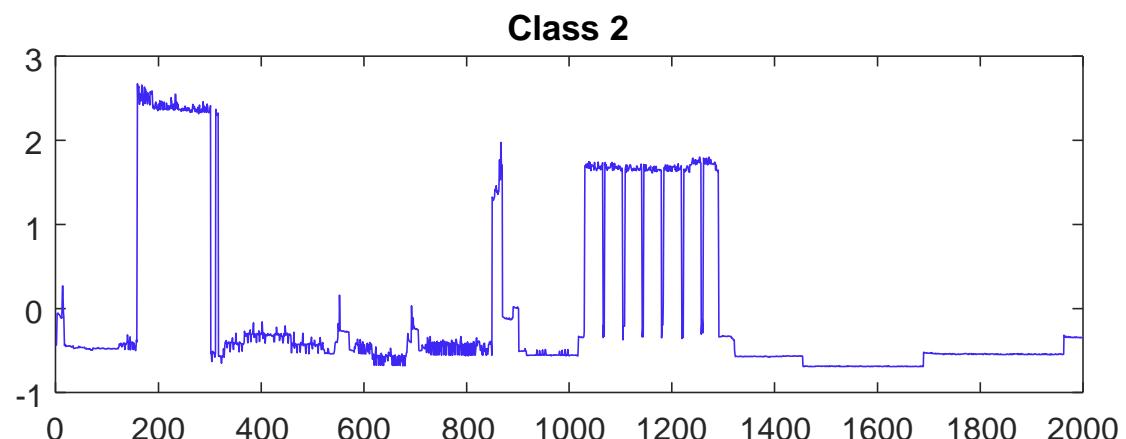
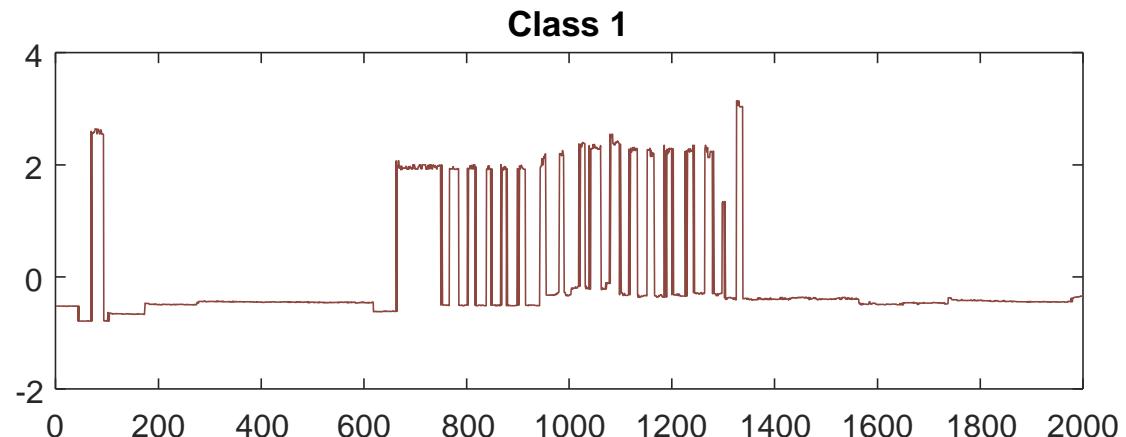
GunPointOldVersusYoung

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



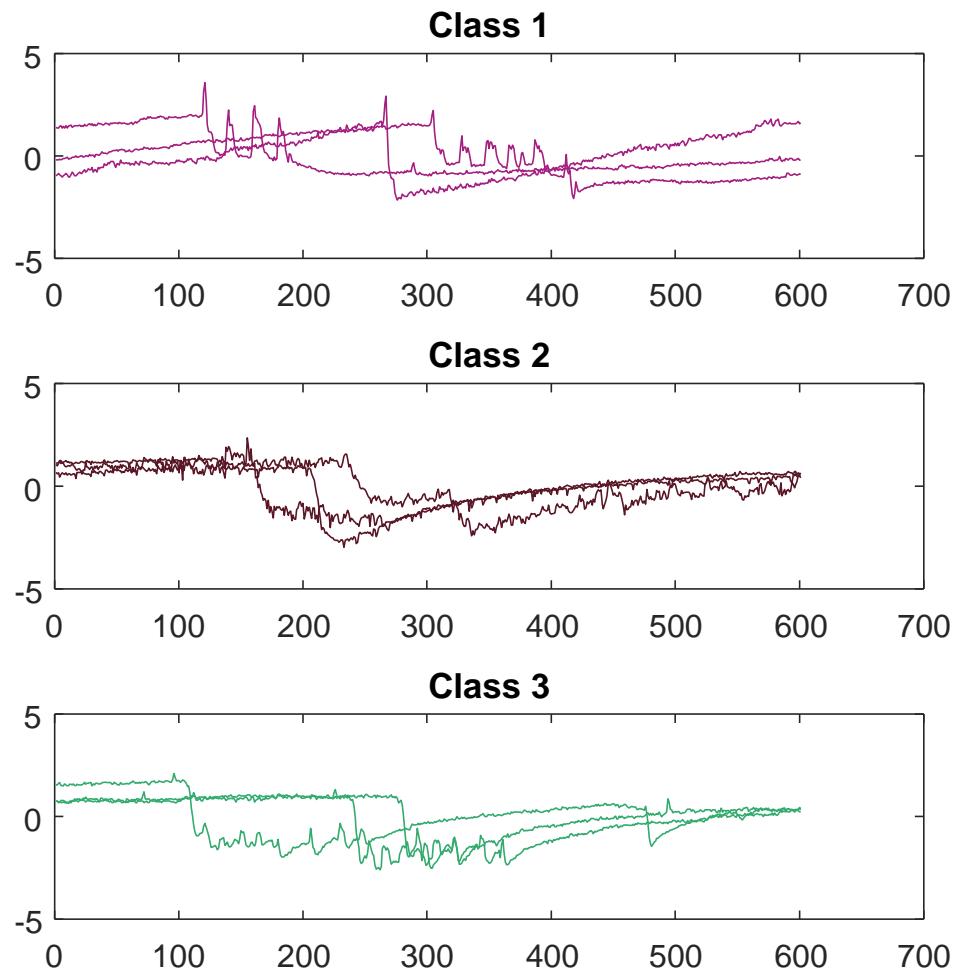
HouseTwenty

One exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



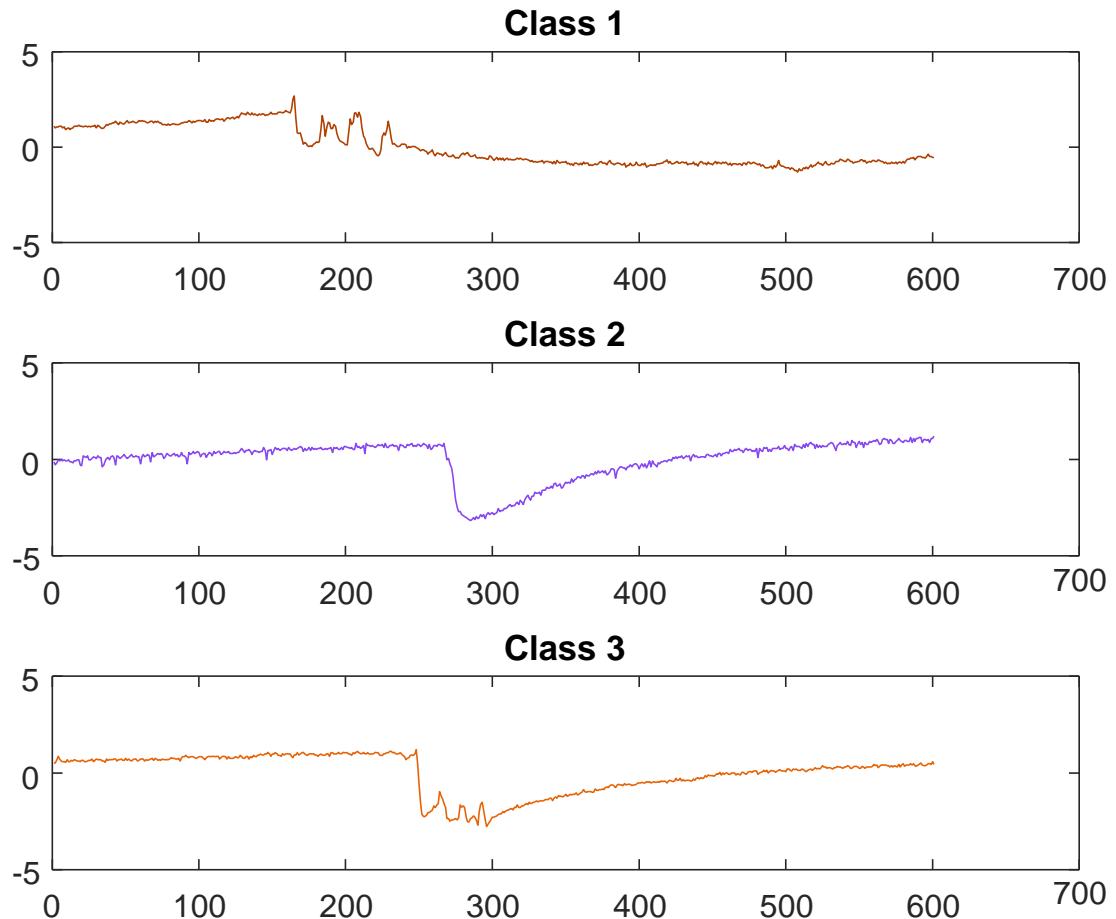
InsectEPGRegularTrain

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



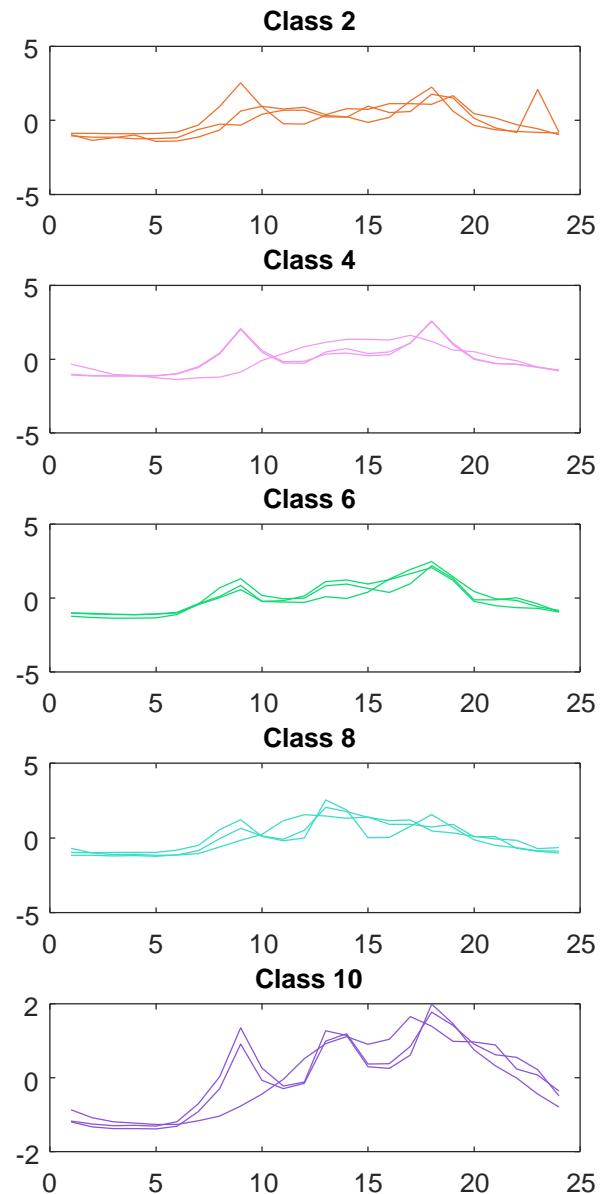
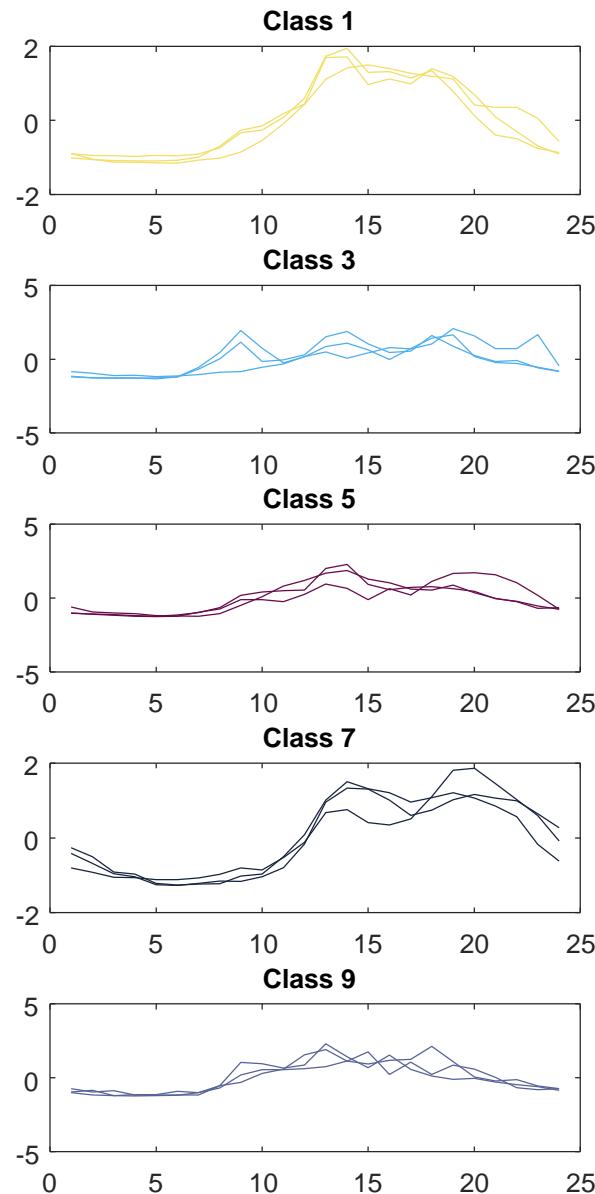
InsectEPGSmallTrain

One exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



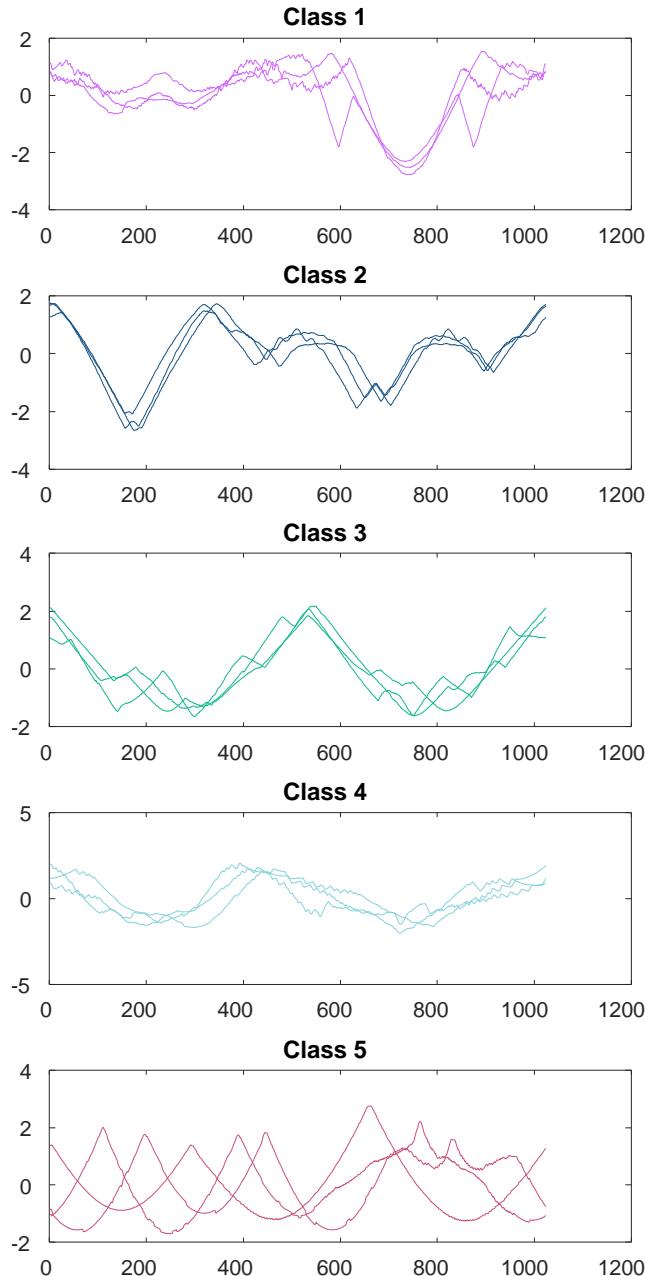
MelbournePedestrian

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



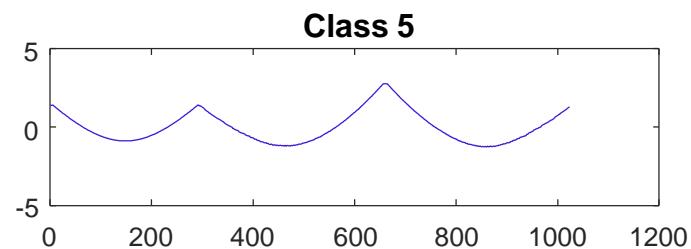
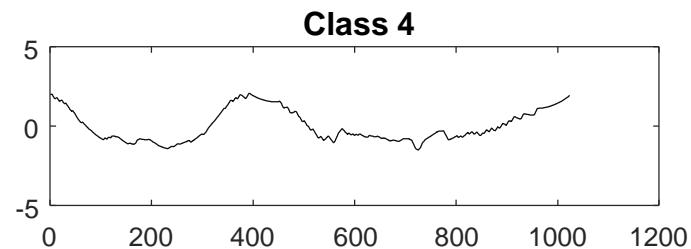
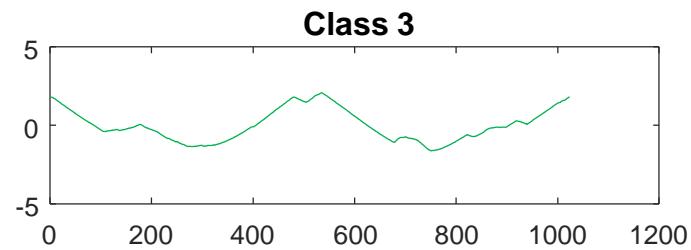
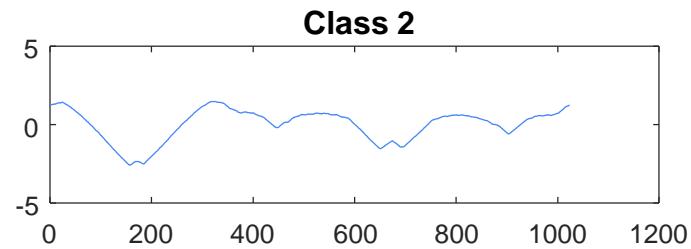
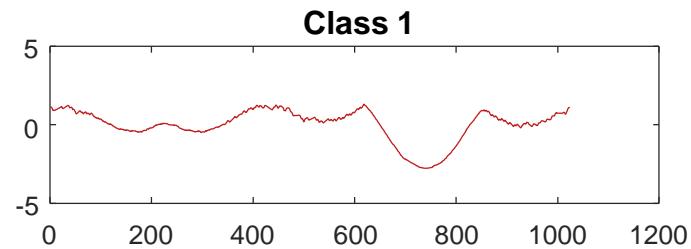
MixedShapesRegularTrain

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



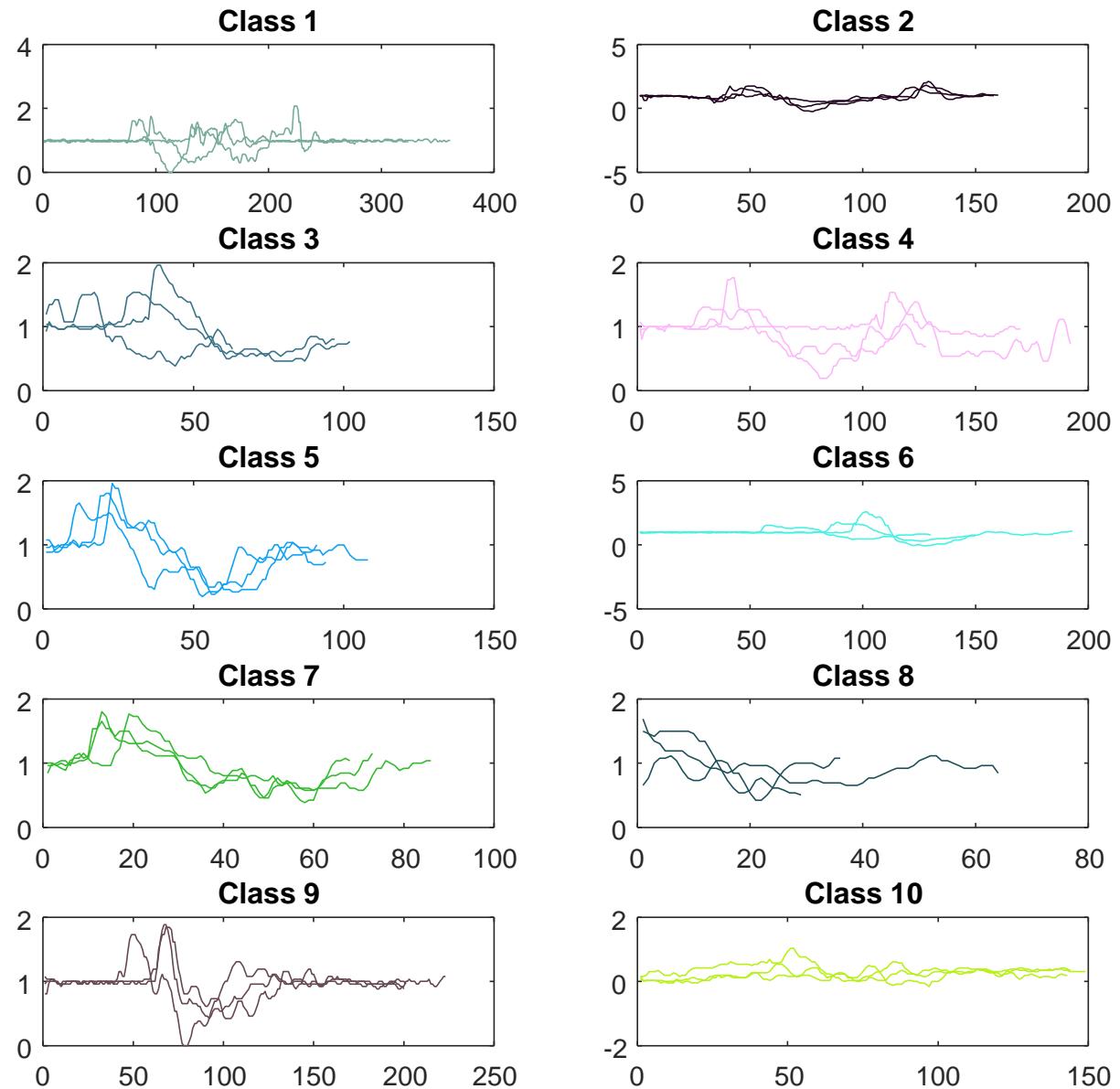
MixedShapesSmallTrain

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



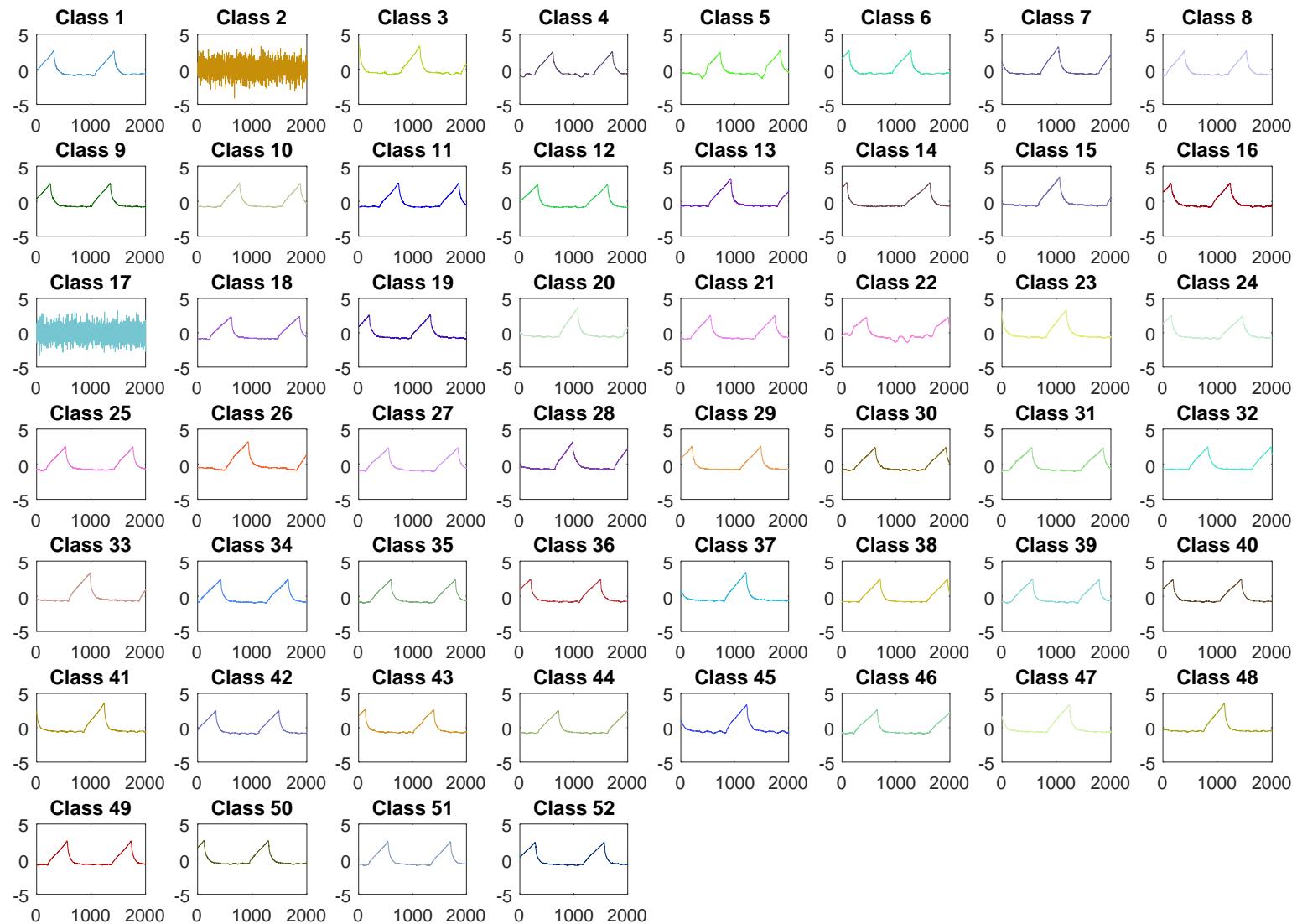
PickupGestureWiimoteZ

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



PigAirwayPressure

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



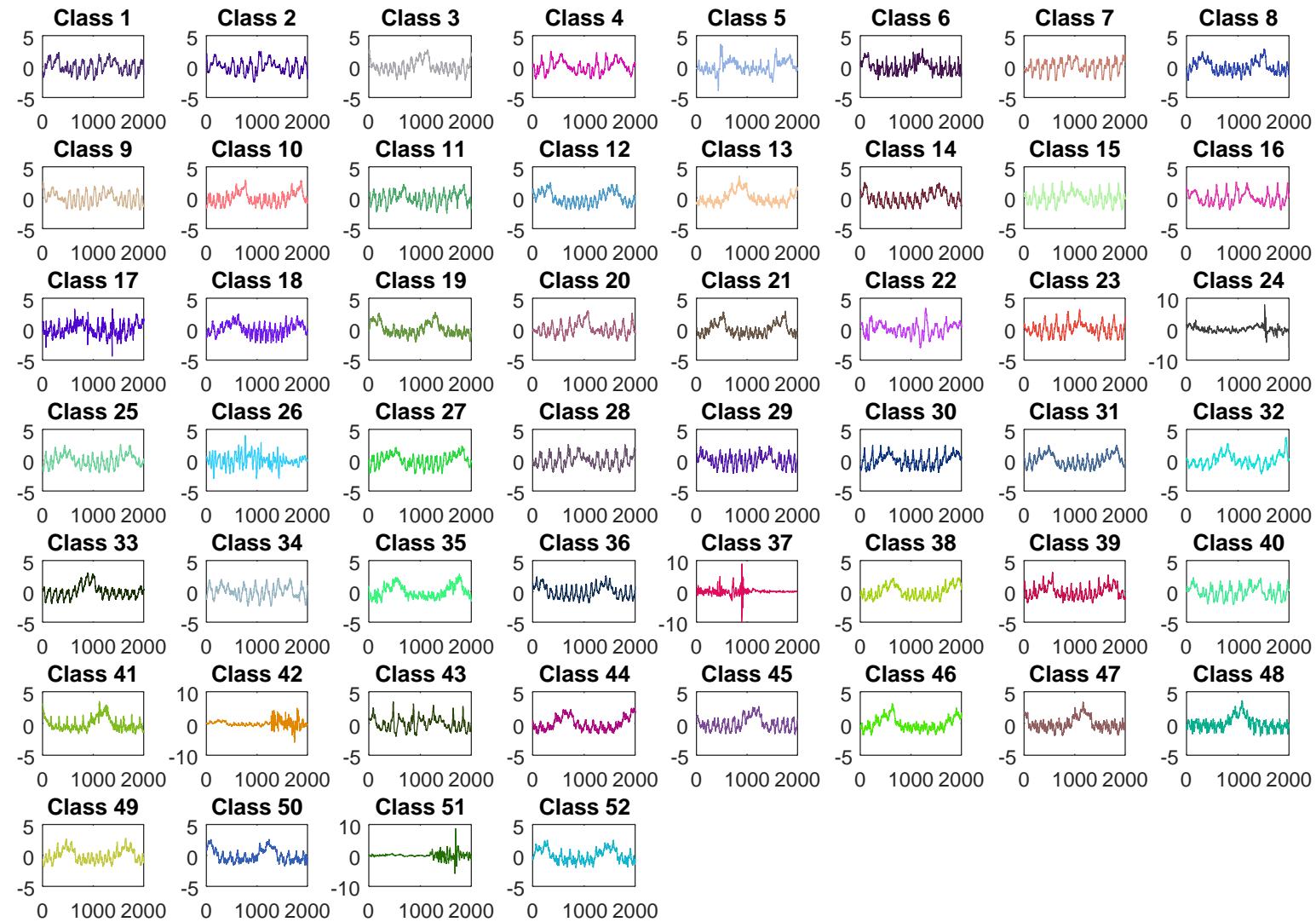
PigArtPressure

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



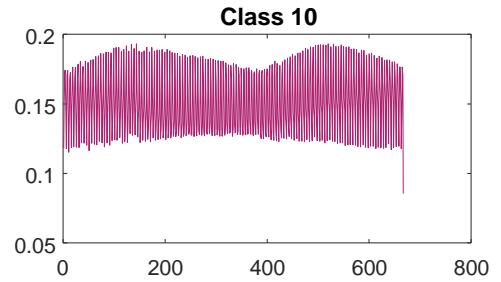
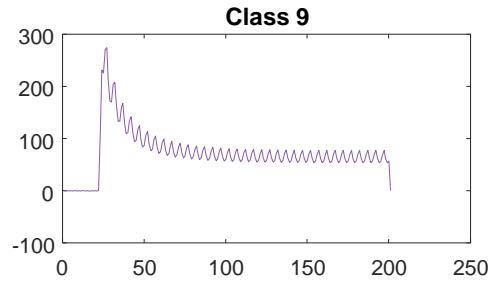
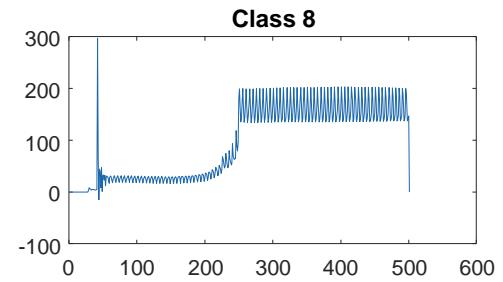
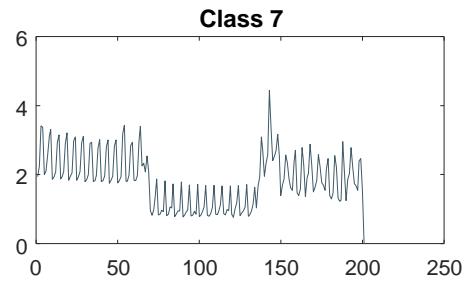
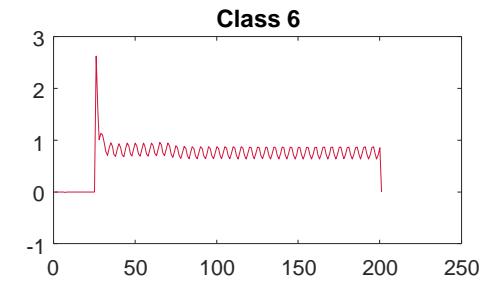
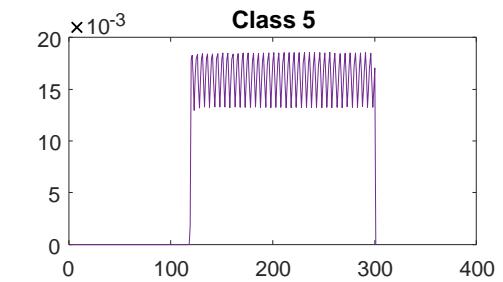
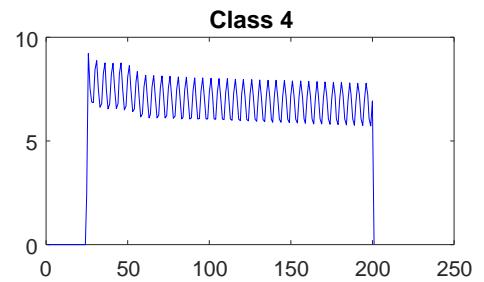
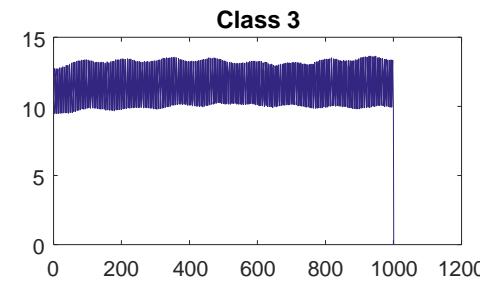
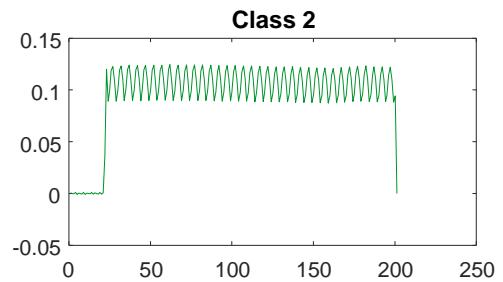
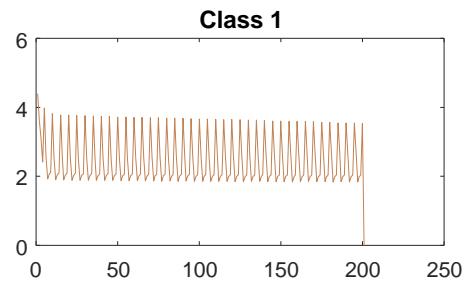
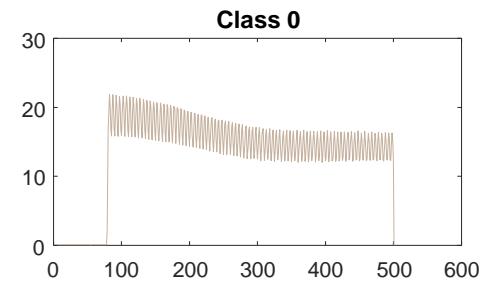
PigCVP

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



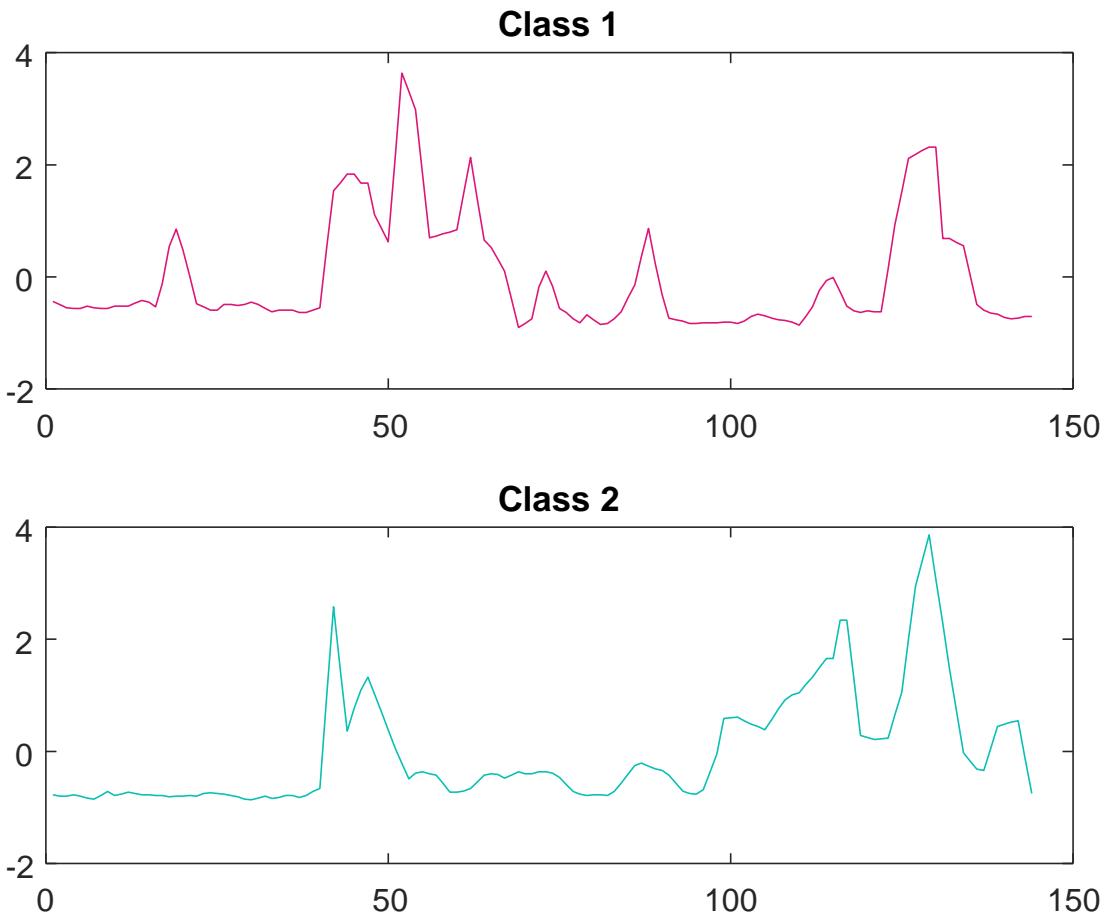
PLAID

One exemplar per class,
without z-normalization



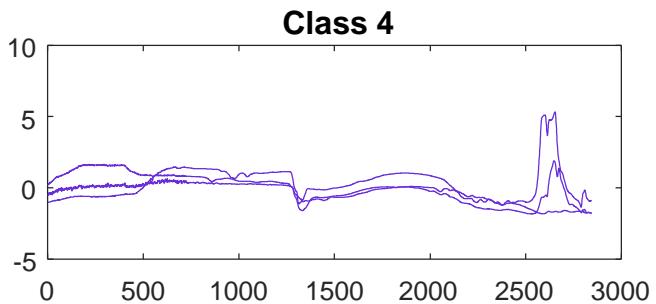
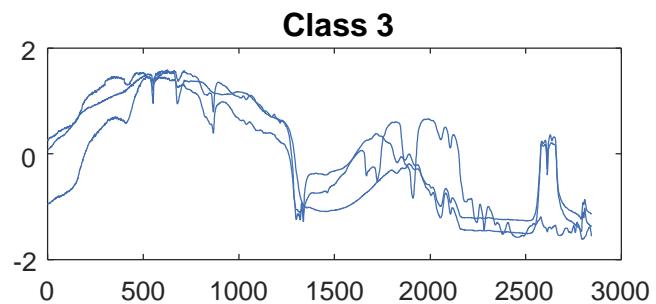
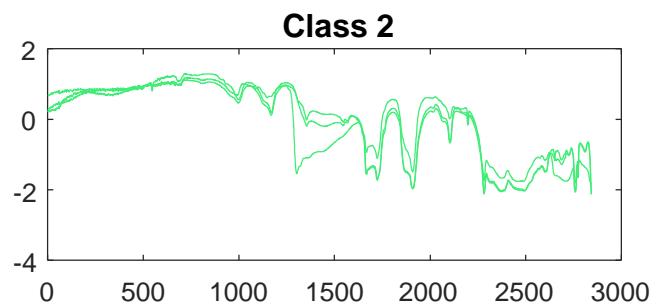
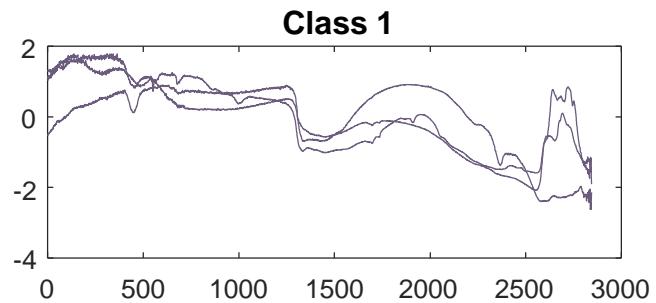
PowerCons

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



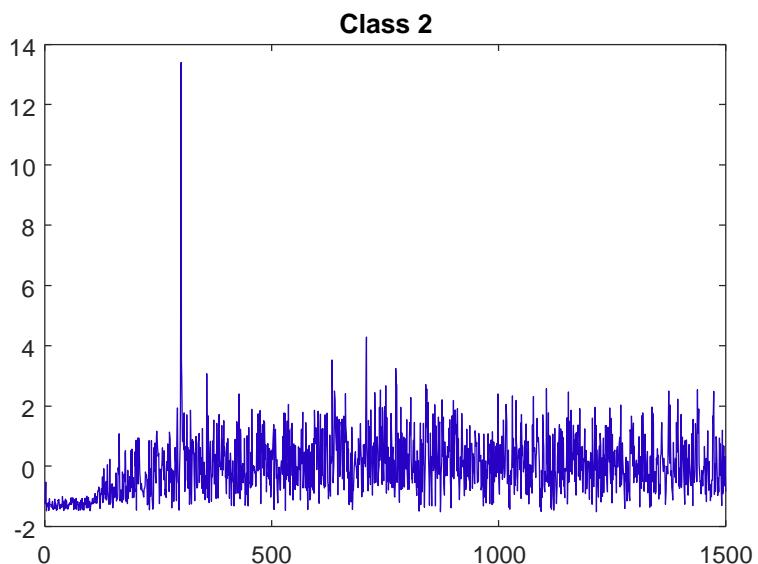
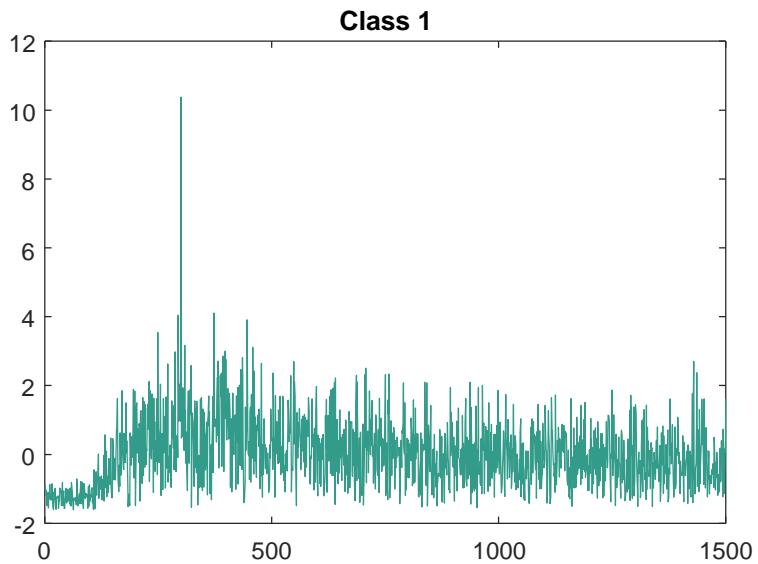
Rock

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



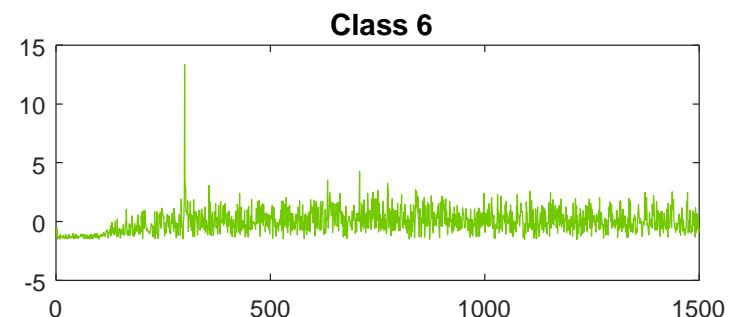
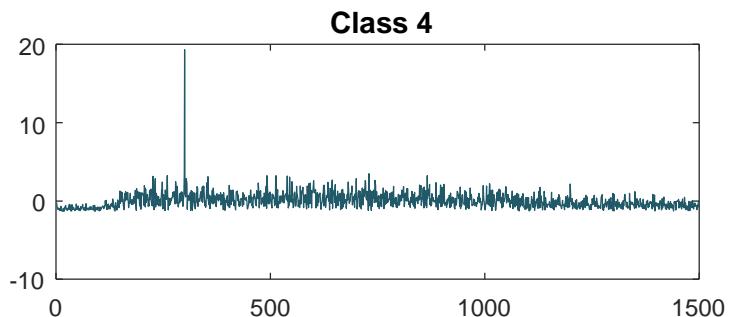
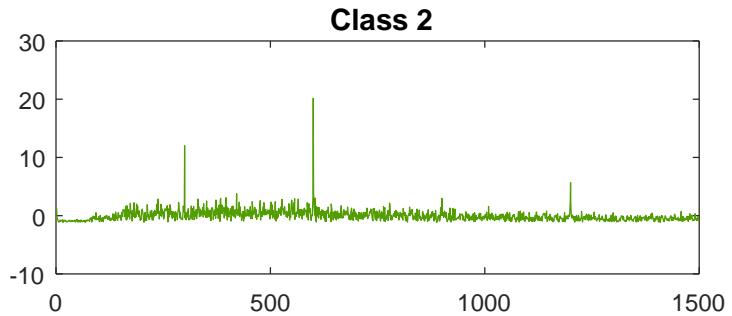
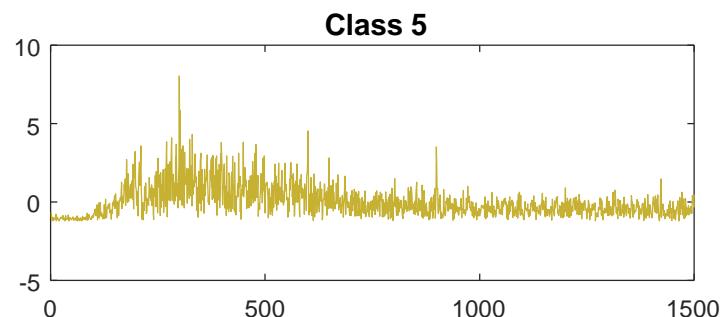
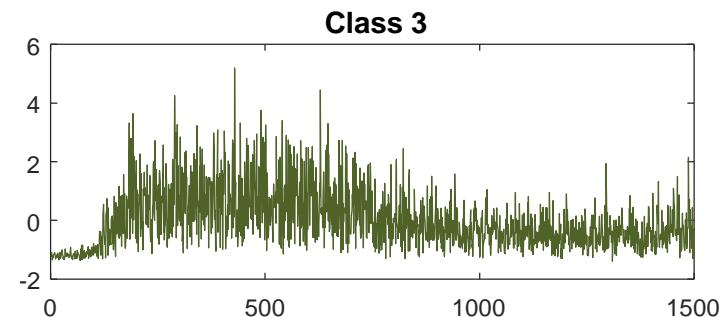
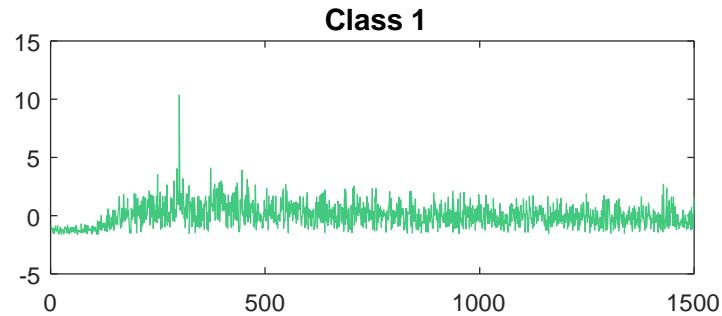
SemgHandGenderCh2

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



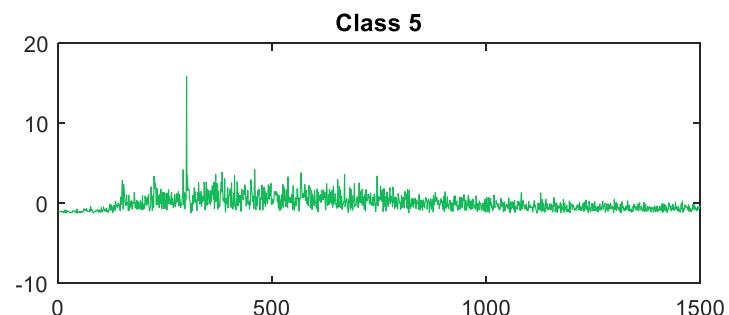
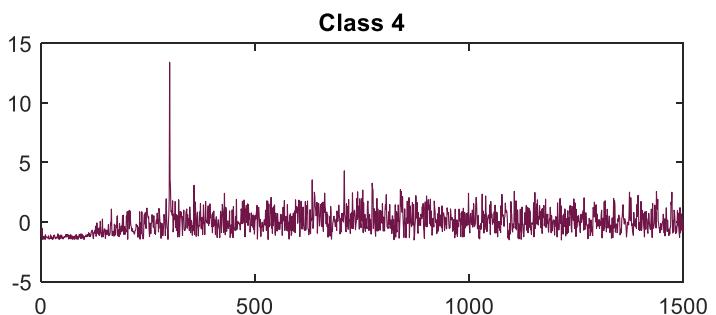
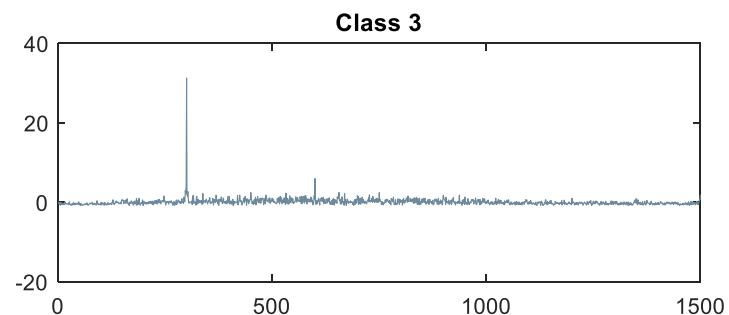
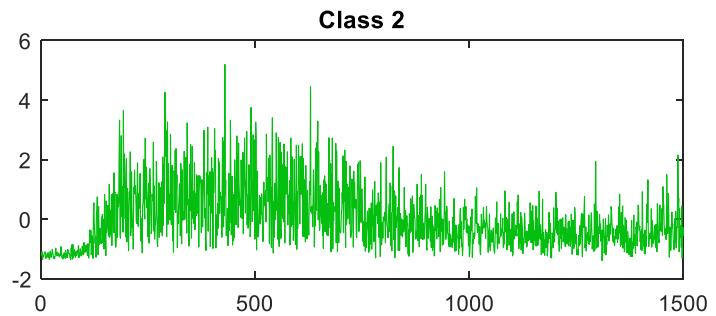
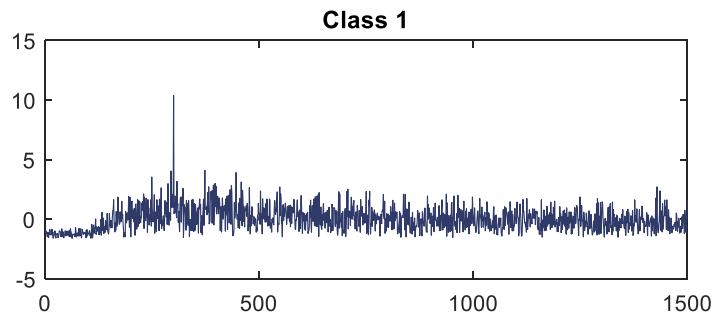
SemgHandMovementCh2

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



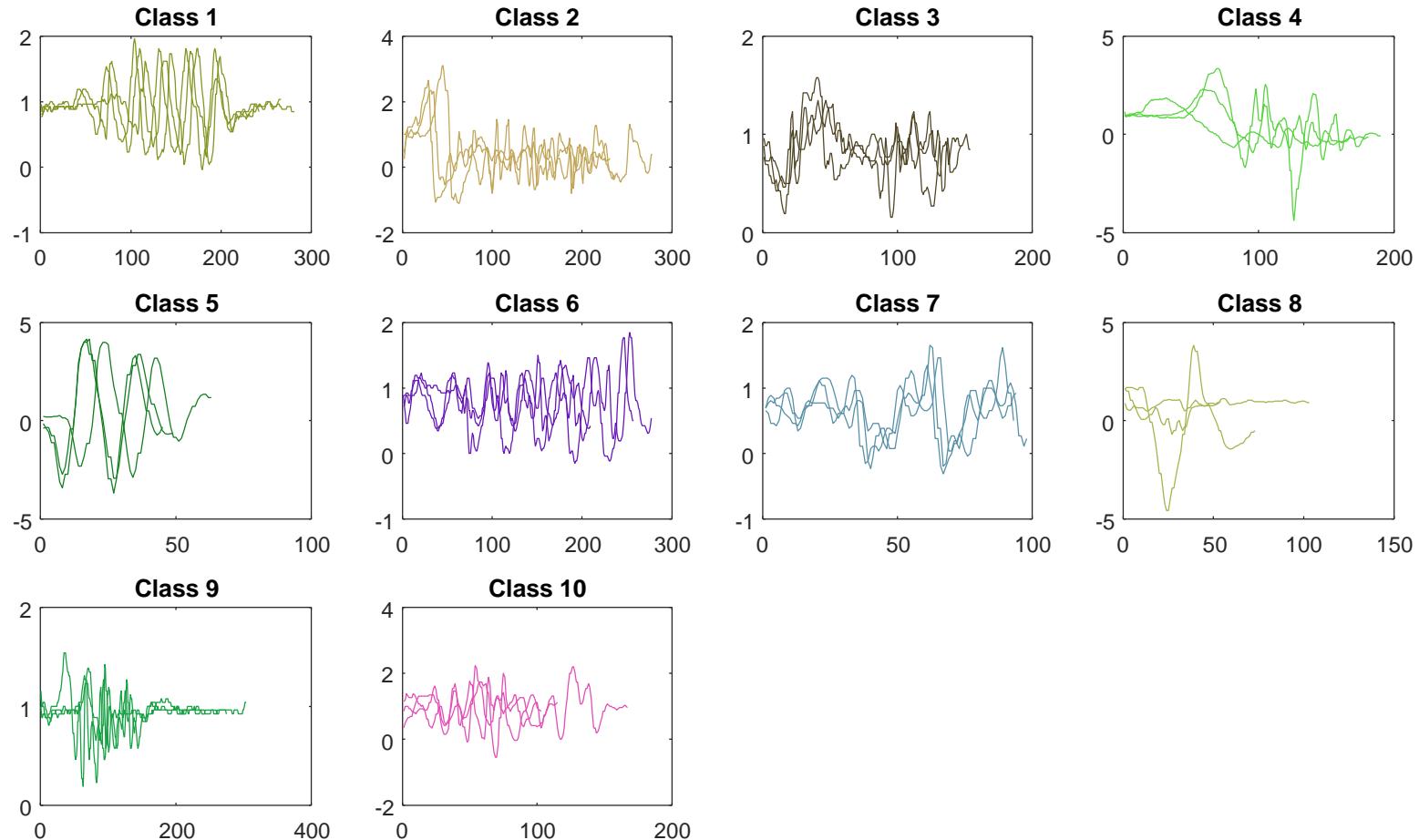
SemgHandSubjectCh2

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



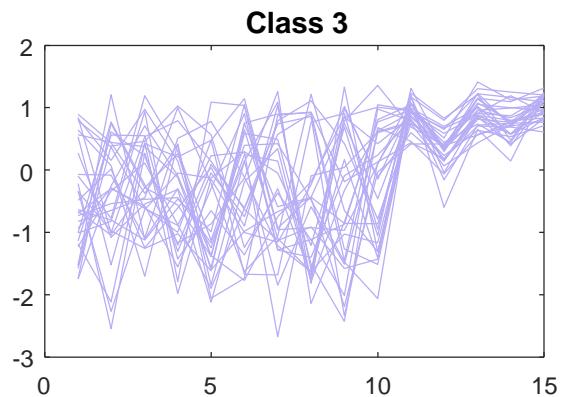
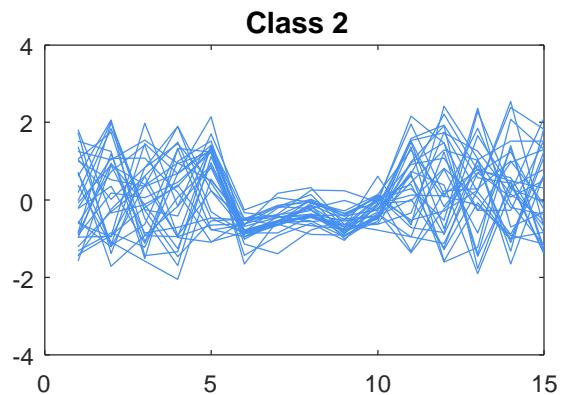
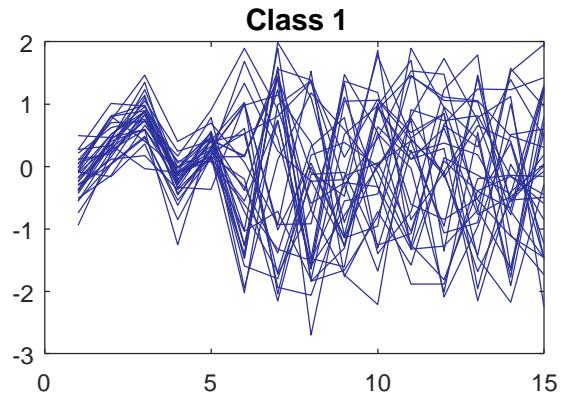
ShakeGestureWiimoteZ

Three exemplars per class,
without z-normalization



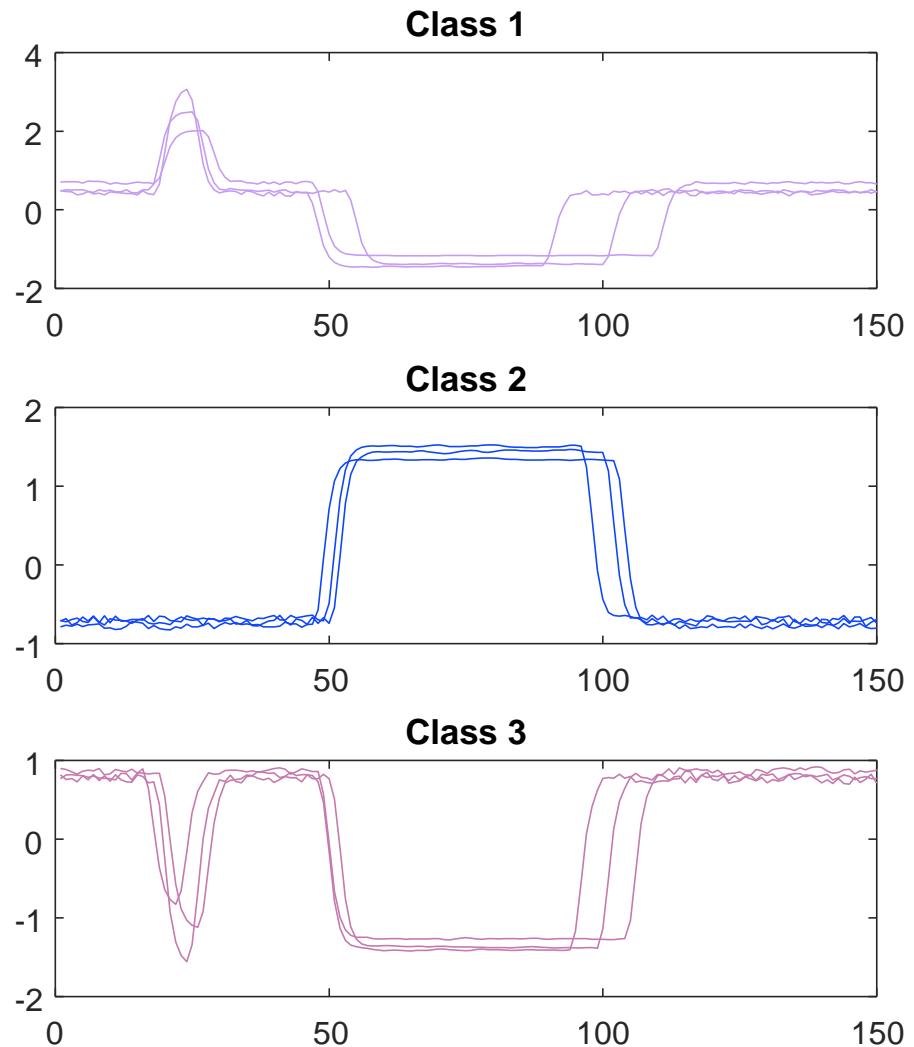
SmoothSubspace

Thirty exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



UMD

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization

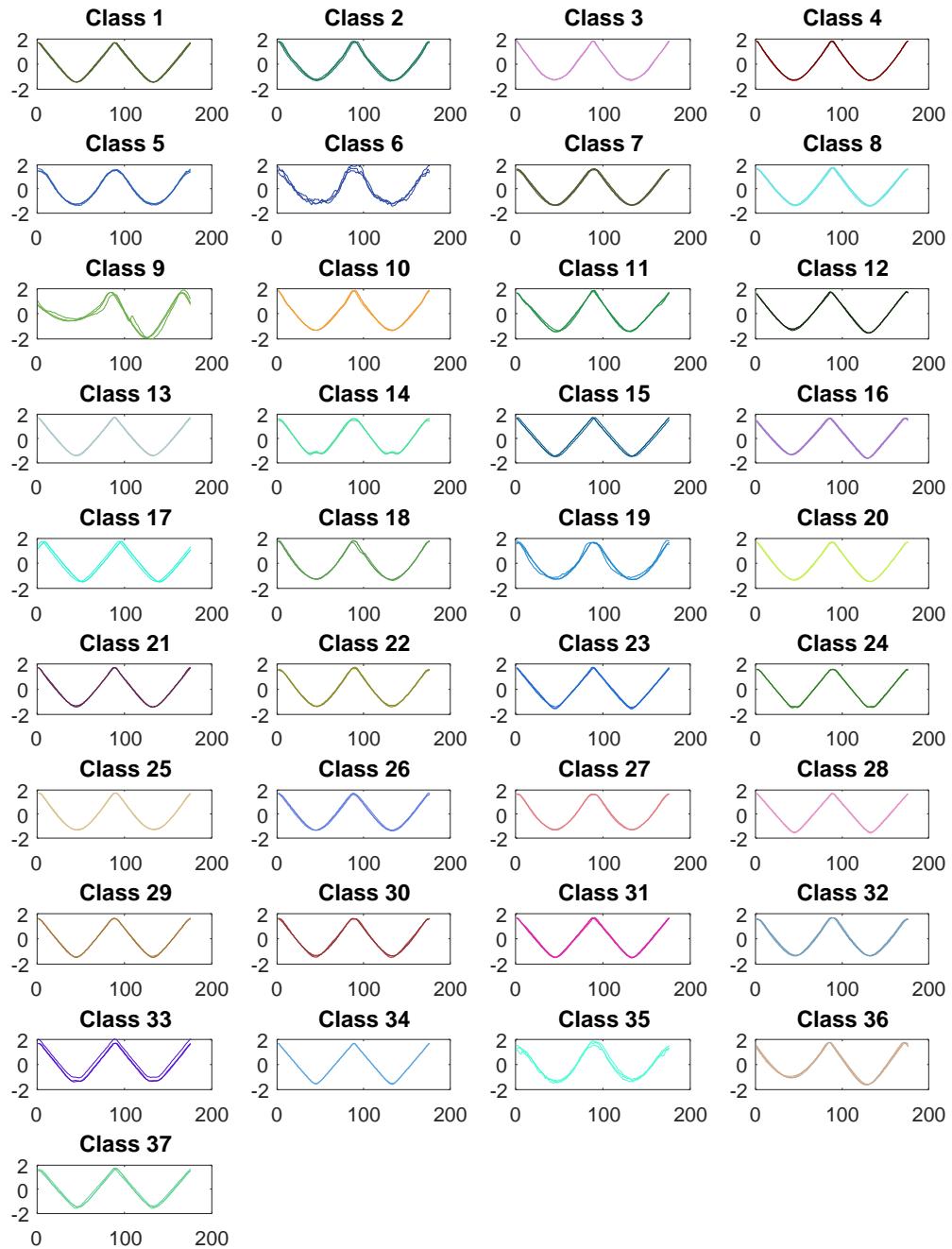


85 datasets from Fall 2015 release

The figures follow are intended to offer a quick inspection of the data. For readability, depending on the scenario, the data may be normalized or may be not, the number of exemplars per class may be one, three or many.

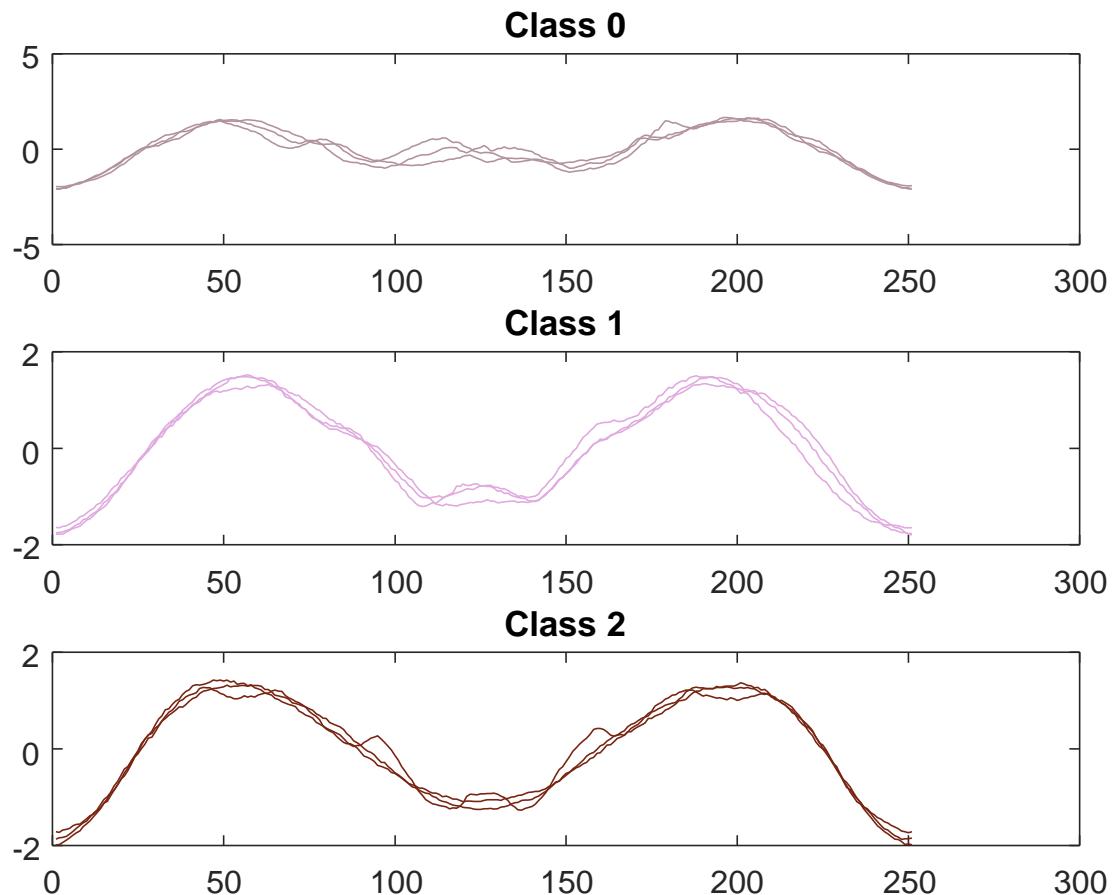
Adiac

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



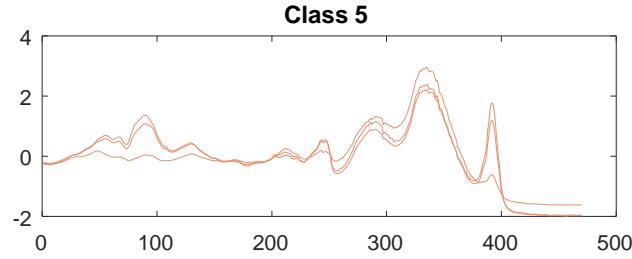
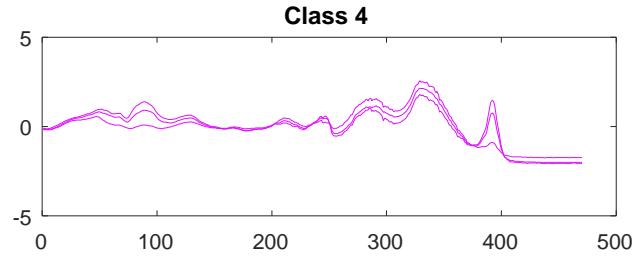
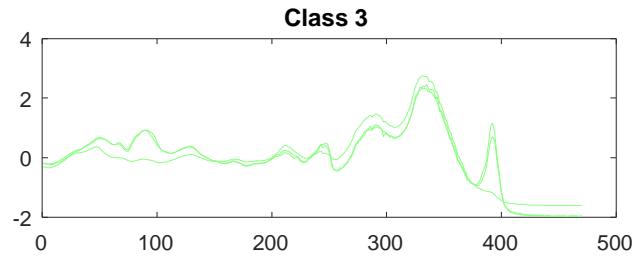
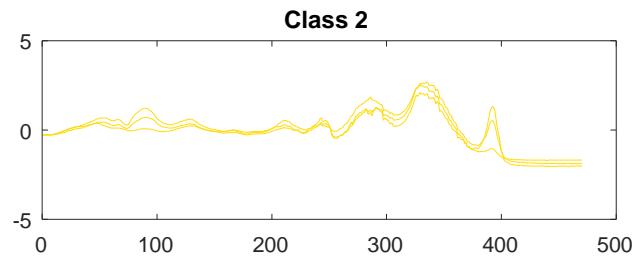
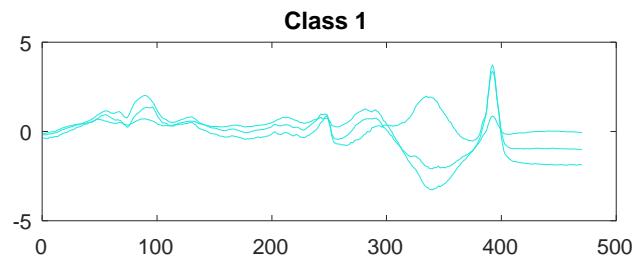
ArrowHead

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



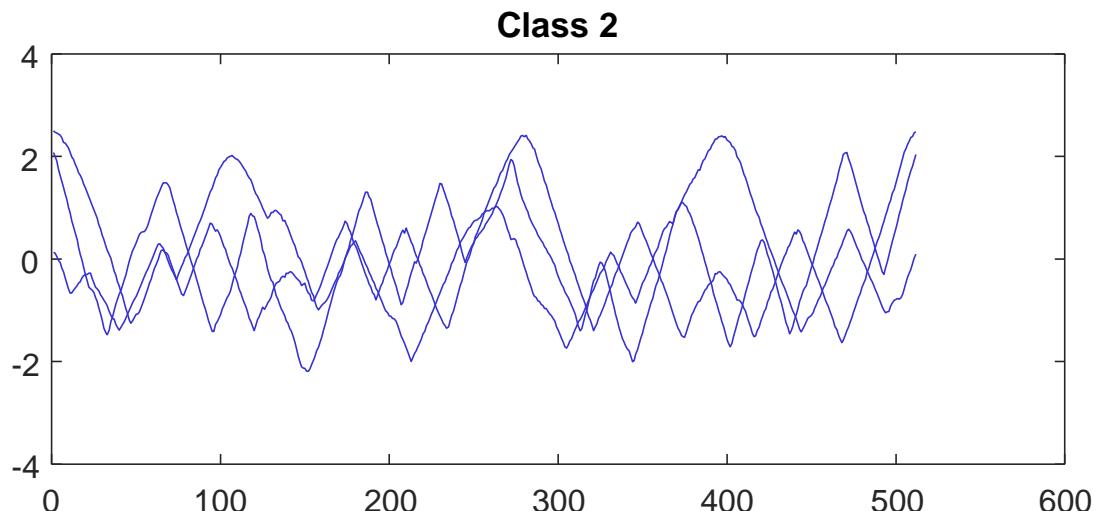
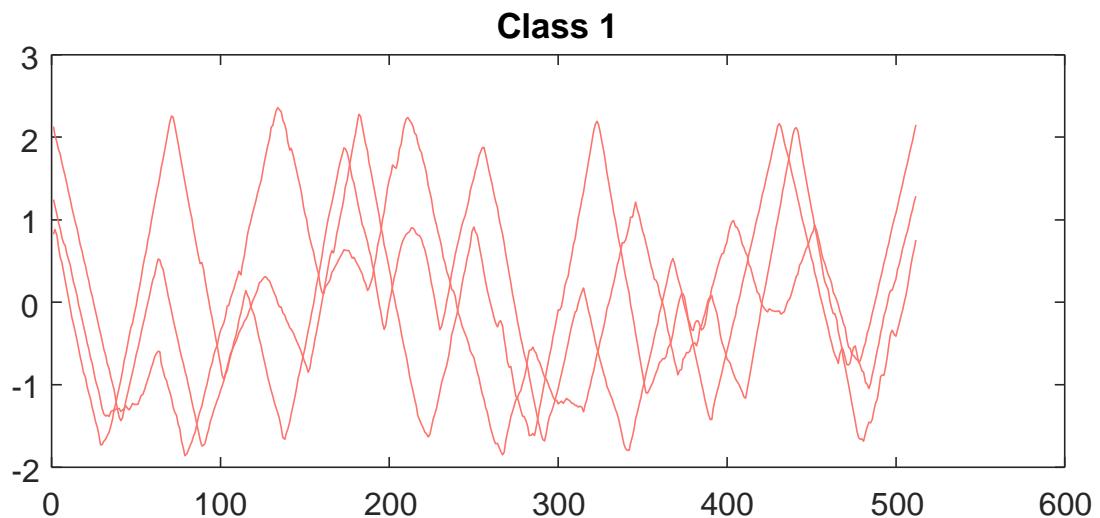
Beef

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



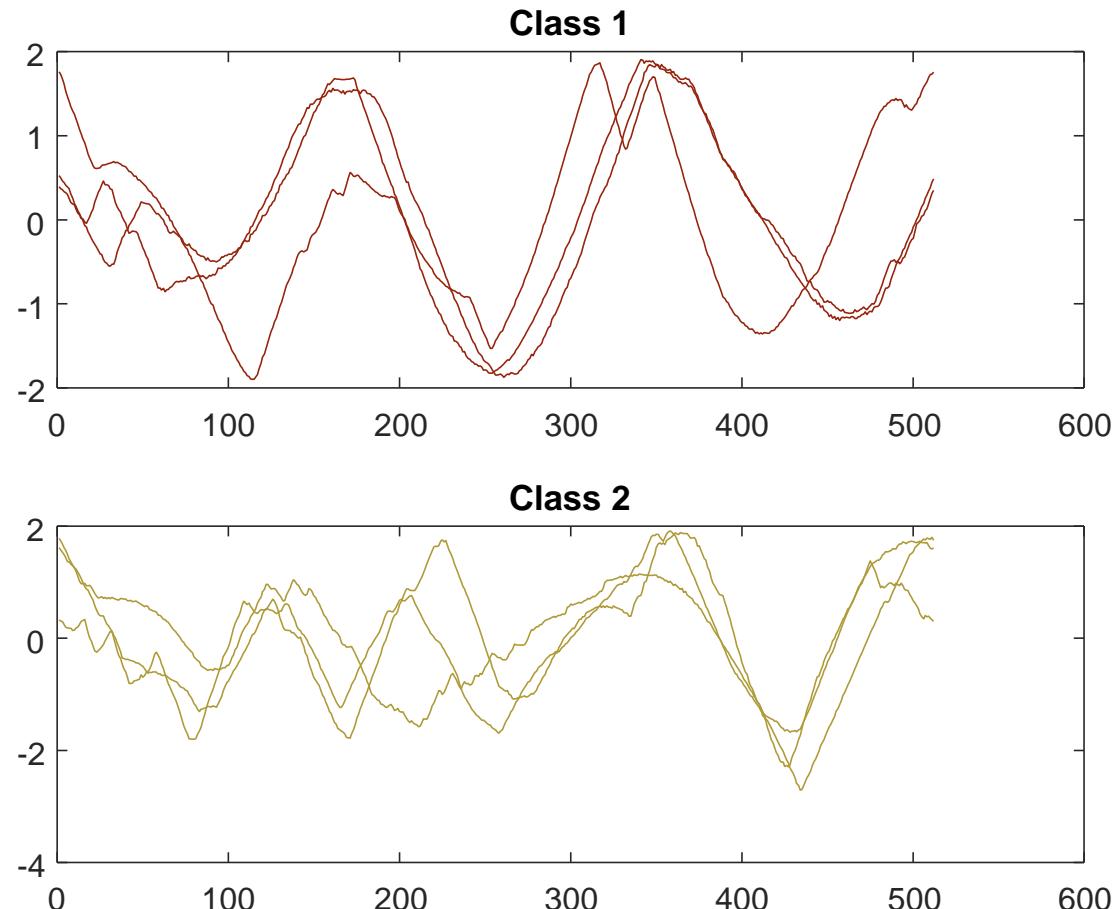
BeetleFly

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



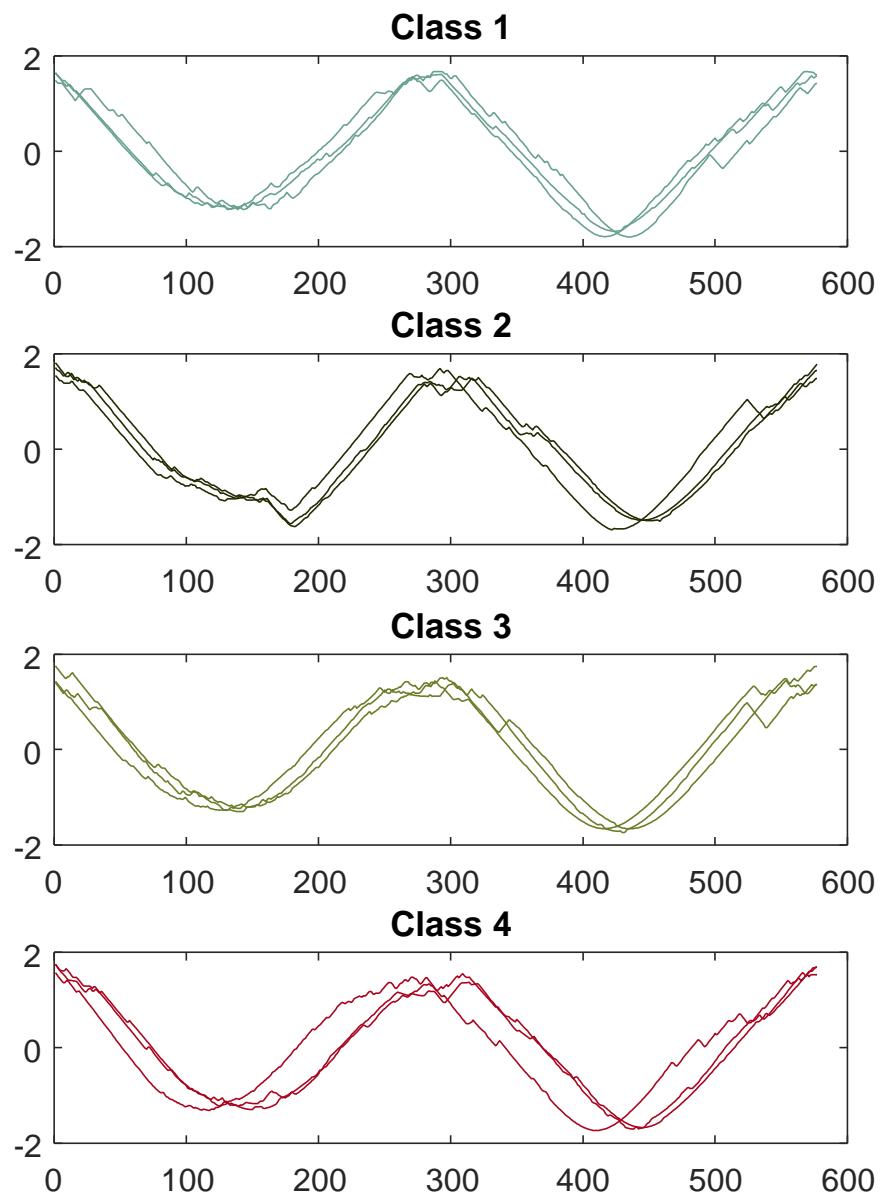
BirdChicken

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



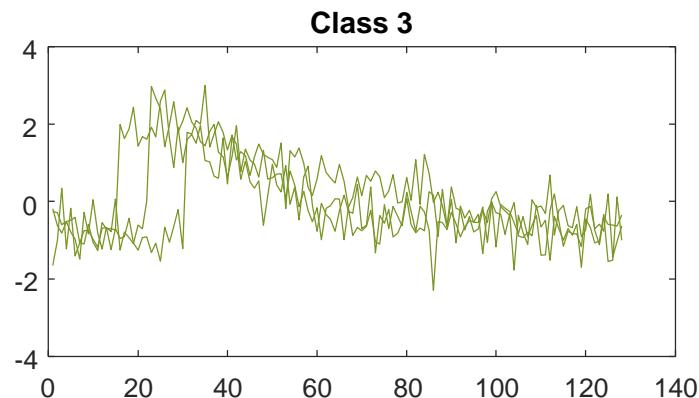
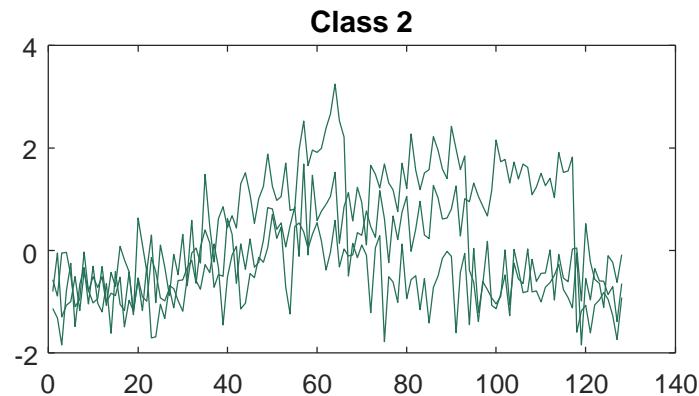
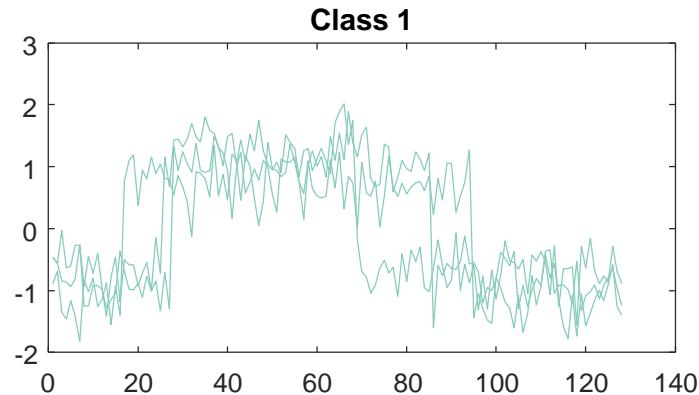
Car

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



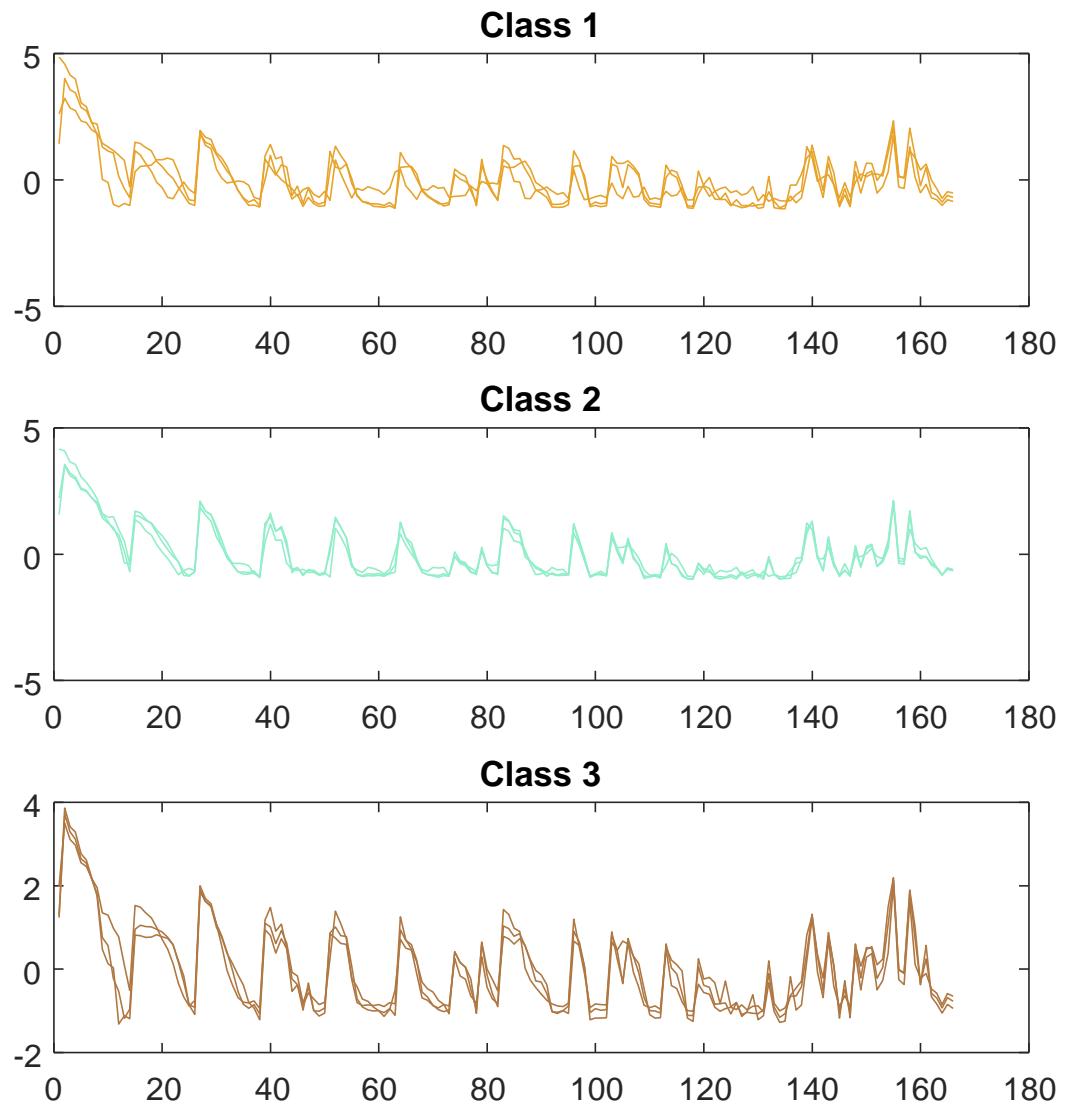
CBF

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



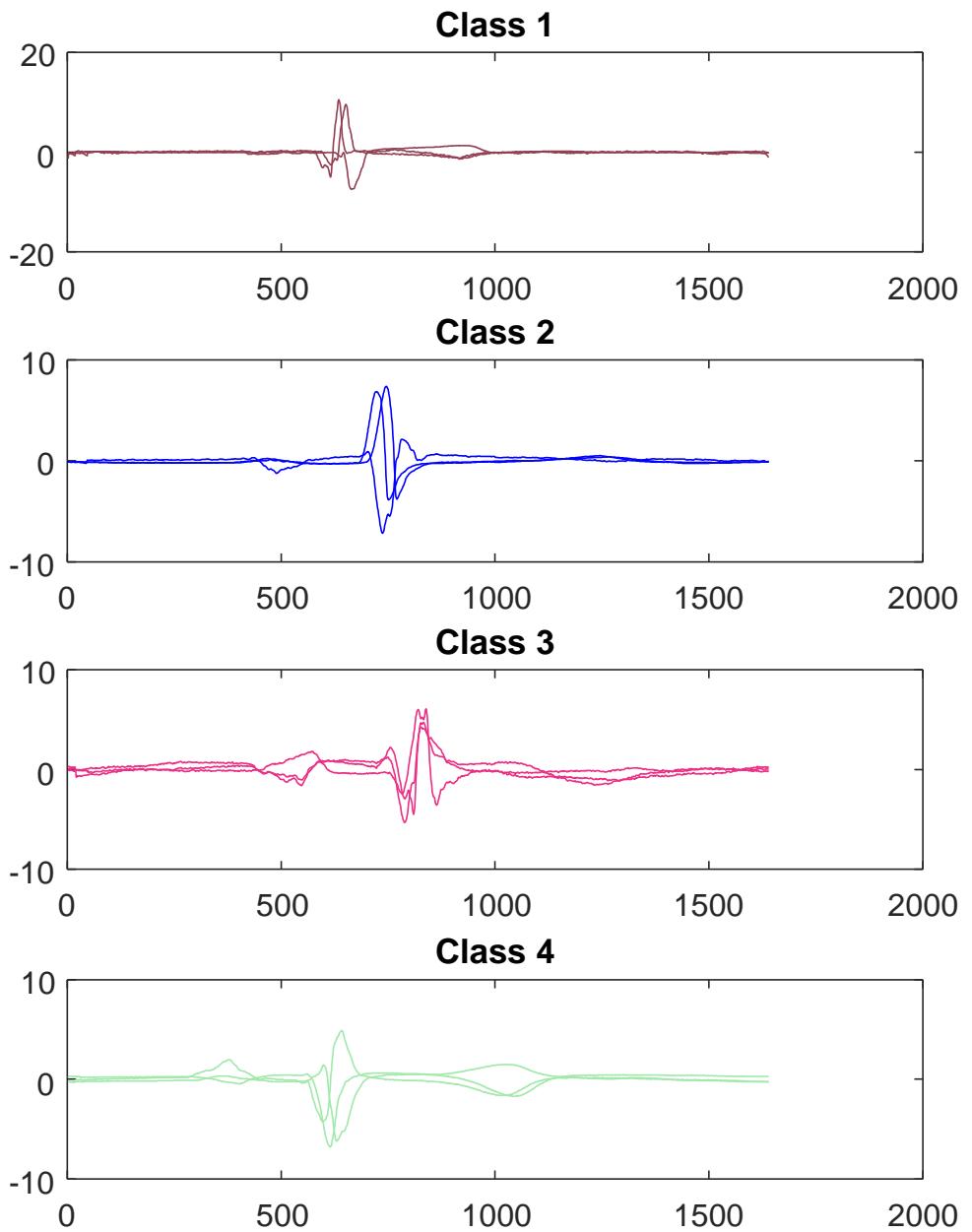
ChlorineConcentration

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



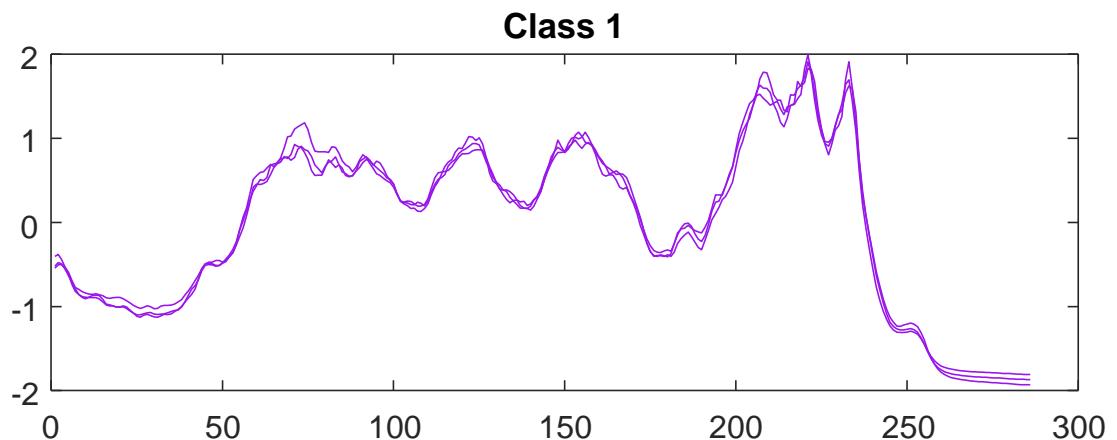
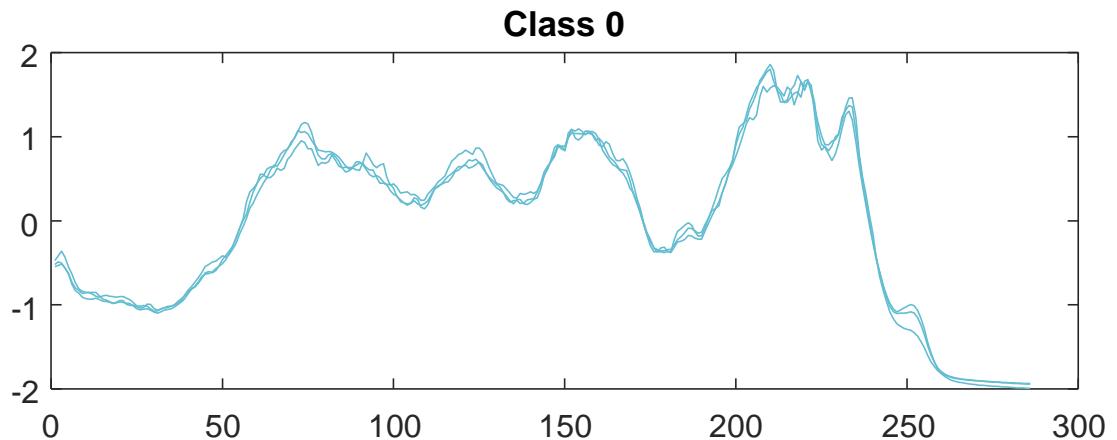
CinCECGTorso

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



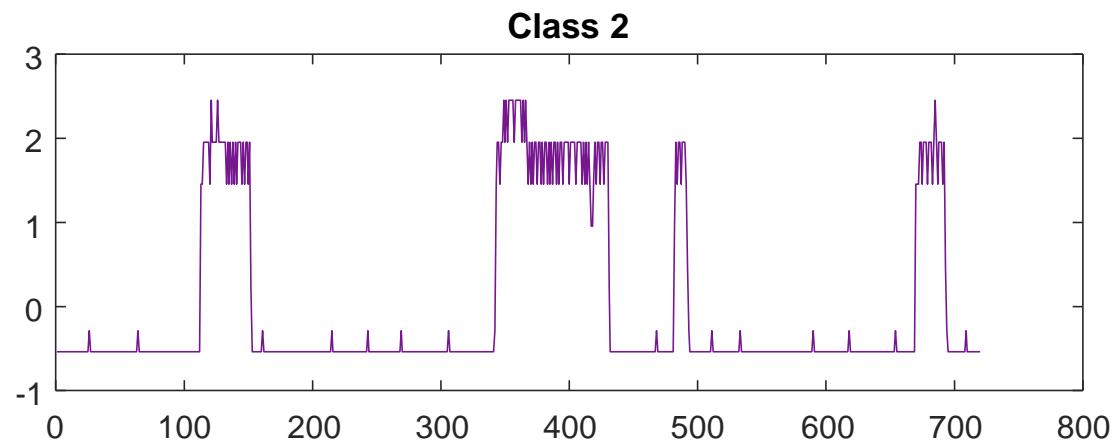
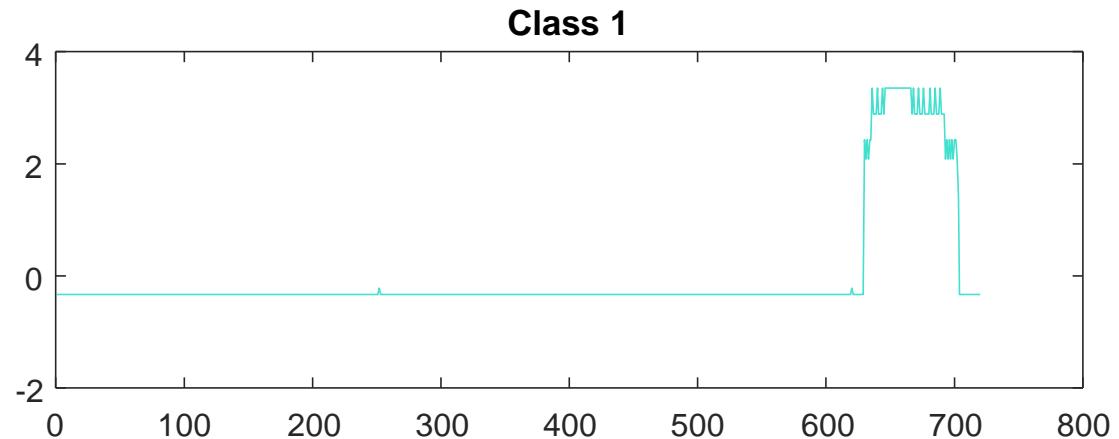
Coffee

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



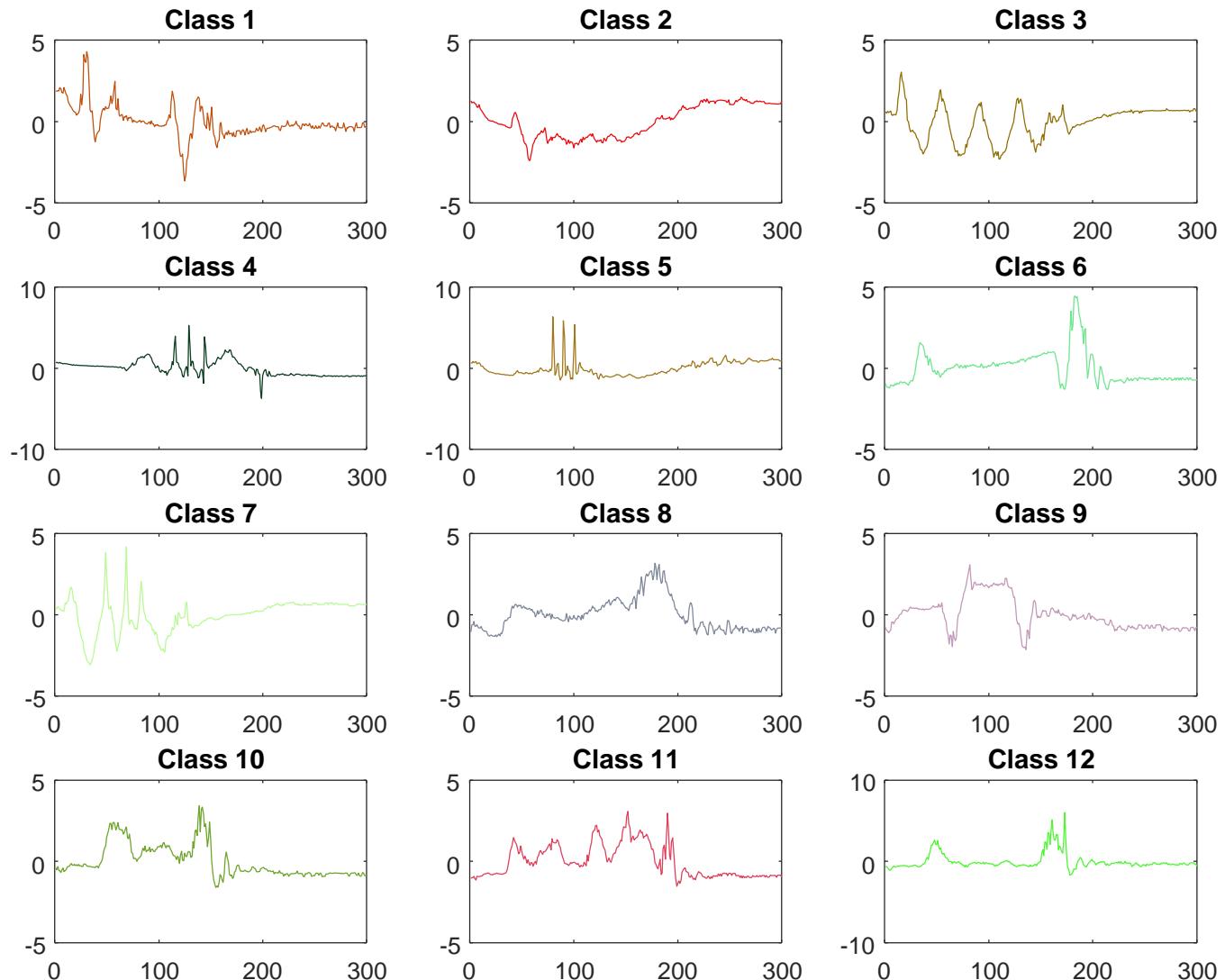
Computers

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



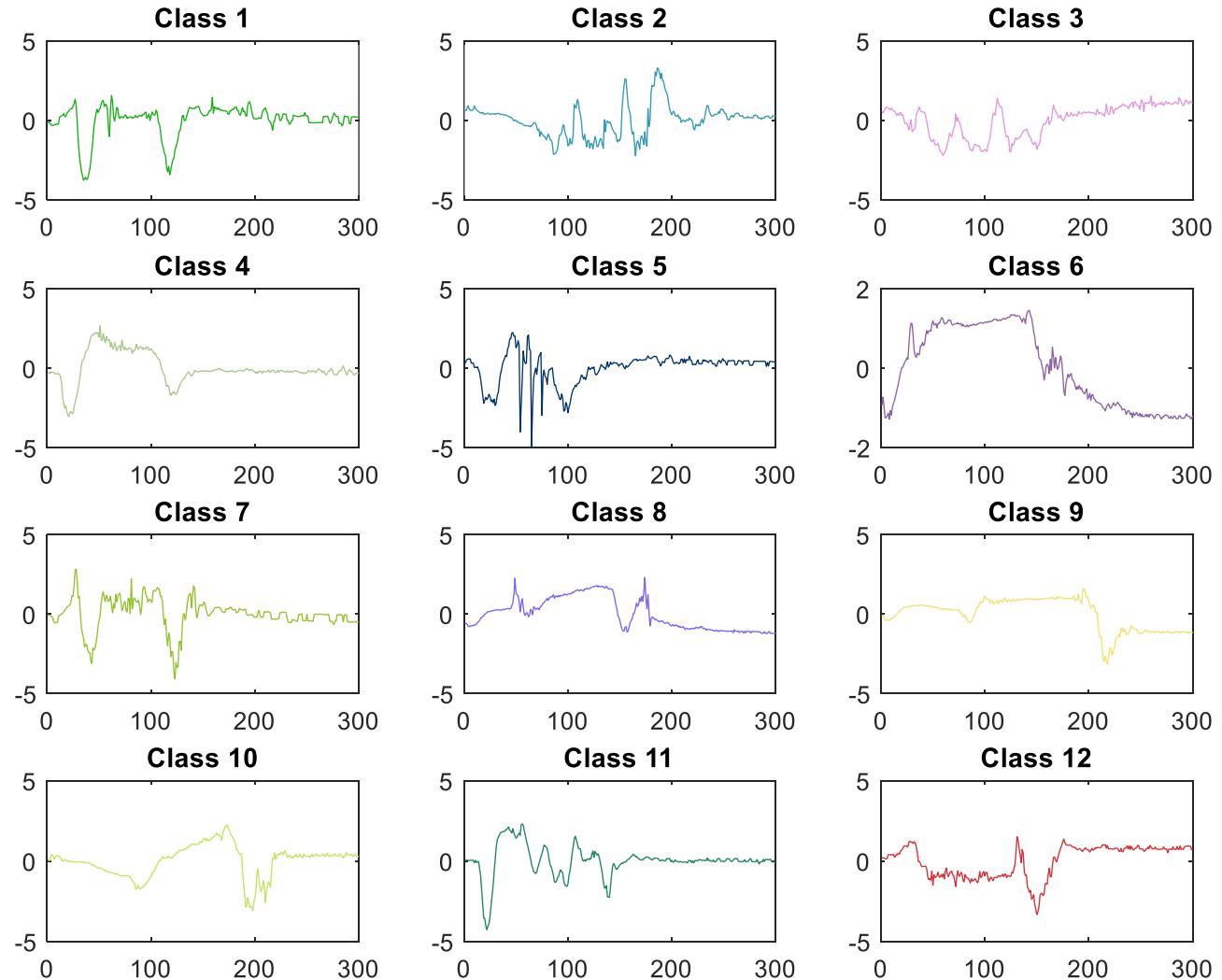
CricketX

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



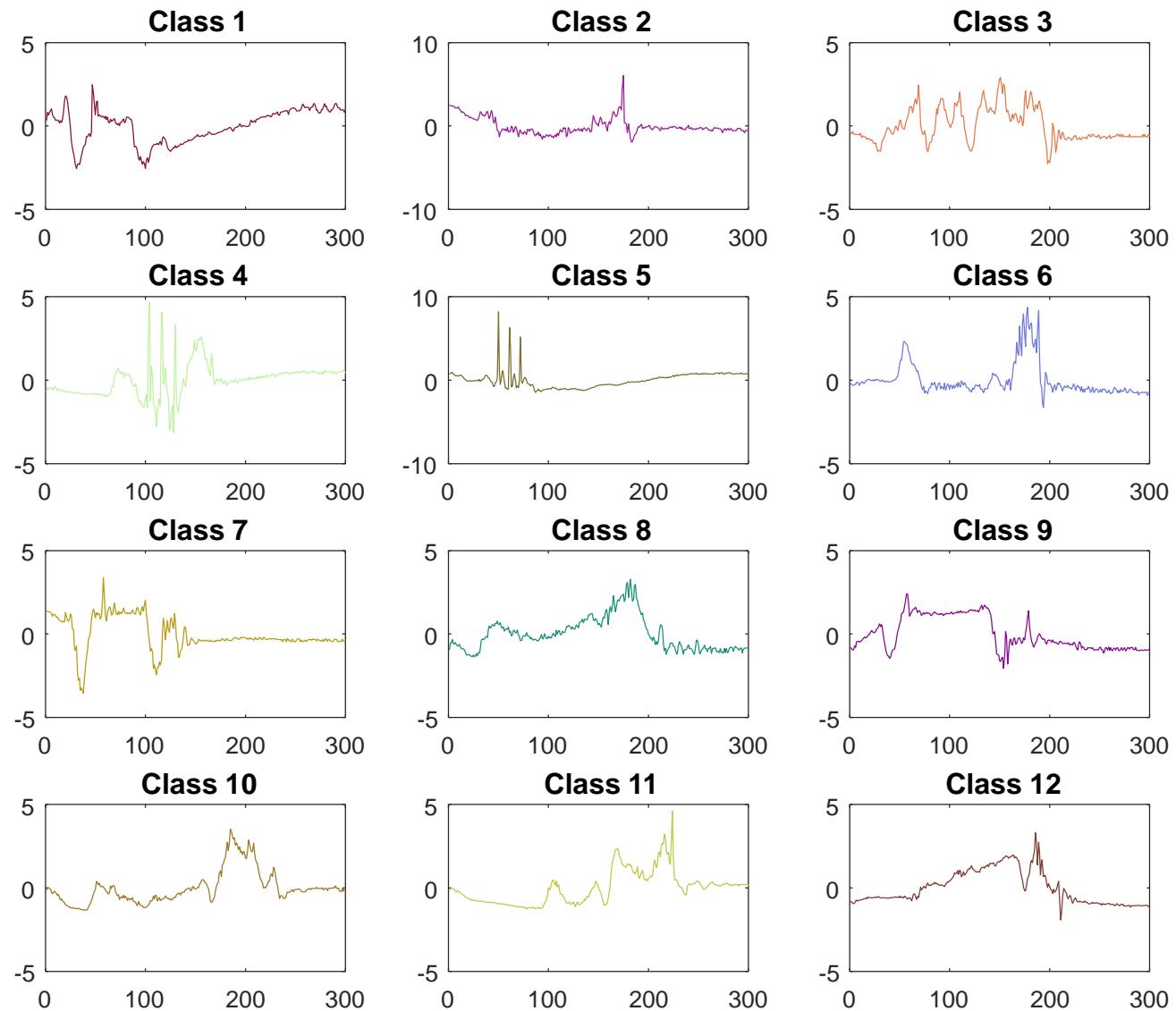
CricketY

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



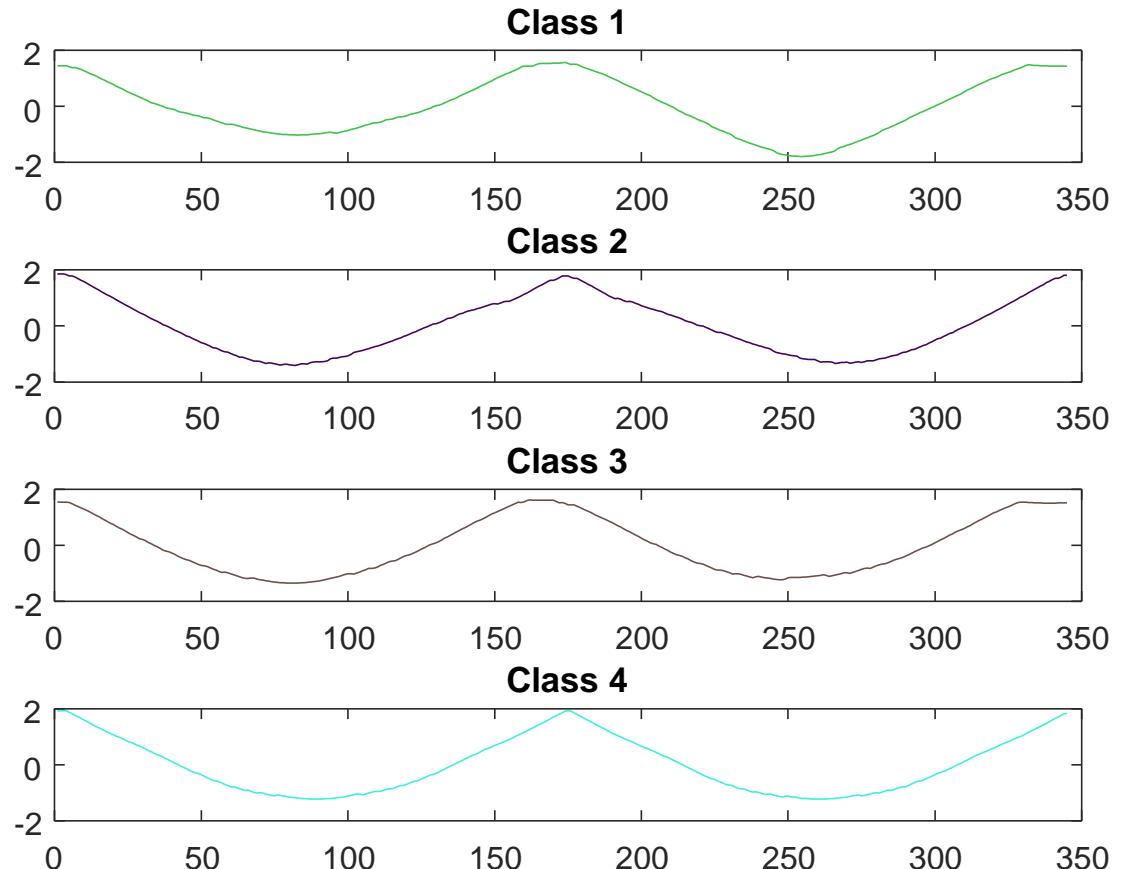
CricketZ

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



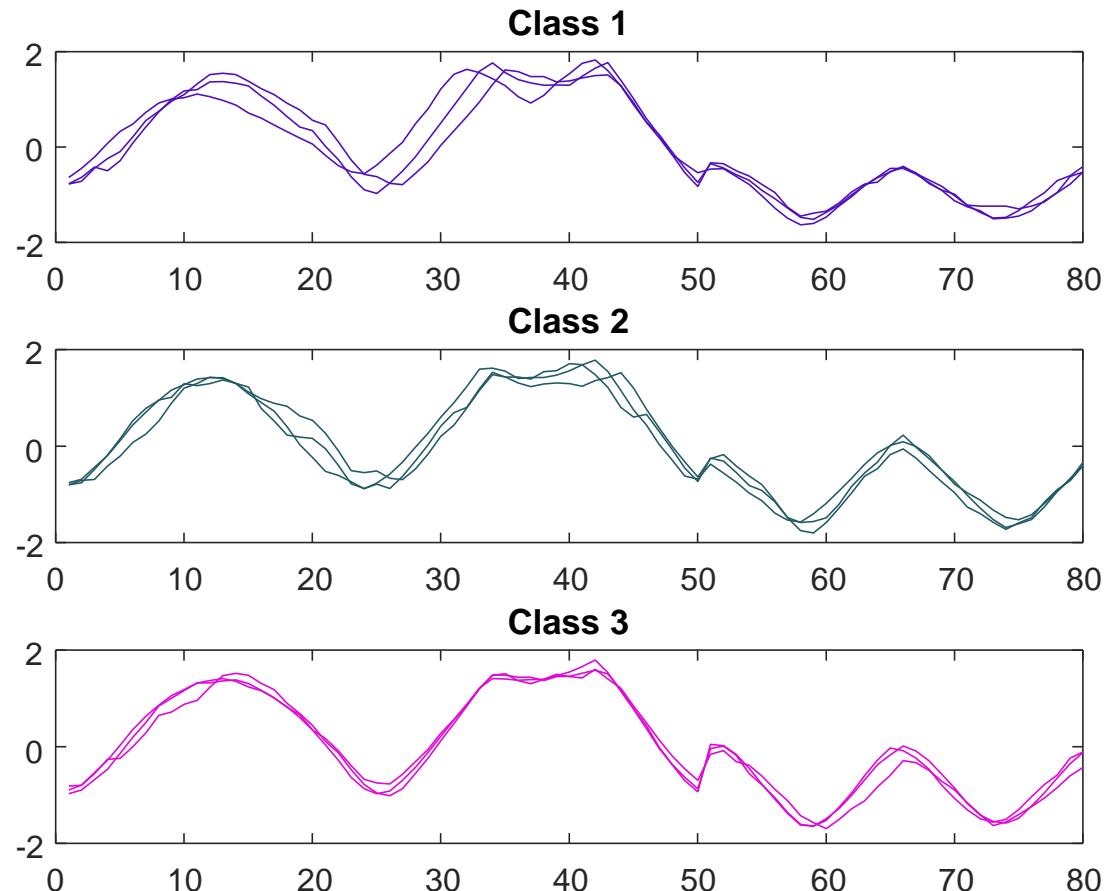
DiatomSizeReduction

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



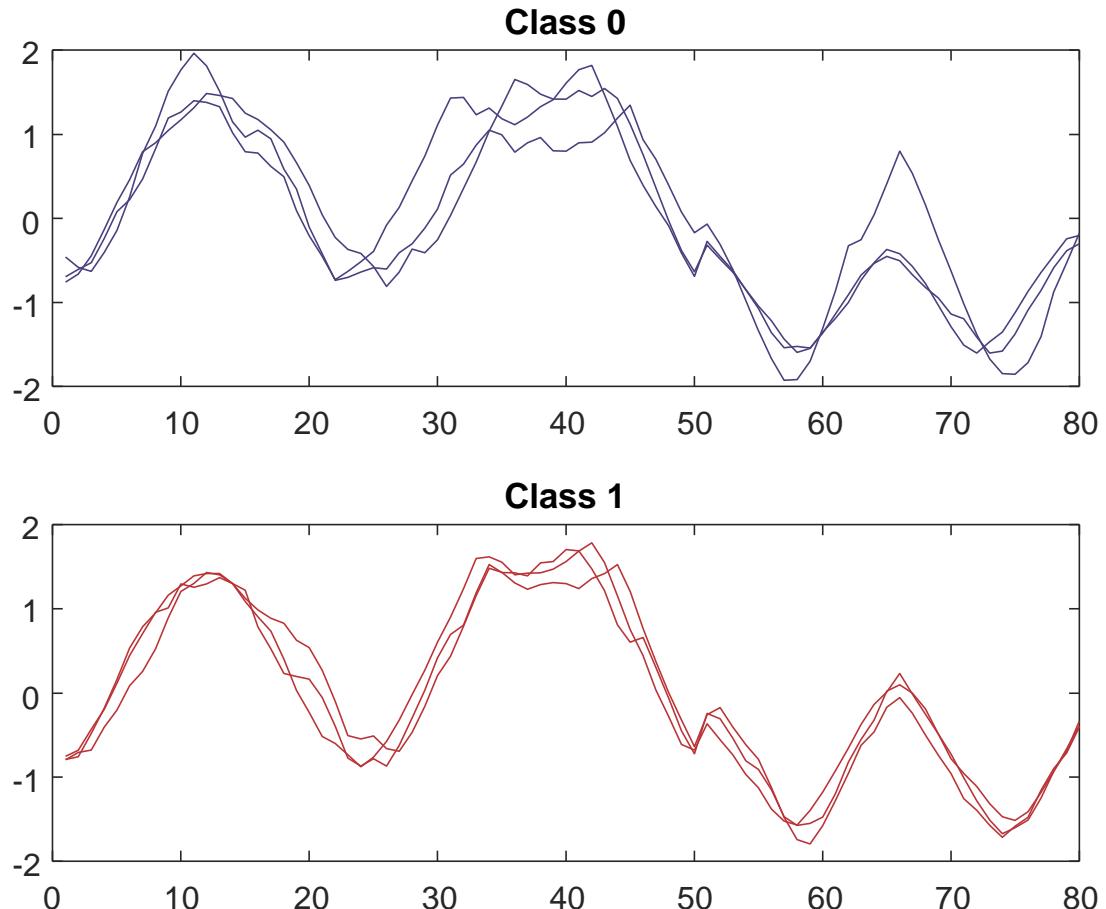
DistalPhalanxOutlineAgeGroup

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



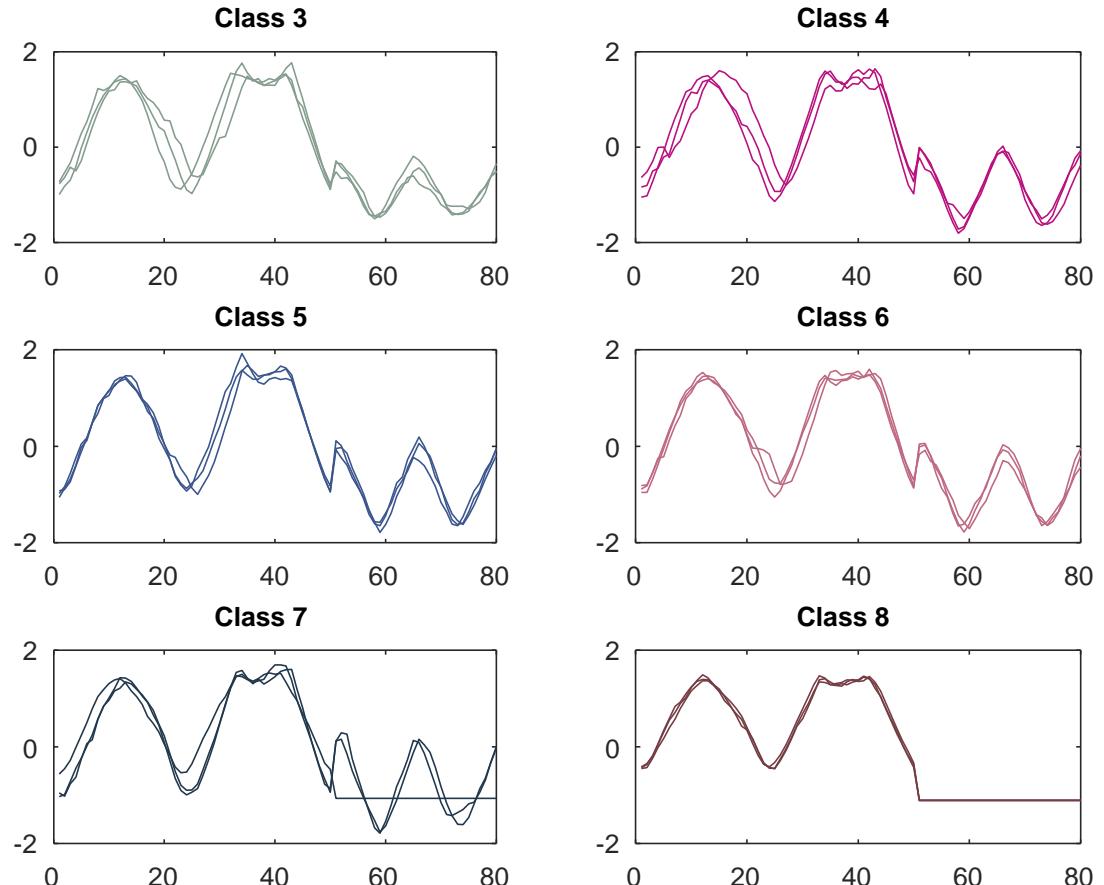
DistalPhalanxOutlineCorrect

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



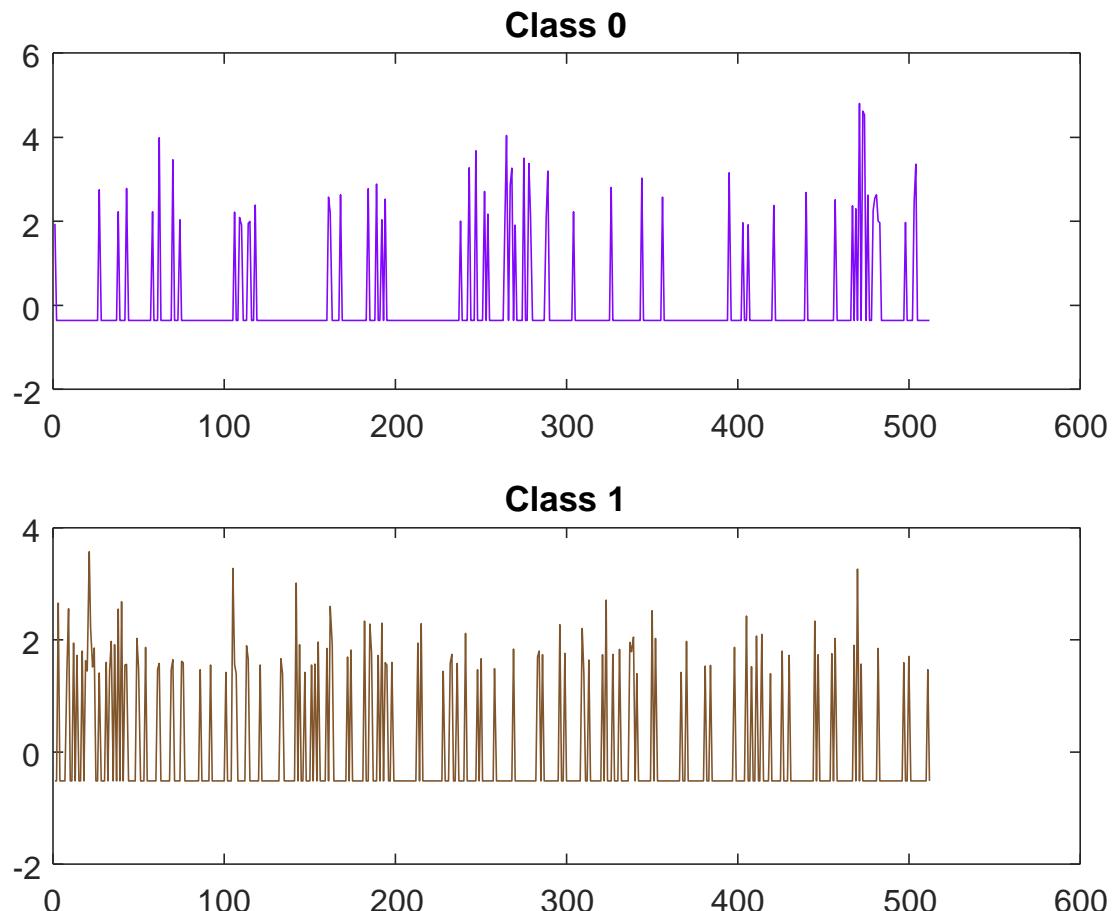
DistalPhalanxTW

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



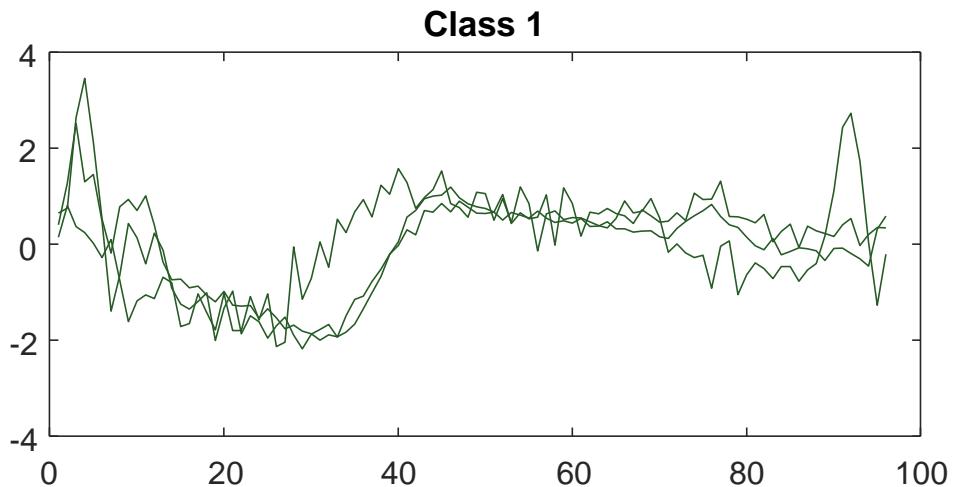
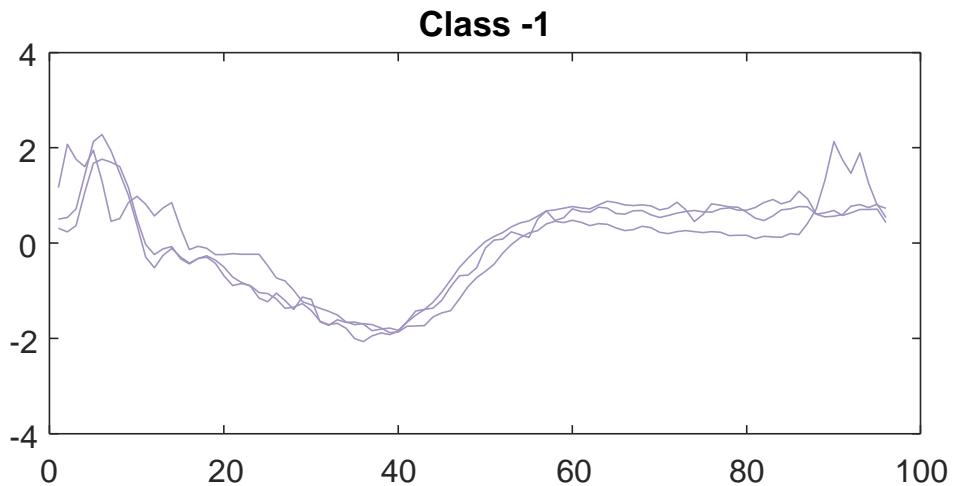
Earthquakes

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



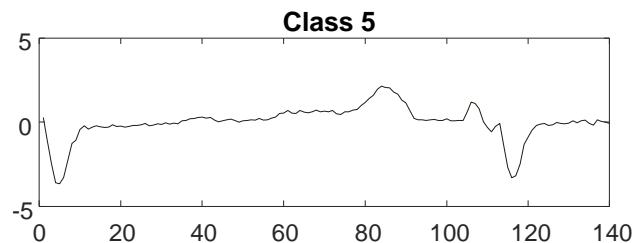
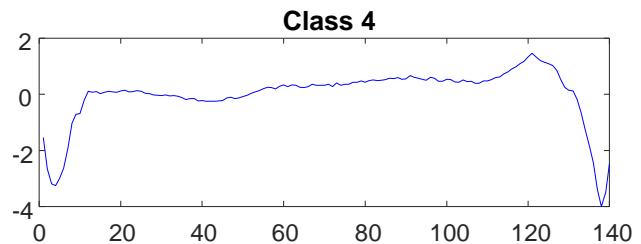
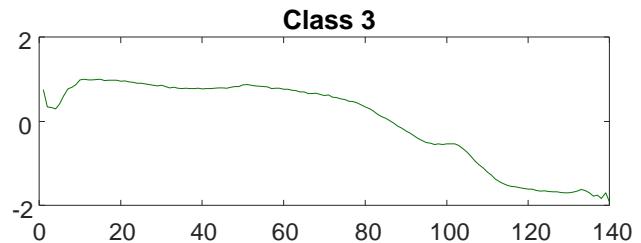
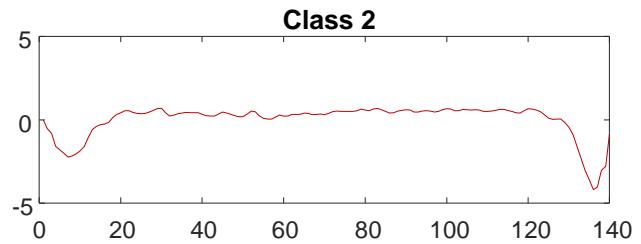
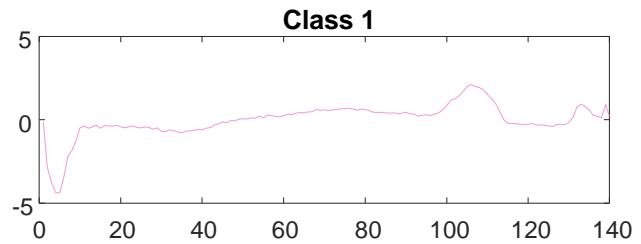
ECG200

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



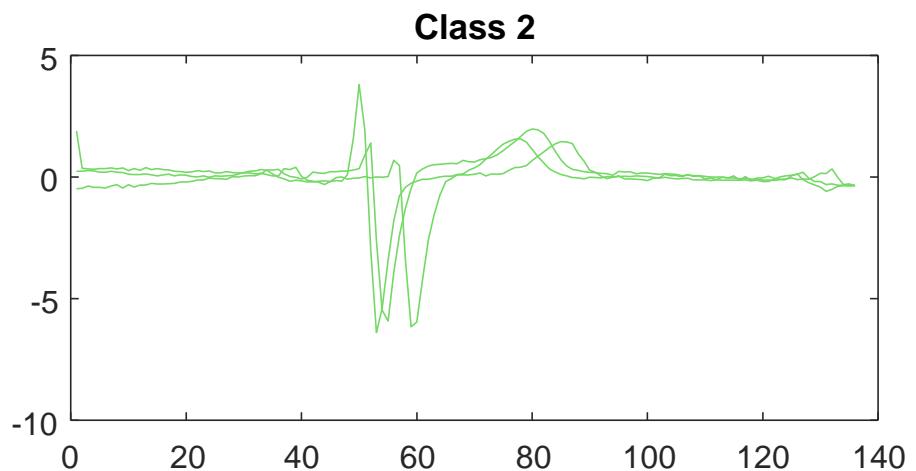
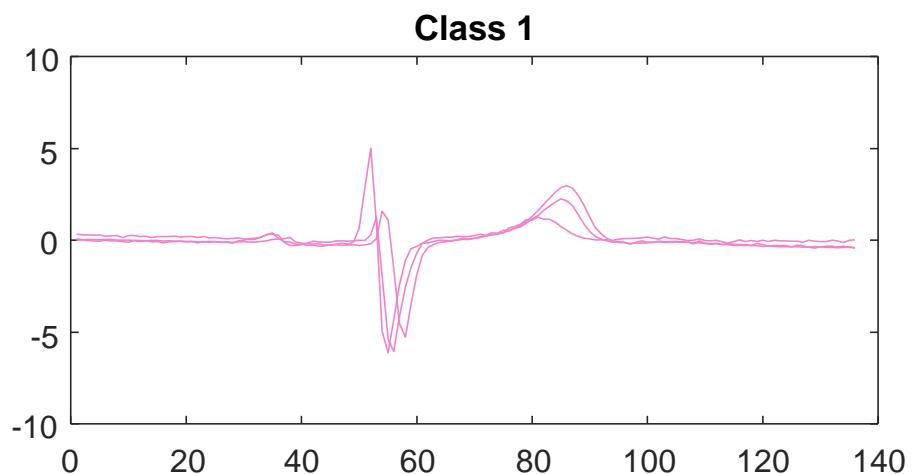
ECG5000

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



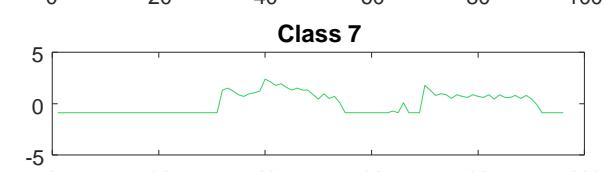
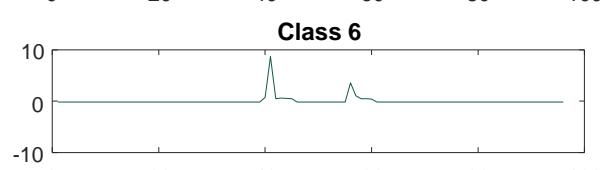
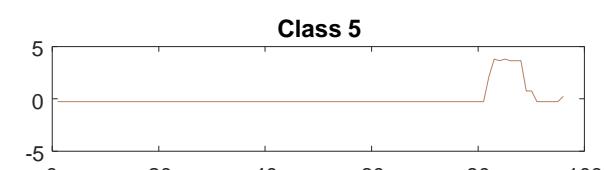
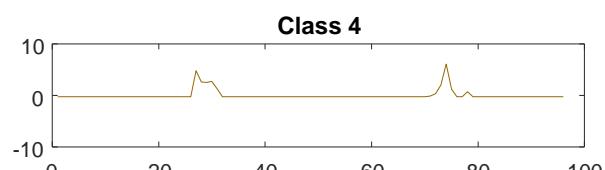
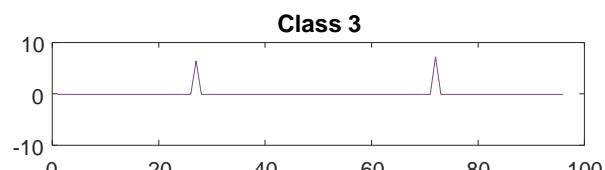
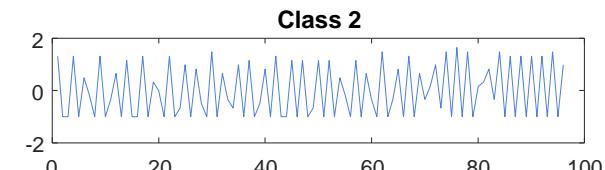
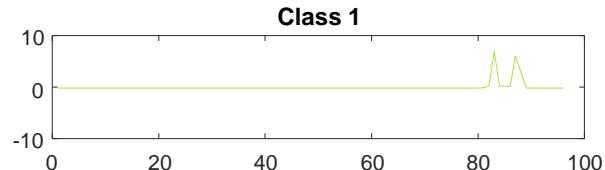
ECGFiveDays

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



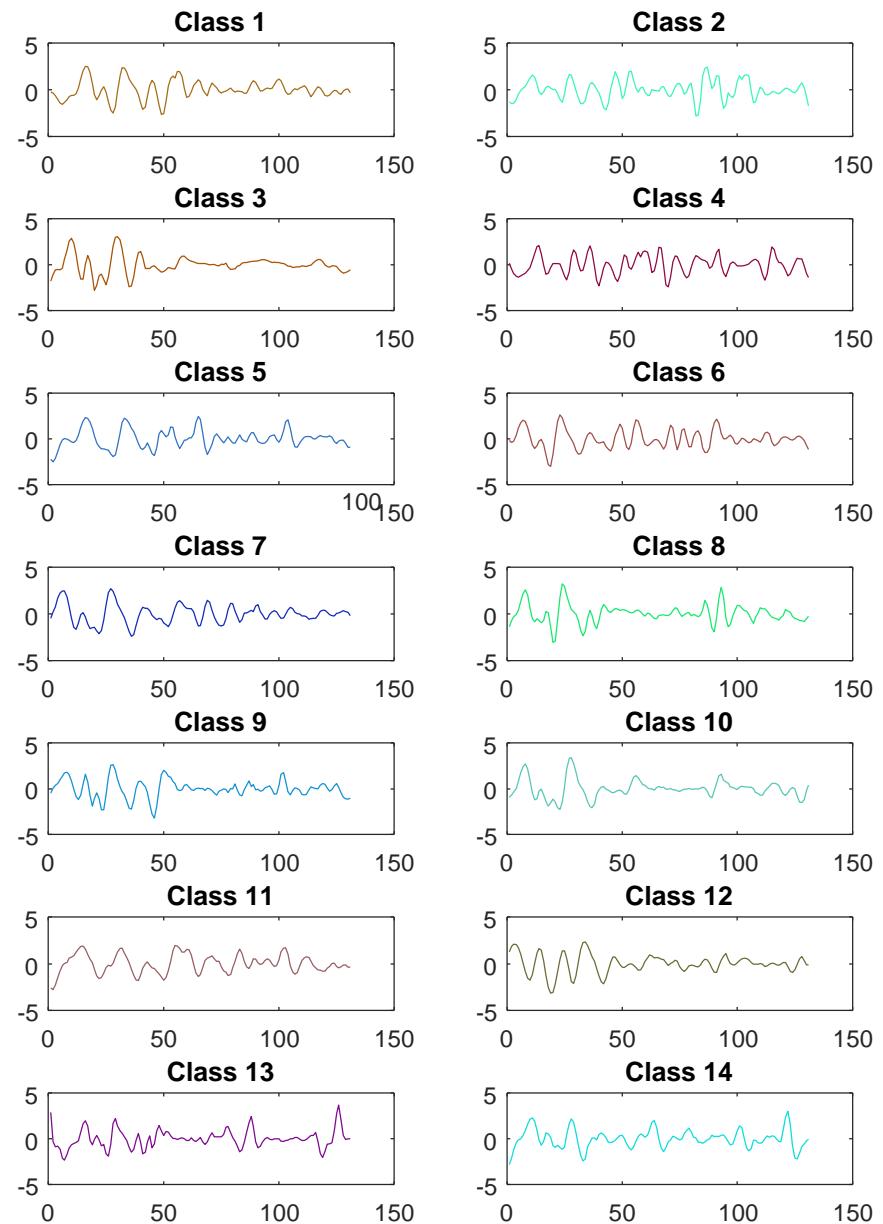
ElectricDevices

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



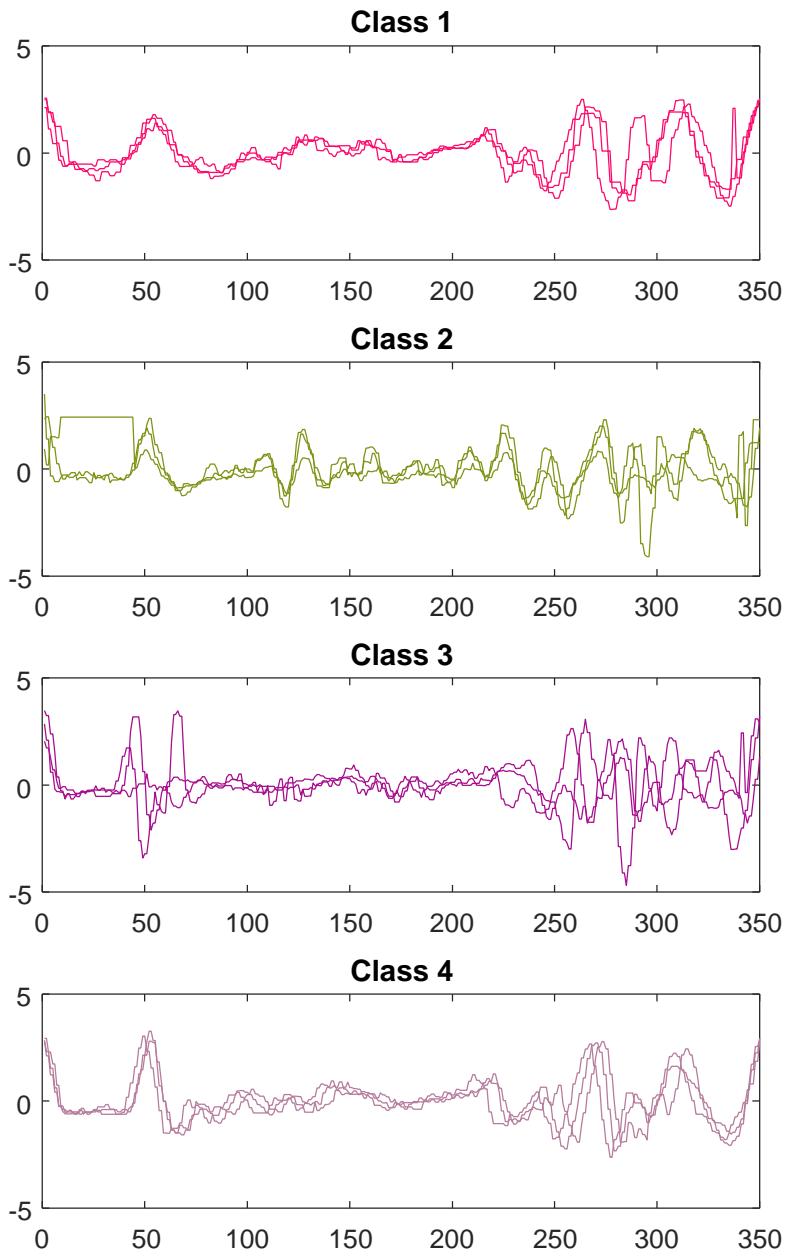
FaceAll

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



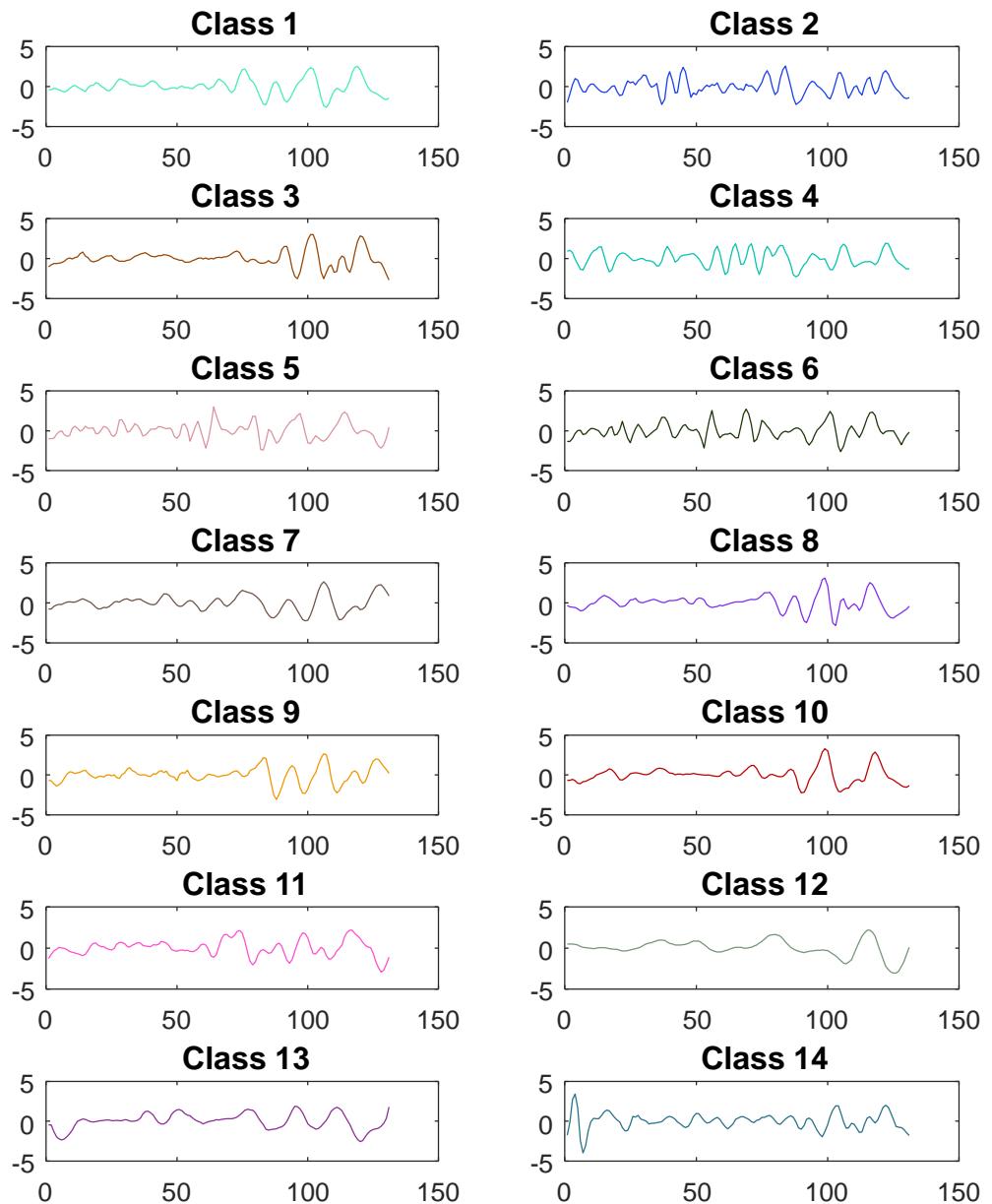
FaceFour

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



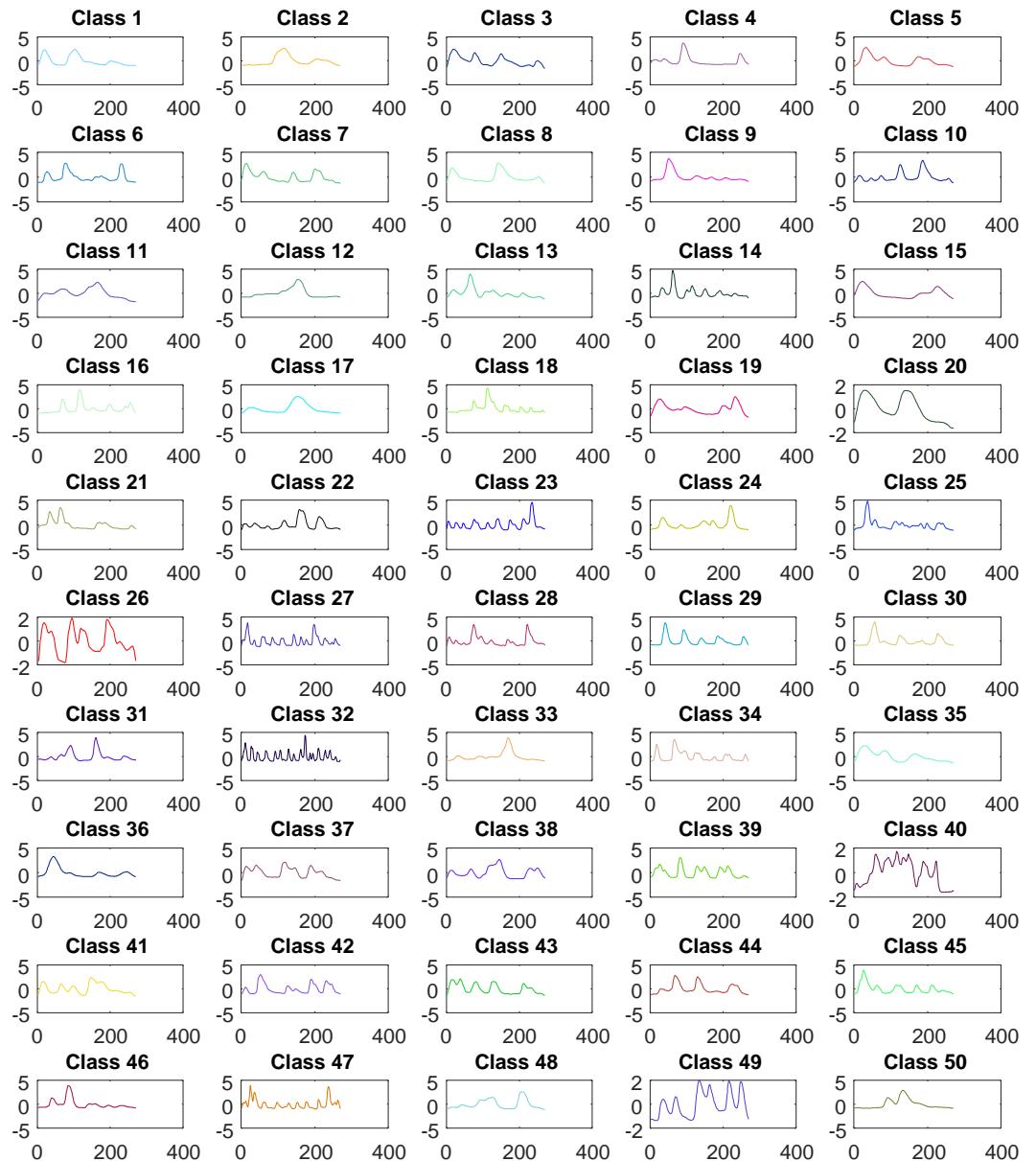
FacesUCR

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



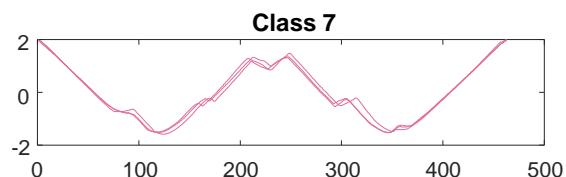
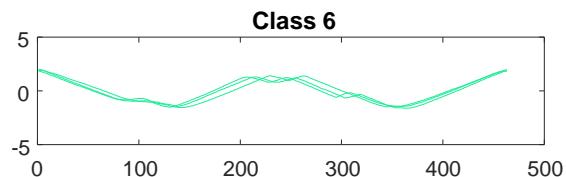
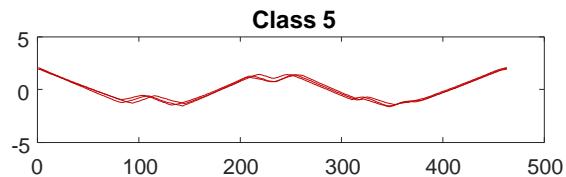
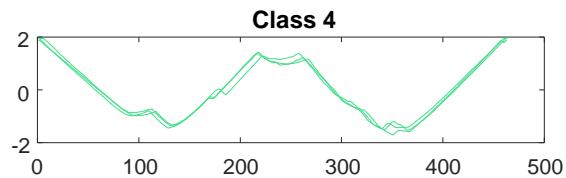
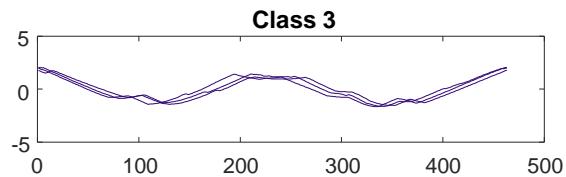
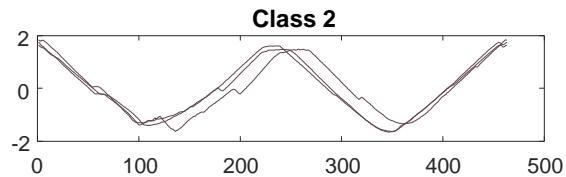
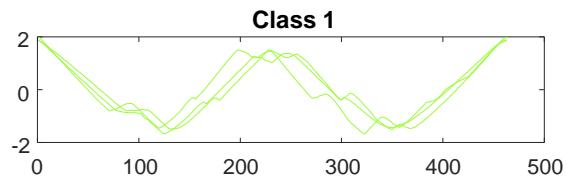
FiftyWords

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



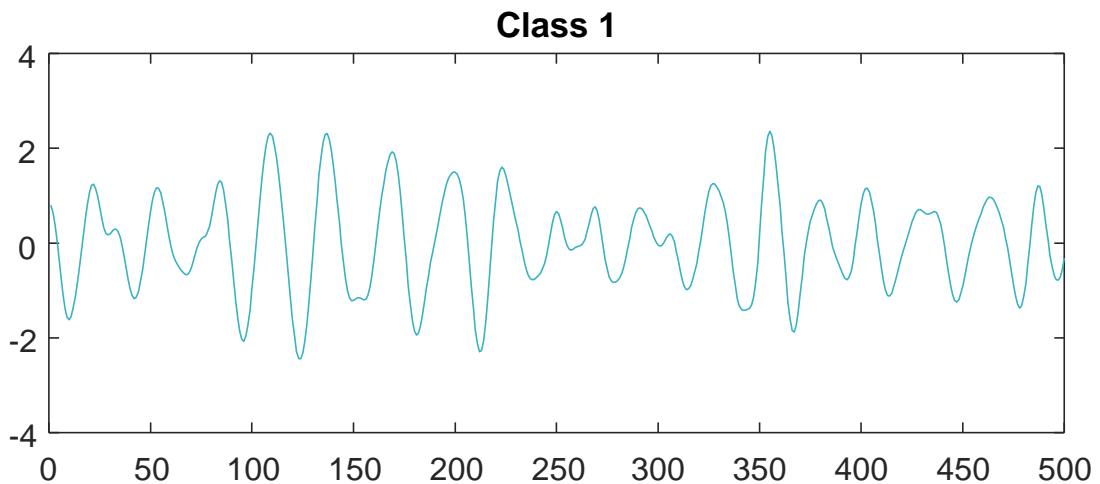
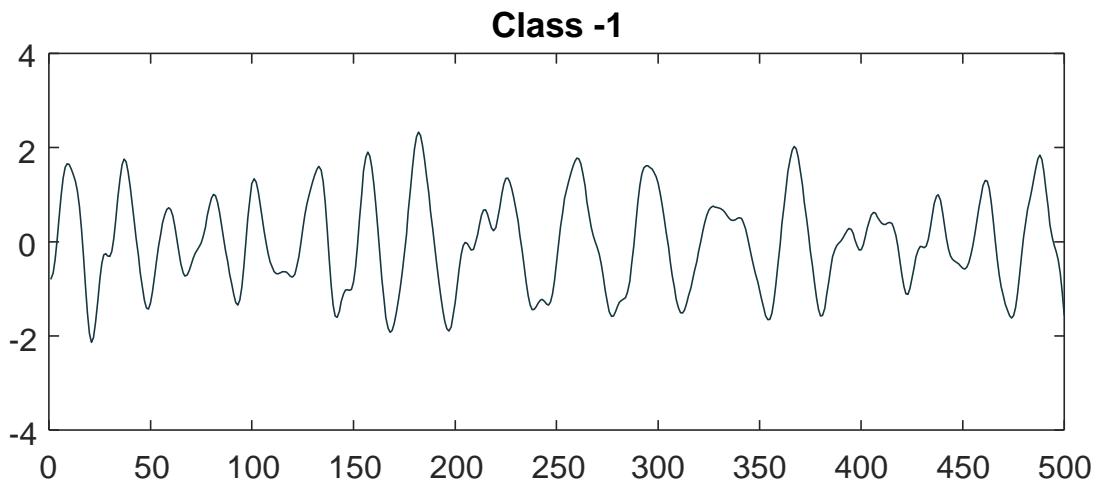
Fish

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



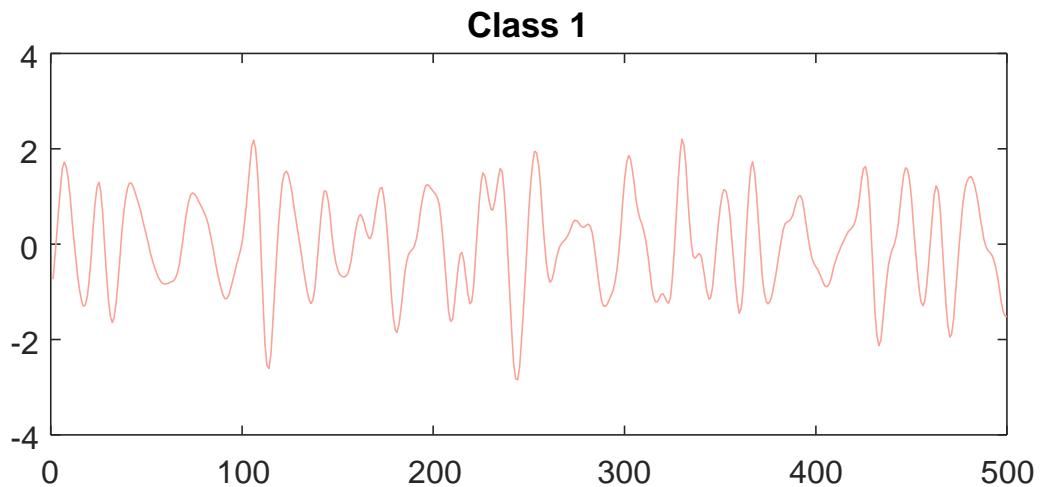
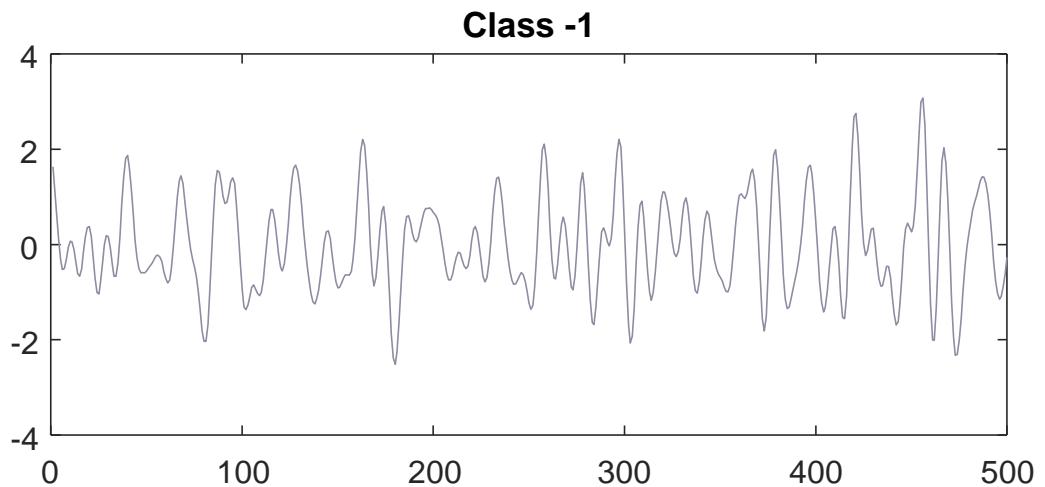
FordA

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



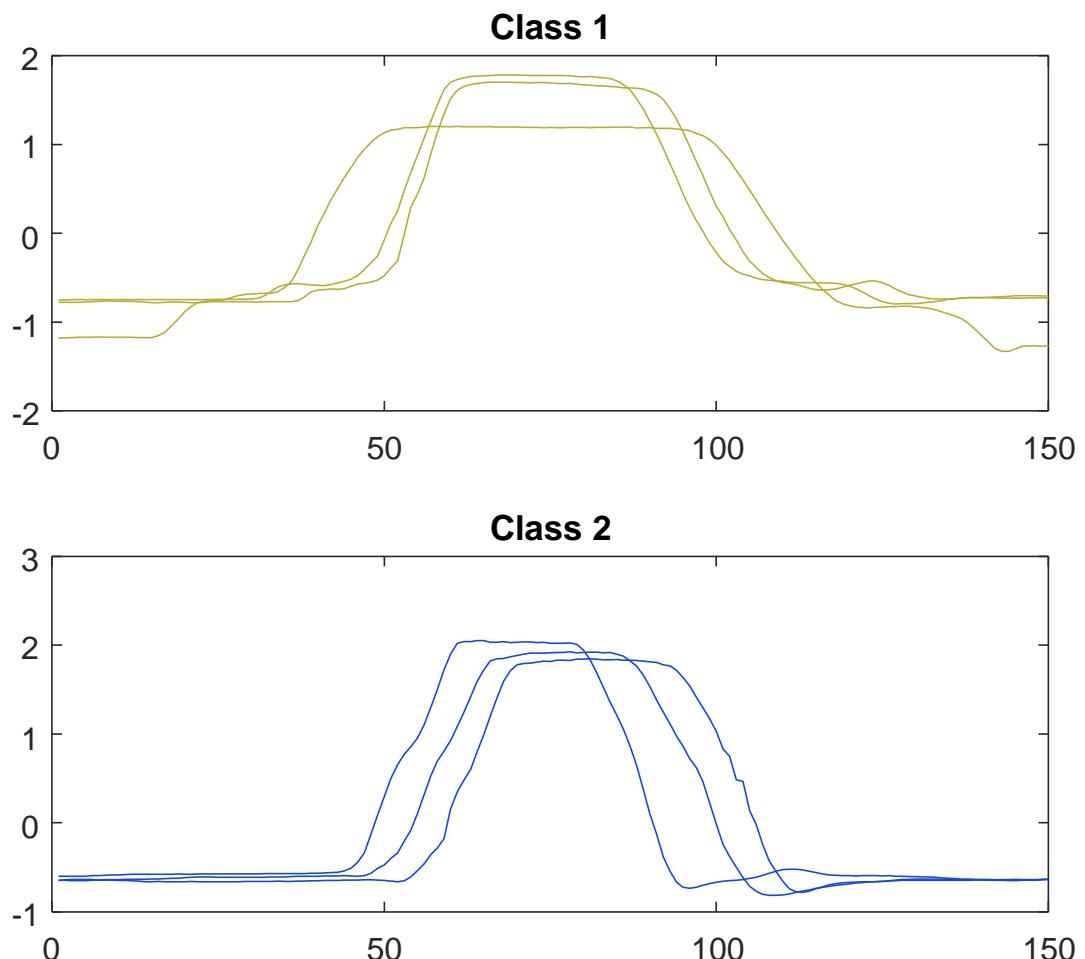
FordB

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



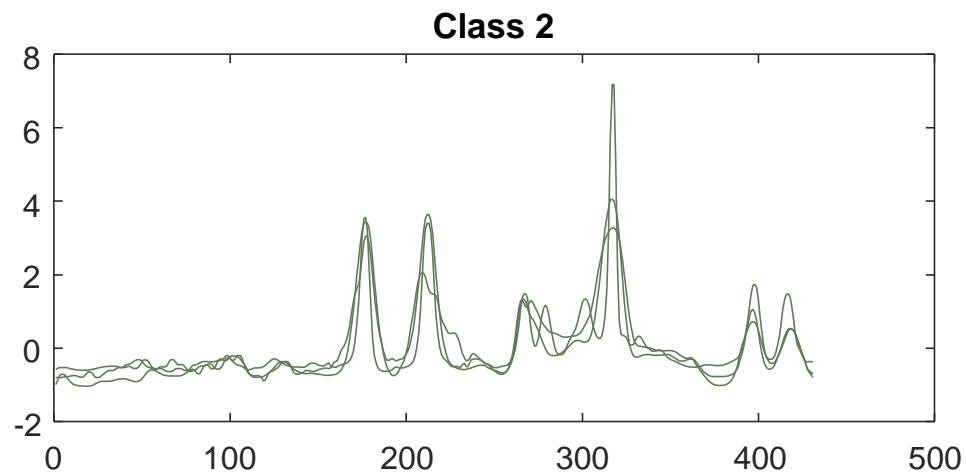
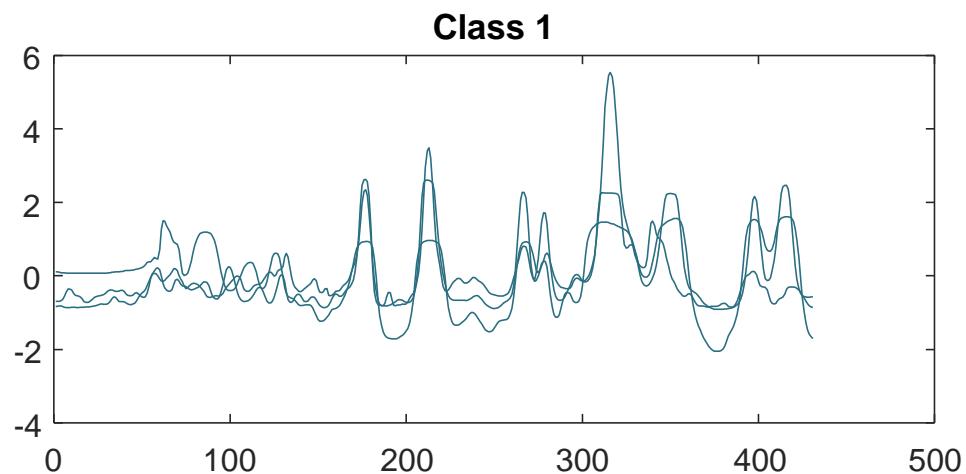
GunPoint

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



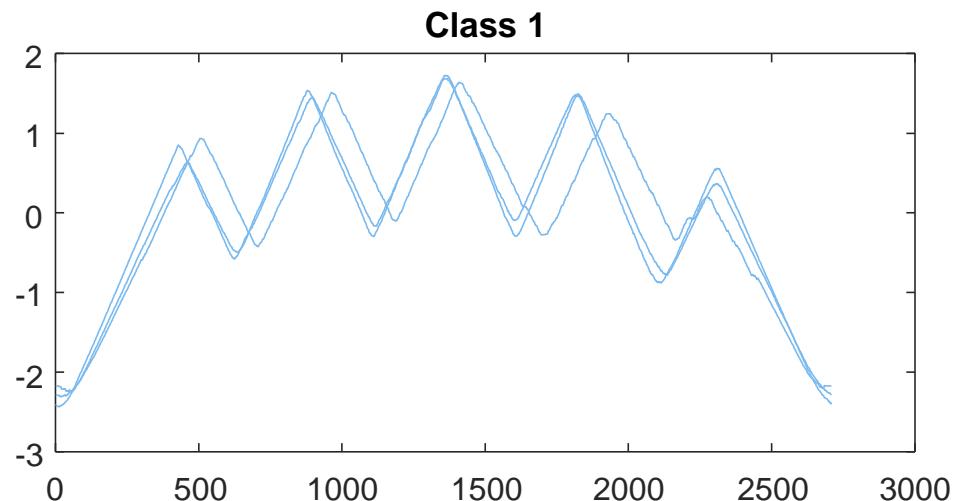
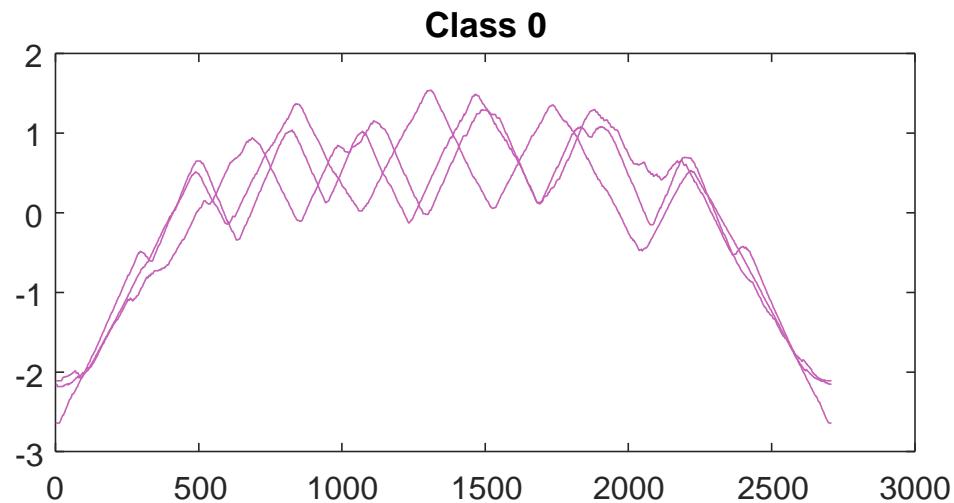
Ham

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



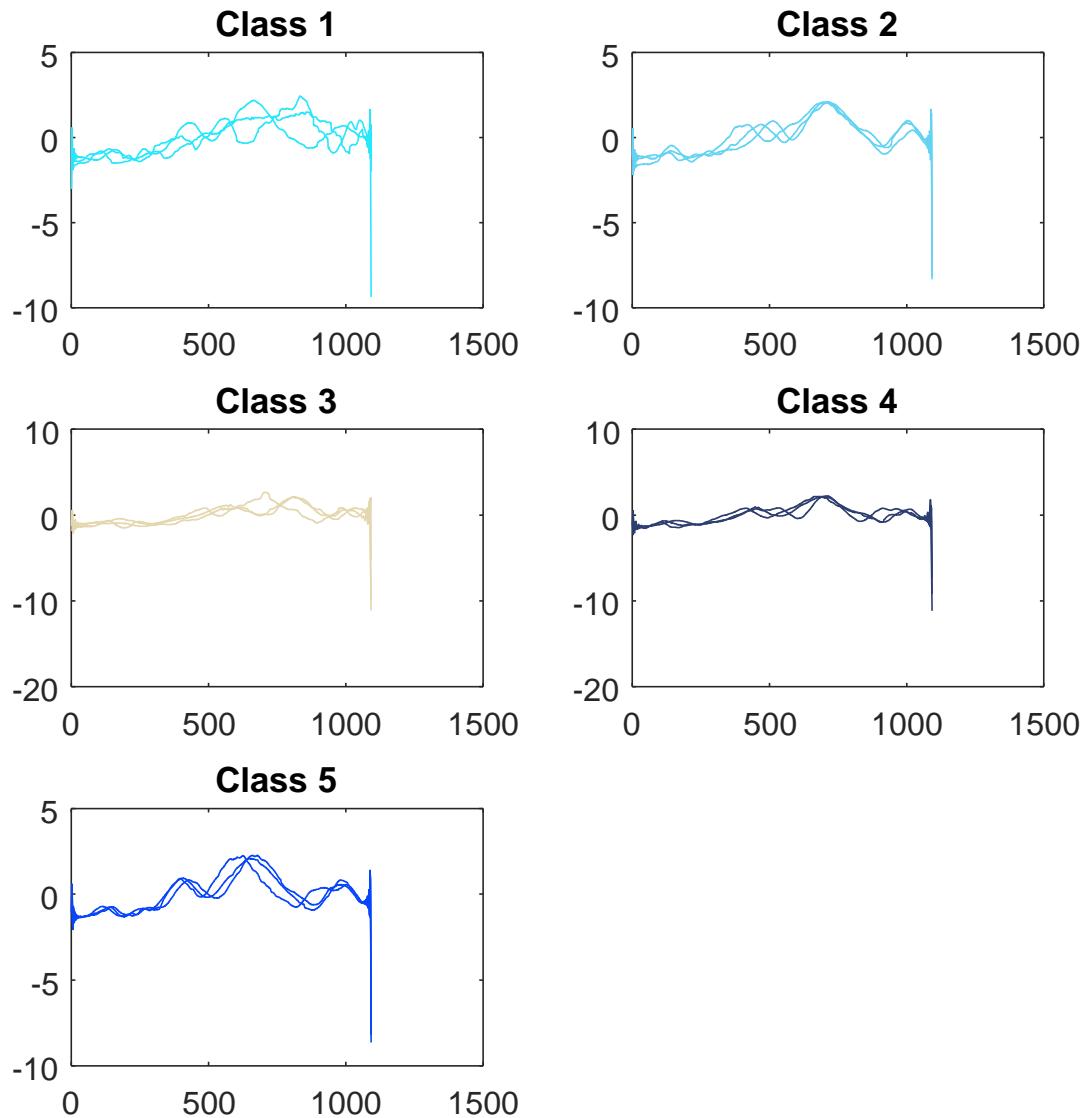
HandOutlines

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



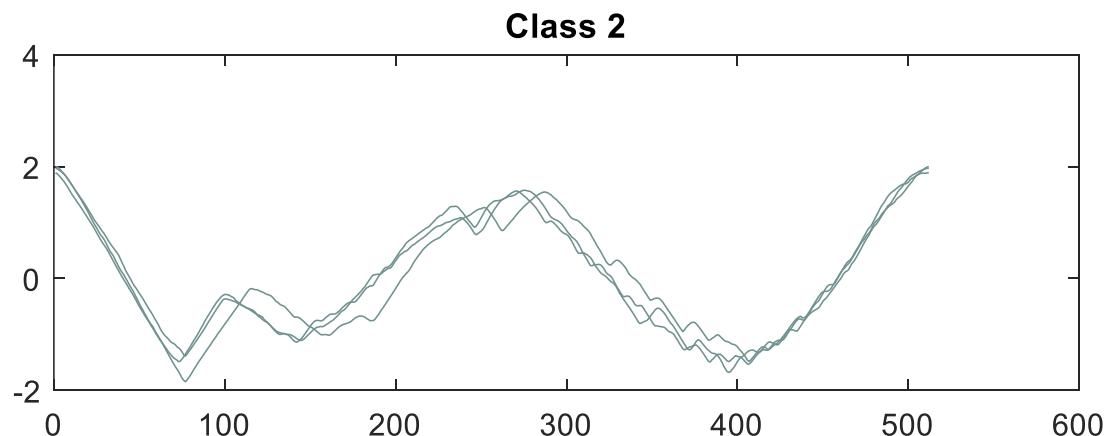
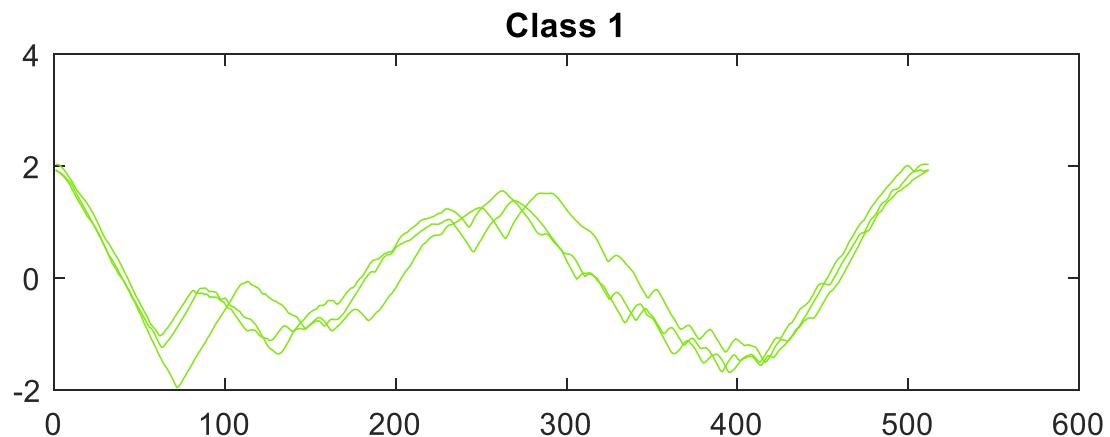
Haptics

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



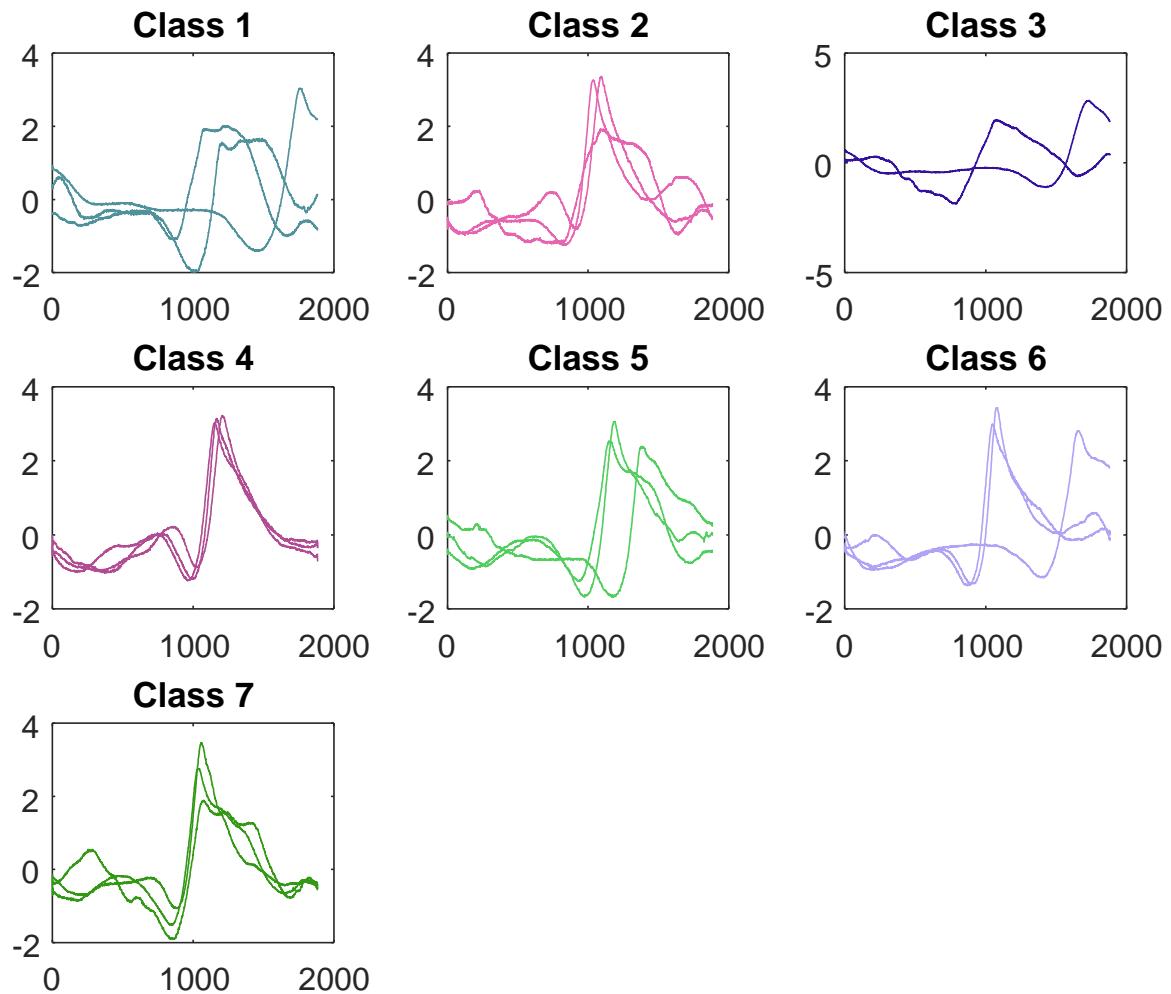
Herring

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



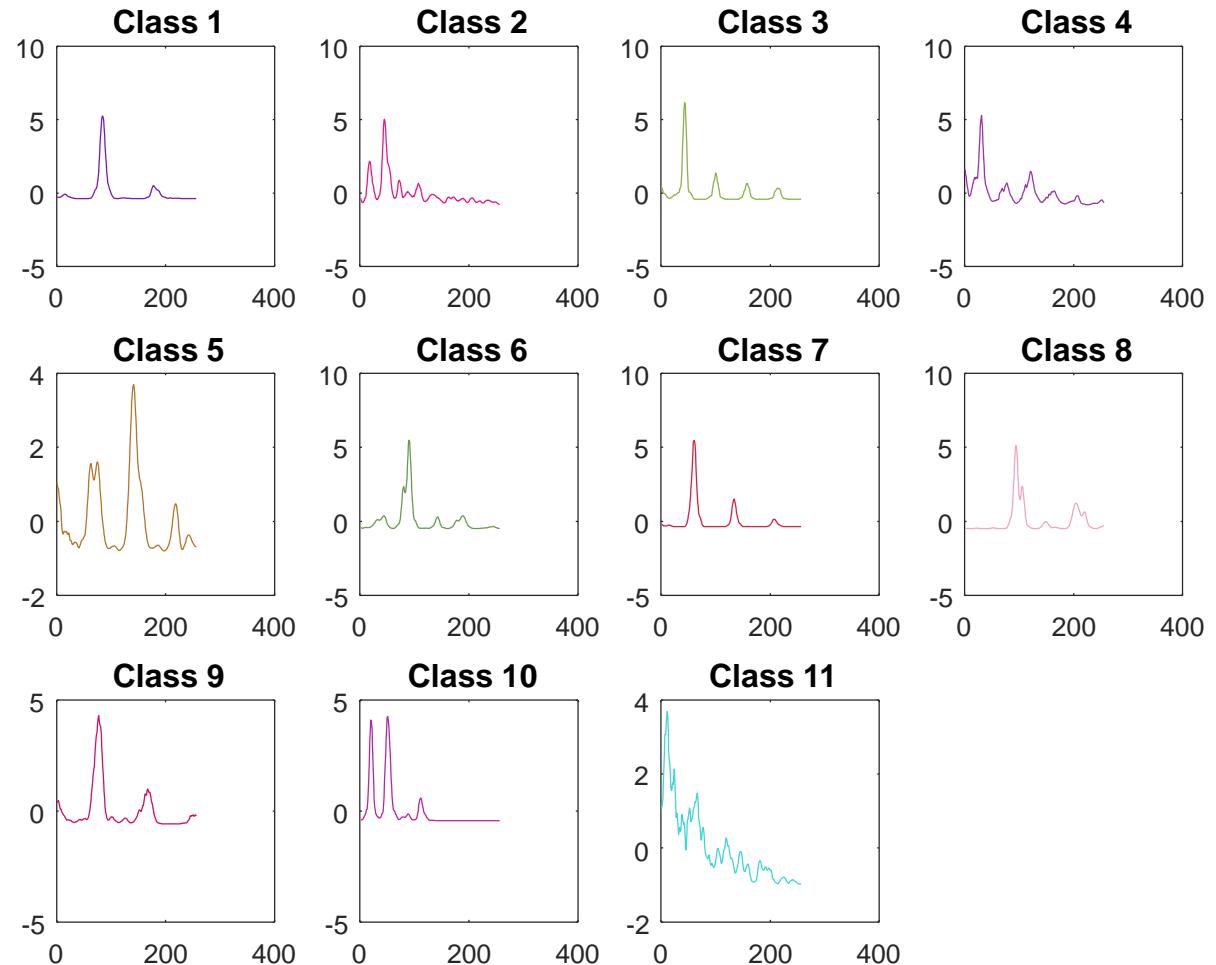
InlineSkate

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



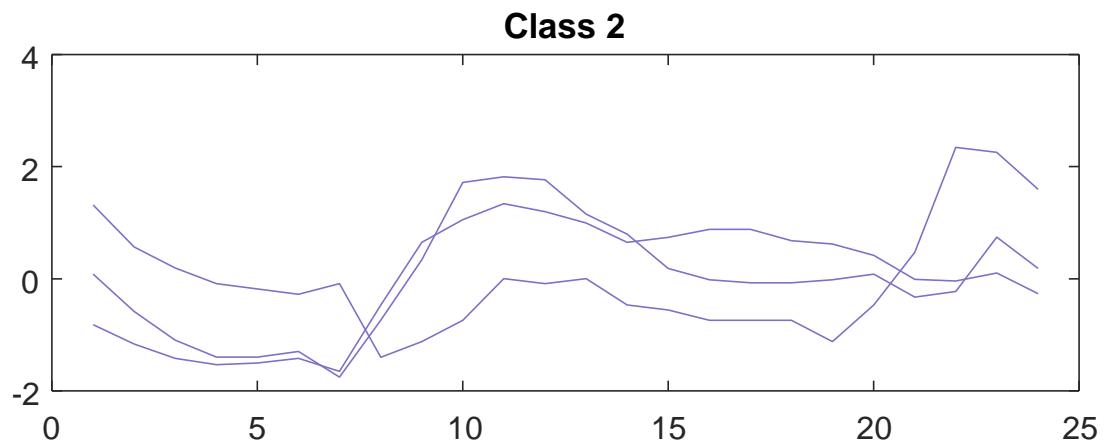
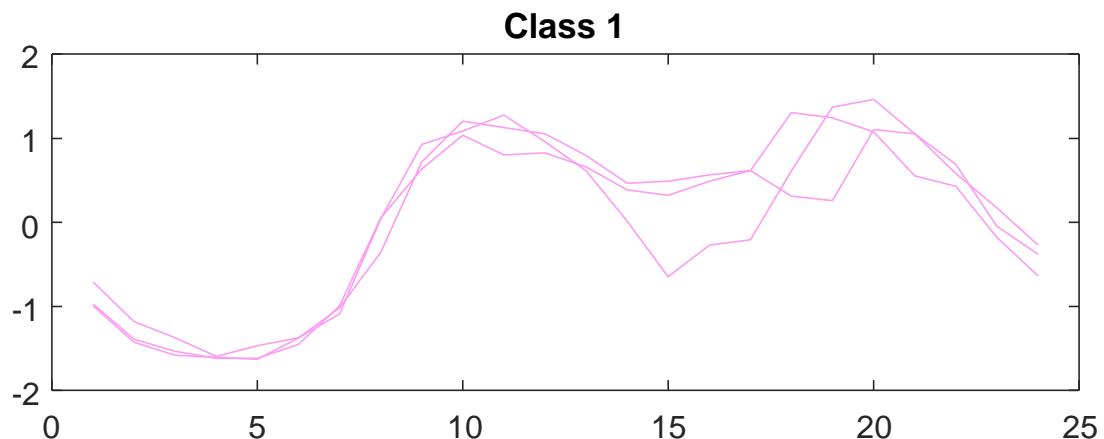
InsectWingbeatSound

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



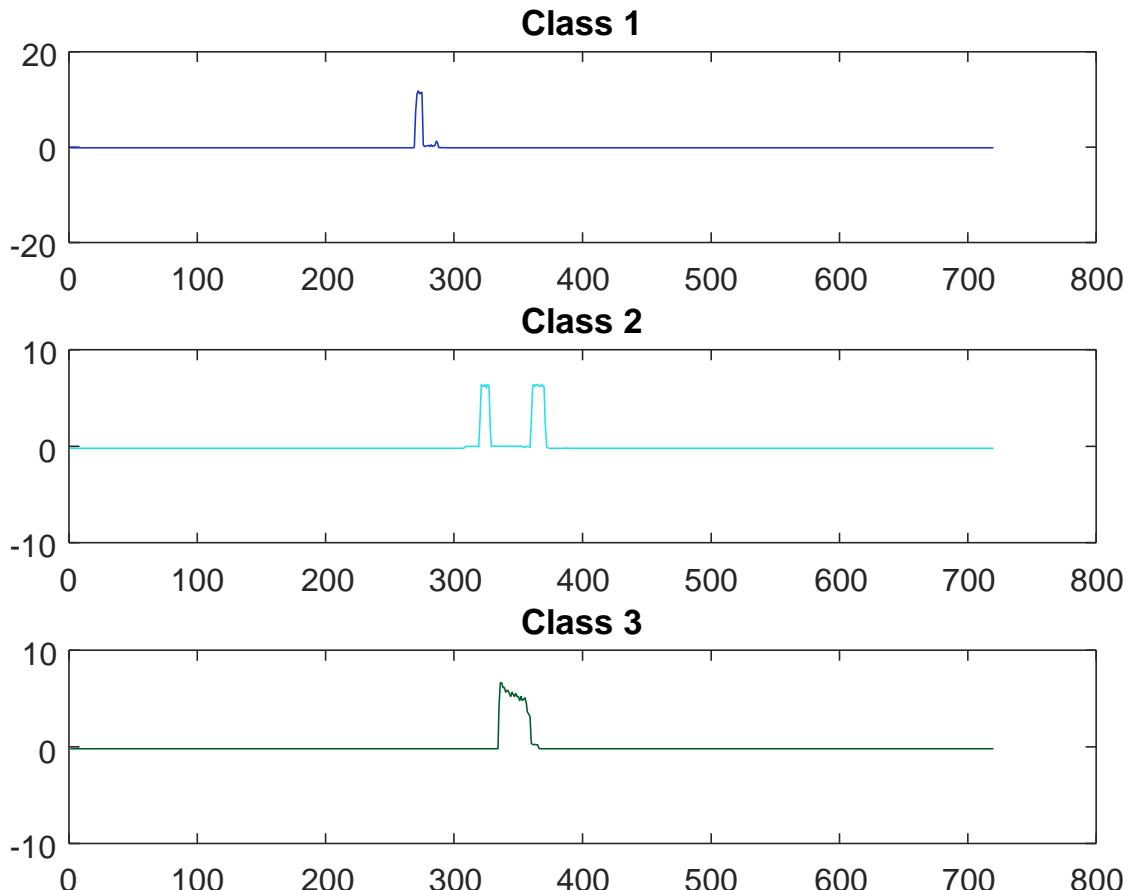
ItalyPowerDemand

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



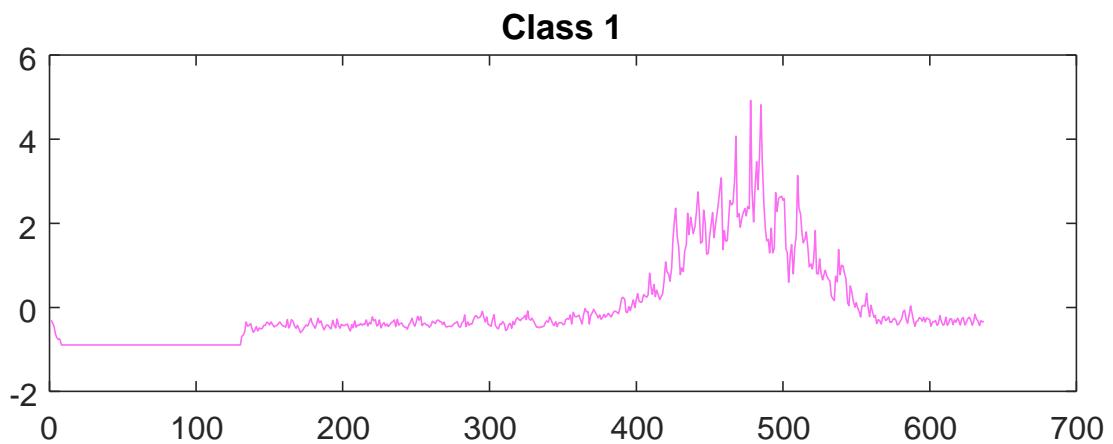
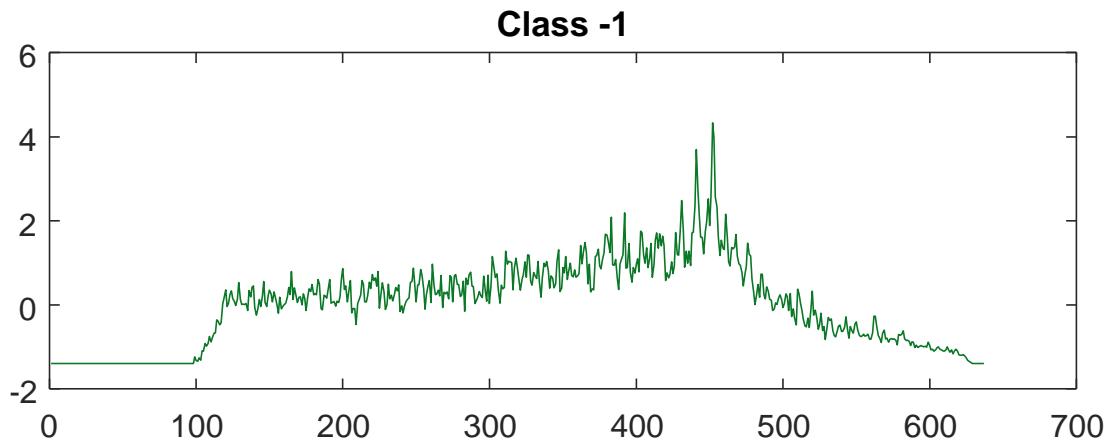
LargeKitchenAppliances

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



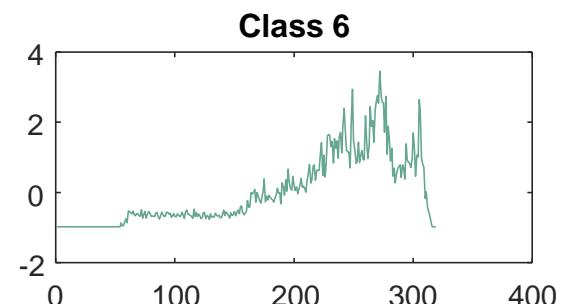
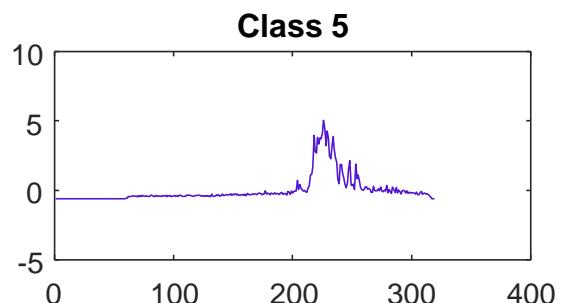
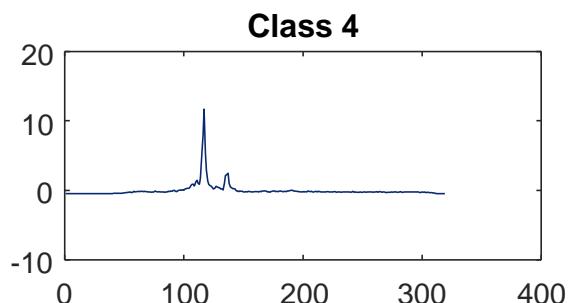
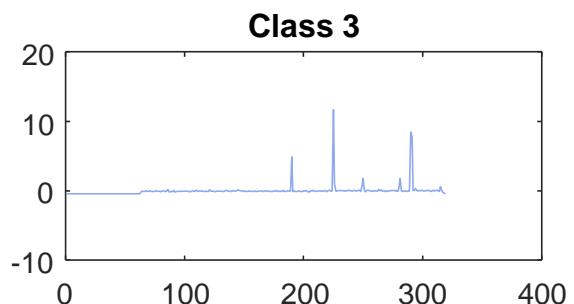
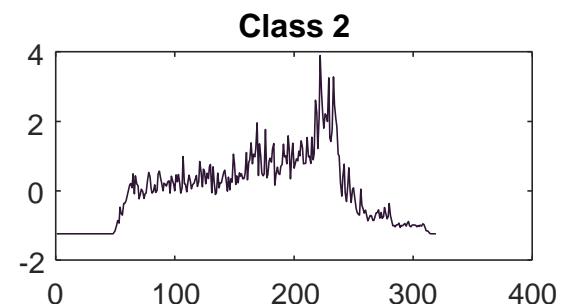
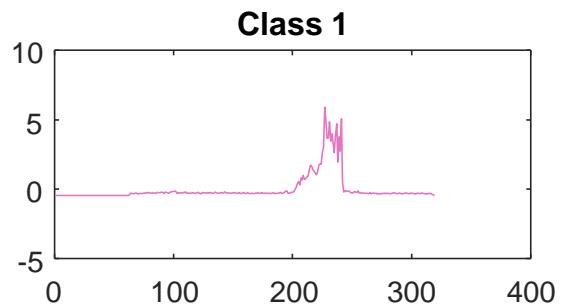
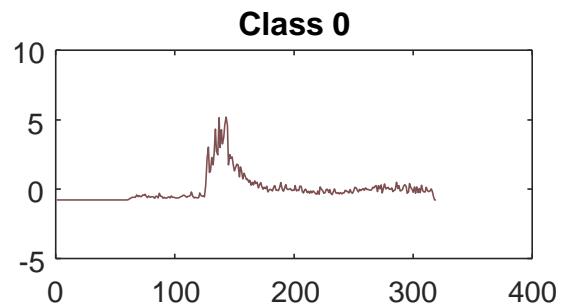
Lightning2

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



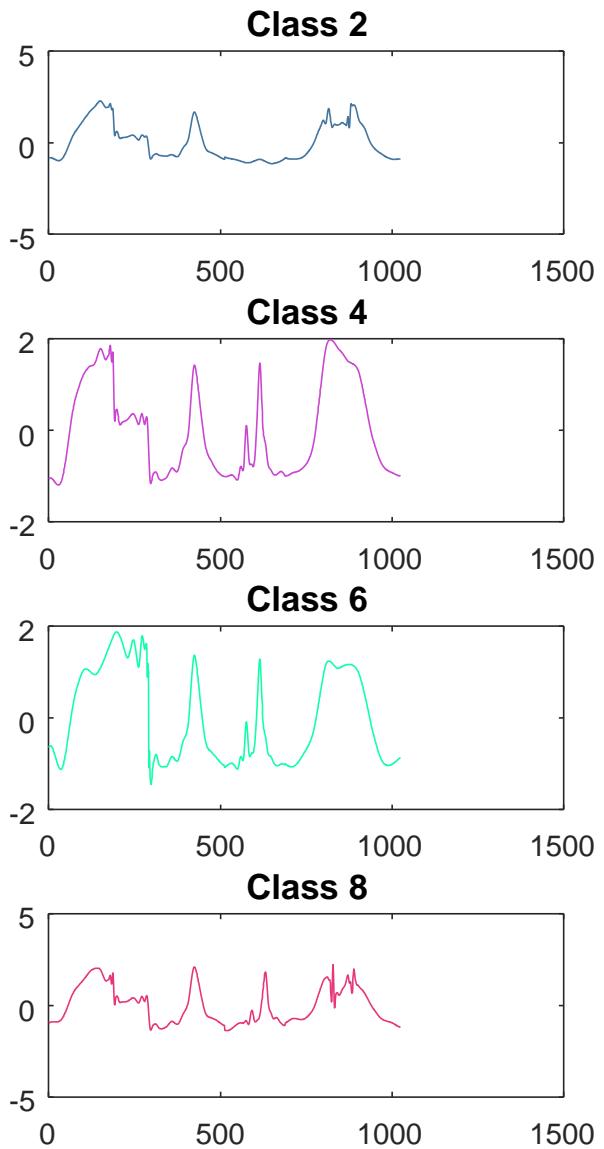
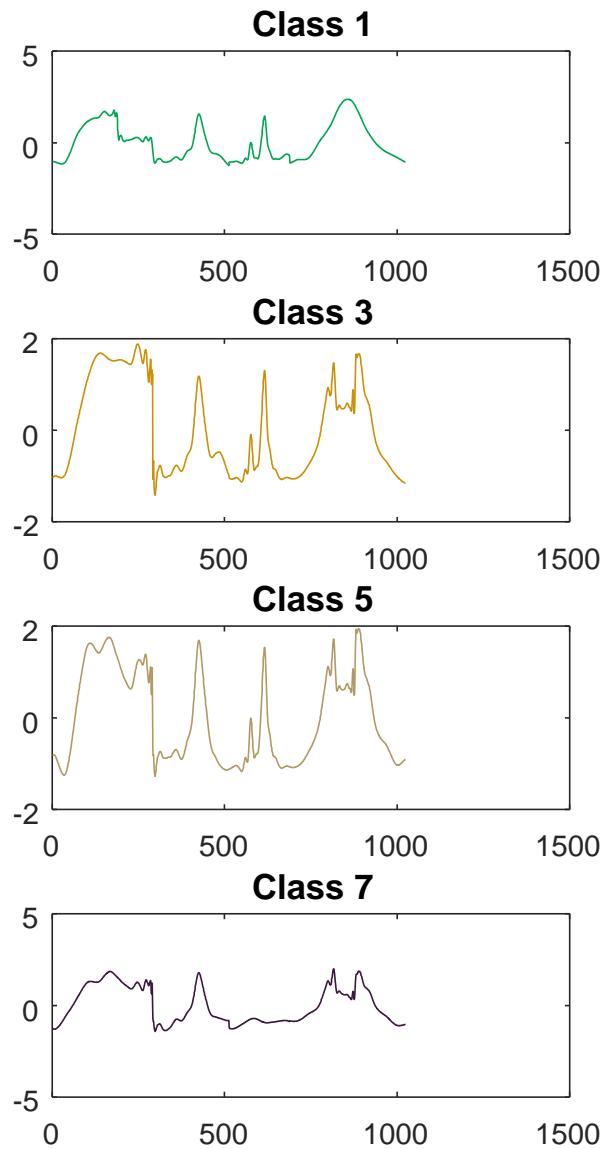
Lightning7

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



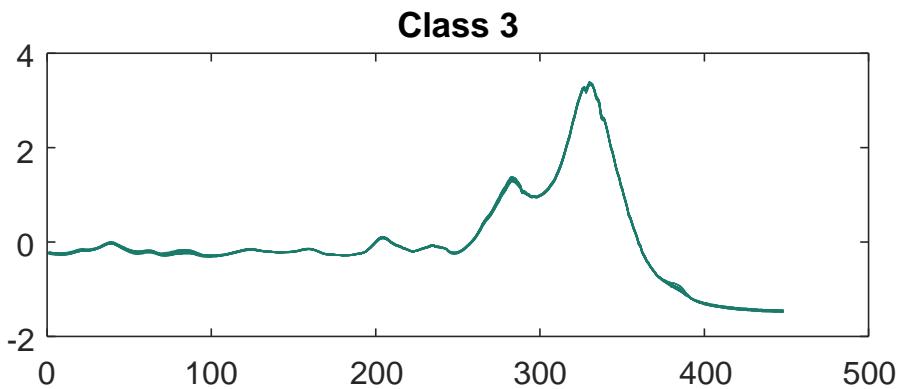
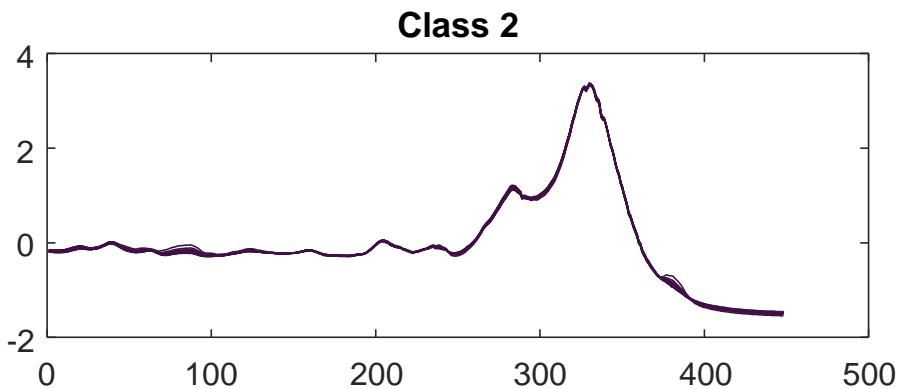
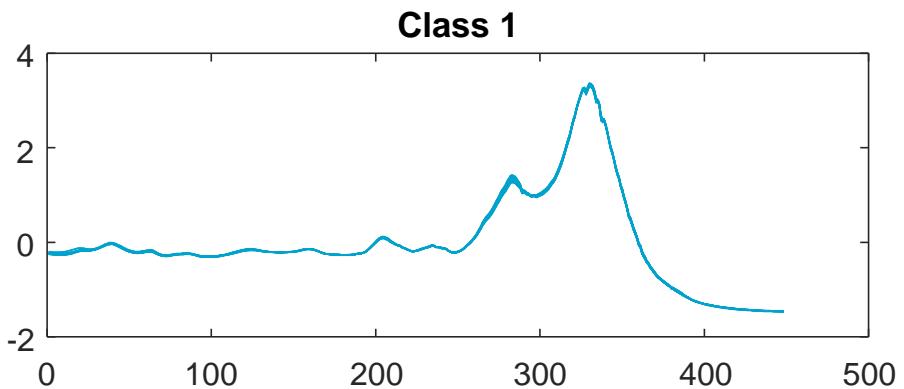
Mallat

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



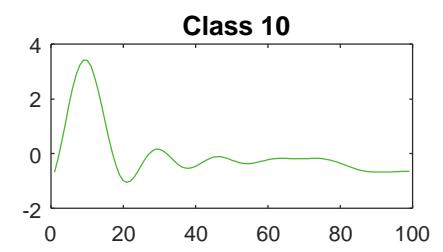
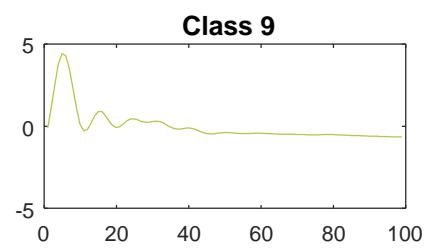
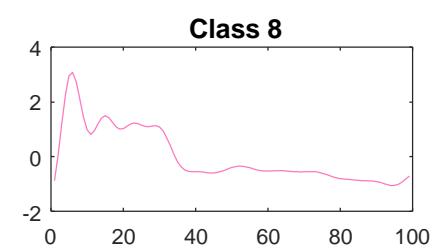
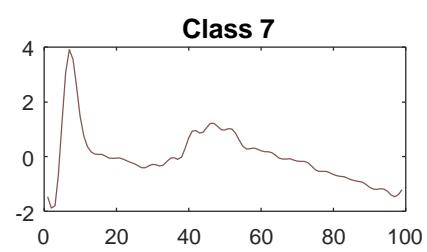
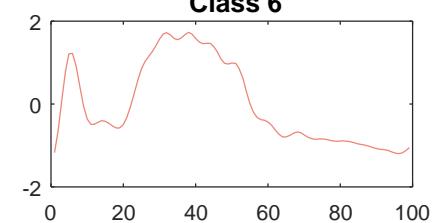
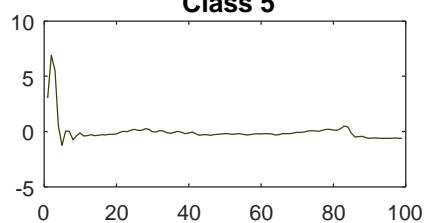
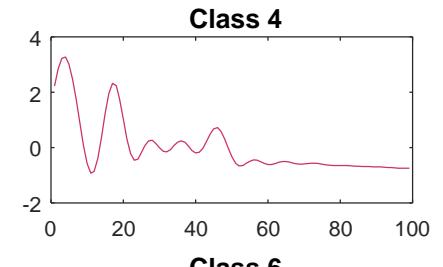
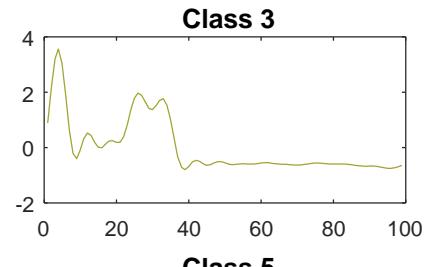
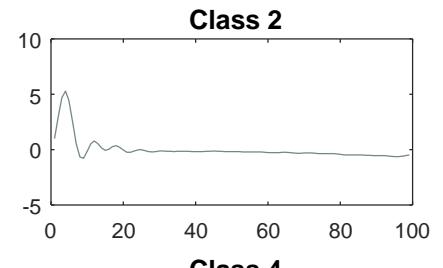
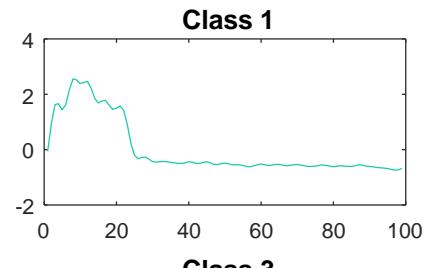
Meat

Twenty exemplars per class, with z-normalization



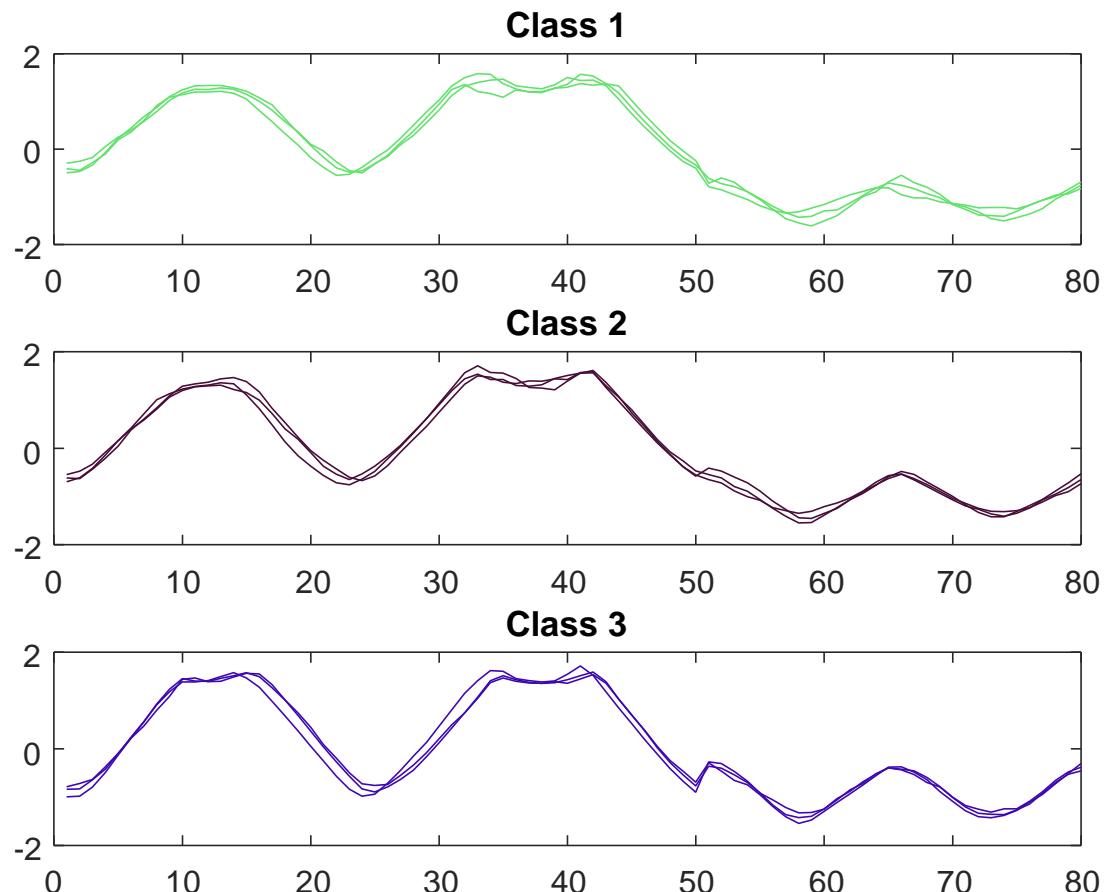
MedicallImages

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



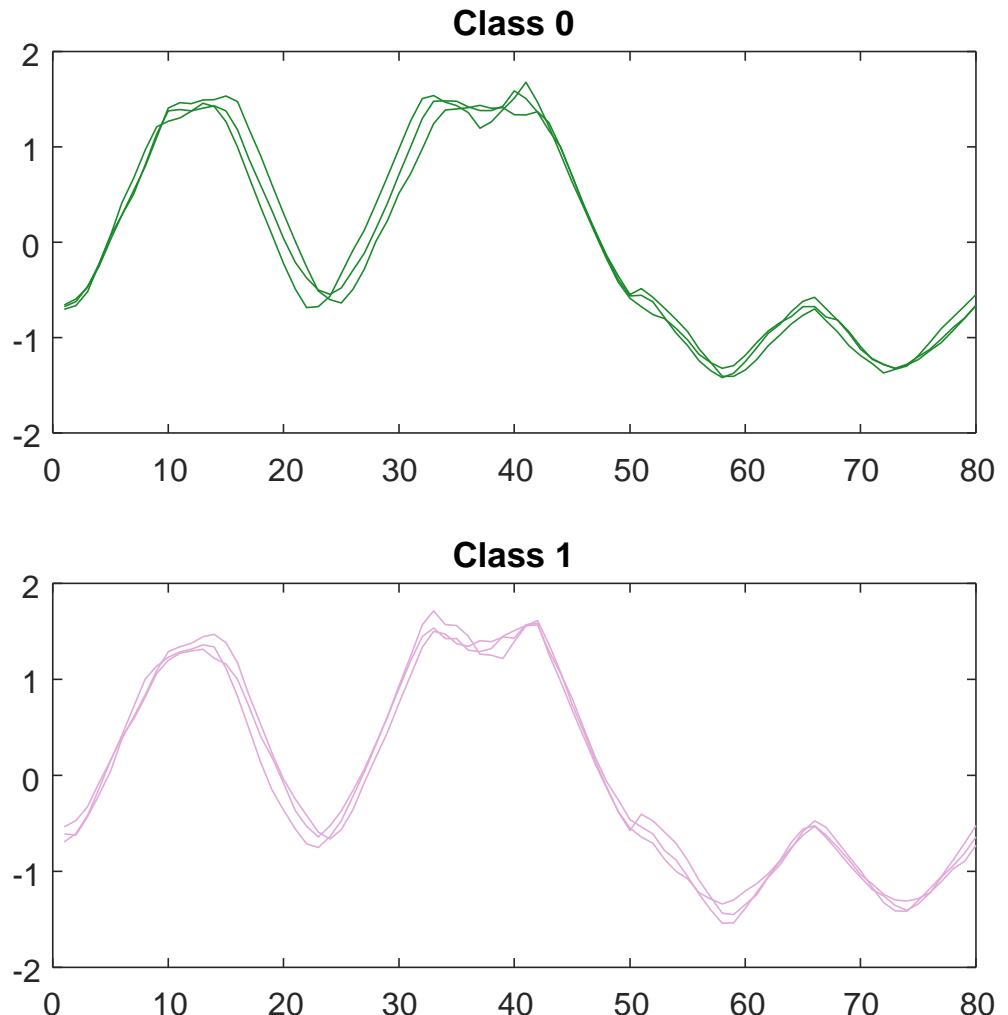
MiddlePhalanxOutlineAgeGroup

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



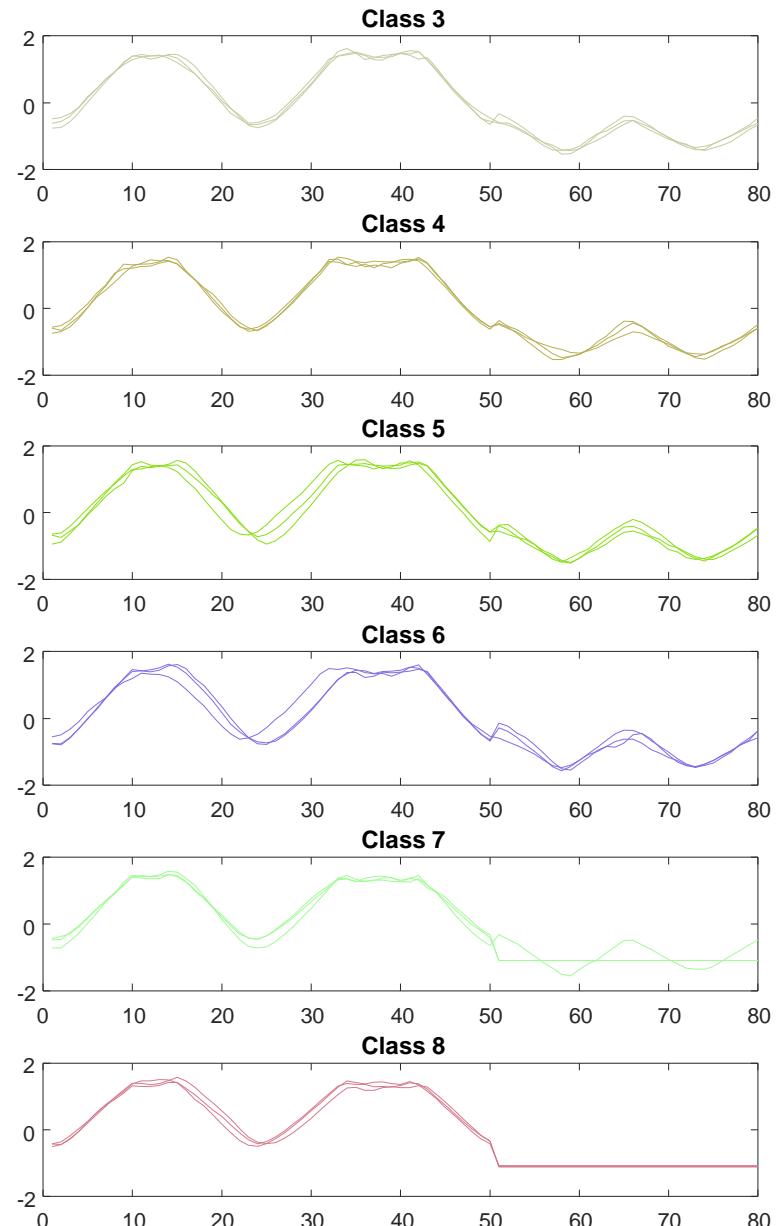
MiddlePhalanxOutlineCorrect

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



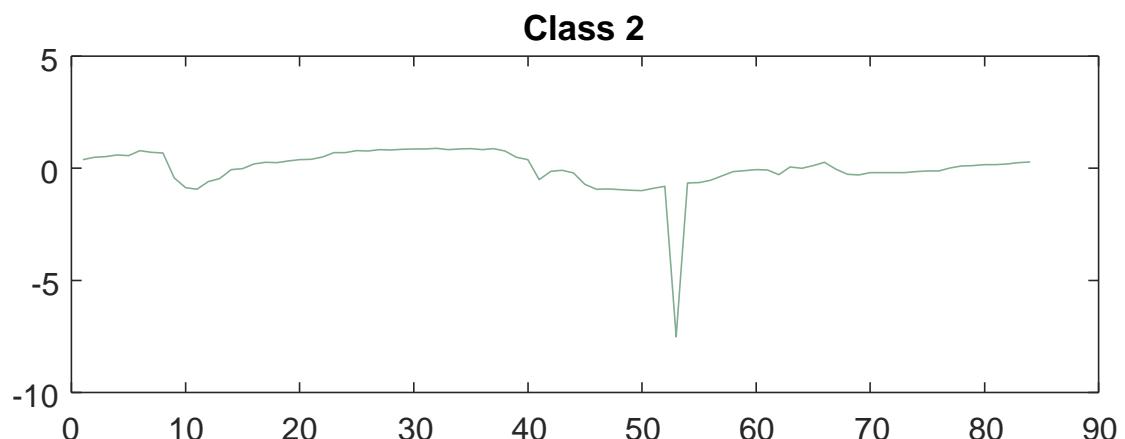
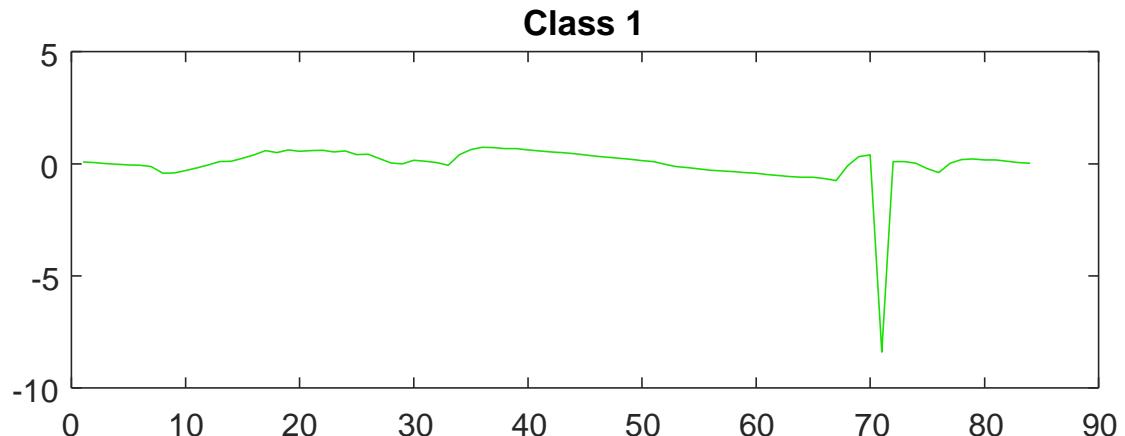
MiddlePhalanxTW

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



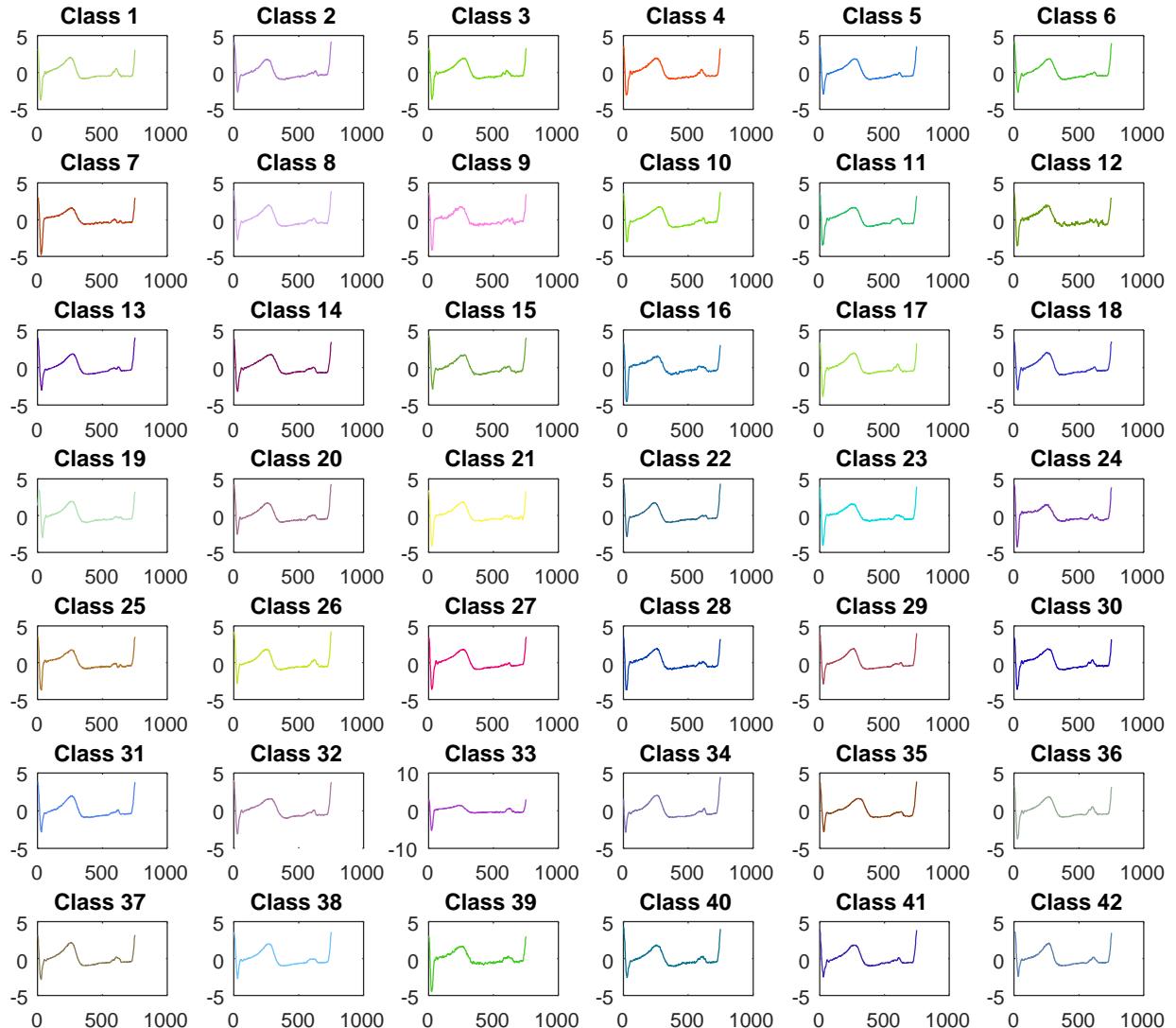
MoteStrain

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



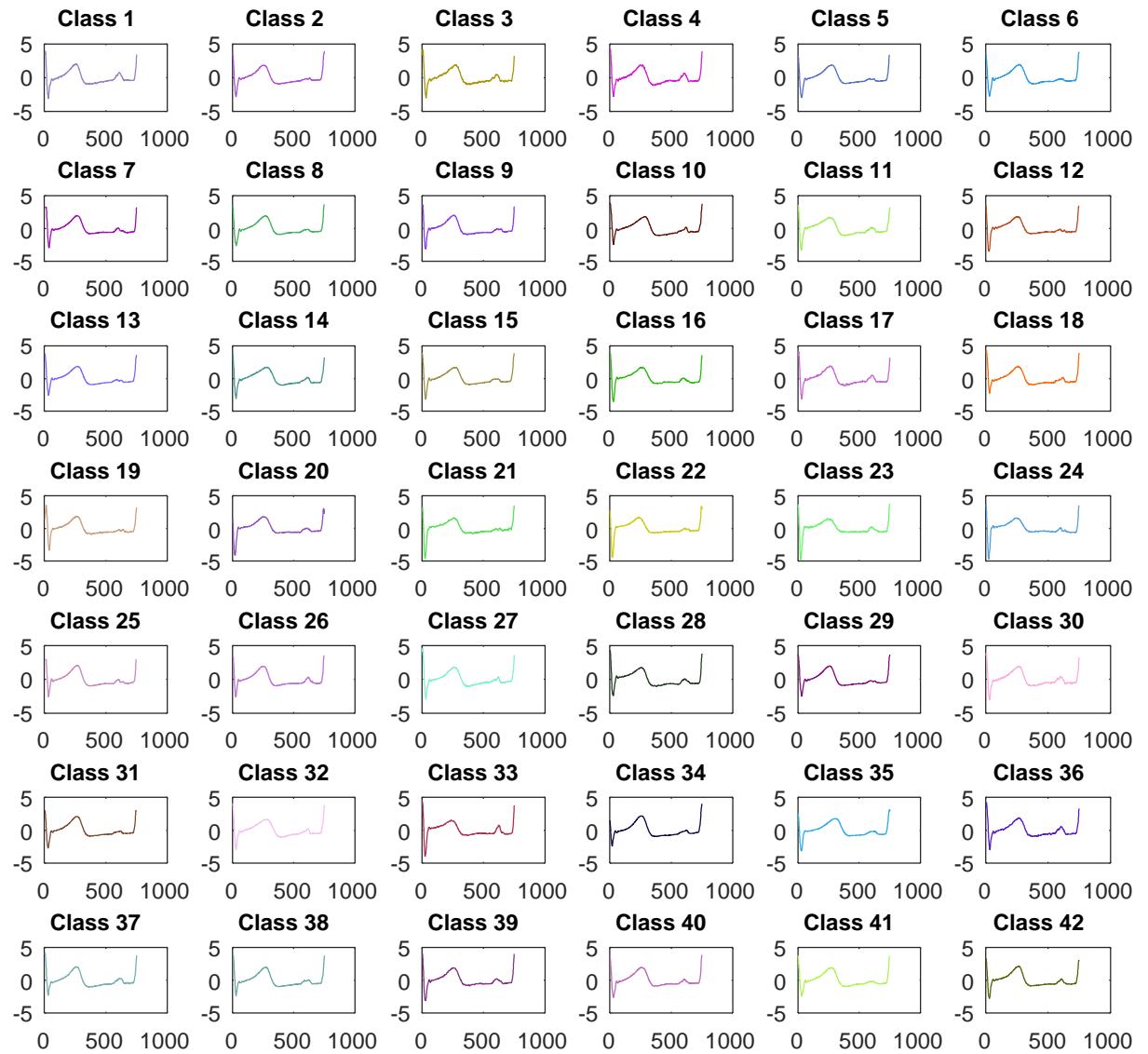
NonInvasiveFetalECGThorax1

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



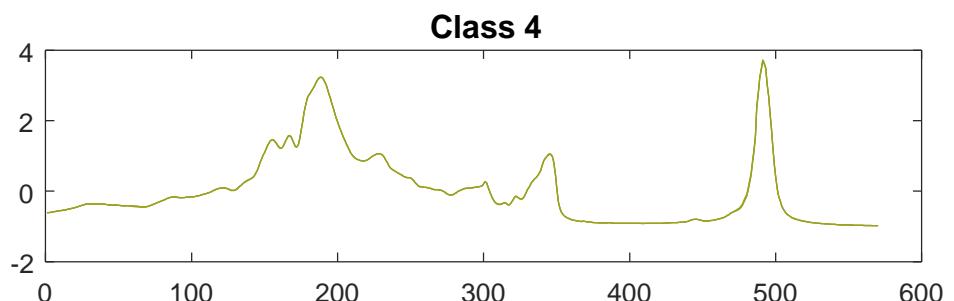
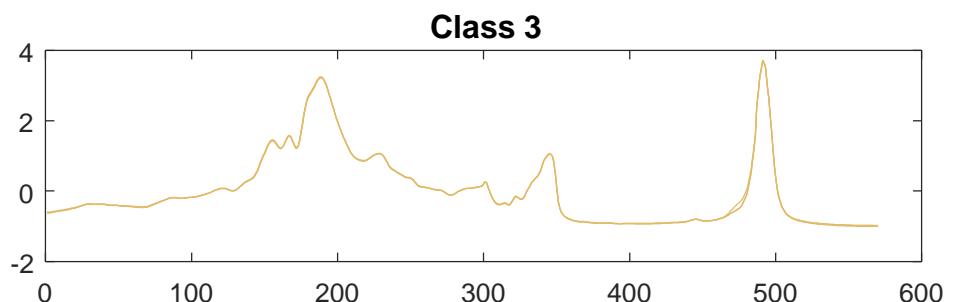
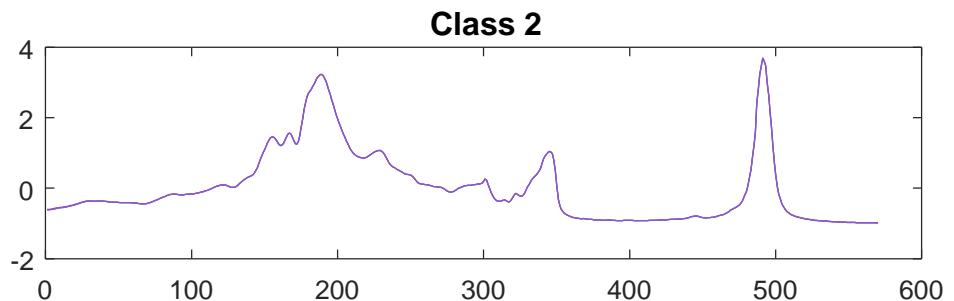
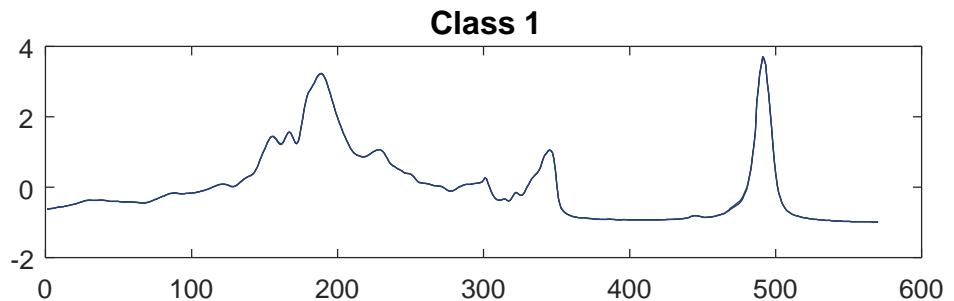
NonInvasiveFetalECGThorax2

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



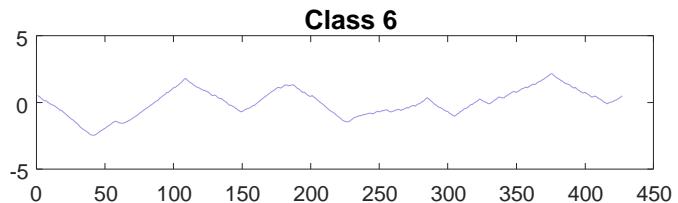
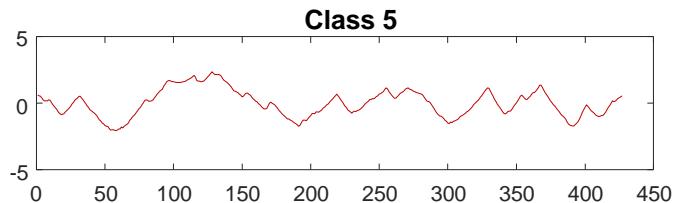
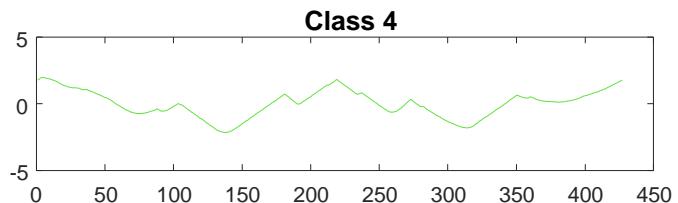
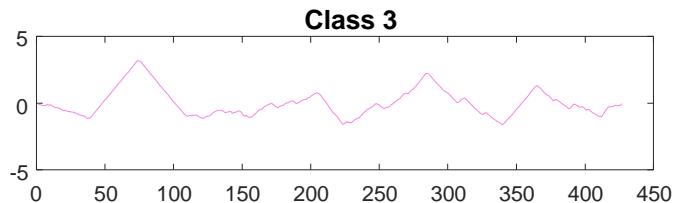
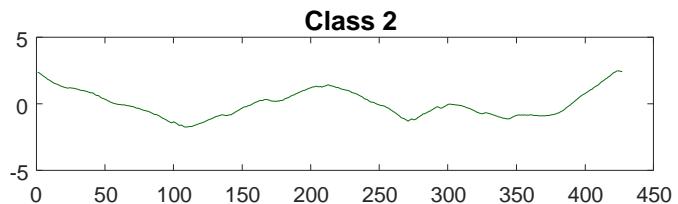
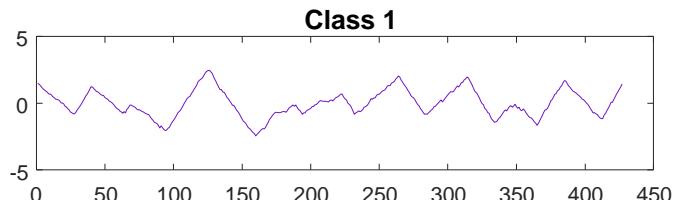
OliveOil

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



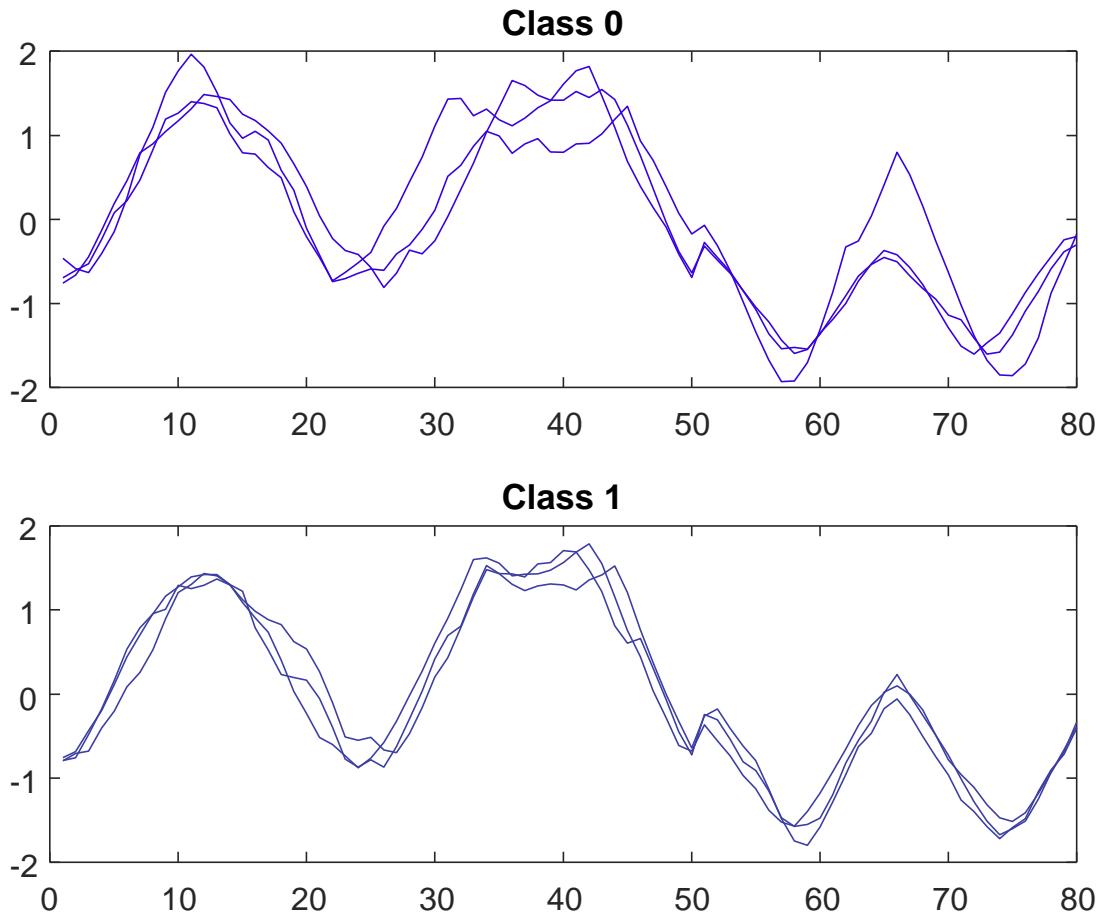
OSULeaf

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



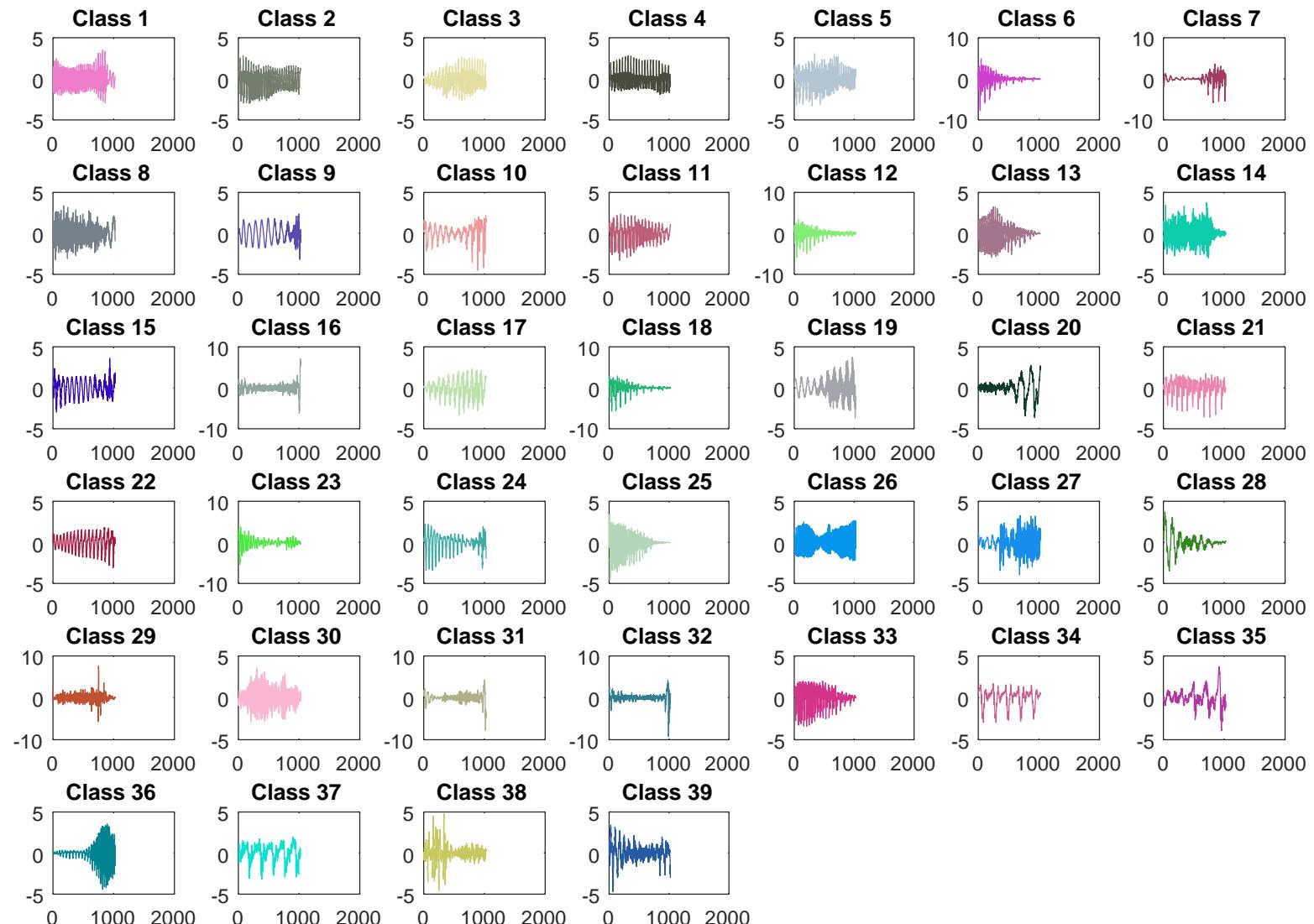
PhalangesOutlinesCorrect

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



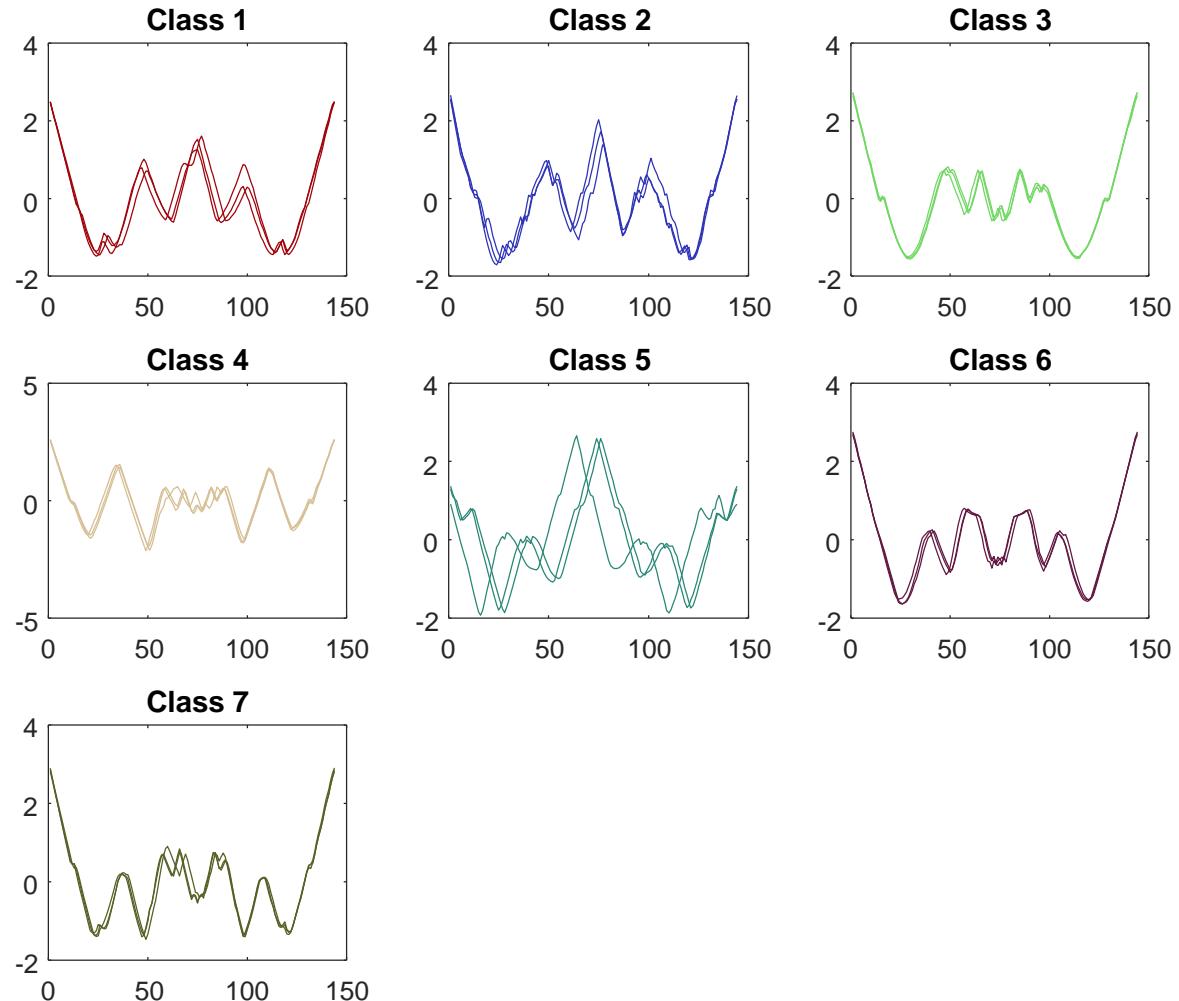
Phoneme

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



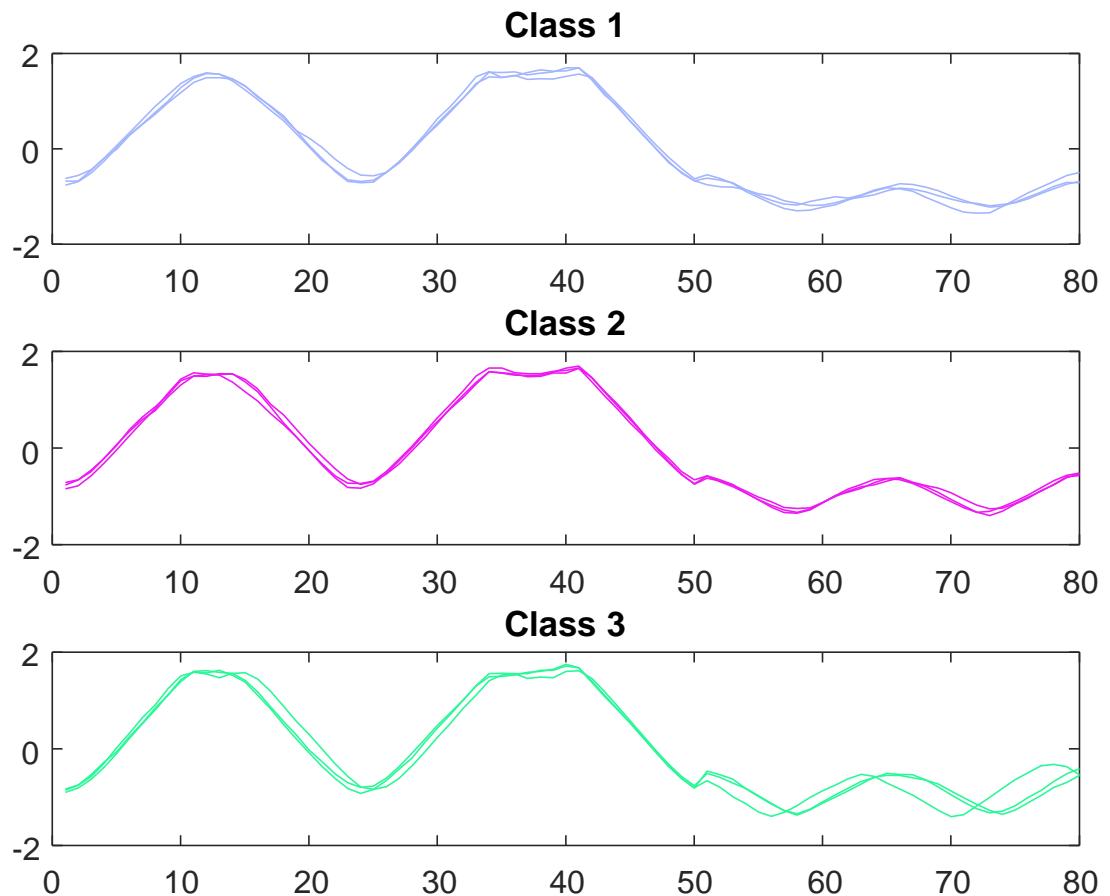
Plane

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



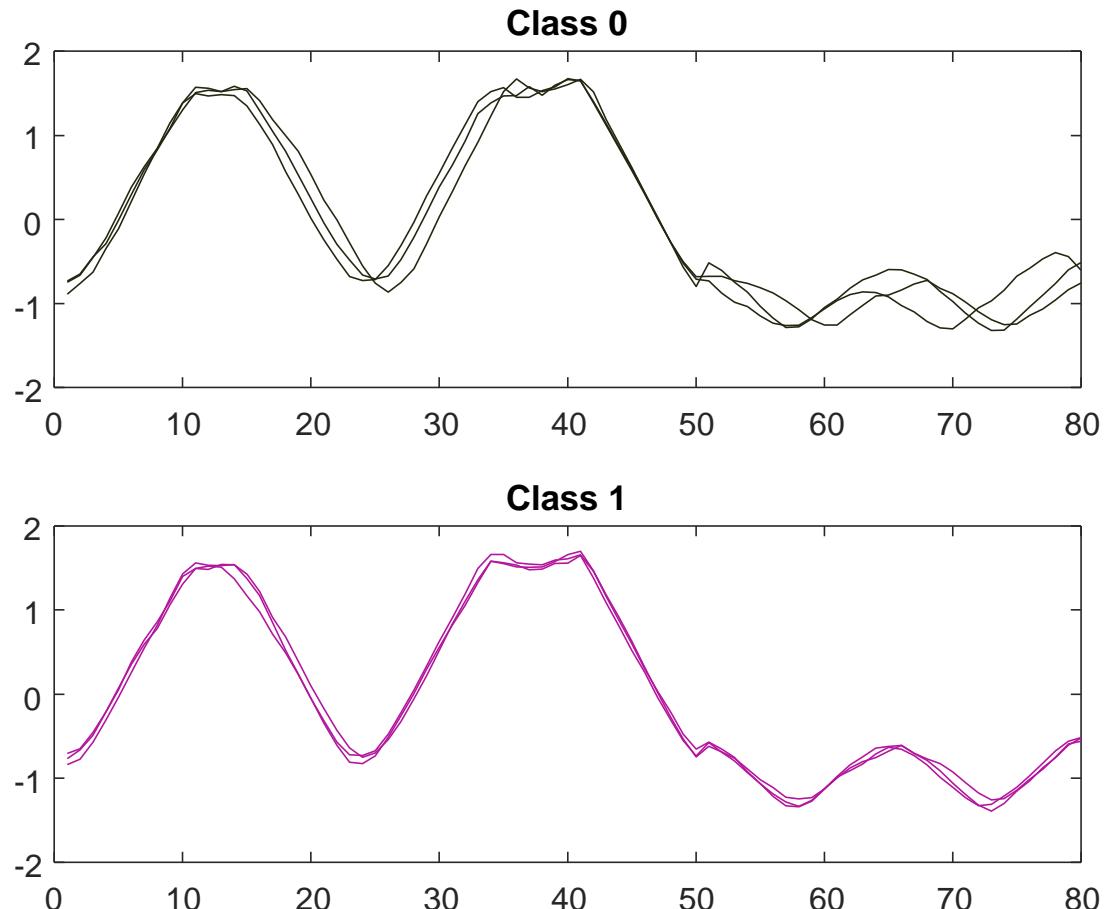
ProximalPhalanxOutlineAgeGroup

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



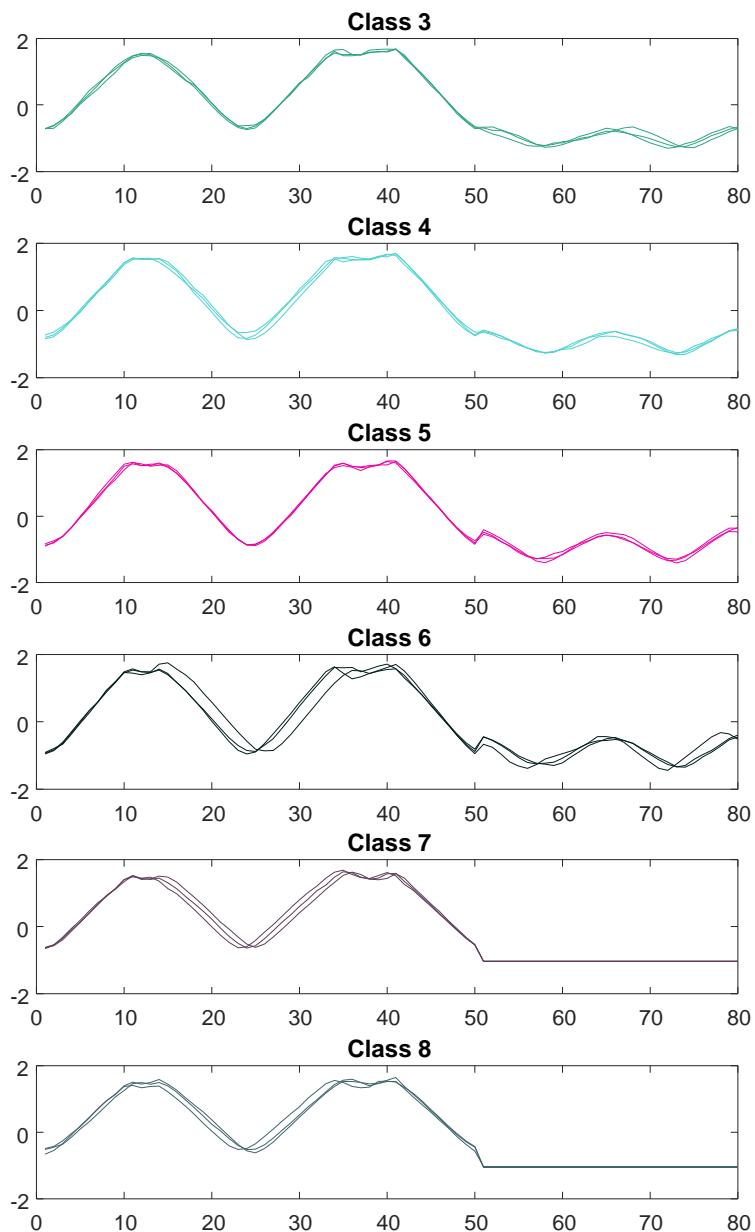
ProximalPhalanxOutlineCorrect

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



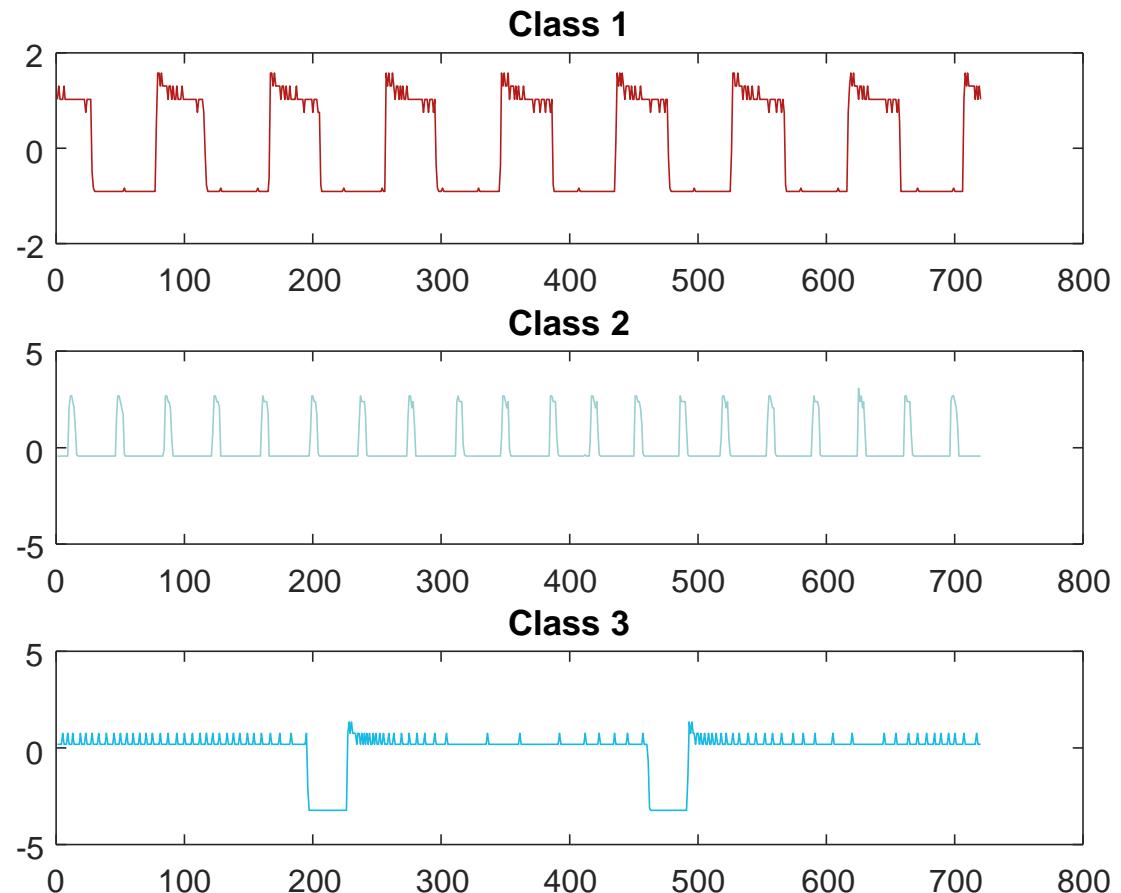
ProximalPhalanxTW

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



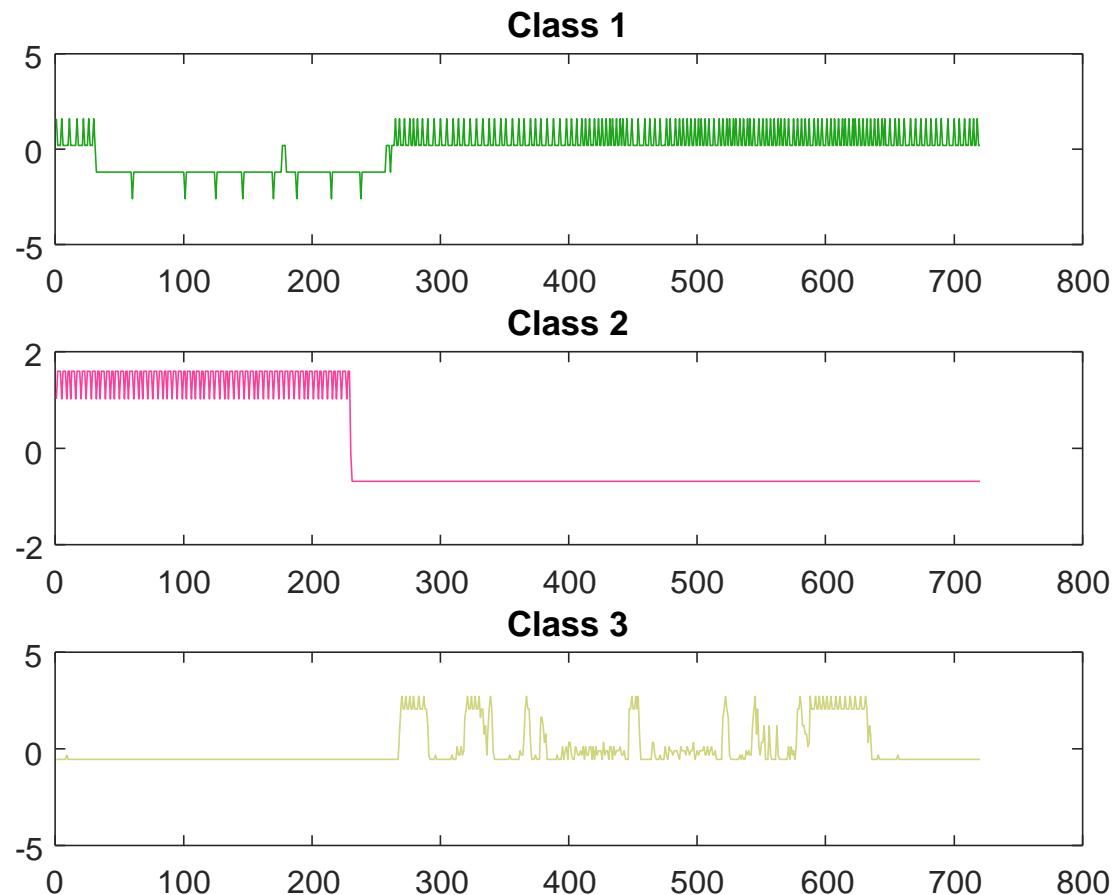
RefrigerationsDevices

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



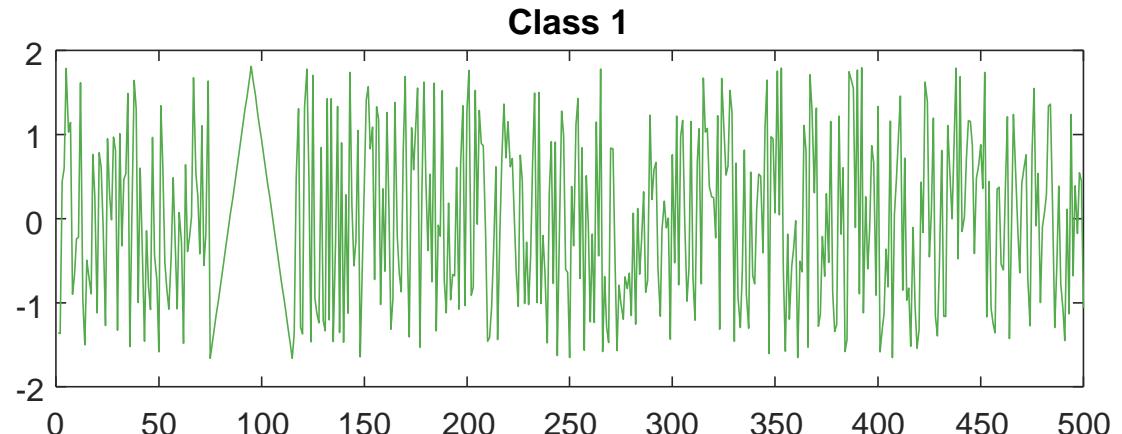
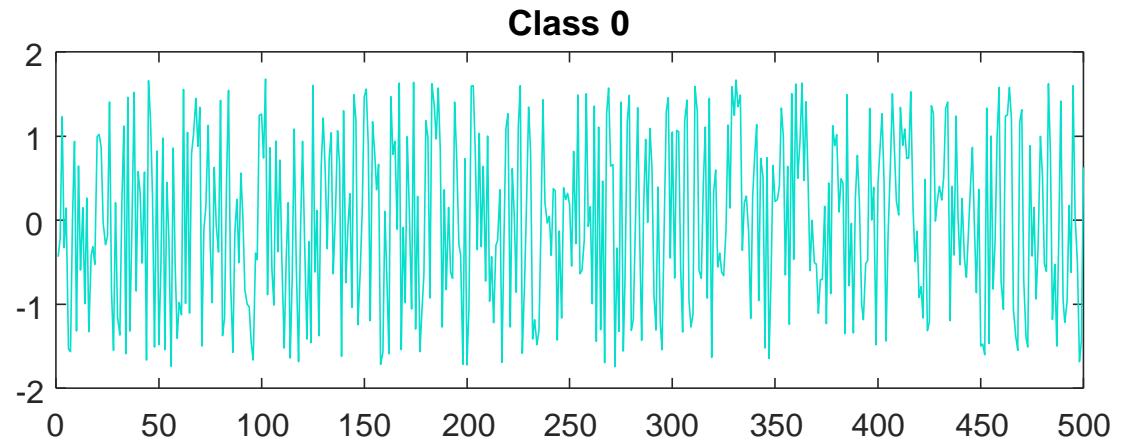
ScreenType

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



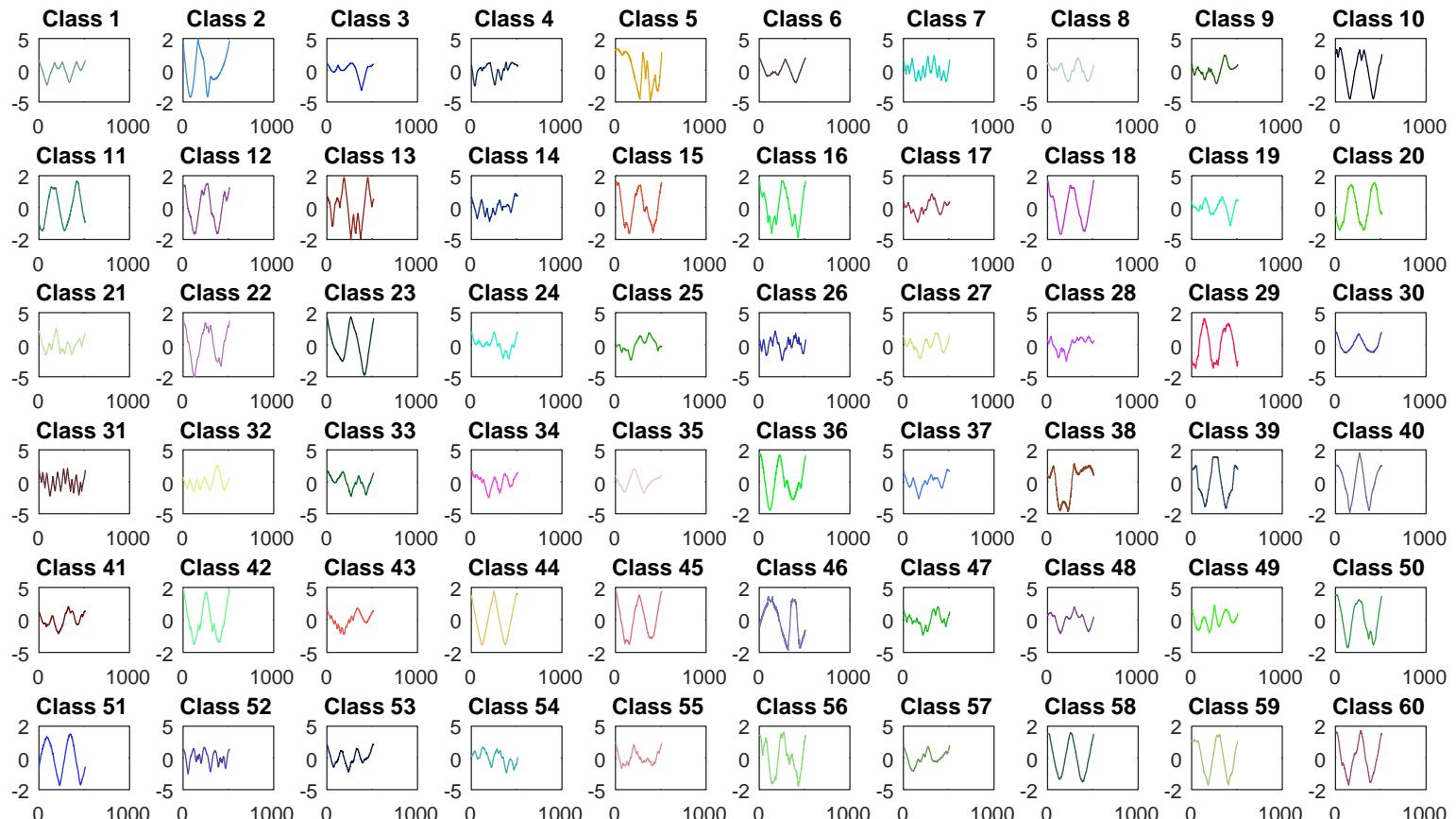
ShapeletSim

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



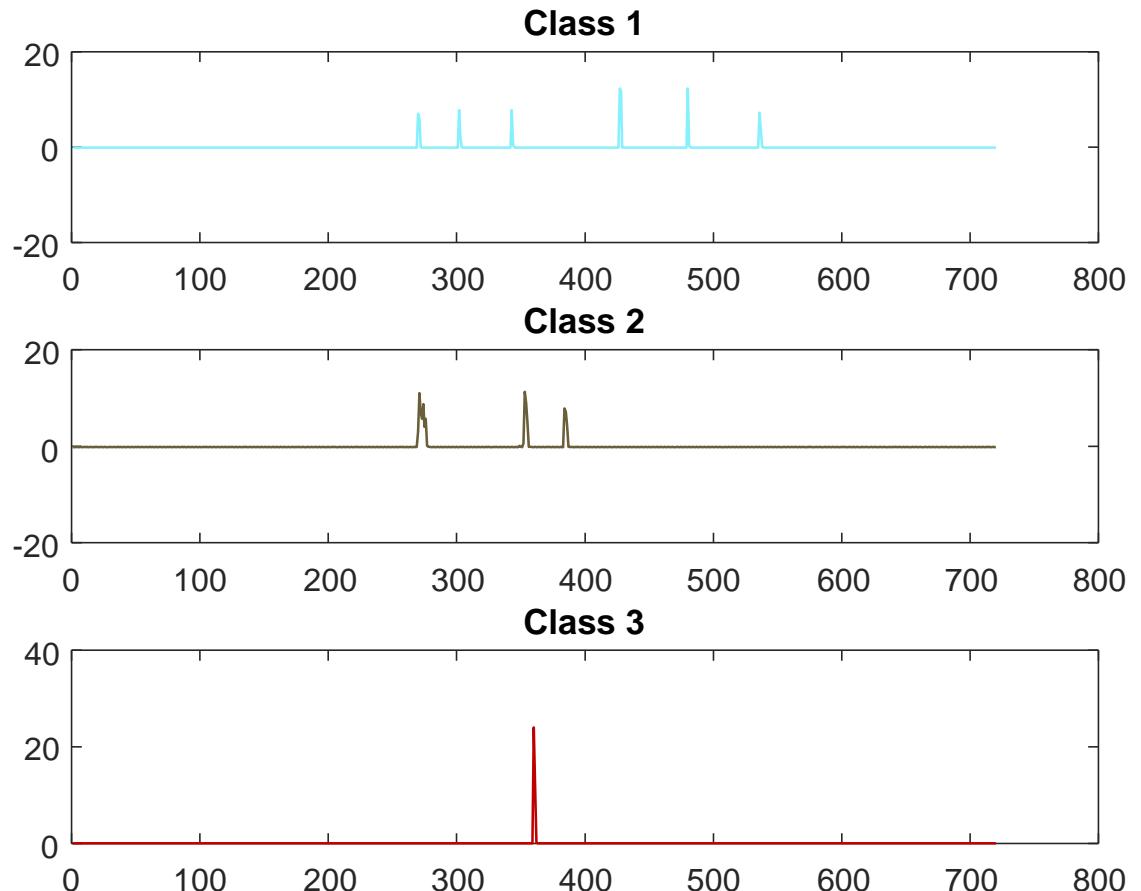
ShapesAll

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



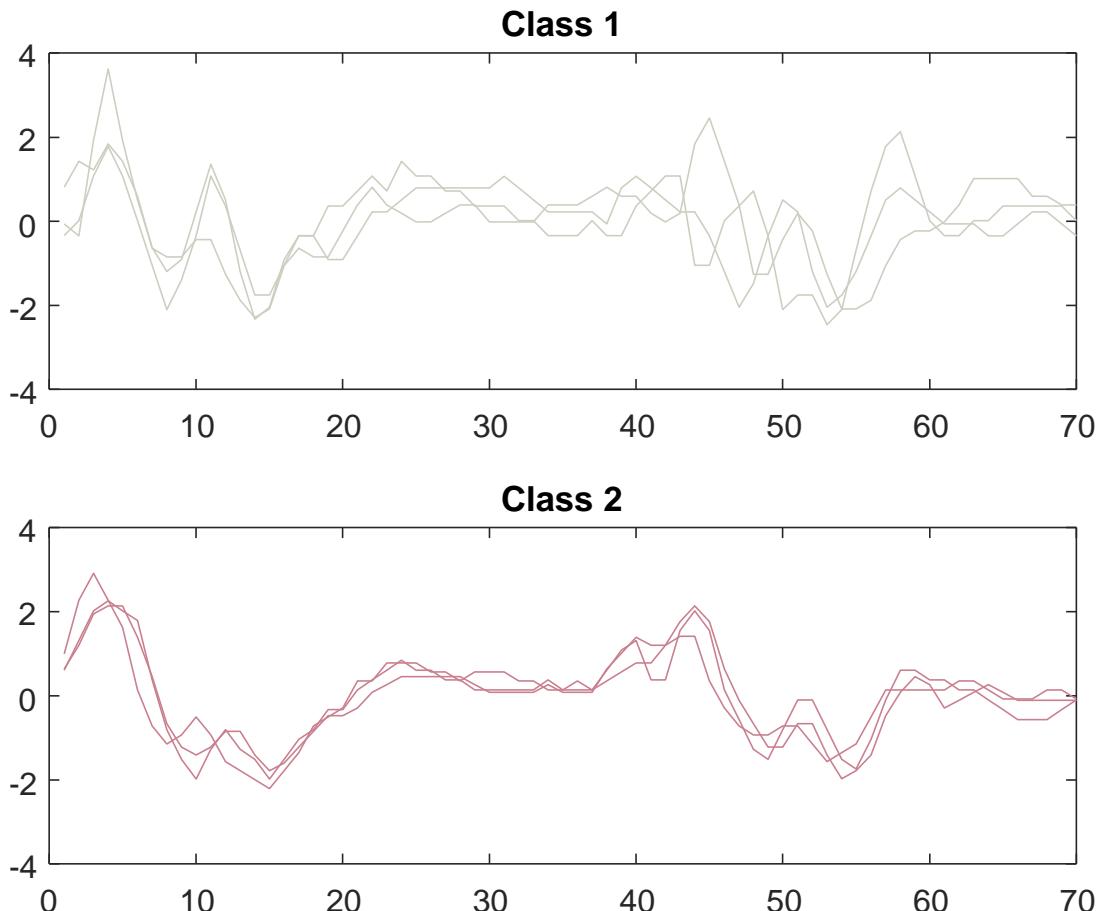
SmallKitchenAppliances

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



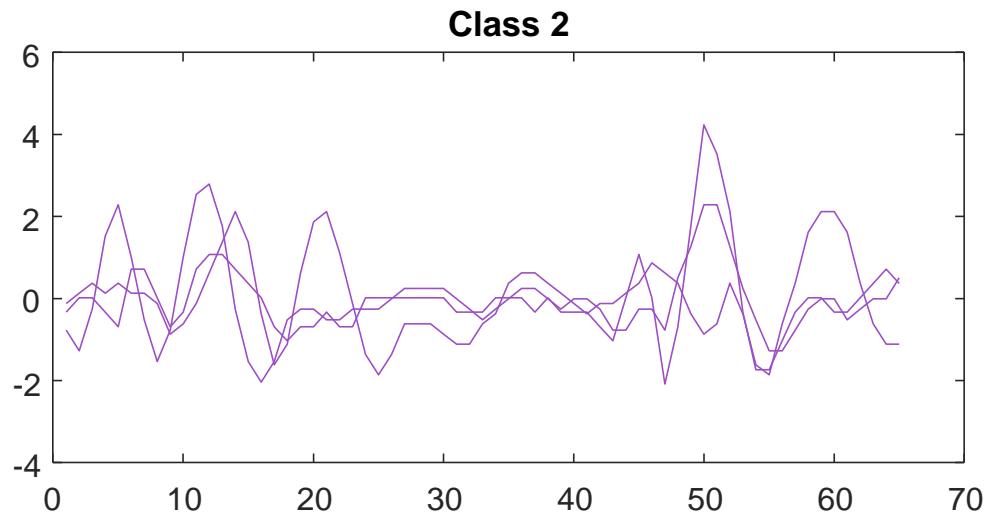
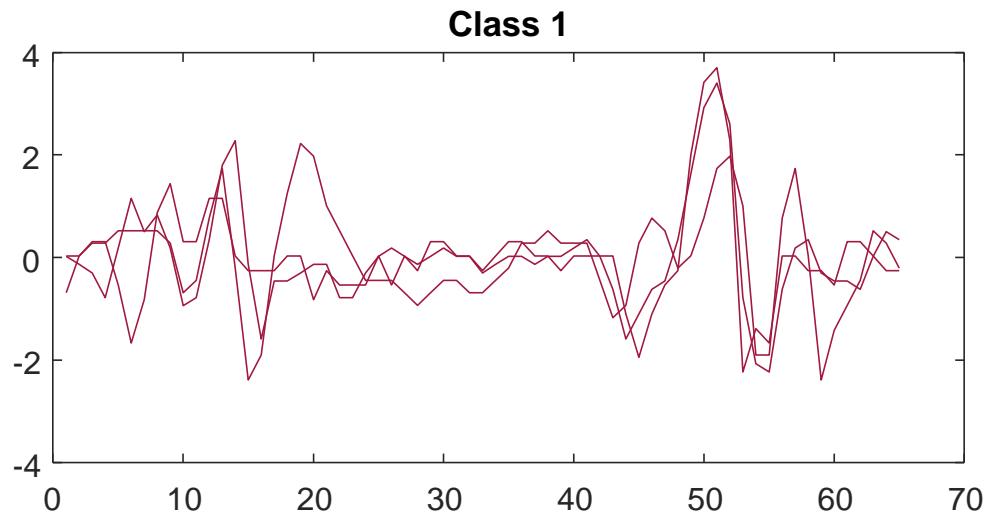
SonyAIBORobotSurface1

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



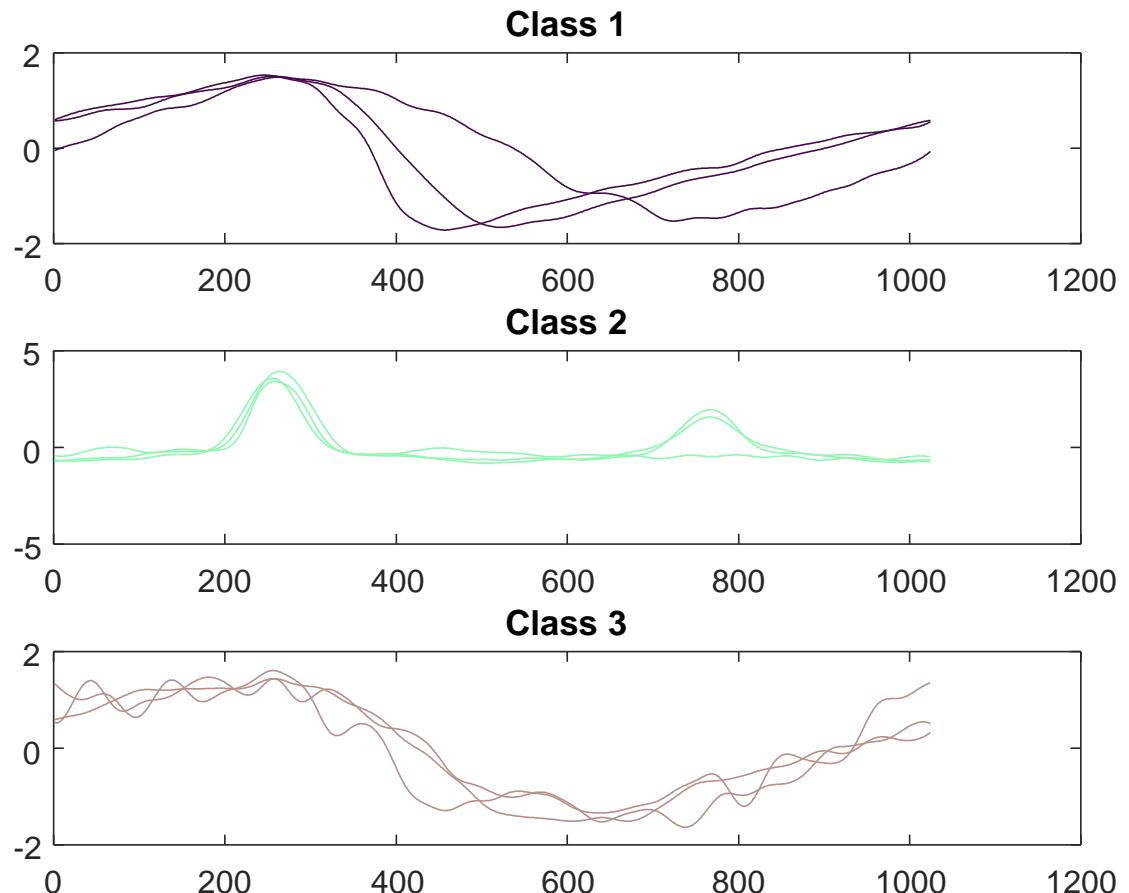
SonyAIBORobotSurface2

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



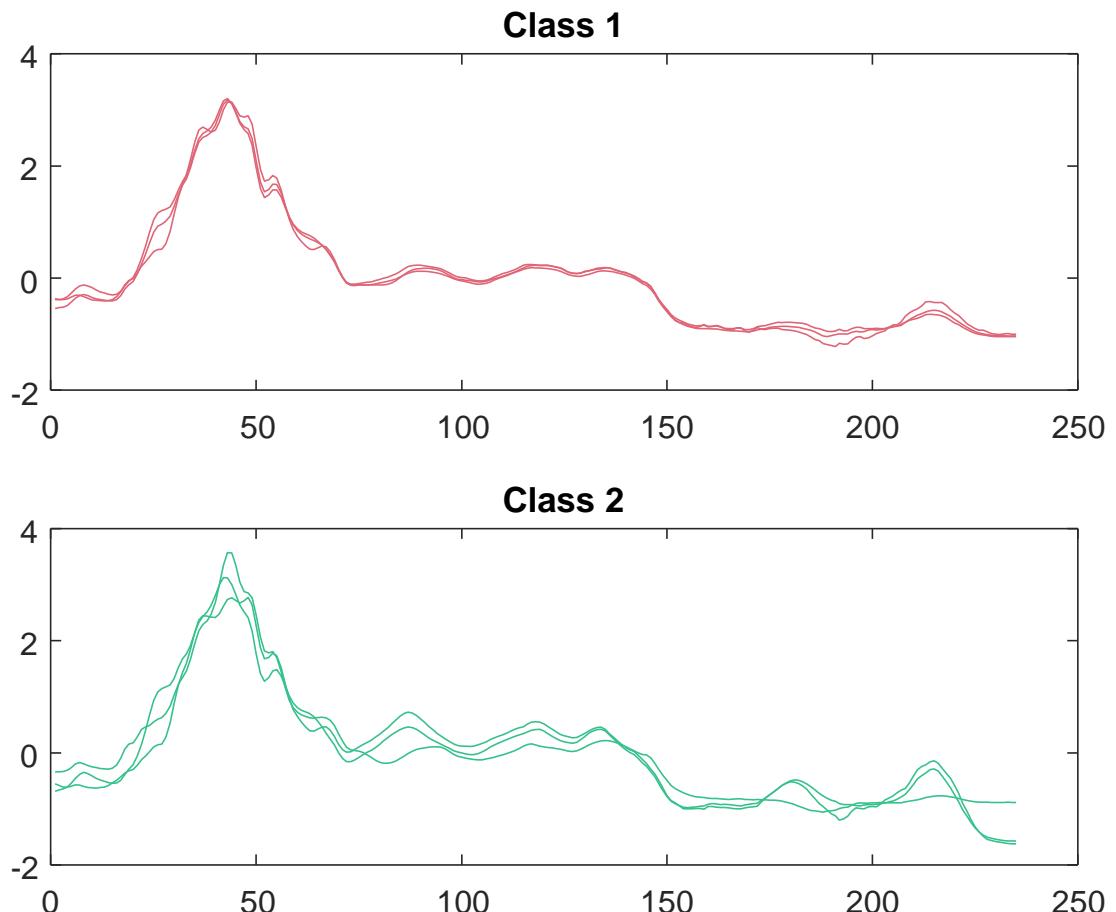
StarLightCurves

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



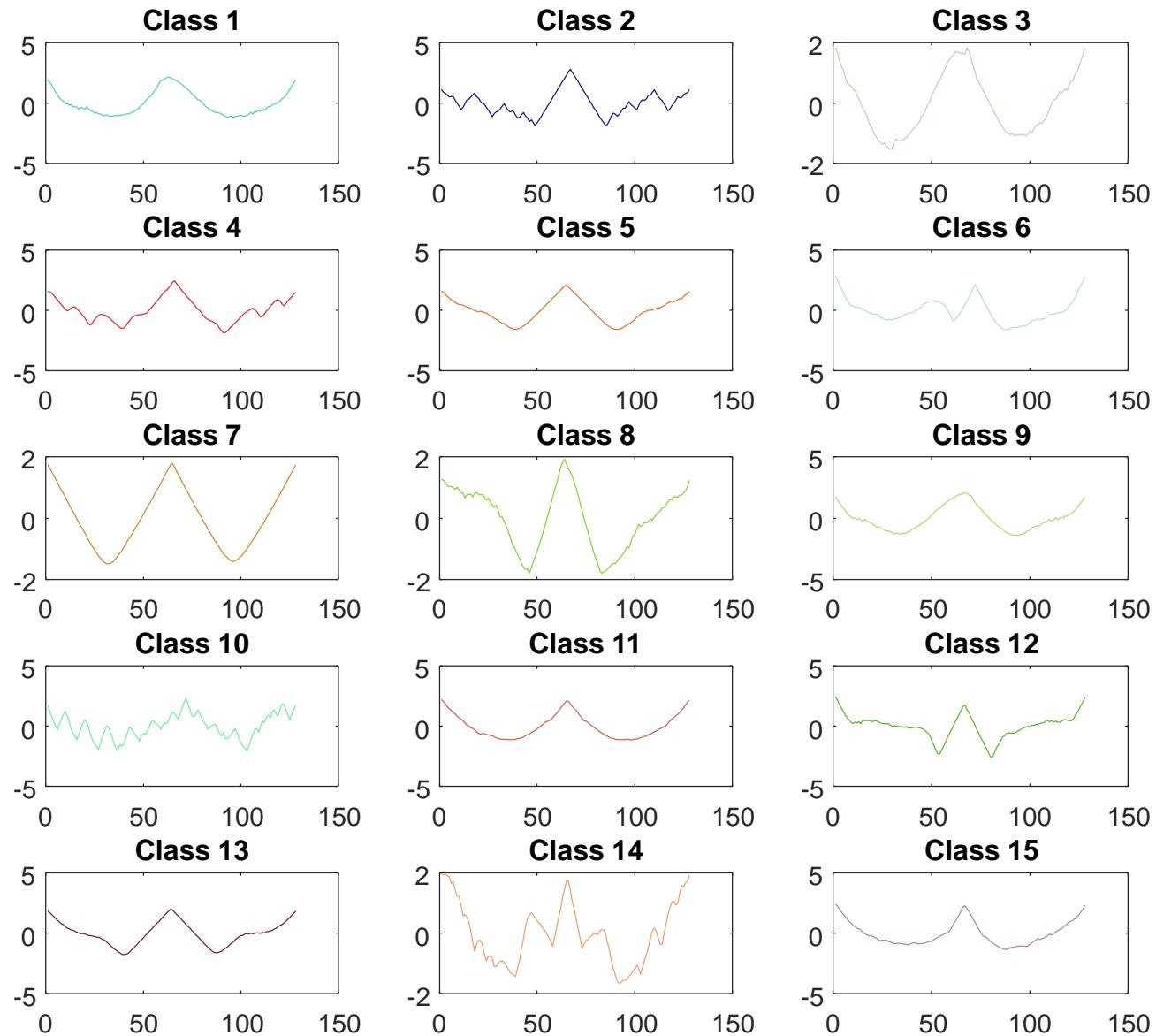
Strawberry

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



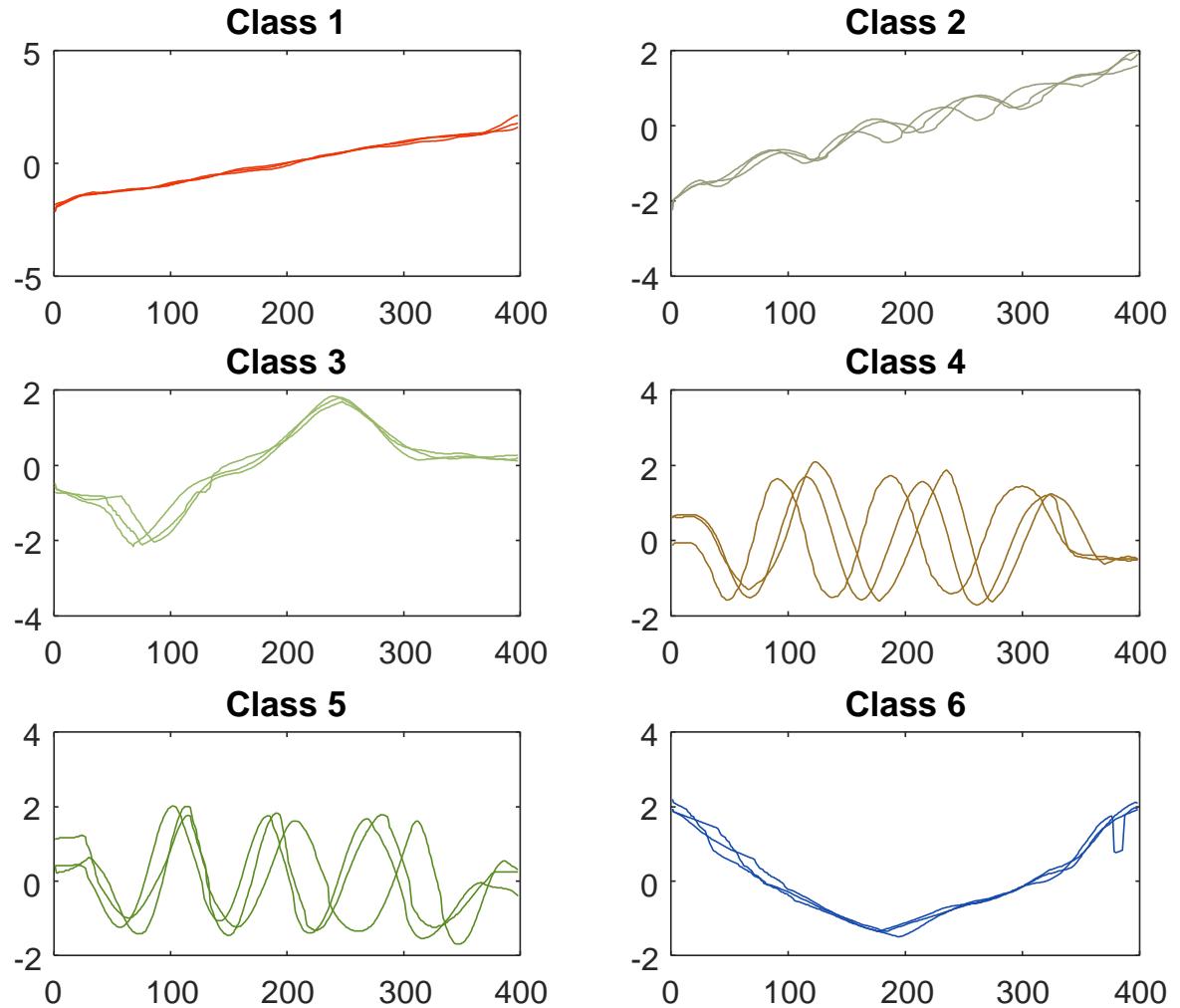
SwedishLeaf

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



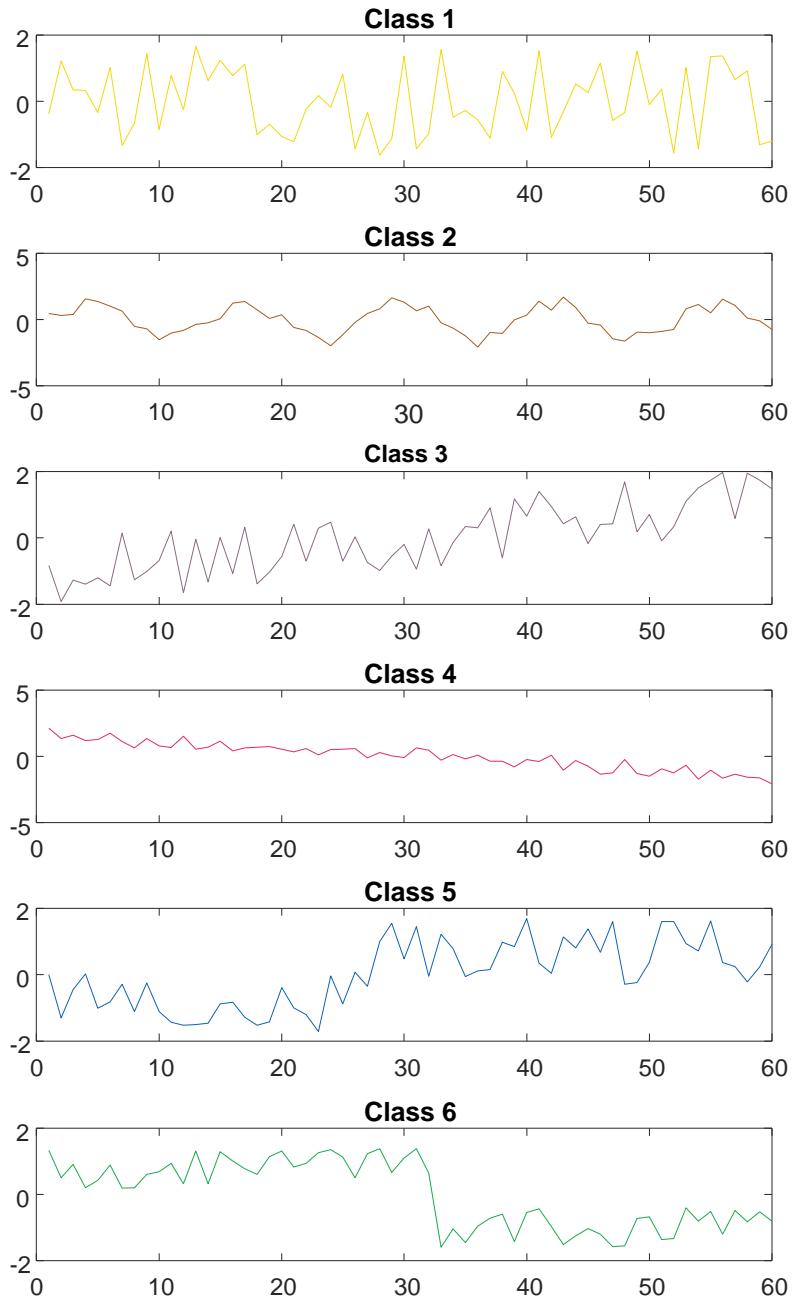
Symbols

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



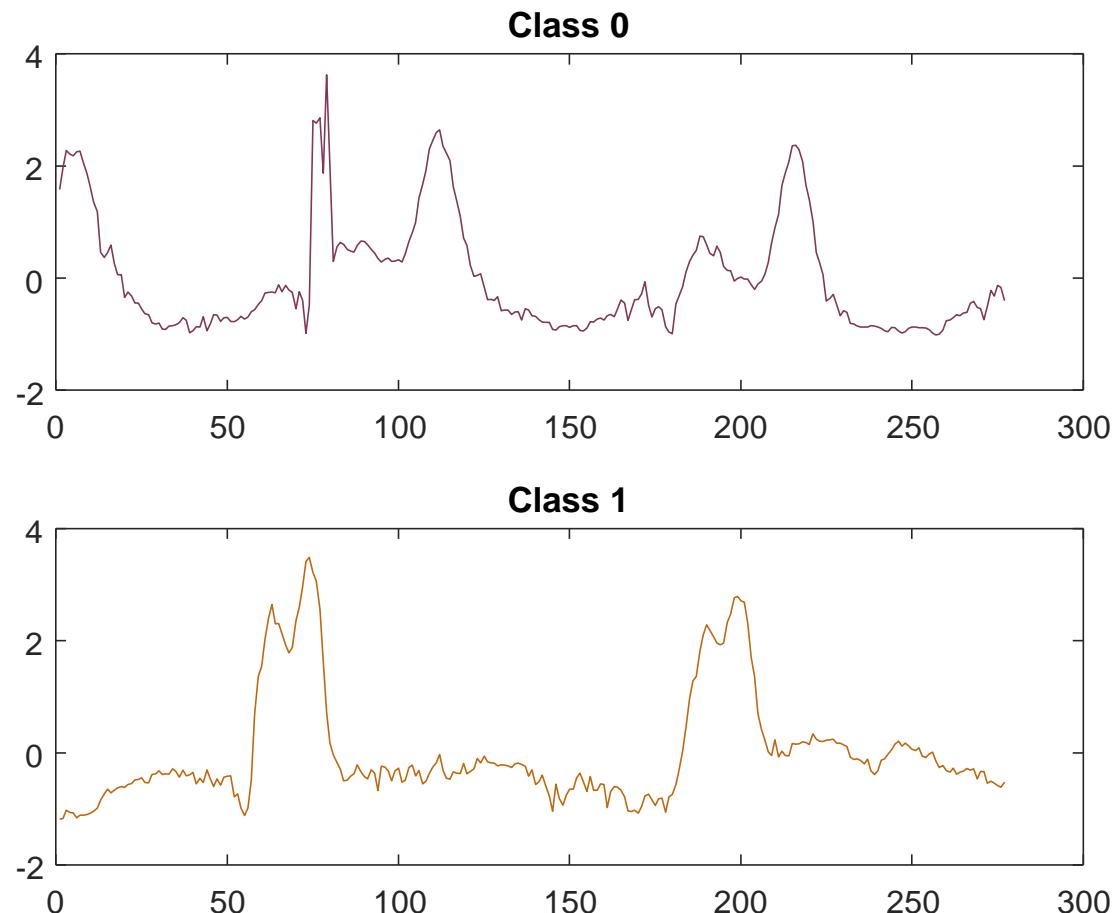
SyntheticControl

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



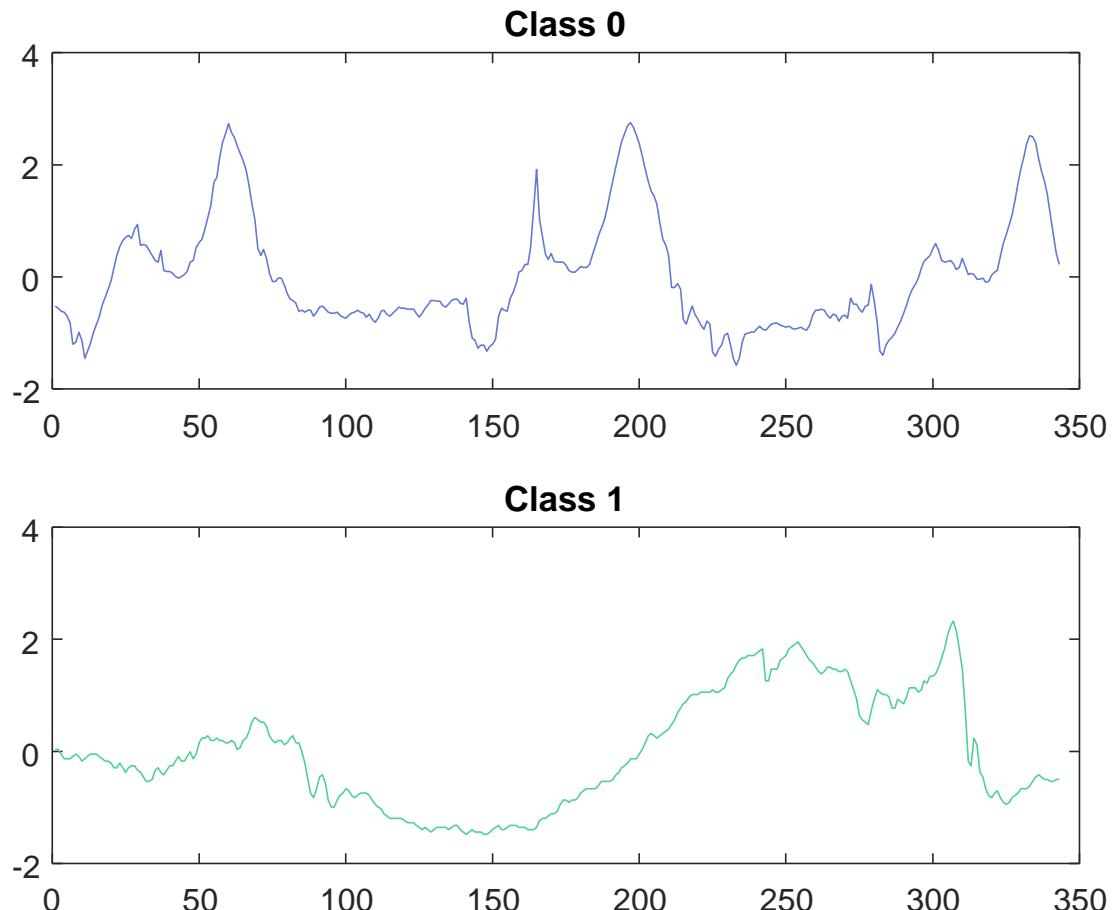
ToeSegmentation1

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



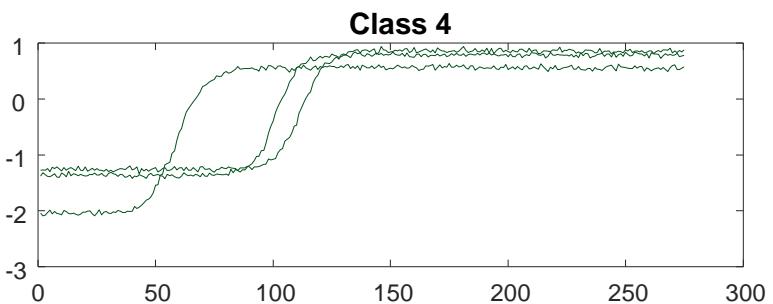
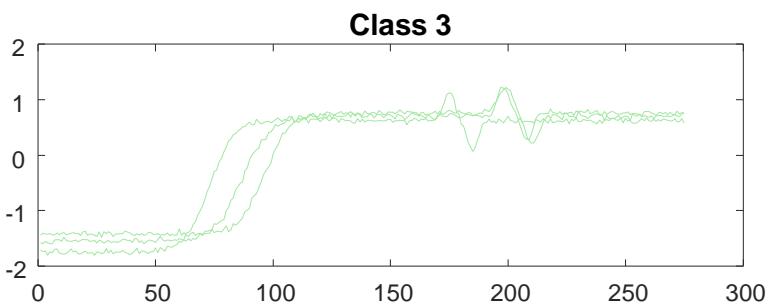
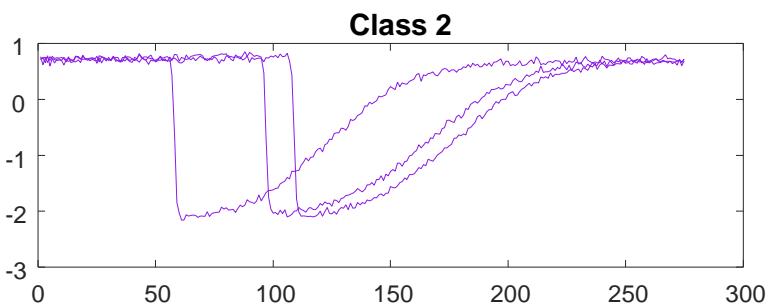
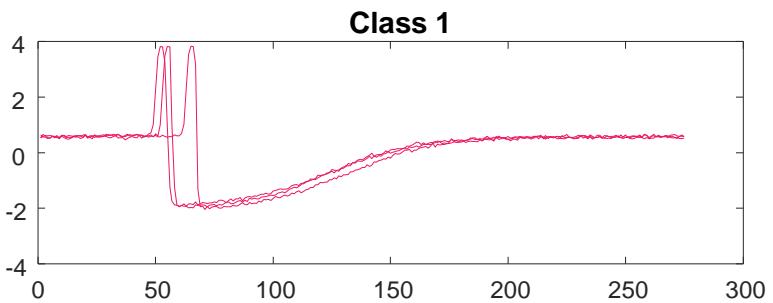
ToeSegmentation2

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



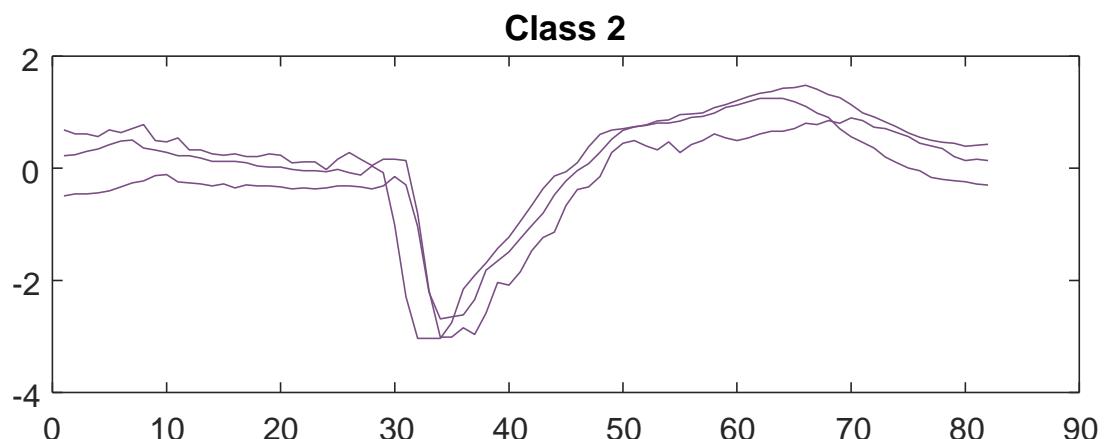
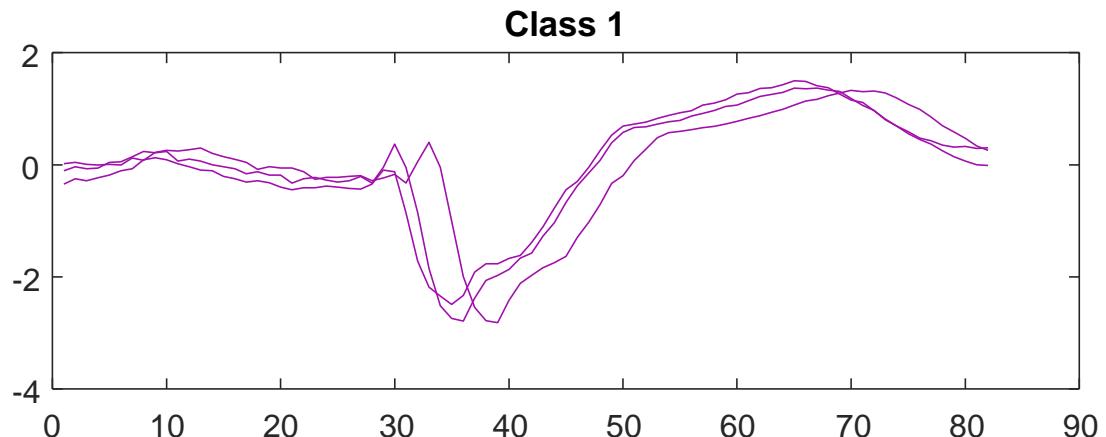
Trace

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



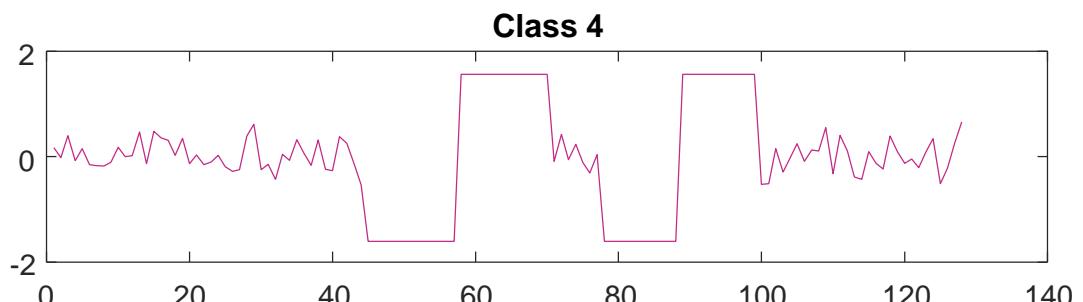
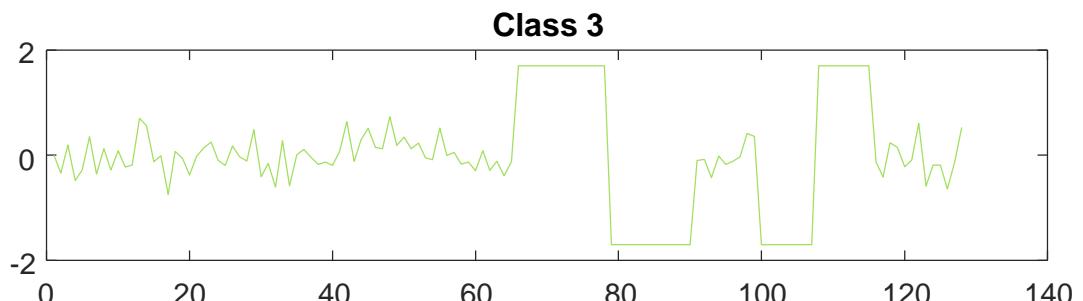
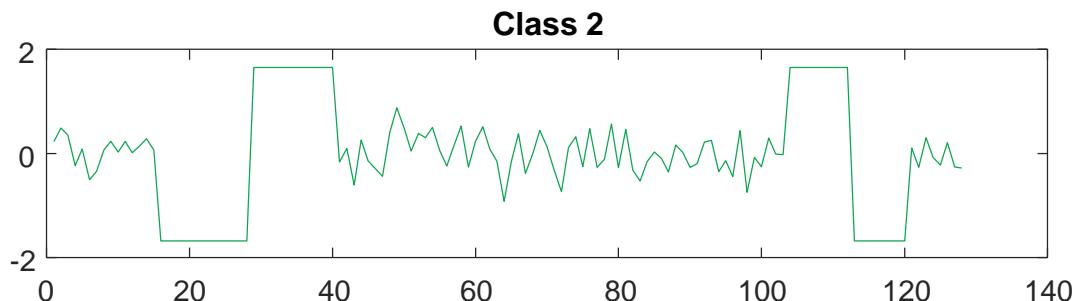
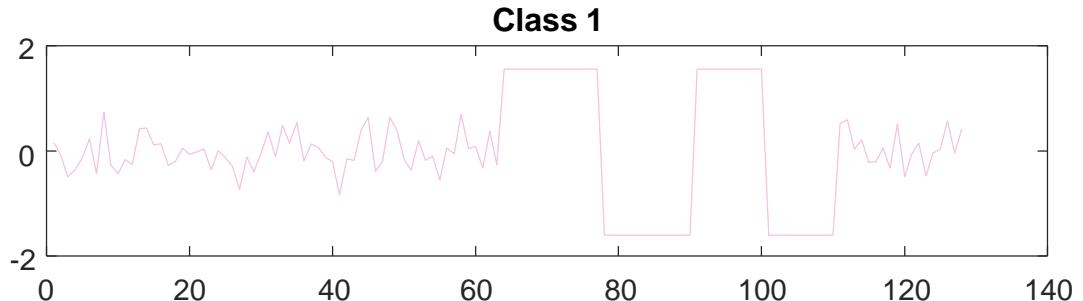
TwoLeadECG

Three exemplars per class,
with z-normalization



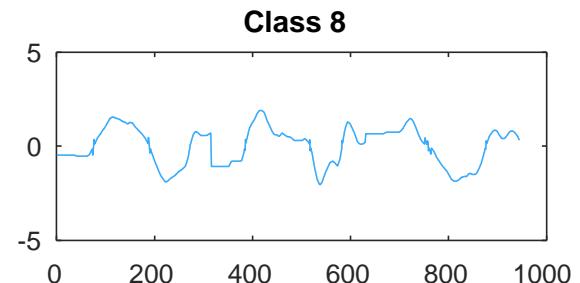
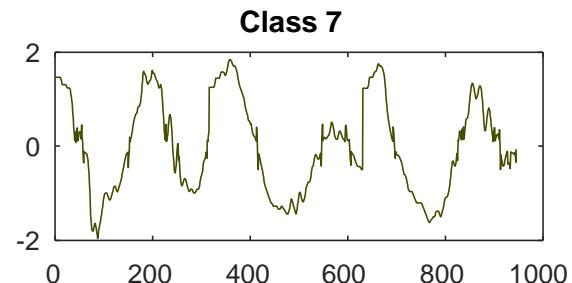
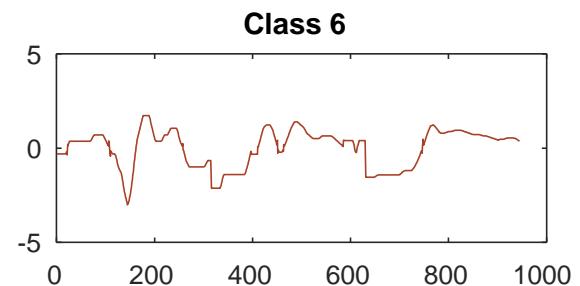
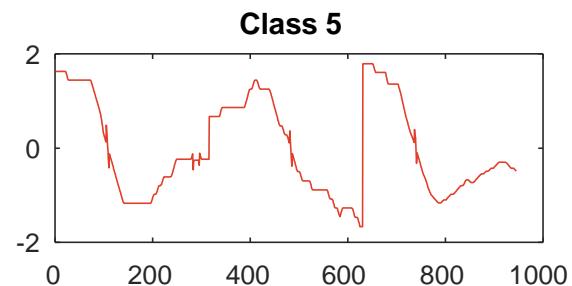
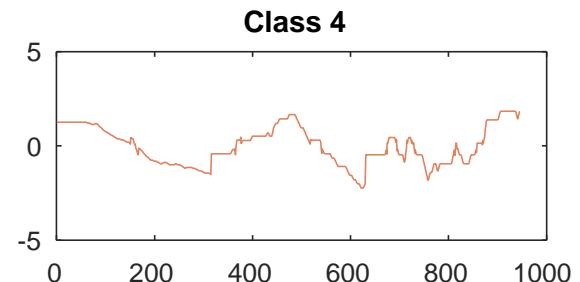
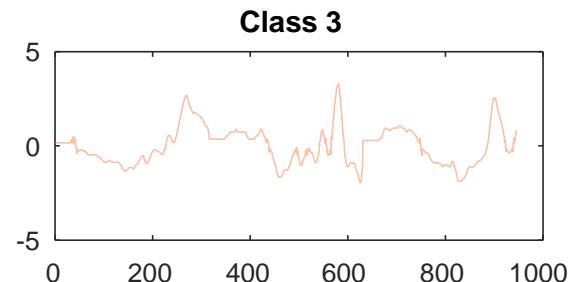
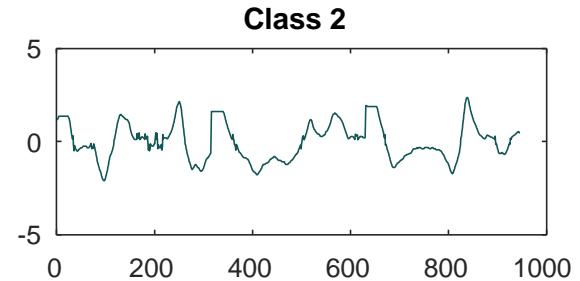
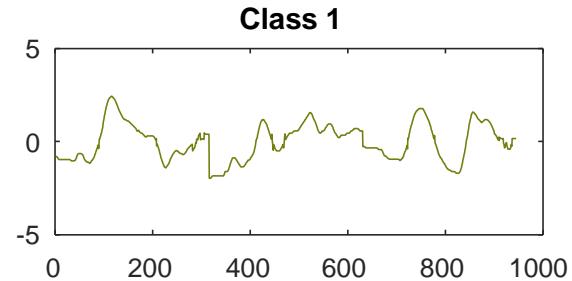
TwoPatterns

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



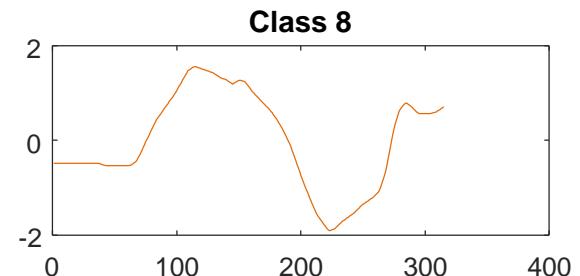
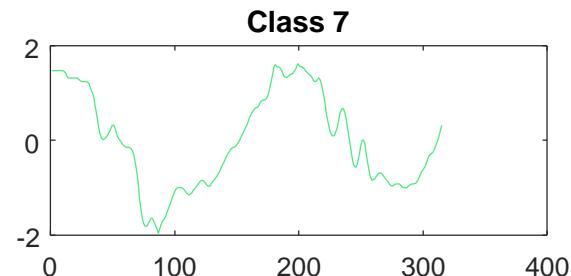
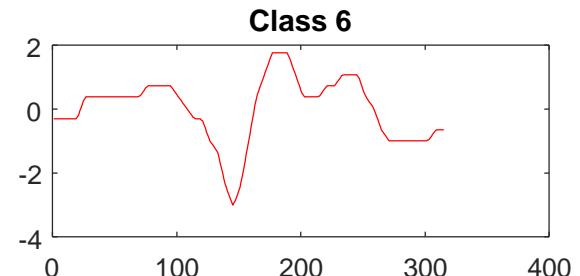
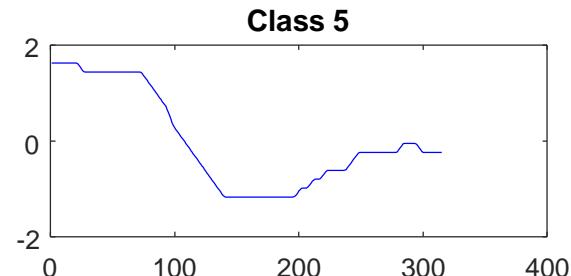
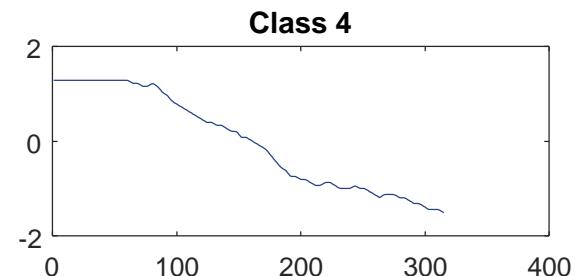
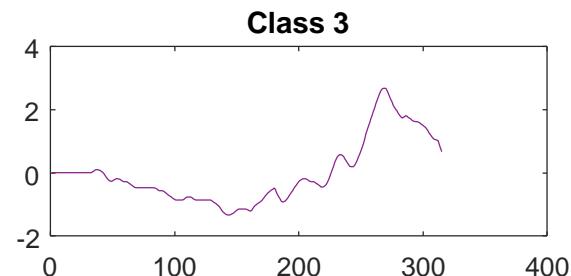
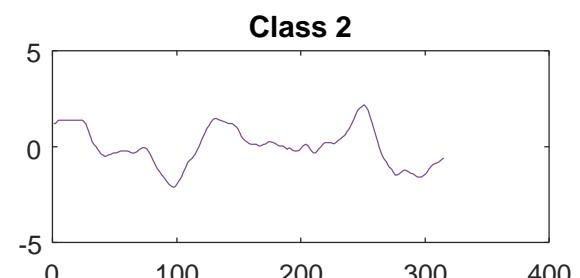
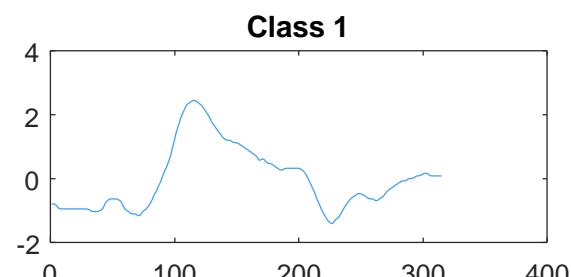
UWaveGestureLibraryAll

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



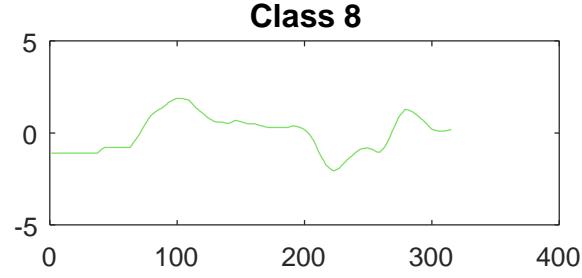
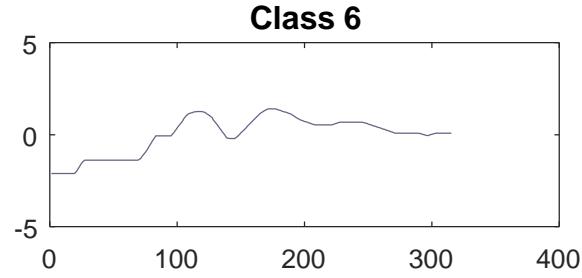
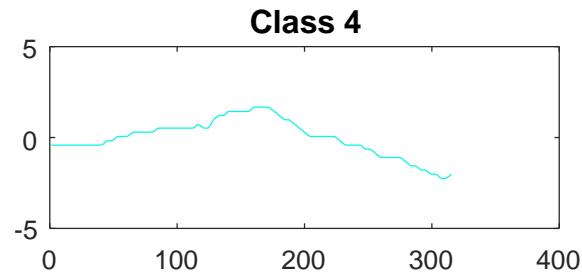
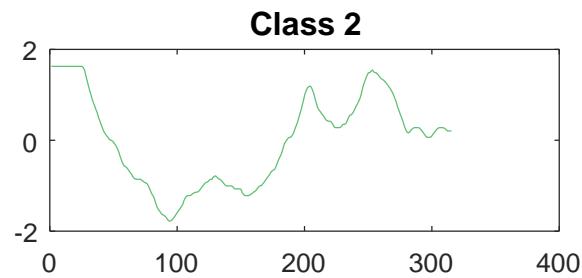
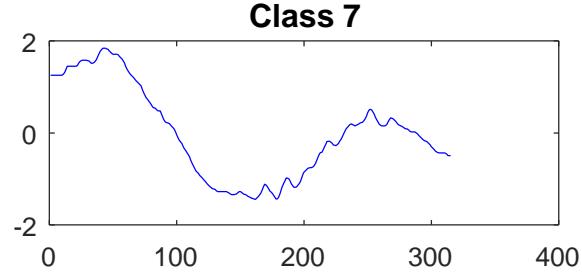
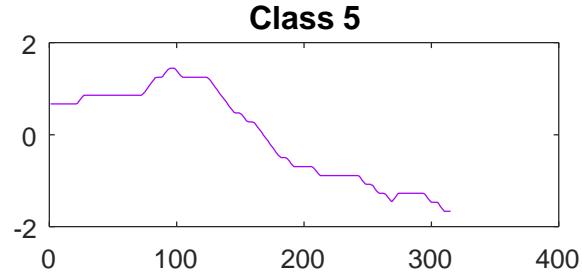
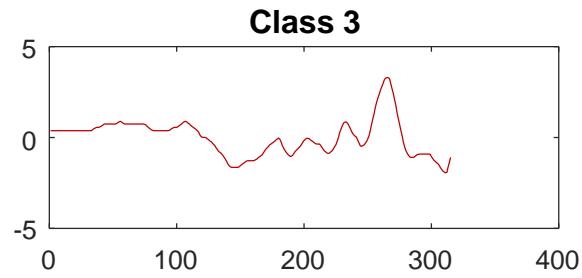
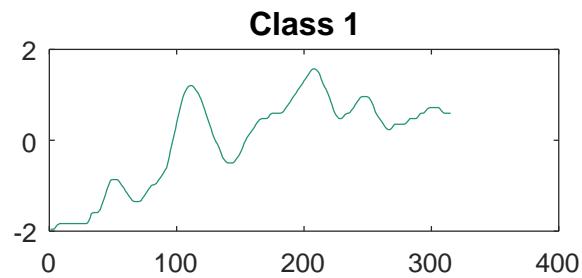
UWaveGestureLibraryX

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



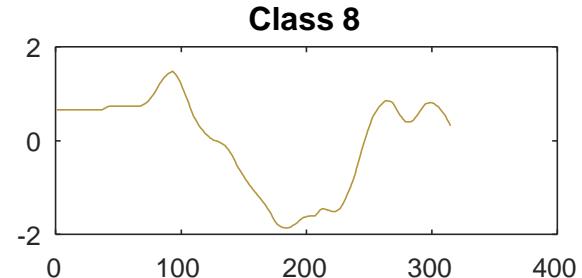
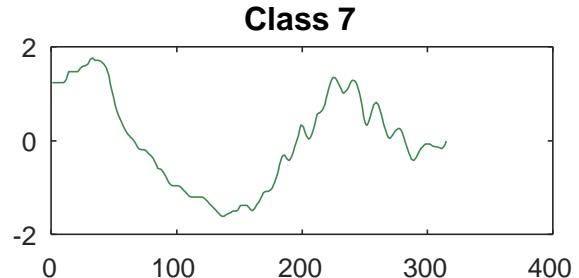
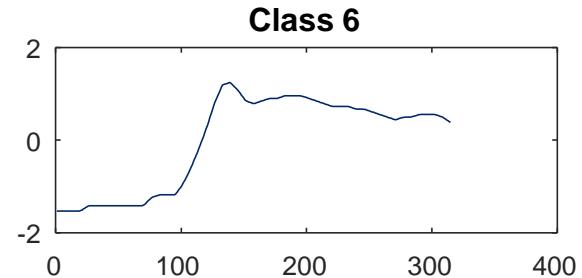
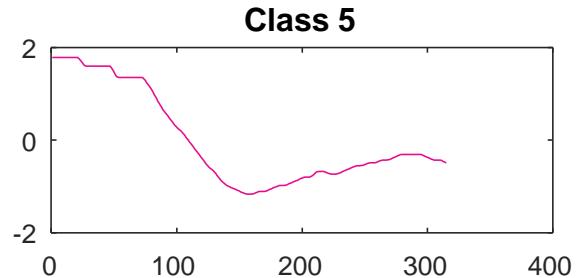
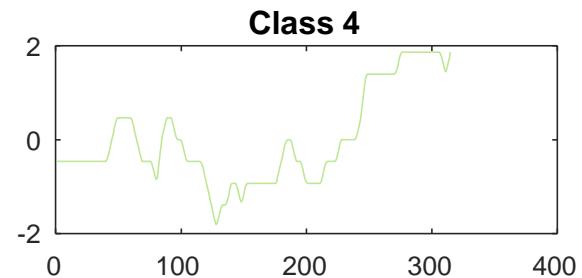
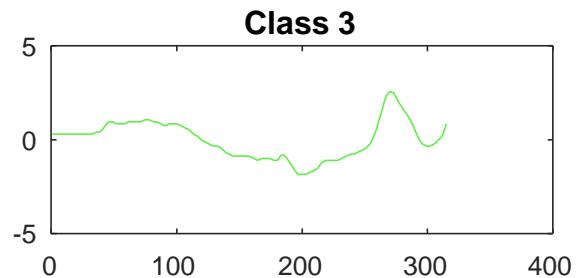
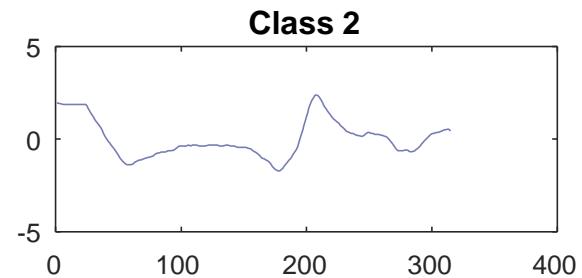
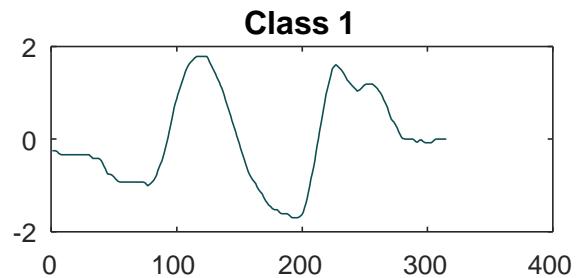
UWaveGestureLibraryY

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



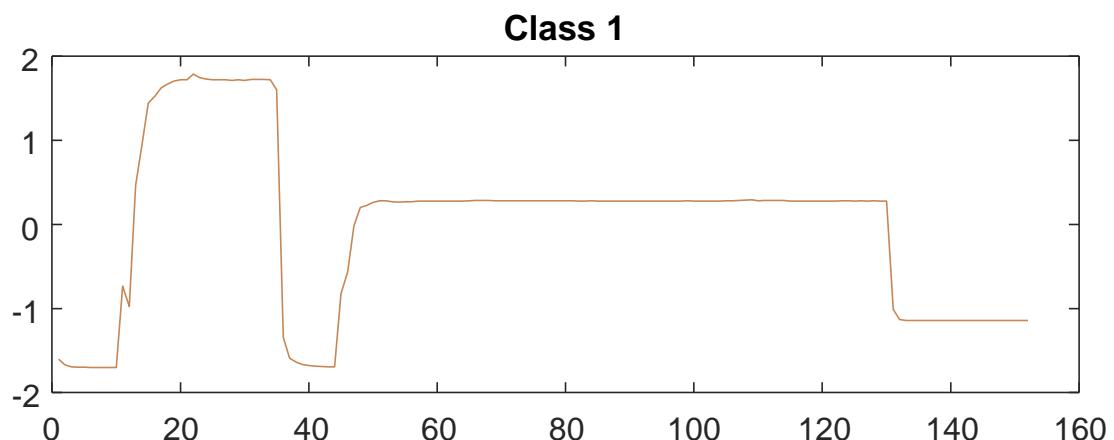
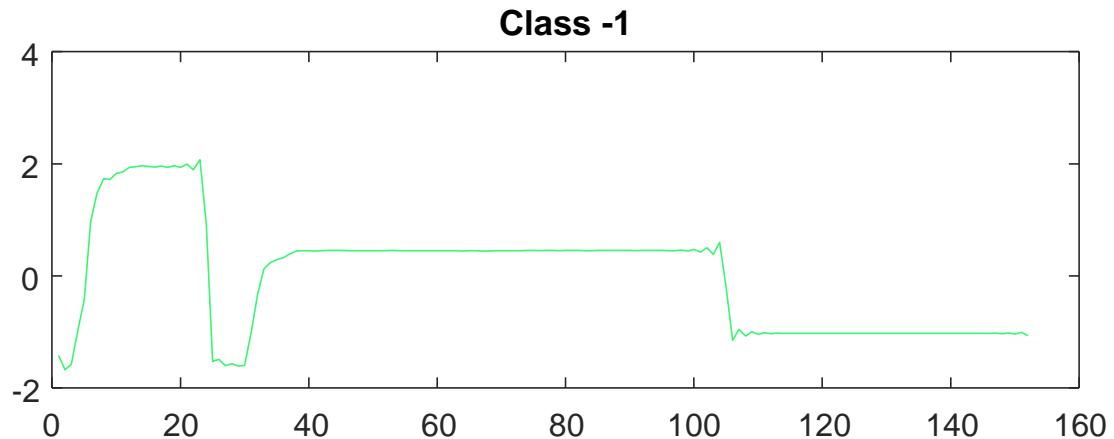
UWaveGestureLibraryZ

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



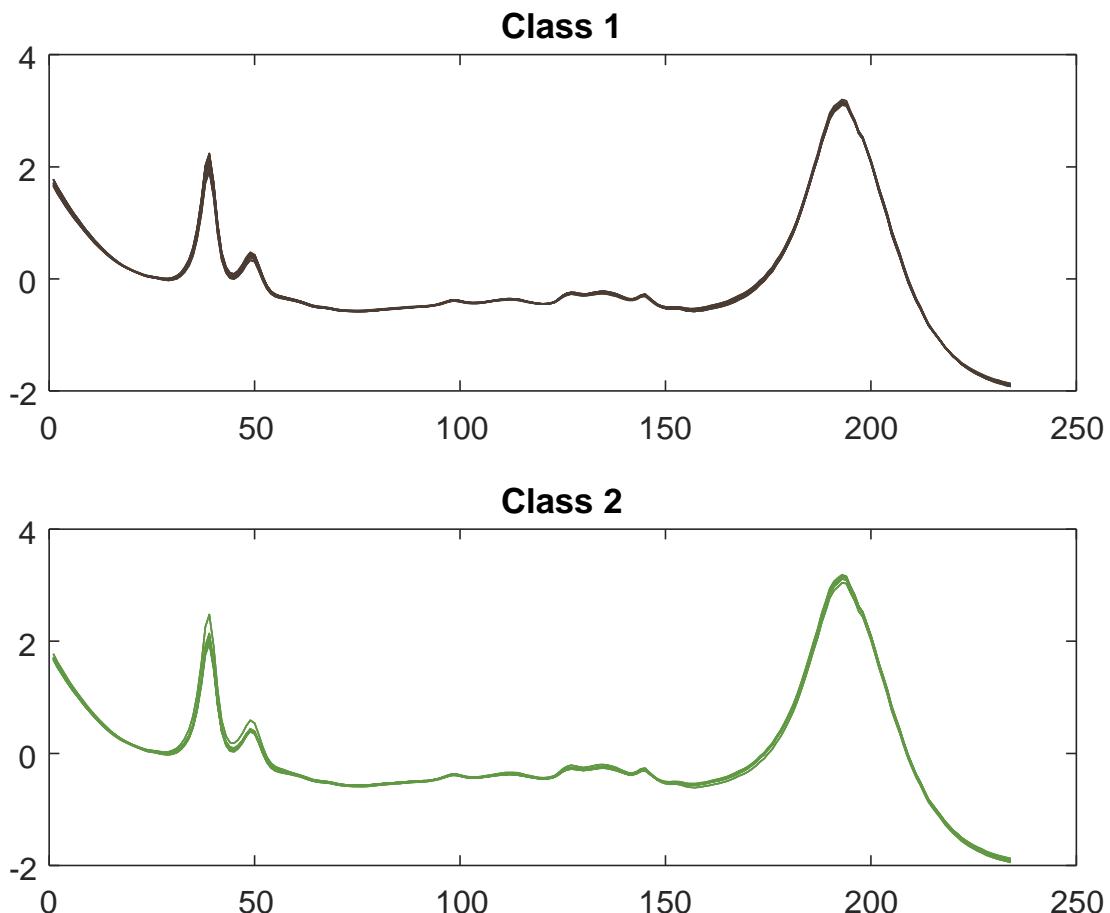
Wafer

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



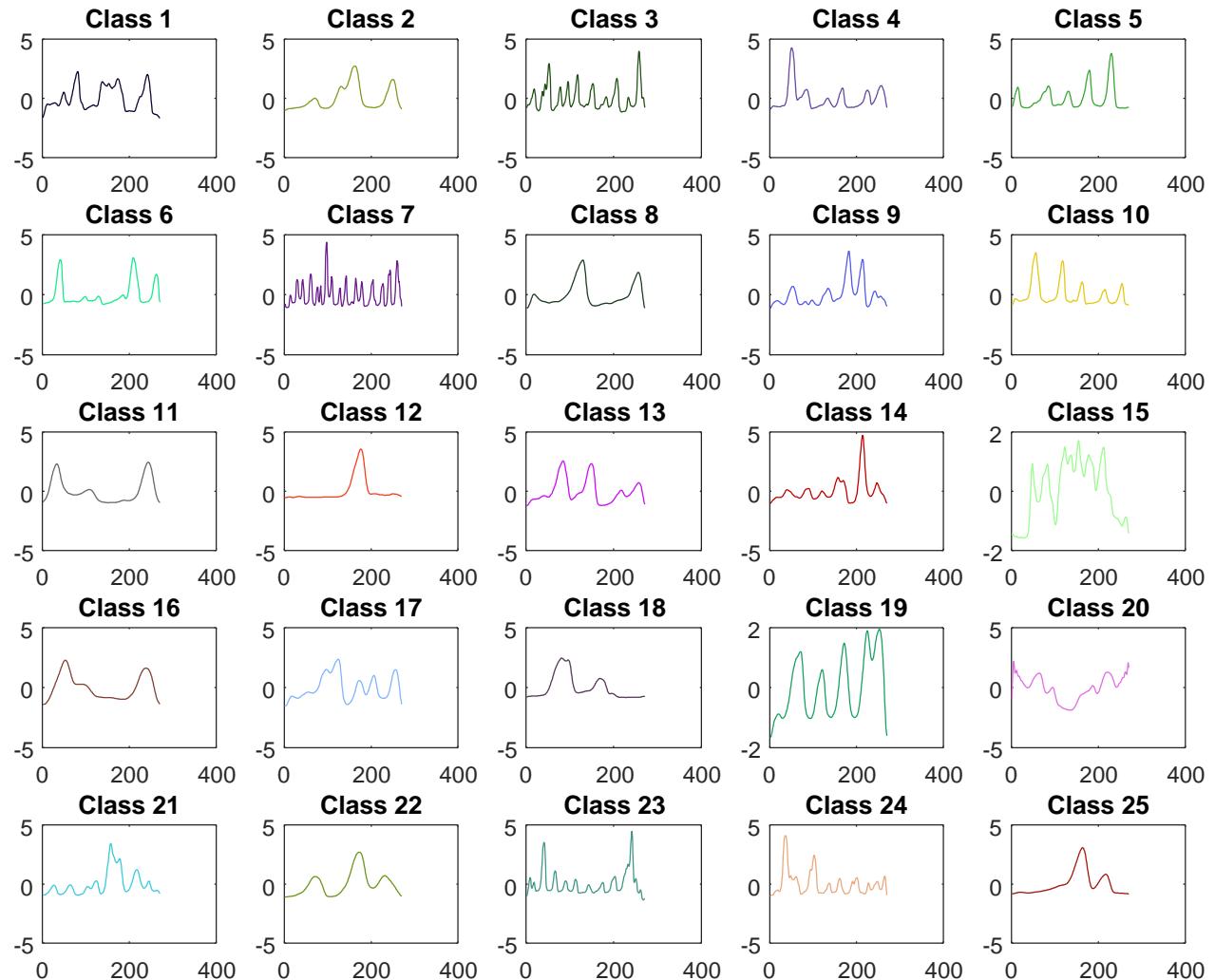
Wine

Twenty exemplars per class, with z-normalization



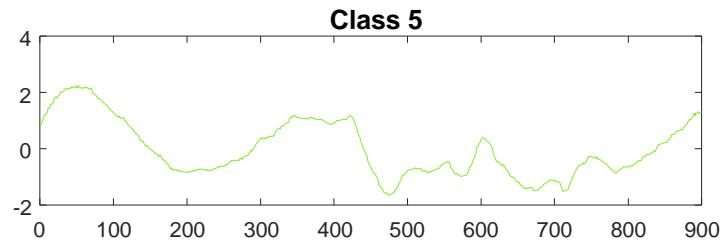
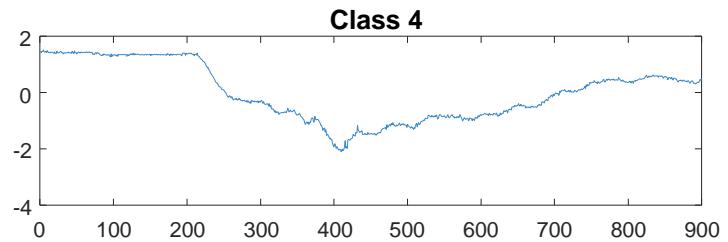
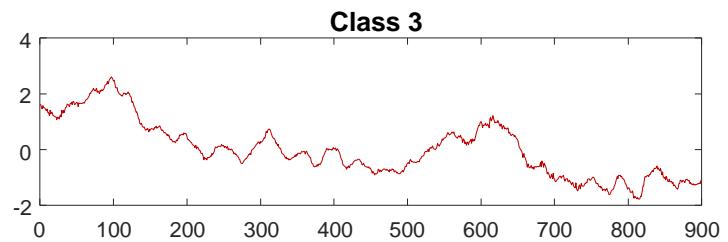
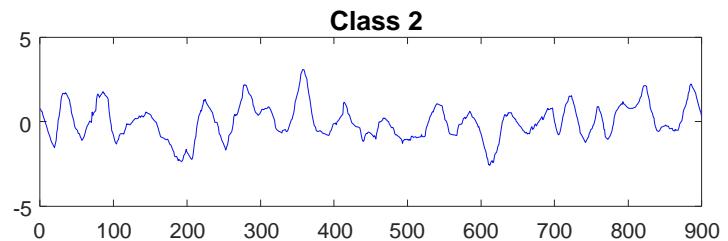
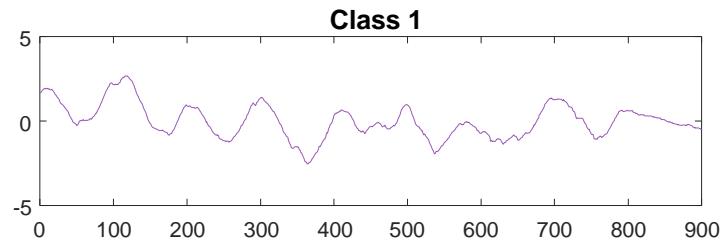
WordSynonyms

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



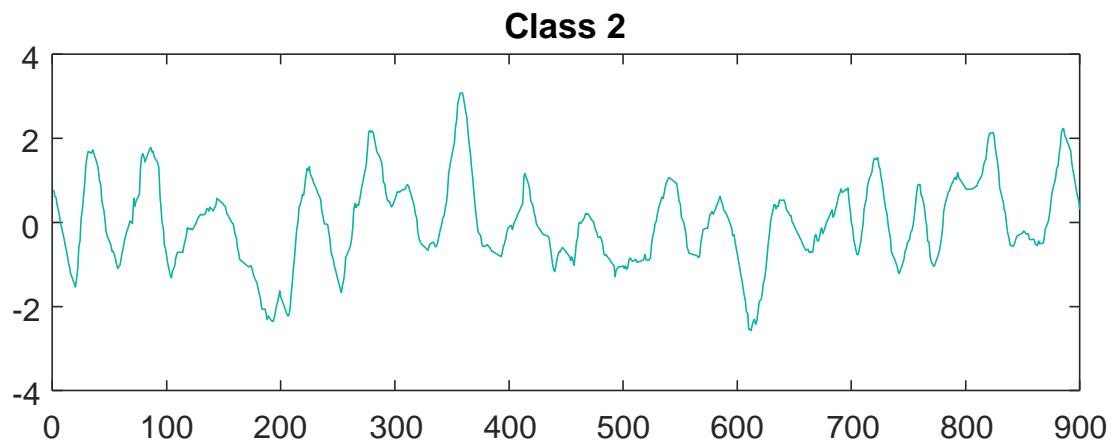
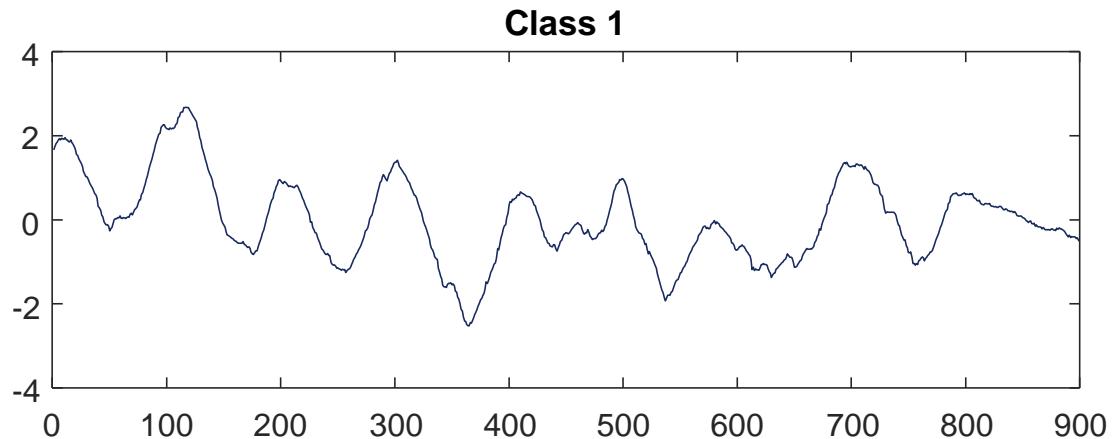
Worms

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



WormsTwoClass

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization



Yoga

One exemplar per class,
with z-normalization

