About Dataset

CONTENT

Widespread non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease and cancer are not included. An epidemic is the rapid spread of disease to a large number of people in a given population within a short period of time; in meningococcal infections, an attack rate in excess of 15 cases per 100,000 people for two consecutive weeks is considered an epidemic. Due to the long time spans, the first plague pandemic (6th century – 8th century) and the second plague pandemic (14th century – early 19th century) are shown by individual outbreaks, such as the Plague of Justinian (first pandemic) and the Black Death (second pandemic).

By Death Toll

Extant Epidemics are in boldface. For a given epidemic, the average of its estimated death toll range is used for ranking. If the death toll averages of two or more epidemics are equal, then the smaller the range, the higher the rank. For the historical records of major changes in the world population.

This Dataset goes deeper into profile and acceptance details of international student applying to US Universities to pursue their bachelors. US is the biggest study abroad destination for international students and admission processes are very random from what everyone tells us. This data will help analyze patterns in the same process.

This is a rebuilt version and subset of The Million Song Dataset1. It was built up with lastfm-spotify-tags-sim-userdata2 (The Echo Nest Taste Profile Subset3 & lastfm-dataset-20204), tagtraum genre annotations5, and Spotify API6. This dataset including:

◆ Music Info: 50683 songs (tracks).

- ◆ User Listening History: 9711301 records.
- ◆ MP3-Example: 100 song per genre, 15 genres, 1500 songs in total.

Context

The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness. The first report was published in 2012, the second in 2013, the third in 2015, and the fourth in the 2016 Update. The World Happiness 2017, which ranks 155 countries by their happiness levels, was released at the United Nations at an event celebrating International Day of Happiness on March 20th. The report continues to gain global recognition as governments, organizations and civil society increasingly use happiness indicators to inform their policy-making decisions. Leading experts across fields – economics, psychology, survey analysis, national statistics, health, public policy and more – describe how measurements of well-being can be used effectively to assess the progress of nations. The reports review the state of happiness in the world today and show how the new science of happiness explains personal and national variations in happiness.

The happiness scores and rankings use data from the Gallup World Poll. The scores are based on answers to the main life evaluation question asked in the poll. This question, known as the Cantril ladder, asks respondents to think of a ladder with the best possible life for them being a 10 and the worst possible life being a 0 and to rate their own current lives on that scale. The scores are from nationally representative samples for the years 2013-2016 and use the Gallup weights to make the estimates representative. The columns following the happiness score estimate the extent to which each of six factors – economic production, social support, life expectancy, freedom, absence of corruption, and generosity – contribute to making life evaluations higher in each country than they are in Dystopia, a hypothetical country that has values equal to the world's lowest national averages for each of the six factors. They have no impact on the total score reported for each country, but they do explain why some countries rank higher than others.

Inspiration

What countries or regions rank the highest in overall happiness and each of the six factors contributing to happiness? How did country ranks or scores

change between the 2015 and 2016 as well as the 2016 and 2017 reports? Did any country experience a significant increase or decrease in happiness?

What is Dystopia?

Dystopia is an imaginary country that has the world's least-happy people. The purpose in establishing Dystopia is to have a benchmark against which all countries can be favorably compared (no country performs more poorly than Dystopia) in terms of each of the six key variables, thus allowing each sub-bar to be of positive width. The lowest scores observed for the six key variables, therefore, characterize Dystopia. Since life would be very unpleasant in a country with the world's lowest incomes, lowest life expectancy, lowest generosity, most corruption, least freedom and least social support, it is referred to as "Dystopia," in contrast to Utopia.

What are the residuals?

The residuals, or unexplained components, differ for each country, reflecting the extent to which the six variables either over- or under-explain average 2014-2016 life evaluations. These residuals have an average value of approximately zero over the whole set of countries. Figure 2.2 shows the average residual for each country when the equation in Table 2.1 is applied to average 2014- 2016 data for the six variables in that country. We combine these residuals with the estimate for life evaluations in Dystopia so that the combined bar will always have positive values. As can be seen in Figure 2.2, although some life evaluation residuals are quite large,

occasionally exceeding one point on the scale from 0 to 10, they are always much smaller than the calculated value in Dystopia, where the average life is rated at 1.85 on the 0 to 10 scale.

What do the columns succeeding the Happiness Score(like Family, Generosity, etc.) describe?

The following columns: GDP per Capita, Family, Life Expectancy, Freedom, Generosity, Trust Government Corruption describe the extent to which these factors contribute in evaluating the happiness in each country.
The Dystopia Residual metric actually is the Dystopia Happiness Score(1.85) +

the Residual value or the unexplained value for each country as stated in the previous answer.

If you add all these factors up, you get the happiness score so it might be unreliable to model them to predict Happiness Scores.

Acknowledgements & References

1. The Million Song Dataset
2. lastfm-spotify-tags-sim-userdata
3. The Echo Nest Taste Profile Subset
4. lastfm-dataset-2020
5. tagtraum genre annotations
6. Spotify API

Example Of Dataset:

	Country	Player	Team	Base price	Winning bid	Year
0	Guyana	Christopher Barnwell	Royal Challengers Bangalore	30.5	30.5	2013
1	South Africa	Johan Botha	Delhi Daredevils	183.0	274.5	2013
2	Australia	Daniel Christian	Royal Challengers Bangalore	61.0	61.0	2013
3	Australia	Michael Clarke	Pune Warriors India	244.0	244.0	2013
4	Australia	Nathan Coulter-Nile	Mumbai Indians	61.0	274.5	2013
5	Sri Lanka	Akila Dananjaya	Chennai Super Kings	12.2	12.2	2013
6	South Africa	Quinton de Kock	Sunrisers Hyderabad	12.2	12.2	2013
7	Barbados	Fidel Edwards	Rajasthan Royals	61.0	128.1	2013
8	Australia	James Faulkner	Rajasthan Royals	61.0	244.0	2013
9	India	Manpreet Gony	Kings XI Punjab	122.0	305.0	2013
10	Australia	Moisés Henriques	Royal Challengers Bangalore	61.0	183.0	2013
11	Barbados	Jason Holder	Chennai Super Kings	12.2	12.2	2013
12	Australia	Phillip Hughes	Mumbai Indians	61.0	61.0	2013
13	Australia	Ben Laughlin	Chennai Super Kings	12.2	12.2	2013
14	Australia	Glenn Maxwell	Mumbai Indians	122.0	610.0	2013
15	New Zealand	Nathan McCullum	Sunrisers Hyderabad	61.0	61.0	2013
16	Australia	Clint McKay	Sunrisers Hyderabad	61.0	61.0	2013
17	South Africa	Ryan McLaren	Kolkata Knight Riders	30.5	30.5	2013
18	Sri Lanka	Ajantha Mendis	Pune Warriors India	30.5	442.25	2013
19	Sri Lanka	Jeevan Mendis	Delhi Daredevils	30.5	30.5	2013
20	South Africa	Chris Morris	Chennai Super Kings	12.2	381.25	2013
21	Australia	Dirk Nannes	Chennai Super Kings	122.0	366.0	2013
22	India	Abhishek Nayar	Pune Warriors India	61.0	411.75	2013
23	New Zealand	Jacob Oram	Mumbai Indians	30.5	30.5	2013
24	Sri Lanka	Kusal Perera	Rajasthan Royals	12.2	12.2	2013
25	Sri Lanka	Thisara Perera	Sunrisers Hyderabad	30.5	411.75	2013
26	Australia	Luke Pomersbach	Kings XI Punjab	30.5	183.0	2013
27	Australia	Ricky Ponting	Mumbai Indians	244.0	244.0	2013
28	Trinidad and Tobago	Ravi Rampaul	Royal Challengers Bangalore	30.5	176.9	2013
29	Australia	Kane Richardson	Pune Warriors India	61.0	427.0	2013
30	New Zealand	Jesse Ryder	Delhi Daredevils	61.0	158.6	2013
31	Saint Lucia	Darren Sammy	Sunrisers Hyderabad	61.0	259.25	2013
32	Sri Lanka	Sachithra Senanayake	Kolkata Knight Riders	30.5	381.25	2013
33	India	Pankaj Singh	Royal Challengers Bangalore	30.5	91.5	2013

34	India	R. P. Singh	Royal Challengers Bangalore	61.0	244.0	2013
35	India	Sudeep Tyagi	Sunrisers Hyderabad	61.0	61.0	2013
36	India	Jaydev Unadkat	Royal Challengers Bangalore	61.0	320.25	2013
37	Australia	Mitchell Johnson	Kings XI Punjab	200.0	650	2014
38	South Africa	Jacques Kallis	Kolkata Knight Riders	200.0	550	2014
39	England	Kevin Pietersen	Delhi Daredevils	200.0	900	2014
40	India	Virender Sehwag	Kings XI Punjab	200.0	320	2014
41	India	Yuvraj Singh	Royal Challengers Bangalore	200.0	1,400	2014
42	India	Murali Vijay	Delhi Daredevils	200.0	500	2014
43	Australia	David Warner	Sunrisers Hyderabad	150.0	550	2014
44	Australia	George Bailey	Kings XI Punjab	200.0	325	2014
45	South Africa	Faf du Plessis	Chennai Super Kings	150.0	475	2014
46	Australia	Michael Hussey	Mumbai Indians	200.0	500	2014
47	India	Dinesh Karthik	Delhi Daredevils	200.0	1,250	2014
48	India	Zaheer Khan	Mumbai Indians	100.0	260	2014
49	New Zealand	Brendon McCullum	Chennai Super Kings	200.0	325	2014
50	India	Amit Mishra	Sunrisers Hyderabad	200.0	475	2014