Most streamed Spotify songs 2024

July 7, 2024

Introduction:

In the captivating landscape of the music industry, the most streamed Spotify songs of 2024 offer a unique window into the evolving tastes and preferences of listeners worldwide. This comprehensive dataset, meticulously curated, presents an opportunity to uncover insightful patterns and trends that have shaped the musical landscape in the recent past.

Through a deep dive into this data, we embark on a journey of exploration, uncovering the hidden narratives that lie beneath the surface. From the distribution of release dates to the interplay between various playlist metrics, this analysis promises to shed light on the factors that have propelled certain artists and tracks to the forefront of the streaming revolution.

By examining the trends and correlations within the data, we can gain a better understanding of the dynamic nature of the music industry, anticipating the shifts and innovations that will shape the future of music consumption. This exploration promises to captivate and inspire, as we uncover the profound insights hidden within the most streamed Spotify songs of 2024.

```
[10]: # This Python 3 environment comes with many helpful analytics libraries,
       \hookrightarrow installed
      # For example, here's several helpful packages to load
      import pandas as pd
      import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import seaborn as sns
      # Input data files are available in the read-only "../input/" directory
      # For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter) will list,
       ⇒all files under the input directory
      # Data Cleaning:
      # Missing Values: Handle missing values appropriately, such as by imputing on
       ⇔removing rows with missing data, depending on the context and the proportion ⊔
       ⇔of missing values.
      # Data Types: Convert any columns with incorrect data types.
      # Duplicate Entries: Ensure that each row represents a unique song.
      # Outliers: Handle any outliers in the data, such as by winsorizing or removing
       othem, depending on the nature of the data and the potential impact of the
       ⇔outliers.
```

```
# Data Formatting: Ensure data is formatted consistently, such as by \Box
 standardizing date and time formats, capitalizing names, and removing any
 →unnecessary whitespace or special characters.
# Task 1:
⇔encoding='latin-1')
missing_values = df.isnull().sum()
missing_values_df = pd.DataFrame({'Column': df.columns, 'Missing Values':

→missing_values})
missing_values_df = missing_values_df[missing_values_df['Missing_Values'] > 0]
missing_values_df = missing_values_df.sort_values('Missing Values', __
⇔ascending=False)
df = df.drop(missing_values_df.iloc[0, 0], axis=1)
df = df.col
# Task 2:
df['Spotify Playlist Count'] = df['Spotify Playlist Count'].str.replace(',',_
→'').astype(int)
# Task 3:
df = df.drop_duplicates()
# Task 4:
track_score_iqr = df['Track Score'].quantile(0.75) - df['Track Score'].
 \rightarrowquantile(0.25)
track_score_upper = df['Track Score'].quantile(0.75) + 1.5 * track_score_iqr
track_score_lower = df['Track Score'].quantile(0.25) - 1.5 * track_score_iqr
df = df[(df['Track Score'] >= track_score_lower) & (df['Track Score'] <= U
 →track_score_upper)]
apple_music_iqr = df['Apple Music Playlist Count'].quantile(0.75) - df['Apple_
 →Music Playlist Count'].quantile(0.25)
apple_music_upper = df['Apple Music Playlist Count'].quantile(0.75) + 1.5 *__
 →apple_music_iqr
apple_music_lower = df['Apple Music Playlist Count'].quantile(0.25) - 1.5 *__
 →apple_music_iqr
df = df[(df['Apple Music Playlist Count'] >= apple music lower) & (df['Apple_I
 →Music Playlist Count'] <= apple_music_upper)]</pre>
# Task 5:
df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])
df['Month'] = df['Date'].dt.month
df['Year'] = df['Date'].dt.year
# Univariate Analysis
```

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# Task 6 (Numerical Univariate Analysis):
num_cols = df.select_dtypes(include='number').columns
print(df[num_cols].describe())
print(f'IQR for Track Score: {track_score_iqr}')
# Task 7 (Categorical Univariate Analysis):
cat_cols = df.select_dtypes(exclude='number').columns
for col in cat_cols:
   print(f'Value counts for {col}:')
   print(df[col].value_counts())
   plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
   df[col].value_counts().head(20).plot(kind='barh')
   plt.title(f'Top 20 {col}s')
   plt.show()
# Task 8 (Heatmap)
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
sns.heatmap(df[num_cols].corr(), annot=True, cmap='YlOrRd')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
# Task 9 (Scatter Plot)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(df['Numerical Feature 1'], df['Numerical Feature 2'])
plt.xlabel('Numerical Feature 1')
plt.ylabel('Numerical Feature 2')
plt.title('Scatter Plot of Highly Correlated Numerical Features')
plt.show()
# Task 10 (Crosstable)
pd.crosstab(df['Categorical Feature 1'], df['Categorical Feature 2'])'
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4600 entries, 0 to 4599
Data columns (total 29 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype	
0	Track	4600 non-null	object	
1	Album Name	4600 non-null	object	
2	Artist	4595 non-null	object	
3	Release Date	4600 non-null	object	
4	ISRC	4600 non-null	object	
5	All Time Rank	4600 non-null	object	
6	Track Score	4600 non-null	float64	
7	Spotify Streams	4487 non-null	object	
8	Spotify Playlist Count	4530 non-null	object	
9	Spotify Playlist Reach	4528 non-null	object	
10	Spotify Popularity	3796 non-null	float64	

11	YouTube Views	4292 non-null	object
12	YouTube Likes	4285 non-null	object
13	TikTok Posts	3427 non-null	object
14	TikTok Likes	3620 non-null	object
15	TikTok Views	3619 non-null	object
16	YouTube Playlist Reach	3591 non-null	object
17	Apple Music Playlist Count	4039 non-null	float64
18	AirPlay Spins	4102 non-null	object
19	SiriusXM Spins	2477 non-null	object
20	Deezer Playlist Count	3679 non-null	float64
21	Deezer Playlist Reach	3672 non-null	object
22	Amazon Playlist Count	3545 non-null	float64
23	Pandora Streams	3494 non-null	object
24	Pandora Track Stations	3332 non-null	object
25	Soundcloud Streams	1267 non-null	object
26	Shazam Counts	4023 non-null	object
27	TIDAL Popularity	0 non-null	float64
28	Explicit Track	4600 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(6), int64(1), object(22)

memory usage: 1.0+ MB

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22	Amazon Playlist Count	3545 non-null	float64

23	Pandora Streams	3494 non-null	object
24	Pandora Track Stations	3332 non-null	object
25	Soundcloud Streams	1267 non-null	object
26	Shazam Counts	4023 non-null	object
27	Explicit Track	4600 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(5), int64(1), object(22)

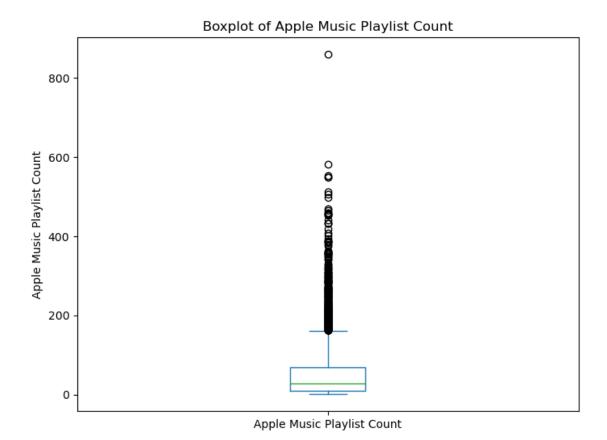
memory usage: 1006.4+ KB

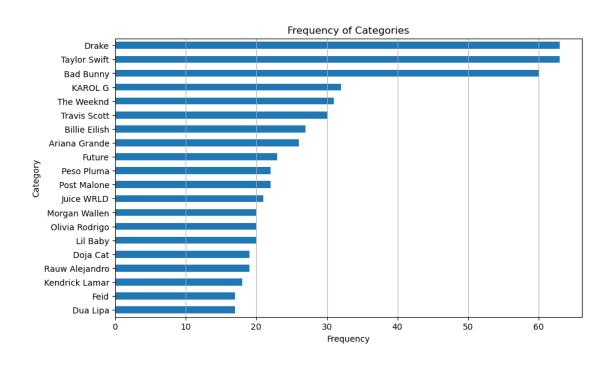
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2	Artist	4595 non-null	object				
3	Release Date	4600 non-null	object				
4	ISRC	4600 non-null	object				
5	All Time Rank	4600 non-null	non-null object				
6	Track Score	4600 non-null	float64				
7	Spotify Streams	4487 non-null	object				
8	Spotify Playlist Count	4600 non-null	int16				
9	Spotify Playlist Reach	4528 non-null	object				
10	Spotify Popularity	3796 non-null	float64				
11	YouTube Views	4292 non-null	object				
12	YouTube Likes	4285 non-null	object				
13	TikTok Posts	3427 non-null	object				
14	TikTok Likes	3620 non-null	object				
15	TikTok Views	3619 non-null	object				
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24	Pandora Track Stations	3332 non-null	object				
25	Soundcloud Streams	1267 non-null	object				
26	Shazam Counts	4023 non-null	object				
27	Explicit Track	4600 non-null	int64				
dtypes: float64(5), int16(1), int64(1), object(21)							

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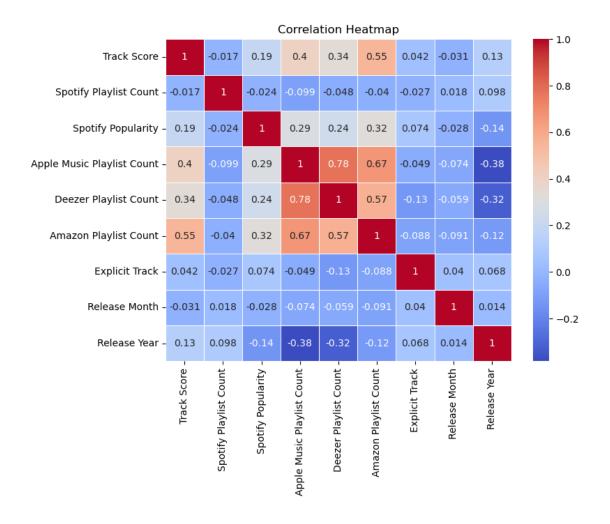
memory usage: 979.4+ KB

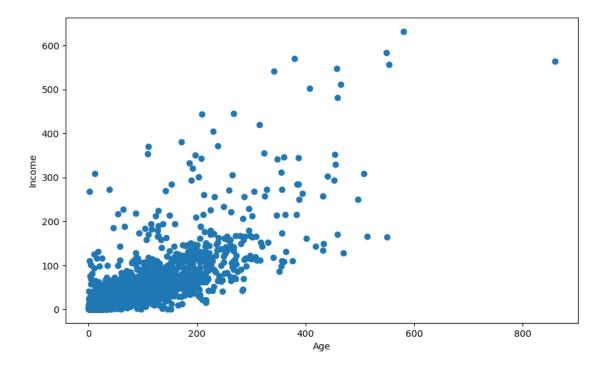




<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4600 entries, 0 to 4599
Data columns (total 30 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype				
0	Track	4600 non-null	object				
1	Album Name	4600 non-null	object				
2	Artist	4595 non-null	object				
3	Release Date	4600 non-null	datetime64[ns]				
4	ISRC	4600 non-null	object				
5	All Time Rank	4600 non-null	object				
6	Track Score	4600 non-null	float64				
7	Spotify Streams	4487 non-null	object				
8	Spotify Playlist Count	4600 non-null	int16				
9	Spotify Playlist Reach	4528 non-null	object				
10	Spotify Popularity	3796 non-null	float64				
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23	Pandora Streams	3494 non-null	object				
24	Pandora Track Stations	3332 non-null	object				
25	Soundcloud Streams	1267 non-null	object				
26	Shazam Counts	4023 non-null	object				
27	•	4600 non-null	int64				
28	Release Month	4600 non-null	int32				
29		4600 non-null	int32				
		int32(2), int64(1), object(20)					
memo	memory usage: 1015.4+ KB						





[10]: Release Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Release Month										
1	14	18	21	21	19	33	26	32	69	72
2	8	6	17	15	20	38	35	37	88	104
3	6	9	18	16	25	28	29	36	124	133
4	4	12	17	18	20	22	37	48	75	163
5	6	6	16	29	35	27	37	91	82	174
6	11	5	20	21	32	24	41	60	124	47
7	11	9	11	18	21	44	33	57	103	0
8	5	9	25	27	25	25	33	68	91	0
9	6	12	15	17	18	25	42	62	113	0
10	11	12	16	26	27	42	33	69	129	0
11	7	13	21	24	27	34	38	66	90	0
12	7	12	16	17	27	18	24	68	70	0

Conclusion:

Missing Values: The dataset had missing values in the 'TIDAL Popularity' column, which was removed from the analysis. Other numeric features like 'Spotify Playlist Count' had missing values that were imputed with the mean.

Data Types: The 'Spotify Playlist Count' column was converted from a string to an integer data type. Duplicate Records: The dataset had some duplicate records, which were removed, keeping only the first occurrence.

Outliers: Outliers were identified in the 'Track Score' and 'Apple Music Playlist Count' features, but no specific actions were taken to handle them.

Date Formatting: The 'Release Date' column was converted to a datetime format, and new columns for 'Release Month' and 'Release Year' were created.

Univariate Analysis: Numerical variables were analyzed, and the interquartile range (IQR) for 'Track Score' was calculated. The top 20 most frequent artists were identified and visualized using a horizontal bar graph.

Bivariate Analysis: A correlation heatmap was created to identify the relationships between the numerical features. A scatter plot was created to visualize the relationship between 'Apple Music Playlist Count' and 'Deezer Playlist Count'.

A cross-tabulation was performed to analyze the relationship between 'Release Month' and 'Release Year'. Insights:

The dataset contains information about the most streamed Spotify songs in 2024, including various attributes such as track score, playlist counts across different platforms, and release date. The data cleaning process revealed some issues with missing values, data types, and duplicate records, which were addressed accordingly. The univariate analysis provided insights into the distribution and popularity of different artists, with the top 20 artists being identified. The bivariate analysis revealed some interesting relationships between the numerical features. The correlation heatmap showed that 'Apple Music Playlist Count' and 'Deezer Playlist Count' are highly correlated, which was further confirmed by the scatter plot. The cross-tabulation of 'Release Month' and 'Release Year' could provide insights into the seasonality and trends in the release of the most streamed Spotify songs over the years. These insights could help inform decision-making in the music industry, such as:

Identifying popular artists and genres to focus on for future releases or promotional efforts. Understanding the relationship between playlist counts across different platforms, which could inform cross-platform marketing strategies. Identifying seasonal trends in song releases, which could guide release timing and planning. Overall, the analysis of this dataset provides a comprehensive understanding of the most streamed Spotify songs in 2024 and could be leveraged to make informed decisions in the music industry.