# PREDICTING SONG POPULARITY



Duygu Göksu April 12, 2024 Final Capstone Presentation

#### **Spotify Popularity Scores**

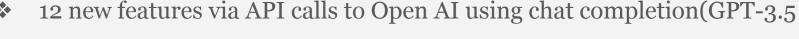
- Range from 0-100 tracking an artist's current popularity across Spotify
- Determined by recent stream count, save/skip rate, number of playlists\*
- Artists with a popularity score closer to 50 and above are more likely to be in official Spotify playlists.\*\*
- Very important for both artists and music label companies.

Impact: 11 million artists get paid about \$0.003 - \$0.005 per stream.\*\*\*

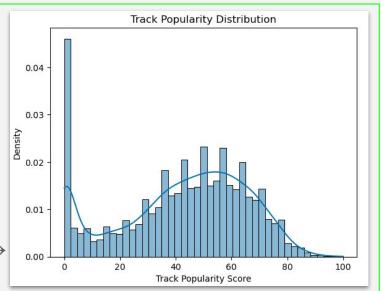
### What has changed in the data?

- ❖ ~20k rows and ~70 columns
- 15 new features from lyrics
  - > Out of 69 languages, one-hot encoded top 3:
    - English (77%),
    - Spanish(12%), and
    - Portuguese (2%)
- **❖** Target value distribution remains similar →





Turbo) to analyze lyrics





# "You are a helpful assistant who...

... knows what qualities in lyrics contribute to song popularity. You rate song lyrics in terms of these qualities. If there are swear words, ignore the swear words and rate the lyrics based on the rest. Give ratings out of 10, where 10 is the highest and 1 is the lowest for each criteria below:

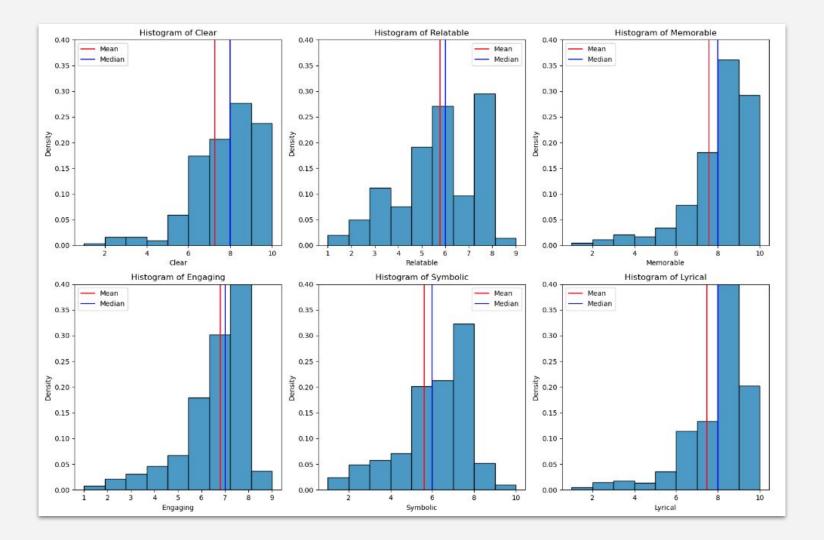
[I will give these in a second]

Return only the 12 ratings as a space delimited list, in the same order as the criteria."

★ Also used an exemplar (Billie Eilish - 'What was I made for?')

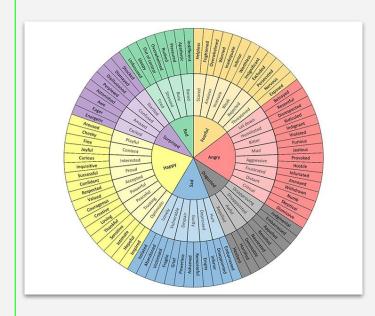
### Criteria: suggested by Chat-GPT, simplified by me

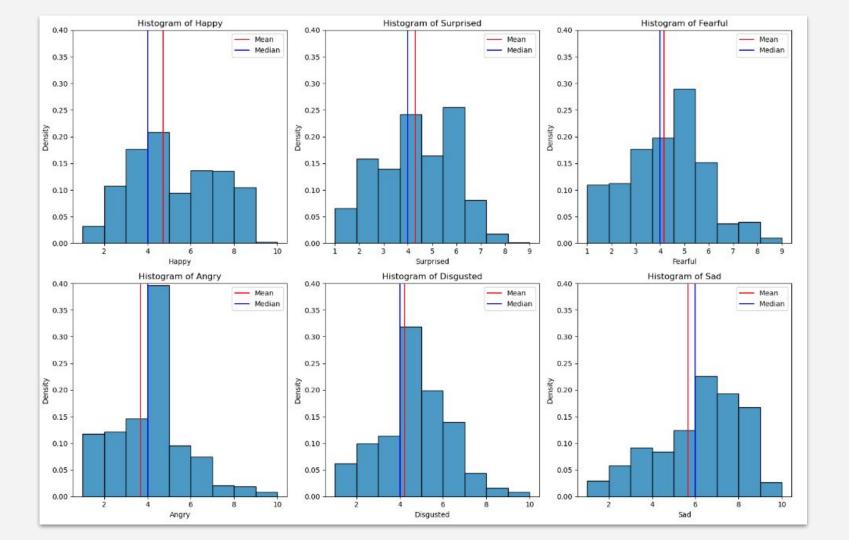
- **Clear:** Lyrics use simple and straightforward language that is easy to understand.
- **Relatable:** Lyrics use universal themes that resonate with a wide audience.
- **Memorable:** Lyrics contain catchy language that is easy to remember.
- **Engaging:** Lyrics weave an engaging narrative with vivid imagery.
- Symbolic: Lyrics use rich symbolism and metaphors to convey deeper meanings.
- **Lyrical:** Lyrics exhibit characteristics typical of song lyrics rather than other forms of content.



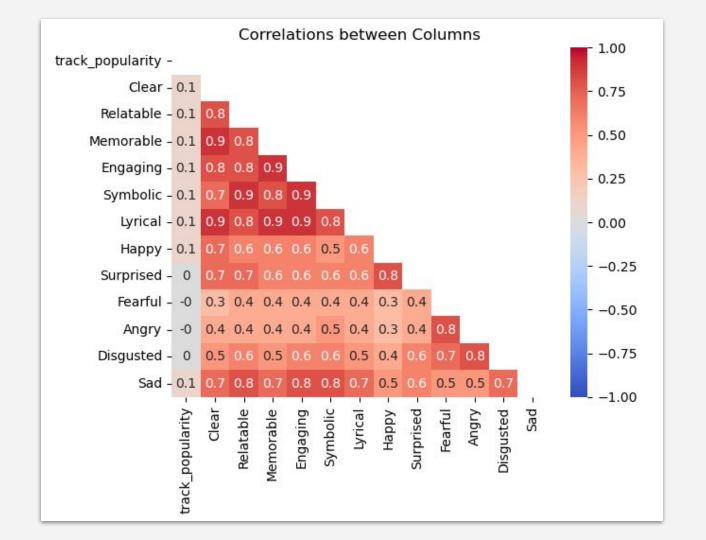
#### Criteria: sentiment analysis with a focus on emotions

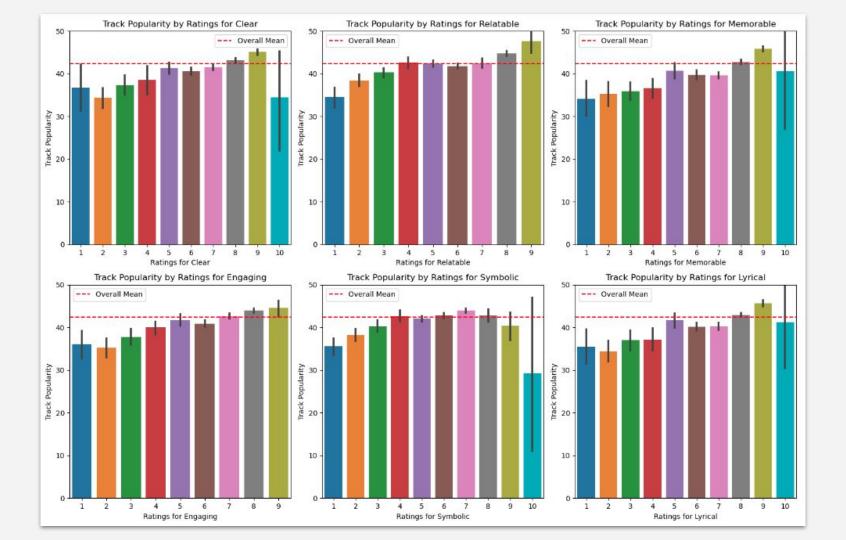
- Happy: Lyrics convey feelings of happiness, playfulness, contentment, acceptance, empowerment, serenity, trust, optimism.
- Surprised: Lyrics convey emotions of surprise, confusion, amazement.
- **Fearful:** Lyrics convey emotions of fear, anxiety, insecurity, rejection, danger.
- ♦ Angry: Lyrics convey feelings of anger, disappointment, humiliation, bitterness, aggression, frustration, distance and criticism.
- Disgusted: Lyrics convey disgust, disapproval, disappointment, repulsion, and aversion.
- Sad: Lyrics convey emotions of sadness, loneliness, despair, guilt, depression, and hurt.

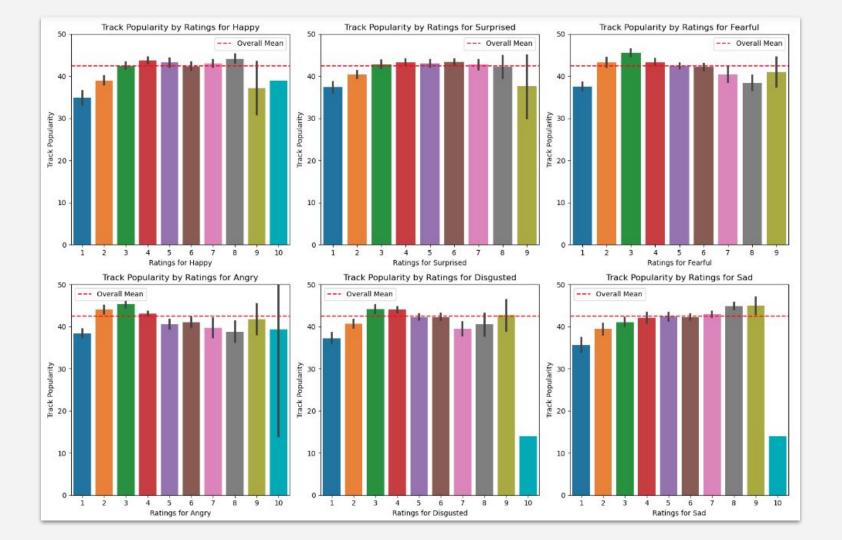




How does track popularity change by these scores?







#### **Preprocessing**

#### Additional at this step:

MinMaxScaler on gpt scores

Same as before:

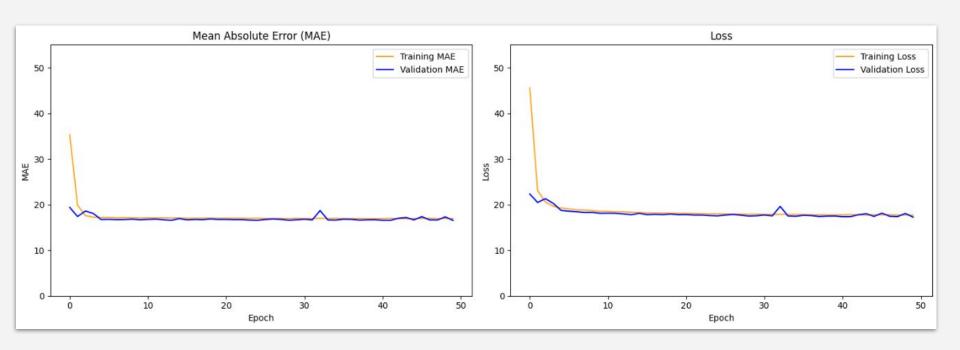
- MinMaxScaler on positive scores,
- StandardScaler on positive-negative scores.

## My Best Neural Net (so far)

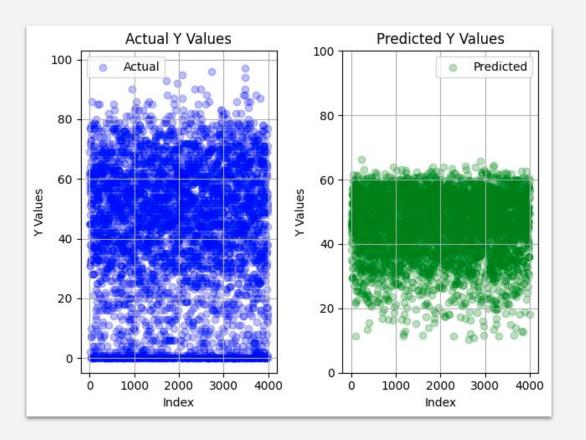
Layer (type) 	Output	Shape 	Param #
dense_28 (Dense)	(None,	73)	5110
batch_normalization_10 (Ba tchNormalization)	(None,	73)	292
dense_29 (Dense)	(None,	36)	2664
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	36)	0
dense_30 (Dense)	(None,	18)	666
<pre>batch_normalization_11 (Ba tchNormalization)</pre>	(None,	18)	72
dense_31 (Dense)	(None,	9)	171
dense_32 (Dense)	(None,	1)	10



#### **Model Evaluation**



R-squared: 0.15, MAE: 16.6 (Linear model was 0.17 and 17.3)



#### **Next Steps**

- > Create an interactive 3D visual showing song popularity scores with PCA,
- > Run a linear regression grid search with the updated data,
- Explore the coefficients for interpretation,
- > Select features with high coefficients and re-build the models.

## TEŞEKKÜRLER!