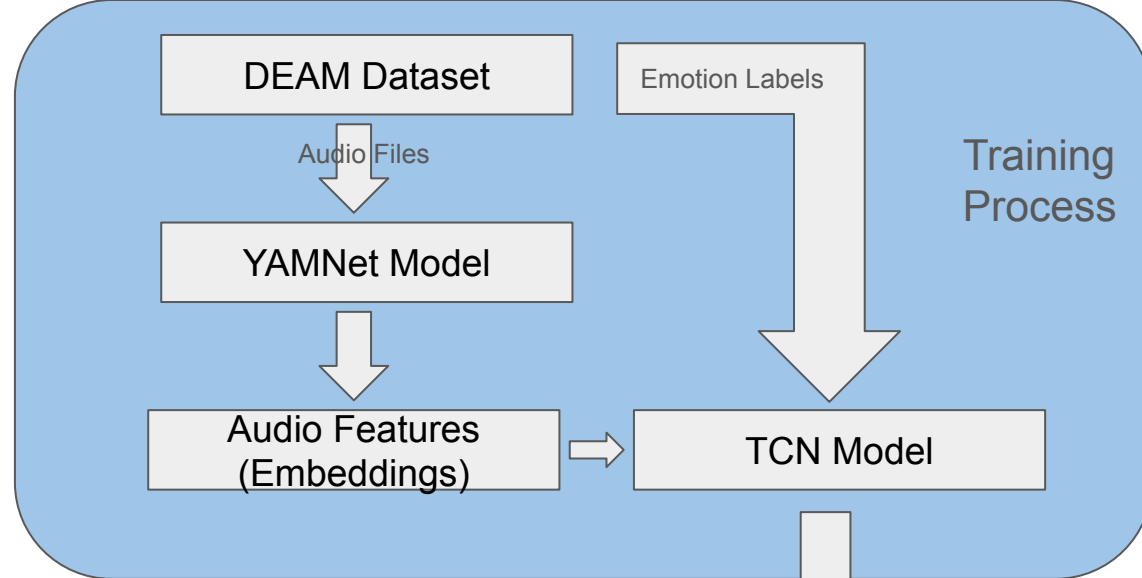




Music Recommendation System Based on Color-Based Emotions

Group 2: Duanning Wang, Kaiyang Zhao & Zhinuo Li





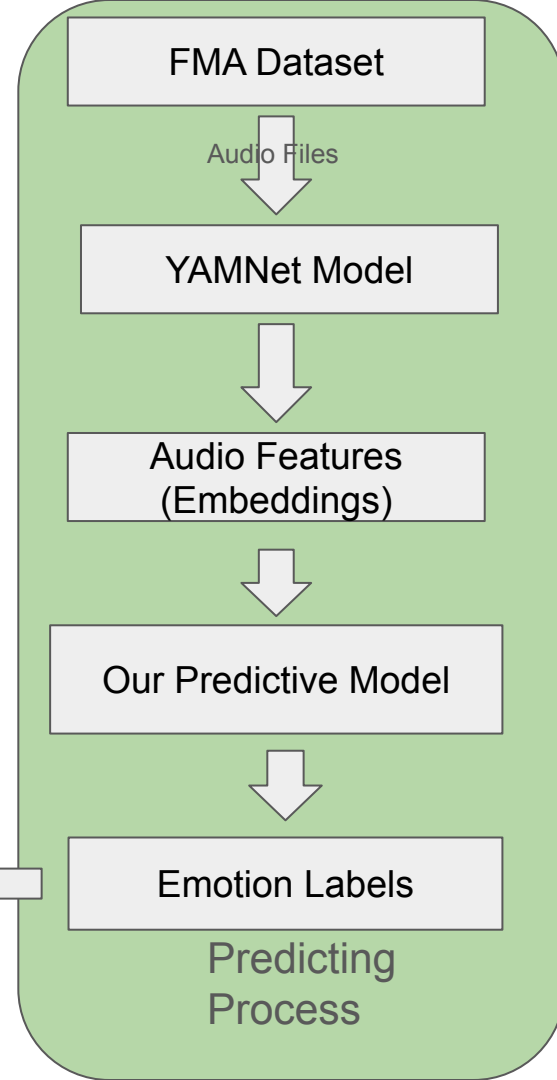
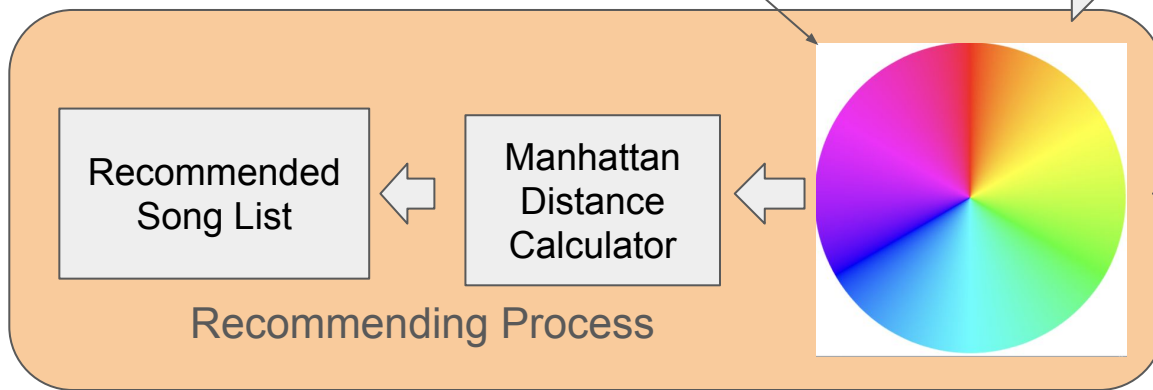
Music Emotion Visualization through Colour


Publisher: IEEE


[Cite This](#)


[PDF](#)

Januka Dharmapriya ; Lahiru Dayarathne ; Tikiri Diasena ; Shiromi Arunathilake ; Nihal Kodikara ; Primal Wijesekera [All Authors](#)





 main


 2 Branches

 0 Tags

Go to file

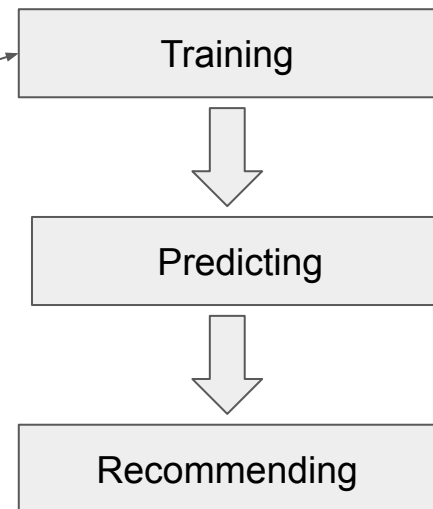
 Add file

 Code

 KaiyangZhao0603 Update_0501_2

299f655 · 1 hour ago 16 Commits

DEAM_Dataset	Update_1	3 days ago
FMA_Excerpt	Update_0430	12 hours ago
__pycache__	Update_0501	1 hour ago
.DS_Store	Update_0501	1 hour ago
Linear_RGB_color_wheel_2.png	Add files via upload	3 days ago
Predicting.ipynb	Update_0501	1 hour ago
README.md	Initial commit	last week
Recommending.ipynb	Update_0501_2	1 hour ago
Training.ipynb	Update_0501	1 hour ago
emotionPredict.h5	Add files via upload	4 days ago
emotionPredict2.h5	Add files via upload	20 hours ago
emotion_values.txt	Update_0501	1 hour ago
gui.py	Update_0501	1 hour ago
models.py	Add files via upload	4 days ago
predicted_emotions.csv	Update_0430_2	11 hours ago
utils.py	Update_0430	12 hours ago



The Datasets that we used

Review Code Name Description File Size Date Verified					
Q Search this file					
1	song_id	valence_mean	valence_std	arousal_mean	arousal_std
2	2	3.1	0.94	3	0.63
3	3	3.5	1.75	3.3	1.62
4	4	5.7	1.42	5.5	1.63
5	5	4.4	2.01	5.3	1.85
6	7	5.8	1.47	6.4	1.69
7	8	3.2	1.4	4.8	1.54
8	10	4	1.67	4.7	1.85
9	12	5.5	1.91	5.8	1.89
10	13	3.2	1.4	4	1.67
11	17	4.4	1.8	6	2.05
12	18	4.8	1.72	3.9	1.37
13	19	5.9	1.64	4.3	1.9

1.DEAM Dataset (For training, evaluation and testing):

- Comprehensive genres

- Annotated with emotion labels(Arousal & Valence)

- Provides audio files with the same length (30 seconds)

2.FMA Dataset (For music recommendation):

- Large dataset scale

- Comprehensive metadata

Data Preprocess

1. Alignment

song_file_path

song_id	valence_mean	valence_std	arousal_mean	arousal_std
2	3.1	0.94	3	0.63
3	3.5	1.75	3.3	1.62
4	5.7	1.42	5.5	1.63
5	4.4	2.01	5.3	1.85
7	5.8	1.47	6.4	1.69

2. Augmentation (5406 in total)

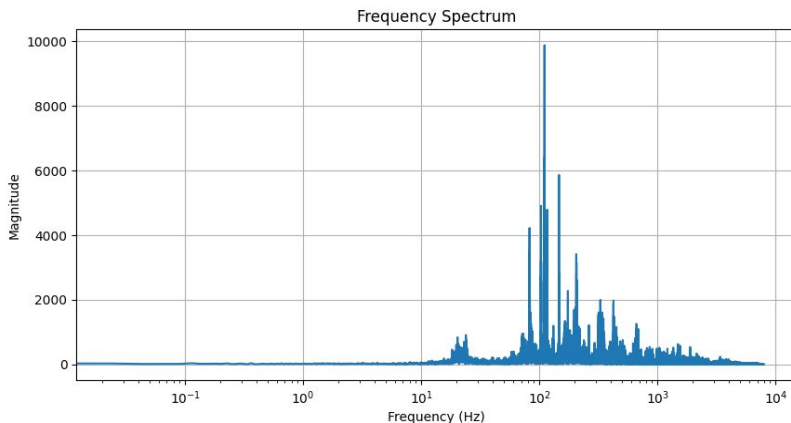
- Pitch shift
- Lowpass filter (ladder filter)

Cutoff frequency = 1200Hz

3. Data split

20% test (1082)

25% validation (1081)



Model

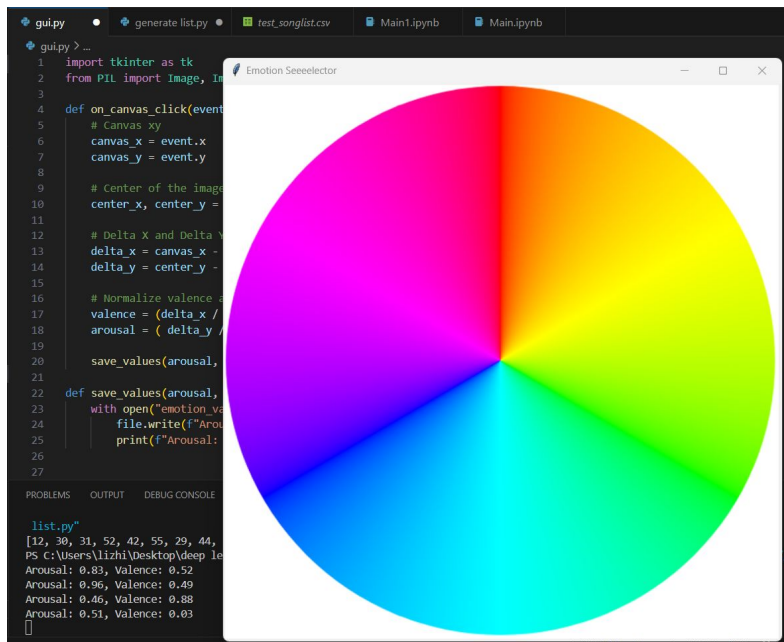
- Yamnet: feature extraction
- TCN model

```
def build_model(input_shape):  
    model = Sequential([  
        TCN(input_shape=input_shape, nb_filters=64, kernel_size=6, nb_stacks=1,  
            dilations=[1, 2, 4, 8, 16], padding='causal', use_skip_connections=True,  
            dropout_rate=0.2, return_sequences=False, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal'),  
        Dense(2, activation='linear', kernel_regularizer=l2(0.01))  
    ])  
    BatchNormalization(),  
    optimizer = Adam(learning_rate=0.005)  
    model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss='mean_squared_error', metrics=['mae'])  
    return model
```

Test Loss: 0.922179639339447, Test MAE: 0.7563273906707764

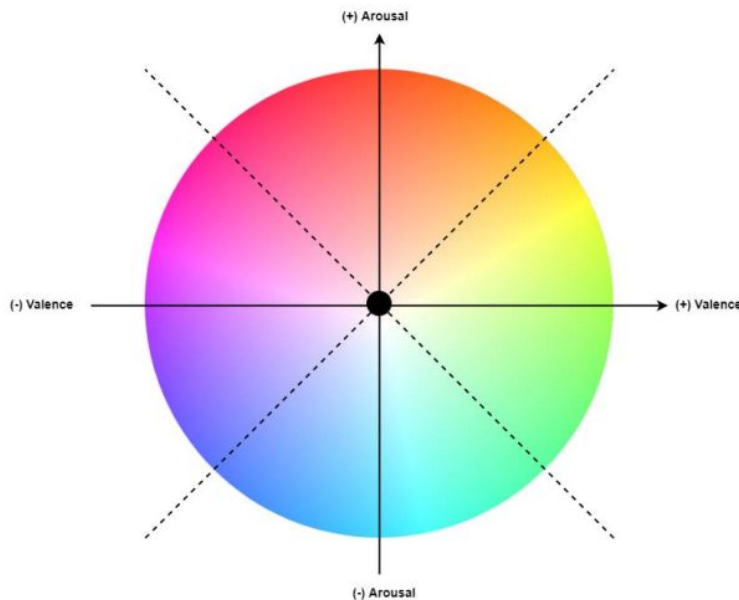
UI

Emotion Selector



*“Music Emotion Visualization through Colour”,
by Januka et al.*

Mapping of the Itten’s colour system to
Russell’s circumplex model of affect



UI Demo

	musid	Arousal(m	Valence(mean)		A	B	C	D	E
1				27	32	0.575	0.3875		
2	1	0.4	0.575	28	33	0.6375	0.75		
3	4	0.2625	0.2875	29	34	0.6875	0.8375		
4	5	0.15	0.2	30	35	0.3375	0.625		
5	6	0.5125	0.35	31	37	0.8	0.75		
6	7	0.7	0.725	32	38	0.8875	0.8375		
	8	0.3875	0.225	33	39	0.875	0.590909		
	9	0.45	0.2875	34	40	0.375	0.6625		
	10	0.4375	0.425	35	42	0.7625	0.6		
	12	0.6875	0.575	36	43	0.8625	0.7875		
	13	0.825	0.5875	37	44	0.6875	0.675		
2	14	0.5625	0.575	38	46	0.8375	0.575		
3	15	0.6125	0.6625	39	47	0.4	0.4625		
4	16	0.5375	0.575	40	48	0.725	0.8375		
5	17	0.825	0.675	41	49	0.7875	0.7125		
6	18	0.8	0.8375	42	50	0.8375	0.5875		
7	19	0.7625	0.75	43	51	0.825	0.7625		
8	20	0.55	0.6375	44	52	0.5875	0.4625		
9	21	0.8625	0.775	45	54	0.875	0.775		
20	23	0.625	0.675	46	55	0.625	0.4		
21	25	0.761364	0.784091	47	56	0.4125	0.275		
22	26	0.825	0.7625	48	57	0.525	0.3625		
23	28	0.4875	0.575	49	58	0.2625	0.25		
24	29	0.7	0.675	50	59	0.6	0.6		
25	30	0.6125	0.5375	51	60	0.4204545	0.40909090909100004		
26	31	0.625	0.4375	52					
27	32	0.575	0.3875	53					

Arousal: 0.7

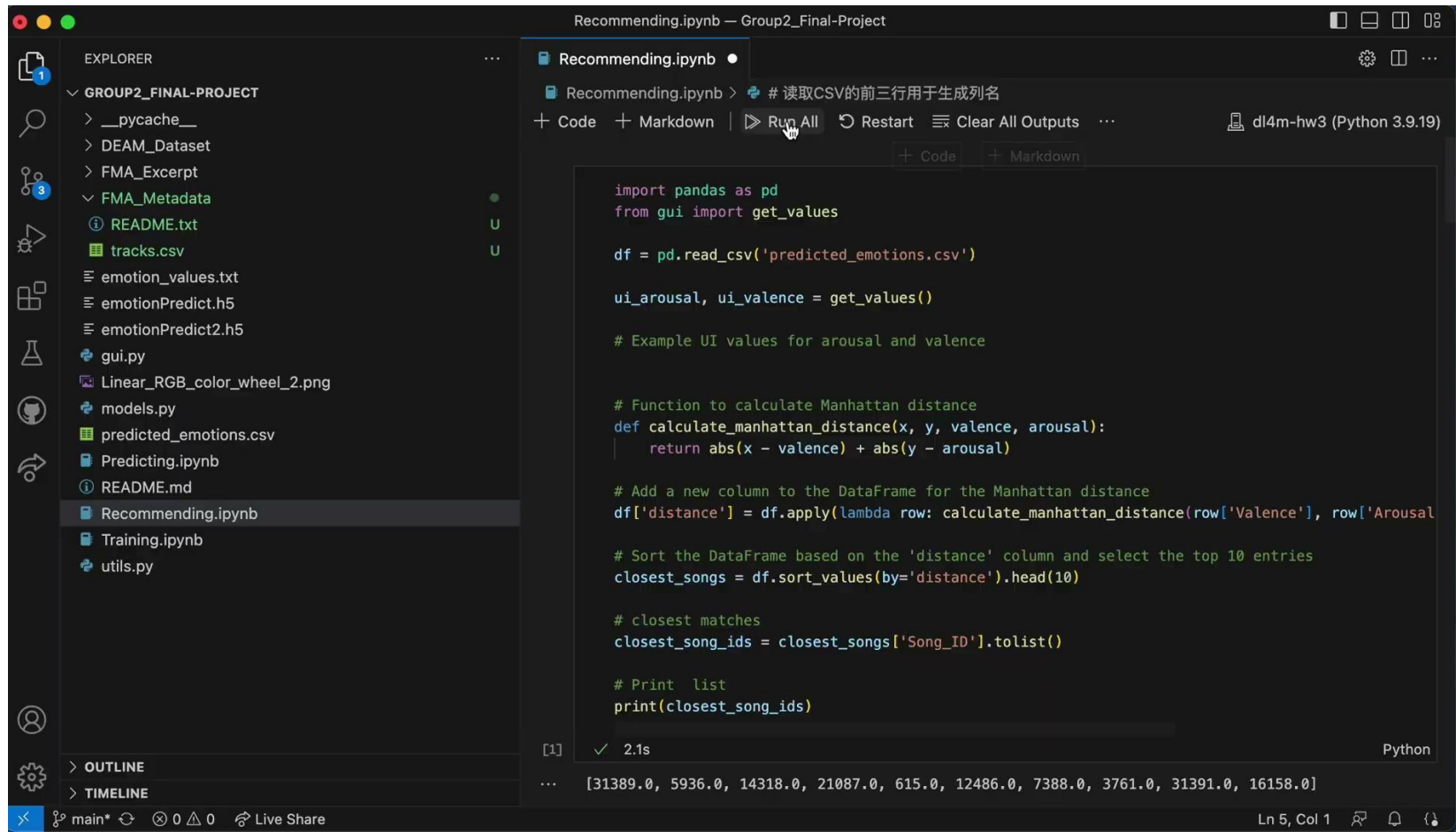
Valence: 0.5

Manhattan Distance

The sum of absolute differences between points across all the dimensions

```
list.py"  
[12, 30, 31, 52, 42, 55, 29, 44, 59, 14]  
PS C:\Users\lizhi\Desktop\deep learning> |
```


Songs recommended after you click on the blue color



The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook environment with a dark theme. The left sidebar shows the Explorer view with a file tree for 'GROUP2_FINAL-PROJECT'. The main area shows the 'Recommending.ipynb' file with a code cell containing Python code. The code imports pandas and a custom 'gui' module, reads a CSV file, and calculates Manhattan distances to recommend the top 10 songs based on valence and arousal. The output of the code is visible at the bottom.

Recommending.ipynb — Group2_Final-Project

Recommending.ipynb > # 读取CSV的前三行用于生成列名

+ Code + Markdown | ▶ Run All ⌂ Restart ≡ Clear All Outputs ... dl4m-hw3 (Python 3.9.19)

```
import pandas as pd
from gui import get_values

df = pd.read_csv('predicted_emotions.csv')

ui_arousal, ui_valence = get_values()

# Example UI values for arousal and valence

# Function to calculate Manhattan distance
def calculate_manhattan_distance(x, y, valence, arousal):
    return abs(x - valence) + abs(y - arousal)

# Add a new column to the DataFrame for the Manhattan distance
df['distance'] = df.apply(lambda row: calculate_manhattan_distance(row['Valence'], row['Arousal'],
                                                                    ui_valence, ui_arousal), axis=1)

# Sort the DataFrame based on the 'distance' column and select the top 10 entries
closest_songs = df.sort_values(by='distance').head(10)

# closest matches
closest_song_ids = closest_songs['Song_ID'].tolist()

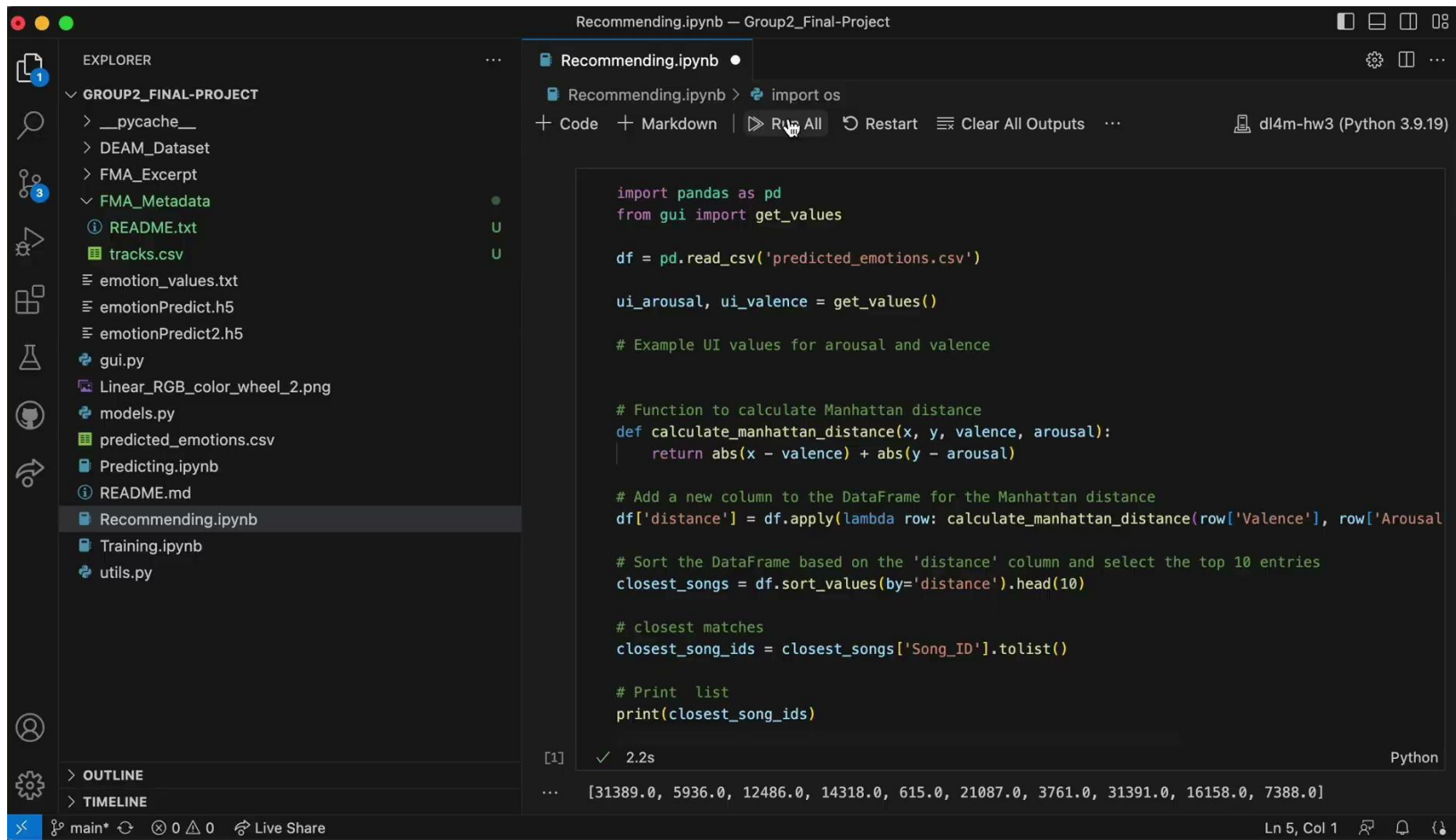
# Print list
print(closest_song_ids)
```

[1] ✓ 2.1s Python

... [31389.0, 5936.0, 14318.0, 21087.0, 615.0, 12486.0, 7388.0, 3761.0, 31391.0, 16158.0]

main* 0 0 0 Live Share Ln 5, Col 1

Songs recommended after you click on the red color



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Recommending.ipynb" within a "Group2_Final-Project" environment. The left sidebar displays the file explorer with a project structure including "GROUP2_FINAL-PROJECT", "FMA_Metadata", and various data files like "tracks.csv" and "predicted_emotions.csv". The main area shows the notebook code, which imports pandas and a custom 'gui' module, reads a CSV file, and implements a Manhattan distance-based recommendation algorithm. The code calculates distances between input values and song features, sorts the results, and prints the top 10 closest song IDs. The output at the bottom shows the execution time (2.2s) and a list of 12 song IDs.

```
import pandas as pd
from gui import get_values

df = pd.read_csv('predicted_emotions.csv')

ui_arousal, ui_valence = get_values()

# Example UI values for arousal and valence

# Function to calculate Manhattan distance
def calculate_manhattan_distance(x, y, valence, arousal):
    return abs(x - valence) + abs(y - arousal)

# Add a new column to the DataFrame for the Manhattan distance
df['distance'] = df.apply(lambda row: calculate_manhattan_distance(row['Valence'], row['Arousal'], ui_valence, ui_arousal), axis=1)

# Sort the DataFrame based on the 'distance' column and select the top 10 entries
closest_songs = df.sort_values(by='distance').head(10)

# closest matches
closest_song_ids = closest_songs['Song_ID'].tolist()

# Print list
print(closest_song_ids)
```

[1] ✓ 2.2s Python

... [31389.0, 5936.0, 12486.0, 14318.0, 615.0, 21087.0, 3761.0, 31391.0, 16158.0, 7388.0]



Thank you!

