

Research Document

Generating music using AI



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Date	22-05-2022
Version	0.2
State	In progress
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Class	RB04

VERSION HISTORY

Version	Date	Author(s)	Changes	Status
0.1	01-04-2022	Mickey Krekels	Added the main structure of the document.	In progress
0.2	07-05-2022	Mickey Krekels	Added chapters 3.1 , 3.2 and 3.3	In progress

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ABSTRACT

(this chapter will be added at a later date)

GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
MoSCoW	Must have, Should have, Could have, Won't have
VM	Virtual Machine
CNN	Convolutional Neural Network
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ML	Machine Learning

INTRODUCTION

I am a third-year student at Fontys university of applied sciences and studying software ICT. During my specialization on Fontys, I studied the subject of AI with the main focus set on neural networks. This project gave me a chance to learn new types of machine learning, this being generating music using AI.

But why is AI or Machine learning so important in this current day? Machine learning is a fast-growing branch within the software and data science sector, it is used in almost all of the top companies that have a big focus on tech, data, and IT.

The document is structured in separate chapters, each containing important parts of research, steps, and problems that occurred during the development of the project. At the end of the report, there will be a conclusion where I will describe the final result.

1 GENERATING MUSIC USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1.1 CONTEXT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is currently a hot topic in the business industry. It allows for bigger data understanding and manipulation than ever before. Where there is lots of data there is a place for AI and machine learning (ML) to be used. Because of this, it can be used in lots of tasks that previously structured human-written code could not do. The problem that this report will show is that even the generation of music can be done using the newest AI and ML algorithms and techniques.

1.2 PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

There are a lot of topics within Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning that can be researched. From simple classification such as Decision Tree algorithms to more advanced neural network projects.

From my previous specialization semester in Artificial Intelligence, I learned the basics of working with neural networks. For this research, I would like to continue working on this skill. Therefore the main goal is to make a demo project that generates music using a trained neural network.

This technology could provide the music industry with an opportunity with a cheap and fast alternative to writing music.

1.3 DELIVERABLES

The delivery of this research will be a demo project, where the network is able to generate a musical sound file. For documentation purposes, I am going to use Jupyter Notebook (1), which is a Python framework for documenting code. This notebook delivery will explain all the training steps, optimization techniques and the end result.

2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In this part of the document, I will describe the most relevant research questions. This will be done by using the Dot Framework research methodology (2).

2.1 MAIN RESEARCH QUESTION

2.1.1 How is it possible to generate music with machine learning and neural networks?

2.2 SUB QUESTIONS

To provide an answer to the main question these sub-questions are required.

2.2.1 How to create a training set for the network?

2.2.2 How to create a validation set for the network?

2.2.3 How is the data structured?

2.2.4 What are the common techniques/algorithms used for this type of network?

2.2.5 How to create a music generation network demo?

2.2.6 How to test the quality of the generated result?

See the table below for the linked category and methods for each of the sub-questions.

Dot Framework research methodology		
Sub Question	Method	Category
2.2.1	Data analytics	Lab
2.2.2	Data analytics	Lab
2.2.3	Available product analysis	Library
2.2.4	Available product analysis	Library
2.2.5	Literature study	Library , Workshop
2.2.6	Prototyping	Workshop

3 INITIAL PHASE

3.1 THE TRAINING DATA FOR THE NETWORK

Before using a machine learning algorithm, a big amount of training data needs to be acquired. This data will be based on what the output of the network must provide. A popular website for gathering this training data is called “Kaggle” (3), it provides lots of different datasets including music-related training sets.

Such as the Classical music style data set “[classical-music-midi](#)” (4), this collection offers 19 great composers' pieces of classical piano midi files. But the genre it offers is only classic music. This is good if you want to train a classic music generator, but for this research a broader spectrum is preferable.

The Github platform also provides lots of public use datasets, [SigSep](#) (5) is also a database set that contains different examples of music with varied instruments. This would be a great option for generating different styles.

But there is also a second option and that is training the network personally. This is as simple as choosing the best version of generated music out of the output and using it as a base for the next generation. The own side is that this can take a lot of time, and human-made errors are always a risk. Therefore this is not ideal for training, the reason that this is mentioned is that sometimes data is not always available, and this is the second-best option in that case.

Conclusion

There are a lot of different options to choose from when it comes to music datasets. The most important aspect when deciding on the right data is what would the preferred output be. In the field of AI, the training set shapes the network to perform the best similar output (This is never 100% accurate but the more you train the network the closer it gets).

Because of these reasons, the dataset [SigSep](#) (5) is the most promising. It contains more different music styles and instruments than the other options.

With this decision, the sub-question 2.2.1 “How to create a training set for the network” is answered.

3.2 THE VALIDATION SET FOR THE NETWORK

To create a validation set we need to split the training data. In the following article “Splitting a Dataset into Train and Test Sets” (6) the author mentioned that depending on the size of the dataset the splitting ratio can vary. If the n factor (size of the data) is <10.000 the ratio is 70:30 split and around ≈100.000 this can be 80:20. The size of the [SigSep](#) dataset is around 150 music tracks and ~10 hours in duration. For this project, we will generate segments of music of around 10 seconds. This would mean that we have ~3600, so the 70:30 split is preferable for this project.

This means using 70% of the original set as training data and the other 30% as validation data, this technique ensures that the algorithm is not tested with the same training data.

In order to split this data the Python library “[Pandas](#)” (6) , in figure 1 this code is shown as an example.

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame("./MUSDB18-dataset.xlsx")
msk = np.random.rand(len(df)) < 0.70
train = df[msk]
test = df[~msk]
```

Figure 1 splitting the dataset into 80% train and 20% test set

With this step, the validation set is completed and can be used to test the precision of our network.

Conclusion

In order to create a validation set, the training set needs to be split into a 70:30 ratio. The library used for this process in python is called “[Pandas](#)” (6). With these steps the validation set of this research can be made.

In this chapter, the answer to the sub-question 2.2.2 “How to create a validation set for the network” is provided and explained.

3.3 THE DATA STRUCTURE

Conclusion

3.4 MUSIC GENERATION ALGORITHM TYPES

Conclusion

3.5 CREATING A MUSIC GENERATOR

Conclusion

3.6 TESTING THE QUALITY OF THE MUSIC GENERATOR

Conclusion

4 CONCLUSION

(this chapter will be added at a later date)

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