Spotify Data Bayesian Analysis

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```
Logs <- data.frame(read_csv("data/log_sample_reduced.csv"))</pre>
##
## -- Column specification -------
    track_id_clean = col_character(),
    not_skipped = col_logical()
##
## )
Tracks <- data.frame(read_csv("data/tf_sample_1.csv"))</pre>
##
## -- Column specification -------
## cols(
##
    track_id = col_character(),
##
    duration = col_double(),
##
    release_year = col_double(),
##
    us_popularity_estimate = col_double(),
    acousticness = col_double(),
    beat_strength = col_double()
##
## )
Append <- data.frame(read_csv("data/tf_sample_2.csv"))
##
## -- Column specification -------
## cols(
    bounciness = col_double(),
    danceability = col_double(),
##
    energy = col double(),
    instrumentalness = col_double(),
##
##
    mode = col_character(),
##
    speechiness = col_double(),
    tempo = col_double(),
##
    valence = col_double()
## )
Tracks$bounciness <- Append$bounciness</pre>
Tracks$danceability <- Append$danceability
Tracks$energy <- Append$energy</pre>
Tracks$instrumentalness <- Append$instrumentalness</pre>
Tracks$mode <- Append$mode
```

```
Tracks$speechiness <- Append$speechiness</pre>
Tracks$tempo <- Append$tempo</pre>
Tracks$valence <- Append$valence</pre>
Tracks.bool <- Tracks</pre>
Tracks.bool$skipped <- rep(1, length(Tracks$track_id))</pre>
c <- rep(1,length(Tracks$track_id))</pre>
for (i in 1:length(Tracks$track_id)) {
  c[i] <- i
}
vect \leftarrow rep(1,17468)
for (i in 33236:50704) {
  vect[i-33235] <- i
Leftover <- Tracks.bool[-vect,]</pre>
Tracks.final <- rbind(Tracks.bool, Leftover)</pre>
for (i in 1:length(Logs$track_id_clean)) {
  x <- Logs$track_id_clean[[i]]</pre>
  y <- which(Tracks$track_id == x)</pre>
  bool <- 1
  if (Logs$not_skipped[[i]] == TRUE) {
   bool <- 0
```

```
Tracks.final$skipped <- as.factor(Tracks.final$skipped)
Track_features <- Tracks.final[Tracks.final$release_year >= 2010,]
Track_features <- Track_features[Track_features$speechiness <= 0.7,]
Track_features <- Track_features[Track_features$instrumentalness <= 0.6,]
Track_features <- Track_features[Track_features$duration <= 360,]</pre>
```

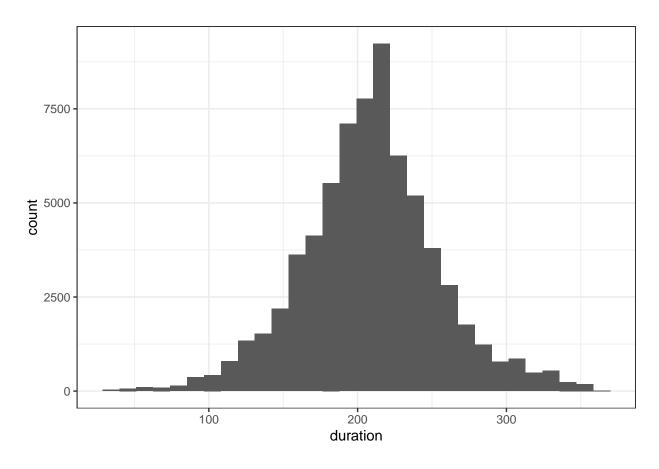
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = duration)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

'stat bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.

z <- cbind(Tracks[y,], skipped = bool)</pre>

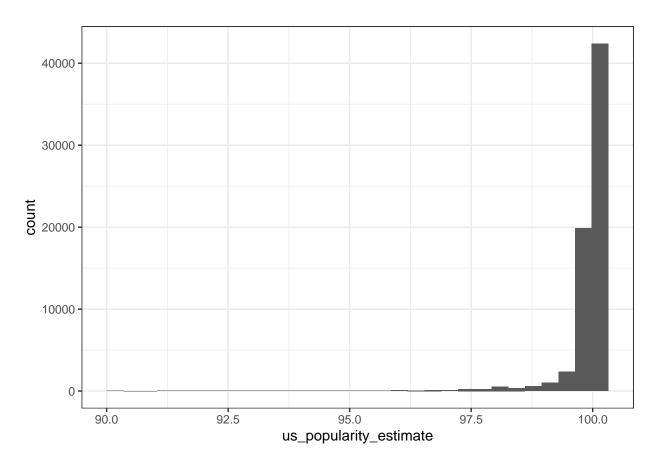
Tracks.final[i,] <- z</pre>

}



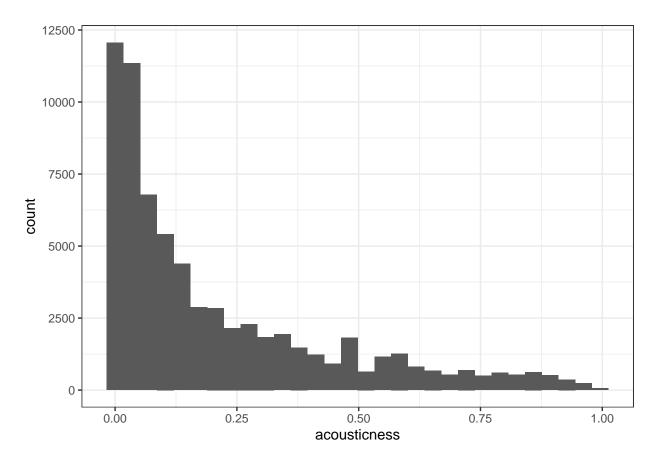
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = us_popularity_estimate)) +
geom_histogram()
```

'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



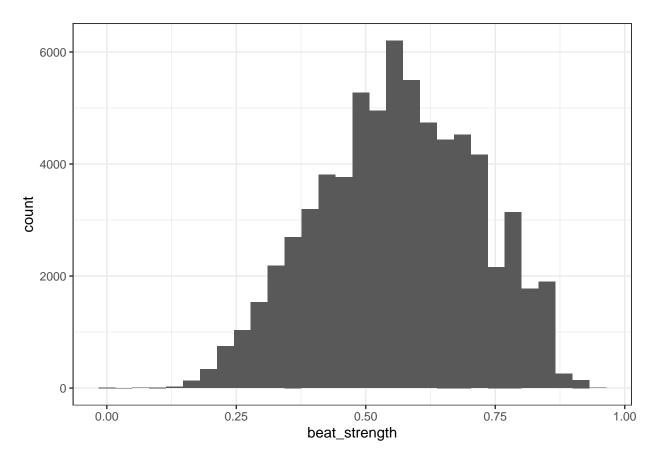
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = acousticness)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



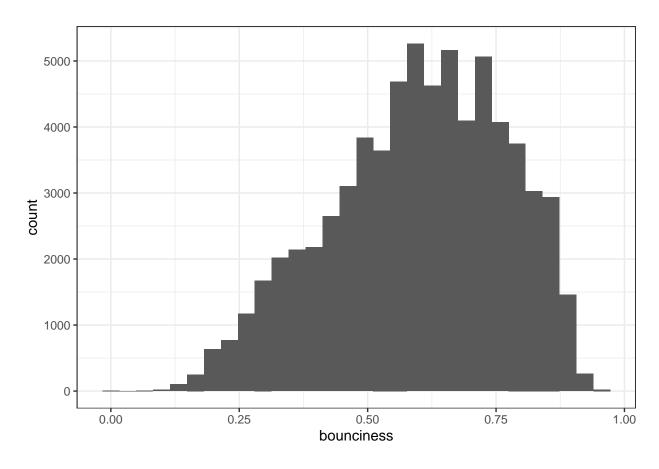
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = beat_strength)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



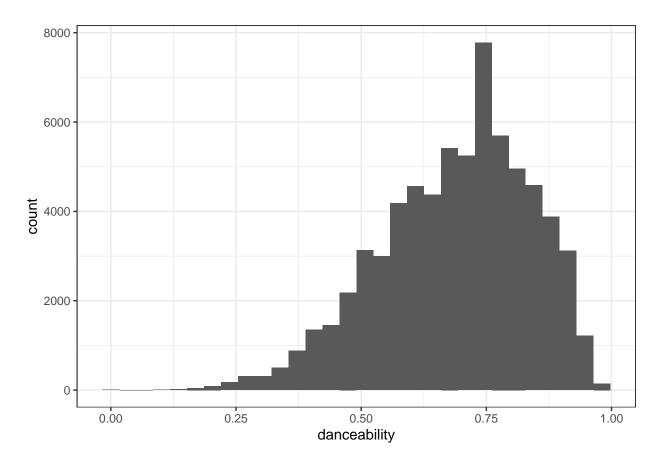
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = bounciness)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



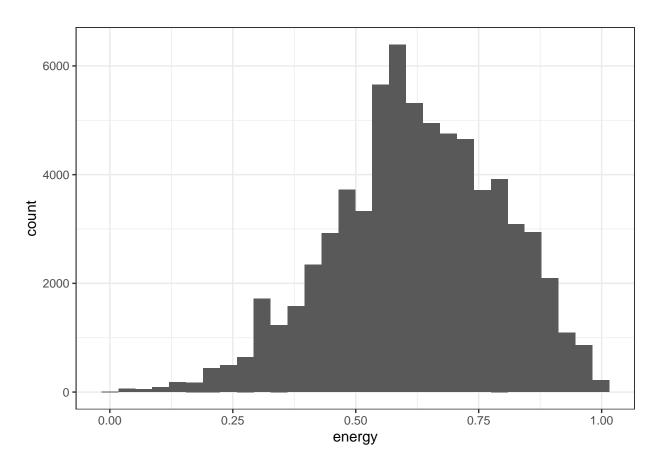
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = danceability)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



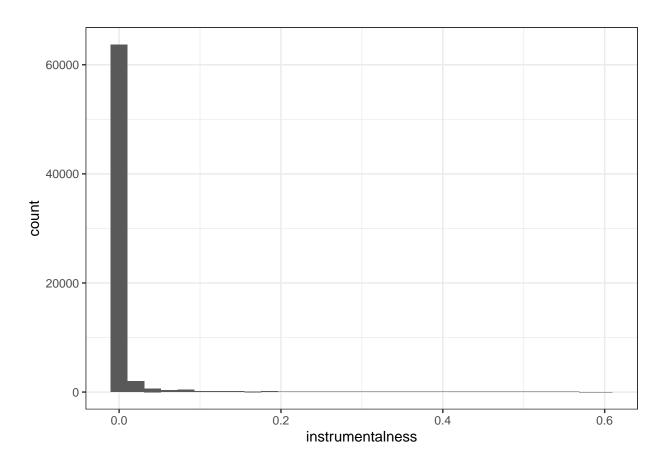
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = energy)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.

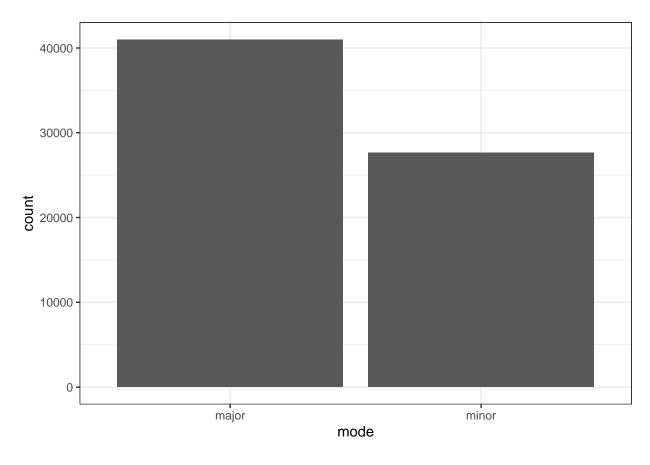


```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = instrumentalness)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.

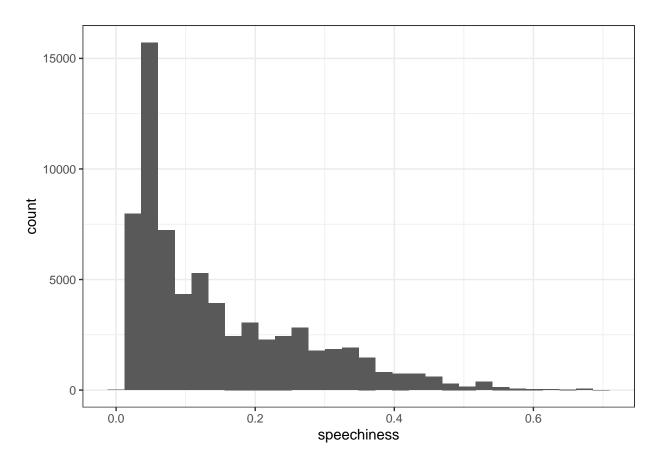


```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = mode)) +
  geom_bar()
```



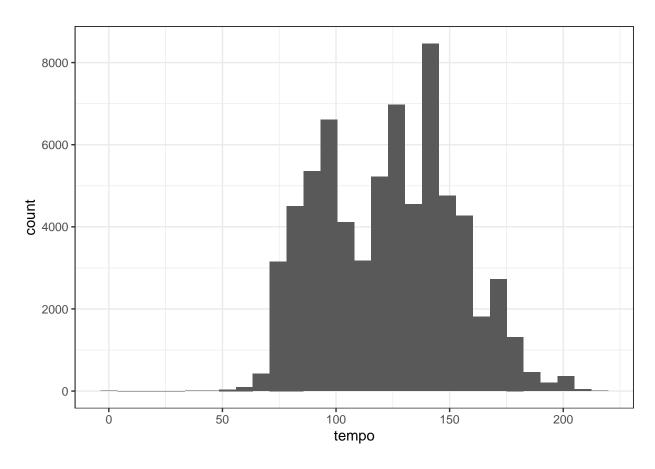
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = speechiness)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



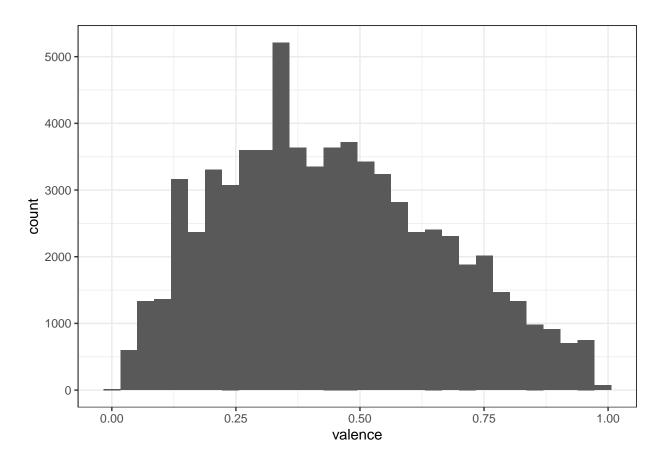
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = tempo)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.

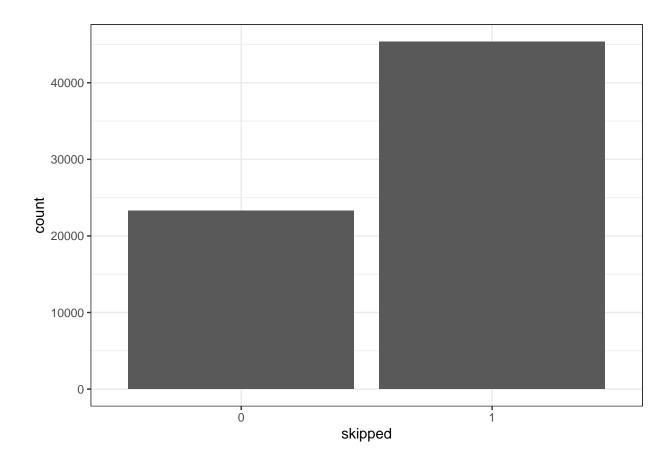


```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = valence)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

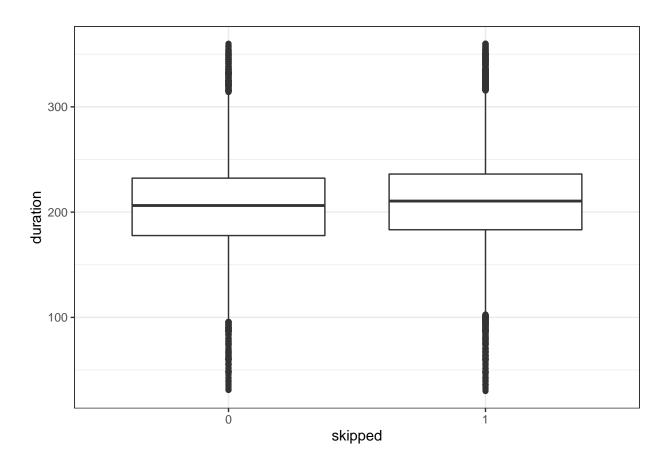
'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



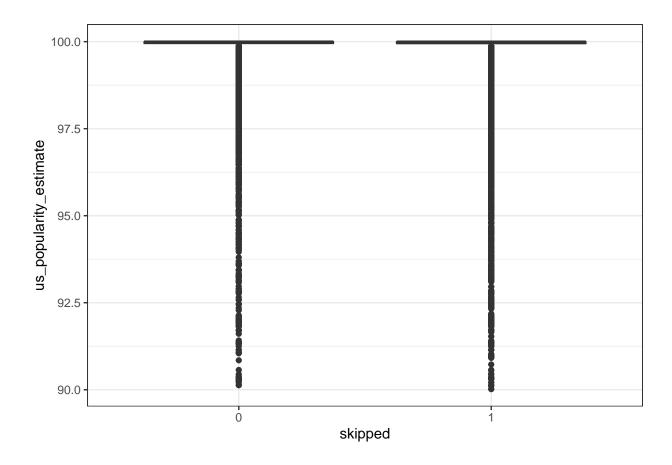
```
ggplot(data = Track_features, aes(x = skipped)) +
  geom_bar()
```



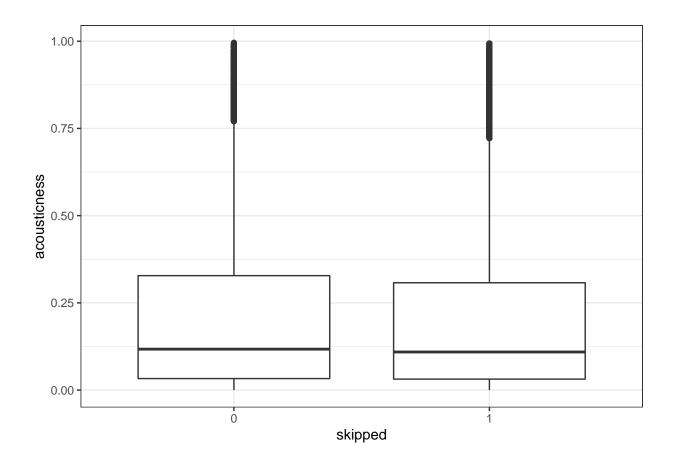
ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, duration)) + geom_boxplot()



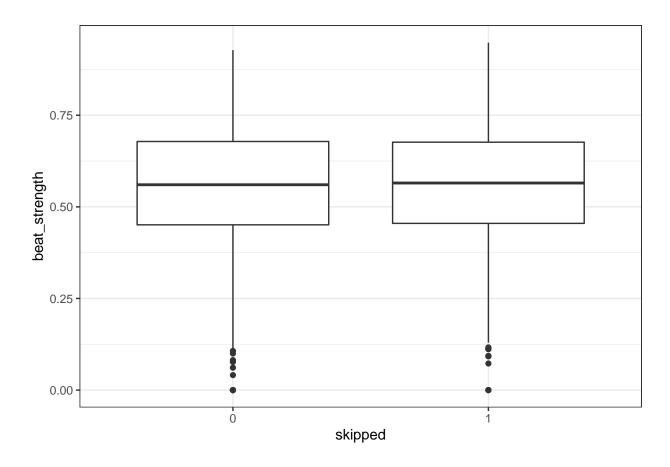
ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, us_popularity_estimate)) + geom_boxplot()



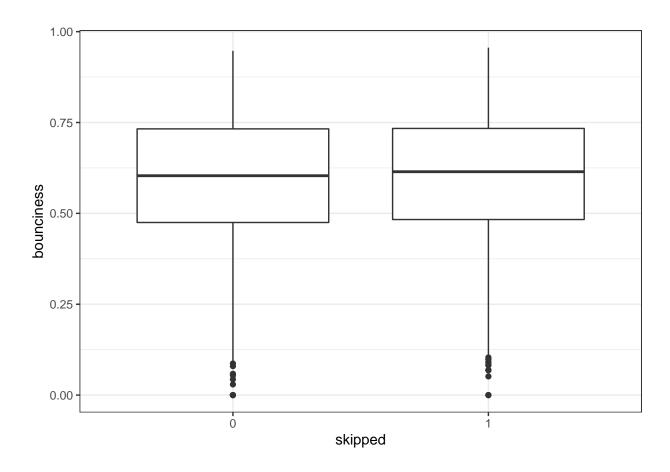
ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, acousticness)) + geom_boxplot()



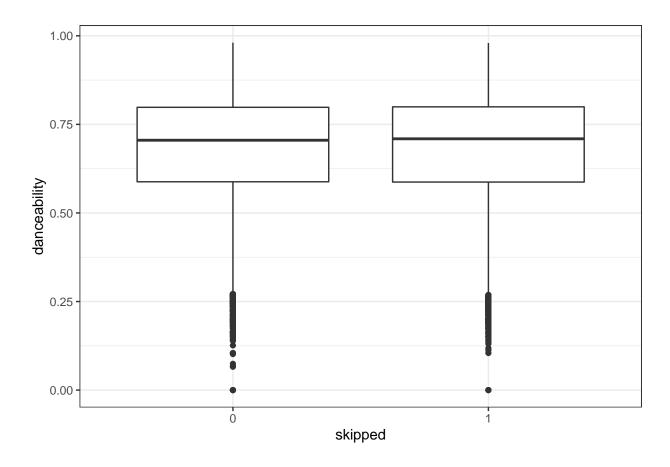
ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, beat_strength)) + geom_boxplot()



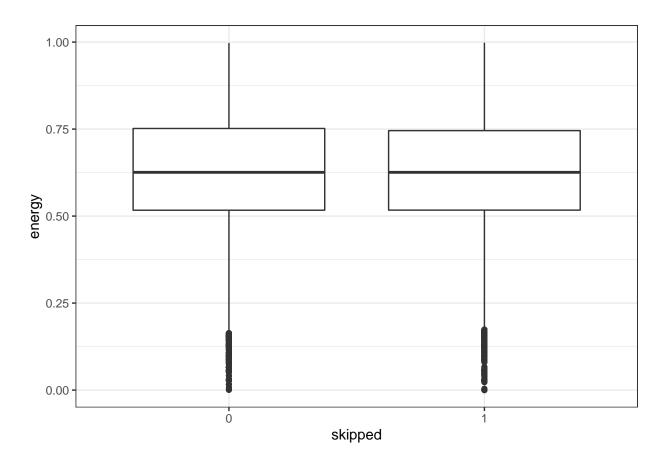
ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, bounciness)) + geom_boxplot()



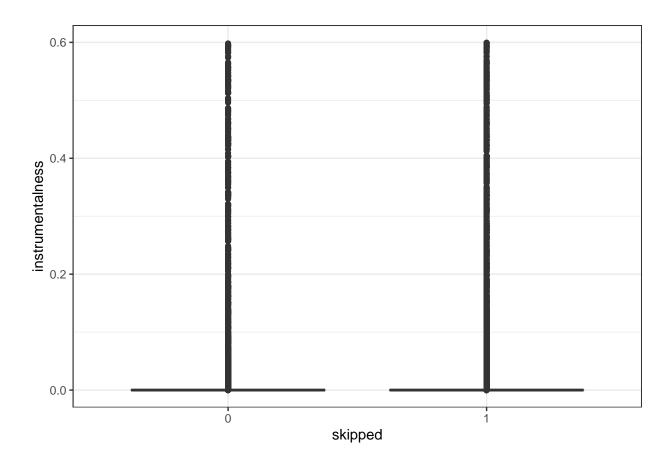
ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, danceability)) + geom_boxplot()



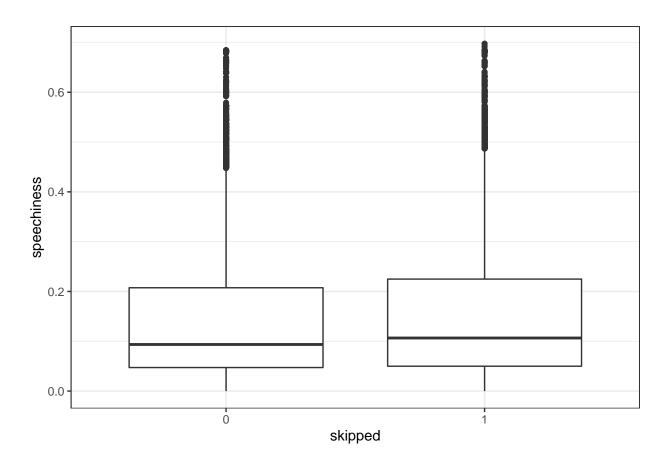
ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, energy)) + geom_boxplot()



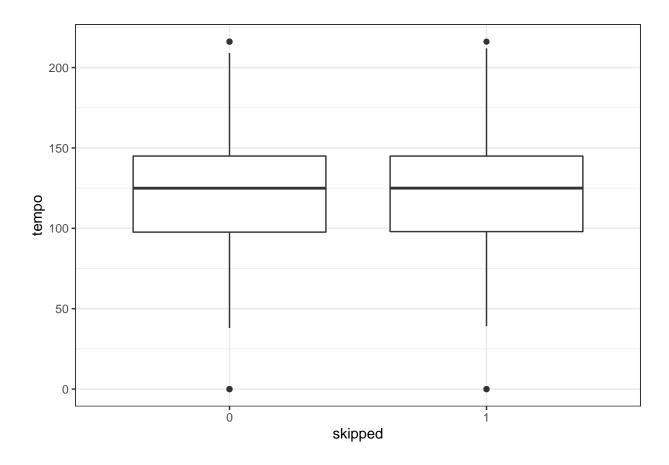
ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, instrumentalness)) + geom_boxplot()



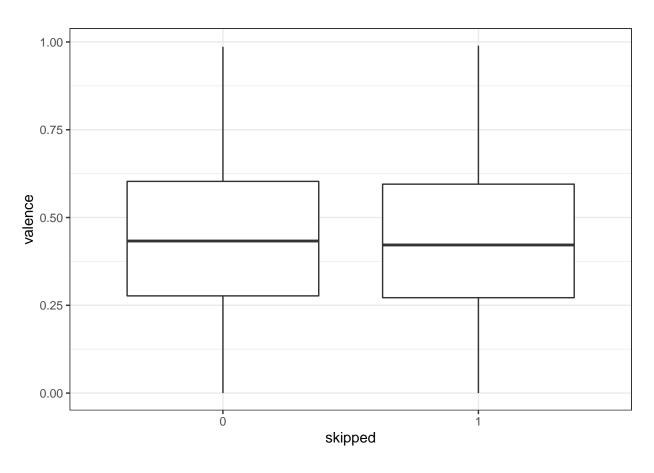
ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, speechiness)) + geom_boxplot()



ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, tempo)) + geom_boxplot()



ggplot(Track_features, aes(skipped, valence)) + geom_boxplot()



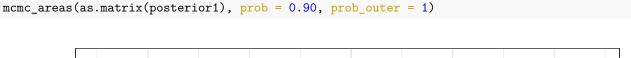
```
##
## Model Info:
## function:
                 stan_glm
## family:
                 binomial [logit]
## formula:
                 skipped ~ duration
## algorithm:
                 sampling
## sample:
                 4000 (posterior sample size)
## priors:
                 see help('prior_summary')
## observations: 1000
## predictors:
```

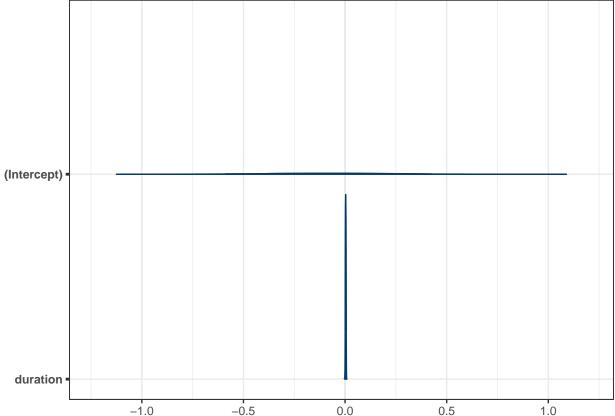
```
##
                mean
                       sd
                            10%
                                        90%
## (Intercept) -0.1
                      0.3 -0.5 -0.1
                                       0.3
## duration
               0.0
                      0.0 0.0
                                 0.0
##
## Fit Diagnostics:
##
             mean
                    sd
                         10%
                               50%
## mean_PPD 0.6
                  0.0 0.6
                            0.6
                                  0.7
##
## The mean_ppd is the sample average posterior predictive distribution of the outcome variable (for de
##
## MCMC diagnostics
##
                mcse Rhat n_eff
## (Intercept)
                0.0 1.0 2988
## duration
                0.0 1.0 3080
## mean_PPD
                0.0 1.0 1882
## log-posterior 0.0 1.0 1484
## For each parameter, mcse is Monte Carlo standard error, n_eff is a crude measure of effective sample
```

##

Estimates:

launch_shinystan(posterior1)





```
round(coef(posterior1), 3)
## (Intercept)
                  duration
##
        -0.079
                     0.003
round(posterior_interval(posterior1, prob = 0.90), 3)
##
                   5%
                        95%
## (Intercept) -0.589 0.425
## duration
                0.001 0.005
(loo1 <- loo(posterior1, save_psis = TRUE))</pre>
##
## Computed from 4000 by 1000 log-likelihood matrix
##
##
            Estimate
                      SE
## elpd_loo -653.7 8.9
                 2.0 0.1
## p_loo
## looic
              1307.4 17.8
## ----
## Monte Carlo SE of elpd_loo is 0.0.
##
## All Pareto k estimates are good (k < 0.5).
## See help('pareto-k-diagnostic') for details.
post0 <- stan_glm(skipped ~ 1, data = Track_features_a,</pre>
                 family = binomial(link = "logit"),
                 prior = normal(0,1), prior_intercept = normal(0,1),
                 seed = seed,
                 refresh = 0)
(loo0 \leftarrow loo(post0, save_psis = T))
##
## Computed from 4000 by 1000 log-likelihood matrix
##
##
            Estimate
                      SE
## elpd_loo -655.0 8.6
## p_loo
                1.0 0.0
              1310.0 17.2
## looic
## -----
## Monte Carlo SE of elpd_loo is 0.0.
## All Pareto k estimates are good (k < 0.5).
## See help('pareto-k-diagnostic') for details.
rstanarm::loo_compare(loo0, loo1)
              elpd_diff se_diff
## posterior1 0.0
                         0.0
## post0
              -1.3
                         2.1
```