

MUSIC MOOD CLASSIFICATION

NHÓM 24

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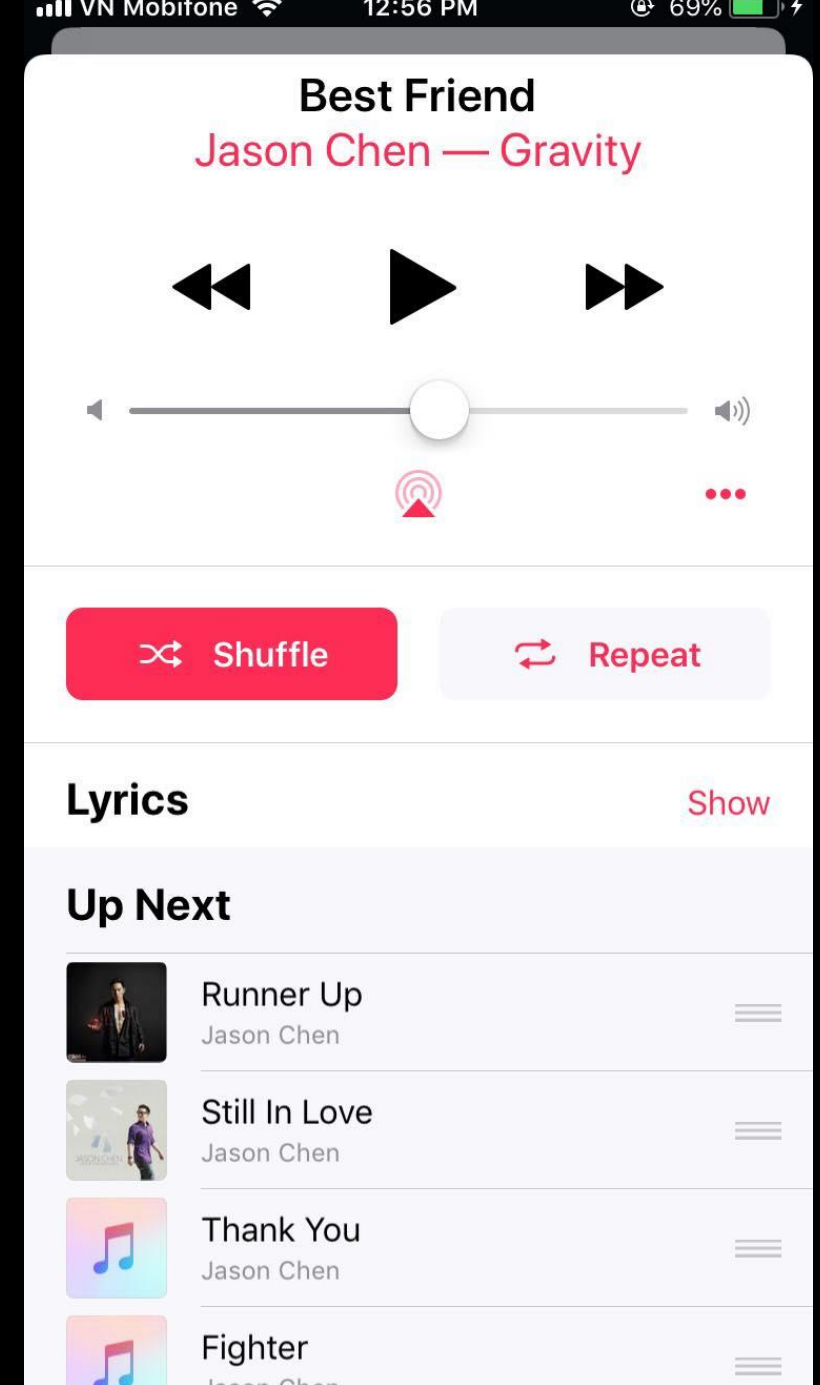


Motivation

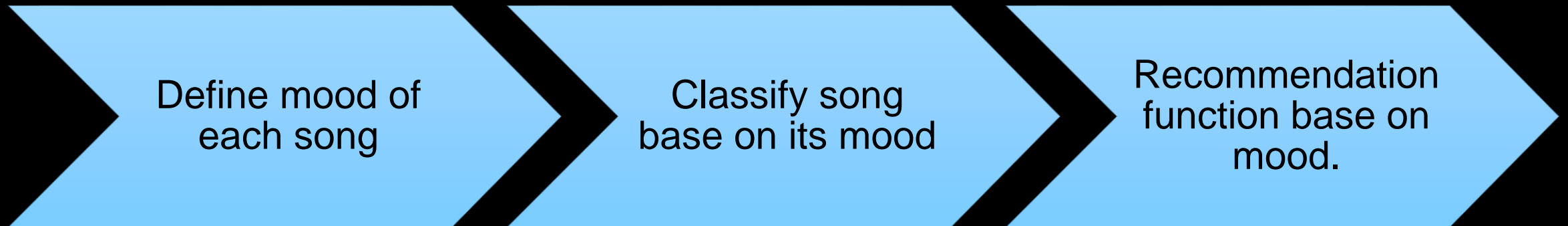
- Since the shuffle function doesn't suggest her the similar song for our mood.
- A good chance for all of us to study about machine learning.
- Similar projects is available.

Objective

- Making an AI function that can suggest a similar song base on the mood of the first song user selected.
- Apply this to shuffle function, which can be used offline.
- Break the objective into small objectives



Break the objective into small objectives



Heuristic

- **Step 1:** Find the similar project that have a dataset.
- **Step 2:** Reimplement the project to get the result as the first result
- **Step 3:** Classify music by our own method and get the second result
- **Step 4:** Compare the first result to the second result

Dataset

- Feature analysis and metadata from **Million Song Dataset** ([The Echo Nest](#))
- 1200 songs, 2 Mood, removed all non-English songs
labeled as **happy and sad** (by Sebastian Raschka University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- **Lyric:** Script to download <http://lyrics.wikia.com>
- **Audio:** Not include any audio (only the derived features).

Train: 1000 song

Train: 200 song

Methodology

Author's method

- Built upon on a Naive Bayes classifier

Our method

- Use both **audio features** and **lyrics** to predict
- Try manual
- Use Deep learning

Compare Accuracy

Lyric

Author Method

-Counter Vector
-TF-IDF
-Ngram (BoW)



-Naïve Bayes
-Linear Classifier
-SVM
-Bagging
-Boosting Model

PRE 88.89%

ACC 72.5%

Reimplement base on paper

```
~/
NB, Count Vectors: 0.725
NB, WordLevel TF-IDF: 0.54
NB, N-Gram Vectors: 0.54
NB, CharLevel Vectors: 0.54
->
LR, Count Vectors: 0.645
LR, WordLevel TF-IDF: 0.655
LR, N-Gram Vectors: 0.615
LR, CharLevel Vectors: 0.67
->
SVM, N-Gram Vectors: 0.475
SVM, CharLevel Vectors: 0.475
->
RF, Count Vectors: 0.545
RF, WordLevel TF-IDF: 0.535
->
Xgb, Count Vectors: 0.645
Xgb, WordLevel TF-IDF: 0.61
Xgb, CharLevel Vectors: 0.695
\
```

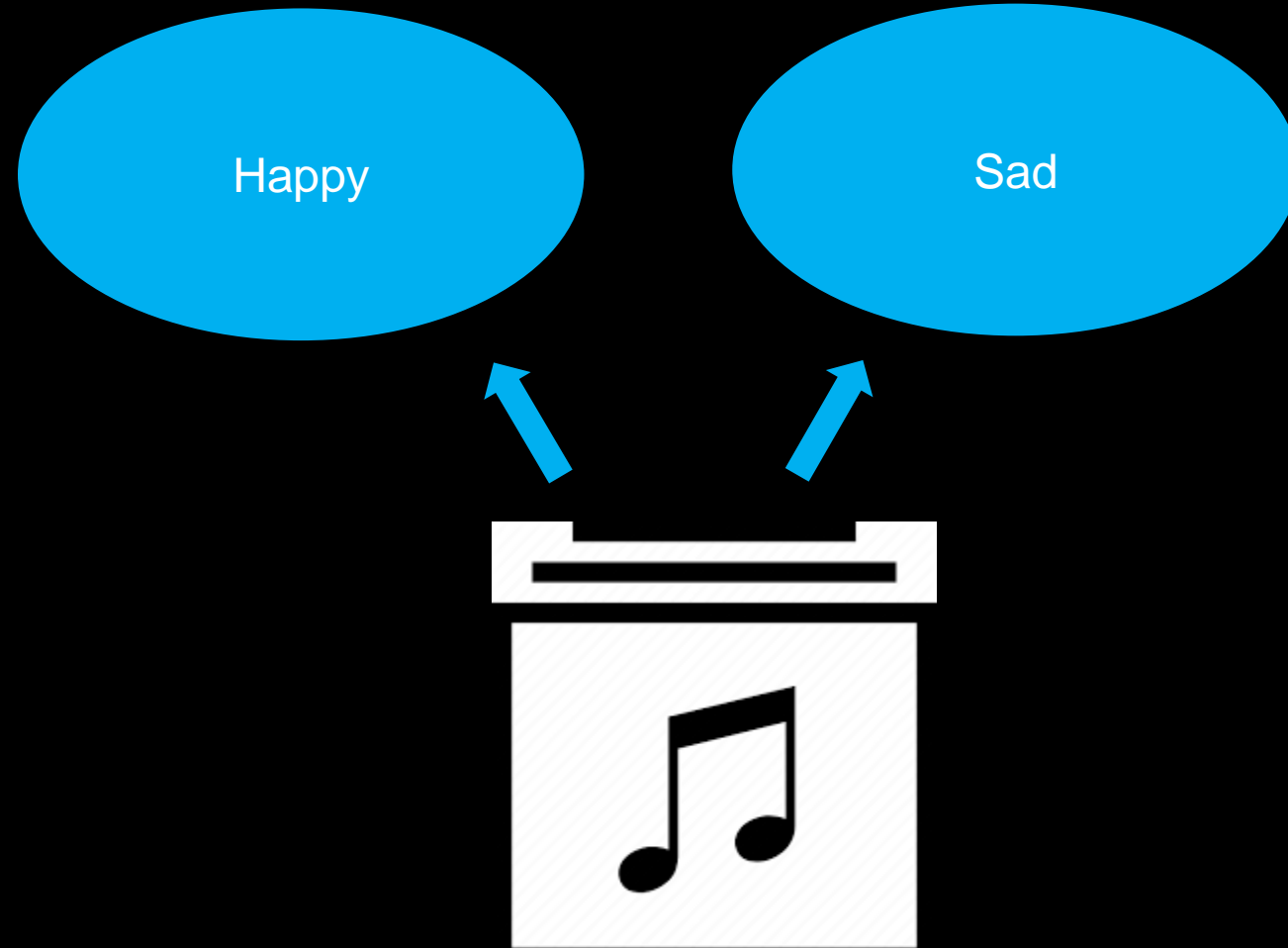

Manual: **Lexicon-based**

- Build Trie
- Add Song to Trie
- Check Test Song

=>48%

- Stopword
- Balance Dataset

=>55%



Deep Learning:

Preprocessing:

**Remove
Stopword
punctuations**

Lemmatization

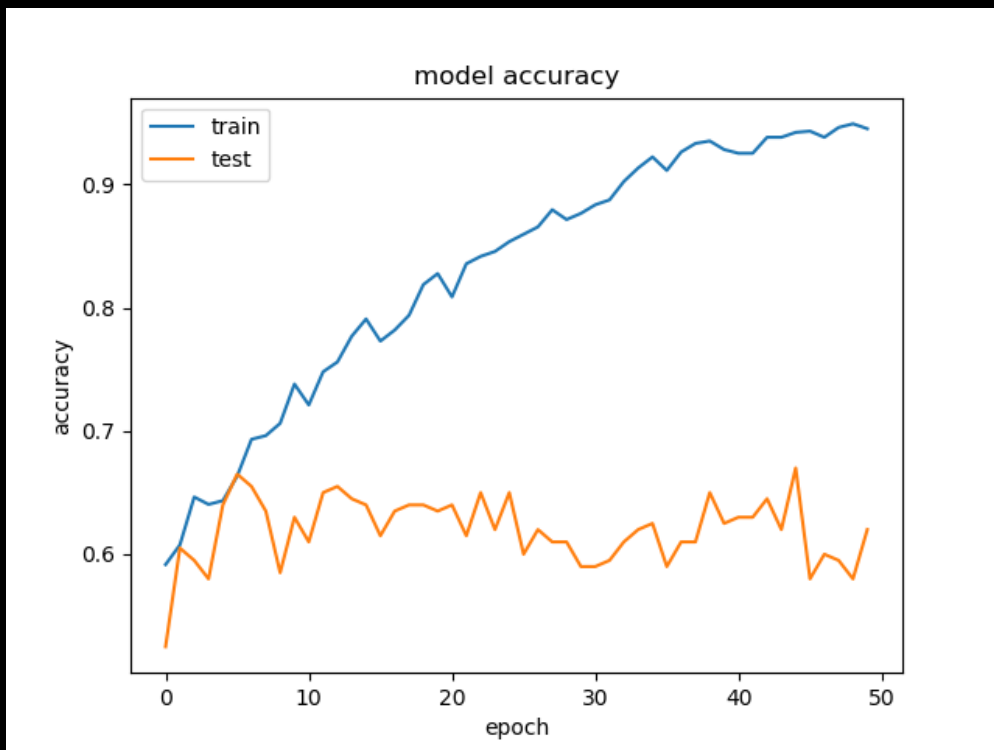
Stemming !!!

**Exaggerated
word shortening**

Feature

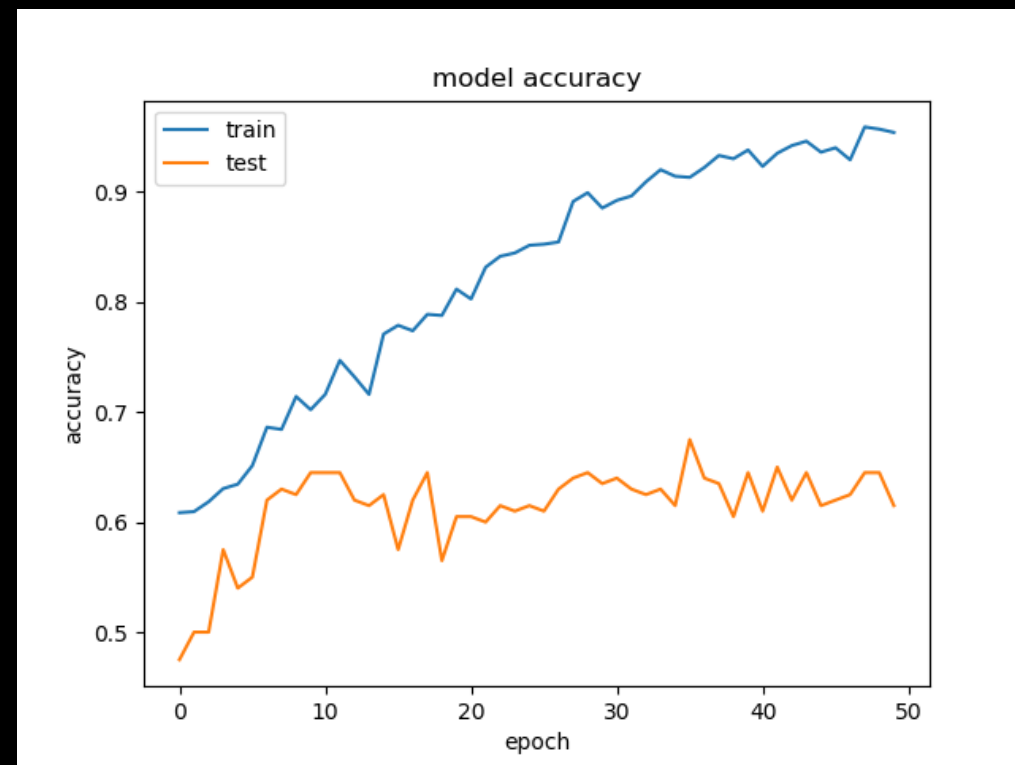
Word Embedding

Model: RNN



LSTM

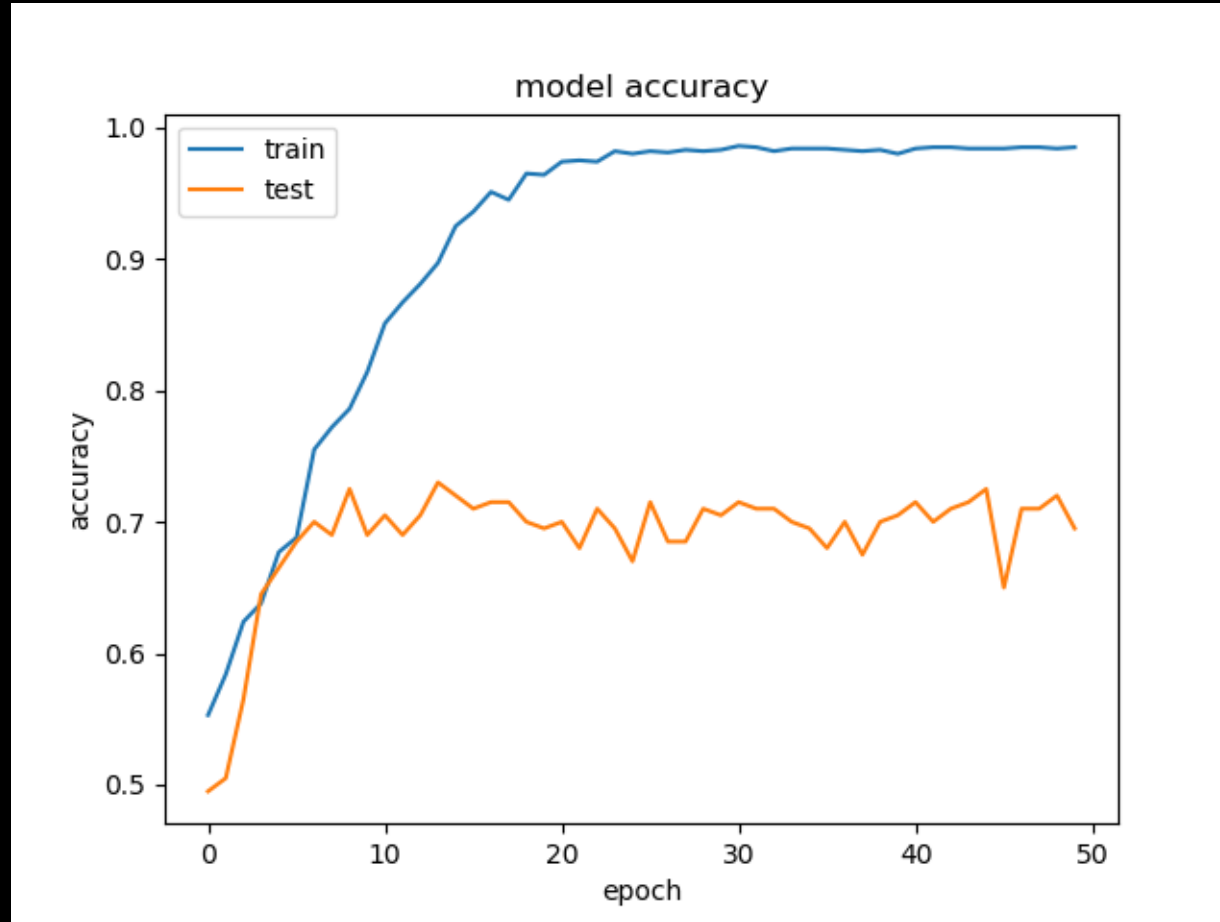
64%



GRU

68%

Model: CNN



71.5%

Stopword
Lema

74.5% (best case)

Audio

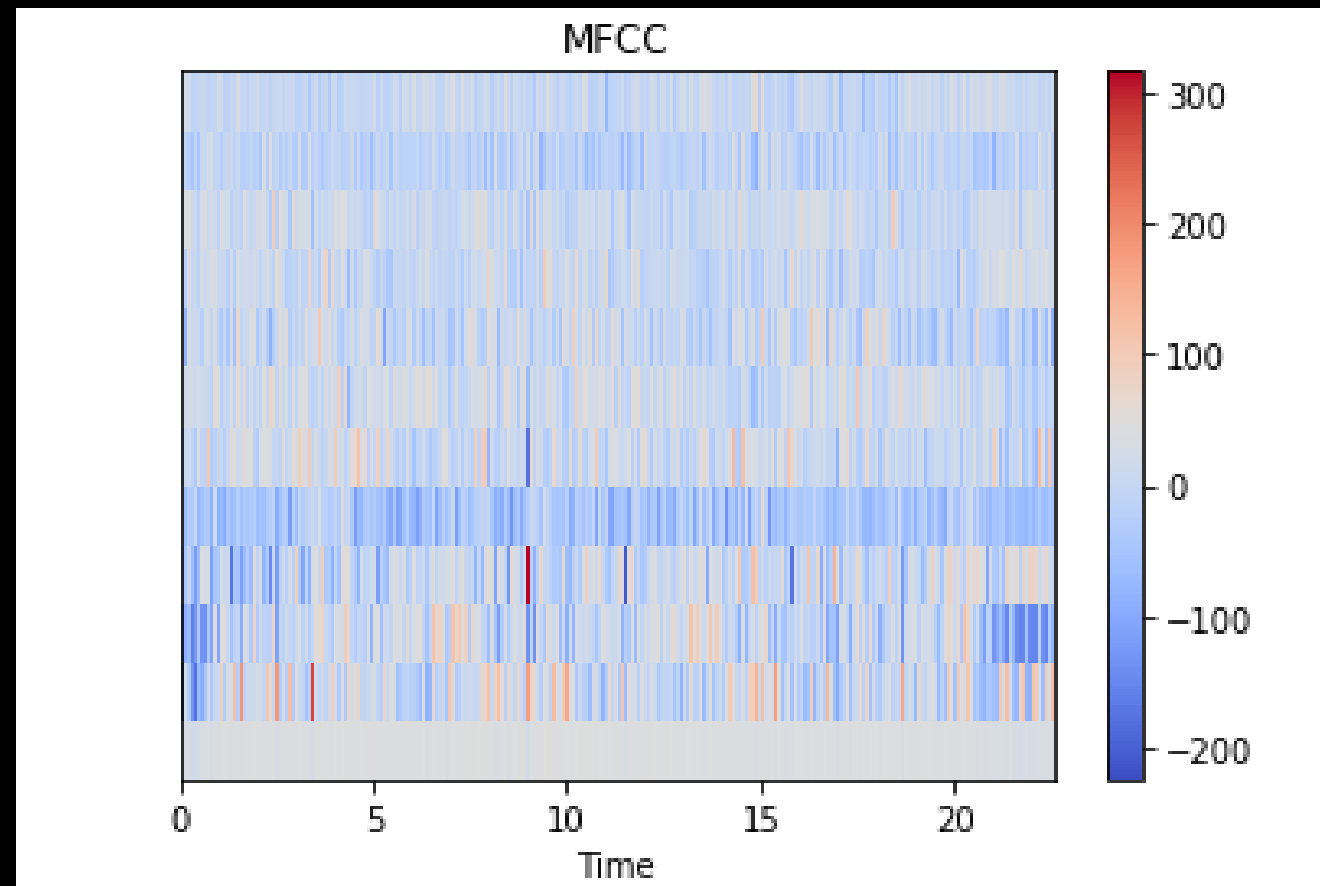
MFCC features

- The shape of the vocal tract including tongue, teeth etc determines what sound comes out
- The shape of the vocal tract manifests itself in the envelope of the short time power spectrum, and the job of MFCCs is to accurately represent this envelope

MFCC features retrieve from dataset

```
segments_timbre: shape = (935, 12)
```

MFCC-like features for each segment



Training model

Input_1	Input	(None, 814, 12)
	Output	(None, 814, 12)
Time_distributed_ 1: Dense_1	Input	(None, 814, 12)
	Output	(None, 814, 64)
Time_distributed_ 2: Dense_2	Input	(None, 814, 64)
	Output	(None, 814, 64)
LSTM	Input	(None, 814, 64)
	Output	(None, 256)
Dense_3	Input	(None, 256)
	Output	(None, 1)

Compare the results

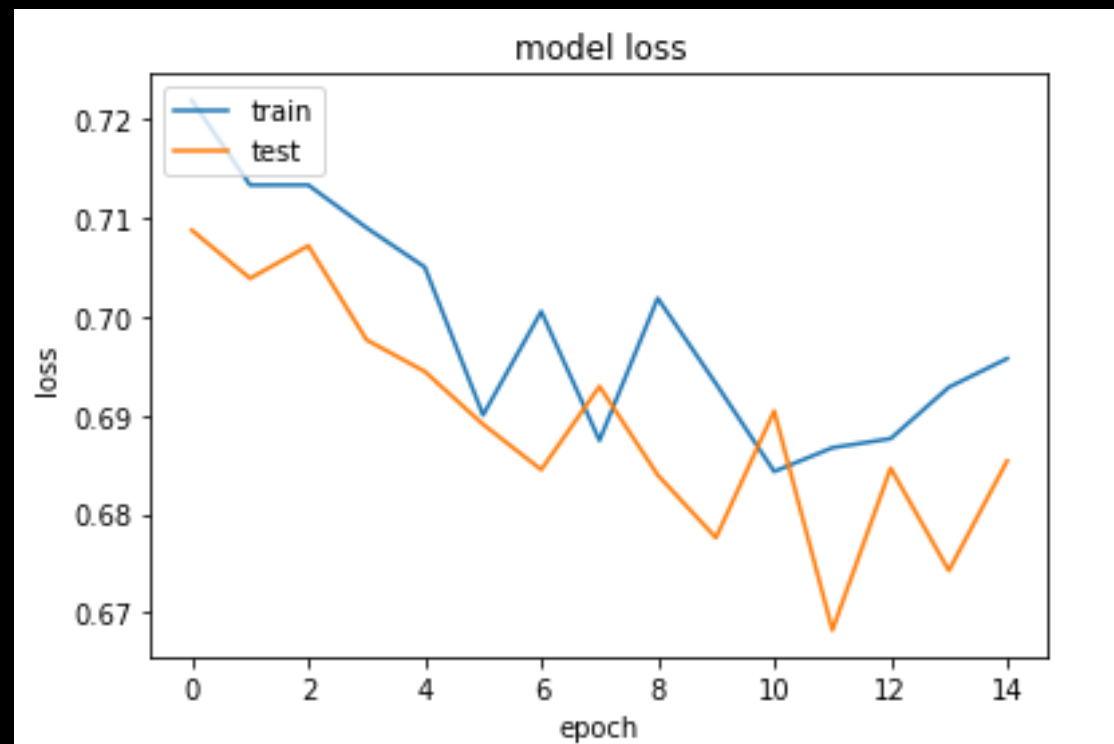
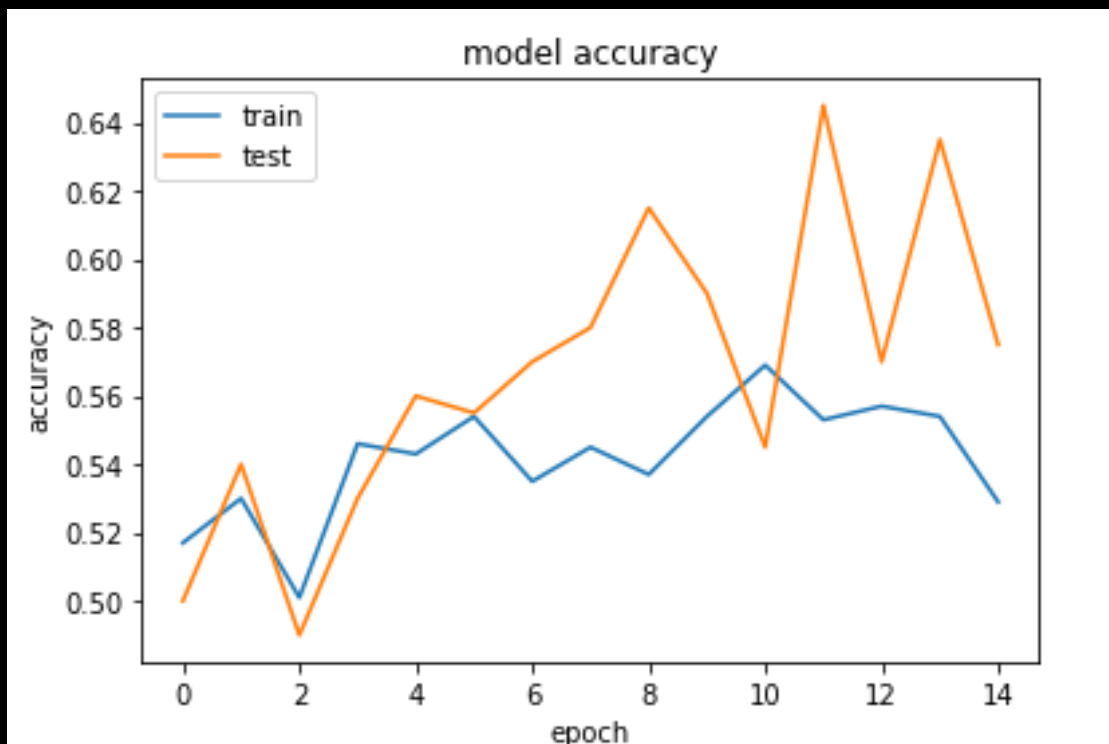
The existed method

- Hand label: 67+38 happy songs
- Model label: 67 songs, 38 songs were labeled wrongly

actual class	happy	67	38
	sad	17	78
		happy	sad
actual class	happy	413	33
	sad	41	513
		happy	sad
		predicted class	

Our method

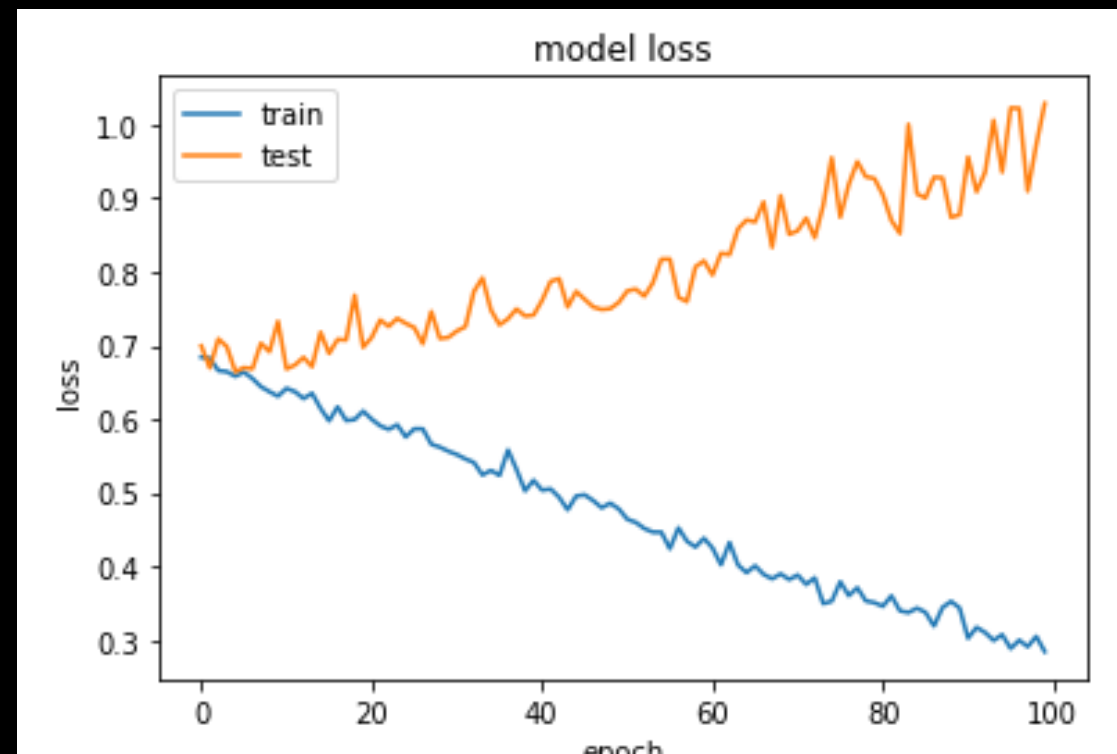
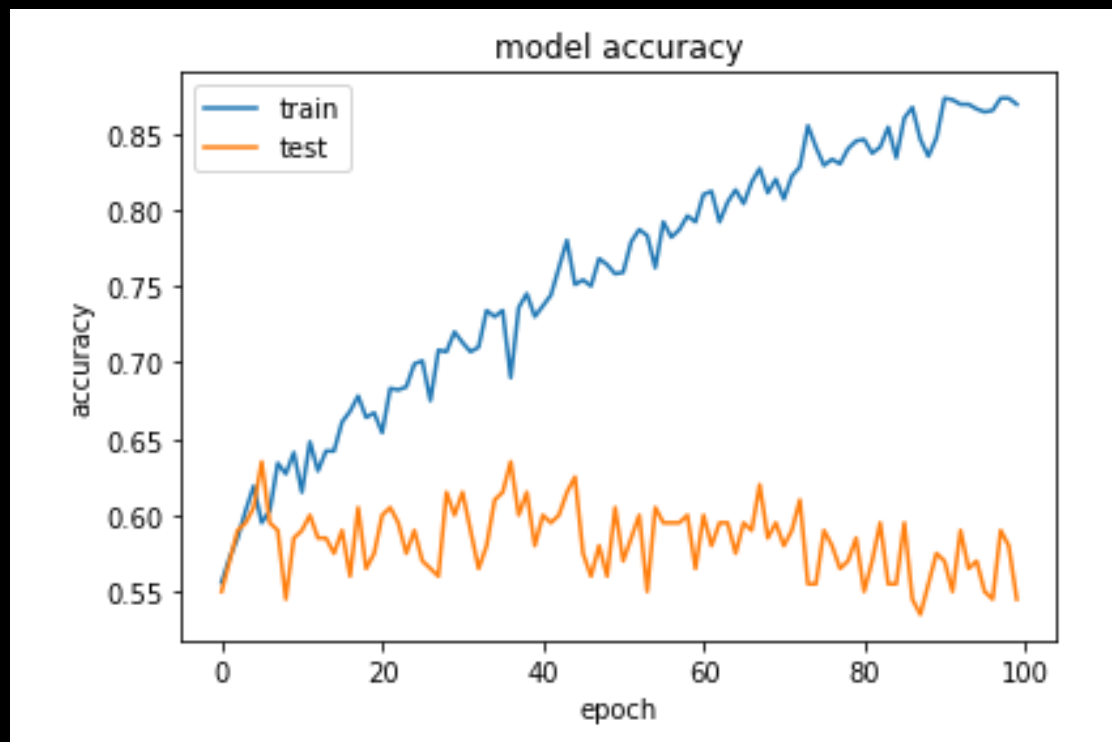
Initial result



LSTM networks

Our method

Initial result



LSTM networks

Let's try it in real life

2 song to let the model predict

Oasis – Morning Glory  49% sad

Xi Guan Liang Ge Ren  80% sad

Future work

- **Combine** both audio features and lyrics
- Apply **Treebank** to RNTN (Recursive Neural Tensor Network) in Deep learning)
- Apply **adjective annotation** dataset
- Use different song's mood grid (spotify and gracenote)
- Testing on large and more precise, mood dataset

References

- Dataset: <https://github.com/rasbt/musicmood>
- Paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.00138>
- Method deeplearning: <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com>



Thank You

NHÓM 4

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