MUSIC MOOD CLASSIFICATION

NHÓM 24

Nguyễn Hoàng Tân

Nguyễn Minh Trí

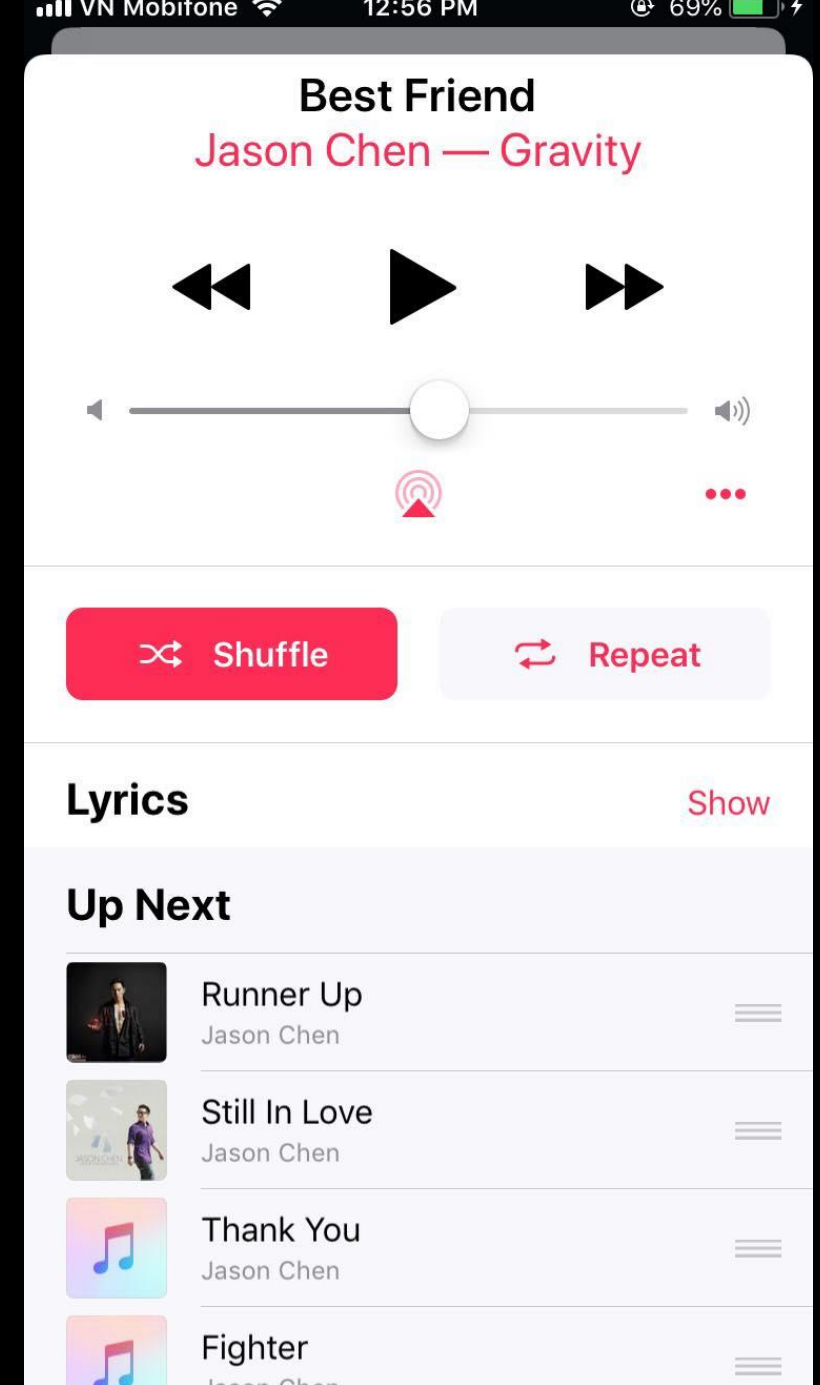**Đỗ Trí Nhân**

Huỳnh Thanh Vy

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

Define mood of each song

Classify song base on its mood

Recommendation function base on mood.
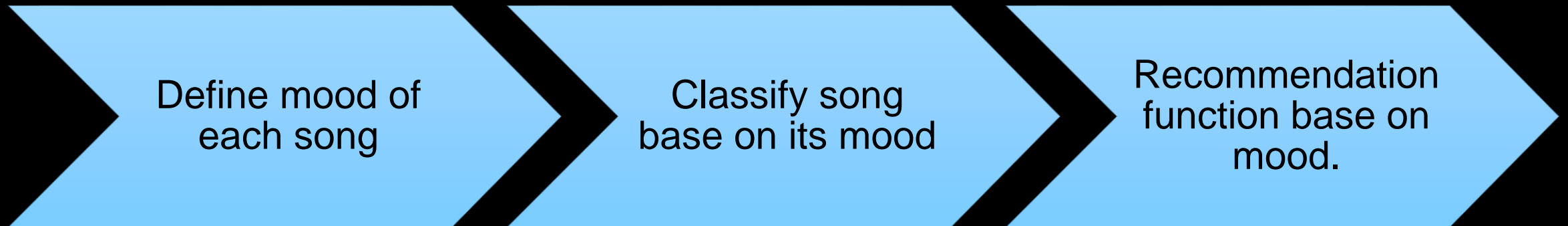
Heuristic

- **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)

Train: 1000 song

Validate: 200 song

Methodology

Author's method

- Built upon on a Naive Bayes classifier.

Our method

- Use both audio features and lyrics to measure.
- Try manual
- Use Deep learning

Lyrics

Nhóm 4   **7**

Author Method

-Couter 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
->
```
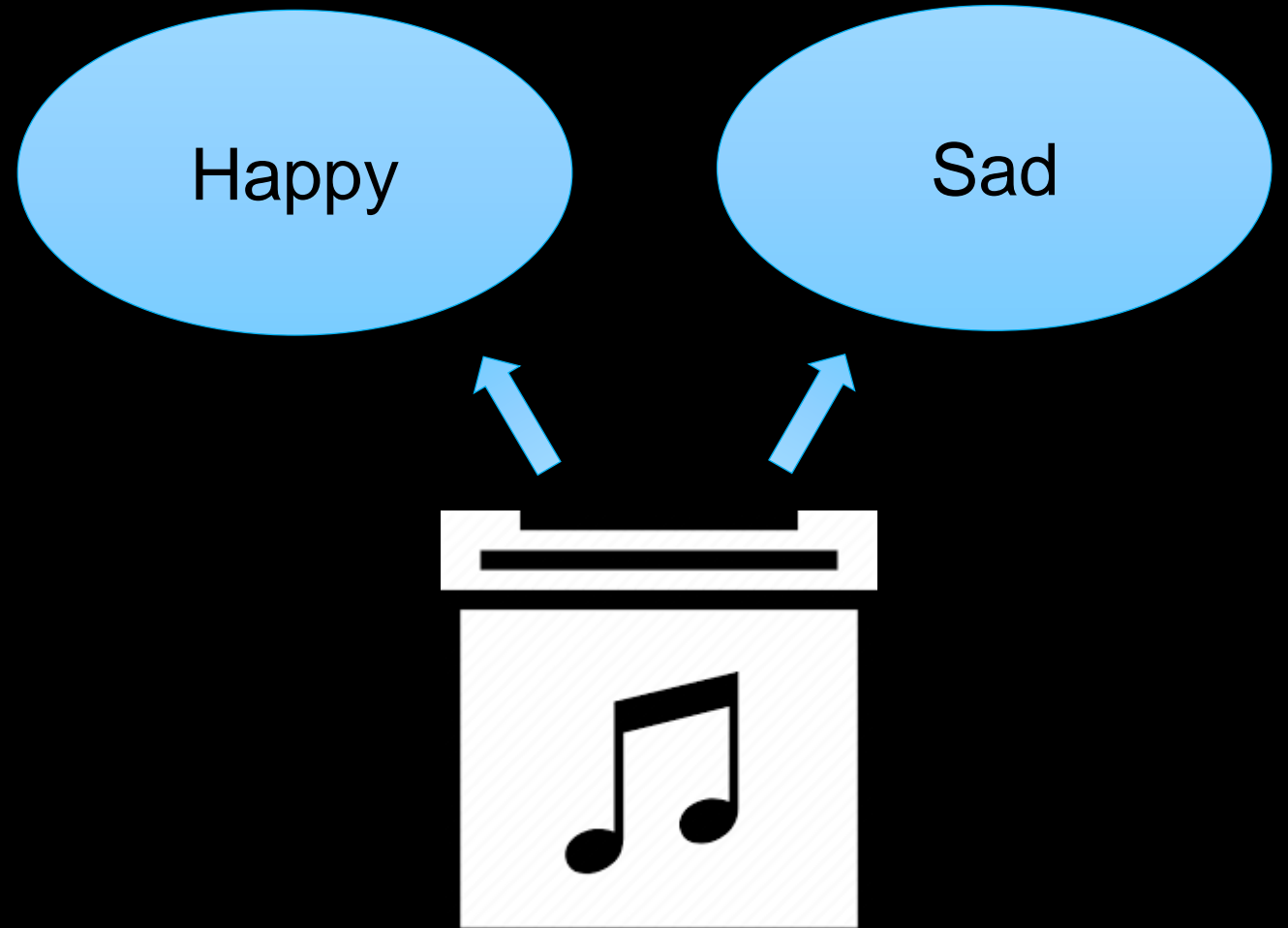
Manual method: lexicon-based

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

=> 48 %

-Stopword
-Balance Dataset

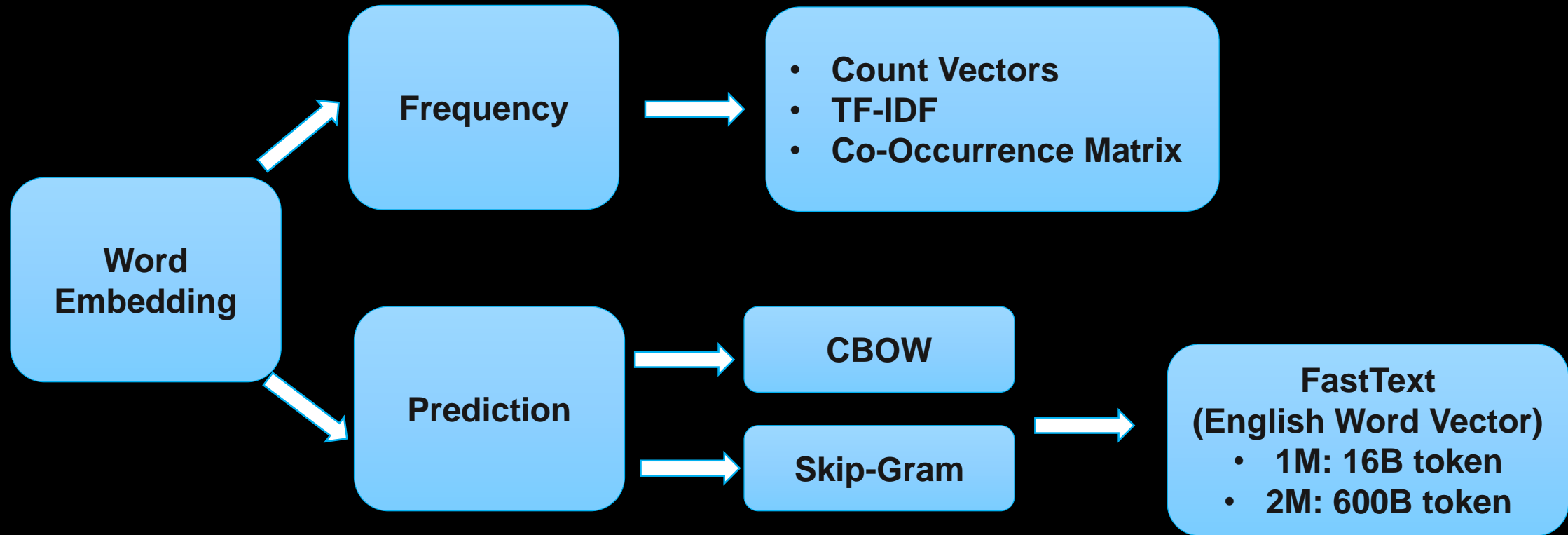=>55%

Happy

Sad

Deep Learning:
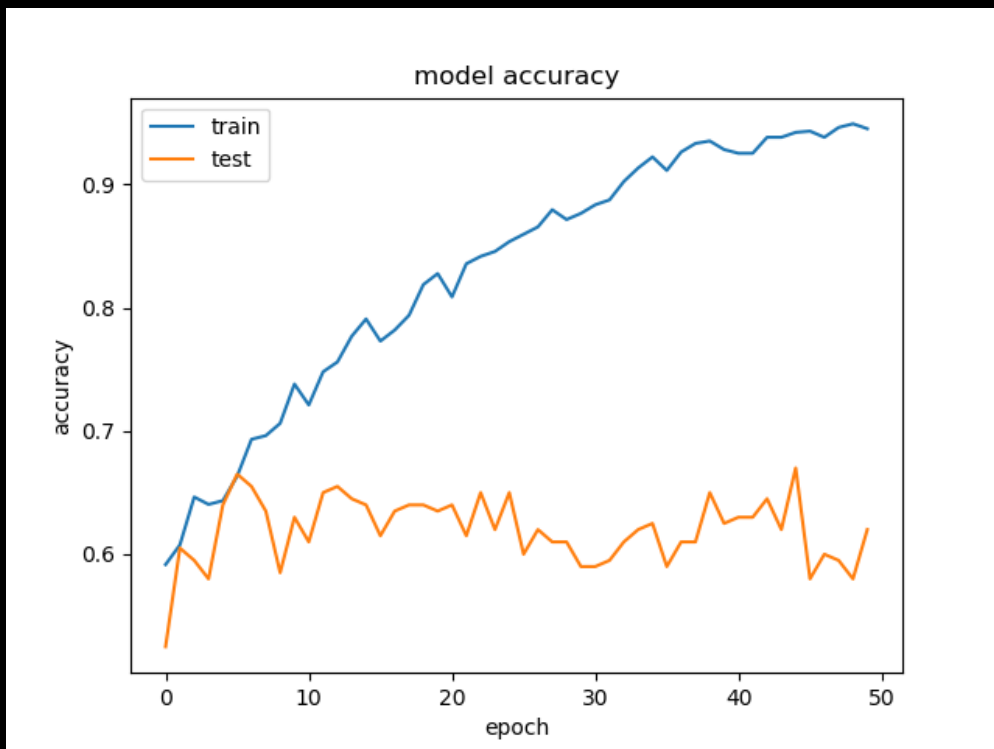
Preprocessing:

Remove Stopword punctuations

Lemmatization

Stemming !!!

Exaggerated word shortening
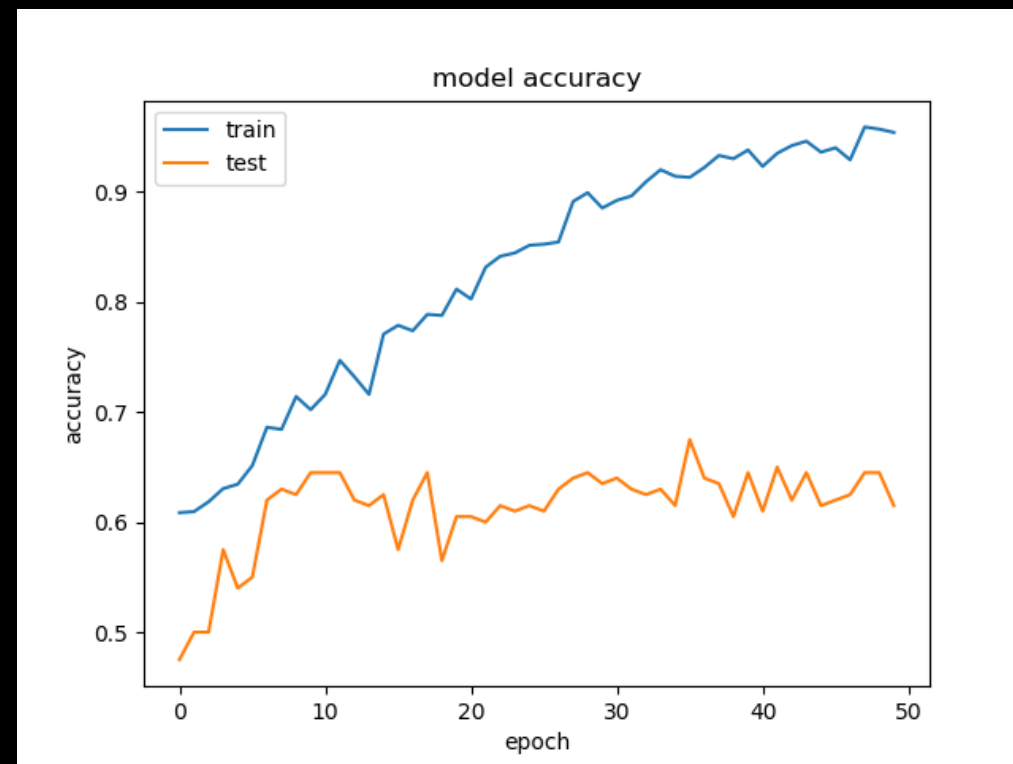
Feature

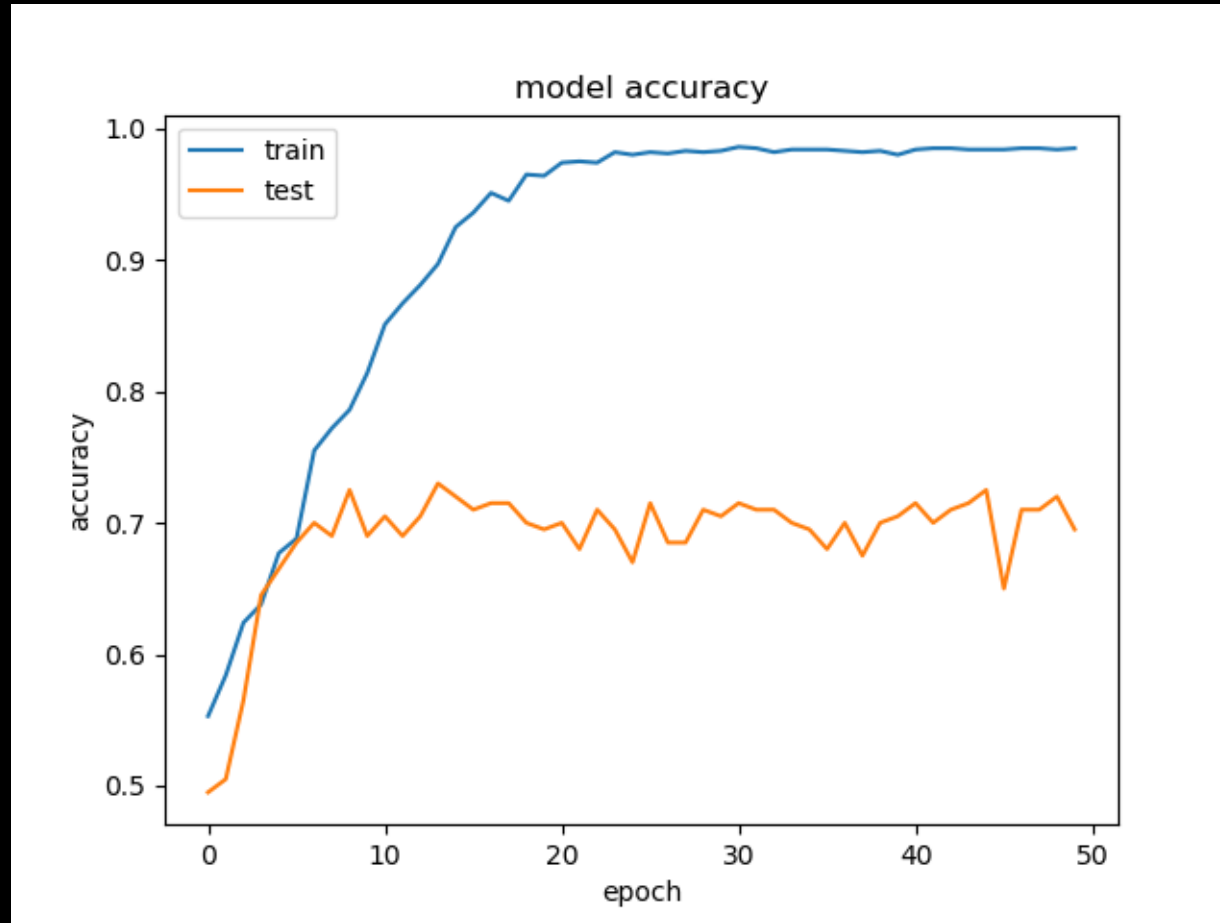# Model: RNN

model accuracy

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 retrive from dataset

segments_timbre: shape = (935, 12)

MFCC-like features for each segment
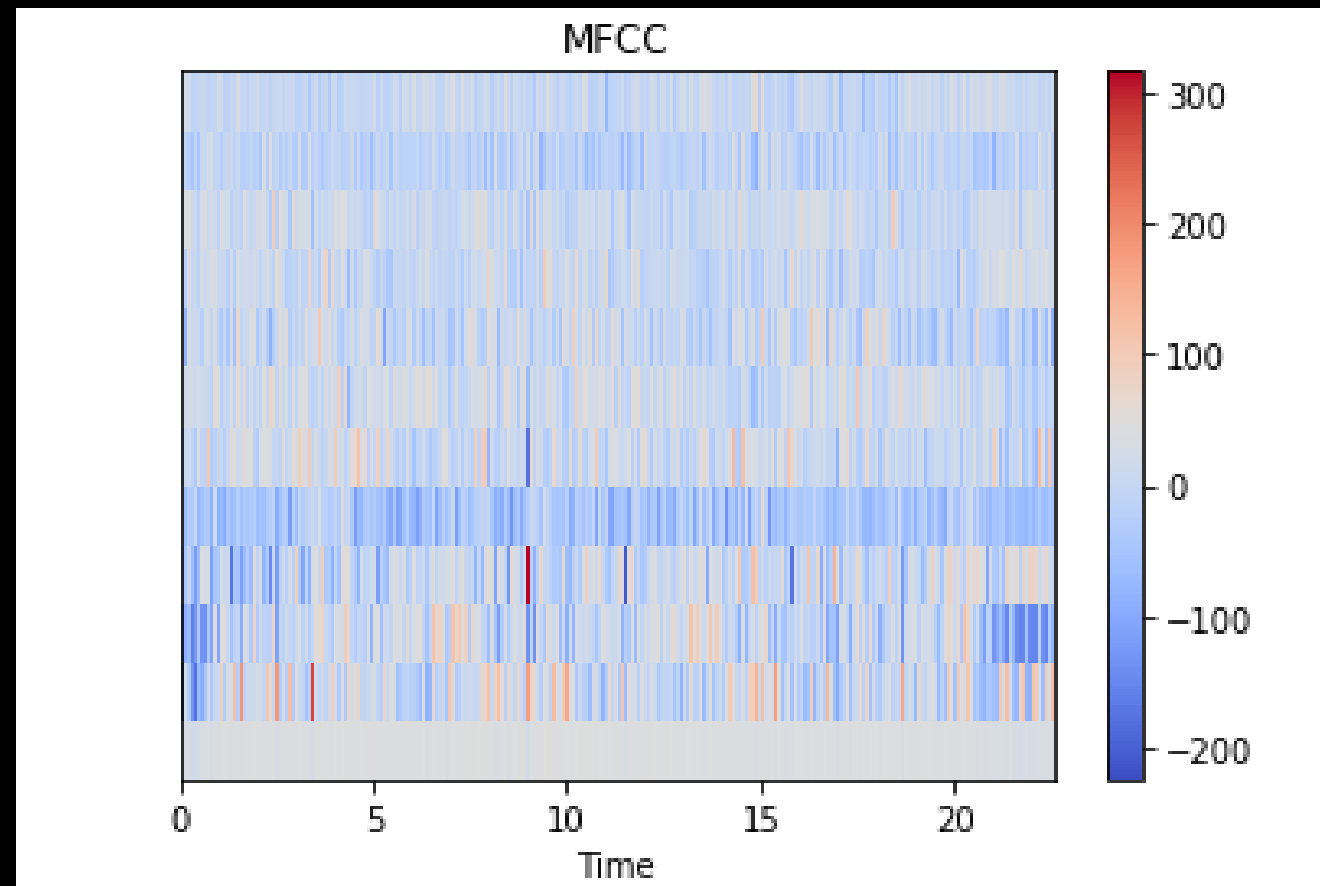
Training model

| 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
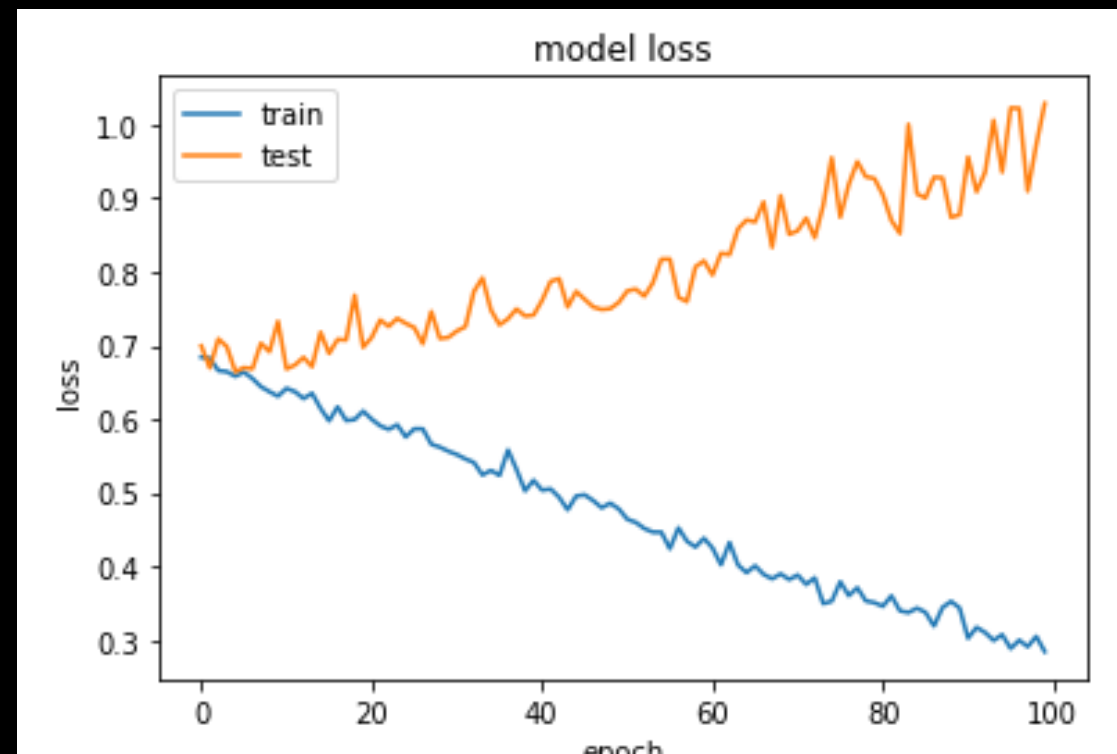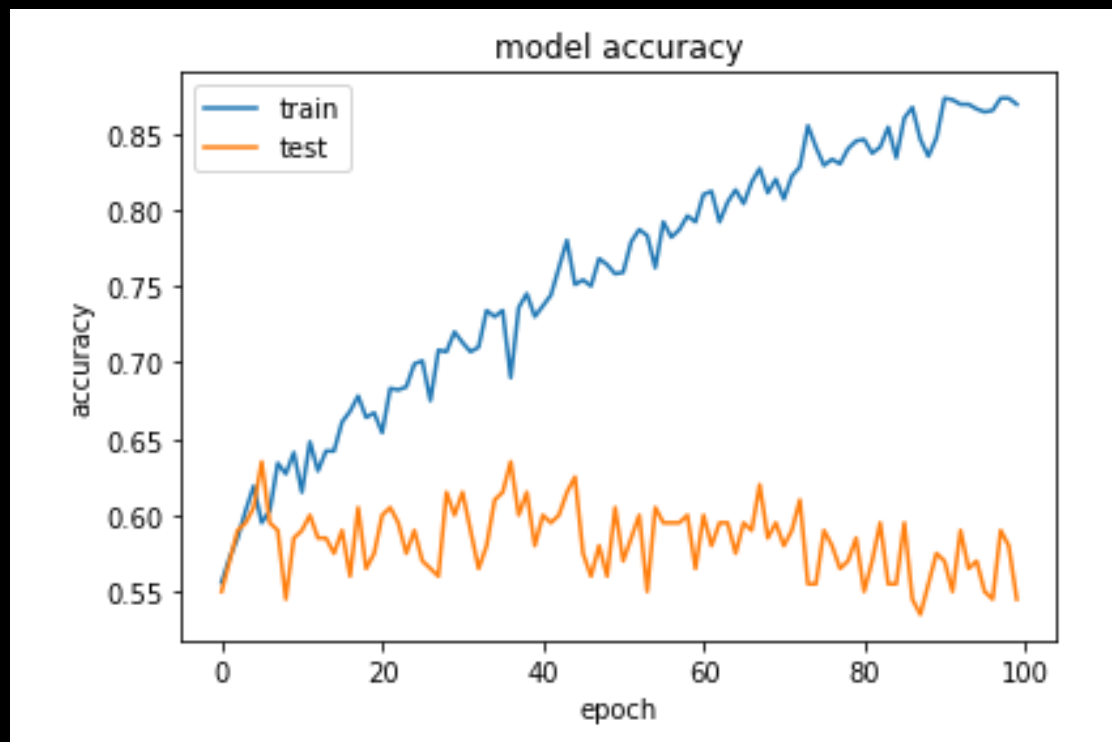- Model label: 67 songs, 38 songs were labeled wrongly

Our method
Initial result
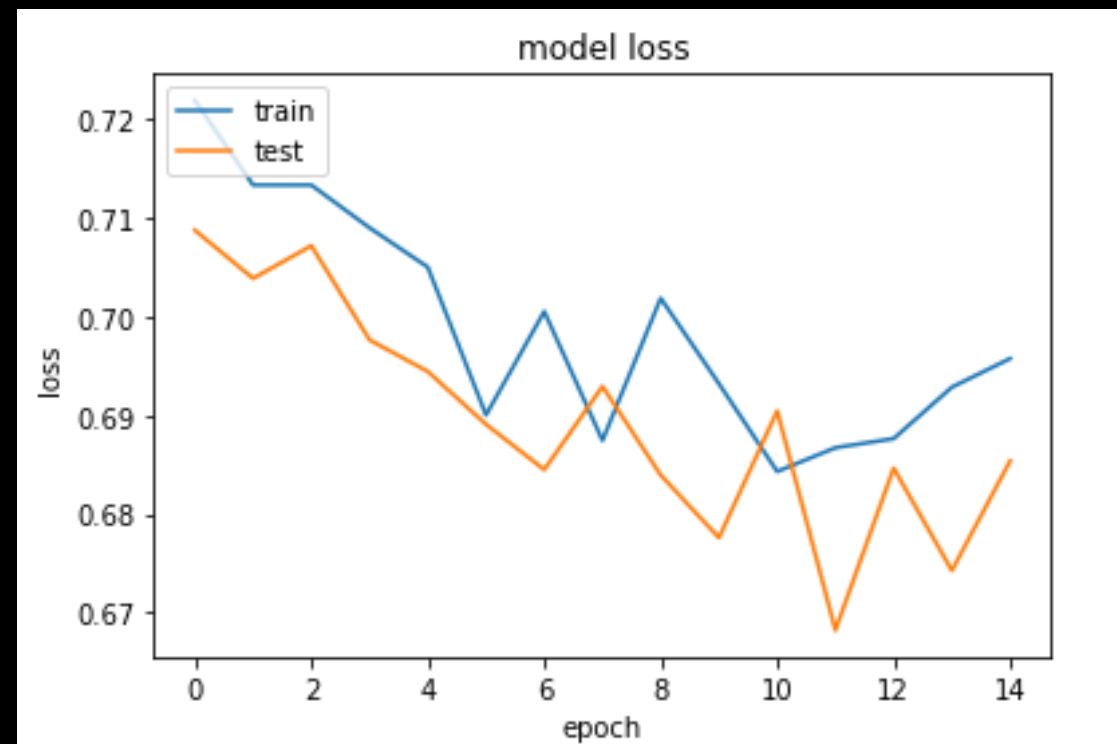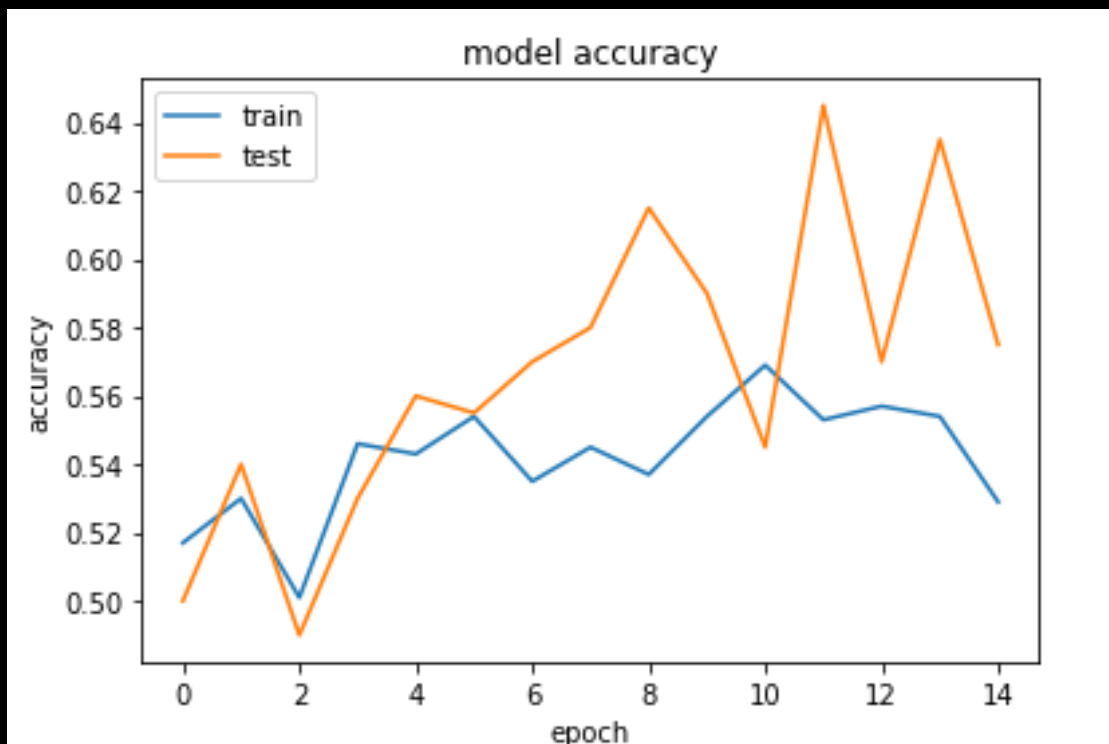
LSTM networks

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
- Trying **Lexicon** based model in NLP
- Apply **Treebank** to RNTN (<u>Recursive Neural Tensor Network) in Deep learning)</u>
- Apply **adjective annotation** dataset
- Try Golve, Word2vec, self-train in embedding step
- 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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