

# Spotify Tracks' Popularity

Visualization course project

#### **Search for tracks in Spotify**

You can collect 100 tracks at a time by entering a search query

Track, album, artist keywords

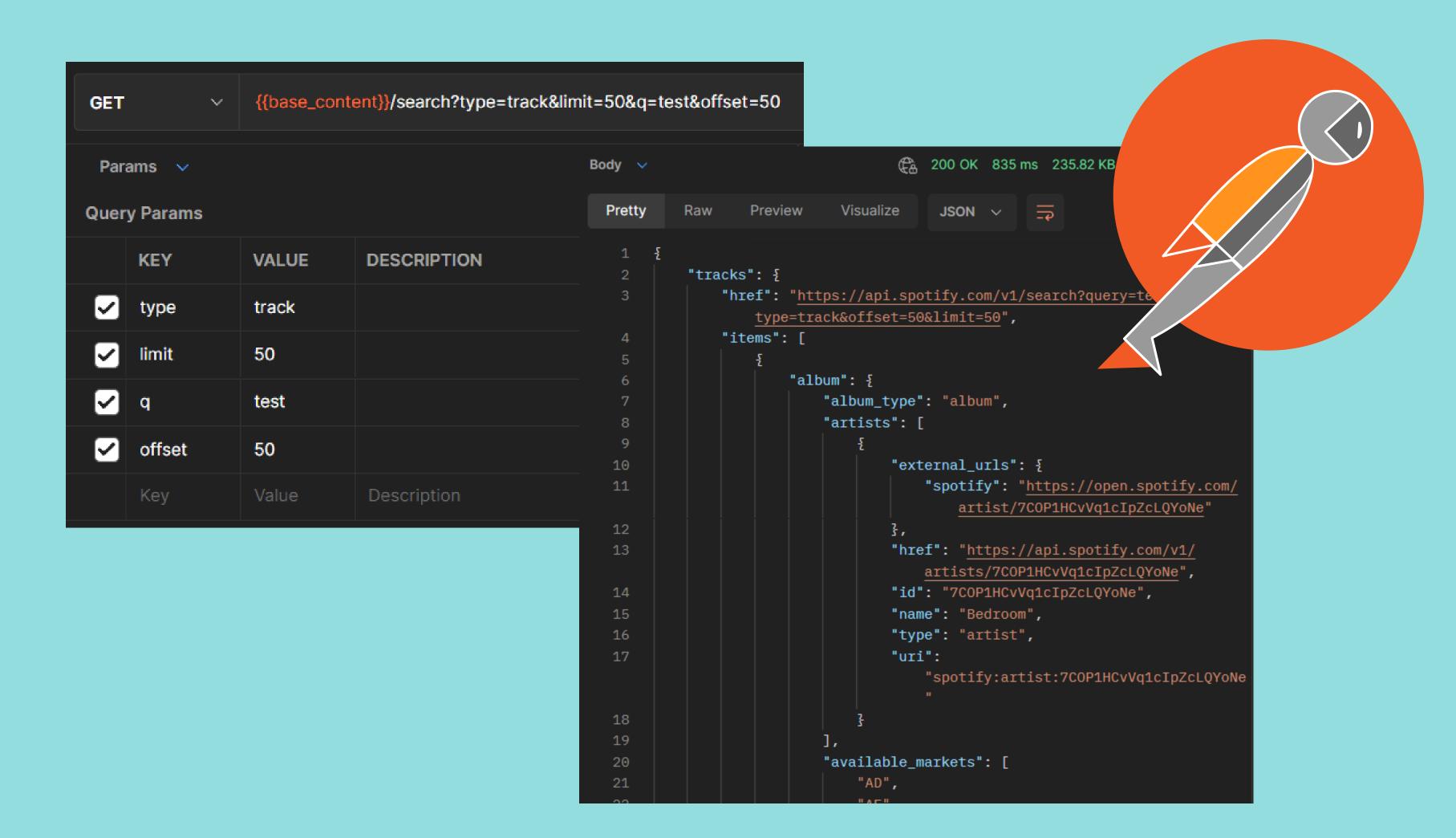
#### Past queries

#	Query	Average popularity	Common genre
1	roadtown	75,234,322	Blues
2	gangsta	100,233,235	rap
3	kazakh	45,234	folk

# Search

#### ПОИСК ПО КЛЮЧЕВОМУ СЛОВУ

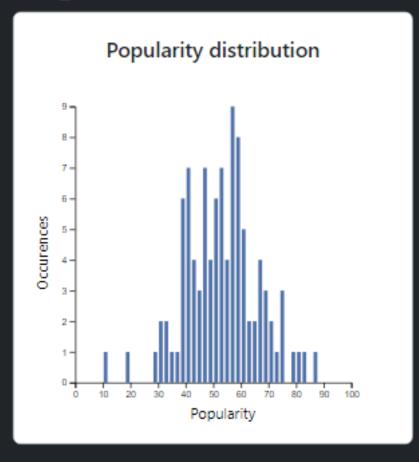
- Ввод слова в поисковую строку
- Отправка запроса в Spotify
- Возврат JSON файла с треками
- История запросов
- Расчет сводных метрик по каждому запросу

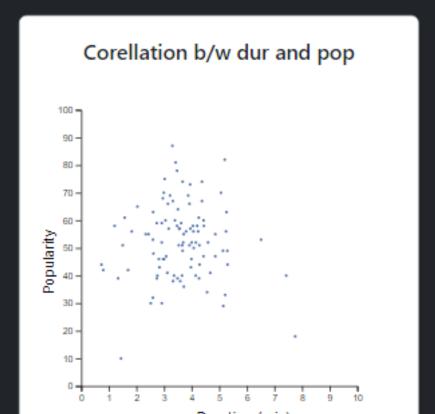


#### Choose a dataset

"roadtown"

#### **Useful diagrams**

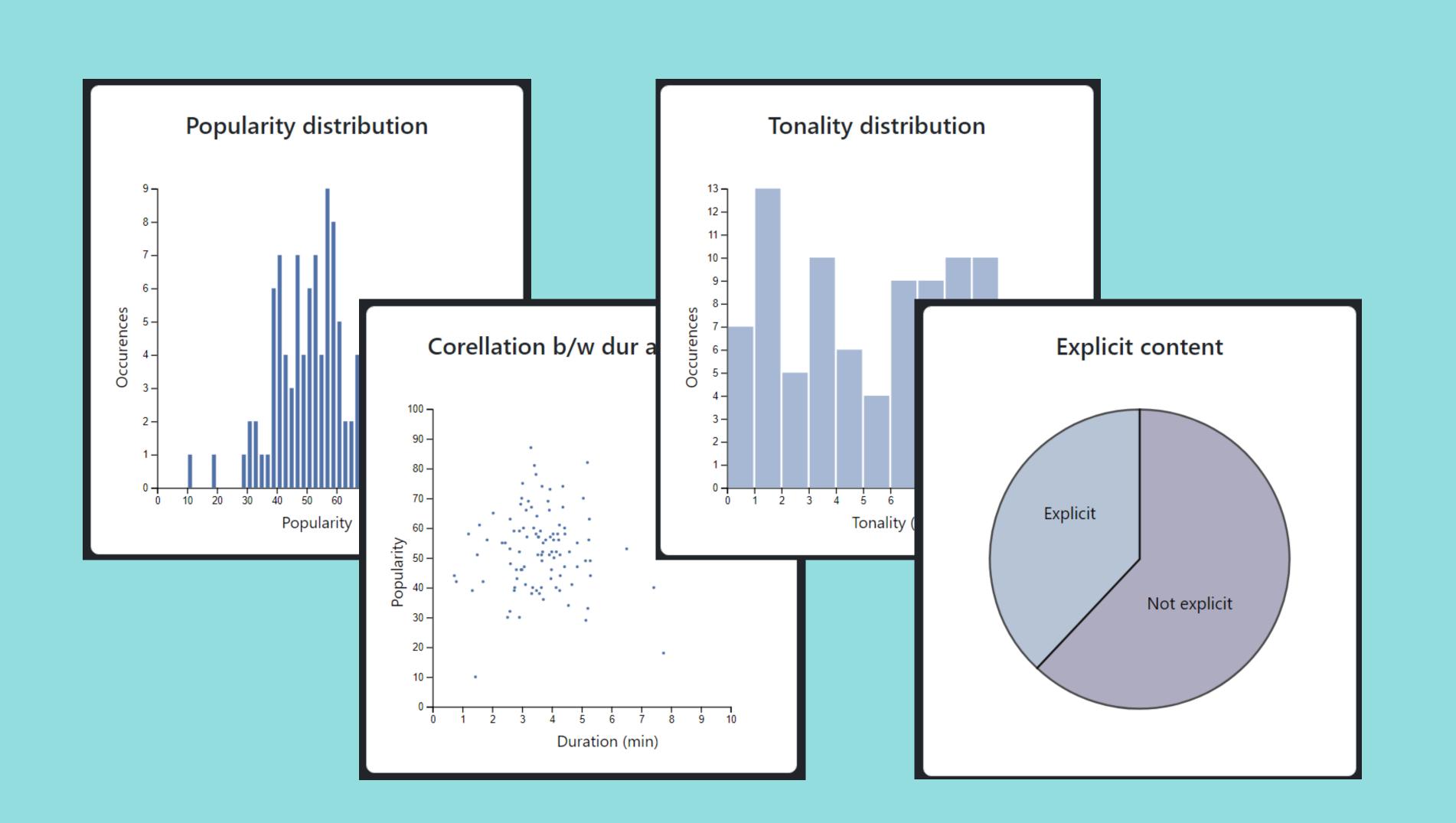




## Keyword visualization

ВИЗУАЛИЗАЦИЯ ДАННЫХ ПО ОДНОМУ ЗАПРОСУ

- Распределение популярности
- Кореляция популярности и длины трека
- Распределение тональностей
- Отношение количества треков с Explicitконтентом



### Statistics

#### СВОДНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ

- Средняя популярность
- Тональность
- Средняя продолжительность
- Кол-во нот в лейтмотиве

#### **Stats**

Metrics	Value
Average popularity	75.5%
Common tonality	C#
Average duration	3.55 min
Notes in main riff	4.76

```
import json
with open(os.path.join('C:\\', 'Users', 'kozga', 'Desktop', 'tracks.json'), 'r') as tracks_json:
    data = json.load(tracks json)
    res = []
    track_list = data["tracks"]["items"]
    for obj in track_list:
        dict = {}
        dict["artist"] = obj["artists"][0]["name"]
        dict["duration_min"] = obj["duration_ms"]/60/1000
        dict["explicit"] = obj["explicit"]
        dict["track_name"] = obj["name"]
        dict["popularity"] = obj["popularity"]
        dict["id"] = obj["id"]
        res.append(dict)
    json_file = json.dumps(res, indent=4)
with open(os.path.join('C:\\', 'Users', 'kozga', 'Desktop', 'result2.json'), 'w') as file:
    file.write(json file)
```

```
In [6]: import os, json, random
tonalities = ['A', 'A#', 'B', 'C', 'C#', 'D', 'D#', 'E', 'F', 'F#', 'G', 'G#']

with open(os.path.join('C:\\', 'Users', 'kozga', 'Desktop', 'result.json'), 'r') as tracks_json:
    data = json.load(tracks_json)
    for track in data:
        # track["tonality"] = tonalities[random.randint(0, 11)]
        track["tonality"] = random.randint(0, 11)
        json_file = json.dumps(data, indent=4)

with open(os.path.join('C:\\', 'Users', 'kozga', 'Desktop', 'result3.json'), 'w') as file:
    file.write(json_file)
```

```
var svg_dist = d3.selectAll(".distribution"),
    margin = 100,
    width = svg_dist.attr("width") - margin,
    height = svg_dist.attr("height") - margin;
// get the data
d3.json("{% static 'json/result.json' %}", function (data) {
    // X axis: scale and draw:
    let x = d3.scaleLinear().domain([0, 100]).range([0, width]);
    svg dist
        .append("g")
        .attr(
            "transform",
            "translate(" +
                margin / 2 +
                (height + margin / 2) +
        .call(d3.axisBottom(x));
    svg_dist
        .append("text")
        .attr("x", (width + margin / 2) / 2)
        .attr("y", height + margin - 10)
        .text("Popularity");
    // set the parameters for the histogram
    let histogram = d3
        .histogram()
        .value(function (d) {
            return d.popularity;
```

# d3.js для построения гистограмм, scatterplots и pie charts

```
from django.shortcuts import render
def parser(request):
    return render(request, 'parser/parser.html')
def visualization(request):
    return render(request, 'parser/visualization.html'
def overall(request):
    return render(request, 'parser/overall.html'
```