

**King's College London**

**Faculty of Arts & Humanities**

**Coversheet for submission of examination answers  
(Undergraduate & Taught Postgraduate)**

Complete all sections of this form and ensure it is the first page of the document you submit.

Failure to attach the coversheet as required may result in your work not being accepted for assessment.

**Word count, which should be calculated electronically, must be stated accurately below.**

For details of what is included in the word count, and penalties incurred by exceeding the word count limit, please consult the coursework submission policy in your Department Handbook.

**DECLARATION BY STUDENT**

**This assignment is entirely my own work.** If used, quotations from secondary literature are indicated by the use of quotation marks around ALL such quotations AND by reference in the text to the author concerned. I confirm that no sources have been used other than those stated.

**I understand what is meant by plagiarism and have signed at enrolment the declaration concerning the avoidance of plagiarism.**

**I understand that plagiarism is a serious academic offence that may result in disciplinary action being taken.**

**I understand that I must submit work BEFORE the deadline, and that failure to do so will result in capped marks.**

Candidate no. AB 32304

Module Title: The Cultural Web: Building a Humanities Website

Module Code: 7AAVDM14 1,000 word individual essay - critical reflection on group project

Assignment: 1,000 word individual essay - critical reflection on group project

Assignment tutor/group: Group 3

Deadline: Wednesday 13 January 2021 no later than 15:59 GMT

Date Submitted: Monday 4 January 2021

Word Count: 974

# **A cover art archive**

The idea behind our project is to provide a navigable collection of music albums where the visual aspect is the core element of the experience. We aim to create a link between the chromatic and the sound moods characterizing a record. The archive allows to discover music through images, and In particular by dominant colours: each album is described not only by the standard metadata related to this kind of media but also by information about its predominant colours.

## **Acquiring and organizing data**

To fill the archive, we exploited the Spotify API, that provides a great number of data free to use for non-commercial purposes. The advantage to creating a dataset from such a large repository is the variety of different kinds of records that can be collected. Using a python script that simulates a browser, we queried the API to get the list of the tracks present in some playlists and extracted their album uris. From this new list, we could easily access new, particular metadata, such as:

- > the artist
- > the genres
- > the publication date
- > the url of the cover art image
- > The uri of the album

From this information, we were able to build a JSON dataset ready to be analyzed by other scripts.

```
1  {
2      "album_name": "The Cookbook",
3      "artist_name": "Missy Elliott",
4      "genres": [
5          "dance pop",
6          "hip hop",
7          "hip pop",
8          "pop",
9          "pop rap",
10         "r&b",
11         "urban contemporary",
12         "virginia hip hop"
13     ],
14     "img": "https://i.scdn.co/image/ab67616d0000b273f1dfae21eaac0d24fb3dcf5a"
15 }
```

the first dataset

## **Adding knowledge to data**

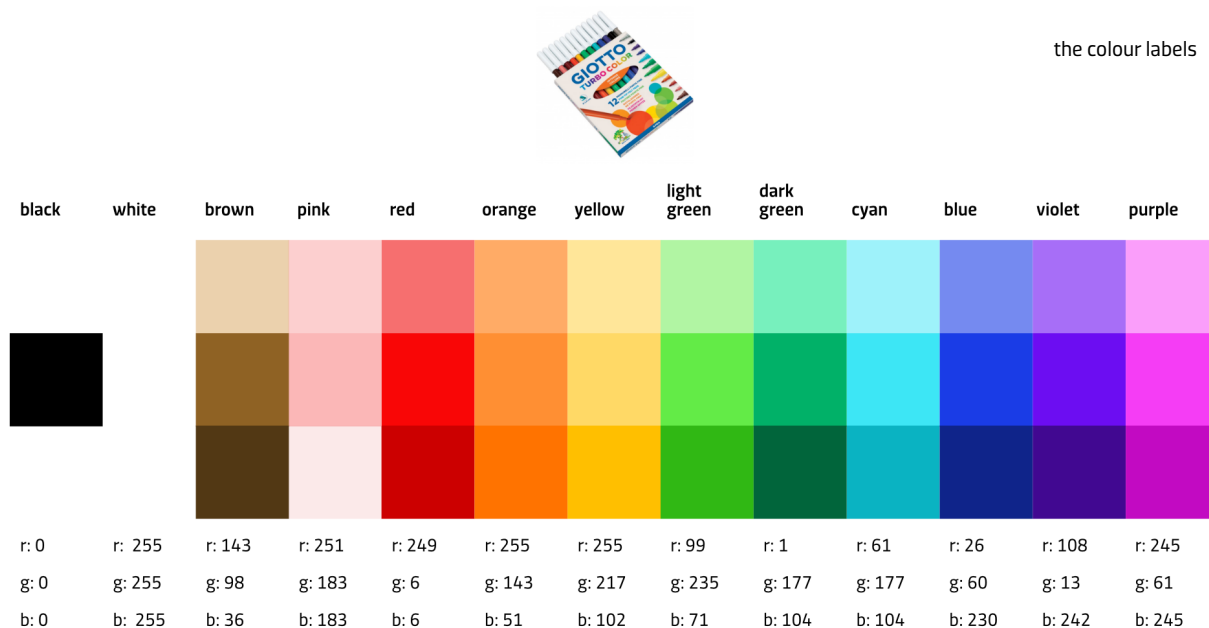
### **Chromatic data**

Having a dataset doesn't mean owning knowledge. Therefore, we decided to expand our dataset with new information relative to the colour.

To do so, we used the clustering algorithm K-means to pick the most frequent RGB values from each album, again using the chromium module to simulate the browser and read the

image data. The algorithm was set with a K value (the number of obtained clusters) of three. This demonstrated to be a semantically reasonable quantity and a good compromise between abstraction and details.

Since the number of albums was substantial, and by consequence the amount of different dominant colours, we assigned each record one or more labels that summarize them. Hence, we created an artificial palette, whose tones were found empirically to well abstract the graphical and photographic colours. The final labels are the following:



An additional label was created for the grey, by verifying if R, G, and B were all in the range [70, 185] (so not too black and not too white) and their difference was at most of 15 unities.

We then computed the difference from each RGB dominant colour to each label, and if it was higher than 80%, we assigned that class to the record. This distance was calculated through a formula ideated by Compuphase, that emulates the visual perception of tones.

```
def colour_similarity(col_1, col_2):
    r_mean = math.ceil((col_1[0] + col_2[0]) / 2)
    r = col_1[0] - col_2[0]
    g = col_1[1] - col_2[1]
    b = col_1[2] - col_2[2]

    distance = math.ceil(math.sqrt( (((512+r_mean)*r*r)>>8) + 4*g*g + (((767-r_mean)*b*b)>>8) ))
    similarity = float('{:.2f}'.format((765 - distance)/765))

    print('distance: ' + str(distance) + ' - similarity: ' + str(similarity))
```

the colour distance algorithm

## Genres' relations

An additional dataset was created to capture the musical genres' relations. We noted that some genres recurred frequently together, and we wanted the user to know it. A new script was then created to find a representation of the network.

To obtain a clean and outlier-free representation, we considered only the most recurring phenomena (over a certain threshold).

```
1 let network = {
2   'nodes': [{ "name": "indie pop", "size": 76 }, { "name": "indie rock", "size": 75 },
3   'links': [{ "source": "indie pop", "target": "indie rock", "val": 51 }, { "source":
4 }
```

the genres network JSON

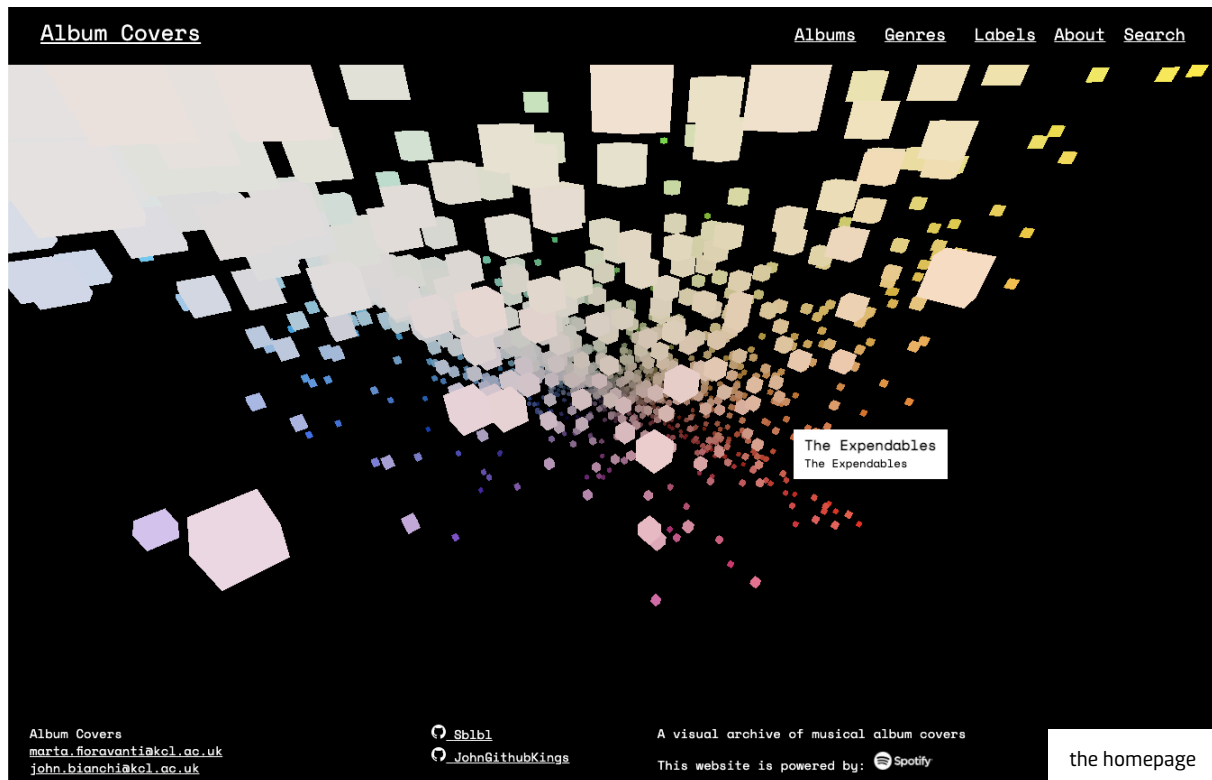
## Generating and organizing contents

To fill the archive was thus necessary to generate the .md files via python. We did it for the collections of albums, genres and labels. Some JSON files were however necessary to feed the javascript functions for certain pages.

To display the collections in an enjoyable way, we used the Jekyll Pagination plugin, that enabled to display few elements at a time, avoiding long scrollings. The elements are ordered by name, in ascending order, to maintain an immediately comprehensible organization.

### Homepage

The homepage is the means through which a website is presented: it should be endearing to encourage the visitor to explore its contents. That is the reason for our choice: to display a 3D environment where each album is represented as a cube coloured with its first dominant colour. This has the purpose to generate marvel, more than to display knowledge, and it establishes a gentle introduction to the site content. In fact, by clicking on a cube, the user is lead to the album's page, where they can read more information.



## Albums

The album pages contain all the collected metadata. These were encoded via the *itemscope* property *MusicRecording* and setting the correct *itemprop* in the dedicated tags. We also embedded the Spotify album to encourages the visitor to discover which sound a certain colour is associated with.

The details are linked together to provide complete navigation of the contents: for example, the genres' tabs bring to the specific section, where similar records can be found.

[Album Covers](#)[Albums](#)[Genres](#)[Labels](#)[About](#)[Search](#)

**CLIFF EDWARDS**  
Ukelele Ike



1 Just You, Just Me - ... 2:55

2 Orange Blossom Ti... 2:56

3 I Can't Give You An... 3:07

4 It's Only a Paper Mo... 2:53

5 Give a Little Whistle 1:37

6 When You Wish Up... 3:15

7 Me and the Man in t... 2:59

8 Together 2:03

9 Singin' in the Rain - ... 2:21

10 Where the Lazy Dai... 2:43

title:  
**Cliff Edwards, Ukelele Ike**

by:  
**Cliff Edwards**

date:  
**01-01-1929**



genres:  
**movie tunes**

predominant colours:  


colour tags:  
**brown** **yellow**

Album Covers  
[maria.fioravanti@kol.ac.uk](mailto:maria.fioravanti@kol.ac.uk)  
[john.bianchi@kol.ac.uk](mailto:john.bianchi@kol.ac.uk)

[Sblbl](#)  
[JohnGithubKings](#)

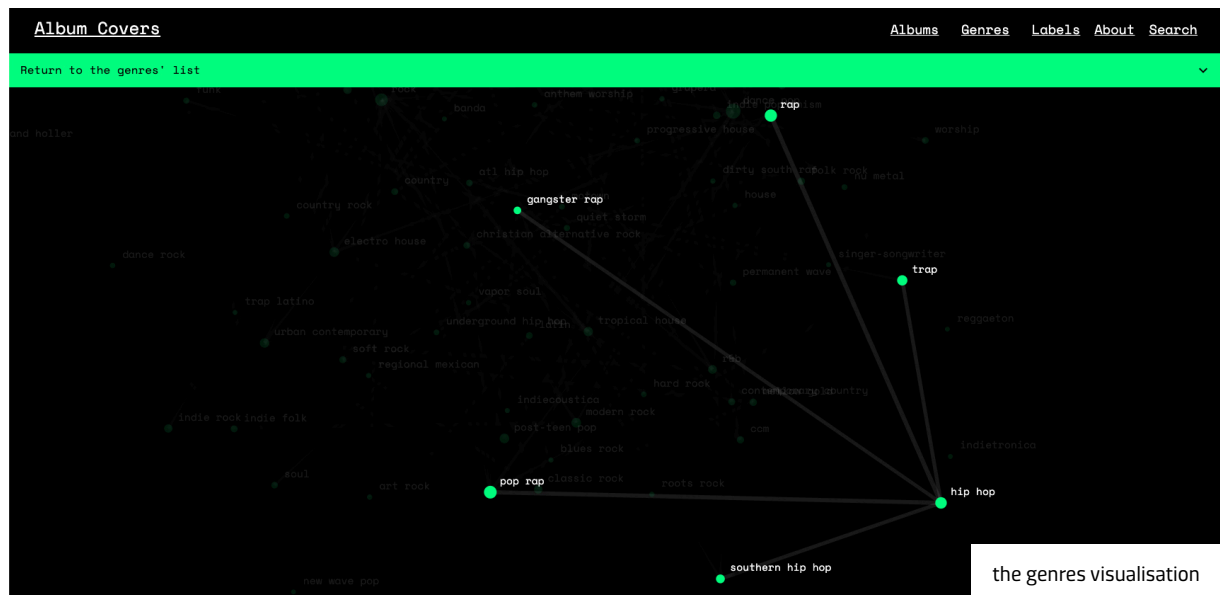
A visual archive of musical album covers  
This website is powered by: 

the album page

5

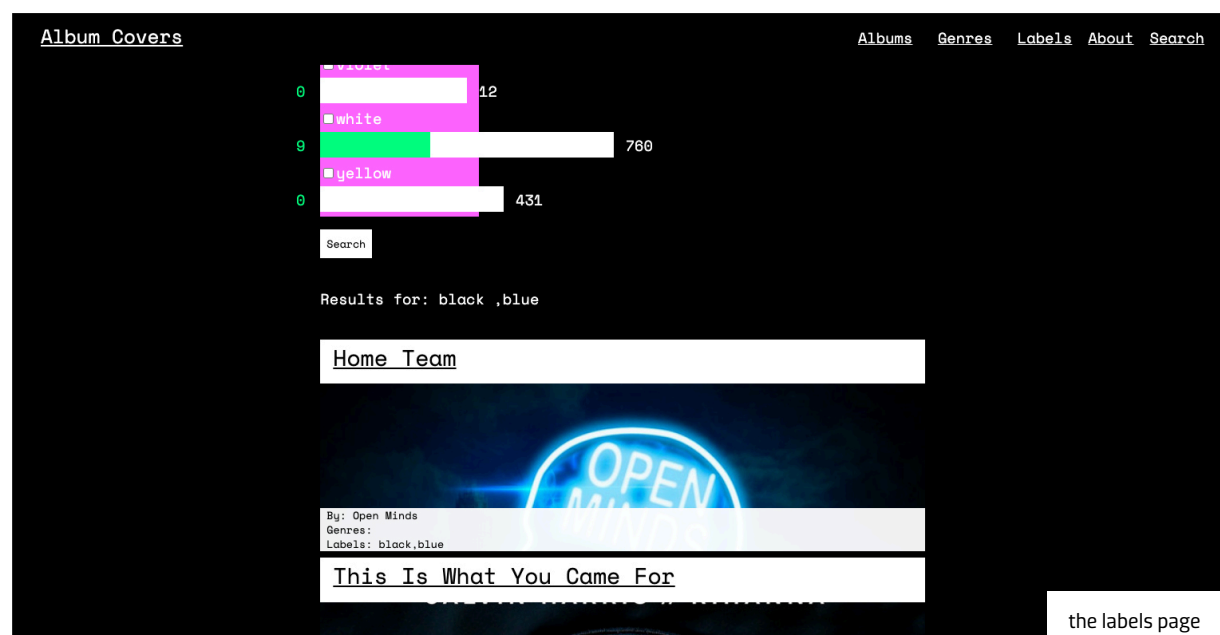
## Genres

This collection lists all the musical genres of the archive. By clicking on an entry, it is possible to see all the albums labelled with it. To provide more enjoyable and informative navigation, we built a visualisation showing the relations between genres. This tool is interactive and brings the visitor to the genres' page when a node is clicked.



## Labels

For this collection we designed a different interaction: instead of only listing the entries, we displayed them as a bar chart, showing the number of records having that label and more specifically how many albums only classified with it. The visitor can select some through some checkboxes and see the albums that contain only them. When this is done, an additional bar appears showing the amount of selected data. This choice allowed us to create a more informative system that is more flexible than a simple list and that let to perform detailed searches.



## **Conclusion**

We think we succeeded in our main goal: designing an enjoyable and informative experience. We are convinced that a good archive must encourage the exploration to become a knowledge source, and should present the knowledge in an accessible and interactive way.