# Context Aware Music Recommendation

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### **Motivation**

With increased mobile device and music streaming usage more people are listening to music in more diverse spaces

With this increased diversity comes the challenge of recommending music that fits a users current context

### Outline

- Background
- ContextPlay System
  - Jin et al
- Venue Music System
  - o Cheng and Shen
- Conclusion

### Outline

- Background
  - Context Awareness
  - o Bag of Audio Words
  - Topic Models
- ContextPlay System
- Venue Music System
- Conclusion

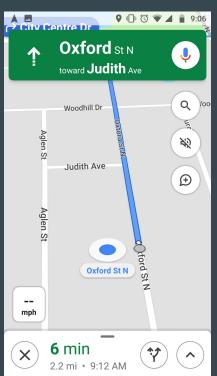
### **Background - Context Awareness**

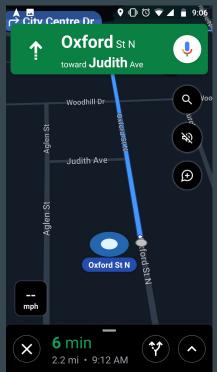
#### Obtaining a current context

- Time
- Location
- Etc

Using that context to perform different actions

- Turning on a dark theme at night
- Choosing specific music based on current location
- Etc





### **Background - Bag of Audio Words**

Representation of the contents of an audio stream

- Find all occurrences of chosen audio features
- 2. Keep a count of each feature
- 3. Most common features likely best representation of audio stream

### **Background - Topic Models**

Representation of the *topics* in an audio stream

- 1. Uses a fixed vocabulary
  - a. Consists of potential *topics* and *concepts* related to those topics
- Look at the concepts in the audio stream
- 3. Link *concepts* to their topics
- 4. Gives a probabilistic model of topics

### **Outline**

- Background
- ContextPlay System
  - ContextPlay User Interface
  - Experiment Setup and Results
- Venue Music System
- Conclusion

### ContextPlay - Motivation

Goal: To study how different aspects of context control affect user perceptions of a system

### ContextPlay - Experiment Setup

#### Created 4 Scenarios

- Based on two factors.
  - Location
  - Activity Level

Gathered participants through Amazon Mechanical Turk



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### **ContextPlay - User Interface**

#### Simulated Mobile Phone

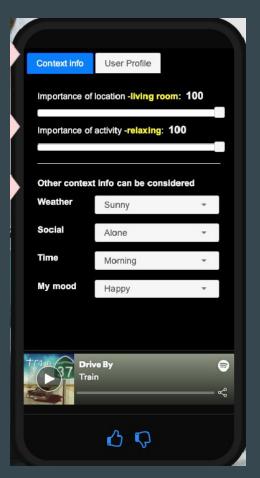
#### Two Screens

#### Context Info Section

- a. Change weighting of location and activity
- b. Change other context characteristics
  - i. Mood, weather, time, and social

#### 2. User Profile Screen

- a. Personal contextual information
  - i. Favorite artists, tracks, etc



### ContextPlay - User Interface

#### Simulated Mobile Phone

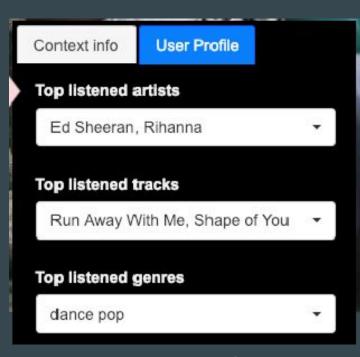
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### ContextPlay - Experiment Setup

Mixed Design User Study with Two Designs

- 1. User has control over context controls
- User doesn't control the contexts

Take a demographic survey before experiment



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### ContextPlay - Experiment

Participants asked to find 5 good matches for the current scenario

- 1. If available, given time to adjust context controls
- 2. Listen to 30 seconds of a song
- 3. After 20 seconds, given option to rate
- Once 5 songs are rated well, system resets and moves on to next scenario



Y. Jin, N. N. Htun, N. Tintarev, and K. Verbert

### **ContextPlay - Post Experiment**

Participants are given a post-study questionnaire

#### Looks at:

- Perceived Music Quality
- Perceived Musical Diversity
- System Effectiveness
- Cognitive Load

### **ContextPlay - Results**

Control Settings have a direct correlation with perceived quality

This in turn increases perceived effectiveness, allowing users to finish the task quicker

Control Settings have no significant effect on perceived diversity and cognitive load

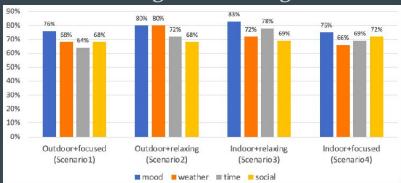


Figure 5: The percentage of users who controlled each context information in four scenarios.

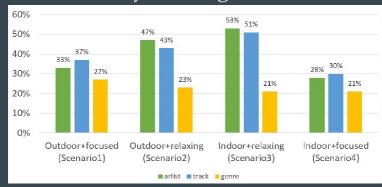


Figure 6: The percentage of users who controlled each user prof le element in four scenarios.

### **Outline**

- Background
- ContextPlay System
- Venue Music System
  - Music Concept Sequence Generation
  - Location Aware Topic Model
  - Experimental Results
- Conclusion

### VenueMusic - Music Concept Sequence Generation

#### Overview

- Audio Partitioning
  - Fixed Length Windows
  - Music Segment Detection
- Audio Feature Extraction
- Feature Probability Estimation
- Feature Filtering

### Music Concept Sequence Generation - Partitioning

Fixed length windows

- Choose an interval ahead of time e.g. 5 seconds
- Split the music into chunks of the chosen interval size e.g. 5 seconds chunks

This is the method used in the paper

### Music Concept Sequence Generation - Partitioning

Music segment detection

- Detects sections of the music e.g. phrase endings, verses, etc.
- Splits the music on these sections.

### Music Concept Sequence Generation - Feature Extraction

Feature Extraction is done using publicly available toolboxes

Looking for 4 audio feature types:

- 1. Timbral Features
  - a. What sounds are in the audio partition
- 2. Spectral Features
  - a. Analyzing the actual waveform of the audio
  - b. 70 total dimensions analyzed
- 3. Rhythmic Features
- 4. Temporal Features

The extracted features then become the *concepts* used throughout the rest of the process

### Music Concept Sequence Generation - Probability Estimation

Goal is to estimate how likely a music *concept* is to be in a segment

First define n *music dimensions* to look at

• Dimension examples include genre, mood, instrumentation, etc.

### Music Concept Sequence Generation - Probability Estimation

Each *dimension* is then made up of a number of *concepts* 

As an example, the instrumentation dimension could be made up of 3 concepts

- 1. Trombone
- 2. Guitar
- 3. Tuba

### Music Concept Sequence Generation - Probability Estimation

With the 3 *concepts* in the instrumentation *dimension* we can then build probabilities

Each *concept* is assigned a probability that the *concept* is in a given segment

- Trombone 65%
- 2. Guitar 22%
- 3. Tuba 80%

### Music Concept Sequence Generation - Feature Filtering

#### Threshold filtering

- 1. Define a probability threshold value for each audio feature type
  - a. Cheng and Shen determine these threshold values through experimentation
- 2. Remove any features whose probability falls below that threshold value

Continuing the instrumentation example from before

If we give a threshold of 30%, guitar would be removed from the instrumentation *dimension*, keeping trombone and tuba

### Music Concept Sequence Generation - Feature Filtering

#### Frequency Filtering

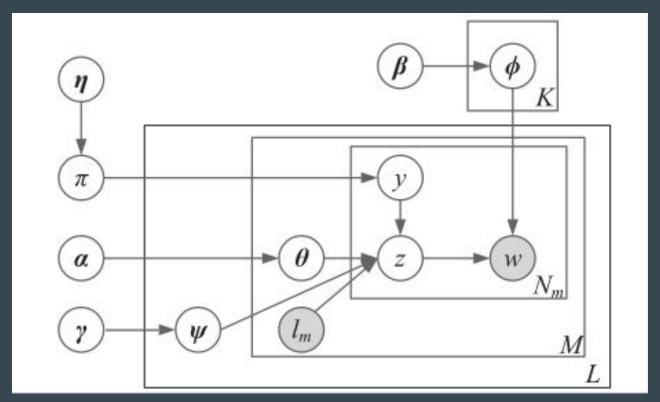
- 1. Construct all possible *concept patterns* 
  - a. Take a concept from every music dimension in a segment
- 2. Determine the frequency of each concept pattern
- Compare created concept patterns to pre-determined lists of frequent and infrequent concept patterns
- 4. Remove the concepts that most often in the infrequent patterns or least often in the frequent patterns

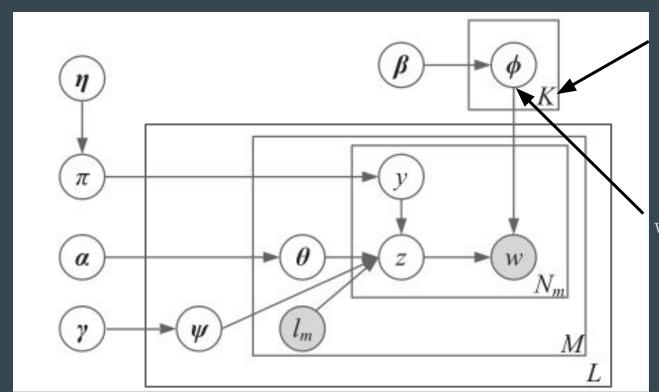
#### Goal

• Model the relation between songs and venues

Songs and venues are represented as a mixture of topics

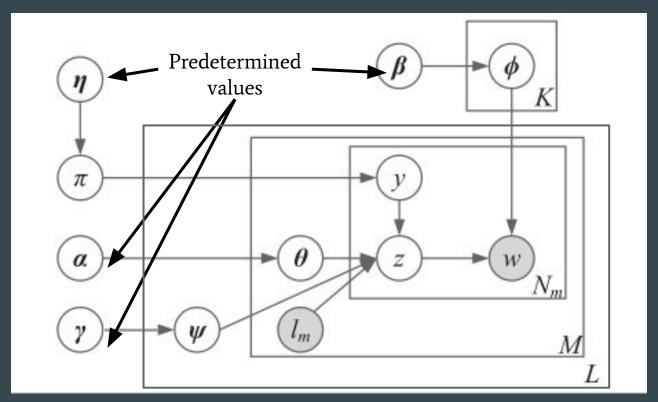
Topics are represented as a mixture of music *concepts* 

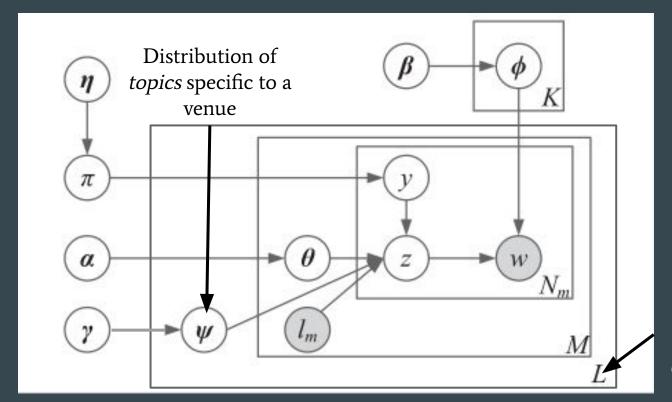




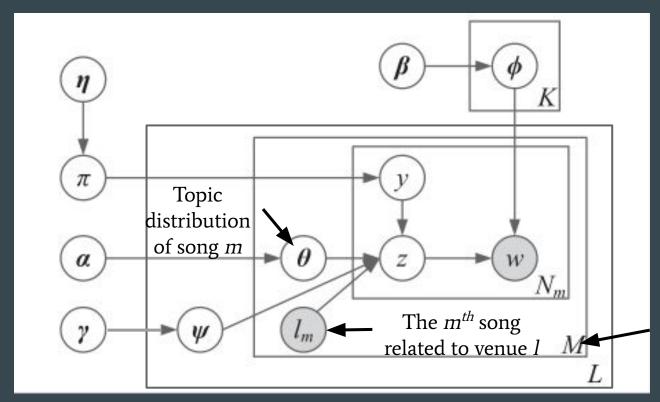
Total number of *topics* 

Distribution of words specific to topic k

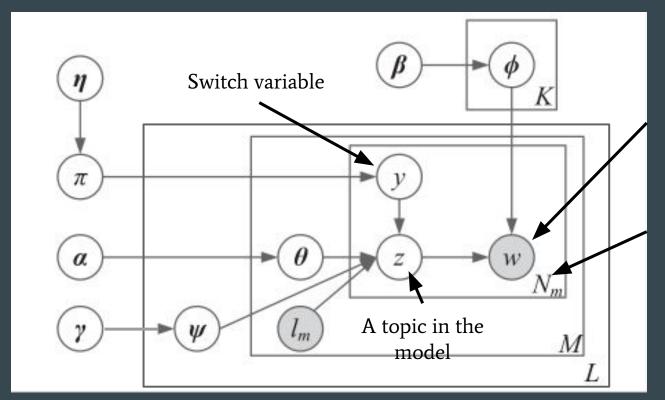




Total number of *venue* types



Total number of songs



A music *concept* in song *m* 

Number of *concepts* in song *m* 

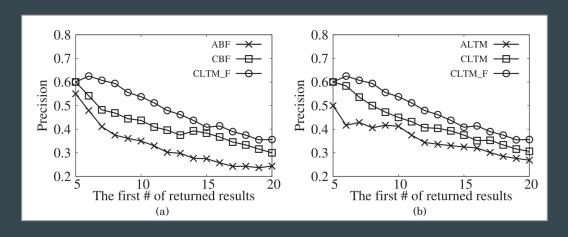
Once the model is built it can then be used to generalize to unknown songs

This is done through repeated sampling of potential *topics* in the new song, updating the *topics* fit to the new song on every pass

### VenueMusic - Results

Found that compared to existing methods, VenueMusic offered higher precision when generating topics

The topics generated better captured associations between music and venus



### Conclusion

As Jin et al show control over context and it's importance greatly improves user satisfaction with a system

With Sheng and Chen's paper we can see that there's a lot of work to still be done with recommender systems, especially music recommendation

### Acknowledgements

Many thanks to both Nic McPhee and KK Lamberty for providing excellent guidance

Thanks to my family and girlfriend Clare for putting up with me through this process and encouraging me throughout

## Questions?

### Resources

Plate Notation: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plate\_notation

ContextPlay: https://doi.org/10.1145/3320435.3320445

VenueMusic: https://doi.org/10.1145/2846092