Introduction to **Audio Content Analysis**

module 5.0: data, data splits, and augmentation

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introduction
overview

Georgia Tech | Center for Music Technology
College of Design

corresponding textbook section

chapter 5

- **lecture content**
  - data requirements
  - data splits for train and test
  - N-Fold cross-validation
  - data augmentation
- **learning objectives**
  - understand the importance of data in machine learning
  - define task-specific data requirements
  - discuss possibilities of data augmentation
  - implement N-Fold cross-validation in Python

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machine learning
data-driven

- derive classification parameters from data, e.g.,

$\Rightarrow$ learn feature distributions/separation metrics per class

- typical steps
  1. **define training set**: annotated results
  2. **normalize** training set
  3. **train** classifier
  4. **evaluate** classifier with test (or validation) set
  5. (**adjust** classifier settings, return to 4.)

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data
requirements

what are important properties of our data

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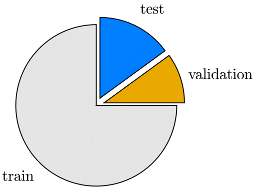
what are important properties of our data

- **representative**
  - represent all necessary factors of input data (e.g., range of genres, audio qualities, musical complexity, etc.)
  - unbiased representation of class balance/label distribution
- **clean**, non-noisy
  - potential issues with subjective tasks
- **sufficient**
  - complex tasks/systems require lots of data

data

data split

- a bigger data set is commonly split in subsets
  - **training data** ($\approx 70-80\%$)
    - used to build the machine learning model
  - **validation data** ($\approx 10-15\%$)
    - used to tweak model parameters
  - **testing data** ($\approx 10-15\%$)
    - used to evaluate the model
    - needs to be **unseen**!



- no overlap between subsets!
  - also make sure that similar content (from one recording, album, artist, ...) is grouped into **one subset only**

matlab source: plotDataSplit.m

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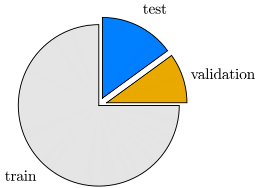

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data
N-Fold cross validation 1/2

- trying to utilize ALL data as both training and testing data
- special case: Leave One Out CV
- tends to be time-consuming

1. split training set into N parts (randomly, but preferably identical number per class)
2. select one part as test set
3. train the classifier with all observations from remaining $N-1$ parts
4. compute the classification rate for the test set
5. repeat until all N parts have been tested
6. overall result: *average* classification rate

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N-Fold cross validation 2/2

	Data			
	Split 1	Split 2	Split 3	Split 4
1.	Test	Train	Train	Train
2.	Train	Test	Train	Train
3.	Train	Train	Test	Train
4.	Train	Train	Train	Test

classification

interaction of data, features, and classifier

- **training set**
  - training set too small, feature number too large
    $\Rightarrow$ *overfitting*
  - training set **too noisy**
    $\Rightarrow$ *underfitting*
  - training set **not representative**
    $\Rightarrow$ *bad classification performance*
- **classifier**
  - classifier too complex
    $\Rightarrow$ *overfitting*
  - **poor classifier**
    $\Rightarrow$ *bad classification performance*
- **features**
  - **poor features**
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data
augmentation

- if annotated data is insufficient, we can 'cheat' by increasing the amount of training data

⇒ **data augmentation**: apply irrelevant transforms to audio data

- *data segmentation*
  - treat audio snippets as separate observations
- *quality degradation*
  - add noise and distortion, limit bandwidth, etc.
- *audio effects*
  - apply reverb, etc.
- *changing pitch/tempo*
- *combine data*
  - mix different audio inputs together (if labels can be "mixed")
- *mask out parts of the signal*

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summary
lecture content

- **data**
  - representative
  - clean, non-noisy
  - sufficient
- **data split**
  - train
  - validation
  - test
- **cross validation**
  - multiple runs with varying data splits
  - maximum data utilization