**Background & Data:**

The Million Song Dataset is a collection of audio features and metadata for a million contemporary popular music track, collected by music intelligence platform the Echo Nest. The data set was created for research purposes under a grant from the National Science Foundation.

*Question of interest: Can we use song feature data to predict the year of a song?*

This is fundamentally a prediction problem: we want to predict the year of release of new songs based on information we already have about other songs. A subset of the Million Song Dataset including 515,345 songs with 91 attributes (1 year, 12 mean timbre features, 78 covariances) was utilized in the analysis prepared by T. Bertin-Mahieux. Since the columns are not labeled, it is impossible to differentiate between the means and covariances. Principal Components Analysis (PCA) will help to alleviate this problem by finding patterns in the data and reducing the size of the data (i.e. reducing the number of variables).

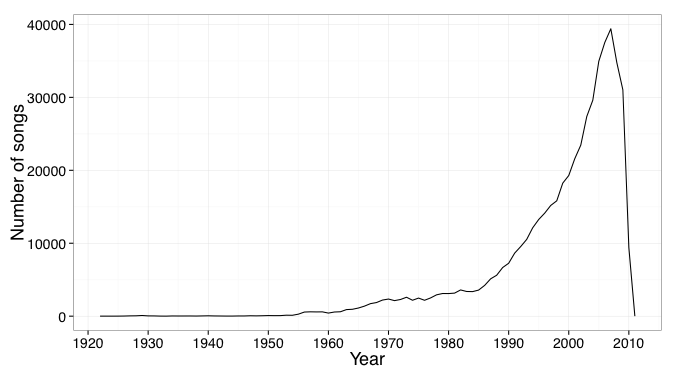
**Machine Learning Method:**

WHY?

Principal components analysis utilized matrix multiplication to develop linear combinations of the variables that explain a desired percent of the variance. The ‘80/20’ rule was used as a threshold to identify principle components. The ‘80/20’ rule states that 80% of the variation will be explained by 20% of the variables.

HOW?

We started out by randomly sampling 10,000 songs from our dataset to test on a smaller scale, creating our own small (7500 song) training and (2500 song) test sets. We performed PCA to reduce the size of our data, from 90 predictors to 8 principal components. Then we moved on to test the large subset including 515,345 songs. We created a training set (463715 songs) and test set (51,630 songs) which was recommended by the subset creator. We followed the same procedure as the small practice set. Again, we found that PCA yielded 8 principal components.

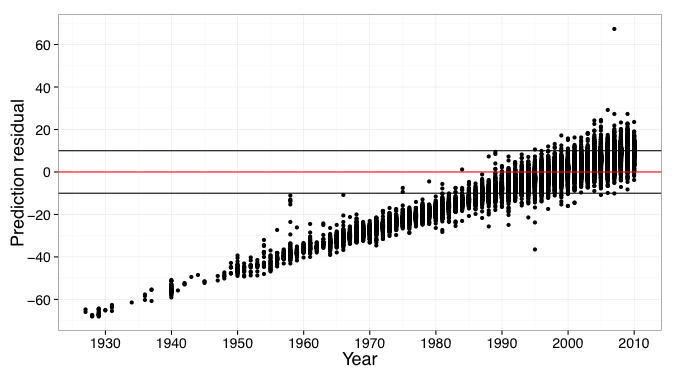
**Findings:**

**Assumptions & Limitations:**

We chose to consider year as a continuous response because we want the best approximation of the year as possible: if we “miss” a 2004 song, we'd like to end up somewhere in the same decade. One of the main concerns with PCA—that it becomes difficult to interpret results—was of little concern as our task was purely prediction, and because we have very little information about the content of our dataset, rendering interpretation difficult.

Figure 1: Distribution of the Number of Songs between 1922-2011

The data was heavily skewed in favor of the 1990s and 2000s, which made accurate predictions outside of these decades nearly impossible. The model predicted that



**Scaling**:

Sub-training set pulled out the same # of PCs as the bigger training set: 8 PCs of the correlation matrix predict 80%.

PCA scales well to very large datasets, although dimensional reduction may become computationally intensive. Alternative methods: [Tim’s paper here?]

**References:**

Thierry Bertin-Mahieux, Daniel P.W. Ellis, Brian Whitman, and Paul Lamere. The Million Song Dataset. In Proceedings of the 12th International Society for Music Information Retrieval Conference (ISMIR 2011), 2011.