2. Data Acquisition Notebook

Now that we have gone through the OAuth authorization process, we are reading to start collection data from the Spotify API database. But first, we need to develop inputs into the Spotify API. Our interest was to look at trends in the music industry top 100 songs over the history of the Billboard charts. Then in exploring the Spotify API, it was our goal to access the Spotify Audio Features from the above mention specific tracks. With this data, we were interested to see actual numerical values defining the music that we listen to today.

To achieve the above goal, we first had to obtain the Billboard Charts data for the duration of it's history. Then, using the Spotify API search request, we could obtain the unique Spotify ID for the tracks that we wished to observe. Using the Spotify ID, we could the again use the Spotify API to ge the audio features for that specific track.

Web-Scrapped Data Acquisition

To get our webscrapped data from the Billboard charts, we used the website billboardtop100of.com/ to gain the data that we were looking for. This site provided the Rank, Artist Name and Track Name for each song in the charts over the history of the Billboard charts. However, webscrapping this data turned out to be harder than it looked. The range of the history of the Bildboard charts ranges from 1941 to 2017. The problem was was that certain years were formatted differently than others. Additionally in certain years, the charts only were 30 songs while other years were 100. This meant for certain years, we had to go back, look and develop new xpath and parsing tools to get the data that we wanted. To tackle the parsing of the html webscrapped data coming from the billboardtop100of.com/ website, we wrote the following parser function to append a lists of row elements containing year, rank, artist, and song for every year.

```
In [1]: def parser(htmlroot, year):
            The following function takes inputs of a htmlroot and year. It takes
         the htmlroot and parses the data and
            appends it in a list. The function is specific to the formatting of
         billboardtop100of.com. The reason for
            the if statements of the years is because of differences in formatti
        ng of specific year pages. The output
            is list of lists containing row elements of the tables from the bill
        boardtop100of.com site in the following
            order: year, rank of song in the charts, artist name and track name.
            yearlist = [] # Create yearlist list
            if year == 1942 : # If statement to check if the year is 1942 (Forma
        tting of the page is unique)
                matches1 = htmlroot.xpath("//body/div/div/div/div/div/article/di
        v/p/text()") # Xpath function to parse song info
                matches = [] # Create matches list
                for match in matches1: # For loop to parse year, rank, artist an
        d track name from matches
                    if "\n" in match: # Formatting of site captures unneed new 1
        ine data, if statement to skip appending them
                        continue # Continue loop for unneeded new line matches
                    number = re.search(r'(?=\d+)\d+', match).group() # Parse ran
        k with regular expressions from match
                    song_artist = re.search(r'(?<=\.).*', match).group() # Parse</pre>
         artist and track with regular expressions from match
                    song_artist = song_artist.split(" by ") # Split song_artist
         to separate artist and track
                    song = song artist[0] # Define song from song artist
                    artist = song artist[1] # Define artist from song artist
                    if song[0] == ' ': # If statement to get rid of spaces at th
        e beginning of some song strings
                        song = song[1:] # Define song without spaces
                    matches.extend([number, artist, song]) # Extend matches list
         with number, artist, song parsed items
            if year == 1943 or year == 1944: # If statement to check if the year
         is 1943 or 1944 (Formatting of these pages is unique)
                matches1 = htmlroot.xpath("//body/div/div/div/div/div/article/di
        v/p/text()") # Xpath function to parse song info
                matches = [] # Create matches list
                for match in matches1: # For loop to parse year, rank, artist an
        d track name from matches
                    if "\n" in match: # Formatting of site captures new lines at
         beginning of matches. If statement to remove \n characters
                        match = match.replace("\n", "") # Replace \n character w
        ith nothing
                    number = re.search(r'(?=\d+)\d+', match).group() # Parse ran
        k with regular expressions from match
                    song artist = re.search(r'(?<=\.).*', match).group() # Parse</pre>
         artist and track with regular expressions from match
                    song artist = song artist.split(" - ") # Split song artist t
        o separate artist and track
                    song = song_artist[0] # Define song from song_artist
                    artist = song artist[1] # Define artist from song artist
                    if song[0] == ' ': # If statement to get rid of spaces at th
```

```
e beginning of some song strings
                song = song[1:] # Define song without spaces
           matches.extend([number, artist, song]) # Extend matches list
with number, artist, song parsed items
   if year == 1999: # If statement to check if the year is 1999 (Format
ting of the page is unique)
       matches = htmlroot.xpath(".//tr/td[1]/text() | .//tr/td[2]/text
() | .//tr/td[3]/text()") # Xpath function to parse rank, artist and son
g info
   if year == 2016: # If statement to check if the year is 2016 (Format
ting of the page is unique)
       matches1 = htmlroot.xpath(".//tr/td[1]/text() | .//tr/td[2]/text
() | .//tr/td[3]/text()") # Xpath function to parse rank, artist and son
g info
       matches = [] # Create matches list
        for match in matches1: # For loop to remove \n character from ma
tch strings
           if "\n" in match: # Formatting of site captures new lines at
beginning of matches. If statement to remove \n characters
               match = match.replace("\n", "") # Replace \n character w
ith nothing
           matches.append(match) # Append matches list
   if year == 2015: # If statement to check if the year is 2015 (Format
ting of the page is unique)
       matches = htmlroot.xpath("(.//tr/td/h6[1]/text())") # Xpath func
tion to parse rank, artist and song info
   if year not in (1999, 2015, 2016, 1942, 1943, 1944): # If statement
to see if year is not 1999, 2015, 2016, 1942, 1943, 1944 (Formatting of
these pages are all the same)
       matches = htmlroot.xpath("(.//tr/td/text()) | (.//tr/td/*/text
())") # Xpath function to parse rank, artist and song info
   for i in range(0, len(matches), 3): # For loop to append yearlist as
a list of lists of year, rank, artist and song for each year
       yearlist.append([year, matches[i], matches[i+1], matches[i+2]])
# Append yearlist
   return yearlist # Return year list
```

With the parser function, we were able to run a for loop for the range of 1941 to 2017 to get the htmlroot of each page, and parse the data from it. This loop is when we ran into some issues again. We printed the year and "Done" each time the loop is completed, but we would find hiccups in the parsing of data. For example, 1942 is uniquely formatted from all the other pages. 1942 and 1943 are formmatted in identical ways, but are different from all the others. The meant a lot of trial and error on our part running the loop to see if it would get all the data we were looking to get.

Once the data is appended in a list of lists of row elements following the [year, rank, artist, song] structure, we create a pandas dataframe of the websrapped data

```
In [6]: location = 'billboardtop100of.com/' # Location of data for web scrapping
        protocol = None # Data for web scrapping has a http protocol, None input
         in buildURL function will define it as http
        full = [] # Define new list
        for year in range(1941, 2017): # For loop to scrap all data from the bil
        lboardtop100of.com/ from all the years (1941, 2016)
            yearlink = str(year)+"-2" # Resource of billboardtop100of.com/ is th
        e "year-2", define the yearlink to have correct resource
            url = buildURL(protocol, location, yearlink) # Define url with the b
        uildURL function with protocol, location, yearlink
            html = HTTPGet(url, None, "N") # Get html root with the HTTPGet func
        tion
            yearlist = parser(html, year) # Get list of all data using the parse
        r function
            print(year, "- Done") # Print Year - Done to following status of loo
        р
            full.extend(yearlist) # Extend full list of all data for every year
        billboard top df = pd.DataFrame(full) # Create pandas dataframe using t
        he "full" list of data
        billboard top df.columns = ["Year", "Rank", "Artist", "Track"] # Define
         the column names of the billboard top df dataframe
```

billboard top df.head()

- 1941 Done
- 1942 Done
- 1943 Done
- 1944 Done
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- 1997 Done

1998 - Done 1999 - Done 2000 - Done 2001 - Done 2002 - Done 2003 - Done 2004 - Done 2005 - Done 2006 - Done 2007 - Done 2008 - Done 2009 - Done 2010 - Done 2011 - Done 2012 - Done 2013 - Done 2014 - Done 2015 - Done 2016 - Done

Out[6]:

	Year	Rank	Artist	Track
0	1941	1	Glenn Miller	Chattanooga Choo Choo
1	1941	2	Sammy Kaye	Daddy
2	1941	3	Artie Shaw	Stardust
3	1941	4	The Andrews Sisters	Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy
4	1941	5	Jimmy Dorsey	Amapola (Pretty Little Poppy)

API Data Acquisition

Now that we have webscrapped the data of the Billboard Charts of songs over it's history, we can now use the track names to perform a Spotify Search API request. This request is similar to searching in the toolbar of the Spotify Application. In the parameters of the search request you can limit your query to one response aka the top search item of the search expression. Since these songs are charting top hits, when we manually searched a number of the tracks, the top result was the intended track. The thing that we were scared about was with the older tracks. Some of the 1940 popular hits have been redone, covered and republished on the Spotify platform. The way that the search request operates is that it is ordered by the most popular or most streamed song. So a cover, could possibly be mistake for the original on the chart. We decided that if this happened, it would only be a very small subset of the data, so we didn't worry too much about it. The other thing that we had to keep in mind was the outcome of the search request not finding anything. Spotify is a streaming platform, but it doesn't mean that is has everything on it. We decided to append an "NA" or null value for failue of the Spotify API search request

```
In [7]: def search(song):
            The following function takes an input of song. It takes the song str
        ing and uses the Spotify API search request
            to get the specific Spotify ID for the song. The function returns th
        e Spotify ID.
            creds = opencreds() # Use the open creds function to access the cred
        s JSON file
            protocol = 'https' # Protocol of the Spotify search request
            location = 'api.spotify.com' # Location of the Spotify search reques
            resource = 'v1/search' # Resource of the Spotify search request
            url = buildURL(protocol, location, resource) # Define url of Spotify
         search request
            song = str(song) # Insure song is a string
            song = song.replace(" ", "+") # Format song with + instead of spaces
         as the Spotify search request requires
            params_dic ={"q": song,
                  "type": "track",
                  "limit": 1} # Define parameters of Spotify search request
            headers_dic = {'authorization': "Bearer " + getToken()} # Define hea
        ders of Spotify search request utilizing the getToken function to refres
        h authorization
            track info = requests.get(url, headers=headers dic, params=params di
        c) # Perform Spotify search request
            if track info.status code != 200: # If statement to test if search r
        equest is unsuccessful
                track_id = 'NA' # Return null value if request is unsuccessful
            else: # Else statement for when request is successful
                try: # Try statement to get Spotify ID if search is successful
                    track id = track info.json()['tracks']['items'][0]['id'] # G
        et Spotify ID from the search requests returned JSON file
                except IndexError: # Except statement for when search is unsuces
        sful meaning the song is not found on Spotify streaming platform
                    track id = 'NA' # Define null value for unfound searches
            return track id # Return the Spotify ID for inputed song
```

With the search function written to perform a search request on the Spotify API, the next step was to actually run the search request for each and every song in the billboard_top_df dataframe. So that is exactly was we did. We ran the search function for each track appending the unique Spotify ID.

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Following performing this request to get the Spotify ID for each of our Charting tracks, we knew that it was important to export our data as a csv so that we could save our work. To run over 6000 search requests via the Sptify API, it took over 40 mins. So we felt it was a good idea to save our spot in this way. We also decided to define an index this dataframe so that when we developed our relational database between the Charts/Spotify_ID and the Audio Features (coming up soon) dataframe, that we would have unique keys. Because for example some searches failed, there will be multiple NA's in the Spotify ID column not making it unique.

In the process of saving our spot via a csv, we must also reimport the csv file. That is done and the columns are described here.

In [42]: billboard_top_df = pd.read_csv('Top Songs All Time.csv', sep=",", na_val
 ues = "NA") # Read in csv file Top Songs All Time.csv
 billboard_top_df['I'] = billboard_top_df.index
 billboard_top_df = billboard_top_df[["I", "Year", "Rank", "Artist", "Tra
 ck", "Spotify_id"]] # Selects columns of billboard_top_df dataframe
 billboard_top_df.head()

Out[42]:

	ı	Year	Rank	Artist	Track	Spotify_id
0	0	1941	1	Glenn Miller	Chattanooga Choo Choo	1XogctkYSgvS6R4zSKRLkQ
1	1	1941	2	Sammy Kaye	Daddy	7CUYHcu0RnbOnMz4RuN07w
2	2	1941	3	Artie Shaw	Stardust	0ZciyuelR3Jl1gh4lbiLsk
3	3	1941	4	The Andrews Sisters	Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy	2nDURQ5XAIIbzAmy1F1yKm
4	4	1941	5	Jimmy Dorsey	Amapola (Pretty Little Poppy)	5Zq51T66500WOLxf3KErak

Now that we have the unique Spotify ID's for our charting tracks, we can not perform a Spotify Audio Features request. The response object of this request contains many different variables numerically measuring different aspects of the song from it's acousticness to it's key. Performing this request was pretty straight forward. The Spotify ID just was tacked onto the even of the resource in the request and the access token just had to be provided in a cetain format for the headers. We had to be smart about writing this function to make sure that an inputed NA Spotify Id would be handled correctly. We've been indexing our relational database by an index following the order of the year and rank. Without proper handling of NA inputs, the dataframe of all the audio features for all our tracks could fail to have 1-1 relation as we planned

```
In [10]: def audiofeatures(track_id):
             The following function takes an input of a Spotify ID. It uses the S
         potify ID to perform a Spotify request to
             get the audio feature of the specific track.
             creds = opencreds() # Use the open creds function to access the cred
         s JSON file
             audiofeaturesnull = {'acousticness': None,
                                   'analysis_url': None,
                                   'danceability': None,
                                   'duration_ms': None,
                                   'energy': None,
                                   'id': None,
                                   'instrumentalness': None,
                                   'key': None,
                                   'liveness': None,
                                   'loudness': None,
                                   'mode': None,
                                   'speechiness': None,
                                   'tempo': None,
                                   'time_signature': None,
                                   'track_href': None,
                                   'type': None,
                                   'uri': None,
                                   'valence': None } # Null dictionary for null Spo
         tify IDs or unsuccessful requests
             if track_id == "NA" or type(track_id) == float: # If statement to ch
         eck if Spotify ID is null
                 audiofeatures = audiofeaturesnull # Define audiofeatures as audi
         ofeaturesnull dictionary
             else: # Else statment for when track id is not null
                 protocol = 'https' # Protocol of the Spotify Audio Features requ
         est
                 location = 'api.spotify.com' # Location of the Spotify Audio Fea
         tures request
                 resource = 'v1/audio-features/'+track id # Resource of the Spoti
         fy Audio Features request including the inputed Spotify ID
                 headers dic = {'authorization': "Bearer " + getToken()} # Define
          headers of Spotify search request utilizing the getToken function to re
         fresh authorization
                 url = buildURL(protocol, location, resource) # Define url of Spo
         tify Audio Features request
                 resp = requests.get(url, headers=headers dic) # Perform Spotify
          Audio Features request
                 if resp.status code != 200: # If statement to test if Audio Feat
         ures request is unsuccessful
                     audiofeatures = audiofeaturesnull # Define audiofeatures as
          audiofeaturesnull dictionary
                 else: # Else statement for when request is successful
                     audiofeatures = resp.json() # Define audiofeatures as respon
         se JSON file
             return audiofeatures # Return audiofeatures dictionary
```

Now that we have have the audiofeatures function written, we want to run it for every item in our billboard_top_df table. To achieve this, a for loop is writen in the range of the length or the billboard_top_df dataframe. We create a list of dictionariees in this loop. To monitor progress, we went ahead and printed the number row that the loop is on and the 'Success' on completion of the loop.

In [11]: audio_features_list = [] # Create audio_features_list list
 for i in range (len(billboard_top_df)): # For loop to append list of dic
 tionary responses of audio features request
 print(i) # Print i to monitor progress
 track_id = billboard_top_df["Spotify_id"][i] # Define Spotify ID fro
 m billboard_top_df dataframe
 audiofeatures = audiofeatures(track_id) # Run audiofeatures function
 to get JSON response
 audio_features_list.append(audiofeatures) # Append audio_features_li
 st with audiofeatures response
 print("Success!") # Print "Success!" on completion

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With the new audio_features_list, we created a pandas dataframe of the list of dictionaries. Then we exported the data to save it.

With a csv file, we can reimport it at anytime. We reimport here, reformat properly and rename the key column. The reason for this rename will come down the line when it comes to creating a SQL table. The key column doesnt play nice with it.

Out[62]:

		acousticness	analysis_url	danceability	duration_ms	energy	
	0	0.947	https://api.spotify.com/v1/audio-analysis/1Xog	0.597	206213.0	0.310	1Xogc
	1	0.916	https://api.spotify.com/v1/audio-analysis/0Zci	0.580	463907.0	0.162	0Zciyı
	2	0.357	https://api.spotify.com/v1/audio-analysis/2nDU	0.718	138573.0	0.593	2nDU
;	3	0.943	https://api.spotify.com/v1/audio-analysis/5Zq5	0.596	179640.0	0.284	5Zq51
	4	0.539	https://api.spotify.com/v1/audio-analysis/3ou9	0.608	223040.0	0.405	3ou9r

Creating a Relational Database with the Data

Now that we have webscrapped our data, used the Spotify search requst to get the Spotify ID, and then used the ID to run a request for the audio features, we've got the data that we need. We have a dataframe of the charts of time with the index, year, rank, artist, and song. There is a one to one relation between the charts table and the the audio features table. Now we can use sqlalchemy to put these tables into MySQL to do the heavy lifting of the data. Our goal is to observe trends in the data, so with these tables, we plan on joining, groupping by amoung other operations to observe the data.

We first created a dropcreate function to create a fresh new table based on our inputs of the table just to make things easy in the database.

```
In [26]: def dropcreate(connection, create, table_name):

The following function takes an input of connection of my MySQL serve
r, a create string and a table name for the
new table. The function checks to see if the table name input is alr
eady in place, drops it if it is, then
creates the table. The create input should contain the specification
s for the table.

if engine.has_table(table_name): # If statement to check if table al
ready exists and drops the table if so
drop = 'DROP TABLE'+" "+table_name # Define drop string
connection.execute(drop) # Executes drop string
connection.execute(create) # Executes creation of table
```

Next we had to set up our database using our own written database_setup function. We need this done to connect to our personal SQL server.

```
In [53]: creds = opencreds() # Use the open creds function to access the creds JS
   ON file
    database = creds['MySQL']["user"] # Define database from creds
    user = creds['MySQL']['user'] # Define username from creds
    password = creds['MySQL']['password'] # Define password from creds
    engine, connection, cstring = database_setup(user, password, database) #
    run the database_setup function to set up SQL database
```

Using the above defined dropcreate function, lets create a new table in our database based on the columns in the billboard_top_df pandas dataframe. Then using a for loop for every item in the billboard_top_df dataframe, we will insert the row into our SQL Table. Again, in our for loop over every row getting inserted to our SQL table, we will print the row index to monitor progress. Then on completion, we print "Success!"

```
In [57]: table_name = "Top_100_Songs_All_Time" # Define new table name
billboard_top_df = billboard_top_df.replace(np.nan, "NA")
for i in range(len(billboard_top_df)):
    print(i)
    insert = 'INSERT INTO Top_100_Songs_All_Time (I, Year, Rank, Artist,
    Track, Spotify_id) VALUES '+str(tuple(billboard_top_df.iloc[i]))
    connection.execute(insert)
    print("Success!")
```

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Now that we have the billboard_top_df in SQL, we can carry out a similar process to insert the features data into a new table and then inserting the data from the feature dataframe using a loop

```
In [65]: table_name = "features" # Define new table name
         create = """CREATE TABLE features(
                         I INT,
                          acousticness DECIMAL(4,3),
                          analysis_url CHAR(100),
                          danceability DECIMAL(4,3),
                          duration_ms INT,
                          energy DECIMAL(4,3),
                          id CHAR(25),
                          instrumentalness DECIMAL(7,6),
                          key_ DECIMAL(2,1),
                          liveness DECIMAL(4,3),
                          loudness DECIMAL(6,3),
                         mode DECIMAL(2,1),
                          speechiness DECIMAL(5,4),
                          tempo DECIMAL(6,3),
                          time_signature DECIMAL(3,1),
                          track_href CHAR(100),
                          type CHAR(100),
                          uri CHAR(100),
                         valence DECIMAL(4,3),
                         PRIMARY KEY(I))""" # Create string of table info for dro
         pcreate function
         dropcreate(connection, create, table_name) # Use drop create function to
          create table for billboard top df dataframe
```

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With that we have a relational database of two tables. One is the charted songs over the history of Billboard, the other is the audio features for those songs. From this point, we can use SQL to do the heavy lifting when it comes to performing operations on the data. Moving forward, we will see how we can perform operations on our collected data to see trends in charting hits over time.

In []:	
---------	--