

Welcome



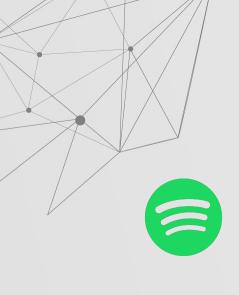
ROBERT "ROB" FARMER

CHARLES "CHARLIE" FILCE





DAN "The Man" HAUB

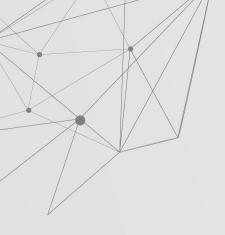


The Problem

Music streaming platforms currently rely on content creators to classify their songs as a specific genre/style and there are currently no protections against the mislabeling of songs.

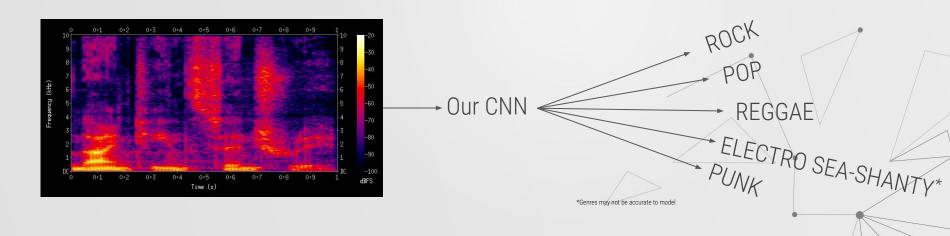
This has led to an abuse of the system, leading to misclassification of tracks and dissatisfied customers.

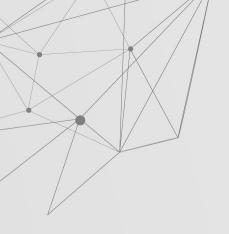




The Solution

By feeding the samples through our proprietary Convolutional Neural Network, our team aims to automatically and correctly classify music tracks by their genre/mood.





The Data

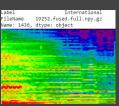
Our team utilized Free Music Archive (FMA) data acquired through Kaggle. The data was adequately sanitized and sorted, packaged in a CSV.

Spectrogram data was created using Short-term Fourier Transformations of 20 second audio samples.

Data was then processed by converting the spectrogram data into a 2d numpy array.

The System





Spectrogram sorted from Ohz-4khz on y-axis, 20s time sample on x-axis

Data Modelling

ent HTTPRespor	156'>			
	- 80		-80.	
		,,		
			-80.	
		,,		
			-80.	
		,,		,
80.	80.		-13.0356	8181.
, -80,	80.		-9.4316	1413.
236, -14.1482				
, -80,	80.		-11.6952	153 .
5394, -15.700				
	-redReader'808071.5089 -8071.4521 -8071.365; -80914, -5.723: -80. 5236, -14.1489 -80.	, 88. , -89. , -89. , -81. , -	redReader's ,80., 80., 80.,, ,71,589389],, ,80.,, ,80.,, ,80.,, ,71,4532899],, ,80.,, ,71,3522916],, ,80.,, ,78.,, ,80.,,	redReader's 80. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88. 88.

Spectrogram was read into the CoLab as a numpy 2d array

Training

[] testData = np.array(testDataList)
testData = testData.reshape(testData.shape + (i,))
testLabs = np.array(testLabsList)

[] del testDataList
del testLabsList

| | print(trainData.shape

Model was trained using a split of training and test data written into

CSVs

Max Pooling & Convolution

model: sequential_1		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 598, 32) 320
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None, 63, 299, 32)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 297, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None, 30, 148, 64)	0
conv2d 5 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 146, 128) 73856

Parameter Evaluation

Total params: 67,081,236 Trainable params: 67,081,236 Non-trainable params: 0

Parameters were readjusted after determining that 67 million was too many

Parameter Evaluation cont.

Total params: 2,236,164 Trainable params: 2,236,164 Non-trainable params: 0

Significantly fewer parameters gave heavier weights to the "neurons"

CNN Evaluation

Epoch 1/15
384/384 [------] - 414s 1s/step
Epoch 2/15
384/384 [------] - 489s 1s/step
Epoch 3/15
236/384 [------] - ETA: 2:29 -

CNN uses Google CoLab TPUs to analyze the efficacy of our training

Conclusion

Does this look like a rock song to

YOU

About The Model

We struggled with overfitting; we remedied this by utilizing dropout in our model and reducing the number of parameters in order to reduce redundancy.

Data did not have metadata, had to be obtained separately.

The Struggles

Not last on the Kaggle leaderboard (#13!)

Greater accuracy than simply guessing randomly

Very accurately guesses the Old-Time genre

The Success(es)

About The Model

== conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 125, 253, 16)	272
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 62, 126, 16)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 59, 123, 32)	8224
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 29, 61, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 27, 59, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 29, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 27, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 13, 128)	0
dropout (Dropout) Total params:	(None, 15 ₆₄ 13, 128)	0

(None, 8320)

flatten (Flatten)

Results of The Model

5841 — Accuracy

1.362 - Loss

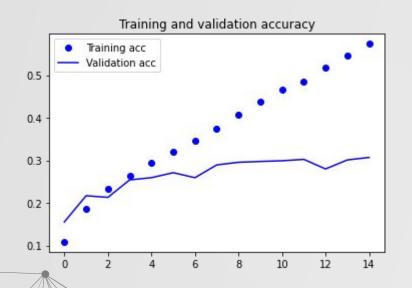
3059 — Validation Accuracy

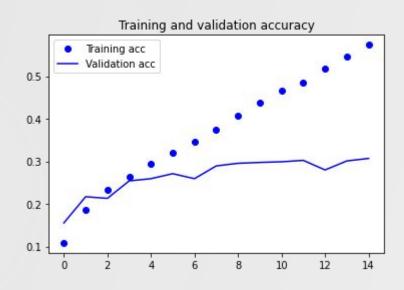
2.572

Validation Loss



Results of The Model



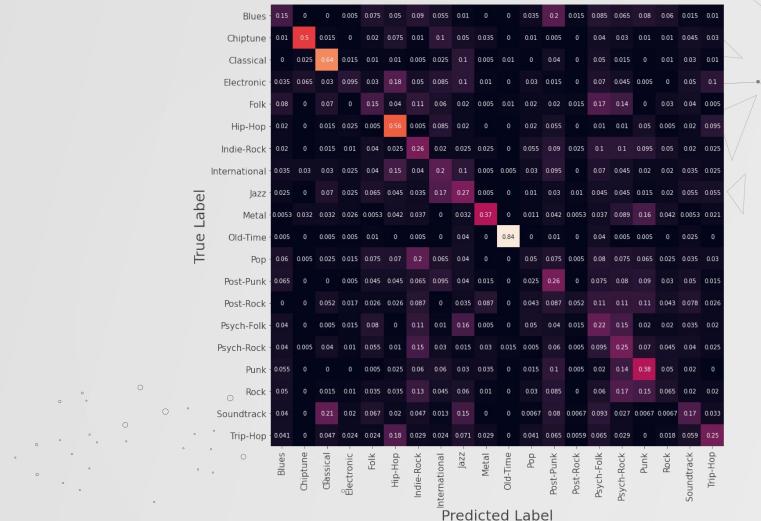


Results of The Model

2,602 Test Loss

7944 Test Accuracy







With ImageNet and pre-trained neural networks, our model could be further refined to produce data with higher accuracy in its scoring.

This implementation of transfer learning would allow the reading of spectrograms as if they were images read by our CNN.

With additional time and resources our team would aim to score higher on the classification leaderboard, though we have achieved 13th place.



Sources

https://www.kaggle.com/c/multitask-music-classification/data?select=data.tar.gz

References:

https://towardsdatascience.com/understanding-input-and-output-shapes-in-conv olution-network-keras-f143923d56ca

Documentation for various python packages

Course Textbook: Deep Learning with Python

Spectrogram