

1 Music Genre Classification via MFCC Analysis

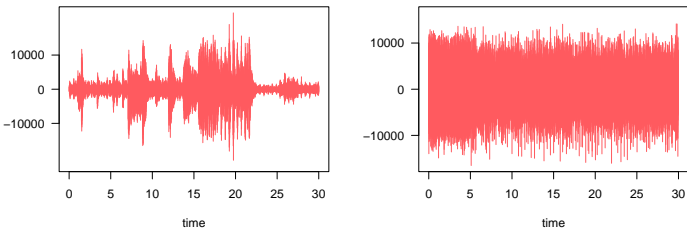


Figure 1: Audio Waveforms of the files `jazz.00000.wav` (left) and `metal.00001.wav` (right).

The goal of this project is to try music genre classification, utilizing audio feature extraction techniques together with clustering and classification data mining techniques. For this purpose, the GTZAN Genre Collection dataset [5] will be used. The dataset consists of 1000 audio tracks, each 30 seconds long. It contains 10 genres, each represented by 100 tracks. The tracks are all 22050 Hz monophonic 16-bit audio files in `.au` format. It's important to note, that this is a legacy dataset, collected from various sources, including personal CDs, radio and microphone recordings, with inconsistent quality [4]. Nevertheless, it's sufficient for our use case. Visualizations of audio signals from the dataset are displayed in Figure 1.

2 MFCC Audio Feature Extraction

Mel-frequency cepstrum coefficients (MFCCs) are a representation of the audio signal in the form of a unique spectrum. It's known to taking a complex audio signal and translating it into a simplified version that captures the essential components to the human ear. Applications of MFCCs include speech recognition [1] and music genre classification [2]. Various literature suggests that the first 12 coefficients are sufficient for speech recognition, while it's recommended to use 20 – 40 coefficients for musical audio signals. The precise number of coefficients can be determined by means of experimentation, and in context of this project, the first 30 coefficients were used. The `tuner` package [3] was utilized for extracting the MFCCs. Visualization of MFCCs is displayed in Figure 2.

3 K-Means Clustering

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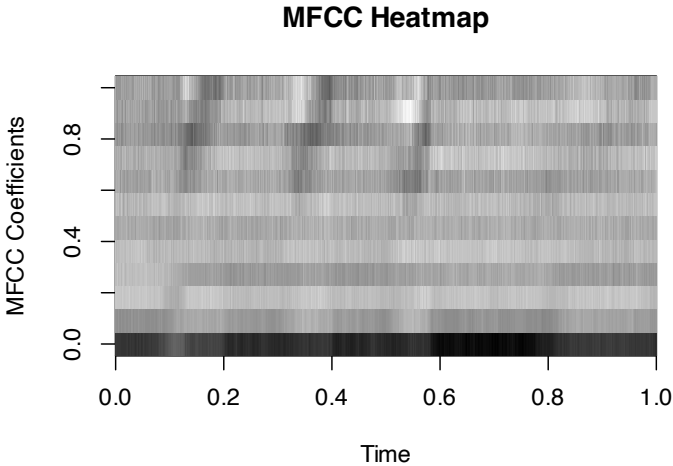


Figure 2: MFCC heatmap of the file `classical.00015.wav`.

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4 Classification using Support Vector Machines (SVM)

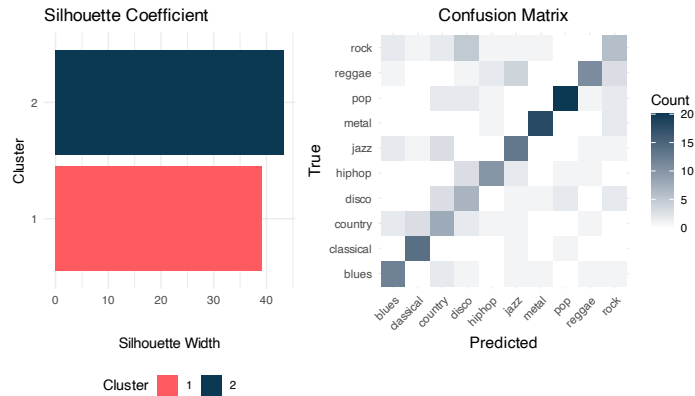


Figure 3: Correlation heat map of the Boston Housing dataset.

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References

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