

A Recommender System based on genetic algorithm for music data search

Project Report



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Project Guide

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**Department of Computer Science and Engineering
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Third year B.Tech. Project entitled

**A Recommender System based on genetic algorithm for music data
search**

Submitted by

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For the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering at Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli is a bona fide work carried out during academic year 2013-14.

Project Guide

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2. _____

Date:
Place:

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1.0 Introduction:

1.1 Purpose:

This document aims to give a brief description about the **Recommender System Based on Genetic Algorithm for Musical Data**.

The issue of a recommender system is how to recommend items with user's preferences from resources. Initially it was collaborative filtering approach, system provides recommendation by collecting user's profile and discovers relations between each profile and according to match for the profile system was used to recommend items.

But , In this system we are using content based filtering approach in which along with user preferences , description of the items are also considered for the recommendation of the items[1].

1.2 Objectives:

- To study and implement genetic algorithm efficiently for music data search[2].
- To accurately recognize the trend of user's preferences and provide him adaptive recommendation for music data.

1.3Scope:

- Users can rate the songs according to their individual choices and get preferences.
- User can hear song, and rate accordingly.

1.4Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations:

- I-GA(Interactive Genetic Algorithm)
- CBF(Content Based Filtering)
- JDK(Java Development Kit)

1.5Technologies to be used:

- **JAVA (JDK 1.5.0):**Development Language.
- **W3C package:**For parsing of the file.
- **CLAM Music Annotator:** For extraction of music features.

2.0 Project Planning

2.1 Project Planning and Scheduling

Project planning is part of project management, which relates to the use of schedules such as Gantt charts to plan and subsequently report progress within the project environment. Initially, the project scope is defined and the appropriate methods for completing the project are determined. Following this step, the durations for the various tasks necessary to complete the work are listed and grouped into a work breakdown structure. The logical dependencies between tasks are defined using an activity network diagram that enables identification of the critical path. Float or slack time in the schedule can be calculated using project management software. Then the necessary resources can be estimated and costs for each activity can be allocated to each resource, giving the total project cost. At this stage, the project plan may be optimized to achieve the appropriate balance between resource usage and project duration to comply with the project objectives. Once established and agreed, the plan becomes what is known as the baseline. Progress will be measured against the baseline throughout the life of the project. Analyzing progress compared to the baseline is known as earned value management.

2.2 Project Development Approach

We have used Iterative and Incremental Development model (IID) for our project development. This development approach is also referred to as Iterative Waterfall Development approach. Iterative and Incremental Development is a software development process developed in response to the more traditional waterfall model.

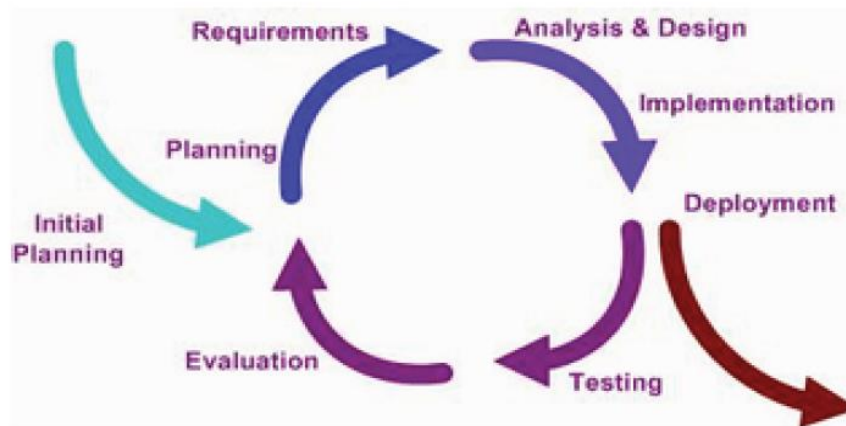


Fig 2.2.1: Iterative and Incremental Life cycles

The basic idea behind iterative enhancement is to develop a software system incrementally, allowing the developer to take advantage of what was being learned

during the development of earlier, incremental, deliverable versions of the system. Learning comes from both the development and use of the system, where possible. Key steps in the process were to start with a simple implementation of a subset of the software requirements and iteratively enhance the evolving sequence of versions until the full system is implemented.

At each iteration, the procedure itself consists of the Initialization step, the Iteration step, and the Project Control List as shown in *Fig 2.2.1*. The initialization step creates a base version of the system. The goal for this initial implementation is to create a product to which the user can react. It should offer a sampling of the key aspects of the problem and provide a solution that is simple enough to understand and implement easily. To guide the iteration process, a project control list is created that contains a record of all tasks that need to be performed. It includes such items as new features to be implemented and areas of redesign of the existing solution. The control list is constantly being revised as a result of the analysis phase.

The iteration involves the redesign and implementation of a task from project control list, and the analysis of the current version of the system. The goal for the design and implementation of any iteration is to be simple, straightforward, and modular, supporting redesign at that stage or as a task added to the project control list. The code can, in some cases, represent the major source of documentation of the system. The analysis of an iteration is based upon user feedback, and the program analysis facilities available. It involves analysis of the structure, modularity, usability, reliability, efficiency, and achievement of goals. The project control list is modified in light of the analysis results.

During the implementation of the project by this approach, a step called V&V i.e. Verification and Validation is carried out at certain intervals.

Project Schedule :

Stage	Estimated Time
Requirement Gathering	25 Jan 2014 - 2 Feb, 2014
System Design	5 Feb, 2014 – 25 Feb, 2014
Coding	1 March, 2014 – 28 March, 2014
Testing & evaluation	1 April, 2014 – 10 April, 2014
Deployment	10 April, 2014 – 13 April, 2014

3.0 Overall Description

3.1 Product Perspective

A Recommender system for music data is proposed which assists customers in searching music data and provides result with items resulting in own user preference. This system first extracts unique properties of music like pitch, chord, and tempo from the music file using a CLAM annotator software tool. This extracted data is then stored on the database. Each stored property is analysed using content based filtering and interactive genetic algorithm.

3.2 Methodology

The following *Fig 3.2.1* describes the phases involved into the project. These phases are music feature extraction, selection phase, crossover phase and matching phase.

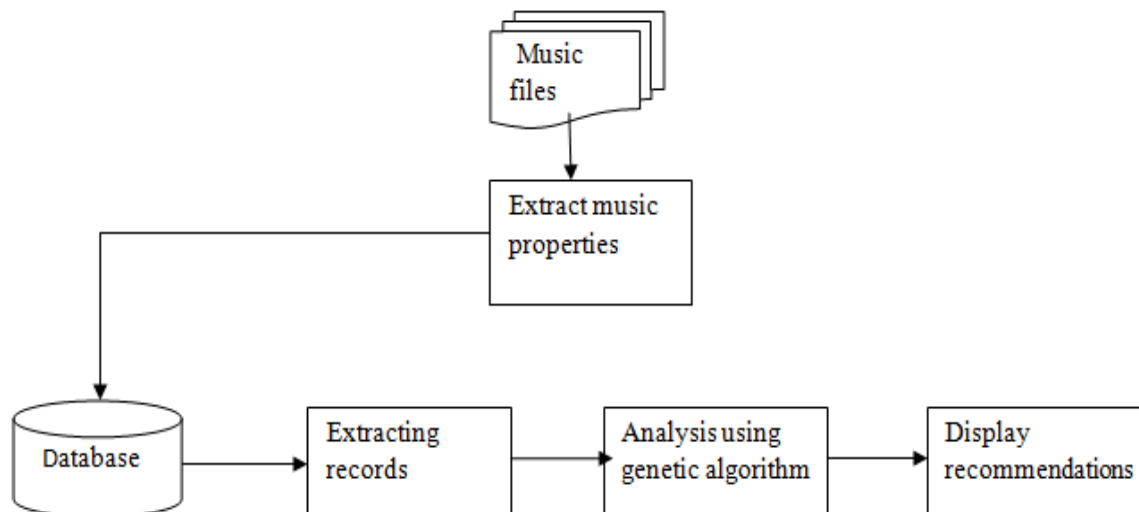


Fig 3.2.1: Phases involved in proposed work

1. Music feature extraction:

In this phase, system is going to extract unique properties of songs like tempo, chord, pitch etc using software tool called as 'CLAM Annotator' tool and we store these values in the database. Those values will act as an initial input for the next phases. [3]

2. Selection phase:

Music features are extracted using CLAM software. Truncation selection is used in this system, where a threshold is set for music files which are rated more than the threshold value is selected. Those records which fall below threshold value are not selected and are ignored[1],[2].

3. Crossover phase:

The BLX – alpha crossover algorithm is used since extracted features are real numbers. Hence crossover is performed with this algorithm resulting in new generation. The selected individual are given to the below BLX- alpha crossover algorithm. This algorithm is used to generate new off springs after the crossover step[1],[2].

4. Matching phase:

This phase finds the similar items stored in database to the newly generated music features. Once similarity is found those items are recommended to the user. This phase uses Euclidean distance between two offspring and distance between each feature of the two offspring is calculated, resulting value is used to match the records stored in the database. Those records are compared with the resulting value.

3.3 Requirement Specification

HARDWARE SPECIFICATION:

1. Operating System: 32 or 64 bit Windows XP/7/8
2. Processor: All Intel or AMD 1 GHz
3. RAM: 256 MB

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION:

1. CLAM Annotator Tool: required for music feature extraction
2. Database Management Tool: File System

3.4 Product Functions:

The project implements some functions in order to accomplish required tasks. These functions constitute a basis for the whole system. These functions can be stated as:

- **Submission of Preferences and Rating to songs by User**

The software generates an interface which includes list of songs which the user can rate. Ratings are adjusted on the scale of 1 to 10. User can give ratings to single or multiple songs.

- **Recommendation of Similar Songs to User**

The system retrieves the ratings given by the user and prefers the list of similar songs according to the genetic algorithm mentioned in the methodology.

3.5 Constraints:

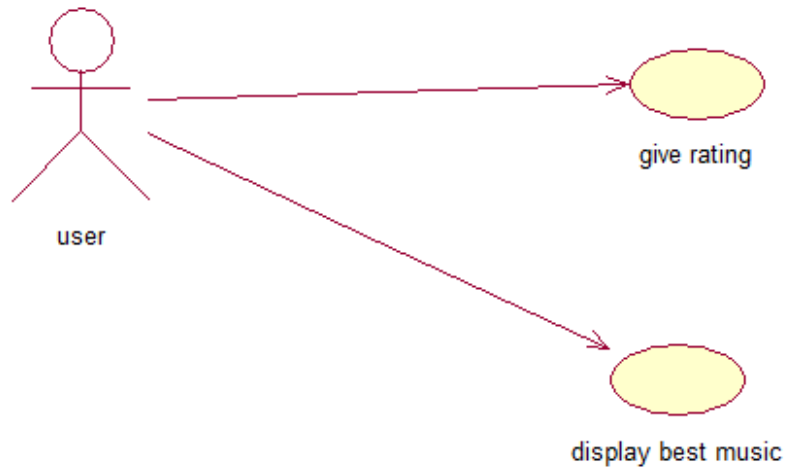
- **Hardware Limitations**

There is no limitation in the operating system in which the project will work. Users can access the system without any internet browser.

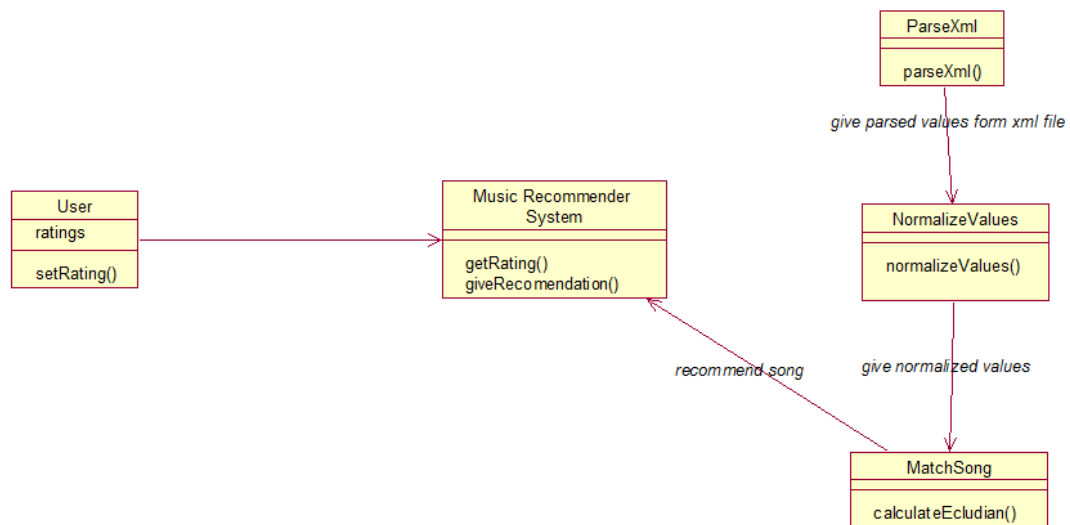
- **Authentication Policy**

The software has no authentication policy for particular type of user. Any user can give the ratings and get back similar songs recommended by the system.

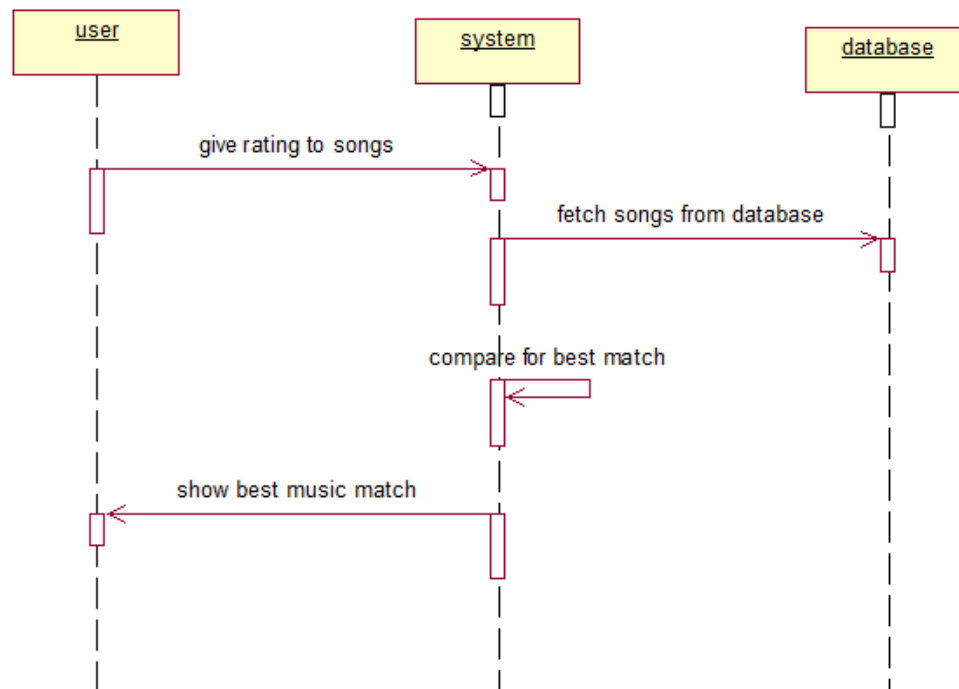
3.6 Use Case Diagram:



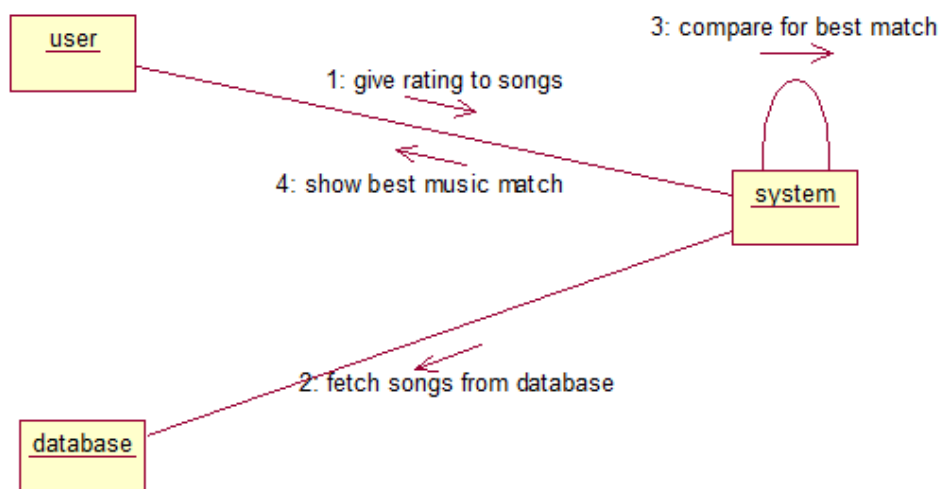
3.7 Class Diagram:



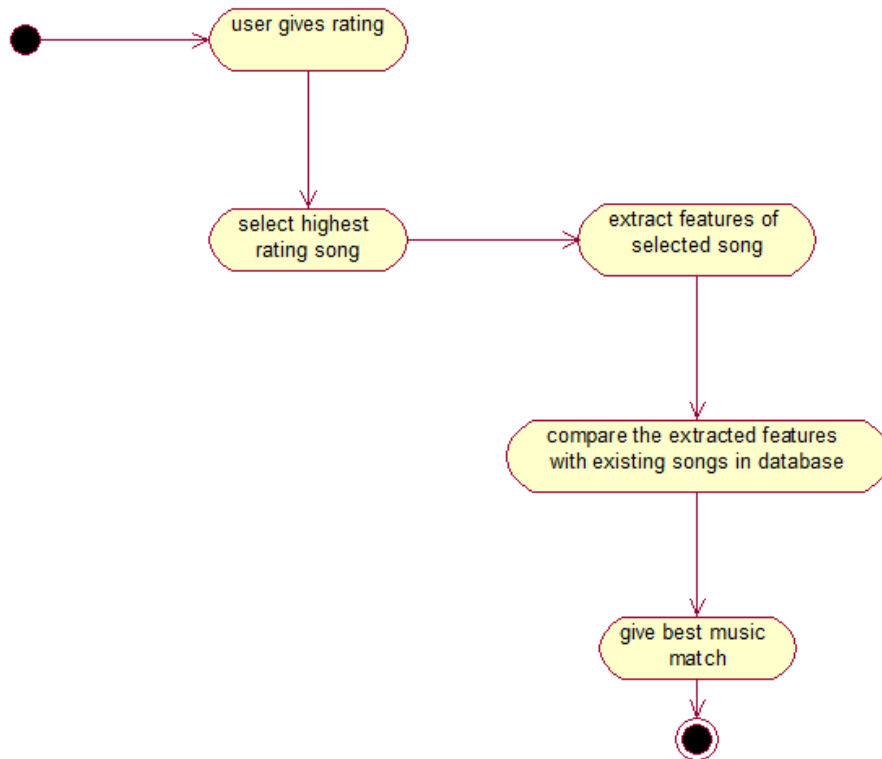
3.8 Sequence Diagram:



3.9 Collaboration Diagram:



3.10 Activity Diagram:



3.11 Source Code Documentation

In this implementation of we have used many built-in packages from Java and also created different functions.

1. Packages from Java

- java.io
- javax.xml.parser
- javax.swing
- java.org.w3c
- java.util

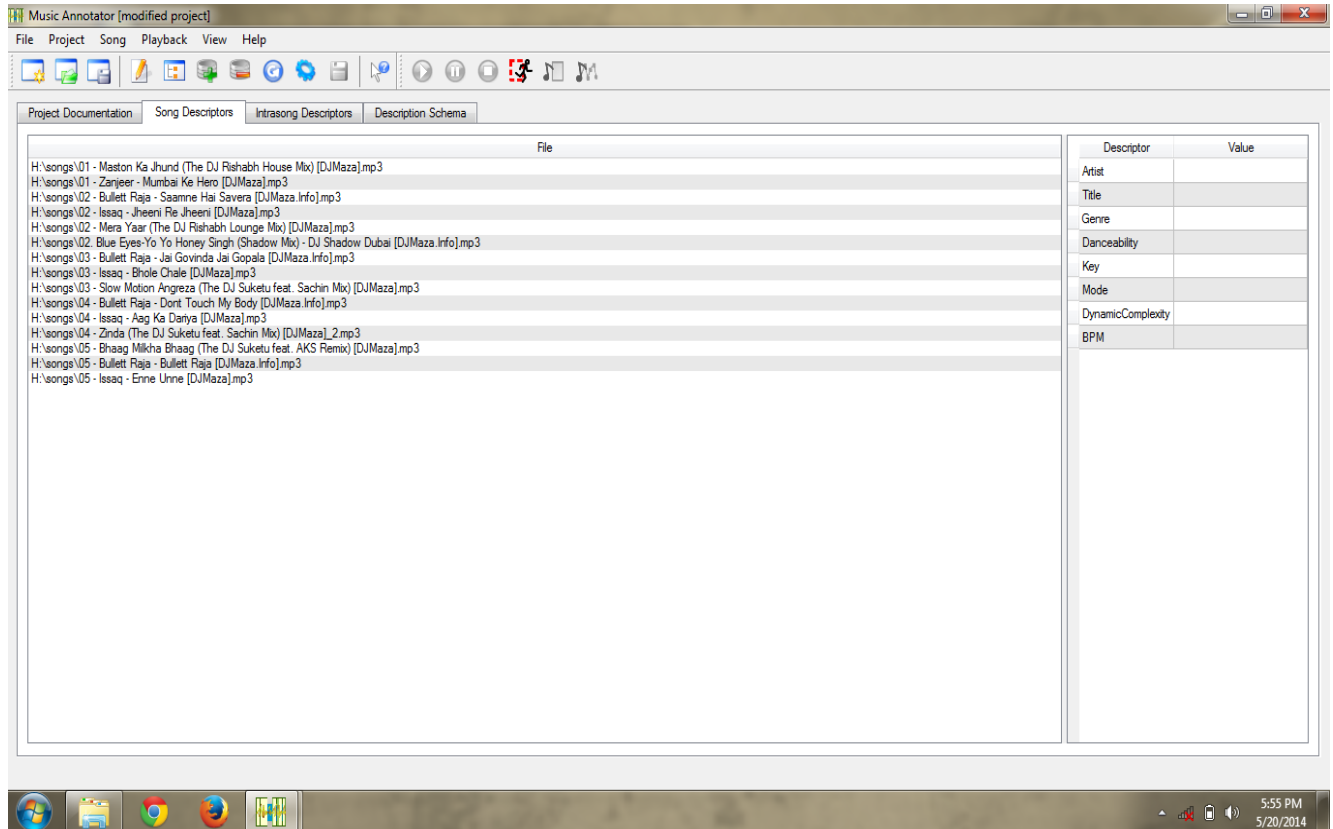
2. Major Classes

- ReadXML
- Normalise
- CompData
- Music

4.0SCREENSHOTS

4.0.1:CLAM Music Annotator:

CLAM Music Annotator is a software tool which extracts the music features of the given songs and provide XML file containing music properties.



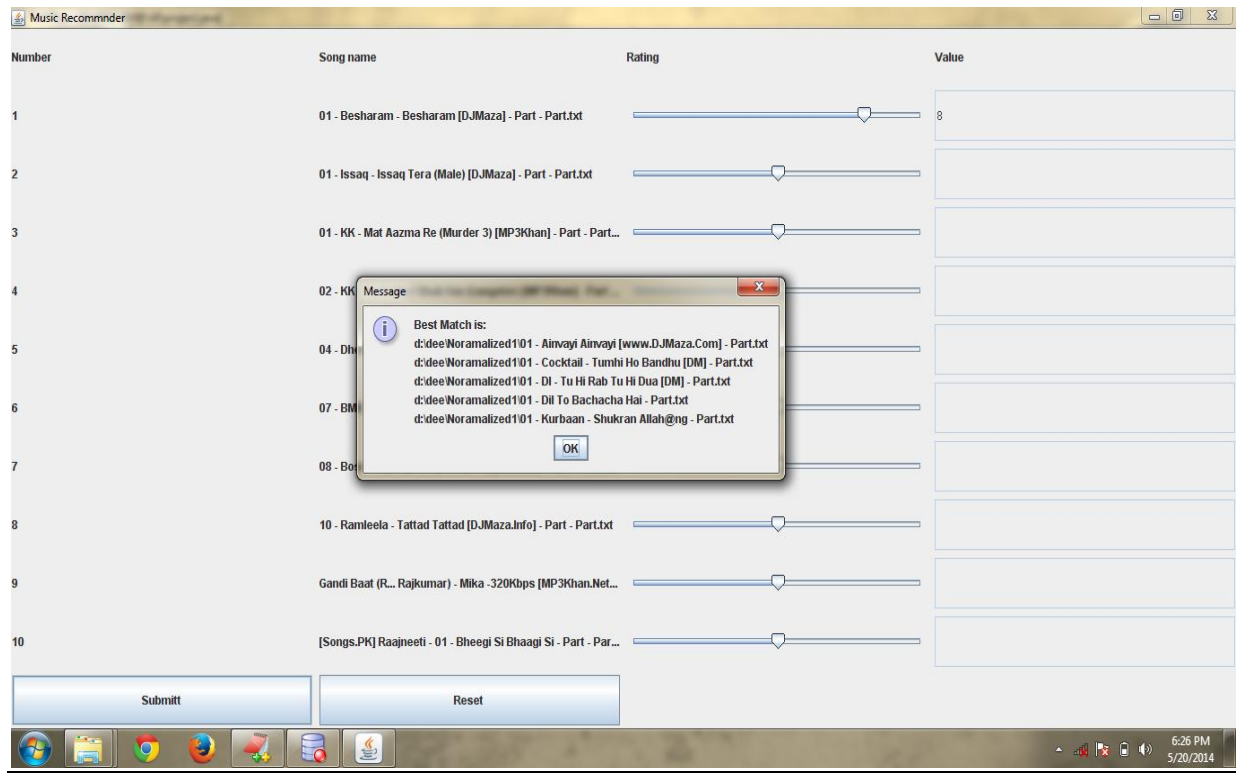
4.0.2: Music XML file:

This is a XML file contains music features and is generated from CLAM Music Annotator.

[illegible]

4.0.3:System Interface:

This is an interface to recommend songs to user.



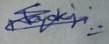

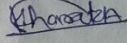
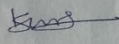

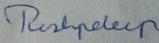
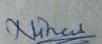
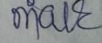
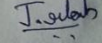
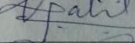
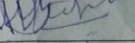
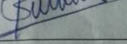
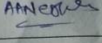
4.0.4: Perfomance/Feedback

This is feedback given by random sample of users for above proposed system.

User Feedback Form

**A Recommender System based on genetic algorithm for
music data search**

(1-Poor Match 2-Below Average 3-Average 4-Good 5-Excellent Match)

Sr.No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Rating (1-5)	Sign
1	Snehal Nayakoji	M.Tech II	08	4	
2	Sandhya Pawar	---	19	4	
3	Ajinkya Khoslat	Mtech-I	013	4½	
4	Keshav Suwasne	T.Y.ELN	052	3	
5	Shyam Wadga	T.E.ELN	056	5	
6	Pushpdeep Bahade	T.E.Elect	03	3	
7	Nihal B. Attar	T.E.Elect	01	3½	
8	Mandar C. Kamble	TE CSE	40	4	
9	Shah Jigar N.	TE CSE	68	3	
10	Patil Kedas H.	TE Mech	64	4	
11	Ajinkya D. Gaikewad	TE civil	13	4½	
12	Poochep Bulbule	TE Mech	09	4½	
13	Amej A. Nesterkar	T.Y. Mech	38	3	

5.0 Conclusion and Future Scope

The software represents a novel recommender system for music data. Our proposed system is able to recognize the preferences of user and then intuitively recommend music tracks appropriate for their present atmosphere.

To construct the system, we incorporated the main interactive genetic algorithm-based engine with the content based filtering method. First, the music features of each music track are extracted. We then apply the interactive genetic algorithm to obtain the most appropriate tracks to recommend to users.

Based upon the ratings of random sample of users, it can be concluded that the software is effective.

The software can be extended to a web application where user can submit his/her own favourite song to the system and get recommendations. For processing of large data, we can extend our project to parallel system for fast processing.

References

- [1] Hyun-Tae Kim, Eungyeong Kim, Jong-Hyun Lee, ChangWookAhn “A Recommender System based on Genetic algorithm for music data.”, *2nd international conference on computer engineering and technology*, vol.6 no 415 2010.
- [2] Michael Negnevitsky, “*Artificial Intelligence-A guide to intelligent Systems*” Pearson Education Limited, England 2002.
- [3] [httpreference:http://www.clam-project.org](http://www.clam-project.org).