# The Lyrics We Live In Text Mining

## **Project Flow**

**Data Acquisition and Extraction** 

Part1 Crawling.ipynb

Part3.1\_Clustering&Evaluation.ipynb

Part3.3.1\_SoftGridSearch.ipynb

Part3.3.2\_HardGridSearch.ipynb

Part3.3.3 LDAGridSearch.ipynb

Part4.1\_SimilaritySearch.ipynb

Part4.2 TitlevsLyrics.ipynb

Each cell in all Jupyter notebooks is documented with a Markdown cell describing its functionality, and all code is commented accordingly.

In addition, in the end of each notebook includes a Markdown cell with conclusions and final thoughts.

The Dockerfile and Scraper.py are included in the PyCharm project. You can either build the image from theDockerfile, or use the pre-built compressed image myscraper.tar.gz included in the Docker Folder To install the image on your local Docker, run the following comman-line:

docker load -i myscraper.tar.gz

Once the image is installed locally,in the docker you can run the scraper with command-line:
docker run --rm -v C:/LyricsTextMining/Songs:/songs myscraper python Scraper.py --start\_page 1 -end\_page 100 --genre grunge --output 50\_100\_grunge.csv
Where:

- C:/LyricsTextMining/Songs → The location where the CSV file will be saved.
- -- start\_page / -- end\_page → The range of songs pages you want to crawl from website.
- -- genre → Optional filter by music genre.
- -- output → The name of the output CSV file.

```
Scraper.py: error: argument --genre: expected one argument
PS C:\Users\iborg> docker run --rm -v C:\LyricsTextMining/Songs:\songs myscraper python Scraper.py --start_page 1 --end
_page 5 --output test.csv
Logged in successfully - LyricsDB detected!
Scraping page 1: 20 songs collected.
Scraping page 2: 40 songs collected.
Scraping page 3: 60 songs collected.
Scraping page 4: 80 songs collected.
Scraping page 5: 100 songs collected.
Scraping page 5: 100 songs collected.
Saved 100 songs to \songs\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\forags\
```

This is an example of the command line used by crawling 5 pages , donot use genre filter and save as test.csv in the ./Songs directory. Since one page contains 20 songs only 100 songs were saved.

```
    ✓ ☐ Songs
    ≡ 50_100_grunge.csv
    ≡ crawled_songs.csv
    ≡ scraped_songs.csv
    ≡ test.csv
```



Part1\_Crawling.ipynb Connects to the website, crawls the songs, then into a crawled\_songs.csv file. That CSV can be generated either from the Docker container or directly from Jupyter.



Sample of the csv file crawled with the jupyter



```
with open("SQL_DB/db_config.txt", "r") as f:
    db_target = f.read().strip()

try:
    # Connect to SQL Server
    server, database = db_target.split("/")
    conn = pyodbc.connect(
    fr"DRIVER={{ODBC Driver 17 for SQL Server}};"
    fr"SERVER={server};"
    fr"DATABASE={database};"
    r"Trusted_Connection=yes;"
    )
```

Note: All functions in the Jupyter notebooks pull their data from this database. If you want the notebooks to run on your local machine, you will need to update the string stored into \\Sql\_DB\db\_config.txt accordingly

Just change the credential

SERVER=IVAN\_PC\SQLEXPRESS to match the SQL server on your local machine.

SQL\_DB

≡ db\_config.txt

songs

The second cell of Part1\_Crawling.ipynb, extracts the data from the CSV then imported into an SQL database called TextMiningHA, which contains a single table named songs.

✓ [3] 6s 852ms

Connection successful and table ready.

Inserted 1558 new songs.

Connection closed.



From the crawled\_songs.csv only the song\_ID, name, artist ,lyrics and genre are extracted with a total of 1558 songs.

Part2\_PreProcessing notebook handles preprocessing tasks, including text cleaning and feature analysis.

```
#Tokenize all lyrics (raw tokens)

tokenize_all_lyrics()

# Clean tokenized lyrics for NLP (removes stopwords, noise, short words, etc.)

clean_lyrics_tokens(1, 1600, show_output=0) # Set show_output=1 to view original

[1] 12s 87ms

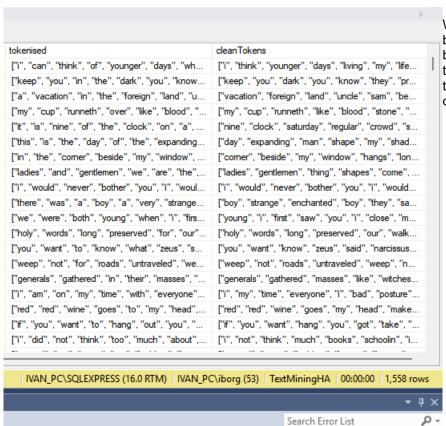
Basic tokenization process ready filled in tokenised column songsdb.

Polished tokens process ready filled in cleanTokens column songsdb.
```

Step 1: Clean the raw lyrics into basic tokens.

Step 2: Polish all tokens using regex and stopwords.

Note: In the call, an option is available to display the raw lyrics, basic tokens, and polished tokens.



With these steps, the database is filled by inserting the tokenized data. The basic tokens are stored in the tokenised column, and the polished tokens are stored in the cleanTokens column of the songs SQL table.

```
# Execute analysis functions

# -----

tokens = fetch_tokenized_lyrics()  # Fetch all raw tokenized lyrics

plot_wordcloud(tokens)  # generate word cloud

plot_top_word_frequencies(tokens, top_n=30)  # plot top 30 words

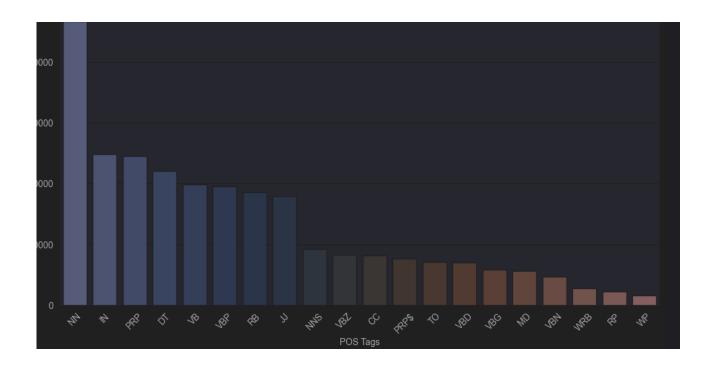
print(vocabulary_diversity(tokens))  # print vocabulary metrics

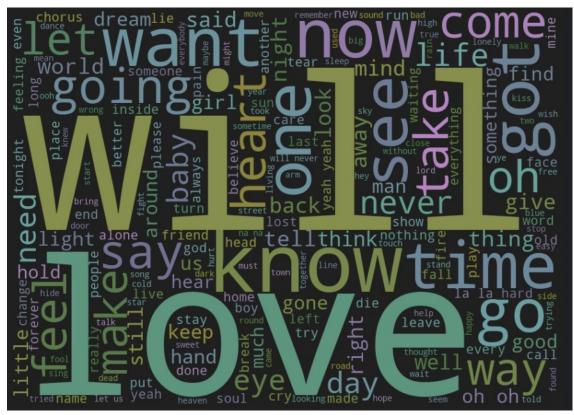
plot_pos_distribution(tokens, top_n=20)  # POS tag distribution plot

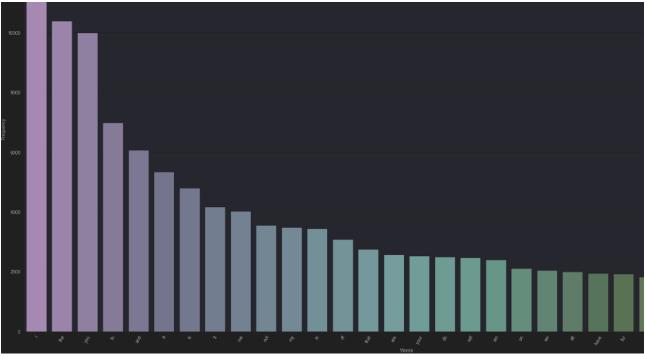
fetch_cleaned_tokens()  # Fetch and print unique cleaned tokens

chorus droamlie caid move remember new sound run bad
```

In another cell, functions were added to fetch all raw tokenized lyrics, along with various tools to check and analyze the preprocessing and word features.



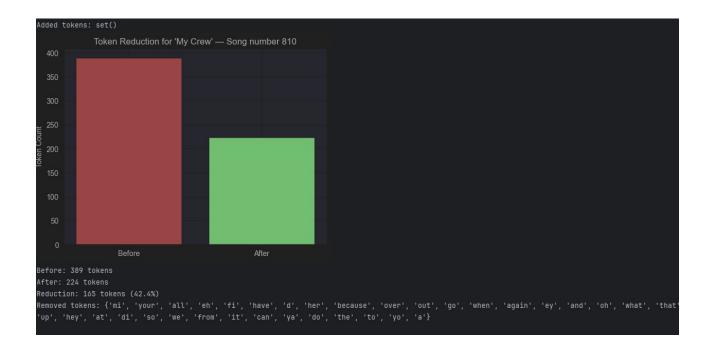




'dean' 'dearly' 'death' 'deathbed' 'deaths' 'debating' 'debris' 'debt' 'debts' 'debut' 'decade' 'decaf' 'decapitated' 'decays' 'deceit'
'deceive' 'deceived' 'deceivers' 'deceives' 'deceivin' 'deceiving' 'decembers' 'decembers' 'decendants' 'decent' 'deception' 'deceving' 'decided'
'decides' 'decision' 'decisions' 'deck' 'decked' 'declared' 'declared' 'declined' 'declines' 'deco' 'decorate' 'decorated' 'decorated' 'decorated' 'decorated' 'decided'
'dedicate' 'dedicated' 'defication' 'deed' 'deejay' 'deep' 'deeper' 'deepest' 'deeply' 'deer' 'defeated' 'defeated' 'defecate' 'defection' 'defences'
'defend' 'defense' 'defenseless' 'defined' 'definite' 'deflower' 'deformation' 'defunkt' 'defying' 'degen' 'degrading' 'degree' 'degrees' 'deh'
'deity' 'deja' 'del' 'delayed' 'deliberate' 'delicate' 'delicous' 'delight' 'delights' 'delilah' 'delirium' 'deliver' 'deliverance' 'delusion'
'delusions' 'dem' 'demanded' 'demanding' 'demented' 'demigods' 'demise' 'democracy' 'demolition' 'demon' 'demons' 'demonstrate' 'den' 'deng'
'delial' 'denied' 'denies' 'dennis' 'deny' 'denying' 'depart' 'departed' 'departure' 'depending' 'dependent' 'depending' 'depending'
'depraving' 'depressed' 'depression' 'deptford' 'depth' 'depths' 'deputy' 'der' 'deranges' 'des' 'descending' 'descends' 'descends' 'descent' 'describe'
'descorate' 'descorated' 'despert' 'desperts' 'deserves' 'deserving' 'despined' 'desined' 'desined' 'desined' 'desined' 'destined' 'destined' 'destined' 'destined' 'destined' 'destone' 'desto

```
# --- Run analysis on 20 random songs ---
# Pick 20 random row offsets between 1 and 100 (change range
random_rows = random.sample(range(560, 900), 20)
for row in random_rows:
    analyze_row(row)
```

Another tool was implimneted, that can pick random songs based on the arguments passed to the function. It returns a visualization of the randomly selected songs, showing how much token reduction occurred and which tokens were removed.



Part3.1\_Clustering&Evaluation. – applies three clustering methods, then visualizes and evaluates the results for each clustering method.

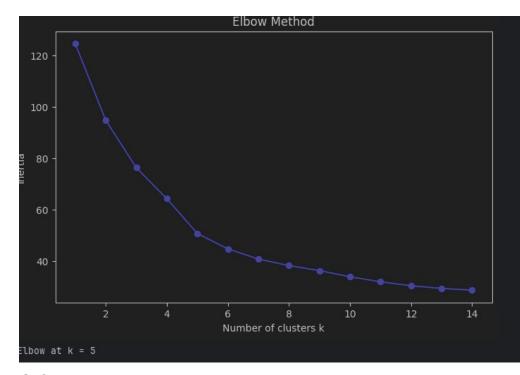
```
✓ [1] 2s 336ms

Genre cleaning completed: cleanGenre populated using rarest-genre rule.
```

I created a more meaningful genre and tag structure by cleaning the provided genre data, since most entries were duplicated and many songs had multiple genres assigned.

genre	cleanGenre	tokenised
 disco	disco	['i", "can", "think", "of
 alt-rock, alternative, grunge, metal	alt-rock	["keep", "you", "in", "t
blues, british, hard-rock	british	["a", "vacation", "in", The cleaned genres are saved into
grunge	grunge	my, cup, runneth the cleanGenre column of the
 folk, piano, singer-songwriter, songwriter	folk	["it", "is", "nine", "of", songs table in SQL.
 psych-rock	psych-rock	["this", "is", "the", "day
death-metal	death-metal	["in", "the", "comer", "
industrial	industrial	["ladies", "and", "gentl
 grunge	grunge	["i", "would", "never",
jazz	jazz	["there", "was", "a", "t
pop	рор	["we", "were", "both",
world-music	world-music	["holy", "words", "long"
 industrial	industrial	['you", "want", "to", "k
alternative, grunge, metal	altemative	["weep", "not", "for", "
 alt-rock, alternative, funk, hard-rock, metal	funk	["generals", "gathered"
 grunge	grunge	['i", "am", "on", "my",
 reggae	reggae	["red", "red", "wine", "
blues	blues	["if", "you", "want", "to
 honkytonk	honky-tonk	["i", "did", "not", "think
		*** *** ** **

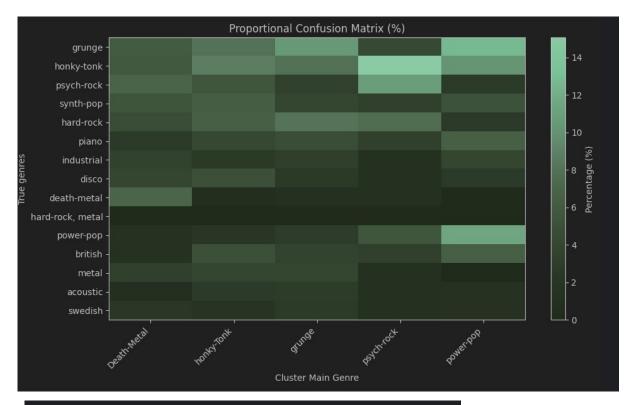
The cleanTokens from each song are transformed into numerical feature vectors using TF-IDF vectorization, enabling downstream tasks such as similarity analysis, clustering,



A scree plot was generated as an initial indication of the optimal number of clusters needed for soft clustering analysis.

Soft boundaries partitioning visualisation and evaluates

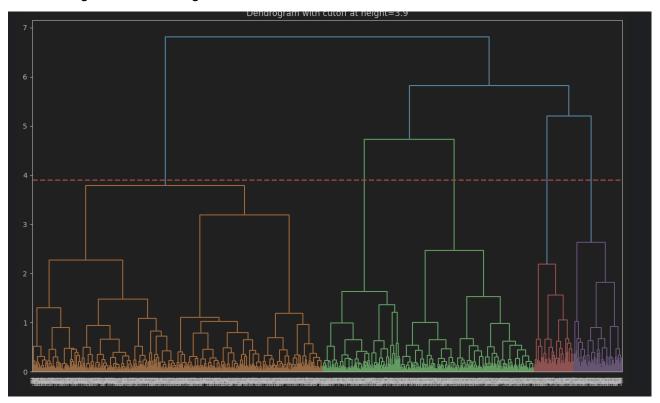




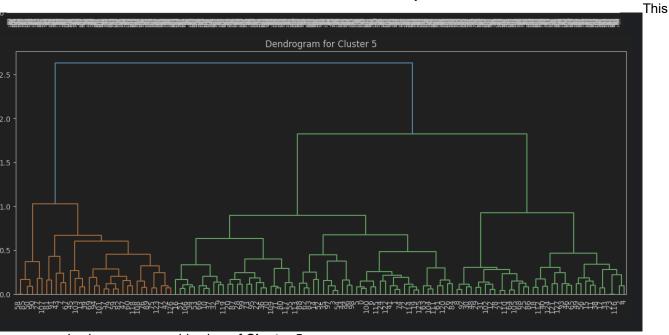
	Death-Metal	honky-Tonk	grunge	psych-rock	power-pop
grunge	5.92	7.95	10.52	4.30	12.66
honky-tonk	5.71	8.72	7.84	15.05	10.13
psych-rock	6.77	5.38	3.25	10.75	2.53
synth-pop	5.29	6.15	3.82	3.23	5.06
hard-rock	4.65	6.41	8.03	7.53	2.53
piano	2.54	4.10	4.59	3.23	6.33
industrial	3.38	2.31	3.06	1.08	3.80
disco	3.81	4.87	2.29	1.08	2.53
death-metal	6.98	0.51	0.96	1.08	0.00
hard-rock, metal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
power-pop	1.27	2.05	2.87	5.38	11.39
british	1.06	4.87	3.63	3.23	6.33
metal	3.17	3.85	3.82	1.08	0.00
acoustic	0.85	2.56	2.68	1.08	1.27
swedish	2.11	1.54	2.49	1.08	1.27

synth-pop	0.00	0.00	0.00	76	
accuracy			0.21	693	
macro avg	0.07	0.19	0.10	693	
weighted avg	0.09	0.21	0.13	693	

Macro Precision: 0.06903055617395852 Macro Recall: 0.18886525810822624 Macro F1: 0.09799331535970432 Weighted F1: 0.12511895417668714 Hard boundaries in hierarchical methods
The height of the dendrogram determines the number of clusters to be included.



**Zoom of cluster:** The cluster to zoom into can be selected directly in the code.



example shows a zoomed-in view of Cluster 5.

```
=== Cluster 1 (768 songs) | Top genres: grunge (72/768), honky-tonk (57/768), hard-rock (53/768), piano (35/768), british (32/768) ===

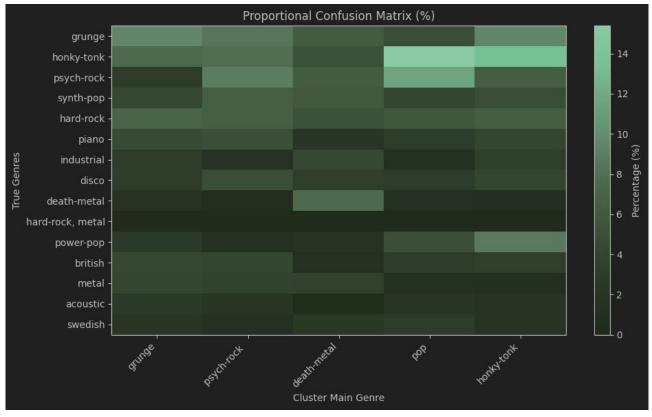
=== Cluster 2 (204 songs) | Top genres: psych-rock (18/204), grunge (17/204), honky-tonk (16/204), synth-pop (13/204), hard-rock (13/204) ===

=== Cluster 3 (354 songs) | Top genres: death-metal (27/354), psych-rock (22/354), grunge (22/354), synth-pop (21/354), hard-rock (18/354) ===

=== Cluster 4 (104 songs) | Top genres: honky-tonk (16/104), psych-rock (12/104), hard-rock (6/104), grunge (5/104), power-pop (5/104) ===

=== Cluster 5 (128 songs) | Top genres: honky-tonk (17/128), grunge (12/128), power-pop (11/128), hard-rock (8/128), psych-rock (8/128) ===
```

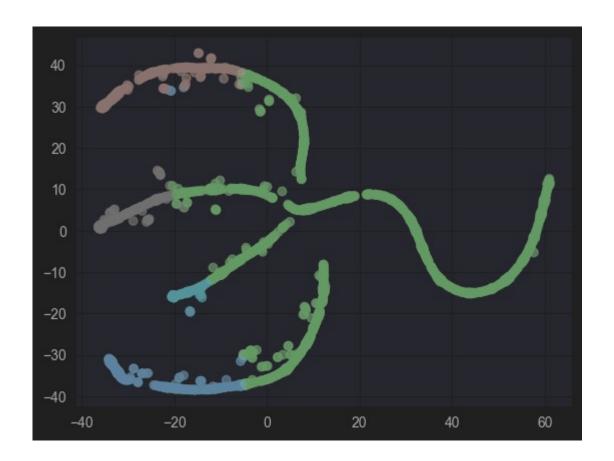
		· · ·	,		
	Death-Metal	honky-Tonk	arunge	psych-rock	power-pop
grunge	5.92	7.95	10.52	4.30	12.66
honky-tonk	5.71	8.72	7.84	15.05	10.13
psych-rock	6.77	5.38	3.25	10.75	2.53
synth-pop	5.29	6.15	3.82	3.23	5.06
hard-rock	4.65	6.41	8.03	7.53	2.53
piano	2.54	4.10	4.59	3.23	6.33
industrial	3.38	2.31	3.06	1.08	3.80
disco	3.81	4.87	2.29	1.08	2.53
death-metal	6.98	0.51	0.96	1.08	0.00
hard-rock, metal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
power-pop	1.27	2.05	2.87	5.38	11.39
british	1.06	4.87	3.63	3.23	6.33
metal	3.17	3.85	3.82	1.08	0.00
acoustic	0.85	2.56	2.68	1.08	1.27
swedish	2.11	1.54	2.49	1.08	1.27



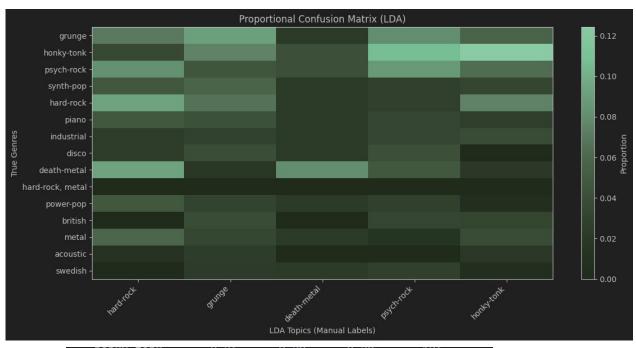
psych-rock	0.00	0.00	0.00	82
rock	0.00	0.00	0.00	43
synth-pop	0.00	0.00	0.00	76
accuracy			0.15	981
macro avg	0.03	0.11	0.05	981
weighted avg	0.05	0.15	0.07	981

Macro Precision: 0.029248530646515534
Macro Recall: 0.11331915486493574
Macro F1: 0.045348580430547646
Weighted F1: 0.06868316009540254

## third method experimented is the LDA



Proportional Co	nfusion Matr	ix (Top	genres, in	%):	
	hard-rock	grunge	death-metal	psych-rock	honky-tonk
grunge	6.98%	9.0%	2.0%	8.0%	5.59%
honky-tonk	3.49%	7.47%	4.0%	10.67%	12.42%
psych-rock	8.14%	4.5%	4.0%	8.67%	6.21%
synth-pop	4.65%	5.58%	2.0%	2.67%	3.11%
hard-rock	9.3%	6.57%	2.0%	2.67%	7.45%
piano	4.65%	4.14%	2.0%	3.33%	2.48%
industrial	2.33%	2.79%	2.0%	3.33%	3.73%
disco	2.33%	3.87%	2.0%	4.0%	0.0%
death-metal	9.3%	1.71%	8.0%	4.67%	1.86%
hard-rock, meta	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
power-pop	4.65%	2.97%	2.0%	2.67%	0.62%
british	0.0%	3.69%	0.0%	3.33%	3.11%
metal	5.81%	3.33%	2.0%	1.33%	3.73%
acoustic	1.16%	2.34%	0.0%	0.0%	1.86%
swedish	0.0%	2.25%	2.0%	2.67%	0.62%



nonky-tonk	0.20	0.29	0.28	124	
piano	0.00	0.00	0.00	60	
power-pop	0.00	0.00	0.00	43	
psych-rock	0.00	0.00	0.00	82	
synth-pop	0.00	0.00	0.00	76	
0.00					
accuracy			0.21	693	
macro avg	0.11	0.14	0.10	693	
weighted avg	0.13	0.21	0.13	693	
X					

Macro Precision: 0.10506514636211893
Macro Recall: 0.1389740232573491
Macro F1: 0.09501348091386405
Weighted F1: 0.1329435202232137

#### Part3.3.1 SoftGridSearch.ipynb-Performs grid search optimization for the soft clustering method.

```
Testing: max_features=8000, ngram_range=(1, 1), min_df=90, n_components=35, svd_random_state=40, n_clusters=5, kmeans_n_init=100, kmeans_random_state=100

Silhouette score: 0.0970

Testing: max_features=8000, ngram_range=(1, 1), min_df=90, n_components=35, svd_random_state=40, n_clusters=6, kmeans_n_init=50, kmeans_random_state=80

Silhouette score: 0.0717

Testing: max_features=8000, ngram_range=(1, 1), min_df=90, n_components=35, svd_random_state=40, n_clusters=6, kmeans_n_init=50, kmeans_random_state=90

Silhouette score: 0.0716

Testing: max_features=8000, ngram_range=(1, 1), min_df=90, n_components=35, svd_random_state=40, n_clusters=6, kmeans_n_init=50, kmeans_random_state=100

Silhouette score: 0.0717
```

#### Part3.3.2\_HardGridSearch.ipynb Performs grid search optimization for the hard clustering method.

```
display(grid_results)

*** 13s 580ms

*** sinuverie surre. 0.1200

Testing: max_features=8000, ngram_range=(1, 1), min_df=15, max_df=0.8, n_components=30, svd_random_state=42, n_clusters=5, linkage_method=average

*** silhouette score: 0.2219

Testing: max_features=8000, ngram_range=(1, 1), min_df=15, max_df=0.8, n_components=30, svd_random_state=42, n_clusters=6, linkage_method=ward

*** silhouette score: 0.0547

Testing: max_features=8000, ngram_range=(1, 1), min_df=15, max_df=0.8, n_components=30, svd_random_state=42, n_clusters=6, linkage_method=average

*** silhouette score: 0.1977

Testing: max_features=8000, ngram_range=(1, 1), min_df=15, max_df=0.8, n_components=30, svd_random_state=42, n_clusters=7, linkage_method=average

*** silhouette score: 0.0601

Testing: max_features=8000, ngram_range=(1, 1), min_df=15, max_df=0.8, n_components=30, svd_random_state=42, n_clusters=7, linkage_method=average
```

### **Part3.3.3\_LDAGridSearch.ipynb** – Performs grid search optimization for the LDA method.

```
Testing: n_topics=5, max_features=10000, k_clusters=5, lda_random_state=42, kmeans_random_state=20
→ Silhouette score: 0.629

Testing: n_topics=5, max_features=10000, k_clusters=5, lda_random_state=42, kmeans_random_state=30
→ Silhouette score: 0.629

Testing: n_topics=5, max_features=10000, k_clusters=5, lda_random_state=42, kmeans_random_state=90
→ Silhouette score: 0.581

Testing: n_topics=5, max_features=10000, k_clusters=5, lda_random_state=100, kmeans_random_state=20
```

**Part4.1\_SimilaritySearch.ipynb** – implements similarity search methods to compare and retrieve relevant songs.

#### TF-IDF + Cosine Similarity:

The function requires two inputs: the song ID and the number of similar songs to find. It retrieves the most similar songs based on lyrics similarity, using the cosine similarity method.

```
# --- 5. Function Call ---

# Input song_id to generate top 5 similar songs

top5_similar = top_similar('8036593539990052832', top_n=5 )

=== Top 5 songs similar to: Love of Money (ID=8036593539990052832) ===

113. [11190317389501666971] Mi Remember dancehall (similarity=0.400)

810. [2091181825240645407] My Crew j-dance (similarity=0.312)

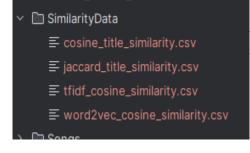
52. [10528770166993144871] Voglio restare cosi opera (similarity=0.174)

782. [18377019154707697331] Wine Pon Me j-dance (similarity=0.140)

1253. [6923628035955983211] Hey Mama edm (similarity=0.116)
```

#### Word2Vec + Cosine Similarity:

This approach works the same way as TF-IDF + Cosine Similarity, but instead uses Word2Vec embeddings combined with cosine similarity to measure the closeness between song lyrics.



The returned songs are also saved into a CSV file for further analysis.

Part4.2 TitlevsLyrics.ipynb – analyzes the relationship between song titles and their corresponding lyrics.

Cosine Similarity over TF-IDF Vectors

The function requires two inputs: the song ID and the number of similar songs to find. It returns the top 5 songs that show similarity between the title and the lyrics.

```
# --- call function ---

title_lyrics_cosine('13741824864810098075', top_n=5)

[1] 3s 254ms

=== Top 5 lyrics most similar to title: Death Whispered a Lullaby (ID=13741824864810098075) ===

1. [5506909473774015947] Lullaby (Genre: grunge, metal, similarity=0.271)

Lyrics: I know the feeling Of finding yourself stuck out on the ledge And there ain't no heal you that it's never that bad And take it from someone who's been where your at You're laid ou So just give it one more try With a lullaby And turn this up on the radio If you can hear me And you can't tell, I'm scared as hell 'Cause I can't get you on the telephone So just close lullaby Please let me take you Out of the darkness and into the light 'Cause I have faith in
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Jaccard Similarity based on Token Sets

This approach follows the same logic but measures similarity using the Jaccard index over token sets.

The returned songs are also saved into a CSV file for further analysis.