# Predicting Spotify Charting Success

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# Overview

- Objectives: This project aims to develop machine learning models, which are able to predict two outcomes related to the popularity of a song on the platform Spotify: 1) whether the song in question will chart in the Spotify Top 200 rankings, and 2) if so, for how many weeks will it remain in the Top 200 chart.
  - ► These models will use features of songs, collected from the Spotify API, including tempo, loudness, danceability, duration, ect. to predict successful outcomes. These models could be used by music artists and producers to gauge how likely their newest records are to achieve Top 200 status.

#### VIRAL 50 TOP 200 Filter by UNITED ST. TRACK One Dance by Drake Cold Water (feat. Justin Bieber & MØ) by Major Lazer Too Good by Drake Needed Me by Rihanna This Is What You Came For by Calvin Harris Controlla by Drake Ride by Twenty One Pilots **Heathens** by Twenty One Pilots Don't Let Me Down by The Chainsmokers Broccoli by D.R.A.M. Don't Mind by Kent Jones ▲ Treat You Better by Shawn Mendes Cheap Thrills by Sia

Can't Stop the Feeling! (Original Song from DreamWorks Animatic

# **Tasks**

#### Retrieving and cleaning data

#### Sources:

- Randomly Selected Database of Spotify songs (10,000 per 26 genres) https://www.kaggle.com/zaheenhamidani/ultimate-spotify-tracks-db?select=SpotifyFeatures.csv
- Top 200 Spotify Chart 2020-2021 https://www.kaggle.com/sashankpillai/spotify-top-200-charts-20202021?select=spotify\_dataset.c sv

#### Testing Song Predictions:

 Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors clustering, Random Forest Decision Trees

### Web Deployment:

• HTML/Javascript Flask-based application that allows users to input music features and outputs the predictions of the models

Lots of songs in the 10000 per genre database were repeated in multiple genres. Additionally indexes (exa popularity) seemed to differ minorly between instances of songs. All duplicate artist + track name instance were dropped.

```
### Get columns to match exactly
         print(top.columns)
         db_dedup_match = db_sample.drop(columns = ['genre', 'mode', 'instrumentalness', 'time_signature']
         db_dedup_match['top_200'] = 0
         top_dedup_match = top_dedup.drop(columns = ['highest_charting_position', 'number_of_times_charted')
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                                                                                                     Python
     Index(['highest_charting_position', 'number_of_times_charted',
            'week_of_highest_charting', 'track_name', 'streams', 'artist_name',
            'artist followers', 'track id', 'genre list', 'release date',
            'weeks_charted', 'popularity', 'danceability', 'energy', 'loudness',
            'speechiness', 'acousticness', 'liveness', 'tempo', 'duration ms',
            'valence', 'key', 'top_200'],
           dtype='object')
```

- Dropped duplicates
- Renamed column names in both csv's (top 200, top 10000 genres) to match names in both data sets
- Merged both data sets
- ▶ Binned similar keys together to avoid error

## LINEAR REGRESSION

Testing Score: 0.07004937431521652

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
         model = LinearRegression()
         model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
                                                                     Errors from model testing,
[178]
                                                                                                        Python
                                                                     with Linear Regression
                                                                     (training and testing scores
     LinearRegression()
                                                                     below 0.010)
         training_score = model.score(X_train_scaled, y_train)
         testing score = model.score(X test scaled, y test)
         print(f"Training Score: {training_score}")
         print(f"Testing Score: {testing_score}")
                                                                                                       Python
     Training Score: 0.09160925463076841
```

#### **Model Summary** summ = pd.DataFrame( {"models": ["Logistic Regression", "KNN", "Random Forest", "Deep Neural Net"], "train\_accuracy": [lr\_train\_score, knn\_train\_score, rf\_train\_score, fit\_model.history['accur "test\_accuracy": [lr\_test\_score, knn\_test\_score, rf\_test\_score, model\_accuracy]}) summ [186] **Python** train\_accuracy models test\_accuracy **Logistic Regression** 0.899172 0.898534 KNN 0.893529 0.869222 Random Forest 2 1.000000 0.923337 Deep Neural Net 0.928141 0.899662 3

 Random Forest model best predicts if a song will make the top 200 list on Spotify

# **Model Summary**

summ

	models	train_accuracy	test_accuracy
0	Logistic Regression	0.588083	0.624352
1	KNN	0.651986	0.645078
2	Random Forest	0.992228	0.629534
3	Deep Neural Net	0.582038	0.608808

- Random forest had the best training score, but the KNN had the best testing accuracy score
- Concluded KNN best predicts how long a long will hold its spot on the top 200 so

# Spotify Charting Predictions

Use the sliders below to predict the success of your song on Spotify

#### Popularity

Popularity of the song, 100 being the most popular.

Enter value between: 0 and 100

Popularity

#### Acousticness

Acousticness refers to not using electrical amplification of musical instruments. A score of 1 is indicative of a song played entirely on acoustic instruments.

Enter value between: 0 and 1

Acousticness

#### **Danceability**

Panceability describes how suitable a track is for dancing based on a combination of musical elements including tempo, rhythm stability, beat