```
1 import sys
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 from pathlib import Path
```

## 

10) Download the <u>Bach chorales</u> dataset and unzip it. It is composed of 382 chorales composed by Johann Sebastian Bach. Each chorale is 100 to 640 time steps long, and each time step contains 4 integers, where each integer corresponds to a note's index on a piano (except for the value 0, which means that no note is played). Train a model—recurrent, convolutional, or both—that can predict the next time step (4 notes), given a sequence of time steps from a chorale. Then use this model to generate Bach-like music, 1 note at a time: you can do this by giving the model the start of a chorale and asking it to predict the next time step, then appending these time steps to the input sequence and asking the model for the next note, and so on. Also make sure to check out <u>Google's Coconet model</u>, which was used for a nice <u>Google doodle about Bach</u>.

```
1 tf.keras.utils.get_file(
      "jsb_chorales.tgz",
      "https://github.com/ageron/data/raw/main/jsb_chorales.tgz",
3
      cache_dir=".",
4
      extract=True)
   Downloading data from <a href="https://github.com/ageron/data/raw/main/jsb_chorales.tgz">https://github.com/ageron/data/raw/main/jsb_chorales.tgz</a>
    117793/117793 [===========] - 0s Ous/step
    "./datasets/jsb chorales.tgz"
1 jsb_chorales_dir = Path("datasets/jsb_chorales")
2 train_files = sorted(jsb_chorales_dir.glob("train/chorale_*.csv"))
3 valid_files = sorted(jsb_chorales_dir.glob("valid/chorale_*.csv"))
4 test_files = sorted(jsb_chorales_dir.glob("test/chorale_*.csv"))
1 import pandas as pd
1 def load_chorales(filepaths):
2 return [pd.read_csv(filepath).values.tolist() for filepath in filepaths]
4 train_chorales = load_chorales(train_files)
5 valid_chorales = load_chorales(valid_files)
6 test_chorales = load_chorales(test_files)
1 train_chorales[0]
```

```
1//, 05, 00, 53],
      [77, 65, 60, 53],
      [74, 65, 58, 58],
      [74, 65, 58, 58],
      [74, 65, 58, 58],
      [74, 65, 58, 58],
      [72, 67, 58, 51],
      [72, 67, 58, 51],
      [72, 67, 58, 51],
      [72, 67, 58, 51],
      [72, 65, 57, 53],
      [72, 65, 57, 53],
      [72, 65, 57, 53],
      [72, 65, 57, 53],
      [70, 65, 62, 46],
      [70, 65, 62, 46],
      [70, 65, 62, 46],
      [70, 65, 62, 46],
      [70, 65, 62, 46],
      [70, 65, 62, 46],
      [70, 65, 62, 46],
      [70, 65, 62, 46]]
 1 notes = set()
 2 for chorales in (train_chorales, valid_chorales, test_chorales):
   for chorale in chorales:
      for chord in chorale:
        notes |= set(chord)
 7 n_notes = len(notes)
 8 min_note = min(notes - {0})
 9 max note = max(notes)
10
11 assert min_note == 36
12 assert max_note == 81
1 from IPython.display import Audio
1 def notes_to_frequencies(notes):
 2 # Frequency doubles when you go up 1 octave; there are 12 semi-tones per octave.
    # Note A on octave 4 is 440 Hz, and it is note number 69.
    return 2 ** ((np.array(notes) - 69) / 12) * 440
 6 def frequencies_to_samples(frequencies, tempo, sample_rate):
    note_duration = 60 / tempo # the tempo is measured in beats/minutes
    # To reduce click sound at every beat, we round the frequencies to
9
    # try to get the samples close to 0 at the end of each note.
10
    frequencies = (note_duration * frequencies).round() / note_duration
    n_samples = int(note_duration * sample_rate)
11
12
    time = np.linspace(0, note_duration, n_samples)
13
    sine waves = np.sin(2 * np.pi * frequencies.reshape(-1, 1) * time)
14
    # Removing all notes with frequencies ≤ 9 Hz (includes note 0 = silence)
15
    sine_waves *= (frequencies > 9.).reshape(-1, 1)
16
    return sine_waves.reshape(-1)
17
18 def chords_to_samples(chords, tempo, sample_rate):
19
    freqs = notes_to_frequencies(chords)
20
    freqs = np.r_[freqs, freqs[-1:]] # make last note a bit longer
21
    merged = np.mean([frequencies_to_samples(melody, tempo, sample_rate)
22
                      for melody in freqs.T], axis=0)
23
    n_fade_out_samples = sample_rate * 60 // tempo # fade out last note
    fade_out = np.linspace(1., 0., n_fade_out_samples)**2
24
25
    merged[-n_fade_out_samples:] *= fade_out
26
    return merged
27
28 def play_chords(chords, tempo=160, amplitude=0.1, sample_rate=44100, filepath=None):
    samples = amplitude * chords_to_samples(chords, tempo, sample_rate)
29
30
    if filepath:
31
      from scipy.io import wavfile
      samples = (2**15 * samples).astype(np.int16)
32
33
      wavfile.write(filepath, sample_rate, samples)
34
      return display(Audio(filepath))
35
    else:
      return display(Audio(samples, rate=sample_rate))
1 import numpy as np
 1 for index in range(3):
 2 play_chords(train_chorales[index])
```

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0:00 / 1:18

```
1 def create_target(batch):
 2 X = batch[:, :-1]
    Y = batch[:, 1:] # predict next note in each arpegio, at each step
    return X, Y
 6 def preprocess(window):
    window = tf.where(window == 0, window, window - min_note + 1) # shift values
 8
    return tf.reshape(window, [-1]) # convert to arpegio
10 def bach_dataset(chorales, batch_size=32, shuffle_buffer_size=None,
11
                   window_size=32, window_shift=16, cache=True):
    def batch window(window):
12
13
      return window.batch(window_size + 1)
14
15
    def to windows(chorale):
16
      dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(chorale)
17
      dataset = dataset.window(window_size + 1, window_shift, drop_remainder=True)
      return dataset.flat_map(batch_window)
18
19
    chorales = tf.ragged.constant(chorales, ragged_rank=1)
20
21
    dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(chorales)
    dataset = dataset.flat_map(to_windows).map(preprocess)
22
23 if cache:
24
      dataset = dataset.cache()
25 if shuffle buffer size:
26
      dataset = dataset.shuffle(shuffle_buffer_size)
27
    dataset = dataset.batch(batch_size)
28  dataset = dataset.map(create_target)
29  return dataset.prefetch(1)
1 train_set = bach_dataset(train_chorales, shuffle_buffer_size=1000)
 2 valid set = bach dataset(valid chorales)
 3 test_set = bach_dataset(test_chorales)
 1 n_embedding_dims = 5
 3 model = tf.keras.Sequential([
      tf.keras.layers.Embedding(input_dim=n_notes, output_dim=n_embedding_dims, input_shape=[None]),
      tf.keras.layers.Conv1D(32, kernel_size=2, padding="causal", activation="relu"),
 6
      tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
      tf.keras.layers.Conv1D(48, kernel_size=2, padding="causal", activation="relu", dilation_rate=2),
 8
      tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
 9
      tf.keras.layers.Conv1D(64, kernel_size=2, padding="causal", activation="relu", dilation_rate=4),
10
      tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
      tf.keras.layers.Conv1D(96, kernel_size=2, padding="causal", activation="relu", dilation_rate=8),
11
      tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
12
      tf.keras.layers.LSTM(256, return_sequences=True),
13
14
       tf.keras.layers.Dense(n_notes, activation="softmax")
15 ])
16
17 model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, None, 5)	235
conv1d (Conv1D)	(None, None, 32)	352
<pre>batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)</pre>	(None, None, 32)	128
conv1d_1 (Conv1D)	(None, None, 48)	3120
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, None, 48)	192
conv1d_2 (Conv1D)	(None, None, 64)	6208
batch_normalization_2 (Bat	(None, None, 64)	256

chNormalization)

```
conv1d 3 (Conv1D)
                    (None, None, 96)
                                    12384
  batch_normalization_3 (Bat (None, None, 96)
                                    384
   chNormalization)
  1stm (LSTM)
                    (None, None, 256)
                                    361472
  dense (Dense)
                                    12079
                    (None, None, 47)
  ______
  Total params: 396810 (1.51 MB)
  Trainable params: 396330 (1.51 MB)
  Non-trainable params: 480 (1.88 KB)
1 optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Nadam(learning_rate=1e-3)
2 model.compile(loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy",
         optimizer=optimizer,
         metrics=["accuracy"])
4
5 model.fit(train set,
6
       epochs=20,
       validation_data=valid_set)
  Fnoch 1/20
  98/98 [=============] - 18s 63ms/step - loss: 1.9527 - accuracy: 0.5099 - val_loss: 3.6761 - val_accuracy: 0.0785
  Epoch 2/20
  Epoch 3/20
  98/98 [==============] - 2s 19ms/step - loss: 0.7387 - accuracy: 0.7953 - val_loss: 3.4599 - val_accuracy: 0.1199
  Epoch 4/20
  Epoch 5/20
  98/98 [============] - 2s 20ms/step - loss: 0.6070 - accuracy: 0.8232 - val loss: 1.6374 - val accuracy: 0.5430
  Epoch 6/20
  Epoch 7/20
  98/98 [==========] - 2s 22ms/step - loss: 0.5279 - accuracy: 0.8418 - val loss: 0.6664 - val accuracy: 0.8066
  Epoch 8/20
  98/98 [====
           Epoch 9/20
  Epoch 10/20
  Epoch 11/20
  98/98 [============] - 2s 18ms/step - loss: 0.4172 - accuracy: 0.8711 - val loss: 0.5844 - val accuracy: 0.8274
  Epoch 12/20
  98/98 [============ ] - 2s 18ms/step - loss: 0.3941 - accuracy: 0.8776 - val loss: 0.5991 - val accuracy: 0.8260
  Epoch 13/20
  98/98 [=====
            Epoch 14/20
  Epoch 15/20
  98/98 [==============] - 2s 18ms/step - loss: 0.3487 - accuracy: 0.8903 - val_loss: 0.5951 - val_accuracy: 0.8263
  Epoch 16/20
  Epoch 17/20
  98/98 [============ ] - 2s 18ms/step - loss: 0.3116 - accuracy: 0.9023 - val loss: 0.6040 - val accuracy: 0.8282
  Epoch 18/20
  Epoch 19/20
  98/98 [==============] - 2s 21ms/step - loss: 0.2826 - accuracy: 0.9114 - val_loss: 0.6120 - val_accuracy: 0.8263
  Epoch 20/20
  98/98 [===========] - 2s 19ms/step - loss: 0.2670 - accuracy: 0.9163 - val_loss: 0.6291 - val_accuracy: 0.8203
  <keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x7c955875ee90>
1 model.save("my_bach_model", save_format="tf")
2 model.evaluate(test set)
  [0.6299295425415039, 0.8207215666770935]
1 def generate_chorale(model, seed_chords, length):
2 arpegio = preprocess(tf.constant(seed_chords, dtype=tf.int64))
3
  arpegio = tf.reshape(arpegio, [1, -1])
  for chord in range(length):
   for note in range(4):
    next_note = model.predict(arpegio, verbose=0).argmax(axis=-1)[:1, -1:]
    arpegio = tf.concat([arpegio, next_note], axis=1)
8
 arpegio = tf.where(arpegio == 0, arpegio, arpegio + min_note - 1)
  return tf.reshape(arpegio, shape=[-1, 4])
```

```
1 seed_chords = test_chorales[2][:8]
 2 play_chords(seed_chords, amplitude=0.2)
           0:00 / 0:03
 1 new_chorale = generate_chorale(model, seed_chords, 56)
 2 play_chords(new_chorale)
           0:00 / 0:24
 1 def generate_chorale_v2(model, seed_chords, length, temperature=1):
 2 arpegio = preprocess(tf.constant(seed_chords, dtype=tf.int64))
     arpegio = tf.reshape(arpegio, [1, -1])
     for chord in range(length):
       for note in range(4):
         next_note_probas = model.predict(arpegio)[0, -1:]
         rescaled_logits = tf.math.log(next_note_probas) / temperature
next_note = tf.random.categorical(rescaled_logits, num_samples=1)
 8
         arpegio = tf.concat([arpegio, next_note], axis=1)
    arpegio = tf.where(arpegio == 0, arpegio, arpegio + min_note - 1)
10
11
     return tf.reshape(arpegio, shape=[-1, 4])
 1 new_chorale_v2_cold = generate_chorale_v2(model, seed_chords, 56, temperature=0.8)
 2 play_chords(new_chorale_v2_cold, filepath="bach_cold.wav")
```

```
1/1 |======= | - 0s 21ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 20ms/step
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1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 21ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 26ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
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1/1 [======] - 0s 21ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 20ms/step
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1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
```

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