# Music & the Internet MUMT301

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McGill University

#### Plan

- Syllabus review
- Review of the last class
  - Sound file formats
    - \* Unstructured audio
    - \* Recorded sound
      - Uncompressed formats
      - Compressed formats
        - Lossless compression
        - Lossy compression
          - ❖ MPEG-1 Layer 3
- Assignment #4 review compression methods
- Music distribution
- Assignment #5

# Assignment 4 (compression comparison)

- Saul
- Matthew
- Allison
- <u>Milana</u>
- Cyrenah?
- Nehir
- <u>Jennifer</u>?
- http://lame.sourceforge.net/tech-FAQ.txt

## Recorded music history

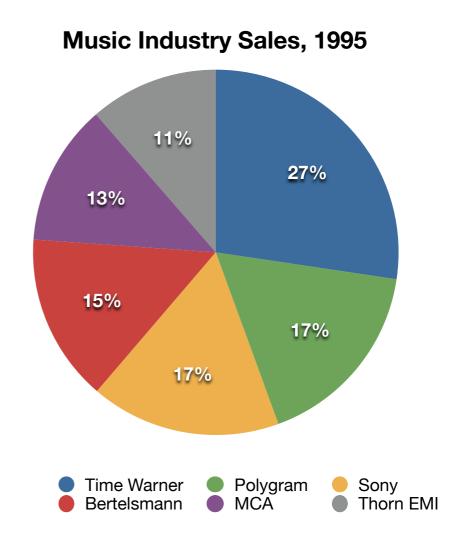
- Several inventions have driven the way we consume music
  - 1850s: 1st recording device, the phonoautograph (Léon Scott de Martinville)
  - 1877: Thomas Alba Edison heard his voice in his phonograph (a.k.a. "talking machine") Invited to the White House!
  - 1880s: the gramophone (Emile Berliner)
  - 1906: Victrola introduced by RCA (mechanical record player)
  - 1920s: electric record player (78RPM)
  - WWII: vinyl records and audio tapes
  - 1958: stereo and cassette tapes
  - 1970s: digital recording
  - 1983: CDs
  - 1992: MP3 (ISO standard)

## Music distribution history

- Technological inventions have also shaped the way music is distributed
- 1909: 3 companies controlled market of music distribution
  - Edison (the inventor of the phonograph)
  - Columbia
  - Victor
- 1929: Edison broke, Decca rose
- 1955: RnR brought competition (40% increase in sales)
- 1960s: albums began to replace singles
  - 42 labels had at least one charted album
  - Top 6 companies controlled less than 50% market
- 1970s: Top five labels controlled a third of album charts (oligopoly returned)

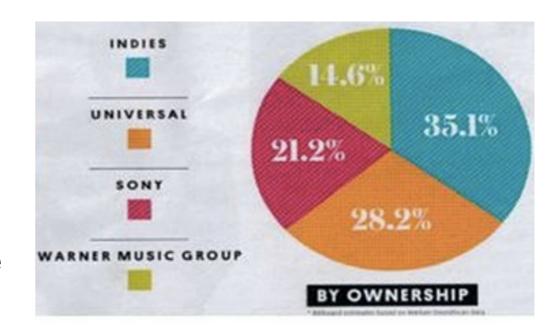
## Music distribution history

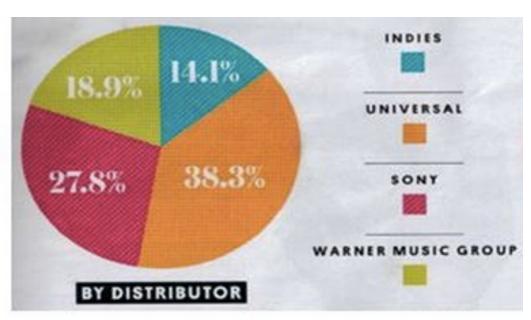
- 1995: Six Major labels
  - Time Warner (Atlantic, Elektra)
  - Polygram (A&M, Mercury)
  - Sony (Columbia, Epic)
  - Bertelsmann (Arista, BMG)
  - MCA (Geffen, GRP)
  - Thorn EMI (Capitol, Virgin)



## Music distribution history

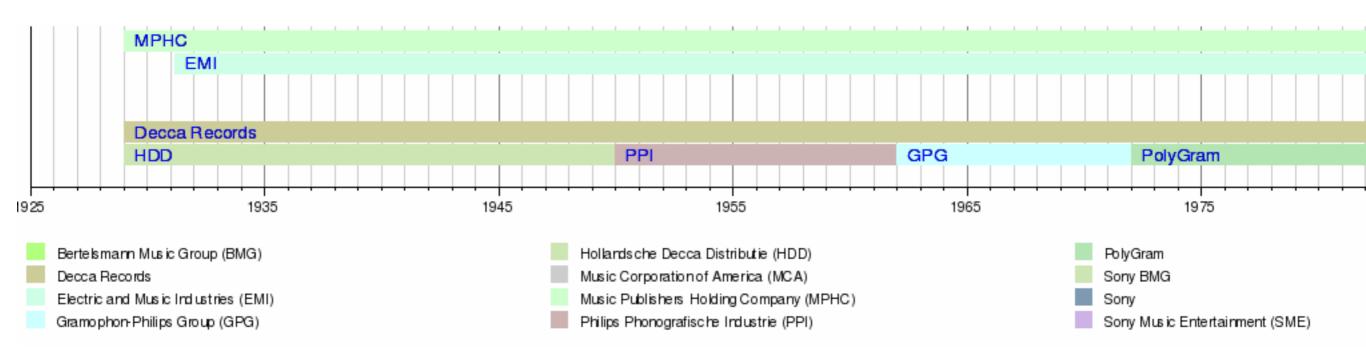
- ... but in
  - 1998 Universal & Polygram merge
  - 2004 Sony & BMG merge
  - 2013 WMG and EMI merge



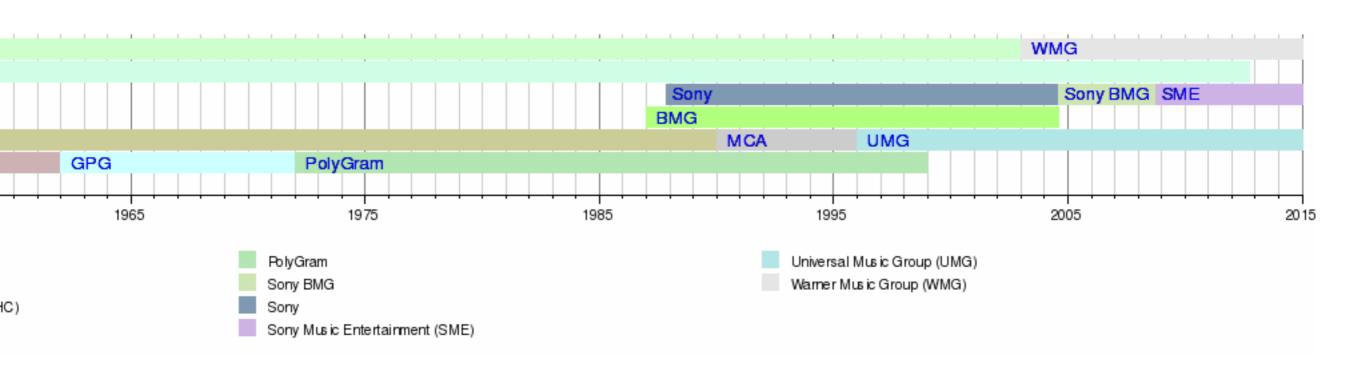


Taken from <a href="http://a2im.org/tag/nielsen-soundscan/">http://a2im.org/tag/nielsen-soundscan/</a>

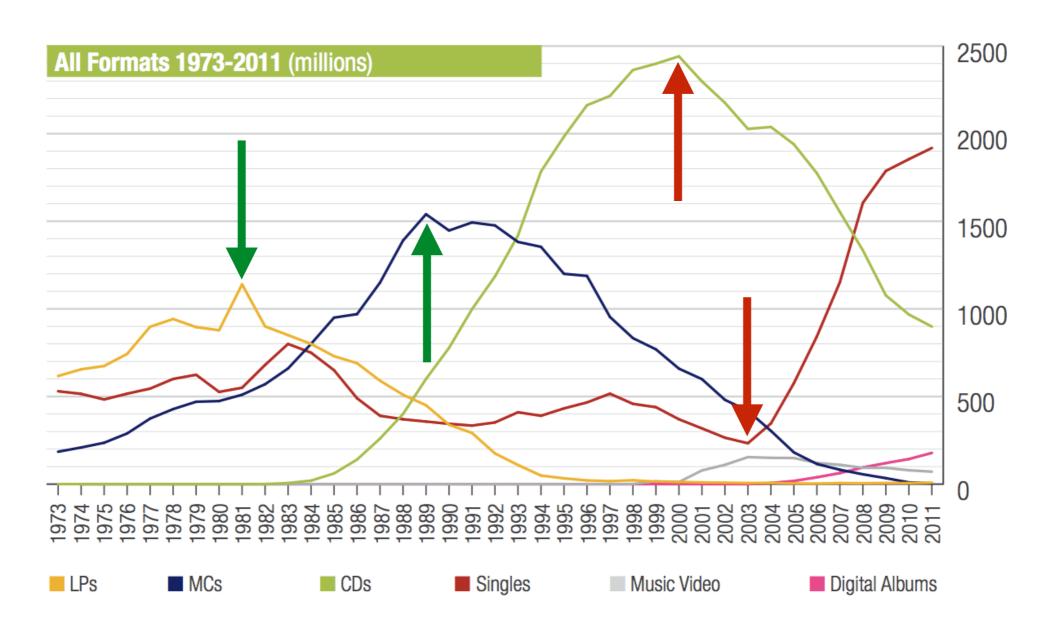
# Timeline of major record labels



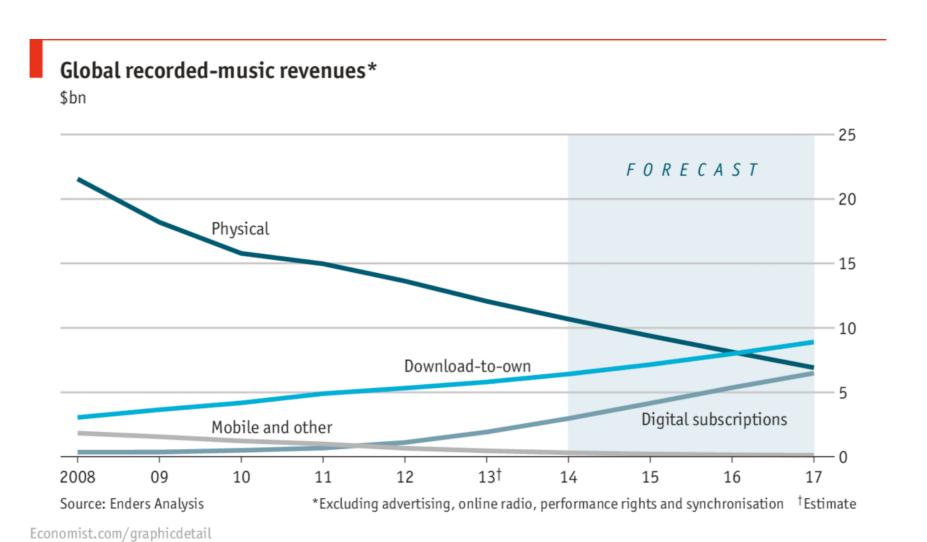
# Timeline of major record labels



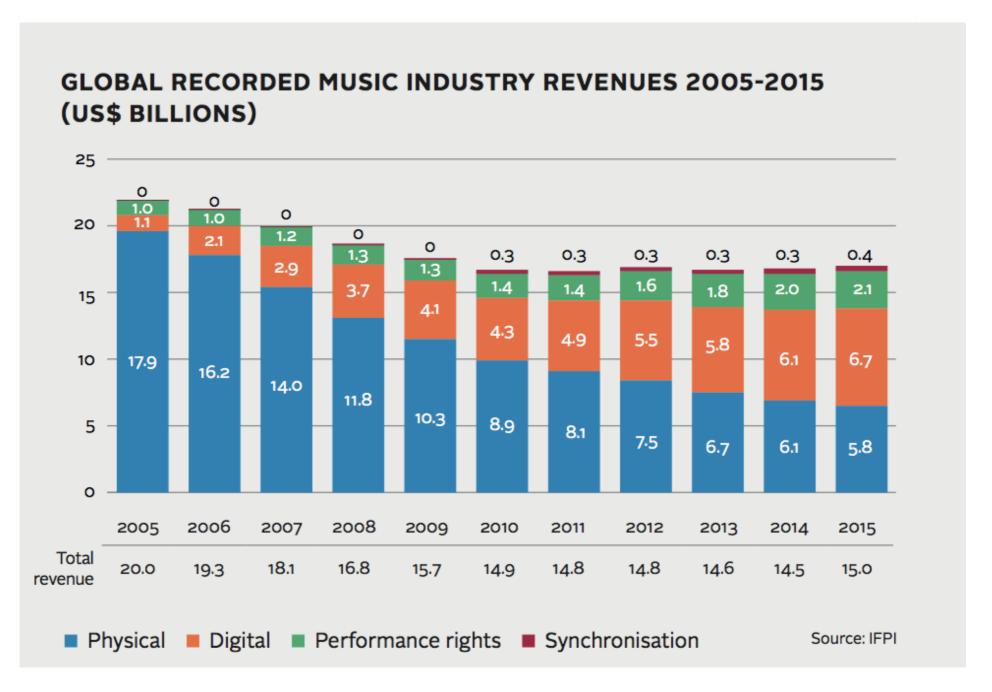
# Global music sales by format



# Global recorded music revenues

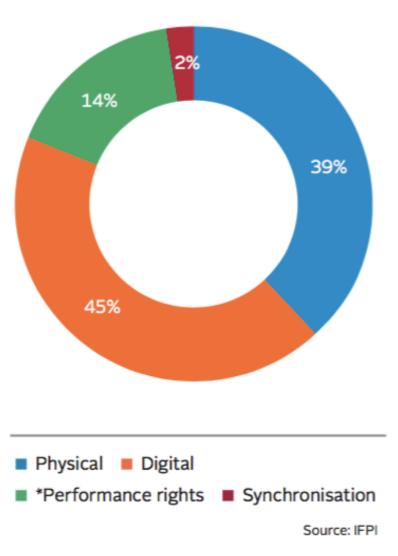


# Global recorded music revenues



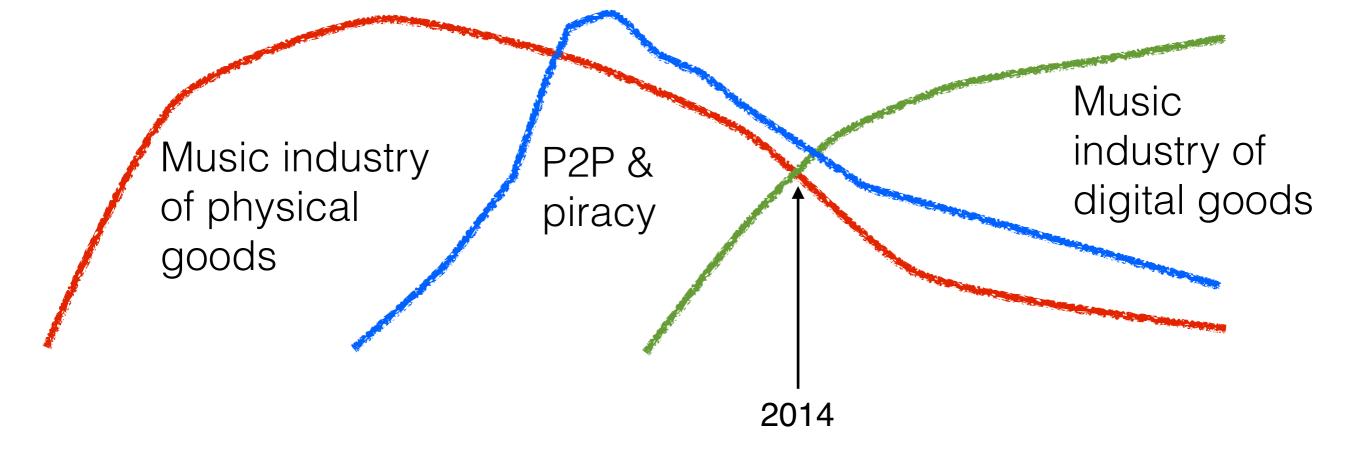
# Global recorded music revenues

#### GLOBAL REVENUES BY SEGMENT 2015 (US\$ BILLIONS)



Taken from <a href="http://www.ifpi.org/downloads/GMR2016.pdf">http://www.ifpi.org/downloads/GMR2016.pdf</a>

## Music industry



## Peer to peer (P2P)

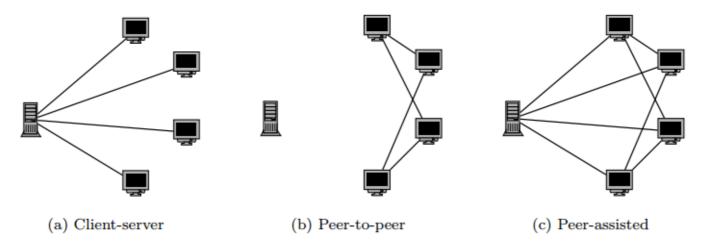
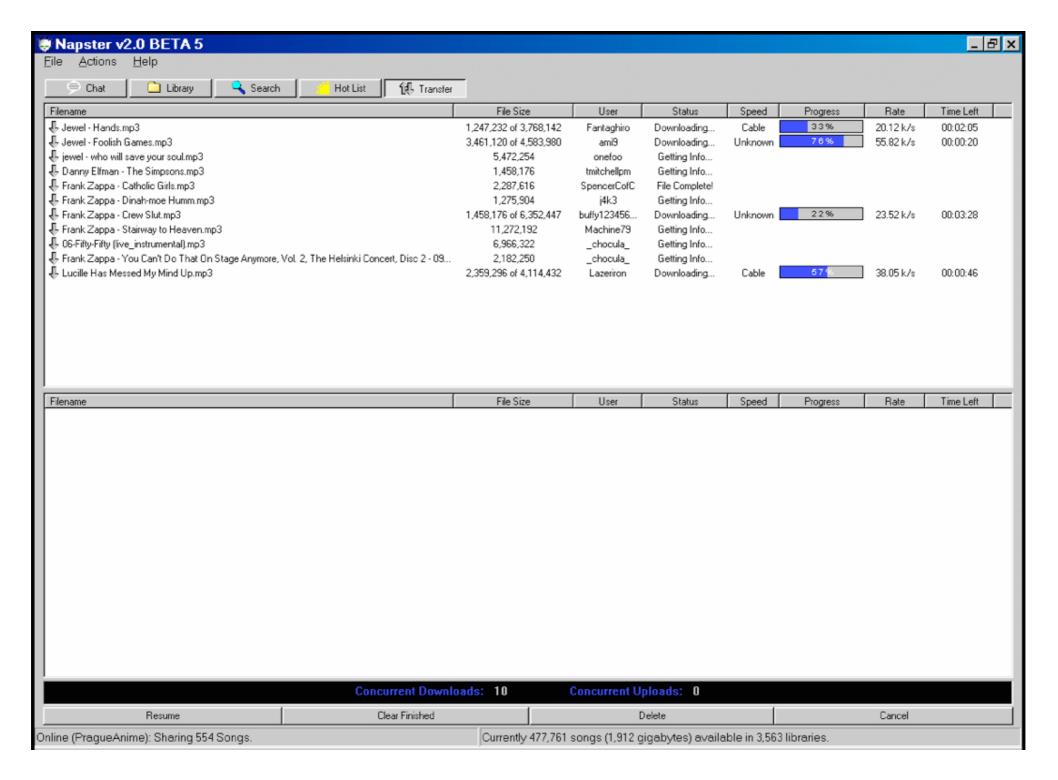


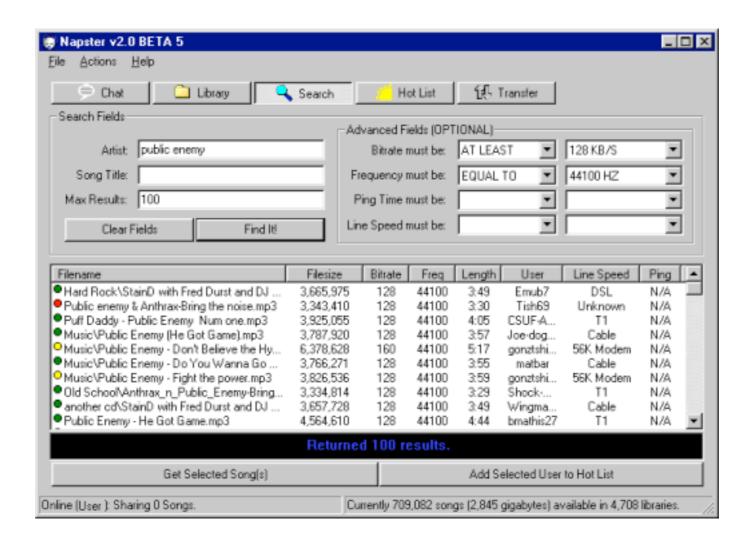
Figure 1.1: Three types of protocols.

Taken from <u>Kreitz, G. 2011. Aspects of Secure and Efficient</u>
<u>Streaming and Collaboration. PhD Thesis. KTH Computer Science and Communication.</u>

- In P2P, the clients talk directly to each other to accomplish a task
- It is also common a server remains in the picture providing some functionality such as helping to peers to find each other
- Easily scalable to large number of users: each client helps in serving other clients
- The content is sent from peers, and so data is not always available

- Napster (Shawn Fanning)
  - P2P file sharing Internet service that emphasized audio file sharing, typically encoded in MP3
  - active between June 1999–July 2001 (only 2 years!!!)
  - peaked 80M users
  - Radiohead's Kid A leaked three months before its release, but went number one in the first week
    - Way before Radiohead was big in the US
    - P2P good promotional tool?
    - Fear of the music industry!
  - ceased working by legal difficulties over copyright infringement (public letters by Metallica and Dr. Dre first, then sued by RIAA and those artists)
  - Napster was acquired and turned into an online store, and then into a music streaming service (<a href="http://napster.com">http://napster.com</a>)
  - "Downloaded" documentary teaser





- Audiogalaxy (1998–2002)
  - gained ground from file sharers abandoning Napster in 2001
  - per-artist and per-genre forums
  - songs shared to groups of users
  - big community of people sharing music across a broad range of genres
  - <u>AGO</u> (1999)
  - <u>AG1</u> (2000)
  - <u>AG2</u> (2004)

#### Soulseek

- made by Nir Arbel, former Napster programmer
- started in 2000 as a file-share space of the IDM mailing list
- "Download containing folder", "wishlists", rooms, and many other features
- "Soulseek® does not endorse nor condone the sharing of copyrighted materials. You should only share and download files which you are legally allowed to, or have otherwise received permission to, share." (Soulseek homepage)
- still working (!)

## Digital music distribution

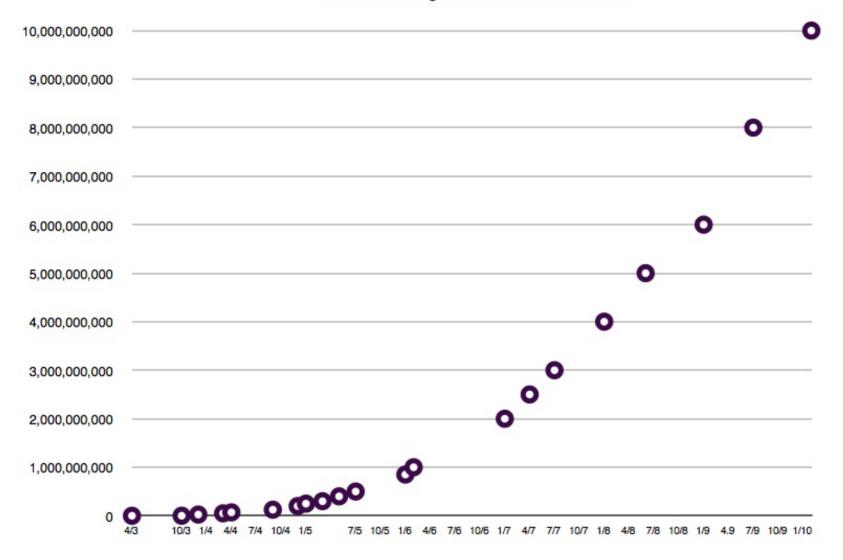
- Apple's iTunes Music Store is credited with finally getting people to pay for digital music, unveiled in 2003
- Apple signed deals with EMI, Universal, Warner, SME, and BMG
- AAC format (originally128 kbit/s DRM files, and then 256 kbit/s DRMfree in 2009)
- Per-song pricing model: originally 99¢ per song (now free, 69¢, 99¢, or \$1,29)
- As of 2014, more than 37M songs are offered (with some notable holdouts at some point: The Beatles, Led Zeppelin, Radiohead, ...)

# Apple Music Store (2003)



## iTunes Store songs sold

#### Number of Songs Sold on the iTunes Store



Billionth Song	Days taken	Songs per day
1st	1033	968,054
2nd	322	3,105,590
3rd	203	4,926,108
4th	169	5,917,159
5th	157	6,369,426
6th	202	4,950,495
8th	197	5,076,142
10th	109	9,174,311

15th / Jun 2011 20th / Sep 2012 25th / Feb 2013 35th / May 2014

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ITunes\_Store

- Music stores (buy to own)
  - Physical media (LP, CD, DVD), are delivered
    - Amazon.com
    - Barnes & Noble
    - Books-a-Million (BAM!)
    - Borders (<u>bankrupt 2011</u>)
- Music tracks are delivered online
  - MP3 stores (MP3 downloads)
    - iTunes
    - Amazon MP3 (2007, 2008 w/o DRM)
      - the four majors: EMI, Sony BMG, Universal & Warner
      - 2008: 3M songs (256kbps)
    - http://7digital.com
  - MP3 stores via subscription
    - http://emusic.com
  - Record labels (a.k.a. online labels, web labels, digi labels, MP3 labels, or download labels)
    - sells CDs directly
    - downloads via iTunes or other download services
    - distribute other labels' releases
    - http://armadamusic.com
    - http://beatport.com
    - Free, independent music net labels list



- Music locker (cloud based)
  - Amazon (Cloud Drive)
    - free for 5GB or up to 250 songs
    - free for Amazon-bought music
    - up to 10 devices
    - max: 250k songs (US only)
    - Also <u>Cloud player</u>
  - Google Music (up to 20k songs per personal music collection)
  - Apple's iTunes Match
    - iTunes Match (\$28/year: 25k songs, more if bought on iStore)
- Music streaming via subscription
  - Pandora
  - Spotify
  - Rdio
  - Songza
  - <u>Deezer</u>
  - Google Music
  - Apple Music

- Last.fm
- Soundcloud
- <u>slacker.com</u>
- Microsoft Groove
- Playstation Music
- <u>Tidal</u>
- and many others ...

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  - Spotify
  - <u>Deezer</u>
  - Google Music
  - Apple Music
  - Even more if we think out of the West

- slacker.com
- Microsoft Groove
- Playstation Music
- <u>Tidal</u>
- and many others ...
- <u>Xiami</u>
- QQ Music
- Gaana
- Saavn
- Symfy
- Spinlet

### The musician's POV

- None of the digital music services will let you in directly
- Artists need to be signed to a major (or big indie) record label
- Or use a digital music distributor to get in a digital music service
  - <u>Tunecore</u>
  - <u>CDBaby</u>
  - Mondotunes
  - JTV Digital
  - Zimbalam
  - ReverbNation
  - <u>DittoMusic</u>
  - Routenote
  - Distrokid
  - Loudr
- Digital music distribution across the globe

### Digital Distributors Comparison

					MONDOTUNES			
ARI'S TAKE	colbaby	e Distrokid	DI++O	<b>▲</b> LOUDR		★ REVERBNATION	tunecore.	SYMPHONIG
# OF OUTLETS	90+	90+	200+	7	200+	90+	90+	200+
COMMISSION	9%	0%	0%	15% originals 30% covers	10%	0%	0%	0%
SIGN UP FEE	single = \$9.95 album = \$49	unlimited songs \$19.99	single = \$9 EP = \$20 album = \$35	unlimited songs \$0	unlimited songs \$39.99	single = \$9.95 album = \$19.95	single = \$9.99 album = \$29.99	\$25 + < 5 songs = \$10.99 (one time) < 10 songs = \$19.99 < 15 songs = \$29.99 16 + songs = \$39.99
YEARLY FEE	\$0	unlimited songs \$19.99	single = \$8 EP = \$20 album = \$25	unlimited songs \$0	unlimited songs \$39.99	single = \$9.95 album = \$49.95	single = \$9.99 album = \$49.99	\$0
ADDING STORES	free	free	free	free	free	free	\$1.98 per store	free
ITUNES WORLDWIDE? (100+ COUNTRIES)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
SPEED TO ITUNES (weekdays)	1-2 days	1-2 days	varies	within a week	up to 30 days	1-3 days	1-3 days	weekly
TAKEDOWN COST	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ITUNES PRE-ORDER	free	N/A	\$41.25	free	\$25	N/A	\$100	free
YOUTUBE MONETIZATION (commission)	30%	20% \$4.95/yr	0% \$79 sign up fee	N/A	20% via AdRev	N/A	10-20%	30%
ITUNES DIGITAL BOOKLET	N/A	N/A	N/A	yes	\$25	no	\$20	yes
PANDORA SUBMISSION	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
CUSTOM LABEL NAME	free	\$16/yr for 2 artists \$60/yr 5+ artists	\$41.25 (one time)	free	\$39.99 one time +\$99/yr for 5+ artists	free	free	write in and ask
ISRC CODES	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
UPC CODES	\$5 single \$20 album	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
GET CODES BEFORE UPLOAD	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes
SOUNDSCAN REGISTRATION	no	no	\$66-132	no	yes	no	no	no
OPT OUT OF STORES	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
PAYMENT	weekly	immediate	immediate	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	quarterly
PAYMENT THRESHOLD	\$10	\$0	\$25	\$10	\$25	\$5	\$0	\$50

http:// aristake.com/? post=92

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YEARLY FEE	\$0	unlimited songs \$19.99	single = \$8 EP = \$20 album = \$25	unlimited songs \$0	unlimited songs \$39.99	single = \$9.95 album = \$49.95	single = \$9.99 album = \$49.99	\$0
ADDING STORES	free	free	free	free	free	free	\$1.98 per store	free
ITUNES WORLDWIDE? (100+ COUNTRIES)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
SPEED TO ITUNES (weekdays)	1-2 days	1-2 days	varies	within a week	up to 30 days	1-3 days	1-3 days	weekly
TAKEDOWN COST	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ITUNES PRE-ORDER	free	N/A	\$41.25	free	\$25	N/A	\$100	free
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ITUNES DIGITAL BOOKLET	N/A	N/A	N/A	yes	\$25	no	\$20	yes
PANDORA SUBMISSION	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
CUSTOM LABEL NAME	free	\$16/yr for 2 artists \$60/yr 5+ artists	\$41.25 (one time)	free	\$39.99 one time +\$99/yr for 5+ artists	free	free	write in and ask
ISRC CODES	free	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
UPC CODES	\$5 single \$20 album	free	free	free	free	free	free	free
GET CODES BEFORE UPLOAD	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes
SOUNDSCAN REGISTRATION	no	no	\$66-132	no	yes	no	no	no
OPT OUT OF STORES	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
PAYMENT	weekly	immediate	immediate	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	quarterly
PAYMENT THRESHOLD	\$10	\$0	\$25	\$10	\$25	\$5	\$0	\$50

http:// aristake.com/? post=92

# The musician's POV, how much do I get?

- How much musicians are payed?
  - What the <u>biggest actor in the market say: Spotify</u>
- The musician's POV: <u>Thom Yorke and Nigel Godrich</u>
- Spotify replies ..., and Godrich
- Other artists' numbers:
  - Galaxy 500
  - Minimum wage for artists
- Spotify strikes back (the saga continues...)
  - Daniel Ek (Spotify founder and CEO)
  - April Fools Day!

### BREAK

### HTML DOM

mumt301.github.io

## Assignment 5

- The server will we down for maintenance for 30 minutes on Friday at 4PM
- On-demand digital music services presentation

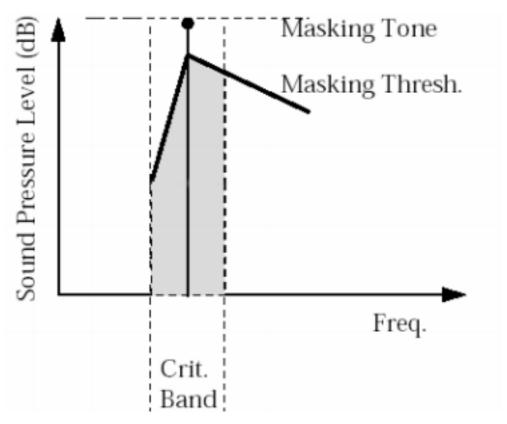


Figure 3.2: Simultaneous masking (Source [1])

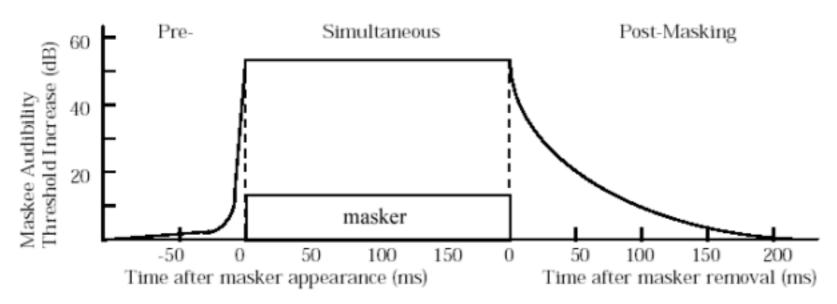
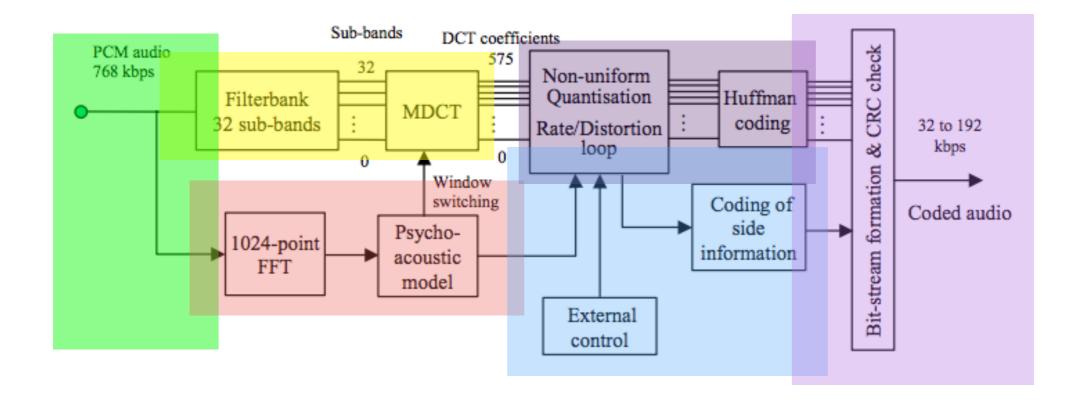


Figure 3.3: Temporal Masking (Source [1])

Taken from Rassoi, R. 2002. The theory behind MP3.

- The MP3 specification defines how the encoded/decoded bitstream should be structured/interpreted.
- The output of an encoder developed according to this specification will be recognizable to any MP3 decoder.
- The specification does not exactly specify the steps of how to encode an uncompressed stream to a coded bitstream.
- Encoders can function quite differently and still produce a compliant to the standard.
- It is up to the developer to decide how to implement certain parts of the encoder.



Taken from <u>Brandeburg</u>, K. 1999. MP3 and AAC explained. In <u>Proceedings of the AES 17th International Conference on High Quality Audio Coding</u>