

Big Data Analysis on Million Song Dataset (MSD)

ECE4710: Methods and Tools for Big Data

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Overview

- Milestone 0: HDF5 Data Pre-process
- Milestone 1: Drill Database Query
- Milestone 2: Advanced Data Analysis

Section 1

Milestone 0: HDF5 Data Pre-process

Goals

1. Compact small hdf5 files into larger one
2. Read hdf5 file and extract the information
3. Convert hdf5 to Avro with Apache Avro

1. Compact small hdf5 files into larger one

\$ `python3 create_aggregate_file.py <IN> <OUT>`

- Input: a directory contains hdf5 song files
- Output: an aggregate hdf5 song file
- Example:

```
~/De/ECE4721J/p/p/m0 master !3 python3 src/create_aggregate_file.py MillionSo
ngSubset/ data/compact.h5

need pg module and MBrainzDB folder of Python source code if you
want to use musicbrainz related functions, e.g. fill_hdf5_from_musicbrainz
found 10000 H5 files.
Aggregate file created, we start filling it.
17%|██████████          | 1721/10000 [02:06<08:55, 15.45it/s]
```

Figure 1: Compact 10000 hdf5 files into larger one

2. Read hdf5 files and extract the information

\$ `python3 display_song.py [FLAGS] <HDF5> <idx> <field>`

- Input: an hdf5 song file
- Output: specified field content
- Example:

```
~/De/ECE4721J/p/p/m0/src master !2 ?3 python3 display_song.py ../data/compact.
h5 2 artist_name
artist_name: b'Casual'
DONE, showed song 2 / 2 in file: ../data/compact.h5
~/De/ECE4721J/p/p/m0/src master !2 ?3
```

✓ base Py 07:23:34 PM

Figure 2: Get artist name of the second song in compacted hdf5 file

3. Convert hdf5 to Avro with Apache Avro

```
$ hdf5\_to\_avro.py [-h] -s <SCHEMA> -i <HDF5> -o <AVRO>
```

- Input:
 - an Avro schema file
 - an hdf5 song file to be converted
- Output: an Avro song file

Sample schema file in json format:

```
{
  "namespace": "song.avro",
  "type": "record",
  "name": "Song",
  "fields": [
    {
      "name": "artist_name",
      "type": ["string", "null"]
    },
    {
      "name": "title",
      "type": ["string", "null"]
    }
  ]
}
```



```

root@hadoop-master:/home/s/pj1/m0# python3 src/hdf5_to_avro.py -s schema/songs
.avsc -i data/compact.h5 -o data/output.avro
21:18:10 [Info] Convert a song file from hdf5 to Avro...
21:18:10 [Info] Avro schema path: schema/songs.avsc
21:18:10 [Info] hdf5 input path: data/compact.h5
21:18:10 [Info] Avro output path: data/output.avro
21:18:10 [Info] Avro schema file and hdf5 file exist
21:18:10 [Warning] Avro output file data/output.avro already exists
21:18:10 [Info] Parsing the Avro schema file...
21:18:10 [Info] Get the following fields:
        artist_hottnesss ["float", "null"]
        artist_id         ["string", "null"]
        artist_name       ["string", "null"]
        duration          ["float", "null"]
        energy            ["float", "null"]
        release           ["string", "null"]
        song_hottnesss    ["float", "null"]
        song_id           ["string"]
        tempo             ["float", "null"]
        title             ["string", "null"]
        track_id          ["string", "null"]
        year              ["int", "null"]
21:18:10 [Info] Found 10000 song(s)
21:18:10 [Info] Start converting hdf5 to Avro
21:18:10 Converting: 100%|██████████| 10000/10000 [00:22<00:00, 436.24it/s]

```

Figure 3: Convert compacted hdf5 file to Avro

Reference

1. MSongsDB

<https://github.com/tbertinmahieux/MSongsDB>

2. MSongsDB Field List

<http://millionsongdataset.com/pages/field-list/>

3. Apache Avro Documentation

<https://avro.apache.org/docs/current/index.html>

Section 2

Milestone 1: Drill Database Query

Goals

Query Million Song Dataset (MSD) with Drill:

1. Find the range of dates covered by the songs in the dataset
2. Find the hottest song that is the shortest and shows highest energy with lowest tempo
3. Find the name of the album with the most tracks
4. Find the name of the band who recorded the longest song

1. The range of dates covered by the songs

- SQL

-- Age of the oldest songs

```
SELECT 2022 - MAX(Year)
FROM hdfs.`/pj/m0/output.avro`;
```

-- Age of the youngest songs

```
SELECT 2022 - MIN(Year)
FROM hdfs.`/pj/m0/output.avro`
WHERE YEAR > 0;
```

1. The range of dates covered by the songs

```
+-----+
```

```
|  Age  |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
|  12   |
```

```
+-----+
```

1 row selected (8.864 seconds)

```
+-----+
```

```
|  Age  |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
|  96   |
```

```
+-----+
```

1 row selected (0.642 seconds)

Therefore, the oldest song's age is **96** and the youngest is **12**, so the range of dates covered by the songs is **84** years.

2. The hottest song that is the shortest and shows highest energy with lowest tempo

- SQL

```
SELECT title
FROM hdfs.`/pj/m0/output.avro`
WHERE song_hotttnesss <> 'NaN'
ORDER BY song_hotttnesss DESC,
        duration ASC,
        energy DESC,
        tempo ASC
LIMIT 10;
```

- Remark: This query returns **5648** results, but we only display the first **10** records.

2. The hottest song that is the shortest and shows highest energy with lowest tempo

title
b'Immigrant Song (Album Version)'
b'"Nothin' On You [feat. Bruno Mars] (Album Version)"
b'This Christmas (LP Version)'
b'If Today Was Your Last Day (Album Version)'
b'Harder To Breathe'
b'Blue Orchid'
b'Just Say Yes'
b'They Reminisce Over You (Single Version)'
b'Exogenesis: Symphony Part 1 [Overture]'
b'Inertiatic Esp'

10 rows selected (0.471 seconds)

3. The name of the album with the most tracks

- SQL

```
SELECT release, COUNT(release) AS NumTrack
FROM hdfs.`/pj/m0/output.avro`
GROUP BY release
ORDER BY NumTrack desc
LIMIT 1;
```

- Result

```
+-----+-----+
|      release      | NumTrack |
+-----+-----+
| b'Greatest Hits' | 21       |
+-----+-----+
1 row selected (0.695 seconds)
```

4. The name of the band who recorded the longest song

- SQL

```
SELECT artist_name, duration
FROM hdfs.`/pj/m0/output.avro`
ORDER BY duration DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

- Result

```
+-----+-----+
| artist_name | duration |
+-----+-----+
| b'UF0'      | 1819.7677 |
+-----+-----+
1 row selected (0.27 seconds)
```

Section 3

Milestone 2: Advanced Data Analysis