

10 JANUARY 2021
MICHEL FUVEL IBO 2

YEAR PREDICTION MILLION MILLION SONGS DATASET

MESIGI595120 PYTHON FOR DATA ANALYSIS

OUR PROJECT

THE GOAL OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PREDICT THE YEAR WHERE A SONG WAS COMPOSED BY IT'S MUSICAL FEATURES



DATASET INFORMATION



This Dataset is made out of 515 345 different records from 1920 to 2011 included



Each record has 91 different features where the first one is the year when the song was published and the following ones are related to the various timbres of each song

SUMMARY

MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

DATA PROCESSING

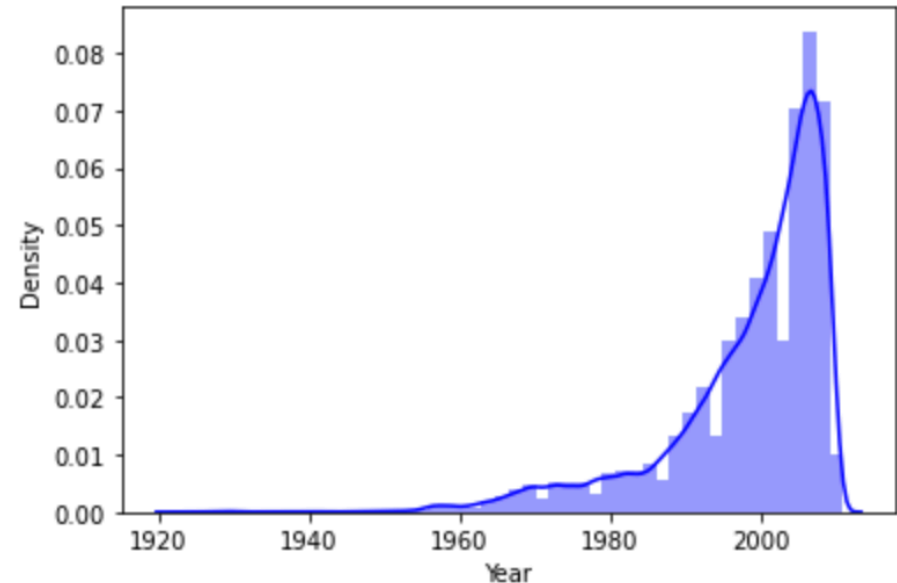
FLASK API

DATA PROCESSING

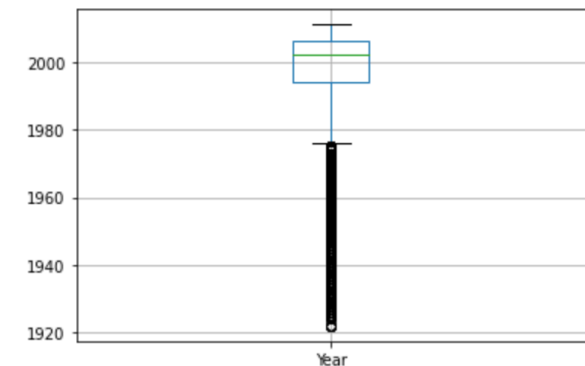
When we analyse the data, we realise that the distribution of the dataset is very unequal.

From 1920 till 1960 there are no more than an average of a 100 songs published by year while in 2007, a total of 39.404 songs were published.

We count 515 345 records for a mean around the year 1998



	Year
count	515345.000000
mean	1998.397082
std	10.931046
min	1922.000000
25%	1994.000000
50%	2002.000000
75%	2006.000000
max	2011.000000



MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

We tried Several different models but any of the accuracies that we were getting in return were good enough.



Decision Tree

```
In [48]: #Modele Decision Tree
Dtree = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier()
Dtree.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[48]: DecisionTreeClassifier()
```

```
In [49]: Dtree.score(x_test, y_test)
```

```
Out[49]: 0.0737079044135482
```

```
In [50]: Modele Random Forest Regressor
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
rf = RandomForestRegressor().fit(x_train, y_train)
rf.score(x_test, y_test)
```

```
Out[50]: 0.3097766124229031
```



Random Forest Regressor



KNeighbors Classifier

```
In [84]: #Modele Linear Regression
```

```
reg = LinearRegression().fit(x_train, y_train)
reg.score(x_test, y_test)
```

```
Out[84]: 0.23988906124412013
```

```
In [85]: y_pred = reg.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [86]: # Plot outputs
plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, c='crimson')
#plt.scatter(x_train, y_train, color='blue', linewidth=3)
```

```
p1 = max(max(y_pred), max(y_test))
p2 = min(min(y_pred), min(y_test))
plt.plot([p1, p2], [p1, p2], 'b-')
plt.xlabel('True Values', fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel('Predictions', fontsize=15)
plt.title("Actual vs Predicted values")
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```

MACHINE LEARNING MODELS



Linear Regression

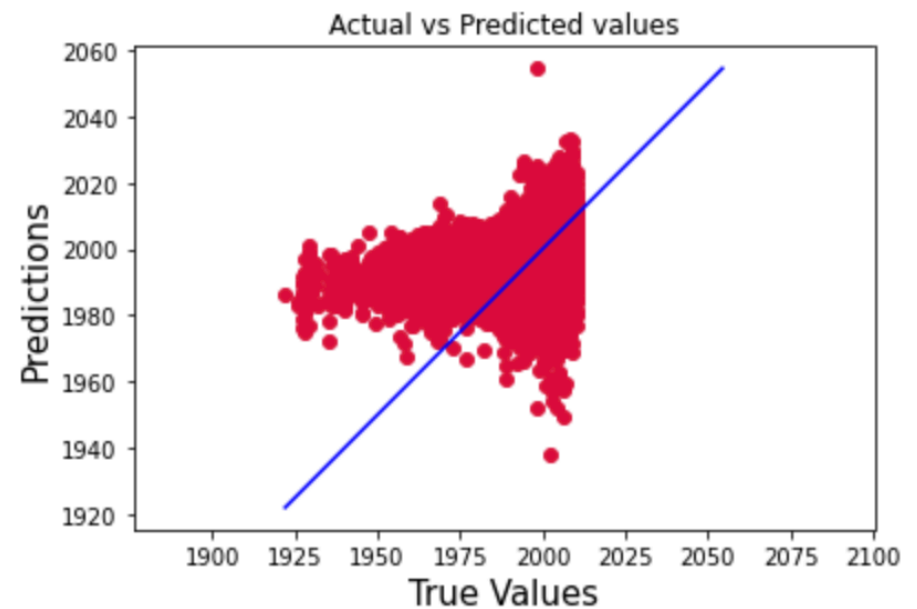
```
In [84]: #Modele Linear Regression
```

```
reg = LinearRegression().fit(x_train, y_train)  
reg.score(x_test, y_test)
```

```
Out[84]: 0.23988906124412013
```

```
In [85]: y_pred = reg.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [86]: # Plot outputs  
plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, c='crimson')  
#plt.scatter(x_train, y_train, color='blue', linewidth=3)  
  
p1 = max(max(y_pred), max(y_test))  
p2 = min(min(y_pred), min(y_test))  
plt.plot([p1, p2], [p1, p2], 'b-')  
plt.xlabel('True Values', fontsize=15)  
plt.ylabel('Predictions', fontsize=15)  
plt.title("Actual vs Predicted values")  
plt.axis('equal')  
plt.show()
```



MACHINE LEARNING MODELS



Réseau de Neurones

```
In [24]: #Y(test and train) de 0 à 90 les annees 1922 - 2011
```

```
Y_train = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_attributes)
Y_test = np_utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_attributes)
```

```
In [43]: # Reseau de Neurones
```

```
batch_size = 5000 # un tres petit pourcentage du Dataset ( 500.000 donnees )
num_epochs = 10
```

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(input_dim=num_attributes, units=5000, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(units=1))
```

```
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='mse', metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(X_train, Y_train,
                    validation_data=(X_test, Y_test),
                    batch_size=batch_size,
                    epochs=num_epochs)
```

```
In [47]: loss, acc = model.evaluate(x_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
print(acc)
```

```
0.934000551700592
```