

Nicholas De Santos

DSC 650

Winter 2023/2024

Final Big Data Project

Music will always be part of the human experience. You can learn a lot about a person, about a culture, about a society from what type of music they listen to or what's popular during that time. Music of a time period can help people understand the main ideas of society of that time. Music has been a part of human culture for thousands of years and although it is constantly changing, it doesn't show signs of going away. The main objective of this report is to analyze recent music data to possibly help identify what features of songs and artists can help identify what type of music will be popular among the public. The data I chose to use for this analysis is data collected of the most streamed Spotify songs of 2023 (data can be found at <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/nelgiriyeewithana/top-spotify-songs-2023?resource=download>). The data contains nearly 1000 of the most streams songs of Spotify this last year. Ideally we would be working with more data for more years and larger datasets as well but the goal at the moment is to ultimately get an idea of what type of music and artists were most influential in 2023 and see the direction that music was moving and could be moving in the future.

Getting into our analysis, we conducted an investigation within a hadoop environment first by using Spark to work with and analyze the data. First we had to make sure we could import and access the data freely in our environment. Here is the code where we imported the data.

```
ndesantos@instance-1-week1:~/dsc650-infra/bellevue-bigdata/hadoop-hive-spark-hbase/data$ ls
batches grades.csv input.txt output.txt ssn-address.tsv
ndesantos@instance-1-week1:~/dsc650-infra/bellevue-bigdata/hadoop-hive-spark-hbase/data$ wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nickxdesantos/DSC650/main/music.csv
--2024-02-22 04:25:09-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nickxdesantos/DSC650/main/music.csv
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.111.133, 185.199.110.133, 185.199.109.133, ...
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.111.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 106967 (104K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'music.csv'

music.csv          100%[=====>] 104.46K  --.-KB/s    in 0.001s

2024-02-22 04:25:09 (74.6 MB/s) - 'music.csv' saved [106967/106967]

ndesantos@instance-1-week1:~/dsc650-infra/bellevue-bigdata/hadoop-hive-spark-hbase/data$ ls
batches grades.csv input.txt music.csv output.txt ssn-address.tsv
```

And here we can then see and verify that the data was loaded successfully and we're able to see and access that data that we're going to work with during this analysis.

[illegible]

Once we had our data imported and verified we can now work on some cleaning and rearranging for our analysis. As far as cleaning went, we only had to get rid of one observation due to a missing value. One observation as missing values for some of the columns so we removed that observation.

Next since we're concerned with what music is popular, we identify our target variable as the number of streams a song has to tell us how popular it was. Once we had our target variable we had to choose what variables we will keep as our "predicting" variables. The following image shows the data ad column after only keeping the columns we believe to be important to the investigation.

```
>>> df = df.drop('artist_count', 'released_month', 'released_day', 'in apple playlists', 'in apple charts', 'in deezer
playlists', 'in deezer charts', 'in shazam charts', 'key', 'mode', 'valence_', 'energy_', 'acousticness_', 'liveness
_')
>>> df.show()
```

	track_name	artist(s)_name	released_year	in_spotify_playlists	in_spotify_charts	streams	bpm	danceability	instrumentalness_	speechiness_
80	Seven (feat. Latto)	Latto, Jung Kook	2023	553	147	141381703	125			
71	LALA	Myke Towers	2023	1474	48	133716286	92			
51	vampire	Olivia Rodrigo	2023	1397	113	140003974	138			
55	Cruel Summer	Taylor Swift	2019	7858	100	800840817	170			
65	WHERE SHE GOES	Bad Bunny	2023	3133	50	303236322	144			
92	Sprinter	Dave, Central Cee	2023	2186	91	183706234	141			
67	Ella Baila Sola	Eslabon Armado, P...	2023	3090	50	725980112	148			
67	Columbia	Quevedo	2023	714	43	58149378	100			
85	fukumean	Gunna	2023	1096	83	95217315	130			
81	La Bebe - Remix	Peso Pluma, Yng L...	2023	2953	44	553634067	170			
57	un x100to	Bad Bunny, Grupo ...	2023	2876	40	505671438	83			
78	Super Shy	NewJeans	2023	422	55	58255150	150			
71	Flowers	Miley Cyrus	2023	12211	115	1316855716	118			
51	Daylight	David Kushner	2023	3528	98	387570742	130			
52	As It Was	Harry Styles	2022	23575	130	2513188493	174			
64	Kill Bill	SZA	2022	8109	77	1163093654	89			
78	Cupid - Twin Ver.	Fifty Fifty	2023	2942	77	496795686	120			
44	What Was I Made ...	Billie Eilish	2023	873	104	30546883	78			
	Classy 101	Eid, Young Mikel	2023	2610	40	325222234	100			

Now, our data is ready for investigation. We first dive into an investigation of the top streamed songs of 2023. The following image shows those results.

```
>>> spark.sql('SELECT * FROM df ORDER BY streams DESC').show()
```

	track_name	artist(s)_name	released_year	in_spotify_playlists	in_spotify_charts	streams	bpm	danceability	instrumentalness_	speechiness_
1	Love Grows (Where...)	Edison Lighthouse	1970	2877	0	BPM110KeyAModeMaj...	110	53	0	3
2	Anti-Hero	Taylor Swift	2022	9082	56	999748277	97	64	0	5
3	Arcade	Duncan Laurence	2019	6646	0	991336132	72	45	0	4
4	Glimpse of Us	Joji	2022	6330	6	988515741	170	44	0	5
5	Seek & Destroy	SZA	2022	1007	0	98709329	152	65	18	7
6	Summertime Sadness	Lana Del Rey	2011	20333	52	983637508	112	56	0	3
7	"Come Back Home -..."	Sofia Carson	2022	367	0	97610446	145	56	0	4
8	Where Are You Now	Lost Frequencies...	2021	10565	44	972509632	121	67	0	10
9	I Love You So	The Walters	2014	7536	7	972164968	76	58	0	4
10	Queencard	(G)I-DLE	2023	451	33	96273746	130	82	0	5
11	Double Fantasy (w...)	The Weeknd, Future	2023	1169	0	96180277	119	60	0	3
12	Alone	Burna Boy	2022	782	2	96007391	90	61	0	5
13	People Pt.2 (feat...)	IU, Agust D	2023	209	4	95816024	89	73	0	6
14	No Lie	Sean Paul, Dua Lipa	2016	7370	0	956865266	102	74	0	13
15	Everything I Love	Morgan Wallen	2023	579	0	95623148	104	56	0	3
16	fukumean	Gunna	2023	1096	83	95217315	130	85	0	9
17	HEARTBREAK ANNIE...	Giveon	2020	5398	4	951637566	129	61	0	5
18	What It Is (Solo ...)	Doechii	2023	804	25	95131998	172	74	0	9
19	Sure Thing	Miguel	2010	13801	19	950906471	81	68	0	10
20	Bye	Peso Pluma	2023	324	14	95053634	122	78	0	5

only showing top 20 rows

As you can see, our results show that Anti-Hero by Taylor Swift is the most streamed song of 2023, followed by Arcade by Duncan Laurence, Glimpse of Us by Joji, Seek and Destroy by SZA, and Summertime Sadness by Lana Del Rey as the top 5 steamed songs of 2023. Love Grows by Edison Lighthouse shows up at the top because we have missing values for the amount of streams as well as other solumns for that observation, ultimately why we ended up removing this observation from the dataset.

While there is no genre column within the data to let us know what type of music is played, for one, that information can always be investigated after our analysis is done to help further analyze our results but also we have other columns to tell us information about the most streamed songs. For example, we know that the dancability percentage of those top songs was around the 40%-60% range, the instrumentalness percentage was typically 0% except for SZA's song and speechiness was always below 7% for these most streamed songs of 2023.

After this investigation, we also want to determine if time period has an impact in popularity of a song. Of course the more recent a song was released the more likely it is to be heard in that moment rather than music that come out even just 10 years ago let alone something like 40 or 50 years ago. But some music is timeless and if some of those old songs are popular an investigation can also be done on what type of song characteristics were popular in that time period and that can possible shed some light as to which of those vintage song features still hold today. The image below shows how the data was individually divided by decades and what those subsetting datasets might look like. It also shows that we had no data prior to the 1960s in this dataset.

```
>>> dec60s = spark.sql('SELECT * FROM df WHERE released_year between 1960 and 1969')
>>> dec60s.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| track_name | artist(s) name | released_year | in_spotify_playlists | in_spotify_charts | streams | bpm | danceability % | instrumentalness % | speechiness % |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Have You Ever See... | Creedence Clearwa... | 1968 | 15890 | 14 | 1145727611 | 116 | 74 | 0 | 3 |
| It's the Most Won... | Andy Williams | 1963 | 8879 | 0 | 663832097 | 1202 | 24 | 0 | 4 |
| Sleigh Ride | The Ronettes | 1963 | 10114 | 0 | 404664135 | 92 | 53 | 0 | 3 |
| Christmas (Baby P... | Darlene Love | 1963 | 9122 | 0 | 242767149 | 126 | 34 | 0 | 5 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

>>> dec70s = spark.sql('SELECT * FROM df WHERE released_year between 1970 and 1979')
>>> dec80s = spark.sql('SELECT * FROM df WHERE released_year between 1980 and 1989')
>>> dec90s = spark.sql('SELECT * FROM df WHERE released_year between 1990 and 1999')
>>> dec00s = spark.sql('SELECT * FROM df WHERE released_year between 2000 and 2009')
>>> dec10s = spark.sql('SELECT * FROM df WHERE released_year between 2010 and 2019')
>>> dec20s = spark.sql('SELECT * FROM df WHERE released_year between 2020 and 2024')
>>> spark.sql('SELECT * FROM df WHERE released_year between 1900 and 1959')
DataFrame[track name: string, artist(s) name: string, released year: string, in_spotify_playlists: string, in_spotify_charts: string, streams: string, bpm: string, danceability
%: string, instrumentalness %: string, speechiness %: string]
```

Once we separated the data, a small statistical summary was conducted for each decade including the averages for all the columns in order to be able to see if there are any major

changes between decades as well as any patterns we might be able to find in the results. The following image shows the results of this investigation.

```
>>> dec60s.agg({'in_spotify_playlists':'avg', 'in_spotify_charts':'avg', 'streams':'avg', 'bpm':'avg', 'danceability_': 'avg', 'instrumentalness_': 'avg', 'speechiness_': 'avg'})
.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|avg(in_spotify_playlists)|avg(bpm)|avg(in_spotify_charts)|avg(danceability_)|avg(streams)|avg(instrumentalness_)|avg(speechiness_)|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|11001.25|134.0|3.5|46.25|6.14247748E8|0.0|3.75|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

>>> dec70s.agg({'in_spotify_playlists':'avg', 'in_spotify_charts':'avg', 'streams':'avg', 'bpm':'avg', 'danceability_': 'avg', 'instrumentalness_': 'avg', 'speechiness_': 'avg'})
.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|avg(in_spotify_playlists)|avg(bpm)|avg(in_spotify_charts)|avg(danceability_)|avg(streams)|avg(instrumentalness_)|avg(speechiness_)|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|12940.285714285714|107.57142857142857|8.285714285714286|48.42857142857143|1.0715264911666666E9|0.0|3.5714285714285716|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

>>> dec80s.agg({'in_spotify_playlists':'avg', 'in_spotify_charts':'avg', 'streams':'avg', 'bpm':'avg', 'danceability_': 'avg', 'instrumentalness_': 'avg', 'speechiness_': 'avg'})
.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|avg(in_spotify_playlists)|avg(bpm)|avg(in_spotify_charts)|avg(danceability_)|avg(streams)|avg(instrumentalness_)|avg(speechiness_)|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|18657.0|120.83333333333333|5.166666666666667|63.416666666666664|8.610962764166666E8|4.75|4.333333333333333|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

>>> dec90s.agg({'in_spotify_playlists':'avg', 'in_spotify_charts':'avg', 'streams':'avg', 'bpm':'avg', 'danceability_': 'avg', 'instrumentalness_': 'avg', 'speechiness_': 'avg'})
.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|avg(in_spotify_playlists)|avg(bpm)|avg(in_spotify_charts)|avg(danceability_)|avg(streams)|avg(instrumentalness_)|avg(speechiness_)|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|21392.14285714286|114.28571428571429|6.214285714285714|64.64285714285714|9.725451741428572E8|3.0|8.857142857142858|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

>>> dec00s.agg({'in_spotify_playlists':'avg', 'in_spotify_charts':'avg', 'streams':'avg', 'bpm':'avg', 'danceability_': 'avg', 'instrumentalness_': 'avg', 'speechiness_': 'avg'})
.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|avg(in_spotify_playlists)|avg(bpm)|avg(in_spotify_charts)|avg(danceability_)|avg(streams)|avg(instrumentalness_)|avg(speechiness_)|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|19580.55|122.15|18.3|64.95|1.1587985965E9|0.25|10.85|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

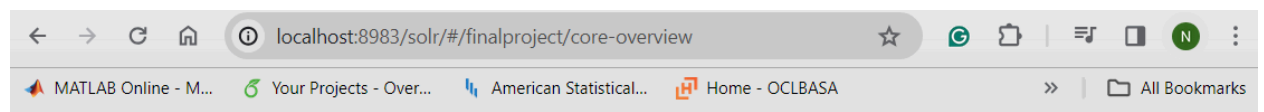
>>> dec10s.agg({'in_spotify_playlists':'avg', 'in_spotify_charts':'avg', 'streams':'avg', 'bpm':'avg', 'danceability_': 'avg', 'instrumentalness_': 'avg', 'speechiness_': 'avg'})
.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|avg(in_spotify_playlists)|avg(bpm)|avg(in_spotify_charts)|avg(danceability_)|avg(streams)|avg(instrumentalness_)|avg(speechiness_)|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|12641.390728476821|121.27814569536424|15.847682119205299|60.562913907284766|1.179976672728476E9|3.781456953642384|7.324503311258278|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

>>> dec20s.agg({'in_spotify_playlists':'avg', 'in_spotify_charts':'avg', 'streams':'avg', 'bpm':'avg', 'danceability_': 'avg', 'instrumentalness_': 'avg', 'speechiness_': 'avg'})
.show()
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|avg(in_spotify_playlists)|avg(bpm)|avg(in_spotify_charts)|avg(danceability_)|avg(streams)|avg(instrumentalness_)|avg(speechiness_)|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|2592.987721691678|122.91678035470669|11.548431105047749|68.87585266030014|3.420500640682128E8|1.1296043656207366|10.997271487039564|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

From these results we know that, based on streams, the 90s were the most popular decade. Songs from the 90s were also within the most spotify playlists as well. The 90s also had a smaller average BPM for their music so we might consider that characteristic of a slower tempo as something that might be a characteristic of more popular music. This observation can also be confirmed by looking back at the top 20 streamed songs (excluding Love Grows), the majority of the top 5 streamed songs have a bpm of 114 or lower. Another trend we see is that around the 80s we see a huge increase in the danceability of music which stayed pretty consistent in following decades. We see the same spike with the instrumentalness percentage of the song. There is basically no instrumentalness percentage in the 60s and 70s. And as for speechiness percentage, the percent of speech in music appears to increase as time progresses. With each decade the average speechiness percentage went up every time with the exception of the 2010s. But then it quickly went back up in the following decade in the 2020s.

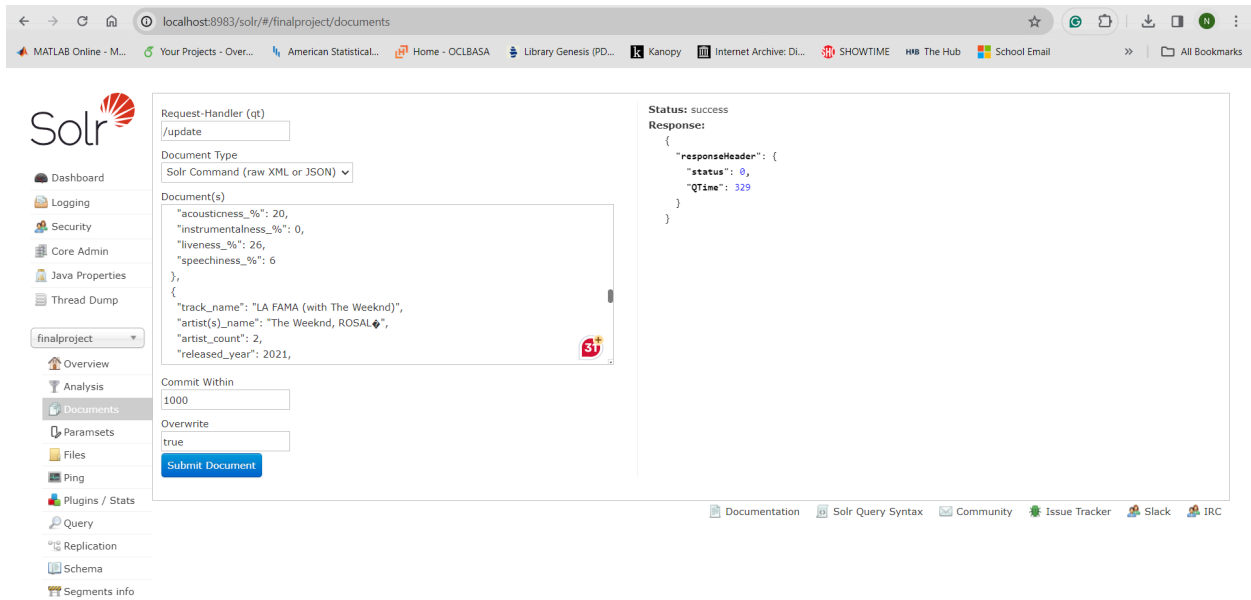
The next portion of our investigation was done using Solr's document searching capabilities. The investigation focuses on the text data within our data set. Before we get into the data, we first create a new collection within our Solr interface to be able to host our data and work with it. The following images show the creation of a new solr collection as well as the confirmation that Solr is connected to our environment by showing our collection on their web interface.

```
ndesantos@instance-1-week1:~/dsc650-infra/bellevue-bigdata/solr$ docker-compose up -d
Creating network "solr_default" with the default driver
Creating solr_solr_1 ... done
ndesantos@instance-1-week1:~/dsc650-infra/bellevue-bigdata/solr$ docker exec -it solr_solr_1 bash
solr@c095712021f2:/opt/solr-9.4.0$ /opt/solr/bin/solr create -c finalproject
WARNING: Using _default configset with data driven schema functionality. NOT RECOMMENDED for production use.
To turn off: bin/solr config -c finalproject -p 8983 -action set-user-property -property update.autoCreateField
ds -value false
Created new core 'finalproject'
solr@c095712021f2:/opt/solr-9.4.0$
```



A screenshot of the Solr web interface. The page title is 'Solr'. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with links: 'Dashboard', 'Logging', 'Security', 'Core Admin', 'Java Properties', 'Thread Dump', 'finalproject' (selected), 'Overview', 'Analysis', 'Documents', 'Paramsets', 'Files', 'Ping', 'Plugins / Stats', 'Query', 'Replication', and 'Schema'. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Statistics', 'Instance', 'Replication (Leader)', and 'Healthcheck'. The 'Statistics' section shows 'Last -', 'Modified:', 'Num Docs: 0', 'Max Doc: 0', 'Deleted 0', 'Docs:', 'Version: 2', 'Segment 0', 'Count:', and 'Current: ✓'. The 'Instance' section shows 'CWD: /opt/solr-9.4.0/server', 'Instance: /var/solr/data/finalproject', 'Data: /var/solr/data/finalproject/data', 'Index: /var/solr/data/finalproject/data/index', and 'Impl: org.apache.solr.core.NRTCachingDirectoryFact'. The 'Replication (Leader)' section shows a table with columns 'Version', 'Gen', and 'Size'. The 'Healthcheck' section shows a message: 'Ping request handler is not configured with a healthcheck file.' At the bottom of the page, there are links to 'Documentation', 'Solr Query Syntax', 'Community', 'Issue Tracker', 'Slack', and 'IRC'.

Once we have that set up we can move on adding our data to this environment. The original data was in CSV format but we converted it to a JSON format for the sake of working with Solr's default settings.



The screenshot shows the Solr Admin UI for the 'finalproject' core. The 'Documents' tab is active, displaying a form to submit documents. The 'Request-Handler' is set to '/update'. The 'Document Type' is 'Solr Command (raw XML or JSON)'. The 'Document(s)' field contains a JSON document for a song. The 'Commit Within' is set to 1000 and 'Overwrite' is set to true. The 'Submit Document' button is visible. The right panel shows the 'Status: success' and the 'Response' in JSON format.

```
Request-Handler (qt)
/update

Document Type
Solr Command (raw XML or JSON)

Document(s)
{
  "acousticness_%" : 20,
  "instrumentalness_%" : 0,
  "liveness_%" : 26,
  "speechiness_%" : 6
},
{
  "track_name": "LA FAMA (with The Weeknd)",
  "artist(s)_name": "The Weeknd, ROSAL\u2666",
  "artist_count": 2,
  "released_year": 2021,
}
```

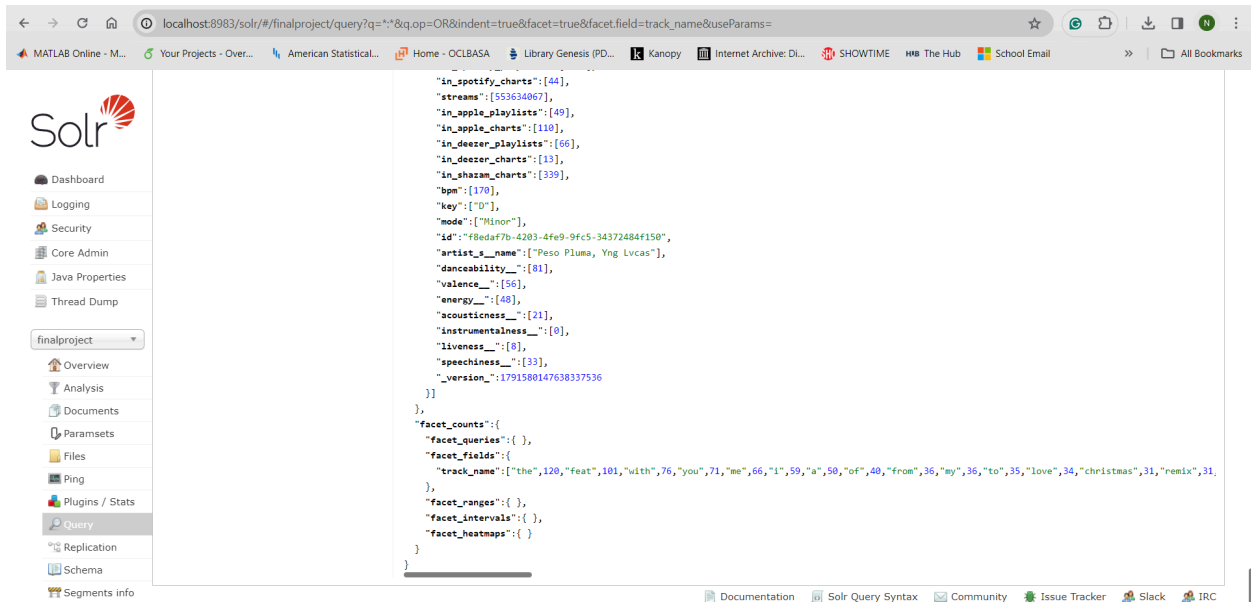
Commit Within
1000

Overwrite
true

Submit Document

Status: success
Response:
{
 "responseHeader": {
 "status": 0,
 "QTime": 329
 }
}

Once we converted our data to the correct format, our goal was to first look at the song title data and look for what kind of key words are most popular in the title if any. This is an effort to try and see what kind of topics are most popular in songs.



The screenshot shows the Solr Admin UI for the 'finalproject' core. The 'Query' tab is active, displaying the results of a query. The query is 'q=*:*&q.op=OR&indent=true&facet=true&facet.field=track_name&useParams='. The response is a JSON object showing the results of the query, including facet counts and fields.

```
q=*:*&q.op=OR&indent=true&facet=true&facet.field=track_name&useParams=

{
  "in_spotify_charts": [44],
  "streams": [553634067],
  "in_apple_playlists": [49],
  "in_apple_charts": [110],
  "in_deezer_playlists": [66],
  "in_deezer_charts": [13],
  "in_shazam_charts": [339],
  "bpm": [170],
  "key": ["D"],
  "mode": ["Minor"],
  "id": "f8da97b-4203-4fe0-9fc5-34372484150",
  "artist_s_name": ["Peso Pluma, Yng Lvcas"],
  "danceability_": [81],
  "valence_": [56],
  "energy_": [48],
  "acousticness_": [21],
  "instrumentalness_": [0],
  "liveness_": [8],
  "speechiness_": [33],
  "_version_": 1791580147638337536
}

"facet_counts": {
  "facet_queries": { },
  "facet_fields": {
    "track_name": [
      "the", 120, "feat", 101, "with", 76, "you", 71, "me", 66, "i", 59, "a", 50, "of", 40, "from", 36, "my", 36, "to", 35, "love", 34, "christmas", 31, "remix", 31
    ]
  },
  "facet_ranges": { },
  "facet_intervals": { },
  "facet_heatmaps": { }
}
```

After looking at those results of our faceted query, and after disregarding coming stop words we see that songs with titles that contain words like “With”, “You”, “me” “love” and “christmas” all appear in more than 30 songs within the dataset. Over a hundred songs contain the word “feat” meaning a lot of the most streams songs of 2023 were some kind of collaboration which might show some direction for aspiring music artists that want to become more popular.

We then conducted the same type of investigation for artists that were included in this dataset. The following image shows that query as well as the results.

```
{
  "in_spotify_charts": [44],
  "streams": [553634067],
  "in_apple_playlists": [49],
  "in_apple_charts": [110],
  "in_deezer_playlists": [66],
  "in_deezer_charts": [13],
  "in_shazam_charts": [339],
  "bpm": [170],
  "key": ["D"],
  "mode": ["Minor"],
  "id": "f8edaf7b-4203-4fe9-9fc5-34372484f150",
  "artist_s_name": ["Peso Pluma, Yng Lvcas"],
  "danceability_": [81],
  "valence_": [56],
  "energy_": [48],
  "acousticness_": [21],
  "instrumentalness_": [0],
  "liveness_": [8],
  "speechiness_": [33],
  "_version_": 1791580147638337536
},
{
  "facet_counts": {
    "facet_queries": { },
    "facet_fields": {
      "artist_s_name": [
        "the", 113, "weeknd", 71, "swift", 66, "taylor", 66, "bad", 62, "bunny", 60, "sza", 46, "peso", 35, "feid", 33, "lil", 33, "g", 31, "pluma", 31, "boomir", 31
      ]
    },
    "facet_ranges": { },
    "facet_intervals": { },
    "facet_heatmaps": { }
  }
}
```

The results for artists are a little more straight forward since artist names are a little more recognizable than song titles. From the results it's easy to see people like The Weeknd, Taylor Swift, Bad Bunny, SZA, Peso Pluma, Metro Boomin, Drake and Kendrick Lamar as the top streamed artists of 2023. These results can provide framework on which of those artists' song characteristics make them so popular.

Our investigation led us through different styles of music from different artists from different decades. Our goal was to investigate what characteristics of different songs make them more popular among people. We looked at recent Spotify data from 2023 in order to analyze

music trends and found that the most popular songs tended to have a dancability percentage of around the 40%-60% range, the instrumentalness percentage was typically 0% except for SZA's song and speechiness was always below 7% for these most streamed songs of 2023. We also did an individual investigation of different decades of music and found that songs from the 90s were the most popular in 2023 and one major characteristics of those songs is a relatively lower tempo (BPM). Further investigation into text data showed us that these most streamed songs of 2023 had "most common" words such as "with", "you", "me" "love" and "christmas" telling us that the most popular songs as far as streaming goes tend to be about love or some kind of relationship or christmas. We also saw that "feat" was another really common word appearing in song titles showing the popularity of collaborations. Lastly, we also found that the most streamed artists of 2023 included The Weeknd, Taylor Swift, Bad BUnny, SZA, Peso Pluma, Metro Boomin, Drake and Kendrick Lamar.