Creating a Spotify playlist using K-Means clustering

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Task

- Create playlist(s) out of 5000 songs using K-Means clustering
- Explore different data scaling models

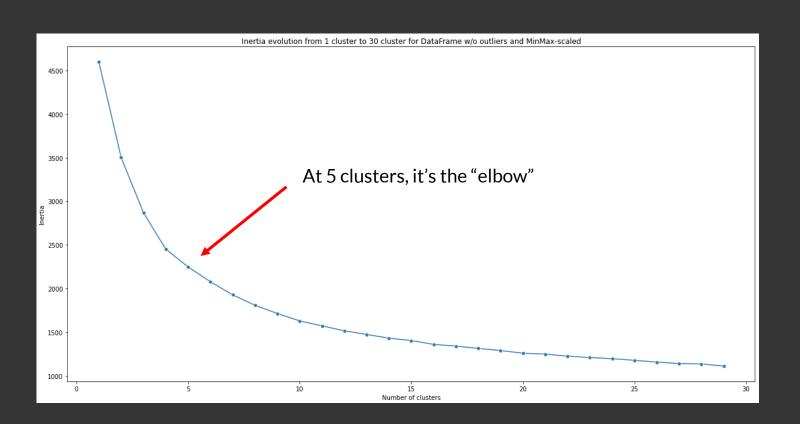


Procedure

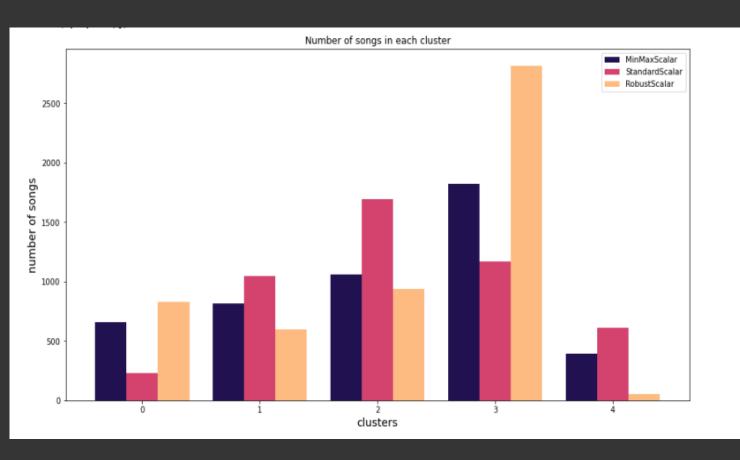
- Clean data set (drop unused columns, remove outliers, clean column names)
- Use different scaling methods (MinMax-, Standard-, Robust-Scaler)
- Use "Elbow-Method" to define amount of clusters (=playlists)
- Use Silhouette score to decide on best scaler
- Check different song-features for each cluster to name playlists



Selecting the number of clusters using the "Elbow-Method"



Data scaling models

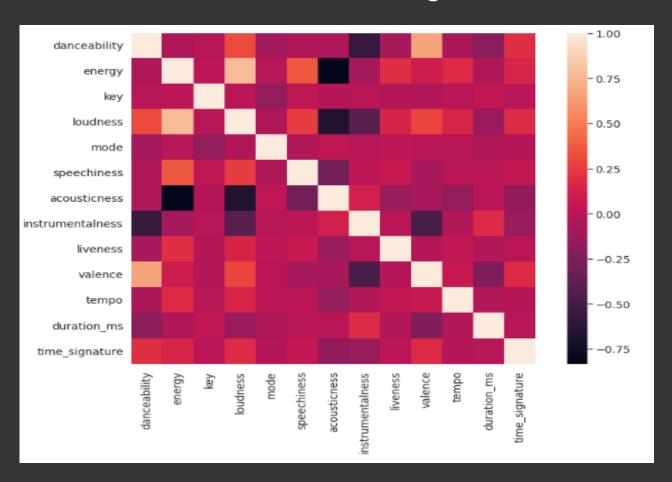


1. MinMaxScaler Silhouette score : 0.25

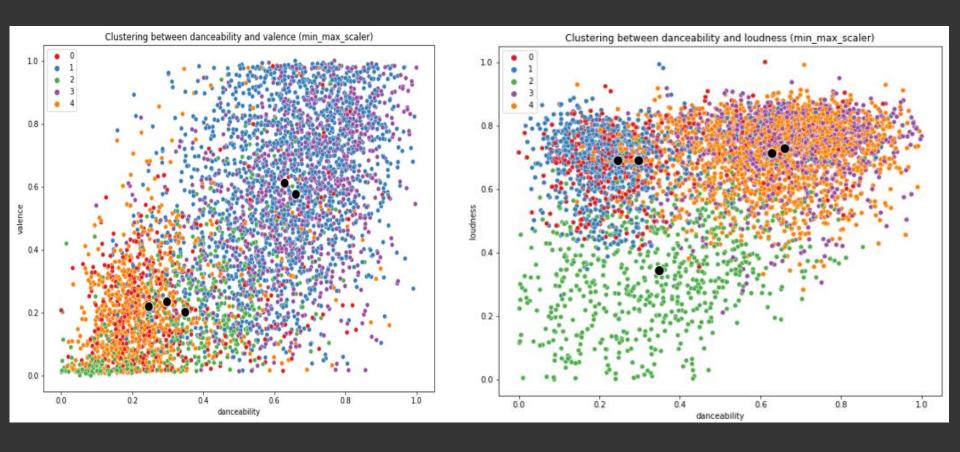
2. StandardScaler Silhouette score: 0.15

3. Robust Scaler Silhouette score : 0.20

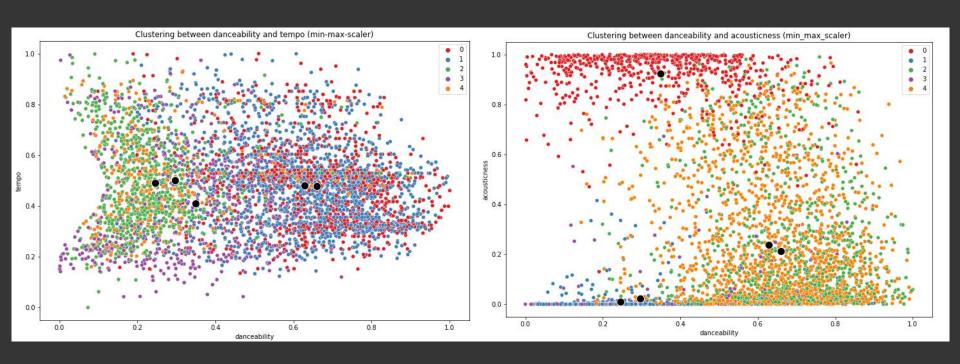
Correlation between different song-features



Correlation between danceability and other features



Correlation between danceability and other features



Cluster 4

- Loud
- Instrumental
- Acoustic
- Orchestra
- Symphonies

Name of playlist: "Best of Instrumental Music"





- Relatively simple to implement.
- Scales to large data sets.
- Can warm-start the positions of centroids.
- Easily adapts to new examples.



- Choosing the k values manually is a tough job.
- Being dependent on initial values.
- It is sensitive to the outliers.
- As the number of dimensions increases its scalability decreases.
- Overlapping the clusters.

Conclusion

- Spotify's audio features is a good way to describe a song in numbers, but not close to human understanding of the song
- K-Means is not the best way to create playlists

Recommendation

- Add more audio features: like pitch, melody, frequency,
- Explore different methods to create playlist

