

Spotify Network Analysis

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Social Network Analysis

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Objective:

We find quite interesting how Spotify decides which artist recommends us when we want to listen to similar music and we believe that analyzing networks can be helpful for the digital music industry to better understand today's trends and people's preferences. Therefore we decided to see what urban music artists are related to our favorite reggaeton singer Bad Bunny on Martina's Spotify account. We used only one account because Spotify gives related artists according to the account information.

Even though this is an egocentric network that is built from one starting actor (Bad Bunny), it will allow us to observe also its related artists as well as the most relevant artists of similar genres (reggaeton, urban music, trap, latin american, etc), and relations among them to see which one is the most popular and has more followers as well as which one is the most recommended in the network.

Steps Followed:

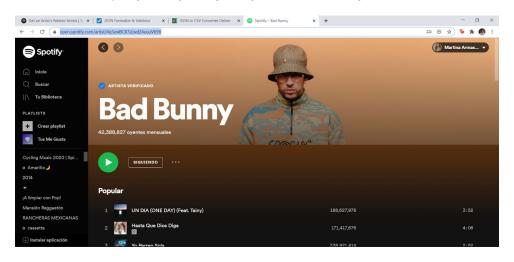
1. Interpreting the phenomenon under investigation as a network

Spotify presents users a list of maximum 20 artists related to the visited artist. In the Spotify Community pages it is explained that the related artists are determined by algorithms that explore what people listen to along the artist music and also music discussions and online trends. Therefore we decided that for this social network analysis we would use artists as nodes that relate to each other through edges to their 20 related artists.

2. Collection, cleaning and refining of the data

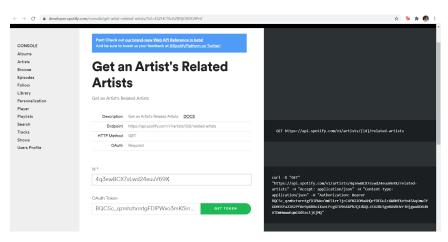
Our main source of information is Spotify. As we collected our data we cleaned it and refined it as it had a lot of information that wasn't very useful for our analysis. Below is our entire process.





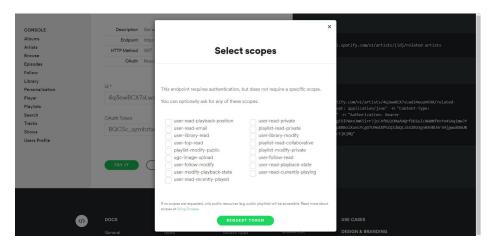
In order to begin our analysis, we first need to choose an artist from which the related artists' database will revolve around. As explained previously, we are not only going to focus on a single artist but rather in all of the results. Nevertheless, as it is a requirement from spotify developers' webpage, we must choose one. In this case, we have chosen Bad Bunny due to his relevant influence on music and how many collaborations he has done during the last years. In order to collect this token ID, we went to spotify web app and searched for the Bad Bunny profile. In the profile link we can see the artists' token ID. In this case, as we can see highlighted in the image, Bad Bunny's token ID is: 4q3ewBCX7sLwd24euuV69X.

2. Paste ID in Spotify for developers



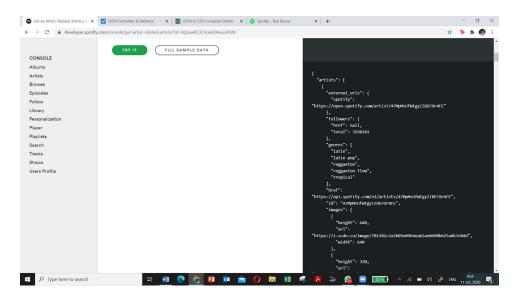
As explained in step 1, once we have Bad Bunny's token ID. We added it to the form in order to get all the artists related to him.

3. Get token (introducing Spotify account)



In this step, before getting all the results. We first need to authenticate we are Spotify's users, by clicking on the REQUEST TOKEN button we will be automatically redirected to the authentication link.

4. Click on "TRY IT"



Once introduced to the form both tokens (artists and users' tokens), we click on the FILL SAMPLE DATA button and automatically results will be displayed. As you can see on the right side of the image.

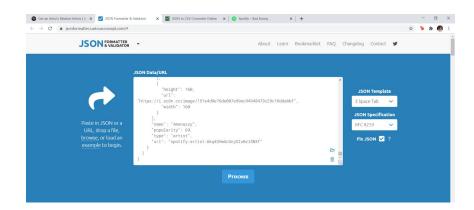
5. Copy the entire JSON file





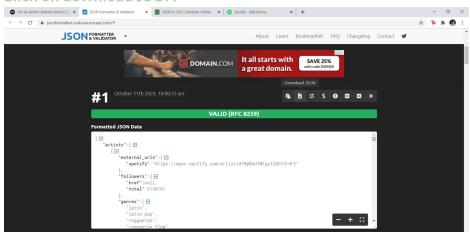
Nevertheless, as we have explained beforehand. It is important to organize and clean our results. In this step we proceed to copy the results.

6. Paste in JSON formatter and validator, click on "Process"



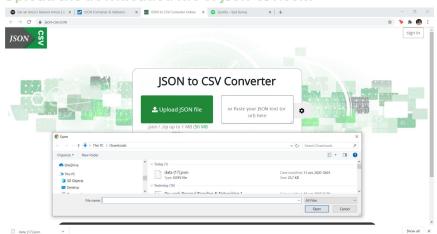
In this step, we paste the results we collected from the Spotify webpage and paste it to an online JSON formatter and validator site.

7. Click on download JSON



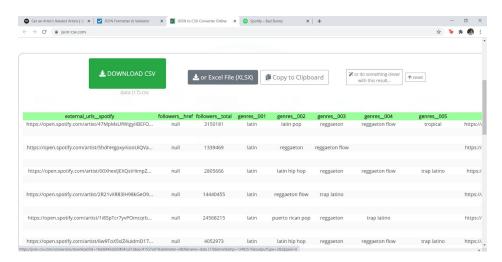
Now, we just download the organized data as a JSON file to our computer.

8. Upload the downloaded file of json-csv.com

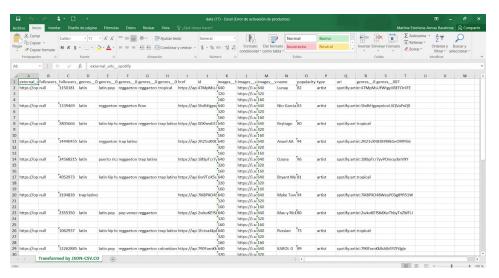


This is a really important step. As we know, gephi does not accept JSON files. That is why we proceeded to convert it to a CSV/EXCEL.

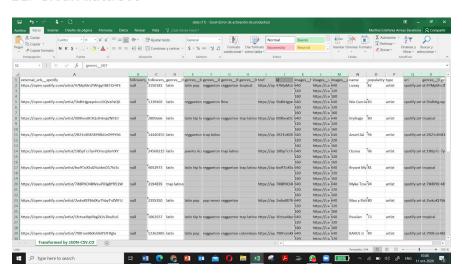
9. Download as excel file



10. Import file to Excel.

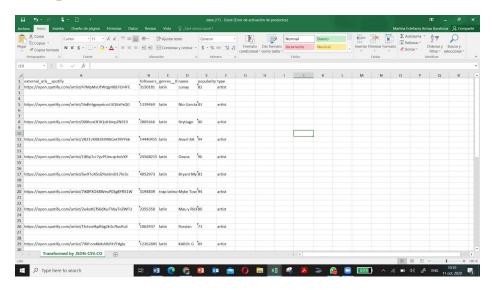


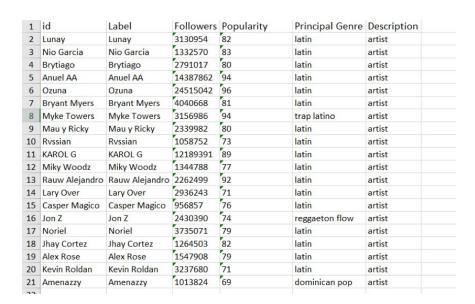
11. Clean data set



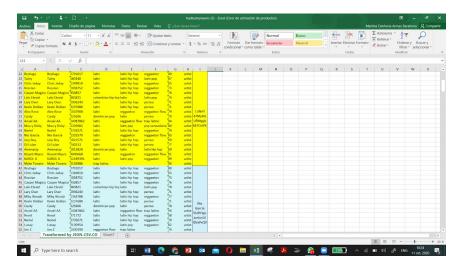
There are plenty of empty rows or with invalid data that must be trimmed out. In this and the next step, is where we are going to be cleaning and organizing the data.

12. Organize the data set

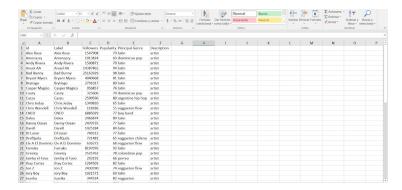




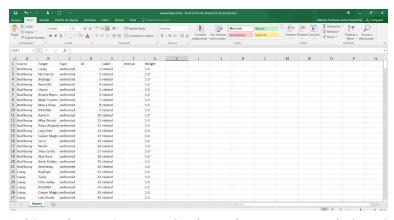
13. Repeat the same process with every artist related to Bad Bunny



14. Create nodes table with all the names of the artists

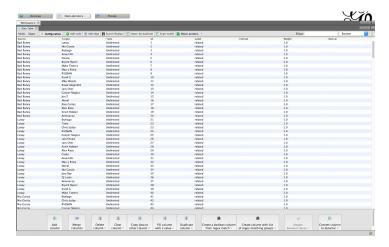


15. Create Edges table



Taking the artist searched as the source and the given related artist as the target, all are undirected, we assign an id to every relationship and a weight of 1.0

16. Add nodes and edges spreadsheet to a Gephi workspace and start the analysis.



3. Network layout and obtaining SNA measures

The network is built from one starting actor (Bad Bunny), hence it is an egocentric network. Our undirected network has 61 nodes and 420 edges, every node is an artist on Spotify and the edges link them.

We decided to make every relationship undirected because the information given by the API only gives us information on Martina's interactions and data. As interacting more with some artists may change the results, we are assuming that every actor is connected to the others within the network, directly or through others.

After having created the Gephi graph, we decided that in order to see better the relationship between the nodes it would be useful to color the nodes by degree and make the size according to the number of followers. Moreover, we decided to use Force Atlas 2 because of the formula of repulsion and attraction it uses.

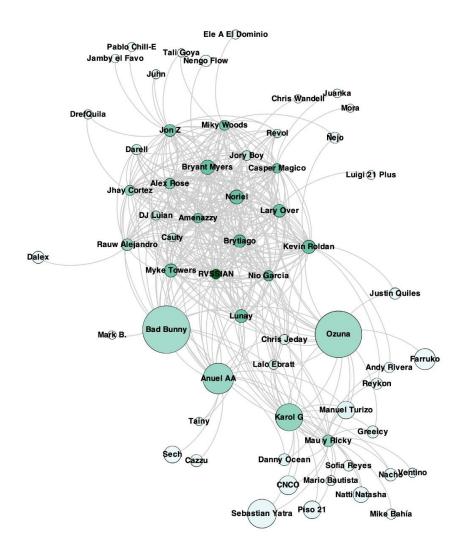


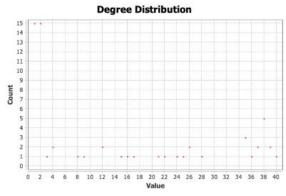
Figure 1: Network render of Bad Bunny related artists in Spotify. The nodes represent the artists and the edges between them represent they are a related artist. The size of nodes represent the number of followers they have on Spotify and the color, the degree.

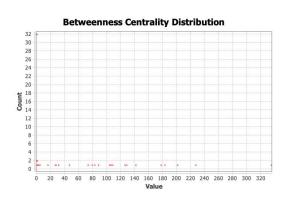
SNA Measures

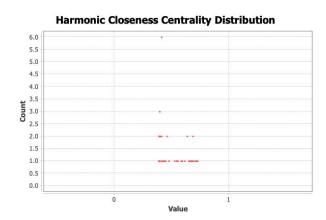
- 1. Network Density = 0.23.
- 2. Average distance = 2.26
 - a. Diameter: 4
- 3. Average Degree: 13.77

Results:

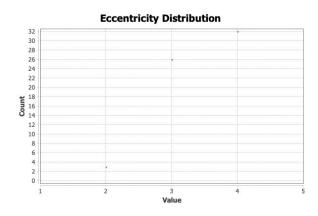
Average Degree: 13.770

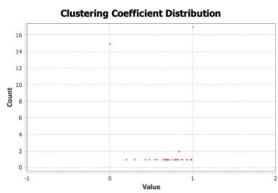




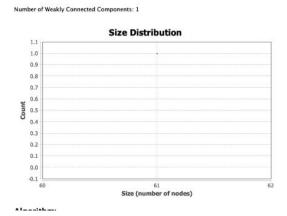


4. Average Clustering coefficient: 0,823





5. Number of components: 1



4. Analysis and drawing conclusions based on the graph and measures

This graph (figure 1) shows some basic information at first glance. We can observe who the artists in the network are and who they are connected to. Moreover, node's size shows the artists that have the highest number of followers, which artists are more central and which ones are located in the outer edges. Furthermore, we can see a cluster of artists including Bryant Myers, Noriel, Cauty, Amenazzy, Alex Rose, and others in the upper middle of the graph, which means that they share a lot of relationships between themselves. It is clear that Bad Bunny and Ozuna are the artists with most followers from the music genres presented, meaning that they have a big audience and may not need as much reference as others.

We can also observe that there are many artists that are related to just one. We got a network density of 0.23 which means that we could have more relationships within our network. This is an opportunity to keep exploring, obtaining data from more than the main artists we explored. As we are talking about a very similar genre (reggaeton) there is a high probability that the network density would grow.

When building an egocentric network, the connections usually don't go beyond the first order zone, meaning that there is always one step from the ego (Bad Bunny) to any other node. All geodesic distances from the ego to the other nodes would then be 1 by definition. The case with this Spotify's network, however, differs for one, the network expands beyond first-order connection, as it incorporates to some extent artists that are also related to Bad Bunny related artists. Hence, for the average distance in this SNA we got 2.26. The diameter is the length of the longest minimum network path and in this SNA is 4, which indicates that our network isn't very wide.

The nodes have an average of 13.77 connections as the statistic showed. We expected this number to be high considering that we explored data of 21 reggaeton

singers related artists but we didn't consider that there could be artists in the outer edges of the graph. We could increase this by analysing more artists seen that have fewer connections as Mike Bahia, Dalex, Farruko and others. The darker the node, the higher the degree. From this graph we can see that "RVSSIAN" is the most recommended artist despite not having as many followers as others. After double checking on the edges table, RVSSIAN was referred by 19 other artists.

The clustering coefficient is 0.823 which means that there is a lot of interaction between the different groups of nodes and that there is a high probability that if we choose two random nodes they will be connected to each other. We can confirm this seeing the amount of clustering between the edges.

The network is made up of one component, meaning that every single node is connected to another directly or through others. We can clearly see that in the render or our network where there are no nodes that are outside or not connected to the network.

After doing this SNA, we realized that this network can be useful for music producers and artists representatives to create new content with its related singers. It could also be a performance indicator to see how much they are being referred and how many followers they have compared to other artists.

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