

Audio Classification Analysis

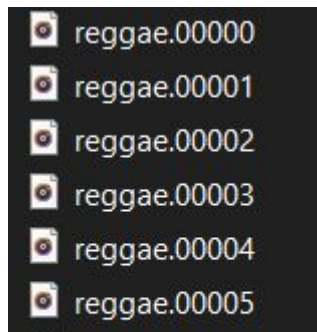
Roman Bellisari



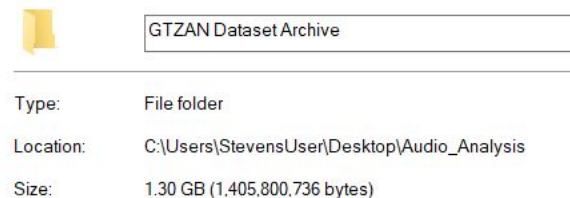
- blues
- classical
- country
- disco
- hiphop
- jazz
- metal
- pop
- reggae
- rock

The Task

- Identify and classify audio samples using a neural network architecture
 - With 10 possible targets (blues, classical...), output a probabilistic classification using a Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP)
 - Choose the target genre with the highest probability
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The Dataset



- Marsyas (Music Analysis, Retrieval and Synthesis for Audio Signals)
 - GTZAN Genre Collection - George Tzanetakis
 - 'The dataset consists of 1000 audio tracks each 30 seconds long. It contains 10 genres, each represented by 100 tracks. The tracks are all 22050Hz Mono 16-bit audio files in .wav format'
 - Approximately 1.2GB
 - [Download the GTZAN music/speech collection](#)
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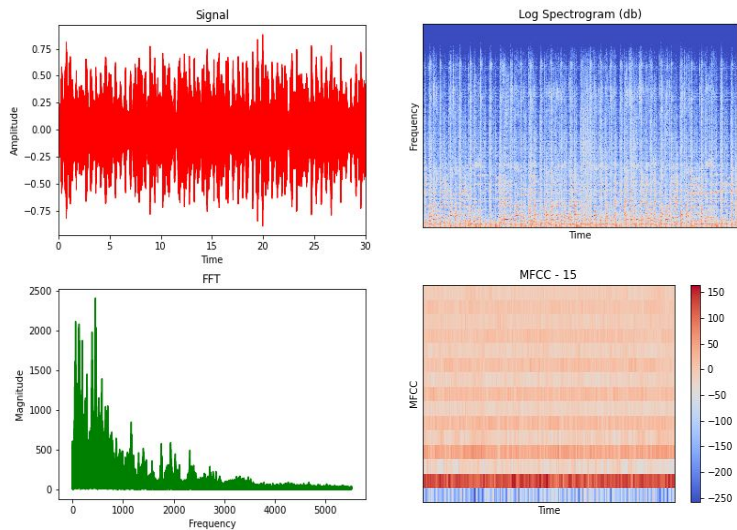
Libraries Used

- Numpy
 - Pandas
 - JSON
 - Keras/TensorFlow
 - Scikit Learn (Train/Test Split)
 - Math
 - Librosa
 - Matplotlib.pyplot
 - VisualKeras
 - OS
 - Datetime
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Methodology

- Initial data analysis, become comfortable with Librosa library and Marsyas dataset
 - Process the entire dataset to extract useful information that the computer can analyze (MFCC vectors)
 - Save this processed data down as .json or .csv
 - Load this data and split into training and testing data (0.25 split)
 - Construct MLP model based on training data, use testing data to evaluate performance on unseen data
 - Evaluate results, tweak model by updating parameters, repeat above step
 - Make predictions on unseen data
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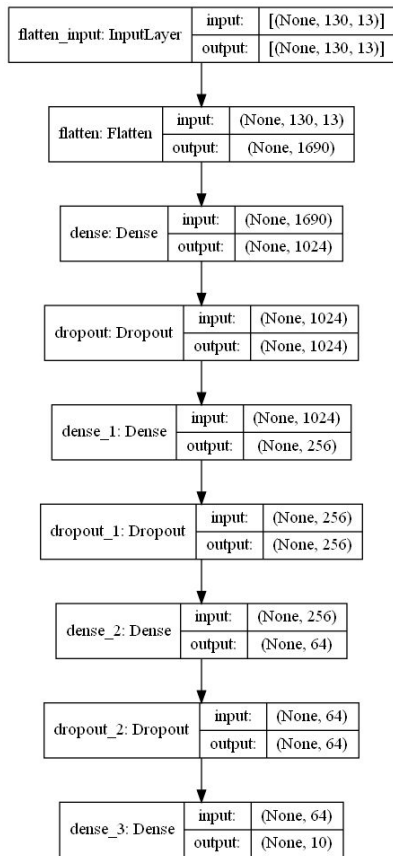
Pre Processing



- For each genre, for each file in genre, for each sample in file, extract MFCC vectors and save down to JSON/CSV file
- MFCC - Mel Frequency Cepstrum Coefficients

```
1  {  
2    "mapping": [  
3      "blues",  
4      "classical",  
5      "country",  
6      "disco",  
7      "hiphop",  
8      "jazz",  
9      "metal",  
10     "pop",  
11     "reggae",  
12     "rock"  
13   ],  
14   "labels": [  
15     0,  
16     0,  
17     0,  
18     0,  
19     0,  
20     0,  
21     0
```

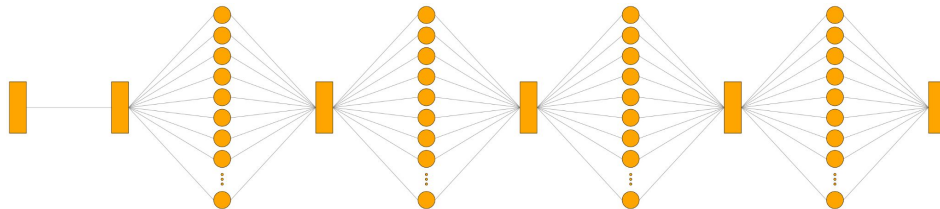
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	MFCC_Values	Genre values	Genre Labels	Filename	Segment	MFCC Count
2	-212.6855316	1	blues	blues.00000.wav	0	1
3	100.718605	1	blues	blues.00000.wav	0	1
4	-12.32228279	1	blues	blues.00000.wav	0	1
5	40.39634705	1	blues	blues.00000.wav	0	1
6	1.239256382	1	blues	blues.00000.wav	0	1
7	21.78487015	1	blues	blues.00000.wav	0	1
8	-21.45558929	1	blues	blues.00000.wav	0	1
9	4.364691734	1	blues	blues.00000.wav	0	1
10	-9.350252151	1	blues	blues.00000.wav	0	1



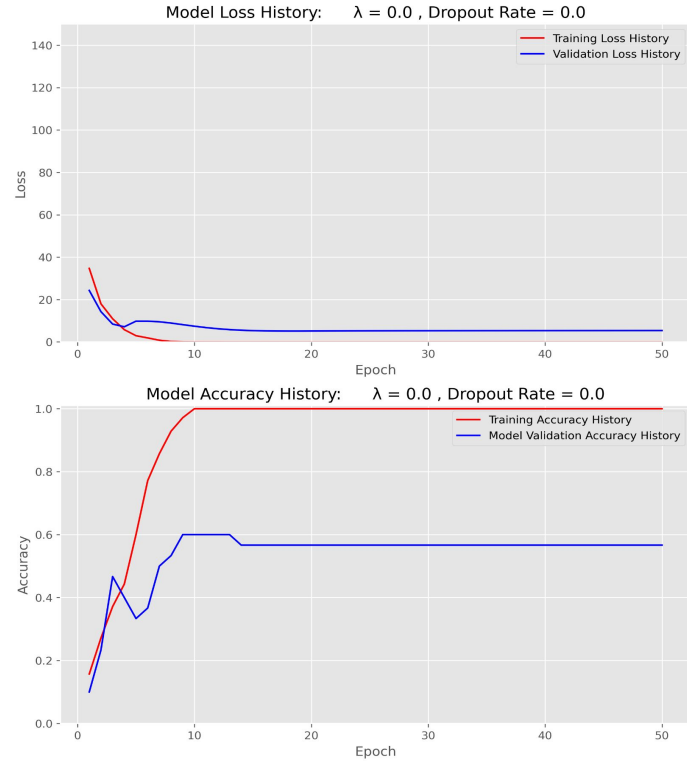
Multi Layer Perceptron Compilation



- One input layer
- 3 fully connected layers (1024, 256, 64)
- One output layers
- `keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.0005)`
- `model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), batch_size = 750, epochs=100)`



Overfitting

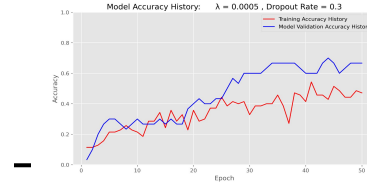
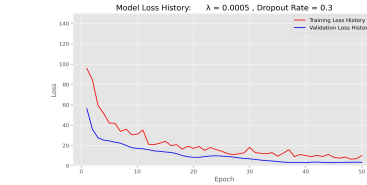
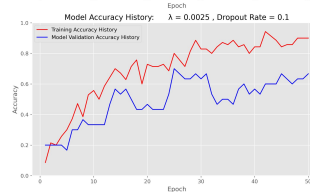
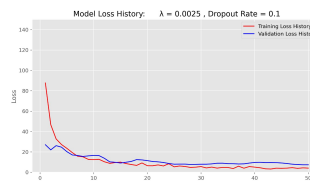
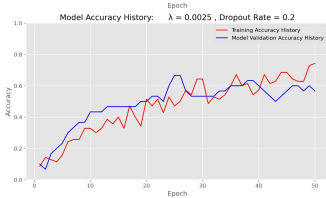
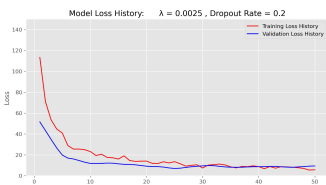
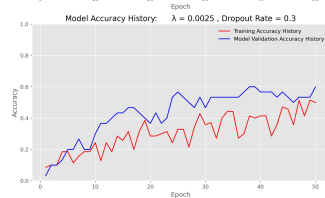
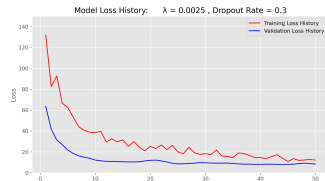
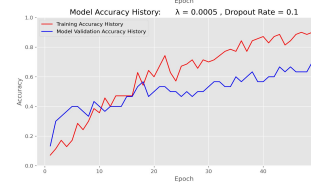
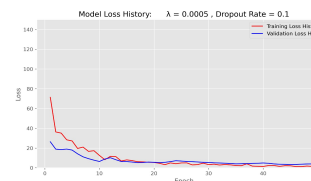
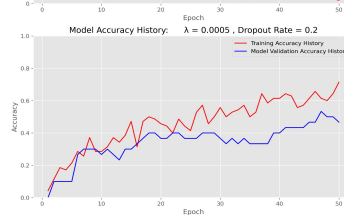
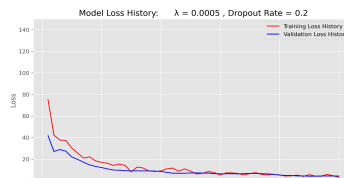
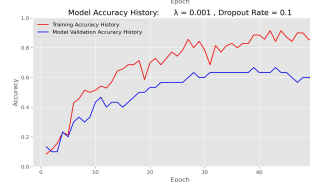
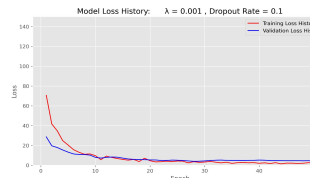
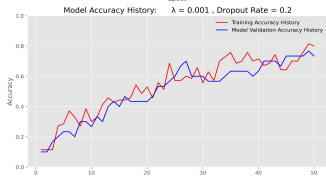
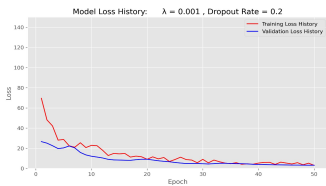
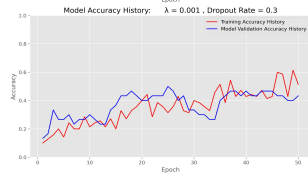


Tuning Hyperparameters

Combinations of

$\lambda = [0.0005, 0.001, 0.0025]$

Dropout Rate =
[0.1, 0.2, 0.3]



Results

- Maximum validation accuracy ~ 60 - 65%

```
# Predicting on Validation data
np.set_printoptions(suppress=True)

reverse_genre_lookup = {1: 'blues', 2: 'classical', 3: 'country',
                        4: 'disco', 5: 'hiphop', 6: 'jazz',
                        7: 'metal', 8: 'pop', 9: 'reggae',
                        10: 'rock'}

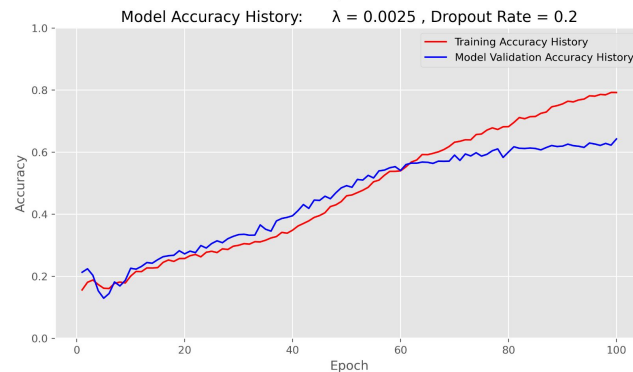
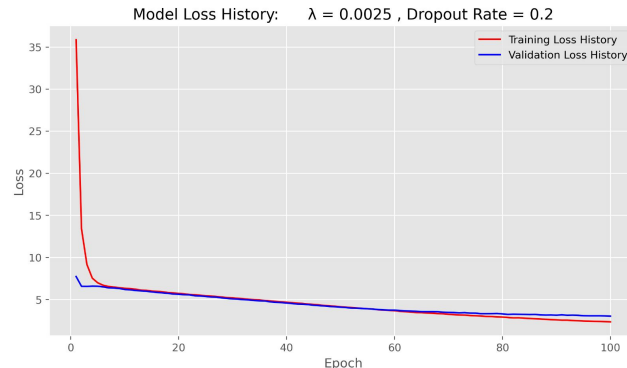
pred_sample = model.predict(X_test)[88] #Arbitrary Sample
pred_class = reverse_genre_lookup[np.argmax(pred_sample) + 1]

print(pred_sample)
print(pred_class)

[0.54177713 0.00209504 0.17671739 0.00625514 0.01669832 0.12706721
 0.04205757 0.00064518 0.01643534 0.07025157]
blues
```

```
In [31]: end = datetime.now()
print("Completed, Runtime: ", end-start)

Completed, Runtime: 0:06:39.682746
```



Additional Steps to Take

- Use Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) instead of MLP
 - Explore withholding certain genres from the classification and training process to limit genre interference/overlap
 - More training data
 - More network layers (more time/computational resources)
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