Assignment 4

```
In [ ]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

File 1: Star Wars

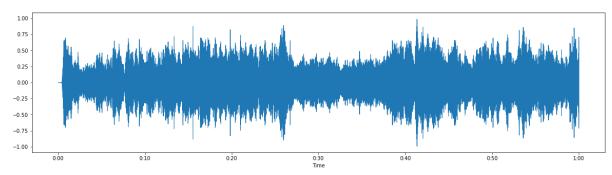
Visualizing Audio

```
In [ ]: %matplotlib inline
   import sklearn
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import librosa.display
```

waveform

```
In [ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))
    librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr)
```

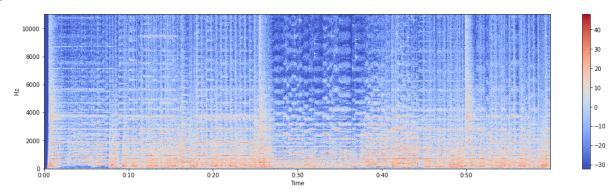
Out[]: out[]: out[]:



Spectogram

```
In [ ]: X = librosa.stft(x)
    Xdb = librosa.amplitude_to_db(abs(X))
    plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))
    librosa.display.specshow(Xdb, sr=sr, x_axis='time', y_axis='hz')
    plt.colorbar()
```

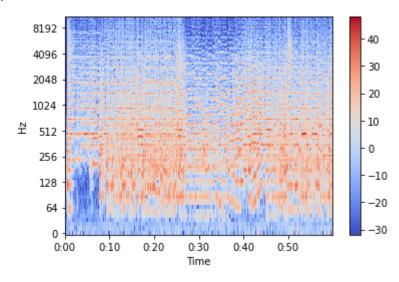
Out[]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x1b58f4bf280>



Log Frequency axis

```
In [ ]: librosa.display.specshow(Xdb, sr=sr, x_axis='time', y_axis='log')
   plt.colorbar()
```

Out[]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x1b5820c3550>



Create Audio Signal

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
sr = 22050 # sample rate
T = 5.0 # seconds
t = np.linspace(0, T, int(T*sr), endpoint=False) # time variable
x = 0.5*np.sin(2*np.pi*220*t)# pure sine wave at 220 Hz
```

In []: ipd.Audio(x, rate=sr) # Load a NumPy array

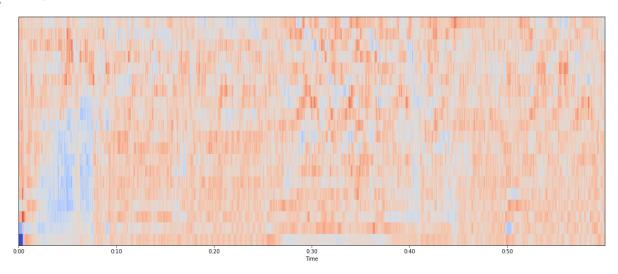
```
Out[]:
                            0:00 / 0:05
         import soundfile as sf
In [ ]:
         sf.write('./tone_440.wav', x, sr) # writing wave file in tone440.wav format
         Feature Extraction
In [ ]: | x, sr = librosa.load('./StarWars60.wav')
         ipd.Audio(x, rate=sr)
Out[]:
                            0:00 / 1:00
         #Plot the signal:
In [ ]:
         plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))
         librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr)
         librosa.display.AdaptiveWaveplot at 0x1b590fccd90>
Out[ ]:
         1.00
         0.75
         0.25
          0.00
         -0.25
         -0.50
         -0.75
         -1.00
                             0:10
           1. Zero Crossing Rate
In [ ]: n0 = 9000
         n1 = 9100
         plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))
         plt.plot(x[n0:n1])
         plt.grid()
         0.0018
         0.0012
         0.0010
         0.0008
         0.0006
         0.0004
In [ ]: zero_crossings = librosa.zero_crossings(x[n0:n1], pad=False)
         zero_crossings.shape
         (100,)
Out[ ]:
```

```
In [ ]: print(sum(zero_crossings))
           1. Spectral Centroid
         spectral_centroids = librosa.feature.spectral_centroid(x, sr=sr)[0]
In [ ]:
         spectral_centroids.shape
        (2584,)
Out[ ]:
        # Computing the time variable for visualization
In [ ]:
         plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
         frames = range(len(spectral_centroids))
         t = librosa.frames to time(frames)
         # Normalising the spectral centroid for visualisation
         def normalize(x, axis=0):
             return sklearn.preprocessing.minmax_scale(x, axis=axis)
         #Plotting the Spectral Centroid along the waveform
         librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr, alpha=0.4)
         plt.plot(t, normalize(spectral_centroids), color='r')
        [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1b59b748ca0>]
Out[ ]:
         0.75
         0.50
         0.25
         0.00
        -0.25
        -0.50
        -0.75
        -1.00
                                                                  0:40
         3.Spectral Rolloff
In [ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
         spectral_rolloff = librosa.feature.spectral_rolloff(x+0.01, sr=sr)[0]
         librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr, alpha=0.4)
         plt.plot(t, normalize(spectral_rolloff), color='r')
         plt.grid()
         1.00
         0.75
         0.25
        -0.25
        -0.75
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
In [ ]:
        x, fs = librosa.load('StarWars60.wav')
        librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr)
        librosa.display.AdaptiveWaveplot at 0x1b59d872530>
Out[ ]:
        1.00
        0.50
        0.25
         0.00
        -0.25
        -0.50
        -0.75
In [ ]:
        # MFCC
        plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
        mfccs = librosa.feature.mfcc(x, sr=sr)
        print(mfccs.shape)
        librosa.display.specshow(mfccs, sr=sr, x_axis='time')
        (20, 2584)
        <matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x1b5a7087550>
Out[]:
        Feature scaling
In [ ]:
        mfccs = sklearn.preprocessing.scale(mfccs, axis=1)
        print(mfccs.mean(axis=1))
        print(mfccs.var(axis=1))
        [ 5.9051040e-09 1.1810208e-08 -5.9051040e-09 -5.9051040e-09
         -1.1810208e-08 0.0000000e+00 -1.7715312e-08 1.1810208e-08
          0.0000000e+00 8.8576559e-09 1.1810208e-08 0.0000000e+00
         -4.4288280e-09 -8.8576559e-09 -5.9051040e-09 -5.9051040e-09
          0.0000000e+00 1.1810208e-08 1.1810208e-08 0.0000000e+00]
        [1.
                                        1.
                                                  1.
                                                            1.0000001 0.9999999
         0.9999999 1.
                              1.
                                        1.0000001 1.
                                                            1.
                                                                       1.
         0.9999999 1.
                                                            1.0000001]
                                        1.
In [ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,8))
```

librosa.display.specshow(mfccs, sr=sr, x_axis='time')

Out[]: <matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x1b5a70ec130>



Chroma Frequencies

Writing to CSV file

```
In [ ]: import csv
```

```
In []: header = 'songname chroma stft rmse spectral centroid spectral bandwidth rolloff ze
        for i in range(1, 21):
            header += f' mfcc{i}'
        header += ' label'
        header = header.split()
In [ ]: file = open('dataset.csv', 'w', newline='')
        with file:
            writer = csv.writer(file)
            writer.writerow(header)
        genre = 'classical'
        songname = 'StarWars60.wav'
        songtitle = 'StarWars60.wav'
        y, sr = librosa.load(songname, mono=True, duration=30)
        chroma stft = librosa.feature.chroma stft(y=y, sr=sr)
        rmse = librosa.feature.rms(y=y)
        spec_cent = librosa.feature.spectral_centroid(y=y, sr=sr)
        spec_bw = librosa.feature.spectral_bandwidth(y=y, sr=sr)
        rolloff = librosa.feature.spectral_rolloff(y=y, sr=sr)
        zcr = librosa.feature.zero_crossing_rate(y)
        mfcc = librosa.feature.mfcc(y=y, sr=sr)
        to_append = f'{songtitle} {np.mean(chroma_stft)} {np.mean(rmse)} {np.mean(spec_cent
        for e in mfcc:
            to append += f' {np.mean(e)}'
        to_append += f' {genre}'
        file = open('dataset.csv', 'a', newline='')
        with file:
            writer = csv.writer(file)
            writer.writerow(to append.split())
```

File 2: Pink Panther

```
In [ ]: import librosa
    audio_path2 = 'PinkPanther60.wav'
    x , sr = librosa.load(audio_path2)

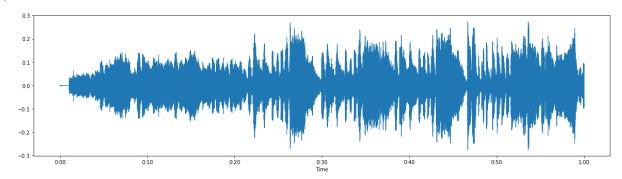
In [ ]: import IPython.display as ipd
    ipd.Audio(audio_path2)

Out[ ]: 0:00 / 1:00
```

Visualizing Audio

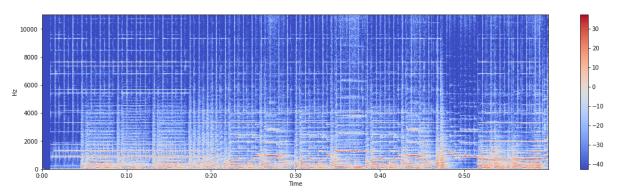
waveform

```
In [ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))
    librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr)
```



spectogram

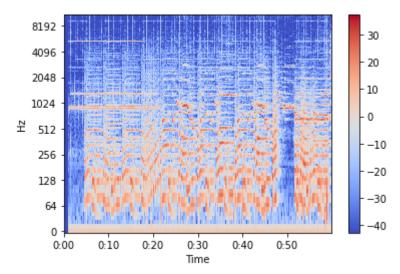
Out[]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x1b5ba111ff0>



log frequency axis

```
In [ ]: librosa.display.specshow(Xdb, sr=sr, x_axis='time', y_axis='log')
plt.colorbar()
```

Out[]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x1b591b2cdc0>



Feature Extraction

2.Spectral Centroid

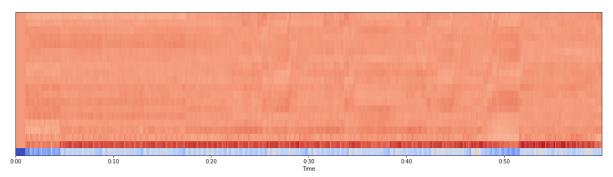
```
In [ ]: | x, sr = librosa.load('PinkPanther60.wav')
         ipd.Audio(x, rate=sr)
Out[]:
                            0:00 / 1:00
In [ ]:
         #Plot the signal:
         plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))
         librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr)
         <librosa.display.AdaptiveWaveplot at 0x1b591be87c0>
Out[ ]:
         0.2
         0.1
         0.0
         -0.2
         -0.3
              0:00
                            0:10
           1. Zero Crossing Rate
In [ ]:
         n0 = 9000
         n1 = 9100
         plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))
         plt.plot(x[n0:n1])
         plt.grid()
         0.04
         0.02
         0.00
         -0.02
         -0.04
         zero_crossings = librosa.zero_crossings(x[n0:n1], pad=False)
In [ ]:
         zero_crossings.shape
         (100,)
Out[ ]:
         print(sum(zero_crossings))
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
        spectral centroids = librosa.feature.spectral centroid(x, sr=sr)[0]
         spectral centroids.shape
        (2584,)
Out[ ]:
In [ ]: # Computing the time variable for visualization
        plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
        frames = range(len(spectral_centroids))
        t = librosa.frames to time(frames)
        # Normalising the spectral centroid for visualisation
        def normalize(x, axis=0):
             return sklearn.preprocessing.minmax_scale(x, axis=axis)
        #Plotting the Spectral Centroid along the waveform
        librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr, alpha=0.4)
        plt.plot(t, normalize(spectral centroids), color='r')
        [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1b591ca7bb0>]
Out[ ]:
         0.8
         0.6
         0.2
         0.0
        -0.2
        3.Spectral Rolloff
In [ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
         spectral_rolloff = librosa.feature.spectral_rolloff(x+0.01, sr=sr)[0]
         librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr, alpha=0.4)
         plt.plot(t, normalize(spectral_rolloff), color='r')
        plt.grid()
         0.6
         0.2
         0.0
        -0.2
        4.MFCC
In [ ]:
        plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
        x, fs = librosa.load('PinkPanther60.wav')
        librosa.display.waveshow(x, sr=sr)
        librosa.display.AdaptiveWaveplot at 0x1b591d8d1e0>
```

Out[]:

```
0.2
 0.1
 0.0
-0.1
-0.2
                                               0:10
```

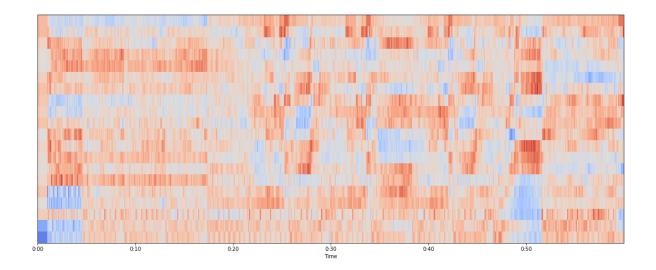
```
In [ ]: # MFCC
        plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
        mfccs = librosa.feature.mfcc(x, sr=sr)
        print(mfccs.shape)
        librosa.display.specshow(mfccs, sr=sr, x_axis='time')
        (20, 2584)
        <matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x1b5bb8141f0>
Out[ ]:
```



Feature Scaling

Out[]:

```
mfccs = sklearn.preprocessing.scale(mfccs, axis=1)
In [ ]:
        print(mfccs.mean(axis=1))
        print(mfccs.var(axis=1))
        [ 1.1810208e-08 -1.1810208e-08 -2.9525520e-09 1.1810208e-08
         -2.3620416e-08 -1.1810208e-08 2.0667864e-08 1.1810208e-08
          0.0000000e+00 1.1810208e-08 0.0000000e+00 0.0000000e+00
          0.0000000e+00 -5.9051040e-09
                                        0.0000000e+00
                                                       0.0000000e+00
          2.3620416e-08 5.9051040e-09 -1.1810208e-08 2.3620416e-08]
                                                 0.9999999 1.
                                                                     0.9999999
        [0.9999998 1.
                             0.9999998 1.
         0.9999999 0.9999999 1.
                                                           1.
                                       1.0000001 1.
                                                                     1.0000001
         0.9999999 0.9999999 1.
                                       0.9999999 1.
                                                                    ]
In [ ]:
        plt.figure(figsize=(20,8))
        librosa.display.specshow(mfccs, sr=sr, x_axis='time')
        <matplotlib.collections.QuadMesh at 0x1b5bb865120>
```



Chroma Frequencies

```
In [ ]: genre = 'pop'
        songname = 'PinkPanther60.wav'
        songtitle = 'PinkPanther60.wav'
        y, sr = librosa.load(songname, mono=True, duration=30)
        chroma_stft = librosa.feature.chroma_stft(y=y, sr=sr)
        rmse = librosa.feature.rms(y=y)
        spec_cent = librosa.feature.spectral_centroid(y=y, sr=sr)
        spec_bw = librosa.feature.spectral_bandwidth(y=y, sr=sr)
        rolloff = librosa.feature.spectral_rolloff(y=y, sr=sr)
        zcr = librosa.feature.zero_crossing_rate(y)
        mfcc = librosa.feature.mfcc(y=y, sr=sr)
        to_append = f'{songtitle} {np.mean(chroma_stft)} {np.mean(rmse)} {np.mean(spec_cent
        for e in mfcc:
            to_append += f' {np.mean(e)}'
        to_append += f' {genre}'
        file = open('dataset.csv', 'a', newline='')
        with file:
            writer = csv.writer(file)
            writer.writerow(to_append.split())
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
```