

# **Beats & Bytes: Decoding The Secret Sauce of Chartbuster**

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# Research Questions

- **Musical Attributes:** How do musical characteristics influence a track's popularity?
- **Genre and Trends:** How does popularity vary across different genres and subgenres? Are there observable trends over time?

## Data Overview

- 32,000+ songs (tracks)
- 23 Columns
- Genres
- Musical Characteristics
- Longest Playlists by (sub-)Genre
- Shortest Playlists by (sub-)Genre
- Single Track Examination



# 11 Track Descriptions

|                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Track ID                 | Track Name                         |
| Track Artist             | Track Popularity: Score (0 - 100)  |
| Track Album ID           | Track Album Name                   |
| Track Album Release Date | Playlist Name                      |
| Playlist ID              | Playlist Genre & Playlist Subgenre |

Data Overview

Dance Monkey Tones and I

## 12 Musical Characteristics

|              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| Danceability | Acoustiness      |
| Energy       | Instrumentalness |
| Key          | Tempo            |
| Loudness     | Liveness         |
| Mode         | Valence          |
| Speechiness  | Duration_ms      |

Data Overview

## Type of Genres

### 6 Genres

```
array(['pop', 'rap', 'rock', 'latin', 'r&b', 'edm'], dtype=object)
```

### 24 Subgenres

```
array(['dance pop', 'post-teen pop', 'electropop', 'indie pop', 'hip hop', 'southern hip hop', 'gangster rap', 'trap', 'album rock', 'classic rock', 'permanent wave', 'hard rock', 'tropical', 'latin pop', 'reggaeton', 'latin hip hop', 'urban contemporary', 'hip pop', 'new jack swing', 'neo soul', 'electro house', 'big room', 'pop edm', 'progressive electro house'], dtype=object)
```

Data Overview

## Longest & Shortest Playlists Across Genres

### Longest

#### - Indie Poptimism

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| playlist_name  |            |
| Indie Poptimism  | 112.516467 |
| Permanent Wave   | 98.979413  |
| Fitness Workout Electro   House   Dance   Progressive House                          | 86.133680  |
| 2020 Hits & 2019 Hits - Top Global Tracks 🔥🔥🔥  | 83.392242  |
| Hard Rock Workout  | 81.842715  |
| Ultimate Indie Presents... Best Indie Tracks of the 2010s                            | 81.787073  |
| Southern Hip Hop   | 80.767408  |
| Urban Contemporary   | 69.588855  |
| Classic Rock 70s 80s 90s, Rock Classics - 70s Rock, 80s Rock, 90s Rock Rock Classics | 68.737590  |
| Underground Party   Hypnotic   Minimal   Acid   Big Room   Tech   Liquid             | 63.857932  |
| Name: duration_minutes, dtype: float64   |            |

### Shortest

#### - Post-Teen Pop

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| playlist_name                                  |          |
| Post-Teen Pop                                  | 0.283445 |
| ALPAS Music Festival                           | 0.929517 |
| TOP 50 GLOBAL 2020 UPDATED WEEKLY 🌐🎵 WORLDWIDE | 2.073210 |
| Big White Room-Jessie-J                        | 2.833353 |
| URBAN NATION                                   | 2.902115 |
| RADIO POP CHARTS                               | 3.035135 |
| CSR 103:9 (GTA: SA)                            | 3.054287 |
| ELETRIC POP & DANCE                            | 3.054405 |
| Intro to Permanent Wave                        | 3.439643 |
| EDM Pop  | 3.579055 |
| Name: duration_minutes, dtype: float64         |          |

Data Overview

449 playlists 308 songs to 1 song

## Top Track by Characteristic

### Max tempo:

Song - Dope's Gotta Hold On Me (feat. Ese Rich Roc),  
Artist - Spanish F.L.Y.,  
Subgenre - latin hip hop

### Max valence:

Song - Low Rider,  
Artist - War,  
Subgenre - classic rock

### Max danceability:

Song - If Only I Could (feat. Steve Lucas) - Liem Remix,  
Artist - Fusion Groove Orchestra,  
Subgenre - progressive electro house

### Max energy:

Song - Rain Forest and Tropical Beach Sound,  
Artist - Nature Sounds Nature Music,  
Subgenre - tropical

### Max acousticness:

Song - I'm Going to Live My Life,  
Artist - DJ Screw & The Screwed Up Click,  
Subgenre - southern hip hop

### Max instrumentalness:

Song - Chill Waves & Wind in Leaves,  
Artist - Pinetree Way,  
Subgenre - tropical

### Max liveness:

Song - Knockin' On Heaven's Door - Live In London 1992,  
Artist - Guns N' Roses,  
Subgenre - album rock

### Max speechiness:

Song - I'M DEAD,  
Artist - Duckwrth,  
Subgenre - neo soul

## Data Overview



## **Data Cleaning & Manipulation**

- Removing Nulls and Duplicates
- Converting Release Date to Date Format
- Creating Year and Decade Columns

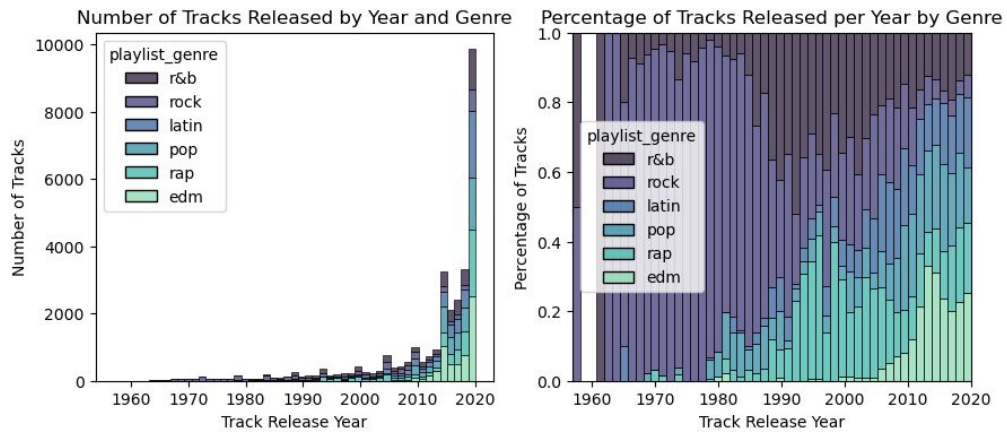


# Trends over Time

- Genre
- Musical Characteristics

After looking through our dataset, we analyzed some of the trends in genre, musical characteristics, and popularity overtime. As might be expected, different genres increase and decrease throughout the decades. While our analysis is complicated by the fact that a majority of the tracks in our dataset were released in the past ten years as you can see in our graphs, there are some definite trends outlined below:

## Trends over Time: Genre



On the left you can see the absolute number of tracks per year is heavily skewed towards more recent years, broken down by share of play list. On the right is the relative share of tracks from that year by genre.

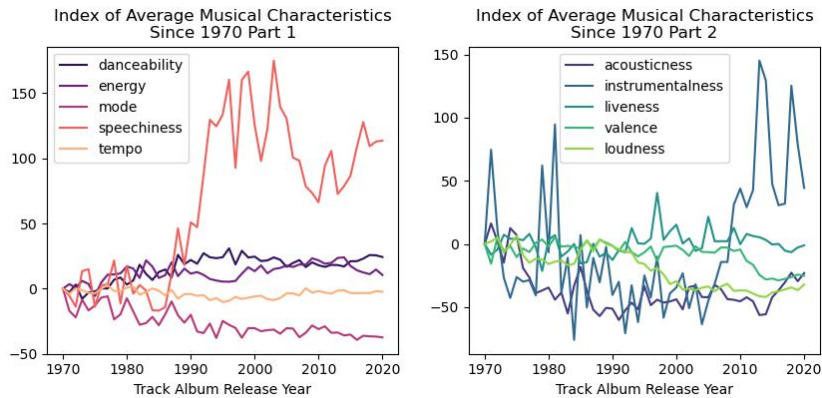
Genre: as you can see Rock and R&B dominate the early decades of the dataset before gradually being supplanted by rap and pop music. And EDM, which was the most popular genre in the early 2010s, hardly existed before 2000. For tracks selected from 2020, the genre composition is extremely diverse, with the largest share of tracks by any one genre only about 20%

## Trends over Time: Genre

| track_album_release_decade | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| playlist_genre             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| edm                        | 0    | 0    | 4    | 5    | 9    | 150  | 4596 | 113  |
| latin                      | 0    | 1    | 3    | 51   | 146  | 637  | 3205 | 94   |
| pop                        | 0    | 1    | 18   | 114  | 121  | 441  | 4270 | 165  |
| r&b                        | 1    | 23   | 52   | 186  | 695  | 903  | 2580 | 61   |
| rap                        | 0    | 3    | 9    | 51   | 588  | 741  | 3856 | 152  |
| rock                       | 1    | 99   | 681  | 680  | 522  | 935  | 1327 | 41   |

Corroborating that graph, we can see the permanency of genres like Rock and R&B in this table, which appear consistently in each decade. Meanwhile, EDM has very few tracks until the 2010s.

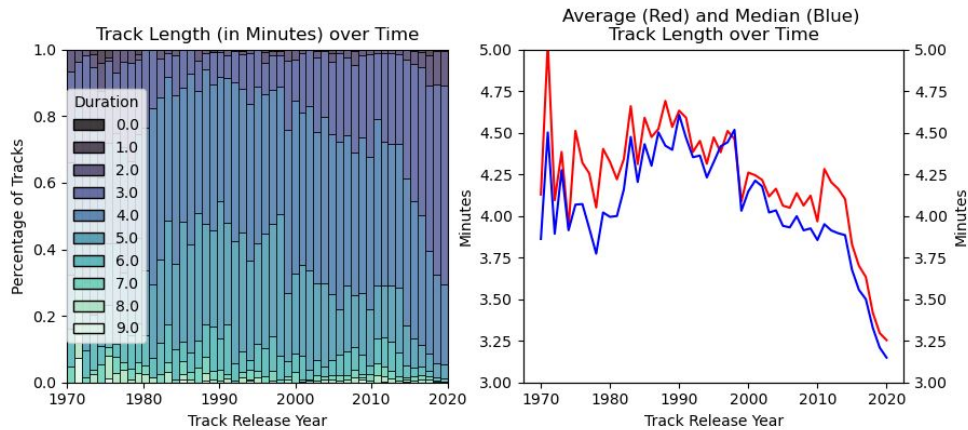
## Trends over Time: Musical Characteristics



As well as genre We also tracked the development of musical characteristics over time. Here you can see the average of each year's musical characteristics indexed to 1970. They're split into separate charts just to make them easier to read.

The proliferation of rap especially has caused the average track "speechiness" to double since 1970. Tracks have also gotten quieter and sadder, as loudness and mode (a measure of whether the song was written in a major or minor key with) both decreased—potentially as rock songs become less common in the dataset.

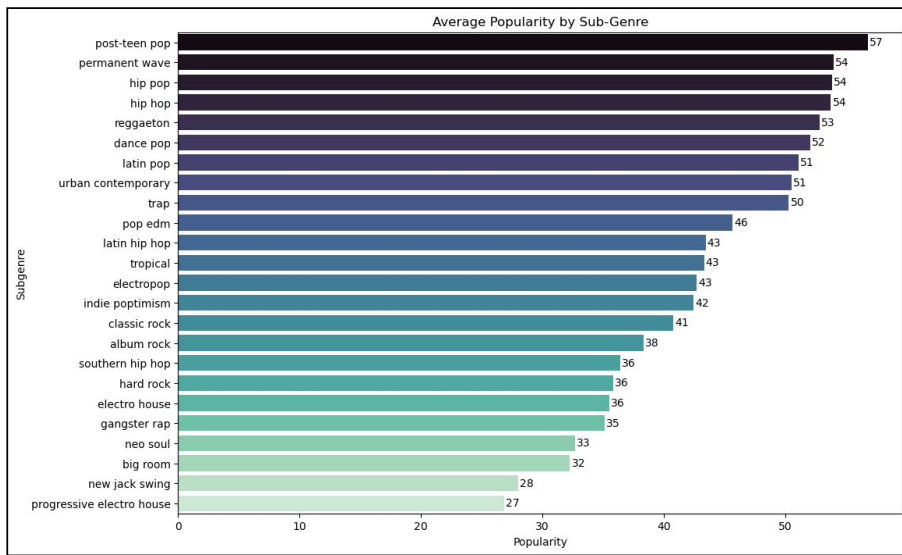
## Trends over Time: Musical Characteristics



Songs generally grew in length through the seventies and eighties, reaching a peak near 1990. Since then, track duration has decreased steadily. In the figure on the left below, we can see how tracks of five or more minutes in duration, made up almost half of all tracks in the 1980s and 90s, are less than 10 percent of the share in the past few years. Those longer songs have been increasingly replaced by two- or three-minute tracks. On the right is the average and median track length over time

# Zoom in on a Couple Genres

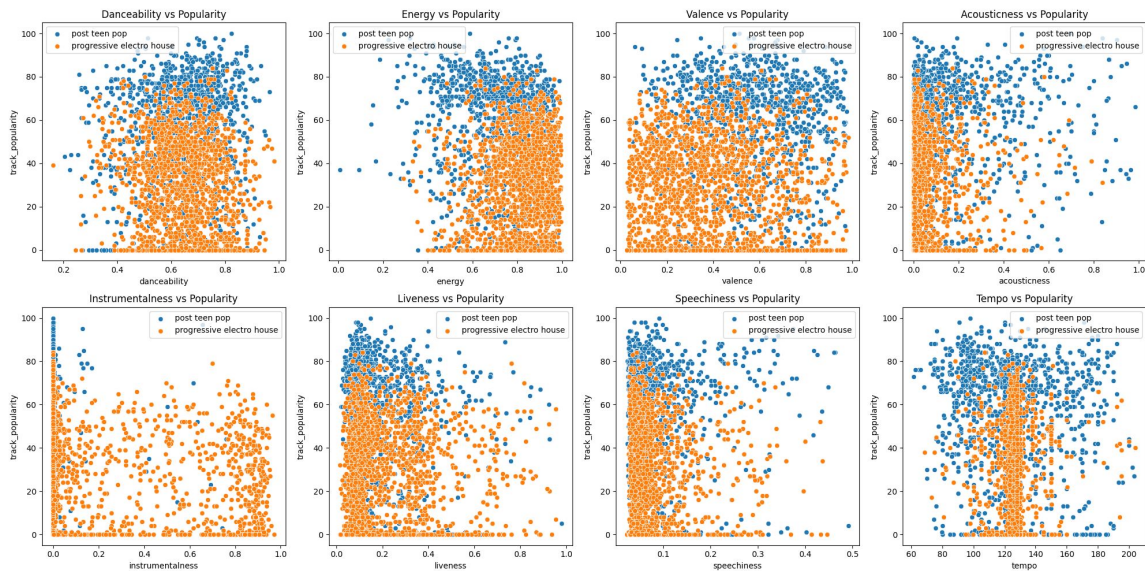
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We started by segmenting our dataset by decade. This allowed us to see how musical preferences have evolved over time. By focusing on the top five songs from each era, we've uncovered fascinating patterns in what makes a song popular. Take a look at the graph here. We found that post teen-pop leads in popularity, closely followed by permanent wave. Surprisingly, new jack swing and progressive electric house trail behind. Each bar here represents a subgenre, with its height showing average popularity. We've also annotated each bar with the number of tracks in that subgenre.

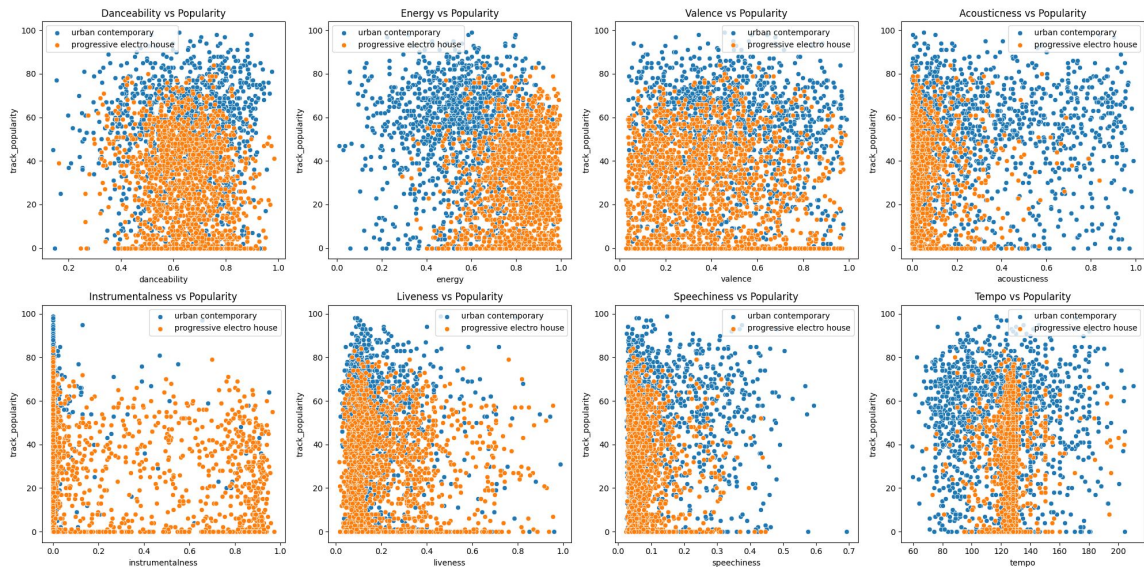


## Post-teen Pop vs Progressive electro house



Post-teen pop has more variance across attributes than progressive electro house. As an EDM genre, electro progressive house songs cluster very closely to each other on tempo.

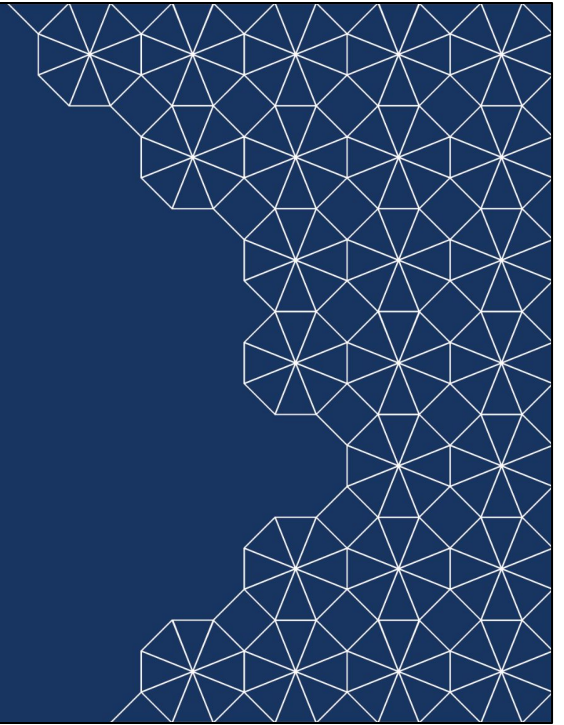
## Urban Contemporary vs Progressive electro house

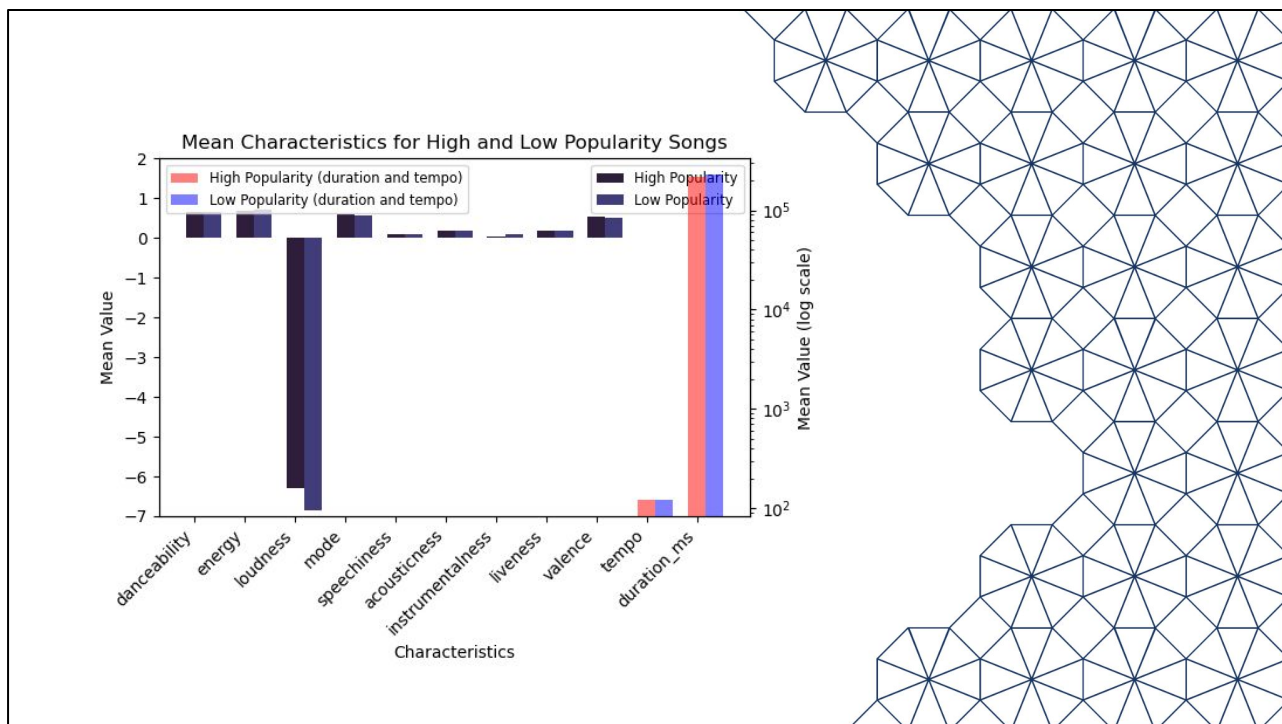


Urban contemporary, a pretty broad genre that can sometimes be a catch all, we see a lot of variance and is even more spread out, which highlights the clusters for where progressive electro house solidifies.

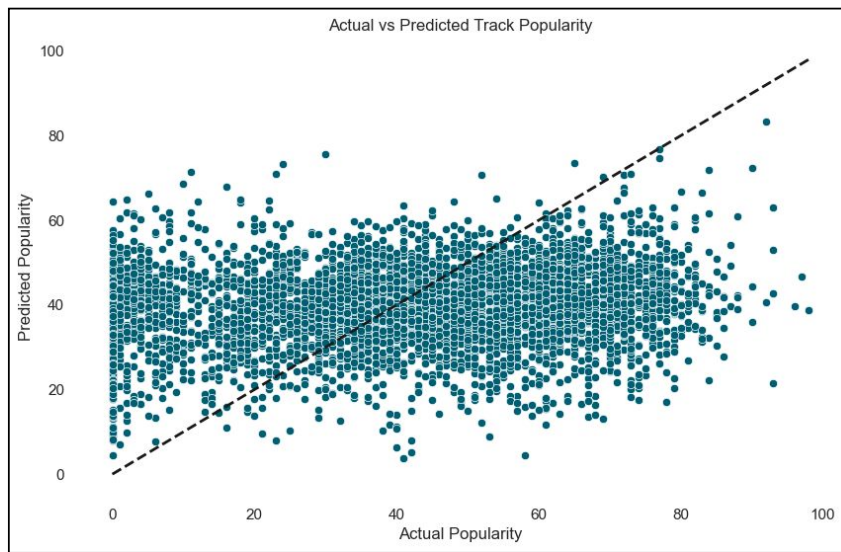
# Estimating Track Popularity

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Interestingly, we discovered that the relationship between individual audio features and song popularity is quite weak. This highlights the complex nature of musical preferences and the importance of considering multiple factors. Our initial models, using linear regression, didn't quite hit the mark, showing high error rates and low fit. Next, we compared songs of high and low popularity, setting our high-popularity threshold at the 75th percentile of track popularity. This split our dataset into two: high-popularity songs and their less popular counterparts. We then analyzed various audio characteristics to see how they influence a song's success. We can see how loudness and duration per ms has an effect on songs.



So, we shifted gears and applied a feature selection approach using `SelectKBest` with `f_regression`. This helped us identify key features but still didn't perfect our predictions. Finally, we struck gold with the Random Forest Regressor model. It showed a significant improvement over the linear models, with lower error rates and a higher R-squared score. This model highlighted the top features like duration, acousticness, and danceability, providing us with a better understanding of what influences a track's popularity. While the Random Forest model offers valuable insights, there's still room for improvement, especially for tracks with very high popularity. Further refining our model and exploring new features could lead us to even more precise predictions. This research not only informs the music industry's marketing and playlist curation strategies but also gives us a deeper appreciation of how our listening preferences have evolved over time.

# Q&A

