WebIR: A lyrics search engine

Aurélien VU NGOC -2020280219

Presenting ILYrics



A minimal lyrics search engine

- Music industry is thriving
- Everyday sees new song titles coming out
- Lot of streaming services, but only few that display lyrics

Existing industry products

- Google
- Genius
- Shazam
- ..







Demo

- 1. Introduction & Demo
- 2. Components
- 3. Functionalities
- 4. Data & Index
- 5. Query
- 6. Improvements
- 7. Conclusion

- 1. Introduction & Demo
- 2. Components
- 3. Functionalities
- 4. Data & Index
- 5. Query
- 6. Improvements
- 7. Conclusion

Components











Components

Why use these technologies?



Django - powerful tool to create web applications running Python





AWS PostgreSQL RDS - efficient, scalable & easy-to-use online relational database service. Django comes with fully integrated connector to PostgreSQL database.



AWS ElasticSearch Service - again, efficient, scalable & easy-to-use ElasticSearch service



Heroku - enables quick and in-the-cloud deployment of applications

- 1. Introduction & Demo
- 2. Components
- 3. Functionalities
- 4. Data & Index
- 5. Query
- 6. Improvements
- 7. Conclusion

Functionalities

User side

- **Highlights** query matches
- Top result, Song results, Lyric matches
- Can understand queries, even with **typo**
- Is mobile friendly

Developer side

- Automatically **refresh index** with new songs
- Fully integrated maintenance tasks (e.g. force duplicates search in index, bulk add data, synchronize database & elasticsearch

- 1. Introduction & Demo
- 2. Components
- 3. Functionalities
- 4. Data & Index
- 5. Query
- 6. Improvements
- 7. Conclusion

Data & Index

Data Sources

- Online **datasets** (kaggle, spotify billboard, ...)
- Scraping on lyrics websites (genius.com, lyrics.com, azlyrics.com, ...)

Data Structure

```
from django.db import models

class Song(models.Model):
   title = models.CharField(max_length=100)
   artist = models.CharField(max_length=100)
   lyrics = models.TextField()
```

Data & Index

SELECT * FROM public."searchApp_song" where title like '%love%'

id [PK] integer	title character varying (100)	artist character varying (100)	lyrics text
5882	Souleye + Ever + me + love = s	Alanis Morissette	It started harmless enough. A
8535	Dearly Beloved	Bad Religion	Dearly Beloved. Here's a story
14360	Frankie Fell In love	Bruce Springsteen	Good morning, good morning
14583	So young and in love	Bruce Springsteen	There's flying angels on your fi
21557	I need love	Deep Purple	(Bolin/Coverdale). I keep singi
21630	Say you love me	Deep Purple	(Coverdale). If I could see bef
21694	You can't do it right (with the o	Deep Purple	(Blackmore/Coverdale/Hughe
22694	Unrequited love	Disturbed	When I first saw you never im

Data & **Index**

Update index

- **Live scraping** to update index
- Procedure:

Foreach query:

Update index with songs related to this query

EndFor

How?

- Using django models and elasticsearch

```
s = Song(title=title, artist=artist, lyrics=lyrics)
s.save()
print("Adding 1 song to index!")
```

Domain	Elasticsearch version	Endpoint	Searchable documents
webir-aws- elasticsearch	7.10	Internet	326,962

- 1. Introduction & Demo
- 2. Components
- 3. Functionalities
- 4. Data & Index
- 5. Query
- 6. Improvements
- 7. Conclusion

Query

Parsing

- Strip and split
- Then parse to be elasticsearch-friendly

3 levels of queries

- Top result: look into all fields
- Song results: look into "title"+"artist"
- **Lyric matches**: look into "lyrics" only

```
top = SongDocument.search().query('multi_match', query=query, fields=['title', 'artist', 'lyrics'], type="cross_fields").execute()
songs = SongDocument.search().query('multi_match', query=query, fields=['title', 'artist'], type="cross_fields").execute()
lyrics = SongDocument.search().query('multi_match', query=query, fields=['lyrics']).highlight('lyrics', fragment_size=30).execute()
```

Query

Ranking

- ElasticSearch runs Apache Lucene, thus uses
 Lucene's Practical Scoring Function
- Combination of **Boolean Model**, **TF/IDF** and **Vector Space model**

Scoring function (bm25-like)

- queryNorm(q) is the query normalization factor
- coord(q,d) is the coordination factor
- t.getBoost() is the boost that has been applied to the query
- *norm(t,d)* is the field-length normalization

$$score(q,d) = queryNorm(q) \cdot coord(q,d) \cdot \sum_{t \in q} \left[tf(t \in d) \cdot idf(d)^2 \cdot t.getBoost() \cdot norm(t,d) \right]$$

- 1. Introduction & Demo
- 2. Components
- 3. Functionalities
- 4. Data & Index
- 5. Query
- 6. Improvements
- 7. Conclusion

Improvements

Possible improvements

- Scoring function: experiment with new ranking methods, or elaborate a custom one
- Query understanding: better understand queries, using e.g. PLMs
- **Parsing**: improve parsing pipeline

- **Scale**: gather more data & re-structure tables with artist models, album models, ...
- Security: fully integrate IAM connection (or more) on AWS

Conclusion

ILYrics is an efficient yet minimal search engine with plenty of room for improvements.

ILYrics in figures

- 326,962 indexed songs and growing
- 66 commits on GitHub
- 8000+ lines of code

https://github.com/smeelock/ilyrics

Thank you!