

# Assignment 2 – Spotify Dataset cleaning and Transformation

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## 1. Load Libraries and Read Data

```
library(readr)
library(dplyr)

## 
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
## 
##     filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
## 
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```

library(ggplot2)
library(naniar)

## Warning: package 'naniar' was built under R version 4.4.3
spotify_df <- read_csv("Spotify dataset.csv")

## New names:
## * ` ` -> `...1`

## Rows: 114000 Columns: 21
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (5): track_id, artists, album_name, track_name, track_genre
## dbl (15): ...1, popularity, duration_ms, danceability, energy, key, loudness...
## lgl (1): explicit
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
original_rows <- nrow(spotify_df)

```

## 2. Initial Data Exploration

```

glimpse(spotify_df)

## Rows: 114,000
## Columns: 21
## $ ...1
## $ track_id
## $ artists
## $ album_name
## $ track_name
## $ popularity
## $ duration_ms
## $ explicit
## $ danceability
## $ energy
## $ key
## $ loudness
## $ mode
## $ speechiness
## $ acousticness
## $ instrumentalness
## $ liveness
## $ valence
## $ tempo
## $ time_signature
## $ track_genre
## spc_tbl_ [114,000 x 21] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
##   $ ...1
##   $ track_id
##   $ artists

```

The code above shows the initial data exploration of the Spotify dataset. It includes the following steps:

- library(ggplot2)**: Loads the ggplot2 library.
- library(naniar)**: Loads the naniar library.
- ## Warning: package 'naniar' was built under R version 4.4.3**: A warning message indicating the package was built under R 4.4.3.
- spotify\_df <- read\_csv("Spotify dataset.csv")**: Reads the Spotify dataset from a CSV file into a data frame named spotify\_df.
- ## New names:** Shows the new names assigned to columns during the reading process.
- ## Rows: 114000 Columns: 21**: Prints the number of rows and columns in the dataset.
- ## -- Column specification -----**: Prints the column specification.
- ## Delimiter: ","**: Prints the delimiter used in the CSV file.
- ## chr (5): track\_id, artists, album\_name, track\_name, track\_genre**: Prints the data type and names of categorical columns.
- ## dbl (15): ...1, popularity, duration\_ms, danceability, energy, key, loudness...**: Prints the data type and names of numerical columns.
- ## lgl (1): explicit**: Prints the data type and name of a logical column.
- ##**: An empty line.
- ## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.**: A note about retrieving the full column specification.
- ## i Specify the column types or set `show\_col\_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.**: A note about specifying column types.
- original\_rows <- nrow(spotify\_df)**: Stores the number of rows in the dataset to a variable named original\_rows.

**glimpse(spotify\_df)**

The code above shows the structure of the Spotify dataset using the glimpse() function. It provides a summary of the first few rows and the data types of each column. The output is as follows:

Column	Type	Sample Values
...	dbl	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, ...
track_id	chr	"5Su0ikwiRyPMVoIQDJUgSV", "4qPNDBW1i3p13qLCt0Ki3A", ...
artists	chr	"Gen Hoshino", "Ben Woodward", "Ingrid Michaelson;ZAY~
album_name	chr	"Comedy", "Ghost (Acoustic)", "To Begin Again", "Craz~
track_name	chr	"Comedy", "Ghost - Acoustic", "To Begin Again", "Can'~
popularity	dbl	73, 55, 57, 71, 82, 58, 74, 80, 74, 56, 74, 69, 52, 6~
duration_ms	dbl	230666, 149610, 210826, 201933, 198853, 214240, 22940~
explicit	lgl	FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALS~
danceability	dbl	0.676, 0.420, 0.438, 0.266, 0.618, 0.688, 0.407, 0.70~
energy	dbl	0.4610, 0.1660, 0.3590, 0.0596, 0.4430, 0.4810, 0.147~
key	dbl	0.676, 0.420, 0.438, 0.266, 0.618, 0.688, 0.407, 0.70~
loudness	dbl	-6.746, -17.235, -9.734, -18.515, -9.681, -8.807, -8.~
mode	dbl	0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 6, 2, 11, 0, 1, 8, 4, 7, 3, 2, 4, 2, 1~
speechiness	dbl	0.1430, 0.0763, 0.0557, 0.0363, 0.0526, 0.1050, 0.035~
acousticness	dbl	0.0322, 0.9240, 0.2100, 0.9050, 0.4690, 0.2890, 0.857~
instrumentalness	dbl	1.01e-06, 5.56e-06, 0.00e+00, 7.07e-05, 0.00e+00, 0.0~
liveness	dbl	0.3580, 0.1010, 0.1170, 0.1320, 0.0829, 0.1890, 0.091~
valence	dbl	0.7150, 0.2670, 0.1200, 0.1430, 0.1670, 0.6660, 0.076~
tempo	dbl	87.917, 77.489, 76.332, 181.740, 119.949, 98.017, 141~
time_signature	dbl	4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, ~
track_genre	chr	"acoustic", "acoustic", "acoustic", "acoustic", "acou~

**str(spotify\_df)**

The code above shows the structure of the Spotify dataset using the str() function. It provides a detailed summary of the data types and values for each column. The output is as follows:

Column	Type	Sample Values
...	num	[1:114000] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ...
track_id	chr	"5Su0ikwiRyPMVoIQDJUgSV" "4qPNDBW1i3p13qLCt0Ki3A" "1iJBSr7s7jYXz~
artists	chr	"Gen Hoshino" "Ben Woodward" "Ingrid Michaelson;ZAYN" "Kina Grann~

```

## $ album_name      : chr [1:114000] "Comedy" "Ghost (Acoustic)" "To Begin Again" "Crazy Rich Asians"
## $ track_name     : chr [1:114000] "Comedy" "Ghost - Acoustic" "To Begin Again" "Can't Help Falling
## $ popularity      : num [1:114000] 73 55 57 71 82 58 74 80 74 56 ...
## $ duration_ms    : num [1:114000] 230666 149610 210826 201933 198853 ...
## $ explicit        : logi [1:114000] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE ...
## $ danceability    : num [1:114000] 0.676 0.42 0.438 0.266 0.618 0.688 0.407 0.703 0.625 0.442 ...
## $ energy          : num [1:114000] 0.461 0.166 0.359 0.0596 0.443 0.481 0.147 0.444 0.414 0.632 ...
## $ key             : num [1:114000] 1 1 0 0 2 6 2 11 0 1 ...
## $ loudness        : num [1:114000] -6.75 -17.23 -9.73 -18.52 -9.68 ...
## $ mode             : num [1:114000] 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ speechiness     : num [1:114000] 0.143 0.0763 0.0557 0.0363 0.0526 0.105 0.0355 0.0417 0.0369 0.01 ...
## $ acousticness    : num [1:114000] 0.0322 0.924 0.21 0.905 0.469 0.289 0.857 0.559 0.294 0.426 ...
## $ instrumentalness: num [1:114000] 1.01e-06 5.56e-06 0.00 7.07e-05 0.00 0.00 2.89e-06 0.00 0.00 4.1 ...
## $ liveness         : num [1:114000] 0.358 0.101 0.117 0.132 0.0829 0.189 0.0913 0.0973 0.151 0.0735
## $ valence          : num [1:114000] 0.715 0.267 0.12 0.143 0.167 0.666 0.0765 0.712 0.669 0.196 ...
## $ tempo            : num [1:114000] 87.9 77.5 76.3 181.7 119.9 ...
## $ time_signature   : num [1:114000] 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 ...
## $ track_genre      : chr [1:114000] "acoustic" "acoustic" "acoustic" "acoustic" ...
## - attr(*, "spec")=
##   .. cols(
##     ... .1 = col_double(),
##     ... track_id = col_character(),
##     ... artists = col_character(),
##     ... album_name = col_character(),
##     ... track_name = col_character(),
##     ... popularity = col_double(),
##     ... duration_ms = col_double(),
##     ... explicit = col_logical(),
##     ... danceability = col_double(),
##     ... energy = col_double(),
##     ... key = col_double(),
##     ... loudness = col_double(),
##     ... mode = col_double(),
##     ... speechiness = col_double(),
##     ... acousticness = col_double(),
##     ... instrumentalness = col_double(),
##     ... liveness = col_double(),
##     ... valence = col_double(),
##     ... tempo = col_double(),
##     ... time_signature = col_double(),
##     ... track_genre = col_character()
##   ... )
## - attr(*, "problems")=<externalptr>
head(spotify_df)

## # A tibble: 6 x 21
##   ...1 track_id  artists album_name track_name popularity duration_ms explicit
##   <dbl> <chr>    <chr>   <chr>      <chr>       <dbl>      <dbl> <lgl>
## 1     0 5Su0ikwiR~ Gen Ho~ Comedy     Comedy      73  230666 FALSE
## 2     1 4qPNDBW1i~ Ben Wo~ Ghost (Ac~ Ghost - A~ 55  149610 FALSE
## 3     2 1iJBSr7s7~ Ingrid~ To Begin ~ To Begin ~ 57  210826 FALSE
## 4     3 6lfxq3CG4~ Kina G~ Crazy Ric~ Can't Hel~ 71  201933 FALSE
## 5     4 5vjLSffim~ Chord ~ Hold On   Hold On    82  198853 FALSE
## 6     5 01MV019Kt~ Tyrone~ Days I Wi~ Days I Wi~ 58  214240 FALSE

```

```

## # i 13 more variables: danceability <dbl>, energy <dbl>, key <dbl>,
## # loudness <dbl>, mode <dbl>, speechiness <dbl>, acousticness <dbl>,
## # instrumentalness <dbl>, liveness <dbl>, valence <dbl>, tempo <dbl>,
## # time_signature <dbl>, track_genre <chr>
summary(spotify_df)

##      ...1      track_id      artists      album_name
## Min.   : 0  Length:114000  Length:114000  Length:114000
## 1st Qu.: 28500  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Median : 57000  Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character
## Mean   : 57000
## 3rd Qu.: 85499
## Max.   :113999
##      track_name      popularity      duration_ms      explicit
## Length:114000  Min.   : 0.00  Min.   :     0  Mode :logical
## Class :character  1st Qu.: 17.00  1st Qu.: 174066  FALSE:104253
## Mode  :character  Median : 35.00  Median : 212906  TRUE :9747
##                           Mean   : 33.24  Mean   : 228029
##                           3rd Qu.: 50.00  3rd Qu.: 261506
##                           Max.   :100.00  Max.   :5237295
##      danceability      energy      key      loudness
## Min.   :0.0000  Min.   :0.0000  Min.   : 0.000  Min.   :-49.531
## 1st Qu.:0.4560  1st Qu.:0.4720  1st Qu.: 2.000  1st Qu.:-10.013
## Median :0.5800  Median :0.6850  Median : 5.000  Median : -7.004
## Mean   :0.5668  Mean   :0.6414  Mean   : 5.309  Mean   : -8.259
## 3rd Qu.:0.6950  3rd Qu.:0.8540  3rd Qu.: 8.000  3rd Qu.: -5.003
## Max.   :0.9850  Max.   :1.0000  Max.   :11.000  Max.   : 4.532
##      mode      speechiness      acousticness      instrumentalness
## Min.   :0.0000  Min.   :0.00000  Min.   :0.0000  Min.   :0.00e+00
## 1st Qu.:0.0000  1st Qu.:0.03590  1st Qu.: 0.0169  1st Qu.:0.00e+00
## Median :1.0000  Median :0.04890  Median : 0.1690  Median :4.16e-05
## Mean   :0.6376  Mean   :0.08465  Mean   : 0.3149  Mean   :1.56e-01
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000  3rd Qu.:0.08450  3rd Qu.: 0.5980  3rd Qu.:4.90e-02
## Max.   :1.0000  Max.   :0.96500  Max.   : 0.9960  Max.   :1.00e+00
##      liveness      valence      tempo      time_signature
## Min.   :0.0000  Min.   :0.0000  Min.   : 0.00  Min.   :0.000
## 1st Qu.:0.0980  1st Qu.:0.2600  1st Qu.: 99.22  1st Qu.:4.000
## Median :0.1320  Median :0.4640  Median :122.02  Median :4.000
## Mean   :0.2136  Mean   :0.4741  Mean   :122.15  Mean   :3.904
## 3rd Qu.:0.2730  3rd Qu.:0.6830  3rd Qu.:140.07  3rd Qu.:4.000
## Max.   :1.0000  Max.   :0.9950  Max.   :243.37  Max.   :5.000
##      track_genre
## Length:114000
## Class :character
## Mode  :character
##
##
```

### 3. Audio Feature Descriptions

Below is a table summarizing key audio features used in the Spotify dataset:

Feature	Description
speechiness	Detects spoken words; higher = more speech-like.
acousticness	Likelihood that a track is acoustic.
instrumentalness	Predicts absence of vocals.
liveness	Likelihood the track is live.
valence	Musical positivity from 0 (sad) to 1 (happy).
tempo	Beats per minute.
time_signature	Beats per bar (e.g., 3, 4).

## 4. Data Cleaning

```
# Remove the redundant first column (named '...1')
spotify_df <- spotify_df %>% select(-`...1`)

# Check number of duplicate rows
sum(duplicated(spotify_df))

## [1] 450

# View the duplicate rows (if any)
spotify_df[duplicated(spotify_df), ]

## # A tibble: 450 x 20
##   track_id      artists album_name track_name popularity duration_ms explicit
##   <chr>        <chr>    <chr>      <chr>       <dbl>      <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 0CDucx91KxuCZp~ Buena ~ Disco 2 Song for ~          16     219346 FALSE
## 2 2aibwv5hGXGw7~ Red Ho~ Stadium A~ Snow (Hey~         80     334666 FALSE
## 3 7mULVp0DJrI2Nd~ Joy Di~ Timeless ~ Love Will~        0     204621 FALSE
## 4 6d3RIvHfVkoOtW~ Little~ Serenity Margot           27     45714 FALSE
## 5 481beimUiUnMUz~ SUPER ~ / ~                         54     255080 FALSE
## 6 57QCT8L3kFQiN4~ Dimmu ~ Spiritual~ The Blazi~        22     277093 FALSE
## 7 3RIeNvIw06ZRML~ Whored~ Whoredom ~ Gitt Til ~       17     344466 FALSE
## 8 6FmQMYlxR156FI~ Whored~ Pakt En Lenke ~            16     396210 FALSE
## 9 6laLzRAWeIOHEO~ Alison~ Live Tiny Brok~           25     188400 FALSE
## 10 5Aq43Qi1j27J5K~ Old & ~ Breakdown Working O~        21     155733 FALSE
## # i 440 more rows
## # i 13 more variables: danceability <dbl>, energy <dbl>, key <dbl>,
## #   loudness <dbl>, mode <dbl>, speechiness <dbl>, acousticness <dbl>,
## #   instrumentalness <dbl>, liveness <dbl>, valence <dbl>, tempo <dbl>,
## #   time_signature <dbl>, track_genre <chr>

# Remove exact duplicates
spotify_df <- spotify_df %>% distinct()

# Find duplicated track_ids
duplicate_track_ids <- spotify_df %>%
  group_by(track_id) %>%
  filter(n() > 1) %>%
  arrange(track_id)

print(duplicate_track_ids)

## # A tibble: 40,108 x 20
## # Groups:   track_id [16,299]
```

```

##   track_id      artists album_name track_name popularity duration_ms explicit
##   <chr>        <chr>    <chr>     <chr>          <dbl>      <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 001APMD013qtx1~ Pink S~ New RnB Better           0 176320 FALSE
## 2 001APMD013qtx1~ Pink S~ New RnB Better           0 176320 FALSE
## 3 001YQlnDSduXd5~ Soda S~ Soda Ster~ El Tiempo~ 38 177266 FALSE
## 4 001YQlnDSduXd5~ Soda S~ Soda Ster~ El Tiempo~ 38 177266 FALSE
## 5 003vvx7NiyOyvh~ The Ki~ Hot Fuss Mr. Bright~ 86 222973 FALSE
## 6 003vvx7NiyOyvh~ The Ki~ Hot Fuss Mr. Bright~ 86 222973 FALSE
## 7 003vvx7NiyOyvh~ The Ki~ Hot Fuss Mr. Bright~ 86 222973 FALSE
## 8 004h8smbIoAkUN~ Ouse;P~ Loners Di~ Lovemark 58 219482 TRUE
## 9 004h8smbIoAkUN~ Ouse;P~ Loners Di~ Lovemark 58 219482 TRUE
## 10 006rHBBNLJMpq~ Calcin~ CP 25 Ano~ Agora Est~ 47 260510 FALSE
## # i 40,098 more rows
## # i 13 more variables: danceability <dbl>, energy <dbl>, key <dbl>,
## #   loudness <dbl>, mode <dbl>, speechiness <dbl>, acousticness <dbl>,
## #   instrumentalness <dbl>, liveness <dbl>, valence <dbl>, tempo <dbl>,
## #   time_signature <dbl>, track_genre <chr>
# Count how many track_ids are duplicated
spotify_df %>% count(track_id) %>% filter(n > 1) %>% nrow()

## [1] 16299

# See list of duplicates by frequency
spotify_df %>% count(track_id, sort = TRUE) %>% filter(n > 1)

## # A tibble: 16,299 x 2
##   track_id              n
##   <chr>                <int>
## 1 6S3J1DAGk3uu3NtZbPnuhS     9
## 2 2Ey6v4Sekh3Z0RUSISRosD     8
## 3 2kkvB3RNRzwjFdGhaUA0tz     8
## 4 08kTa3SL9sV6Iy8KLKtGql     7
## 5 ORSGPiykniIg8m7JhiAVv7     7
## 6 OYLSjVxSb5FT1Bo8Tnxr8j     7
## 7 0e5LcankEOUyJUuCoq1uH2     7
## 8 1Gqpa08T7eBAvPQj909L2Q     7
## 9 2aaClnypAakdAmLw74JXxB     7
## 10 2qgXrzJsry4KgYoJCpuaul    7
## # i 16,289 more rows

# Keep only most popular version of each track_id
spotify_df <- spotify_df %>%
  group_by(track_id) %>%
  slice_max(order_by = popularity, n = 1, with_ties = FALSE) %>%
  ungroup()

# Confirm no more duplicated track_ids
spotify_df %>% count(track_id) %>% filter(n > 1) %>% nrow()

## [1] 0

#converting all Latino and Latin to Latin
spotify_df$track_genre <- ifelse(spotify_df$track_genre %in% c("latino", "latin"), "latin", spotify_df$
```

## 5. Data Loss Calculation

```
cleaned_rows <- nrow(spotify_df)
rows_removed <- original_rows - cleaned_rows
percent_lost <- (rows_removed / original_rows) * 100

cat("Rows removed:", rows_removed, "\n")

## Rows removed: 24259
cat("Percentage of data lost:", round(percent_lost, 2), "%\n")

## Percentage of data lost: 21.28 %
```

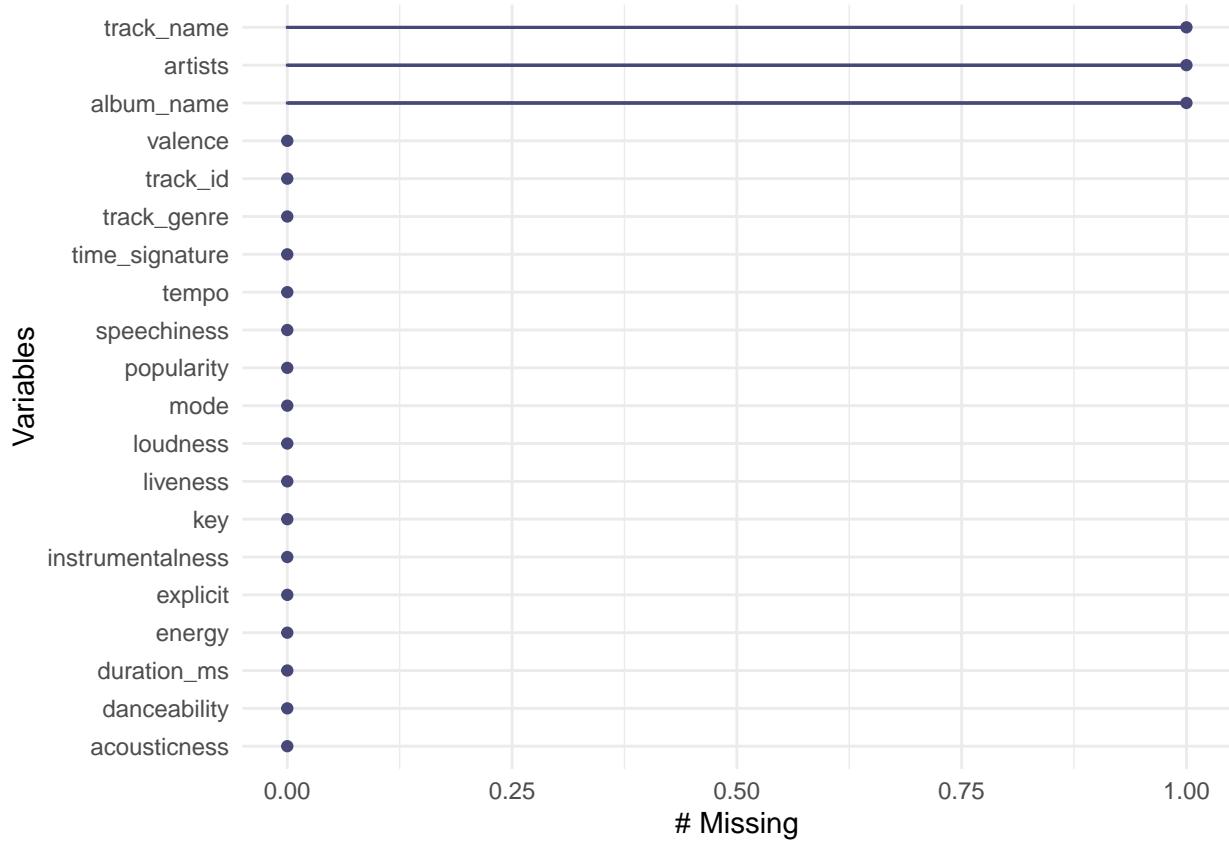
Although 21.28% of the dataset was removed, the remaining 89,000+ rows still represent a rich dataset free of redundancy.

## 6. Missing Values

```
colSums(is.na(spotify_df))

##      track_id       artists     album_name    track_name
##             0            1            1            1
## popularity duration_ms explicit danceability
##          0            0            0            0
##      energy        key   loudness      mode
##          0            0            0            0
## speechiness acousticness instrumentalness liveness
##          0            0            0            0
##      valence        tempo time_signature track_genre
##          0            0            0            0

gg_miss_var(spotify_df)
```



```
missing_rows <- spotify_df %>% filter(if_any(everything(), is.na))
print(missing_rows)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 20
##   track_id      artists album_name track_name popularity duration_ms explicit
##   <chr>        <chr>    <chr>     <chr>       <dbl>      <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 1kR4gIb7nGxHPI3~ <NA>     <NA>     <NA>         0          0 FALSE
## # i 13 more variables: danceability <dbl>, energy <dbl>, key <dbl>,
## #   loudness <dbl>, mode <dbl>, speechiness <dbl>, acousticness <dbl>,
## #   instrumentalness <dbl>, liveness <dbl>, valence <dbl>, tempo <dbl>,
## #   time_signature <dbl>, track_genre <chr>
spotify_df <- spotify_df %>%
  filter(!(is.na(track_name) & is.na(artists) & is.na(album_name)))
```

To clean the Spotify dataset, we first checked which columns had missing information. We then used a visual chart to quickly see where the most gaps were. Next, we looked at rows that were partly empty and removed any that had no track name, artist, or album—since these didn't provide any useful details. We also found some rows where the word "NULL" or "null" was typed instead of real values. These were treated as missing and cleaned accordingly to keep the dataset accurate and usable.

## 7. Data Transformation

```
unique(spotify_df$explicit)
```

```
## [1] TRUE FALSE
```

```

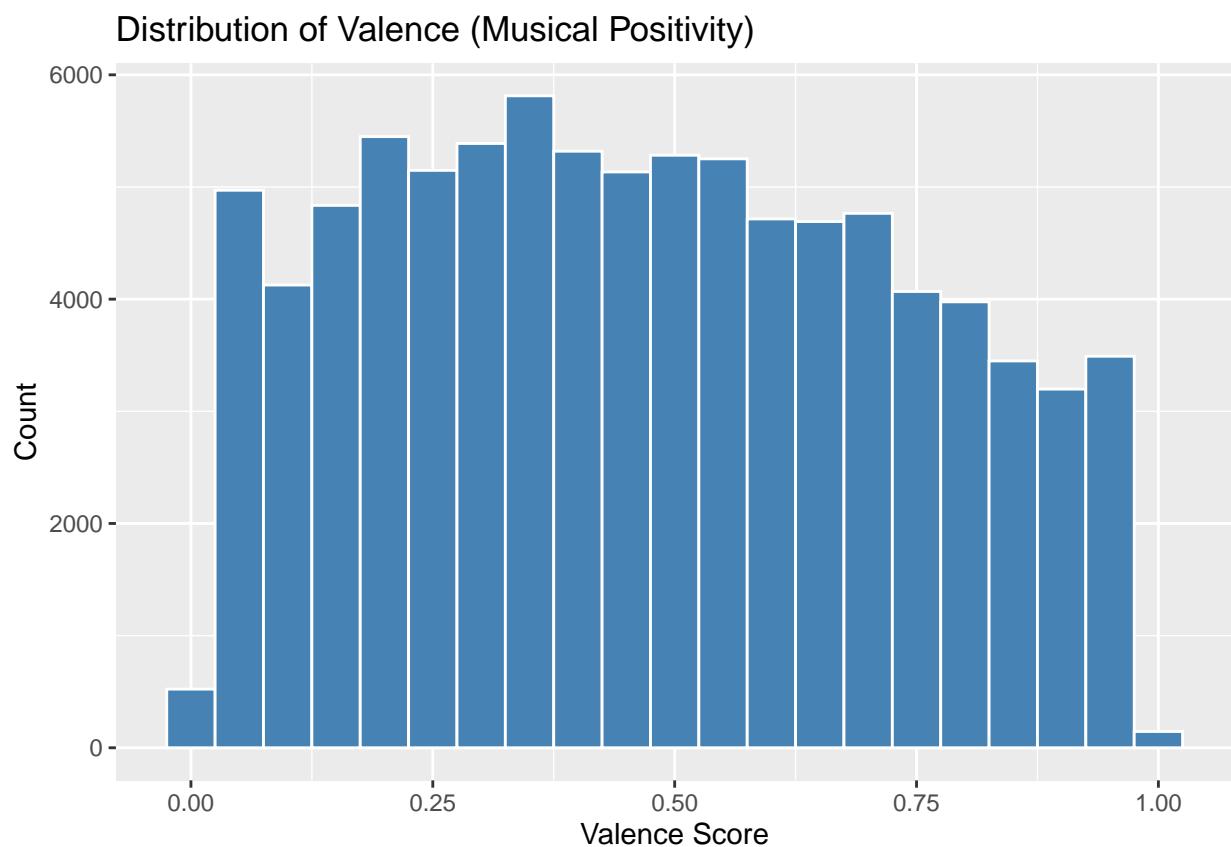
summary(spotify_df$valence)

##      Min. 1st Qu. Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##  0.0000  0.2490  0.4570  0.4695  0.6820  0.9950
any(is.na(spotify_df$valence))

## [1] FALSE
range(spotify_df$valence)

## [1] 0.000 0.995
# Plot valence distribution
ggplot(spotify_df, aes(x = valence)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.05, fill = "steelblue", color = "white") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Valence (Musical Positivity)",
       x = "Valence Score",
       y = "Count")

```



## 8. Feature Engineering

```

# Mood feature
spotify_df$mood <- case_when(
  spotify_df$valence < 0.3 ~ "Sad",
  spotify_df$valence < 0.6 ~ "Neutral",
  TRUE ~ "Happy"

```

```

)
# Vibe feature
spotify_df <- spotify_df %>%
  mutate(vibe = case_when(
    valence > 0.6 & energy > 0.6 ~ "Energetic & Happy",
    valence > 0.6 & energy <= 0.6 ~ "Chill & Happy",
    valence <= 0.6 & energy > 0.6 ~ "Energetic & Intense",
    TRUE ~ "Chill & Sad"
  ))

```

## 9. Genre Exploration

```

unique_genres <- unique(spotify_df$track_genre)
print(unique_genres)

## [1] "german"          "club"           "minimal-techno"
## [4] "hip-hop"          "comedy"          "chill"
## [7] "punk-rock"        "bluegrass"       "happy"
## [10] "drum-and-bass"   "idm"            "alt-rock"
## [13] "emo"              "honky-tonk"      "industrial"
## [16] "j-dance"          "grindcore"       "french"
## [19] "world-music"     "hard-rock"       "forro"
## [22] "j-pop"            "indian"          "children"
## [25] "j-rock"           "power-pop"       "pagode"
## [28] "blues"             "romance"         "study"
## [31] "afrobeat"          "black-metal"      "grunge"
## [34] "opera"             "show-tunes"      "heavy-metal"
## [37] "k-pop"              "progressive-house" "acoustic"
## [40] "anime"             "ambient"          "dubstep"
## [43] "iranian"          "singer-songwriter" "synth-pop"
## [46] "chicago-house"    "kids"            "disco"
## [49] "pop-film"          "alternative"     "gospel"
## [52] "mandopop"          "jazz"            "swedish"
## [55] "tango"              "funk"            "latin"
## [58] "piano"              "spanish"          "turkish"
## [61] "salsa"              "electronic"      "goth"
## [64] "dance"              "malay"            "death-metal"
## [67] "trance"             "rock"            "country"
## [70] "hardstyle"          "folk"            "mpb"
## [73] "electro"             "disney"          "j-idol"
## [76] "hardcore"            "british"          "punk"
## [79] "guitar"              "dub"              "deep-house"
## [82] "r-n-b"              "psych-rock"      "rockabilly"
## [85] "reggaeton"          "brazil"          "metalcore"
## [88] "indie-pop"          "dancehall"       "trip-hop"
## [91] "metal"                "house"           "party"
## [94] "breakbeat"           "sleep"           "detroit-techno"
## [97] "samba"                "garage"          "groove"
## [100] "sertanejo"          "reggae"          "sad"
## [103] "ska"                  "techno"          "classical"
## [106] "rock-n-roll"        "soul"            "cantopop"
## [109] "new-age"             "edm"             "indie"

```

```

## [112] "pop"
length(unique_genres)

## [1] 112

```

## 10. Separating the Primary Artist and Secondary Artists

Some tracks list multiple artists separated by semicolons. For clarity and better visualization, we separate the first-listed artist into a new column called `artist_primary`.

```

library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)

spotify_df<- spotify_df%>%
  separate(artists, into = c("artist_primary", "artist_others"), sep = ";", extra = "merge", fill = "right")

# Define all potential fake-missing values
fake_nulls <- c("NULL", "null", "", "NA", "N/A", "na", "n/a", "undefined", "missing", "-")

# Filter rows that contain any of these in any column (case-insensitive)
possible_missing_rows <- spotify_df[apply(spotify_df, 1, function(row) {
  any(tolower(trimws(row)) %in% tolower(fake_nulls))
}), ]

# View or inspect them
print(possible_missing_rows)

## # A tibble: 7 x 23
##   track_id      artist_primary artist_others album_name track_name popularity
##   <chr>          <chr>        <chr>       <chr>      <chr>        <dbl>
## 1 13D3WX3nsF3kCv~ Angels of Lib~ N/A        Telepathi~ Leda         21
## 2 40xvaRRodfF83n9~ White Noise f~ <NA>       Rising Sun Missing      0
## 3 4QPONdBX2hybq3v~ Angels of Lib~ N/A        Telepathi~ Sophia        22
## 4 4RzY9ZLhrqDwsbT~ Twinkz       <NA>       undefined undefined     46
## 5 55XrFge2dEZwYzN~ itssvd       Shiloh Dynas~ Missing    Losing In~    76
## 6 5COfkrlpT6t2fHl~ Ado          <NA>       missing     missing      55
## 7 6ncsVXsY8FaxpK5~ itssvd       Shiloh Dynas~ Missing    Love Again    62
## # i 17 more variables: duration_ms <dbl>, explicit <lgl>, danceability <dbl>,
## #   energy <dbl>, key <dbl>, loudness <dbl>, mode <dbl>, speechiness <dbl>,
## #   acousticness <dbl>, instrumentalness <dbl>, liveness <dbl>, valence <dbl>,
## #   tempo <dbl>, time_signature <dbl>, track_genre <chr>, mood <chr>,
## #   vibe <chr>

```

## 11. Retaining Only the Primary Artist

We drop `artist_others` as it is mostly NA and rename `artist_primary` back to `artists`.

```

spotify_df <- spotify_df %>%
  select(-artist_others) %>%
  rename(artists = artist_primary)

```

## 12. Detecting Non-English Languages in Text Columns

We apply language detection to artists, track\_name, and album\_name to quantify non-English entries.

```
# Install and load cld3 (only install once)
if (!require(cld3)) install.packages("cld3")

## Loading required package: cld3

## Warning: package 'cld3' was built under R version 4.4.3
library(cld3)

df<-spotify_df

# Detect languages in each text column
df$artist_lang <- cld3::detect_language(df$artists)
df$track_lang <- cld3::detect_language(df$track_name)
df$album_lang <- cld3::detect_language(df$album_name)

# Count how many are NOT English
non_en_artists <- sum(df$artist_lang != "en", na.rm = TRUE)
non_en_tracks <- sum(df$track_lang != "en", na.rm = TRUE)
non_en_albums <- sum(df$album_lang != "en", na.rm = TRUE)

# Print counts
cat("Artists with non-English language:", non_en_artists, "\n")

## Artists with non-English language: 47840
cat("Track names with non-English language:", non_en_tracks, "\n")

## Track names with non-English language: 43547
cat("Albums with non-English language:", non_en_albums, "\n")

## Albums with non-English language: 42086

# Optional: show most common detected languages
cat("\nTop artist languages:\n")

## 
## Top artist languages:
print(sort(table(df$artist_lang), decreasing = TRUE))

## 
##   en     la     es     de     no     pt     it     nl hi-Latn     af 
## 6011  2632  2299  1838  1654  1560  1527  1467  1296  1238 
##   fy     gl     lb     sr     ms     jv     cy     sn     fi     sv 
## 1098  1074  1060  1018  1011  958   923   826   794   794 
##   et     eo     ga el-Latn     fr     ha     mg     ca     su ru-Latn 
## 725   723   721   705   694   693   683   677   658   646 
##   hu     ht     da     tr     xh     id     sl     lt     pl     az 
## 641   618   572   572   568   564   519   508   496   484 
##   bs     zu     gd     fil    so     mt     eu     zh     ny     sw 
## 477   465   446   445   431   428   379   374   360   351 
##   lv ja-Latn     ku     uz     ceb    hr     yo     cs     ig     ja 
## 350   345   327   292   290   271   271   250   250   246
```

```

##      ro bg-Latn      uk      co      bg      is      st      hmn      sm      be
##    234     233     233    215    207    204    201    192    166    154
##      ru      kk      ky      vi      mi      sq      sk      mk zh-Latn      mn
##    148     135     133    120    105    101    95     93     85     72
##      haw      tg      ko      ar      fa      sd      el      ur
##     65      41      18      2      2      2      1      1

cat("\nTop track name languages:\n")

##
## Top track name languages:
print(sort(table(df$track_lang), decreasing = TRUE))

##
##      en      pt      es      de      zh      gl      ja      it      la      no
##   18026    4055    3329    2080    1882    1772    1757    1376    1275    1143
##      fr      nl      sv      fy      sr      lb      ca      af      tr      fi
##    1050    1031    958     923    904     851    807     715    664     567
##      mg      da      sn hi-Latn      eo      et      jv      ht      so      cy
##     566     564     560     559     550     543     537     498     469     433
##      ga      ha      ru      id      fil      ceb      su      xh      gd el-Latn
##     433     415     398     361     344     342     339     336     333     330
##      pl      mt ru-Latn      lt      ms      zu      sl      hu      haw      ig
##     326     321     319     318     315     279     267     254     253     245
##      ny      bg      bs      ky      co      eu      mi ja-Latn      uk      az
##     245     242     217     215     207     199     187     182     182     181
##      yo      hr      sw      uz      sk      cs      sm      st bg-Latn      ro
##     177     169     163     157     156     152     146     139     126     125
##      lv      ku      be      mk      is      kk zh-Latn      vi      tg      sq
##     124     123     111     107     98      84     82      64     63     54
##      mn      hmn      ko      ne      fa      hi      el      mr      sd      ur
##     42      36      14      7      5      5      4      2      2      2
##      ar      hy      iw      ps      th
##      1      1      1      1      1

cat("\nTop album name languages:\n")

##
## Top album name languages:
print(sort(table(df$album_lang), decreasing = TRUE))

##
##      en      es      pt      de      gl      zh      la      it      ja      nl
##   18121    4082    3763    2126    1835    1529    1479    1471    1419    1330
##      fr      no      af      ca      sr      sv      fy      lb      tr      ru
##    1287    1065     976     959     916     886     761     715     609     560
##      sn      da      ceb      eo      ht      fi      jv      cy hi-Latn      et
##     552     546     531     509     501     488     476     442     400     384
##      xh      mg      id      mt      ha      so      ga      bg      pl      lt
##     369     364     324     324     318     316     296     291     291     290
## ru-Latn el-Latn      zu      su      sl      ms      hu      gd      fil      az
##     288     285     285     268     257     249     245     241     229     213
##      ky      ny      ig      uk      yo      sk      haw      co      bs      hr
##     202     199     180     178     170     166     163     161     157     149
##      eu      sm      uz      be bg-Latn ja-Latn      lv      cs      sw      ro

```

```

##    144     143     143     125     117     116     113     108     101     100
##    st      kk      mk      ku      mi      hmn      is      zh-Latn    tg      sq
##    96      84      82      81      78      72      65      63      46      43
##    mn      vi      ko      ne      el      fa      mr      ml      sd      hi
##    27      25      13     13      7       6      3       2      2       1
##    th      ur
##    1       1

```

## 13. Handling Non-English Content in the Dataset

A substantial portion of the dataset includes non-English content:

- Artists with non-English language: **47,841**
- Track names with non-English language: **43,548**
- Albums with non-English language: **42,087**

This means that **nearly half of the dataset** includes multilingual content. To standardize and make it easier to read and visualize, we use **transliteration** to convert names from other scripts into the Latin alphabet (e.g., Chinese → “Chen Yixun”).

## 14. Transliteration

We apply transliteration to all relevant columns for a consistent phonetic representation.

```

# Install and load cld3 (for language detection)
if (!require(cld3)) install.packages("cld3")
library(cld3)

# Step 1: Detect language from track_name (best signal for language)
spotify_df$language <- detect_language(spotify_df$track_name)

# Step 2: Transliterate artists, track names, and album names
library(stringi)
library(stringr)

spotify_df$artists      <- str_to_title(str_squish(stri_trans_general(spotify_df$artists, "Latin-ASCII")))
spotify_df$track_name   <- str_to_title(str_squish(stri_trans_general(spotify_df$track_name, "Latin-ASCII")))
spotify_df$album_name   <- str_to_title(str_squish(stri_trans_general(spotify_df$album_name, "Latin-ASCII")))

# Convert all artist names to Latin ASCII-friendly characters
spotify_df$artists_transliterated <- stringi::stri_trans_general(spotify_df$artists, "Latin-ASCII")
spotify_df$artists <- stringi::stri_trans_general(spotify_df$artists, "Latin-ASCII")

```

## 15. Extracting Top Tracks from the Most Popular Genres

We select five trending genres and extract their top five most popular tracks based on popularity score.

```

# Define your top genres
top_genres <- c("k-pop", "pop-film", "metal", "chill", "latino")

# Filter top tracks per genre
top_tracks <- spotify_df %>%
  filter(track_genre %in% top_genres) %>%
  arrange(desc(popularity)) %>%
  group_by(track_genre) %>%

```

```
slice_max(order_by = popularity, n = 5) %>%
ungroup()
```

## 16. Adding Spotify URLs to the Top Tracks

We create valid Spotify links using each track's unique `track_id`.

```
# Apply the function to your top tracks
top_tracks$spotify_url <- paste0("https://open.spotify.com/track/", top_tracks$track_id)

# Apply the function to your top tracks
spotify_df$spotify_url <- paste0("https://open.spotify.com/track/", spotify_df$track_id)
```

## 17. Studying the top 50 popular tracks on Spotify

```
# Step 1: Get Top 50 tracks by popularity
top_50_tracks <- spotify_df %>%
  arrange(desc(popularity)) %>%
  distinct(track_id, .keep_all = TRUE) %>% # ensures unique tracks
  slice_head(n = 50)

# Step 2: View the genres among those top 50
top_50_genres <- top_50_tracks %>%
  count(track_genre, sort = TRUE)

# Display the top 50 genre breakdown
print(top_50_genres)

## # A tibble: 13 x 2
##   track_genre     n
##   <chr>       <int>
## 1 latin         13
## 2 pop           12
## 3 dance          8
## 4 hip-hop        5
## 5 piano          2
## 6 reggae          2
## 7 rock           2
## 8 alt-rock        1
## 9 chill           1
## 10 country        1
## 11 folk           1
## 12 funk           1
## 13 garage          1
```

## 18. Reclassifying the Genres for simplicity

```
top_50_tracks <- top_50_tracks %>%
  mutate(parent_genre = case_when(
    track_genre %in% c("pop") ~ "Pop",
    track_genre %in% c("latin", "latino") ~ "Latin",
    track_genre %in% c("dance", "garage", "chill") ~ "Electronic/Dance",
```

```

track_genre %in% c("hip-hop") ~ "Hip-Hop",
track_genre %in% c("rock", "alt-rock") ~ "Rock",
track_genre %in% c("country", "folk") ~ "Country/Folk",
track_genre %in% c("piano") ~ "Instrumental",
track_genre %in% c("reggae") ~ "World",
track_genre %in% c("funk") ~ "Funk/Soul",
TRUE ~ "Other"
)))

```

## 19. Writing into cleaned df into csv and xlsx files.

```

write.csv(spotify_df, "spotify_cleaned.csv", row.names = FALSE)
write.csv(top_50_tracks, "top_50_tracks.csv", row.names = FALSE)

#install.packages("writexl")    # Run only once
library(writexl)

## Warning: package 'writexl' was built under R version 4.4.3
# Save full dataset
write_xlsx(spotify_df, "spotify_cleaned.xlsx")

```

## Conclusion

This analysis provided a structured approach to cleaning, transforming, and enriching a large Spotify track dataset. Key tasks included removing duplicates, handling missing values, transliterating multilingual content, and creating meaningful features like mood and vibe. Despite losing over 21% of the data during cleaning, the remaining dataset is robust and ready for visualization. Language detection and transliteration proved essential, as nearly half the entries contained non-English text. By filtering top tracks from trending genres and appending Spotify URLs, the dataset is now also dashboard-ready for user-friendly exploration.