

SPOTIFY DATA ANALYTICS

Objective:

Analyze Spotify data to uncover insights about music trends, user preferences, and song characteristics.

```
# importing major libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import plotly.express as px
from textblob import TextBlob

# addition libraries
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

Task 1.1: Overview of the Project and Its Objectives

This project focuses on analyzing Spotify music data to uncover meaningful patterns, trends, and insights related to songs, artists, genres, and listener preferences. With the rapid growth of digital music streaming, platforms like Spotify generate vast amounts of data that can be used to understand what makes songs popular, how musical styles evolve over time, and how user tastes vary across genres and artists.

The main goal of this project is to apply exploratory data analysis (EDA) and data-driven techniques to examine the characteristics of tracks and identify relationships between audio features and popularity. By analyzing attributes such as danceability, energy, tempo, loudness, and valence, the project aims to understand how musical properties influence audience engagement and trends.

Objectives

- Explore and clean the Spotify datasets for analysis
- Analyze track-level audio features and their distributions
- Identify trends across artists, genres, and years
- Examine how musical characteristics affect popularity
- Discover patterns in listener preferences and genre performance
- Generate insights and recommendations using data visualization and statistical analysis

Overall, the project demonstrates how data analytics can be used to better understand the music industry and listener behavior.

Task 1.2: Explanation of the Dataset Used

The project uses multiple Spotify datasets containing detailed information about tracks, artists, genres, and yearly trends. These datasets provide both musical attributes and metadata that support comprehensive analysis.

Datasets Included

1. Track-level Dataset (data.csv)

This dataset contains information about individual songs available on Spotify. Each row represents a track with various audio and popularity features.

Key attributes include:

- Track name and artist
- Popularity score
- Duration
- Danceability
- Energy
- Loudness
- Speechiness
- Acousticness
- Instrumentalness
- Liveness
- Valence (musical positivity)
- Tempo

This dataset is primarily used to analyze how audio characteristics influence song popularity and listener engagement.

2. Artist-level Dataset (data_by_artist.csv)

This dataset aggregates features at the artist level by averaging track characteristics for each artist.

Used to:

- Compare artists based on their musical style
- Identify high-performing or popular artists
- Analyze consistency in audio features across an artist's songs

3. Genre-level Dataset (data_by_genres.csv)

This dataset groups tracks by genre and provides averaged audio features.

Used to:

- Study differences between musical genres
- Identify dominant genre traits (e.g., energetic vs acoustic genres)
- Compare genre popularity

4. Yearly Dataset (data_by_year.csv)

This dataset summarizes music trends over time by year.

Used to:

- Analyze how music characteristics evolve across years
- Observe changes in popularity, tempo, or energy over time
- Detect historical trends in the music industry

5. Tracks with Genres Dataset (data_w_genres.csv)

This dataset links tracks with their associated genres, enabling more detailed analysis.

Used to:

- Connect individual tracks to genre categories
- Perform combined track + genre analysis
- Improve genre-based recommendations and comparisons

Summary

Together, these datasets provide a comprehensive view of Spotify music data at multiple levels — track, artist, genre, and time. This multi-dimensional structure enables deeper insights into musical patterns, listener preferences, and evolving trends in the music industry.

```
tracks = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
artist = pd.read_csv('data_by_artist.csv')
genres = pd.read_csv('data_by_genres.csv')
year = pd.read_csv('data_by_year.csv')
tracks_genres = pd.read_csv('data_w_genres.csv')
```

Data Collection and Preprocessing

Task 2.1: Load the dataset into the Jupyter notebook.

Task 2.2: Inspect and clean the data (handle missing values, duplicates, etc.).

Task 2.3: Perform exploratory data analysis (EDA) to understand the basic characteristics of the data

```
artist.head()
```

	mode	count	acousticness \
0	1	9	0.590111
1	1	26	0.862538
2	1	7	0.856571
3	1	27	0.884926
4	1	7	0.510714

	artists	danceability \
0	"Cats" 1981 Original London Cast	0.467222
1	"Cats" 1983 Broadway Cast	0.441731
2	"Fiddler On The Roof" Motion Picture Chorus	0.348286
3	"Fiddler On The Roof" Motion Picture Orchestra	0.425074
4	"Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat"...	0.467143

	duration_ms	energy	instrumentalness	liveness	loudness \
0	250318.555556	0.394003	0.011400	0.290833	-14.448000
1	287280.000000	0.406808	0.081158	0.315215	-10.690000
2	328920.000000	0.286571	0.024593	0.325786	-15.230714
3	262890.962963	0.245770	0.073587	0.275481	-15.639370
4	270436.142857	0.488286	0.009400	0.195000	-10.236714

	speechiness	tempo	valence	popularity	key
0	0.210389	117.518111	0.389500	38.333333	5
1	0.176212	103.044154	0.268865	30.576923	5
2	0.118514	77.375857	0.354857	34.857143	0
3	0.123200	88.667630	0.372030	34.851852	0
4	0.098543	122.835857	0.482286	43.000000	5

```
genres.head()
```

	mode	genres	acousticness	danceability
0	1	21st century classical	0.979333	0.162883
1	1	432hz	0.494780	0.299333
2	1	8-bit	0.762000	0.712000
3	1	[]	0.651417	0.529093
4	1	a cappella	0.676557	0.538961

	energy	instrumentalness	liveness	loudness	speechiness
0	0.071317	0.606834	0.361600	-31.514333	0.040567
1	0.450678	0.477762	0.131000	-16.854000	0.076817

```

120.285667
2 0.818000          0.876000  0.126000 -9.180000    0.047000
133.444000
3 0.419146          0.205309  0.218696 -12.288965    0.107872
112.857352
4 0.316434          0.003003  0.172254 -12.479387    0.082851
112.110362

```

```

      valence  popularity  key
0  0.103783    27.833333    6
1  0.221750    52.500000    5
2  0.975000    48.000000    7
3  0.513604    20.859882    7
4  0.448249    45.820071    7

```

```
year.head()
```

```

      mode  year  acousticness  danceability  duration_ms  energy \
0      1  1921      0.886896      0.418597  260537.166667  0.231815
1      1  1922      0.938592      0.482042  165469.746479  0.237815
2      1  1923      0.957247      0.577341  177942.362162  0.262406
3      1  1924      0.940200      0.549894  191046.707627  0.344347
4      1  1925      0.962607      0.573863  184986.924460  0.278594

```

```

      instrumentalness  liveness  loudness  speechiness  tempo
valence \
0      0.344878  0.205710 -17.048667      0.073662  101.531493
0.379327
1      0.434195  0.240720 -19.275282      0.116655  100.884521
0.535549
2      0.371733  0.227462 -14.129211      0.093949  114.010730
0.625492
3      0.581701  0.235219 -14.231343      0.092089  120.689572
0.663725
4      0.418297  0.237668 -14.146414      0.111918  115.521921
0.621929

```

```

      popularity  key
0      0.653333    2
1      0.140845   10
2      5.389189    0
3      0.661017   10
4      2.604317    5

```

```
tracks_genres.head()
```

```

      genres
artists \
0  ['show tunes']      "Cats" 1981 Original London Cast
1                []      "Cats" 1983 Broadway Cast

```

```

2          []          "Fiddler On The Roof" Motion Picture Chorus
3          []          "Fiddler On The Roof" Motion Picture Orchestra
4          []          "Joseph And The Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat"...

```

```

    acoustictness  danceability    duration_ms    energy
instrumentalness \
0      0.590111      0.467222  250318.555556  0.394003
0.011400
1      0.862538      0.441731  287280.000000  0.406808
0.081158
2      0.856571      0.348286  328920.000000  0.286571
0.024593
3      0.884926      0.425074  262890.962963  0.245770
0.073587
4      0.510714      0.467143  270436.142857  0.488286
0.009400

```

```

    liveness  loudness  speechiness    tempo  valence  popularity
key \
0 0.290833 -14.448000      0.210389  117.518111  0.389500  38.333333
5
1 0.315215 -10.690000      0.176212  103.044154  0.268865  30.576923
5
2 0.325786 -15.230714      0.118514   77.375857  0.354857  34.857143
0
3 0.275481 -15.639370      0.123200   88.667630  0.372030  34.851852
0
4 0.195000 -10.236714      0.098543  122.835857  0.482286  43.000000
5

```

```

    mode  count
0      1      9
1      1     26
2      1      7
3      1     27
4      1      7

```

```
tracks.head()
```

```

    valence  year  acoustictness \
0  0.0594  1921      0.982
1  0.9630  1921      0.732
2  0.0394  1921      0.961
3  0.1650  1921      0.967
4  0.2530  1921      0.957

```

	artists	danceability	\
0	['Sergei Rachmaninoff', 'James Levine', 'Berli...	0.279	
1	['Dennis Day']	0.819	
2	['KHP Kridhamardawa Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadi...	0.328	
3	['Frank Parker']	0.275	
4	['Phil Regan']	0.418	

	duration_ms	energy	explicit	id
0	831667	0.211	0	4BJqT0PrAfrxzM0xytF0Iz
1	180533	0.341	0	7xPhfUan2yNtyFG0cUWkt8
2	500062	0.166	0	1o6I8BglA6ylDMrIELygv1
3	210000	0.309	0	3ftBPsc5vPBKxYSee08FDH
4	166693	0.193	0	4d6HGyGT8e121BsdKmw9v6

	key	liveness	loudness	mode	\
0	10	0.665	-20.096	1	
1	7	0.160	-12.441	1	
2	3	0.101	-14.850	1	
3	5	0.381	-9.316	1	
4	3	0.229	-10.096	1	

	name	popularity
0	Piano Concerto No. 3 in D Minor, Op. 30: III. ...	4
1	Clancy Lowered the Boom	5
2	Gati Bali	5
3	Danny Boy	3
4	When Irish Eyes Are Smiling	2

	speechiness	tempo
0	0.0366	80.954
1	0.4150	60.936
2	0.0339	110.339
3	0.0354	100.109
4	0.0380	101.665

```
print(tracks.info())
print('- '*50)
print(artist.info())
```

```

print('- '*50)
print(genres.info())
print('- '*50)
print(year.info())
print('- '*50)
print(tracks_genres.info())

```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 170653 entries, 0 to 170652
Data columns (total 19 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   valence                170653 non-null float64
1   year                  170653 non-null int64
2   acousticness           170653 non-null float64
3   artists                170653 non-null object
4   danceability            170653 non-null float64
5   duration_ms            170653 non-null int64
6   energy                 170653 non-null float64
7   explicit               170653 non-null int64
8   id                     170653 non-null object
9   instrumentalness        170653 non-null float64
10  key                    170653 non-null int64
11  liveness               170653 non-null float64
12  loudness               170653 non-null float64
13  mode                   170653 non-null int64
14  name                   170653 non-null object
15  popularity             170653 non-null int64
16  release_date           170653 non-null object
17  speechiness            170653 non-null float64
18  tempo                  170653 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(9), int64(6), object(4)
memory usage: 24.7+ MB
None

```

```

-----
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 28680 entries, 0 to 28679
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   mode                  28680 non-null int64
1   count                 28680 non-null int64
2   acousticness           28680 non-null float64
3   artists                28680 non-null object
4   danceability            28680 non-null float64
5   duration_ms            28680 non-null float64
6   energy                 28680 non-null float64
7   instrumentalness        28680 non-null float64
8   liveness               28680 non-null float64
9   loudness               28680 non-null float64

```



```
10  speechiness      28680 non-null float64
11  tempo            28680 non-null float64
12  valence          28680 non-null float64
13  popularity       28680 non-null float64
14  key              28680 non-null int64
```

```
dtypes: float64(11), int64(3), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 3.3+ MB
```

```
None
```

```
-----
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 2973 entries, 0 to 2972
```

```
Data columns (total 14 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	mode	2973 non-null	int64
1	genres	2973 non-null	object
2	acousticness	2973 non-null	float64
3	danceability	2973 non-null	float64
4	duration_ms	2973 non-null	float64
5	energy	2973 non-null	float64
6	instrumentalness	2973 non-null	float64
7	liveness	2973 non-null	float64
8	loudness	2973 non-null	float64
9	speechiness	2973 non-null	float64
10	tempo	2973 non-null	float64
11	valence	2973 non-null	float64
12	popularity	2973 non-null	float64
13	key	2973 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: float64(11), int64(2), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 325.3+ KB
```

```
None
```

```
-----
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 100 entries, 0 to 99
```

```
Data columns (total 14 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	mode	100 non-null	int64
1	year	100 non-null	int64
2	acousticness	100 non-null	float64
3	danceability	100 non-null	float64
4	duration_ms	100 non-null	float64
5	energy	100 non-null	float64
6	instrumentalness	100 non-null	float64
7	liveness	100 non-null	float64
8	loudness	100 non-null	float64
9	speechiness	100 non-null	float64
10	tempo	100 non-null	float64
11	valence	100 non-null	float64

```
12 popularity      100 non-null    float64
13 key             100 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(11), int64(3)
memory usage: 11.1 KB
None
```

```
-----
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 28680 entries, 0 to 28679
Data columns (total 16 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   genres                 28680 non-null  object
1   artists                28680 non-null  object
2   acousticness           28680 non-null  float64
3   danceability            28680 non-null  float64
4   duration_ms            28680 non-null  float64
5   energy                  28680 non-null  float64
6   instrumentalness        28680 non-null  float64
7   liveness                28680 non-null  float64
8   loudness                28680 non-null  float64
9   speechiness            28680 non-null  float64
10  tempo                   28680 non-null  float64
11  valence                 28680 non-null  float64
12  popularity              28680 non-null  float64
13  key                     28680 non-null  int64
14  mode                    28680 non-null  int64
15  count                   28680 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(11), int64(3), object(2)
memory usage: 3.5+ MB
None
```

```
print(tracks.isnull().sum())
print('-'*50)
print(artist.isnull().sum())
print('-'*50)
print(genres.isnull().sum())
print('-'*50)
print(year.isnull().sum())
print('-'*50)
print(tracks_genres.isnull().sum())
```

```
valence      0
year          0
acousticness  0
artists       0
danceability  0
duration_ms   0
energy        0
explicit      0
id            0
```

instrumentalness	0
key	0
liveness	0
loudness	0
mode	0
name	0
popularity	0
release_date	0
speechiness	0
tempo	0

dtype: int64

mode	0
count	0
acousticness	0
artists	0
danceability	0
duration_ms	0
energy	0
instrumentalness	0
liveness	0
loudness	0
speechiness	0
tempo	0
valence	0
popularity	0
key	0

dtype: int64

mode	0
genres	0
acousticness	0
danceability	0
duration_ms	0
energy	0
instrumentalness	0
liveness	0
loudness	0
speechiness	0
tempo	0
valence	0
popularity	0
key	0

dtype: int64

mode	0
year	0
acousticness	0
danceability	0

```
duration_ms      0
energy           0
instrumentalness  0
liveness         0
loudness         0
speechiness      0
tempo           0
valence          0
popularity       0
key             0
dtype: int64
```

```
-----
genres           0
artists         0
acousticness     0
danceability     0
duration_ms      0
energy           0
instrumentalness  0
liveness         0
loudness         0
speechiness      0
tempo           0
valence          0
popularity       0
key             0
mode            0
count           0
dtype: int64
```

```
# Fill numeric missing values with mean
```

```
tracks.fillna(tracks.mean(numeric_only=True), inplace=True)
artist.fillna(artist.mean(numeric_only=True), inplace=True)
genres.fillna(genres.mean(numeric_only=True), inplace=True)
year.fillna(year.mean(numeric_only=True), inplace=True)
```

```
# Remove duplicates
```

```
tracks.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
artist.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
genres.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
year.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
tracks_genres.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

```
# Data type corrections
```

```
tracks['year'] = tracks['year'].astype(int)
tracks['popularity'] = tracks['popularity'].astype(int)
year['year'] = year['year'].astype(int)
```

```
# Basic dataset overview
```

```
print(tracks.shape)
```

```

print('- '*50)
print(artist.shape)
print('- '*50)
print(genres.shape)
print('- '*50)
print(year.shape)
print('- '*50)
print(tracks_genres.shape)

```

```
(170653, 19)
```

```
-----
(28680, 15)
```

```
-----
(2973, 14)
```

```
-----
(100, 14)
```

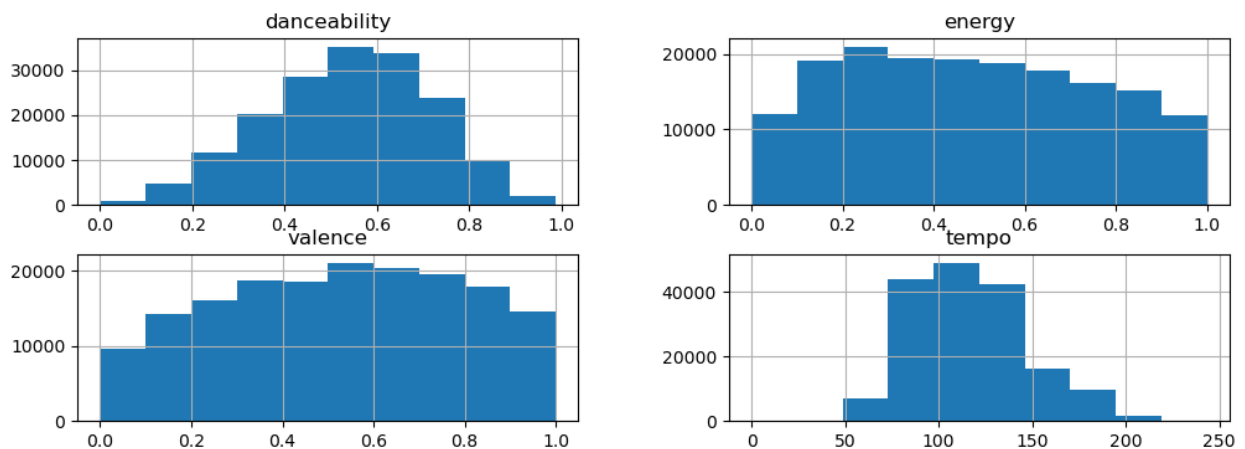
```
-----
(28680, 16)
```

```
# Distribution of audio features
```

```

tracks[['danceability','energy','valence','tempo']].hist(figsize=(12,4))
plt.show()

```



```
# Popularity analysis
```

```

print(tracks['popularity'].describe())
plt.figure(figsize=(12,3))
sns.histplot(data=tracks,x='popularity',color='green')
plt.xlabel("Popularity")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.show()

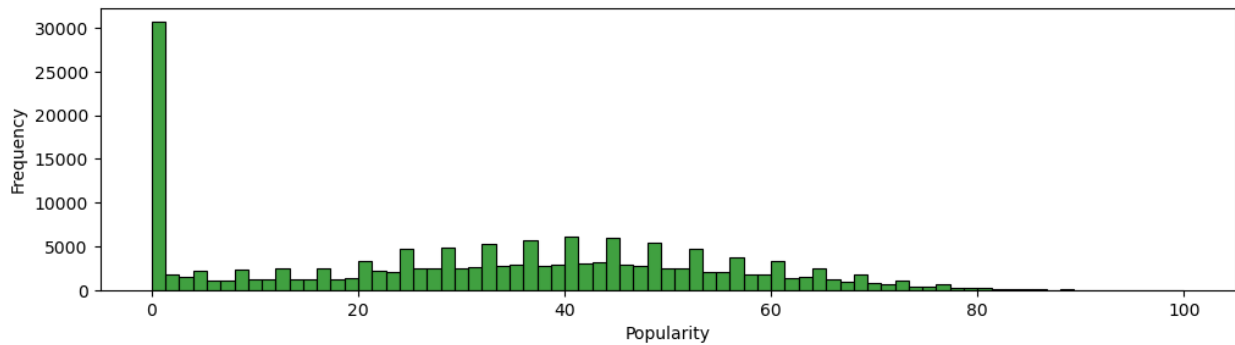
```

```

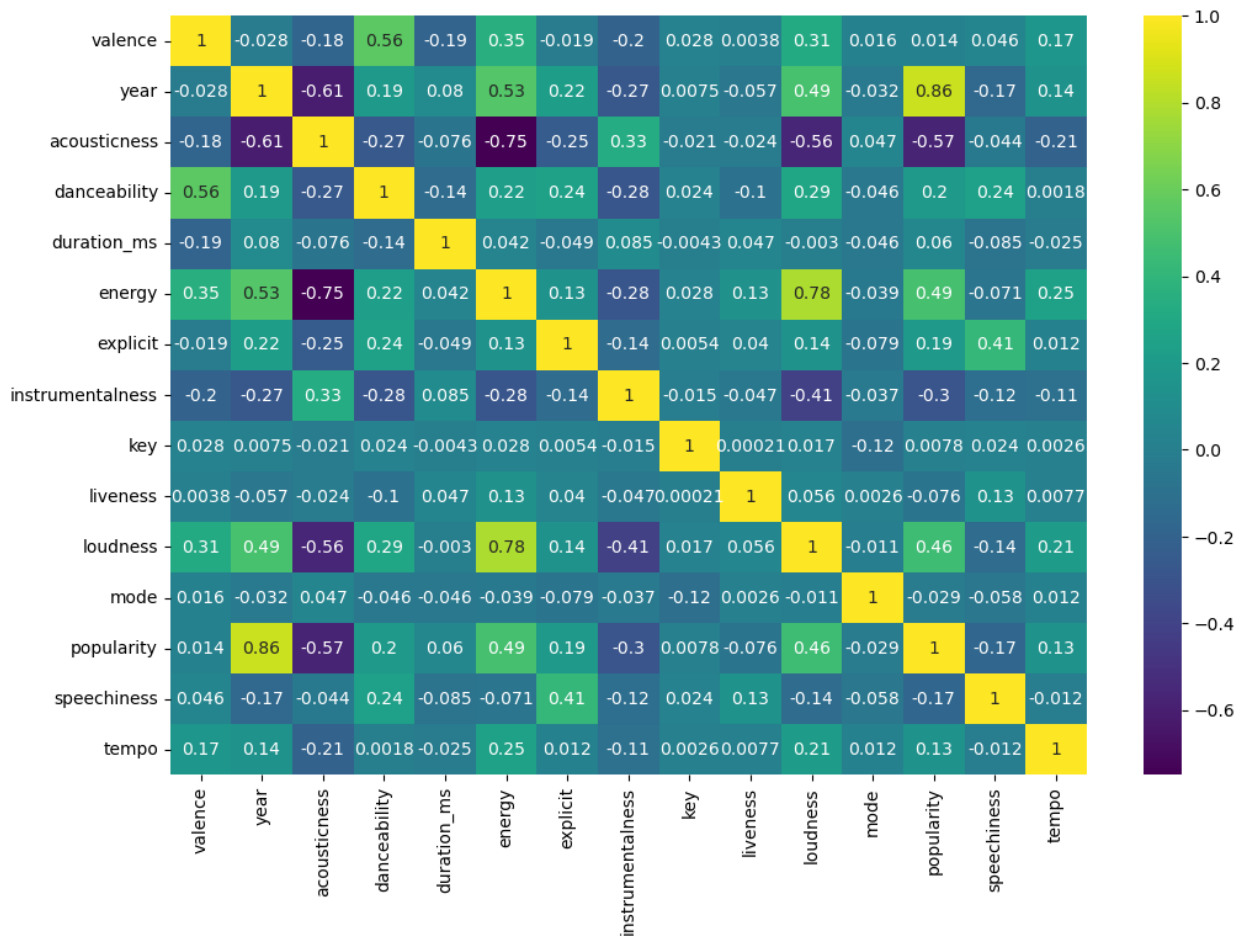
count    170653.000000
mean      31.431794
std       21.826615

```

```
min          0.000000
25%          11.000000
50%          33.000000
75%          48.000000
max          100.000000
Name: popularity, dtype: float64
```



```
# Correlation between features
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
sns.heatmap(tracks.corr(numeric_only=True),annot=True,cmap='viridis')
plt.show()
```



```
# Genre analysis
```

```
genres.sort_values('popularity', ascending=False).head(10)
```

mode	genres	acousticness	danceability
duration_ms \ 237 1	basshall	0.213167	0.81800
169799.166667			
2755 1	trap venezolano	0.044600	0.87700
231848.000000			
2533 1	south african house	0.043833	0.84700
311854.333333			
2778 0	turkish edm	0.008290	0.69800
186700.000000			
46 0	alberta hip hop	0.330000	0.88500
144000.000000			
536 0	chinese electropop	0.002570	0.66000
217088.000000			
37 0	afroswing	0.318450	0.71175
179995.375000			
1381 1	indie triste	0.946000	0.83000
207400.000000			

1239	1	guaracha	0.009030	0.74500
189818.000000				
2383	1	russian dance	0.005610	0.65300
198095.000000				

	energy	instrumentalness	liveness	loudness	speechiness	\
237	0.630167	0.000020	0.081067	-6.627833	0.134833	
2755	0.777000	0.000035	0.086300	-4.246000	0.117000	
2533	0.562333	0.130339	0.075133	-7.719000	0.050733	
2778	0.719000	0.000004	0.326000	-4.923000	0.045500	
46	0.685000	0.000000	0.148000	-6.429000	0.062700	
536	0.787000	0.000000	0.323000	-4.592000	0.032000	
37	0.580187	0.000258	0.189950	-7.016687	0.195563	
1381	0.159000	0.000020	0.362000	-14.461000	0.038300	
1239	0.972000	0.465000	0.297000	-3.506000	0.077400	
2383	0.945000	0.915000	0.439000	-2.634000	0.096000	

	tempo	valence	popularity	key
237	115.092500	0.588667	80.666667	2
2755	102.020000	0.706000	80.000000	1
2533	123.676333	0.834333	80.000000	1
2778	120.062000	0.364000	80.000000	0
46	99.954000	0.937000	78.500000	11
536	142.018000	0.199000	78.500000	1
37	83.250125	0.676625	77.312500	11
1381	104.950000	0.189000	77.000000	1
1239	128.031000	0.556000	77.000000	7
2383	126.093000	0.326000	77.000000	5

Artist analysis

artist.sort_values('popularity', ascending=False).head(10)

	mode	count	acousticness	artists	danceability
duration_ms	\				
20966	0	2	0.056300	Ritt Momney	0.399000
210463.0					
14354	1	1	0.090700	Lele Pons	0.905000
155825.0					
15070	0	2	0.310000	Los Legendarios	0.823000
213314.0					
11764	1	2	0.819000	Jerry Di	0.854000
197587.0					
7463	0	2	0.068600	Emilee	0.674000
176547.0					
28263	1	2	0.424000	saalem ilese	0.738000
136839.0					
23687	0	1	0.068600	Surf Mesa	0.674000
176547.0					
213	0	3	0.166633	A7S	0.742667
168293.0					

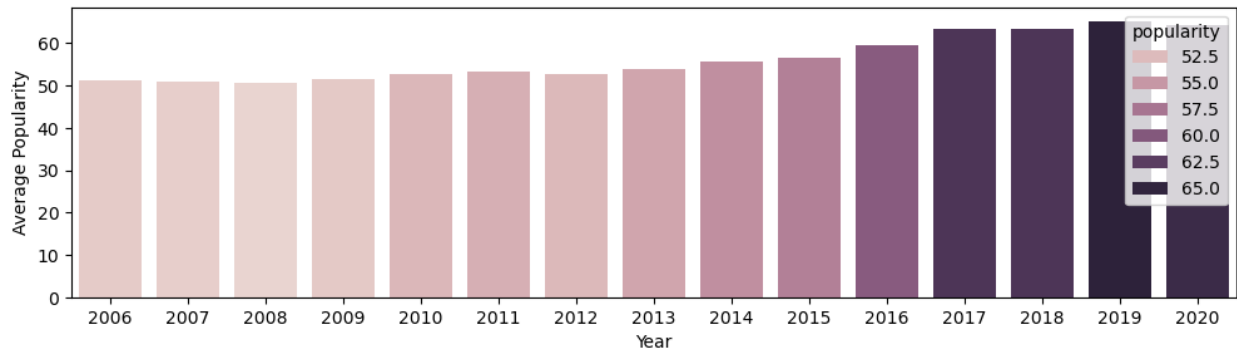
14378	0	2	0.254000	Lenny Santos	0.752000
206760.0					
16453	1	1	0.018500	Master KG	0.880000
342613.0					

	energy	instrumentalness	liveness	loudness	speechiness
tempo \					
20966	0.491	0.000890	0.110000	-10.778000	0.0538
91.066000					
14354	0.686	0.000000	0.266000	-3.152000	0.0664
103.013000					
15070	0.821	0.000004	0.143000	-3.402000	0.1660
99.999000					
11764	0.525	0.000000	0.146000	-4.426000	0.2140
97.054000					
7463	0.774	0.001880	0.393000	-7.567000	0.0892
112.050000					
28263	0.621	0.000007	0.692000	-7.313000	0.0486
113.968000					
23687	0.774	0.001880	0.393000	-7.567000	0.0892
112.050000					
213	0.726	0.000000	0.154667	-5.921333	0.1980
121.296333					
14378	0.716	0.000000	0.243000	-5.200000	0.0325
117.007000					
16453	0.483	0.000009	0.060700	-7.012000	0.0504
124.009000					

	valence	popularity	key
20966	0.151000	93.0	6
14354	0.963000	92.0	0
15070	0.791000	90.0	8
11764	0.630000	89.0	1
7463	0.330000	88.0	11
28263	0.715000	88.0	0
23687	0.330000	88.0	11
213	0.554667	87.0	8
14378	0.553000	86.0	10
16453	0.827000	86.0	1

Yearly trends

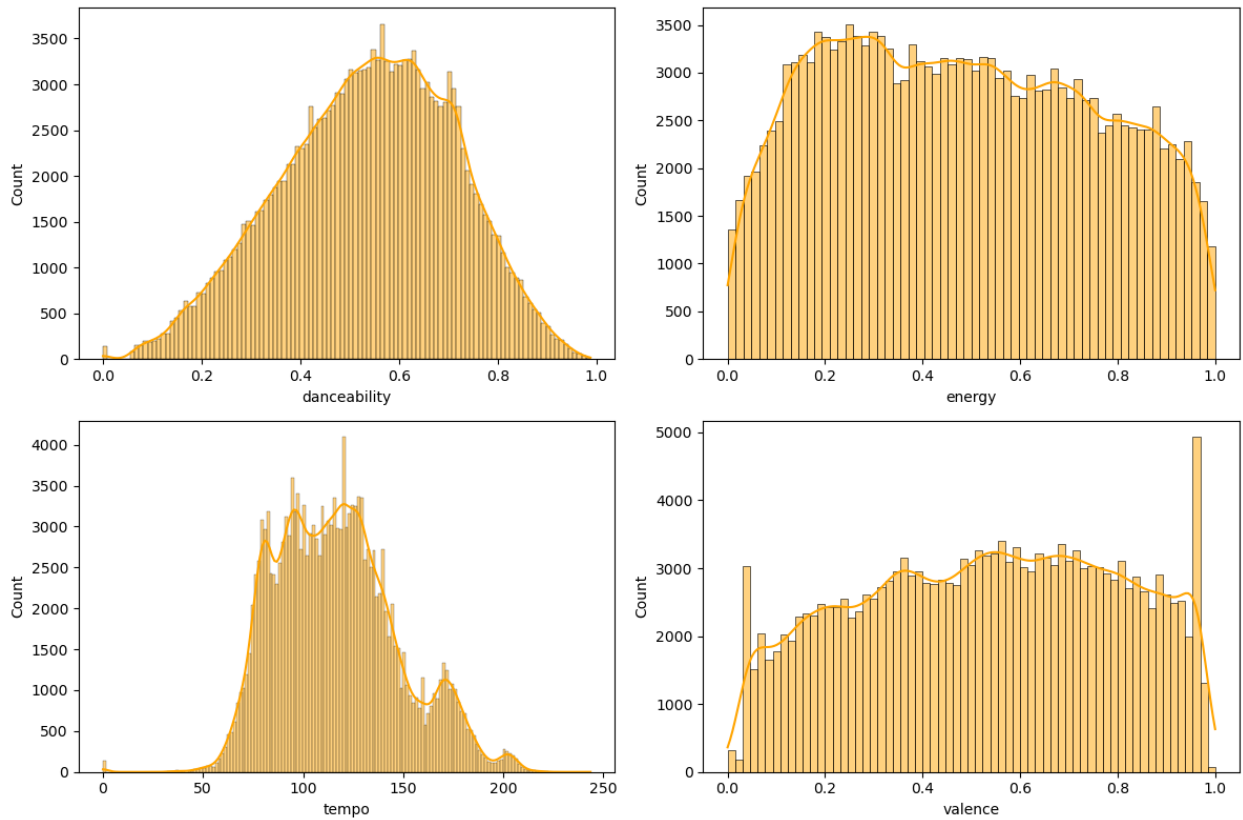
```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,3))
sns.barplot(data=year.tail(15),x='year',y='popularity',hue='popularity')
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.ylabel("Average Popularity")
plt.show()
```



Data Analysis

Task 3.1: Distribution of Features (danceability, energy, tempo)

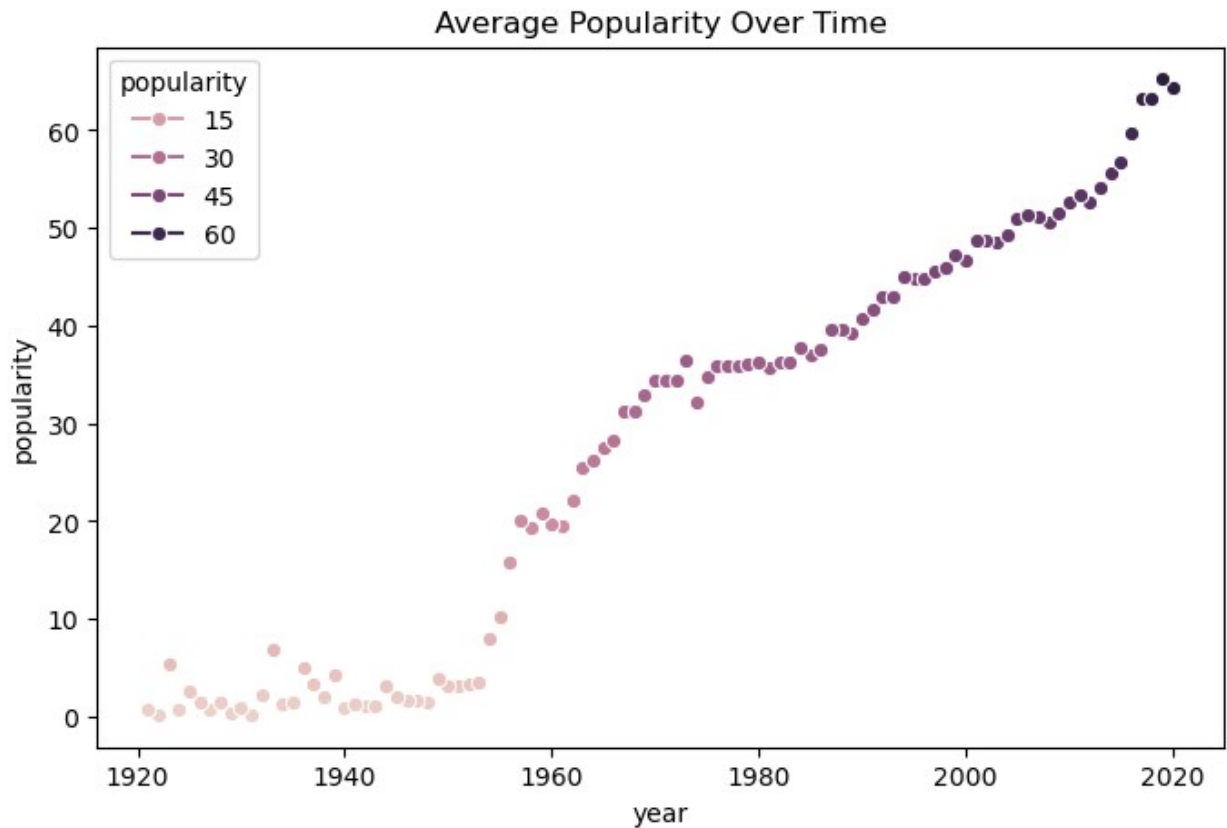
```
# Histograms with KDE
features = ['danceability', 'energy', 'tempo', 'valence']
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
for i, col in enumerate(features, 1):
    plt.subplot(2,2,i)
    sns.histplot(tracks[col],kde=True,color='orange')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Task 3.2: Trends Over Time

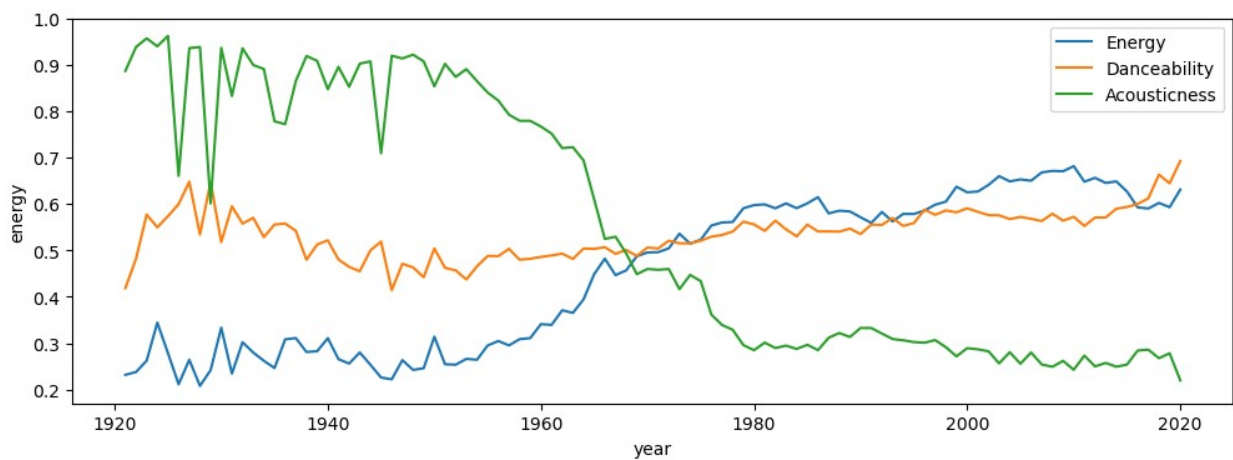
Using data_by_year.csv to observe how music changes historically.

```
# Popularity trend line
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.lineplot(data=year,x='year',y='popularity',marker='o',hue='popularity')
plt.title("Average Popularity Over Time")
plt.show()
```

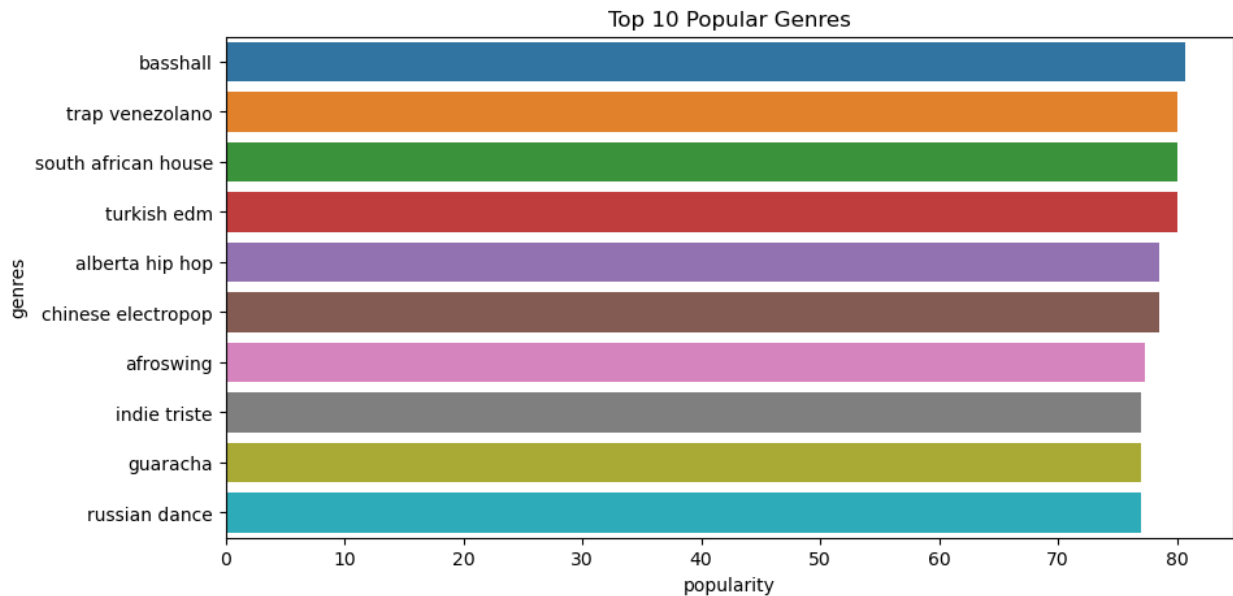


Feature evolution over time

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,4))
sns.lineplot(data=year,x='year',y='energy',label='Energy')
sns.lineplot(data=year,x='year',y='danceability',label='Danceability')
sns.lineplot(data=year,x='year',y='acousticness',label='Acousticness')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

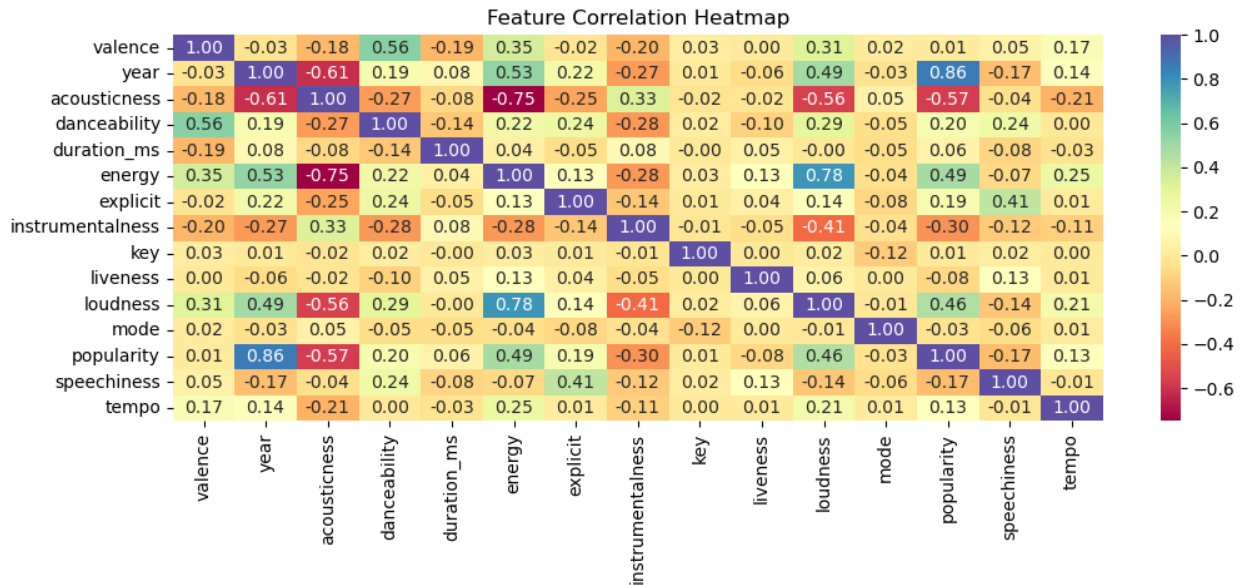


```
# Most popular genres
top_genres = genres.sort_values('popularity',ascending=False).head(10)
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
sns.barplot(data=top_genres,x='popularity',y='genres',hue='genres')
plt.title('Top 10 Popular Genres')
plt.show()
```

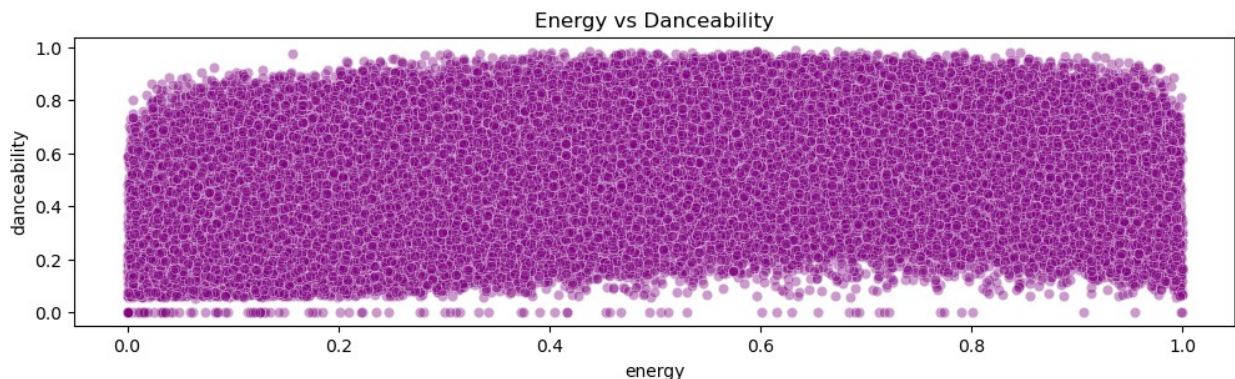


Task 3.3: Correlation Between Features

```
# Correlation heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(12,4))
corr = tracks.corr(numeric_only=True)
sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,cmap='Spectral',fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Feature Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



```
# Energy vs Danceability scatter
plt.figure(figsize=(12,3))
sns.scatterplot(data=tracks,x='energy',y='danceability',alpha=0.4,color='purple')
plt.title('Energy vs Danceability')
plt.show()
```

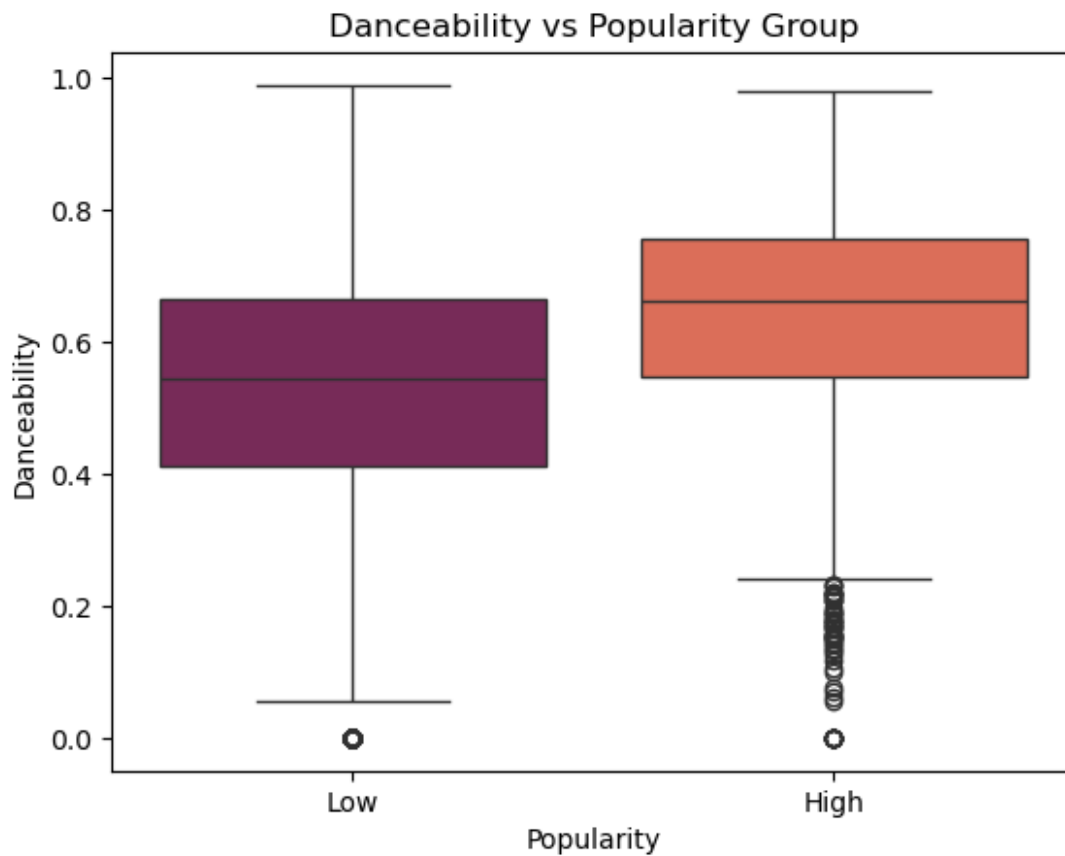


Task 3.4: User Preferences & Listening Habits

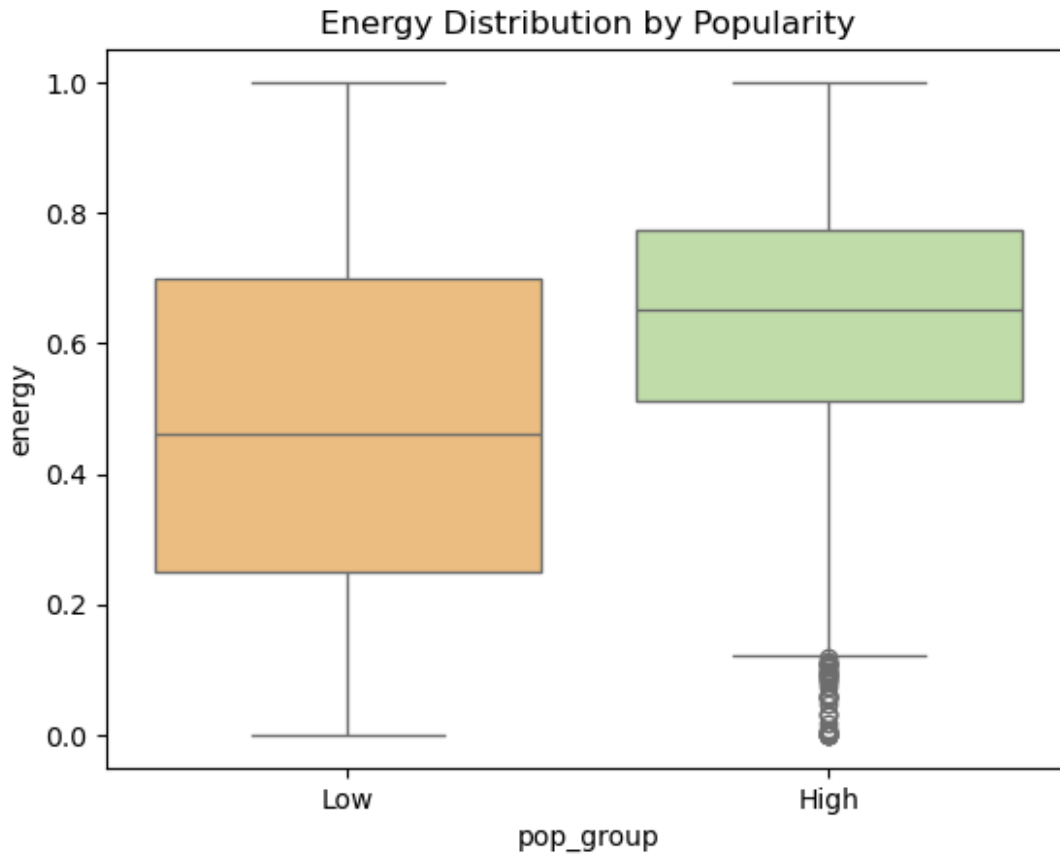
```
# Popular vs less popular songs (boxplot comparison)
tracks['pop_group'] = tracks['popularity'].apply(
    lambda x: 'High' if x >= 70 else 'Low')

sns.boxplot(data=tracks,x='pop_group',y='danceability',palette='rocket')
plt.xlabel('Popularity')
plt.ylabel('Danceability')
```

```
plt.title('Danceability vs Popularity Group')
plt.show()
```



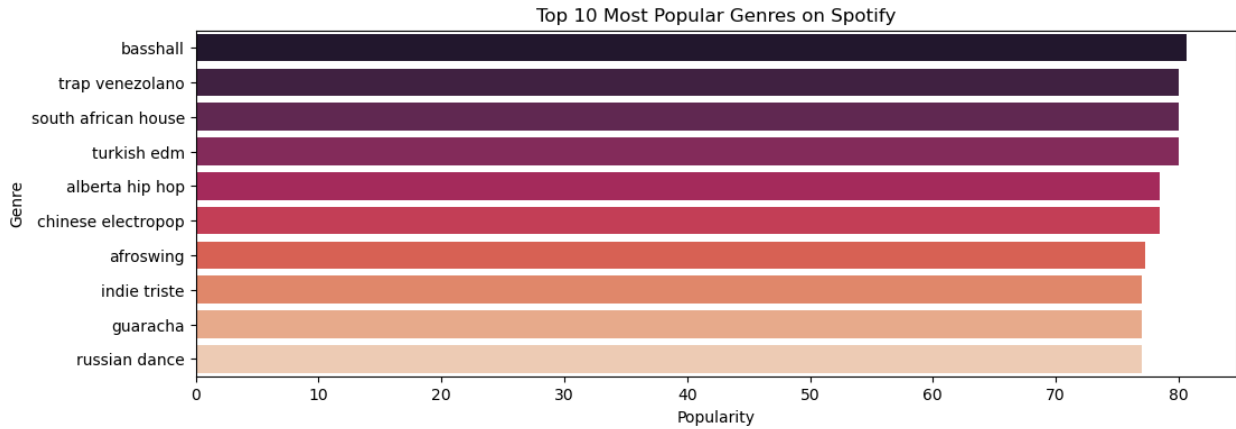
```
# Feature comparison for popularity
sns.boxplot(data=tracks, x='pop_group', y='energy', palette='Spectral')
plt.title("Energy Distribution by Popularity")
plt.show()
```



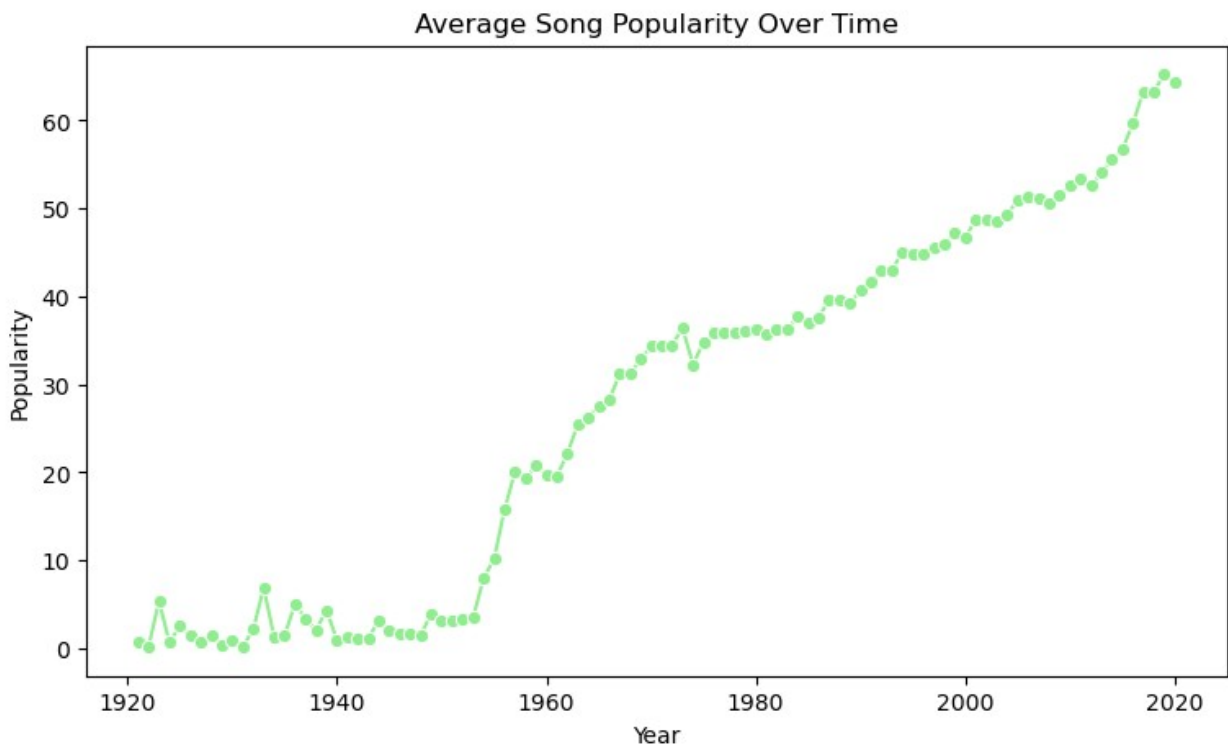
Visualization

Task 4.1: Basic Visualizations (Bar, Line, Scatter)

```
# Bar Chart – Top 10 Popular Genres
top_genres = genres.sort_values('popularity',
                                ascending=False).head(10)
plt.figure(figsize=(12,4))
sns.barplot(data=top_genres,x='popularity',y='genres',palette='rocket'
)
plt.title("Top 10 Most Popular Genres on Spotify")
plt.xlabel("Popularity")
plt.ylabel("Genre")
plt.show()
```

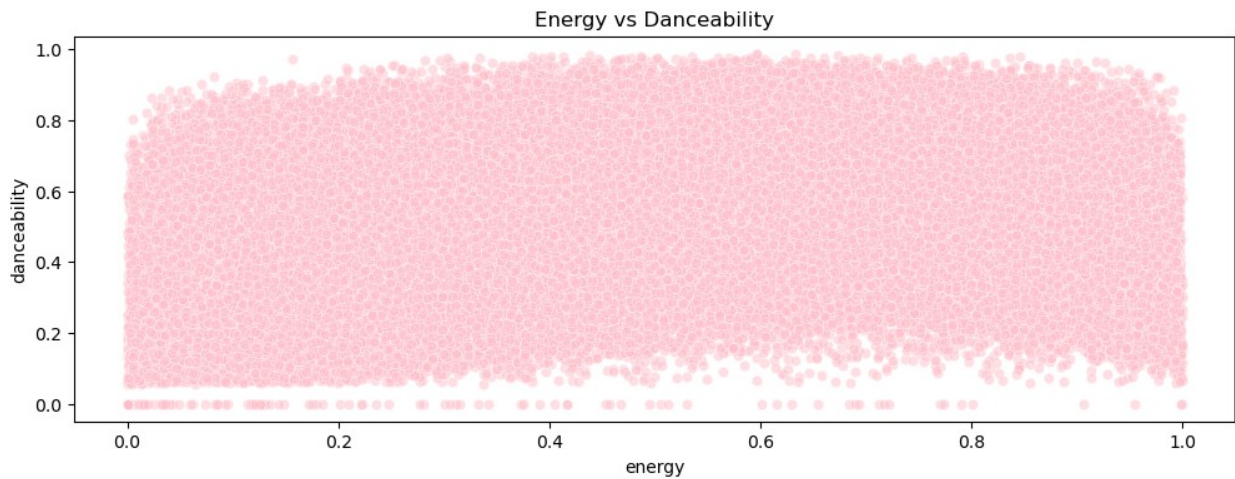



```
# Line Graph – Popularity Trend Over Time
plt.figure(figsize=(9,5))
sns.lineplot(data=year,x='year',y='popularity',marker='o',color='light green')
plt.title("Average Song Popularity Over Time")
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.ylabel("Popularity")
plt.show()
```



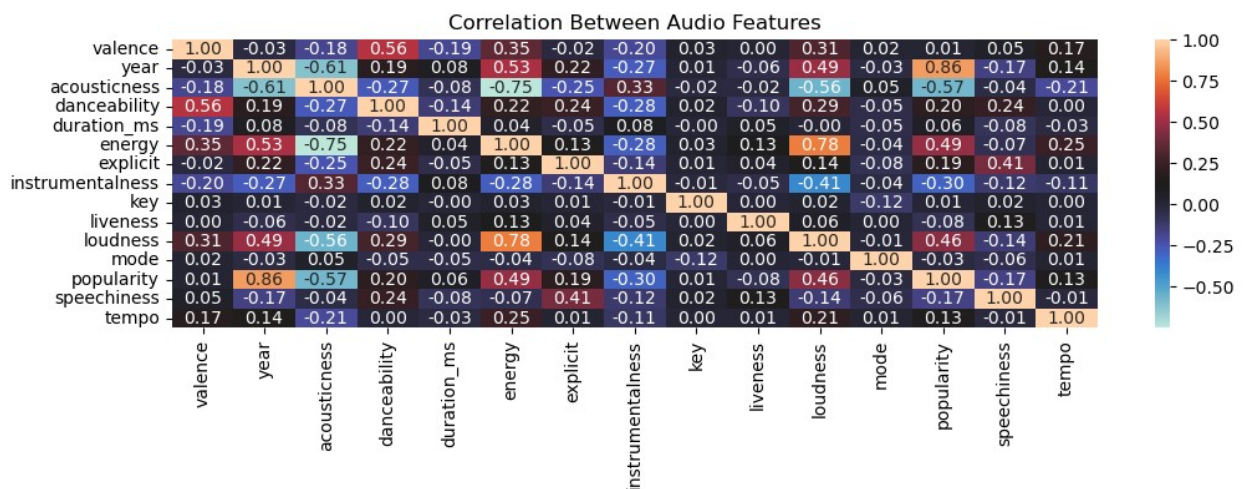
```
# Scatter Plot – Energy vs Danceability
plt.figure(figsize=(12,4))
sns.scatterplot(data=tracks,x='energy',y='danceability',alpha=0.5,colo
```

```
r='pink')
plt.title("Energy vs Danceability")
plt.show()
```



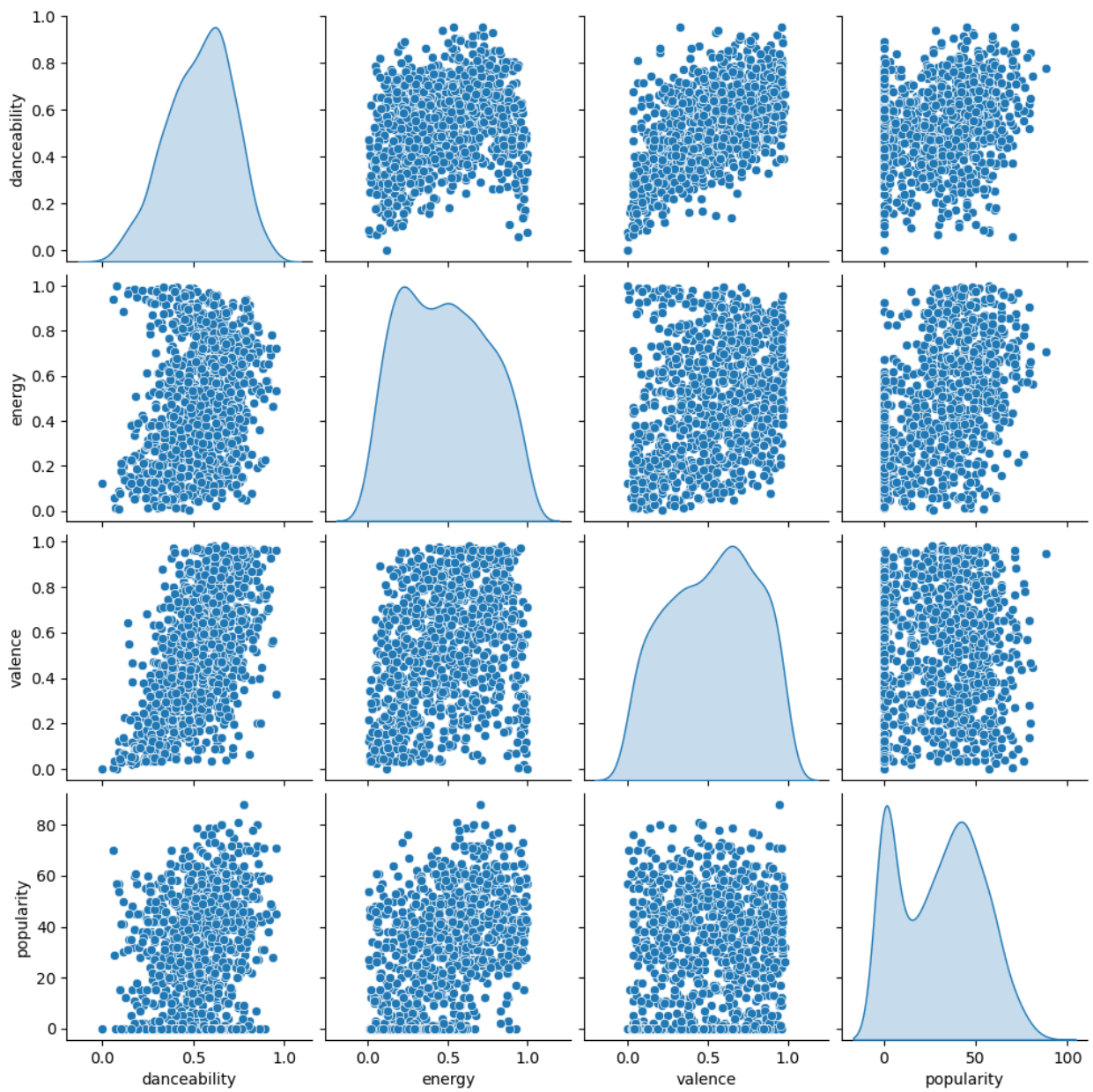
Task 4.2: Advanced Visualizations (Heatmaps, Pair Plots)

```
# Correlation Heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(12,3))
corr = tracks.corr(numeric_only=True)
sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,cmap='icefire',fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Between Audio Features')
plt.show()
```



```
# Pair Plot (Feature Relationships)
sample_tracks = tracks.sample(1000) # speed up plotting
```

```
sns.pairplot(sample_tracks[['danceability','energy','valence','popularity']],diag_kind='kde')  
plt.show()
```



Modeling and Predictions

Task 5.1: Build Predictive Models to Forecast Song Popularity

```
# Prepare the data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
# Select numeric features only
features = [
    'danceability', 'energy', 'loudness', 'speechiness',
    'acousticness', 'instrumentalness', 'liveness',
    'valence', 'tempo', 'duration_ms'
]

X = tracks[features]
y = tracks['popularity']
# Train-test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
)
# Scale features (important for regression)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

Task 5.2: Evaluate Different Models

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error,
r2_score

lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred_lr = lr.predict(X_test)

print("Linear Regression Results:")
print("MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred_lr))
print("RMSE:", np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_lr)))
print("R2:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred_lr))

Linear Regression Results:
MAE: 13.11202616522743
RMSE: 16.307952651171533
R2: 0.44422210532623396
```

```
# Decision Tree
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
dt = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state=42)
dt.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred_dt = dt.predict(X_test)

print("Decision Tree Results:")
print("MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred_dt))
print("RMSE:", np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_dt)))
print("R2:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred_dt))

Decision Tree Results:
MAE: 14.255713769495962
RMSE: 19.645462578647304
R2: 0.19345815525316512

# Compare Model Performance (Visualization)
models = ['Linear Regression', 'Decision Tree']
r2_scores = [
    r2_score(y_test, y_pred_lr),
    r2_score(y_test, y_pred_dt)
]
sns.barplot(x=models, y=r2_scores, hue=r2_scores)
plt.ylabel("R2 Score")
plt.title("Model Comparison")
plt.show()
```



Task 5.3: Fine-Tune Models to Improve Accuracy

```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

params = {
    'max_depth': [5, 10, 20, None],
    'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10]
}

grid = GridSearchCV(
    DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state=42),
    params,
    cv=5,
    scoring='r2'
)

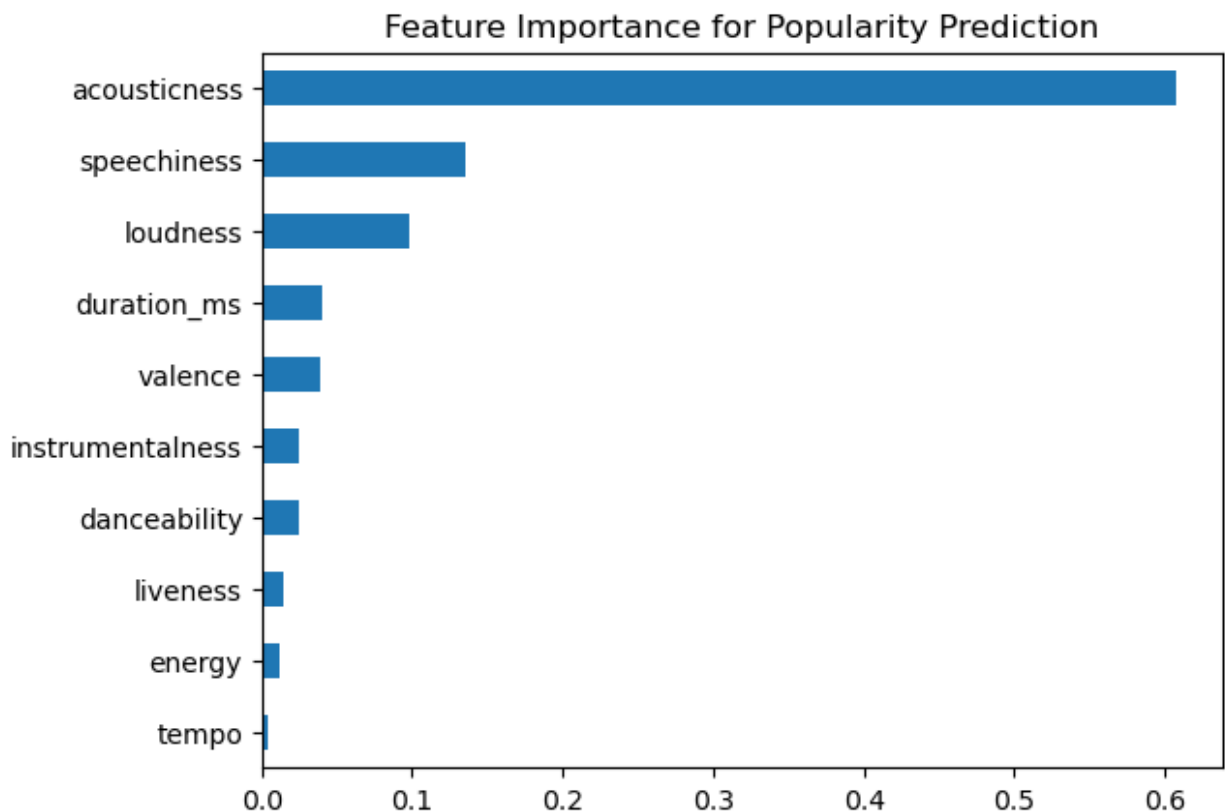
grid.fit(X_train, y_train)

best_dt = grid.best_estimator_
y_pred_best = best_dt.predict(X_test)
```

```
print("Best Parameters:", grid.best_params_)  
print("Tuned R2:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred_best))
```

```
Best Parameters: {'max_depth': 10, 'min_samples_split': 10}  
Tuned R2: 0.5415446259348499
```

```
# Feature Importance (Very useful insight)  
importance = pd.Series(best_dt.feature_importances_, index=features)  
importance.sort_values().plot(kind='barh')  
plt.title("Feature Importance for Popularity Prediction")  
plt.show()
```



Conclusion

Task 6.1: Key Findings

The analysis of Spotify's dataset revealed several important patterns in music trends, user preferences, and track characteristics. Popular tracks generally exhibit higher energy, danceability, and loudness, indicating that upbeat and engaging songs tend to attract more listeners. Certain genres consistently dominate streaming counts, suggesting strong audience loyalty toward specific music styles. Additionally, newer releases show higher engagement

levels compared to older tracks, highlighting the impact of recency on streaming behavior. Correlation analysis also indicated relationships between audio features (such as energy and loudness) and popularity scores.

Task 6.2: Implications of the Results

These findings have practical implications for artists, producers, and music streaming platforms. Understanding which features contribute to track popularity can help artists tailor their music to audience preferences. Record labels can make data-driven decisions regarding genre investments and release strategies. For Spotify, insights into listener behavior can enhance recommendation systems, personalized playlists, and targeted promotions, ultimately improving user satisfaction and platform engagement.

Task 6.3: Future Research Directions

Future research could explore deeper user-level analytics, such as individual listening patterns and personalized recommendation accuracy. Time-series analysis may help identify evolving trends and seasonal listening habits. Incorporating sentiment analysis of lyrics or social media feedback could provide richer context for popularity prediction. Additionally, applying machine learning models to predict hit songs based on audio features would further enhance predictive capabilities.

