



Hochschule für Musik Karlsruhe

Blockvorlesung

**Advanced Audio-Based Music Processing** 

# 7. Style Classification

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# Dissertation: Tonality-Based Style Analysis

Christof Weiß
Computational Methods for Tonality-Based Style Analysis of
Classical Music Audio Recordings
PhD thesis, Ilmenau University of Technology, 2017
<a href="https://www.db-thueringen.de/receive/dbt\_mods\_00032890">https://www.db-thueringen.de/receive/dbt\_mods\_00032890</a>

Chapter 8: Subgenre Classification for Western Classical Music

### Style Classification

Overview

#### Machine Learning pipeline:

- Feature extraction
- Classification

### Style Classification

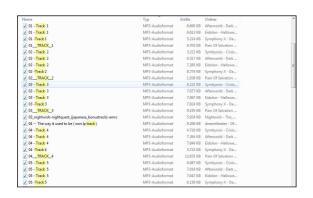
Overview

Machine Learning pipeline:

- Feature extraction
- Classification

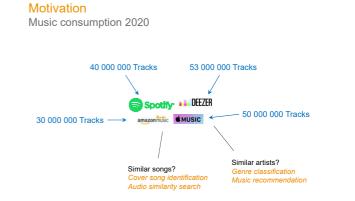
#### Motivation

Music consumption 2000









#### Music Genre Classification

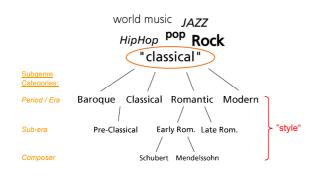
world music JAZZ

HipHop pop Rock
"classical"

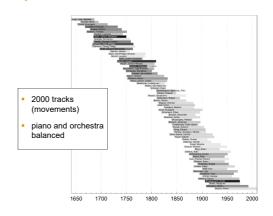
### Music Genre Classification



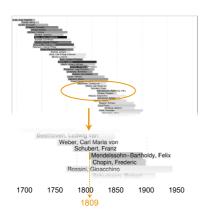
### Music Genre Classification



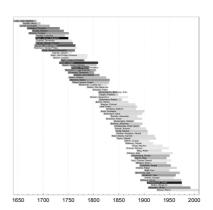
# Style Classification: Dataset



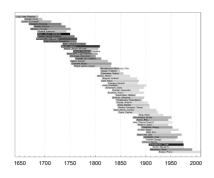
# Style Classification: Dataset



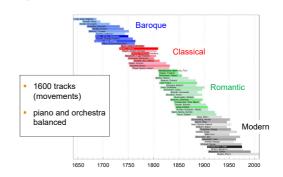
# Style Classification: Dataset



# Style Classification: Eras

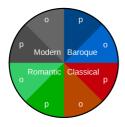


# Style Classification: Eras



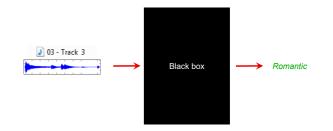
# Style Classification: Eras

- Balanced: 800 piano tracks (p), 800 orchestra tracks (o)
- Each 200 tracks → 1600 in total



Classification problem 4-class problem

# Style Classification: Machine Learning



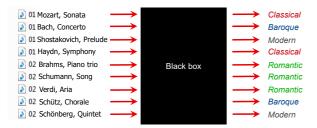
# Style Classification: Machine Learning



# Style Classification: Machine Learning



### Style Classification: Machine Learning



### Style Classification: Machine Learning

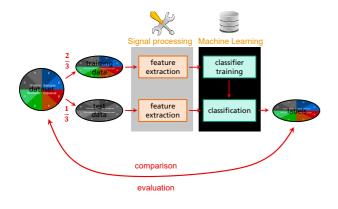
- Experimental design: Evaluation with Cross Validation (CV)
- Separate data into different parts (folds)

	Fold 1	Fold 2	Fold 3
Round 1	Training fold	Training fold	Test fold
Round 2	Training fold	Test fold	Training fold
Round 3	Test fold	Training fold	Training fold

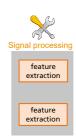
Distribution of classes balanced for all folds



### Style Classification: Machine Learning



### Style Classification: Feature extraction



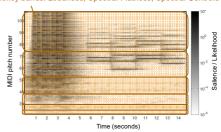
### Style Classification: Feature extraction

- Standard approach (content-based)
  - Supervised machine learning
  - Based on spectral / timbral features

### Recall: Spectral Features

- $\rightarrow$  independent of exact pitches
- → describe **timbral** properties (sound color)
- "standard features" for genre classification

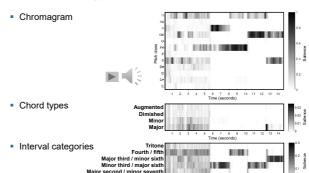
#### Frequency bands: Loudness, Spectral Flatness, Spectral Centroid



### Style Classification: Feature extraction

- Standard approach (content-based)
  - Supervised machine learning
  - Based on spectral / timbral features
- In classical music → Instrumentation
- Better categories?
  - Musical style
  - Independent from instrumentation
  - → Tonality / Harmony

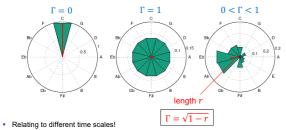
### Recall: Chord Type and Interval Features



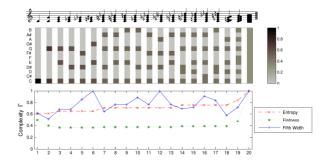
→ transposition-invariant features!

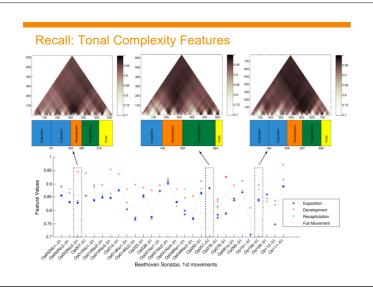
### **Recall: Tonal Complexity Features**

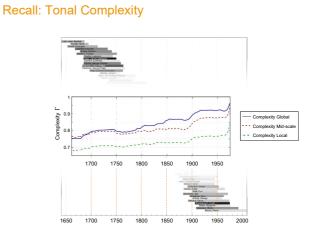
- $\qquad \qquad \textbf{Realization of complexity measure } \Gamma$ 
  - Entropy / Flatness measures
  - Distribution over Circle of Fifths



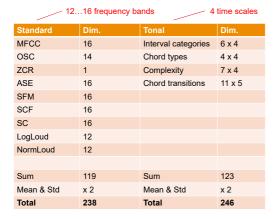
### **Recall: Tonal Complexity Features**



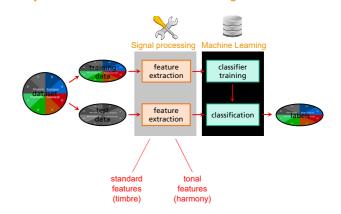




### Style Classification: Feature extraction







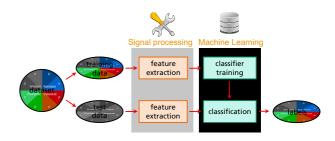
# Style Classification

Overview

Machine Learning pipeline:

- Feature extraction
- Classification

# Style Classification: Machine Learning

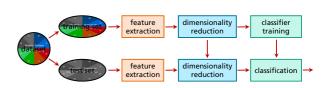


# Style Classification: Machine Learning



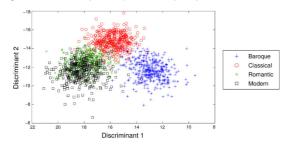
# Style Classification: Machine Learning

Supervised machine learning



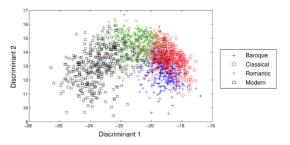
### **Dimensionality Reduction**

- Reduce feature space to few dimensions (prevent curse of dimensionality)
- Maximize separation of classes with Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)
- Using standard features (MFCC, spectral envelope, ...)



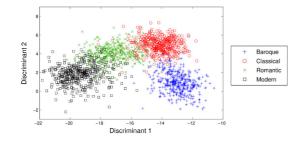
### **Dimensionality Reduction**

- Reduce feature space to few dimensions
- Maximize separation of classes with Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)
- Using tonal features (interval, triad types, tonal complexity, ... 4 time scales)



### **Dimensionality Reduction**

- Reduce feature space to few dimensions
- Maximize separation of classes with Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)
- Using tonal & standard features

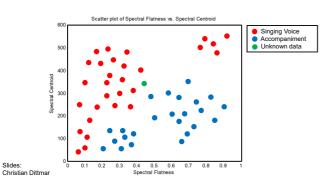


### **Dimensionality Reduction**

- Reduce feature space to few dimensions
- Other methods (supervised):
  - (DNN-based) Autoencoder
  - Feature selection
- Other methods (unsupervised):
  - Principal component analysis (PCA)
  - Nonnegative matrix factorization (NMF)

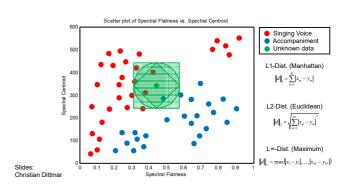
#### **Classification Methods**

k Nearest Neighbours (kNN)



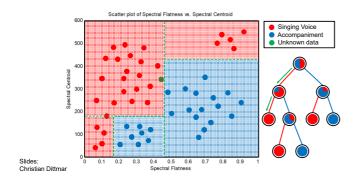
#### **Classification Methods**

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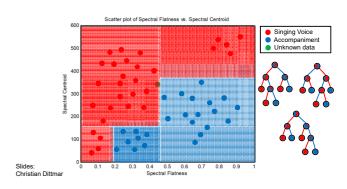
#### **Classification Methods**

Decision Trees (DT)



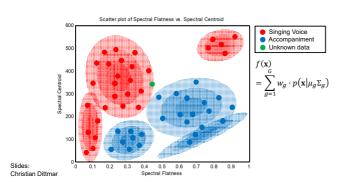
### **Classification Methods**

Random Forests (RF)



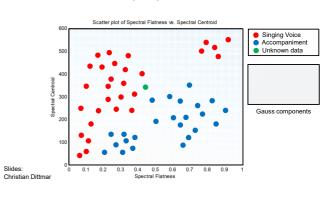
### **Classification Methods**

Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)



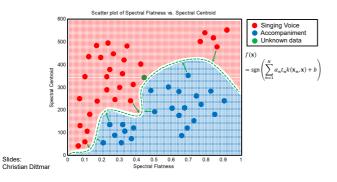
### **Classification Methods**

Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)



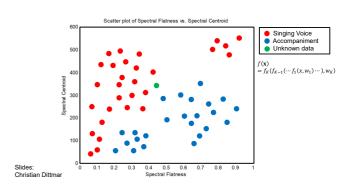
### **Classification Methods**

Support Vector Machines (SVM)



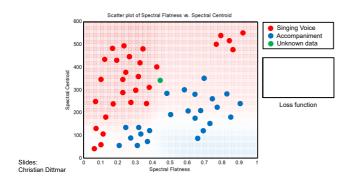
### **Classification Methods**

Deep Neural Networks (DNN)



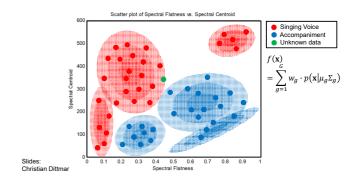
#### **Classification Methods**

Deep Neural Networks (DNN)



#### **Classification Methods**

Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)



# **Classification Results**

 Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) classifier, LDA reduction, 3-fold cross validation

	Full Dataset	Piano	Orchestra
Standard features	87 %	88 %	85 %
Tonal features	84 %	84 %	86 %
Combined	92 %	86 %	80 %

### **Classification Results**

 Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) classifier, LDA reduction, 3-fold cross validation

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Overfitting???

#### Classification Results: Album Effect

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#### Classification Results: Album Effect

- GMM classifier, LDA reduction, 3-fold cross validation
- No composer filter

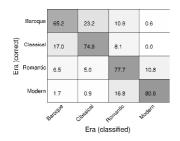
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Combined	92 %	86 %	80 %

Using composer filter

	Full Dataset	Piano	Orchestra
Standard features	54 %	36 %	70 %
Tonal features	73 %	70 %	78 %
Combined	68 %	44 %	68 %

#### Classification Results: Confusion Matrix

- 80 tonal features, GMM with 1 Gaussian, LDA, composer filtering
- Full dataset
- Mean accuracy: 75 %
- Inter-class standard deviation: 6.7 %



#### Classification Results: Unseen Data

- Training on piano, evaluating on orchestra → mean acurracy 65 %
- Training on orchestra, evaluating on piano → mean acurracy 64 %
- Evaluation on **completely unseen data** (composer dataset)
  - Ignoring Beethoven & Schubert
  - Mean accuracy 62.3 %

$Classified\ Era$	Baroque	Classical	Romantic	Modern
Bach	68	5	9	18
Handel	56	23	15	6
Rameau	69	22	6	3
Haydn	25	51	19	3
Mozart	28	. 51	7	14
Beethoven	16	37	38	9
Schubert	7	16	24	53
Mendelssohn	15	19	5.5	11
Brahms	6	13	(35)	12
Dvořak	14	17	GT.	4
Shostakovich	15	2	8	

### Classification Results: Error Examples

Look at consistently and persistently misclassified items

Class	Composer	Piece	Classified	
Baroque	Bach, J. S.	Well-Tempered Piano 1, Prelude in E minor BWV 853	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Bach, J. S.	Well-Tempered Piano 1, Prelude in F major BWV 856	Romantic	<b></b>
Baroque	Bach, J. S.	Well-Tempered Piano 1, Prelude in Aminor BWV 865	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Bach, J. S.	Well-Tempered Piano 1, Prelude in B major BWV 866	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Bach, J. S.	Well-Tempered Piano 1, Prelude in B minor BWV 867	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Bach, J. S.	English Suite No. 3 in G minor BWV 808, Sarabande	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Bach, J. S.	Brandenburg Conc. No. 1 in F major BWV 1046, Adagio	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Bach, J. S.	Overture No. 2 in B minor BWV 1067, Badinerie	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Bach, J. S.	Overture No. 3 in D major BWV 1068, Gigue	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Couperin, F.	27 Ordres, Huitième ordre, IX. Rondeau passacaille	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Corelli, A.	Concerto grosso op. 6 No. 2, III. Grave - Andante largo	Romantic	<b> </b>
Baroque	Lully, JB.	Ballet de Xerces LWV 12, Gavotte en rondeau	Romantic	▶
Baroque	Purcell, H.	Opera "Dido and Aeneas" Z. 626, Overture	Romantic	▶
Baroque	Vivaldi, A.	"The Four Seasons," RV 293 "Autumn," Adagio molto	Romantic	<b> </b>
Romantic	Schumann, R.	Kinderszenen op. 15, "Haschemann"	Baroque	
Romantic	Grieg, E.	Holberg suite op. 40, Gavotte	Baroque	
Romantic	Mendelssohn, F.	Symphony No. 4 in A major, IV. Saltarello, presto	Baroque	
Modern	Shostakovich, D.	Preludes & Fugues op. 87 Fugue No. 1 in C major	Baroque	<b> </b>
Modern	Shostakovich, D.	Preludes & Fugues op. 87 Fugue No. 5 in D major	Baroque	<b> </b>

### **Classification Results**

- What is actually learned?
- Pay attention to:
  - Overfitting
  - "Curse of dimensionality" use dimensionality reduction
  - Album effect
- Evaluation: "Figures of merit":
  - Confusion matrix
  - Error examples: Consistently misclassified items
  - Listening tests
- Evaluation on unseen data (no cross validation)