The Quest for Ground Truth in Musical Artist Similarity

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Outline

- 1. Similarity and Artists
- 2. Sources of Information
- 3. Evaluation
- 4. Applications and Conclusions





1. Similarity and music

- Want similarity for recommendation etc.
- Multiple possible information sources
 - Do they agree? Which is best?
- Exercise: define single 'best-fit' pairwise artist distance matrix:

	abba	ace of base	aerosmith	a-ha
abba	0	2.5	4.6	1.2
ace of base	2.5	0	4.4	1.4
aerosmith	4.6	4.4	0	4.1
a-ha	1.2	1.4	4.1	0

Training data for audio-based metrics?





Problems

- Similarity judgment
 - ... is individual
 - ... is deep
 - ... depends on the context/criteria
 - ... can be asymmetric
- Many aspects of similarity
- But .. try it and see what happens





Distances

- Similarity (1..0) or distance (0..∞)?
 - How to interpret the numbers:
 Sim = Pr(artist A called artist B) ?
 - Relate the two: $dist = (-\log[sim])^k$
- Symmetry? "A is like B" ⇔ "B is like A"
- Triangle inequality: $dist(A,C) \le dist(A,B) + dist(B,C)$
- Distances → Geometric embedding





2. Data sources

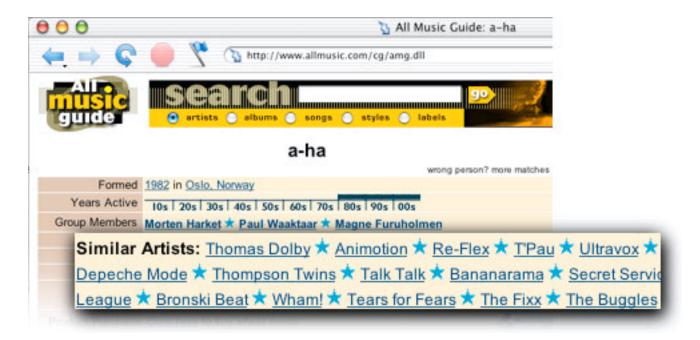
- Many potential sources of subjective 'ground-truth' data:
 - Explicit descriptions ("A is similar to B, C..")
 - Behavioral i.e. used in similar contexts
 - Described in similar terms
- Issues:
 - Converting to numerical values
 - Extending to cover every pair of artists





Explicit similarity statements

All Music Guide similar artists lists



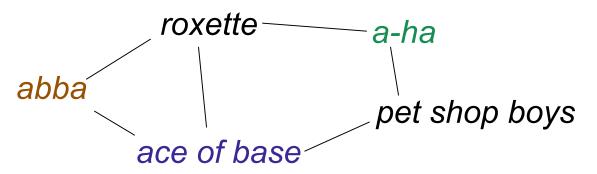
Binary similarity (in/not in list)





Erdos Distance

Distance from A to B is minimum # hops



	abba	ace of base	aerosmith	a-ha
abba	0	1	5	2
ace of base	1	0	4	2
aerosmith	5	4	0	4
a-ha	2	2	4	0

also 'Resistive' Erdos





Collection co-occurrence

- Assumption:
 - User *U* possess music by *A* and *B*
 - \Rightarrow A and B are similar
 - problematic for individuals, averages out
- OpenNap data:
 - Use Napster protocol to record the collections of ~3000 users
 - 400,000 identified tracks
- P(A|B) × popularity mismatch discount





Similarity of associated text

- Find web pages mentioning particular artists ("google abba music")
- tf•idf weighted terms for each artist
- Similarity of artists= weightings of common terms
- Klepmit data





Multidimensional Scaling

- Map distances to spatial arrangement minimizing MSE of Euclidean distances
- Regularizes distance matrices:

```
a mumba
                                                  abba
restlifen cappi_braxton
                            lara fabierasure
     jessica_simpson
inanah_carey
                                               new_orde
                                 janet_jackson
65 whitney<mark>a</mark>hous
                             eiffel 65
                       celine_dionet shop_boys
      laurychristina_aguileraqua
                                          sade soft_cobil
spears
           backstæesajöts saue prince spice_girlsbelinda_carlise
ia_twain
lamiroquai
                           nelly_afurtredgennox
                                       seal savage gar
      ace of base
                               matthew sweet
              faith hill
```

Issues: # dimensions, distance warping





3. Evaluation

- How to compare distance metrics?
- Need independent test data
- → Collect new evaluation data set
 - Sparse sampling of artist judgments to validate the complete set





Information elicitation

- "What is similarity of A and B?"
 - no consistency, arbitrary scale
- Target + Choices paradigm:

Which artist is most similar to: Janet Jackson?

- 1. R. Kelly
- 2. Paula Abdul
- 3. Aaliyah
- 4. Milli Vanilli
- 5. En Vogue
- 6. Kansas
- 7. Garbage
- 8. Pink
- 9. Christina Aguilera

Chosen is more like target than (known) others





musicseer.com

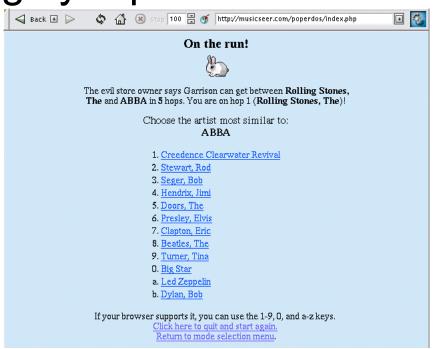
- Web site to collect artist-similarity judgments from anonymous volunteers
- Two procedures:
 - poperdos game:Get from artist A to B in fewest # steps
 - Direct survey:
 Choose most similar artist from a list





poperdos game

- Competitive motivation of informants?
- Choices from AllMusic lists + OpenNap
 - → roughly equidistant choices

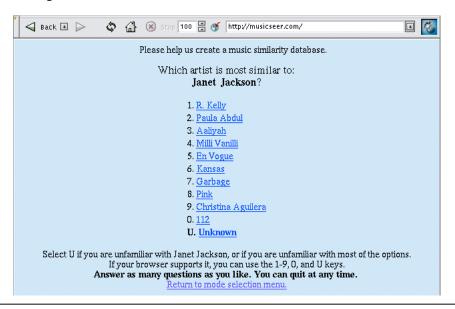






Survey

- Sequence of single judgments
 - More uniform sampling of targets
 - Infer which bands are known to informant
 - Dummy entries 'catch' random guessing







"10,000 random band names"

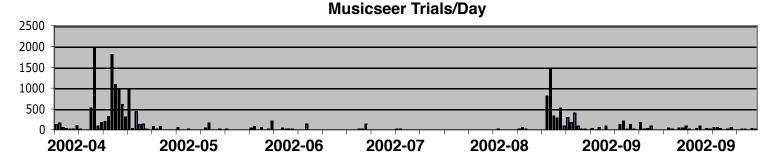
- Generative model of band names
 - trained on real band name 'grammars'
 - + vocabulary of music-related web pages
- Most popular decoy choices:
 - Neither Palindrome Taker
 - Archbishop Riot
 - Skylight Cuisine
 - Blond and Bipolar





musicseer data

- 1,782 users
 - best user: 748 judgments, ten above 200
- 22,470 judgments
 - ~140k triplets <target chosen unchosen>
 - Spike after "10,000 names" blogging





http://musicseer.com/results/

Scoring the similarity metrics

- Avg. ranking of user choice by metric
- Agreement percentages for...
 - judgments

triplets

Target:PoliceInformationChoices:
(ranked by
metric)U2
Pretenders
Sting
Queen
INXS
Phil Collins⇒ no again
for this j
... but 4
triplets of

Informant choice ranked #2 by metric

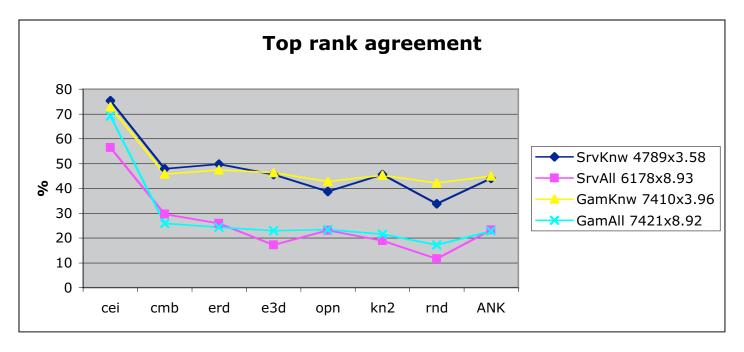
⇒ no agreement for this judgment ... but 4 of 5 triplets do agree





Results

Judgment-level agreement %:
 i.e. user choice ranks #1 under metric









4. Applications

- Original motivation:
 - Comparing ground-truth data sources
 - Targets for training music similarity classifier
 - What happens when you try?
- Actual outcome
 - musicseer data
 - Evaluation metrics





Using evaluation data

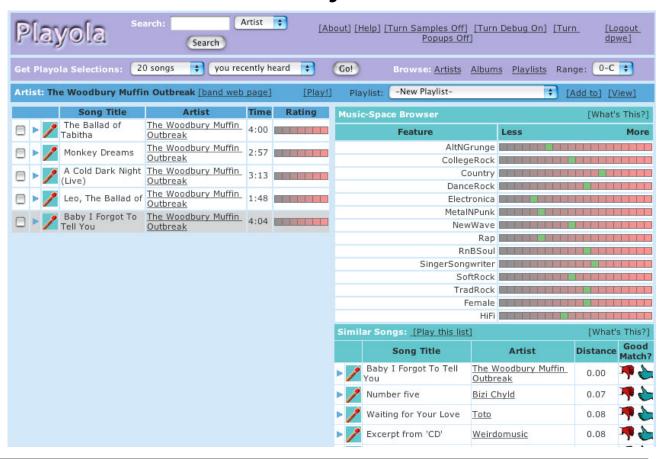
- Significant information in musicseer evaluation data
 - basis for a metric in itself?
- Use these evaluation procedures for acoustic-based similarity measures
- 'Inconsistency' may point to aspects...





Playola

Acoustic similarity browser







Conclusions

- Musical artist similarity a tricky concept
 - but how tricky?
 - best metric agreed with 50% of judgments
- Evaluation procedure + data has broader applications
 - Most valuable outcome?
- Web-based user data collection is viable



