DAY 5

Intelligent Audio Systems:
A review of the foundations and applications of semantic audio analysis and music information retrieval

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These lecture notes contain hyperlinks to the CCRMA Wiki.

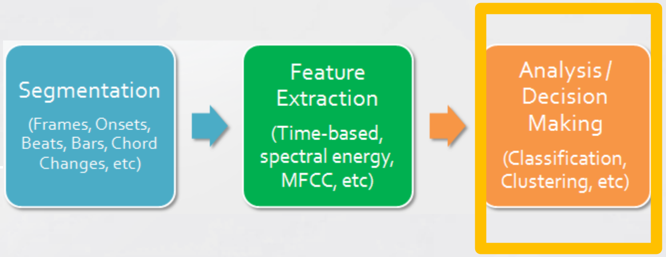
On these pages, you can find supplemental material for lectures - providing extra tutorials, support, references for further reading, or demonstration code snippets for those interested in a given topic .

Click on the symbol on the lower-left corner of a slide to access additional resources.

WIKI REFERENCES…

Review from Day 4

- Your lab questions…
- Your results so far…
- Favorite burrito



ANALYSIS AND DECISION MAKING: BUILDING AND EVALUATING A CLASSIFIER

Building a classifier

- Define classes (through training examples)
- Define features
- Define decision algorithm (parameters tuned through training data)
- Evaluate performance (error rate)

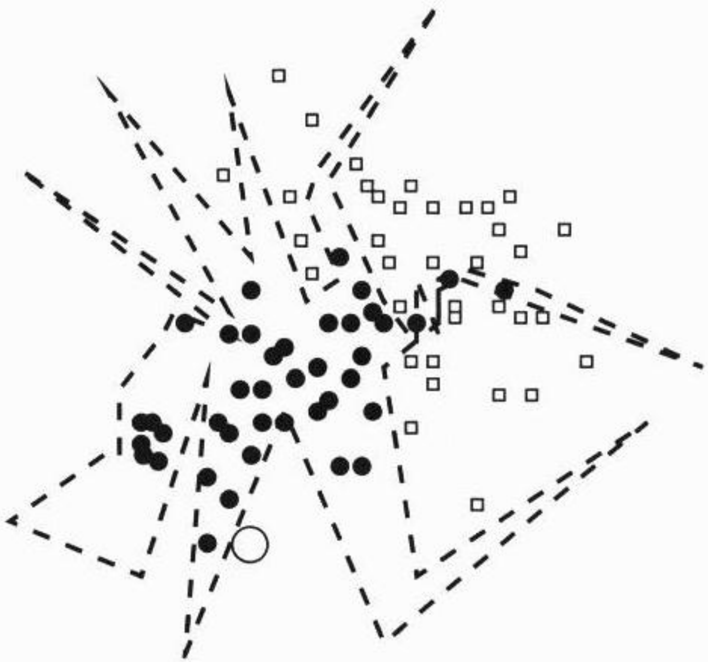


Fig. 2.13. Supervised classification into two classes with 2-dimensional data. In the training set (X, Y), data with label $\mathsf{y} = -1$ are represented with dots, whereas data with label $\mathsf{y} = 1$ are represented with squares. The dotted line is a classification function F such that $\mathsf{R}^{\mathrm{emp}}_{(\mathsf{X},\mathsf{Y})}[\mathsf{F}] = 0$. Though it achieves zero empirical risk, F is not a good classification function, as it makes an error for a new datum which is not in the training set (circle at the bottom, with the true label $\mathsf{y} = -1$).

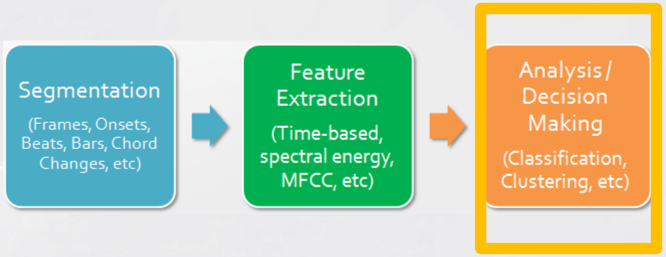
DATA PREPARATION

Gathering training data

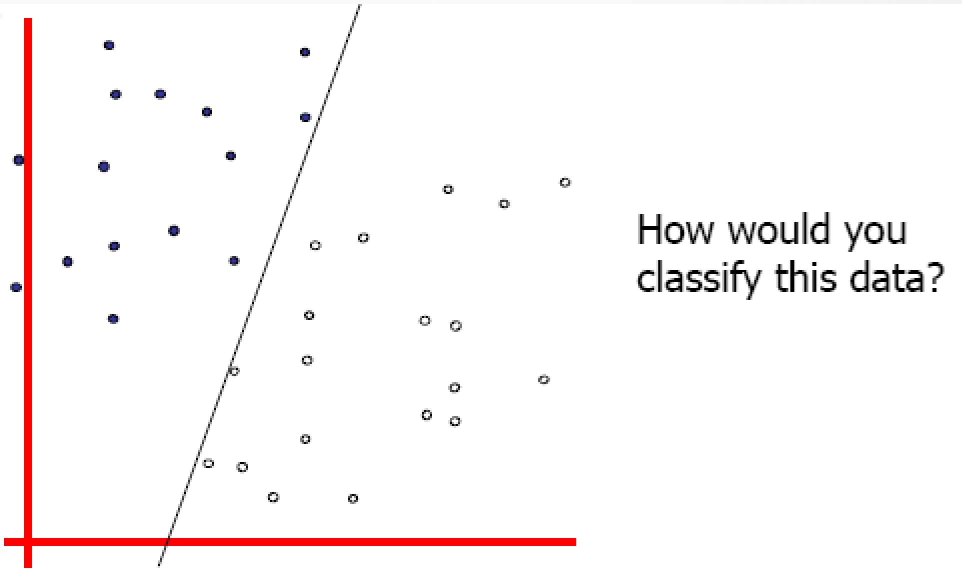
- Hand-annotate
- One technique is to use existing ground-truth MIDI files to synthesize audio.
- Contact researchers regarding their annotations (e.g., Beatles collection)
- Creative Commons, research collections (e.g., RWC database, OLPC data)

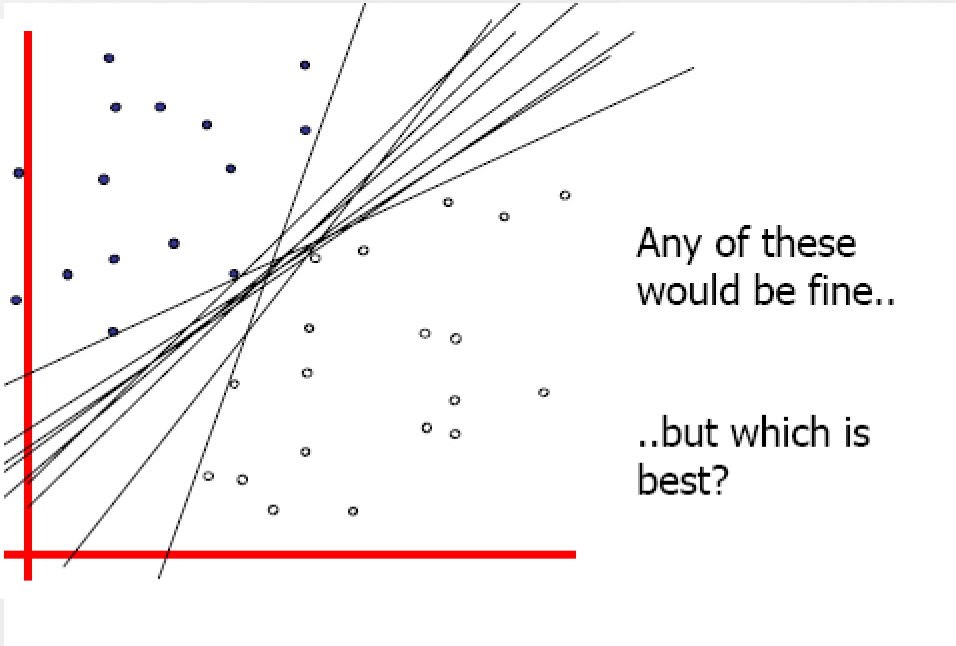
Data preparation

- Examine your data at every chance. (means, max, min, std, “NaN”, “Infs”)
- Try to visualize data when possible to see patterns and see if it makes. Incredible sanity check.
- Eliminate noisy data
- Data preparation
  - Cleaning
    - Open up and examine
    - Handle missing values
  - Relevance / Feature analysis
    - Remove irrelevant or redundant attributes
  - Data Transformation
    - Generalize or normalize data

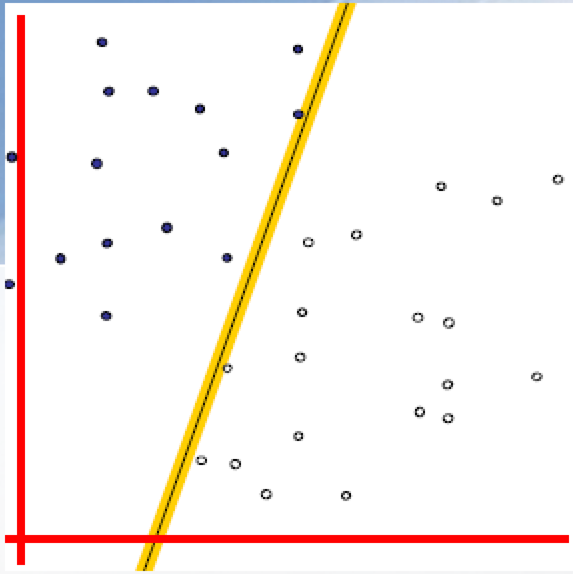


ANALYSIS AND DECISION MAKING: SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES (SVM)

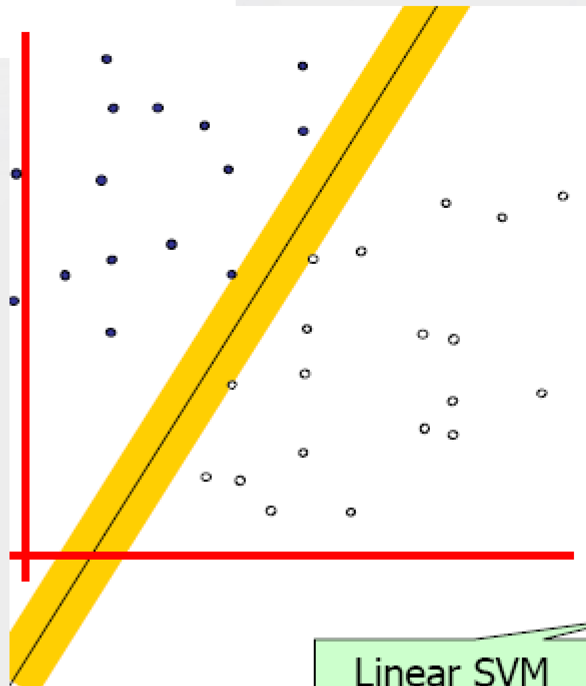




From : http://www.autonlab.org/tutorials/svm15.pdf



Define the margin of a linear classifier as the width that the boundary could be increased by before hitting a datapoint.



The maximum margin linear classifier is the linear classifier with the, um, maximum margin.

This is the simplest kind of SVM (Called an LSVM)

From : http://www.autonlab.org/tutorials/svm15.pdf

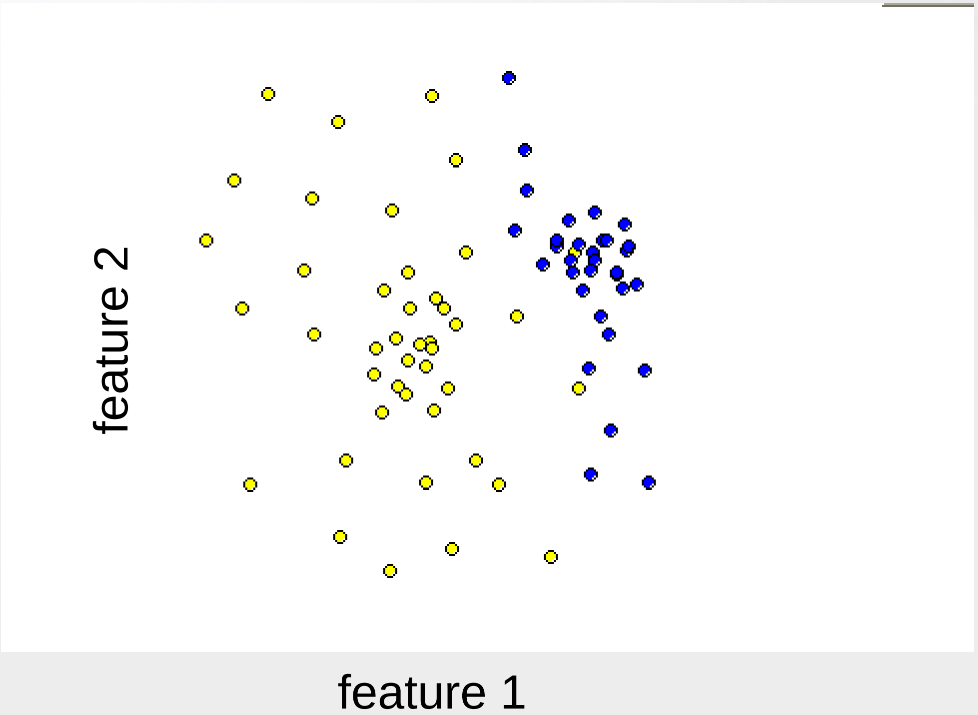
SVM

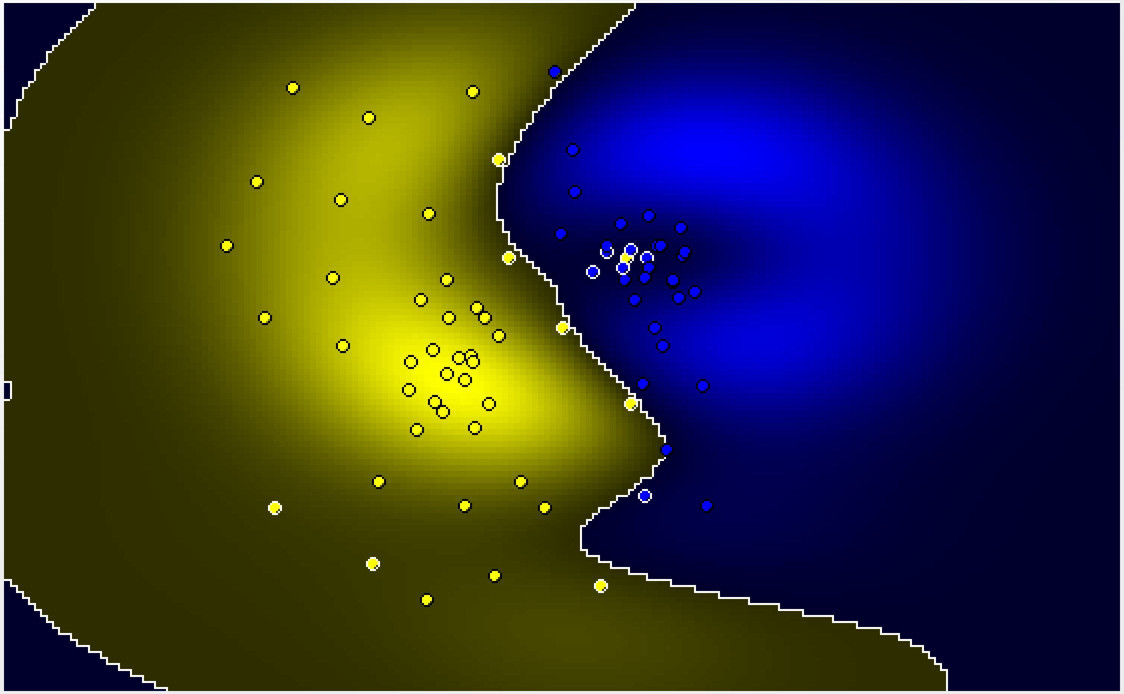
- Hyperplane separates the data from the two classes with a “maximum margin”.
- Support Vectors - are those data points that the margin pushes up against
- SVM training is guaranteed to find the global minimum of the cost function.
- Less experience needed - fewer parameters to tune

- >> svmdemo

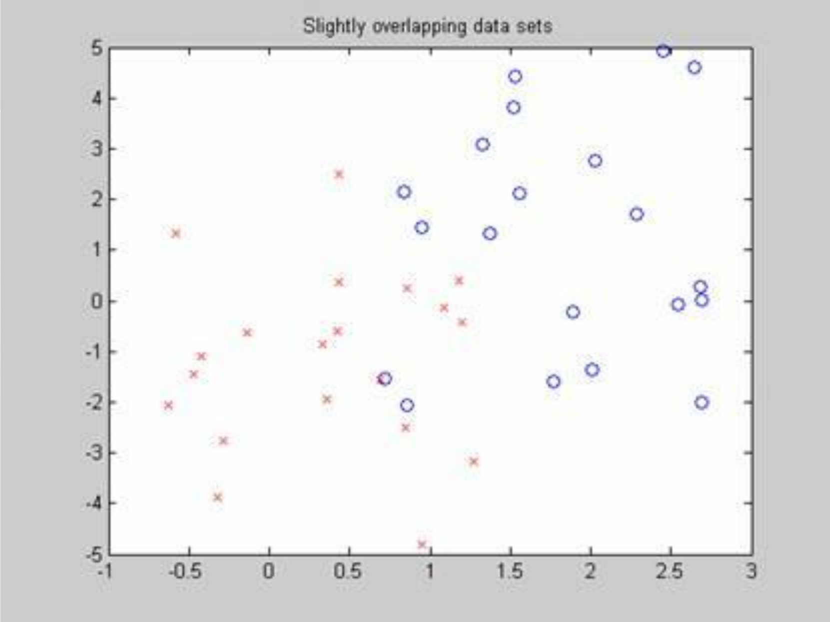
SVM with polynomial kernel visualization by Udi Aharoni

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3liCbRZPrZA


feature 2
feature 1



SVM Parameters



What effect do the parameters of an radial-basis-function SVM have on the separating the two data sets?

Using the RBF kernel, we have to choose values of :

gamma = degree of curviness of the hyperplane / complexity of the contour

C = allowance for points to overlap into each other's class

Video 1

Video 2

RBF Parameters: C and gamma

- Grid search using cross-validation to find the best one. Coarse then fine grid search.
- e.g., 2-5, 2-3, … 2+15, gamma = 2-15, 2-13, 2+3
- Why grid search
  - Psychological (If you *have time* for brute force… why chance it on approximations or heuristics)
  - Since there are only 2 params, grid search isn't all the different from advanced estimation techniques
  - Easily parallelized (C and gamma are independent)
- Large datasets
  - You can take random sample as approximation

Practical Guide to SVM: The Lab

- Feature selection?
- Scale feature data
  - Save scaling stats so we can scale the test data to be in the same range
- Feature format
- Class labels {1,-1} or {0,1}
- Kernels (linear, polynomial, RBF, sigmoid)
- Find best C and gamma (cross-validation)
- Train with entire training set
- Test with validation or test set

- easy.py or grid.py

Training and test data

- An overfit model matches every training example (Now it's "overtrained.")
- Training Error AKA "Class Loss"
- Generalization
  - The goal is to classify new, unseen data.
  - The goal is NOT to fit the training data perfectly.
- An overfit model will not be well-generalized, and ***will*** make errors.
- Rule of thumb: favor simple solutions and more "general" solutions.

Training and test data

- Cross-validation
- Training, Validation, and Test set
  - Partition randomly to ensure that relative proportion of files in each category was preserved for each set
    - Weka or Netlab has sampling code
- Warnings:
  - Don't test (or optimize, at least) with training data
  - Don't train on test data (no!)

Evaluation Measures

True+	correct	Classifier correctly predicted something in it's list of known positives
False-	absent	Classifier did not hit, for a known positive result.
False+	incorrect	Classifier said that something was positive when it's actually negative

Evaluation Measures

"Accuracy"

↑ is good

Precision - "Positive Predictive Value"

↓ = high F+ rate, the classifier is hitting all the time

↑ = low F+ rate, no extraneous hits

Recall – "Missed Hits"

↓ = high F- rate, the classifier is missing good hits

↑ = low F- rate, great at negative discrimination – always returns a negative when it should

F-Measure – a blend of precision and recall (harmonic-weighted mean)

↑

Evaluate Measures

P = T+ / (T+ + F+)	[0…1]
R = T+ / (T+ + F -)	[0…1]
F = 2*P*R/(P+R)	[0…1]