

# The Audio Commons initiative and the technologies for facilitating the reuse of open audio content

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#### **Outline**

- Introduction
- AudioCommons project presentation
- The Audio Commons Ecosystem
- Relevant state of the art
- AudioCommons project tasks
- Conclusions



#### **ABOUT THE AUDIO COMMONS INITIATIVE**

The Audio Commons Initiative aims at bringing Creative Commons audio content to the creative industries. But what does this mean? We realise that significant amounts of user-generated audio content, such as sound effects, field recordings, musical samples and music pieces (among others), are uploaded to online repositories and made available under Creative Commons licenses. Furthermore, a constantly increasing amount of multimedia content, originally released with traditional copyright licenses, is becoming public domain as its copyright expires. However, we believe that the professional creative industries (e.g. videogames, film and music industries) are not yet using much of all this content in their media productions.

There are a number of reasons why such content is not yet extensively used in the professional sector. We think that a major one is the lack of a **shared culture** within the creative industries of open content and its potential use. But there are also **technical and practical issues** that do not facilitate this usage. Despite the amount of Creative Commons audio content available in online repositories such as Jamendo or Freesound, other potentially useful content remains scattered around the web (if available at all) and typically not properly labeled with specific licenses or reachable through search engines. Also, the nature of this content, coming from a variety of sources and from authors with different levels of expertise, results in unstructured (or **not uniformly structured**) mass of resources, limiting its potential retrieval and reuse possibilities. Moreover, no tools are easily available to search and incorporate Creative Commons audio content in the **production workflows** of the creative industries.



#### **Introduction: Motivation**

- Creative Commons audio content has a huge potential for reuse which is not being exploited by the creative industries.
  - Limited understanding of CC licenses.
  - Content scattered.
  - Content not properly labeled, unstructured.
  - Lack of tools for seamless integration.

# Project presentation: goals

- Promote publication of AC content and foster its reuse.
- Develop open technologies to support publication and reuse of AC content.
- Develop open technologies for the semantic annotation of AC content.
- Bootstrap the Audio Commons Ecosystem (ACE).
- Define standard procedures for joining the ACE.



#### Project presentation: consortium

Academic partners:







Industrial partners:

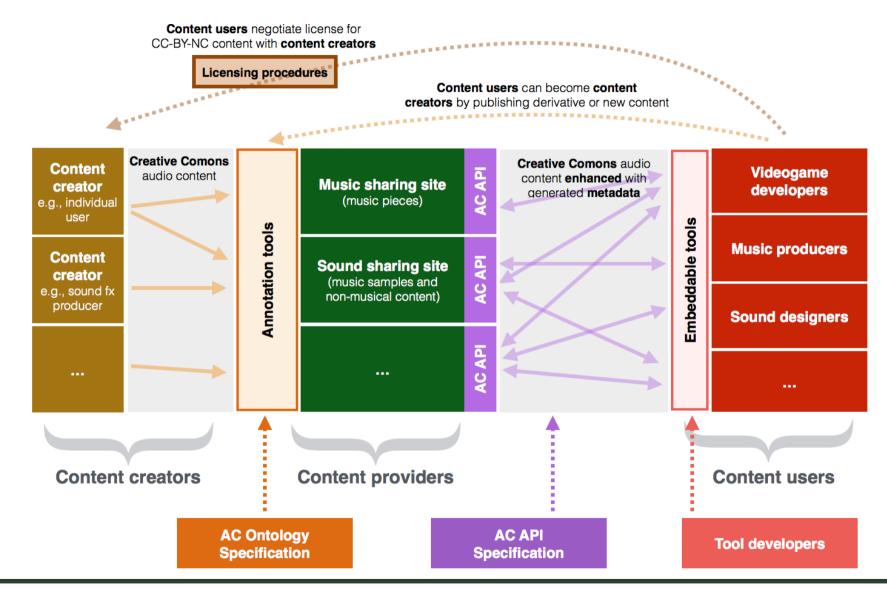








# The AudioCommons Ecosystem





#### AudioCommons initial content



300k sound samples







#### Relevant state of the art

- Availability and access to CC audio content.
- Licensing procedures for CC audio resources.
- Semantic representation of sound and music.
- Semantic annotation of sound and music.
- Production tools supporting CC audio.

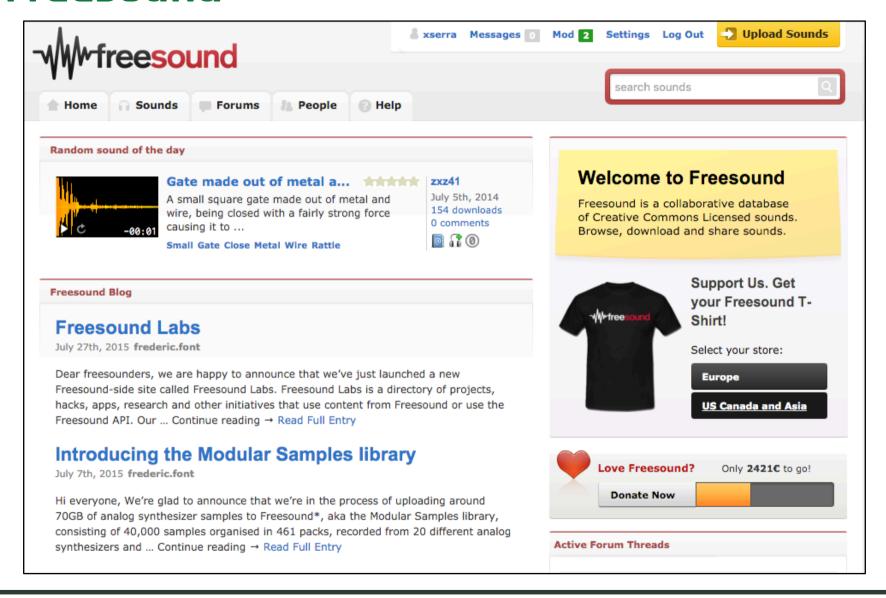


# Availability an access to CC audio content

- Few CC audio content sites with APIs (e.g. freesound.org, jamendo.com, ...).
- Limited access due to lack of high quality and unified metadata.
- No unified access mechanism for APIs (APIs have different specifications).
- Inadequate content retrieval tools.
- CC audio content not frequently used in professional environments.



#### Freesound



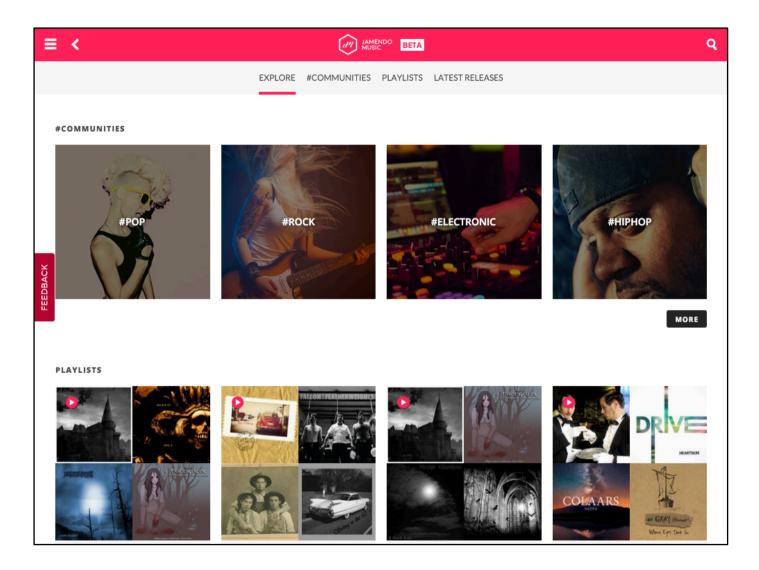


#### Freesound API

- Browse, search, and retrieve sounds and information about them.
- Find similar sounds to a given target (based on content analysis) and retrieve automatically extracted features from audio files.
- Perform advanced queries combining content analysis features with other metadata (tags, etc...).
- Upload, comment, rate and bookmark sounds.



#### **Jamendo**





#### Jamendo API

- 20 different read methods to access a catalog of half-a-million tracks.
- Some powerful features for music discovery like search and radios.
- OAuth2 based authentication, 5 write methods to manage user library.
- Website to monitor your app statistics.



# **CC** audio repositories

				License		Access	Licensing
	Content type	Size	CC-licenses	friendly	API	via API	tools
Jamendo	Music pieces	470k	All 6 CC variants + CC0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Freesound	Music samples, sound effects, field-recordings	290k	CC0, CC-BY, CC-BY-NC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
CC-mixter	Music stems, music pieces	38k	All 6 CC variants + CC0	Yes	Yes (old)	No	Yes
Free Music Archive	Music pieces	89k	All 6 CC variants + CC0	Yes	Yes	No	No
Internet Archive	Music pieces, radios, live concerts	2.6M	All 6 CC variants + CC0 + non-CC licenses	No	Yes	No	No
Eruopeana		574k	All 6 CC variants + CC0 + non-CC licenses	Yes	Yes	No	No
Looperman	Music stems, music pieces	196k	No (looperman open license)	-	No	No	No
Soundcloud	Music pieces, audio books	?	All 6 CC variants + non-CC licenses	No	Yes	No	No
Bandcamp	Music pieces	?	CC-BY, CC-ND, CC-NC, CC-BY-NC-SA, CC-BY-NC-ND	No	No	No	Yes
Magnatune	Music pieces	?	CC-BY-NC-SA	-	No	No	Yes



# Licensing procedures for CC resources

- Some license CC music pieces for commercial use (e.g. jamendo.com, magnatune.com, ...).
- Uncertainties about licensing for using CC content in commercial productions.
- Lack of standardized procedures for (re)licensing content with CC licenses.
- Uncertainties about business models based on CC audio content.



#### **Creative Commons**

CC Creative About - Licenses - Public Domain - Support CC - Projects - Blog News - Keep the internet creative, free and open.

Donate to Creative Commons

#### **History**

#### **Founding**

Founded in 2001 with the generous support of the Center for the Public Domain, CC is led by a Board of Directors comprised of thought leaders, education experts, technologists, legal scholars, investors, entrepreneurs and philanthropists.

#### Creative Commons licenses

In December 2002, Creative Commons released its first set of copyright licenses for free to the public. Creative Commons developed its licenses — inspired in part by the Free Software Foundation's GNU General Public License (GNU GPL) — alongside a Web application platform to help you license your works freely for certain uses, on certain conditions; or dedicate your works to the public domain.

In the years following the initial release, Creative Commons and its licenses have grown at an exponential rate around the world. The licenses have been further improved, and ported to over 50 jurisdictions.

#### Science

Since 2005, Creative Commons has undertaken projects to build commons-based infrastructure for science through identifying and lowering unnecessary barriers to research, crafting policy guidelines and legal agreements, and developing technology to make research, data and materials easier to find and use.

# Search the commons Search Get CC updates mattl@example.com Subscribe Recent Posts Towards a Collaborative, Coordinated Strategy for OER Implementation Free Music Archive launches 2015 fundraising drive Trans-Pacific Partnership Would Harm User Rights and the Commons Message to our community about the Paris and Beirut attacks

· Creative Commons offers Bassel

Khartabil position as Digital Cultural



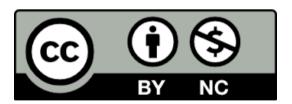
#### Some CC licenses



Public domain, no restrictions on use and redistribution, no attribution to source needed.

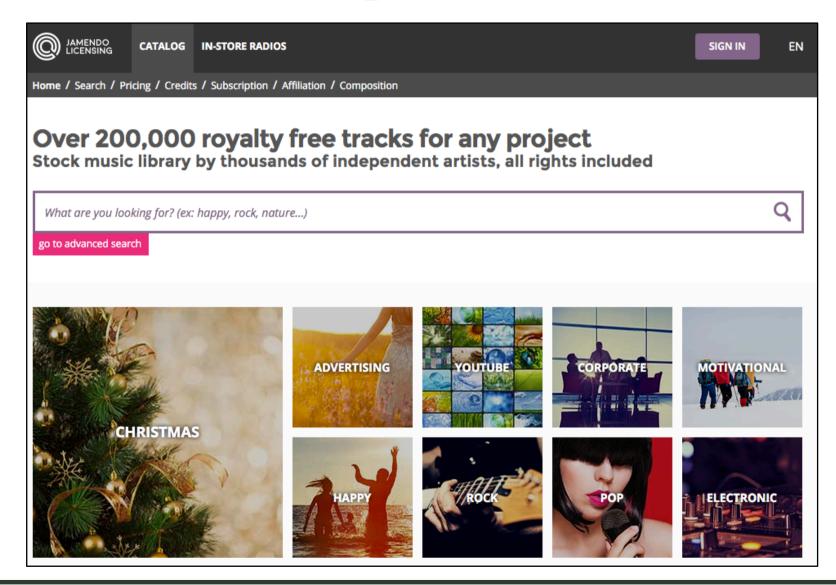


You can copy, modify and redistribute the sound, but you need to give an attribution to the original source.



You can copy, modify and redistribute the sound, but you need to give an attribution to the original source and you cannot use it commercially.

# **Jamendo Licensing**





#### **Freesound licenses**

License of sound of A	B wants to distribute the new sound under	Can B do this?
cc0	cc0	Yes
cc0	by	Yes (*)
cc0	by-nc	Yes (*)
by	cc0	No
by	by	Yes (**)
by	by-nc	Yes (**)
by-nc	cc0	No
by-nc	by	No
by-nc	by-nc	Yes (**)

- (\*) If a third user C uses the sound from B, she must attribute to B.
- (\*\*) B must attribute the sound to A. If a third user C uses the sound from B, she must attribute both A and B.



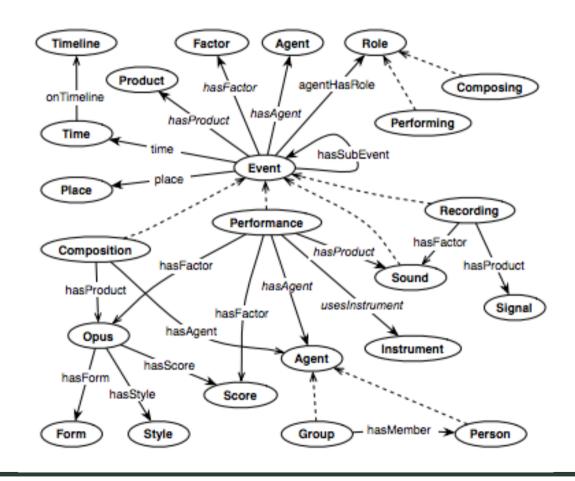
#### Semantic representation of sound and music

- Standardized generic metadata for media content (e.g. Dublin Core ontology, ...).
- A few sound and music models (e.g. Music Ontology, Europeana Data Model, MusicBrainz, ...)
- Some rights management ontologies in the media domain (e.g. MPEG-21 Media Value Chain Ontology, ...).
- Existing Semantic Web technologies (proposed by W3C) (e.g. Resource Description Framework, OWL Web Ontology Language, ...).



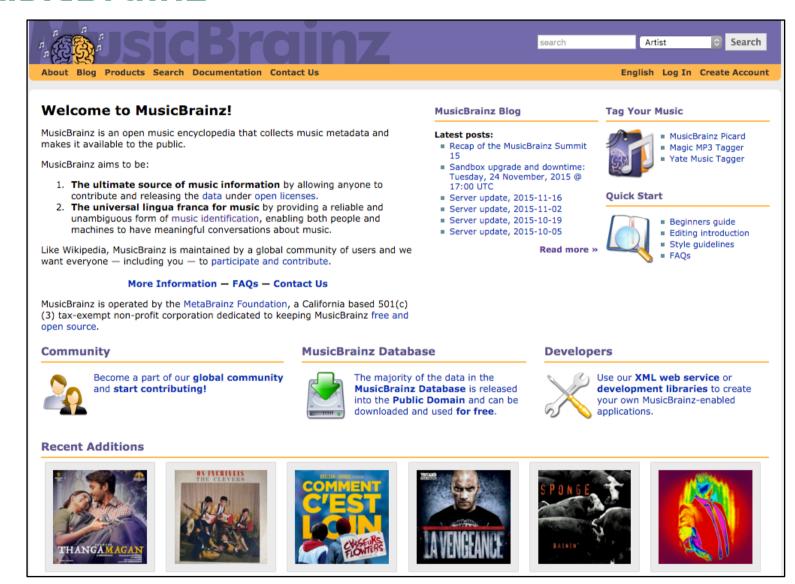
# The Music Ontology

A vocabulary for publishing and linking musicrelated data on the Web.



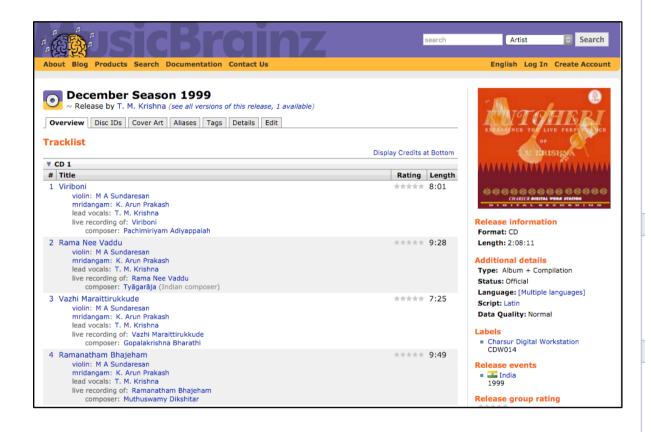


#### **MusicBrainz**





#### **MusicBrainz**



Core Entit	ies					
Artists:			1,015,192			
Release Groups:		1	1,239,983			
Releases:		1	1,533,141			
Mediums:		1	1,716,960			
Recordings:		15	5,400,787			
Tracks:		19	9,263,543			
Labels:			100,508			
Works:			644,963			
URLs:		3	3,191,989			
Areas:			114,635			
Places:			13,547			
Series:			3,805			
Instruments:			756			
Events:			8,421			
Other Entit	ties					
Editors (valid / deleted):	1,410,893	/	1,851			
Relationships:		11,432,300				
CD Stubs (all time / current):	331,472	2 / 283,353				
Tags (raw / aggregated):	2,078,893	/	54,474			
Ratings (raw / aggregated):	323,248	/	262,570			
Identifiers						
MBIDs:		47	7,034,833			
ISRCs (all / unique):	521,590	/	499,997			
ISWCs (all / unique):	96,967	/	96,530			
Disc IDs:			638,252			
Barcodes:			514,326			
IPIs:			22,088			
ISNIs:			14,201			



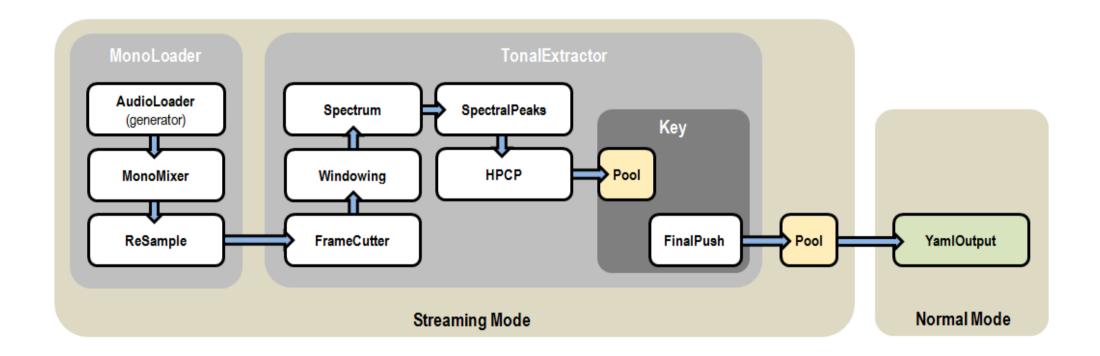
#### Semantic annotation of sound and music

- Existing audio features extraction tools (e.g. essentia, ...).
- Many algorithms for mid/high-level annotation of music signals: chord/key, tempo/rhythm/meter, pitch, genre/mood, structure, instrument, ....
- Satisfactory accuracies only achieved with algorithms trained for particular use-cases.



#### Essentia

Open-source C++ library for audio analysis and audio-based music information retrieval.





# Essentia algorithms

- Audio file I/O: read and write audio files (wav, mp3, ogg, flac, etc.)
- Standard signal processing blocks: FFT, frame cutter, windowing, ...
- Filters (FIR & IIR): low/high/band pass, DC removal, equal loudness, ...
- Statistical descriptors: median, mean, variance, kurtosis, skewness, ...
- Time-domain descriptors: loudness, LARM, Leq, Vickers' loudness, zero-crossing-rate, log attack time, ...
- Spectral descriptors: Bark/Mel/ERB bands, MFCC, GFCC, LPC, spectral peaks, complexity, roll-off, contrast, HFC, inharmonicity, ...
- Tonal descriptors: Pitch salience function, predominant melody and pitch, HPCP (chroma), chords, key and scale, tuning frequency, ...
- Rhythm descriptors: beat detection, BPM, onset, rhythm transform, ...
- Other high-level descriptors: danceability, dynamic complexity, audio segmentation, SVM classifier, ...



#### **AcousticBrainz**



Contribute

Downloads

Goals A

API/Data

FAO

Detailed Statistics

xserra -



#### Welcome to AcousticBrainz!

The AcousticBrainz project aims to crowd source acoustic information for all music in the world and to make it available to the public. This acoustic information describes the acoustic characteristics of music and includes low-level spectral information and information for genres, moods, keys, scales and much more. The goal of AcousticBrainz is to provide music technology researchers and open source hackers with a massive

database of information about music. We hope that this database will spur the development of new music technology research and allow music hackers to create new and interesting recommendation engines.

AcousticBrainz is a joint effort between Music Technology Group at Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona and the MusicBrainz project. AcousticBrainz was originally envisioned by Xavier Serra, the founder and head of the MTG. At the heart of this project lies the Essentia toolkit from the MTG – this open source toolkit enables the automatic analysis of music. The output from Essentia is collected by the AcousticBrainz project and made available to the public.

AcousticBrainz organizes the data on a recording basis, indexed by the MusicBrainz ID for recordings. If you know the MBID for a recording, you can easily fetch from AcousticBrainz. For details on how to do this, visit our API documentation.

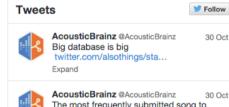
All of the data contained in AcousticBrainz is licensed under the CCO license (public domain).

#### Examples

If you're wondering what this collected data actually looks like, have a look at the last 5 recordings that have been submitted:

- 1. Paradise Lost / Death Walks Behind You
- 2. Paradise Lost / Death Walks Behind You
- 3. Paradise Lost / Death Walks Behind You
- 4. Paradise Lost / Death Walks Behind You
- 5. Paradise Lost / Death Walks Behind You





AcousticBrainz @AcousticBrainz 30 Oc The most frequently submitted song to AcousticBrainz is I'm Down, the B-Side to Help! by the Beatles acousticbrainz.org/ee898790-133f-... Weird, huh?

Tweet to @AcousticBrainz

Blog Twitter GitHub Bug Tracker









#### **Essentia music extractor**



HOME | DOCUMENTATION | DOWNLOAD | APPLICATIONS | NEWS | ABOUT |

#### Music extractor

#### Usage

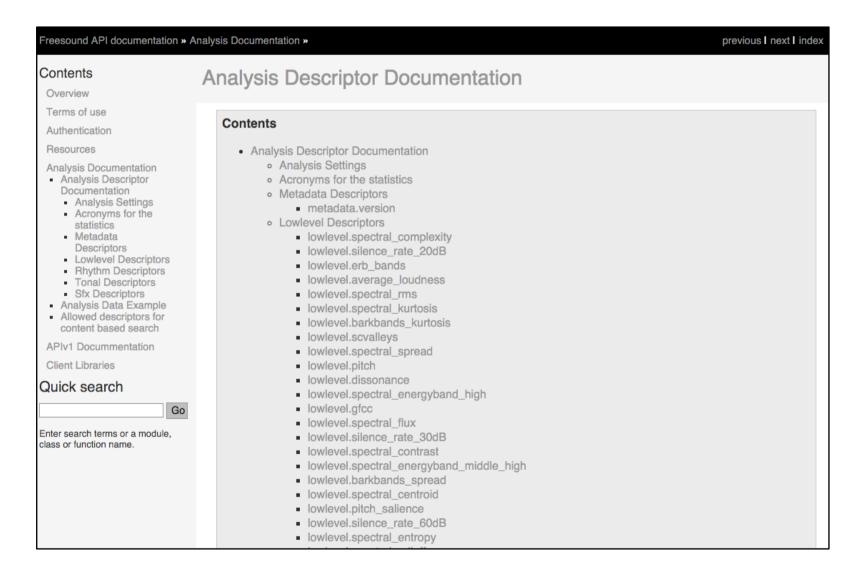
streaming\_extractor\_music computes a large set of spectral, time-domain, rhythm, tonal and high-level descriptors. The frame-wise descriptors are summarized by their statistical distribution. This extractor is suited for batch computations on large music collections and is used within AcousticBrainz project.

It is possible to customize the parameters of audio analysis, frame summarization, high-level classifier models, and output format, using a yaml profile file. For example, in the following profile, the extractor is set to analyze only the first 30 seconds of audio, output frame values as well as their statistical summarization, and apply two high-level models associated with the respective filepaths.

```
startTime: 0
endTime: 1e6
analysisSampleRate: 44100.0
outputFrames: 0
outputFormat: json
requireMbid: false
indent: 4
lowlevel:
   frameSize: 2048
   hopSize: 1024
   zeroPadding: 0
    windowType: blackmanharris62
    silentFrames: noise
    stats: ["mean", "var", "median", "min", "max", "dmean", "dmean2", "dvar", "dvar2"]
average_loudness:
    frameSize: 88200
    hopSize: 44100
    windowType: hann
    silentFrames: noise
```



#### **Essentia Freesound extractor**





#### **Audio annotation tools**

	Low-	Machine learning				Easy for large	
	level	based	Open	Core		scale	Last
	features	features	license	language	languages	analysis	release
					Python, Matlab,		
Essentia	Yes	Yes	Yes	C++	Javascript	Yes	Nov 2015
jMIR/jAudio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Java		No	Oct 2013
LibROSA	Yes	No	Yes	Python		No	Oct 2015
Aubio	Yes	No	Yes	С	Python	Yes	Aug 2015
MIRtoolbox	Yes	Yes	Yes	Matlab		No	Dec 2014
Marsyas	Yes	Yes	Yes	C++		Yes	Feb 2015
Sonic							
Annotator	Yes	Yes	Yes	C++	Python	Yes	Nov 2015
LibXtract	Yes	No	Yes	С	Python/Java	Yes	Jul 2014
yaafe	Yes	No	Yes	C++	Python/Matlab	Yes	Nov 2011

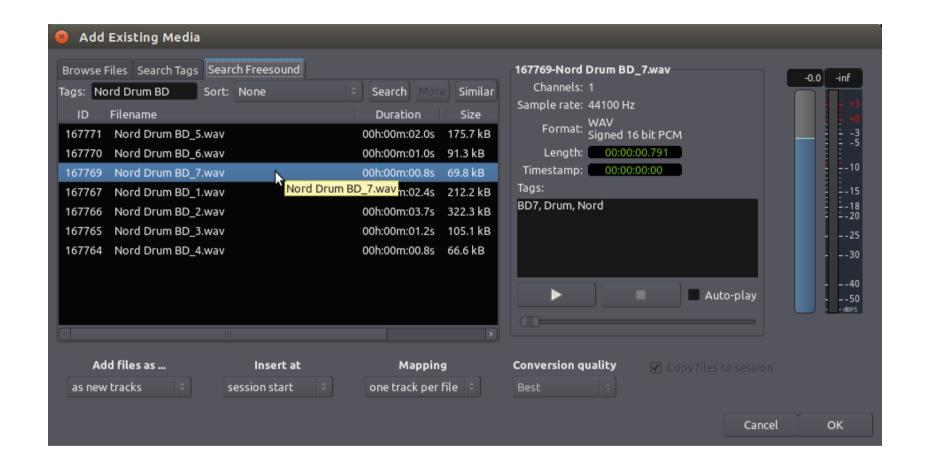


#### **Production tools supporting CC audio**

- Client libraries for some CC-ready APIs (e.g. for Freesound-API and Jamendo-API).
- Standard audio plugins architectures (e.g. VST, Audio Units, VAMP, ...).
- Open-source audio production tools easy to extent and supporting plugins (e.g. Ardour)
- No CC-ready audio production tools.

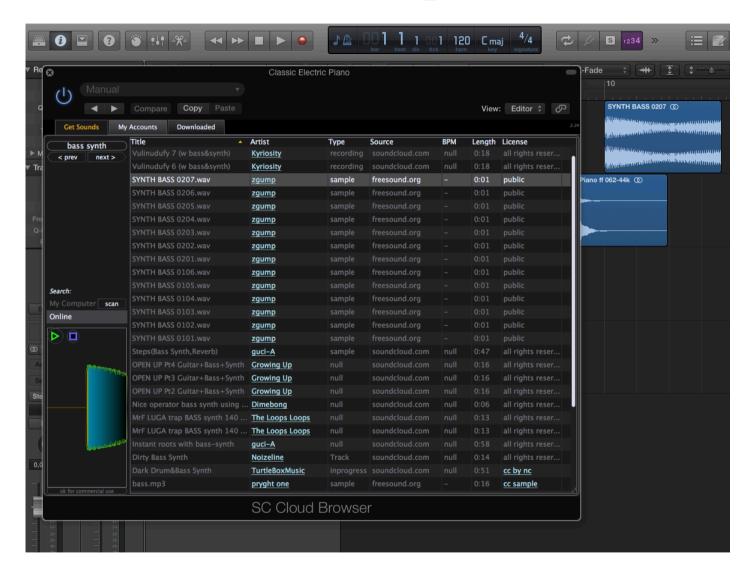


#### **Ardour**





# **Cloud browser (VST plugin)**





#### **Production tools**

	Retrieve	Upload	Repository
Ardour	Yes	No	Freesound
Cyberlink PowerDVD	Yes	No	Freesound
Logic Pro	No	Yes	Soundcloud
Cubase	No	Yes	Soundcloud
Pro-tools	No	Yes	Soundcloud
Soundly	Yes	No	Freesound
SoundCloud browser	Yes	Yes	Soundcloud/Freesound



#### AC project tasks: production tools to be developed

- Music sampler
- Drum machine
- Loop navigator
- Music browser
- Sound FX browser
- Procedural audio SDK for videogames
- •



#### AC project tasks: Ontology and API specification

- Define an ontology for the semantic annotation of musical and non-musical audio content (requirements from industry use cases)
- Design API specification for accessing content annotated using the ontology (+ implement it in Freesound)



#### AC project tasks: Description of musical sounds

- High-level description of music pieces (e.g. large-scale genre and mood classification, ...).
- Mid/High-level description of music samples (e.g. loop properties, instrument notes, ...).
- Manual/crowd-sourced annotation of datasets.





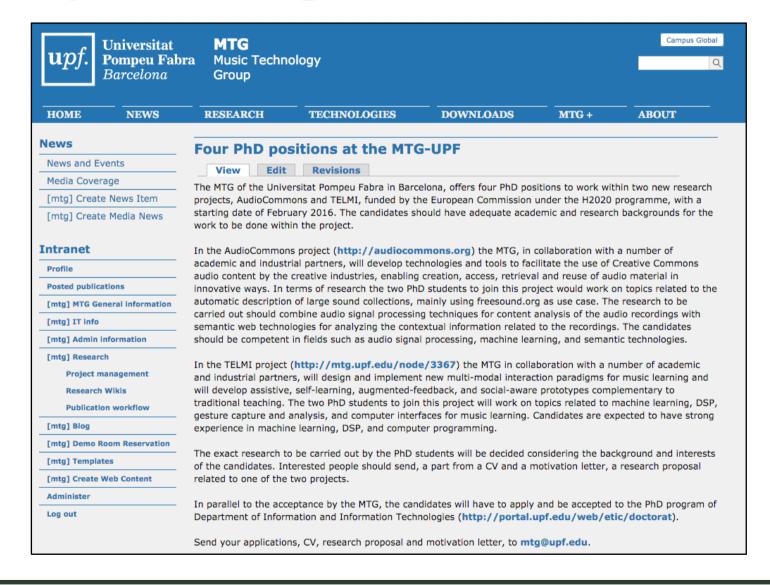
#### AC project tasks: Description of non-musical sounds

- High-level description of timbral properties for non-musical audio content (e.g. to query by "bright" or "dark" sounds).
- Manual/crowd-sourced annotation of datasets.





# AC project: looking for people at MTG





#### **Conclusions: The AC initiative**

- AudioCommons is a 3-year project (2016-2019).
- Think beyond the lifetime of the project.
- Engage new stakeholders, content providers, tool developers, ...





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