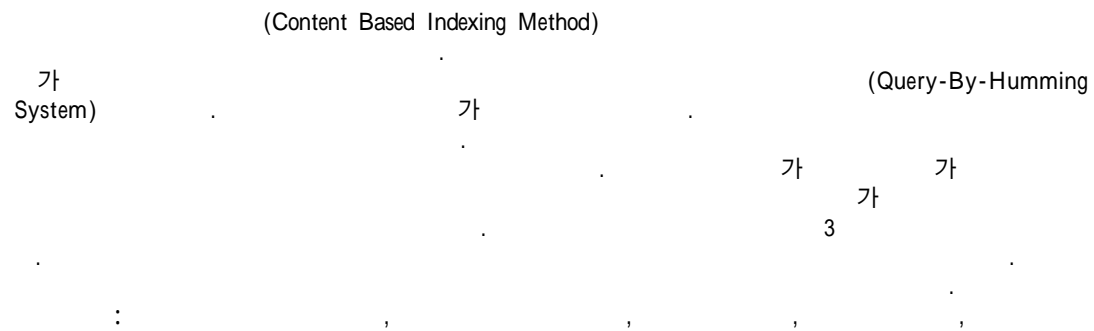


An Efficient Content-Based Indexing Method Using Frequent Melody in Query-By-Humming System

(Jin-Hee You)*, (Sang-Hyun Park)**, (You-Min Ha)**



ABSTRACT

Content based indexing method becomes known to broadly as the most efficient way of storing and retrieving vast music data. In this Paper propose Efficient Query-By-Humming System (EQBHS) that efficiently retrieve and store musics using content-based indexing when a user inquires with his incorrect humming. For this purpose, we propose three different methods. (1) To accelerate the query processing in the EQBHS, we convert the numeric-typed melody data stored in index to the character-typed one. For achieving more accurate result, we can use an error-allowed mapping method from a note to a character. (2) the frequent melody which occurs many times in the music and the melody partitioned by a rest on the assumption that users are to hum what they can easily remember in the music. For this purpose, we also propose the frequent melody extraction algorithm which shows a reliable performance. (3) Lastly, we propose the 3-stage searching method. The goal of this method is to minimize the database access and to search more accurately and faster by using indices. We verified the proposed methods by executing various experiments with a number of music data.

Key words : Multimedia Database, Query By Humming System, Music Information Retrieval, Content-Based Searching Method, Indexing

(CT)

*
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+ : 2006 4 26 , : 2006 8 10

1.

. 2

(Efficient Content Based Indexing

. 3

Method)

가

가

가

. 4

가

5

(Humming)

6

3

(Query By Humming System)

[2, 3, 4, 5, 6].

가

2가

2.

N-gram[7, 8, 9]

가

N

가

가

(MIDI)

1

3

가N

[10].

(Sliding Window)

가

가

가

가

N-gram

UDR

[11]

, 가 ,

가

가

' U(Up) '

' D(Down) '

' R(Repeat) '

가

가

가

가

가

가

3가

N-gram

가

(Tempo)

[12].

가

가

Method)

(Content Based Searching

[1].

가 . [16] 가

가 , 3.

[10]. 가 1

(Pitch Interval) Ratio) (Duration . 3.1
Ratio) . 3.2 . 33

3.4 가

[13]. 가 가 3.1

[14]. 가

N-gram 가 (Octave) 0

[15]. 127 가 ' F5' 4 , ,

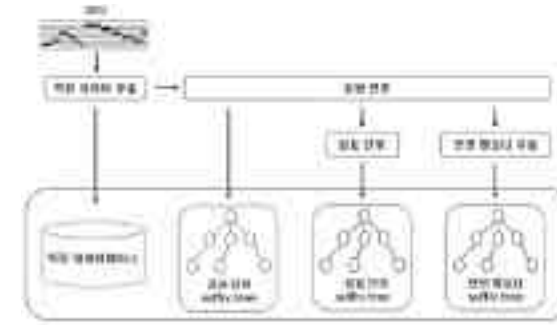
가 가 ' 65' 가 , ,

[16]. 가 가 가 가 가

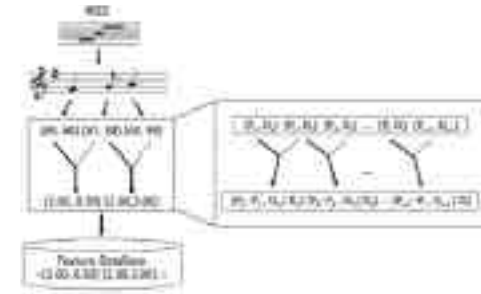
(Time base)

(Euclidean Distance)

(String Matching)



< 1 >



< 2 >

< 2 > 2

가 가

가 . 가

< 2 > 2

3.2

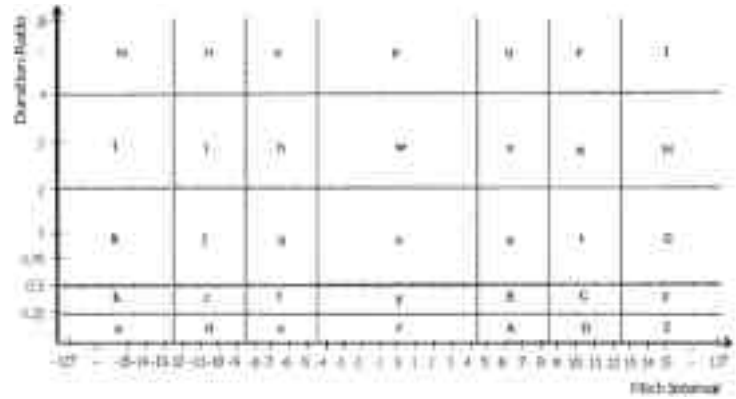
2 가

2

(Euclidean Distance)

가

(String Matching)



< 3>

(1.00, 0.94, 0.88, 0.82, 0.76, 0.70, 0.64, 0.58, 0.52, 0.46, 0.40, 0.34, 0.28, 0.22, 0.16, 0.10, 0.04)

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 2.00

< 4>

2

< 3>

35

가 2

2

< 4>

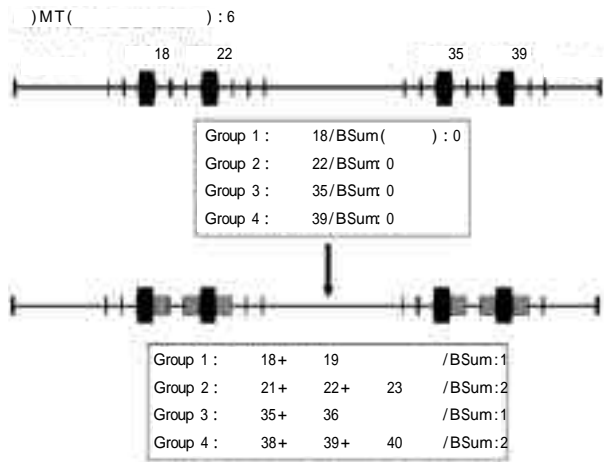
<x, w, x, w, y, u>

3.3

< 1>

Input:	MID (), BarID (), N (), MT ()
Output:	
1;	BarID MID
2:	가 K
3:	K S (가 S)
4:	S가 1 K
5:	S가 1 BarID가 i Bi
6:	Bi
7-1:	Bi i-1 Ki-1 N
7-2:	Bi i+1 Ki+1 N
7-3:	(BSum) Bi S S
8:	MT i 가 가 7
9:	가
10:	

가
, 2
가
가
2 3
< 2>
<j, x, k, j, i, x> 18 , 22 , 35
, 39 K
< 1> ' 4 가 가
가
가
(Grouping)
가



< 5>

가

< 2>

	ID (BarID)	(K)	(S)
<j,x,k,j,i,x>	18, 22, 35, 39	4	1
<k,k,j,x,g>	19, 36	2	2
<j,x,j,k,k,k>	20, 37	2	2
<k,j,j,w,g>	21, 38	2	2
...
<j,x,g,k,E,x,i>	49	1	3

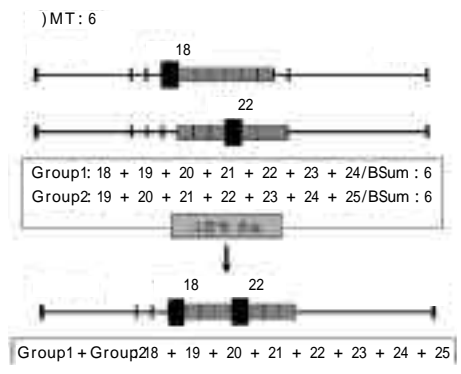
S, BarID가 i, Si가, K가, Si+1, Si-1, 가, (N)가 N, (MT)

가, < 5>, 4 5 6, 7, 5, BSum, 가

BSum, MT, < 7>, 7 8, MT, 9, 가

```
int i=0;
while(BSum < MT){
    if(K+1 < N)
        BSum+=|Si - Si+1| ;
    if(K-1 > N)
        BSum+=|Si - Si-1| ;
    i++;
}
```

< 6> BSum()

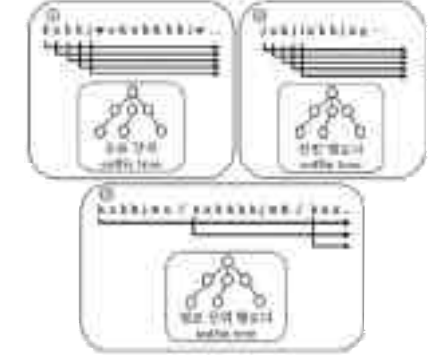


< 7>

가

3.4

< 8> 3



< 8> 3

(Suffix Tree)

3.3

< 8>, /, /

3, 가, 가

가

, 가, 가

가

가

2

< 3>

< 9>

(Exact Matching)

4.

가

가

< 9>

가

가

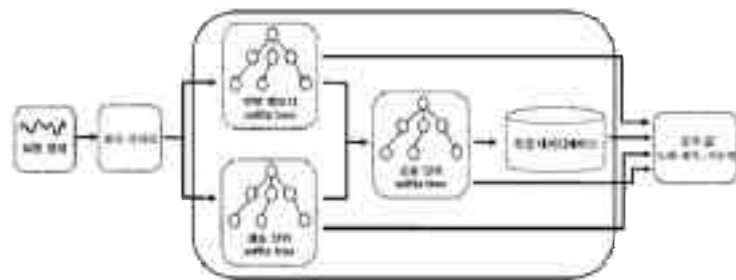
가

가

가

(Wave)

가



< 9>

2

2

(Euclidean Distance)

가

가 , 2

가 4

가

12

20

가

가

5.2.

5.

가

가

< 10>

5.1.

500

3000

500

가

가

30

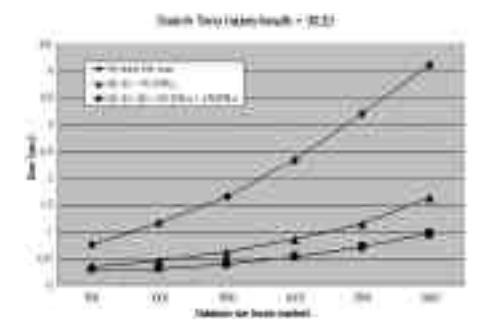
가

3000

가

가

2



< 10>

37가

Naive DB Scan

1

1

가

2

3

1

10>

가

1

가

가

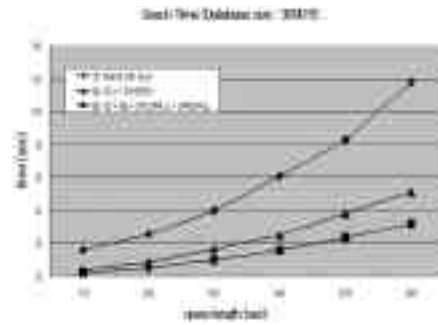
5.3.

11>

10

60 , , 1

가



< 11>

, < 11>

가

가

가

6.

가

가

10

가

3

3 ~ 4

가

N-gram

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