User manual for Naamah 1.09

MP3 and Audio CD PHP/MySQL management system

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 What is Naamah

Naamah is a set of PHP scripts distributed under the GNU GPL [1] that allow you to store the ID3 (both ID3v1 and ID3v2) information of your MP3 and OGG collection and your audio CDs (supports freedb) in a MySQL database. The Naamah project was started in fall 2002, although the idea has been around for quite a while. The name was found while browsing a list of biblical names and means "the beautiful", which I hope it is. :)

It comes with a browser interface, an SQL script to create the database table and this (hopefully complete) manual. Using the browser interface you can

- Search the database
- Scan drives and automatically add MP3 or OGG files to the database
- Scan audio CDs and look them up on freedb
- Print the database content to text files
- Create LaTeX documents with your MP3, OGG and audio CD list
- and more!

1.2 System requirements

You need:

- MySQL (see `http://www.mysql.com/`)
- PHP (see `http://www.php.net/`)
- possibly a modern web browser, e.g. Mozilla; [3] your browser needs to have **Javascript enabled**!

If you want to scan discs and query freedb, you need Windows NT4+/2k/XP and Internet Explorer. See chapter 3.4.3 on page 11 for more.

1.3 Installation

Just follow these steps to install Naamah:

1. Make sure you have a working PHP and MySQL system.
2. In your MySQL database, execute `install.sql`. The easiest way to do this is using phpMyAdmin. [4]

NOTICE that the script creates a new table "naamah" and if there already is a table with that name it will be **DELETED**!

3. Edit the `passwd.inc.php` file in the `includes/` directory, and add the name of your database, as well as your username and password.
4. Direct your web browser to `index.php`, e.g. `http://localhost/naamah/`.

Updating an older version

Delete all files of your old Naamah installation and copy the new version to your Naamah directory. If updating from **version v1.07 or lower**, execute `update.sql` in your MySQL database.[1] Then jump to steps 3 and 4 of the above installation.

If you see Naamah's main page without any PHP error messages then everything is running fine. If you run into error messages check the above steps again.

1.4 Future features

See `doc/todo`.

1.5 Changelog

See `doc/changelog`.

1.6 Known bugs

See `doc/bugs`.

1.7 Frequently asked questions (FAQ)

There is a little FAQ on Naamah's homepage: `http://nick.spurious.biz/naamah/`.

2 Searching the database

2.1 Filling out the search form

Search for. This is where you enter the keyword that you want to search for in the database. If you leave this field empty, you will get a list with **all** entries in the database.

[1] This adds the field to store track numbers. This feature was introduced in v1.08.

Split search string. If you leave this box checked, the search string will be splitted and every single word will be searched for. For example, if you enter "guns roses" as a search string, the searching script will look for entries "guns roses", "guns" and "roses".

Exact match. If you check this box, only exact search matches will be returned. For example, if you search for the term "some", you won't get results like "somewhere", "somehow", and so on.

Search in. Select those columns you want to search. Leave all three options checked if you want to search in artists' names, track titles and album names. For example, if you want to search for an artist named "Artist", you could uncheck the other two buttons to make sure the search includes only artists' names.

Only this year. Leave this empty if you want to search entries from all years. For example, if you want to search for titles which were released in 2002 only, enter "2002" here.

Only disc nr. Leave this empty if you want to search in all available MP3/OGG CDs. For example, if you want to search only for those tracks on your CD nr. 5, enter "5" here.

Only this genre. Choose a genre if you want to search only within tracks of a certain genre.

List as. If you select this, only single albums will be listed. An example, if you search for "Iron Maiden", you won't get a listing with all their songs but instead all their albums that you have in your database.

Sort by. Here you can decide how the results are going to be sorted. The first selection ("(first order)") means that the results will first be sorted according to this criterium. Afterwards, the second criterium will be applied, and so on. For example, if you say that the first criterium is a sorting by artist name and the second criterium is a sorting by album title, the results will first be sorted by artist, then within each found artist will be sorted by album title. If you don't see through this right now, just give it a try. :)

Categories. Select whether your search should be done only in MP3/OGG entries, audio CD entries or both.

2.2 The result list

2.2.1 Track listing

Once you have filled out the form click on **Search** and a table with your results will be created. This table will show the artist name, track title, album title, year, quality (for MP3/OGG only), year of release, CD nr (for MP3/OGG only) and category (MP3, OGG or audio).

Each 20 entries you will see "S", "T" and two arrow symbols. Clicking on "S" will take you up to the search form. Clicking on "T" will take you to the first result item. The arrows allow you to jump up or down 20 items.

Th maximum number of results that will be returned is 60.[2] This is to avoid loading 5000 rows or so, which would take too much time and does not make sense. On top of the table you will see some navigation symbols to browse from page to page.

The second leftmost column just shows a word **Edit**. If you click on it, a new window will open containing all available information about that entry. You can make changes there; click on **Save changes** to save the new information in the database. Some entries cannot be changed (file name, file path, file size, addition date (is reset automatically), length, quality). If you click **Delete this entry**, you will be prompted once – if you choose **Yes** the entry will be deleted. **Notice that there is no way of recovering a deleted entry!**

The second column from the left just shows a word **Del**. If you click on it, you will be prompted once – then the entry will be deleted. **Notice that there is no way of recovering a deleted entry!**

Once you have made changes to the database, the result list will be automatically reloaded. I know this can be annoying, especially because the list will be reloaded whether a change was made or not, but without a refresh you wouldn't see any of the changes you've made!

If you see some **empty entries** when browsing the database contents, then this means that you have stored some files which had no ID3 tag! To avoid this, it is advisable to quickly browse through the results after scanning a drive.

2.2.2 Album listing

If you did your search with the "album only" box checked, you will see a list of albums. Each 20 entries you will see "S", "T" and two arrow symbols. Clicking on "S" will take you up to the search form. Clicking on "T" will take you to the first result item. The arrows allow you to jump up or down 20 items.

The second leftmost column just shows a word **List**. If you click on it, a window will pop up with a track list of that album. You can delete the whole album at once, if you wish, or apply some changes to single tracks. The leftmost column just shows a word **Edit**. If you click on it, a new window will open containing all available information about that entry. You can make changes there; click on **Save changes** to save the new information in the database. Some entries cannot be changed (file name, file path, file size, addition date (is

[2] You can change this value in naamah.ini.

reset automatically), length, quality). If you click **Delete this entry**, you will be prompted once – if you choose **Yes** the entry will be deleted.

3 Adding files to the database

3.1 What is this this "CD number" business all about?

I have received some e-mails from users asking me about this. Naamah was made for my own personal use in the beginning and I didn't really plan to release it. Therefore, there might be some features in Naamah that seem useless to everyone but me. ☺

In Naamah, each MP3 or OGG disc that is added to the database is supposed to have a number. That way, I can easily remember e.g. that a certain track was on collection nr. X. If you don't want to use this system, just assign 0 to all MP3 discs. I will try to make this a bit more flexible in the future! ☺

3.2 Manual addition

Just fill out the form. Following is a short explanation of the fields:

File name. This is the MP3 or OGG file name without path, e.g. `song.mp3` or `song.ogg`.

Path. This is the full path of the above file, e.g. `e:\files\`.

File size. This is the size of the above file, in bytes, e.g. 6754658.

Quality. The quality of the MP3/OGG file. If it is CBR (constant bit rate), this could be something like 128 or 192. If it is VBR (variable bit rate), just enter "VBR" here.

Length. The length of the track, in **min:sec**, e.g. 4:20.

The other fields should be self explanatory. If there are any non-numerical characters in the track number or year field, no data will be added and a warning is displayed.

3.3 Scanning drives

3.3.1 Search options

Select the drive you want to scan. If you do not want to scan OGG files, check the button **Ignore OGG files**. If you want the script to add only those MP3 files containing an ID3 tag, check the button **Ignore files without ID3 tag**. Then choose which version of ID3 is to be scanned (ID3v1 or ID3v2).

If you tell Naamah to read only ID3v1 tags and no such tag is found, Naamah tries to find an ID3v2 instead. The same is done for ID3v2 tags – if no such tag is found, an ID3v1 is searched for as a replacement. In such a case, a message is displayed.

> Please notice that scanning a complete drive can be a **time consuming** task. Once the scan is completed, you'll be presented a complete list of all MP3 and OGG files. You can check if all the data is correct and if necessary apply some changes.

Click on the button to save the data to the database. It is advisable to quickly check whether MySQL reported any errors during execution of the SQL script. If there are any non-numerical characters in the track number or year fields, no data will be added and a warning is displayed.

3.3.2 Editing the drives list

The default drives list is for Windows. If you want to scan drives under Unix or Linux or if you want to add some more drives, you can easily modify the list in `includes/drives.inc.php` according to your needs.

To add e.g. a drive I:, you should add a line

```
<option value="i:">I:
```

Notice that there is **no backslash** after the drive letter!

If you want to add a specific directory instead of a new drive, the procedure is exactly the same. You would then add a line like

```
<option value="c:\mymp3s">c:\mymp3s
```

Here as well, notice the missing backslash!

Thus if you work under Linux, Unix or Mac OS X, you could add a line

```
<option value="/dev/cdrom">/dev/cdrom
```

including the path pointing to your CD ROM or whatever drive or directory you want.

3.3.3 Setting the time limit

If you get an **error message** like

```
Fatal error: Maximum execution time of 30 seconds exceeded in
http://localhost/naamah/index.php on line 13
```

you should edit the `time_limit` setting in `naamah.ini` and set a higher value. The value's unit is milliseconds!

3.3.4 Reading ID3v2

The tag fields that are read by Naamah are described on [5] as following:

- Artist name: TPE1
- Song title: TIT2
- Album name: TALB
- Release year: TYER
- Genre tag: TCON
- Track number: TRCK

Naamah stores the old ID3v1 genre ID as genre information, while ID3v2 allows entire strings to be stored. To get around this problem, Naamah tries to find out what genre ID corresponds to the string found in ID3v2. To do so, it tries the following:

1. Winamp stores the genre in the format "(27)Trip-Hop", where 27 is the old ID3v1 genre ID. Naamah is able to extract the genre ID.
2. If the format is just "Trip-Hop", Naamah tries to find out whether "Trip-Hop" corresponds to an ID in the old ID3v1 genre list.

If no genre ID can be generated, a warning is displayed.

3.3.5 Reading OGG files

The comment fields scanned by Naamah in OGG files are described in the "OGG Vorbis format specification" [6] as follows:

- Artist name: ARTIST
- Song title: TITLE

- Album name: ALBUM
- Track number: TRACKNUMBER

No field for the release year is read, as to my knowledge no such tag field is present in OGG files. Concerning the genre ID, OGG files store the genre as "a short text indication of music genre". [6] Naamah tries to find out if the given string corresponds to a genre ID. If no ID can be read a warning message is displayed.

3.4 Accessing freedb

This is available only if you use **Internet Explorer** and are running **Windows NT4+**, **Windows 2000** or **Windows XP**. If you are working under Windows 2000, you will need to have **administrator privileges**.

3.4.1 What is freedb?

freedb is a database to look up CD information using the internet. [9] This is done by a client (a freedb aware application, like Naamah) which calculates a (nearly) unique disc ID for a CD in your CD-ROM and then queries the database. As a result, the client displays the artist, CD-title, tracklist and some additional infos. You can also search for CD-info in the freedb via the web-based search.

3.4.2 How does it work?

To access freedb you need to read the disc's TOC (*Table Of Contents*). The TOC is unique for each disc and is therefore needed to query the database. Reading the TOC requires access to hardware-near interfaces that are not accessible from PHP; Naamah uses an ActiveX control to access the SPTI interface. A detailed description of this ActiveX control is given in chapter 7.1 on page 17.

3.4.3 Using the freedb feature

Before using this feature for the first time, you need make some changes to `naamah.ini`. In the freedb section, you should set the user name and host name. You might use your e-mail address, e.g. `user@domain.com` would give `user` as user name and `domain.com` as host name. You can also choose a freedb server that is geographically near to you. A list with current servers is available on the freedb homepage. [10]

Select the drive you want to scan.[3] Insert your audio CD in the drive and click on scan. If Internet Explorer asks you whether you want to allow an insecure ActiveX to be executed, say yes. It is advisable to set up different security options for the internet and for the intranet. You might enable insecure ActiveX in the intranet

[3] To find out how to change the drives list, see chapter 3.3.2 on page 9.

zone and disable them in the internet zone.[4]

After some seconds a form will appear with all information about the disc. You can apply some changes (e.g. often there is no year or the genre is incorrect). I have noticed that there are some entries in freedb which are all either upper or lower case. To correct such entries, there is a "Capitalize" button below the results' table... Click on the Save button to save the data in MySQL. If there are any non-numerical characters in the track number or year field, no data will be added and a warning is displayed.

4 Exporting the database contents

You can generate printouts of your database contents. You can choose whether to generate an album list or to list all available entries.[5]

4.1 Text format

This will generate a simple tabulator separated text output.

4.2 PDF format

The generation of PDF is done using FPDF, [11] a PHP class which allows to generate PDF files with straight PHP, that is to say without using the PDFlib library.

4.3 LaTeX format

This will generate LaTeX source code which can be compiled to DVI, PS or PDF. You can choose whether to print out all the database contents or just an album list.

The files generated need the following packages:

- inputenc.sty
- geometry.sty
- fancyhdr.sty

All these LaTeX packages can be freely downloaded from `http://www.ctan.org/`.

[4] Although it is very well possible to run Naamah on a server and access its database from all over the internet, the basic idea behind it is to have it running as a local application inside an intranet.

[5] Generating a list of all database entries can be very time consuming! You may run into an error message. See 3.3.3 on page 10 for more.

4.4 HTML format

Choosing HTML as the output format will generate a HTML document. You can actually save it as a HTML file by clicking *File->Save as* in your web browser.

4.5 RTF format

This will create an RTF (Rich Text Format) document. This feature is still **very beta** and I'm not sure if it really works. The documents are still very ugly because the of tabulators (maybe a table would be better). Documents created with this can be opened with MS Word but it seems that Wordpad and Textedit under Mac OS X cannot read the document. I'm working on this...

4.6 CSV format

CSV stands for "comma serparated values". Spreadsheet programs such as Microsoft Excel or Lotus 123 can be able to interpret CSV files and open them to show the values/figures in the file in different columns as defined by the commas that separate them. That way you can import parts of your MP3/OGG and audio CD list into such a program.

If you want to list only the albums, the data that will be included is: artist name, album name, release year, CD number (for MP3 and OGG only) and the category (1 for MP3, 2 for audio CD, 3 for OGG).

If you create a full listing, the data that will be listed is: artist name, album name, song title, quality (of MP3 or OGG only), file name (of MP3 or OGG only), file path (of MP3 or OGG only), release year, track length in seconds, genre code (see chapter 8 on page 19), track number, CD number (of MP3 or OGG only), file size in bytes (of MP3 or OGG only), category (1 for MP3, 2 for audio CD, 3 for OGG) and finally the date when the entry was added to the database (in MySQL format, ie. YYYY-MM-DD).

4.7 The option "Save as file"

If you check this box the result list will be offered as a download. That is, if you want to generate a LaTeX printout a file `naamah.tex` will appear as a download and you can save the file directly to your hard drive.

5 The database page

5.1 Statistics

The "database" section shows some statistical information about your Naamah database. You can see how many entries you have, how much space your MP3/OGG files collection takes, when the first and the last entry were added to the database, what genre is most frequent in your MP3 collection and more.

Total playlengths are calculated only for those values where a track length is available.

5.2 Removing double entries

This script searches the database for entries that are stored more than once in the database. Entries where the following fields have the same content are recognized as duplicates: artist name, album title, track title, year, track length in seconds, category (i.e. audio, MP3 or OGG).

A list will be generated with those tracks that have duplicates. You can then automatically delete the duplicates one by one (see below) or all at once (just click on "Clean all").

Click on "Clean" in left column to automatically remove all the duplicates of that entry. This means that all entries except one will be deleted. If you click on "Show", an new window will pop up showing all the entries which were found to be duplicates. You can delete them one by one or see more information about each single entry.

6 Editing naamah.ini

You can edit some settings of Naamah in `naamah.ini`. The idea is to allow the user to setup almost everything in this file. The options you can set are explained below:

6.1 General settings

time_limit This is explained in chapter 3.3.3 on page 10. Default is 300.

show_sql `TRUE` if Naamah should display the SQL commands issued to MySQL, `FALSE` if you do now want to see the SQL commands. Default is `FALSE`.

highlight If this is TRUE, the keyword that was searched for is highlighted in result lists. That is, if your search keyword was "Maiden" the result would look like "Iron **Maiden**". Set this to FALSE if you don't want any highlighting. Default is FALSE.

color_scheme You can create new color schemes by editing the CSS files in your Naamah directory or create new ones. I have included red and green schemes, although I believe gray still looks the best. Default value is gray (which stays for `gray.css`).

extra Displays some (useless) extra information on the bottom of the navigation column. This can be either TRUE or FALSE. Default should be FALSE.

6.2 Settings for drive scans

ogg_only If you set this option to TRUE, all OGG files will be ignored during drive scans. This is the same as clicking "Ignore OGG files" on the scan drives page. Set FALSE if you want to scan OGG files as well.

id3_only If you set this option to TRUE, all files without an ID3 tag will be ignored during drive scans. This is the same as clicking "Ignore files without ID3 tag" on the scan drives page. Set FALSE if you want to scan files without an ID3 tag as well.

id3_ver If you set this to 1, the ID3v1 tags will be read during drive scans. If you set this to 2, ID3v2 tags will be read. Notice that if Naamah e.g. is set to read ID3v1 tags and no such tag is found, it will try to read ID3v2 instead; a message is displayed in such cases.

6.3 Settings for freedb

server The server that is used. A list with current servers is available on the freedb homepage. [12] It is a good idea to choose a server that is geographically near you. A list with current servers is available on the freedb homepage. [10]

path The path to access the freedb server.

username and hostname The user and host name used when querying freedb. An explanation on how to choose these is given in chapter 3.4.3 on page 11.

proto The protocol version used when comunicating with the freedb server. Normally, the user does not need to change this value.

6.4 Settings for search procedures

split_string If you do not want Naamah to split the search string, set this to FALSE. Else set it TRUE. See chapter 2 on page 5 for more about this function.

search_artist, search_track, search_album The standard setting is that Naamah looks if it can find the search string is artist names, track titles and album names. Set here in which database fields Naamah should search (TRUE or FALSE).

category This defines which categories to search. The values are: 1 for MP3/OGG and audio CDs, 2 for MP3/OGG only and 3 for Audio CDs only.

rows How many rows can a search result have? Default is 60.

6.5 Export settings

exportfile The name of the file that is offered as download. Default is "naamah".

format The standard list format. 1 for simple text, 2 for LaTeX, 3 for RTF, 4 for CSV, 5 for PDF. Default is 1.

what What kind of list do you want? 1 if you want to list only the albums, 2 if you want a complete list of all entries. This can be very time consuming! Default is 1.

category Which categories to you want to export? 1 if both MP3/OGG and audio CDs should be exported, 2 if MP3/OGG only, 3 if audio CDs only. Default is 2.

saveasfile If TRUE, the "Save as file" checkbox is checked. If FALSE, it is not. Default is TRUE.

7 Information for developers

The information contained in this section is provided as help to those who wish to use some of the source code. All my code is hopefully satisfactorily commented making it not too difficult for anyone to understand it. This section is thought to be an "additional documentation" to some features.

7.1 ReadTOC

ReadTOC was made with *Visual Basic Control Creation Edition 5*, which is available for free on Microsoft's homepage. [7] Documentation for all the API's used is available online on MSDN. [8]

I don't consider ReadTOC as a standalone project, moreover I consider it being part of Naamah. Therefore, it is also under the GPL; the source code is contained in `readtoc.zip`.

7.1.1 Accessing ReadTOC from a HTML document

If you want to use the ActiveX control ReadTOC, you need to embed it into you HTML document:

```
<OBJECT ID="ReadTOC" WIDTH=0 HEIGHT=0
CLASSID="CLSID:XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX"
CODEBASE="readtoc.cab#version=X,X,X,X">
</OBJECT>
```

You can then access it using a client side language, i.e. JavaScript, JScript or VBScript. For example, to check whether a drive is a CD-ROM drive you could use the following JavaScript code:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
drive_type = ReadTOC.CheckDrive(drive_letter) ? TRUE : FALSE;
</script>
```

7.1.2 Functions provided by ReadTOC

ReadTOC provides the following functions:

freedb_Query(DriveLetter As String) As String This function tries to read the TOC from the drive DriveLetter. If it is successfull, it returns a string in the following format:

```
discid+ntracks+off1+off2+...+nsecs
```

where `discid` is the disc's discid number, ntracks is the number of tracks on the disc and `offx` is the offset of track number `x`. `nsecs` is the total playtime in seconds. A detailed description on how to calculate the discid value is found on the homepage of freedb. [12]

CheckSPTI() As Boolean Returns `TRUE` if the operating system is SPTI capable and `FALSE` if it is not. SPTI (SCSI pass through interface) is available only for Windows NT4+/2000/XP. Under Windows 2000, in order to use the SPTI interface you must be logged in with Administrator priveleges.

CheckDrive(hDrive As String) As Boolean Returns TRUE if the drive given in hDrive is a CD-ROM and FALSE if it is not.

8 License

> Naamah is freely distributed, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY. Of course, there is always the chance there is an undiscovered and/or unfixed bug. By using Naamah you agree that it's not my fault if anything happens to your computer. In fact, I'm not liable for anything.

You can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation. [1]

Naamah uses the getID3() functions [2] by James Heinrich, which are also distributed under the GNU GPL. Naamah's Active X component ReadTOC includes some code that was taken from uFREEDB 1.6.0, [13] which is distributed under the GNU LGPL. To directly create PDF documents, FPDF is used, [11] a PHP class which allows to generate PDF files with straight PHP. FPDF is Freeware.

9 References

[1] see `doc/gpl` and http://www.gnu.org/

[2] http://www.getid3.org/

[3] http://www.mozilla.org/

[4] http://www.phpmyadmin.net/

[5] http://www.id3.org/id3v2.4.0-frames.txt

[6] http://www.xiph.org/ogg/vorbis/doc/v-comment.html

[7] http://msdn.microsoft.com/vbasic/downloads/tools/cce/default.asp

[8] http://www.msdn.microsoft.com/

[9] http://www.freedb.org/

[10] http://www.freedb.org/modules.php?name=Sections&sop=viewarticle&artid=9

[11] http://www.fpdf.org/

[12] http://www.freedb.org/modules.php?name=Sections&sop=viewarticle&artid=6

[13] http://www.freedb.org/software/uFREEDB-1.6.0.zip

Genre codes

These are the genre codes contained within the ID3v2 tag of MP3 files. You don't have to mess around with them since Naamah lets you choose the keyword directly. However, if you need to access the database directly it could be useful to have this list close at hand.

0 = Blues
1 = Classic Rock
2 = Country
3 = Dance
4 = Disco
5 = Funk
6 = Grunge
7 = Hip-Hop
8 = Jazz
9 = Metal
10 = New Age
11 = Oldies
12 = Other
13 = Pop
14 = R&B
15 = Rap
16 = Reggae
17 = Rock
18 = Techno
19 = Industrial
20 = Alternative
21 = Ska
22 = Death Metal
23 = Pranks
24 = Soundtrack
25 = Euro-Techno
26 = Ambient
27 = Trip-Hop
28 = Vocal
29 = Jazz+Funk
30 = Fusion
31 = Trance
32 = Classical
33 = Instrumental
34 = Acid
35 = House
36 = Game
37 = Sound Clip
38 = Gospel
39 = Noise
40 = Alt. Rock
41 = Bass
42 = Soul
43 = Punk
44 = Space
45 = Meditative
46 = Instrumental Pop
47 = Instrumental Rock
48 = Ethnic
49 = Gothic
50 = Darkwave
51 = Techno-Industrial
52 = Electronic
53 = Folk/Pop
54 = Eurodance
55 = Dream
56 = Southern Rock
57 = Comedy
58 = Cult
59 = Gangsta
60 = Top 40
61 = Christian Rap
62 = Pop/Funk
63 = Jungle
64 = Native American
65 = Cabaret
66 = New Wave
67 = Psychadelic
68 = Rave
69 = Showtunes
70 = Trailer
71 = Lo-Fi
72 = Tribal
73 = Acid Punk
74 = Acid Jazz
75 = Polka
76 = Retro
77 = Musical

78 = Rock & Roll
79 = Hard Rock
80 = Folk
81 = Folk/Rock
82 = National Folk
83 = Swing
84 = Fast-Fusion
85 = Bebob
86 = Latin
87 = Revival
88 = Celtic
89 = Bluegrass
90 = Avantgarde
91 = Gothic Rock
92 = Progressive Rock
93 = Psychedelic Rock
94 = Symphonic Rock
95 = Slow Rock
96 = Big Band
97 = Chorus
98 = Easy Listening
99 = Acoustic
100 = Humour
101 = Speech
102 = Chanson
103 = Opera
104 = Chamber Music
105 = Sonata
106 = Symphony
107 = Booty Bass
108 = Primus
109 = Porn Groove
110 = Satire
111 = Slow Jam
112 = Club
113 = Tango
114 = Samba
115 = Folklore
116 = Ballad
117 = Power Ballad
118 = Rhythmic Soul
119 = Freestyle
120 = Duet
121 = Punk Rock
122 = Drum Solo
123 = A Cappella
124 = Euro-House
125 = Dance Hall
126 = Goa
127 = Drum & Bass
128 = Club-House
129 = Hardcore
130 = Terror
131 = Indie
132 = BritPop
133 = Negerpunk
134 = Polsk Punk
135 = Beat
136 = Christian Gangsta Rap
137 = Heavy Metal
138 = Black Metal
139 = Crossover
140 = Contemporary Christian
141 = Christian Rock
142 = Merengue
143 = Salsa
144 = Trash Metal
145 = Anime
146 = Jpop
147 = Synthpop
255 = Unknown