Indian Trade Data Analysis and Forecasting

*By*

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*Bachelor Thesis submitted to*

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*For the partial fulfillment of the degree of*

**Bachelor of Technology**

**in**

**Computer Science and Engineering**

**May, 2020**

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “Indian Trade Data Analysis and Forecasting” being submitted by Akarsh Somani and Gaurav Misra, an undergraduate student, Reg. No 162 and 172, Roll No. 39/CSE/16005 and 39/CSE/16015, respectively, in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani, West Bengal 741235, India, for the award of Bachelors of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering is an original research work carried by them under my supervision and guidance. The thesis has fulfilled all the requirements as per the regulations of Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani and in my opinion, has reached the standards needed for submission. The work, techniques and the results presented have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any other degree or diploma.

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the work being presented in this thesis entitled, “Indian Trade Data Analysis and Forecasting”, submitted to Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in Computer Science and Engineering during the period from January, 2020 to May, 2020 under the supervision of Dr. Dalia Nandi, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Indian Institute of Information Technology Kalyani, West Bengal 741235, India, does not contain any classified information.

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Abstract

Trade is an economic concept which involves Buying and Selling of the commodities, or exchanging goods and services between needy people. Trade is important in a way that it increases competition and decreases overall world wise cost of a product.

In this thesis, we will be dealing with the **Indian trade related Data Analysis and Forecasting** with respect to other countries and try to interpret the impact of the trade. Trade is one of the important factors for the economy of any country and that underlines the purpose of this thesis.

India is only second largest market place (after China) in terms of human resource. Hence many foreign countries exploit this fact, especially China, to sell their products. Hence our Import Trade matters a lot from economic point of view.

On the other hand, we, being second largest population, also produce a vast range of products, all thanks to diversity present in India, while in North India, we have huge production of almost all types of grains and also fruits; in South India, we produce every kind of spices; in East India, we have a huge amount of tea-production. All of this is just a chunk of what we Export to other countries.

So to balance our economy with feasible amount of Import and Export trade, we need to analyze which area of production needs more attention for Exports and which product needs to be encouraged for production to decrease the amount of Imports. So our Data Analysis part points at this area of our thesis.

Import and Export both are very dynamic in nature since every year we evolve in what we want as an Import and what we produce in order to Export. If we can forecast the trade amount we might know the areas, which are putting our economy into deficit and also reinforce those areas where we’re improving in terms of trade profit.

Our Motivations for this thesis are listed as following -

1. Which HS Code involves the most import/export?
2. From which country we import/export the most?
3. Rate of change of trades in years?
4. What are the products we traded the most?
5. Forecasting the Indian import/export data to predict what should be our country’s next move?
6. How our trades are evolving across the years?
7. Also analyzing impact of few trade related decisions taken by Indian govt. recently?

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# Indian Trade Forecasting

## Significance of Forecasting

What if we can predict the next month’s total import or export amount? The question depends on how much accuracy can be achieved while forecasting future data points. Assuming we get fairly well accuracy, we can surely say that there’s a lot of use cases to get returns with forecasting total trade amount.

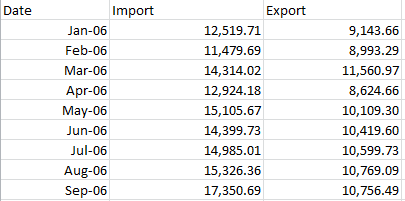
We purchase things regularly out of our need. Sometimes more and sometimes less, but if we know that next month’s import is going to be lower, we can say that prices are also going to get cheaper. The reason behind lowering of price is that either demand is slow or we are producing that product on a larger scale in our country, hence the decrement in import.

The most specific use-case appear to be for industries, since they buy very precious machineries for functionality and production purpose, hence if they can somehow know that imports are going to decrease and hence prices of machines can be cheaper they can plan to buy machines earlier than usual and same for delaying the purchase in case of increment in imports and decrement in exports.

Government can plan to handle demands of next month using forecasted imported value similarly for exports as well. Government can also control prices based on whether imports and exports are going to go up or down.

## Data

Dataset has been scraped from Department of Commerce, Govt. of India. Data is available from January, 2006 to September, 2019. We have total trade amount (import/export) for each month which lies in ranges in million US dollars.

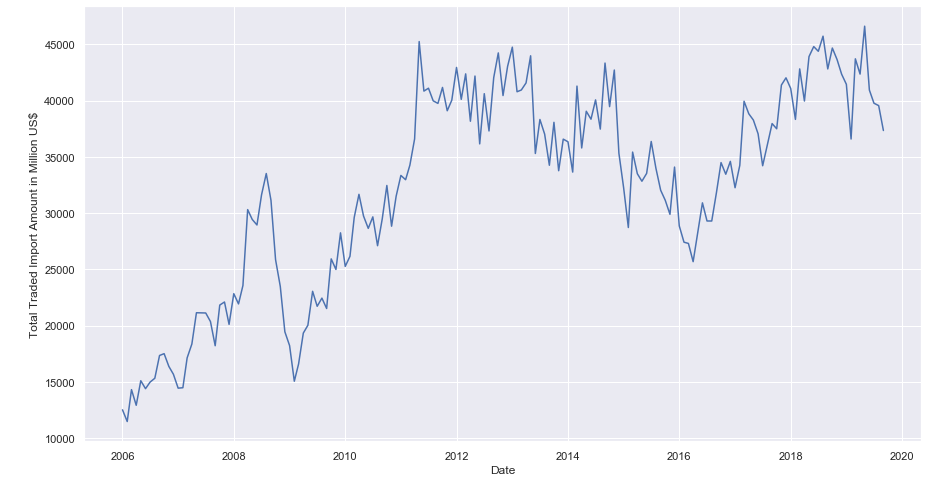


## Preprocessing of Dataset

We have total 165 data points. Now we break the dataset into two sets – training and validation such that training set includes 150 data points and validation set includes 15 data points to forecast upon.

We have no missing values hence we don’t need to impute any data point. We have all numerical columns hence we don’t need to one hot encode as well.

## Visualization



## Forecasting Models

* **Moving Average Model:** In time series analysis, the Moving-Average model (MA model), also known as moving-average process, is a common approach for modeling univariate time series. The moving-average model specifies that the output variable depends linearly on the current and various past values of a stochastic (imperfectly predictable) term.
* **ARIMA Model:** Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models are applied in some cases where data show evidence of non-stationarity, where an initial differencing step (corresponding to the "integrated" part of the model) can be applied one or more times to eliminate the non-stationarity.
* **CNN Model:** In deep learning, a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a class of deep neural networks, most commonly applied to analyzing visual imagery.
* **RNN Model:** A Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) is a class of artificial neural networks where connections between nodes form a directed graph along a temporal sequence. This allows it to exhibit temporal dynamic behavior.
* **LSTM Model:** Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) is an artificial recurrent neural network (RNN) architecture used in the field of deep learning. Unlike standard feedforward neural networks, LSTM has feedback connections. It can not only process single data points (such as images), but also entire sequences of data (such as speech or video).

## Which one to use

* Moving Average models may perform moderately in short term forecasting but are not reliable since there’s no weightage of past values taken.
* ARIMA method is appropriate only for a time series that is stationary.
* CNNs are inappropriate for sequential data as they can’t use past values to make predictions.
* RNNs are used for processing sequential data but perform badly in case of long-term dependency, this happens because of vanishing gradient problem.
* LSTMs store past information and know what to forget and what not to forget as a modification over RNNs.

**“Hence LSTM models are best to process and forecast sequential data specially time series data. They have powerful memory to store past values.”**

Before understanding LSTM models, we need to understand RNN models.

## Forecasting on Trade Data

We built seven models to forecast –

* Exponential Smoothing
* Auto Regressive
* Moving Average
* Holt-Winters model
* ARIMA Multiplicative
* ARIMA Additive
* Seasonal ARIMA

Now we will go one by one with each model and see there methodologies and prediction –

## Lets first discuss the types of timeseries –

There are basic two kind of timeseries – Multiplicative and Additive

If the amplitude does not vary then that is Additive and if amplitude varies then that is Multiplicative.

Multiplicative Time Series = Trend \* Seasonality \* Randomness



Additive Time Series = Trend + Seasonality + Randomness



## Exponential Smoothing(Exponential Averaging) –

Exponential Smoothing is the technique for smoothing(Averaging) the timeseries using exponential window function. In simple moving average the past observation are equally weighted where as here it exponentially decreases over the time.

In this method we use



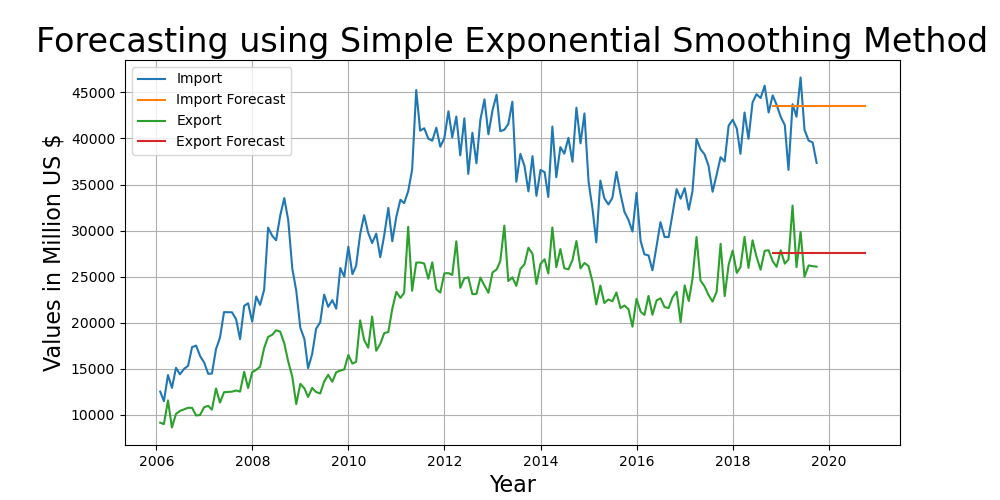
Where S0 is the value at time t = 0 and the forecast at time t is given as St

The term smoothing factor applied to α here is something of a misnomer, as larger values of α actually reduce the level of smoothing, and in the limiting case with α = 1 the output series is just the current observation.

As mentioned, it uses the exponential window function, we substitute the value of the above equation back to itself.



In other words, it forms a GP which is a discrete version of an exponential function.



RMSE Import/Export - 3454.44, 2073.22

## Auto Regressive Model –

It is used when a value from the time series has dependency on previous values, like Yt on Yt-1 .

Ex - Yt = f(Yt-1)

The order of an autoregression is the number of immediately preceding values in the series that are used to predict the value at the present time.

An order of 2 denotes that the time t is predicted based on t-1 and t-2.

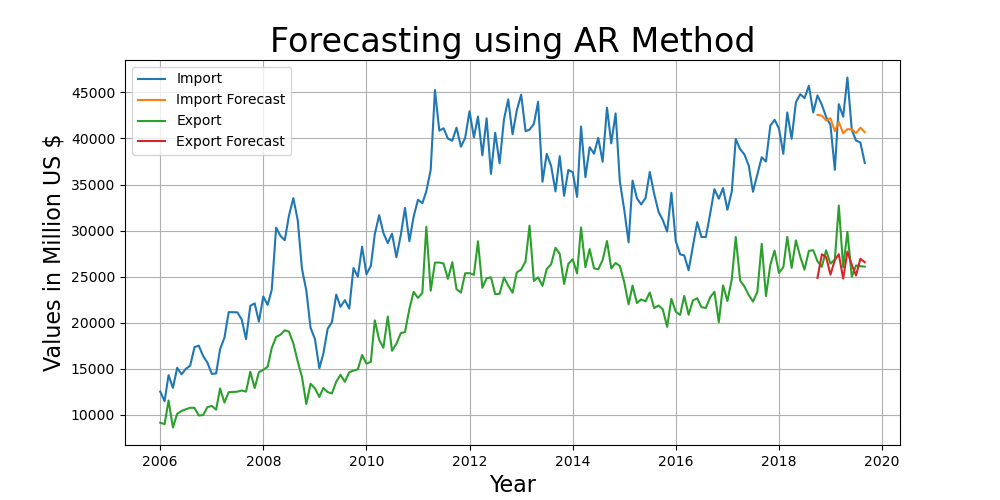
Terminologies - **Autocorrelation Function** (**ACF**) and **Partial Autocorrelation Function** (**PACF**).

ACF = CORR (Yt , Yt-k) ,

PACF can be calculated as

* Remove the linear dependency from the timeseries
* Calculate the correlation.

PACF is used to find the order of the autoregressive model.



RMSE Import/Export - 2530.75, 1932.5

## Moving Average Model –

Moving Average is a technique that calculates the overall trend in the dataset. As the name suggest that we go by taking the Average over a fixed rolling size window. The MAt is calculated by taking the unweighted mean of the previous window\_size (here 4) data.

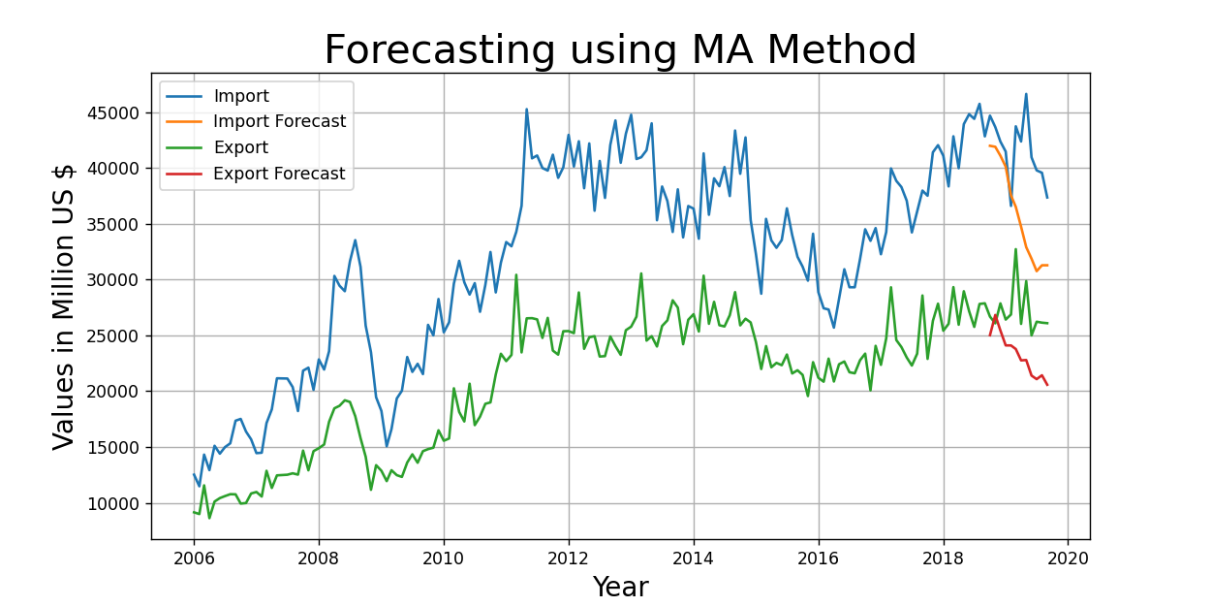
The moving average is thus calculated as –



MA4 = X4 + X3 + X2 + X1

And the successive value can be calculated as –

MAn = MAn-1 + (Xn – Xn-window\_size)

In our model we have chosen the window of 12

RMSE Import/Export - 6969.83, 4609.61

## Holt-Winters Method –

It is the extension over the simple exponential smoothing method. Here we use triple smoothing with the factor - seasonal period, trend type and seasonal type. Here seasonal and trend type means *Multiplicative* or *Additive*.

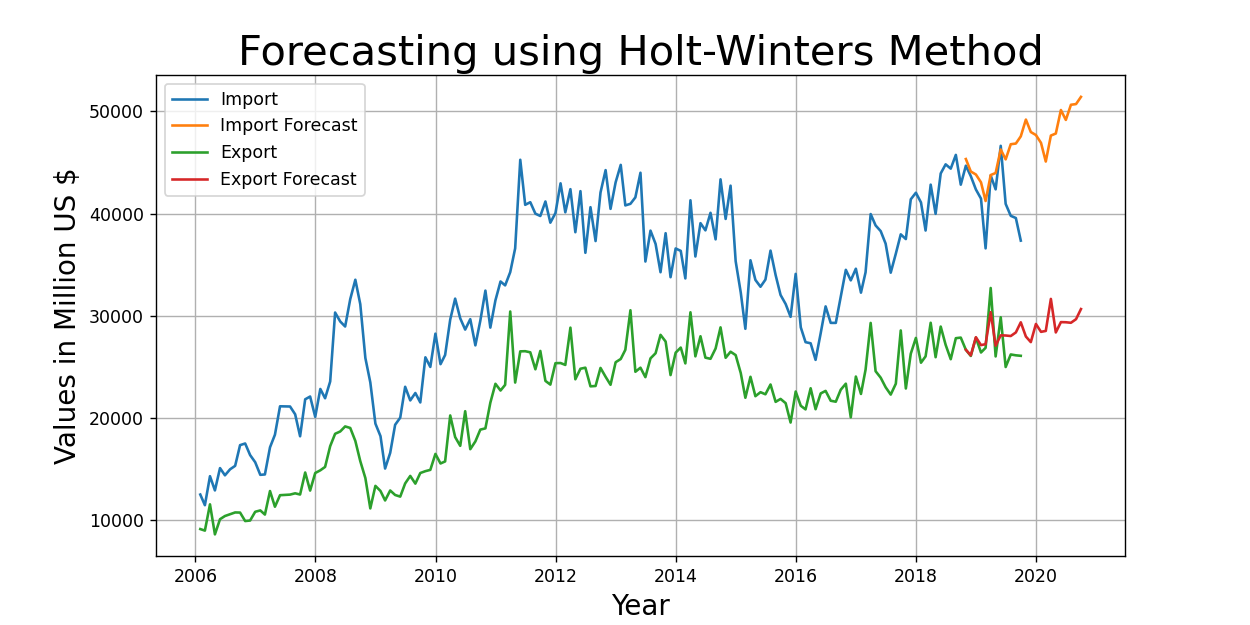
st represents the smoothed value of the constant part for time t. bt represents the sequence of best estimates of the linear trend that are superimposed on the seasonal changes. ct is the sequence of seasonal correction factors. ct is the expected proportion of the predicted trend at any time t mod L in the cycle that the observations take on. As a rule of thumb, a minimum of two full seasons (or 2L periods) of historical data is needed to initialize a set of seasonal factors.

The output of the algorithm is again written as Ft+m, an estimate of the value of x at time t+m, m>0 based on the raw data up to time t. Triple exponential smoothing with multiplicative seasonality is given by the formulas{\displaystyle {\begin{aligned}s\_{0}&=x\_{0}\\s\_{t}&=\alpha {\frac {x\_{t}}{c\_{t-L}}}+(1-\alpha )(s\_{t-1}+b\_{t-1})\\b\_{t}&=\beta (s\_{t}-s\_{t-1})+(1-\beta )b\_{t-1}\\c\_{t}&=\gamma {\frac {x\_{t}}{s\_{t}}}+(1-\gamma )c\_{t-L}\\F\_{t+m}&=(s\_{t}+mb\_{t})c\_{t-L+1+(m-1)\mod L},\end{aligned}}}



where α is the data smoothing factor, 0 < α < 1, β is the trend smoothing factor, 0 < β < 1, and γ is the seasonal change smoothing factor, 0 < γ < 1. [Reference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exponential_smoothing)

In our model we used seasonal period = 12 and trend type and seasonal type as multiplicative.



RMSE Import/Export - 3768.38, 1642.84

## ARIMA Multiplicative –

ARIMA stands for *Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average* which is a combination of three terms –

The AR part of ARIMA indicates the evolving variable of interest is regressed on its own lagged (i.e., prior) values. The MA part indicates that the regression error is actually a linear combination of error terms whose values occurred contemporaneously and at various times in the past. The I (for "integrated") indicates that the data values have been replaced with the difference between their values and the previous values (and this differencing process may have been performed more than once). The purpose of each of these features is to make the model fit the data as well as possible.

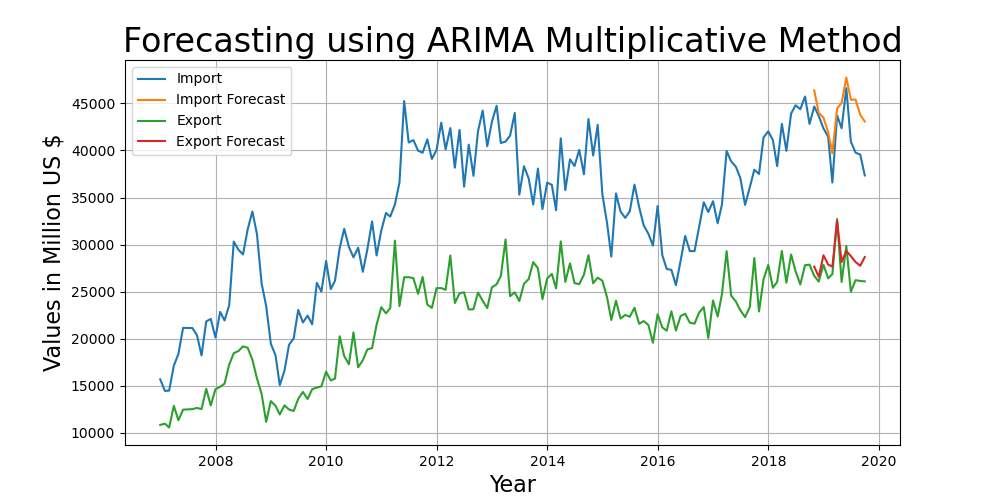
Non-seasonal ARIMA models are generally denoted ARIMA(p,d,q) where parameters p, d, and q are non-negative integers, p is the order (number of time lags) of the autoregressive model, d is the degree of differencing (the number of times the data have had past values subtracted), and q is the order of the moving-average model.

We have already seen the Autoregressive and Moving average individually.

Multiplicative Time Series = Trend \* Seasonality \* Randomness, As explained previously.

For predicting the p and q we use partial autocorrelation and autocorrelation function. We used plots to find the optimal value of p and q graphically.

Here we are taking the (p,d,q) = (1,0,5). d as 0 because we do not require the differencing as our randomness is stationary.



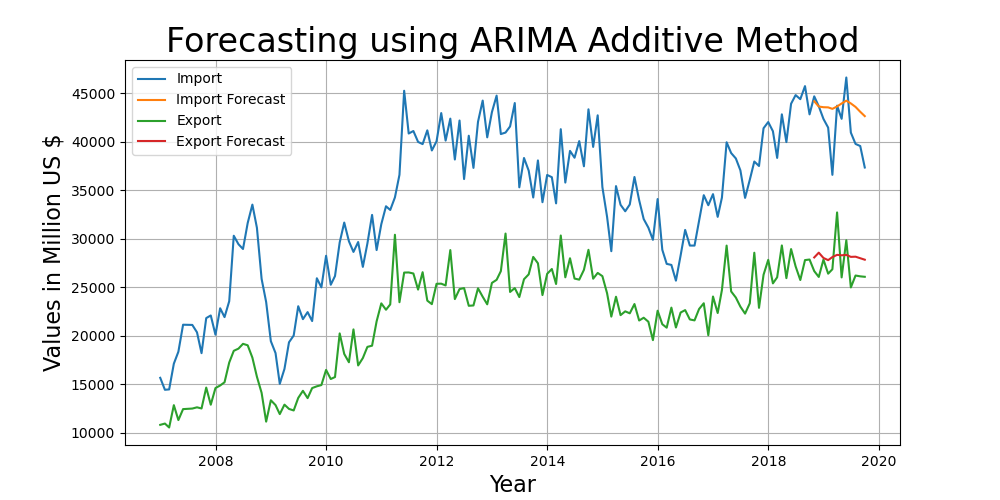
RMSE Import/Export - 3238.24, 1762.79

## ARIMA Additive –

This is similar to the above method except for the fact that we have considered our time series as Additive (just for comparison).

Additive Time Series = Trend + Seasonality + Randomness

Here we are taking the (p,d,q) = (1,0,5). d as 0 because we do not require the differencing as our randomness is stationary.

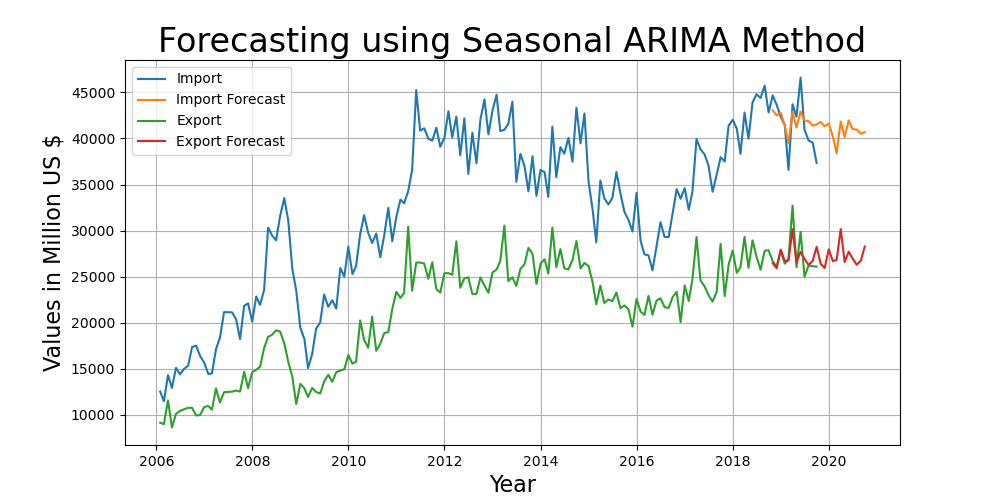


RMSE Import/Export - 3221.36, 2210.54, we can see that the forecast does not fits right.

## Seasonal ARIMA –

Seasonal ARIMA here is ARIMA Multiplicative method with a seasonality factor m. Here we have chosen the multiplicative factor of 12 as ours is a monthly data.

Also we used brute force to find the best p,d,q values which reduces the RMSE. Import (1,0,0) and Export (1,0,2). This model has performed quite well and thus below is the plot.

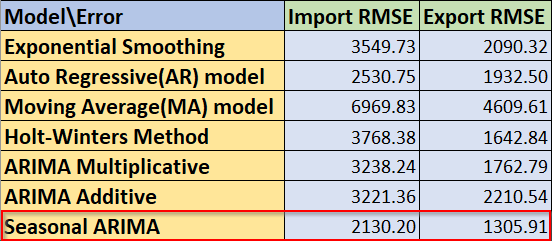


RMSE Import/Export - 2130.2, 1305.91

# Conclusion

All the models perform quite well but the best observation which we have observed is of Seasonal ARIMA.

Below is the RMSE Comparisons –



The comparisons are so close because one model is the extension of the other with some advancement.

Holt-winters is the advancement of the Simple exponential smoothing. ARIMA is the combination of AR and MA model, Seasonal ARIMA is the advancement of the ARIMA model.

The results are quite satisfactory and we see that the there is a downward trend in Import forecast and upward trend in the Export forecast. The more we export and the less we import is beneficial for the Indian economy. This shows that India will be playing pretty good in terms of trade.

## RNN (Recurrent Neural Networks)

Humans don’t start their thinking from scratch every second. As we read this essay, we understand each word based on your understanding of previous words. We don’t throw everything away and start thinking from scratch again. Our thoughts have persistence.

Traditional neural networks can’t do this, and it seems like a major shortcoming.

Recurrent neural networks address this issue. They are networks with loops in them, allowing information to persist.



Sometimes, we only need to look at recent information to perform the present task. In such cases, where the gap between the relevant information and the place that it’s needed is small, RNNs can learn to use the past information.

But there are also cases where we need more contexts. Consider trying to predict the last word in the text “I grew up in France… I speak fluent French.” It’s entirely possible for the gap between the relevant information and the point where it is needed to become very large. Unfortunately, as that gap grows, RNNs become unable to learn to connect the information.

Thankfully, LSTMs Solves this problem!

## LSTM Networks

Long Short Term Memory networks – usually just called “LSTMs” – are a special kind of RNN, capable of learning long-term dependencies. They were introduced by Hochreiter & Schmidhuber (1997), and were refined and popularized by many people in following work.

LSTMs are explicitly designed to avoid the long-term dependency problem. Remembering information for long periods of time is practically their default behavior, not something they struggle to learn!

All recurrent neural networks have the form of a chain of repeating modules of neural network. In standard RNNs, this repeating module will have a very simple structure, such as a single tanh layer.



LSTMs also have this chain like structure, but the repeating module has a different structure. Instead of having a single neural network layer, there are four, interacting in a very special way.



The key to LSTMs is the cell state, the horizontal line running through the top of the diagram.

The cell state is kind of like a conveyor belt. It runs straight down the entire chain, with only some minor linear interactions. It’s very easy for information to just flow along it unchanged.



The LSTM does have the ability to remove or add information to the cell state, carefully regulated by structures called gates.

Gates are a way to optionally let information through. They are composed out of a sigmoid neural net layer and a pointwise multiplication operation.

## Preparing Data for applying LSTM

Scale data values between 0 and 1 for faster convergence using gradient descent. Prepare input for each of data point as set of previous 12 data point, e.g. for 13th data point a13, the input will be set (a1, a2, a3, a4, a5, a6, a7, a8, a9, a10, a11, a12) and the output will be a13. Store all these input sets in an input list and outputs in output list.

## LSTM Model Specification

We have four layers model, which is arranged as following:

1. LSTM layer of 200 nodes with 0.2 dropout
2. LSTM layer of 200 nodes with 0.2 dropout
3. LSTM layer of 150 nodes with 0.2 dropout
4. Dense layer with ‘linear’ activation.

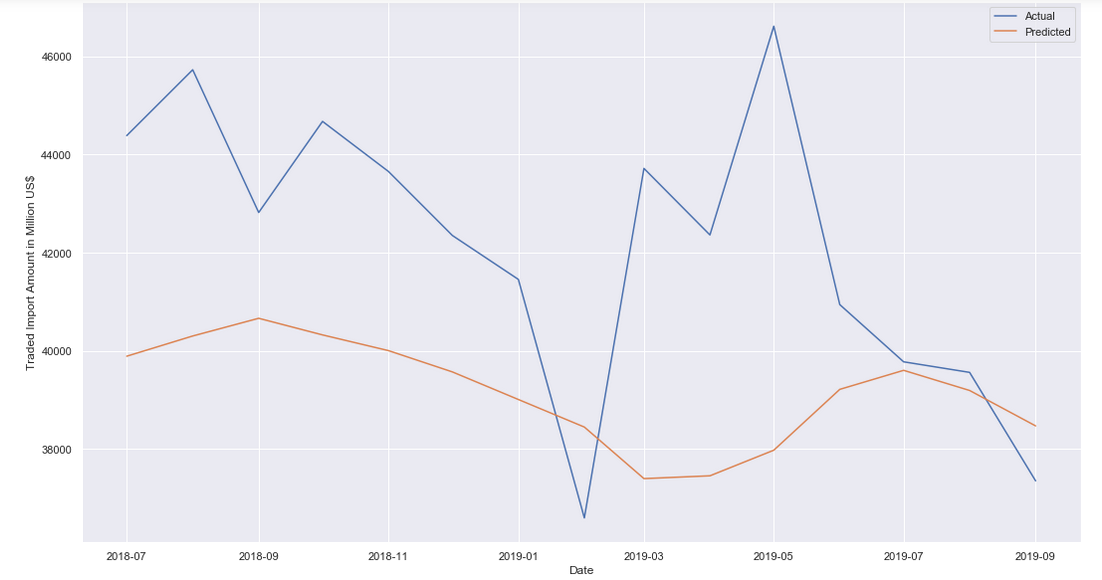
After defining our model, we compile it using mean-squared-error as loss function and Adam optimizer.

Now we fit our model for prepared input and output with batch size of 15 for 30 epochs.

Then we predict data values for next 15 months one by one, however we can do this in one go as well. These predicted values will be scaled in between 0 and 1 hence we need to inverse transform these values to get actual value for trade of that month.

## Results

We have predicted total 15 data points with mean of 3363.970323 and standard deviation of 2352.545462.



## Conclusion

* The mean of Error in forecasting is 3363.970323 and standard deviation is 2352.545462.
* To get more accurate forecasting we should fine tune our model’s parameter in a better way.
* We can also modify our model’s network structure.
* The brighter side is that our model is able to forecast right trend of trade import amount.
* As we have only 165 data points (150 training + 15 validations), it’s too much to ask for a very high accuracy.
* More data points will improve our model’s accuracy.

## Technologies Used

Python, Jupyter Notebook, Tableau

# Future Prospects