

Comparison of Time Series Forecasting using Feed Forward Neural Network, Recurrent Neural Network and Hybrid Method

■ Introduction

- Project Objectives
- Implementation
- Experimental Design
- Result
- Conclusion
- **■** Future Work
- References

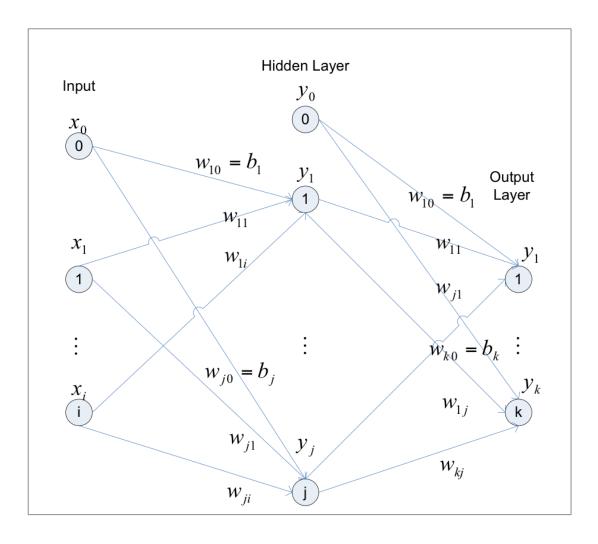
Time Series Forecasting

- Time series forecasting have been applied in many areas like:
 - environment : daily rain fall, weekly temperature
 - industry: hourly electricity consumption, quarterly product manufactured
 - economy: monthly profit, monthly sales volume, future trading
- Time series forecasting type:
 - Single step time series
 - Multi step time series
 - Step-wise time series

Time Series Forecasting

- Methods used for time series forecasting
 - Linear Method: Linear regression (LR), exponential smoothing (ES), autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) to predict linear time series.
 - Non Linear Method : Neural Network
 - Hybrid Method : combination of linear method and non linear method
- This project deals with comparison of Non Linear Method and Hybrid Method

Feed Forward Neural Network



Input for every hidden layer unit v_i :

$$net_j = \sum_{i=0} w_{ji} x_i$$

The output of each neuron:

$$y_i = \phi_i(net_i)$$

$$\phi_j(net_j) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-net_j)}$$

For every neuron in output layer:

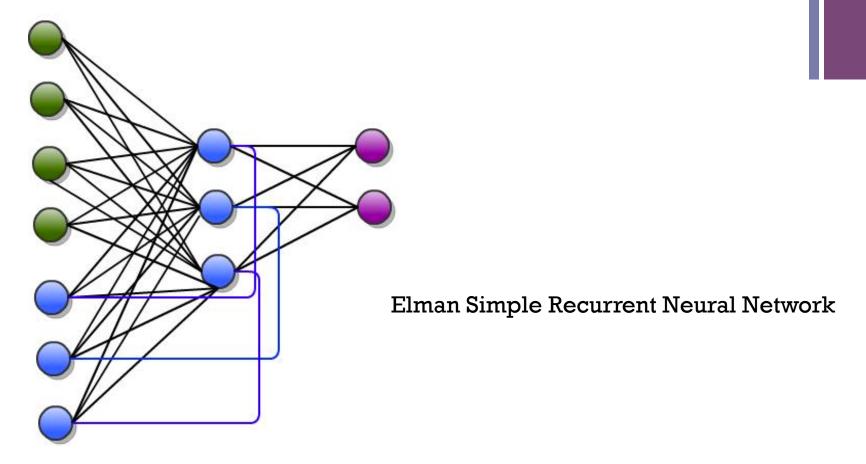
$$net_k = \sum_{i=0} w_{kj} y_j$$

$$o_k = \phi_k(net_k)$$

Feed Forward Neural Network

- Standard backpropagation algorithm for FFNN:
 - 1. Compute error information terms of output layer $\delta_k = (t_k o_k)f'(net_k)$
 - 2. Calculate delta weights between hidden and output layer $\Delta w_{jk} = \alpha \delta_k y_j$
 - 3. Compute error terms of hidden layer $\delta_j = (\sum_{k=1}^{K} \delta_k w_{kj}) f'(net_j)$
 - 4. Calculate delta weights between hidden and output layer $\Delta w_{ij} = \eta \delta_j x_i$
 - 5. Update weights $w_{new} = w_{old} + \Delta w(t) + \alpha \Delta w(t-1)$

Recurrent Neural Network



To update the weights associated with input units coming from the output of hidden units:

$$\Delta w_{ij}(t) = \eta \delta_j net_j(t-1)$$

Linear Model: ARIMA

- ARIMA model is based on linear equation that consist of 3 parameters p, d, q
 - \blacksquare p = the number of autoregressive term,
 - d = the number of nonseasonal differences
 - q = the number of lagged forecast errors in the prediction equation
- "A common obstacle for many people in using Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models for forecasting is that the order selection process is usually considered subjective and difficult to apply".
- Hyndman and Khandakar suggest function auto.arima() that is already implemented in R. This function can determine the best value of p, d and q.

- Introduction
- **Project Objectives**
- Implementation
- **■** Experimental Design
- Result
- Conclusion
- Future Work
- References

+ Objectives

- Compare the performance of time series forecasting using:
 - Feed Forward Neural Network (FFNN)
 - Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)
 - FFNN combined with Linear Method
 - RNN combined with Linear Method
- Hypothesis: RNN Hybrid is better than three other methods

- Introduction
- Project Objectives
- **■** Implementation
- Experimental Design
- Result
- Conclusion
- Future Work
- References

Implementation

- Data set normalization.
 - min-max data normalization technique by Priddy and Keller in the range of [0.2, 0.8] based on Fishwick and Tang experiment
- Implementing FFNN for time series forecasting in Java.
- Implementing RNN for time series forecasting in Java.
 - RNN = Elman Simple Recurrent Neural Network
- Implementing FFNN Hybrid and RNN Hybrid in Java
 - Use Rcaller to call auto.arima() available in R.

FFNN Hybrid and RNN Hybrid

- Get neural network output value
- Calculate error = target neural network output
- Use error as input for auto.arima()
- Get output of auto.arima()
- Compute forecast value of hybrid method:
 - Hybrid output = neural network output + auto.arima() output

- Introduction
- Project Objectives
- Implementation
- **■** Experimental Design
- Result
- Conclusion
- Future Work
- References

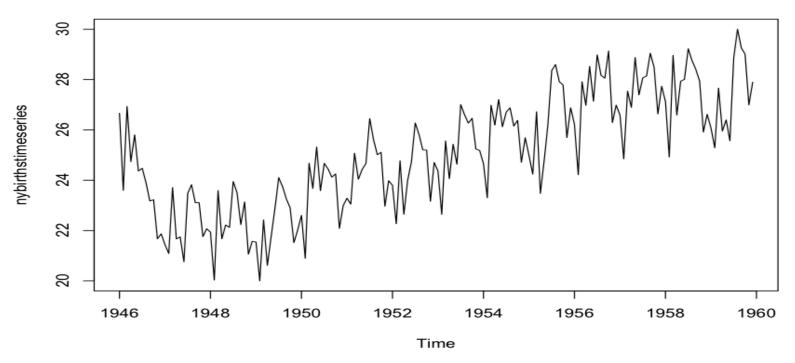
Experimental Design

- 3 data sets with different pattern:
 - New York Birth (NYB)
 - Milk Production
 - Skirt Diameter
- Run 30 trials on 7 different network topologies representing single step and multi step forecast
 - NYB and Milk Production: 1-6-1, 6-6-1, 6-6-4, 6-6-6, 12-6-1, 12-12-4, 12-18-12
 - Skirt Diameter: 1-5-1, 3-5-1, 3-5-3, 6-12-1, 6-12-4, 4-6-1, 6-4-3
- Initialize weights and bias between -0.5 and 0.5.
- Training Length = 500
- Learning Rate = 0.25

Experimental Design

- Apply t-test on these forecast errors for each network topology to find the best approach.
 - FFNN vs FFNN Hybrid
 - RNN vs RNN Hybrid
 - FFNN vs RNN
 - FFNN Hybrid vs RNN Hybrid

New York Birth Data Set



Data Training : 1946 - 1953
Data Testing : 1954 - 1956
Data Validation : 1957 - 1959

Sample RMSE, MAE, MAPE of NYB

- data set (1-6-1) ۷1 ٧8 V10 1.990457 1.106632 1.327856 2.2770454 1.653406 0.9478784 1.059764 1.9116083 5.859068 3.438836 1.945280 1.091046 3.241550 1.2670305 1.614409 0.9302588 2.983457 1.0933388 5.723568 3.370950 10.654238 4.015975 1.961104 1.100805 1.913085 0.9521434 1.627011 0.9403619 1.600438 0.7946335 5.767361 3.409970 1.963422 1.045067 1.272518 1.5262884 1.626342 0.8856486 1.095491 1.1832871 5.765186 3.208358 1.992513 1.112678 1.316000 1.3028133 1.654716 0.9545978 1.148487 1.0664273 5.863785 3.465134
- 1.954417 1.043991 1.811610 0.9162291 1.618804 0.8861495 1.519067 0.7291134 5.738854 3.210070 7 1.966217 1.098665 1.386636 1.2831649 1.633025 0.9410680 1.192331 1.1254225 5.788116 3.412488
- 8 1.950216 1.097176 2.737195 1.2503583 1.618120 0.9370827 2.428677 1.0842345 5.736513 3.397124 9 1.961553 1.102036 1.383791 1.2755489 1.626968 0.9412953 1.187233 1.1123958 5.767170 3.413806
- 10 1.979095 1.055755 1.334812 1.2716590 1.641419 0.9012955 1.158456 1.1006509 5.817651 3.267797 11 1.994493 1.114625 1.349149 1.2746500 1.655288 0.9532202 1.164158 1.0902074 5.866080 3.460176
- 12 1.971971 1.107004 1.275772 1.5772831 1.636056 0.9477418 1.115689 1.2336705 5.798672 3.438882
- 13 1.973337 1.105714 1.287235 1.2737719 1.639602 0.9509839 1.126228 1.0882645 5.810923 3.450506
- 4.105856 4.008999 14 1.948383 1.098114 1.643154 0.9178029 1.616024 0.9382421 1.389796 0.7357347 5.729192 3.401880 4.950255 2.619650 15 1.977541 1.107397 1.344183 1.2770032 1.640962 0.9475981 1.161027 1.0834287 5.815829 3.438154
- 4.196892 3.997665 16 1.978039 1.099434 1.723771 0.9300695 1.645484 0.9463039 1.450634 0.7531295 5.831275 3.432061 5.156654 2.693938 4.560173 2.884048

V12

V11

3.948910 7.179521

5.674902 2.841643

4.027338 4.454446

4.166038 3.959654

5.392866 2.596633

4.293900 4.106368

8.634986 3.979339

4.277079 4.069603

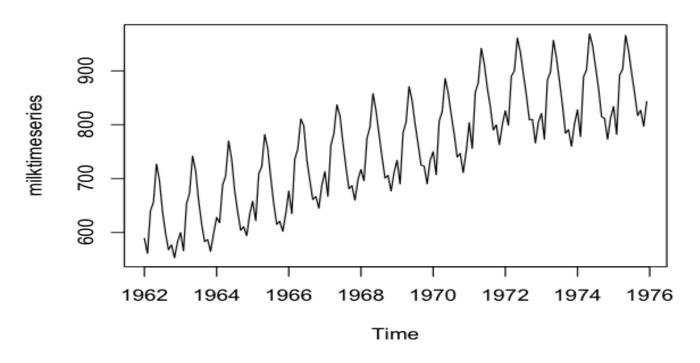
4.192011 4.042900

4.206635 4.015887

4.079759 4.647532

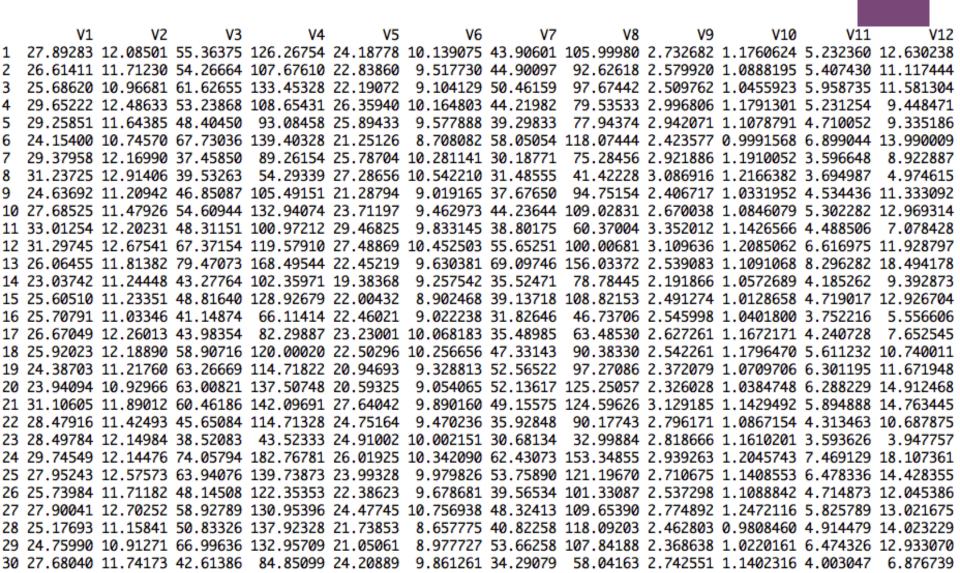
- 17 1.968047 1.107043 1.490255 0.9716563 1.631609 0.9455404 1.273772 0.8005579 5.783348 3.430511 18 1.995363 1.116245 1.274906 1.6131854 1.655568 0.9544524 1.091249 1.2674570 5.867178 3.465044 4.019471 4.777015 19 1.980241 1.109707 1.301807 1.2730616 1.643287 0.9500594 1.138466 1.0907476 5.823974 3.447704 4.138845 4.016033
- 20 1.995697 1.113744 1.318799 1.2741804 1.656597 0.9529487 1.150943 1.0983033 5.870598 3.459048 4.173749 4.038730 21 1.967141 1.101783 2.631468 1.1941944 1.635125 0.9480452 2.319607 1.0495933 5.795348 3.439033 8.241453 3.839712
- 4.415644 4.139531 22 1.968405 1.101397 1.437609 1.2999928 1.635988 0.9464253 1.230211 1.1384232 5.798425 3.432658 23 1.953293 1.046005 2.196178 1.1214917 1.618014 0.8893066 1.866477 0.9882851 5.736158 3.221850 6.612255 3.594823 24 1.981218 1.107182 1.310848 1.2909312 1.646848 0.9540204 1.144910 1.0705958 5.835968 3.462257 4.155613 3.966669
- 25 1.958046 1.092503 1.765271 0.9194270 1.627489 0.9361097 1.482275 0.7437738 5.768900 3.392989 5.265382 2.648851 26 1.961410 1.098564 2.489725 1.1789432 1.630743 0.9455263 2.174644 1.0377198 5.780119 3.429219 7.720574 3.792176 27 1.951710 1.096424 1.697899 0.9543551 1.619984 0.9377591 1.429218 0.8048869 5.742887 3.399862 5.083784 2.879657
- 28 1.966780 1.102217 1.652816 0.9179738 1.634378 0.9478115 1.396027 0.7366948 5.792767 3.438260 4.971620 2.623237 29 1.969555 1.098372 1.872209 0.9327629 1.636851 0.9422989 1.578463 0.7779544 5.801399 3.416902 5.599108 2.776929 30 1.983328 1.107884 1.301708 1.2783487 1.648906 0.9550964 1.140806 1.0835402 5.843124 3.466263 4.147185 3.999110

Milk Production Data Set

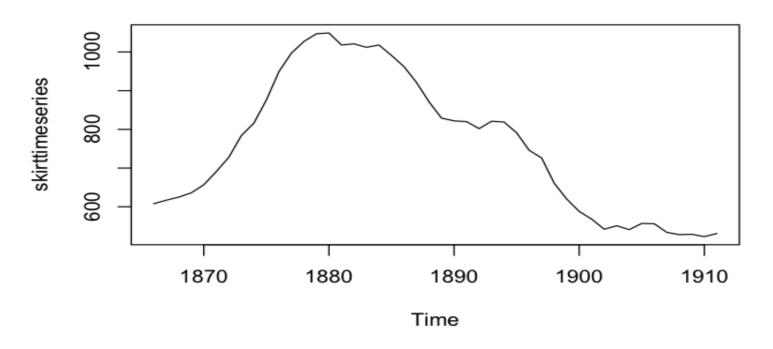


Data Training : 1962 - 1969
Data Testing : 1970 - 1972
Data Validation : 1973 - 1975

+ RMSE, MAE, MAPE of Milk Production data set (12-6-4)

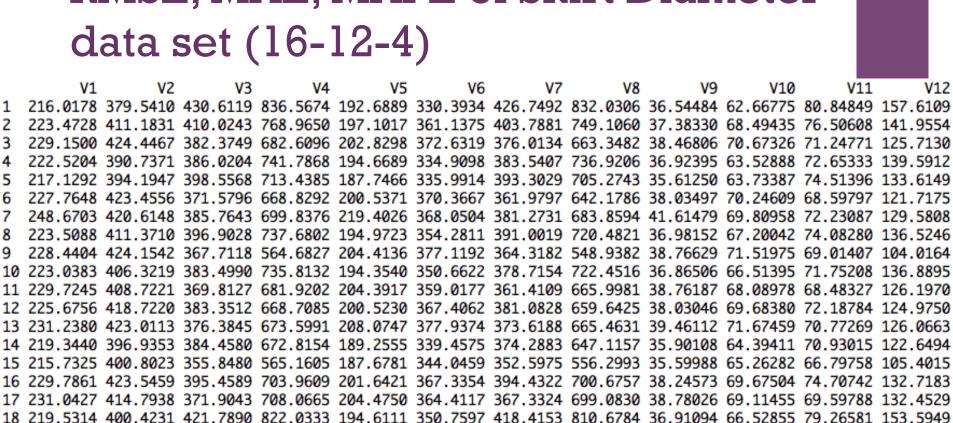


Skirt Diameter Data Set



Data Training : 1866 - 1889
Data Testing : 1890 - 1899
Data Validation : 1900 - 1910

+ RMSE, MAE, MAPE of Skirt Diameter data set (16-12-4)



19 224.3722 415.0770 377.8096 616.2552 199.3601 366.1539 375.2576 607.1198 37.81087 69.44480 71.08358 115.0208 20 242.4881 427.6351 392.6312 713.4077 214.5750 376.0287 391.0960 707.4352 40.69755 71.31961 74.08161 134.0213 21 224.5538 410.6811 390.5160 653.6936 201.0663 363.1775 389.4174 648.4304 38.13078 68.87770 73.75716 122.8292 22 228.0588 399.9726 353.1946 601.0539 200.1890 345.3242 342.3181 559.5243 37.97062 65.50270 64.87393 106.0808 23 225.8779 416.6568 372.7037 693.1519 201.3040 366.6476 356.6962 652.4413 38.17757 69.53785 67.60986 123.6871 24 229.0226 422.6754 372.8338 665.6020 204.6303 373.1785 367.8845 644.7155 38.80830 70.77717 69.69597 122.1780 25 222.0239 409.5709 370.0352 687.3374 191.9663 351.0816 364.5268 675.4989 36.41327 66.59686 69.05956 127.9775 26 223.5346 410.7387 378.9159 754.2621 199.0177 361.2398 374.4338 743.4046 37.74548 68.51438 70.93621 140.8427 27 228.3548 420.7046 403.9927 778.4654 203.7227 370.3768 394.8502 755.4279 38.63589 70.24677 74.82214 143.1601 28 219.6315 400.5380 405.9814 764.1807 196.2742 351.7055 400.4954 746.4793 37.22416 66.70688 75.87923 141.4521 29 222.6175 390.0661 416.5860 834.3839 194.9163 335.4997 411.4048 827.9210 36.97185 63.64094 77.94382 156.8378 30 232.8834 425.3087 374.7922 670.6816 209.2197 380.6382 366.0394 651.6226 39.67777 72.18589 69.36371 123.4889

V12

- Introduction
- Project Objectives
- Implementation
- Experimental Design
- **Result**
- **■** Conclusion
- Future Work
- References

Result on NYB Data Set

	Network Topology (NYB data set)							
	1-6-1	6-6-1	6-6-4	6-6-6	12-6-1	12-12-4	12-18-12	
FFNN vs FFNN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	
RNN vs RNN Hybrid	RNN Hybrid	RNN Hybrid	RNN Hybrid	RNN Hybrid	RNN	RNN	RNN Hybrid	
FFNN vs RNN	RNN	RNN	RNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	
FFNN Hybrid vs RNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	

■ The best approach: FFNN Hybrid

Result on Milk Production Data Set

	Network Topology (Milk Production data set)							
	1-6-1	6-6-1	6-6-4	6-6-6	12-6-1	12-12-4	12-18-12	
FFNN vs FFNN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	
RNN vs RNN Hybrid	RNN Hybrid	RNN Hybrid	RNN Hybrid	RNN Hybrid	RNN	RNN	RNN	
FFNN vs RNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	
FFNN Hybrid vs RNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	

■ The best approach: FFNN Hybrid

Result on Skirt Diameter Data Set

	Network Topology (Skirt Size Data Set)						
	1-5-1	3-5-1	3-5-3	16-12-1	6-12-4	4-6-1	6-4-3
FFNN vs FFNN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid	FFFN Hybrid
RNN vs RNN Hybrid	RNN	RNN	RNN	RNN	RNN	RNN	RNN
FFNN vs RNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN	FFNN
FFNN Hybrid vs RNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid	FFNN Hybrid

■ The best approach: FFNN

- Introduction
- Project Objectives
- Implementation
- Experimental Design
- Result
- **■** Conclusion
- **■** Future Work
- References

+ Conclusion

- The performance of each method depends the characteristic of time series data and the network topology.
- FFNN Hybrid is better than FFNN, RNN and RNN Hybrid especially when the time series data contains trends and seasonal pattern.
- FFNN performs better than the other three methods when it is applied to irregular time series data

Conclusion

- If we need to shorten the computation time we can consider using regular FFNN or RNN.
- For time series data with irregular up and down movement:
 - RNN can outperform FFNN when they are applied for single step forecast with small number of input units.
 - RNN is also better than FNN when they are used for multistep forecast with small number of input and output unit.
- For time series with seasonal up and down movement:
 - FFNN is better than RNN

- Introduction
- Project Objectives
- Implementation
- Experimental Design
- Result
- Conclusion
- **Future Work**
- References

Future Works

- Expand the experiment by comparing the result from different epoch and learning parameter.
- Applying FFNN, FFNN Hybrid, RNN and RNN Hybrid to more various time series data is also necessary to substantiate the conclusion.
- Examine the performance of these 4 approaches when applied to step-wise forecast.
- Combine ARIMA with more sophisticated type of recurrent neural network and its learning algorithm

- Introduction
- Project Objectives
- Implementation
- Experimental Design
- Result
- Conclusion
- Future Work
- **References**

References

- Engelbrecht A. P., "Supervised Learning Neural Networks," in *Computational Intelligence An Introduction*, 2'nd ed: John Wiley and Sons, Ltd, 2007, pp. 27-54.
- Haykin S., "Dynamically Driven Recurrent Networks," in *Neural Networks and Learning Machines*, 3'rd ed New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc., 2008, p 790-812
- Purwanto, Eswaran C., and Longeswaran R., "An enhanced hybrid method for time series prediction using linear and neural network models," *Applied Intelligence*, vol. 37, pp. 511-519, 2012.
- Tang Z. and Fishwick P. A., "Feedforward Neural Nets as Models for Time Series Forecasting," ORSA Journal on Computing, vol. 5, pp. 374-385, 1993.
- Hyndman J. Rob and Khandakar Yeasmin, "Automatic Time Series Forecasting: The Forecast Package for R," *Journal of Statistical Software*, vol. 27, 2008.
- Priddy Kevin L. and Keller Paul E., "Min-Max Normalization," in *Artificial neural networks : an introduction*, Bellingham, Washington: SPIE- The International Society for Optical Engineering, 2005, p. 16.
- (05/01/2013). Introduction to ARIMA: nonseasonal models. Available: http://people.duke.edu/~rnau/41larim.htm