Stock Volatility Forecasting Report

This is a report on analyzing and forecasting the stock price volatility based on data using ARIMA Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), Convolutional Neural Network (C Generative Adversarial Network (GAN). The global structure of the report is:

Part I. Data analysis and cleaning

- Basic manipulation and analysis
- · Data cleaning
- Data preparation

Part II. Statistical analysis

- · Statistical analysis of the volatility data
- Time series analysis with ARIMA

Part III. Deep learning models

- Basic model: single-step, single-feature forecasting with LSTM
- · Generalized model: multi-step, multi-feature forcasting with LSTM
- Advanced model: Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) with RNN and CNN.

Part IV. Conclusions and Next steps

- Conclusions
- Next steps

References:

- My own deep learning project
- Using the latest advancements in deep learning to predict stock price movements

- Introduction

1. The Notebook

Follow the notebook, we can recreate all the results, notice the followings

- Upload the stockdata3.csv file to the root folder on google colab.
- To navigate better, use the table of contents bottom on the upper-left sidebar.
- For clarity, all code cells are hiden, double click on the cell to get the
- Change the parameters as indicated in the comments to create more custom outputs.
- All source code can also be found in the project file folder

2. The stock prices dataset

This report uses a Stock Prices Dataset provided by SIG.

Before analyzing the data with codes, we have the following observations.

- This dataset contains 6 different stocks a, b, c, d,e and f.
- Data were collected every 1 minute, beginning from Day 1, 9:30 am to Day 362, 16
- In total, we have 98353 rows (minutes) and 8 columns (day number, time :

Part I. Data analysis and cleaning

- Basic manipulation

Code and examples

basic.py

read the file and show the head

₽		day	timestr	а	b	С	d	е	f
	0	1	09:30:00	325.450	13.795	94.500	49.985	49.93	17.025
	1	1	09:31:00	325.245	13.890	94.515	49.990	49.96	17.025
	2	1	09:32:00	325.580	13.905	94.565	49.995	49.96	17.025
	3	1	09:33:00	325.470	13.955	94.645	50.065	49.92	17.025
	4	1	09:34:00	325.295	13.975	94.580	50.030	49.90	17.025

days per month, minutes per day and find special day(s)

Basic checks: find null values and fill, set index, etc.

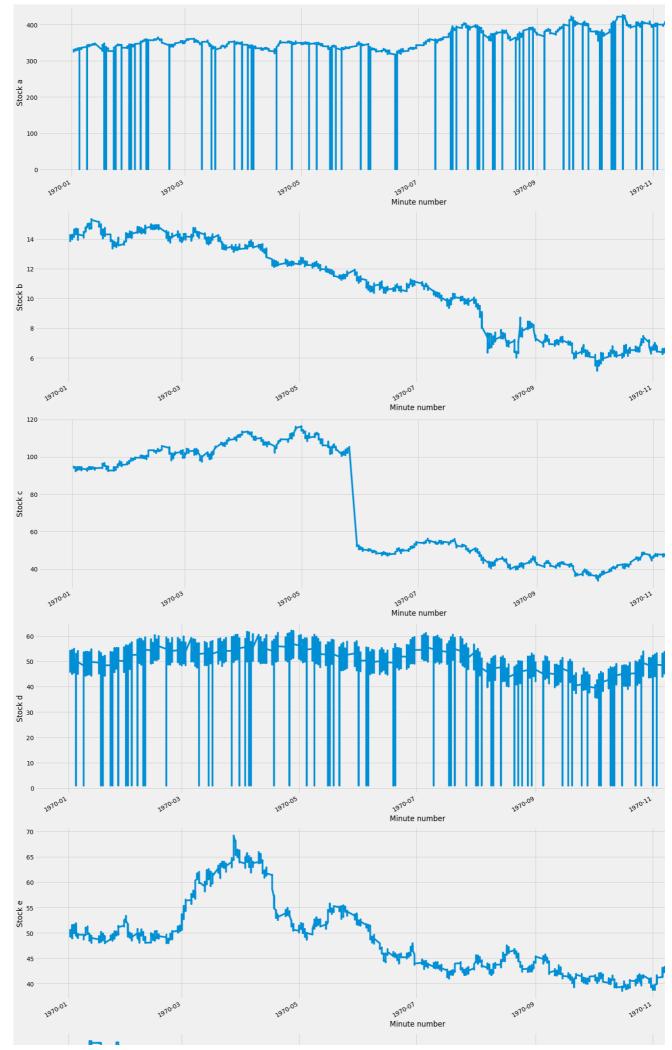
[→

17.025

```
Null values summary:
timestr
              0
             71
b
              0
С
             31
d
             18
e
              0
           1371
dtype: int64
            timestr
       day
 1970-01-02 09:30:00 325.450 13.795 94.500 49.985
                                                    49.93 17.025
 1970-01-02 09:31:00 325.245 13.890 94.515 49.990 49.96
```

Example: plot the stock price columns

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Basic aspects:

- Most days contain data for the full 391 minutes from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm
- \bullet Day 327 doesn't have the full number ofminutes, the data stops at 1:00 pm that day, it only
- Every month contains 21 days.

As a high level overview, some distinguishable features appear when we plot the data:

- Prices of a drop abnormally at some random places.
- Prices of b seem to have relatively stable volatility in the first 7 months and last 3 months are in the 8-th and 9-th month.
- Prices of c **drop drastically** in the 6-th month, besides that, the price of c is quite stable
- Prices of d drop abnormally at some random places.
- ullet Prices of d have a ${f large\ day-to-day\ volatility}$ compared to the longer-term volatility
- Prices of f are very **illiquid**, that is, the prices don't move much on a minute-to-minute bas
- Peices of b and e have no null entries, no random drops.

check for special day(s)

```
Day 1970-11-24 00:00:00 has 211 minutes data!
            timestr
                           а
day
                     364.570 5.115
                                     43.413
                                             43.935 40.24
1970-11-24 12:56:00
                                                            9.765
                                     43.405
1970-11-24 12:57:00
                     364.700 5.115
                                                     40.24
                                             43.875
                                                            9.765
1970-11-24
           12:58:00
                     364.545
                              5.215
                                     43.405
                                             43.865
                                                     40.27
                                                            9.765
                                                            9.765
1970-11-24
           12:59:00
                     364.380
                              5.125
                                     43.325
                                             43.855
                                                     40.33
1970-11-24
           13:00:00
                     363.580
                              5.225
                                     43.333
                                             43.835
                                                     40.31
                                                            9.765
```

check for random drops in prices of stock a and stock d

C→

```
Stock prices of a have 93 random drops
Stock prices of d have 93 random drops
Stock prices of a and d drop at the same time in 93 places

a d

day

1970-01-05 0.0 1.0
```

Data analysis

- ullet The times of the price drops in stock a and stock d seem to be random and appear on $93\,\mathrm{di}$
- The price drops of stock a and d happend at the exactly same places.
- Abnormal values of a are all 0.0's, abnormal values of b are all 1.0's.

We conclude that **these drops are recording errors**, the default value of missing a price 1.0.

- Data cleaning

Data cleaning: set abnormal values to NaN

We set those abnormal values in the prices of stock a and stock d as \mathbf{NaN} , which makes it comfunctionality of pandas.

set abnormal values to NaN

ullet Data cleaning: add missing data on day 327

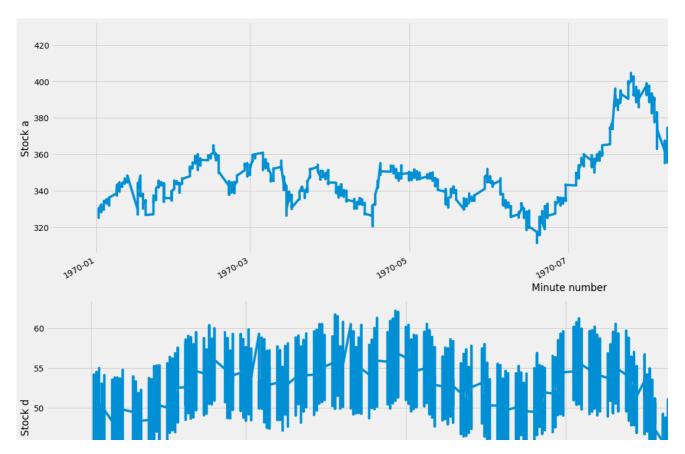
Compute volatility

- Make sure we already have what we want
 - ullet no random drops in prices of stock a and stock d
 - day 327 has full 391 rows

cleaned data

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Day 327 now has 391 minutes of data



- Data preparation: from prices to daily volatility of

We first define the quantity(volatility measured in annualized percent return) that we're interested the following factors affect our code realization

- · Quantities of interest
- Model assumptions
- · Frequency of sampling

Quantities of interest: Daily volatility of annualized monthly percent return $\sigma_{d,n}$

Definition: the **Annualized monthly percent return** $A_m(t)$ at time t is given by

$$egin{aligned} A_m(t) &= (rac{ ext{Price at time a month later than }t}{ ext{Price at time }t})^{rac{1 ext{ yea}}{1 ext{ mon}}} \ &= (rac{p(t+t_m)}{p(t)})^{12} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

where

- p(t) denote the price at time t, we use \mathbf{minute} as the unit, the same as in our stockdata3
- ullet denote a month in unit of the dataset, for our <code>stockdata3.csv</code> dataset, $t_m=391~\mathrm{mins}$

Definition: the **Daily volatility of annualized monthly percent return** $\sigma_{d,m}(t)$ at time t is defined to $\{A_m(x)|t\leq x\leq t+t_d\}$, where

ullet t_d denote the number of minutes in a day, for us $t_d=391.$ To be more precise

$$\sigma_{d,m}(t) = \sqrt{\left[rac{1}{t_d}\sum_{j=0}^{t_d}\left(A_m(t+j) - rac{1}{t_d+1}\sum_{i=0}^{t_d}A_m
ight.
ight]}$$

Model assumptions

- We're interested in the statistics on percent returns after holding an asset for a month (but v
- · Volatility is a constant in a day.

The first assumption tells us how to chose window size to compute the annualized percent return deviation functionality in pandas to compute our volatility of annualized monthly percent return. Twe need

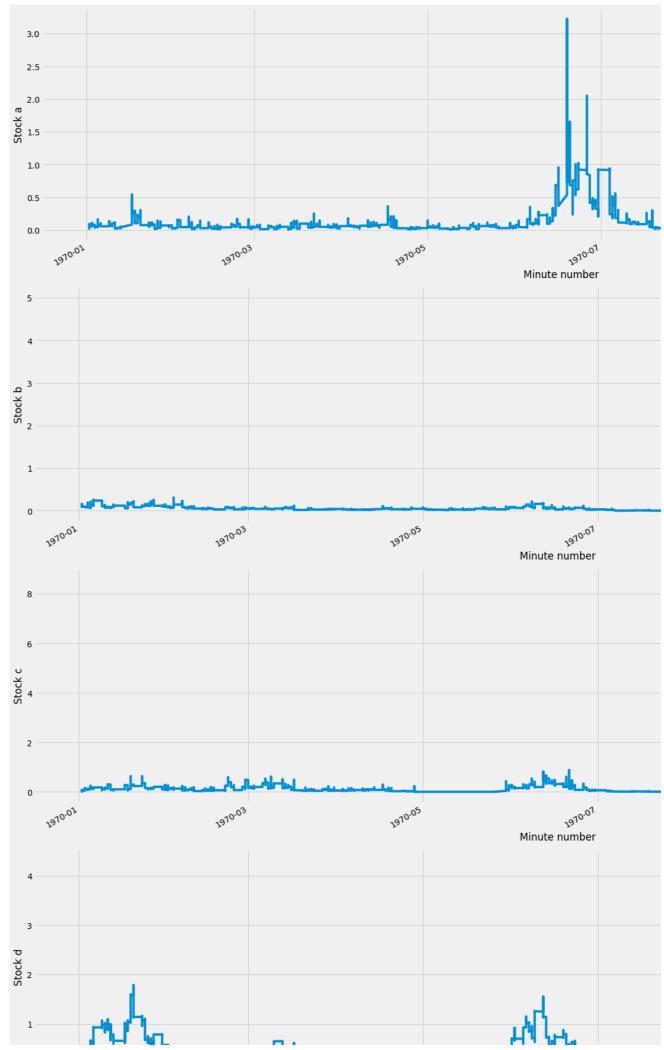
- window size: t_m = t_d*21=8211
- window moving step: 1, that is (every minute has a annualized percent return)

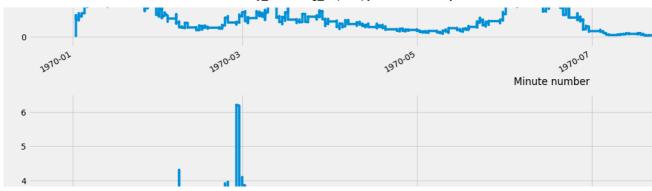
The second assumption let us estimate the volatility by computing sample deviation of the percer

- sample size: t_d=391, that is we use a consecutive sequence of 391 data points to comput
- sample frenquency: t=1, that is we'll consider the daily movement of the volatility.

Volatility in minutes

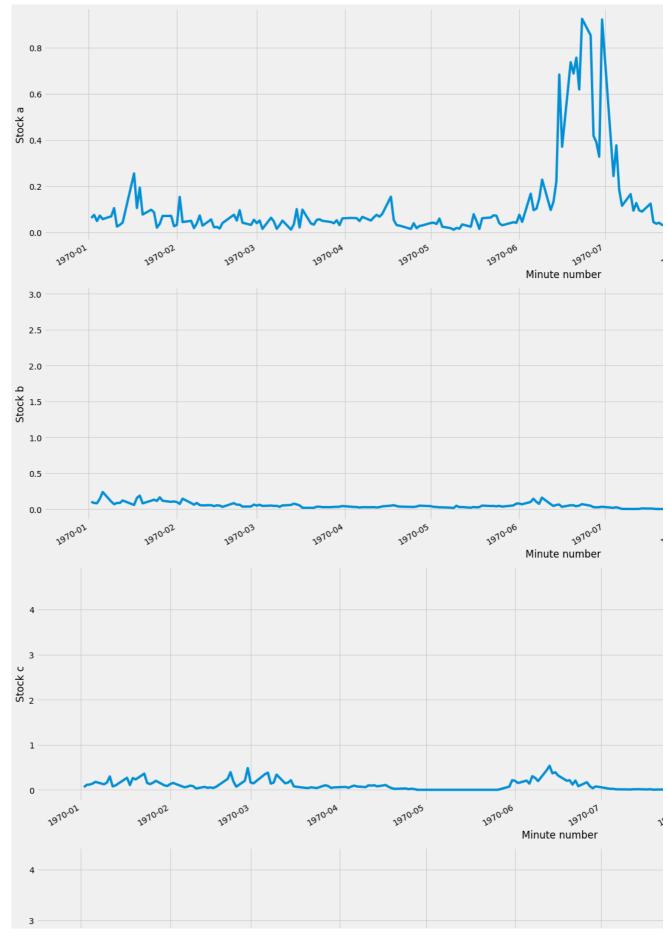
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Daily volatility

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Final volatility dataset

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a 0 b 0 c 0

- Part II. Statistical analysis and models

Correlation analysis

Though it seems that there's no obvious correlation among the 6 stocks, and some of them even of the report, we compute several different correlations (

Naive correlation, Pearson correlation, local Pearson correlation, instan and related statistics in order to

- Test the validity of our observations (i.e. no two stocks are apprantly correlated).
- Chose source and target stocks for later machine learning(especially deep learning) models

By doing so, we can get more understanding about the 'quality' and 'inner relations' of the data. If a the stock that we want to predict (e.g. "f"), then there is no need for us to use it in the training of o one stock has higher-than-random correlations to another stock, then it's good to use one of them this case, to determine which stock volatility leads, and which stock volatil Dynamic time wrapping.

Code and Examples

correlation.py

Requirement already satisfied: dtw in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (1.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from

#@title Example: Naive correlation.
new sigma.corr()

Example: Naiv

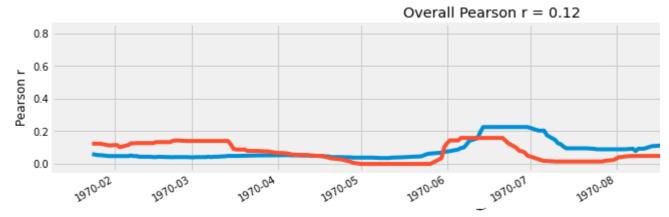
```
C→
                                      C
         1.000000
                    0.178992
                               0.124927 -0.139937
                                                     0.033105
     а
         0.178992
                    1.000000
                               0.864241
                                         -0.064492
                                                     0.505138
     h
         0.124927
                    0.864241
                               1.000000
                                         -0.031285
                                                     0.609643
        -0.139937
                   -0.064492
                              -0.031285
                                                    -0.069070
                                          1.000000
         0.033105
                    0.505138
                               0.609643 -0.069070
                                                     1.000000
```

#@title Example: Pearson correlation
pearson(new_sigma, "a", "c")

Example: Pear

Pandas computed Pearson r: 0.12492677413179742

Scipy computed Pearson r: 0.12492677413179744 and p-value: 0.05797907566773995

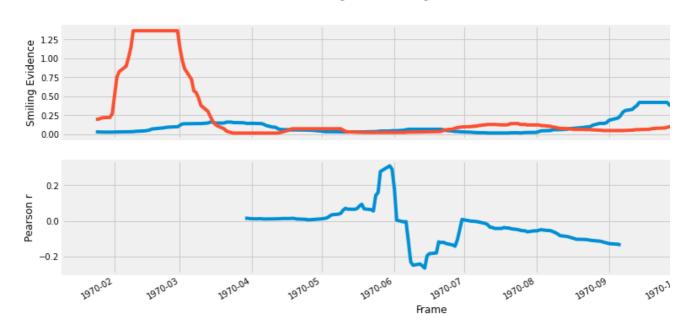


#@title Example: local Pearson correlation
local_pearson(new_sigma, "f", "e")

Example: loca



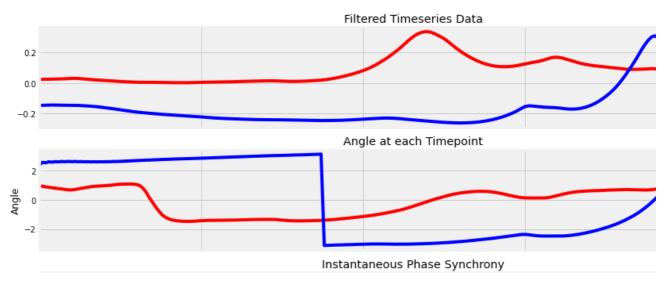
Smiling data and rolling window correlation



#@title Example: instantaneous phase synchronization
instant_phase_sync(new_sigma, "a", "b")

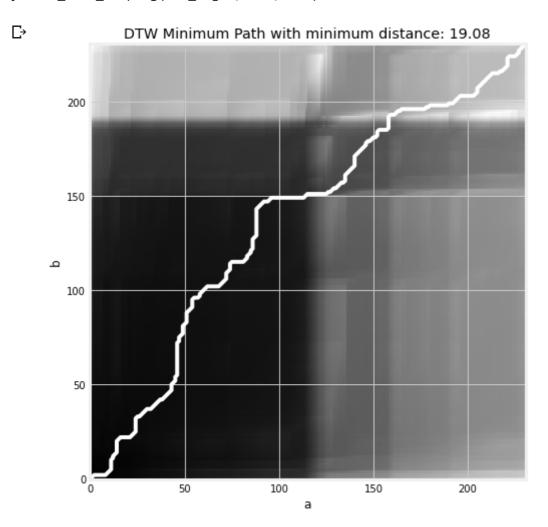
Example: insta

 \Box



#@title Example: dynamic time wraping
dynamic_time_warping(new_sigma, "a", "b")

Example: dyna



Data analysis

Inspecting the correlations from different angles, we find

- Stock b and stock c have the highest correlation, 0.864241, among all the
- $\mathbf{Stock}\ b\ \mathbf{and}\ \mathbf{stock}\ f$, $\mathbf{Stock}\ c\ \mathbf{and}\ \mathbf{stock}\ f$ also have high positive correlation\$.
- All other pairs have relatively low correlations.

• Stock b slightly leads stock a.

We conclude that

- · The assumption that no two stocks have apparent correlation is wro
- It's reasonable to use stock a and stock f as targets and the other stocks as source for $\mathbf f$

Statistical models for predicting volatility

As we'll see below, some remarkable patterns (e.g. seasonality pattern) naturally appear in our da-

- We visualize our data using **time-series decomposition** that allows us to decompos trend, seasonality, and noise.
- We train an ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) m Volatility values. To get optimal output, we first
- Use **grid** search(in a range) to get the optimal parameters for the ARIMA mode.
- · Fit arima models to predict next month's volatility

```
time_series.py

plot_component(new_sigma, "a")
```



arima_parameters(new_sigma, "a")

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```
ARIMA(0, 0, 0) \times (0, 0, 0, 12) 12 - AIC: -90.39976752180513
-90.39976752180513
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-104.6220404675714
-104.6220404675714
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-37.93079196365547
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-121.41039301464231
-121.41039301464231
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-113.84340411735667
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-131.54236196798252
-131.54236196798252
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-57.495873873140084
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-114.54466043367323
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-208.70966183847128
-208.70966183847128
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-197.24167911716506
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-103.96001828398299
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-202.16848163063582
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-203.58604837770298
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-216.8758521946111
-216.8758521946111
ARTMA(0. 0. 1)x(1. 1. 0. 12)12 - ATC:-135.47926852752335
```

arima_parameters(new_sigma, "b")

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```
ARIMA(0, 0, 0) \times (0, 0, 0, 12) 12 - AIC:170.07716662303517
ARIMA(0, 0, 0) \times (0, 0, 1, 12) 12 - AIC:171.4894723986554
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:295.99244410313185
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ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:171.14819938319445
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:240.35004513125935
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:173.81980273179033
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:0.021926806985391067
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:10.470838674848721
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:133.4761652527779
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:21.584047009046785
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:8.487974476915923
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:11.552996030856292
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ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-87.70209710986671
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-70.73889751151115
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:79.47382549922017
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-39.08762494963351
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-73.14269283939211
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-68.7397493337976
```

arima_parameters(new_sigma, "f")

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```
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:247.99757729220502
ARIMA(0, 0, 0) \times (0, 0, 1, 12) 12 - AIC: 232.03747689037294
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:319.7137248769461
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ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:229.9117970732568
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:282.7315535157633
ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:232.855001615836
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:107.84989948113763
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:101.16457643410824
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:193.51659680308134
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:111.53183486696223
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:98.19783457495264
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ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:166.7131597091078
ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:115.64499685926572
ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-20.169147903329332
-20.169147903329332
ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-10.723609000199815
ARIMA(0, 1, 0) \times (0, 1, 0, 12) 12 - AIC: 104.64454664081094
ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:18.327876840857144
ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-11.822215289801377
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ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:25.453247989244147
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-20.429899618764082
-20.429899618764082
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-9.336208418240872
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:107.16134958549422
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:18.977575026484587
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-11.5562380965073
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-7.478656499438642
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:78.00783988815468
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:26.154840605737697
ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-37.43898748560808
-37.43898748560808
ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-27.784465671689375
ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:84.96802822594874
ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:0.2992347111687792
ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:-27.98019714618877
ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:-26.066206938084804
ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:59.73826753861643
```

imports

model fit

Model parameters

```
[0.11561704 0.73469703]
[0.13240487 0.81177913]
[0.17833905 0.80715809]

ARTMA(1 1 0)\((1 1 0 12)\(12 12 \) ATC\(.78 \) A4992161664612
```

Model predictions

```
□ [0.06660579 0.07960862 0.08916176 0.09618043 0.10133702 0.10512555 0.10790897 0.10995395 0.11145638 0.11256022 0.1133712 0.11396703 0.11440478 0.1147264 0.11496269 0.11513629 0.11526384 0.11535754 0.11542639 0.11547697 0.11551413 0.11554143 [0.28566923 0.25682168 0.23340384 0.21439373 0.19896171 0.18643432 0.17626485 0.16800949 0.16130796 0.15586779 0.15145158 0.14786659 0.14495637 0.14259392 0.14067612 0.1391193 0.1378555 0.13682958 0.13599676 0.13532069 0.13477187 0.13432635 [0.3384968 0.30761167 0.28268249 0.26256071 0.24631924 0.23320981 0.22262843 0.21408758 0.20719377 0.20162937 0.19713802 0.19351279 0.19058666 0.18822481 0.18631842 0.18477966 0.18353764 0.18253514 0.18172596 0.18107282 0.18054563 0.18012011 ]
```

Data Analysis

- Components plot show the obvious seasonality, for example, for stock a, we can find an alternate between high values and low values in a period of roughly 3-4 months.
- The optimal ARIMA parameters for "a" are $(1, 0, 1) \times (0, 0, 1, 12)$
- As we forecast further out into the future, we becomes less confident in our values. This is r by our model, which grow larger as we move further out into the future.
- We'll do more carefully analysis of the predictions for the deep learning models.

- Part III. Deep learning models

- Basic model: single-step, single-feature forecasting with L

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) are good fits for time-series analysis because f designed to capture patterns developing through time.

However, vanilla RNNs have a major disadvantage---the vanishing gradient problem---"the changes so small, making the network unable to converge to a optimal solution.

LSTM (**Long-Short Term Memory**) is a variation of vanilla RNNS,it overcomes the variable problem by clipping gradients if they exceed some constant bounds.

In this section, we will

- · Process the data to fit the LSTM model
- Build and train the LSTM model for single-step, single-feature pred volatility with only today's values of the other 5 stocks).

imports

Data preparation

Build and train the LSTM model

Make sure data forms are correct

LSTM with SGD, RMSprop, Adam optimizers, epochs = 100

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```
Train on 161 samples, validate on 69 samples
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
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Epoch 29/100
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Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
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Epoch 40/100
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Epoch 57/100
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Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
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___, ___ L
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Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
```

Plot result

Plot result

E | 70/400

С>

0.200 Train and Validation Loss using RMSprop

Plot predictions

Plot predictions

₽

Train Score: 0.11 RMSE Test Score: 0.11 RMSE

Data Analysis

We only trained the model for 100 epochs, feel free to modify it to any number as long as we have results we find during the experiments

- LSTM with Adam or RMSprop optimizers work better than the SGD optimizer in this project.
- Each model fits the training dataset very well.
- The prediction captures the range and characteristics of the real dat
- Most importantly, the model predict the large rises or drops in the volatility before they happ investments.

Generalized model: multi-step, multi-feature forecasting

We build a multi-step, multi-feature LSTM model in this section. That means we can use several-d features in the future.

For example, we can use last 12-day's data of a, b, c, f to predict next thr section, we

- Process the data to fit the requirements of all possible multi-step, multi-feature prediction ta
- · We modify the LSTM model accordingly.
- Plot the 3-day prediction for a and f with last 12-day's data of a, b, c and f.

Data preparation

Make the data forms are all correct

(151, 12, 4) (151, 6) (66, 12, 4) (151, 6)

Scaling, vectorize and de_vectorize

model training

Train the model. Change the optimizer parameter to use other optimizers, e.g.

L→

```
Train on 151 samples, validate on 66 samples
Epoch 1/200
Epoch 2/200
Epoch 3/200
Epoch 4/200
Epoch 5/200
Epoch 6/200
Epoch 7/200
Epoch 8/200
Epoch 9/200
Epoch 10/200
Epoch 11/200
Epoch 12/200
Epoch 13/200
Epoch 14/200
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Epoch 182/200
Epoch 183/200
Epoch 184/200
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Epoch 185/200
Epoch 186/200
Epoch 187/200
Epoch 188/200
Epoch 189/200
151/151 [=================== ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0026 - accuracy: 0.4
Epoch 190/200
Epoch 191/200
Epoch 192/200
Epoch 193/200
Epoch 194/200
Epoch 195/200
Epoch 196/200
```

Make predictions with the trained model

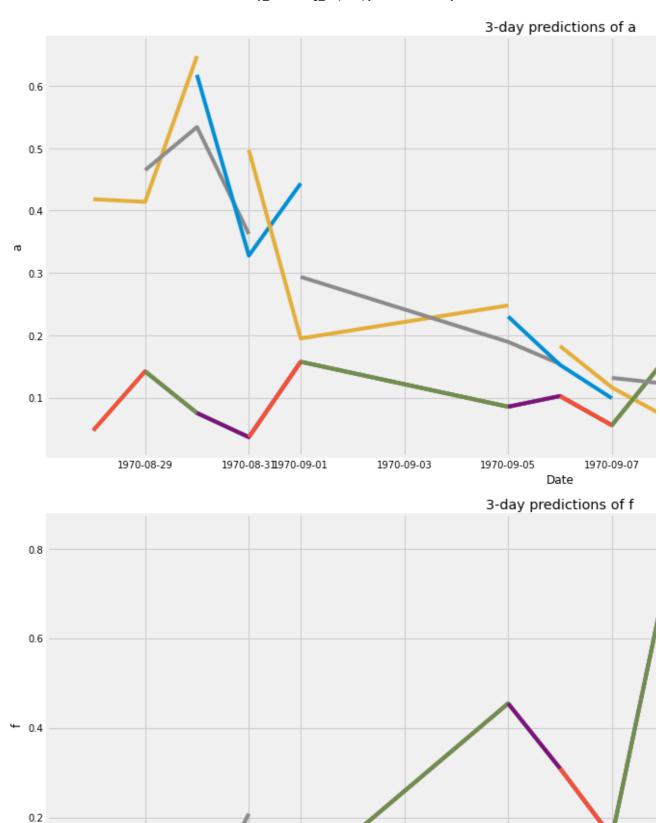
Plot Multi-step, Multi-feature predictions.

To read to graph below

- Each short line segment is a 3-day prediction: start, middle, end point of the line segment modata respectively.
- · X axies are the data.
- The long line is the real data.

Plot predictions

Г⇒



Data Analysis

Though the dataset is not big enough, we still successfully capture several features in the predicti

- Model predictions shows similar trend as the real data, e.g. from the prec more or less in the most correct range and goes in the same direction as the real data.
- The model captures the range of the real data very precisely.
- All 3-day predictions are liquid, which means the modell successfully captures the

- Advanced model: Generative Adversarial Network (GAN

Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN) have been a successful model in general The idea that GANs can to used to predict time-series data is new and experience in learning characteristics of data, our model is based on the assumptions.

- Values of a **feature has certain patterns** and behavior (characteristics).
- The future values of a feature should follow more or less the same pa operating in a totally different way, or the economy drastically changes).

Our **goal** is that

- Generate future data that has similar (surely not exactly the same) distribution as the histori
 In our model, we use
 - LSTM as a time-series generator.
 - 1-dimensional CNN as a discriminator.

imports

Data preparation

Make sure all data forms are as what we want

Model architecture: LSTM generator

It's a 1-layer LSTM model.

- 50 hidden layers of LSTM cells
- 1 dense layer with 6 (2*3) dimensional output, since we have 2 features and 3 months to pre

Create generator

 \Box

Model: "sequential_9"

Model architecture: CNN discriminator

The structure of the discriminator is given by

- Reshape layer. Each row in y_train is acturally 1-dimensional (6,), which is different from (6,1
- 1-dimensional Convolutional layer with 32, 3×1 filters to capture the characteristics of 3-mc
- · LeakyReLU layer
- Dropout layer. Random reconfigurate 10% of the weights to zero to prevent overfitting.
- 1-dimensional Convolutional layer with 64, 3×1 filters to capture more characteristics of the
- Batchnormalization layer. To normalize the data.
- 1 Dense layer with 50 hidden nets.
- · Dropout layer.
- 1 Dense layer with 1 net.

Create discriminator

Model: "sequential_10"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
reshape_1 (Reshape)	(None, 6, 1)	0
conv1d_1 (Conv1D)	(None, 4, 32)	128
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 4, 32)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 4, 32)	0
conv1d_2 (Conv1D)	(None, 2, 64)	6208
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None, 2, 64)	256
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 2, 50)	3250
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 2, 50)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 100)	0
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 1)	101

Total params: 9,943 Trainable params: 9,815 Non-trainable params: 128

Create a GAN model with LSTM as the generator and CNN as the discriminator

С→

Model: "model_1"

Output Shape	Param #
(None, 12, 4)	0
(None, 6)	11306
(None, 1)	9943
	(None, 12, 4) (None, 6)

Total params: 21,249

Training function for the entangled GAN model

training(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, epochs=100, random_size=128)

