

An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide. It features several diagonal bars in shades of yellow, orange, and blue, some with a gradient. There are also two vertical lines, one yellow and one blue, both with gradients. The background is black.

Predicting Stock Volatility with High-Frequency Market Data

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What is Volatility?

A stock's volatility is a measure of **the magnitude of fluctuations in its price**, calculated as the annualized standard deviation of price.

Volatility is the primary determinant of the likelihood an option on that stock will land in the money and, therefore, a key assumption in any pricing algorithm.

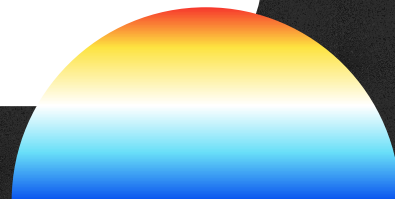
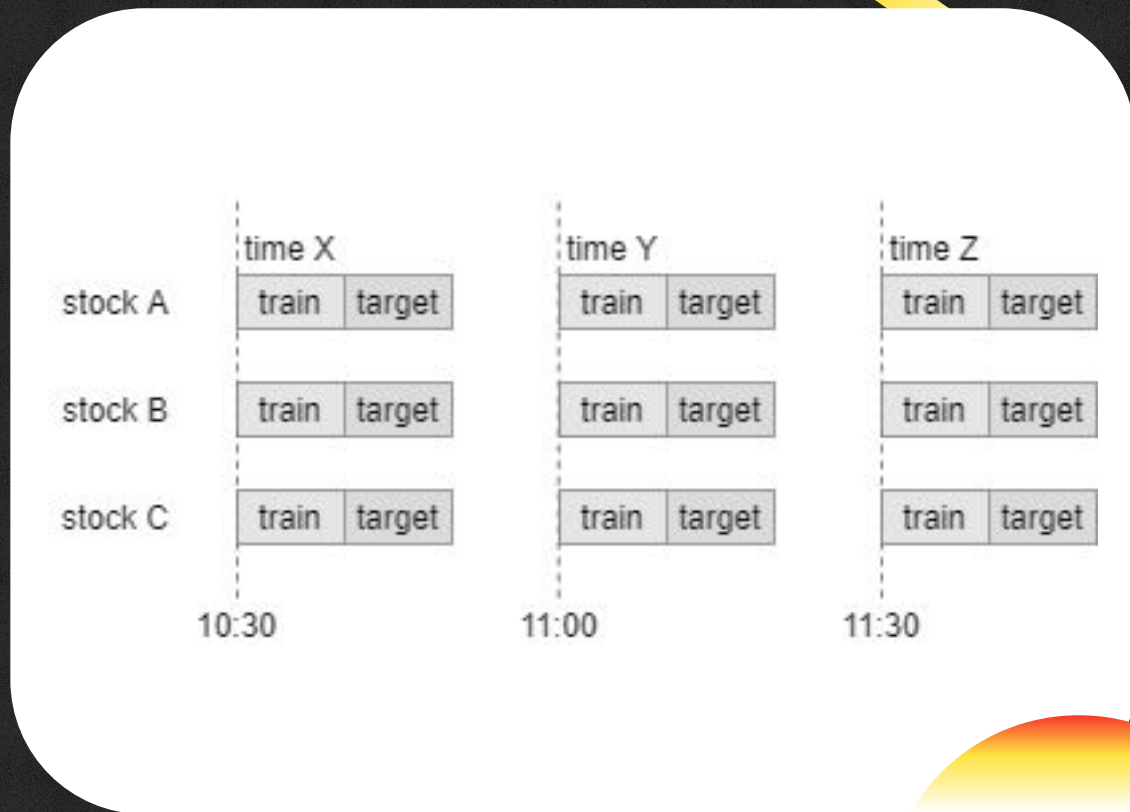
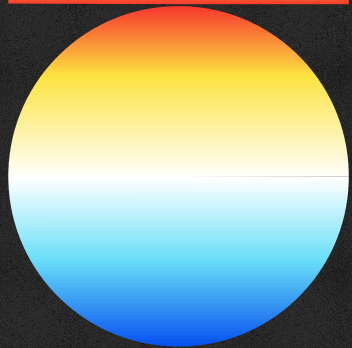
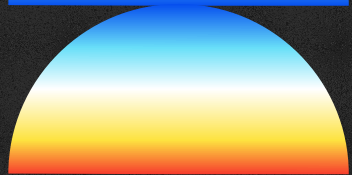
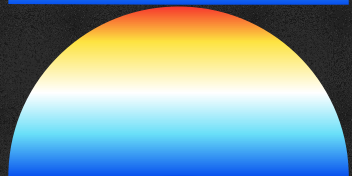
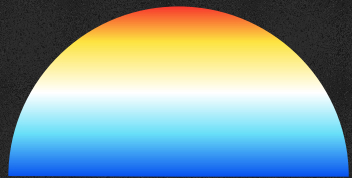
High-Frequency Data

For each stockID/timeID pairing, we have:

Order Book: Effectively representing interest in the market, this file contains the bid/ask price+size and time of a received market order.

Trades: Derived from the file above, this file contains the ticker, price, size, and time of those orders that actually executed.

Target: the realized volatility computed in the 10-minute window that follows the feature data.



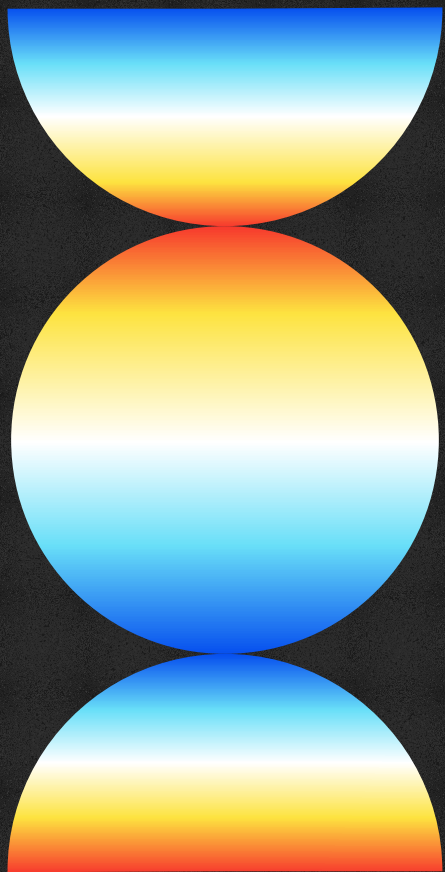
Project Overview

Working with HFT Data

- EDA / Access Functions
- Reverse-Engineering timeID

Feature Engineering & Modeling

- K-NN Market Conditions
- Running LightGBM and Optuna



Demo