

# Stock Prediction

**Multivariate Time Series Forecasting  
with LSTM**

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# Overview

- The team used Machine Learning (ML) to predict stock market information.
- The model selected looked at stock data quarterly and daily data to help forecast opening prices to help make the buying process easier.
- Compared stocks from different sectors to see the impact of other influential factors (ex. COVID, politics) had an impact on the accuracy of the model.

## Libraries used:

- Python Pandas
- Python Matplotlib
- Python NumPy
- Sci-Kit Learn
- Keras
- TensorFlow
- HTML / CSS / Bootstrap
- Web Scraping (Finnhub, Yahoo, and Financial Model Prep)

# LSTM vs Traditional Models

- Traditional machine learning models use input features like samples and examples to learn which lacks a time dimension feature
- Time-series forecasting models predict future values with values that are constantly changing
- LSTM was chosen because of its layering format (each mini-batch is passed and is sent to the next layer the “forward pass” but the results are preserved incase a “backward pass is needed.” )

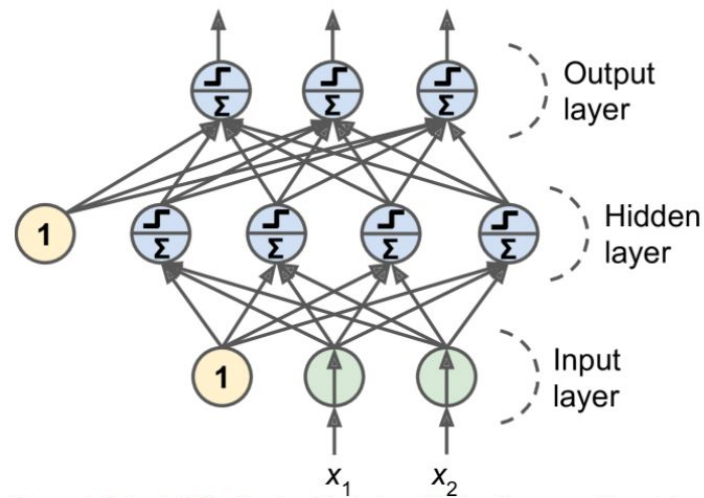


Figure 10-7. Architecture of a Multilayer Perceptron with two inputs, one hidden layer of four neurons, and three output neurons (the bias neurons are shown here, but usually they are implicit)

# Data pre-processing

- Data pulled from Financial Modeling Prep, Yahoo and Finhub
  - Used Quarterly and Daily and found that Quarterly was harder to use for prediction purposes
  - Best: Financial Modeling Prep
- Data must be in float format in order to be processed into a matrix
- One feature vs Multiple features:
  - Forecasting improves with additional features
  - Features : Open, High, Low, Close, Volume, RSI, market price, volatility index
- Standard scaler was used for each type of variables
  - Independent (High, Low, Close, Volume, RSI, market price, volatility index)
  - Dependent (open prices)

# Training a Multivariate LSTM -

Hyperparameters used:

- 2 LSTM layers
- 1 Dropout layer at 25%  
(regularization technique to prevent overfitting )
- Dense (1 output)
- Optimizer used: Adam
  - Mix of AdaGrad + RMSprop
  - Used to calculate individual learning rates for each parameter

Our Model:

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 90, 64)	20992
=====		
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 10)	3000
=====		
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 10)	0
=====		
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	11
=====		

Total params: 24,003

Trainable params: 24,003

Non-trainable params: 0

# Testing and Validating

- Validation Split : 20% of our data before shuffling for validation
- Validation Error is computed at the end of each epoch
- Training Error is computed during each epoch
- Training loss and validation loss decrease with each pass

```
4/4 [=====] - 1s 140ms/step - loss: 0.0548 - val_loss: 1.062
Epoch 45/50
4/4 [=====] - 1s 145ms/step - loss: 0.0434 - val_loss: 1.037
Epoch 46/50
4/4 [=====] - 1s 208ms/step - loss: 0.0401 - val_loss: 1.039
Epoch 47/50
4/4 [=====] - 1s 201ms/step - loss: 0.0387 - val_loss: 1.016
Epoch 48/50
4/4 [=====] - 1s 207ms/step - loss: 0.0405 - val_loss: 0.991
Epoch 49/50
4/4 [=====] - 1s 209ms/step - loss: 0.0355 - val_loss: 1.013
Epoch 50/50
4/4 [=====] - 1s 199ms/step - loss: 0.0379 - val_loss: 0.985

| model.evaluate(X_train, y_train)
36/36 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.2077
0.20769251883029938
```

# Forecasting:

Demo site:

<https://mrryanlittle.github.io>

# References:

DataSeries. *Data-Preprocessing with Python*. Ajay, Muktha Sai. Sep. 29, 2020.

<https://medium.com/dataseries/data-preprocessing-with-python-3914d3e9dd30>

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Multivariate Time Series Prediction with LSTM and Multiple features (Predict Google Stock Price)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gSYiKKoREFI>

O'Reilly. *Hands-on Machine learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras & TensorFlow*. Aurelien Geron 2nd Edition

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