

Optimization in Artificial Intelligence

# Genetic Algorithm-Optimized Long Short-Term Memory Network for Stock Market Prediction

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Group 3

2020147051 JANG GEON  
2021111012 LEE SEUNG YEON

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# Contents

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# Source Paper

## Genetic Algorithm-Optimized Long Short-Term Memory Network for Stock Market Prediction

by  Hyejung Chung and  Kyung-shik Shin \* 

Ewha School of Business, Ewha Womans University, 52 Ewhayeodae-gil, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 03760, Korea

\* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

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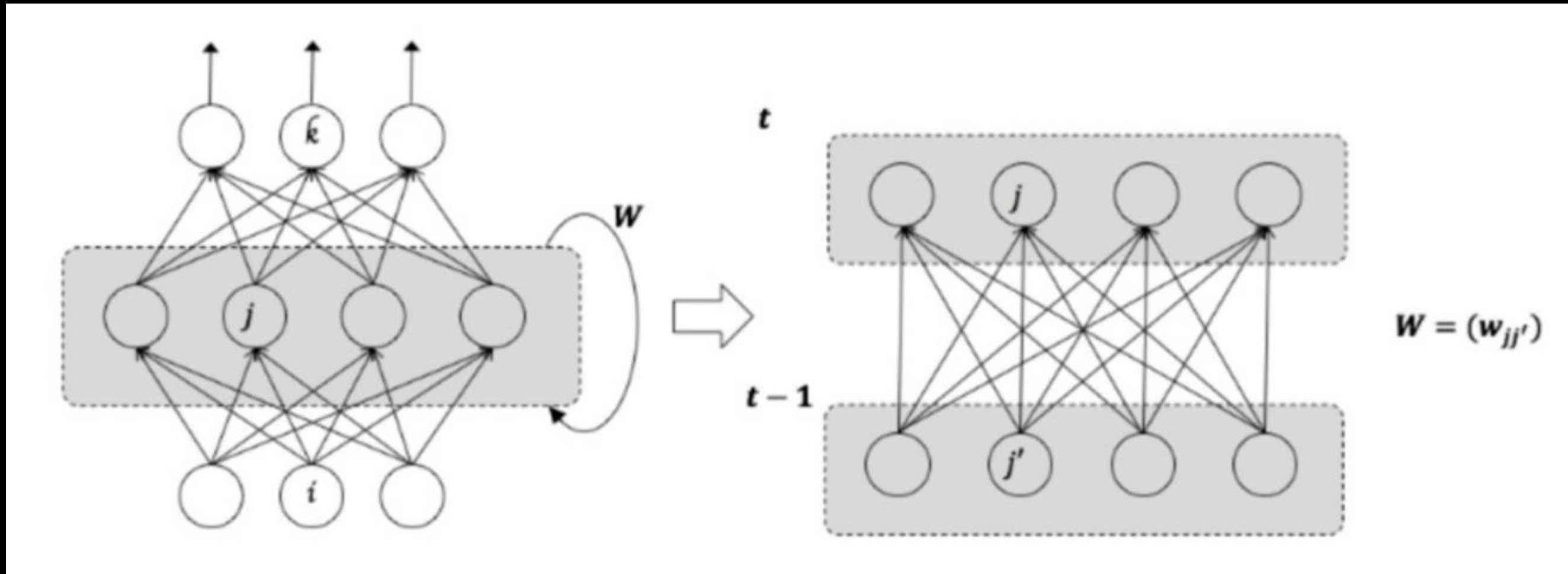
(This article belongs to the Special Issue **Expert Systems: Applications of Business Intelligence in Big Data Environments**)

# Source Paper

- In the field of finance, great opportunities to create useful insights by analyzing tremendous amount of real-time data
- Develop a novel stock market prediction model using the available financial data
- Adopting deep learning technique : A hybrid approach integrating long short-term memory (LSTM) network and genetic algorithm (GA)
- Use daily Korea Stock Price Index (KOSPI) data to evaluate the proposed hybrid approach
- The hybrid model of LSTM network and GA outperforms the benchmark model

# Methodology

## Basic structure of a simple recurrent neural network (RNN)



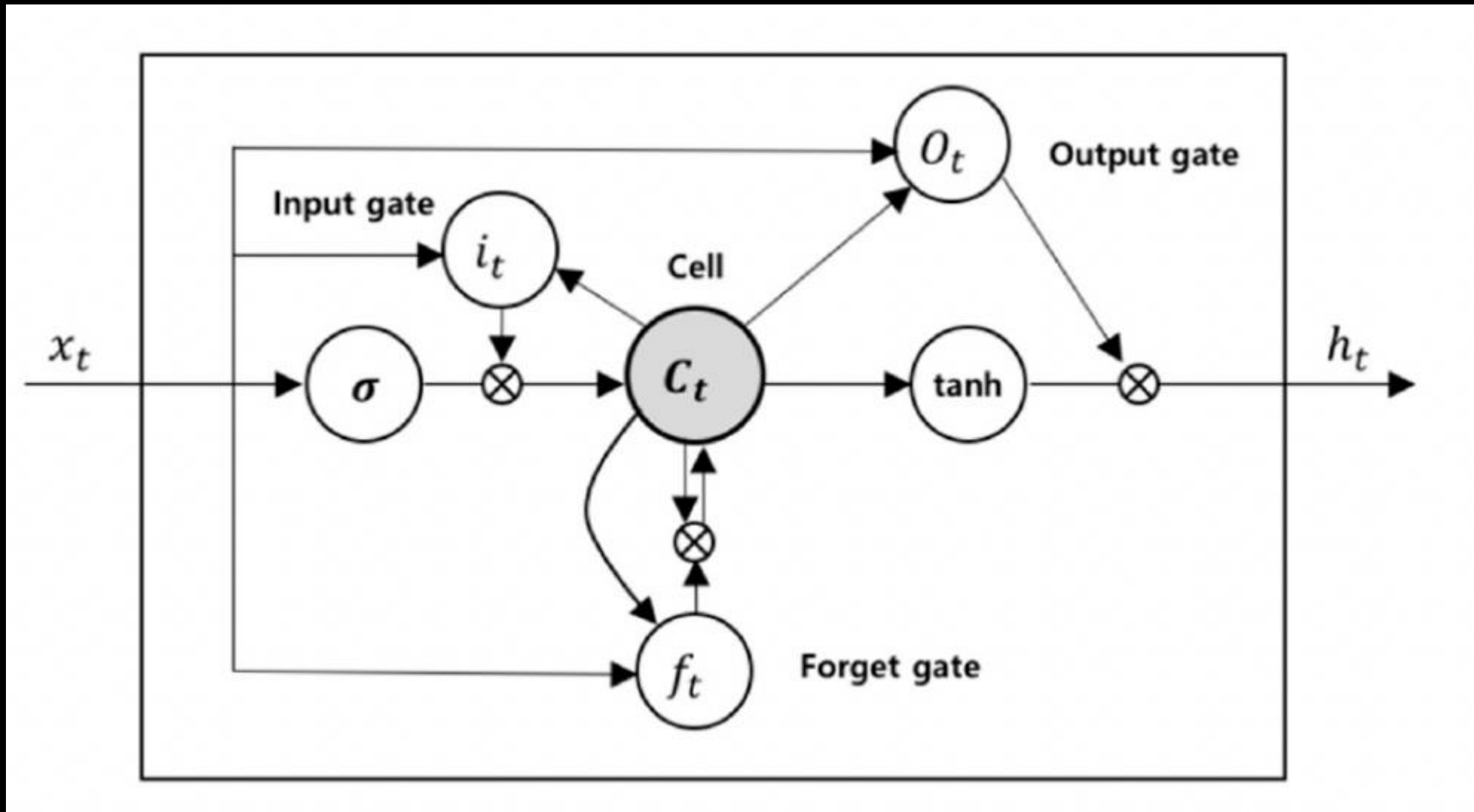
(Sustainability 2018, 10, 3765,6p)

- RNN architecture that produces an output at every time step
- recurrent connections among hidden neurons



# Methodology

## ■ Long short-term memory (LSTM) cell with gating units

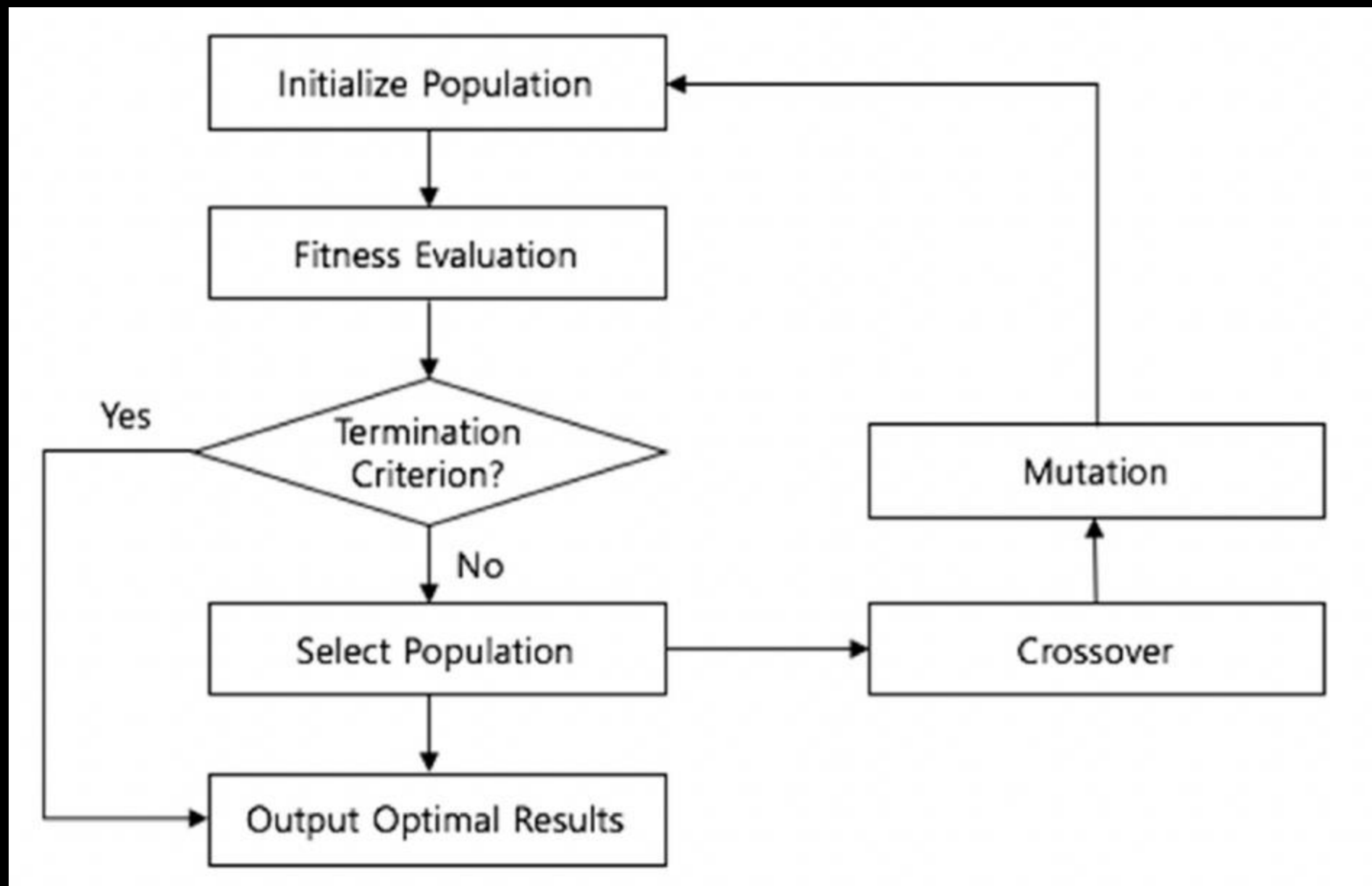


(Sustainability 2018, 10, 3765,7p)

- memory cell, three multiplicative gating units; input, output, forget gate
- recurrent connections between the cells
- each gate provides continuous operations for the cells

# Methodology

## ■ Basic process of genetic algorithm (GA)



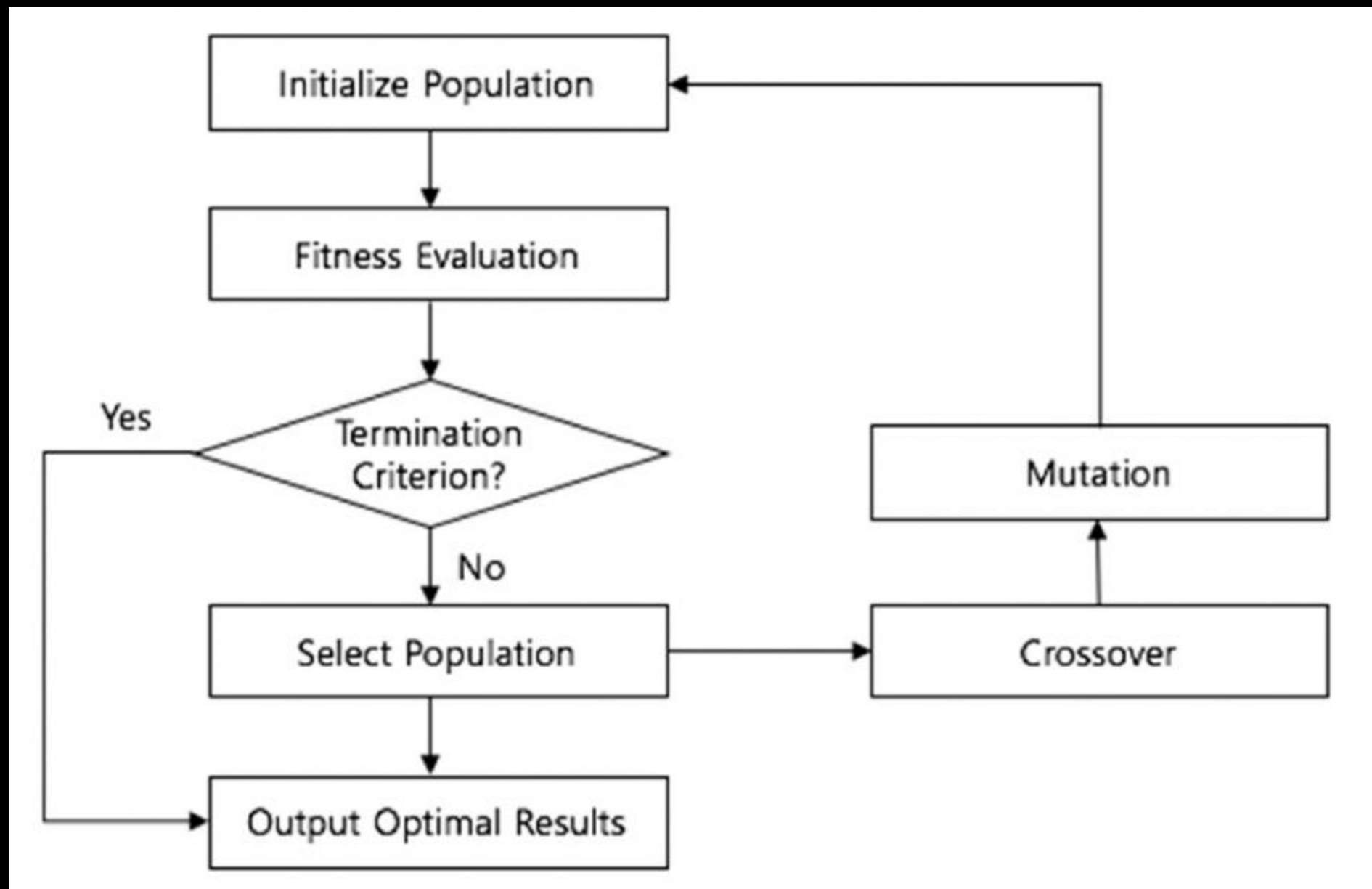
(Sustainability 2018, 10, 3765,8p)

- divided into six stages: initialization, fitness calculation, termination condition check, selection, crossover, and mutation
- The standard procedure of GA is over when the termination criteria have been satisfied
- If some termination criteria are not satisfied, the selection, crossover, and mutation processes are repeated



# Methodology

## ■ Basic process of genetic algorithm (GA)



(Sustainability 2018, 10, 3765,8p)

### - GA parameters

population size of 70

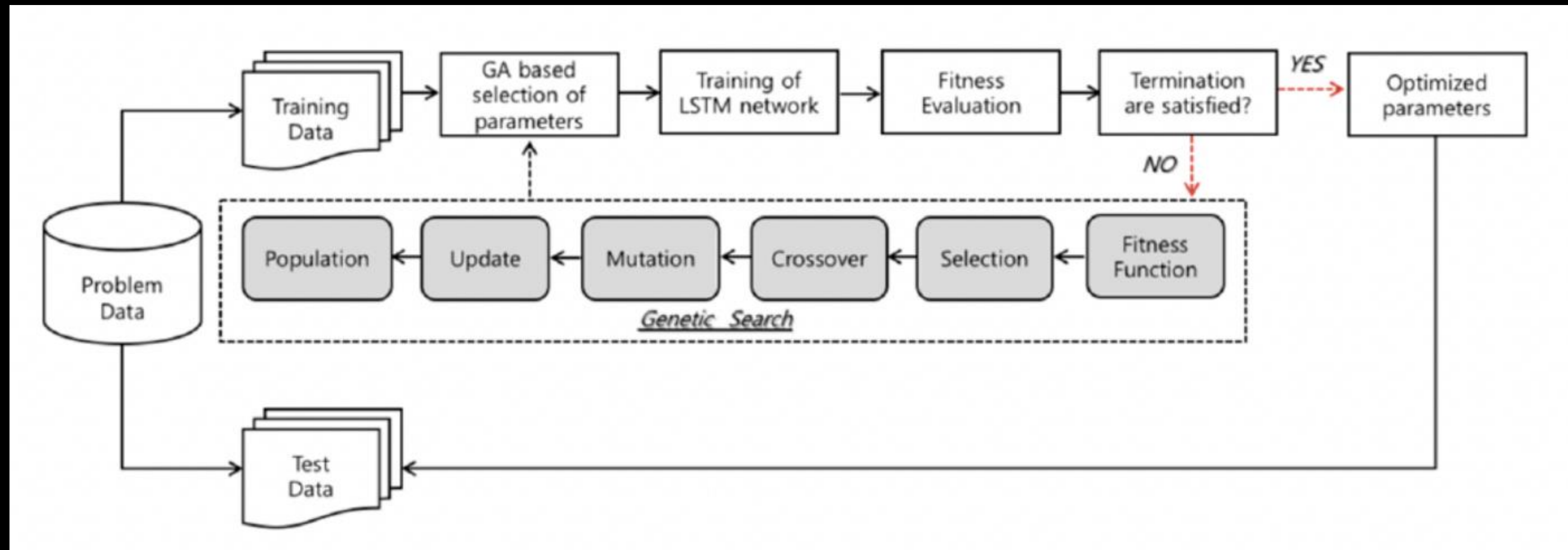
0.7 crossover rate

0.15 mutation rate in the experiment

Stopping condition:  
the number of generations 10

# Methodology

## ■ Flowchart of the GA-LSTM model



(Sustainability 2018, 10, 3765,9p)

- a hybrid approach of LSTM network integrating GA is used to find the customized time window and number of LSTM units for financial time series prediction

# Methodology

## ■ Summary statistics of selected input variables

Name of Input	Max	Min	Mean	Standard Deviation
High price	2231.47	472.31	1439.90	541.51
Low price	2202.92	463.54	1420.12	539.65
Opening price	2225.95	466.57	1431.28	541.15
Closing price	2228.96	468.76	1430.54	540.70
Trading volume	2,379,293,952	136,328,992	420,925,245	192,841,151
Simple 10-day moving average	2208.53	474.37	1430.06	540.35
Weighted 10-day moving average	2210.60	473.76	1430.22	540.42
Relative strength index (RSI)	99.06	3.29	53.38	17.21
Stochastic K%	100.00	0.00	56.17	32.29
Stochastic D%	100.00	0.00	56.18	26.73

(Sustainability 2018, 10, 3765,11p)

Data : Korea Composite Stock Price Index (KOSPI) for 2000–2016

# Implementation

## I Preprocessing - Normalization

```
# normalization
y_col=raw_df['closing price']
y_df=pd.DataFrame(y_col)

scaler = MinMaxScaler()
scale_cols = ['opening price', 'high price', 'low price', 'volume']

x_df = scaler.fit_transform(raw_df[scale_cols])
x_df = pd.DataFrame(scaled_df, columns=scale_cols)

scaled_df = pd.concat([y_df, x_df], axis = 1)
```

$$x' = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)},$$

## I Preprocessing – Data split

```
# train: validation: test = 0.68 : 0.12 : 0.2
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.20)
X_test, X_val, y_test, y_val = train_test_split(X_train, y_train, test_size=0.15)
```



train : validation : test = 0.68 : 0.12 : 0.2

# Implementation

## I GA fuction code

### I selection function

```
# Define the selection function (tournament selection)
def selection(population, k=3):
    selected = []
    population_list = population.values.tolist() # Convert DataFrame to a list
    for _ in range(population_size):
        if len(population_list) < k:
            competitors = population_list
        else:
            competitors = random.sample(population_list, k)
        competitors_fitness = [fitness_function(individual, X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val) for individual in competitors]

        # Check if all fitness values are the same
        if len(set(competitors_fitness)) == 1:
            selected.append(random.choice(competitors))
        else:
            max_fitness_idx = random.choice([i for i, f in enumerate(competitors_fitness) if f == max(competitors_fitness)])
            selected.append(competitors[max_fitness_idx])
    return selected
```

### I mutation function

```
# Define the mutation function
def mutation(individual):
    mutated = list(individual)
    for i in range(len(mutated)):
        if random.random() < mutation_rate:
            if i == 0:
                mutated[i] = random.choice(window_sizes)
            elif i == 1:
                mutated[i] = random.choice(lstm_units)
            else:
                mutated[i] = random.choice(hidden_layers)
    return tuple(mutated)
```

### I crossover function

```
# Define the crossover function
def crossover(parent1, parent2):
    crossover_point = random.randint(1, len(parent1) - 1)
    child1 = parent1[:crossover_point] + parent2[crossover_point:]
    child2 = parent2[:crossover_point] + parent1[crossover_point:]
    return child1, child2
```



# Implementation

## I GA parameters

population\_size= 70

generations = 10

mutation\_rate = 0.15

crossover\_rate = 0.7

## I Example of population set

Generation 1/10

Population: [(15, 22, 1), (5, 7, 3), (10, 22, 3), (10, 22, 3), (15, 22, 1), (15, 15, 3), (5, 15, 3), (5, 22, 3), (15, 15, 2), (5, 2, 2), (10, 22, 2), (15, 7, 3), (10, 22, 2), (10, 15, 3), (10, 15, 2), (10, 22, 1), (5, 7, 3), (15, 7, 2), (5, 15, 1), (15, 15, 3), (5, 22, 3), (10, 7, 3), (15, 22, 2), (10, 7, 2), (10, 22, 1), (15, 7, 1), (15, 22, 1), (15, 15, 3), (10, 15, 2), (15, 22, 1), (5, 2, 2, 3), (10, 22, 3), (15, 7, 1), (5, 7, 1), (5, 22, 3), (10, 7, 2), (15, 7, 2), (5, 15, 2), (10, 7, 2), (10, 7, 2), (15, 15, 1), (5, 7, 2), (15, 22, 3), (5, 15, 1), (5, 7, 1), (15, 15, 2), (10, 22, 1), (10, 7, 1), (5, 7, 2), (5, 22, 3), (5, 15, 1), (5, 15, 1), (5, 15, 3), (10, 15, 1), (10, 15, 2), (10, 22, 3), (15, 7, 1), (10, 7, 2), (5, 7, 1), (10, 7, 2), (10, 7, 3), (15, 7, 1), (15, 22, 2), (10, 15, 1), (5, 15, 1), (15, 7, 3), (5, 15, 2), (5, 7, 2), (5, 15, 2), (5, 7, 1)]



# Implementation

## I Result of GA algorithm

```
Best Individual: Window Size=10.0, LSTM Units=7.0, Hidden Layers=3.0
Fitness (MSE): 216.778769531, Fitness (MAE): 11.314928436279297, Fitness (MAPE): 1.519520133733749

Best Individual: Window Size=5.0, LSTM Units=7.0, Hidden Layers=3.0
Fitness (MSE): 357.73718, Fitness (MAE): 14.174722290039062, Fitness (MAPE): 1.82381018996238

Best Individual: Window Size=10.0, LSTM Units=7.0, Hidden Layers=3.0
Fitness (MSE): 201.5424218, Fitness (MAE): 11.202888488769531, Fitness (MAPE): 1.533407866954803

Best Individual: Window Size=10.0, LSTM Units=7.0, Hidden Layers=3.0
Fitness (MSE): 181.82542968, Fitness (MAE): 11.161949920654297, Fitness (MAPE): 1.587774902582168

Best Individual: Window Size=15.0, LSTM Units=22.0, Hidden Layers=1.0
Fitness (MSE): 174.2593593, Fitness (MAE): 39.597802734375, Fitness (MAPE): 5.65658867359161

Best Individual: Window Size=15.0, LSTM Units=22.0, Hidden Layers=2.0
Fitness (MSE): 801.827656, Fitness (MAE): 25.437088012695312, Fitness (MAPE): 4.20361697673797

Best Individual: Window Size=10.0, LSTM Units=15.0, Hidden Layers=2.0
Fitness (MSE): 182.892050781, Fitness (MAE): 11.158654022216797, Fitness (MAPE): 1.582613289356231

Best Individual: Window Size=15.0, LSTM Units=15.0, Hidden Layers=2.0
Fitness (MSE): 246.73746093, Fitness (MAE): 13.72898712158203, Fitness (MAPE): 2.231214940547943

Best Individual: Window Size=10.0, LSTM Units=15.0, Hidden Layers=3.0
Fitness (MSE): 169.849125, Fitness (MAE): 35.482226562, Fitness (MAPE): 2.708595693111419
```

## I Optimal parameters

```
Genetic Algorithm finished.
Best Fitness values across all generations:
MSE: 216.778769531
MAE: 11.314928436279297
MAPE: 1.519520133733749
```

# Implementation

## I Many to one LSTM summary

Model: "sequential\_43"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_46 (LSTM)	(None, 5, 15)	1020
lstm_47 (LSTM)	(None, 5, 7)	644
lstm_48 (LSTM)	(None, 7)	420
dense_140 (Dense)	(None, 1)	8

=====  
Total params: 2,092  
Trainable params: 2,092  
Non-trainable params: 0  
=====

## I Result

MSE: 216.778769531  
MAE: 11.314928436279297  
MAPE: 1.519520133733749

# Implementation

## I to one bidirectional LSTM summary

Model: "sequential\_70"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
bidirectional_19 (Bidirectional)	(None, 5, 30)	2040
bidirectional_20 (Bidirectional)	(None, 5, 30)	5520
bidirectional_21 (Bidirectional)	(None, 14)	2128
dense_163 (Dense)	(None, 1)	15

Total params: 9,703  
Trainable params: 9,703  
Non-trainable params: 0

## I Result

90/90 [=====] - 3s 3ms/step  
MSE: 217.35592  
MAE: 11.024706  
MAPE: 0.98030167

# Implementation

## I Many to on LSTM summary

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
bidirectional_34 (Bidirectional)	(None, 5, 30)	2040
bidirectional_35 (Bidirectional)	(None, 5, 14)	2128
time_distributed_5 (TimeDistributed)	(None, 5, 1)	15

=====  
Total params: 4,183  
Trainable params: 4,183  
Non-trainable params: 0  
=====

## I Result

90/90 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step  
MSE: 175.94218  
MAE: 10.044233  
MAPE: 0.9063663

# Conclusion

## ■ Performance measure & comparison

	Paper	LSTM	Bi-LSTM	Many to many bi-LSTM
MSE	181.99	216.78	217.35	175.94
MAE	10.21	11.31	11.02	10.04
MAPE	0.91	1.51	1.51	0.90

LSTM < bi-LSTM < paper < many to many bi -LSTM

Thank you for listening!