**Experimental Design for neural network**

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**Problem Statement**

Train a neural network in parallel with the appriopriate tools (e.g. OpenMP and MPI) that uses the minute-level price and trade size information of selected S&P 500 index constituents to predict next-minute return for a constituent. We benchmark our approach against an analogous sequential version using various performance metrics on accuracy and computational efficiency.

**Input Variables**

Price series at or before minute *t* for all stocks except stock *j*

Technical indicators of the price series:

1. Intra-interval proportions (IIP)
2. Exponetial Moving Averages
3. AD, Adv, ADR (trend indicators)
4. Others (see Appendix)

Normalize all the input and output variables

1. For stock price, use returns = percentage change

2. For other values, use min-max scaling: RN = (R-R\_min) / (R\_max – R\_min) where R is the value of an input

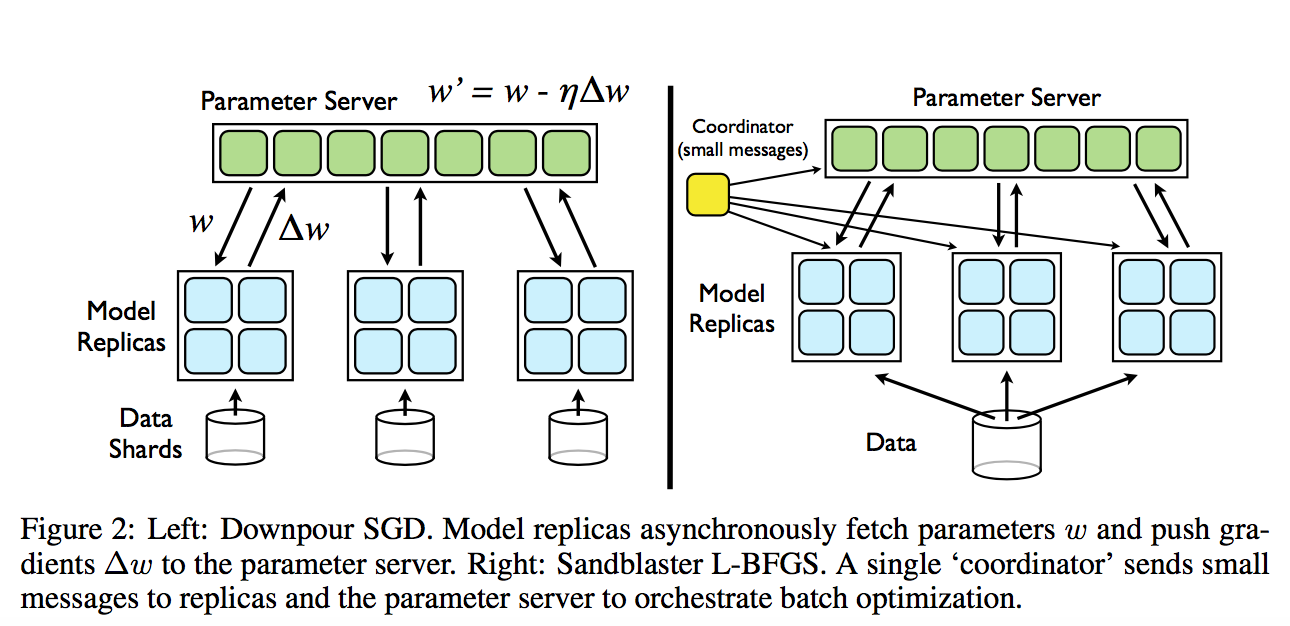
**Output variables**

Predicted return at minute t+1 for stock j

**Optimizer algorithm**

Simple (mini-batch) SGD (Benchmark)

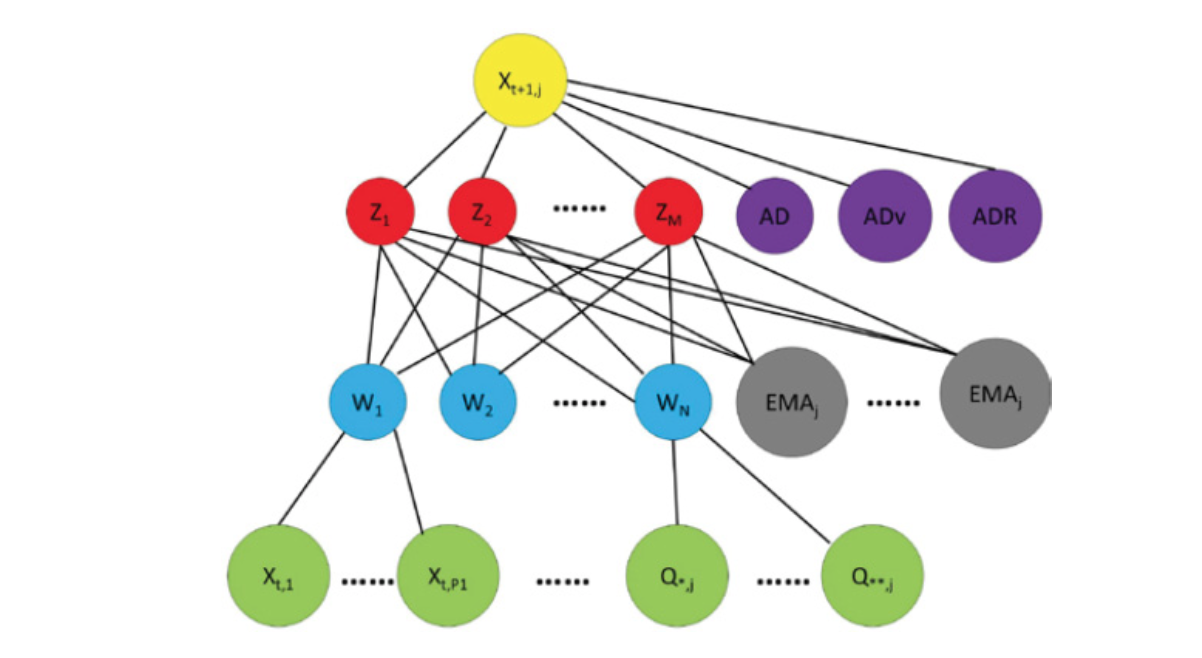
Downpour (mini-batch) SGD (with Adam/AdaGrad) (see Figure 1)

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**Figure 1: Downpour SGD [1] see caption in figure.** We will execute both data parallelism and model parallelism in the following way: a machine (e.g. an Odyssey node) will store a Data Shard (a subset of data) and train a model replica (fetching w and pushing grad(w) to the parameter server), ***both independently and asynchronously***. That is, parameter server updates the parameter set whenever it receives grad(w) from a model replica. In addition, training a model replica using SGD will be parallelized using the cores available on the machine.

**Architecture hyperparameters**

1. fully connected vs locally connected hierarchical network (see **Figure 2** – we will modify such network to fit our purposes)
2. L = 1 ~10 hidden layers
3. # neurons = 8~64/layer; less for deeper layers
4. Optimizer learning rate, other parameters such as momentum
5. ReLu/Sigmoid activation
6. # Model REPLICA that we distribute each Odyssey node to

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**Figure 2: Locally connected hierachical network** [2] Top layer is output layer; bottom layer is input layer. Input layer: X’s are lagged sector-specific stock information from the S&P 500 constituents; Q’s are IIP’s; 1st hidden layer: hidden nodes W’s are locally connected to a subset of X’s by sector (health care sectors are connected to one W node), and to IIP’s; 2nd hidden layer: the hidden nodes Z’s are fully connected to the EMA’s and W’s nodes; along with the AD’s indicators, they are fully connected to output node X.

**Loss function**

Mean Square Error

**Initialization**

1. For simple SGD, initialize with standard normal scaled with input units
2. For Downpour SGD: use warm start - initialize with warmstart of simple SGD

**Regularization**

1. L2-penality; maxnorm of weights; dropouts
2. Monitor training process – early stopping if validation not improving

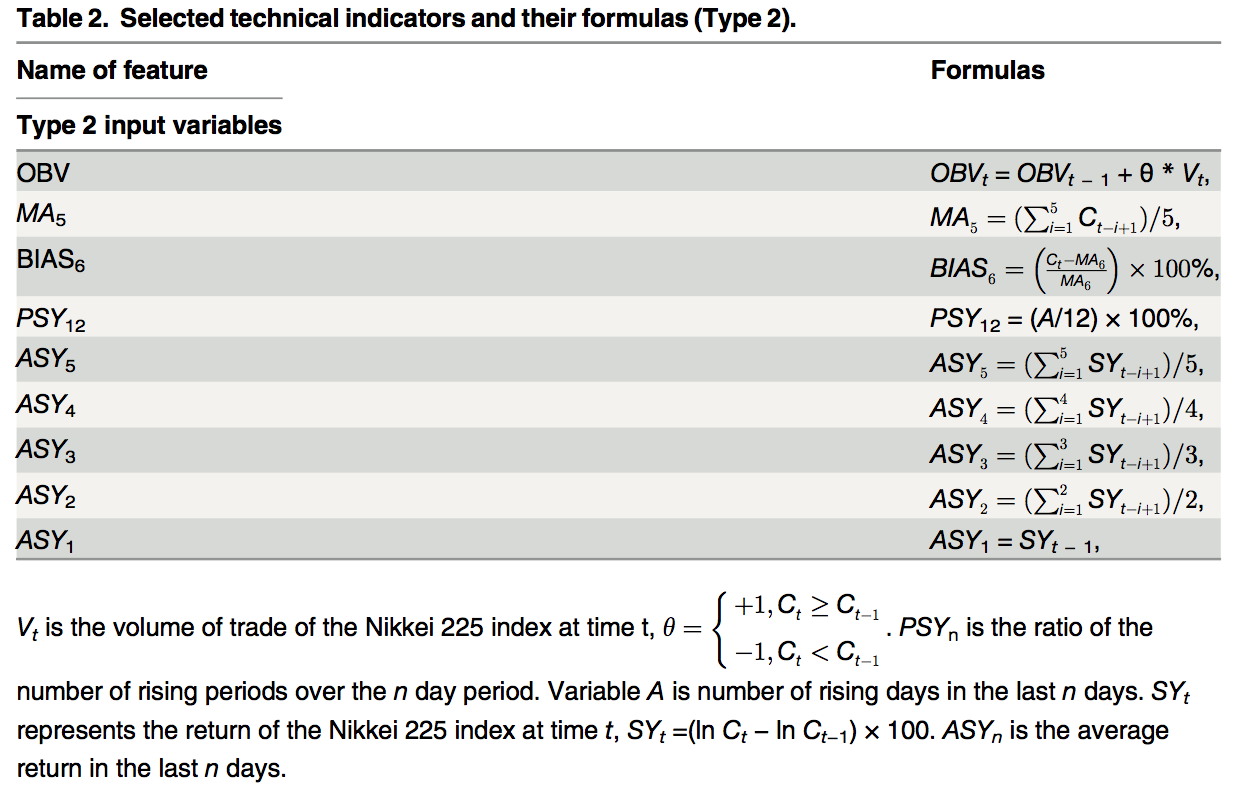
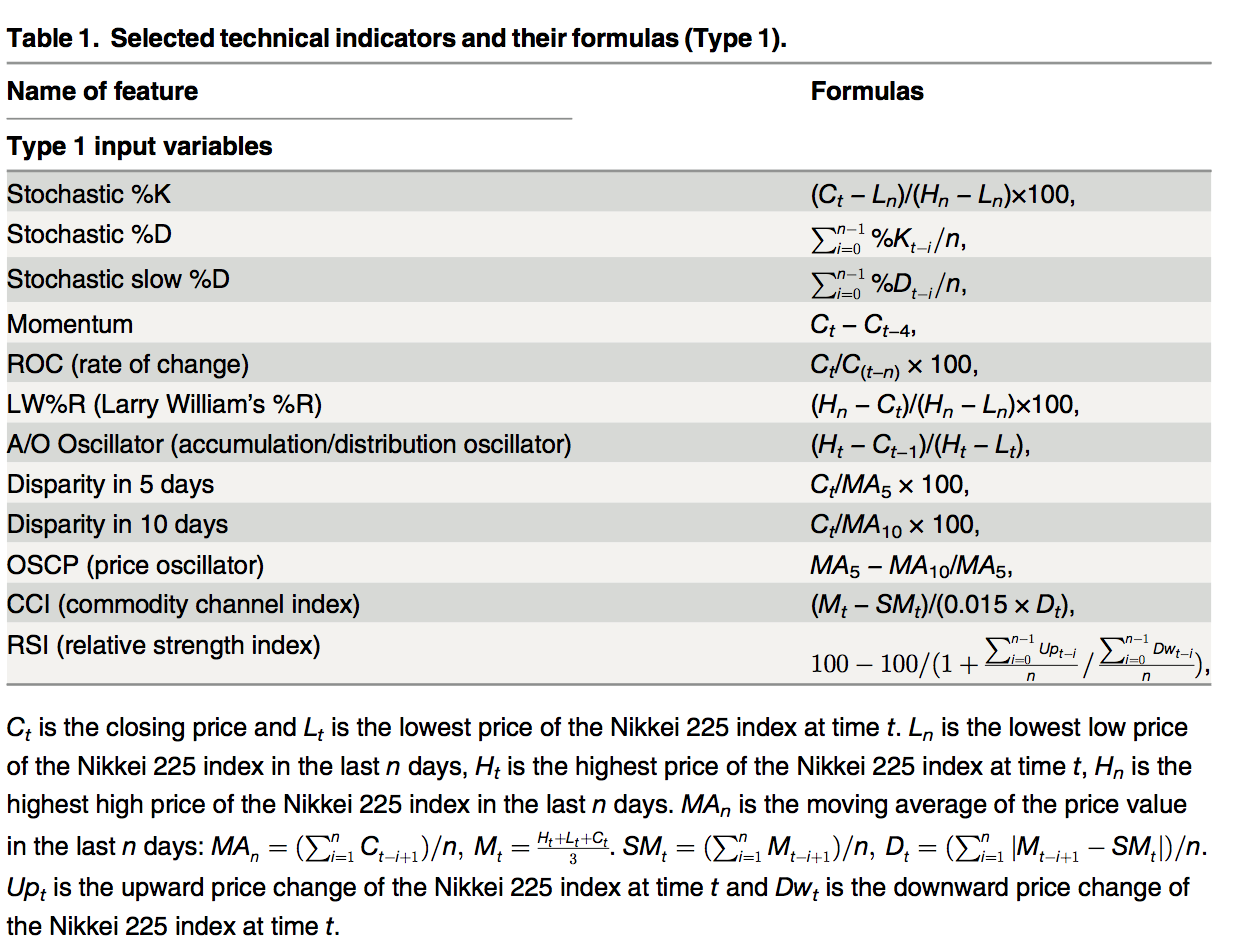
**Evaluation metrics**

1. Direction Accuracy (consider thresholded on predicted values such that only large predicted values count) per model
2. Speedups (in Gflops/wall time) vs cores used per model replica for different model size (# parameters)[[1]](#footnote-1)
3. Accuracy as a function of time across optimizers to test convergence of Downpour SGD
4. Hit ratio = mean(p\_i) where p\_i = 1{(y-By)(yhat-By\_hat)>0} and y are predicted prices
5. Time taken to reach a accuracy threshold vs cores
6. Efficiency vs cores

**Reference**

[1] Dean, J., et al. (2012). Large scale distributed deep networks. Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems. Lake Tahoe, Nevada, Curran Associates Inc.: 1223-1231.

[2] Hao Chen, Keli Xiao, Jinwen Sun, and Song Wu. 2017. A double-layer neural network framework for high- frequency forecasting. ACM Trans. Manage. Inf. Syst. 7, 4, Article 11 (January 2017), 17 pages. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/3021380



1. See Reference [1]. The paper measures “the mean time to process a single mini-batch for simple SGD training as a function of the number of partitions (machines) used in a single model instance”. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)