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# **Industrial Metals Forecaster Documentation**

***Release 1.0.0***

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### 1.1 Introduction

#### 1.1.1 What is Foresight?

Foresight is a collection of tools built to forecast the future price movements of industrial metals, using Long Short Term Memory networks. It can take univariate or multivariate datasets and make predictions using single-input single-output (SISO), multi-input single-output (MISO) or multi-input multi-output (MIMO) frameworks.

It was built for the purpose of testing the hypothesis that improved predictive performance can be achieved by applying the multi-task learning paradigm to commodity price forecasting. As such many of the example notebooks are built for this purpose.

The tools can equally be applied to any user chosen datasets, provided the datasets are loaded in the format shown in the example csvs, or are inputted directly as shown in the “generic” notebooks.

#### 1.1.2 Installation

To install:

```
pip install ForesightPy
```

Ensure all requirements in requirements.txt are installed.

Example notebooks and datasets are contained within the source repo. This can be downloaded using the following:

```
git clone https://github.com/msc-acse/acse-9-independent-research-project-OliverJBoom.  
↪ git
```

To import package

```
from ForesightPy import *
```

#### 1.1.3 Requirements

There are package dependancies on the following files:

- numpy==1.16.2
- pandas==0.24.2
- pmdarima==1.2.1

- matplotlib==3.0.3
- scikit-learn==0.20.3
- statsmodels==0.9.0
- torch==1.1.0

## 1.1.4 Examples and Usage

All examples can be found within the Notebooks folder.

Generic regression examples for univariate and multi-variate problems are contained within the “generic” notebooks.

For examples relating to industrial metal price forecasting; univariate, multivariate and multi-task examples can be found in the “metals forecaster” notebooks.

## 1.2 Preprocessing Module

Here are contained the functions related to the preprocessing of time series prior to any model training.

`Foresight.preprocessing.clean_data(df, n_std=20)`

Removes any outliers that are further than a chosen number of standard deviations from the mean.

These values are most likely wrongly inputted data, and so are forward filled.

### Parameters

- **df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A time series
- **n\_std** (*int*) – The number of standard deviations from the mean

**Returns** The cleaned time series

**Return type** *pd.DataFrame*

`Foresight.preprocessing.clean_dict_gen(universe_dict)`

Generates a dictionary of cleaned DataFrames

**Parameters** **universe\_dict** (*dict*) – The dictionary of time series

**Returns** The cleaned dictionary of time series

**Return type** *dict*

`Foresight.preprocessing.column_rename(universe_dict)`

Appends the name of the instrument to the columns. To help keep track of the instruments in the full dataset.

**Parameters** **universe\_dict** (*dict*) – The dictionary of time series

**Returns** The dictionary of time series

**Return type** *dict*

`Foresight.preprocessing.dimension_reduce(data_X, n_dim)`

Performing PCA to reduce the dimensionality of the data.

### Parameters

- **data\_X** (*np.array*) – The dataset to perform reduction on
- **n\_dim** (*int*) – Number of dimensions to reduce to

**Returns** The reduced dataset

**Return type** np.array

`Foresight.preprocessing.dimension_selector(data_X, thresh=0.98)`

Calculated the number of dimensions required to reach a threshold level of variance.

Completes a PCA reduction to an increasing number of dimensions and calculates the total variance achieved for each reduction. If the reduction is above the threshold then that number of dimensions is returned

**Parameters**

- **data\_X** (np.array) – The dataset to perform reduction on
- **thresh** (float) – The amount of variance that must be contained the in reduced dataset

**Returns** The column dimensionality required to contain the threshold variance

**Return type** int

`Foresight.preprocessing.feature_spawn(df)`

Takes a time series and spawns several new features that explicitly detail information about the series.

The DataFrame spawned contains the following features spawned for each column in the input DataFrame:

**Exponentially Weighted Moving Average of various Half Lives:** 1 day, 1 week, 1 month, 1 quarter, 6 months, 1 year

**Rolling vol of different window sizes:** 1 week, 1 month, 1 quarter

**Parameters** **df** (pd.DataFrame) – The dataset of independent variables

**Returns** The DataFrame containing spawned features

**Return type** pd.DataFrame

`Foresight.preprocessing.generate_dataset(universe_dict, price_only=True, lg_only=False)`

Generates the full dataset.

**Parameters**

- **universe\_dict** (dict) – The dictionary of time series
- **lag** (int) – The lag in days between series
- **lg\_only** (bool) – Whether to return a dataset of log returns only
- **price\_only** (bool) – Whether to return a dataset of raw prices only

**Returns** The time series

**Return type** pd.DataFrame

`Foresight.preprocessing.generate_lg_return(df_full, lag=1)`

Creates the log return series for each column in the DataFrame and returns the full dataset with log returns.

**Parameters**

- **df\_full** (pd.DataFrame) – The time series
- **lag** (int) – The lag between the series (in days)

**Returns** The DataFrame of time series with log returns

**Return type** pd.DataFrame

`Foresight.preprocessing.log_returns(series, lag=1)`

Calculates the log returns between adjacent close prices. A constant lag is used across the whole series. E.g a lag of one means a day to day log return.

**Parameters**

- **series** (*np.array*) – Prices to calculate the log returns on
- **lag** (*int*) – The lag between the series (in days)

**Returns** The series of log returns

**Return type** *np.array*

`Foresight.preprocessing.price_rename(universe_dict)`

Renaming the column of the DataFrame values to price. This is actually the market closing price of the time series.

**Parameters** **universe\_dict** (*dict*) – The dictionary of time series

**Returns** The dictionary of renamed time series

**Return type** *dict*

`Foresight.preprocessing.slice_series(data_X, data_y, series_len, dataset_pct=1.0)`

Slices the train and target dataset time series.

Turns each time series into a series of time series, with each series displaced by one step forward to the previous series. And for each of these windows there is an accompanying target value

The effect of this is to create an array of time series (which is the depth equal to the amount of instruments in the dataset) with each entry in this array having a target series in the *data\_y* array

The resulting *data\_X* array shape: [amount of rolling windows, length of each series, number of instruments]

The resulting *data\_y* array shape: [amount of rolling windows, number of instruments]

**Parameters**

- **data\_X** (*np.array*) – The dataset of time series
- **data\_y** (*np.array*) – The target dataset of time series
- **series\_len** (*int*) – The length of each time series window
- **dataset\_pct** (*float*) – The percentage of the full dataset to include

**Returns**

**Return type**

`Foresight.preprocessing.truncate_window_length(universe_dict)`

Chopping the length of all of the DataFrames to ensure that they are all between the same dates.

**Parameters** **universe\_dict** (*dict*) – The dictionary of time series

**Returns** the dictionary of truncated time series

**Return type** *dict*

`Foresight.preprocessing.universe_select(path, commodity_name, custom_list=None)`

Selects the financial time series relevant for the commodities selected.

**Parameters**

- **path** (*string*) – path to the folder containing csvs
- **commodity\_name** (*string*) – the name of the metal/s being inspected
- **custom\_list** (*list*) – the names of csvs to be included in the dataset

**Returns** The time series relevant to the commodities



Return type dict

## 1.3 Deeplearning Module

Here are contained the set of functions relating to the training, validation and testing of the neural networks.

```
class Foresight.deeplearning.DeepLearning(model, data_X, data_y, optimiser,
                                           batch_size=128, n_epochs=100,
                                           loss_function=<sphinx.ext.autodoc.importer._MockObject
                                           object>, device='cpu', seed=42, debug=True,
                                           disp_freq=20, fig_disp_freq=50,
                                           early_stop=True, early_verbose=False, patience=50,
                                           rel_tol=0, scaler_data_X=None,
                                           scaler_data_y=None)
```

Class to perform training and validation for a given model

### Parameters

- **model** (*nn.module*) – The neural network model
- **data\_X** (*np.array*) – The training dataset
- **data\_y** (*np.array*) – the target dataset
- **n\_epochs** (*int*) – The number of epochs of training
- **optimiser** (*torch.optim*) – The type of optimiser used
- **batch\_size** (*int*) – The batch size
- **loss\_function** (*torch.nn.modules.loss*) – The loss function used
- **device** (*string*) – The device to run on (Cpu or CUDA)
- **seed** (*int*) – The number that is set for the random seeds
- **debug** (*bool*) – Whether to print some parameters for checking
- **disp\_freq** (*int*) – The epoch frequency that training/validation metrics will be printed on
- **fig\_disp\_freq** (*int*) – The frequency that training/validation prediction figures will be made
- **early\_stop** (*bool*) – Whether early stopping is utilized
- **early\_verbos**e (*bool*) – Whether to print out the early stopping counter
- **patience** (*stopping int*) – The amount of epochs without improvement before
- **rel\_tol** – The relative improvement percentage that must be achieved float
- **scaler\_data\_X** (*sklearn.preprocessing.data.MinMaxScaler*) – The data X scaler object for inverse scaling
- **scaler\_data\_y** (*sklearn.preprocessing.data.MinMaxScaler*) – The dataX y scaler object for inverse scaling

**create\_data\_loaders** ()

Forms iterators to pipeline in the data/labels

**evaluate** (*model*, *test\_loader*)

Evaluates the performance of the network on given data for a given model.

A lot of overlap of code with validation. Only kept separate due to the inspection of attributes being made easier when running simulations if kept separate.

**Parameters**

- **model** (*nn.module*) – The model to evaluate
- **test\_loader** (*torch.utils.data.dataloader.DataLoader*) – The iterator that feeds in the data of choice

**Returns** The error metric for that dataset

**Return type** float

**live\_pred\_plot** ()

Plots the training predictions, validation predictions and the training/validation losses as they are predicted.

**size\_check** ()

Checks the size of the datasets

**train** (*train\_loader*)

Performs a single training epoch and returns the loss metric for the training dataset.

**Parameters** **train\_loader** (*torch.utils.data.dataloader.DataLoader*) – The iterator that feeds in the training data

**Returns** The error metric for that epoch

**Return type** float

**train\_val\_test** ()

Splits the DataFrames in to a training, validation and test set and creates torch tensors from the underlying numpy arrays

**training\_wrapper** ()

The wrapper that performs the training and validation

**validate** (*val\_loader*)

Evaluates the performance of the network on unseen validation data.

**Parameters** **val\_loader** (*torch.utils.data.dataloader.DataLoader*) – the iterator that feeds in the validation data

**Returns** the error metric for that epoch

**Return type** float

**class** Foresight.deeplearning.early\_stopping (*patience*, *rel\_tol*, *verbose=True*)

Used to facilitate early stopping during the training of neural networks.

When called if the validation accuracy has not relative improved below a relative tolerance set by the user the a counter is incremented. If the counter passes a set value then the stop attribute is set to true. This should be used as a break condition in the training loop.

If rel\_tol is set to 0 then the metric just needs to improve from it's existing value

**Parameters**

- **patience** (*int*) – The amount of epochs without improvement before stopping
- **rel\_tol** (*float*) – The relative improvement % that must be achieved
- **verbose** (*bool*) – Whether to print the count number

- **best** (*float*) – The best score achieved so far
- **counter** (*int*) – The amount of epochs without improvement so far
- **stop** (*bool*) – Whether stopping criteria is achieved

`Foresight.deeplearning.full_save(model, model_name, optimiser, num_epoch, learning_rate, momentum, weight_decay, use_lg_returns, PCA_used, data_X, train_loss, val_loss, test_loss, train_time, hidden_dim, mse, mae, mde, path='Models/CSVs/')`

Saves the models run details and hyper-parameters to a csv file :param model: The model run :type model: nn.module

#### Parameters

- **model\_name** (*string*) – The name the model is saved under
- **optimiser** (*torch.optim*) – The optimiser type used
- **num\_epoch** (*int*) – The number of epochs run for
- **learning\_rate** (*float*) – The learning rate learning hyper-parameter
- **momentum** (*float*) – The momentum learning hyper-parameter
- **weight\_decay** (*float*) – The weight decay learning hyper-parameter
- **use\_lg\_returns** (*bool*) – Whether log returns was used
- **PCA\_used** (*bool*) – Whether PCA was used
- **data\_X** (*np.array*) – The training dataset (used to save the shape)
- **train\_loss** (*float*) – The loss on the training dataset
- **val\_loss** (*float*) – The loss on the validation dataset
- **test\_loss** (*float*) – The loss on the test dataset
- **train\_time** (*float*) – The amount of time to train
- **hidden\_dim** (*int*) – The number of neurons in the hidden layers
- **mse** (*float*) – The mean squared error metric
- **mae** (*float*) – The mean absolute error metric
- **mde** (*float*) – The mean direction error metric
- **path** (*string*) – The directory path to save in

`Foresight.deeplearning.model_load(model_name, device, path='Results/Pths/')`  
Loading function for the models.

#### Parameters

- **model\_name** (*string*) – The model name to load
- **path** (*string*) – The directory path to load the model from

`Foresight.deeplearning.model_save(model, name, path='Results/Pths/')`  
Saving function for the model.

#### Parameters

- **model** (*torch.nn*) – The model to save
- **name** (*string*) – The name to save the model under
- **path** (*string*) – The directory path to save the model in

`Foresight.deeplearning.param_strip(param)`

Strips the key text info out of certain parameters. Used to save the text info of which models/optimiser objects are used

**Parameters** `param(object)` – The parameter object to find the name of

`Foresight.deeplearning.set_seed(seed)`

Sets the random seeds to ensure deterministic behaviour.

**Parameters** `seed(int)` – The number that is set for the random seeds

**Returns** Confirmation that seeds have been set

**Return type** `bool`

## 1.4 Models Module

Here are contained the LSTM models developed for price prediction.

**class** `Foresight.models.LSTM(num_features, hidden_dim, dense_hidden, output_dim, batch_size, series_length, device, dropout=0.1, num_layers=2)`

A Long Short Term Memory network model with an additional dense layer

**Parameters**

- **num\_features** (`int`) – The number of features in the dataset
- **hidden\_dim** (`int`) – The number of neurons in the LSTMs hidden layer/s
- **dense\_hidden** (`int`) – The number of neurons in the dense layers
- **output\_dim** (`int`) – The number of neurons in the output layer
- **batch\_size** (`int`) – The number of items in each batch
- **series\_length** (`Int`) – The length of the time series
- **device** (`string`) – The device to run on (Cpu or CUDA)
- **dropout** (`float`) – The probability of dropout
- **num\_layers** (`int`) – The number of stacked LSTM layers

**forward** (`x`)

Forward pass through the neural network

**Parameters** `x(torch.Tensor)` – The input into the network

**init\_hidden** (`batch_size`)

Initialised the hidden state to be zeros. This clears the hidden state between batches. If you are running a stateful LSTM then this needs to be changed.

To change to a stateful LSTM requires not detaching the backprop and storing the computational graph. This strongly increases runtime and shouldn't make a big difference. Hence a stateful LSTM was not used.

**Parameters** `batch_size(string)` – The batch size to be zeroed

**class** `Foresight.models.LSTM_shallow(num_features, hidden_dim, output_dim, batch_size, series_length, device, dropout=0.1, num_layers=2)`

A Long Short Term Memory network model that passes straight from the LSTM layer to predictions

**Parameters**

- **num\_features** (`int`) – The number of features in the dataset

- **hidden\_dim** (*int*) – The number of neurons in the LSTMs hidden layer/s
- **output\_dim** (*int*) – The number of neurons in the output layer
- **batch\_size** (*int*) – The number of items in each batch
- **series\_length** (*Int*) – The length of the time series
- **device** (*string*) – The device to run on (Cpu or CUDA)
- **dropout** (*float*) – The probability of dropout
- **num\_layers** (*int*) – The number of stacked LSTM layers

**forward** (*x*)

Forward pass through the neural network

**Parameters** **x** (*torch.Tensor*) – The input into the network

**init\_hidden** (*batch\_size*)

Initialised the hidden state to be zeros. This clears the hidden state between batches. If you are running a stateful LSTM then this needs to be changed.

To change to a stateful LSTM requires not detaching the backprop and storing the computational graph. This strongly increases runtime and shouldn't make a big difference. Hence a stateful LSTM was not used.

**Parameters** **batch\_size** (*string*) – The batch size to be zeroed

```
class Foresight.models.LSTM_deeper (num_features,          hidden_dim,          dense_hidden,
                                   dense_hidden_2, output_dim, batch_size, series_length,
                                   device, dropout=0.1, num_layers=2)
```

A Long Short Term Memory network model with two additional dense layers

**Parameters**

- **num\_features** (*int*) – The number of features in the dataset
- **hidden\_dim** (*int*) – The number of neurons in the LSTMs hidden layer/s
- **dense\_hidden** (*int*) – The number of neurons in the first dense layer
- **dense\_hidden\_2** (*int*) – The number of neurons in the second dense layer
- **output\_dim** (*int*) – The number of neurons in the output layer
- **batch\_size** (*int*) – The number of items in each batch
- **series\_length** (*Int*) – The length of the time series
- **device** (*string*) – The device to run on (Cpu or CUDA)
- **dropout** (*float*) – The probability of dropout
- **num\_layers** (*int*) – The number of stacked LSTM layers

**forward** (*x*)

Forward pass through the neural network

**Parameters** **x** (*torch.Tensor*) – The input into the network

**init\_hidden** (*batch\_size*)

Initialised the hidden state to be zeros. This clears the hidden state between batches. If you are running a stateful LSTM then this needs to be changed.

To change to a stateful LSTM requires not detaching the backprop and storing the computational graph. This strongly increases runtime and shouldn't make a big difference. Hence a stateful LSTM was not used.

**Parameters** **batch\_size** (*string*) – The batch size to be zeroed

## 1.5 Evaluation and Inspection Module

Here are contained the functions that related to the evaluation of the performance of the networks predictions, and also functions that relate to the inspection of data.

`Foresight.eval_inspect.check_day_frequency(df, col_name='ds')`

Creates a bar chart showing the frequency of the days of the week.

Used to check that only business days are included in the dataset, and that there is a roughly equal distribution of entries across the week.

### Parameters

- **df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A DataFrame containing the time series to check
- **col\_name** (*string*) – The name of the column of interest

`Foresight.eval_inspect.check_length(universe_dict)`

Checks the name of all the DataFrames in the dictionary of time series.

**Parameters** **universe\_dict** (*dict*) – The dictionary of time series

`Foresight.eval_inspect.df_std(df, col_name)`

Calculates standard deviation of a DataFrames column.

### Parameters

- **df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A DataFrame of time series
- **col\_name** (*string*) – The column of interest

**Returns** The standard deviation of the series

**Return type** float

`Foresight.eval_inspect.evaluate(y_true, y_pred, log_ret=False)`

Calculates the error metrics for between two arrays.

**The error metrics calculated are:** Means Squared Error Mean Absolute Error Mean Directional Accuracy

For a log returns series the definition of mean directional accuracy changes. This is as for a log return series it is the signum values of the series that details which direction the series has moved. This is as a log return series is the first difference of the original series. For raw price The signal needs to be differenced before the signum function is applied.

### Parameters

- **y\_true** (*np.array*) – The observed values
- **y\_pred** (*np.array*) – The predicted values
- **log\_ret** (*bool*) – Whether the series compared are log returns

**Return error\_metrics** The error metrics of the series

**Return type** List

`Foresight.eval_inspect.inverse_log_returns(original_prices, log_returns, lag=5, offset=0)`

Takes a DataFrame of predicted log returns and original prices and returns an array of predicted absolute prices

The offset parameter moves the series forwards or backwards to align the series with the DataFrame it might be appended to.

### Parameters

- **original\_prices** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A DataFrame of absolute prices

- **log\_returns** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A DataFrame of log returns
- **lag** (*int*) – The lag in days between series
- **offset** (*int*) – Amount to offset the series forwards of backwards

**Returns** The raw prices given by the log returns

**Return type** *pd.Series*

`Foresight.eval_inspect.mean_absolute_percentage_error(y_true, y_pred)`

Calculates the mean absolute percentage error between two arrays.

**Parameters**

- **y\_true** (*np.array*) – The observed values
- **y\_pred** (*np.array*) – The predicted values

**Returns** The mean absolute percentage error of the series

**Return type** *float*

`Foresight.eval_inspect.mean_directional_accuracy(y_true, y_pred)`

Calculated the mean directional accuracy error metric between two series.

**Parameters**

- **y\_true** (*np.array*) – The observed values
- **y\_pred** (*np.array*) – The predicted values

**Returns** The mean directional accuracy of the series

**Return type** *float*

`Foresight.eval_inspect.mean_directional_accuracy_log_ret(y_true, y_pred)`

Calculates the mean directional accuracy error metric between two series of log returns.

**Parameters**

- **y\_true** (*np.array*) – The observed values
- **y\_pred** (*np.array*) – The predicted values

**Returns** The mean directional accuracy of the series

**Return type** *float*

`Foresight.eval_inspect.visualise_df(df)`

Visualises each time series in a DataFrame.

**Parameters** **df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The DataFrame of time series to visualise





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