Informatics Institute of Technology

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The University of Westminster, UK



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GenSum

**A Generalized Text Summarization System using Optimized Transformers**

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This Project Proposal is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the

BSc (Hons) Computer Science degree at

the University of Westminster.

# **ABSTRACT**

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**Subject Descriptors:**

* Theory of computation 🡪 Theory and algorithms for application domains 🡪 Machine learning theory 🡪 Inductive inference.
* Theory of computation 🡪 Design and analysis of algorithms 🡪 Approximation algorithms analysis 🡪 Stochastic approximation.
* Mathematics of computing 🡪 Probability and statistics 🡪 Stochastic processes.
* Information systems 🡪 Information systems applications 🡪 Data mining.
* Computation methodologies 🡪 Machine learning 🡪 Machine learning algorithms 🡪 Ensemble methods

Contents

[**ABSTRACT** i](#_Toc126571403)

[List of Tables v](#_Toc126571404)

[List of Figures vi](#_Toc126571405)

[**CHAPTER 01. INTRODUCTION** 1](#_Toc126571406)

[**1.1. Chapter overview** 1](#_Toc126571407)

[**1.2. Problem domain** 1](#_Toc126571408)

[**1.2.1 Movie User Reviews** 1](#_Toc126571409)

[**1.2.2 Text Summarization** 2](#_Toc126571410)

[**1.2.3 Transformers** 2](#_Toc126571411)

[**1.3. Problem definition** 2](#_Toc126571412)

[**1.3.1 Problem statement** 3](#_Toc126571413)

[**1.4. Research questions** 3](#_Toc126571414)

[**1.5. Research aim & objectives** 3](#_Toc126571415)

[**1.5.1 Research aim** 3](#_Toc126571416)

[**1.5.2 Research objectives** 4](#_Toc126571417)

[**1.6. Novelty of the research** 6](#_Toc126571418)

[**1.6.1 Problem novelty** 6](#_Toc126571419)

[**1.6.2 Solution novelty** 6](#_Toc126571420)

[**1.7. Research gap** 6](#_Toc126571421)

[**1.8. Contribution to the body of knowledge** 7](#_Toc126571422)

[**1.8.1 Contribution to the research domain** 7](#_Toc126571423)

[**1.8.2 Contribution to the problem domain** 8](#_Toc126571424)

[**1.9. Research challenge** 8](#_Toc126571425)

[**1.10. Chapter summary** 8](#_Toc126571426)

[**CHAPTER 02. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION** 9](#_Toc126571427)

[**2.1. Chapter overview** 9](#_Toc126571428)

[**2.2. Rich picture** 9](#_Toc126571429)

[**2.3. Stakeholder analysis** 10](#_Toc126571430)

[2.3.1 Stakeholder onion model 10](#_Toc126571431)

[2.3.2 Stakeholder viewpoints 11](#_Toc126571432)

[**2.4. Selection of requirement elicitation methodologies** 11](#_Toc126571433)

[**2.5. Discussion of findings** 13](#_Toc126571434)

[2.5.1 Literature review 13](#_Toc126571435)

[2.5.2 Observations 13](#_Toc126571436)

[2.5.3 Survey 14](#_Toc126571437)

[2.5.4 Interviews 14](#_Toc126571438)

[2.5.5 Prototyping 14](#_Toc126571439)

[2.5.6 Summary of findings 15](#_Toc126571440)

[**2.6. Context diagram** 16](#_Toc126571441)

[**2.7. Use case diagram** 17](#_Toc126571442)

[**2.8. Use case descriptions** 17](#_Toc126571443)

[**2.9. Requirements** 19](#_Toc126571444)

[2.9.1 Functional requirements 19](#_Toc126571445)

[2.9.2 Non-functional requirements 20](#_Toc126571446)

[**2.10. Chapter summary** 21](#_Toc126571447)

[**CHAPTER 03. DESIGN** 22](#_Toc126571448)

[**3.1. Chapter overview** 22](#_Toc126571449)

[**3.2. Design goals** 22](#_Toc126571450)

[**3.3. High level design** 23](#_Toc126571451)

[**3.3.1. Architecture diagram** 23](#_Toc126571452)

[**3.3.2. Discussion of tiers of the architecture** 24](#_Toc126571453)

[**3.4. System design** 25](#_Toc126571454)

[**3.4.1. Choice of design paradigm** 25](#_Toc126571455)

[**3.5. Design diagrams** 25](#_Toc126571456)

[**3.5.1. Data flow diagrams** 25](#_Toc126571457)

[**3.5.1.1. Level 01 data flow diagram** 25](#_Toc126571458)

[**3.5.1.2. Level 02 data flow diagram** 26](#_Toc126571459)

[**3.5.2. Algorithmic design** 27](#_Toc126571460)

[**3.5.2.1. Existing LTC architecture** 27](#_Toc126571461)

[**3.5.2.2. Algorithm proposed by the author** 27](#_Toc126571462)

[**3.5.3. Algorithmic analysis** 31](#_Toc126571463)

[**3.5.4. System process activity diagram** 31](#_Toc126571464)

[**3.5.5. UI design** 32](#_Toc126571465)

[**3.6. Chapter summary** 32](#_Toc126571466)

[**CHAPTER 04. INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION** 33](#_Toc126571467)

[**4.1. Chapter overview** 33](#_Toc126571468)

[**4.2. Technology selection** 33](#_Toc126571469)

[**4,2.1. Technology stack** 33](#_Toc126571470)

[**4.2.2. Selection of data** 34](#_Toc126571471)

[**4.2.3. Selection of programming language** 34](#_Toc126571472)

[**4.2.4. Selection of development framework** 36](#_Toc126571473)

[**4.2.4.1 DL framework** 36](#_Toc126571474)

[**4.2.4.2. UI framework** 36](#_Toc126571475)

[**4.2.4.3. API web framework** 37](#_Toc126571476)

[**4.2.5. Other libraries & tools** 38](#_Toc126571477)

[**4.2.6. Integrated Development Environment (IDE)** 39](#_Toc126571478)

[**4.2.7. Summary of chosen tools & technologies** 39](#_Toc126571479)

[**4.3. Implementation of core functionalities** 39](#_Toc126571480)

[**4.3.1. Algorithm implementation** 39](#_Toc126571481)

[**4.3.2. Data fetchers** 43](#_Toc126571482)

[**4.3.3. Preprocessing** 43](#_Toc126571483)

[**4.4. Chapter summary** 43](#_Toc126571484)

[**CHAPTER 05. CONCLUSION** 44](#_Toc126571485)

[**5.1. Chapter overview** 44](#_Toc126571486)

[**5.2. Deviations** 44](#_Toc126571487)

[**5.2.1. Scope related deviations** 44](#_Toc126571488)

[**5.2.2. Schedule related deviations** 44](#_Toc126571489)

[**5.3. Initial test results** 44](#_Toc126571490)

[**5.4. Required improvements** 44](#_Toc126571491)

[**5.5. Demo of the prototype** 45](#_Toc126571492)

[**5.6. Chapter summary** 45](#_Toc126571493)

[**REFERENCES** I](#_Toc126571494)

[**APPENDIX A – INTRODUCTION** IV](#_Toc126571495)

[**A.1. Research questions** IV](#_Toc126571496)

[**APPENDIX B – SRS** IV](#_Toc126571497)

[**B.1. Requirement elicitation methodologies** IV](#_Toc126571498)

[**B.2. Survey analysis** V](#_Toc126571499)

[**B.3. Interview analysis** XI](#_Toc126571500)

[**B.4. Use case descriptions** XIII](#_Toc126571501)

[**B.5. Functional requirements** XIV](#_Toc126571502)

[**APPENDIX C – DESIGN** XV](#_Toc126571503)

[**C.1. Algorithm intuition** XV](#_Toc126571504)

[**C.2. UI wireframes** XVI](#_Toc126571505)

[**APPENDIX D – IMPLEMENTATION** XVIII](#_Toc126571506)

[**D.1. Fetch data** XVIII](#_Toc126571507)

[**D.2. Preprocessing** XXII](#_Toc126571508)

[**APPENDIX E – CONCLUSION** XXV](#_Toc126571509)

[**E.1. Project scope** XXV](#_Toc126571510)

[**E.2. Project schedule** XXVI](#_Toc126571511)

[**E.3. Project progress** XXVII](#_Toc126571512)

# List of Tables

[Table 1: Research Objectives (*Self-Composed*) 4](#_Toc125649728)

[Table 2: Stakeholder viewpoints (*self-Composed*) 11](#_Toc125649729)

[Table 3: Requirement elicitation methodologies (*Self-Composed*) 12](#_Toc125649730)

[Table 4: Observations findings (*Self-Composed*) 13](#_Toc125649731)

[Table 5: Prototyping findings (*Self-Composed*) 14](#_Toc125649732)

[Table 6: Use case description UC:03; UC:04 (*Self-Composed*) 17](#_Toc125649733)

[Table 7: Use case description UC:05; UC:06 (*Self-Composed*) 18](#_Toc125649734)

[Table 8: Functional requirements (*Self-Composed*) 19](#_Toc125649735)

[Table 9: Non-functional requirements (*Self-Composed*) 21](#_Toc125649736)

[Table 10: Design goals of the proposed system (*Self-Composed*) 22](#_Toc125649737)

[Table 11: Complexities of BPTT and adjoint sensitivity 31](#_Toc125649738)

[Table 12: Dataset sources (*Self-Composed*) 34](#_Toc125649739)

[Table 13: Selection of data science language (*Self-Composed*) 35](#_Toc125649740)

[Table 14: Selection of DL framework (*Self-Composed*) 36](#_Toc125649741)

[Table 15: Selection of UI framework (*Self-Composed*) 37](#_Toc125649742)

[Table 16: Selection of web framework (*Self-Composed*) 37](#_Toc125649743)

[Table 17: Chosen libraries (*Self-Composed*) 38](#_Toc125649744)

[Table 18: Chosen IDEs (*Self-Composed*) 39](#_Toc125649745)

[Table 19: Chosen tools & technologies (*Self-Composed*) 39](#_Toc125649746)

[Table 20: Stakeholder groups (*Self-Composed*) IV](#_Toc125649747)

[Table 21: Survey analysis (*Self-Composed*) V](#_Toc125649748)

[Table 22: Survey thematic analysis codes, themes & conclusions (*Self-Composed*) IX](#_Toc125649749)

[Table 23: Interview thematic analysis codes, themes & conclusions (*Self-Composed*) XI](#_Toc125649750)

[Table 24: Interview participant details (*Self-Composed*) XIII](#_Toc125649751)

[Table 25: Use case description UC:07 (*Self-Composed*) XIII](#_Toc125649752)

[Table 26: ‘MoSCoW’ technique of requirement prioritization (*Self-Composed*) XIV](#_Toc125649753)

# List of Figures

[Figure 1: Rich picture diagram (*Self-Composed*) 9](#_Toc125649754)

[Figure 2: Stakeholder onion model (*self-Composed*) 10](#_Toc125649755)

[Figure 3: Context diagram (*Self-Composed*) 16](#_Toc125649756)

[Figure 4: Use case diagram (*Self-Composed*) 17](#_Toc125649757)

[Figure 5: Three-tiered architecture (*Self-Composed*) 23](#_Toc125649758)

[Figure 6: Data flow diagram - level 01 (*Self-Composed*) 26](#_Toc125649759)

[Figure 7: Data flow diagram - level 02 (*Self-Composed*) 26](#_Toc125649760)

[Figure 8: System process activity diagram (*Self-Composed*) 32](#_Toc125649761)

[Figure 9: Tech stack (*Self-Composed*) 33](#_Toc125649762)

[Figure 10: Initialize algorithm (*Self-Composed*) 40](#_Toc125649763)

[Figure 11: Build algorithm (*Self-Composed*) 40](#_Toc125649764)

[Figure 12: Algorithm – sensory, stochastic and leakage variables (*Self-Composed*) 41](#_Toc125649765)

[Figure 13: Algorithm – forward propagation (*Self-Composed*) 42](#_Toc125649766)

[Figure 14: Algorithm – define weights and biases (*Self-Composed*) 42](#_Toc125649767)

[Figure 15: Algorithm – Euler-Maruyama SDE solver (*Self-Composed*) 43](#_Toc125649768)

[Figure 16: Algorithm intuition (*Self-Composed*) XV](#_Toc125649769)

[Figure 17: UI wireframes – Home (*Self-Composed*) XVI](#_Toc125649770)

[Figure 18: UI wireframes – News (*Self-Composed*) XVI](#_Toc125649771)

[Figure 19: UI wireframes – Cryptocurrencies (*Self-Composed*) XVI](#_Toc125649772)

[Figure 20: UI wireframes – Cryptocurrency (*Self-Composed*) XVI](#_Toc125649773)

[Figure 21: UI wireframes – Admin login (*Self-Composed*) XVII](#_Toc125649774)

[Figure 22: UI wireframes – Admin model configuration (*Self-Composed*) XVII](#_Toc125649775)

[Figure 23: UI wireframes – Forecast (*Self-Composed*) XVII](#_Toc125649776)

[Figure 24: Fetch historical prices (*Self-Composed*) XVIII](#_Toc125649777)

[Figure 25: Fetch Twitter volume (*Self-Composed*) XIX](#_Toc125649778)

[Figure 26: Fetch block reward size (*Self-Composed*) XIX](#_Toc125649779)

[Figure 27: Scrape tweets (*Self-Composed*) XIX](#_Toc125649780)

[Figure 28: Clean tweets (*Self-Composed*) XX](#_Toc125649781)

[Figure 29: Fetch Google Trends (*Self-Composed*) XXI](#_Toc125649782)

[Figure 30: Analyze sentiments (*Self-Composed*) XXII](#_Toc125649783)

[Figure 31: Combine and condense tweets (*Self-Composed*) XXIII](#_Toc125649784)

[Figure 32: Combine all datasets (*Self-Composed*) XXIV](#_Toc125649785)

[Figure 33: Initial Gantt chart (*Self-Composed*) XXVI](#_Toc125649786)

[Figure 34: Current Gantt chart (*Self-Composed*) XXVII](#_Toc125649787)

**Acronyms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **AI** | Artificial Intelligence. |
| **API** | Application Programming Interface. |
| **AD** | Automatic Differentiation. |
| **ARIMA** | Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average. |
| **BPTT** | Back-Propagation Through Time. |
| **BTC** | Bitcoin. |
| **CT-GRU / RNN** | Continuous-time Gated Recurrent Unit / Recurrent Neural Network. |
| **DL** | Deep Learning. |
| **GPU** | Graphics Processing Unit. |
| **LSTM** | Long Short-Term Memory. |
| **LTC** | Liquid Time-constant. |
| **ML** | Machine Learning. |
| **(s)MAPE** | Symmetric Mean Absolute Product Error. |
| **MASE** | Mean Absolute Scaled Error. |
| **MSE** | Mean Squared Error. |
| **MVP** | Minimal Viable Product. |
| **N-BEATS** | Neural Basis Expansion Analysis for interpretable Time Series. |
| **NLP** | Natural Language Processing. |
| **ODE** | Ordinary Differential Equations. |
| **POC** | Proof-Of-Concept. |
| **REST** | Representational State Transfer. |
| **RMSE** | Root Mean Squared Error. |
| **RNN** | Recurrent Neural Network. |
| **SOTA** | State Of the Art. |
| **SDE** | Stochastic Differential Equations. |
| **SGD** | Stochastic Gradient Descent. |
| **TS** | Time Series. |
| **UI** | User Interface. |
| **XAI** | Explainable Artificial Intelligence. |

# **CHAPTER 01. INTRODUCTION**

# **1.1. Chapter overview**

In this chapter, a series of top-tier pretrained transformer designs are optimized using automated search hyperparameter optimization in an effort to improve the performance of abstractive text summarization for movie reviews while developing a generalized solution that may be used in other domains. Along with a review of previous studies and a presentation of the anticipated project timetable, the research problem, gap, challenge, and method will be discussed in the work plan.

# **1.2. Problem domain**

## **1.2.1 Movie User Reviews**

A growing number of websites, like Amazon and the Internet Movie Database (IMBD), a website for movie reviews, allow users to publish reviews for things they are interested in, along with the growth of Web 2.0, where user interaction is prioritized. (Khan, Gul, Zareei, et al., 2020)

Online movie reviews are evolving into an important information source for users, with the continuous increase in data on the web (M and Mehla, 2019). However, online users post a significant number of movies reviews every day, hence making it difficult for them to manually summarize the reviews and determine their interest in the film. One of the challenging problems in natural language processing is mining and summarizing movie reviews. (Khan, Gul, Uddin, et al., 2020).

Text summary assist users or business decision-makers by compiling and analyzing a significant number of online reviews. (Alsaqer and Sasi, 2017).

These days, the majority of people research a film's reviews before selecting or watching it on any platform, such Netflix or Amazon Prime, but we also come across conflicting reviews that can be either good or bad. While most reviews are detailed and require a significant amount of time to review, this develops a problem where users aren't able to make quicker decisions. Therefore, by summarizing the review makes it easier and faster for users to make decisions. This can also help streaming services like Netflix quickly discover the viewing habits or preferences of their users (Dashtipour et al., 2021)

## **1.2.2 Text Summarization**

Today, there is a lot of textual material available, including news stories and reviews. Text summarizing helps us quickly find the key elements of the full piece by minimizing the quantity of text. (Mahajan et al., 2021).

Extractive summarization and abstractive summarization are typically the two methods of text summarization. When extractive summarizing, the most important lines from the context or article are plucked out without being altered in any way. Meanwhile, abstractive summarizing aims to create the sentences on its own and creates the summary; this is superior than extractive summarization since it is more meaningful to generate our own phrases inside the context rather than to utilize selected sentences from the context without any change. (Etemad, Abidi and Chhabra, 2021).

## **1.2.3 Transformers**

Transformers in NLP is a novel architecture that aims to solve sequence-to-sequence tasks while handling long range dependencies with ease. It has surpassed competing neural models like CNN (Convolutional Neural Nets) and RNN (Recurrent Neural Nets) in terms of performance to appear as the dominant architecture for natural language processing (Wolf et al., 2020).

Transformers uses self-attention mechanism to target on selected areas of the input sentence followed by the encoder and decoder architecture (Etemad, Abidi and Chhabra, 2021).

# **1.3. Problem definition**

In the domain of movie review summarization, currently there are no researches done using the latest deep learning approaches (***such as Transformers***) to solve this problem, standard machine & deep learning algorithms such as Naïve Bayes, RNN have been used, the usage of advanced deep learning approaches can be utilized in order to enhance the quality/accuracy of the text summarization.

Deep learning models take longer to train but they provide greater accuracy since they can simultaneously automate feature extraction and classification, whereas machine learning algorithms require feature selection at first. Therefore, applying deep learning techniques will help to improve the quality of text summarization and help the user in making better decisions (Etemad, Abidi and Chhabra, 2021).

## **1.3.1 Problem statement**

No prior research has looked into applying cutting-edge deep learning methods like Transformers to produce abstractive summaries from movie reviews, which can improve text summarization. This solution aims to be generic and accessible to any sector. (Khan, Gul, Zareei, et al., 2020).

# **1.4. Research questions**

The research questions proposed are available in [**APPENDIX A.1**](#_A.1._Research_questions).

# **1.5. Research aim & objectives**

## **1.5.1 Research aim**

***The aim of this research is to design, develop and evaluate an optimal generalized transformer architecture from a range of popularly used architectures by fine-tuning via hyperparameter optimization, therefore obtaining the recommended architecture's optimum performance***

To further explain the objective, a fully working system that can be utilized to perform abstractive text summarization based on the user input from any domain (movie, hotel, ecommerce etc.…) will be created by this research project. The quality of the resulting text summary or performance optimization will be the main points of emphasis. To get the best result, the usage of data preparation, data analysis, conducting hyperparameter tuning, and evaluating the models will be investigated.

To confirm or disprove the selected hypothesis, the necessary information will be obtained and investigated, components will be built, and performance will be evaluated. Both a hosted server and a local browser will be able to execute the system for private or public usage. The data science models and their source code will be made accessible for future study and usage in a public repository. The information gleaned from the literature review will be published in a review paper.

## **1.5.2 Research objectives**

For the research to be considered successful, its goals must be fulfilled.

Table 1: Research Objectives (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Objective | Description | LO | RQ |
| Literature Review | Complete a thorough critical review of earlier related work.  **RO1:** Make a preliminary investigation on existing abstractive text summarization using deep learning approaches.  **RO2:** Make a preliminary investigation on why transformers architecture was the chosen deep learning choice for this research.  **RO3:** Analyze the top tier transformer architectures widely used.  **RO4:** Analyzing how the models can be fine-tuned via hyperparameter optimization.  **RO5:** Analyzing the different approaches used for model evaluation.  **RO6:** Analyze how the model can be generalized for every other domain. | LO1, LO4,  LO8 | [**R**Q1](#researchq1),[**R**Q2](#researchq1),[**R**Q3](#researchq1),[**R**Q4](#researchq1) |
| Methodology Selection and SLEP Framework | This defines the outline structure for the requirement analysis and the design process followed by the social legal ethical and professional issues.  **RO1**: Analyzing the Research Methodology approaches.  **RO2**: Analyzing the Development Methodology approaches.  **RO3**: Analyzing the Project Management Methodology approaches.  **RO4**: Analyzing the Solution Methodology approaches.  **RO5**: Analyzing the Social, Legal Ethical and Professional Issues which could develop during the phase of the project. | LO2,  LO6 | [**R**Q4](#researchq1),[**R**Q2](#researchq1),[**R**Q1](#researchq1) |
| Requirement Elicitation | Defining the project's needs utilizing relevant approaches and tools in order to solve the projected research gaps and obstacles based on prior related research.  **RO1:** Gathering information related to the expected metadata required for the dataset to contain for the model training.  **RO2:** Gathering the requirements of transformer architectures for fine-tuning and understand the end to end user expectations.  **RO3:** Getting insights from domain experts to build a suitable system.  **RO4:** Gathering the requirements for handling generalization. | LO1, LO3, LO5 | [**R**Q4](#researchq1),[**R**Q2](#researchq1),[**R**Q1](#researchq1) |
| Design | Considering the following when developing the suggested system:  **RO1:** Design a component to preprocess the dataset for the respective model inputs.  **RO2:** Design a component to store the top tier transformer models with their respective metadata, to use throughout.  **RO3:** Design a hyperparameter tuning component that can improve accuracy of the transformer model.  **RO4**: Design high-level architecture for the system. | LO1, LO5 | [**R**Q2](#researchq2) |
| Implementation | Setting up a mechanism capable of addressing the gaps that were intended to be covered.  **RO1**: To develop data preprocessing component.  **RO2**: To develop a component that handles and stores the top tier transformer architectures for fine-tuning.  **RO3**: To develop the automated hyperparameter search component that handles all the top tier architectures assigned.  **RO4**: To develop a component for the model evaluations for the measured hyperparameters | LO1, LO5, LO7 | [**R**Q2](#researchq2),[**R**Q3](#researchq2) |
| Evaluation | Testing and evaluating the developed system (including the data science models with the suitable metrices)  **RO1**: Performing unit test, integration and performance testing along with a test plan created.  **RO2**: Evaluating all the transformer architectures used for fine-tune experimentations, using recommended scores such as (ROUGE, BERT SCORE). | LO1,  LO5 | [**R**Q3](#researchq3) |
| Documentation | Keeping track of and documenting the study project's ongoing progress and any challenges encountered. | LO6, LO8 | - |
| Publication | Ensure that the documentation, reports, and papers are well-structured and include a critical analysis of the research.  **RO1**: To publish a research paper on the related work done.  **RO2**: To publish the testing & evaluation results of the work done.  **RO3**: To publish the code implementation repository as public to be access by future research investigations, along with the models and datasets | LO4,  LO8 | - |

# **1.6. Novelty of the research**

## **1.6.1 Problem novelty**

The problem novelty of this research is, the lack of attempt to increase transformer performance in order to get better textual summarizing outcomes.

## **1.6.2 Solution novelty**

The solution novelty for this problem has several approaches few of which performing automated hyperparameter tuning, creating a retraining mechanism with newly exposed data and exploring any changes in the model architecture to enhance its performance further.

# **1.7. Research gap**

Based on previous work done (Khan, Gul, Zareei, et al., 2020) related to abstractive text summarization on movie reviews, the literature identify for the need of using advanced deep learning approaches to improve the performance of text summarization for this movie domain over traditional machine learning approach.

This project focuses on Empirical gap in the Movie Domain, as well as Theoretical and Performance gaps in the area of transformer optimization. Transformers plays a major role in the field of deep learning especially at problems related to Natural Language Processing, by performing hyperparameter optimization on several transformer architectures we can contribute to the enhanced quality of abstractive text summarization and create a generalized model which can be adapted with the respective domains usage and improve the performance.

# **1.8. Contribution to the body of knowledge**

Improving the performance of an existing solution is very common in the field of data science, as we can explore new algorithms or fine-tuning existing algorithms to get better results. The contributions for this project can be classified as theoretical contributions and domain contributions.

The following is a summarization of the authors contribution:

* ***Abstractive Text Summarization:*** *Automated Hyperparameter optimization + Model Retraining + Transformers + Deep Learning*
* ***Movie User Review & Generalization:*** *Research domain target is for Movie reviews, in addition the author makes the system generalized to adapt to any domain area*.

## **1.8.1 Contribution to the research domain**

There are various deep learning techniques that can be used to handle abstractive text summarization, however with respect to previous researches done, (Zhang, Xu and Wang, 2019) it is found that ***transformers*** outperform most of the other deep learning approaches as of today but there was no much research on optimizing them for a much better performance.

This research will be focused on creating a ***generalized******solution***by achieving the optimized transformer architecture from a couple of the top tier existing architectures, via fine-tuning and performing hyperparameter optimization along with handling abstractive text summarization (Liu and Wang, 2021), therefore we are able to maximize the performance of the recommended architecture. The author plans out to make use of generalization where any domain when used the model will be optimizing and adapting towards their respective domain.

## **1.8.2 Contribution to the problem domain**

Neural Networks makes up the backbone of deep learning algorithms which enables them to process complex unstructured data over normal means of machine learning algorithms (Mahajan et al., 2021). It is found that, the need for using advanced deep learning approaches has not been explored in the domain of movie review summarization.

Given that transformers perform well in this field, the proposed solution for this domain will be finding the recommended architecture along with hyper-parameter optimization, to reach its best performance. An additional contribution will be that, the proposed solution will be generalized to any other domain linked with the field of NLP text summarization.

# **1.9. Research challenge**

The main objective of this research is to achieve the generalized optimal transformer architecture for the field of NLP abstractive text summarization. Transformers were introduced in 2017 by a team at Google Brain and are the most used choice for NLP problems replacing RNN models, given that this architecture was introduced not much longer back brings to a point where there is a lack of research done in the area of transformer optimization for the purpose of abstractive text summarization. (Wolf et al., 2020).

Therefore, creating and finding the recommended transformer architecture along with the optimal parameters which also handles generalization becomes a challenge with very fewer resources to look up to.

Additionally, identifying suitable datasets for this domain (Movie Reviews Summarization) and Generalization is challenging and necessitates a substantial amount of effort in data preprocessing where it is important since we are dealing with NLP and performance optimization related domain.

# **1.10. Chapter summary**

In this chapter, the author gave an outline of the research project that was carried, the reasons why the research and problem were innovative, and the difficulties that could arise while trying to solve them. In addition, the essential objectives that must be pursued for the study to be considered effective were put out and linked to the degree's required learning outcomes.

# **CHAPTER 02. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION**

# **2.1. Chapter overview**

In this chapter, the author describes how to identify the essential needs and how to gather them. To carefully record the engagement of possible stakeholders, their interaction points, and their separate responsibilities, a rich picture diagram and stakeholder onion model are used. The chapter also discusses the methods used for requirement gathering and the results that were used to create functional and non-functional requirements, use case diagrams, and prototypes.

# **2.2. Rich picture**



Figure 1: Rich picture diagram (*Self-Composed*)

The diagram above depicts a bird's-eye view of the surrounding region, as well as how certain stakeholders might interact with the system and profit from it. Along with the knowledge gained by the researcher to improve the system, the potential negative impacts on the design and prospective critical analyses are also identified.

# **2.3. Stakeholder analysis**

The section that follows acknowledges significant stakeholders involved with the system, their relationships, and their individual roles. The stakeholder onion model represents this information, and stakeholder perspectives elaborate on it.

## 2.3.1 Stakeholder onion model



Figure 2: Stakeholder onion model (*self-Composed*)

## 2.3.2 Stakeholder viewpoints

Table 2: Stakeholder viewpoints & Requirements (*self-Composed*)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder** | **Role** | **Benefits/Description** |
| Developer | Functional beneficiary | Works on developing the system |
| Investors | Profit is generated through system investment and money from marketing and user subscriptions. |
| Data Scientists | Quality Control Regulator | Provides performance enhancements for the models and algorithms used in data science. |
| Data Engineers |  | Gives guidance on potential data that may be used to generate the best suggestions possible. |
| AI Researchers |  | Conduct research in the specified area to enhance and implement reliable text summarizing models. |
| NLP Experts |  | Offers specialized guidance and insights on the field  knowledge, to enhance the functionality of the system. |
| Domain Specific Manager | Operational Beneficiary | Text reviews are used as inputs for abstractive summarization, and the model is retrained with prior inputs as new data to increase performance. |
| General Users | Unless specifically assigned or retrained, typical users will utilize a general abstractive summarization model. |
| Operational Staff | Ensures that the system is up and functioning while responding to user requests and problems. |
| DevOps Engineers | Product Deployment & Maintenance | Makes ensuring the system is up and running in the cloud and is serving users without being throttled |
| Hackers | Negative Stakeholder | May manipulate the review data stored in the database which will affect the retraining process. |
| Competitors | May build competing systems that may outperform the existing system. |
| Evaluators | Quality Inspector | Checks to see if the system is ready for production use and puts it through its paces. |

# **2.4. Selection of requirement elicitation methodologies**

There were several requirement elicitation approaches used to collect needs for the creation of the research project. The approaches selected for this were literature review, survey, interviews, prototyping, brainstorming and self-evaluation. The following is a discussion of the rationales behind selecting the mentioned requirement elicitation approaches.

Table 3: Requirement elicitation methodologies (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Description** |
| Literature Review | To determine research gaps in the chosen domain of interest and the intended topic of study at the project's outset, the author conducted a thorough literature analysis. Current systems were researched together with comparable technologies that might be applied to the existing systems that were referenced in literature in order to discover research gaps available in technologies that can be used. |
| Survey | A questionnaire was utilized as a survey instrument to obtain requirements and opinions from possible users of the suggested system. The author will benefit from this sort of poll in understanding people's thought processes and expectations for the prototype. It will also enable the author to explain whether or not the targeted users will benefit from the suggested solution. |
| Interviews | Interviews were performed to gain expert insight into domain-specific requirements and to determine the best method to address the issue at hand while adding to the body of knowledge through research. Interviews were determined to be the greatest source of information because the field is new and the technical expertise needed is very precise. Additionally, this technique allowed for the qualitative evaluation of the suggested system, allowing for the identification of any shortcomings or difficulties that could need to be resolved during prototyping. |
| Prototyping | The project was chosen to follow the Agile Software Development Life-cycle, thus prototyping would allow the author to test and evaluate the prototype while iteratively trying out several alternative implementations to find any potential areas for improvement. |
| Brainstorming | Whether you're attempting to come up with a broad subject before you start your research, you're trying to focus more specifically, or you're determining what evidence to use for a particular paragraph, brainstorming is a useful technique to produce ideas at every step of the process. In order to assess the system for personally, the author has a number of brainstorming sessions with his colleagues at various project stages. |
| Self-Evaluation | Self-evaluation is done in order to examine the currently available applications, do competitor analyses on the current systems, and get insight into how negative stakeholders, such as hackers, can breach the system and find a way around to protect the data and the system. |

# **2.5. Discussion of findings**

The relevant key stakeholders are split up into groups where the chosen best methodology was used for each group. [**APPENDIX B.1**](#_B.1._Requirement_elicitation) contains a complete breakdown of these stakeholders.

## 2.5.1 Literature review

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Discussion of findings** | **Citation** |
| In the completion of the literature review on the existing work done, it was identified that abstractive text summarization systems for customer reviews helps users to make better and quicker decisions on their actions let it be on buying products or watching a movie, user review summarization proves to save time for customers. | (Boorugu, Ramesh and Madhavi, 2019) |
| When exploring technologies that can be applied to achieve the required outcome, it was clear that traditional machine learning and deep learning approaches were only used for abstractive text summarization in the domain of movie reviews. Leaving the usage of advanced deep learning approaches such as Transformers untouched for this domain. | (Khan et al., 2020) |
| It was identified that transformer optimization has not been looked into when working with transformers in abstractive text summarization domain in general and not specific to the movie domain. | (Gupta et al., 2021) |
| Dataset related to working with model generalized has been used previously and is recommended to be used if researchers are willing to work with the idea of generalization for the domain of abstractive text summarization. | (Kouris, Alexandridis and Stafylopatis, 2019) |

## 

## 2.5.2 Brainstorming

The author engaged in brainstorming across various project phases. These were carried out both with the authors' colleagues and supervisors as well as through a self-analysis process.

Table 4: Observations findings (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **Discussion of findings** |
| Able to figure out several other research gaps/ limitations which can be fit into the current project domain in order to increase the magnitude of research effort. | Multiple ideas were brought up as the result of the brainstorming session. The concept of creating a performance adaptive generalization model was brought up by the authors supervisor, along with several other approaches to increase the performance of the system exponentially such like making use of the new data from the domain users for retraining and combine all data with the common domain for retraining since the data count increases with respect to the common domain user. |

## 2.5.3 Survey

In-order to gather requirements from the target audience to list the functionalities needed for the project develop, a survey was conducted. The result analysis is available at [**APPENDIX B.2**](#_B.2._Survey_analysis).

## 2.5.4 Interviews

Interviews with experts and researchers in the relevant domains were performed to obtain insights on the technical domain competence. To determine the project requirements, experts and researchers in ML and abstractive text summarizing systems were chosen. 2 PhD candidate in ML and Computational Linguistics, 1 NLP Researcher, 2 Software Architects, 1 Software Engineer and 1 Lecturer with MSc completion were interviewed. The interview outcomes were processed to a **thematic analysis** based on the following themes and is available at [**APPENDIX B.3**](#_B.3._Interview_analysis)..

## 2.5.5 Self Evaluation

Comparing similar products from competitors and existing products gives the author an idea of making the project more unique and distinguish new approaches to solve the problem (**Competitor Analysis**). The author will also self-evaluate as to what data needs to be protected and how from the hackers. Few of the abstractive text summarization tools which are out there are listed and is available at [**APPENDIX B.4**](#_B.4._Self-Evaluation_(Competitor).

## 2.5.6 Prototyping

Table 5: Prototyping findings (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **Discussion of findings** |
| In-order to look into the feasibility of continuing the project research a prototype was planned to be worked on. | Numerous requirements and obstacles were made clear during the iterative prototype process. Especially in the area of movies, finding a good dataset with the desired metadata was a significant challenge. The author was able to uncover a significant dataset with around 8 million entries after completing an intensive evaluation of research papers. The dataset has to be split into smaller segments for usage, nevertheless, due to its size. Preprocessing the data was difficult since it was not just enormous but also noisy text data, which required a lot of cleaning. The author experimented with automatic hyperparameter search approaches because manual hyperparameter tweaking required a significant amount of time and is not practical when working with automated model retraining process. He discovered that a framework named "Optuna" was useful for automatically improving and retraining the model. In order to retrain the system, new data entered by the domain user will be incorporated. The author has to study at least three top-tier transformer designs in order to choose the optimal one. |

## 2.5.7 Summary of findings

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Finding** | **Literature Review** | **Observations** | **Survey** | **Interview** | **Prototyping** |
| **Research component** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Validate research domain and gap. | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |
| 2 | The novelty of the research hypothesis (an architecture inspired by the LTC). | ✓ | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |
| 3 | Neural ODEs are an advancement for TS forecasting. | ✓ |  |  | ✓ |  |
| 4 | Try to integrate latent SDEs into an LTC architecture for a novel algorithm implementation instead of using the same obsolete latent ODE. |  |  |  | ✓ | ✓ |
| **Problem domain** | | | | | | |
| 5 | The system will be of use to experts and new audiences. |  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| 6 | Social trends can be a source of impact. | ✓ |  | ✓ |  | ✓ |
| 7 | Well-known influencers’ opinions cause a more drastic impact. | ✓ |  | ✓ |  |  |
| 8 | A system combining all exogenous features in a non-linear model has yet to be explored. | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Including a range of prices than a point price is an added advantage and can produce more credibility. |  |  | ✓ |  | ✓ |
| 10 | Implementing an Explainability component will drastically make the system more credible. |  |  | ✓ |  | ✓ |
| 11 | A system capable of changing its hyperparameters would make it worthwhile for experts. |  |  | ✓ |  |  |

# **2.6. Context diagram**

The following diagram depicts the system’s boundaries and interactions. Determining them before development will provide the author insight into how the information should flow.

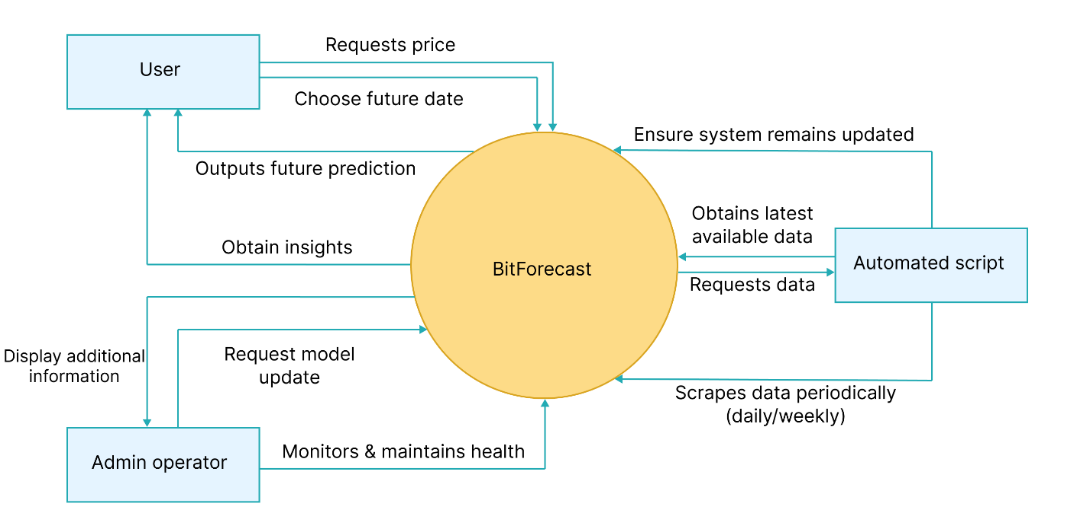


Figure 3: Context diagram (*Self-Composed*)

# **2.7. Use case diagram**

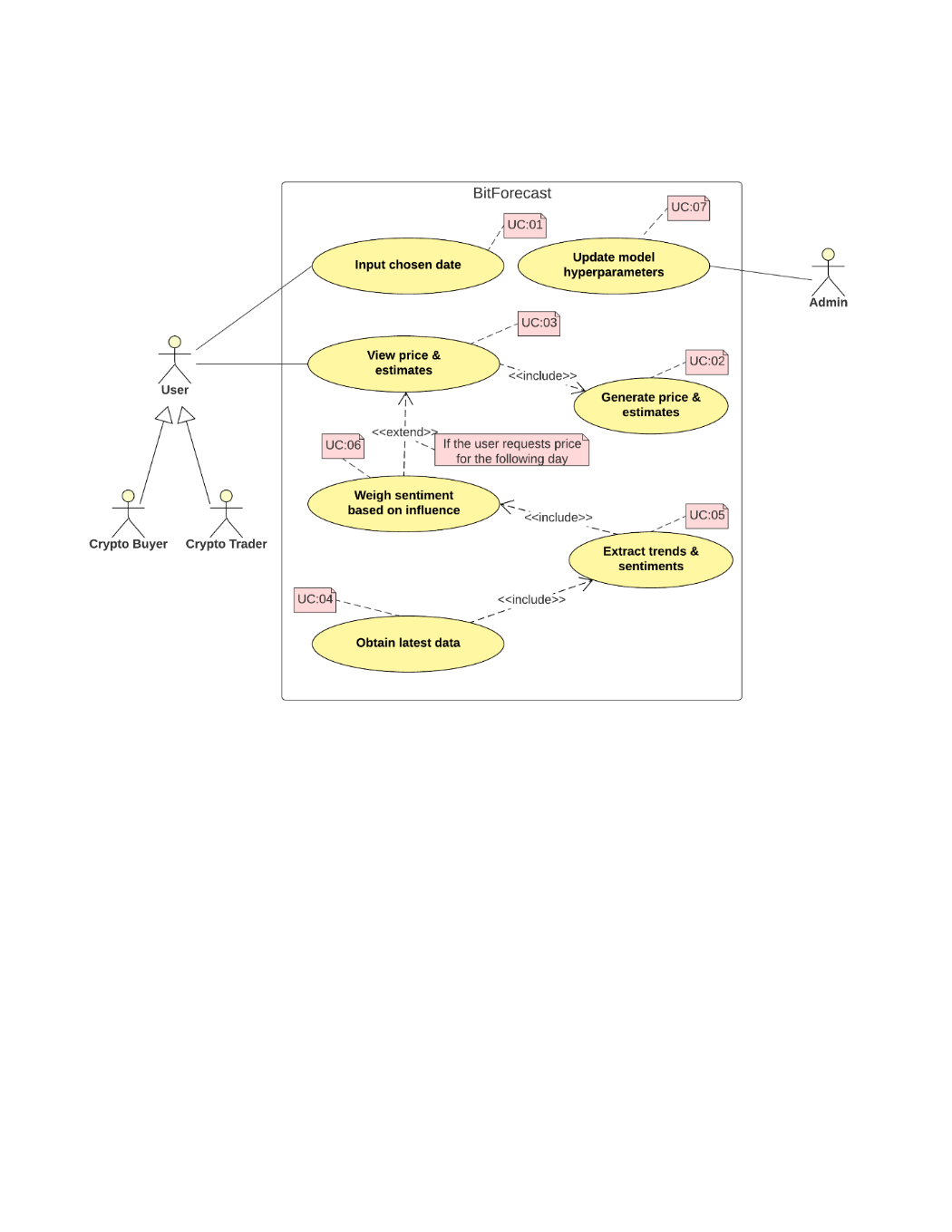


Figure 4: Use case diagram (*Self-Composed*)

# **2.8. Use case descriptions**

The core use case descriptions are presented below, any sub-descriptions are available in [**APPENDIX B.4**](#_B.4._Use_case).

Table 6: Use case description UC:03; UC:04 (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use case | Display price & estimates |
| Id | UC:03; UC:04 |
| Description | Display future prices and their respective uncertainty estimations based on the user’s choice of date, alongside any Explainability insights. |
| Actor | User |
| Supporting actor (if any) | None |
| Stakeholders (if any) | Crypto buyer, crypto trader |
| Pre-conditions | All the data must be scraped and preprocessed, and the forecast should have been generated. |
| Main flow | 1. User requests tomorrow’s price. 2. The system recognizes the need to utilize available exogenous features. 3. The system ensures data available is up-to-date (must be in this case, as the script will run periodically automatically). If not:    1. Obtains the latest available data.    2. Performs sentiment analysis and self-retrains. 4. The system generates price and upper and lower estimations. 5. Display output to the user along with any insights. |
| Alternative flows | 1. The user requests the price for a date ahead of tomorrow. 2. The system recognizes the inability to utilize other features. 3. The system generates price and upper and lower estimations. 4. Display output to the user along with any insights. |
| Exceptional flows | 1. The system could not generate a prediction – display a user-friendly error message. |
| Post-conditions | The user is displayed with a forecast and necessary insights. |

Table 7: Use case description UC:05; UC:06 (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use case | Manage exogenous features |
| Id | UC:05; UC:06 |
| Description | Manage and process new data without the need for manual interaction. |
| Actor | Script |
| Supporting actor (if any) | None |
| Stakeholders (if any) | None |
| Pre-conditions | The latest available data must be scraped and available. |
| Main flow | 1. A Cron job triggered fetches the latest historical prices, tweets, Twitter volume, trends, and block reward size data. 2. Twitter volume, Google trends, and block reward size are scaled and cleaned. 3. Tweets undergo sentiment analysis to determine current speculation. 4. The sentiment is further weighted based on the Tweeter’s importance (ex: Elon Musk) 5. Features are combined with historical closing prices to create an enriched dataset and retrain the model. |
| Alternative flows | None |
| Exceptional flows | 1. The script could not fetch recent data – retry a few days later or alert Admin for manual overhaul. |
| Post-conditions | A new enriched dataset with the features is generated. |

# **2.9. Requirements**

## 2.9.1 Functional requirements

The functional requirements were determined based on priority using the ‘MoSCoW’ technique, which is detailed in [**APPENDIX B.5**](#_B.5._Functional_requirements).

Table 8: Functional requirements (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Description** | **Priority** | **Use Case** |
| **Research level** | | | |
| FR1 | A robust and scalable implementation of the novel algorithm must be implemented that follows recommended standards. | M | **-** |
| FR2 | The developed algorithm must be able to be used as existing layers and algorithms (ex: LSTM, CNN). | M | - |
| **System level** | | | |
| FR3 | Users must be able to choose a future date. | M | UC:01 |
| FR4 | Users must be able to view the point prediction price. | M | UC:03 |
| FR5 | The system must generate the point prediction price based on the user’s choice of data. | M | UC:02 |
| FR6 | The script must obtain the latest data available periodically. | M | UC:04 |
| FR7 | The script must extract trends and sentiments from obtained data. | M | UC:05 |
| FR8 | The script should weigh sentiment based on any influential personnel’s tweet. | S | UC:06 |
| FR9 | Users should be able to view a range of prices along with the single-point price. | S | UC:03 |
| FR10 | The system should generate higher and lower bound uncertainty estimations. | S | UC:02 |
| FR11 | The GUI should plot the forecast with the current prices in a single graph to show the growth/decline. | S | UC:03 |
| FR12 | The system could display some insights to the user, such as a highly influential tweet that made it predict the price. | C | UC:03 |
| FR13 | Admins could authenticate and update the model with different parameters. | C | N/A |
| FR14 | Admins could get additional information about a prediction, such as the evaluation metric and accuracy. | C | N/A |
| FR15 | The system will not produce forecasts for other cryptocurrencies. | W | N/A |
| FR16 | The system will not produce real-time forecasts (ex: hourly). | W | N/A |

## 2.9.2 Non-functional requirements

The author prioritized the non-functional requirements based on the following two levels:

* Important – best to have them.
* Desirable – better to have them.

Table 9: Non-functional requirements (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **Requirement** | **Description** | **Priority** |
| NFR1 | Performance | The system must take little time to generate a forecast, given that a couple of extra features are in use. | Important |
| NFR2 | Performance | The system must not unnecessarily keep updating its data. | Important |
| NFR3 | Usability | The user interface must be simple and effective and provide user-friendly errors if any occur. | Important |
| NFR4 | Maintainability | The author must document the codebase well in case of future reference, mainly the algorithm development repository. | Important |
| NFR5 | Quality | The output must be of good quality so that it provides vital insights. | Desirable |
| NFR6 | Scalability | The system must be deployed to a cloud with no scaling issues and good resources for efficient and optimal performance, especially as there could be multiple concurrent active user requests. | Desirable |
| NFR7 | Security | The system must be resilient to attackers, specifically to prevent data manipulation. | Desirable |
| NFR8 | Compatibility | The developer must test the system on most browsers and mobile phones to ensure compatibility. | Desirable |
| NFR9 | Availability | In critical failures, the primary operator must be available and solve issues as soon as possible. | Desirable |

# **2.10. Chapter summary**

In this chapter, the author defined necessary stakeholders interacting with the system and described how the interaction would occur, visualizing this using a rich picture diagram and Saunder’s Onion model. Additionally, requirement elicitation techniques, their reasoning, and their respective findings were discussed and presented. Finally, they specified the use cases, associated descriptions, and system requirements.

# **CHAPTER 03. DESIGN**

# **3.1. Chapter overview**

In this chapter, the author focuses on selecting suitable architectural structures for implementation, considering the gathered requirements. Specifically, high-level, low-level, and associated design diagrams are presented alongside necessary UI wireframes and the reasoning behind each choice. Moreover, the novel algorithm architecture is also proposed.

# **3.2. Design goals**

Table 10: Design goals of the proposed system (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Goal** | **Justification** |
| Performance | A typical flow in TS forecasting requires retraining the model whenever a prediction is made, as the data the model had been trained on could be outdated. However, as multiple features are being used in the proposed system, this can severely hinder performance. The author can avoid this by storing past data and only fetching needed data when necessary; as a further step, the data can be fetched periodically. The model can automatically be retrained beginning each day (which would deem the retraining step on each inference unnecessary) as the solution proposed. |
| Usability | Based on the analysis obtained during the requirement-gathering phase, there were mixed thoughts on whether the application would benefit people who are not experts in cryptocurrencies. Therefore, this requirement is mandatory as it is crucial to create a system that is as user-friendly as possible to be used by users across all levels of expertise. |
| Quality | The output must be of the highest possible quality. Also, as identified in the gathered requirements, the system must display a range of prices to provide more conviction. Additionally, providing insights into how the model made the inference is an added benefit if time permits. |
| Maintainability | As implied by the author, the research must yield two products for the project to be successful. The goal of maintainability is solely for the research product proposed. The architecture of the algorithm must be optimal and independent to be able to be used as a reference for future research. |

# **3.3. High level design**

## **3.3.1. Architecture diagram**

The system’s high-level architecture design is depicted below. The author chose a three-tiered architecture because of the distinct separation of concerns of the presentation, logic and data layers.

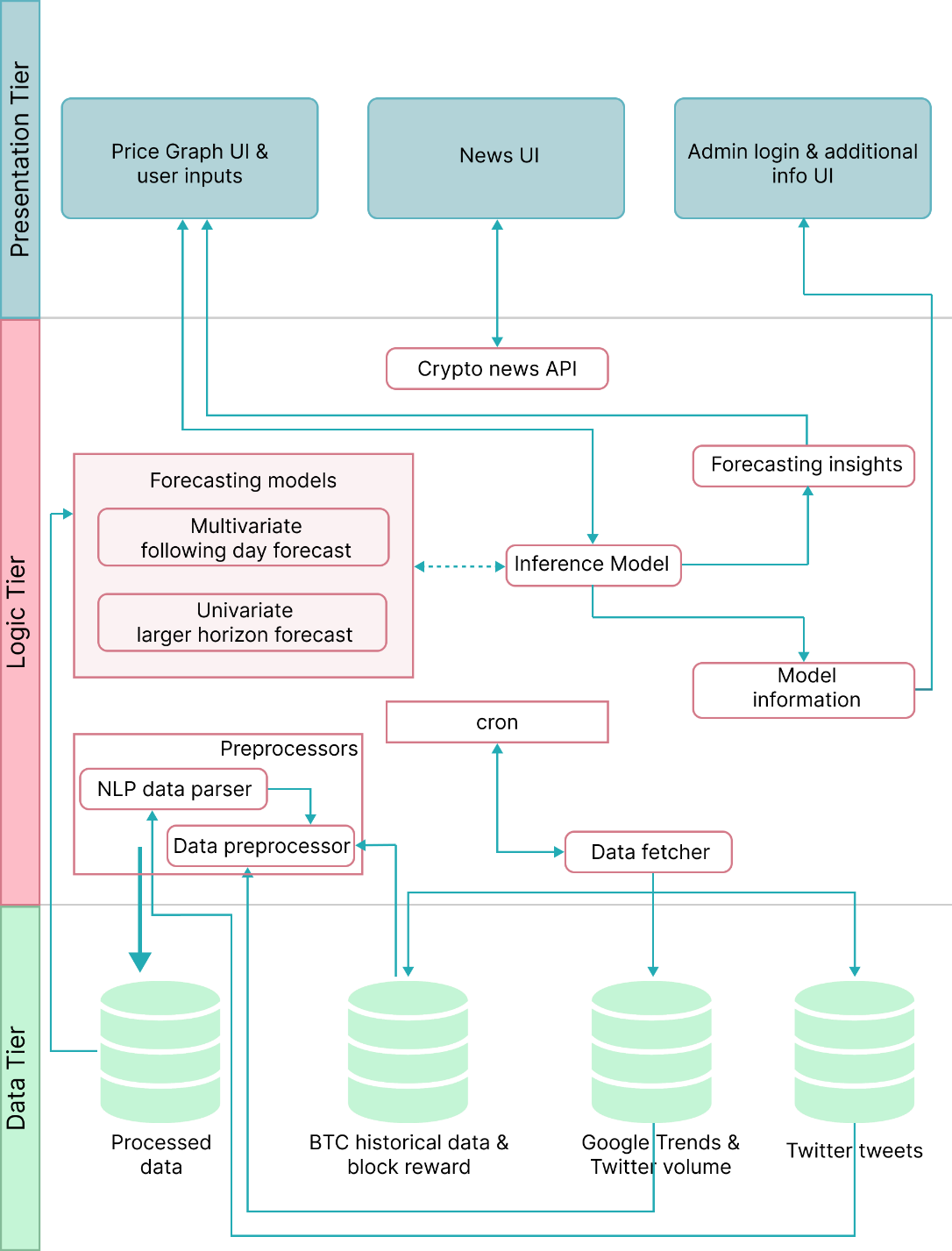


Figure 5: Three-tiered architecture (*Self-Composed*)

## **3.3.2. Discussion of tiers of the architecture**

**Data Tier**

All data in this layer are fetched from an API and stored in individual documents to ensure updated data is available whenever necessary.

* BTC historical data & block reward – historical data of BTC closing prices of the past several years and the associated block reward obtained for mining BTC.
* Google Trends - historical data of the number of searches made each day that are BTC related.
* Twitter volume – historical data of the number of tweets posted each day that are BTC related.
* Twitter tweets - historical data of the tweets posted that are BTC related.

**Logic Tier**

The logic tier consists of the base logic performed on the data in the data tier to provide an output in the presentation tier.

* Preprocessors – consist of code required to process the raw data fetched from the API’s so that the forecasting model can use it.
  + Data preprocessor – required for general preprocessing steps such as normalization and cleaning of data.
  + NLP data parser – required to perform sentiment analysis on the tweet data and named entity recognition to give more weightage to specific tweeter’s sentiment.
* Data fetcher & cron – the automated scheduler that the script will run periodically to ensure that the data and model are up-to-date.
* Forecasting models – models that will be used to provide forecasts.
  + Multivariate following-day forecast – utilized for the following day forecasts.
  + Univariate greater horizon forecast – utilized for forecasts requested for days ahead of the following day.
* Model information – extra information of the model that the admin could view (ex: accuracy, no. of epochs).
* Forecasting insights – additional information presented to the user to demonstrate forecasting-related Explainability.
* Crypto news API – an additional third-party API to provide users with daily news about cryptocurrency.

**Presentation Tier**

The point of interaction where the user interacts with the system.

* Price graph UI & user inputs – main UI of the MVP that is presented to the user. It would display the current pricing graph, provide the user options to choose a future date, and generate a new chart with the inference.
* News UI – a minor sub-feature that will display news about the cryptocurrency world.
* Admin login & additional info UI – a ‘could have’ feature that will provide an authorized user to obtain information about the current model in use and, further, provide the ability to retrain the model by adjusting hyperparameters in use.

# **3.4. System design**

## **3.4.1. Choice of design paradigm**

As identified in previous chapters, the choice of design paradigm is SSADM. To re-elaborate, as this research is primarily focused on developing a novel architecture with a novel algorithm, extensive experimentation is paramount. Furthermore, the selected programming languages do not promote OOP; instead, they encourage using function-based modules and components.

# **3.5. Design diagrams**

## **3.5.1. Data flow diagrams**

The data flow diagrams are depicted using level 0, level 1, and level 2, where level 0 is the context diagram presented in the SRS chapter.

### **3.5.1.1. Level 01 data flow diagram**

The level 01 diagram is an extensive breakdown of the core components proposed in the context diagram.

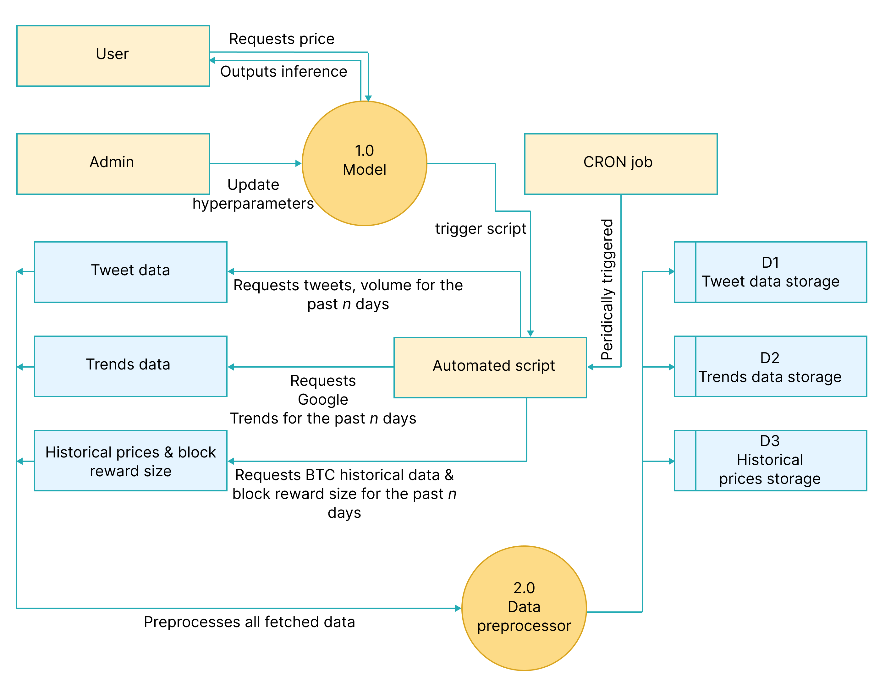


Figure 6: Data flow diagram - level 01 (*Self-Composed*)

### **3.5.1.2. Level 02 data flow diagram**

The level 02 diagram is a more extensive breakdown of the core data preprocessor component proposed in level 01.

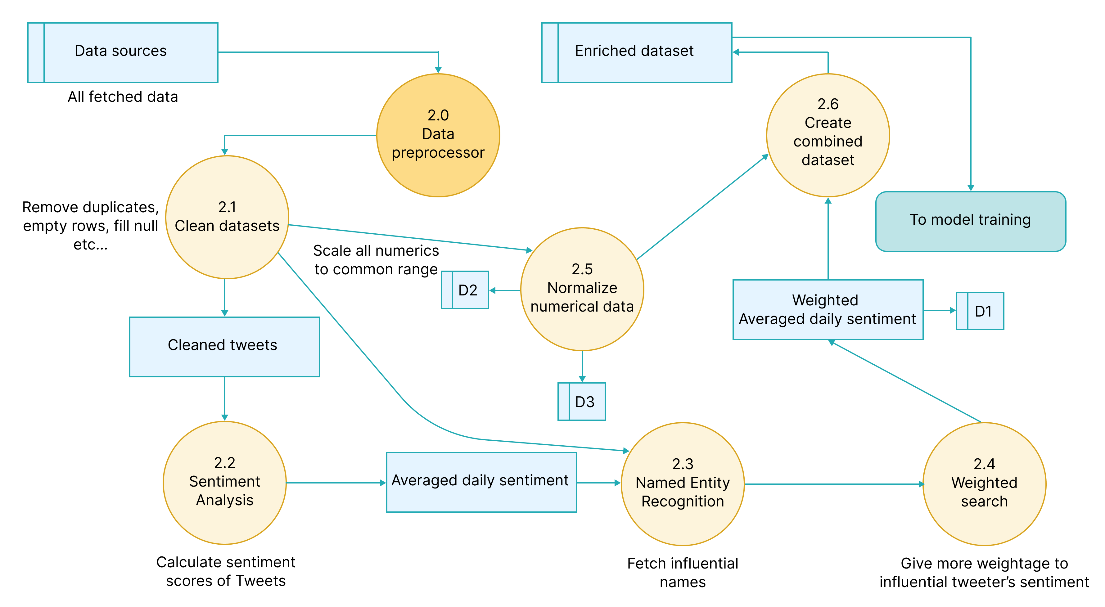


Figure 7: Data flow diagram - level 02 (*Self-Composed*)

## **3.5.2. Algorithmic design**

Upon gathering requirements to implement the research component, the author realized they could further enhance the existing LTC architecture by integrating flexible latent SDEs instead of the current ODEs. The author will therefore attempt to design and evaluate a novel algorithmic implementation inspired by the original LTC proposed by Hasani et al. ([2020](#hasani2020ref)), which can be considered as their primary contribution to the body of knowledge. A simple illustration is available in [**APPENDIX C.1**](#_C.1._Algorithm_intuition) to gather intuition.

### **3.5.2.1. Existing LTC architecture**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | *Time-constant* |
|  | *Hidden state* |
|  | *Input* |
| *t* | *Time* |
|  | *Neural network* |
|  | *Parameters* |

The above formulation was proposed byHasani et al. ([2020](#hasani2020ref)), where a system of linear ODEs is used to declare the flow of the hidden state; the ODEs are of the following form.

*Where S(t) represents the following nonlinearity*

The equation manifests by plugging the above equation into the system of linear ODEs.

### **3.5.2.2. Algorithm proposed by the author**

Upon studying the abovementioned architecture, the author could utilize a linear system of SDEs to declare the flow to manifest a potentially novel algorithm with more flexibility for instantaneous adaptation of tiny changes. Moreover, this is an excellent enhancement as the additional component being developed belongs to the open market, which can have small instant price changes.

**Formulation**

***Step 01 – transitioning from an ODE to an SDE***

In simple terms, an SDE is an ODE with additional noise added at each step, which the model can use to model uncertainty.

The above ODE can be used to calculate the ‘expected’ slope, whereas the ‘realized’ slope differs from the ‘expected’ due to random noise, also called random Gaussian perturbations or Gaussian white noise. With that in consideration, the following can be derived:

However, noise can be of varying intensities (some could be high, some could be low). Considering this varying intensity, the SDE can be further expressed as follows:

As implied, the missing factor in the existing architecture that consists of ODEs is the absent stochastic transition dynamics (i.e., a noise for each timestep – which is vital to model the tiny unobserved interactions). The above equation considers the small unobserved interactions and uncertainties that could occur; this is further important in the context of TS data, as the initial state of data is unlikely to be certain.

***Step 02 – adding neural networks into SDE dynamics***

Based on the findings of Duvenaud (2021), the noise mentioned in the previous step can be considered as Brownian motion, a generalized form of the Gaussian noise. Researchers can produce the following by plugging Brownian motion into the equation determined in the previous step.

A neural network can be integrated into the above equation to solve the system, resulting in the following equation:

***Step 03 – Integrating the above equation into the LTC architecture***

Moving back to the main problem at hand, the author can now construct a new formula by using the equation determined in the previous step.

As the above equation is a linear system of ODEs initially proposed by Lapicque (1907), the author could add the uncertainty noise to the equation to produce the following:

The above equation now defines a stochastic process instead of deterministic evolution. Therefore, researchers can model any tiny unobserved interactions.

Finally, the following could be derived by applying this to the LTC formula:

**Algorithm forward propagation by SDE solvers**

Hasani et al. (2020) determined that their LTC architecture that uses a linear system of ODEs was ‘stiff equations’. They also found that regular Runge-Kutta was not suitable for solving LTCs; therefore, they designed a custom ODE solver by combining both implicit and explicit Euler methods.

As this system uses SDEs, SDE solvers must be used. As Hasani et al. (2020) determined, the architecture is a system of stiff equations. Therefore, as Press et al. (2007) decided, researchers must use an implicit solver to ensure stability. Additionally, researchers can combine an explicit solver to achieve further stability. Therefore, the author will use an SDE solver, which is implicit, and if time permits, create a further enhanced custom SDE solver by fusing an explicit solver within.

Based on the author's research, the SDE equivalent for ODE Euler methods is the Euler-Maruyama method; this is the recommended solver as it can handle all forms of noise (Li et al., 2020). Combining the explicit Euler-Maruyama solver within to create a custom solver is something researchers should explore in the future.

**How to train the network?**

Training these networks has a trade-off between accuracy and memory. Chen et al. (2019) promoted the use of the adjoint sensitivity method to perform reverse-mode AD, which is more memory efficient. Hasani et al. (2020) mentioned that this method introduced more numerical errors and opted to use the traditional BPTT approach, which is more accurate but consumes more memory. Although there exists a technique of adjoints specifically for SDEs, they cannot be used, as determined by Tzen and Raginsky (2019), and hence requires a custom-built backpropagation rule.

For this research, the author will opt for the approach by Hasani et al. (2020) to give more precision and as the author is time constrained to implement a custom backpropagation algorithm. Researchers must investigate reverse-mode AD in the future as it is the recommended approach when memory efficiency is more important. It is also worth noting that using the BPTT approach carries added benefits, such as being able to be used as an RNN layer alongside the popular optimization algorithms that are very familiar (ex: Adam, SGD) (Hasani et al., 2020).

## **3.5.3. Algorithmic analysis**

The notable difference between the proposed architecture and traditional neural ODEs proposed by Chen et al. (2019) is the usage of the traditional BPTT approach instead of the recommended adjoint sensitivity. The below table demonstrates the difference in the complexities of these approaches.

Table 11: Complexities of BPTT and adjoint sensitivity

**Note:** *L* = number of steps

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BPTT** | **Adjoint sensitivity** |
| Time | O(L) | **O(LlogL)** |
| Memory | O(L) | **O(1)** |
| Forward accuracy | High | High |
| Backward accuracy | **High** | Low |

What can be noticed from the above table is that the traditional BPTT approach yields more accurate results, with the trade-off of consuming more memory. Therefore, to obtain the best result possible, the author chose the approach of the traditional BPTT.

## **3.5.4. System process activity diagram**

A summarized system flow activity diagram that end-users will follow is presented in the diagram below.

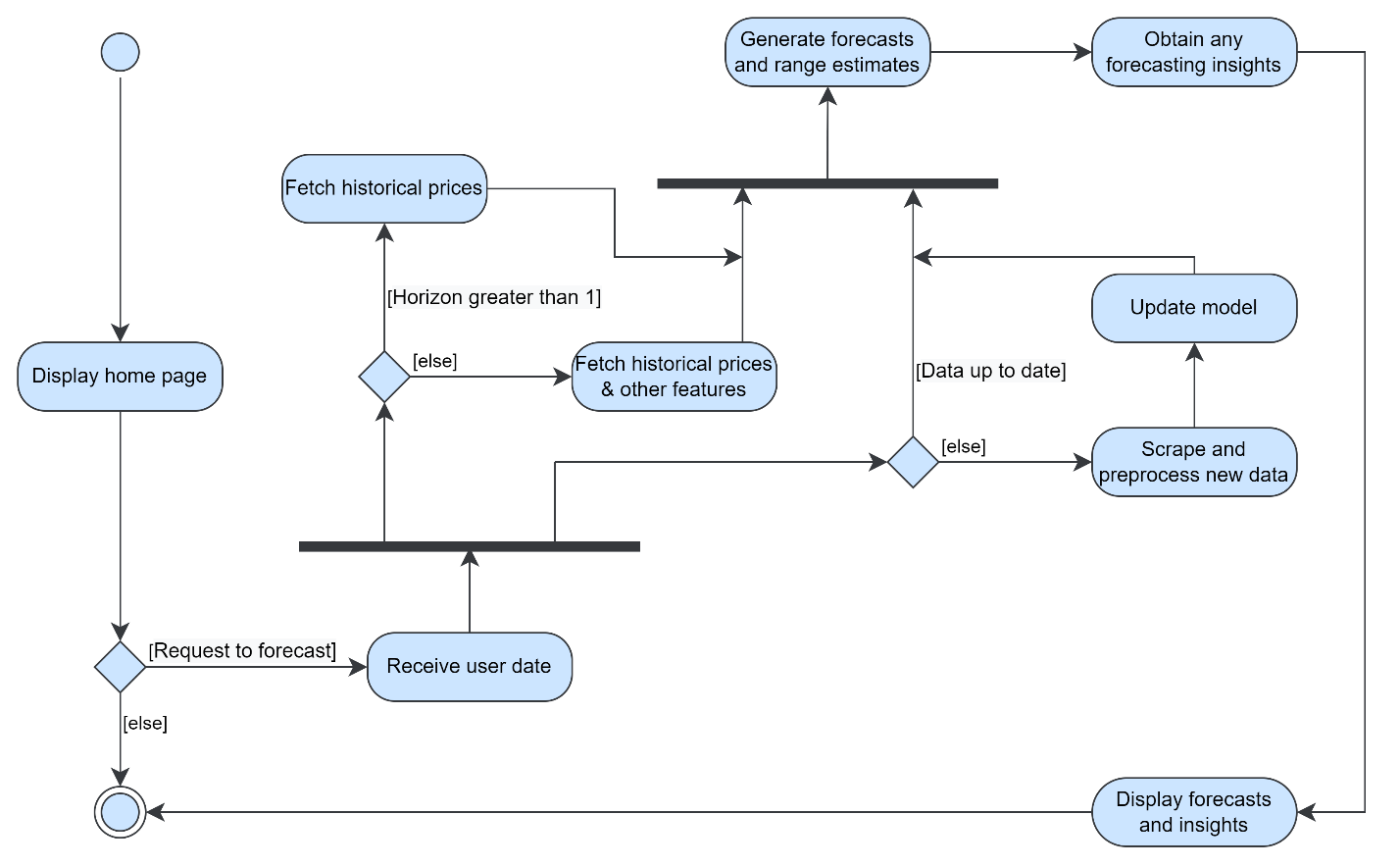


Figure 8: System process activity diagram (*Self-Composed*)

## **3.5.5. UI design**

The author had decided to implement a web application for the supplementary application being built due to convenience. The low fidelity wireframes designed to be of use are available in [**APPENDIX C.2**](#_C.2._UI_wireframes).

# **3.6. Chapter summary**

This chapter presented the design of the core novel algorithmic architecture, the necessary intuition behind it, and the reasons for taking specific directions over others. Additionally, it illustrated the system’s design, architecture, and data and system flow alongside the wireframes that would demonstrate them in the end application.

# **CHAPTER 04. INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION**

# **4.1. Chapter overview**

In this chapter, the author describes the core implementation of the system and the necessary decisions taken to approach that implementation. Moreover, the chosen tools, languages, and technologies are presented alongside their reasoning.

# **4.2. Technology selection**

## **4,2.1. Technology stack**

The chosen technologies are depicted in the diagram below.



Figure 9: Tech stack (*Self-Composed*)

## **4.2.2. Selection of data**

As this is a data science project, the highest quality of data is a necessity. The author utilized multiple sources of data that are potential contributions to the target inference; the following were required:

* BTC historical data
* BTC block reward size
* BTC tweets
* BTC Twitter volume
* BTC Google Trends

The univariate single horizon forecasting model utilized the above data in a combination, while the multivariate multi-horizon forecasting model utilized solely the historical data. The below table describes the sources of each respective dataset.

Table 12: Dataset sources (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dataset** | **Source** |
| BTC historical data | From a third-party investing.com API. |
| BTC block reward size, BTC Twitter volume | From a public dashboard that provides multiple different information about a specific cryptocurrency. |
| BTC tweets | Tweets from 2014-2019 were downloaded from Kaggle – the remaining till date were extracted from a Twitter tweet scraper. |
| BTC Google Trends | From the PyTrends library that provides Google Trends data. |

Gathering the data was a long and arduous process as it was not as simple as downloading available datasets, and certain APIs being rate-limited. Dedicated python scripts were written to extract the data and to streamline updating available data. The author will publicize these scripts and the data to facilitate future research.

## **4.2.3. Selection of programming language**

Programming languages were analyzed prior to development. Specifically, for three main aspects: the client, the data science component, and the API communicating between the model and the client.

The below table summarizes the analysis for the language chosen for the data science component; where each option was given a score within H – High, M – Medium, and L – Low.

Table 13: Selection of data science language (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data science**  To implement the core data science components two of the most popular languages that are used widely for data science were analyzed. | | | |
| **Aspect** | **Relevance** | **Python** | **R** |
| Availability of libraries. | A language that supports multiple libraries is paramount as the author would require multiple different techniques to gather the required data and streamline the model and algorithm development. | H | M |
| Author familiarity and ease of implementation. | Implementing the algorithm, the mathematical intricacies, and the respective model should be as simple as possible. It is an additional benefit if the author has hands-on experience with the chosen language, | H | M |
| Learning curve | The difficulty of the chosen language must not be a hindrance as the goal is to utilize the tool to implement a system rather than spending time learning the language. | L | M |
| Community and documentation. | Community support and well-written documentation is paramount as the author will not have time to debug trivial issues. | H | M |
| **Conclusion**  Based on the analysis, the author decided to use **Python**, as it was more relevant. | | | |

To develop the user interface not much competition is present to analyze. **JavaScript** is the stand-alone leader and is the choice of the author as it is dynamic and can handle user interactions seamlessly. Although recent technology has presented the usage of C# for frontend development, high latency issues and lack of community knowledge are a downfall.

To setup the communication between the model and the user interface APIs are required. Multiple technologies are available for API development. The author chose **Python** as their core data science component is also built using Python; therefore, utilizing the same language would reduce the time taken to learn new languages for insignificant reasons.

## **4.2.4. Selection of development framework**

### **4.2.4.1 DL framework**

The author chose Python for developing the core data science component. As the core algorithm and model will be DL-based, DL frameworks must be meticulously analyzed to choose the most relevant framework. The two most popular frameworks, TensorFlow and PyTorch, were analyzed.

Table 14: Selection of DL framework (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Framework** | **Description** |
| TensorFlow | Used for production level applications, has detailed documentation, community support and handles large datasets. It also provides better visualization options which makes it easy to debug and monitor training, which is important as a novel algorithm is being built and no comparison is present. |
| PyTorch | Is more lightweight and developer-friendly, as it provides a more higher-level development. Therefore, has a much smaller learning curve, easier to get started, and feels more intuitive as it is simpler to build models. |
| **Conclusion**  The author opted to use **TensorFlow**. Although it is more complicated, the higher-level API: Keras, is now officially a part of TensorFlow. Therefore, model development has become much simpler. Additionally, building the algorithm requires more low-level details.  (PyTorch vs. TensorFlow: 2022 Deep Learning Comparison | Built In, 2022) | |

### **4.2.4.2. UI framework**

As JavaScript was chosen for developing the UI, respective JavaScript frontend frameworks and libraries must be analyzed. There is an ocean of JavaScript libraries- the top four were chosen for evaluation; the four being Angular, Vue, Svelte, and React.

Table 15: Selection of UI framework (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Framework** | **Description** |
| Angular | Suitable for large scale applications with dedicated submodules for particular functionalities. However, can be less performant in comparison and unnecessarily heavy. |
| Vue | Tiny framework that takes little to no time to startup, and is much more intuitive as the code is simple and straightforward. Additionally, based on simulations, it has been identified to perform better than Angular and React. However, has much fewer resources. |
| Svelte | Most lightweight and truly reactive. Much more performant than the rest; however, has a small community of developers and is relatively new. |
| React | Customizable and promotes code reusability via functions as components. Carries a large community and is open-source while being SEO friendly. Additionally, the React developer tools is a very handy tool. |
| **Conclusion**  Based on the analysis, the author chose **React** as the GUI built will be simple and there is no requirement for large-scale applications, as it is not the primary focus.  (Angular vs React | Angular vs Vue | React vs Vue – Know the Difference, 2021) | |

### **4.2.4.3. API web framework**

As python was chosen for the API development, respective Python web frameworks must be analyzed to choose the more relevant one. Analysis was conducted between Django and Flask as they are the two most popular frameworks.

Table 16: Selection of web framework (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Framework** | **Description** |
| Flask | A very lightweight framework that provides only the simplest of functionalities. However, is the preferred choice for ML API development due to it being lightweight. |
| Django | Suitable for more larger scaled applications that provides a vast range of functionalities and is stricter and less flexible. Therefore, is much more demanding and heavier. |
| **Conclusion**  The author chose **Flask** as it provides only the necessities in exposing an ML model and since the luxury features provided by Django (ex: authentication) were not required.  (Flask Vs Django: Which Python Framework to Choose?, 2021) | |

## **4.2.5. Other libraries & tools**

Table 17: Chosen libraries (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Library** | **Justification** |
| NumPy | Facilitates mathematical functions and calculations that is immensely required when building the algorithm. |
| Pandas | To create dataframes to perform analysis, cleaning, transformations, filtration etc. on the datasets. |
| Scikit-learn | To create data splits and feature scaling. |
| Lingua | To detect the language of the tweets. As this project is limited to using only English tweets, they must first be identified. |
| SpacCy | To perform NER to extract entities that could potentially be within the pre-defined impactful index. |
| Matplotlib + Seaborn | For analysis, visualizations and dashboarding. |
| Beautiful Soup | For scraping the block reward size and the Twitter volume from the public dashboard. |
| VADER | Perform sentiment analysis on the tweets. |
| TensorBoard | Visualize and obtain insights of the model training process associated evaluation metrics and additional dashboarding. |
| Redux | For API requests from the client. |
| Ant design | Makes creating appealing user interfaces hassle-free. |

## **4.2.6. Integrated Development Environment (IDE)**

Table 18: Chosen IDEs (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IDE** | **Justification** |
| Kaggle | Consists of 32GB of RAM; therefore, all datasets can be loaded and processed at once without needing to process sections of data at a time. Additionally, provides easy integration with existing Kaggle datasets and user-uploaded datasets. |
| Jupyter | For local trials and testing. |
| VSCode | Lightweight and extremely powerful. Consists of multiple shortcuts, extensions and snippets that can significantly boost development productivity. |

## **4.2.7. Summary of chosen tools & technologies**

Table 19: Chosen tools & technologies (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Component** | **Tools** |
| Programming languages | Python, JavaScript |
| Development framework | Flask, TensorFlow |
| UI development framework | Ant design |
| Libraries | React, NumPy, Pandas, Scikit-learn, Beautiful Soup, Lingua, Matplotlib, Seaborn, VADER sentiment analyzer. |
| IDEs | Kaggle and Jupyter notebooks; VSCode. |
| Version control | Git + GitHub |

# **4.3. Implementation of core functionalities**

The novel algorithm, the scripts to fetch the required data, and the preprocessing performed can be considered as the core functionalities of the project.

## **4.3.1. Algorithm implementation**

The author initially implemented the LTC architecture since there is no modern reference utilizing recommended best practices and approaches. The author then built on this architecture, replacing the underlying ODEs with SDEs.

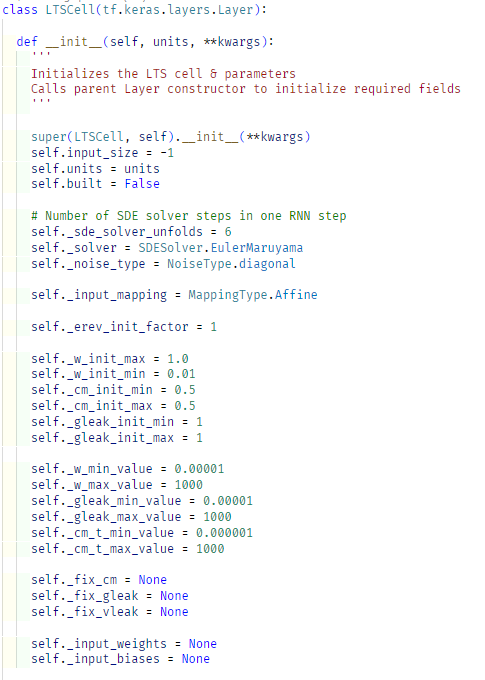


Figure 10: Initialize algorithm (*Self-Composed*)

The above code snippet initializes the algorithm cell with the necessary variable maximum and minimum values. In the above method, the built model can perform input-independent initializations. By inheriting from the base Keras Layer class, the ability to be used in the higher level of the model’s layer definition is obtained (as existing LSTM and RNN cells).

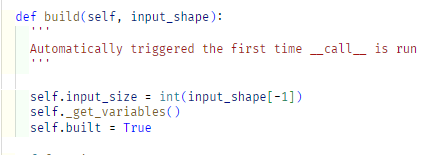
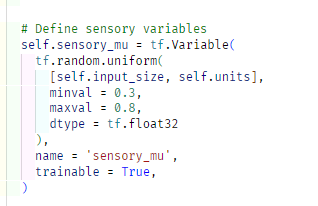
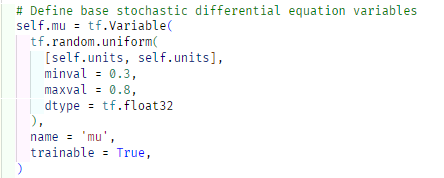


Figure 11: Build algorithm (*Self-Composed*)

The above snippet defines what occurs upon initialization; in other words, it “builds” the algorithm cell. A helper function is utilized here that defines the variables (sigma, mu, weights, and leakage conductance variables (Hasani et al., 2020)). The input shape is available within the above function; therefore, the model can initialize the variables used here. The below snippet demonstrates how some of these variables are initialized.

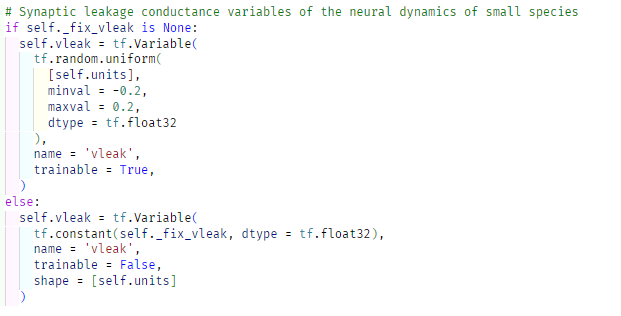


Figure 12: Algorithm – sensory, stochastic and leakage variables (*Self-Composed*)

The final step is the forward computation process that will occur on each epoch, in other words, the forward propagation process.

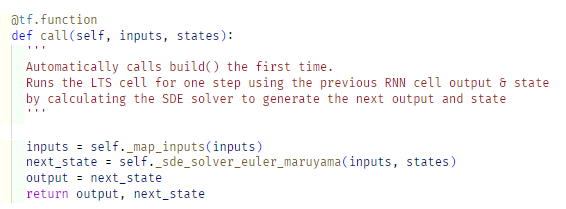


Figure 13: Algorithm – forward propagation (*Self-Composed*)

The above function is run automatically on each epoch. Initially, a helper function defines the weights and biases of the network, as demonstrated below.

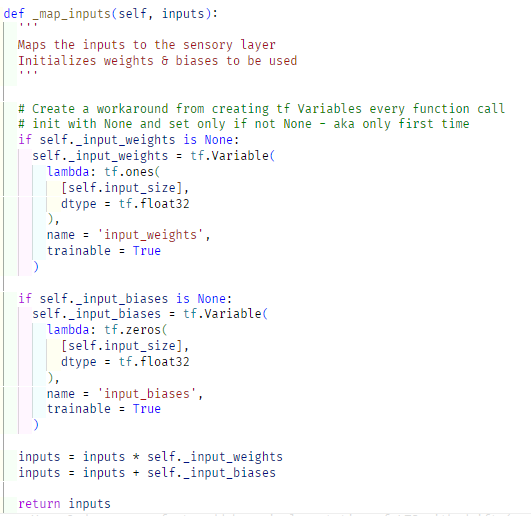


Figure 14: Algorithm – define weights and biases (*Self-Composed*)

As determined in previous chapters, the optimal way of performing the forward computation of SDEs is to use the Euler-Maruyama method. The below code snippet is an implementation of the Euler-Maruyama SDE solver used by the author utilizing Brownian motion as the noise, as demonstrated by Duvenaud (2021).

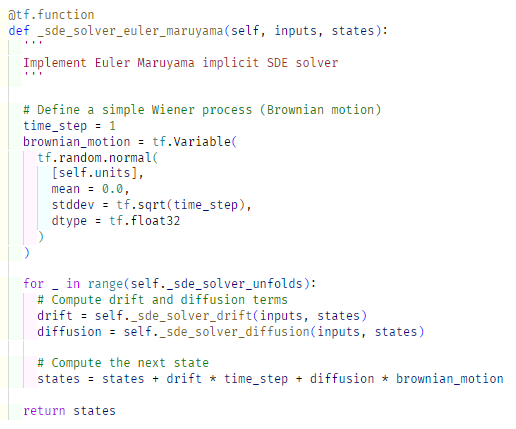


Figure 15: Algorithm – Euler-Maruyama SDE solver (*Self-Composed*)

## **4.3.2. Data fetchers**

The data fetchers are scripts that are used to extract the data to be used by the model. The scripts are placed under [**APPENDIX D.1**](#_D.1._Fetch_data).

## **4.3.3. Preprocessing**

Preprocessing steps are required to prepare the data fetched from the data fetchers before being used by the model. The preprocessing scripts are placed under [**APPENDIX D.2**](#_D.2._Preprocessing).

# **4.4. Chapter summary**

This chapter focused on defining the technologies and tools that facilitate the software development that would demonstrate the research. Additionally, the implementation of the core features is demonstrated with accompanying code snippets.

# **CHAPTER 05. CONCLUSION**

# **5.1. Chapter overview**

This chapter provides an initial conclusion to the research project focused on implementing the core components required to consider it a functional prototype. In detail, any deviations taken from the proposed scope and the schedule in the project proposal are mentioned. Moreover, any additional improvements required to produce an MVP alongside the current evaluation results are specified.

# **5.2. Deviations**

## **5.2.1. Scope related deviations**

The features in scope proposed in the project proposal are available in [**APPENDIX E.1**](#_E.1._Project_scope). Based on the proposed scope, no deviations have been taken.

## **5.2.2. Schedule related deviations**

The schedule proposed by the author is available in **APPENDIX E.2**. Based on the proposed Gantt chart, the author’s journey so far has not had any major deviations. However, a single task (no. 45) that mentions “implementing supplementary components” scheduled to be completed by January 23rd is still in progress. The progress of the Gantt chart with the updated dates provided is available in [**APPENDIX E.3**](#_E.3._Project_roadmap).

# **5.3. Initial test results**

# **5.4. Required improvements**

To consider this research successful, a couple of improvements are required.

* Enhance the performance of the system to the best possible accuracy – attempt more optimization procedures.
* Integrate the model in use to a GUI – GUI has been prepared; a simple Flask API should be created to establish a communication.
* Perform testing for each section of the application – conduct unit, performance, and integration testing.
* Compare the system’s performance with existing solutions.

# **5.5. Demo of the prototype**

A demo of the prototype was recorded and uploaded as an unlisted video on YouTube, the link can be found here.

# **5.6. Chapter summary**

This chapter provided the reader with an overview of the current status of the ongoing research project, including, but not limited to - deviations taken from the proposed features and schedule, the evaluation results, and any further improvements required.

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# **APPENDIX A – INTRODUCTION**

# **A.1. Research questions**

**R**Q1: What are the top tier transformer architectures widely used and know for NLP problems related to text summarization?

**R**Q2: How can a pretrained transformer architecture be fine-tuned to get the optimal hyper parameters?

**R**Q3: What kind of evaluations should we perform after fine-tuning to filter out the best transformer architecture?

**R**Q4: How can domain generalization be integrated for system?

# **APPENDIX B – SRS**

# **B.1. Requirement elicitation methodologies**

Table 20: Stakeholder groups (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Stakeholders | Reason | Instrument |
| G1 | Domain experts (NLP Experts, AI Researchers, Data Scientists) | In order to respond to research questions and discover anything the author may have overlooked, gather any insights and information especially in the study area. | Interview |
| G2 | Domain and General Users | Gather requirements which will help develop features expected in the application. | Survey & LR |
| G3 | Competitors | Analyze any existing systems related to the research and understand how the project can be enhanced | Self-Evaluations & Brain Storming |
| G4 | Developers | Cross checking if the project is feasible to be continued with. | Prototyping |

# **B.2. Survey analysis**

Table 21: Survey analysis (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question** | Have you ever realized that reading lengthy reviews takes a significant amount of time? |
| **Aim of question** | To determine whether the audience as a whole considers reading lengthy reviews to be a time-consuming activity. |
| **Findings & Conclusion**  It can be concluded that a large part of the audience (more than 90% of the audience) finds that’s reading lengthy reviews is a time-consuming hassle which also proves that they would appreciate if there would be a quicker approach for this problem, like a summarization. This also concludes to see a positive correlation from the results which was expected from the author of the project. | |
|  | |
| **Question** | Do you believe that developing a generic system for all domains would be a wise course of action? |
| **Aim of question** | Ensuring that developing a generic system would be beneficial in all domains |
| **Findings & Conclusion**  It can be concluded that most of the participants (more than 90% of the audience) agrees that developing a generalized system which can adapt to the domain as they use, is beneficial and worth the effort to process with the project research. This also concludes to see a positive correlation from the results which was expected from the author of the project | |
|  | |
| **Question** | Who do you think will most benefit from this system? |
| **Aim of question** | Getting to know about the thoughts of the participants about to whom the system would mostly benefit from? |
| **Findings & Conclusion**  It can be concluded that a majority of the participants (more than 60%) finds that this system will benefit the movie, restaurant, tourist, hotel, ecommerce domains (these domains were considered since they are mostly interacted with the users on a daily bases and uses customer reviews for their domain as a part of their business) as well as the general users. | |
|  | |
| **Question** | How much do you think that this system would benefit you? |
| **Aim of question** | Getting to know how much the system would benefit the general participants which are NOT domain specific |
| **Findings & Conclusion**  From the statistics graph, it can be concluded that roughly 75% of the audience finds that the system would benefit them for their general work or needs given that it’s not domain specific to them, which is a positively correlated result from the achieved statistics. | |
| **Question** | How much do you think that this system would benefit businesses? |
| **Aim of question** | Getting to know from the participants as to how much the system would benefit businesses/domains in solving this problem. |
| **Findings & Conclusion**  From the statistics graph, it can be concluded that roughly 84% of the audience finds that the system would benefit the businesses, which is a positively correlated results from the achieved statistics and that’s what the author expected to achieve. | |
|  | |
| **Question** | Before making a reservation or booking a movie or a hotel, do you read the customer reviews? |
| **Aim of question** | Getting an idea from the audience if in general they give importance to customer/user reviews to any domain before consuming their product or services. |
| **Findings & Conclusion**  It can be concluded that a majority of the participants (more than 95% of the audience) agrees that they value and read customer reviews before they consume one’s product or service. Therefore, making customer reviews a major contributing factor for business growth. | |
|  | |
| **Question** | How much you think customer reviews are important with respect to any domain? |
| **Aim of question** | Getting an idea from the audience to see how much they value customer reviews. |
| **Findings & Conclusion**  From the statistics graph, it can be concluded that roughly 90% of the audience finds that customer/user reviews are very important irrelevant to the domain, which is a positively correlated results from the achieved statistics and that’s what the author expected to achieve. | |
|  | |
| **Question** | Which additional features would you want to see in this system. |
| **Aim of question** | To identify the systems non-functional requirements which could potentially improve the system. |
| **Findings & Conclusion**  The majority of participant responses were concerned with classifying the review text's sentiment after it had been summarized and with managing a list of review uploads so as to add filtering for the summarized review text based on the sentiment, whether it was positive or negative, along with the sentiment score. | |

Table 22: Survey thematic analysis (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Code** | **Theme** |
| Convenience | User-friendly |
| Adjustability | Flexibility |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Theme** | **Conclusion** |
| Convenience | A group of participants required to upload more than one review and a time/bulk at once. |
| Adjustability | A majority of the participants requested for sentiment of the summary and the sentiment score to be also included with the output. |

# **B.3. Interview analysis**

Table 23: Interview thematic analysis (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Code** | **Theme** |
| Data handling | Data Collection & Data Preprocessing |
| Transformer architectures | Best performing transformer architectures |
| Generalization | Handling adaptive generalization |
| Research scope | Research gap and scope |
| Hyperparameter tuning | Automatic hyperparameter tuning & model retraining |
| Hybrid transformers | Looking into hybrid transformer combinations |
| Custom transformers | Customizing the transformer architecture |
| Prototype | Prototype features and suggestions |
| Business benefits | Understanding which and how businesses would benefit |
| Evaluations | Understanding the importance and evaluation ways |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Theme** | **Conclusion** |
| Data handling | Since this is a project connected to data science, the availability of data and the data preparation methods to be used are the main concerns. PhD candidates suggested to make use of verified and well researched datasets for the area of generalization since every domain will be using the same model initially to start off with, therefore the quality of data should be considered, it was recommended to use datasets that have already been studied and utilized by other researchers since they have done so and verified their findings. NLP researches were concerned on the language of text the project scope is into when performing text preprocessing, since text data can also contain other language characters unless the project is scoped down to only English language supportive. |
| Transformer architectures | Most of the interviewees pointed out similar transformers architectures which they have used and found impressive results, which are mostly BERT, GPT-2, Roberta, T5 etc... where they have explored not only with text summarization but also when other NLP areas such as sentiment analysis, proving again that transformers are well known for solving NLP problems. They also stated to check up with the daily stats (most downloads and likes) about the transformer architectures from Hugging Face, this is because new better versions of the transformers are always been produced/updated. |
| Generalization | The Software Engineers and Architects suggested to make use of document-oriented NoSQL database management system to handling data storage for the domain specific managers, this is because its easily scalable and provider superior performance especially for the idea of adaptative generalization for this project. Such services are like MongoDB, Firebase NoSQL DB etc. |
| Research scope | The technology exports and research experts find that the solution of solving this problem using optimized transformers is great but they find that creating a generalized adaptive solution would be challenging with the time frame of the project but also advised to solve for the domain of movies first and then get into the others if time permits. |
| Hyperparameter tuning | The NLP researchers and Lectures suggested several ways of using tools and libraries to help with hyperparameter tuning since doing this manually is very time consuming and unnecessary effort. |
| Hybrid transformers | PhD candidates liked the idea of using hybrid transformer combination by using ensemble approaches to combine the top best two transformer architecture but it seems the scope of the project for the time frame is becoming bigger and riskier. |
| Custom transformers | The NLP researchers recommended to customize the existing transformer architecture instead of Hybrid model creation because of the project scope. |
| Prototype | The interviewees are interested to see how the generalization system for domain specific retraining is going to work together since they haven’t seen any such approach earlier from their experience. They also suggested if time permits to make use of a pretrained model to get the sentiment of the summary aswell to be displayed on the GUI. |
| Business benefits | Most of the interviewees suggested the Movie domain, Tourism, Ecommerce, Book, Researchers would find this useful in summarizing their customer reviews on their businesses. |
| Evaluations | The PhD candidates and NLP experts suggested the importance of evaluations when it comes to dealing with the adaptive generalization model since this can be used in any domain, therefore suggesting the author of the project to explore maximum of 3 domains when working with so its easier to compare the evaluation results else it will be confusing when demonstrating the work to anyone. |

Table 24: Interview participant information (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Participant ID** | **Name** | **Designation/Affiliations** | **Expertise** |
| P1 | Ms. Kanishka Silva | PhD Research Student in Computational Linguistics | NLP |
| P2 | Mr. Nihal Kodikara | Machine Learning Expertise | Lecturer with PhD | ML and Neural Networks |
| P3 | Ms. Rrubaa Panchendrarajan | NLP Researcher | NLP |
| P4 | Mr. Pradeep Sanjaya | Software Architect | Algorithms |
| P5 | Ms. Nelum Weerakoon | Software Architect & ML Researchers | ML & Algorithms |
| P6 | Mr. Dinuka Piyadigama | VP Innovations, Software Engineer | ML & Neural Networks |
| P7 | Ms. Krishna Kripa | Lecturer with MSc | NLP |

# **B.4. Self-Evaluation (Competitor Analysis)**

Table 25: Competitor Analysis (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Competitor Analysis Table** | | | | | |
| **Tools**  **Feature** | Summarize Bot | Resoomer | Smmry | Text Compactor | Transformer Optimized Text Summarizer |
| Summarizing Text | **✓** | **✓** | **✓** | **✓** | **✓** |
| Domain Specific Generalization | 🗶 | 🗶 | 🗶 | 🗶 | **✓** |
| Ease of Use via GUI | 🗶 | **✓** | **✓** | **✓** | **✓** |
| Summary sentiment and score | 🗶 | 🗶 | 🗶 | 🗶 | **✓** |

# **B.5. Use case descriptions**

Table 25: Use case description UC:07 (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use case | Update model hyperparameters |
| Id | UC:07 |
| Description | Manually change the hyperparameters used by the model. |
| Actor | Admin |
| Supporting actor (if any) | None |
| Stakeholders (if any) | None |
| Pre-conditions | All the data must be scraped and preprocessed (as the model would ideally need to be retrained upon hyperparameter tuning). |
| Main flow | 1. Admin authorizes themselves. 2. Admin can change the hyperparameters in use to a set of predefined values. 3. The system ensures data available is up-to-date (must be in this case, as the script will run periodically automatically). If not:    1. Obtains the latest available data.    2. Performs sentiment analysis and self-retrains. 4. The system retrains itself with the data and new hyperparameters. |
| Alternative flows | None |
| Exceptional flows | None |
| Post-conditions | The model is updated with the chosen hyperparameters. |

# **B.6. Functional requirements**

Table 26: ‘MoSCoW’ technique of requirement prioritization (*Self-Composed*)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Priority level** | **Description** |
| M (Must have) | The author must implement requirements with this priority for the project to succeed. |
| S (Should have) | Requirements that would much value but are not necessary. |
| C (could have) | Features that are optional and have no significant impact. It is desirable to implement them if time permits. |
| W (Will not have) | Requirements that will not be a part of the implementation at this point. |

# **APPENDIX C – DESIGN**

# **C.1. Algorithm intuition**

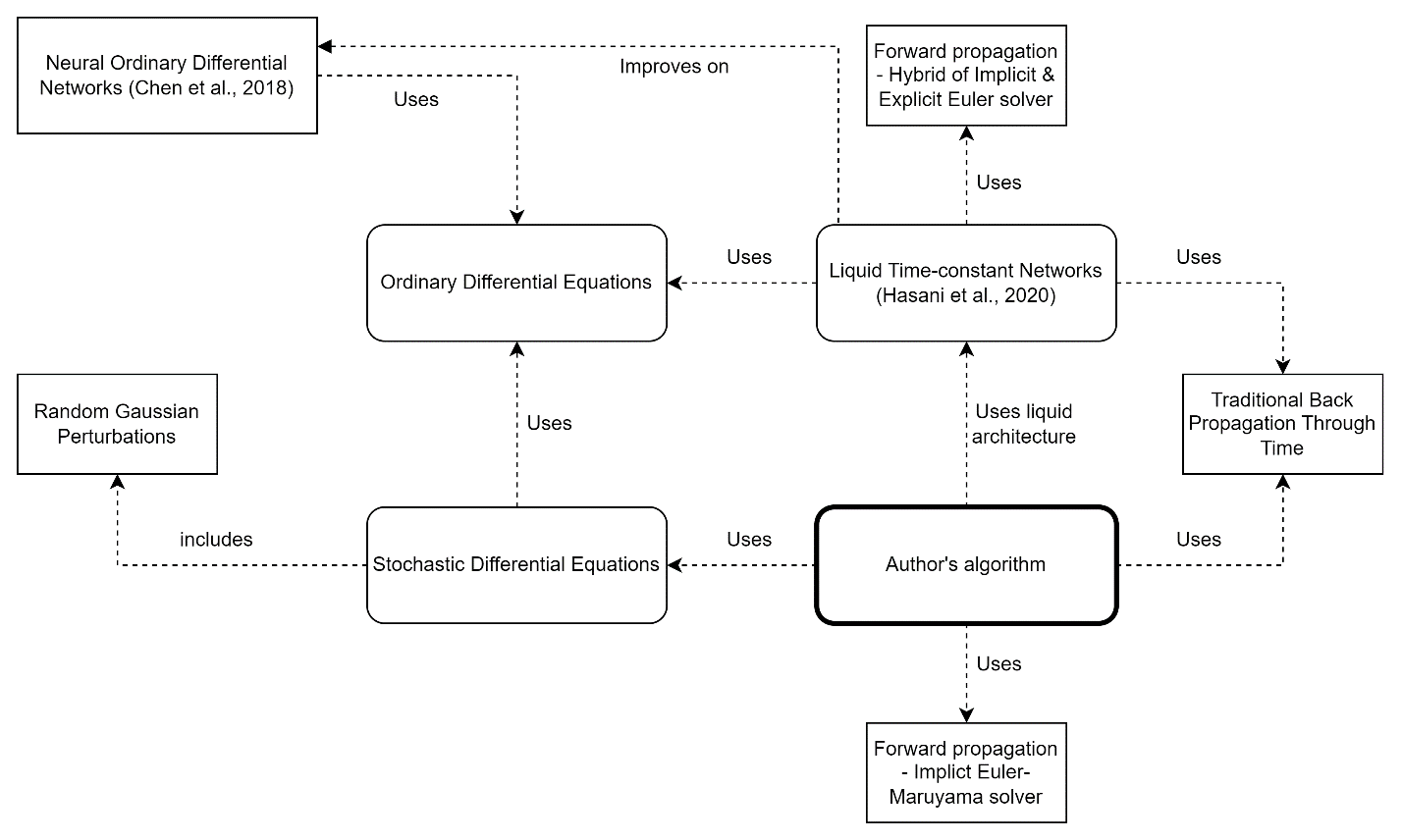


Figure 16: Algorithm intuition (*Self-Composed*)

# **C.2. UI wireframes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 17: UI wireframes – Home (*Self-Composed*) | Figure 18: UI wireframes – News (*Self-Composed*) |
| Figure 19: UI wireframes – Cryptocurrencies (*Self-Composed*) | Figure 20: UI wireframes – Cryptocurrency (*Self-Composed*) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 21: UI wireframes – Admin login (*Self-Composed*) | Figure 22: UI wireframes – Admin model configuration (*Self-Composed*) |
| Figure 23: UI wireframes – Forecast (*Self-Composed*) | |

# **APPENDIX D – IMPLEMENTATION**

# **D.1. Fetch data**

**Fetch historical prices**



Figure 24: Fetch historical prices (*Self-Composed*)

The above script describes a couple of functions that can be used to fetch the latest BTC historical prices data and create a new updated CSV file that can be later read from by the model. A third-party API was used to fetch the data as existing APIs are all discontinued.

**Fetch Twitter volume & block reward size**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 25: Fetch Twitter volume (*Self-Composed*) | Figure 26: Fetch block reward size (*Self-Composed*) |

The above scripts fetch the Twitter volume and block reward, that were fetched from a website that exposes this data publicly. Therefore, a simple website scraping tool can be used without requiring any authentication or authorization.

**Fetch tweet data**

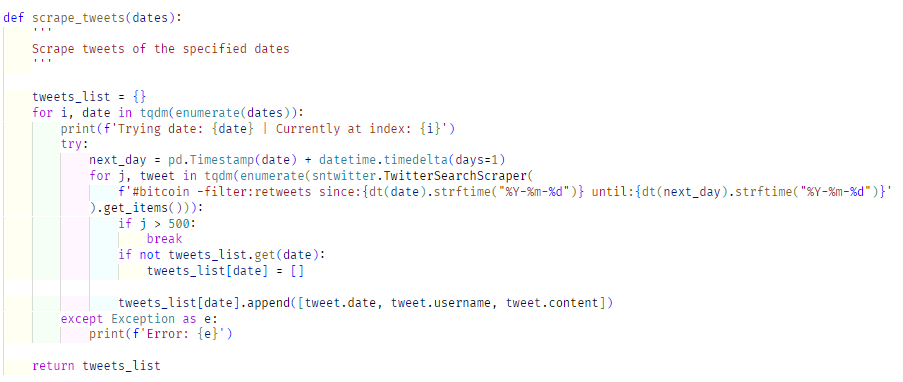


Figure 27: Scrape tweets (*Self-Composed*)

Obtaining the tweet data required a more tedious process as the Twitter API had been updated to only provide tweets for the past week. However, third-party libraries provide this functionality. Tweets fetched were limited to 500 for a single day due to time, performance, and storage constraints, and as the application is not the core contribution. Initially, tweets were fetched up to a specific time point; in future, the above script could be run to scrape tweets of specific dates that are described to be from the days that are currently existing in the data folder up to the day at which the script is run. There is a further limitation as only ‘#bitcoin’ is searched.



Figure 28: Clean tweets (*Self-Composed*)

As this research is currently limited to only English, the tweets are filtered and non-English tweets are removed.

**Fetch Google Trends**

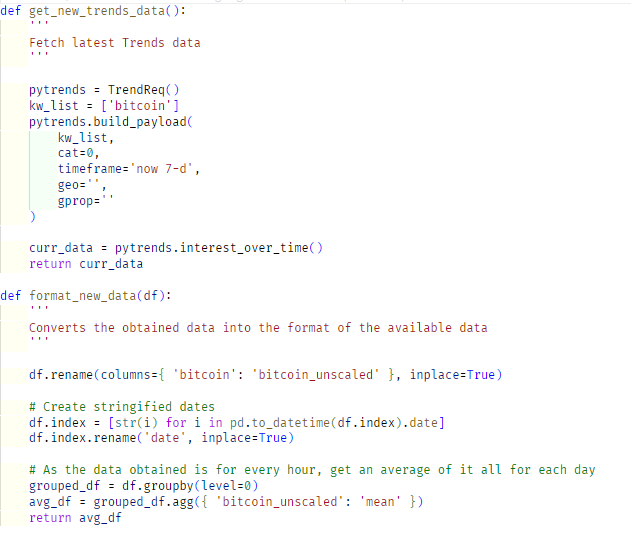


Figure 29: Fetch Google Trends (*Self-Composed*)

Fetching Google Trends data was also a relatively straightforward procedure, as Python exposes a library specifically for this purpose. However, rate-limitations had to be overcome by running the script multiple times for specific data ranges at a time rather than the entire history.

# **D.2. Preprocessing**

**Tweet sentiment analysis**

The main step of preprocessing is to perform sentiment analysis on the obtained tweet data. In this research, VADER sentiment analyzer is used as determined in previous chapters.

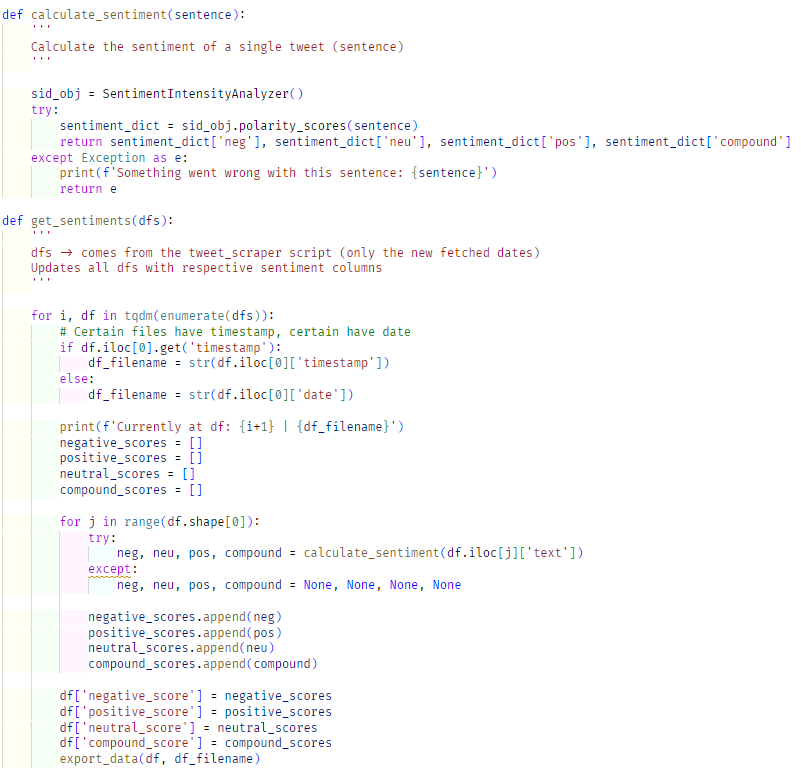


Figure 30: Analyze sentiments (*Self-Composed*)

The above script is used to perform sentiment analysis on the tweets and concatenates the negative, positive, neutral, and compound scores into the existing tweet dataset, which can then be condensed down to create an average score for a single day.

**Tweet dataset condensation**

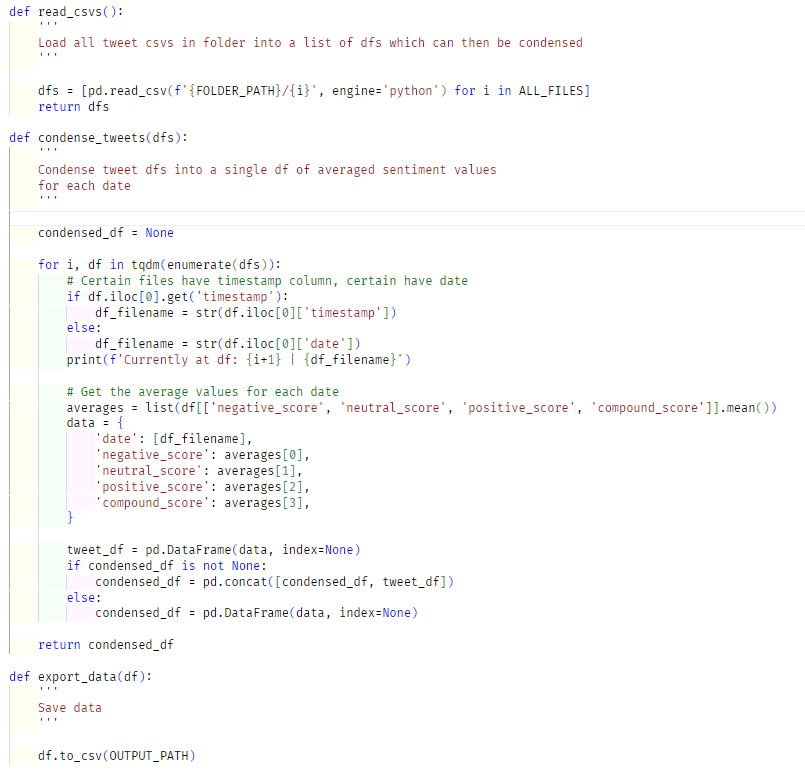


Figure 31: Combine and condense tweets (*Self-Composed*)

As the other data being used directly create a single CSV file with a row for each date, the condensation process is not required. However, as the tweet data fetched consists of a separate CSV file for each date, this data must be compressed to the same format as other datasets.

The above script condenses the tweet dataset into a single CSV file by averaging the sentiment scores for each day.

**Final dataset creation**

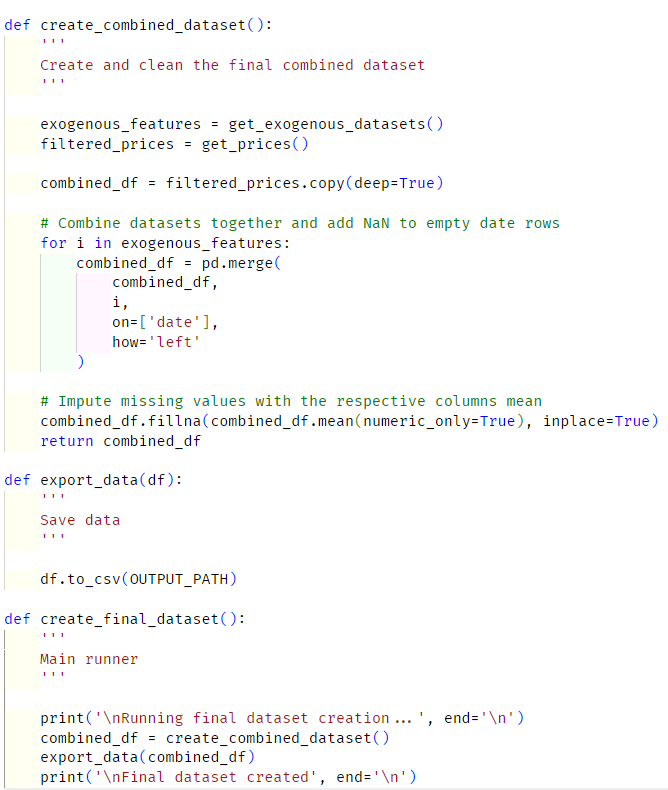


Figure 32: Combine all datasets (*Self-Composed*)

The above script is used to create the final dataset that is used by the model. It fetches all the datasets and combines them into a single data frame. Initially, a helper function is called that removes unneeded columns from the data files, which were decided upon conducting correlation tests. Missing values of each feature of specific dates are imputed by the mean of their respective columns. This combined dataset can then be saved so that the model can finally utilize it.

# **APPENDIX E – CONCLUSION**

# **E.1. Project scope**

**In scope**

* Implementing a novel LTC architecture capable of being used as currently existing solutions and the corresponding creation of a system.
* Periodical updates of the model with the latest available data.
* Evaluate and compare the implemented system against existing solutions to validate or invalidate hypothesis [**H**01](#myhypothesis).
* Ability to display a range of predictions for the chosen horizon.
* By combining them with the BTC historical data, consider Twitter sentiment, volume, and the ‘block reward size’ as external factors.

# **E.2. Project schedule**

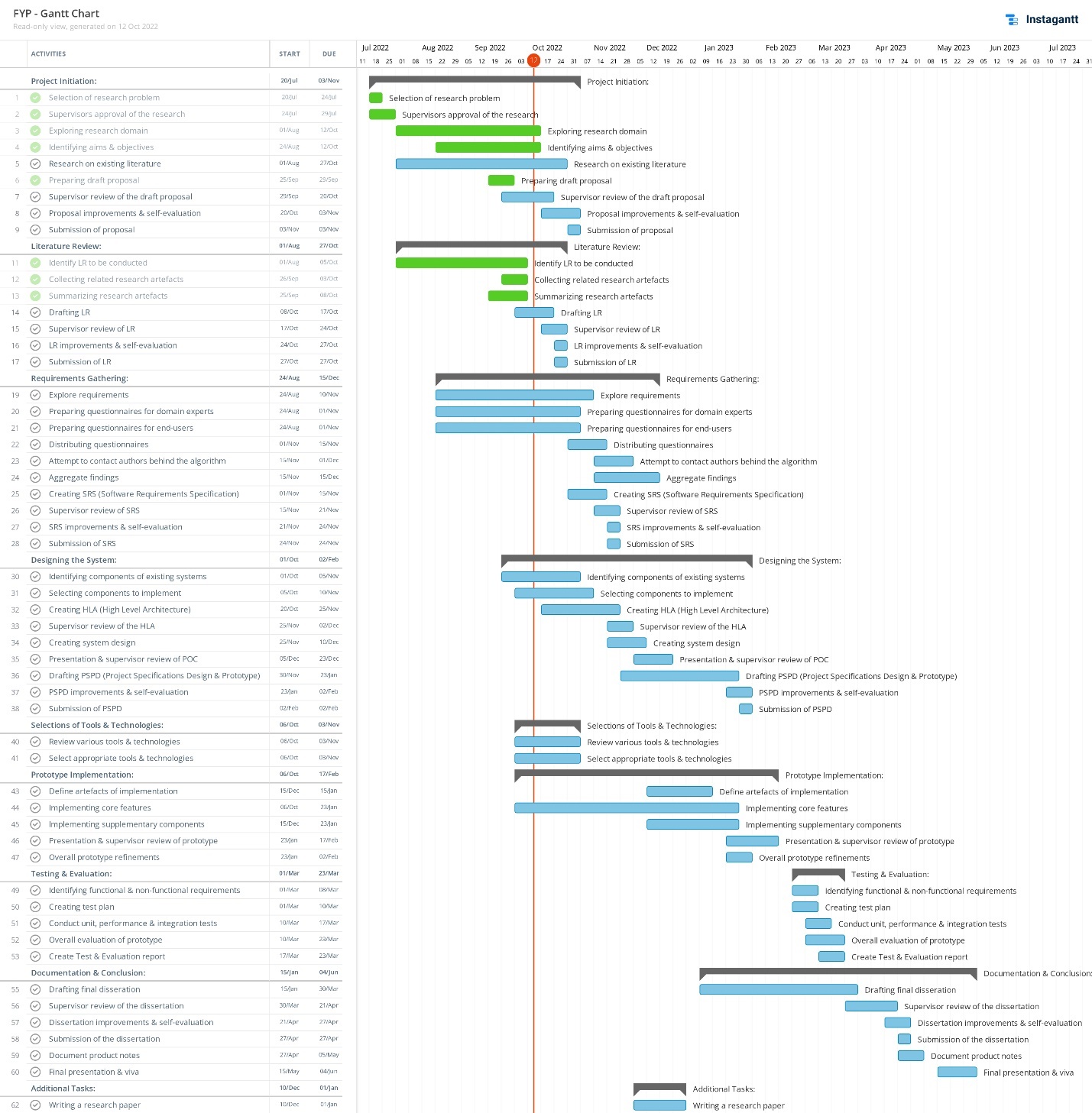
****

Figure 33: Initial Gantt chart (*Self-Composed*)

*A clearer version can be found* [*Here*](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fpAf_W51Hc4CMBcM5A6T_b77BcfpDzYM/view?usp=sharing)

# **E.3. Project progress**

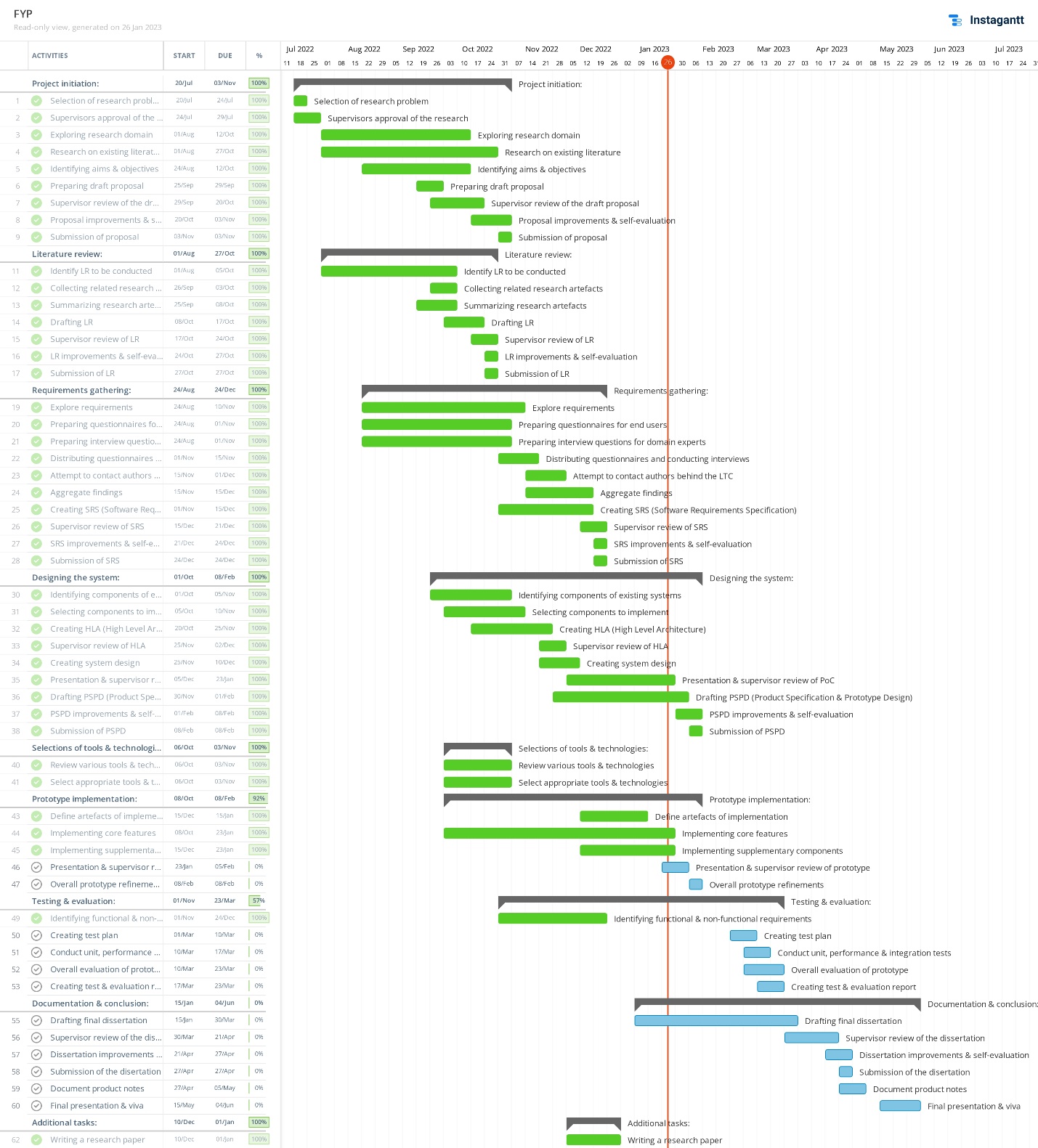


Figure 34: Current Gantt chart (*Self-Composed*)

*A clearer version can be found* [*Here*](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hxyFfM2JPT-MGs1n7RSaJu0vGc9jKXvD/view?usp=sharing)