

# Stock Prediction for FaceBook



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# The Objective

Company	FB ~ NYSE	Objective
Founded: 2004	Investors	Predict the stock value using time series model
Market leader in Social Networking	Going public to raise capital : 2012	Understanding Time series Models
Multiple child companies	Strong Investment	

# Data Description

	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Adjusted Close
1	2013-01-02	27.44	28.18	27.42	28.00	69846400	28.00
2	2013-01-03	27.88	28.47	27.59	27.77	63140600	27.77
3	2013-01-04	28.01	28.93	27.83	28.76	72715400	28.76
4	2013-01-07	28.69	29.79	28.65	29.42	83781800	29.42
5	2013-01-08	29.51	29.60	28.86	29.06	45871300	29.06

- 1008 observations of 7 variables

- Dataset contains:

**Date** : Date of the observation

**Open** : Opening price of the stock for that particular day

**High** : Highest price of the stock on that day

**Low** : lowest price of the stock on that day

**Close**: closing price of the stock for that day

**Volume** : Number of Stocks traded

**Adjusted Close**: Adjusted closed price of the stock

# Challenges deep-dive

## Challenge 1

### Missing Data

No Data for Saturday and Sunday

As Stock market runs only for 5 days a week.

## Challenge 2

### Managing Missing Data

Created a continuous Time Series object

### Selecting the Variable

Close price / Adj Close Price

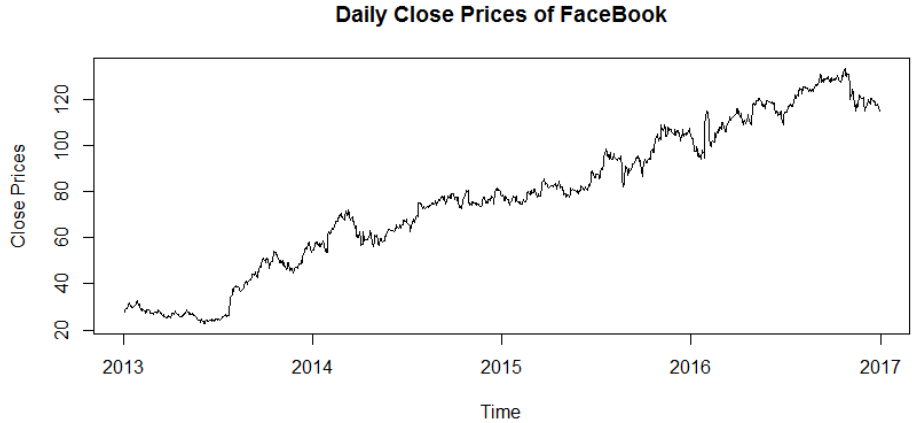
## Challenge 3

### Tradeoff b/w Close & Adj. Close

Selected Close Price so that we will have clear idea of the trading day without adjustments.

# Data Analysis

Trend of Close price across Time



Not Stationary

Increasing Trend across Time

No Seasonality

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# Data Analysis cntd..

## ADF Test:

```
> adf.test(close_stock, alternative = "stationary")

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

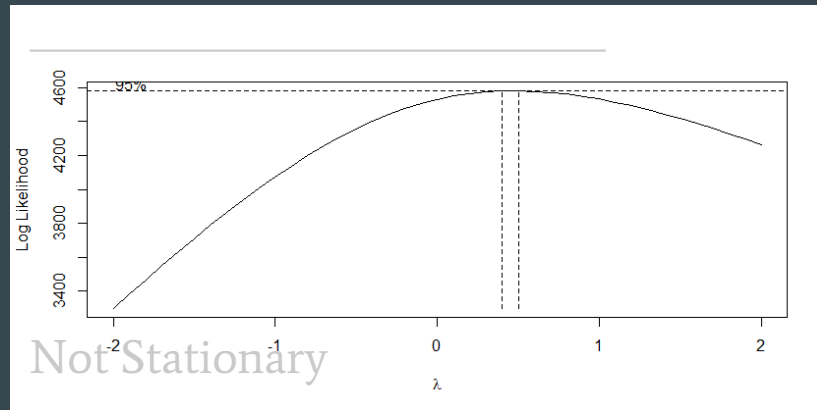
data:  close_stock
Dickey-Fuller = -2.9316, Lag order = 10, p-value = 0.1839
alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

Not Stationary

P-value > 0.05

Failed to reject Null Hypothesis( $H_0$ )

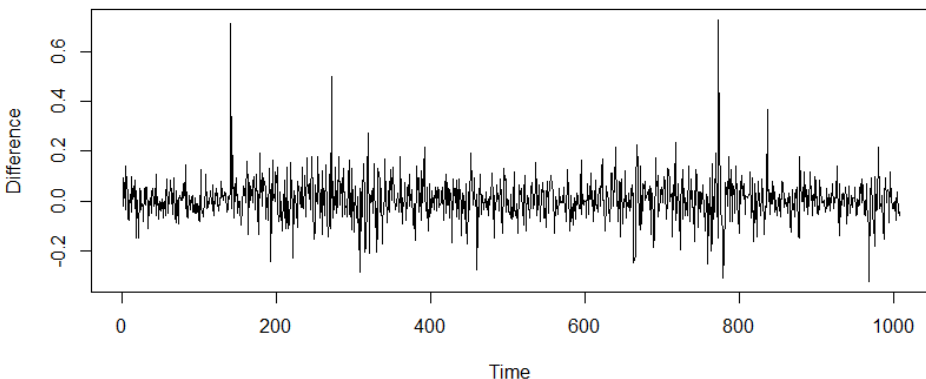
## Box Cox Curve:



Lambda = 0.5

# Data Analysis cntd..

First Degree Differencing on Square-root Data



## Transformation and Differencing:

Transformed Data to Square root

Differencing at lag 1 to achieve stationarity

## ADF Test:

Stationary

P- value  $< 0.05$

```
> adf.test(sd1, alternative = "stationary")
```

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

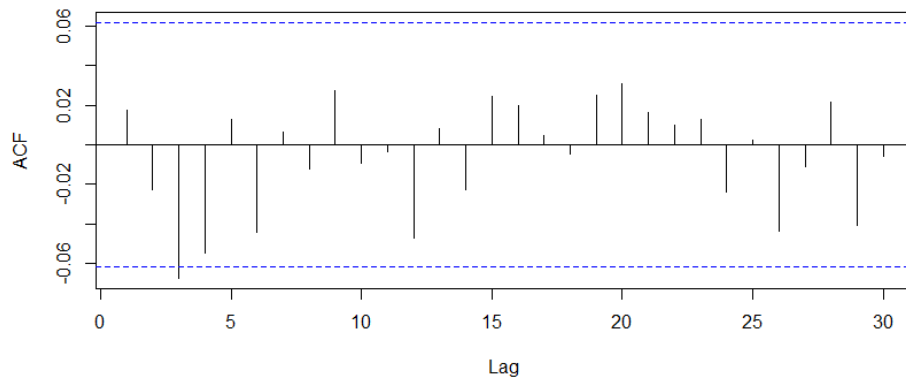
```
data: sd1  
Dickey-Fuller = -10.104, Lag order = 10, p-value = 0.01  
alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

# ACF & PACF Plots

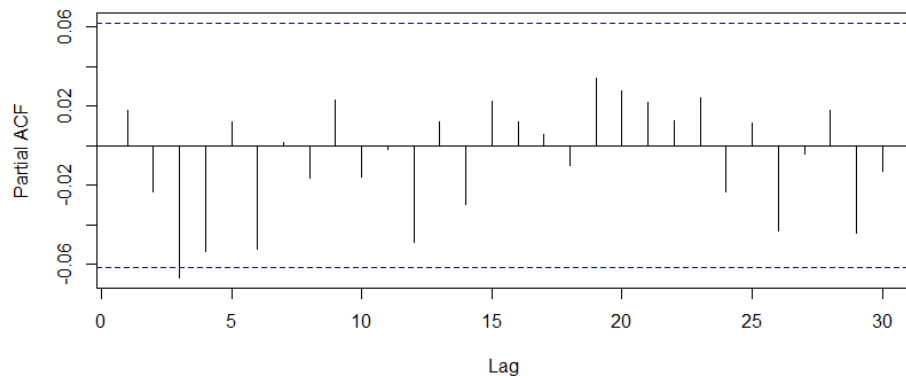
Random Noise

Data is independent

**Autocorrelation Function of the First Differences Square-root Data**



**Partial Autocorrelation Function of the First Differences Square-root Data**





# Model Selection

# Model 1

Model from auto.arima function:

Suggested for ARIMA(1,1,4)

AIC = 3657.15

```
> auto.arima(close_stock)
Series: close_stock
ARIMA(1,1,4) with drift

Coefficients:
      ar1      ma1      ma2      ma3      ma4      drift
    -0.9408    0.9643   -0.0089   -0.1316   -0.1321    0.0867
s.e.    0.0378    0.0487    0.0447    0.0460    0.0342    0.0406

sigma^2 estimated as 2.194:  log likelihood=-1821.52
AIC=3657.04  AICC=3657.15  BIC=3691.44
> |
```

# Model 2

Model from ACF & PACF plots

Random walk : ARIMA(0,1,0)

AIC = 3669.69

$$Y_t = y_{t-1} + e(t)$$

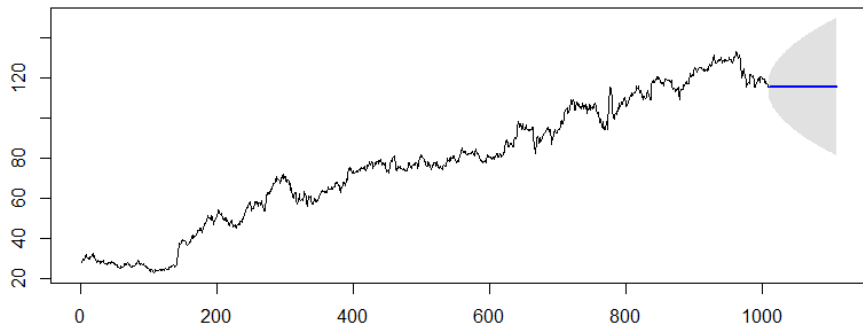
# Model Forecast

Forecast from ARIMA(1,1,4)

Forecast is not following Trend

Confidence Interval = 99%

**Forecasts from ARIMA(1,1,4)**

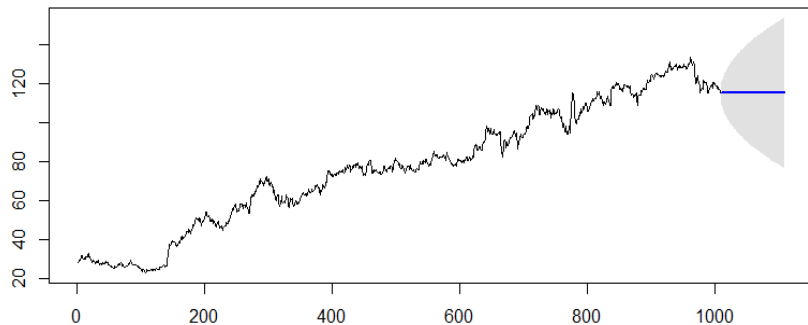


Forecast from ARIMA(0,1,0)

Forecast is not following Trend

Confidence Interval = 99%

**Forecasts from ARIMA(0,1,0)**



# Comparing Actual Values VS Forecasted Values

Model 1 (Arima (1,1,4))

```
> forecast(object = model1, h = 100, level = 99)
```

	Point	Forecast	Lo 99	Hi 99
1009		115.1329	111.31135	118.9545
1010		115.2830	109.79950	120.7666
1011		115.3582	108.66582	122.0506
1012		115.4434	107.90584	122.9809
1013		115.3631	107.12041	123.6057
1014		115.4388	106.49922	124.3783
1015		115.3674	105.82328	124.9115
1016		115.4347	105.28490	125.5845
1017		115.3713	104.68318	126.0594
1018		115.4310	104.20066	126.6614
1019		115.3747	103.65392	127.0955
1020		115.4278	103.21199	127.6436
1021		115.3777	102.70829	128.0472
1022		115.4249	102.29740	128.5525
1023		115.3805	101.82867	128.9322

Actual Stock Price

```
> FB
```

	FB.Close
2017-01-03	116.86
2017-01-04	118.69
2017-01-05	120.67
2017-01-06	123.41
2017-01-09	124.90
2017-01-10	124.35
2017-01-11	126.09
2017-01-12	126.62
2017-01-13	128.34
2017-01-17	127.87
2017-01-18	127.92
2017-01-19	127.55
2017-01-20	127.04
2017-01-23	128.93
2017-01-24	129.37
2017-01-25	131.48
2017-01-26	132.78

Model 2 (Arima(0,1,0))

```
> forecast(object = model2, h = 100, level = 99)
```

	Point	Forecast	Lo 99	Hi 99
1009		115.05	111.19903	118.9010
1010		115.05	109.60390	120.4961
1011		115.05	108.37992	121.7201
1012		115.05	107.34805	122.7520
1013		115.05	106.43896	123.6610
1014		115.05	105.61708	124.4829
1015		115.05	104.86128	125.2387
1016		115.05	104.15780	125.9422
1017		115.05	103.49707	126.6029
1018		115.05	102.87215	127.2279
1019		115.05	102.27776	127.8222
1020		115.05	101.70983	128.3902
1021		115.05	101.16511	128.9349
1022		115.05	100.64097	129.4590
1023		115.05	100.13524	129.9648

# Random Walk

Change in a variable that follows no particular pattern or trend

Variance and Covariance as a function of time

Real world scenarios that follow random walk

- Stock Prices

- Movements of gaseous atoms

Stock Market applications of random walk

- Comparison with traditional methods

Random walk with drift

- Quantifying the trend as a function of time

# Random Walk with Drift

```
> summary(rwalkfore)
```

Forecast method: Random walk with drift

Model Information:

Call: `rwf(y = close_stock, h = 100, drift =  $\tau$ , level = 99)`

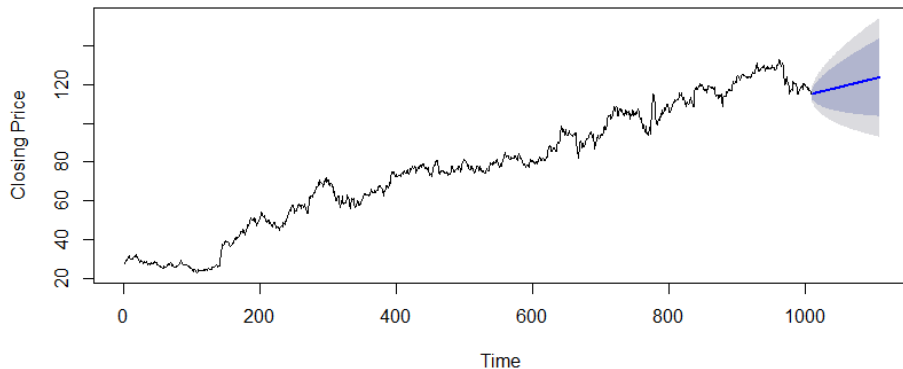
Drift: 0.0864 (se 0.0471)

Residual sd: 1.4933

Error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE
Training set	3.520967e-15	1.492542	1.023192	-0.02334237	1.443462

Forecasts from Random walk with drift



$$Y_t = y_{t-1} + e(t) + \theta_0$$

# Comparing Actual Values VS Forecasted Values

Model 1 (Arima (0,1,0)) with Drift

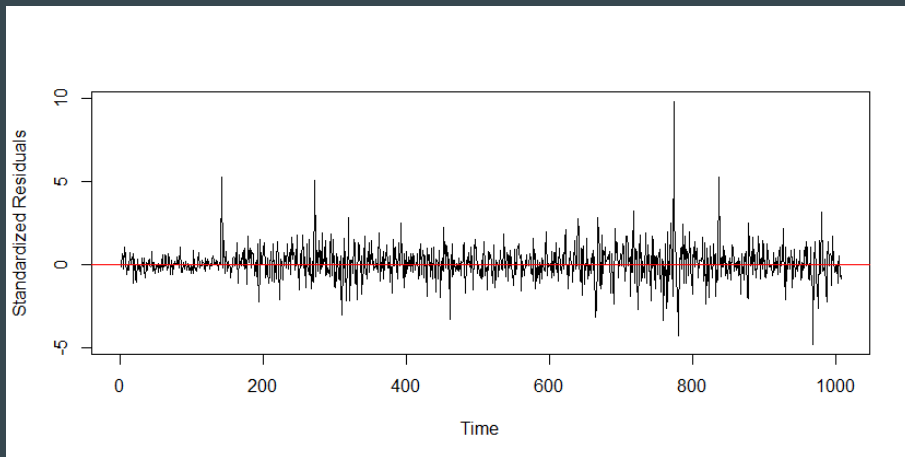
Forecasts:				
	Point	Forecast	Lo 99	Hi 99
1009		115.1364	111.29000	118.9829
1010		115.2229	109.78050	120.6653
1011		115.3093	108.64049	121.9782
1012		115.3958	107.69145	123.1001
1013		115.4822	106.86425	124.1002
1014		115.5687	106.12349	125.0139
1015		115.6551	105.44811	125.8621
1016		115.7416	104.82443	126.6587
1017		115.8280	104.24293	127.4131
1018		115.9145	103.69670	128.1322
1019		116.0009	103.18050	128.8213
1020		116.0873	102.69029	129.4844
1021		116.1738	102.22285	130.1247
1022		116.2602	101.77556	130.7449
1023		116.3467	101.34627	131.3471
1024		116.4331	100.92218	131.9221

Actual Stock Price

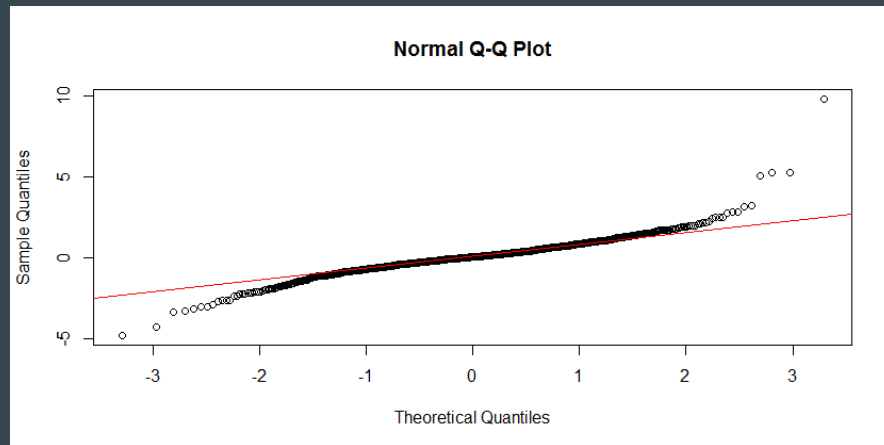
> FB	FB.Close
2017-01-03	116.86
2017-01-04	118.69
2017-01-05	120.67
2017-01-06	123.41
2017-01-09	124.90
2017-01-10	124.35
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2017-01-20	127.04
2017-01-23	128.93
2017-01-24	129.37
2017-01-25	131.48
2017-01-26	132.78

# Residual Analysis

Plot for Standardized residuals



QQ plot for Residuals



```
> ad.test(rwalkfore$residuals)
```

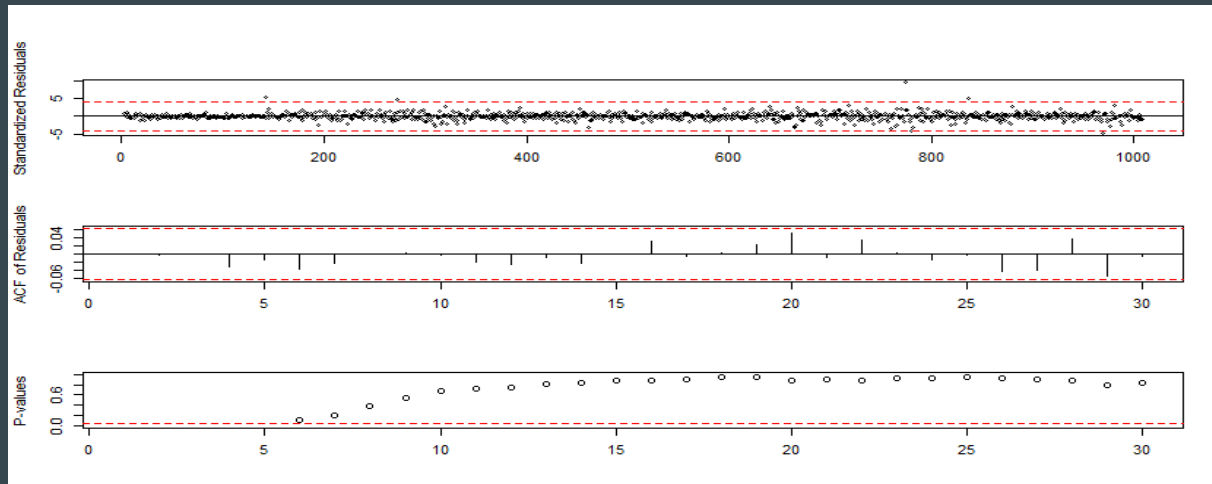
Anderson-Darling normality test

```
data: rwalkfore$residuals  
A = 11.89, p-value < 2.2e-16
```



# Residual Analysis

## Ljung-Box test



$H_0$ : The data are random.

$H_a$ : The data are not random

# Conclusion

Best model is Random walk with  
Drift

Always Stock price is Volatile

Used for proper Timely reaction  
for Traders for a rough estimate

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