



What makes a good prediction interval or probabilistic forecast?

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Introduction

Scoring Rules

- Interval scores
- Distribution scores

Case study

There are two case studies * ASX 200 * M3 datasets

Scoring Rules

- Introduction
 - ▶ Concept
 - ▶ Functions

Interval forecast

Winkler loss scoring rule is selected to evaluate interval forecasts.

- Introduction
- Reasons for choosing it

Winkler loss scoring rules

$$S_{\alpha}^{int}(l, u; x) = (u - l) + \frac{2}{\alpha}(l - x)\mathbf{1}\{x < l\} + \frac{2}{\alpha}(x - u)\mathbf{1}\{x > u\}$$

Probabilistic forecast

Three scoring are chosen to evaluate probabilistic forecasts

Logarithmic score

$$\text{LogS}(F, y) = \log F(y)$$

Continuous Ranked Probability Score

$$\text{CRPS}(F, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (F(x) - \mathbf{1}\{y \leq x\})^2 dx$$

Dawid-Sebastiani score

$$\text{DSS}(F, y) = \frac{(y - \mu_F)^2}{\sigma_F^2} + 2\log\sigma_F$$

Case study one: ASX200

- Data information

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Feature

Evaluating by interval score

- Models selection
- Evaluation results

ARIMA model select

Finding method

- `auto.arima`
 - ▶ How to work
 - ▶ AIC

GARCH model select

Table 1: Garch model select

	AIC	BIC	SIC	HQIC
garch11	10.608	10.623	10.608	10.614
garch12	10.609	10.626	10.609	10.615
garch21	10.609	10.626	10.609	10.616
garch22	10.610	10.629	10.610	10.617
arch1	10.779	10.791	10.779	10.783
arch2	10.729	10.744	10.729	10.734

Evaluating interval forecasts for two models

Comparing two models



Evaluation of probabilistic forecasts

- how to forecast and evaluation.

Result of evaluation

Table 2: Scoring Rules for MA model and GARCH model

	CRPS	LogS	DSS
GARCH	20.70	5.10	8.36
ARIMA	21.13	5.14	8.45

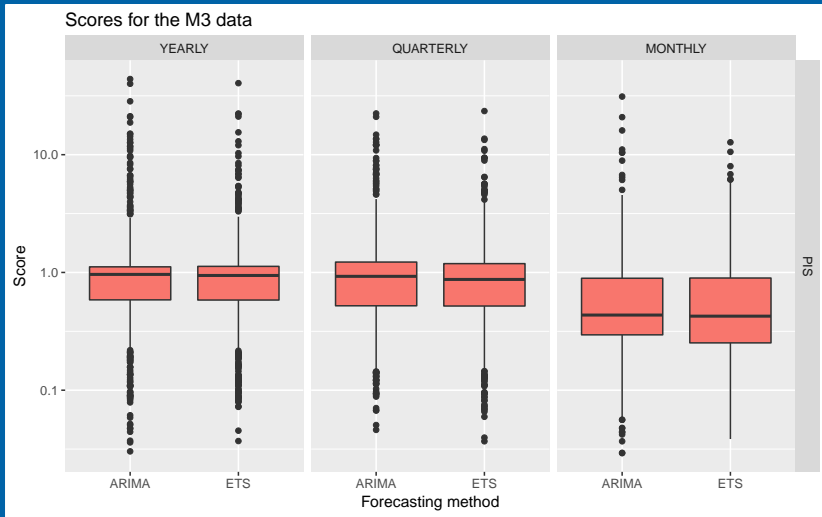
Case study two: M3 data set

- The information of M3 dataset

Evaluating by interval forecast

- Models selection
- Standardization for data

Evaluating interval scores



Evaluating by probabilistic forecasts

- Models selection
- Standardization for data

conclusion

- Conclusion
- Further discussion

Question and Answer

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