### AI-Driven Price Forecasting for Crude Oil

Predict future crude oil prices using historical data, enabling better demand planning and petroleum market analysis.

Presented By ELADJ Salim Zakaria https://zaqks.github.io

### Just A little Question....

You are interested in trading petroleum (crude oil) stocks with the goal of maximizing your profit by buying low and selling high. Given the volatile nature of crude oil prices influenced by geopolitical events, supply-demand changes, and seasonal factors, how can you use time series forecasting and machine learning models to determine the optimal times to buy and sell crude oil stocks?

### **Learning Curve**

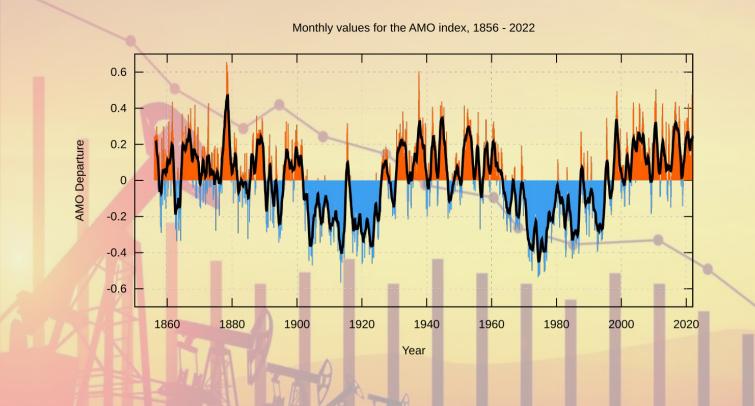
- What are Time Series
- Dataset Preprocessing Software Demo
- What are ANNs
- CNNs in the context of Sequential Data
- CNNs vs RNNs in Time Series Forecasting
- How to train a model on a sequence of data
- How to use Keras to build a model, train it and make predictions
- How to plot the results using matplotlib, pandas....
- Predict the petroleum market in the 5 upcoming years



### **What Are Time Series?**

Time series are sequences of data points collected or recorded at successive points in time, often at uniform intervals.

This type of data is inherently sequential, meaning each value depends on previous ones.



### **Time Series Example**

### **Examples of Time Series Data**

- Stock and commodity prices
- Weather measurements (temperature, rainfall, etc.)
- Website traffic
- Energy consumption
- And Any Sequential Data

### **Our Focus**

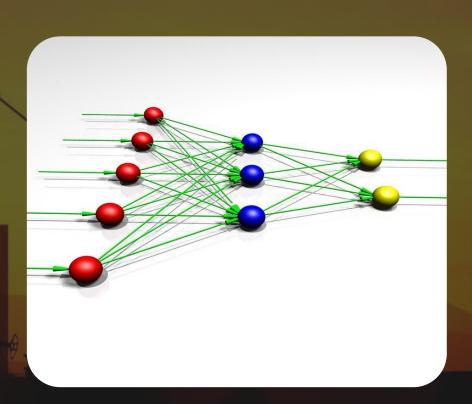
In this workshop, we'll use machine learning to forecast future values in a time series. Specifically, we'll predict crude oil prices using historical data, but the same techniques can be applied to many other domains, such as temperature prediction, sales forecasting, or even social media trends.

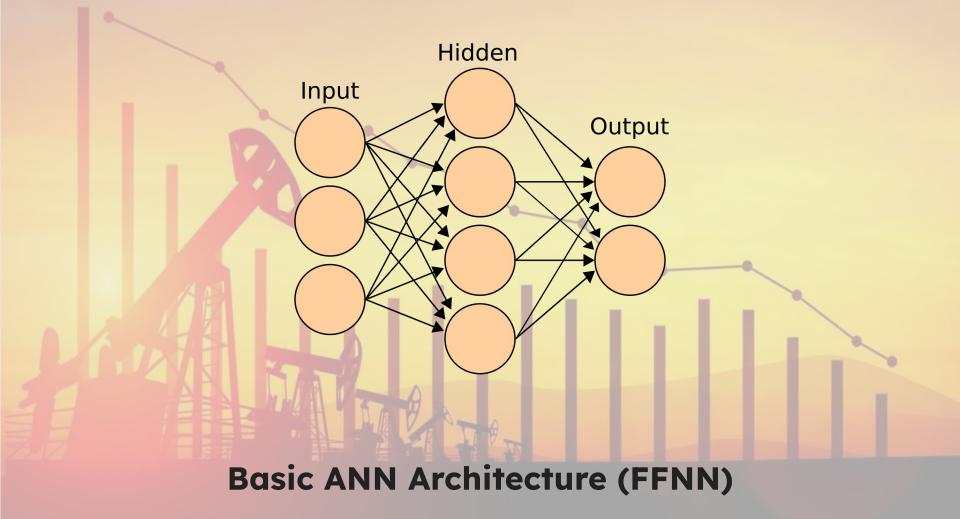


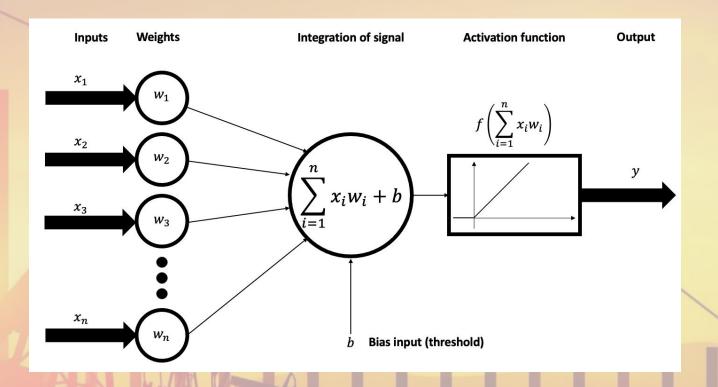
# What Are Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)

### **Definition**

Artificial Neural Networks are computational models inspired by the human brain, consisting of interconnected nodes ("neurons") organized in layers.







### How does a neuron work?

### **Key Features**

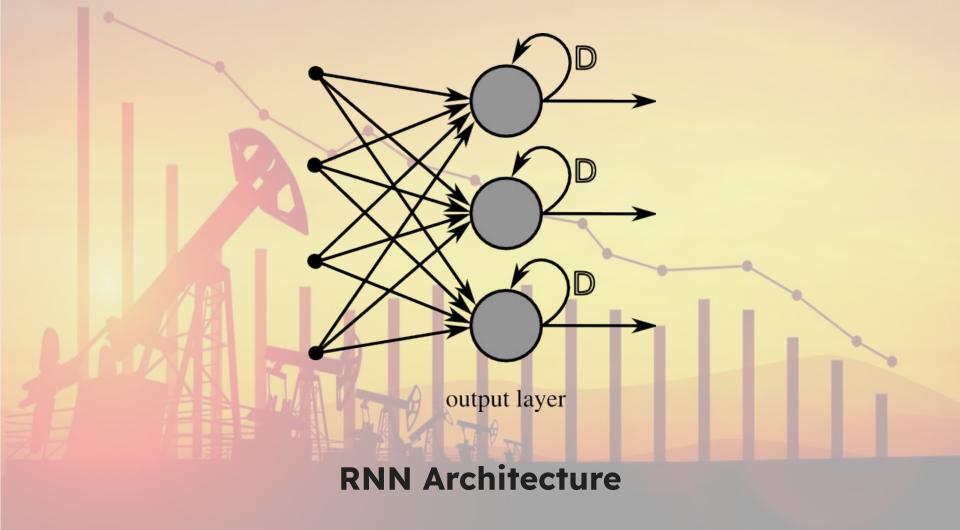
- Learn complex patterns from data
- Composed of input, hidden, and output layers
- Each connection has a weight, adjusted during training

### **Applications**

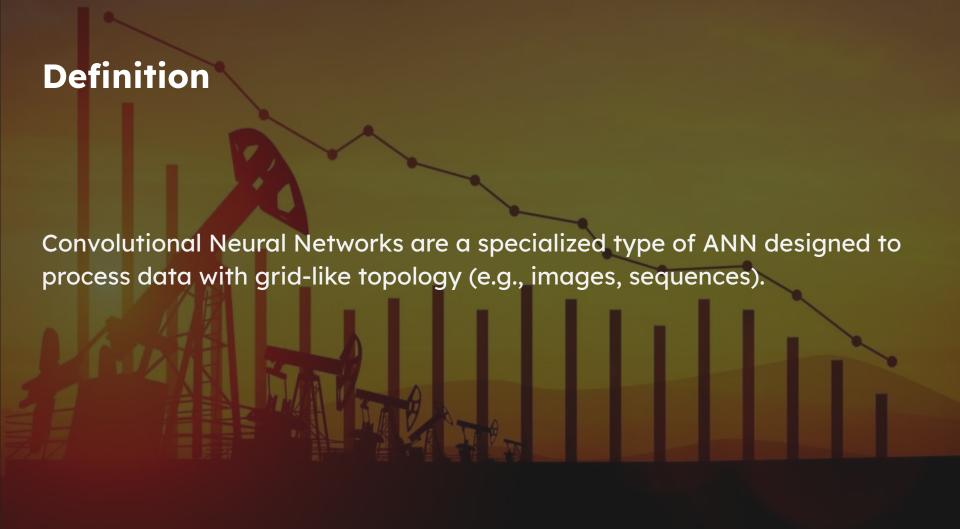
- Time series forecasting
- Image and speech recognition
- Natural language processing
- Or any task that involves prediction

### What are the type of ANNs?

- CNNs
- RNNs (Recurrent Neural Networks)
- GANs (Generative Adversarial Networks)

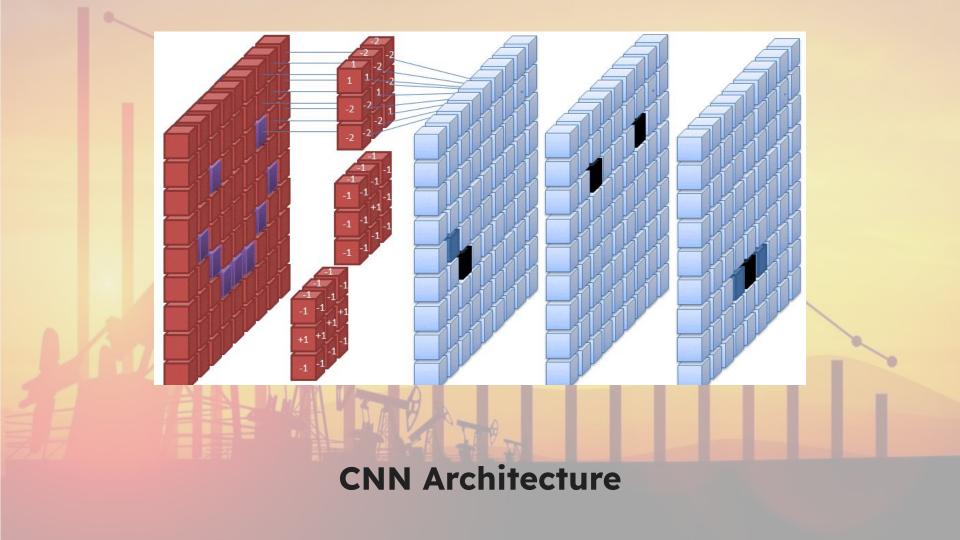


# What Are Convolutional Neural **Networks (CNNs)?**





- Convolutional layers: Extract local patterns using filters
- Pooling layers: Downsample feature maps
- Flatten and Dense layers: Combine extracted features for prediction



### Why CNNs for Time Series and Not RNNs?

- Capture temporal patterns and local dependencies in sequential data
- Efficient for small & large-scale, structured time series like oil prices
- Easier and faster to train than RNNs
- No Vanishing Or Exploding Gradient Problems (even though we have LSTMs)



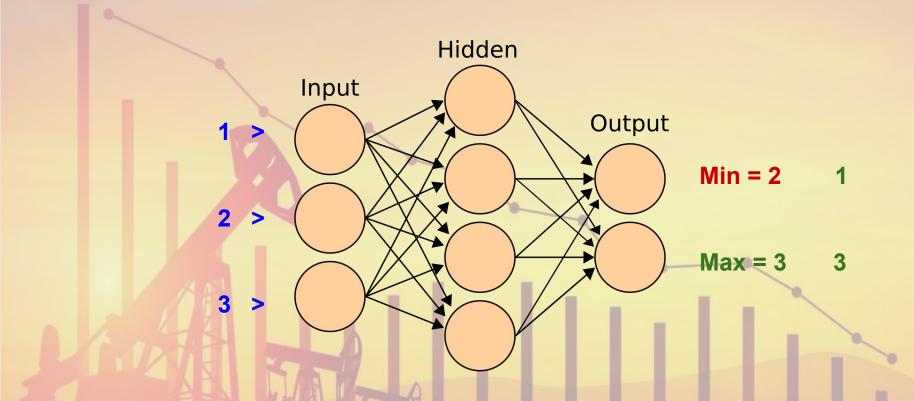




Github repo link

Google Colab Link

# How Neural Networks Are Trained on **Sequential Data**



**Classical ANN Training** 

### ANN Training on a sequence of data

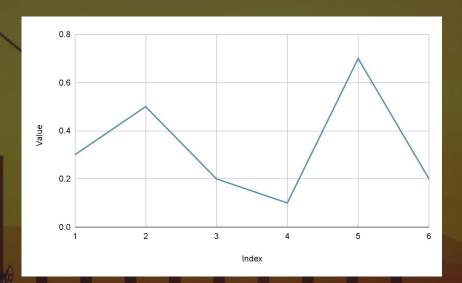
How does a sequence look like?

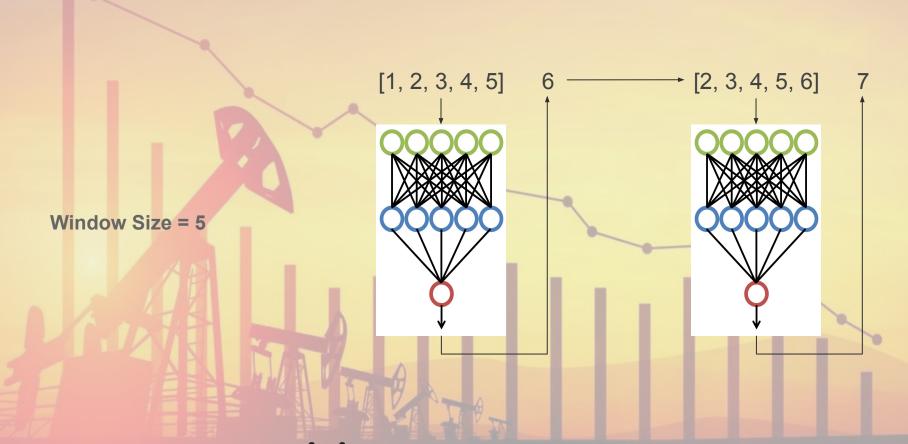
Index

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

Value

[0.3, 0.5, 0.2, 0.1, 0.7, 0.2]





**ANN Training on a sequence of data** 



**Candlestick Representation** 



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