### **Documentation**

#### **Project Description**

In this project, gold closing price prediction was made. The dataset downloaded from kaggle from this link :

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/faisaljanjua0555/daily-gold-price-historical-dataset/data

This project, which is a time series forecasting problem, uses time series data.

The dataset has 5703 data, features are: Date, Open, High, Low, Close, Volume, Currency. Date ranges from 2000-01-04 to 2022-09-02, Open 257 to 2.08k, High 259 to 2.09k, Low 255 to 2.05k, Close 257 to 2.07k, Volume 0 to 817k and Currency is USD.

#### **Data Preprocessing**

- Checked whether there is a null value in the dataset.
- viewed number of unique value for each column
- Irrelevant or without variance feature deleted (currency)
- MinMax scaling used.

#### **Data Visualization**

- [Open, High, Low, Close, Volume] feature historical line charts are created.
- [15, 30, 60, 90, 180, 360] day list is used to plot mechanism of day line charts. 60 day is selected for feature extraction.
- Daily Return is calculated and plotted, histogram plot shows that distribution is gaussian.

#### Feature Engineering

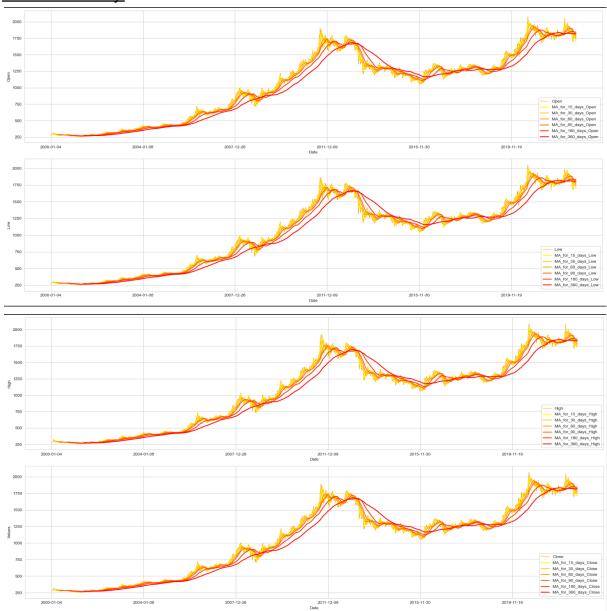
- In this section several features are created, they are RSI, MACD, MACD\_signal, MACD\_hist, BB\_upper, BB\_middle and BB\_lower.
- For creation parameters are following: RSI: [period = 14], MACD: [fastperiod=12, slowperiod=26, signalperiod=9], BBANDS: [timeperiod=20, nbdevup=2, nbdevdn=2, matype=0].
- After the creation process, these newly created features have nan values. I have imputed these values by predicting them based on other data. LSTM is used in the prediction process. Since they are also time series data as we see their line chart, this nan value prediction approach to impute them and using the LSTM model in this process is very suitable.

#### **Prediction Phase**

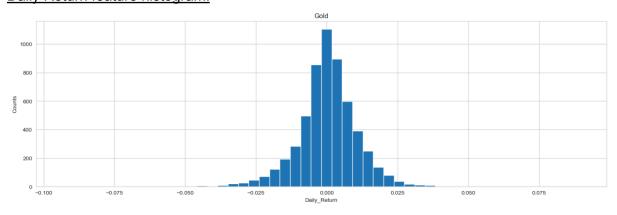
- 3 models and different techniques are used. Close feature selected as target feature.
- First is the LSTM model that uses the above created features and mechanism of day 60 features.
- Second is using only the "Close" feature and sliding window approach used.
- Third, LightGBM is used to see what will be the result.
- Models are not overfitted, both train and test accuracies are compared and always train is higher and both results are consistent, plotted loss curves also proves that. Early stopping is used to prevent overfitting and shorten the training time of the models. Batch size is 64, for optimizer adam optimizer and 3 hidden layers is used, for loss calculation mean squared error is used. Hidden layer size and neuron sizes are selected by trying several training processes. Since this project deals with time series data, not classification, mean squared error calculation is used to calculate accuracies and the other methods are also tried but not bring good results.

## Some Visualizations

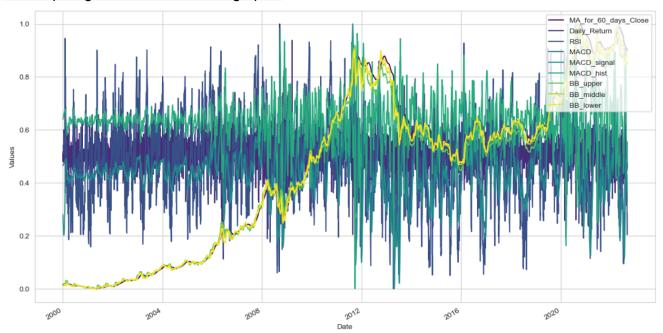
## Mechanism of day:



### Daily Return feature histogram:

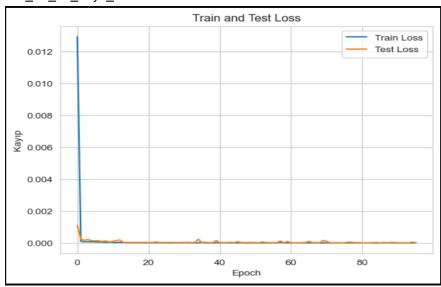


#### After imputing nan values, features graphs:



#### **Imputation results:**

#### 'MA\_for\_60\_days\_Close':



Train Result
138/138 [-----] - 2s 12ms/step - loss: 3.4768e-06
138/138 [-----] - 2s 12ms/step

Loss: 3.4768e-06 MAPE: 3.4768e-06

Accuracy: 0.9999965232122141 RMSE: 0.0018646146481091001

Test Result

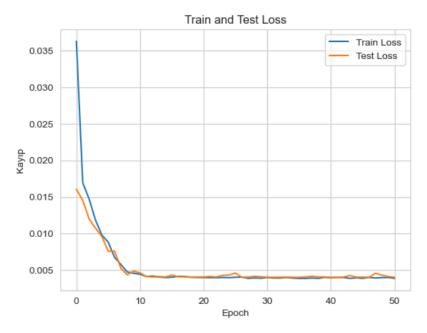
37/37 [============] - 1s 13ms/step - loss: 5.0977e-06

37/37 [========] - 0s 12ms/step

Loss: 5.0977e-06 MAPE: 5.0977e-06

Accuracy: 0.9999949022959885 RMSE: 0.0022578095604992056

#### 'RSI':



Train Result

141/141 [===========] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0038

141/141 [============] - 1s 6ms/step

Loss: 0.0038032883 MAPE: 0.0038032873

Accuracy: 0.9961967126770845 RMSE: 0.06167079797534196

Test Result

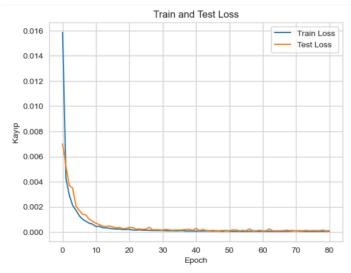
37/37 [-----] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0040

37/37 [======] - 0s 6ms/step

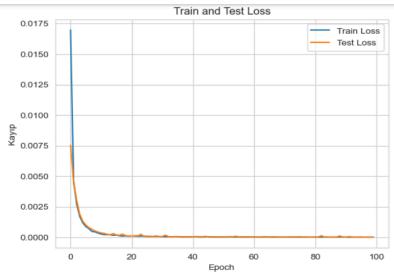
Loss: 0.0040270695 MAPE: 0.0040270697

Accuracy: 0.995972930277652 RMSE: 0.0634591973030549

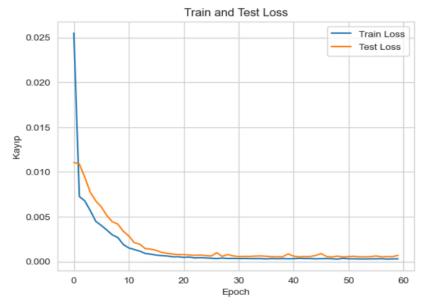
#### 'MACD':



#### 'MACD signal':

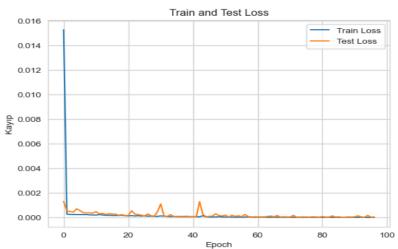


#### 'MACD hist'

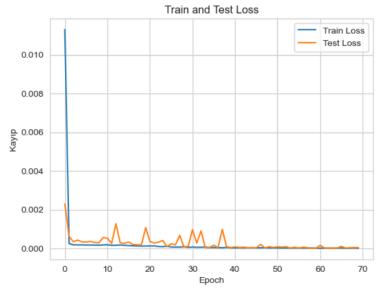


#### 'BB upper':

RMSE: 0.022756322374321136

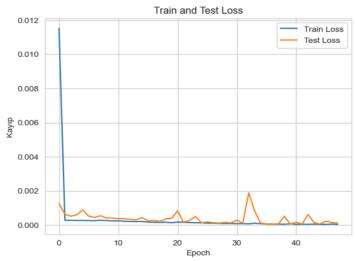


#### 'BB middle':

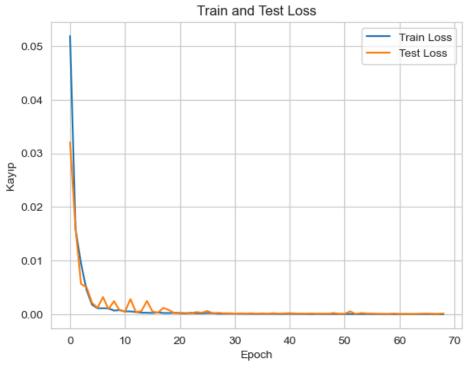


#### 'BB lower'

RMSE: 0.007737804052344294



## Prediction Results First Model Result:

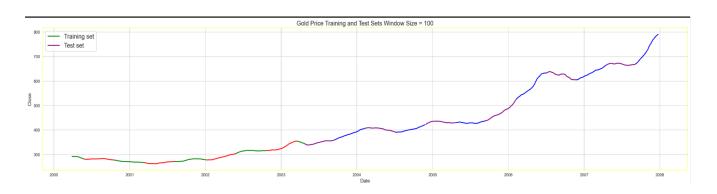


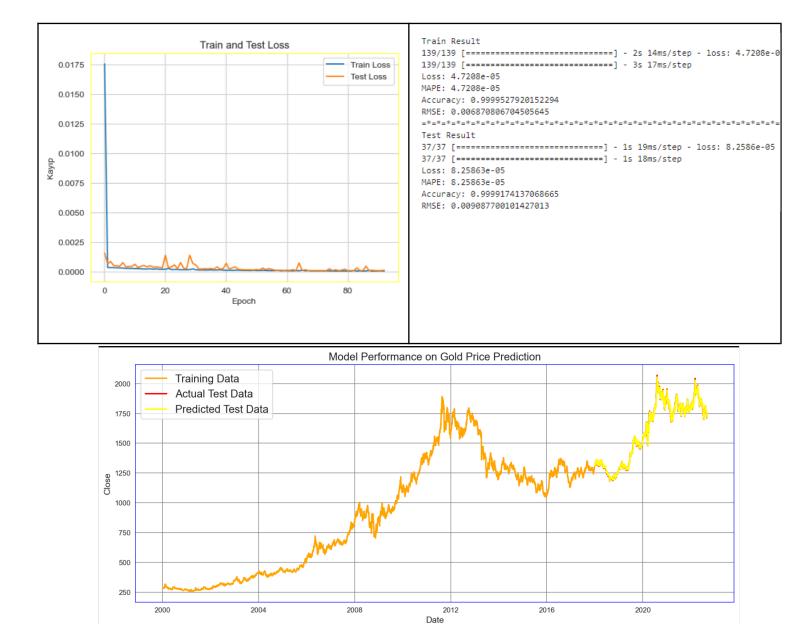
#### Plot Result:



Plot shows that the result is good, predicted and test data are overlapping.

# Second Model Result: Selected sliding window size, show coloring on data between 0 to 2000 range:





Plot shows that the result is good, predicted and test data are overlapping.

#### **Third Model Result:**

Accuracy: 0.9979551390647673

```
test size: 1177
[LightGBM] [Info] Auto-choosing col-wise multi-threading, the overhead of testing was 0.004042 seconds.
You can set `force_col_wise=true` to remove the overhead.
[LightGBM] [Info] Total Bins 25500
[LightGBM] [Info] Number of data points in the train set: 4426, number of used features: 100
[LightGBM] [Info] Start training from score 0.359197
Train RMSE: 0.003974934320488614
Test RMSE: 0.045220138602538026
```

Model Performance on Gold Price Prediction

Training Data
Actual Test Data
Predicted Test Data
Predicted Test Data

500

<u>Plot shows that the result of LightGBM is not as good as previous results, predicted and test data are not overlapping.</u>

## **Conclusion**

250

As we can see, the first model which is LSTM and uses extracted features is the most successful model among selected models.

Zeliha Erim
Data Scientist-Software Engineer