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Review

Predicting Stock Price Changes Based on the Limit Order Book: A Survey

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Abstract: This survey starts with a general overview of the strategies for stock price change predictions based on market data and in particular Limit Order Book (LOB) data. The main discussion is devoted to the systematic analysis, comparison, and critical evaluation of the state-of-the-art studies in the research area of stock price movement predictions based on LOB data. LOB and Order Flow data are two of the most valuable information sources available to traders on the stock markets. Academic researchers are actively exploring the application of different quantitative methods and algorithms for this type of data to predict stock price movements. With the advancements in machine learning and subsequently in deep learning, the complexity and computational intensity of these models was growing, as well as the claimed predictive power. Some researchers claim accuracy of stock price movement prediction well in excess of 80%. These models are now commonly employed by automated market-making programs to set bids and ask quotes. If these results were also applicable to arbitrage trading strategies, then those algorithms could make a fortune for their developers. Thus, the open question is whether these results could be used to generate buy and sell signals that could be exploited with active trading. Therefore, this survey paper is intended to answer this question by reviewing these results and scrutinising their reliability. The ultimate conclusion from this analysis is that although considerable progress was achieved in this direction, even the state-of-art models can not guarantee a consistent profit in active trading. Taking this into account several suggestions for future research in this area were formulated along the three dimensions: input data, model's architecture, and experimental setup. In particular, from the input data perspective, it is critical that the dataset is properly processed, up-to-date, and its size is sufficient for the particular model training. From the model architecture perspective, even though deep learning models are demonstrating a stronger performance than classical models, they are also more prone to over-fitting. To avoid over-fitting it is suggested to optimize the feature space, as well as a number of layers and neurons, and apply dropout functionality. The over-fitting problem can be also addressed by optimising the experimental setup in several ways: Introducing the early stopping mechanism; Saving the best weights of the model achieved during the training; Testing the model on the out-of-sample data, which should be separated from the validation and training samples. Finally, it is suggested to always conduct the trading simulation under realistic market conditions considering transactions costs, bid–ask spreads, and market impact.



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1. Introduction

Since the inception of the stock capital markets investors have attempted to forecast the share price movements. However, at that time, the data available to them was quite

limited and the approaches to processing this data were quite simple. Since then, the amount of data available to the investors has expanded significantly and new ways of processing this data have been introduced. Currently, even with all the technical progress and advanced trading algorithms, the ability to correctly predict the stock price movements still remains an extremely challenging task for most researchers and investors. Traditional models based on fundamental analysis, technical analysis, and statistical methods, e.g., regression in [1], which were used for decades, often can not fully capture the complexity of the issue at hand. In particular, they are not suitable for the data with high cardinality, such as the Limit Order Book (LOB) data.

The recent advancement in the Machine Learning methods and proliferation of the market, fundamental and alternative data in the digital format led to numerous attempts to adopt these models for the stock price prediction task, e.g., [2–4]. Some researchers were already able to demonstrate quite impressive results in this area, in particular using LOB data as a main source, e.g., [5]. In this paper, the focus is on the critical evaluation of the practical usefulness of state-of-the-art Machine Learning and Deep Learning models based on LOB data for stock price predictions. A more detailed formulation of the research problem, motivation, goals, and the structure of this paper is presented in the paragraphs below.

Progress in the machine and deep learning opened new opportunities for building stock price movement prediction models based on time-series data characterised by high cardinality, such as the LOB data. As a consequence this area has been the focus of increasing research interest over the recent years. Prediction performance of the suggested models is usually claimed to be rather high, for some state-of-the-art Machine Learning and Deep Learning models (e.g., [6,7]), according to the authors, accuracy is above 80%. From the practical perspective these results look too good to be actually reproducible in real world stock trading. Thus, these models require a detailed investigation, which we conduct in this paper.

This survey is focused on the critical evaluation of the current studies in the subject area of stock price movement predictions based on LOB data and identification of the improvements required and directions for further research.

In addition to this introductory section, the paper is organised into three main sections:

Section 2 contains an overview of the strategies for stock prediction based on the market data. At the beginning there is an introduction to the three core types of data used in trading: market data, fundamental data, and alternative data. The subsequent discussion will focus on market data such as stock execution prices and volumes and LOB data. Next there is an overview of the market data-based trading approaches, with their comparison, evolution trends analysis, and the respective conclusions. Among those conclusions are that the most promising data type for further analysis is LOB and the most promising model classes are Machine Learning and Deep Learning.

Section 3 is focused on a critical review of the empirical research on the Benchmark LOB dataset. At the beginning of this section there is a detailed description of the benchmark LOB dataset with the evaluation of its merits and issues. Next, there is a subsection devoted to the comparison and critical evaluation of the Machine Learning and Deep Learning models based on the Benchmark LOB dataset. At the end of this section there is a discussion of the data processing approach, experimental setup, and results for one of the state-of-the-art models, for which the experiment was reproduced.

Finally, Section 4 summarises the findings from the evaluation of the stock price prediction models and data used in these experiments. Based on these a number of improvements are suggested and potential directions for future work in this area are defined.

2. Overview of Strategies for Stock Prediction Based on Market Data

2.1. Introduction to the Input Data for Stock Trading

Broadly, the source data for the stock trading strategies can be divided into three major classes: fundamental data, alternative data, and market data.

The financial metrics, such as revenue, profit, free cash flow, etc., which define the equity value of a particular company, are considered as company-specific fundamental data.

The second category is the external fundamental data, which include the macroeconomic and industrial indicators relevant to the selected company, such as GDP of the country of operations, or the iron ore price for a steel producing company. The main assumption of the trading strategies relying on fundamental data is that the stock price will converge towards its fair value defined by the above-mentioned factors. For example, Bartov et al. [2] concluded that the well-known post-earnings announcement drift phenomenon is caused by the unsophisticated investors' delayed response to the new information. This suggests that trading strategies could exploit this market inefficiency and generate excess returns by rapidly and correctly responding to the new fundamental data inflows. Similarly, a more recent study [3] proved that the trading strategy exploiting the slow reaction of oil companies' investors to the changing oil price can be profitable.

The proliferation of the internet and the production of large quantities of digital data in recent years created a highly valuable source of insights on potential stock price movements. The variety of this alternative data is unprecedented, it can be any insightful information about the company, starting from such obvious examples as announcements on a companies' websites, rumours in the news blogs and on social media about a company, and ending with much more exotic data, such as the number of new positions posted on the company's recruiting section of the website, number of the visitors in the online store, or even satellite photos of the number of cars parked near the company's store or of the fields of a grain producing company. For example, the authors of this research [4] concluded that the satellite photos of the parking lots near a company's stores provide useful information for assessing a retailer's performance. According to the authors, the trading strategies utilising this data can generate extra profit at the expense of less informed market participants, who are making their investment decisions based on the earnings announcements. This is possible since only some investors have exclusive access to this information, while others have to rely on the official financial results announcements, which happen with a substantial time lag compared to the almost real-time satellite photos collection.

Market data comprises all the trade-related statistics that can be collected from the exchanges or other trading platforms, such as the flow of the orders, stock price, and trading volume. This type of data plays a pivotal role in intra-day trading and especially in High-Frequency Trading (HFT). HFT firms generated enormous profits in recent years, which provides empirical evidence that this type of data deserves the attention of researchers. In addition, this market data is often available at an extremely fine scale. With a time series interval that can be under 1 millisecond, a reasonable number of points for analysis can be collected even for a period as short as one trading day. Further to this, the trading strategies relying on fundamental data and alternative data generally need a longer investment horizon with unpredictable duration since the period of convergence to the target price in these strategies depends on how fast other market participants will process and react to this information, which could vary substantially and could be difficult to predict.

Taking into account the above-mentioned considerations the focus of this paper will be on the market data as a core input source for stock price prediction models.

2.2. Market Data Classification Overview

In this paper, market data has a narrow definition; this is stock trading related statistics that can be collected from the exchanges or other trading platforms, such as stock quotes, trade prices, and volumes. This data can be classified by type, frequency, and depth.

In technical terms, the type of market data can be considered as a feature. The two most basic market data types are the stock price and the traded volume. More advanced ones could be the information about particular orders placed, such as type of the order, buy/sell indicator, timestamp, etc.

The frequency of market data is defined based on the period between data points. The shorter this period the higher the frequency of the data. The highest frequency market data is tick-by-tick data, which means that the interval between the data points can be extremely small (below 1 millisecond) and is defined by the recorded time stamps of quote

updates, order submissions, trades, etc. Often intra-day market data is provided with a lower frequency and recorded with a predefined time interval, for example 10 s or 1 min. The most common example of non-intra-day market data is the end of day prices and volumes, provided only on a daily basis.

The concept of depth of market data is mostly relevant for the LOB data which comprises the bid and offer limit order prices and sizes up to a certain level. For example, the most shallow Level 1 data provide just the best bid and ask quotes and their sizes for the stock under consideration. In contrast the deepest market data could be the complete LOB, including the price and size data for all the limit orders placed. Please refer to Table 1 for an illustrative example of LOB data structure.

Table 1. Limit Order Book dataset illustrative example.

Timestamp	Mid-Price	Level 1				Level 2				...
		Ask		Bid		Ask		Bid		...
		Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity	...
1275386347813	12.32	12.40	100	12.24	50	12.50	30	12.15	20	...
1275386347879	12.30	12.40	150	12.20	100	12.50	50	12.15	10	...
...

2.3. Market Data-Based Trading Approaches and Their Evolution

Market Data-Based trading strategies are leveraging the above-described data so as to infer the expected stock price change. In order to identify the most promising types of market data as well as an experimental approaches and models for stock price movement predictions, an analysis of the state-of-the-art studies in this field is conducted below. Approaches are compared both quantitatively and qualitatively and presented in chronological order to better demonstrate the evolution in this area. In the review, papers published in the last 15 years are considered. The discussion is built around the following three key pillars:

- Input data used in these experiments;
- Models applied for the stock price prediction;
- Results achieved, their comparability and practicality assessment.

The reviewed papers taxonomy along these three categories is presented in the Figure 1.

2.3.1. Model

As can be seen from Table 2, at an earlier stage classical mathematical and statistical models, such as Hidden Markov Models (HMM) or linear regressions were often applied, as well as some basic machine learning models such as the Back Propagation Neural Network (BPNN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM). Furthermore, genetic algorithms (GA), such as traditional/hierarchical GA [8], Improved Bacterial Chemotaxis Optimisation (IBCO) [9], or BFO [10] were widely applied for stock price predictions. From Table 2 it is clear that models applied for stock prediction are evolving into deeper machine learning models with more complex structures. Basic machine learning models such as SVM [5], RR, and [11] were succeeded by the deeper machine learning architectures such as CNN [12], LSTM [13]. In more recent studies, authors were offering custom deep learning models consisting of layers of different types, refs. [6,14] are setting out combinations of convolution and LSTM layers. It is claimed that these models should improve the performance in stock price prediction compared to the earlier models, which were more shallow. However, the more complex models are also more prone to over-fitting, which can substantially limit their generalising capability.

Table 2. State-of-the-art stock price prediction models based on market data.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
ML	[15]	02/2005	Feedforward Neural Network	Daily prices, indicators: DOA, CX, MA, RSI	Daily	2000	Outperforming the buy and hold strategy	⊕ returns were calculated, ⊕ trading commissions were considered	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[16]	03/2005	Feedforward Neural Network	Daily high/low, closing prices, technical indicators: RSI, RRS, MA, EMA, MACD	Weekly	130	Difference 0.70–1.74%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
MSM	[17]	09/2005	HMM	Opening/closing/highest/lowest prices	Daily	<500	Likelihood −9.4594	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
GA	[18]	09/2005	GCL	Past prices	Daily	>1000	RMSE 0.0032	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
GA	[19]	04/2006	GAIS	Stochastic %K/%D/slow%D, Momentum, ROC, A/D Oscillator, LW %R, Disparity, CCI, OSCP, RSI	Daily	2348	Hit rate: 65.45%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
ML	[20]	05/2006	BPN, RBFN	Daily prices	Daily	>1000	NMSE: BPN 0.09–0.39, RBFN 0.09–0.49	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
MSM	[21]	06/2006	Takagi-Sugeno Fuzzy model	Weekly prices, EPS, DPS, TBY-1	Weekly	507	RMSE 5.81	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[22]	03/2007	SVR, MLP	EMA, RSI, BB, MACD, CMF	Daily	2500	MSE: SVR 0.01–57.9%, MLP 0.01–24.67%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[23]	05/2007	SVM, AdaboostM1	Opening/closing /high-est/lowest prices, volumes	Daily	>200	Accuracy: SVM 60.20%, AdaboostM1 64.32%	⊖ predicting EMA instead of price, ⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[24]	06/2007	BPN, SVM	Opening/closing prices, volumes	Daily	<500	Hit rate: BPN 74.2%, SVM 64.4%	⊕ returns were calculated, ⊕ trading commissions were considered	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
GA	[25]	09/2007	GA	Tick-by-tick prices, technical indicators: MA, EMA, SLMA, RSI, SLEMA, MACD, MAD, RCI, PL, Momentum	Tick-by-tick	>450,000	Prediction rate 66%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
GA	[10]	09/2007	BFO	Closing prices, technical indicators: EMA, ADO, STI, RSI, PROC, CPACC, HPACC	Daily	3228	MAPE 0.66–1.89,	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
GA, ML	[26]	01/2008	GA-SVM, SVM	Opening/closing /high-est/lowest prices, vol-umes, Technical indexes: Mo-mentum, LW %R, ROC, Stochastic %K, Disparity, PVT	Daily	1386	Hit Ratio: GA-SVM 59.534%, SVM 55.64%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading com-missions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
MSM	[1]	01/2008	TSK, BPN, Multiple regression	Technical in-dexes: MA, Bias, RSI, Stochastic line, MACD, PL, volume	Daily	614	MAPE: TSK 2.4%, BPN 4.29%, Mul-tiple regression 2.4%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading com-missions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[27]	05/2008	voting, SVM, KNN, BPNN, C4.5 DT, Logistic regression	Opening/closing/highest/lowest prices and vol-umes, technical indices: MA, EMA, MACD, Difference, Bias, Stochastic %K, %D, TR, Oscillator, LW %R, OBV	Daily	365	Accuracy: voting 76–80%, SVM 67–70%, KNN 65%, BPNN 66–69%, C4.5 DT 65–72%, Logis-tic regression 65–68%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading com-missions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
ML	[28]	12/2008	BPNN	Opening prices, S&P500 index, technical indices: RSI, Stochastics (Raw-K)	Daily	<1000	R^2 0.96	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[29]	04/2009	ESN, BPNN, Elman, RBFN	Opening/closing/highest/lowest, Technical indicators: 5-Day high, 5-Day close MA	Daily	1100	Proportion of better predictions: ESN 57%, BPNN 14.87%, Elman 20.16%, RBFN 7.94%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
GA	[9]	07/2009	IBCO, BPNN	Opening/closing/highest/lowest prices and volumes	Daily	2350	MSE 9.93846×10^{-7}	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[30]	10/2009	SVM, BPNN	Futures contracts on commodities/foreign currencies, stock indexes: NYSE Composite, NASDAQ, PSI, UTIL, DJ-COMP, TRAN, AMEX, Russell 2000, S&P 50	Daily	>1000	Accuracy: SVM 87.3%, BPNN 72.5%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
ML	[31]	10/2009	LDA, QDA, KNN, Naïve Bayes, Logit model, Tree class., Neural Net., Gaussian proc., SVM, LS-SVM	Opening/High/Low prices, S&P 500 index, Exchange rate, HKD/USD	Daily	1732	Hit rate: LDA 0.84, QDA 0.85, KNN 0.80, Naïve Bayes 0.83, Logit model 0.86, Tree cl. 0.80, Neural Net. 0.85, Gaussian pr. 0.85, SVM 0.86, LS-SVM 0.86	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
MSM	[32]	05/2010	HMM, SVM	High/low prices; technical indicators: MACD, RSI, ADX, Lag profits and etc.	Daily	>1000	Accuracy: HMM 53%, SVM 70%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[33]	09/2010	HDT-RSB, RSB, ANN, NB	Opening/closing/highest/lowest prices and volumes, technical indices: MA, MACD, RSI, PVI, NVI, OBV, PVT, Momentum, Stochastic %K, Stochastic %D, CV, Acceleration, LW %R, OBV, ROC, Typical price, Median price, Weighted close, BB	Daily	1625	Accuracy: HDT-RSB 90.22%, RSB 88.18%, ANN 77.66%, NB 77.36%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
ML	[34]	10/2010	MLP, Elman, Linear regression	Lowest/highest/average prices	Daily	>1000	MAPE: MLP 0.01, Elman 0.02, Linear regression 0.02	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[35]	12/2010	ANFIS	Gold price, Exchange rate of USD, Interest rates on: deposits/Treasury bills, CPI, IPI, Stock indexes: DJI, DAX, BOVESPA	Monthly	228	RMSE: 0.01	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[36]	05/2011	SVM+IG, SVM+SU, SVM+Relief, SVM+Cfs, SVM+OneR, SVM+IFFS, SVM	MACD, BB, Stochastic%K, Stochastic%D, Momentum, LW %R, PL, VR, MFI, A/B/C ratios, DI up/down, RSI, TRIX, CCI, ROC, VRSI	Daily	2171	Accuracy: SVM+IG 52.48, SVM+SU 52.48, SVM+Relief 46.69, SVM+Cfs 61.98, SVM+OneR 64.46, SVM+IFFS 64.05, SVM 62.81	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[37]	08/2011	MLP, GARCH-MLP, DAN2, GARCH-DAN2	Daily prices	Daily	<200	MSE: MLP 2478.15, GARCH-MLP 3665.83, DAN2 1472.28, GARCH-DAN2 20,901.20	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results			
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility	
ML	[38]	08/2011	W.A.S.P	Daily prices, MA, EWO, Oscillator lags	Daily	400	Hit ratio: W.A.S.P 60%, Outperforming the buy and hold strategy and coin based forecasting	⊕ returns were calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	
ML	[39]	12/2011	Fuzzy type-1 ANN, Fuzzy type-2 ANN	S&P 500 index, T-Bill3, M1, IP, PPI	Monthly	360	RMSE: Fuzzy type-1 ANN 0.948, Fuzzy type-2 ANN 0.909	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	
MSM, ML	[40]	03/2012	MAP-HMM, HMM-FM, ARIMA, ANN	Opening/closing/, highest/lowest, prices, volumes, fractional change between highest and lowest, fractional deviation between highest and lowest	Daily	>2000	MAPE: MAP-HMM 1.51, HMM-FM 1.77, ARIMA 1.80, ANN 1.80	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	
ML	[41]	09/2012	ANN	Opening/closing/ highes/lowest, prices, volumes, difference between highest and lowest returns	Daily	417	MSE: ANN 10^{-3}	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results			
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility	
MSM	[42]	06/2013	Linear regression model	Level 1 of LOB, Order flow imbalance	Tick-by-tick	>1,500,000	R^2 : 65%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	
MSM	[43]	12/2013	Rule based algorithm	LOB, Order imbalance	Tick-by-tick	n.a. (One day)	Mean return: 1.9 bp, Standard error 0.7 bp	⊕ returns were calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	
GA	[8]	12/2013	Traditional/Hierarchical GA	Technical indicators: MA, MACD, STC, RS and etc.	Daily	<2500	Outperforming the buy and hold strategy	⊕ Simulation of returns from the strategy in bearish and bullish markets, ⊕ trading commissions were considered	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	
MSM	[44]	12/2014	Feature based prediction	LOB	Tick-by-tick	n.a. (Five-month period)	Trading cost improvement of 1 bp compared with uniform execution strategy	⊕ trading simulations conducted, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
ML	[5]	06/2015	SVM	LOB, n level volumes, prices, mid-prices, bid-ask spreads, prices differences, mean prices and volumes, accumulated differences, intensity, accelerations	Tick-by-tick	1500	Precision: 86%, Recall: 89%, F1 score: 86.6%	⊕ trading simulations conducted, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
MSM	[45]	12/2015	Logistic regression	LOB	Tick-by-tick	25,200	Mean squared residua 0.18–0.25 l	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
MSM	[46]	12/2016	MC-fuzzy	Closing prices	Daily	>4000	RMSE 82.7	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
DL	[12]	07/2017	CNN	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	Precision: 65.54%, Recall: 50.98%, F1 score 55.21%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
ML	[11]	09/2017	RR	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	Accuracy 48%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊕ Code is in public access
ML	[13]	09/2017	SVM, MLP, LSTM	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	F1 score (SVM 35.88%, MLP 48.27%, LSTM 66.33%)	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML	[47]	10/2017	MDA, MCSDA	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	Accuracy (MDA 71.92%, MCSDA 83.66%)	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
ML, DL	[48]	12/2017	MTR, WMTR, LDA, N-BoF, BoF	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	Accuracy (MTR 86.08%, WMTR 81.89%, LDA 63.82%, N-BoF 62.70%, BoF 57.59%)	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results			
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility	
MSM, ML	[49]	01/2018	GNB, SGD, MLP, GDB, RF	LOB	Tick-by-tick	<=50,000	Accuracy (GNB 38.67%, SGD 27.86%, MLP 38.96%, GDB 62.19%, RF 89.24%)	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊕ Code is in public access	
DL	[50]	09/2018	C(TABL)	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	Accuracy 84.70%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	
DL	[51]	02/2019	DAIN MLP	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	F1 score 68.26%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	
DL	[52]	03/2019	HeMLGOP	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	Accuracy 83.06%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access	

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
DL	[6]	03/2019	DeepLOB	LOB	Tick-by-tick	$>134 \times 10^6$	Accuracy 84.47%	⊕ trading simulation conducted, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊕ Code is in public access
DL	[7]	02/2020	TransLOB	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	Accuracy 87.66%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Only part of the code is in public access
DL	[53]	03/2020	BiN-C(TABL)	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	Accuracy 86.87%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
DL	[54]	06/2020	RCNK	Posts text, open/close /high-est/lowest price, trading volume, technical indices: MA, ROC, RSI,	Daily	>1000	Accuracy 66.26%, MCC 0.39	⊕ returns were calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊕ Code is in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
DL	[55]	07/2020	LSTM, GRU	News text data, open/close /high-est/lowest price, trading volume	Daily	Stock data: 1996, News: 42,110	MAE (LSTM 17.69, GRU 24.47); RMSE (LSTM 23.07, GRU 29.15)	⊕ returns were calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊕ Code is in public access
DL	[14]	08/2020	CNN-LSTM	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	F1 score 44.00%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
DL	[56]	02/2021	EnsembleLOB, Ensemble-MBO, Ensemble-MBO-LOB	LOB, MBO	Tick-by-tick	>46,000,000	F1 score (EnsembleLOB 68.31%, Ensemble-MBO 62.56%, Ensemble-MBO-LOB 69.02%)	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊖ Dataset is not in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
DL	[57]	05/2021	DeepLOB-Seq2Seq, DeepLOB-Attention	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	F1 score (DeepLOB-Seq2Seq 81.51%, DeepLOB-Attention 82.37%)	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊕ Code is in public access

Table 2. Cont.

Type	Ref.	Date	Model	Data			Results		
				Features	Freq.	Size	Performance	Practicality	Reproducibility
DL	[58]	09/2021	BiN-DeepLOB	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	F1 score 65.73%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
MSM	[59]	10/2021	GCHP	LOB	1 s interval	>500,000	F1 score 37%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access
DL	[60]	01/2022	MTABL-C-4	LOB	Tick-by-tick	>400,000	F1 score 76.42%	⊖ returns were not calculated, ⊖ trading commissions were ignored, ⊖ mid-price assumption is unrealistic	⊕ Dataset is in public access ⊖ Code is not in public access

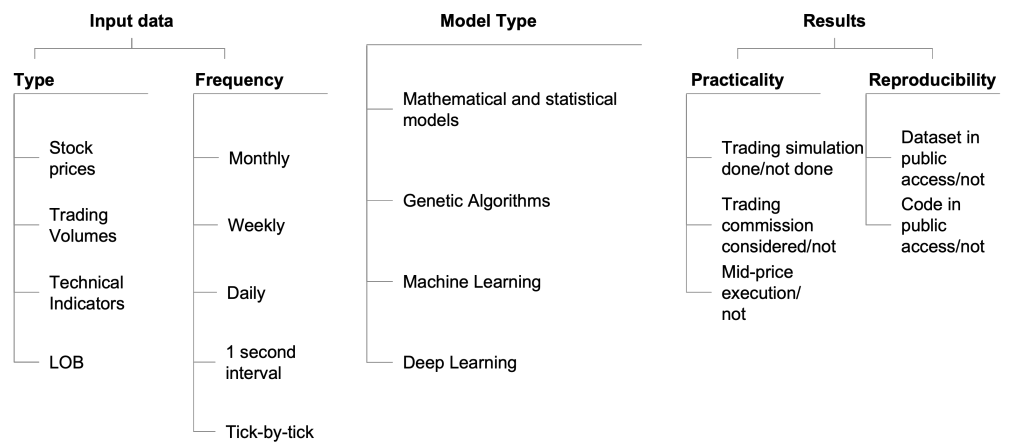


Figure 1. The reviewed papers taxonomy.

2.3.2. Data

As can be seen from Table 2, earlier studies [15–17] were using low frequency, usually daily, data or sometimes even weekly or monthly data. Data samples were also relatively small, often in the range of 500–2500 data points. With rare exceptions such as [25], where the high frequency tick-by-tick market data was used with an extensive one-year long dataset of more than 450,000 data points. As a features from this data in addition to the prices and volumes, technical indicators, such as Moving Average (MA), Moving Average Convergence/Divergence (MACD), Average Directional Index (ADX), Relative Strength factor (RS), Relative Strength Index (RSI), Schaff Trend Cycle (STC), etc., were often used. In some studies, such as [17], the underlying model assumptions were unrealistically simplistic, for example, taking the prior day price as the only predictor for the next day price. Others [10,19,25], were using the extensive set of technical indicators as features, where for the feature selection mechanism the genetic algorithms were applied in combination with basic statistical models for the stock price prediction. More recent studies have tended to focus on the high-frequency market data and explore this data in greater depth. For example, instead of fully relying only on the level 1 data, up to 10 levels of LOB data were used. The average data sample size also increased substantially, from thousands of data points to hundreds of thousands. Some studies, such as [42], were using datasets consisting of more than a million of data-points or even more than a hundred millions like in [6]. This tendency could be explained by the fact that as the models applied are becoming more complex, larger datasets are required to properly train them. However, even for some studies utilising the LOB data the small sample size was still an issue. For example, ref. [49] was based on the data for just one day making it difficult to draw general conclusions on the general effectiveness of the methodology.

2.3.3. Experimental Setup, Results Comparability, Practicality and Reproducibility

Earlier studies were using predominantly different datasets, experiment setups and even the metrics measuring the models performance, were varying widely. All these factors are making them almost incomparable. Reproducibility of many of these experiments was also poor since datasets and code were made publicly available for only a few of the studies considered. The situation was improved after the first public benchmark LOB dataset was published [11] in 2017. This work established a common platform for the research in this area by allowing a greater standardisation of experiment setup and performance metrics in addition to the benchmark LOB dataset itself. Recent state-of-the-art studies are often using this dataset to compare the results against the other models. However, only a few authors were used their models to conduct trading simulations such as in these studies [5,6,43] and to calculate potential profits from the strategy based on the model predictions. Thus, it is possible to assess the practical value of just a few of the model suggested. The other

problem affecting the practicality of these studies is that the transaction costs were often not taken into consideration even when this trading simulation was undertaken, with rare exceptions [15,24]. The other unrealistic assumption, which is embedded in the above-mentioned benchmark LOB dataset [11] and thus affecting all the studies using this data, is that transactions could be executed at the mid-price. The mid-price is just a simplifying approximation of the actual execution price. The former is calculated as an average of the best bid and offer prices, while the latter would be the best offer for buying and best bid for selling using market orders. This type of order would be required to ensure timely execution. It is clear that a round trip transaction in either direction with buying at best offer and selling at best bid would result in larger spread-related transaction costs than if the mid-price execution is assumed. At the same time, mid-price is still important for market-making strategies for properly positioning the bid and ask limit orders relative to the expected mid-price.

2.3.4. Key Takeaways

Our analysis of prior studies, as set out above, leads to the conclusion that machine/deep learning models using the high-frequency and high-depth market data such as LOB data, are the most promising direction in the research area of stock price prediction, that is why they are explored in the rest of this paper. Since the recent state-of-the-art models in this research area were often trained on the above-mentioned benchmark LOB dataset, which helped to substantially improve their predictive performance comparability, it was decided to focus in the next chapter on the review of studies that were leveraging this dataset, to identify the most promising studies.

3. Critical Review of the Experiments with the Benchmark LOB Dataset

3.1. Benchmark LOB Dataset

The above-mentioned benchmark LOB dataset contains high frequency LOB data for 10 trading days (1 June 2010–14 June 2010) for five stocks (Kesko, Outokumpu, Sampo, Rautaruukki, Wärtisilä) traded on the Helsinki Stock Exchange. As can be seen from Figure 2, there was generally an upward trend during this period with just a few days of price declines, also the movements of prices for these five stocks were fairly similar. Except Kesko, all these stocks demonstrated better performance than the market (based on the MSCI Finland Index) on average.

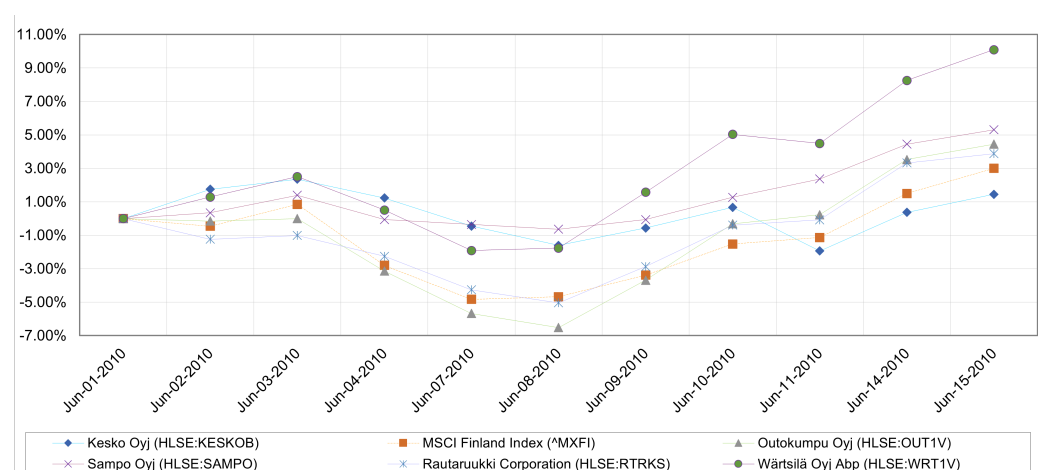


Figure 2. Stocks performance against the market index.

The pre-processed LOB dataset contains timing, volume, and price information for the first 10 levels of bid and ask sides of the LOB. In Table 1, the structure of the dataset before the normalisation is illustrated. Timestamps are in milliseconds from 1 January 1970. Prices are in EUR with 4 decimal places after the decimal point. In addition to the above-described

features, the dataset also contains the labels for 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 predicted horizons. Labels values are '1' (upward movement) or '2' (no movement) or '3' (downward movement).

The publication of this dataset became an important milestone in this area of research by providing other authors with the publicly available input data for their experiments and by enabling them to benchmark the performance of their models.

However, in the course of our empirical analysis, we identified a series of problems and limitations in this dataset which may either bias or reduce the practical relevance of the results obtained when using it:

- The underlying order flow data provided by NASDAQ is more than ten years old, so this data may not be a good indicator of the current situation in the dynamically evolving stock markets.
- Authors combined all the five stocks data into one dataset, making them indistinguishable from each other. As a result of this, at multiple data points in the experiments, the models are learning the price movement outcome for one stock based on the LOB features of the other stock, which does not make much sense from the market operations perspective. This could introduce some bias in the models and their conclusions.
- The other potential biases could have been introduced during the processing of the raw order flow data and further data clean-ups and normalisation. Analysis of the raw data from NASDAQ, led to the conclusion that there could be some outliers and errors in this data that need to be adjusted before feeding this to the models to avoid biased results. It is not clear if this was actually performed by the authors of the benchmark LOB dataset, since the data in the benchmark LOB dataset is normalised using three different methods: min-max, z-score, and decimal-precision) and combined for all the stocks, making it hard to identify potentially erroneous data points.
- The dataset is inherently unbalanced among its three classes of movement (“upward”, “flat”, “downward”). As we can see from Figure 3 the “flat” class is dominant for the prediction horizons of 1, 2, 3 events. With the increasing length of the prediction horizon the proportion of the “flat” class is gradually shrinking, so for the prediction horizon of 5 events the dataset is more or less balanced between the three classes, while for 10 events the “flat” class is positioned as the smallest one. This requires appropriate adjustments to the experimental setup, such as over-sampling, under-sampling and etc. Based on the review of prior studies, some of the results reported were based on experimental procedures that did not include dynamically responsive sampling of datapoints; this could have potentially biased such results.
- “upward”, “flat” and “downward” labels in this dataset are determined based on the mid-price movement, which is an average between the best bid and offer prices. This assumption could be valid if the buy or sell part of the transaction is executed using the limit orders instead of market orders. Since there is no guarantee that the limit orders would be actually executed in the required time slot, this assumption is unrealistic.

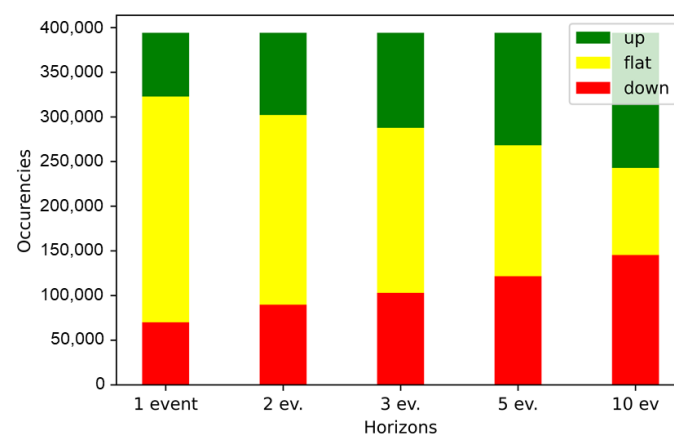


Figure 3. Dataset distribution among three classes of labels.

3.2. Comparison and Critical Evaluation of the ML/DL Models Based on the Benchmark LOB Dataset in Chronological Order

A number of state-of-the-art models in Table 3 below were compared based on the following statistical metrics as Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1 for the same benchmark dataset [11]. All the models considered were trained on the data for the first 7 days of the dataset for at least 150 epochs and tested on the last 3 days. The prediction horizon selected is 10 LOB events.

Table 3. State-of-the-art stock price prediction models performance on the benchmark LOB dataset.

Archetype	Model	Ref.	Date	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1
Linear Classification	RR	[11]	09/2017	48.00	41.80	43.50	41.00
Nonlinear Classification	SVM	[13]	09/2017	-	39.62	44.92	35.88
Multi-linear Classification	MTR	[48]	12/2017	86.08	51.68	40.81	40.14
	WMTR	[48]	12/2017	81.89	46.25	51.29	47.87
Image Classification	BoF	[48]	12/2017	57.59	39.26	51.44	36.28
Dimensionality Reduction	LDA	[48]	12/2017	63.82	37.93	45.80	36.28
	MDA	[47]	10/2017	71.92	44.21	60.07	46.06
	MCSDA	[47]	10/2017	83.66	46.11	48.00	46.72
Neural Network	MLP	[13]	09/2017	-	47.81	60.78	48.27
Deep Learning	LSTM	[13]	09/2017	-	60.77	75.92	66.33
	N-BoF	[48]	12/2017	62.70	42.28	61.41	41.63
	HeMLGOP	[52]	03/2019	83.06	48.57	50.67	49.43
	DAIN-MLP	[51]	02/2019	-	65.67	71.58	68.26
	CNN	[12]	06/2017	-	50.98	65.54	55.21
	CNN-LSTM	[14]	08/2020	-	56.00	45.00	44.00
	C(TABL)	[50]	09/2018	84.70	76.95	78.44	77.63
	BiN-C(TABL)	[53]	03/2020	86.87	80.29	81.84	81.04
	DeepLOB	[6]	03/2019	84.47	84.00	84.47	83.40
	TransLOB	[7]	02/2020	87.66	91.81	87.66	88.66

In the work of Tran et al. [48], the authors were comparing the stock price prediction models based on the methods presented in Table 4 below. As in previous papers, the same LOB benchmarks dataset was the source for features extraction.

Table 4. Performance comparison of the methods applied in [48].

Model	Abbrev.	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1
Ridge Regression	RR	46.00	43.30	43.54	42.52
Single hidden Layer Feed Forward Network	SLFN	53.22	49.60	41.28	38.24
Linear Discriminant Analysis	LDA	63.82	37.93	45.80	36.28
Multi-linear Discriminant Analysis	MDA	71.92	44.21	60.07	46.06
Multi-channel Time-series Regression	MTR	86.08	51.68	40.81	40.14
Weighted Multi-channel Time-series Regression	WMTR	81.89	46.25	51.29	47.87
Bag-of-Features	BoF	57.59	39.26	51.44	36.28
Neural Bag-of-Features	N-BoF	62.70	42.28	61.41	41.63

As can be seen from Table 3 and even more clearly from Figure 4, the performance in terms of F1 score, Accuracy, Precision, and Recall was gradually improving over time with more and more complex models applied. For the basic linear and non-linear classification (Ridge Regression (RR) and Support Vector Machines (SVM)) models the F1 score was around 40 percent. Shallow neural network architectures, such as Multilayer Perceptron

(MLP) improved the F1 score to almost 50 percent. The resulting F1 score was even further improved by the deep learning models, such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM).

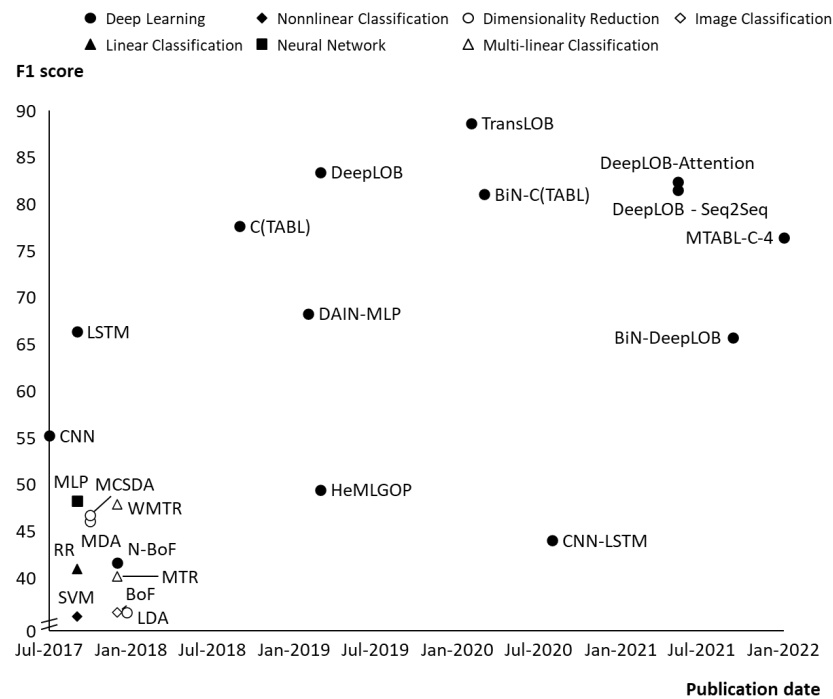


Figure 4. F1 score evolution over time for the state-of-the-art stock price prediction models trained on the benchmark LOB dataset.

The best performance among those deep learning models was demonstrated by the DeepLOB [6] and TransLOB architectures [7]. Each of them according to their authors demonstrating Accuracy and F1 scores well in excess of 80%. If these results are reproducible in real stock trading, these models could be potentially employed by market makers for setting their bid and ask quotes. However, we are interested in assessing whether these models could be used to generate buying and selling signals which could be incorporated in the trading strategies of active traders. Thus, the question is whether these models can be used to develop profitable arbitrage strategies. In practice there are serious concerns that this could be the case. Firstly, because of the earlier described issues with the benchmark dataset. Secondly, because of the potential flaws in the experiment setups. Thirdly, because of the ignored transaction costs and assumed mid-price execution the expected profitability of the trading strategies based on these models could be overestimated. As it would be proved later these two factors alone can make the strategies based on the suggested models unprofitable. In the work of Zhang et al. [6], they set out a the deep neural network method with a combination of convolution layers and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) units—DeepLOB, which was exploited to develop stock trading strategy based on the LOB data. This approach demonstrates better prediction power than any other existing algorithms relying on the LOB as a source for the feature extraction at the time of publication. Authors claimed higher F1 score of DeepLOB compared with the following models: RR, SLFN, LDA, MDA, MCSDA, MTR, WMTR, BoF, N-BoF, B(TABL), and C(TABL). The authors tested their results on the two datasets, one of them was the benchmark LOB dataset, the other was a massive one year long sample with 134 million data points based on the London Stock Exchange LOB data. A trading simulation was also conducted which demonstrated the profitability to be statistically higher than zero.

From all the models tested on the benchmark LOB dataset to the best of our knowledge, the highest F1 score was demonstrated by the TransLOB model [7], which applied the deep learning architecture called Transformer to the LOB data for stock price movement

prediction. The authors of this paper only tested the model on one dataset and did not conduct any trading simulation, which limits the credibility of the work.

For the last two studies, the authors kindly provided access to their code. However, the full code allowing the reproduction of the experiment was shared only for the DeepLOB. That is why it was decided to reproduce this experiment and make a detailed evaluation of the model architecture, experiment setup, and the conclusions drawn from it.

3.3. Reproducibility of Earlier LOB Predictions

3.3.1. Model, Experimental Setup and Results Analysis

DeepLOB work [6] demonstrated one of the best prediction performances and its code is available to the public (<https://github.com/zcakhaa>, 30 December 2021). The author’s experiment was reproduced on a Tesla V100 (PCIe card with 16GByte of memory) using the provided code and feeding in the benchmark LOB dataset [11]. This dataset contains the LOB data for five stocks for ten consecutive days. The model is trained on the data for the first seven days for 200 epochs and tested based on the data for the last 3 days. The prediction horizon was assumed to be five events.

F1 score, Accuracy, Precision, and Recall metrics were calculated for each of the 200 epochs of training for both training and validation datasets. Generally, they are consistent with what the authors are claiming in their paper. Furthermore, to better understand the performance for each of the three label classes (“up”, “flat”, “down”) separately, the confusion matrix for training—Figure 5a and validation—Figure 5b datasets were built. As it could be seen from Figure 5a, the model is demonstrating better accuracy in predicting the upward movements, and worst at predicting downward movement. For the validation dataset, the accuracy of prediction is significantly lower for all three classes as depicted in Figure 5b.

As can be seen from Figure 6, after the first 50 epochs there is an over-fitting occurring as a validation Accuracy (“acc”), F1 score (“f1_m”), Precision (“precision_m”) and Recall (“recall_m”) are going down in parallel with the growing Categorical Cross-Entropy Loss (“loss”), while the respective training metrics continue to improve: Categorical Cross-Entropy Loss is reducing, while Accuracy, F1 score, Precision, and Recall are increasing. As Zhang et al. mentioned in their paper [6], training of the model is stopped if the validation accuracy does not improve for more than 20 epochs, which happens after 100 epochs, according to them. However, from Figure 6 it is clear that over-fitting already starts after epoch 50, so the weights taken at epoch 100 by the authors are not optimal.

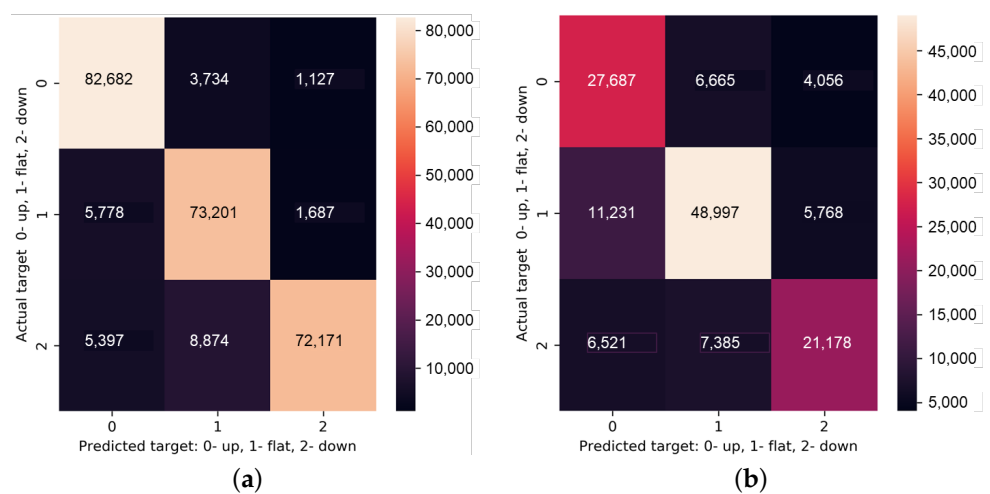


Figure 5. Confusion matrix for the reproducibility experiment. (a) Training data sample. (b) Validation data sample.

In order to avoid over-fitting, the following actions could be considered:

- **Increase the size of the dataset.** Authors of DeepLOB (recognising the over-fitting issue that can result from the fact that the LOB benchmark dataset has only LOB data for 10 consecutive days) trained their model, in addition, on the larger dataset based on the one year long data from the London Stock Exchange (LSE). Depending on the type of security and prediction horizon, accuracy for the LSE dataset is in the range of 62–70%, which is substantially lower than for the benchmark LOB dataset. This could suggest that the performance of the model on the benchmark LOB dataset was overestimated.
- **Remove some of the features, optimise feature space.** Authors are using price and volume data for 10 levels of the bid and ask sides of LOB, which results in 40 features. Usually, higher level orders have less effect on the future price changes, so the reduction of the number of levels from the LOB taken as an input to the model. The other aspect is the number of the latest LOB events taken into account for the price movement prediction. In the DeepLOB work, it is taken as 100, but again there could be the potential to optimise that number. The respective optimisations of the feature space could help to reduce over-fitting.
- **Model simplification.** The DeepLOB model consists of convolution layer with 15 filters of size 1×2 ; inception module (concatenation of five convolution layers with 32 filters and max-pooling layer with stride 1 and zero padding); LSTM with 64 units. The total number of parameters of this model is around 60,000. Probably, there is potential to further optimise this complex architecture to minimise over-fitting.
- **Early stopping mechanism.** This was mentioned by the authors of DeepLOB model in their paper. The script is stopping the training of the model if the validation accuracy does not improve for more than 20 epochs. As a result, early stopping happens after 100 epochs. However, as was earlier mentioned, there are symptoms of over-fitting happening already after the first 50 epochs, so the early stopping mechanism could be further optimised, by reducing the allowed number of epochs without improvement.
- **Save the best weights of the model achieved during the training.** Functionality in many Python machine learning libraries, including TensorFlow, enables the saving of the best weights of the model achieved during the training based on the selected metric performance. For example, as can be seen from Figure 6, if the condition for saving the model weights was the maximisation of the validation accuracy, the weights from somewhere around epoch 50 would be taken as the best. Thus, likewise for an early stopping mechanism the model would not suffer from over-fitting.
- **Apply dropout.** Dropout functionality is probabilistically removing inputs during training. This could be undertaken as an alternative to the removal of some features or in addition to that to solve the over-fitting problem.

3.3.2. Practical Value of the Model for Trading

The authors also conducted a simple trading simulation to test whether the DeepLOB model can be actually maximised. LOB data for 10 stocks traded on LSE were included in this simulation, namely: Lloyds Bank, Barclays, Tesco, Vodafone, HSBC, Glencore, Centrica, BT, BP, and ITV. The trading strategy applied was as follows: when output of the DeepLOB model is upward, the respective stock is acquired and position held until the model provides a downward signal, after which it is sold. For the short selling the opposite strategy is applied. At the end of each trading day all the positions are closed and no trading during the auction is allowed. The authors of the article claimed that the demonstrated profits are statistically higher than zero. However, they made two assumptions that are not realistic.

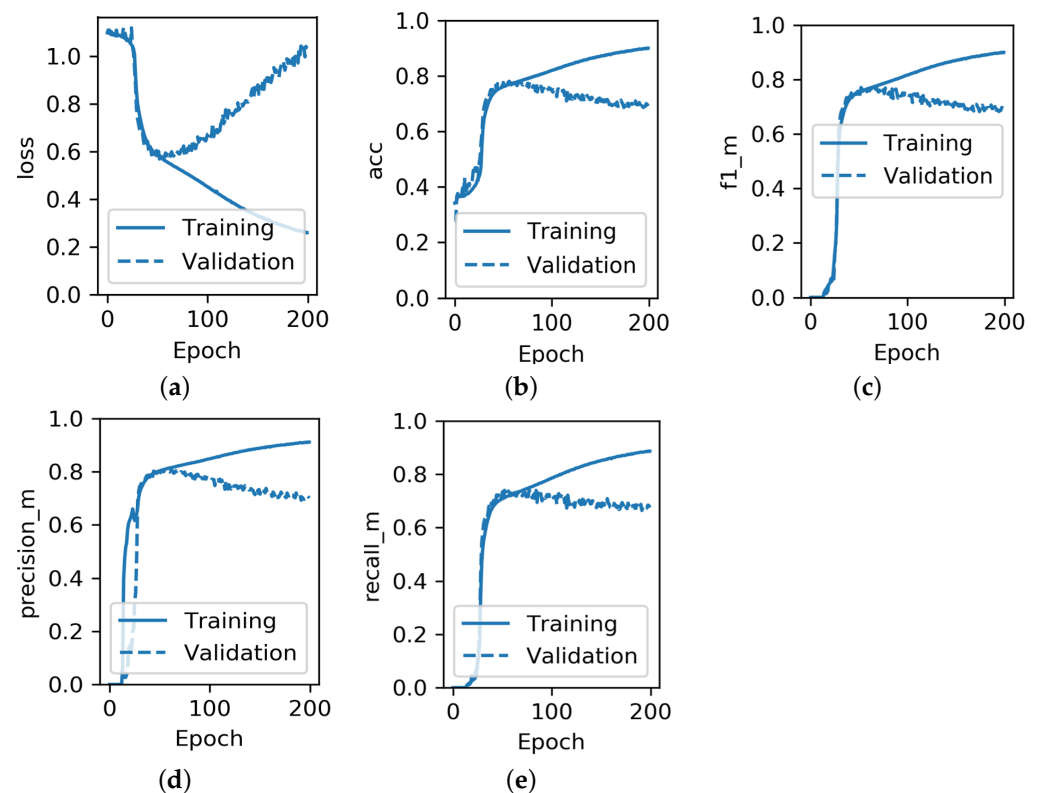


Figure 6. Development of performance metrics for the DeepLOB model during the training phase on training and validation dataset: (a) Categorical Cross-Entropy Loss; (b) Accuracy; (c) F1 score; (d) Precision; (e) Recall.

The first of them is absence of transaction costs. UK brokers typically either charge a flat fee of around GBP 15 per trade or a percentage of the transaction value of around 0.5% with some minimum commission (<https://the-international-investor.com/investment-faq/stock-broker-charges>, 10 January 2022). At the same time, it should be mentioned that a relatively new trend of zero-fee trading model is becoming a standard for the brokerage industry in the US. According to [61], Robinhood was the first brokerage firm that offered this, and others had to follow to stay competitive. Currently, many US brokers claim that their commissions are zero, however there are still some hidden costs for the traders for margin services, transfer costs, SEC fees, etc.

A second unrealistic assumption of the authors is that they can buy and sell stock at the mid-price. In reality execution is not guaranteed at this price. If trader wants a guaranteed execution of his order he would need to buy stock at the current best offer, which is higher than mid-price or sell at the current best bid, which is lower than the mid-price. The authors explain their mid-price approach assuming that it is possible to submit the limit order at the better price instead of executing a market order. Although, it could be possible that this limit order will be executed in the desired time-frame, it is not guaranteed. Thus, mid-price assumption as well as an absence of transaction costs are potentially overestimating the profitability of the trading strategy based on the DeepLOB model.

Depending on the type of stock and prediction horizon the average profit per trade for the above-described trading simulation is in the range of GBX (penny sterling) -0.01 to 0.03 , with a median of around GBX 0.01 . For example, for the Tesco stock the average profit per trade is close to this median of GBX 0.01 . At the moment of preparation of this paper, the spread for this stock (difference between the best bid and ask prices) was around GBX 0.1 . Assuming the spread is stable at this level and the trader has to use market orders to execute the intended transaction in the defined time-frame, even if brokers fees are ignored, this GBX 0.1 becomes an additional costs. This is more than ten times higher than the

average profit per trade for Tesco. For the other nine stocks this spread is at least a few times higher than the average profit per trade as computed by the authors.

Another area for further improvement of this trading simulation could be to conduct the trading simulation for the stock index exchange-traded fund as well in addition to individual stocks. A stock index exchange-traded fund due to its diversified nature is less volatile than individual stocks. It would be interesting to explore how the lower volatility would impact the profitability of this strategy.

Thus, even though the DeepLOB model is demonstrating a promising performance in predicting stock price movements for the datasets tested, in its current form with a basic trading strategy it is unlikely to generate a consistent profit in the active stock trading. The DeepLOB model is also prone to over-fitting as was identified during the reproduced experiment, so there is room for improvement in the generalising capability of this model by applying the above-described methods.

4. Conclusions and Future Work

The LOB as an input data for the intra-day stock price prediction has received substantial academic attention over the last decade and proved to be one of the most valuable data sources for features extraction. After the first benchmark LOB dataset was published in 2017 the number of studies and their comparability substantially increased. However, this dataset suffers from a number of issues, such as dated information, inherently unbalanced distribution between three classes, five stocks comprising this dataset are indistinguishable, potential processing issues and unrealistic mid-price execution assumption embedded in the classes labels. All these could substantially bias the results of experiments performed with this dataset. Nevertheless, a number of the Deep learning models [7], ref. [6] have demonstrated a strong performance on this dataset based on standard statistical metrics such as Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1 score. However, further analysis has revealed that strategies based on these models can generate consistent profit only if some unrealistic conditions are assumed. One of them is the absence of transaction costs and the second is mid-price execution. Further, it was noted that some of these deep learning models are prone to over-fitting, which is limiting their generalising capability. The above-described issues in the data, models and experimental setups suggest that there is room for further research in each of these three domains.

In terms of the input data, the following steps are recommended:

- Use more recent LOB data for the input features;
- Do not implicitly assume the mid-price execution;
- To properly train the deep learning models, an extensive dataset should be used, otherwise the over-fitting problem could become severe;
- Careful pre-processing of the dataset should be performed as required to filter out erroneous data;
- Data for different stocks should be distinguishable in the dataset;
- It is advocated by a number of authors in recent studies [56,62] that Order Flow in addition to the LOB data can slightly improve the performance of the stock price prediction models.

In terms of model architectures, it is clear that deep learning architectures demonstrate a stronger performance than classical models. However, they are also more prone to over-fitting. Thus, this problem should be addressed by one of following methods:

- Removal of the relatively less significant features, optimisation of the feature space;
- Optimisation of the model architecture. This could be achieved by limiting the number of neurons and removing the relatively less critical layers;
- Applying the dropout functionality for probabilistically removing inputs during training

LSTM models for many years were a standard way of time series forecasting, and proved to work well for stock price prediction in particular. Authors of these studies [14], ref. [6] also suggested that a combination of CNN with LSTM can further improve the

performance. A new deep learning architecture, Transformer has demonstrated a better performance than LSTM for the translation problem [63]. Wallbridge [7] developed the version of Transformer adopted for the stock price predicting based on LOB and claimed that it demonstrates the best performance on the benchmark LOB dataset.

Two broad directions could be undertaken to develop the next state-of-the-art model, either finding ways to improve the above-mentioned models or suggesting a new model architecture, or at least one that has not yet been used for this type of problem, that could demonstrate a superior performance without suffering from over-fitting.

The experimental setup plays a critical role in the quality of the research results obtained. In particular, a number of improvements in it could be made to address the earlier mentioned over-fitting problem:

- Increasing the size of the data sample;
- Introducing the early stopping mechanism in model training;
- Saving the best weights of the model achieved during the training.

It is also important to test the results on out of sample data, and not just on the validation data, that has already been used in the training process to find optimal model parameters. Unfortunately, this is often ignored by many researchers. If this is not done, the existing over-fitting problem can be hidden.

For the stock prediction task it is critically important not to limit the experiment to the standard statistical performance metrics such as accuracy, F1 score and etc., but also conduct the trading simulation. Profit is the ultimate measure of success of these algorithms, and if the model can not help to consistently generate it under real market conditions, which include transactions costs, bid–ask spreads, and market impact, then its practical value is rather limited.

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

%D	3-day moving average of Stochastic %K.
ADO	Accumulation Distribution Oscillator.
ADX	Average Directional Index.
ANFIS	Adaptive Network-Based Fuzzy Inference System.
ANN	Artificial Neural Network.
ARIMA	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average.
BB	Bollinger Band.
BFO	Bacterial foraging optimisation.
BiN-DeepLOB	DeepLOB model with Bilinear Input Normalization layer.
BiN-C(TABL)	Neural network consisting of Bilinear normalisation layer and three Temporal Attention augmented Bilinear Layers.

BoF	Bag-of-Features.
bp	Basis points.
BPN	Back-Propagation Networks.
BPNN	Back Propagation Neural Network.
C(TABL)	Neural network consisting of three Temporal Attention augmented Bilinear Layers.
C4.5 DT	C4.5 decision tree.
CCI	Commodity Channel Index.
CMF	Chaikin Money Flow.
CNN	Convolutional Neural Network.
CNN-LSTM	Deep learning architecture combining Convolutional Neural Network with Long Short-Term Memory.
CPACC	Closing Price Acceleration.
CPI	Consumer price index.
CV	Chaikin's volatility.
CX	Convexity.
DAIN MLP	Neural network architecture consisting of the Deep Adaptive Input normalisation Layer and Multilayer Perceptron.
DAN2	Dynamic Artificial Neural network.
DeepLOB	Deep neural network method with Long Short-Term Memory units.
DeepLOB-Attention	DeepLOB model with Attention mechanism.
DeepLOB-Seq2Seq	DeepLOB model with sequence-to-sequence mechanism.
DI	Directional Indicator.
DL	Deep Learning.
DOA	Difference of averages.
DPS	Dividends Per Share.
EMA	Exponential Moving Average.
Ensemble-MBO-LOB	Deep learning model combining Ensemble-MBO and Ensemble-LOB models.
Ensemble-MBO	Deep learning model combining MBO-LSTM and MBO-Attention models.
EnsembleLOB	Deep learning model combining LOB-LSTM, LOB-CNN, and LOB-DeepLOB models.
EPS	Earnings Per Share.
ESN	Recurrent neural network–Echo State Network.
EWO	Elliott Wave Oscillator.
GA	Genetic Algorithms.
GARCH-DAN2	Hybrid Dynamic Artificial Neural network which use generalised Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity.
GARCH-MLP	Hybrid Multi-Layer Perceptron which use generalised Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity.
GA-SVM	Hybrid Genetic Algorithm Support Vector Machine.
GAIS	Genetic Algorithm approach to Instance Selection in artificial neural networks.
GCHP	General Compound Hawkes Processes.
GCL	Genetic complementary learning (GCL) fuzzy neural network.
GDB	Gradient Boosting Classifier.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product.
GNB	Guassian Naive Bayes.
GRU	Gated recurrent unit.
HDT-RSB	Hybrid Decision Tree-Rough Set Based trend prediction system.
HeMLGOP	Heterogeneous Multi-layer generalised Operational Perceptron.
HFT	High-Frequency Trading.
HMM	Hidden Markov Models.
HMM-FM	Combination of Hidden Markov Model and Fuzzy Model.
HPACC	High Price Acceleration.
IBCO	Improved Bacterial Chemotaxis optimisation.
IFFS	Improved Fractal Feature Selection.

IG	Information Gain.
IP	Industrial Production.
IPI	Industrial production index.
KNN	Kth nearest neighbour.
LDA	Linear Discriminant Analysis.
LOB	Limit Order Book.
LS-SVM	Least Squares Support Vector Machine.
LSTM	Long Short-Term Memory.
LW %R	Larry William's %R.
M1	Money Supply level.
MA	Moving Average.
MACD	Moving Average Convergence/Divergence.
MAD	Moving Average Deviation rate.
MAE	Mean absolute error.
MAP-HMM	Combination of Maximum a Posteriori Approach with Hidden Markov Model.
MAPE	Mean Absolute Percentage Error.
MBO	Market by order data.
MCC	Matthews Correlation Coefficient.
MC-fuzzy	Markov-fuzzy Combination Model.
MCSDA	Multilinear Class-Specific Discriminant Analysis.
MDA	Multilinear Discriminant Analysis.
MFI	Money Flow Index.
ML	Machine Learning.
MLP	Multilayer Perceptron.
MSE	Mean Squared Error.
MSM	Mathematical and Statistical models.
MTABL-C-4	Multi-head Temporal Attention Bilinear Layer with 4 attention heads and topology C.
MTR	Multi-channel Time-series Regression.
N-BoF	Neural Bag-of-Features.
NB	Naïve Bayes.
NMSE	normalised mean squared error.
NVI	Negative volume index.
OBV	On Balance Volume.
OSCP	Price Oscillator.
PL	Psychological Line.
PPI	Producer Price Index.
PROC	Price Rate of Change.
PVI	Positive volume index.
PVT	Price Volume Trend.
QDA	Quadratic Discriminant Analysis.
RBFN	Radial Basis Function Networks.
RCI	Rank Correlation Index.
RCNK	Recurrent Convolutional Neural Kernel.
RF	Random Forest.
RMSE	Root-Mean-Square Error.
ROC	Rate Of Change.
RR	Ridge Regression.
RRS	Rate of returns of Stocks.
RS	Relative Strength factor.
RSB	Rough Set Based trend prediction system.
RSI	Relative Strength Index.
SGD	Stochastic Gradient Descent.

SLEMA	Short/Long Exponential Moving Average.
SLMA	Short/Long Moving Average.
STC	Schaff Trend Cycle.
STI	Stochastic Indicator.
SU	Symmetrical Uncertain.
SVM	Support Vector Machine.
SVR	Support Vector Regression.
T-Bill3	3-month Treasury bill rate.
TBY-1	One year Treasury Bill Yield.
TR	True Range of price movements.
TransLOB	Deep learning architecture based on the Transformer model.
TRIX	Triple Exponentially Smoothed Average.
TSK	Takagi–Sugeno–Kang type Fuzzy Rule Based System.
VR	Volume Ratio.
VRSI	Volume Relative Strength Index.
W.A.S.P	Wave Analysis Stock Prediction.
WMTR	Weighted Multi-channel Time-series Regression.

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