

Time-Space Domain of Group Behavior Research Based on Major Events Influence

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Abstract: When a major event creates a behavior cluster, this cluster's spatio-temporal data is the group behavior time-space domain. The time data of each individual on the space is a time series data. So this article we first to analyze the time series, approximately express the time series with the piecewise linear representation(PLR) method, and then use activity measure method for abnormal detection to get the abnormal time domain. According to the time of the major events occurred, we match individual abnormal time domain, and get the common abnormal groups. Finally, for these abnormal groups, we can get the space domain of the event with k-Medoids clustering algorithm analysis.

Introduction

Network group behavior is generally around the Internet social hot issues, and it has the characteristics of spontaneity, infectious, emotional, and temporary. Therefore, from the network group information, people can be very intuitive see the impact of an event in the network virtual world, movement rule on "time" and "space", as shown in the Figure.1. The stock market ^[1] is an important part of financial market.XuChuan Wu (2005) in his researchshows that China's stock marketexist the strong herd behavior^[2], and it also means the strong consistency trading behavior. The strong consistency of trading behavior is formed a certain effect on stock prices. So we can use these trading behaviors to analyze the stock plates and the cycle on the influence of major events.

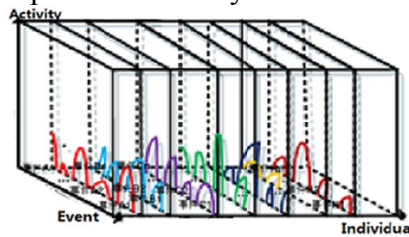


Fig.1 time-space domain of the event

Related Work

The key technologies of the behavior of time and space are ① Time series model ② Abnormal extraction of time series ③ The clustering of time series.

Time series model

Time series is an ordered set which is made up with record values and record time, refers to $X = \langle x_1 = (v_1, t_1), x_2 = (v_2, t_2), \dots, x_i = (v_i, t_i) \rangle$

v_i is value for t_i time records, and t_i is strictly increasing. Usually we use follow four modes: 1) Symbolic [3]; 2) Discrete Fourier Transformation (DFT); 3) Singular Value Decomposition (SVD); 4) Points line representation (PLR). Here we focus on discussing PLR, cut the time series into multiple child segments along the time axis, and get each section of the two endpoint coordinates together which is defined as the time series model. [4,5]

Abnormal extraction of time series

Time series of abnormal become a new hot spot in the time series data mining. For time series, we

don't care about single sequence points of exceptions, but the abnormal change of time series over a period of time. Ma et al., using support vector regression model for training sequence of historical events, when the new coming time series data deviates from the model, it is defined as the new event of the time series. The TSA - Tree improved algorithm achieve the discovery of Singular Value Decomposition and its singular model was defined as a sudden change in the time series.[6] In this paper, on the basis of these methods, we use activity to extract abnormal pattern.

The clustering of time series

Time series similarity measure is the method to weigh the similarity degree of two time series. Euclidean distance and Dynamic Time Warping are two classic methods for Time series similarity measure, but these two methods have defects when application to financial time series. Euclidean distance [7] are vulnerable to the interference of volatility of financial time series, and the complexity of the dynamic time warping measure algorithm limits its application scope. In this paper, first time, we use k-Medoids algorithm to clustering analysis.

Time-Space Domain of Behavior Research

The Basic Definition

Definition 1:

- 1、 Behavior spatial domain: $\Omega = \{\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3, \dots\}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$), Ω_i is an individual;
- 2、 Individual behavior time domain: The time range in Ω_i of a behavior; $T_i = [t_{i1}, t_{i2}]$
- 3、 Group behavior time domain: The time range in n individuals;

$$T = [t_{11}, t_{12}] \cup [t_{21}, t_{22}] \cup [t_{31}, t_{32}] \quad (1)$$

$[t_{i1}, t_{i2}]$ is the scope of the behavior's time in Ω_i

Definition 2:

Behavior time-space domain: All individuals involved a behavior is as the spatial domain Ω , the behavior time domain is T.

$$\{\Omega, T\} = \{(\Omega_1, T_1), (\Omega_2, T_2), (\Omega_3, T_3), \dots, (\Omega_i, T_i)\} \quad (2)$$

Where (Ω_i, T_i) is an individual Ω_i 's time domain T_i on the influence of the event

Definition 3:

Activity: It is the degree of an individual affected by the event, in individual time domain $[t_{11}, t_{12}]$, K is the variation of an individual attribution, \bar{K} is the average variation value

$$\text{Activity} = K / \bar{K} \quad (3)$$

Algorithm Description

(1) Determination of individual time domain of behavior

In order to discover individual time domain of group behavior, we will analyze the individual time series. First, we should adopt different length of time in the time series for clustering. Second, we use the PLR (Piecewise Linear Representation) to express the selected time series.

Algorithm 1:

Input: A certain individual period of time series X

$$X = \langle x_1 = (v_1, t_1), x_2 = (v_2, t_2), \dots, x_i = (v_i, t_i) \rangle$$

Output: Filter the tiny volatility in time series S, Which contains only rise and drop interval, called X' .

- 1) scan X, statistics all the lift range and their corresponding amplitude;
- 2) take all the absolute amplitude values, then calculate the average as a threshold, the amplitude value is greater than the threshold value is marked as strong, less than the threshold is marked as weak;
- 3) if (the current range exist small shock range)
 - we should fuse the range according to all kinds of situations
 - elsewe can copies the current interval length and fuse the before fused oscillation zone,
 - then calculate the size of each lift range}

4) Finally, return the scope of lift range $[t_k, t_{k+i}]$ of X' and related magnitude

Algorithm 2:

Input: the time series X' made from Step1

Output: Abnormal time interval

- 1) First, scan X' , to calculate the average rise magnitude \bar{K}_{up} and decline magnitude \bar{K}_{down} by every month, and we use these values as the background.
- 2) If ($k_i > 0$ & $k_i > \bar{K}_{up}$)
- 3) return $k_i / \bar{K}_{up}, [t_k, t_{k+i}]$
- 4) If ($k_i < 0$ & $k_i > \bar{K}_{down}$)
return $k_i / \bar{K}_{down}, [t_k, t_{k+i}]$

By Algorithm 1, time series $X = \langle x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n \rangle$ can be expressed with PLR as follows:

$$X'(t) \begin{cases} k_1 t + b_1, & t \in [1, t_1] \\ k_2 t + b_2, & t \in [t_1, t_2] \\ \dots \dots \\ k_k t + b_k, & t \in [t_k, n] \end{cases}$$

And the k is the value of interval slope.

By Algorithm 2, each time series' abnormal interval is individual time domain of behavior, and of the time series and its relative magnitude changes value is activity.

(2) Determination of space domain

Algorithm 3:

Input: The all abnormal intervals of stocks and their relative magnitude changes value.

Output: Similar individuals of time series.

- 1) Find out all the stocks of public abnormal time (or points) according to the abnormal range that got at Algorithm 2;
- 2) K-Medoids cluster analysis was carried out on all the individuals which have same abnormal period (point), and divide these individual time series into two clusters, the attribute values of the clustering are the K value that before and after the Abnormal period (point), that is k_{i-1}, k_i, k_{i+1} ;
- 3) According to the result of clustering, then combine with the relative changes of abnormal value which are got by Step 2 to have similar judgment again.

Experiments

In this paper, the experiment adopts stock data of financial market, including stock trading volume and post amounts in the post bar. Because of stock trading volume is an important index reflecting the behavior of traders, the people trading behavior is driven by significant events, and the change of the stock trading volume shows the degree of influence of the stock affected by the event. Post in the stocks bar is an important index reflecting traders' behavior in the virtual world as well, and people posting behavior is driven by significant events.

From trading volume trend of a single stock A, as shown in figure 3, monthly trading volume trend is similar with annual trading volume. As shown in figure 4, from the various stocks volume trend, every stock's trading volume trend is also similar. The abnormal trend in the figure is affected by the significant events. The consistency of each stock in abnormal time reflects the consistency of people behavior in a certain environment, at the same time, these stocks also constitute behavior space domain of event impact.

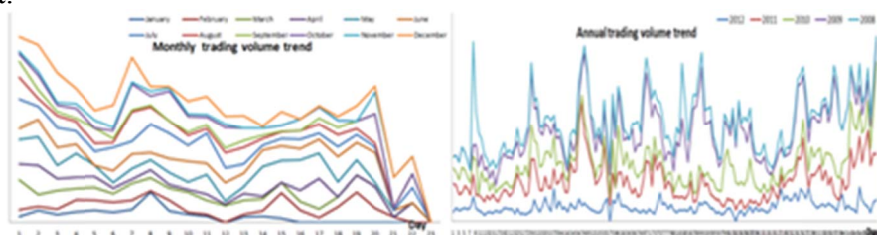


Fig.2 Trading volume trend

In the experiment, we analyze 26 stocks' trading volume data of wine industry in November to December 2012. Firstly, we analyze each stock abnormal periods, and these stocks which appear abnormal periods at the same time constitute a behavior spatial domain. As shown in figure 3, The bright red area is the abnormal area of each stock.

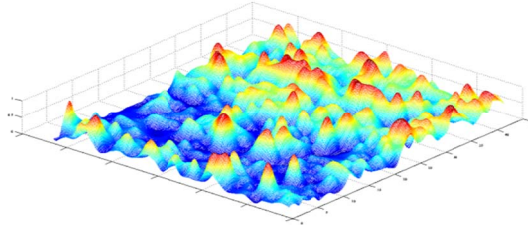


Fig.3 Stock trading volume of 26 kinds wine industry

The abnormal period of stocks.

Starting from each stock (individual), with historical trading data (that is the background domain of time) as the background, extract the unusual period of stocks by the above algorithm 2. As shown below.

Table1 Abnormal time periods of each stock

Stock	Abnormal time period
Jiugui	[11/19,11/29]
Moutai	11/19,12/11,12/24
Wuliangye	[11/16,11/19],[12/3,12/5],[12/13,12/17]
Yanghe	[11/9, 11/12], 11/19,12/24,12/27
Shanxi Fenjiu	[11/16,11/19], [11/30, 12/5],12/14,[12/26, 12/27]
Swellfun	[11/15,11/19],12/10,[12/24,12/27]

The space-time model of group behavior

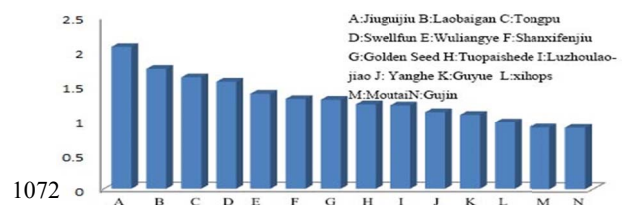
Through the previous analysis of abnormal time interval, we preliminarily establish the contact between each stock. As shown in figure 5, we also need to use curve similarity algorithm for related behavior spatial domain.

Tracing to the plasticizer events in November 19, 2012 as the source, we can find out the abnormal interval of all the stocks in November 19, 2012, and then through the previous algorithm 3, we use line segment to trading volume time series of each stock. Table 2 shows The K value between the two intervals of periods before and after.

Table2 K values

Stock	k_1	k_2	k_3	Stock	k_1	k_2	k_3
Jiugui	-0.15018985	0.49476853	-0.40427479	Wuliangye	-0.18184553	0.26666542	-0.32729887
Moutai	-0.21686975	0.43217097	-0.23001486	Yanghe	-0.17267975	0.30042104	-0.15597936
Shanxi Fenjiu	-0.05432284	0.47718314	-0.55958932	Swellfun	-0.34928885	0.61370882	-0.25963723

With k - Medoids algorithm to clustering analysis to the K value, We can divide the stock to 2 class, as shown in figure 4. Plasticizer events impact on the stocks can be measured by ratio of the K value of the abnormal interval and the average K value, and when the ratio is less than 1, the stock is not affected by the event, as shown in figure 5.



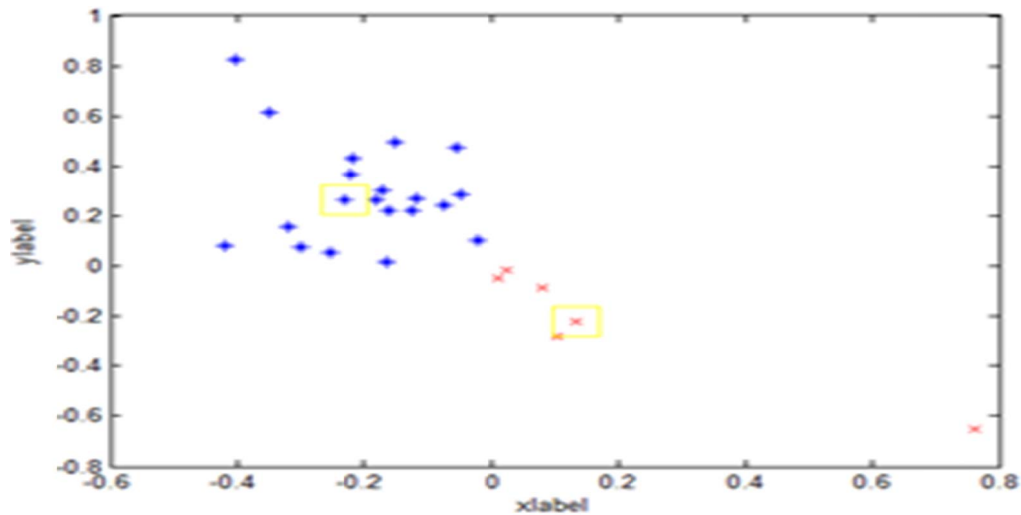
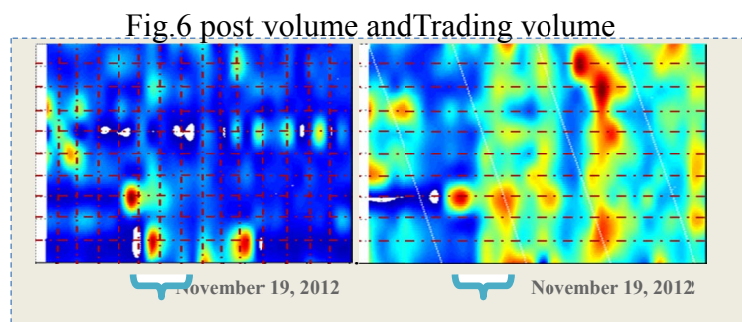


Fig.5 The influence degree of plasticizer

Finally we get the stocks affected by the plasticizer event, they constitute the behavior spatial domain of plasticizer event. In order to verify the experiment results, we adopt the same method to analyze post amounts in related post bar in this period, we also obtain the same individual stocks affected by the event. From the experimental results, the trading volume changes and post amounts changes have strong consistency during the plasticizer event, as shown in figure 6



Conclusion

Through the above experiment, we get a time-spatial domain of the plasticizer event, since November 19 in 2012, the event in liquor-making field affects the stock including Jiugujiu, Laobaigan, Tongpu, Swellfun, Wuliangye, Shanxi Fenjiu, Golden seed and so on. These experiments illustrate not only the trading behavior in the real world, but also the posting behavior in virtual world is affected by the event, their influence also has the strong consistency of field.

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