

■ Trading programming language

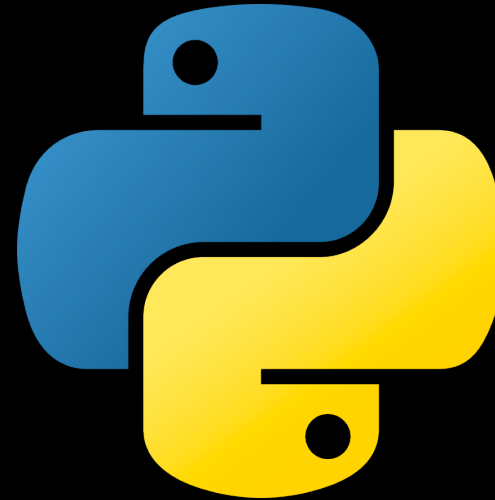


- Easy learning curve for the beginners
- Integrated with language editor in platforms
- Can be extend by external DLL
- Most of the functions are encrypted or the source code is not provided
- Does not support statistic analysis or machine learning toolkit

■ Trading programming language

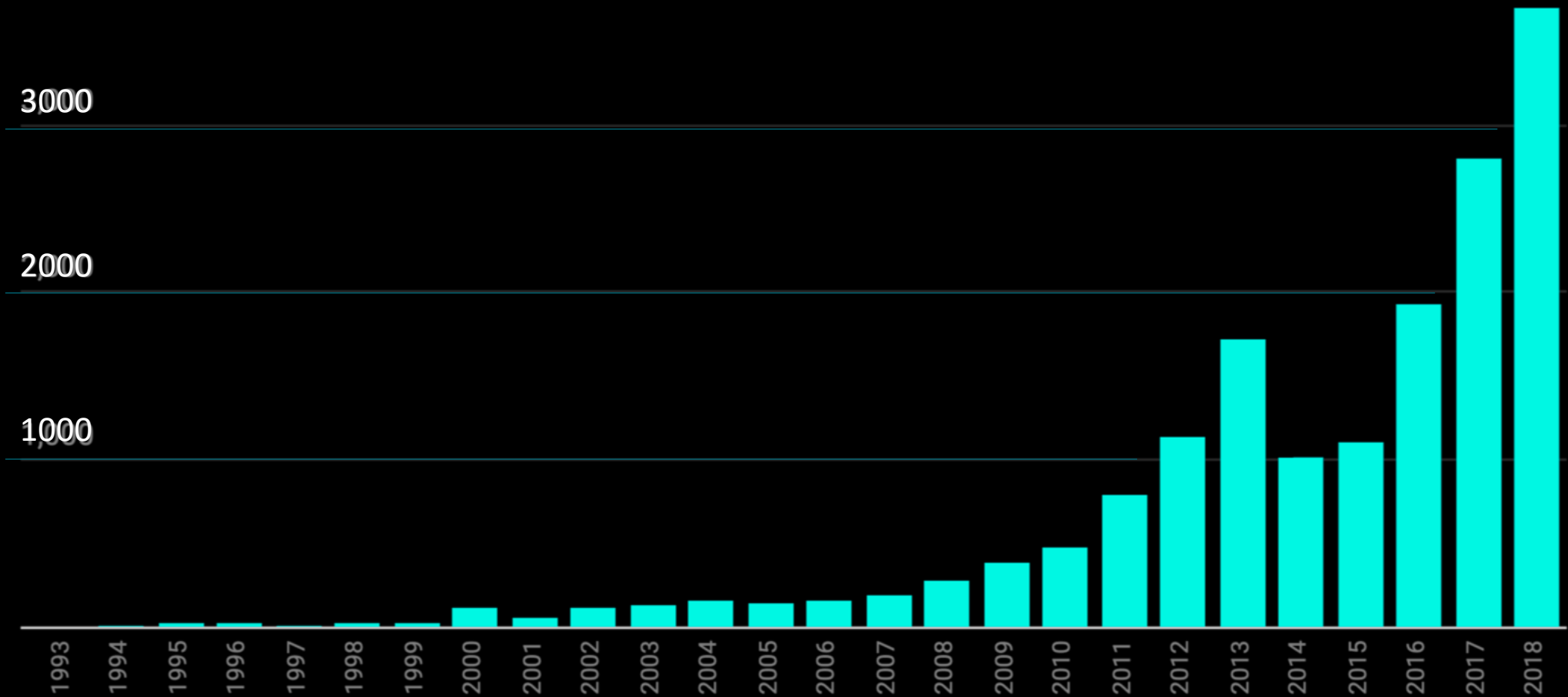


- Friendly statistic toolkit



- Friendly statistic toolkit
- Strong community and widely applied
- Easy to deploy (Flask/Django/...)
- More innovative data science applications

■ Artificial Intelligence papers



All of the papers available in the “artificial intelligence” section (arXiv)

Outline

Financial Data

Features

Labels

Machine Learning
Models

NN

LSTM

CNN

Evaluation

Backtesting




Purged K-fold

■ ML algorithms in finance?



Supervised Machine Learning




Training

features			labels
Color	Weight	Age	Category
	3.2 kg	2	cat
	4.2 kg	5	cat
	6.2 kg	4	dog



ML
Model

Testing

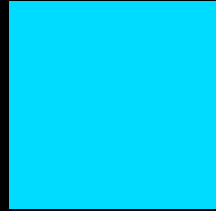
features		
Color	Weight	Age
	3.2 kg	2
	4.2 kg	5
	6.2 kg	4



ML
Model



labels	
True Answer	Prediction
cat	cat
cat	dog
dog	dog



Financial Data (Features)



Financial Data Structures

Fundamental data

Focusing on creating a portrait of a company

- Useful to combine other data types
- Difficult to confirm data release date
- Missing data is often backfilled
- Consider multiple correction

Trading data

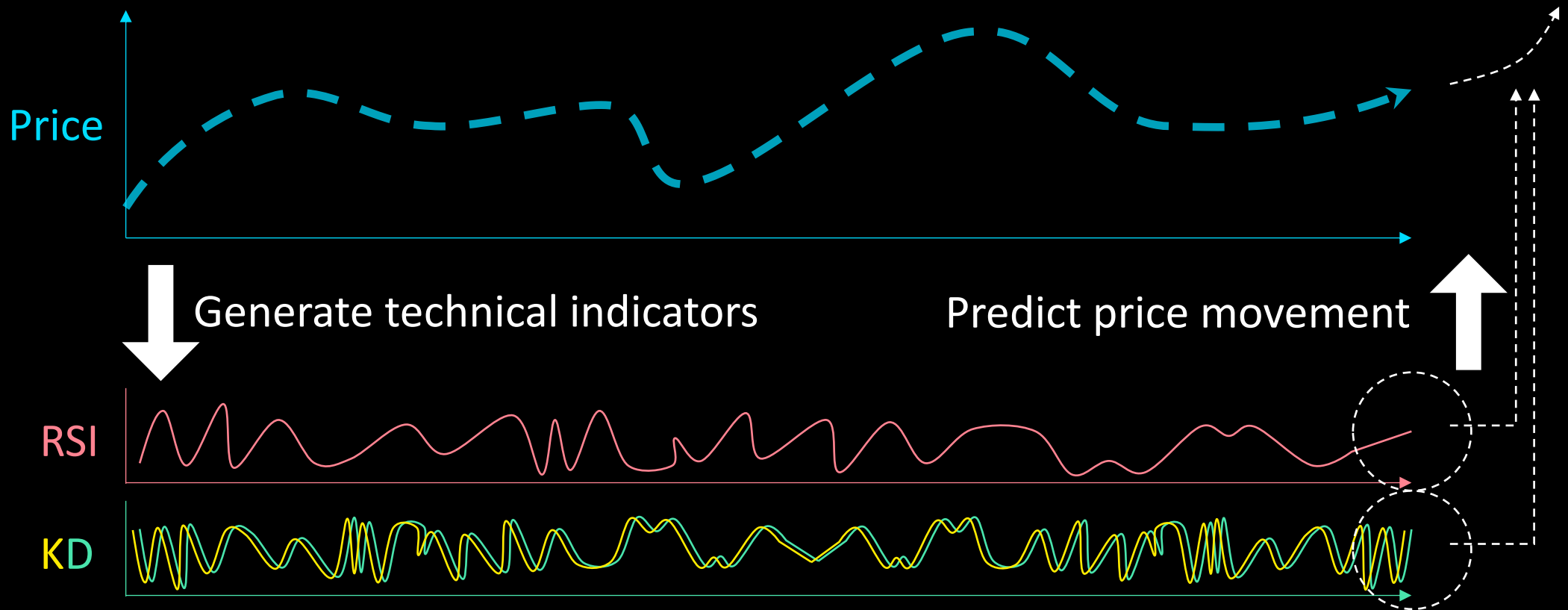
Market participant characteristic footprint

Trading book, price, broker trading summary...etc

- Data often with timestamp
- Generate extra features (ex: technical indicators)
- Massive amount of data generated in one day
- Some of the data is difficult to obtain

■ Creating Technical indicators

Price historical data

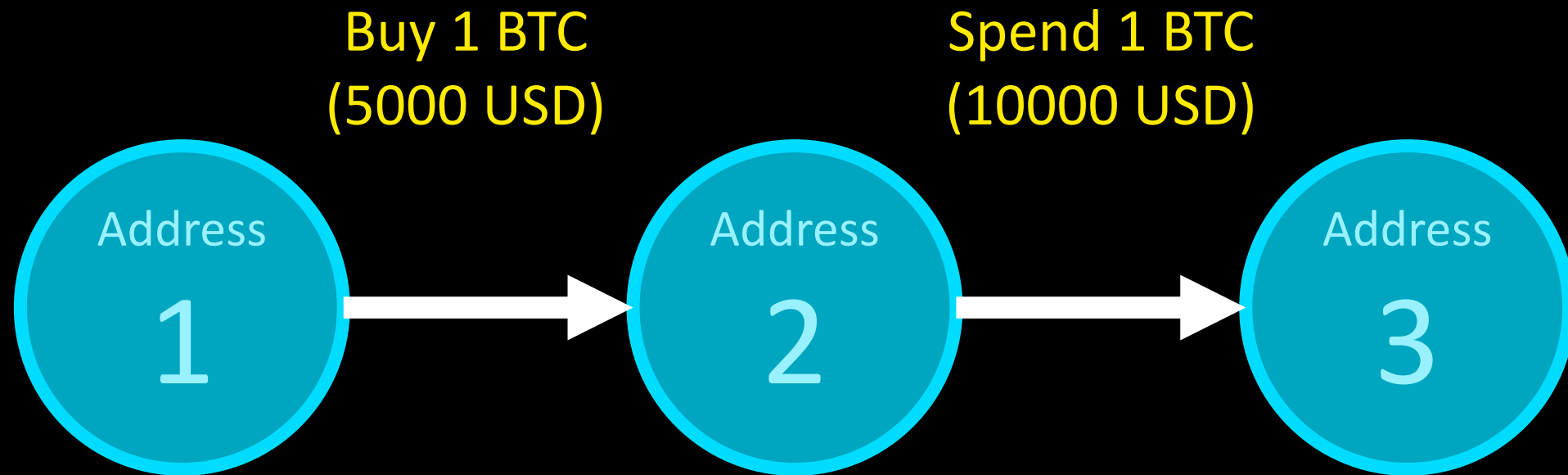




■ Fundamental Indicators

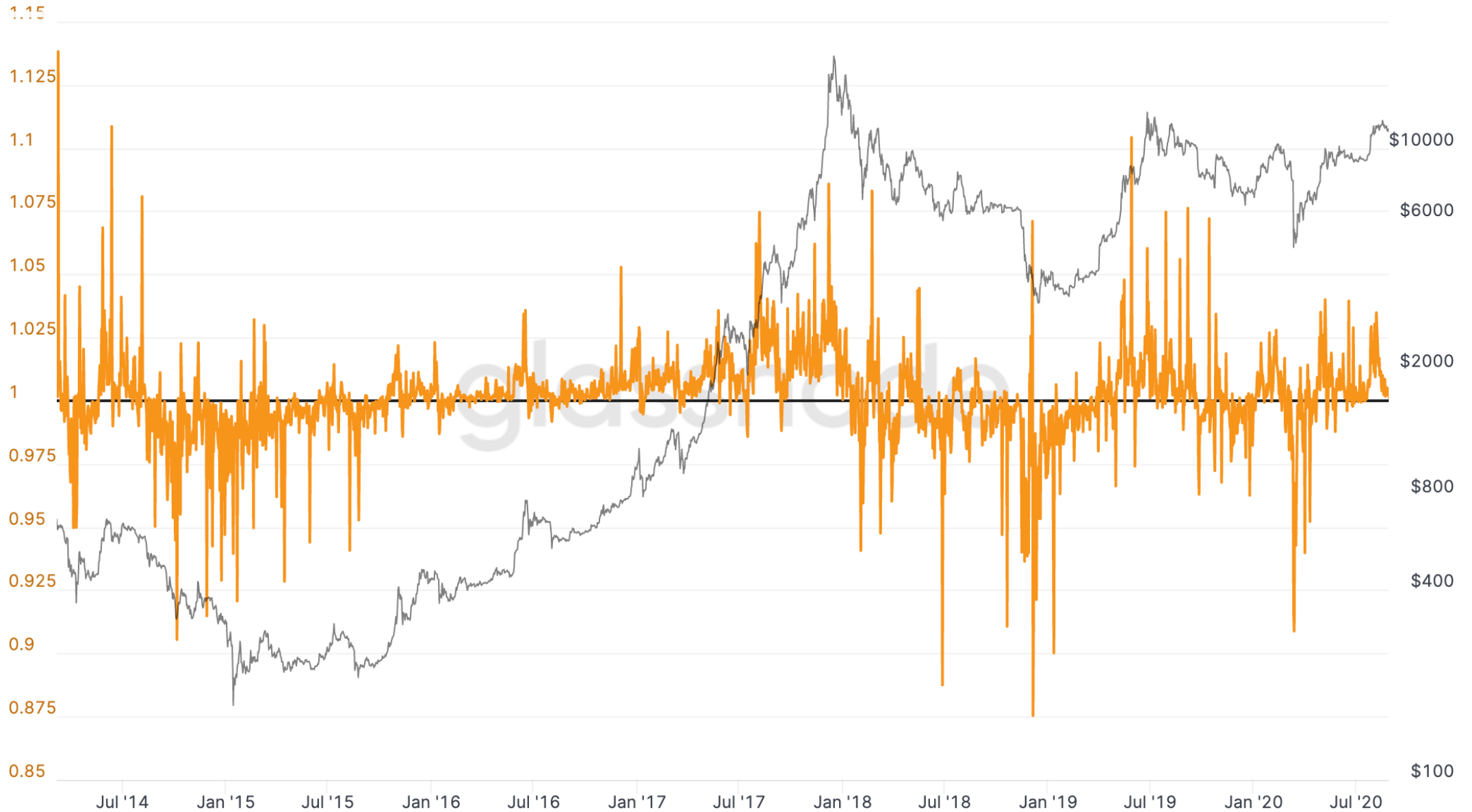
- Spent Output Profit Ratio
- Network value to transaction ratio
- Transfers volume to exchanges

Spent Output Profit Ratio



$$\text{SOPR} = 10000 / 5000 = 2$$

Spent Output Profit Ratio





■ Network Value to transaction ratio

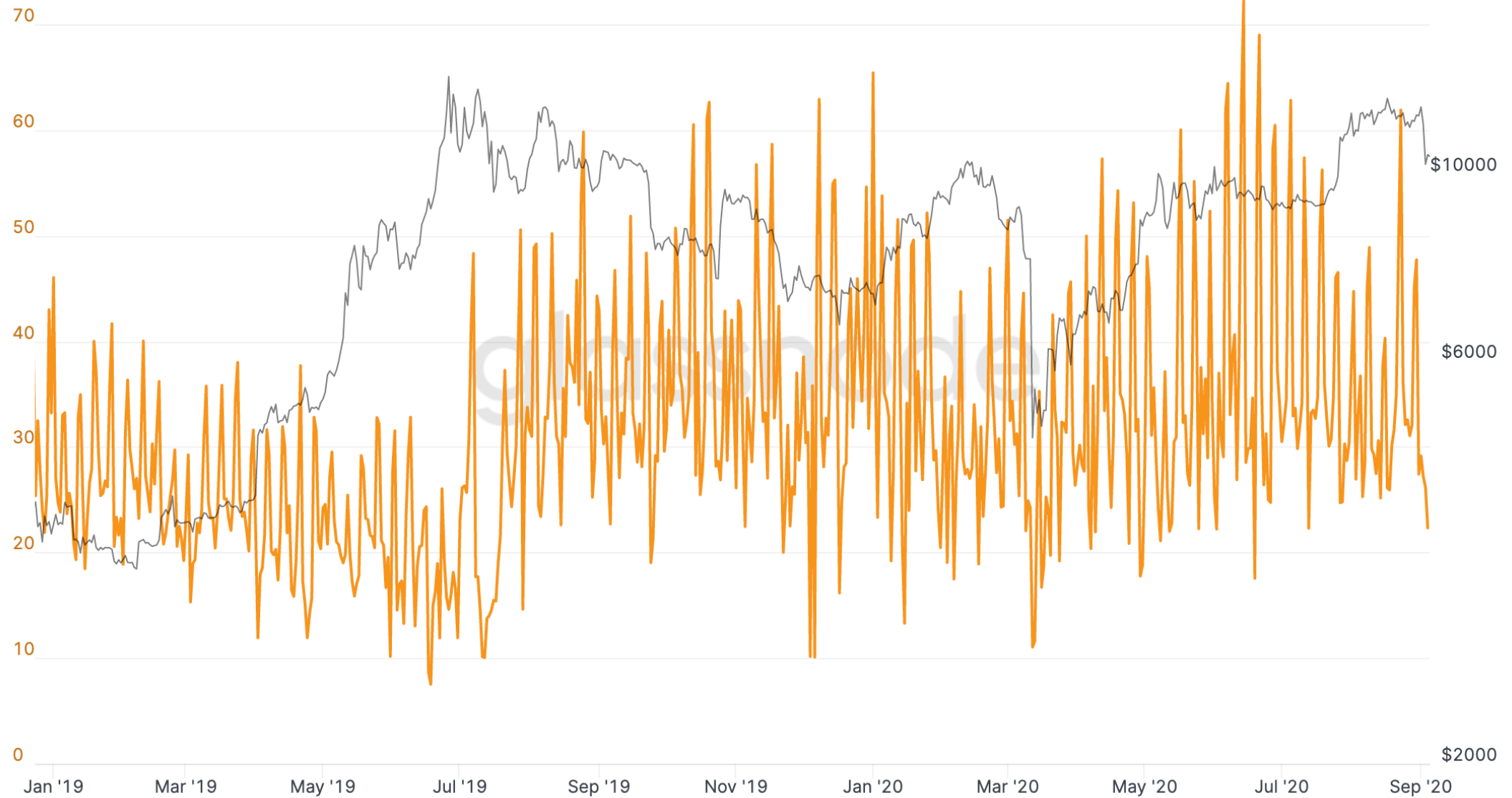
$$\text{本益比} = \frac{\text{總市值}}{\text{總盈餘}}$$



Network value to transaction ratio

$$\text{NVT} = \frac{\text{總市值}}{\text{總金流}}$$

Network value to transaction ratio



■ Network Value to transaction ratio

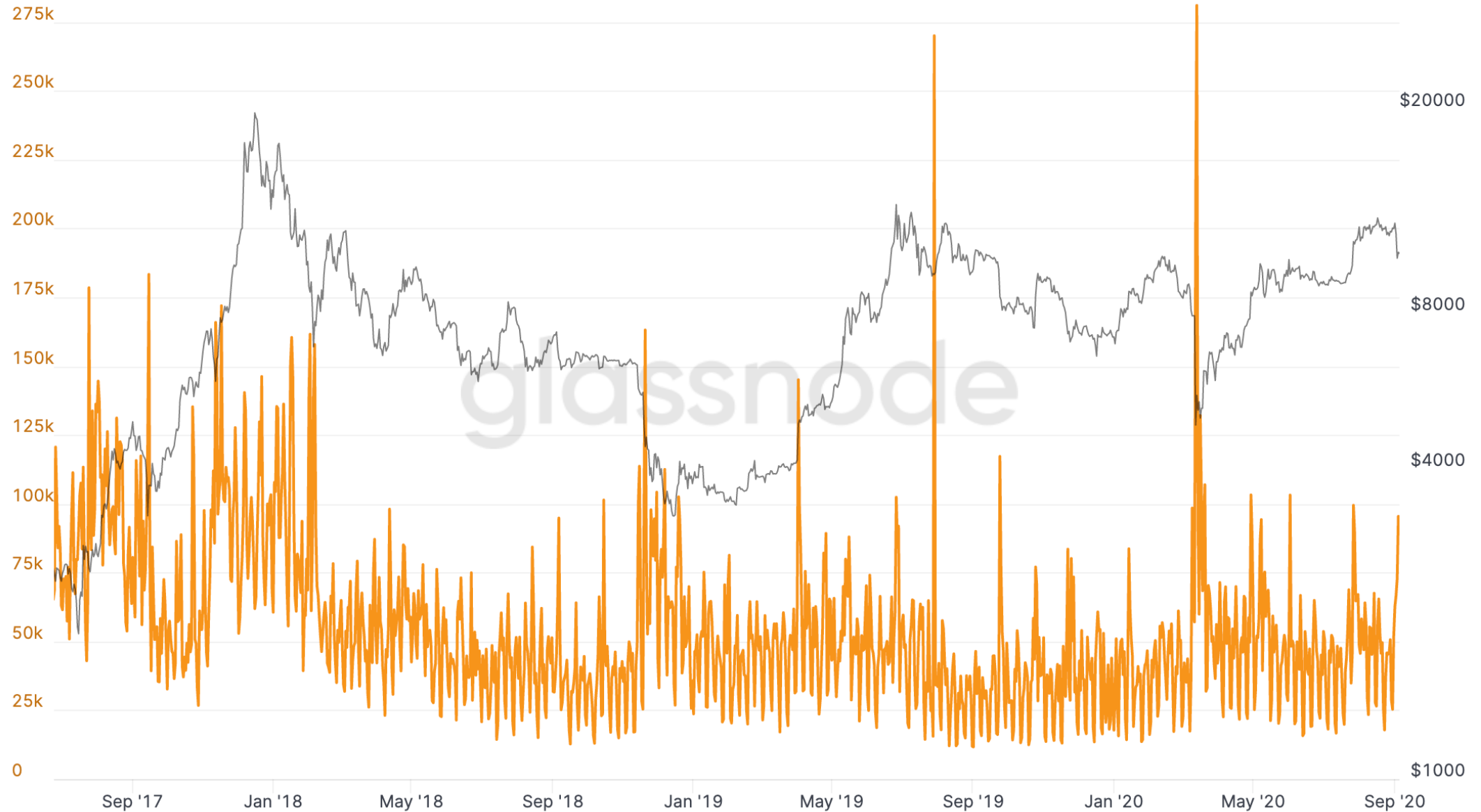
address

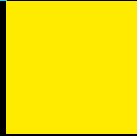
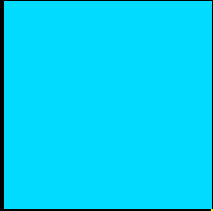
address

address



Network Value to transaction ratio





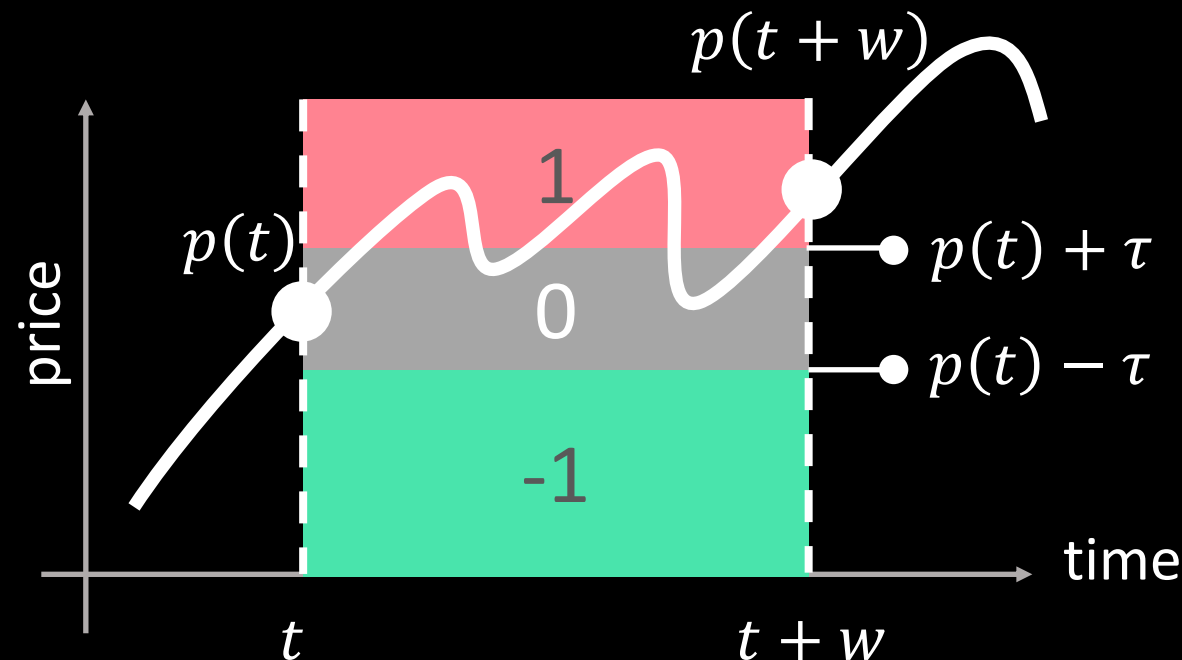
Labeling

■ Challenging of Labeling the data

Fixed time horizon

A popular method in the literature

- τ is a constant
- Do not have stop-loss limits





Label Generation Methods

- Triple barrier [Prado 2018]
- Continuous trading signals [Dash 2016]
- Trading Point decision [Chang 2009]

[Prado 2018] Advances in Financial Machine Learning

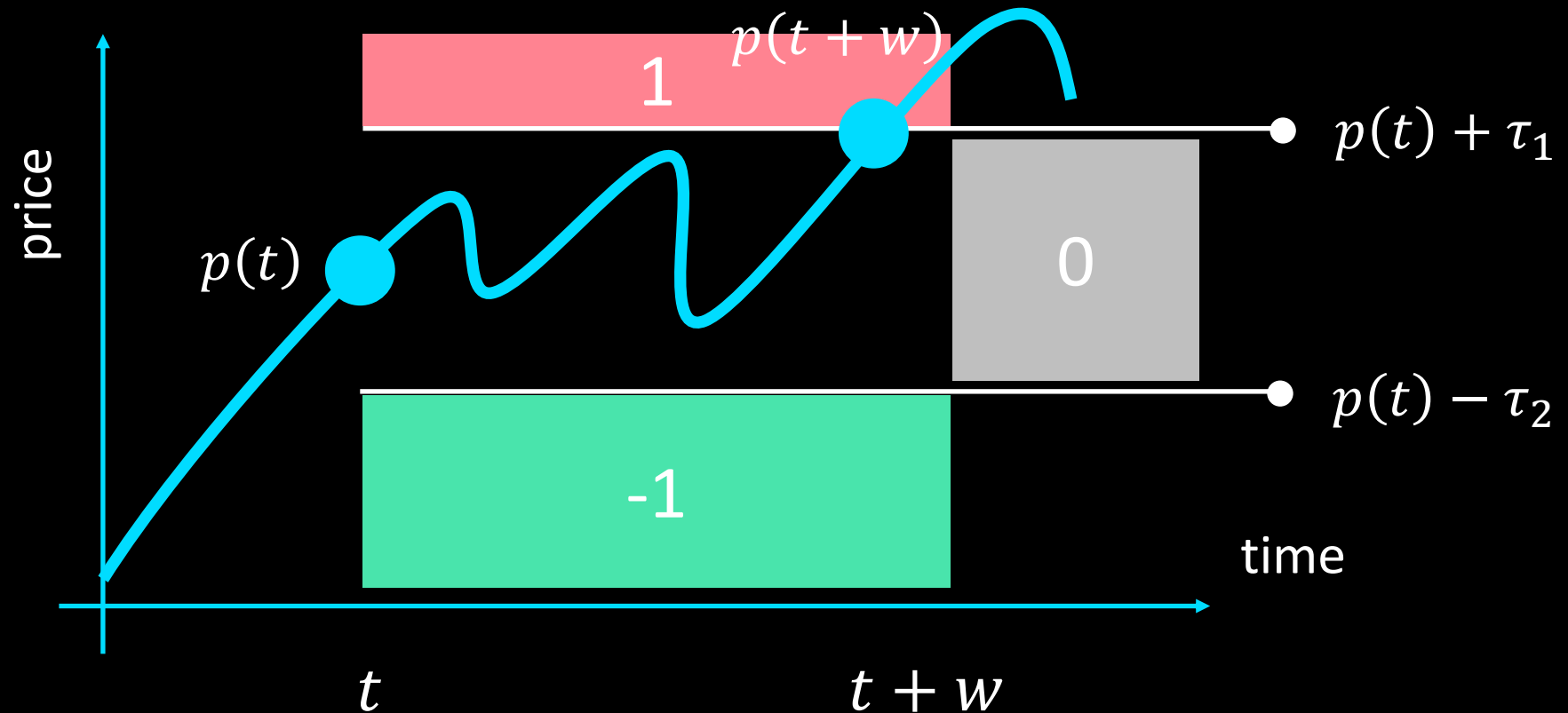
[Tsantekidis 2017] Using Deep Learning to Detect Price Change Indications in Financial Markets

[Dash 2016] A hybrid stock trading framework integrating technical analysis with machine learning techniques

[Chang 2009] Integrating a Piecewise Linear Representation Method and a Neural Network Model for Stock Trading Points Prediction

■ Triple barriers [Prado 2018]

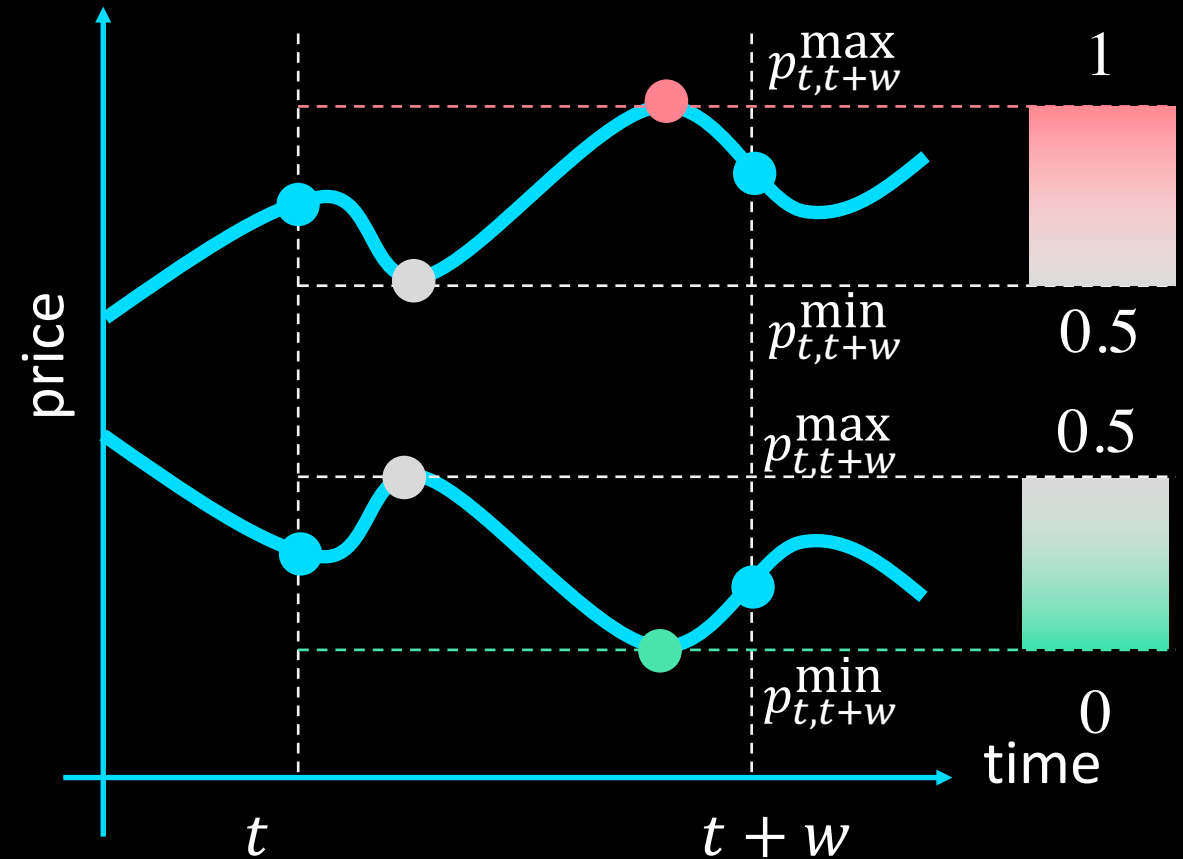
- Horizontal barriers are defined by profit-taking and stop-loss limit
- τ_1 and τ_2 are dynamic according to estimated volatility



Continuous trading signals [Dash 2016]

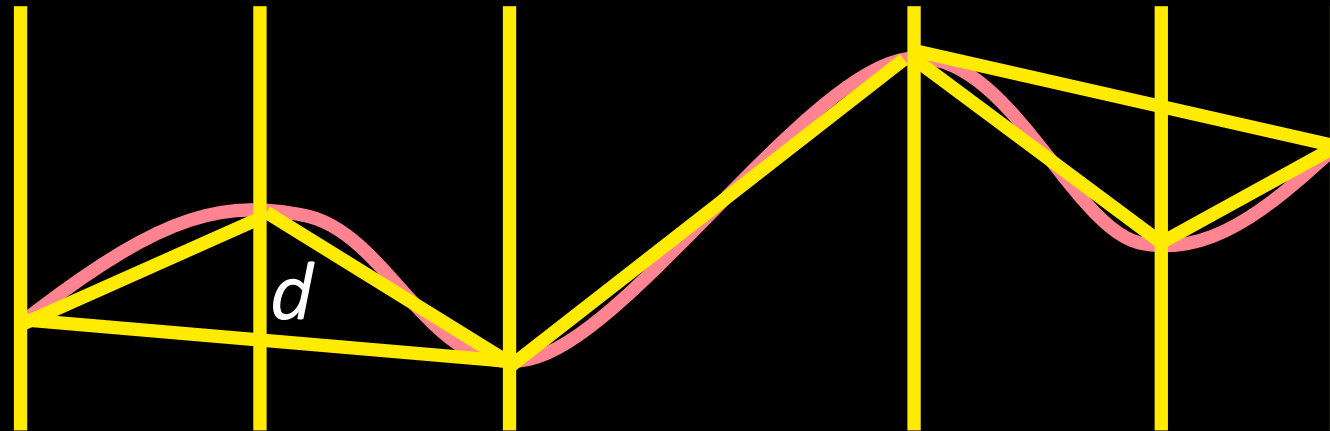
- Using **momentum** of the stock price
- $y(t)$'s are **continuous**
- Provides more detailed information

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{p_{t+w} - p_{t,t+w}^{\min}}{p_{t,t+w}^{\max} - p_{t,t+w}^{\min}} & \text{if } p_{t+w} > p_t \\ 0.5(1 - \frac{p_{t+w} - p_{t,t+w}^{\min}}{p_{t,t+w}^{\max} - p_{t,t+w}^{\min}}) & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



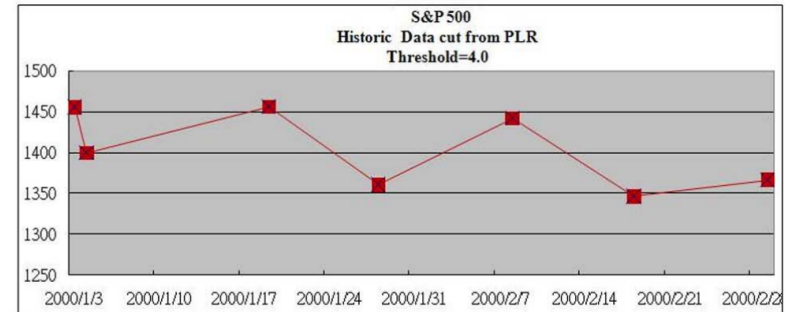
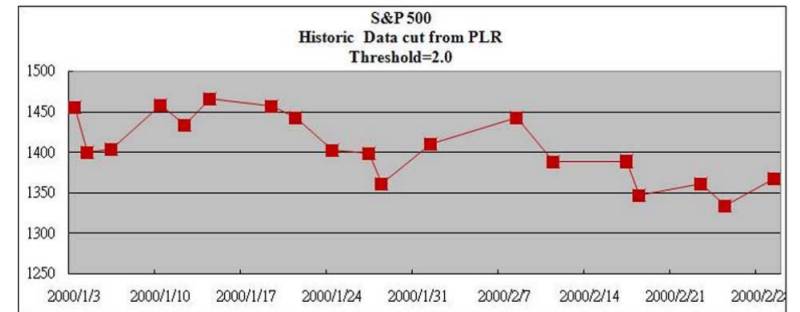
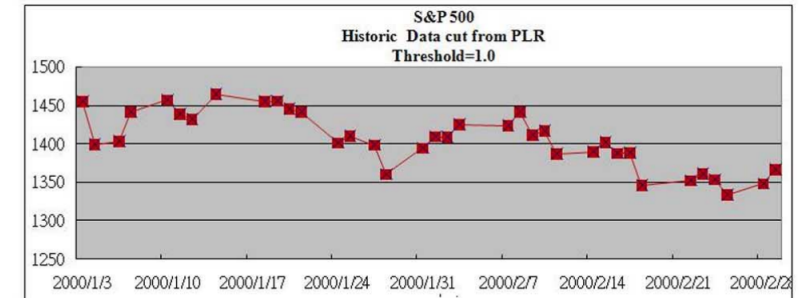
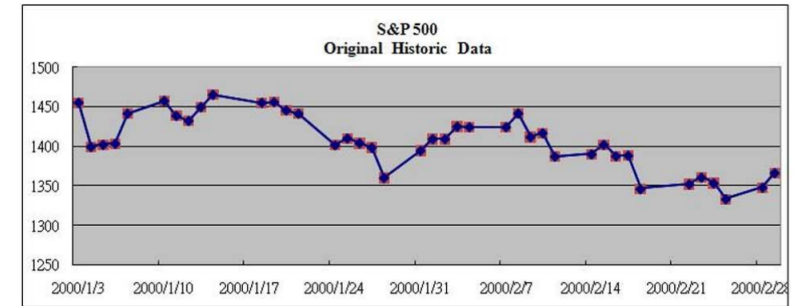
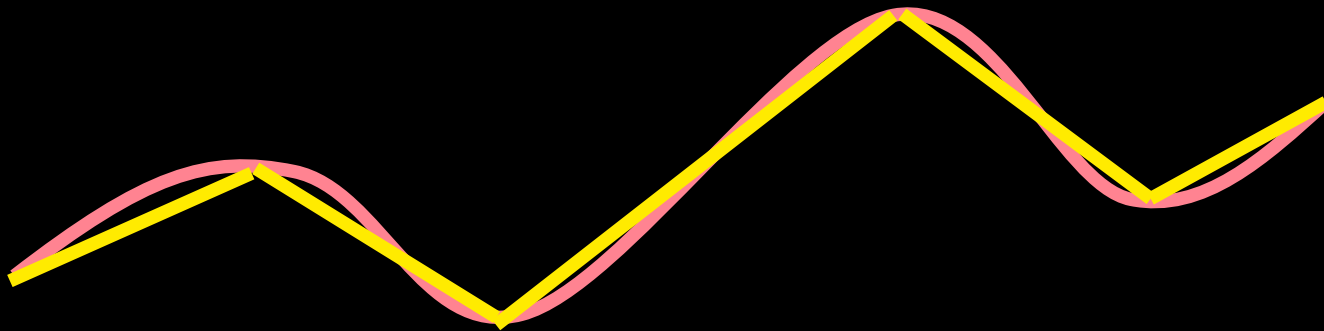
Trading point decision

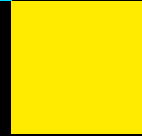
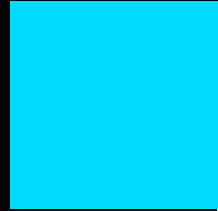
- Find the local minimum and maximum points
- Divide the time series into subsegments
- Threshold value $d \rightarrow$ length of trend



Trading point decision

- Find the local minimum and maximum points
- Divide the time series into subsegments
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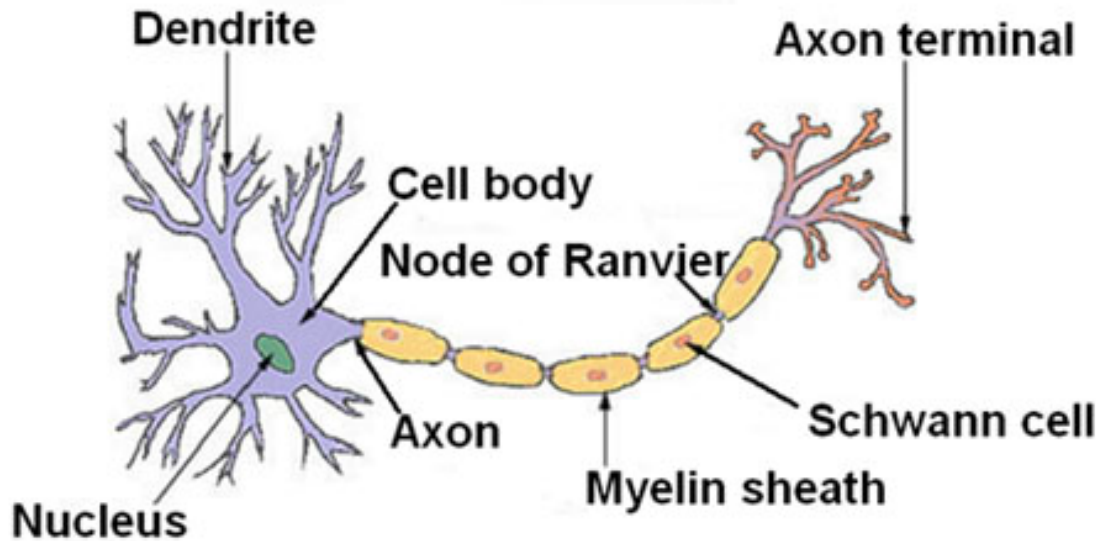


ML Models

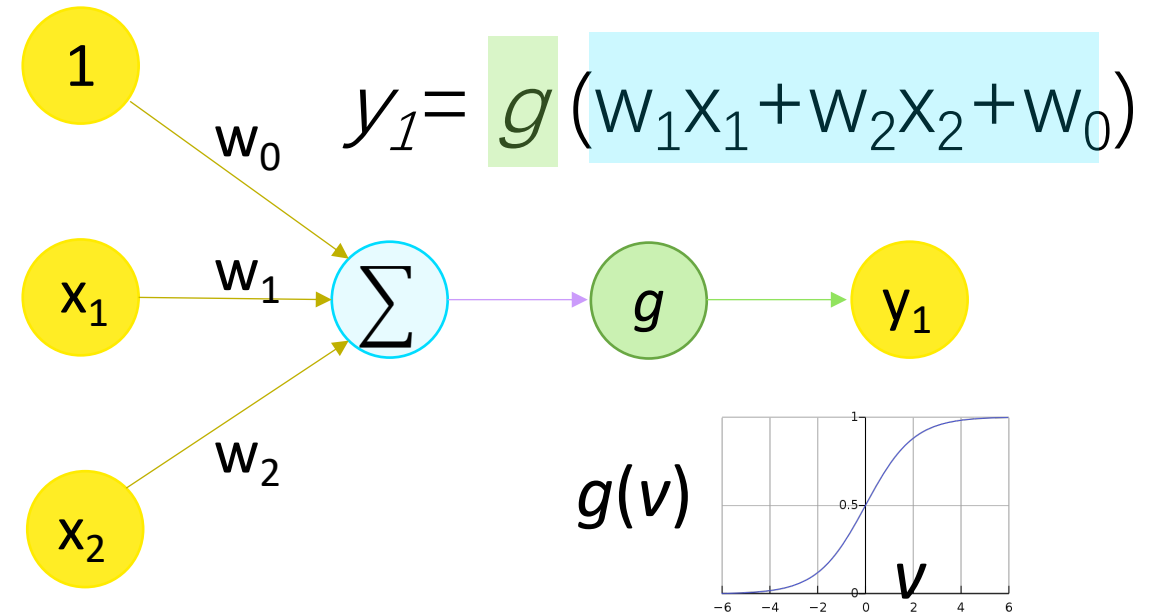
Neural Network

- Built to model the human brain
- interpret numeric data through a kind of machine perception

Human neuron structure

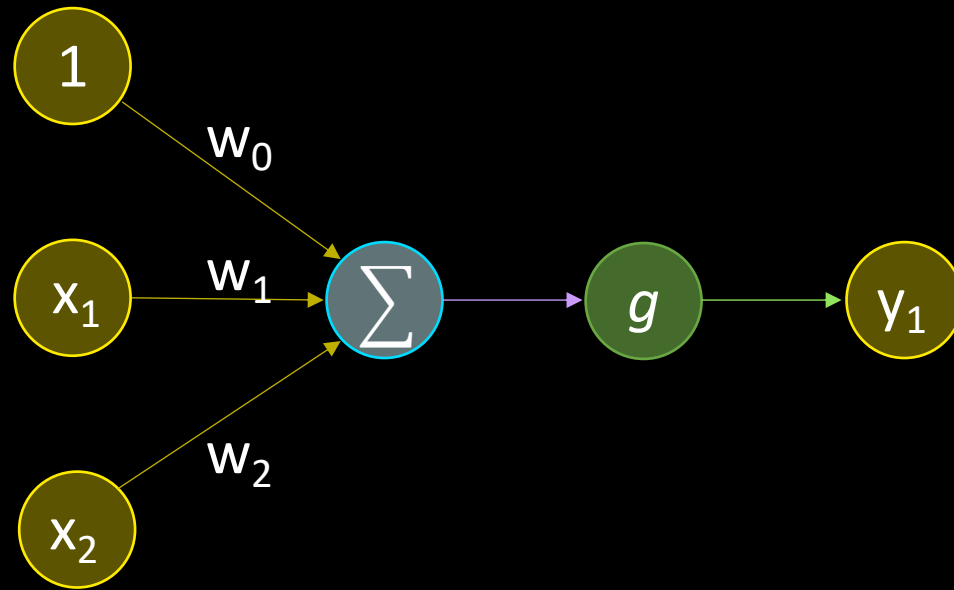


Single neuron model



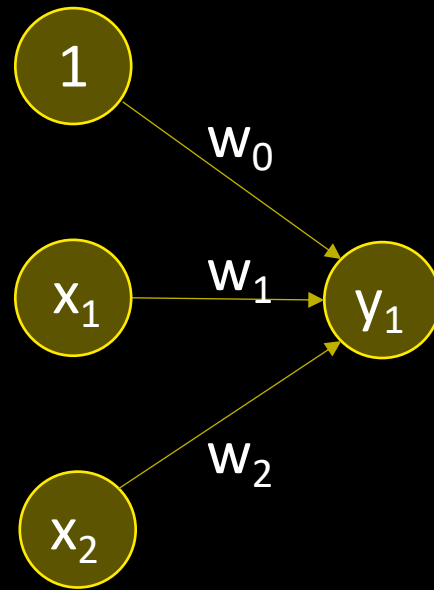
Neural Network

Single node in neural network



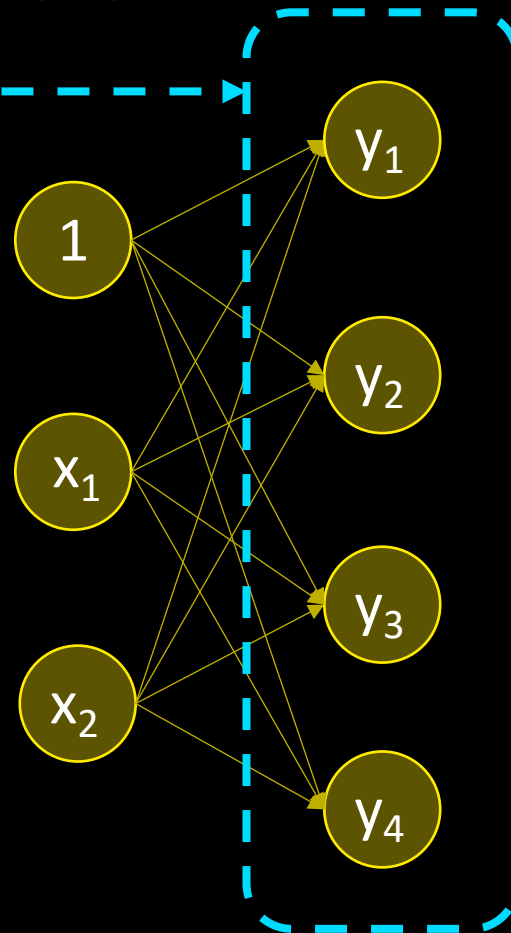
Neural Network

Simplified expression



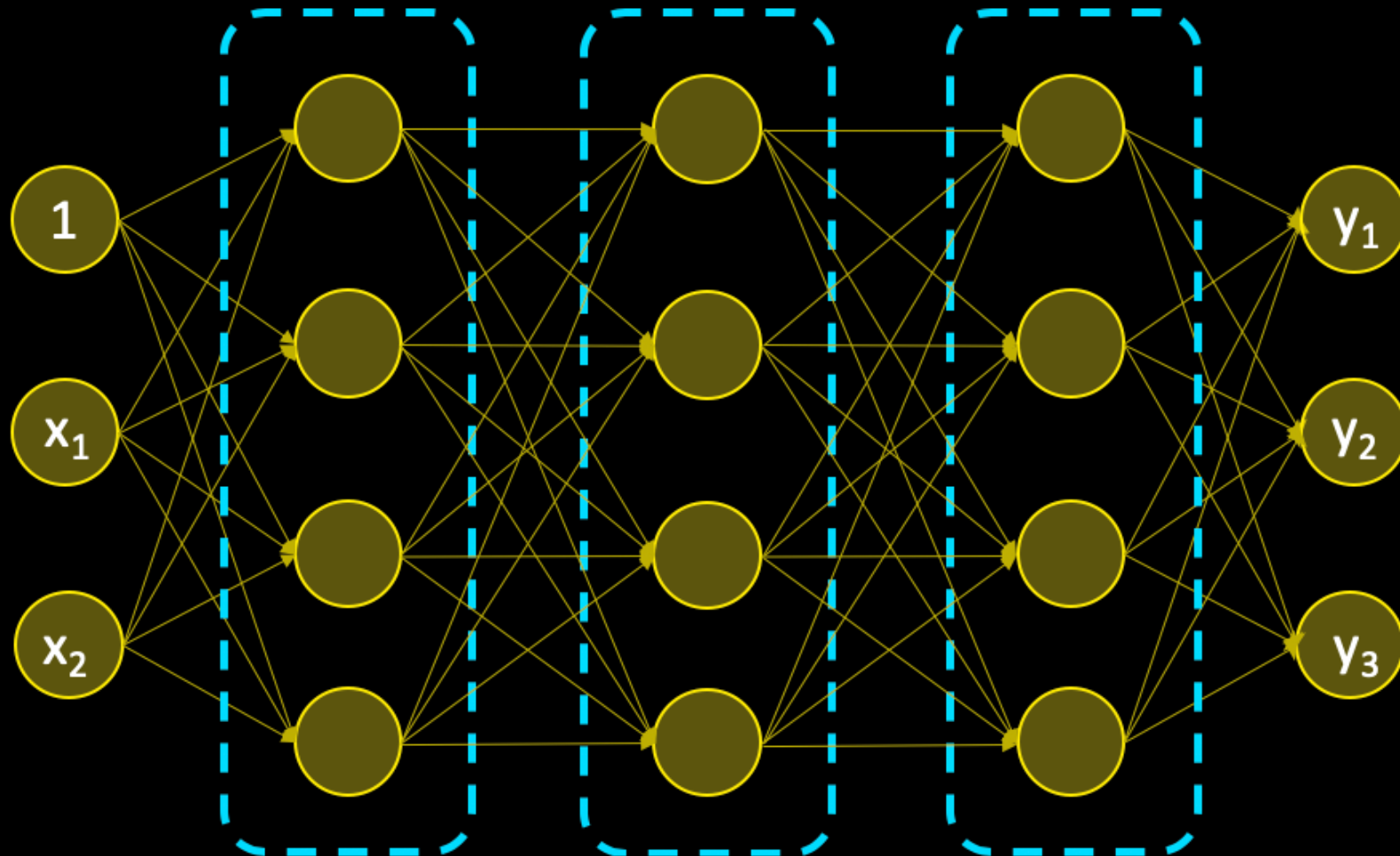
Neural Network

A layer contain multiple neurons



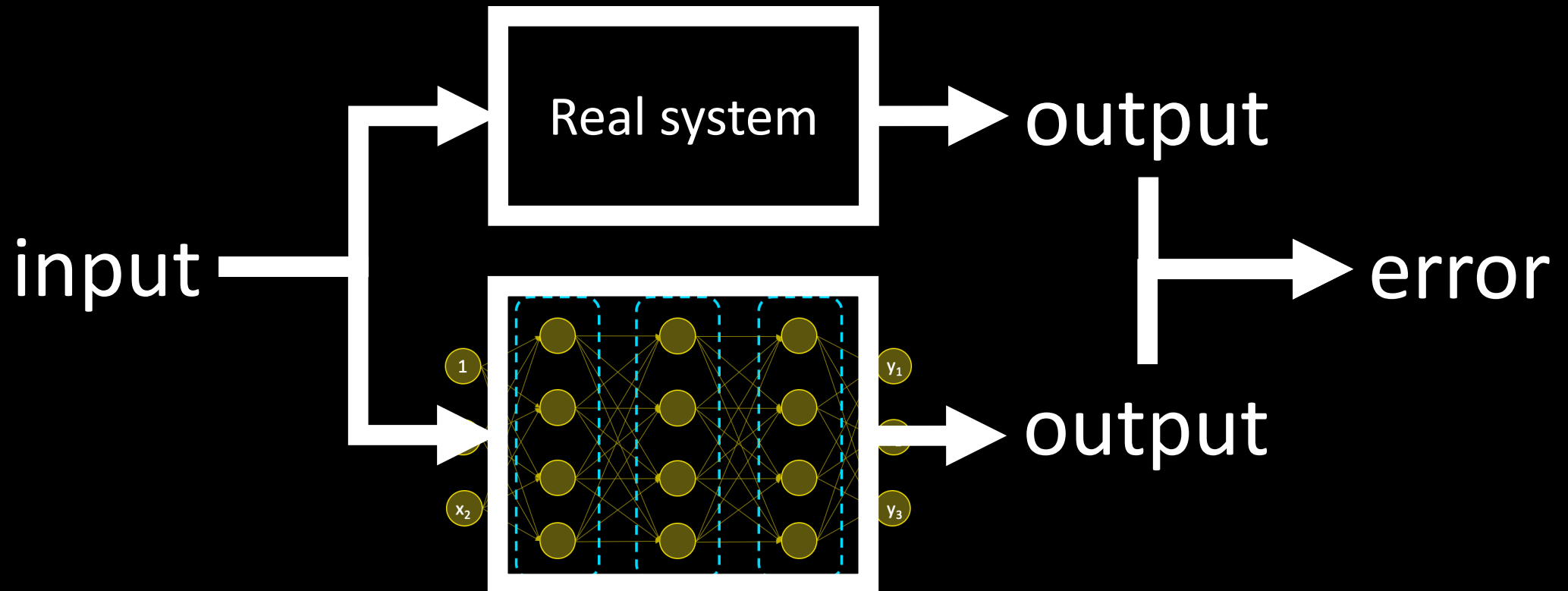
■ Deep Neural Network

Multi-layer deep neural network



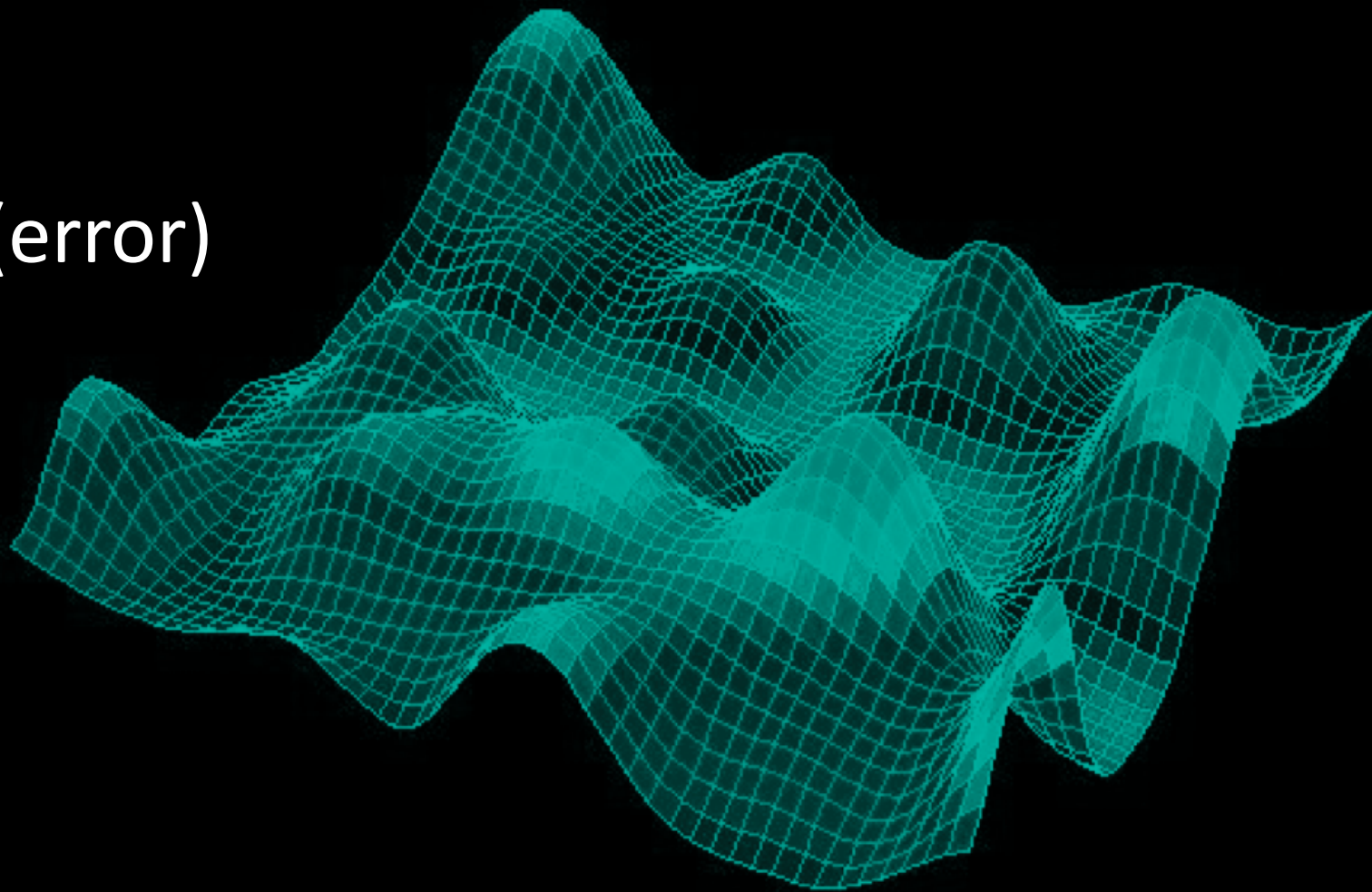
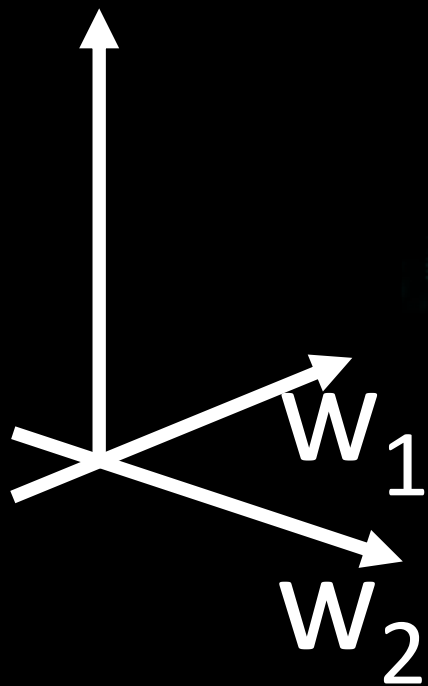
■ Deep Neural Network

Multi-layer deep neural network



Neural Network Optimization

Cost function (error)



Deep Neural Network Training Result

Asset

Taiwan Capitalization
Weighted Stock Index

Data split

Train

Validate

Backtest

2006 ~ 2014

2015

2016 ~ 2019-3-1

Features

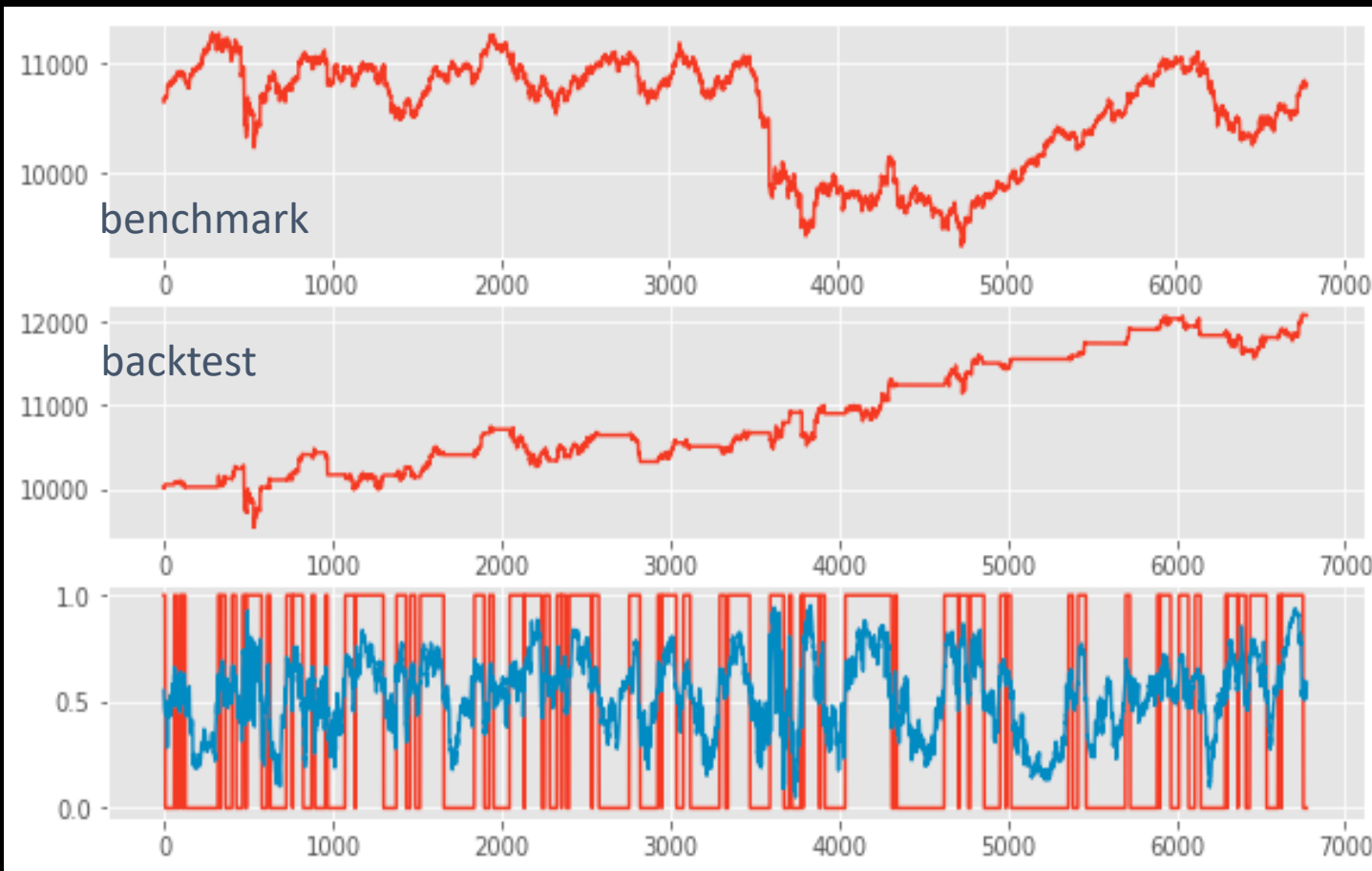
Scaled Technical Indicators

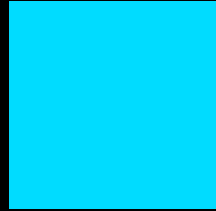
Labels

Fixed time horizon

2018-1-1

2019-7-1





Model Interpretation

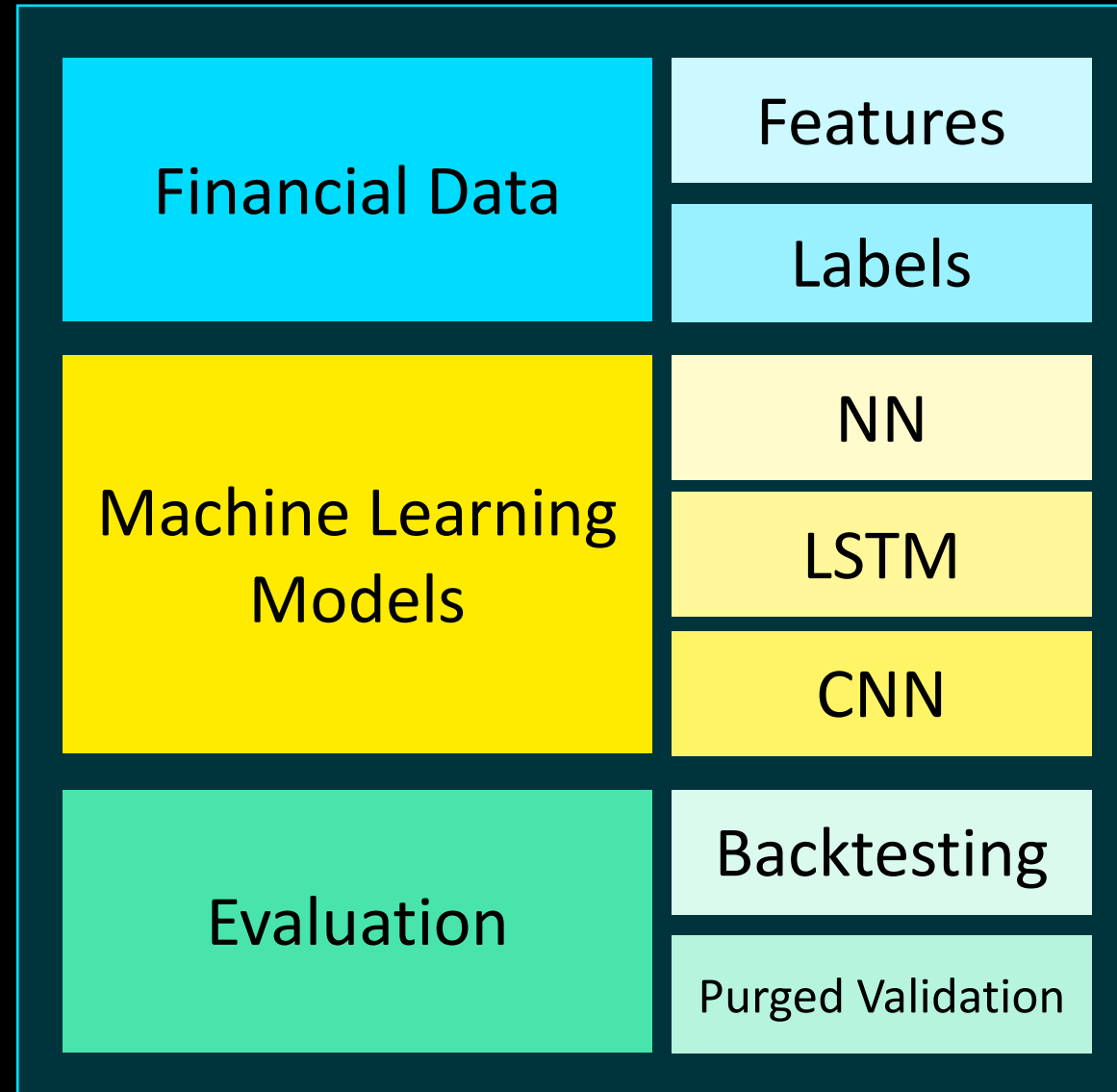


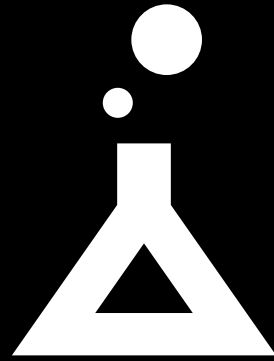
Backtest

- Survivor bias, lookahead bias, transaction cost, outlier, overfitting
- Finding the lottery tickets that won the last game
- Solutions
 - Develop model for entire asset or classes
 - Use Bootstrap aggregating
 - Record every backtest conducted
 - Resist the temptation of reusing a failed strategy

Conclusion

Machine Learning





FinLab