**元 智 大 學**

資 訊 工 程 學 系

碩 士 論 文

**Using Deep Learning Neural Networks and Candlestick Chart Representation to Predict Taiwan and Indonesia Stock Market**

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中華民國 107 年 7 月

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碩 士 論 文

A Thesis

Submitted to Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Yuan Ze University

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of Master of Science

in

Computer Science and Engineering

July 2018

Chungli, Taiwan, Republic of China.

中華民國 107 年 7 月

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College of Informatics

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# ABSTRACT

This thesis explores predictability in the stock market using Deep Convolutional Network and candlestick charts. The outcome is to design a decision support framework that can be used by traders to provide suggested indications of future stock price direction. We perform this work using some neural network like convolutional neural network, residual network and visual geometry group network. From stock market historical data, we converted to candlestick chart for the model analyzing the pattern. Using Taiwan and Indonesian stock market historical time series data we can achieve an average 83 % for 5 trading days’ period, 87 % for 10 trading days’ period and 90 % for 20 trading days’ period of binary classification accuracy.

This thesis also addresses problems specific to learning with stock market historical time series data, model performance due to sliding windows period days and analyzing hidden pattern in candlestick chart.

Keywords: *Stock Market Prediction, Neural Network, Residual Network, Candlestick Chart*

# Acknowledgements

I would like to dedicate this thesis to Allah Subhanahu wa ta’ala, for your help through all the difficulties. A special thanks to my wife, my family, my lab mates, all the Yuan Ze University teachers and friends that I have ever met during my study in Taiwan.

I would like to express my gratitude for the supervision of my advisor, Dr. Yu-Yen Ou who suggested an interesting research topic to me. Moreover, gave me clear direction to make this paper possible. You have been a tremendous teacher for me during my study especially for your support, guidance, corrections, encouragement and advices. I would also like to thank my thesis committee for the insightful comments and advice.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the generous financial support of Yuan Ze University’s Department of Computer Science and Engineering. Which has illuminated my long-lasting dream of obtaining a Master Degree in Computer Science and Engineering.

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# Chapter 1 Introduction

## 1.1. Background

Stock market is something that cannot be separated from modern human life. Investment in stock market is a natural thing done by people around the world. They set aside their income to try their luck by investing in stock market to generate more profit. Traders are more likely to buy a stock whose value is expected to increase in the future. On the other hand, traders are likely to refrain from buying a stock whose value is expected to fall in the future. Therefore, there is a need for accurately predicting the trends in stock market prices in order to maximize capital gain and minimize loss. This is also one of our reasons for doing research and try to make predictions into the field of stock market. Besides, research on stock market is still classified as a difficult thing to do considering the price changes in the stock market can happen suddenly. With the current technological advances, machine learning is a breakthrough in aspects of human life today. In this case, we use machine learning to make predictions on the stock market. We choose several learning algorithms in machine learning to enhance our performance result using convolutional neural network, residual network, virtual geometry group network, k-nearest neighborhood and random forest.

Dataset format in machine learning can be various. Many kind of dataset format such as text sequence, image, audio, video, from 1D (one dimension) to 3D (three dimension) can be applicable for machine learning. Taken as an example for the use of images as inputs from machine learning, not only as inputs to classify an animal, items or the other thing, but also as an input to predict a condition, we take the example of Google DeepMind in their research in Alpha Go. Recently, they are successfully get a lot of attention in the research field. By using the image as their input, where the image represents a Go game board, which later this image dataset is used to predict the next step of the opponent in the Go game(Silver, Huang et al. 2016).

On the other occasion, from historical data of stock market converted into audio wavelength using deep convolutional wave net architecture can be applied to forecast the stock market movement(Borovykh, Bohte et al.).

Our proposed method in this thesis is using a candlestick chart from Taiwan and Indonesia stock market to predict the price movement. We are using three trading period time to analyze the correlation between those period time with the result. Our proposed candlestick chart will represent the sequence of time series with and without the daily volume stock data. Our experiments conduct two kind of image size for candlestick chart, 50 and 20 dimension to analyze the correlation of hidden pattern in various image size. Which later our dataset will be input for several learning algorithms, random forest and k-nearest neighborhood as traditional machine learning and CNN, residual network, VGG network as our modern machine learning. the goal is to analyze the correlation of some parameter such as period time, image size, feature set with the movement of stock market will be going up or going down in the next day.

## 1.2. Related work

There are many researchers who already done doing the research on the stock market predictions. (Schöneburg 1990) conducted a study using data from a randomly selected German stock market, then using the back-propagation method for their machine learning architecture(!!! INVALID CITATION !!! {}). To our knowledge, stock market data consist of open price data, close price data, high price data, low price data and volume of the daily movement activity. In addition to using historical time series data from the stock market, some researchers in this field of stock market predictions began to penetrate the method of sentiment analysis to predict and analyze movements in the stock market.

(Bollen, Mao et al. 2011) used their sentiment analysis method by taking data from one of the famous microblogging site Twitter to predict the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) stock market movements. There are more studies on stock market predictions; they use the input data not only by using elements of historical time series data, but by also processing the data into other different forms. (Borovykh, Bohte et al.) tried to use the deep convolutional wave net architecture method to perform analysis and prediction using data from S & P500 and CBOE.

We also found some related work using candlestick charts in their research. (Hu, Hu et al. 2017) in their research using candlestick chart to build a decision-making system in stock market investment. They use the convolutional encoder to learn the patterns contained in the candlestick chart. While (Tsai and Quan 2014) using candlestick chart in his research to be combined with seven different wavelet-based texture to analyze candlestick chart. Next, (do Prado, Ferneda et al. 2013) using candlestick chart to learn the pattern contained in Brazilian stock market by using sixteen candlestick pattern.

Traditional machine learning like Random Forest has been applied to predict the stock market with a good result. (Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016) using Random Forest combine with technical indicator such as Relative Strength Index (RSI) shown a good performance. Adding more feature set can be one of the way to enrich your dataset and enhance the result of classification. (Patel, Shah et al. 2015) using ten technical parameters from stock trading data for their input data and compare four prediction models, Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Support Vector Machine (SVM), random forest and naïve-Bayes. According to (Zhang, Zhang et al. 2018) input data not only from historical stock trading data, a financial news and users’ sentiments from social media can correlated to predict the movement in stock market.

To summarize, different from most of existing studies that only consider stock trading data, news events or sentiments in their models, our proposal is using a representation of candlestick chart images to analyze and predict the movement of stock market with a novel to compare modern and traditional neural network.

# Chapter 2 Data Collection

## 2.1. Data Collection using Yahoo! Finance

One of the hardest problems to solve in deep learning has nothing to do with neural nets: it’s the problem of getting the right data in the right format. Getting the right data means gathering or identifying the data that correlates with the outcomes you want to predict; i.e. data that contains a signal about events you care about. The data needs to be aligned with the problem you are trying to solve. Kitten pictures are not very useful when you are building a facial identification system. A data scientist must do verifying that the data is aligned with the problem you seek to solve. If you do not have the right data, then your efforts to build an AI solution must return to the data collection stage.

Deep learning and machine learning more generally, needs a good training set to work properly. Collecting and constructing the training set – a sizable body of known data – takes time and domain-specific knowledge of where and how to gather relevant information. The training set acts as the benchmark against which deep-learning nets are trained. That is what they learn to reconstruct before they are unleashed on data they haven’t seen before.

We choose two different stock market country, Taiwan and Indonesia. We collected 50 companies’ stock market data for Taiwan and 10 for Indonesia. Listed on table 1 is Taiwan 50 and table 2 is Indonesia 10.

**Table 1** – List of 50 companies from Taiwan stock market, this group of companies called TW50.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Name | Ticker |
| 1 | Advanced Semiconductor Engineering | 2311.TW |
| 2 | Advantech | 2395.TW |
| 3 | Asia Cement | 1102.TW |
| 4 | Asustek Computer Inc | 2357.TW |
| 5 | AU Optronics | 2409.TW |
| 6 | Catcher Technology | 2474.TW |
| 7 | Cathay Financial Holding | 2882.TW |
| 8 | Chang Hwa Commercial Bank | 2801.TW |
| 9 | Cheng Shin Rubber Industry | 2105.TW |
| 10 | China Development Financial Holdings | 2883.TW |
| 11 | China Life Insurance | 2628.HK |
| 12 | China Steel | 2002.TW |
| 13 | Chunghwa Telecom | 2412.TW |
| 14 | Compal Electronics | 2324.TW |
| 15 | CTBC Financial Holding | 2891.TW |
| 16 | Delta Electronics | 2308.TW |
| 17 | E.Sun Financial Holding | 2884.TW |
| 18 | Far Eastern New Century Corporation | 1402.TW |
| 19 | Far EasTone Telecommunications | 4904.TW |
| 20 | First Financial Holding | 2892.TW |
| 21 | Formosa Chemicals & Fibre | 1326.TW |
| 22 | Formosa Petrochemical | 1301.TW |
| 23 | Formosa Plastics Corp | 1301.TW |
| 24 | Foxconn Technology | 2354.TW |
| 25 | Fubon Financial Holdings | 2881.TW |
| 26 | Hon Hai Precision Industry | 2317.TW |
| 27 | Hotai Motor | 2207.TW |
| 28 | Hua Nan Financial Holdings | 2880.TW |
| 29 | Innolux | 3481.TW |
| 30 | Largan Precision | 3008.TW |
| 31 | Lite-On Technology | 2301.TW |
| 32 | MediaTek | 2454.TW |
| 33 | Mega Financial Holding | 2886.TW |
| 34 | Nan Ya Plastics | 1303.TW |
| 35 | Nanya Technology | 2408.TW |
| 36 | Pegatron | 4938.TW |
| 37 | Pou Chen | 9904.TW |
| 38 | President Chain Store | 2912.TW |
| 39 | Quanta Computer | 2382.TW |
| 40 | Siliconware Precision Industries | 2325.TW |
| 41 | SinoPac Financial Holdings Co. Ltd. | 2890.TW |
| 42 | Taishin Financial Holdings | 2887.TW |
| 43 | Taiwan Cement | 1101.TW |
| 44 | Taiwan Cooperative Financial Holding | 5880.TW |
| 45 | Taiwan High Speed Rail | 2633.TW |
| 46 | Taiwan Mobile | 3045.TW |
| 47 | Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing | 2330.TW |
| 48 | Uni-president Enterprises | 1216.TW |
| 49 | United Microelectronics | 2303.TW |
| 50 | Yuanta Financial Holding | 2885.TW |

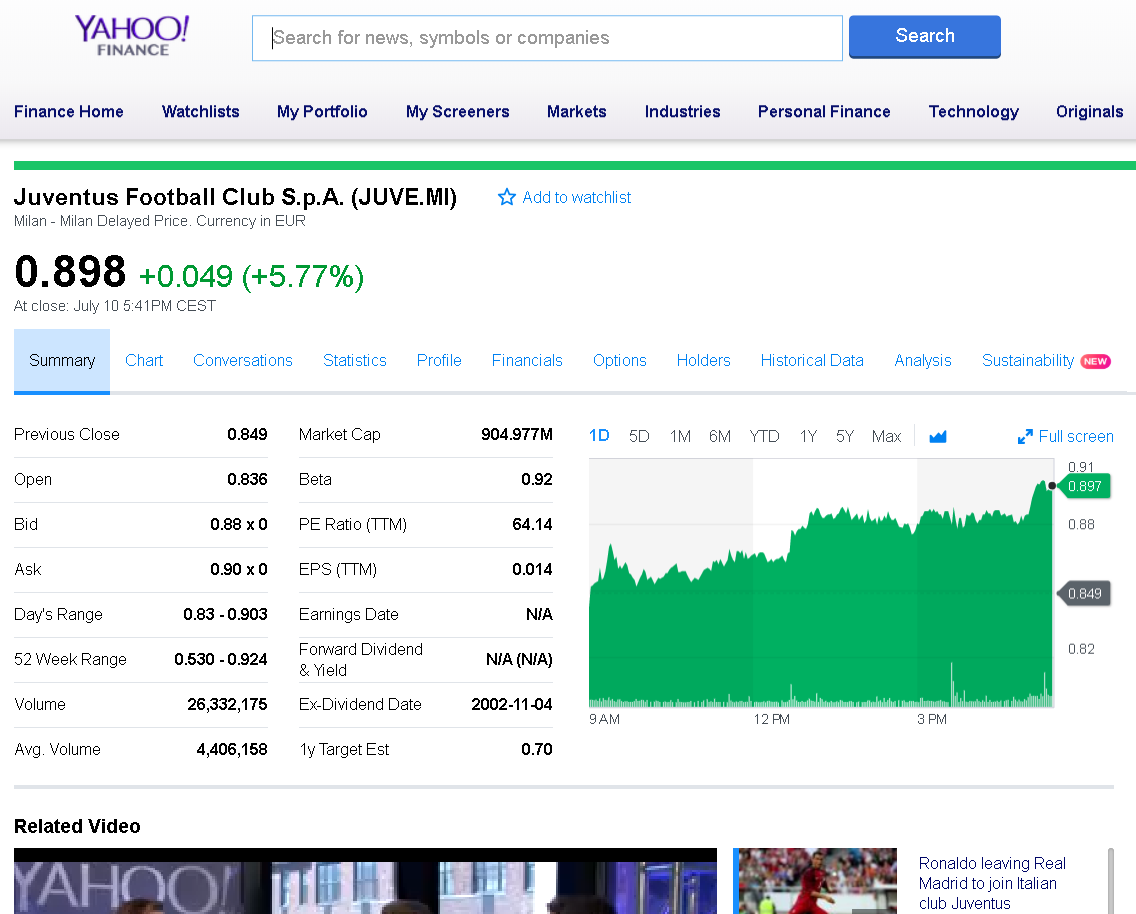
**Table 2** – List of 10 companies of Indonesia stock market

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Name | Ticker |
| 1 | Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk | TLKM.JK |
| 2 | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | BBCA.JK |
| 3 | PT Bank Central Asia Tbk | HMSP.JK |
| 4 | PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk | BBRI.JK |
| 5 | PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk | ASII.JK |
| 6 | PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk | BMRI.JK |
| 7 | PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk | UNVR.JK |
| 8 | PT Gudang Garam Tbk | GGRM.JK |
| 9 | PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk | BBNI.JK |
| 10 | PT United Tractors Tbk | UNTR.JK |

In this data collection, we are using application program interface (API) service from Yahoo! Finance to get historical time series data for each stock market that we are using for the dataset (Figure 1). From the period that we have been set in the following table 3, we certainly get some trading days data, starting from Monday until Friday is the trading days period.

**Table 3 -** The period time of our dataset, separated between the training and testing

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STOCK DATA | TRAINING DATA | | TESTING DATA | |
| TW 50 | 2000/01/01 | 2016/12/31 | 2017/01/01 | 2018/06/14 |
| ID 10 | 2000/01/01 | 2016/12/31 | 2017/01/01 | 2018/06/14 |



**Figure 1** – Yahoo! Finance website, provide an API to download historical time series data

Segregation of data based on predetermined time for data training and data testing is important, where some studies make mistakes by scrambling data; this is certainly fatal because the data we use is time-series.

## 2.2. Feature Investigation

The data we get from the data collection is in the form of time-series data. This time series of data contains several elements in daily stock market activity. Some of these elements are open price, close price, high price, low price and volume. The element can be said as feature set, where we will describe one by one feature set.

### 2.2.1. Opening Price

Opening price is the first price in daily activity of the stock market that is noted when the stock market is open in the specified period. In this case, for example Taiwan stock market and Indonesian stock market will open at 09:00.

The price of the first trade for any listed stock is its daily opening price. There are several day-trading strategies based on the opening of a market. Gap Fade and Fill. "Traders attempt to profit from the price correction that usually takes place subsequent to a sizable price gap at the opening. Another popular strategy is to fade a stock at the open that is showing strong pre-market indication contrary to the rest of the market or to similar stocks in a common sector or index.

### 2.2.2. Closing Price

The closing price is the final price at which a security is traded on a given trading day. The closing price represent the most up-to-date valuation of a security until trading commences on the next trading day. Taiwan stock market close precisely at 3:00 p.m. while Indonesian stock market will be close precisely at 4:00 p.m.

Closing prices do not reflect corporate actions, which may skew returns significantly. For example, on June 9, 2014, Apple Inc. (NASDAQ: AAPL) issued a seven-for-one stock split. Therefore, Apple's shares outstanding was increased by a multiple of seven, while seven divided its closing share price. On June 6, 2014, prior to Apple's stock split, it had a closing price of $ 645.57 per share. After Apple's seven-for-one stock split, the stock had a closing price of $ 93.70 per share on June 9, 2014. Since the closing price does not include adjustments for corporate actions, the calculation of Apple's returns based on closing prices would have indicated a return of -85.49%, or ($ 93.70 - $ 645.56) / $ 645.57, in just one trading day.

### 2.2.3. Highest Price

High price or today’s high is the highest price at which a stock traded during the course of the day. Today’s high is typically higher than the closing or opening price. More often than not this is higher than the closing price.

When you look at a stock quote, you can find today's high by looking at the second number listed next to "Range." One way that day traders and technical analysts use today's high, along with today's low, is to help them identify gaps or sudden jumps up or down in a stock's price with no trading in between those two prices. For example, if today's low is $25 and the previous day's high is $20, there is gap. The identification of a gap, along with other market signals such as changes in trading volume and overall bullish or bearish sentiment, helps market analysts generate buy and sell signals for particular stocks.

### 2.2.4. Lowest Price

Today’s low or low price is the lowest price at which a stock trades over the course of a trading day. Today’s low is typically lower than the opening or closing price.

When you look at a stock quote, you can find today's low by looking at the first number listed next to "Range." Today's low and today's high are important to day traders and technical analysts, who seek to earn profits from a security's short-term price movements, identify, and track trends. One way that day traders use today's low along with today's high is to identify gaps, or sudden jumps up or down in a stock's price with no trading in between. Gaps are used in technical analysis to identify directional movement, average true range/price volatility, candlestick patterns and more. Traders then analyze these patterns to determine profitable entry and exit points.

### 2.2.5. Volume

Volume is the number of shares or contracts traded in a security or an entire market during a given period.

For every buyer, there is a seller, and each transaction contributes to the count of total volume. That is, when buyers and sellers agree to make a transaction at a certain price, it is considered one transaction. If only five transactions occur in a day, the volume for the day is five.

Volume is an important indicator in technical analysis as it is used to measure the relative worth of a market move. If the markets make a strong price movement, then the strength of that movement depends on the volume for that period. The higher the volume during the price move, the more significant the move.

## 2.3. Data Preprocessing

We are processing our time series data using library Matplotlib(Hunter 2007) in python programming to convert from the historical data that we have prepared into a candlestick chart. We divide the period that used to create candlestick chart based on 5 trading days’ data, 10 trading days’ data and 20 trading days’ data.

The amount of data (table 4) can be different number because we will only generate a candlestick chart that qualify based on the period that we have set in the following table 3.

**Table 4** – Number of dataset following their period of trading days

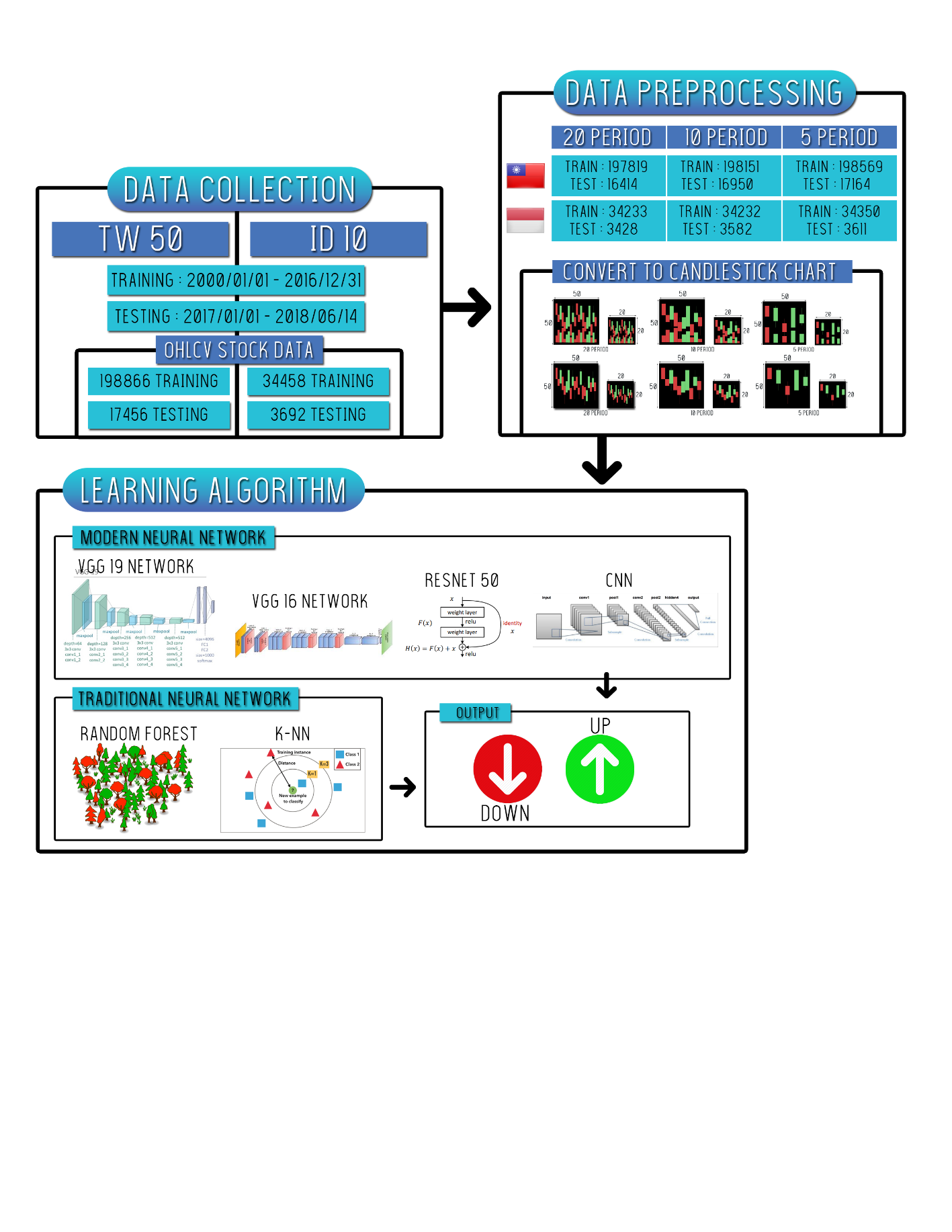
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 5 PERIOD | | 10 PERIOD | | 20 PERIOD | |
| STOCK DATA | TRAINING | TESTING | TRAINING | TESTING | TRAINING | TESTING |
| TW 50 | 198569 | 17164 | 198151 | 16950 | 197819 | 16414 |
| ID 10 | 34350 | 3611 | 34232 | 3582 | 34233 | 3482 |

Besides the period time, we also divided our candlestick chart with and without volume indicator. The general candlestick chart usually only consists of time series data such as open price, close price, low price and high price (figure.2). Adding a volume indicator into candlestick chart is one of our parameter to find out correlation between enrich candlestick chart information and prediction result.



**Figure 2** - General way to visualizing the candlestick chart

# Chapter 3 Methodology



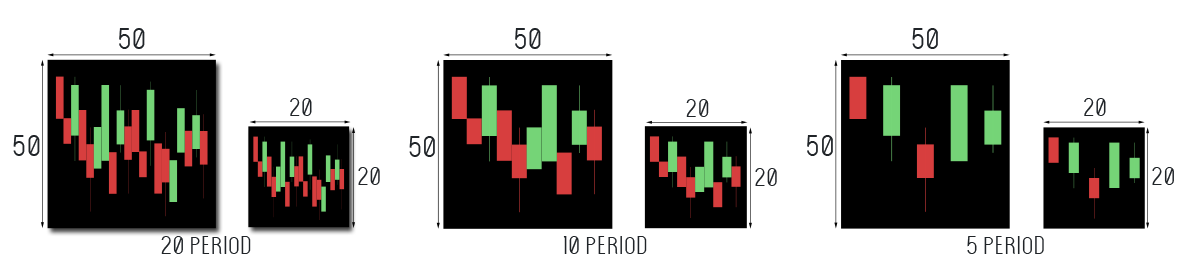
**Figure 3** – Our methodology design

Those figure below (Figure 3), shows about the design architecture of our proposed stock market prediction. The process is started with collecting stock market historical data using Yahoo! Finance API and then using sliding window to generate the period data before using computer graphic technique to generate the candlestick chart images.

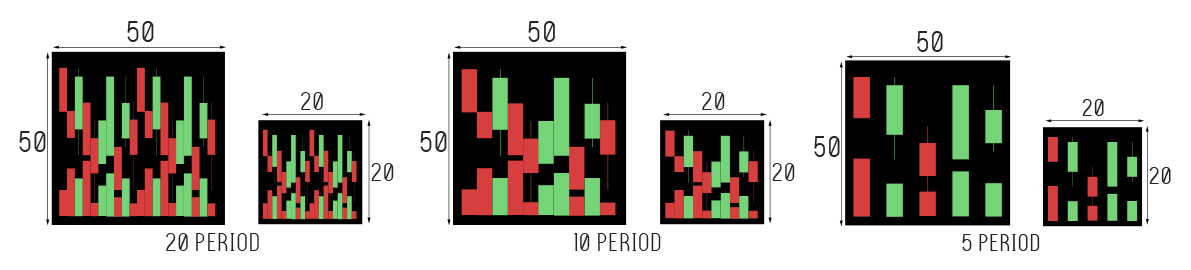
## 3.1. Chart Encoding

Candlestick chart show that emotion by visually representing the size of price moves with different colors. Traders use the candlestick chart to make trading decision based on regularly occurring patterns that help forecast the short-term direction of the price. Just like a bar chart, a candlestick chart shows the stock market’s open price, high, low, and close price during those period time. The candlestick chart has a wide part, which is called body, the body represents the price range between the open and close of that day’s trading. When the body is filled in red, it means the close was lower than the open price. If the body is filled in green, it means the close was higher than the open price.

We use computer graphics techniques with the help of a python library called Matplotlib(Hunter 2007) to convert this time series data into a candlestick image size as 50x50 and 20x20 dimension with RGB(Red Green Blue) channel.

****Figure 4 describe our candlestick chart representation with volume whether figure 5 describe our candlestick chart without volume.

**Figure 4** – Proposed candlestick chart without volume indicator with different period time and size.

**Figure 5** - Proposed candlestick chart with volume indicator with different period time and size.

We are using black color as our candlestick chart background, and then for each candlestick chart we are using green color for indicator if its closing price is higher than open price, and red color if its closing price is lower than opening price.

## 3.2. Binary Classification

Our goal here is to perform binary classification of stock market movements by analyzing and find the hidden pattern inside candlestick chart. Where we will use the value of "1" as an indicator that there is an increase or closing price will rise in the future with t = n + 1, while "0" is the opposite, if the closing price will decrease in the future. The diagram for making this label is available in figure 6.



**Figure 6** - Logic statement of our binary classification

## 3.3. Learning Algorithm

There is a lot of excitement surrounding the fields of Neural Networks (NN) and Deep learning (DL), due to numerous well-publicized successes that these systems have achieved in the last few years. We will use some Deep Learning Networks (DLN) based on CNN to perform our classification on stock market prediction. Besides the DLN, we also use some Machine Learning (ML) algorithm to compete with DLN; we used random forest and K-NN.

### 3.3.1. Convolutional Neural Network

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are very similar to ordinary Neural Networks (NN). They are made up of neurons that have learnable weights and biases. Each neuron receives some inputs, performs a dot product and optionally follows it with a non-linearity. The whole network still expresses a single differentiable score function: from the raw image pixels on one end to class scores at the other. Moreover, they still have a loss function (e.g. SVM/Softmax) on the last (fully connected) layer and all the tips/tricks we developed for learning regular Neural Networks still apply.

In figure 7, Neural Networks receive an input (a single vector), and transform it through a series of hidden layers. Each hidden layer is made up of a set of neurons, where each neuron is fully connected to all neurons in the previous layer, and where neurons in a single layer function completely independently and do not share any connections. The last fully connected layer is called the “output layer” and in classification settings, it represents the class scores.



**Figure 7** - A regular 3-layer Neural Network

Our CNN model architecture consist of 4 layers of convolutional 2d, 4 layers of max pooling 2d, and 3 dropouts. For the detail, we can see on table 5 about this architecture. The Conv layer is the core building block of a Convolutional Network that does most of the computational heavy lifting. The pool layers are in charge of down sampling the spatial dimensions of the input. The most common setting is to use max pooling with 2x2 receptive fields (i.e. F=2), and with a stride of two (i.e. S=2). Note that this discards exactly 75% of the activations in an input volume (due to down sampling by 2 in both width and height). Another slightly less common setting is to use 3x3 receptive fields with a stride of two, but this makes. It is very uncommon to see receptive field sizes for max pooling that are larger than three because the pooling is then too lossy and aggressive. This usually leads to worse performance.

**Table 5** – CNN configuration from our proposed method.

|  |
| --- |
| CNN Configuration |
| Input |
| Conv2D-32 ReLU |
| max-pooling |
| Conv2D-48 ReLU |
| max-pooling |
| Dropout |
| Conv2D-64 ReLU |
| max-pooling |
| Conv2D-96 ReLU |
| max-pooling |
| Dropout |
| Flatten |
| Dense-256 |
| Dropout |
| Dense-2 |

### 3.3.2. Residual Network

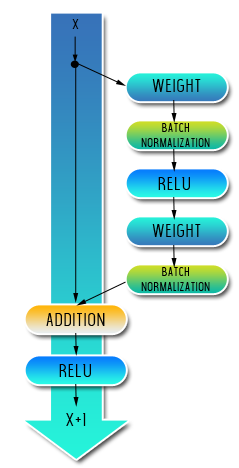
Developed by (He, Zhang et al. 2016) was the winner of ILSVRC 2015. It features special skip connections and a heavy use of batch normalization. The architecture is also missing fully connected layers at the end of the network. ResNets are currently by far state of the art Convolutional Neural Network models



**Figure 8** – ResNet Architecture shows many layers for different configuration

As per what we have seen so far, increasing the depth should increase the accuracy of the network, as long as overfitting is taken care of. Nevertheless, the problem with increased depth is that the signal required to change the weights, which arises from the end of the network by comparing ground-truth and prediction becomes very small at the earlier layers, because of increased depth. It essentially means that earlier layers are almost negligible learned. This is called vanishing gradient.

The second problem with training the deeper networks is, performing the optimization on huge parameter space and therefore naively adding the layers leading to higher training error. Residual networks allow training of such deep networks by constructing the network through modules called residual models as shown in the figure 8. This is called degradation problem.



**Figure 9** – The residual module in ResNet as originally proposed by (He, Zhang et al. 2016)

By comparing with other CNNs architecture, residual network has been proving with the most minimum error rate according to table 3.

**Table 6** - Residual Network proved that this network have the most minimum error-rate

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | CNN | Developed by | Top-5-error-rate |
| 2012 | AlexNet | (Krizhevsky, Sutskever et al. 2012) | 15.3 % |
| 2013 | ZFNet | (Zeiler and Fergus 2014) | 14.8 % |
| 2014 | GoogLeNet | (Szegedy, Ioffe et al. 2017) | 6.67 % |
| 2014 | VGG Net | (Simonyan and Zisserman 2014) | 7.3 % |
| 2015 | ResNet | (He, Zhang et al. 2016) | 3.57 % |

### 3.3.3 VGG Network

The VGG network architecture was introduced by (Simonyan and Zisserman 2014). Named VGG because this architecture is from VGG group, Oxford. This network is characterized by its simplicity, using only 3x3 convolutional layers stacked on top of each other in increasing depth. Reducing volume size is handled by max pooling. Two fully connected layers, each with 4096 nodes are then followed by a softmax classifier (table 7). The “16” and “19” stand for the number of weight layers in the network. Unfortunately, there are two major drawbacks with VGGNet. First, it is painfully slow to train and the second the network architecture weights themselves are quite large.

**Table 7** – VGG network configuration from (Simonyan and Zisserman 2014)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ConvNet Configuration | |
| 16 weight layers | 19 weight layers |
| Input (RGB Image) | |
| Conv3-64  Conv3-64 | Conv3-64  Conv3-64 |
| max-pooling | |
| Conv3-128  Conv3-128 | Conv3-128  Conv3-128 |
| max-pooling | |
| Conv3-256  Conv3-256  Conv3-256 | Conv3-256  Conv3-256  Conv3-256  Conv3-256 |
| max-pooling | |
| Conv3-512  Conv3-512  Conv3-512 | Conv3-512  Conv3-512  Conv3-512  Conv3-512 |
| max-pooling | |
| Conv3-512  Conv3-512  Conv3-512 | Conv3-512  Conv3-512  Conv3-512  Conv3-512 |
| max-pooling | |
| FC-4096 | |
| FC-4096 | |
| Soft-max | |

### 3.3.4 Random Forest

Random Forest classifier is a classifier with Consist of many decision trees and adopted the technique of random decision forest prioritizes predictive performance by using multiple learning algorithms (ensemble learning). In general, Decision trees are a learning methods used in data search technique. The method used by the idea of combining the "bagging" idea or called "Bootstrap Aggregating" (reduce variance) and the random selection of features in the training sets (classification and regression tree).

To understand and use the various options, further information about how they are computed is useful. Most of the options depend on two data objects generated by random forests. When the training set for the current tree is drawn by sampling with replacement, about one-third of the cases are left out of the sample. This oob (out-of-bag) data is used to get a running unbiased estimate of the classification error as trees are added to the forest. It is also used to get estimates of variable importance. After each tree is built, all of the data are run down the tree, and proximities are computed for each pair of cases. If two cases occupy the same terminal node, their proximity is increased by one. At the end of the run, the proximities are normalized by dividing by the number of trees. Proximities are used in replacing missing data, locating outliers, and producing illuminating low-dimensional views of the data.

The difference between Random Forest algorithm and the decision tree algorithm is that in Random Forest, the processes of finding the root node and splitting the feature nodes will run randomly. We applied our random forest algorithm from a machine learning python library called skicit-learn(Pedregosa, Varoquaux et al. 2011).

### 3.3.5 K-Nearest Neighbors

K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) is a classifier with based on the Lazy learning and Instance-based (IBk) learning algorithms (selection K based value based on model evaluation method or cross validation). Further, Lazy learning is a learning method with the purposed to store training data and enables the training data is used when there is a query request is made (waits until it is given a test) by the system. Similarity measure applied to the KNN with the aim to compare every new case with available cases (training data) that has been previously saved. Conversely different with eager learning, eager learning is a learning method with the intention of preparing training process data earlier, then wait for the query request (a test). KNN implemented lazy learning method which has the distinct advantage that it can solve the problem by comparing the problem with similar past problem (case-based reasoning). KNN adopted a supervised learning approach by utilizing the data in this case must have class/label and this learning model of the algorithm can be used for classification and regression predictive problems.

We also using skicit-learn python library for our KNN classifier. Furthermore, we used a K-D Tree algorithm in our KNN to perform prediction with default parameter from scikit-learn library.

## 3.4. Performance Evaluation

There are some statistical measure of the performance evaluation to evaluate the result of all the classifiers (binary classification test) by measuring the sensitivity (true positive rate or recall), specificity (true negative rate), accuracy and Matthew's correlation coefficient (MCC)**.** In general, TP is true positive or correctly identified, FP is false positive or incorrectly identified, TN is true negative or correctly rejected and FN is false negative or incorrectly rejected. Formulated as follows:

Sensitivity is called true positive rate or recall measures the performance of positives data are correctly identified.

Otherwise, to measure the proposition of negative rate the specificity formula is used during the prediction result and performance all classifiers.

The accuracy formula measures the quality all classifiers with based on the true value or maximum predicted values compared with measurement results.

Then, Matthews’s correlation coefficient or MCC is used to predict binary (two class) classifications and focus on the quality of predicted binary. During the prediction results, MCC returns a value between -1 and +1. If the correlation value closer to +1 indicates perfect prediction, and otherwise if the correlation value closer to -1 indicates total disagreement between prediction and observation.

# Chapter 4 Experimental Results and Discussion

## 4.1. Data Analysis

During our experiments, we are using combination of stock market data for Taiwan and Indonesia. We have Taiwan 50 and Indonesia 10 for both data list. We tried to mapping our data into some statistical analysis; this step will help us to understand more about our data.

[figure here]

## 4.2. Classification for Each Stock Market

In this study, we try to make stock market predictions by using binary classification. Where the value 1 on the label means price increasing on the next day, while the value 0 is the reverse of it.

We try to apply this binary classification to each stock market data we have prepared. There are 50 sources for Taiwan and 10 sources for Indonesia of stock market data that we use. We also divide the retrieval period based on the duration of the 5 days, 10 days and 20 days of trading days to create a sequence of sliding windows that will be converted to candlestick chart. Another hands, we also generate the candlestick chart with, without volume indicator, and with 2 different image size, 50 and 20 dimension. Here is a table of results from binary classification predictions that we do with several machine learning algorithms.

### 4.2.1 Classification for Taiwan 50

Our first experiment is to compare several classifiers using Taiwan 50 dataset with different trading days and image dimension. Table 8, 9, and 10 show our result of Taiwan 50 in different trading days’ period by 50 dimension of candlestick chart with combination of volume price indicator. Table 9 shown that CNN aim better than the other classifier with 0.915 accuracy in 10 trading days’ period by 50 dimension of candlestick chart with combination of volume price indicator.

**Table 8** – Result of 5 period with volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 7090 | 1763 | 6927 | 1384 | 0.797 | 0.837 | 0.817 | 0.634 |
| Resnet50 | 6792 | 1792 | 6898 | 1682 | 0.794 | 0.802 | 0.798 | 0.595 |
| VGG16 | 6841 | 1625 | 7065 | 1633 | 0.813 | 0.807 | 0.81 | 0.62 |
| VGG19 | 6718 | 1742 | 6948 | 1756 | 0.8 | 0.793 | 0.796 | 0.592 |
| CNN | 7100 | 1458 | 7232 | 1374 | 0.832 | 0.838 | 0.835 | 0.67 |

**Table 9** – Result of 10 period with volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 6678 | 1428 | 7801 | 1043 | 0.845 | 0.865 | 0.854 | 0.708 |
| Resnet50 | 6299 | 837 | 8524 | 790 | 0.911 | 0.889 | 0.901 | 0.799 |
| VGG16 | 6298 | 887 | 8474 | 791 | 0.905 | 0.888 | 0.898 | 0.792 |
| VGG19 | 6345 | 874 | 8487 | 744 | 0.907 | 0.895 | 0.902 | 0.8 |
| CNN | 6469 | 785 | 8576 | 620 | 0.916 | 0.913 | 0.915 | 0.827 |

**Table 10** – Result of 20 period with volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 6354 | 1013 | 8348 | 735 | 0.892 | 0.896 | 0.894 | 0.785 |
| Resnet50 | 6792 | 1792 | 6898 | 1682 | 0.794 | 0.802 | 0.798 | 0.595 |
| VGG16 | 6841 | 1625 | 7065 | 1633 | 0.813 | 0.807 | 0.81 | 0.62 |
| VGG19 | 6718 | 1742 | 6948 | 1756 | 0.8 | 0.793 | 0.796 | 0.592 |
| CNN | 7100 | 1458 | 7232 | 1374 | 0.832 | 0.838 | 0.835 | 0.67 |

Table 11, 12, and 13 shown our result for Taiwan 50 with image 20 dimension. Table 13 conclude that image 20 dimension and volume indicator is aim better result than the other with 0.906 accuracy.

**Table 11** – Result of 5 period with volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 7160 | 1692 | 6998 | 1314 | 0.805 | 0.845 | 0.825 | 0.651 |
| KNN | 6095 | 2251 | 6439 | 2379 | 0.741 | 0.719 | 0.73 | 0.46 |
| Resnet50 | 6792 | 1603 | 7087 | 1682 | 0.816 | 0.802 | 0.809 | 0.617 |
| VGG16 | 6755 | 1561 | 7129 | 1719 | 0.82 | 0.797 | 0.809 | 0.618 |
| VGG19 | 6750 | 1611 | 7079 | 1724 | 0.815 | 0.797 | 0.806 | 0.611 |
| CNN | 7005 | 1396 | 7294 | 1469 | 0.839 | 0.827 | 0.833 | 0.666 |

**Table 12** – Result of 10 period with volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 6810 | 1200 | 8004 | 900 | 0.87 | 0.883 | 0.876 | 0.751 |
| KNN | 5902 | 2123 | 7106 | 1819 | 0.77 | 0.764 | 0.767 | 0.533 |
| Resnet50 | 6638 | 1192 | 8012 | 1072 | 0.87 | 0.861 | 0.806 | 0.731 |
| VGG16 | 6657 | 1275 | 7929 | 1053 | 0.861 | 0.863 | 0.862 | 0.723 |
| VGG19 | 6440 | 1025 | 8179 | 1270 | 0.889 | 0.835 | 0.864 | 0.726 |
| CNN | 6781 | 1242 | 7987 | 940 | 0.865 | 0.878 | 0.871 | 0.742 |

**Table 13** – Result of 20 period with volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 6390 | 870 | 8471 | 683 | 0.907 | 0.903 | 0.905 | 0.808 |
| KNN | 5199 | 1849 | 7512 | 1890 | 0.802 | 0.733 | 0.733 | 0.536 |
| Resnet50 | 6232 | 757 | 8584 | 841 | 0.919 | 0.881 | 0.903 | 0.801 |
| VGG16 | 6315 | 806 | 8535 | 758 | 0.914 | 0.893 | 0.905 | 0.806 |
| VGG19 | 6280 | 813 | 8528 | 793 | 0.913 | 0.888 | 0.902 | 0.801 |
| CNN | 6397 | 860 | 8501 | 692 | 0.908 | 0.902 | 0.906 | 0.808 |

As we said in our experiments method about find correlation between with or without volume indicator to enhance our result. Table 14, 15, 16 are our result for Taiwan 50 in 5, 10, and 20 trading days’ period by 50 image dimension. Table 16 shown that with 20 periods can aim better than the other with 0.922 accuracy.

**Table 14** – Result of 5 period without volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 7217 | 1650 | 7040 | 1257 | 0.81 | 0.852 | 0.831 | 0.662 |
| Resnet50 | 6643 | 1612 | 7078 | 1831 | 0.814 | 0.784 | 0.799 | 0.599 |
| VGG16 | 6772 | 1585 | 7105 | 1702 | 0.818 | 0.799 | 0.808 | 0.617 |
| VGG19 | 6737 | 1577 | 7113 | 1737 | 0.819 | 0.795 | 0.807 | 0.614 |
| CNN | 7213 | 1423 | 7267 | 1261 | 0.836 | 0.851 | 0.844 | 0.687 |

**Table 15** – Result of 10 period without volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 6828 | 1198 | 8006 | 882 | 0.87 | 0.886 | 0.886 | 0.753 |
| Resnet50 | 6535 | 1132 | 8072 | 1175 | 0.877 | 0.848 | 0.864 | 0.725 |
| VGG16 | 6660 | 1197 | 8007 | 1050 | 0.87 | 0.864 | 0.867 | 0.733 |
| VGG19 | 6311 | 1002 | 8202 | 1399 | 0.891 | 0.819 | 0.858 | 0.713 |
| CNN | 6794 | 994 | 8210 | 916 | 0.892 | 0.881 | 0.887 | 0.773 |

**Table 16** – Result of 20 period without volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 6403 | 897 | 8444 | 670 | 0.904 | 0.905 | 0.905 | 0.806 |
| Resnet50 | 6348 | 908 | 8433 | 725 | 0.903 | 0.807 | 0.901 | 0.798 |
| VGG16 | 6361 | 799 | 8542 | 712 | 0.914 | 0.899 | 0.908 | 0.813 |
| VGG19 | 6316 | 798 | 8543 | 757 | 0.915 | 0.893 | 0.905 | 0.807 |
| CNN | 6415 | 629 | 8712 | 658 | 0.933 | 0.907 | 0.922 | 0.84 |

Table 17, 18, and 19 are result of Taiwan 50 in 5, 10, and 20 trading days’ period without volume indicator by image 20 dimension. Both of VGG19 and CNN in table 19 shown good performance with 0.91 accuracy.

**Table 17** – Result of 5 period without volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 7227 | 1649 | 7041 | 1247 | 0.81 | 0.853 | 0.831 | 0.663 |
| KNN | 6793 | 1502 | 7188 | 1681 | 0.827 | 0.802 | 0.815 | 0.629 |
| Resnet50 | 7116 | 1685 | 7005 | 1358 | 0.806 | 0.84 | 0.823 | 0.646 |
| VGG16 | 6937 | 1719 | 6971 | 1537 | 0.802 | 0.819 | 0.81 | 0.621 |
| VGG19 | 6733 | 1727 | 6963 | 1741 | 0.801 | 0.795 | 0.798 | 0.596 |
| CNN | 7032 | 1321 | 7369 | 1442 | 0.848 | 0.83 | 0.839 | 0.678 |

**Table 18** – Result of 10 period without volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 6825 | 1227 | 7977 | 885 | 0.867 | 0.885 | 0.875 | 0.75 |
| KNN | 6449 | 1182 | 8022 | 1261 | 0.872 | 0.836 | 0.856 | 0.709 |
| Resnet50 | 6557 | 1179 | 8025 | 1153 | 0.872 | 0.85 | 0.862 | 0.722 |
| VGG16 | 6711 | 1277 | 7927 | 999 | 0.861 | 0.87 | 0.865 | 0.73 |
| VGG19 | 6484 | 1142 | 8062 | 1226 | 0.876 | 0.841 | 0.86 | 0.718 |
| CNN | 6801 | 1105 | 8099 | 909 | 0.88 | 0.882 | 0.881 | 0.761 |

**Table 19** – Result of 20 period without volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Taiwan 50.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 6377 | 871 | 8470 | 696 | 0.907 | 0.902 | 0.905 | 0.806 |
| KNN | 6060 | 905 | 8436 | 1013 | 0.903 | 0.857 | 0.883 | 0.761 |
| Resnet50 | 6181 | 771 | 8570 | 892 | 0.917 | 0.874 | 0.899 | 0.793 |
| VGG16 | 6212 | 754 | 8587 | 861 | 0.919 | 0.878 | 0.902 | 0.799 |
| VGG19 | 6366 | 772 | 8569 | 707 | 0.917 | 0.9 | 0.91 | 0.817 |
| CNN | 6402 | 805 | 8536 | 671 | 0.817 | 0.914 | 0.91 | 0.817 |

From all experiments about Taiwan 50, we conclude a summary result with and without volume indicator for different trading days’ period and image dimension result. Table 20 shown that CNN in 20 trading days’ period with 50-dimension and volume indicator is better than the other with 0.915 accuracy. In addition, without volume indicator for Taiwan 50, CNN in 20 trading days’ period with 50 dimension perform better than the other with 0.922 accuracy. Both of those experiment, we learnt that without volume indicator and using longer trading day’s period can achieve a good result in Taiwan 50.

**Table 20** – Summary result of Taiwan 50 with their best classifier for each trading days and image dimension with volume indicator.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | Period | Dimension | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| CNN | 5 | 50 | 0.832 | 0.838 | 0.835 | 0.67 |
| CNN | 10 | 50 | 0.886 | 0.873 | 0.88 | 0.758 |
| CNN | 20 | 50 | 0.916 | 0.913 | 0.915 | 0.827 |
| CNN | 5 | 20 | 0.839 | 0.827 | 0.833 | 0.666 |
| Random Forest | 10 | 20 | 0.87 | 0.883 | 0.876 | 0.751 |
| CNN | 20 | 20 | 0.908 | 0.902 | 0.906 | 0.808 |

**Table 21** – Summary result of Taiwan 50 with their best classifier for each trading days and image dimension without volume indicator.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | Period | Dimension | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| CNN | 5 | 50 | 0.836 | 0.851 | 0.844 | 0.687 |
| CNN | 10 | 50 | 0.892 | 0.881 | 0.887 | 0.773 |
| CNN | 20 | 50 | 0.933 | 0.907 | 0.922 | 0.84 |
| CNN | 5 | 20 | 0.848 | 0.83 | 0.839 | 0.678 |
| CNN | 10 | 20 | 0.88 | 0.882 | 0.881 | 0.761 |
| CNN | 20 | 20 | 0.817 | 0.914 | 0.91 | 0.817 |

### 4.2.2 Classification for Indonesia 10

Our next experiment is performing our proposal method in Indonesia stock market. Indonesia is a promising country with good growth for their gross domestic product(Wongbangpo and Sharma 2002). Table 22, 23, 24 are our result for Indonesia 10 with volume indicator by 50 image dimension. CNN with 20 trading days’ period aim better result than the other with 0.861 accuracy.

**Table 22** – Result of 5 period with volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1554 | 445 | 1334 | 278 | 0.75 | 0.848 | 0.8 | 0.602 |
| KNN | 1290 | 370 | 1306 | 301 | 0.779 | 0.811 | 0.779 | 0.59 |
| Resnet50 | 1564 | 344 | 1435 | 268 | 0.807 | 0.854 | 0.831 | 0.661 |
| VGG16 | 1447 | 307 | 1472 | 385 | 0.827 | 0.79 | 0.808 | 0.617 |
| VGG19 | 1477 | 366 | 1413 | 355 | 0.794 | 0.806 | 0.8 | 0.601 |
| CNN | 1575 | 389 | 2390 | 257 | 0.781 | 0.86 | 0.821 | 0.643 |

**Table 23** – Result of 10 period with volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1450 | 394 | 1511 | 227 | 0.793 | 0.865 | 0.827 | 0.657 |
| KNN | 1158 | 362 | 1543 | 519 | 0.81 | 0.691 | 0.754 | 0.505 |
| Resnet50 | 1483 | 217 | 1688 | 194 | 0.886 | 0.884 | 0.885 | 0.77 |
| VGG16 | 1404 | 268 | 1637 | 273 | 0.859 | 0.837 | 0.849 | 0.697 |
| VGG19 | 1424 | 271 | 1634 | 253 | 0.858 | 0.849 | 0.854 | 0.706 |
| CNN | 1423 | 245 | 1660 | 254 | 0.871 | 0.849 | 0.861 | 0.72 |

**Table 24** – Result of 20 period with volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1370 | 289 | 1652 | 171 | 0.851 | 0.889 | 0.868 | 0.736 |
| KNN | 1061 | 213 | 1728 | 480 | 0.89 | 0.689 | 0.801 | 0.597 |
| Resnet50 | 1364 | 212 | 1729 | 177 | 0.891 | 0.885 | 0.888 | 0.774 |
| VGG16 | 1346 | 194 | 1747 | 195 | 0.9 | 0.873 | 0.888 | 0.774 |
| VGG19 | 1335 | 194 | 17147 | 206 | 0.9 | 0.866 | 0.885 | 0.767 |
| CNN | 1388 | 195 | 1746 | 153 | 0.9 | 0.901 | 0.9 | 0.798 |

Table 25, 26, 27 are our result for Indonesia 10 with volume indicator in 20 image dimension. From those table result, table CNN with 20 trading days’ period achieve better result with 0.871 accuracy.

**Table 25** – Result of 5 period with volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1541 | 471 | 1308 | 291 | 0.735 | 0.841 | 0.789 | 0.58 |
| KNN | 1297 | 368 | 1308 | 294 | 0.78 | 0.815 | 0.797 | 0.596 |
| Resnet50 | 1508 | 377 | 1402 | 324 | 0.788 | 0.823 | 0.806 | 0.612 |
| VGG16 | 1403 | 361 | 1418 | 429 | 0.797 | 0.766 | 0.781 | 0.563 |
| VGG19 | 1416 | 382 | 1397 | 416 | 0.785 | 0.773 | 0.779 | 0.558 |
| CNN | 1563 | 455 | 1324 | 269 | 0.744 | 0.853 | 0.8 | 0.602 |

**Table 26** – Result of 10 period with volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1445 | 404 | 1501 | 232 | 0.788 | 0.862 | 0.822 | 0.649 |
| KNN | 1139 | 363 | 1542 | 538 | 0.809 | 0.679 | 0.748 | 0.494 |
| Resnet50 | 1330 | 335 | 1570 | 347 | 0.824 | 0.793 | 0.81 | 0.618 |
| VGG16 | 1357 | 298 | 1607 | 320 | 0.844 | 0.809 | 0.827 | 0.653 |
| VGG19 | 1336 | 291 | 1614 | 341 | 0.847 | 0.797 | 0.824 | 0.645 |
| CNN | 1432 | 318 | 1587 | 245 | 0.833 | 0.854 | 0.843 | 0.686 |

**Table 27** – Result of 20 period with volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1341 | 287 | 1654 | 200 | 0.852 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.719 |
| KNN | 1014 | 232 | 1709 | 527 | 0.88 | 0.658 | 0.782 | 0.558 |
| Resnet50 | 1328 | 318 | 1623 | 213 | 0.836 | 0.862 | 0.848 | 0.694 |
| VGG16 | 1360 | 285 | 1656 | 181 | 0.853 | 0.883 | 0.866 | 0.732 |
| VGG19 | 1315 | 291 | 1650 | 226 | 0.85 | 0.853 | 0.852 | 0.701 |
| CNN | 1303 | 211 | 1730 | 238 | 0.891 | 0.846 | 0.871 | 0.738 |

The result without volume indicator for Indonesia 10 with50 image dimension shown in table 28, 29, 30. The better result achieved by CNN in 20 trading days’ period with 0.921 accuracy.

**Table 28** – Result of 5 period without volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1358 | 426 | 1250 | 233 | 0.746 | 0.854 | 0.798 | 0.602 |
| KNN | 1290 | 370 | 1306 | 301 | 0.779 | 0.811 | 0.795 | 0.59 |
| Resnet50 | 1398 | 351 | 1325 | 193 | 0.791 | 0.879 | 0.833 | 0.671 |
| VGG16 | 1278 | 320 | 1356 | 313 | 0.809 | 0.803 | 0.806 | 0.612 |
| VGG19 | 1274 | 338 | 1338 | 317 | 0.798 | 0.801 | 0.8 | 0.599 |
| CNN | 1362 | 342 | 1334 | 229 | 0.796 | 0.856 | 0.825 | 0.625 |

**Table 29** – Result of 10 period without volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1248 | 345 | 1456 | 173 | 0.808 | 0.878 | 0.839 | 0.682 |
| KNN | 1153 | 270 | 1531 | 268 | 0.85 | 0.811 | 0.833 | 0.661 |
| Resnet50 | 1241 | 344 | 1457 | 180 | 0.809 | 0.873 | 0.837 | 0.678 |
| VGG16 | 1183 | 205 | 1596 | 238 | 0.886 | 0.833 | 0.863 | 0.721 |
| VGG19 | 1191 | 241 | 1560 | 230 | 0.866 | 0.838 | 0.854 | 0.704 |
| CNN | 1231 | 225 | 1576 | 190 | 0.875 | 0.866 | 0.871 | 0.74 |

**Table 30** – Result of 20 period without volume indicator in image 50 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1245 | 256 | 1839 | 140 | 0.878 | 0.899 | 0.886 | 0.768 |
| KNN | 1165 | 220 | 1875 | 220 | 0.895 | 0.841 | 0.874 | 0.736 |
| Resnet50 | 1206 | 144 | 1951 | 179 | 0.931 | 0.871 | 0.907 | 0.806 |
| VGG16 | 1267 | 184 | 1911 | 118 | 0.912 | 0.915 | 0.913 | 0.821 |
| VGG19 | 1255 | 169 | 1926 | 130 | 0.919 | 0.906 | 0.914 | 0.822 |
| CNN | 1276 | 165 | 1930 | 109 | 0.921 | 0.921 | 0.921 | 0.837 |

Table 31, 32, 33 are our result for 20 image dimension without volume indicator in Indonesia 10. Table 33 shown that VGG16 with 0.907 accuracy is better with the other result.

**Table 31** – Result of 5 period without volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1365 | 402 | 1274 | 226 | 0.76 | 0.858 | 0.808 | 0.62 |
| KNN | 1297 | 368 | 1308 | 294 | 0.78 | 0.815 | 0.797 | 0.596 |
| Resnet50 | 1234 | 338 | 1338 | 348 | 0.798 | 0.781 | 0.79 | 0.58 |
| VGG16 | 1328 | 410 | 1266 | 263 | 0.755 | 0.835 | 0.794 | 0.591 |
| VGG19 | 1280 | 335 | 1341 | 311 | 0.8 | 0.805 | 0.802 | 0.604 |
| CNN | 1311 | 279 | 1397 | 380 | 0.834 | 0.824 | 0.829 | 0.658 |

**Table 32** – Result of 10 period without volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1228 | 334 | 1467 | 193 | 0.815 | 0.864 | 0.836 | 0.674 |
| KNN | 1171 | 265 | 1536 | 250 | 0.853 | 0.824 | 0.84 | 0.676 |
| Resnet50 | 1201 | 275 | 1526 | 220 | 0.847 | 0.845 | 0.846 | 0.69 |
| VGG16 | 1196 | 278 | 1523 | 225 | 0.846 | 0.842 | 0.844 | 0.685 |
| VGG19 | 1242 | 326 | 1475 | 179 | 0.819 | 0.874 | 0.843 | 0.688 |
| CNN | 1217 | 263 | 1538 | 204 | 0.854 | 0.856 | 0.855 | 0.708 |

**Table 33** – Result of 20 period without volume indicator in image 20 dimension for Indonesia 10.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | TN | FN | TP | FP | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Random Forest | 1230 | 259 | 1836 | 155 | 0.876 | 0.888 | 0.881 | 0.756 |
| KNN | 1297 | 368 | 1308 | 294 | 0.68 | 0.815 | 0.797 | 0.596 |
| Resnet50 | 1223 | 203 | 1892 | 162 | 0.903 | 0.883 | 0.895 | 0.782 |
| VGG16 | 1242 | 179 | 1916 | 143 | 0.915 | 0.897 | 0.907 | 0.808 |
| VGG19 | 1268 | 212 | 1883 | 117 | 0.899 | 0.916 | 0.905 | 0.806 |
| CNN | 1234 | 178 | 1917 | 151 | 0.915 | 0.891 | 0.905 | 0.803 |

For all experiment results in Indonesia 10, we conclude a summary result with or without volume indicator in table 34 and 35. CNN 20 trading days’ period in 50 dimension with volume indicator shown the best result with 0.9 accuracy in table 35. While VGG16 in 20 trading days’ period with 20 image dimension without volume performed better result with 0.907 accuracy.

**Table 34** – Summary result of Indonesia 10 with their best classifier for each trading days and image dimension with volume indicator.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | Period | Dimension | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Resnet50 | 5 | 50 | 0.807 | 0.854 | 0.831 | 0.661 |
| Resnet50 | 10 | 50 | 0.886 | 0.884 | 0.885 | 0.77 |
| CNN | 20 | 50 | 0.9 | 0.901 | 0.9 | 0.798 |
| Resnet50 | 5 | 20 | 0.788 | 0.823 | 0.806 | 0.612 |
| CNN | 10 | 20 | 0.833 | 0.854 | 0.843 | 0.686 |
| CNN | 20 | 20 | 0.891 | 0.846 | 0.871 | 0.738 |

**Table 35** – Summary result of Indonesia 10 with their best classifier for each trading days and image dimension without volume indicator.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | Period | Dimension | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| Resnet50 | 5 | 50 | 0.791 | 0.879 | 0.833 | 0.671 |
| CNN | 10 | 50 | 0.875 | 0.866 | 0.871 | 0.74 |
| CNN | 20 | 50 | 0.875 | 0.866 | 0.871 | 0.74 |
| CNN | 5 | 20 | 0.834 | 0.824 | 0.829 | 0.658 |
| CNN | 10 | 20 | 0.854 | 0.856 | 0.855 | 0.708 |
| VGG16 | 20 | 20 | 0.915 | 0.897 | 0.907 | 0.808 |

## 4.3. Independent test result

Measuring our model result not only used performance evaluation. We also performed an independent test to see that our proposed method is reasonable. During this independent test, we used two index stock exchange data from each country. Yuanta/P-shares Taiwan Top 50 ETF represented independent data test for our Taiwan50, whereas Jakarta Composite Index is our independent data set test for Indonesia10. Both of the stock exchange where taken from 1st January, 2017 until 14th June 2018. Based on summary result in previous chapter we performed independent data test using the best model.

We separated the result with four tables, with and without volume for both major data. Table 36, table 37 shown our independent test for Taiwan50 and table 38, table 39 shown result for Indonesia10.

**Table 36** – Independent test result for Taiwan50 using 0050.tw with volume indicator.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | Period | Dimension | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| CNN | 5 | 50 | 0.821 | 0.771 | 0.799 | 0.593 |
| CNN | 10 | 50 | 0.857 | 0.815 | 0.84 | 0.669 |
| CNN | 20 | 50 | 0.958 | 0.871 | 0.927 | 0.839 |
| CNN | 5 | 20 | 0.826 | 0.83 | 0.828 | 0.654 |
| RF | 10 | 20 | 0.448 | 0.844 | 0.607 | 0.305 |
| CNN | 20 | 20 | 0.929 | 0.897 | 0.918 | 0.821 |

**Table 37** – Independent test result for Taiwan50 using 0050.tw without volume indicator.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | Period | Dimension | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| CNN | 5 | 50 | 0.821 | 0.81 | 0.816 | 0.63 |
| CNN | 10 | 50 | 0.897 | 0.837 | 0.873 | 0.735 |
| CNN | 20 | 50 | 0.943 | 0.914 | 0.933 | 0.854 |
| CNN | 5 | 20 | 0.811 | 0.824 | 0.816 | 0.631 |
| CNN | 10 | 20 | 0.897 | 0.867 | 0.885 | 0.761 |
| CNN | 20 | 20 | 0.92 | 0.931 | 0.924 | 0.838 |

**Table 38** – Independent test result for Indonesia10 using JKSE with volume indicator.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | Period | Dimension | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 39** – Independent test result for Indonesia10 using JKSE without volume indicator.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classifier | Period | Dimension | Sensitivity | Specificity | Accuracy | MCC |
| RESNET50 | 5 | 50 | 0.793 | 0.866 | 0.822 | 0.645 |
| CNN | 10 | 50 | 0.906 | 0.871 | 0.893 | 0.772 |
| CNN | 20 | 50 | 0.909 | 0.847 | 0.893 | 0.733 |
| CNN | 5 | 20 | 0.817 | 0.784 | 0.804 | 0.595 |
| CNN | 10 | 20 | 0.869 | 0.887 | 0.875 | 0.741 |
| VGG16 | 20 | 20 | 0.913 | 0.812 | 0.887 | 0.712 |

## 4.4. Comparison

We also compare our result with the other related works. The first comparison is between our proposed method with (Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016), they using three different stock market data and trading period time. Samsung, General Electric and Apple are their stock market data with one, two and three month of trading period. We followed their data composition and using our proposed method to compare. The comparison result shown on table 40, 41, and 42, which our proposed method is better than them.

**Table 40** – Comparison result with Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 for Samsung stock market.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016) - Samsung | | | | | |
| Name | Trading Period | ACC | Precision | Recall | Specificity |
| Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 | 1 month | 0.868 | 0.881 | 0.87 | 0.865 |
| Our | 1 month | 0.875 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.891 |
| Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 | 2 month | 0.906 | 0.91 | 0.925 | 0.88 |
| Our | 2 month | 0.942 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.862 |
| Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 | 3 month | 0.939 | 0.924 | 0.95 | 0.926 |
| Our | 3 month | 0.945 | 0.94 | 0.95 | 0.882 |

**Table 41** – Comparison result with Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 for Apple stock market.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016) - Apple | | | | | |
| Name | Trading Period | ACC | Precision | Recall | Specificity |
| Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 | 1 month | 0.882 | 0.892 | 0.907 | 0.848 |
| Our | 1 month | 0.896 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.863 |
| Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 | 2 month | 0.93 | 0.941 | 0.938 | 0.919 |
| Our | 2 month | 0.936 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.877 |
| Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 | 3 month | 0.945 | 0.945 | 0.961 | 0.923 |
| Our | 3 month | 0.956 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.885 |

**Table 42** – Comparison result with Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 for GE stock market.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016) - GE | | | | | |
| Name | Trading Period | ACC | Precision | Recall | Specificity |
| Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 | 1 month | 0.847 | 0.855 | 0.876 | 0.809 |
| Our | 1 month | 0.902 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.86 |
| Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 | 2 month | 0.908 | 0.913 | 0.93 | 0.876 |
| Our | 2 month | 0.978 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.993 |
| Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016 | 3 month | 0.925 | 0.931 | 0.945 | 0.895 |
| Our | 3 month | 0.974 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.983 |

Second comparison is our proposed method with (Patel, Shah et al. 2015). They are using four different stock market data from India stock exchange; in this case, we followed their dataset using Nifty50, S7P BSE Sensex, and Reliance Industry and Infosys stock market data. The comparison result shown on table 43. Accuracy and F-measure were used for their performance evaluation. The result of comparison is our proposed method better than theirs.

**Table 43** – Comparison result with Patel, Shah et al. 2015

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Patel, Shah et al. 2015) –S&P BSE SENSEX | | | (Patel, Shah et al. 2015) – NIFTY 50 | | |
|  | ACC | F-measure |  | ACC | F-measure |
| Patel, Shah et al. 2015 | 0.8984 | 9.9026 | Patel, Shah et al. 2015 | 0.8952 | 0.8935 |
| Our | 0.972 | 0.97 | Our | 0.934 | 0.93 |
| (Patel, Shah et al. 2015) – Reliance Industry | | | **(Patel, Shah et al. 2015) - Infosys** | | |
| Patel, Shah et al. 2015 | 0.9222 | 0.9234 | Patel, Shah et al. 2015 | 0.9001 | 0.9017 |
| Our | 0.939 | 0.94 | Our | 0.939 | 9.94 |

Last comparison is our proposed method with (Zhang, Zhang et al. 2018). Their dataset composition is similar with us. They are using thirteen Hong Kong stock market, whereas we used fifty Taiwan stock market data and ten Indonesia stock market data. The comparison result shown on table 44, their methodology is combine sentiment analysis on social media and finance news still our proposed method is dominating with the result.

**Table 44** – Comparison result with Zhang, Zhang et al. 2018

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (Zhang, Zhang et al. 2018) – Hong Kong 13 | | |
|  | Accuracy | MCC |
| Zhang, Zhang et al. 2018 | 0.617 | 0.331 |
| Our | 0.926 | 0.846 |

# Chapter 5 Conclusion and Future Works

After doing some experiments to do the stock market prediction, among other experiments it is using several different data periods. Given that, the results are satisfactory enough. Our proposed method using candlestick chart for do prediction in stock market successfully aimed better result with the other related works. The robustness of our model has been evaluated by calculating various parameters such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity and MCC. For all the datasets, we have used i.e. Taiwan50 and Indonesia10; we were able to achieve accuracy in the range 83 – 92 %. Convolutional neural network proved can found the hidden pattern in our candlestick chart images to forecast the movement of specific stock market in the future.

Our proposed method indicated can provide highly accurate forecast for other dataset in comparison case. (Patel, Shah et al. 2015) using trading data from Reliance Industries, Infosys Ltd., CNX Nifty and S&P Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) Sensex during 10 years with accuracy in the range 89 – 92 % while we achieved accuracy in the range 93 – 97 %. (Khaidem, Saha et al. 2016) using three trading data from Samsung, GE and Apple with accuracy in the range 86 – 94 % while we achieved in the range 87 – 97 %. (Zhang, Zhang et al. 2018) using 13 different companies in Hong Kong stock exchange with accuracy 61 % while our result is 92 %. Above all, success of proposed method which is based on human approach of forecasting from analyze candlestick chart, encourages to emulate human approaches of decision making while developing expert system and using machine learning algorithms for the problems in various other domains.

We learnt that the best result of our proposed method obtained when using long-term trading days’ period. Added more indicator such as volume in candlestick chart not really increase the algorithms to find hidden pattern. Likewise the image size dimension which based on (Silver, Huang et al. 2016) using small image dimension for mastering GO game, our proposed method dominated by larger image dimension to achieved good result.

Using candlestick chart images for input data is new, the possibility of doing more research on image processing handling will further improve prediction results. To make it easier for readers the source code available in https://github.com/rosdyana/Going-Deeper-with-Convolutional-Neural-Network-for-Stock-Market-Prediction.

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