**Literature Review**

Over the years, numerous studies have been conducted to explore the application of deep learning techniques in financial markets. Researchers have investigated various approaches to improve stock price prediction, risk assessment, and trading strategies.

**1. Deep Learning in Financial Markets**

Lee and Kang (2020) proposed an innovative approach for training neural networks to predict the S&P 500 index price without using the index data itself for training. Unlike traditional methods that use limited stock index data (approximately 250 data points per year), their method leveraged data from individual companies to obtain sufficient training data, thereby addressing the data-shortage problem that commonly leads to overfitting. The researchers compared multiple neural network architectures (Multilayer Perceptron and Convolutional Neural Networks) trained with different learning algorithms (supervised learning and reinforcement learning) using both their method and traditional approaches. Their experiments demonstrated that neural networks trained on individual company data consistently outperformed those trained on S&P 500 data across various network structures. This approach allowed the models to learn richer representations of investment activities since they utilized price data generated directly from investor activities rather than the weighted averages represented by index values. The method proved robust, yielding 5-16% annual returns before transaction costs during the test period (2006-2018), outperforming the method proposed by Jeong and Kim that used deep Q-learning and transfer learning. When transaction costs were considered, the researchers implemented a "Lagged Position Change" algorithm that reduced transaction frequency while maintaining profitability.

Huang et al. (2020) provide a comprehensive overview of deep learning models in finance, identifying seven core domains: credit risk prediction, macroeconomic prediction, exchange rate prediction, stock market prediction, oil price prediction, portfolio management, and stock trading. Their review of 40 articles published between 2014-2018 shows that traditional neural networks (feedforward neural networks/FNN, multilayer perceptron/MLP) are widely used across multiple financial domains, while specific architectures demonstrate advantages in particular applications. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks excel with time-series financial data, showing superior performance in stock market prediction due to their ability to capture temporal dependencies. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) prove effective for handling multicollinearity in financial data, while Reinforcement Learning (RL) offers promising results in stock trading applications where decision-making capabilities are crucial. Hybrid models combining multiple architectures often outperform standalone approaches, as seen in implementations that merge CNN-LSTM frameworks or integrate genetic algorithms with neural networks for technical analysis optimization. The literature also highlights the importance of appropriate data preprocessing techniques, evaluation metrics, and measures to address overfitting challenges in financial applications. While deep learning models have shown promising results in financial forecasting, questions remain about their long-term sustainability under the Efficient Market Hypothesis, as their performance may deteriorate as markets adapt to new prediction techniques.

Ozbayoglu et al. (2020) present an extensive survey of deep learning (DL) applications in finance, analyzing 144 studies across domains such as algorithmic trading, risk assessment, fraud detection, portfolio management, asset pricing, cryptocurrency/blockchain, sentiment analysis, and text mining. The researchers categorized these works by financial subfield and DL model type, including Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs, especially LSTM), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Deep Multilayer Perceptrons (DMLPs), and Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL). Their methodology involved a systematic review of publications from sources like ScienceDirect, ACM Digital Library, and Google Scholar, spanning journals, theses, and technical papers up to February 2020. Findings indicate RNNs (notably LSTM) dominate time-series tasks like stock price forecasting due to their temporal modeling capabilities, while CNNs are increasingly used for classification via innovative 2D image transformations of financial data. DRL shows promise in optimizing trading strategies. The survey reveals algorithmic trading and text mining as the most active research areas, with hybrid models (e.g., CNN-LSTM) often outperforming standalone architectures. DL models consistently surpass traditional ML methods, though challenges like overfitting persist. Testing examples include LSTM-based stock trading models achieving high accuracy on datasets like BIST and S&P 500, and CNN-based credit scoring outperforming SVMs. The authors highlight future potential in cryptocurrencies, blockchain, and behavioral finance, suggesting hybrid spatio-temporal models and NLP integration as promising directions.

**2. Hybrid CNN-LSTM Models for Time Series Analysis**

Shah, Vaidya, and Shah (2022) conducted a comprehensive review of multiple hybrid deep learning approaches for stock prediction, focusing extensively on hybrid CNN-LSTM architectures. Their analysis showed that hybrid models combine the complementary strengths of their component architectures: LSTM models excel at capturing temporal dependencies and predicting precise stock prices, while CNN models are superior at identifying rapid changes and predicting general stock trends. The researchers evaluated various configurations including CNN-LSTM, CNN-BiLSTM, CNN-TLSTM, and models with attention mechanisms, finding that hybrid approaches consistently outperformed individual models. Their review demonstrated that CNN-BiLSTM-AM achieved the lowest error rates (MAE: 21.952, RMSE: 31.694) among compared models, with the CNN component efficiently extracting spatial features from time series data while the LSTM layers captured temporal patterns. The authors concluded that these hybrid architectures are particularly well-suited for high-frequency trading environments where both price accuracy and trend detection are crucial for profitable decision-making.

Wu et al. (2023) proposed a graph-based CNN-LSTM stock price prediction algorithm (SACLSTM) that incorporated leading indicators like options and futures alongside historical price data. Their approach uniquely constructed a sequence array of historical data with its corresponding leading indicators, using this array as input to a CNN framework that extracted feature vectors subsequently fed into an LSTM network. The authors demonstrated that using leading indicators as experimental data yielded better predictions than using historical data alone, with options data providing higher accuracy than futures data. Testing on stocks from both U.S. and Taiwanese markets, they found their hybrid architecture consistently outperformed traditional methods including SVM, CNNpred, CNN-corr, and standard neural networks across different prediction timeframes. The model maintained higher accuracy when predicting next-day market movement compared to 3-day or 7-day forecasts. Experimental results showed that combining all indicators (historical, options, and futures data) achieved the highest prediction accuracy, supporting their hypothesis that more comprehensive input data leads to more accurate forecasts.

**3. Integration of Technical Analysis with Deep Learning**

Peng, Albuquerque, Kimura, and Saavedra (2021) analyzed deep neural networks with feature selection methods for stock price direction forecasting using technical analysis indicators. Their research explored a comprehensive set of 124 technical indicators, applying three feature selection methods to eliminate redundant information from similar indicators. Using daily data from stocks across seven global market indices between 2008 and 2019, they tested neural networks with different configurations of hidden layers and dropout rates. Their findings revealed that variables were not uniformly selected by feature selection algorithms, and that out-of-sample accuracy converged to two distinct values: 50% (suggesting market efficiency) and a "strange attractor" of 65% accuracy that was achieved consistently across markets. Despite the relatively good prediction accuracy, they found that trading strategies based on these models generally failed to significantly outperform simple Buy-and-Hold strategies when transaction costs were considered, with some hyperparameter combinations even showing substantially negative returns. This research highlights the challenge of translating predictive accuracy into profitable trading strategies, and demonstrates the importance of considering transaction costs when evaluating machine learning models for financial applications.  
  
Sezer, Ozbayoglu, and Dogdu (2017) proposed a novel stock trading system that combines genetic algorithms with deep neural networks. Their approach uniquely used genetic algorithms to optimize technical analysis parameters (specifically RSI values) for creating buy-sell trigger points, which were then passed to a deep multilayer perceptron (MLP) neural network for buy-sell-hold predictions. The system was developed on Apache Spark big data platform and tested on Dow 30 stocks using daily close prices between 1996-2016. The deep MLP had 7 layers with topology configured as (3, 20, 10, 8, 6, 5, 3). Their results showed that optimizing technical indicator parameters not only enhanced stock trading performance but also provided a model that could serve as a viable alternative to Buy-and-Hold strategies. The evolutionary optimization approach yielded better results than both standard technical analysis models and their previous MLP model that used non-optimized indicators. Their findings demonstrated that combining evolutionary optimization with deep learning can create more effective trading systems by tailoring technical analysis parameters to specific market conditions.

**4. Performance Metrics for Trading Strategies**

Saud and Shakya (2024) developed intelligent stock trading signal prediction strategies using MACD, DMI, and KST technical indicators, implementing these with LSTM and GRU networks due to their ability to manage long-term dependencies. The strategies were evaluated using three key performance metrics: Annual Rate of Return (ARR), Sharpe Ratio (SR), and Win Rate. Testing these approaches on 18 stocks from NEPSE, BSE, and NYSE exchanges led to four main findings: (1) A 5-day lookback period proved optimal for intelligent strategies using MACD and DMI indicators, while a 10-day lookback period worked best for KST-based strategies; (2) GRU networks demonstrated superior performance compared to LSTM implementations; (3) The intelligent trading strategies significantly outperformed their classical counterparts across all performance metrics; and (4) Among the three proposed approaches, the MACD-based strategy was found to be the most effective and least risky. This research demonstrates the effectiveness of combining machine learning with traditional technical analysis to filter out false trading signals and identify true patterns in market indicators.

**5. Importance of Data Features**

Agrawal, Shukla, Nair, Nayyar, and Masud (2022) proposed an Evolutionary Deep Learning Model (EDLM) to predict stock trends using technical indicators. Their approach utilized LSTM with a correlation-tensor concept to identify relationships between various Stock Technical Indicators (STIs) and closing prices. Testing on three major Indian banking stocks from the National Stock Exchange (NSE), they found that 3-day, 10-day, and 30-day Moving Averages had the highest correlation with stock price movements. The model was evaluated against benchmark machine learning algorithms (Logistic Regression and SVM) and another deep learning model, achieving superior prediction accuracy of 63.59%, 56.25%, and 57.95% on HDFC, Yes Bank, and SBI datasets respectively, with an overall mean accuracy of 59.25%. The research demonstrated that the correlation-tensor approach effectively captured the most relevant technical indicators, filtering out noise from non-correlated features, and revealed that shorter-term indicators generally had stronger correlations with price movements than longer-term indicators. This work highlights the critical importance of feature selection in financial time series prediction.

**6. S&P 500 Specific Studies**

Kamalov, Smail, and Gurrib (2021) proposed a convolution-based neural network model for predicting the next-day direction of the S&P 500 index. Their approach featured a distinctive architecture with two hidden layers: a convolutional layer with four filters of size 3, followed by a fully connected layer. The key insight of their model was utilizing convolution operations to consider each data point in the context of its temporal neighbors, which allowed more informative feature extraction. The model used previous closing values and trading volume from the past 14 days as inputs. Testing their approach against seven benchmark models, including fully connected networks, RNNs, and LSTM architectures, their proposed model achieved the highest accuracy rate of 56.21% in predicting next-day market direction. This outperformed both random guessing (50%) and other neural network configurations. The authors also implemented regularization techniques including early stopping and a shallow architecture to prevent overfitting. Their findings demonstrated that convolution-based neural networks can be effectively applied to financial time series data and offer predictive capabilities that exceed traditional approaches.

**7. Comparison with Traditional Technical Analysis**

Shah, Vaidya, and Shah (2022) provided a thorough comparison between traditional technical analysis methods and advanced deep learning approaches for stock prediction. Their review examined how traditional models like ARIMA, which assume linear relationships between past and future values, consistently underperformed compared to deep learning models. While ARIMA achieved reasonable accuracy (85-95% in some studies), it struggled with non-linear, volatile market data and required manual parameter tuning. The researchers found that neural network models significantly outperformed traditional methods, with LSTM models showing 84-87% improvement over ARIMA in some comparisons. Their analysis also revealed that although traditional technical analysis relies on indicators like Moving Averages, MACD, and RSI, these can be more effectively utilized when incorporated as features within deep learning frameworks. The integration of these traditional indicators with modern neural networks represents a substantial advancement over purely classical technical analysis approaches, particularly for capturing complex market patterns that traditional methods fail to identify.