Analyze S&P 500 returns by LSTM.

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0.1 Problem

Use LSTM to analyze S&P 500 returns over the period 2004-2006.

The data file "stock-treasury-2004_2006.csv", to be found in the "Data" folder, contains the following:

+ TREAS_3M: the yield of the 3-month treasury note in percent (i.e 2.1 means 2.1%) + Adjusted close price of ten major stocks: GM, F, UTX, CAT, MRK, PFE, IBM, MSFT, C, XOM + SP: The S&P 500 equity index level at the close of the trading day

Do the following:

Use the pandas read_csv function to read the Date and SP columns in a data frame called "sp_df".

Rename the "SP" column into "ClosePx" in the same read_csv call.

Compute the close-to-close index returns as: $r_t = P_{t+1}/P_t - 1$ and add them as a new column "DailyRet".

It is recommended to express all daily returns in basis points (10,000 bps = 100% = 1)

We want to train an RNN that looks back *M* days and forecasts forward *N* days.

Therefore the RNN will use return sequences of size *M*, and targets of size *N*.

Reformat the return data suitable for RNN processing as follows.

From the "DailyRet" column of "sp_df", create a data input matrix *X* containing rows as below:

$$r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{M-1}$$

$$r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots, r_M$$

$$r_2, r_3, r_4, \dots, r_{M+1}$$

. . .

From the "DailyRet" column of "sp_df", create also a target matrix *y* containing rows as below:

$$r_M, r_{M+1}, \ldots, r_{M+N-1}$$

```
r_{M+1}, r_{M+2}, \dots, r_{M+N}

r_{M+2}, r_{M+3}, \dots, r_{M+N+1}
```

Set M = 16 and N = 4.

Build an RNN with two LSTM cells and train it on the first 607 sequences.

This means that the training set contains returns with the latest date of 2016-05-31.

Use the remaining returns for out-of-sample testing.

This is a regression task, so train the network using mean_squared_error loss.

When connecting the two LSTMs, make sure you set the parameter return_sequences=True on the first LSTM, so that the second can see the sequences.

Compute the out-of-sample actual and predicted 2-day, 3-day, ..., N-day return, by summing 1-day forward returns up to this horizon.

N-day return is the return from today's close to the close of the N-th day forward from today.

Calculate and report the RMSE and the correlation between actual and predicted 1-day, 2-day, ..., N-day returns.

Plot the actual and predicted returns in the out-of-sample part.

What do you conclude regarding the quality of the forecasts?

0.2 Solution

```
In [1]: %matplotlib inline
    import numpy as np
    import pandas as pd
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    plt.style.use('ggplot')
    np.random.seed(42)

    from keras.datasets import mnist
    from keras.utils import to_categorical
    from keras.models import Sequential
    from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation
    from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, SimpleRNN, LSTM
    from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
    from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
    from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

0.3 import data

```
sp_df=pd.read_csv("stock-treasury-2004_2006.csv",
                          usecols=[0,12],parse_dates=['Date'],header=0,names=['Date','ClosePx']
        sp_df.head()
Out[2]:
               Date ClosePx
        0 2004-01-02 1108.48
        1 2004-01-05 1122.22
        2 2004-01-06 1123.67
        3 2004-01-07 1126.33
        4 2004-01-08 1131.92
In [3]: sp_df = sp_df.assign(DailyRet=10000 * (sp_df.ClosePx.shift(periods=-1)/ sp_df.ClosePx
        sp_df.head()
Out[3]:
                Date ClosePx
                                DailyRet
        0 2004-01-02 1108.48 123.953522
        1 2004-01-05 1122.22 12.920818
        2 2004-01-06 1123.67
                                23.672431
        3 2004-01-07 1126.33
                              49.630215
        4 2004-01-08 1131.92 -88.875539
In [4]: sp_df.tail()
Out[4]:
                 Date ClosePx
                                 DailyRet
        668 2006-08-28 1301.78 19.204474
        669 2006-08-29 1304.28
                                 8.357101
        670 2006-08-30 1305.37 -11.874028
        671 2006-08-31 1303.82 55.145649
        672 2006-09-01 1311.01
                                      NaN
0.4 rescale train data
In [6]: traindata=np.array(sp_df.DailyRet)[0:607].reshape(-1,1)
        scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(-1, 1))
        traindata = scaler.fit_transform(traindata)
        traindata=pd.Series(np.squeeze(traindata))
        X_trainoriginal=traindata
In [336]: X_train = np.array([X_trainoriginal[0:M]])
          for i in range(1,(len(X_trainoriginal)-M+1-N)):
             xadd = np.array([X_trainoriginal[i:i+M]])
              X_train=np.vstack((X_train,xadd))
         X_train = X_train.reshape((-1, M, 1))
         X_train.shape
Out[336]: (588, 16, 1)
```

```
Out[337]: (588, 4)
In [338]: y_train
Out[338]: array([[-0.75215881, 0.22510419, -0.17511201, 0.15480958],
              [0.22510419, -0.17511201, 0.15480958, -0.00140475],
              [-0.17511201, 0.15480958, -0.00140475, -0.47691249],
              [0.04616983, 0.56039631, 0.26347798, -0.86986174],
              [0.56039631, 0.26347798, -0.86986174, 0.38919919],
              [0.26347798, -0.86986174, 0.38919919, 0.60917362]])
In [339]: X_train = X_train.reshape((-1, M, 1))
        y_train = y_train.reshape((-1, N))
0.5 construct model
In [340]: model = Sequential()
        model.add(LSTM(50, input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], X_train.shape[2]),return_sequences
        model.add(LSTM(50, input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], X_train.shape[2])))
        model.add(Dense(N))
In [341]: model.summary()
               Output Shape
Layer (type)
.-----
lstm_13 (LSTM)
                       (None, 16, 50)
                                             10400
lstm_14 (LSTM)
                       (None, 50)
                                             20200
dense_7 (Dense) (None, 4)
                                            204
_____
Total params: 30,804
Trainable params: 30,804
Non-trainable params: 0
------
In [342]: model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='nadam', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [343]: history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=100, batch_size=72, validation_split=0.
```

In [337]: y_train = np.array([X_trainoriginal[M:M+N]])

y_train.shape

for i in range(M+1,(len(X_trainoriginal)-N+1)):
 xadd = np.array([X_trainoriginal[i:i+N]])

y_train=np.vstack((y_train,xadd))

```
Train on 529 samples, validate on 59 samples
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
```

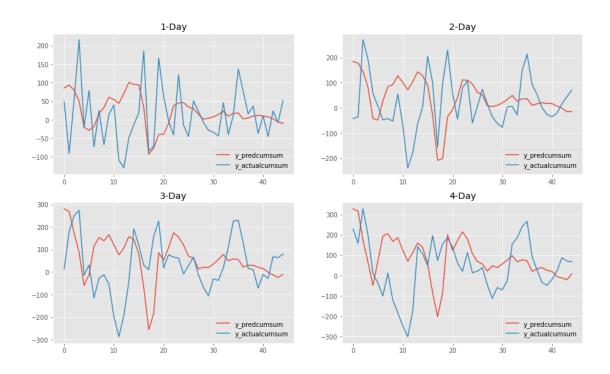
```
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
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```
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
```

```
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
```

```
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
0.6 rescale test data
In [344]: testdata=np.array(sp_df.DailyRet)[607:len(sp_df)-1].reshape(-1,1)
       scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(-1, 1))
       testdata = scaler.fit_transform(testdata)
       testdata=pd.Series(np.squeeze(testdata))
In [345]: X_testoriginal=testdata
       X_testoriginal.reset_index(inplace=True,drop=True)
       X_testoriginal.head()
Out[345]: 0
          0.003536
         -1.000000
       1
         -0.153473
         -0.405191
         -0.023656
       dtype: float64
In [346]: X_test = np.array([X_testoriginal[0:M]])
       for i in range(1,(len(X_testoriginal)-M-N)):
          xadd = np.array([X_testoriginal[i:i+M]])
          X_test=np.vstack((X_test,xadd))
       X_{\text{test}} = X_{\text{test.reshape}}((-1, M, 1))
       X_test.shape
Out [346]: (45, 16, 1)
In [347]: y_test = np.array([X_testoriginal[M:M+N]])
       for i in range(M+1,(len(X_testoriginal)-N)):
          xadd = np.array([X_testoriginal[i:i+N]])
          y_test=np.vstack((y_test,xadd))
       y test.shape
Out[347]: (45, 4)
0.7 test score and loss
In [348]: test_val_score = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
       print('Test loss score: {0:.4f}'.format(test_val_score[0]))
       print('Test accuracy: {0:.4f}'.format(test_val_score[1]))
```

```
Test loss score: 0.2315
Test accuracy: 0.2222
0.8 make predictions
In [349]: y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
          y pred.shape
Out[349]: (45, 4)
   transform scaled test data to original state
In [350]: y_pred = scaler.inverse_transform(y_pred)
          y_test = scaler.inverse_transform(y_test)
0.10 Calculate 1 day, 2 day, 3 day, 4 day returns
In [351]: y_predcumsum=np.cumsum(y_pred,axis=1)
          y_testcumsum=np.cumsum(y_test,axis=1)
0.11 RMSE and Correlation
In [352]: from sklearn import metrics
          rmselist=[]
          corrlist=[]
          for i in range(N):
              rmse=np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_predcumsum[:,i], y_testcumsum[:,i]))
              rmselist.append(rmse)
              corr=np.corrcoef(y_predcumsum[:,i], y_testcumsum[:,i])[0,1]
              corrlist.append(corr)
              print("The %d day rmse is is %f, corr is %f" % (i+1,rmse,corr))
The 1 day rmse is is 99.155141, corr is -0.021979
The 2 day rmse is is 145.391972, corr is 0.067523
The 3 day rmse is is 167.667202, corr is -0.111708
The 4 day rmse is is 180.300575, corr is -0.143005
0.12 plot of predict and actual data
```



0.13 What do you conclude regarding the quality of the forecasts?

0.13.1 According to correlation, the prediction and the actual data don't have strong linear correlation. According to rmse, the prediction errors are a little big. According to plot above, the prediction have the similar trend with actual data.