

見微知著—讓python成為 你的股票理專

組名:教父

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統計系112林家同

資訊系112莊上緣

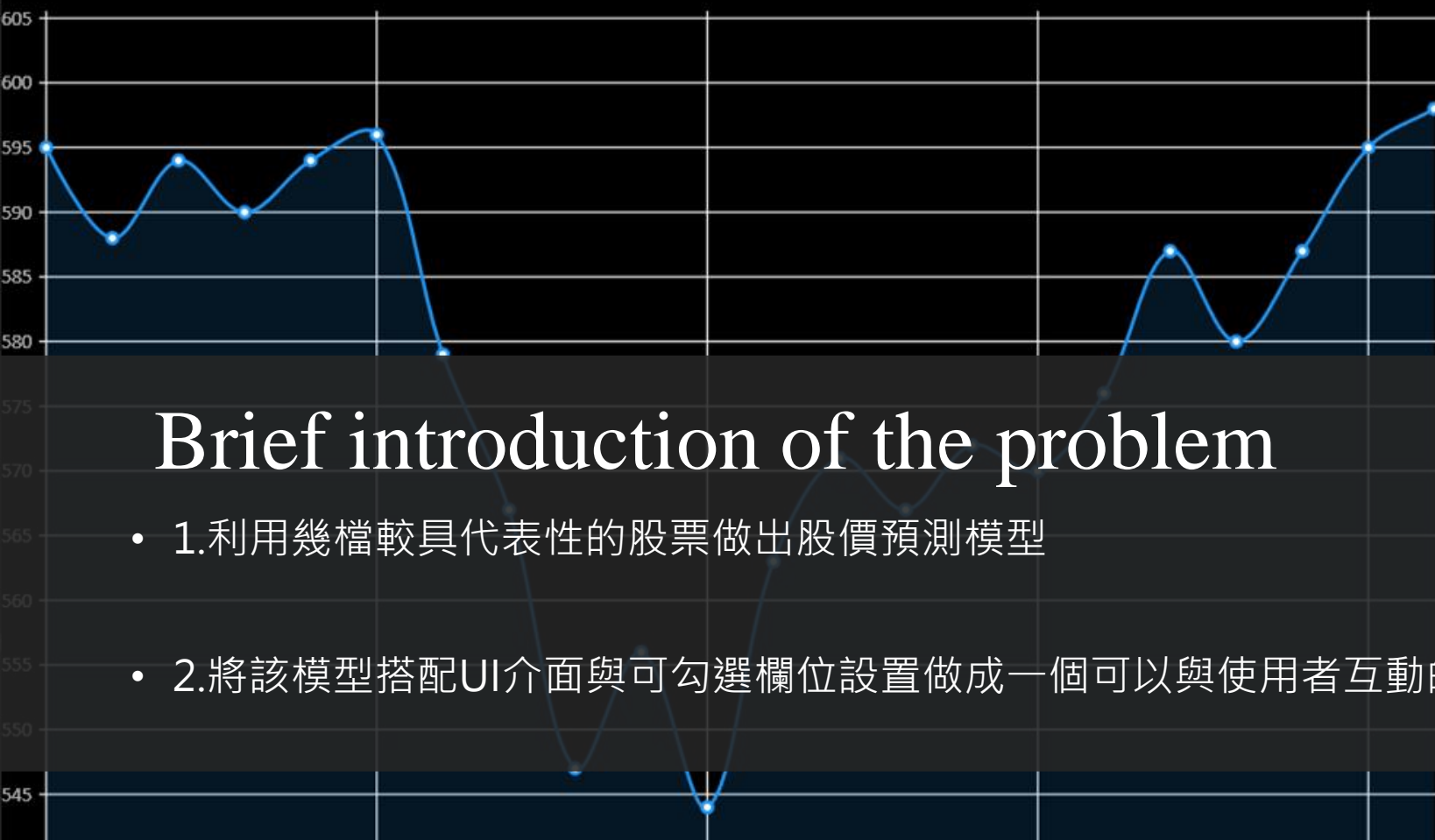
資訊系112李培綸

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☒ Chart mode ☐ Training mode

This is chart mode

☒ Open ☐ High ☐ Low ☐ Close ☐ Volume ☒ Show chart



Response
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Brief introduction of the problem

- 1.利用幾檔較具代表性的股票做出股價預測模型
- 2.將該模型搭配UI介面與可勾選欄位設置做成一個可以與使用者互動的程式

Symbol

2330

Request

Start date

2021-5-1

End date

2021-6-1

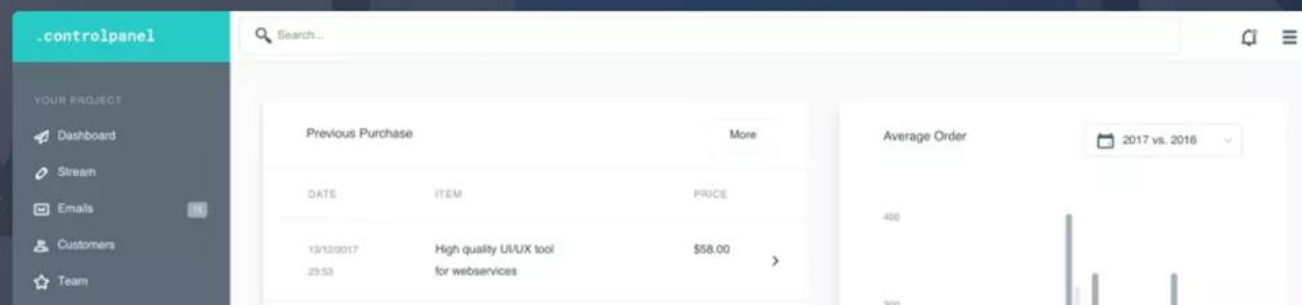
FinMind 金融 X 大數據

在大數據的時代，資料是一切的基礎。我們收集超過 50 種台股相關資料，並提供下載、線上分析、回測。

Star 1,426

Fork 236

Issue 33



Data description and
preprocessing (1)

- 資料來源網站:FinMind

```

In [273]: url = "https://api.finmindtrade.com/api/v4/login"
          account = {
              "user_id": "user_id",
              "password": "password",
          }
          token = requests.post(url, data=account).json()['token']

          url = "https://api.finmindtrade.com/api/v4/data"
          parameter = {
              "dataset": "TaiwanStockPrice",
              "data_id": "2330",
              "start_date": "2016-06-04",
              "end_date": "2021-06-03",
              "token": token
          }
          data = pd.DataFrame(requests.get(url, params=parameter).json()["data"])
          data['average'] = data["Trading_money"]/data["Trading_Volume"]
          data

```

Out[273]:

	date	stock_id	Trading_Volume	Trading_money	open	max	min	close	spread	Trading_turnover	average
0	2016-06-04	2330	2631269	420392883	160.0	160.0	159.5	160.0	-0.5	1428	159.768113
1	2016-06-06	2330	28898951	4651663660	161.0	162.0	160.0	161.0	1.0	8667	160.963063
2	2016-06-07	2330	47573770	7726094806	161.5	163.5	161.0	162.0	1.0	12269	162.402408
3	2016-06-08	2330	45587946	7522713617	164.0	166.0	163.5	165.5	3.5	15173	165.015410

Data description and
preprocessing (2)

- Web scraping+將資料表格化

Data description and preprocessing (3)

• 多次資料拓展(更多特徵值)

```
In [277]: #將多張dataframe合併
data=data.join(data2)
data=data.join(data3)
data=data.join(data4)
data=data.join(data5)
data
```

Out[277]:

	日期	股票編號	當日成交量	當日成交金額	開盤價	最高價	最低價	收盤價	買賣價差	周轉率	...	昨日融資	融資變化	融券變化	殖利率	本益比	價淨值比	大盤融資餘額(百萬)	大盤融券量	大盤指數	大盤
0	2016-06-04	2330	2631269	420392883	160.0	160.0	159.5	160.0	-0.5	1428	...	3812	-26	-73	3.75	14.20	3.24	12994.9943	360288	8591.57	4
1	2016-06-06	2330	28898951	4651663660	161.0	162.0	160.0	161.0	1.0	8667	...	3739	-260	35	3.73	14.29	3.26	12967.5393	368731	8597.11	5
2	2016-06-07	2330	47573770	7726094806	161.5	163.5	161.0	162.0	1.0	12269	...	3774	-173	487	3.70	14.37	3.28	12935.2080	379136	8679.90	82
3	2016-06-08	2330	45587946	7522713617	164.0	166.0	163.5	165.5	3.5	15173	...	4261	-436	62	3.63	14.69	3.35	12945.7301	378743	8715.48	35
4	2016-06-13	2330	54689228	8843806836	161.0	162.5	161.0	162.0	-3.5	14466	...	4323	44	-1046	3.70	14.37	3.28	12925.4617	355334	8536.22	-179
...
1217	2021-05-28	2330	30720737	18082265480	587.0	592.0	582.0	590.0	8.0	31581	...	425	118	2	1.69	28.30	7.89	23336.5365	556327	16870.86	269
1218	2021-05-31	2330	31557426	18751716595	595.0	597.0	590.0	597.0	7.0	29798	...	427	-967	-43	1.68	28.63	7.98	23404.7805	551036	17068.43	197
1219	2021-06-01	2330	18405285	10985893229	598.0	599.0	595.0	598.0	1.0	20318	...	384	-377	-7	1.67	28.68	8.00	24012.6099	563095	17162.38	93
1220	2021-06-02	2330	22416789	13362065937	600.0	600.0	593.0	595.0	-3.0	25170	...	377	34	-12	1.68	28.54	7.96	24049.8196	550856	17165.04	2
1221	2021-06-03	2330	31703679	18939839664	600.0	600.0	596.0	596.0	1.0	20749	...	365	401	-40	1.68	28.59	7.97	24595.8470	559529	17246.16	81

1222 rows × 24 columns

Insights discovered from the data

```
In [303]: df.columns=["日期","股票編號","當日成交量","當日成交金額","開盤價","最高價","最低價","收盤價","買賣價差","周轉率","平均成交價","當日融資",  
df=df.drop("股票編號",axis=1)  
df.set_index(["日期"], inplace=True)  
df.insert(loc=0,column="price",value=df["收盤價"].tolist())  
df=df.drop("收盤價",axis=1)  
  
In [304]: for column in df:  
    print(column,".",end="")  
    print(df[column].rolling(10).corr(df['price']).mean(),"& ",end="")  
    print(df[column].rolling(20).corr(df['price']).mean(),"& ",end="")  
    print(df[column].rolling(30).corr(df['price']).mean(),"& ",end="")  
    print(df[column].rolling(50).corr(df['price']).mean())  
  
price :1.0000000000009488 & 1.0000000000005163 & 0.999999999999705 & 1.0000000000002032  
當日成交量 :-0.060926112156154684 & -0.05296856382912049 & -0.05544127975642681 & -0.04084434167185033  
當日成交金額 :-0.023481383742197468 & -0.0034604126050957534 & 0.004525258374345535 & 0.04058623762819695  
開盤價 :0.7734322229160839 & 0.8761190336873248 & 0.9156180808073966 & 0.9507631112995036  
最高價 :0.897879147235532 & 0.9470361082897873 & 0.9641822082122997 & 0.9788268477013771  
最低價 :0.9072244607151286 & 0.9512475508678778 & 0.9666060376034861 & 0.9800555556959423  
買賣價差 :0.4481587280886025 & 0.3388784759028325 & 0.28144584272453527 & 0.21574714804626507  
周轉率 :-0.049475140709937 & -0.0393707724579707 & -0.03761868327797625 & -0.014568058668363274  
平均成交價 :0.9516157832970108 & 0.9747048528102245 & 0.9825495316338504 & 0.9895924037662988  
當日融資 :-0.6108921637783956 & -0.5553553371507433 & -0.5104394506348009 & -0.4440866989736907  
昨日融資 :-0.33014910292490435 & -0.40943110762830154 & -0.419215521125947 & -0.3999626081316952  
當日融卷 :0.5106305586403519 & 0.4517465352706382 & 0.399471632716045 & 0.3389441184408549  
昨日融卷 :0.28708088791636915 & 0.3434750500779888 & 0.3370167418569067 & 0.3124360801711942  
融卷變化 :-0.32810124701578475 & -0.22020093084227513 & -0.1607550886785136 & -0.09489854198443934  
融卷變化 :0.2727589878694939 & 0.15210300217203415 & 0.09614529663327576 & 0.05731807517399776  
殖利率 :-0.9643120513726858 & -0.948918411884437 & -0.9317468736153713 & -0.9032579832880135  
本益比 :0.9416340366213949 & 0.9090629559835036 & 0.8883808943355906 & 0.8541619155738183  
股價淨值比 :0.928429893071861 & 0.8920178720670082 & 0.8786244095530218 & 0.8700805943871476  
大盤融資餘額(百萬) :0.11743061089911969 & 0.21285919211105592 & 0.2748794726793536 & 0.33806427752749146  
大盤融卷量 :0.23525911802303023 & 0.24314460241251976 & 0.23718698839769253 & 0.21838111514182487  
大盤指數 :0.8251026948714778 & 0.8366805187418708 & 0.8344626848624905 & 0.8137610730217018  
大盤漲跌 :0.38396996118059395 & 0.2893974317442247 & 0.24042742628246785 & 0.17805969964280277  
  
In [305]: df_new=df.drop(["平均成交價","當日成交量","當日成交金額","周轉率","當日融卷","昨日融卷","當日融資","昨日融資","殖利率"],axis=1)  
df_new  
  
Out[305]: price 開盤價 最高價 最低價 買賣價差 融卷變化 融資變化 本益比 股價淨值比 大盤融資餘額(百萬) 大盤融卷量 大盤指數 大盤漲跌
```

- 計算各個股市資料特徵值與股價(收盤價)的相關係數，並 drop 掉其中低度相關與負相關的特徵值，去蕪存菁後留下可用資料表格。
- (Which attributes have higher correlation with the prediction target?)

Methodology details (1)

```
In [40]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
values = df_new.values
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
scaled = scaler.fit_transform(values)
print(scaled)
scaled.shape[0]
```

```
[[0.00869565 0.0107949 0.00764818 ... 0.17531891 0.01452332 0.47088767]
 [0.01062802 0.01275761 0.01147228 ... 0.18363432 0.01512964 0.47178086]
 [0.01256039 0.01373896 0.01434034 ... 0.19388207 0.02419057 0.52365922]
 ...
 [0.84927536 0.87438665 0.84894837 ... 0.36300702 0.95284463 0.46984675]
 [0.85120773 0.87438665 0.84894837 ... 0.37154895 0.96172279 0.52253771]
 [0.84927536 0.85672228 0.83938815 ...          nan 0.95091512 0.40174338]]
```

Out[40]: 1223

```
In [41]: print(scaled)
```

```
[[0.00869565 0.0107949 0.00764818 ... 0.17531891 0.01452332 0.47088767]
 [0.01062802 0.01275761 0.01147228 ... 0.18363432 0.01512964 0.47178086]
 [0.01256039 0.01373896 0.01434034 ... 0.19388207 0.02419057 0.52365922]
 ...
 [0.84927536 0.87438665 0.84894837 ... 0.36300702 0.95284463 0.46984675]
 [0.85120773 0.87438665 0.84894837 ... 0.37154895 0.96172279 0.52253771]
 [0.84927536 0.85672228 0.83938815 ...          nan 0.95091512 0.40174338]]
```

- Data Normalization(為了套入後面的演算法模型)

```

In [269]: #將時間序列轉換為監督式學習
from pandas import DataFrame
from pandas import concat

def series_to_supervised(data, n_in=1, n_out=1, dropnan=True):
    n_vars = 1 if type(data) is list else data.shape[1]
    df = DataFrame(data)
    cols, names = list(), list()
    # input sequence (t-n, ... t-1)
    for i in range(n_in, 0, -1):
        cols.append(df.shift(i))
        names += [('var%d(t-%d)' % (j+1, i)) for j in range(n_vars)]
    # forecast sequence (t, t+1, ... t+n)
    for i in range(0, n_out):
        cols.append(df.shift(-i))
        if i == 0:
            names += [('var%d(t)' % (j+1)) for j in range(n_vars)]
        else:
            names += [('var%d(t+%d)' % (j+1, i)) for j in range(n_vars)]
    # put it all together
    agg = concat(cols, axis=1)
    agg.columns = names
    # drop rows with NaN values
    if dropnan:
        agg.dropna(inplace=True)
    return agg

# specify the number of lag hours
n_days = 10 #可再調整
n_features = df_new.shape[1]
# frame as supervised learning
reframed = series_to_supervised(scaled, n_days, 1)

```

Methodology details (2)

- 藉由將輸入的資料像量與predict輸出組成之training data去跑監督式學習，讓其建立一個learning model


```
n_features = df_new.shape[1]
# frame as supervised learning
reframed = series_to_supervised(scaled, n_days, 1)
reframed
```

Out[269]:

	var1(t-10)	var2(t-10)	var3(t-10)	var4(t-10)	var5(t-10)	var6(t-10)	var7(t-10)	var8(t-10)	var9(t-10)	var10(t-10)	...	var4(t)	var5(t)	var6(t)	var7(t)	var8(t)
10	0.026388	0.023669	0.025725	0.026611	0.515873	0.453699	0.562206	0.000000	0.041131	0.216743	...	0.028011	0.505291	0.455038	0.562020	0.000000
11	0.024113	0.025944	0.025280	0.026144	0.489418	0.454455	0.561376	0.000000	0.035990	0.215251	...	0.028945	0.518519	0.457133	0.562621	0.000000
12	0.025023	0.024579	0.024390	0.026611	0.507937	0.455503	0.561584	0.000000	0.038560	0.213494	...	0.029879	0.492063	0.459653	0.561408	0.000000
13	0.027753	0.024124	0.027061	0.027077	0.518519	0.453978	0.562071	0.000000	0.043702	0.214065	...	0.026611	0.481481	0.456775	0.560910	0.000000
14	0.025023	0.026855	0.026616	0.027077	0.486772	0.456404	0.561262	0.000000	0.038560	0.212964	...	0.025210	0.505291	0.456219	0.561335	0.000000
...
1218	0.491356	0.508421	0.541570	0.506069	0.132275	0.173031	0.564260	0.009748	0.455013	0.676792	...	0.818861	0.619048	0.399112	0.564219	0.015243
1219	0.548681	0.533910	0.536229	0.525677	0.835979	0.624185	0.596668	0.010721	0.516710	0.685867	...	0.833800	1.000000	0.942124	0.597819	0.016685
1220	0.611465	0.575785	0.597650	0.590103	0.867725	0.578202	0.610289	0.011784	0.583548	0.698734	...	0.929972	0.634921	0.141793	0.539654	0.017081
1221	0.617834	0.611288	0.650169	0.617180	0.539683	0.317767	0.574665	0.011892	0.591260	0.687531	...	0.967320	0.952381	0.588040	0.577736	0.018396
1222	0.687898	0.654074	0.672423	0.664799	0.910053	0.720631	0.595568	0.013081	0.665810	0.706106	...	1.000000	0.370370	0.337364	0.557196	0.018000

1213 rows × 143 columns

```
In [299]: #用處理過後的二維數據進行train test切分
values = reframed.values
n_train_day = 1000
```

Methodology details(2): DataFrame Output

- 將時間序列資料轉為監督式學習後的資料表格
- time shift

Methodology details (3):Using LSTM

```
In [297]: #Design LSTM model
import keras
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import LSTM
from keras.layers import Dropout, BatchNormalization

model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(50, input_shape=(train_X.shape[1], train_X.shape[2])))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Dense(1))
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
print(model.summary())

# fit network
history = model.fit(train_X, train_y, epochs=150, batch_size=256, validation_data=(test_X, test_y), verbose=1)
# plot history
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# make a prediction
yhat = model.predict(test_X)
test_X = test_X.reshape((test_X.shape[0], n_days*n_features))
# invert scaling for forecast
inv_yhat = concatenate((yhat, test_X[:, -12:]), axis=1)
inv_yhat = scaler.inverse_transform(inv_yhat)
inv_yhat = inv_yhat[:,0]

# invert scaling for actual
test_y = test_y.reshape((len(test_y), 1))
```

- 利用LSTM來train出預測模型，並輔以細部參數微調測試

Methodology details (4):Using stacked LSTM

```
In [300]: ###stacked LSTM

model=Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(50,input_shape=(train_X.shape[1], train_X.shape[2]),return_sequences=True))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(LSTM(50,input_shape=(train_X.shape[1], train_X.shape[2])))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Dense(1))
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
model.summary()

# fit network
history = model.fit(train_X, train_y, epochs=150, validation_data=(test_X, test_y), verbose=0, sl
# plot history
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# make a prediction
yhat = model.predict(test_X)
test_X = test_X.reshape((test_X.shape[0], n_days*n_features))
# invert scaling for forecast
inv_yhat = concatenate((yhat, test_X[:, -12:]), axis=1)
inv_yhat = scaler.inverse_transform(inv_yhat)
inv_yhat = inv_yhat[:,0]

# invert scaling for actual
test_y = test_y.reshape((len(test_y), 1))
inv_y = concatenate((test_y, test_X[:, -12:]), axis=1)
inv_y = scaler.inverse_transform(inv_y)
```

- 神經網路的深度(堆疊多層)使其較易在具有廣泛挑戰性的預測問題中取得成功。

Evaluation and Results(1)

資料切分: Train/test (訓練與驗證) 、 X/y (變量與target)

```
In [299]: #用處理過後的二維數據進行train test切分
values = reframed.values
n_train_day = 1000
train = values[:n_train_day, :]
test = values[n_train_day:, :]

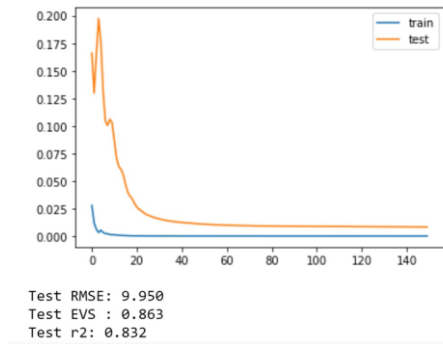
#split into input and outputs
n_obs = n_days * n_features
train_X, train_y = train[:, :n_obs], train[:, -n_features]
test_X, test_y = test[:, :n_obs], test[:, -n_features]

#reshape input to be 3D [samples, timesteps, features]
train_X = train_X.reshape((train_X.shape[0], n_days, n_features))
test_X = test_X.reshape((test_X.shape[0], n_days, n_features))
print(train_X.shape, train_y.shape, test_X.shape, test_y.shape)

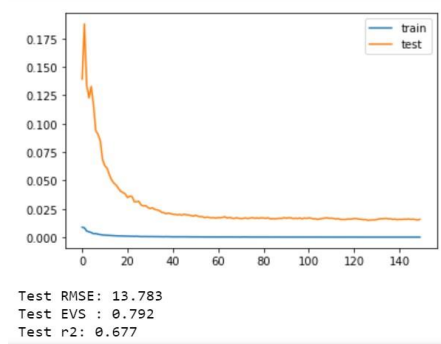
(1000, 10, 13) (1000,) (213, 10, 13) (213,)
```

切分資料比為4:1

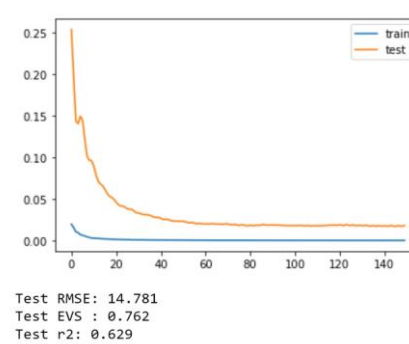
Evaluation and Results(2):dropout size



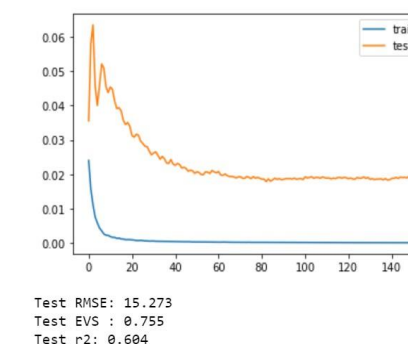
Dropout size=0.0



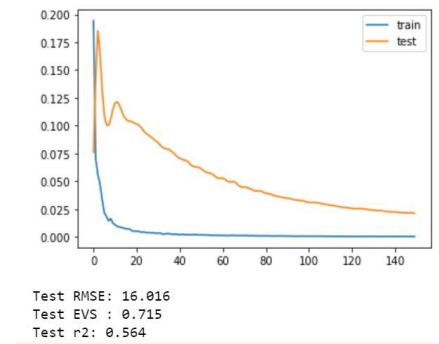
Dropout size=0.2



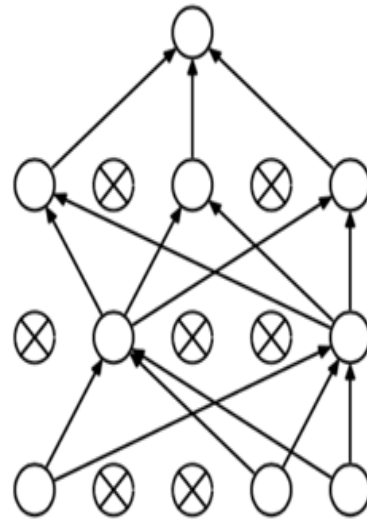
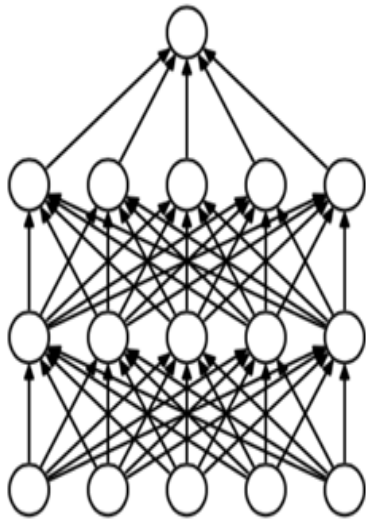
Dropout size=0.4



Dropout size=0.6



Dropout size=0.8



Dropout Test	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
RMSE	9.950	13.783	14.781	15.273	16.016
EVS	0.863	0.792	0.762	0.755	0.715
r2	0.832	0.677	0.629	0.604	0.564

Evaluation and Results(3):plot&evaluation

```
def confusion_matrix_list(real,predict):
    real_tendency=[]
    predicted_tendency=[]

    for i in range(1,len(real)):
        if(real[i]-real[i-1]>0):
            real_tendency.append(1)
        if(real[i]-real[i-1]==0):
            real_tendency.append(2)
        if(real[i]-real[i-1]<0):
            real_tendency.append(0)
    for i in range(1,len(predict)):
        if(predict[i]-predict[i-1]>0):
            predicted_tendency.append(1)
        if(predict[i]-predict[i-1]==0):
            predicted_tendency.append(2)
        if(predict[i]-predict[i-1]<0):
            predicted_tendency.append(0)

    return real_tendency,predicted_tendency
```

← 自定義副程式:計算股價真實值與預測
值之漲跌 " 趨勢 "

將趨勢list匯入sklearn之
confusion_matrix並得出其各項預測
精準度評比

```
real,predict=confusion_matrix_list(inv_y,inv_yhat)
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
matrix=confusion_matrix(real,predict,labels=[1,0,2])
print(matrix)
```

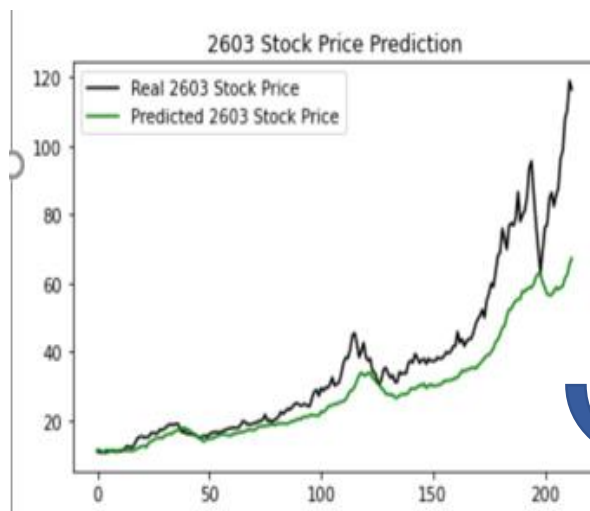
```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
report=classification_report(real,predict,labels=[1,0,2])
print(report)
```

```
[[93 39  0]
 [42 28  0]
 [ 5  5  0]]
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
--	-----------	--------	----------	---------

1	0.66	0.70	0.68	132
0	0.39	0.40	0.39	70
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	10

accuracy			0.57	212
macro avg	0.35	0.37	0.36	212
weighted avg	0.54	0.57	0.56	212



趨勢圖(黑線為真實
值，綠線為預測值)

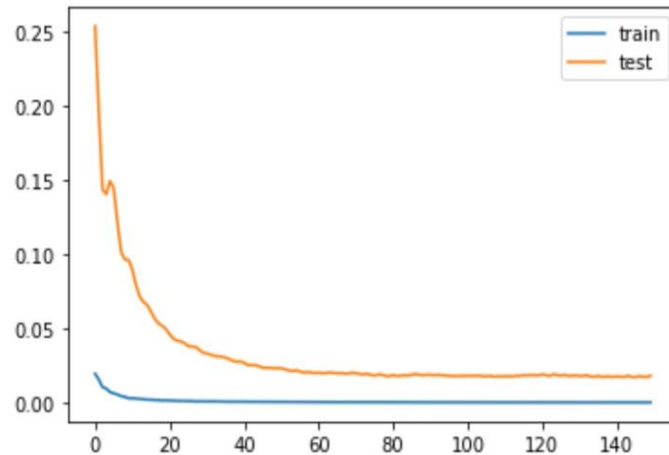
Evaluation and Results(4):Loss Function

MAE (Mean-Absolute Error)

MSE (Mean-Square Error)

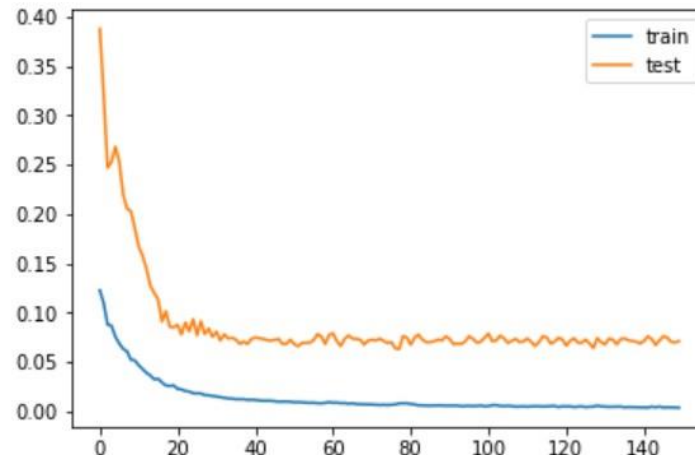
$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum \underbrace{\left(y - \hat{y} \right)^2}_{\text{The square of the difference between actual and predicted}}$$

$$MAE = \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\text{Divide by the total number of data points}} \sum \underbrace{\left| \underbrace{y}_{\text{Actual output value}} - \underbrace{\hat{y}}_{\text{Predicted output value}} \right|}_{\text{The absolute value of the residual}}$$



Test RMSE: 14.781
Test EVS : 0.762
Test r2: 0.629

MSE

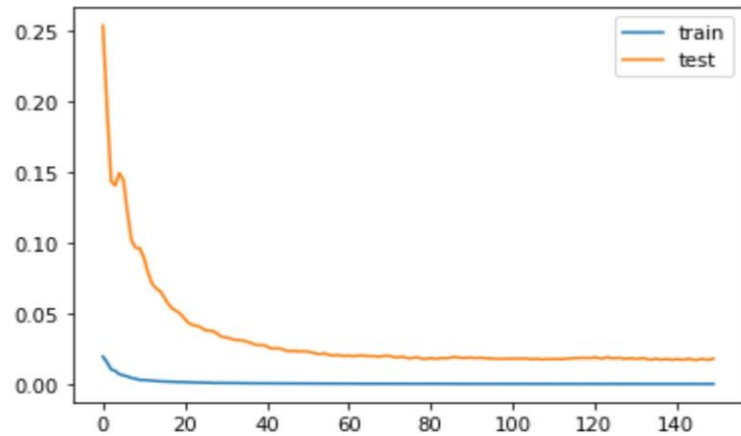


Test MAE: 7.837
Test EVS : 0.803
Test r2: 0.701

MAE

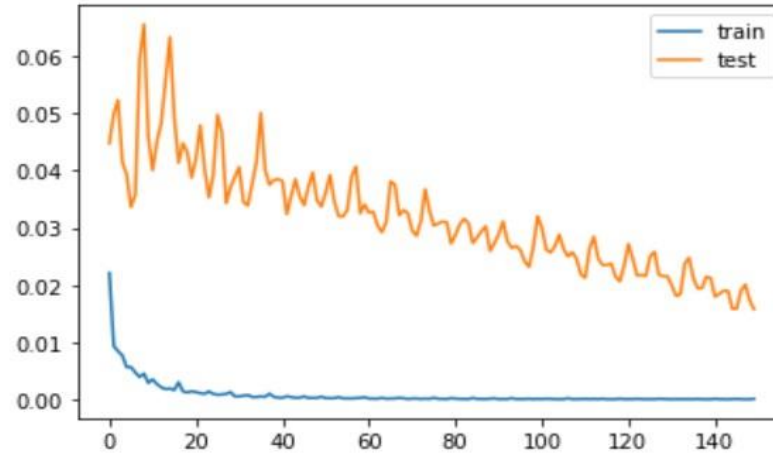
	L-func	MSE	MAE
Test			
RMSE/MAE		14.781	7.837
EVS		0.762	0.803
r2		0.629	0.701

Evaluation and Results(5):optimizer



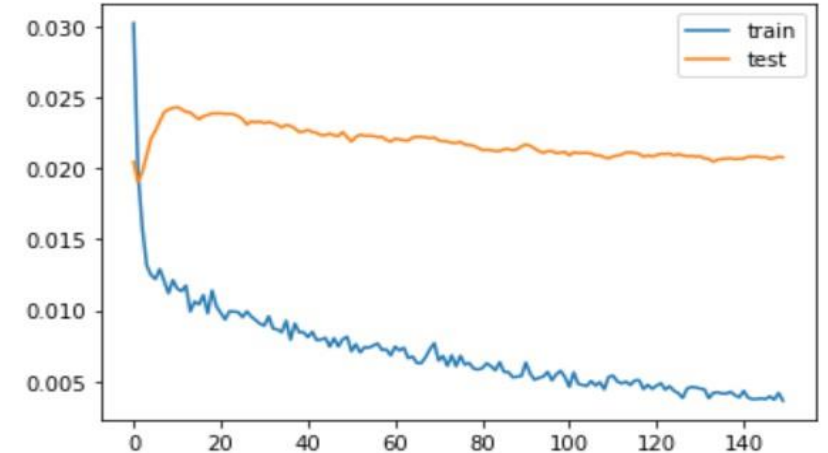
Test RMSE: 14.781
Test EVS : 0.762
Test r2: 0.629

adam



Test RMSE: 13.796
Test EVS : 0.785
Test r2: 0.677

RMSprop



Test RMSE: 15.848
Test EVS : 0.695
Test r2: 0.573

SGD

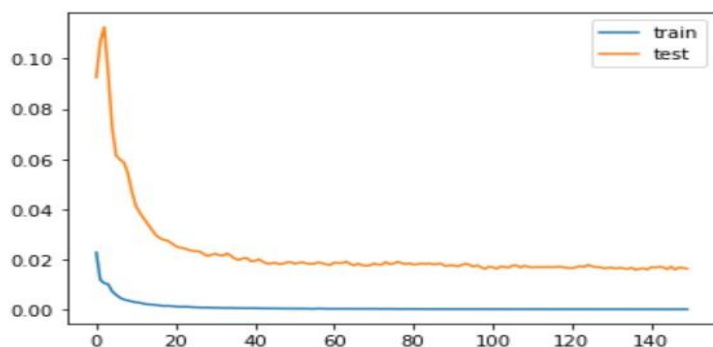
Optimizer Test	adam	RMSprop	SGD
RMSE	14.781	13.796	15.848
EVS	0.762	0.785	0.695
r2	0.629	0.677	0.573

Evaluation and Results(6):stacked LSTM

One stack

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_133 (LSTM)	(None, 50)	12800
dropout_76 (Dropout)	(None, 50)	0
dense_103 (Dense)	(None, 1)	51

=====
Total params: 12,851
Trainable params: 12,851
Non-trainable params: 0



Test RMSE: 14.033
Test EVS : 0.792
Test r2: 0.665

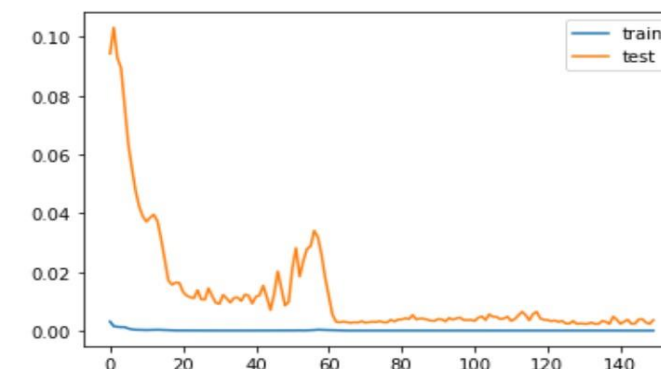
多做一次LSTM之層級堆疊

```
###stacked LSTM  
model=Sequential()  
model.add(LSTM(50,input_shape=(train_X.shape[1], train_X.shape[2]),return_sequences=True))  
model.add(Dropout(0.4))  
model.add(LSTM(50,input_shape=(train_X.shape[1], train_X.shape[2])))  
model.add(Dropout(0.4))  
model.add(Dense(1))  
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')  
model.summary()
```

Two stack

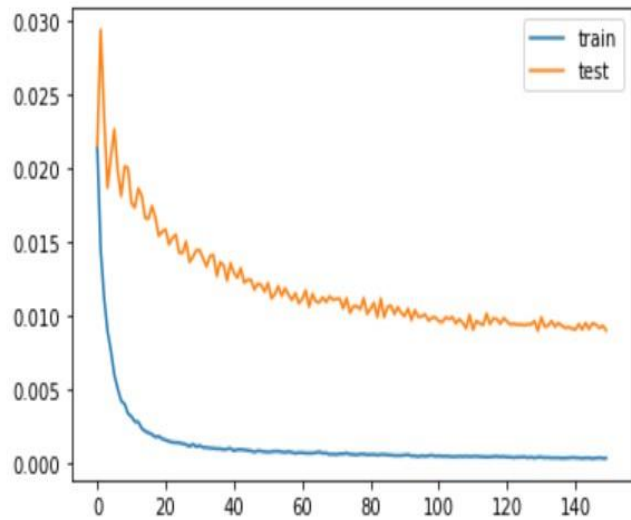
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_136 (LSTM)	(None, 10, 50)	12800
dropout_79 (Dropout)	(None, 10, 50)	0
lstm_137 (LSTM)	(None, 50)	20200
dropout_80 (Dropout)	(None, 50)	0
dense_105 (Dense)	(None, 1)	51

=====
Total params: 33,051
Trainable params: 33,051
Non-trainable params: 0



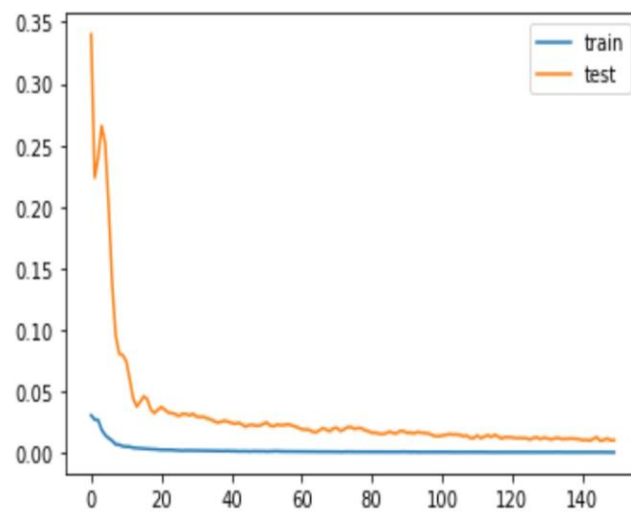
Test RMSE: 6.613
Test EVS : 0.936
Test r2: 0.926

Conclusions and novelty(1):company



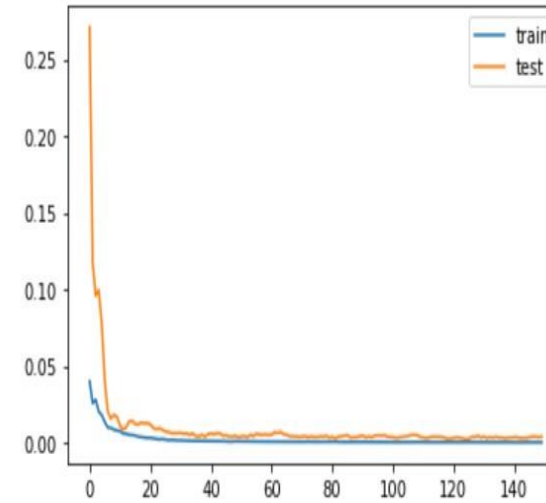
Test RMSE: 2.509
Test EVS : 0.852
Test r2: 0.830

中鋼



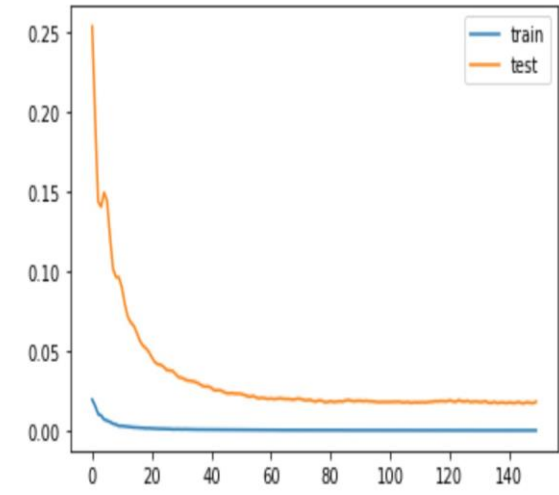
Test RMSE: 52.894
Test EVS : 0.906
Test r2: 0.539

台積電



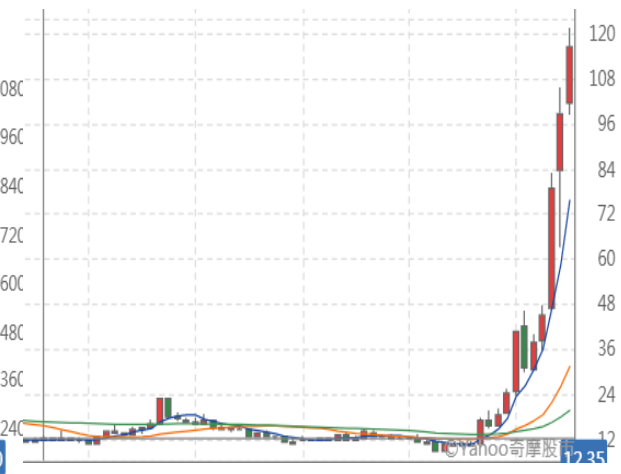
Test RMSE: 63.237
Test EVS : 0.898
Test r2: 0.814

聯發科



Test RMSE: 14.781
Test EVS : 0.762
Test r2: 0.629

長榮



Conclusions and novelty(2)

1.監督式學習之標籤:以10天為step size(是否可以更進一步嘗試)

```
In [18]: training_set_scaled_x
```

```
Out[18]: array([[0.0107949 ],  
                [0.01275761],  
                [0.01373896],  
                ...,  
                [0.87438665],  
                [0.87438665],  
                [0.85672228]])
```

2.多重共線性:

現實生活中，很難找到一組互不相關，又對因變數 y 產生主要影響的變數。

The contribution of each team member

組員名稱	貢獻
統計系112林家同	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.使用網路爬蟲自FinMind獲取Dataset並找出較佳的特徵值2.測試不同的LSTM函式參數並嘗試找出最佳組合3.測試數據&圖表之統整
資訊系112莊上緣	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.Final project 投影片製作2.建構自定義副程式並將部分參數微調測試模塊化3.深度學習之概念查詢並彙整
資訊系112李培綸	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.建構UI圖像化使用者介面2.LSTM 框架想法提供與觀念釋疑3.將最終程式碼進行優化並封包