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Indicator names:

INTRODUCTION

The stock market is moved by technical indicators, there are several types of volatility, cycle volume, candlesticks, supports, resistances, moving averages...

An excellent site to see all the stock market technical indicators is webull
<https://app.webull.com/trade?source=seo-google-home>.
 Image: webull with Stochastic, MACD and RSI indicators



On the stock market graphs have been invented EVERY possible way to predict the stock market, with mixed results, making clear the difficulty of predicting human behavior.

These indicators indicate where to buy and sell, there are many beliefs about them (we mean in beliefs, because if they always worked we would all be rich).

Any technical indicator can be obtained by means of programmable mathematical operations.

Three examples:

RSI or Relative Strength Index is an oscillator that reflects relative strength

Greater than 70 overbought, indicates that it will go down.

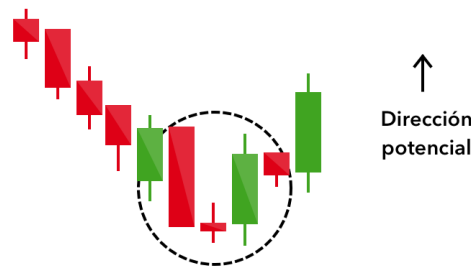
Less than 70 oversold, indicates that it will go higher

MACD is the acronym for Moving Average Convergence / Divergence. The MACD in the stock market is used to measure the robustness of the price movement. Through the crossing of the line of this indicator and the moving average

It operates on the basis of the crossovers between these two lines

Or it is operated when both exceed zero.

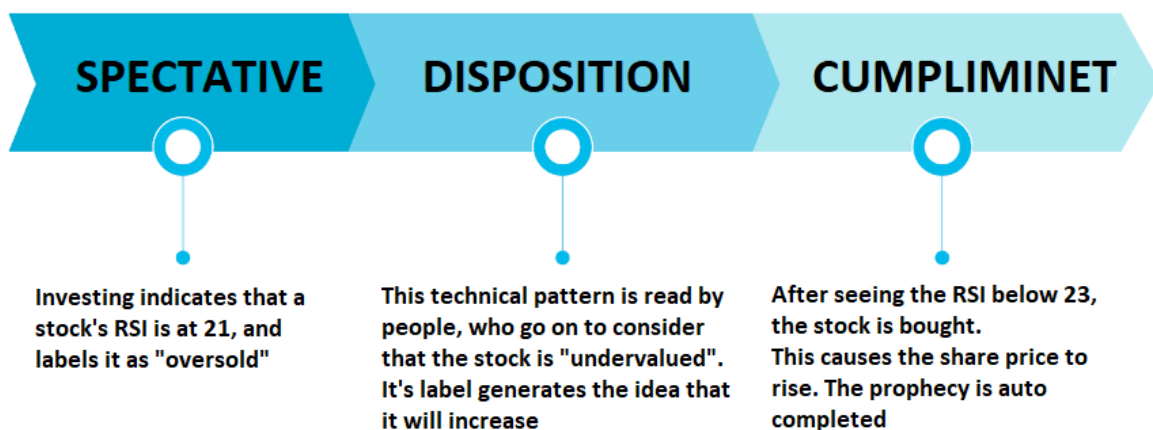
Candlestick: Morning Star The morning star pattern is considered a hopeful sign in a bearish market trend.



These indicators are present in refuted and popular websites like investing.com to be analyzed by the market <https://es.investing.com/equities/apple-computer-inc-technical>

It is extremely difficult to predict the price of any stock. Inflation, wars, populism, all this conditions affect the economy, and it becomes difficult, if not impossible to predict what Vladimir Putin will do tomorrow.

Here enters the self-fulfilling prophecy principle of explained is, at first, a "false" definition of the situation, which awakens a new behavior that makes the original false conception of the situation become "true". Example:



OBJECTIVE

Understanding the principle of self-fulfilling prophecy, it is possible to obtain the pattern of the same, by means of the massive collection of technical patterns, their calculation and the study of their patterns.

For this, techniques such as big data will be used through Pandas Python libraries, machine learning through Sklearn, XGB and neural networks through the open google Tensor Flow library.

The result will be displayed in a simple and friendly way through alerts on mobile or computer.

Example of a real-time alert via telegram bot https://t.me/Whale_Hunter_Alertbot

The machine learning models Sklearn, XGB and Tensor Flow , by means of the learning of the last months detect the point of sale. To detect this point of sale a series of indicators have been taken into account: `olap_VMAP`, `ma_SMA_50`, `ichi_senkou_a`, `olap_BBAND_dif`, `mtum_MACD_ext`, `olap_BBAND_MIDDLE`, `mtum_MACD_ext_signal`, `fibo_s1`, `volu_PVI_1`, `ma_KAMA_5`, etcetera.

The image shows: MACD, RSI , Stochastic and Balance of power (Elder Ray)

The alert is sent on the vertical line, during the next 4 periods the stock decreases by 2.4%. Each candlestick period in the image indicates 15 minutes.



OPERATION

1.1 Data collection

Collect data to train the model

```
yhoo_generate_big_all_csv.py
```

The closing data is obtained through yahoo API finance, and hundreds of technical patterns are calculated using the pandas_ta and talib libraries.

```
yhoo_history_stock.get_SCALA_csv_stocks_history_Download_list()
```

The model to be able to train in detecting points of purchase and sale, creates the column `buy_sell_point` has value of: 0, -100, 100. These are detected according to the maximum changes, (positive 100, negative -100) in the history of the last months, this point will be with which the training is trained, also called the *ground true*.

Value will be assigned in `buy_sell_point` if the increase or decrease of the stock is greater than 2.5% in a period of 3 hours, using the `get_buy_sell_points_Roll` function.

Once the historical data of the stock has been obtained and all the technical indicators have been calculated, a total of 1068, files of type `AAPL_stock_history_MONTH_3_AD.csv` are generated.

Example of the file with the first eight indicators:

Date	buy_sell_point	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	per_Close	per_Volume	has_preMarket	per_preMarket	olap_BBAND_UPPER	olap_BBAND_MIDDLE	olap_BBAND_LOWER
2022-08-05 13:45:00	0	48.040001	48.105	47.75	47.91	272406	-0.477772	-9.184974	False	0.0	50.433376	46.737485	43.041594
2022-08-05 15:00:00	0	47.810001	47.93	47.709999	47.91	238543	0.0	-12.431077	False	0.0	50.530725	46.874485	43.218245
2022-08-05 15:30:00	0	47.721001	47.990002	47.700001	47.950001	316013	0.083492	32.476325	False	0.0	50.602601	47.020735	43.438869
2022-08-05 15:45:00	0	47.959999	48.240002	47.880001	48.02	688875	0.145985	117.98945	False	0.0	50.603329	47.198735	43.794141
2022-08-08 10:45:00	0	51.27	51.490002	50.68	51.459999	360504	8.01847	-47.667719	True	6.768013	51.196945	47.544235	43.891525
2022-08-08 11:00:00	0	51.459999	51.710701	50.900002	50.900002	303730	-1.088219	-15.748508	False	0.0	51.516801	47.863735	44.21067
2022-08-08 11:30:00	0	50.334999	50.889999	49.880001	49.935001	419471	-1.895875	38.106542	False	0.0	51.620354	48.110485	44.600617
2022-08-08 11:45:00	0	49.919998	50.75	49.560001	50.66	291724	1.451884	-30.45431	False	0.0	51.75685	48.395985	45.035121
2022-08-08 12:00:00	0	50.68	50.740002	50.130001	50.330002	284326	-0.651398	-2.535959	False	0.0	51.794547	48.645985	45.497423
2022-08-08 12:15:00	0	50.380001	50.380001	49.77	49.799999	248416	-1.053055	-12.629869	False	0.0	51.330039	48.929985	46.529931
2022-08-08 12:45:00	0	50.139999	50.3298	50.02	50.27	151315	0.943778	-39.088062	False	0.0	51.437796	49.070985	46.704175
2022-08-08 13:00:00	0	50.25	50.549099	50.169998	50.509998	145834	0.477418	-3.622245	False	0.0	51.5979	49.151755	46.70561
2022-08-08 14:00:00	0	50.52	50.568901	50.080002	50.34	178358	-0.336563	22.302069	False	0.0	51.645137	49.169755	46.694373
2022-08-08 14:15:00	0	50.360001	50.459999	50.209999	50.389999	140100	0.099323	-21.450117	False	0.0	51.764291	49.282755	46.801219
2022-08-08 14:30:00	0	50.380001	50.419998	50.040001	50.200001	147313	-0.377056	5.148465	False	0.0	51.777464	49.422255	47.067047
2022-08-08 15:15:00	0	50.040001	50.049999	49.706402	49.959999	314087	-0.478091	113.210647	False	0.0	51.814527	49.503755	47.192983
2022-08-08 15:30:00	0	49.950001	49.965	49.700001	49.868301	307301	-0.183542	-2.160548	False	0.0	51.844971	49.56667	47.288369

This data collection is customizable, you can obtain and train models of any Nasdaq stock, for other indicators or crypto-assets, it is also possible by making small changes.

Through the `Option_Historical` class it is possible to create historical data files: annual, monthly and daily.

```
class Option_Historical(Enum): YEARS_3 = 1, MONTH_3 = 2,
MONTH_3_AD = 3, DAY_6 = 4, DAY_1 = 5
```

The files `ld_price_maxAAPL_min_max_stock_MONTH_3.csv` are generated, which store the max and min value of each column, to be read in `Model_predictions_Nrows.py` for a quick `fit_scaler()` (this is the "cleaning" process that the data requires before entering the AI training models). This operation is of vital importance for a correct optimization in reading data in real time.

1.2 Types of indicators

During the generation of the data collection file of point 1

`AAPL_stock_history_MONTH_3_AD.csv` 1068 technical indicators are calculated, which are divided into subtypes, based on **prefixes** in the name.

List of prefixes and an example of the name of one of them.

- Overlap: **olap_**
olap_BBAND_UPPER, olap_BBAND_MIDDLE, olap_BBAND_LOWER,
- Momentum: **mtum_**
mtum_MACD, mtum_MACD_signal, mtum_RSI, mtum_STOCH_k,
- Volatility: **vola_**
vola_KCBe_20_2, vola_KCUe_20_2, vola_RVI_14
- Cycle patterns: **cycl_**
cycl_DCPHASE, cycl_PHASOR_inph, cycl_PHASOR_quad
- Candlestick patterns: **cdl_**
cdl_RICKSHAWMAN, cdl_RISEFALL3METHODS,
cdl_SEPARATINGLINES
- Statistics: **sti_**
sti_STDDEV, sti_TSF, sti_VAR
- Moving averages: **ma_**
ma_SMA_100, ma_WMA_10, ma_DEMA_20, ma_EMA_100,
ma_KAMA_10,
- Trend: **tend_ and ti_**
tend_renko_TR, tend_renko_brick, ti_acc_dist,
ti_chaikin_10_3
- Resistors and support suffixes: **_s3, _s2, _s1, _pp, _r1, _r2, _r3**
fibo_s3, fibo_s2, fibo_s1, fibo_pp, fibo_r1, fibo_r2,
fibo_r3, fibo_r2, fibo_r3
demark_s1, demark_pp, demark_r1
- Intersection point with resistance or support: **pcrh_**.
pcrh_demark_s1, pcrh_demark_pp, pcrh_demark_r1
- Intersection point with moving average or of moving averages between them: **mcrh_**.
mcrh_SMA_20_TRIMA_50, mcrh_SMA_20_WMA_50,
mcrh_SMA_20_DEMA_100
- Indicators of changes in the stock index, nasdaq: **NQ_**.
NQ_SMA_20, NQ_SMA_100

Note: To see the 1068 indicators used go to the attached sheets at the end of the document.

2 Indicator filtering

Execute to find out which columns are relevant for the model output

`Feature_selection_create_json.py`

It is necessary to know which of the hundreds of columns of technical data, is valid to train the neural model, and which are just noise. This will be done through correlations and Random Forest models.

Answer the question:

Which columns are most relevant for buy or sell points?

Generate the *best_selection* files, which are a raking of the best technical data to train the model, it is intended to go from 1068 columns to about 120.

For example, for the Amazon stock, point-of-purchase detection, in the period June to October 2022, the most valuable indicators are:

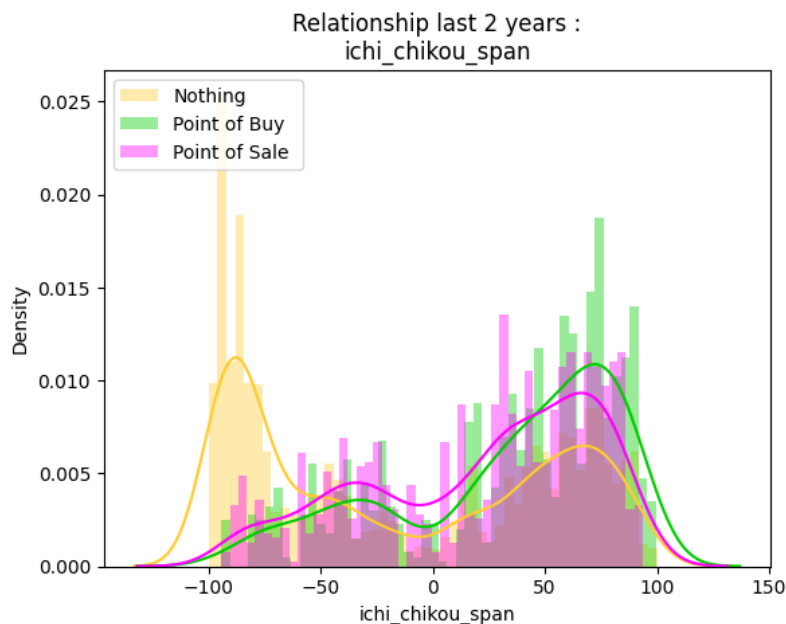
- Senkuo of the Ichimoku Cloud
- Chaikin Volatility
- On-balance volume

Example of *plots_relations/best_selection_AMNZ_pos.json* file

```
"index": {  
  "12": [  
    "ichi_chilou_span"  
  ],  
  "10": [  
    "volu_Chaikin_AD"  
  ],  
  "9": [  
    "volu_OBV"  
  ],  
}
```

Plots with the 3 best technical data are printed in the folder *plots_relations/plot*.

Example name: *TWLO_neg_buy_sell_point__ichi_chikou_span.png*



3 Training TensorFlow, XGB and Sklearn models

`Model_creation_models_for_a_stock.py`

this requires the selection of better columns from point #2

There are four types of predictive algorithms, AI models:

- **Gradient Boosting** consists of a set of individual decision trees, trained sequentially, so that each new tree tries to improve on the errors of the previous trees. Sklearn Library
- **Random Forest** Random forests are an ensemble learning method for classification, regression, and other tasks that operates by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time. Sklearn Library
- **XGBoost** is an optimized distributed gradient boosting library designed to be highly efficient, flexible and portable. It implements machine learning algorithms under the Gradient Boosting framework. XGBoost Library
- **TensorFlow TF** is an open source library for machine learning across a range of tasks, and developed by Google to meet their needs for systems capable of building and training neural networks to detect and decipher patterns and correlations, analogous to the learning and reasoning used by humans. TensorFlow Library

There are POS (buy) or NEG (sell) models and there is a BOTH model (BOTH is discarded, since prediction models are binary, they only accept 2 positions, true or false).

This point generates prediction models `.sav` for XGB and Sklearn. `.h5` for Tensor Flow.

Naming Examples: `XGboost_U_neg_vgood16_s28.sav` and `TF_AMZN_pos_low1_s128.h5`

Format of the names:

- Type of AI you train with can be:
 - `XGboost`, `TF`, `TF64`, `GradientBoost` and `RandomForest`
- Stock ticker `AMZN` for amazon , `AAPL` for Apple ...
- Detects points of purchase or sale `pos` or `neg`
- How many indicators have been used in the learning, can be of 4 types depending on the relevance given by point #2 *Indicator filtering*. This ranking is organized in the `MODEL_TYPE_COLM` class,
 - `vgood16` the best 16 indicators
 - `good9` the best 32 indicators
 - `reg4` the best 64 indicators
 - `low1` the best 128 indicators
- Only for TF models. Depending on the density of the neurons used, defined in the class `a_manage_stocks_dict`. `MODEL_TF_DENSE_TYPE_ONE_DIMENSI` can take value: `s28` `s64` and `s128`

These combinations imply that for each stock 5 types of IA are created, each in `pos` and `neg`, plus for each combination the 4 technical indicator configurations are added. This generates 40 IA models, which will be selected in point: #4 *to evaluate the QUALITY of those models*.

Each time an AI template is generated, a log file is generated:

`TF_balance_TF_AAPL_pos_reg4.h5_accuracy_87.6%__loss_2.74__epochs_10[160].csv`
It contains the accuracy and loss data of the model, as well as the model training records.

4.1 Assessing the QUALITY of these models

`Model_creation_scoring.py`

To make a prediction with the AIs, new data is collected and the technical indicators with which it has been trained are calculated according to the *best_selection* files.

When the `.h5` and `.sav` models are queried:

Is this a point of sale?

These answer a number that can vary between 0.1 and 4

The higher the number the more likely it is to be a correct buy/sell point.

Each model has a rating scale on which it is considered point of sale. For some models with a rating of more than 0.4 will be enough (usually the `XGboost`), while for others require more than 1.5 (usually the `TF`).

How do you know what the threshold score is for each model?

The `Model_creation_scoring.py` class generates the threshold score *threshold* files, which tell which threshold point is considered the buy-sell point.

Each AI model will have its own type file:

`Models/Scoring/AAPL_neg__when_model_ok_threshold.csv`

For each action in #3 *train the TF, XGB and Sklearn models*, 40 AI models are generated. This class evaluates and selects the most accurate models so that only the most accurate ones will be executed in real time (usually between 4 and 8 are selected).

`Models/Scoring/AAPL_neg__groupby_buy_sell_point_000.json`

```
"list_good_params": [  
    "r_rf_AFRM_pos_low1_",  
    "r_TF64_AFRM_pos_vgood16_",  
    "r_TF64_AFRM_pos_good9_",  
    "r_TF_AFRM_pos_reg4_"  
],
```

4.2 Evaluating those real BENEFITS of models

`Model_predictions_N_eval_profits.py`

Answer the question:

If you leave it running for N days, how much hypothetical money do you make?

Note: this should be run on data that has not been used in the training model, preferably

`Models/eval_Profits/_AAPL_neg_ALL_stock_20221021__20221014.csv`

5.1 Making predictions for the past week

`Model_predictions_Nrows.py`

You can make predictions with the real-time data of the stock.

Through the function call every 10-12min, download the real-time stock data through the yahoo financial API.

```
df_compare, df_sell = get_RealTime_buy_sell_points()
```

This run generates the log file `d_result/prediction_results_N_rows.csv`

This file and the notifications (telegram and mail) contain information about each prediction that has been made. It contains the following columns:

- Date: date of the prediction
- Stock: stock
- buy_sell: can be either NEG or POS, depending on whether it is a buy or sell transaction.
- Close: This is the scaled value of the close value (not the actual value).
- Volume: This is the scaled value of the Volume (not the actual value).
- 88%: Fractional format ($\frac{5}{6}$) How many models have predicted a valid operating point above 88%? Five of the six analyzed
- 93%: Fractional format ($\frac{5}{6}$), number of models above 93%.
- 95%: Fractional format ($\frac{5}{6}$), number of models above 95%.
- TF: Fractional format ($\frac{5}{6}$), number of models above 93%, whose prediction has been made with Tensor Flow models.
- Models_names: name of the models that have tested positive, with the hit % (88%, 93%, 95%) as suffix

Registration example

```
2022-11-07 16:00:00 MELI NEG -51.8 -85.80 5/6 0/6 0/6 0/6 1/2
TF_reg4_s128_88%, rf_good9_88%, rf_low1_88%, rf_reg4_88%,
rf_vgood16_88%,
```

To be considered a valid prediction to trade, it must have at least half of the fraction score in the 93% and TF columns.

More than half of the models have predicted with a score above 93% which is a good point for trading

5.2 Sending real-time alerts

```
predict_POOL_enqueue_Thread.py multithreading glued 2s per action
```

It is possible to run it without configuring telegram point 5.2, in that case no alerts will be sent in telegram, but if the results were recorded in real time in: `d_result/prediction_real_time.csv`

There is the possibility to send alerts of purchase and sale of the share, to telegram or mail. the multiple AI trained models are evaluated, and only those greater than 96% probability (as previously trained) are reported.

Every 15 minutes, **all** necessary indicators are calculated in real time for each action and evaluated in the AI models.

The alert indicates which models are detecting the correct buy and sell points at which to execute the transaction.

These buy and sell alerts expire in, plus or minus 7 minutes, given the volatility of the market.

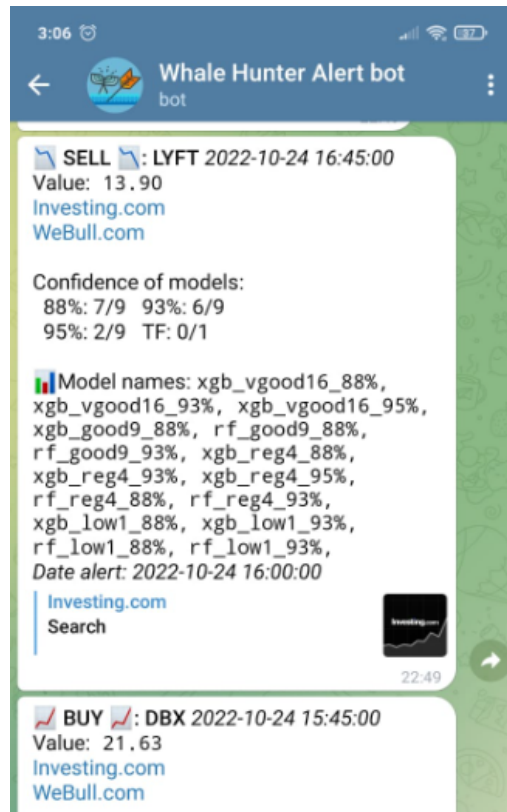
Also attached is the price at which it was detected, the time, and links to news websites.

Note: financial news should always prevail over technical indicators.

What is displayed in DEBUG alert, is the information from

`d_result/prediction_results_N_rows.csv` of the Item: 5 make predictions of the last week Test

To understand the complete information of the alert see Point 5.1 Making predictions of the last week.



Quick start-up

Install requirements

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Run `Utils/API_alphavantage_get_old_history.py`

Run `yhoo_generate_big_all_csv.py`

`Run` `Model_creation_models_for_a_stock.py`

`Run` `Model_creation_scoring.py`

`Run` `Model_predictions_Nrows.py` Optional, last week predictions

Real time forecasts:

`Run` `Utils/Volume_WeBull_get_tickers.py` Ignore in case of using default configuration

Configure bot token see point 5.2 Configuring chatID and tokens in Telegram

`Run` `predict_POOL_inque_Thread.py`

It is possible to run it without configuring telegram point 5.2, in that case no alerts will be sent in telegram, but if the results were recorded in real time in: `d_result/prediction_real_time.csv`

Completed start-up

(Running times are estimated for an intel i3 and 8GB of RAM)

0.0 The interpreter with which the tutorial has been made is python 3.8 , IDE Pycharm, caution with the compatibility between versions of the library pandas and python For example: today do not use python 3.10 , as it is incompatible with pandas <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/69586701/unable-to-install-pandas-for-python>

0.1 Download and install requirements, the project is powerful and demanding in terms of libraries.

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

0.2 Search all files for the string `**DOCU**`.

this allows to watch all files that are executable from the startup tutorial easily

0.3 In the file `a_manage_stocks_dict.py` all the configurations are stored, look at the document and know where it is.

In it there is the dictionary `DICT_COMPANYS`

It contains the IDs (GameStops quotes with the ID: **GME**) of the companies to analyze. You can customize and create a class from the **nasdaq** tickers, by default the key **@FOLO3** will be used which will analyze these 39 companies.

@FOLO3:

```
[ "UPST", "MELI", "TWLO", "RIVN", "SNOW", "LYFT", "ADBE", "UBER",  
  "ZI", "QCOM", "PYPL", "SPOT", "RUN", "GTLB", "MDB", "NVDA", "AMD",  
  "ADSK", "ADSK", "AMZN", "CRWD", "NVST", "HUBS", "EPAM", "PINS",  
  "TTD", "SNAP", "APPS", "ASAN", "AFRM", "DOCN", "ETSY", "DDOG",  
  "SHOP", "NIO", "U", "GME", "RBLX", "CRSR" ],
```

If a faster execution is desired, it is recommended to delete items from the list and leave three

1 Historical data collection

1.0 (Recommended) alphavantage API

The API yfinance , if you want price to price intervals in 15min intervals is limited to 2 months, to get more time data up to 2 years back (more data better predictive models) use the free version of the API <https://www.alphavantage.co/documentation/>

Run `Utils/API_alphavantage_get_old_history.py`

The class is customizable: action intervals, months to ask, and ID action.

Note: being the free version, there is a portrait between request and request, to get a single 2 years history it takes 2-3 minutes per action.

Once executed, the folder: `d_price/RAW_alpha` will be filled with historical OHLCV .csv of share prices. These files will be read in the next step. Example name:

`alpha_GOOG_15min_20221031__20201112.csv`

Check that one has been generated for each action in `d_price/RAW_alpha`.

1.1 The OHLCV history of the stock must be generated.

As well as the history of technical patterns. It takes +-1 minute per share to calculate all technical patterns.

Run `yhoo_generate_big_all_csv.py`

Once executed the folder: `d_price` will be filled with historical OHLCV .csv of share prices.

Three types of files are generated (Example of name type for action: AMD):

- `AMD_SCALA_stock_stock_history_MONTH_3_AD.csv` with all technical patterns calculated and applied a fit scaler(-100, 100), i.e. the stock prices are scaled (size: 30-90mb)
- `d_price/min_max/AMD_min_max_stock_MONTH_3_AD.csv` with scaling keys (size: 2-7kb)
- `AMD_stock_history_MONTH_3_AD.csv` the pure history of the OHLCVs (size: 2-7mb)

Note: `MONTH_3_AD` means 3 months of API yfinance plus the history collected from alphavantage. Point 1.0

Check that one has been generated for each action.

2 Filtering technical indicators

It is necessary to separate the technical indicators which are related to buy or sell points and which are noise. 20 seconds per share

Run `Model_creation_scoring.py`

Three files are generated for each action in the folder: `plots_relations` , relations for purchase "pos", relations for sale "neg" and relations for both "both".

- `plots_relations/best_selection_AMD_both.json`

These files contain a ranking of which technical indicator is best for each stock.

Check that three .json have been generated for each action in `plots_relations` .

3 Generate TensorFlow, XGB and Sklearn model training

Train the models, for each action 36 different models are trained.
15 minutes per share.

Run `Model_creation_models_for_a_stock.py`

The following files are generated for each action:

Models/Sklearn_smote folder:

- XGboost_AMD_yyy_xxx_.sav
- RandomForest_AMD_yyy_xxx_.sav
- XGboost_AMD_yyy_xxx_.sav

Models/TF_balance folder:

- TF_AMD_yyy_xxx_zzz.h5
- TF_AMD_yyy_xxx_zzz.h5_accuracy_71.08%__loss_0.59__epochs_10[160].csv

xxx can take value `vgood16` `good9` `reg4` and `low1`

yyy can take value "pos" and "neg".

zzz can take value `s28` `s64` and `s128`

Check that all combinations of files exposed by each action have been generated in the `/Models` subfolders.

4 Evaluate quality of predictive models

From the 36 models created for each OHLCV history of each stock, only the best ones will be run in real time, in order to select and evaluate those best ones.

Run `Model_creation_scoring.py`

In the *Models/Scoring* folder

`AMD_yyy__groupby_buy_sell_point_000.json`

`AMD_yyy__when_model_ok_threshold.csv`

Check that two have been generated for each action.

5 Predictions

5.0 make predictions of the last week Optional Test

Run `Model_predictions_Nrows.py`

This run generates the log file `d_result/prediction_results_N_rows.csv`

Generates a sample file with predictions for the last week, data obtained with yfinance.

Check that records exist

5.1 Getting OHLCV data in real time

In case you want to predict actions in the `@FOLO3` list, ignore this point.

It is difficult to get real time OHLCV, especially volume (yfinance gives real time volume, but this is not a correct value and after 1-2 hours it changes, making it unfeasible to use yfinance for real time predictions).

To get correct volumes in real time, queries are made to webull, for each stock every 2.5 minutes, a webull ID is required, the default ones @FOLO3 are cached and downloaded in `a_manage_stocks_dict.py`. `DICT_WEBULL_ID`

But if you want to use actions outside the list @FOLO3

In `Utils/Volume_WeBull_get_tickers.py`

Change the example list:

```
list_stocks = ["NEWS", "STOCKS", "WEBULL", "IDs"]
```

By the nasdaq ticker, of the webull ID you want to get.

Run `Utils/Volume_WeBull_get_tickers.py`

Once executed it will show a list on screen, that must be added in

`a_manage_stocks_dict.py`. `DICT_WEBULL_ID`

```
"MELI" : 913323000,  
"TWLO" : 913254000,
```

5.2 Setting up chatIDs and tokens in Telegram

You have to get the telegram token and create a channel.

You can get the token by following the tutorial:

<https://www.siteguarding.com/en/how-to-get-telegram-bot-api-token>

With the token update the variable of `ztelegram_send_message_handle.py`

```
#Get from telegram  
TOKEN = "00000000xxxxxxx"
```

Once the token has been obtained, the chatId of the users and administrator must be obtained.

Users only receive purchase and startup sale alerts, while the administrator receives alerts from users as well as possible problems.

To get the chatId of each user run `ztelegram_send_message_UpdateUser.py` and then write any message to the bot, the chatID appears both in the console and in the user's chatID

```
[>>> BOT] Message Send on 2022-11-08 22:30:31:31  
Text: You "User nickname " send me:  
"Hello world"  
ChatId: "5058733760".  
From: Bot name  
Message ID: 915  
CHAT ID: 500000760  
-----
```

Pick up `CHAT ID: 500000760`

With the chatId of the desired users, add them to the `LIST_PEOPLE_IDS_CHAT` list.

in `ztelegram_send_message_handle.py`

5.3 Sending real-time alerts Telegram

It is possible to run it without configuring telegram, in that case no alerts will be sent in telegram, but the results will be recorded in real time in: `d_result/prediction_real_time.csv`
It will be reported in console via:

```
is_token_telegram_configured() - Results will be recorded in real
time, but no alert will be sent on telegram. File:
d_result/prediction_real_time.csv
is_token_telegram_configured() - There is no value for the
telegram TOKEN, telegram is required to telegram one
```

The criteria to send alert or not is defined in the method

`ztelegram_send_message.will_send_alert()`. If more than half of the models have a score greater than 93% or the TF models have a score greater than 93%, an alert is sent to the consumer users.

Run `predict_POOL_inque_Thread.py`

In this class there are 2 types of threads

- Producer , constantly asks for OHLCV data, once it is obtained, it enters it into a queue.
- Consumer (2 threads running simultaneously) are pulling OHLCV data from the queue, calculating technical parameters, making model predictions, registering them in `zTelegram_Registers.csv`, and if they meet the requirements they are sent by telegram.

Possible improvements

Improvements in predictive models, using multi-dimensional

Improvements in TF predictive models using tensors (multiple matrices over time) and non-matrices (mono temporal, current design).

In the class `Model_TF_definitions.ModelDefinition.py`

Through it, the model configurations, density, number of neurons, etc. are obtained.

There are two methods:

- `get_dicts_models_One_dimension()` is currently used and generates TF model configurations for arrays.
- `get_dicts_models_multi_dimension()` is not in use, it is set to give multiple model configurations using tensors.

There is the `Utils.Utils_model_predict.df_to_df_multidimension_array(dataframe, BACHT_SIZE_LOOKBACK)` method, which transforms 2-dimensional df [columns , rows] to 3-dimensional df [columns , files, `BACHT_SIZE_LOOKBACK`].

`BACHT_SIZE_LOOKBACK` means how many records in the past tense are added to the df, the number is configurable and default value is eight.

To start the development must be to call the method with `BACHT_SIZE_LOOKBACK` with an integer value, the method will return a multidimensional df [columns, files, `BACHT_SIZE_LOOKBACK`], with which to feed the TF models.

```
Utils_model_predict.scaler_split_TF_onbalance(df,
label_name=Y_TARGET, BACHT_SIZE_LOOKBACK=8)
```


Improvement: Once these multidimensional arrays are returned, models are obtained with `get_dicts_models_multi_dimension()`, it is not possible to train a model and make a prediction with multidimensional arrays.

Review the way ground true is obtained

Before training the models the intervals (of 15min) are classified as buy point 100 or 101, sell point -100 or -101 or no trade point 0, these values are entered in the column `Y_TARGET` = `'buy_sell_point'` through the method

`Utils.Utils_buy_sell_points.get_buy_sell_points_Roll()`.

The variation is calculated with respect to the following 12 windows (15min * 12 = 3 hours), and from there the 8% points of greatest rise and greatest fall are obtained, and these points are assigned values other than 0.

To obtain the `Y_TARGET` there are 2 methods that are responsible for the strategy to follow once you buy and sell, in case of loss will opt for Stop Loss.

`rolling_get_sell_price_POS()` and `rolling_get_sell_price_NEG()`

Optional improvement: the current system decides by percentages, i.e. the 16% highest rises and falls (8% each) are ground true. I.e. there are rises or falls greater than 3% that can be left out if the stock is very volatile.

Add news sentiment indicator

You get the news for each stock with

`news_get_data_NUTS.get_news_sentiment_data()` this method gets all the associated news from: INVESTING.com, YAHOO.com and FINVIZ.COM.

(it uses investpy API , which recently october 2022 has started to fail , probably due to [investing.com](https://github.com/alvarobartt/investpy) blocking <https://github.com/alvarobartt/investpy>)

Once these news items are obtained, the method

`news_sentiment_va_and_txtBlod.get_sentiment_predictorS()` proceeds to evaluate and score from -100 negative to 100 positive, using 4 models. It is convenient to introduce more news pages

The models are downloaded from the internet, either via AI models or libraries, you can find the references in:

```
news_sentiment_flair.get_sentiment_flair
news_sentiment_t5.get_sentiment_t5
news_sentiment_t5.get_sentiment_t5Be
get_sentiment_textBlod
```

Run `news_get_data_NUTS.get_json_news_sentimet()`

A .csv and .json file is generated, with action date the four models, the score and the news collected Example: `d_sentiment/stock_news_DATE_MELI.csv`

Date	Ticker	news_va	news_fl	news_t5	news_t5Be	news_txtBlod	Headline
2021-03-01	MELI	95.312	77.039	100.0	92.15	6.733	S&P 500 Earnings Increase As Yields Soar
The earnings per share (EPS) for all S&P 500 companies combined increased to \$174.19 last week. The forward EPS							
2019-09-05	MELI	-82.026	-99.99	-100.0	-96.232	-12.56	MercadoLibre (MELI) Down 12% Since Last Earnings Report: Can It Rebound?
It has been about a month since the last earnings report for MercadoLibre (NASDAQ:MELI). She							

Improvement: Once the sentiment-news score file is obtained, introduce it in the predictive models together with the technical indicators, it must be done in real time.

Add balance sheets

Economic balances can be added easily using the yahoo API

<https://github.com/ranaroussi/yfinance>

```
# show financials
msft.financials
msft.quarterly_financials
```

These balances are updated every quarter.

You can get the dates of publication of results in yahoo API

```
# show next event (earnings, etc)
msft.calendar
# show all earnings dates
msft.earnings_dates
```

List of suggested improvements:

Allow to analyze stocks outside the nasdaq, change in :

```
yhoo_history_stock.__select_download_time_config()
Utils/API_alphavantage_get_old_history.py
```

Redirect remaining print() to Logger.logr.debug()

Translate through <https://www.deepl.com/> the possible remaining messages in Spanish to English.

The plots generated in the *plots_relations/plot* folder by

Change the operation of the bot, that is enough to send the command \start, and remove the case of execution of `ztelegram_send_message_UpdateUser.py` described in point: 5.2

Send real time email alert

Revise Stock prediction fail LSTM

LSTM time series + stock price prediction = FAI

<https://www.kaggle.com/code/carlmcbrideellis/lstm-time-series-stock-price-prediction-fail>

Find the explanation of what indicators and values the AI model takes, to predict what it predicts and give a small explanation-schema, for example random forest models if you can print the sequence that makes the prediction.

(green buy, red do not trade)

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/40155128/plot-trees-for-a-random-forest-in-python-with-scikit-learn>



Indicator names:

Date	buy_sell_point	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	per_Close	per_Volume	has_preMarket
	per_preMarket	olap_BBAND_UPPER	olap_BBAND_MIDDLE	olap_BBAND_LOWER	olap_BBAND_UPPER_crash				
	olap_BBAND_LOWER_crash	olap_BBAND_dif	olap_HT_TRENDLINE	olap_MIDPOINT	olap_MIDPRICE	olap_SAR			
	olap_SAREXT	mtum_ADX	mtum_ADXR	mtum_APO	mtum_AROON_down	mtum_AROON_up	mtum_AROONOSC	mtum_BOP	
	mtum_CCI	mtum_CMO	mtum_DX	mtum_MACD	mtum_MACD_signal	mtum_MACD_list	mtum_MACD_crash	mtum_MACD_ext	
	mtum_MACD_ext_signal	mtum_MACD_ext_list	mtum_MACD_ext_crash	mtum_MACD_fix	mtum_MACD_fix_signal				
	mtum_MACD_fix_list	mtum_MACD_fix_crash	mtum_MFI	mtum_MINUS_DI	mtum_MINUS_DM	mtum_MOM	mtum_PLUS_DI		
	mtum_PLUS_DM	mtum_PPO	mtum_ROC	mtum_ROCP	mtum_ROCR	mtum_ROCR100	mtum_RSI	mtum_STOCH_k	mtum_STOCH_d
	mtum_STOCH_kd	mtum_STOCH_crash	mtum_STOCH_Fa_k	mtum_STOCH_Fa_d	mtum_STOCH_Fa_kd				
	mtum_STOCH_Fa_crash	mtum_STOCH_RSI_k	mtum_STOCH_RSI_d	mtum_STOCH_RSI_kd	mtum_STOCH_RSI_crash	mtum_TRIX			
	mtum_UITOSC	mtum_WILLIAMS_R	volu_Chaikin_AD	volu_Chaikin_ADOSC	volu_OBV	vola_ATR	vola_NATR	vola_TRANGE	
		cycl1_DCPERIOD	cycl1_DCPHASE	cycl1_PHASOR_inph	cycl1_PHASOR_quad	cycl1_SINE_sine	cycl1_SINE_lead		
		cycl1_HT_TRENDMODE	cdl_2CROWS	cdl_3BLACKCROWS	cdl_3INSIDE	cdl_3LINESTRIKE	cdl_3OUTSIDE		
		cdl_3STARSINSOUTH	cdl_3WHITESOLDIERS	cdl_ABANDONEDBABY	cdl_ADVANCEBLOCK	cdl_BELTHOLD	cdl_BREAKAWAY		
		cdl_CLOSINGMARUBOZU	cdl_CONCEALBABYSWALL	cdl_COUNTERATTACK	cdl_DARKCLOUDCOVER	cdl_DOJI	cdl_DOJISTAR		
		cdl_DRAGONFLYDOJI	cdl_ENGULFING	cdl_EVENINGDOJISTAR	cdl_EVENINGSTAR	cdl_GAPSIDESIDEWHITE			
	cdl_GRAVESTONEDOJI	cdl_HAMMER	cdl_HANGINGMAN	cdl_HARAMI	cdl_HARAMICROSS	cdl_HIGHWAVE			
	cdl_HIKKAKE	cdl_HIKKAKEMOD	cdl_HOMINGPIGEON	cdl_IDENTICAL3CROWS	cdl_INNECK	cdl_INVERTEDHAMMER			
	cdl_KICKING	cdl_KICKINGBYLENGTH	cdl_LADDERBOTTOM	cdl_LONGLEGGEDDOJI	cdl_LONGLINE	cdl_MARUBOZU			
	cdl_MATCHINGLOW	cdl_MATHOLD	cdl_MORNINGDOJISTAR	cdl_MORNINGSTAR	cdl_ONNECK	cdl_PIERCING			
	cdl_RICKSHAWMAN	cdl_RISEFALL3METHODS	cdl_SEPARATINGLINES	cdl_SHOOTINGSTAR	cdl_SHORTLINE	cdl_SPINNINGTOP			
		cdl_STALLEDPATTERN	cdl_STICKSANDWICH	cdl_TAKURI	cdl_TASUKIGAP	cdl_THRUSTING	cdl_TRISTAR		
		cdl_UNIQUE3RIVER	cdl_UPSIDEGAP2CROWS	cdl_XSIDEGAP3METHODS	sti_BETA	sti_CORREL	sti_LINEARREG		
		sti_LINEARREG_ANGLE	sti_LINEARREG_INTERCEPT	sti_LINEARREG_SLOPE	sti_STDDEV	sti_TSF	sti_VAR		
	ma_DEMA_5	ma_DEMA_5	ma_KAMA_5	ma_SMA_5	ma_T3_5	ma_TEMA_5	ma_TRIMA_5	ma_WMA_5	ma_DEMA_10
	ma_KAMA_10		ma_SMA_10	ma_T3_10	ma_TEMA_10		ma_TRIMA_10	ma_WMA_10	ma_DEMA_20
	ma_KAMA_20		ma_SMA_20	ma_T3_20	ma_TEMA_20		ma_TRIMA_20	ma_WMA_20	ma_DEMA_50
	ma_KAMA_50		ma_SMA_50	ma_T3_50	ma_TEMA_50		ma_TRIMA_50	ma_WMA_50	ma_DEMA_100
		ma_KAMA_100	ma_SMA_100	ma_T3_100	ma_TEMA_100		ma_TRIMA_100	ma_WMA_100	
	trad_s3	trad_s2	trad_s1	trad_pp	trad_r1	trad_r2	trad_r3	clas_s3	clas_s2
	clas_r2	clas_r3	fibos_s3	fibos_s2	fibos_s1	fibos_pp	fibos_r1	fibos_r2	fibos_r3
	wood_pp	wood_r1	wood_r2	wood_r3	demark_s1	demark_pp	demark_r1	cama_s3	cama_s2
	cama_r2	cama_r3	ti_acc_dist	ti_chaikin_10_3	ti_choppiness_14	ti_coppock_14_11_10	ti_donchian_lower_20	ti_force_index_13	
	ti_hma_20	ti_kelt_20_lower	ti_kelt_20_upper	ti_mass_index_9_25	ti_supertrend_20	ti_vortex_pos_5	ti_vortex_neg_5		
		ti_vortex_pos_14	ti_vortex_neg_14	cycl_EBSW_40_10	mtum_AO_5_34	mtum_BIAS_SMA_26	mtum_AR_26		
		mtum_BR_26	mtum_CFO_9	mtum_CG_10	mtum_CTI_12	mtum_DMP_14	mtum_DMN_14		
		mtum_ER_10	mtum_BULLP_13	mtum_BEARP_13	mtum_FISHERT_9_1	mtum_FISHERTs_9_1			
	mtum_INERTIA_20_14	mtum_K_9_3	mtum_D_9_3	mtum_J_9_3	mtum_PGO_14	mtum_PSL_12			
	mtum_PVO_12_26_9	mtum_PVOh_12_26_9	mtum_PVOs_12_26_9	mtum_QQE_14_5_4236_RSIMA	mtum_QQE1_14_5_4236				
	mtum_QQEs_14_5_4236	mtum_RSX_14	mtum_STC_10_12_26_05	mtum_STCmacd_10_12_26_05	mtum_STCstoch_10_12_26_05				
		mtum_SMI_5_20_5	mtum_SMI_s_5_20_5	mtum_SMIo_5_20_5	olap_ALMA_10_60_085	olap_HWMA_02_01_01	olap_JMA_7_0		
		olap_MCGD_10	olap_PWMA_10	olap_SINWMA_14	olap_SSF_10_2	olap_SWMA_10	olap_VMAP		
	olap_VWMA_10	perf_CUMLOGRET_1	perf_CUMFCTRET_1	perf_z_30_1	perf_ha	sti_ENTP_10	sti_KURT_30		
		sti_TOS_STDEVALL_LR	sti_TOS_STDEVALL_L_1	sti_TOS_STDEVALL_U_1	sti_TOS_STDEVALL_U_2				
		sti_TOS_STDEVALL_U_2	sti_TOS_STDEVALL_L_3	sti_TOS_STDEVALL_U_3	sti_ZS_30	tend_LDECAY_5			
	tend_PSARL_002_02	tend_PSARs_002_02	tend_PSARaf_002_02	tend_PSARr_002_02	tend_VHF_28	vola_HWM	vola_HWU		
	vola_HWL	vola_KCLe_20_2	vola_KCBe_20_2	vola_KCue_20_2	vola_RVI_14	vola_THERMO_20_2_05			
	vola_THERMOma_20_2_05	vola_THERMOl_20_2_05	vola_THERMos_20_2_05	vola_THERMos_20_2_05	vola_TRUE RANGE_1	vola_UI_14			
		volu_EFI_13	volu_NVI_1	volu_PVI_1	volu_PVOL	volu_PVR	volu_PVT	mtum_murrey_math	
	mtum_td_seq	mtum_td_seq_sig	tend_hh	tend_hl	tend_ll	tend_lh	tend_hh_crash	tend_hl_crash	
	tend_ll_crash	tend_lh_crash	ichi_tenkan_sen	ichi_kijun_sen	ichi_senkou_a	ichi_senkou_b			
	ichi_isin_cloud	ichi_crash	ichi_chikou_span	tend_renko_TR	tend_renko_ATR	tend_renko_brick			
	tend_renko_change	porh_trad_s3	porh_trad_s2	porh_trad_s1	porh_trad_pp	porh_trad_r1			
	porh_trad_r2	porh_trad_r3	porh_clas_s3	porh_clas_s2	porh_clas_s1	porh_clas_pp			

pcrh_clas_r1	pcrh_clas_r2	pcrh_clas_r3	pcrh_fibo_s3	pcrh_fibo_s2	pcrh_fibo_s1
pcrh_fibo_pp	pcrh_fibo_r1	pcrh_fibo_r2	pcrh_fibo_r3	pcrh_wood_s3	pcrh_wood_s2
pcrh_wood_s1	pcrh_wood_pp	pcrh_wood_r1	pcrh_wood_r2	pcrh_wood_r3	pcrh_demark_s1
pcrh_demark_pp	pcrh_demark_r1	pcrh_cama_s3	pcrh_cama_s2	pcrh_cama_s1	pcrh_cama_pp
pcrh_cama_r1	pcrh_cama_r2	pcrh_cama_r3	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_KAMA_10
mcrrh_DEMA_5_SMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_T3_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TEMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TRIMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_WMA_10	
mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_KAMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_SMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_T3_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TEMA_20
mcrrh_DEMA_5_TRIMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_WMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_KAMA_50	
mcrrh_DEMA_5_SMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_T3_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TEMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TRIMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_WMA_50	
mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_KAMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_SMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_T3_100	
mcrrh_DEMA_5_TEMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TRIMA_100		mcrrh_DEMA_5_WMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_ti_h20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_10
mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_KAMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_SMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_T3_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TEMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TRIMA_10
mcrrh_DEMA_5_WMA_10	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_KAMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_SMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_T3_20
mcrrh_DEMA_5_TEMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TRIMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_WMA_20	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_KAMA_50
mcrrh_DEMA_5_SMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_T3_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TEMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TRIMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_WMA_50	mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_100
mcrrh_DEMA_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_KAMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_SMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_T3_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TEMA_100	mcrrh_DEMA_5_TRIMA_100
mcrrh_KAMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_KAMA_5_WMA_100	mcrrh_KAMA_5_ti_h20	mcrrh_KAMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_KAMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_KAMA_5_KAMA_10
mcrrh_KAMA_5_SMA_10	mcrrh_KAMA_5_T3_10	mcrrh_KAMA_5_TEMA_10	mcrrh_KAMA_5_TRIMA_10	mcrrh_KAMA_5_WMA_10	
mcrrh_KAMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_KAMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_KAMA_5_KAMA_20	mcrrh_KAMA_5_SMA_20	mcrrh_KAMA_5_T3_20	mcrrh_KAMA_5_TEMA_20
mcrrh_KAMA_5_TRIMA_20	mcrrh_KAMA_5_WMA_20	mcrrh_KAMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_KAMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_KAMA_5_KAMA_50	
mcrrh_KAMA_5_SMA_50	mcrrh_KAMA_5_T3_50	mcrrh_KAMA_5_TEMA_50	mcrrh_KAMA_5_TRIMA_50	mcrrh_KAMA_5_WMA_50	
mcrrh_KAMA_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_KAMA_5_KAMA_100	mcrrh_KAMA_5_SMA_100	mcrrh_KAMA_5_T3_100	mcrrh_KAMA_5_TEMA_100	mcrrh_KAMA_5_TRIMA_100
mcrrh_KAMA_5_TEMA_100	mcrrh_KAMA_5_TRIMA_100		mcrrh_KAMA_5_WMA_100	mcrrh_KAMA_5_ti_h20	mcrrh_KAMA_5_DEMA_10
mcrrh_SMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_SMA_5_KAMA_10	mcrrh_SMA_5_SMA_10	mcrrh_SMA_5_T3_10	mcrrh_SMA_5_TEMA_10	mcrrh_SMA_5_TRIMA_10
mcrrh_SMA_5_WMA_10	mcrrh_SMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_SMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_SMA_5_KAMA_20	mcrrh_SMA_5_SMA_20	mcrrh_SMA_5_T3_20
mcrrh_SMA_5_TEMA_20	mcrrh_SMA_5_TRIMA_20	mcrrh_SMA_5_WMA_20	mcrrh_SMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_SMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_SMA_5_KAMA_50
mcrrh_SMA_5_SMA_50	mcrrh_SMA_5_T3_50	mcrrh_SMA_5_TEMA_50	mcrrh_SMA_5_TRIMA_50	mcrrh_SMA_5_WMA_50	mcrrh_SMA_5_DEMA_100
mcrrh_SMA_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_SMA_5_KAMA_100	mcrrh_SMA_5_SMA_100	mcrrh_SMA_5_T3_100	mcrrh_SMA_5_TEMA_100	mcrrh_SMA_5_TRIMA_100
mcrrh_T3_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_T3_5_WMA_100	mcrrh_T3_5_ti_h20	mcrrh_T3_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_T3_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_T3_5_KAMA_10
mcrrh_T3_5_SMA_10	mcrrh_T3_5_T3_10	mcrrh_T3_5_TEMA_10	mcrrh_T3_5_TRIMA_10	mcrrh_T3_5_WMA_10	mcrrh_T3_5_DEMA_20
mcrrh_T3_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_T3_5_KAMA_20	mcrrh_T3_5_SMA_20	mcrrh_T3_5_T3_20	mcrrh_T3_5_TEMA_20	mcrrh_T3_5_TRIMA_20
mcrrh_T3_5_WMA_20	mcrrh_T3_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_T3_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_T3_5_KAMA_50	mcrrh_T3_5_SMA_50	mcrrh_T3_5_T3_50
mcrrh_T3_5_TEMA_50	mcrrh_T3_5_TRIMA_50	mcrrh_T3_5_WMA_50	mcrrh_T3_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_T3_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_T3_5_KAMA_100
mcrrh_T3_5_SMA_100	mcrrh_T3_5_T3_100	mcrrh_T3_5_TEMA_100	mcrrh_T3_5_TRIMA_100	mcrrh_T3_5_WMA_100	mcrrh_T3_5_ti_h20
mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_TEMA_5_KAMA_10	mcrrh_TEMA_5_SMA_10	mcrrh_TEMA_5_T3_10	mcrrh_TEMA_5_TEMA_10
mcrrh_TEMA_5_TRIMA_10	mcrrh_TEMA_5_WMA_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_20	mcrrh_TEMA_5_KAMA_20
mcrrh_TEMA_5_SMA_20	mcrrh_TEMA_5_T3_20	mcrrh_TEMA_5_TEMA_20	mcrrh_TEMA_5_TRIMA_20	mcrrh_TEMA_5_WMA_20	
mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_50	mcrrh_TEMA_5_KAMA_50	mcrrh_TEMA_5_SMA_50	mcrrh_TEMA_5_T3_50	mcrrh_TEMA_5_TEMA_50
mcrrh_TEMA_5_TRIMA_50	mcrrh_TEMA_5_WMA_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_DEMA_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_KAMA_100
mcrrh_TEMA_5_SMA_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_T3_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_TEMA_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_T3_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_TRIMA_100	
mcrrh_TEMA_5_WMA_100	mcrrh_TEMA_5_ti_h20	mcrrh_TRIMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_TRIMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_TRIMA_5_DEMA_10	mcrrh_TRIMA_5_KAMA_10
mcrrh_TRIMA_					

[illegible]