



交易資料處理

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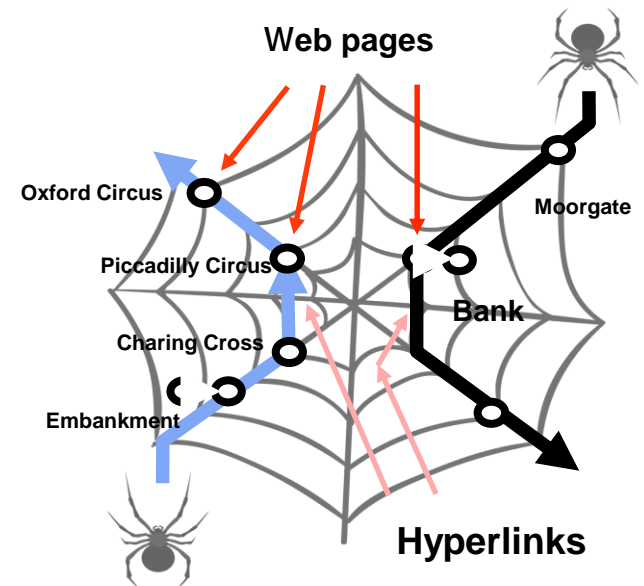
程式交易實務 - 使用 R 語言 (一)



財團法人中華民國
證券暨期貨市場發展基金會
SECURITIES & FUTURES INSTITUTE

課程綱要

1. 期交所tick資料處理技巧
2. dplyr, reshape2 等資料清整合套件介紹與使用
3. R 與 SQL關聯資料庫
4. 歷史資料匯入排程設計



期交所tick資料處理技巧

下載期交所盤後資料

<http://www.taifex.com.tw/chinese/index.asp>

交易資訊 -> 盤後資訊

The screenshot displays the TAIFEX website's 'After-Hours Information' (盤後資訊) section. The page layout includes a top navigation bar with links to 'Company Introduction', 'Commodities', 'Trading Information', 'Trading Rules', 'Settlement', 'Legal Regulations', 'Statistics', 'Futures Market', 'Trader Services', 'Publications', 'Latest News', 'Foreign Exchange', and 'Related Websites'. A search bar is located on the right. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Latest News' (最新消息) with a list of recent announcements dated 2016/07/12; 'Main Products' (主力商品) featuring 'Taiwan Futures' (臺股期貨) and 'Small Cap Index Futures' (小型臺指期貨); 'Futures Market' (期貨市場) with links to 'Contract Specifications' (契約規格), 'Trading Rules' (交易規則), and 'Contract Adjustment' (契約調整); and 'Education and Activities' (教育宣導報名及活動專區) listing various seminars and training programs. A 'Commodity Price Table' (商品行情表) is also visible, showing prices for various futures contracts. The page footer contains the website URL and a link to the 'Taiwan Futures Market New System' (臺灣期貨市場新制專區).

交易資料處理

前30日期每筆成交資料

https://www.taifex.com.tw/DailyDownload/DailyDownloadCSV/Daily_2017_04_05.zip



The screenshot shows the Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX) website. The main content area is titled "前30個交易日期貨每筆成交資料" (Previous 30 trading days' daily transaction data). It lists two data sets: "2015/12/14 上午 09:05:21" and "2016/02/16 下午 05:36:29". Each has a corresponding "download資料說明" (download data description) button. Below this, a table lists the download links for each day. The table has four columns: "時間" (Time), "日期" (Date), "下載(*.rpt)" (Download *.rpt), and "下載(*.csv)" (Download *.csv). The "下載(*.csv)" column is highlighted with a red box, and a red arrow points to it with the text "下載CSV檔案".

時間	日期	下載(*.rpt)	下載(*.csv)
2016/7/12 下午 04:48:49	2016/07/12	下載	下載
2016/7/11 下午 04:45:40	2016/07/11	下載	下載
2016/7/7 下午 04:48:08	2016/07/07	下載	下載
2016/7/6 下午 04:49:16	2016/07/06	下載	下載
2016/7/5 下午 04:51:00	2016/07/05	下載	下載
2016/7/4 下午 04:56:34	2016/07/04	下載	下載
2016/7/1 下午 04:55:39	2016/07/01	下載	下載
2016/6/30 下午 04:56:23	2016/06/30	下載	下載

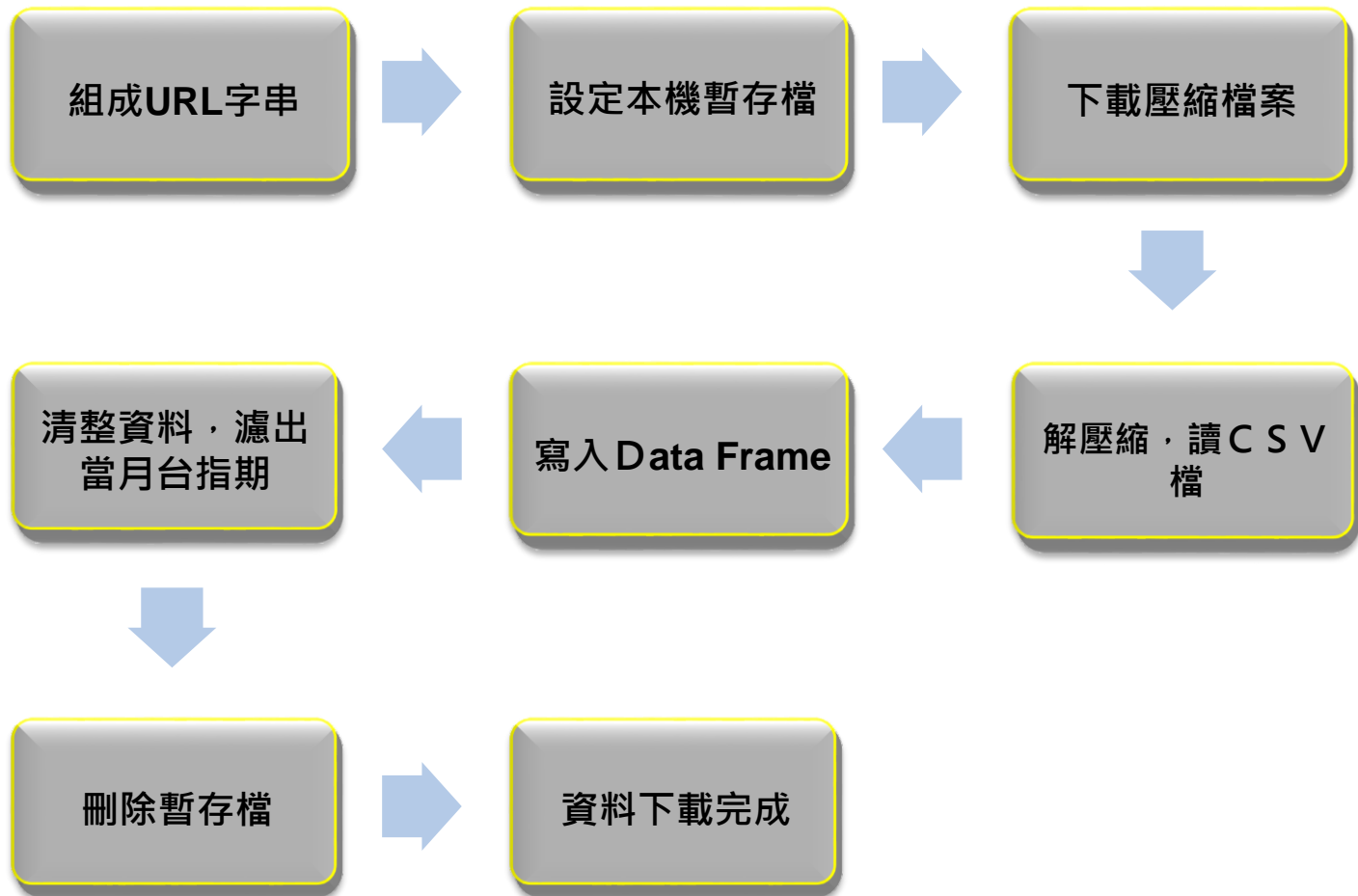
—— 下載CSV檔案

交易資料處理

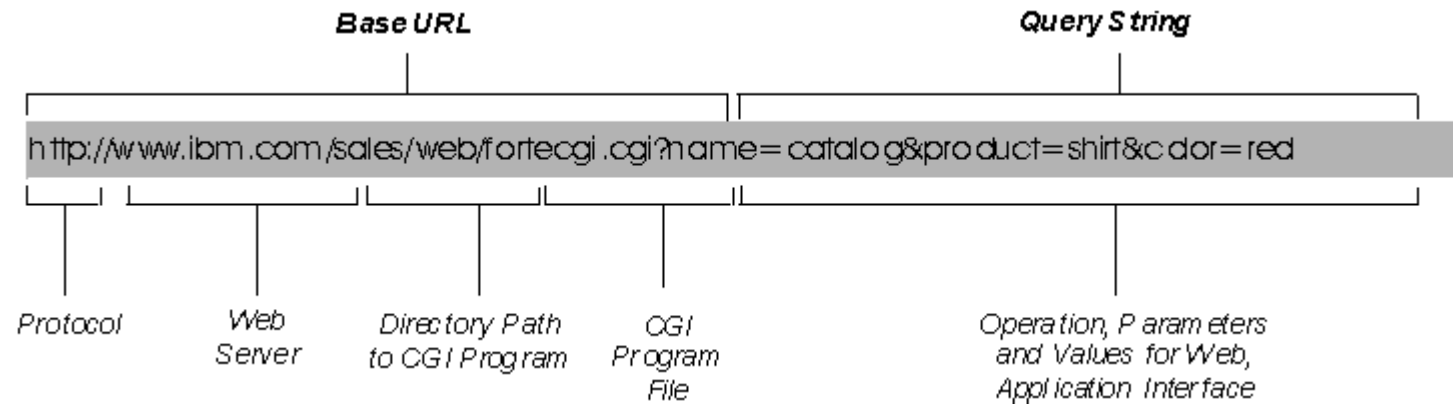
https://www.taifex.com.tw/DailyDownload/DailyDownloadCSV/Daily_2017_04_05.zip

Here you are!

程式流程圖



組成URL字串



證交所目標URL:

https://www.taifex.com.tw/DailyDownload/DailyDownloadCSV/Daily_2017_04_05.zip

置換查詢字串:

```
tfeurl <- sprintf("https://www.taifex.com.tw/DailyDownload/  
DailyDownloadCSV/Daily_%s_%s_%s.zip", qryyear, qrymonth, qrydate)
```


建立供下載之暫存檔

暫存檔名

```
tmpf <- sprintf("Daily_%s_%s_%s.csv", qryyear, qrymonth, qrydate)
```

解壓縮暫存檔

```
temp <- tempfile()
```

解壓縮，讀取CSV並清理暫存

```
# 解壓縮暫存檔
temp <- tempfile()

# 下載壓縮檔
download.file(tfeurl, temp)

tx <- read.csv(unz(temp, tmpf), header = FALSE, skip = 1, sep = ",")

unlink(temp)
```

後續資料清整過濾

```
# 清整資料
# Trim spaces
tx$V2 =trimws(tx$V2)
tx$V3 =trimws(tx$V3)

tx <- tx[(tx$V3 == "201607" & tx$V2 == "TX"),]

tx <- subset(tx, select = c("V1", "V4", "V5", "V6"))

colnames(tx) <- c("日期", "時間", "成交價", "成交量")

View(tx)
```

結果畫面

	日期	時間	成交價	成交量
72238	20160712	84500	8751	1140
72239	20160712	84500	8750	2
72240	20160712	84500	8751	10
72241	20160712	84500	8751	2
72242	20160712	84500	8751	2
72243	20160712	84500	8752	2
72244	20160712	84500	8752	4
72245	20160712	84500	8750	2
72246	20160712	84500	8750	2
72247	20160712	84500	8750	6
72248	20160712	84500	8752	2
72249	20160712	84500	8751	2
72250	20160712	84500	8750	4
72251	20160712	84500	8752	4
72252	20160712	84500	8750	2
72253	20160712	84500	8750	2
72254	20160712	84500	8751	2
72255	20160712	84500	8751	2
72256	20160712	84500	8750	2
72257	20160712	84500	8752	4
72258	20160712	84500	8751	2
72259	20160712	84500	8752	14
72260	20160712	84500	8752	2
72261	20160712	84500	8753	8
72262	20160712	84500	8753	4
72263	20160712	84500	8751	2
72264	20160712	84500	8751	2
72265	20160712	84500	8751	2
72266	20160712	84500	8751	2
72267	20160712	84500	8750	6

台指期tick資料

完整程式碼

```
1 # 整理 期交所 期貨歷史資料CSV 檔
2 # qryyear: 查詢年份
3 # qrymonth: 查詢月份
4 # qrydate: 查詢日期
5 #
6 # 期交所網站下載網址:
7 # "https://www.taifex.com.tw/chinese/3/3_1_3.asp"
8 #
9 # 期交所實際目標URL:
10 # "https://www.taifex.com.tw/DailyDownload/DailyDownloadCSV/Daily_2016_07_12.zip"
11 #
12 #
13 # 僅限 證基會課程學員教學使用 2016/07/25
14 #
15 # Julian Lin
16
17 symbolid <- 'TXF'; qryyear <- '2016'; qrymonth <- '07'; qrydate <- '12'
18
19 # 組成動態查詢字串
20 tfcurl <- sprintf("https://www.taifex.com.tw/DailyDownload/DailyDownloadCSV/daily_%s_%s_%s.zip",
21                  qryyear, qrymonth, qrydate)
22
23 # 暫存檔名
24 tmpf <- sprintf("daily_%s_%s_%s.csv", qryyear, qrymonth, qrydate)
25
26
27 # 解壓縮暫存檔
28 temp <- tempfile()
29
30 # 下載壓縮檔
31 download.file(tfcurl, temp)
32
33 tx <- read.csv(unz(temp, tmpf), header = FALSE, skip = 1, sep = ",")
34
35 unlink(temp)
36
37 # 清楚資料
38 # Trim spaces
39 tx$V2 =trimws(tx$V2)
40 tx$V3 =trimws(tx$V3)
41
42 tx <- tx[(tx$V3 == "201607" & tx$V2 == "TX"),]
43
44 tx <- subset(tx, select = c("V1", "V4", "V5", "V6"))
45
46 colnames(tx) <- c("日期", "時間", "成交價", "成交量")
47
48 view(tx)
49
```

dplyr, reshape2 等資料清整合套件 介紹與使用

資料 1-2-3

- 小費(tips)統計資料隨機取樣

```
tips <- read.csv("http://www.ggobi.org/book/data/tips.csv")
n <- 15 #sample size
rows <- nrow(tips)
indx <- sample(seq(rows),n)
tips[indx,]
```

	obs	totbill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
58	58	26.41	1.50	F	No	Sat	Night	2
30	30	19.65	3.00	F	No	Sat	Night	2
195	195	16.58	4.00	M	Yes	Thu	Day	2
224	224	15.98	3.00	F	No	Fri	Day	3
230	230	22.12	2.88	F	Yes	Sat	Night	2
210	210	12.76	2.23	F	Yes	Sat	Night	2
177	177	17.89	2.00	M	Yes	Sun	Night	2
120	120	24.08	2.92	F	No	Thu	Day	4
167	167	20.76	2.24	M	No	Sun	Night	2
235	235	15.53	3.00	M	Yes	Sat	Night	2
170	170	10.63	2.00	F	Yes	Sat	Night	2
188	188	30.46	2.00	M	Yes	Sun	Night	5
204	204	16.40	2.50	F	Yes	Thu	Day	2
77	77	17.92	3.08	M	Yes	Sat	Night	2
226	226	16.27	2.50	F	Yes	Fri	Day	2

資料 1-2-3

- 選取欄位

```
myColumns <- c("tip", "day", "size")  
tips[indx, myColumns]
```

```
      tip day size  
58  1.50 Sat    2  
30  3.00 Sat    2  
195 4.00 Thu    2  
224 3.00 Fri    3  
230 2.88 Sat    2  
210 2.23 Sat    2  
177 2.00 Sun    2  
120 2.92 Thu    4  
167 2.24 Sun    2  
235 3.00 Sat    2  
170 2.00 Sat    2  
188 2.00 Sun    5  
204 2.50 Thu    2  
77  3.08 Sat    2  
226 2.50 Fri    2
```


資料 1-2-3

- R subset 函數

```
subset(tips, size > 5, select = myColumns)
```

	tip	day	size
126	4.2	Thu	6
142	6.7	Thu	6
144	5.0	Thu	6
157	5.0	Sun	6

- [] + which 函數

```
tips[which(tips$size > 5),myColumns]
```

	tip	day	size
126	4.2	Thu	6
142	6.7	Thu	6
144	5.0	Thu	6
157	5.0	Sun	6

資料表呈現轉換 - reshape2

- 安裝套件

```
install.packages("reshape2")  
library(reshape2)
```

- 重點函式

- melt() 資料由寬變長
- cast() 資料由長變寬

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Excel 的樞紐功能(pivot table)!

資料表呈現轉換 - reshape2

- 空氣品質資料 airquality 範例
- melt() 實作

```
names(airquality) <- tolower(names(airquality))  
head(airquality)
```

	ozone	solar.r	wind	temp	month	day
1	41	190	7.4	67	5	1
2	36	118	8.0	72	5	2
3	12	149	12.6	74	5	3
4	18	313	11.5	62	5	4
5	NA	NA	14.3	56	5	5
6	28	NA	14.9	66	5	6

```
aq1 <- melt(airquality) # [a]ir [q]uality [l]ong format  
head(aq1)  
tail(aq1)
```

	variable	value
1	ozone	41
2	ozone	36
3	ozone	12
4	ozone	18
5	ozone	NA
6	ozone	28

	variable	value
913	day	25
914	day	26
915	day	27
916	day	28
917	day	29
918	day	30

資料表呈現轉換 - reshape2

```
aql <- melt(airquality, id.vars = c("month", "day"))  
head(aql)
```

	month	day	variable	value
1	5	1	ozone	41
2	5	2	ozone	36
3	5	3	ozone	12
4	5	4	ozone	18
5	5	5	ozone	NA
6	5	6	ozone	28

```
aql <- melt(airquality, id.vars = c("month", "day"),  
  variable.name = "氣候變數",  
  value.name = "氣候數值")  
head(aql)
```

	month	day	氣候變數	氣候數值
1	5	1	ozone	41
2	5	2	ozone	36
3	5	3	ozone	12
4	5	4	ozone	18
5	5	5	ozone	NA
6	5	6	ozone	28

資料表呈現轉換 - reshape2

- `cast()` 實作

```
aq1 <- melt(airquality, id.vars = c("month", "day"))  
aqw <- dcast(aq1, month + day ~ variable)  
head(aqw)
```

	month	day	ozone	solar.r	wind	temp
1	5	1	41	190	7.4	67
2	5	2	36	118	8.0	72
3	5	3	12	149	12.6	74
4	5	4	18	313	11.5	62
5	5	5	NA	NA	14.3	56
6	5	6	28	NA	14.9	66

```
head(airquality)
```

	ozone	solar.r	wind	temp	month	day
1	41	190	7.4	67	5	1
2	36	118	8.0	72	5	2
3	12	149	12.6	74	5	3
4	18	313	11.5	62	5	4
5	NA	NA	14.3	56	5	5
6	28	NA	14.9	66	5	6

`cast = melt` 的資料轉置矩陣(data transposition)

資料把玩工具 - dplyr

- 安裝套件

```
install.packages("dplyr")  
library(dplyr)
```

- 重點函式

- filter()
- select()
- arrange()
- mutate()
- summarize()

- 其它函式

- group_by()
- summarise_each()

資料把玩工具 - dplyr

- R 內建資料過濾

```
tips[tips$size==3 & tips$tip > 4, ]
```

	obs	totbill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
40	40	31.27	5.00	M	No	Sat	Night	3
171	171	50.81	10.00	M	Yes	Sat	Night	3
215	215	28.17	6.50	F	Yes	Sat	Night	3
239	239	35.83	4.67	F	No	Sat	Night	3
240	240	29.03	5.92	M	No	Sat	Night	3

- dplyr 資料過濾

```
filter(tips, size==3, tip > 4)
```

	obs	totbill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
1	40	31.27	5.00	M	No	Sat	Night	3
2	171	50.81	10.00	M	Yes	Sat	Night	3
3	215	28.17	6.50	F	Yes	Sat	Night	3
4	239	35.83	4.67	F	No	Sat	Night	3
5	240	29.03	5.92	M	No	Sat	Night	3

資料把玩工具 - dplyr

- dplyr 資料過濾

```
df <- head(tips, n=3)
select(df, tip, sex, size)
```

```
   tip sex size
1 1.01  F    2
2 1.66  M    3
3 3.50  M    3
```

```
select(df, sex:size)
```

```
  sex smoker day  time size
1  F      No Sun Night    2
2  M      No Sun Night    3
3  M      No Sun Night    3
```


資料把玩工具 - dplyr

- dplyr 資料排序

```
df <- arrange(tips, totbill)
head(df, n=5)
```

	obs	totbill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
1	68	3.07	1.00	F	Yes	Sat	Night	1
2	93	5.75	1.00	F	Yes	Fri	Night	2
3	112	7.25	1.00	F	No	Sat	Night	1
4	173	7.25	5.15	M	Yes	Sun	Night	2
5	150	7.51	2.00	M	No	Thu	Day	2

```
df <- arrange(tips, totbill, desc(tip))
head(df, n=5)
```

	obs	totbill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
1	68	3.07	1.00	F	Yes	Sat	Night	1
2	93	5.75	1.00	F	Yes	Fri	Night	2
3	173	7.25	5.15	M	Yes	Sun	Night	2
4	112	7.25	1.00	F	No	Sat	Night	1
5	150	7.51	2.00	M	No	Thu	Day	2

資料把玩工具 - dplyr

- dplyr 新增計算欄位

```
df <- mutate(tips, tiprate = tip/totbill)
head(df)
```

```
  obs totbill  tip sex smoker day  time size  tiprate
1   1    16.99 1.01  F   No  Sun Night    2 0.05944673
2   2    10.34 1.66  M   No  Sun Night    3 0.16054159
3   3    21.01 3.50  M   No  Sun Night    3 0.16658734
4   4    23.68 3.31  M   No  Sun Night    2 0.13978041
5   5    24.59 3.61  F   No  Sun Night    4 0.14680765
6   6    25.29 4.71  M   No  Sun Night    4 0.18623962
>
```

- R 內建函式做法

```
tips$tiprate <- with(tips, tip/totbill)
head(tips)
```

```
  obs totbill  tip sex smoker day  time size  tiprate
1   1    16.99 1.01  F   No  Sun Night    2 0.05944673
2   2    10.34 1.66  M   No  Sun Night    3 0.16054159
3   3    21.01 3.50  M   No  Sun Night    3 0.16658734
4   4    23.68 3.31  M   No  Sun Night    2 0.13978041
5   5    24.59 3.61  F   No  Sun Night    4 0.14680765
6   6    25.29 4.71  M   No  Sun Night    4 0.18623962
```

資料把玩工具 - dplyr

- dplyr 管線%>%符號

```
tips %>%  
  filter(size > 5) %>%  
  select(totbill, tip, sex, day, size) %>%  
  arrange(tip) %>%  
  mutate(tiprate = tip/totbill)
```

	totbill	tip	sex	day	size	tiprate
1	29.80	4.2	F	Thu	6	0.1409396
2	27.05	5.0	F	Thu	6	0.1848429
3	48.17	5.0	M	Sun	6	0.1037990
4	34.30	6.7	M	Thu	6	0.1953353

資料把玩工具 - dplyr

- dplyr 複雜鎖鍊式資料計算

```
tips %>%  
  filter(size > 3) %>%  
  select(totbill, tip, sex, day, size) %>%  
  arrange(tip) %>%  
  mutate(tiprate=tip/totbill) %>%  
  select(totbill, tip, sex, day, tiprate) %>%  
  group_by(sex, day) %>%  
  summarise_each(funs(mean)) %>%  
  filter(tiprate > 0.12)
```

Source: local data frame [5 x 5]
Groups: sex [2]

	sex <fctr>	day <fctr>	totbill <dbl>	tip <dbl>	tiprate <dbl>
1	F	Sun	29.90200	4.540000	0.1520376
2	F	Thu	31.77400	4.458000	0.1422925
3	M	Sat	30.47583	4.255833	0.1402830
4	M	Sun	27.06176	4.001176	0.1517739
5	M	Thu	30.80500	4.925000	0.1646549



R 與 SQL 關聯資料庫

SQL是甚麼？

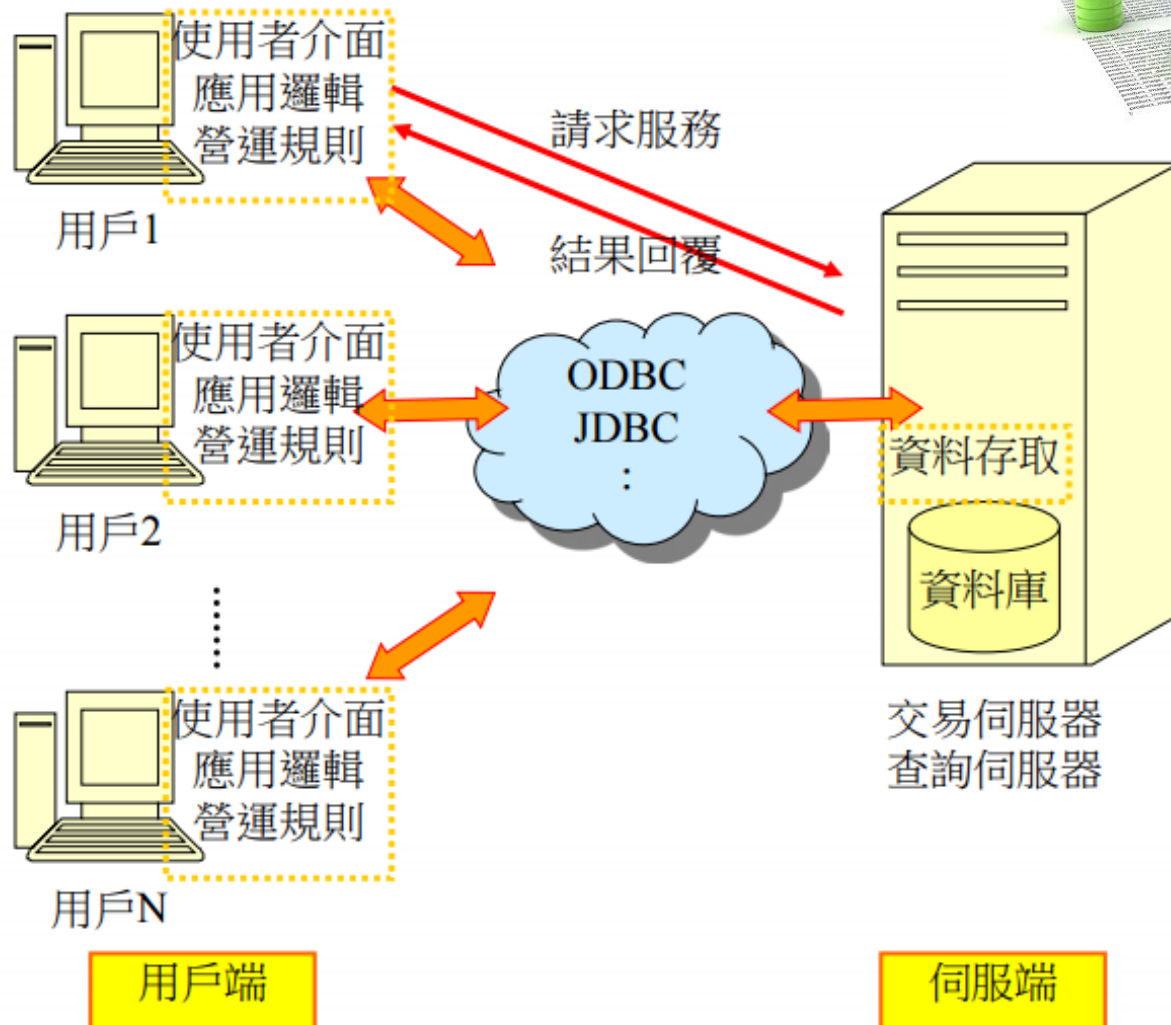
- SQL 是一種用來處理事實集以及其關係的電腦語言。
- 關聯式資料庫程式(例如Microsoft Office Access) 使用SQL 來處理資料。
- SQL 和許多電腦語言不同，它容易閱讀及理解，即使初學者也容易上手。 和許多電腦語言相同的是，SQL 是一種國際標準，由像是ISO 和ANSI 這種標準機構所認可。
- 常用動詞：SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, INSERT
- 管理動詞：CREATE, ALTER, DROP
- 常用語法保留字：FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY
- 常用SQL命令：
 SELECT <column names seperated by comma>
 FROM <database table>
 WHERE <condition>
 GROUP BY <column name>
 ORDER BY <column name>
- SELECT 內還可包含巢狀 SELECT 敘述

SQL 資料庫

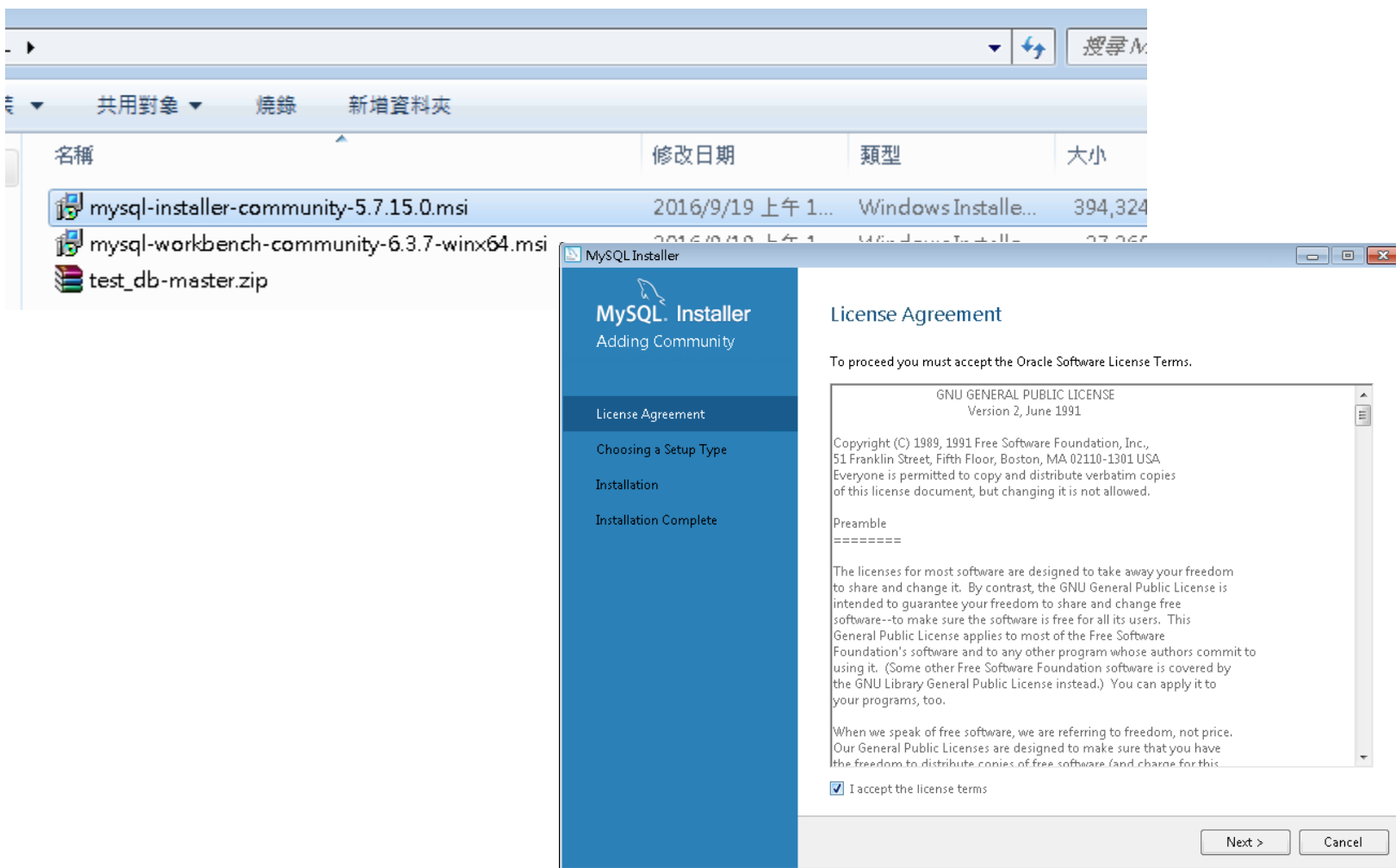
- 資料庫系統 (Database System)
是電腦化的資料儲存系統，使用者則透過各種應用程式來存取其中的資料。
- 資料庫系統又可分為兩個部份：
 - 資料庫 (Database) 與
 - 資料庫管理系統 (Database Management System, DBMS)。



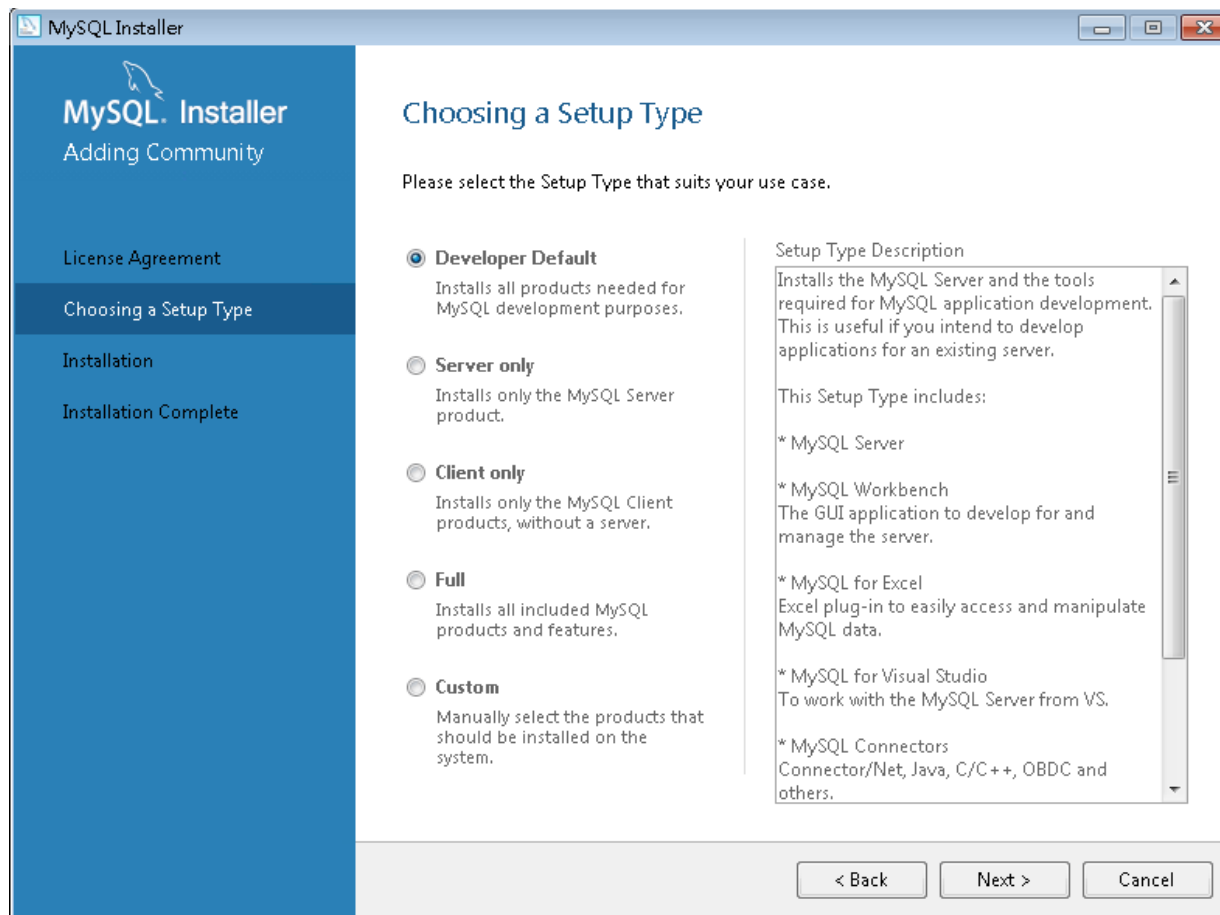
資料庫的中央處理、分散式架構



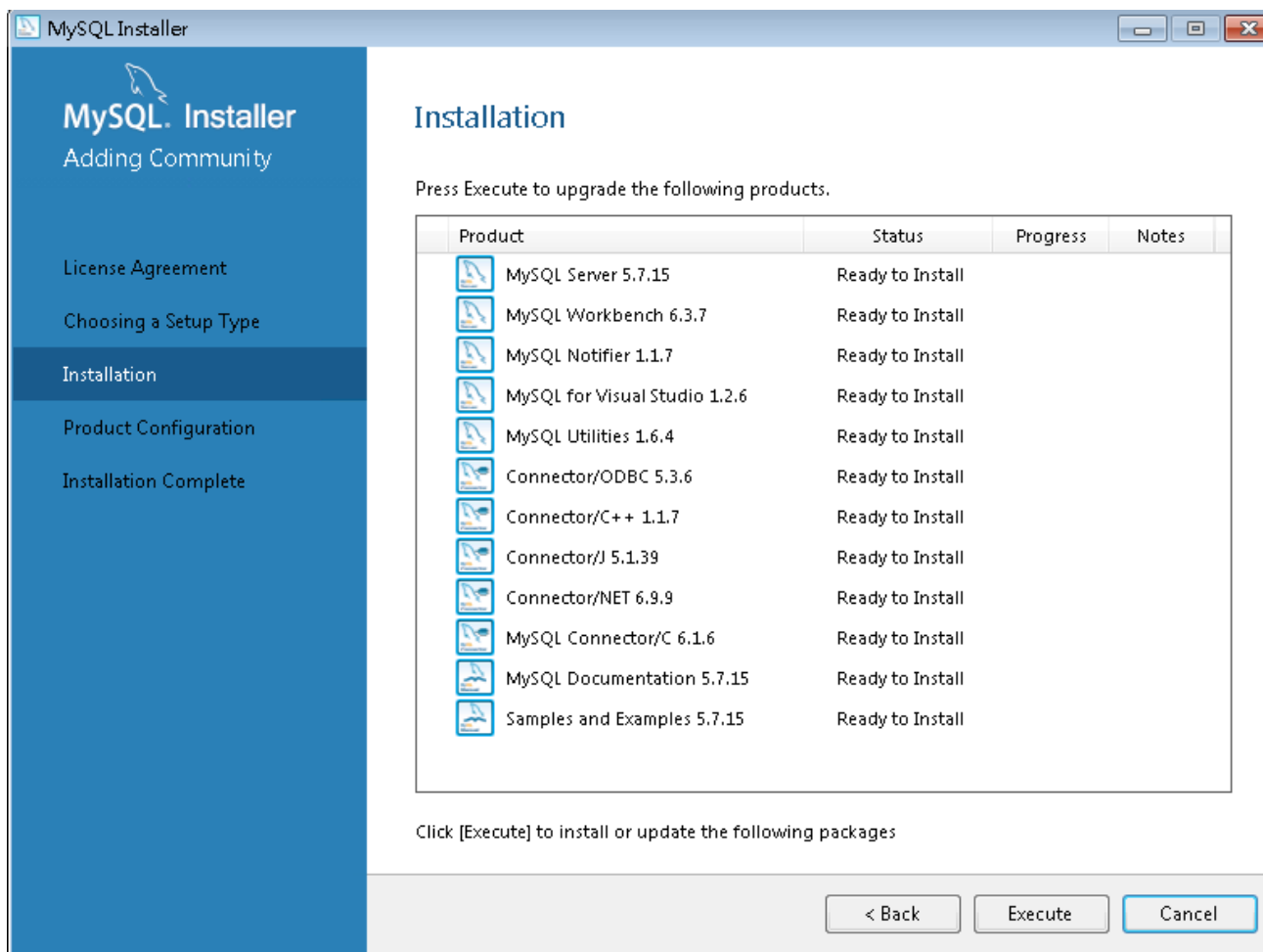
MySQL 資料庫安裝



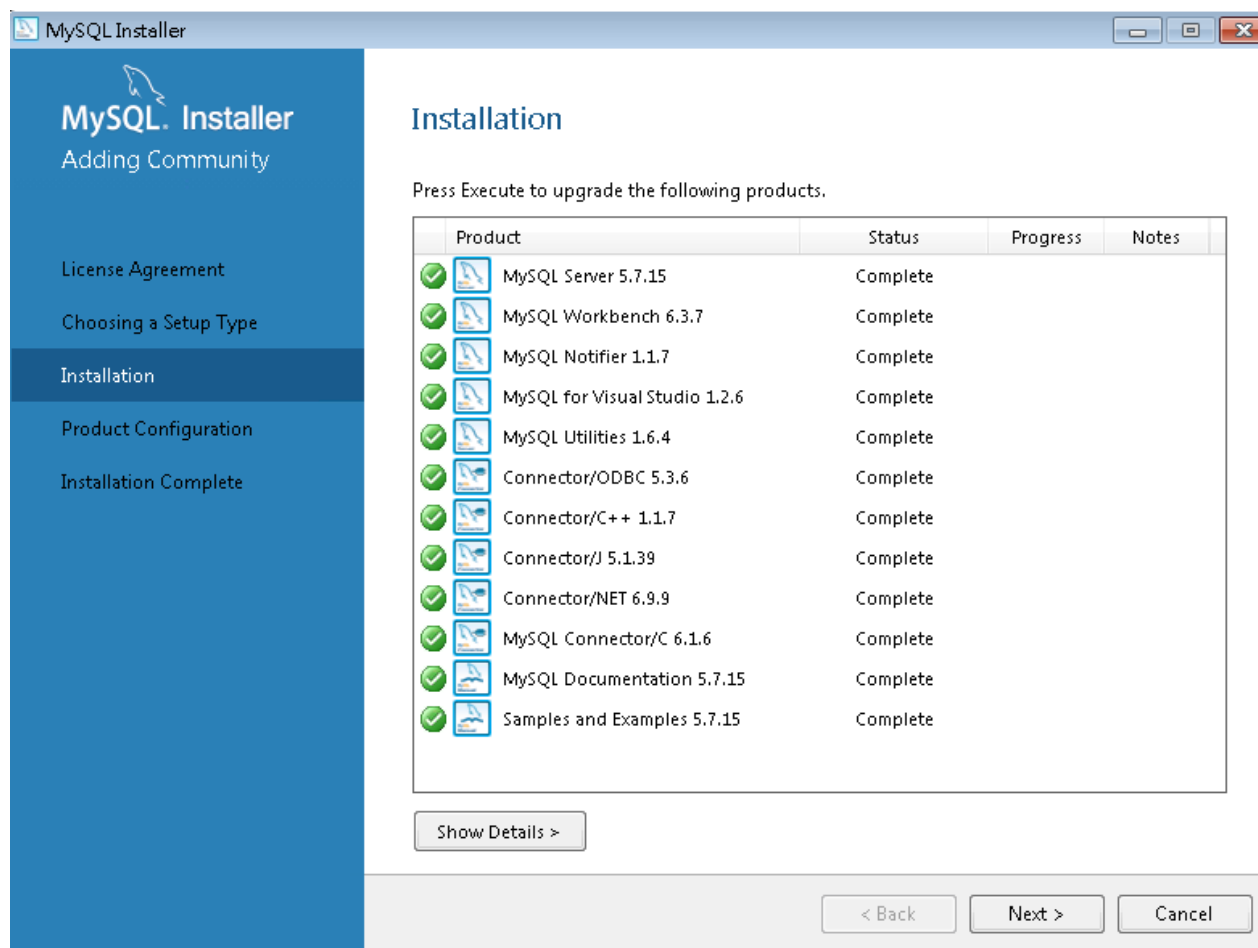
MySQL 安裝



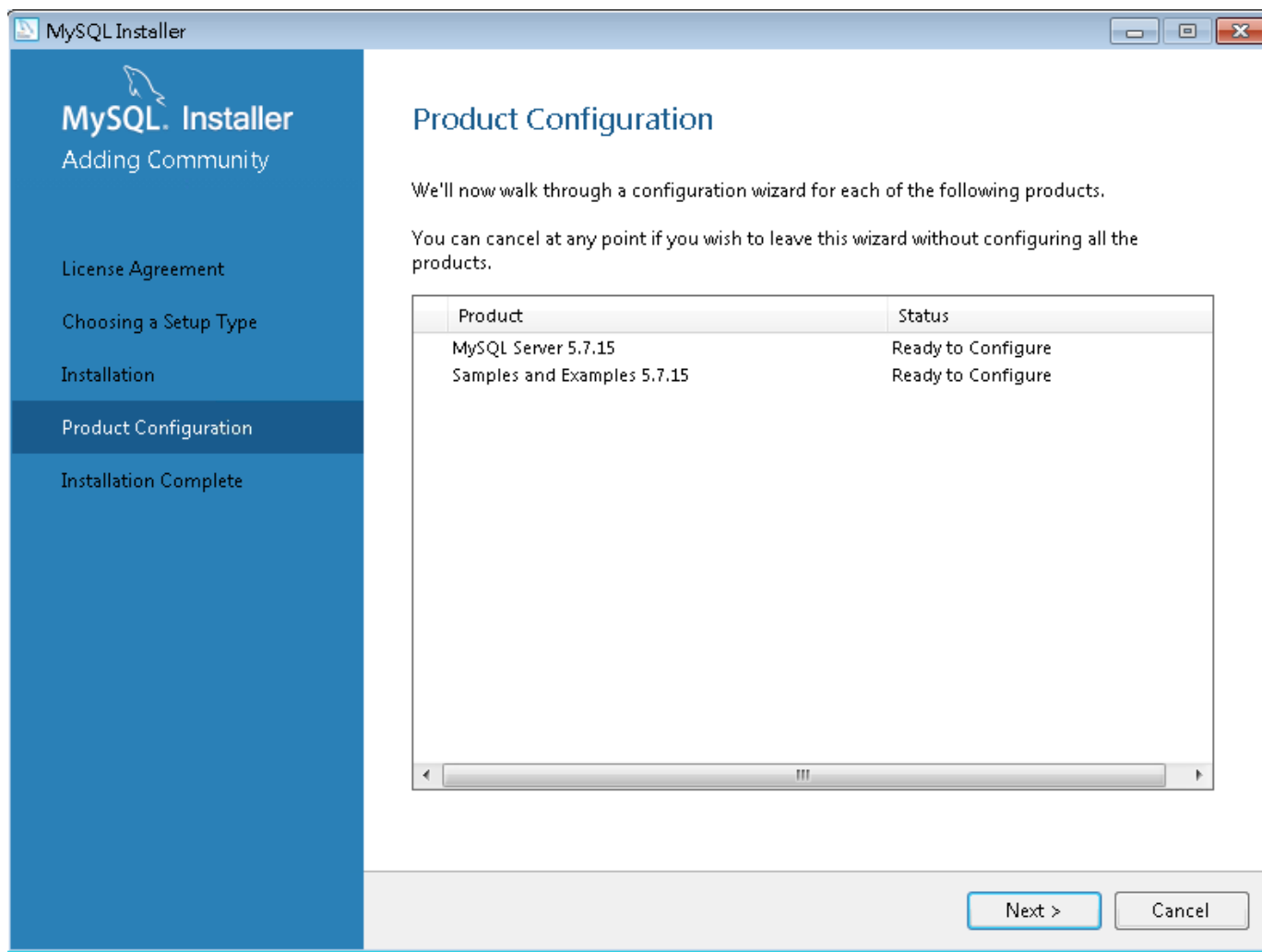
MySQL 安裝



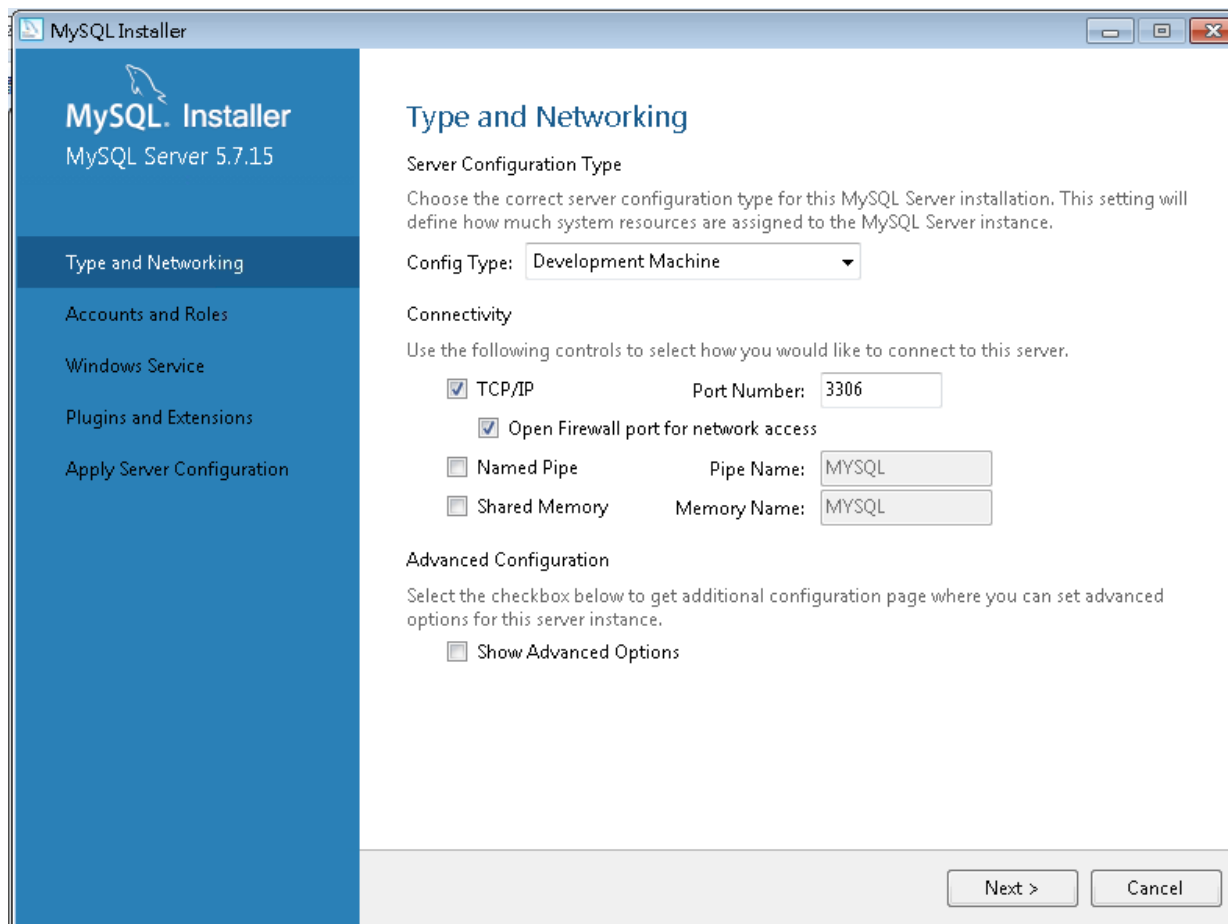
MySQL 安裝



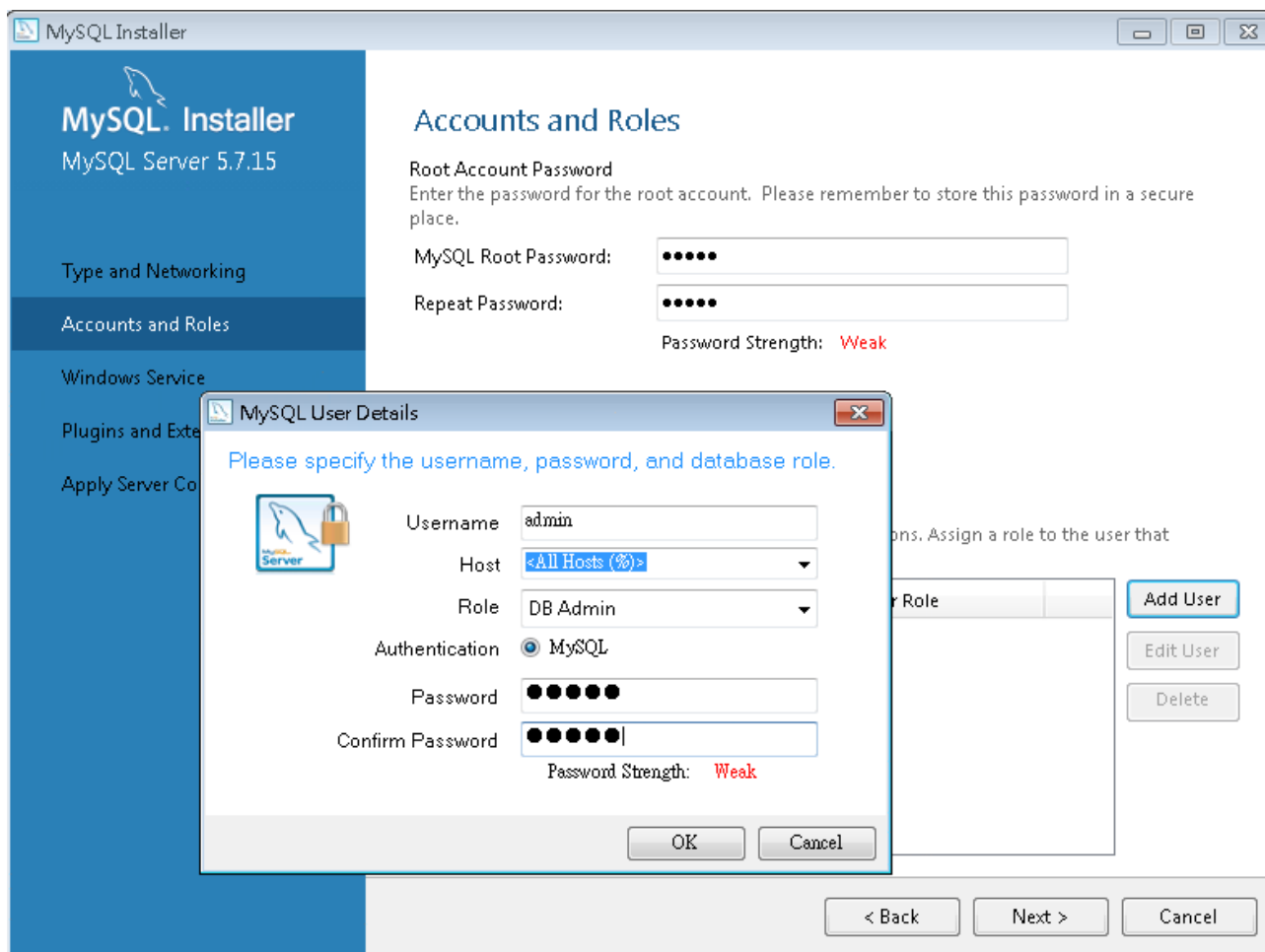
MySQL 安裝



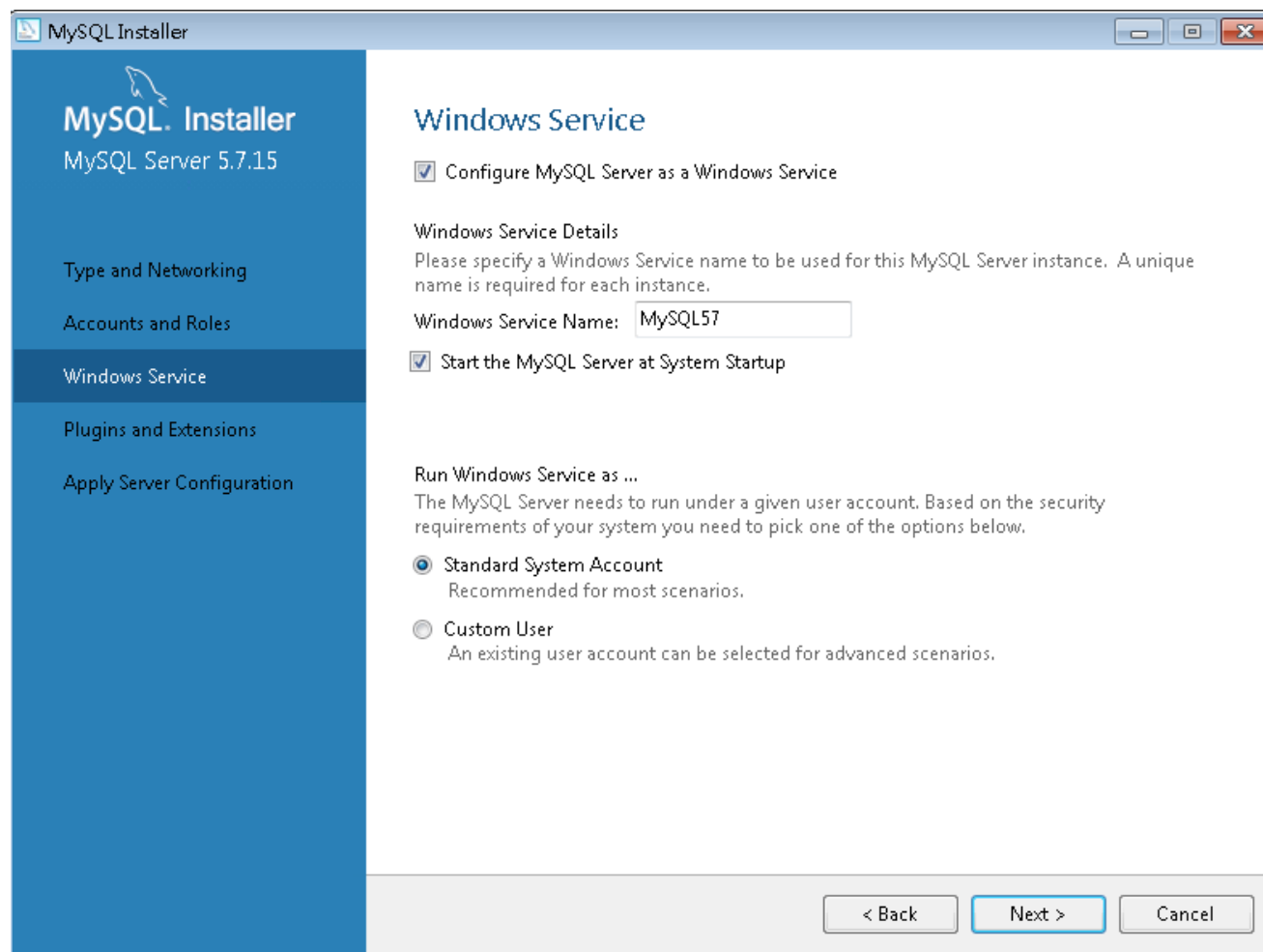
MySQL 安裝



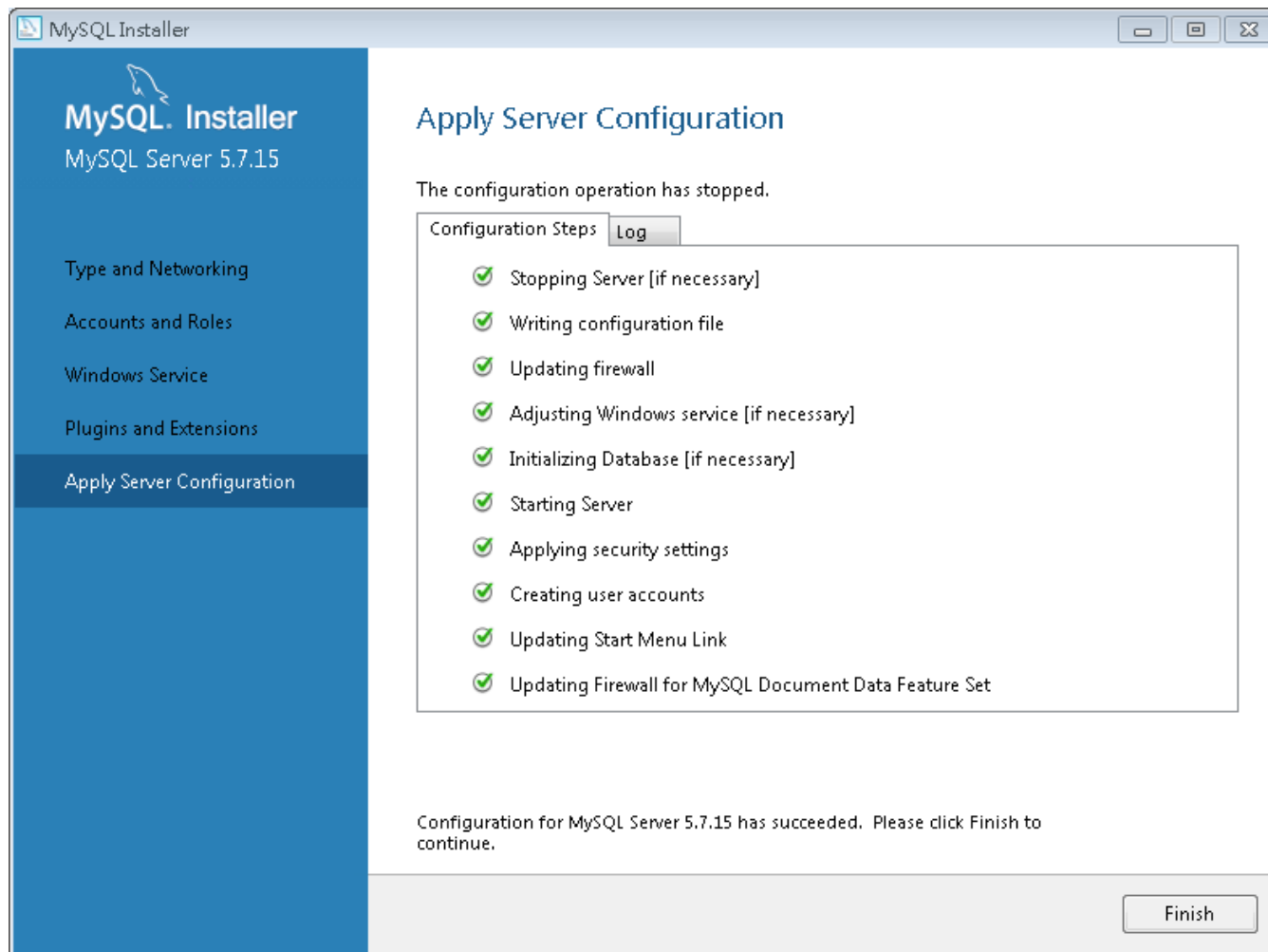
MySQL 安裝



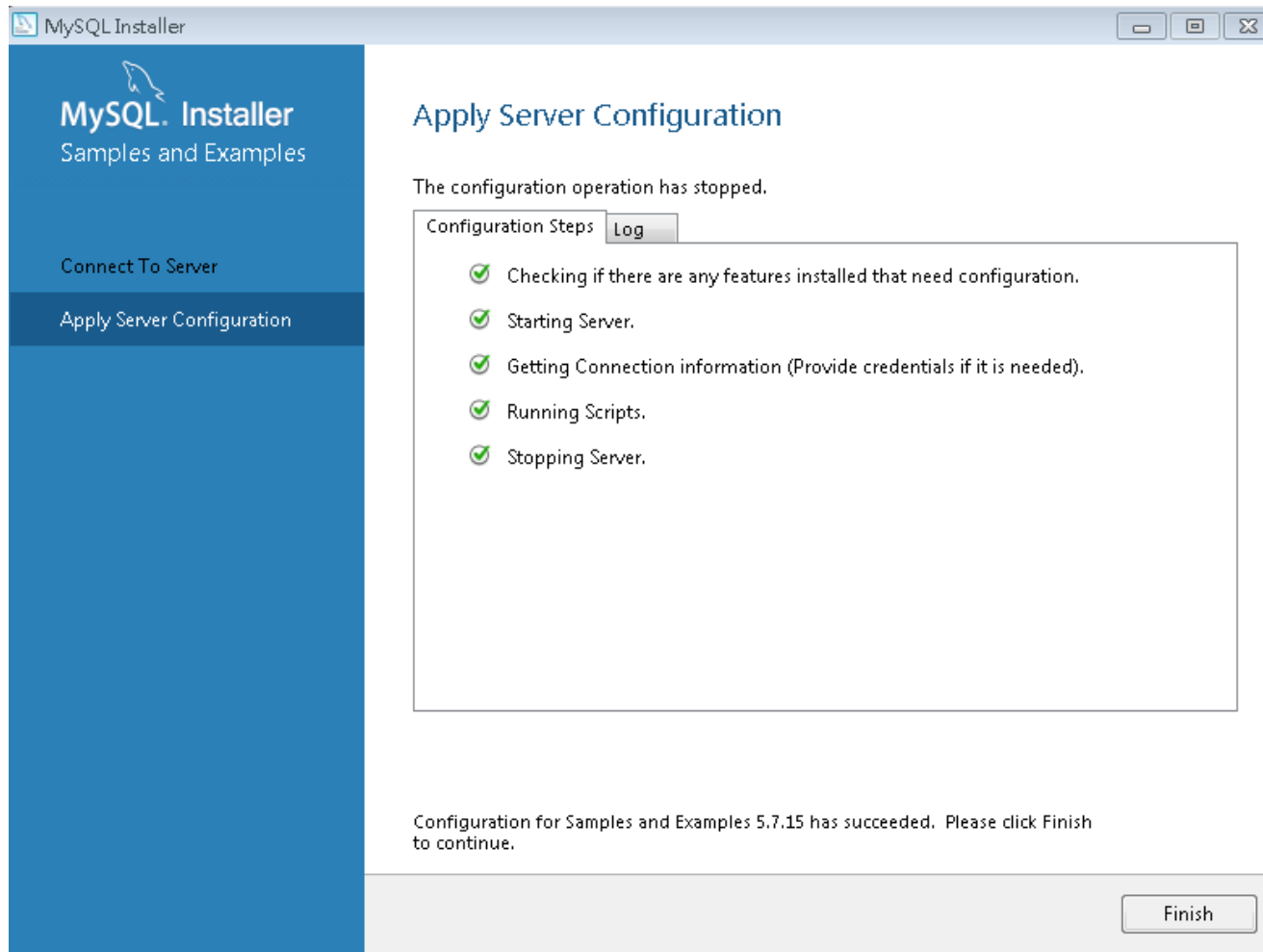
MySQL 安裝



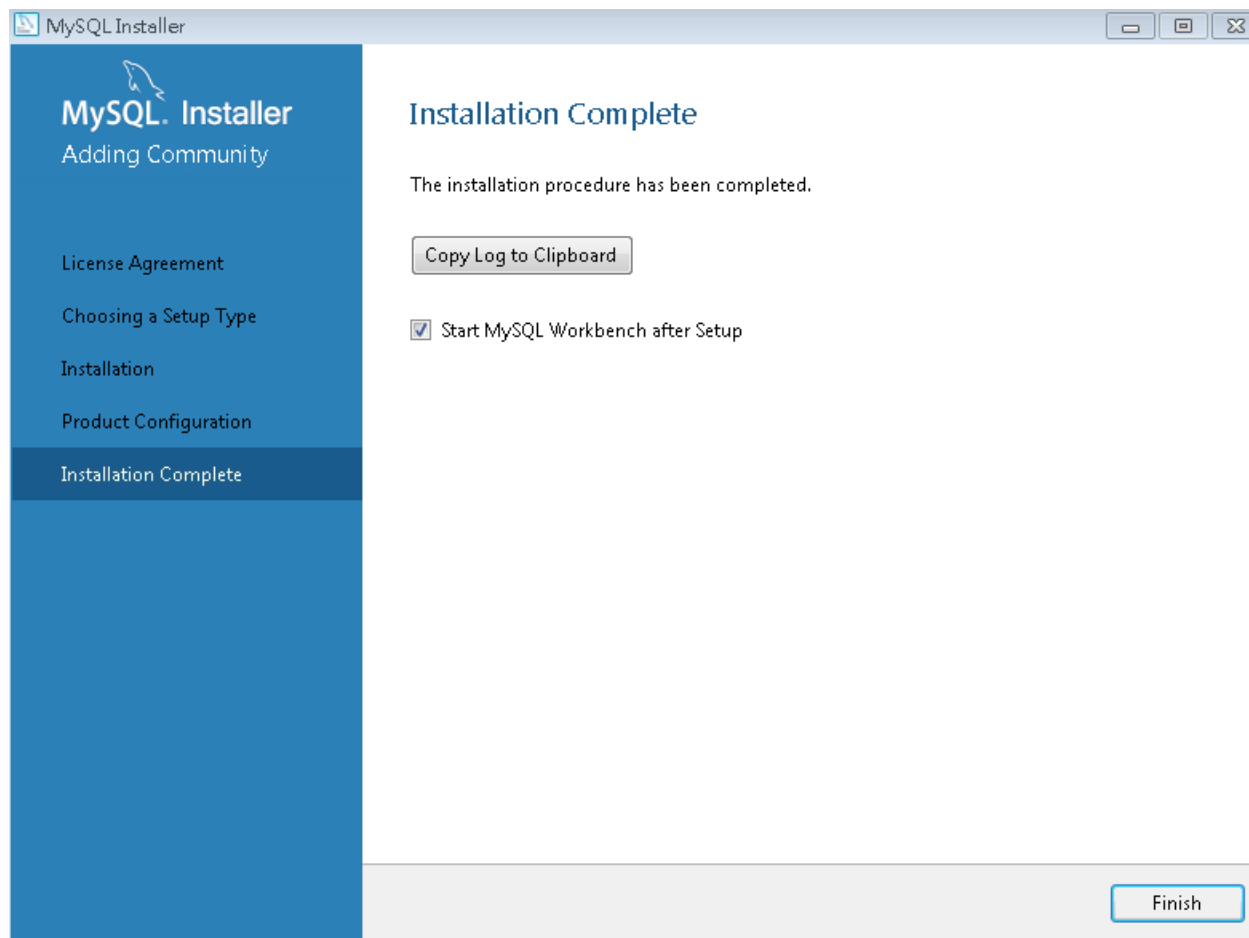
MySQL 安裝



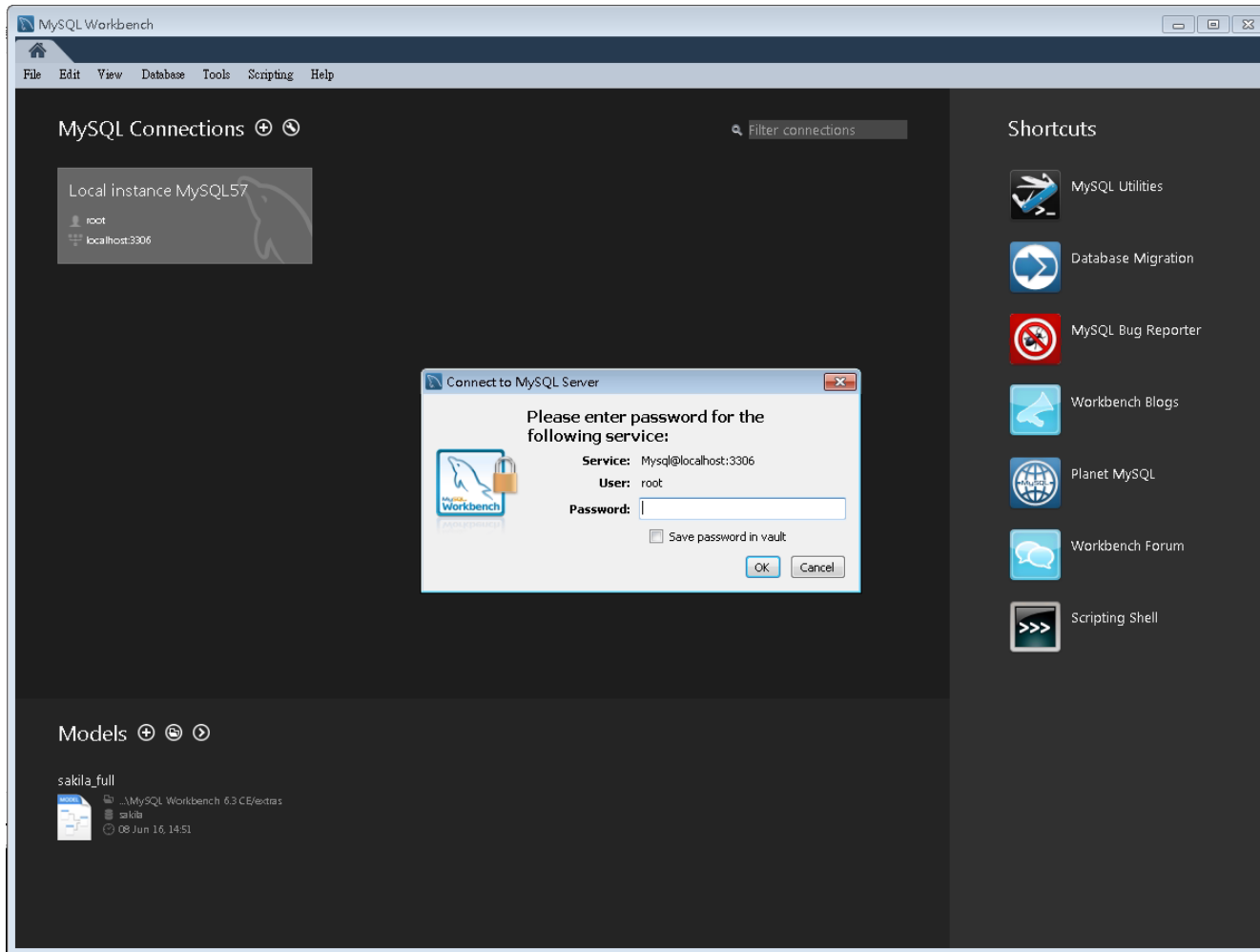
MySQL 安裝



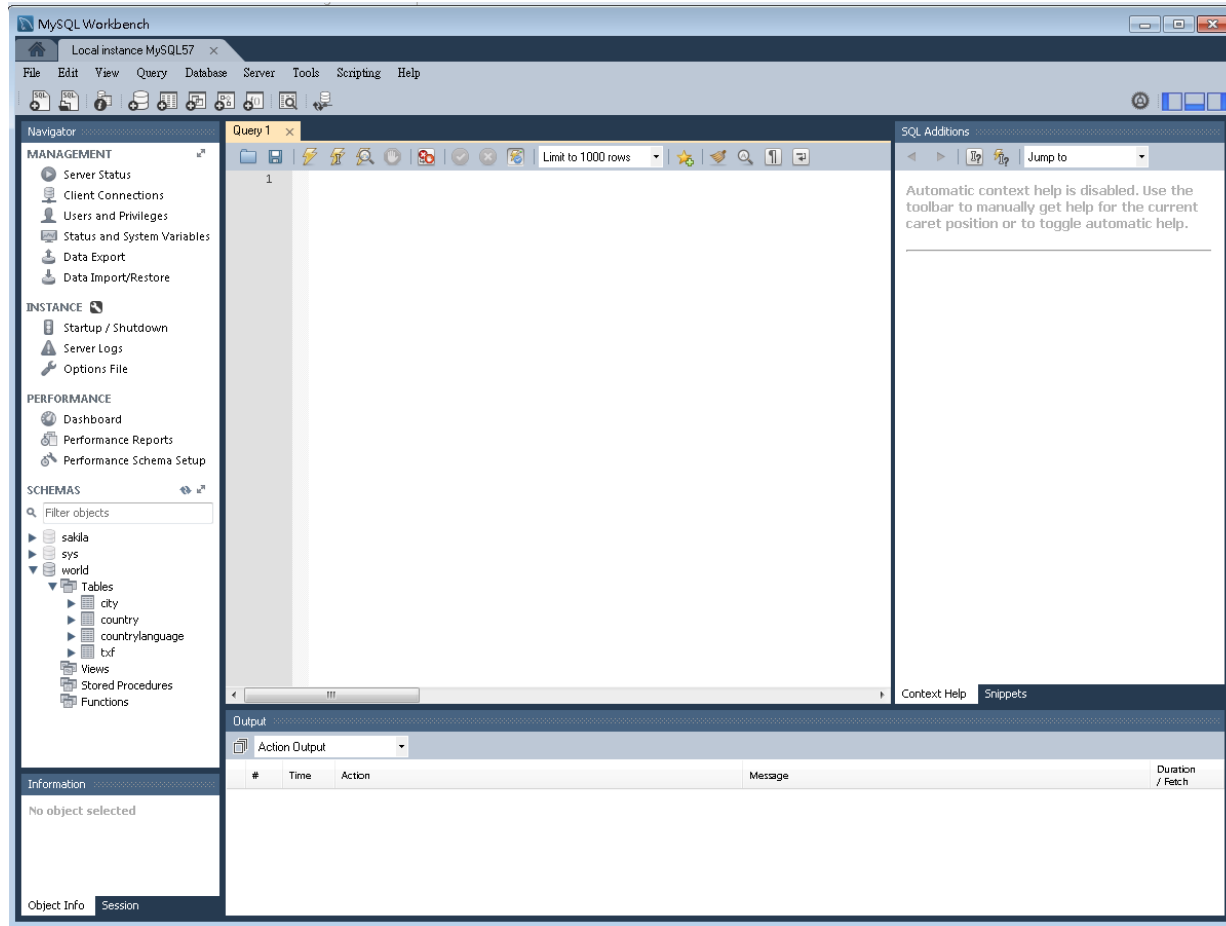
MySQL 安裝



MySQL Workbench 啟動

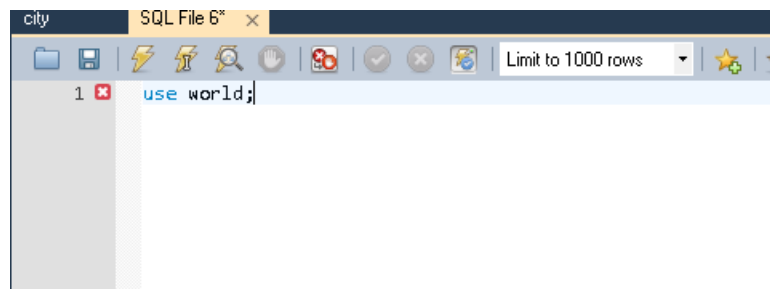


MySQL Workbench 工作區



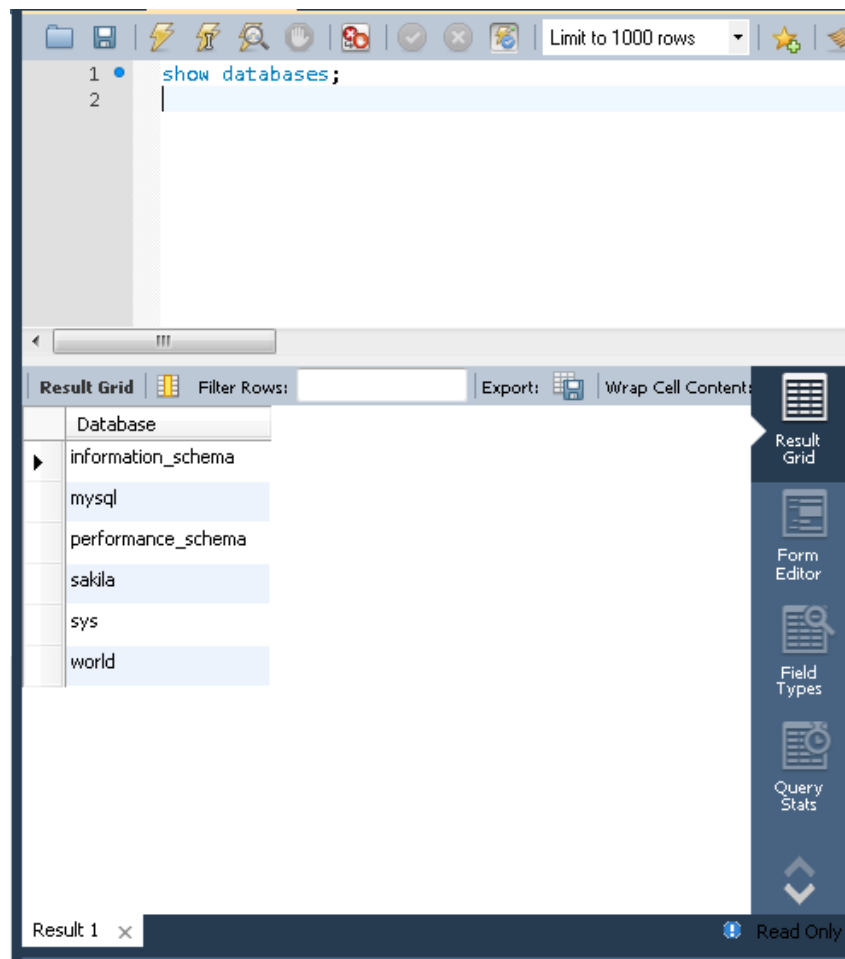
SQL 基礎指令介紹

指定目前使用的資料庫



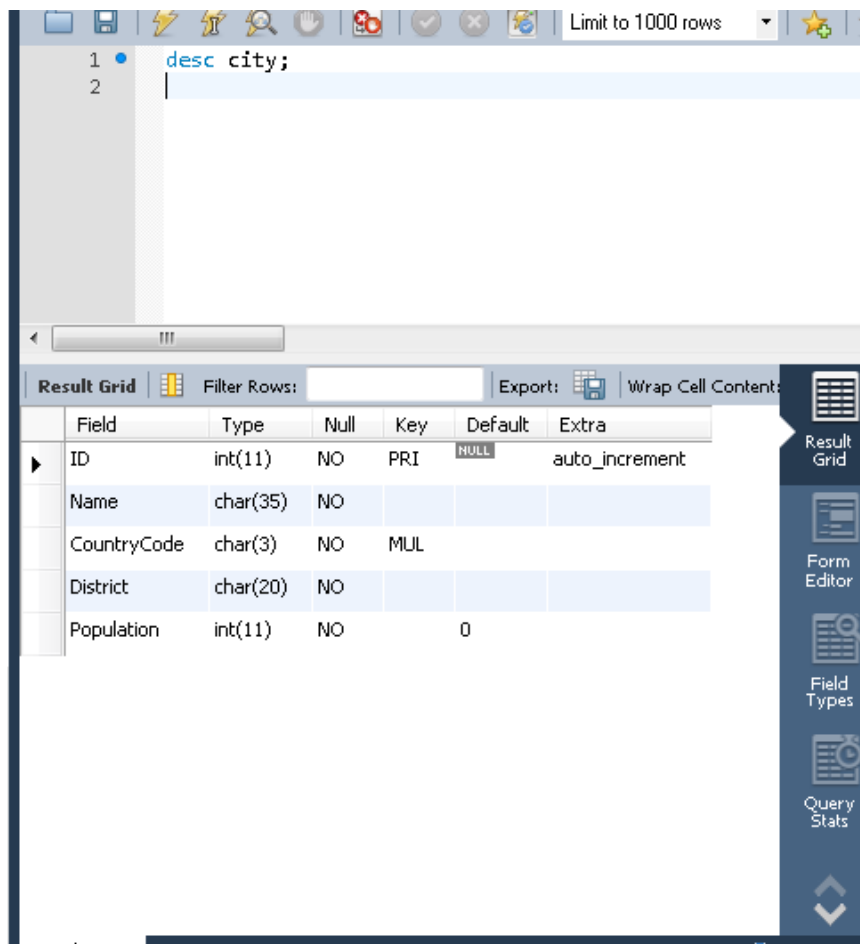
SQL 基礎指令介紹

顯示所有資料庫



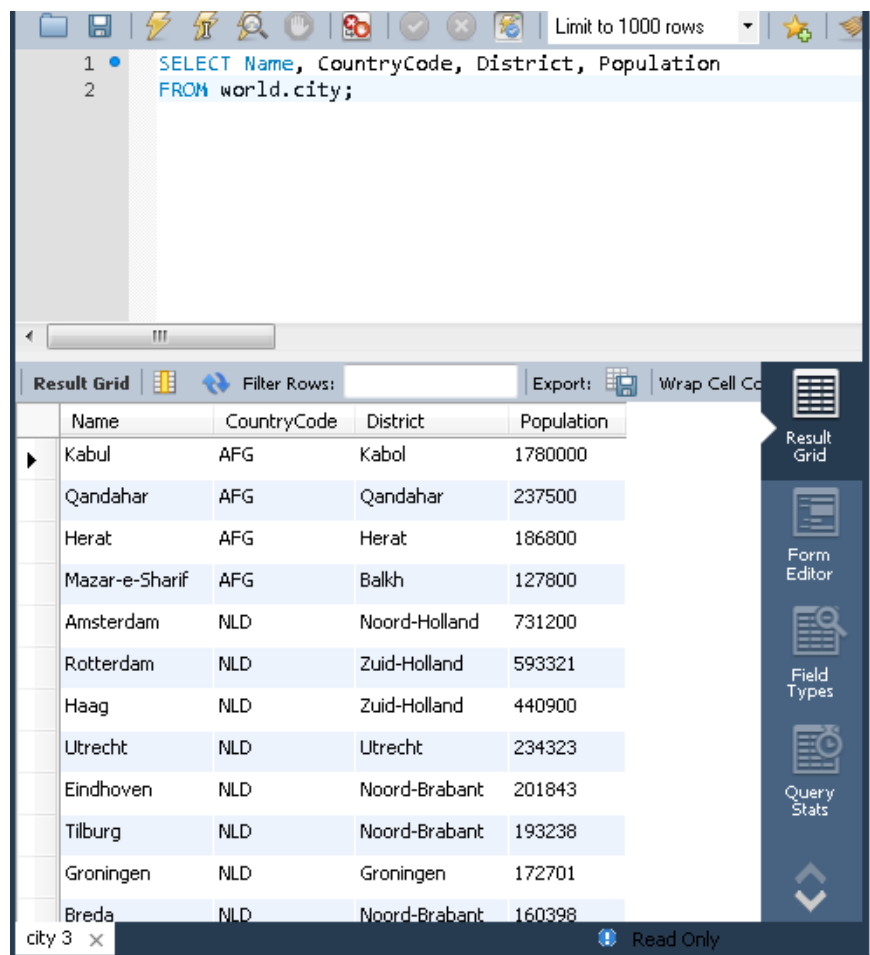
SQL 基礎指令介紹

顯示資料表結構



SQL 基礎指令介紹

選取及過濾資料庫資料



The screenshot shows a SQL query execution interface. The query editor at the top contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 SELECT Name, CountryCode, District, Population
2 FROM world.city;
```

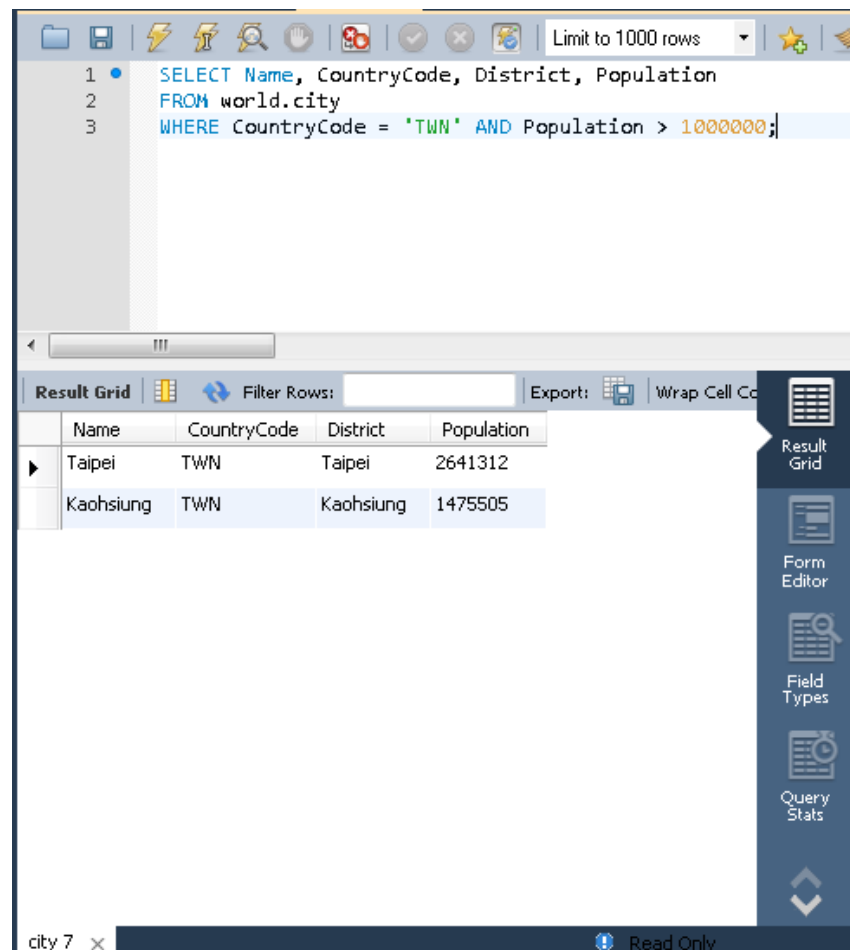
Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table grid. The table has four columns: Name, CountryCode, District, and Population. The results show cities from Afghanistan (AFG) and the Netherlands (NLD).

Name	CountryCode	District	Population
Kabul	AFG	Kabul	1780000
Qandahar	AFG	Qandahar	237500
Herat	AFG	Herat	186800
Mazar-e-Sharif	AFG	Balkh	127800
Amsterdam	NLD	Noord-Holland	731200
Rotterdam	NLD	Zuid-Holland	593321
Haag	NLD	Zuid-Holland	440900
Utrecht	NLD	Utrecht	234323
Eindhoven	NLD	Noord-Brabant	201843
Tilburg	NLD	Noord-Brabant	193238
Groningen	NLD	Groningen	172701
Breda	NLD	Noord-Brabant	160398

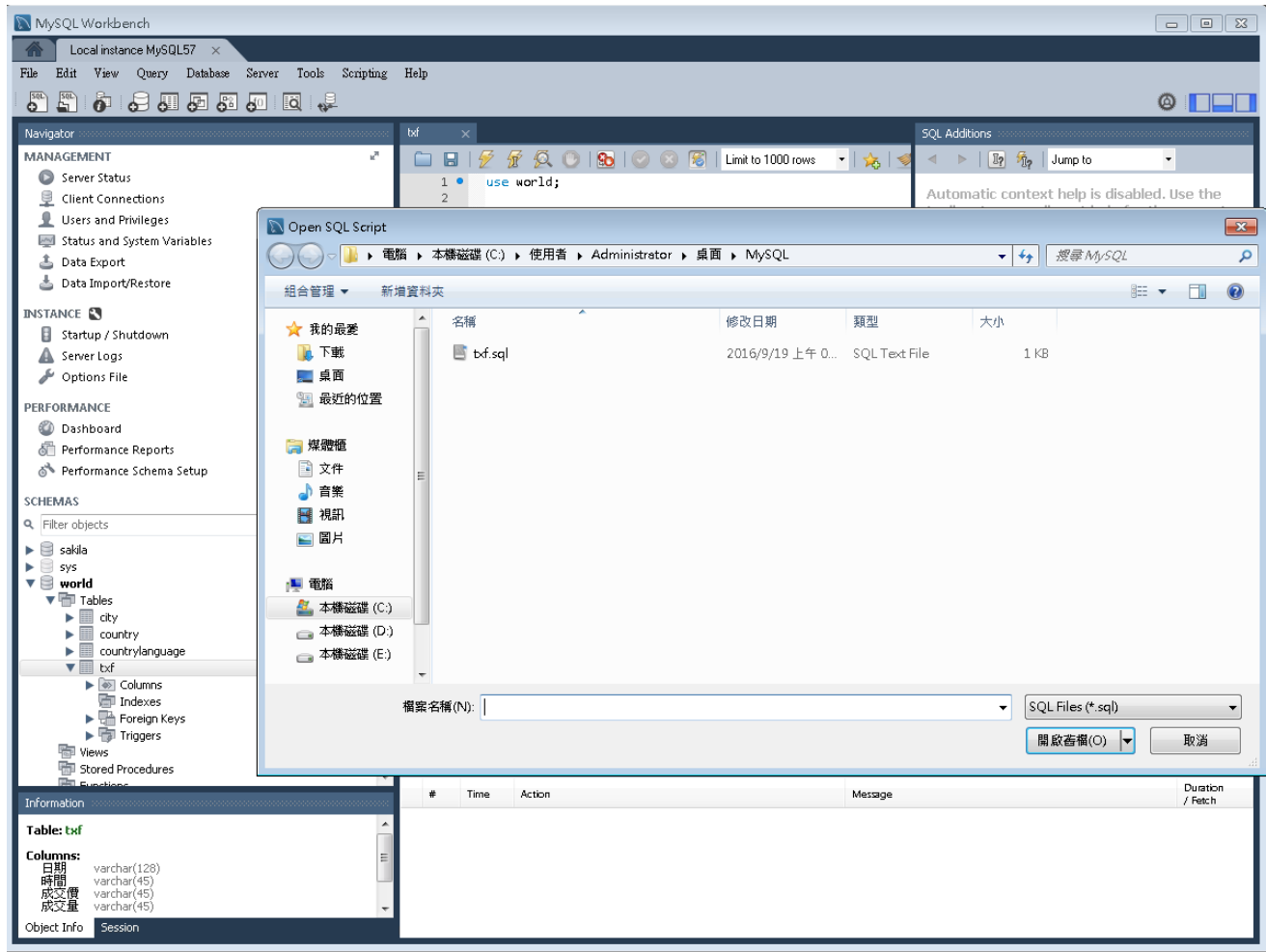
The interface also includes a toolbar with icons for various functions, a 'Filter Rows' field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' checkbox. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'city 3' and 'Read Only'.

SQL 基礎指令介紹

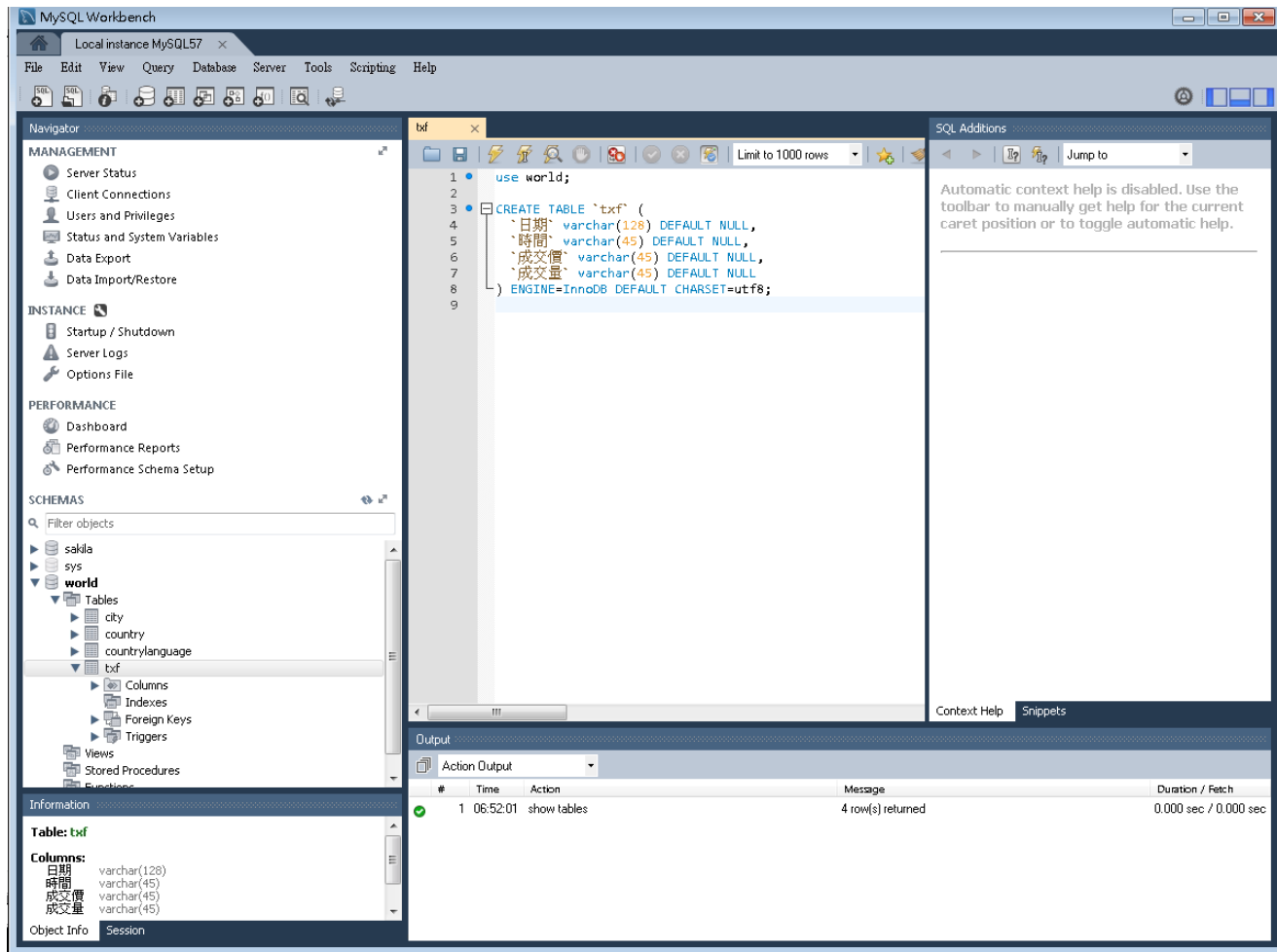
選取及過濾：
國家為 TWN 且 人口數 大於 100萬
的資料庫資料



新建立 TXF Table



TXF Table 新增



R 與 MySQL 資料庫連線

安裝 RMySQL 套件

```
install.packages("RMySQL")  
install.packages("dplyr")
```

RMySQL 連線 MySQL 資料庫

```
library(RMySQL)  
  
con = dbConnect(MySQL(), user="admin", password="admin",  
                dbname="world", host="localhost")  
  
query <- "SELECT Name, CountryCode, District, Population  
FROM world.city  
WHERE CountryCode = 'TWN' AND Population > 500000;"  
  
myData <- dbGetQuery(con, query)  
  
view(myData)
```

查詢結果：

	Name	CountryCode	District	Population
1	Taipei	TWN	Taipei	2641312
2	Kaohsiung	TWN	Kaohsiung	1475505
3	Taichung	TWN	Taichung	940589
4	Tainan	TWN	Tainan	728060
5	Panchiao	TWN	Taipei	523850

R 與 MySQL資料庫連線

dplyr 連線MySQL資料庫

```
library(dplyr)
conDplyr = src_mysql(dbname = "world", user = "admin",
                     password = "admin", host = "localhost")

myData <- conDplyr %>%
  tbl("city") %>%
  select(Name, CountryCode, District, Population) %>%
  filter(CountryCode == 'TWN', Population > 500000 ) %>%
  collect()

View(myData)
```

查詢結果：

	Name	CountryCode	District	Population
1	Taipei	TWN	Taipei	2641312
2	Kaohsiung	TWN	Kaohsiung	1475505
3	Taichung	TWN	Taichung	940589
4	Tainan	TWN	Tainan	728060
5	Panchiao	TWN	Taipei	523850

歷史資料匯入與排程設計

Windows 排程工具

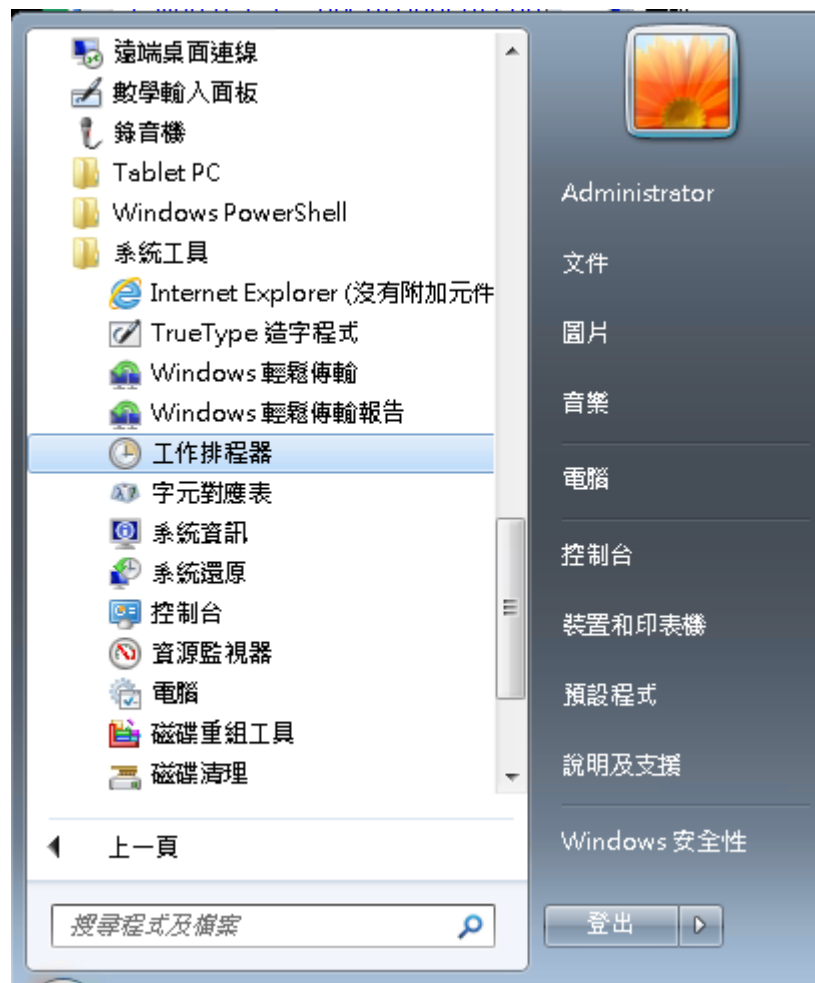
工作排程器

位置：

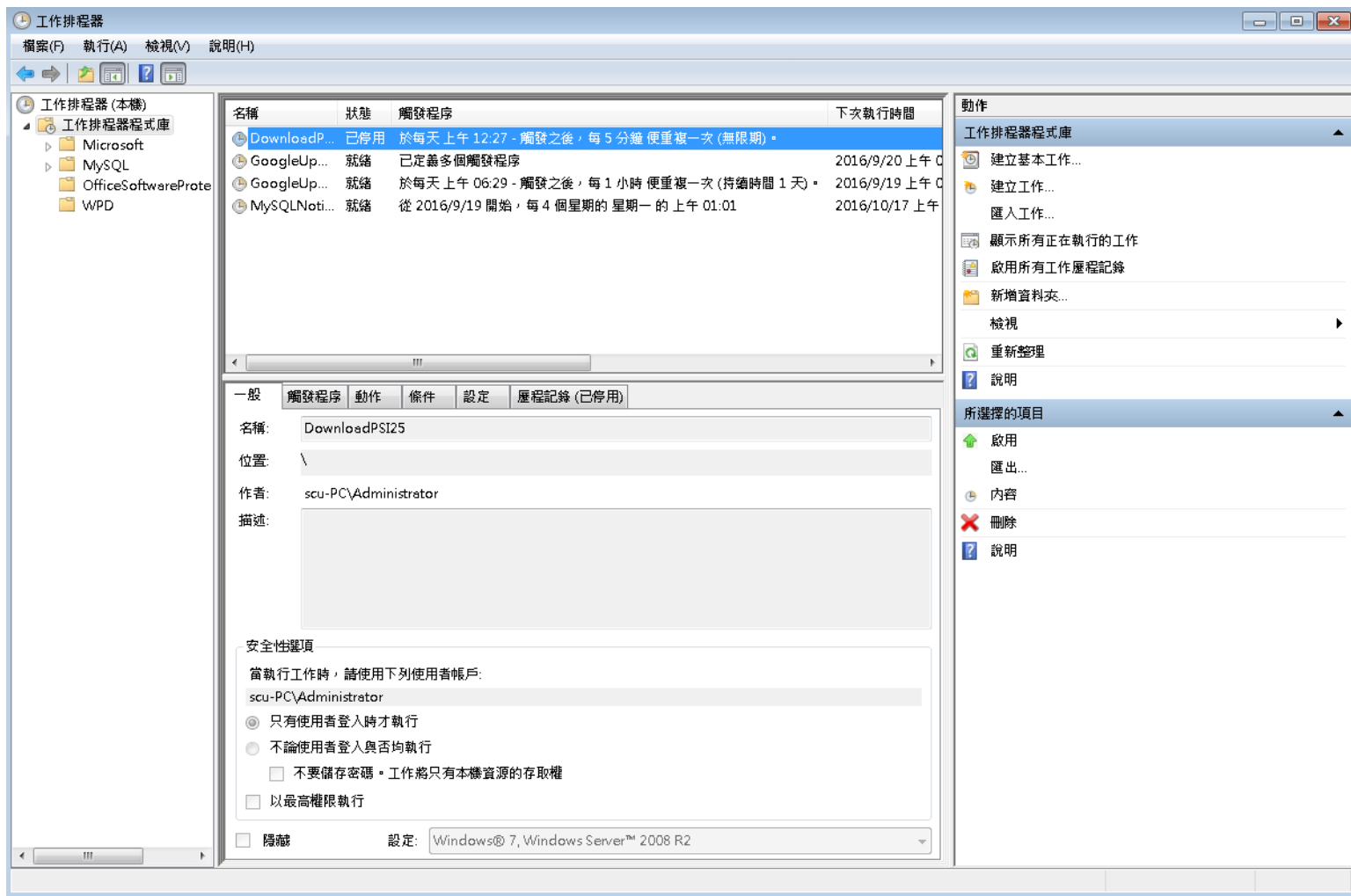
附屬應用程式 -> 系統工具

指令：

taskschd.msc

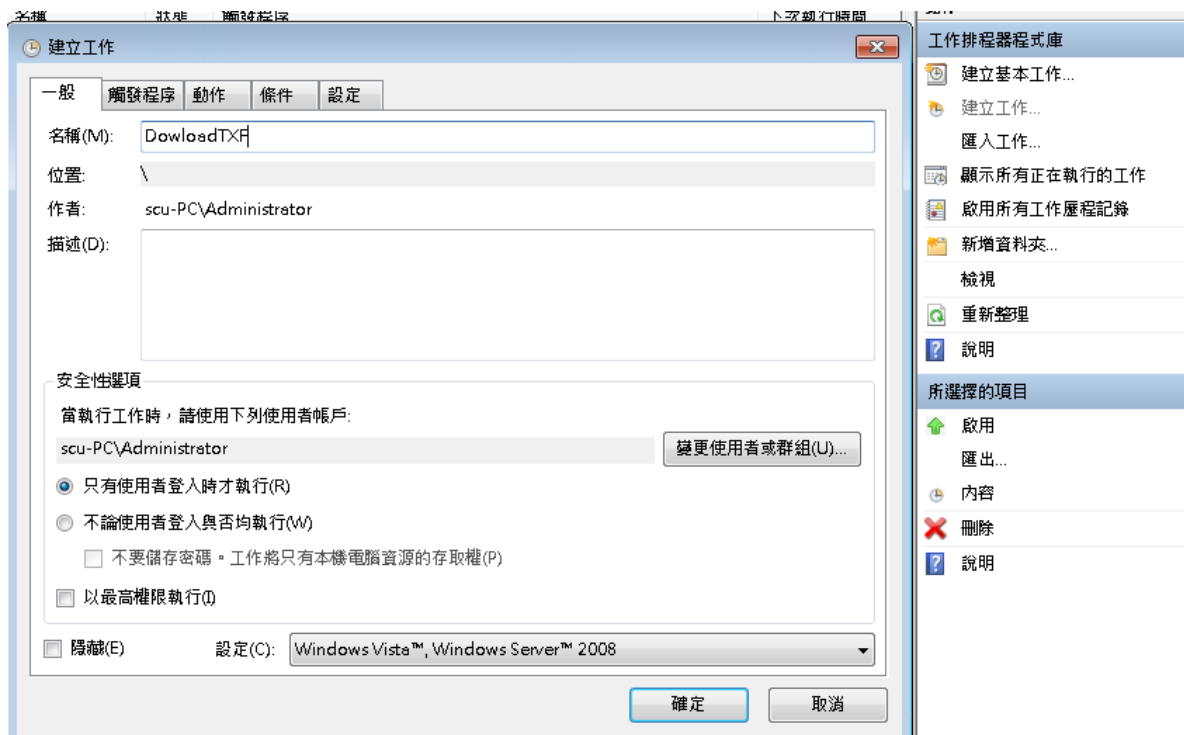


Windows 排程設定畫面



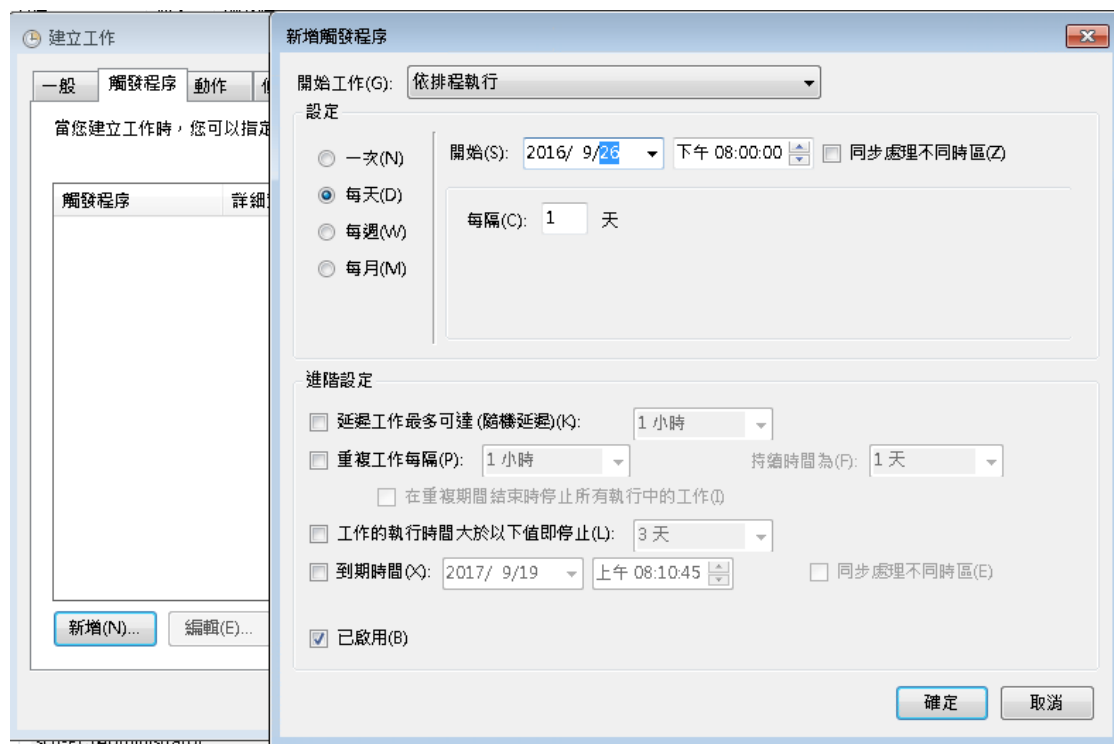
Windows 排程設定畫面

設定名稱：
DownloadTXF



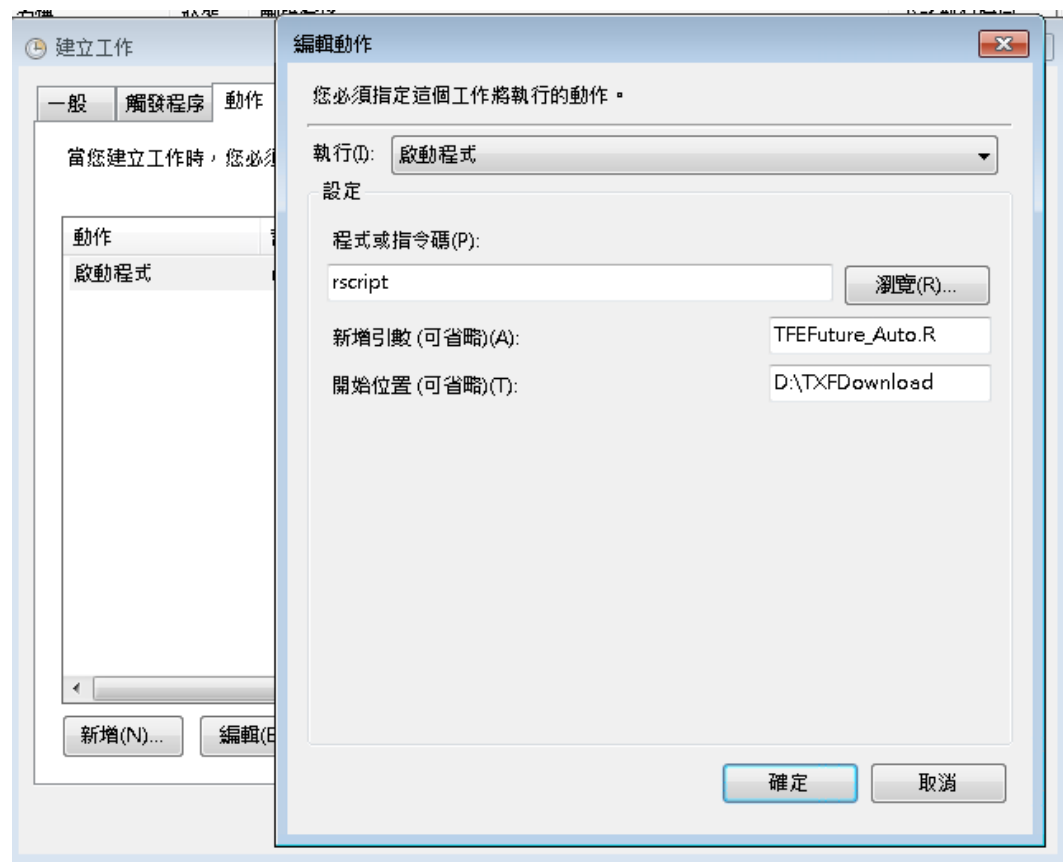
Windows 排程設定畫面

觸發程序：
從2016/9/26 下午8點啟動
每天執行



Windows 排程設定畫面

啟動程式：
程式或指令碼：rscript
引數：TFEFuture_Auto.R
開始位置：D:\TXFDownload



Windows 排程設定畫面

設定完成!



R 下載排程式

- 程式流程



判斷當日之結算月

- 程式說明
- 安裝 timeDate 套件

`install.packages("timeDate")`

```
library(timeDate)

#-----
# 判斷最近結算月
#

curDateStr <- unlist(strsplit(as.character(Sys.Date()), '-'))

# 測試用 only
symbolid <- 'TXF'; qryyear <- '2016'; qrymonth <- '09'; qryday <- '09'
#symbolid <- 'TXF'; qryyear <- curDateStr[1]; qrymonth <- curDateStr[2]; qryday <- curDateStr[3]

# 判斷當日屬於哪一近月結算月
settleMonth <- timeNthNdayInMonth(paste(curDateStr[1], curDateStr[2], '01', sep='-'), 3, 3)
if(Sys.Date() > as.Date(settleMonth["Data"])){
  print("leap")
  curDateStr <- unlist(strsplit(as.character(Sys.Date()+30), '-'))

  curStlMth <- paste(curDateStr[1], curDateStr[2], sep='')
}else{
  print("not leap")
  curStlMth <- paste(qryyear, qrymonth, sep='')
}
```

判斷當日之結算月

- 程式說明
- 安裝 rvest 套件 `install.packages("rvest")`

```
library(rvest)

page <- read_html("http://www.taifex.com.tw/chinese/3/3_1_3.asp")

rst <- page %>%
  html_nodes(xpath='//*[@id="printhere"]/table[2]') %>%
  html_table(fill = TRUE)
rst <- rst[[1]]

if(nrow(rst[rst$日期 == paste(qryyear, qrymonth, qryday, sep = '/'),]) == 1){
```


下載檔案/清整資料

- 程式說明

```
# 暫存檔名
tmpf <- sprintf("Daily_%s_%s_%s.csv", qryyear, qrymonth, qryday)

# 解壓縮暫存檔
temp <- tempfile()

# 下載壓縮檔
download.file(tfeurl, temp)

tx <- read.csv(unz(temp, tmpf), header = FALSE, skip = 1, sep = ",")

unlink(temp)

# 清整資料
# Trim spaces
tx$V2 =trimws(tx$V2)
tx$V3 =trimws(tx$V3)

tx <- tx[(tx$V3 == curstlmth & tx$V2 == "TX"),]

tx <- subset(tx, select = c("V1", "V4", "V5", "V6"))

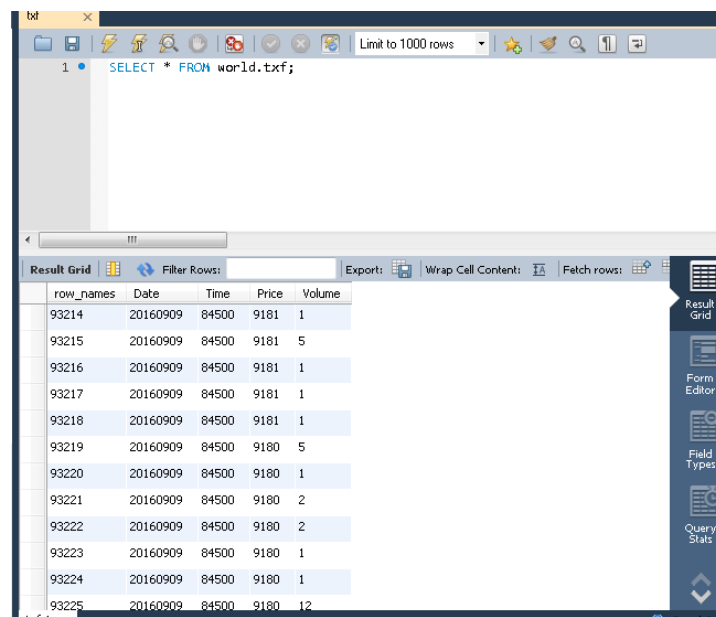
colnames(tx) <- c("日期", "時間", "成交價", "成交量")
tx$成交價 <- as.integer(tx$成交價)
tx$成交量 <- as.integer(tx$成交量)/2

... ..
```

存入資料庫

- 程式說明

```
# 連結MySQL 寫入資料庫  
library(RMySQL)  
  
con <- dbConnect(MySQL(), user="admin", password="admin",  
                 dbname="world", host="localhost", client.flag=CLIENT_MULTI_STATEMENTS)  
  
dbwriteTable(con, "txf", tx, overwrite=T)  
  
dbDisconnect(con)
```



The screenshot shows a MySQL database interface with a query window and a result grid. The query window contains the SQL statement: `SELECT * FROM world.txf;`. The result grid displays the following data:

row_names	Date	Time	Price	Volume
93214	20160909	04500	9181	1
93215	20160909	04500	9181	5
93216	20160909	04500	9181	1
93217	20160909	04500	9181	1
93218	20160909	04500	9181	1
93219	20160909	04500	9180	5
93220	20160909	04500	9180	1
93221	20160909	04500	9180	2
93222	20160909	04500	9180	2
93223	20160909	04500	9180	1
93224	20160909	04500	9180	1
93225	20160909	04500	9180	12

傳送email

- 安裝R mail 套件

```
install.packages("mailR")
```

- 先確認有沒有安裝Java JRE 套件
- https://java.com/zh_TW/download/



R 傳送mail 程式碼

寄送email結果

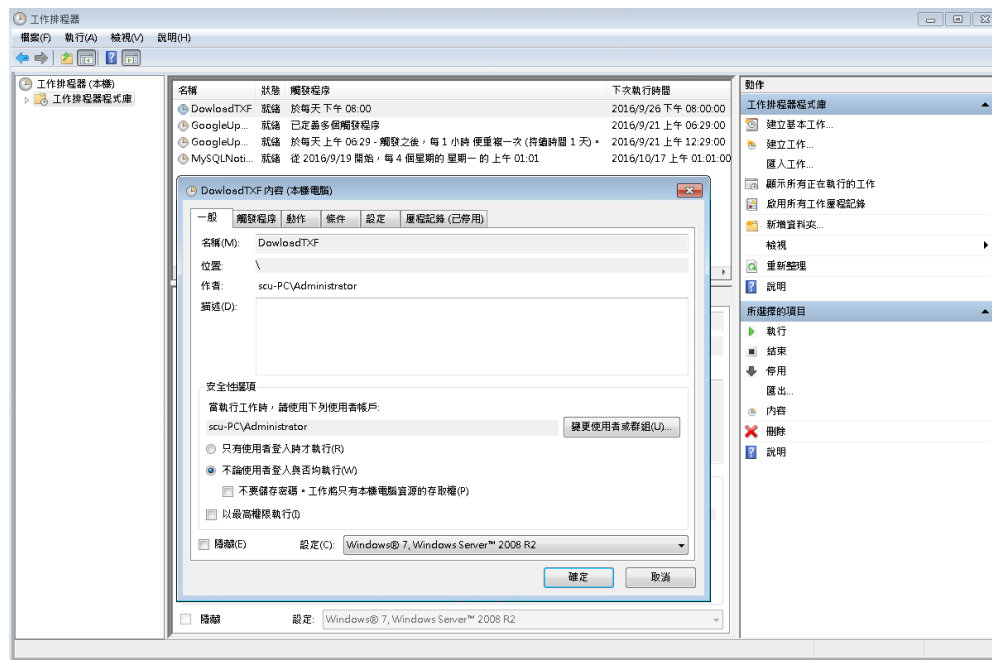
```
library(mailR)

sender <- xxx@gmail.com
recipients <- c("xxx@yahoo.com")

send.mail(from = sender,
          to = recipients,
          subject = "R 排程通知",
          body = sprintf("時間: %s 存入 %s 資料",
                          Sys.time(),
                          as.character(Sys.Date()))
          smtp = list(host.name = "smtp.gmail.com",
                      port = 465,
                      user.name = "你的帳號",
                      passwd = "你的密碼", ssl = TRUE),
          authenticate = TRUE,
          encoding = 'utf-8',
          send = TRUE)
```

R 傳送mail 設定與結果

設定 →
結果 ↓



交易資料處理

課後討論