Use review template for what point to cover

State hypothesis . . . run experiment to disprove your hypothesis

References for problem,

Our target audience is masters students in our class who have not taken the NC module

Am I trying to use genetic programming, algorithm or evolution . . .

Think about presentation and visuals

# Abstract

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# Introduction

This paper aims to capture the output of a project involving the application of recent advances in machine learning to an interesting finance problem. The first few sections of this introduction will bring a computer software student or IT professional who has not researched natural computing up to a base knowledge level where they will understand the project objective and outcome. For those initiated in the natural computing area, they may skip forward to the Trading Strategies section within the introduction.

## Natural Computing

Natural computing is a branch of computer science inspired by nature. One area of natural computing involves utilising materials other than silicone to carry out computational tasks. A great example of this is in biological computing where DNA has been used to successfully store information (Church et al. 2012). Another area of natural computing is in the machine learning domain where algorithms are derived from key characteristics of processes found in nature and are deployed to solve difficult problems (Brabazon & O'Neill, 2009). The application of a computing algorithm inspired by a nature forms the basis of this paper while the Natural Computing journal may provide further reading.

Examples of natural computing algorithms include exploration of shortest paths using swarm techniques such as ant colony optimisation or finding optimal points by modelling bird flocking behaviour (Banks et al. 2007). Another popular research area is artificial neural networks where the components and workings of a human brain are mimicked with software to artificially learn the solution to a range of problems such as developing games strategies. The algorithm implemented in this project was inspired by the process of natural evolution and a brief overview is presented in the next few sections.

## Evolutionary Computation

Evolution – Charles Darwin etc.

(Beyer, 2002).

The concept of machine learning has been the subject of many sci-fi works since the beginning of the digital revolution and Friedberg (1958) hypothesised that computers could perform new tasks if the computer could create a new program through trial and error. One means of facilitating this trial and error methodology is through evolutionary computation where an algorithm is designed to generate and test numerous candidate solutions to a problem. This algorithm is a metaphoric implementation of evolution and the trial and error simulation mimics the survival of the fittest aspect of nature.

## Genetic Algorithms

Timeline of NC, GA

General introduction

Examples of GE on different problems

How GE works – Fitness, codon, genome, grammar etc mutation, crossover

## Genetic Programming

Using GA to make a program

Examples of GP algorithm on different problems

Ref - PolR-2010-A\_Field\_Guide\_to\_Genetic\_Programming

## Trading Strategies

Long term – buy and hold

Short term – beat the market

Profits vs variability

There are sites to try out/execute: <https://www.quantopian.com>

Can a market be predicted? No but a strategy can work without deterministic market

Efficiencies - As the financial markets become more efficient, can trading strategies be developed from natural computing methods

## Application of Genetic Evolution to Trading

What algorithm and why? (Finance can be a noisy environment just like nature – MO book)

We can see the output in if statements etc

Nueral network will not show workings - intended to be a continually developing AI rather than a single use program. Intended as a continually evolving strategy that uses latest data rather than outputting a strategy to be analysed and implemented. Designed to be left alone - Argue that it can be left alone. Neural network selected as it may be more advanced . . .

## Motivation and Objective

Question – could a simple PonyGE2 GE beat the stock market

This has been tried before here and here . . . mine is the same/different in this way/etc

Continuing advances in computing power available to not just finance professionals but also consumers

What is the problem

Question being asked - would it be feasible

Objective – beat return on if you had bought one share and held for 1 years

An extension of the classic portfolio optimisation problem – without variance

Just need to code enough to show promise

Morgan Stanley using AI – becoming more and more popular

problem description, proposed variation

What role would a ge or NC alg play in bus an

Significance of the problem . . . and in bus an

Why that algorithm

Problem statement/objective

Method/Alg/Variation

Limitations of GP algorithms

## PonyGE2

Particular algorithm – positives, negatives and limitations of this one

Specific GE algorithm that Pony uses?

## Paper Layout

# Experimentation

Question being asked - would it be feasible

Just need to code enough to show promise

Assumptions is that S&P companies do not change over time (they are updated . . .)

Fitness function

Simple is better

No cost of placing a trade

Not including variance but this could be included

my trades do not influence market

We can buy partial shares

Trade on opening price everyday

Removed NaN cells from dataset

Setup and results

Can use any input dataset, can add on other variables such as high/low/recommendations etc.

Frist experiment . . . . random buy/sell with probability 50% . .. . . Cash after 16 years:

Final result, cash remaining after 10000: 49376.2923

Site run times as a constraint and reasoning for simplifying

## Assumptions and Simplifications

We only look back one year of data

Cover the point that model does not consider global/outside indicators and influencers

We do not need to show workings to execute . . . some banks may not like this

Single objective – max profit ignoring variance

## Problem Description

## Experiment Results

# Discussion

Analyses of results

# Conclusion

Restate objective

Further research – add other variables, add ability to buy/sell portions not all, add hold option, two objectives – minimise variance

Refer back to objective . . . was it achieved

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