

CS 4803/7646 – MLT (Machine Learning for Trading)

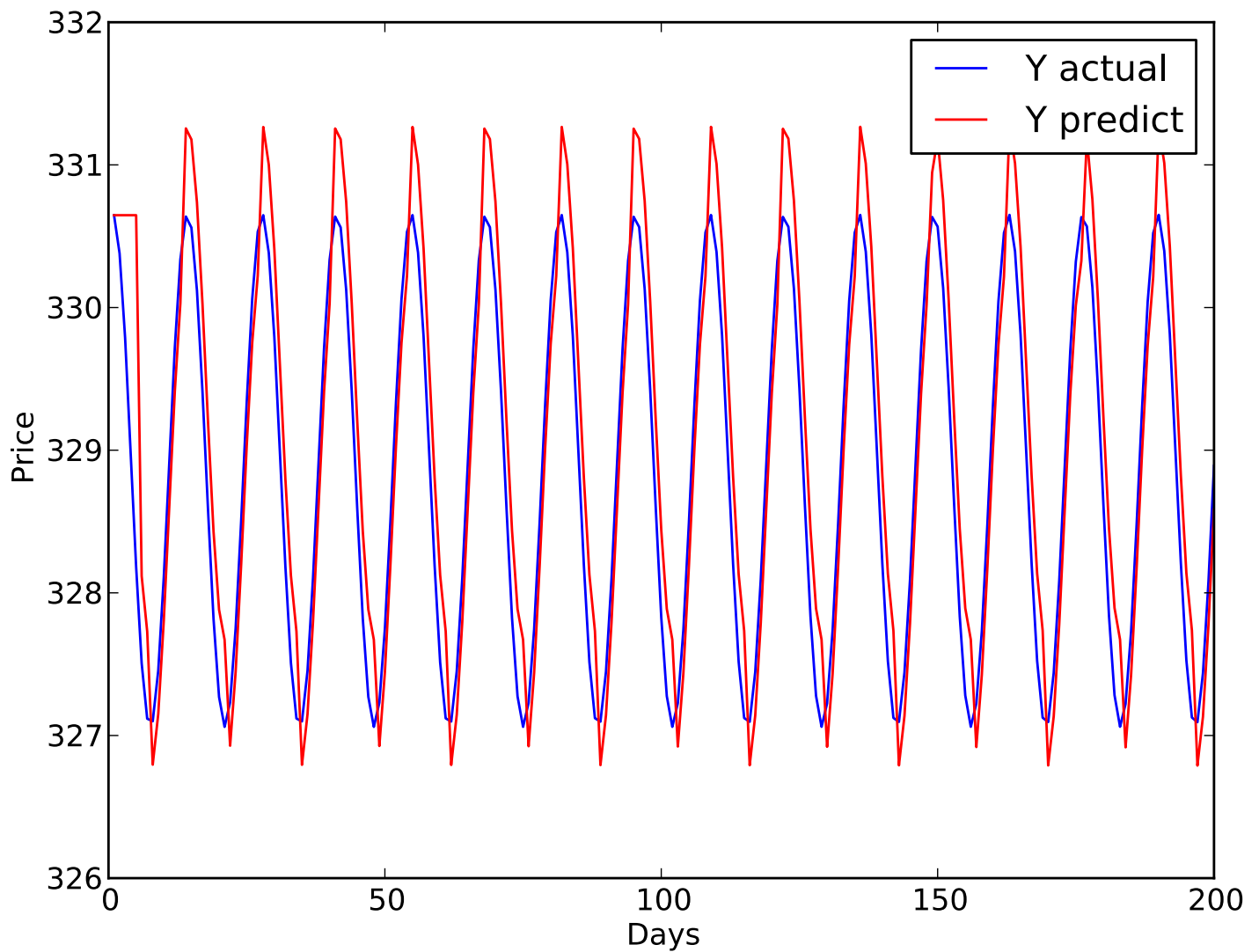
Project Name: Project 4

Student Name: Utkarsh Garg

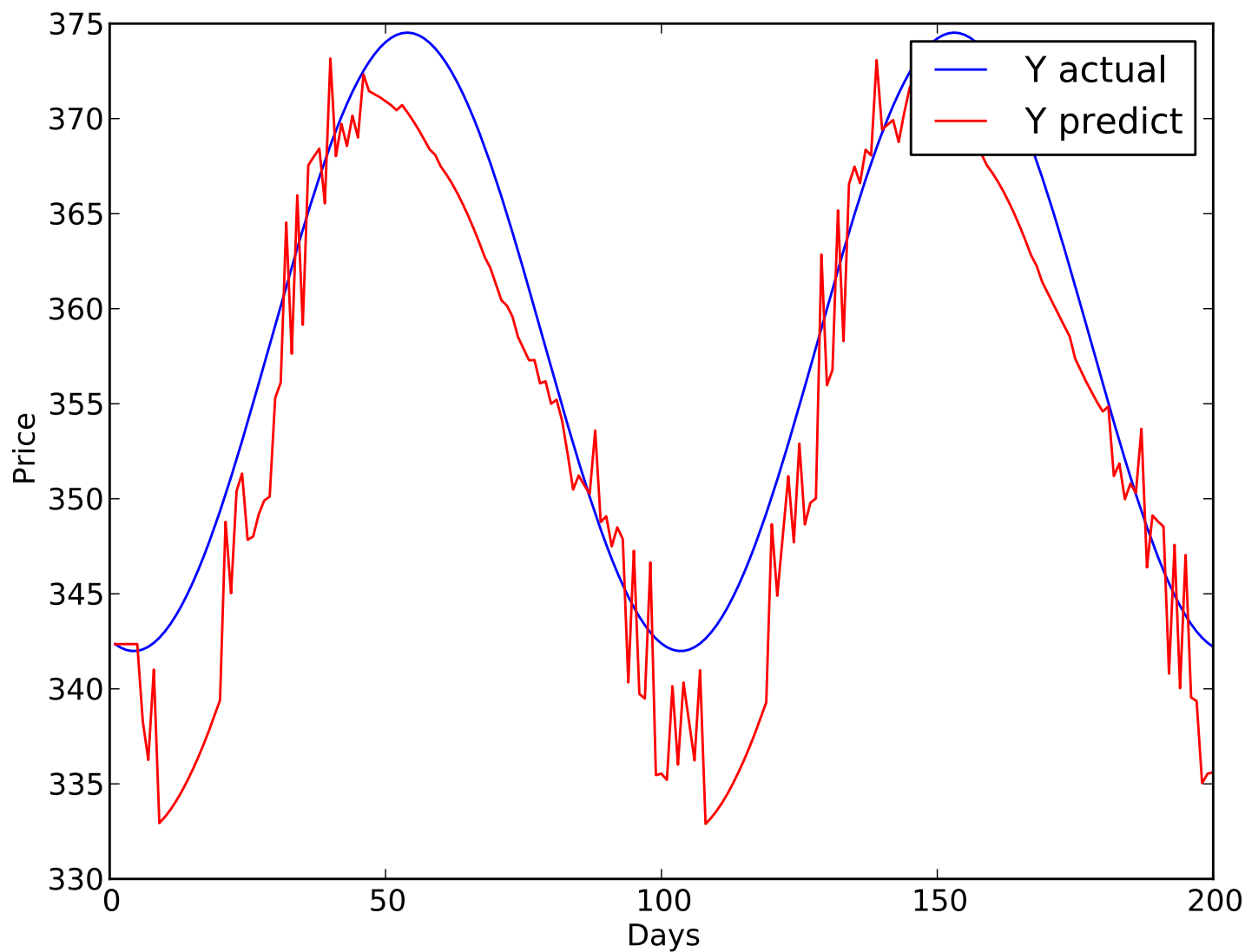
GTID: 902904045

My data sets – ML4T-292.csv and ML4T-328.csv (U+G = 28)

Time series plot of Yactual vs Ypredicted for the first 200 days

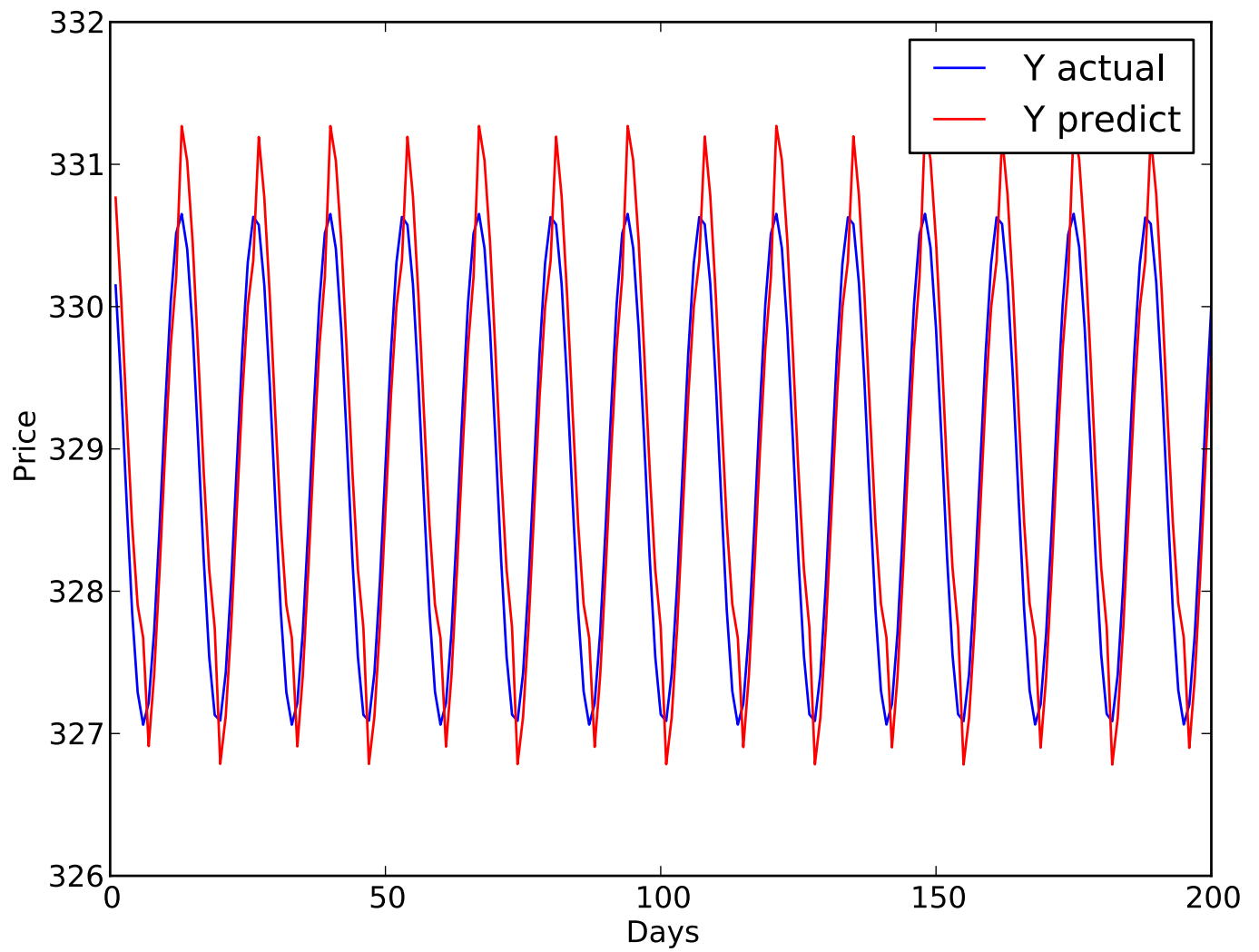


ML4T-292.csv

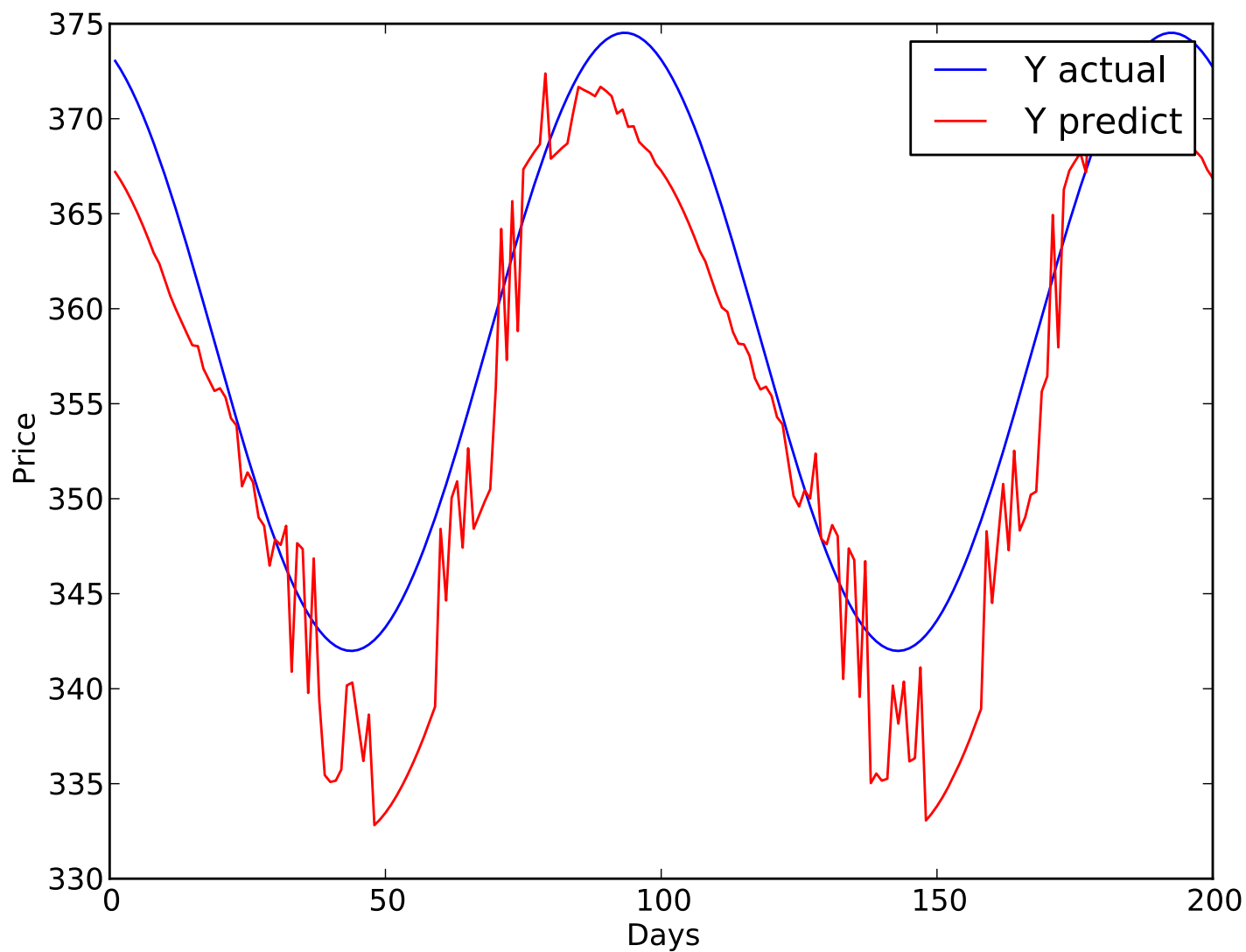


ML4T-328.csv

Time series plot of the last 200 days of Yactual and Ypredicted

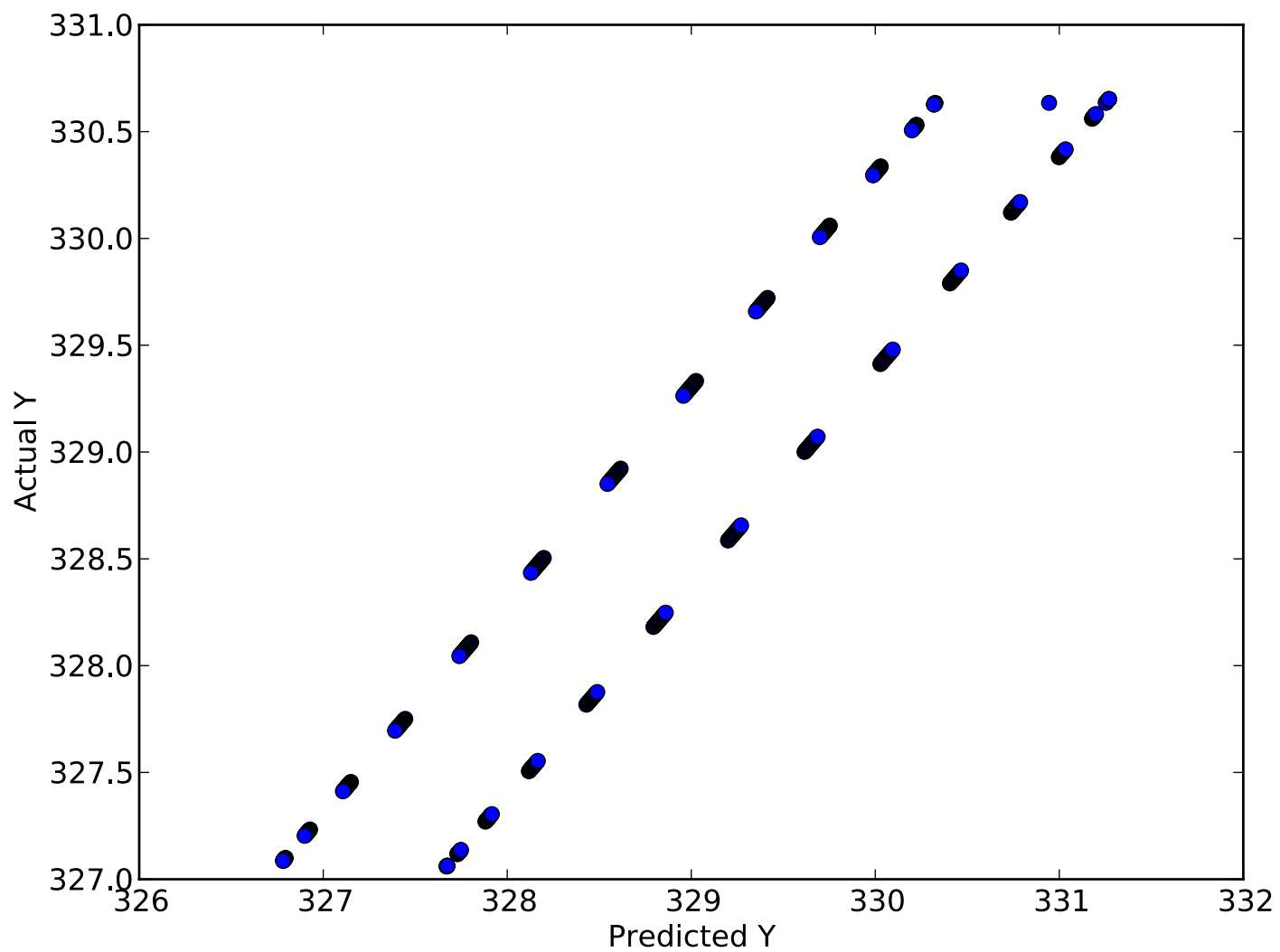


ML4T-292.csv

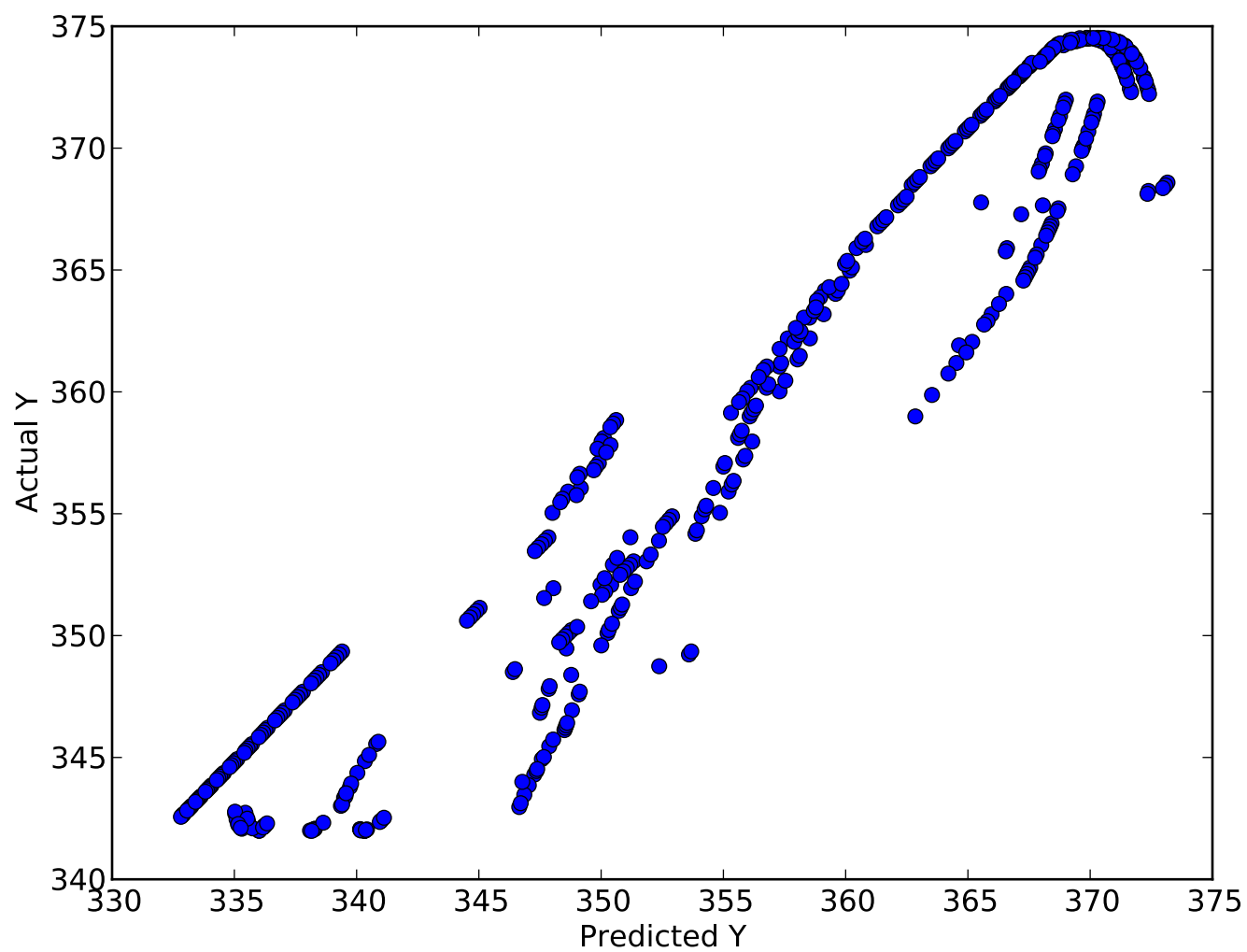


ML4T-328.csv

Scatterplots of Ypredict versus Yactual

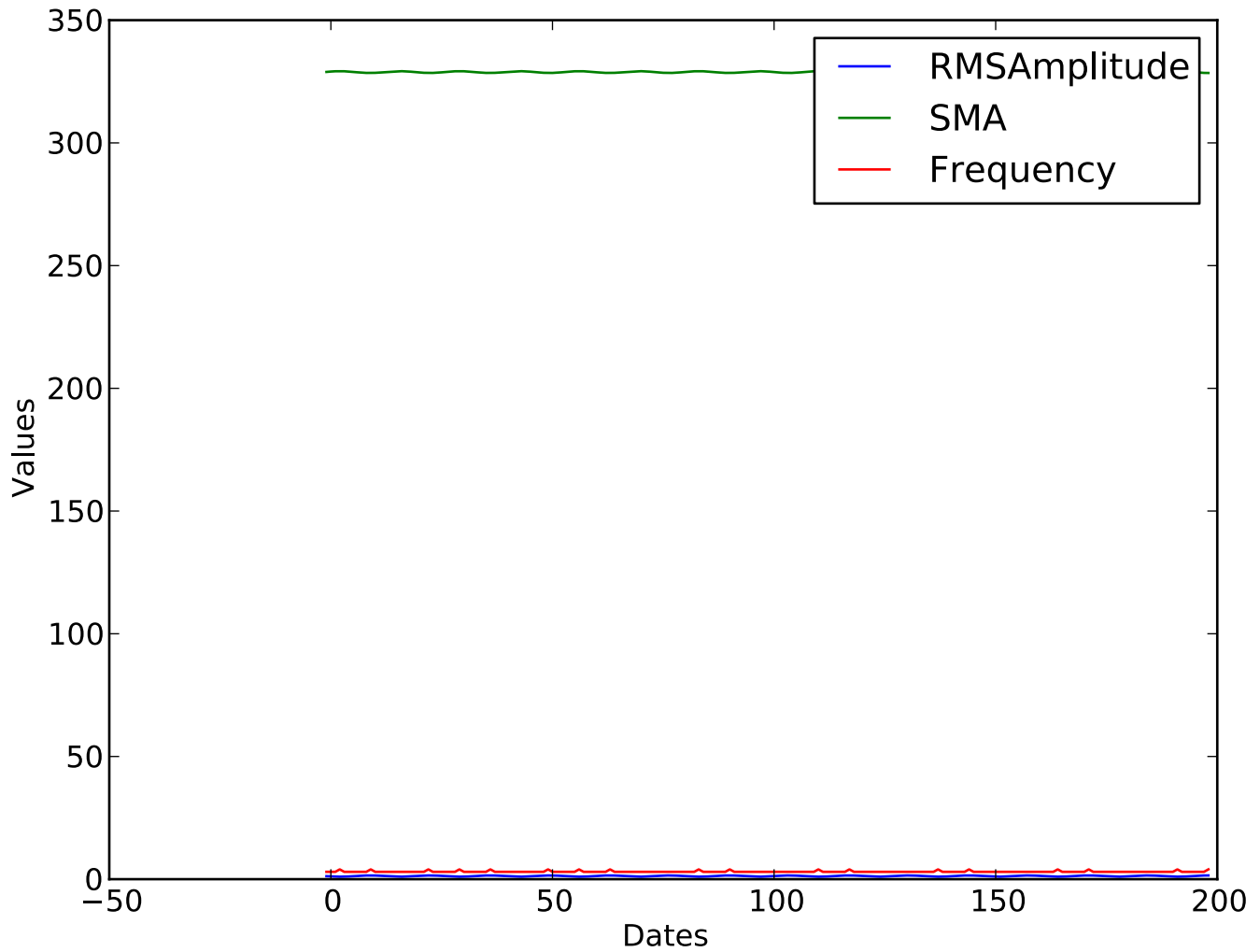


ML4T-292.csv

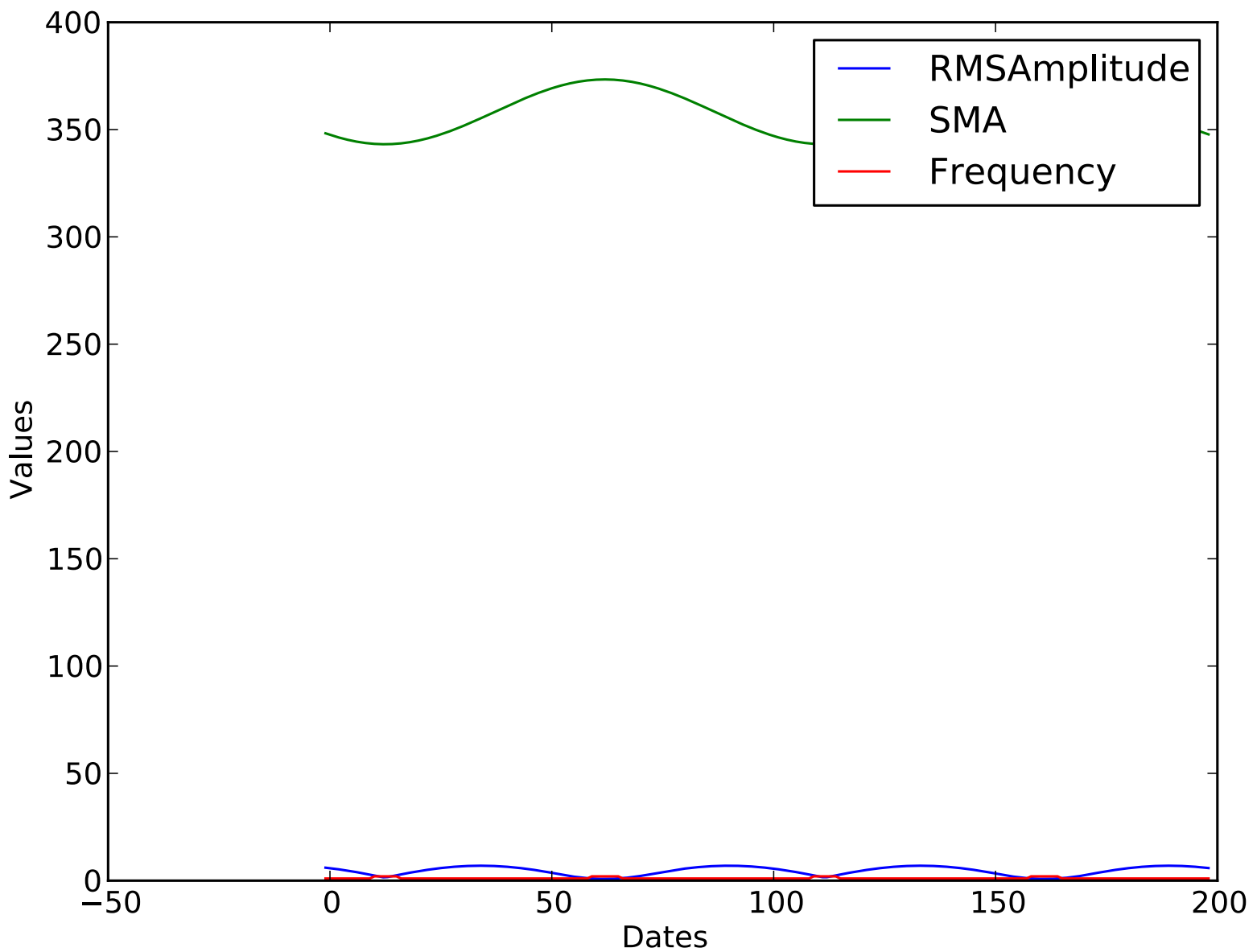


ML4T-328.csv

Values of features for the first 200 days. Features are Root Mean Square Amplitude, Simple Moving Average and Frequency.



ML4T-292.csv



ML4T-328.csv

ML4T-292.csv:

Correlation Coefficient: 0.941522373

RMS Error: 0.494273962

ML4T-328.csv:

Correlation Coefficient: 0.959590258

RMS Error: 5.285795985

Learning Method and Indicators Used:

Indicators Used: I tried different combinations of RMS Amplitude, Peak to Peak Amplitude, Frequency, SMA, Peak Amplitude and Exponential Moving Average. Finally, used only 3, the frequency, the simple moving average and the rms amplitude.

Learning Methods: Used KNN with the three features mentioned above. My own KNN implementation was too slow, so used the sklearn KNN Regressor on the TA's recommendation.

Why the learning method works:

If you look at the graphs of r both my files, it is clear that the sine waves are very different and a hacky way for one of the data sets would be disastrous for the other. I think the sma is just a general indicator. Out of the various amplitudes, I think the rms amplitude is most relevant because the height of the wave is relevant from the X axis, which in this case is the mean. As for frequency, I think it helped because it could predict the shape of the curve formed by the data, whether it was spread out or increasing and decreasing rapidly.