Дизајн и архитектура на софтвер

Домашна 4

Рефакторирање

Во овој документ ќе бидат објаснети имплементациите на неколку дизајн шаблони што се применети во развојот на нашата апликација. Искористени се повеќе шаблони, но сепак главниот фокус ќе биде ставен на примената на следниве шаблони:

- 1. **Strategy Pattern**: Користен за флексибилно менување на начинот на вчитување податоци.
- 2. **Template Method Pattern**: Применет за дефинирање на основна структура за вчитување податоци, со можност за специфична имплементација на одделни чекори.
- 3. **Singleton Pattern**: Искористен за да обезбедиме дека е создадена само една инстанца од класата, што е особено корисно, на пример, при работа со бази на податоци.
- 4. **Factory Pattern:** Дефинира интерфејс за креирање на објекти, но дозволува на подкласи да одлучат кој тип на објект ќе се искористи

Овој пристап овозможува лесно одржување и проширување на апликацијата. Преку објаснувањето на секој од дизајн шаблоните, ќе биде прикажано како тие придонесуваат за флексибилноста, одржливоста и разбирањето на системот.

Измените и дополнувањата беа насочени исклучиво кон деловите развиени со Python, поврзани со Analyzer и Scraper функционалностите. Овие компоненти беа надоградени за да обезбедат поефикасно собирање, обработка и анализа на податоци, притоа внимавајќи на примената на релевантни дизајн шаблони за овие модули.

Со овој пристап и користењето на соодветните шаблони, обезбедена е конзистентност во развојот на целиот систем, при што основниот бекенд и неговите дизајн решенија останаа недопрени, а дополнителните функционалности беа развиени како независни, но комплементарни компоненти.

I. Backend – Spring Boot

Бекенд делот на нашата апликација, развиен со користење на Spring Boot рамката, е веќе дизајниран и имплементиран следејќи го **Model-View-Controller (MVC)** дизајн патернот. Кодот од бекендот остана непроменет, со што се зачуваа оригиналните принципи и интегритетот на имплементацијата.

II. Analyzer

i. DataStorage

- Singleton Pattern (DatabaseConfig):
 - Обезбедува единствена инстанца за конфигурација на базата на податоци
 - о Управува со поставките за поврзување со базата на податоци
- Strategy Pattern (DatabaseOperation):
 - о Дефинира апстрактен интерфејс за операции со база на податоци
 - о Овозможува имплементација на различни бази на податоци
 - PostgresOperation ја спроведува конкретната стратегија
- Factory Pattern (DatabaseOperationFactory):
 - о Создава соодветни инстанци за работа со база на податоци
 - о Овозможува лесно додавање на нови типови на бази на податоци
- Facade Pattern (DataStorage):
 - о Го поедноставува сложениот потсистем за клиентите
 - о Се справува со целото управување со грешки
- Template Method Pattern:
 - о Основната апстрактна класа ја дефинира структурата на операцијата
 - о Конкретните часови спроведуваат специфични однесувања

```
import os
from datetime import datetime
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
from typing import Dict, List, Optional, Any, Tuple
import psycopg2
from psycopg2.extensions import connection

# Singleton Pattern for Database Configuration
class DatabaseConfig:
    _instance = None

def __new__(cls, db_url: Optional[str] = None):
    if cls._instance is None:
        cls. instance = super(). new (cls)
```

```
cls. instance.db url = db url or os.getenv('DB URL',
 postgresql://dians:dians123@localhost:9555/diansdb")
        return cls._instance
   def get_connection(self) -> connection:
        return psycopg2.connect(self.db_url)
# Strategy Pattern for Database Operations
class DatabaseOperation(ABC):
   @abstractmethod
   def initialize_tables(self, conn: connection) -> None:
   @abstractmethod
   def load_issuer_dates(self, conn: connection) -> Dict[str, datetime]:
   @abstractmethod
   def update_issuer(self, conn: connection, issuer: str, last_date:
Optional[datetime]) -> None:
   @abstractmethod
    def get issuer date(self, conn: connection, issuer: str) ->
Optional[datetime]:
   @abstractmethod
   def save issuer data(self, conn: connection, data rows: List[Tuple]) -> None:
   @abstractmethod
    def get_all_data(self, conn: connection) -> List[Tuple]:
   @abstractmethod
   def count_issuer_data_rows(self, conn: connection) -> int:
   @abstractmethod
   def get by issuer(self, conn: connection, issuer: str) -> List[Tuple]:
# Concrete Strategy for PostgreSQL
class PostgresOperation(DatabaseOperation):
```

```
def initialize_tables(self, conn: connection) -> None:
        with conn.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute("""
                CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS issuer dates (
                    issuer TEXT PRIMARY KEY,
                    last date DATE
            cursor.execute("""
                CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS issuer_data (
                    date DATE,
                    issuer TEXT,
                    avg_price TEXT,
                    last trade price TEXT,
                    max_price TEXT,
                    min price TEXT,
                    percent change TEXT,
                    turnover best TEXT,
                    total turnover TEXT,
                    volume TEXT,
                    PRIMARY KEY (date, issuer)
            conn.commit()
    def load issuer dates(self, conn: connection) -> Dict[str, datetime]:
        with conn.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute("SELECT issuer, last_date FROM issuer_dates")
            return {row[0]: row[1] for row in cursor.fetchall()}
    def update issuer(self, conn: connection, issuer: str, last date:
Optional[datetime]) -> None:
        with conn.cursor() as cursor:
            date str = last date.strftime('%Y-%m-%d') if last date else None
            cursor.execute("""
                INSERT INTO issuer dates (issuer, last date)
                VALUES (%s, %s)
                ON CONFLICT (issuer) DO UPDATE
                SET last date = EXCLUDED.last date
            """, (issuer, date str))
            conn.commit()
    def get issuer date(self, conn: connection, issuer: str) ->
Optional[datetime]:
       with conn.cursor() as cursor:
```

```
cursor.execute("""
                SELECT last date FROM issuer dates
                WHERE issuer = %s
            """, (issuer,))
            row = cursor.fetchone()
            return row[0] if row and row[0] else None
   def save_issuer_data(self, conn: connection, data_rows: List[Tuple]) -> None:
        with conn.cursor() as cursor:
            formatted rows = [
                (datetime.strptime(row[0], "%d.%m.%Y").strftime("%Y-%m-%d"),
*row[1:])
                for row in data rows
            cursor.executemany("""
                INSERT INTO issuer data (
                    date, issuer, avg_price, last_trade_price, max_price,
min_price,
                    percent change, turnover best, total turnover, volume
                ) VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
                ON CONFLICT (date, issuer) DO NOTHING
            """, formatted rows)
            conn.commit()
    def get_all_data(self, conn: connection) -> List[Tuple]:
        with conn.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM issuer_data")
            return cursor.fetchall()
    def count_issuer_data_rows(self, conn: connection) -> int:
        with conn.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute("SELECT COUNT(*) FROM issuer_data")
            return cursor.fetchone()[0]
    def get_by_issuer(self, conn: connection, issuer: str) -> List[Tuple]:
        with conn.cursor() as cursor:
            cursor.execute("""
                SELECT * FROM issuer data WHERE issuer = %s
            """, (issuer,))
            return cursor.fetchall()
# Factory Pattern for Database Operations
class DatabaseOperationFactory:
   @staticmethod
   def create_operation(db_type: str = "postgres") -> DatabaseOperation:
```

```
if db type.lower() == "postgres":
            return PostgresOperation()
        raise ValueError(f"Unsupported database type: {db type}")
# Facade Pattern
class DataStorage:
   def init (self, db_url: Optional[str] = None):
        self.db config = DatabaseConfig(db url)
        self.db operation = DatabaseOperationFactory.create operation("postgres")
        self. initialize db()
    def initialize db(self) -> None:
       try:
            with self.db config.get connection() as conn:
                self.db_operation.initialize_tables(conn)
        except psycopg2.Error as e:
            print(f"Error initializing database: {e}")
    def load data(self) -> Dict[str, datetime]:
        try:
            with self.db config.get connection() as conn:
                return self.db_operation.load_issuer_dates(conn)
        except psycopg2.Error:
            return {}
    def update issuer(self, issuer: str, last date: Optional[datetime]) -> None:
        try:
            with self.db_config.get_connection() as conn:
                self.db operation.update issuer(conn, issuer, last date)
        except psycopg2.Error as e:
            print(f"Error updating issuer: {e}")
    def get issuer date(self, issuer: str) -> Optional[datetime]:
        try:
            with self.db_config.get_connection() as conn:
                return self.db operation.get issuer date(conn, issuer)
        except psycopg2.Error as e:
            print(f"Error retrieving issuer date: {e}")
            return None
    def save issuer data(self, data rows: List[Tuple]) -> None:
            with self.db config.get connection() as conn:
                self.db_operation.save_issuer_data(conn, data_rows)
        except ValueError as ve:
```

```
print(f"Date format error: {ve}")
    except psycopg2.Error as e:
        print(f"Error saving issuer data: {e}")
def get_all_data(self) -> List[Tuple]:
   try:
        with self.db_config.get_connection() as conn:
            return self.db_operation.get_all_data(conn)
    except psycopg2.Error as e:
        print(f"Error retrieving data: {e}")
        return []
def count issuer data rows(self) -> int:
    try:
        with self.db_config.get_connection() as conn:
            return self.db_operation.count_issuer_data_rows(conn)
    except psycopg2.Error as e:
        print(f"Error counting rows: {e}")
        return 0
def get by issuer(self, issuer: str) -> List[Tuple]:
    try:
        with self.db_config.get_connection() as conn:
            return self.db operation.get by issuer(conn, issuer)
    except psycopg2.Error as e:
        print(f"Error retrieving data for issuer {issuer}: {e}")
        return []
```

ii. lstm

Strategy Pattern (DataPreprocessor):

- о Дефинира апстрактен интерфејс за предобработка на податоци.
- о Овозможува имплементација на различни стратегии за обработка на податоци.
 - **DefaultDataPreprocessor** е конкретна имплементација на стратегијата која врши обработка и креирање технички индикатори и подготовка на податоците за LSTM модели.

• Factory Pattern (ModelBuilder):

- Создава и конфигурира соодветни инстанци на LSTM модели со однапред дефинирани архитектури.
- Обезбедува централизирано место за додавање нови архитектури или промени во постојните модели без промена на главната логика.

о Ги враќа и потребните callbacks за обука на моделот, како што се **EarlyStopping** и **ReduceLROnPlateau**.

• Facade Pattern (LSTMAnalyzer):

- Ја упростува работата со сложениот подсистем кој вклучува предобработка на податоци, обука, зачувување модели и предвидување.
- Обезбедува унифициран интерфејс за корисникот преку методи како train, predict_next_days, и perform_prediction.
- Се справува со управување на модели, вчитување и зачувување на параметри, како и работа со податоци од различни извори.

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
from typing import List, Dict, Any, Tuple, Optional
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, Model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, Dense, Input, Dropout,
BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau
from tensorflow.keras.regularizers import 11 12
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from DataStorage import DataStorage
from LSTMModelStorage import ModelStorage
import category encoders as ce
# Strategy Pattern for Data Preprocessing
class DataPreprocessor(ABC):
    @abstractmethod
    def prepare data(self, data: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
    @abstractmethod
    def create_feature_matrix(self, data: pd.DataFrame, training: bool) ->
Tuple[np.ndarray, np.ndarray]:
        pass
    @abstractmethod
    def prepare_sequences(self, data: pd.DataFrame, training: bool) ->
Tuple[np.ndarray, np.ndarray]:
class DefaultDataPreprocessor(DataPreprocessor):
   def init (self, config: Dict[str, Any]):
```

```
self.columns = config['columns']
        self.numeric cols = config['numeric cols']
        self.price_features = config['price_features']
        self.volume features = config['volume features']
        self.tech_features = config['tech_features']
        self.n lags = config['n lags']
        self.price_scaler = StandardScaler()
        self.volume scaler = StandardScaler()
        self.binary_encoder = ce.BinaryEncoder()
        self.feature dims = None
        self.price_dims = len(self.price_features)
        self.volume dims = len(self.volume features)
        self.tech dims = len(self.tech features)
        self.issuer dims = -1
    def prepare_data(self, data: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
        df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=self.columns) if not isinstance(data,
pd.DataFrame) else data.copy()
        # Original data preparation logic
        for col in self.numeric cols:
            df[col] = df[col].str.replace('.', '', regex=False).str.replace(',',
 .', regex=False)
            df[col] = pd.to numeric(df[col], errors='coerce')
        df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])
        df = df.sort_values(['Date', 'Issuer'], ascending=True)
        df['unique_index'] = df['Date'].astype(str) + '_' + df['Issuer']
        df.set_index('unique_index', inplace=True)
        for issuer in df['Issuer'].unique():
            mask = df['Issuer'] == issuer
            # Technical indicators calculation
            df.loc[mask, 'MA5'] = df.loc[mask, 'Close'].rolling(window=5).mean()
            df.loc[mask, 'MA20'] = df.loc[mask,
 Close'].rolling(window=20).mean()
            df.loc[mask, 'Price_to_MA5'] = df.loc[mask, 'Close'] / df.loc[mask,
'MA5'] - 1
            df.loc[mask, 'Price to MA20'] = df.loc[mask, 'Close'] / df.loc[mask,
'MA20'] - 1
            # RSI calculation
            delta = df.loc[mask, 'Close'].diff()
```

```
gain = (delta.where(delta > 0, 0)).rolling(window=10).mean()
            loss = (-delta.where(delta < 0, 0)).rolling(window=10).mean()</pre>
            rs = gain / loss
            df.loc[mask, 'RSI'] = 100 - (100 / (1 + rs))
            # MACD calculation
            exp1 = df.loc[mask, 'Close'].ewm(span=12, adjust=False).mean()
            exp2 = df.loc[mask, 'Close'].ewm(span=26, adjust=False).mean()
            df.loc[mask, 'MACD'] = exp1 - exp2
        return df.dropna()
    def create_feature_matrix(self, data: pd.DataFrame, training: bool) ->
Tuple[np.ndarray, np.ndarray]:
        # Original feature matrix creation logic
        for col in self.price features[1:]:
            data[f'rel_{col}'] = data[col] / data['Close'] - 1
        if training:
            price scaled =
self.price_scaler.fit_transform(data[self.price_features])
            volume scaled =
self.volume scaler.fit transform(data[self.volume features])
            encoded issuer = self.binary encoder.fit transform(data[['Issuer']])
        else:
            price scaled = self.price scaler.transform(data[self.price features])
            volume scaled =
self.volume scaler.transform(data[self.volume features])
            encoded issuer = self.binary encoder.transform(data[['Issuer']])
        feature matrix = np.hstack([
            price_scaled,
            volume scaled,
            data[self.tech features].values,
            encoded issuer.values
        1)
        if training:
            self.feature_dims = feature_matrix.shape[1]
            self.issuer dims = encoded issuer.shape[1]
        return feature matrix, price scaled[:, 0]
    def prepare_sequences(self, data: pd.DataFrame, training: bool) ->
Tuple[np.ndarray, np.ndarray]:
```

```
feature matrix, targets = self.create feature matrix(data, training)
        return self. create sequences(feature matrix, targets,
data['Issuer'].unique(), training)
    def _create_sequences(self, feature matrix: np.ndarray, targets: np.ndarray,
                         unique issuers: np.ndarray, training: bool) ->
Tuple[np.ndarray, np.ndarray]:
        X, y = [], []
        for issuer in unique issuers:
            issuer mask = data['Issuer'] == issuer
            issuer data = feature matrix[issuer mask]
            issuer_targets = targets[issuer mask]
            if training:
                returns = np.diff(issuer_targets) / issuer_targets[:-1]
                for i in range(len(issuer data) - self.n lags - 1):
                    X.append(issuer_data[i:i + self.n_lags])
                    y.append(returns[i + self.n_lags])
            else:
                for i in range(len(issuer data) - self.n lags):
                    X.append(issuer data[i:i + self.n lags])
                    if i + self.n_lags < len(issuer_targets):</pre>
                        y.append(issuer_targets[i + self.n_lags])
                    else:
                        y.append(np.nan)
        return np.array(X), np.array(y)
# Factory Pattern for Model Building
class ModelBuilder:
   @staticmethod
   def build_model(input_shape: Tuple[int, int]) -> Model:
        model = Sequential([
            Input(shape=input shape),
            LSTM(128, activation='tanh', return_sequences=True,
                 kernel regularizer=11 12(11=1e-6, 12=1e-5)),
            BatchNormalization(),
            Dropout(0.3),
            LSTM(64, activation='tanh',
                 kernel regularizer=11 12(11=1e-6, 12=1e-5)),
            BatchNormalization(),
            Dropout(0.3),
            Dense(32, activation='relu'),
            BatchNormalization(),
            Dense(1, activation='tanh')
```

```
])
        model.compile(optimizer='adam',
                     loss='huber',
                     metrics=['mae', 'mse'])
        return model
   @staticmethod
   def get callbacks() -> List:
        return [
            EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss',
                         patience=5,
                         restore_best_weights=True),
            ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val loss',
                             factor=0.5,
                             patience=3,
                             min lr=1e-6)
        ]
# Main Class with Facade Pattern
class LSTMAnalyzer:
   def __init__(self):
        # Configuration dictionary
        self.config = {
            'n_lags': 20,
            'columns': [
                'Date', 'Issuer', 'Avg Price', 'Close', 'High', 'Low', '%chg.',
                'Total turnover in denars', 'Turnover in BEST in denars',
'Volume'
            ],
            'numeric_cols': ['Close', 'High', 'Low', 'Avg Price', '%chg.',
                           'Turnover in BEST in denars', 'Total turnover in
denars', 'Volume'],
            'price features': ['Close', 'High', 'Low', 'Avg Price', 'MA5',
'MA20'],
            'volume features': ['Volume', 'Turnover in BEST in denars', 'Total
turnover in denars'],
            'tech_features': ['RSI', 'MACD', 'Price_to_MA5', 'Price_to_MA20']
        self.preprocessor = DefaultDataPreprocessor(self.config)
        self.model = None
        self.model storage = ModelStorage()
        self.data_storage = DataStorage()
```

```
def load model(self, price scaler, volume scaler, encoder, model, enc len):
        self.preprocessor.price scaler = price scaler
        self.preprocessor.volume scaler = volume scaler
        self.preprocessor.binary encoder = encoder
        self.model = model
        self.preprocessor.issuer dims = enc len
   def train(self, data, validation split=0.2, epochs=30):
        df = self.preprocessor.prepare data(data)
        df['target_return'] = df.groupby('Issuer')['Close'].pct_change()
        df = df[abs(df['target return']) < 0.1]</pre>
        X, y = self.preprocessor.prepare_sequences(df, training=True)
        split_idx = int(len(X) * (1 - validation_split))
        X_train, X_val = X[:split_idx], X[split_idx:]
        y_train, y_val = y[:split_idx], y[split_idx:]
        time weights = np.linspace(0.5, 1.0, len(X train))
        self.model = ModelBuilder.build model((X train.shape[1],
X_train.shape[2]))
        history = self.model.fit(
            X_train, y_train,
            validation data=(X val, y val),
            sample weight=time weights,
            epochs=epochs,
            batch size=32,
            callbacks=ModelBuilder.get callbacks(),
            verbose=1
        self. save trained model()
        return history
   def save trained model(self):
        additional params = {
            'n_lags': self.config['n_lags'],
            'training date': '2024-12-20',
            'model version': '1.1',
            'enc_len': self.preprocessor.issuer_dims
        self.model storage.save model(
```

```
self.model,
            self.preprocessor.volume scaler,
            self.preprocessor.price scaler,
            self.preprocessor.binary encoder,
            model_name='stock_model_good',
            additional params=additional params
    def predict next days(self, data, days=5):
        df = self.preprocessor.prepare_data(data)
        X, _ = self.preprocessor.prepare_sequences(df, training=False)
        predictor = PricePrediction(
            self.model,
            df,
            X[-1],
            self.preprocessor
        return predictor.predict(days)
   def data for plotting(self, data, days=5):
        df = self.preprocessor.prepare_data(data)
        predictions, signal = self.predict_next_days(data, days)
        plot_data = PlotDataFormatter(df, predictions, signal, days)
        return plot data.format()
    def perform prediction(self, issuer, days=5):
        model params = self.model storage.load model("stock model good")
        self.load_model(*model_params[:-1], model_params[-1]['enc_len'])
        data = self.data_storage.get_by_issuer(issuer)
        if len(data) < 100:
            print(f"Insufficient data for {issuer}")
            return
        return self.data_for_plotting(data, days)
# Helper class for price prediction
class PricePrediction:
   def init (self, model, df, last sequence, preprocessor):
        self.model = model
        self.df = df
        self.last_sequence = last_sequence
        self.preprocessor = preprocessor
```

```
self.last known price = df['Close'].iloc[-1]
        self. init market conditions()
    def init market conditions(self):
        recent_prices = self.df['Close'].tail(20)
        recent_returns = recent_prices.pct_change().dropna()
        self.volatility = recent returns.std()
        self.daily volatility = self.volatility / np.sqrt(252)
        self.short ma = recent prices.tail(5).mean()
        self.long ma = recent prices.mean()
        self.trend_strength = (self.short_ma / self.long_ma - 1) * 100
        self.momentum = recent returns.mean()
    def predict(self, days):
       predictions = []
        running price = self.last known price
        running_momentum = self.momentum
        sequence = self.last_sequence.copy()
        for day in range(days):
            price, sequence, running momentum = self. predict single day(
                day, sequence, running_price, running_momentum
            predictions.append(price)
            running_price = price
        return self. format predictions(predictions)
    def _predict_single_day(self, day, sequence, running_price,
running momentum):
        predicted return = self.model.predict(sequence[np.newaxis, :, :],
verbose=0)[0][0]
        blended return = self. blend predictions(
            predicted_return, day, running_momentum
        next price = self. calculate next price(
            running_price, blended_return
        new sequence = self. update sequence(sequence, next price)
```

```
new_momentum = 0.7 * running_momentum + 0.3 * blended_return

return next_price, new_sequence, new_momentum

def _blend_predictions(self, predicted_return, day, running_momentum):
    random_factor = np.random.normal(0, self.daily_volatility)
    time_decay = np.exp(-0.2 * day)
```

iii. LSTMModelStorage

Singleton Pattern:

- o ModelStorage сега e singleton, обезбедувајќи постоење на само една инстанца
- Имплементиран со користење на методот __new__

Strategy Pattern:

- o Воведена е основна апстрактна класа StorageStrategy
- о Имплементиран FileSystemStorageStrategy како конкретна стратегија
- Овозможува лесно додавање на нови методи за складирање (cloud storage, database)

Factory Method Pattern:

- о Додаден е статичен метод create_storage
- Овозможува создавање на различни типови складирање додека се одржува singleton шемата

```
import os
import joblib
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import json
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
from typing import Any, Dict, List, Tuple, Optional

# Singleton Pattern for ModelStorage
class ModelStorage:
    _instance = None
```

```
def new (cls, base path='models'):
      if cls._instance is None:
           cls._instance = super(ModelStorage, cls).__new__(cls)
           cls. instance. initialized = False
       return cls._instance
   def init (self, base path='models'):
      if not self._initialized:
           self.base path = base path
           self._storage_strategy = FileSystemStorageStrategy()
           os.makedirs(base path, exist ok=True)
           self. initialized = True
  # Factory Method Pattern
   @staticmethod
   def create_storage(storage_type: str = 'filesystem', base_path: str =
models') -> 'ModelStorage':
      storage = ModelStorage(base path)
      if storage type == 'filesystem':
           storage._storage_strategy = FileSystemStorageStrategy()
      # Can add more storage types here (e.g., cloud, database)
      return storage
  def save model(self, model: Any, volume scaler: Any, price scaler: Any,
                 binary_encoder: Any, model_name: str = 'stock_prediction',
                 additional params: Optional[Dict] = None) -> None:
       """Maintains the same interface but delegates to strategy"""
       self._storage_strategy.save_model(
           self.base path,
          model,
           volume scaler,
           price scaler,
          binary_encoder,
          model name,
           additional params
   def load model(self, model name: str = 'stock prediction') -> Tuple:
       """Maintains the same interface but delegates to strategy"""
       return self. storage strategy.load model(self.base path, model name)
  def list saved models(self) -> List[str]:
       """Maintains the same interface but delegates to strategy"""
      return self._storage_strategy.list_saved_models(self.base_path)
```

```
# Strategy Pattern
class StorageStrategy(ABC):
   @abstractmethod
   def save model(self, base path: str, model: Any, volume scaler: Any,
                  price_scaler: Any, binary_encoder: Any, model_name: str,
                  additional params: Optional[Dict]) -> None:
       pass
   @abstractmethod
   def load_model(self, base_path: str, model_name: str) -> Tuple:
       pass
   @abstractmethod
   def list saved models(self, base path: str) -> List[str]:
class FileSystemStorageStrategy(StorageStrategy):
   def save_model(self, base_path: str, model: Any, volume_scaler: Any,
                  price scaler: Any, binary encoder: Any, model name: str,
                  additional_params: Optional[Dict]) -> None:
       model dir = os.path.join(base path, model name)
       os.makedirs(model_dir, exist_ok=True)
       # Save model
       model_path = os.path.join(model_dir, 'model.keras')
       model.save(model path)
       # Save scalers and encoder
       joblib.dump(price_scaler, os.path.join(model_dir, 'price_scaler.pkl'))
       joblib.dump(volume_scaler, os.path.join(model_dir, 'volume_scaler.pkl'))
       joblib.dump(binary_encoder, os.path.join(model_dir, 'encoder.pkl'))
       # Save additional parameters
       if additional params:
            params_path = os.path.join(model_dir, 'params.json')
            with open(params path, 'w') as f:
                json.dump(additional_params, f)
   def load_model(self, base_path: str, model_name: str) -> Tuple:
       model_dir = os.path.join(base_path, model_name)
       # Load model
       model = load_model(os.path.join(model_dir, 'model.keras'))
```

```
# Load scalers and encoder
        price_scaler = joblib.load(os.path.join(model_dir, 'price_scaler.pkl'))
        volume_scaler = joblib.load(os.path.join(model_dir, 'volume_scaler.pkl'))
        binary encoder = joblib.load(os.path.join(model dir, 'encoder.pkl'))
        # Load additional parameters
        additional params = None
        params_path = os.path.join(model_dir, 'params.json')
        if os.path.exists(params path):
            with open(params_path, 'r') as f:
                additional_params = json.load(f)
        return price_scaler, volume_scaler, binary_encoder, model,
additional params
    def list saved models(self, base path: str) -> List[str]:
        if not os.path.exists(base_path):
            return []
        return [d for d in os.listdir(base path)
               if os.path.isdir(os.path.join(base path, d))]
```

iv. technical_analysis

Singleton Pattern:

- Применет во класата TechnicalAnalyzer за да се осигура дека постои само една инстанца
- Корисно за управување со споделени ресурси и одржување конзистентна состојба

Factory Pattern:

- Креирана е IndicatorFactory со специјализирани фабрики за различни типови индикатори
- OscillatorFactory и MovingAverageFactory се справуваат со креирање на нивните соодветни индикатори
- Ја одделува логиката за создавање индикатор од главната класа на анализаторот

Strategy Pattern:

- o Имплементиран за генерирање сигнал со интерфејсот SignalStrategy
- o Одделни стратегии за осцилатори, moving averages и MACD

 Го олеснува менувањето или додавањето нови алгоритми за генерирање сигнали

• Single Responsibility Principle:

- Одвоено претпроцесирање на податоци во сопствена класа на DataPreprocessor
- о Секоја класа има единствена, добро дефинирана одговорност

• Interface Segregation:

- о Создадени посебни интерфејси за различни типови индикатори
- Овозможува полесно проширување и модификација на типовите на индикатори

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
import pandas as pd
class SignalStrategy(ABC):
    @abstractmethod
    def generate_signal(self, data, **kwargs):
class OscillatorSignalStrategy(SignalStrategy):
    def init (self, thresholds):
        self.thresholds = thresholds
    def generate_signal(self, value, indicator_name):
        if pd.isna(value):
            return 'Hold'
        thresholds = self.thresholds[indicator name]
        if value <= thresholds['buy']:</pre>
            return 'Buy'
        elif value >= thresholds['sell']:
            return 'Sell'
        return 'Hold'
class MovingAverageSignalStrategy(SignalStrategy):
    def generate_signal(self, data, price_col, ma_col):
        signals = pd.Series('Hold', index=data.index)
        buffer = data[ma col] * 0.01
        signals[data[price col] > (data[ma col] + buffer)] = 'Buy'
```

```
signals[data[price_col] < (data[ma_col] - buffer)] = 'Sell'</pre>
        return signals
class MACDSignalStrategy(SignalStrategy):
    def generate_signal(self, row):
        macd = row['MACD']
        macd signal = row['MACD Signal']
        if pd.isna(macd) or pd.isna(macd signal):
            return 'Hold'
        threshold = abs(macd signal) * 0.15
        if macd > (macd_signal + threshold):
            return 'Buy'
        elif macd < (macd_signal - threshold):</pre>
            return 'Sell'
        return 'Hold'
class DataPreprocessor:
    @staticmethod
    def preprocess_data(data):
        numeric_cols = [
            'Close', 'High', 'Low', 'Avg. Price', '%chg.',
            'Turnover in BEST in denars', 'Total turnover in denars', 'Volume'
        for col in numeric cols:
            data[col] = (
                data[col]
                .str.replace('.', '', regex=False)
                .str.replace(',', '.', regex=False)
                .astype(float)
        data['Volume'] = data['Volume'].astype(int)
        data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['Date'])
        data = data.sort_values('Date', ascending=True)
        data.set_index('Date', inplace=True)
        return data
class TechnicalAnalyzer:
   _instance = None
```

```
def new (cls):
        if cls. instance is None:
            cls._instance = super(TechnicalAnalyzer, cls).__new__(cls)
            cls. instance. initialized = False
        return cls._instance
    def init (self):
        if self._initialized:
            return
        self.storage = DataStorage()
        self.thresholds = {
            'RSI': {'buy': 25, 'sell': 75},
            'Stoch %K': {'buy': 15, 'sell': 85},
            'Williams_R': {'buy': -85, 'sell': -15},
            'PPO': {'buy': -1.5, 'sell': 1.5},
            'ROC': {'buy': -3, 'sell': 3},
            'CCI': {'buy': -150, 'sell': 150}
        self.oscillator factory = OscillatorFactory()
        self.ma factory = MovingAverageFactory()
        self.oscillator_strategy = OscillatorSignalStrategy(self.thresholds)
        self.ma strategy = MovingAverageSignalStrategy()
        self.macd_strategy = MACDSignalStrategy()
        self. initialized = True
    def generate oscillator signal(self, row, indicator name):
        return self.oscillator strategy.generate signal(row[indicator name],
indicator name)
    def generate_moving_average_signal(self, data, price_col, ma_col):
        return self.ma_strategy.generate_signal(data, price_col, ma_col)
    def generate macd signal(self, row):
        return self.macd strategy.generate signal(row)
   def preprocess data(self, data):
       return DataPreprocessor.preprocess_data(data)
   def compute indicators(self, data):
        oscillators = self.oscillator factory.create indicator(data)
        moving_averages = self.ma_factory.create_indicator(data)
        for indicator name, values in oscillators.items():
```

```
data[indicator name] = values
        for indicator_name, values in moving_averages.items():
            data[indicator name] = values
        return data
   def analyze_stock(self, issuer):
        db = self.storage.get_by_issuer(issuer)
        columns = [
            'Date', 'Issuer', 'Avg. Price', 'Close', 'High', 'Low', '%chg.',
            'Total turnover in denars', 'Turnover in BEST in denars', 'Volume'
        data = pd.DataFrame(db, columns=columns)
        data = self.preprocess data(data)
        data = self.compute_indicators(data)
        oscillator_indicators = ['RSI', 'Stoch_%K', 'Williams_R', 'PPO', 'ROC',
 CCI']
        for indicator in oscillator indicators:
            data[f'{indicator}_Signal'] = data.apply(
                self.generate_oscillator_signal, indicator_name=indicator, axis=1
        ma indicators = [('Close', 'SMA 20'), ('Close', 'EMA 20'),
                        ('Close', 'WMA_20'), ('Close', 'TRIX')]
        for price_col, ma_col in ma_indicators:
            data[f'{ma col} Signal'] = self.generate moving average signal(data,
price_col, ma_col)
        data['MACD_Signal'] = data.apply(self.generate_macd_signal, axis=1)
        data weekly = data.resample('W').last()
        data_monthly = data.resample('ME').last()
        latest daily signal = data.iloc[-1].filter(like=' Signal')
        latest weekly signal = data weekly.iloc[-1].filter(like=' Signal')
        latest_monthly_signal = data_monthly.iloc[-1].filter(like='_Signal')
        return {
            'daily': latest daily signal.to dict(),
            'weekly': latest weekly signal.to dict(),
            'monthly': latest_monthly_signal.to_dict()
```

III. Scraper

i. data_storage

Singleton Pattern:

- Имплементирано во DatabaseConfig за да се осигураме дека постои само една конфигурациска инстанца
- о Централно управува со поставките за поврзување со базата на податоци

Factory Pattern:

- DatabaseConnectionFactory се справува со креирање на поврзувањето со базата на податоци
- Ја енкапсулира логиката на поврзувањето и го олеснува менувањето или проширувањето

Strategy Pattern:

- о Создадена е апстрактна класа DatabaseStrategy со конкретни имплементации
 - QueryStrategy за SELECT операции
 - UpdateStrategy за INSERT/UPDATE операции
 - BatchInsertStrategy за сериски вметнувања
- о Го олеснува додавањето на нови стратегии за работа со бази на податоци

• Repository Pattern:

- o Knacata DataRepository обезбедува чист интерфејс за пристап до податоци
- Ги опфаќа сите операции со податоци и детали за нивната имплементација

```
import os
from datetime import datetime
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
from typing import Dict, List, Optional, Tuple, Any
import psycopg2
from psycopg2.extensions import connection, cursor

# Configuration class using Singleton pattern
class DatabaseConfig:
    _instance = None

def __new__(cls):
    if cls._instance is None:
        cls._instance = super().__new__(cls)
```

```
return cls._instance
    def init (self):
        if not hasattr(self, 'initialized'):
            self.db_url = os.getenv('DB_URL',
 postgresql://dians:dians123@localhost:9555/diansdb")
            self.initialized = True
# Database connection factory
class DatabaseConnectionFactory:
    @staticmethod
   def create connection() -> connection:
        config = DatabaseConfig()
        return psycopg2.connect(config.db url)
# Abstract strategy for database operations
class DatabaseStrategy(ABC):
    @abstractmethod
   def execute query(self, conn: connection, query: str, params: tuple = None) -
> Any:
# Concrete strategies
class QueryStrategy(DatabaseStrategy):
    def execute_query(self, conn: connection, query: str, params: tuple = None) -
> List[tuple]:
        with conn.cursor() as cur:
            cur.execute(query, params or ())
            return cur.fetchall()
class UpdateStrategy(DatabaseStrategy):
    def execute_query(self, conn: connection, query: str, params: tuple = None) -
> None:
        with conn.cursor() as cur:
            cur.execute(query, params or ())
            conn.commit()
class BatchInsertStrategy(DatabaseStrategy):
   def execute_query(self, conn: connection, query: str, params: List[tuple]) ->
None:
        with conn.cursor() as cur:
            cur.executemany(query, params)
            conn.commit()
```

```
class IssuerDate:
   def __init__(self, issuer: str, last_date: datetime):
        self.issuer = issuer
        self.last_date = last_date
class IssuerData:
    def __init__(self, date: datetime, issuer: str, avg_price: str,
last trade price: str,
                 max_price: str, min_price: str, percent_change: str,
turnover best: str,
                 total turnover: str, volume: str):
        self.date = date
        self.issuer = issuer
        self.avg_price = avg_price
        self.last trade price = last trade price
        self.max price = max price
        self.min price = min price
        self.percent change = percent change
        self.turnover best = turnover best
        self.total turnover = total turnover
        self.volume = volume
# Repository pattern for data access
class DataRepository:
   def init (self):
        self.connection factory = DatabaseConnectionFactory()
        self.query_strategy = QueryStrategy()
        self.update strategy = UpdateStrategy()
        self.batch_strategy = BatchInsertStrategy()
        self. initialize db()
    def initialize db(self) -> None:
        create_tables_query = """
            CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS issuer dates (
                issuer TEXT PRIMARY KEY,
                last_date DATE
            );
            CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS issuer_data (
                date DATE,
                issuer TEXT,
                avg_price TEXT,
                last trade price TEXT,
                max_price TEXT,
                min price TEXT,
```

```
percent change TEXT,
                turnover best TEXT,
                total turnover TEXT,
                volume TEXT,
                PRIMARY KEY (date, issuer)
            );
        with self.connection factory.create connection() as conn:
            self.update strategy.execute query(conn, create tables query)
    def load issuer dates(self) -> Dict[str, datetime]:
        query = "SELECT issuer, last date FROM issuer dates"
        with self.connection_factory.create_connection() as conn:
            results = self.query strategy.execute query(conn, query)
            return {row[0]: row[1] for row in results}
    def update_issuer_date(self, issuer_date: IssuerDate) -> None:
        query = """
            INSERT INTO issuer dates (issuer, last date)
            VALUES (%s, %s)
            ON CONFLICT (issuer) DO UPDATE
            SET last_date = EXCLUDED.last date
        date str = issuer date.last date.strftime('%Y-%m-%d') if
issuer_date.last_date else None
        with self.connection factory.create connection() as conn:
            self.update_strategy.execute_query(conn, query, (issuer_date.issuer,
date_str))
    def get issuer date(self, issuer: str) -> Optional[datetime]:
        query = "SELECT last date FROM issuer dates WHERE issuer = %s"
        with self.connection factory.create connection() as conn:
            results = self.query_strategy.execute_query(conn, query, (issuer,))
            return results[0][0] if results and results[0][0] else None
    def save issuer data(self, data list: List[IssuerData]) -> None:
        formatted_rows = [
            (
                data.date.strftime("%Y-%m-%d"),
                data.issuer,
                data.avg price,
                data.last trade price,
                data.max price,
                data.min_price,
                data.percent change,
```

```
data.turnover best,
            data.total turnover,
            data.volume
        for data in data_list
    ]
    query = """
        INSERT INTO issuer data (
            date, issuer, avg_price, last_trade_price, max_price, min_price,
            percent change, turnover best, total turnover, volume
        ) VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
        ON CONFLICT (date, issuer) DO NOTHING
    with self.connection factory.create connection() as conn:
        self.batch_strategy.execute_query(conn, query, formatted_rows)
def get all data(self) -> List[IssuerData]:
    query = "SELECT * FROM issuer data"
    with self.connection factory.create connection() as conn:
        results = self.query_strategy.execute_query(conn, query)
        return [
            IssuerData(
                date=row[0],
                issuer=row[1],
                avg_price=row[2],
                last_trade_price=row[3],
                max price=row[4],
                min_price=row[5],
                percent change=row[6],
                turnover best=row[7],
                total turnover=row[8],
                volume=row[9]
            for row in results
def count_issuer_data_rows(self) -> int:
    query = "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM issuer data"
    with self.connection factory.create connection() as conn:
        results = self.query_strategy.execute_query(conn, query)
        return results[0][0] if results else 0
def get by issuer(self, issuer: str) -> List[IssuerData]:
```

```
query = "SELECT * FROM issuer data WHERE issuer = %s"
with self.connection factory.create connection() as conn:
    results = self.query_strategy.execute_query(conn, query, (issuer,))
    return [
        IssuerData(
            date=row[0],
            issuer=row[1],
            avg_price=row[2],
            last trade price=row[3],
           max_price=row[4],
           min_price=row[5],
            percent change=row[6],
            turnover_best=row[7],
            total turnover=row[8],
            volume=row[9]
        for row in results
```

ii. stock_data_scraper

• Strategy Pattern:

- о Се користи преку апстрактните класи DataParser и DataFetcher
- Ни овозможува да замениме различни стратегии за парсирање (како HTML, JSON, XML) без да го менуваме главниот scraper код
- Слично на тоа, можеме да го промениме начинот на преземање податоци (НТТР requests, локални датотеки и др.) со создавање на нови имплементации за преземање (fetch)

• Dependency Injection:

- о Главната класа StockDataScraper прифаќа parser, fetcher и storage како зависности
- Го прави кодот подобар за тестирање бидејќи можеме да инјектираме mock објекти
- о Овозможува флексибилна конфигурација

• Iterator Pattern:

- о Имплементиран во класата DateRangeIterator
- Се справува со сложеноста на разложување на големи временски периоди на помали парчиња
- о Го прави кодот за преминување на временскиот опсег почист и поодржлив

```
from dataclasses import dataclass
from datetime import date, timedelta
from typing import List, Dict, Optional
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
import logging
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup, Tag
from requests.exceptions import RequestException
# Data Models
@dataclass
class ScrapingConfig:
    base_url: str = "https://www.mse.mk/mk/stats/symbolhistory"
   max_days_per_request: int = 364
    retry attempts: int = 3
    timeout_seconds: int = 30
@dataclass
class ScrapingResult:
   data: List[Dict[str, str]]
    success: bool
    error_message: Optional[str] = None
# Abstract base classes for strategy pattern
class DataParser(ABC):
    @abstractmethod
    def parse(self, content: str, issuer: str) -> List[Dict[str, str]]:
class DataFetcher(ABC):
    @abstractmethod
   def fetch(self, url: str, params: Dict) -> Optional[str]:
```

```
# Concrete implementations
class HTMLTableParser(DataParser):
   COLUMN NAMES = [
        "Date", "Last trade price", "Max", "Min", "Avg. Price",
        "%chg.", "Volume", "Turnover in BEST in denars", "Total turnover in
denars"
   ]
   def parse(self, content: str, issuer: str) -> List[Dict[str, str]]:
        soup = BeautifulSoup(content, 'html.parser')
        return self._parse_table(soup, issuer)
   def _parse_table(self, soup: BeautifulSoup, issuer: str) -> List[Dict[str,
str]]:
        results = []
       table = soup.select one('#resultsTable > tbody')
        if not table:
            return results
        for row in table.find all('tr'):
            row_data = self._parse_row(row)
            if row data:
                row data['Issuer'] = issuer
                results.append(row_data)
        return results
   def parse row(self, row: Tag) -> Optional[Dict[str, str]]:
       row data = {}
        cells = row.find all('td')
        if len(cells) != len(self.COLUMN_NAMES):
            return None
        for td, column in zip(cells, self.COLUMN_NAMES):
            # Skip empty Max values as they indicate invalid rows
            if column == 'Max' and not td.text.strip():
                return None
            row_data[column] = td.text.strip()
        return row_data
```

```
class RequestsFetcher(DataFetcher):
    def init (self, config: ScrapingConfig):
       self.config = config
       self.logger = logging.getLogger( name )
   def fetch(self, url: str, params: Dict) -> Optional[str]:
        for attempt in range(self.config.retry attempts):
            try:
                response = requests.get(
                    url,
                   params=params,
                    timeout=self.config.timeout_seconds
                response.raise for status()
                return response.text
            except RequestException as e:
                self.logger.warning(f"Attempt {attempt + 1} failed: {str(e)}")
               if attempt == self.config.retry_attempts - 1:
                    self.logger.error(f"All attempts failed for URL: {url}")
                    return None
        return None
# Date range iterator for handling large date ranges
class DateRangeIterator:
   def init_(self, start_date: date, end_date: date, max_days: int):
       self.current = start date
       self.end date = end date
       self.max days = max days
   def iter (self):
       return self
   def next (self) -> tuple[date, date]:
       if self.current >= self.end date:
            raise StopIteration
       period end = min(
            self.current + timedelta(days=self.max_days),
            self.end date
       result = (self.current, period end)
       self.current = period end + timedelta(days=1)
       return result
```

```
# Main scraper class
class StockDataScraper:
   def __init__(
        self,
        storage: 'DataStorage',
        config: ScrapingConfig = ScrapingConfig(),
        parser: Optional[DataParser] = None,
        fetcher: Optional[DataFetcher] = None
    ):
        self.storage = storage
        self.config = config
        self.parser = parser or HTMLTableParser()
        self.fetcher = fetcher or RequestsFetcher(config)
        self.logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
    def scrape issuer data(self, issuer: str, start date: date) ->
ScrapingResult:
        Scrapes stock data for a given issuer from start date until today.
        Returns a ScrapingResult containing the scraped data and status
information.
        url = f"{self.config.base_url}/{issuer}"
        all data = []
        date ranges = DateRangeIterator(
            start_date,
            date.today(),
            self.config.max days per request
        try:
            for period_start, period_end in date_ranges:
                params = {
                    "FromDate": self._format_date(period_start),
                    "ToDate": self. format date(period end),
                content = self.fetcher.fetch(url, params)
                if not content:
                    return ScrapingResult(
                        data=[],
                        success=False,
                        error_message=f"Failed to fetch data for {issuer}"
```

```
period data = self.parser.parse(content, issuer)
                all_data.extend(period_data)
            self._log_results(issuer, all_data)
            return ScrapingResult(data=all_data, success=True)
        except Exception as e:
            error msg = f"Unexpected error while scraping {issuer}: {str(e)}"
            self.logger.error(error_msg)
            return ScrapingResult(data=[], success=False,
error message=error msg)
   @staticmethod
    def _format_date(d: date) -> str:
        return d.strftime("%d.%m.%Y")
   def _log_results(self, issuer: str, data: List[Dict[str, str]]) -> None:
        if data:
            self.logger.info(f"Collected {len(data)} rows for {issuer}")
        else:
            self.logger.warning(f"No data collected for {issuer}")
```

iii. Pipeline

Останатите дефинирани класи во овој пакет *filter1, filter2, filter3, pipeline* и *run_ pipeline* останаа не променети. Истите се однесуваат на **Pipeline** архитектурениот модел и се користат во процесот на влечење податоци, креирени за потребите на Домашна 1.