DBA3803 / DSC3216 Group Project

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Contents

Section 1

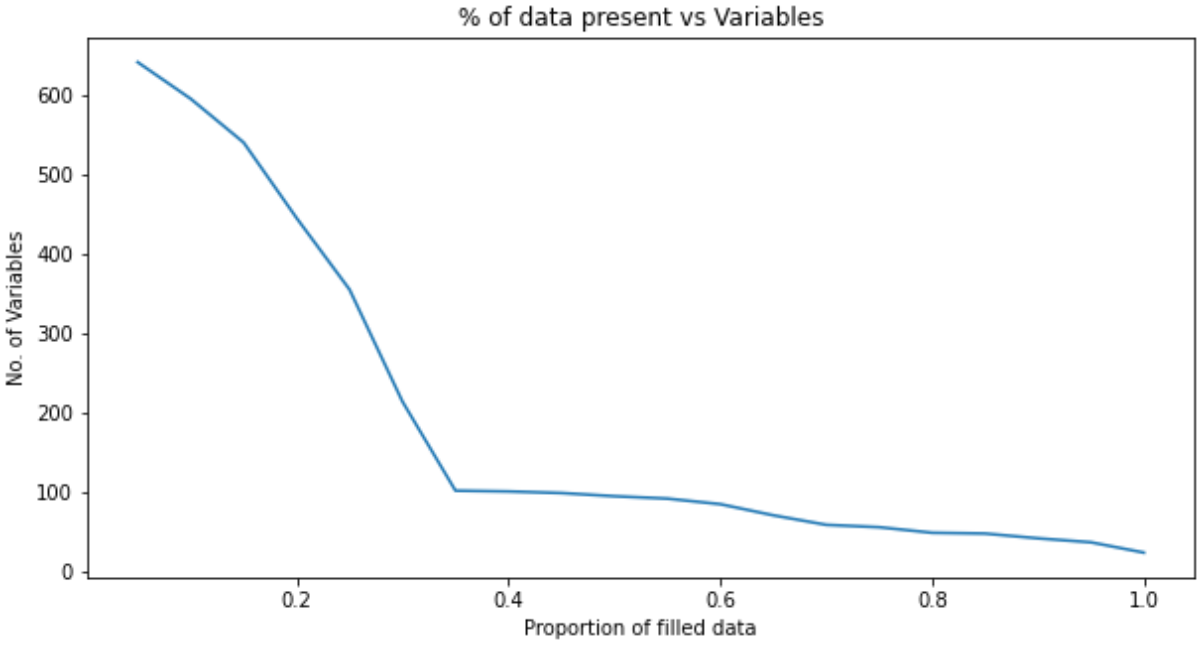
Introduction & Data Preprocessing

Introduction

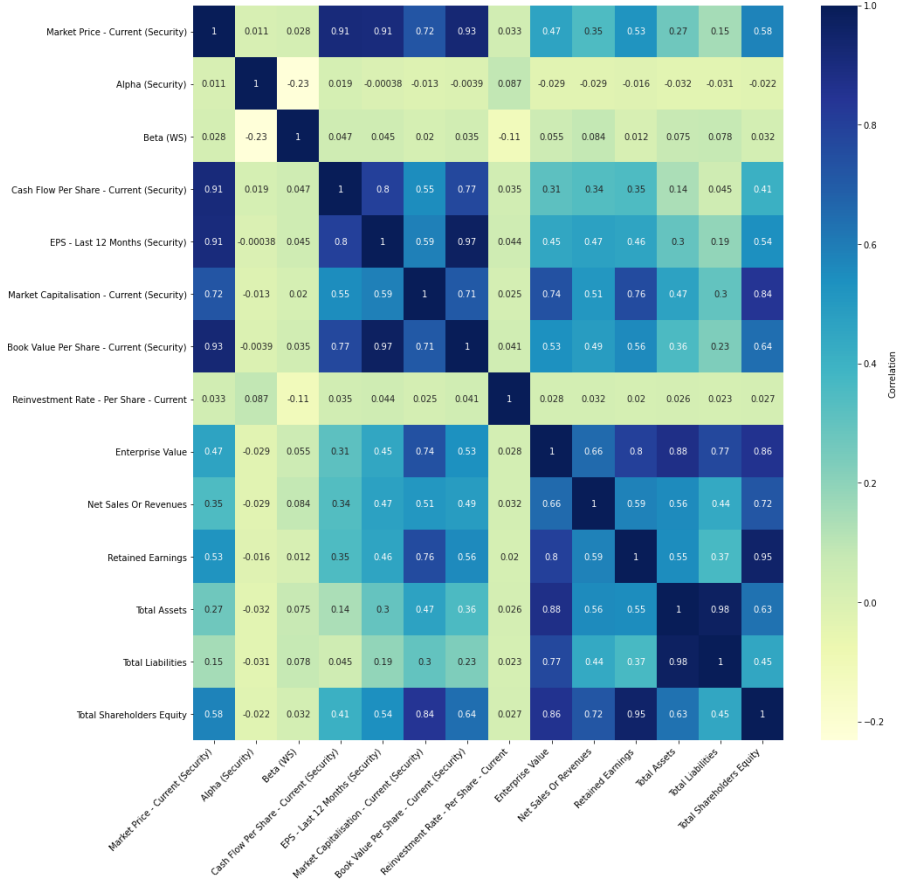
- **Objectives**
  - Understand market trends
  - Recognize different market segments
  - Forecast company revenues
  - Predict stock prices
- **Model Overview**
  - Regression
  - Time Series
  - Clustering

Data Preprocessing

- Long vs Wide Data

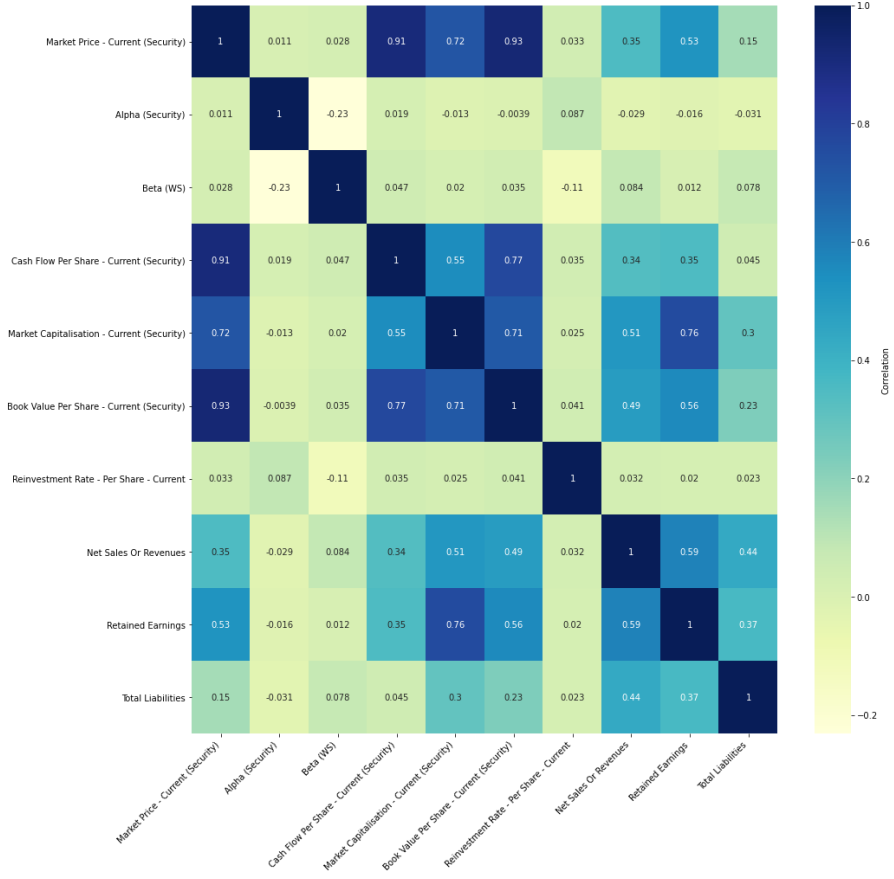


Data Preprocessing



- **Manual Feature Selection**
  - Key Financial Statement items selected
  - Excludes Financial Ratios
- **Correlation Matrix Heatmap**
  - Used to quickly identify heavily correlated features
  - Highly correlated features removed as part of feature selection

Data Preprocessing

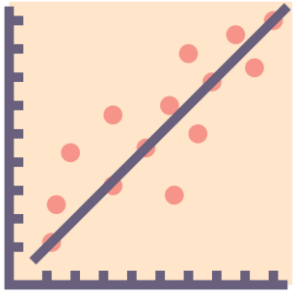


- **Correlation-based Feature Selection**
  - Further selection with correlation threshold of 0.8
  - Graph on the left shows post-feature selection correlation matrix
  - Same feature selection process for time series and clustering datasets

Data Preprocessing

- **Time Series Preprocessing**
  - Time series and clustering datasets were separately prepared
  - Time Series data focuses on largest date range for analysis (to best capture market trends) → United Engineers Limited (UEL)
  - UEL has >30 data points → Last 30 years of revenue data used for forecasting
- **Clustering Preprocessing**
  - Clustering data focuses on the year with the most companies with complete info → 2014
- **Feature Scaling & Cross Validation**
  - Different features' values varies a lot (by many magnitudes) → Feature Scaling
  - Train-test split (30% test-set size) → For out-of-sample cross validation

Section 2



Model 1 : Regression

Regression Models

- **Base Regression Models**
  - OLS Linear Regression model
  - SK-Learn Linear Regression model
- **Regularised Regression Models**
  - Lasso (With L_1 Regularization)
  - Ridge (With L_2 Regularization)
  - Elastic Net Regression
- **Other Regression Models**
  - Random Forest Regressor

	RMSE
OLS (Variable Selection)	**0.141528**
Linear Regression	**0.141515**
Lasso Regression	**0.141515**
Ridge Regression	**0.141509**
Elastic Net Regression	**0.141515**
Random Forest Regression	**0.007314**

Regression Models

Best model has 10 Xs:

Results: Ordinary least squares

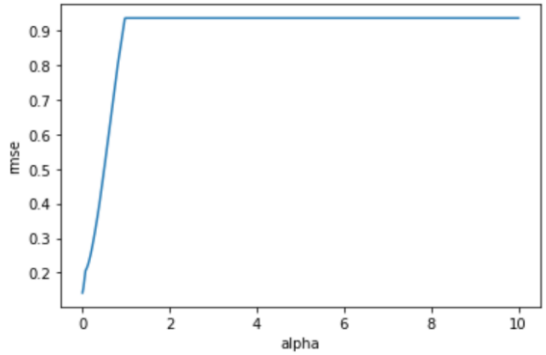
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.982
Dependent Variable:	Market_Price_Current_Security	AIC:	-9271.4062
Date:	2020-04-18 07:12	BIC:	-9194.8977
No. Observations:	7749	Log-Likelihood:	4646.7
Df Model:	10	F-statistic:	4.307e+04
Df Residuals:	7738	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00
R-squared:	0.982	Scale:	0.017672

	Coef.	Std.Err.	t	P>|t|	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	0.0006	0.0016	0.3662	0.7142	-0.0026	0.0037
Beta_WS	-0.0036	0.0015	-2.3674	0.0179	-0.0066	-0.0006
Cash_Flow_Per_Share_Current_Security	0.4952	0.0025	200.7017	0.0000	0.4904	0.5000
Market_Capitalisation_Current_Security	0.1200	0.0028	43.3415	0.0000	0.1146	0.1254
Book_Value_Per_Share_Current_Security	0.4985	0.0029	172.0981	0.0000	0.4928	0.5042
Reinvestment_Rate_Per_Share_Current	-0.0042	0.0015	-2.7400	0.0062	-0.0072	-0.0012
Net_Sales_Or_Revenues	-0.1801	0.0020	-88.7741	0.0000	-0.1841	-0.1762
Retained_Earnings	0.0794	0.0025	31.2161	0.0000	0.0744	0.0844
Total_Liabilities	0.0253	0.0018	14.3315	0.0000	0.0218	0.0288
General_Industry_Classification_Key_Item__3	-0.0303	0.0077	-3.9162	0.0001	-0.0454	-0.0151
General_Industry_Classification_Key_Item__6	0.0086	0.0059	1.4518	0.1466	-0.0030	0.0201

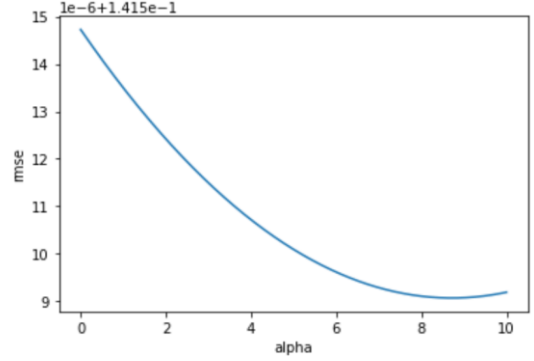
Omnibus:	12128.667	Durbin-Watson:	2.000
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	9611362.312
Skew:	-9.851	Prob(JB):	0.000
Kurtosis:	174.406	Condition No.:	10

- **OLS Regression model**
  - Based on Adjusted R^2, 10 variables were chosen
- **OLS vs SK-Learn Regression model**
  - RMSE of 0.141528 vs 0.141515
  - Feature selection does not necessarily improve model performance
    - Model Parsimony reduces prediction variance but increases prediction bias → Could still lead to overall increase in model error
    - Random train-test split

Regression Models




```
Best alpha = 0.0
Best RMSE (Lasso Regression) = 0.14151472303855223
```




```
Best alpha = 8.72
Best RMSE (Ridge Regression) = 0.1415090718784026
```

- **Regularised Regression model**
  - Prevents overfitting by introducing penalty term
- **Lasso Regression model**
  - RMSE: 0.141515
- **Ridge Regression model**
  - RMSE: 0.141509
  - It is the only model that is better than previous Linear Regression Model
  - Alpha parameter of 8.72
- **Elastic Net Regression model**
  - RMSE: 0.141515

Regression Models

- **Random Forest Regression Model**
  - RMSE: 0.007314
  - Improves 20 times better than other models
  - Could be a case of overfitting
- **In Summary**
  - Ridge regression is the best based on our evaluation term of RMSE
  - All other RMSE also only differ slightly
    - Could be due to manual variable selection that resulted in a parsimonious model

	RMSE
OLS (Variable Selection)	0.141528
Linear Regression	0.141515
Lasso Regression	0.141515
Ridge Regression	0.141509
ElasticNet Regression	0.141515
Random Forest Regression	0.007314

```
['Market Price - Current (Security)',
 'Alpha (Security)',
 'Beta (WS)',
 'Cash Flow Per Share - Current (Security)',
 'Market Capitalisation - Current (Security)',
 'Book Value Per Share - Current (Security)',
 'Reinvestment Rate - Per Share - Current',
 'Net Sales Or Revenues',
 'Retained Earnings',
 'Total Liabilities',
 'General Industry Classification (Key Item)_1',
 'General Industry Classification (Key Item)_2',
 'General Industry Classification (Key Item)_3',
 'General Industry Classification (Key Item)_4',
 'General Industry Classification (Key Item)_5',
 'General Industry Classification (Key Item)_6']
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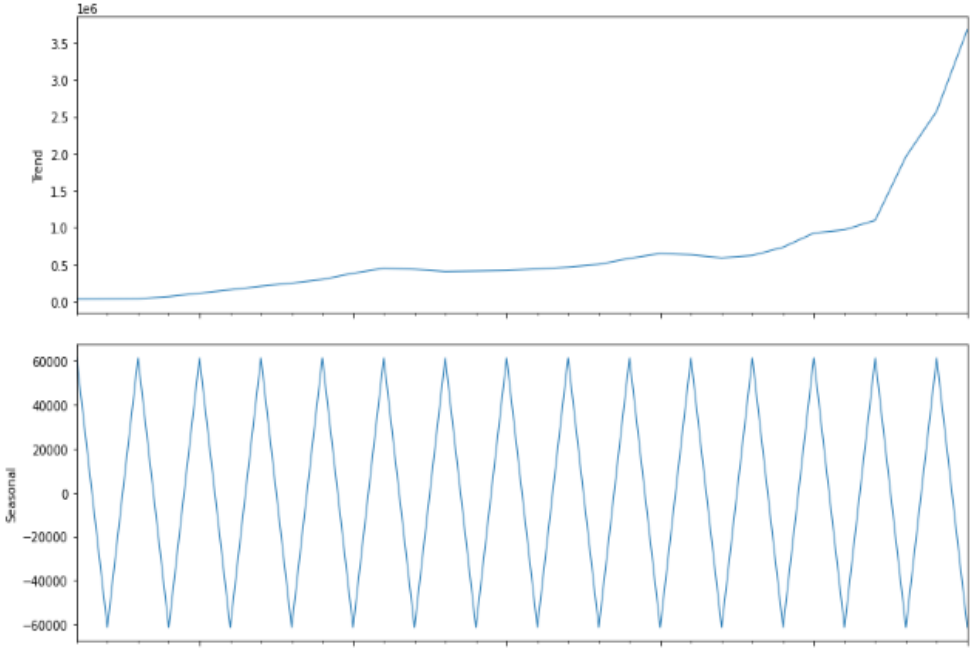
Section 3

Model 2 :
Time Series

Methodologies

Time Series Decomposition Plot



Rationale: Providing accurate valuation of the companies

Forecast Variable: Revenue

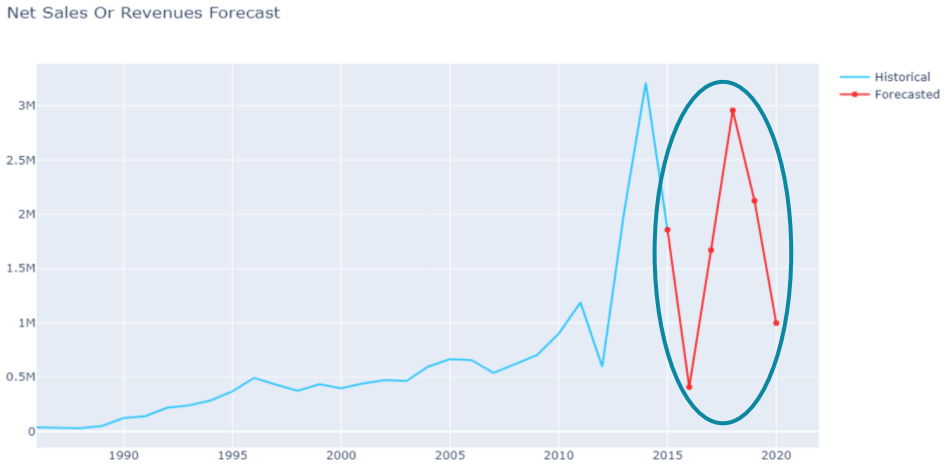
Aim: Revenue projection for the next 5 years

Decomposition Plot

→ Additive trend

Methodologies

SARIMAX Model (Auto ARIMA with Backward Stepwise Selection)

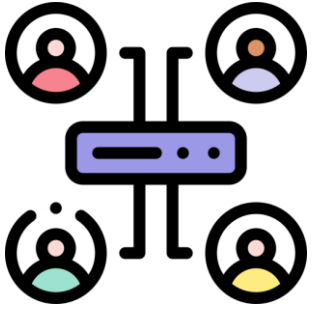


BSS → Drops least significant variables (using p-values)

Model Evaluation Criterion: AIC

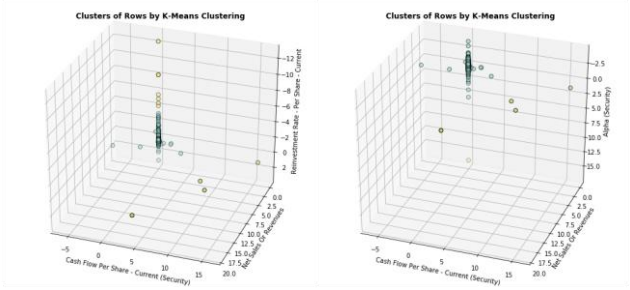
Forecasts	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Forecasted Revenue ($)	**406,000**	**1,660,000**	**2,950,000**	**2,130,000**	**1,010,000**
Residual	**192,000**				

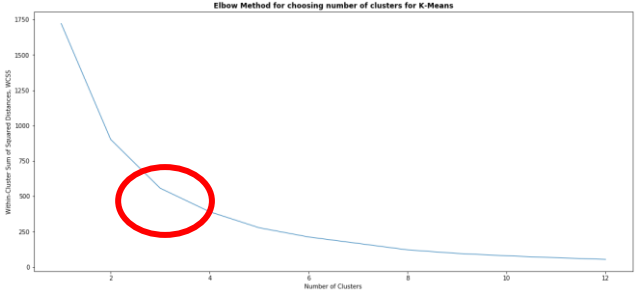
Section 4



Model 3 : Clustering

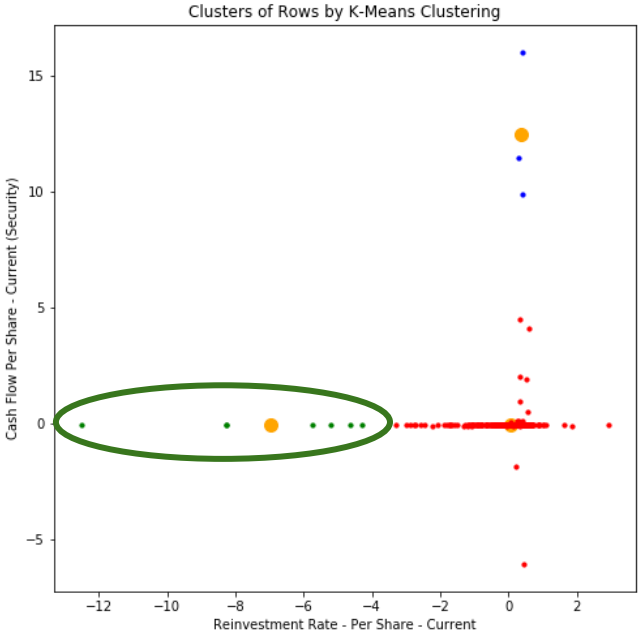
Clustering Analysis





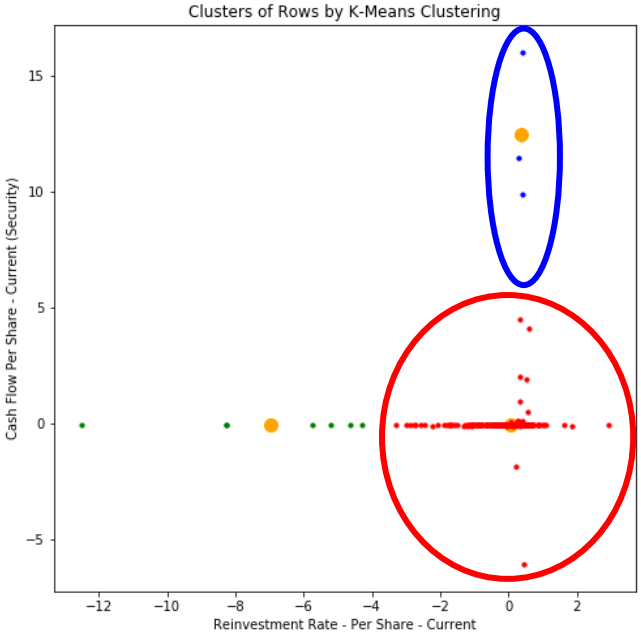
- **K-Means Model**
  - 'k-means++' algorithm
  - Improve initialization of cluster centers
  - Identify more distinct clusters
  - Improve overall clustering
- **Law of Parsimony**
  - Elbow graph method at inflection point
  - Within cluster sum of squares (WCSS)
  - Optimal number of clusters is 3

Cash Flow & Reinvestment Rate



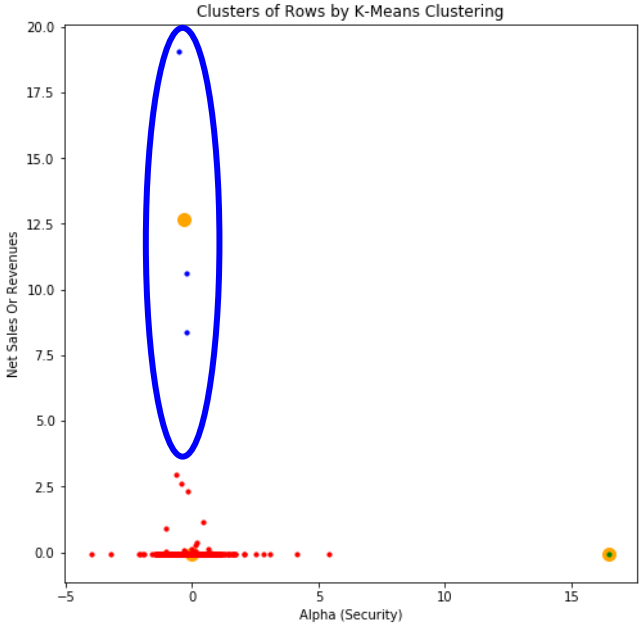
- **Green Cluster : Startups / SMEs**
  - Negative reinvestment rates
  - Near-zero cash flow per share
  - Typical for startups and SMEs
- **Negative Reinvestment Rates**
  - Temporary lumpy capital expenditures
  - Volatile working capital

Cash Flow & Reinvestment Rate



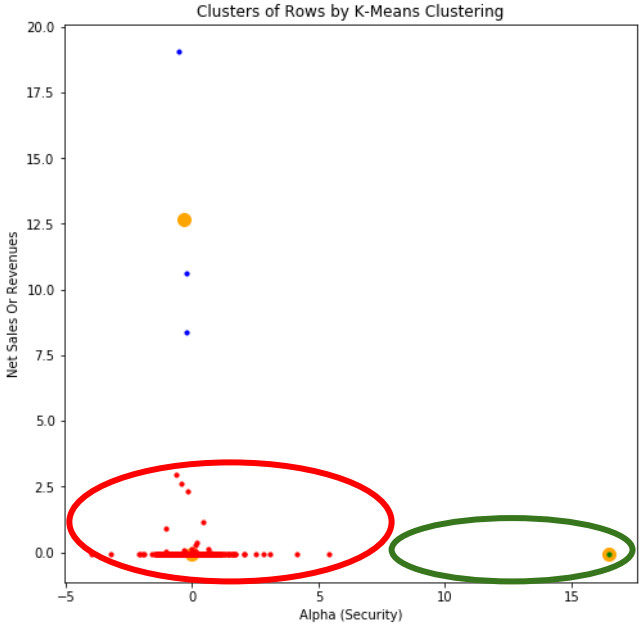
- **Blue Cluster : Large MNCs**
  - Positive stable cash streams
  - Typically do not reinvest much
  - Past the growth stage
- **Red Cluster : Growth / Expansion**
  - Near-zero cash flow per share
  - Reinvestment rate depends on growth strategy

Revenue & Alpha



- **Alpha**
  - Performance against a benchmark
  - Plotted against the company's revenue
- **Blue Cluster**
  - Big cash cow companies
  - Large revenues from stable businesses
  - Near-zero alpha due to accurate valuation and well-established branding

Revenue & Alpha



- **Green Cluster**
  - Anomalous amount of investment returns
  - Possibility of insider trading
- **Red Cluster**
  - Growing startups
  - Do not have very high revenues
  - High alphas to compensate higher risk

Section 5

Further Analysis & Conclusion

Insights

Start-Ups / SMEs

Growing Companies

MNCs

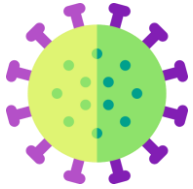
Overall market trend indicates a linearly increase

Revenue Forecasting: SARIMAX

Stock Price Prediction: Ridge Regression

Conclusion

Model does not account for external factors



Global Pandemics

Non-linear growth of technology firms

Conclusion

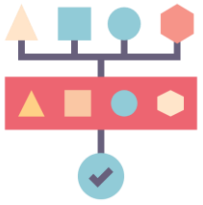
Important to account for qualitative factors

Company Transparency & Corporate Governance

Financial News

Conclusion

Important to account for qualitative factors



Other Techniques

Natural Language Processing

Thank You