#### FinTech HW4

tags: FinTech

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# Problem 1.(i)

#### **Plot S&P 500**

- a.) Candlestick chart with 2 moving average line (10 days and 30 days).
- b.) KD line chart.
- c.) Volume bar chart

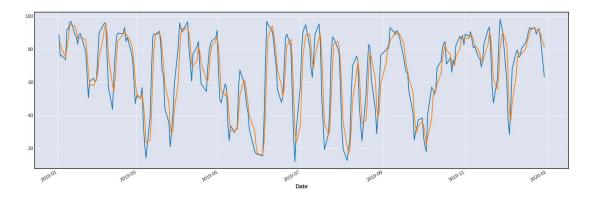
Show your figures from 2019/1/1 to 2019/12/31

#### Candle stick with 10/30 MA and volume chart



- gray line= 10 MA
- blue line= 30 MA

#### **KD** line chart



- blue line= K line
- orange line = D line

# Problem 1.(ii)

#### Data preprocessing

- add 4 features, MA 10 days, MA 30 days, K, D
- minMax normalizing

$$z_i = \frac{x_i - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)}$$

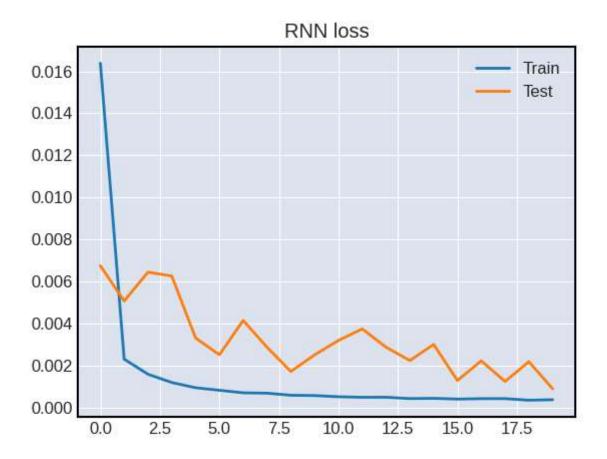
		open	high	low	close	volume	K	D	sma_5	sma_30
•	Date									
	1994-01-03	0.009747	0.007927	0.010184	0.009468	0.022301	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	1994-01-04	0.009366	0.007909	0.010213	0.009985	0.027236	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	1994-01-05	0.009882	0.008241	0.010741	0.010221	0.033654	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	1994-01-06	0.010117	0.008661	0.011134	0.010067	0.030676	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	1994-01-07	0.009953	0.009111	0.011138	0.011060	0.027089	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
		***	(****)	***			***	(***		***

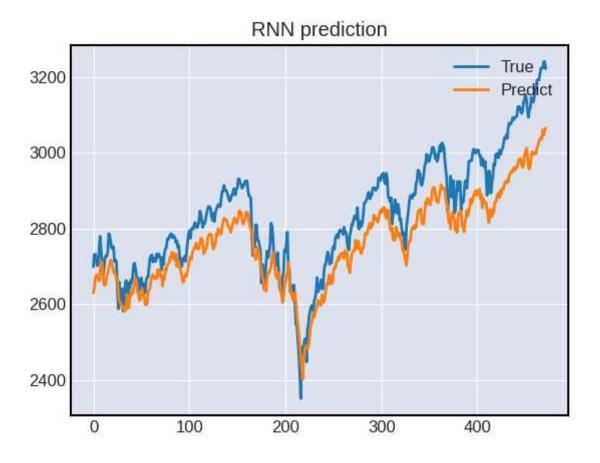
- train set: 1994~2017, test set: 2018~2019
- transform the data in oder to fit the model input size, using 30 days close value to predict the close value of next day.

```
#預測點的前 30 天的資料
 1
     x_train = []
 2
     y_train = []
                    #預測點
 3
     x_{test} = []
 4
     y_test = []
 5
 6
     for i in range(30, trainData.shape[0]): # trainData.shape[0] 是訓練集總數
 7
         x_train.append(trainData.iloc[i-30:i, :])
 8
         y_train.append(y_trainData.iloc[i])
 9
     for i in range(30, testData.shape[0]):
         x_test.append(testData.iloc[i-30:i, :])
10
11
         y_test.append(y_testData.iloc[i]
12
                       )
13
     x_train, y_train = np.array(x_train), np.array(y_train) # 轉成numpy array的格式
     x_test, y_test = np.array(x_test), np.array(y_test)
```

# Problem 1.(iii) (iv) (v)

SimpleRNN with MSE

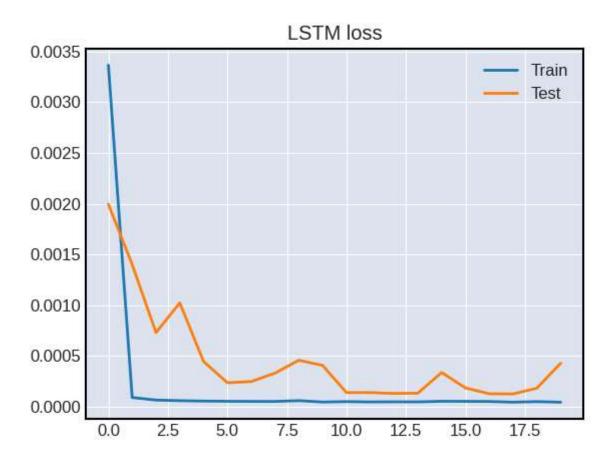


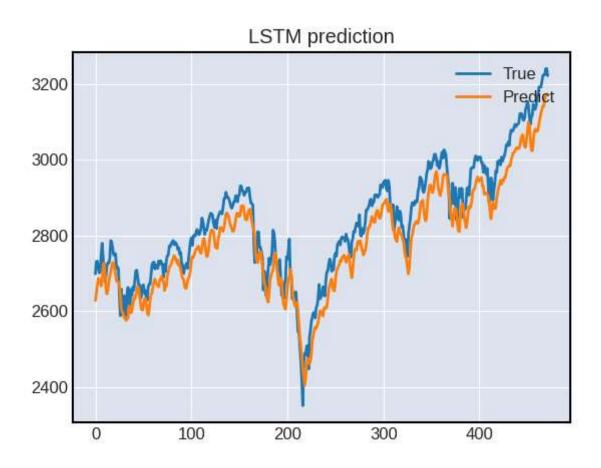


```
1
     def create_RNN(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test):
 2
       batch_size = None
       steps = 30
 3
 4
       input_dim = 8
 5
       epochs = 20
       model = Sequential()
 6
       # 加 RNN 隱藏層(hidden layer)
 7
 8
       model.add(SimpleRNN(
 9
           # 如果後端使用tensorflow, batch input shape 的 batch size 需設為 None.
10
           # 否則執行 model.evaluate() 會有錯誤產生.
           batch_input_shape=(batch_size, steps, input_dim),
11
           units= 50,
12
           unroll=True,
13
14
       ))
15
       model.add(Dropout(0.2))
16
       model.add(Dense(10,activation='relu'))
17
       model.add(Dense(1))
18
       model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam', metrics=['mean_squa
19
       hist = model.fit(x_train, y_train,
                 batch_size=batch_size, epochs=epochs,
20
21
                 verbose=1, validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
22
       return hist, model
```

# Problem 1.(vi)

LSTM cell

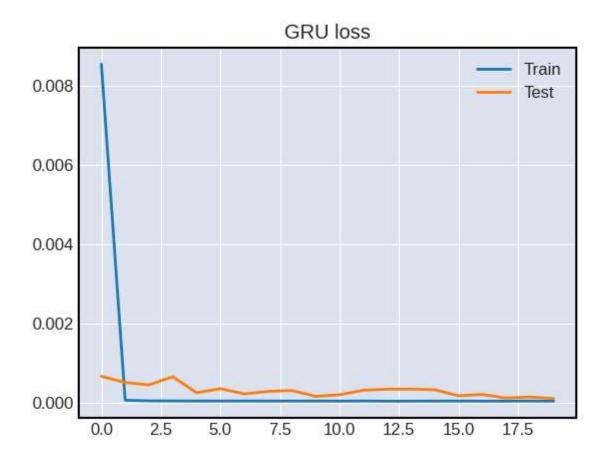


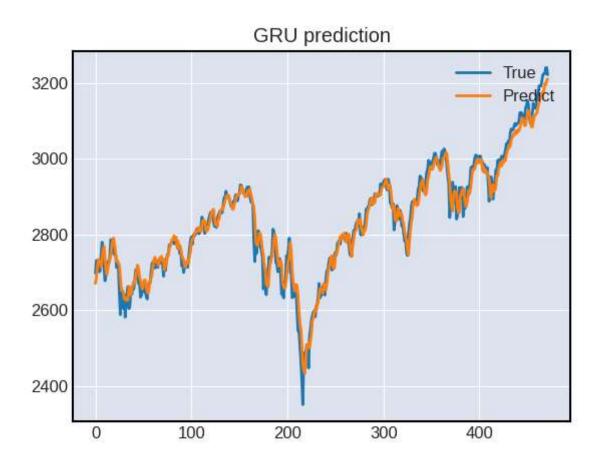


```
1
     def create_LSTM(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test):
 2
       batch_size = None
       steps = 30
 3
 4
       input_dim = 8
 5
       epochs = 20
       lstm = Sequential()
 6
       # 加 RNN 隱藏層(hidden layer)
 7
 8
       lstm.add(LSTM(
 9
           # 如果後端使用tensorflow, batch input shape 的 batch size 需設為 None.
10
           # 否則執行 model.evaluate() 會有錯誤產生.
           batch_input_shape=(batch_size, steps, input_dim),
11
           units= 50,
12
           unroll=True,
13
14
       ))
15
       lstm.add(Dense(10,activation='relu'))
16
       lstm.add(Dense(1))
17
       lstm.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam', metrics=['mean_squar
18
       hist = lstm.fit(x_train, y_train,
19
                 batch_size=batch_size, epochs=epochs,
20
                 verbose=1, validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
21
       return hist, 1stm
```

# Problem 1.(vi i )

**GRU** cell





```
1
     def create_GRU(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test):
 2
       batch_size = None
 3
       steps = 30
 4
       input_dim = 8
 5
       epochs = 20
 6
       model = Sequential()
       # 加 RNN 隱藏層(hidden layer)
 7
       model.add(GRU(
8
9
           # 如果後端使用tensorflow batch input shape 的 batch size 需設為 None.
           # 否則執行 model.evaluate() 會有錯誤產生.
10
           batch input shape=(batch size, steps, input dim),
11
           units= 50,
12
           unroll=True,
13
14
       ))
15
       model.add(Dense(10,activation='relu'))
16
       model.add(Dense(1))
       model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam', metrics=['mean_squa
17
18
       hist = model.fit(x_train, y_train,
19
                 batch size=batch size, epochs=epochs,
                 verbose=1, validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
20
       return hist, model
21
```

### Problem 1.(viii)

上面三個model我設的參數跟設計都一樣,epochs 30次,第一層為RNN/LSTM/GRU的layer,接下來一層10 units的network,最後產生output。再這樣的設計之後可以看出loss跟predict的表現效果如下: RNN < LSTM < GRU。

但股價預測若沒有考量到時事新聞等等添加預測因子‧常常預測出的結果會比true value慢半拍。(如上面RNN及LSTM prediction的結果)

RNN雖然有考量的時間序列資料的前後關聯性,但對於長期時間性的資料來說效果不好,於是之後學者再提出LSTM來改善長期記憶的特性。

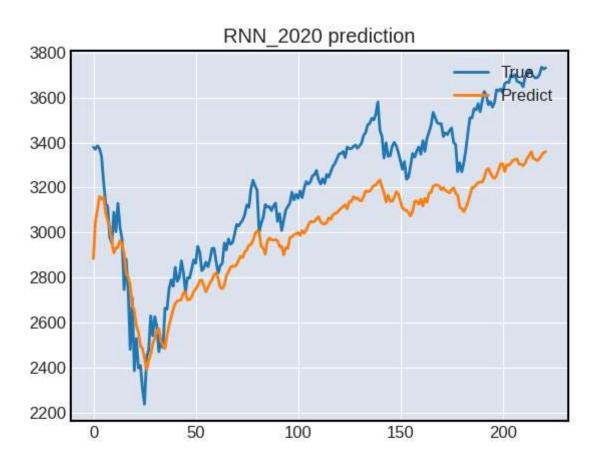
但LSTM也有執行速度慢、記憶體耗用高的缺點,雖然GRU改善了執行速度,但實務上該用哪個 model還是需視情況而定。

在此S&P500的例子中,GRU prediction 的結果是相當接近true value的,整體來看GRU效果比LSTM好上不少。

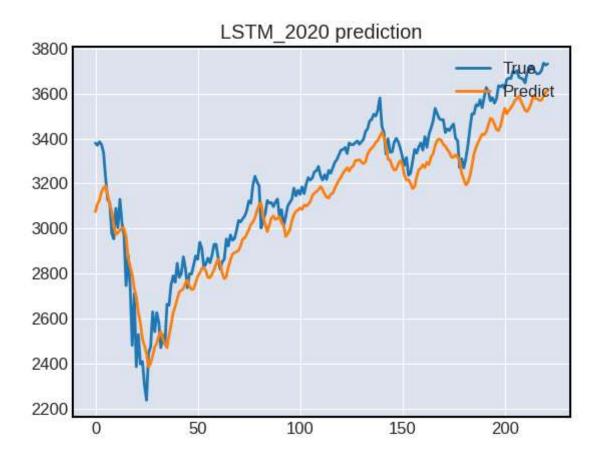
### Problem 1.(ix)

Test on 2020 data, performance under COVID-19 condition

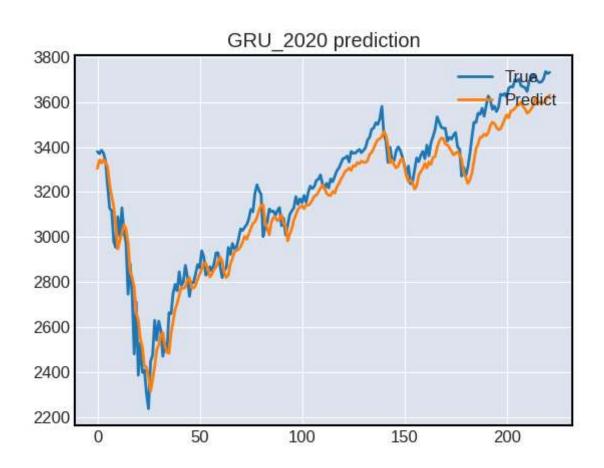
RNN



**LSTM** 



#### GRU



從上面三張圖來看,依舊是RNN < LSTM < GRU。

在2020年武漢肺炎的情況下,2020年true value的波動性也比較大,預測出的predict value都會比原先的test data再不準一點。但即使在這樣的狀況下,還是可以看出GRU的預測結果是滿貼近真實值的,但也會有先前提到預測慢半拍的狀況,畢竟波動性越大的data就是越越難預測(因為這邊的model都只考慮的historical data,但股價經常會受到當下的時事新聞去坐反應,因此預測結果都會慢半拍)。

#### Problem 1.(x)

#### **Improvement**

我認為若要提高預測準確度,需考量時事社會新聞,用NLP的方式去分析文本對於該檔股票的漲跌影響,再結合此作業的historical Data進行綜合性的預測,但如此一來的困難點會在NLP的部分。例如下述的問題:

- 同一則新聞對不同股票的影響不同,因此訓練一個General的Model不合理,應該針對每支股票建Model?
- 單一股票的波動,多少比例受大盤、市場影響?多少比例是因為個股的利多、利空資訊?
- 是否可以量化某些新聞資訊,比如外資買賣、財報狀況?
- 一則新聞出現後,反應時間是多久?
- 哪些新聞句子、描述是對哪些股票有影響的?
- 資料的粒度,應該切成句子、段落、還是整篇新聞?
- 同一間公司在不同時間遇到同樣的事件,是否會造成股價同樣的反應?

那這些NLP的內容就不是這門課提及的範圍了...