

Trend Prediction of NIFTY using Machine Learning

Objective:

To predict the trend of Nifty by using previous days data of global assets.

Algorithm:

The algorithm for trend prediction is as described in the paper by **Shunrong Shen, Haomiao Jiang and Tongda Zhang**.

It first does calculate the feature matrix by taking the difference of current day price and previous day price and then normalize it. Then It checks the cross-correlation of Nifty with other assets.

SVM algorithm is used in the feature matrix and 10 fold cross validation is applied to optimize the SVM Parameters.

Dataset Used:

The data set used in this project is collected from "www.investing.com". It contains 16 sources as listed in Table I and covers daily price from 02-Jan-2002 to 04-Mar-2018. Due to holidays in different countries, missing days has been filled by using linear interpolation.

Stocks: Nifty_50, Nifty_500, NASDAQ, FTSE_100, Nikkei 225, SSEC, ASX, DAX, Hang_Seng

Currency: EUR_INR, GBP_INR, JPY_INR

Commodities: Crude_Oil, Gold, Silver, Natural_Gas

Training dataset: 2002 - 2016

Testing dataset: 2017 - 2018

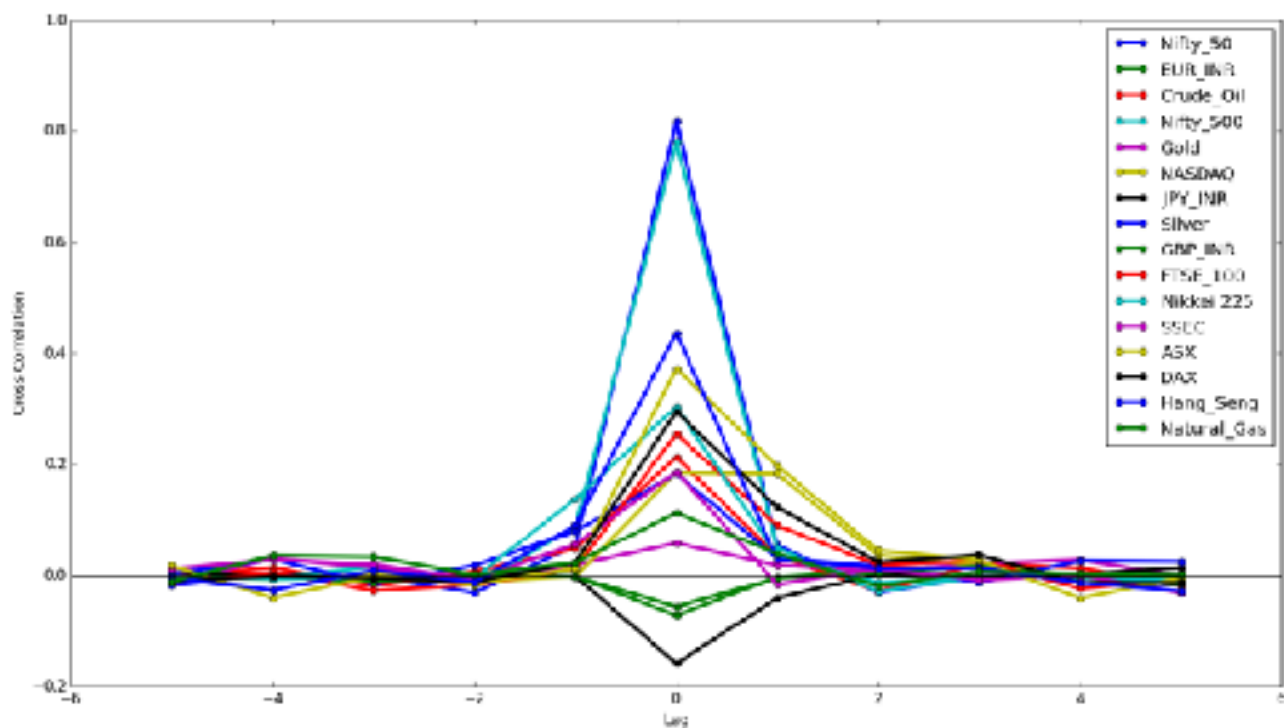
Feature Selection:

$$F = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)^T$$

Where

$$X_t = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_{16}(t))$$

$$\mathcal{N}(\nabla_{\delta} X(t)) = (X(t) - X(t-\delta)) / X(t-\delta) \quad \text{where } \delta = 1$$



Implementation:

From previous days Nifty price, A label vector is created with label [-1, 0, 1] where 1 signifies the positive movement, -1 for negative movement and 0 for steady price.

Used SKLEARN python library for SVM, model validation, confusion matrix (classification report) and accuracy report.

For tuning SVM hyperplane, following parameters are used:

```
kernel = [ ' linear ', ' poly ', ' rbf ', ' sigmoid ' ]
C = [ 0.1 , 1, 10, 100, 1000 ]
Gamma = [1e-3, 1e-4]
Degree = [1,2,3]
Cross validation = 5 fold
```

Best Model:

Kernel = sigmoid

On tuning cost:

| Cost | 0.1 | 1 | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Avg accuracy | 54.00% | 54.00% | 54.00% | 55.0% | 57.8% | 58.5% |
| Avg. error | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.024 | 0.035 | 0.036 |
| | | | | | | Best fit |

On finer tuning:

| Cost | Avg. Accuracy | Avg. error | |
|-------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 9500 | 58.5 | 0.037 | |
| 9800 | 58.6 | 0.035 | Best Fit |
| 10000 | 58.5 | 0.036 | |
| 10200 | 58.5 | 0.034 | |
| 10500 | 58.5 | 0.036 | |

Result:

Applying the model on test data:

Accuracy = 59.16 %

| Class | Precision | Recall | f1-score | Support |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| -1 | 0.72 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 139 |
| 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1 |
| 1 | 0.58 | 0.95 | 0.72 | 171 |
| Avg / total | 0.64 | 0.59 | 0.51 | 311 |

Based on grid search analysis the best model is :

| Model | |
|--|---------|
| Kernel | Sigmoid |
| Cost (C) | 9800 |
| Avg Accuracy (5 fold Cross validation) | 58.6% |
| Avg error | 0.035 |
| Accuracy (test) | 59.16% |
| | |