

Generating initial feature set

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1 Features

1. Simple Moving Average
 - Usual shift periods used are 14, 50 and 200
2. Relative Strength Index

$$RelativeStrength, RS = \frac{Average\ Gain\ Over\ n\ periods}{Average\ Loss\ Over\ n\ periods} \quad (1)$$

$$RSI = 100 - \frac{100}{1 + RS} \quad (2)$$

```
feature_names = ['5d_close_pct'] # a list of the feature names for later

# Create moving averages and rsi for timeperiods of 14, 30, 50, and 200
for n in [14, 30, 50, 200]:

    # Create the moving average indicator and divide by Adj_Close
    lng_df['ma' + str(n)] = talib.SMA(lng_df['Adj_Close'].values,
                                     timeperiod=n) / lng_df["Adj_Close"]
    # Create the RSI indicator
    lng_df['rsi' + str(n)] = talib.RSI(lng_df['Adj_Close'].values, timeperiod=n)
```

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    # Add rsi and moving average to the feature name list
    feature_names = feature_names + ['ma' + str(n), 'rsi' + str(n)]

print(feature_names)


# Drop all na values
lng_df = lng_df.dropna()

# Create features and targets
# use feature_names for features; '5d_close_future_pct' for targets
features = lng_df[feature_names]
targets = lng_df["5d_close_future_pct"]

# Create DataFrame from target column and feature columns
feature_and_target_cols = ['5d_close_future_pct'] + feature_names
feat_targ_df = lng_df[feature_and_target_cols]

# Calculate correlation matrix
corr = feat_targ_df.corr()
print(corr)


# Plot heatmap of correlation matrix
sns.heatmap(corr, annot= True, annot_kws = {"size": 14})
plt.yticks(rotation=0, size = 14); plt.xticks(rotation=90, size = 14) # fix ticklabel
plt.tight_layout() # fits plot area to the plot, "tightly"
plt.show() # show the plot

```

