

Algorithmic Trading using Machine Learning



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Introduction

- Algorithmic trading is a process of using computer program to follow a defined set of instructions for placing a trade in order to generate profits at a speed and frequency that is impossible for a human trader.
- Rules are based on timing, price, quantity or any mathematical model.
- Trading algorithms - Moving average, Seasonality, Sentiment.



Goals & Motivation:

- Predicting stock market efficiently has been the holy grail of stock investors and researchers.
- Trades can executed orders at the best possible prices.
- Trade orders are instant and accurate to avoid significant price changes (thereby high chances of execution at desired levels).
- Backtest Testing of algorithm & multiple market conditions.
- Reduces possibility of mistakes by human traders based on emotional and psychological factors.



Literature Review & Challenges:

- Two key features: algorithmic trading's advantage in speed over human trading and the potentially high correlation in algorithmic traders' strategies and actions.
- Algorithmic traders speed advantage over humans & informativeness. (For / Against)
- Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) and Random Walk Theory.
- Bitcoin counter EMH.
- Preis on Google Trends
- Helen - Wikipedia usage patterns could indicate a market movement.
- Falinouss work on the Iranian financial market.
- Bollen, Mao & Zeng work on twitter data feed.
- Schumaker and Chen used financial news articles as the learning method.
- Limitations- Data, Sentiments (contex), Hardware, adaptive data analysis



Methodology Used:

- Determining relationship between the variables.
- Backtesting Engine: Quantopian
- Zipline is a Pythonic algorithmic trading library, Backtesting and live-trading.
- Initialize method, handle_data
- Alpha - performance return of the company compared to a benchmark
- Beta indicates how much the algorithm acted against the market(Volatility).
- Sharpe -risk assessment indicator helps to compare an strategy to another to to find the safer risk free approach. (1- desirable).
- Buying Strategy - moving average, Sentiment score (Sentdex)
- Selling Strategy
- Machine Learning Approach



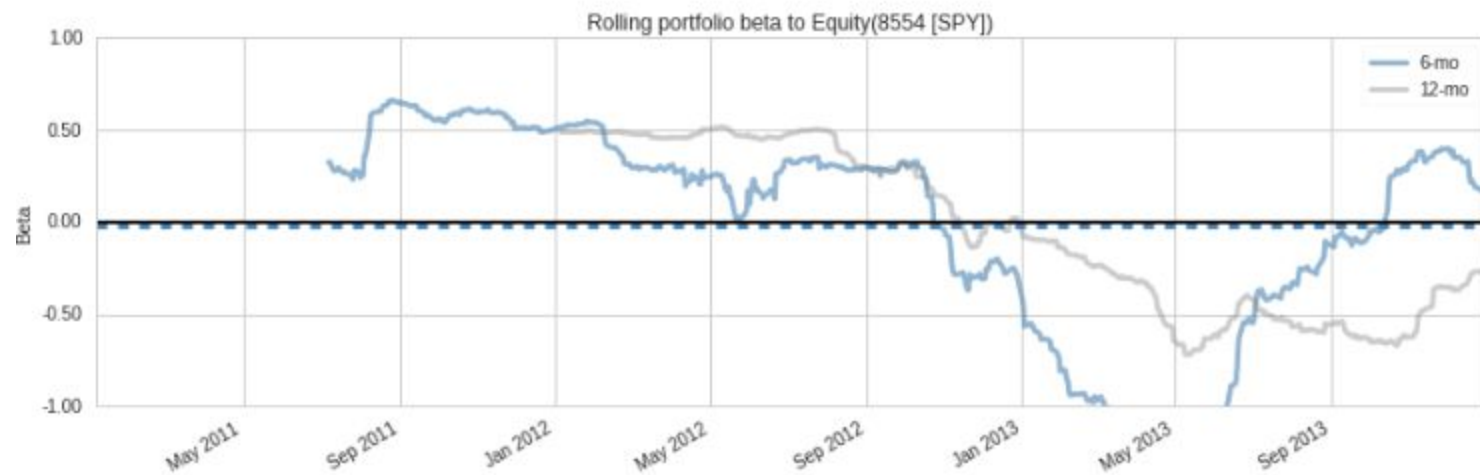
Simple Moving Averages Strategy

- Stock
- Benchmark

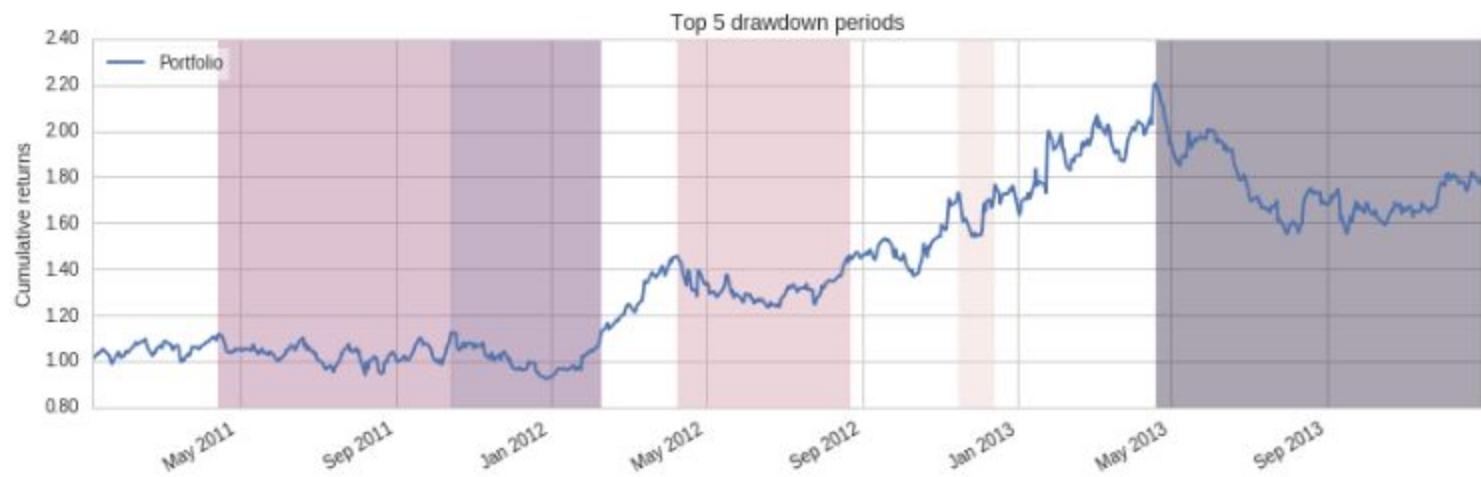




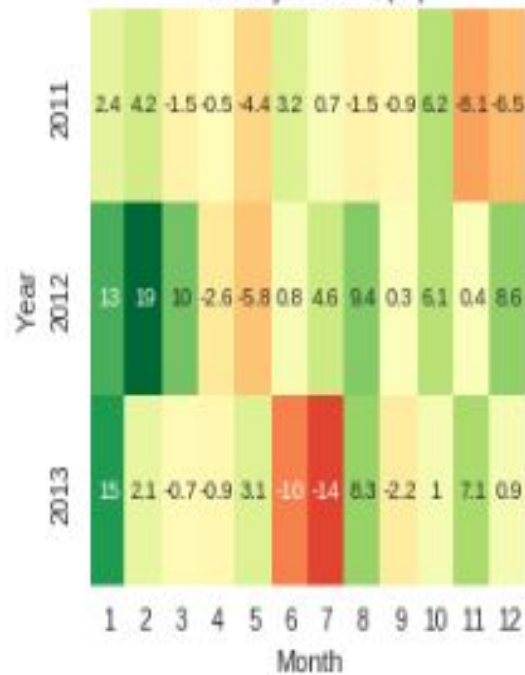




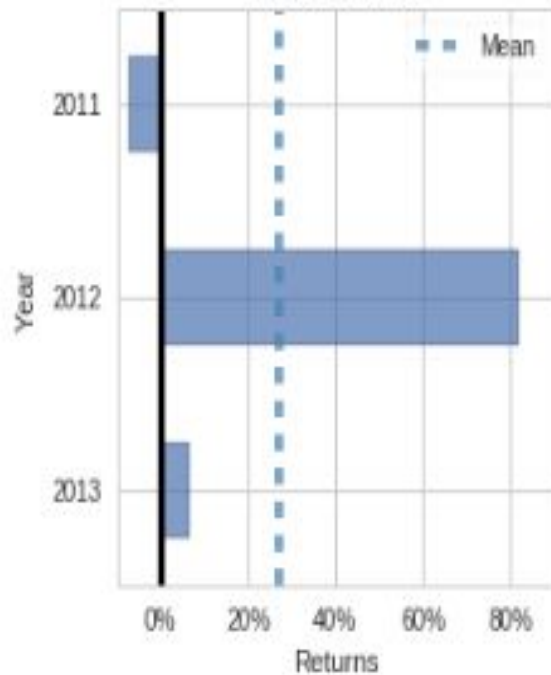




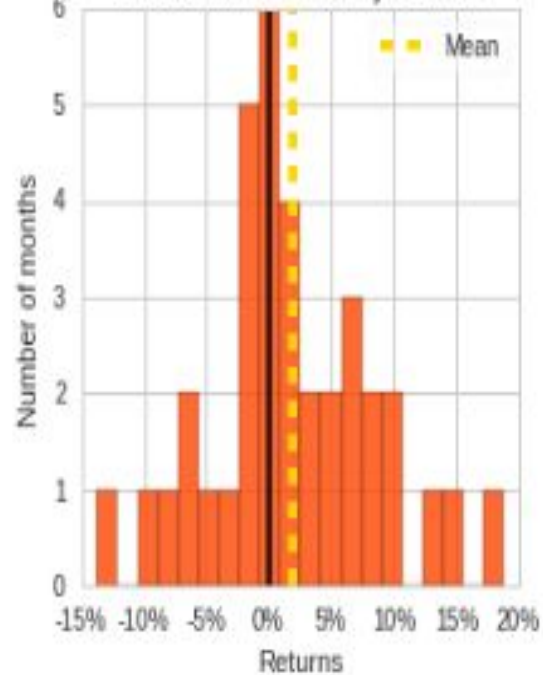
Monthly returns (%)



Annual returns



Distribution of monthly returns





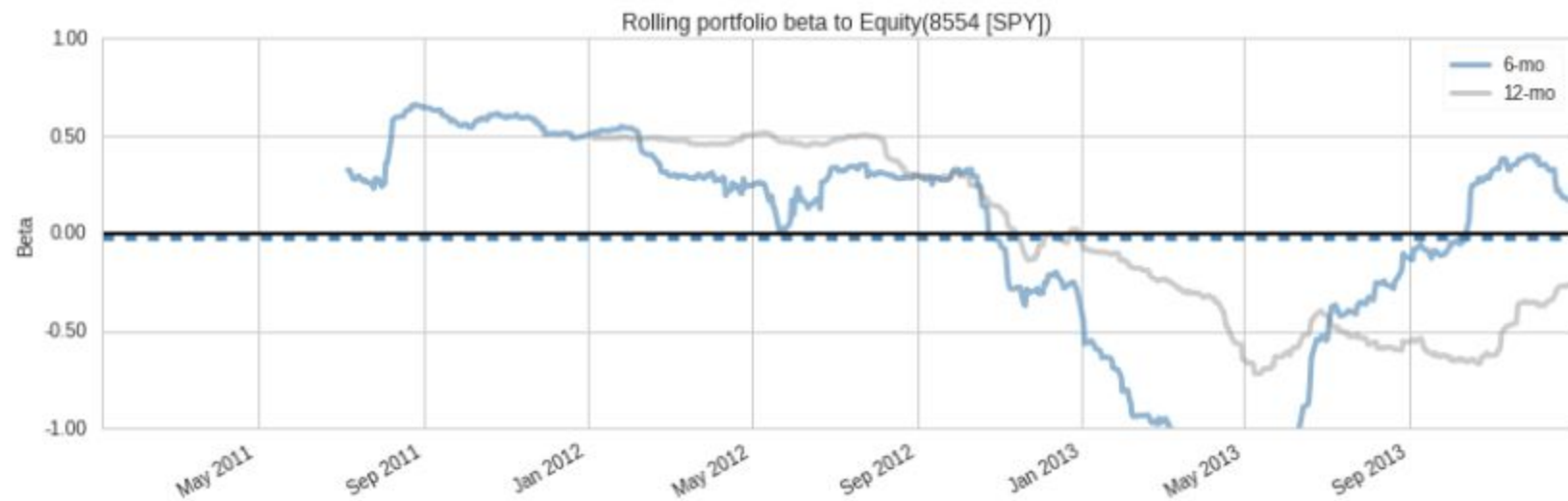
Google Trends Term

- Debt
- S&P500

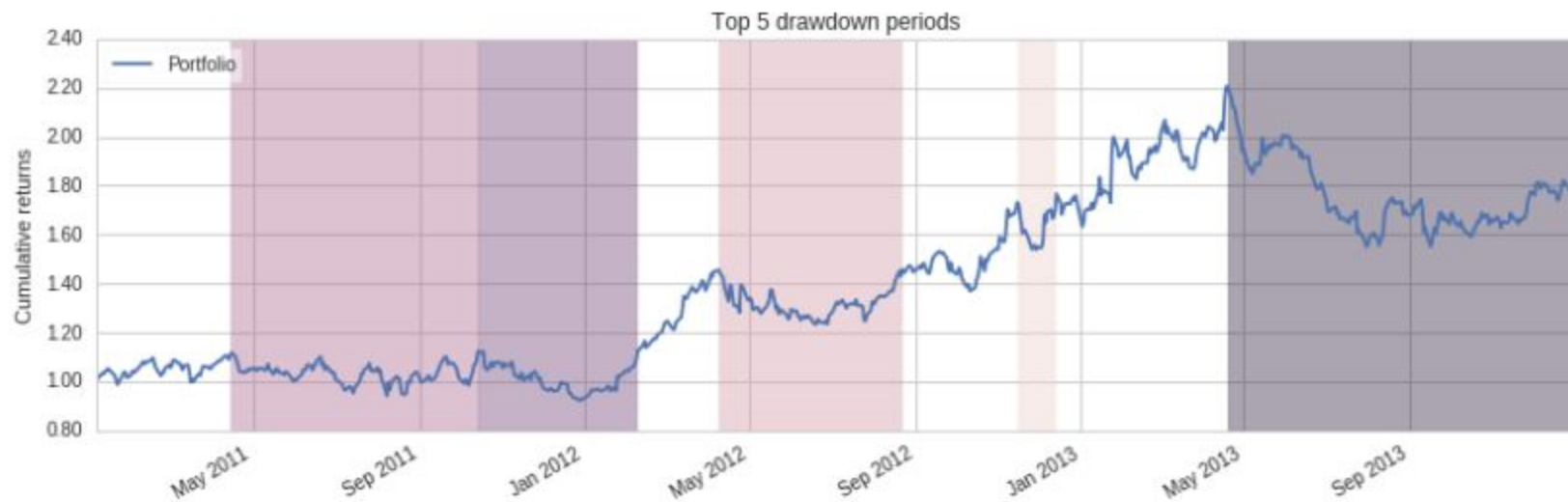






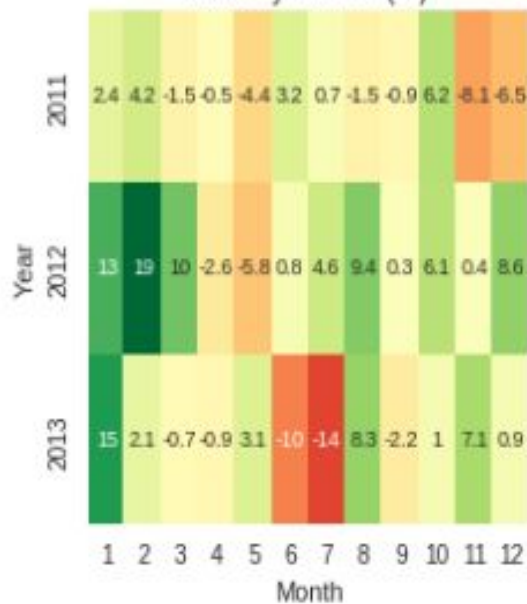




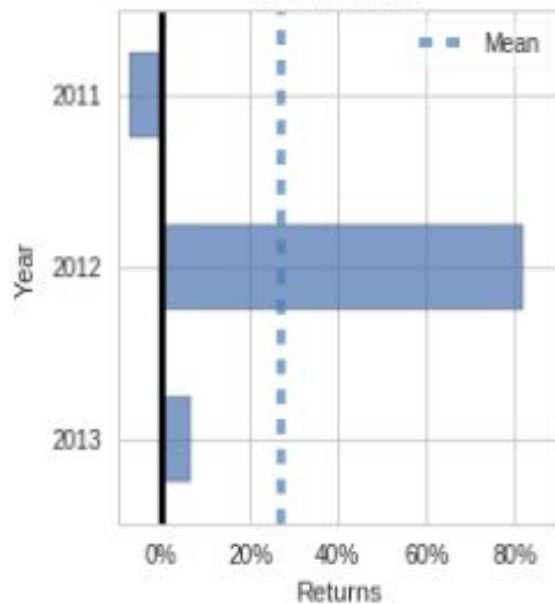




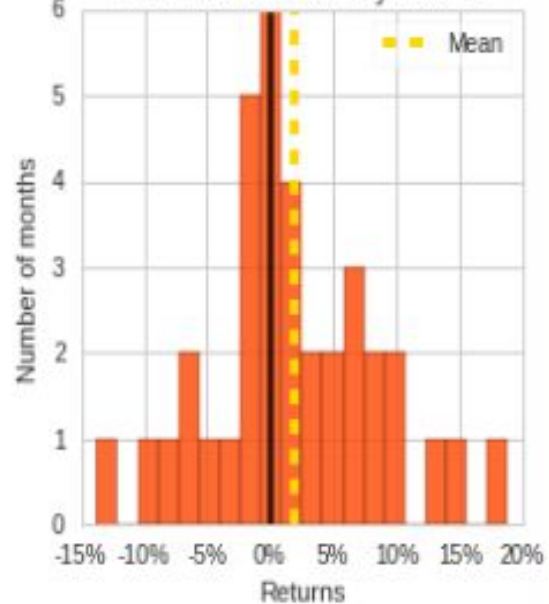
Monthly returns (%)



Annual returns



Distribution of monthly returns



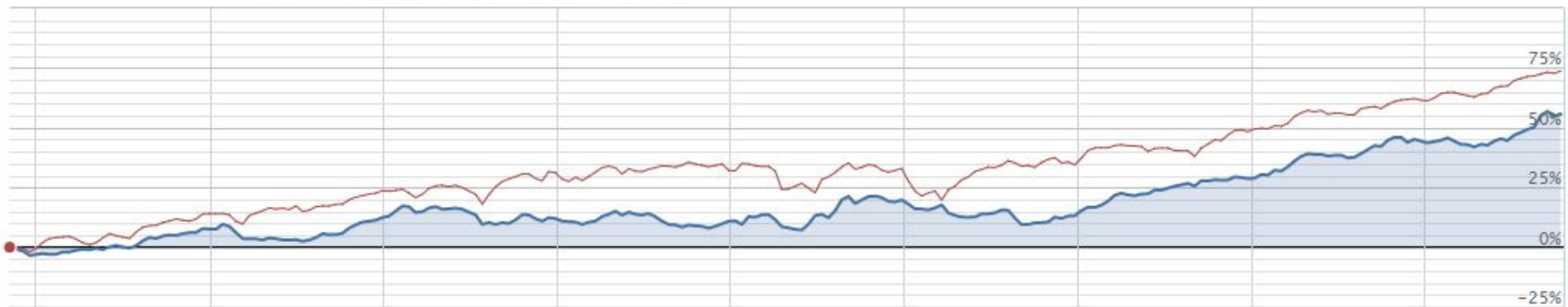


Machine Learning Strategy

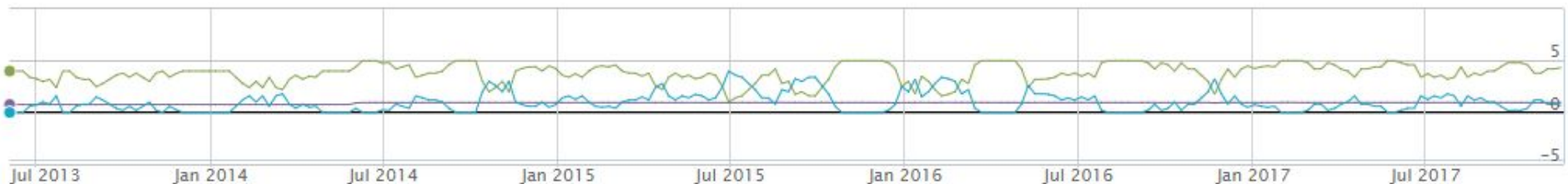
Backtest from 2013-06-01 to 2017-11-23 with \$10,000,000 initial capital

Cumulative performance: ■ Algorithm -0.41% ■ Benchmark (SPY) -0.07%

Week of Jun 3, 2013



Custom data: ■ num_long 4 ■ leverage 0.76 ■ num_short 0



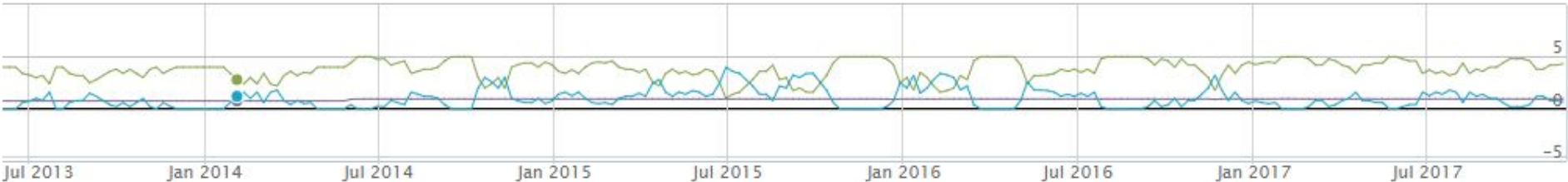
Backtest from 2013-06-01 to 2017-11-23 with \$10,000,000 initial capital

Cumulative performance: Algorithm 3.55% Benchmark (SPY) 9.59%

Week of Feb 3, 2014



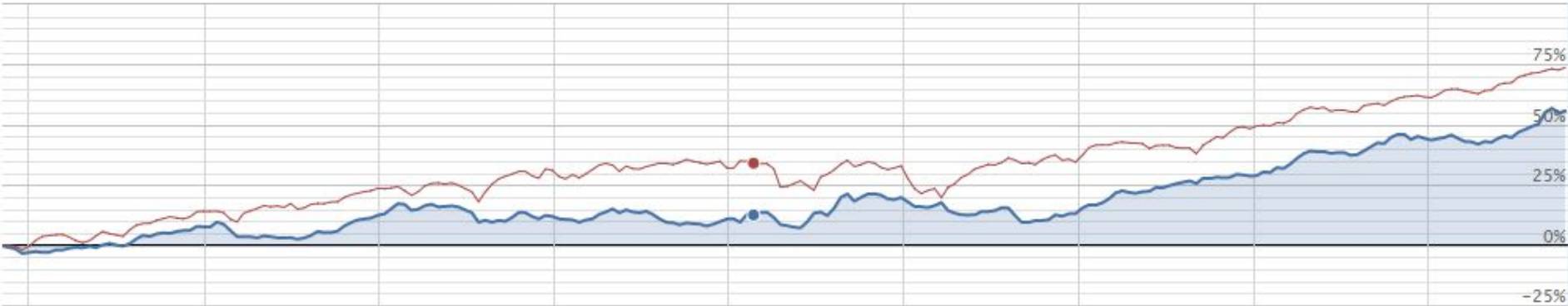
Custom data: num_long 2.8 leverage 0.76 num_short 1.2



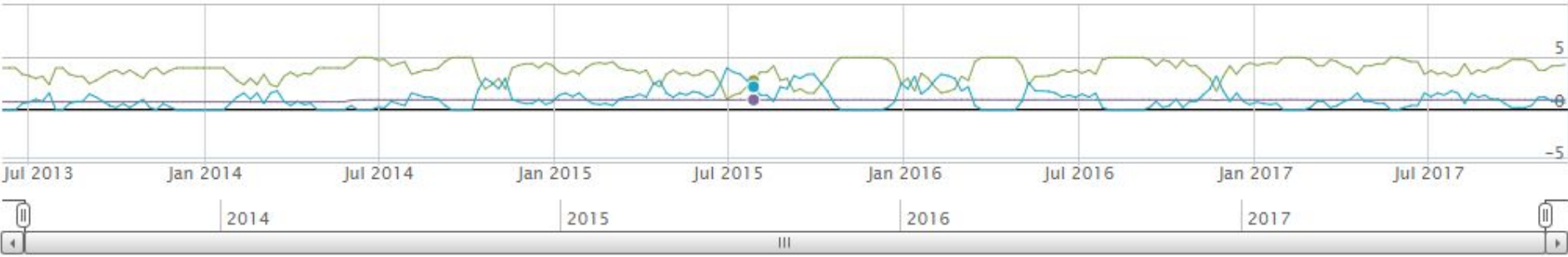
Backtest from 2013-06-01 to 2017-11-23 with \$10,000,000 initial capital

Cumulative performance: ■ Algorithm 12.53% ■ Benchmark (SPY) 34.04%

Week of Jul 27, 2015



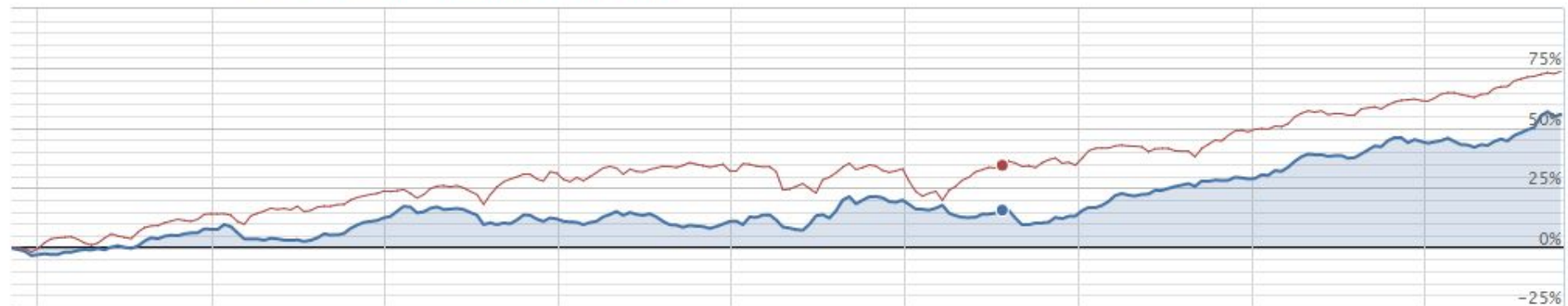
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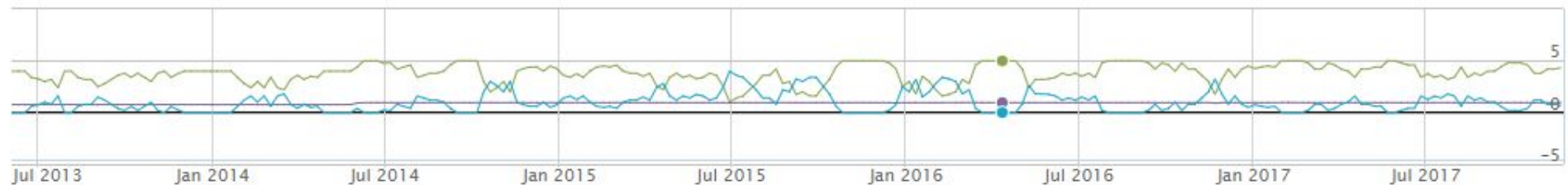
Backtest from 2013-06-01 to 2017-11-23 with \$10,000,000 initial capital

Cumulative performance: ■ Algorithm 15.6% ■ Benchmark (SPY) 34.38%

Week of Apr 11, 2016



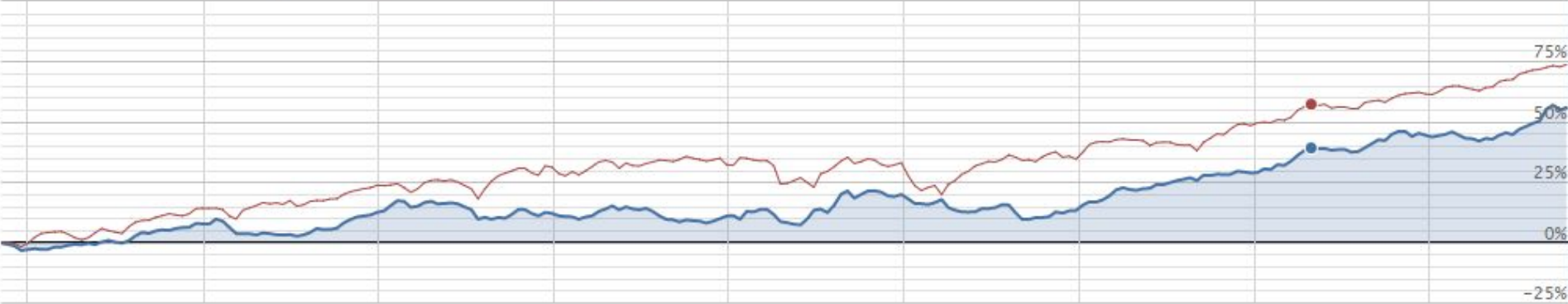
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Backtest from 2013-06-01 to 2017-11-23 with \$10,000,000 initial capital

Cumulative performance: ■ Algorithm 39.08% ■ Benchmark (SPY) 57.23%

Week of Feb 27, 2017



Custom data: ■ num_long 4.8 ■ leverage 0.95 ■ num_short 0.2

