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**MIT WORLD PEACE
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TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, SOCIAL INNOVATION & PARTNERSHIPS

*Department of Computer Science & Engineering
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“Network Analysis of Financial Markets - Correlation Analytics”

Submitted by

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INTRODUCTION

1. Important Prerequisites and Keywords

- Financial Assets
- Network/Graph Network/Graph Theory
- *What makes a problem graph-like?*
- *Community detection in Graph Networks*
- *Correlation Analytics*

2. Project Statement

3. What was our Aim?

4. Reasoning Behind Topic

IMPORTANT PREREQUISITES & KEYWORDS

- **Financial Assets**

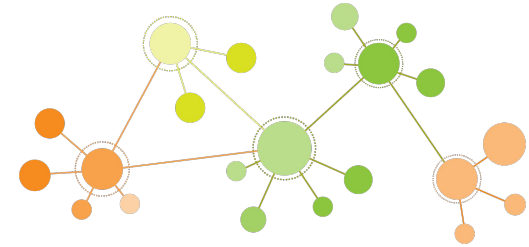
An asset is a present economic resource controlled by the entity as a result of past events. An economic resource is a right that has the potential to produce economic benefits.

- **Network/Graph Network/Graph Theory**

What is a Network?

- Network = graph
- Informally a graph is a set of nodes joined by a set of lines or arrows.

fig. Network Graphs



Graph-based representations

- Representing a problem as a graph can provide a different point of view
- Representing a problem as a graph can make a problem much simpler
- More accurately, it can provide the appropriate tools for solving the problem

What is network theory?

- Network theory provides a set of techniques for analyzing graphs
- Complex systems network theory provides techniques for analyzing structure in a system of interacting agents, represented as a network
- Applying network theory to a system means using a graph-theoretic representation

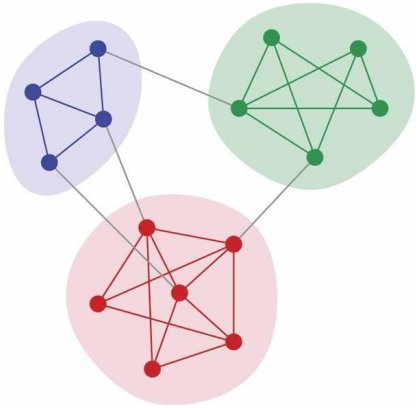
What makes a problem graph-like?

- There are two components to a graph Nodes and edges
- In graph-like problems, these components have natural correspondences to problem elements
- Entities are nodes and interactions between entities are edges
- Most complex systems are graph-like

Community detection in Graph Networks

In the study of complex networks, a network is said to have a community structure if the nodes of the network can be easily grouped into (potentially overlapping) sets of nodes such that each set of nodes is densely connected internally.

Correlation Analytics



- *Correlation analytics is a statistical method used to evaluate the strength of the relationship between two quantitative variables. A high correlation means that two or more variables have a strong relationship with each other, while a weak correlation means that the variables are hardly related.*
- *In graph networks, we sometimes use the correlation coefficient(CC) metric as an edge between two nodes. If CC is high ($CC > 0.5$) we define the edge between two nodes otherwise not.*
- *CC ranges between -1 and 1. A positive value of CC indicates that the growth of two variables is directly proportional to each other while a negative value of C indicates that it is inversely proportional to each other.*

PROJECT STATEMENT

“Use such graph networks to implement time-dependent financial asset correlation networks.”

WHAT WAS OUR AIM?

- To build a UI where user can construct correlation network of Nifty 50 stocks.
- User can group stocks based on their similarity. (This is also called community detection or network clustering.)
- User can see Correlation Heatmap, Correlation Network of stocks, & Clusters formed in network.

REASONING BEHIND TOPIC

- Networks are a convenient way to represent systems of interacting entities. Many networks contain "communities" of nodes that are more densely connected to each other than to nodes in the rest of the network.
- We can detect these communities by using different open-source graph clustering algorithms. However, in many applications, entities and/or interactions between entities evolve in time, such as financial market.
- In financial markets, value of assets evolve over time and these assets sometimes interact or show similarity with other assets.
- These financial entities and their similarities can be thought of nodes and edges respectively and can be used to construct networks.
- We can use such networks to implement time-dependent financial asset correlation networks.
- These are useful in order to capture important patterns, connections and anomalies in financial market.

LITERATURE SURVEY

- [Network Science in Financial Services](#) **CONFERENCE** at Alan Turing Institute, London, 06 Dec 2019

This conference paper gave us the initial idea for project. It made us realize that we can model financial entities as network graphs.

- [Network Analysis of the Stock Market](#), Wenyue Sun, Chuan Tian, Guang Yang, **Project Report** from Stanford Network Analysis Platform (SNAP), 2015

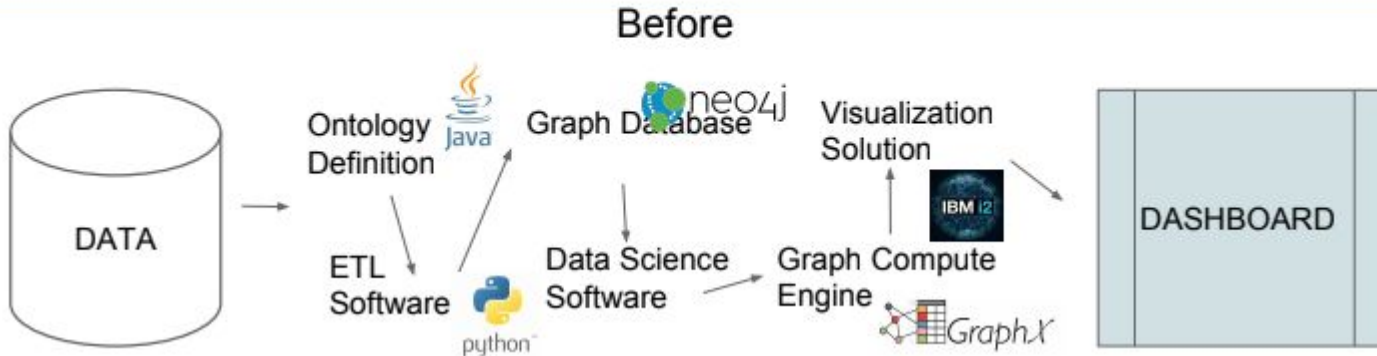
This paper gave us the mathematics foundation behind our topic. We are referring this paper for calculation of correlations, forming adjacency matrices. To calculate correlation we used “Pearson Correlation Coefficient”

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

- **“Applications of Network Science in Finance”, Dr. Kimmo Soramaki CONFERENCE** at Big Data Finance Conference, London, October 2017
<http://bigdatafinance.eu/wp/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Industrial-Applications-of-Network-Theory.pdf>

We are using this conference paper for high level understanding of system design for this topic. Like you can see in this diagram, any correlation analytics system needs dashboard, some data sources, graph compute engine(that is layer of software that creates graphs or networks from raw data), In our case we used python package named “Networkx”.

End-to-end Platform enabling Graph Dashboard in hours



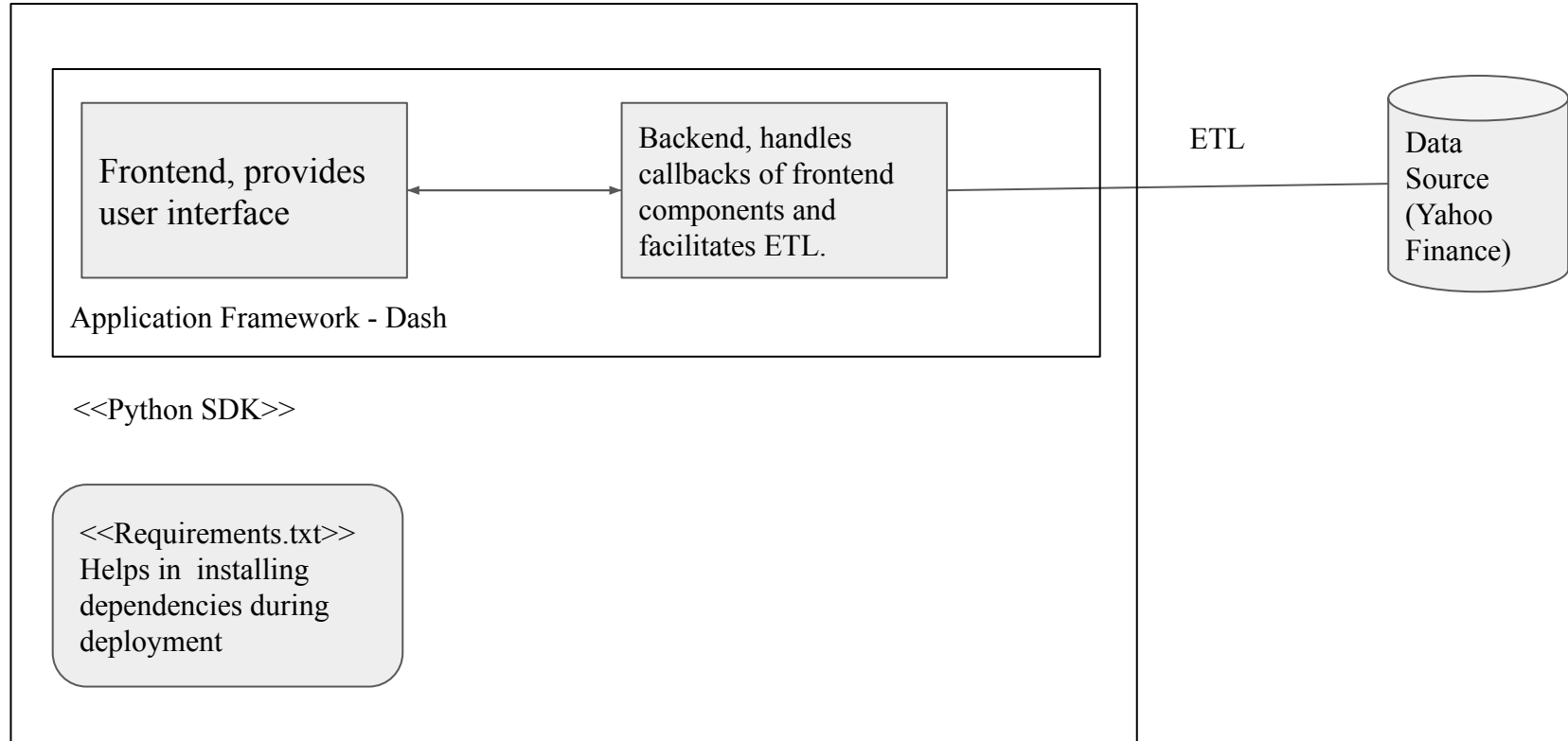
PROJECT METHODOLOGY

With Jupyter Notebook

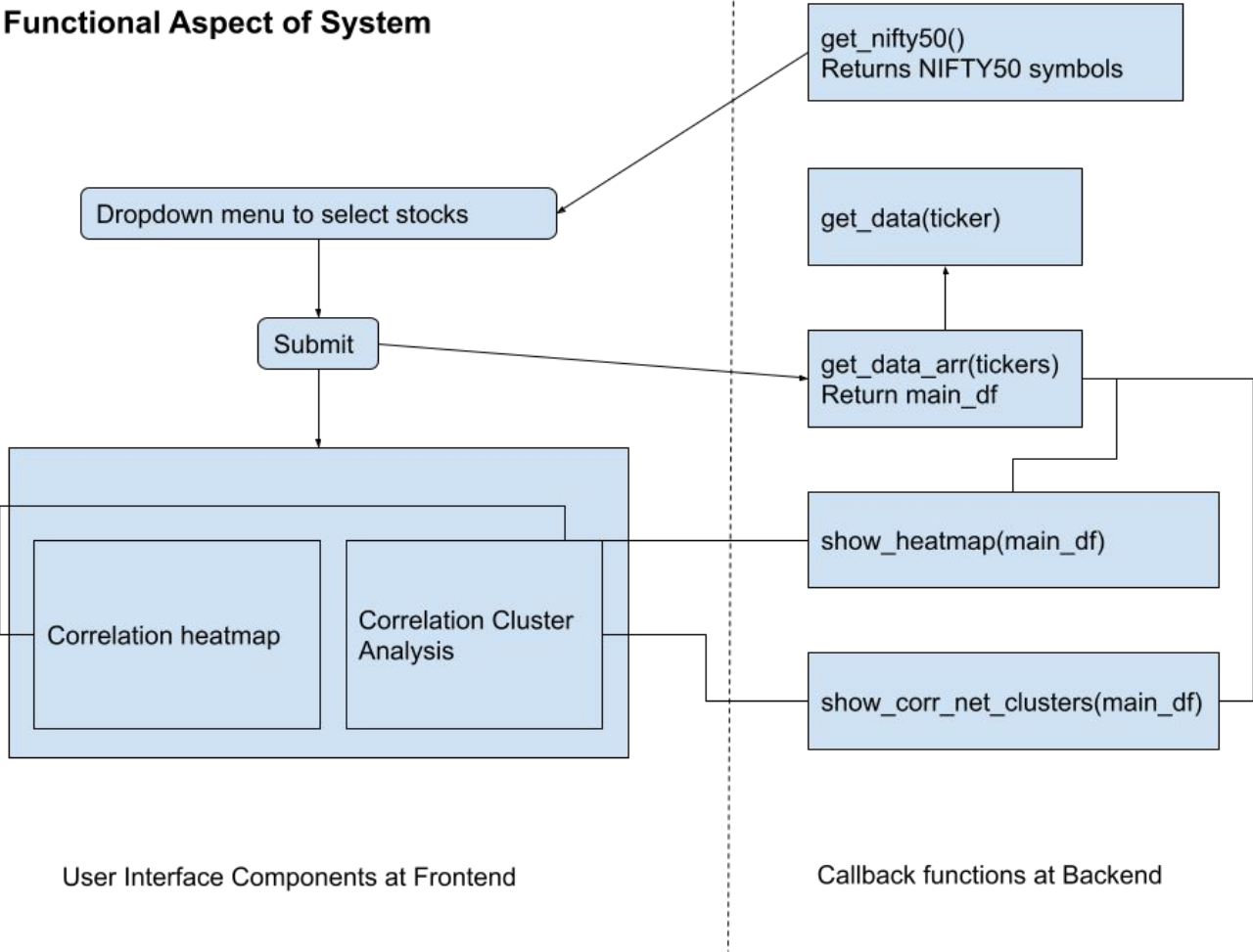
[https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1qlScmcgnfVie3BBDQvzhTFZwvNnoUbm2?
usp=sharing](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1qlScmcgnfVie3BBDQvzhTFZwvNnoUbm2?usp=sharing)

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

System View at Modular Level(Based on files, folder, underlying software.)



Functional Aspect of System



Data Aspect of System

```
show_heatmap(main_df):  
return correlation_heatmap
```

We've used "Plotly" library to visualize heatmap and "Pandas" to manipulate data received from func get_data_arr(tickers).
//import plotly.graph_objects as go
//import pandas as pd

```
show_corr_net_clusters(main_df):  
return correlation_network, clusters
```

To visualize the correlation network we've used "networkx" library.
//import networkx as nx
For network clustering, we're using Community Louvain Algorithm and we're using "community" library for that.
//from community import community_louvain

```
get_data_arr(tickers): return main_df
```

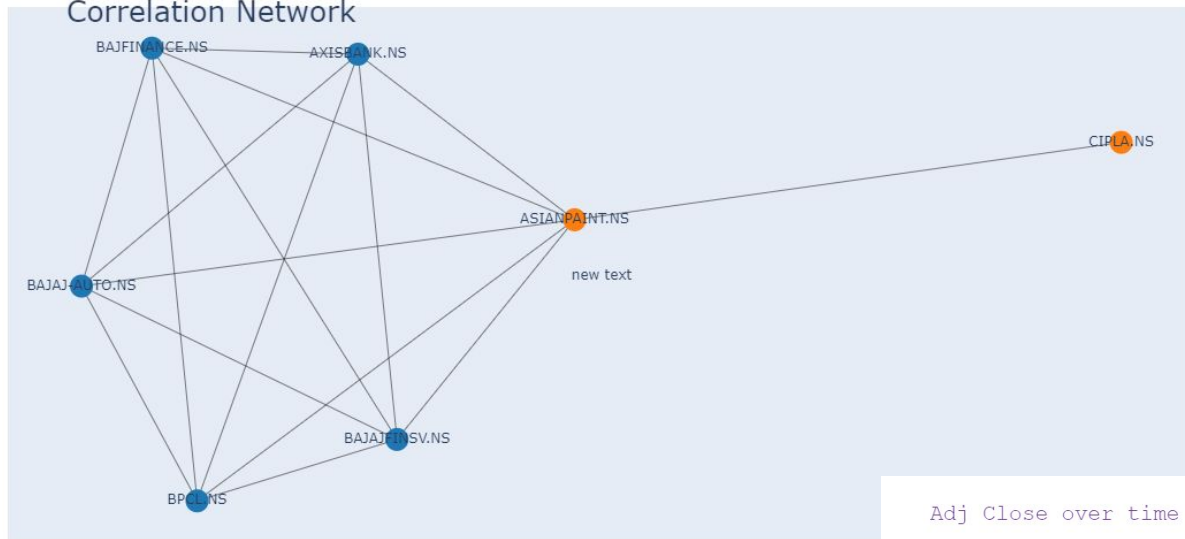
Library we used to get data is **pandas_datareader**.

//import pandas_datareader.data as web

Pandas_datareader.data extract data from various Internet sources into a pandas DataFrame. We've used "Yahoo Finance" as a data source.

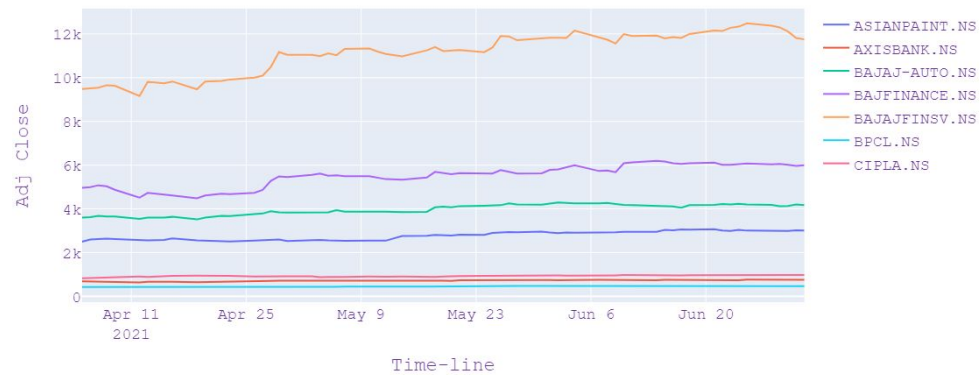
RESULTS

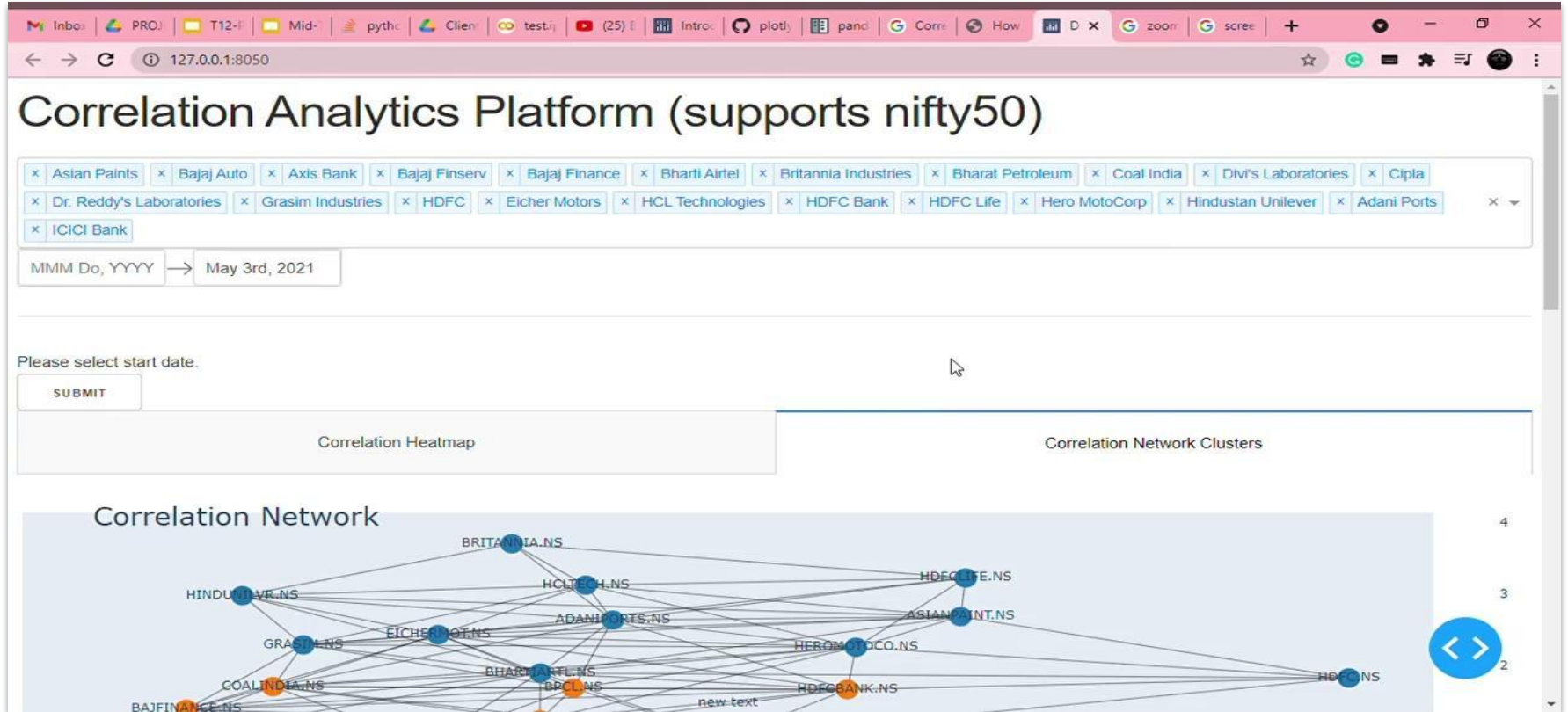
Correlation Network



4
3
2
1
0

Adj Close over time





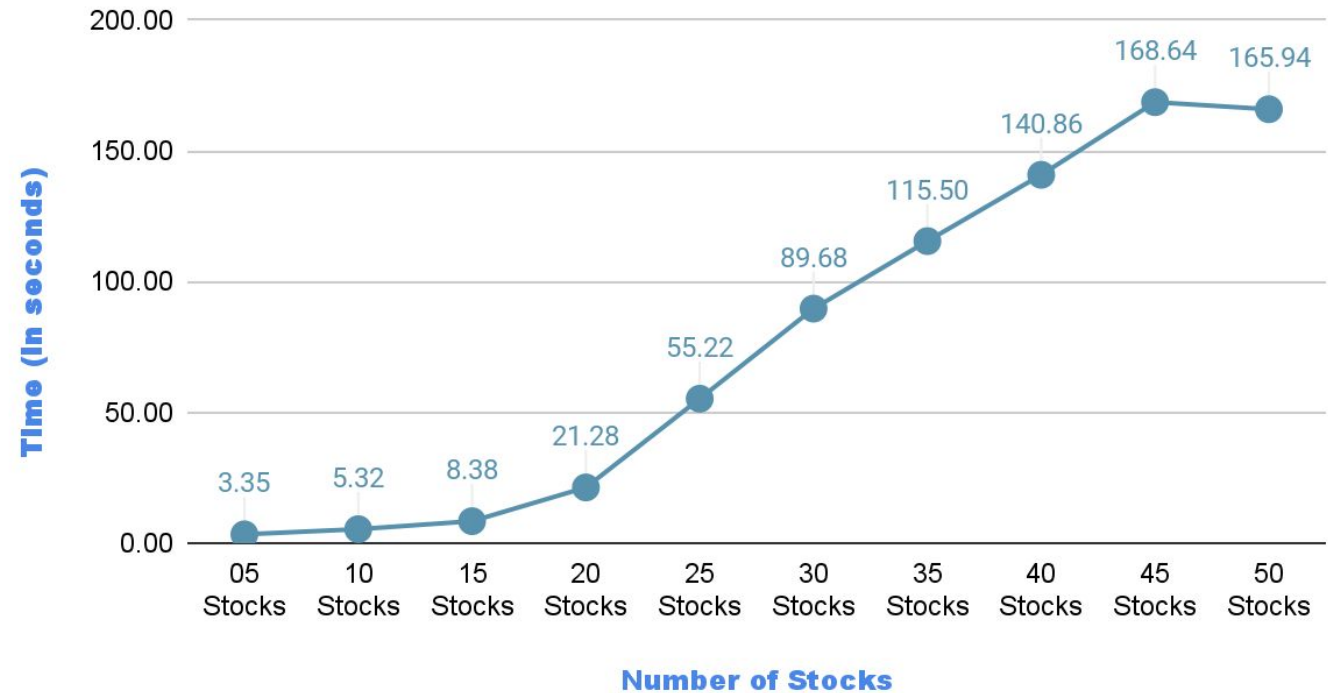
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

► As we can see, the time it takes to perform correlation analytics of stocks linearly increases with number of input stocks.

► This is what we call scalability issue. The system we design works fine with small number of stocks.

► To scale such system, techniques like multithreading, Memoization will certainly help.

Number of Stocks vs Time Complexity of System



APPLICATIONS

- Creating New Asset Classes: With the help of correlation network clustering, we can create new asset classes based on assets' correlation with each other.
- Portfolio Space Reduction: One can apply a network clustering technique based on correlations to dramatically reduce the number of assets in a portfolio while still maintaining a sufficient level of diversification.

CONCLUSION

There are mainly three conclusions of this work:

1. We constructed a network to model the stock market based on time-lag correlation of the stock return.
 2. The network was visualized to detect communities of stocks having high similarities.
 3. The constructed network can be utilized for portfolio management, by selecting the stocks with high centralities.
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REFERENCES

- [1] [Network Science in Financial Services](#) CONFERENCE at Alan Turing Institute, London, 06 Dec 2019
- [2] [Network Analysis of the Stock Market](#), *Wenyue Sun, Chuan Tian, Guang Yang* Project Report from Stanford Network Analysis Platform (SNAP), 2015
- [3] [Applications of Network Science in Finance Dr. Kimmo Soramaki](#), CONFERENCE at Big Data Finance Conference, London, Oct 2017
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- [4] Nagurney, A. and Ke, K. (2001). Financial networks with intermediation. Quantitative Finance (1): 441-451. doi:10.1088/1469-7688/1/4/304
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Thank You