Algorithmic Trading; Risk Management; Trading Bot and Event-Based Backtesting

1142AIFQA09
MBA, IM, NTPU (M5147) (Spring 2026)
Tue 5, 6, 7 (13:10-16:00) (B3F17)

https://meet.google.com/miy-fbif-max

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2026-05-26

Syllabus

Week	Date	Subject/Topics
1	2026/02/24	Introduction to Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative Analysis
2	2026/03/03	AI in FinTech: Metaverse, Web3, DeFi, NFT, Generative AI and Agentic AI for Financial Innovation Applications
3	2026/03/10	Investing Psychology and Behavioral Finance
4	2026/03/17	Event Studies in Finance
5	2026/03/24	Case Study on AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis I
6	2026/03/31	Finance Theory and Data-Driven Finance

Syllabus

Week	Date	Subject/Topics
7	2026/04/07	Make-up holiday for NTPU Sports Day (No Classes)
8	2026/04/14	Midterm Project Report
9	2026/04/21	Financial Econometrics and Machine Learning
10	2026/04/28	AI-First Finance
11	2026/05/05	Industry Practices of AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis
12	2026/05/12	Case Study on AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis II

Syllabus

Week	Date	Subject/Topics
13	2026/05/19	Deep Learning in Finance; Reinforcement Learning in Finance; Generative AI and Agentic AI in Finance
14	2026/05/26	Algorithmic Trading; Risk Management; Trading Bot and Event-Based Backtesting
15	2026/06/02	Final Project Report I
16	2026/06/09	Final Project Report II

Algorithmic Trading
Risk Management
Trading Bot
Event-Based Backtesting

Outline

- Algorithmic Trading
- Risk Management
- Trading Bot
- Event-Based Backtesting

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Google Gemini 3.5, Claude Opus 4.7, GPT 5.5

	Benchmark		Gemini 3.5 Flash	Gemini 3 Flash	Gemini 3.1 Pro	Claude Sonnet 4.6	Claude Opus 4.7	GPT-5.5
Coding	Terminal-bench 2.1 Agentic terminal coding	Terminus-2 harness	76.2%	58.0%	70.3%	-	66.1%	**78.2%**
	SWE-Bench Pro (Public) Diverse agentic coding tasks	Single attempt	55.1%	49.6%	54.2%	-	**64.3%**	58.6%
Agentic	MCP Atlas Multi-step workflows using MCP		**83.6%**	62.0%	78.2%	69.5%	79.1%	75.3%
	Toolathlon Real-world general tool use		**56.5%**	49.4%	-	-	-	55.6%
UI control	OSWorld-Verified Agentic computer use		78.4%	65.1%	76.2%	72.5%	78.0%	**78.7%**
Expert tasks	Finance Agent v2 Financial analysis and decision-making		**57.9%**	42.6%	43.0%	51.0%	51.5%	51.8%
	GDPval-AA Economically valuable knowledge work	Elo	1656	1204	1314	1676	1753	**1769**

Source: https://blog.google/innovation-and-ai/models-and-research/gemini-models/gemini-3-5/#frontier-intelligence

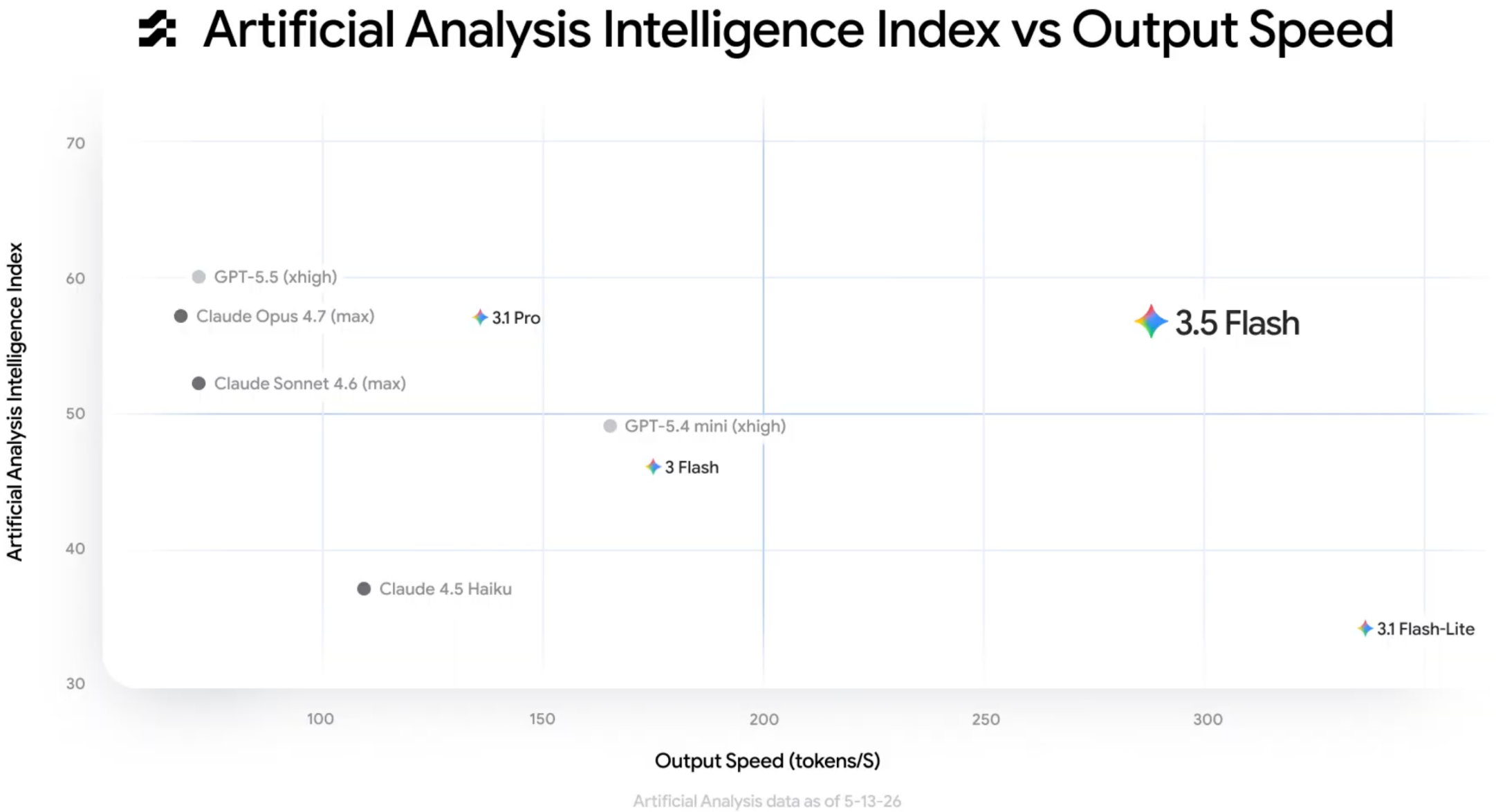
Google Gemini 3.5, Claude Opus 4.7, GPT 5.5

	Benchmark		Gemini 3.5 Flash	Gemini 3 Flash	Gemini 3.1 Pro	Claude Sonnet 4.6	Claude Opus 4.7	GPT-5.5
Multimodal	MMMU-Pro Multimodal understanding and reasoning	No tools	**83.6%**	81.2%	80.5%	74.5%	75.2%	81.2%
	Blueprint-Bench 2 Agentic spatial reasoning	Normalized score	33.6%	0.0%	26.5%	6.7%	24.5%	**36.2%**
Long context	MRCR v2 (8-needle) Long context performance	128k (average)	77.3%	67.2%	84.9%	84.9%	59.3%	**94.8%**
		1M (pointwise)	**26.6%**	22.1%	26.3%	-	-	-
Reasoning	Humanity's Last Exam Academic reasoning (full set, text + MM)		40.2%	33.7%	44.4%	33.2%	**46.9%**	41.4%
	ARC-AGI-2 Abstract reasoning puzzles		72.1%	33.6%	77.1%	58.3%	75.8%	**84.6%**

https://deepmind.google/models/evals-methodology/gemini-3-5-flash/

Source: https://blog.google/innovation-and-ai/models-and-research/gemini-models/gemini-3-5/#frontier-intelligence

Google Gemini 3.5, Claude Opus 4.7, GPT 5.5



Source: https://blog.google/innovation-and-ai/models-and-research/gemini-models/gemini-3-5/#frontier-intelligence

Google I/O 2026

The Agentic Gemini Era

1

From standard chatbots to persistent, multi-step AI agents that automate full workflows in the background.

Core Models & Frameworks

Gemini 3.5 Flash is positioned as the speed-first foundation for tool handling, long-horizon tasks, and agentic workflow execution.

Benchmark	Gemini 3.5 Flash	Gemini 3.1 Pro	Claude Opus 4.7	GPT-5.5
Terminal-Bench 2.1	**76.2%**	70.3%	66.1%	78.2%
MCP Atlas	**83.6%**	78.2%	79.1%	75.3%
Finance Agent v2	**57.9%**	43.0%	51.5%	51.8%
SWE-Bench Pro	**55.1%**	54.2%	64.3%	58.6%

Positioning: bridges lightweight speed with frontier-level agent reasoning.

Google I/O 2026
Consumer & Workspace Agents

2

Everyday productivity agents designed to act on your behalf across apps and services.

Gemini Spark

Always-on personal cloud agent that automates recurring workflows, monitors email, and works with third-party tools like Canva and OpenTable under user supervision.

Daily Brief

Localized Workspace agent that proactively pulls from Gmail, Calendar, and connected apps to synthesize contextual morning summaries.

Gemini Omni (Flash)

Multimodal world-model agent for conversational video editing: motion, gravity, characters, backgrounds, and cinematic elements.

Focus: proactive assistance across everyday apps, personal context, and media workflows.

Google I/O 2026

Developer & Enterprise Platforms

3

Two pathways for building and running agentic workflows: visual orchestration plus code-first backend integration.

Google Antigravity 2.0

- Standalone desktop & web orchestration platform
- Visually build, manage, and scale specialized agents
- Schedules autonomous subagent background workflows

Powered by ↓

Agent Development Kit (ADK) 1.0

- Python, TypeScript, Java, and Go
- AgentTeam API coordinates multiple specialists
- A2A protocol streams real-time task progress

Google ADK 1.0

Best for GCP-native infrastructure and multi-language enterprise backends.
Core advantage: no Python dependency needed in Java/Go microservices.

OpenAI Agents SDK

Best for quick prototyping in Python-exclusive environments.

LangGraph

Best for complex graph-based custom orchestration chains.
Core advantage: flexible structured workflow paths.

Google I/O 2026
The Agentic Web

4

Browser integration turns passive web browsing into an active transactional environment.

WebMCP

New proposed open web standard that exposes structured JavaScript functions and HTML forms as machine-readable toolkits. Browser-based agents can interact with web components natively and execute bookings, checkouts, and other transactions reliably.

Chrome Auto Browse

Chrome and DevTools capability that allows Gemini to autonomously navigate, debug, optimize code bases, and complete end-user web tasks natively within the browser window.

Big Takeaway

Google's 2026 strategy centers on persistent agents across models, consumer products, enterprise frameworks, and the web.

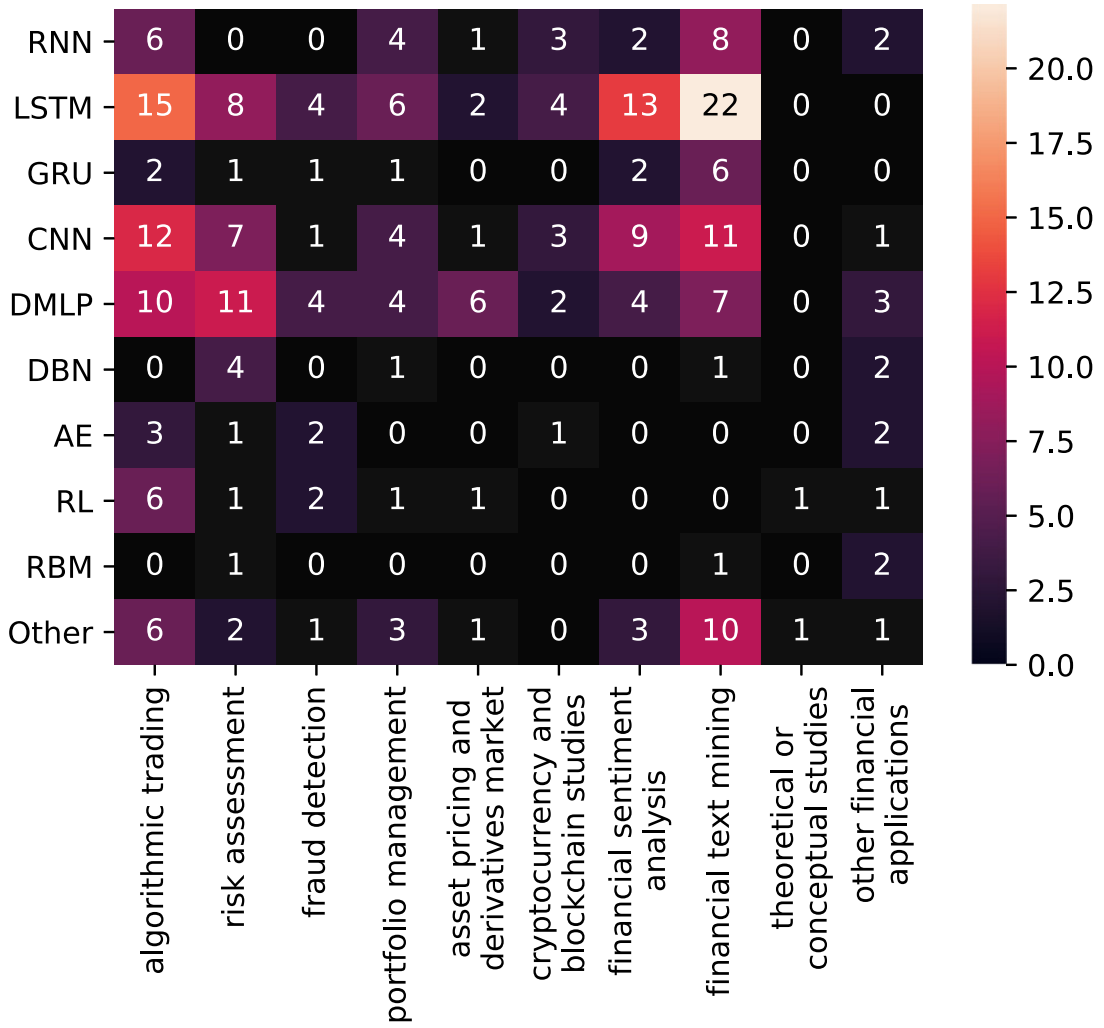
The shift: agents become persistent workflow operators — not just chat interfaces.

Google Antigravity, Claude Code, OpenAI Codex Gemini Spark, Claude Cowork,

- **Antigravity / Claude Code / Codex: writing software.**
- **Gemini Spark / Claude Cowork: commercialized knowledge work and personal assistance.**
- **OpenClaw: open-source personal-assistant entry points and communication-channel integration.**
- **Hermes Agent: long-term memory, self-learning, and skill accumulation.**
- **Architecture for Agentic AI:**
  - **Use commercial agents for high-quality task execution**
  - **Use open-source agents for self-hosting, communication channels, memory, workflows, and data control**

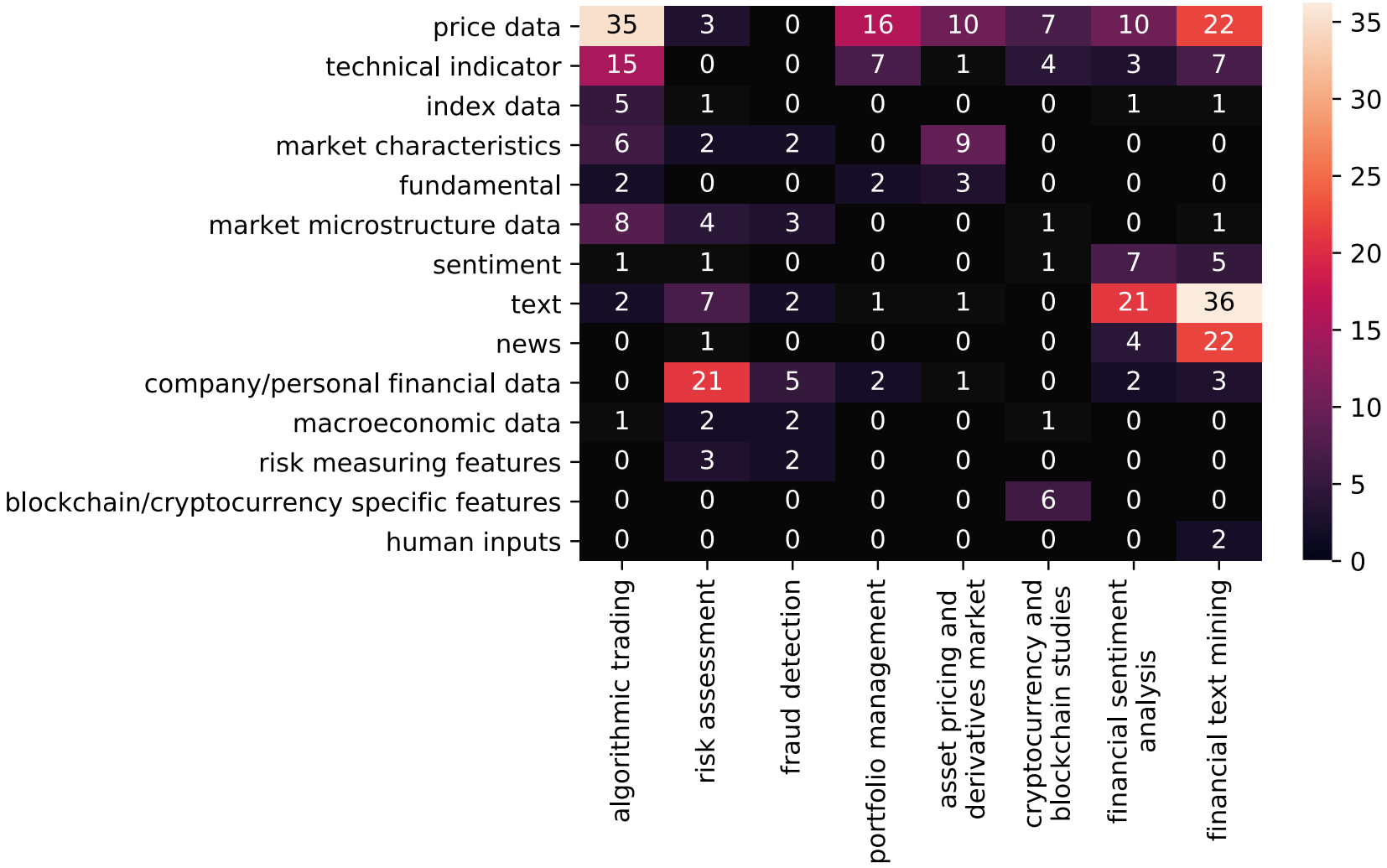
Need	Commercial Products	Open-Source Alternatives / Complements
Software development	Claude Code, OpenAI Codex, Google Antigravity	Aider, Cline, OpenHands, SWE-agent
Multi-agent development platform	Google Antigravity 2.0	OpenHands SDK, LangGraph, CrewAI
Knowledge-work coworker	Claude Cowork	Hermes Agent, Dify, n8n
24/7 personal assistant	Gemini Spark	OpenClaw, Hermes Agent
Messaging-app interface	Gemini Spark has partial support	OpenClaw is the strongest fit
Long-term memory / self-improvement	Claude / Gemini products may include this, but in a closed way	Hermes Agent is the most representative option
Self-hosting and data control	More complete mainly through enterprise plans	OpenClaw, Hermes Agent, Dify, n8n

Deep learning for financial applications: Topic-Model Heatmap



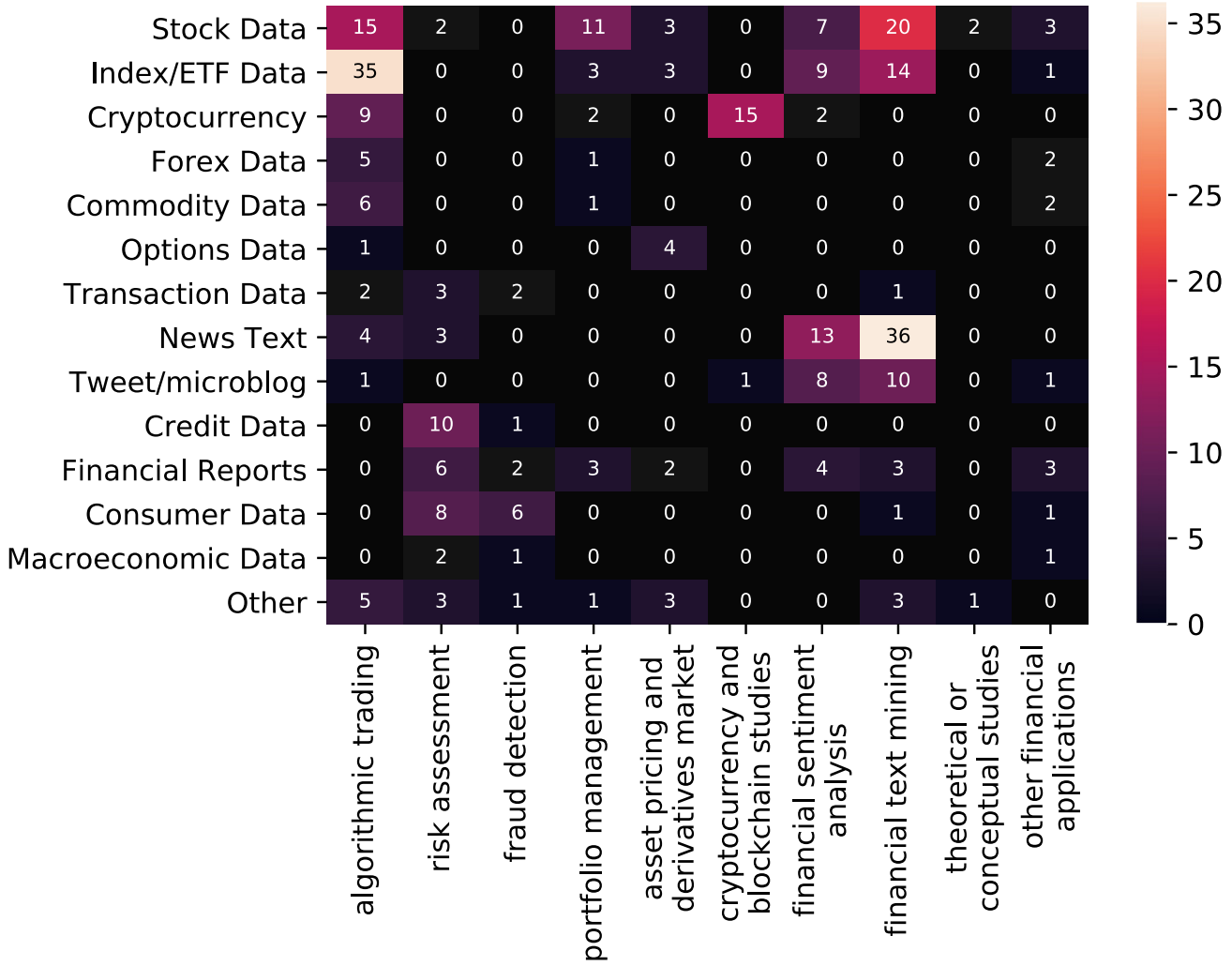
Source: Ahmet Murat Ozbayoglu, Mehmet Ugur Gudelek, and Omer Berat Sezer (2020). "Deep learning for financial applications: A survey." Applied Soft Computing (2020): 106384.

Deep learning for financial applications: Topic-Feature Heatmap



Source: Ahmet Murat Ozbayoglu, Mehmet Ugur Gudelek, and Omer Berat Sezer (2020). "Deep learning for financial applications: A survey." Applied Soft Computing (2020): 106384.

Deep learning for financial applications: Topic-Dataset Heatmap



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Deep learning for financial applications:

Algo-trading applications embedded with time series forecasting models

Art.	Data set	Period	Feature set	Method	Performance criteria	Environment
[33]	GarantiBank in BIST, Turkey	2016	OCHLV, Spread, Volatility, Turnover, etc.	PLR, Graves LSTM	MSE, RMSE, MAE, RSE, Correlation R-square	Spark
[34]	CSI300, Nifty50, HSI, Nikkei 225, S&P500, DJIA	2010–2016	OCHLV, Technical Indicators	WT, Stacked autoencoders, LSTM	MAPE, Correlation coefficient, THEIL-U	–
[35]	Chinese Stocks	2007–2017	OCHLV	CNN + LSTM	Annualized Return, Mxm Retracement	Python
[36]	50 stocks from NYSE	2007–2016	Price data	SFM	MSE	–
[37]	The LOB of 5 stocks of Finnish Stock Market	2010	FI-2010 dataset: bid/ask and volume	WMTR, MDA	Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score	–
[38]	300 stocks from SZSE, Commodity	2014–2015	Price data	FDDR, DMLP+RL	Profit, return, SR, profit-loss curves	Keras
[39]	S&P500 Index	1989–2005	Price data, Volume	LSTM	Return, STD, SR, Accuracy	Python, TensorFlow, Keras, R, H2O
[40]	Stock of National Bank of Greece (ETE).	2009–2014	FTSE100, DJIA, GDAX, NIKKEI225, EUR/USD, Gold	GASVR, LSTM	Return, volatility, SR, Accuracy	Tensorflow
[41]	Chinese stock-IF-IH-IC contract	2016–2017	Decisions for price change	MODRL+LSTM	Profit and loss, SR	–
[42]	Singapore Stock Market Index	2010–2017	OCHL of last 10 days of Index	DMLP	RMSE, MAPE, Profit, SR	–
[43]	GBP/USD	2017	Price data	Reinforcement Learning + LSTM + NES	SR, downside deviation ratio, total profit	Python, Keras, Tensorflow
[44]	Commodity, FX future, ETF	1991–2014	Price Data	DMLP	SR, capability ratio, return	C++, Python
[45]	USD/GBP, S&P500, FTSE100, oil, gold	2016	Price data	AE + CNN	SR, % volatility, avg return/trans, rate of return	H2O

Source: Ahmet Murat Ozbayoglu, Mehmet Ugur Gudelek, and Omer Berat Sezer (2020). "Deep learning for financial applications: A survey." Applied Soft Computing (2020): 106384.

Deep learning for financial applications:

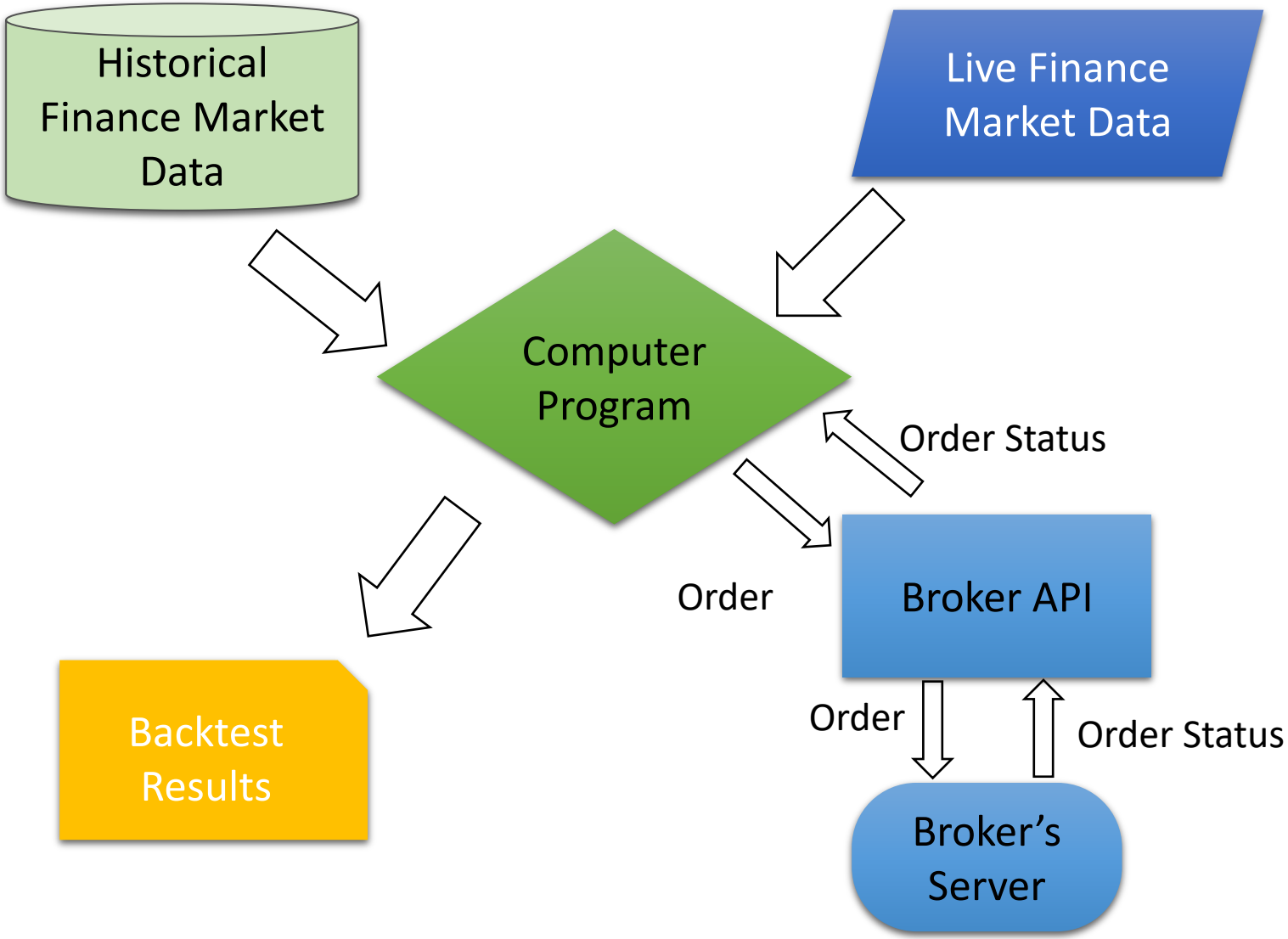
Algo-trading applications embedded with time series forecasting models

Art.	Data set	Period	Feature set	Method	Performance criteria	Environment
[46]	Bitcoin, Dash, Ripple, Monero, Litecoin, Dogecoin, Nxt, Namecoin	2014–2017	MA, BOLL, the CRIX returns, Euribor interest rates, OCHLV	LSTM, RNN, DMLP	Accuracy, F1-measure	Python, Tensorflow
[47]	S&P500, KOSPI, HSI, and EuroStoxx50	1987–2017	200-days stock price	Deep Q-Learning, DMLP	Total profit, Correlation	–
[48]	Stocks in the S&P500	1990–2015	Price data	DMLP, GBT, RF	Mean return, MDD, Calmar ratio	H2O
[49]	Fundamental and Technical Data, Economic Data	–	Fundamental , technical and market information	CNN	–	–

Source: Ahmet Murat Ozbayoglu, Mehmet Ugur Gudelek, and Omer Berat Sezer (2020). "Deep learning for financial applications: A survey." Applied Soft Computing (2020): 106384.

Algorithmic Trading

Algorithmic Trading

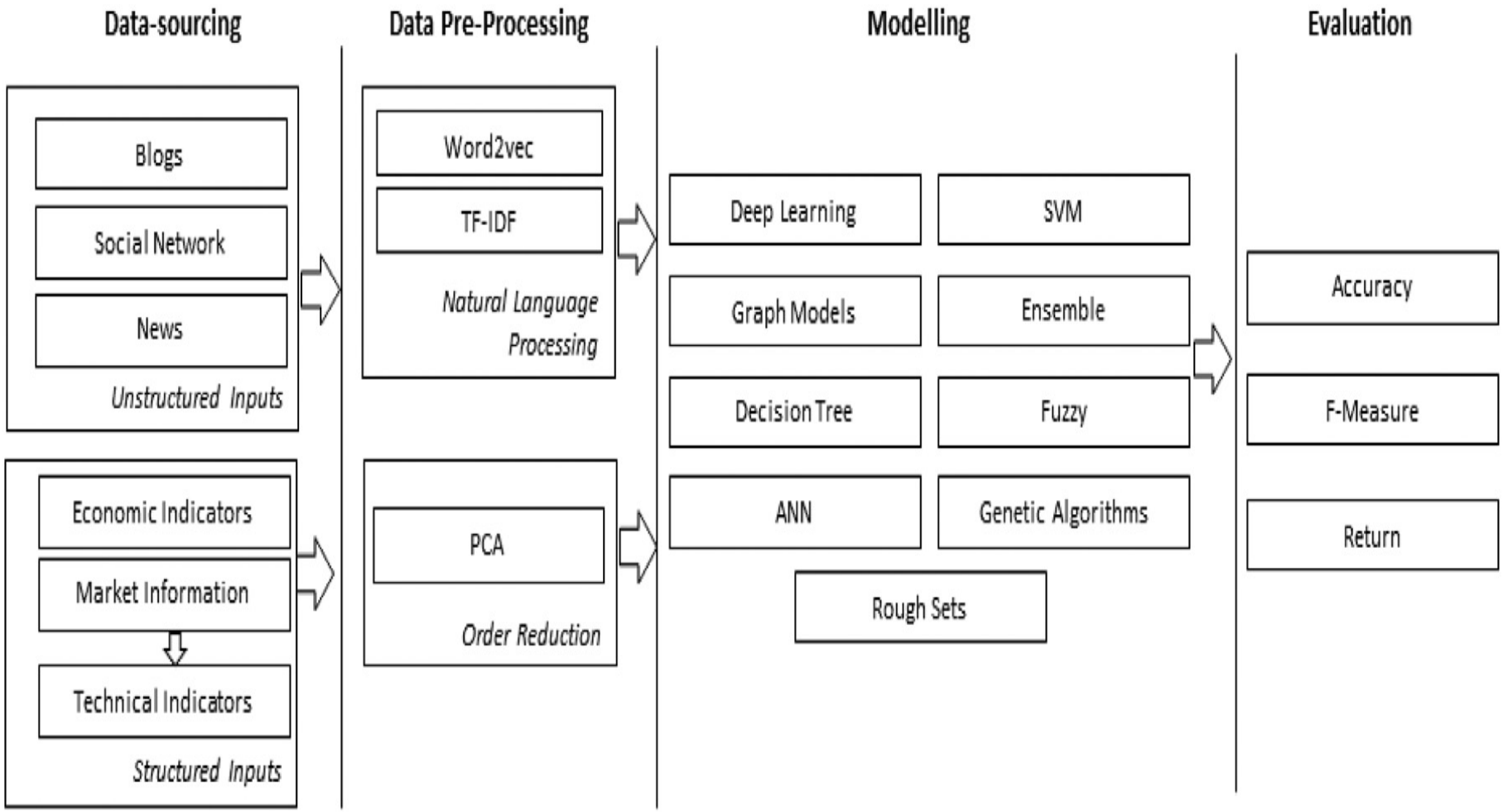


Source: Ernest P. Chan (2017), Machine Trading: Deploying Computer Algorithms to Conquer the Markets, Wiley

Process of Machine Learning in Predicting Cryptocurrency

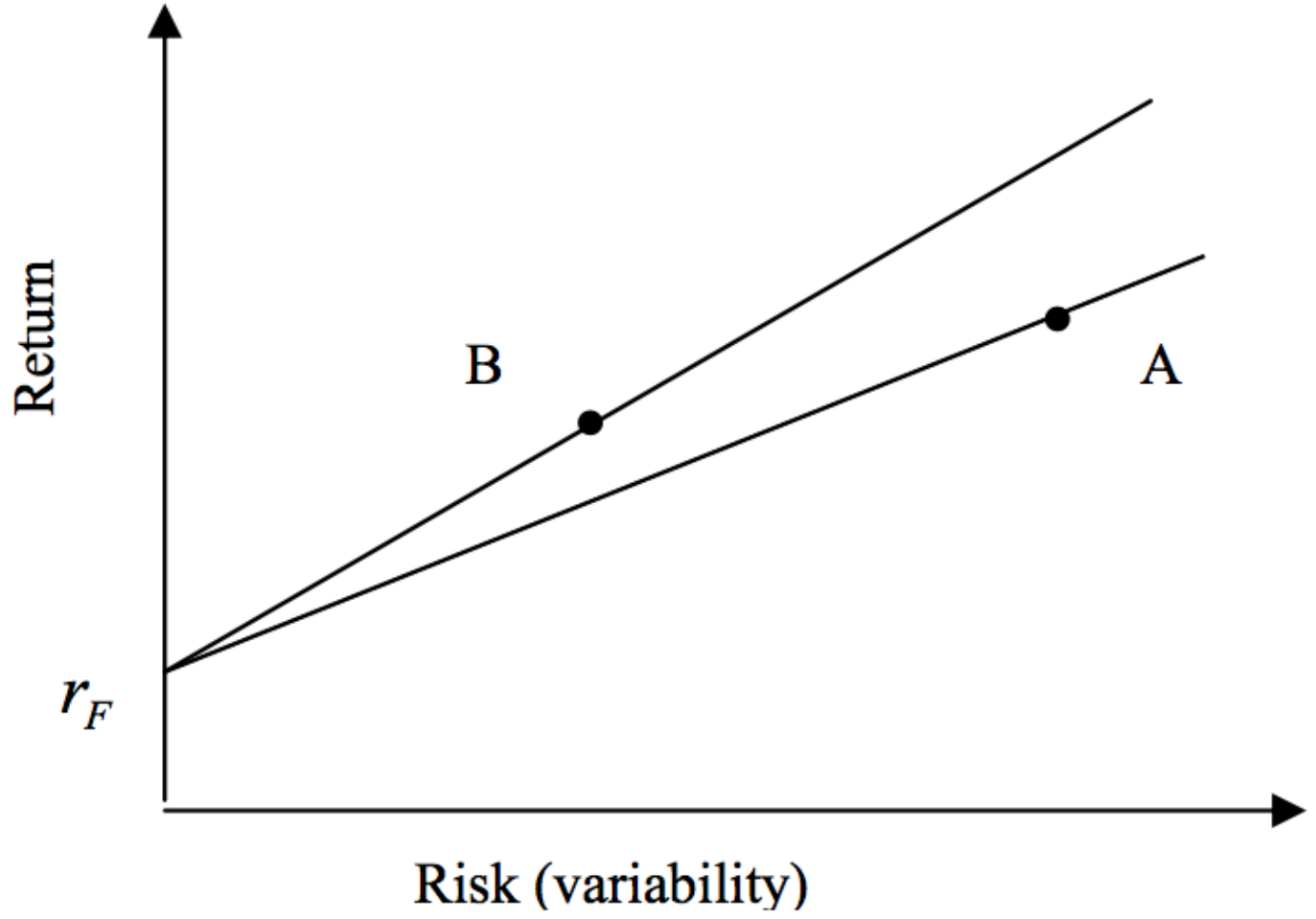
Source: Fan Fang, Carmine Ventre, Michail Basios, Leslie Kanthan, David Martinez-Rego, Fan Wu, and Lingbo Li. (2023) "Cryptocurrency trading: a comprehensive survey." Financial Innovation 8, no. 1 (2022): 1-59.

Stock Market Movement Forecast:
Phases of the stock market modeling



Source: O. Bustos and A. Pomares-Quimbaya (2020), "Stock Market Movement Forecast: A Systematic Review." Expert Systems with Applications (2020): 113464.

Risk and Return



Source: Bacon, Carl. "How sharp is the Sharpe-ratio?-Risk-adjusted Performance Measures." *Statpro White Paper* (2000).

Sharpe Ratio

$$\textbf{Sharpe Ratio} = \frac{Portofolio\ Return - Risk\ Free\ Return}{Portofolio\ Risk}$$

Source: Bacon, Carl. "How sharp is the Sharpe-ratio?-Risk-adjusted Performance Measures." *Statpro White Paper* (2000).

Sharpe Ratio

$$\textbf{Sharpe Ratio } SR = \frac{r_P - r_F}{\sigma_P}$$

Where

r_P = portfolio return

r_F = risk free rate

σ_P = portfolio risk (variability, standard deviation of return)

Source: Bacon, Carl. "How sharp is the Sharpe-ratio?-Risk-adjusted Performance Measures." *Statpro White Paper* (2000).

Sortino Ratio

$$\textbf{Sortino Ratio} = \frac{r_P - r_T}{\sigma_D}$$

Where

r_P = portfolio return

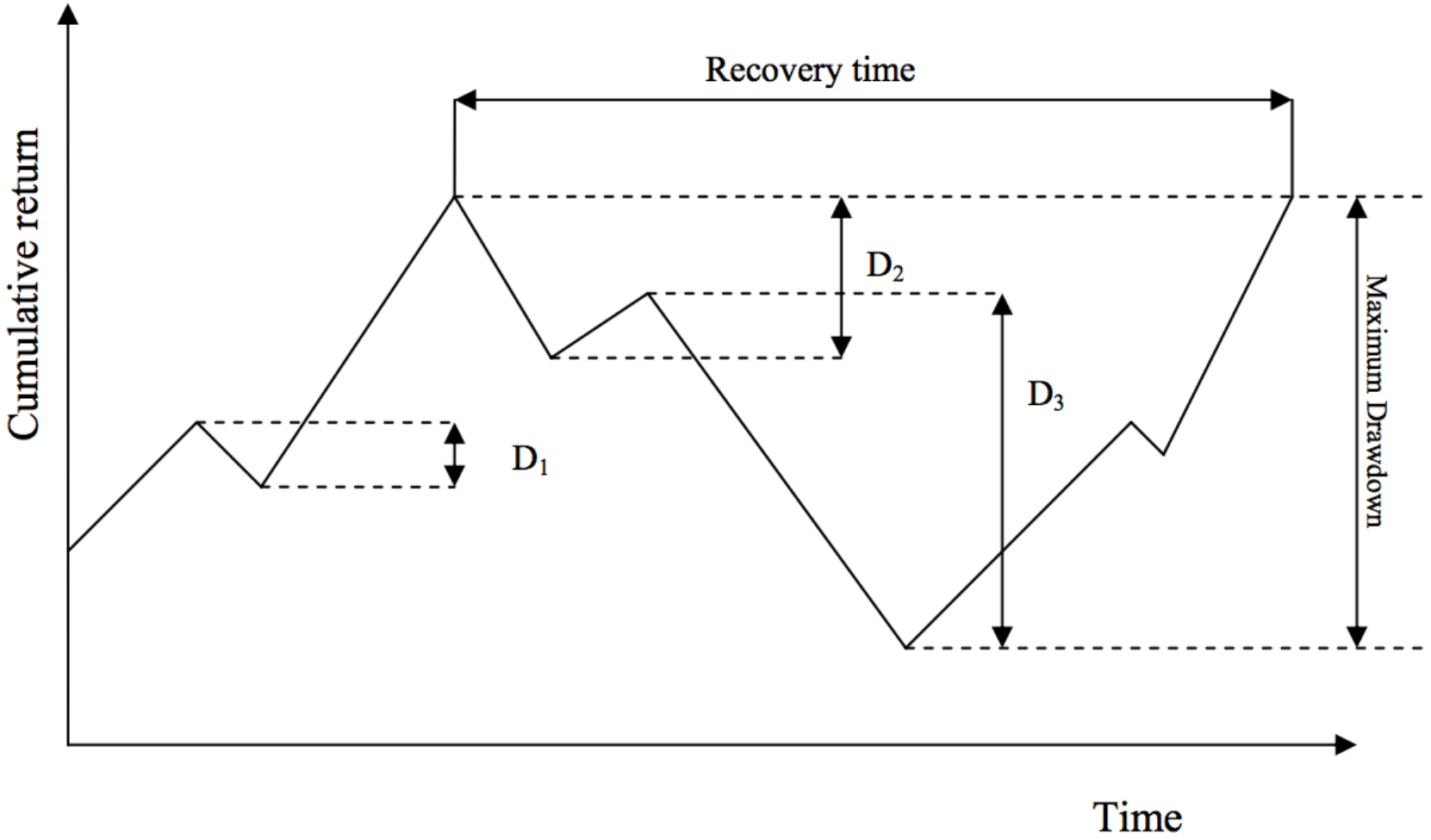
r_T = Minimum Target Return

σ_D = Downside Risk

$$\textbf{Downside Risk } \sigma_D = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\min[(r_i - rT), 0]^2}{n}}$$

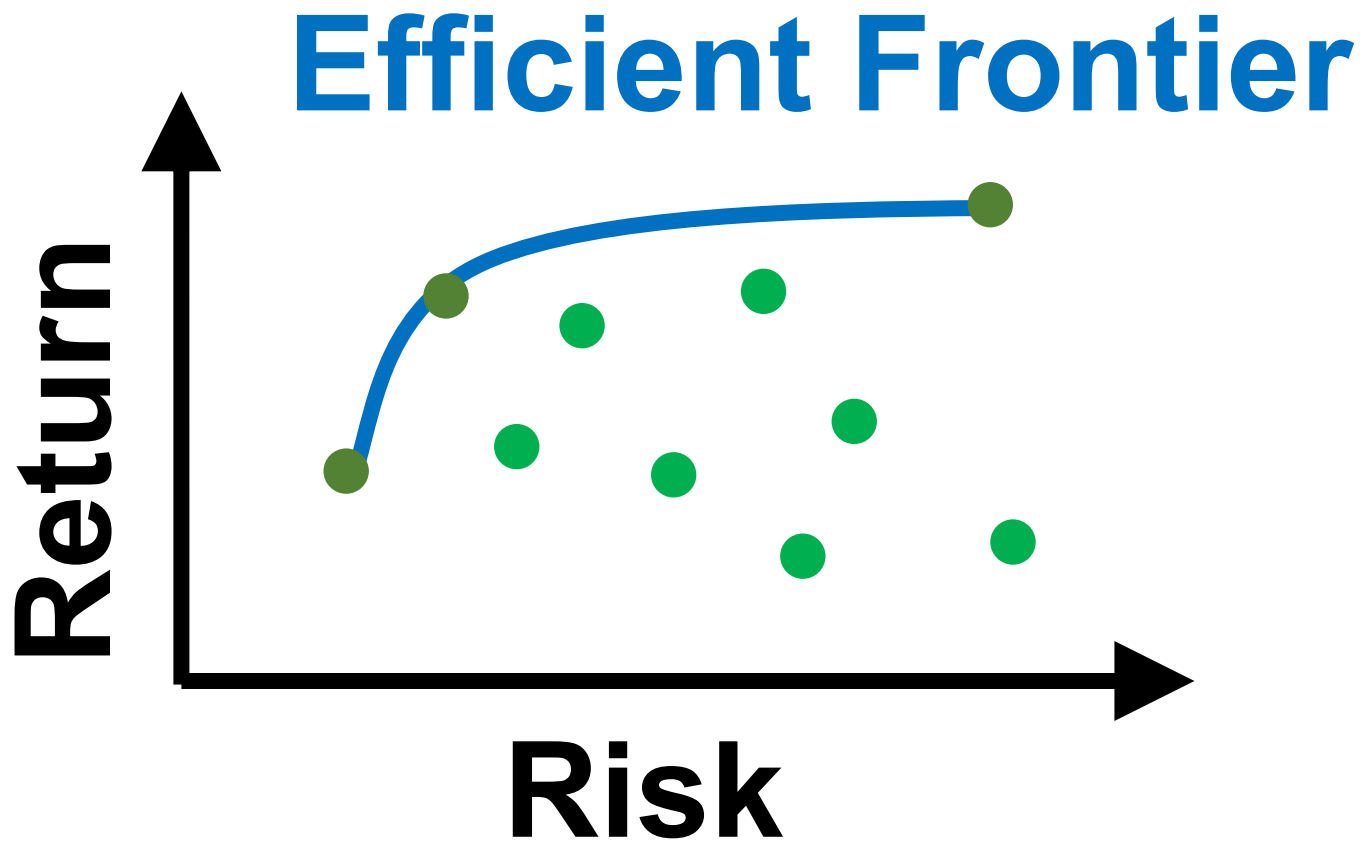
Source: Bacon, Carl. "How sharp is the Sharpe-ratio?-Risk-adjusted Performance Measures." *Statpro White Paper* (2000).

Max Drawdown



Source: Bacon, Carl. "How sharp is the Sharpe-ratio?-Risk-adjusted Performance Measures." *Statpro White Paper* (2000).

Portfolio Optimization
Efficient Frontier



Source: Tucker Balch (2012), Investment Science: Portfolio Optimization, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5qbMhXXq0vI

Backtesting

- Financial Functions (ffn)
  - https://pmorissette.github.io/ffn/
- backtesting.py
  - https://kernc.github.io/backtesting.py/
- Visualization
  - Plotly Express (px)
    - https://plotly.com/python/plotly-express/
  - Bokeh
    - https://bokeh.org/

Financial Functions (ffn)
plotly.express (px)

```
!pip install ffn
import ffn
import plotly.express as px
%pylab inline
#BTC-USD Bitcoin USD
df = ffn.get('btc-usd', start='2016-01-01', end='2021-12-31')
print('df')
print(df.head())
print(df.tail())
print(df.describe())
df.plot(figsize=(14,10))

returns = df.to_returns().dropna()
print('returns')
print(returns.head())
print(returns.tail())
print(returns.describe())
#ax = df.plot(figsize=(12,9))

perf = df.calc_stats()
perf.plot(figsize=(14, 10))
print(perf.display())

fig = px.line(df, x=df.index, y="btcusd", title='btcusd')
fig.update_layout(title='btcusd price', xaxis_title='Date', yaxis_title='Price')
#fig.update_traces(mode='markers+lines')
fig.show()

fig = px.line(returns, x=returns.index, y="btcusd", title='btcusd')
fig.update_layout(title='btcusd returns', xaxis_title='Date', yaxis_title='Returns')
fig.show()

fig = px.histogram(returns, x='btcusd', nbins=40, histnorm='probability', width=800, height=400)
fig.update_layout(title='btcusd returns histogram')
fig.show()

fig = px.box(returns, y='btcusd', points = 'all')
fig.update_layout(title='btcusd returns box')
fig.update_traces(boxmean='sd')
fig.show()
```

Financial Functions (ffn)
plotly.express (px)

```
# Upgrade pandas-datareader
!pip install --upgrade pandas
!pip install --upgrade pandas-datareader
```

```
!pip install ffn
import ffn
import plotly.express as px
%pylab inline
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Financial Functions (ffn)
plotly.express (px)

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plotly.express (px)

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Financial Functions (ffn)
plotly.express (px)

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```

Financial Functions (ffn)

```
 btcusd
Date
2016-01-01  434.334015
2016-01-02  433.437988
2016-01-03  430.010986
2016-01-04  433.091003
2016-01-05  431.959991
                btcusd
Date
2021-12-28  47588.855469
2021-12-29  46444.710938
2021-12-30  47178.125000
2021-12-31  46306.445312
2022-01-01  47686.812500
             btcusd
count   2193.000000
mean   13025.164562
std    16489.530523
min      364.330994
25%     2589.409912
50%     7397.796875
75%    11358.662109
max    67566.828125
```

Financial Functions (ffn)

calc_stats() display()

```
Stat                 btcusd
-------------------  ----------
Start                2016-01-01
End                  2022-01-01
Risk-free rate       0.00%

Total Return         10879.29%
Daily Sharpe         1.18
Daily Sortino        1.95
CAGR                 118.79%
Max Drawdown         -83.40%
Calmar Ratio         1.42
```

Financial Functions (ffn)

calc_stats() display()

```
MTD                         2.98%
3m                          -0.89%
6m                          42.04%
YTD                         2.98%
1Y                          62.34%
3Y (ann.)                   131.46%
5Y (ann.)                   116.71%
10Y (ann.)                  -
Since Incep. (ann.)         118.79%
```

Financial Functions (ffn)

`calc_stats() display()`

```
Daily Sharpe            1.18
Daily Sortino           1.95
Daily Mean (ann.)       74.04%
Daily Vol (ann.)        62.94%
Daily Skew              -0.10
Daily Kurt              7.30
Best Day                25.25%
Worst Day               -37.17%
```

Financial Functions (ffn)

`calc_stats() display()`

```
Monthly Sharpe          1.38
Monthly Sortino         3.75
Monthly Mean (ann.)     114.20%
Monthly Vol (ann.)      82.59%
Monthly Skew            0.43
Monthly Kurt            -0.16
Best Month              69.63%
Worst Month             -36.41%
```

Financial Functions (ffn)

calc_stats() display()

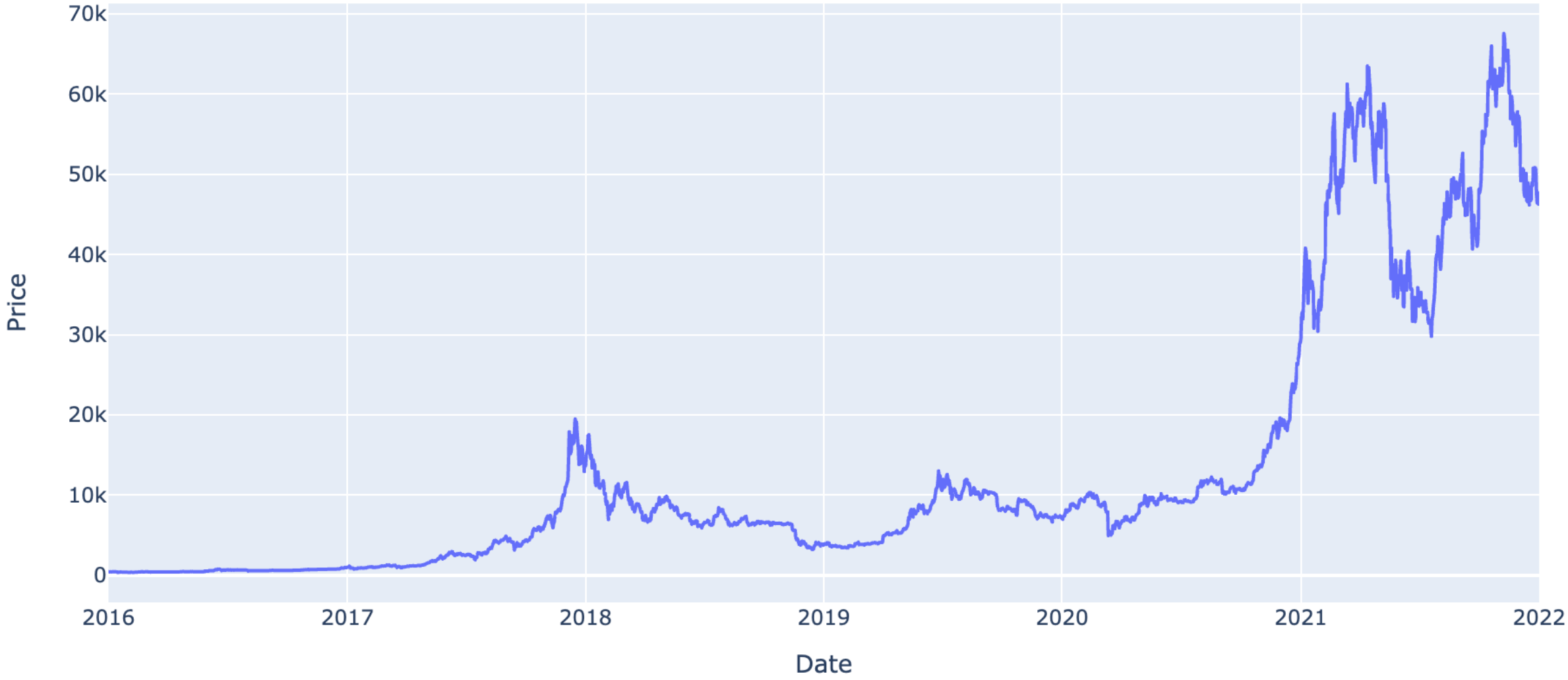
```
Yearly Sharpe             0.54
Yearly Sortino            9.73
Yearly Mean               292.22%
Yearly Vol                542.38%
Yearly Skew               2.17
Yearly Kurt               4.86
Best Year                 1368.90%
Worst Year                -73.56%
```

Financial Functions (ffn)

calc_stats() display()

```
Avg. Drawdown          -10.25%
Avg. Drawdown Days     36.55
Avg. Up Month          25.13%
Avg. Down Month        -12.35%
Win Year %             83.33%
Win 12m %              85.48%
```

Visualization
plotly.express (px)



Backtesting Output

```
backtesing output
Start                     2016-01-01 00:00:00
End                       2022-01-01 00:00:00
Duration                   2192 days 00:00:00
Exposure Time [%]                   97.993616
Equity Final [$]                4237449.058157
Equity Peak [$]                 6165339.439633
Return [%]                         4137.449058
Buy & Hold Return [%]             10879.294935
Return (Ann.) [%]                    86.557668
Volatility (Ann.) [%]               144.748975
Sharpe Ratio                          0.597985
Sortino Ratio                         1.946086
Calmar Ratio                          1.362652
Max. Drawdown [%]                   -63.521467
Avg. Drawdown [%]                   -12.142095
Max. Drawdown Duration       557 days 00:00:00
Avg. Drawdown Duration        44 days 00:00:00
# Trades                                  116
Win Rate [%]                         35.344828
Best Trade [%]                      119.026467
Worst Trade [%]                     -23.393531
Avg. Trade [%]                        3.291328
Max. Trade Duration           74 days 00:00:00
Avg. Trade Duration           19 days 00:00:00
Profit Factor                         2.293983
Expectancy [%]                        5.036865
SQN                                   1.236071
_strategy                             SmaCross
_equity_curve                              ...
_trades                      Size  Entry..
```

describe()

	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Adj Close	
count	2193.00	2193.00	2193.00	2193.00	2.193000e+03	2193.00	
mean	13363.00	12616.08	13005.79	13025.16	1.757591e+10	13025.16	
std	16935.24	15960.65	16480.00	16489.53	2.085247e+10	16489.53	
min	374.95	354.91	365.07	364.33	2.851400e+07	364.33	
25%	2682.26	2510.48	2577.77	2589.41	1.182870e+09	2589.41	
50%	7535.72	7233.40	7397.13	7397.80	9.175292e+09	7397.80	
75%	11570.79	11018.13	11354.30	11358.66	2.886756e+10	11358.66	
max	68789.62	66382.06	67549.73	67566.83	3.509679e+11	67566.83	

Backtesting

```
# Upgrade pandas-datareader
!pip install --upgrade pandas
!pip install --upgrade pandas-datareader

!pip install backtesting
from backtesting import Backtest, Strategy
from backtesting.lib import crossover
from backtesting.test import SMA

import pandas as pd
import pandas_datareader.data as web
df = web.DataReader("BTC-USD", 'yahoo', '2016-01-01', '2021-12-31')
df.to_csv('BTC-USD.csv')
print(df.head().round(2))
print(df.tail().round(2))
print(df.describe().round(2))

class SmaCross(Strategy):
      n1 = 5
      n2 = 20

      def init(self):
            close = self.data.Close
            self.sma1 = self.I(SMA, close, self.n1)
            self.sma2 = self.I(SMA, close, self.n2)

      def next(self):
            if crossover(self.sma1, self.sma2):
                self.buy()
            elif crossover(self.sma2, self.sma1):
                self.sell()

bt = Backtest(df, SmaCross, cash=100000, commission=.002, exclusive_orders=True)

output = bt.run()
print('backtesing output')
print(output)

bt.plot()
```

Backtesting

```
#!pip install backtesting
from backtesting import Backtest, Strategy
from backtesting.lib import crossover
from backtesting.lib import plot_heatmaps
from backtesting.test import SMA

import pandas as pd
import pandas_datareader.data as web

from google.colab import files
import time
#BTC-USD ETH-USD
v_symbol = 'BTC-USD'
v_time_start = '2016-01-01'
v_time_end = '2021-12-31'
v_to_csv_filename = v_symbol + '_' + v_time_start + '_' + v_time_end + '.csv'
df = web.DataReader(v_symbol, 'yahoo', v_time_start, v_time_end)
df.to_csv(v_to_csv_filename)

print(df.head().round(2))
print(df.tail().round(2))
print(df.describe().round(2))
v_n1 = 5 #5 #20 #60 #120
v_n2 = 200 #20 #60 #120 #240
```

Backtesting

```
class SmaCross(Strategy):
    n1 = v_n1 #5
    n2 = v_n2 #60

    def init(self):
        close = self.data.Close
        self.sma1 = self.I(SMA, close, self.n1)
        self.sma2 = self.I(SMA, close, self.n2)

    def next(self):
        if crossover(self.sma1, self.sma2):
                self.buy()
        elif crossover(self.sma2, self.sma1):
                self.sell()

bt = Backtest(df, SmaCross, cash=100000, commission=.002, exclusive_orders=True)

stats = bt.run()
```

Backtesting

```
filename = v_symbol + '_' + v_time_start + '_' + v_time_end + '_' + 'MA_' +
str(v_n1) + '_' + str(v_n2) + '.csv'
print('filename:', filename)
stats.to_csv(filename)

print('backtesing stats')
print(stats)
bt.plot()

print('filename:\t', filename)
print("stats._strategy:\t", stats._strategy)
print("# Trades:\t", stats['# Trades'])
print("stats['Equity Final [$]']:\t", round(stats['Equity Final [$]'], 4))
print("stats['Avg. Trade [%]']:\t", round(stats['Avg. Trade [%]'], 4))
print("Sharpe Ratio:\t", round(stats['Sharpe Ratio'], 4))

#download file
time.sleep(1) # time sleep 1 second
files.download(filename)
print('file downloaded:', filename)
```

Backtesting

```
print('*****bt.optimize*****')
stats, heatmap = bt.optimize(
   n1 = range(5, 65, 5),
   n2 = range(10, 205, 5),
   constraint = lambda param: param.n1 <param.n2,
   maximize = 'Avg. Trade [%]',
   max_tries = 600,
   random_state = 0,
   return_heatmap = True)

#'Equity Final [$]' 'Avg. Trade [%]'

optimize_strategy = stats._strategy
```

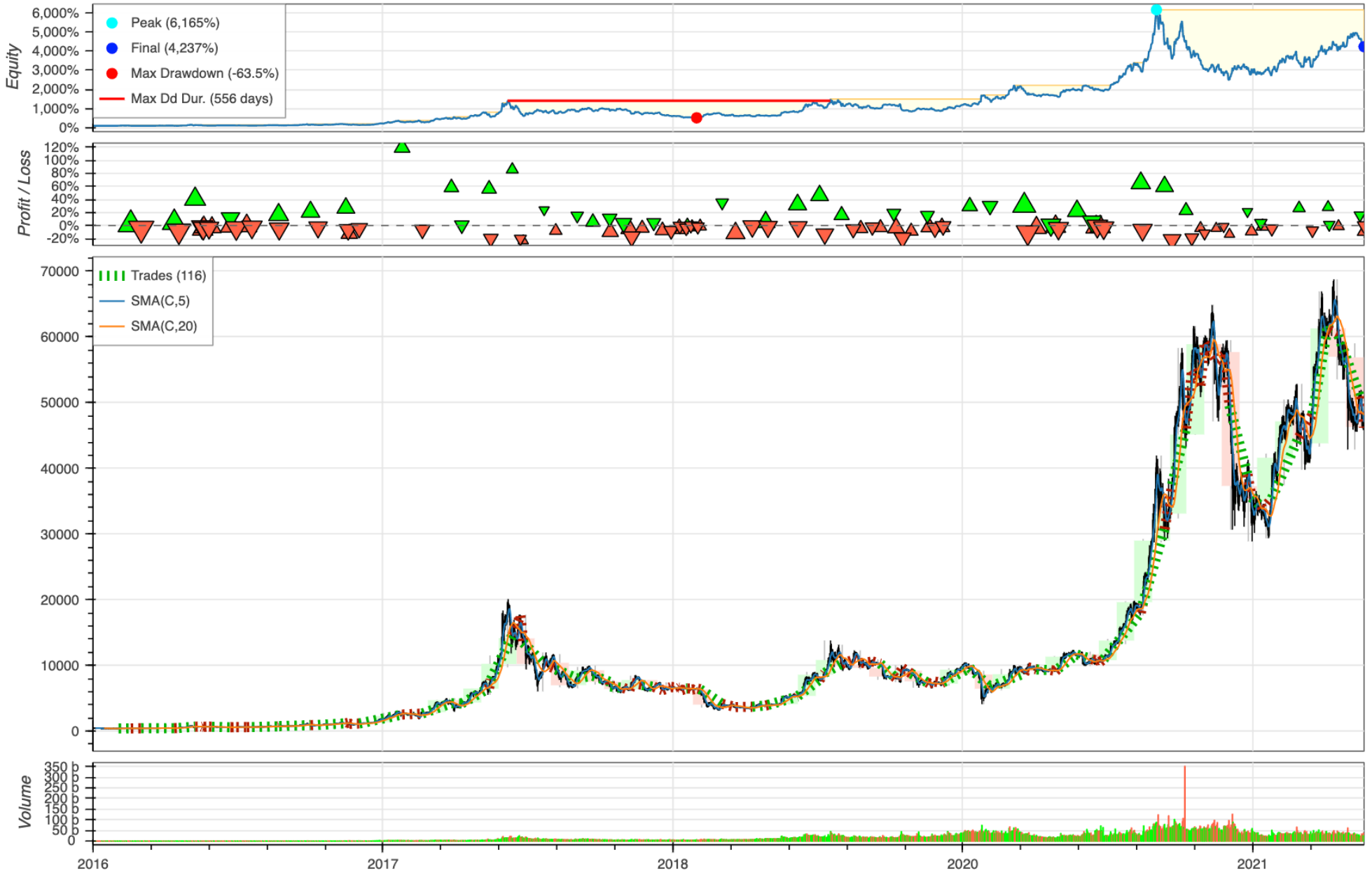
Backtesting

```
optimize_filename = v_symbol + '_' + v_time_start + '_' + v_time_end + '_' +
'bt_optimize_strategy' + str(optimize_strategy) + '.csv'
print('optimize_filename:', optimize_filename)
print('backtesing optimize strategy stats')
print(stats)
stats.to_csv(optimize_filename)
plot_heatmaps(heatmap, agg='mean', plot_width = 1800)

print('backtesting optimize strategy heatmap')
print(heatmap)
print('backtesting optimize strategy heatmap Top 10')
print(heatmap.sort_values().iloc[-10:])
hm = heatmap.groupby(['n1', 'n2']).mean().unstack()
print('backtesting optimize strategy heatmap mean')
print(hm)
hm_filename = v_symbol + '_' + v_time_start + '_' + v_time_end + '_' +
'hm_heatmap.csv'
hm.to_csv(hm_filename)
```

Backtesting

```
print("filename:\t", optimize_filename)
print("stats._strategy:\t", stats._strategy)
print("# Trades:\t", stats['# Trades'])
print("stats['Equity Final [$]']:\t", round(stats['Equity Final [$]'], 4))
print("stats['Avg. Trade [%]']:\t", round(stats['Avg. Trade [%]'], 4))
print("Sharpe Ratio:\t", round(stats['Sharpe Ratio'], 4))

#download file
time.sleep(1) # time sleep 1 second
files.download(hm_filename)
print('file downloaded:', hm_filename)
files.download(optimize_filename)
print('file downloaded:', optimize_filename)
```

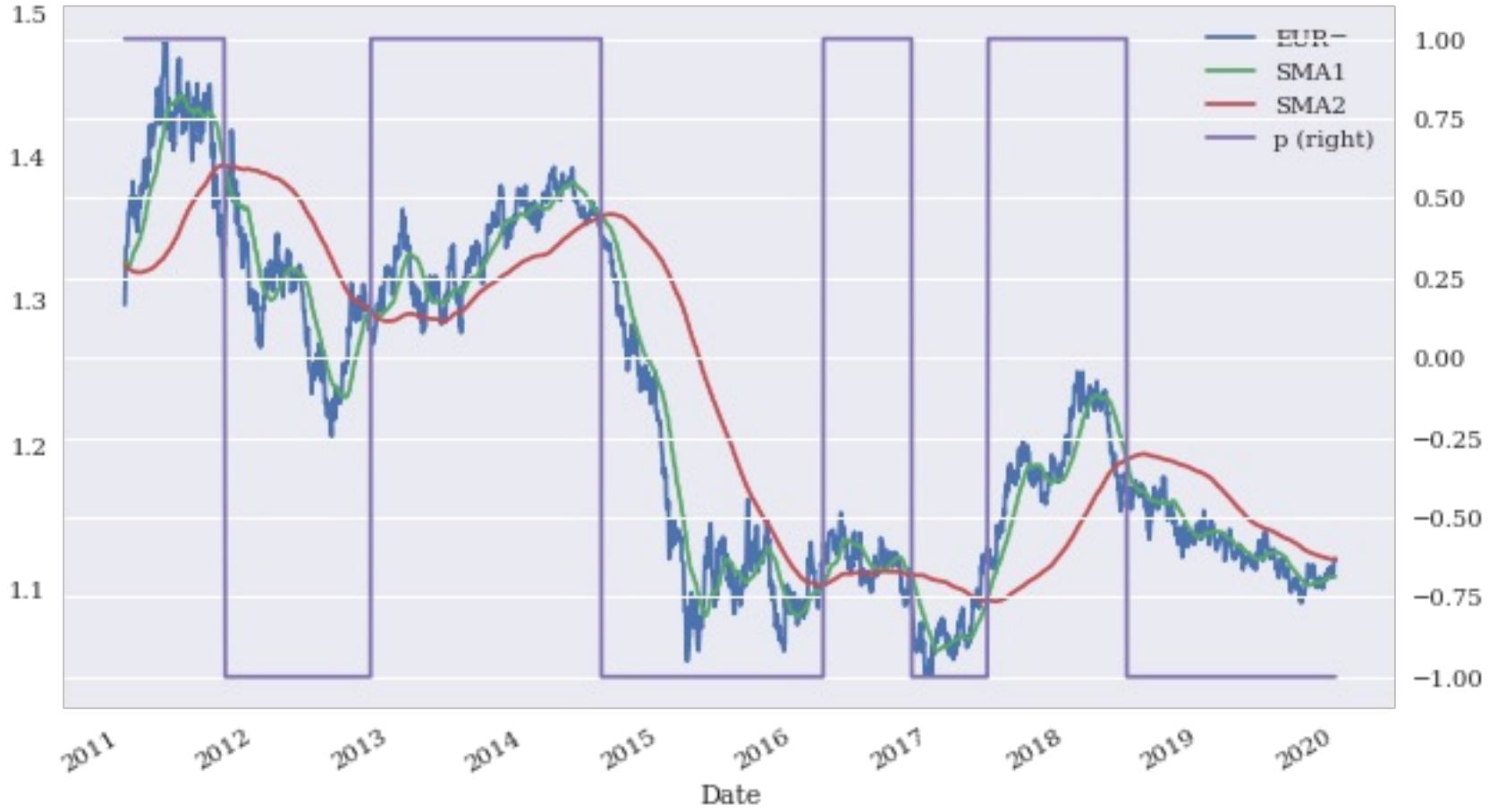
Backtesting



Time series data for EUR/USD and SMAs

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Time series data for EUR/USD, SMAs, and resulting positions



Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

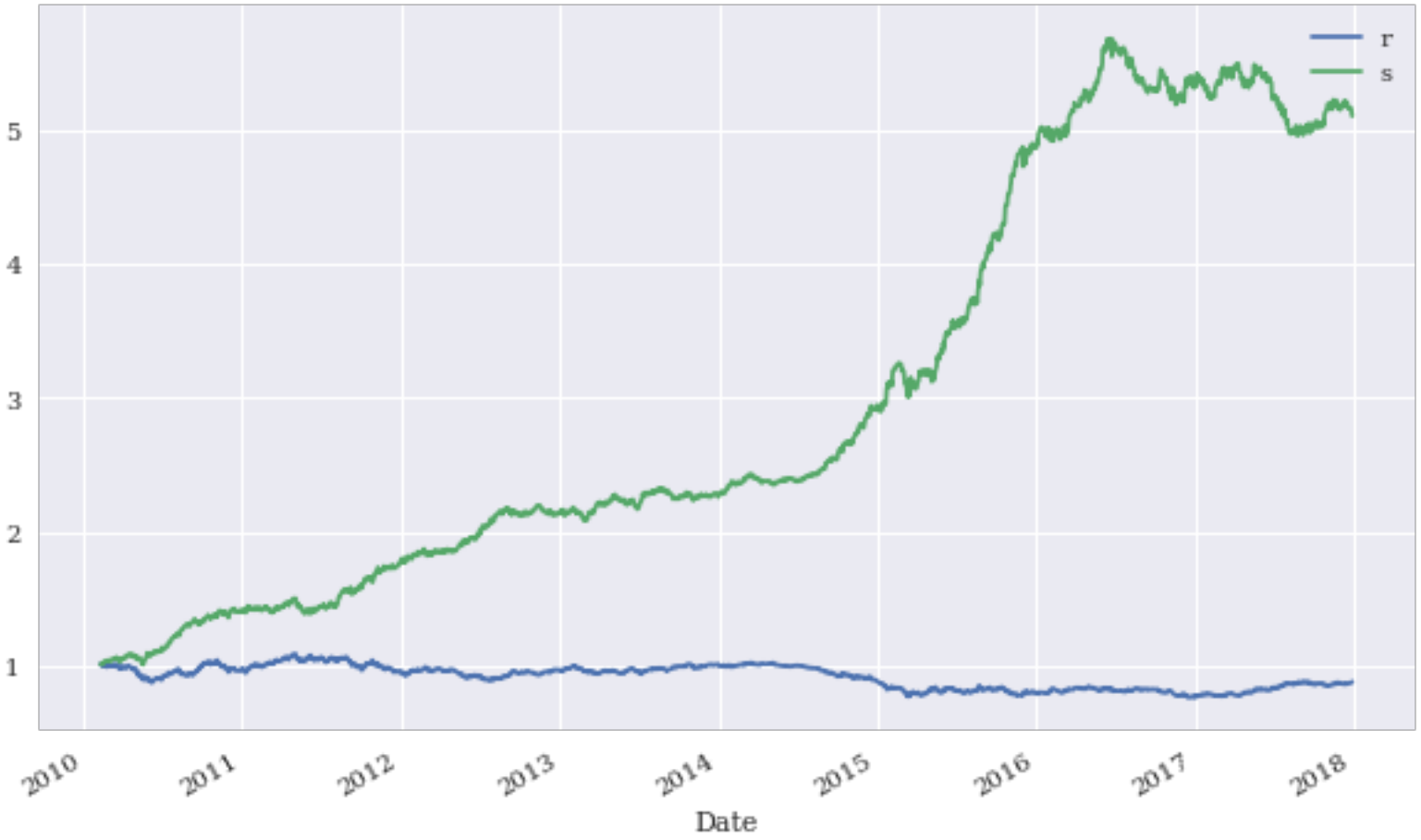
Gross performance of passive benchmark investment and SMA strategy

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Gross performance of the SMA strategy before and after transaction costs

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Gross performance of the passive benchmark investment and the daily DNN strategy (in-sample)



Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Gross performance of the passive benchmark investment and the daily DNN strategy (out-of-sample)

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

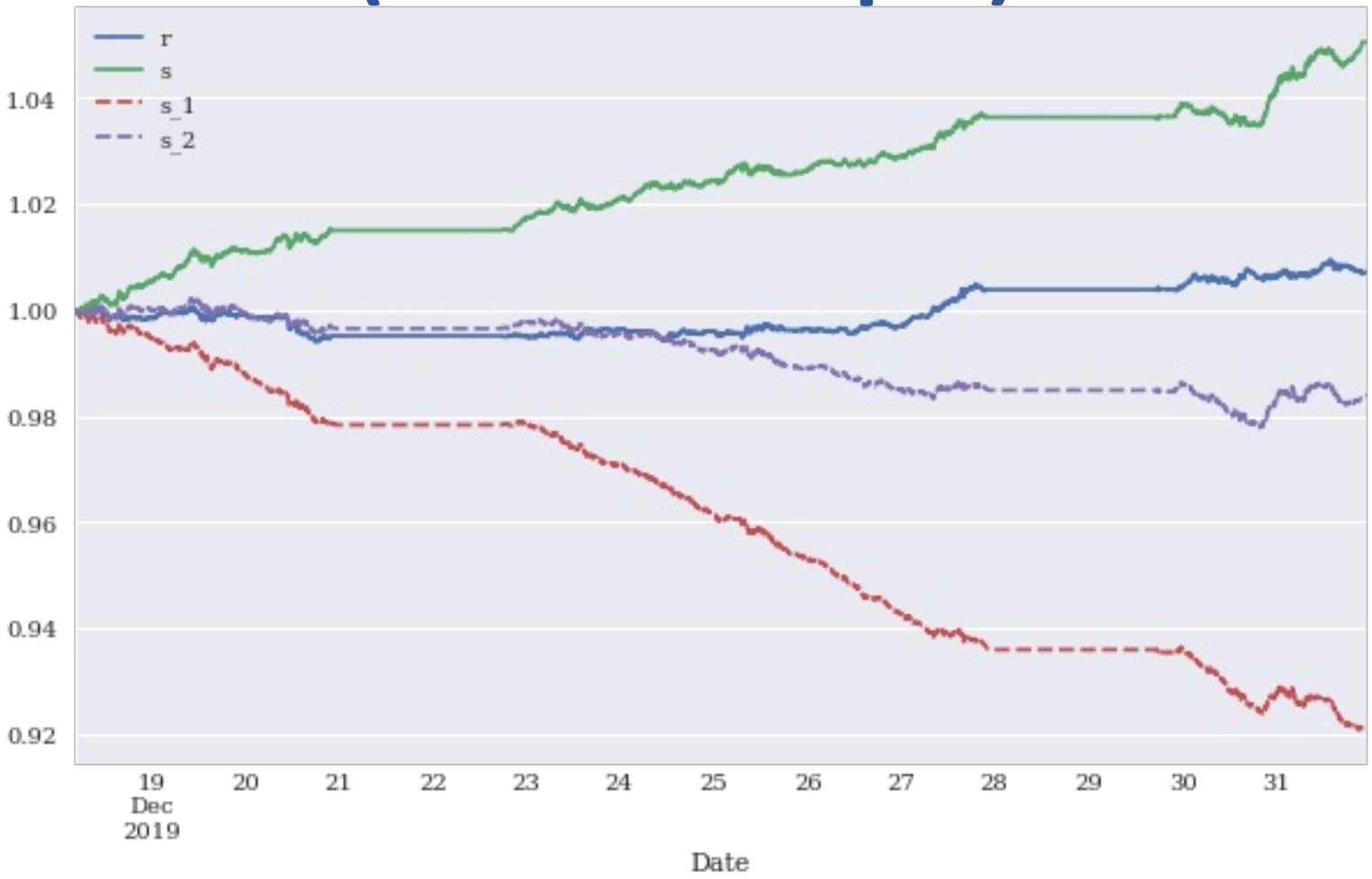
Gross performance of the daily DNN strategy before and after transaction costs (out-of-sample)

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Gross performance of the passive benchmark investment and the DNN intraday strategy (out-of-sample)

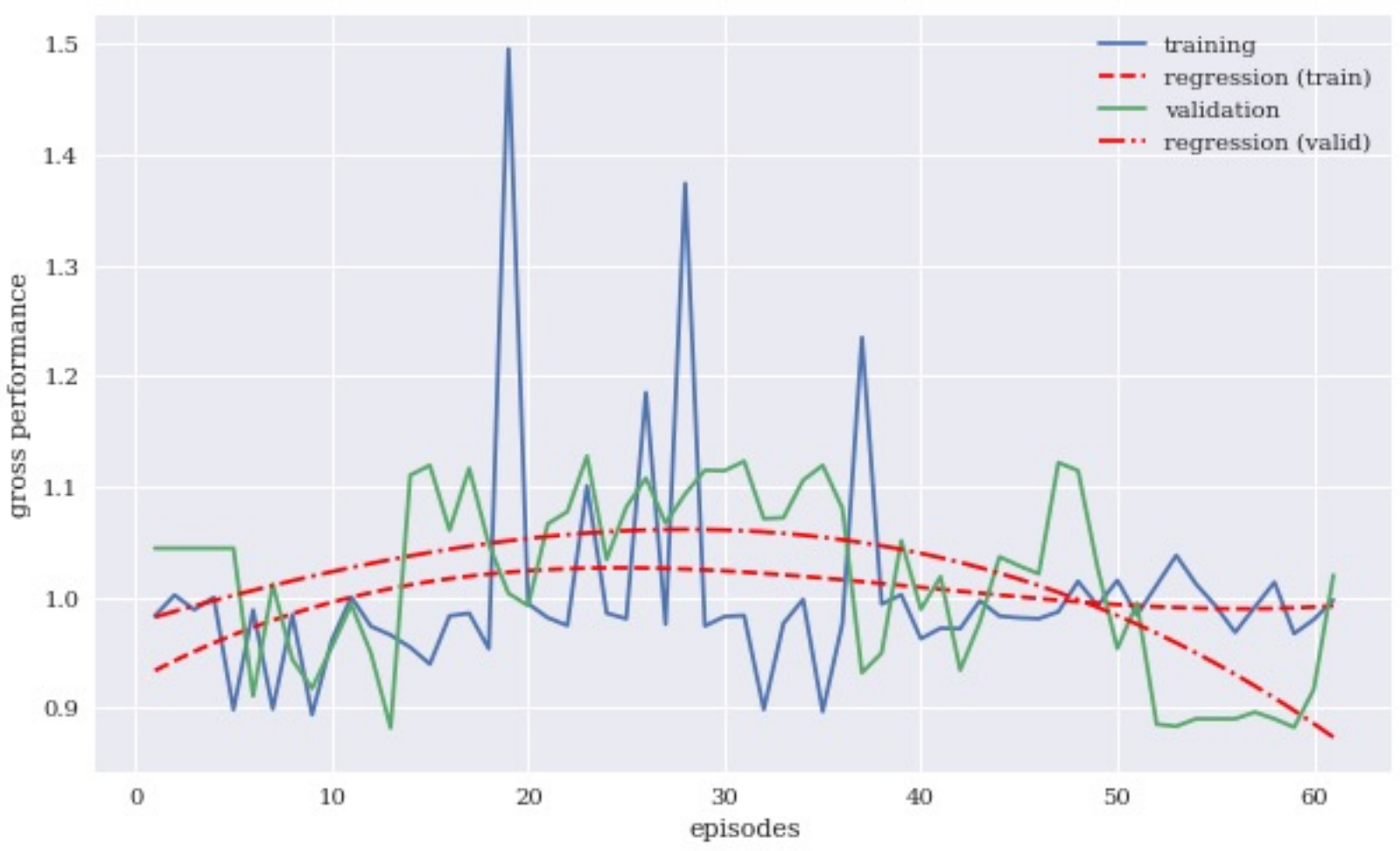
Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Gross performance of the DNN intraday strategy before and after higher/ lower transaction costs (out-of-sample)



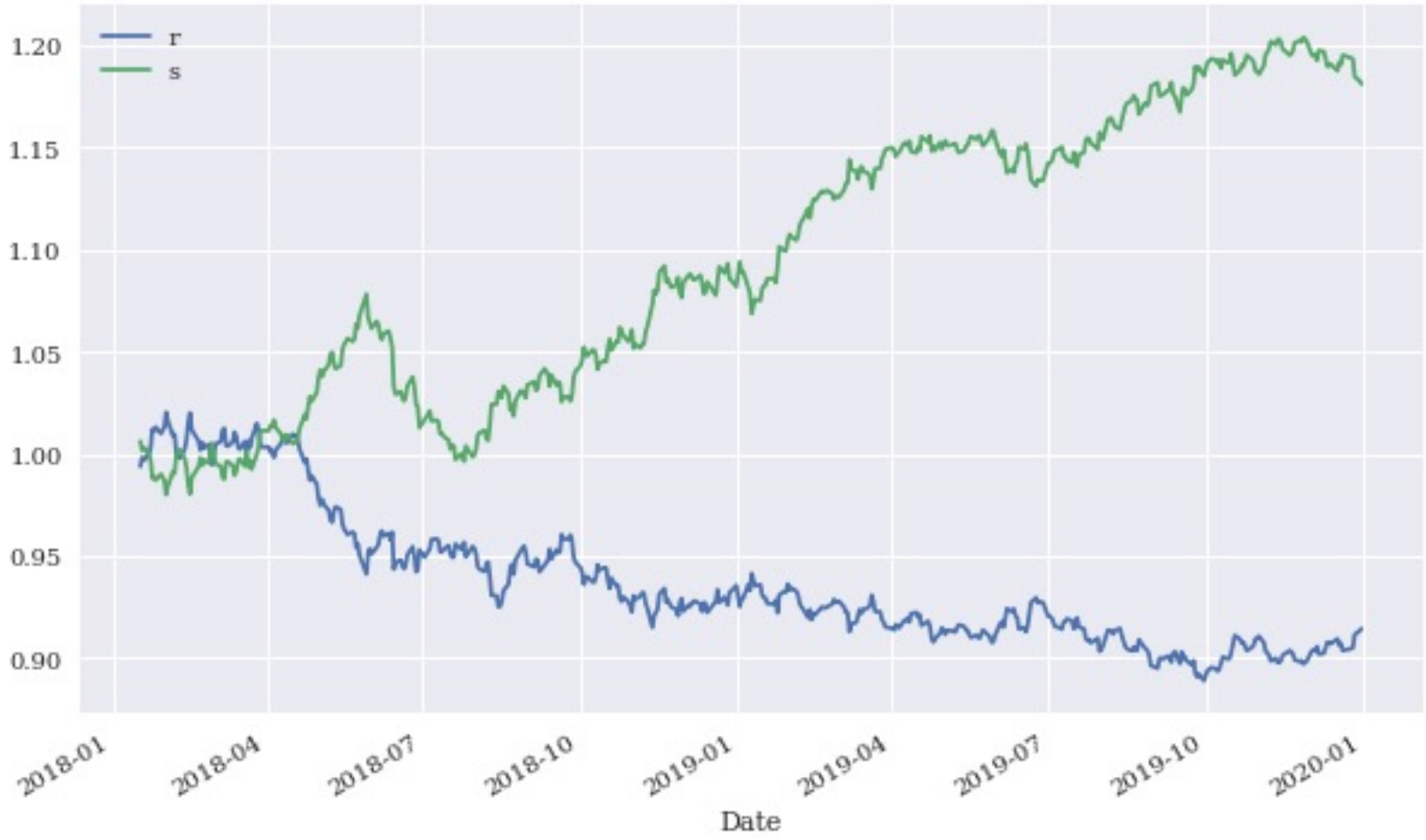
Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Gross performance on training and validation data set



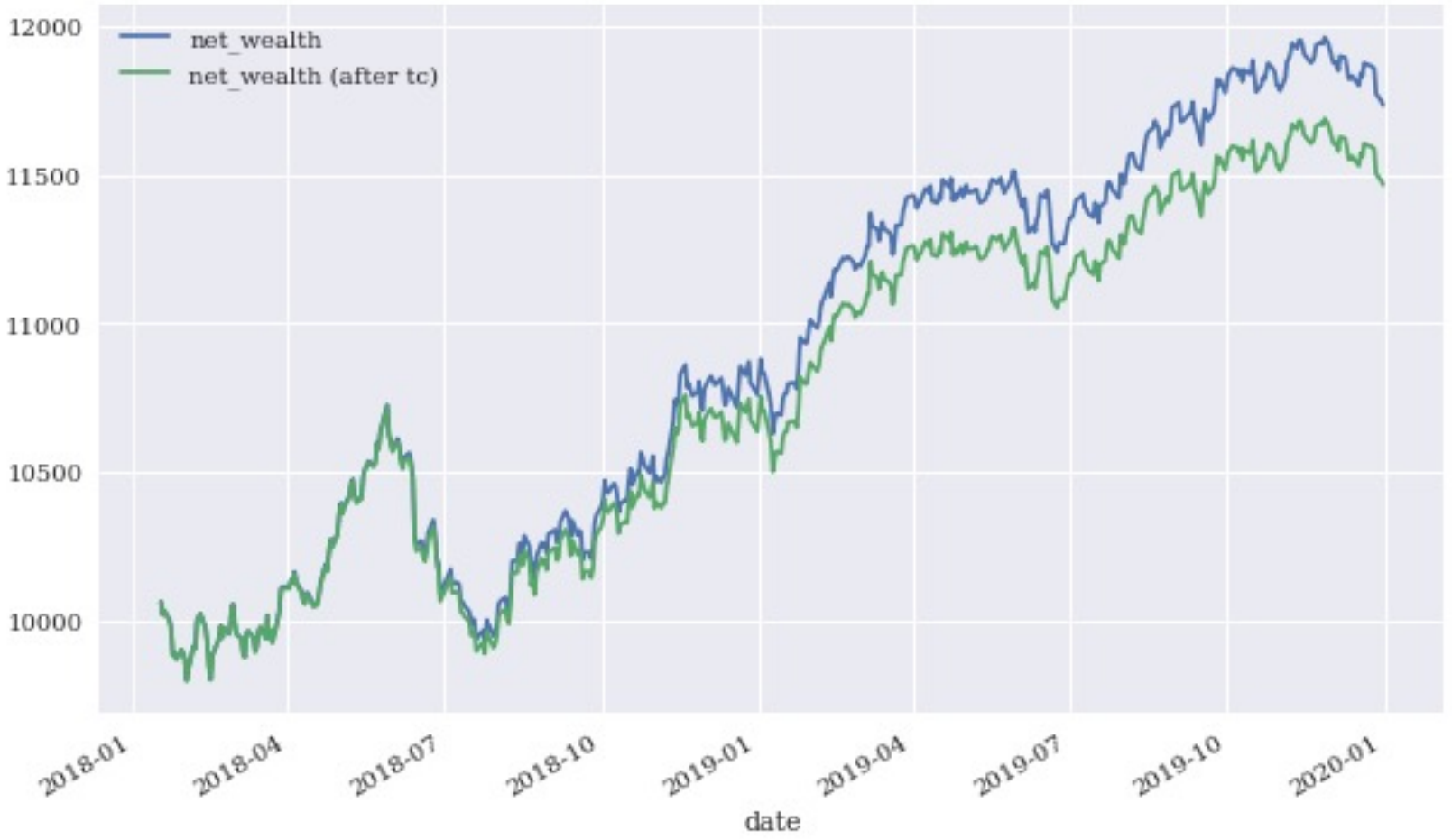
Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Gross performance of the passive benchmark investment and the trading bot (out-of-sample)



Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Gross performance of the trading bot before and after transaction costs (in-sample)

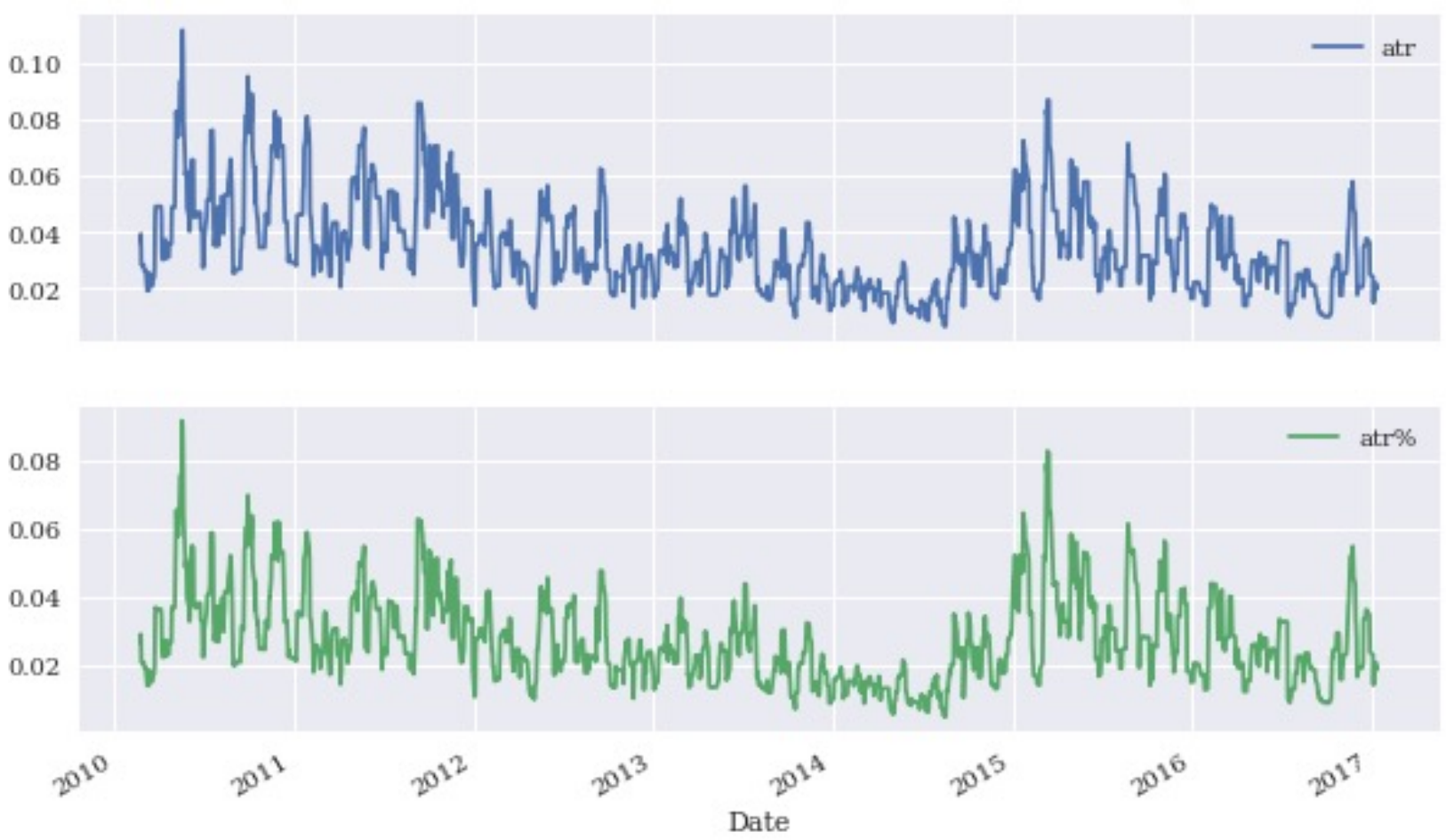


Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Gross performance of the passive benchmark investment and the trading bot (vectorized and event-based backtesting)

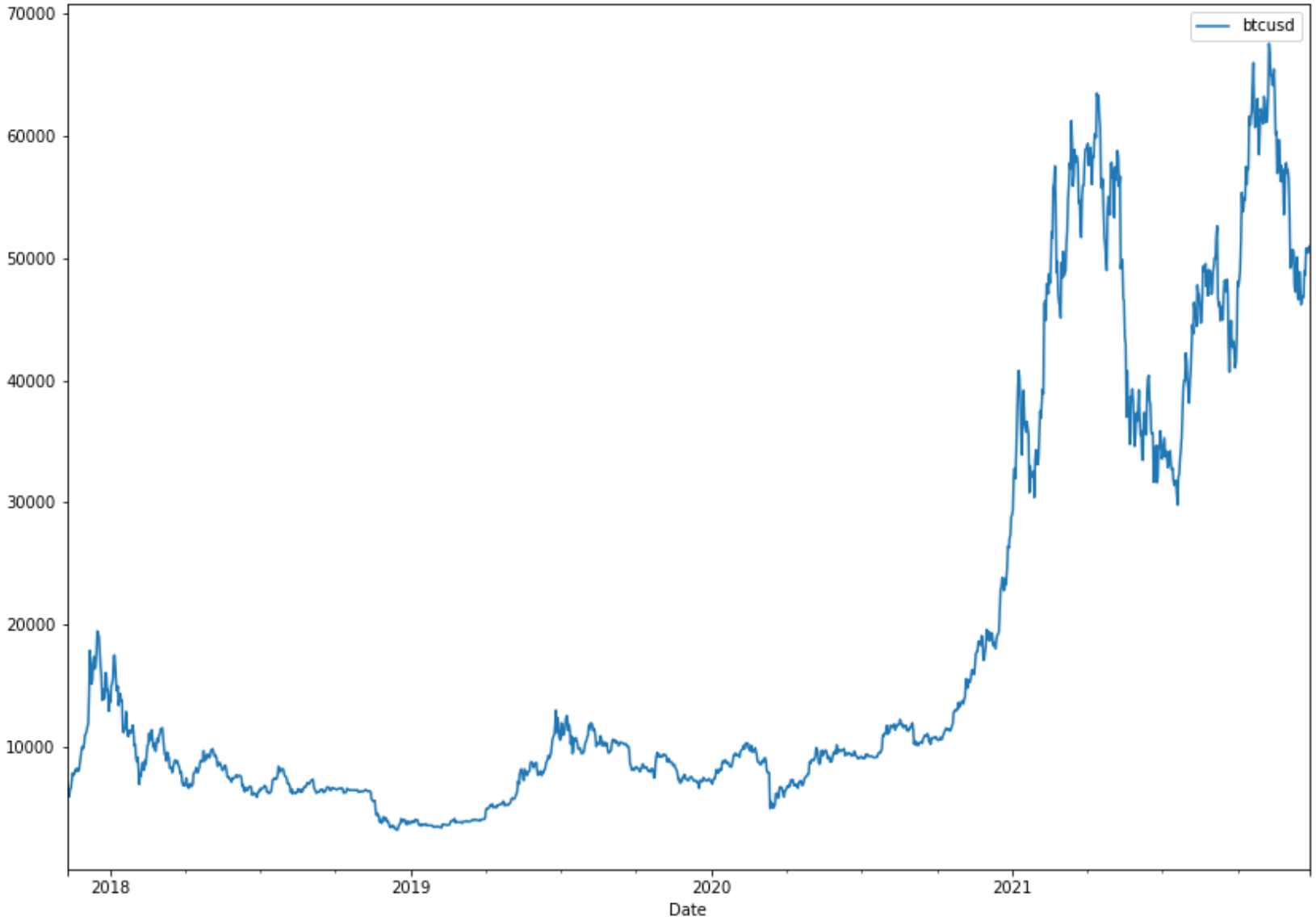
Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

Average true range (ATR) in absolute (price) and relative (%) terms



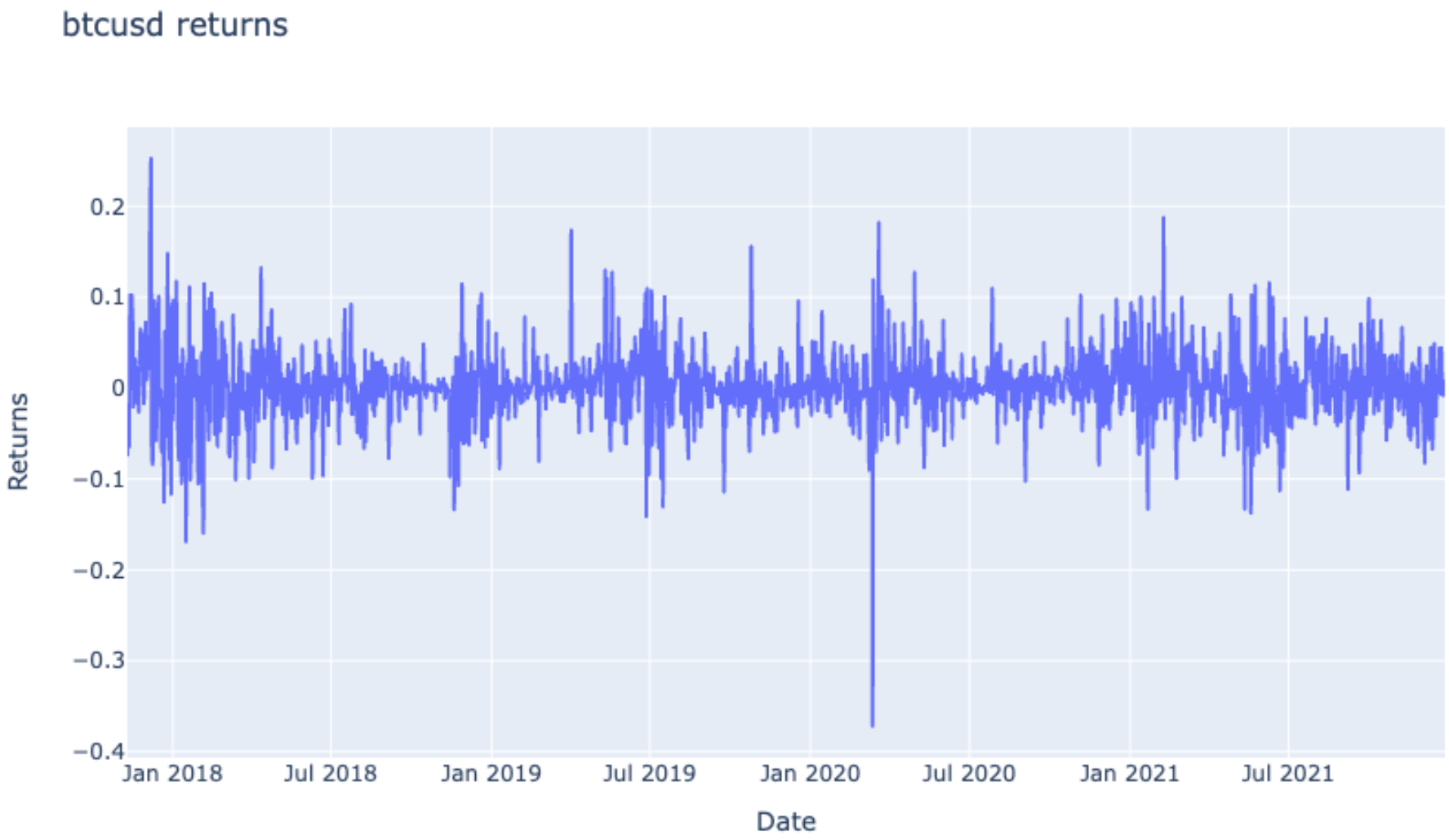
Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

BTC-USD



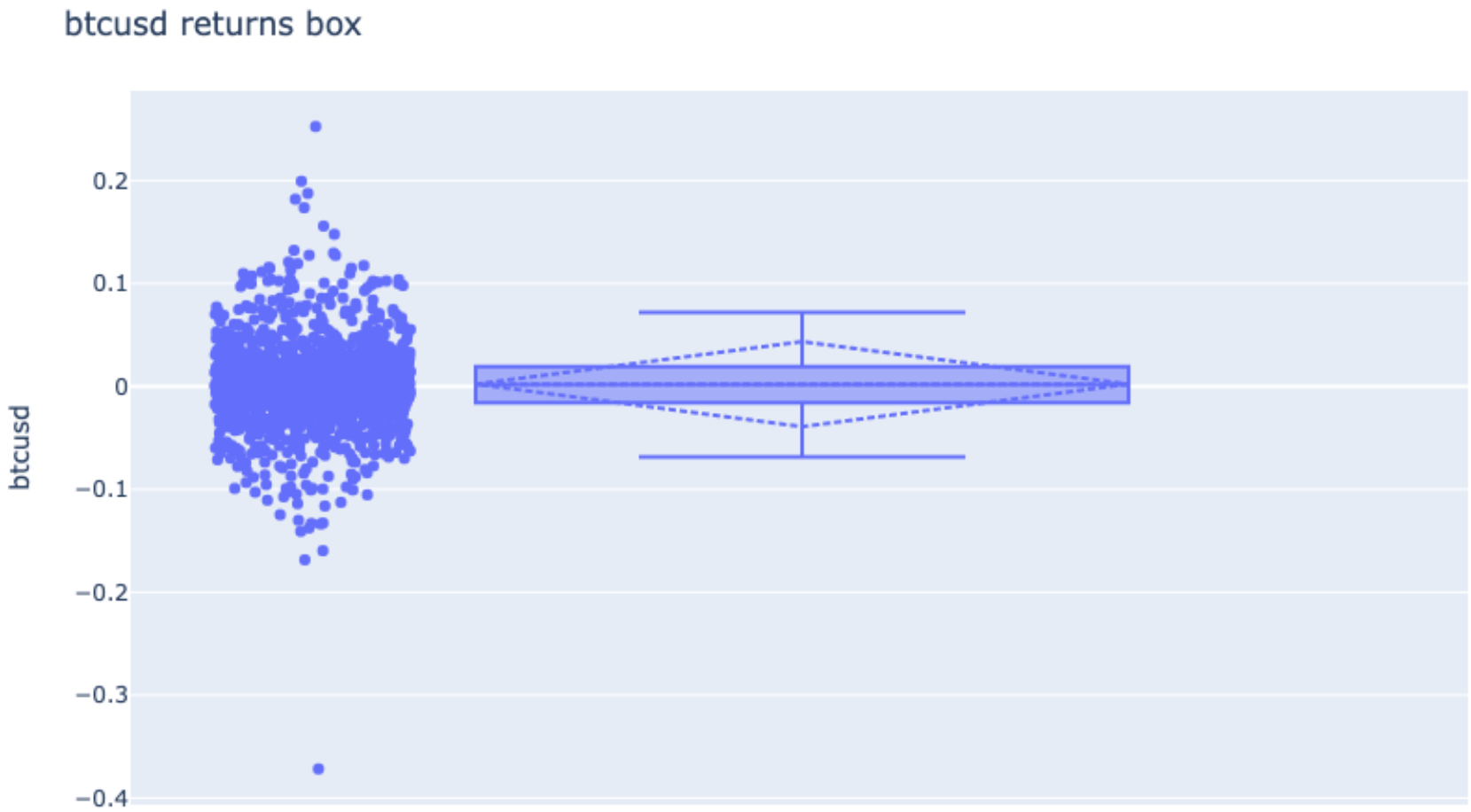
Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

BTC-USD Returns



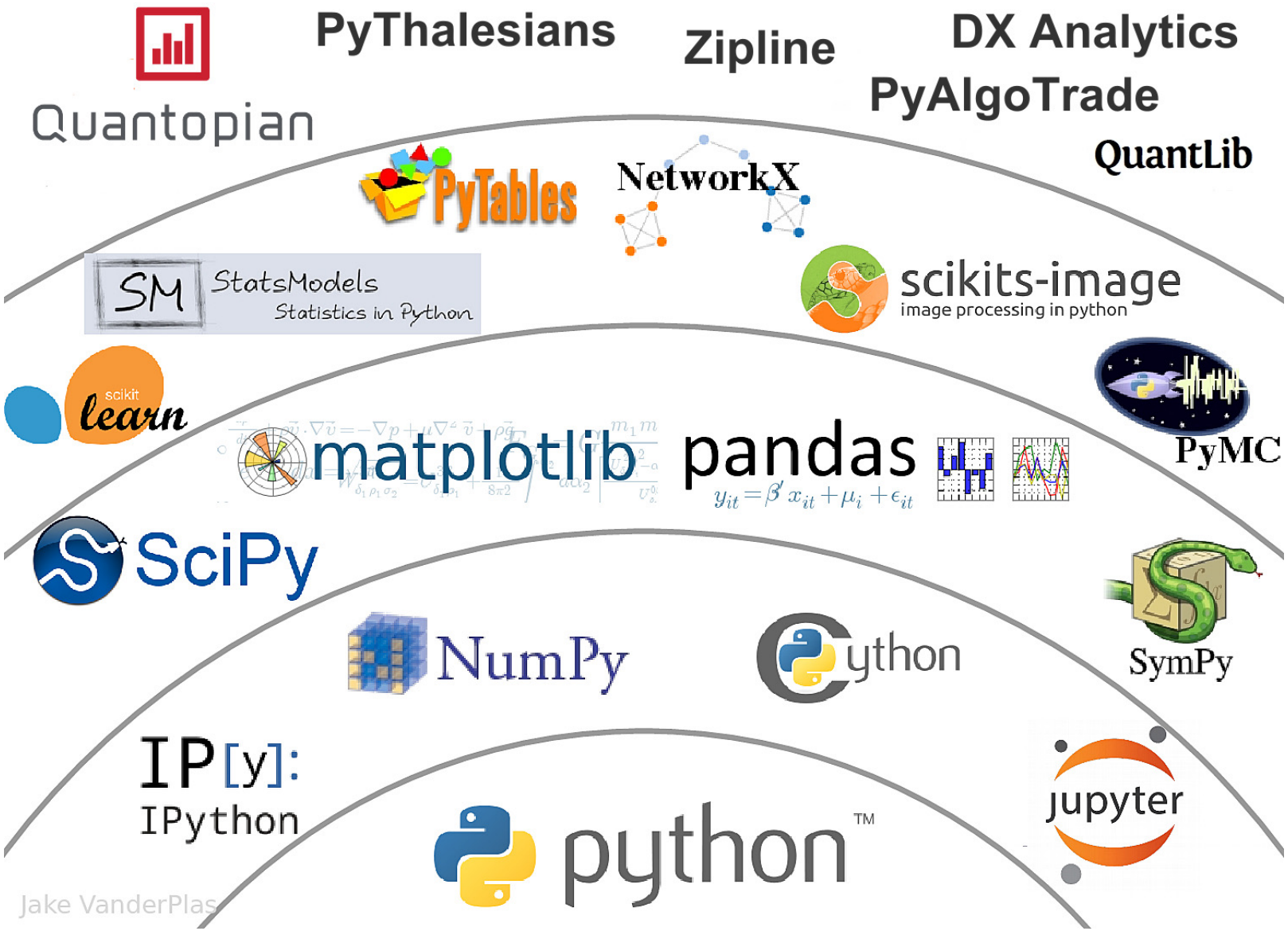
Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

BTC-USD Returns Box



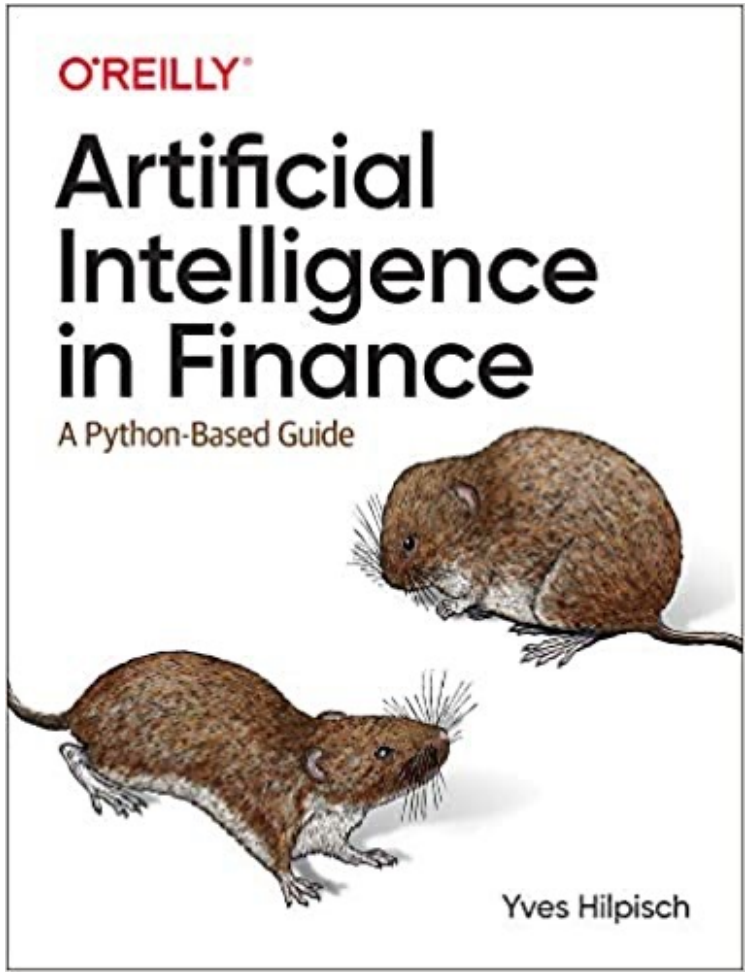
Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

The Quant Finance PyData Stack



Source: http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/format/slides/github/quantopian/pyfolio/blob/master/pyfolio/examples/overview_slides.ipynb#/5

Yves Hilpisch (2020),
Artificial Intelligence in Finance:
A Python-Based Guide,
O'Reilly



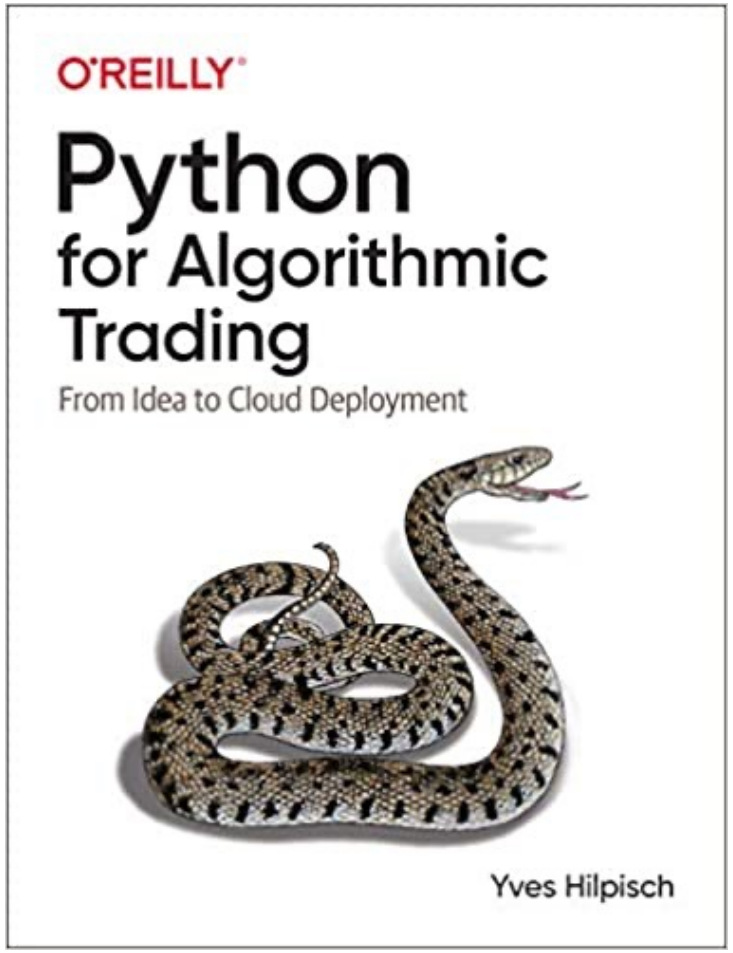
Source: https://www.amazon.com/Artificial-Intelligence-Finance-Python-Based-Guide/dp/1492055433

Yves Hilpisch (2020),

Python for Algorithmic Trading:

From Idea to Cloud Deployment,

O'Reilly

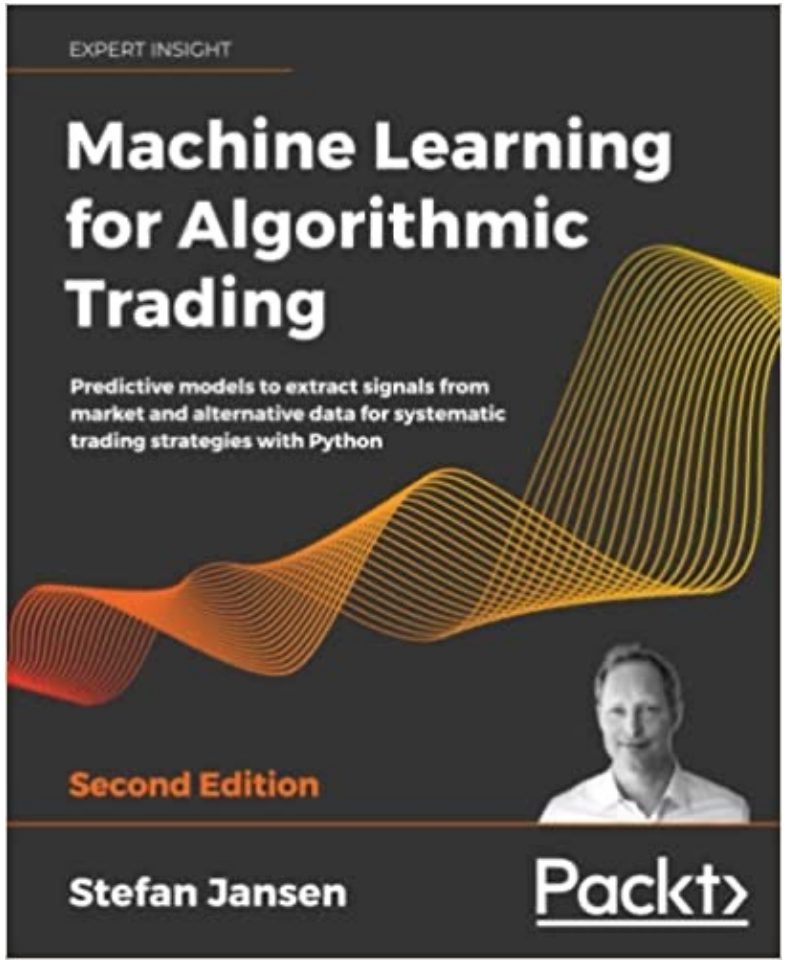


Source: https://www.amazon.com/Python-Algorithmic-Trading-Cloud-Deployment/dp/149205335X

Stefan Jansen (2020),

Machine Learning for Algorithmic Trading:

Predictive models to extract signals from market and alternative data for systematic trading strategies with Python, 2nd Edition,
Packt Publishing.



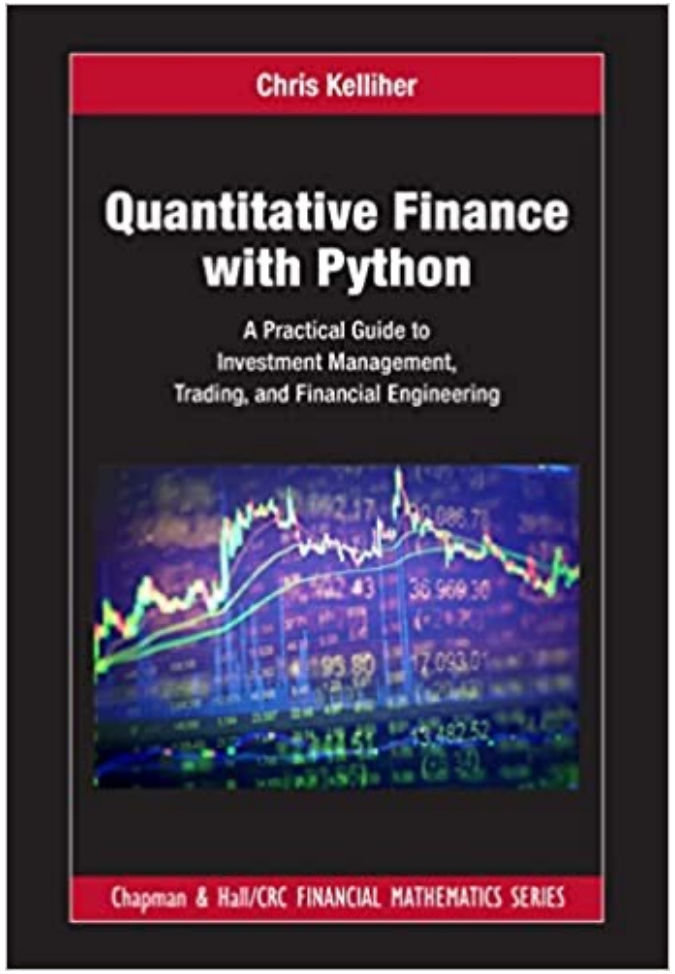
Source: https://www.amazon.com/Machine-Learning-Algorithmic-Trading-alternative/dp/1839217715/

Chris Kelliher (2022),

Quantitative Finance With Python:

A Practical Guide to Investment Management, Trading, and Financial Engineering,

Chapman and Hall/CRC.



Source: https://www.amazon.com/Quantitative-Finance-Python-Engineering-Mathematics/dp/1032014431/

Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly

yhilpisch / aiif Public

https://github.com/yhilpisch/aiif

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yves Code updates for TF 2.3. e334251 on Dec 8, 2020 4 commits

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.gitignore	Code updates for TF 2.3.	11 months ago
LICENSE.txt	Code updates.	11 months ago
README.md	Code updates.	11 months ago

README.md

Artificial Intelligence in Finance

About this Repository

This repository provides Python code and Jupyter Notebooks accompanying the **Artificial Intelligence in Finance** book published by O'Reilly.

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About

Jupyter Notebooks and code for the book Artificial Intelligence in Finance (O'Reilly) by Yves Hilpisch.

home.tpq.io/books/aiif

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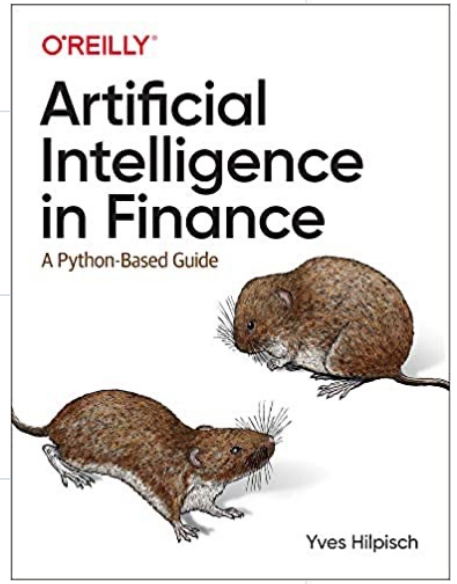
Languages

Jupyter Notebook 97.4% Python 2.6%



Source: https://github.com/yhilpisch/aiif

Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly

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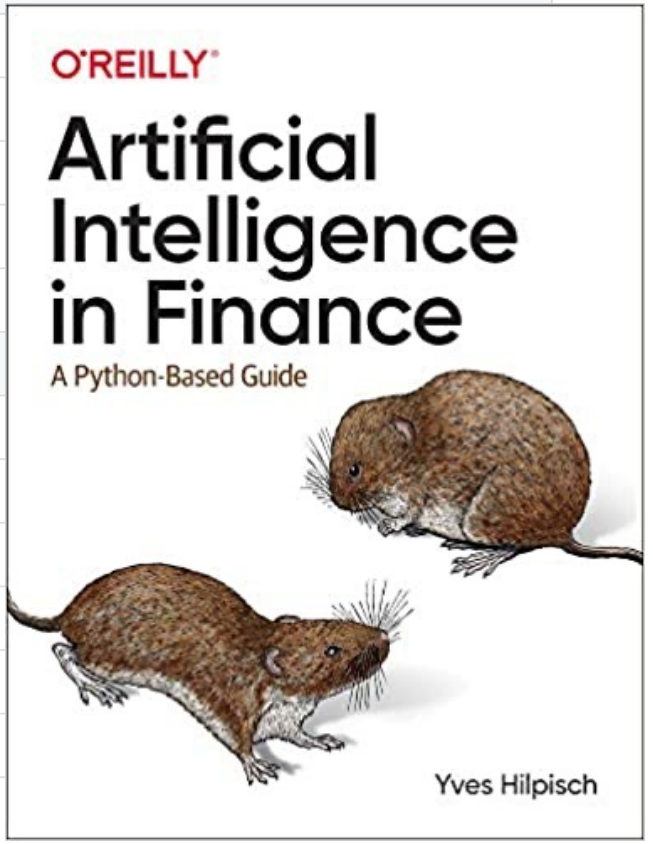
yves Code updates for TF 2.3. e334251 on Dec 8, 2020 History

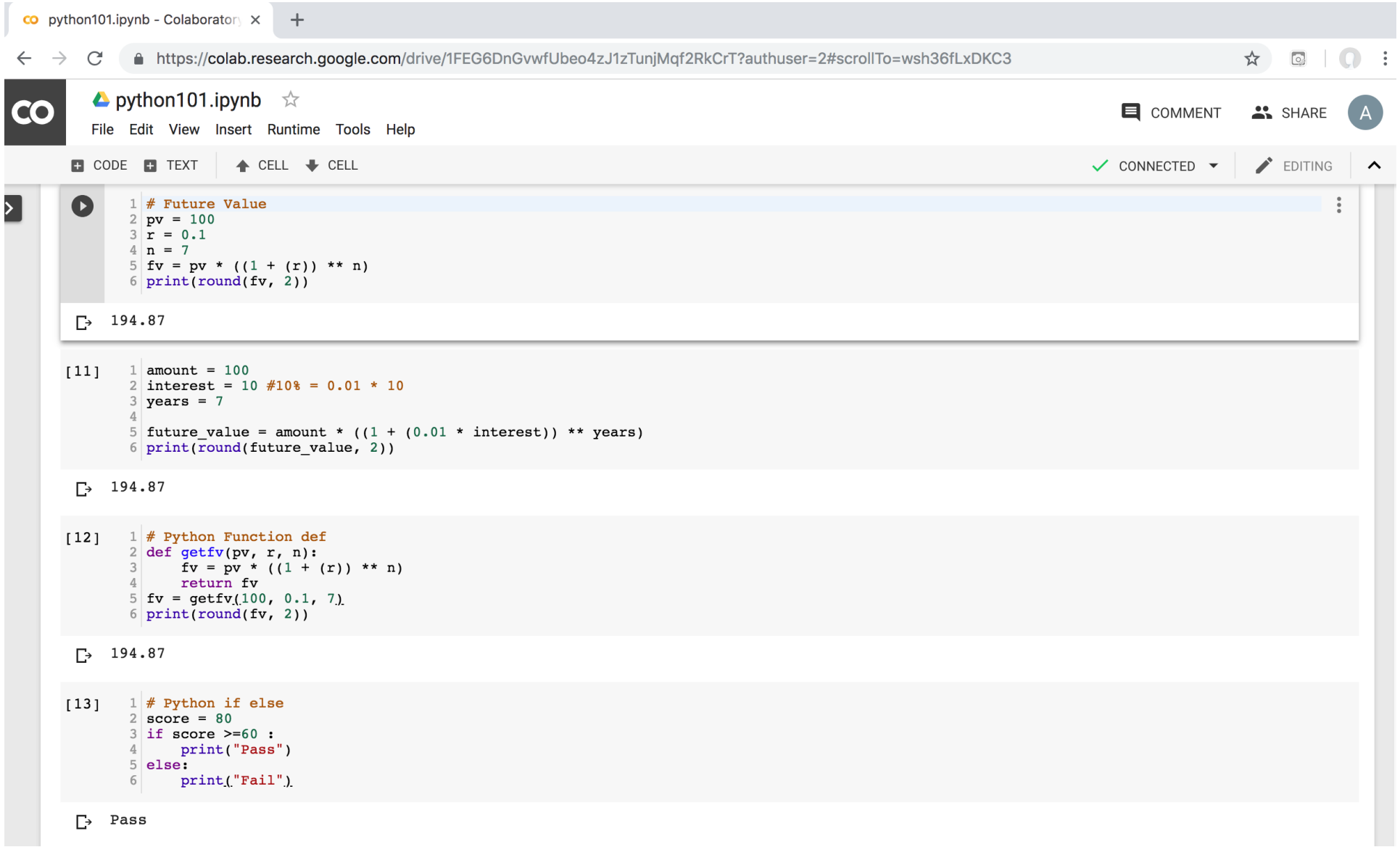
..	
oanda	Code updates for TF 2.3.
01_artificial_intelligence.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
02_superintelligence.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
03_normative_finance.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
04_data_driven_finance_a.ipynb	Initial commit.
04_data_driven_finance_b.ipynb	Initial commit.
05_machine_learning.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
06_ai_first_finance.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
07_dense_networks.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
08_recurrent_networks.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
09_reinforcement_learning_a.ipynb	Code updates.
09_reinforcement_learning_b.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.



Source: https://github.com/yhilpisch/aiif/tree/main/code

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

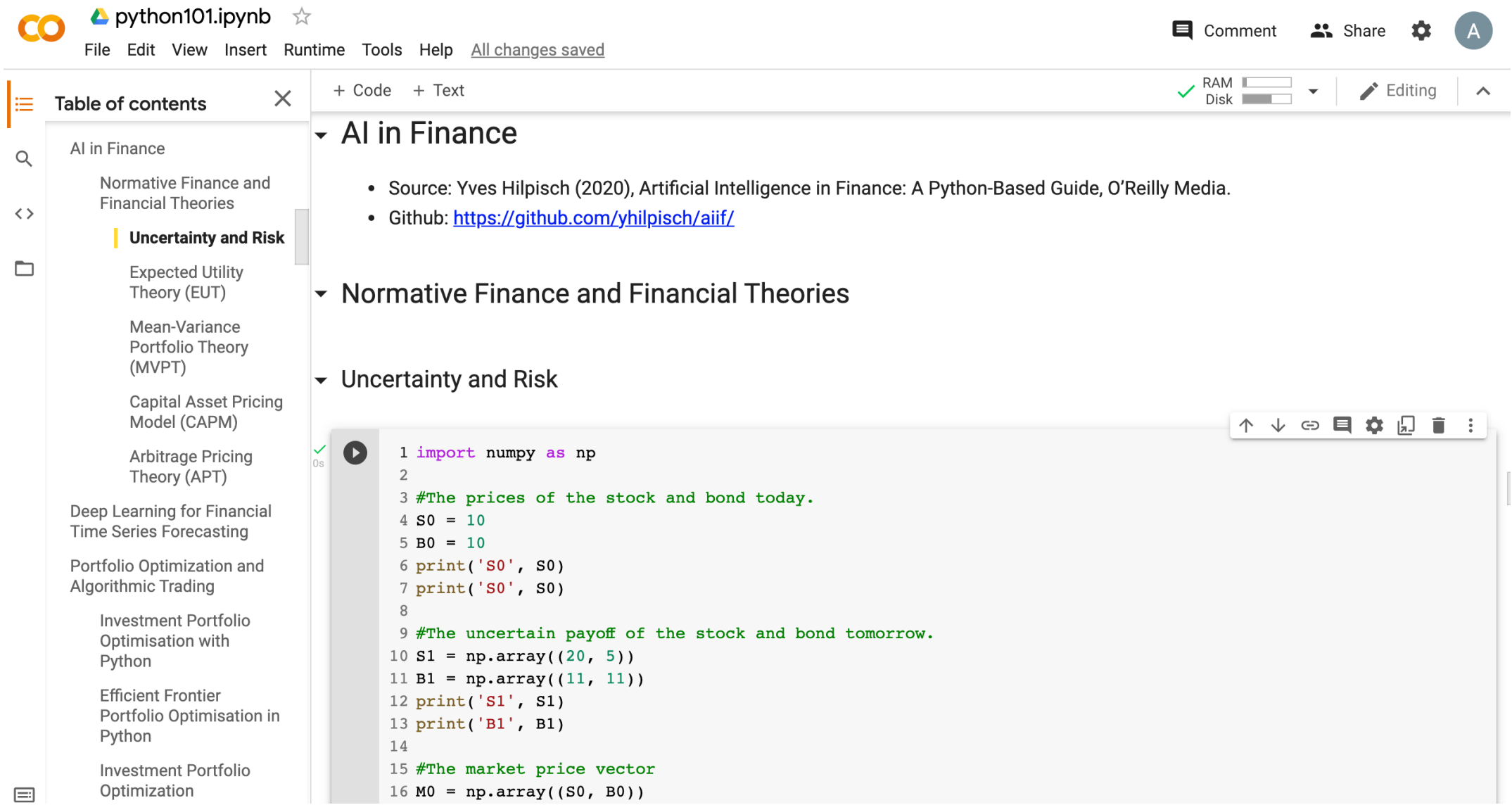
https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT



https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

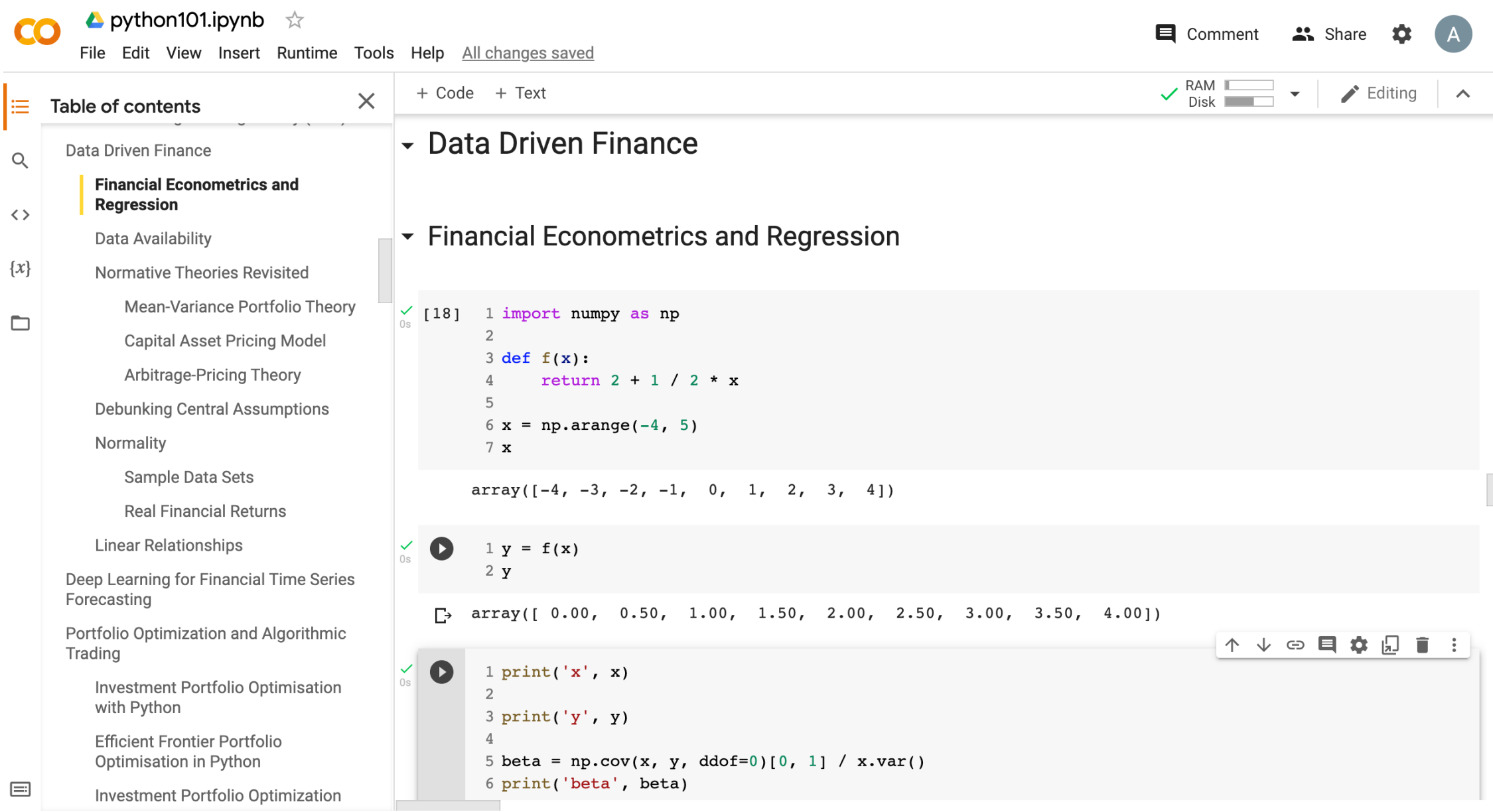
Python in Google Colab (Python101)

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT



https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Python in Google Colab (Python101)



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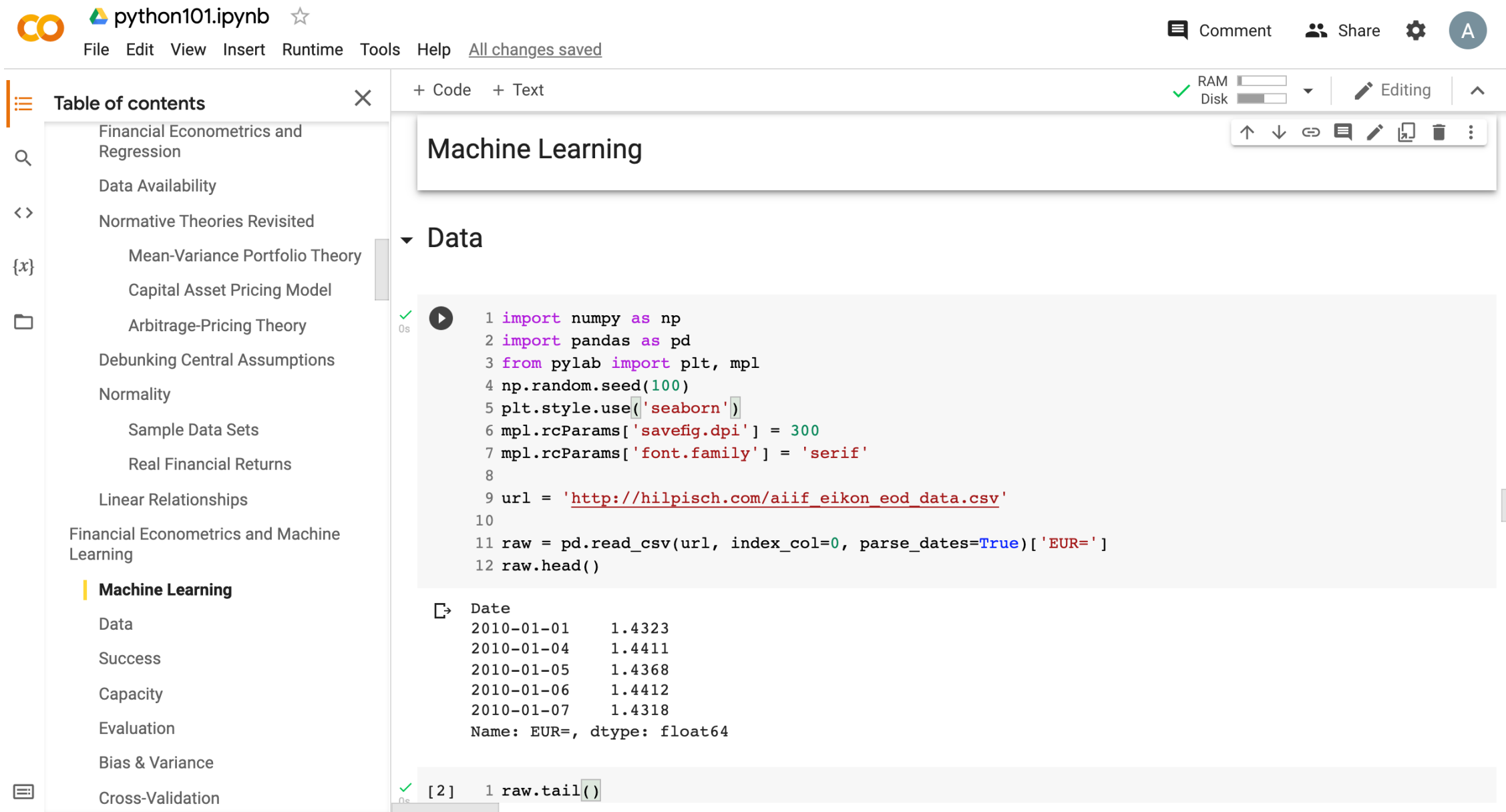

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- Mean-Variance Portfolio Theory
- Capital Asset Pricing Model
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- Debunking Central Assumptions
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- Sample Data Sets
- Real Financial Returns
- Linear Relationships
- Financial Econometrics and Machine Learning
- Machine Learning
- Data
- Success
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- Evaluation
- Bias & Variance
- Cross-Validation
- AI-First Finance
- **Efficient Markets**
- Market Prediction Based on Returns Data
- Market Prediction With More Features
- Market Prediction Intraday

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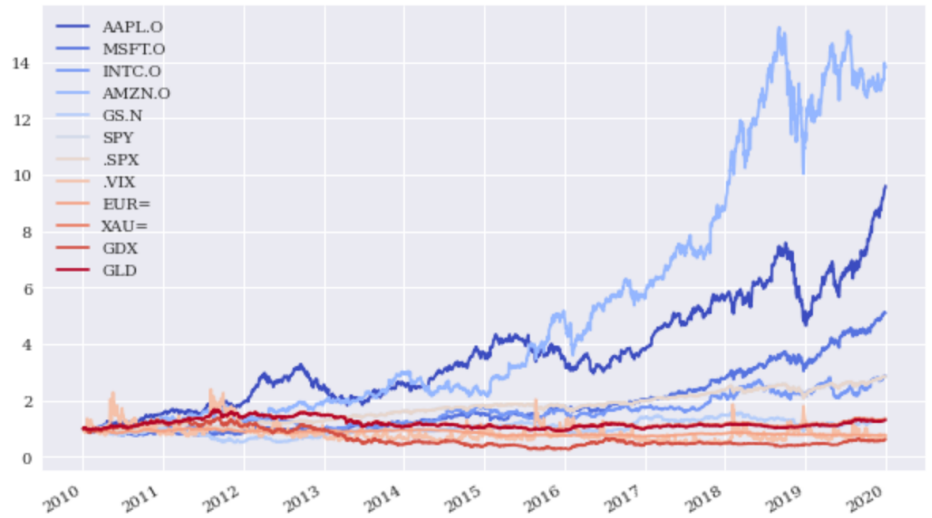
Efficient Markets

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 from pylab import plt, mpl
4 plt.style.use('seaborn')
5 mpl.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
6 mpl.rcParams['font.family'] = 'serif'
7 pd.set_option('precision', 4)
8 np.set_printoptions(suppress=True, precision=4)
9
10 url = 'http://hilpisch.com/aiif_eikon_eod_data.csv'
11 data = pd.read_csv(url, index_col=0, parse_dates=True).dropna()
12 (data / data.iloc[0]).plot(figsize=(10, 6), cmap='coolwarm')
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f29f972f210>
```



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    - Normalization
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    - Regularization
    - Bagging
    - Optimizers
  - Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
    - First Example
    - Second Example
    - Financial Price Series
    - Financial Return Series
    - Financial Features
    - Deep RNNs
  - Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)
- Reinforcement Learning (RL) in Finance

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Deep Learning (DL) in Finance

- Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.
- Github: https://github.com/yhilpisch/aiif/

Dense Neural Networks (DNN)

```
1 import os
2 import numpy as np
3 import pandas as pd
4 from pylab import plt, mpl
5 plt.style.use('seaborn')
6 mpl.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
7 mpl.rcParams['font.family'] = 'serif'
8 pd.set_option('precision', 4)
9 np.set_printoptions(suppress=True, precision=4)
10 os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '0'
```

```
[ ] 1 url = 'http://hilpisch.com/aiif_eikon_id_eur_usd.csv'
    2 symbol = 'EUR_USD'
    3 raw = pd.read_csv(url, index_col=0, parse_dates=True)
    4 raw.head()
```

	HIGH	LOW	OPEN	CLOSE

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Simple Learning

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DNN Learning

Q Learning

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Improved Finance Environment

Improved Financial QL Agent

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Reinforcement Learning (RL) in Finance

- Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.
- Github: https://github.com/yhilpisch/aiif/

Reinforcement Learning (RL)

```
1 import os
2 import math
3 import random
4 import numpy as np
5 import pandas as pd
6 from pylab import plt, mpl
7 plt.style.use('seaborn')
8 mpl.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
9 mpl.rcParams['font.family'] = 'serif'
10 np.set_printoptions(precision=4, suppress=True)
11 os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '0'
```

CartPole Environment

```
[ ]  1 import gym
     2
```

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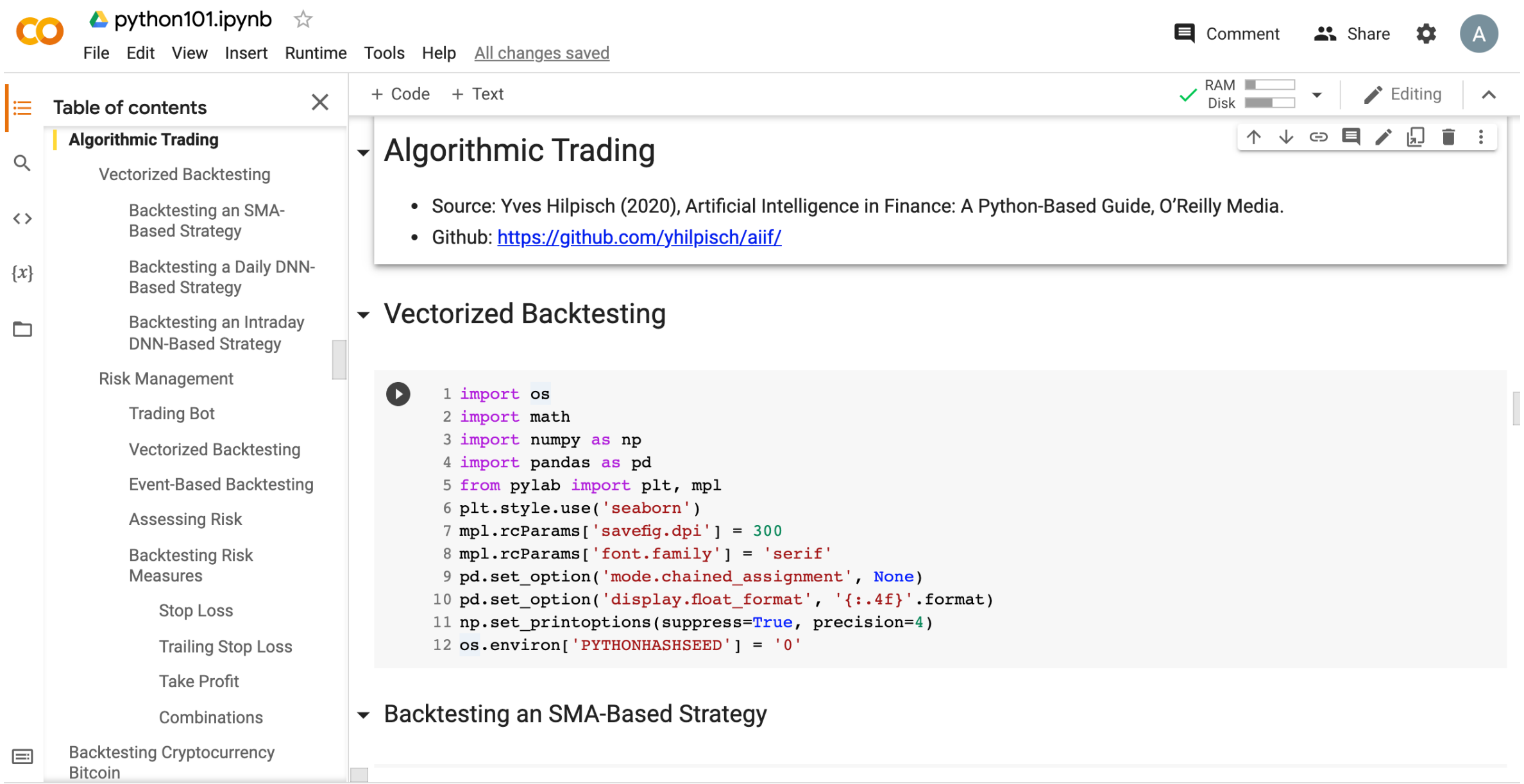

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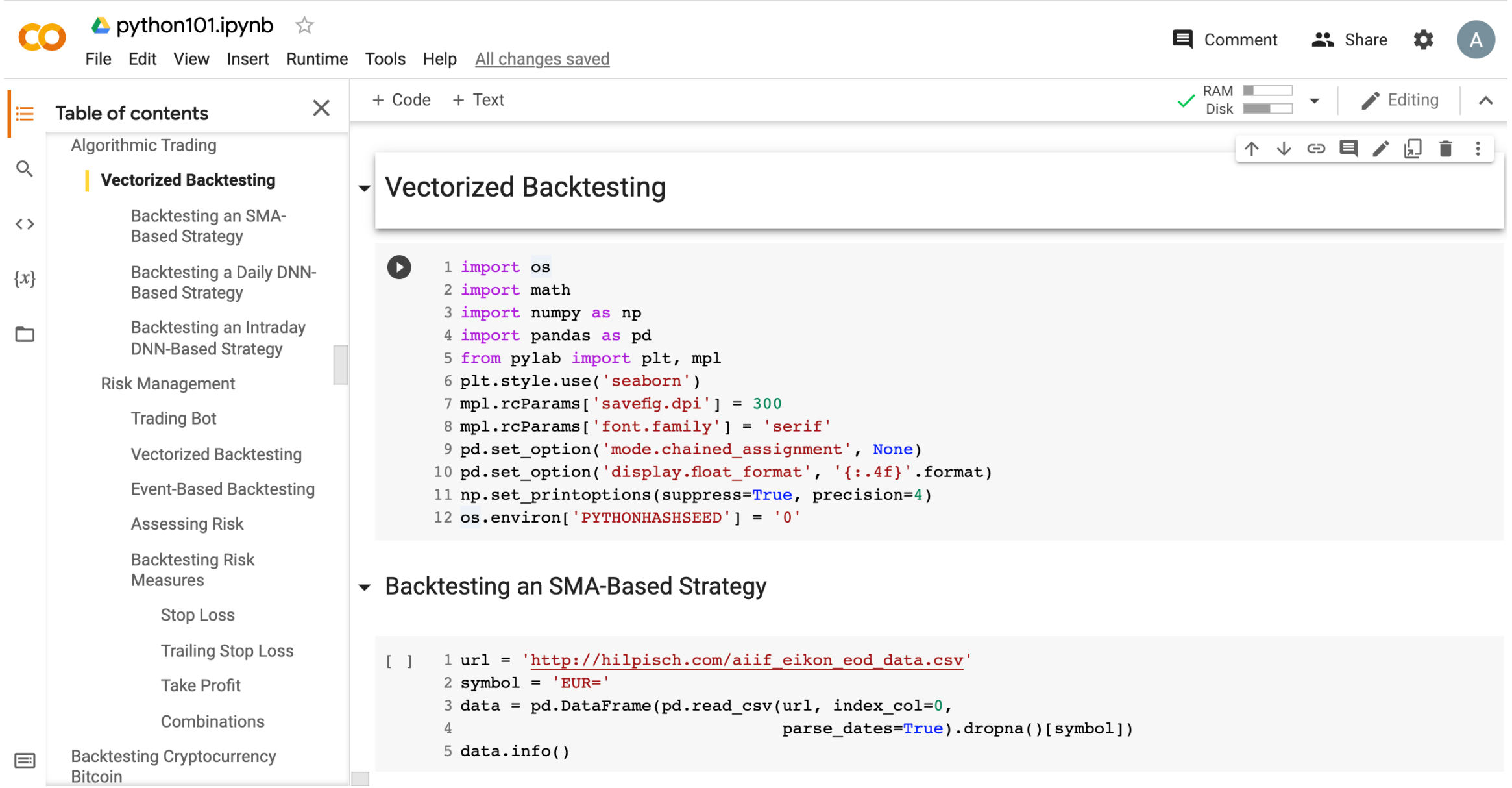

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    - Trailing Stop Loss
    - Take Profit
    - Combinations
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```
[ ]  1 data['r'] = np.log(data[symbol] / data[symbol].shift(1))
     2 data.dropna(inplace=True)
     3 data['s'] = data['p'] * data['r']
     4 data[['r', 's']].sum().apply(np.exp)  # gross performance
     5 data[['r', 's']].sum().apply(np.exp) - 1  # net performance
     6 data[['r', 's']].cumsum().apply(np.exp).plot(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fd9f404fed0>
```

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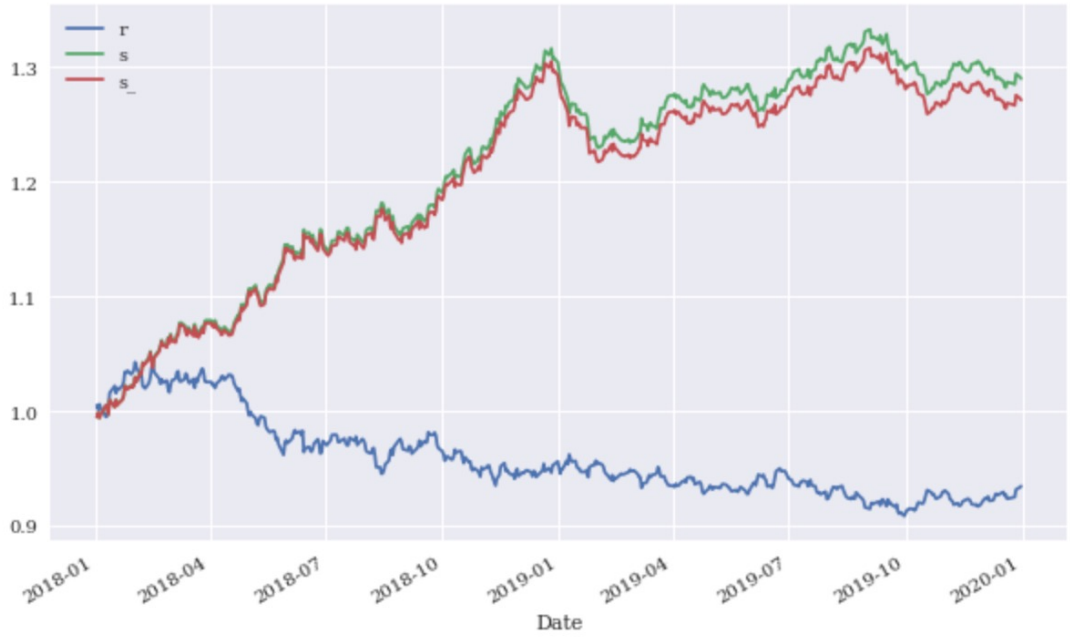
```
test['s_'] = np.where(test['p'].diff() != 0,
                      test['s'] - pc, test['s'])
# test['s_'].iloc[0] -= pc
test['s_'].iloc[-1] -= pc
test[['r', 's', 's_']].sum().apply(np.exp)
test[['r', 's', 's_']].sum().apply(np.exp) - 1
test[['r', 's', 's_']].cumsum().apply(np.exp).plot(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fd901d89910>
```



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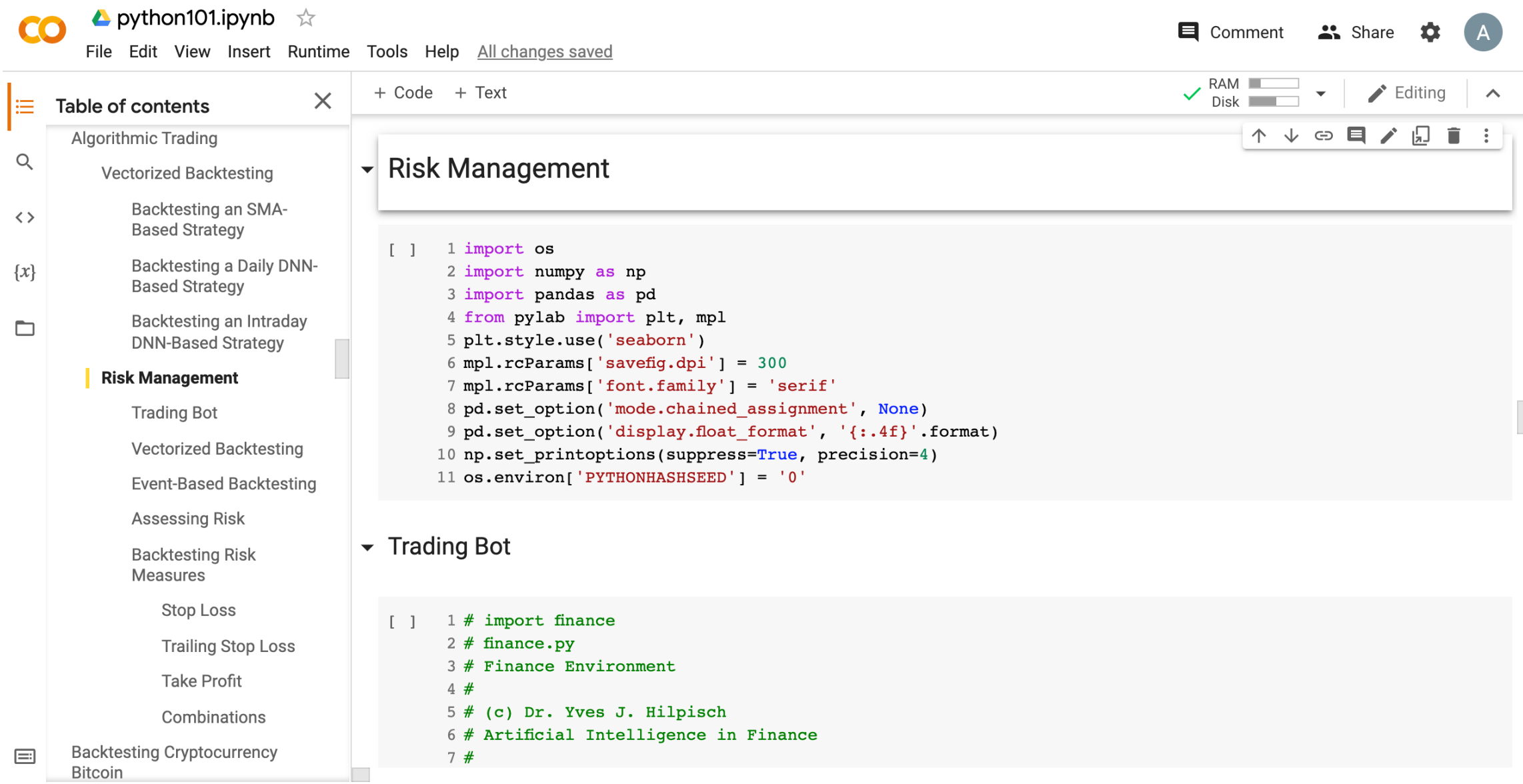

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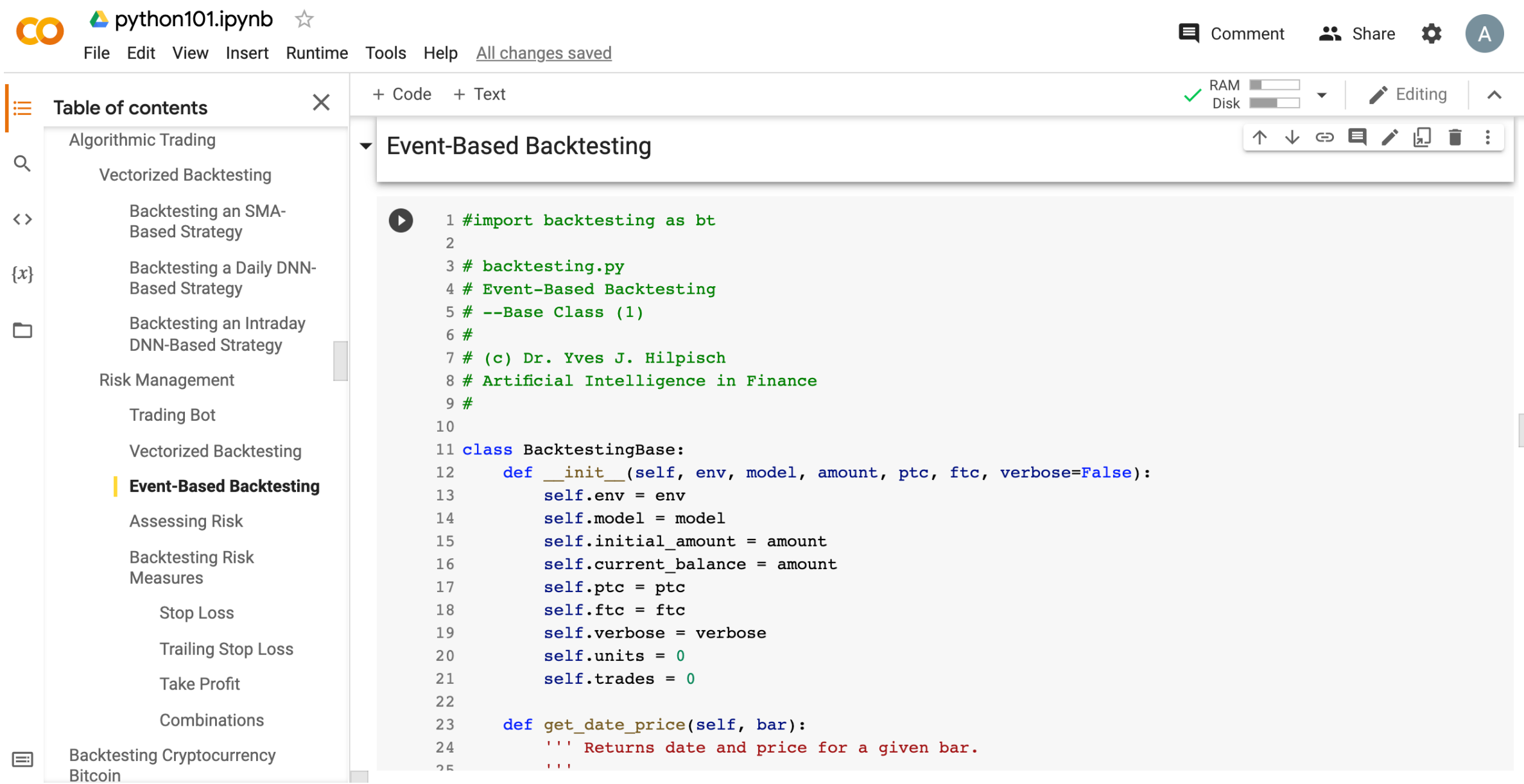

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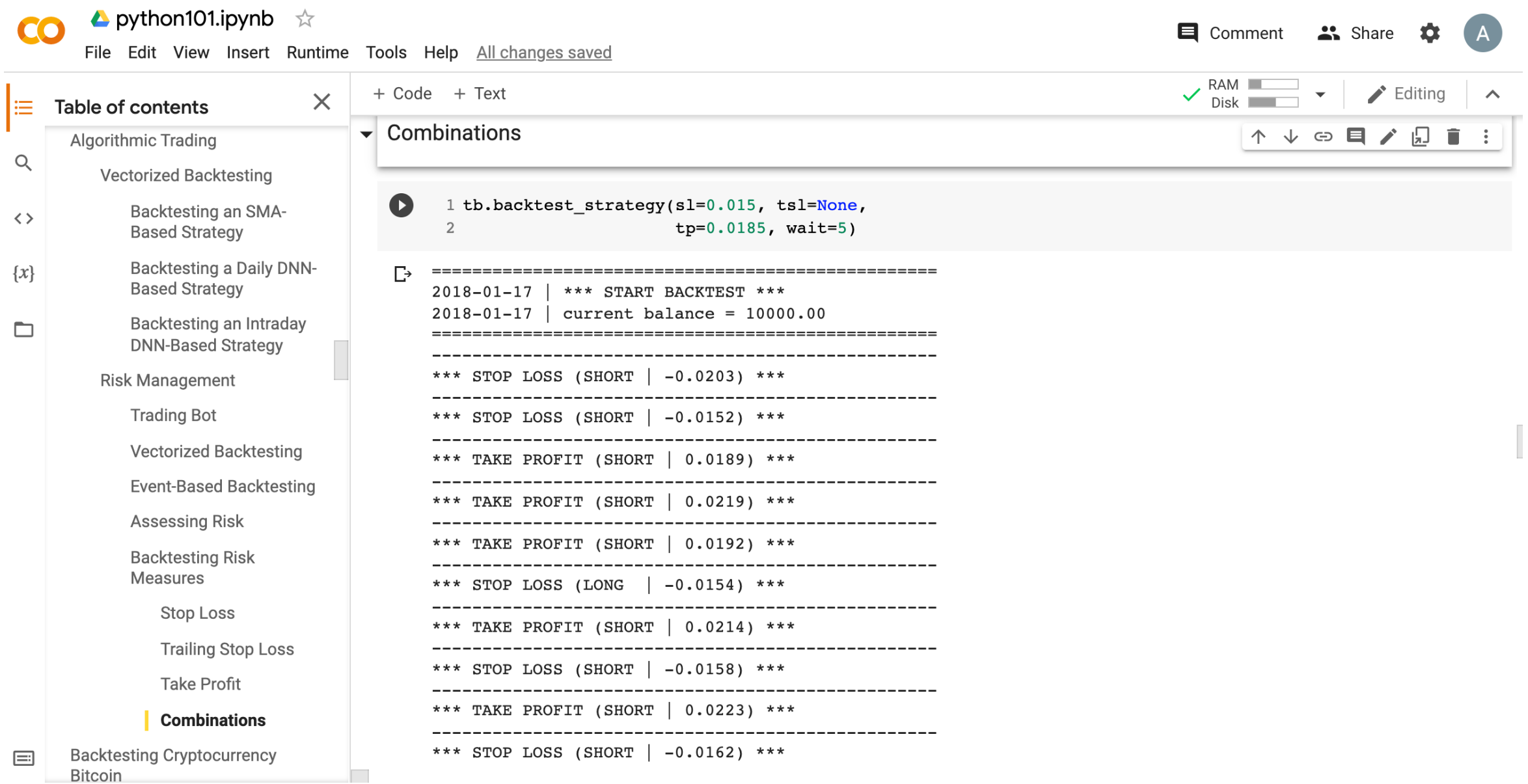

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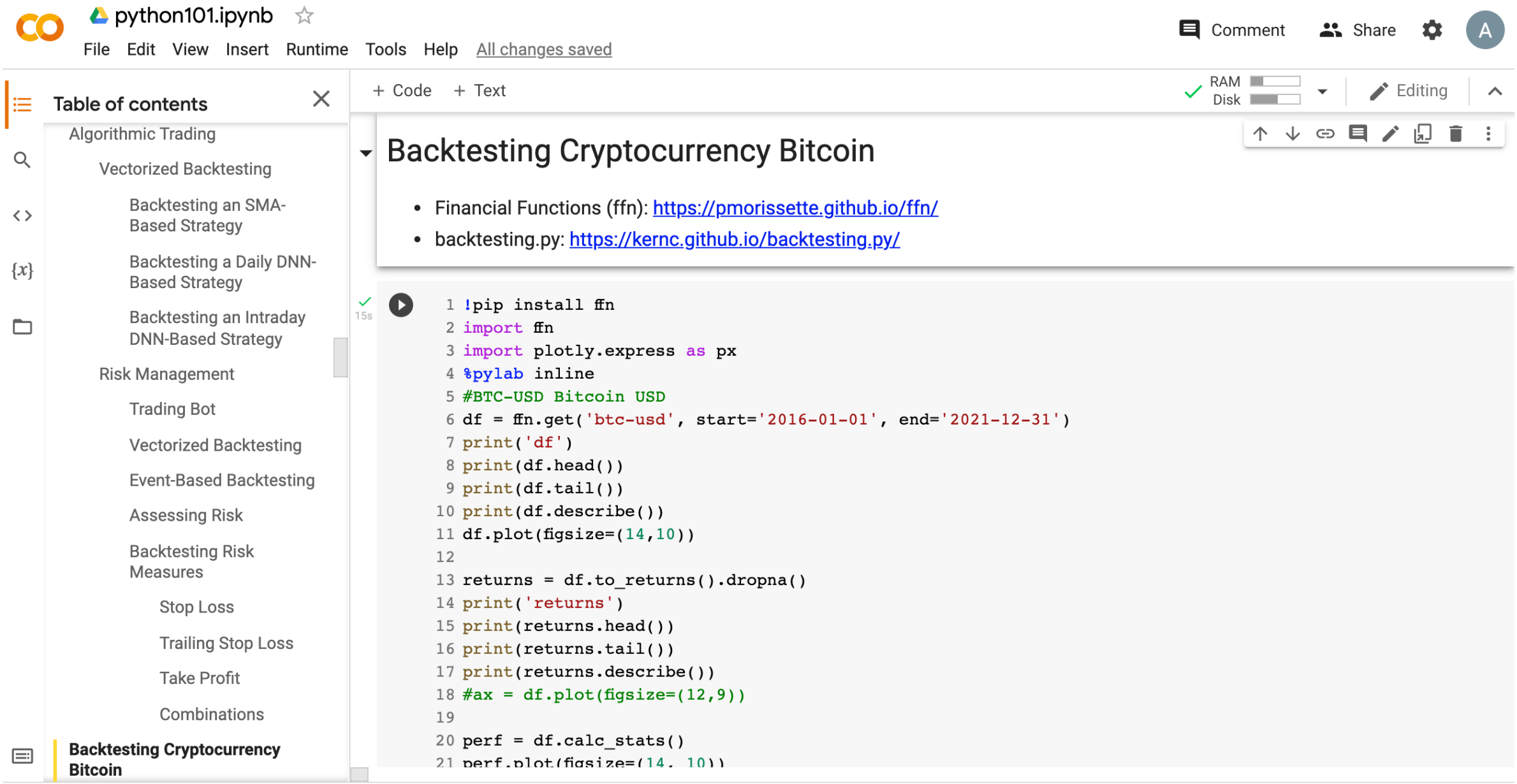

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Backtesting Cryptocurrency Bitcoin

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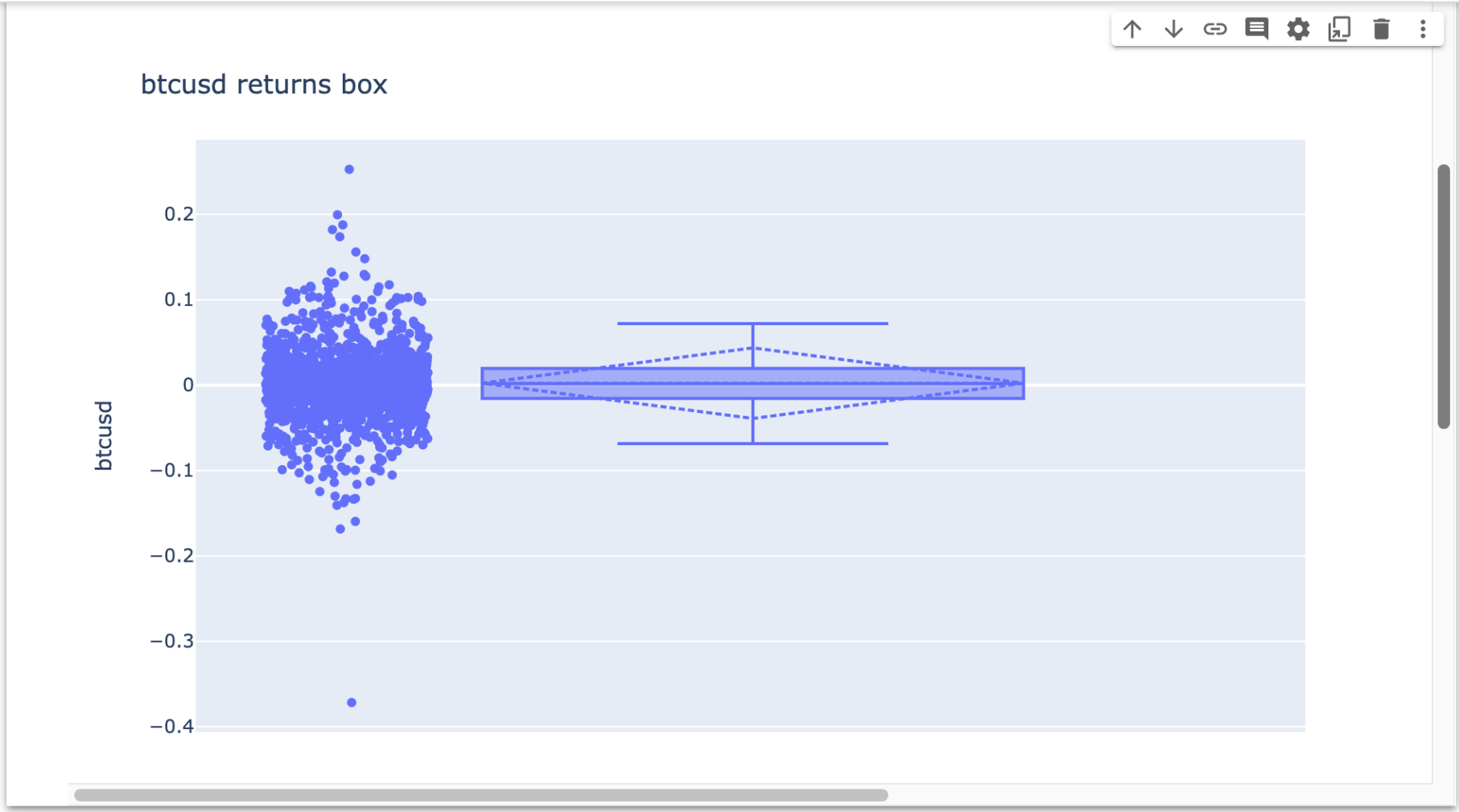

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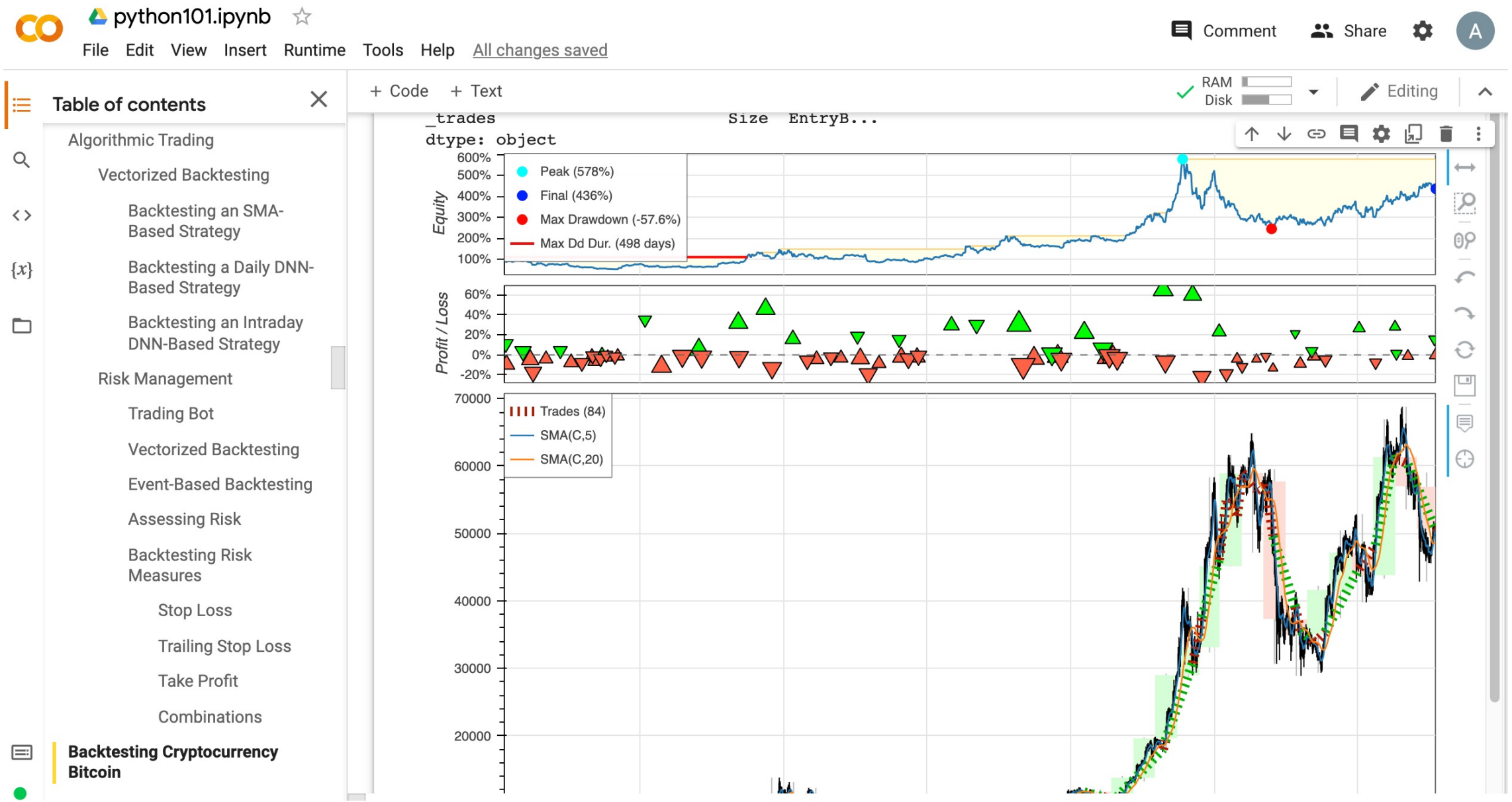

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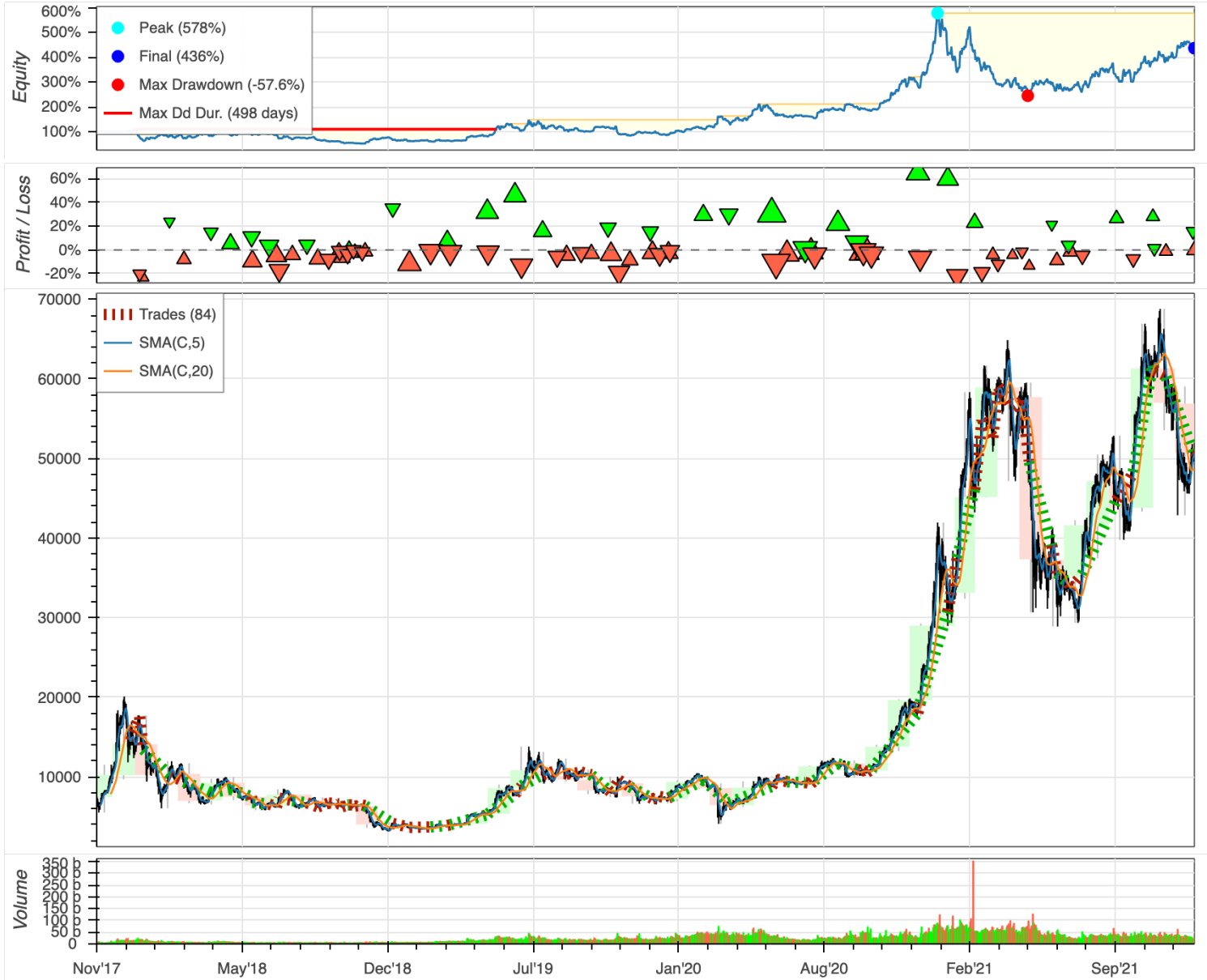

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Summary

- **Algorithmic Trading**
- **Risk Management**
- **Trading Bot**
- **Event-Based Backtesting**

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2020), Artificial Intelligence in Finance: A Python-Based Guide, O'Reilly Media.

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