Recommending Buy/Sell in Brazilian Stock Market through Recurrent Neural Networks

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Abstract. This work aims to evaluate the accuracy of Long Short-Term Memory Neural Networks to recommend Buy/Sell signals of some Brazilian Stock Market Blue Chips. The population of this study was composed by top 5 volume stocks, which represented nearly 40% of the total volume of Brazilian Stock Market in 2019. It was analyzed the following features: volume traded, closing and opening price, maximum and minimum price, and last five-day closing prices. Models created can forecast the next day's opening or closing price. Obtained results show that forecasting and real values have a coefficient of determination (R^2) from 0.91 to 0.99, depending on the stock.

Keywords: Variable Income · Bovespa · Time Series · LSTM · Finance.

1 Introduction

The Stock Exchange is an institution which intermediates the sale and purchase of goods, such as agricultural products, raw materials and securities [8]. One of its divisions, the capital market, is responsible for the securities distribution, such as shares, debentures, short-term notes, among others. This market aims to raise capital for companies and provide profits for investors. The stock market is one of the subsets of the capital market, in which the variation of shares and the sharing of profits are the reason for investors to negotiate in this market.

In order to predict stock prices in the stock market, these prices can be analyzed as a time series, to which different techniques and methods have been proposed. However, stock market, exchange prices and time series indicators are influenced by several factors, becoming their forecasting complex [16]. Due to human limits to mathematical processing, computers are being used to increase the capacity and performance of analysis techniques. Hsu et al. [13] prove machine learning techniques are more efficient than purely observation-based economical methods. Among these machine learning techniques, Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) has been broadly used in the task of predicting the stock market [1]. The efficiency of this technique can vary according few factors as: market trend (ascending, stable or descending); country or region socioeconomic profile, country economic philosophy (capitalist, socialist, communist, among others). Moreover, other happenings as: crises, separatist movements and sickness may affect the performance of machine learning techniques [5, 2, 10].

Deep Learning techniques have been increasingly used to forecast different aspects of stock market [12, 13, 15, 21, 25]. These techniques presents the advantage of not only mapping linear patterns, as many other machine learning techniques, but also learn with nonlinear patterns. Among these techniques, Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM) Recurrent Neural Network are being increasingly used in stock market forecasting [17, 24, 14, 23, 11, 4]. In this context, this work aims to evaluate the Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM) Recurrent Neural Network to predict blue chips stock market prices in Brazilian Stock Market. In order to test this hypothesis, the top 5 volume stocks were used.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the methodology applied in this work. In Section 3, obtained results are presented and discussed. In Section 4, conclusions and future works are exposed.

2 Material & Methods

This section presents the used Dataset and detail the proposed approach.

2.1 Dataset

Dataset containing historical stock exchange quotations, from 2015 to 2019, was provided by the official Brazilian stock market [1]. According to Table 1, the data elements used are stock name, date, opening and closing prices, maximum and minimum prices, and volume traded. In order to limit the amount of stocks to this study, the top 5 volume stocks were selected: VALE3, ITUB4, BBDC4, PETR3, and ABEV3. These stocks represented in 2019, respectively, 9.86%, 9.64%, 8.66%, 5.47%, 4.75% of Brazilian Stock Market negotiations.

Some published papers were used as reference to define the time period to forecasting [18, 19, 6]. They used a sliding window less than or equals to five working days to make decisions under a set of stocks. Pan et al. [18] justify that it is possible to forecast short period patterns, up to one day, when analyzing periods of less than 5 days. Data were normalized in the range between 0 and 1.

2.2 Proposed Approaches

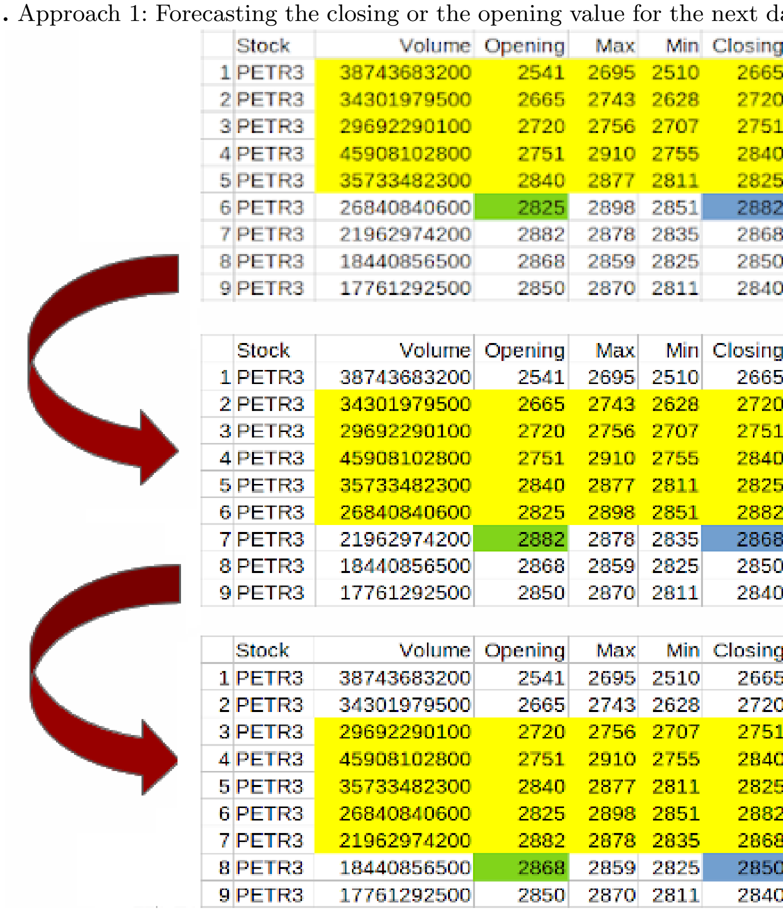
Different LSTM models were trained and tested. Both approaches presented in this work, Figure 1, received the same input values, namely: trading volume, opening price, closing price, maximum price, and minimum price, which are represented with a yellow background in the figure. All these values refer to the last five business days. The only difference between approach 1 and approach 2 is the forecasting target. Approach 1 aims to predict the closing price, which is represented with a blue background. Otherwise, approach 2 aims to predict the opening price, which is represented with a green background.

[1] https://www.b3.com.br/pt_br/market-data-e-indices/servicos-de-dados/market-data/historico/mercado-a-vista/cotacoes-historicas/

Table 1. Dataset Description

Feature	Description
Stock	Stock Name
Date	Day/Month/Year
Opening	Stock Opening Price
Closing	Stock Closing Price
Maximum	Higher Price
Minimum	Lower Price
Volume	Amount of stocks traded

Fig. 1. Approach 1: Forecasting the closing or the opening value for the next day [22].



	Stock	Volume	Opening	Max	Min	Closing
1	PETR3	38743683200	2541	2695	2510	2665
2	PETR3	34301979500	2665	2743	2628	2720
3	PETR3	29692290100	2720	2756	2707	2751
4	PETR3	45908102800	2751	2910	2755	2840
5	PETR3	35733482300	2840	2877	2811	2825
6	PETR3	26840840600	2825	2898	2851	2882
7	PETR3	21962974200	2882	2878	2835	2868
8	PETR3	18440856500	2868	2859	2825	2850
9	PETR3	17761292500	2850	2870	2811	2840

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5	PETR3	35733482300	2840	2877	2811	2825
6	PETR3	26840840600	2825	2898	2851	2882
7	PETR3	21962974200	2882	2878	2835	2868
8	PETR3	18440856500	2868	2859	2825	2850
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Figure 1 presents the training process. The curved red arrows represent the steps for training with the sliding window. To each step, the window slides one day forward in order to select the inputs, which are the independent variable emphasized with a yellow background, and the desired output, which is the dependent variable emphasized with a green background. To each interaction, five days are used as input and the sixth day opening or closing value is used as the output to be forecast.

2.3 Hyperparameters Tuning

The hyperparameters is a algorithm configuration which is external to the model and whose value cannot be estimated from data [9]. According Reimers and others [20], tuning the hyperparameters has a fundamental importance in the network performance. However, this tuning process is a computationally expensive task, due to the amount of possible hyperparameters, like: amount of layers, amount of neurons in each layer, setting activation function, dropout tuning, and loss function. In order to overcome this problem, some heuristics were developed[7]. Bergstra and others [3] used three heuristics to optimize hyperparameters. Two of them are sequential and based on greedy search algorithms and grid search. The remaining heuristics uses a brute force random search strategy.

Grid-search is the process of finding the optimal hyperparameters of a model which results in the most accurate forecast. The range of possible values to each hyperparameter must be previously defined. Regarding neural networks, one model is trained with each possible combination of hyperparameters. The accuracy of each model is evaluated. After this process, the hyperparameters combination which represents the most accurate model is known.

3 Results & Discussion

This section aims to present how the proposed method was implemented, as well as performed tests.

3.1 Training & Test

In order to perform the training and test of both proposals, dataset was splitted with holdout method. Samples of years from 2015 to 2018 were used for training, while samples of year 2019 were used for model testing. Some statistics were extracted that indicate the complexity of forecast a given stock. Table 2 presents stock price standard deviations, for training and test sets, and R^2. Standard deviations allows to understand how different are the variations in training and test sets. The more similar are the Standard Deviations in the sets, the more similar are the stock variations and, theoretically, the more accurate can be the models. R^2 measures the determination coefficient when comparing the price to be forecast with the closing price in the next day. When this value is close to 1, less variations happens between prices in adjacent days. So, R^2 is the baseline to be overcome by the models.

Aiming to create the LSTM network, the *Keras* library was used. This library allows creating the RNN through a simple setting hyperparameters, avoiding the implementation of data structures, learning functions, activation, among others.

Table 2. Stock variations in training and test sets [22].

Stock	Training Set Standard Deviation	Test Set Standard Deviation	Baseline R^2
VALE3	0.0271	0.0158	0.8153
ITUB4	0.0166	0.0147	0.8842
BBDC4	0.0177	0.0149	0.9627
PETR3	0.0283	0.0149	0.8702
ABEV3	0.0119	0.0144	0.8935

After selecting the best hyperparameters, which is the subject of the next subsection, the more accurate LSTM network is selected as the final model. In order evaluate the generalization capabilities of the models, the test set, which contains data from 2019, is used to forecast the closing price of the next day (Approach 1) or the opening price of the next day (Approach 2). The results provided by the network are compared to the real values, which actually occurred. These comparisons are performed using Coefficient of Determination (R^2), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), and Mean Squared Error (MSE) metrics.

3.2 Hyperparameters Selection

In this work, the following hyperparameters were tuned: amount of layers (4 or 5), amount of LSTM units in each layer ([8, 16, 16, 32], [8, 16, 32, 32], [8, 16, 32, 64], [16, 32, 64, 128], [32, 32, 32, 32], [32, 64, 64, 128], [8, 8, 16, 32, 32], [8, 16, 32, 32, 64], [8, 16, 32, 64, 128], [16, 16, 32, 32, 64], [16, 16, 32, 64, 128], and [16, 32, 32, 64, 128]), activation function (ReLU and hyperbolic tangent), and dropout (0, 0.2, 0.3, and 0.5). This tuning process was done through the grid search technique, explained in Subsection2.3.

Grid search process consumes a huge amount of time, because many models must be trained. This way, some decisions were taken to reduce the scope of this hyperparameters search. In this sense, the following hyperparameters were constant: 16 to batch size, 100 to amount of epochs. Grid search was done to approach 1 using only PETR3 stock samples. Other stocks and approach 2 were tested only using the best hyperparameters found in the first scenario. RMSE and R^2 were used to decide what were the best hyperparameters.

The hyperparameters which reach the top 5 accuracies can be found in Table 3. In the first column, Network, the network architecture containing the amount of layers and number of LSTM units in each layer was presented. In the second column, Dropout, the amount of Dropout used in each layer was displayed. In the third column, there is the activation function. In the fourth column, the RMSE metric was presented. The fifth column contains the R^2 metric. As presented in Table 2, the R^2 accuracy baseline for PETR3 is 0.8702. All hyperparameters in top 5 ranking overcome the baseline. Due to time constraints, just the top 2 hyperparameters were evaluated.

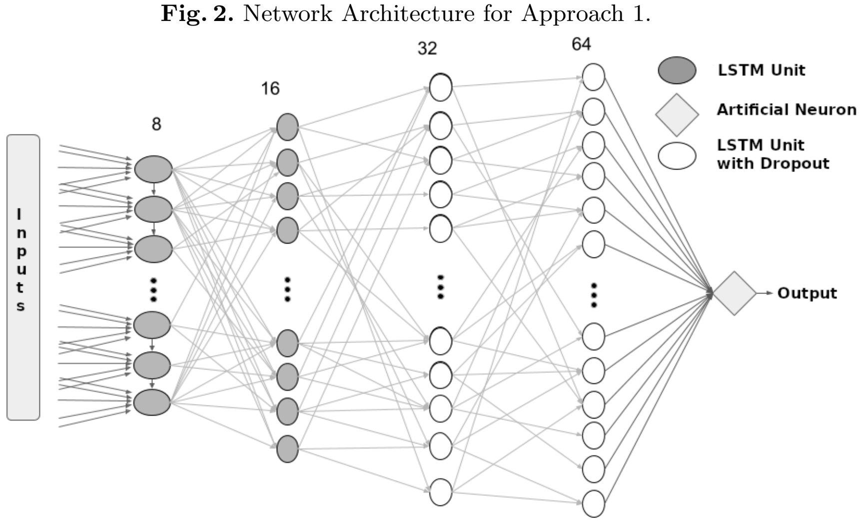
The network architecture for approach 1 is illustrated in Fig. 2. The final network has five layers of LSTM units, where each layer contains respectively 8,

Table 3. Top 5 hyperparameters found in the Grid Search

Network	Dropout	Activation Function	RMSE	R^2
[8, 16, 32, 64]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.5]	tanh	0.0445	0.9550
[16, 32, 32, 64, 128]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5]	tanh	0.0455	0.9530
[8, 16, 32, 64, 128]	[0, 0, 0, 0.2, 0.2]	relu	0.0458	0.9523
[8, 16, 32, 64, 128]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2]	relu	0.0462	0.9515
[8, 16, 32, 32, 64]	[0, 0, 0, 0.2, 0.2]	relu	0.0462	0.9514

16, 32 and 64 LSTM units. Within the same layer, the units are connected to their adjacent, and the outputs of the units of one layer are completely connected with the inputs of the next layer. The network has dropout of 0%, 0%, 0%, 20%, and 50% to each layer, respectively. As a regression task, it means, the network output must be a single number, the network has a single neuron in the output layer. Activation function for this network is the hyperbolic tangent.

Fig. 2. Network Architecture for Approach 1.

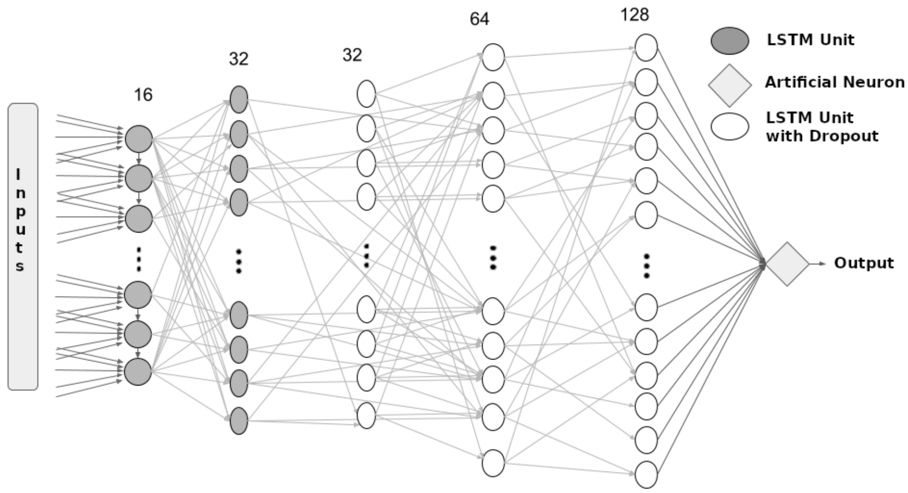


The network architecture for approach 2 is presented in Fig. 3. It has five layers of LSTM units, where each layer contains respectively 16, 32, 32, 64 and 128 LSTM units. The network has dropout for each layer is 0%, 0%, 20%, 30%, and 50% respectively.

3.3 Experimental Results

Using the network architectures presented in Subsection 2.3, the training and test proposed in Subsection 3.1 were performed. The best results can be found

Fig. 3. Network Architecture for Approach 2.



in Table 4 and they are graphically represented by the Figures(4, 5, 6, 7, 8). The Hyperbolic Tangent (tanh) activation function was used in all reported results.

Table 4. Testing results

Stock	Target	Network	Dropout	RMSE	MSE	R^2
PETR	Closing	[8, 16, 32, 64]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.5]	0.0517	0.0026	0.9392
PETR	Opening	[8, 16, 32, 64]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.5]	0.0575	0.0033	0.9119
VALE3	Closing	[8, 16, 32, 64]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.5]	0.0504	0.0025	0.9363
VALE3	Opening	[16, 32, 32, 64, 128]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5]	0.0496	0.0024	0.9311
ITUB4	Closing	[16, 32, 32, 64, 128]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5]	0.0393	0.0015	0.9599
ITUB4	Opening	[8, 16, 32, 64]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.5]	0.0528	0.0027	0.9433
BBDC	Closing	[16, 32, 32, 64, 128]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5]	0.0311	0.0009	0.9871
BBDC	Opening	[16, 32, 32, 64, 128]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5]	0.0274	0.0007	0.9902
ABEV	Closing	[16, 32, 32, 64, 128]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5]	0.0402	0.0016	0.9598
ABEV	Opening	[8, 16, 32, 64]	[0, 0, 0.2, 0.5]	0.0434	0.0018	0.9405

Best results were reached with models trained and tested in BBDC stocks (Fig. 5) with R^2=0.99 in the opening price forecasting and R^2=0.98 in the closing price forecasting. Moreover, all models overcome the baselines presented in Table 2. It seems possible that there is a relationship between the stock prices standard deviation and the models accuracy. However the amount of stocks analyzed in this work does not allow conclusions with statistical significance.

Aiming to investigate if created models are able to forecast the price of other stocks that were not trained for, all models were trained with a stock and tested with other stocks. Forecasting results for opening prices are found in Table 5 and closing prices in Table 6.

4 Conclusions

In this work, a Long-Short Term Memory Recurrent Neural Network was proposed for recommending negotiations in Brazilian stock market. Decisions which led to the construction of the method were explained, as well as how the data was obtained and manipulated. Training for model building and test for model evaluation were explained. Hyperparameters tuning was examined and the results obtained by the proposed approach were presented and discussed.

Obtained results show that forecasting and real values have a coefficient of determination (R^2) from 0.91 to 0.99, depending on the stock. In this sense, proposed approach consists in a viable proposal for predicting the behavior of stocks in the financial market.

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A Appendix Forecasting Results

Fig. 4. ABEV3 Forecasting using data from the year 2019.

Fig. 5. BBDC4 Forecasting using data from the year 2019.

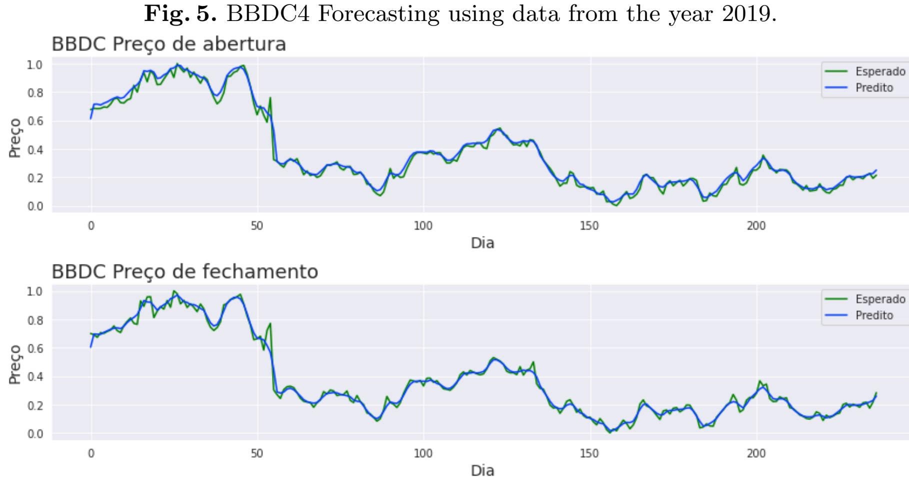

Fig. 6. ITUB4 Forecasting using data from the year 2019.

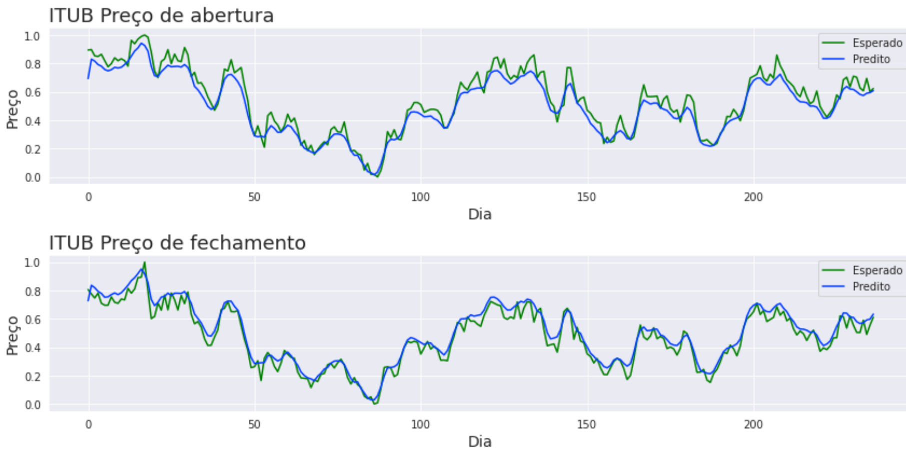

Fig. 7. PETR3 Forecasting using data from the year 2019.

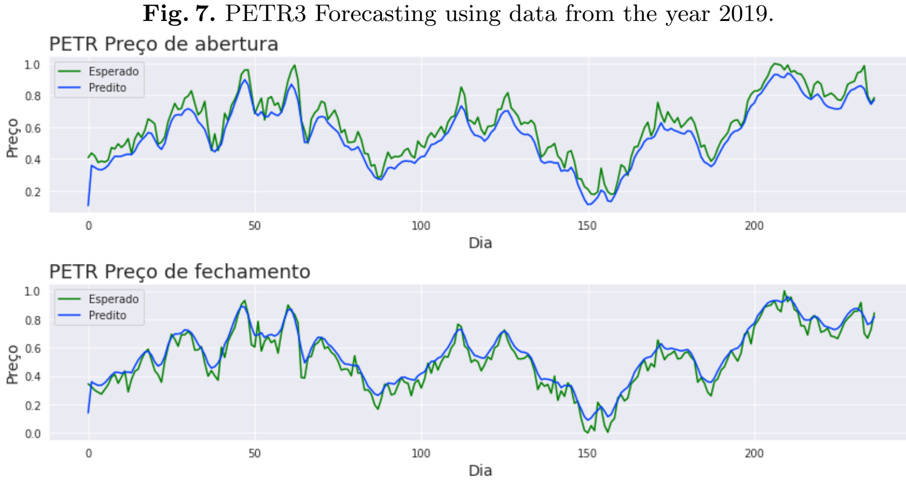

Fig. 8. VALE3 Forecasting using data from the year 2019.

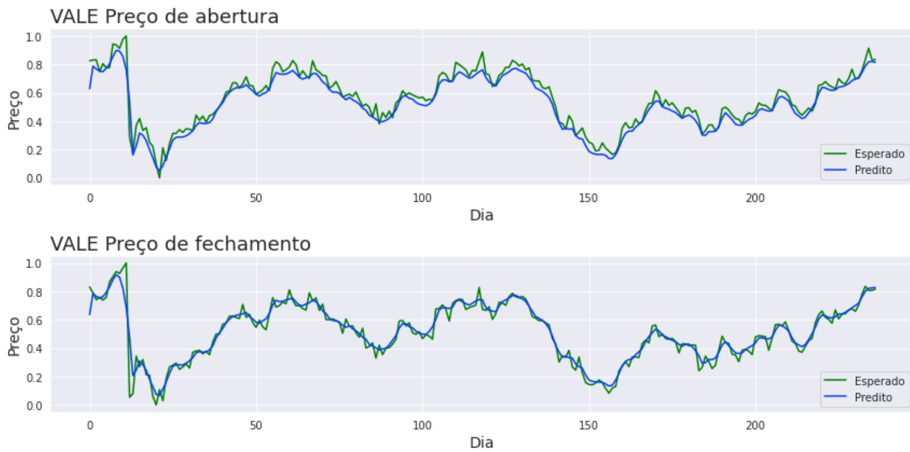

Table 5. Cross-forecasting for opening price using one stock for training and other stocks for testing.

Training	Test	RMSE	MSE	R^2
PETR3	VALE3	0.0498	0.0024	0.9306
PETR3	ITUB4	0.0468	0.0021	0.9555
PETR3	BBDC4	0.0274	0.0007	0.9902
PETR3	ABEV3	0.0543	0.0029	0.9067
VALE3	PETR3	0.0678	0.0046	0.8775
VALE3	ITUB4	0.0530	0.0028	0.9429
VALE3	BBDC4	0.0267	0.0007	0.9907
VALE3	ABEV3	0.0614	0.0037	0.8810
ITUB4	PETR3	0.0602	0.0036	0.9034
ITUB4	VALE3	0.0534	0.0028	0.9202
ITUB4	BBDC4	0.0281	0.0007	0.9897
ITUB4	ABEV3	0.0593	0.0035	0.8889
BBDC4	PETR3	0.0718	0.0051	0.8627
BBDC4	VALE3	0.0518	0.0026	0.9248
BBDC4	ITUB4	0.0707	0.0050	0.8987
BBDC4	ABEV3	0.0682	0.0046	0.8532
ABEV3	PETR3	0.0502	0.0025	0.9329
ABEV3	VALE3	0.0450	0.0020	0.9433
ABEV3	ITUB4	0.0468	0.0021	0.9556
ABEV3	BBDC4	0.0277	0.0007	0.9900

Table 6. Cross-forecasting for closing price using one stock for training and other stocks for testing.

Training	Test	RMSE	MSE	R^2
PETR3	VALE3	0.0524	0.0027	0.9313
PETR3	ITUB4	0.0484	0.0023	0.9394
PETR3	BBDC4	0.0330	0.0010	0.9854
PETR3	ABEV3	0.0461	0.0021	0.9472
VALE3	PETR3	0.0478	0.0022	0.9481
VALE3	ITUB4	0.0397	0.0015	0.9591
VALE3	BBDC4	0.0302	0.0009	0.9878
VALE3	ABEV3	0.0429	0.0018	0.9543
ITUB4	PETR3	0.0559	0.0031	0.9289
ITUB4	VALE3	0.0490	0.0024	0.9400
ITUB4	BBDC4	0.0324	0.0010	0.9859
ITUB4	ABEV3	0.0481	0.0023	0.9424
BBDC4	PETR3	0.0451	0.0020	0.9537
BBDC4	VALE3	0.0503	0.0025	0.9366
BBDC4	ITUB4	0.0386	0.0014	0.9613
BBDC4	ABEV3	0.0368	0.0013	0.9663
ABEV3	PETR3	0.0489	0.0023	0.9457
ABEV3	VALE3	0.0497	0.0024	0.9383
ABEV3	ITUB4	0.0404	0.0016	0.9577
ABEV3	BBDC4	0.0328	0.0010	0.9856