Three Automated Stock-Trading Agents: A Comparative Study

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Overview

- 3 autonomous stock-trading agents
 - RL = reinforcement learning
 - **TF** = trend following
 - MM = market making



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- Fully implemented and tested
 - Individual simulations
 - Joint simulation
 - PLAT Stock-Trading Competition



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• MM: winner in fall 2003, runner-up in spring 2004



Motivation and Background

- Motivation for autonomous stock trading
 - On-line bid submission
 - Real-time order-book info
- Penn-Lehman Automated Trading (PLAT) simulator
 - Merges virtual (agent-generated) and real orders
 - Price dynamics affected by virtual orders



The PLAT Simulator

BUY ORDERS		
PRICE		
24.062		
24.061		
24.055		
24.040		

SHARES	PRICE
500	24.069
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200	24.070
2,800	24.100



- withdraw placed orders
- place new buy/sell orders

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- Order matching most to least competitive
- Benchmark strategy: SOBI [Kearns '03]
 - Provided as **example**
 - Computes volume-weighted \overline{s} , \overline{b}
 - Sells when $|p \overline{b}| > |p \overline{s}|$, buys otherwise



Competition Details

- No position limits; can sell short
- Large **penalty for leftover shares** at market close
 - Position restrictions limit agents' impact on real economy
- daily-score = profit + $0.002 \cdot rbt$ -shares $0.003 \cdot fee$ -shares (no commission; fees exactly as on Island ECN)



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• PLAT metric:

Sharpe ratio
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\text{ave. score}}{\text{std. deviation}}$$

- measures **statistical significance** of earnings
- **−** "most widely used measure of risk-adjusted return"
 ⇒ well-suited for day trading



Related Work

- Prior research in automated stock trading
 - automated market making [Chan '01, Das '03, Feng '04]
 - use of RL for on-line parameter adjustment [Chan '01]
 - "reverse" strategy [Yu '03]
 - VWAP trading



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- Contributions
 - study of **heterogeneous** strategies in a **joint** economy
 - use of a highly realistic stock simulator
 - use of Sharpe ratio
 - NOT aiming for a deployable strategy



Approach and Assumptions

• Generic architecture:



- Profit maximization, unwinding **assumed independent**
- **Trading strategy** abstracted in TRADE module: RL, TF, MM



Reinforcement Learning Agent: Intro

Motivation

- on-line adjustment to diverse economy
- minimal expertise coded in
 - \Rightarrow RL makes decisions every tick



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- Problem specification: quadruple $\{S, A, T, R\}$
 - \mathcal{S} , environment's states; \mathcal{A} , agent's actions
 - $T: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, transition function
 - $R: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, reward function
 - T, R unknown to agent
 - Goal: policy $\pi: S \to A$ that maximizes return, $\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t r_t$



Reinforcement Learning Agent: Design

Model

- Challenge: include relevant vars, keep task manageable
- $S: \Delta p_t = p_t \overline{p_t}$, where $\overline{p}_t = \beta \overline{p}_{t-1} + (1 \beta)p_t$
- \mathcal{A} : share volume $\in [-900, 900]$
- R : diff. in present value (cash + shares @ last price)
- tile coding function approximation



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Parameter choices

- Sarsa
- $\alpha=0.04,\,\gamma=0.8,\,\epsilon=0.1,\,\lambda=0.7$

$$-\beta = 0.999$$



Trend Following Agent: Intro

- Heuristic strategy, as opposed to RL
- Uses linear regression to identify price trends
- Works by approximating P' and P''



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Trend Following Agent: Design

- Use of P' and P'':
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 - *P*" signals **trend reversal**



Trend Following Agent: Design

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- Strategy
 - If P' > 0 and $P'' > 0 \longrightarrow$ **buy stock** (price increasing at an increasing rate),
 - If P' < 0 and $P'' < 0 \longrightarrow$ sell stock (price falling at an increasing rate),
 - Otherwise \longrightarrow **unwind**

(trend reversal underway)



Market Making Agent

- Capitalizes on **small fluctuations**, not longterm trends
- Keeps near-zero share position instead of unwinding during reversal



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- Implementation
 - Uses same prediction model (P', P'') as TF
 - Buys and sells as TF, but...
 - ...places orders in pairs, adding a small profit margin to take advantage of current trend



Market Making Agent

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- Keeps near-zero share position instead of unwinding during reversal
- Implementation
 - Uses same prediction model (P', P'') as TF
 - Buys and sells as TF, but...
 - ...places orders in pairs, adding a small profit margin to take advantage of current trend
 - Example: when P' > 0 and P'' > 0, place (BUY,p) and (SELL,p + PROFIT-MARGIN)



Evaluation Considerations

- Any strategy will do well on some days, poorly on others.
- Ex post optimality not attainable w/o knowledge of price behavior
- Reasonable approach: evaluation on a set of representative market dynamics



Evaluation: Market Conditions





Individual Evaluation: RL

		RL	SOBI
*	Μ	\$11,134	\$21,935
*	Μ	\$45,680	\$56,308
	F	\$5,142	\$55,710
	F	\$50,529	\$17,464
	Ζ	\$69,683	\$230,715
*	Ζ	\$358,774	\$96,387
	Ζ	\$284,563	\$11,059
*	0	\$49,621	\$13,805
	Ο	\$3,407	\$25,026
	0	\$2 <i>,</i> 302	\$29,015
Μ	m	onotonic	F fluct
Ζ	zic	0700	O othe

- agent wins

- Effect of price diff parameter:
 - successful under M
 - fails under F (freq. reversals)
 - satisfactory under Z_{ℓ} O (trends longer)
- Major stumbling block: exogenous transition model
- More "focused" RL [Tesauro '02]:
 - construct market model
 - use DP to compute order



Individual Evaluation: TF



M monotonic

- Z zigzag
- F fluct.O other
- agent wins

- A single profitable day!
- Steady value loss typical
- Analysis
 - beats SOBI under M
 - fails under too-short/toolong trends (M,F)
 - strongest under mediumduration trends (Z)
 - Problem: premature unwinding



Individual Evaluation: MM



Μ monotonic

- Ζ zigzag
 - agent wins
- fluct. other Ο

F

- Comparative evaluation
 - profitable 70% of the time
 - beats SOBI on 4 days
 - small but consistent profits
- Notes
 - under Z: - fails share imbalance due to trend reversal never eliminated

Joint Simulation Results





December 2003DateMM#2#312/913574474106



December 2003

Date	MM	#2	#3
12/9	135	7447	4106
12/10	381	3006	3254
12/11	436	1365	5971
12/12	140	848	322
12/13	62	2536	1334
12/16	439	3716	3940
12/17	359	3501	7924
12/18	411	1037	2163
12/19	430	4617	119
12/20	679	1692	645



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12/20	679	1692	645
Ave	347	1487	1411
St. dev.	185	3378	3772
Sharpe	1.88	0.44	0.37



December 2003 **#2** #3 Date MM 12/9 135 4106 7447 381 3006 3254 12/10 436 1365 5971 12/11 848 322 12/12 140 2536 1334 62 12/13 3716 12/16 439 3940 359 3501 12/17 7924 12/18 411 1037 2163 4617 430 19 12/19 12/20 1692 679 645 347 1487 Ave 1411 St. dev. 185 3378 3772 1.88 0.37 Sharpe 0.44

April 2004

Date	#1	MM	#3
04/26	3433	271	1045
04/27	1374	538	4729
04/28	2508	242	243
04/29	2928	248	6694
04/30	3717	13	12508
05/03	3444	636	11065
05/04	1322	386	2377
05/05	3300	452	5708
05/06	2199	461	9271
05/07	966	121	11755
Ave	2519	239	4725
St. dev.	1009	316	6551
Sharpe	2.50	0.76	0.72



Live Competitions: Analysis

• Winner in December 2003, runner-up in April 2004



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Live Competitions: Analysis

- Winner in December 2003, runner-up in April 2004
- Earnings much smaller than competitors' but more consistent
- Solid profitability record
 - Only agent to make money on all 10 days in Dec. 2004
 - 18/20 overall profitability record, with minor losses on two other days



Conclusions

- studied heterogeneous strategies in a joint economy
 - RL, TF, MM
- used a highly realistic stock simulator
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- used a highly realistic stock simulator
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- **NOT** aimed for a deployable strategy, but...

designed a consistently profitable trading agent



Future Work

- RL agent
 - More focused use of RL
- TF, MM agents
 - Improved trend detection model
 - (MM) On-line adjustment of trade size, profit margin

