# **Cryptocurrency Trading**

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### Financial data

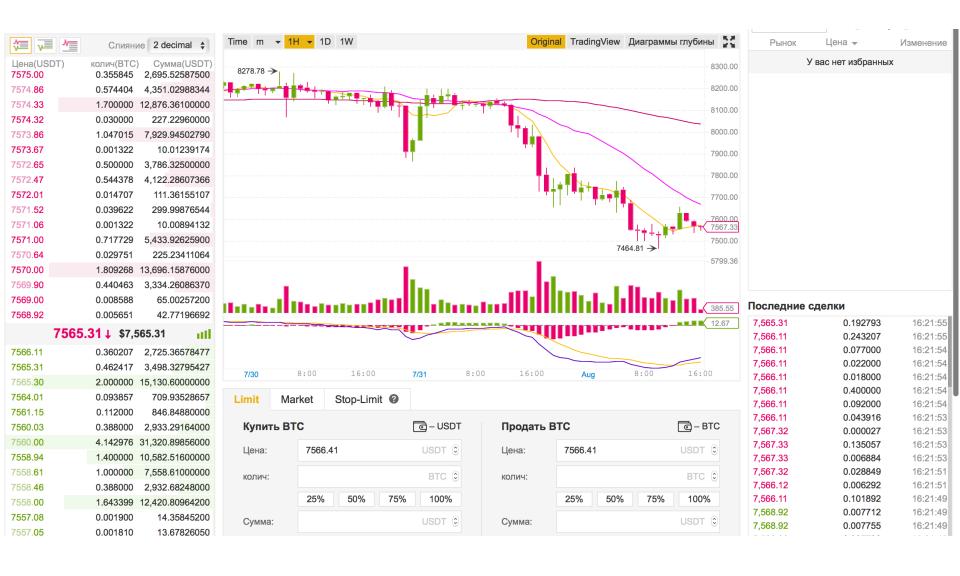
- Daily data
- Tick by tick data
- Order book data
- Agent resolved data

# Daily data

- Usually these data contains opening, closing, high, low price in the day together with the daily volume
- Standard time series methods to investigate these data



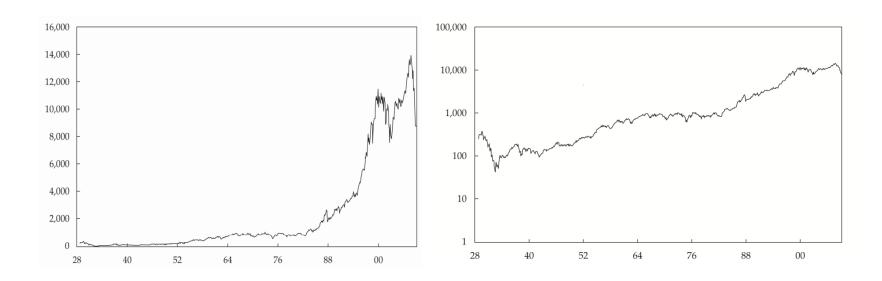
### Order book and Tradelog data



# Fundamental vs Technical analysis



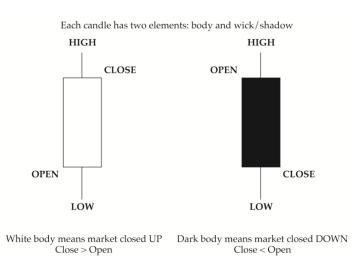
### Line Charts and Scale

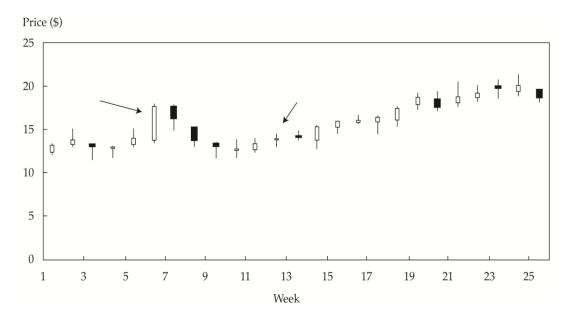


Dow Jones Industrial Average on a Linear Scale, 1928–2010 (in U.S. dollars)

Dow Jones Industrial Average on a Logarithmic Scale, 1928– 2010 (in U.S. dollars)

### Candlestick Charts





Construction of a Candlestick Chart

Candlestick Chart: Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, 1 January— 15 June 2009 (prices in U.S. dollars)

# The Logic of Technical Analysis

Supply and determine

demand

prices

**Changes** in supply and demand cause changes in prices

Prices can be projected with charts and other technical tools

# Assumptions of Technical Analysis

 Human behavior is often erratic and driven by emotion.

 Market trends and patterns reflect irrational human behavior.

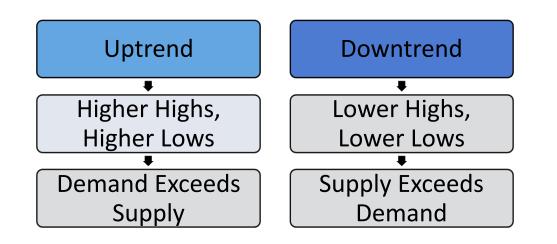
• Trends and patterns repeat themselves and are thus predictable.

### Price and Volume

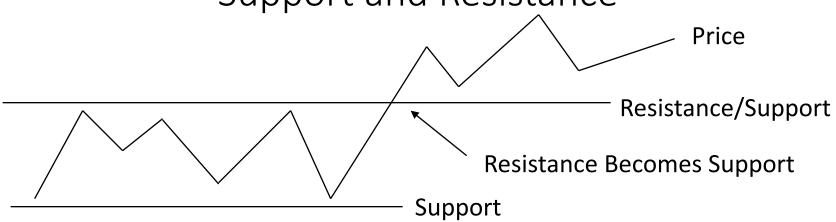


Trend Analysis





Support and Resistance



### Support

 A low price range in which buying activity is sufficient to stop a decline in price

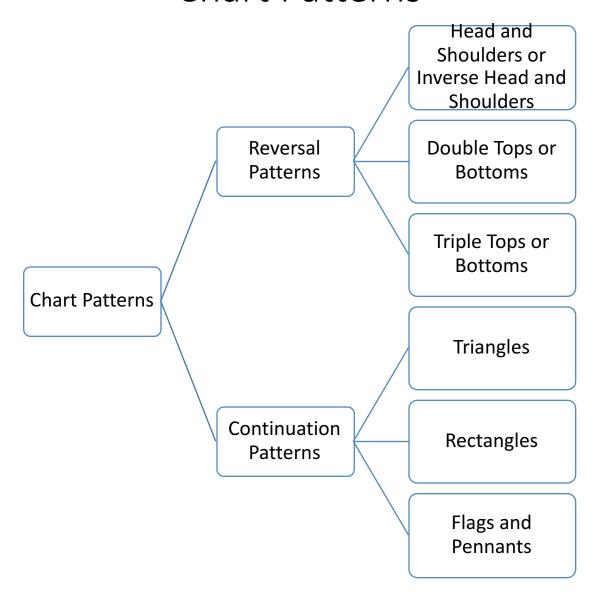
#### Resistance

 A high price range in which selling activity is sufficient to stop a rise in price

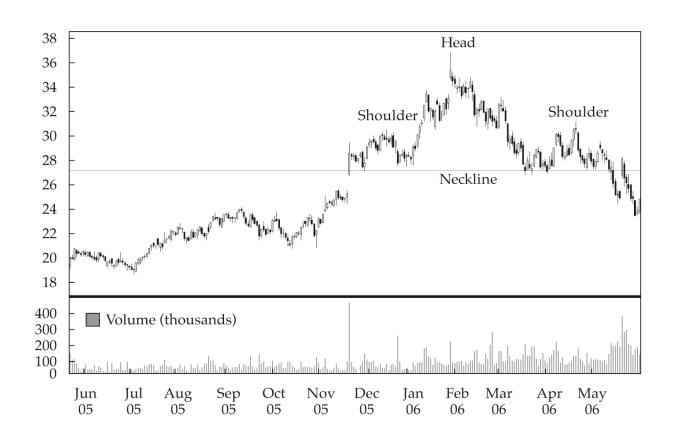
### Change in Polarity

 Once a resistance (support) level is breached, it becomes a support (resistance) level

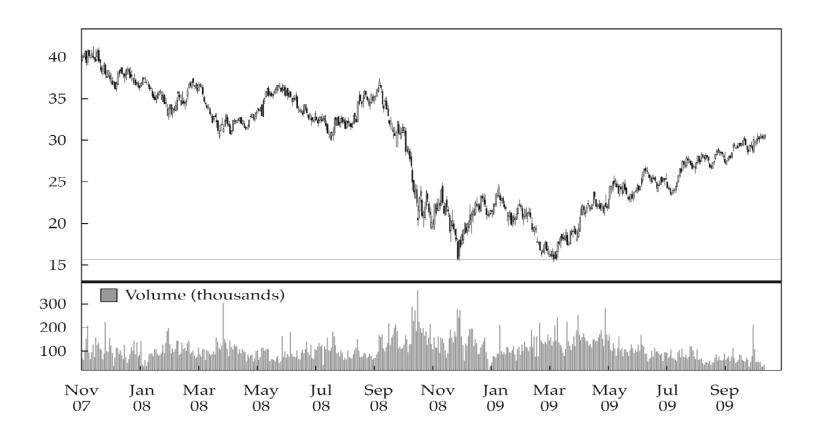
### Chart Patterns



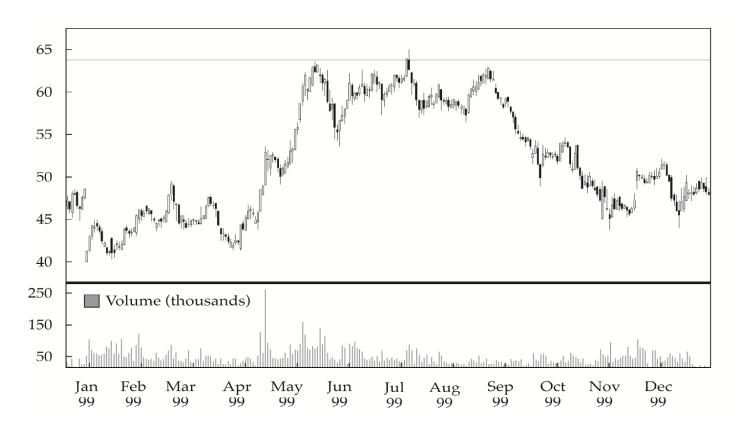
### Head and Shoulders



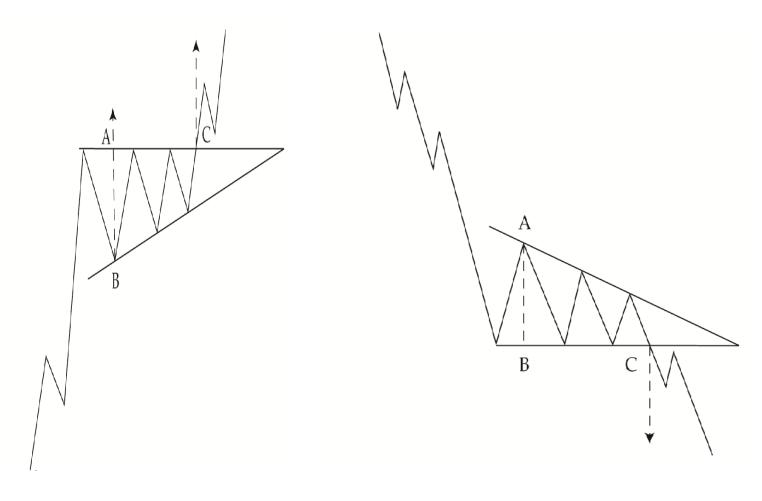
# Double Tops and Bottoms



# Triple Tops and Bottoms



# Triangles



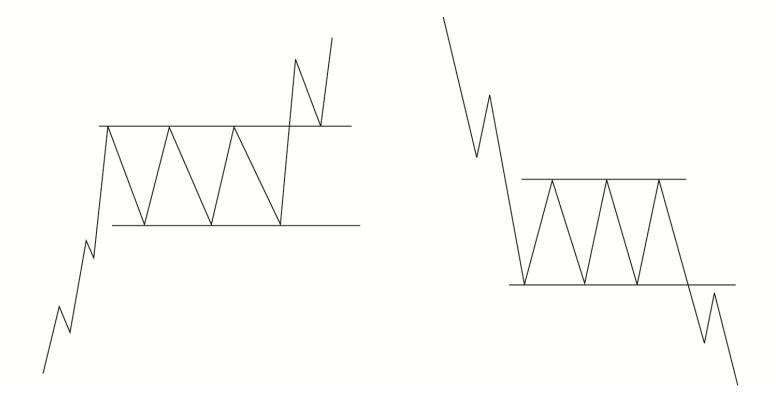
**Ascending Triangle Pattern** 

**Descending Triangle Pattern** 

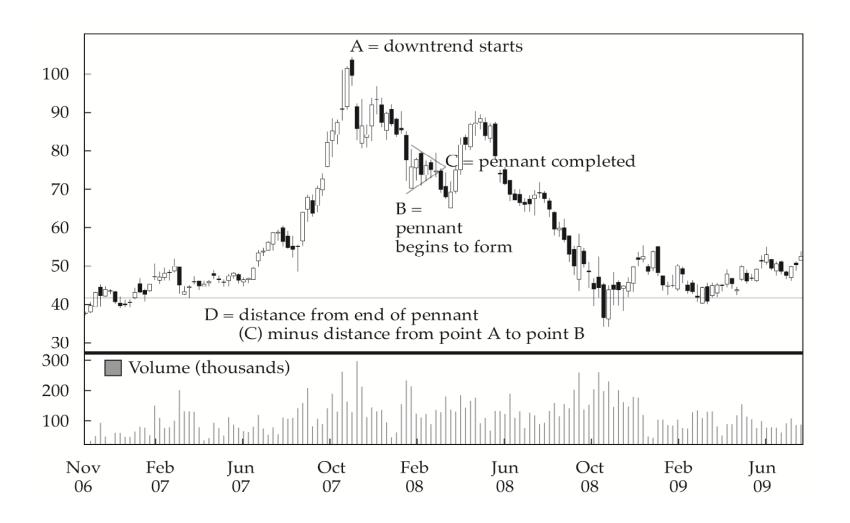
# Rectangles

Bullish Rectangle

Bearish Rectangle



# Flags and Pennants



## **Technical Indicators**

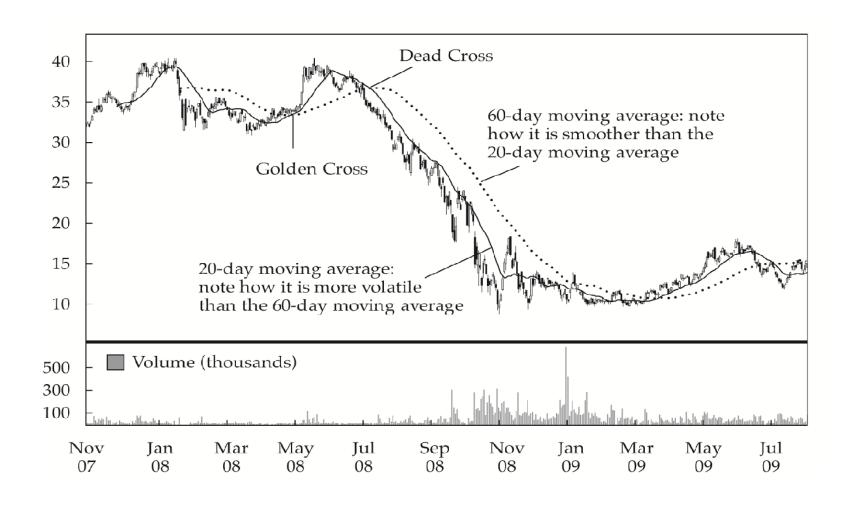
Price-Based Indicators

Momentum Oscillators

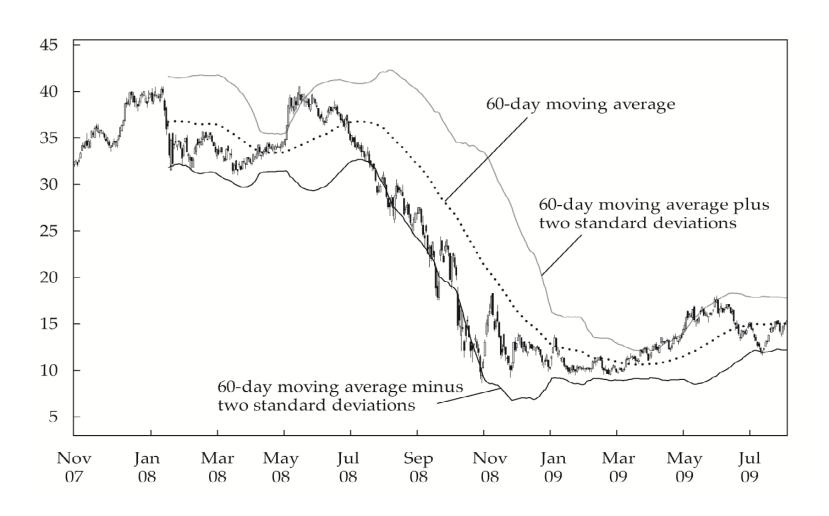
Sentiment Indicators

Flow-of-Funds Indicators

# Price-Based Indicator: Moving Average



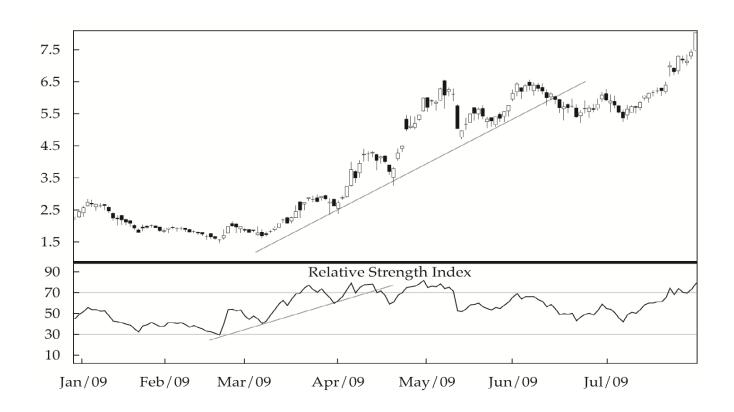
# Price-Based Indicator: Bollinger Band



# Momentum Oscillator: Relative Strength Index

$$RSI = 100 \quad \frac{100}{1 + RS}$$

$$RS = \frac{\text{(Up changes for the period under consideration)}}{\text{(|Down changes for the period under construction|)}}$$



# Sentiment Indicator: Calculated Statistical Indices

#### Put/Call Ratio

- Normally below 1.0
- Considered a contrary indicator

### CBOE Volatility Index

- Based on options on stocks in the S&P 500
- Used with trend, pattern, or oscillator tools

#### Margin Debt

- Rising margin debt believed to be a signal of aggressive buying
- Considered a contrary indicator

### Short Interest Ratio

- Short
   interest ÷
   Average daily
   trading
   volume
- Considered a contrary indicator

### Flow-of-Funds Indicators

#### Margin Loans

- Ability to buy stock on margin may increase demand
- Declining margin balances may result in forced selling

# Mutual Fund Cash Positions

- Considered a contrary indicator: High cash balances represent buying power
- Some analysts take into account the level of interest rates

New Equity
Issuance and
Secondary
Offerings

 Considered a contrary indicator: High issuance and offerings are considered signs of a market top

## Cycles

### Kondratieff Wave (Kwave)

- Western
   economies
   have a 54-year
   cycle
- Originally tied to economic cycles and commodity prices

#### 18-Year Cycle

- 3 × 18 years = 54 years
- Most often mentioned in connection with real estate prices

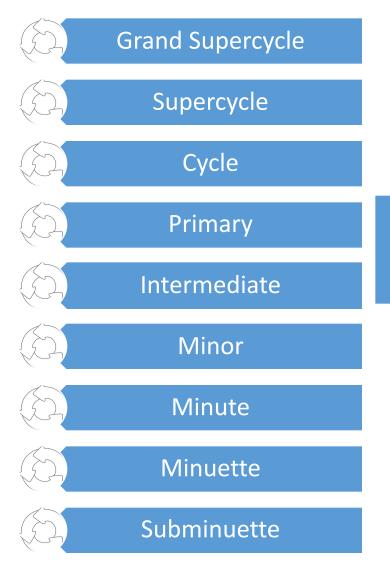
# Decennial Pattern

- Pattern of market returns broken down based on the last digit of a year
- Years ending in 5 have the best returns

# Presidential Cycle

- Returns
   broken down
   by year of U.S.
   President's
   term in office
- Third year
   (year prior to
   next election)
   has best
   historical
   performance

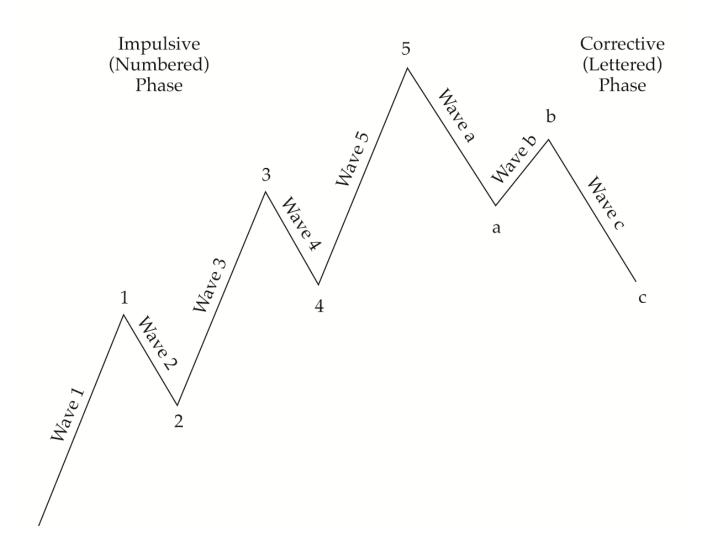
## Elliott Wave Theory



Follow patterns that are ratios of

Fibonacci Sequence: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21...

# Impulse Waves and Corrective Waves

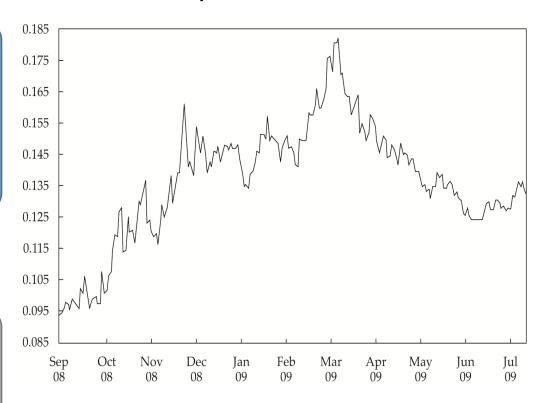


## Intermarket Analysis

Inflection points in one market



May be a warning sign of a change in trend in another market



Relative Strength of 10-Year T-Bonds vs. S&P 500, September 2008–July 2009

# A Typical Path to First Failure



(and 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, ...)

## Passive investing

**Diversification** basically means "don't put all your eggs in one basket."







**CryptoCompare** 

This is my new hobby. My previous hobby was collecting overpriced earphones and headphones. Its value decreases over time. Now I collect cryptos. Its value increases exponentially as the years go by. If you do your research, then buy whenever you have extra cash, then you`ll increase your money`s worth, instead of just depositing it in a fiat bank.

Spend

Forum

Portfolio

**Profit / Loss** 

**Acquisition Cost** 

Mining

Wallets

\$ 436.59 k

Realized P/L

\$ 1.24 M

\$ -112.88 k <sub>-25.85%</sub>

**Holdings** 

\$ 323.72 k

24H Profit / Loss

\$ -4,611.95 -1.40%

RISK ANALYSIS 4

BTC \$ 7,417.24

Best Crypto

ETP (272.08%)

Coins

Exchanges

ADVANCED CHART 4

■ ACCOUNTING **%** 

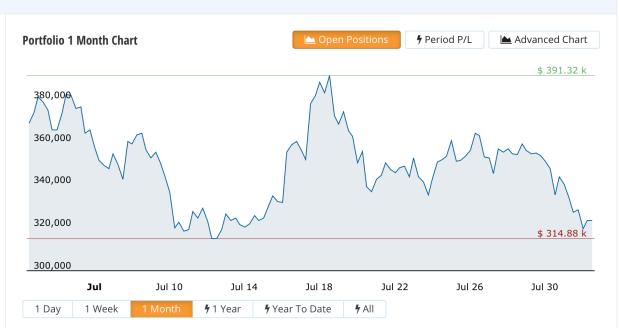


Your best six hour period was on Tuesday, 17 July 2018 at 17:00 when you made a profit of \$ 26.12 k. Your worst six hour period was on Wednesday, 18 July 2018 at 23:00 when you made a loss of \$ -18.25 k.

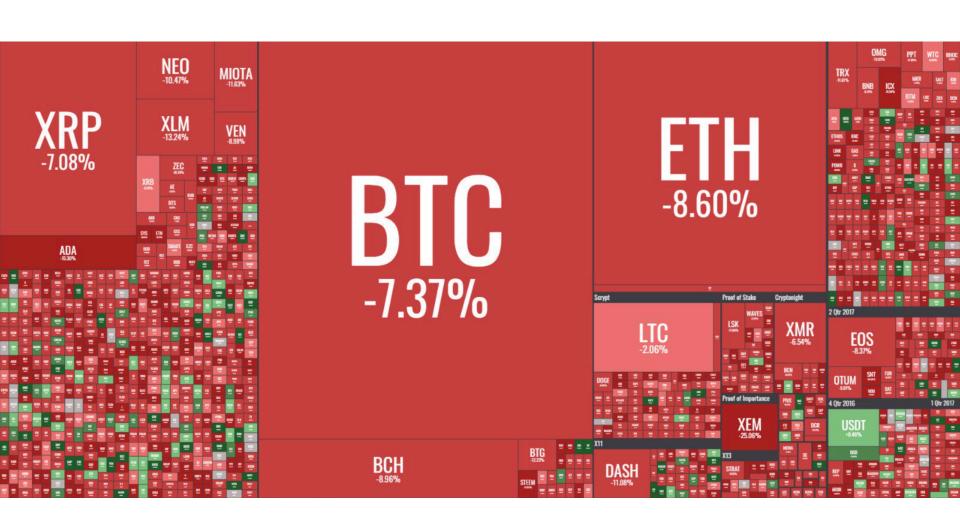
IOT \$ -25.38 k

Worst Crypto

INS (-40.57%)



## Diversification is not about investing only in crypto...

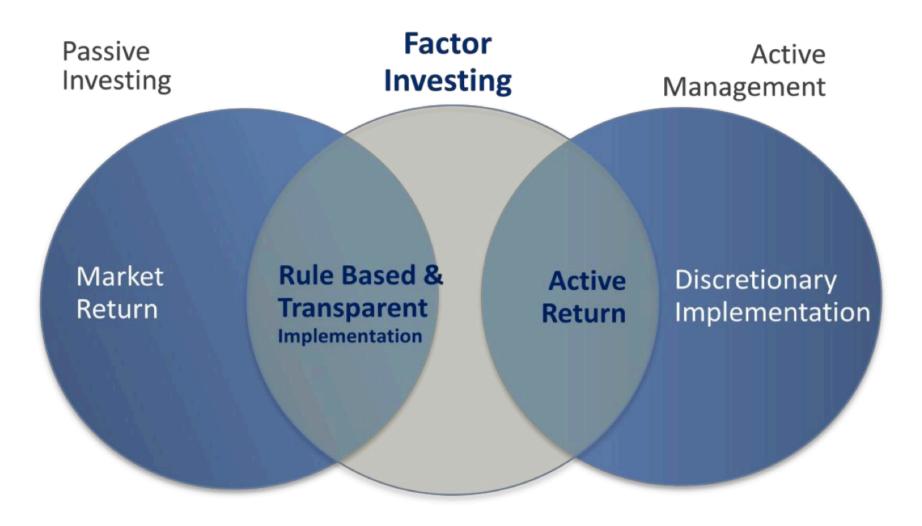


# Trading universe

- Stocks
- Bonds
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Commodities
- Commercial real estate
- Collectibles such as art, coins
- Insurance products
- Derivatives
- Foreign currency
- Venture capital
- Private equity
- Distressed securities
- Crypto
- Yourself

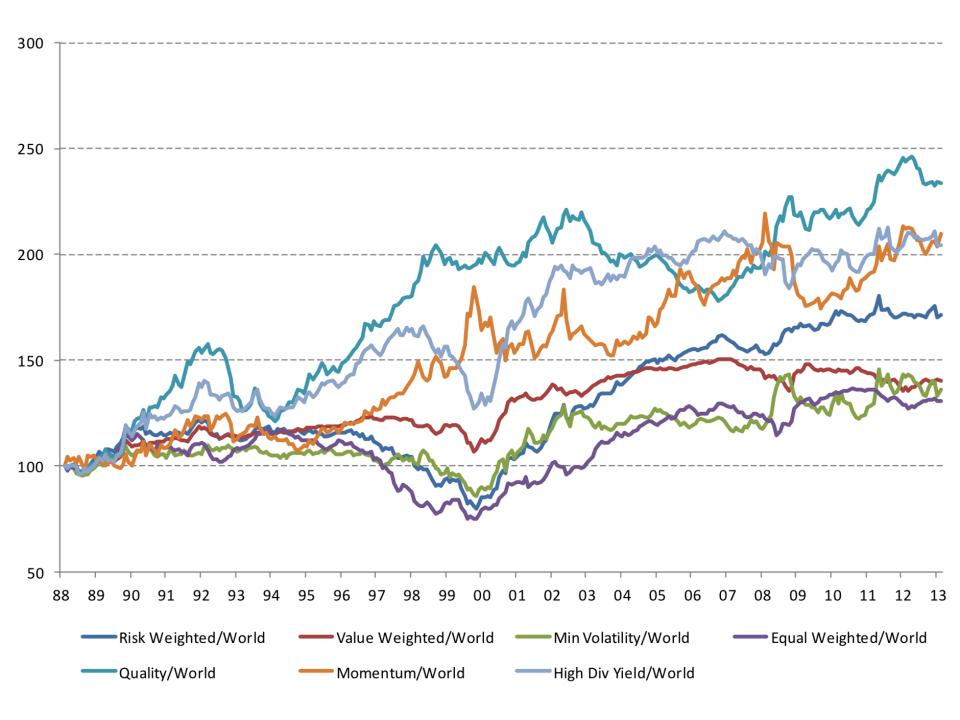


## Factor investing



# Passive investing

Systematic Factors	MSCI Indexes
Value	MSCI Value Weighted Indexes: Capture Value factor by weighting according to four fundamental variables (Sales, Earnings, Cash Flow, Book Value)
Low Size (Small Cap)	MSCI Equal Weighted Indexes: Capture low size effect by equally weighting all stocks in a given parent index
Momentum	MSCI Momentum Indexes: Reflect the performance of high momentum stocks by weighting based on 6- and 12-month momentum scaled by volatility
Low Volatility	<ul> <li>MSCI Minimum Volatility Indexes: Reflect empirical portfolio with lowest forecast volatility using minimum variance optimization</li> <li>MSCI Risk Weighted Indexes: Capture low volatility stocks by weighting based on the inverse of historical variance</li> </ul>
Dividend Yield	MSCI High Dividend Yield Indexes: Select high dividend stocks with screens for quality and potential yield traps
Quality	MSCI Quality Indexes: Capture high quality stocks by weighting based on debt-to-equity, return-on-equity, and earnings variability



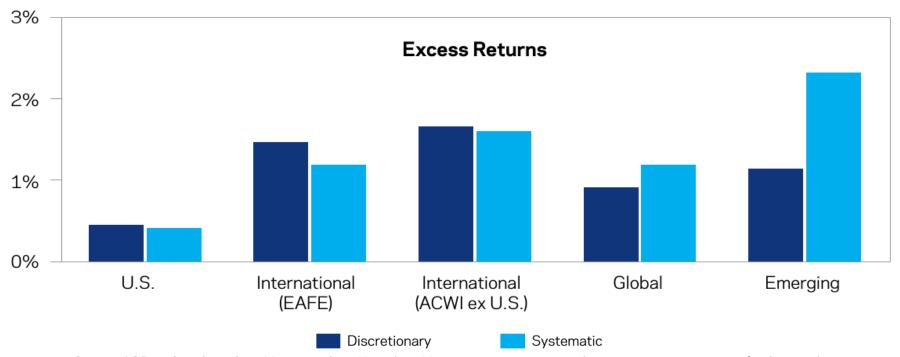
# Factors for crypto?

#### **Discretionary and Systematic**



С самого начала у меня была какая-то тактика и я ее придерживался..

Performance Characteristics for Discretionary and Systematic Groups of Active Institutional Equity Managers in the eVestment Database, April 2007 to March 2017

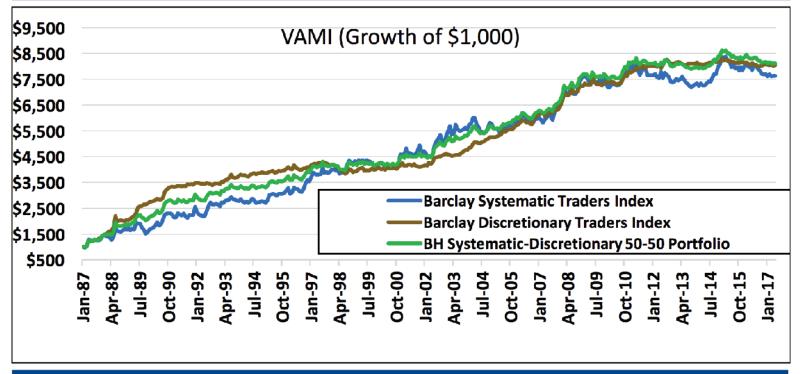


Source: AQR analysis based on eVestment data. Note that eVestment categorization relates to quantitative versus fundamental, which we refer to as systematic and discretionary, respectively. The average annualized excess returns (gross of fees), tracking error, and information ratio, computed separately for discretionary and systematic managers, and separately for the large cap universes of U.S., EAFE, Global, Emerging, and ACWI. The performance statistics are computed using managers' preferred benchmarks and are as of 3/31/2017. Only funds with "Active" product status are included in the analysis, eVestment database, accessed on 7/5/2017. The number of strategies in each universe for systematic and discretionary managers (in this order) are as follows: U.S. – 140, 511; International (EAFE) – 24, 83; International (ACWI ex-U.S.) – 11, 55; Global – 33, 118; and; Emerging – 5, 24.

#### **HEAD TO HEAD**

Shown is the performance of the BarclayHedge Systematic and Discretionary Traders' Indexes as well as its risk metrics from February 1987 through May 2017. Incentive and management fees have been deducted.

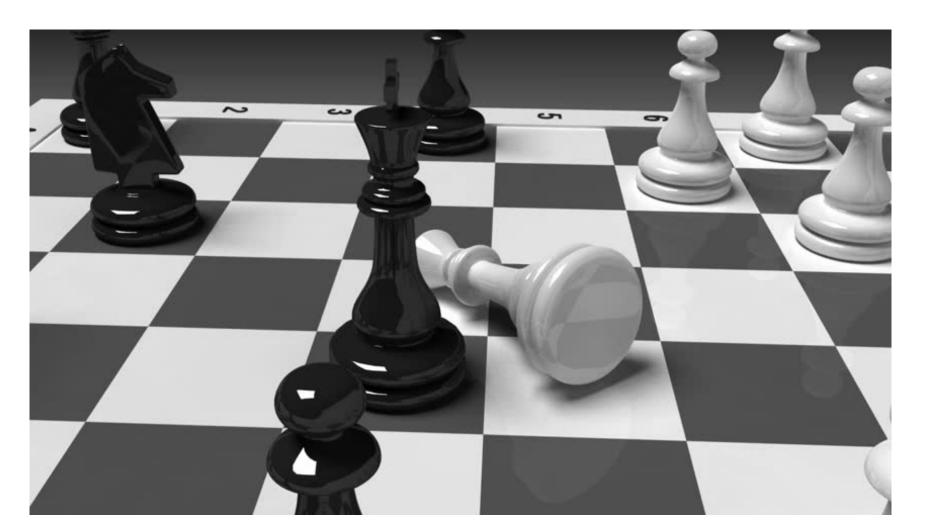
Source: BarclayHedge



RISK TABLE								
	Compound ROR	Standard Deviation	Downside Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Sortino Ratio	Calmar Ratio	Kurtosis	Skewness
Barclay Systematic Traders Index	6.93%	12.66%	6.16%	0.51	1.04	0.14	11.51	2.12
Barclay Discretionary Traders Index	7.11%	7.48%	2.70%	0.88	2.45	-0.07	45.18	4.65
BH Systematic-Discretionary 50-50 Portfolio	7.15%	9.14%	3.63%	0.73	1.83	0.1	26.59	3.55

#### **Asset allocation**

- Strategic asset allocation
- Dynamic asset allocation
- Tactical asset allocation
- Core-satellite asset allocation

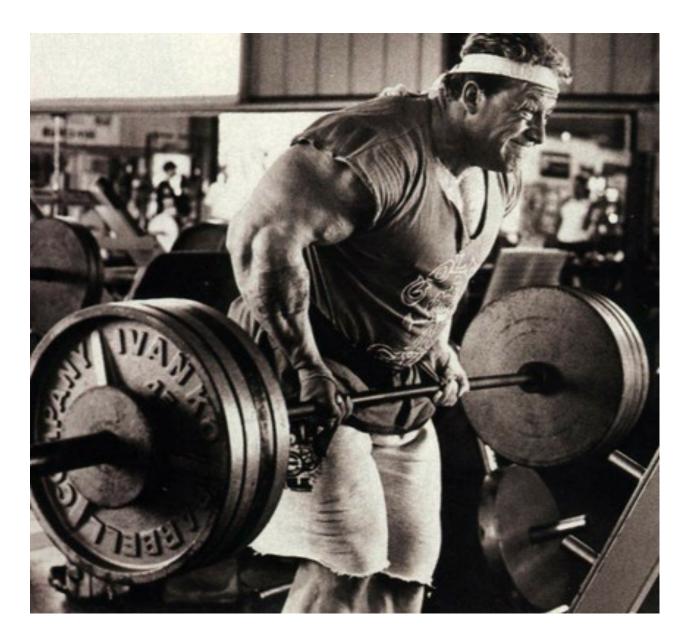


# Systematic (quantitative) trading

# What people think I do when they learn that I do quantitative trading...



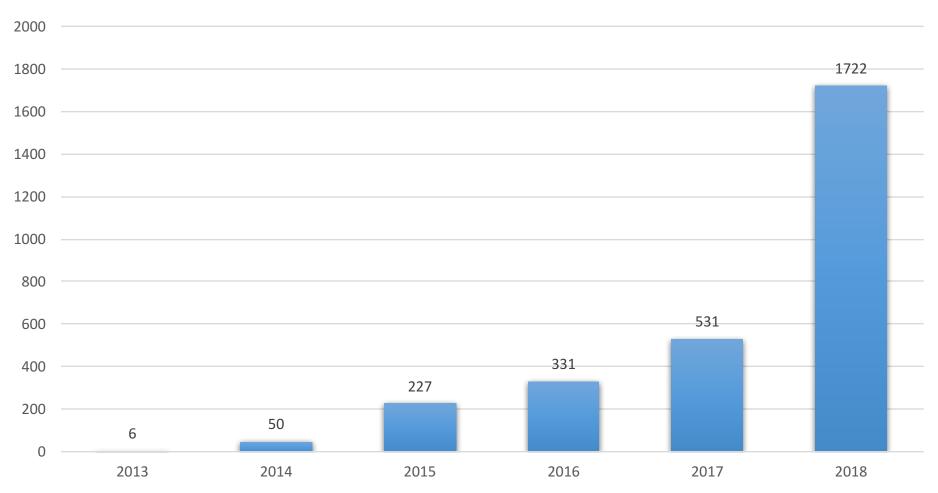
# And the reality...



**Data** 

# coinmarketcap.com cryptocompare.com

#### **Number of coins**

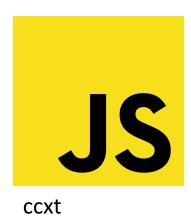


## Connection to exchanges





ccxt





#### Alternative data



Sentiment data



Блокчейн

Sentiment data



# Bloomberg



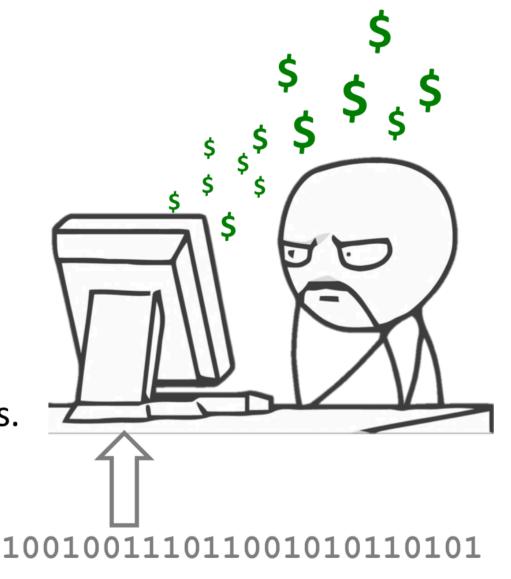
Sentiment data



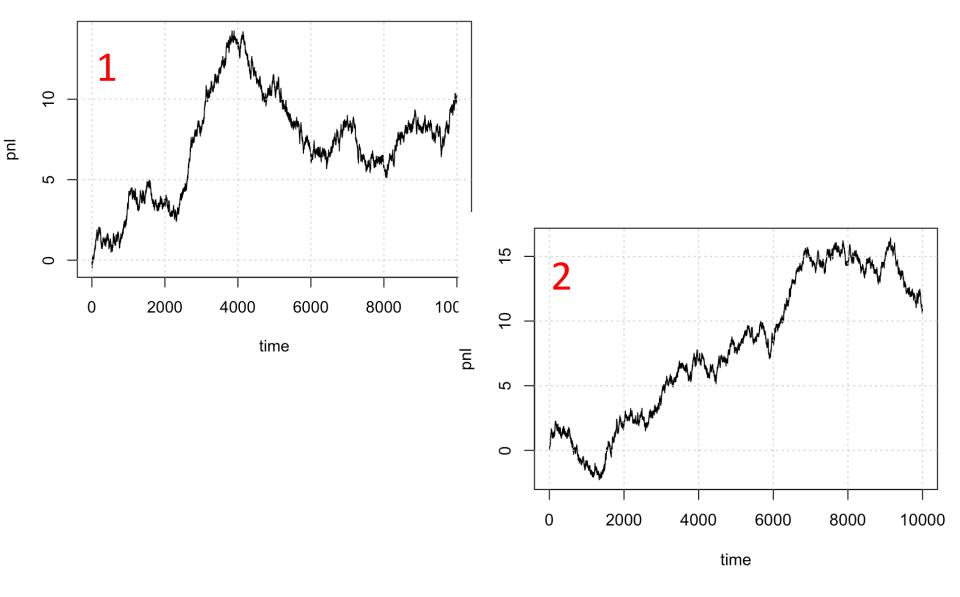




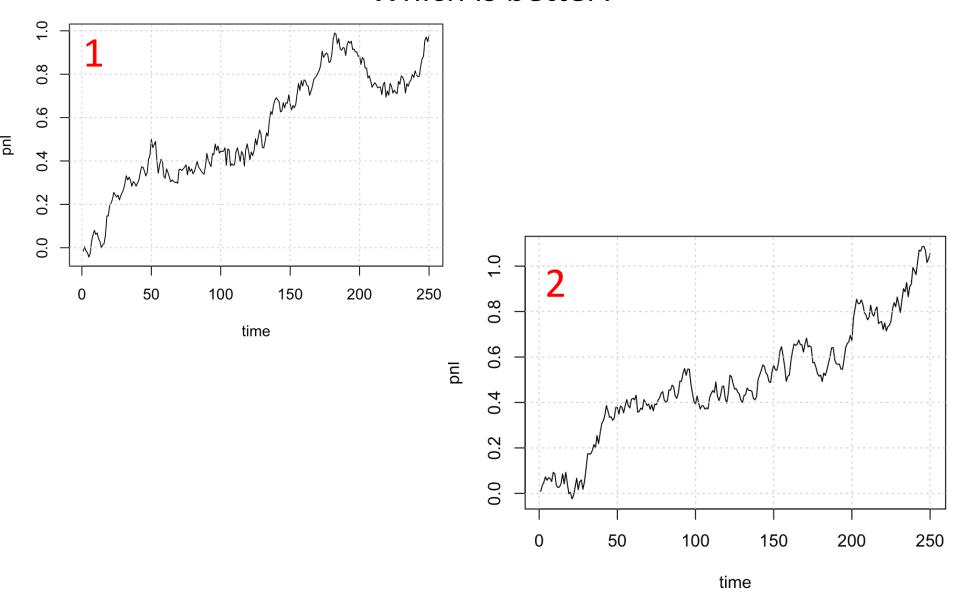
- Source and explore some bad data.
- Find confirmation of your preconceived notion.
- 3. Back test all the things.
- 4. Sort by PNL.



## Which is better?



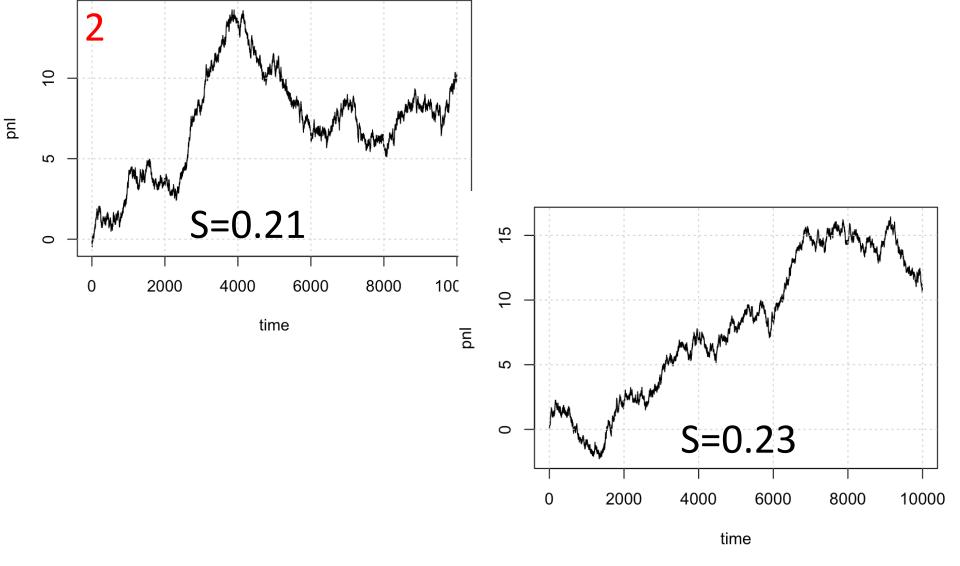
#### Which is better?



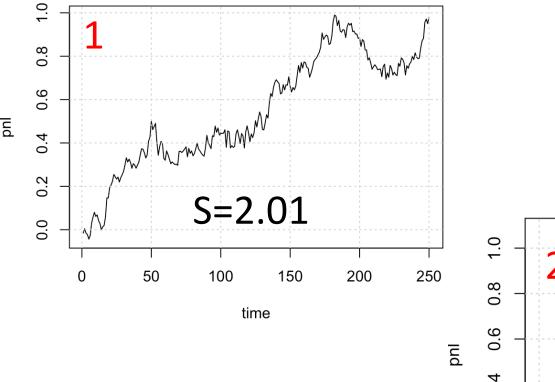
# **Sharpe ratio**

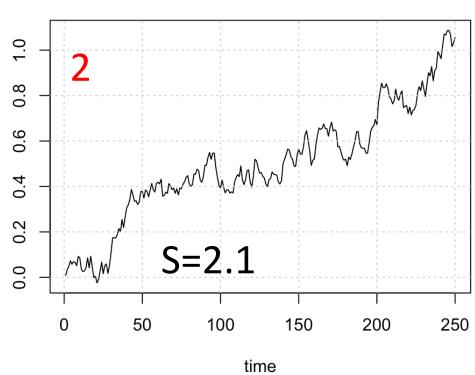
$$S = \left(\frac{R_p - R_f}{\sigma_p}\right)$$

## Which is better?



#### Which is better?



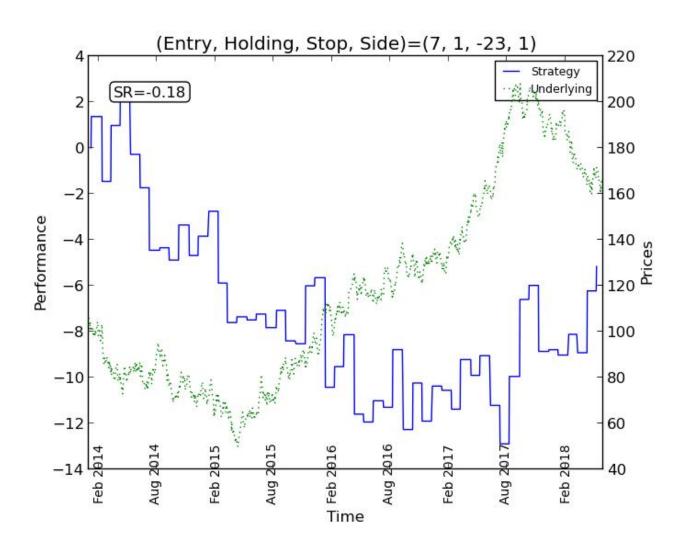


# Trade the top performing backtests...

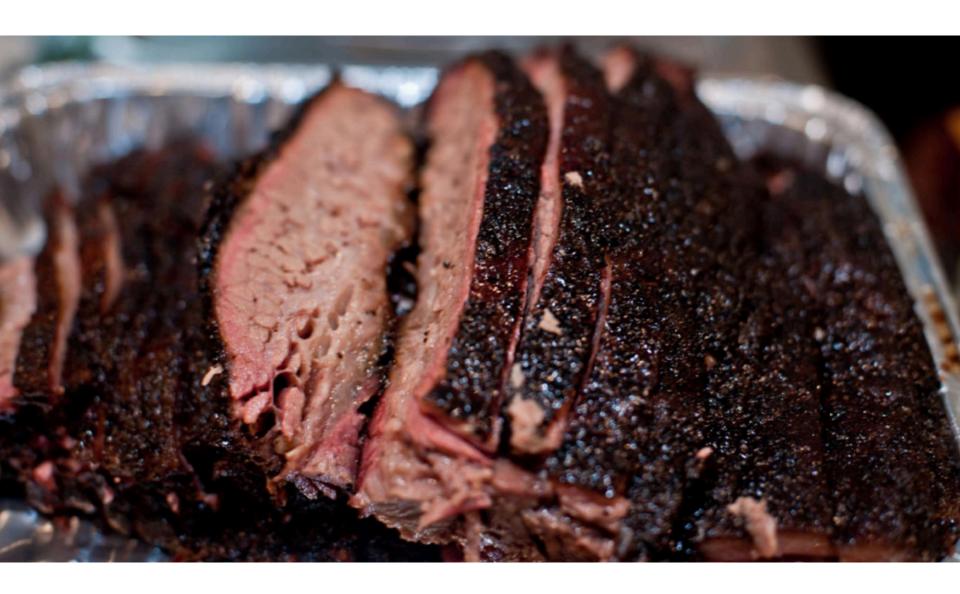


## Overfiting

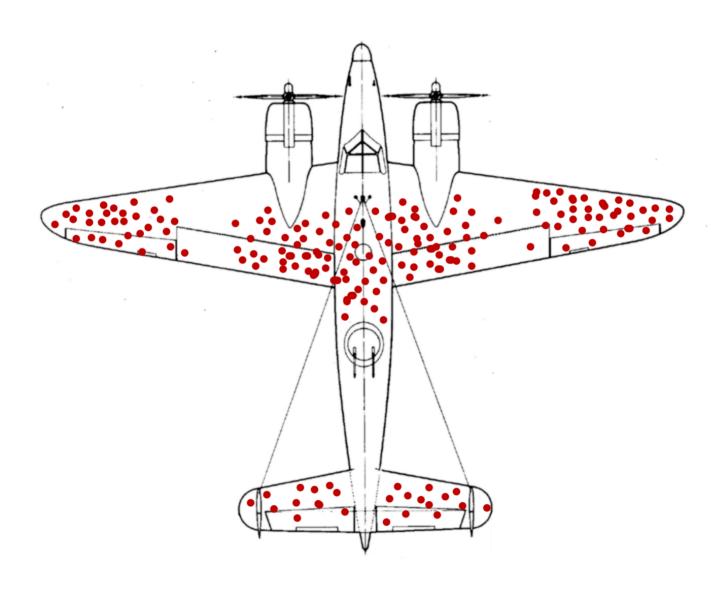
Overfitting occurs when a model describes noise (randomness) in the data set rather than the underlying statistical relationship



# It's kind of like...



# Survivorship Bias



#### Look-ahead bias

specific example of look-ahead bias in which the strategy is allowed to peek a little bit into the future.



# Trusting stateful strategy luck

A stateful strategy is one whose holdings over time depend on which day in history it was started.



#### Time Period Specific Bias

We focus our study by examining a very limited time period of history: from roughly 2010 to 2018. This period may be very unique and characterized by specific events



# **Prior Empirical Study Bias**

We build upon findings from an earlier empirical study

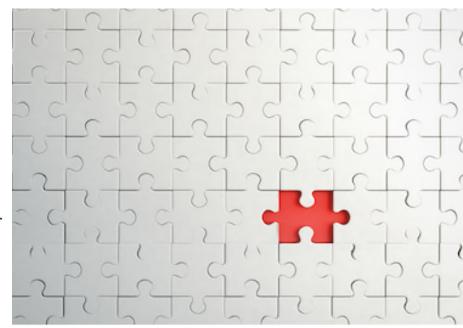


Harry Markowitz

#### MISSING VARIABLE BIAS

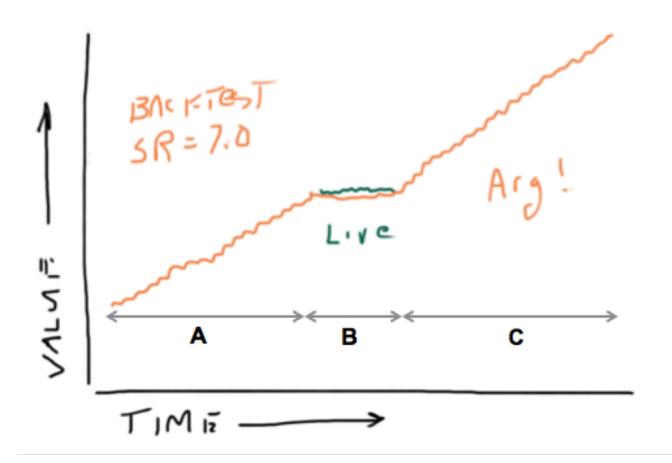
Omitted-variable bias occurs when a model is created which leaves out one or more important causal variables.

The bias is created when the model incorrectly compensates for the missing variable by over or underestimating the effect of one of the other variables.



### Ignoring market impact and costs

The very act of trading affects price. Historical pricing data does not include your trades and is therefore not an accurate representation of the price you would get if you were trading.



## The technologists problem

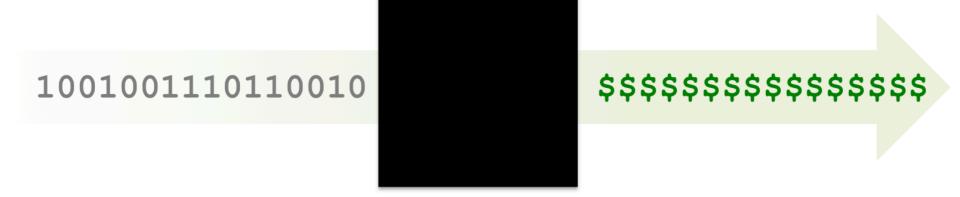
We revert to what we know, so we build infrastructure instead of strategies.



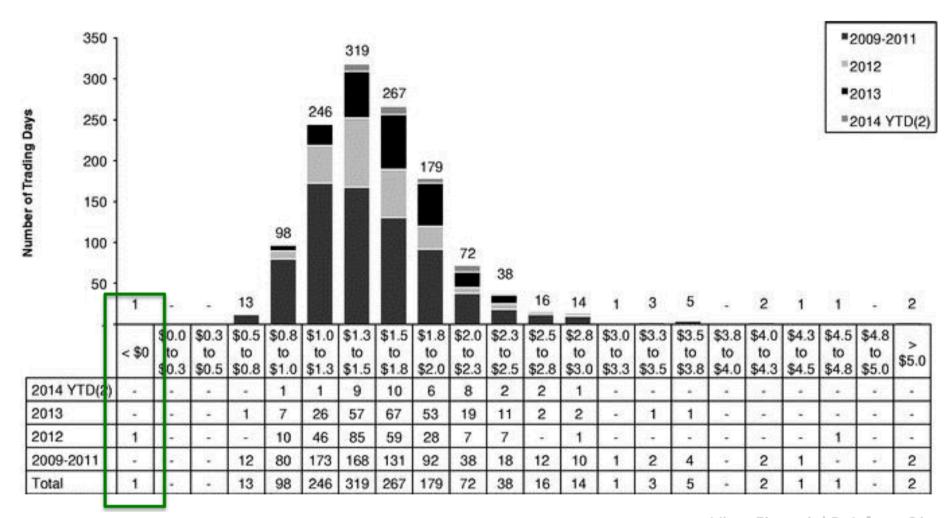
## В мире существует 10 типов людей

Те, кто понимает бинарный код и те, кто не пониает...

## What We All Want

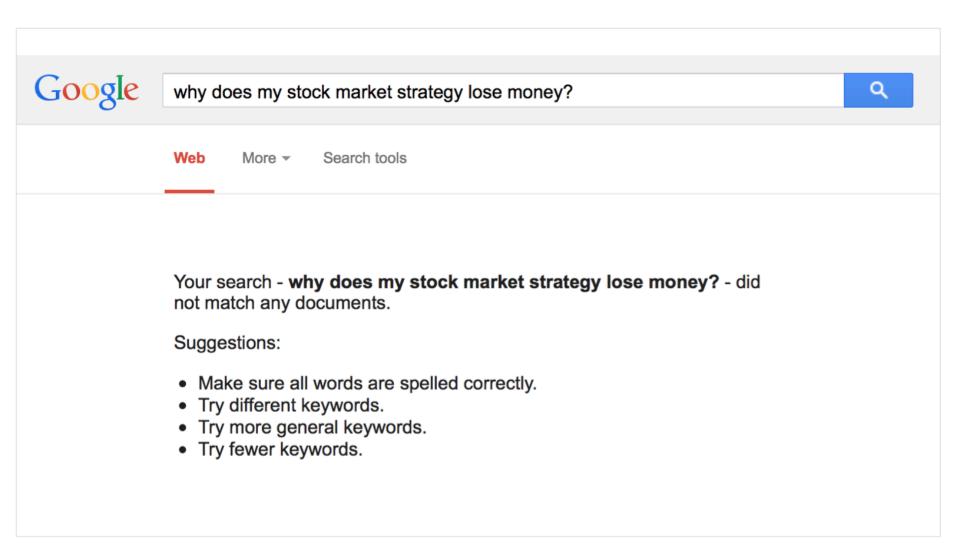


# Once you're lucky, twice you're good, 1,331 times you must be cheating...



# The "Right Way" might be the wrong way. Plot your own path.

# You are all alone out there...



# Work Within Your Constraints

- Personal
- Time
- Capital
- Cost Structure
- Technology
- Infrastructure (co-location, feeds, latency, etc)

Ignore this at your own peril.

# Some Suggestions

- Read absolutely everything you can.
- Pick the most focused market niche you can.
- Make sure your data is good. Buy it.
- Focus on research. Forget production.
- Prove to yourself that your model has predictive power.

Everything else is easier if you can do this.



You don't set out to build a wall.

You don't say, 'I'm going to build the biggest, baddest, greatest wall that's ever been built.'

You don't start there.

You say, 'I'm gonna lay this brick as perfectly as a brick can be laid.'

You do that every single day.

And soon you have a wall.

Will Smith

Thank you for your attention!