

Forex Data Analysis Using Weka

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Abstract

This paper conducts some experiments with forex trading data. The data being used is from kaggle.com, a website that provides datasets for machine learning and data scientists. The goal of the experiments is to know how to design many parameters in a forex trading robot. Some questions that want to be investigated are: How far the robot must set the stop loss or target profit level from the open position? When is the best time to apply for a forex robot that works only in a trending market? Which one is better: a forex trading robot that waits for a trending market or a robot that works during a sideways market? To answer these questions, some data visualizations are plotted in many types of graphs. The data representations are built using Weka, an open-source machine learning software. The data visualization helps the trader to design the strategy to trade the forex market.

Keywords: Forex trading data; Forex data experiments; Forex data analysis; Forex data visualization.

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Introduction

When planning a forex trading system, a trader needs to carefully design the system and extensively test it. Besides the help of some technical indicators and fundamental analysis [1,2], a trading system needs to set many risk management parameters, such as stop loss and take profit [3]. These parameters play an important rule to determine the trader's target profit and also limit the loss risk of each open trade.

To investigate the ideal level for risk management parameters and the trading system, this research tries to find the answer to those questions. Some experiments are conducted in the H1 timeframe, which updates the price hourly. Two main currency pairs with different time ranges are used in this paper: EUR/USD (1 year) and USD/JPY (20 years). The experiments use the dataset from Kaggle, a website that provides many kinds of datasets for machine learning and data scientists [4]. Some data visualization techniques are used to represent the result of these data using Weka. Weka is open source software that provides many machine learning techniques and data visualization tools [5].

Methodology and Analysis

Forex trading

Forex (foreign exchange) is a global marketplace where the banks, corporations, investors, and individual traders exchange foreign currencies for a variety of reasons. The fluctuations of these currencies are the target for traders for making some

profit. But at the same time, a trader risks their account when the market moves against his open position. The currencies are traded in pairs. The four major currency pairs are EUR/USD, USD/JPY, GBP/USD, and USD/CHF. **Figure 1** shows the approximate volume breakdown per currency pair [6].

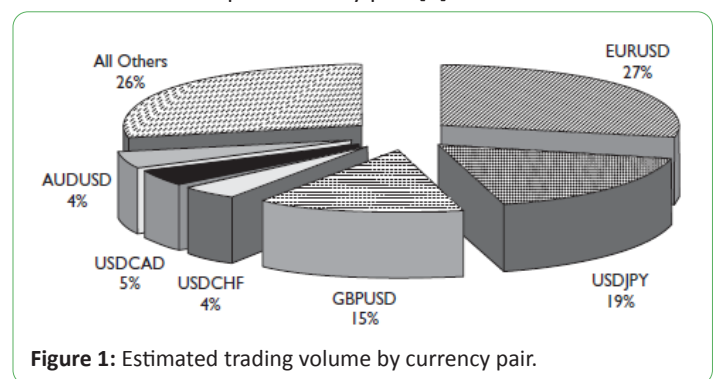


Figure 1: Estimated trading volume by currency pair.

The forex market works 24 hours a day, 5 days a week. **Table 1** shows the opening and closing times [6].

Table 1: Global Trading hour schedule.

Time zone	New York	GMT
Tokyo Open	7:00 p.m.	00:00
Tokyo Close	4:00 a.m.	09:00
London Open	3:00 a.m.	08:00
London Close	12:00 p.m.	17:00
New York Open	8:00 a.m.	13:00
New York Close	5:00 p.m.	22:00

Forex risk management

When a trader opens a position in the forex market, two actions can be taken: buy or sell. If the trader thinks that the price will go upward, he is supposed to open a buy position. On the contrary, if the trader considers that the price will go downward, he is supposed to open a sell position. After a trader chooses one of that action, but unluckily the market moves against its open position, the trader will lose. In this case, he has to protect his account by limiting the loss he's suffered. There are many types of risk management strategies [3]. Some parameters that can be set to limit the loss of any open trade are stop loss and target profit. In this paper, some experiments are conducted to investigate the ideal level to set these parameters.

Data preparation and mining

This research uses past forex data that is gained from Kaggle, a website that provides many kinds of datasets for machine learning and data scientists [4]. We choose the H1 timeframe of the two top biggest volume currencies traded in the global market: EUR/USD & USD/JPY [6]. This raw data is then cleaned, transformed, and represented in some visualization charts by using Weka.

Weka is an open-source data mining and visualization framework. Weka was developed at the University of Waikato, New Zealand. **Figure 2** shows the user interface of Weka. This paper uses Weka as a tool for data visualization and mining.

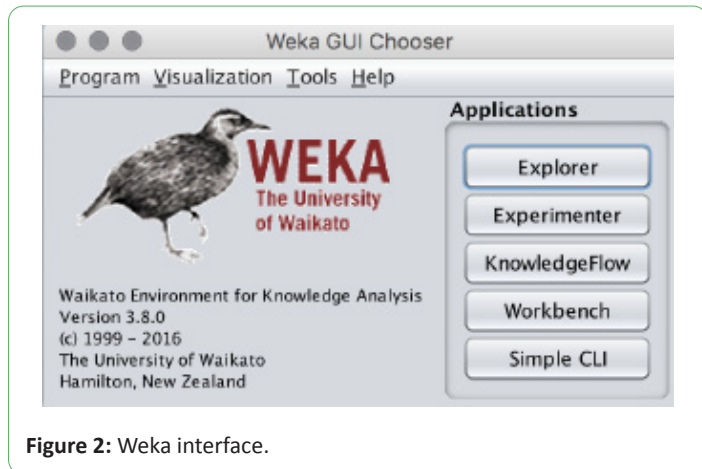


Figure 2: Weka interface.

Experiment Setup and Result

Experiments are conducted to the top two biggest volume traded currency pairs: EUR/USD and USD/JPY. The H1 timeframe for 1 year is used for all the experiments. As mention before, the datasets that are used in these experiments are from Kaggle.com [3], a website that provides many kinds of datasets for machine learning and data science purposes. These datasets use pip (price in percentage), which is the smallest value by which a currency may fluctuate in the forex market [5]. The goals of these experiments are explained in the following sections.

Experiment with information gain

The goal of this experiment is to sort the most important attributes to the price change above 10 pips. **Table 2** shows the experimental result.

Table 2: Information gain experiment.

No.	Attribute	Information gain
1	Date	0.1438
2	Volume	0.125
3	Low	0.0661
4	Close	0.0661
5	High	0.0657
6	Open	0.0656
7	Hour	0.0599

Two top attributes are date and volume. This shows that in some certain times, the forex market is trending (the price change above 10 pips) and the number of volumes influences this trend.

Experiment with 10 pips of currency fluctuation

Based on the first experiment, the dataset is categorized based on the pip change that shows whether the market is on the condition of trending or sideways. So in this experiment, a new attribute, Class 10 Pip Change, was added based on the open price of the next candle minus the close price of the previous candle. This attribute has three possibilities of value:

- -10pips: the price decrease above 10 pips
- ranging: the price change below 10 pips
- +10pips: the price increase above 10 pips

Table 3 and **Figure 3** show the result of this experiment.

Table 3: Experiment with class 10 pips change.

No.	Attribute value for class 10 pip change	Number of records
1	-10pips	955
2	ranging	4722
3	+10pips	841
Total		6518

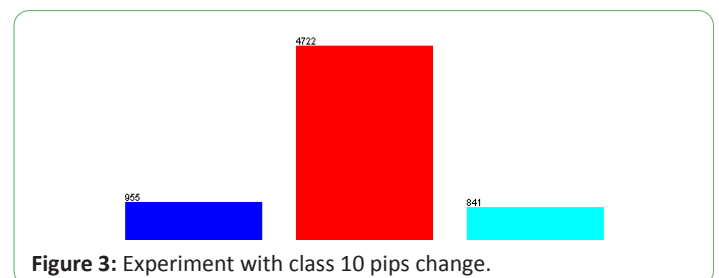


Figure 3: Experiment with class 10 pips change.

From the data distribution, it can be concluded that most of the time EUR/USD is fluctuated below 10 pips, which shows the condition of sideways or ranging. From 6,518 different records, 4,722 records of it (72%) is the change below 10 pips. This data can be used to determine the algorithm of how to trade the forex currency pair. The algorithm must be dealt with ranging market. From this experiment, the trader can decide how many percent of winning chance if he set the forex parameters such as stop loss or target profit level at a certain position. The chance of uptrend or downtrend can be calculated as

$$\frac{955+841}{6518} = 0.275 = 27.5\%$$

Experiment with 25 pips of currency fluctuation

Similar with the previous experiment, the dataset is categorized

based on the 25 pip change that shows whether the market is on the condition of trending or sideways. So in this experiment, a new attribute, Class 25 Pip Change, was added based on the open price of the next candle minus the close price of the previous candle. This attribute has three possibilities of value:

- -25pips: the price decrease above 25 pips
- ranging: the price change below 25 pips
- +25pips: the price increase above 25 pips

Table 4 and **Figure 4** show the result of this experiment. From the data distribution, it can be concluded that most of the time EUR/USD fluctuates below 25 pips, which shows the condition of sideways or ranging. From 6,518 different records, 6,081 records of it (93%) is the change below 25 pips. This data can be used to determine the algorithm of how to trade the forex currency pair. The algorithm must be dealt with the ranging market. From this experiment, the trader can decide how many percent of winning chance if he set the forex parameters such as stop loss or target profit level at a certain position. The chance of uptrend or downtrend can be calculated as

$$\frac{235 + 202}{6518} = 0,067 = 6.7\%$$

Table 4: Experiment with class 25 pips change.

No.	Attribute value for class 25 pip change	Number of records
1	-25pips	235
2	ranging	6081
3	+25pips	202
Total		6518

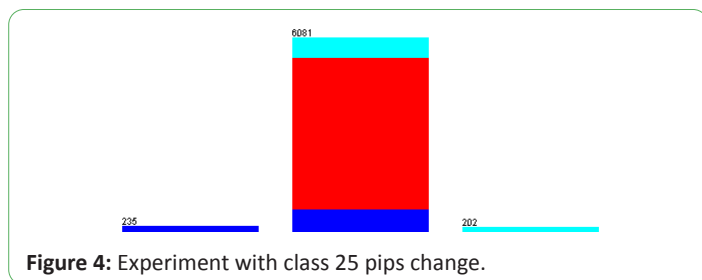


Figure 4: Experiment with class 25 pips change.

Experiment comparison of uptrend to downtrend EUR/USD

The goal of this experiment is to know the comparison of the up prices to the down prices in EUR/USD pairs. A new attribute Class Price Up was added in this experiment, with two possibilities of value: TRUE or FALSE. TRUE means the next close price is higher than the previous close price. FALSE means the contrary.

Table 5 and **Figure 5** show the result of this experiment.

Table 5: Experiment with class 25 pips change.

No.	Attribute value for class price up	Number of records
1	FALSE	3362
2	TRUE	3156
Total		6518

This experiment shows that the number of up prices more or less equals the number of down prices. From this experiment, the trader has a 50:50 percent chance to buy or sell decisions.



Figure 5: Experiment with class price up.

Experiment time of EUR/USD trending market

The goal of this experiment is to know the tendency of the time when the EUR/USD is trending during a day. The price of each transaction to the time of a day is plotted in the chart below (**Figure 6**).

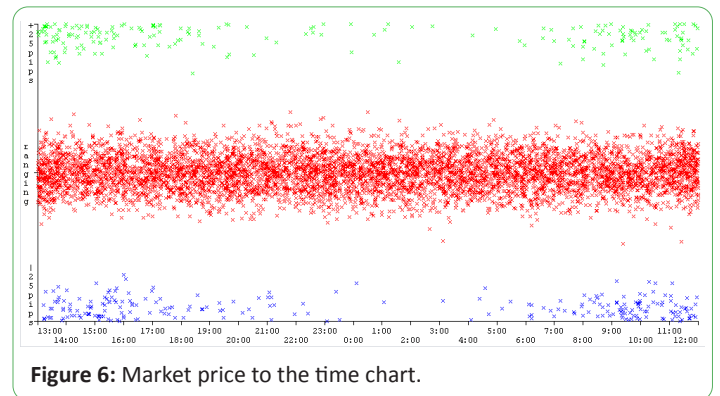


Figure 6: Market price to the time chart.

The X-axis shows the time of the days and the Y-axis shows the attribute value of Class 25 Pips Change: -25pips, ranging, or +25pips. The red dots show the ranging market that happens most of the time of any day. The green dots represent the up trending market that moves above 25 pips. From the chart, it can be seen that most of the trending market happened during office hours (7a.m. to 5 p.m.). Outside that time, the trend rarely happened.

From this experiment, if the trader’s used the trending algorithm, it would be better to apply it during office hours. On the other hand, if the trader uses an algorithm that can be dealt with ranging markets, it can be applied most of the time of the day. The trader can set the forex parameters, such as stop loss and take profit below 25 pips to gain more profit or reduce the risks.

Figure 7 shows the pip change range to time in the EUR/USD forex market. From this figure, it can be seen that the most trending market happened at about 14:00-15:00. If some of this data is selected (**Figure 8**), it can be seen that when the market starts to open, the possibility of the downtrend is more often than the uptrend.

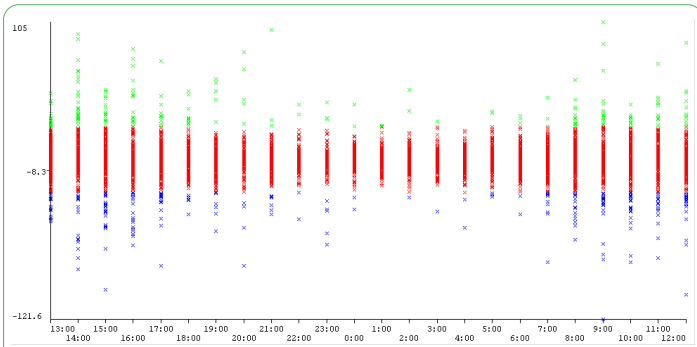


Figure 7: EUR/USD fluctuation range (in pips).

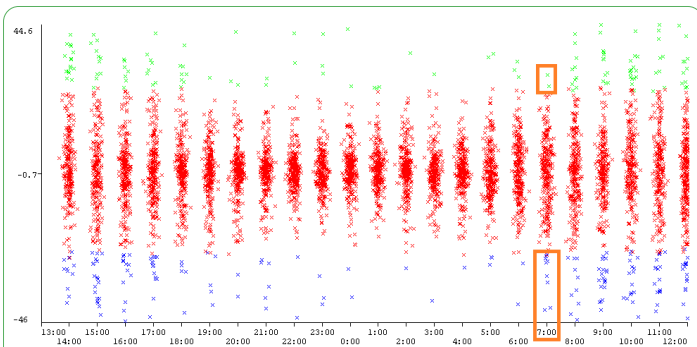


Figure 8: The Possibility of the downtrend when the market starts to open.

Experiment time of EUR/USD trending market

The goal of this experiment is to know the characteristics of another major currency pair in forex: USD/JPY. In this experiment, we used a large dataset (H1 timeframe, for 20 years from 1999 to 2019) that consists of 128,800 records of transactions. This data is categorized into groups of attribute Class 10 Pip Change:

- -10pips: the price decrease above 10 pips
- ranging: the price change below 10 pips
- +10pips: the price increase above 10 pips

Table 6 and Figure 9 show the result of this experiment. From the data distribution, 69.6% of all the transactions fluctuated below 10 pips, which shows the condition of sideways or ranging. While the other 15.3% and 15.1% each is the up and down trend (more than 10 pip change). This shows that the opportunity to buy and sale is comparable for each new open position.

Table 6: Experiment with class 10 pips change.

No.	Attribute value for class 10 pip change	Number of records
1	-10pips	19, 494
2	ranging	89, 618
3	+10pips	19, 688
Total		128, 800

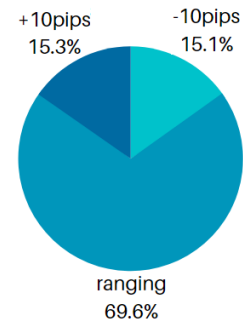


Figure 9: Experiment with class 10 pips change in USD/JPY.

Experiment with 25 Pips of currency fluctuation

Similar to the previous experiment, the dataset is categorized based on the 25 pip change that shows whether the market is on the condition of trending or sideways. So in this experiment, a new attribute, Class 25 Pip Change, was added based on the open price of the next candle minus the close price of the previous candle. This attribute has three possibilities of value:

- -25pips: the price decrease above 25 pips
- ranging: the price change below 25 pips
- +25pips: the price increase above 25 pips

Table 7 and Figure 10 show the result of this experiment. From the data distribution, it can be seen that 93.8% of all the USD/JPY transaction records fluctuated below 25 pips, which shows the condition of sideways or ranging. This data can be used to determine the forex risk management parameter such as stop loss and take profit. If they are set above 25 pips, the winning possibility is below 6.1%. It also can be concluded that if the trader uses an algorithm or strategy that can work when the market is ranging/ sideways, the profit gain will be more bigger than an algorithm that only works in a trending market. This is because 93.8% of all the last 20 years transactions are ranging below 25 pips.

Table 7: Experiment with class 25 pips change.

No.	Attribute value for class 25 pip change	Number of records
1	-25pips	4,125
2	ranging	120,865
3	+25pips	3,810
Total		128,800

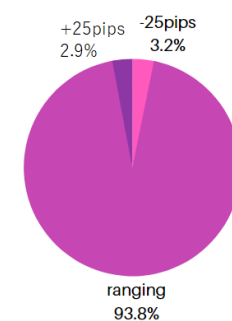


Figure 10: Experiment with class 25 pips change in USD/JPY.

Experiment with USD/JPY trending time

The goal of this experiment is to know the best time to trend USD/JPY if a trader uses an algorithm that counts on-trend. **Figure 11** shows the transactions plotted against time. The red dots show the upward trend above 25 pips. The green dots show downward trends of more than 25 pips. The blue dots represent the ranging market. The trend not only happened during the office hours (7 a.m-5 p.m.) but also during midnights (11 p.m-3 a.m.).

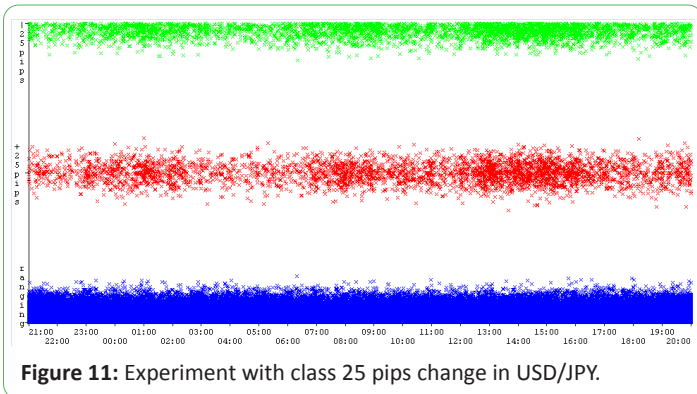


Figure 11: Experiment with class 25 pips change in USD/JPY.

If we decrease the threshold to 10 pips, the chart will look like **Figure 12**. This data can be used to determine the level of stop loss and take profit. Most of the time, the market fluctuates between 10 pips to +10 pips.

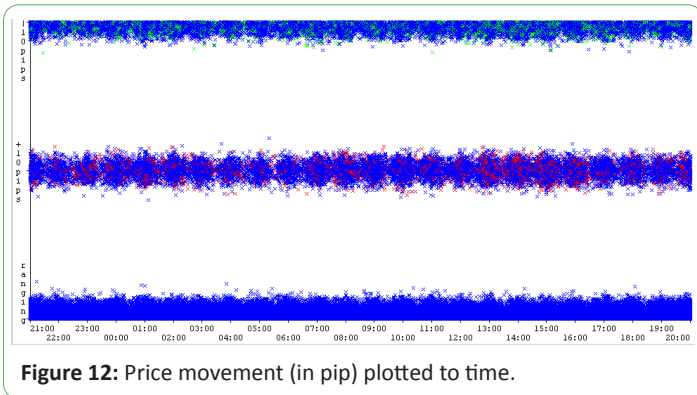


Figure 12: Price movement (in pip) plotted to time.

Figure 13 shows the pip change plotted to the time of a day. From this plot, it can be seen that most of the trending market happened at about 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. If we ignore the outliers of **Figure 13** (**Figure 14**), we get the chart that is shown in **Figure 15**. The red dots show the upward trend above 25 pips, while the green dots show the downward trend.

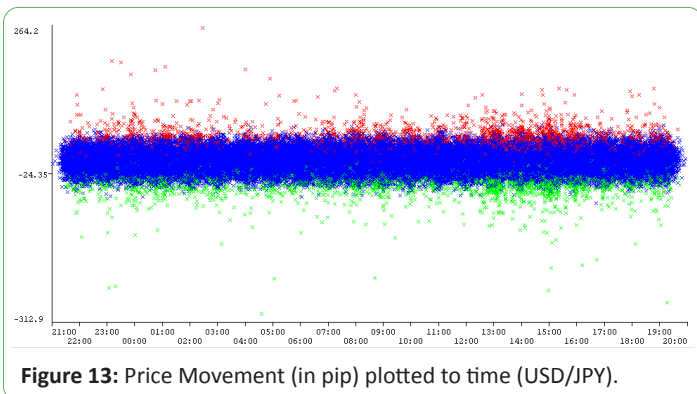


Figure 13: Price Movement (in pip) plotted to time (USD/JPY).

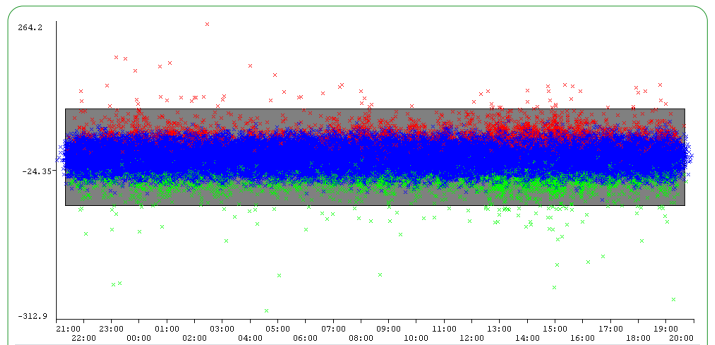


Figure 14: Choose only the gray area of this data.

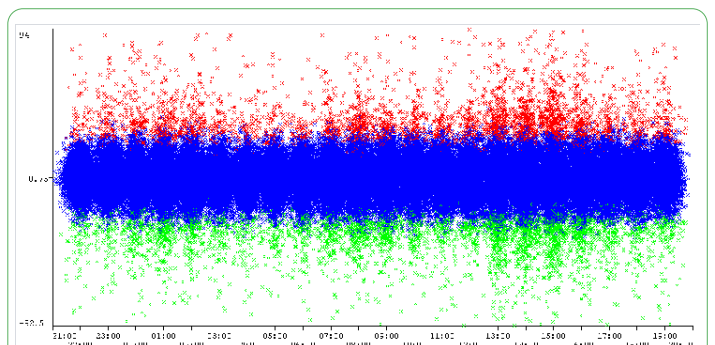


Figure 15: The data without the outliers.

Figure 16 shows the uptrend fluctuation range and **Figure 17** shows the downtrend fluctuation range (both in pip).

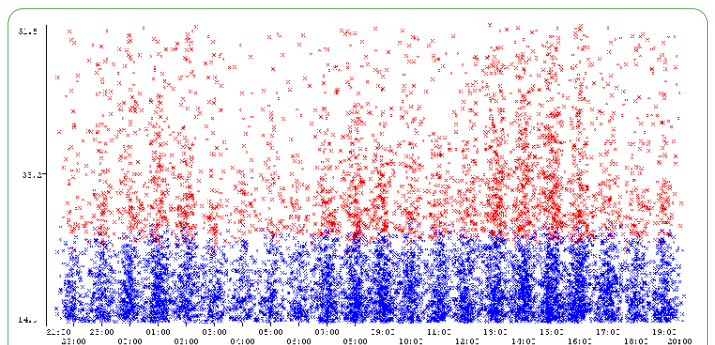


Figure 16: Range of the uptrend of USD/JPY pair (in pip).

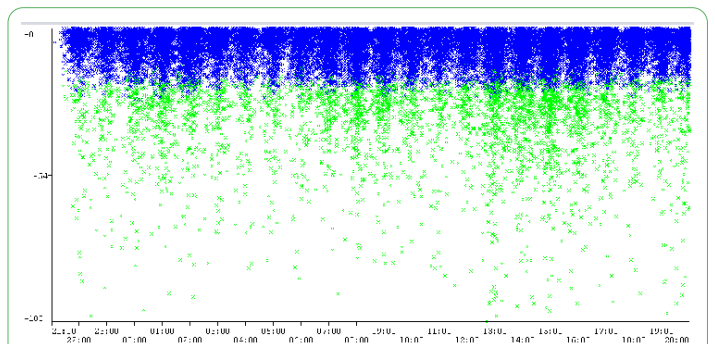


Figure 17: Range of the downtrend of USD/JPY pair (in pip).

Conclusion

From the experiments, it can be concluded that most of the time, the forex market is ranging below 10 pips. This can be used to determine how a trading algorithm works. A forex trading robot that can deal with ranging markets is preferable than the one which only waits for the trending market. Most of the market trends happened during office hours (7 a.m. to 5 p.m.) for EUR/USD, but almost all the time for USD/JPY. The possibilities of winning between buy and sell actions are comparable for both of the major currencies pairs.

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