

Introduction to Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative Analysis

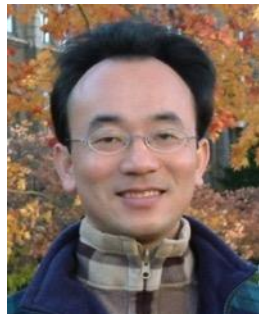
1132AIFQA01

MBA, IM, NTPU (M5147) (Spring 2025)

Tue 5, 6, 7 (13:10-16:00) (B3F17)



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



Min-Yuh Day, Ph.D,
Professor

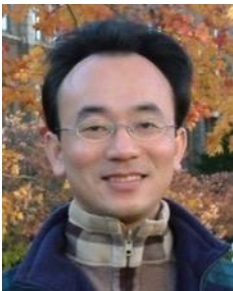
Institute of Information Management, National Taipei University

<https://web.ntpu.edu.tw/~myday>





國立臺北大學
National Taipei University



Min-Yuh Day, Ph.D.

aws educate | Cloud Ambassador

2020 Cohort

Professor, Information Management, NTPU

Visiting Scholar, IIS, Academia Sinica

Ph.D., Information Management, NTU

Director, Intelligent Financial Innovation Technology, IFIT Lab, IM, NTPU

Director, Fintech and Green Finance Research Center, NTPU

Division Director, Sustainable Development, Sustainability Office, NTPU

**Artificial Intelligence, Generative AI, ESG and Green Financial Technology,
Big Data Analytics, Electronic Commerce, Biomedical Informatics**

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Accredited
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Architect

Associate

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國立臺北大學
National Taipei University



Course Syllabus

National Taipei University

Academic Year 113, 2nd Semester (Spring 2025)

- **Course Title: Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative Analysis**
- **Instructor: Min-Yuh Day**
- **Course Class: MBA, IM, NTPU (3 Credits, Elective)**
- **Details**
 - **EMI Course**
(3 Credits, Elective, One Semester) (M5147)
- **Time & Place: Tue, 5, 6, 7, (13:10-16:00) (B3F17)**
- **Google Meet: <https://meet.google.com/miy-fbif-max>**



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



Course Objectives

1. Understand the fundamental concepts and research issues of Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative Analysis.
2. Equip with Hands-on practices of Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative Analysis.
3. Conduct information systems research in the context of Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative Analysis.

Course Outline

- This course introduces the **fundamental concepts, research issues, and hands-on practices of AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis.**
- Topics include:
 1. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative Analysis
 2. AI in FinTech: Metaverse, Web3, DeFi, NFT, Generative AI for Financial Innovation Applications
 3. Investing Psychology and Behavioral Finance
 4. Event Studies in Finance
 5. Finance Theory and Data-Driven Finance
 6. Financial Econometrics
 7. AI-First Finance
 8. Deep Learning in Finance; Reinforcement Learning in Finance; Generative AI in Finance
 9. Algorithmic Trading; Risk Management; Trading Bot and Event-Based Backtesting
 10. Industry Practices of AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis
 11. Case Study on AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis

Core Competence

- **Exploring new knowledge in information technology, system development and application 80 %**
- **Internet marketing planning ability 10 %**
- **Thesis writing and independent research skills 10 %**

Four Fundamental Qualities

- **Professionalism**
 - **Creative thinking and Problem-solving 40 %**
 - **Comprehensive Integration 40 %**
- **Interpersonal Relationship**
 - **Communication and Coordination 10 %**
 - **Teamwork 5 %**
- **Ethics**
 - **Honesty and Integrity 0 %**
 - **Self-Esteem and Self-reflection 0 %**
- **International Vision**
 - **Caring for Diversity 0 %**
 - **Interdisciplinary Vision 5 %**

College Learning Goals

- **Ethics/Corporate Social Responsibility**
- **Global Knowledge/Awareness**
- **Communication**
- **Analytical and Critical Thinking**

Department Learning Goals

- **Information Technologies and System Development Capabilities**
- **Internet Marketing Management Capabilities**
- **Research capabilities**

Syllabus

Week Date Subject/Topics

1 2025/02/18 Introduction to Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative Analysis

2 2025/02/25 AI in FinTech: Metaverse, Web3, DeFi, NFT, Generative AI for Financial Innovation Applications

3 2025/03/04 Investing Psychology and Behavioral Finance

4 2025/03/11 Event Studies in Finance

5 2025/03/18 Case Study on AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis I

6 2025/03/25 Finance Theory and Data-Driven Finance

Syllabus

Week Date Subject/Topics

7 2025/04/01 Self-Study

8 2025/04/08 Midterm Project Report

9 2025/04/15 Financial Econometrics

10 2025/04/22 AI-First Finance

**11 2025/04/29 Industry Practices of AI in Finance and
Quantitative Analysis**

12 2025/05/06 Case Study on AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis II

Syllabus

Week	Date	Subject/Topics
13	2025/05/13	Deep Learning in Finance; Reinforcement Learning in Finance; Generative AI in Finance
14	2025/05/20	Algorithmic Trading; Risk Management; Trading Bot and Event-Based Backtesting
15	2025/05/27	Final Project Report I
16	2025/06/03	Final Project Report II

Teaching Methods and Activities

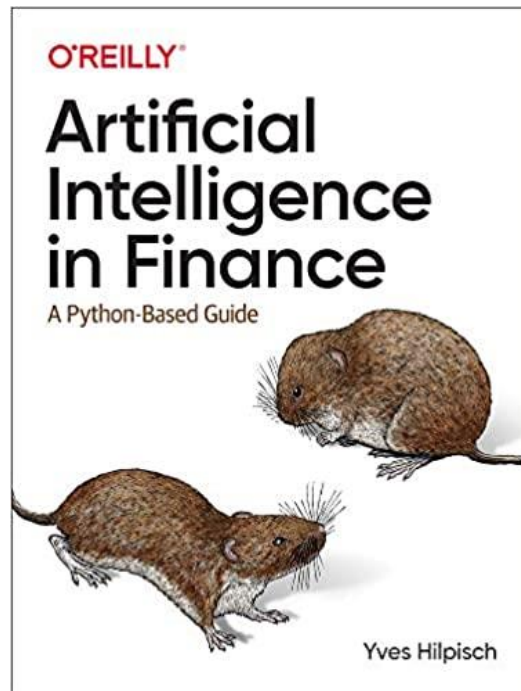
- **Lecture**
- **Discussion**
- **Practicum**

Evaluation Methods

- **Individual Presentation 60 %**
- **Group Presentation 10 %**
- **Case Report 10 %**
- **Class Participation 10 %**
- **Assignment 10 %**

Required Texts

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



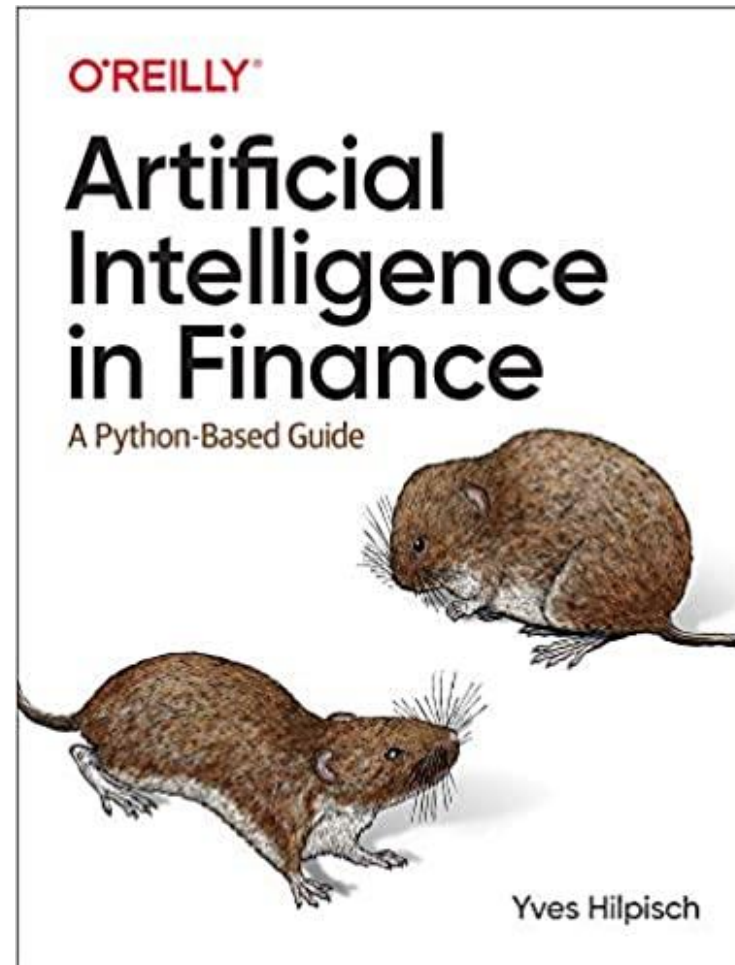
Reference Books

- **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.**
- **Aurélien Géron (2022), Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow: Concepts, Tools, and Techniques to Build Intelligent Systems, 3rd Edition, O'Reilly Media.**
- **Hariom Tatsat, Sahil Puri, Brad Lookabaugh (2020), Machine Learning and Data Science Blueprints for Finance: From Building Trading Strategies to Robo-Advisors Using Python, O'Reilly Media**
- **Chris Kelliher (2022), Quantitative Finance With Python: A Practical Guide to Investment Management, Trading, and Financial Engineering, Chapman and Hall/CRC.**
- **Simon Thompson (2023), Green and Sustainable Finance: Principles and Practice in Banking, Investment and Insurance, 2nd Edition, Kogan Page.**
- **Cino Robin Castelli, Cyril Shmatov (2022), Quantitative Methods for ESG Finance, Wiley**
- **Abdullah Karasan (2021), Machine Learning for Financial Risk Management with Python: Algorithms for Modeling Risk, O'Reilly Media.**
- **Yves Hilpisch (2018), Python for Finance: Mastering Data-Driven Finance, 2nd Edition, O'Reilly Media.**

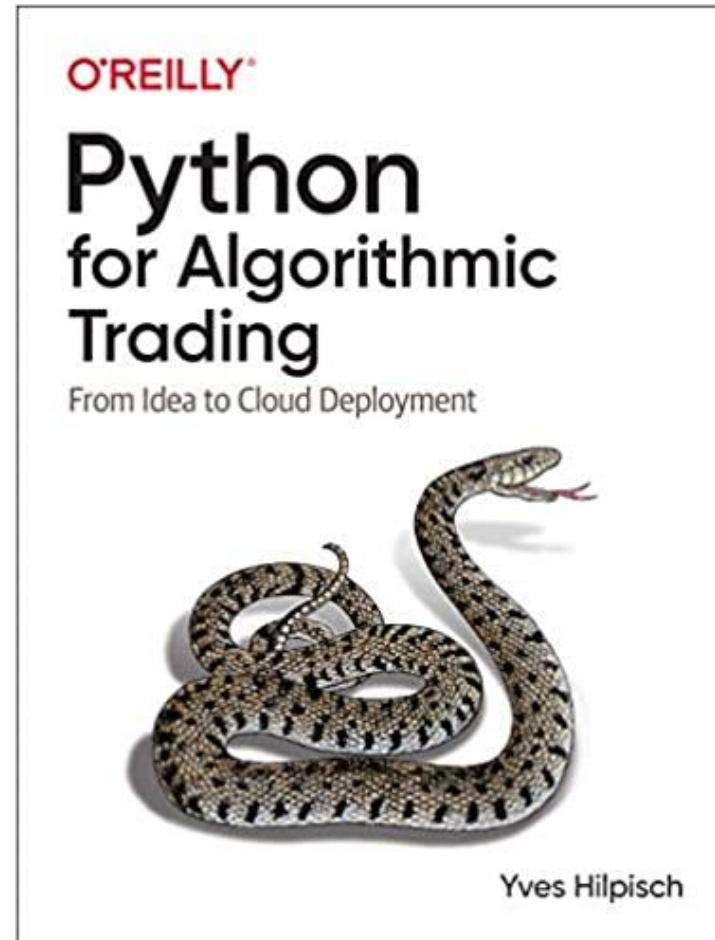
Other References

- **Paolo Sironi (2016), FinTech Innovation: From Robo-Advisors to Goal Based Investing and Gamification, Wiley.**
- **Yves Hilpisch (2020), Financial Theory with Python: A Gentle Introduction, O'Reilly Media.**
- **Yves Hilpisch (2020), Python for Algorithmic Trading: From Idea to Cloud Deployment, O'Reilly Media.**
- **Yuxing Yan (2017), Python for Finance: Apply powerful finance models and quantitative analysis with Python, Second Edition, Packt Publishing.**

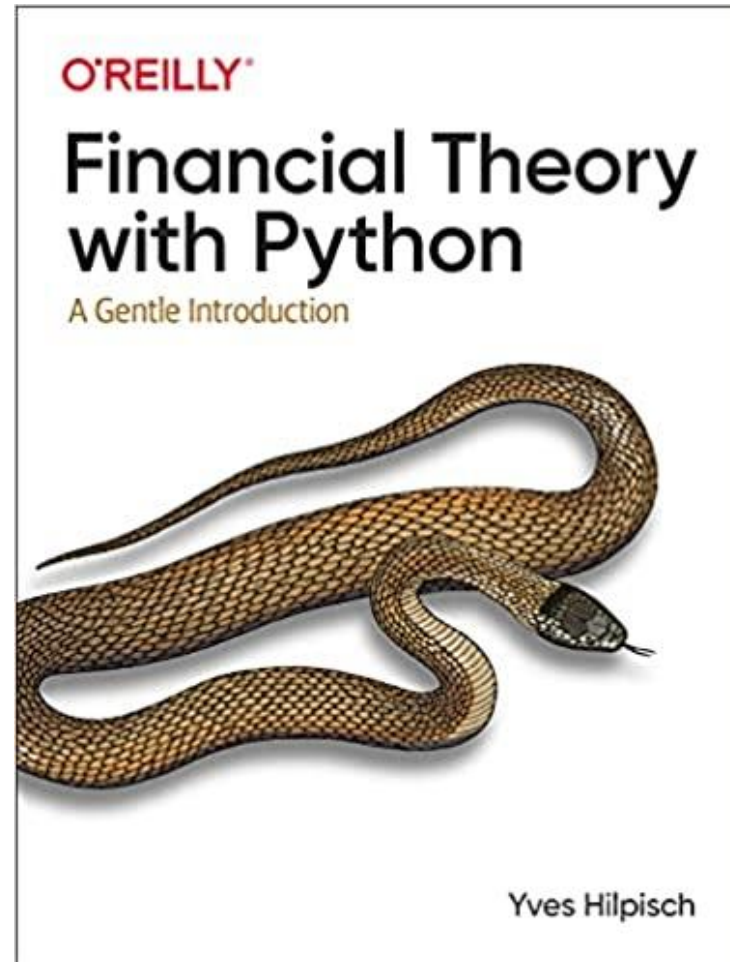
Yves Hilpisch (2020),
Artificial Intelligence in Finance:
A Python-Based Guide,
O'Reilly



Yves Hilpisch (2020),
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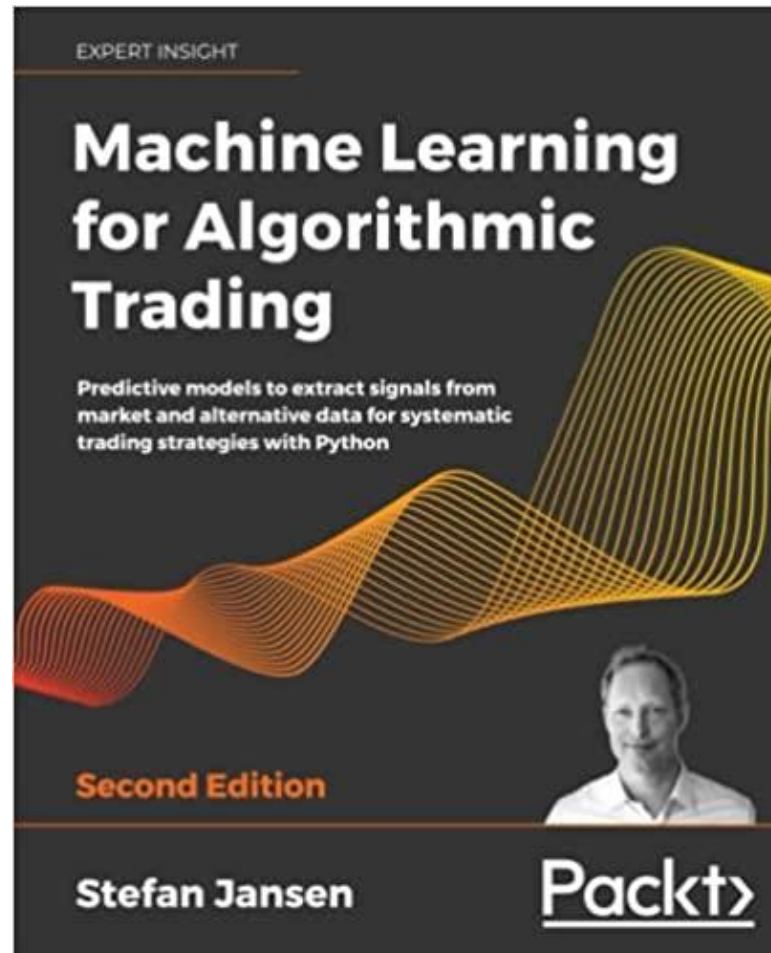
Yves Hilpisch (2021),
Financial Theory with Python:
A Gentle Introduction,
O'Reilly



Stefan Jansen (2020),

Machine Learning for Algorithmic Trading:

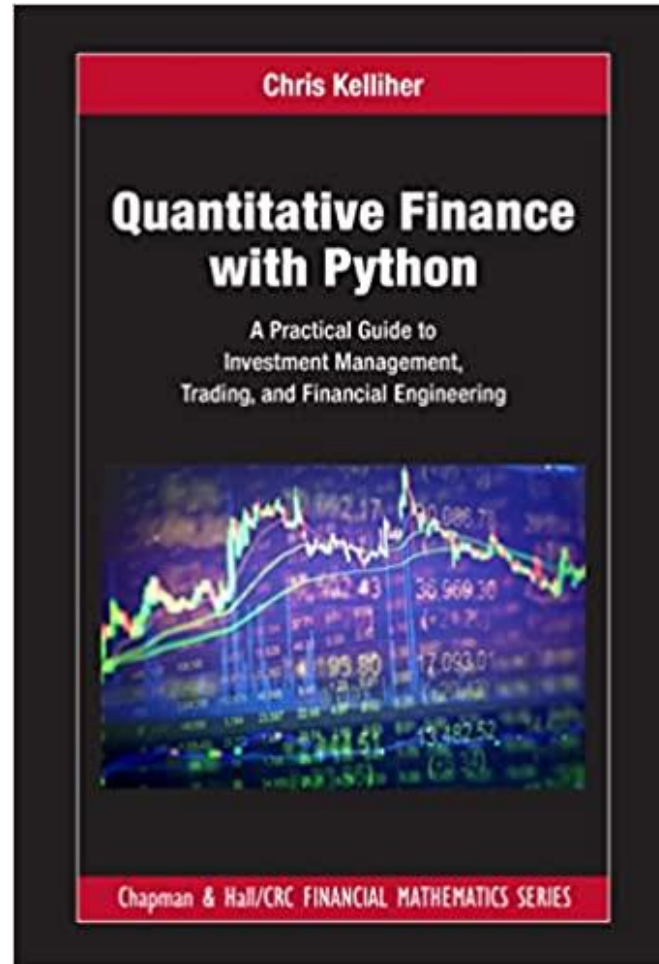
Predictive models to extract signals from market and alternative data for systematic trading strategies with Python, 2nd Edition,
Packt Publishing.



Chris Kelliher (2022),

Quantitative Finance With Python:

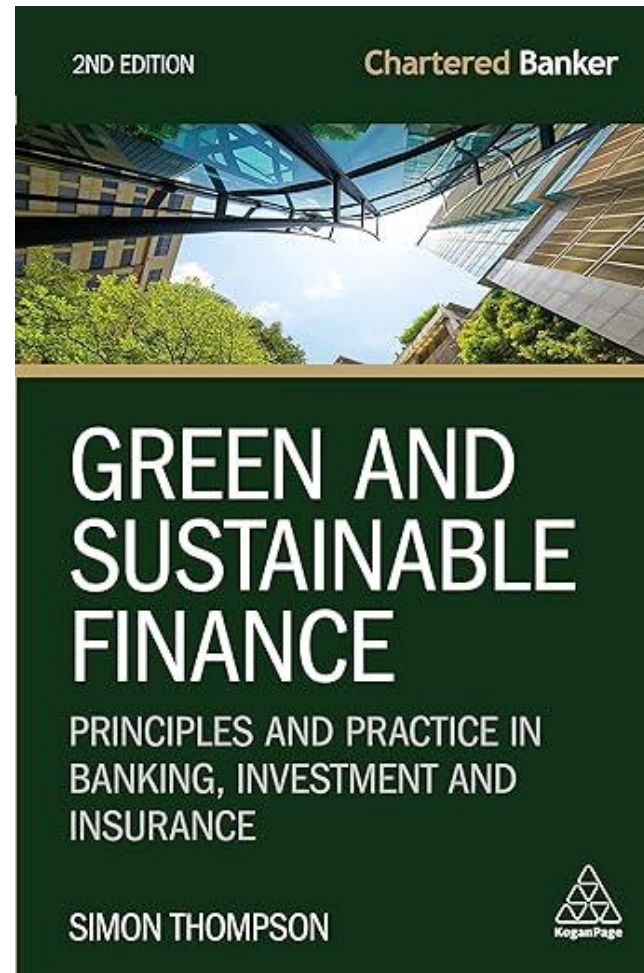
**A Practical Guide to Investment Management, Trading, and Financial Engineering,
Chapman and Hall/CRC.**



Simon Thompson (2023),

Green and Sustainable Finance:

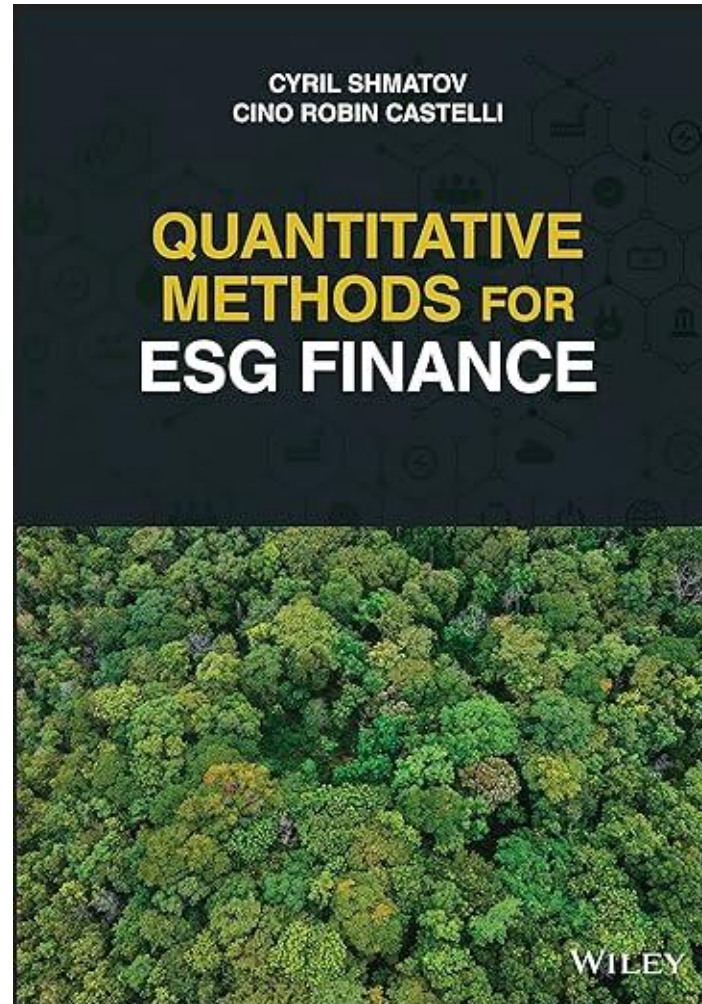
Principles and Practice in Banking, Investment and Insurance, 2nd Edition,
Kogan Page



Cino Robin Castelli, Cyril Shmatov (2022),

Quantitative Methods for ESG Finance,

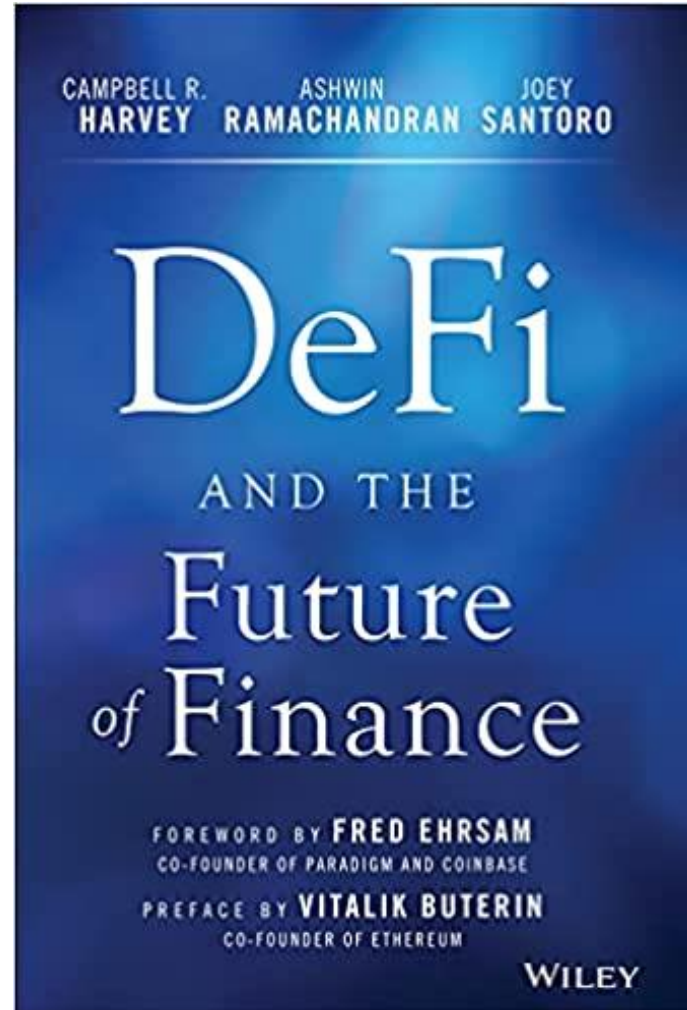
Wiley



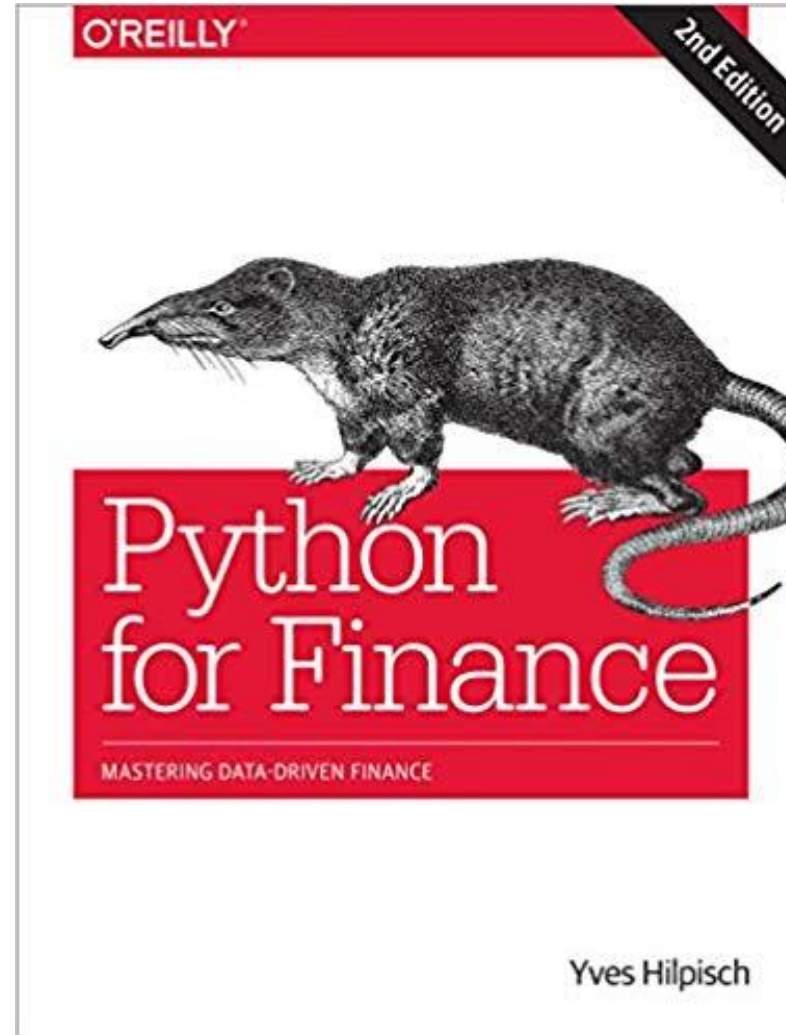
Campbell R. Harvey, Ashwin Ramachandran, Joey Santoro, Fred Ehrsam (2021),

DeFi and the Future of Finance,

Wiley



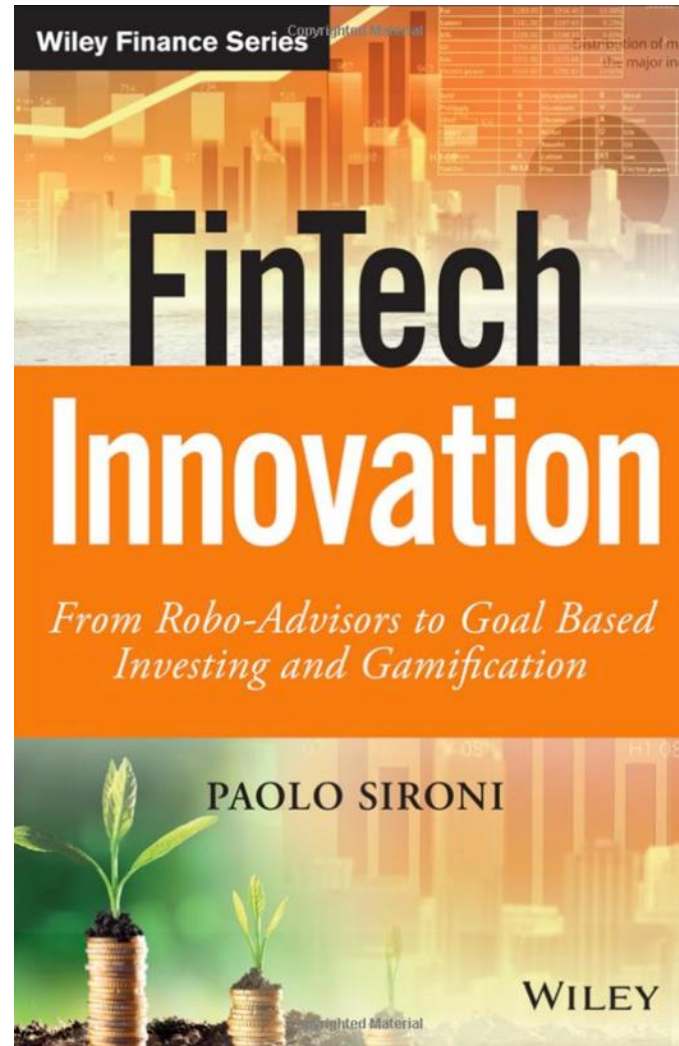
Yves Hilpisch (2018),
Python for Finance: Mastering Data-Driven Finance,
O'Reilly



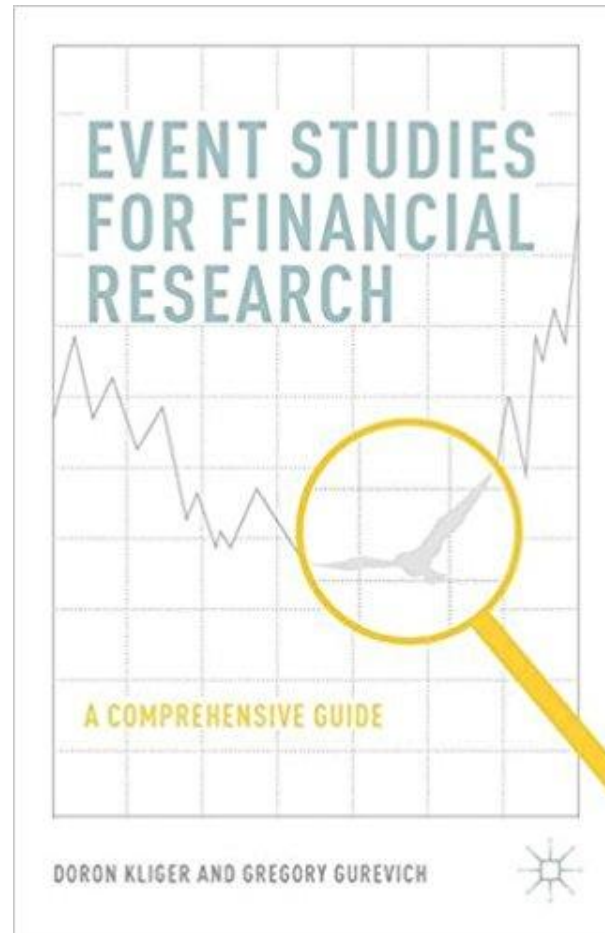
Paolo Sironi (2016)

FinTech Innovation:

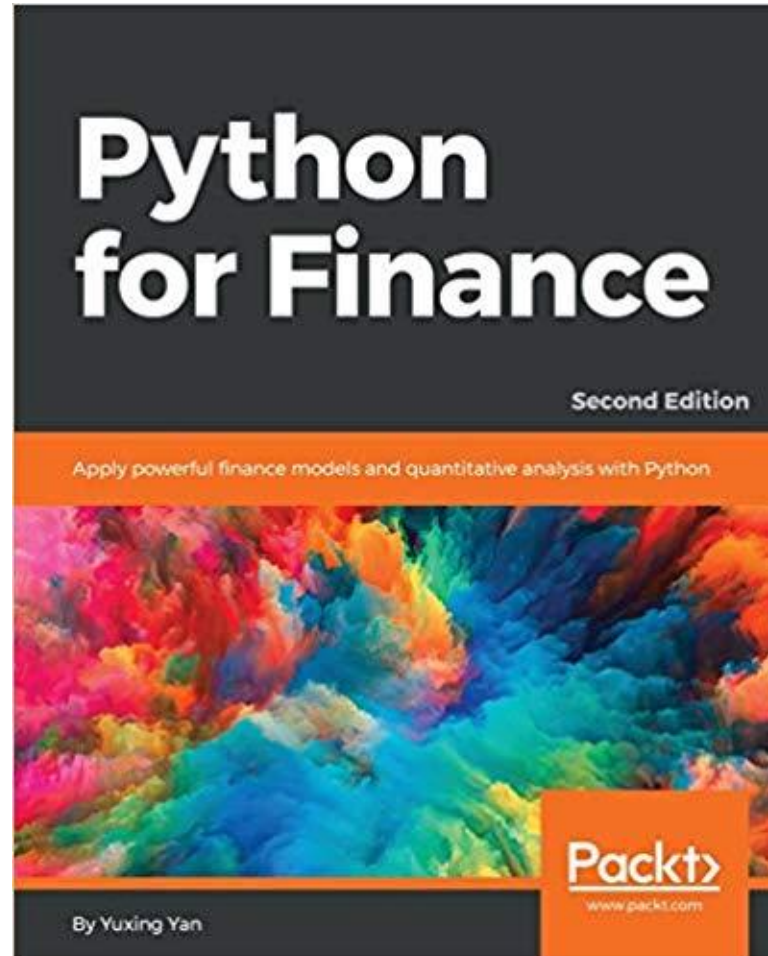
From Robo-Advisors to Goal Based Investing and Gamification,
Wiley



Doron Kliger and Gregory Gurevich (2014),
Event Studies for Financial Research:
A Comprehensive Guide,
Palgrave Macmillan



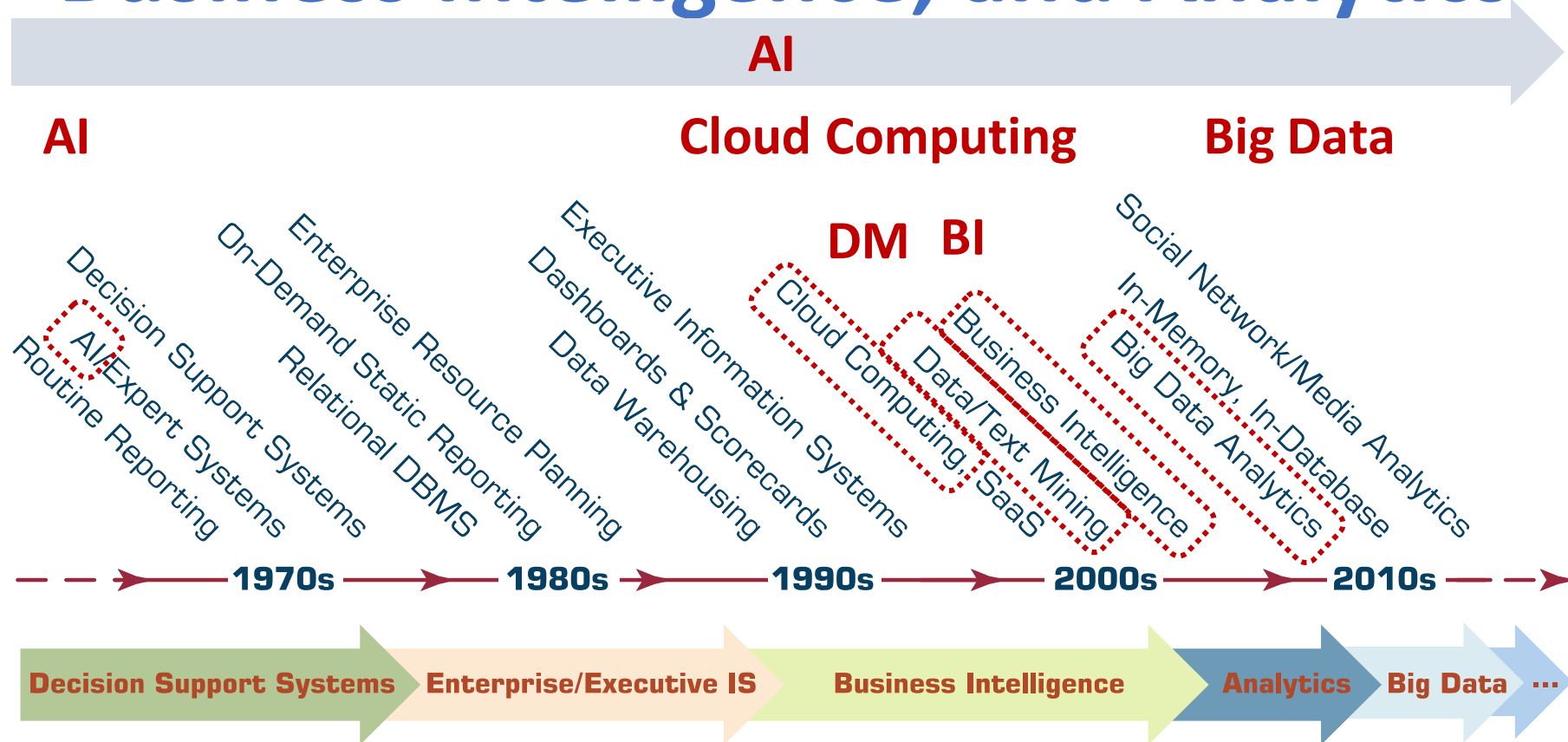
Yuxing Yan (2017),
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and quantitative analysis with Python**, Second Edition,
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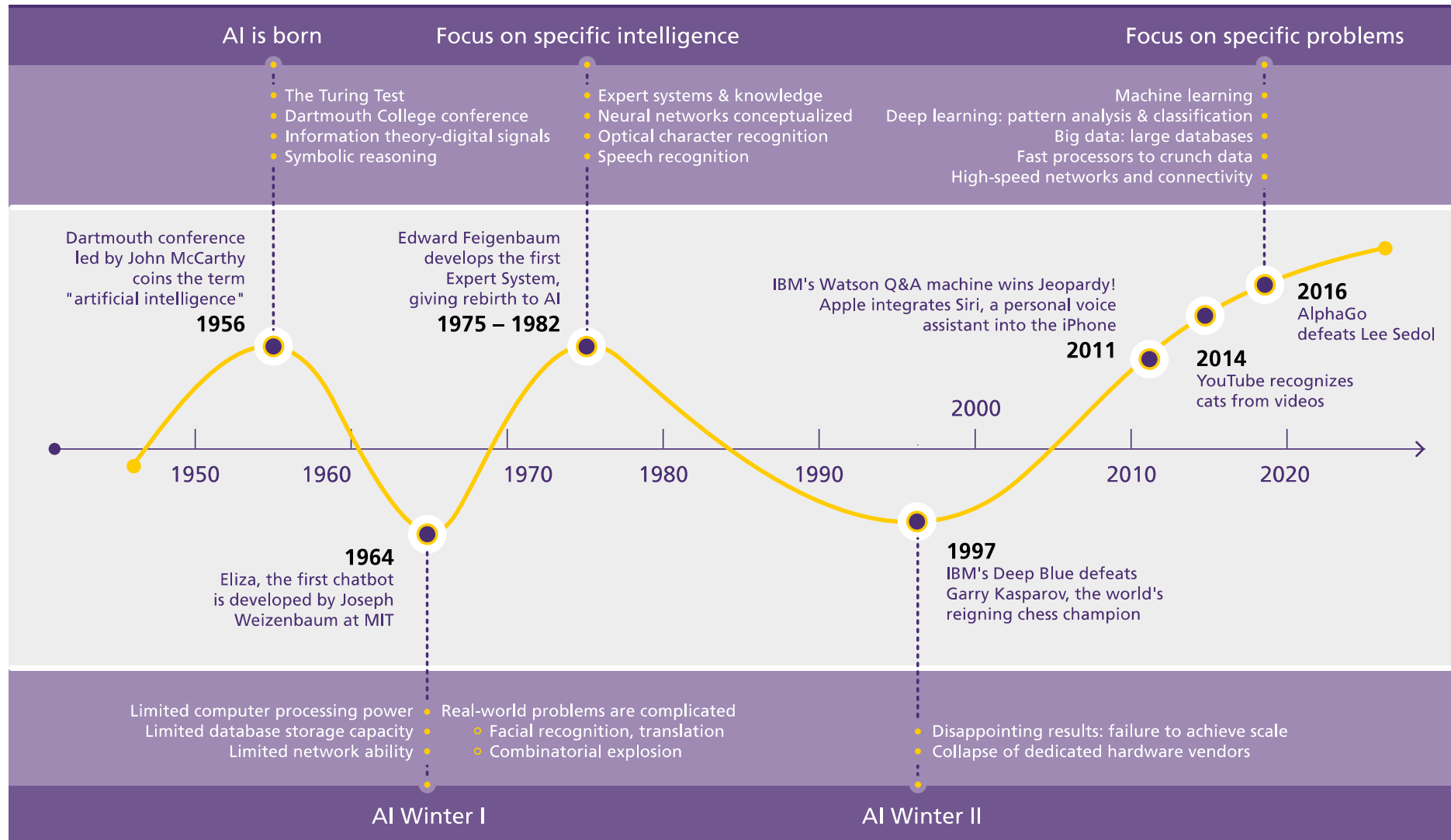
Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing

Evolution of Decision Support, Business Intelligence, and Analytics



The Rise of AI



Definition of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.)

Artificial Intelligence

**“... the science and
engineering
of
making
intelligent machines”**

(John McCarthy, 1955)

Artificial Intelligence

**“... technology that
thinks and acts
like humans”**

Artificial Intelligence

**“... intelligence
exhibited by machines
or software”**

4 Approaches of AI

Thinking Humanly	Thinking Rationally
Acting Humanly	Acting Rationally

4 Approaches of AI

<p>2. Thinking Humanly: The Cognitive Modeling Approach</p>	<p>3. Thinking Rationally: The “Laws of Thought” Approach</p>
<p>1. Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach (1950)</p>	<p>4. Acting Rationally: The Rational Agent Approach</p>

AI Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach

(Alan Turing, 1950)

- Knowledge Representation
- Automated Reasoning
- Machine Learning (ML)
 - Deep Learning (DL)
- Computer Vision (Image, Video)
- Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- Robotics

FinTech

Financial Technology

Financial Technology

FinTech

**“providing
financial services
by making use of
software and
modern technology”**

Financial Revolution with Fintech

A financial services revolution

Consumer Trends



1. Simplification



2. Transparency



3. Analytics



4. Reduced Friction

FinTech: Financial Services Innovation



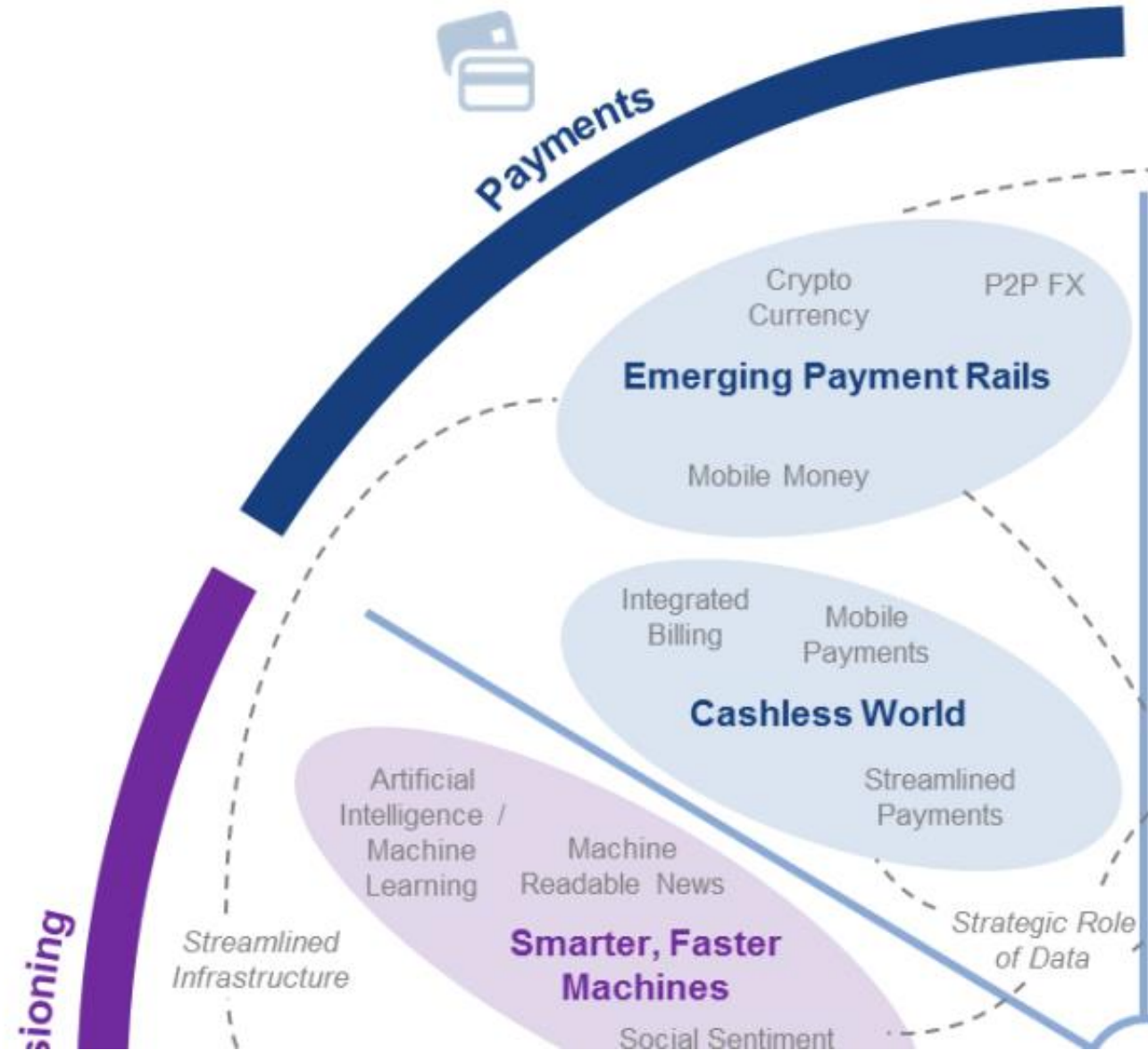
FinTech:

Financial Services Innovation

- 1. Payments**
- 2. Insurance**
- 3. Deposits & Lending**
- 4. Capital Raising**
- 5. Investment Management**
- 6. Market Provisioning**

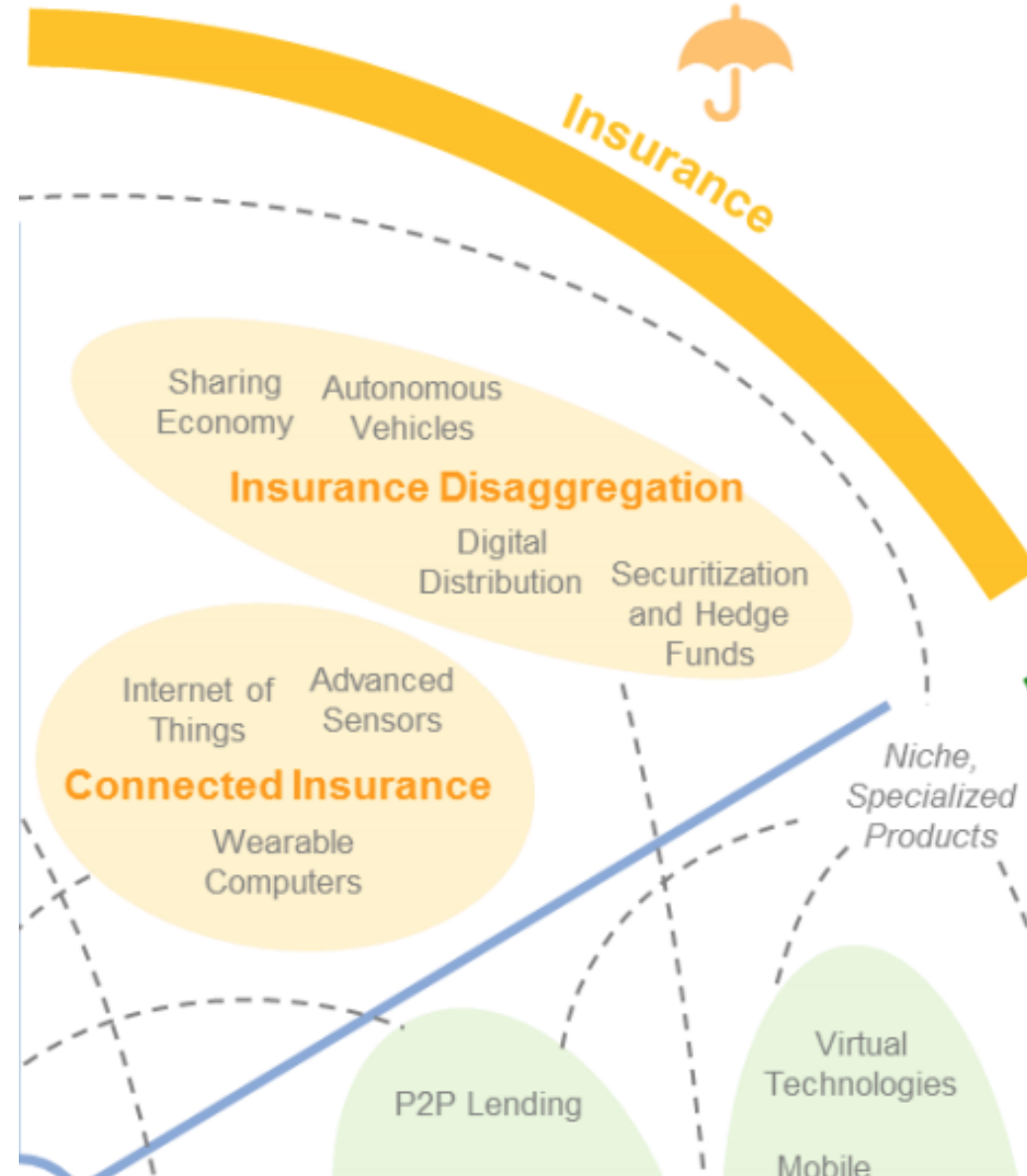
1

FinTech: Payment



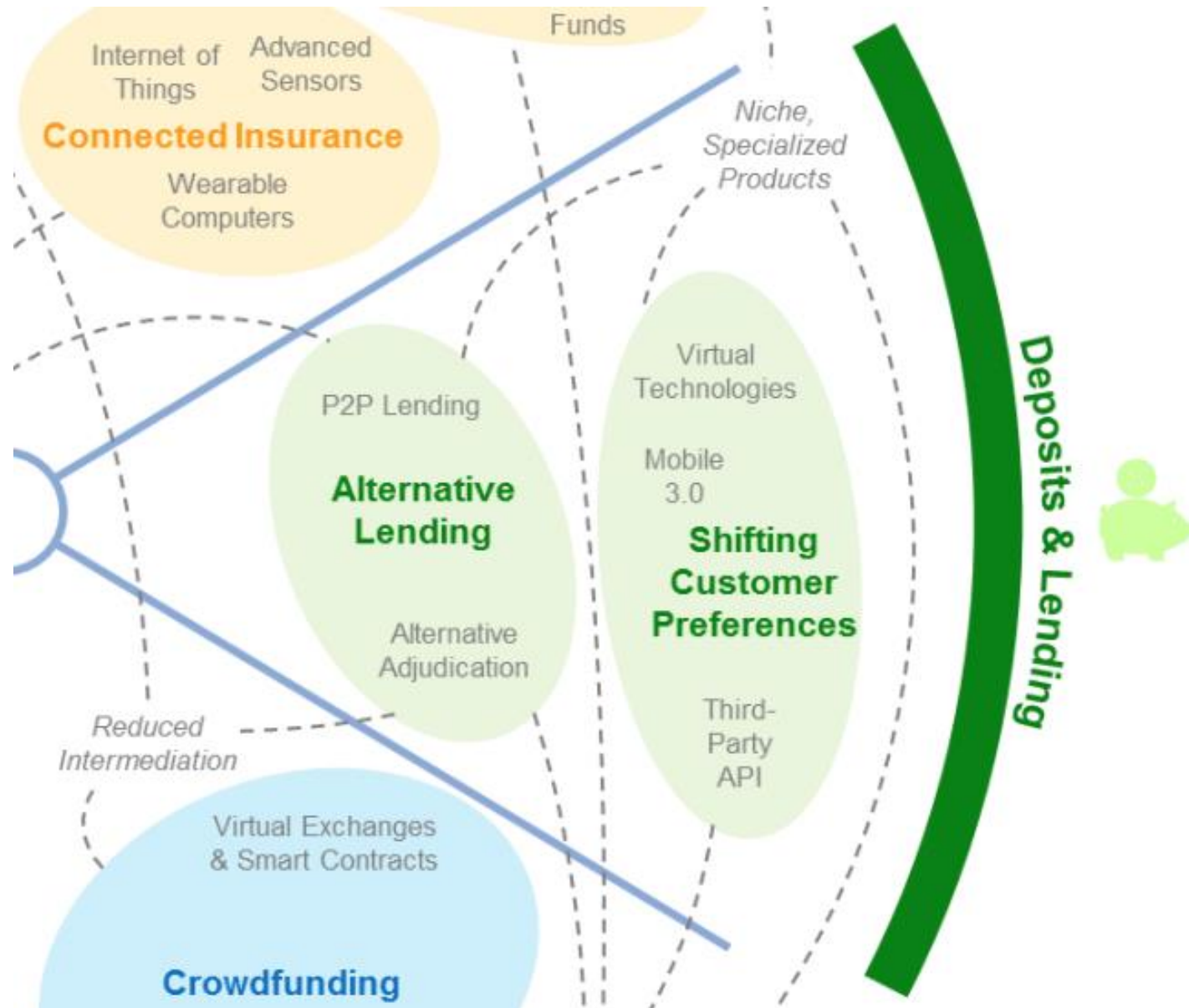
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FinTech: Insurance



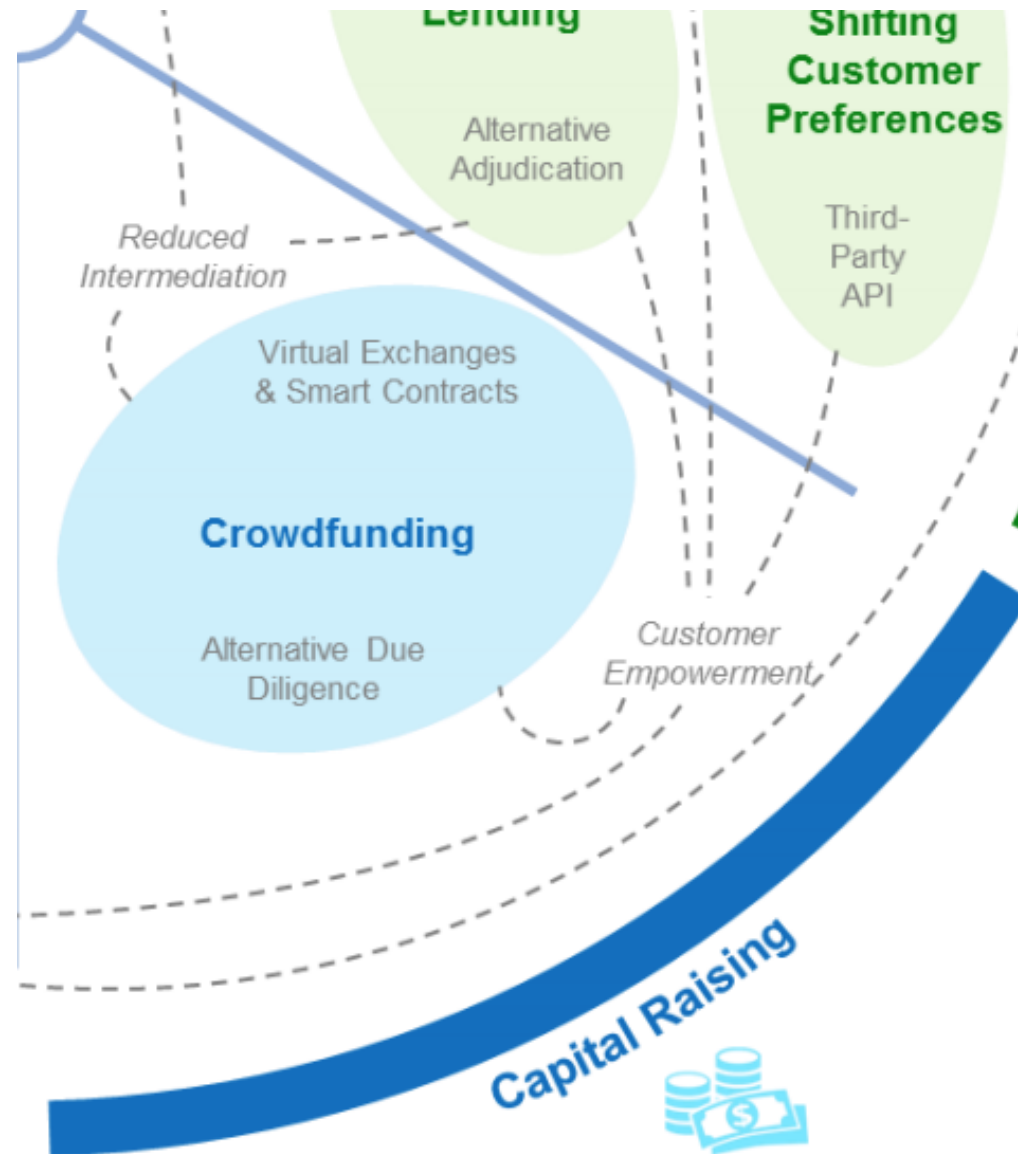
3

FinTech: Deposits & Lending

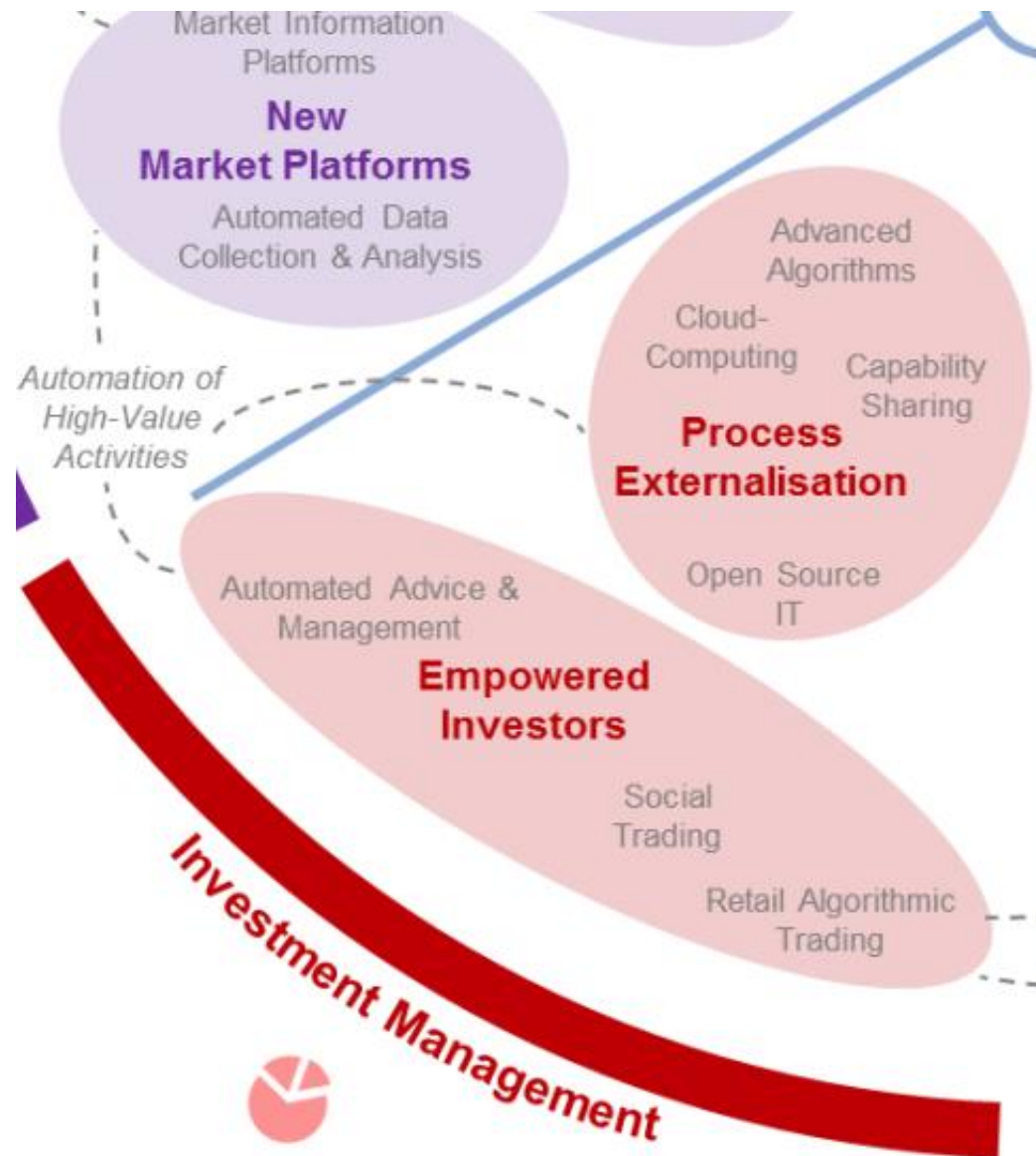


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FinTech: Capital Raising

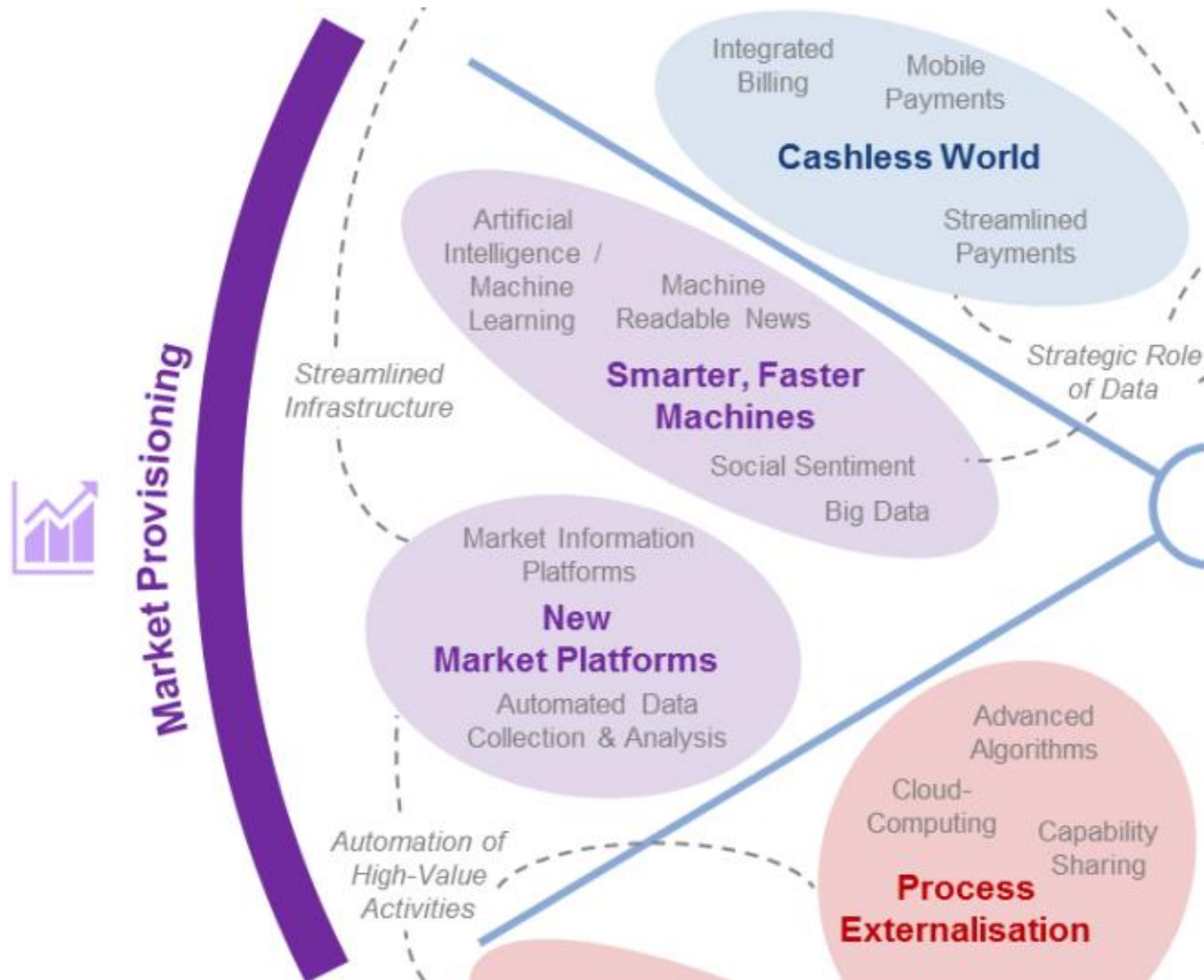


5 FinTech: Investment Management



6

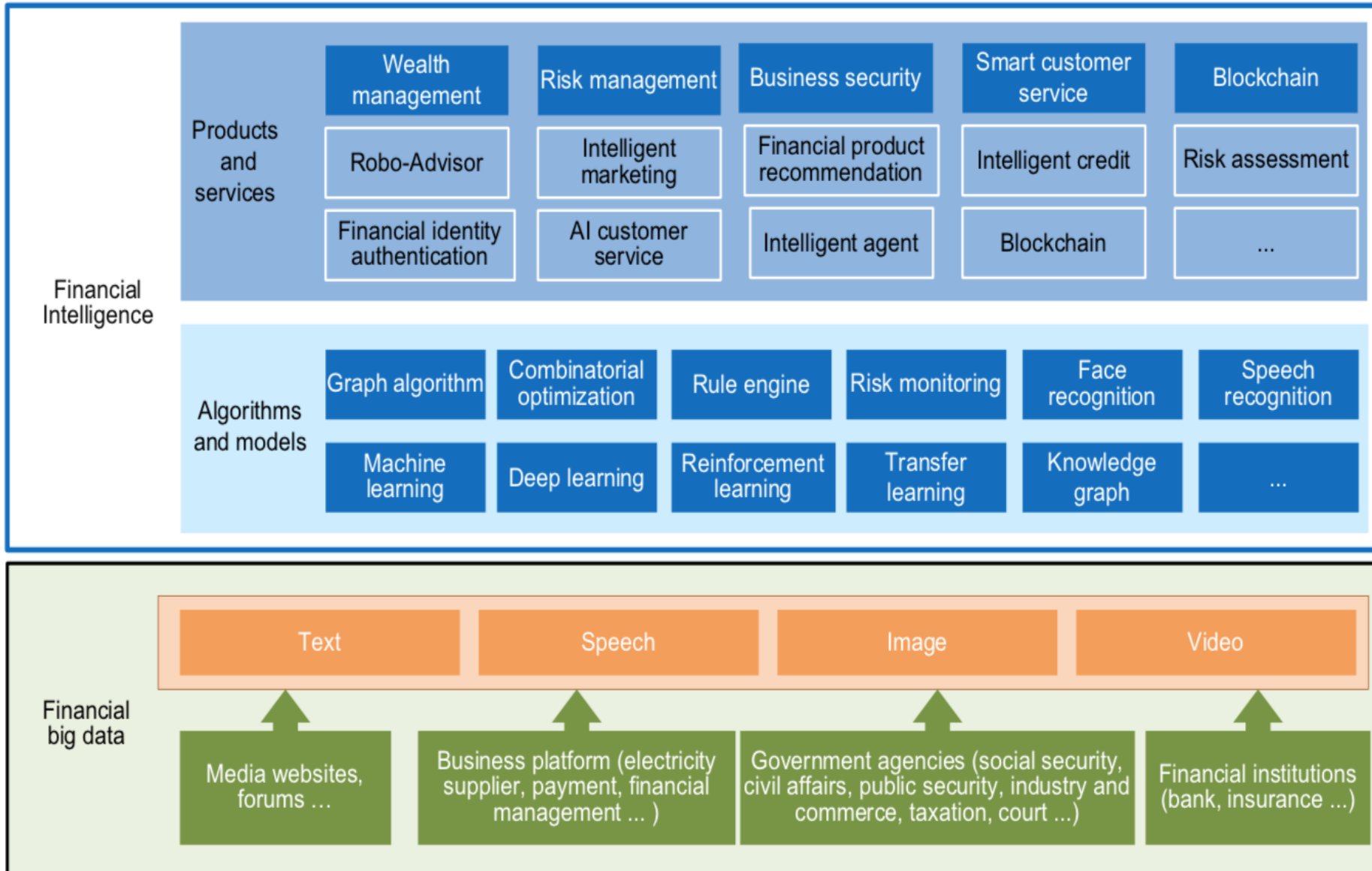
FinTech: Market Provisioning



AI
in
FinTech

FinBrain: when Finance meets AI 2.0

(Zheng et al., 2019)



Source: Xiao-lin Zheng, Meng-ying Zhu, Qi-bing Li, Chao-chao Chen, and Yan-chao Tan (2019), "Finbrain: When finance meets AI 2.0." Frontiers of Information Technology & Electronic Engineering 20, no. 7, pp. 914-924

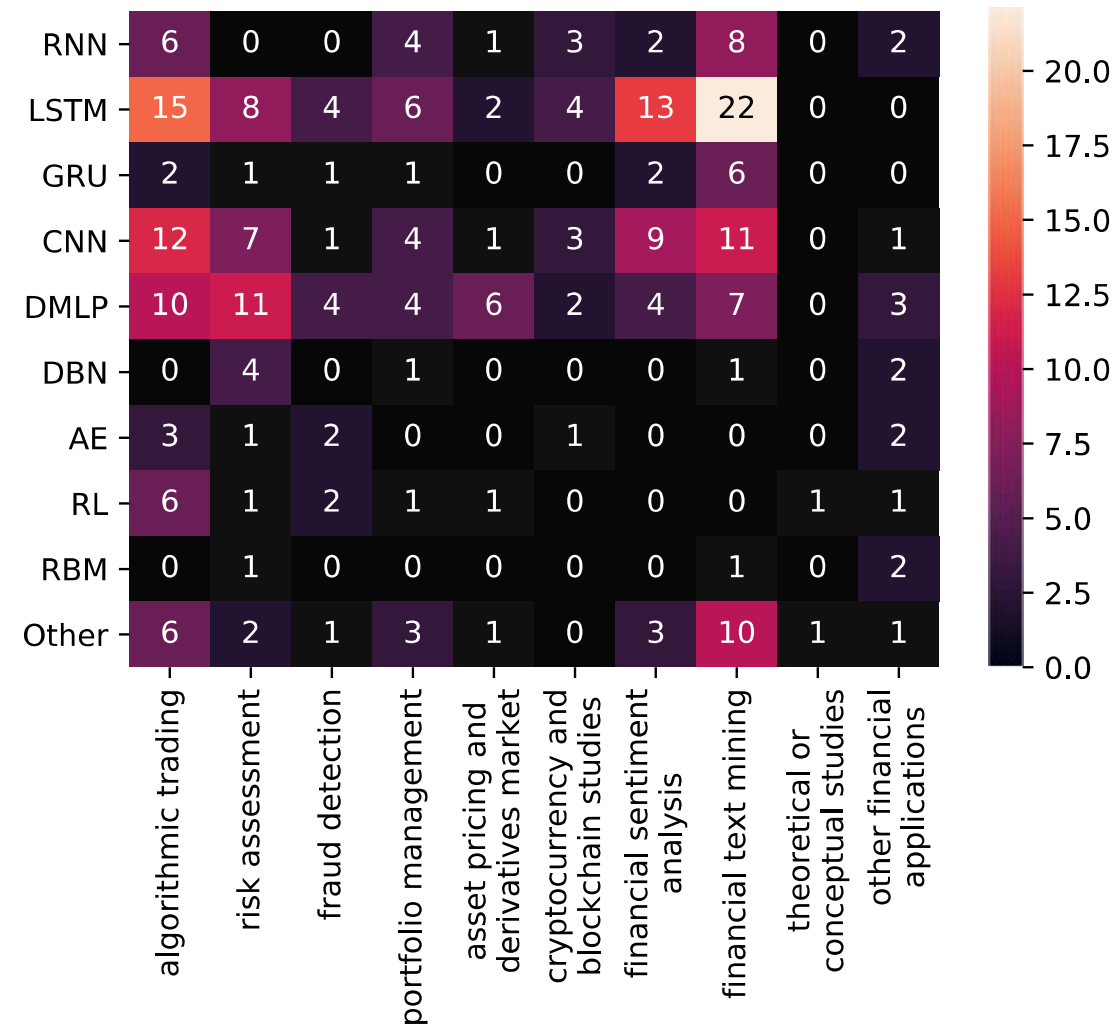
AI 2.0

**a new generation of AI
based on the
novel information environment of
major changes and
the development of
new goals.**

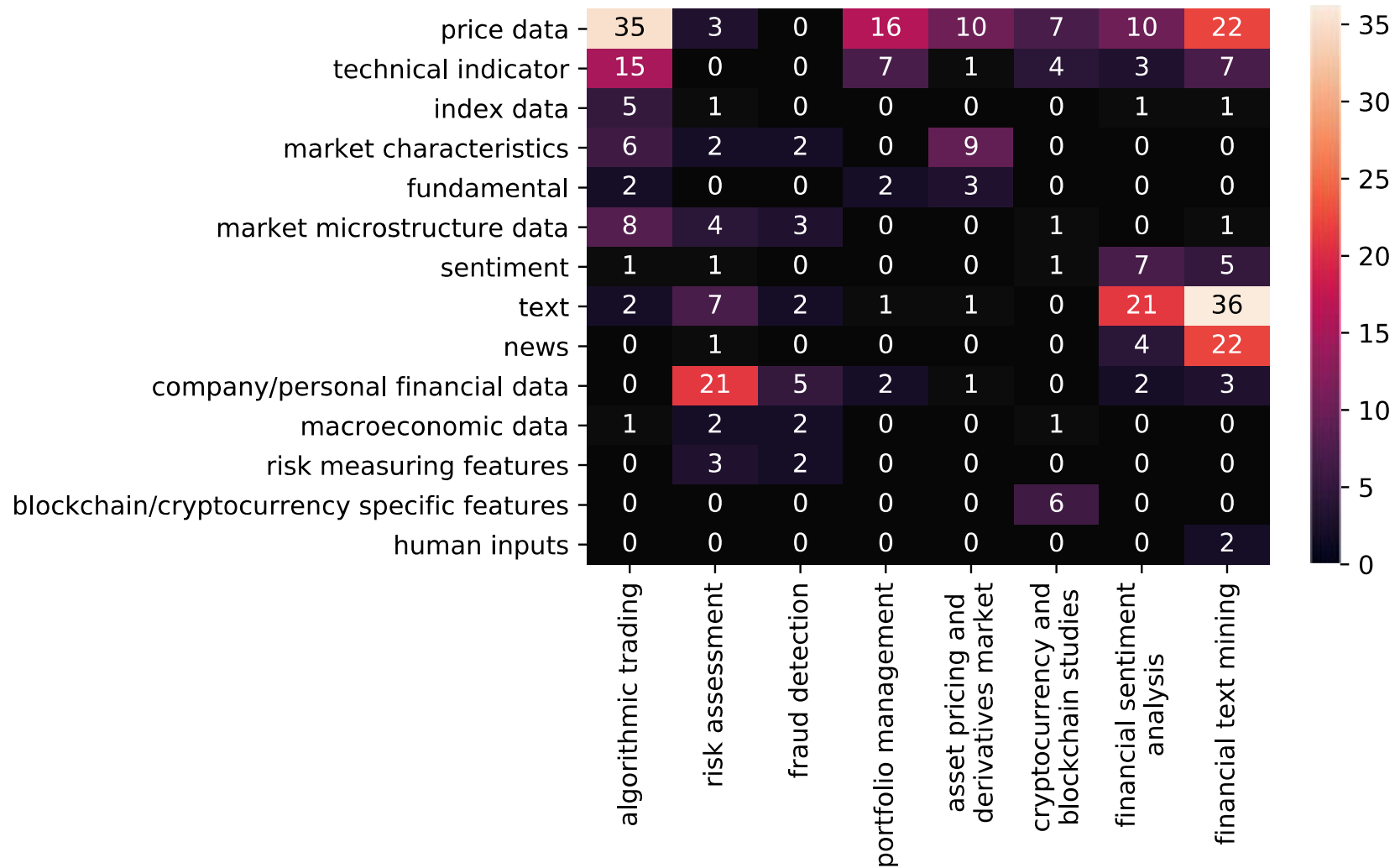
Technology-driven Financial Industry Development

Development stage	Driving technology	Main landscape	Inclusive finance	Relationship between technology and finance
Fintech 1.0 (financial IT)	Computer	Credit card, ATM, and CRMS	Low	Technology as a tool
Fintech 2.0 (Internet finance)	Mobile Internet	Marketplace lending, third-party payment, crowdfunding, and Internet insurance	Medium	Technology- driven change
Fintech 3.0 (financial intelligence)	AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing, Blockchain	Intelligent finance	High	Deep fusion

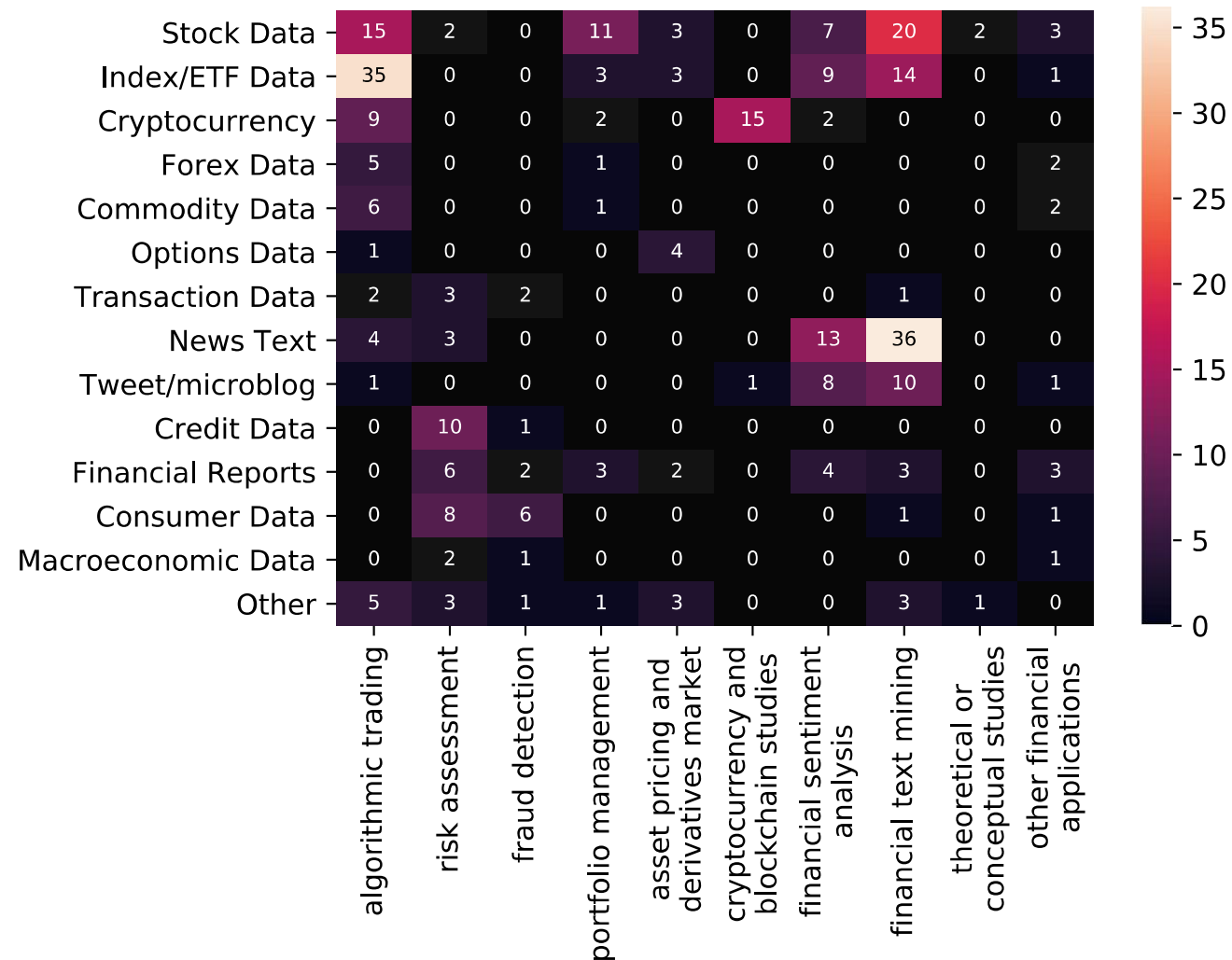
Deep learning for financial applications: Topic-Model Heatmap



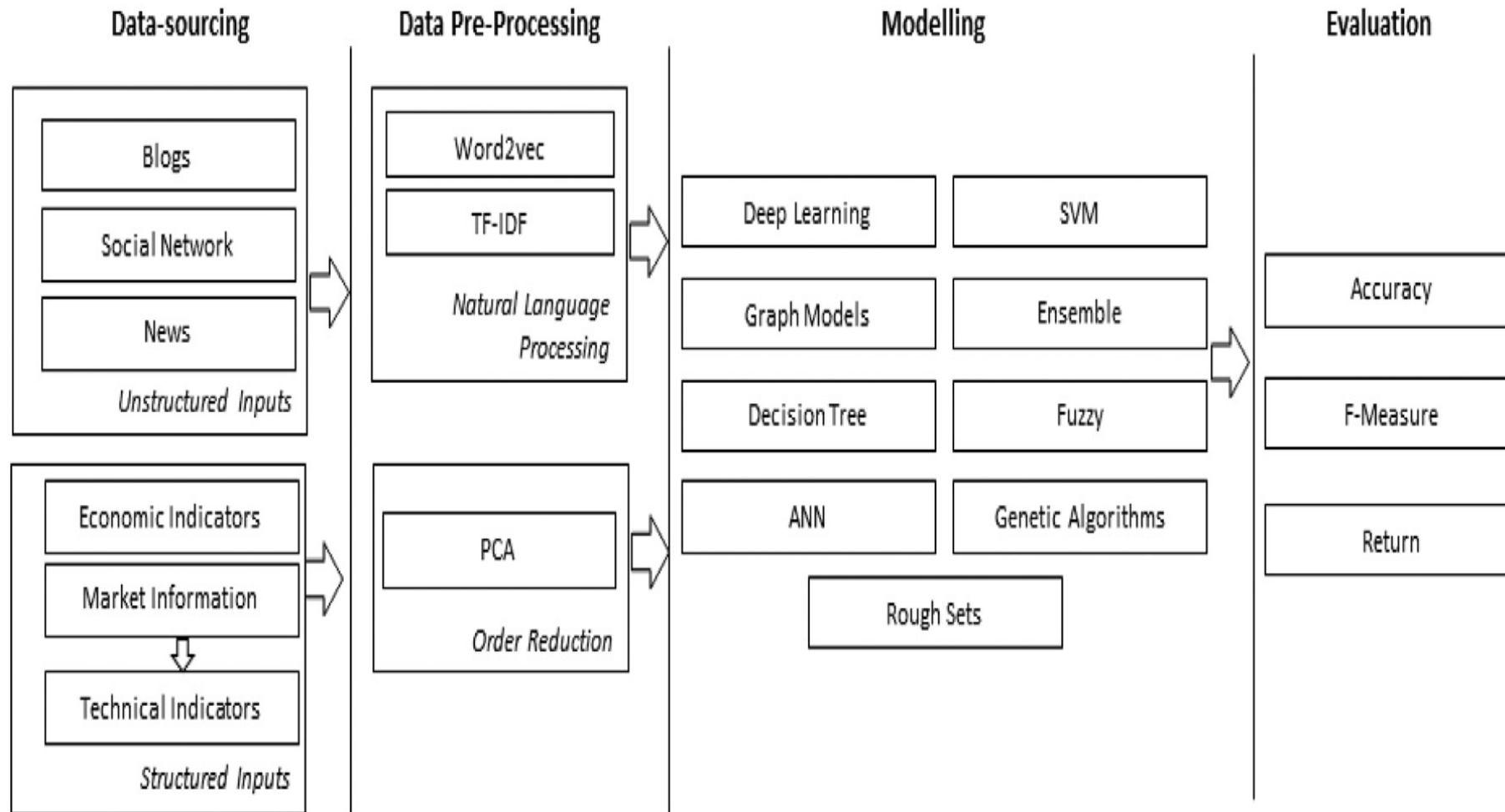
Deep learning for financial applications: Topic-Feature Heatmap



Deep learning for financial applications: Topic-Dataset Heatmap

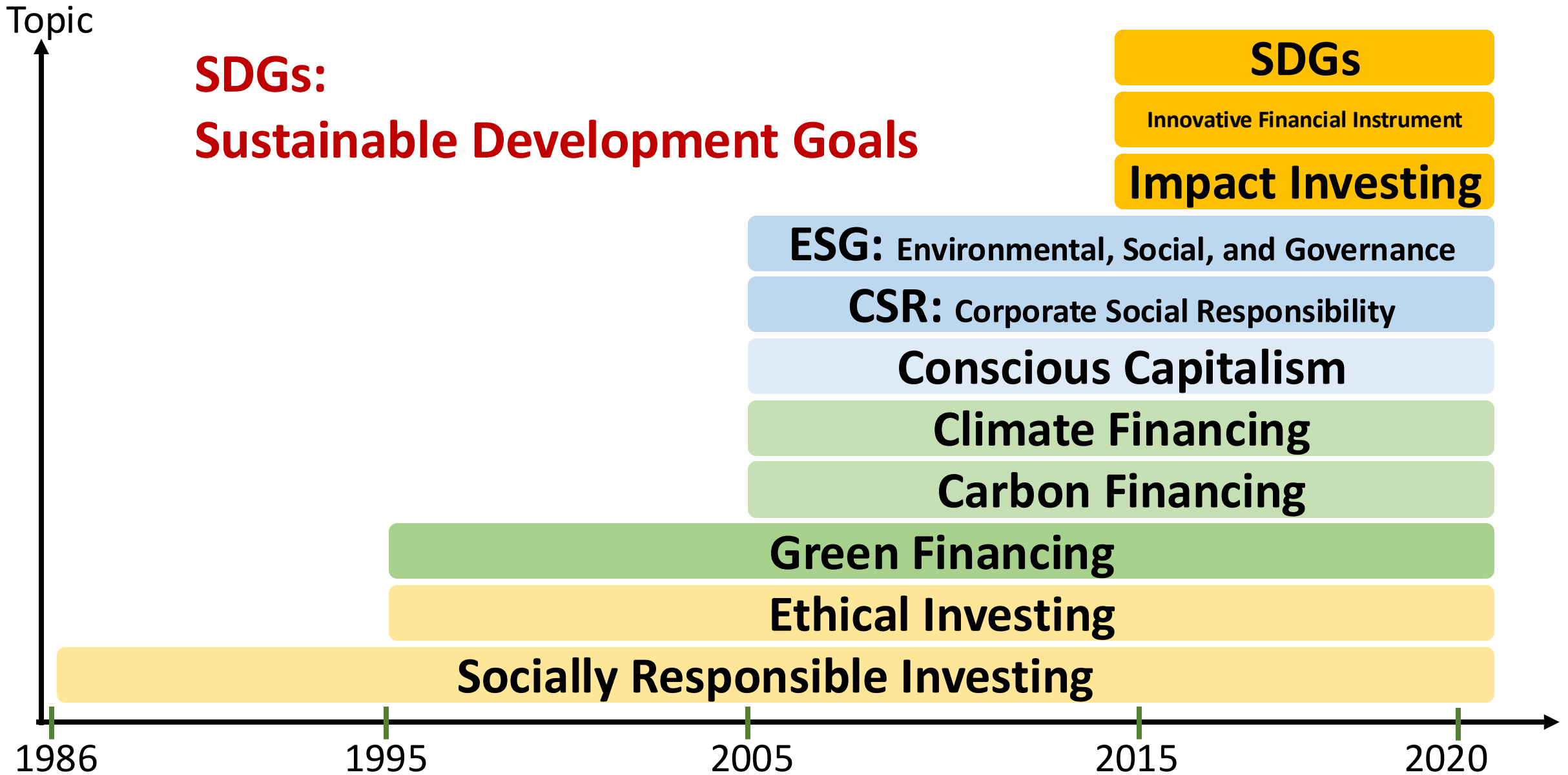


Stock Market Movement Forecast: Phases of the stock market modeling



Green Finance and Sustainable Finance

Evolution of Sustainable Finance Research



Source: Kumar, S., Sharma, D., Rao, S., Lim, W. M., & Mangla, S. K. (2022). Past, present, and future of sustainable finance: Insights from big data analytics through machine learning of scholarly research. *Annals of Operations Research*, 1-44.

AI for Environmental, Social, and Governance (AI4ESG)

AI for Social Good (AI4SG)

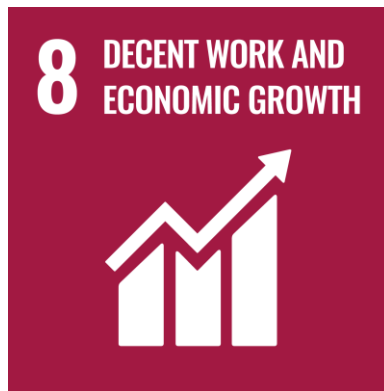
Sustainability

SDGs

CSR

ESG

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 5P

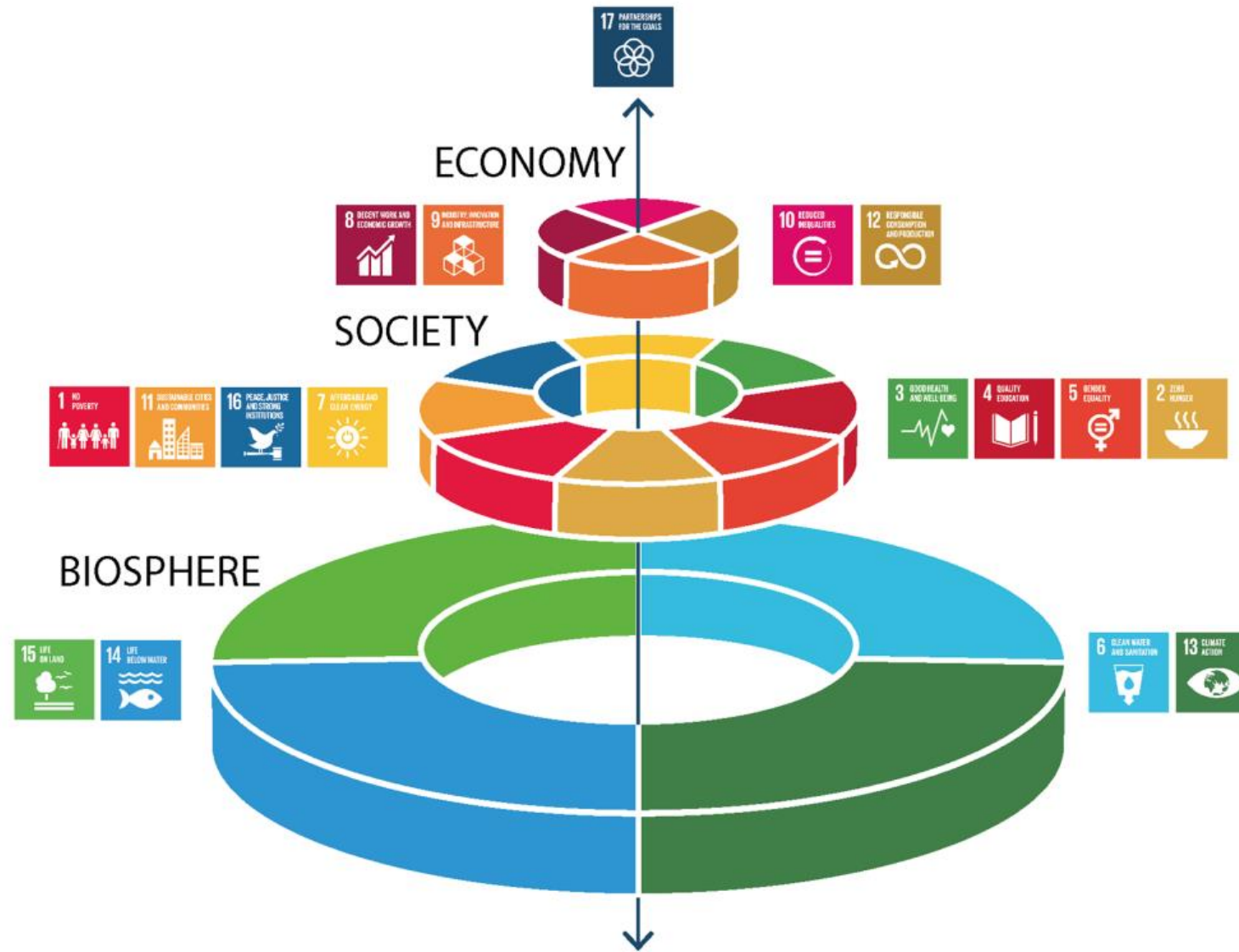
Partnership

Peace

Prosperity

People

Planet



Green Finance

Generic term

implying use or diversion

of **financial resources**

to deploy and support projects

with **long term positive impact**

on the **environment**

Sustainable Finance

Finances

**deployed in support of projects
that ensure just, sustainable and
inclusive growth
or attainment of one or more
sustainable development goals**

Carbon Finance

Financial instruments

based on

economic value of carbon emissions

which an organization cannot avoid but which it offsets by funding other compensatory projects that contribute to **carbon emissions reduction**

Climate Finance

Finances deployed
in support of low carbon and
climate resilient projects
that help in **climate change mitigation** and
adaptation efforts,
particularly in the
energy and infrastructure sectors

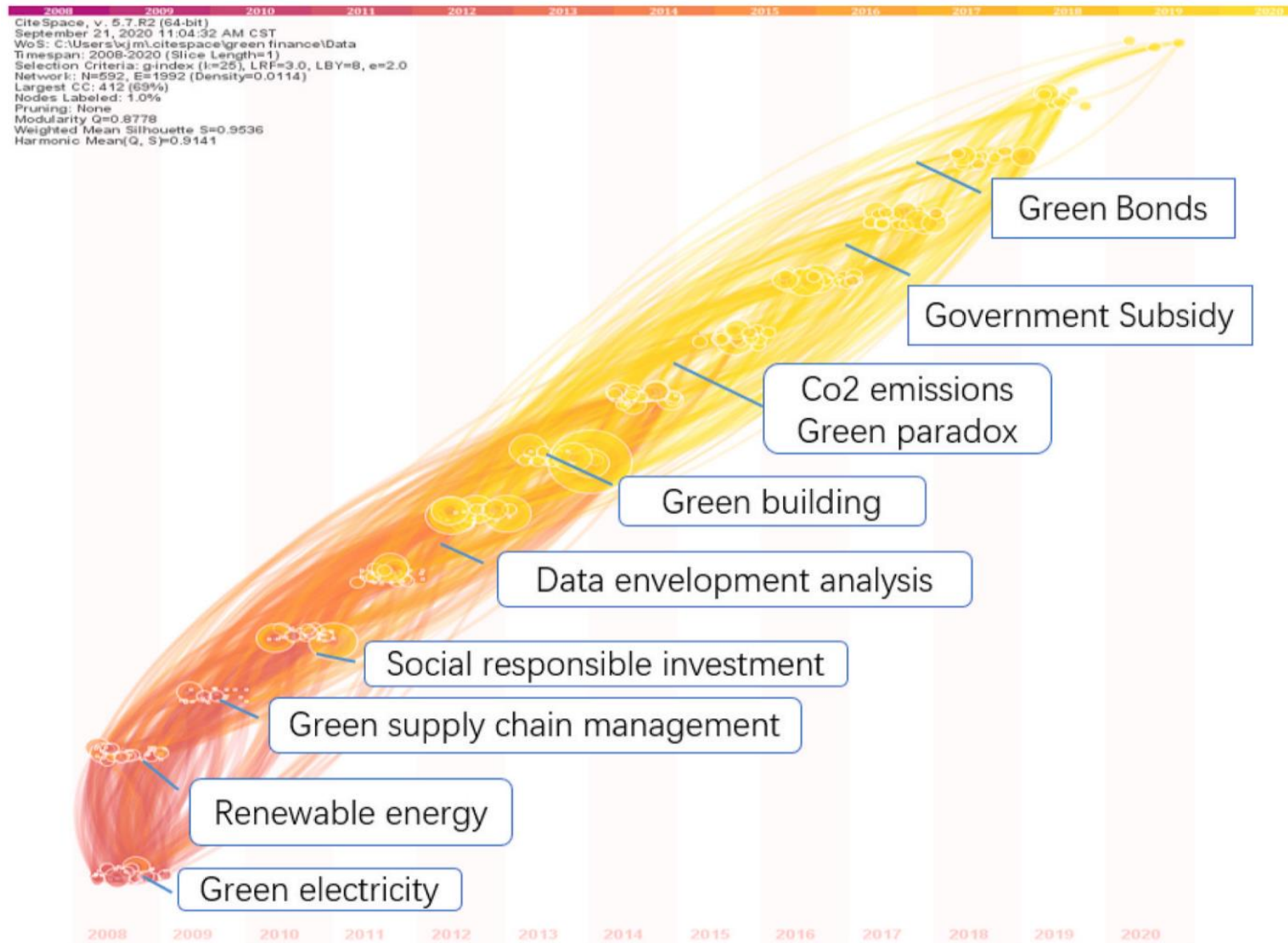
ESG Investing

Investments considering the broad range of **environmental** (e.g. climate change, pollution biodiversity loss), **social** (e.g. working conditions, human rights, salary or compensation structures) and **governance** (e.g. board composition, diversity and inclusion, taxes) characteristics of the projects or companies being invested in; **ethical and business sustainability** considerations are integral part of financing

Impact Investing

Investing in projects
that solve a **social or environmental problem**;
the focus is on the **positive impact**
rather than the
means used to produce that impact

Dynamic Trends of Green Finance and Energy Policy



ESG:

Environmental

Social

Governance

CSR:
Corporate
Social
Responsibility

ESG to 17 SDGs

ENVIRONMENT



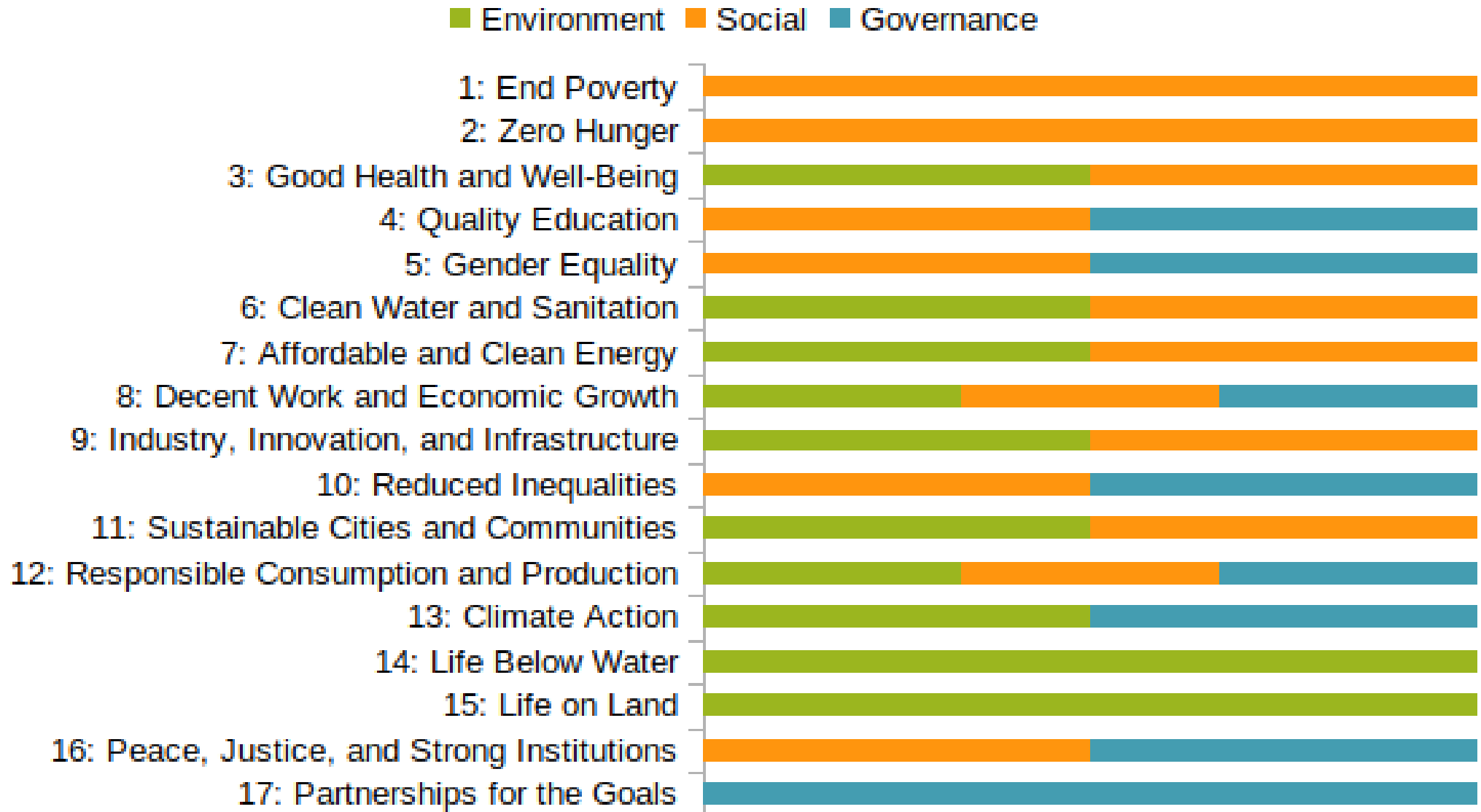
SOCIAL



GOVERNANCE



ESG to 17 SDGs



Generative AI for ESG Applications

AI and Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	No poverty	Zero hunger	Good health and well-being	Quality education	Gender equality	Clean water and sanitation	Affordable and clean energy	Decent work and economic growth	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Reduces inequalities	Sustainable cities and communities	Responsible consumption and production	Climate action	Life below water	Life on land	Peace, justice and strong institutions	Partnerships for the goals
Economic								●	●	●	○						●
Ecological		○					○				○	○	●	●	●		
Social	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				●	●				●	
Positive impact of AI*	100%	76%	69%	10%0	56%	100%	100%	92%	100%	90%	100%	82%	80%	90%	100%	58%	26%

Note: ● adopted from Vinuesa et al. (2020), ○ added based on our analysis.

*The assessment of AI's possible positive impact is based on a consensus-based expert elicitation process (Vinuesa et al., 2020).

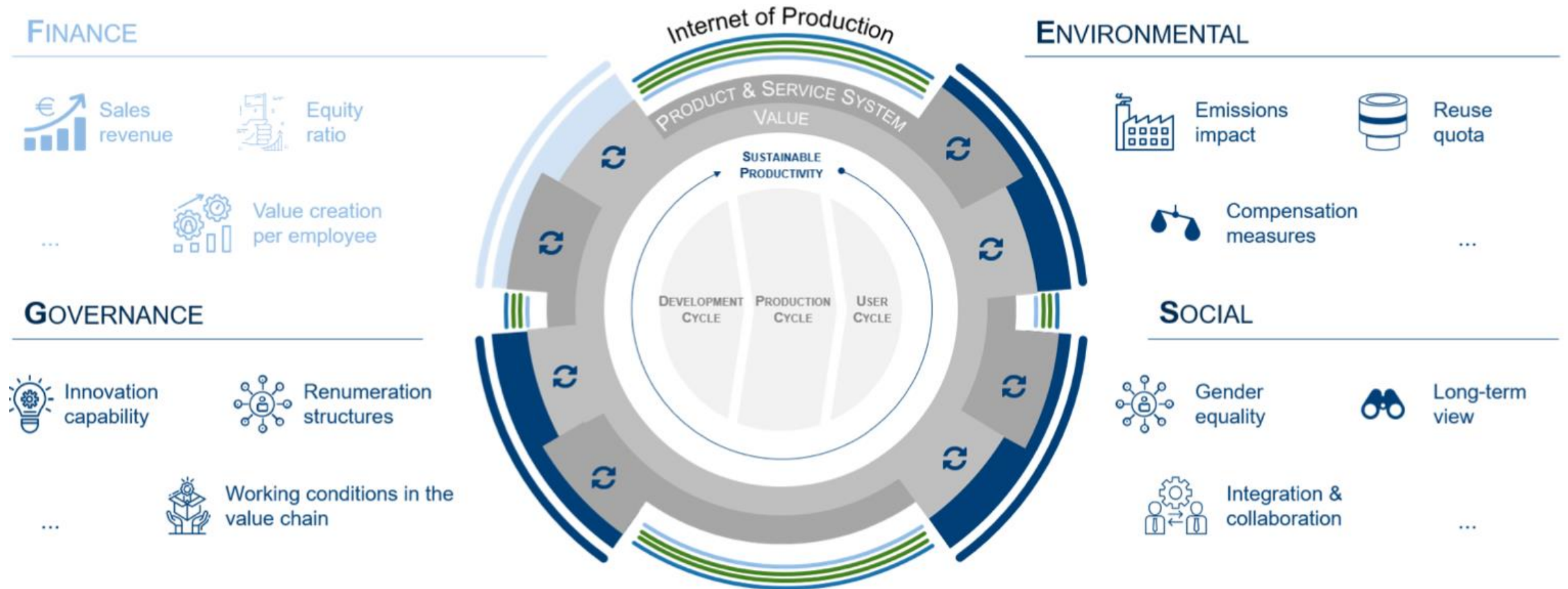
AI for Sustainability

Dimension	Code characteristics										
Primary objective ¹	Develop new (AI) methods (11/95)		Compare (AI) methods (39/95)		Apply (AI) methods (53/95)		Develop new system (20/95)		Other objective (4/95)		
Sustainability dimension	Economic (23/95)			Ecological (17/95)			Social (72/95)				
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	SDG 1 (0/95)		SDG 2 (2/95)		SDG 3 (55/95)		SDG 4 (6/95)		SDG 5 (0/95)		SDG 6 (0/95)
	SDG 7 (9/95)		SDG 8 (7/95)		SDG 9 (8/95)		SDG 10 (1/95)		SDG 11 (9/95)		SDG 12 (8/95)
	SDG 13 (2/95)		SDG 14 (0/95)		SDG 15 (2/95)		SDG 16 (11/95)		SDG 17 (0/95)		
Data source	Reviews (12/95)		Social media/ Online forums (31/95)		Health records (21/95)		Environment/ Weather (10/95)		Energy (5/95)		
Data source plurality	Single source (50/95)			Multiple sources (44/95)			N/A (1/95)				
Data sensitivity	Publicly available data (64/95)		Internal data (16/95)			Other (11/95)		N/A (9/95)			
Manual labeling	Yes (32/95)					No (63/95)					
Technology	ML (91/95)		NLP (42/95)			CV (12/95)		Other (21/95)			
Type of learning for ML approach	Supervised learning (85/95)					Unsupervised learning (23/95)					
Neural vs. non-neural	Non-neural (45/95)			Neural (50/95)			Deep learning (38/95)				
Evaluation	Technical evaluation (83/95)					Domain evaluation (25/95)					
Paradigm	DSR/ADR (30/95)					Non-DSR/ADR (64/95)					
			0-9		10-29		30-54		55-69		70-95
Notes: Code dimensions are not mutually exclusive; one article can be classified into one or more code characteristics; ¹ 'Compare' does include 'apply'.											

Source: Schoormann, T., Strobel, G., Möller, F., Petrik, D., & Zschech, P. (2023).

Sustainable Resilient Manufacturing

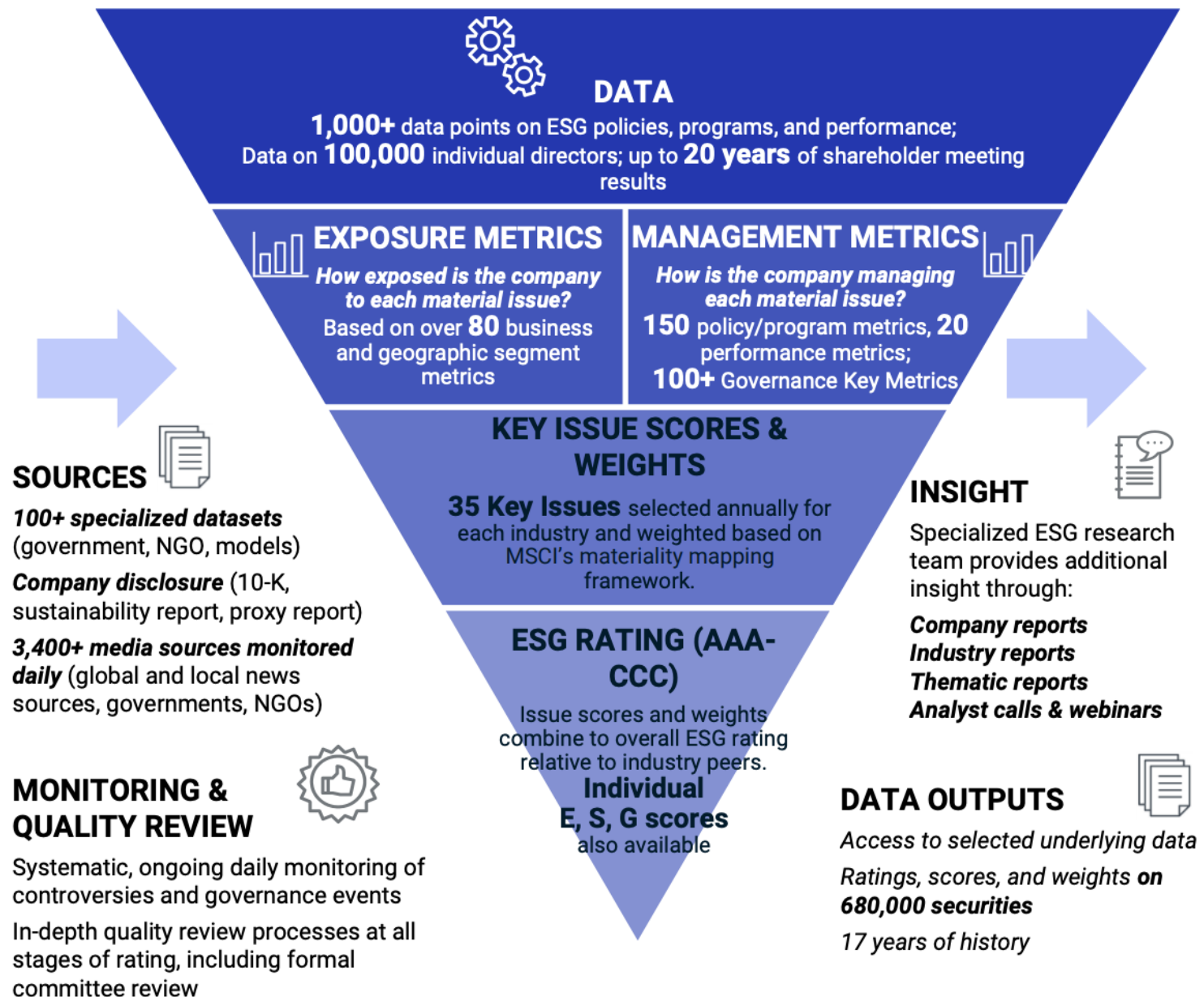
ESG



ESG Indexes

- **MSCI ESG Index**
- **Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI)**
- **FTSE ESG Index**

MSCI ESG Rating Framework

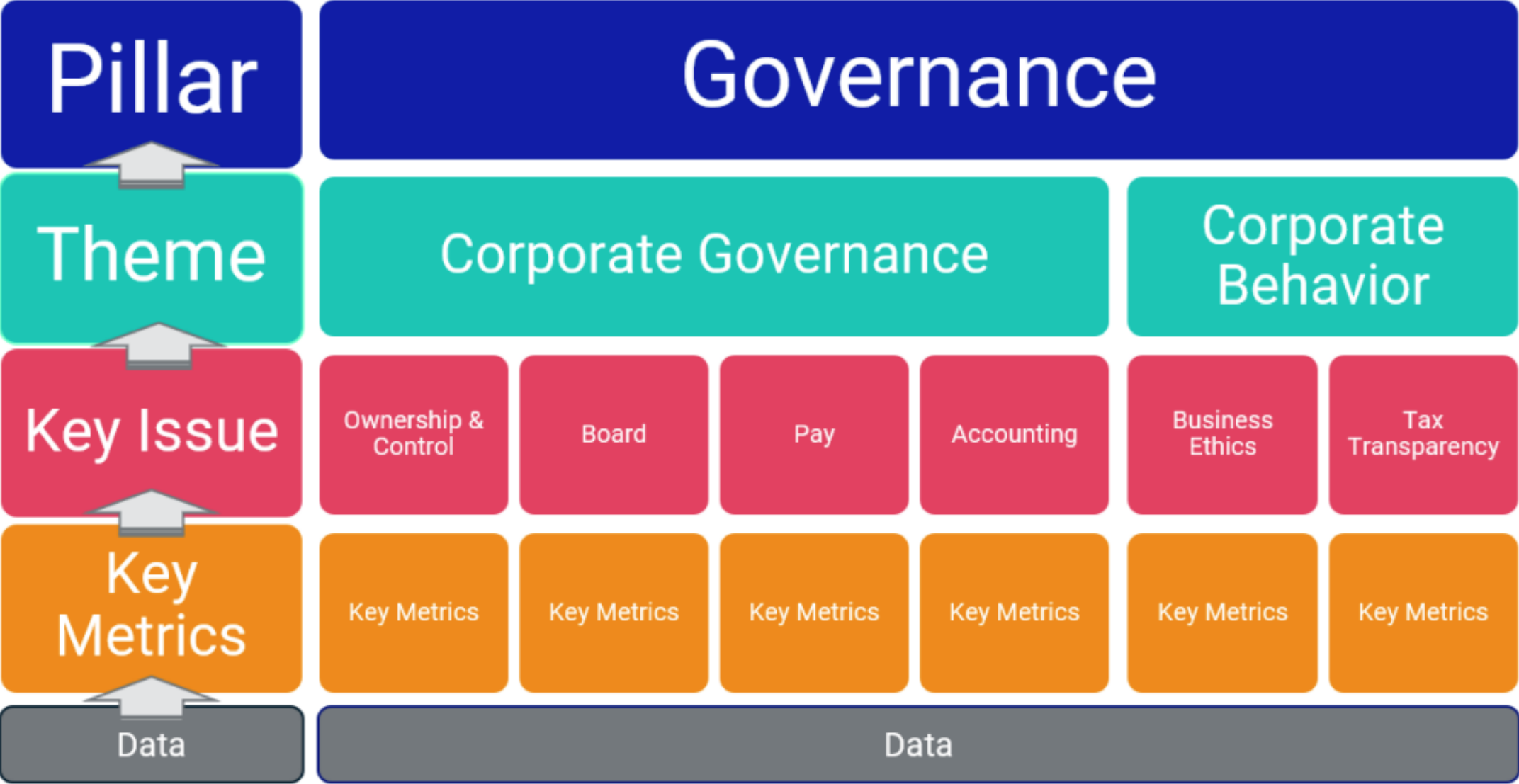


MSCI ESG Key Issue Hierarchy

3 Pillars	10 Themes	35 ESG Key Issues	
Environment	Climate Change	Carbon Emissions Product Carbon Footprint	Financing Environmental Impact Climate Change Vulnerability
	Natural Capital	Water Stress Biodiversity & Land Use	Raw Material Sourcing
	Pollution & Waste	Toxic Emissions & Waste Packaging Material & Waste	Electronic Waste
	Environmental Opportunities	Opportunities in Clean Tech Opportunities in Green Building	Opportunities in Renewable Energy
Social	Human Capital	Labor Management Health & Safety	Human Capital Development Supply Chain Labor Standards
	Product Liability	Product Safety & Quality Chemical Safety Consumer Financial Protection	Privacy & Data Security Responsible Investment Health & Demographic Risk
	Stakeholder Opposition	Controversial Sourcing Community Relations	
	Social Opportunities	Access to Communications Access to Finance	Access to Health Care Opportunities in Nutrition & Health
Governance	Corporate Governance	Ownership & Control Board	Pay Accounting
	Corporate Behavior	Business Ethics Tax Transparency	

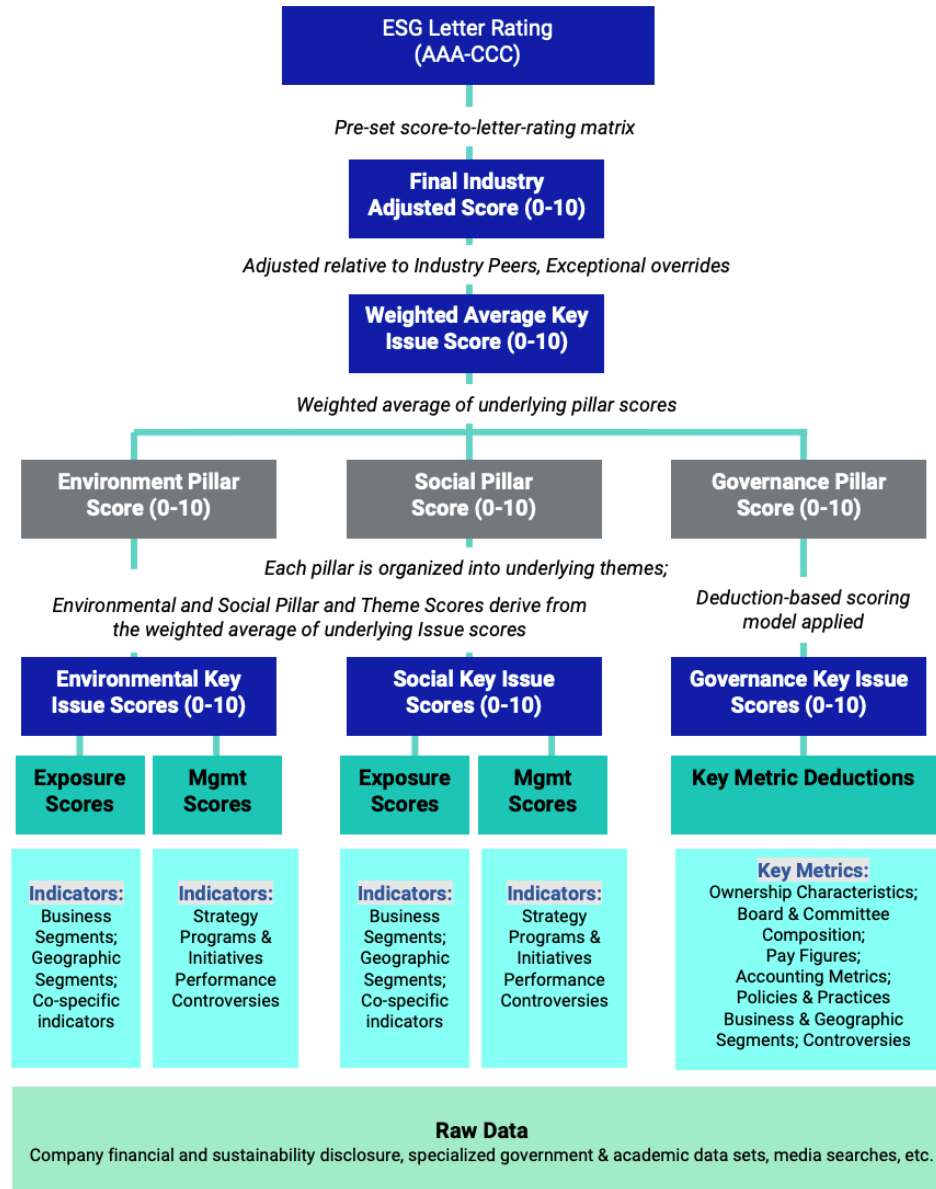
MSCI Governance Model Structure

Deductions from Key Metrics flow up through each level to the overall Pillar score calculation



Source: <https://www.msci.com/documents/1296102/21901542/ESG-Ratings-Methodology-Exec-Summary.pdf>

MSCI Hierarchy of ESG Scores

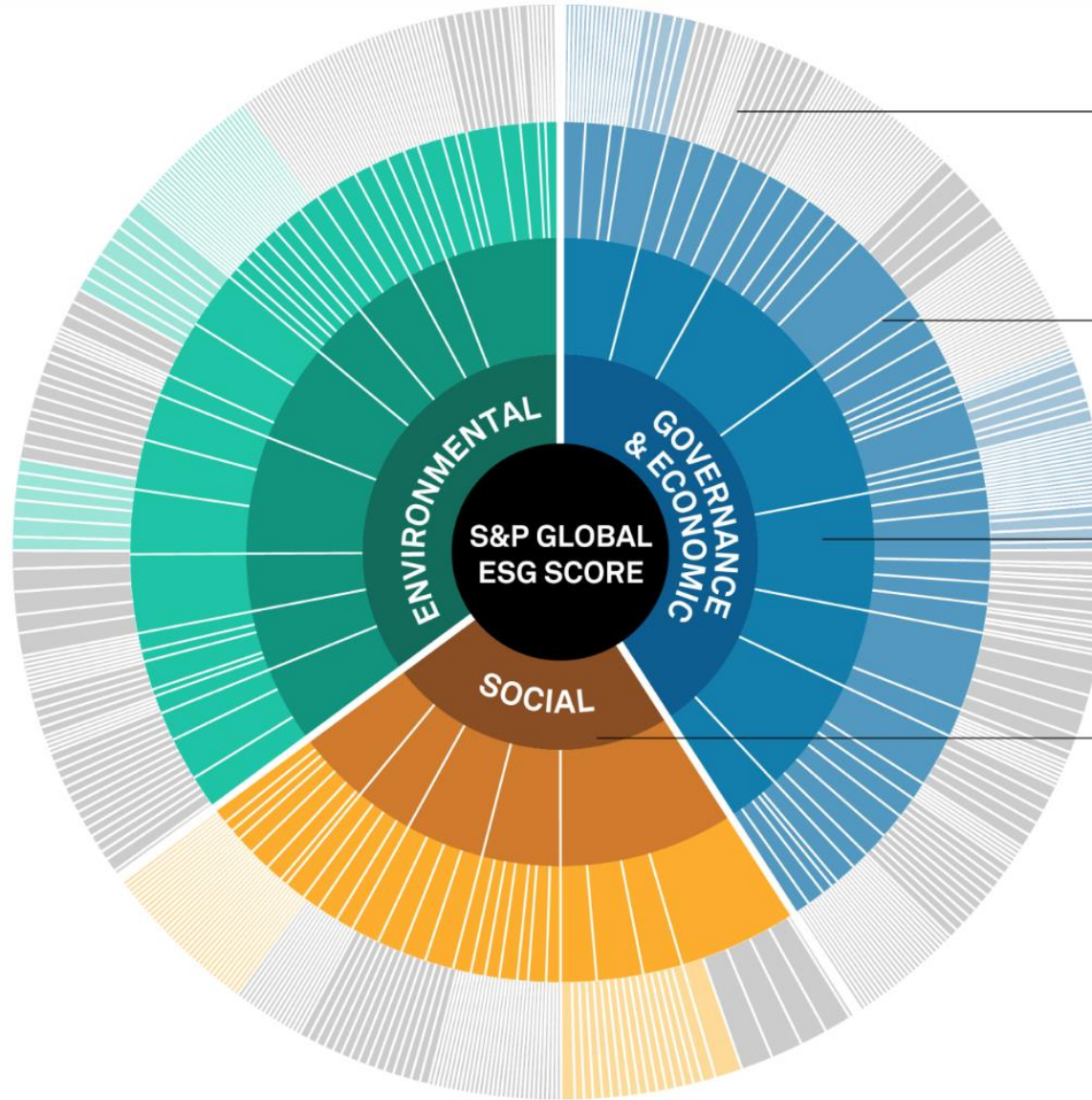


DJSI S&P Global ESG Score

8,000
Companies

90%
Global market capitalization

340,000+
Current Research Universe and Active Securities



Approx.
1,000
Datapoints

Assessed values, text, checkboxes, documents
Sources: Web-based questionnaire and company documents

130+
Questions

Weighted data point scores
Up to 50% industry-specific

Ave.
30+
Criteria scores

Weighted question scores
61 industry specific approaches, with tailored questions, criteria and related weightings

3
Dimension scores

Weighted criteria scores
Adjusted for corporate ESG controversies where applicable

1

S&P Global ESG Score

Sum of weighted dimension scores

FTSE Russell ESG Ratings

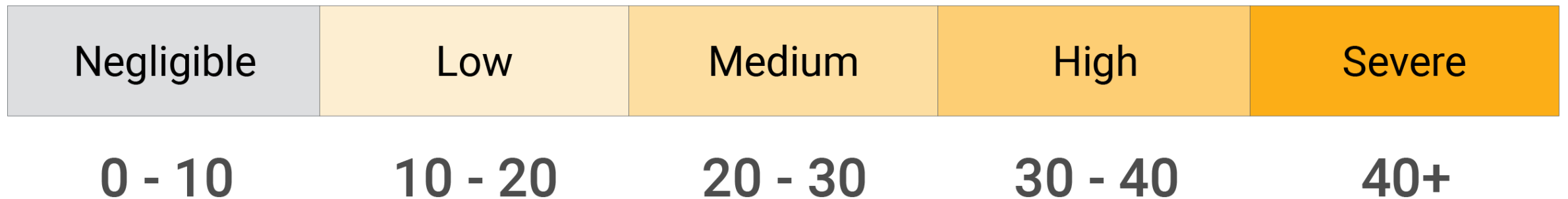


Sustainalytics

ESG Risk Ratings

Analyst-based
approach

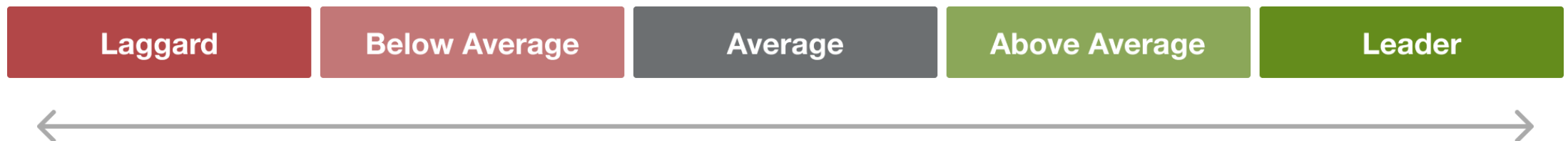
Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Ratings measure a company's exposure to industry-specific material ESG risks and how well a company is managing those risks.



Truvalue ESG Ranks

Machine-based
approach

- **Truvalue Labs** applies **AI** to analyze over **100,000 sources** and uncover **ESG risks** and opportunities hidden in **unstructured text**.
- The ESG Ranks data service produces an overall company rank based on industry percentile leveraging the **26 ESG categories** defined by the **Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)**.
- The data feed covers **20,000+** companies with more than **13 years** of history.



Analyst-driven vs. AI-driven ESG

Analyst-driven ESG research

Derives ratings in a structured data model



Sustainalytics

Analyst role at the end of the process allows subjectivity to color results

AI-driven ESG research

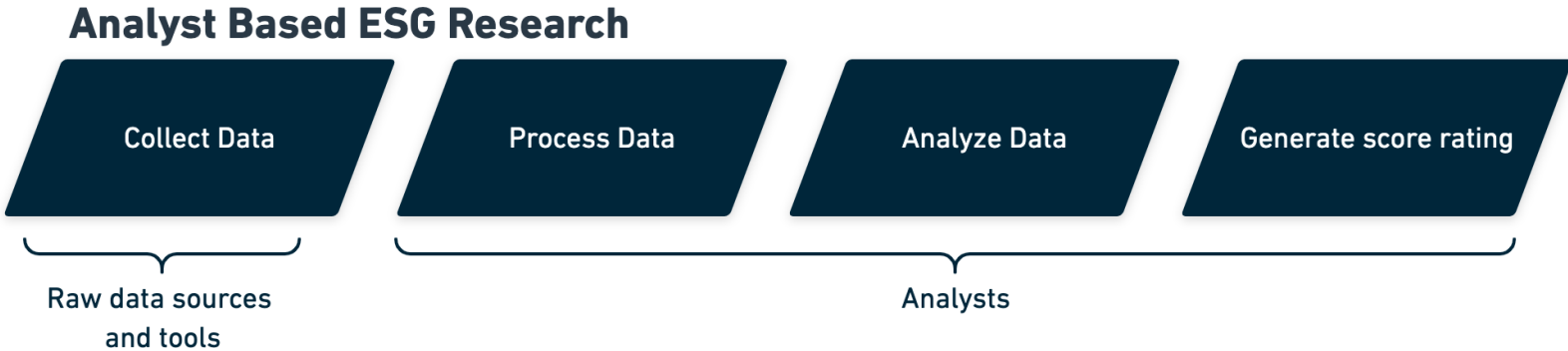
Derives signals from unstructured data



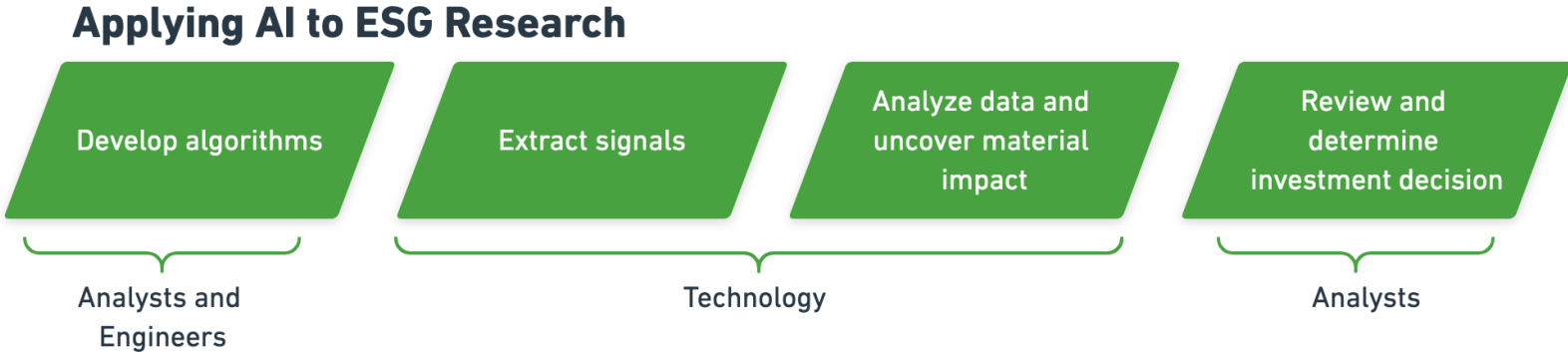
Truvalue Labs

Analyst expertise at the beginning of the process produces consistent results

Analyst based ESG Research

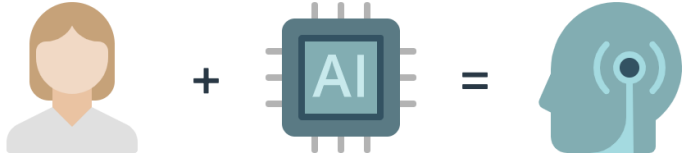


AI based ESG Research



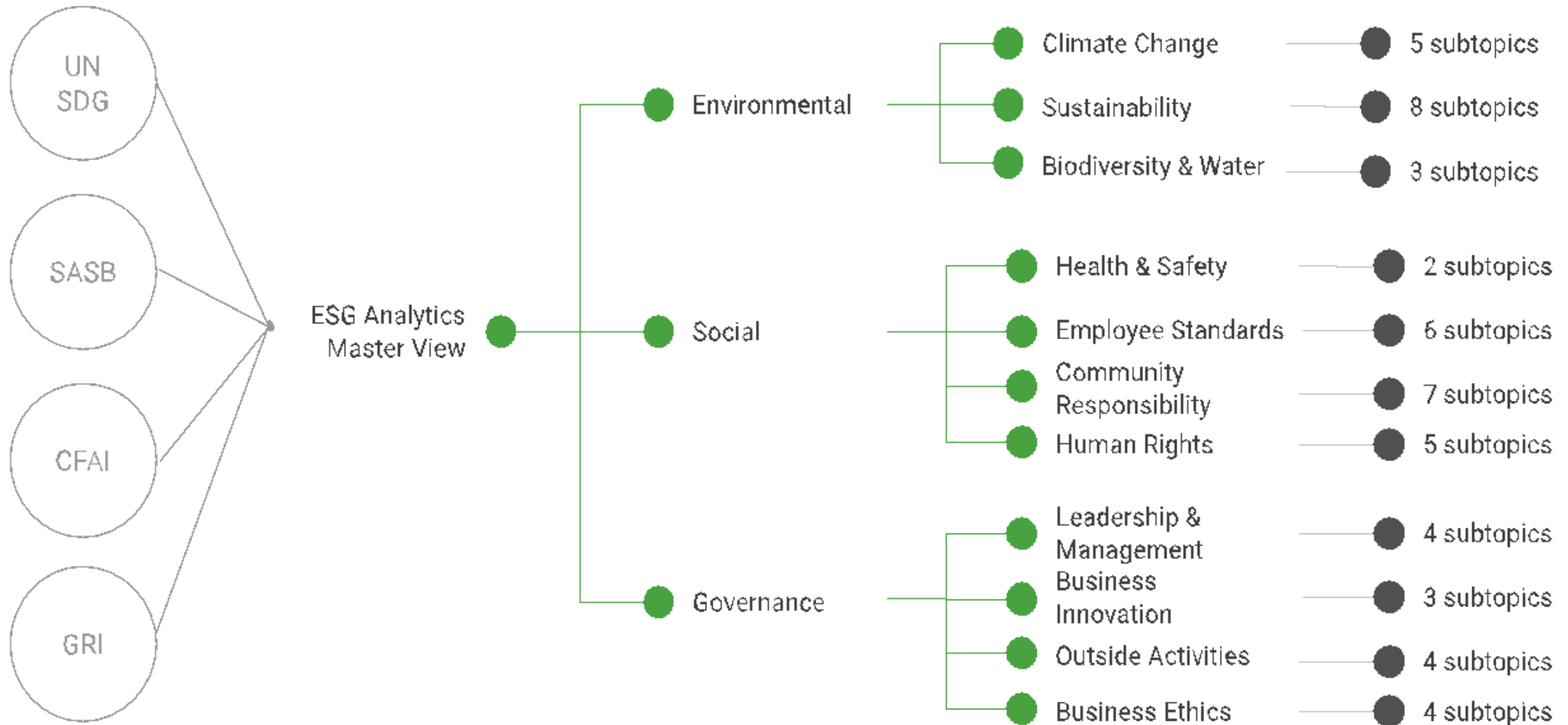
It would take an analyst over 5 years to do what our AI can in 1 week

Combining analysts with AI creates gives you the full picture



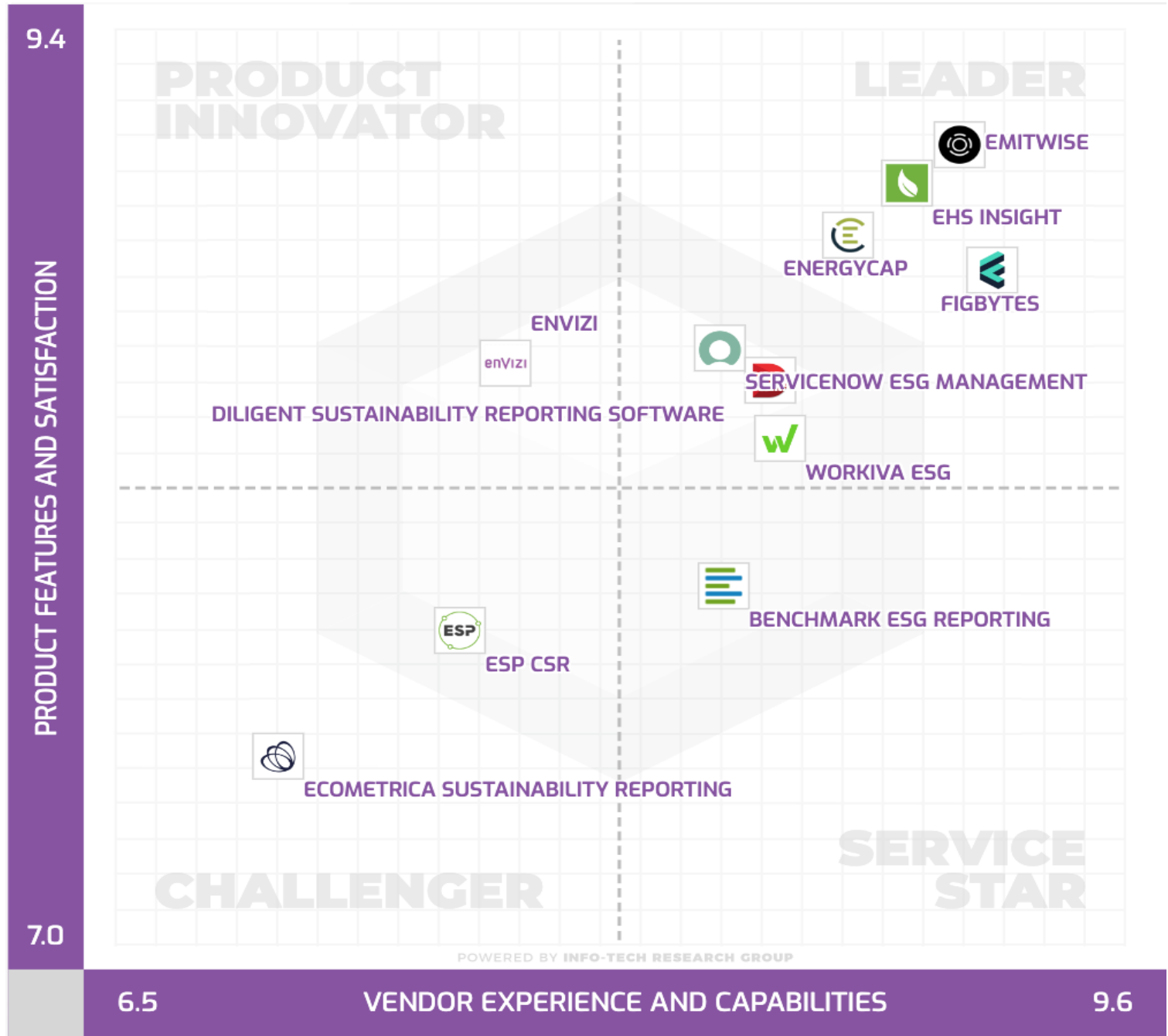
ESG ANALYTICS
Invest where it matters.

ESG Analytics: NLP Taxonomy



Top ESG Reporting Software

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Reporting software or Sustainability software helps organizations manage their operational data, evaluate their impact on the environment and provide reporting to perform audits.



ESG Reporting Software: Emitwise

- Emitwise is the carbon management platform for companies with complex manufacturing supply chains to confidently understand, track and reduce their complete carbon footprint.
- Combining 100 years of carbon accounting experience and machine learning technology, we accelerate climate action by increasing the accuracy of scope 3 emissions.
- The platform empowers manufacturers and their supply chains to make carbon-led business decisions that lower risk, increase profitability and deliver ambitious climate action.

9.2

COMPOSITE
SCORE

9.3

CX SCORE

+99

EMOTIONAL
FOOTPRINT

94%

LIKELINESS TO
RECOMMEND

ESG Reporting Software: Workiva ESG

- Workiva is a cloud native platform that simplifies the complexities of reporting and compliance.
- Workiva ESG is the end-to-end platform that allows you to integrate financial data, nonfinancial data, and XBRL.
- Workiva, the platform that streamlines your entire ESG process.
- Automate data collection, utilize frameworks, and directly connect to all your ESG reports. in meaningful glossy reports, accurate survey responses, and regulatory filings with integrated XBRL tagging.

8.4

COMPOSITE
SCORE

8.7

CX SCORE

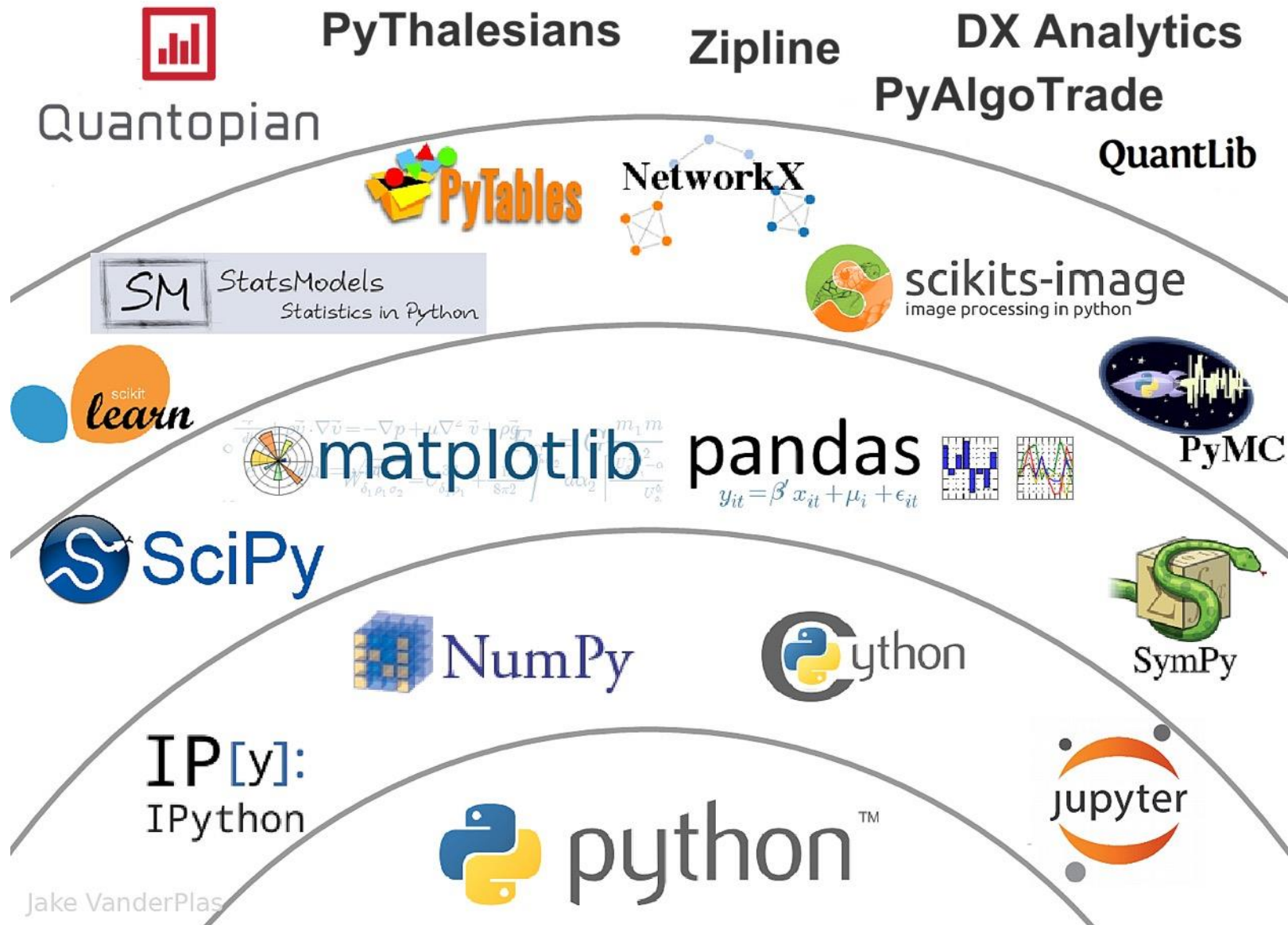
+92

EMOTIONAL
FOOTPRINT

89%

LIKELINESS TO
RECOMMEND

The Quant Finance PyData Stack



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

yhilpisch / aiif Public <https://github.com/yhilpisch/aiif> Notifications Star 98 Fork 77

[Code](#) [Issues](#) [Pull requests](#) [Actions](#) [Projects](#) [Wiki](#) [Security](#) [Insights](#)

main 1 branch 0 tags Go to file Code

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

code	Code updates for TF 2.3.	11 months ago
.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](#).

O'REILLY

About

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

home.tpq.io/books/aiif

[Readme](#)

[View license](#)

Releases

No releases published

Packages

No packages published

Languages

- Jupyter Notebook 97.4%
- Python 2.6%

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

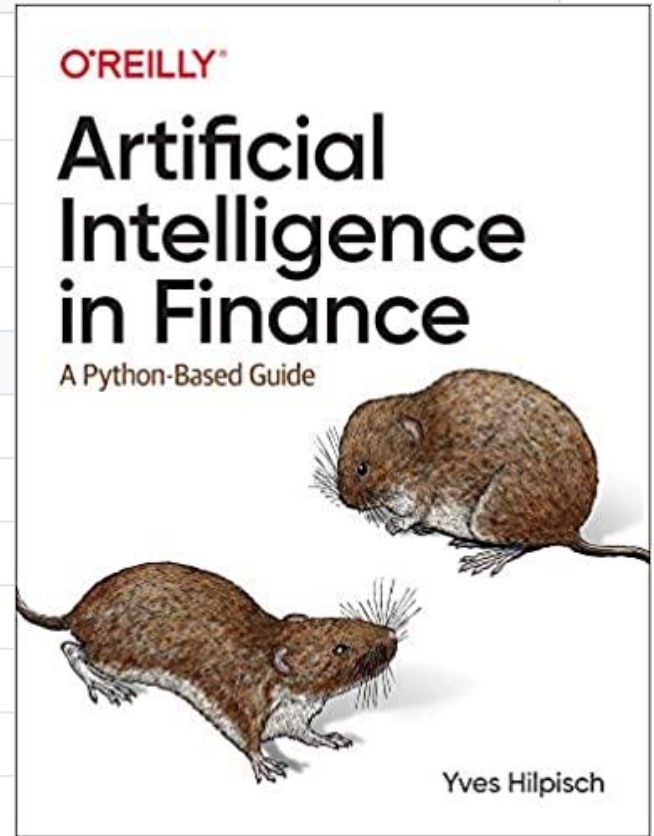
yhilpisch / aiif Public Notifications Star 98 Fork 77

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights

main aiif / code / <https://github.com/yhilpisch/aiif/tree/main/code> Go to file

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

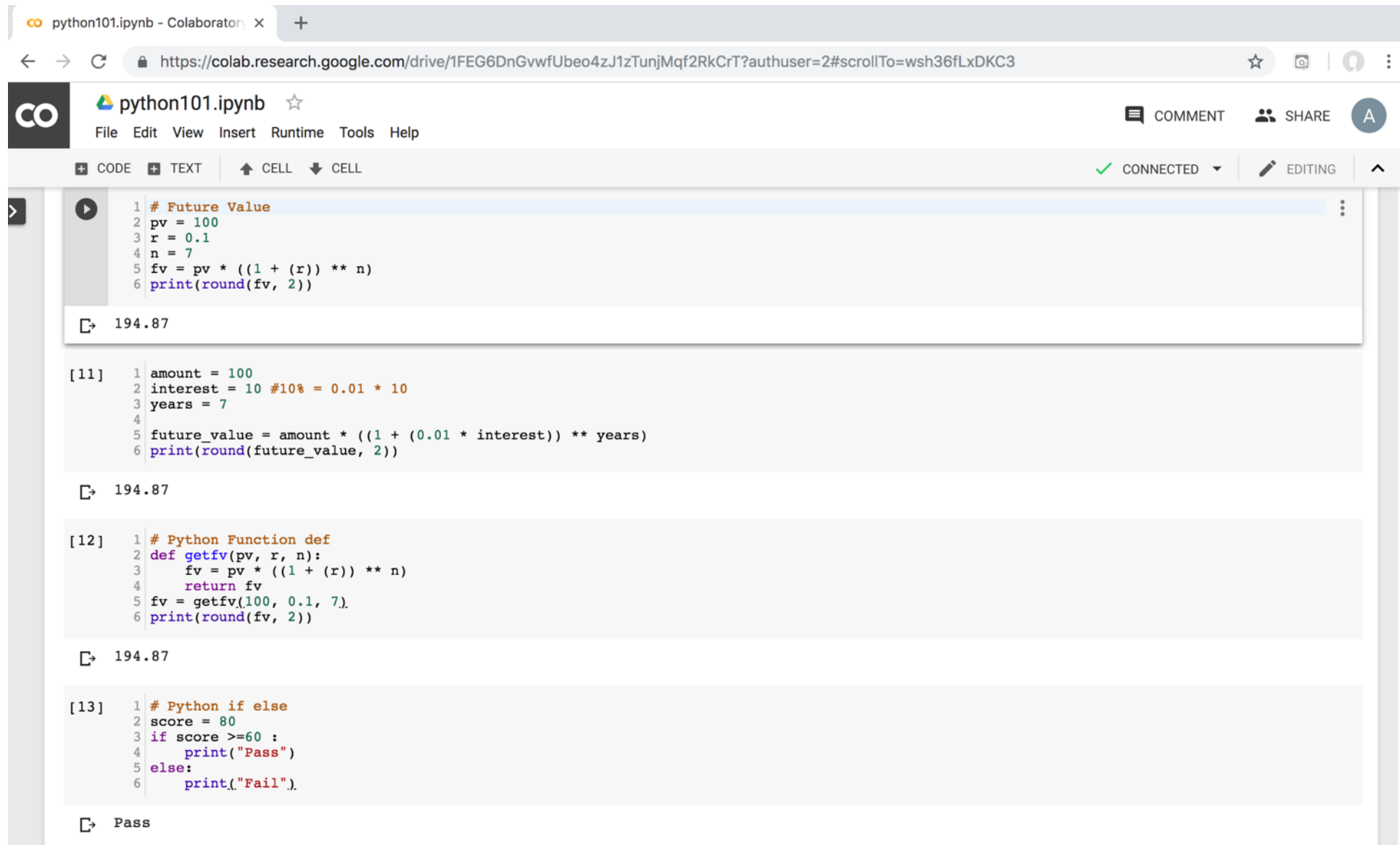
..	
oanda	Code updates for TF 2.3.
01_artificial_intelligence.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
02_superintelligence.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
03_normative_finance.ipynb	Code updates for TF 2.3.
04_data_driven_finance_a.ipynb	Initial commit.
04_data_driven_finance_b.ipynb	Initial commit.
05_machine_learning.ipynb	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>



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "python101.ipynb". The interface includes a top navigation bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help" menus. On the right, there are "COMMENT", "SHARE", and a user profile icon. Below the navigation bar, the notebook is in "EDITING" mode, and the status is "CONNECTED".

The notebook contains four code cells:

- Cell 1:** A code cell with the following Python code:

```
1 # Future Value
2 pv = 100
3 r = 0.1
4 n = 7
5 fv = pv * ((1 + (r)) ** n)
6 print(round(fv, 2))
```

The output is "194.87".
- Cell 2:** A code cell with the following Python code:

```
[11] 1 amount = 100
2 interest = 10 #10% = 0.01 * 10
3 years = 7
4
5 future_value = amount * ((1 + (0.01 * interest)) ** years)
6 print(round(future_value, 2))
```

The output is "194.87".
- Cell 3:** A code cell with the following Python code:

```
[12] 1 # Python Function def
2 def getfv(pv, r, n):
3     fv = pv * ((1 + (r)) ** n)
4     return fv
5 fv = getfv(100, 0.1, 7).
6 print(round(fv, 2))
```

The output is "194.87".
- Cell 4:** A code cell with the following Python code:

```
[13] 1 # Python if else
2 score = 80
3 if score >=60 :
4     print("Pass")
5 else:
6     print("Fail").
```

The output is "Pass".

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101>

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

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

python101.ipynb ☆

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help [All changes saved](#)

Comment Share Settings A

RAM Disk Editing

Table of contents

- AI in Finance
 - Normative Finance and Financial Theories
 - Uncertainty and Risk**
 - Expected Utility Theory (EUT)
 - Mean-Variance Portfolio Theory (MVPT)
 - Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)
 - Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)
- Deep Learning for Financial Time Series Forecasting
- Portfolio Optimization and Algorithmic Trading
- Investment Portfolio Optimisation with Python
- Efficient Frontier Portfolio Optimisation in Python
- Investment Portfolio Optimization

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 #The prices of the stock and bond today.
4 S0 = 10
5 B0 = 10
6 print('S0', S0)
7 print('B0', B0)
8
9 #The uncertain payoff of the stock and bond tomorrow.
10 S1 = np.array((20, 5))
11 B1 = np.array((11, 11))
12 print('S1', S1)
13 print('B1', B1)
14
15 #The market price vector
16 M0 = np.array((S0, B0))
```

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101>

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

python101.ipynb ☆

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- Data Driven Finance
 - Financial Econometrics and Regression**
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 - Normative Theories Revisited
 - Mean-Variance Portfolio Theory
 - Capital Asset Pricing Model
 - Arbitrage-Pricing Theory
 - Debunking Central Assumptions
 - Normality
 - Sample Data Sets
 - Real Financial Returns
 - Linear Relationships
- Deep Learning for Financial Time Series Forecasting
- Portfolio Optimization and Algorithmic Trading
 - Investment Portfolio Optimisation with Python
 - Efficient Frontier Portfolio Optimisation in Python
 - Investment Portfolio Optimization

Data Driven Finance

Financial Econometrics and Regression

```
[18] 1 import numpy as np
      2
      3 def f(x):
      4     return 2 + 1 / 2 * x
      5
      6 x = np.arange(-4, 5)
      7 x

array([-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
1 y = f(x)
2 y

array([ 0.00,  0.50,  1.00,  1.50,  2.00,  2.50,  3.00,  3.50,  4.00])
```

```
1 print('x', x)
2
3 print('y', y)
4
5 beta = np.cov(x, y, ddof=0)[0, 1] / x.var()
6 print('beta', beta)
```

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

python101.ipynb ☆

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Machine Learning

Data

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 from pylab import plt, mpl
4 np.random.seed(100)
5 plt.style.use('seaborn')
6 mpl.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
7 mpl.rcParams['font.family'] = 'serif'
8
9 url = 'http://hilpisch.com/aiif_eikon_eod_data.csv'
10
11 raw = pd.read_csv(url, index_col=0, parse_dates=True)['EUR=']
12 raw.head()
```

Date	
2010-01-01	1.4323
2010-01-04	1.4411
2010-01-05	1.4368
2010-01-06	1.4412
2010-01-07	1.4318

Name: EUR=, dtype: float64

```
[2] 1 raw.tail()
```


Python in Google Colab (Python101)



python101.ipynb ☆

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Table of contents

Deep Learning (DL) in Finance

Dense Neural Networks (DNN)

Baseline Prediction

Normalization

Dropout

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

+ Code + Text

Connect

Editing

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

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101>

Python in Google Colab (Python101)



python101.ipynb ☆

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- Financial Features
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- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)
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 - Dimensionality Reduction
 - Action Rule
 - Total Reward per Episode
 - Simple Learning
 - Testing the Results
 - DNN Learning
 - Q Learning
 - Finance Environment
 - Improved Finance Environment
 - Improved Financial QL Agent

+ Code + Text

Connect

Editing

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
```

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "python101.ipynb". The interface includes a top menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help", along with a "Comment" button and a "Share" button. A "Table of contents" sidebar on the left lists various topics under "Algorithmic Trading", "Risk Management", and "Backtesting Cryptocurrency". The main content area displays a code cell with Python imports and environment settings. A tooltip for the "Algorithmic Trading" section provides source and GitHub information.

python101.ipynb ☆

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 - Combinations
- Backtesting Cryptocurrency
 - Bitcoin

Algorithmic Trading

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

Vectorized Backtesting

```
1 import os
2 import math
3 import numpy as np
4 import pandas as pd
5 from pylab import plt, mpl
6 plt.style.use('seaborn')
7 mpl.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
8 mpl.rcParams['font.family'] = 'serif'
9 pd.set_option('mode.chained_assignment', None)
10 pd.set_option('display.float_format', '{:.4f}'.format)
11 np.set_printoptions(suppress=True, precision=4)
12 os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '0'
```

Backtesting an SMA-Based Strategy

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

CO python101.ipynb ☆

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RAM Disk Editing ^

+ Code + Text

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 - Take Profit
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- Backtesting Cryptocurrency
 - Bitcoin

Vectorized Backtesting

```
1 import os
2 import math
3 import numpy as np
4 import pandas as pd
5 from pylab import plt, mpl
6 plt.style.use('seaborn')
7 mpl.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
8 mpl.rcParams['font.family'] = 'serif'
9 pd.set_option('mode.chained_assignment', None)
10 pd.set_option('display.float_format', '{:.4f}'.format)
11 np.set_printoptions(suppress=True, precision=4)
12 os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '0'
```

Backtesting an SMA-Based Strategy

```
[ ] 1 url = 'http://hilpisch.com/aiif_eikon_eod_data.csv'
2 symbol = 'EUR='
3 data = pd.DataFrame(pd.read_csv(url, index_col=0,
4                               parse_dates=True).dropna()[symbol])
5 data.info()
```

Python in Google Colab (Python101)



python101.ipynb ☆

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- Table of contents
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- Backtesting Cryptocurrency
 - Bitcoin

+ Code + Text

RAM
Disk

Editing

```
[ ] 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>



Python in Google Colab (Python101)

CO python101.ipynb ☆

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

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RAM [Progress Bar] Disk [Progress Bar] Editing ^

+ Code + Text

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

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

Date	r	s	s_
2018-01	1.00	1.00	1.00
2018-04	1.02	1.05	1.05
2018-07	0.98	1.10	1.10
2018-10	0.95	1.15	1.15
2019-01	0.95	1.25	1.25
2019-04	0.94	1.20	1.20
2019-07	0.93	1.25	1.25
2019-10	0.92	1.30	1.28
2020-01	0.93	1.28	1.25

Table of contents

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Python in Google Colab (Python101)

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "python101.ipynb". The interface includes a top navigation bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help" menus, along with "All changes saved" and "Comment", "Share", and "Settings" icons. A "Table of contents" sidebar on the left lists various topics, with "Risk Management" highlighted. The main workspace contains two code cells. The first cell, under the "Risk Management" heading, contains Python code for setting up the environment with imports for os, numpy, pandas, and matplotlib, and configuring plot styles. The second cell, under the "Trading Bot" heading, contains a comment block for a finance-related project.

python101.ipynb ☆

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RAM Disk Editing

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- Algorithmic Trading
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 - Bitcoin

+ Code + Text

⬆️ ⬇️ 🔗 🗨️ ✎️ 📄 🗑️ ⋮

▼ Risk Management

```
[ ] 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('mode.chained_assignment', None)
     9 pd.set_option('display.float_format', '{:.4f}'.format)
    10 np.set_printoptions(suppress=True, precision=4)
    11 os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '0'
```

▼ Trading Bot

```
[ ] 1 # import finance
     2 # finance.py
     3 # Finance Environment
     4 #
     5 # (c) Dr. Yves J. Hilpisch
     6 # Artificial Intelligence in Finance
     7 #
```

Python in Google Colab (Python101)



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Event-Based Backtesting

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```
1 #import backtesting as bt
2
3 # backtesting.py
4 # Event-Based Backtesting
5 # --Base Class (1)
6 #
7 # (c) Dr. Yves J. Hilpisch
8 # Artificial Intelligence in Finance
9 #
10
11 class BacktestingBase:
12     def __init__(self, env, model, amount, ptc, ftc, verbose=False):
13         self.env = env
14         self.model = model
15         self.initial_amount = amount
16         self.current_balance = amount
17         self.ptc = ptc
18         self.ftc = ftc
19         self.verbose = verbose
20         self.units = 0
21         self.trades = 0
22
23     def get_date_price(self, bar):
24         ''' Returns date and price for a given bar.
25         ...
```

<https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101>

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Combinations

```
1 tb.backtest_strategy(sl=0.015, tsl=None,  
2                       tp=0.0185, wait=5)
```

```
=====  
2018-01-17 | *** START BACKTEST ***  
2018-01-17 | current balance = 10000.00  
=====  
-----  
*** STOP LOSS (SHORT | -0.0203) ***  
-----  
*** STOP LOSS (SHORT | -0.0152) ***  
-----  
*** TAKE PROFIT (SHORT | 0.0189) ***  
-----  
*** TAKE PROFIT (SHORT | 0.0219) ***  
-----  
*** TAKE PROFIT (SHORT | 0.0192) ***  
-----  
*** STOP LOSS (LONG | -0.0154) ***  
-----  
*** TAKE PROFIT (SHORT | 0.0214) ***  
-----  
*** STOP LOSS (SHORT | -0.0158) ***  
-----  
*** TAKE PROFIT (SHORT | 0.0223) ***  
-----  
*** STOP LOSS (SHORT | -0.0162) ***
```

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Backtesting Cryptocurrency Bitcoin

- Financial Functions (ffn): <https://pmorrisette.github.io/ffn/>
- backtesting.py: <https://kernc.github.io/backtesting.py/>

```
1 !pip install ffn
2 import ffn
3 import plotly.express as px
4 %pylab inline
5 #BTC-USD Bitcoin USD
6 df = ffn.get('btc-usd', start='2016-01-01', end='2021-12-31')
7 print('df')
8 print(df.head())
9 print(df.tail())
10 print(df.describe())
11 df.plot(figsize=(14,10))
12
13 returns = df.to_returns().dropna()
14 print('returns')
15 print(returns.head())
16 print(returns.tail())
17 print(returns.describe())
18 #ax = df.plot(figsize=(12,9))
19
20 perf = df.calc_stats()
21 perf.plot(figsize=(14, 10))
```

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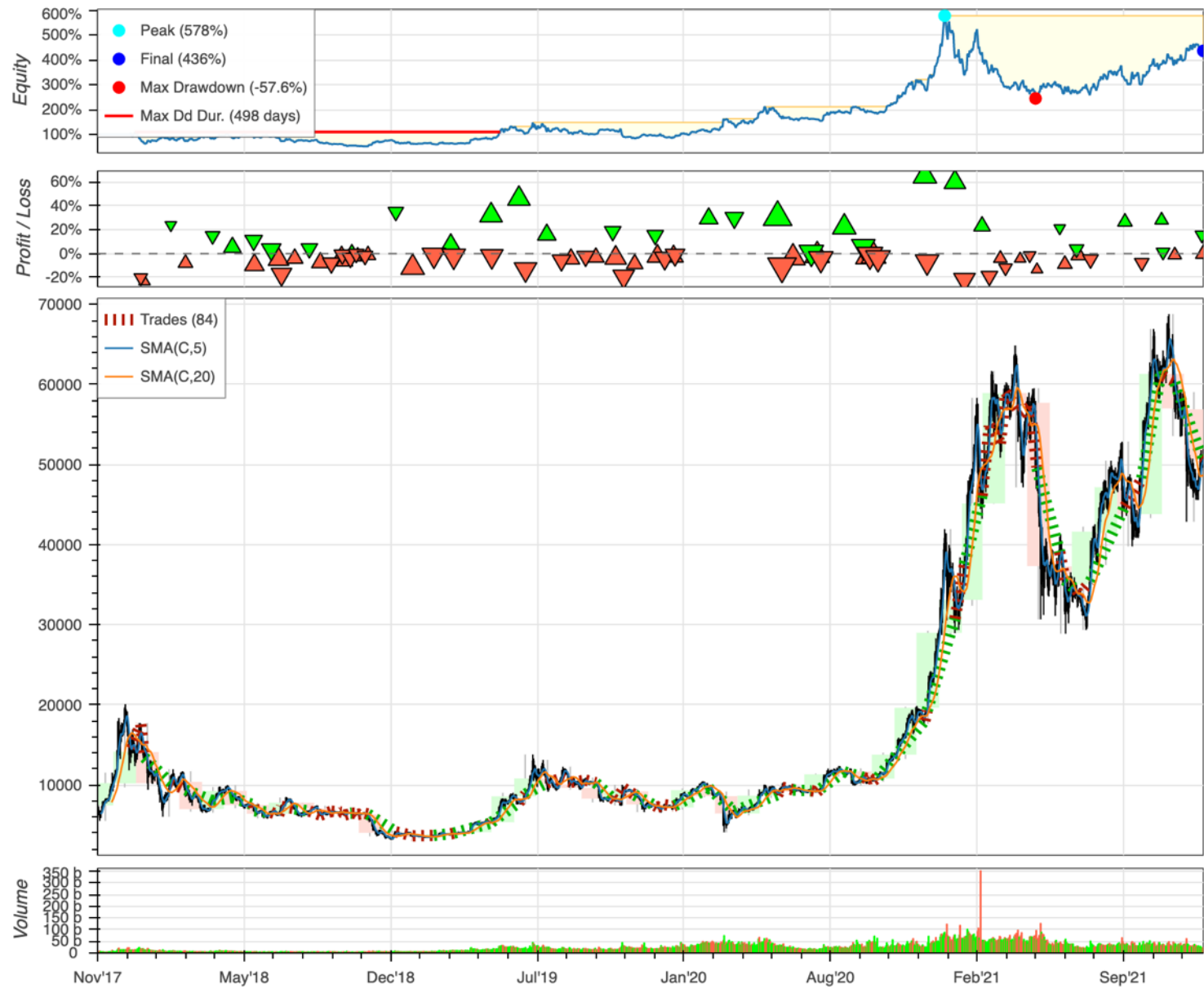
btcusd returns box

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Teaching



- **Generative AI Innovative Applications**
 - Spring 2025
- **Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative**
 - Fall 2021, Fall 2022, Fall 2023, Spring 2025
- **Software Engineering**
 - Fall 2020, Fall, 2021, Spring 2022, Spring 2023, Spring 2024, Spring 2025
- **Artificial Intelligence**
 - Spring 2021, Fall 2022, Fall 2024
- **Sustainability and ESG Data Analytics**
 - Spring 2024, Fall 2024
- **Big Data Analytics**
 - Fall 2020, Spring 2023, Spring 2024
- **Artificial Intelligence for Text Analytics**
 - Spring 2022, Fall 2023
- **Python for Accounting Applications**
 - Fall 2023, Fall 2024
- **Foundation of Business Cloud Computing**
 - Spring 2021, Spring 2022, Spring 2023, Spring 2024

Research Projects



- 1. Digital Support, Unimpeded Communication: The Development, Support and Promotion of AI-assisted Communication Assistive Devices for Speech Impairment (2/3).**
Multimodal Cross-lingual Task-Oriented Dialogue System for Inclusive Communication Support
 - NSTC 113-2425-H-305-002-, 3 Years (2023/05/01-2026/04/30) Year 1: 2024/05/01~2025/04/30
- 2. Research on speech processing, synthesis, recognition, and sentence construction of people with language disabilities. Multimodal Cross-lingual Task-Oriented Dialogue System**
 - NTPU, 114-NTPU_ORDA-F-004, 2023/01/01~2025/12/31
- 3. Development of a Deep Learning for Dental Implant Detection in Panoramic Radiographs,**
 - USTP-NTPU-TMU-114-02, 2025/01/01~2025/12/31
- 4. Metaverse AI Multimodal Cross-Language Task-Oriented Dialogue System**
 - ATEC Group, Fintech and Green Finance Center (FGFC, NTPU), NTPU-112A413E01, 2 Years (2023/05/01~2025/04/30)
- 5. Establishment and Implement of Smart Assistive Technology for Dementia Care and Its Socio-Economic Impacts (3/3). Intelligent, individualized and precise care with smart AT and system integration**
 - NSTC, 113-2627-M-038-001-, 2024/08/01~2025/07/31

Summary

- This course introduces the **fundamental concepts, research issues, and hands-on practices of AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis.**
- Topics include:
 1. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence in Finance and Quantitative Analysis
 2. AI in FinTech: Metaverse, Web3, DeFi, NFT, Generative AI for Financial Innovation Applications
 3. Investing Psychology and Behavioral Finance
 4. Event Studies in Finance
 5. Finance Theory and Data-Driven Finance
 6. Financial Econometrics
 7. AI-First Finance
 8. Deep Learning in Finance; Reinforcement Learning in Finance; Generative AI in Finance
 9. Algorithmic Trading; Risk Management; Trading Bot and Event-Based Backtesting
 10. Industry Practices of AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis
 11. Case Study on AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis



AI in Finance and Quantitative Analysis



2020 Cohort



Accredited
Educator



Solutions
Architect
Associate



Cloud
Practitioner

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