

WEBINAR

Algorithmic Trading and Machine Learning for Cryptoassets



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KST/10:30 AM AEST

Welcome

We will begin promptly at 8:30 PM ET

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The FDP Charter

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VALUE ADD

Employers increasingly seek to find professionals who have the skills to apply data science tools to solve their most challenging problems.

Introductions



Keith Black, Ph.D., CAIA, CFA, FDP
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Alan Waldman
Co-Founder & CEO
Pareto Frontier Capital
Holdings

Today's Topic:
**Algorithmic Trading and Machine Learning for
Crypto Assets**



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Agenda

1. Challenges facing crypto funds
2. Types of algorithmic trading approaches
3. Reinforcement learning
4. Reinforcement learning in practice: Pareto Frontier's approach and performance
5. Q&A





Challenges Crypto Asset Managers Face: Data

Challenge	Impact
Delayed Market Data	Delays in market data forces managers to make decisions without knowing the current market sentiment.
Limited Historical Data	There is limited access to historical data across crypto markets given their novelty which negates the ability to back test or train models.



Challenges Crypto Asset Managers Face: 24/7 Market Hours

Challenge	Impact
24/7 trading	Given 24/7 trading, asset managers, depending on their infrastructure, often have difficulties adapting to changing market conditions. Also, this requires many firms to have offices throughout many jurisdictions resulting in costly operations.



What Types of Trading Algorithms Exist?

Some algorithms (deterministic and non-deterministic):

- Technical Analysis / Candle Shape-Based
- Statistical Modeling
- Machine Learning
- Reinforcement Learning

Technical Analysis / Candle Shape-Based



Source: TradingView

Algorithm class	Pros	Cons
Technical Analysis / Candle Shape-Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to implement • Many crypto tools and some exchanges provide TA overlays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anecdotal results • Confirmation bias • Self-fulfilling • Usually does not work well, especially across different market regimes

Statistical Modeling



Method		
Linear regression		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to explain how a much of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by other independent variable(s) Continuous OLS
Logistic regression		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to predict the probability of an event occurring or not MLE
Bayesian inference	$P(H E) = \frac{P(E H) \cdot P(H)}{P(E)}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used for updating probabilities given new information (“likelihood” * prior probability / marginal likelihood)
Algorithm class	Pros	Cons
Statistical Modeling	Generalizable	Depends on underlying assumptions about the market, which are often short-lived or wrong



Machine learning (supervised learning)

Supervised learning takes an input and maps it to an output based on previous data it has seen. Some popular machine learning algorithms include Support Vector Machines, Random Forests, K-Nearest Neighbors and Neural Networks.

Algorithm class	Pros	Cons
Machine learning (supervised learning)	Algorithm can decide what is important, often in ways humans cannot	Any human bias is propagated into the algorithm, resulting in sub-par performance



**Challenges
Crypto Asset
Managers
Face:
Difficulties
utilizing
machine
learning for
trading**

Challenge	Impact
Model development	Advanced and effective machine learning models take extensive amounts of time and computational power to develop.
Difficulties with time-series data	Time-series data presents issues due to non-stationarity.
Changing market regimes	This presents issues when facing market conditions not observed in training.

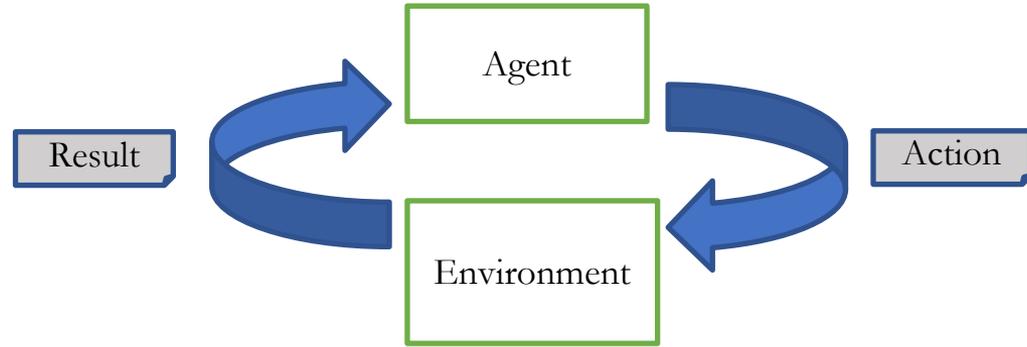
Reinforcement learning Introduction: games

Reinforcement learning has gained notoriety in recent years due to notable achievements in gaming. AlphaGo Zero and MuZero have started a flourishing field of using reinforcement learning to beat grand-masters at their own game. In chess, Go, Atari, and other games they have shown humans new strategies.





Reinforcement learning: overview





Applying Reinforcement Learning to cryptoasset markets

At Pareto Frontier Capital Holdings, we develop proprietary and scalable systematic trading technologies utilizing reinforcement learning algorithms currently applied to the cryptoasset markets.



Our Approach

Our algorithms make decisions in real-time and learn from their previous decisions by rewarding good decisions and penalizing poor ones to learn how to trade virtually any crypto asset market and generate positive alpha returns.

Our approach has worked well across various market regimes as the system continually learns how to trade, regardless of whether it saw them in training or not.



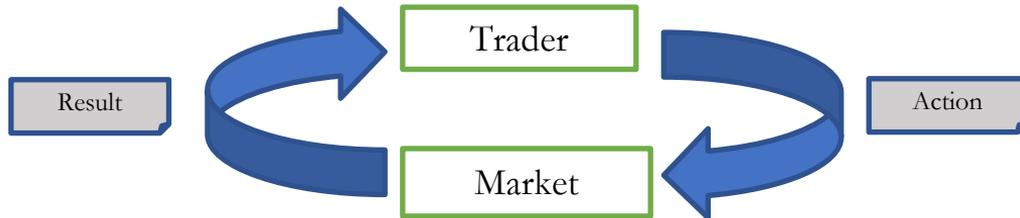
Applying Reinforcement Learning to crypto markets

To effectively use reinforcement learning for crypto trading we need three components: a market model, a “trader” model, and a trading objective. The idea is that our “trader” interacts with the market model and tries to maximize the trading objective, all while learning the repercussions of its actions on the market. While reinforcement learning is not new, and many other areas have seen great improvements due to reinforcement learning, trading has remained elusive due to the nature of the problem, as all three parts listed above are very difficult to define.

The market model: In general, the environment model for reinforcement learning defines the “world” in which it lives. For video games, it might be all of the pixels on the screen. For trading, the model is effectively unbounded and therefore cannot be fully defined or observed. Instead, a proxy has to be made for the market which captures all of the essential information.

The “trader”: In general, there is an agent which interacts with the environment and is the one who performs actions.

The trading objective: In general, there is an objective function which is maximized by the agent through the process of interacting with the environment.





Reinforcement learning for trading

Algorithm class	Pros	Cons
Reinforcement learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does not have bias because it only follows an objective function.• Learns the trading landscape by trading and simulating trades, thus learning real human reactions to actions, as opposed to modeled ones.• Can formulate a multi-trade plan across time.• No inherent limitations on trading strategy complexity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All aspects of the problem are ill-defined• Difficult to implement; no plug-and-play model exists.• Requires extensive data sets to truly leverage all the benefits.• Requires powerful computational resources to allow maximal exploration of trading environment.

As mentioned previously, humans have learned new moves in chess and Go from reinforcement learning algorithms. Similarly, we have deepened our understanding of trading by observing the trading models.

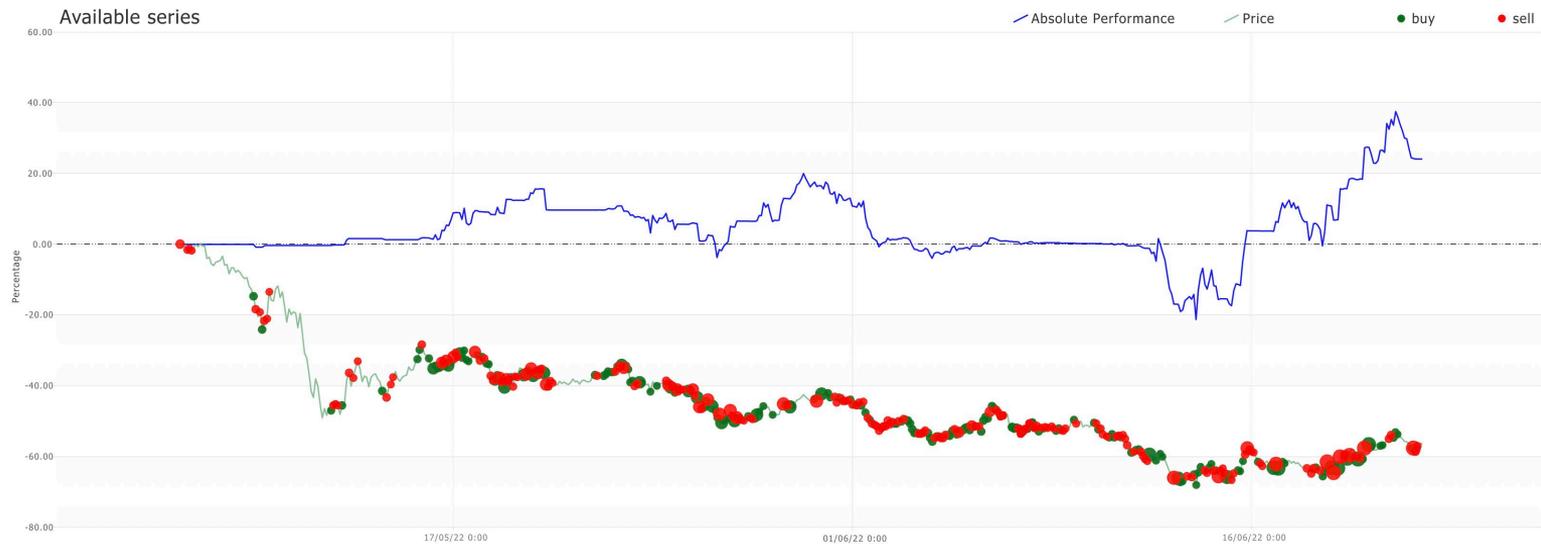


RL Approach: Performance - BAT/USD





RL Approach: Performance - SOL/USD





How has
reinforcement
learning
worked for us?

Pareto Frontier Capital Holdings Selected Performance History

Market	Strategies	Net absolute returns, annualized ¹	Sharpe Ratio	Max drawdown	Information Ratio (Pareto Strategy vs. Benchmark)	Correlation (Pareto Strategy to Benchmark)
BATUSD	BATUSD Pareto Strategy	187.07%	2.03	-33.85%	1.80	0.75
	Benchmark: Hold 100% of Base currency (BAT)	25.48%	0.17	-69.21%		
AVAXUSD	AVAXUSD Pareto Strategy	30.23%	0.31	-33.69%	0.54	0.84
	Benchmark: Hold 100% of Base currency (AVAX)	-5.17%	-0.07	-56.71%		
ETHUSDT	ETHUSDT Pareto Strategy	69.48%	0.98	-28.80%	2.06	0.82
	Benchmark: Hold 100% of Base currency (ETH)	-30.86%	-0.40	-54.31%		
SOLUSD	SOLUSD Pareto Strategy	377.91%	5.33	-11.31%	-0.42	0.90
	Benchmark: Hold 100% of Base currency (SOL)	394.91%	4.39	-23.04%		

Note: data as of April 2nd, 2022.

¹ Absolute returns are live paper trading returns, net of estimated fees and slippage. Long only, no leverage.

Thank You



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