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INVESTIGATIONS OF ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE NATIONAL 100 INDEX (BIST–100) BY USING DATA MINING AND FINANCIAL NETWORK TECHNIQUES

 2014

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 YUSUF YARGI BAYDİLLİ

**Advisor**

Assist.Prof.Dr. Şafak BAYIR

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**Advisor**

**Assist.Prof.Dr. Şafak BAYIR**

**KARABUK**

**Accordint to defense exam date**

**May 2014**

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I certify that in my opinion the thesis submitted by Yusuf Yargı BAYDİLLİ titled “INVESTIGATIONS OF ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE NATIONAL 100 INDEX (BIST–100) BY USING DATA MINING AND FINANCIAL NETWORK TECHNIQUES” is fully adequate in scope and in quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

Assist.Prof.Dr. Şafak BAYIR ..........................

Thesis Advisor, Department of Computer Engineering

This thesis is accepted by the examining committee with a unanimous vote in the Department of Computer Engineering as a Master of Science thesis. May 8, 2014

Examining Committee Members (Institutions) Signature

Chairman : Prof.Dr. Fatih V. ÇELEBİ (YBU) ..........................

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Yusuf Yargı BAYDİLLİ

# ABSTRACT

**M. Sc. Thesis**

**INVESTIGATIONS OF ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE**

**NATIONAL 100 INDEX (BIST–100) BY USING DATA MINING AND**

**FINANCIAL NETWORK TECHNIQUES**

**Yusuf Yargı BAYDİLLİ**

**Karabük University**

**Institute of Graduate Programs**

**The Department of Computer Engineering**

**Thesis Advisor:**

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Şafak BAYIR**

**May 2014, 131 pages**

Stock market is a complex system. Stocks in this system are in various relationships with stocks in own sector and the other sectors. One of the methods, that are used to analyze this relationship, is stock correlation network technique. In this type of analysis, a network that has all stocks is created and this network is used to examine market movements, both computing minimum spanning tree (MST) by using various algorithms or/and hierarchical structural techniques.

**Key Words :** Finance, stock market, econophysics, financial network, stock correlation network, data mining, topology, graph theory, minimum spanning tree, hierarchical tree.

**Science Code :** 902.2.042

# ÖZET

**Yüksek Lisans Tezi**

**İSTANBUL BORSASI ULUSAL 100 ENDEKSİNİN (BİST–100)**

**VERİ MADENCİLİĞİ VE FİNANSAL AĞ**

**TEKNİKLERİYLE İNCELENMESİ**

**Yusuf Yargı BAYDİLLİ**

**Karabük Üniversitesi**

**Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü**

**Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı**

**Tez Danışmanı:**

**Yrd. Doç. Dr. Şafak BAYIR**

**Mayıs 2014, 131 sayfa**

Borsa karışık bir sistemdir. Bu sistem içerisinde bulunan hisse senetlerinin, hem kendi sektörü içindeki hisse senetleriyle, hem de diğer sektörlerdekilerle çeşitli ilişkileri mevcuttur. Bu ilişkilerin analizinde kullanılan yöntemlerden bir tanesi de korelasyon ağı analizidir. Bu analiz tipinde tüm hisse senetlerini içeren bir ağ oluşturulur ve çeşitli algoritmalarla en kısa yol ağacı hesaplanarak ve/veya hiyerarşik sınıflandırma teknikleriyle, piyasa hareketleri incelenir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Finans, borsa, ekonofizik, finansal ağ, korelasyon ağı, veri madenciliği, topoloji, graf teori, en kısa yol ağacı, hiyerarşik sınıflandırma ağacı.

**Bilim Kodu :** 902.2.042

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, I would like to give thanks to my advisor, Assist. Prof. Dr. Şafak BAYIR, for his great interest and assistance in preparation of this thesis.

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# SYMBOLS AND ABBREVITIONS INDEX

**SYMBOLS**

$ρ$ : correlation coefficient

$σ$ : standard deviation

**ABBREVITIONS**

*cov* : covariance

*log* : logarithmic

*var* : variance

ALCA : Average Linkage Cluster Analysis

# PART 1

# INTRODUCTION

Stock market (or bourse) is a highly organized market where stocks and shares are bought and sold. The stocks in market exist in several sectors. All stocks in same sectors and all sectors in market act in a relationship among them. This relationship can be in related or far from each other. Analyzing these relationships helps to investigate current market dynamics, predict market movements and determine major stocks giving direction to sectors and portfolio.

# PART 2

# LITERATURE REVIEW

In the last decade, financial networks have attracted more attention from the research community. The efficient market paradigm states that stock returns of financial price time series are unpredictable. Within this paradigm, time evolution of stock returns is well described by random process. Several empirical analyses of real market data have proven that returns of time series are approximately described by non-redundant time series. The absence of redundancy is not complete in real markets and the presence of residual redundancy has been detected. A minimized degree of redundancy is required to avoid the presence of arbitrage opportunities. There are many studies about this topic, which was firstly introduced by Edward Mantegna.

In his work, the motivation of the study was twofold. The first motivation concerned the search for the kind of topological arrangement, which was present among the stocks of a portfolio traded in a financial market. The second motivation was the search of empirical evidence about the existence and nature of common economic factors, which drove the time evolution of stock prices. The observable, which was used to detect the topological arrangement of the stocks, was the synchronous correlation coefficient of the daily difference of logarithm of closure price of stocks.

He created hierarchical tree and minimum spanning tree by using Dow Jones 30 and S&P (Standard & Poor’s) 500 Index in a time from *July 1989* to *October 1995*. The reason of choosing these indices was that they mainly describe the performance of the New York Stock Exchange. With this study, he showed that the MST and the associated sub-dominant ultra-metric hierarchical tree, which were obtained starting from the distance matrix and selected a topological space for the stocks of a portfolio traded in a financial market, are able to give an economic meaningful taxonomy.

According to him, this topology is useful for theoretical description of financial markets and search of economic common factors affecting specific groups of stocks. The topology and hierarchical structure associated to them could be obtained by using information in the time series of stock prices only. This result showed that time series of stock prices are carrying valuable (and detectable) economic information [1].

# PART 3

# THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Papers introduced previous chapter showed that the results of this researches are very useful for understanding whole stock market and dynamics. Moreover, they give information about predicting market movements. To earn these benefits, much knowledge must be known and series of calculations must be done. In this part, this knowledge and calculations would be represented and the way should be followed to construct a financial network for a stock market would be explained.

## 3.1. NETWORKS AND GRAPH THEORY

### 3.1.1. Basic Definition

In information technology, a network is a series of points or nodes interconnected by communication paths. Networks can interconnect with other networks and contain sub-networks, as can be seen in Figure 3.1 [17].



Figure 3.1. Visualization of a network [18].

A graph is a symbolic representation of a network and its connectivity. It implies an abstraction of the reality, so, it can be simplified as a set of linked nodes. The following elements are fundamental at understanding graph theory:

* A graph *G* is a set of vertex (nodes) *v* connected by edges (links) *e*. Thus *G = (v, e)*.
* Vertex (Node): A node *v* is a terminal point or an intersection point of a graph.
* Edge (Link): An edge *e* is a link between two nodes. The link *(i, j)* is initial extremity of *i* and terminal extremity of *j*.
* Buckle (Loop or Self edge): A link that makes a node correspond to itself is a buckle [19].



Figure 3.2. Basic graph representation [20].

#### 3.4.1.1. Stocks

In accounting, there are two common uses of the term *stock*. One meaning of stock refers to the goods on hand which is to be sold to customers. In that situation, stock means inventory. The term *stock* is also used to mean the ownership shares of a corporation. For example, an owner of a corporation will have a stock certificate, which provides evidence of his or her ownership of a corporation’s common stock or preferred stock. The owner of the corporation’s common or preferred stock is known as a stockholder [32].

#### 3.4.1.2. Liquid and Illiquid Stocks

##### Liquid Stocks

An asset that can be converted into cash quickly and with minimal impact to the price received. Liquid assets are generally regarded in the same light as cash because their prices are relatively stable, when they are sold on the open market. For an asset to be liquid, it needs an established market with enough participants to absorb the selling without materially influencing the price of the asset. There also needs to be a relative ease in the transfer of ownership and the movement of the asset. Liquid assets include most stocks, money market instruments and government bonds. The foreign exchange market is deemed to be the most liquid market in the world because trillions of Dollars exchange hands each day, making it impossible for any one individual to influence the exchange rate [33].

##### Illiquid Stocks

It is the state of a security or other asset that cannot easily be sold or exchanged for cash without a substantial loss in value. Illiquid assets also cannot be sold quickly because of a lack of ready and willing investors or speculators to purchase the asset. The lack of ready buyers also leads to larger discrepancies between the asking price (from the seller) and the bidding price (from a buyer) than would be found in an orderly market with daily trading activity. Illiquid securities carry higher risks than liquid ones; this becomes especially true during times of market turmoil, when the ratio of buyers to sellers may be thrown out of balance. During these times, holders of illiquid securities may find themselves unable to unload them at all, or unable to do so without losing a lot of money [34].

* Arithmetic return is:

$$r\_{arith}=\frac{V\_{f}-V\_{i}}{V\_{i}} (3.3)$$

*rarith* sometimes refers to as yield.

# PART 4

# METHODOLOGY

In brief, it has been shown that many natural and social systems display unexpected statistical properties of links connecting different elements of the system and cannot therefore be described in terms of random graphs. The fact that financial markets behave as a complex system with huge amounts of available data has resulted in bringing in new approaches developed during the past decades such as, network structures and characterizations, which help towards our understanding of the dynamics of economic systems. The process of clustering a set of economic entities can improve economic forecasting and modeling of composed financial entities, for example, stock portfolios.

## 4.1. ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE

Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) or Bourse Istanbul (BIST) began its operation in 1986 and has been the only stock exchange in Turkey. It has demonstrated a considerable growth since its establishment in 1986. The total market capitalization of the firms traded increased from *US$ 938 million* at the end of 1986, to *US$ 30.8 billion* at the end of 1996 and *US$ 202.8 billion* at the end of 2012. Another noticeable growth was observed in the trading value, which sharply increased from only *US$ 13 million* in 1986, to over *US$ 51 billion* in 1995 and *US$ 1.5 trillion* at the end of 2012. The listing requirements for the securities presenting partnership are regulated by both the ISE and the Capital Market Board. To get the listing of a security at exchange, the following conditions are required: the number of shareholders must be above *100*; at least *15%* of the paid-in capital must have been publicly offered; at least *3* years must have elapsed since the incorporation date. The exchange administration normally determines and approves a financial structure, which must be at a level to enable the

company to carry out its activities. The firm is also required to show a profit in the previous *2* consecutive years [47].

Table 4.1. ISE indices and sub-sectors [48].

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CODE | INDICES and SUB-SECTORS |
| XU030 | ISE National–30 |
| XU050 | ISE National–50 |
| XU100 | ISE National–100 |
| XUTUM | ISE National–All Shares |
| XUSIN | ISE National–Industrials |
| XGIDA | Food, Beverage |
| XKAGT | Wood, Paper, Printing |
| XKMYA | Chemical, Petroleum, Plastic |
| XMADN | Mining |
| XMANA | Basic Metal |
| XMESY | Metal Products, Machinery |
| XTAST | Non-metal Mineral Products |
| XTEKS | Textile, Leather |
| XUHIZ | ISE National–Services |
| XELKT | Electricity |
| XILTM | Telecommunications |
| XINSA | Construction |
| XSPOR | Sport |
| XTCRT | Wholesale and Retail Trade |
| XTRZM | Tourism |
| XULAS | Transportation |
| XUMAL | ISE National–Financials |
| XBANK | Banks |
| XFINK | Leasing, Factoring |
| XGMYO | Real Estate Investment Trusts |
| XHOLD | Holding and Investment |
| XSGRT | Insurance |
| XUTEK | ISE National–Technology |
| XBLSM | Information Technology |
| XSVNM | Defense |

# PART 5

# SUMMARY

Correlation based networks can be obtained from financial markets by investigating time series. *“Filtering procedure”* applied correlation matrix is created by the returns of a portfolio of financial assets provided to obtain distance matrix which selects a topological space for the stocks traded in a market. Therefore, in this study, it was showed how to associate a correlation matrix with a hierarchical tree and correlation based trees or graphs.

The information forms in correlation based trees and graphs provided some clues about the inter-relations among stocks of different *economic sectors*, *sub-sectors* or *indices*. The ultra-metrication in locally MST that was constructed based on stock price fluctuations help to obtain the information concealed in the correlation coefficients of stock price returns. Besides, from the hierarchical tree of the ultra-metric space, it can be viewed more clearly how a stock specifically correlate to one another. It was also studied the distribution of correlation coefficients and its moments by taking advantage of *data mining* and *statistical techniques*. These techniques provide to understand stocks movements better and by using *“normalized tree length”*, it was maintained to investigate and compare *“risk management guide”* abilities of statistical, financial and topological methods. Lastly, to analyze performance of *“stock correlation network”* concept derived information from these techniques used to compare *“Modern Portfolio Theory”* [1,7–9,12,55].

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# APPENDIX A.

# LARGER VIEWS OF MSTs



1. January–June 2011 b) July–December 2011

Figure Appendix A.1.35 Larger views of six-month periods.



1. January–June 2012 d) July–December 2012

Figure Appendix A.1. (Continuing).



Figure Appendix A.2.36 Larger view of MST for 2011–2013.

# RESUME

Yusuf Yargı BAYDİLLİ was born in Istanbul in 1986 and he graduated first and elementary education in this city. He completed high school education in Üsküdar High School, after that, he started undergraduate program in Abant İzzet Baysal University Department of Physics in 2004. Then in 2010, he started assignment as a Research Assistant in Hakkari University Department of Computer Engineering. To complete M. Sc. education, he moved to Karabük University, where he has been still working as a R. A. for.

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

Address: Karabük University

 Graduate School of Natural & Applied Science

 Demir-Çelik Campus/KARABUK

E-mail: yusufbaydilli@karabuk.edu.tr; yusufyargibaydilli@hakkari.edu.tr