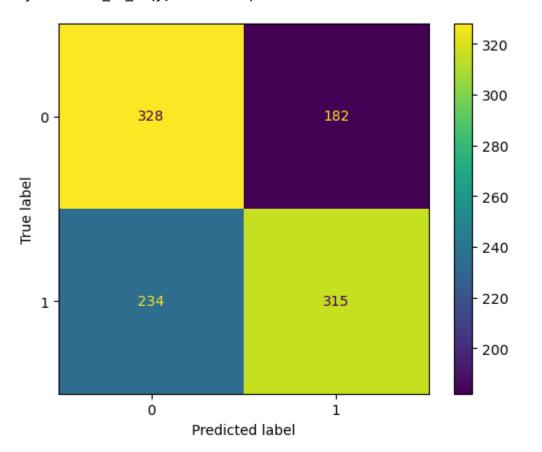
```
In [1]: # Nowcasting for price change predictions!
        # Probably should set random seed at some point...
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
        from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
        from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, roc auc score
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
        from sklearn.metrics import ConfusionMatrixDisplay
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn import tree
        from sklearn import preprocessing
        # Scale the lagged trade volumes ~ this may improve our scores
        # Another attempt can come from hyperparameter selection
```

```
In [2]: # Model List:
        m_list = ['Logistic Regression', 'Decision Tree', 'Random Forest', 'Gradient B
        acc 1 = []
        auc l = []
        # Read in data ~ trust me its cleaned we're good to start
        # We want to scale only the trade volume...
        # Distinctly recall that we are only supposed to scale on training data ~ make
        df = pd.read csv(r'C:\Users\huang\OneDrive\Documents\ECO481\Bone Prices\merged
        # We must make the training and test split, keep in mind it is timeseries data
        x_train = df[['Lagged Total Trade Volume', 'Lagged Price Change Indicator', 'L
                      'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 1', 'Lagged Total Trade
                      'Lagged Total Trade volume Substitute 3', 'Lagged Price Change In
                     'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 4']].loc[1: 4238]
        x_test = df[['Lagged Total Trade Volume', 'Lagged Price Change Indicator', 'La
                      'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 1', 'Lagged Total Trade
                      'Lagged Total Trade volume Substitute 3', 'Lagged Price Change In
                     'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 4']].loc[4239: 5298]
        y_train = df[['Price Change Indicator']].loc[1: 4238]
        y_test = df[['Price Change Indicator']].loc[4239: 5298]
        scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(x train[['Lagged Total Trade Volum'
                                                             'Lagged Total Trade volume
                                                             'Lagged Total Trade volume
        # Apply scaler onto training and test data for x
        x_training_scaled = scaler.transform(x_train[['Lagged Total Trade Volume', 'La
                                                             'Lagged Total Trade volume
                                                             'Lagged Total Trade volume
        x_testing_scaled = scaler.transform(x_test[['Lagged Total Trade Volume', 'Lagg
                                                             'Lagged Total Trade volume
                                                             'Lagged Total Trade volume
        # Have the unscaled categorical variables be their own separate DF, we will co
        # problem as they are of the same length:
        # Notice that we have converted these into np.array
        x_training_other = x_train[['Lagged Price Change Indicator', 'Lagged Price Cha
                                    'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 2', 'Lagg
                                    'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 4']].to_n
        x_test_other = x_test[['Lagged Price Change Indicator', 'Lagged Price Change I
                                    'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 2', 'Lagg
                                    'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 4']].to n
        # Concat the two
        x_train_scaled = np.concatenate((x_training_scaled, x_training_other), axis =
        x_test_scaled = np.concatenate((x_testing_scaled, x_test_other), axis = 1)
```

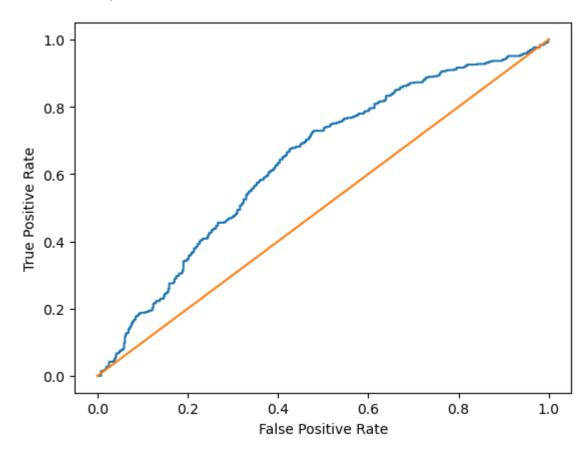
```
In [3]: # perhaps logistic regressions might be good
        # Logistic Model
        logit = LogisticRegression()
        logit.fit(x train scaled, y train)
        # confusion matrix:
        cml = confusion_matrix(y_test, logit.predict(x_test_scaled))
        displ = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cml)
        displ.plot()
        plt.show()
        # ROC curve + AUC score
        score1 = logit.score(x_test_scaled, y_test)
        print(score1)
        predictions_log = logit.predict_proba(x_test_scaled)
        # Retrieve fpr, and tpr ~ we can graph ROC and 45 degree line with this
        fpr_l,tpr_l,threshold_l = roc_curve(y_test, predictions_log[:,1])
        plt.plot(fpr_l, tpr_l, fpr_l, fpr_l)
        plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
        plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
        # AUC
        auc_log = roc_auc_score(y_test, predictions_log[:,1])
        acc l.append(score1)
        auc_l.append(auc_log)
        print('The AUC is equal to:', auc log)
```

C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:993: D ataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expect ed. Please change the shape of y to (n samples, ), for example using ravel(). y = column\_or\_1d(y, warn=True)



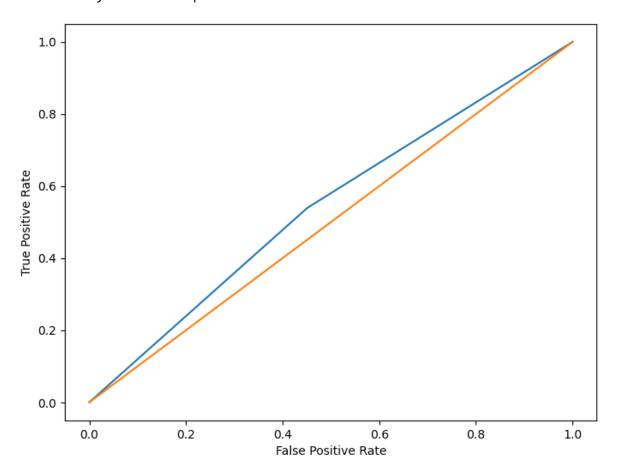
# 0.607176581680831

The AUC is equal to: 0.6391210400371441



```
In [4]: # Lets start off simple with a good old fashioned decision tree:
        # Consider scaling the trade volumes?
        tree class = DecisionTreeClassifier()
        d tree = DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth = 5)
        clf = tree_class.fit(x_train_scaled, y_train)
        # Accuracy Score
        tree score = tree class.score(x test scaled, y test)
        plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
        # Create a tree plot
        # ROC + AUC
        predictions_tree = tree_class.predict_proba(x_test_scaled)
        fpr_t,tpr_t,threshold_t = roc_curve(y_test, predictions_tree[:,1])
        plt.plot(fpr_t, tpr_t, fpr_t, fpr_t)
        plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
        plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
        # AUC
        auc_tree = roc_auc_score(y_test, predictions_tree[:,1])
        acc_1.append(tree_score)
        auc l.append(auc tree)
        print('The AUC is equal to:', tree_score)
        print('The accuracy score is equal to:', auc_tree)
        # Predictions are almost as good as random ~ that is predicted outcomes for te
        # will only correctly predict the outcome around half of the time.
```

The AUC is equal to: 0.5439093484419264
The accuracy score is equal to: 0.544090860387871

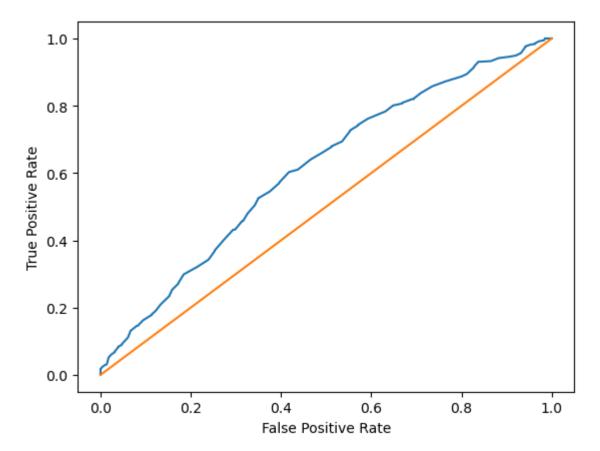


```
In [5]: # We now go on to run a random forest
    forest = RandomForestClassifier()
    forest.fit(x_train_scaled, y_train)
    forest_score = forest.score(x_test_scaled, y_test)
    print(forest_score)
    # ROC + AUC
    predictions_forest = forest.predict_proba(x_test_scaled)
    fpr_f,tpr_f,threshold_f = roc_curve(y_test, predictions_forest[:,1])
    plt.plot(fpr_f,tpr_f, fpr_f, fpr_f)
    plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
    plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
# AUC
    auc_forest = roc_auc_score(y_test, predictions_forest[:,1])
    acc_l.append(forest_score)
    auc_l.append(auc_forest)
    print('The AUC is equal to:', auc_forest)
```

C:\Users\huang\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_25792\2532163389.py:3: DataConver sionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Pleas e change the shape of y to (n\_samples,), for example using ravel(). forest.fit(x\_train\_scaled, y\_train)

### 0.5835694050991501

The AUC is equal to: 0.6115111253973355

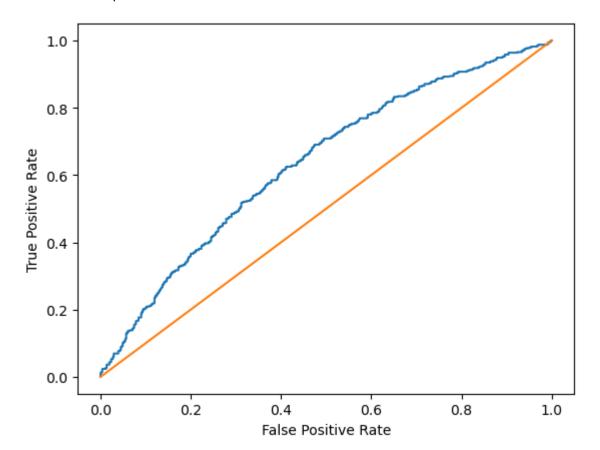


```
In [6]: # Perhaps we could try gradient boosting decision trees?
        from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier
        from xgboost import XGBClassifier
        GBC = GradientBoostingClassifier(n_estimators = 100, learning_rate = 0.1,
                                          max_leaf_nodes = None, criterion = "squared_e
        # Make the fit?
        GBC.fit(x_train_scaled, y_train)
        gbc_score = GBC.score(x_test_scaled, y_test)
        print(gbc_score)
        # ROC + AUC
        predictions_boosted = GBC.predict_proba(x_test_scaled)
        fpr_b,tpr_b,threshold_b = roc_curve(y_test, predictions_boosted[:,1])
        plt.plot(fpr_b,tpr_b, fpr_b, fpr_b)
        plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
        plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
        # AUC
        auc_boosted = roc_auc_score(y_test, predictions_boosted[:,1])
        acc_1.append(gbc_score)
        auc l.append(auc boosted)
        print('The AUC is equal to:', auc boosted)
```

C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\\_gb.py:494: DataC
onversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected.
Please change the shape of y to (n\_samples, ), for example using ravel().
y = column or 1d(y, warn=True)

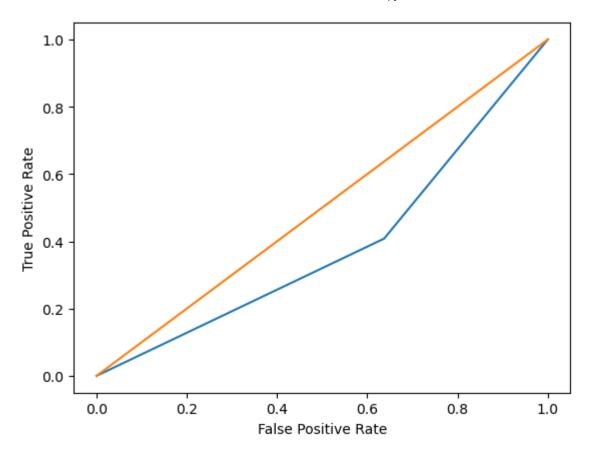
## 0.6015108593012276

The AUC is equal to: 0.6368298867816709



```
In [7]: # Now do one for the persistence model ~ I think it would be around 0.5 AUC in
        # that indicators tend not to be affected by random walk?
        def model persistence(x):
            return x
        # walk-forward validation
        predictions = list()
        total trues = 0
        for x,y in zip(x test['Lagged Price Change Indicator'], y test['Price Change I
            yhat = model persistence(x)
            predictions.append(yhat)
            if yhat == y:
                total_trues += 1
            else:
                pass
        pers_score = total_trues/len(predictions)
        # Accuracy Scores
        # AUC
        fpr_p,tpr_p,threshold_p = roc_curve(y_test, predictions)
        plt.plot(fpr_p,tpr_p, fpr_p, fpr_p)
        plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
        plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
        # AUC
        auc_persistent = roc_auc_score(y_test, predictions)
        acc_1.append(pers_score)
        auc l.append(auc persistent)
        print('The AUC is equal to:', auc persistent)
        # Yikes this thing is worse than random ~ does it translate to random walk bei
        # This is interesting I suppose...
        # Specifically for prices EMH may hold in the case of price indicators \sim we ca
        # but perhaps we can predict the direction of the price change? Direction of p
        # to not have random walk, unlike in prices...
```

The AUC is equal to: 0.385379834994107



```
In [8]: # Create a KNN model, hyperparameter tuning ~ we want to find the optimal # of
        from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
        k list = []
        cv 1 = []
        acc l1 = []
        auc l1 = []
        ind knn = 1
        knn df1 = scaler.transform(df[['Lagged Total Trade Volume', 'Lagged Total Trad
                                                             'Lagged Total Trade volume
                                         'Lagged Total Trade volume Substitute 3', Lagg
        knn_df2 = df[['Lagged Price Change Indicator', 'Lagged Price Change Indicator'
                                    'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 2', 'Lagg
                                    'Lagged Price Change Indicator Substitute 4']].to_n
        knn_df3 = np.concatenate((knn_df1, knn df2), axis = 1)
        knn predicted = df[['Price Change Indicator']]
        while ind knn in range(11):
            # neighbor list
            k list.append(ind knn)
            KNN = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = ind_knn)
            KNN.fit(x train scaled, y train)
            # accuracy score
            score = KNN.score(x_test_scaled, y_test)
            acc l1.append(score)
            # cross validation
            cross_val_scores = cross_val_score(KNN, knn_df3, knn_predicted, cv = 5)
            cross_val_mean = cross_val_scores.mean()
            cv l.append(cross val mean)
            # Confusion Matrices
            cm = confusion matrix(y test, KNN.predict(x test scaled))
            disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm, display labels = None)
            disp.plot()
            # auc and predictions:
            plt.show()
            predictions_knn = KNN.predict_proba(x_test_scaled)
            fpr_k,tpr_k,threshold_k = roc_curve(y_test, predictions_knn[:,1])
            plt.plot(fpr_k,tpr_k, fpr_k, fpr_k)
            plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
            plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
            auc_knn = roc_auc_score(y_test, predictions_knn[:,1])
            auc_l1.append(auc_knn)
            print('The AUC is equal to:', auc knn)
            ind knn += 1
```

return self. fit(X, y)

C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\\_classification. py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtos is`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts alo ng. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdim s` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be el iminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to Tr ue or False to avoid this warning.

mode, = stats.mode( y[neigh ind, k], axis=1)

C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\\_classification. py:198: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array w as expected. Please change the shape of y to (n\_samples,), for example using ravel().

return self.\_fit(X, y)

C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\ classification. py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtos is`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts alo ng. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdim s` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be el iminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to Tr ue or False to avoid this warning.

mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)

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mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)

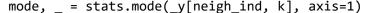
C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\\_classification. py:198: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array w as expected. Please change the shape of y to (n\_samples,), for example using ravel().

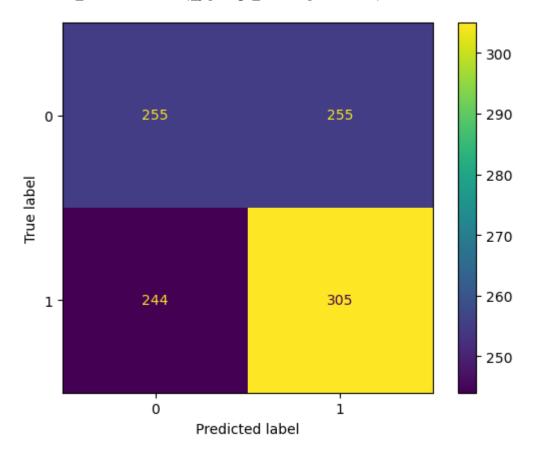
return self. fit(X, y)

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mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)

C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\\_classification. py:198: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array w as expected. Please change the shape of y to (n\_samples,), for example using ravel().

return self.\_fit(X, y)

The AUC is equal to: 0.5277777777778

mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)

C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\\_classification. py:198: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array w as expected. Please change the shape of y to (n\_samples,), for example using ravel().

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mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)

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mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)

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return self.\_fit(X, y)

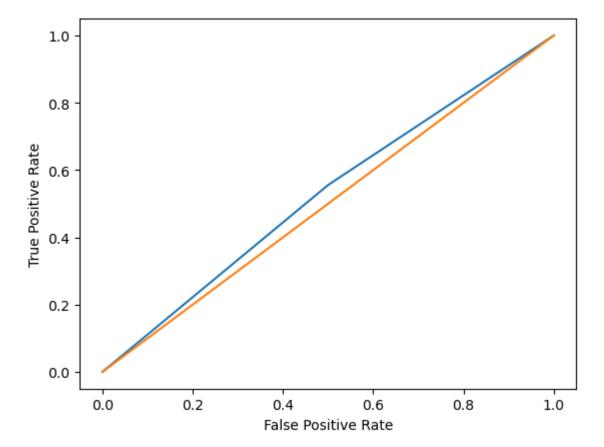
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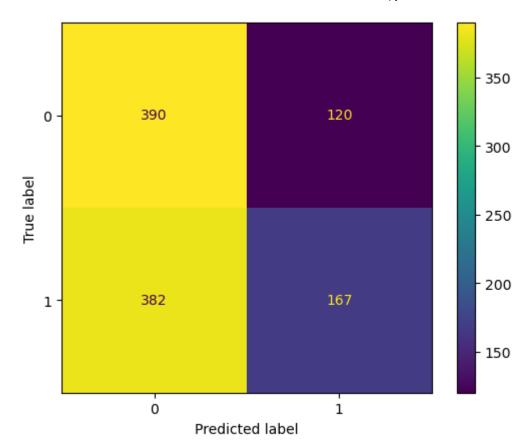
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mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)

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mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)





The AUC is equal to: 0.562934390513947

return self. fit(X, y)

C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\\_classification. py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtos is`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts alo ng. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdim s` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be el iminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to Tr ue or False to avoid this warning.

mode, = stats.mode( y[neigh ind, k], axis=1)

C:\Users\huang\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\\_classification. py:198: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array w as expected. Please change the shape of y to (n\_samples,), for example using ravel().

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mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)

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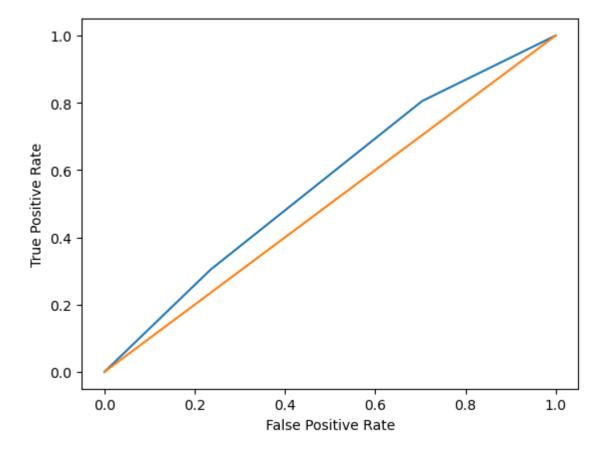
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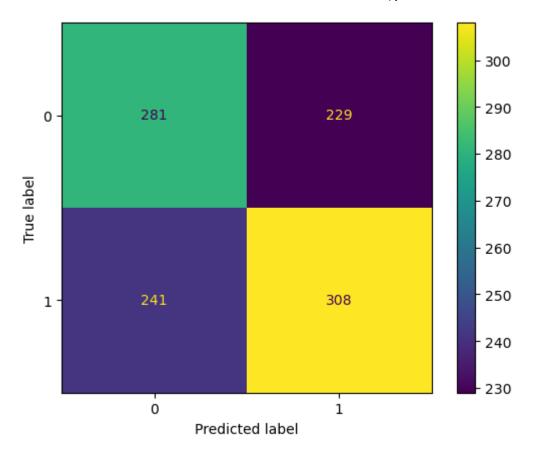
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The AUC is equal to: 0.5676238437087039

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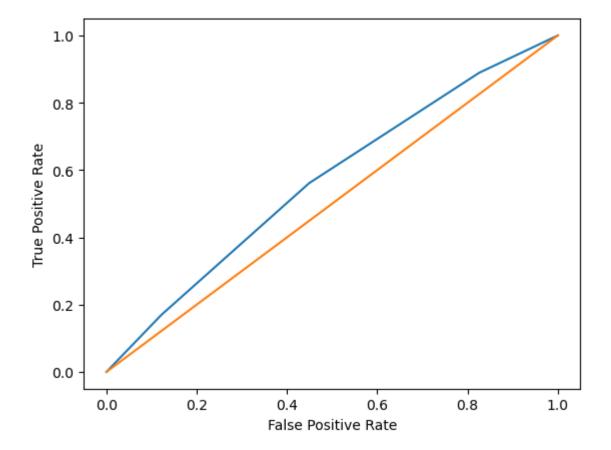
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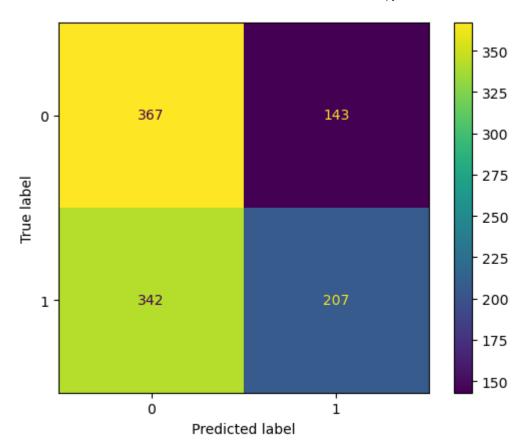
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The AUC is equal to: 0.5735383406550234

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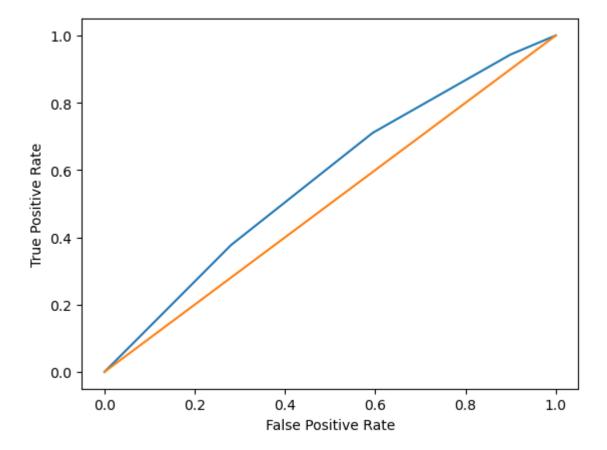
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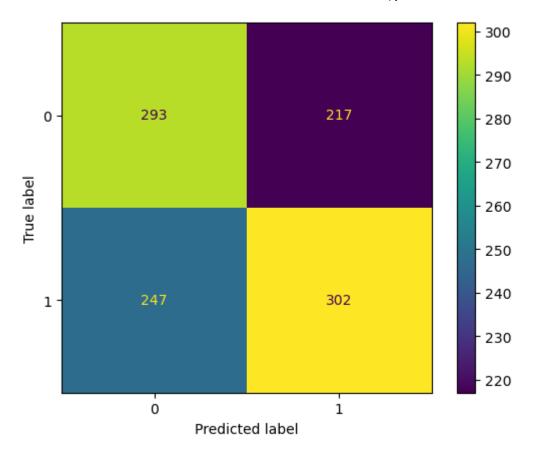
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The AUC is equal to: 0.5772456159148541

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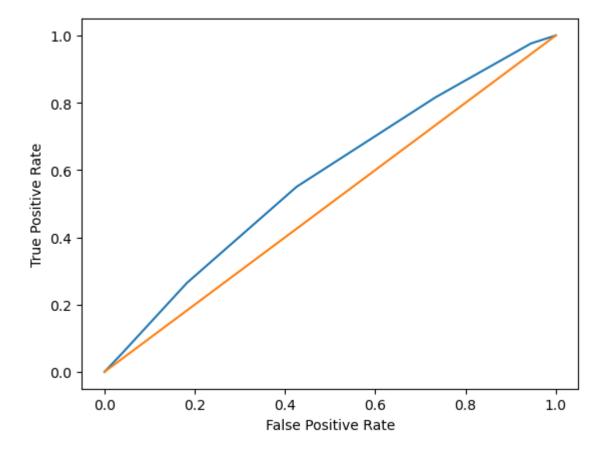
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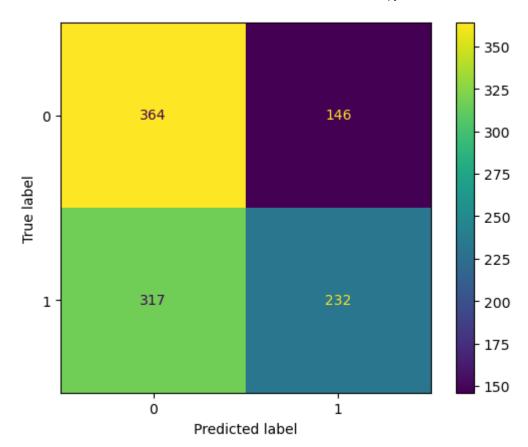
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The AUC is equal to: 0.5851083967284547

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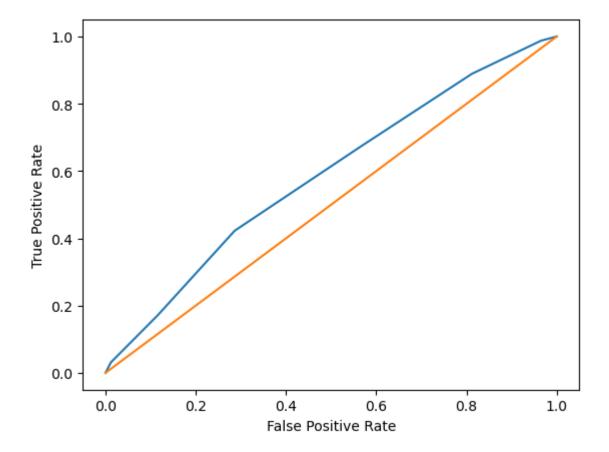
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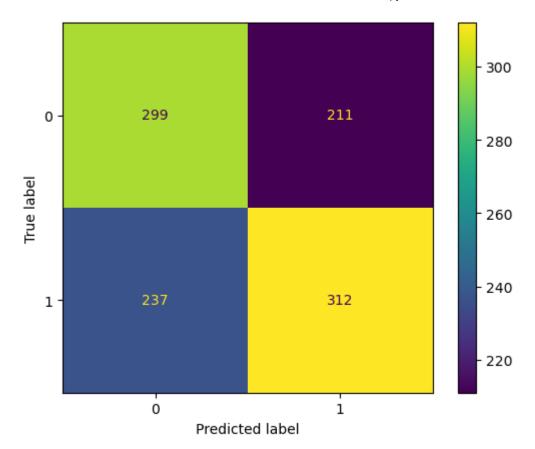
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The AUC is equal to: 0.599580342155077

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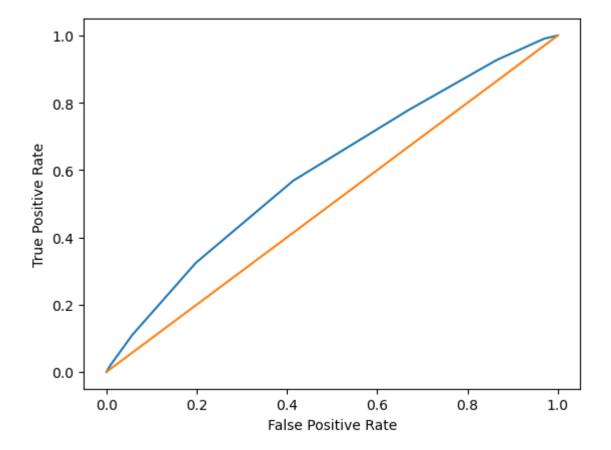
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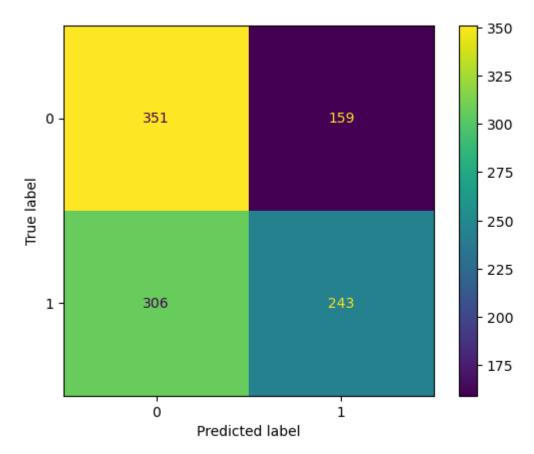
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The AUC is equal to: 0.5959855709132469

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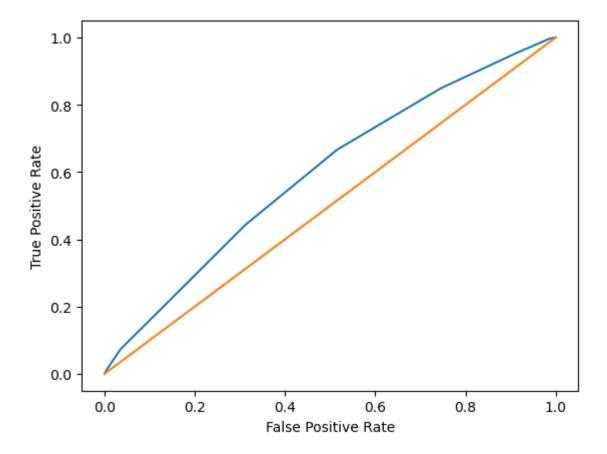
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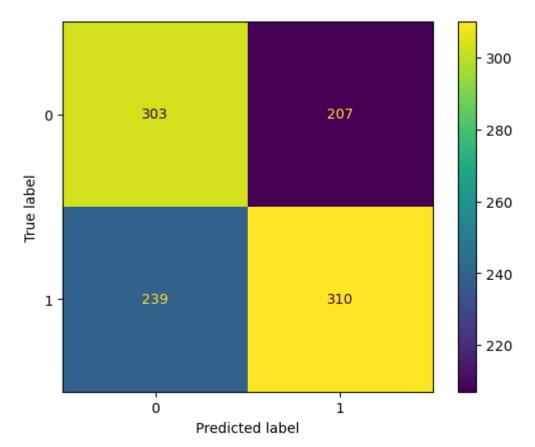
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The AUC is equal to: 0.5971088253151897

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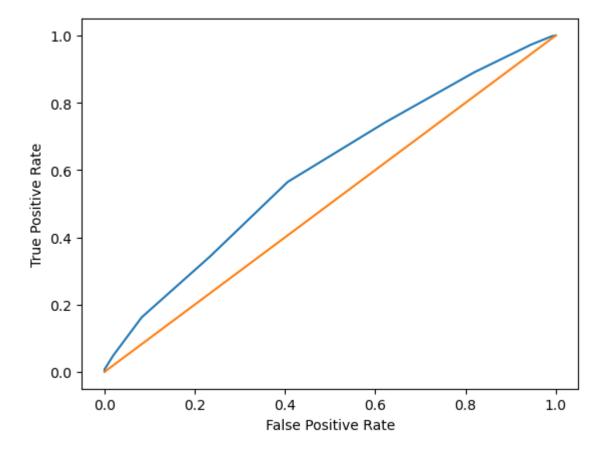
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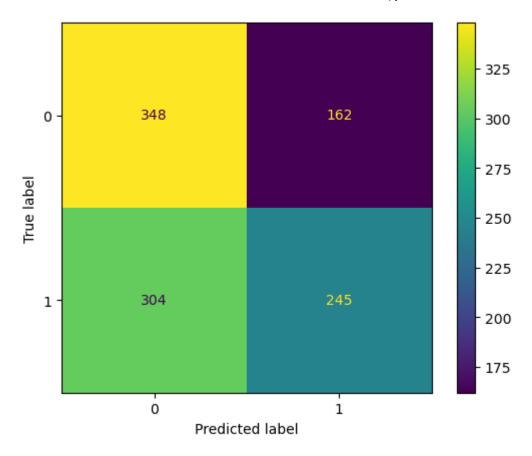
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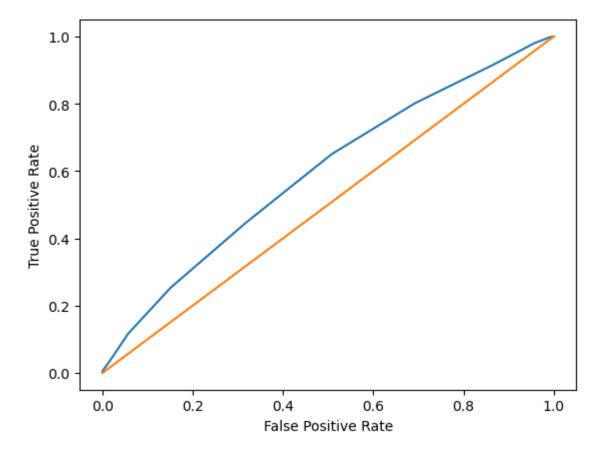
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mode, \_ = stats.mode(\_y[neigh\_ind, k], axis=1)





The AUC is equal to: 0.5953569770348941



```
In [9]: knn_outcomes = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(k_list, cv_l, acc_l1, auc_l1)), columns =
        knn_outcomes
```

# Out[9]:

	Number of Neighbors	CV Score	Accuracy Score	AUC
0	1	0.527931	0.528801	0.527778
1	2	0.531708	0.525968	0.562934
2	3	0.546620	0.556185	0.567624
3	4	0.536807	0.542021	0.573538
4	5	0.556057	0.561851	0.577246
5	6	0.554360	0.562795	0.585108
6	7	0.564363	0.576959	0.599580
7	8	0.564553	0.560907	0.595986
8	9	0.566249	0.578848	0.597109
9	10	0.560399	0.559962	0.595357

```
In [10]: # get the maximum CV
         ind_knn1 = 1
         max_cv = knn_outcomes['CV Score'][ind_knn1]
         while ind_knn1 in range(len(knn_outcomes['CV Score'])):
             if knn_outcomes['CV Score'][ind_knn1] > max_cv:
                 max cv = knn outcomes['CV Score'][ind knn1]
                 max_ind = ind_knn1
             else:
                 pass
             ind_knn1 += 1
         acc_1.append(knn_outcomes['Accuracy Score'][max_ind])
         auc_1.append(knn_outcomes['AUC'][max_ind])
```

```
In [11]:
         # table for model results
         model_outcomes_df = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(m_list, acc_l, auc_l)), columns = ['
         model outcomes df
```

## Out[11]:

	Model	Accuracy Score	AUC
0	Logistic Regression	0.607177	0.639121
1	Decision Tree	0.543909	0.544091
2	Random Forest	0.583569	0.611511
3	Gradient Boosted Tree	0.601511	0.636830
4	Persistent Model	0.386213	0.385380
5	KNN	0.578848	0.597109