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In [18]: import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         import sklearn
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from sklearn.model_selection \
          import train_test_split
          from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
          import seaborn as sns
          from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
          from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler , LabelEncoder
         from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
          from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
          from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
In [19]: df=pd.read_csv("NVDA_weekly_return_volatility.csv")
         year=df['Year'].unique()
         Q1 label=[]
         yearly_mean=df.groupby('Year')['mean_return'].mean().values
         for i in range(len(year)):
              for j in range(len(df)):
                  if df['Year'][j]==year[i] and df["mean_return"][j]>yearly_mean[i]:
                      Q1_label.append('green')
                  elif df['Year'][j]==year[i]:
                      Q1_label.append('red')
         df['label']=Q1 label
         Q1 X=df[df["Year"]==2017][["mean_return","volatility"]]
         Q1 y=df[df["Year"]==2017]["label"]
         Q2 X=df.loc[df["Year"]==2018][["mean return", "volatility"]]
         Q2 y=df.loc[df["Year"]==2018]["label"]
         NB classifier = GaussianNB().fit(Q1 X, Q1 y)
         prediction = NB classifier.predict(Q2 X)
         error rate = np.mean(prediction != Q2 y)
         print(error rate)
         0.22641509433962265
           1. implement a Gaussian naive bayesian classifier and compute its accuracy for year 2
In [20]: print("the year2 accuracy is", accuracy score(Q2 y, NB classifier.predict(Q2 X))
         the year2 accuracy is 0.7735849056603774
           1. compute the confusion matrix for year 2
In [21]: a= confusion_matrix(Q2_y, NB_classifier.predict(Q2_X))
         print('the confusion matrix is\n',a)
         the confusion matrix is
          [[23 6]
          [ 6 18]]
           1. what is true positive rate and true negative rate for year 2
In [22]: Q4_TN, Q4_FP, Q4_FN, Q4_TP = confusion_matrix(Q2_y, NB_classifier.predict(Q2_X)
         Q4 TPR=Q4 TP/(Q4 TP+Q4 FN)
```

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true negative rate 0.7931034482758621

```
Q4_TNR=Q4_TN/(Q4_TN+Q4_FP)
print('true positive rate',Q4_TPR)
print('true negative rate',Q4_TNR)

true positive rate 0.75
```

1. implement a trading strategy based on your labels for year 2 and compare the performance with the "buy-and-hold" strategy. Which strategy results in a larger amount at the end of the year?