

1.) Pull in Data and Convert to Monthly

```
In [1]: import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: apple_data = yf.download('AAPL')
df = apple_data.resample("M").last()[["Adj Close"]]
```

```
[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed
```

2.) Create columns.

- Current Stock Price, Difference in stock price, Whether it went up or down over the next month, option premium

```
In [3]: df

# difference in stockprice
df["Diff"] = df["Adj Close"].diff().shift(-1)

# Target up or down
df["Target"] = np.sign(df["Diff"])

# Option Premium
df["Premium"] = 0.08 * df["Adj Close"]
```

```
In [4]: df.head()
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	Adj Close	Diff	Target	Premium
Date				
1980-12-31	0.117887	-0.020296	-1.0	0.009431
1981-01-31	0.097591	-0.006045	-1.0	0.007807
1981-02-28	0.091546	-0.006909	-1.0	0.007324
1981-03-31	0.084637	0.013386	1.0	0.006771
1981-04-30	0.098023	0.016409	1.0	0.007842

3.) Pull in X data, normalize and build a LogReg on column 2

```
In [5]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn import metrics
```

```
In [6]: x = pd.read_csv("Xdata.csv", index_col="Date", parse_dates=["Date"])
```

```
In [7]: y = df.loc[:, "2023-09-30", "Target"].copy()

df = df.loc[:, "2023-09-30", :].copy()
```

```
In [8]: logreg = LogisticRegression()

logreg.fit(X,y)

y_pred = logreg.predict(X)
```

```
In [9]: df
```

```
Out[9]:
```

	Adj Close	Diff	Target	Premium
Date				
1980-12-31	0.117887	-0.020296	-1.0	0.009431
1981-01-31	0.097591	-0.006045	-1.0	0.007807
1981-02-28	0.091546	-0.006909	-1.0	0.007324
1981-03-31	0.084637	0.013386	1.0	0.006771
1981-04-30	0.098023	0.016409	1.0	0.007842
...
2023-05-31	176.778061	16.675507	1.0	14.142245
2023-06-30	193.453568	2.473389	1.0	15.476285
2023-07-31	195.926956	-8.304138	-1.0	15.674156
2023-08-31	187.622818	-16.638077	-1.0	15.009825
2023-09-30	170.984741	-0.439423	-1.0	13.678779

514 rows x 4 columns

4.) Add columns, prediction and profits.

```
In [10]: df["Predictions"] = y_pred
```

```
In [17]: df["Profits"] = 0

# True Positives
df.loc[(df["Predictions"] == 1) & (df["Target"] == 1), "Profits"] = df["Pr

# False Positives
df.loc[(df["Predictions"] == 1) & (df["Target"] == -1), "Profits"] = 100 *

# True Negatives
df.loc[(df["Predictions"] == -1) & (df["Target"] == 1), "Profits"] = 100 *

# False Negatives
df.loc[(df["Predictions"] == -1) & (df["Target"] == -1), "Profits"] = df["
```

```
In [18]: df
```

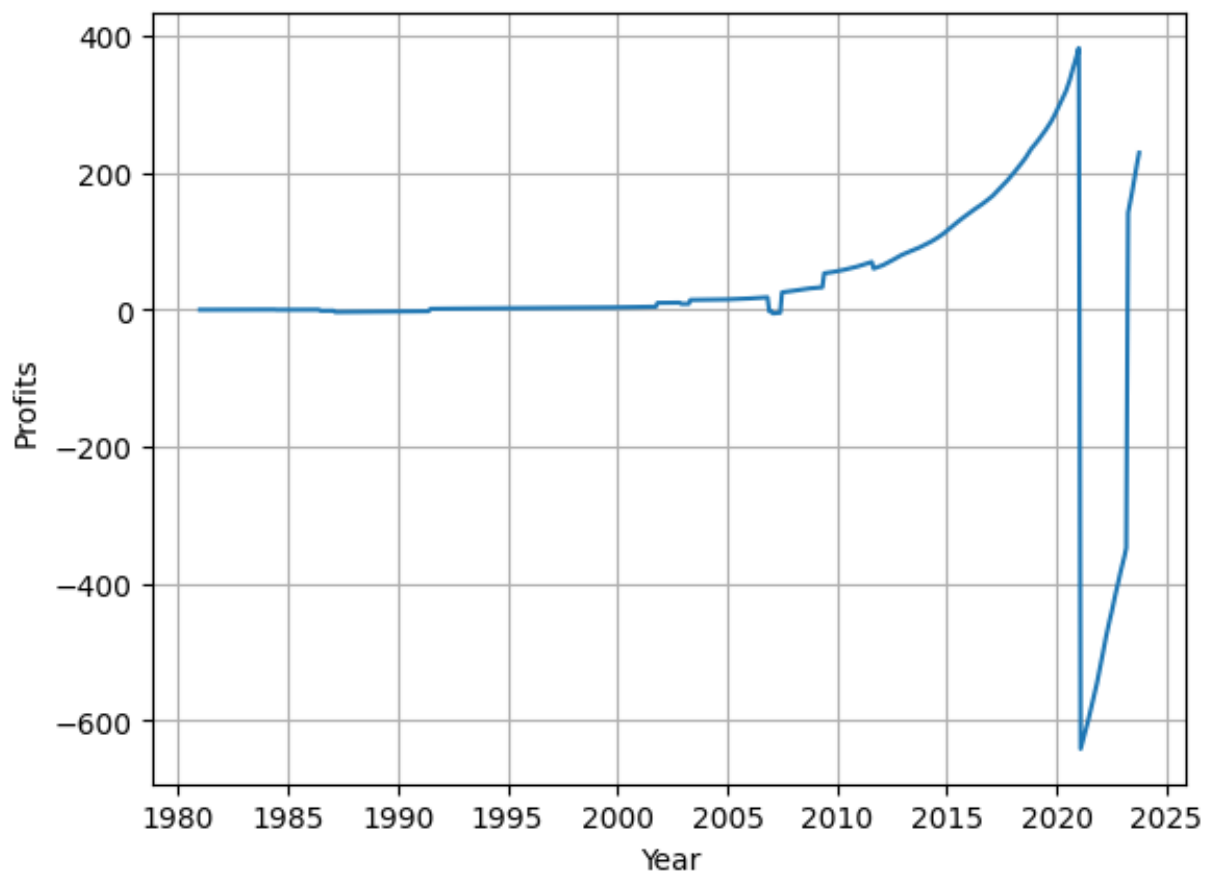
```
Out[18]:
```

	Adj Close	Diff	Target	Premium	Predictions	Profits
Date						
1980-12-31	0.117887	-0.020296	-1.0	0.009431	-1.0	0.009431
1981-01-31	0.097591	-0.006045	-1.0	0.007807	-1.0	0.007807
1981-02-28	0.091546	-0.006909	-1.0	0.007324	-1.0	0.007324
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1981-04-30	0.098023	0.016409	1.0	0.007842	1.0	0.007842
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2023-08-31	187.622818	-16.638077	-1.0	15.009825	-1.0	15.009825
2023-09-30	170.984741	-0.439423	-1.0	13.678779	-1.0	13.678779

514 rows × 6 columns

5.) Plot profits over time

```
In [22]: plt.plot(np.cumsum(df["Profits"]))
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.ylabel("Profits")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



5.5 your skills from the mqe to help Mr.Lui's Ventures?

My capabilities include comprehensive data analysis, which encompasses the collection, processing, and interpretation of complex datasets. Moreover, I possess the proficiency to comprehend and convey the outcomes of my analyses, ensuring that I can provide clear explanations and actionable insights to clients based on the data-driven evidence. This dual expertise in data handling and interpretation is crucial for making informed decisions in today's data-centric business environment.

6.) Create a loop that stores total profits over time

In []:

7.) What is the optimal threshold and plot the total profits for this model.

In []: