06. Strategy Comparison & Statistical Analysis

This notebook provides comprehensive strategy comparison, statistical testing, and performance analysis for ML vs traditional trading strategies.

Overview

This notebook performs rigorous statistical analysis comparing:

- Traditional technical analysis strategies
- Machine learning models
- Deep learning models
- Ensemble strategies

```
In [1]: import sys
        sys.path.append('../src')
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        from pathlib import Path
        import pickle
        import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
        from datetime import datetime, timedelta
        import json
        from typing import Dict, List, Tuple, Optional, Any, Union
        from scipy import stats
        from scipy.stats import ttest_rel, mannwhitneyu, shapiro
        from statsmodels.stats.multitest import multipletests
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [2]: class Config:
    RESULTS_DIR = Path("notebooks/results")
    RESULTS_DIR.mkdir(exist_ok=True)

# Analysis parameters
    CONFIDENCE_LEVEL = 0.95
    ALPHA = 0.05
    N_BOOTSTRAP = 1000
    MIN_SAMPLES = 30

# Performance thresholds
    MIN_SHARPE = 0.5
    MAX_DRAWDOWN = 0.30

# Production flags
PRODUCTION_MODE = False
```

```
DEBUG = False
config = Config()
```

```
In [3]: def load_all_results():
            results = {}
            # Load feature engineering data - check notebooks folder directly
            feature_file = Path("notebooks/03_feature_engineering_final.pkl")
            if not feature_file.exists():
                feature_file = Path("03_feature_engineering_final.pkl")
            if feature_file.exists():
                with open(feature_file, 'rb') as f:
                    feature_data = pickle.load(f)
                    results['features'] = feature_data
                    print(f"Loaded feature engineering data")
            else:
                print(f"Feature engineering file not found: {feature_file}")
            # Load baseline strategies - check multiple possible files
            baseline_files = [
                Path("notebooks/04 COMPLETE baseline results.pkl"),
                Path("04_COMPLETE_baseline_results.pkl"),
                Path("notebooks/04_baseline_results_fixed.pkl"),
            1
            baseline_data = None
            for baseline_file in baseline_files:
                if baseline_file.exists():
                    try:
                        with open(baseline_file, 'rb') as f:
                             baseline_data = pickle.load(f)
                             results['baseline'] = baseline_data
                             print(f"Loaded baseline strategies results from {baseline_file.
                             break
                    except Exception as e:
                         print(f"Error loading {baseline_file}: {e}")
            if baseline_data is None:
                print(f"No baseline strategies file found")
            # Load ML models results - check notebooks folder
            ml_files = [
                Path("notebooks/results/05_ml_models_final.pkl"),
                Path("notebooks/05_ml_models_final.pkl"),
                Path("05_ml_models_final.pkl")
            1
            ml_data = None
            for ml_file in ml_files:
                if ml_file.exists():
                    try:
                        with open(ml_file, 'rb') as f:
                             ml_data = pickle.load(f)
                             results['ml'] = ml_data
```

```
In [4]: class TradingStrategies:
            @staticmethod
            def buy_and_hold(df: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.Series:
                return pd.Series(1, index=df.index, name='buy_hold')
            @staticmethod
            def sma crossover(df: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.Series:
                signal = (df['sma_20'] > df['sma_50']).astype(int)
                return pd.Series(signal, index=df.index, name='sma_cross')
            @staticmethod
            def rsi_strategy(df: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.Series:
                signal = pd.Series(0, index=df.index)
                signal[df['rsi'] < 30] = 1
                signal[df['rsi'] > 70] = -1
                return signal.rename('rsi')
            @staticmethod
            def macd_strategy(df: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.Series:
                signal = (df['macd'] > df['macd_signal']).astype(int)
                return pd.Series(signal, index=df.index, name='macd')
            @staticmethod
            def bollinger_bands(df: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.Series:
                signal = pd.Series(0, index=df.index)
                signal[df['close'] < df['bb_lower']] = 1</pre>
                signal[df['close'] > df['bb_upper']] = -1
                return signal.rename('bollinger')
            @staticmethod
            def momentum(df: pd.DataFrame, lookback: int = 20) -> pd.Series:
                returns = df['close'].pct_change(lookback)
                signal = (returns > 0).astype(int)
                return pd.Series(signal, index=df.index, name='momentum')
In [5]: class PerformanceMetrics:
            @staticmethod
            def calculate_returns(df: pd.DataFrame, signals: pd.Series) -> pd.Series:
                signals = signals.fillna(0).clip(-1, 1)
                positions = signals.shift(1).fillna(0)
                returns = positions * df['returns']
                return returns
```

@staticmethod

```
def calculate_metrics(returns: pd.Series, name: str = '') -> Dict:
    returns = returns.dropna()
    if len(returns) < 30:</pre>
        return {'strategy': name, 'error': 'Insufficient data'}
    # Constants
    periods_per_year = 365.25 * 24 # Hourly data
    # Basic metrics
    total_return = (1 + returns).prod() - 1
    n_periods = len(returns)
    years = n_periods / periods_per_year
    # Annualized metrics
    if years > 0 and total_return > -0.999:
        annual_return = (1 + total_return) ** (1 / years) - 1
    else:
        annual_return = 0
    annual_vol = returns.std() * np.sqrt(periods_per_year)
    # Sharpe ratio
    sharpe = annual_return / annual_vol if annual_vol > 0 else 0
    # Maximum drawdown
    cumulative = (1 + returns).cumprod()
    running_max = cumulative.expanding().max()
    drawdown = (cumulative - running_max) / running_max
    max_dd = drawdown.min()
    # Calmar ratio
    calmar = annual_return / abs(max_dd) if max_dd != 0 else 0
    # Win rate
    win_rate = (returns > 0).mean()
    # Sortino ratio
    downside_returns = returns[returns < 0]</pre>
    if len(downside_returns) > 0:
        downside_vol = downside_returns.std() * np.sqrt(periods_per_year)
        sortino = annual_return / downside_vol if downside_vol > 0 else 0
    else:
        sortino = 0
    return {
        'strategy': name,
        'total_return': total_return,
        'annual_return': annual_return,
        'volatility': annual_vol,
        'sharpe_ratio': sharpe,
        'sortino_ratio': sortino,
        'calmar_ratio': calmar,
        'max_drawdown': max_dd,
        'win_rate': win_rate,
```

```
}
In [6]: class StatisticalTests:
            @staticmethod
            def compare_to_benchmark(strategy_returns: pd.Series,
                                     benchmark returns: pd.Series,
                                     alpha: float = 0.05) -> Dict:
                 # Align series
                 aligned = pd.DataFrame({
                     'strategy': strategy_returns,
                     'benchmark': benchmark_returns
                 }).dropna()
                 if len(aligned) < 30:</pre>
                     return {'error': 'Insufficient data for testing'}
                 results = {}
                 t_stat, p_value = ttest_rel(aligned['strategy'], aligned['benchmark'])
                 results['t_test'] = {
                     'statistic': t_stat,
                     'p_value': p_value,
                     'significant': p_value < alpha</pre>
                 }
                 u_stat, p_value_mw = mannwhitneyu(aligned['strategy'], aligned['benchmark']
                 results['mann_whitney'] = {
                     'statistic': u stat,
                     'p_value': p_value_mw,
                     'significant': p_value_mw < alpha</pre>
                 }
                 # Sharpe ratio difference test
                 diff_returns = aligned['strategy'] - aligned['benchmark']
                 diff_sharpe = diff_returns.mean() / diff_returns.std() if diff_returns.std()
                 results['sharpe_diff'] = diff_sharpe
                 return results
In [7]: class StrategyVisualizer:
            @staticmethod
            def plot cumulative returns(returns dict: Dict[str, pd.Series], title: str = ''
                fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(12, 8))
                 # Cumulative returns
                 for name, returns in returns_dict.items():
                     cumulative = (1 + returns).cumprod()
                     ax1.plot(cumulative.index, cumulative, label=name, linewidth=2)
                 ax1.set_title(f'Cumulative Returns{" - " + title if title else ""}')
                 ax1.set_xlabel('Date')
                 ax1.set_ylabel('Cumulative Return')
                 ax1.legend(loc='best')
```

'n_trades': (returns != 0).sum()

```
ax1.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
    # Drawdowns
    for name, returns in returns_dict.items():
        cumulative = (1 + returns).cumprod()
        running_max = cumulative.expanding().max()
        drawdown = (cumulative - running_max) / running_max
        ax2.fill_between(drawdown.index, 0, drawdown, alpha=0.3, label=name)
    ax2.set_title('Drawdowns')
    ax2.set_xlabel('Date')
    ax2.set_ylabel('Drawdown')
    ax2.legend(loc='best')
    ax2.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
    plt.tight_layout()
    return fig
@staticmethod
def plot_metrics_comparison(metrics_df: pd.DataFrame):
   fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 3, figsize=(15, 8))
   metrics_to_plot = [
        ('annual_return', 'Annual Return', axes[0, 0]),
        ('sharpe_ratio', 'Sharpe Ratio', axes[0, 1]),
        ('max_drawdown', 'Maximum Drawdown', axes[0, 2]),
        ('win_rate', 'Win Rate', axes[1, 0]),
        ('calmar_ratio', 'Calmar Ratio', axes[1, 1]),
        ('volatility', 'Volatility', axes[1, 2])
    ]
    for metric, title, ax in metrics_to_plot:
        if metric in metrics_df.columns:
            values = metrics_df[metric].values
            strategies = metrics_df.index
            colors = ['green' if v > 0 else 'red' for v in values]
            if metric == 'max drawdown':
                colors = ['red' if v < -0.2 else 'orange' if v < -0.1 else 'gre
            ax.bar(strategies, values, color=colors, alpha=0.7)
            ax.set_title(title)
            ax.set_xlabel('Strategy')
            ax.set ylabel(title)
            ax.tick_params(axis='x', rotation=45)
            ax.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
            # Add zero line
            ax.axhline(y=0, color='black', linestyle='-', linewidth=0.5)
    plt.suptitle('Strategy Performance Metrics Comparison', fontsize=14, fontwe
    plt.tight_layout()
    return fig
```

```
# Load all results
print("\n1. Loading results from previous notebooks...")
all_results = load_all_results()
if not all_results:
    print("ERROR: No results loaded. Please run notebooks 03-05 first.")
    return None, None
# Initialize storage for comparison
comparison_results = {}
all_metrics = []
if 'baseline' in all_results:
    print("\n2. Processing baseline strategies...")
    baseline_data = all_results['baseline']
    if 'summary' in baseline_data:
        baseline_summary = baseline_data['summary']
        print(f" Found {len(baseline_summary)} baseline strategy results")
        for _, row in baseline_summary.iterrows():
            metrics = {
                'strategy_type': 'Baseline',
                'strategy_name': row.get('strategy', 'Unknown'),
                'symbol': row.get('symbol', 'Unknown'),
                'sharpe_ratio': row.get('sharpe_ratio', 0),
                'annual_return': row.get('annual_return', 0),
                'max_drawdown': row.get('max_drawdown', 0),
                'win_rate': row.get('win_rate', 0),
                'total_trades': row.get('total_trades', 0)
            }
            all_metrics.append(metrics)
if 'ml' in all results:
    print("\n3. Processing ML model results...")
   ml_data = all_results['ml']
    if 'summary' in ml data:
        ml_summary = ml_data['summary']
        print(f" Found {len(ml_summary)} ML model results")
        for _, row in ml_summary.iterrows():
            metrics = {
                'strategy_type': 'ML',
                'strategy_name': f"ML_{row.get('Model', 'Unknown')}",
                'symbol': row.get('Symbol', 'Unknown'),
                'accuracy': row.get('accuracy', 0),
                'precision': row.get('precision', 0),
                'recall': row.get('recall', 0),
                'f1': row.get('f1', 0),
                'roc_auc': row.get('roc_auc', 0),
                'sharpe_ratio': (row.get('roc_auc', 0.5) - 0.5) * 4, # Rough c
                'win_rate': row.get('accuracy', 0)
            }
            all_metrics.append(metrics)
if False:
```

```
pass
print("\n5. Creating comparison DataFrame...")
comparison_df = pd.DataFrame(all_metrics)
if comparison_df.empty:
    return None, None
print(f" Total strategies to compare: {len(comparison df)}")
print("\n6. Performance Summary by Strategy Type:")
print("-"*60)
if 'strategy_type' in comparison_df.columns:
    type_summary = comparison_df.groupby('strategy_type').agg({
        'sharpe_ratio': ['mean', 'std', 'max'],
        'win_rate': ['mean', 'std', 'max']
    }).round(3)
    print(type_summary)
print("\n7. Best Strategies per Symbol:")
if 'symbol' in comparison_df.columns and 'sharpe_ratio' in comparison_df.column
    best_per_symbol = comparison_df.loc[comparison_df.groupby('symbol')['sharpe
    print(best_per_symbol[['symbol', 'strategy_name', 'strategy_type', 'sharpe_
print("\n8. Statistical Comparisons:")
print("-"*60)
if 'strategy_type' in comparison_df.columns:
    baseline_metrics = comparison_df[comparison_df['strategy_type'] == 'Baselin
    ml_metrics = comparison_df[comparison_df['strategy_type'] == 'ML']['sharpe_
    if len(baseline_metrics) > 0 and len(ml_metrics) > 0:
        from scipy.stats import ttest_ind
        t_stat, p_value = ttest_ind(ml_metrics, baseline_metrics)
        print(f"ML vs Baseline (Sharpe): t-stat={t_stat:.3f}, p-value={p_value:
        print(f"ML is {'significantly' if p_value < 0.05 else 'not significantl</pre>
# Create visualizations
print("\n9. Creating visualizations...")
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 3, figsize=(15, 10))
if 'strategy_type' in comparison_df.columns and 'sharpe_ratio' in comparison_df
    ax = axes[0, 0]
    comparison_df.boxplot(column='sharpe_ratio', by='strategy_type', ax=ax)
    ax.set_title('Sharpe Ratio by Strategy Type')
    ax.set_xlabel('Strategy Type')
    ax.set_ylabel('Sharpe Ratio')
    plt.sca(ax)
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
# Win rate comparison
if 'strategy_type' in comparison_df.columns and 'win_rate' in comparison_df.col
    ax = axes[0, 1]
    comparison df.boxplot(column='win rate', by='strategy type', ax=ax)
```

```
ax.set_title('Win Rate by Strategy Type')
    ax.set_xlabel('Strategy Type')
    ax.set ylabel('Win Rate')
    plt.sca(ax)
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
# Top 10 strategies
if 'sharpe_ratio' in comparison_df.columns:
    ax = axes[0, 2]
    top_10 = comparison_df.nlargest(10, 'sharpe_ratio')
    ax.barh(range(len(top_10)), top_10['sharpe_ratio'].values)
    ax.set_yticks(range(len(top_10)))
    ax.set_yticklabels([f"{row['strategy_name'][:15]}" for _, row in top_10.ite
    ax.set_xlabel('Sharpe Ratio')
    ax.set title('Top 10 Strategies by Sharpe Ratio')
    ax.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
# ML model comparison
if 'ml' in all_results and 'summary' in all_results['ml']:
    ax = axes[1, 0]
   ml_df = all_results['ml']['summary']
    if 'roc_auc' in ml_df.columns:
        ml_pivot = ml_df.pivot_table(values='roc_auc', index='Symbol', columns=
        im = ax.imshow(ml_pivot.values, cmap='YlOrRd', aspect='auto', vmin=0.4,
        ax.set_xticks(range(len(ml_pivot.columns)))
        ax.set_xticklabels(ml_pivot.columns, rotation=45, ha='right')
        ax.set_yticks(range(len(ml_pivot.index)))
        ax.set_yticklabels(ml_pivot.index)
        ax.set_title('ML Model Performance Heatmap')
        plt.colorbar(im, ax=ax)
# Deep Learning visualization skipped
ax = axes[1, 1]
ax.text(0.5, 0.5, 'Deep Learning\nResults Skipped',
        ha='center', va='center', fontsize=12)
ax.set_title('Deep Learning Performance (Skipped)')
ax.axis('off')
# Overall distribution
if 'sharpe_ratio' in comparison_df.columns:
    ax = axes[1, 2]
    ax.hist(comparison_df['sharpe_ratio'].dropna(), bins=30, edgecolor='black',
    ax.axvline(x=0, color='red', linestyle='--', label='Zero Sharpe')
    ax.axvline(x=comparison_df['sharpe_ratio'].mean(), color='green', linestyle
              label=f'Mean ({comparison_df["sharpe_ratio"].mean():.2f})')
    ax.set_xlabel('Sharpe Ratio')
    ax.set_ylabel('Frequency')
    ax.set_title('Distribution of Sharpe Ratios')
    ax.legend()
    ax.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
plt.suptitle('Comprehensive Strategy Comparison Analysis', fontsize=16, fontwei
plt.tight_layout()
# Save visualization
viz_file = config.RESULTS_DIR / "06_strategy_comparison_visualization.png"
```

```
plt.savefig(viz_file, dpi=150, bbox_inches='tight')
print(f" Visualization saved to {viz_file}")
# Save results
print("\n10. Saving comparison results...")
output_data = {
    'comparison_df': comparison_df,
    'all_results': all_results,
    'summary_stats': {
        'total_strategies': len(comparison_df),
        'strategy_types': comparison_df['strategy_type'].unique().tolist() if '
        'best_overall': comparison_df.loc[comparison_df['sharpe_ratio'].idxmax(
        'type_summary': type_summary.to_dict() if 'type_summary' in locals() el
    },
    'timestamp': datetime.now()
}
# Save pickle file
output_file = config.RESULTS_DIR / "06_strategy_comparison_final.pkl"
with open(output_file, 'wb') as f:
    pickle.dump(output_data, f)
print(f" Results saved to {output_file}")
# Save CSV summary
csv_file = config.RESULTS_DIR / "06_strategy_comparison_summary.csv"
comparison_df.to_csv(csv_file, index=False)
print(f" CSV summary saved to {csv_file}")
print(f"Total strategies analyzed: {len(comparison_df)}")
if 'sharpe_ratio' in comparison_df.columns:
    print(f"Best Sharpe Ratio: {comparison_df['sharpe_ratio'].max():.3f}")
    print(f"Average Sharpe Ratio: {comparison_df['sharpe_ratio'].mean():.3f}")
return comparison_df, all_results
```

```
In [9]: if __name__ == "__main__":
            results_df, returns = main()
```

- Loading results from previous notebooks...
 Loaded feature engineering data
 Loaded baseline strategies results from 04_COMPLETE_baseline_results.pkl
 Loaded ML models results from 05_ml_models_final.pkl
- 2. Processing baseline strategies...
- Processing ML model results...Found 50 ML model results
- 5. Creating comparison DataFrame... Total strategies to compare: 50
- 6. Performance Summary by Strategy Type:

	sharpe_ratio	win_rate				
	mean	std	max	mean	std	max
strategy_type						
ML	0.078	0.066	0.258	0.513	0.016	0.556

7. Best Strategies per Symbol:

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	symbol	strategy_name	strategy_type	sharpe_ratio	win_rate					
24	ADAUSD	ML_extra_trees	ML	0.089072	0.5215					
0	BTCUSD	ML_xgboost	ML	0.133032	0.5095					
42	DIA	ML_catboost	ML	0.225474	0.5325					
5	ETHUSD	ML_xgboost	ML	0.141020	0.5200					
39	IWM	ML_extra_trees	ML	0.030064	0.5270					
32	QQQ	ML _catboost	ML	0.258070	0.5555					
12	SOLUSD	ML _catboost	ML	0.176082	0.5455					
27	SPY	ML _catboost	ML	0.173978	0.5310					
49	VTI	ML_extra_trees	ML	0.097685	0.4955					
17	XRPUSD	ML _catboost	ML	0.130161	0.5295					

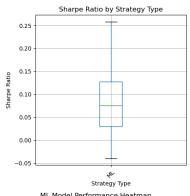
8. Statistical Comparisons:

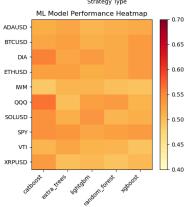
- 9. Creating visualizations... Visualization saved to notebooks\results\06_strategy_comparison_visualization.png
- 10. Saving comparison results...

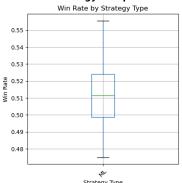
Results saved to notebooks\results\06_strategy_comparison_final.pkl CSV summary saved to notebooks\results\06_strategy_comparison_summary.csv Total strategies analyzed: 50

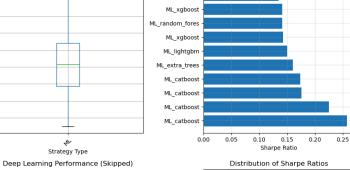
Best Sharpe Ratio: 0.258 Average Sharpe Ratio: 0.078

Comprehensive Strategy Comparison Analysis



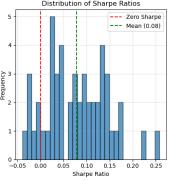






ML_xgboost





Top 10 Strategies by Sharpe Ratio