## **Notes for the grader:**

I submitted this assignment in both a notebook and a python file. A lot of the screenshots I put here are from the notebook itself so you can refer to that and it can be easier to follow along with my logic. The .py file is much "cleaner" but more function driven and doesn't have executables that the notebook has. I hope this is not an issue for you since a lot of my data science experience is using jupyter notebooks.

1.

1) Solution:

```
spy_df["True Label"] = np.where(spy_df["Return"] >= 0, '+', '-')
spy_df.head()[["Date", "Return", "True Label"]]
  ✓ [116] < 10 ms</pre>
    0 2016-01-04
                         0.000000 +
      1 2016-01-05
                         0.001691 +
      2 2016-01-06
                         -0.012614 -
      3 2016-01-07
                         -0.023991 -
                          -0.010977 -
      4 2016-01-08
sbux_df["True Label"] = np.where(sbux_df["Return"] >= 0, '+', '-')
sbux_df.head()[["Date", "Return", "True Label"]]
   \checkmark [117] < 10 ms
    \blacksquare \trianglerighteq |\langle \langle 5 rows \checkmark \rangle | 5 rows \times 3 columns
     0 2016-01-04
                         0.000000 +
      1 2016-01-05
                         0.006694 +
      2 2016-01-06
                         -0.008867 -
      3 2016-01-07
                         -0.024772 -
      4 2016-01-08
                          -0.001058 -
```

2) Solution:

```
training_data_for_spy = spy_df[spy_df["Year"].isin([2016, 2017, 2018])]

size_of_training_data_for_spy = len(training_data_for_spy)

size_of_positive_days_for_spy = len(training_data_for_spy[training_data_for_spy["True Label"] == '+'])

probability_next_day_up_for_spy = size_of_positive_days_for_spy/size_of_training_data_for_spy

print(f"Default probability of up day (p*) for SPY is: {probability_next_day_up_for_spy*100:.2f}%")

\[
\sum_{118} < 10 \text{ ms}
\]

Default probability of up day (p*) for SPY is: 55.44%

\[
\text{{} Code M+Markdown}
\]

training_data_for_sbux = sbux_df[sbux_df["Year"].isin([2016, 2017, 2018])]

size_of_training_data_for_sbux = len(training_data_for_sbux)

size_of_positive_days_for_sbux = len(training_data_for_sbux[training_data_for_sbux("True Label"] == '+'])

probability_next_day_up_for_sbux = size_of_positive_days_for_sbux/size_of_training_data_for_sbux

print(f"Default probability of up day (p*) for SBUX is: {probability_next_day_up_for_sbux*100:.2f}%")

\[
\sum_{[119]} < 10 \text{ ms}
\]

Default probability of up day (p*) for SBUX is: 50.93%
```

### 3) Solution:

Probability of up day after 1 down days for ticker SPY: 59.52% Probability of up day after 1 down days for ticker SBUX: 50.00% Probability of up day after 2 down days for ticker SPY: 59.56% Probability of up day after 2 down days for ticker SBUX: 49.19% Probability of up day after 3 down days for ticker SPY: 63.64% Probability of up day after 3 down days for ticker SBUX: 44.68%

### 4) Solution:

Probability of up day after 1 up days for ticker SPY: 52.04% Probability of up day after 1 up days for ticker SBUX: 51.70% Probability of up day after 2 up days for ticker SPY: 50.23% Probability of up day after 2 up days for ticker SBUX: 55.33% Probability of up day after 3 up days for ticker SPY: 46.79% Probability of up day after 3 up days for ticker SBUX: 53.70%

2.

 I have added 3 extra columns for each of my tickers df. Each column is based on the window (W) provided. I am only going to show you the first 15 rows for each ticker in the screenshots below but if you want to see more please remove .head() from the df when I am iterating the outputs manually.

Solution:

```
print("\nSample predictions for SPY (2020):")
print(spy_df[spy_df['Year'] == 2020][['Date', 'Predicted_Label_W2', 'Predicted_Label_W3', 'Predicted_Label_W4']].head(15))
 Sample predictions for SPY (2020):
          Date Predicted_Label_W2 Predicted_Label_W3 Predicted_Label_W4
 1006 2020-01-02
 1007 2020-01-03
 1008 2020-01-06
 1009 2020-01-07
 1010 2020-01-08
 1011 2020-01-09
 1012 2020-01-10
 1013 2020-01-13
 1014 2020-01-14
 1015 2020-01-15
 1016 2020-01-16
 1017 2020-01-17
 1018 2020-01-21
 1019 2020-01-22
 1020 2020-01-23
```

		ns for SBUX (2019):		Predicted Label WA
			Predicted_Label_W3	
754	2019-01-02	NaN	NaN	NaN
755	2019-01-03	NaN	NaN	NaN
756	2019-01-04		NaN	NaN
757	2019-01-07		+	NaN
758	2019-01-08	+	+	+
759	2019-01-09	+	+	+
760	2019-01-10	+	+	
761	2019-01-11	+	+	
762	2019-01-14	+	+	
763	2019-01-15		+	+
764	2019-01-16		+	
765	2019-01-17	+		
766	2019-01-18			
767	2019-01-22	+	+	+

```
print("\nSample predictions for SBUX (2020):")
print(sbux_df[sbux_df['Year'] == 2020][['Date', 'Predicted_Label_W2', 'Predicted_Label_W3', 'Predicted_Label_W4']].head(15))
 Sample predictions for SBUX (2020):
            Date Predicted_Label_W2 Predicted_Label_W3 Predicted_Label_W4
 1006 2020-01-02
 1007 2020-01-03
 1008 2020-01-06
 1009 2020-01-07
 1010 2020-01-08
 1011 2020-01-09
 1012 2020-01-10
 1013 2020-01-13
 1014 2020-01-14
  1015 2020-01-15
 1016 2020-01-16
 1017 2020-01-17
 1018 2020-01-21
 1019 2020-01-22
 1020 2020-01-23
```

# 2) Solution:

SPY Results:

Results for W=2:

Correct predictions: 294 Total predictions: 502 Accuracy: 58.57%

Results for W=3:

Correct predictions: 293 Total predictions: 501 Accuracy: 58.48%

Results for W=4:

Correct predictions: 289
Total predictions: 500
Accuracy: 57.80%

### SBUX Results:

Results for W=2:

Correct predictions: 248 Total predictions: 502 Accuracy: 49.40%

Results for W=3:

Correct predictions: 240 Total predictions: 501 Accuracy: 47.90%

Results for W=4:

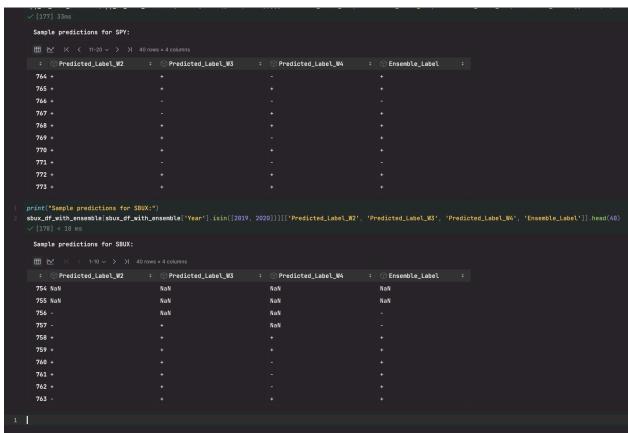
Correct predictions: 254
Total predictions: 500
Accuracy: 50.80%

## 3) Solution (after analyzing above numbers):

Best Results:

SPY: W=2 (Accuracy: 58.57%) SBUX: W=4 (Accuracy: 50.80%) 3.

# 1) Solutions:

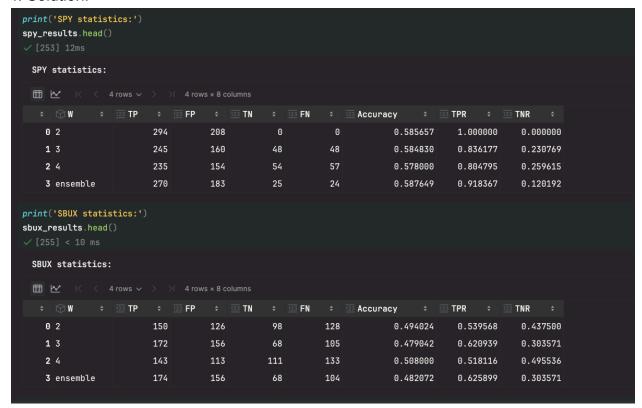


# 2) Solution:

SPY Ensemble Results: Overall Accuracy: 58.80%

SBUX Ensemble Results: Overall Accuracy: 48.40%

#### 4. Solution:



## Findings:

## SPY:

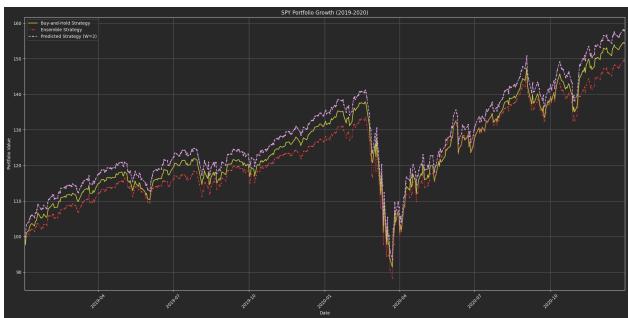
I think from what we can gather from the statistics table is that the Ensemble approach gives the best "accuracy" overall since it has the highest accuracy (58.7%) out of all 4 models given. Ensemble approach does however how a low TNR (0.12). For the window sizes, starting with 2. This was interesting because it suggests the model is biased towards predicting and labels. The accuracy is 58.6% because all + labels were correctly predicted. For window 3, TNR dropped to 0.84 but TNR increased to 0.23 and the overall accuracy. For window 4, the accuracy is around 57.8% and recognize that as the window length increases, the model gains ability to recognize the down labels.

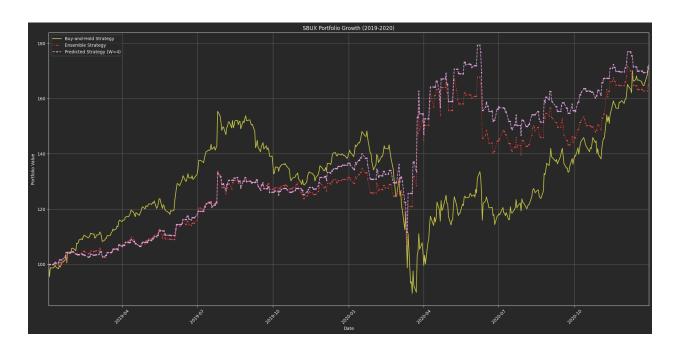
#### SBUX:

I think from what we can gather from the statistics table is that the Windows size 4 provides the best accuracy whereas the ensemble approach is better for predicting + labels. With TPR of 0.63 and TNR of 0.30, ensemble approach shows that its very good at predicting + labels, the catch being that its overall accuracy is 48.2%. For the window sizes, starting with 2, TPR was 0.54 and TNR was 0.44 which indicates it leans slightly

towards + predictions. For window 3, TPR increases to 0.62, while TNR drops to 0.30, suggesting that the model is now better at predicting + labels, at the expense of identifying - labels correctly and the accuracy is lower than W2 where it is at 47.9%. For window 4, this was the best model per say since TPR decreased to 0.52 and TNR increased to 0.50 where that showed more balance between + and - predictions. The accuracy is at its highest at 50.8%.

5.





#### Observations for SPY:

Buy-and-hold is the baseline here so we will be comparing W=2 and ensemble approach with it. W=2 closely follows Buy-and-hold but it has some deviation because it catches the uptrend but is not as quickly responsive. The ensemble approach also follows the buy-and-hold with close by ups and downs and it does deviate now and then but quickly returns to follow buy-and-hold. In 2019, we saw minor deviations but in 2020, it was more volatile. Both approaches deviated a bit more than what we saw in 2019.

### Observations for SBUX:

Buy-and-hold is the baseline here so we will be comparing W=4 and ensemble approach with it. W=4 seems "flat" here which means that the model's predictions are not really following buy-and-hold approach. The ensemble approach is extremely volatile (a lot more fluctuations) but it does seem to react similarly to buy-and-hold. Not as much possible growth though. In 2019, the W=4 strategy for SBUX remains flat, indicating less responsiveness to buy-and-hold approach, while the ensemble approach shows more fluctuations but somewhat mirrors Buy-and-Hold. In 2020, both strategies deviate further. W=4 doesn't capture the recovery and the ensemble approach, lags behind Buy-and-Hold approach.