

# Walk-Forward Validation Runner and Analysis

This notebook executes a full Walk-Forward Validation pipeline and analyzes the aggregated out-of-sample results. This provides a more robust estimate of the strategy's performance across different market regimes, serving as the ultimate test of its viability.

```
In [1]: import sys
import os

# Get the absolute path of the project's root directory
# os.getcwd() gets the current folder ('/notebooks')
# os.path.join(..., '..') goes one level up to the project root
project_root = os.path.abspath(os.path.join(os.getcwd(), '..'))

# Add the project root to the Python path
if project_root not in sys.path:
    sys.path.append(project_root)

# --- Imports and Setup ---
import yaml
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

# Import custom project modules
from src.training_pipeline import TrainingPipeline
from src.backtester import VectorizedBacktester
from src.utils import plot_confusion_matrix, plot_roc_curve

# --- Load Configuration ---
# Construct the absolute path to the config file using project_root
config_path = os.path.join(project_root, 'configs', 'config.yaml')
print(f"Loading configuration from: {config_path}")
with open(config_path, 'r') as file:
    config = yaml.safe_load(file)
print("Configuration loaded successfully.")
```

Loading configuration from: C:\Projetos\_Python\gld\_lstm\_strategy\configs\config.yaml  
 Configuration loaded successfully.

```
In [2]: # Create an instance of the training pipeline, passing the project_root
        pipeline = TrainingPipeline(config=config, project_root=project_root)

        # Run the entire walk-forward validation process.
        # WARNING: This will take a significant amount of time to run,
        # as it trains and evaluates the model 5 times.
        wf_results = pipeline.run_walk_forward(n_splits=5)

        print("\n\n✅ --- Walk-Forward Validation Finished! --- ✅")
        print("Aggregated results are now available in the 'wf_results' variable.")
```

Random seeds set to 2025 for reproducibility.

===== Starting WALK-FORWARD VALIDATION for model\_type='lstm' =====

===== Step 1: Loading and Preparing Full Dataset =====

--- Loading Main Asset Data ---

Loading GLD data from local cache: C:\Projetos\_Python\gld\_lstm\_strategy\data\gld\_data.csv

--- Loading Macroeconomic Data ---

Loading DX-Y.NYB data from local cache: C:\Projetos\_Python\gld\_lstm\_strategy\data\dx-y.nyb\_data.csv

Loading ^TNX data from local cache: C:\Projetos\_Python\gld\_lstm\_strategy\data\^tnx\_data.csv

Loading ^VIX data from local cache: C:\Projetos\_Python\gld\_lstm\_strategy\data\^vix\_data.csv

Loading CL=F data from local cache: C:\Projetos\_Python\gld\_lstm\_strategy\data\cl=f\_data.csv

Loading SI=F data from local cache: C:\Projetos\_Python\gld\_lstm\_strategy\data\si=f\_data.csv

Loading TIP data from local cache: C:\Projetos\_Python\gld\_lstm\_strategy\data\tip\_data.csv

Loading HG=F data from local cache: C:\Projetos\_Python\gld\_lstm\_strategy\data\hg=f\_data.csv

===== Starting Feature Engineering Pipeline =====

Step 1: Creating custom OHLCV features...

Step 2: Applying 'All' technical indicator strategy from pandas\_ta...

130it [00:16, 8.01it/s]

```

-> Dropped 2 redundant TA columns.
Step 3: Creating custom interaction and ratio features...
Step 4: Creating lagged and momentum features...
Step 5: Merging macroeconomic features...
-> Macro features merged and forward-filled.
Step 6: Defining target variable...

```

```

Pipeline complete. Dropped 77 rows with NaN values.
Final dataset shape: (2438, 247)

```

```

=====

```

```

===== FOLD 1/5 =====

```

```

Training on 408 samples, testing on 406 samples.
--- Running Feature Selection for this fold ---
Selected 21 features for fold 1.
--- Building and Training LSTM Model for this fold ---
7/7 ————— 2s 159ms/step

```

```

===== FOLD 2/5 =====

```

```

Training on 814 samples, testing on 406 samples.
--- Running Feature Selection for this fold ---
Selected 34 features for fold 2.
--- Building and Training LSTM Model for this fold ---
7/7 ————— 7s 1s/step

```

```

===== FOLD 3/5 =====

```

```

Training on 1220 samples, testing on 406 samples.
--- Running Feature Selection for this fold ---
Selected 33 features for fold 3.
--- Building and Training LSTM Model for this fold ---
WARNING:tensorflow:5 out of the last 15 calls to <function TensorFlowTrainer.make_predict_function.<locals>.one_step_on_data_distributed at 0x0000023E1D767D00> triggered tf.function retracing. Tracing is expensive and the excessive number of tracings could be due to (1) creating @tf.function repeatedly in a loop, (2) passing tensors with different shapes, (3) passing Python objects instead of tensors. For (1), please define your @tf.function outside of the loop. For (2), @tf.function has reduce_retracing=True option that can avoid unnecessary retracing. For (3), please refer to https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/function#controlling_retracing and https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/function for more details.
7/7 ————— 5s 423ms/step

```

```

===== FOLD 4/5 =====

```

```

Training on 1626 samples, testing on 406 samples.

```

```

--- Running Feature Selection for this fold ---
Selected 36 features for fold 4.
--- Building and Training LSTM Model for this fold ---
WARNING:tensorflow:5 out of the last 15 calls to <function TensorFlowTrainer.make_predict_function.<locals>.one_step_on_data_distributed at 0x0000023E27A56680> triggered tf.function retracing. Tracing is expensive and the excessive number of tracings could be due to (1) creating @tf.function repeatedly in a loop, (2) passing tensors with different shapes, (3) passing Python objects instead of tensors. For (1), please define your @tf.function outside of the loop. For (2), @tf.function has reduce_retracing=True option that can avoid unnecessary retracing. For (3), please refer to https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/function#controlling_retracing and https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/function for more details.
7/7 ----- 5s 437ms/step

===== FOLD 5/5 =====
Training on 2032 samples, testing on 406 samples.
--- Running Feature Selection for this fold ---
Selected 35 features for fold 5.
--- Building and Training LSTM Model for this fold ---
7/7 ----- 2s 176ms/step

===== Walk-Forward Validation Finished =====

✅ --- Walk-Forward Validation Finished! --- ✅
Aggregated results are now available in the 'wf_results' variable.

```

## 1. Aggregated Statistical Performance Analysis

Here we analyze the combined performance across all out-of-sample folds. This gives us a single, robust view of the model's predictive power over time.

```

In [3]: print("Analyzing aggregated out-of-sample results...")

# Extract the combined results from all folds
true_labels = wf_results['true_labels']
pred_probas = wf_results['pred_probas']
binary_preds = (pred_probas > 0.5).astype(int)

# --- Display Overall Metrics ---
print("\n--- Overall Classification Report (All Out-of-Sample Folds) ---")
print(classification_report(true_labels, binary_preds))

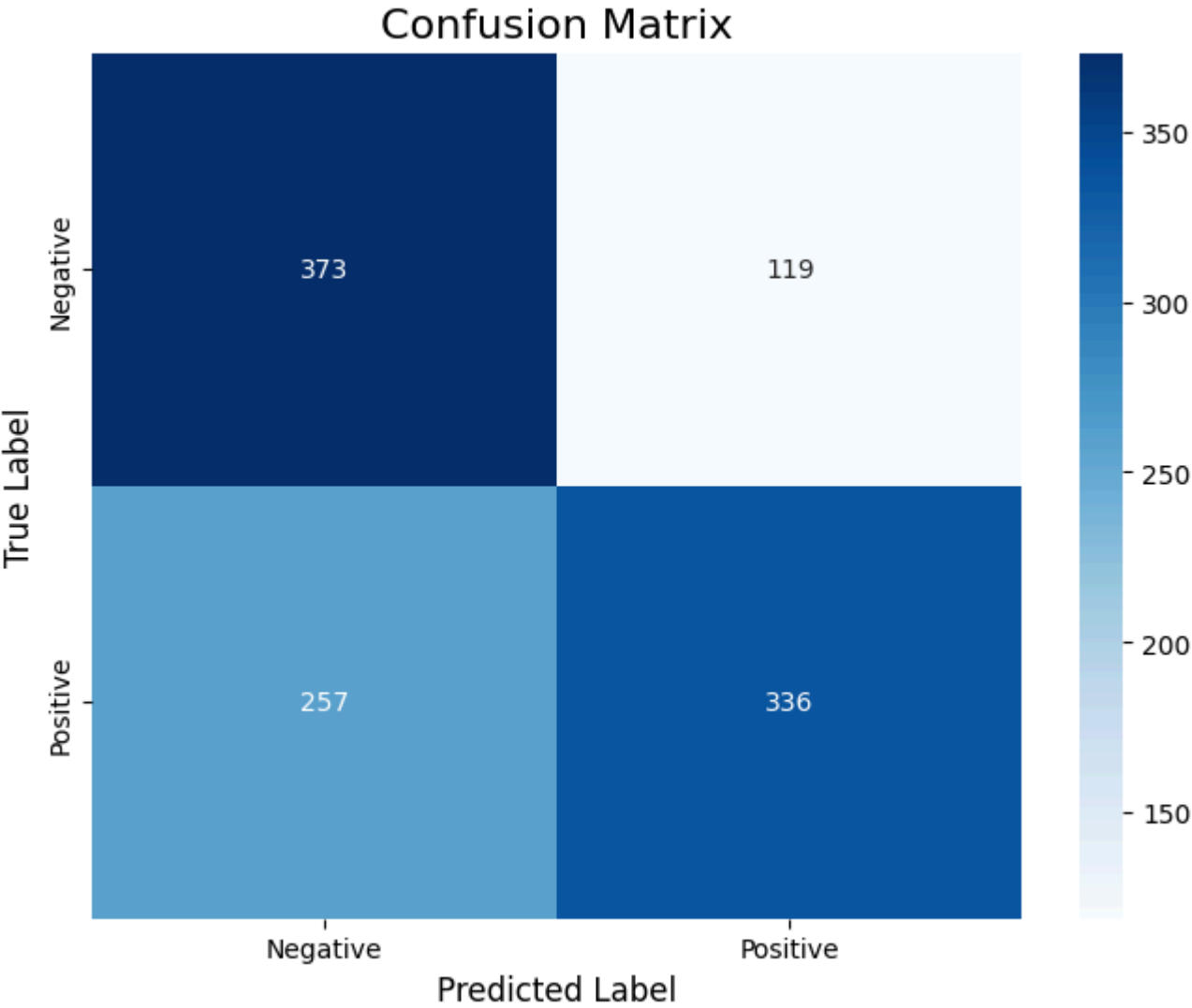
```

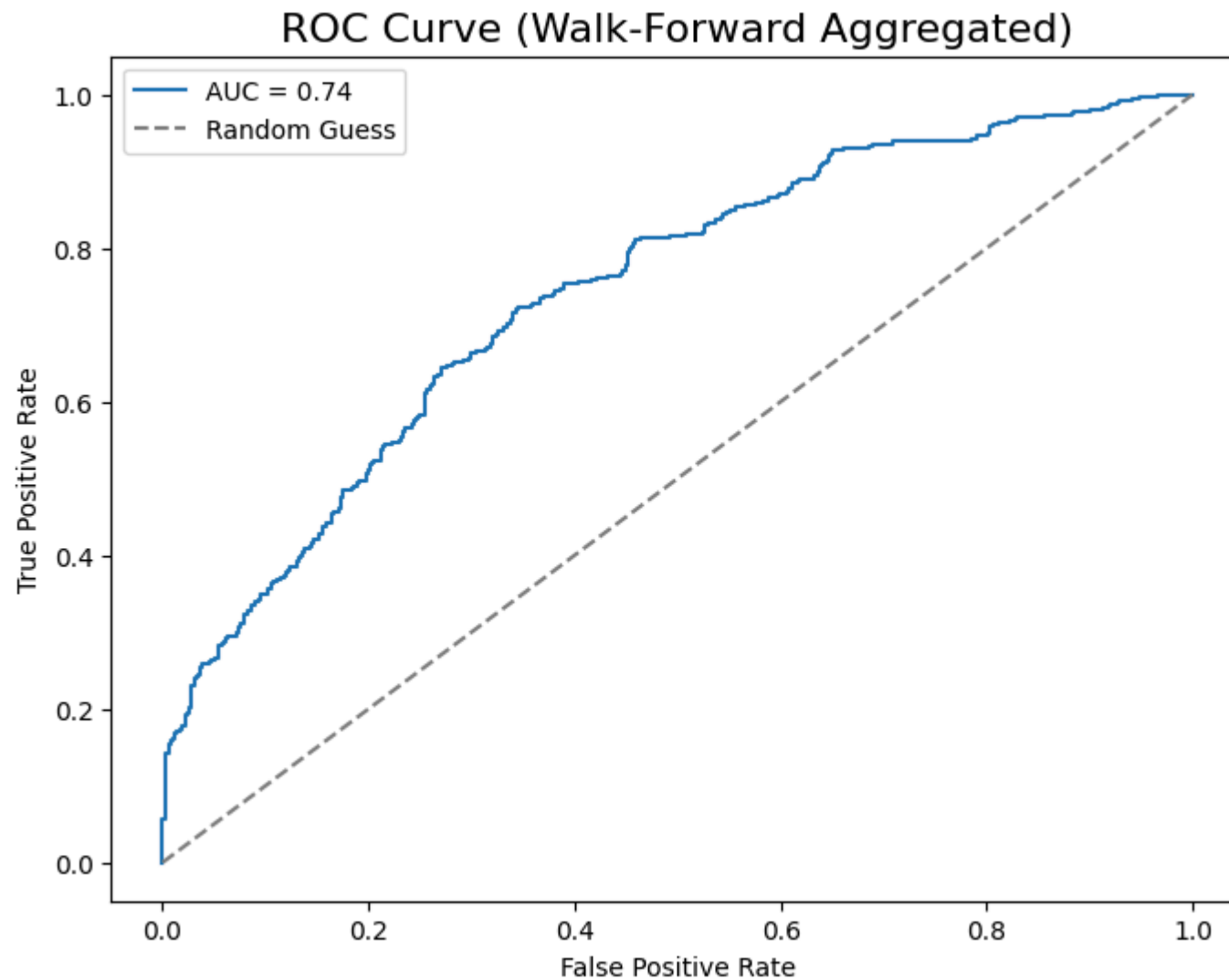
```
# --- Plot Overall Evaluation Graphs ---  
plot_confusion_matrix(true_labels, binary_preds)  
plot_roc_curve(true_labels, pred_probas, "Walk-Forward Aggregated")
```

Analyzing aggregated out-of-sample results...

--- Overall Classification Report (All Out-of-Sample Folds) ---

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.59	0.76	0.66	492
1	0.74	0.57	0.64	593
accuracy			0.65	1085
macro avg	0.67	0.66	0.65	1085
weighted avg	0.67	0.65	0.65	1085





## 2. Aggregated Backtest Performance

This is the final and most important test. We combine the out-of-sample signals from all folds into a single continuous timeline and run one final backtest. This simulates how the strategy would have performed in a real-world scenario where the model is periodically retrained.

```
In [4]: # Extract the combined backtest dataframe from the results
backtest_df = wf_results['backtest_df']

print(f"Aggregated backtest will run on {len(backtest_df)} signals.")
print(f"Covering the period from {backtest_df.index.min().date()} to {backtest_df.index.max().date()}.")

# Instantiate and run the backtester on the combined out-of-sample signals
backtester = VectorizedBacktester(
    price_data=backtest_df,
    signals=backtest_df['signal'],
    config=config
)

# Run the backtest with exit signals enabled
portfolio = backtester.run(commission=0.001, slippage=0.001)
```



Aggregated backtest will run on 1085 signals.  
Covering the period from 2017-09-06 to 2024-12-30.

===== Starting Vectorized Backtest with vectorbt =====

--- Backtest Performance Stats ---

Start	2017-09-06 00:00:00
End	2024-12-30 00:00:00
Period	1085 days 00:00:00
Start Value	100.0
End Value	298.878906
Total Return [%]	198.878906
Benchmark Return [%]	89.756336
Max Gross Exposure [%]	100.0
Total Fees Paid	11.7292
Max Drawdown [%]	5.756067
Max Drawdown Duration	37 days 00:00:00
Total Trades	30
Total Closed Trades	30
Total Open Trades	0
Open Trade PnL	0.0
Win Rate [%]	83.333333
Best Trade [%]	20.154251
Worst Trade [%]	-0.988026
Avg Winning Trade [%]	4.686832
Avg Losing Trade [%]	-0.565897
Avg Winning Trade Duration	17 days 08:38:24
Avg Losing Trade Duration	4 days 00:00:00
Profit Factor	34.295711
Expectancy	6.629297
Sharpe Ratio	3.10111
Calmar Ratio	7.736256
Omega Ratio	2.065786
Sortino Ratio	6.812991

dtype: object

--- Plotting Equity Curve and Drawdowns ---



===== Backtest Finished =====