

✓ Linear Regression using a Random Dataset

Here, we generate a random dataset that simulates stock prices over time, build a linear regression model, and visualize the fitted line.

1. Importing necessary libraries

First, we need to import the libraries required for data manipulation, modeling, and visualization.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

✓ 2. Generating a random dataset

Next, we create a random dataset with 10 data points representing stock prices over a period of time.

```
np.random.seed(42)
time = np.arange(1,11) # for time from 1 to 10
price = np.random.normal(loc=100, scale=10, size=10) # for random prices around 100
```

```
data = pd.DataFrame({'Time': time, 'Price': price})
data # to display the generated dataset
```

	Time	Price	
0	1	104.967142	
1	2	98.617357	
2	3	106.476885	
3	4	115.230299	
4	5	97.658466	
5	6	97.658630	
6	7	115.792128	
7	8	107.674347	
8	9	95.305256	
9	10	105.425600	

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✓ 3. Building a linear regression model

Now, we will build a linear regression model using the generated dataset.

```
X = data['Time'].values.reshape(-1,1) # features
y = data['Price'].values # target variable
```

```
# creating the linear regression model
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X, y)
```

```
# getting the slope (coefficient) and intercept
slope = model.coef_[0]
intercept = model.intercept_
```

```
slope, intercept
```

```
(-0.06900371683881476, 104.86013155960106)
```

✓ 4. Making predictions

With the model built, we can now make predictions based on our input data.

```
predicted_prices = model.predict(X)
data['Predicted Price'] = predicted_prices
```

data # to display the updated dataset

	Time	Price	Predicted Price
0	1	104.967142	104.791128
1	2	98.617357	104.722124
2	3	106.476885	104.653120
3	4	115.230299	104.584117
4	5	97.658466	104.515113
5	6	97.658630	104.446109
6	7	115.792128	104.377106
7	8	107.674347	104.308102
8	9	95.305256	104.239098
9	10	105.425600	104.170094

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5. Visualizing the results

Finally, we will visualize the original prices and the fitted line of the linear regression model.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.scatter(data['Time'], data['Price'], color='blue', label='Actual Prices', s=100)
plt.plot(data['Time'], data['Predicted Price'], color='red', label='Fitted Line', linewidth=2)
plt.title('Stock Prices Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

