## Overview

Time series forecasting stock\_details\_5\_years the involves cleaning and transforming historical data, selecting models like ARIMA or Prophet, training them to capture patterns, evaluating performance using RMSE or MAE, and deploying validated models for predictions.

```
!pip install ydata-profiling
!pip install statsmodels
!pip install scikit-learn
```

Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=3.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-r Requirement already satisfied: pydantic>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packa Requirement already satisfied: PyYAML<6.1,>=5.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dis Requirement already satisfied: jinja2<3.2,>=2.11.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/di Requirement already satisfied: visions<0.8.0,>=0.7.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/ Requirement already satisfied: numpy<2.2,>=1.16.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dis Requirement already satisfied: htmlmin==0.1.12 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-r Requirement already satisfied: phik<0.13,>=0.11.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dis Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.24.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/di Requirement already satisfied: tqdm<5,>=4.48.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-r Requirement already satisfied: seaborn<0.14,>=0.10.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/ Requirement already satisfied: multimethod<2,>=1.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/di Requirement already satisfied: statsmodels<1,>=0.13.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11 Requirement already satisfied: typeguard<5,>=3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-r Requirement already satisfied: imagehash==4.3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-Requirement already satisfied: wordcloud>=1.9.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-Requirement already satisfied: dacite>=1.8 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packa Requirement already satisfied: PyWavelets in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packas Requirement already satisfied: pillow in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages ( Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-r Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-r Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/c Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pa Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=0.14.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pa Requirement already satisfied: annotated-types>=0.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11 Requirement already satisfied: pydantic-core==2.27.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/ Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=4.12.2 in /usr/local/lib/python: Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3 Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dis Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dis Requirement already satisfied: patsy>=0.5.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=19.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-page Requirement already satisfied: networkx>=2.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-page Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages

df

```
Requirement already satisfied: pandas!=2.1.0,>=1.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: patsy>=0.5.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=21.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11 Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.19.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=3.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-pack Requirement already sat
```



	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Dividen
0	2018-11- 29 00:00:00- 05:00	43.829761	43.863354	42.639594	43.083508	167080000.0	0.
1	2018-11- 29 00:00:00- 05:00	104.769074	105.519257	103.534595	104.636131	28123200.0	0
2	2018-11- 29 00:00:00- 05:00	54.176498	55.007500	54.099998	54.729000	31004000.0	0
3	2018-11- 29 00:00:00- 05:00	83.749496	84.499496	82.616501	83.678497	132264000.0	0
4	2018-11- 29 00:00:00- 05:00		40.064904	38.735195	39.037853	54917200.0	0
67381	2019-07- 01 00:00:00- 04:00	49.382082	49.539489	49.006054	49.521999	903800.0	0
67382	2019-07- 01 00:00:00- 04:00	318.700012	318.809998	310.010010	316.739990	204100.0	0
67383	2019-07- 01 00:00:00- 04:00	6.587493	6.604560	6.527763	6.553361	1871100.0	0
1							



## **Basic Metrices**

# shape of data set df.shape

**→** (602962, 9)

```
# dataset of columns name
df.columns
→ Index(['Date', 'Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', 'Volume', 'Dividends',
              'Stock Splits', 'Company'],
            dtype='object')
# Overview of the dataset structure
df.info()
<<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     RangeIndex: 602962 entries, 0 to 602961
     Data columns (total 9 columns):
      # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
     --- ----
                          -----
         Date 602962 non-null object
Open 602962 non-null float64
High 602962 non-null float64
Low 602962 non-null float64
Close 602962 non-null float64
Volume 602962 non-null int64
      1 Open
       2 High
       3 Low
       4 Close
         Volume 602962 non-null int64
Dividends 602962 non-null float64
       5 Volume
       6
       7
           Stock Splits 602962 non-null float64
           Company 602962 non-null object
     dtypes: float64(6), int64(1), object(2)
     memory usage: 41.4+ MB
```

# Datatype Conversions

```
def date_split(x):
    a = x.split(' ')[0]
    b = x.split(' ')[1].split('-')[0]
    d = a+' '+b
    return d
pd.to_datetime(date_split(df['Date'][0]))
→ Timestamp('2018-11-29 00:00:00')
df['Date'] = df['Date'].apply(lambda x:date_split(x))
df['Date']
            2018-11-29 00:00:00
\rightarrow
             2018-11-29 00:00:00
     2
             2018-11-29 00:00:00
     3
              2018-11-29 00:00:00
             2018-11-29 00:00:00
     602957 2023-11-29 00:00:00
     602958 2023-11-29 00:00:00
     602959 2023-11-29 00:00:00
     602960
               2023-11-29 00:00:00
```

602961 2023-11-29 00:00:00

Name: Date, Length: 602962, dtype: object

df

 $\overline{2}$ 

	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Dividends
0	2018- 11-29 00:00:00	43.829761	43.863354	42.639594	43.083508	167080000	0.00
1	2018- 11-29 00:00:00	104.769074	105.519257	103.534595	104.636131	28123200	0.00
2	2018- 11-29 00:00:00	54.176498	55.007500	54.099998	54.729000	31004000	0.00
3	2018- 11-29 00:00:00	83.749496	84.499496	82.616501	83.678497	132264000	0.00
4	2018- 11-29 00:00:00	39.692784	40.064904	38.735195	39.037853	54917200	0.04
602957	2023- 11-29 00:00:00	26.360001	26.397499	26.120001	26.150000	1729147	0.00
602958	2023- 11-29 00:00:00	27.680000	28.535000	27.680000	28.350000	1940066	0.00
602959	2023- 11-29	75.940002	76.555000	75.257500	75.610001	298699	0.00

# Data Cleaning

# Check for missing or null values in the stock\_details\_5\_years dataset and count them fo
df.isna().sum()

Date	0			
0pen	0			
High	0			
Low	0			
Close	0			
Volume				
Dividends	0			
Stock Splits	0			
Company	0			
dtype: int64				
	Open High Low Close Volume Dividends Stock Splits Company			

## Unique Values

```
# Check the number of unique values in each column of the DataFrame 'df'
# This helps in understanding the diversity of data in each column.
df.nunique()
    Date
                       1258
     0pen
                     510592
     High
                     514315
     Low
                     513389
     Close
                     484353
     Volume
                     170929
     Dividends
                        960
     Stock Splits
                         40
                        491
     Company
     dtype: int64
value_counts = {col: df[col].value_counts() for col in ['Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Close', '
# Display the value counts for each column
for col, counts in value_counts.items():
    print(f"Value counts for {col}:\n{counts}\n")
→ Value counts for Open:
     0pen
     140.000000
                    55
     150.000000
                    48
     60.000000
                    48
                    48
     100.000000
     65.000000
                    46
                    . .
     48.612281
                     1
     161.399136
                     1
     28.091971
     1171.079956
                     1
     6164.000000
                     1
     Name: count, Length: 510592, dtype: int64
     Value counts for High:
     High
     2.920000
                   36
     9.900000
                   29
                   29
     3.150000
     3.170000
                   28
     155.000000
                   27
     40.929012
                    1
     440.920013
                    1
     37.215579
                    1
     30.501805
                    1
     84.995003
                    1
     Name: count, Length: 514315, dtype: int64
     Value counts for Low:
     Low
```

```
9.900000
             35
3.090000
             32
             28
3.140000
             27
2.890000
3.110000
             25
8.793761
              1
65.908869
              1
84.592707
              1
301.632601
75.257500
              1
Name: count, Length: 513389, dtype: int64
Value counts for Close:
Close
             32
2.910000
3.140000
             30
9.950000
             28
              27
3.130000
```

# # Descriptive Statistics

26

1

1

9.800000

51.473606 124.716805 134.903076 320.975983

40.125000

# Summary statistics for numerical columns
df.describe(include = 'all').T

<b>→</b>		count	unique	top	freq	mean	std	min
	Date	602962	1258	2023- 11-29 00:00:00	491	NaN	NaN	NaN
	Open	602962.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	140.074711	275.401725	1.052425
	High	602962.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	141.853492	279.003191	1.061195
	Low	602962.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	138.276316	271.895276	1.026114
	Close	602962.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	140.095204	275.477969	1.034884
	Volume	602962.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	5895601.184909	13815961.832517	0.0
	Dividends	602962.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.00731	0.12057	0.0
	Stock Splits	602962.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.000344	0.050607	0.0
	Company	602962	491	AAPL	1258	NaN	NaN	NaN
	4							•

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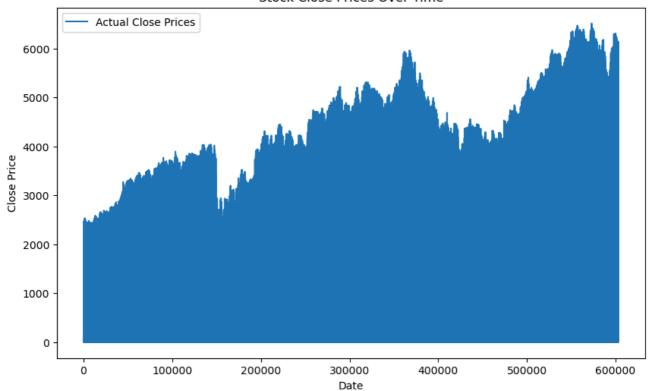
```
# Split the data into training and test sets (e.g., last 20% for testing)
train_size = int(len(df) * 0.8)
train_data = df['Close'][:train_size]
test_data = df['Close'][train_size:]
# Fit an ARIMA model (you can adjust p, d, q based on your data)
model = ARIMA(train_data, order=(5, 1, 0)) # p=5, d=1, q=0 (adjust these values)
model_fit = model.fit()
# Make predictions for the test set
predictions = model_fit.forecast(steps=len(test_data))
# Calculate RMSE and MAE
rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(test_data, predictions))
mae = mean_absolute_error(test_data, predictions)
print(f"RMSE: {rmse}")
print(f"MAE: {mae}")
RMSE: 354.75400438562195
     MAE: 121.07360469022312
```

## Data Visualization

```
# 1. Plot the closing prices over time to show trends
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(df['Close'],label="Actual Close Prices")
plt.title("Stock Close Prices Over Time")
plt.xlabel("Date")
plt.ylabel("Close Price")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



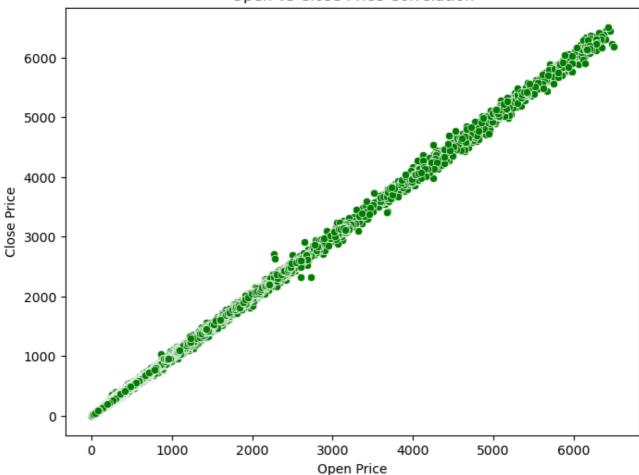
#### Stock Close Prices Over Time



```
# 2. Correlation between Open and Close Prices ---
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.scatterplot(x=data['Open'], y=data['Close'], color='green')
plt.title('Open vs Close Price Correlation')
plt.xlabel('Open Price')
plt.ylabel('Close Price')
plt.show()
```



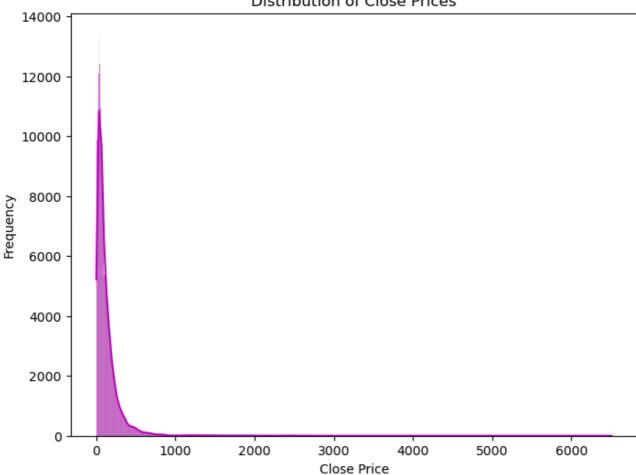
### Open vs Close Price Correlation



```
# 3. Distribution of the Close Prices
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.histplot(df['Close'], kde=True, color = 'm')
plt.title("Distribution of Close Prices")
plt.xlabel("Close Price")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.show()
```

 $\rightarrow$ 

#### Distribution of Close Prices



```
# 4. Volume vs Close Prices
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.scatter(df['Volume'],df['Close'], alpha=0.5)
plt.title("Volume vs Close Prices")
plt.xlabel("Volume")
plt.ylabel("Close Price")
plt.show()
```



#### Volume vs Close Prices



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```
# Assuming 'test_data' and 'predictions' are already calculated as in your code
# Generate the corresponding date index for the test data
test_dates = df.index[train_size:] # Adjust this based on your df structure
#plot the actual vs predicted values
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
# plot actual test data
plt.plot(test_dates, predictions, label='Perdicted Close Prices', color='red', linestyle=
#Add title and labels
plt.title('ARIMA Model: Actual vs Predicted Close Prices', fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel("Date", fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("Close Price", fontsize=12)
# Add legend
plt.legend()
#show grid for better readability
plt.grid(True)
#Display the plot
plt.show()
```



### ARIMA Model: Actual vs Predicted Close Prices

