

# Amazon (AMZN) Stock Price prediction using Facebook Prophet

```
In [1]: ## Switch to GPU mode for faster Computation (Runtime> Change runtime> GPU)
```

## Importing all the necessary Libraries

```
In [2]: #Necessary libraries = Pandas, fbprophet and plotly  
  
#pandas= data Manipulation and analysis  
#fbprophet = Forecasting  
#plotly= data visualization  
#!pip install prophet
```

```
In [3]: import pandas as pd  
import plotly.express as px  
#from fbprophet import Prophet  
from prophet import Prophet  
#  
#import ipywidgets as widgets
```

```
In [4]: #Initializing Plotly  
import plotly.io as pio  
pio.renderers.default='colab'
```

## Importing the Dataset & Exploring it

```
In [5]: df = pd.read_csv('AMZN.csv')
```

```
In [6]: #read_csv function from pandas
```

```
In [7]: df
```

Out[7]:

	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
0	2022-12-12	89.209999	90.580002	87.870003	90.550003	90.550003	61999800
1	2022-12-13	95.230003	96.250000	90.519997	92.489998	92.489998	100212000
2	2022-12-14	92.500000	93.459999	89.870003	91.580002	91.580002	70298000
3	2022-12-15	89.889999	89.970001	87.470001	88.449997	88.449997	84802900
4	2022-12-16	88.269997	89.349998	86.730003	87.860001	87.860001	146144100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	2023-12-06	147.580002	147.850006	144.279999	144.520004	144.520004	39679000
248	2023-12-07	146.149994	147.919998	145.339996	146.880005	146.880005	52352800
249	2023-12-08	145.479996	147.839996	145.399994	147.419998	147.419998	41858000
250	2023-12-11	145.660004	146.190002	143.639999	145.889999	145.889999	50907300
251	2023-12-12	145.520004	147.500000	145.300003	147.479996	147.479996	44886600

252 rows × 7 columns

In [8]: df.info()

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 252 entries, 0 to 251
Data columns (total 7 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   Date        252 non-null    object 
 1   Open         252 non-null    float64
 2   High        252 non-null    float64
 3   Low         252 non-null    float64
 4   Close        252 non-null    float64
 5   Adj Close    252 non-null    float64
 6   Volume       252 non-null    int64  
dtypes: float64(5), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 13.9+ KB

```

```
In [9]: df.describe()
```

```
Out[9]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
<b>count</b>	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	2.520000e+02
<b>mean</b>	117.831072	119.368730	116.353016	117.966469	117.966469	6.029315e+07
<b>std</b>	19.125679	19.142427	19.115752	19.131681	19.131681	2.135646e+07
<b>min</b>	82.800003	83.480003	81.430000	81.820000	81.820000	2.237840e+07
<b>25%</b>	99.725001	101.044998	98.094999	100.010000	100.010000	4.643740e+07
<b>50%</b>	124.774998	126.730003	123.689999	125.000000	125.000000	5.564410e+07
<b>75%</b>	133.597504	134.699997	131.982506	133.334996	133.334996	6.792652e+07
<b>max</b>	147.850006	149.259995	146.880005	147.729996	147.729996	1.581542e+08

## Data Visualization using plotly express- Visualizing the historical performance of Tesla

```
In [10]: #Line graph, Area graph , box plot (Analyzing price and volume)
```

```
In [11]: px.area(df, x='Date',y='Close')
```

```
In [12]: px.line(df, x='Date',y='Close')
```

```
In [13]: px.area(df, x='Date',y='Volume')
```

```
In [14]: px.bar(df, y='Volume')
```

```
In [15]: px.box(df, y='Close')
```

# Understanding Facebook Prophet

## Facebook Prophet

**Accurate and Fast** : It is accurate and generate results very fast

**Reliable** : Facebook Company itself uses Prophet for Internal forecasting

**Fully Automatic** : Works with missing data & No need to perform extensive data Preprocessing

**Domain Knowledge Integration** : Forecasting can be made better by adding domain knowledge expertise like holidays & patterns

**Available in R and Python**: We will be using Python Programming Language

## Data Preparation

In [16]: df

	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
0	2022-12-12	89.209999	90.580002	87.870003	90.550003	90.550003	61999800
1	2022-12-13	95.230003	96.250000	90.519997	92.489998	92.489998	100212000
2	2022-12-14	92.500000	93.459999	89.870003	91.580002	91.580002	70298000
3	2022-12-15	89.889999	89.970001	87.470001	88.449997	88.449997	84802900
4	2022-12-16	88.269997	89.349998	86.730003	87.860001	87.860001	146144100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	2023-12-06	147.580002	147.850006	144.279999	144.520004	144.520004	39679000
248	2023-12-07	146.149994	147.919998	145.339996	146.880005	146.880005	52352800
249	2023-12-08	145.479996	147.839996	145.399994	147.419998	147.419998	41858000
250	2023-12-11	145.660004	146.190002	143.639999	145.889999	145.889999	50907300
251	2023-12-12	145.520004	147.500000	145.300003	147.479996	147.479996	44886600

252 rows × 7 columns

In [17]: columns = ['Date', 'Close']

In [18]: ndf = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = columns)

In [19]: ndf

	Date	Close
0	2022-12-12	90.550003
1	2022-12-13	92.489998
2	2022-12-14	91.580002
3	2022-12-15	88.449997
4	2022-12-16	87.860001
...	...	...
247	2023-12-06	144.520004
248	2023-12-07	146.880005
249	2023-12-08	147.419998
250	2023-12-11	145.889999
251	2023-12-12	147.479996

252 rows × 2 columns

In [20]: prophet\_df = ndf.rename(columns = {'Date':'ds', 'Close':'y'})

In [21]: prophet\_df

Out[21]:

	ds	y
0	2022-12-12	90.550003
1	2022-12-13	92.489998
2	2022-12-14	91.580002
3	2022-12-15	88.449997
4	2022-12-16	87.860001
...	...	...
247	2023-12-06	144.520004
248	2023-12-07	146.880005
249	2023-12-08	147.419998
250	2023-12-11	145.889999
251	2023-12-12	147.479996

252 rows × 2 columns

## Creating Facebook Prophet Model

In [22]:

```
m = Prophet()
m.fit(prophet_df)
```

14:51:56 - cmdstanpy - INFO - Chain [1] start processing  
 14:51:56 - cmdstanpy - INFO - Chain [1] done processing

Out[22]: <prophet.forecaster.Prophet at 0x174b57e2900>

## Forecasting

In [23]:

```
future = m.make_future_dataframe(periods=30) # 30: 30 days
future.tail()
```

Out[23]:

	ds
277	2024-01-07
278	2024-01-08
279	2024-01-09
280	2024-01-10
281	2024-01-11

In [24]:

```
forecast = m.predict(future)
forecast
```

Out[24]:

	ds	trend	yhat_lower	yhat_upper	trend_lower	trend_upper	additiv
<b>0</b>	2022-12-12	87.742902	81.764270	93.507129	87.742902	87.742902	-C
<b>1</b>	2022-12-13	87.895196	81.200064	93.329339	87.895196	87.895196	-C
<b>2</b>	2022-12-14	88.047490	81.866734	93.753686	88.047490	88.047490	-C
<b>3</b>	2022-12-15	88.199784	81.394424	93.450149	88.199784	88.199784	-C
<b>4</b>	2022-12-16	88.352079	82.073670	94.367781	88.352079	88.352079	-C
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>277</b>	2024-01-07	150.871199	145.895001	158.548315	149.766478	152.013956	1
<b>278</b>	2024-01-08	151.055727	144.717439	156.587977	149.878325	152.287437	-C
<b>279</b>	2024-01-09	151.240254	144.696398	156.666642	149.972061	152.573645	-C
<b>280</b>	2024-01-10	151.424782	144.736128	156.868868	150.086819	152.850873	-C
<b>281</b>	2024-01-11	151.609309	145.210476	157.095248	150.198002	153.099429	-C

282 rows × 16 columns

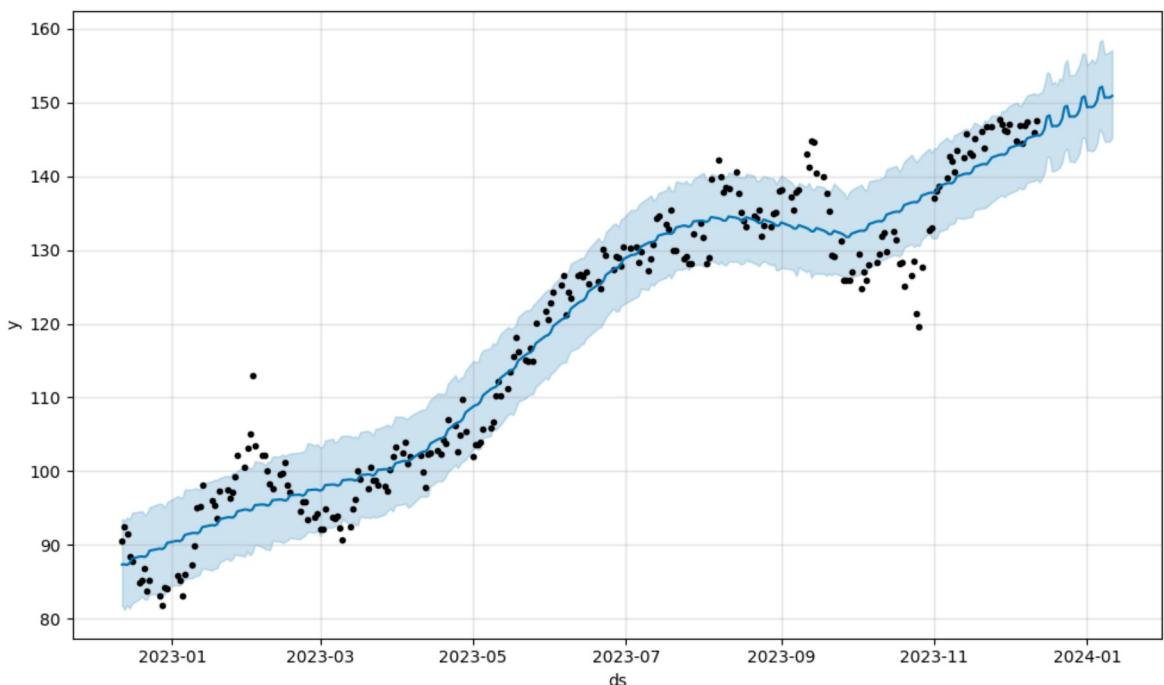
In [25]: `forecast[['ds', 'yhat', 'yhat_lower', 'yhat_upper']].tail()`

Out[25]:

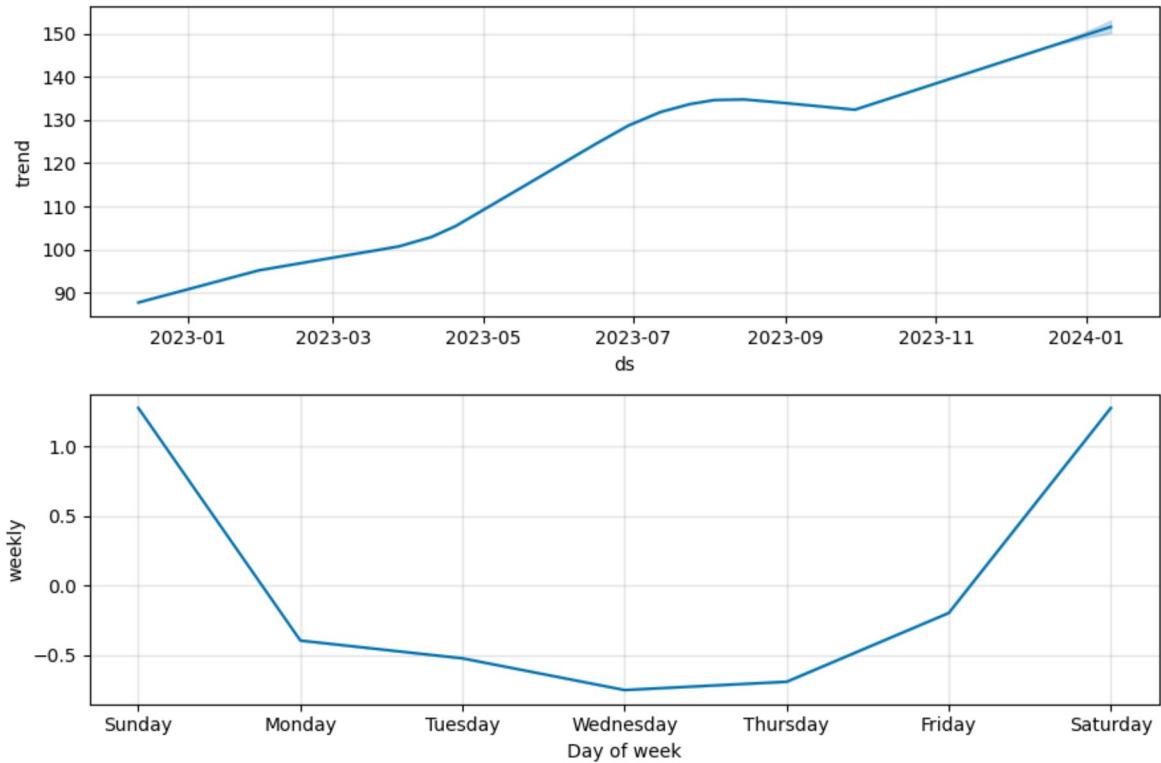
	ds	yhat	yhat_lower	yhat_upper
<b>277</b>	2024-01-07	152.150217	145.895001	158.548315
<b>278</b>	2024-01-08	150.660423	144.717439	156.587977
<b>279</b>	2024-01-09	150.717073	144.696398	156.666642
<b>280</b>	2024-01-10	150.673607	144.736128	156.868868
<b>281</b>	2024-01-11	150.917661	145.210476	157.095248

In [26]: `px.line(forecast, x='ds', y='yhat')`

```
In [27]: figure = m.plot(forecast, xlabel='ds', ylabel = 'y')
```



```
In [28]: figure2 = m.plot_components(forecast)
```



```
In [29]: from prophet.plot import plot_plotly, plot_components_plotly  
plot_plotly(m, forecast)
```

```
In [30]: plot_components_plotly(m, forecast)
```

## Downloading the Forecast data

```
In [31]: #from google.colab import files  
#forecast.to_csv('forecast.csv')  
#files.download('forecast.csv')
```

```
In [32]: #forecast.to_csv('forecast.csv', index=False)  
forecast.to_csv('forecast.csv', index=True)
```