date open high low close volume Name **0** 2013-02-08 15.07 15.12 14.63 14.75 8407500 AAL **1** 2013-02-11 14.89 15.01 14.26 14.46 8882000 AAL **2** 2013-02-12 14.45 14.51 14.10 14.27 8126000 AAL **3** 2013-02-13 14.30 14.94 14.25 14.66 10259500 AAL **4** 2013-02-14 14.94 14.96 13.16 13.99 31879900 AAL 1 # Describe the data by column 2 data.describe().T std min 25% 50% 75% **open** 619029.0 8.302333e+01 9.737877e+01 1.62 94.37 2.044000e+03 40.220 **high** 619032.0 8.377831e+01 9.820752e+01 1.69 95.18 2.067990e+03 40.620 low 619032.0 8.225610e+01 9.650742e+01 1.50 39.830 62.02 93.54 2.035110e+03 **close** 619040.0 8.304376e+01 9.738975e+01 1.59 40.245 94.41 2.049000e+03 **volume** 619040.0 4.321823e+06 8.693610e+06 0.00 1070320.500 2082093.50 4284509.25 6.182376e+08 1 # Sum NaN values per column within dataset 2 data.isnull().sum() **_**→ date open high low close volume Name dtype: int64 1 # Clean data set and ignore any rows with NaN value 2 data = data.dropna(how='any') 3 print(f"Shape of dataset is {data.shape}") Shape of dataset is (619029, 7) 1 # Good to have an idea of the date range print(f"First recorded date: {data['date'].min()}") 3 print(f"Last recorded date: {data['date'].max()}") ☐→ First recorded date: 2013-02-08 00:00:00 Last recorded date: 2018-02-07 00:00:00 What season of the year is the best time to trade? We will look at the data to see if there is a best time of year to trade, and if so, what time of year or season is this in. Since the data set is for American based firms listed on the New York stock exchange, we will look at the time of year and season from the northern hemisphere perspective: Spring from March 20th to June 20th Summer from June 21st to September 23rd Autumn from September 24th to December 22nd And Winter from December 23rd to March 19th. This question can be answered by looking at a few factors that we can assess by the dataset. For instance; volatility. If there are a large amount of shares being bought on one stock on a certain day, then the stock exchange will represent growth and vice versa if there are a lot of sells acorss all stocks. Let's take a look at the average traded volume per year, month, week and day. 1 year_data = data.set_index('date').groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='Y')) year_data = year_data['volume'].mean().plot(kind='bar') 3 year_data.set_xticklabels(('2013', '2014', '2015', '2016', '2017', '2018')) 4 year_data.set_ylabel('Average Volume') 5 year_data.set_xlabel('Year') 6 year_data.set_title('Average Volume traded per year') 7 plt.show() 1 #Retreiving the mean volume group by the month 2 avg_permonth = data.set_index('date').groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='M')) 3 avg_permonth = avg_permonth['volume'].mean() 1 # Plot to show mean of volume per month of year fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 2, figsize=(12, 12)) for i, (year, sg) in enumerate(avg_permonth.groupby(avg_permonth.index.year)): sg.plot(ax=axs[i//2, i%2]) fig.suptitle('Average volume traded per month of the year', fontsize=12) 7 fig.tight_layout() 8 fig.subplots_adjust(top=0.95) 9 plt.show() Average volume traded per month of the year 4.75 -4.25 -Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2014 Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2013 5.0 -4.5 -Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2016 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2015 5.25 -5.00 -Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2017 Apart from 2015, August seems to be the time where the volume seems to be at its lowest amount. This is in mid summer, not the beggining or right at the end of it. Why would the first 8 months of the year go south for the general market? And what is it about August that creates a rebound? Does this cycle throughout each year? 1 # Average volume per day 2 avg_perday = data.set_index('date').groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='d')) 3 avg_perday['volume'].mean().plot(figsize=(15, 7)) 5 # Average volume per week 6 avg_perweek = data.set_index('date').groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')) 7 avg_perweek['volume'].mean().plot(figsize=(15, 7)) 9 # Average volume per month 10 avg_permonth = data.set_index('date').groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='m')) 11 avg_permonth['volume'].mean().plot(figsize=(15, 7)) plt.legend(('Daily mean', 'Weekly mean', 'Monthly mean')) 14 plt.title('Daily, Weekly, Monthly mean volume throughout data') 15 plt.xlabel('Date') 16 plt.ylabel('Volume') 17 18 plt.show() \Box Daily, Weekly, Monthly mean volume throughout data — Daily mean --- Weekly mean --- Monthly mean

Import libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns

6 import datetime as dt

2 data.columns

2 data.head()

1 # Start of data set

5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

7 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
8 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

2014

Drops at the end of each year could be because:

spikes in the volume.

2015

Date

At the end of each year there are huge drops in volume for the NYSE's listed companies and right after the turn of each new year, there are high

2017

2018

data = pd.read_csv('/content/cs-1.csv', parse_dates=['date'])

「→ Index(['date', 'open', 'high', 'low', 'close', 'volume', 'Name'], dtype='object')

1 # Import data file and assign to variable

1 # Show all column names within dataset

By comparing Apple and Microsoft we're looking at the two biggest tech stocks on the market (most popular anyway, not by market share. I don't know the market share of these companies!). Analysing these two stocks and comparing against each other by opening and closing prices, high and low price, we can judge what would've been a great day to buy these two particular shares. 1 # Apple 5 year history dataAAPL = data.loc[data.Name=='AAPL', :] 3 dataAAPL close volume Name **1259** 2013-02-08 67.7142 68.4014 66.8928 67.8542 158168416 AAPL **1260** 2013-02-11 68.0714 69.2771 67.6071 68.5614 129029425 AAPL **1261** 2013-02-12 68.5014 68.9114 66.8205 66.8428 151829363 AAPL **1262** 2013-02-13 66.7442 67.6628 66.1742 66.7156 118721995 AAPL **1263** 2013-02-14 66.3599 67.3771 66.2885 66.6556 88809154 AAPL **2513** 2018-02-01 167.1650 168.6200 166.7600 167.7800 47230787 AAPL **2514** 2018-02-02 166.0000 166.8000 160.1000 160.5000 86593825 AAPL **2515** 2018-02-05 159.1000 163.8800 156.0000 156.4900 72738522 AAPL **2516** 2018-02-06 154.8300 163.7200 154.0000 163.0300 68243838 AAPL **2517** 2018-02-07 163.0850 163.4000 159.0685 159.5400 51608580 AAPL 1259 rows × 7 columns 1 # Amazon 5 year history dataMSFT = data.loc[data.Name=='MSFT', :] 3 dataMSFT date open high low close volume Name **390198** 2013-02-08 27.35 27.710 27.3100 27.55 33318306 MSFT **390199** 2013-02-11 27.65 27.920 27.5000 27.86 32247549 MSFT **390200** 2013-02-12 27.88 28.000 27.7500 27.88 35990829 MSFT **390201** 2013-02-13 27.93 28.110 27.8800 28.03 41715530 MSFT **390202** 2013-02-14 27.92 28.060 27.8700 28.04 32663174 MSFT **391452** 2018-02-01 94.79 96.070 93.5813 94.26 47227882 MSFT **391453** 2018-02-02 93.64 93.970 91.5000 91.78 47867753 MSFT **391454** 2018-02-05 90.56 93.240 88.0000 88.00 51031465 MSFT **391455** 2018-02-06 86.89 91.475 85.2500 91.33 67998564 MSFT **391456** 2018-02-07 90.49 91.770 89.2000 89.61 41107592 MSFT 1259 rows × 7 columns fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(20, 5)) 3 # Apple graph 4 plt.subplot(121) 5 plt.plot(dataAAPL['date'], dataAAPL['open']) 6 plt.plot(dataAAPL['date'], dataAAPL['close']) 7 plt.title('Apple opening and closing prices') 8 plt.xlabel('Date') 9 plt.ylabel('Price') plt.legend(('Open', 'Close'), loc='upper left') 11 plt.grid(True) 12 13 # Microsoft graph 14 plt.subplot(122) plt.plot(dataMSFT['date'], dataMSFT['open']) 16 plt.plot(dataMSFT['date'], dataMSFT['close']) 17 plt.title('Microsoft opening and closing prices') 18 plt.xlabel('Date') 19 plt.ylabel('Price') 20 plt.grid(True) 21 plt.legend(('Open', 'Close'), loc='upper left') 23 24 plt.show() Apple opening and closing prices Microsoft opening and closing prices Open - Open 90 - Close Close 2013 2014 2016 2017 2014 2015 2016 We can see that there is not much difference between the opening and closing prices for these two shares. The best points on the graph would be the lowest opening price and highest closing price. For Apple you can see just over the mid point of 2015 to 2016 the opening price was much lower than the closing price. For Microsoft there's not much visible opportunity for day trading. Long term holding though would have fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(20, 5)) 3 # Opening prices 4 plt.subplot(121) 5 plt.plot(dataAAPL['date'], dataAAPL['open'], '--b') 6 plt.plot(dataMSFT['date'], dataMSFT['open'], ':r') 7 plt.title('Opening prices') 8 plt.xlabel('Date') 9 plt.ylabel('Price') 10 plt.legend(('AAPL', 'MSFT'), loc='upper left') 11 plt.grid(True) # Closing prices 14 plt.subplot(122) plt.plot(dataAAPL['date'], dataAAPL['close'], '--b') plt.plot(dataMSFT['date'], dataMSFT['close'], ':r') 17 plt.title('Closing prices') 18 plt.xlabel('Date') 19 plt.ylabel('Price') 20 plt.grid(True) 21 plt.legend(('AAPL', 'MSFT'), loc='upper left') 22 24 plt.show() \Box Closing prices Opening prices 180 --- AAPL --- AAPL MSFT MSFT 160 j 100 -2013 2017 2013 2017 2014 2016 2014 Date Apple has a larger share price which would bring back a larger profit if it was invested by bulk at specific times. However there is the risk of losing much more too. 1 df1 = dataAAPL.set_index('date').loc[:, ['low']] df2 = dataAAPL.set_index('date').loc[:, ['close']] 3 df3 = dataMSFT.set_index('date').loc[:, ['low']] 4 df4 = dataMSFT.set_index('date').loc[:, ['close']] 6 fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(20, 5)) 8 plt.subplot(121) 9 plt.plot(df1.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean()) plt.plot(df2.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean()) 11 plt.grid(True) 12 plt.legend(('Low', 'Close')) plt.title('AAPL weekly mean of low and closing price') 14 plt.xlabel('Date') 15 plt.ylabel('Price') 17 plt.subplot(122) 18 plt.plot(df3.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean()) 19 plt.plot(df4.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean()) 20 plt.grid(True) 21 plt.legend(('Low', 'Close')) 22 plt.title('MSFT weekly mean of low and closing price') 23 plt.xlabel('Date') 24 plt.ylabel('Price') 25 26 plt.show() \Box MSFT weekly mean of low and closing price AAPL weekly mean of low and closing price 90 - Close - Close 2013 2016 2016 2014 2014 1 df1 = dataAAPL.set_index('date').loc[:, ['high']] 2 df2 = dataAAPL.set_index('date').loc[:, ['open']] 3 df3 = dataMSFT.set_index('date').loc[:, ['high']] 4 df4 = dataMSFT.set_index('date').loc[:, ['open']] 6 fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(20, 5))

• Majority of traders not taking risk because of less free cash due to festive season.

• Fund allocation due to asset managers decision making for the company funds per year

If we assume that private investors and asset managers buy stock in late December or early January then we can assume that the best time of year to buy stock as a private investor would be the same time. As a private investor you could ride the wave of buying cheap and selling high.

• Experienced traders waiting for stock to go cheaper to buy larger bulk quantity

Private investors gaining bonuses per year and have more to risk

Retailers reporting profits taken from festive season

You would just need to find the right stock to buy!

And spikes could potentially be due to:

▼ Apple vs. Microsoft

8 plt.subplot(121)

11 plt.grid(True)

12 plt.legend(('High', 'Open'))

9 plt.plot(df1.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean())
10 plt.plot(df2.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean())

plt.title('AAPL weekly mean of high and opening price')

23 plt.xlabel('Date') 24 plt.ylabel('Price') 25 26 plt.show() ₽ AAPL weekly mean of high and opening price MSFT weekly mean of high and opening price - High 90 - Open 2013 2014 2016 2014 1 df1 = dataAAPL.set_index('date').loc[:, ['high']] 2 df2 = dataAAPL.set_index('date').loc[:, ['low']] 3 df3 = dataMSFT.set_index('date').loc[:, ['high']] 4 df4 = dataMSFT.set_index('date').loc[:, ['low']] 6 fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(20, 5)) 8 plt.subplot(121) 9 plt.plot(df1.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean()) 10 plt.plot(df2.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean()) 11 plt.grid(True) 12 plt.legend(('High', 'Low')) 13 plt.title('AAPL weekly mean of high and Low price') 14 plt.xlabel('Date') 15 plt.ylabel('Price') 17 plt.subplot(122) 18 plt.plot(df3.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean()) 19 plt.plot(df4.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean()) 20 plt.grid(True) 21 plt.legend(('High', 'Low')) 22 plt.title('MSFT weekly mean of high and low price') 23 plt.xlabel('Date') 24 plt.ylabel('Price') 25 26 plt.show() AAPL weekly mean of high and Low price MSFT weekly mean of high and low price 180 - --- High --- High 90 - Low - Low sns.pairplot(dataAAPL, x_vars=['open', 'high', 'low', 'close'], y_vars=['volume'], height=10, kind='reg') <> <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7ff5f4ccb9e8> As we can see by using seaborns pairplot, there are groups of different trades by opening price vs volume. There are gaps between such points also which may indicate a wary market. It seems the higher the volume the lower the opening price and higher the opening price the lower the volume. This is of course an obvious thing, the higher something costs the less you can have of it. sns.pairplot(dataMSFT, x_vars=['open', 'high', 'low', 'close'], y_vars=['volume'], height=10, kind='reg') <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7ff5f5088518> • • Microsofts scatter points don't seem as spread out as Apple's. They all seem to cluster together with what I would assume between the 40-50 range of each graph being an area where volume traded has clustered. ▼ Scatter plots of Apple in 2015 and 2016 1 aapl_2015 = dataAAPL.set_index('date') 2 aapl_2015 = aapl_2015.loc['2015-01':'2015-12'] sns.pairplot(aapl_2015, x_vars=['open', 'high', 'low', 'close'], y_vars=['volume'], height=10, kind='reg') <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7ff5f50885f8> • • • • print(dataAAPL.iloc[(dataAAPL['open']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]]) 3 print(dataAAPL.iloc[(dataAAPL['high']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]]) 4 print(dataAAPL.iloc[(dataAAPL['low']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]]) 5 print(dataAAPL.iloc[(dataAAPL['close']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]]) date open high low close volume Name 1799 2015-04-02 125.03 125.560 124.19 125.32 32220131 AAPL 1868 2015-07-13 125.03 125.755 124.32 125.66 41440538 AAPL date open high low close volume Name 1786 2015-03-16 123.88 124.95 122.87 124.95 35874300 AAPL 1764 2015-02-11 122.77 124.92 122.50 124.88 73561797 AAPL date open high low close volume Name 1802 2015-04-08 125.85 126.40 124.97 125.60 37329243 AAPL 1869 2015-07-14 126.04 126.37 125.04 125.61 31768139 AAPL date open high low close volume Name 1822 2015-05-06 126.56 126.75 123.36 125.01 72141010 AAPL 1786 2015-03-16 123.88 124.95 122.87 124.95 35874300 AAPL So for the grouping on the scatter diagrams for the columns against volume, the dates range from earliest as February to latest July. This is where a large grouping of scatter points are on each diagram. 1 aapl_2016 = dataAAPL.set_index('date') 2 aapl_2016 = aapl_2016.loc['2016-01':'2016-12'] sns.pairplot(aapl_2016, x_vars=['open', 'high', 'low', 'close'], y_vars=['volume'], height=10, kind='reg') C→ <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7ff5f54ec8d0> print(dataAAPL.iloc[(dataAAPL['open']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]]) 3 print(dataAAPL.iloc[(dataAAPL['high']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]]) 4 print(dataAAPL.iloc[(dataAAPL['low']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])

₽

5 print(dataAAPL.iloc[(dataAAPL['close']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])

15 plt.ylabel('Price')

plt.plot(df3.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean())
plt.plot(df4.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='w')).mean())

22 plt.title('MSFT weekly mean of high and opening price')

17 plt.subplot(122)

20 plt.grid(True)

21 plt.legend(('High', 'Open'))

```
1 msft_2015 = dataMSFT.set_index('date')
   2 msft_2015 = msft_2015.loc['2015-01':'2015-12']
   4 sns.pairplot(msft_2015, x_vars=['open', 'close', 'low', 'high'], y_vars=['volume'], height=10, kind='reg')
  print(dataMSFT.iloc[(dataAAPL['open']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])
  3 print(dataMSFT.iloc[(dataAAPL['high']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])
  4 print(dataMSFT.iloc[(dataAAPL['low']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])
   5 print(dataMSFT.iloc[(dataAAPL['close']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])
                 date open high low close volume Name
      390246 2013-04-19 29.62 30.24 29.61 29.765 99790116 MSFT
      390295 2013-06-28 34.38 34.79 34.34 34.545 65545445 MSFT
                 date open high low close volume Name
      390246 2013-04-19 29.62 30.24 29.61 29.765 99790116 MSFT
      390295 2013-06-28 34.38 34.79 34.34 34.545 65545445 MSFT
                 date open high low close volume Name
      390246 2013-04-19 29.62 30.24 29.61 29.765 99790116 MSFT
      390295 2013-06-28 34.38 34.79 34.34 34.545 65545445 MSFT
                 date open high low close volume Name
      390246 2013-04-19 29.62 30.24 29.61 29.765 99790116 MSFT
      390245 2013-04-18 28.95 28.98 28.50 28.790 56772087 MSFT
   1 msft_2016 = dataMSFT.set_index('date')
  2 msft_2016 = dataMSFT.loc['2015-01':'2015-12']
   4 sns.pairplot(msft_2016, x_vars=['open', 'close', 'low', 'high'], y_vars=['volume'], height=10, kind='reg')
  C→ <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7ff5f5587198>
        0.00
  1 input = 47
  print(dataMSFT.iloc[(dataAAPL['open']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])
   3 print(dataMSFT.iloc[(dataAAPL['high']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])
  4 print(dataMSFT.iloc[(dataAAPL['low']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])
  5 print(dataMSFT.iloc[(dataAAPL['close']-input).abs().argsort()[:2]])
                  date open high low close volume Name
      390246 2013-04-19 29.62 30.24 29.61 29.765 99790116 MSFT
      390295 2013-06-28 34.38 34.79 34.34 34.545 65545445 MSFT
                 date open high low close volume Name
      390246 2013-04-19 29.62 30.24 29.61 29.765 99790116 MSFT
      390295 2013-06-28 34.38 34.79 34.34 34.545 65545445 MSFT
                 date open high low close volume Name
      390246 2013-04-19 29.62 30.24 29.61 29.765 99790116 MSFT
      390295 2013-06-28 34.38 34.79 34.34 34.545 65545445 MSFT
                 date open high low close volume Name
      390246 2013-04-19 29.62 30.24 29.61 29.765 99790116 MSFT
      390245 2013-04-18 28.95 28.98 28.50 28.790 56772087 MSFT
▼ Machine learning forecasting on Apple stock
  1 x = dataAAPL[['open', 'low', 'high']]
  y = dataAAPL['close']
  1 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, random_state=1)
  1 print(len(X_train))
  2 print(len(X_test))
  3 print(len(y_train))
  4 print(len(y_test))
  5 print(f"Total records : {len(X_train) + len(X_test)}")
 □→ 944
      315
      944
      Total records : 1259
▼ Linear regression model
  1 linreg = LinearRegression()
  2 linreg.fit(X_train, y_train)
  4 print(round(linreg.intercept_, 3))
  5 print(linreg.coef_)
      [-0.55110259 0.75882388 0.79347569]
  1 linreg.predict(X_test)
  rray([115.88820261, 110.09143176, 116.93407737, 125.22232926,
            132.14802809, 64.62127095, 173.18238514, 61.37773493,
            115.5413601 , 155.17712487, 117.81187732, 61.10550736,
            152.98748003, 156.99220652, 99.19001746, 130.25624072,
            154.90195465, 150.33987387, 96.0022943, 114.05640596,
            108.70854605, 145.92203537, 76.91067136, 75.39630736,
            112.65827638, 94.78199039, 114.38412904, 97.7846639,
            171.25979048, 79.29413175, 116.51462872, 161.52921201,
            126.05512274, 63.67898582, 70.63496622, 99.13825111,
            97.3391312 , 119.29592573, 130.43342438, 75.56111866,
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▼ Scatter plots of Microsoft in 2015

1 round(linreg.score(X_test, y_test)*100, 3)