

ts

July 21, 2023

```
[46]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from statsmodels.tsa.arima_model import ARMA
from statsmodels.tsa.ar_model import AR
```

```
[2]: # Loading The Dataset (reading the dataset using read_csv)
df = pd.read_csv("stock_data.csv",
parse_dates=True,
index_col="Date")

# displaying the first five rows of dataset
df.head()
```

```
[2]:
```

	Unnamed: 0	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Name
Date							
2006-01-03	NaN	39.69	41.22	38.79	40.91	24232729	AABA
2006-01-04	NaN	41.22	41.90	40.77	40.97	20553479	AABA
2006-01-05	NaN	40.93	41.73	40.85	41.53	12829610	AABA
2006-01-06	NaN	42.88	43.57	42.80	43.21	29422828	AABA
2006-01-09	NaN	43.10	43.66	42.82	43.42	16268338	AABA

```
[3]: #Dropping Unwanted Columns
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```
[4]: # deleting column
df.drop(columns='Unnamed: 0')
```

```
[4]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Name
Date						
2006-01-03	39.69	41.22	38.79	40.91	24232729	AABA
2006-01-04	41.22	41.90	40.77	40.97	20553479	AABA
2006-01-05	40.93	41.73	40.85	41.53	12829610	AABA
2006-01-06	42.88	43.57	42.80	43.21	29422828	AABA
2006-01-09	43.10	43.66	42.82	43.42	16268338	AABA
...
2017-12-22	71.42	71.87	71.22	71.58	10979165	AABA
2017-12-26	70.94	71.39	69.63	69.86	8542802	AABA

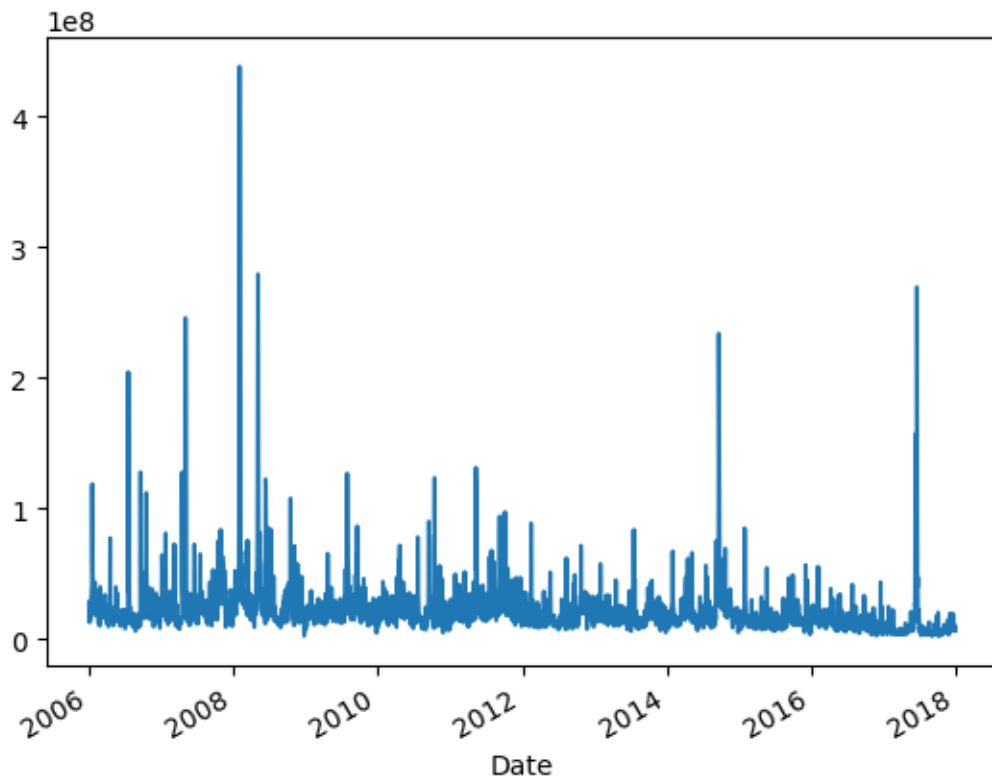
2017-12-27	69.77	70.49	69.69	70.06	6345124	AABA
2017-12-28	70.12	70.32	69.51	69.82	7556877	AABA
2017-12-29	69.79	70.13	69.43	69.85	6613070	AABA

[3019 rows x 6 columns]

```
[5]: #Plotting a simple line plot for time series data.
```

```
[6]: df['Volume'].plot()
```

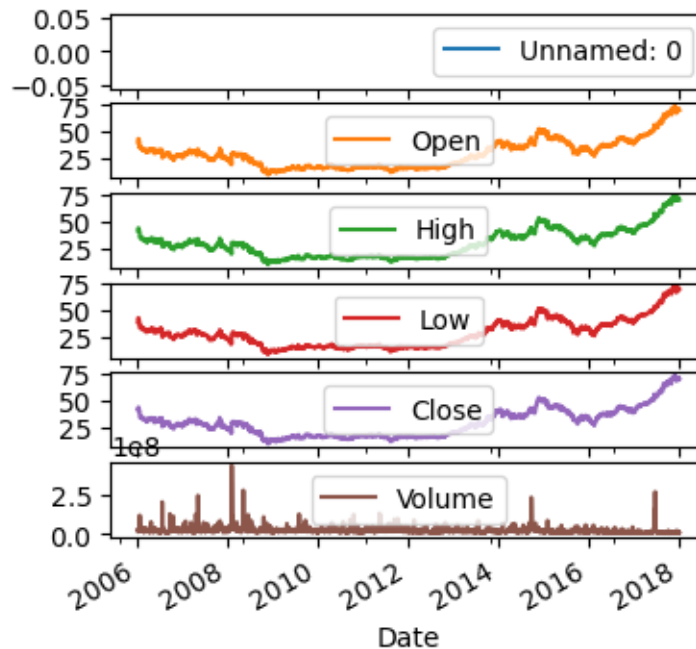
```
[6]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>
```



```
[7]: #Plot other columns
```

```
[8]: df.plot(subplots=True, figsize=(4, 4))
```

```
[8]: array([<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>, <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>,
        <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>, <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>,
        <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>, <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>],
        dtype=object)
```



```
[11]: # Resampling: Resampling is a methodology of economically using a data sample
      ↪ to improve the accuracy and
      #quantify the uncertainty of a population parameter.
      #Resampling for months or weeks and making plots is another very simple and
      ↪ widely used method of finding seasonality.
      #Here we are going to make a bar plot of month data for 2016 and 2017.
```

```
[12]: # Resampling the time series data based on monthly 'M' frequency
df_month = df.resample("M").mean()

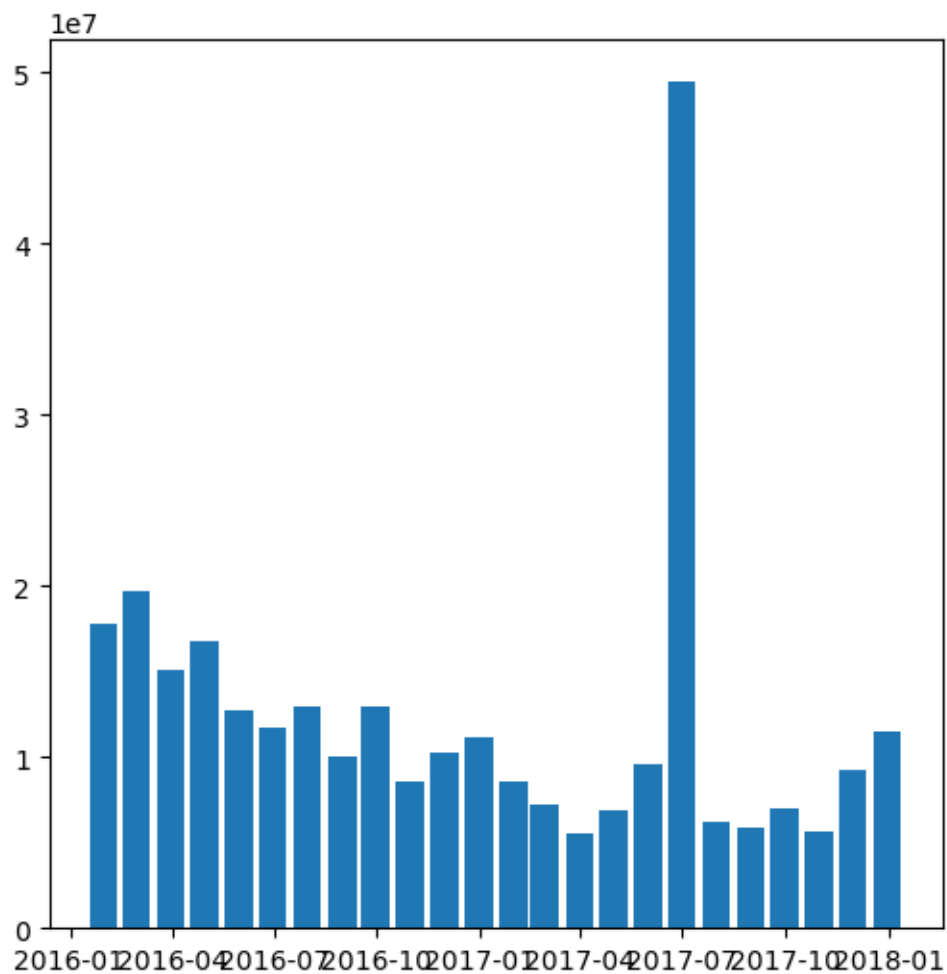
# using subplot
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6, 6))

# plotting bar graph
ax.bar(df_month['2016:'].index,
df_month.loc['2016:', "Volume"],
width=25, align='center')
```

<ipython-input-12-b7d07158cb28>:2: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrameGroupBy.mean is deprecated. In a future version, numeric_only will default to False. Either specify numeric_only or select only columns which should be valid for the function.

```
df_month = df.resample("M").mean()
```

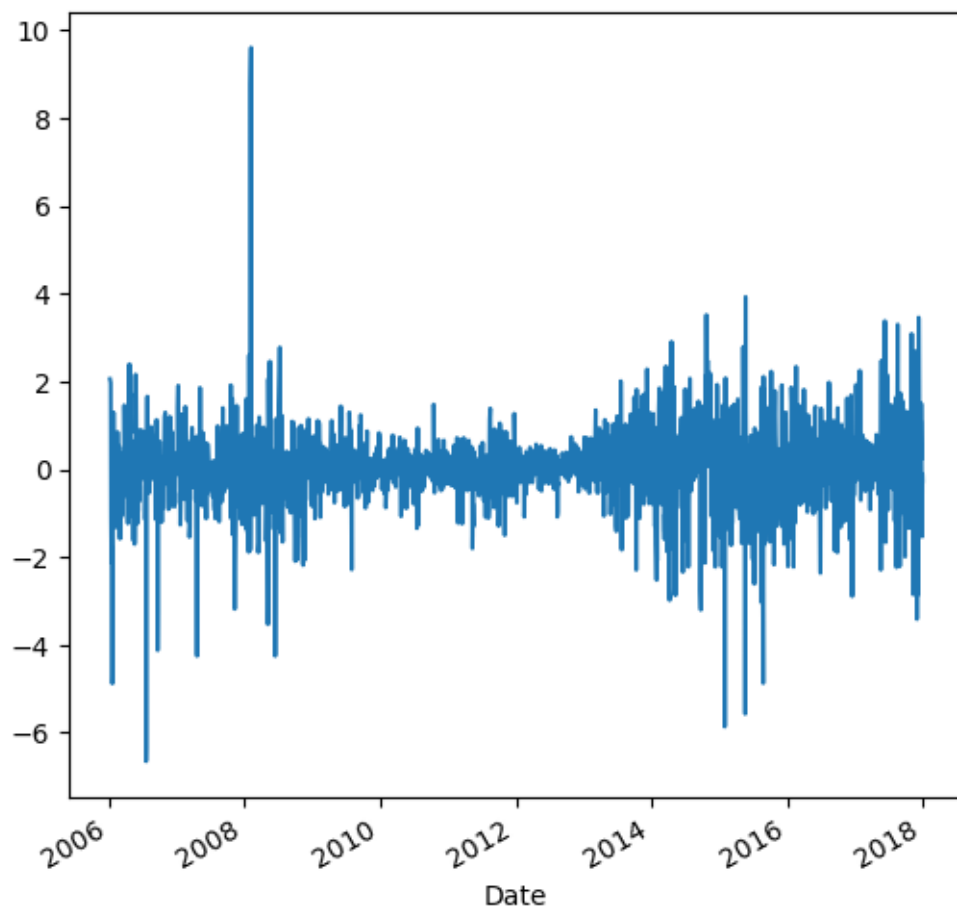
```
[12]: <BarContainer object of 24 artists>
```



```
[13]: #Differencing: Differencing is used to make the difference in values of a
      ↪ specified interval.
      #By default, it's one, we can specify different values for plots. It is the
      ↪ most popular method to remove
      #trends in the data
```

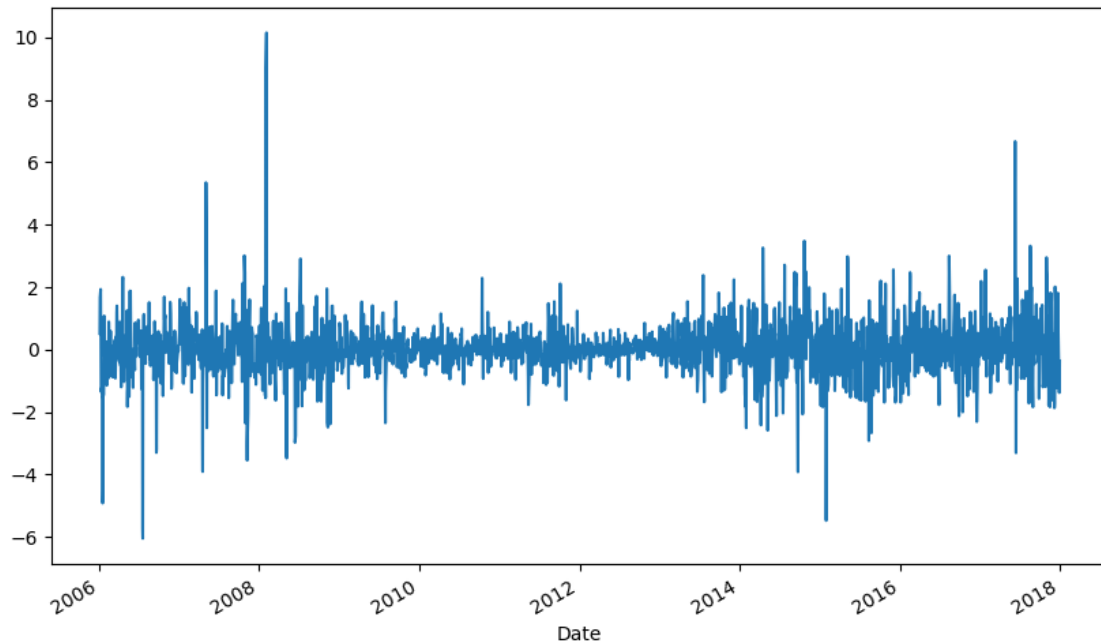
```
[14]: df.Low.diff(2).plot(figsize=(6, 6))
```

```
[14]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>
```



```
[15]: df.High.diff(2).plot(figsize=(10, 6))
```

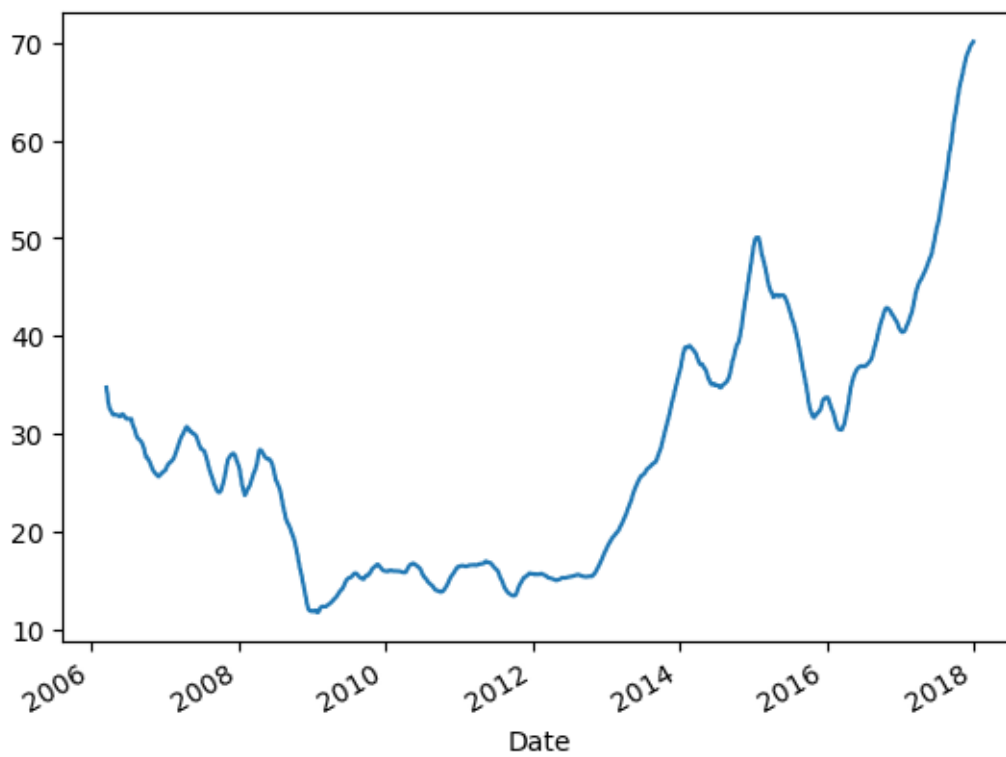
```
[15]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>
```



```
[16]: #Trend In The Dataset
      #We can see the change in trend in our dataset, Trend helps us see where the
      ↪value of data that
      #we are considering is going upward or downward in the long run.
```

```
[17]: # Finding the trend in the "Open"
      # column using moving average method
      window_size = 50
      rolling_mean = df['Open'].rolling\
      (window_size).mean()
      rolling_mean.plot()
```

```
[17]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Date'>
```



[]: