

Problem statement: Analysis and Visualization of Stock Market Data Tasks to Perform:

1. Import the "Stock_Prices.csv" dataset.
2. Explore the dataset to understand its structure and content.
3. Ensure that the date column is in the appropriate format (e.g., datetime) for time series analysis.
4. Plot line charts or time series plots to visualize the historical stock price trends over time.
5. Calculate and plot moving averages or rolling averages to identify the underlying trends and smooth out noise.
6. Perform seasonality analysis to identify periodic patterns in the stock prices, such as weekly, monthly, or yearly fluctuations.
7. Analyze and plot the correlation between the stock prices and other variables, such as trading volume or market indices.
8. Use autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models or exponential smoothing models to forecast future stock prices.

```
In [16]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
%matplotlib inline
```

```
In [17]: stock_prices = pd.read_csv('stock_prices.csv')
stock_prices.head()
```

Out[17]:

| | Date | A | AA | AAPL | ABBV | ABC | ABT | ACN | ADBE |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | 2003-07-31 | 13.790836 | 53.019848 | 1.019303 | NaN | 12.739487 | 9.022574 | 15.108545 | 16.333433 |
| 1 | 2003-08-01 | 13.676599 | 51.759747 | 1.002379 | NaN | 12.579965 | 8.859362 | 15.816516 | 16.268559 |
| 2 | 2003-08-04 | 13.682946 | 52.256149 | 1.025589 | NaN | 12.398233 | 8.850165 | 15.660917 | 16.523066 |
| 3 | 2003-08-05 | 13.219654 | 51.206055 | 0.985455 | NaN | 12.111500 | 8.700747 | 15.147444 | 16.183720 |
| 4 | 2003-08-06 | 13.060995 | 50.783653 | 0.949190 | NaN | 11.752071 | 8.873152 | 14.937387 | 15.749559 |

5 rows × 480 columns

```
In [18]: print("Number of Rows:",stock_prices.shape[0])
print("Number of Columns:",stock_prices.shape[1])
```

Number of Rows: 2876
Number of Columns: 480

```
In [19]: stock_prices.dtypes
```

```
Out[19]: Date      object
         A         float64
         AA        float64
         AAPL      float64
         ABBV      float64
         ...
         XRX       float64
         XYL       float64
         YUM       float64
         ZION      float64
         ZNGA      float64
         Length: 480, dtype: object
```

```
In [20]: stock_prices.columns
```

```
Out[20]: Index(['Date', 'A', 'AA', 'AAPL', 'ABBV', 'ABC', 'ABT', 'ACN', 'ADBE', 'ADI',
               ...
               'XEL', 'XL', 'XLNX', 'XOM', 'XRAY', 'XRX', 'XYL', 'YUM', 'ZION',
               'ZNGA'],
              dtype='object', length=480)
```

```
In [21]: stock_prices.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2876 entries, 0 to 2875
Columns: 480 entries, Date to ZNGA
dtypes: float64(479), object(1)
memory usage: 10.5+ MB
```

```
In [22]: stock_prices.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[22]: Date      0
         A         0
         AA         0
         AAPL       0
         ABBV    2372
         ...
         XRX         0
         XYL    2067
         YUM         0
         ZION         0
         ZNGA    2112
         Length: 480, dtype: int64
```

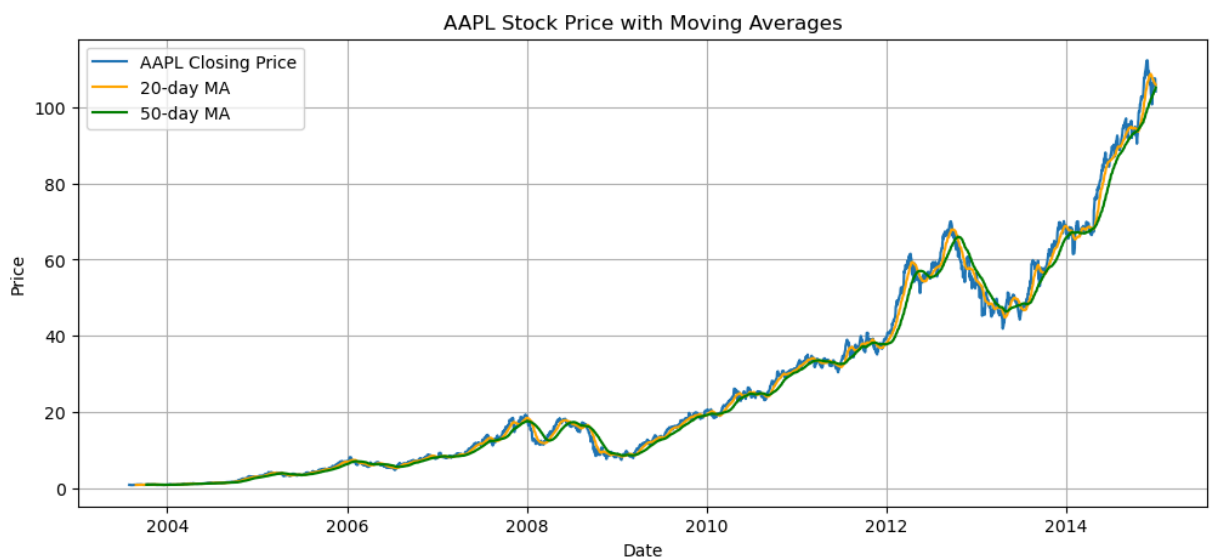
```
In [23]: # Step 3: Ensure 'Date' column is datetime type
stock_prices['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(stock_prices['Date'])
stock_prices.set_index('Date', inplace=True) # Set Date as index for time series
```

```
In [25]: # Step 4: Plot historical stock price trend
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
plt.plot(stock_prices['AAPL'], label='AAPL Closing Price')
plt.title('AAPL Stock Price Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



```
In [26]: # Step 5: Calculate and plot moving averages
stock_prices['AAPL_MA_20'] = stock_prices['AAPL'].rolling(window=20).mean() # 20-day MA
stock_prices['AAPL_MA_50'] = stock_prices['AAPL'].rolling(window=50).mean() # 50-day MA
```

```
In [28]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
plt.plot(stock_prices['AAPL'], label='AAPL Closing Price')
plt.plot(stock_prices['AAPL_MA_20'], label='20-day MA', color='orange')
plt.plot(stock_prices['AAPL_MA_50'], label='50-day MA', color='green')
plt.title('AAPL Stock Price with Moving Averages')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



```
In [31]: # Step 6: Seasonality analysis using decomposition
decomposition = seasonal_decompose(stock_prices['AAPL'], model='additive', period=2)
decomposition.plot()
plt.show()
```

