

Data (raw features)

In [2]: `combined_data.head()`

Out[2]:

	NVDA_Close_NVDA	NVDA_High_NVDA	NVDA_Low_NVDA	NVDA_Open_NVDA	NVDA_Volume_NVDA	^GSPC_Close_	^GSPC	^C
Date								
2022-02-14	24.226711	24.833702	23.715560	23.894264	440424000	4401.669922		44
2022-02-15	26.451010	26.500926	24.742850	24.907575	699869000	4471.069824		44
2022-02-16	26.466984	26.537867	25.509576	26.215403	732676000	4475.009766		44
2022-02-17	24.466309	25.742186	24.124877	25.587443	810595000	4380.259766		44
2022-02-18	23.602745	24.944513	23.061645	24.627041	761255000	4348.870117		43

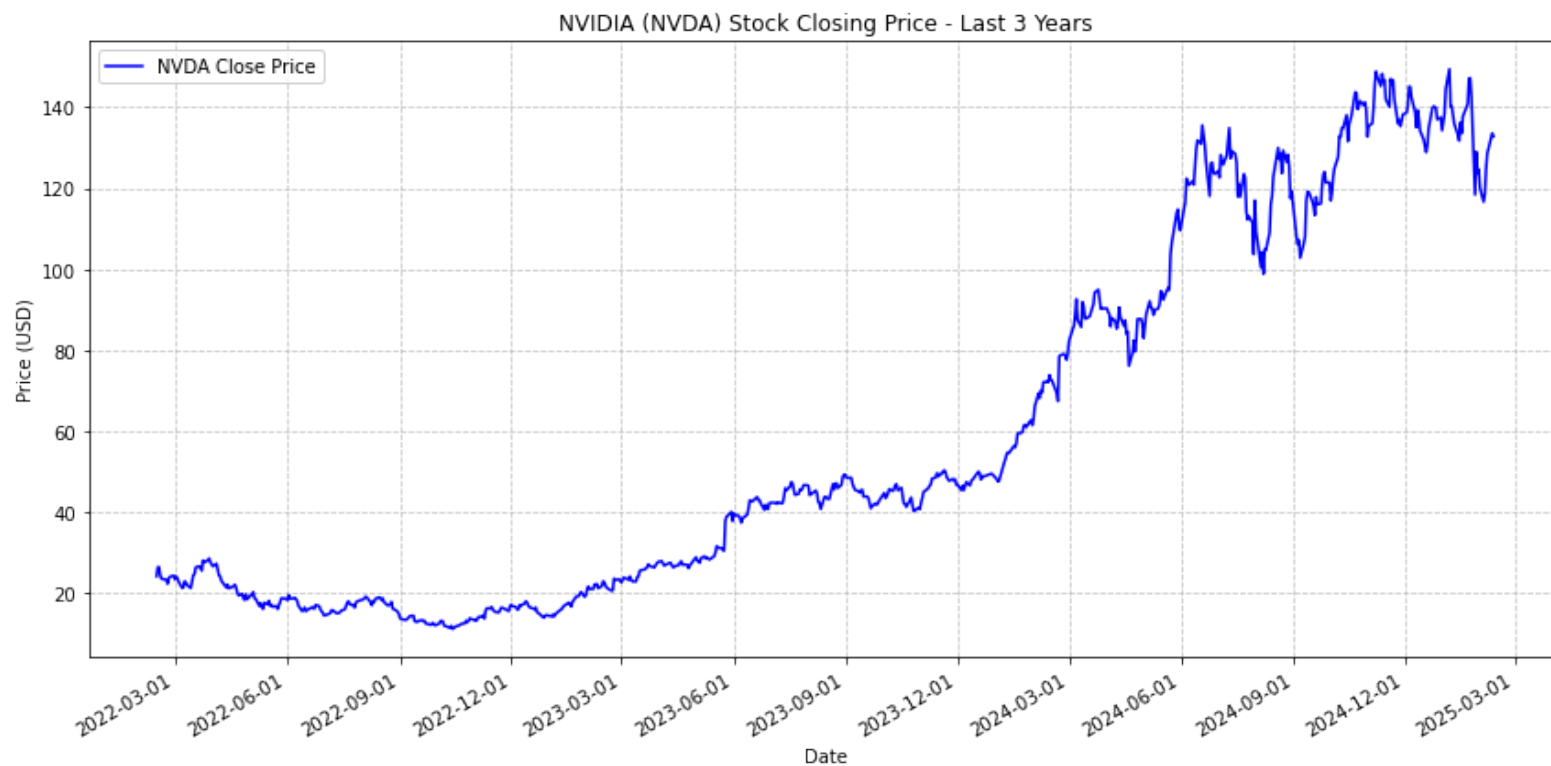
Plots

Price

Varies quite a bit over the time range

```
In [4]: fig
```

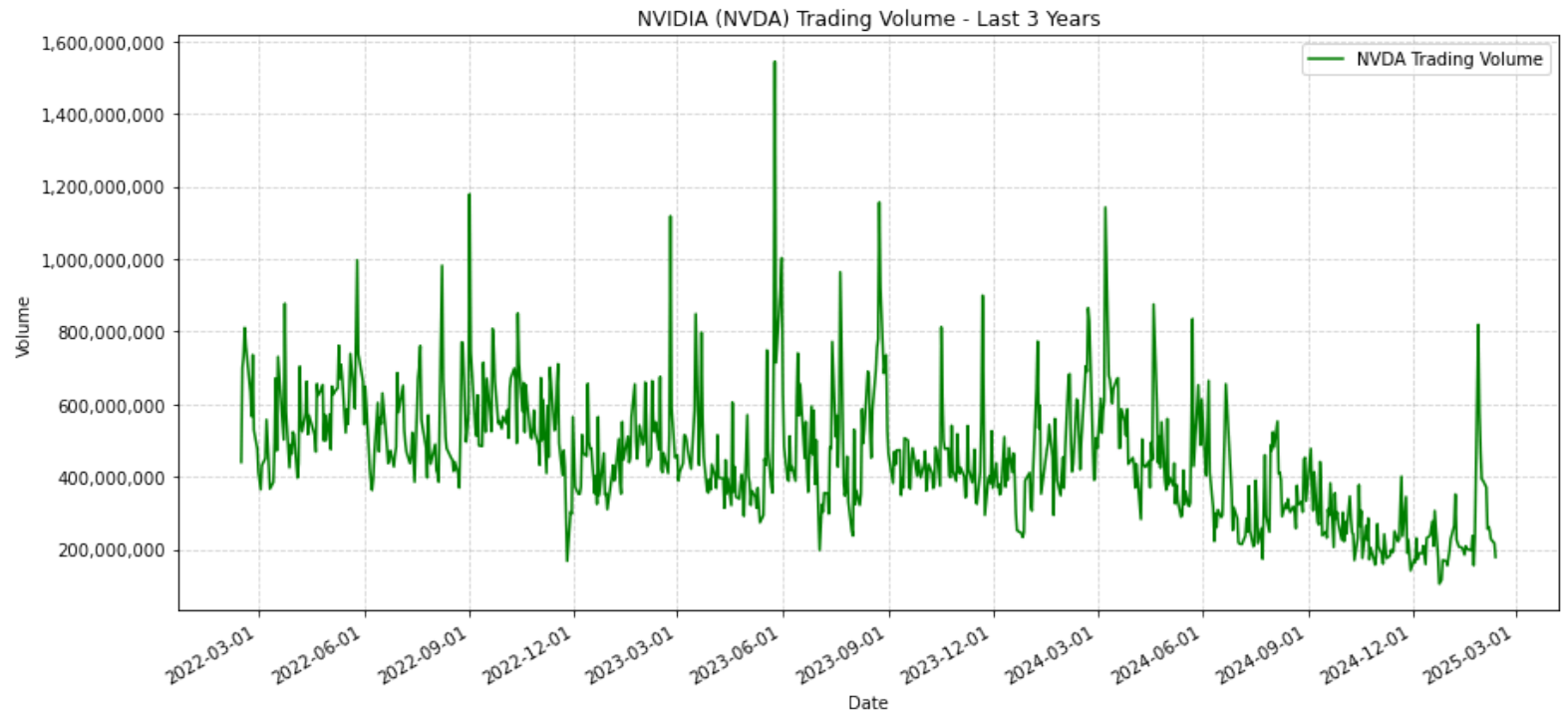
```
Out[4]:
```



Volume, in shares

In [6]: fig

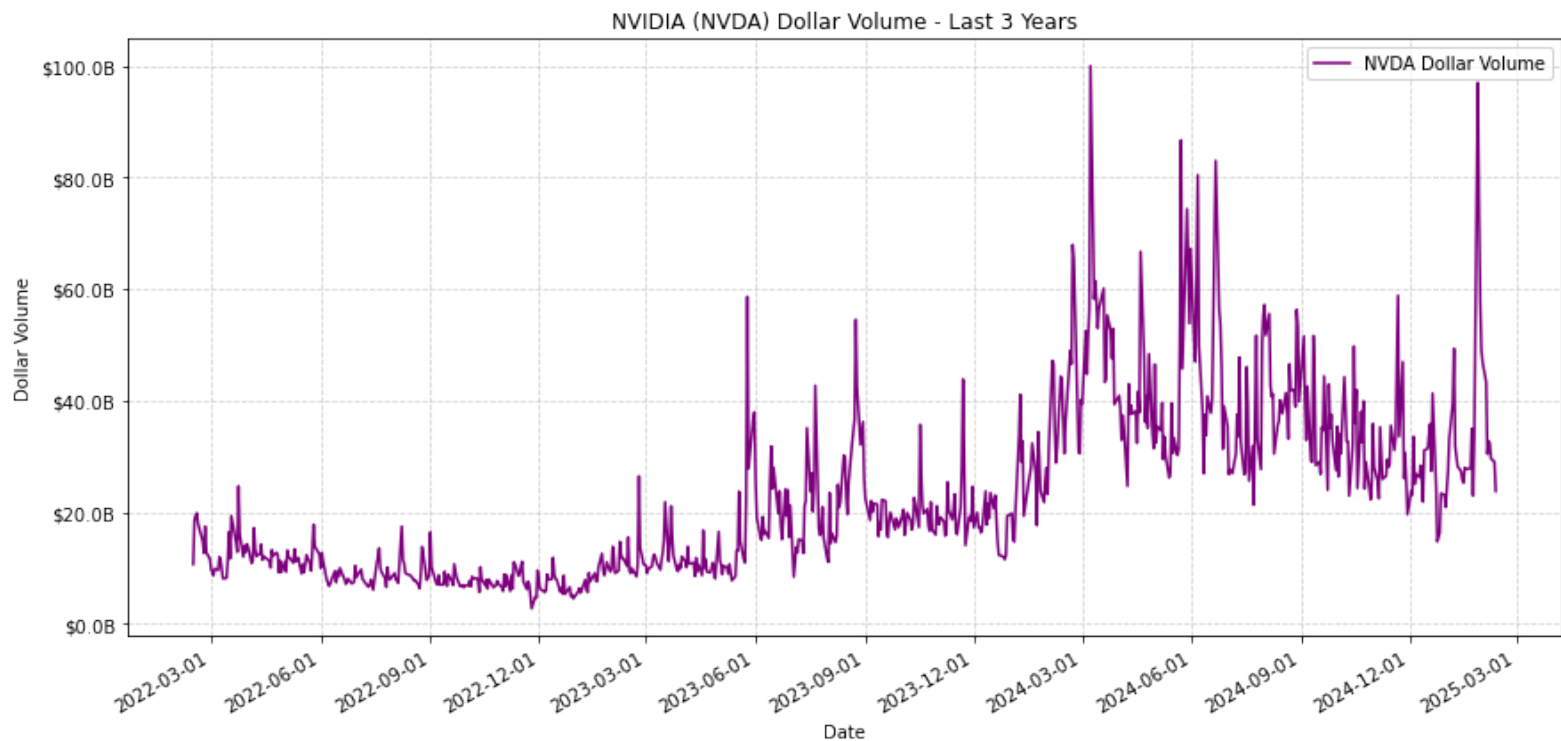
Out[6]:



Volume (in dollars)

In [8]: fig

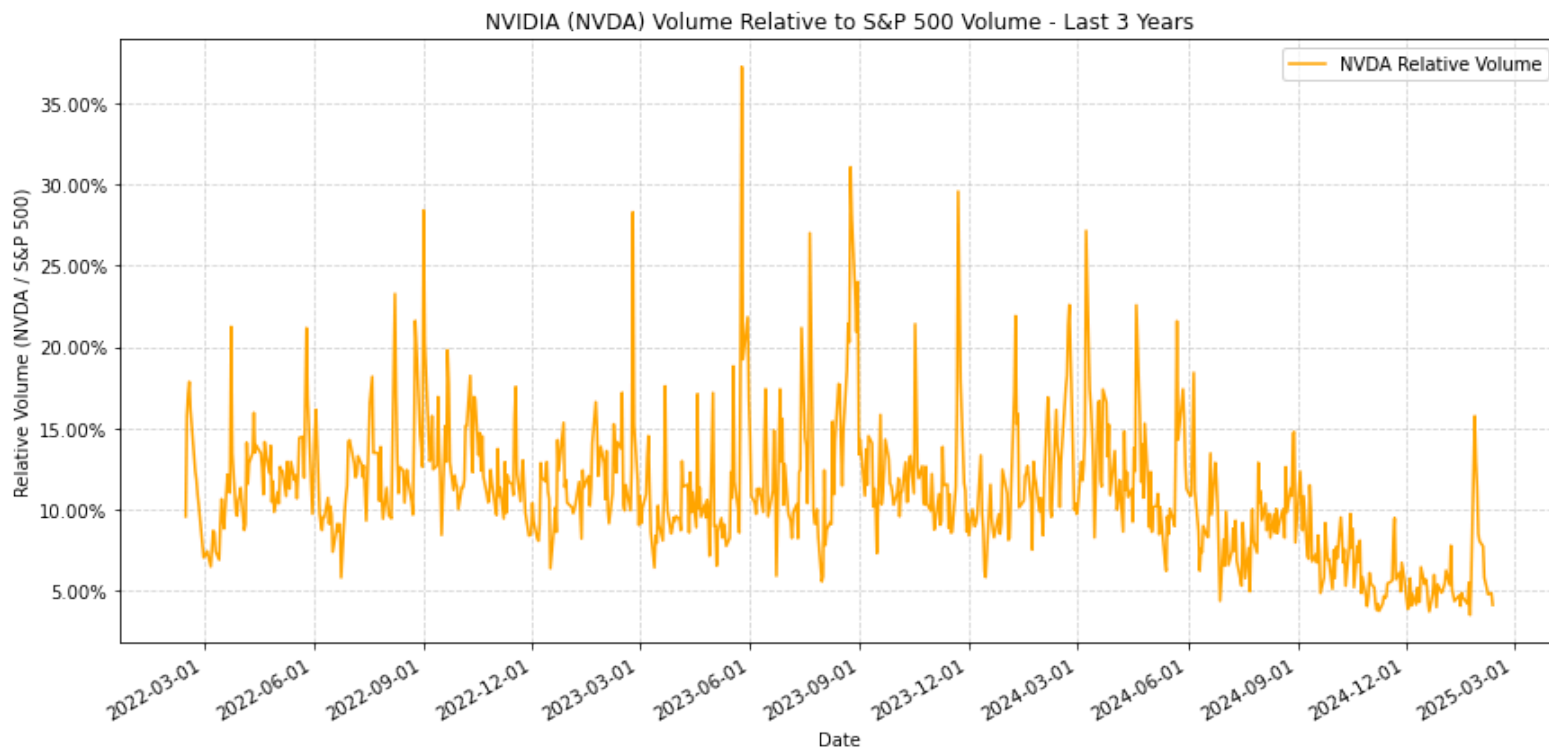
Out[8]:



Volume (relative to total market volume)

In [10]: fig

Out[10]:



Let's assume that the training data and test data are from the first/second half.

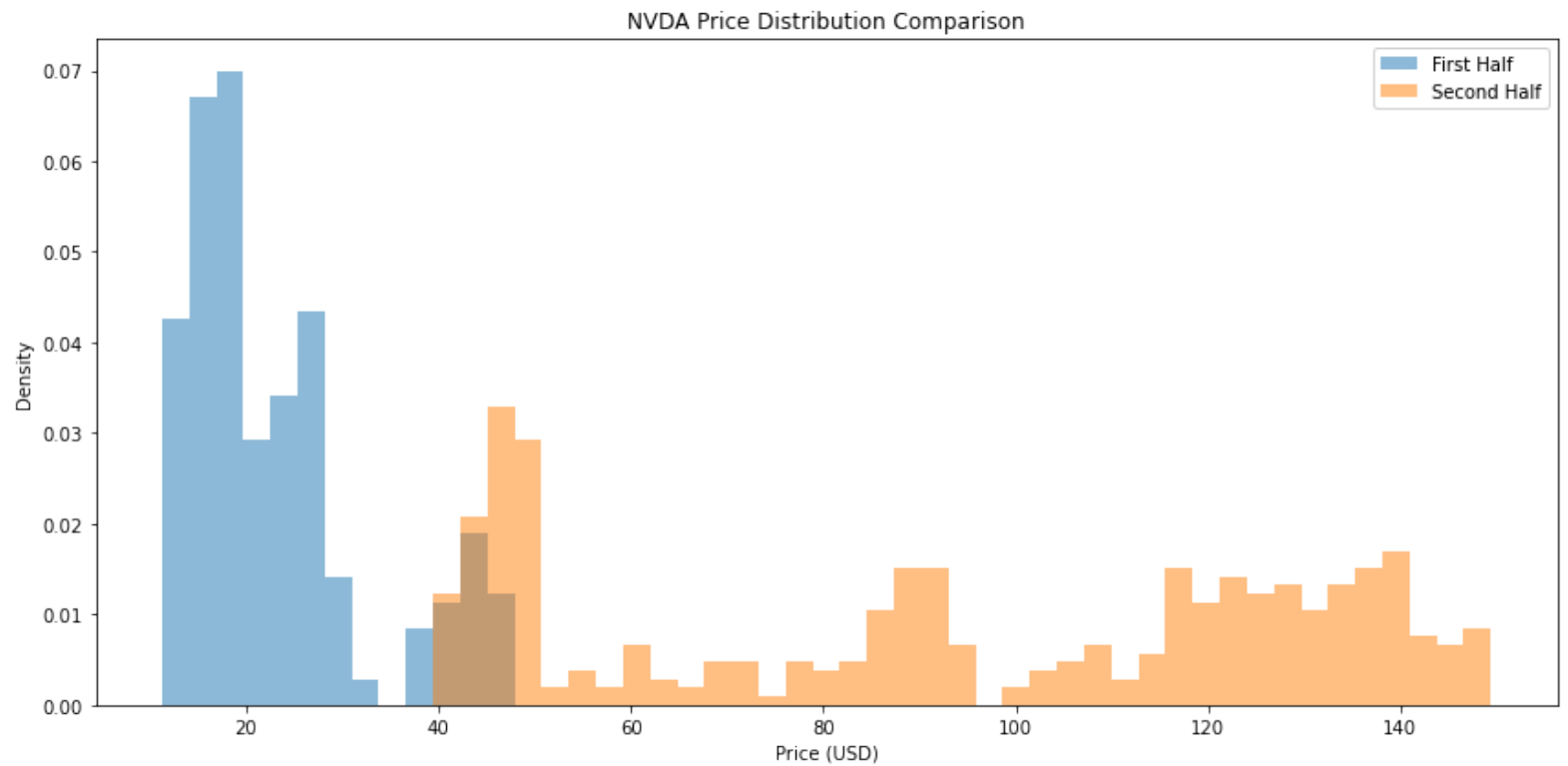
Are the distributions of training/test data similar ?

Note: we are assuming the second half is closer to the present, and therefore a more accurate proxy for unseen data that will be encountered in the near future.

Price distributions

```
In [12]: fig
```

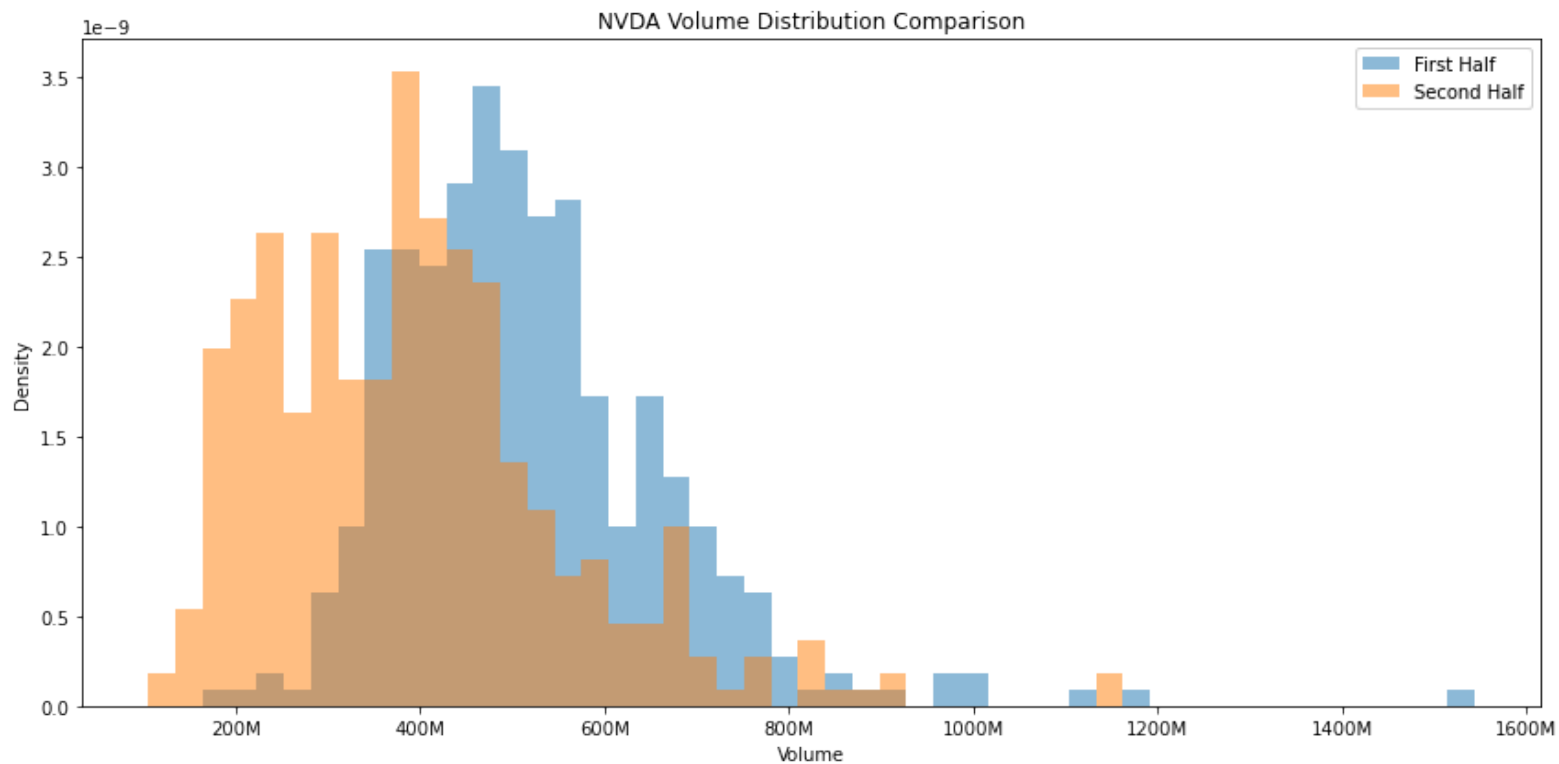
```
Out[12]:
```



Volume (shares) distributions

In [14]: fig

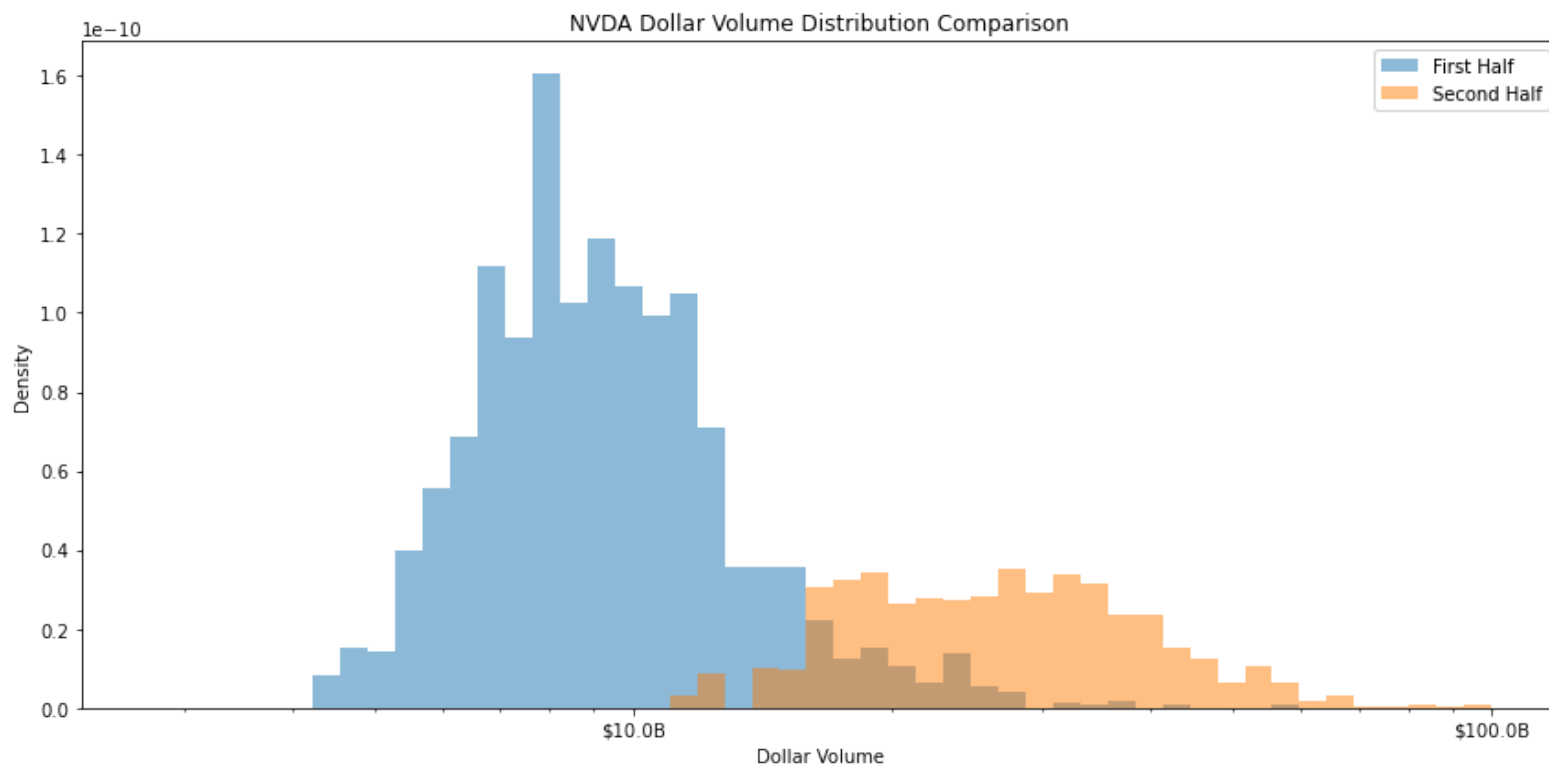
Out[14]:



Volume (dollars) distributions


```
In [16]: fig
```

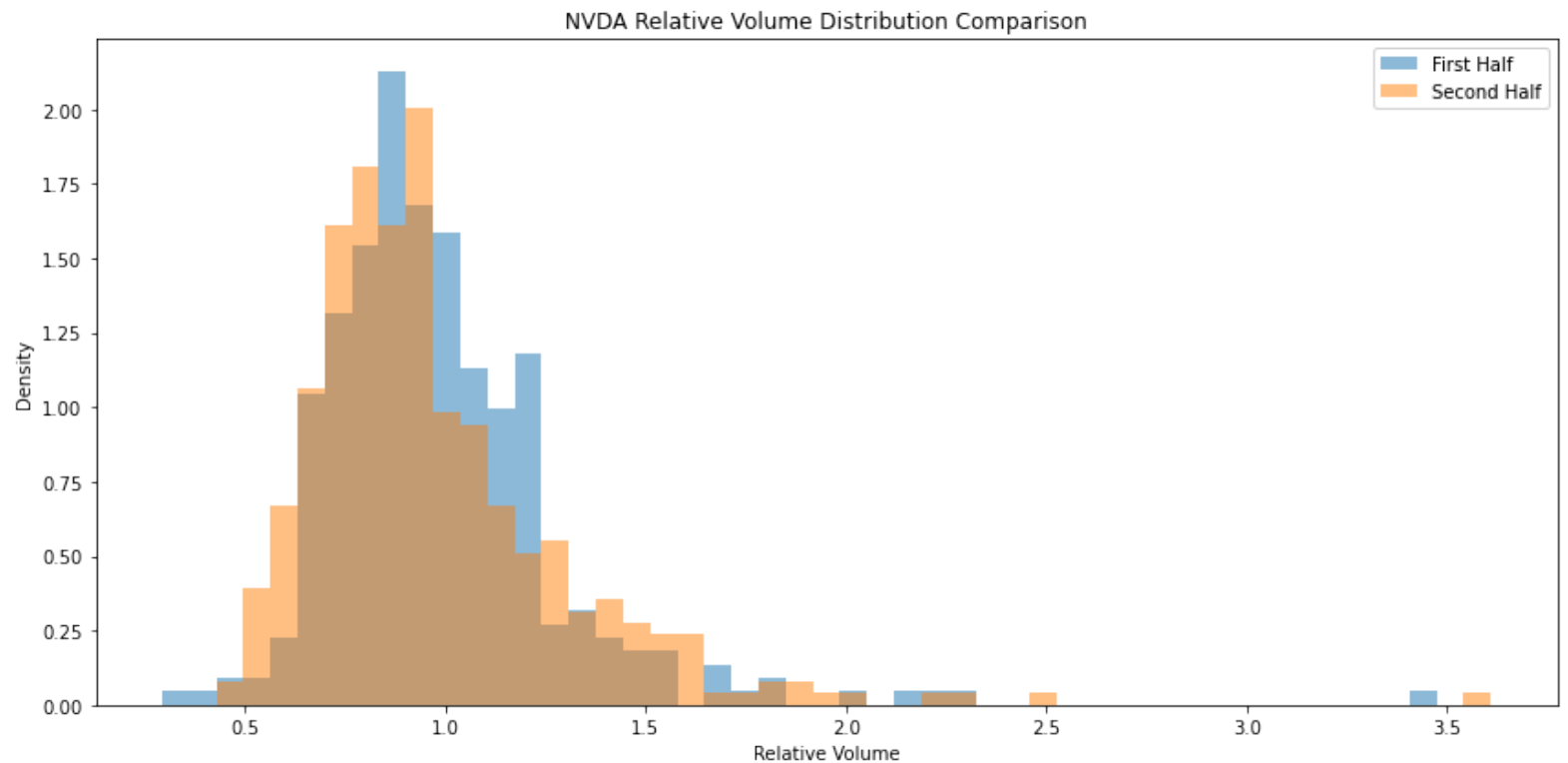
```
Out[16]:
```



Volume (relative to market) distributions

```
In [18]: fig
```

```
Out[18]:
```



```
print("Done")
```

