




```

1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
5 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
6
7 from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf
8 from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose

1 df_bax_m = pd.read_csv(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/PRN23039142546/df_bax_cleaned_to_view_outliers.csv', index_col=0, parse_dates=True)
2 df_bax_m.head()

```


  

	Price	Open	High	Low	Vol.	Change %
<b>Date</b>						
<b>2010-05-24</b>	1482.42	1491.98	1491.98	1482.42	926980.0	-0.64
<b>2010-05-25</b>	1454.85	1482.42	1482.42	1454.85	1660000.0	-1.86
<b>2010-05-26</b>	1472.29	1456.50	1472.29	1454.85	1500000.0	1.20
<b>2010-05-27</b>	1453.82	1472.29	1478.07	1453.82	2480000.0	-1.25
<b>2010-05-30</b>	1455.16	1453.82	1462.04	1453.72	5910000.0	0.09

Next steps:

[Generate code with df\\_bax\\_m](#)[View recommended plots](#)[New interactive sheet](#)

```
1 df_bax_m.info() #check data types
```

 `<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>`  
 DatetimeIndex: 3659 entries, 2010-05-24 to 2025-03-27  
 Data columns (total 6 columns):  
 #    Column    Non-Null Count    Dtype  
 --- --- ---  
 0    Price    3659 non-null    float64  
 1    Open    3659 non-null    float64  
 2    High    3659 non-null    float64  
 3    Low    3659 non-null    float64  
 4    Vol.    3659 non-null    float64  
 5    Change %    3659 non-null    float64  
 dtypes: float64(6)  
 memory usage: 200.1 KB

```
1 df_naive = df_bax_m.copy()
```

```
1 price = df_naive['Price']
```

```


1 split_point = int(len(price)*0.8)
2 #price[split_point:]
3 train,test = price[:split_point],price[split_point:]

```

```
1 naive_forecast = pd.Series(train.iloc[-1], index=test.index)
```

```
1 rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(test, naive_forecast))
```

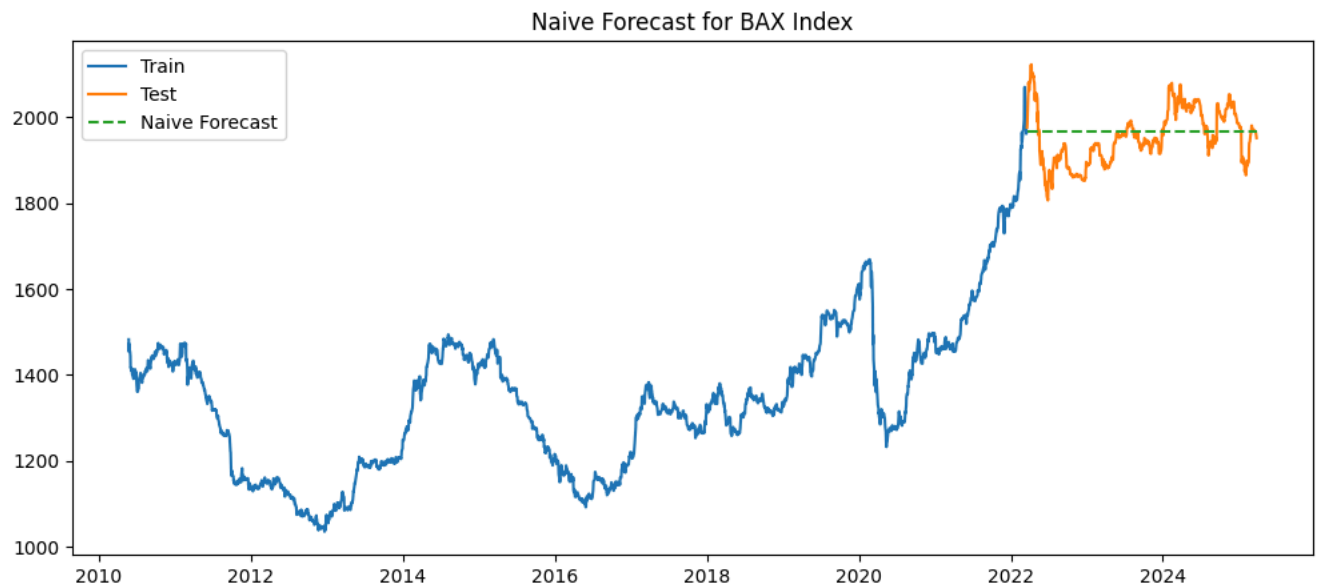
```
1 print(f"Naive Forecast - RMSE: {rmse:.2f}")
```

 Naive Forecast - RMSE: 64.48

```

1 plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
2 plt.plot(train, label='Train')
3 plt.plot(test, label='Test')
4 plt.plot(naive_forecast,label='Naive Forecast', linestyle='--')
5 plt.legend()
6 plt.title("Naive Forecast for BAX Index")
7 plt.show()

```



✓ Check seasonality in BAX dataset

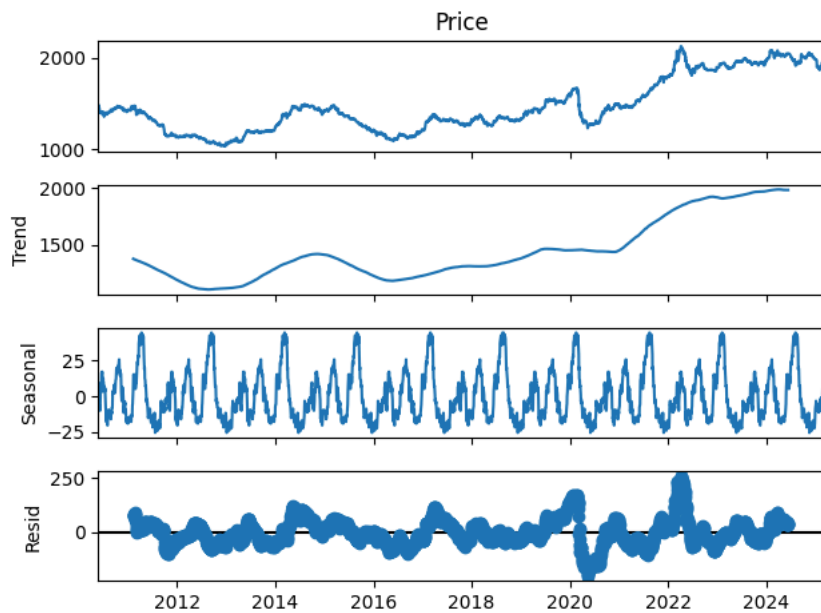
```
1 df = df_bax_m.copy()

1 series = df['Price']

1 # line plot
2
3 plt.figure(figsize=(12,4))
4 plt.plot(series)
5 plt.title("BAX Index - Price over time")
6 plt.xlabel("Data")
7 plt.ylabel("Price")
8 plt.grid(True)
9 plt.show()
```



```
1 # seasonal decomposition (using additive model for now)
2 decomposition = seasonal_decompose(series, model='additive', period=365) # Assuming daily data with yearly seasonality
3 decomposition.plot()
4 plt.tight_layout()
5 plt.show()
```



```
1 # autocorrelation plot
2 plot_acf(series, lags=400)
3 plt.xlim(340, 380) # Focus on 365 lag
4 #plt.title("Autocorrelation Plot (ACF)")
5 plt.title("Autocorrelation Plot (ACF) around 365 lag")
6 plt.show()
```

