5303 Final Project

December 3, 2023

1 Libraries

2 Data Loading

```
[2]: # Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('AAPL.csv')

[3]: # Convert 'Date' to datetime and set as index
df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])
df.set_index('Date', inplace=True)
```

3 Feature Engineering

```
[4]: # Creating additional features
df['DayOfWeek'] = df.index.dayofweek
df['Month'] = df.index.month
```

4 Data Splitting (Train-Test Split)

```
[5]: # Splitting the data into training and testing sets
train_size = int(len(df) * 0.8)
train, test = df[:train_size], df[train_size:]

# Define the features and target variable
```

```
features = ['DayOfWeek', 'Month', 'Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Adj Close']
target = 'Close'
X_train, y_train = train[features], train[target]
X_test, y_test = test[features], test[target]
```

5 RandomForestRegressor Model

```
[6]: # RandomForestRegressor Model
    rf_model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=500, random_state=42, max_depth=20)
    rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred_rf = rf_model.predict(X_test)

# MSE for RandomForestRegressor
    mse_rf = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_rf)
    mse_rf
```

[6]: 3518.5581836062847

```
[7]: # Plotting actual vs. predicted values for RandomForestRegressor

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

plt.plot(test.index, y_test, label='Actual Closing Price')

plt.plot(test.index, y_pred_rf, label='Predicted Closing Price')

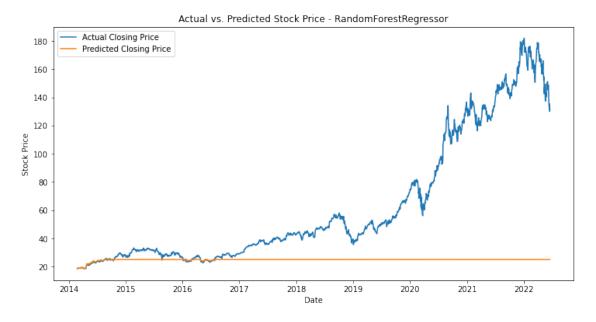
plt.xlabel('Date')

plt.ylabel('Stock Price')

plt.title('Actual vs. Predicted Stock Price - RandomForestRegressor')

plt.legend()

plt.savefig('actual_vs_predicted_rf.png')
```



6 Polynomial Regression Model

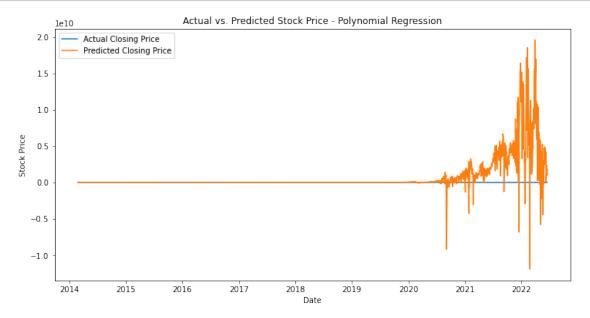
```
[8]: # Polynomial Regression Model
degree = 6
poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree)
X_train_poly = poly.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_poly = poly.transform(X_test)

poly_model = LinearRegression()
poly_model.fit(X_train_poly, y_train)
y_pred_poly = poly_model.predict(X_test_poly)

# MSE for Polynomial Regression
mse_poly = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_poly)
mse_poly
```

[8]: 5.870888318691471e+18

```
[9]: # Plotting actual vs. predicted values for Polynomial Regression
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
    plt.plot(test.index, y_test, label='Actual Closing Price')
    plt.plot(test.index, y_pred_poly, label='Predicted Closing Price')
    plt.xlabel('Date')
    plt.ylabel('Stock Price')
    plt.title('Actual vs. Predicted Stock Price - Polynomial Regression')
    plt.legend()
    plt.savefig('actual_vs_predicted_poly.png')
```



7 Linear Regression with Look-Back Feature

```
[10]: # Normalize the data
      scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
      data_normalized = scaler.fit_transform(df[['Close']].values)
      # Function to prepare the data for linear regression
      def create_dataset(data, look_back=20):
          X, y = [], []
          for i in range(len(data) - look_back):
              X.append(data[i:(i + look_back), 0])
              y.append(data[i + look_back, 0])
          return np.array(X), np.array(y)
      X, y = create_dataset(data_normalized)
      # Split the data into training and testing sets
      X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.1,_
       ⇒shuffle=False)
      # Reshape the input data for linear regression
      X_train = X_train.reshape(-1, 20)
      X_test = X_test.reshape(-1, 20)
      # Build the linear regression model
      model = LinearRegression()
      model.fit(X_train, y_train)
      # Make predictions on the test set
      y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
      # Denormalize the predictions and actual values
      y_pred_denormalized = scaler.inverse_transform(y_pred.reshape(-1, 1))
      y_test_denormalized = scaler.inverse_transform(y_test.reshape(-1, 1))
      # Calculate Mean Squared Error (MSE)
      mse = mean_squared_error(y_test_denormalized, y_pred_denormalized)
      print(f'Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse}')
      # Cross-Validation
      cv_scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
```

```
cv_mse_scores = -cv_scores
```

Mean Squared Error (MSE): 4.548183229476901

```
[11]: # Normalize the data
      scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
      data_normalized = scaler.fit_transform(df[['Close']].values)
      # Function to prepare the data for linear regression
      def create_dataset(data, look_back=20):
         X, y = [], []
          for i in range(len(data) - look_back):
              X.append(data[i:(i + look_back), 0])
              y.append(data[i + look_back, 0])
          return np.array(X), np.array(y)
      X, y = create_dataset(data_normalized)
      # Split the data into training and testing sets
      X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.1,_
      ⇒shuffle=False)
      # Reshape the input data for linear regression
      X_train = X_train.reshape(-1, 20)
      X_test = X_test.reshape(-1, 20)
      # Build the linear regression model
      model = LinearRegression()
      model.fit(X_train, y_train)
      # Make predictions on the test set
      y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
      # Denormalize the predictions and actual values
      y_pred_denormalized = scaler.inverse_transform(y_pred.reshape(-1, 1))
      y_test_denormalized = scaler.inverse_transform(y_test.reshape(-1, 1))
      # Calculate Mean Squared Error (MSE)
      mse = mean_squared_error(y_test_denormalized, y_pred_denormalized)
      print(f'Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse}')
      # Cross-Validation
      cv_scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
      cv_mse_scores = -cv_scores
      print(f'Cross-Validation MSE Scores: {cv_mse_scores}')
      print(f'Average Cross-Validation MSE: {np.mean(cv_mse_scores)}')
```

Mean Squared Error (MSE): 4.548183229476901 Cross-Validation MSE Scores: [3.75548566e-09 5.51271240e-09 2.05451248e-08 1.41266552e-06 7.36069294e-05] Average Cross-Validation MSE: 1.5009881657762964e-05



40

2018-07

2019-01

2019-07

2020-01

2020-07

Date

2021-01

2021-07

2022-01

2022-07