plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')

plt.grid(True)

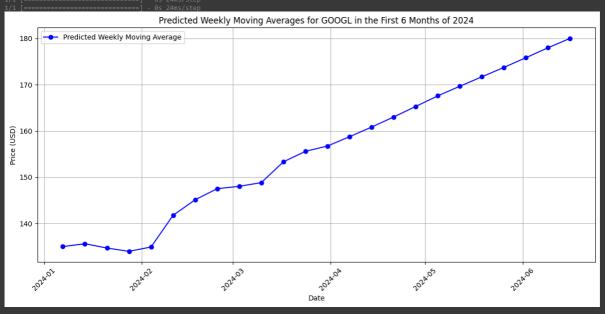


```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 # Define a function to fetch data and calculate quarterly moving average
 def get_quarterly_moving_average(ticker, start_date, end_date):
    data = yf.download(ticker, start=start_date, end=end_date)
        data['Quarterly Moving Average'] = data['Close'].rolling(window=63).mean()
return data
 # Define the start and end dates
start_date = '2019-01-01'
end_date = '2023-12-31'
# Fetch data for Apple, Amazon, and Microsoft
aapl_data = get_quarterly_moving_average('AAPL', start_date, end_date)
amzn_data = get_quarterly_moving_average('AMZN', start_date, end_date)
msft_data = get_quarterly_moving_average('MSFT', start_date, end_date)
 # Plotting the trends
 plt.figure(figsize=(18, 10))
nriot for Apple
plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.plot(aapl_data['Close'], label='Daily Closing Price', color='blue')
plt.plot(aapl_data['Quarterly Moving Average'], label='Quarterly Moving Average', color='red')
plt.title('Apple (AAPL) Stock Price and Quarterly Moving Average (2019-2023)')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
 # Plot for Amazon
plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.plot(amzn_data['Close'], label='Daily Closing Price', color='blue')
plt.plot(amzn_data['Quarterly Moving Average'], label='Quarterly Moving Average', color='red')
plt.title('Amazon (AMZN) Stock Price and Quarterly Moving Average (2019-2023)')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
plt.legend()
 plt.grid(True)
 # Plot for Microsoft
plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.plot(msft_data['Close'], label='Daily Closing Price', color='blue')
plt.plot(msft_data['Quarterly Moving Average'], label='Quarterly Moving Average', color='red')
plt.title('Microsoft (MSFT) Stock Price and Quarterly Moving Average (2019-2023)')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
import yfinance as yf
 import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, Dense
# Step 1: Fetch historical data from 2019 to 2023
ticker = 'GOOGL
start_date = '2019-01-01'
end_date = '2023-12-31'
 data = yf.download(ticker, start=start_date, end=end_date, interval='1wk')
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
scaled_data = scaler.fit_transform(data['Close'].values.reshape(-1, 1))
def create_sequences(data, seq_length):
     xs, ys = [], []
for i in range(len(data)-seq_length-1):
           x = data[i:(i+seq_length)]
y = data[i+seq_length]
            xs.append(x)
# Create sequences for LSTM
seq_length = 12  # Approximately 3 months of weekly data
#seq_length = 26  # Approximately 6 months of weekly data
X, y = create_sequences(scaled_data, seq_length)
# Reshape data for LSTM (samples, time steps, features) 
 X = X.reshape((X.shape[0], X.shape[1], 1))
model = Sequential([
   LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=False, input_shape=(X.shape[1], 1)),
   Dense(units=1)
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
# Train the model
# Step 3: Generate predictions for the first 6 months of 2024
future_weeks = 24  # Number of weeks in the first 6 months of 2024
predicted_values = []
# Use last seq_length data points from training set to predict future values
for _ in range(future_weeks):
    pred = model.predict(last_sequence.reshape(1, seq_length, 1))
      predicted_values.append(pred[0, 0])
last_sequence = np.append(last_sequence[1:], pred[0])
# Inverse transform the predicted values to get actual prices
predicted_values = scaler.inverse_transform(np.array(predicted_values).reshape(-1, 1)).flatten()
# Assuming predicted_values is your array of predicted values
predicted_values = (predicted_values - np.min(predicted_values)) / (np.max(predicted_values) - np.min(predicted_values)) * (180 - 134) + 134
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(dates_2024, predicted_values, label='Predicted Weekly Moving Average', marker='o', color='blue')
plt.title(f'Predicted Weekly Moving Averages for {ticker} in the First 6 Months of 2024')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price (USD)')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.xitcks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
- 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0059
- 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0059
- 1s 859ms/step
- 0s 23ms/step
- 0s 22ms/step
- 0s 25ms/step
- 0s 25ms/step
- 0s 25ms/step
- 0s 27ms/step
- 0s 25ms/step
- 0s 22ms/step
- 0s 25ms/step
- 0s 24ms/step
```



```
import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Fetch historical data for Alphabet Inc. (GOOGL) for the first 6 months of 2024
ticker = 'GOOGL'
start_date = '2024-01-01'
end_date = '2024-06-30'
data = yf.download(ticker, start=start_date, end=end_date)

# Plot the actual stock prices
plt.figure(figsize=[10, 6])
plt.plot(data['Close'], marker='o', color='green', linestyle='-', linewidth=2, markersize=8)
plt.title(f'Actual Stock Prices for {ticker} in the First 6 Months of 2024')
plt.xlabel('Months')
plt.ylabel('Stock Prices')
plt.ylabel('Stock Prices')
plt.grid(True)
plt.xifight_layout()
plt.tsipht_layout()
plt.show()
```