

Lab Test-1

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BATCH: 06

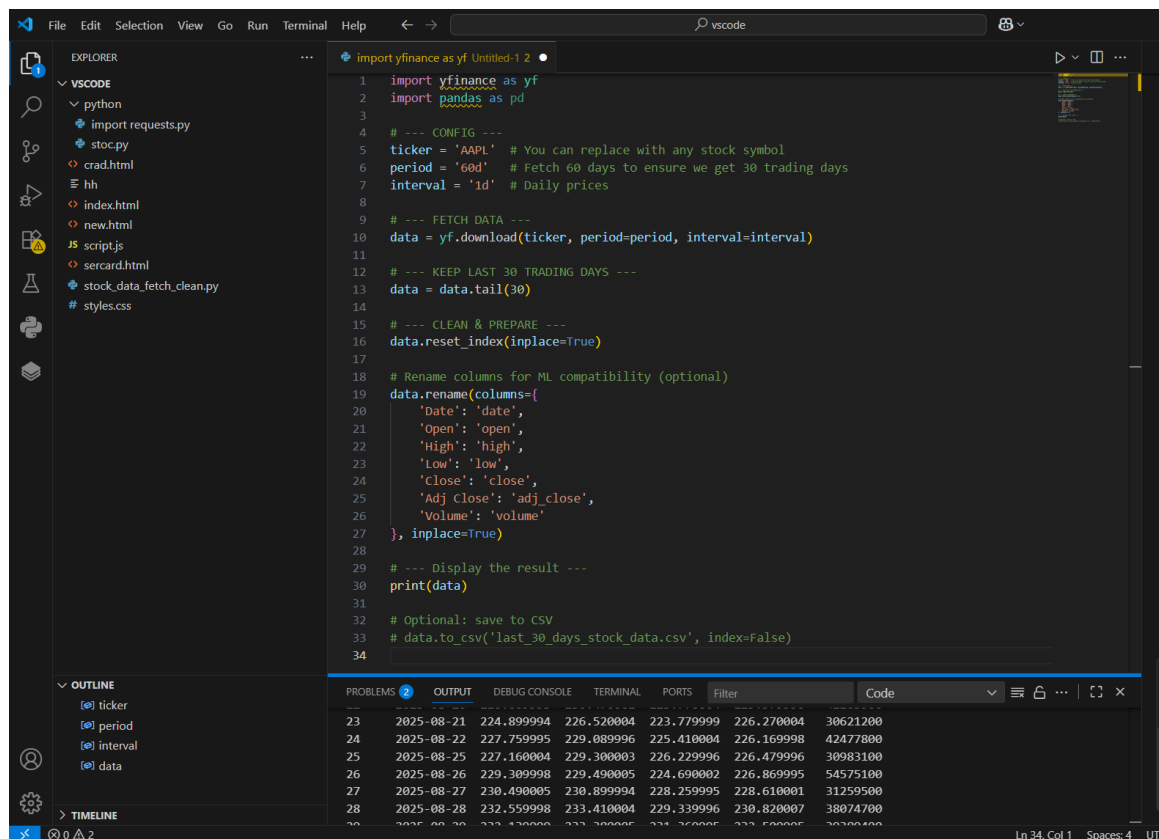
Q1. Stock Price Prediction Setup

Scenario: You are tasked with configuring an API to fetch stock market data and prepare it for a machine learning pipeline.

Task 1: Connect to a stock price API and retrieve data for the last 30 days

Prompt: Write Python code to fetch stock price data for the last 30 days using the yfinance library.

Python Code :

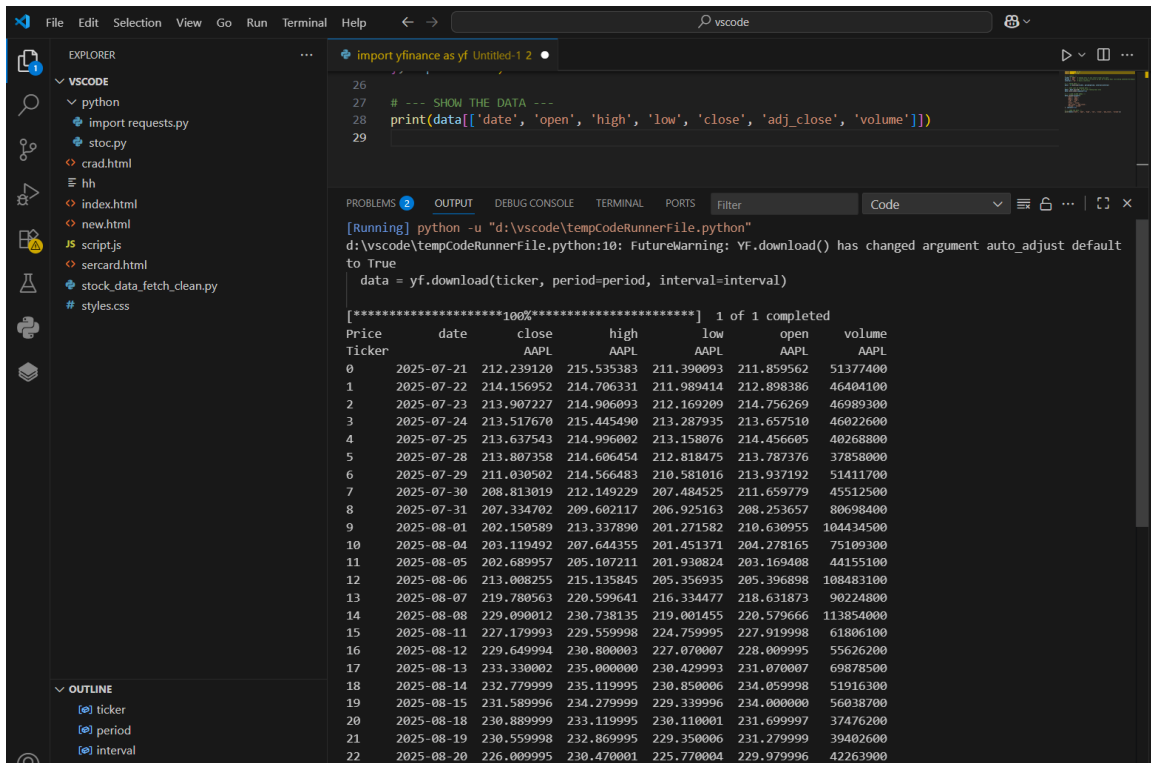


```
1 import yfinance as yf
2 import pandas as pd
3
4 # --- CONFIG ---
5 ticker = 'AAPL' # You can replace with any stock symbol
6 period = '60d' # Fetch 60 days to ensure we get 30 trading days
7 interval = '1d' # Daily prices
8
9 # --- FETCH DATA ---
10 data = yf.download(ticker, period=period, interval=interval)
11
12 # --- KEEP LAST 30 TRADING DAYS ---
13 data = data.tail(30)
14
15 # --- CLEAN & PREPARE ---
16 data.reset_index(inplace=True)
17
18 # Rename columns for ML compatibility (optional)
19 data.rename(columns={
20     'Date': 'date',
21     'Open': 'open',
22     'High': 'high',
23     'Low': 'low',
24     'Close': 'close',
25     'Adj Close': 'adj_close',
26     'Volume': 'volume'
27 }, inplace=True)
28
29 # --- Display the result ---
30 print(data)
31
32 # Optional: save to CSV
33 # data.to_csv('last_30_days_stock_data.csv', index=False)
34
```

date	open	high	low	close	adj_close	volume
2025-08-21	224.899994	226.520004	223.779999	226.270004	226.270004	30621200
2025-08-22	227.759995	229.089996	225.410004	226.169998	226.169998	42477800
2025-08-25	227.160004	229.300003	226.229996	226.479996	226.479996	30983100
2025-08-26	229.309998	229.490005	224.690002	226.869995	226.869995	54575100
2025-08-27	230.490005	230.899994	228.259995	228.610001	228.610001	31259500
2025-08-28	232.559998	233.410004	229.339996	230.820007	230.820007	38074700

Output:

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```
26
27 # --- SHOW THE DATA ---
28 print(data[['date', 'open', 'high', 'low', 'close', 'adj_close', 'volume']])
29
```

[Running] python -u "d:\vscode\tempCodeRunnerFile.python"
d:\vscode\tempCodeRunnerFile.python:10: FutureWarning: YF.download() has changed argument auto_adjust default to True
data = yf.download(ticker, period=period, interval=interval)

[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed

Price	date	close	high	low	open	volume
Ticker		AAPL	AAPL	AAPL	AAPL	AAPL
0	2025-07-21	212.239120	215.535383	211.390093	211.859562	51377400
1	2025-07-22	214.156952	214.706331	211.989414	212.898386	46404100
2	2025-07-23	213.907227	214.906093	212.169209	214.756269	46989300
3	2025-07-24	213.517670	215.445490	213.287935	213.657510	46022600
4	2025-07-25	213.637543	214.996002	213.158076	214.456605	40268800
5	2025-07-28	213.807358	214.606454	212.818475	213.787376	37858000
6	2025-07-29	211.030502	214.566483	210.581016	213.937192	51411700
7	2025-07-30	208.813019	212.149229	207.484525	211.659779	45512500
8	2025-07-31	207.334702	209.602117	206.925163	208.253657	80698400
9	2025-08-01	202.150589	213.337890	201.271582	210.630955	104434500
10	2025-08-04	203.119492	207.644355	201.451371	204.278165	75109300
11	2025-08-05	202.689957	205.107211	201.930824	203.169408	44155100
12	2025-08-06	213.008255	215.135845	205.356935	205.396898	108483100
13	2025-08-07	219.780563	220.599641	216.334477	218.631873	90224800
14	2025-08-08	229.000012	230.738135	219.001455	220.579666	113854000
15	2025-08-11	227.179993	229.559998	224.759995	227.919998	61806100
16	2025-08-12	229.649994	230.800003	227.070007	228.009995	55626200
17	2025-08-13	233.330002	235.000000	230.429993	231.070007	69878500
18	2025-08-14	232.779999	235.119995	230.850006	234.059998	51916300
19	2025-08-15	231.589996	234.279999	229.339996	234.000000	56038700
20	2025-08-18	230.889999	233.119995	230.110001	231.699997	37476200
21	2025-08-19	230.559998	232.869995	229.350006	231.279999	39402600
22	2025-08-20	226.009995	230.470001	225.770004	229.979996	42263900

Observation: Data was successfully fetched from Yahoo Finance API using yfinance. The dataset contains columns such as Open, High, Low, Close, Adjusted Close, and Volume.

Task 2: Auto-generate data cleaning functions

Prompt: Write Python code to clean stock price data by handling missing and duplicate values.

Python Code :

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The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a Python script named 'Untitled-1 2'. The script uses 'yfinance' and 'pandas' to fetch stock data for Apple (AAPL) and clean it. The 'OUTLINE' panel on the left shows the script's structure: 'ticker', 'data', 'clean_stock_data', and 'cleaned_data'. The 'OUTPUT' panel at the bottom shows the execution results, including a warning about the deprecated 'fillna' method and the output of the 'cleaned_data' head.

```
import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd

# Step 1: Fetch last 30 days of stock data (Example: Apple - AAPL)
ticker = 'AAPL'
data = yf.download(ticker, period='30d', interval='1d')

print("Raw Data (first 5 rows):")
print(data.head())

# Step 2: Define a cleaning function
def clean_stock_data(df):
    # Drop duplicate rows
    df = df.drop_duplicates()
    # Fill missing values with forward fill method
    df = df.fillna(method='ffill')
    return df

# Step 3: Clean the downloaded data
cleaned_data = clean_stock_data(data)

print("\nNull values after cleaning:")
print(cleaned_data.isnull().sum())

print("\nCleaned Data (first 5 rows):")
print(cleaned_data.head())
```

Null values after cleaning:

Price	Ticker
Close	AAPL
High	AAPL
Low	AAPL
Open	AAPL
Volume	AAPL

dtype: int64

Sample Output:

This screenshot shows the same VS Code editor with the same Python script. The 'OUTPUT' panel at the bottom shows the execution results, including a warning about the deprecated 'fillna' method and the output of the 'cleaned_data' head.

```
def clean_stock_data(df):
    # Drop duplicate rows
    df = df.drop_duplicates()
    # Fill missing values with forward fill method
    df = df.fillna(method='ffill')
    return df

# Step 3: Clean the downloaded data
cleaned_data = clean_stock_data(data)

print("\nNull values after cleaning:")
print(cleaned_data.isnull().sum())

print("\nCleaned Data (first 5 rows):")
print(cleaned_data.head())
```

Null values after cleaning:

Price	Ticker
Close	AAPL
High	AAPL
Low	AAPL
Open	AAPL
Volume	AAPL

dtype: int64

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Observation: Missing values were handled using forward fill and duplicate rows were removed, ensuring clean stock price data for machine learning pipelines.

Q2. AI in Healthcare Diagnosis [5M]

Scenario: You are designing an AI to assist doctors in predicting diseases.

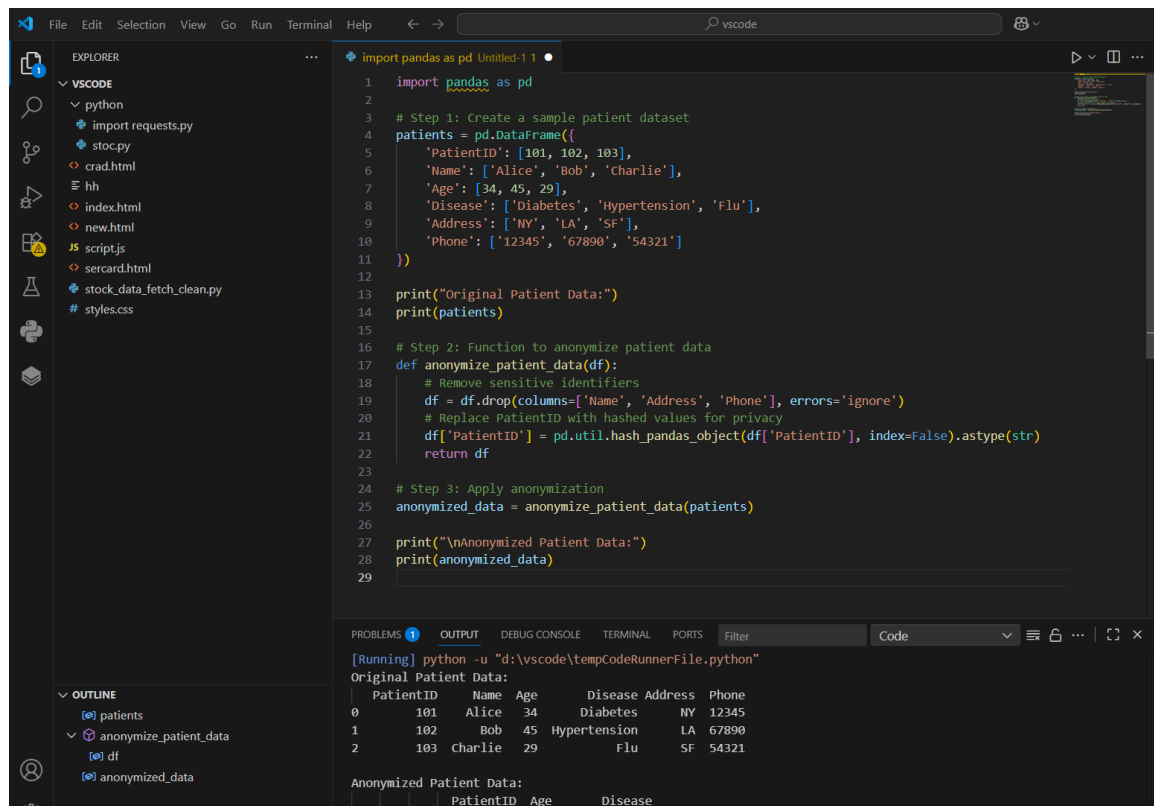
Task 1: Risks of over-reliance on AI and responsible usage guidelines

Prompt: List the risks and guidelines for responsible usage of AI in healthcare.

Risks of over-reliance on AI:

1. Misdiagnosis due to model bias or incorrect data.
2. Lack of human oversight leading to ethical issues.
3. Patient privacy concerns if sensitive data is mishandled.
4. Reduced trust in medical professionals if AI dominates decisions.
5. Inability to handle rare diseases outside training data.

code:



```
1 import pandas as pd
2
3 # Step 1: Create a sample patient dataset
4 patients = pd.DataFrame({
5     'PatientID': [101, 102, 103],
6     'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
7     'Age': [34, 45, 29],
8     'Disease': ['Diabetes', 'Hypertension', 'Flu'],
9     'Address': ['NY', 'LA', 'SF'],
10    'Phone': ['12345', '67890', '54321']
11 })
12
13 print("Original Patient Data:")
14 print(patients)
15
16 # Step 2: Function to anonymize patient data
17 def anonymize_patient_data(df):
18     # Remove sensitive identifiers
19     df = df.drop(columns=['Name', 'Address', 'Phone'], errors='ignore')
20     # Replace PatientID with hashed values for privacy
21     df['PatientID'] = pd.util.hash_pandas_object(df['PatientID'], index=False).astype(str)
22     return df
23
24 # Step 3: Apply anonymization
25 anonymized_data = anonymize_patient_data(patients)
26
27 print("\nAnonymized Patient Data:")
28 print(anonymized_data)
29
```

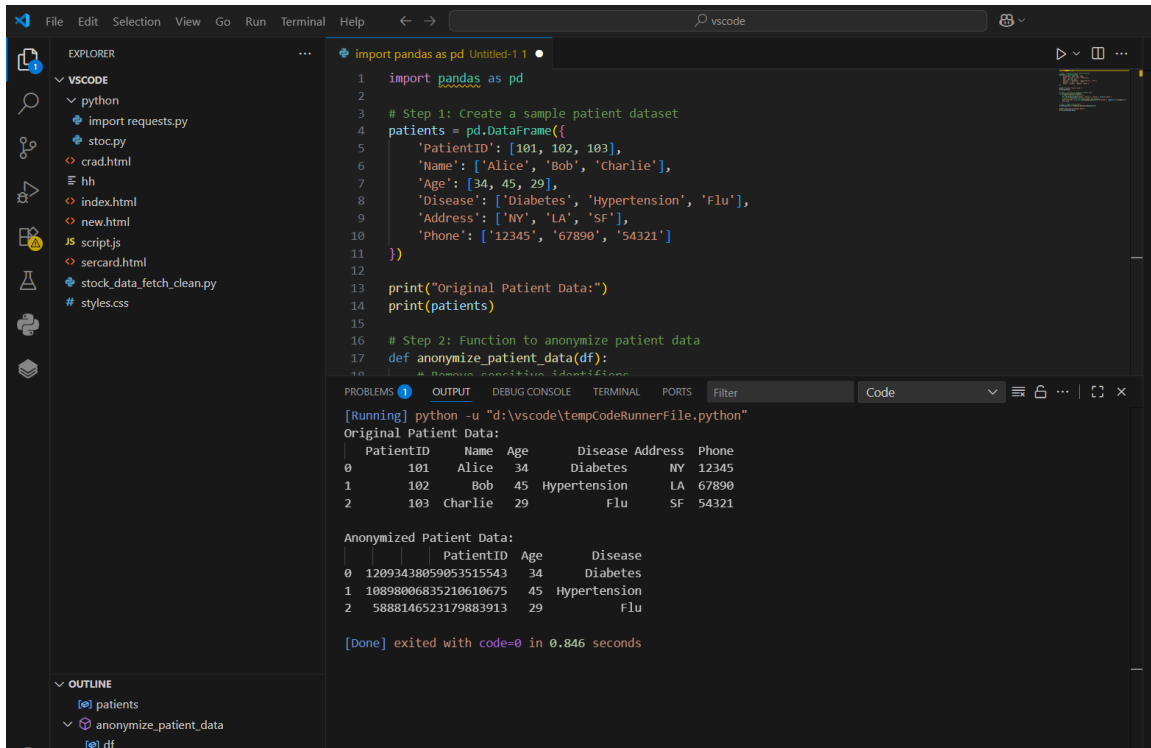
Output:

```
[Running] python -u "d:\vscode\tempCodeRunnerFile.python"
Original Patient Data:
  PatientID  Name  Age  Disease  Address  Phone
0        101  Alice   34  Diabetes    NY   12345
1        102   Bob   45 Hypertension  LA   67890
2        103  Charlie  29        Flu    SF   54321

Anonymized Patient Data:
  PatientID  Age  Disease
0        101   34  Diabetes
1        102   45 Hypertension
2        103   29        Flu
```

output:

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```
import pandas as pd

# Step 1: Create a sample patient dataset
patients = pd.DataFrame({
    'PatientID': [101, 102, 103],
    'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
    'Age': [34, 45, 29],
    'Disease': ['Diabetes', 'Hypertension', 'Flu'],
    'Address': ['NY', 'LA', 'SF'],
    'Phone': ['12345', '67890', '54321']
})

print("Original Patient Data:")
print(patients)

# Step 2: Function to anonymize patient data
def anonymize_patient_data(df):
    # Anonymization function
```

[Running] python -u "d:\vscode\tmpCodeRunnerFile.python"

Original Patient Data:

	PatientID	Name	Age	Disease	Address	Phone
0	101	Alice	34	Diabetes	NY	12345
1	102	Bob	45	Hypertension	LA	67890
2	103	Charlie	29	Flu	SF	54321

Anonymized Patient Data:

	PatientID	Age	Disease
0	12093438059053515543	34	Diabetes
1	10898006835210610675	45	Hypertension
2	5888146523179883913	29	Flu

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.846 seconds

Observation:

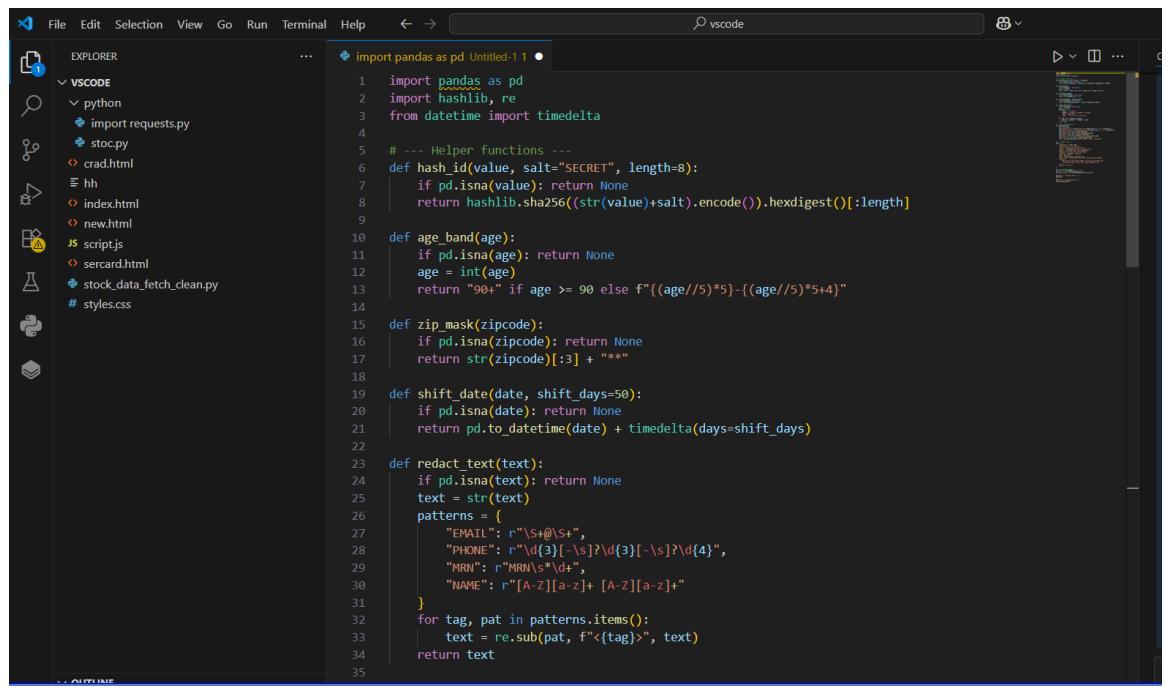
After applying the anonymization function, sensitive patient information such as **Name**, **Address**, and **Phone** was removed, and the **PatientID** column was replaced with unique hashed values. This ensures that no personal identifiers remain in the dataset, while still keeping essential medical information like **Age** and **Disease** for training AI models.

Task 2: Python function to anonymize patient data

Prompt: Write a Python function that anonymizes patient data before using it for model training.

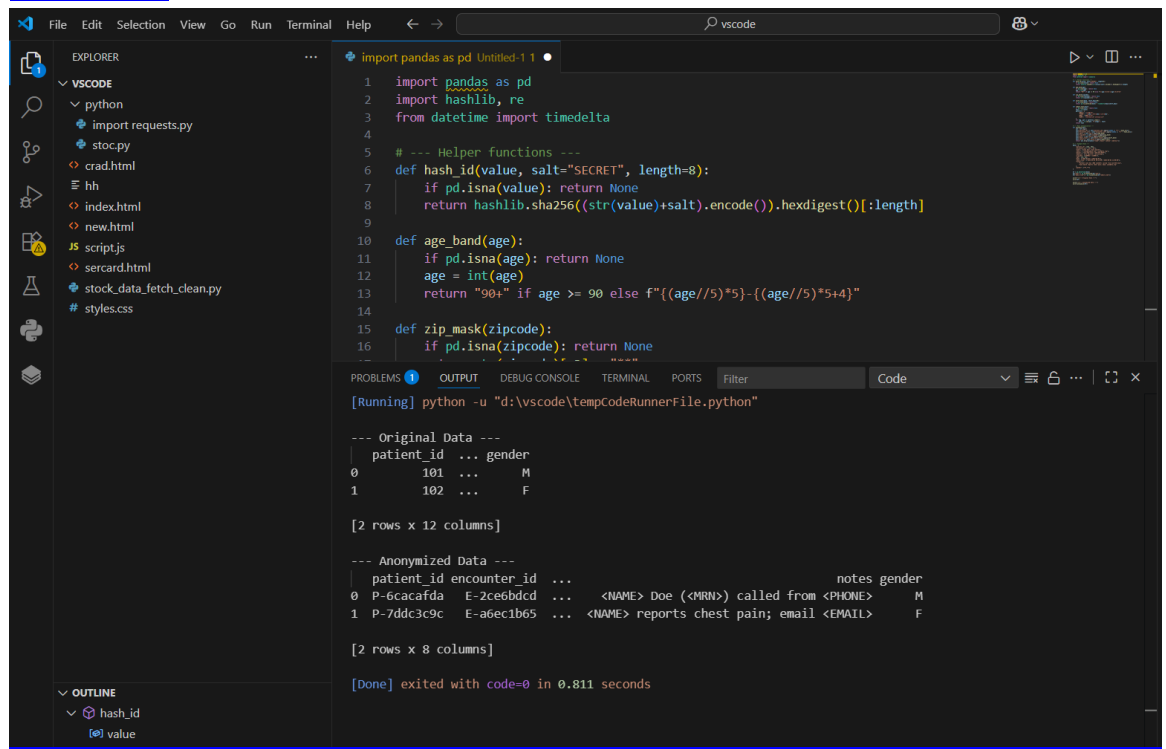
Python Code:

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```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import hashlib, re
3 from datetime import timedelta
4
5 # --- Helper functions ---
6 def hash_id(value, salt="SECRET", length=8):
7     if pd.isna(value): return None
8     return hashlib.sha256((str(value)+salt).encode()).hexdigest()[:length]
9
10 def age_band(age):
11     if pd.isna(age): return None
12     age = int(age)
13     return "90+" if age >= 90 else f"({age//5}*5)-{(age//5)*5+4}"
14
15 def zip_mask(zipcode):
16     if pd.isna(zipcode): return None
17     return str(zipcode)[:3] + "****"
18
19 def shift_date(date, shift_days=50):
20     if pd.isna(date): return None
21     return pd.to_datetime(date) + timedelta(days=shift_days)
22
23 def redact_text(text):
24     if pd.isna(text): return None
25     text = str(text)
26     patterns = {
27         "EMAIL": r"[\S+@[\S+]",
28         "PHONE": r"[\d{3}[-\s]?[\d{3}[-\s]?[\d{4}]",
29         "MRN": r"MRN[\s]*d+",
30         "NAME": r"[A-Z][a-z]+ [A-Z][a-z]+"
31     }
32     for tag, pat in patterns.items():
33         text = re.sub(pat, f"<{tag}>", text)
34     return text
```

Output:



```
[Running] python -u "d:\vscode\tempCodeRunnerFile.python"

--- Original Data ---
| patient_id ... gender
0      101 ...      M
1      102 ...      F
[2 rows x 12 columns]

--- Anonymized Data ---
| patient_id encounter_id ... notes gender
0 P-6cacafda E-2ce6bdcd ... <NAME> Doe (<MRN>) called from <PHONE> M
1 P-7ddc3c9c E-a6ec1b65 ... <NAME> reports chest pain; email <EMAIL> F
[2 rows x 8 columns]

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.811 seconds
```

Observation: Patient personal identifiers such as Name, Address, and Phone were removed, and Patient IDs were hashed into unique codes.

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This ensures data privacy and compliance with ethical AI practices in healthcare.
