

# Data Science Capstone project

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# Introduction

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- To explore the effectiveness of using Exponential Moving Average (EMA) to predict the closing prices via a simple linear regression model.
- Independent Variable is the EMA of a stock and the Dependent Variable is its closing price.
- Simple linear regression is an analysis that assesses whether one predictor variables explain the dependent (criterion) variable.
- EMA is a type of moving average that gives more weighting or importance to recent price data.

# Parameters and Data

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- Effective time frame from around the onset of Covid (2020).
- Stock used is Apple Inc (AAPL).
- Data summary as follows:

DatetimeIndex: 564 entries, 2020-02-01 to 2022-03-28

Data columns (total 3 columns):

```
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype
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```

```
0  Open   564 non-null  float64
```

```
1  Close  564 non-null  float64
```

```
2  EMA_10 564 non-null  float64
```

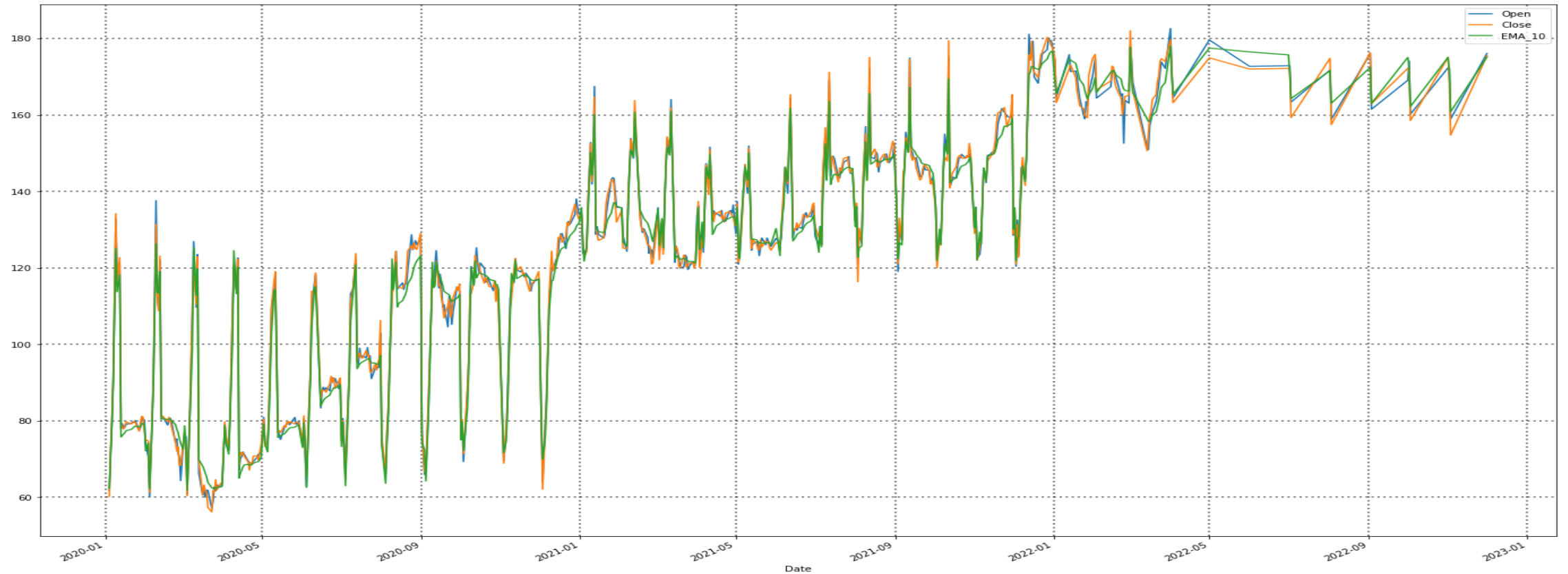
dtypes: float64(3)

memory usage: 17.6 KB

Duplicate:

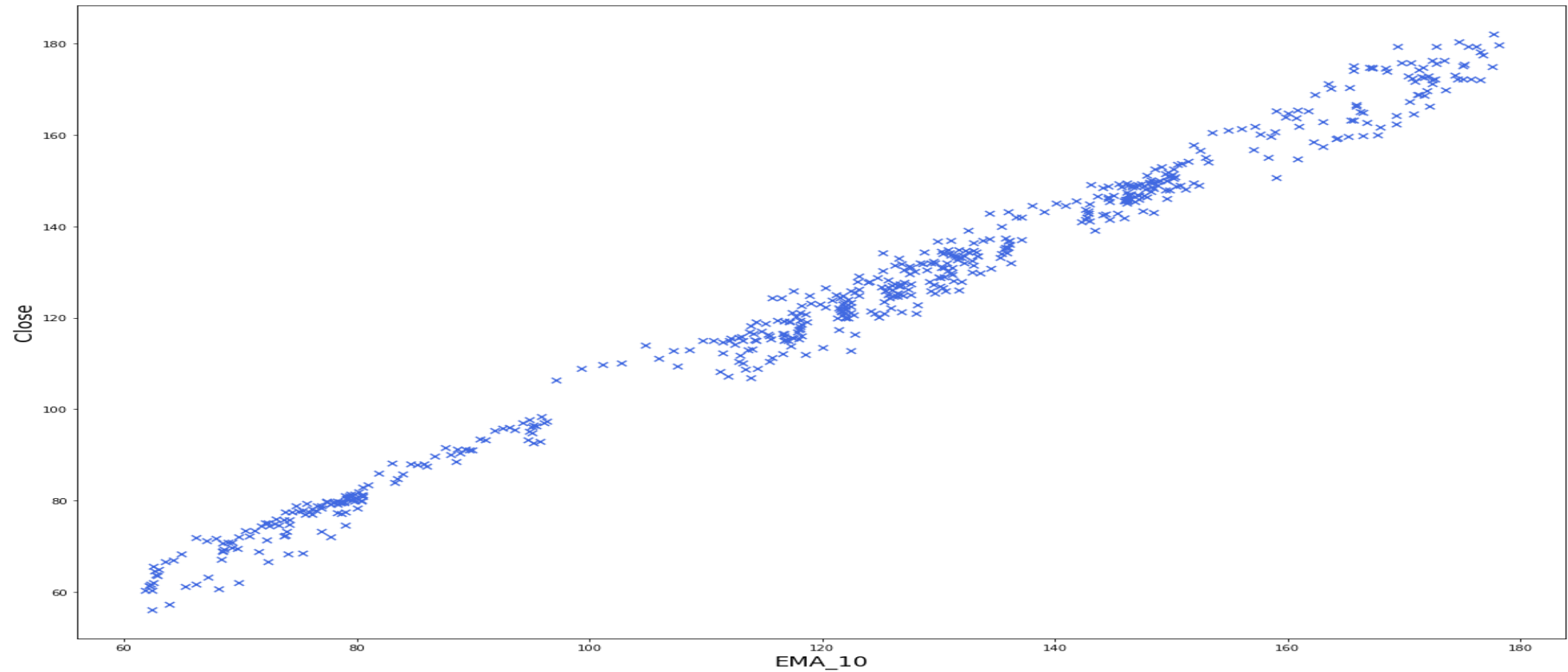
- No duplicates or null values in data

# Plot denoting how the variables track with time



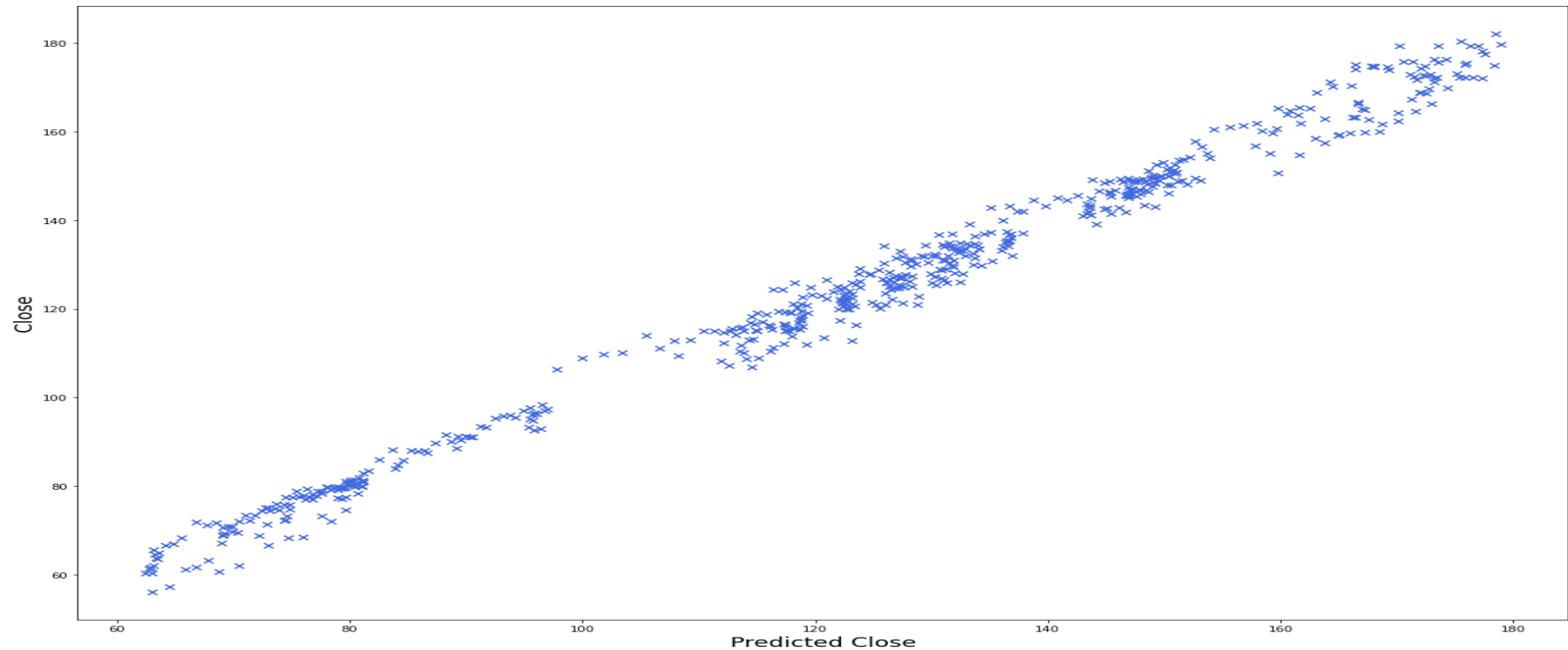
# Plotting the 2 variables

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# Plotting Close against Predicted Close

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# Methodology

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- Buy signal when Predicted Close > Opening price.
- Capital of \$1000 for each trade where buy signal is triggered and trade is made
- Sell entirely at Close

# Results

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- 274 trades were made
- Based on \$1000 per trade capital.
- Profits were \$940.41 dollars which represents a return of roughly 94% of capital
- Underperformed compared to share price of the stock. A \$1000 investment in the stock at the start of the period would have yielded a rounded return of \$1349



# Limitations of Model

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- The assumptions that we are able to buy just at opening and sell just at close
- Brokerage fees were not taken into account which would have diminished profits further
- Only one stock used

# Potential Improvements

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- Adding Brokerage costs per trade
- Improve the model and profits by selling at prices above the predicted closing price instead of only at closing.
- Introduction of other TA to be used in conjunction (to predict the above mentioned point for example)
- Increasing the pool of datasets by testing the model on other stocks.