Here's a step-by-step guide to creating a financial market data analysis database in Anaconda's Jupyter Notebook using Python:

Step 1: Install necessary libraries

Open Anaconda's Jupyter Notebook and create a new notebook. Install the following libraries by running the following commands

pip install pandas pip install yfinance pip install mplfinance pip install scipy pip install statsmodels

Step 2: Import necessary libraries

In your Jupyter Notebook, import the necessary libraries:

In [5]: !pip install mplfinance

Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable Collecting mplfinance

Obtaining dependency information for mplfinance from https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/d7/d9/31c436ea7673c21a5bf3fc747bc7f63377582dfe845c3004d3e46f9deee0/mplfinance-0.12.10b0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata

Downloading mplfinance-0.12.10b0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (19 kB)

Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-pac kages (from mplfinance) (3.7.1)

Requirement already satisfied: pandas in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-package s (from mplfinance) (1.5.3)

Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\si te-packages (from matplotlib->mplfinance) (1.0.5)

Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-p ackages (from matplotlib->mplfinance) (0.11.0)

Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\s ite-packages (from matplotlib->mplfinance) (4.25.0)

Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\s ite-packages (from matplotlib->mplfinance) (1.4.4)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.20 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-pa ckages (from matplotlib->mplfinance) (1.24.3)

Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in c:\users\purnangshu roy\appdata \roaming\python\python311\site-packages (from matplotlib->mplfinance) (24.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib->mplfinance) (9.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\si te-packages (from matplotlib->mplfinance) (3.0.9)

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib->mplfinance) (2.8.2)

Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-p ackages (from pandas->mplfinance) (2022.7)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packa ges (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib->mplfinance) (1.16.0)

Downloading mplfinance-0.12.10b0-py3-none-any.whl (75 kB)

Installing collected packages: mplfinance
Successfully installed mplfinance-0.12.10b0

Check if installation is successful: After installing mplfinance, you can check if it's installed correctly by running:

```
In [6]: import mplfinance as mpf
print(mpf.__version__)
```

0.12.10b0

```
In [7]: import pandas as pd
import yfinance as yf
import mplfinance as mpf
from scipy.stats import norm
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

Step 3: Download historical financial market data

Use the yfinance library to download historical financial market data for a specific stock or index. For example:

This code downloads the historical stock price data for Apple (AAPL) from January 1, 2020 to February 26, 2022.

Step 4: Clean and preprocess the data

Convert the downloaded data into a Pandas DataFrame:

```
In [10]: df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

Clean and preprocess the data by handling missing values, converting dates to datetime format, and setting the index to the date column:

```
import pandas as pd
In [14]:
         df = pd.DataFrame(data)
         print(df.isnull().sum())
                      0
         0pen
         High
                      0
         Low
                      0
         Close
                      a
         Adj Close
         Volume
         dtype: int64
In [15]: df = df.dropna() # drop missing values
         df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df.index) # convert index to datetime format
         df.set_index('Date', inplace=True) # set index to date column
```

Step 5: Analyze and visualize the data

Use various statistical and visualization techniques to analyze and visualize the financial market data. For example:

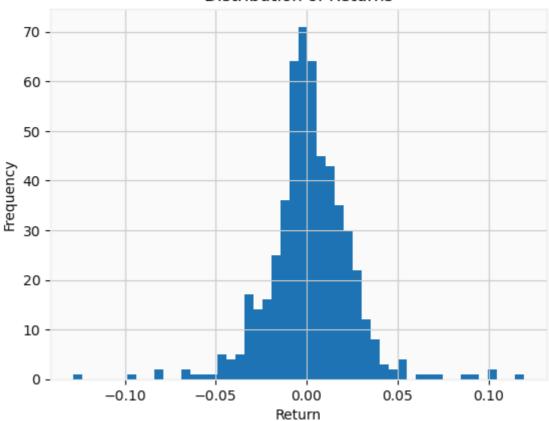
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm

# Assuming df is your DataFrame and 'Returns' is your column name

# Fit a Gaussian distribution to the returns
df['Returns'].replace([np.inf, -np.inf], np.nan, inplace=True)
dist = norm.fit(df['Returns'].dropna())

# Plot the distribution of returns
plt.hist(df['Returns'].dropna(), bins=50)
plt.title('Distribution of Returns')
plt.xlabel('Return')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

Distribution of Returns



```
In [23]: # Calculate daily returns
    df['Returns'] = df['Close'].pct_change()

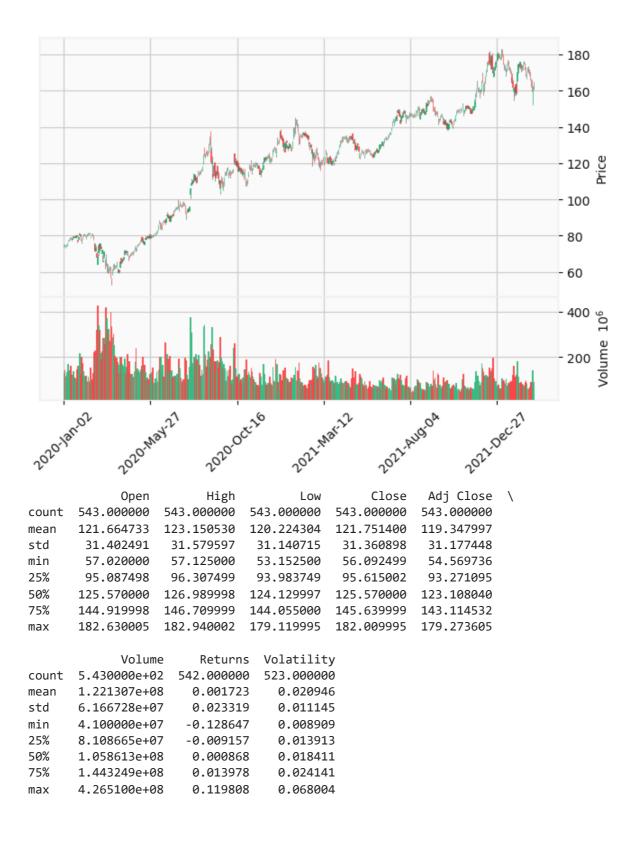
# Calculate daily volatility
    df['Volatility'] = df['Returns'].rolling(window=20).std()

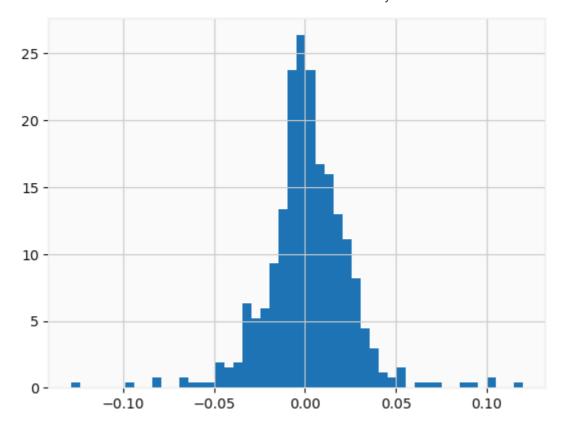
# Plot the stock price and volatility
    mpf.plot(df, type='candle', style='yahoo', volume=True, title='AAPL Stock Price and

# Calculate statistical metrics (e.g. mean, std, skewness)
    print(df.describe())

# Plot the distribution of returns
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    plt.hist(df['Returns'], bins=50, density=True)
    plt.show()
```

AAPL Stock Price and Volatility





In []: