

Bay atlantic university

BGDA 501

Assignment # 3

Project API's & Data processing

PROFESSOR: Dr Mukul Sonwalker

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Submitted by:

Gaurav Pandey

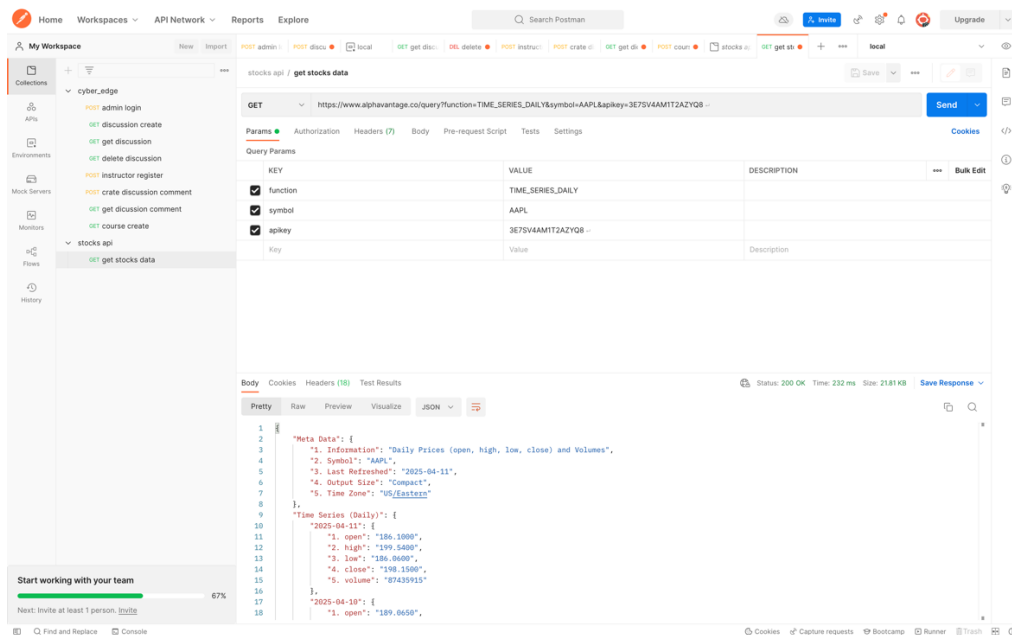
Meena Kasturi

Dovran Masharipov

At first, we choose the stocks api from Alpha vantage free api and then we generate the api key and follow the steps as the project asked:

1) Use an API testing tool (Ex. Postman) to perform a GET request to an API to review the data received by the sample, properly constructed API call

➔ We retrieve the stocks data of daily prices for open high low and close of daily time series.



```

8      },
9      "Time Series (Daily)": {
10         "2025-04-11": {
11             "1. open": "186.1000",
12             "2. high": "199.5400",
13             "3. low": "186.0600",
14             "4. close": "198.1500",
15             "5. volume": "87435915"
16         },
17         "2025-04-10": {
18             "1. open": "189.0650",
19             "2. high": "194.7799",
20             "3. low": "183.0000",
21             "4. close": "190.4200",
22             "5. volume": "121879981"
23         },
24         "2025-04-09": {
25             "1. open": "171.9500",
26             "2. high": "200.6100",
27             "3. low": "171.8900",
28             "4. close": "198.8500",
29             "5. volume": "184395885"
30         },
31         "2025-04-08": {
32             "1. open": "186.7000",
33             "2. high": "190.3350",
34             "3. low": "169.2101",
35             "4. close": "172.4200",
36             "5. volume": "120859491"
37         },
38         "2025-04-07": {
39             "1. open": "177.2000",
40             "2. high": "194.1500",
41             "3. low": "174.6200",
42             "4. close": "181.4600",
43             "5. volume": "160466286"
44         }
45     }
46 }

```

2) Use a Python script to make the API call and use a data frame to store the received results

➔ To make the api call we used alpha vantage for stocks data we need to create an api key we created it from this website - <https://www.alphavantage.co/support/#api-key>

We choose 5 stocks i.e. [AAPL, GOOGL, MSFT, AMZN, TSLA]

Let us do for the AAPL stocks at first

```

def fetch_data(symbol):
    url = f'https://www.alphavantage.co/query?function=TIME_SERIES_DAILY&symbol=AAPL&apikey=3E7SV4AM1T2AZYQ8'
    r = requests.get(url)
    data = r.json()
    time_series = data.get("Time Series (Daily)", {})
    df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(time_series, orient='index').sort_index()
    df = df.rename(columns={
        '1. open': 'Open',
        '4. close': 'Close'
    }).astype(float)
    df['Price Change'] = df['Close'].diff()
    return df

```

We fetched the AAPL Stocks data for daily time frame from this script

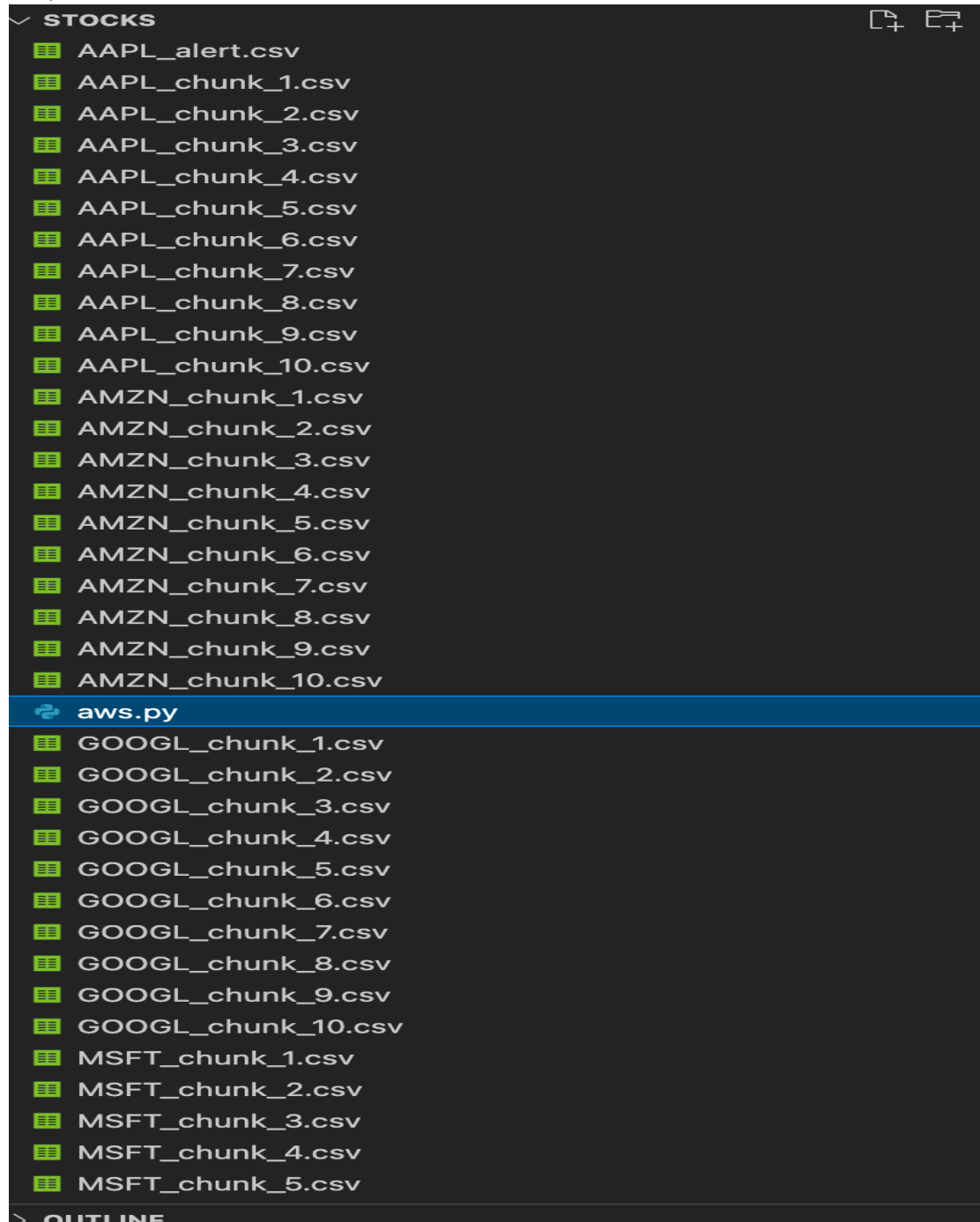
3) Parse the data stream (json) to split the data in 10-time steps i.e 20241115 – 20250411, etc.

or based on 5 stock values

➔ As we can only call one stocks at a time in alpha vantage, we will parse the data steam and split the data in 10 dates of each stock individually as shown in the snapshot from 2024-11-15 to 2025-04-11

```
1 import requests
2 import pandas as pd
3 import time
4 from datetime import datetime
5
6
7 api_key = '3E7SV4AM1T2AZYQ8'
8
9
10 stocks = ['AAPL', 'GOOGL', 'MSFT', 'AMZN', 'TSLA']
11
12 # Date range
13 start_date = '2024-11-15'
14 end_date = '2025-04-11'
15
16
17 def fetch_stock_data(symbol):
18     url = f'https://www.alphavantage.co/query?function=TIME_SERIES_DAILY&symbol={symbol}&apikey=3E7SV4AM1T2AZYQ8'
19     response = requests.get(url)
20     data = response.json().get("Time Series (Daily)", {})
21     df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(data, orient='index').sort_index()
22     df = df.rename(columns={'4. close': 'Close'}).astype(float)
23     df.index = pd.to_datetime(df.index)
24     df = df.loc[(df.index >= start_date) & (df.index <= end_date)]
25     return df[['Close']]
26
27
28 for symbol in stocks:
29     print(f"Fetching: {symbol}")
30     df = fetch_stock_data(symbol)
31
32     if df.empty:
33         print(f"No data found for {symbol}")
34         continue
35
36
37     df = df.sort_index()
38     chunks = []
39     chunk_size = len(df) // 10
40
41     for i in range(10):
42         start = i * chunk_size
43         end = (i + 1) * chunk_size if i < 9 else len(df)
44         chunk_df = df.iloc[start:end]
45         chunks.append(chunk_df)
46         chunk_df.to_csv(f"{symbol}_chunk_{i+1}.csv")
47
48     print(f"Split and saved 10 chunks for {symbol}")
49     time.sleep(12)
```

Output:



10 chunks of each stocks is splitted and saved as a csv file.

4) Pick any timestep (only one) and save the data (write to local disk) as a csv file and push to aws S3

➔ Now, to upload my csv file of all the stocks alerts at first, we created a s3 bucket which name is “stocksbucket9865”

After that using boto3 we uploaded our csv file as show in the snap shot

```
import boto3

s3 = boto3.client('s3')

bucket_name = 'stocksbucket9865'

file_name = 'AAPL_chunk_1.csv'

try:
    s3.upload_file(file_name, bucket_name, file_name)
    print(f"✅ Uploaded 'AAPL_chunk_1' to S3 bucket 'stocksbucket9865'")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Upload failed: {e}")
```

Output:

stocksbucket9865 [Info](#)

[Objects](#) | [Metadata](#) | [Properties](#) | [Permissions](#) | [Metrics](#) | [Management](#) | [Access Points](#)

Objects (1)

[Refresh](#) [Copy S3 URI](#) [Copy URL](#) [Download](#) [Open](#) [Delete](#) [Actions](#)

[Create folder](#) [Upload](#)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	AAPL_chunk_1.csv	csv	April 15, 2025, 21:10:30 (UTC-04:00)	185.0 B	Standard

Similarly, we can upload other csv file to the s3 bucket by changing the files name in the code.