



Extracting and Visualizing Stock Data

Description

Extracting essential data from a dataset and displaying it is a necessary part of data science; therefore individuals can make correct decisions based on the data. In this assignment, you will extract some stock data, you will then display this data in a graph.

Table of Contents

- Define a Function that Makes a Graph
- Question 1: Use yfinance to Extract Stock Data
- Question 2: Use Webscraping to Extract Tesla Revenue Data
- Question 3: Use yfinance to Extract Stock Data
- Question 4: Use Webscraping to Extract GME Revenue Data
- Question 5: Plot Tesla Stock Graph
- Question 6: Plot GameStop Stock Graph

Estimated Time Needed: **30 min**

Note:- If you are working Locally using anaconda, please uncomment the following code and execute it.

```
In [1]: #!pip install yfinance==0.2.38
#!pip install pandas==2.2.2
#!pip install nbformat
```

```
In [2]: !pip install yfinance
!pip install bs4
!pip install nbformat
```

Requirement already satisfied: yfinance in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (0.2.40)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.3.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from yfinance) (2.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.16.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from yfinance) (2.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: requests>=2.31 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from yfinance) (2.31.0)
Requirement already satisfied: multitasking>=0.0.7 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from yfinance) (0.0.11)
Requirement already satisfied: lxml>=4.9.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from yfinance) (5.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: platformdirs>=2.0.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from yfinance) (4.2.1)
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Requirement already satisfied: peewee>=3.16.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from yfinance) (3.17.6)
Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4>=4.11.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from yfinance) (4.12.3)
Requirement already satisfied: html5lib>=1.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from yfinance) (1.1)
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Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.9 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from html5lib>=1.1->yfinance) (1.16.0)
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Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from pandas>=1.3.0->yfinance) (2.9.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from pandas>=1.3.0->yfinance) (2024.1)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from requests>=2.31->yfinance) (3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from requests>=2.31->yfinance) (3.7)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from requests>=2.31->yfinance) (2.2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from requests>=2.31->yfinance) (2024.6.2)
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Requirement already satisfied: soupsieve>1.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from beautifulsoup4->bs4) (2.5)
Requirement already satisfied: nbformat in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (5.10.4)
Requirement already satisfied: fastjsonschema>=2.15 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from nbformat) (2.19.1)
Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema>=2.6 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from nbformat) (4.22.0)
Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-core!=5.0.*,>=4.12 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from nbformat) (5.7.2)
Requirement already satisfied: traitlets>=5.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from nbformat) (5.14.3)
Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=22.2.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat) (23.2.0)

```
Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema-specifications>=2023.03.6 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat) (2023.12.1)
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Requirement already satisfied: rpds-py>=0.7.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat) (0.18.0)
Requirement already satisfied: platformdirs>=2.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from jupyter-core!=5.0.*,>=4.12->nbformat) (4.2.1)
```

```
In [3]: import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import plotly.graph_objects as go
from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
```

In Python, you can ignore warnings using the `warnings` module. You can use the `filterwarnings` function to filter or ignore specific warning messages or categories.

```
In [4]: import warnings
# Ignore all warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=FutureWarning)
```

Define Graphing Function

In this section, we define the function `make_graph`. **You don't have to know how the function works, you should only care about the inputs. It takes a dataframe with stock data (dataframe must contain Date and Close columns), a dataframe with revenue data (dataframe must contain Date and Revenue columns), and the name of the stock.**

```
In [5]: def make_graph(stock_data, revenue_data, stock):
    fig = make_subplots(rows=2, cols=1, shared_xaxes=True, subplot_titles=("Hist
stock_data_specific = stock_data[stock_data.Date <= '2021--06-14']
revenue_data_specific = revenue_data[revenue_data.Date <= '2021-04-30']
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=pd.to_datetime(stock_data_specific.Date), y=stock
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=pd.to_datetime(revenue_data_specific.Date), y=reve
fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Date", row=1, col=1)
fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Date", row=2, col=1)
fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Price ($US)", row=1, col=1)
fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Revenue ($US Millions)", row=2, col=1)
fig.update_layout(showlegend=False,
height=900,
title=stock,
xaxis_rangeslider_visible=True)
fig.show()
```

Use the `make_graph` function that we've already defined. You'll need to invoke it in questions 5 and 6 to display the graphs and create the dashboard.

Note: You don't need to redefine the function for plotting graphs anywhere else in this notebook; just use the existing function.

Question 1: Use yfinance to Extract Stock Data

Using the `Ticker` function enter the ticker symbol of the stock we want to extract data on to create a ticker object. The stock is Tesla and its ticker symbol is `'TSLA'`.

```
In [6]: #stock = yf.Ticker('TSLA')
```

Using the ticker object and the function `history` extract stock information and save it in a dataframe named `tesla_data`. Set the `period` parameter to `"max"` so we get information for the maximum amount of time.

```
In [7]: #tesla_data = stock.history(period="max")
```

Reset the index using the `reset_index(inplace=True)` function on the `tesla_data` DataFrame and display the first five rows of the `tesla_data` dataframe using the `head` function. Take a screenshot of the results and code from the beginning of Question 1 to the results below.

```
In [8]: stock = yf.Ticker('TSLA')
tesla_data = stock.history(period="max")
tesla_data.reset_index(inplace=True)
print(tesla_data.head(5))
```

	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	\
0	2010-06-29 00:00:00-04:00	1.266667	1.666667	1.169333	1.592667	
1	2010-06-30 00:00:00-04:00	1.719333	2.028000	1.553333	1.588667	
2	2010-07-01 00:00:00-04:00	1.666667	1.728000	1.351333	1.464000	
3	2010-07-02 00:00:00-04:00	1.533333	1.540000	1.247333	1.280000	
4	2010-07-06 00:00:00-04:00	1.333333	1.333333	1.055333	1.074000	

	Volume	Dividends	Stock Splits
0	281494500	0.0	0.0
1	257806500	0.0	0.0
2	123282000	0.0	0.0
3	77097000	0.0	0.0
4	103003500	0.0	0.0

Question 2: Use Webscraping to Extract Tesla Revenue Data

Use the `requests` library to download the webpage <https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDriverSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/revenue.htm> Save the text of the response as a variable named `html_data`.

```
In [9]: #url = "https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDriverSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/revenue.htm"
#html_data = requests.get(url).text
```

Parse the html data using `beautiful_soup` using parser i.e `html5lib` or `html.parser`. Make sure to use the `html_data` with the content parameter as follow `html_data.content`.

```
In [10]: url = "https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDev  
html_data = requests.get(url)  
  
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_data.content,"html5lib")
```

Using `BeautifulSoup` or the `read_html` function extract the table with `Tesla Revenue` and store it into a dataframe named `tesla_revenue`. The dataframe should have columns `Date` and `Revenue`.

- ▶ Step-by-step instructions
- ▶ Click here if you need help locating the table

```
In [11]: tesla_revenue = pd.DataFrame(columns = ["Date","Revenue"])  
  
for table in soup.find_all('table'):  
    if table.find('th').getText().startswith("Tesla Quarterly Revenue"):  
        for row in table.find("tbody").find_all("tr"):  
            col = row.findAll("td")  
            if len(col) != 2: continue  
            Date = col[0].text  
            Revenue = col[1].text.replace("$","",).replace(",","",)  
  
            tesla_revenue = tesla_revenue.append({"Date":Date, "Revenue":Revenue})
```

Execute the following line to remove the comma and dollar sign from the `Revenue` column.

```
In [12]: tesla_revenue["Revenue"] = tesla_revenue['Revenue'].str.replace(',|\$', "")
```

Execute the following lines to remove all null or empty strings in the `Revenue` column.

```
In [13]: tesla_revenue.dropna(inplace=True)  
  
tesla_revenue = tesla_revenue[tesla_revenue['Revenue'] != ""]
```

Display the last 5 rows of the `tesla_revenue` dataframe using the `tail` function. Take a screenshot of the results.

```
In [14]: print(tesla_revenue.tail(5))
```

	Date	Revenue
48	2010-09-30	31
49	2010-06-30	28
50	2010-03-31	21
52	2009-09-30	46
53	2009-06-30	27

Question 3: Use yfinance to Extract Stock Data

Using the `Ticker` function enter the ticker symbol of the stock we want to extract data on to create a `ticker` object. The stock is GameStop and its ticker symbol is `GME`.

```
In [15]: #gme_stock = yf.Ticker('GME')
```

Using the ticker object and the function `history` extract stock information and save it in a dataframe named `gme_data`. Set the `period` parameter to `"max"` so we get information for the maximum amount of time.

```
In [16]: #gme_stock_data = gme.history(period = "max")
```

Reset the index using the `reset_index(inplace=True)` function on the `gme_data` DataFrame and display the first five rows of the `gme_data` dataframe using the `head` function. Take a screenshot of the results and code from the beginning of Question 3 to the results below.

```
In [17]: gme_stock = yf.Ticker('GME')
gme_data = gme_stock.history(period = "max")
gme_data.reset_index(inplace=True)
print(gme_data.head(5))
```

	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	\
0	2002-02-13 00:00:00-05:00	1.620128	1.693350	1.603296	1.691666	76216000	
1	2002-02-14 00:00:00-05:00	1.712707	1.716074	1.670626	1.683251	11021600	
2	2002-02-15 00:00:00-05:00	1.683251	1.687459	1.658002	1.674834	8389600	
3	2002-02-19 00:00:00-05:00	1.666418	1.666418	1.578047	1.607504	7410400	
4	2002-02-20 00:00:00-05:00	1.615920	1.662210	1.603296	1.662210	6892800	

	Dividends	Stock Splits
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0

Question 4: Use Webscraping to Extract GME Revenue Data

Use the `requests` library to download the webpage <https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDriverSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/stock.html>. Save the text of the response as a variable named `html_data_2`.

```
In [18]: url = "https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDriverSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/stock.html"
html_data_2 = requests.get(url).text
```

Parse the html data using `beautiful_soup` using parser i.e `html5lib` or `html.parser`.

```
In [19]: soup = BeautifulSoup(html_data_2, "html5lib")
```

Using `BeautifulSoup` or the `read_html` function extract the table with `GameStop Revenue` and store it into a dataframe named `gme_revenue`. The dataframe should have columns `Date` and `Revenue`. Make sure the comma and dollar sign is removed from the `Revenue` column.

Note: Use the method similar to what you did in question 2.

- Click here if you need help locating the table

```
In [20]: gme_revenue = pd.DataFrame(columns = ["Date","Revenue"])

for table in soup.find_all('table'):
    if table.find('th').getText().startswith("GameStop Quarterly Revenue"):
        for row in table.find("tbody").find_all("tr"):
            col = row.find_all("td")
            if len(col) != 2: continue
            Date = col[0].text
            Revenue = col[1].text.replace("$","",).replace(",","",)
            Revenue = float(Revenue)

        gme_revenue = gme_revenue._append({ "Date":Date, "Revenue":Revenue},
```

Display the last five rows of the `gme_revenue` dataframe using the `tail` function.
Take a screenshot of the results.

```
In [21]: print(gme_revenue.tail(5))
```

	Date	Revenue
57	2006-01-31	1667
58	2005-10-31	534
59	2005-07-31	416
60	2005-04-30	475
61	2005-01-31	709

Question 5: Plot Tesla Stock Graph

Use the `make_graph` function to graph the Tesla Stock Data, also provide a title for the graph. Note the graph will only show data upto June 2021.

- Hint

```
In [22]: make_graph(tesla_data, tesla_revenue, "TESLA")
```

Question 6: Plot GameStop Stock Graph

Use the `make_graph` function to graph the GameStop Stock Data, also provide a title for the graph. The structure to call the `make_graph` function is

`make_graph(gme_data, gme_revenue, 'GameStop')`. Note the graph will only show data upto June 2021.

► Hint

In [23]: `make_graph(gme_data, gme_revenue, "GAMESTOP")`

About the Authors:

[Joseph Santarcangelo](#) has a PhD in Electrical Engineering, his research focused on using machine learning, signal processing, and computer vision to determine how videos

impact human cognition. Joseph has been working for IBM since he completed his PhD.

Azim Hirjani

Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2022-02-28	1.2	Lakshmi Holla	Changed the URL of GameStop
2020-11-10	1.1	Malika Singla	Deleted the Optional part
2020-08-27	1.0	Malika Singla	Added lab to GitLab

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