

```
In [51]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from scipy.spatial.distance import squareform
from scipy.spatial.distance import pdist
```

## Shape of data set

```
In [2]: df=pd.read_csv("pricesperday1.csv")
df.shape
df
```

shape of data

	Stock1	Stock2	Stock3	Stock4	Stock5	Stock6	Stock7	Stock8	Stock9	Stock10	Stock11	Stock12	Stock13	Stock14	Stock15	Stock16	Stock17	Stock18	Stock19	Stock20
0	2.29	4.70	5.37	16.28	16.83	9.83	17.14	3.93	1.34	16.80	8.04	16.42	16.36	3.85	0.46	5.20	5.51	4.64	14.10	6.96
1	2.40	4.70	5.30	16.87	16.88	9.93	17.29	4.01	1.32	15.02	8.04	16.18	16.82	3.87	0.51	5.14	5.61	4.64	14.20	6.96
2	2.66	4.90	5.29	16.86	16.84	9.99	17.20	4.07	1.28	15.70	8.06	16.17	17.08	3.91	0.57	5.16	5.85	4.82	14.30	7.40
3	2.59	4.74	5.41	17.22	16.83	10.11	17.75	4.12	1.29	15.70	8.02	15.96	16.86	3.91	0.63	5.04	5.85	4.84	14.50	7.46
4	2.39	4.44	5.48	17.14	17.08	10.39	17.70	3.97	1.25	15.70	8.02	16.16	16.90	3.93	0.51	5.00	5.77	4.80	14.26	7.58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
248	2.58	4.34	7.41	24.20	19.28	12.66	21.16	4.46	0.68	9.06	9.04	21.76	12.78	3.32	0.36	6.62	3.90	5.16	13.04	8.06
249	2.62	4.38	7.68	24.32	19.43	12.80	21.46	4.50	0.72	10.14	9.04	21.68	12.72	3.30	0.32	6.62	3.90	5.16	13.00	8.02
250	2.62	4.48	8.00	24.28	19.42	12.94	21.59	4.50	0.70	10.70	9.12	21.70	12.72	3.30	0.36	6.78	3.98	5.16	13.00	8.10
251	2.61	4.42	8.10	24.36	19.52	12.90	21.41	4.42	0.69	11.30	9.08	21.68	10.50	3.30	0.36	6.78	3.98	5.18	13.00	8.08
252	2.60	4.46	8.12	24.28	19.43	12.86	21.39	4.36	0.69	10.24	9.08	21.78	10.60	3.40	0.35	6.70	3.98	5.30	14.00	8.00

253 rows x 20 columns

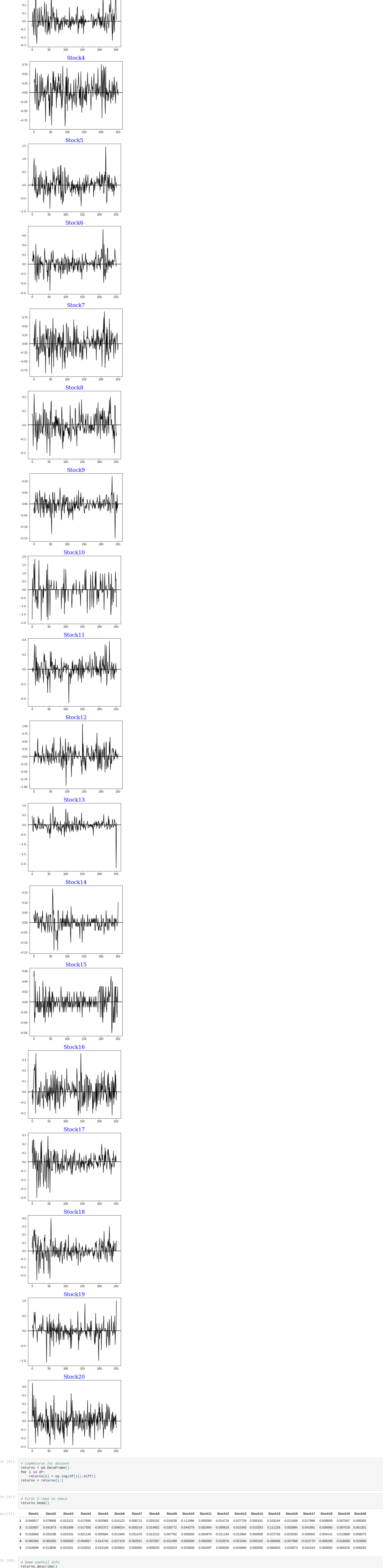
## Plotting all stocks



## 1. Plotting logarithmic returns of stocks

$$r(t) = \ln(P_i(t)) - \ln(P_i(t-1))$$

```
In [31]: # Log Returns plots
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (6.4, 4.8)
for i in range(1,21):
    df['Stock'+str(i)]
    df['Stock'+str(i)]
    for j in range(1,len(temp)):
        k.append(temp[j]-temp[j-1])
    font1 = {'family':'serif','color':'blue','size':28}
    plt.figure()
    plt.title('Stock'+str(i), fontdict = font1)
    plt.plot(k,c='black')
    plt.axhline(y=0, c='k')
```



```
In [32]: # LogReturns for dataset
returns = pd.DataFrame()
for i in df:
    returns[i] = np.log(df[i]).diff()
returns = returns[1:]
```

```
In [37]: # First 5 rows to check
returns.head()
```

Out[37]:

	Stock1	Stock2	Stock3	Stock4	Stock5	Stock6	Stock7	Stock8	Stock9	Stock10	Stock11	Stock12	Stock13	Stock14	Stock15	Stock16	Stock17	Stock18	Stock19	Stock20
1	0.046817	0.076988	-0.013121	0.017656	-0.002966	0.010122	0.008713	0.020152	-0.015038	-0.111996	0.000000	-0.014724	0.027729	0.005181	0.013184	-0.011606	0.017986	0.008658	0.007067	0.000000
2	0.012087	0.041673	-0.001889	0.017390	-0.002372	0.006024	-0.005219	0.014852	-0.007772	0.044278	0.002484	-0.000618	0.011226	0.003884	0.043891	0.008066	0.007018	0.001301	0.013971	0.000000
3	-0.005668	-0.031198	0.022431	-0.001231	-0.005094	0.011940	0.031476	0.022120	0.007782	-0.004975	-0.011184	-0.012964	0.000000	-0.017729	-0.023500	0.000000	0.003460	0.013889	0.008075	0.000000
4	-0.003085	-0.005383	0.009200	-0.004957	0.014745	0.027319	-0.002821	-0.037397	-0.031499	0.000000	0.010576	-0.021584	0.005102	-0.038466	-0.037770	-0.008299	-0.016690	-0.019558	0.012474	0.000000
5	0.016598	-0.013066	-0.011631	-0.018252	0.011038	0.003842	0.000000	0.006025	-0.032523	-0.025008	-0.002497	0.000000	-0.004880	0.000000	-0.000625	0.015873	0.042415	0.000000	-0.004212	0.005263

```
In [38]: # Save describe info
returns.describe()
```

Out[38]:

	Stock1	Stock2	Stock3	Stock4	Stock5	Stock6	Stock7	Stock8	Stock9	Stock10	Stock11	Stock12	Stock13	Stock14	Stock15	Stock16	Stock17	Stock18	Stock19	Stock20
count	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000	252.000000
mean	0.005004	0.000108	0.001041	0.001586	0.007651	0.001066	0.008979	0.000412	-0.002634	-0.001965	0.000483	0.001321	-0.001722	-0.000049	0.001084	0.001006	-0.001291	0.001062	-0.001291	0.000562
std	0.019063	0.023351	0.016276	0.016132	0.016570	0.014967	0.016909	0.020100	0.033968	0.046414	0.013173	0.013085	0.020671	0.008849	0.054133	0.017995	0.021501	0.021623	0.021501	0.021623
min	-0.004848	-0.011959	-0.007639	-0.007010	-0.010848	-0.006868	-0.009189	-0.013163	-0.027151	0.000000	-0.006519	-0.005624	-0.019100	-0.006066	-0.127833	-0.036065	-0.011539	-0.014118	-0.012487	-0.012487
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.001700	0.000914	0.002088	0.001071	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	0.003086	0.001019	0.007639	0.011121	0.011403	0.009045	0.010613	0.012900	0.016294	0.000000	0.005775	0.008542	0.005118	0.000518	0.033068	0.012500	0.010963	0.012474	0.010963	0.012474
max	0.020587	0.009630	0.081373	0.037854	0.075723	0.062979	0.045001	0.059634	0.146603	0.113529	0.042088	0.050626	0.065323	0.040724	0.111226	0.068830	0.061395	0.061395	0.061395	0.061395

```
In [38]: # Correlation for distance matrix
returns.corr()
```

$$\rho_{ij} = \frac{v_i(Ktj) - v_i(Ktj)}{\sqrt{(v_i^2 - (r_1)^2)(v_j^2 - (r_1)^2)}}$$

In the first part of the exercise, the correlations between the stocks had to be calculated. These correlations are shown as a heatmap. We can use this heatmap to easily distinguish some elements between the stocks, such as e.g., that Stock1 and Stock19 show a very reduced correlation compared to the rest, as can be seen from their dark color. At the same time, the first 8 stocks seem to show an increased correlation between them, especially Stock5-7.

```
In [48]: # Dataset for crosscorrelation matrix
         corrMatrix = returns.corr()
```