

vk7oi66ij

January 12, 2025

```
[75]: import pandas as pd

# Read the CSV file
nifty50_data = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\kkala\\Downloads\\nifty50_closing_prices_
↪(1).csv")
print(nifty50_data.head()) # Display the first few rows
```

	Date	RELIANCE.NS	HDFCBANK.NS	ICICIBANK.NS	\
0	2024-08-20 00:00:00+05:30	2991.899902	1637.699951	1179.449951	
1	2024-08-21 00:00:00+05:30	2997.350098	1625.800049	1174.849976	
2	2024-08-22 00:00:00+05:30	2996.250000	1631.300049	1191.099976	
3	2024-08-23 00:00:00+05:30	2999.949951	1625.050049	1203.500000	
4	2024-08-26 00:00:00+05:30	3025.199951	1639.949951	1213.300049	

	INFY.NS	TCS.NS	KOTAKBANK.NS	HINDUNILVR.NS	ITC.NS	\
0	1872.199951	4523.299805	1805.650024	2751.050049	498.799988	
1	1872.699951	4551.500000	1812.949951	2791.199951	505.399994	
2	1880.250000	4502.000000	1821.500000	2792.800049	504.549988	
3	1862.099976	4463.899902	1818.000000	2815.600098	505.799988	
4	1876.150024	4502.450195	1812.500000	2821.149902	505.700012	

	LT.NS	...	HEROMOTOCO.NS	DRREDDY.NS	SHREECEM.NS	BRITANNIA.NS	\
0	3572.699951	...	5244.399902	6965.350098	24730.550781	5765.799805	
1	3596.050049	...	5284.700195	7062.450195	24808.050781	5837.350098	
2	3606.500000	...	5329.950195	6969.049805	25012.400391	5836.799805	
3	3598.550049	...	5384.899902	6954.500000	24706.050781	5792.649902	
4	3641.899902	...	5343.750000	6943.299805	24906.449219	5796.950195	

	UPL.NS	EICHERMOT.NS	SBILIFE.NS	ADANIPTS.NS	BAJAJ-AUTO.NS	\
0	566.150024	4883.250000	1761.300049	1492.550049	9779.700195	
1	568.299988	4913.549805	1800.599976	1503.500000	9852.000000	
2	579.150024	4933.549805	1795.250000	1492.300049	9914.200195	
3	573.700012	4898.100098	1789.300049	1491.300049	10406.450195	
4	577.450012	4875.200195	1796.250000	1482.550049	10432.549805	

	HINDALCO.NS
0	672.900024
1	685.599976

```

2    685.549988
3    685.099976
4    711.849976

```

[5 rows x 51 columns]

```

[77]: #checking for missing values
missing_values=nifty50_data.isnull().sum()

#check for date column format
date_format_check = pd.to_datetime(nifty50_data['Date'] , errors='coerce').
    ↪notna().all()

#check if the data has sufficient rows for time-series analysis
sufficient_rows = nifty50_data.shape[0]>=20

#preparing a summary of the checks
data_preparation_summary = {"Missing values in column":↪
    ↪missing_values[missing_values>0],
                            "Date column format valid": date_format_check,
                            "Sufficient rows for Time-Series analysis":↪
    ↪sufficient_rows}
data_preparation_summary

```

```

[77]: {'Missing values in column': HDFC.NS      24
      dtype: int64,
      'Date column format valid': True,
      'Sufficient rows for Time-Series analysis': True}

```

```

[79]: #drop the HDFC.NS column since it has missing values
nifty50_data=nifty50_data.drop(columns=['HDFC.NS'])

#Convert the 'Date' column to datetime format
nifty50_data['Date']=pd.to_datetime(nifty50_data['Date'])

#sort the dataset by date to ensure proper time-series order
nifty50_data = nifty50_data.sort_values(by='Date')

#reset index for a clean dataframe
nifty50_data.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
print(nifty50_data.head())

```

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0	1872.199951	4523.299805	1805.650024	2751.050049	498.799988	
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2	3606.500000	...	5329.950195	6969.049805	25012.400391	5836.799805	
3	3598.550049	...	5384.899902	6954.500000	24706.050781	5792.649902	
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	UPL.NS	EICHERMOT.NS	SBILIFE.NS	ADANIPILOTS.NS	BAJAJ-AUTO.NS	\
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4	577.450012	4875.200195	1796.250000	1482.550049	10432.549805	

	HINDALCO.NS
0	672.900024
1	685.599976
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4	711.849976

[5 rows x 50 columns]

Descriptive Statistics

```
[82]: descriptive_stats = nifty50_data.describe().T # Transpose for better
      ↪readability
descriptive_stats = descriptive_stats[['mean', 'std', 'min', 'max']]
descriptive_stats.columns = ['Mean', 'Std Dev', 'Min', 'Max']
print(descriptive_stats.head())
```

	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max
RELIANCE.NS	2976.912506	41.290551	2903.000000	3041.850098
HDFCBANK.NS	1652.339579	28.258220	1625.050049	1741.199951
ICICIBANK.NS	1236.770818	36.438726	1174.849976	1338.449951
INFY.NS	1914.558324	30.240685	1862.099976	1964.500000
TCS.NS	4478.349976	70.822718	4284.899902	4553.750000

PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

```
[85]: #assign weights to a subset of stocks
weights = [0.4,0.35,0.25]
portfolio_data = nifty50_data[['RELIANCE.NS','SBIN.NS','TATAMOTORS.NS']]

#calculate daily returns
daily_returns = portfolio_data.pct_change()

#calculate portfolio returns
portfolio_returns = (daily_returns * weights).sum(axis=1)
portfolio_returns
```

```
[85]: 0      0.000000
      1     -0.001689
      2     -0.001967
      3      0.002289
      4      0.004908
      5     -0.006315
      6     -0.003988
      7      0.019204
      8     -0.004795
      9      0.000360
     10     -0.002479
     11     -0.003155
     12     -0.007348
     13     -0.027668
     14     -0.002403
     15     -0.001665
     16     -0.023388
     17      0.019042
     18      0.000946
     19     -0.003624
     20     -0.004324
     21     -0.001309
     22      0.001752
     23      0.001763
      dtype: float64
```

RISK ASSESSEMENT

```
[88]: #Calculate standard deviation(volatility)
volatility = daily_returns.std()

#Calculate VaR(95% confidence level)
confidence_level = 0.05
VaR = daily_returns.quantile(confidence_level)

#Display risk metrics
```

```
risk_metrics = pd.DataFrame({'Volatility' : volatility, 'Value at Risk' : VaR})
risk_metrics
```

```
[88]:
```

	Volatility	Value at Risk
RELIANCE.NS	0.008708	-0.013624
SBIN.NS	0.012729	-0.017201
TATAMOTORS.NS	0.017816	-0.018350

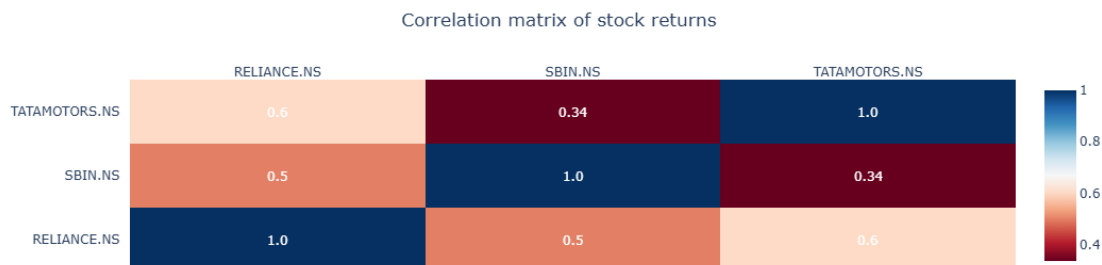
CORRELATION ANALYSIS

```
[91]: import plotly.figure_factory as ff

#calculate correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = daily_returns.corr()

#calculate correlation matrix
fig = ff.create_annotated_heatmap(
    z=correlation_matrix.values,
    x=list(correlation_matrix.columns),
    y=list(correlation_matrix.index),
    annotation_text=correlation_matrix.round(2).values,
    colorscale='RdBu',
    showscale=True
)

fig.update_layout(
    title="Correlation matrix of stock returns",
    title_x=0.5,
    font=dict(size=12),
    plot_bgcolor='white',
    paper_bgcolor='white'
)
fig.show()
```



MOVING AVERAGES

```
[94]: import plotly.graph_objects as go

#calculating moving averages for reliance
nifty50_data['RELIANCE_5d_MA'] = nifty50_data['RELIANCE.NS'].rolling(window=5).
    ↪mean()
nifty50_data['RELIANCE_20d_MA'] = nifty50_data['RELIANCE.NS'].
    ↪rolling(window=20).mean()

fig = go.Figure()

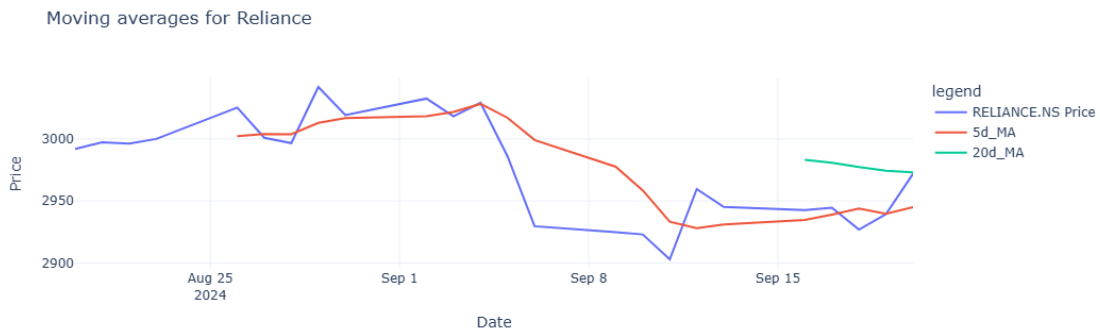
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(
    x=nifty50_data['Date'],
    y=nifty50_data['RELIANCE.NS'],
    mode='lines',
    name='RELIANCE.NS Price'
))

fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(
    x=nifty50_data['Date'],
    y=nifty50_data['RELIANCE_5d_MA'],
    mode='lines',
    name='5d_MA'
))

fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(
    x=nifty50_data['Date'],
    y=nifty50_data['RELIANCE_20d_MA'],
    mode='lines',
    name='20d_MA'
))

fig.update_layout(
    title = "Moving averages for Reliance",
    xaxis_title = "Date",
    yaxis_title = "Price",
    template = "plotly_white",
    legend=dict(title="legend")
)

fig.show()
```



RELATIVE STRENGTH INDEX(RSI)

```
[97]: #RSI Calculation
def calculate_rsi(prices,window=14):
    delta = prices.diff()
    gain = (delta.where(delta>0,0)).rolling(window=window).mean()
    loss = (-delta.where(delta<0,0)).rolling(window=window).mean()
    rs = gain/loss
    rsi = 100 - (100/(1+rs))
    return rsi

#calculate rsi for reliance
nifty50_data['Reliance_RSI'] = calculate_rsi(nifty50_data['RELIANCE.NS'])

fig=go.Figure()

fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(
    x=nifty50_data['Date'],
    y=nifty50_data['Reliance_RSI'],
    mode='lines',
    name='RSI'
))

fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(
    x=nifty50_data['Date'],
    y=[70] * len(nifty50_data['Date']),
    mode='lines',
    line=dict(color='red',dash='dash'),
    name='Overbought (70)'
))

fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(
    x=nifty50_data['Date'],
    y=[30] * len(nifty50_data['Date']),
    mode='lines',
    line=dict(color='green',dash='dash'),
    name='Oversold (30)'
))
```

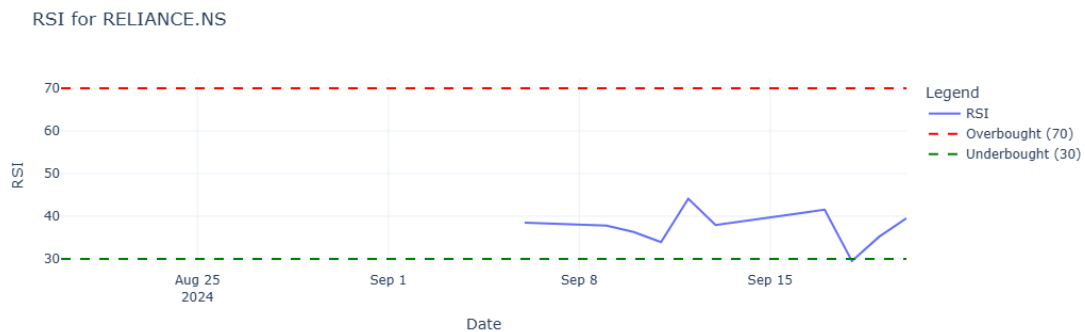
```

mode='lines',
line=dict(color='green',dash='dash'),
name='Underbought (30)'
))

fig.update_layout(
    title='RSI for RELIANCE.NS',
    xaxis_title='Date',
    yaxis_title='RSI',
    template='plotly_white',
    legend=dict(title='Legend')
)

fig.show()

```



SHARPE RATIO

```

[100]: import numpy as np

#calculate average returns and volatility
mean_returns = daily_returns.mean()
volatility = daily_returns.std()

#assume a risk free rate
risk_free_rate = 0.04/252

#calculate sharp ratio
sharpe_ratio = (mean_returns-risk_free_rate)/volatility

table_data = pd.DataFrame({
    'Stock' : sharpe_ratio.index,
    'Sharpe_ratio' : sharpe_ratio.values.round(2)
})

```



```

fig = go.Figure(data=[go.Table(
    header=dict(values=['Stock', 'Sharpe Ratio'],
                  fill_color='paleturquoise',
                  align='left'),
    cells=dict(values=[table_data['Stock'], table_data['Sharpe_ratio']],
                fill_color='lavender',
                align='left')
)])

fig.update_layout(
    title='Sharpe_ratio for selected stocks',
    template='plotly_white'
)

fig.show()

```

Sharpe_ratio for selected stocks

Stock	Sharpe Ratio
RELIANCE.NS	-0.05
SBIN.NS	-0.17
TATAMOTORS.NS	-0.28

MONTE CARLO

```

[103]: num_simulations = 1000
num_days = 150
last_price = nifty50_data['RELIANCE.NS'].iloc[-1]
simulated_prices = np.zeros((num_simulations,num_days))
volatility = nifty50_data['RELIANCE.NS'].pct_change().std()

for i in range(num_simulations):
    simulated_prices[i,0] = last_price
    for j in range(1,num_days):
        simulated_prices[i,j]=simulated_prices[i,j-1]*np.exp(
            np.random.normal(0,volatility)
        )

fig=go.Figure()

for i in range(num_simulations):

```

```

fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(
    x=list(range(num_days)),
    y=simulated_prices[i],
    mode='lines',
    line=dict(width=0.5),
    opacity=0.1,
    showlegend=False
))

fig.update_layout(
    title='Monte Carlo Simulation',
    xaxis_title='Days',
    yaxis_title='Simulated Prices',
    template='plotly_white'
)

fig.show()

```

PRICE CHART

```

[105]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Convert 'Date' to datetime for proper plotting
nifty50_data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(nifty50_data['Date'])

# Filter the relevant columns
selected_data = nifty50_data[['Date', 'RELIANCE.NS', 'SBIN.NS', 'TATAMOTORS.
    ↳NS']]

# Plot the data
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))

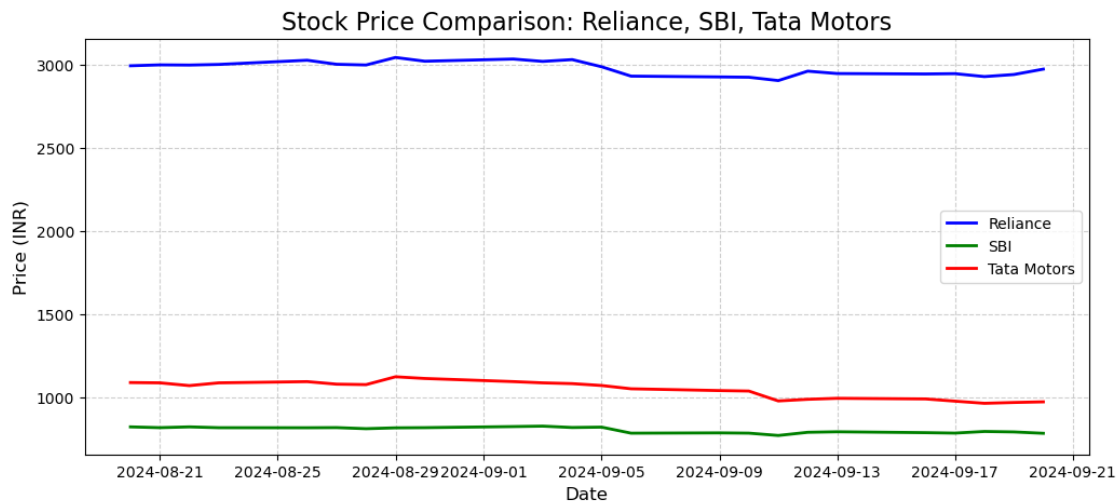
plt.plot(selected_data['Date'], selected_data['RELIANCE.NS'], label='Reliance',
    ↳color='blue', linewidth=2)
plt.plot(selected_data['Date'], selected_data['SBIN.NS'], label='SBI',
    ↳color='green', linewidth=2)
plt.plot(selected_data['Date'], selected_data['TATAMOTORS.NS'], label='Tata
    ↳Motors', color='red', linewidth=2)

# Add chart details
plt.title("Stock Price Comparison: Reliance, SBI, Tata Motors", fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel("Date", fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("Price (INR)", fontsize=12)
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True, linestyle="--", alpha=0.6)

# Display the chart

```

```
plt.show()
```



```
[106]: import pandas as pd

# Rename the first column to 'Date' and convert it to a proper datetime format
nifty50_data.rename(columns={nifty50_data.columns[0]: "Date"}, inplace=True)
nifty50_data["Date"] = pd.to_datetime(nifty50_data["Date"])

# Filter only the column for Reliance (e.g., 'RELIANCE')
# Replace 'RELIANCE' with the exact ticker for Reliance in your dataset
reliance_data = nifty50_data[["Date", "RELIANCE.NS"]].dropna()

# Sort by Date (if not already sorted)
reliance_data = reliance_data.sort_values(by="Date")

# Calculate ROI
# Use the first and last closing prices
initial_price = reliance_data["RELIANCE.NS"].iloc[0]
final_price = reliance_data["RELIANCE.NS"].iloc[-1]
roi = ((final_price - initial_price) / initial_price) * 100

# Print the results
print(f"Initial Price of Reliance: {initial_price}")
print(f"Final Price of Reliance: {final_price}")
print(f"ROI for Reliance over the period: {roi:.2f}%")
```

```
Initial Price of Reliance: 2991.89990234375
Final Price of Reliance: 2971.85009765625
ROI for Reliance over the period: -0.67%
```

[]: