

```
In [1]: # Importing required packages:

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
df_nissan=pd.read_csv('nissan_car.csv', index_col="Date", parse_dates=True)
df_tesla=pd.read_csv('tesla_car.csv', index_col="Date", parse_dates=True)
df_volkswagen=pd.read_csv('volkswagen.csv', index_col="Date", parse_dates=True)
```

In [3]: # Printing the first 5 rows for nissan:

```
df_nissan.head()
```

Out[3]:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
--	------	------	-----	-------	-----------	--------

	2016-08-24	9615	973.799988	955.299988	972.200012	826.390381	14245400
	2016-08-25	976.0	993.000000	969.099976	982.500000	835.145630	15255800
	2016-08-26	980.0	984.900024	972.000000	974.000000	827.920410	13899600
	2016-08-29	1000.0	1005.000000	996.400024	1001.000000	850.870972	15360000
	2016-08-30	995.0	1005.500000	988.200012	1003.000000	852.570984	11450800

```
In [4]: # Printing the first 5 rows for tesla:
```

```
dr_test1a.head()
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
Date						

```

2016-08-24 43.410000 44.430000 44.444000 44.323998 44.323998 12693500
2016-08-25 44.622000 44.759998 44.153999 44.192001 44.192001 8812500
2016-08-26 44.428001 44.571999 43.764000 43.998001 43.998001 11195000
2016-08-29 44.029999 44.080002 43.000000 43.040001 43.040001 16331500
2016-08-30 43.222000 43.222000 42.104000 42.268002 42.268002 18544500

```

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
2016-08-24	123.050003	123.900002	121.150002	122.650002	107.715622	721191

```
In [6]: # Create a new dataframe that holds the all 3 cars:

df=pd.DataFrame({'nissan':df_nissan['Close'],'tesla':df_tesla['
```

```
In [7]: # Show the new dataframe:

df
```

Date	nissan	tesla	volkswagen
2016-08-24	972.200012	44.523998	122.650002
2016-08-25	982.500000	44.192001	120.400002

2016-08-26	974.000000	43.998001	124.199997
2016-08-29	1001.000000	43.040001	122.400002
2016-08-30	1003.000000	42.268002	124.800003
...
2021-08-18	581.000000	688.989990	198.539993
2021-08-19	565.700012	673.469971	194.839996
2021-08-20	524.700012	680.260010	192.860001
2021-08-23	542.599976	706.299988	194.539993

2021-08-24	561.000000	NaN	NaN
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1302 rows x 3 columns

```
In [8]: # Get statistics on the data:

df.describe()
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	nissan	tesla	volkswagen
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count	1241.000000	1258.000000	1266.000000
mean	873.557211	186.397424	153.695726
std	272.248364	230.373307	26.389133
min	315.500000	35.793999	87.199997
25%	579.299998	55.318001	138.000000
50%	935.000000	66.957000	146.730003
75%	1086.000000	172.577003	164.575000
max	1212.000000	883.090027	246.550003

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4.5))
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.title('Fifteenth')
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
```



```
from sklearn import preprocessing
min_max_scaler=preprocessing.MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0,100))
scaled=min_max_scaler.fit_transform(df)
scaled
```

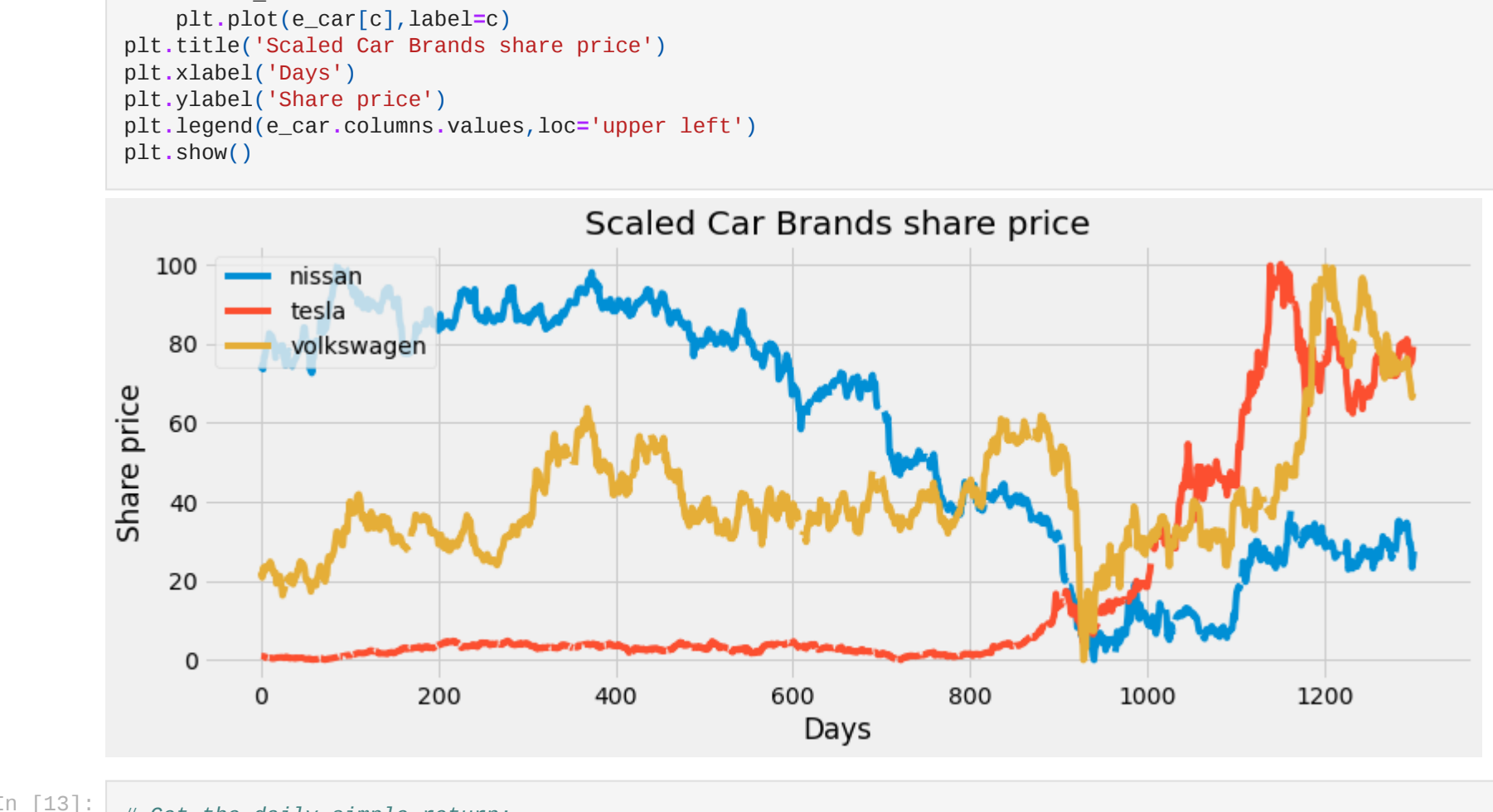
```
[74. 400440618, 0. 99115324, 29. 83464308],
[73. 45231456, 0. 96825687, 23. 21932765],
[23. 33519375, 76. 06149323, 66. 30687168],
[25. 33104339, 79. 13479660, 67. 36114964],
[27. 33647217, nan, nan]]
```

```
in [11]: # Convert the scaled data into a dataframe:

df_scale=pd.DataFrame(scaled,columns=df.columns)
```

```
[12]: # Visualize the scaled data:

plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
e_car= df_scaled
plt.figure(figsize=(12.2, 4.5))
```



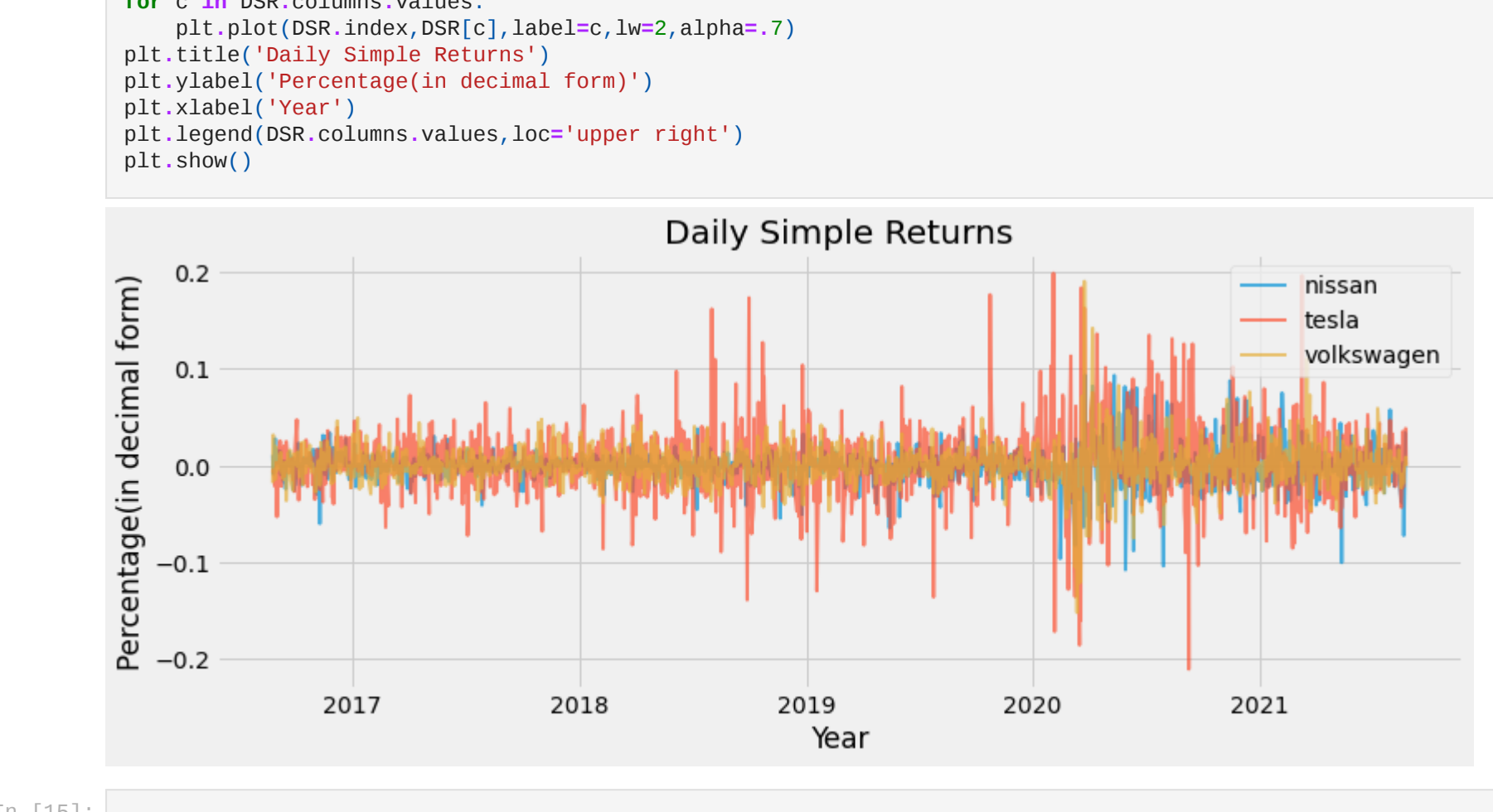
```
DSR=df.pct_change(1)
DSR
```

Date			
2016-08-24			
2016-08-25	0.010595	-0.007457	-0.018345
2016-08-26	-0.008651	-0.004390	0.031561
2016-08-29	0.027721	-0.021774	-0.014493
2016-08-30	0.001998	-0.017937	0.019608
...
2021-08-18	0.002588	0.034970	-0.008787
2021-08-19	-0.026334	-0.022526	-0.018636

2021-08-20	-0.072477	0.010082	-0.010162
2021-08-23	0.034115	0.038279	0.008711
2021-08-24	0.033911	0.000000	0.000000

```
In [14]: # Visualize the daily simple returns:

plt.figure(figsize=(12,4.5))
```



```
print('The volatility')
DSR.std()
```

```

In [15]: nissan      0.019203
          tesla      0.036741
          volkswagen 0.020830
          dtype: float64

In [16]: # Show the mean / average daily simple return:

```

	DSR.mean()	
out[16]:	nissan	-0.000238
	tesla	0.002798

```
dtype: float64
```

```
in [17]: # Get the correlation:

DSR.corr()
```

```
Out[17]:
```

	nissan	tesla	volkswagen
nissan	1.000000	0.092592	0.245615
tesla	0.092592	1.000000	0.237144

```
volkswagen 0.245615 0.237144 1.000000
```

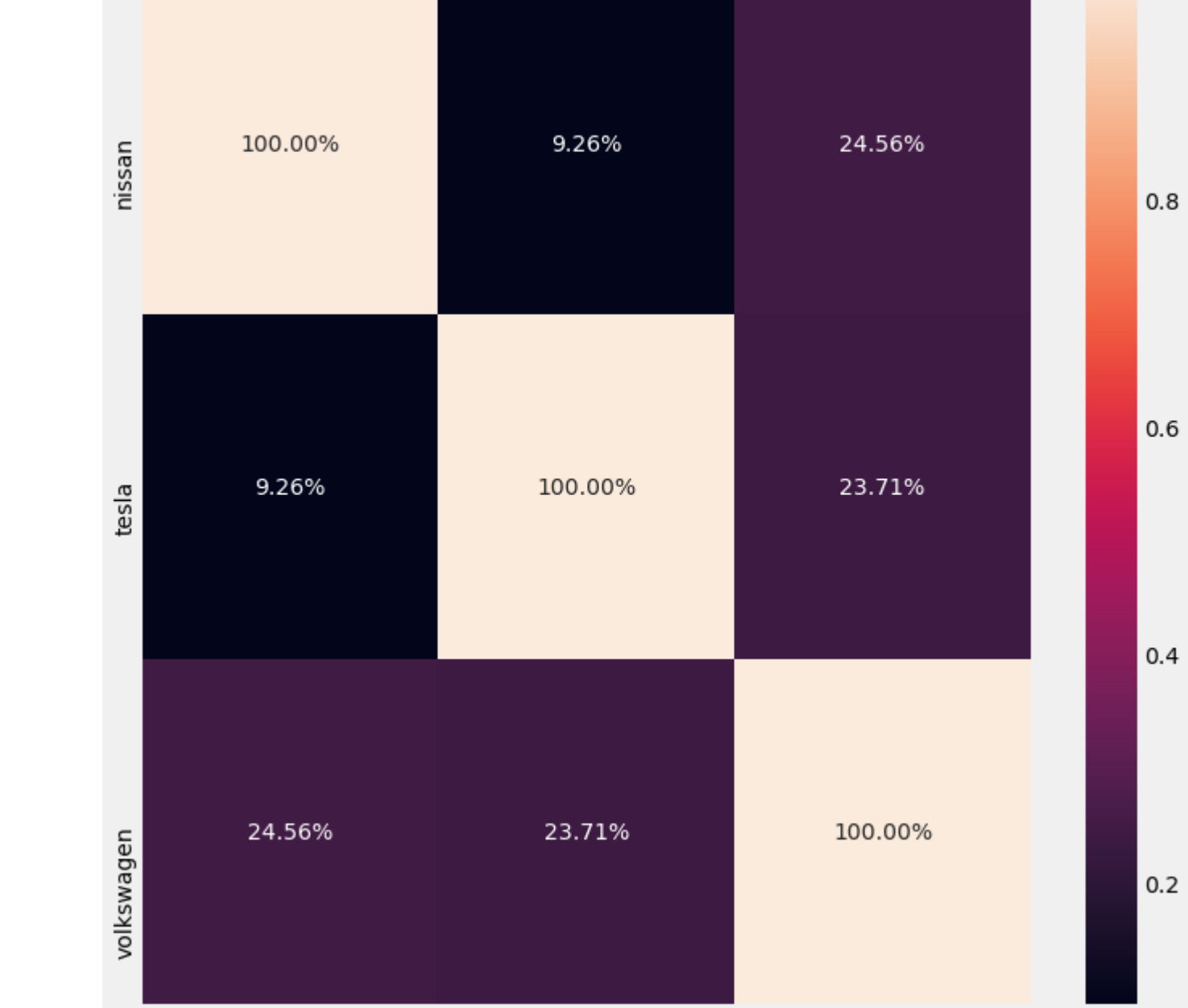
```
In [18]: # Visualize the correlation:
```

```
plt.subplots(figsize=(11, 11))
```

```
sns.heatmap(DSR_corr(), annot=True, fmt='.2%')
```

```
Out[18]: <AxesSubplot:>
```


Correlation Value	Frequency
1.0	1



```

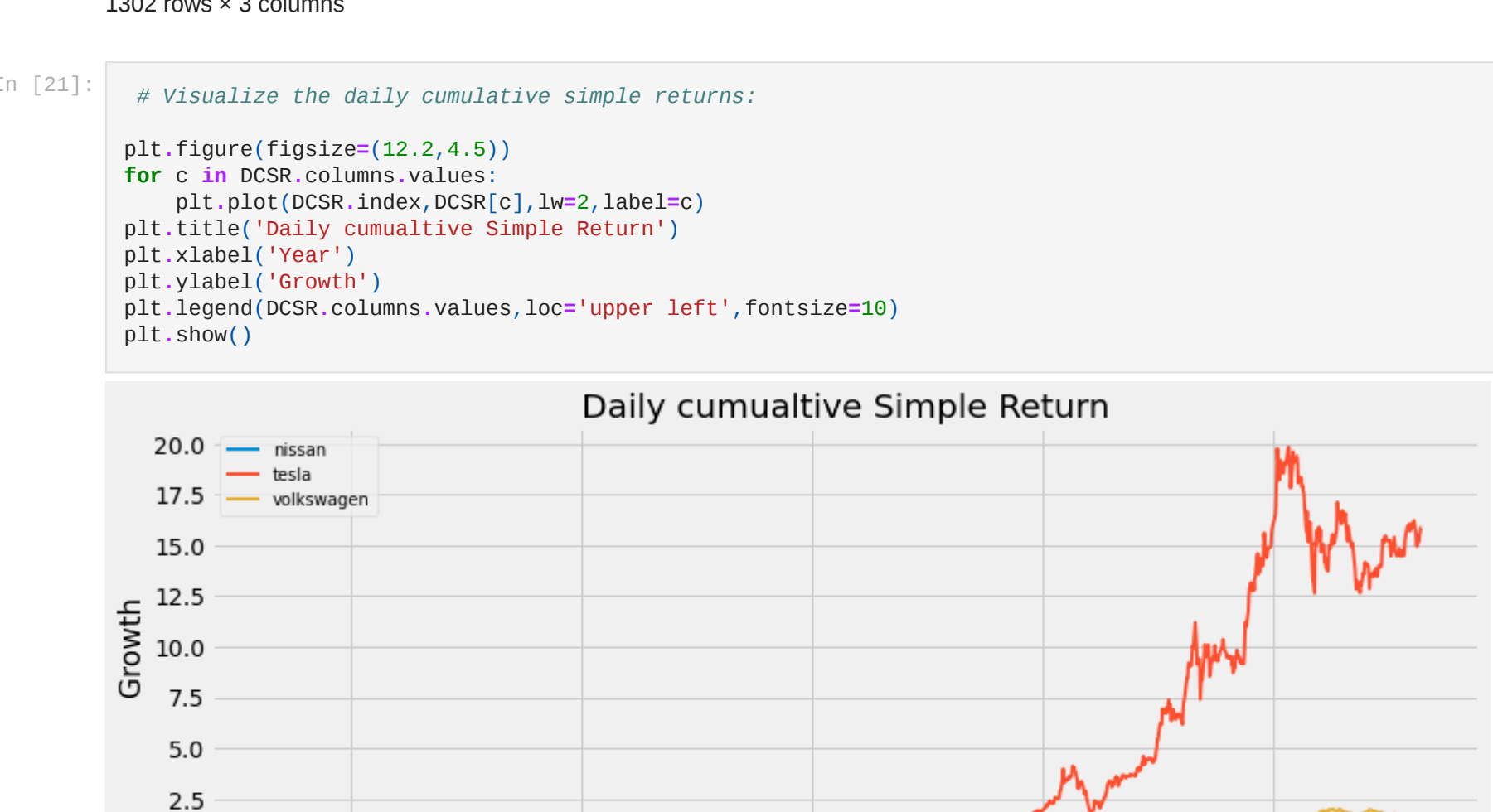
# Get the daily cumulative simple returns:
DCSR=(DSR+1).cumprod()

```

```
#show:
DCSR
```

2016-08-30	1.031681	0.949331	1.017530
...
2021-08-18	0.597614	15.474576	1.618752
2021-08-19	0.581876	15.125999	1.588585

2021-08-20	0.539704	15.278502	1.572442
2021-08-23	0.558116	15.863355	1.586139
2021-08-24	0.577042	15.863355	1.586139



The chart displays the rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people in the United States from 2017 to 2021. The y-axis represents the rate, ranging from 0.0 to 10.0. The x-axis represents the year, from 2017 to 2021. The data shows a relatively stable rate of approximately 0.5 cases per 100,000 people from 2017 to early 2020. In early 2020, the rate begins to rise sharply, reaching a peak of approximately 10.0 cases per 100,000 people in early 2021. Following the peak, the rate declines to approximately 5.0 cases per 100,000 people by late 2021, and then continues to decline to approximately 2.0 cases per 100,000 people by the end of 2021.