M07-HW-2-1

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1 Metadata

Course: DS 5100

Module: 07 Python Classes
Topic: HW 07 Stock Class
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2 Student Info

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3 Instructions

In your **private course repo on Rivanna**, use this Jupyter notebook and the data file described to write code that performs the tasks below.

Save your notebook in the MO7 directory.

Remember to add and commit these files to your repo.

Then push your commits to your repo on GitHib.

Be sure to fill out the **Student Info** block above.

To submit your homework, save the notebook as a PDF and upload it to GradeScope, following the instructions.

TOTAL POINTS: 12

4 Overview

In this assignment you will define a class and use it to perform the requested tasks.

Before answering the questions, read the market data from apple_data.csv into a Pandas dataframe. The file is in the HW for this module in the course repo.

5 Setting Up

```
[1]: import pandas as pd import numpy as np
```

6 Prepare the Data

Read in the dataset from the attached file apple_data.csv using pd.read_csv().

```
[2]: # CODE HERE
data = pd.read_csv('apple_data-2.csv')
data.head()
```

```
[2]: date adj_close
0 2020-01-02 298.829956
1 2020-01-03 295.924713
2 2020-01-06 298.282715
3 2020-01-07 296.879883
4 2020-01-08 301.655548
```

7 Task 1

(5 PTS)

Define a class with these features:

Class Name: Stock

Attributes: - ticker: a string to hold the stock symbol - sector: a string to hold the sector name - prices: a dataframe to hold the prices for the stock

Methods: - print_sector to just print out the sector string. - get_row_count to count the number of rows in the price dataframe. Set an attribute "price_records" equal to this count. - __init__ to build objects. Initialize with the three attribute values passed to the constructor.

```
[3]: # CODE HERE
class Stock:
    def __init__(self, ticker, sector, prices):
        assert isinstance(prices, pd.DataFrame)
        self.ticker = ticker
        self.sector = sector
        self.prices = prices
        self.price_records = 0

    def print_sector(self):
        print(self.sector)

    def get_row_count(self):
        self.price_records = len(self.prices)
```

8 Task 2

(1 PT)

Create an instance of your class with the these initial values: - ticker: 'AAPL' - sector: 'technology' - prices: the imported price dataframe

Then Use the dot operator to print the stock's ticker.

```
[4]: # CODE HERE
stock = Stock("AAPL", "technology", data)
print(stock.ticker)
```

AAPL

9 Task 3

(1 PT)

Use the print_sector() method to print the sector.

```
[5]: # CODE HERE
stock.print_sector()
```

technology

10 Task 4

(2 PTS)

Use the ${\tt get_row_count}$ () method to compute the number of price records and set price_records.

Use the dot operator to access the stock's price_records, printing the result.

```
[6]: # CODE HERE
stock.get_row_count()
print(stock.price_records)
```

135

11 Task 5

(1 PT)

Add a new column called 'month' to the prices attribute and put the month number there.

Hint: You can use .apply() with a lambda function to split the month string and keep the second element.

```
[9]: # CODE HERE

stock.prices["month"] = stock.prices.apply(lambda x: x['date'].split('-')[1],

□axis=1)
```

```
stock.prices.head()
```

```
[9]: date adj_close month
0 2020-01-02 298.829956 01
1 2020-01-03 295.924713 01
2 2020-01-06 298.282715 01
3 2020-01-07 296.879883 01
4 2020-01-08 301.655548 01
```

12 Task 6

(1 PT)

Use .groupby() to compute the mean adj_close by month. Save your result is a dataframe, not a series.

```
[15]: # CODE HERE
adj_close = stock.prices.groupby('month').agg({'adj_close':'mean'})
assert isinstance(adj_close, pd.DataFrame)
adj_close.head(12)
```

```
[15]:
               adj_close
      month
      01
             310.337596
      02
             310.271843
      03
             261.735581
              271.650839
      04
      05
             309.785164
      06
              345.806360
      07
             378.385999
```

13 Task 7

(1 PT) Plot the mean adj_close by month using a simple line plot.

```
[17]: # CODE HERE
adj_close.plot();
```

