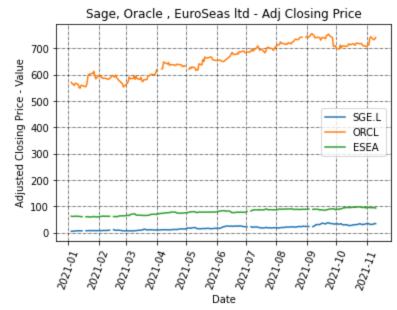
```
In [49]:
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         import pandas datareader.data as web
In [50]:
         from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
In [51]:
         from datetime import datetime
In [52]:
         symbols = ["ESEA", "SGE.L", "ORCL"]
         #EuroSeas Ltd, SAGE, Oracle
         start date = datetime(2021, 1, 1)
         end date = datetime.today()
         stock data = web.get data yahoo(symbols, start date, end date)
          #print(stock data.info())
In [86]:
         stock_data = stock_data.reset_index()
         x values = stock data['Date']
         y values = stock data['Adj Close']
         plt.plot(x_values, y_values)
         plt.grid(which="major", color='k', linestyle='-.', linewidth=0.5)
         plt.xlabel("Date")
         plt.ylabel("Adjusted Closing Price - Value")
         plt.title("Sage, Oracle , EuroSeas 1td - Adj Closing Price")
         plt.legend(['SGE.L', 'ORCL', 'ESEA'])
         plt.xticks(rotation = 70)
         plt.show()
```



-0.000030 0.000143 0.000002

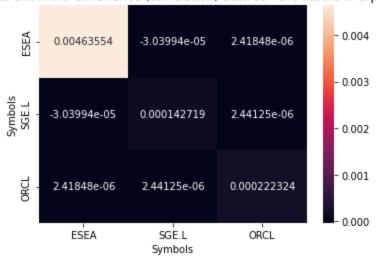
0.000002 0.000002 0.000222

SGE.L

ORCL

```
import seaborn as sn
sn.heatmap(daily_returns_cov, annot=True, fmt='g')
plt.title(" A Heat Map to show the CoVariance (correlation) between the stocks in a portfo
plt.show()
```

A Heat Map to show the CoVariance (correlation) between the stocks in a portfolio.



```
In [55]: print("Oracle has a CoVariance of Zero with both EuroSeas and Sage. Thereby reducing the
```

Oracle has a CoVariance of Zero with both EuroSeas and Sage. Thereby reducing the risk of the portfolio. As the only way to reduce the risk of a portfolio, is to have stocks that a re not correlated at all (Cov = 0). Futhermore, ESEA has a negative correlation with SGE.L but all other correlations are positive. This greatly reduces the risk in a portfolio.

```
In [56]: symbol_list = ['ESEA', 'SGE.L', 'ORCL']
    pe_list = []
    for symbol in symbol_list:
        x = web.get_quote_yahoo(symbol)['trailingPE']
        pe_list.append(x[0])
```

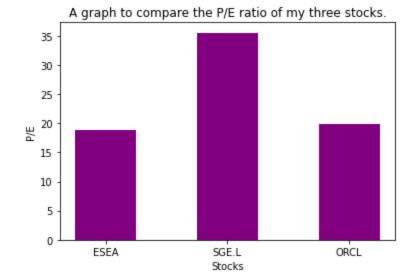
```
In [57]: print(pe_list)
```

[18.830315, 35.521534, 19.879238]

```
In [58]: df1= pd.DataFrame({'Ticker':symbol_list, 'pe': pe_list})
    print(df1)
```

```
Ticker pe
0 ESEA 18.830315
1 SGE.L 35.521534
2 ORCL 19.879238
```

```
In [73]: plt.bar(df1['Ticker'], df1['pe'], width=0.5, color='purple')
    plt.title("A graph to compare the P/E ratio of my three stocks.")
    plt.ylabel("P/E")
    plt.xlabel("Stocks")
    plt.show()
```

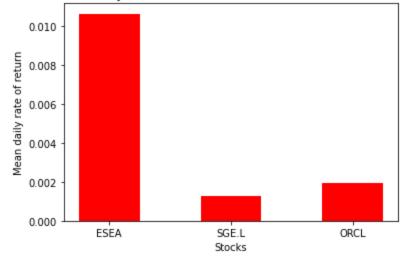


```
In [75]:
    start_date_2 = datetime(2021, 10, 1)
    end_date_2 = datetime.today()
    stock_data_2 = web.get_data_yahoo(symbols, start_date, end_date)
    daily_returns_2 = stock_data['Adj Close'].pct_change()

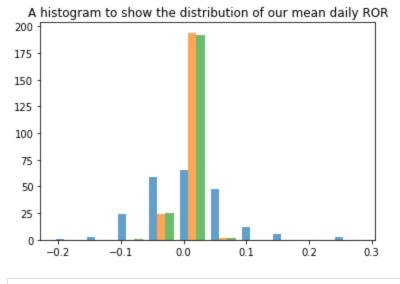
    ESEA_mean_ror = daily_returns_2["ESEA"].mean()
    SGE_mean_ror = daily_returns_2["SGE.L"].mean()
    ORCL_mean_ror = daily_returns_2["ORCL"].mean()

    y_values = [ESEA_mean_ror, SGE_mean_ror, ORCL_mean_ror]
    x_values = ["ESEA", "SGE.L", "ORCL"]
    plt.bar(x_values, y_values, width=0.5, color='red')
    plt.title("Mean of the daily rate of returns for each stock, over the PAST MONTH")
    plt.ylabel("Mean daily rate of return")
    plt.xlabel("Stocks")
    plt.show()
```

Mean of the daily rate of returns for each stock, over the PAST MONTH



```
In [61]: plt.hist(daily_returns_2, alpha=0.7)
    plt.title("A histogram to show the distribution of our mean daily ROR")
    plt.show()
```



In [62]: print("The histogram is normally distributed (most of our data points are centred around

The histogram is normally distributed (most of our data points are centred around the mea n). Thus, it is suitable for a T-Test

In [63]:
 print("A Two-Sample-T-Test between EuroSeas and Oracle.")
 print("The Two-Sample T-Test is used to determine if two data set means are equal.")
 print("In the majority of analyses, an alpha of 0.05 is used as the cutoff for significant
 print("")
 print("H0: The daily ROR for Oracle and Euroseas is similar.")
 print("H1: The daily ROR for Oracle and EuroSeas is very different.")

A Two-Sample-T-Test between EuroSeas and Oracle.

The Two-Sample T-Test is used to determine if two data set means are equal.

In the majority of analyses, an alpha of 0.05 is used as the cutoff for significance. If the p-value is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis that there's no difference between the means and conclude that a significant difference does exist. A p-value is not a negotiation: if p > 0.05, the results are not significant.

HO: The daily ROR for Oracle and Euroseas is similar.

H1: The daily ROR for Oracle and EuroSeas is very different.

In [64]:
 from scipy.stats import ttest_ind
 tstat, pval = ttest_ind(daily_returns_2.dropna()['ESEA'], daily_returns_2.dropna()['ORCL'

In [65]: print("pval: " + str(pval))

pval: 0.06542535635112127

In [66]: print("The P_Val is > 0.05 therefore it is not signficant and we accept the Null (H0). No

The P_{Val} is > 0.05 therefore it is not signficant and we accept the Null (H0). No differe nce exists betweens the means.

In [67]: print("The daily rate of return looks close for SAGE and ORACLE.")
 tstat, pval = ttest_ind(daily_returns_2.dropna()['SGE.L'], daily_returns_2.dropna()['ORCL'
 print("The pval is " + str(pval))

The daily rate of return looks close for SAGE and ORACLE. The pval is 0.5990501543644409

In [88]: print("Here the pval is higher than 0.05 therefore there is no difference between the mean

Here the pval is higher than 0.05 therefore there is no difference between the means.

The reasoning behind my choice of stocks...

ESEA (EuroSeas Ltd)

I analysed their financial statements (Balance Sheet and Income Statement)

- Year-To-year Cash: Increased by 40% A positive
- Long Term Debt: Decreased by 27% A Positive
- Shares Outstanding: Increased by 17% A Negative (Due to dilution)
- Earnings Per Share: Increased by 315% A Positive
- Inventories: Decreased by 8% A Positive

The P/E ratio for EuroSeas Ltd stock is 19.35. If the P/E ratio is less than the growth rate, you have found a bargain. 19.35 < 315. Overall the company has a strong balance sheet with Equity > Debt.

ORCL (ORACLE) & SGE.L (SAGE Group)

Peter Lynch's investment advice includes the following, invest in what you know about. I h ave years of experience within accounting and experience with both of these respective com panies software. I have used numerous different accounting operating systems, and consider SAGE to be one of the best. At a recent company we moved from Sage to Xero, but decided to move back to Sage. I also took on a contract position to assist a company that was moving all of their accounting data from their previous operating system to Oracle. Which lead me to conclude that the demand for Oracle software will stay.

In []:	
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