## Enhancement

November 25, 2020

## 1 Enhancement

None

## 1.1 1. Retrieve Data from MongoDB

```
[6]: import pymongo
    client = pymongo.MongoClient()
[7]: import pandas as pds
    db = client.get_database("stock")
    collection = db.get_collection("stock")
    data = list(collection.find())
    df = pds.DataFrame.from_records(data)
    df.drop('_id', axis=1, inplace=True)
    print(df.head())
    print(df.info())
                 Datetime
                                  SPY
                                            SBUX
                                                        AAPL
                                                              MSFT
    0 2020-11-18 14:30:00 360.760010 98.510002 118.910004
                                                               NaN
    1 2020-11-18 14:31:00 360.679993 98.565498 118.684998
                                                               NaN
    2 2020-11-18 14:32:00 360.730011 98.669998 118.620003
                                                               NaN
    3 2020-11-18 14:33:00 360.660004 98.705002 118.377701
                                                               NaN
    4 2020-11-18 14:34:00 360.695007 98.644997 118.499901
                                                               NaN
    <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
    RangeIndex: 1950 entries, 0 to 1949
    Data columns (total 5 columns):
                   Non-Null Count Dtype
         Column
         _____
                   _____
                                   datetime64[ns]
     0
         Datetime 1950 non-null
     1
         SPY
                   1950 non-null
                                   float64
     2
                   1950 non-null
                                   float64
         SBUX
     3
                   1949 non-null
                                   float64
         AAPL
                   1 non-null
                                   float64
         MSFT
    dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(4)
    memory usage: 76.3 KB
```

## 1.2 2 Porftolio Performance against S&P 500

Here is a performance analysis of our user's chosen portfolio. The user can input the number of Starbux stocks and Apple stocks they want to perchase and the plot will exhibit their gains (or loss) in percentage. The computation method is

((stock price at the moment-stock price at the beginning)/stock price at the beginning-1)-100

For example, when the y for our portfolio is 1.2, it means that if we invest 100 USD with our portfolio, we will make 1.2 USD at that datetime.

```
[50]: import plotly.graph_objects as go
      import plotly.offline as pyo
      pyo.init_notebook_mode()
      def portfolio_plot(sbux, aapl):
          x = df['Datetime']
          SPY = df['SPY']
          base=df['SPY'][0]
          SPY=(SPY/base-1)*100
          PTF=df['SBUX']*sbux+df['AAPL']*aapl
          base=df['SBUX'][0]*sbux+df['AAPL'][0]*aapl
          PTF=(PTF/base-1)*100
          str1='Apple and '
          str2='Starbux) against S&P 500 in 7 Days'
          ttle='Gains of Our Portfolio( %s %s %s %s '% (aapl, str1, sbux, str2)
          fig = go.Figure()
          fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=x, y=SPY,
                          mode='lines',
                          name='S&P 500',line=dict(color='pink', width=3)))
          fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=x, y=PTF,
                          mode='lines',
                          name='Portfolio',line=dict(color='orange', width=3)))
          fig.update_layout(template='ggplot2', title=ttle, yaxis_title='Gains(%)',
                            xaxis_title='Date/Time')
          return fig
      portfolio_plot(5,2)
```