2020/11/25 Enhancement

Enhancement

1. Retrieve Data from MongoDB

```
In [6]: import pymongo
       client = pymongo.MongoClient()
In [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
       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):
            Column Non-Null Count Dtype
                    -----
            Datetime 1950 non-null datetime64[ns]
        0
            SPY 1950 non-null float64
        1
            SBUX
                     1950 non-null float64
            AAPL
                     1949 non-null float64
        3
            MSFT
                     1 non-null
                                    float64
       dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(4)
       memory usage: 76.3 KB
       None
```

2 Porftolio Performance against S&P 500

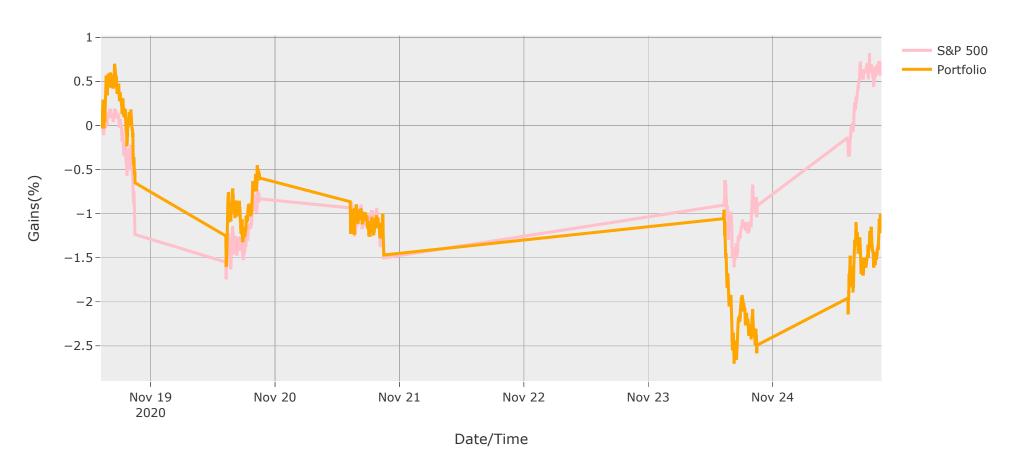
Here is a performance analysis of our user's chosen portfolio. The user can input the number of Starbux stocks and Apple stocks they want to perchase and the plot will exhibit their gains(or loss) in percentage. The computation method is

((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.

```
In [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)
```

Gains of Our Portfolio(2 Apple and 5 Starbux) against S&P 500 in 7 Days



file:///Users/shuyazhang/Downloads/Enhancement.html