

python-stock-market-analysis

August 1, 2023

1 Python Stock Market Analysis

1.1 Introduction

- We've all heard of the stock market, right? Stock is essentially a share in a specific company. The stock market is a risky game, but with the appropriate strategies and research, an investor can create generational wealth. This project is just a tiny fraction of analyzing stock market data with the help of Python since stock analysis includes both technical and fundamental analysis.
- This short python stock analysis of three significant stocks in the Indian stock market will point you in the correct direction for developing data analysis and visualization skills.

1.1.1 Data Set and Data Description

- The data set I have used in this project has been downloaded from Kaggle (NIFTY-50 Stock Market Data (2000 – 2021)).
- This data set consists of a number of companies' stock data from 2000-2021 including Adani Ports, Bajaj Finance, Wipro, Infosys, and many more. But for this project, we will be analyzing three Tata stocks – Tata Motors, Tata Steel, and Tata Consultancy Services (TCS).
- The data in the data set consists of Date, Symbol, Prev Close, Open, High, Low, Last, Close, VWAP, Turnover, Trades, Deliverable Volume, and % Deliverable.

```
[1]: #Importing packages

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[2]: #Importing Dataset

tata_motors = pd.read_csv('TATAMOTORS.csv')
tata_steel = pd.read_csv('TATASTEEL.csv')
tcs = pd.read_csv('TCS.csv')

tata_motors.head()
```

```
[2]:
```

	Date	Symbol	Series	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	Close \
0	2000-01-03	TELCO	EQ	201.60	207.4	217.25	207.4	217.0	216.75
1	2000-01-04	TELCO	EQ	216.75	217.0	219.00	206.0	211.9	208.20
2	2000-01-05	TELCO	EQ	208.20	194.0	217.80	194.0	213.1	213.25
3	2000-01-06	TELCO	EQ	213.25	215.0	229.90	215.0	222.0	222.10
4	2000-01-07	TELCO	EQ	222.10	224.0	239.90	223.1	239.9	239.90

	VWAP	Volume	Turnover	Trades	Deliverable Volume	%Deliverble
0	214.28	676126	1.448775e+13	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	209.50	679215	1.422962e+13	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	210.33	1120951	2.357684e+13	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	225.29	1968998	4.435932e+13	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	236.32	2199431	5.197636e+13	NaN	NaN	NaN

```
[3]: tata_steel.head()
```

```
[3]:
```

	Date	Symbol	Series	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	\
0	2000-01-03	TISCO	EQ	142.35	148.00	153.2	146.10	152.50	
1	2000-01-04	TISCO	EQ	152.45	150.10	153.0	143.05	151.95	
2	2000-01-05	TISCO	EQ	150.80	144.60	162.9	144.60	158.00	
3	2000-01-06	TISCO	EQ	156.55	158.95	169.1	158.95	169.00	
4	2000-01-07	TISCO	EQ	168.25	173.40	179.0	166.30	170.55	

	Close	VWAP	Volume	Turnover	Trades	Deliverable Volume	\
0	152.45	150.92	2003185	3.023164e+13	NaN	NaN	
1	150.80	151.03	1555136	2.348785e+13	NaN	NaN	
2	156.55	156.85	3840284	6.023364e+13	NaN	NaN	
3	168.25	167.61	2560449	4.291530e+13	NaN	NaN	
4	171.95	173.89	3641691	6.332459e+13	NaN	NaN	

	%Deliverble
0	NaN
1	NaN
2	NaN
3	NaN
4	NaN

```
[4]: tcs.head()
```

```
[4]:
```

	Date	Symbol	Series	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	\
0	2004-08-25	TCS	EQ	850.00	1198.7	1198.7	979.00	985.00	
1	2004-08-26	TCS	EQ	987.95	992.0	997.0	975.30	976.85	
2	2004-08-27	TCS	EQ	979.00	982.4	982.4	958.55	961.20	
3	2004-08-30	TCS	EQ	962.65	969.9	990.0	965.00	986.40	
4	2004-08-31	TCS	EQ	986.75	986.5	990.0	976.00	987.80	

	Close	VWAP	Volume	Turnover	Trades	Deliverable Volume	\
--	-------	------	--------	----------	--------	--------------------	---

0	987.95	1008.32	17116372	1.725876e+15	NaN	5206360
1	979.00	985.65	5055400	4.982865e+14	NaN	1294899
2	962.65	969.94	3830750	3.715586e+14	NaN	976527
3	986.75	982.65	3058151	3.005106e+14	NaN	701664
4	988.10	982.18	2649332	2.602133e+14	NaN	695234

	%Deliverble
0	0.3042
1	0.2561
2	0.2549
3	0.2294
4	0.2624

1.1.2 Checking Size of Data

```
[5]: tata_motors.shape
```

```
[5]: (5306, 15)
```

```
[6]: tata_steel.shape
```

```
[6]: (5306, 15)
```

```
[7]: tcs.shape
```

```
[7]: (4139, 15)
```

Here, look at the data set. 5306 represents a number of rows and 15 represents a number of columns.

After executing the `tata_steel.shape` and `tcs.shape` functions, you will see the size i.e the number of rows x columns of the Tata Steel and TCS dataset respectively.

1.1.3 Viewing Datatypes of all columns

```
[8]: tata_motors.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5306 entries, 0 to 5305
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Date            5306 non-null   object
1   Symbol          5306 non-null   object
2   Series          5306 non-null   object
3   Prev Close      5306 non-null   float64
4   Open            5306 non-null   float64
5   High            5306 non-null   float64
6   Low             5306 non-null   float64
```

```

7   Last                5306 non-null   float64
8   Close               5306 non-null   float64
9   VWAP                5306 non-null   float64
10  Volume              5306 non-null   int64
11  Turnover            5306 non-null   float64
12  Trades              2456 non-null   float64
13  Deliverable Volume  4792 non-null   float64
14  %Deliverble         4792 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(11), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 621.9+ KB

```

```
[9]: tata_steel.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5306 entries, 0 to 5305
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Date                  5306 non-null   object
1   Symbol                5306 non-null   object
2   Series                5306 non-null   object
3   Prev Close            5306 non-null   float64
4   Open                  5306 non-null   float64
5   High                  5306 non-null   float64
6   Low                   5306 non-null   float64
7   Last                  5306 non-null   float64
8   Close                 5306 non-null   float64
9   VWAP                  5306 non-null   float64
10  Volume                5306 non-null   int64
11  Turnover              5306 non-null   float64
12  Trades                2456 non-null   float64
13  Deliverable Volume    4792 non-null   float64
14  %Deliverble           4792 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(11), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 621.9+ KB

```

```
[10]: tcs.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4139 entries, 0 to 4138
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Date                  4139 non-null   object
1   Symbol                4139 non-null   object
2   Series                4139 non-null   object
3   Prev Close            4139 non-null   float64
4   Open                  4139 non-null   float64

```

5	High	4139	non-null	float64
6	Low	4139	non-null	float64
7	Last	4139	non-null	float64
8	Close	4139	non-null	float64
9	VWAP	4139	non-null	float64
10	Volume	4139	non-null	int64
11	Turnover	4139	non-null	float64
12	Trades	2456	non-null	float64
13	Deliverable Volume	4139	non-null	int64
14	%Deliverble	4139	non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(10), int64(2), object(3)
memory usage: 485.2+ KB

1.1.4 Checking for Null Values

```
[11]: tata_motors.isnull().sum()
```

```
[11]: Date                0
      Symbol              0
      Series              0
      Prev Close          0
      Open                0
      High                0
      Low                 0
      Last                0
      Close               0
      VWAP                0
      Volume              0
      Turnover            0
      Trades              2850
      Deliverable Volume   514
      %Deliverble         514
      dtype: int64
```

```
[12]: tata_steel.isnull().sum()
```

```
[12]: Date                0
      Symbol              0
      Series              0
      Prev Close          0
      Open                0
      High                0
      Low                 0
      Last                0
      Close               0
      VWAP                0
      Volume              0
```

```

Turnover          0
Trades            2850
Deliverable Volume 514
%D Deliverable    514
dtype: int64

```

```
[13]: tcs.isnull().sum()
```

```

[13]: Date          0
      Symbol        0
      Series        0
      Prev Close    0
      Open          0
      High          0
      Low           0
      Last          0
      Close         0
      VWAP          0
      Volume        0
      Turnover      0
      Trades        1683
      Deliverable Volume 0
      %Deliverable  0
      dtype: int64

```

```
[14]: print(tata_motors.columns)
```

```

Index(['Date', 'Symbol', 'Series', 'Prev Close', 'Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Last',
      'Close', 'VWAP', 'Volume', 'Turnover', 'Trades', 'Deliverable Volume',
      '%Deliverable'],
      dtype='object')

```

```
[15]: print(tata_steel.columns)
```

```

Index(['Date', 'Symbol', 'Series', 'Prev Close', 'Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Last',
      'Close', 'VWAP', 'Volume', 'Turnover', 'Trades', 'Deliverable Volume',
      '%Deliverable'],
      dtype='object')

```

```
[16]: print(tcs.columns)
```

```

Index(['Date', 'Symbol', 'Series', 'Prev Close', 'Open', 'High', 'Low', 'Last',
      'Close', 'VWAP', 'Volume', 'Turnover', 'Trades', 'Deliverable Volume',
      '%Deliverable'],
      dtype='object')

```

```
[17]: # Correct column names with spaces
columns_to_drop = ['Trades', 'Deliverable Volume', '%Deliverable']
```

```
[18]: #Checking for Duplicate Values
```

```
tata_motors.duplicated().sum()

tata_steel.duplicated().sum()

tcs.duplicated().sum()
```

```
[18]: 0
```

The output for each of the above codes comes as 0, which indicates there are no duplicate values present in the data set.

1.1.5 Description of Data in the Dataframe and rounding its values up to two decimal places

```
[19]: tata_motors.describe().round(2)
```

```
[19]:
```

	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	VWAP \
count	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00
mean	409.43	410.15	417.12	402.18	409.45	409.45	409.76
std	272.48	272.97	277.02	268.03	272.52	272.47	272.49
min	58.80	58.00	60.70	57.55	58.75	58.80	59.24
25%	174.60	174.76	178.82	171.01	174.72	174.60	175.18
50%	377.25	378.90	384.75	372.60	377.52	377.25	378.46
75%	523.15	523.48	530.80	515.91	523.49	523.15	523.72
max	1365.15	1361.00	1382.00	1347.00	1362.00	1365.15	1362.15

	Volume	Turnover	Trades	Deliverable Volume	%Deliverble
count	5.306000e+03	5.306000e+03	2456.00	4792.00	4792.00
mean	1.046560e+07	2.790772e+14	128439.98	2805962.22	0.36
std	2.185034e+07	4.674351e+14	104954.58	3579713.03	0.16
min	1.235100e+04	1.069384e+11	3434.00	12351.00	0.04
25%	1.668994e+06	7.049025e+13	75478.25	646920.00	0.23
50%	4.141648e+06	1.967418e+14	100034.00	1636751.50	0.36
75%	8.706037e+06	3.175959e+14	142064.75	3761212.25	0.48
max	3.905778e+08	9.365671e+15	1318669.00	73338482.00	1.00

```
[20]: tata_steel.describe().round(2)
```

```
[20]:
```

	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	VWAP \
count	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00	5306.00
mean	403.39	404.25	411.21	396.51	403.47	403.55	404.06
std	187.15	187.56	190.79	183.86	187.27	187.31	187.44

min	67.25	66.00	69.70	66.00	67.30	67.25	67.97
25%	275.77	275.60	284.41	270.00	275.81	275.94	276.94
50%	402.85	403.00	409.38	396.65	402.70	402.90	403.43
75%	523.99	525.00	534.72	516.49	523.95	524.08	525.23
max	1031.35	1024.00	1052.60	1011.10	1035.00	1034.00	1031.95

	Volume	Turnover	Trades	Deliverable Volume	%Deliverble
count	5306.00	5.306000e+03	2456.00	4792.00	4792.00
mean	6165253.31	2.664876e+14	93969.27	1550749.81	0.26
std	5329084.46	3.012861e+14	58218.86	1215813.11	0.11
min	23291.00	2.159165e+11	2796.00	24158.00	0.05
25%	2801379.50	1.118719e+14	57557.25	769850.00	0.18
50%	4800300.50	1.949303e+14	79400.00	1250946.50	0.25
75%	7833888.00	3.379640e+14	110710.25	2018065.50	0.33
max	64284599.00	4.881124e+15	626502.00	26434718.00	0.97

```
[21]: tcs.describe().round(2)
```

```
[21]:
```

	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	VWAP \
count	4139.00	4139.00	4139.00	4139.00	4139.00	4139.00	4139.00
mean	1693.84	1695.59	1715.88	1673.59	1694.31	1694.37	1694.62
std	722.88	722.98	728.45	717.78	723.18	723.06	723.14
min	366.65	360.00	377.75	358.00	365.70	366.65	368.40
25%	1106.25	1105.53	1120.28	1088.58	1107.00	1106.50	1105.75
50%	1633.50	1625.00	1655.00	1610.00	1630.05	1636.35	1629.42
75%	2326.12	2321.80	2345.00	2301.30	2325.00	2326.85	2319.90
max	3603.70	3625.00	3674.80	3572.55	3610.75	3603.70	3633.11

	Volume	Turnover	Trades	Deliverable Volume	%Deliverble
count	4139.00	4.139000e+03	2456.00	4139.00	4139.00
mean	1676761.95	2.952102e+14	85502.71	895220.63	0.55
std	1607879.26	3.849370e+14	56031.49	863790.82	0.13
min	18345.00	1.370237e+12	1219.00	7765.00	0.12
25%	788477.50	1.050834e+14	46749.50	433474.00	0.46
50%	1227748.00	1.824973e+14	68901.00	705264.00	0.55
75%	2081119.50	3.455393e+14	110630.25	1136131.50	0.65
max	44033577.00	1.268362e+16	542541.00	31556256.00	0.96

The describe function will show you statistical data such as the Count of non-null values, Mean, Standard Deviation, etc of the data present in the dataset. The round(2) function rounds up the values up to two decimal places

1.1.6 Working on Data

Converting the “Date” column dtype from object to date


```
[22]: tata_motors["Date"]=pd.to_datetime(tata_motors["Date"])
      tata_steel["Date"]=pd.to_datetime(tata_steel["Date"])
      tcs["Date"]=pd.to_datetime(tcs["Date"])
```

```
[23]: tata_motors.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5306 entries, 0 to 5305
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Date                  5306 non-null  datetime64[ns]
1   Symbol                5306 non-null  object
2   Series                5306 non-null  object
3   Prev Close            5306 non-null  float64
4   Open                  5306 non-null  float64
5   High                  5306 non-null  float64
6   Low                   5306 non-null  float64
7   Last                  5306 non-null  float64
8   Close                 5306 non-null  float64
9   VWAP                  5306 non-null  float64
10  Volume                5306 non-null  int64
11  Turnover               5306 non-null  float64
12  Trades                2456 non-null  float64
13  Deliverable Volume    4792 non-null  float64
14  %Deliverble           4792 non-null  float64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(11), int64(1), object(2)
memory usage: 621.9+ KB
```

try executing the .info() function on any of the datasets, you will notice the datatype of the 'Date' column changed from 'object' to 'datetime64[ns]' for all 3 datasets.

1.2 Dropping columns Trades, Deliverable Volume, and %Deliverable

```
[24]: tata_steel=tata_steel.drop(['Trades','Deliverable Volume','%Deliverble'],
      ↪axis=1)
      tcs=tcs.drop(['Trades','Deliverable Volume','%Deliverble'], axis=1)
```

```
[25]: tcs.head()
```

```
[25]:
```

	Date	Symbol	Series	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	\
0	2004-08-25	TCS	EQ	850.00	1198.7	1198.7	979.00	985.00	
1	2004-08-26	TCS	EQ	987.95	992.0	997.0	975.30	976.85	
2	2004-08-27	TCS	EQ	979.00	982.4	982.4	958.55	961.20	
3	2004-08-30	TCS	EQ	962.65	969.9	990.0	965.00	986.40	
4	2004-08-31	TCS	EQ	986.75	986.5	990.0	976.00	987.80	

	Close	VWAP	Volume	Turnover
0	987.95	1008.32	17116372	1.725876e+15
1	979.00	985.65	5055400	4.982865e+14
2	962.65	969.94	3830750	3.715586e+14
3	986.75	982.65	3058151	3.005106e+14
4	988.10	982.18	2649332	2.602133e+14

```
[26]: tata_steel.head()
```

```
[26]:
```

	Date	Symbol	Series	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	Close \
0	2000-01-03	TISCO	EQ	142.35	148.00	153.2	146.10	152.50	152.45
1	2000-01-04	TISCO	EQ	152.45	150.10	153.0	143.05	151.95	150.80
2	2000-01-05	TISCO	EQ	150.80	144.60	162.9	144.60	158.00	156.55
3	2000-01-06	TISCO	EQ	156.55	158.95	169.1	158.95	169.00	168.25
4	2000-01-07	TISCO	EQ	168.25	173.40	179.0	166.30	170.55	171.95

	VWAP	Volume	Turnover
0	150.92	2003185	3.023164e+13
1	151.03	1555136	2.348785e+13
2	156.85	3840284	6.023364e+13
3	167.61	2560449	4.291530e+13
4	173.89	3641691	6.332459e+13

try running the `.head()` or `.tail()` function on any of the datasets, you will notice all the 3 columns Trades, Deliverable Volume, and %Deliverable not present.

1.3 Adding 3 more new columns to each of the Dataset

```
[27]: tata_motors['Month']=tata_motors["Date"].dt.month

tata_motors['Year']=tata_motors["Date"].dt.year

tata_motors['Day']=tata_motors["Date"].dt.day

tata_steel['Month']=tata_steel["Date"].dt.month

tata_steel['Year']=tata_steel["Date"].dt.year

tata_steel['Day']=tata_steel["Date"].dt.day

tcs['Day']=tcs['Date'].dt.day

tcs['Year']=tcs['Date'].dt.year

tcs['Month']=tcs['Date'].dt.month
```

```
[28]: tcs.head()
```

```
[28]:
```

	Date	Symbol	Series	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	\
0	2004-08-25	TCS	EQ	850.00	1198.7	1198.7	979.00	985.00	
1	2004-08-26	TCS	EQ	987.95	992.0	997.0	975.30	976.85	
2	2004-08-27	TCS	EQ	979.00	982.4	982.4	958.55	961.20	
3	2004-08-30	TCS	EQ	962.65	969.9	990.0	965.00	986.40	
4	2004-08-31	TCS	EQ	986.75	986.5	990.0	976.00	987.80	

	Close	VWAP	Volume	Turnover	Day	Year	Month
0	987.95	1008.32	17116372	1.725876e+15	25	2004	8
1	979.00	985.65	5055400	4.982865e+14	26	2004	8
2	962.65	969.94	3830750	3.715586e+14	27	2004	8
3	986.75	982.65	3058151	3.005106e+14	30	2004	8
4	988.10	982.18	2649332	2.602133e+14	31	2004	8

```
[29]: tata_motors.head()
```

```
[29]:
```

	Date	Symbol	Series	Prev Close	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	\
0	2000-01-03	TELCO	EQ	201.60	207.4	217.25	207.4	217.0	216.75	
1	2000-01-04	TELCO	EQ	216.75	217.0	219.00	206.0	211.9	208.20	
2	2000-01-05	TELCO	EQ	208.20	194.0	217.80	194.0	213.1	213.25	
3	2000-01-06	TELCO	EQ	213.25	215.0	229.90	215.0	222.0	222.10	
4	2000-01-07	TELCO	EQ	222.10	224.0	239.90	223.1	239.9	239.90	

	VWAP	Volume	Turnover	Trades	Deliverable	Volume	%Deliverble	\
0	214.28	676126	1.448775e+13	NaN		NaN	NaN	
1	209.50	679215	1.422962e+13	NaN		NaN	NaN	
2	210.33	1120951	2.357684e+13	NaN		NaN	NaN	
3	225.29	1968998	4.435932e+13	NaN		NaN	NaN	
4	236.32	2199431	5.197636e+13	NaN		NaN	NaN	

	Month	Year	Day
0	1	2000	3
1	1	2000	4
2	1	2000	5
3	1	2000	6
4	1	2000	7

if you try running the `.head()` or `.tail()` function on any of the datasets, you will notice 3 new columns 'Day', 'Month' and 'Year' present. We will be using the 'Day' column for our analysis.

1.4 Comparing the Data

Price Comparision

```
[30]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
```

```

plt.
    ↪plot(tata_motors['Date'],tata_motors['Open'],color='darkblue',label='tata_motors')

plt.plot(tata_steel['Date'],tata_steel['Open'],color='aqua',label='tata_steel')

plt.plot(tcs['Date'],tcs['Open'],color='lime',label='tcs')

plt.title("Relation between tata_motors, tata_steel and tcs Price")

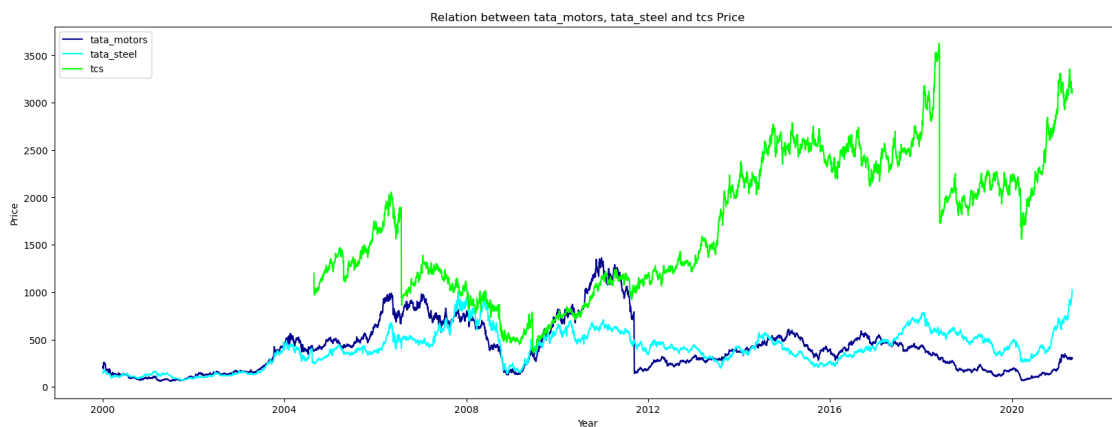
plt.xlabel("Year")

plt.ylabel("Price")

plt.legend(title="")

plt.show()

```



According to the graph above, the price of TCS has skyrocketed significantly higher than that of Tata Steel and Tata Motors. TCS's pricing trajectory has been generally upward from its beginning, whereas Tata Steel and Tata Motors have been more on a consolidation trend.

Volume Comparision

```

[31]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))

plt.plot(tata_motors['Date'],tata_motors['Volume'],color='darkblue',label='Tata_Mo_
    ↪tors')

plt.plot(tata_steel['Date'],tata_steel['Volume'],color='aqua',label='Tata_S_
    ↪teel')

plt.plot(tcs['Date'],tcs['Volume'],color='lime',label='TCS')

```

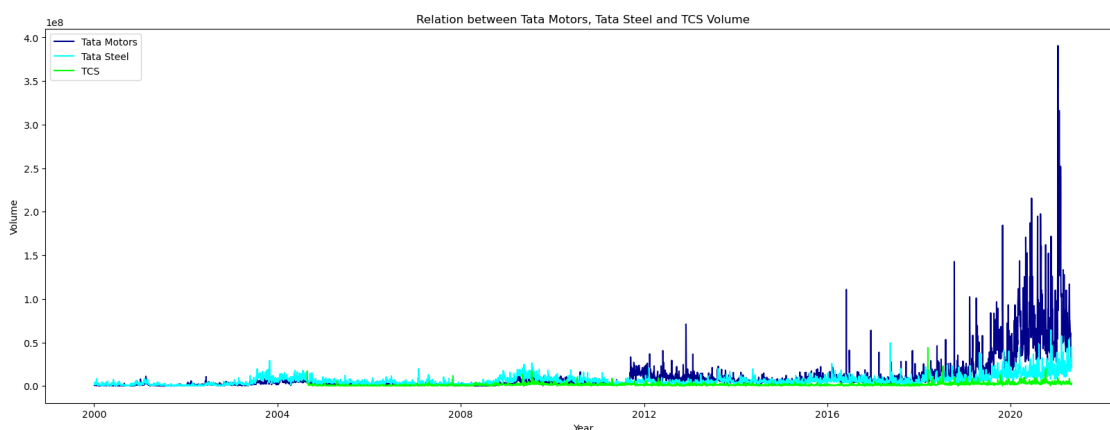
```
plt.title("Relation between Tata Motors, Tata Steel and TCS Volume")

plt.xlabel("Year")

plt.ylabel("Volume")

plt.legend(title="")

plt.show()
```



Though the price of TCS has risen more significantly as compared to Tata Steel and Tata Motors, we can notice from the above graph that TCS has the least volume signifying that the python stock analysis has been traded comparatively less as compared to Tata Steel and Tata Motors and is lesser liquid

1.5 Return on Investment (ROI)

we will analyze the ROI of Tata Steel, Tata Motors, and TCS if we buy one share of each stock on the 30th of each month beginning from January 2000 for Tata Motors and Tata Steel and November 2004 for TCS.

Tata Motors ROI

```
[32]: sumTM=0 #total amount invested in Tata Motors

s1=0 #number of shares owned by Tata Motors

#calcuating total amount invested and number of shares owned in Tata Motors

for i in range(len(tata_motors)):
```

```

if tata_motors.loc[i,'Day']==30:

    sumTM+=tata_motors.loc[i,'Open']

    s1+=1

#displaying basic results

print("Total Invested in Tata Motors = Rs",round(sumTM,2))

print("Shares Owned of Tata Motors =",s1)

print("Average Investmentment of 1 share = Rs",round((sumTM/s1),2))

tm_end=298.2 #last open price of Tata Motors on 2021-04-30

#obtained by looking at the data or can be seen after executing tata_motors.
    ↪tail()

#calculating investment results

result1=round((tm_end*s1)-sumTM,2)

roiTM=round((result1/sumTM)*100,2)

#displaying investment results

print("\nInvestment Result:")

if result1<0:

    print("Net Unrealised Loss = Rs",result1)

else:

    print("Net Unrealised Profit = Rs",result1)

print("Tata Motors ROI from 2000-1-3 to 2021-04-30 =",roiTM,"%")

```

```

Total Invested in Tata Motors = Rs 65977.3
Shares Owned of Tata Motors = 162
Average Investmentment of 1 share = Rs 407.27
nInvestment Result:
Net Unrealised Loss = Rs -17668.9
Tata Motors ROI from 2000-1-3 to 2021-04-30 = -26.78 %

```

Tata Steel ROI

```
[33]: sumTS=0 #total amount invested in Tata Steel

s2=0 #number of shares owned by Tata Steel

#calculating total amount invested and number of shares owned in Tata Steel

for i in range(len(tata_steel)):

    if tata_steel.loc[i,'Day']==30:

        sumTS+=tata_steel.loc[i,'Open']

        s2+=1

#displaying basic results

print("Total Invested in Tata Steel = Rs",round(sumTS,2))

print("Shares Own of Tata Steel =",s2)

print("Average Investmentment of 1 share = Rs",round((sumTS/s2),2))

ts_end=1024 #last open price of Tata Steel on 2021-04-30

#obtained by looking at the data or can be seen after executed tata_steel.tail()
#calculating investment results

result2=round((ts_end*s2)-sumTS,2)

roiTS=round((result2/sumTS)*100,2)

#displaying investment results

print("\nInvestment Result:")

if result2<0:

    print("Net Unrealised Loss = Rs",result2)
else:

    print("Net Unrealised Profit = Rs",result2)

print("Tata Steel ROI from 2000-1-3 to 2021-04-30 =",roiTS,"%")
```

Total Invested in Tata Steel = Rs 65825.9

Shares Own of Tata Steel = 162

Average Investmentment of 1 share = Rs 406.33

nInvestment Result:

Net Unrealised Profit = Rs 100062.1

Tata Steel ROI from 2000-1-3 to 2021-04-30 = 152.01 %

TCS ROI

```
[34]: sumTCS=0 #total amount invested in TCS

s3=0 #number shares owned of TCS

#calculating total amount invested and number of shares owned in TCS

for i in range(len(tcs)):

    if tcs.loc[i,'Day']==30:

        sumTCS+=tcs.loc[i,'Open']

        s3+=1

#displaying basic results

print("Total Invested in TCS = Rs",round(sumTCS,2))

print("Shares Owned of TCS =",s3)

print("Average Investmentment of 1 share = Rs",round((sumTCS/s3),2))

tcs_end=3099 #last open price of TCS on 2021-04-30

#obtained by looking at the data or can be seen after executed tcs.tail()
#calculating investment results

result3=round((tcs_end*s3)-sumTCS,2)

roiTCS=round((result3/sumTCS)*100,2)

#displaying investment results

print("nInvestment Result:")

if result3<0:

    print("Net Unrealised Loss = Rs",result3)

else:

    print("Net Unrealised Proift = Rs",result3)
```



```
print("Tata Steel ROI from 2004-08-25 to 2021-04-30 =",roiTCS,"%")
```

Total Invested in TCS = Rs 220762.0

Shares Owned of TCS = 128

Average Investment of 1 share = Rs 1724.7

nInvestment Result:

Net Unrealised Profit = Rs 175910.0

Tata Steel ROI from 2004-08-25 to 2021-04-30 = 79.68 %

From the above results, we can conclude that Tata Steel's ROI is significantly larger than that of Tata Motors and TCS. TCS on the other hand, has made the greatest profit.

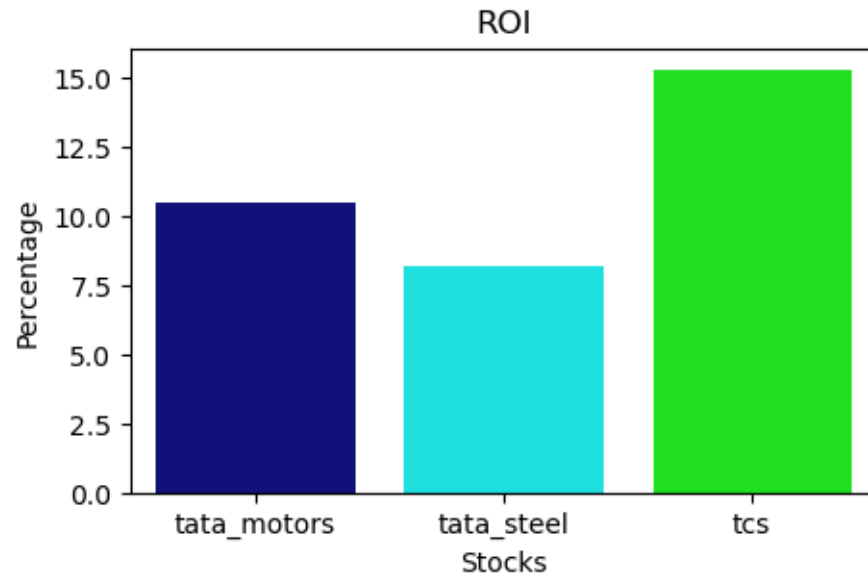
Investment Results (Graphically) Plotting ROI on Bar Graph

```
[35]: # Assuming you have the values of ROI for each stock
roiTM = 10.5
roiTS = 8.2
roiTCS = 15.3

stock = ['tata_motors', 'tata_steel', 'tcs']
ROI = [roiTM, roiTS, roiTCS]
col = ['darkblue', 'aqua', 'lime']

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3))
# Create a Seaborn bar plot
sns.barplot(x=stock, y=ROI, palette=col)

plt.title("ROI")
plt.xlabel("Stocks")
plt.ylabel("Percentage")
plt.show()
```



Plotting Profit/Loss Amount on Bar Graph

```
[36]: plt.figure(figsize=(5,7))

stock=['tata_motors', 'tata_steel', 'tcs']

amt=[result1,result2,result3]

col=['darkblue','aqua','lime']

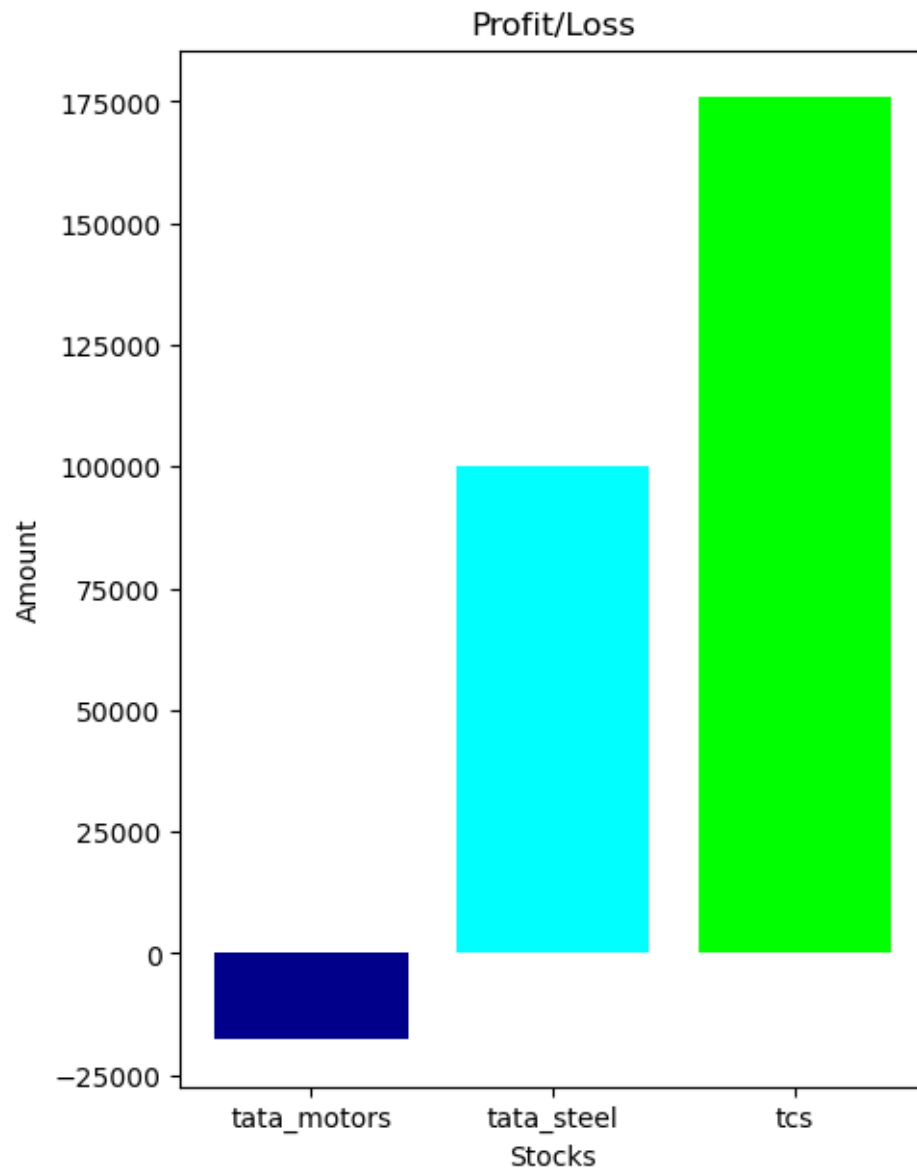
plt.bar(stock,amt,color=col)

plt.title("Profit/Loss")

plt.xlabel("Stocks")

plt.ylabel("Amount")
```

```
[36]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Amount')
```



Portfolio Allocation

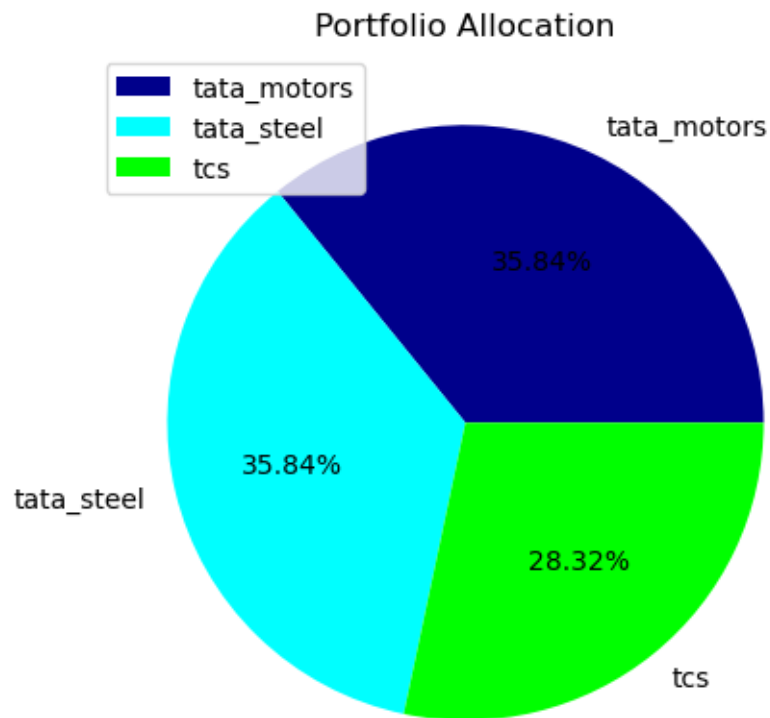
```
[37]: plt.figure(figsize=(5,7))  
  
stock=['tata_motors', 'tata_steel', 'tcs']  
  
shares=[s1,s2,s3]  
  
col=['darkblue','aqua','lime']
```

```
plt.pie(shares, labels=stock, autopct="%1.2f%%", colors=col)

plt.legend(title="", loc="upper left")

plt.title("Portfolio Allocation")
```

```
[37]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Portfolio Allocation')
```



2 Conclusion

- All work done in this project is for educational purposes only.
- This analysis depicts a stock's long-term performance and shows the potential of SIP in the long run.