

✓ Hands-on Activity 8.1: Aggregating Data with Pandas

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Section: CPE22S3

Date: March 27, 2024

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8.1.1 Intended Learning Outcomes

After this activity, the student should be able to:

- Demonstrate querying and merging of dataframes
- Perform advanced calculations on dataframes
- Aggregate dataframes with pandas and numpy Work with time series data

8.1.2 Resources

- Computing Environment using Python 3.x
- Attached Datasets (under Instructional Materials)

8.1.3 Procedures

The procedures can be found in the canvas module. Check the following under topics:

- 8.1 Weather Data Collection
- 8.2 Querying and Merging
- 8.3 Dataframe Operations
- 8.4 Aggregations
- 8.5 Time Series

8.1.4 Data Analysis

Provide some comments here about the results of the procedures.

8.1.5 Supplementary Activity

Using the CSV files provided and what we have learned so far in this module complete the following exercises:

1. With the earthquakes.csv file, select all the earthquakes in Japan with a magType of mb and a magnitude of 4.9 or greater.
2. Create bins for each full number of magnitude (for example, the first bin is 0-1, the second is 1-2, and so on) with a magType of ml and count how many are in each bin.
3. Using the faang.csv file, group by the ticker and resample to monthly frequency. Make the following aggregations:
 - Mean of the opening price
 - Maximum of the high price
 - Minimum of the low price
 - Mean of the closing price
 - Sum of the volume traded
4. Build a crosstab with the earthquake data between the tsunami column and the magType column. Rather than showing the frequency count, show the maximum magnitude that was observed for each combination. Put the magType along the columns.
5. Calculate the rolling 60-day aggregations of OHLC data by ticker for the FAANG data. Use the same aggregations as exercise no. 3.

- Create a pivot table of the FAANG data that compares the stocks. Put the ticker in the rows and show the averages of the OHLC and volume traded data.
- Calculate the Z-scores for each numeric column of Netflix's data (ticker is NFLX) using apply().
- Add event descriptions
 - Create a dataframe with the following three columns: ticker, date, and event. The columns should have the following values:
 - ticker: 'FB'
 - date: ['2018-07-25', '2018-03-19', '2018-03-20']
 - event: ['Disappointing user growth announced after close.', 'Cambridge Analytica story', 'FTC investigation']
 - Set the index to [date, 'ticker']
 - Merge this data with the FAANG data using an outer join
- Use the transform() method on the FAANG data to represent all the values in terms of the first date in the data. To do so, divide all the values for each ticker by the values for the first date in the data for that ticker. This is referred to as an index, and the data for the first date is the base (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Beginners:Statisticalconcept-Indexandbaseyear>). When data is in this format, we can easily see growth over time. Hint: transform() can take a function name.

ANSWERS

1.) With the earthquakes.csv file, select all the earthquakes in Japan with a magType of mb and a magnitude of 4.9 or greater.

```

1 #Setup
2 import pandas as pd
3 import numpy as np
4
5
6 earthquake = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/data/earthquakes.csv')
7 earthquake.head()
8

```

	mag	magType	time	place	tsunami	parsed_place	
0	1.35	ml	1539475168010	9km NE of Aguanga, CA	0	California	
1	1.29	ml	1539475129610	9km NE of Aguanga, CA	0	California	
2	3.42	ml	1539475062610	8km NE of Aguanga, CA	0	California	
3	0.44	ml	1539474978070	9km NE of Aguanga, CA	0	California	
4	2.16	md	1539474716050	10km NW of Avenal, CA	0	California	

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

We will use .query() to filter the following criteria.

```

1 # 1.) select all earthquake in japan, magType = mb ,and magnitude >=4.9
2
3 japan_earthquake = earthquake.query('parsed_place == "Japan" and magType == "mb" and mag >= 4.9')
4 japan_earthquake.head()

```

	mag	magType	time	place	tsunami	parsed_place	
1563	4.9	mb	1538977532250	293km ESE of Iwo Jima, Japan	0	Japan	
2576	5.4	mb	1538697528010	37km E of Tomakomai, Japan	0	Japan	
3072	4.9	mb	1538579732490	15km ENE of Hasaki, Japan	0	Japan	
3632	4.9	mb	1538450871260	53km ESE of Hitachi, Japan	0	Japan	

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

2.) Create bins for each full number of magnitude (for example, the first bin is 0-1, the second is 1-2, and so on) with a magType of ml and count how many are in each bin.

First, we need to filter the data with a `magType = ml`, We also need to find the largest magnitude recorded using `nlargest()`

```
1 mb_magtype = earthquake.query('magType == "ml"')
2 mb_magtype.nlargest(5, 'mag')
```

	mag	magType	time	place	tsunami	parsed_place
9133	5.1	ml	1537274456960	64km SSW of Kaktovik, Alaska	1	Alaska
1015	5.0	ml	1539152878406	61km SSW of Chignik Lake, Alaska	1	Alaska
4101	4.2	ml	1538355504955	131km NNW of Arctic Village, Alaska	0	Alaska
1273	4.0	ml	1539069081499	71km SW of Kaktovik, Alaska	1	Alaska
1795	4.0	ml	1538904354275	60km WNW of Valdez, Alaska	1	Alaska

Now, We will use `pd.cut()` to create 5 bins to store the following data since the largest value is the 5.1. We will also use `value_counts()` to count the magnitude in each bin.

```
1
2 magnitude_binned = pd.cut(mb_magtype.mag, bins = 5 , labels=
3   ['0-1', '1-2', '2-3', '3-4', '4-5'])
4 magnitude_binned.value_counts()

1-2    2990
2-3    2921
0-1     509
3-4     372
4-5      11
Name: mag, dtype: int64
```

Below is the to access each bins, we choose the last bin to check if it stores the largest magnitude.

```
1 mb_magtype[magnitude_binned == '4-5'].sort_values(
2   'mag', ascending=False
3   )
```

	mag	magType	time	place	tsunami	parsed_place
9133	5.10	ml	1537274456960	64km SSW of Kaktovik, Alaska	1	Alaska
1015	5.00	ml	1539152878406	61km SSW of Chignik Lake, Alaska	1	Alaska
4101	4.20	ml	1538355504955	131km NNW of Arctic Village, Alaska	0	Alaska
1273	4.00	ml	1539069081499	71km SW of Kaktovik, Alaska	1	Alaska
1795	4.00	ml	1538904354275	60km WNW of Valdez, Alaska	1	Alaska
2752	4.00	ml	1538658776412	67km SSW of Kaktovik, Alaska	1	Alaska
4123	4.00	ml	1538351680635	57km NNE of Gambell, Alaska	0	Alaska
8953	4.00	ml	1537317652790	269km SE of Kodiak, Alaska	0	Alaska
5262	3.95	ml	1538129105430	11km SSE of Kapaau, Hawaii	0	Hawaii
3260	3.90	ml	1538537377544	44km N of North Nenana, Alaska	0	Alaska
8677	3.90	ml	1537395162773	76km SSW of Kaktovik, Alaska	0	Alaska

3. Using the faang.csv file, group by the ticker and resample to monthly frequency. Make the following aggregations:

- Mean of the opening price
- Maximum of the high price
- Minimum of the low price
- Mean of the closing price
- Sum of the volume traded

Setup

```
1 faang= pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/data/faang.csv', index_col = 'date', parse_dates = True)
2 faang
```



	ticker	open	high	low	close	volume
date						
2018-01-02	FB	177.68	181.58	177.5500	181.42	18151903
2018-01-03	FB	181.88	184.78	181.3300	184.67	16886563
2018-01-04	FB	184.90	186.21	184.0996	184.33	13880896
2018-01-05	FB	185.59	186.90	184.9300	186.85	13574535
2018-01-08	FB	187.20	188.90	186.3300	188.28	17994726
...
2018-12-24	GOOG	973.90	1003.54	970.1100	976.22	1590328
2018-12-26	GOOG	989.01	1040.00	983.0000	1039.46	2373270
2018-12-27	GOOG	1017.15	1043.89	997.0000	1043.88	2109777
2018-12-28	GOOG	1049.62	1055.56	1033.1000	1037.08	1413772
2018-12-31	GOOG	1050.96	1052.70	1023.5900	1035.61	1493722

1255 rows x 6 columns

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Using `groupby()` and `resample()` for monthly frequency and `.agg()` in performing the following

```
1 faang_monthly_frequency = faang.groupby("ticker").resample("M").agg({
2     "open": np.mean,
3     "high": np.max,
4     "low": np.min,
5     "close": np.mean,
6     "volume": np.sum
7 })
8
9 faang_monthly_frequency
```

		open	high	low	close	volume	
ticker	date						
AAPL	2018-01-31	170.714690	176.6782	161.5708	170.699271	659679440	
	2018-02-28	164.562753	177.9059	147.9865	164.921884	927894473	
	2018-03-31	172.421381	180.7477	162.4660	171.878919	713727447	
	2018-04-30	167.332895	176.2526	158.2207	167.286924	666360147	
	2018-05-31	182.635582	187.9311	162.7911	183.207418	620976206	
	2018-06-30	186.605843	192.0247	178.7056	186.508652	527624365	
	2018-07-31	188.065786	193.7650	181.3655	188.179724	393843881	
	2018-08-31	210.460287	227.1001	195.0999	211.477743	700318837	
	2018-09-30	220.611742	227.8939	213.6351	220.356353	678972040	
	2018-10-31	219.489426	231.6645	204.4963	219.137822	789748068	
	2018-11-30	190.828681	220.6405	169.5328	190.246652	961321947	
	2018-12-31	164.537405	184.1501	145.9639	163.564732	898917007	
AMZN	2018-01-31	1301.377143	1472.5800	1170.5100	1309.010952	96371290	
	2018-02-28	1447.112632	1528.7000	1265.9300	1442.363158	137784020	
	2018-03-31	1542.160476	1617.5400	1365.2000	1540.367619	130400151	
	2018-04-30	1475.841905	1638.1000	1352.8800	1468.220476	129945743	
	2018-05-31	1590.474545	1635.0000	1546.0200	1594.903636	71615299	
	2018-06-30	1699.088571	1763.1000	1635.0900	1698.823810	85941510	
	2018-07-31	1786.305714	1880.0500	1678.0600	1784.649048	97629820	
	2018-08-31	1891.957826	2025.5700	1776.0200	1897.851304	96575676	
	2018-09-30	1969.239474	2050.5000	1865.0000	1966.077895	94445693	
	2018-10-31	1799.630870	2033.1900	1476.3600	1782.058261	183228552	
	2018-11-30	1622.323810	1784.0000	1420.0000	1625.483810	139290208	
	2018-12-31	1572.922105	1778.3400	1307.0000	1559.443158	154812304	
FB	2018-01-31	184.364762	190.6600	175.8000	184.962857	495655736	
	2018-02-28	180.721579	195.3200	167.1800	180.269474	516621991	
	2018-03-31	173.449524	186.1000	149.0200	173.489524	996232472	
	2018-04-30	164.163557	177.1000	150.5100	163.810476	751130388	
	2018-05-31	181.910509	192.7200	170.2300	182.930000	401144183	
	2018-06-30	194.974067	203.5500	186.4300	195.267619	387265765	
	2018-07-31	199.332143	218.6200	166.5600	199.967143	652763259	
	2018-08-31	177.598443	188.3000	170.2700	177.491957	549016789	
	2018-09-30	164.232895	173.8900	158.8656	164.377368	500468912	
	2018-10-31	154.873261	165.8800	139.0300	154.187826	622446235	
	2018-11-30	141.762857	154.1300	126.8500	141.635714	518150415	
	2018-12-31	137.529474	147.1900	123.0200	137.161053	558786249	
GOOG	2018-01-31	1127.200952	1186.8900	1045.2300	1130.770476	28738485	
	2018-02-28	1088.629474	1174.0000	992.5600	1088.206842	42384105	
	2018-03-31	1096.108095	1177.0500	980.6400	1091.490476	45430049	
	2018-04-30	1038.415238	1094.1600	990.3700	1035.696190	41773275	
	2018-05-31	1064.021364	1110.7500	1006.2900	1069.275909	31849196	

	2018-06-30	1136.396190	1186.2900	1096.0100	1137.626667	32103642
	2018-07-31	1183.464286	1273.8900	1093.8000	1187.590476	31953386
	2018-08-31	1226.156957	1256.5000	1188.2400	1225.671739	28820379
	2018-09-30	1176.878421	1212.9900	1146.9100	1175.808947	28863199
	2018-10-31	1116.082174	1209.9600	995.8300	1110.940435	48496167
	2018-11-30	1054.971429	1095.5700	996.0200	1056.162381	36735570
	2018-12-31	1042.620000	1124.6500	970.1100	1037.420526	40256461
NFLX	2018-01-31	231.269286	286.8100	195.4200	232.908095	238377533
	2018-02-28	270.873158	297.3600	236.1100	271.443684	184585819
	2018-03-31	312.712857	333.9800	275.9000	312.228095	263449491
	2018-04-30	309.129529	338.8200	271.2239	307.466190	262064417
	2018-05-31	329.779759	356.1000	305.7300	331.536818	142051114
	2018-06-30	384.557595	423.2056	352.8200	384.133333	244032001
	2018-07-31	380.969090	419.7700	328.0000	381.515238	305487432
	2018-08-31	345.409591	376.8085	310.9280	346.257826	213144082
	2018-09-30	363.326842	383.2000	335.8300	362.641579	170832156
	2018-10-31	340.025348	386.7999	271.2093	335.445652	363589920
	2018-11-30	290.643333	332.0499	250.0000	290.344762	257126498
	2018-12-31	266.309474	298.7200	231.2300	265.302368	234304628

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4.) Build a crosstab with the earthquake data between the tsunami column and the magType column. Rather than showing the frequency count, show the maximum magnitude that was observed for each combination. Put the magType along the columns.

```
1 pd.crosstab(
2     index=earthquake.tsunami,
3     columns=earthquake.magType,
4     colnames=['magType'],
5     values = earthquake.mag, # use the magnitude column to perform calculation
6     aggfunc=np.max # we use np.max to find the maximum magnitude that was observed
7 )
8 )
```

magType	mb	mb_lg	md	mh	mI	ms_20	mw	mbw	mwr	mwW
tsunami										
0	5.6	3.5	4.11	1.1	4.2	NaN	3.83	5.8	4.8	6.0
1	6.1	NaN	NaN	NaN	5.1	5.7	4.41	NaN	NaN	7.5

5.) Calculate the rolling 60-day aggregations of OHLC data by ticker for the FAANG data. Use the same aggregations as exercise no. 3

```
1 faang_rolling_60 = faang.groupby("ticker").rolling(window="60D").agg({
2     "open": np.mean,
3     "high": np.max,
4     "low": np.min,
5     "close": np.mean,
6     "volume": np.sum
7 })
8
9 faang_rolling_60
```

		open	high	low	close	volume	
ticker	date						
AAPL	2018-01-02	166.927100	169.0264	166.0442	168.987200	25555934.0	
	2018-01-03	168.089600	171.2337	166.0442	168.972500	55073833.0	
	2018-01-04	168.480367	171.2337	166.0442	169.229200	77508430.0	
	2018-01-05	168.896475	172.0381	166.0442	169.840675	101168448.0	
	2018-01-08	169.324680	172.2736	166.0442	170.080040	121736214.0	
...	
NFLX	2018-12-24	283.509250	332.0499	233.6800	281.931750	525657894.0	
	2018-12-26	281.844500	332.0499	231.2300	280.777750	520444588.0	
	2018-12-27	281.070488	332.0499	231.2300	280.162805	532679805.0	
	2018-12-28	279.916341	332.0499	231.2300	279.461341	521968250.0	
	2018-12-31	278.430769	332.0499	231.2300	277.451410	476309676.0	

1255 rows × 5 columns

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We can join it with the original data for comparison:

```

1 faang_rolling_60 = faang.groupby("ticker").rolling(window="60D").agg({
2     "open": np.mean,
3     "high": np.max,
4     "low": np.min,
5     "close": np.mean,
6     "volume": np.sum
7 }).join(
8     faang.groupby("ticker").agg({
9         "open": np.mean,
10        "high": np.max,
11        "low": np.min,
12        "close": np.mean,
13        "volume": np.sum
14    }),lsuffix='_rolling'
15 ).sort_index(axis=1)
16
17 faang_rolling_60

```

		close	close_rolling	high	high_rolling	low	low_rolling	open	open_rolling	volume	volume_rolling	
ticker	date											
AAPL	2018-01-02	186.986218	168.987200	231.6645	169.0264	145.9639	166.0442	187.038674	166.927100	8539383858	25555934.0	
	2018-01-03	186.986218	168.972500	231.6645	171.2337	145.9639	166.0442	187.038674	168.089600	8539383858	55073833.0	
	2018-01-04	186.986218	169.229200	231.6645	171.2337	145.9639	166.0442	187.038674	168.480367	8539383858	77508430.0	
	2018-01-05	186.986218	169.840675	231.6645	172.0381	145.9639	166.0442	187.038674	168.896475	8539383858	101168448.0	
	2018-01-08	186.986218	170.080040	231.6645	172.2736	145.9639	166.0442	187.038674	169.324680	8539383858	121736214.0	
...	
NFLX	2018-12-24	319.290299	281.931750	423.2056	332.0499	195.4200	233.6800	319.620533	283.509250	2879045091	525657894.0	
	2018-12-26	319.290299	280.777750	423.2056	332.0499	195.4200	231.2300	319.620533	281.844500	2879045091	520444588.0	
	2018-12-27	319.290299	280.162805	423.2056	332.0499	195.4200	231.2300	319.620533	281.070488	2879045091	532679805.0	
	2018-12-28	319.290299	279.461341	423.2056	332.0499	195.4200	231.2300	319.620533	279.916341	2879045091	521968250.0	
	2018-12-31	319.290299	277.451410	423.2056	332.0499	195.4200	231.2300	319.620533	278.430769	2879045091	476309676.0	

1255 rows × 10 columns

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

6.) Create a pivot table of the FAANG data that compares the stocks. Put the ticker in the rows and show the averages of the OHLC and volume traded data.

```
1 faang.pivot_table(
2     index='ticker',
3     aggfunc='mean'
4 )
```

	close	high	low	open	volume	
ticker						
AAPL	186.986218	188.906858	185.135729	187.038674	3.402145e+07	
AMZN	1641.726175	1662.839801	1619.840398	1644.072669	5.649563e+06	
FB	171.510936	173.615298	169.303110	171.454424	2.768798e+07	
GOOG	1113.225139	1125.777649	1101.001594	1113.554104	1.742645e+06	
NFLX	319.290299	325.224583	313.187273	319.620533	1.147030e+07	

7.) Calculate the Z-scores for each numeric column of Netflix's data (ticker is NFLX) using apply().

Filter the netflix data using query()

```
1 nflx_data = faang.query('ticker == "NFLX"')
2 nflx_data.tail()
```

	ticker	open	high	low	close	volume	
date							
2018-12-24	NFLX	242.00	250.6500	233.68	233.880	9547616	
2018-12-26	NFLX	233.92	254.5000	231.23	253.670	14402735	
2018-12-27	NFLX	250.11	255.5900	240.10	255.565	12235217	
2018-12-28	NFLX	257.94	261.9144	249.80	256.080	10987286	
2018-12-31	NFLX	260.16	270.1001	260.00	267.660	13508920	


```
1 nflx_z_scores = nflx_data.loc['2018', ['open', 'high', 'low', 'close', 'volume']]
2 ].apply(lambda x: x.sub(x.mean()).div(x.std()))
3
4 nflx_z_scores.describe().T
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
open	251.0	2.264678e-16	1.0	-2.500753	-0.724501	0.058094	0.773272	2.060186
high	251.0	2.830848e-16	1.0	-2.516023	-0.706852	0.043234	0.771972	1.994929
low	251.0	0.000000e+00	1.0	-2.410226	-0.769364	0.073324	0.751158	2.044406
close	251.0	-2.264678e-16	1.0	-2.416644	-0.706784	0.041082	0.763191	2.037640
volume	251.0	1.273881e-16	1.0	-1.391600	-0.619423	-0.183666	0.391332	8.276351

- 8.) Add event descriptions:
- Create a dataframe with the following three columns: ticker, date, and event. The columns should have the following values:
 - ticker: 'FB'
 - date: ['2018-07-25', '2018-03-19', '2018-03-20']
 - event: ['Disappointing user growth announced after close.', 'Cambridge Analytica story', 'FTC investigation']
 - Set the index to ['date', 'ticker']
 - Merge this data with the FAANG data using an outer join

```
1 df = pd.DataFrame({'ticker': ['FB', 'FB', 'FB'],
2                     'date':   ['2018-07-25', '2018-03-19', '2018-03-20'],
3                     'event':  ['Disappointing user growth announced after close.', 'Cambridge Analytica story', 'FTC investigation']})
4
5 df
```

	ticker	date	event
0	FB	2018-07-25	Disappointing user growth announced after close.
1	FB	2018-03-19	Cambridge Analytica story
2	FB	2018-03-20	FTC investigation

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

Before we set the index, we need to ensure that our date has a proper datatype

```
1 df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'].str.strip(), format='%Y/%m/%d')

1 df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3 entries, 0 to 2
Data columns (total 3 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   ticker  3 non-null          object
1   date    3 non-null          datetime64[ns]
2   event   3 non-null          object
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), object(2)
memory usage: 200.0+ bytes

1 df.set_index(['date', 'ticker'])
```

date ticker		event
2018-07-25	FB	Disappointing user growth announced after close.
2018-03-19	FB	Cambridge Analytica story
2018-03-20	FB	FTC investigation

Merge the two data frame using `.merge()`, we also need to set an array of our `set_index` on our `left_on` and `right_on` to make a full outer join dataframe.

```

1 outer_join = df.merge(faang,left_on=['date','ticker'], right_on=['date','ticker'], how='outer', indicator=True
2 )
3 outer_join.set_index('date',inplace= True)

```

1 outer_join

date ticker		event	open	high	low	close	volume	_merge
2018-07-25	FB	Disappointing user growth announced after close.	215.715	218.62	214.27	217.50	64592585	both
2018-03-19	FB	Cambridge Analytica story	177.010	177.17	170.06	172.56	88140060	both
2018-03-20	FB	FTC investigation	167.470	170.20	161.95	168.15	129851768	both
2018-01-02	FB	NaN	177.680	181.58	177.55	181.42	18151903	right_only
2018-01-03	FB	NaN	181.880	184.78	181.33	184.67	16886563	right_only
...
2018-12-24	GOOG	NaN	973.900	1003.54	970.11	976.22	1590328	right_only
2018-12-26	GOOG	NaN	989.010	1040.00	983.00	1039.46	2373270	right_only
2018-12-27	GOOG	NaN	1017.150	1043.89	997.00	1043.88	2109777	right_only
2018-12-28	GOOG	NaN	1049.620	1055.56	1033.10	1037.08	1413772	right_only
2018-12-31	GOOG	NaN	1050.960	1052.70	1023.59	1035.61	1493722	right_only

1255 rows x 8 columns

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

```

1 outer_join.query('date == "2018-07-25" ') # to check if we have no anomalies in our data

```

date ticker		event	open	high	low	close	volume	_merge
2018-07-25	FB	Disappointing user growth announced after close.	215.7150	218.6200	214.2700	217.5000	64592585	both
2018-07-25	AAPL	NaN	190.8977	192.6675	190.2746	192.6378	16826483	right_only
2018-07-25	AMZN	NaN	1829.3000	1863.8400	1822.6400	1863.6100	3836333	right_only
2018-07-25	NFLX	NaN	357.5700	363.2800	355.6500	362.8700	8516248	right_only
2018-07-25	GOOG	NaN	1239.1300	1265.8600	1239.1300	1263.7000	2139999	right_only

9. Use the `transform()` method on the FAANG data to represent all the values in terms of the first date in the data. To do so, divide all the values for each ticker by the values for the first date in the data for that ticker. This is referred to as an index, and the data for the first date is the base (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Beginners:Statistical_concept_-_Index_and_base_year). When data is in this format, we can easily see growth over time. Hint: `transform()` can take a function name.


```
1 faang_index = faang.groupby("ticker").transform(  
2     lambda x: x/x.iloc[0]  
3 )  
4 faang_index
```

	open	high	low	close	volume	index
date						
2018-01-02	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
2018-01-03	1.023638	1.017623	1.021290	1.017914	0.930292	1.017914
2018-01-04	1.040635	1.025498	1.036889	1.016040	0.764707	1.016040
2018-01-05	1.044518	1.029298	1.041566	1.029931	0.747830	1.029931
2018-01-08	1.053579	1.040313	1.049451	1.037813	0.991341	1.037813
...
2018-12-24	0.928993	0.940578	0.928131	0.916638	1.285047	0.916638
2018-12-26	0.943406	0.974750	0.940463	0.976019	1.917695	0.976019
2018-12-27	0.970248	0.978396	0.953857	0.980169	1.704782	0.980169
2018-12-28	1.001221	0.989334	0.988395	0.973784	1.142383	0.973784
2018-12-31	1.002499	0.986653	0.979296	0.972404	1.206986	0.972404

1255 rows x 6 columns

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

```
1 #To check, if the following ticker were started in 1  
2  
3 faang_index.query('date == "2018-01-02"')
```



	open	high	low	close	volume	index
date						
2018-01-02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2018-01-02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2018-01-02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2018-01-02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2018-01-02	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0