








# Gemini Finance Oracle

# Features of the App

-  Dashboard
-  Ask Question on Earnings Call
-  Ask Question on Annual Report
-  Chat with Expert
-  Chat with Data

# Working Demo - Dashboard

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Gemini Finance Oracle

Dashboard

Ask Question on Earnings Call

Ask Question on Annual Report

Chat with Expert

Chat with Data

Company Data

Enter a stock symbol:

Submit

AAPL

EXTR

FRESHWORKS

SNOW

AA

Deploy

# Working Demo - Ask Question on Annual Report

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☐ Dashboard

☐ Ask Question on Earnings Call


☒ Ask Question on Annual Report


☐ Chat with Expert

☐ Chat with Data

Deploy

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 Can you Summarize the text content in the submitted PDF?

 This is a 10-K annual report for Alphabet Inc., filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission on January 30, 2024.

Key highlights of the report:

- Financial performance:
  - Alphabet's revenue for 2023 was \$307.4 billion, an increase of 9% from 2022.
  - Net income increased 23% year over year to \$73.8 billion.
  - Google Services revenue increased 8% year over year to \$272.5 billion.
  - Google Cloud revenue increased 26% year over year to \$33.1 billion.
- Business highlights:
  - Alphabet continues to focus on building "an even more helpful Google for everyone."
  - AI remains a key focus, particularly large language models (LLMs) and generative AI.
  - Google DeepMind's AlphaFold system solved a 50-year-old protein folding challenge.
  - They launched their most capable and general AI model, Gemini, in December 2023.
  - Google Cloud continues to grow, with AI integrations being a key selling point.
- Risk factors:
  - The report acknowledges several risk factors, including:
    - Dependence on advertising revenue.
    - Intense competition in all aspects of its business.
    - Ongoing investments in new areas, which are inherently risky.

Ask your questions related to attached 10K document for the particular stock

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# Working Demo - Ask Question on Earnings Call

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## Chat with audio file

### Enter the Audio File Path from google storage

Enter the Audio File Path from google storage

gs://vertexai-hackathon/test.mp3

Submit

Summarize the audio submitted here

Google's offices and data centers around the world are powered by electricity. Google is committed to powering them with carbon-free energy sources every hour of every day.

Wind and solar power have helped Google meet the majority of its global electricity demand. However, wind turbines only spin when the wind is blowing, and solar panels only generate power when the sun is shining. To address this, Google has invested in enhanced geothermal technology, which has the potential to provide access to always-on carbon-free energy.






Since 2021, Google has partnered with Fervo Energy to build a first-of-its-kind commercial project in Northern Nevada. This project involves drilling wells 8,000 feet below the surface and extending them horizontally to access more heat. By creating fractures in the rock and drilling a second horizontal well to intersect them, Fervo can pump cold water underground, harnessing heat from the surrounding rocks and using it to generate steam. This steam produces carbon-free electricity that powers Google's cloud region in Las Vegas, including data centers in Henderson and Reno.

Ask your questions related to the Quartely Conference call audio you added

# Working Demo – Chat with Expert

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## Gemini Finance Oracle

- ☐  Dashboard
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- ☐  Chat with Data

## Chat with Expert

Select the Expert you want to chat about from the dropdown

Choose an expert

Warren Buffett

Ask any questions you have to Mr. Warren Buffett

# Working Demo – Chat with Data

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Gemini Finance Oracle

☐ Dashboard

☐ Ask Question on Earnings Call

☐ Ask Question on Annual Report

☒ Chat with Expert

☒ Chat with Data

Enter a stock symbol data that you want to chat on:

GOOG

Submit

Deploy

What is the yearly returns for the stock in 2023

import pandas as pd

# Assuming the data is loaded into a pandas DataFrame named 'df'

# If not, you can create one like this:

df = pd.DataFrame({

'Date': ['08/19/2004', '08/20/2004', '08/23/2004', '...', '05/28/2024',

'Open': [2.490664, 2.515820, 2.758411, '...', 175.740005, 176.809998, 1

'High': [2.591785, 2.716817, 2.826406, '...', 178.509995, 178.229996, 1

'Low': [2.390042, 2.503118, 2.716070, '...', 175.679993, 176.259995, 17

'Close': [2.499133, 2.697639, 2.724787, '...', 178.020004, 177.399994, .

'Volume': [897427216, 458857488, 366857939, '...', 15655300, 15023800, .

'Dividends': [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, '...', 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0],

'Stock Splits': [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, '...', 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]

)})

# Convert 'Date' column to datetime objects

df['Date'] = pd.to\_datetime(df['Date'])

# Filter data for 2023

df\_2023 = df[df['Date'].dt.year == 2023]

# Calculate the yearly return

start\_price = df\_2023['Close'].iloc[0]

end\_price = df\_2023['Close'].iloc[-1]

yearly\_return\_2023 = (end\_price - start\_price) / start\_price \* 100

Ask your questions related to the stock data you submitted

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