Python Programming and Its Applications in Stock Chart & Moving Average (MA) Crossover

November 14, 2020

1 `main_window.py`

As mentioned, `main_window.py`'s main responsibility is to **define the graphic user interface (GUI) itself**. It does so by:

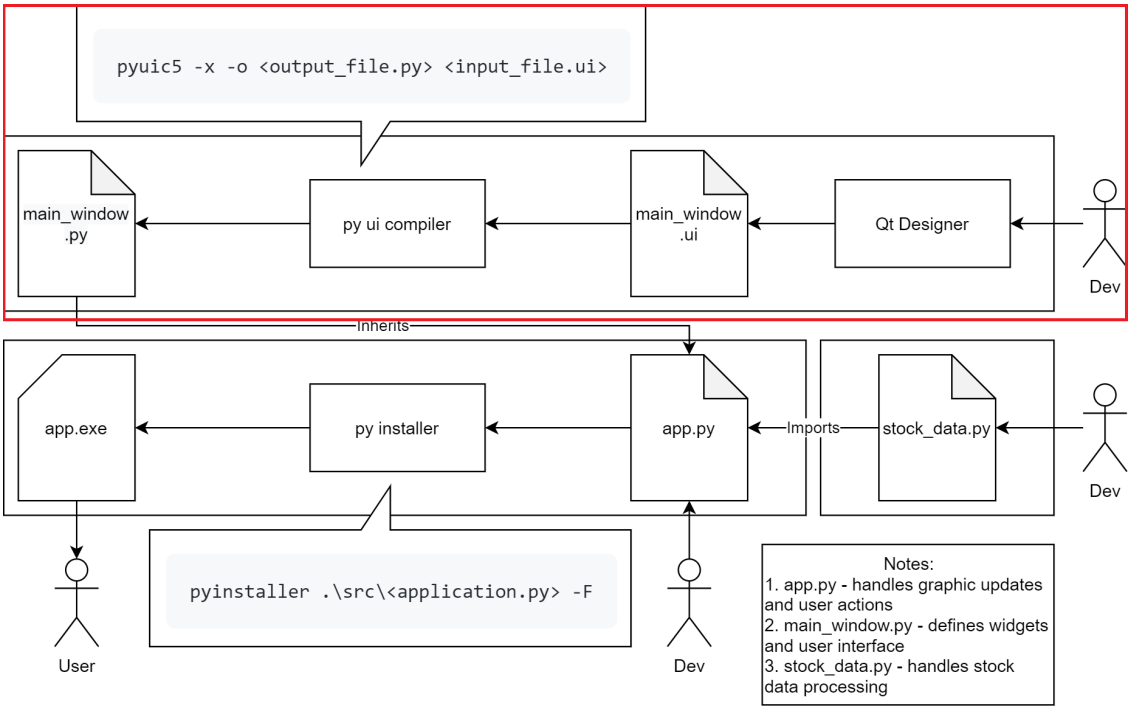
1. Defining each `Widget` objects' and their names within the GUI
2. Defining the location, size and other physical attributes of each `Widgets`

It does **NOT** define the functionalities of the `Widgets` found in the GUI. That is the job of `app.py`.

While it is possible to create `main_window.py` by manually writing a python script file from scratch, it is cumbersome. Instead, the following method was used develop the Stock Chart Application:

1. Install `Qt Designer` application
2. Use `Qt Designer` to build the GUI file called: `main_window.ui`
3. Pip install `PyQt5` for python
4. Use `pyuic5` (a utility script that comes with `PyQt5`) to compile `main_window.ui` into `main_window.py`

The above-mentioned `main_window.py`'s development process is summarized in the graphics below:



This method is **recommended** because it is user-friendly and changes made can be seen visually on the `Qt Designer` itself before it is applied. Thus, not requiring the developer to run the python file after every changes or even knowing how do so at all.

This section of the report will now go through the 4 steps of developing `main_window.py` mentioned.

1.1 Installing `Qt Designer`

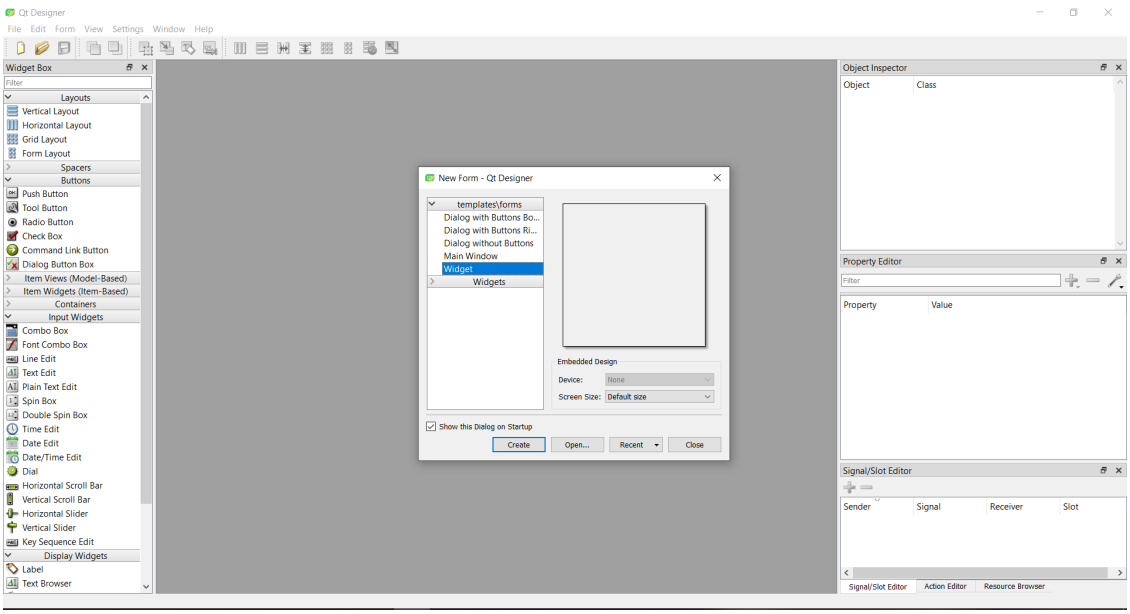
The installation process of `Qt Designer` is similar to any other application.

1. Go to: https://build-system.fman.io/qt-designer-download
2. Click either the `Windows` or `Mac` option. Depending on your computer's Operating System
3. Select a location for the Qt Setup Application `.exe` to be downloaded
4. Double click on the Qt Setup Application `.exe` and follow its installation procedure
5. Check that you have `Qt Designer` installed after the installation has completed

1.2 Building `main_window.ui` with `Qt Designer`

1.2.1 Defining the GUI

First, open `Qt Designer`. The following window and prompts will appear:



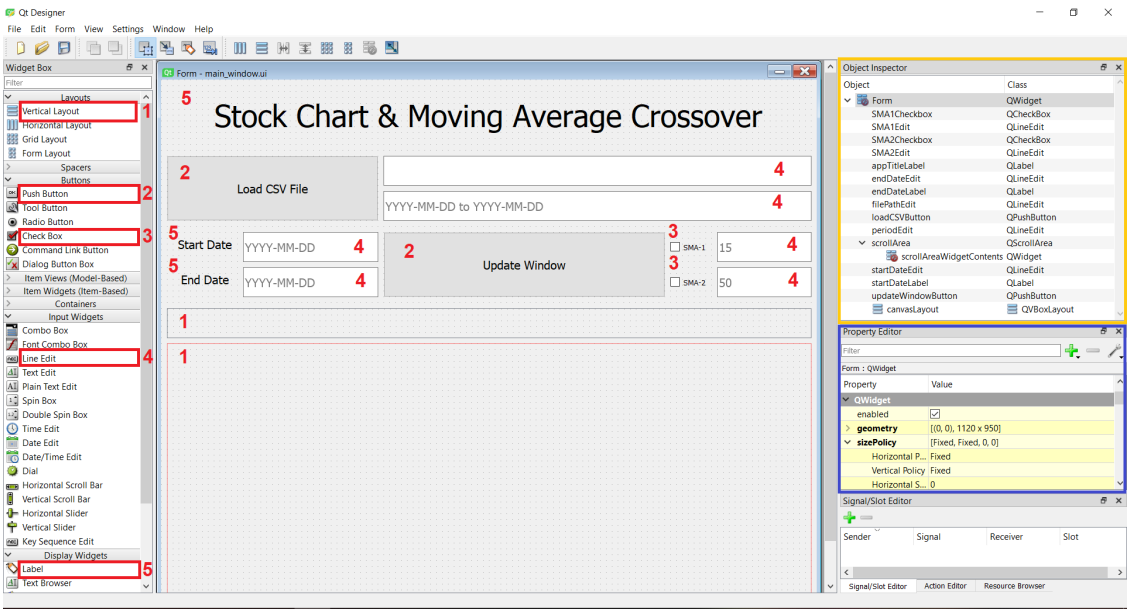
Choose `Widget` under the `template\forms` prompt and press the `Create` Button to begin designing `main_window.ui`.

This is simply a starting template of our GUI, but it is important as the `Widget` option will later be used to inform `app.py` of the type of GUI being inherited.

> *Learning Point: `Qt Designer` + `PyQt5` Template*
>
> *The information about the template is specified when the `.ui` file is started. The information is important because it specifies they **type** of GUI being inherited later. In this case, the `Widget` called `UI_Form` is going to be inherited by `app.py`*

1.2.2 Defining the `Widgets` inside the GUI

Second, start designing the `main_window.ui` GUI as shown in the image below:



To 'design' the GUI, simply **drag and drop** the appropriate **type** of `Widget` from the left side-bar called `Widget Box` into the GUI `Widget`.

This does imply that our GUI is a `Widget` (because we specify it as such in the `template\forms` option) containing `Widgets`.

For convenience, the **type** of the `Widget` used to make the GUI shown above has ben annotated with red boxes and numbers to show where to find each **type** of `Widgets` used to build the GUI.

> *Learning Point:* ***`Qt Designer`*** *+* ***`PyQt5 Widget`*** *Types*
>
> 1. `Vertical Layout` *: a layout to mark certain area*
> 2. `Push Button` *: an interactive button*
> 3. `Check Box` *: an interactive checkbox*
> 4. `Line Edit` *: a place to enter a line of text*
> 5. `Label` *: a non-interactive label to display texts*

For each `Widget` being dragged and dropped into the GUI, remember to **name them accordingly** by editing the value of the `objectName` in the Property Editor (blue box). There are also other attributes values to play with!

For instance, this Stock Chart Application has its window **fixed to a specific size**. This can be done by specifying the following properties in the Property Editor of the `UI Form` (found in the Object Inspector):

1. Set `geometry` to: `[(0, 0), 1120 x 950]`
2. Set `sizePolicy` to: `[Fixed, Fixed, 0, 0]`

Tips: To preview the GUI inside `Qt Designer`, press `Ctrl + R` (for Windows users only).

> *Learning Point:* ***`Qt Designer`*** *+* ***`PyQt5 Widget`*** *Attributes*
>
> *Different* ***`Widget`*** *will have different attributes. They can be found in the Property Editor. Some important attributes include:* ***`objectName`****,* ***`geometry`****,* ***`sizePolicy`****,* ***`font`****, etc...*

Also, do refer to the Object Inspector (yellow box) in the `main_window.ui` image for a list of the **names of the widget** and their associated `Widget` **type**.

For example: name (Object): `SMA1CheckBox`, class (type): `QCheckBox`.

In short, these 2 actions: **dragging and dropping `Widgets` and editing values in `Property Editor`** correspond to what were initially meant by:

1. Defining each `Widget` objects' and their names within the GUI
2. Defining the location, size and other physical attributes of each `Widgets`

Finally, to save the `main_window.ui` file, press: `File > Save As` option on the top left hand corner of the window.

1.3 Installing PyQt5

Installing `PyQt5` is similar to installing any other python packages using `PIP`. Simply run the following command from the computer's terminal:

```
pip install PyQt5
```

`PyQt5` is a package comprising a comprehensive set of Python bindings for `Qt Designer v5`. As part of its package, it comes with a utility script called `pyuic5` which will be used to compile `.ui` files created using `Qt Designer` into a `.py` python module file.

1.4 Compiling `main_window.ui` into `main_window.py`

To compile the `main_window.ui` file into `main_window.py`, simply run the following command from the computer's terminal:

```
pyuic5 -x -o .\src\main_window.py .\src\main_window.ui
```

- The two flags `-x -o` are **required** for the program to work.
- The two arguments passed are also **required** as they are the `output` file path and the `input` file path.

Note: the two file paths assume that the command is run from the `root` directory and the `main_window.ui` file is saved in a directory called `src`.

2 `app.py`

While `main_window.py`'s responsibility is to **define the graphics user interface**, `app.py`'s responsibility is to **define the functionalities of the GUI**. This is achieved by doing 2 things:

1. Defining `functions` to accomplish certain actions
2. Connecting `Widget` actions to these `functions`

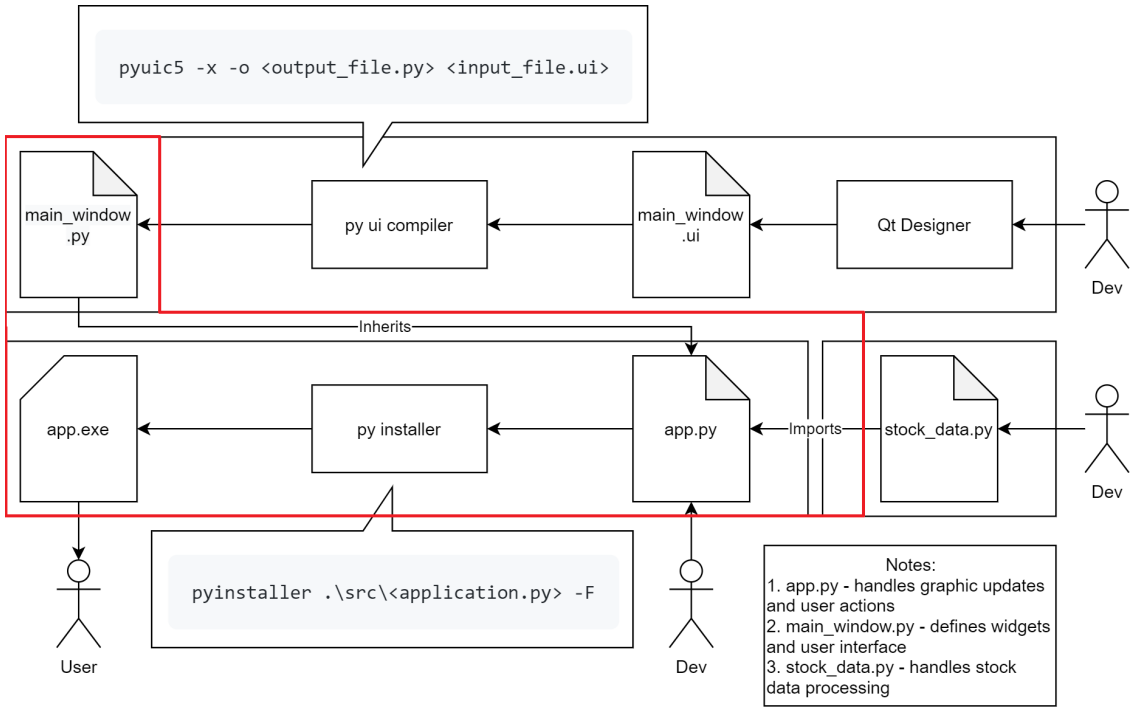
For example, if we want the `Update Window Button` to plot the stock prices in the GUI's canvas. We will have to create a `function` that plots the graph into the canvas and then connect the `Update Window Button` to this `function`.

However, before doing so, `app.py` must first know the `Widget names` defined in `main_window.py`.

For example, the `Update Window Button` is actually named: `updateWindowButton`. This name is defined on the previous section, when `main_window.ui` was designed using `Qt Designer` and the `objectName` is specified inside the Property Editor!

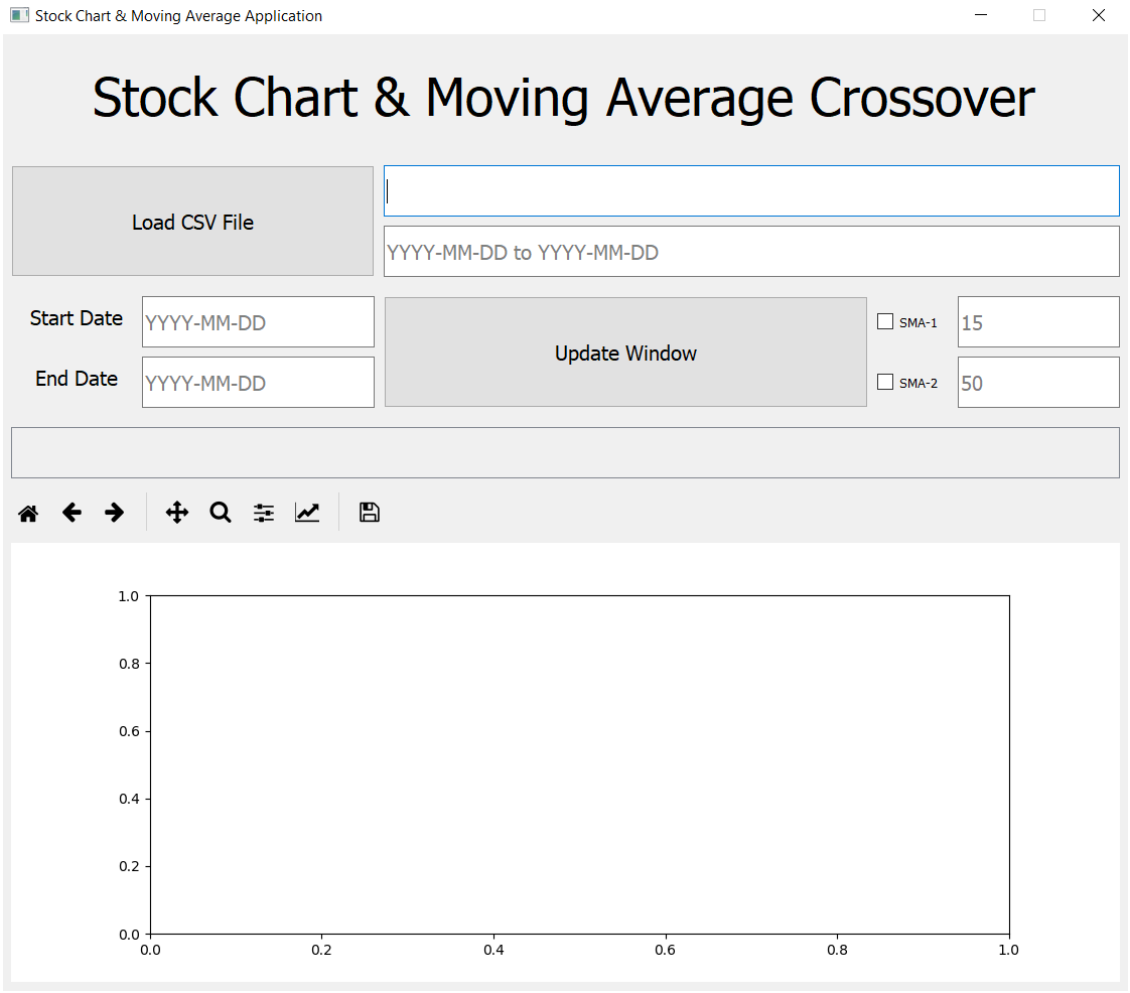
This is why, on the previous step, it is **recommended** to name the `Widgets` **accordingly!**

This section of the report will go through the 3 steps of developing `app.py` + 1 optional step to compile `app.exe`, as summarized in the graphics below.



2.1 Inheriting `Widgets` from `main_window.py`

The goal of this section is to ensure that `app.py` is **runnable without any error** and shows the **exact same** GUI as if previewing `main_window.ui`.



This result shows that `app.py` has successfully inherited all the properties of `main_window.py`, which includes all the `Widgets` defined when `main_window.ui` was created! These `Widgets` include `updateWindowButton`, `SMA1Checkbox`, `filePathEdit`, etc…

To achieve this, simply start from the generic starter code for all `PyQt5` application and then add the following:

1. Import `matplotlib`, `PyQt5` and the GUI's Widget class called `UI_Form` from `main_window`
2. Pass `QWidget` and `UI_Form` as argument to `Main` class to specify inheritance from `QWidget` and `UI_Form` class
3. Call the superclass' (`UI_Form`) initializing function and setup function
4. Finally, after the inherited GUI has been initialized, it is still possible to add other `Widgets` programmatically as well

This is exactly shown in the code below, running them should result in the image shown above:

[ ]:
```
import sys
from pathlib import Path
from datetime import datetime

```

```
# Step 1
# standard matplotlib import statements
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.dates as mdates

# import matplotlib backend for Qt5
from matplotlib.backends.backend_qt5agg import FigureCanvasQTAgg as FigureCanvas
from matplotlib.backends.backend_qt5agg import NavigationToolbar2QT as␣
 ↪NavigationToolbar

# standard PyQt5 import statements
from PyQt5 import QtCore as qtc
from PyQt5 import QtWidgets as qtw

# importing the class to be inherited from
from main_window import Ui_Form

# importing StockData processing module
from stock_data import StockData

class Main(qtw.QWidget, Ui_Form): # Step 2
    def __init__(self):
        # Step 3
        # calling Ui_Form's initializing and setup function
        super().__init__()
        self.setupUi(self)
        self.setWindowTitle("Stock Chart & Moving Average Application")

        # Step 4
        # sets up figure to plot on, instantiates canvas and toolbar
        self.figure, self.ax = plt.subplots()
        self.canvas = FigureCanvas(self.figure)
        self.toolbar = NavigationToolbar(self.canvas, self)

        # attaches the toolbar and canvas to the canvas layout
        self.canvasLayout.addWidget(self.toolbar)
        self.canvasLayout.addWidget(self.canvas)

        # sets up a scroll area to display GUI statuses
        self.scrollWidget = qtw.QWidget()
        self.scrollLayout = qtw.QVBoxLayout()
        self.scrollWidget.setLayout(self.scrollLayout)
        self.scrollArea.setWidget(self.scrollWidget)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app = qtw.QApplication([])
    main = Main()
```

```
main.show()
sys.exit(app.exec_())
```

Learning Point: Inheriting `Widgets` from `main_window.py`

When `main_window.ui` is converted into `main_window.py` using `pyuic5`, the `Widget` class called `Ui_Form` is created. This `Ui_Form` class has access to all the `Widgets` previously defined inside `main_window.ui` using `Qt Designer`! They're accessible to `Ui_Form` as regular python `Attributes`. e.g: `self.updateWindowButton`, etc… Thus, by inheriting from `Ui_Form`, `app.py`'s `Main` class can also access these `Widgets` through its `Attributes`. LIkewise, `functions` defined in `Ui_Form` are also inherited and accessible to `Main`.

Learning Point: Defining & Adding `Widgets` programmatically

*Sometimes, it is more convenient to define `Widgets` programmatically then through `Qt Designer`. As shown from the code snippet above, this is also possible and uses the **exact same core principles** as in `main_window.py` 1. Defining each `Widget` objects' and their names within the GUI. Exemplified with lines such as: `self.canvas = FigureCanvas(self.figure)` or similar instantiation line: `button = QPushButton('Button Name', self)` 2. Defining the location, size and other physical attributes of each `Widgets`. Exemplified with lines such as: `self.canvasLayout.addWidget(self.canvas)`*

Now that `app.py` is able to access the `Widgets` defined in `main_window.py` by means of Python inheritance. It is now possible to implement `app.py`'s main responsibility:

1. Defining `functions` to accomplish certain actions
2. Connecting `Widget` actions to these `functions`

2.2 Defining `functions` in `app.py`

Before defining the `functions` in `app.py`, it is important to first be aware of the scope of each `functions` needed to execute the app's entire process. By referring to the User Manual's 5-step guide, it is possible to breakdown the entire app's functionalities into 3 major functions + 2 minor functions:

1. `load_data(self)` : invoked when `Load CSV File Button` is pressed

   loads stock data .csv from inputted filepath string on the GUI as StockData object, also autocompletes all inputs using information provided by the csv. (Handles the actions from Step 1-2 of User Manual).

2. `update_canvas(self)` : invoked when `Load Update Window Button` is pressed

   creates a datetime object from the inputted date string of format YYYY-MM-DD. uses it to slice a copy of loaded stock_data to be used to update graphics. checks checkboxes first to see if SMA1, SMA2, Buy and Sell plots need to be drawn. finally, updates graphic accordingly. (Handles the actions from Step 3-5 of User Manual).

3. `plot_graph(self, column_headers, formats)` : invoked when `update_canvas function` is called

plots graphs specified under columnd_headers using the formats specified (Helps to handle the action from Step 5 of User Manual).

4. `report(self, string)` : invoked when any of the 3 major functions are called

   given a report (string), update the scroll area with this report

5. `center(self)` : invoked `__init__(self)` is called (i.e. during the startup of app)

   centers the fixed main window size according to user screen size

The following part of the report will attempt to explain each of these 5 functions in detail. However, due to space limitation and the need for conciseness, only **parts of the code with its line number will be referenced!** We highly recommend that readers refer to the **full code in the Appendix or the python file itself should it become necessary**.

2.2.1 `load_data(self)`

First, this function attempts to parse the `text` specified by user in the `Line Edit Widget` called `filePathEdit`for a `filepath` .

```
102 filepath = Path(self.filePathEdit.text())
```

Learning Point: Getting `Line Edit Widget` Value

To extract the `string` value from `Line Edit Widget`, use: `.text()` method

The parsing of this `filepath` is outsourced to Python's `pathlib` library.

Learning Point: Using `Path` from `pathlib` to parse `filepath`

To parse the `filepath` from `string`, simply use the standard python `pathlib`. Instantiate a `Path` object by passing the `string` as follows: `Path(string)`. This guarantees that the resultant `filepath` follows the proper format that the computer OS uses.

Next, it will attempt to instantiate a `StockData` data object using this `filepath`. However, to prevent crashes due to invalid `filepath` or `.csv` file, it is important to wrap the previous instantiation line with a `try... except...`.

```
104 try:
105     self.stock_data = StockData(filepath)
...
121 except IOError as e:
122     self.report(f"Filepath provided is invalid or fail to open .csv file. {e}")
123
124 except TypeError as e:
125     self.report(f"The return tuple is probably (nan, nan) because .csv is empty")
```

Each of this `except` corresponds to the the errors mentioned in the function's docstring line 96 to 100.

Learning Point: Preventing Crashes with `try... except...`

To prevent crashes, simply encapsulate the line inside a `try... except...`. Each type of error can then be handled individually.

Once `StockData` has been initialized, the function attempts to get the `start_date` and `end_date` of the `stock_data` by `StockData`'s method called `get_period()`.

```
106     start_date, end_date = self.stock_data.get_period()
107     period = f"{start_date} to {end_date}"
```

Finally, the function will attempt to 'auto-complete' the various `Widgets` using information such as the `start_date` and `end_date`.

```
109     # auto-complete feauture
110     self.startDateEdit.setText(start_date)
111     self.endDateEdit.setText(end_date)
112     self.periodEdit.setText(period)
113     self.SMA1Edit.setText("15")
114     self.SMA2Edit.setText("50")
115     self.SMA1Checkbox.setChecked(False)
116     self.SMA2Checkbox.setChecked(False)
```

> *Learning Point: Setting `Widget` Values Programmatically.*
>
> *To set values to `Widgets` there are various methods specific to each type of `Widget`. `Line Edit Widget` uses `.setText(string)` whereas `Checkbox Widget` uses `.setChecked(bool)`.*

2.2.2 `update_canvas(self)`

2.2.3 `plot_graph(self, column_headers, formats)`

2.2.4 `report(self, string)`

2.2.5 `center(self)`

2.3 Connecting `Widget` actions to `functions`

Fortunately, connecting `Widget` actions to `functions`are much simpler than defining the `functions`. These are all done inside the `__init__(self)` function. i.e. The app will attempt to connect these functions when it is first initialized/started by the user.

The method used to connect `Widgets` to `functions` is: `Widget.connect(function)`

Simply add the following code to the the starter code given in section: "Inheriting `Widgets` from `main_window.py`" to complete `app.py`.

`__ init __(self)`

```
...
81 # button & checkbox connections
82 self.loadCSVButton.clicked.connect(self.load_data)
83 self.updateWindowButton.clicked.connect(self.update_canvas)
84 self.SMA1Checkbox.stateChanged.connect(self.update_canvas)
85 self.SMA2Checkbox.stateChanged.connect(self.update_canvas)
86
87 # auto-complete feauture
88 self.filePathEdit.setText("../data/GOOG.csv")
```

Learning Point: Connecting `Widgets` to `Functions`

To connect `Widgets` to `functions` use the following method: `Widget.connect(function)`. This ensures that when users interact with the `Widget` e.g. by pressing `Button`, checking `Checkbox`, etc…, it will trigger the appropriate functions

2.4 (Optional) Compiling `app.exe`

To compile `app.py` application into an executable, first install `pysinstaller` using `PIP` by running the following command:

```
pip install pyinstaller
```

Having installed `pyinstaller`, then use the following command from `root` folder:

```
pyinstaller .\src\app.py -F
```

The `app.exe` file can be found inside the `dist` folder.

Note: the above command assumes that all source code (such as `app.py`, `stock_data_py` and `main_window.py`) are all found inside the `src` folder!

`app.exe` is a binary executable file for Windows (not Mac!). It allows users to simply double-click this file to start the application without requiring installation of any python modules at all.

Learning Point: Compiling Python Modules into an `.exe`

PyInstaller is a standard package to bundle a Python application and all of its dependencies into a single executable. The user can then run the packaged app without installing a Python interpreter or any modules. However, this is only possible for Windows!

3 Appendix

3.1 Code Reference

[17]:
```
import sys
sys.path.insert(1, '../src')

from app import Main
from stock_data import StockData
import inspect # standard library used later to get info about the source code
```

```
def print_code(code): # prints '{line} {code}' with 2 less indent and without␣
↪the def header
    codeline = lambda code, start : [(start + 1 + i, code[i]) for i in␣
↪range(len(code))]
    print("".join([f"{line} {text[2:]}" if len(text) > 1 else f"{line} {text}"␣
↪for line, text in codeline(code[0][1:], code[1])]))
```

3.1.1 app.py

___ init ___(self)

[18]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(Main.__init__))
```

```
59 """
60 initializes and sets up GUI widgets and its connections
61 """
62 super().__init__()
63 self.setupUi(self)
64 self.setWindowTitle("Stock Chart & Moving Average Application")
65
66 # sets up figure to plot on, instantiates canvas and toolbar
67 self.figure, self.ax = plt.subplots()
68 self.canvas = FigureCanvas(self.figure)
69 self.toolbar = NavigationToolbar(self.canvas, self)
70
71 # attaches the toolbar and canvas to the canvas layout
72 self.canvasLayout.addWidget(self.toolbar)
73 self.canvasLayout.addWidget(self.canvas)
74
75 # sets up a scroll area to display GUI statuses
76 self.scrollWidget = qtw.QWidget()
77 self.scrollLayout = qtw.QVBoxLayout()
78 self.scrollWidget.setLayout(self.scrollLayout)
79 self.scrollArea.setWidget(self.scrollWidget)
80
81 # button & checkbox connections
82 self.loadCSVButton.clicked.connect(self.load_data)
83 self.updateWindowButton.clicked.connect(self.update_canvas)
84 self.SMA1Checkbox.stateChanged.connect(self.update_canvas)
85 self.SMA2Checkbox.stateChanged.connect(self.update_canvas)
86
87 # auto-complete feauture
88 self.filePathEdit.setText("../data/GOOG.csv")
```

load_data(self)

[19]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(Main.load_data))
```

```
91 """
92 loads stock data .csv from inputted filepath string on the GUI
93 as StockData object, also autocompletes all inputs
94 using information provided by the csv.
95
96 Error handling
97      invalid filepath :
98              empty filepath or file could not be found.
99      invalid .csv :
100             .csv file is empty, missing date column, etc.
101 """
102 filepath = Path(self.filePathEdit.text())
103
104 try:
105     self.stock_data = StockData(filepath)
106     start_date, end_date = self.stock_data.get_period()
107     period = f"{start_date} to {end_date}"
108
109     # auto-complete feauture
110     self.startDateEdit.setText(start_date)
111     self.endDateEdit.setText(end_date)
112     self.periodEdit.setText(period)
113     self.SMA1Edit.setText("15")
114     self.SMA2Edit.setText("50")
115     self.SMA1Checkbox.setChecked(False)
116     self.SMA2Checkbox.setChecked(False)
117
118     self.report(f"Data loaded from {filepath}; period auto-selected:
{start_date} to {end_date}.")
119     print(self.stock_data.data)
120
121 except IOError as e:
122     self.report(f"Filepath provided is invalid or fail to open .csv file.
{e}")
123
124 except TypeError as e:
125     self.report(f"The return tuple is probably (nan, nan) because .csv is
empty")
```

update_canvas(self)

[20]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(Main.update_canvas))
```

```
128 """
129 creates a datetime object from the inputted date string
```

```
130 of format YYYY-MM-DD. uses it to slice a copy of loaded
131 stock_data to be used to update graphics. checks
132 checkboxes first to see if SMA1, SMA2, Buy and Sell plots
133 need to be drawn. finally, updates graphic accordingly.
134
135 Error handling
136 invalid date format:
137     date format inside the .csv file is not YYYY-MM-DD
138 non-existent stock_data :
139     the selected range results in an empty dataframe
140     or end date < start date
141 non-existent data point :
142     data of that date does not exist,
143     or maybe because it is Out-Of-Bound
144 raised exceptions :
145     SMA1 and SMA2 values are the same,
146     or other exceptions raised
147 """
148 self.date_format = '%Y-%m-%d'
149
150 try:
151     start_date = str(datetime.strptime(self.startDateEdit.text(),
self.date_format).date())
152     end_date = str(datetime.strptime(self.endDateEdit.text(),
self.date_format).date())
153     period = f"{start_date} to {end_date}"
154     self.periodEdit.setText(period)
155
156     # builds a list of graphs to plot by checking the tickboxes
157     column_headers = ['Close']
158     formats = ['k-']
159
160     if self.SMA1Checkbox.isChecked():
161             self.stock_data._calculate_SMA(int(self.SMA1Edit.text()))
162             column_headers.append(f"SMA{self.SMA1Edit.text()}")
163             formats.append('b-')
164     if self.SMA2Checkbox.isChecked():
165             self.stock_data._calculate_SMA(int(self.SMA2Edit.text()))
166             column_headers.append(f"SMA{self.SMA2Edit.text()}")
167             formats.append('c-')
168     if len(column_headers) == 3:
169             self.stock_data._calculate_crossover(column_headers[1],
column_headers[2], column_headers[1])
170             column_headers.append('Sell')
171             formats.append('rv')
172             column_headers.append('Buy')
173             formats.append('g^')
174
```

```
175     self.selected_stock_data = self.stock_data.get_data(start_date,
end_date)
176     self.plot_graph(column_headers, formats)
177
178     self.report(f"Plotting {column_headers} data from period: {start_date}
to {end_date}.")
179     print(self.selected_stock_data)
180
181 except ValueError as e:
182     self.report(f"Time period has not been specified or does not match YYYY-
MM-DD format, {e}.")
183
184 except AssertionError as e:
185     self.report(f"Selected range is empty, {e}")
186
187 except KeyError as e:
188     self.report(f"Data for this date does not exist: {e}")
189
190 except Exception as e:
191     self.report(f"Exception encountered: {e}")
```

plot_graph(self, column_headers, formats)

[21]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(Main.plot_graph))
```

```
194 """
195 plots graphs specified under columnd_headers using the formats
196
197 Parameters
198 column_headers : [str, str, …]
199     a list containing column header names with data to be plotted
200 formats : [str, str, …]
201     a list of matplotlib built-in style strings to indicate
202     whether to plot line or scatterplot and the colours
203     corresponding to each value in col_headers
204     (hence, must be same length)
205
206 Error handling
207 empty dataframe :
208     selected dataframe is empty
209 """
210 self.ax.clear()
211 assert not self.selected_stock_data.empty
212
213 # matplotlib has its own internal representation of datetime
214 # date2num converts datetime.datetime to this internal representation
215 x_data = list(mdates.date2num(
```

```
216                                 [datetime.strptime(dates,
self.date_format).date()
217                                 for dates in
self.selected_stock_data.index.values]
218                                 ))
219
220 colors = ['black', 'blue', 'orange', 'red', 'green']
221 for i in range(len(column_headers)):
222     if column_headers[i] in self.selected_stock_data.columns:
223             y_data = list(self.selected_stock_data[column_headers[i]])
224             self.ax.plot(x_data, y_data, formats[i],
label=column_headers[i], color=colors[i])
225             self.report(f"{column_headers[i]} data is being plotted.")
226     else: self.report(f"{column_headers[i]} data does not exist.")
227
228 # formatting
229 months_locator = mdates.MonthLocator()
230 months_format = mdates.DateFormatter('%b %Y')
231 self.ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(months_locator)
232 self.ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(months_format)
233 self.ax.format_xdata = mdates.DateFormatter(self.date_format)
234 self.ax.format_ydata = lambda y: '$%1.2f' % y
235 self.ax.grid(True)
236 self.figure.autofmt_xdate()
237 self.figure.legend()
238 self.figure.tight_layout()
239 self.canvas.draw()
```

report(self, string)

[22]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(Main.report))
```

```
242 """
243 given a report (string), update the scroll area with this report
244
245 Parameters
246 string : str
247     string of the report, usually the error message itself.
248 """
249 report_text = qtw.QLabel(string)
250 self.scrollLayout.addWidget(report_text)
251 print(string)
```

center(self)

[23]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(Main.center))
```

```
254 """
255 centers the fixed main window size according to user screen size
256 """
257 screen = qtw.QDesktopWidget().screenGeometry()
258 main_window = self.geometry()
259 x = (screen.width() - main_window.width()) / 2
260
261 # pulls the window up slightly (arbitrary)
262 y = (screen.height() - main_window.height()) / 2 - 50
263 self.setFixedSize(main_window.width(), main_window.height())
264 self.move(x, y)
```

3.1.2 stock_data.py

___ init ___(self)

[24]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(StockData.__init__))
```

```
18 """
19 initializes StockData object by parsing stock data .csv file into a dataframe
20 (assumes 'Date' column exists and uses it for index),
21 also checks and handles missing data
22
23 Parameters
24 filepath : str
25      filepath to the stock data .csv file, can be relative or absolute
26
27 Raises
28 IOError :
29      failed I/O operation, e.g: invalid filepath, fail to open .csv
30 """
31 self.filepath = filepath
32 self.data = pd.read_csv(filepath).set_index('Date')
33 self.check_data()
```

check_data(self, overwrite=True)

[25]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(StockData.check_data))
```

```
36 """
37 checks and handles missing data by filling in missing values by interpolation
38
39 Parameters
40 overwrite : bool (True)
41      if True, overwrites original source stock data .csv file
42
43 Returns
```

```
44 self : StockData
45 """
46 # function to fill in missing values
47 # by averaging previous data and after (interpolation)
48 self.data = self.data.interpolate()
49 self.data.to_csv(self.filepath, index=overwrite)
50 return self
```

get_data(self, start_date, end_date)

[26]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(StockData.get_data))
```

```
53 """
54 returns a subset of the stock data from start_date to end_date inclusive
55
56 Parameters
57 start_date : str
58      start date of stock data range, must be of format YYYY-MM-DD
59 end_date : str
60      end date of stokc data range, must be of format YYYY-MM-DD
61
62 Returns:
63 selected_data : DataFrame
64      stock data dataframe indexed from specified start to end date inclusive
65
66 Raises
67 KeyError :
68      data for this date does not exist
69 AssertionError :
70      selected range is empty
71 """
72 self.selected_data = self.data[str(start_date):str(end_date)]
73 return self.selected_data
```

get_period(self)

[27]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(StockData.get_period))
```

```
76 """
77 returns a string tuple of the first and last index
78 which make up the maximum period of StockData
79
80 Returns
81 period : (str, str)
82
83 Raises
84 TypeError :
```

```
85      the return tuple is probably (nan, nan) because .csv is empty
86 """
87 index = list(self.data.index)
88 (first, last) = (index[0], index[-1])
89 return (first, last)
```

_calculate_SMA(self, n, col='Close')

[28]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(StockData._calculate_SMA))
```

```
92 """
93 calculates simple moving average (SMA) and augments the stock dataframe
94 with this SMA(n) data as a new column
95
96 Parameters
97 n : int
98      the amount of stock data to use to calculate average
99 col : str ('Close')
100     the column head title of the values to use to calculate average
101
102 Returns
103 self : StockData
104 """
105 col_head = f'SMA{n}'
106 if col_head not in self.data.columns:
107     sma = self.data[col].rolling(n).mean()
108     self.data[f'SMA{n}'] = np.round(sma, 4)
109     self.data.to_csv(self.filepath, index=True)
110 return self
```

_calculate_crossover(self, SMA1, SMA2, col='Close')

[29]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(StockData._calculate_crossover))
```

```
113 """
114 calculates the crossover positions and values,
115 augments the stock dataframe with 2 new columns
116 'Sell' and 'Buy' containing the value at which SMA crossover happens
117
118 Parameters
119 SMA1 : str
120     the first column head title containing the SMA values
121 SMA2 : str
122     the second column head title containing the SMA values
123 col : str ('Close')
124     the column head title whose values will copied into 'Buy' and 'Sell'
125     columns to indicate crossovers had happen on that index
```

```
126
127 Returns
128 self : StockData
129
130 Raises
131 Exception :
132     SMA1 and SMA2 provided are the same, they must be different
133 """
134 if SMA1 < SMA2: signal = self.data[SMA1] - self.data[SMA2]
135 elif SMA1 > SMA2: signal = self.data[SMA2] - self.data[SMA1]
136 else: raise Exception(f"{SMA1} & {SMA2} provided are the same. They must be
different SMA.")
137
138 signal[signal > 0] = 1
139 signal[signal <= 0] = 0
140 diff = signal.diff()
141
142 self.data['Sell'] = np.nan
143 self.data['Buy'] = np.nan
144 self.data.loc[diff.index[diff < 0], 'Sell'] = self.data.loc[diff.index[diff
< 0], col]
145 self.data.loc[diff.index[diff > 0], 'Buy'] = self.data.loc[diff.index[diff >
0], col]
146
147 self.data.to_csv(self.filepath, index=True)
148 return self
```

plot_graph(self, col_headers, style, ax, show=True)

[30]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(StockData.plot_graph))
```

```
151 """
152 plots columns of selected values as line plot and/or columns of values
153 as scatter plot as specified by style to an Axes object
154
155 Parameters
156 col_headers : [str, str, …]
157     a list containing column header names whose data are to be plotted
158 style : [str, str, …]
159     a list of matplotlib built-in style strings to indicate whether to plot
160     line or scatterplot and the colours corresponding to each value in
161     col_headers (hence, must be same length)
162 ax : Axes
163     matplotlib axes object on which the plot will be drawn
164
165 Raises
166 AttributeError :
```

```
    self.selected_data has not been specified,
    call StockData.get_data(start, end) before plotting
AssertionError :
    self.selected_data is empty, perhaps due to OOB or invalid range
"""
assert not self.selected_data.empty
self.selected_data[col_headers].plot(style=style,
                                     ax=ax,
                                     grid=True,
                                     x_compat=True,
                                     linewidth=1)
if show: plt.show()
```

calculate_SMA(self, n)

[31]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(StockData.calculate_SMA))
```

```
"""
calculates simple moving average (SMA) and augments the stock dataframe
with this SMA(n) data as a new column

Parameters
n : int
    the amount of stock data to use to calculate average
col : str ('Close')
    the column head title of the values to use to calculate average

Returns
self : StockData
"""
col_head = 'SMA' + str(n)
df = self.data.reset_index()

if col_head not in df.columns:
    # Extract full dataframe from the actual data
    # (to check if there is enough data for sma)
    dateList = self.data.index.values.tolist()
    returnList = []
    for date in dateList: # for date in dateList
    # find the index of date in the full data
            dateIndex = df[df["Date"]==date].index.values[0]
            if dateIndex < n: # if date index is less than n: append None
                    returnList.append(np.nan)
            else:
                    sum = 0
                    for i in range(n):
                            sum += df.iloc[dateIndex-i]["Close"]
```

```
                    # append the SMA for each day to a list
                    returnList.append(sum/n)

    self.data[col_head] = returnList
    print(self.data)
    self.data.to_csv(self.filepath, index=True)

return self
```

calculate_crossover(self, SMAa, SMAb)

[32]:
```
print_code(inspect.getsourcelines(StockData.calculate_crossover))
```

```
"""
calculates the crossover positions and values,
augments the stock dataframe with 2 new columns
'Sell' and 'Buy' containing the value at which SMA crossover happens

Parameters
SMA1 : str
    the first column head title containing the SMA values
SMA2 : str
    the second column head title containing the SMA values
col : str ('Close')
    the column head title whose values will copied into 'Buy' and 'Sell'
    columns to indicate crossovers had happen on that index

Returns
self : StockData

Raises
Exception :
    SMA1 and SMA2 provided are the same, they must be different
"""
col_head1 = 'Position'
col_head2 = 'Signal'
col_head3 = 'Buy'
col_head4 = 'Sell'
df = self.data

# to ensure the correct number of elements in the loop
SMAlist = self.data.index.values.tolist()
# extracts the SMA from the specific column in self.data
if SMAa < SMAb:
    SMA1 = df[SMAa].tolist()
    SMA2 = df[SMAb].tolist()
elif SMAa > SMAb:
```

```
255     SMA1 = df[SMAb].tolist()
256     SMA2 = df[SMAa].tolist()
257 else: # SMAa == SMAb
258     raise ValueError(f"Given {SMAa} & {SMAb} are the same. Must be different
SMA.")
259
260 stockPosition = []  # which SMA line is on top
261 stockSignal = []    # the buy/sell signal --> the 1s and -1s
262 buySignal = []              # filtered out location of buy signals
263 sellSignal = []             # filtered out location of sell signals
264
265 # goes through every element
266 for i in range(len(SMAlist)):
267     if SMA1[i] > SMA2[i]: stockPosition.append(1)   # SMA1 above SMA2
268     elif SMA1[i] < SMA2[i]: stockPosition.append(0) # SMA2 above SMA1
269     # if the SMAs are equal, repeat the previous entry
270     # because no crossover has occured yet
271     elif SMA1[i] == SMA2[i]: stockPosition.append(stockPosition[i-1])
272     else: stockPosition.append(np.nan) # if no data, leave blank
273
274 # find the places where crossover occurs
275 for j in range(len(stockPosition)):
276     # 'shifts' the data one period to the right
277     # to ensure crossovers are reflected on the correct date
278     if j == 0: stockSignal.append(np.nan)
279     # calculation for the crossover signals
280     else: stockSignal.append(stockPosition[j] - stockPosition[j-1])
281
282
283 for k in range(len(stockSignal)): # finding location of buy signals
284     if stockSignal[k] == 1:
285             value = self.data[SMAa].tolist()[k]
286             buySignal.append(value)
287     else: buySignal.append(np.nan) # if no signal leave blank
288
289 for k in range(len(stockSignal)): # finding location of sell signals
290     if stockSignal[k] == -1:
291             value = self.data[SMAa].tolist()[k]
292             sellSignal.append(value)
293     else: sellSignal.append(np.nan) # if no signal leave blank
294
295 self.data[col_head3] = buySignal
296 self.data[col_head4] = sellSignal
297
298 print(self.data)
299 self.data.to_csv(self.filepath, index=True)
300 return self
```