

# Final Assignment

October 17, 2025

## Extracting and Visualizing Stock Data

### Description

Extracting essential data from a dataset and displaying it is a necessary part of data science; therefore individuals can make correct decisions based on the data. In this assignment, you will extract some stock data, you will then display this data in a graph.

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Estimated Time Needed: 30 min

**Note:-** If you are working Locally using anaconda, please uncomment the following code and execute it. Use the version as per your python version.

```
[1]: !pip install yfinance
      !pip install bs4
      !pip install nbformat
      !pip install --upgrade plotly
```

Requirement already satisfied: yfinance in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (0.2.66)

Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.3.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (2.3.3)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.16.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (2.3.4)

Requirement already satisfied: requests>=2.31 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (2.32.3)

Requirement already satisfied: multitasking>=0.0.7 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (0.0.12)

Requirement already satisfied: platformdirs>=2.0.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (4.3.6)

Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2022.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (2024.2)

Requirement already satisfied: frozendict>=2.3.4 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (2.4.6)

Requirement already satisfied: peewee>=3.16.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (3.18.2)

Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4>=4.11.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (4.12.3)

Requirement already satisfied: curl\_cffi>=0.7 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (0.13.0)

Requirement already satisfied: protobuf>=3.19.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (6.33.0)

Requirement already satisfied: websockets>=13.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from yfinance) (15.0.1)

Requirement already satisfied: soupsieve>1.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from beautifulsoup4>=4.11.1->yfinance) (2.5)

Requirement already satisfied: cffi>=1.12.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from curl\_cffi>=0.7->yfinance) (1.17.1)

Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2024.2.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from curl\_cffi>=0.7->yfinance) (2024.12.14)

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from pandas>=1.3.0->yfinance) (2.9.0.post0)

Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from pandas>=1.3.0->yfinance) (2025.2)

Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from requests>=2.31->yfinance) (3.4.1)

Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from requests>=2.31->yfinance) (3.10)

Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from requests>=2.31->yfinance) (2.3.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pycparser in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from cffi>=1.12.0->curl\_cffi>=0.7->yfinance) (2.22)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas>=1.3.0->yfinance) (1.17.0)

Requirement already satisfied: bs4 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (0.0.2)

Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from bs4) (4.12.3)

Requirement already satisfied: soupsieve>1.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from beautifulsoup4->bs4) (2.5)

Requirement already satisfied: nbformat in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (5.10.4)

Requirement already satisfied: fastjsonschema>=2.15 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from nbformat) (2.21.1)

Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema>=2.6 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from nbformat) (4.23.0)

Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-core!=5.0.\*,>=4.12 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from nbformat) (5.7.2)

Requirement already satisfied: traitlets>=5.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from nbformat) (5.14.3)

Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=22.2.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat) (25.1.0)

Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema-specifications>=2023.03.6 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat) (2024.10.1)

Requirement already satisfied: referencing>=0.28.4 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat) (0.36.2)

Requirement already satisfied: rpds-py>=0.7.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat) (0.22.3)

Requirement already satisfied: platformdirs>=2.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from jupyter-core!=5.0.\*,>=4.12->nbformat) (4.3.6)

Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=4.4.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from referencing>=0.28.4->jsonschema>=2.6->nbformat) (4.12.2)

Requirement already satisfied: plotly in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (6.3.1)

Requirement already satisfied: narwhals>=1.15.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from plotly) (2.8.0)

Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from plotly) (24.2)

```
[2]: import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import plotly.graph_objects as go
from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
```

```
[3]: import plotly.io as pio
pio.renderers.default = "iframe"
```

In Python, you can ignore warnings using the warnings module. You can use the filterwarnings function to filter or ignore specific warning messages or categories.

```
[30]: import warnings
# Ignore all warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=FutureWarning)
```

## 0.1 Define Graphing Function

In this section, we define the function `make_graph`. You don't have to know how the function works, you should only care about the inputs. It takes a dataframe with stock data

(dataframe must contain Date and Close columns), a dataframe with revenue data (dataframe must contain Date and Revenue columns), and the name of the stock.

```
[5]: def make_graph(stock_data, revenue_data, stock):
    fig = make_subplots(rows=2, cols=1, shared_xaxes=True,
    ↪subplot_titles=("Historical Share Price", "Historical Revenue"),
    ↪vertical_spacing = .3)
    stock_data_specific = stock_data[stock_data.Date <= '2021-06-14']
    revenue_data_specific = revenue_data[revenue_data.Date <= '2021-04-30']
    fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=pd.to_datetime(stock_data_specific.Date,
    ↪infer_datetime_format=True), y=stock_data_specific.Close.astype("float"),
    ↪name="Share Price"), row=1, col=1)
    fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=pd.to_datetime(revenue_data_specific.Date,
    ↪infer_datetime_format=True), y=revenue_data_specific.Revenue.
    ↪astype("float"), name="Revenue"), row=2, col=1)
    fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Date", row=1, col=1)
    fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Date", row=2, col=1)
    fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Price ($US)", row=1, col=1)
    fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Revenue ($US Millions)", row=2, col=1)
    fig.update_layout(showlegend=False,
    height=900,
    title=stock,
    xaxis_rangeslider_visible=True)
    fig.show()
    from IPython.display import display, HTML
    fig_html = fig.to_html()
    display(HTML(fig_html))
    print(display(HTML(fig_html)))
```

Use the `make_graph` function that we've already defined. You'll need to invoke it in questions 5 and 6 to display the graphs and create the dashboard. > **Note: You don't need to redefine the function for plotting graphs anywhere else in this notebook; just use the existing function.**

## 0.2 Question 1: Use yfinance to Extract Stock Data

Using the `Ticker` function enter the ticker symbol of the stock we want to extract data on to create a ticker object. The stock is Tesla and its ticker symbol is `TSLA`.

```
[6]: Tesla = yf.Ticker("TSLA")
```

Using the ticker object and the function `history` extract stock information and save it in a dataframe named `tesla_data`. Set the `period` parameter to `"max"` so we get information for the maximum amount of time.

```
[7]: tesla_data = Tesla.history(period="max")
```

**Reset the index** using the `reset_index(inplace=True)` function on the `tesla_data` DataFrame and display the first five rows of the `tesla_data` dataframe using the `head` function. Take a

screenshot of the results and code from the beginning of Question 1 to the results below.

```
[8]: tesla_data.reset_index(inplace=True)
tesla_data.head()
```

```
[8]:
```

|   | Date                      | Open     | High     | Low      | Close    | \ |
|---|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| 0 | 2010-06-29 00:00:00-04:00 | 1.266667 | 1.666667 | 1.169333 | 1.592667 |   |
| 1 | 2010-06-30 00:00:00-04:00 | 1.719333 | 2.028000 | 1.553333 | 1.588667 |   |
| 2 | 2010-07-01 00:00:00-04:00 | 1.666667 | 1.728000 | 1.351333 | 1.464000 |   |
| 3 | 2010-07-02 00:00:00-04:00 | 1.533333 | 1.540000 | 1.247333 | 1.280000 |   |
| 4 | 2010-07-06 00:00:00-04:00 | 1.333333 | 1.333333 | 1.055333 | 1.074000 |   |

  

|   | Volume    | Dividends | Stock Splits |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 0 | 281494500 | 0.0       | 0.0          |
| 1 | 257806500 | 0.0       | 0.0          |
| 2 | 123282000 | 0.0       | 0.0          |
| 3 | 77097000  | 0.0       | 0.0          |
| 4 | 103003500 | 0.0       | 0.0          |

### 0.3 Question 2: Use Webscraping to Extract Tesla Revenue Data

Use the `requests` library to download the webpage <https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/revenue.htm> Save the text of the response as a variable named `html_data`.

```
[9]: url="https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/
↳IBMDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/revenue.htm"
html_data = requests.get(url).text
```

Parse the html data using `beautiful_soup` using parser i.e `html5lib` or `html.parser`.

```
[10]: soup = BeautifulSoup(html_data, "html.parser")
```

Using `BeautifulSoup` or the `read_html` function extract the table with **Tesla Quarterly Revenue** and store it into a dataframe named `tesla_revenue`. The dataframe should have columns `Date` and `Revenue`.

Step-by-step instructions

Here are the step-by-step instructions:

1. Create an Empty DataFrame
2. Find the Relevant Table
3. Check for the Tesla Quarterly Revenue Table
4. Iterate Through Rows in the Table Body
5. Extract Data from Columns
6. Append Data to the DataFrame

[Click here](#) if you need help locating the table

Below is the code to isolate the table, you will now need to loop through the rows and columns

```
soup.find_all("tbody")[1]
```

If you want to use the `read_html` function the table is located at index 1

We are focusing on quarterly revenue in the lab.

```
[11]: tesla_revenue = pd.DataFrame(columns=["Date", "Revenue"])

for row in soup.find("tbody").find_all("tr"):
    col = row.find_all("td")
    date = col[0].text
    revenue = col[1].text
    tesla_revenue = pd.concat([tesla_revenue, pd.DataFrame({"Date": [date],
    ↪ "Revenue": [revenue]})], ignore_index=True)
    tesla_revenue.head()
```

Execute the following line to remove the comma and dollar sign from the `Revenue` column.

```
[12]: tesla_revenue["Revenue"] = tesla_revenue['Revenue'].str.
    ↪ replace(',', '\\$', "", regex=True)
```

Execute the following lines to remove any null or empty strings in the `Revenue` column.

```
[13]: tesla_revenue.dropna(inplace=True)

tesla_revenue = tesla_revenue[tesla_revenue['Revenue'] != ""]
```

Display the last 5 rows of the `tesla_revenue` dataframe using the `tail` function. Take a screenshot of the results.

```
[14]: tesla_revenue.tail()
```

```
[14]:
```

|    | Date | Revenue |
|----|------|---------|
| 8  | 2013 | 2013    |
| 9  | 2012 | 413     |
| 10 | 2011 | 204     |
| 11 | 2010 | 117     |
| 12 | 2009 | 112     |

#### 0.4 Question 3: Use `yfinance` to Extract Stock Data

Using the `Ticker` function enter the ticker symbol of the stock we want to extract data on to create a ticker object. The stock is GameStop and its ticker symbol is `GME`.

```
[48]: gme = yf.Ticker("GME")
```

Using the ticker object and the function `history` extract stock information and save it in a dataframe named `gme_data`. Set the `period` parameter to "max" so we get information for the maximum amount of time.

```
[49]: gme_data = gme.history(period="max")
```

**Reset the index** using the `reset_index(inplace=True)` function on the `gme_data` DataFrame and display the first five rows of the `gme_data` dataframe using the `head` function. Take a screenshot of the results and code from the beginning of Question 3 to the results below.

```
[50]: gme_data.reset_index(inplace=True)
gme_data.head()
```

```
[50]:
```

|   | Date                      | Open     | High     | Low      | Close    | Volume   | \ |
|---|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| 0 | 2002-02-13 00:00:00-05:00 | 1.620128 | 1.693350 | 1.603296 | 1.691666 | 76216000 |   |
| 1 | 2002-02-14 00:00:00-05:00 | 1.712708 | 1.716074 | 1.670626 | 1.683251 | 11021600 |   |
| 2 | 2002-02-15 00:00:00-05:00 | 1.683250 | 1.687458 | 1.658001 | 1.674834 | 8389600  |   |
| 3 | 2002-02-19 00:00:00-05:00 | 1.666418 | 1.666418 | 1.578047 | 1.607504 | 7410400  |   |
| 4 | 2002-02-20 00:00:00-05:00 | 1.615921 | 1.662210 | 1.603296 | 1.662210 | 6892800  |   |

  

|   | Dividends | Stock Splits |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| 0 | 0.0       | 0.0          |
| 1 | 0.0       | 0.0          |
| 2 | 0.0       | 0.0          |
| 3 | 0.0       | 0.0          |
| 4 | 0.0       | 0.0          |

## 0.5 Question 4: Use Webscraping to Extract GME Revenue Data

Use the `requests` library to download the webpage <https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/stock.html>. Save the text of the response as a variable named `html_data_2`.

```
[51]: url = "https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/
↳ IBMDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/stock.html"
html_data_2 = requests.get(url).text
```

Parse the html data using `beautiful_soup` using parser i.e `html5lib` or `html.parser`.

```
[52]: soup2 = BeautifulSoup(html_data_2, "html.parser")
```

Using `BeautifulSoup` or the `read_html` function extract the table with **GameStop Quarterly Revenue** and store it into a dataframe named `gme_revenue`. The dataframe should have columns **Date** and **Revenue**. Make sure the comma and dollar sign is removed from the **Revenue** column.

**Note:** Use the method similar to what you did in question 2.

[Click here](#) if you need help locating the table

Below is the code to isolate the table, you will now need to loop through the rows and columns

```
soup.find_all("tbody")[1]
```

If you want to use the `read_html` function the table is located at index 1

```
[53]: gme_revenue = pd.DataFrame(columns=["Date", "Revenue"])
tbody = soup2.find_all("tbody")[1]
for row in tbody.find_all("tr"):
    col = row.find_all("td")
    date = col[0].text.strip()
    revenue = col[1].text.strip()
    gme_revenue = pd.concat([gme_revenue, pd.DataFrame({"Date": [date],
    ↪ "Revenue": [revenue]})], ignore_index=True)
gme_revenue.head()
```

```
[53]:
```

|   | Date       | Revenue |
|---|------------|---------|
| 0 | 2020-04-30 | \$1,021 |
| 1 | 2020-01-31 | \$2,194 |
| 2 | 2019-10-31 | \$1,439 |
| 3 | 2019-07-31 | \$1,286 |
| 4 | 2019-04-30 | \$1,548 |

Display the last five rows of the `gme_revenue` dataframe using the `tail` function. Take a screenshot of the results.

```
[54]: gme_revenue.tail()
```

```
[54]:
```

|    | Date       | Revenue |
|----|------------|---------|
| 57 | 2006-01-31 | \$1,667 |
| 58 | 2005-10-31 | \$534   |
| 59 | 2005-07-31 | \$416   |
| 60 | 2005-04-30 | \$475   |
| 61 | 2005-01-31 | \$709   |

## 0.6 Question 5: Plot Tesla Stock Graph

Use the `make_graph` function to graph the Tesla Stock Data, also provide a title for the graph. Note the graph will only show data upto June 2021.

Hint

You just need to invoke the `make_graph` function with the required parameter to print the graph.

```
[55]: make_graph(tesla_data, tesla_revenue, 'Tesla')
```

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```



None

## 0.7 Question 6: Plot GameStop Stock Graph

Use the `make_graph` function to graph the GameStop Stock Data, also provide a title for the graph. The structure to call the `make_graph` function is `make_graph(gme_data, gme_revenue, 'GameStop')`. Note the graph will only show data upto June 2021.

Hint

You just need to invoke the `make_graph` function with the required parameter to print the graph.

```
[57]: gme_revenue["Revenue"] = gme_revenue['Revenue'].str.  
      ↪replace(',', '\$', "", regex=True)  
gme_revenue.dropna(inplace=True)  
gme_revenue = gme_revenue[gme_revenue['Revenue'] != ""]  
  
make_graph(gme_data, gme_revenue, 'GameStop')
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

None

About the Authors:

Joseph Santarcangelo has a PhD in Electrical Engineering, his research focused on using machine learning, signal processing, and computer vision to determine how videos impact human cognition. Joseph has been working for IBM since he completed his PhD.

Azim Hirjani

## 0.8 Change Log

| Date (YYYY-MM-DD) | Version | Changed By    | Change Description          |
|-------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 2022-02-28        | 1.2     | Lakshmi Holla | Changed the URL of GameStop |
| 2020-11-10        | 1.1     | Malika Singla | Deleted the Optional part   |
| 2020-08-27        | 1.0     | Malika Singla | Added lab to GitLab         |

##

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