The DataReader: Access financial data online

IMPORTING AND MANAGING FINANCIAL DATA IN PYTHON



Stefan Jansen Instructor



pandas_datareader

- Easy access to various financial internet data sources
- Little code needed to import into a pandas DataFrame
- Available sources include:
 - Yahoo! and Google Finance (including derivatives)
 - Federal Reserve
 - World Bank, OECD, Eurostat
 - OANDA

Stock prices: Google Finance

```
from pandas_datareader.data import DataReader
from datetime import date # Date & time functionality

start = date(2015, 1, 1) # Default: Jan 1, 2010
end = date(2016, 12, 31) # Default: today
ticker = 'G00G'
data_source = 'google'
stock_data = DataReader(ticker, data_source, start, end)
```

Stock prices: Google Finance

stock_data.info()

```
DatetimeIndex: 504 entries, 2015-01-02 to 2016-12-30
Data columns (total 6 columns):
            504 non-null float64 # First price
Open
High
            504 non-null float64
                                # Highest price
            504 non-null float64
                                # Lowest price
Low
            504 non-null float64 # Last price
Close
            504 non-null int64 # Nb shares traded
Volume
dtypes: float64(6), int64(1)
memory usage: 32.3 KB
```

Stock prices: Google Finance

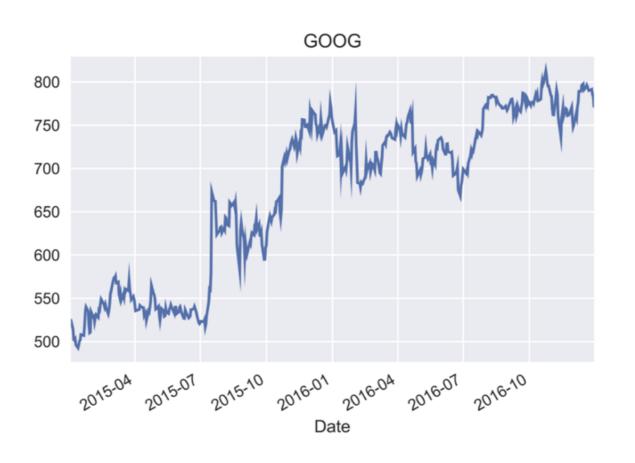
```
pd.concat([stock_data.head(3), stock_data.tail(3)])
```

	0pen	High	Low	Close	Volume
Date					
2015-01-02	529.01	531.27	524.10	524.81	1446662
2015-01-05	523.26	524.33	513.06	513.87	2054238
2015-01-06	515.00	516.18	501.05	501.96	2891950
2016-12-28	793.70	794.23	783.20	785.05	1153824
2016-12-29	783.33	785.93	778.92	782.79	744272
2016-12-30	782.75	782.78	770.41	771.82	1769950



Stock prices: Visualization

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
stock_data['Close'].plot(title=ticker)
plt.show()
```





Let's practice!

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Economic data from the Federal Reserve

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Economic data from FRED



- Federal Reserve Economic Data
- 500,000 series covering a range of categories:
 - Economic growth & employment
 - Monetary & fiscal policy
 - Demographics, industries, commodity prices
 - Daily, monthly, annual frequencies



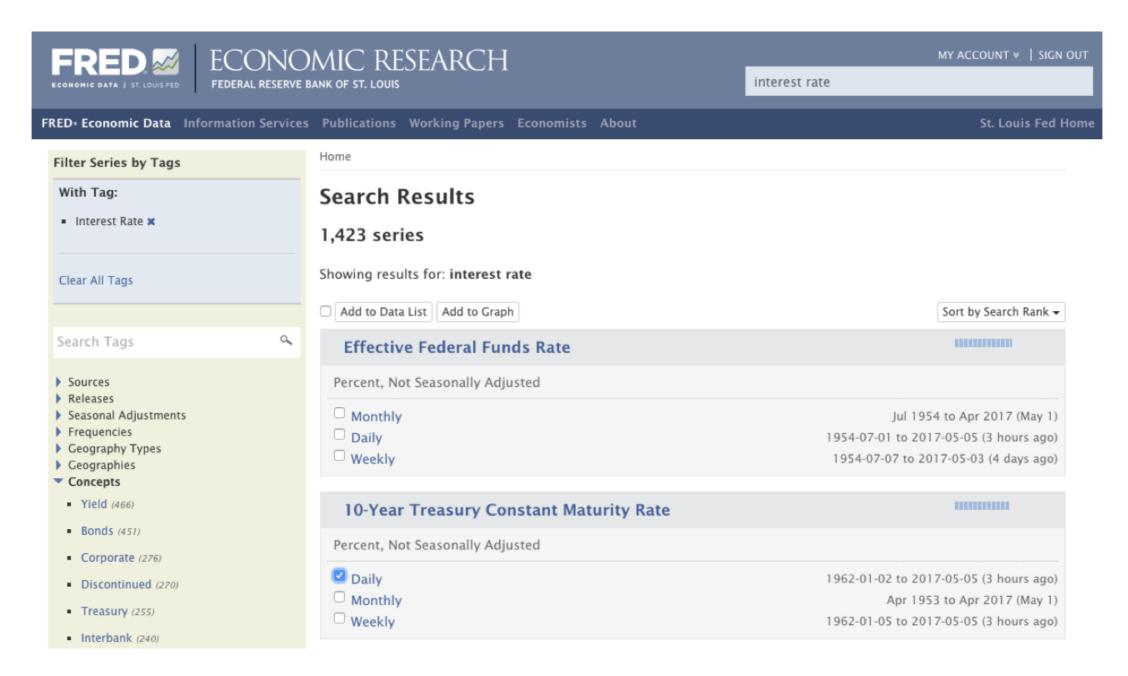
Get data from FRED



¹ https://fred.stlouisfed.org/



Get data from FRED



¹ https://fred.stlouisfed.org/



Get data from FRED



¹ https://fred.stlouisfed.org/



Interest rates

```
from pandas_datareader.data import DataReader
from datetime import date
series_code = 'DGS10' # 10-year Treasury Rate
data_source = 'fred' # FED Economic Data Service
start = date(1962, 1, 1)
data = DataReader(series_code, data_source, start)
data.info()
```

```
DatetimeIndex: 14439 entries, 1962-01-02 to 2017-05-05

Data columns (total 1 columns):

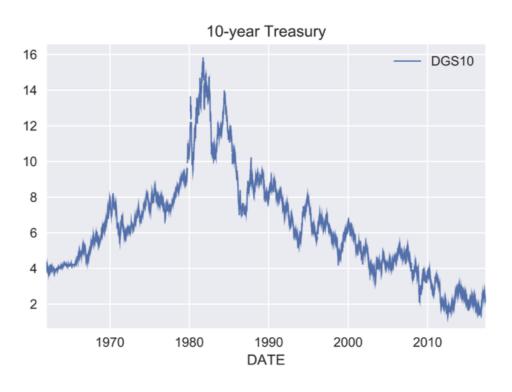
DGS10 13821 non-null float64

dtypes: float64(1)
```

Stock prices: Visualization

.rename(columns={old_name: new_name})

```
series_name = '10-year Treasury'
data = data.rename(columns={series_code: series_name})
data.plot(title=series_name); plt.show()
```





Combine stock and economic data

```
start = date(2000, 1, 1)
series = 'DCOILWTICO' # West Texas Intermediate Oil Price
oil = DataReader(series, 'fred', start)
ticker = 'XOM' # Exxon Mobile Corporation
stock = DataReader(ticker, 'google', start)
data = pd.concat([stock[['Close']], oil], axis=1)
data.info()
```

```
DatetimeIndex: 4526 entries, 2000-01-03 to 2017-05-08

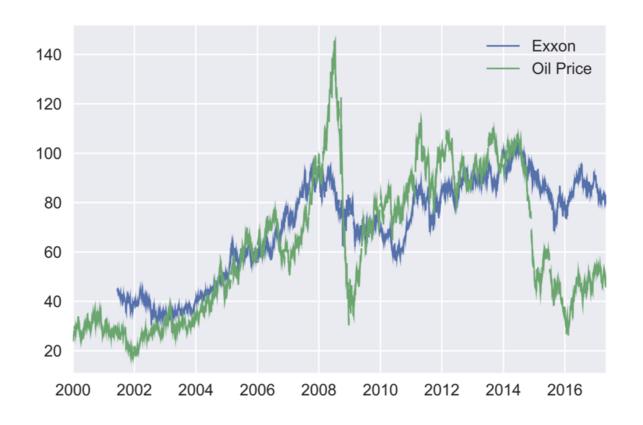
Data columns (total 2 columns):

Close 4364 non-null float64

DCOILWTICO 4352 non-null float64
```

Combine stock and economic data

```
data.columns = ['Exxon', 'Oil Price']
data.plot()
plt.show()
```





Let's practice!

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Select stocks and get data from Google Finance

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Select stocks based on criteria

- Use the listing information to select specific stocks
- As criteria:
 - Stock Exchange
 - Sector or Industry
 - IPO Year
 - Market Capitalization

Get ticker for largest company

```
nyse = pd.read_excel('listings.xlsx', sheetname='nyse', na_values='n/a')
nyse = nyse.sort_values('Market Capitalization', ascending=False)
nyse[['Stock Symbol', 'Company Name']].head(3)
```

```
Stock Symbol Company Name

1586 JNJ Johnson & Johnson

1125 XOM Exxon Mobil Corporation

1548 JPM J P Morgan Chase & Co
```

```
largest_by_market_cap = nyse.iloc[0] # 1st row
largest_by_market_cap['Stock Symbol'] # Select row label
```

```
'JNJ'
```



Get ticker for largest company

```
nyse = nyse.set_index('Stock Symbol') # Stock ticker as index
nyse.info()
```

```
nyse['Market Capitalization'].idxmax() # Index of max value
```

```
'JNJ'
```



Get ticker for largest tech company

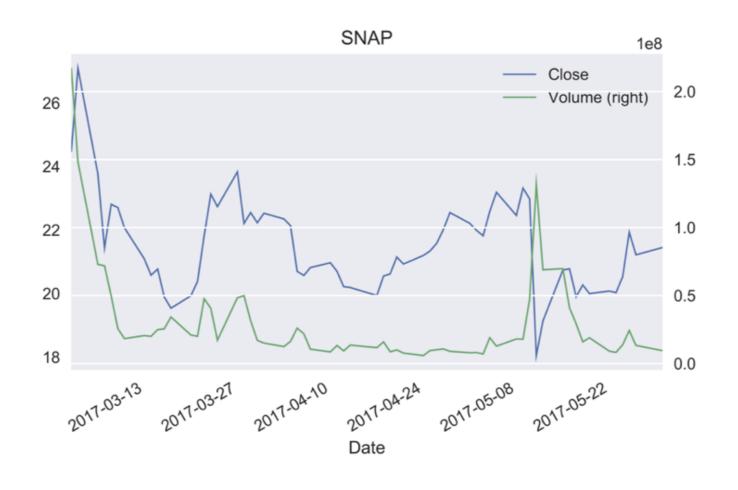
```
nyse['Sector'].unique() # Unique values as numpy array
array(['Technology', 'Health Care', ...], dtype=object)
tech = nyse.loc[nyse.Sector == 'Technology']
tech['Company Name'].head(2)
Stock Symbol
                                    Company Name
                              Oracle Corporation
ORCL
TSM
              Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing
nyse.loc[nyse.Sector=='Technology', 'Market Capitalization'].idxmax()
'ORCL'
```



Get data for largest tech company with 2017 IPO

Visualize price and volume on two axes

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
data.plot(title=ticker, secondary_y='Volume')
plt.tight_layout(); plt.show()
```





Let's practice!

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Get several stocks & manage a Multilndex

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Get data for several stocks

- Use the listing information to select multiple stocks
 - E.g. largest 3 stocks per sector
- Use Google Finance to retrieve data for several stocks
- Learn how to manage a pandas MultiIndex, a powerful tool to deal with more complex data sets

Load prices for top 5 companies

```
nasdaq = pd.read_excel('listings.xlsx', sheetname='nasdaq', na_values='n/a')
nasdaq.set_index('Stock Symbol', inplace=True)
top_5 = nasdaq['Market Capitalization'].nlargest(n=5) # Top 5
top_5.div(1000000) # Market Cap in million USD
```

```
AAPL 740024.467000
GOOG 569426.124504
... ...
Name: Market Capitalization, dtype: float64
```

```
tickers = top_5.index.tolist() # Convert index to list
```

```
['AAPL', 'GOOG', 'MSFT', 'AMZN', 'FB']
```



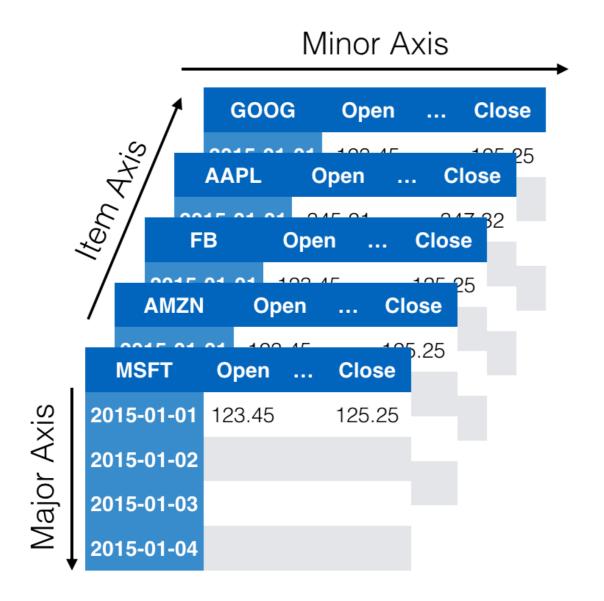
Load prices for top 5 companies

```
panel = DataReader(tickers, 'google', start=date(2015, 1, 1))
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 5 (items) x 591 (major_axis) x 5 (minor_axis)
Items axis: Open to Volume
Major_axis axis: 2015-01-02 to 2017-05-08
Minor_axis axis: AAPL to MSFT
data = panel.to_frame()
data.info()
MultiIndex: 2955 entries, (2015-01-02, AAPL) to (2017-05-08, MSFT)
Data columns (total 5 columns):
     2955 non-null float64
Open
```



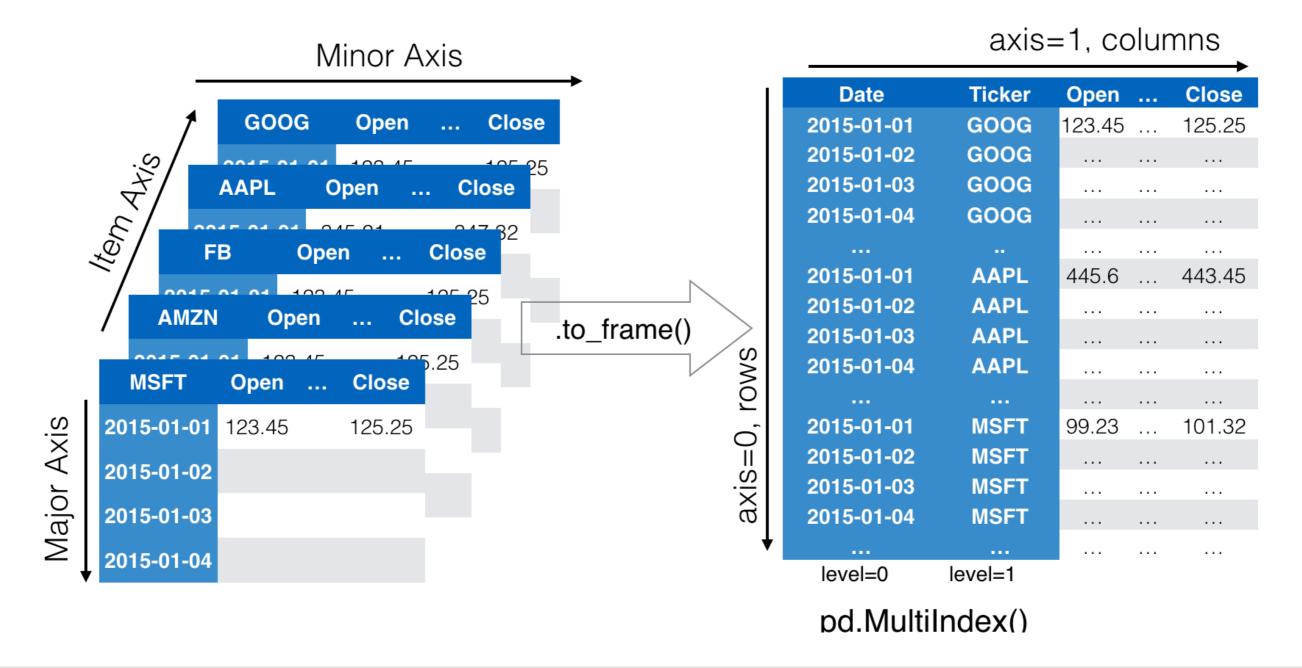
Into higher dimensions: Multilndex

• .to_frame():from pd.Panel() to pd.DataFrame()



Into higher dimensions: Multilndex

.to_frame():from pd.Panel() to pd.DataFrame()



Reshape your data: .unstack()

```
unstacked = data['Close'].unstack()
unstacked.info()

DatetimeIndex: 591 entries, 2015-01-02 to 2017-05-08
Data columns (total 5 columns):
AAPL 591 non-null float64
AMZN 591 non-null float64
```

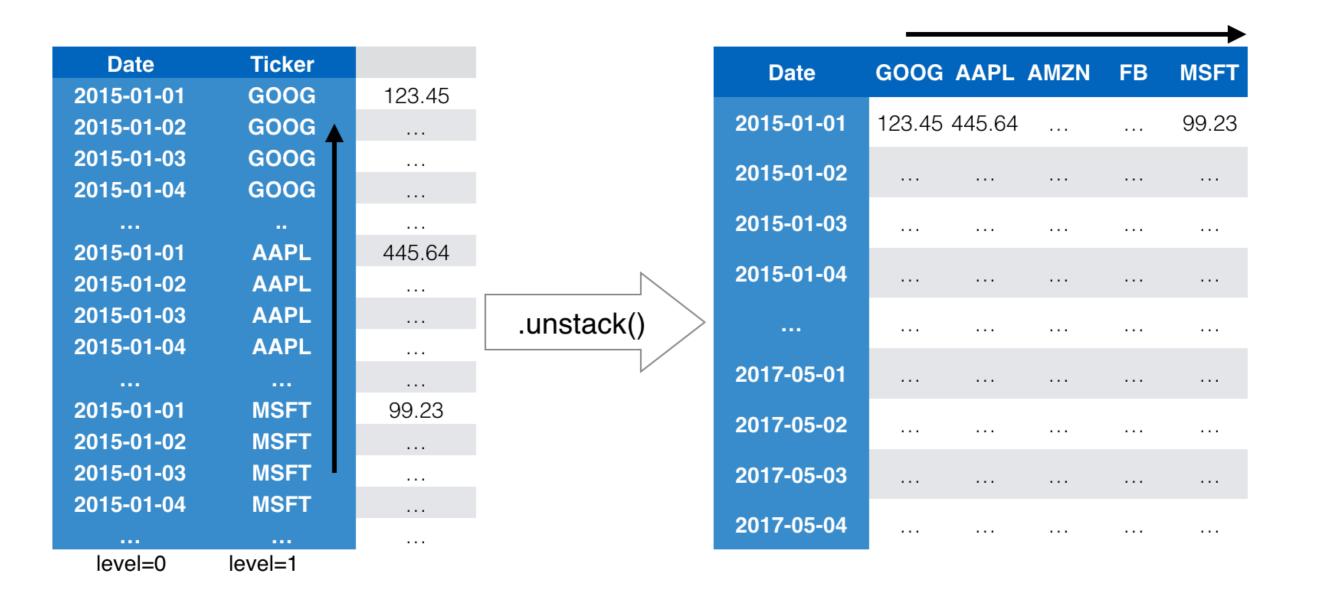
```
FB 591 non-null float64
G00G 591 non-null float64
MSFT 591 non-null float64
```

dtypes: float64(5)

memory usage: 27.7 KB

From long to wide format

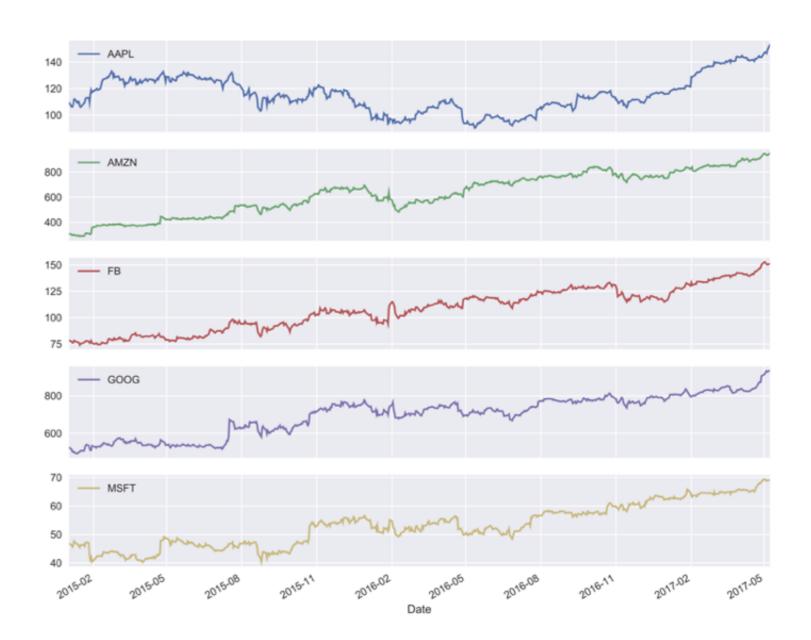
unstacked = data['Close'].unstack() # Results in DataFrame





Stock prices: Visualization

```
unstacked.plot(subplots=True)
plt.tight_layout(); plt.show()
```





Let's practice!

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