

Revenue Data and Building a Dashboard

December 24, 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.

```
[50]: !pip install yfinance
      !pip install bs4
      !pip install nbformat
      !pip install matplotlib
```

Requirement already satisfied: yfinance in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (1.0)

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) (2.4.0)

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) (3.18.3)

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<0.14,>=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) (6.33.2)

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<0.14,>=0.7->yfinance) (1.17.1)

Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2024.2.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from curl_cffi<0.14,>=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) (2025.3)

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<0.14,>=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: matplotlib in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (3.10.8)

Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.3.3)

Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib) (0.12.1)

Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib) (4.61.1)

Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.3.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.4.9)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.23 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib) (2.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib) (24.2)

Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=8 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib) (12.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=3 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib) (3.3.1)

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib) (2.9.0.post0)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib) (1.17.0)

```
[3]: import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

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.

```
[51]: 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.

```
[52]: # The make_graph function has been modified to use Matplotlib for static graphs.
      ↪ Earlier, it used Plotly to generate interactive dashboards, which caused
      ↪ issues when uploading the notebook in the MARK assignment submission.

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def make_graph(stock_data, revenue_data, stock):
    stock_data_specific = stock_data[stock_data.Date <= '2021-06-14']
    revenue_data_specific = revenue_data[revenue_data.Date <= '2021-04-30']

    fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(12, 8), sharex=True)

    # Stock price
    axes[0].plot(pd.to_datetime(stock_data_specific.Date), stock_data_specific.
    ↪ Close.astype("float"), label="Share Price", color="blue")
    axes[0].set_ylabel("Price ($US)")
    axes[0].set_title(f"{stock} - Historical Share Price")

    # Revenue
    axes[1].plot(pd.to_datetime(revenue_data_specific.Date),
    ↪ revenue_data_specific.Revenue.astype("float"), label="Revenue",
    ↪ color="green")
    axes[1].set_ylabel("Revenue ($US Millions)")
    axes[1].set_xlabel("Date")
    axes[1].set_title(f"{stock} - Historical Revenue")

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

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.

```
[66]: 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.

```
[144]: 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.

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

```
[68]:
```

	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.

```
[124]: 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.

```
[125]: soup = BeautifulSoup(html_data, 'html.parser')
       soup.find_all('title')
```

```
[125]: [<title>Tesla Revenue 2010-2022 | TSLA | MacroTrends</title>]
```

Using BeautifulSoup or the `read_html` function extract the table with Tesla 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.

```
[126]: tesla_revenue = pd.DataFrame(columns = ['Date', 'Revenue'])

       for row in soup.find_all('tbody')[1].find_all('tr'):
           col = row.find_all('td')
           date = col[0].text
           revenue = col[1].text

           new_row = pd.DataFrame([{'Date': date, 'Revenue': revenue}])
           tesla_revenue = pd.concat([tesla_revenue, new_row], ignore_index = True)
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
[91]:      Date Revenue
48  2010-09-30      31
49  2010-06-30      28
50  2010-03-31      21
52  2009-09-30      46
53  2009-06-30      27
```

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`.

```
[100]: 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.

```
[145]: 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.

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

```
[106]:      index      Date      Open      High      Low      Close  \
0      0  2002-02-13  00:00:00-05:00  1.620129  1.693350  1.603296  1.691667
1      1  2002-02-14  00:00:00-05:00  1.712707  1.716074  1.670626  1.683250
2      2  2002-02-15  00:00:00-05:00  1.683250  1.687458  1.658001  1.674834
3      3  2002-02-19  00:00:00-05:00  1.666418  1.666418  1.578047  1.607504
4      4  2002-02-20  00:00:00-05:00  1.615920  1.662209  1.603295  1.662209

      Volume  Dividends  Stock Splits
0  76216000         0.0           0.0
1  11021600         0.0           0.0
2   8389600         0.0           0.0
3   7410400         0.0           0.0
4   6892800         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`

```
[129]: 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`.

```
[134]: soup = BeautifulSoup(html_data_2, 'html.parser')
soup.find_all('title')
```

```
[134]: [<title>GameStop Revenue 2006-2020 | GME | MacroTrends</title>]
```

Using `BeautifulSoup` or the `read_html` function extract the table with `GameStop 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

```
[137]: gme_revenue = pd.DataFrame(columns = ['Date', 'Revenue'])

for table in soup.find_all('table'):
    if('GameStop Quarterly Revenue' in table.find('th').text):
        rows = table.find_all('tr')

        for row in rows:
            col = row.find_all('td')

            if col != []:
                date = col[0].text
                revenue = col[1].text.replace(',','').replace('$','')

                new_row = pd.DataFrame({'Date': [date], 'Revenue': [revenue]})
                gme_revenue = pd.concat([gme_revenue, new_row], ignore_index =_
↳ True)
```

Remove the comma and dollar sign, an null or empty strings from the `Revenue` column.

```
[139]: gme_revenue['Revenue'] = gme_revenue['Revenue'].str.replace(',|\$','',regex =_
      ↪True)

gme_revenue.dropna(inplace=True)

gme_revenue = gme_revenue[gme_revenue['Revenue'] != '']
```

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

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

```
[141]:
```

	Date	Revenue
57	2006-01-31	1667
58	2005-10-31	534
59	2005-07-31	416
60	2005-04-30	475
61	2005-01-31	709

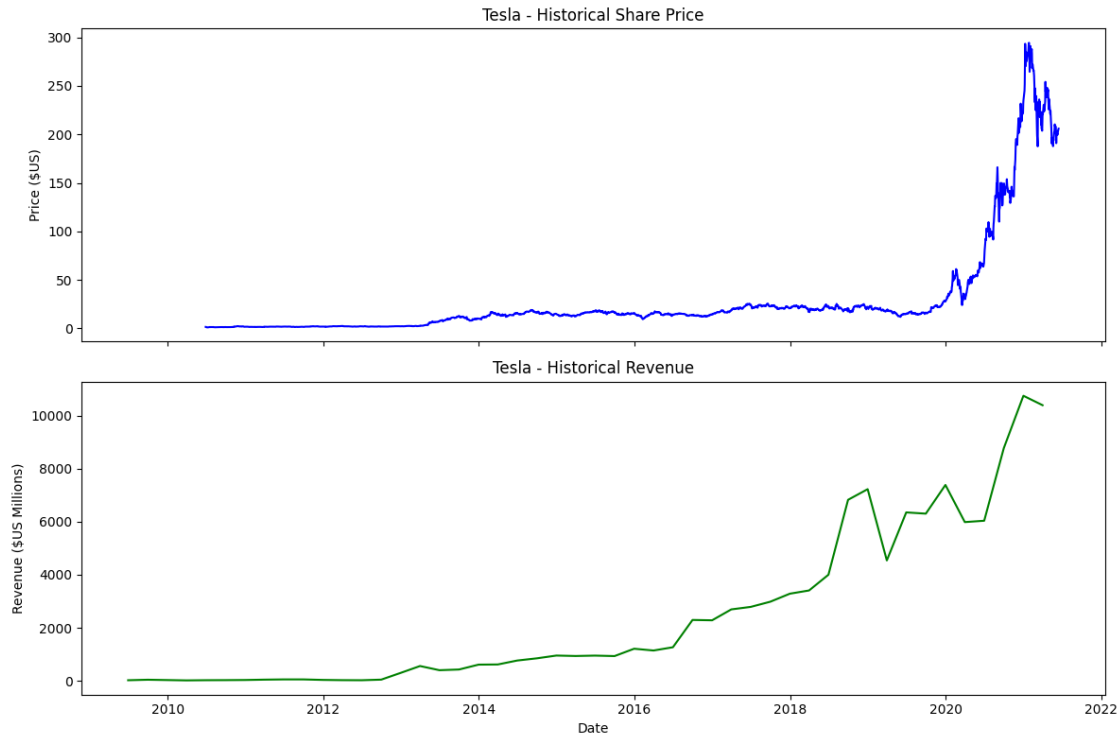
0.6 Question 5: Plot Tesla Stock Graph

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.

```
[142]: make_graph(tesla_data[['Date', 'Close']], tesla_revenue, 'Tesla')
```



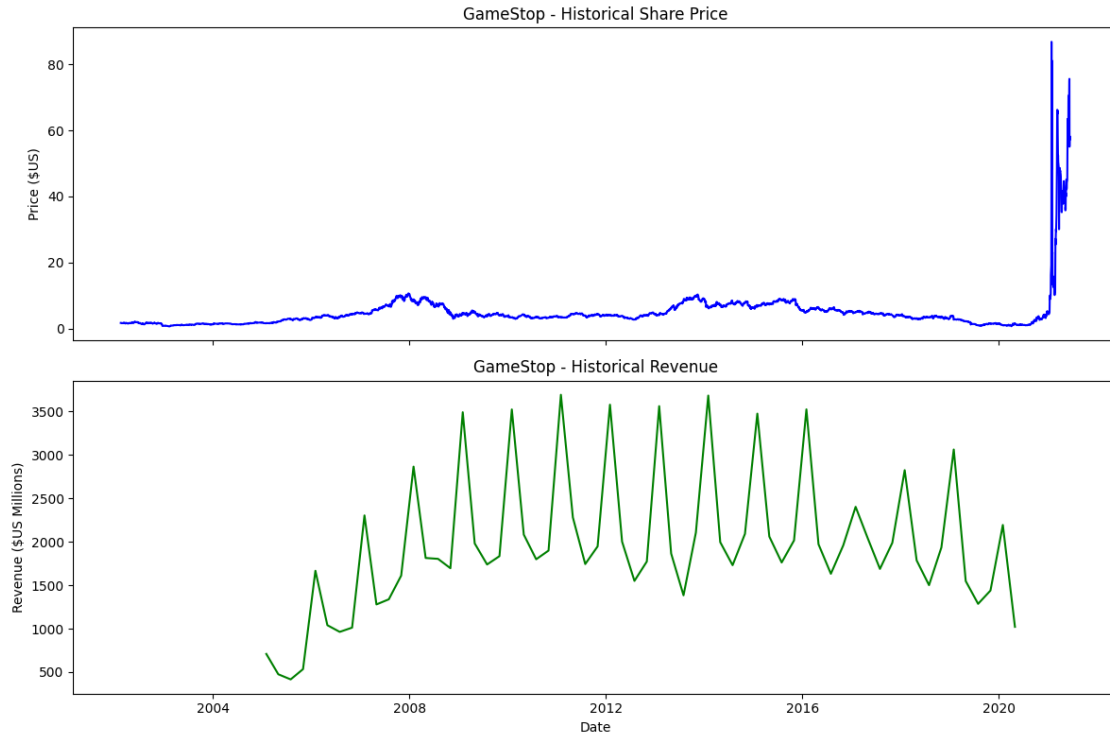
0.7 Question 6: Plot GameStop Stock Graph

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.

```
[143]: make_graph(gme_data[['Date', 'Close']], gme_revenue, 'GameStop')
```



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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