Final Assignment

October 3, 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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    <!>Question 5: Plot Tesla Stock Graph
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```

Estimated Time Needed: 30 min

Note:- If you are working Locally using an aconda, 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) (2.3.3)
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) (6.32.1)
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
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)
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) (2.6.0)
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.

```
[4]: 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']</pre>
         revenue data specific = revenue data[revenue data.Date <= '2021-04-30']
         fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=pd.to_datetime(stock_data_specific.Date,_
      oinfer_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))
```

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 = pd.DataFrame(tesla.history(period="max"))
```

```
[8]: print(tesla_data.shape) print(tesla_data.head)
```

(3841, 7)						
<pre><bound method="" ndframe.head<="" pre=""></bound></pre>	Open	High				
Low Close \						
Date						
2010-06-29 00:00:00-04:00	1.266667	1.666667	1.169333	1.592667		
2010-06-30 00:00:00-04:00	1.719333	2.028000	1.553333	1.588667		
2010-07-01 00:00:00-04:00	1.666667	1.728000	1.351333	1.464000		
2010-07-02 00:00:00-04:00	1.533333	1.540000	1.247333	1.280000		
2010-07-06 00:00:00-04:00	1.333333	1.333333	1.055333	1.074000		
	•••	•••	•••	•••		
2025-09-29 00:00:00-04:00	444.350006	450.980011	439.500000	443.209991		
2025-09-30 00:00:00-04:00	441.519989	445.000000	433.119995	444.720001		
2025-10-01 00:00:00-04:00	443.799988	462.290009	440.750000	459.459991		
2025-10-02 00:00:00-04:00	470.540009	470.750000	435.570007	436.000000		
2025-10-03 00:00:00-04:00	443.285004	446.769989	416.575012	429.829987		
	Volume	Dividends S	Stock Splits			
Date						
2010-06-29 00:00:00-04:00	281494500	0.0	0.0			
2010-06-30 00:00:00-04:00	257806500	0.0	0.0			
2010-07-01 00:00:00-04:00	123282000	0.0	0.0			
2010-07-02 00:00:00-04:00	77097000	0.0	0.0			
2010-07-06 00:00:00-04:00	103003500	0.0	0.0			
•••	•••	•••	•••			
2025-09-29 00:00:00-04:00	79491500	0.0	0.0			
2025-09-30 00:00:00-04:00	74358000	0.0	0.0			
2025-10-01 00:00:00-04:00	98122300	0.0	0.0			
2025-10-02 00:00:00-04:00	137009000	0.0	0.0			
2025-10-03 00:00:00-04:00	132426362	0.0	0.0			

[3841 rows x 7 columns]>

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.

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

[9]:	<pre><bound method="" ndframe.head="" of<="" pre=""></bound></pre>				Date	Open	
	High	Lov	J				
	0	2010-06-29	00:00:00-04:00	1.266667	1.666667	1.169333	
	1	2010-06-30	00:00:00-04:00	1.719333	2.028000	1.553333	
	2	2010-07-01	00:00:00-04:00	1.666667	1.728000	1.351333	
	3	2010-07-02	00:00:00-04:00	1.533333	1.540000	1.247333	
	4	2010-07-06	00:00:00-04:00	1.333333	1.333333	1.055333	
			***	***	•••	•••	
	3836	2025-09-29	00:00:00-04:00	444.350006	450.980011	439.500000	

```
3837 2025-09-30 00:00:00-04:00 441.519989
                                            445.000000 433.119995
3838 2025-10-01 00:00:00-04:00 443.799988
                                            462.290009 440.750000
3839 2025-10-02 00:00:00-04:00
                               470.540009
                                            470.750000
                                                       435.570007
3840 2025-10-03 00:00:00-04:00 443.285004
                                            446.769989
                                                       416.575012
           Close
                     Volume Dividends
                                        Stock Splits
0
        1.592667
                 281494500
                                   0.0
                                                 0.0
1
        1.588667
                 257806500
                                   0.0
                                                 0.0
2
                                   0.0
                                                 0.0
        1.464000
                 123282000
3
        1.280000
                                   0.0
                                                 0.0
                  77097000
4
       1.074000
                 103003500
                                   0.0
                                                 0.0
3836 443.209991
                  79491500
                                   0.0
                                                 0.0
3837 444.720001
                  74358000
                                   0.0
                                                 0.0
                                   0.0
                                                 0.0
3838 459.459991
                  98122300
3839 436.000000
                 137009000
                                   0.0
                                                 0.0
                                                 0.0
3840 429.829987
                 132426362
                                   0.0
```

[3841 rows x 8 columns]>

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.

Parse the html data using beautiful soup using parser i.e html5lib or html.parser.

```
[11]: html_data_parsed = BeautifulSoup(html_data, 'html.parser')

[12]: ## getting tables
   tables = html_data_parsed.find_all('table')
        #print(tables)
        print(len(tables))
        #iterating through tables to find quarterly revenue table
        #it is table 1
        for i, table in enumerate(tables):
            print(f'Table : {i}')
            print(table.prettify())
```

```
6
Table : 0

  <thead>
```

```
Tesla Annual Revenue
<br/>
<span style="font-size:14px;">
(Millions of US $)
</span>
</thead>
2021
$53,823
2020
$31,536
2019
$24,578
2018
$21,461
2017
```

```
$11,759
2016
$7,000
2015
$4,046
2014
$3,198
2013
$2,013
2012
$413
2011
```

```
$204
2010
2009
$112
Table : 1
<thead>
Tesla Quarterly Revenue
 <span style="font-size:14px;">
 (Millions of US $)
 </span>
</thead>
2022-09-30
$21,454
2022-06-30
```

```
$16,934
2022-03-31
$18,756
2021-12-31
$17,719
2021-09-30
$13,757
2021-06-30
$11,958
2021-03-31
$10,389
2020-12-31
```

```
$10,744
2020-09-30
$8,771
2020-06-30
$6,036
2020-03-31
$5,985
2019-12-31
$7,384
2019-09-30
$6,303
2019-06-30
```

```
$6,350
2019-03-31
$4,541
2018-12-31
$7,226
2018-09-30
$6,824
2018-06-30
$4,002
2018-03-31
$3,409
2017-12-31
```

```
$3,288
2017-09-30
$2,985
2017-06-30
$2,790
2017-03-31
$2,696
2016-12-31
$2,285
2016-09-30
$2,298
2016-06-30
```

```
$1,270
2016-03-31
$1,147
2015-12-31
$1,214
2015-09-30
$937
2015-06-30
$955
2015-03-31
$940
2014-12-31
```

```
$957
2014-09-30
2014-06-30
$769
2014-03-31
$621
2013-12-31
$615
2013-09-30
$431
2013-06-30
```

```
$405
2013-03-31
2012-12-31
$306
2012-09-30
$50
2012-06-30
$27
2012-03-31
$30
2011-12-31
```

```
$39
2011-09-30
2011-06-30
$58
2011-03-31
$49
2010-12-31
$36
2010-09-30
$31
2010-06-30
```

```
$28
2010-03-31
2009-12-31
2009-09-30
$46
2009-06-30
$27
Table : 2
<thead>
Sector
Industry
```

```
Market Cap
 Revenue
</thead>
<a href="https://www.macrotrends.net/stocks/sector/5/auto-tires-trucks">
 Auto/Tires/Trucks
 \langle a \rangle
 <a href="https://www.macrotrends.net/stocks/industry/7/">
 Auto Manufacturers - Domestic
 </a>
 $549.575B
$53.823B
```

Tesla is the market leader in battery-powered electric car sales in the United States, with roughly 70% market share. The company's flagship Model 3 is the best-selling EV model in the United States. Tesla, which has managed to garner the reputation of a gold standard over the years, is now a far bigger entity that what it started off since its IPO in 2010, with its market cap crossing \$1 trillion for the first time in October 2021.? The EV king's market capitalization is more than the combined value of legacy automakers including Toyota, Volkswagen, Daimler, General Motors and Ford.Over the years, Tesla has shifted from developing niche products for affluent buyers to making more affordable EVs for the masses. The firm's three-pronged business model approach of direct sales, servicing, and charging its EVs sets it apart from other carmakers. Tesla, which is touted as the clean energy revolutionary automaker, is much more than just a car manufacturer.

```
</span>
```

```
Table: 3
<thead>
Stock Name
 Country
 Market Cap
 PE Ratio
 </thead>
<a href="/stocks/charts/GM/general-motors/revenue">
 General Motors (GM)
 </a>
 United States
 $53.930B
 5.56
<a href="/stocks/charts/F/ford-motor/revenue">
 Ford Motor (F)
 </a>
 United States
 $52.668B
```

```
8.09
<a href="/stocks/charts/HOG/harley-davidson/revenue">
 Harley-Davidson (HOG)
</a>
United States
$6.762B
9.56
<a href="/stocks/charts/PII/polaris/revenue">
 Polaris (PII)
</a>
United States
$6.267B
11.86
<a href="/stocks/charts/IAA/iaa/revenue">
 IAA (IAA)
</a>
United States
$5.134B
```

```
16.40
<a href="/stocks/charts/FSR/fisker/revenue">
 Fisker (FSR)
</a>
United States
$2.261B
0.00
<a href="/stocks/charts/LEV/lion-electric/revenue">
 Lion Electric (LEV)
</a>
Canada
$0.551B
0.00
<a href="/stocks/charts/VLTA/volta/revenue">
 Volta (VLTA)
</a>
United States
$0.071B
```

```
0.00
 <a href="/stocks/charts/BRDS/bird-global/revenue">
  Bird Global (BRDS)
 </a>
 United States
 $0.054B
 0.00
 <a href="/stocks/charts/ZEV/lightning-emotors/revenue">
 Lightning EMotors (ZEV)
 </a>
 United States
 $0.043B
 0.00
 Table: 4
<thead>
Link Preview
 HTML Code (Click to Copy)
```

```
</thead>
<a>
   Tesla Revenue 2010-2022 | TSLA
   </a>
  <input class="modal_link" size="60" type="text" value="&lt;a</pre>
href='https://www.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/TSLA/tesla/revenue'>Tesla
Revenue 2010-2022 | TSLA</a&gt;"/>
  <a>
   Macrotrends
   </a>
  <input class="modal_link" size="60" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/TSLA/tesla/revenue'> Macrotrends< /a&gt; "/>
  <a>>
   Source
   </a>
  <input class="modal_link" size="60" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/TSLA/tesla/revenue'>Source</a&gt;"/>
  Table : 5
<thead>
 Link Preview
```

```
HTML Code (Click to Copy)
       </thead>
     <a>>
        Tesla Revenue 2010-2022 | TSLA
        </a>
       <input class="modal_link" size="50" type="text" value="&lt;a</pre>
    href='https://www.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/TSLA/tesla/revenue'>Tesla
    Revenue 2010-2022 | TSLA</a&gt;"/>
       <a>
        Macrotrends
        </a>
       <t.d>
        <input class="modal_link" size="50" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
    ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/TSLA/tesla/revenue'>Macrotrends</a&gt;"/>
       <a>>
         Source
        </a>
       <input class="modal_link" size="50" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
    ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/TSLA/tesla/revenue'>Source</a&gt;"/>
       [13]: qrevenue_table = tables[1] # This is the quarterly revenue table
     ## DataFrame as asked
     tesla_revenue = pd.DataFrame(columns=['Date', 'Revenue'])
```

```
#print(qrevenue_table.prettify())
## Iterating through quarterly revenue table and populating the Data Frame
for row in qrevenue_table.tbody.find_all('tr'):
    col = row.find_all('td')
    if col:
        date = col[0].text.strip()
        revenue = col[1].text.strip()
        rowdf = pd.DataFrame([{'Date':date, 'Revenue':revenue}])
        tesla_revenue = pd.concat([tesla_revenue, rowdf], ignore_index=True)
```

```
[13]:
               Date Revenue
         2022-09-30 $21,454
     1
         2022-06-30 $16,934
         2022-03-31 $18,756
     2
     3
         2021-12-31 $17,719
     4
         2021-09-30 $13,757
     5
         2021-06-30 $11,958
     6
         2021-03-31 $10,389
     7
         2020-12-31 $10,744
     8
         2020-09-30
                    $8,771
         2020-06-30 $6,036
     10 2020-03-31
                     $5,985
     11
         2019-12-31
                     $7,384
     12 2019-09-30
                     $6,303
     13 2019-06-30
                     $6,350
     14 2019-03-31
                     $4,541
     15 2018-12-31
                     $7,226
     16 2018-09-30
                     $6,824
     17 2018-06-30
                     $4,002
     18 2018-03-31
                     $3,409
     19 2017-12-31
                     $3,288
                     $2,985
     20 2017-09-30
     21 2017-06-30
                     $2,790
     22 2017-03-31
                      $2,696
     23 2016-12-31
                     $2,285
     24 2016-09-30
                     $2,298
     25 2016-06-30
                     $1,270
     26 2016-03-31
                     $1,147
     27
         2015-12-31
                     $1,214
     28 2015-09-30
                       $937
     29 2015-06-30
                        $955
     30 2015-03-31
                       $940
     31 2014-12-31
                        $957
     32 2014-09-30
                        $852
     33 2014-06-30
                        $769
```

```
34 2014-03-31
                   $621
                   $615
35
   2013-12-31
36
   2013-09-30
                   $431
37
   2013-06-30
                   $405
38
   2013-03-31
                   $562
39
   2012-12-31
                   $306
40 2012-09-30
                    $50
41 2012-06-30
                    $27
42 2012-03-31
                    $30
43 2011-12-31
                    $39
44 2011-09-30
                    $58
45 2011-06-30
                    $58
46 2011-03-31
                    $49
47
   2010-12-31
                    $36
48 2010-09-30
                    $31
   2010-06-30
49
                    $28
50 2010-03-31
                    $21
51
   2009-12-31
52 2009-09-30
                    $46
   2009-06-30
                    $27
```

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.

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

```
[14]: tesla_revenue["Revenue"] = tesla_revenue['Revenue'].str.

oreplace(',|\$',"",regex=True)
```

```
[15]: print(tesla_revenue.shape)
print(tesla_revenue.isna().sum())
```

(54, 2)
Date 0
Revenue 0
dtype: int64

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

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

tesla_revenue = tesla_revenue[tesla_revenue['Revenue'] != ""]
print(tesla_revenue.isna().sum())
```

Date 0 Revenue 0 dtype: int64

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

```
[17]: tesla_revenue.tail(5)
```

```
[17]:
                 Date Revenue
          2010-09-30
      48
                            31
      49
          2010-06-30
                            28
          2010-03-31
      50
                            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.

```
[18]: 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.

```
[19]: 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.

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

[20]:		nd method NI	OFrame.head of			Date	Open
	High	Low	Close \				
	0	2002-02-13	00:00:00-05:0	0 1.620129	1.693350	1.603296	1.691667
	1	2002-02-14	00:00:00-05:0	0 1.712707	1.716074	1.670626	1.683250
	2	2002-02-15	00:00:00-05:0	0 1.683251	1.687459	1.658002	1.674834
	3	2002-02-19	00:00:00-05:0	0 1.666418	1.666418	1.578047	1.607504
	4	2002-02-20	00:00:00-05:0	0 1.615921	1.662210	1.603296	1.662210
	•••		•••	•••		•••	
	5944	2025-09-29	00:00:00-04:0	0 27.200001	27.209999	26.790001	27.209999
	5945	2025-09-30	00:00:00-04:0	0 27.209999	27.340000	26.799999	27.280001
	5946	2025-10-01	00:00:00-04:0	0 27.250000	27.790001	27.180000	27.690001
	5947	2025-10-02	00:00:00-04:0	0 28.000000	28.100000	26.719999	27.219999
	5948	2025-10-03	00:00:00-04:0	0 26.360001	26.990000	25.155001	25.379999
		Volume	Dividends St	ock 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			
	•••	•••	•••	•••			
	5944	7979000	0.0	0.0			
	5945	5392800	0.0	0.0			
	5946	8187100	0.0	0.0			
	5947	14526000	0.0	0.0			
	5948	11525945	0.0	0.0			

[5949 rows x 8 columns]>

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.

```
[21]: url='https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/

□IBMDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/stock.html'

html_data2 = requests.get(url).text
```

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

```
[22]: html_data2_parsed = BeautifulSoup(html_data2, 'html.parser')
```

```
[23]: gmetables = html_data2_parsed.find_all('table')
  print(len(gmetables))
  6
[24]: for i, table in enumerate(gmetables):
    print(f'Table:{i}')
    print(table.prettify())
  Table:0
  <thead>
   GameStop Annual Revenue
    <br/>
    <span style="font-size:14px;">
    (Millions of US $)
    </span>
   </thead>
   2020
   $6,466
   2019
   $8,285
   2018
   $8,547
```

```
2017
$7,965
$9,364
2015
$9,296
2014
$9,040
2013
$8,887
2012
$9,551
```

```
2011
$9,474
$9,078
2009
$8,806
2008
$7,094
2007
$5,319
2006
$3,092
```

```
2005
$1,843
Table:1
<thead>
GameStop Quarterly Revenue
 <br/>
 <span style="font-size:14px;">
 (Millions of US $)
 </span>
</thead>
2020-04-30
$1,021
2020-01-31
$2,194
2019-10-31
$1,439
```

```
2019-07-31
$1,286
2019-04-30
$1,548
2019-01-31
$3,063
2018-10-31
$1,935
2018-07-31
$1,501
2018-04-30
$1,786
```

```
2018-01-31
$2,825
2017-10-31
$1,989
2017-07-31
$1,688
2017-04-30
$2,046
2017-01-31
$2,403
2016-10-31
$1,959
```

```
2016-07-31
$1,632
2016-04-30
$1,972
2016-01-31
$3,525
2015-10-31
2015-07-31
$1,762
2015-04-30
$2,061
```

```
2015-01-31
$3,476
2014-10-31
$2,092
2014-07-31
$1,731
2014-04-30
$1,996
2014-01-31
$3,684
2013-10-31
$2,107
```

```
2013-07-31
$1,384
2013-04-30
$1,865
2013-01-31
$3,562
2012-10-31
$1,773
2012-07-31
$1,550
2012-04-30
$2,002
```

```
2012-01-31
$3,579
2011-10-31
$1,947
2011-07-31
$1,744
2011-04-30
$2,281
2011-01-31
$3,693
2010-10-31
$1,899
```

```
2010-07-31
$1,799
2010-04-30
$2,083
2010-01-31
$3,524
2009-10-31
$1,835
2009-07-31
$1,739
2009-04-30
$1,981
```

```
2009-01-31
$3,492
2008-10-31
$1,696
2008-07-31
$1,804
2008-04-30
2008-01-31
$2,866
2007-10-31
$1,611
```

```
2007-07-31
$1,338
2007-04-30
$1,279
2007-01-31
$2,304
2006-10-31
$1,012
2006-07-31
$963
2006-04-30
$1,040
```

```
2006-01-31
$1,667
2005-10-31
$534
2005-07-31
$416
2005-04-30
2005-01-31
$709
Table:2
<thead>
```

```
Sector
  Industry
  Market Cap
  Revenue
  </thead>
<a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20200814131437/https://www.macrotrends."//
</pre>
net/stocks/sector/3/retail-wholesale">
   Retail/Wholesale
   </a>
  <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20200814131437/https://www.macrotrends.</pre>
net/stocks/industry/156/">
   Retail - Consumer Electronics
   </a>
  $0.293B
  $6.466B
  GameStop Corp. is the world's largest video game and entertainment software
retailer. The company operates 4,816 retail stores across the United States and
in fifteen countries worldwide. The company also operates two e-commerce sites,
GameStop.com and EBgames.com, and publishes Game Informer? magazine, a leading
multi-platform video game publication. GameStop Corp. sells new and used video
game software, hardware and accessories for next generation video game systems
from Sony, Nintendo, and Microsoft. In addition, the company sells PC
entertainment software, related accessories and other merchandise.
   </span>
```

```
Table:3
<thead>
Stock Name
 </t.h>
 Country
 Market Cap
 PE Ratio
 </thead>
<a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20200814131437/https://www.macrotrends.</pre>
net/stocks/charts/BBY/best-buy/revenue">
  Best Buy (BBY)
 </a>
 United States
 $27.033B
 18.16
 <t.r>
 <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20200814131437/https://www.macrotrends.</pre>
net/stocks/charts/AAN/aarons,-/revenue">
  Aaron's, (AAN)
 </a>
 United States
```

```
$3.975B
 15.14
 <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20200814131437/https://www.macrotrends.</pre>
net/stocks/charts/GMELY/gome-retail-holdings/revenue">
  GOME Retail Holdings (GMELY)
  </a>
 China
 $1.684B
 <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20200814131437/https://www.macrotrends."//
</pre>
net/stocks/charts/SYX/systemax/revenue">
  Systemax (SYX)
  </a>
 United States
 $0.873B
 18.34
 <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20200814131437/https://www.macrotrends."//
</pre>
net/stocks/charts/CONN/conns/revenue">
  Conn's (CONN)
  </a>
```

```
United States
 $0.325B
 <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20200814131437/https://www.macrotrends."//
</pre>
net/stocks/charts/TAIT/taitron-components/revenue">
  Taitron Components (TAIT)
 </a>
 United States
 $0.016B
 10.50
 Table:4
<thead>
 Link Preview
 HTML Code (Click to Copy)
 </thead>
<a>
  GameStop Revenue 2006-2020 | GME
```

```
</a>
  <input class="modal_link" size="60" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/GME/gamestop/revenue'>GameStop Revenue
2006-2020 | GME</a&gt;"/>
  <a>
   Macrotrends
   </a>
  <input class="modal_link" size="60" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/GME/gamestop/revenue'>Macrotrends</a&gt;"
  <a>>
   Source
   </a>
  <input class="modal_link" size="60" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/GME/gamestop/revenue'>Source</a&gt;"/>
  Table:5
<thead>
 Link Preview
  HTML Code (Click to Copy)
  </thead>
```

```
<a>>
    GameStop Revenue 2006-2020 | GME
   </a>
  <input class="modal link" size="50" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/GME/gamestop/revenue'>GameStop Revenue
2006-2020 | GME</a&gt;"/>
  <a>>
    Macrotrends
   \langle a \rangle
  <input class="modal_link" size="50" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/GME/gamestop/revenue'> Macrotrends< /a&gt; "
  <t.d>
   <a>>
    Source
   </a>
  <input class="modal_link" size="50" type="text" value="&lt;a href='https://w</pre>
ww.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/GME/gamestop/revenue'>Source</a&gt;"/>
```

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.

```
[25]: #html_data2_parsed.find_all("tbody")[1]
gme_revenue_table = gmetables[1]
print(gme_revenue_table.prettify())
```

```
<thead>
GameStop Quarterly Revenue
<br/>
<span style="font-size:14px;">
 (Millions of US $)
</span>
</thead>
2020-04-30
$1,021
2020-01-31
$2,194
2019-10-31
$1,439
2019-07-31
$1,286
2019-04-30
```

```
$1,548
2019-01-31
$3,063
2018-10-31
$1,935
2018-07-31
$1,501
2018-04-30
$1,786
2018-01-31
$2,825
2017-10-31
```

```
$1,989
2017-07-31
$1,688
2017-04-30
$2,046
2017-01-31
$2,403
2016-10-31
$1,959
2016-07-31
$1,632
2016-04-30
```

```
$1,972
2016-01-31
$3,525
2015-10-31
$2,016
2015-07-31
$1,762
2015-04-30
$2,061
2015-01-31
$3,476
2014-10-31
```

```
$2,092
2014-07-31
$1,731
2014-04-30
$1,996
2014-01-31
$3,684
2013-10-31
$2,107
2013-07-31
$1,384
2013-04-30
```

```
$1,865
2013-01-31
$3,562
2012-10-31
$1,773
2012-07-31
$1,550
2012-04-30
$2,002
2012-01-31
$3,579
2011-10-31
```

```
$1,947
2011-07-31
$1,744
2011-04-30
$2,281
2011-01-31
$3,693
2010-10-31
$1,899
2010-07-31
$1,799
2010-04-30
```

```
$2,083
2010-01-31
$3,524
2009-10-31
$1,835
2009-07-31
$1,739
2009-04-30
$1,981
2009-01-31
$3,492
2008-10-31
```

```
$1,696
2008-07-31
$1,804
2008-04-30
$1,814
2008-01-31
$2,866
2007-10-31
$1,611
2007-07-31
$1,338
2007-04-30
```

```
$1,279
2007-01-31
$2,304
2006-10-31
$1,012
2006-07-31
$963
2006-04-30
$1,040
2006-01-31
$1,667
2005-10-31
```

```
$534
2005-07-31
2005-04-30
$475
2005-01-31
$709
```

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

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

#extract rows and cols from gme_rvenue_table and populate the gme_revenue_

dataframe

for row in gme_revenue_table.tbody.find_all('tr'):

col = row.find_all('td')

if col:
```

```
date = col[0].text.strip()
              revenue = col[1].text.strip()
              rowdf = pd.DataFrame([{'Date': date, 'Revenue':revenue}])
              gme_revenue = pd.concat([gme_revenue, rowdf], ignore_index=True)
      gme_revenue
[26]:
                Date Revenue
          2020-04-30 $1,021
      0
         2020-01-31 $2,194
      1
      2
          2019-10-31 $1,439
      3
          2019-07-31 $1,286
      4
          2019-04-30 $1,548
      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
      [62 rows x 2 columns]
[27]: print(gme_revenue.isna().sum())
     Date
                0
     Revenue
     dtype: int64
[28]: gme_revenue["Revenue"] = gme_revenue['Revenue'].str.
       →replace(',|\$',"",regex=True)
[29]: print(gme_revenue.tail(5))
               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
[30]: | #tesla_revenue = tesla_revenue[tesla_revenue['Revenue'] != ""]
      #print(tesla revenue.isna().sum())
      gme_revenue = gme_revenue[gme_revenue['Revenue'] != ""]
      print(gme_revenue.isna().sum())
      print(gme_revenue.shape)
     Date
                0
```

Revenue 0 dtype: int64 (62, 2)

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

[31]: gme_revenue.tail(5)

[31]: 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

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

/tmp/ipykernel_5559/109047474.py:5: UserWarning:

The argument 'infer_datetime_format' is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. A strict version of it is now the default, see https://pandas.pydata.org/pdeps/0004-consistent-to-datetime-parsing.html. You can safely remove this argument.

/tmp/ipykernel_5559/109047474.py:6: UserWarning:

The argument 'infer_datetime_format' is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. A strict version of it is now the default, see https://pandas.pydata.org/pdeps/0004-consistent-to-datetime-parsing.html. You can safely remove this argument.

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

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

[33]: make_graph(gme_data, gme_revenue, 'GameStop')

/tmp/ipykernel_5559/109047474.py:5: UserWarning:

The argument 'infer_datetime_format' is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. A strict version of it is now the default, see https://pandas.pydata.org/pdeps/0004-consistent-to-datetime-parsing.html. You can safely remove this argument.

/tmp/ipykernel_5559/109047474.py:6: UserWarning:

The argument 'infer_datetime_format' is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. A strict version of it is now the default, see https://pandas.pydata.org/pdeps/0004-consistent-to-datetime-parsing.html. You can safely remove this argument.

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

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 2020-11-10	1.2 1.1	Lakshmi Holla Malika Singla	Changed the URL of GameStop Deleted the Optional part
2020-08-27	1.0	Malika Singla	Added lab to GitLab

##

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