

CURSO

Python aplicado a finanzas



MÓDULO 3

Archivo CSV

- Tipo de documento en formato abierto sencillo.
- Representa datos en forma de table
- Las columnas se separan por comas



Año	Marca	Modelo	Descripción	Precio
1997	Ford	E350	ac, ABS, moon	3000.00
1999	Chevy	Venture	Extended Edition	4900.00
1999	Chevyr	Venture	Extended Edition, Very Large	5000.00
1996	Jeep	Grand Cherokee	MUST SELL! air, moon roof, loaded	4799.00

```
Año,Marca,Modelo,Descripción,Precio
1997,Ford,E350,"ac, abs, moon",3000.00
1999,Chevyr,Venture,Extended Edition,4900.00
1999,Chevy,Venture,"Extended Edition, Very Large",5000.00
1996,Jeep,Grand Cherokee,"MUST SELL! air, moon roof, loaded",4799.00
```

MÓDULO 3

Pandas

- Pandas es una librería de software escrita como extensión de NumPy.
- Sirve para manipulación y análisis de datos para el lenguaje de programación Python.

Características de **Pandas**

- Tipo de datos DataFrame para manipulación de datos con indexación integrada.
 - Herramientas para leer y escribir datos entre estructuras de dato en-memoria y formatos de archivo variados.
 - Alineación de datos y manejo integrado de datos faltantes.
 - Reestructuración y segmentación de conjuntos de datos.
 - Segmentación vertical basada en etiquetas, indexación elegante, y segmentación horizontal de grandes conjuntos de datos.
 - Inserción y eliminación de columnas en estructuras de datos.
 - Agrupación predefinida en la biblioteca lo que permite realizar cadenas de operaciones dividir-aplicar-combinar sobre conjuntos de datos.
 - Mezcla y unión de datos.
- Indexación jerárquica de ejes para trabajar con datos de altas dimensiones en estructuras de datos de menor dimensión.
 - Funcionalidad de series de tiempo:
 1. Generación de rangos de fechas y conversión de frecuencias.
 2. Desplazamiento de ventanas estadísticas y de regresiones lineales.
 3. Desplazamiento de fechas y retraso



Tabla de diferencias entre Pandas VS NumPy

PANDAS

NUMPY

1 Cuando tenemos que trabajar con **datos tabulares** , preferimos el módulo *pandas* .

Cuando tenemos que trabajar con **datos numéricos** , preferimos el módulo *numpy* .

2 Lo poderoso en Pandas son los **Data Frame y Series**.

Lo Poderoso de Numpy de *numpy* son las **matrices**.

3 *Pandas* consumen **más memoria** .

Numpy es **eficiente en memoria**.

4 *Pandas* tiene un mejor rendimiento cuando el número de filas es **500K o más**.

Numpy tiene un mejor rendimiento cuando el número de filas es **50K o menos**.

5 La indexación de la serie *pandas* es **muy lenta** en comparación con *las matrices numpy* .

La indexación de matrices *numpy* es **muy rápida** .

6 *Pandas* ofrece un objeto de tabla 2d llamado **DataFrame**.

Numpy es capaz de proporcionar **matrices multidimensionales**.


Data **frame**

- La estructura de datos también contiene ejes etiquetados (filas y columnas).
- Las operaciones aritméticas se alinean en las etiquetas de fila y columna.
- Se puede considerar como un contenedor similar a un dict para los objetos de la serie.
- La estructura de datos primaria de los pandas.
- <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.DataFrame.html>

Diferentes formas de construir un DataFrame

- Antes que nada hay que importar la librería pandas, se suele usar el alias pd

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```



DataFrame a partir de Listas

```
[ ] import pandas as pd  
  
lista = list(range(5))
```

```
[ ] lista  
  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
[ ] df = pd.DataFrame(lista)  
df
```

	0
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

```
[ ] df["unos"] = 1  
df
```

	0	unos
0	0	1
1	1	1
2	2	1
3	3	1
4	4	1

```
[ ] df
```

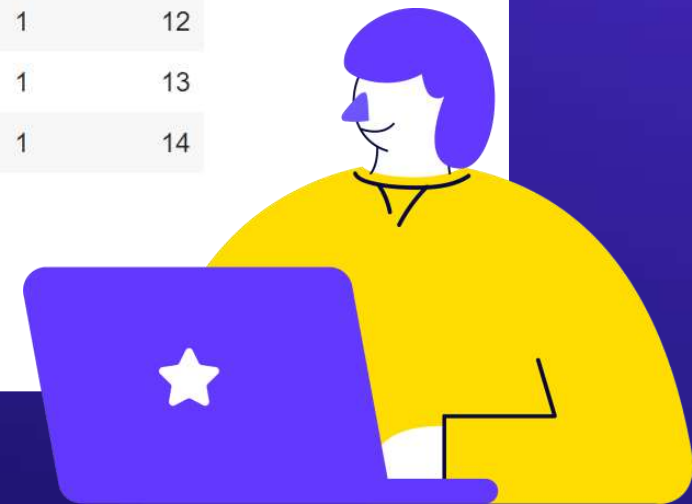
	0	unos
0	0	1
1	1	1
2	2	1
3	3	1
4	4	1

```
[ ] lista2 = list(range(10,15,1))  
lista2
```

[10, 11, 12, 13, 14]

```
[ ] df["del10a14"] = [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]  
df
```

	0	unos	del10a14
0	0	1	10
1	1	1	11
2	2	1	12
3	3	1	13
4	4	1	14



DataFrame a partir de Lista de Listas

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
#sea el siguiente panel
data = [["EDN.BA",26.20],["CVH.BA",458.50],["BMA.BA",233.95],["GGAL.BA",126.55]]

df = pd.DataFrame(data)
#df.columns = ["ticker","precio"]
df.columns = ["ticker","precio"]
df
```

	ticker	precio
0	EDN.BA	26.20
1	CVH.BA	458.50
2	BMA.BA	233.95
3	GGAL.BA	126.55

```
df = df.rename(columns={"ticker":"simbolo"})
```

```
[ ] df
```

	simbolo	precio
0	EDN.BA	26.20
1	CVH.BA	458.50
2	BMA.BA	233.95
3	GGAL.BA	126.55



DataFrame a partir de un Diccionario

```
[ ] d = {'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]}  
    df = pd.DataFrame(d)  
    df
```

	col1	col2
0	1	3
1	2	4

```
[ ] df.dtypes
```

```
col1    int64  
col2    int64  
dtype: object
```



DataFrame a partir de una lista de Diccionarios

```
[ ] import pandas as pd

data = [
    {"ticker": "ALUA", 'Precio': 19.15, "Tipo": "Accion"},
    {"ticker": "BBAR", 'Precio': 73.7, "Tipo": "Accion"},
    {"ticker": "BMA", 'Precio': 144.4},
    {"ticker": "COME", 'Precio': 234, "Tipo": "COME"},
]
tabla = pd.DataFrame(data)
tabla
```

	ticker	Precio	Tipo
0	ALUA	19.15	Accion
1	BBAR	73.70	Accion
2	BMA	144.40	NaN
3	COME	234.00	COME

```
[ ] tabla.fillna("No se Sabe")
```

	ticker	Precio	Tipo
0	ALUA	19.15	Accion
1	BBAR	73.70	Accion
2	BMA	144.40	No se Sabe
3	COME	234.00	COME

Librería Yfinance



- Para descargar esta librería vamos a usar el gestor de paquetes pip
- **pip** es un sistema de gestión de paquetes:
 - Es una colección de herramientas que sirven para automatizar el proceso de instalación, actualización, configuración y eliminación de paquetes de software. Se utiliza para instalar y administra paquetes de software escritos en Python.
- Muchos paquetes pueden ser encontrados en el Python Package Index (PyPI).
- [https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pip_\(administrador_de_paquetes\)](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pip_(administrador_de_paquetes))

```
[ ] #https://pypi.org/project/yfinance/  
!pip install yfinance
```

```
[ ] import yfinance as yf  
  
#df = yf.download("ggal")  
ticker_obj = yf.Ticker("ggal")  
  
ticker_obj.get_info()
```

Leyendo y Guardando DataFrame

Csv

Excel

Html

```
[ ] pip install yfinance
```

```
[ ] import yfinance as yf
```

```
df = yf.download("ggal.ba")  
df
```

```
[+-----+100%+-----+] 1 of 1 completed  
      Open      High      Low      Close  Adj Close  Volume  
Date  
2000-07-26  1.730000  1.750000  1.700000  1.730000  1.650303  422242  
2000-07-27  1.750000  1.760000  1.730000  1.750000  1.669382  344044  
2000-07-28  1.720000  1.740000  1.710000  1.720000  1.640764  561980  
2000-07-31  1.750000  1.760000  1.690000  1.750000  1.669382  381111  
2000-08-01  1.760000  1.860000  1.690000  1.760000  1.678921  1968000  
...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...  
2021-11-15  255.000000  257.000000  235.600006  239.850006  239.850006  3039025  
2021-11-16  240.000000  240.000000  221.750000  222.300003  222.300003  2962714  
2021-11-17  223.500000  225.899994  208.250000  213.050003  213.050003  3114923  
2021-11-18  211.050003  220.500000  208.000000  220.050003  220.050003  2274237  
2021-11-19  220.899994  222.449997  208.000000  209.600006  209.600006  2232363  
5323 rows x 6 columns
```

```
[ ] df.to_csv("ggalba.csv")
```

```
[ ] df.to_excel("ggalba.xlsx")
```

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
```

```
pd.read_csv("ggalba.csv")
```

```
[ ] ### Lectura de Excels y CSVs de Internet
```

```
data = pd.read_csv('https://datahub.io/core/s-and-p-500/r/data.csv')  
data
```

	Date	SP500	Dividend	Earnings	Consumer Price Index	Long Interest Rate	Real Price	Real Dividend	Real Earnings	PE10
0	1871-01-01	4.44	0.26	0.40	12.46	5.32	89.00	5.21	8.02	NaN
1	1871-02-01	4.50	0.26	0.40	12.84	5.32	87.53	5.06	7.78	NaN
2	1871-03-01	4.61	0.26	0.40	13.03	5.33	88.36	4.98	7.67	NaN
3	1871-04-01	4.74	0.26	0.40	12.56	5.33	94.29	5.17	7.96	NaN
4	1871-05-01	4.86	0.26	0.40	12.27	5.33	98.93	5.29	8.14	NaN
...
1763	2017-12-01	2664.34	48.93	109.88	246.52	2.40	2700.13	49.59	111.36	32.09
1764	2018-01-01	2789.80	49.29	NaN	247.87	2.58	2811.96	49.68	NaN	33.31
1765	2018-02-01	2705.16	49.64	NaN	248.99	2.86	2714.34	49.81	NaN	32.12
1766	2018-03-01	2702.77	50.00	NaN	249.55	2.84	2705.82	50.06	NaN	31.99
1767	2018-04-01	2642.19	NaN	NaN	249.84	2.80	2642.19	NaN	NaN	31.19

1768 rows × 10 columns


```
[ ] import pandas as pd
```

```
data = pd.read_excel('https://covid.ourworldindata.org/data/owid-covid-data.xlsx')  
data.sort_values("total_cases_per_million", ascending=False)
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	new_deaths_smoothed	total_cases
82179	MNE	Europe	Montenegro	2021-11-21	154758.0	294.0	381.571	2245.0	6.0	5.429	
82178	MNE	Europe	Montenegro	2021-11-20	154464.0	336.0	390.571	2239.0	2.0	5.571	
82177	MNE	Europe	Montenegro	2021-11-19	154128.0	385.0	408.000	2237.0	6.0	6.143	
82176	MNE	Europe	Montenegro	2021-11-18	153743.0	409.0	421.429	2231.0	4.0	6.571	
82175	MNE	Europe	Montenegro	2021-11-17	153334.0	403.0	431.571	2227.0	10.0	6.571	
...
132388	WLF	Oceania	Wallis and Futuna	2021-11-11	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
132389	WLF	Oceania	Wallis and Futuna	2021-11-12	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
132390	WLF	Oceania	Wallis and Futuna	2021-11-13	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
132391	WLF	Oceania	Wallis and Futuna	2021-11-14	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
132392	WLF	Oceania	Wallis and Futuna	2021-11-15	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

134880 rows × 12 columns

```
[ ] df = pd.read_html("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_S%26P_500_companies")  
list(df[0]["Symbol"])
```

Borrando

Columnas/Filas

```
[ ] ## Dropeando columnas
```

```
data = pd.read_excel('ggalba.xlsx')  
copia = data.drop(['High', 'Low'], axis=1)  
copia.head()
```

```
[ ] df = pd.read_excel("ggalba.xlsx")  
df.drop(4)
```



Índices y **nombres de columnas**

```
[ ] df = yf.download("ggal.bs")
df
```

[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
Date						
2000-07-26	1.730000	1.750000	1.700000	1.730000	1.650303	422242
2000-07-27	1.750000	1.760000	1.730000	1.750000	1.669382	344044
2000-07-28	1.720000	1.740000	1.710000	1.720000	1.640764	561980
2000-07-31	1.750000	1.760000	1.690000	1.750000	1.669382	381111
2000-08-01	1.760000	1.860000	1.690000	1.760000	1.678921	1968000
...
2021-11-15	255.000000	257.000000	235.600006	239.850006	239.850006	3039025
2021-11-16	240.000000	240.000000	221.750000	222.300003	222.300003	2982714
2021-11-17	223.500000	225.899994	208.250000	213.050003	213.050003	3114923
2021-11-18	211.050003	220.500000	208.000000	220.050003	220.050003	2274237
2021-11-19	220.899994	222.449997	208.000000	209.600006	209.600006	2232363

5323 rows x 6 columns

```
[ ] df.columns = ["Open", "High", "Low", "Close", "Adj Close", "Volume"]
```



Índices y **nombres de columnas**

[] df

	Adj Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Date						
2000-07-26	1.730000	1.750000	1.700000	1.730000	1.650303	422242
2000-07-27	1.750000	1.760000	1.730000	1.750000	1.669382	344044
2000-07-28	1.720000	1.740000	1.710000	1.720000	1.640764	561980
2000-07-31	1.750000	1.760000	1.690000	1.750000	1.669382	381111
2000-08-01	1.760000	1.860000	1.690000	1.760000	1.678921	1968000
...
2021-11-15	255.000000	257.000000	235.600006	239.850006	239.850006	3039025
2021-11-16	240.000000	240.000000	221.750000	222.300003	222.300003	2982714
2021-11-17	223.500000	225.899994	208.250000	213.050003	213.050003	3114923
2021-11-18	211.050003	220.500000	208.000000	220.050003	220.050003	2274237
2021-11-19	220.899994	222.449997	208.000000	209.600006	209.600006	2232363

5323 rows × 6 columns



Índices

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
```

```
[ ] pd.DataFrame(range(5))
```

	0
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

```
[ ] pd.DataFrame(range(3), index=["a","b","c"])
```

	0
a	0
b	1
c	2



Filtrado de DataFrame

- .loc
- .iloc

```
[ ] df.loc["2021-11-16":"2021-11-19", ["Open", "Close"]]
```

	Open	Close
Date		
2021-11-16	183.309998	183.369995
2021-11-17	183.369995	183.339996
2021-11-18	182.110001	178.770004
2021-11-19	179.440002	179.229996

```
[ ] df.iloc[::-1, [0,1]]
```

	Open	High
Date		
2021-11-22	179.250000	182.229996
2021-11-19	179.440002	180.809998
2021-11-18	182.110001	182.539993
2021-11-17	183.369995	183.869995
2021-11-16	183.309998	184.199997
...
1970-01-08	7.000000	7.109375
1970-01-07	6.960938	7.015625
1970-01-06	6.890625	6.960938
1970-01-05	6.859375	6.898438
1970-01-02	6.851563	6.890625

13091 rows × 2 columns

yFinance - Segunda Parte

```
[.] help(yf.download)
```

Help on function download in module yfinance.multi:

download(tickers, start=None, end=None, actions=False, threads=True, group_by='column', auto_adjust=False, back_adjust=False, progress=True, period=

Download yahoo tickers

:Parameters:

tickers : str, list

List of tickers to download

period : str

Valid periods: 1d,5d,1mo,3mo,6mo,1y,2y,5y,10y,ytd,max

Either Use period parameter or use start and end

interval : str

Valid intervals: 1m,2m,5m,15m,30m,60m,90m,1h,1d,5d,1wk,1mo,3mo

Intraday data cannot extend last 60 days

start: str

Download start date string (YYYY-MM-DD) or _datetime.

Default is 1900-01-01

end: str

Download end date string (YYYY-MM-DD) or _datetime.

Default is now

group_by : str

Group by 'ticker' or 'column' (default)

prepost : bool

Include Pre and Post market data in results?

Default is False

auto_adjust: bool

Adjust all OHLC automatically? Default is False

actions: bool

Download dividend + stock splits data. Default is False

threads: bool / int

How many threads to use for mass downloading. Default is True

proxy: str

Optional. Proxy server URL scheme. Default is None

rounding: bool

Optional. Round values to 2 decimal places?

show_errors: bool

Optional. Doesn't print errors if True

timeout: None or float

If not None stops waiting for a response after given number of seconds. (Can also be a fraction of a second e.g. 0.01)

yFinance - Segunda Parte

```
[ ] yf.download("ggal", start="2021-11-01", interval="1h", rounding=True)
```

```
[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
2021-11-01 09:30:00-04:00	10.67	11.14	10.55	10.81	10.81	135607
2021-11-01 10:30:00-04:00	10.82	10.87	10.70	10.79	10.79	120187
2021-11-01 11:30:00-04:00	10.78	10.84	10.67	10.67	10.67	92555
2021-11-01 12:30:00-04:00	10.67	10.75	10.60	10.75	10.75	70028
2021-11-01 13:30:00-04:00	10.73	10.83	10.72	10.74	10.74	65456
...
2021-11-22 11:30:00-05:00	9.46	9.46	9.20	9.27	9.27	88579
2021-11-22 12:30:00-05:00	9.27	9.31	9.22	9.26	9.26	69076
2021-11-22 13:30:00-05:00	9.26	9.29	9.20	9.21	9.21	75794
2021-11-22 14:30:00-05:00	9.20	9.30	9.17	9.30	9.30	116813
2021-11-22 15:30:00-05:00	9.28	9.30	9.12	9.12	9.12	210981

112 rows × 6 columns

```
[ ] yf.download(["ggal", "ggal.ba"], auto_adjust=True)["Close"]
```

```
[*****100%*****] 2 of 2 completed
```

	GGAL	GGAL.BA
Date		
2000-07-25	16.033371	NaN
2000-07-26	16.033371	1.650303
2000-07-27	16.033371	1.669382
2000-07-28	15.918847	1.640764
2000-07-31	16.205154	1.669382
...
2021-11-16	10.500000	222.300003
2021-11-17	10.060000	213.050003
2021-11-18	10.190000	220.050003
2021-11-19	9.580000	209.600006
2021-11-22	9.150000	NaN

5519 rows × 2 columns

Método concat



```
[ ] ggal_adr = yf.download('GGAL', auto_adjust= True)['Close']
    ggal_bcba = yf.download('GGAL.BA', auto_adjust= True)['Close']

[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed
[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed

[ ] # axis = 1 => Columnas
    # axis = 0 => Filas

    # join => inner es una interseccion
    # join => outer es una union
```

```
[ ] data = pd.concat([ggal_adr,ggal_bcba] , join='inner', axis=1)

data
```

	Close	Close
Date		
2000-07-26	16.033371	1.650303
2000-07-27	16.033371	1.669382
2000-07-28	15.918847	1.640764
2000-07-31	16.205158	1.669382
2000-08-01	16.033371	1.678921
...
2021-11-15	11.390000	239.850006
2021-11-16	10.500000	222.300003
2021-11-17	10.060000	213.050003
2021-11-18	10.190000	220.050003
2021-11-19	9.580000	209.600006

5172 rows × 2 columns

Ordenamiento `sort_index` y `sort_values`



```
[ ] import yfinance as yf  
  
df = yf.download("ggal")
```

```
[ ] df.sort_index(ascending=False)
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
Date						
2021-11-22	9.720000	9.7200	9.1200	9.1500	9.150000	827400
2021-11-19	10.120000	10.2800	9.5500	9.5800	9.580000	1000700
2021-11-18	9.900000	10.3300	9.6900	10.1900	10.190000	784400
2021-11-17	10.640000	10.6400	9.8400	10.0600	10.060000	1354500
2021-11-16	11.300000	11.3800	10.4700	10.5000	10.500000	1272100
...
2000-07-31	17.500000	17.6875	16.8750	17.6875	16.205153	178400
2000-07-28	17.562500	17.5625	17.1250	17.3750	15.918846	146100
2000-07-27	17.500000	17.6250	17.3750	17.5000	16.033367	61200
2000-07-26	17.250000	17.5625	17.1875	17.5000	16.033367	28900
2000-07-25	17.484375	17.7500	16.7500	17.5000	16.033367	126200

5368 rows × 6 columns

```
[ ] df.sort_values("Volume", ascending=False)
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume
Date						
2019-08-12	19.309999	19.360001	15.170000	16.7500	16.427402	30223700
2019-05-28	26.600000	27.010000	25.160000	25.7600	25.263872	15804000
2020-05-29	8.940000	8.940000	7.890000	8.0100	7.855731	14391500
2019-09-03	11.760000	11.850000	9.530000	9.5700	9.385685	6994500
2019-08-13	17.360001	18.020000	16.799999	17.2300	16.898157	6724700
...
2000-12-07	14.187500	14.500000	14.187500	14.3125	13.113005	700
2002-09-17	0.700000	0.700000	0.700000	0.7000	0.653967	400
2002-08-19	0.700000	0.700000	0.660000	0.6600	0.616598	200
2002-08-14	0.660000	0.660000	0.660000	0.6600	0.616598	0
2002-09-30	0.640000	0.640000	0.640000	0.6400	0.597913	0

5368 rows × 6 columns

shift()

```
[ ] data = yf.download('AAPL')

data['gap_nominal_pp'] = data['Open'] - data['Close'].shift()
data['gap_porcentual_pp'] = (data['Open'] / data['Close'].shift() - 1)*100
```

data

[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume	gap_nominal_pp	gap_porcentual_pp
Date								
1980-12-12	0.128348	0.128906	0.128348	0.128348	0.100922	469033600	NaN	NaN
1980-12-15	0.122210	0.122210	0.121652	0.121652	0.095657	175884800	-0.006138	-4.782303
1980-12-16	0.113281	0.113281	0.112723	0.112723	0.088636	105728000	-0.008371	-6.881106
1980-12-17	0.115513	0.116071	0.115513	0.115513	0.090830	86441600	0.002790	2.475091
1980-12-18	0.118862	0.119420	0.118862	0.118862	0.093463	73449600	0.003349	2.899246
...
2021-04-14	134.940002	135.000000	131.660004	132.029999	132.029999	87222800	0.510010	0.379387
2021-04-15	133.820007	135.000000	133.639999	134.500000	134.500000	89347100	1.790009	1.355759
2021-04-16	134.300003	134.669998	133.279999	134.160004	134.160004	84818500	-0.199997	-0.148697
2021-04-19	133.509995	135.470001	133.339996	134.839996	134.839996	93996100	-0.650009	-0.484503
2021-04-20	135.020004	135.529999	131.811493	133.110001	133.110001	93002207	0.180008	0.133497

10173 rows × 8 columns

rolling()

```
[ ] data = yf.download('ypfd.ba')  
  
data['sma_12'] = data['Adj Close'].rolling(12).mean()
```

data

[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume	sma_12
Date							
2000-01-03	36.099998	36.549999	36.049999	36.099998	24.355095	24993	NaN
2000-01-04	36.099998	36.099998	35.900002	36.099998	24.355095	9896	NaN
2000-01-05	36.200001	36.200001	36.099998	36.200001	24.422565	2823	NaN
2000-01-06	35.849998	36.099998	35.849998	35.849998	24.186432	2285	NaN
2000-01-07	36.450001	36.450001	36.000000	36.450001	24.591225	4738	NaN
...
2021-04-14	597.950012	614.250000	586.049988	588.200012	588.200012	128071	606.266668
2021-04-15	585.950012	597.700012	584.000000	586.000000	586.000000	54069	605.425003
2021-04-16	583.000000	593.950012	570.000000	591.299988	591.299988	152021	605.420837
2021-04-19	594.000000	604.250000	588.000000	590.299988	590.299988	120653	604.829168
2021-04-20	588.500000	588.500000	589.000000	573.500000	573.500000	165613	602.779170

5324 rows × 7 columns

```
[ ] data["sma_3"] = data.Close.rolling(3).mean()
```

[] data

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	sma_3
Date						
2000-01-03	24.355099	24.658695	24.321366	24.355099	24993	NaN
2000-01-04	24.355099	24.355099	24.220169	24.355099	9896	NaN
2000-01-05	24.422562	24.422562	24.355094	24.422562	2823	24.377586
2000-01-06	24.186430	24.355094	24.186430	24.186430	2285	24.321363
2000-01-07	24.591228	24.591228	24.287633	24.591228	4738	24.400073
...
2021-11-15	959.000000	960.000000	906.000000	909.750000	316880	930.800008
2021-11-16	910.000000	918.000000	867.000000	871.250000	289134	909.666667
2021-11-17	872.500000	888.000000	837.200012	849.349976	377671	876.783325
2021-11-18	855.000000	895.000000	835.049988	887.500000	266878	869.366659
2021-11-19	889.000000	892.000000	838.049988	842.250000	271858	859.699992

5470 rows × 6 columns

Funciones ponderadas **ewm()**

```
[ ] data = yf.download('ypfd.ba')
data['ema_12'] = data['Adj Close'].ewm(span = 12).mean()
data
```

[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume	ema_12
Date							
2000-01-03	36.099998	36.549999	36.049999	36.099998	24.262033	24993	24.262033
2000-01-04	36.099998	36.099998	35.900002	36.099998	24.262033	9896	24.262033
2000-01-05	36.200001	36.200001	36.099998	36.200001	24.329248	2823	24.288267
2000-01-06	35.849998	36.099998	35.849998	35.849998	24.094019	2285	24.226951
2000-01-07	36.450001	36.450001	36.000000	36.450001	24.497265	4738	24.300394
...
2020-12-11	772.000000	778.450012	762.299988	774.849976	774.849976	79780	759.363344
2020-12-14	776.150024	789.000000	767.150024	779.599976	779.599976	119212	762.476672
2020-12-15	779.000000	785.000000	765.150024	771.650024	771.650024	89133	763.887957
2020-12-16	771.000000	797.950012	770.049988	778.799988	778.799988	147455	766.182116
2020-12-17	778.799988	798.000000	769.250000	771.599976	771.599976	116369	767.015632

5218 rows × 7 columns

diff()

```
[ ] data = yf.download('ypfd.ba', interval='1d')
```

```
data['variacion_diaria_nominal'] = data['Adj Close'].diff()
```

```
data['variacion_fw_10_nominal'] = data['Adj Close'].diff(-10)
```

```
data.dropna().round(2)
```

```
[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Adj Close	Volume	variacion_diaria_nominal	variacion_fw_10_nominal
Date								
2000-01-04	36.10	36.10	35.90	36.10	24.26	9896	0.00	0.07
2000-01-05	36.20	36.20	36.10	36.20	24.33	2823	0.07	-0.54
2000-01-06	35.85	36.10	35.85	35.85	24.09	2285	-0.24	-0.77
2000-01-07	36.45	36.45	36.00	36.45	24.50	4738	0.40	-0.37
2000-01-10	36.45	36.45	35.90	36.45	24.50	812	0.00	0.27
...
2020-11-25	800.00	815.00	770.00	771.50	771.50	273431	-32.05	-3.35
2020-11-26	760.55	790.00	760.00	779.85	779.85	45129	8.35	0.25
2020-11-27	769.05	823.00	769.05	812.65	812.65	166248	32.80	41.00
2020-11-30	810.05	812.00	750.00	765.40	765.40	236453	-47.25	-13.40
2020-12-01	780.00	797.90	766.00	788.40	788.40	191342	23.00	16.80

5207 rows × 8 columns

pct_change()

- Calcula el cambio porcentual de la fila inmediatamente anterior de forma predeterminada.
- Es útil para comparar el porcentaje de cambio en una serie temporal de elementos.

```
[ ] df = yf.download("ggal", auto_adjust=True)

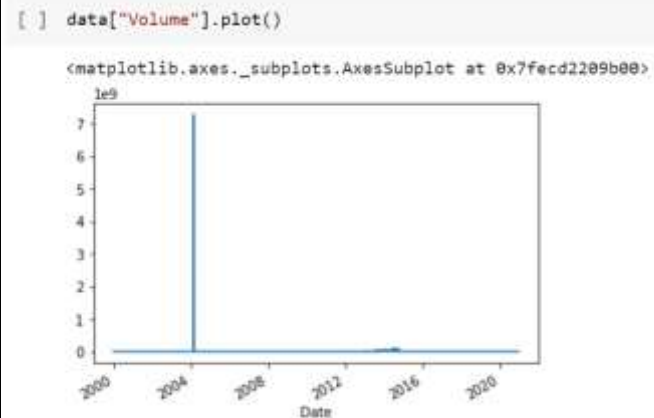
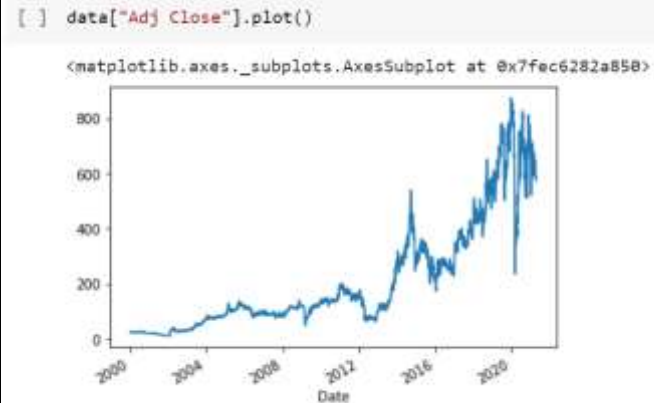
[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed

[ ] df["rendimiento"] = df.Close.pct_change() * 100

[ ] df
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	rendimiento
Date						
2000-07-25	16.019054	16.262417	15.346225	16.033369	126200	NaN
2000-07-26	15.804321	16.090631	15.747059	16.033369	28900	0.000000
2000-07-27	16.033369	16.147893	15.918845	16.033369	61200	0.000000
2000-07-28	16.090633	16.090633	15.689799	15.918847	146100	-0.714273
2000-07-31	16.033366	16.205153	15.460746	16.205153	178400	1.798531
...
2021-11-16	11.300000	11.380000	10.470000	10.500000	1272100	-7.813875
2021-11-17	10.640000	10.640000	9.840000	10.060000	1354500	-4.190472
2021-11-18	9.900000	10.330000	9.690000	10.190000	784400	1.292238
2021-11-19	10.120000	10.280000	9.550000	9.580000	1000700	-5.986258
2021-11-22	9.720000	9.720000	9.120000	9.150000	825508	-4.488521

5368 rows x 6 columns



Funciones como **Parámetros**

```
[ ] def descontar_comision(monto):  
    return monto * 0.99  
  
    def descontar_iva(monto):  
        return monto * 0.79  
  
    def descontar_otros(montos):  
        return monto * 0.98  
  
    funcion_de_costos = [ descontar_comision, descontar_otros]  
  
    type(funcion_de_costos[0])
```

function

```
[ ] monto = 1000  
    for funcion in funcion_de_costos:  
        monto = funcion(monto)  
    monto
```

970.19999999999999

```
[ ] ## funciones anonimas  
    sumar = lambda x, y: x + y  
  
    restar = lambda x, y : x - y
```

```
[ ] sumar (1,2)
```

3

```
[ ] restar(1,2)
```

-1

Agrupamientos - **groupby()**

```
[ ] import yfinance as yf
import numpy as np

df = yf.download("MMM", auto_adjust=True)

[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed
```

```
[ ]
```

```
[ ] df["vela"] = np.where( df.Open > df.Close, "roja", np.where(df.Open == df.Close, "doji", "verde" ) )
```

```
[ ] df.groupby("vela").count()["Close"]
```

```
vela
doji    1397
roja     1996
verde    1930
Name: Close, dtype: int64
```

```
[ ] # cantidad de ruedas por año

data = df.Open.groupby(df.index.year).count().to_frame()

data.columns = ["nro ruedas"]
```


Funciones **Acumulativas**

```
[ ] df = yf.download("MSFT", auto_adjust=True)
```

```
[*****100%*****] 1 of 1 completed
```

```
[ ] df["maximo_historico"] = df.High.cummax()  
df
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	maximo_historico
Date						
1986-03-13	0.055898	0.064119	0.055898	0.061378	1031788800	0.064119
1986-03-14	0.061378	0.064667	0.061378	0.063570	308160000	0.064667
1986-03-17	0.063570	0.065215	0.063570	0.064667	133171200	0.065215
1986-03-18	0.064667	0.065215	0.062474	0.063022	67766400	0.065215
1986-03-19	0.063022	0.063570	0.061378	0.061926	47894400	0.065215
...
2021-11-16	335.066992	340.047900	334.897319	338.890015	20886800	340.047900
2021-11-17	338.940002	342.190002	338.000000	339.119995	19053400	342.190002
2021-11-18	338.179993	342.450012	337.119995	341.269989	22463500	342.450012
2021-11-19	342.640015	345.100006	342.200012	343.109985	21942200	345.100006
2021-11-22	344.619995	349.670013	339.549988	339.829987	31004600	349.670013

8999 rows × 6 columns

