

AlgoBulls Python Developer Coding Assignment

June 2023

Project: Design a simple Algorithmic Trading Strategy

Description: You need to code a simple trading strategy in a Jupyter Notebook as per the given requirements:

1. Define a Class **ScriptData** which can fetch US Stock data using [Alpha Vantage](#).
[\[Use this link to get your FREE API Key\]](#).

The class should implement the following methods:

- a. **fetch_intraday_data**: (method arguments: script)
Fetches intraday data for given "script" (Example for script: "GOOGL", "AAPL", "NVDA") and stores as it is.
- b. **convert_intraday_data**: (method arguments: script)
Converts fetched intraday data (in point a.) as a pandas DataFrame (hereafter referred as "*df*") with the following columns:
 - i. timestamp (data type: pandas.Timestamp)
 - ii. open (data type: float)
 - iii. high (data type: float)
 - iv. low (data type: float)
 - v. close (data type: float)
 - vi. volume (data type: int)
- c. **Additional methods for overloading the following operations:**
 - i. getitem
 - ii. setitem
 - iii. contains

Sample code showing how the above class will be used:

```
In [18]: 1 script_data = ScriptData()
```

```
In [19]: 1 script_data.fetch_intraday_data('GOOGL')
          2 script_data.convert_intraday_data('GOOGL')
          3 script_data['GOOGL']
```

```
Out[19]:
```

| | timestamp | open | high | low | close | volume |
|-----|---------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| 0 | 2021-11-02 13:00:00 | 2909.620 | 2915.120 | 2898.65 | 2912.210 | 126686 |
| 1 | 2021-11-02 14:00:00 | 2911.155 | 2916.720 | 2900.54 | 2900.540 | 110407 |
| 2 | 2021-11-02 15:00:00 | 2901.310 | 2901.775 | 2887.56 | 2896.155 | 131824 |
| 3 | 2021-11-02 16:00:00 | 2896.790 | 2913.000 | 2890.37 | 2908.290 | 365383 |
| 4 | 2021-11-02 17:00:00 | 2908.650 | 2908.650 | 2905.04 | 2905.050 | 21430 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 95 | 2021-11-12 15:00:00 | 2971.240 | 2971.610 | 2963.14 | 2968.350 | 65223 |
| 96 | 2021-11-12 16:00:00 | 2968.140 | 2977.000 | 2967.65 | 2974.240 | 214453 |
| 97 | 2021-11-12 17:00:00 | 2973.560 | 2975.330 | 2972.51 | 2974.650 | 44087 |
| 98 | 2021-11-12 18:00:00 | 2973.560 | 2973.560 | 2973.56 | 2973.560 | 953 |
| 99 | 2021-11-12 19:00:00 | 2972.510 | 2972.510 | 2970.00 | 2970.000 | 635 |

100 rows × 6 columns

(The output data may differ for you based on which date you run this code, but the format should be the same)

```
In [20]: 1 script_data.fetch_intraday_data('AAPL')
          2 script_data.convert_intraday_data('AAPL')
          3 script_data['AAPL']
```

```
Out[20]:
```

| | timestamp | open | high | low | close | volume |
|-----|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 0 | 2021-11-04 17:00:00 | 150.7408 | 150.8606 | 150.6210 | 150.7608 | 1914822 |
| 1 | 2021-11-04 18:00:00 | 150.7907 | 150.8107 | 150.6409 | 150.6709 | 57101 |
| 2 | 2021-11-04 19:00:00 | 150.7008 | 150.8107 | 150.7008 | 150.7707 | 21546 |
| 3 | 2021-11-04 20:00:00 | 150.7707 | 150.7807 | 150.6709 | 150.7308 | 37790 |
| 4 | 2021-11-05 05:00:00 | 150.9400 | 151.1200 | 150.5500 | 150.7500 | 18607 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 95 | 2021-11-12 16:00:00 | 149.9000 | 150.4000 | 149.7500 | 149.9900 | 9358141 |
| 96 | 2021-11-12 17:00:00 | 149.9900 | 150.0600 | 149.9500 | 149.9900 | 3585851 |
| 97 | 2021-11-12 18:00:00 | 150.0000 | 150.0000 | 149.9700 | 149.9800 | 78011 |
| 98 | 2021-11-12 19:00:00 | 150.0000 | 150.0000 | 149.8700 | 149.9400 | 24201 |
| 99 | 2021-11-12 20:00:00 | 149.9600 | 149.9800 | 149.7300 | 149.7300 | 61456 |

100 rows × 6 columns

(The output data may differ for you based on which date you run this code, but the format should be the same)

```
In [21]: 1 'GOOGL' in script_data
```

```
Out[21]: True
```

```
In [22]: 1 'AAPL' in script_data
```

```
Out[22]: True
```

```
In [23]: 1 'NVDA' in script_data
```

```
Out[23]: False
```

2. Define a function called **indicator1**. It should take “df” and “timeperiod” (integer) as inputs and give another pandas DataFrame as an output with two columns:
 - a. *timestamp*: Same as ‘timestamp’ column in ‘df’
 - b. *indicator*: Moving Average of the ‘close’ column in ‘df’. The number of elements to be taken for a moving average is defined by ‘timeperiod’. For example, if ‘timeperiod’ is 5, then each row in this column will be an average of total 5 previous values (including current value) of the ‘close’ column.

Some sample code has been given below which shows how the above function will be used:

```
In [17]: 1 indicator1(script_data['GOOGL'], timeperiod=5)
```

```
Out[17]:
```

| | timestamp | indicator |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|
| 0 | 2021-11-02 13:00:00 | NaN |
| 1 | 2021-11-02 14:00:00 | NaN |
| 2 | 2021-11-02 15:00:00 | NaN |
| 3 | 2021-11-02 16:00:00 | NaN |
| 4 | 2021-11-02 17:00:00 | 2904.449 |
| ... | ... | ... |
| 95 | 2021-11-12 15:00:00 | 2959.472 |
| 96 | 2021-11-12 16:00:00 | 2966.768 |
| 97 | 2021-11-12 17:00:00 | 2970.364 |
| 98 | 2021-11-12 18:00:00 | 2972.434 |
| 99 | 2021-11-12 19:00:00 | 2972.160 |

100 rows × 2 columns

```
In [18]: 1 indicator1(script_data['AAPL'], timeperiod=5)
```

```
Out[18]:
```

| | timestamp | indicator |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|
| 0 | 2021-11-04 17:00:00 | NaN |
| 1 | 2021-11-04 18:00:00 | NaN |
| 2 | 2021-11-04 19:00:00 | NaN |
| 3 | 2021-11-04 20:00:00 | NaN |
| 4 | 2021-11-05 05:00:00 | 150.73664 |
| ... | ... | ... |
| 95 | 2021-11-12 16:00:00 | 149.84100 |
| 96 | 2021-11-12 17:00:00 | 149.87900 |
| 97 | 2021-11-12 18:00:00 | 149.96000 |
| 98 | 2021-11-12 19:00:00 | 149.96000 |
| 99 | 2021-11-12 20:00:00 | 149.92600 |

100 rows × 2 columns

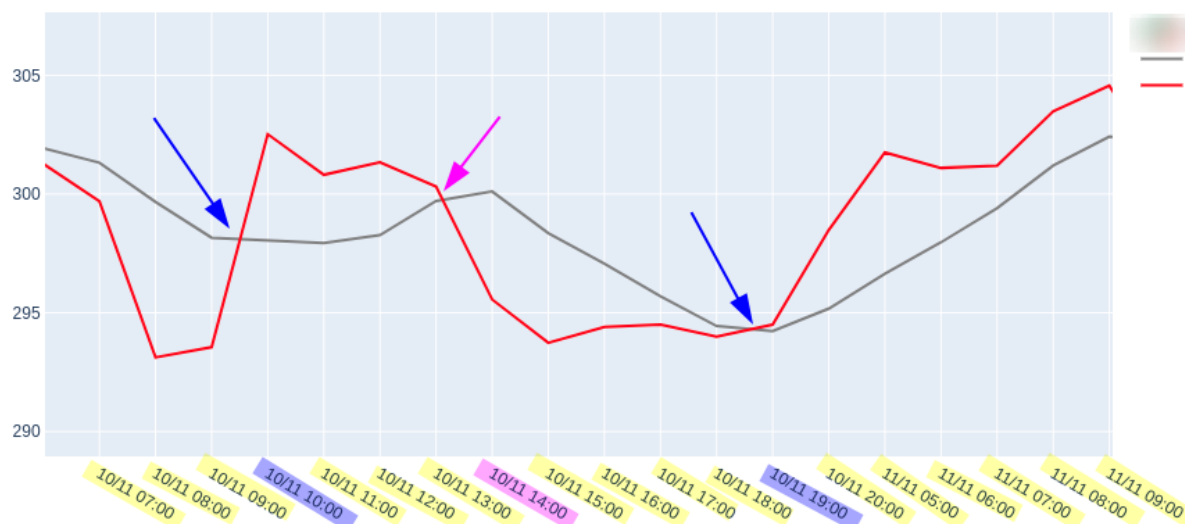
3. Define a class Strategy, which can do the following, given a script name:
 - a. Fetch intraday historical day ('df') using **ScriptData** class.
We'll refer to the 'close' column of 'df' as *close_data*.
 - b. Compute indicator data on 'close' of 'df' using **indicator1** function.
We'll refer to the 'indicator' column of this data as *indicator_data*.
 - c. Generate a pandas DataFrame called 'signals' with 2 columns:
 - i. 'timestamp': Same as 'timestamp' column in 'df'
 - ii. 'signal': This column can have the following values:
 1. BUY (When: If *indicator_data* cuts *close_data* upwards)
 2. SELL (When: If *indicator_data* cuts *close_data* downwards)
 3. NO_SIGNAL (When: If *indicator_data* and *close_data* don't cut each other)

Example of 'Cut Upwards', 'Cut Downwards', 'Do not cut each other':

As an example, for the below graph, if the RED line is *close_data* and GREY line is *indicator_data*, then:

1. The BLUE points represent the instances when *indicator_data* has cut *close_data* 'downwards'
2. The PINK points represent the instances when *indicator_data* has cut *close_data* 'upwards'
3. The YELLOW points represent when *indicator_data* and *close_data* don't cut each other.

So, there will be a SELL signal for BLUE timestamps, 'BUY' signal for PINK timestamp and 'NO_SIGNAL' for yellow timestamps.



- d. Print the 'signals' DataFrame with only those rows where the signal is either 'BUY' or 'SELL'.

Sample code showing how the above class will be used (##):

```
In [16]: 1 strategy = Strategy('NVDA')
```

```
In [17]: 1 strategy.get_script_data()
```

```
In [24]: 1 strategy.get_signals()
```

Out[24]:

| | timestamp | signal |
|---|---------------------|--------|
| 0 | 2021-11-05 09:00:00 | BUY |
| 1 | 2021-11-05 11:00:00 | SELL |
| 2 | 2021-11-05 13:00:00 | BUY |
| 3 | 2021-11-05 20:00:00 | SELL |
| 4 | 2021-11-08 08:00:00 | BUY |
| 5 | 2021-11-08 11:00:00 | SELL |
| 6 | 2021-11-08 16:00:00 | BUY |

4. [OPTIONAL] Plot a candlestick chart of 'df' and 'indicator'. You can use the '[pyalgotrading](#)' package to do so. The chart will look like this.



You may use the following to complete the assignment:

1. Python 3.8+
2. Jupyter Notebook (latest)
3. 3rd party Python packages:
 - a. [alpha_vantage](#)
 - b. pandas
 - c. numpy
 - d. [pyalgotrading](#)

Objective:

1. Please come up with a git repo containing a Jupyter Notebook that can accommodate all the requirements.
2. The Jupyter Notebook should run seamlessly. Just calling the **Kernel -> Restart & Run All** option to do all that is necessary. There should be no errors and no unnecessary code in the notebook.
3. The dependent Python packages must be captured in a *requirements.txt* file which can be installed inside a [virtualenv](#) easily. The Jupyter Notebook should also be run after sourcing the virtualenv.

Duration:

The ideal time is 3 days. If you need extra time, please request the same with appropriate reasoning.

Submission Guidelines:

1. Please ensure the following before submission:
 - a. Ensure that the code is cleaned up as per PEP8 standards
 - b. Add sufficient comments for complex logic
 - c. Upload your code on a private GitHub repo

- d. Include a README in your repo that includes basic documentation on how to run the code
 - e. It is okay to keep pushing any number of intermediate code commits on your repo
2. For submission:
- a. Upload your Jupyter notebook, requirements.txt file and any other resources on the private GitHub repo and share it with the following GitHub ids:
algobulls-dev, akhil-jain-algobulls.
 - b. Send an email to developers@algobulls.com & akhil.jain@algobulls.com, mentioning your name and GitHub ID, requesting a review. Attach this coding assignment pdf to the mail as well.
 - c. Reply on the internshala chatbox with an image attachment containing the signals for NVDA on a 5-min candle. This should be same as the output marked as (##) for `strategy.get_signals()` above

Asking for clarification/hints:

You can send an email to developers@algobulls.com & akhil.jain@algobulls.com with your query. We will get back to you.