MUKESH PATEL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AND ENGINEERING

(Affiliated to NMIMS Deemed to be University, Mumbai)



Data Extraction and Processing

Project Report

on

"Stock Price Comparison of Tata Motors and Tata Steel"

Submitted by:

	Group 3	
Name	Roll No.	SAP ID
Armaan Shah	C037	70322000107
Siddhi Pandya	C052	70322000057
Khushl Vora	C058	70322000108
Lakshay Dahiya	C063	70322000114
	Semester/Year: VII/IV	
	Division: B	
	Batch: B2	

B. Tech Integrated Program Department of Computer Science Engineering MPSTME, Mumbai

About the Dataset

Dataset Title: Stock price comparison of Tata Motors and Tata Steel

URL for Dataset Download:

-https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rohanrao/nifty50-stock-market-data?select=TATASTEEL.csv

- https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rohanrao/nifty50-stock-market-data?select=TATAMOTORS.csv

We have taken 2 datasets pertaining to the stock of tatasteel and tatamotors from the nifty-50 stock market data (2000-2021) on Kaggle. we have performed analysis on the vast data to understand how different attributes affect the stock prices and how tatasteel stock could affect tatamotors stock. This dataset contains the open, high, low, close and last traded prices for a day. It also contains the number of trades made, the volume of the trades and the turnover on the trades.

The various columns present are:

Date – contains the data.

Symbol – name of the company

Series – type of security

Prev close – previous day's close price

Open – open price of the day

High - Highest price in day

Low – Lowest price in a day

Last – Lat traded price in a day

Close – Close price of the day

VWAP – Volume weighted average price

Volume – Number of shares bought and sold

Turnover – Profit

Trades – Number of trades

Deliverable Volume - Amount of Deliverable volume

%Deliverable – percentage of deliverable volume

DATA EXPLORATION

Imported the NumPy library, a popular package for numerical computing in Python. Imported the Pandas library, which is used for data manipulation and analysis. Importing the matplotlib library, a widely used plotting library in Python Importing the plotly.express module, a part of the Plotly library used for creating interactive visualizations.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import plotly.express as px
```

Importing the tata motors data set

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/TATAMOTORS.csv')
```

Importing the tata steel data set

```
df2 = pd.read_csv('/content/TATASTEEL.csv')
```

Displaying the Frame



Displaying the first 5



Displaying the information of the dataset

df.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 5306 entries, 0 to 5305 Data columns (total 15 columns): Non-Null Count Dtype # Column 0 Date 5306 non-null object Symbol Series 5306 non-null 5306 non-null object object Prev Close Open 5306 non-null 5306 non-null float64 float64 High Low Last 5306 non-null float64 5306 non-null 5306 non-null float64 Close VWAP 5306 non-null 5306 non-null float64 float64 Volume 10 5306 non-null int64 Turnover 12 Trades 2456 non-null float64 12 Trades 2456 non-null 13 Deliverable Volume 4792 non-null 14 %Deliverble 4792 non-null dtypes: float64(11), int64(1), object(3) memory usage: 621.9+ KB float64 float64

Max and Min date

- print(df.Date.min())
 print(df.Date.max())
- 2000-01-03 2021-04-30

Datatypes

- df.dtypes
- object Date object Symbol Series object Prev Close float64 float64 0pen float64 High float64 Low Last float64 Close float64 **VWAP** float64 Volume int64 Turnover float64

DATA PRE-PROCESSING

Finding null values

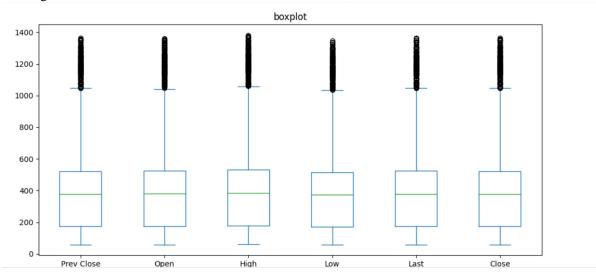
[]	df.isna().sum()		
	Date Symbol Series Prev Close Open High Low Last Close WMAP Volume Turnover Trades Deliverable Wotype: int64	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

Removing Trades column

[] df.drop(['Trades','Deliverable Volume','%Deliverble'],axis=1,inplace=True)

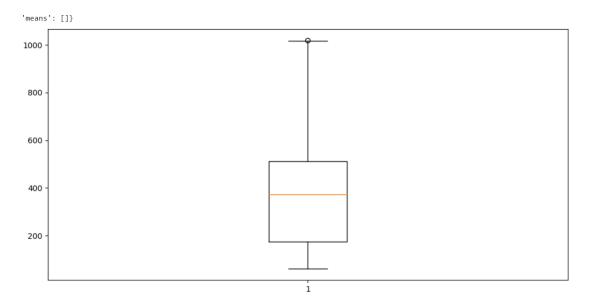


Finding Outliers



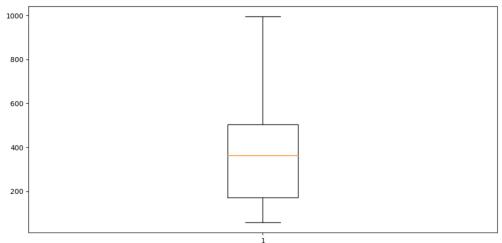
```
Q1 = df['Prev Close'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['Prev Close'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower = Q1 - 1.5*IQR
upper = Q3 + 1.5*IQR
df.drop(df[(df['Prev Close'] < lower) | (df['Prev Close'] > upper)].index, inplace = True)
plt.boxplot(df['Prev Close'])
{'whiskers': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d41b1c0>,
  <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d41b460>],
 'caps': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d41b700>,
 <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d41b9a0>],
 'boxes': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d41af20>],
 'medians': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d41bc40>],
'fliers': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d41bee0>],
 'means': []}
 1000
  800
  600
  400
  200
```

```
Q1 = df['Open'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['Open'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower = Q1 - 1.5*IQR
upper = Q3 + 1.5*IQR
df.drop(df[(df['Open'] < lower) | (df['Open'] > upper)].index, inplace = True)
plt.boxplot(df['Open'])
{'whiskers': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d4a13c0>,
  <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d4a1660>],
 'caps': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d4a1900>,
  <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d4a1ba0>],
 'boxes': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d4a1240>],
 'medians': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d4a1e40>],
 'fliers': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d4a20e0>],
 'means': []}
1000
800
600
400
200
Q1 = df['High'].quantile(0.25)
     Q3 = df['High'].quantile(0.75)
     IQR = Q3 - Q1
     lower = Q1 - 1.5*IQR
     upper = Q3 + 1.5*IQR
     df.drop(df[(df['High'] < lower) | (df['High'] > upper)].index, inplace = True)
     plt.boxplot(df['High'])
{'whiskers': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d2f3910>,
       <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d2f3bb0>],
      'caps': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d2f3d60>,
       <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d324040>],
      'boxes': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d2f3670>],
      'medians': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d3242e0>],
      'fliers': [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d6e8d324580>],
      'means': []}
```



```
Q1 = df['Low'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['Low'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower = Q1 - 1.5*IQR
upper = Q3 + 1.5*IQR

df.drop(df[(df['Low'] < lower) | (df['Low'] > upper)].index, inplace = True)
plt.boxplot(df['Low'])
```

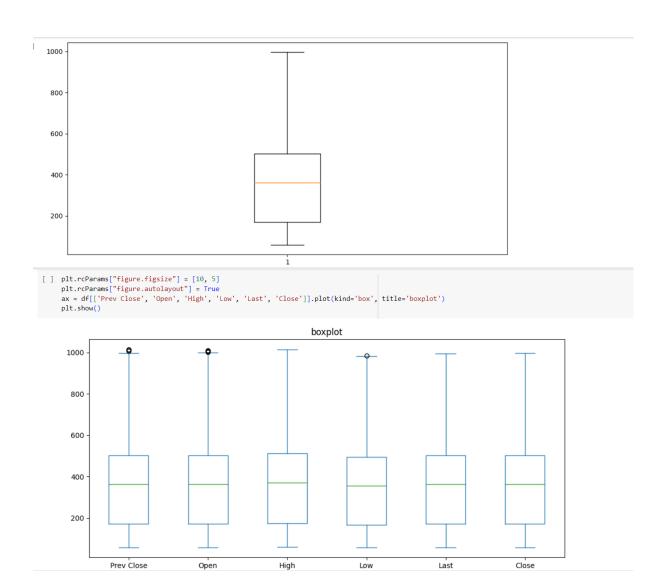


```
[ ] Q1 = df['Close'].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = df['Close'].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower = Q1 - 1.5*IQR
    upper = Q3 + 1.5*IQR

df.drop(df[(df['Close'] < lower) | (df['Close'] > upper)].index, inplace = True)

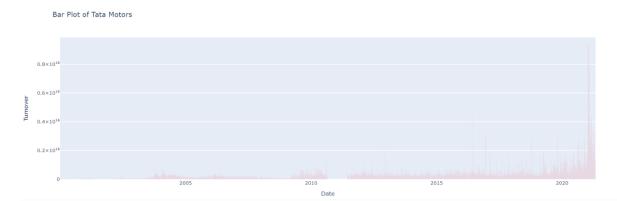
plt.boxplot(df['Close'])

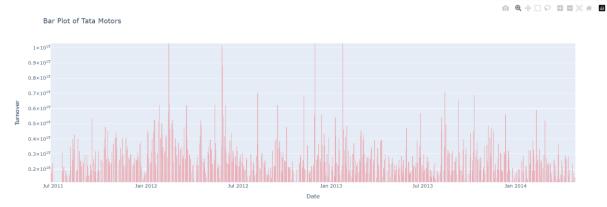
from google.colab import files
    df.to_csv('correct_one.csv')
    files.download('correct_one.csv')
```



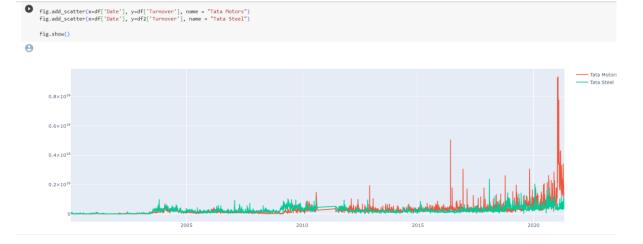
DATA VISUALIZATION

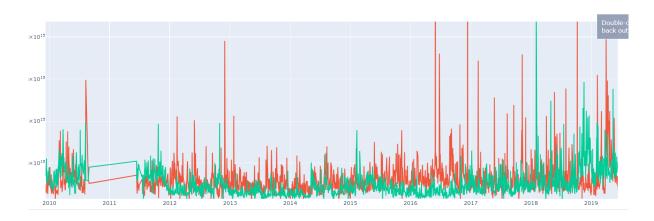
Bar Plot of Tata Motors





Comparison of tata motors and tata steel based on turnover

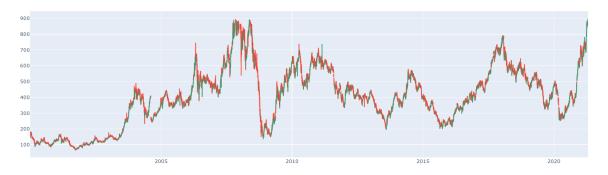


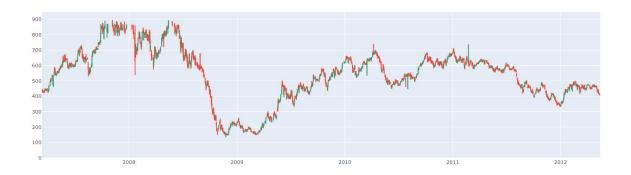


Comparison of tata motor and tata steel based on all time high

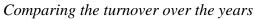


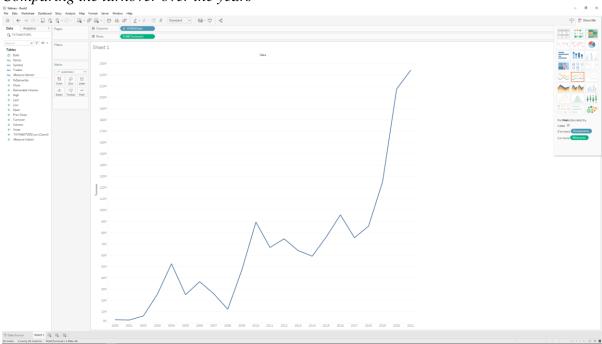
Tata Steel Candle Stick graph Includes open, high, low, close





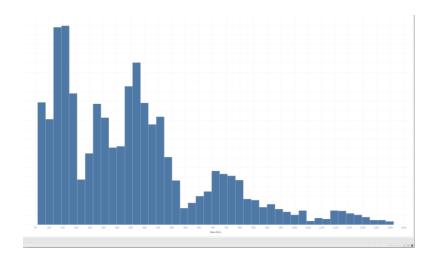
VISUALIZATION USING TABLEAU



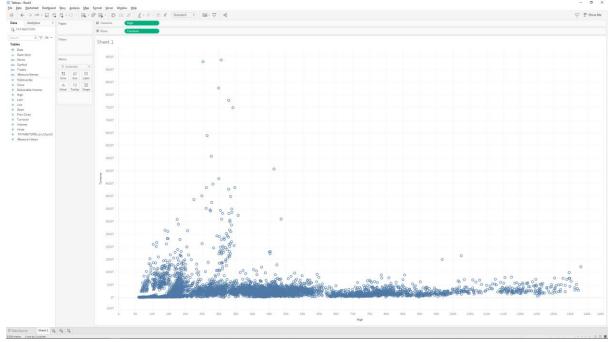


We can see that there is a overall growth in the turnover generated by Tata Motors over the years with a significant increase in the last couple of years

Histogram of the prices at which the stocks opened over the years



Comparing the highest price of stocks each day with the turnover



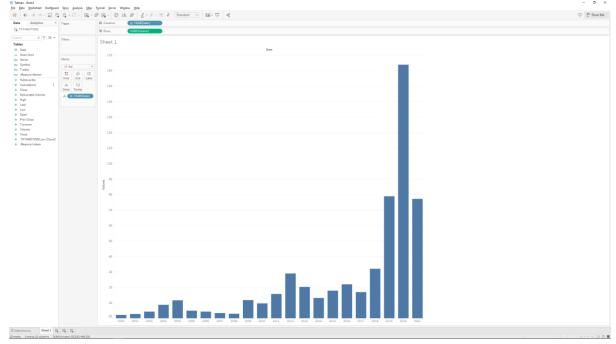
We can see that the highest price that the stock reaches everyday doesn't really affect the turnover.

Comparing the deliverable volume with the turnover



We can see that the turnover is positively correlated with the deliverable volume except a few outliers.

Bar plot of volume of shares over the years



CONCLUSION

Based on the data exploration, cleaning, and visualization of the share price data for Tata Motors and Tata Steel over the last 20 years, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Trends Over 20 Years: A visual analysis of the share price data indicated that both
 Tata Motors and Tata Steel experienced fluctuations in their share prices over the 20year period. There were notable periods of growth, decline, and stability in the stock
 prices for both companies.
- Correlation Analysis: Further analysis revealed a potential correlation between the share prices of Tata Motors and Tata Steel, suggesting a possible interdependence or similar market influences affecting both companies within the same industry.
- Outliers and Anomalies: During the data cleaning process, a few outliers or anomalies
 were identified, potentially caused by irregular market events, global economic shifts,
 or company-specific occurrences. These outliers were either treated or investigated
 further to assess their impact on the overall analysis.
- Visualization Insights: The visualizations, including box plots, scatter plots convey that the historical performance of both Tata Motors and Tata Steel stocks. Patterns, trends, and anomalies were clearly highlighted through the graphical representations, aiding in a better understanding of the market behaviour and stock price movements.
- Market Performance Comparison: By looking at the graphs the performance of Tata Motors and Tata Steel, it was evident that the two companies might have responded differently to market dynamics, macroeconomic trends, and industry-specific factors over the years.
- Investment Implications: These analyses could be beneficial for investors and stakeholders looking to make informed decisions regarding investments in Tata Motors and Tata Steel. Understanding the historical trends and patterns could provide insights into potential future market movements and assist in making more informed investment choices.

In conclusion, the data exploration, cleaning, and visualization of the 20-year share price data for Tata Motors and Tata Steel provided valuable insights into the historical performance and market behavior of the two companies. The analyses conducted can serve as a foundation for further in-depth research, modeling, and predictive analysis related to the stock market performance of these companies.

Collab code: https://colab.research.g	oogle.com/drive/1_vwYsB	DX3kYH4N4jnkh7dd7A
VvCf14qe?usp=sharing		