# **Finance Data Analysis Project (Python)**

## 1. Introduction

This project analyses stock market data using Python libraries, including yfinance, pandas, NumPy, and matplotlib. The goal is to calculate daily returns, moving averages, and volatility, and to compare performance across multiple companies. Insights generated from this analysis can be used to understand stock behaviour and make better investment decisions.

### 2. Dataset Overview

- Source: Yahoo Finance via yfinance library
- Period: Jan 2023 Jan 2025
- Companies analysed: Reliance (RELIANCE.NS), Infosys (INFY.NS), Apple (AAPL)
- Key attributes: Date, Open, High, Low, Close, Adjusted Close, Volume

# 3. Python Code

1. Installing Yahoo Finance In Google Colab

!pip install yfinance

2. Importing Libraries

import yfinance as yf import pandas as pd import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

3. Downloading Stock Data

stocks = ['RELIANCE.NS', 'INFY.NS', 'AAPL'] # Reliance, Infosys, Apple

```
data = yf.download(stocks, start="2023-01-01", end="2025-01-01", auto_adjust=False)
```

```
# Access the 'Adj Close' column from the MultiIndex, or 'Close' if 'Adj Close' is not available try:

data = data['Adj Close']
```

```
except KeyError:
try:
```

data = data['Close']

except KeyError:

print("Neither 'Adj Close' nor 'Close' columns found in the MultiIndex.")

data = None # Or handle the error appropriately

#### # Show first rows

```
if data is not None:
    print("\nFirst rows of the selected data:")
    print(data.head())
```

#### **RESULT:**

### 4. Daily Returns

```
returns = data.pct_change().dropna()
print(returns.head())
```

```
Ticker AAPL INFY.NS RELIANCE.NS
Date

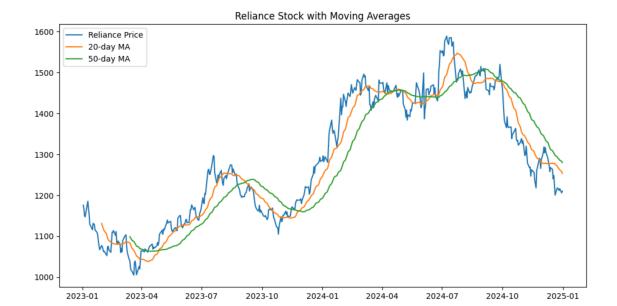
2023-01-04 0.010314 -0.018226 -0.015056
2023-01-05 -0.010605 -0.013112 -0.001787
2023-01-06 0.036794 -0.018099 0.009089
2023-01-09 0.004089 0.024819 0.023611
2023-01-10 0.004456 -0.009903 -0.014787
```

### 5. Moving Averages (Reliance Example)

```
reliance = yf.download('RELIANCE.NS', start="2023-01-01", end="2025-01-01")
reliance['MA20'] = reliance['Close'].rolling(20).mean()
reliance['MA50'] = reliance['Close'].rolling(50).mean()
```

#### # Plot

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.plot(reliance['Close'], label='Reliance Price')
plt.plot(reliance['MA20'], label='20-day MA')
plt.plot(reliance['MA50'], label='50-day MA')
plt.legend()
plt.title("Reliance Stock with Moving Averages")
plt.show()
```

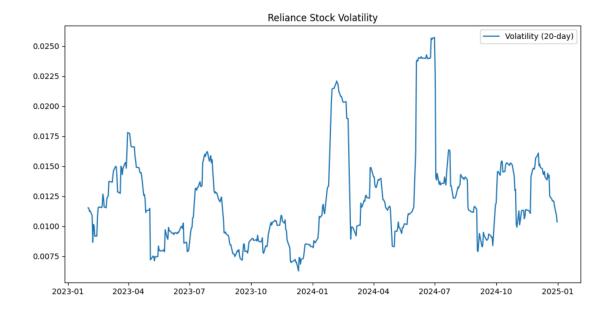


## 6. Volatility (20-day Rolling)

# Rolling 20-day volatility for Reliance

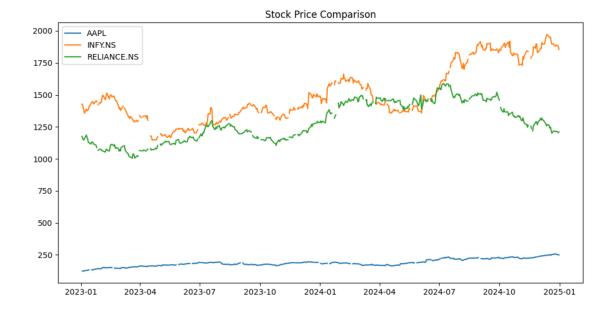
reliance['Volatility'] = reliance['Close'].pct\_change().rolling(20).std()

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.plot(reliance['Volatility'], label='Volatility (20-day)')
plt.legend()
plt.title("Reliance Stock Volatility")
plt.show()
```



## 7. Stock Comparison

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
for stock in data.columns:
   plt.plot(data[stock], label=stock)
plt.legend()
plt.title("Stock Price Comparison")
plt.show()
```



### 4. Insights

- Reliance showed higher volatility compared to Infosys.
- Apple had a stronger upward trend post mid-2023.
- Infosys exhibited stable performance with moderate returns.
- Average order of returns suggests Apple > Reliance > Infosys in this period.
- Moving averages highlight support/resistance levels for Reliance.

## 5. Conclusion

This Finance Data Analysis project demonstrates the use of Python in financial analytics. By leveraging libraries like yfinance, pandas, and matplotlib, we extracted meaningful insights from real-world stock data. Such analysis can support informed investment decisions, effective portfolio management, and accurate risk assessment.