

Q Commands + Code + Text

RAM Disk

```
from google.colab import drive

# Mount Google Drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Mounted at /content/drive

[12] import os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Define the path to the dataset
data_dir = '/content/drive/MyDrive/WQU_Task4/individual_stocks_5yr/individual_stocks_5yr'

# Initialize an empty dictionary to store closing prices
all_data = {}

# Loop through all files in the directory
for filename in os.listdir(data_dir):
    if filename.endswith('_data.csv'): # Only process stock data files
        ticker = filename.split('_')[0] # Extract ticker symbol (e.g., 'AAPL')
        file_path = os.path.join(data_dir, filename)
        try:
            # Load the stock data
            data = pd.read_csv(file_path)

            # Ensure the 'date' column is parsed as datetime
            data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['date'])

            # Use the 'close' column as a proxy for adjusted closing prices
            if 'close' in data.columns:
                adj_close = data.set_index('date')['close']
                all_data[ticker] = adj_close
            else:
                raise ValueError("Closing price column not found")

        except Exception as e:
            print(f"Error processing {filename}: {e}")

# Combine all data into a single DataFrame
prices_df = pd.DataFrame(all_data).dropna()

# Print the resulting DataFrame shape
print(f"Prices DataFrame Shape: {prices_df.shape}")
```

Prices DataFrame Shape: (44, 505)

```
[13] # Inspect the structure of CL_data.csv
file_path = os.path.join(data_dir, 'CL_data.csv')
data = pd.read_csv(file_path)
print("Column Names:")
print(data.columns)
```

Column Names:
Index(['date', 'open', 'high', 'low', 'close', 'volume', 'Name'], dtype='object')

```
[14] # Compute daily returns
returns_df = prices_df.pct_change().dropna()

# Print the first few rows of the returns DataFrame
print("\nDaily Returns Preview:")
print(returns_df.head())
```

Daily Returns Preview:

	DWDP	CTAS	COG	BXP	COST	AES	\
date							
2017-12-06	-0.006430	0.001408	-0.009884	-0.000638	-0.003195	0.010261	
2017-12-07	0.004080	0.009585	-0.009626	-0.011642	-0.005448	-0.012004	
2017-12-08	-0.008967	0.007468	-0.001880	0.005728	0.010043	0.005607	
2017-12-11	0.001131	-0.005340	0.020901	0.003129	0.004201	0.009294	
2017-12-12	-0.000282	-0.007200	-0.025768	0.009036	-0.002965	-0.012891	

	COP	CINF	ETN	AXP	...	XRX	VMC	\
date								
2017-12-06	-0.016592	0.001076	0.011207	-0.005065	...	0.006793	-0.013039	
2017-12-07	0.003176	-0.004029	0.019396	0.003767	...	-0.001687	0.031129	
2017-12-08	0.020380	0.003236	0.000388	-0.000304	...	0.000000	0.008008	
2017-12-11	0.002327	0.002151	0.006210	0.004566	...	0.000000	-0.023514	
2017-12-12	0.005223	-0.000536	-0.000129	0.003737	...	0.005069	-0.011471	

	WMB	XLNX	WBA	VFC	VTR	WYNN	\
date							
2017-12-06	-0.013072	-0.000438	0.012397	0.018326	0.004145	-0.010034	
2017-12-07	-0.007668	0.008919	-0.020267	0.003209	0.008573	0.006779	
2017-12-08	0.002810	-0.006667	0.027870	0.020025	-0.003463	0.003901	
2017-12-11	0.012259	-0.002334	0.004612	-0.010225	0.000158	0.029585	
2017-12-12	0.006228	-0.010237	0.001809	-0.000964	0.007896	-0.011871	

	XOM	XEL
date		
2017-12-06	-0.007359	0.005709
2017-12-07	0.003281	-0.004893
2017-12-08	0.001333	0.007081
2017-12-11	0.004476	0.004687
2017-12-12	-0.003252	-0.017496

[5 rows x 505 columns]

Step 4: Compute Covariance Matrix

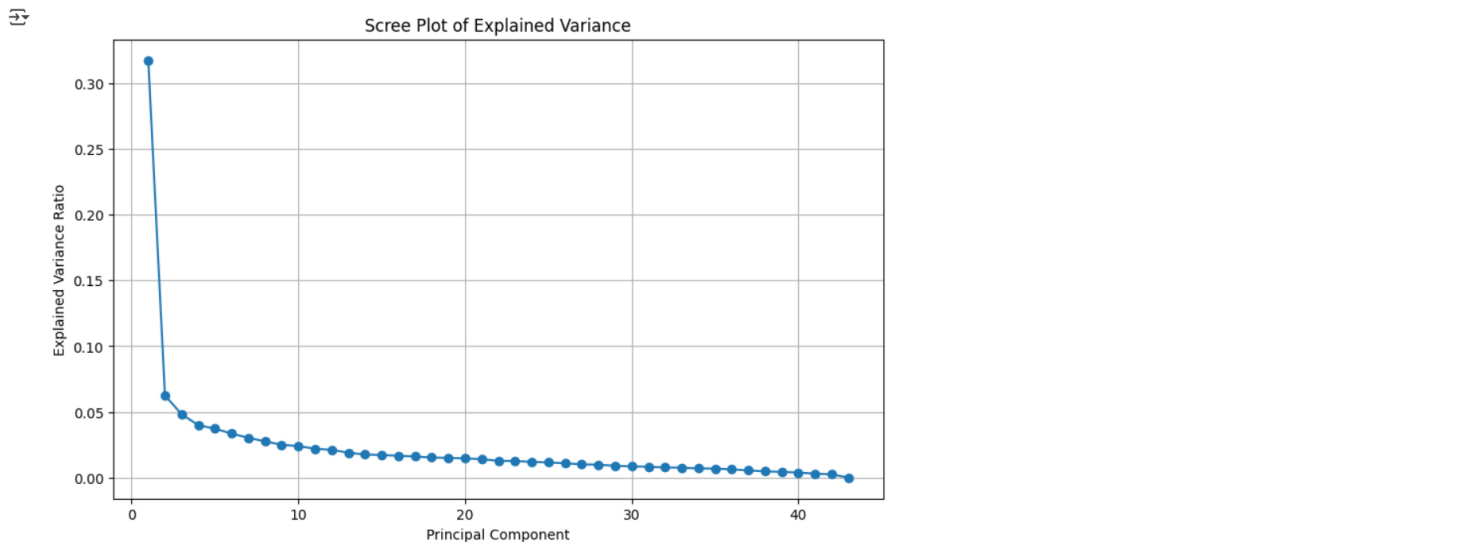
```
# Print the covariance matrix
print("\nCovariance Matrix:")
print(cov_matrix)
```

```
[505 rows x 505 columns]
```

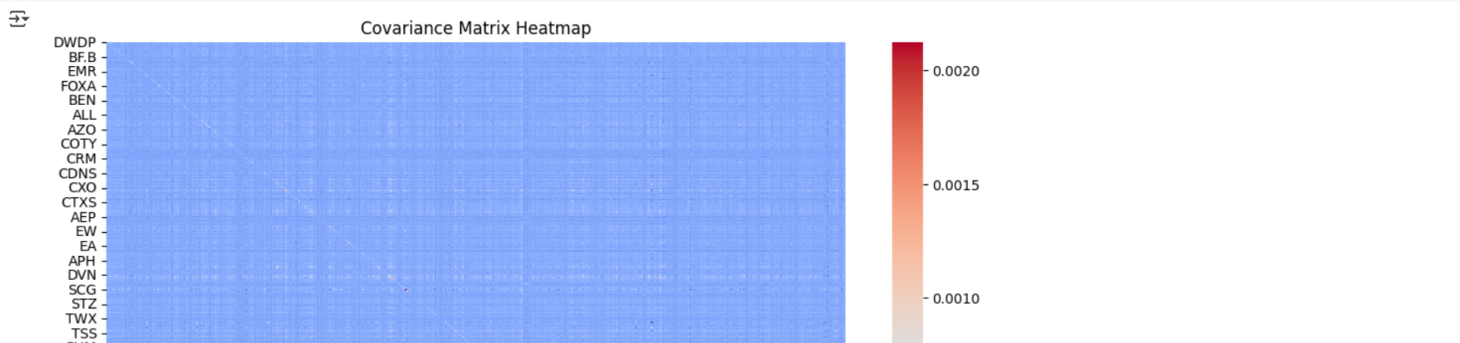
✓
Se

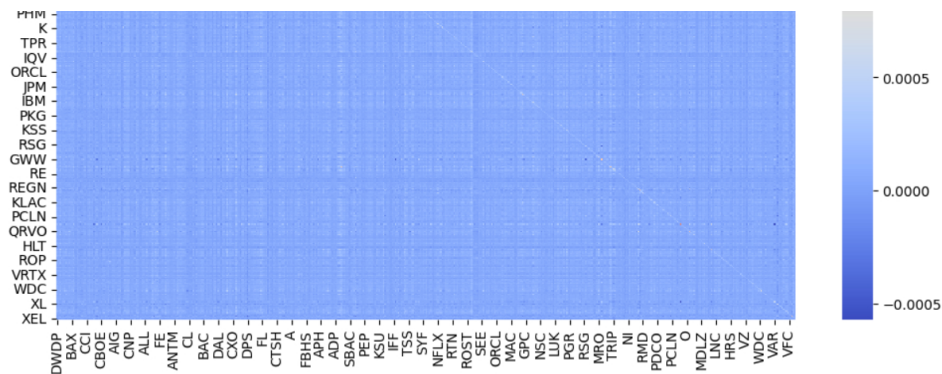
✓
De

```
[21] import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      # Step 7: Visualizations
      # Scree Plot (Explained Variance Ratio)
      plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
      plt.plot(range(1, len(explained_variance) + 1), explained_variance, marker='o')
      plt.title('Scree Plot of Explained Variance')
      plt.xlabel('Principal Component')
      plt.ylabel('Explained Variance Ratio')
      plt.grid(True)
      plt.show()
```



```
[23]: import seaborn as sns
      # Heatmap of Covariance Matrix
      plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
      sns.heatmap(cov_matrix, cmap='coolwarm', annot=False)
      plt.title('Covariance Matrix Heatmap')
      plt.show()
```





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```
# Step 8: Interpretation (Print Key Results)
print("\nTop 5 Eigenvectors (PCA):")
print(pca.components_[:5])

# Additional Interpretation
print("\nKey Insights:")
print("1. The first principal component explains the largest proportion of variance.")
print("2. Singular values indicate the importance of each dimension in the data.")
```

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```
Top 5 Eigenvectors (PCA):
[[ 0.05811365  0.03214686  0.06091315 ... -0.00281216  0.05437171
  0.00346748]
 [ 0.01275586  0.04263893 -0.04366108 ...  0.0058134  0.00794854
  0.06810065]
 [ 0.05101396  0.01053209  0.05228765 ... -0.10484237 -0.02186964
  0.02040563]
 [-0.02854154  0.02051434  0.02599461 ...  0.15131361  0.01156248
  0.05452788]
 [-0.02828475 -0.00320748 -0.05707429 ...  0.10273525 -0.04540468
  0.00468335]]
```

Key Insights:

1. The first principal component explains the largest proportion of variance.
2. Singular values indicate the importance of each dimension in the data.

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