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```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import seaborn as sns
4 # Membaca file CSV
5 data_stock = pd.read_csv('stock.csv', sep=';')
6 print(data_stock.head(13)) # Menampilkan 13 data yang ada dalam file stock.csv
```

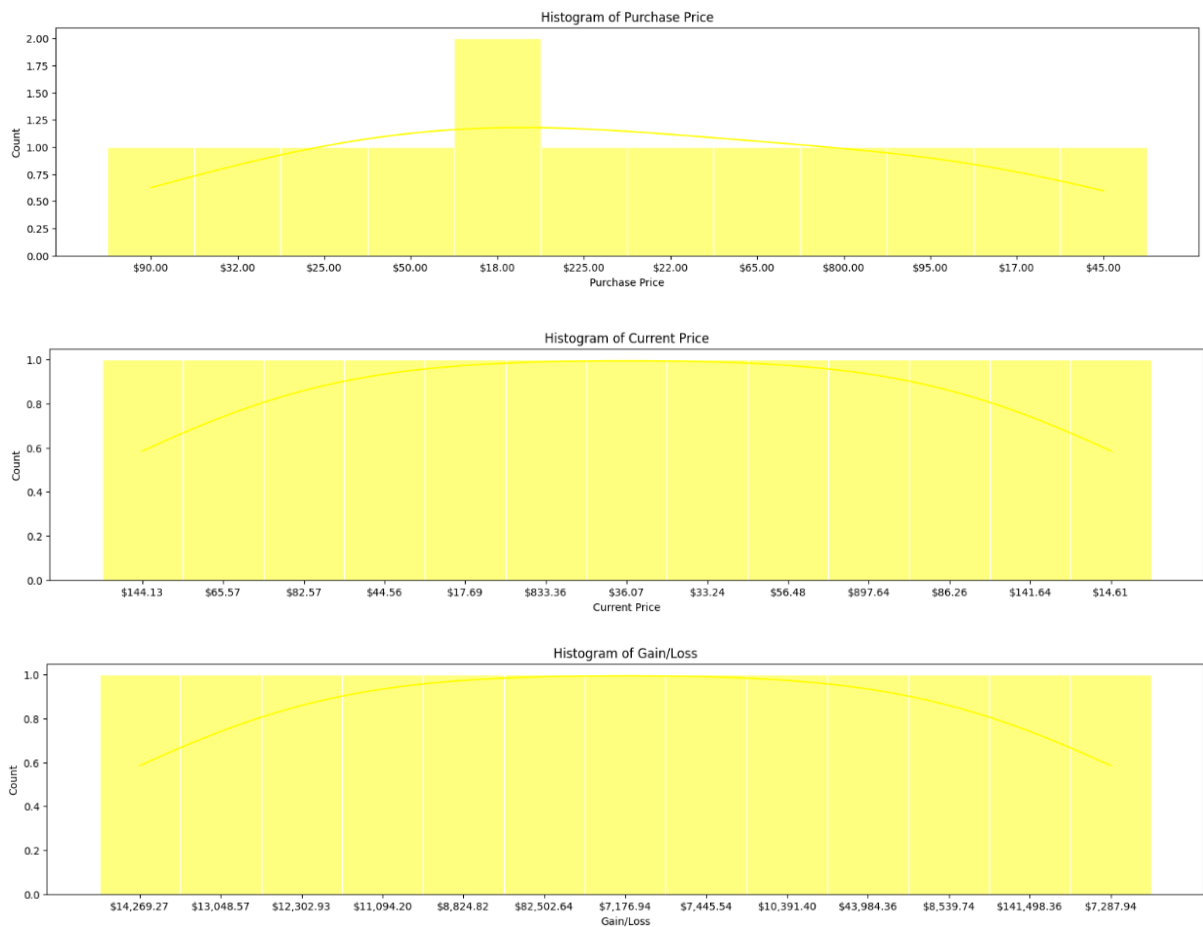
	Stock Name	Symbol	Shares	Purchase Price	Cost Basis	\
0	Apple	AAPL	100	\$90.00	\$9,000.00	
1	Microsoft	MSFT	200	\$32.00	\$6,400.00	
2	Salesforce	CRM	150	\$25.00	\$3,750.00	
3	Oracle	ORCL	250	\$50.00	\$12,500.00	
4	Hewlett Packard Enterprise	HPE	500	\$18.00	\$9,000.00	
5	Alphabet	GOOG	100	\$225.00	\$22,500.00	
6	Intel	INTO	200	\$22.00	\$4,400.00	
7	Cisco	CSCO	225	\$18.00	\$4,050.00	
8	Qualcomm	QCOM	185	\$65.00	\$12,025.00	
9	Amazon	AMZN	50	\$800.00	\$40,000.00	
10	Redhat	RHT	100	\$95.00	\$9,500.00	
11	Facebook	FB	1000	\$17.00	\$17,000.00	
12	Twitter	TWTR	500	\$45.00	\$22,500.00	

	Current Price	Market Value	Gain/Loss	Dividend/Share	Annual Yield
0	\$144.13	\$14,413.27	\$14,269.27	\$2.28	1.58%
1	\$65.57	\$13,114.14	\$13,048.57	\$1.56	2.38%
2	\$82.57	\$12,385.50	\$12,302.93	\$0.00	0.00%
3	\$44.56	\$11,138.75	\$11,094.20	\$0.64	1.44%
4	\$17.69	\$8,842.50	\$8,824.82	\$0.26	1.47%
5	\$833.36	\$83,336.00	\$82,502.64	\$0.00	0.00%
6	\$36.07	\$7,213.00	\$7,176.94	\$1.09	3.02%
7	\$33.24	\$7,478.78	\$7,445.54	\$1.16	3.49%
8	\$56.48	\$10,447.88	\$10,391.40	\$2.12	3.75%
9	\$897.64	\$44,882.00	\$43,984.36	\$0.00	0.00%
10	\$86.26	\$8,626.00	\$8,539.74	\$0.00	0.00%
11	\$141.64	\$141,640.00	\$141,498.36	\$0.00	0.00%
12	\$14.61	\$7,302.55	\$7,287.94	\$0.00	0.00%

A

A. Distribusi data pada setiap atribut Purchase Price, Current Price dan Gain/Loss dengan grafik histogram

```
[30] 1 # Menampilkan histogram untuk atribut "Purchase Price" menggunakan Seaborn
2 plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
3 sns.histplot(data=data_stock, x='Purchase Price', kde=True, edgecolor='white', color='yellow')
4 plt.xlabel('Purchase Price')
5 plt.ylabel('Count')
6 plt.title('Histogram of Purchase Price')
7 plt.show()
8
9 # Menampilkan histogram untuk atribut "Current Price" menggunakan Seaborn
10 plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
11 sns.histplot(data=data_stock, x='Current Price', kde=True, edgecolor='white', color='yellow')
12 plt.xlabel('Current Price')
13 plt.ylabel('Count')
14 plt.title('Histogram of Current Price')
15 plt.show()
16
17 # Menampilkan histogram untuk atribut "Gain/Loss" menggunakan Seaborn
18 plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
19 sns.histplot(data=data_stock, x='Gain/Loss', kde=True, edgecolor='white', color='yellow')
20 plt.xlabel('Gain/Loss')
21 plt.ylabel('Count')
22 plt.title('Histogram of Gain/Loss')
23 plt.show()
```



B

B. Atribut Stock Name dan Symbol yang memiliki Dividen / Share 5 tertinggi

```
[6] 1 # Mengurutkan data berdasarkan kolom "Dividen/Share" secara menurun
2 data_stock_dividendShare = data_stock.sort_values('Dividend/Share', ascending=False)
3
4 # Mengambil 5 baris teratas
5 top_5_dividends = data_stock_dividendShare.head(5)[['Stock Name', 'Symbol', 'Dividend/Share']]
6
7 # Menampilkan hasil, 5 data
8 print("Atribut Stock Name dan Symbol dengan Dividen/Share 5 tertinggi:")
9 print(top_5_dividends)
10
```

Atribut Stock Name dan Symbol dengan Dividen/Share 5 tertinggi:

	Stock Name	Symbol	Dividend/Share
0	Apple	AAPL	\$2.28
8	Qualcomm	QCOM	\$2.12
1	Microsoft	MSFT	\$1.56
7	Cisco	CSCO	\$1.16
6	Intel	INTO	\$1.09

C

C. Atribut Stock Name dan Symbol yang memiliki Market Value 5 tertinggi

+ Kode

+ Teks

```
[7] 1
2 # Mengurutkan data berdasarkan kolom "Market Value" secara menurun
3 data_stock_marketValue = data_stock.sort_values('Market Value', ascending=False)
4
5 # Mengambil 5 baris teratas
6 top_5_market_values = data_stock_marketValue.head(5)[['Stock Name', 'Symbol', 'Market Value']]
7
8 # Menampilkan hasil, 5 data
9 print("Atribut Stock Name dan Symbol dengan Market Value 5 tertinggi:")
10 print(top_5_market_values)
11
```

Atribut Stock Name dan Symbol dengan Market Value 5 tertinggi:

	Stock Name	Symbol	Market Value
5	Alphabet	GOOG	\$83,336.00
4	Hewlett Packard Enterprise	HPE	\$8,842,50
10	Redhat	RHT	\$8,626.00
7	Cisco	CSCO	\$7,478.78
12	Twitter	TWTR	\$7,302.55

D

D. Atribut Stock Name dan Symbol yang memiliki Annual Yield 7 tertinggi

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```
1 # Mengurutkan data berdasarkan kolom "Annual Yield" secara menurun
2 data_stock_annualYield = data_stock.sort_values('Annual Yield', ascending=False)
3
4 # Mengambil 7 baris teratas
5 top_7_annual_yields = data_stock_annualYield.head(7)[['Stock Name', 'Symbol', 'Annual Yield']]
6
7 # Menampilkan hasil, 7 data
8 print("Atribut Stock Name dan Symbol dengan Annual Yield 7 tertinggi:")
9 print(top_7_annual_yields)
10
```

Atribut Stock Name dan Symbol dengan Annual Yield 7 tertinggi:

	Stock Name	Symbol	Annual Yield
8	Qualcomm	QCOM	3.75%
7	Cisco	CSCO	3.49%
6	Intel	INTO	3.02%
1	Microsoft	MSFT	2.38%
0	Apple	AAPL	1.58%
4	Hewlett Packard Enterprise	HPE	1.47%
3	Oracle	ORCL	1.44%