Application Exercise 4

Question 1

Question 2

```
dj_{new} \leftarrow (dj[c(2,3)])[complete.cases(dj[c(2,3)]),]
dj_new
## # A tibble: 1,492 x 2
##
      `Effective Date` `Close Value`
##
      <chr>
                                <dbl>
## 1 05/29/1896
                                40.6
## 2 06/30/1896
                                36.2
## 3 07/31/1896
                                32.0
## 4 08/31/1896
                                32.0
## 5 09/30/1896
                                36.0
## 6 10/31/1896
                                39.5
## 7 11/30/1896
                                41
## 8 12/31/1896
                                40.4
## 9 01/30/1897
                                42.6
## 10 02/27/1897
                                41.7
## # ... with 1,482 more rows
```

Question 3

```
dj_new <- dj_new %>%
  rename(
   date = 'Effective Date',
   close_value = 'Close Value'
)
```

Question 4

Question 5

```
dj_new$month <- mdy(dj_new$date) %>%
month()
```

Question 6

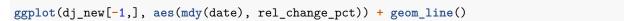
```
v <- diff(dj_new$month, lag = 1)</pre>
v[(v != 1) & (v!= -11)]
## [1] 5
dj_new$diff <- c(NA,v)</pre>
date <- dj_new[dj_new$diff != 1 & dj_new$diff != -11,]$date[2]
incident <- which(dj_new$date == date, arr.ind=TRUE)</pre>
dj_new[c(incident-1, incident, incident+1),]
## # A tibble: 3 x 4
##
     date
                 close_value month diff
##
     <chr>>
                       <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 07/30/1914
                                  7
                        71.4
## 2 12/31/1914
                         54.6
                                 12
                                         5
## 3 01/30/1915
                        57.2
                                  1
                                       -11
```

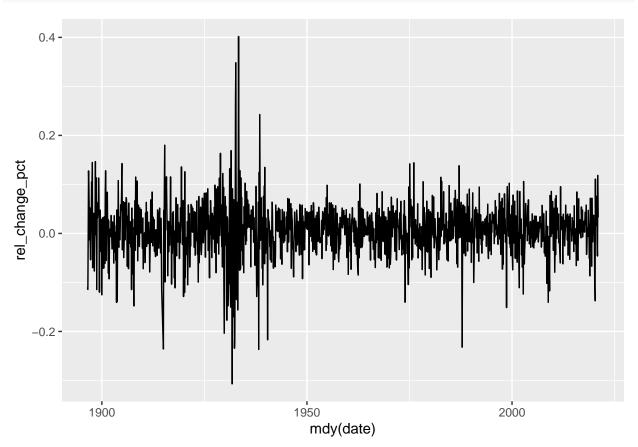
We find that there was a gap of 5 months between July 30th 1914 and December 31st 1914. Because of World War 1, all major European stock markets closed, which explains the gaps in the data of monthly performance history of Dow Jones from August to December of 1914.

Question 7

```
dj_new$rel_change_pct <- c(NA, diff(dj_new$close_value, lag = 1))
dj_new$rel_change_pct[2:nrow(dj_new)] <-
dj_new$rel_change_pct[2:nrow(dj_new)]/dj_new$close_value[1:(nrow(dj_new)-1)]</pre>
```

Question 8





Question 9

```
#dj_new[dj_new$rel_change_pct==max(dj_new$rel_change_pct),]
max(dj_new$rel_change_pct,na.rm = TRUE)
```

[1] 0.4018051

Question 10

Question 11