

```

pkgs/r/linux-64                               No change

Pinned packages:
- python 3.7.*

Transaction

Prefix: /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python

All requested packages already installed

Requirement already satisfied: nbformat==4.2.0 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (4.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ipython-genutils in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from nbformat==4.2.0) (0.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from nbformat==4.2.0) (4.17.3)
Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-core in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from nbformat==4.2.0) (4.12.0)
Requirement already satisfied: traitlets>=4.1 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from nbformat==4.2.0) (5.9.0)
Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=17.4.0 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4->nbformat==4.2.0) (23.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: importlib-metadata in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4->nbformat==4.2.0) (4.11.4)
Requirement already satisfied: importlib-resources>=1.4.0 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4->nbformat==4.2.0) (5.12.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pkgutil-resolve-name>=1.3.10 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4->nbformat==4.2.0) (1.3.10)
Requirement already satisfied: pyrsistent!=0.17.0,!0.17.1,!0.17.2,>=0.14.0 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4->nbformat==4.2.0) (0.19.3)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4->nbformat==4.2.0) (4.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: zipp>=3.1.0 in /home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.7/site-packages (from importlib-resources>=1.4.0->jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4->nbformat==4.2.0) (3.15.0)

```

```
[72]: import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import plotly.graph_objects as go
from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
```

In Python, you can ignore warnings using the warnings module. You can use the filterwarnings function to filter or ignore specific warning messages or categories.

```
[73]: import warnings
# Ignore all warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=FutureWarning)
```

Define Graphing Function

In this section, we define the function `make_graph`. You don't have to know how the function works, you should only care about the inputs. It takes a dataframe with stock data (dataframe must contain Date and Close columns), a dataframe with revenue data (dataframe must contain Date and Revenue columns), and the name of the stock.

```
[74]: def make_graph(stock_data, revenue_data, stock):
    fig = make_subplots(rows=2, cols=1, shared_xaxes=True, subplot_titles=("Historical Share Price", "Historical Revenue"), vertical_spacing=0)
    stock_data_specific = stock_data[stock_data.Date <= '2021-06-14']
    revenue_data_specific = revenue_data[revenue_data.Date <= '2021-04-30']
    fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=pd.to_datetime(stock_data_specific.Date, infer_datetime_format=True), y=stock_data_specific.Close,
    fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=pd.to_datetime(revenue_data_specific.Date, infer_datetime_format=True), y=revenue_data_specific.Re
    fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Date", row=1, col=1)
    fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Date", row=2, col=1)
    fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Price ($US)", row=1, col=1)
    fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Revenue ($US Millions)", row=2, col=1)
    fig.update_layout(showlegend=False,
    height=900,
    title=stock,
    xaxis_rangeslider_visible=True)
    fig.show()
```

Question 1: Use yfinance to Extract Stock Data

Using the `Ticker` function enter the ticker symbol of the stock we want to extract data on to create a ticker object. The stock is Tesla and its ticker symbol is `TSLA`.

```
[77]: stock_data = yf.Ticker('TSLA')
print(stock_data)

yfinance.Ticker object <TSLA>
```

Using the ticker object and the function `history` extract stock information and save it in a dataframe named `tesla_data`. Set the `period` parameter to `'max'` so we get information for the maximum amount of time.

```
[78]: tesla_data = stock_data.history(period='max')
tesla_data
```

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Dividends	Stock Splits
2010-06-29	1.266667	1.666667	1.169333	1.592667	281494500	0	0.0
2010-06-30	1.719333	2.028000	1.553333	1.588667	257806500	0	0.0
2010-07-01	1.666667	1.728000	1.351333	1.464000	123282000	0	0.0
2010-07-02	1.533333	1.540000	1.247333	1.280000	77097000	0	0.0
2010-07-06	1.333333	1.333333	1.055333	1.074000	103003500	0	0.0

2024-02-26	192.289993	201.779999	192.000000	199.399994	111747100	0	0.0		
2024-02-27	204.039993	205.600006	198.259995	199.729996	108645400	0	0.0		
2024-02-28	200.419998	205.300003	198.440002	202.039993	99806200	0	0.0		
2024-02-29	204.179993	205.279999	198.449997	201.880005	85907000	0	0.0		
2024-03-01	200.520004	204.520004	198.500000	202.639999	82099200	0	0.0		

3442 rows × 7 columns

Reset the index using the `reset_index(inplace=True)` function on the `tesla_data` DataFrame and display the first five rows of the `tesla_data` dataframe using the `head` function. Take a screenshot of the results and code from the beginning of Question 1 to the results below.

```
[79]: tesla_data.reset_index(inplace=True)
tesla_data.head()
```

	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Dividends	Stock Splits
0	2010-06-29	1.266667	1.666667	1.169333	1.592667	281494500	0	0.0
1	2010-06-30	1.719333	2.028000	1.553333	1.588667	257806500	0	0.0
2	2010-07-01	1.666667	1.728000	1.351333	1.464000	123282000	0	0.0
3	2010-07-02	1.533333	1.540000	1.247333	1.280000	77097000	0	0.0
4	2010-07-06	1.333333	1.333333	1.055333	1.074000	103003500	0	0.0

Question 2: Use Webscraping to Extract Tesla Revenue Data

Use the `requests` library to download the webpage <https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/revenue.htm> Save the text of the response as a variable named `html_data`.

```
[80]: url="https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/revenue.htm"
# Click here to view the page
# https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDeveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/revenue.htm
```

Parse the html data using `beautiful_soup`.

```
[81]: data = requests.get(url).text
soup = BeautifulSoup(data, 'html5lib')
```

Using `BeautifulSoup` or the `read_html` function extract the table with `Tesla Revenue` and store it into a dataframe named `tesla_revenue`. The dataframe should have columns `Date` and `Revenue`.

► Click here if you need help locating the table

```
[82]: tesla_revenue = soup.find('table')
rows = table.findall('tr')[1:] # Exclude the header row
tesla_revenue_data = []
for row in rows:
    cols = row.find_all('td')
    date = cols[0].get_text()
    revenue = cols[1].get_text().strip()
    tesla_revenue_data.append({'Date': date, 'Revenue': revenue})
tesla_revenue = pd.DataFrame(tesla_revenue_data)
print(tesla_revenue)
```

Date	Revenue
0	2020 \$6,466
1	2019 \$8,285
2	2018 \$8,547
3	2017 \$7,965
4	2016 \$9,364
5	2015 \$9,296
6	2014 \$9,040
7	2013 \$8,887
8	2012 \$9,551
9	2011 \$9,474
10	2010 \$9,078
11	2009 \$8,806
12	2008 \$7,094
13	2007 \$5,319
14	2006 \$3,092
15	2005 \$1,843

Execute the following line to remove the comma and dollar sign from the `Revenue` column.

```
[27]: tesla_revenue["Revenue"] = tesla_revenue['Revenue'].str.replace('$', '').str.replace(',', '')
```

Date	Revenue
0	2021 53823
1	2020 31536
2	2019 24578
3	2018 21461
4	2017 11759
5	2016 7000
6	2015 4046
7	2014 3198
8	2013 2013
9	2012 413
10	2011 204
11	2010 117
12	2009 112

Execute the following lines to remove all null or empty strings in the `Revenue` column.

```
[83]: tesla_revenue.dropna(inplace=True)
tesla_revenue = tesla_revenue[tesla_revenue['Revenue'] != ""]
print(tesla_revenue)

Date Revenue
0 2020 $6,466
1 2019 $8,285
2 2018 $8,547
3 2017 $7,965
4 2016 $9,364
5 2015 $9,296
6 2014 $9,040
7 2013 $8,887
8 2012 $9,551
9 2011 $9,474
10 2010 $9,078
11 2009 $8,806
12 2008 $7,094
13 2007 $5,319
14 2006 $3,092
15 2005 $1,843
```

Display the last 5 row of the `tesla_revenue` dataframe using the `tail` function. Take a screenshot of the results.

```
[84]: tesla_revenue.tail(5)

[84]: Date Revenue
11 2009 $8.806
12 2008 $7.094
13 2007 $5.319
14 2006 $3.092
15 2005 $1.843
```

Question 3: Use yfinance to Extract Stock Data

Using the `Ticker` function enter the ticker symbol of the stock we want to extract data on to create a ticker object. The stock is GameStop and its ticker symbol is `GME`.

```
[85]: data = yf.Ticker("GME")
print(data)

yfinance.Ticker object <GME>
```

Using the ticker object and the function `history` extract stock information and save it in a dataframe named `gme_data`. Set the `period` parameter to `max` so we get information for the maximum amount of time.

```
[86]: gme_data = data.history(period="max")
(gme_data)
```

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Dividends	Stock Splits
2002-02-13	1.620128	1.693350	1.603296	1.691666	76216000	0.0	0.0
2002-02-14	1.712707	1.716073	1.670626	1.683250	11021600	0.0	0.0
2002-02-15	1.683250	1.687458	1.658002	1.674834	8389600	0.0	0.0
2002-02-19	1.666418	1.666418	1.578047	1.607504	7410400	0.0	0.0
2002-02-20	1.615920	1.662210	1.603296	1.662210	6892800	0.0	0.0
...
2024-02-26	13.310000	13.750000	13.200000	13.680000	2278600	0.0	0.0
2024-02-27	13.700000	14.290000	13.680000	14.210000	2795500	0.0	0.0
2024-02-28	14.000000	14.470000	13.890000	14.240000	2440700	0.0	0.0
2024-02-29	14.340000	14.650000	14.030000	14.270000	2638700	0.0	0.0
2024-03-01	14.180000	15.090000	13.990000	14.950000	4890900	0.0	0.0

5550 rows × 7 columns

Reset the index using the `reset_index(inplace=True)` function on the `gme_data` DataFrame and display the first five rows of the `gme_data` dataframe using the `head` function. Take a screenshot of the results and code from the beginning of Question 3 to the results below.

```
[87]: gme_data.reset_index(inplace=True)
gme_data.head()
```

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Dividends	Stock Splits
0 2002-02-13	1.620128	1.693350	1.603296	1.691666	76216000	0.0	0.0
1 2002-02-14	1.712707	1.716073	1.670626	1.683250	11021600	0.0	0.0
2 2002-02-15	1.683250	1.687458	1.658002	1.674834	8389600	0.0	0.0
3 2002-02-19	1.666418	1.666418	1.578047	1.607504	7410400	0.0	0.0
4 2002-02-20	1.615920	1.662210	1.603296	1.662210	6892800	0.0	0.0

Question 4: Use Webscraping to Extract GME Revenue Data



Use the `requests` library to download the webpage <https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/stock.html>. Save the text of the response as a variable named `html_data`.

```
[88]: url = "https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDveloperSkillsNetwork-PY0220EN-SkillsNetwork/labs/project/stock.html"
```

Parse the html data using `beautiful_soup`.

```
[90]: html_data = requests.get(url).text
```

Using `BeautifulSoup` or the `read_html` function extract the table with `GameStop Revenue` and store it into a dataframe named `gme_revenue`. The dataframe should have columns `Date` and `Revenue`. Make sure the comma and dollar sign is removed from the `Revenue` column using a method similar to what you did in Question 2.

► Click here if you need help locating the table

```
[98]: gme_revenue = soup.find('table')
rows = table.find_all('tr')[1:]
gme_revenue_data = []
for row in rows:
    cols = row.find_all('td')
    date = cols[0].get_text()
    revenue = cols[1].get_text().strip()
    gme_revenue_data.append({'Date': date, 'Revenue': revenue})
gme_revenue = pd.DataFrame(gme_revenue_data)
```

Display the last five rows of the `gme_revenue` dataframe using the `tail` function. Take a screenshot of the results.

```
[97]: gme_revenue.tail()
```

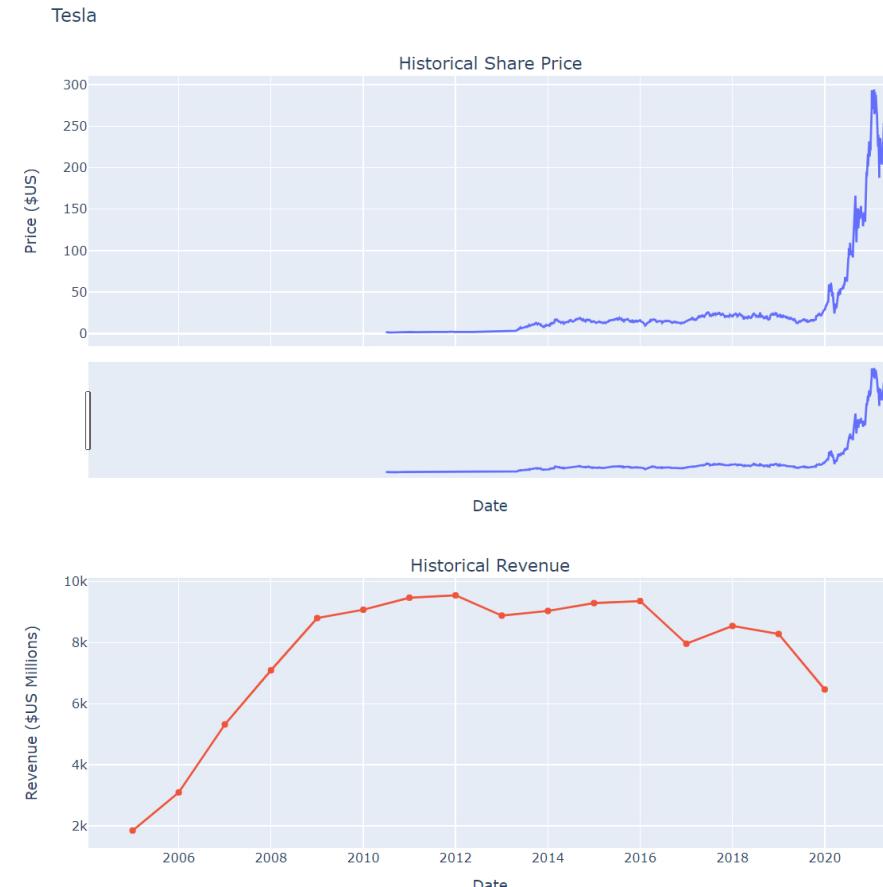
```
[97]:
```

	Date	Revenue
11	2009	\$8,806
12	2008	\$7,094
13	2007	\$5,319
14	2006	\$3,092
15	2005	\$1,843

Question 5: Plot Tesla Stock Graph

Use the `make_graph` function to graph the Tesla Stock Data, also provide a title for the graph. The structure to call the `make_graph` function is `make_graph(tesla_data, tesla_revenue, 'Tesla')`. Note the graph will only show data upto June 2021.

```
[104]: tesla_revenue["Revenue"] = tesla_revenue['Revenue'].str.replace(',', '')
make_graph(tesla_data, tesla_revenue, 'Tesla')
```

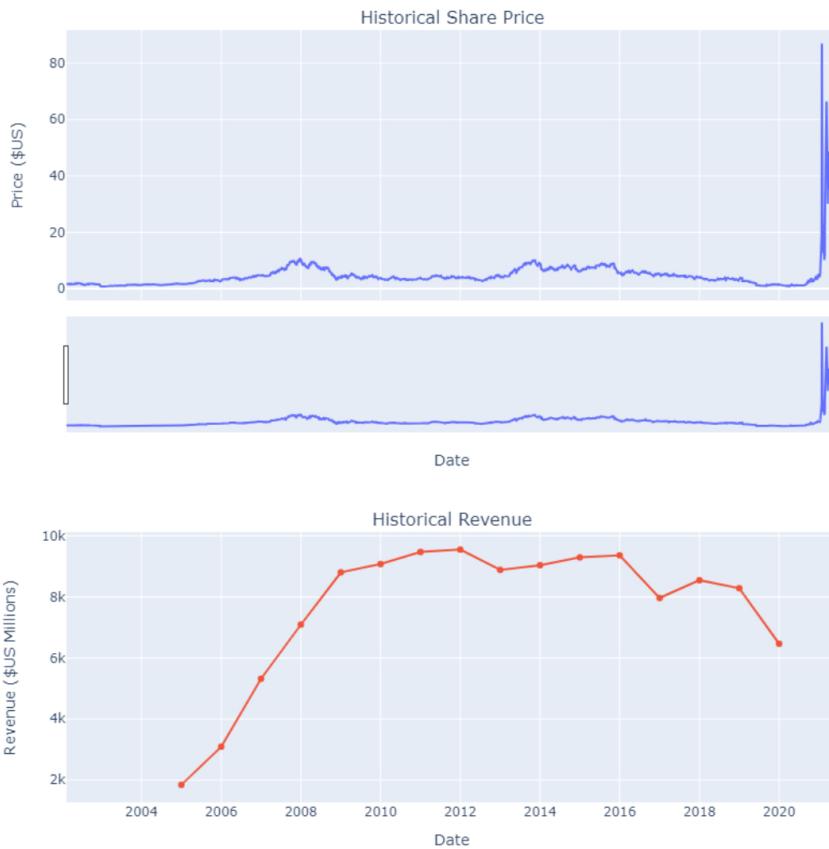


Question 6: Plot GameStop Stock Graph

Use the `make_graph` function to graph the GameStop Stock Data, also provide a title for the graph. The structure to call the `make_graph` function is `make_graph(gme_data, gme_revenue, 'GameStop')`. Note the graph will only show data upto June 2021.

```
[106]: gme_revenue["Revenue"] = gme_revenue['Revenue'].str.replace(',', '\$', '')
make_graph(gme_data, gme_revenue, 'GameStop')
```

GameStop



About the Authors:

[Joseph Santarcangelo](#) has a PhD in Electrical Engineering, his research focused on using machine learning, signal processing, and computer vision to determine how videos impact human cognition. Joseph has been working for IBM since he completed his PhD.

Azim Hirjani

Change Log

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Version	Changed By	Change Description
2022-02-28	1.2	Lakshmi Holla	Changed the URL of GameStop
2020-11-10	1.1	Malika Singla	Deleted the Optional part
2020-08-27	1.0	Malika Singla	Added lab to GitLab

Simple 0 s. 3 ⚡ Fully initialized Python | Idle Mem: 764.54 / 6144.00 MB Mode: Command 🛡 Ln 1, Col 1 English (United States) Final Assignment.ipynb 1 📈