

M07-HW-2

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1 Metadata

Course: DS 5100
Module: 07 Python Classes
Topic: HW 07 Stock Class
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2 Student Info

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- URL of this file in GitHub: <https://github.com/sliplr19/DS5100-ddj6tu/blob/main/lessons/M07/M07-HW-2.ipynb>

3 Instructions

In your **private course repo on Rivanna**, use this Jupyter notebook and the data file described to write code that performs the tasks below.

Save your notebook in the M07 directory.

Remember to add and commit these files to your repo.

Then push your commits to your repo on GitHub.

Be sure to fill out the **Student Info** block above.

To submit your homework, save the notebook as a PDF and upload it to GradeScope, following the instructions.

TOTAL POINTS: 12

4 Overview

In this assignment you will define a class and use it to perform the requested tasks.

Before answering the questions, read the market data from `apple_data.csv` into a Pandas dataframe. The file is in the HW for this module in the course repo.

5 Setting Up

```
[2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

6 Prepare the Data

Read in the dataset from the attached file `apple_data.csv` using `pd.read_csv()`.

```
[4]: apple = pd.read_csv("apple_data.csv")
apple.head().T
```

```
[4]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4
date	2020-01-02	2020-01-03	2020-01-06	2020-01-07	2020-01-08
adj_close	298.829956	295.924713	298.282715	296.879883	301.655548

7 Task 1

(5 PTS)

Define a class with these features:

Class Name: Stock

Attributes: - `ticker`: a string to hold the stock symbol - `sector`: a string to hold the sector name
- `prices`: a dataframe to hold the prices for the stock

Methods: - `print_sector` to just print out the sector string. - `get_row_count` to count the number of rows in the price dataframe. Set an attribute “`price_records`” equal to this count. - `__init__` to build objects. Initialize with the three attribute values passed to the constructor.

```
[17]: class Stock:

    def __init__(self, sector, prices, ticker):
        self.sector = sector
        self.prices = prices
        self.ticker = ticker

    def print_sector(self):
        print(self.sector)

    def get_row_count(self):
        self.price_records = self.prices.shape[0]
        return(self.price_records)
```

8 Task 2

(1 PT)

Create an instance of your class with the these initial values: - **ticker**: 'AAPL' - **sector**: 'technology' - **prices**: *the imported price dataframe*

Then Use the dot operator to print the stock's ticker.

```
[18]: stockint = Stock('technology', apple, 'APPL')
      stockint.ticker
```

```
[18]: 'APPL'
```

9 Task 3

(1 PT)

Use the `print_sector()` method to print the sector.

```
[19]: stockint.print_sector()
```

```
technology
```

10 Task 4

(2 PTS)

Use the `get_row_count()` method to compute the number of price records and set `price_records`.

Use the dot operator to access the stock's `price_records`, printing the result.

```
[20]: stockint.get_row_count()
```

```
[20]: 135
```

```
[21]: stockint.price_records
```

```
[21]: 135
```

11 Task 5

(1 PT)

Add a new column called 'month' to the `prices` attribute and put the month number there.

Hint: You can use `.apply()` with a lambda function to split the month string and keep the second element.

```
[37]: import calendar as cal
      import locale
```

```
stockint.prices['date'] = pd.to_datetime(stockint.prices['date'])
stockint.prices['month'] = stockint.prices['date'].dt.month_name()
```

12 Task 6

(1 PT)

Use `.groupby()` to compute the mean `adj_close` by month. Save your result as a dataframe, not a series.

```
[42]: mean_dat = stockint.prices.groupby('month')['adj_close'].mean().to_frame()
      mean_dat
```

```
[42]:      adj_close
      month
April      271.650839
February   310.271843
January    310.337596
July       378.385999
June       345.806360
March      261.735581
May        309.785164
```

```
[40]: # Another method
      # my_stock.prices.groupby('month').agg({'adj_close': 'mean'})
```

13 Task 7

(1 PT)

Plot the mean `adj_close` by month using a simple line plot.

```
[ ]:
```