investpy Documentation

Release 1.0.6

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

investpy is a Python package developed in order to retrieve all the available historical data from stocks/stocks, funds and ETFs from Investing.com. As Investing.com does not have any API to retrieve historical data, the main goal of this package is to allow users retrieve information from all the available financial products.

investpy came to life due to the need of covering the existing shortcomings in terms of real time data retrieval from stocks of the companies that make up the Spanish Stock Market, until the date there was no other package that provided a data extraction model for stocks from the Spanish Stock Market.

As time passed by, a decision was made on how investpy could be improved, and as the package was expected to have a high scalability and thus cover all the data possibilities offered by Investing.com to the public, investpy is now trying to expand the data it retrieves to make it more useful.

Along this document some relevant features of investpy are going to be sorted out and its functions are going to be explained in order to clarify its use.

1.1 Getting Started

Note: In order to get started using investpy you will need to have it installed, so if you do not have it already, check *Installation*.

Once you have investpy installed, you can now proceed to use the package. The first step is importing it at the top of your Python file as:

```
import investpy
```

Currently the main functions of investpy support historical data retrieval of stocks, funds and ETFs from all around the world (as indexed in Investing.com). Additionally to historical data retrieval, investpy also offers additional data retrieval related to the indexed financial products.

In order to clarify this concepts, some investpy functions are going to be presented, even though all of them are going to be properly explained and sorted out on their respective appendix in the documentation or in the API Reference.

For example, a block of code in order to get to test investpy usage is presented:

```
import investpy


# Retrieve all the available stocks as a Python list
stocks = investpy.get_stocks_list()

# Retrieve the recent historical data (past month) of a stock as a pandas.DataFrame␣
↪on ascending date order
df = investpy.get_stock_recent_data(stock='bbva', country='spain', as_json=False,␣
↪order='ascending')

# Retrieve the company profile of the introduced stock on english
profile = investpy.get_stock_company_profile(stock='bbva', country='spain', language=
↪'english')
```

1.2 Data Source

Investing.com is the main data source from which investpy retrieves the data. Investing.com is a global financial portal and Internet brand owned by Fusion Media Ltd. which provides news, analysis, streaming quotes, charts, technical data and financial tools about the global financial markets.

So as, the decision of choosing Investing.com as the data source is based on its reliability and also because it is one of the few web pages that provide detailed data from spanish markets, as it was the main focus when determining to develop the package as explained previously.

CHAPTER 2

Installation

Note: After installing the package you are now available to use it! As investpy's latest release is 1.0.6 the installation is optimized for it. If you try installing another investpy release, some features may not work.

2.1 First Installation

In order to get this package working you will need to install it on its last version. To install the package on either way you will need to have a Python 3.x version installed and pip or conda, so you can install Python packages from PyPI and from Anaconda Cloud, respectively. So, to install the latest release of investpy, you can either do it:

- via Python Package Indexer (PyPI):

```
$ python -m pip install investpy
```

- via Anaconda Cloud:

```
$ conda install investpy
```

- from GitHub via PyPI:

```
$ python -m pip install https://github.com/alvarobartt/investpy/archive/master.zip
```

2.2 Update Package

If you already had investpy installed and you want to update it you can do it:

- via PyPI:

```
$ python -m pip install --upgrade investpy
```

- via Anaconda Cloud:

```
$ conda update investpy
```

- from GitHub via PyPi:

```
$ python -m pip install --upgrade https://github.com/alvarobartt/investpy/archive/
↪master.zip
```

All the dependencies are already listed on the setup file of the package, but to sum them up, when installing investpy, it will install the following dependencies:

- pandas 0.25.1
- requests 2.22.0
- lxml 4.4.1
- unidecode 1.1.1

CHAPTER 3

Usage

Along this document, the main investpy functions are going to be presented. So on, this is a tutorial on how to use **investpy** to retrieve data from the financial products available, such as: stocks, funds, ETFs, indices and currency crosses, retrieved from Investing.com.

3.1 Recent/Historical Data Retrieval

The main functionallity of **investpy** is to retrieve historical data from the indexed financial products. So both recent and historical data retrieval functions have been developed in order to retrieve data from the last month or from a concrete period of time, respectively.

3.1.1 Stock Data Retrieval

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_stock_recent_data(stock='bbva',
                                    country='spain')
print(df.head())

              Open   High    Low  Close    Volume Currency
Date
2019-08-13  4.263  4.395  4.230  4.353  27250000      EUR
2019-08-14  4.322  4.325  4.215  4.244  36890000      EUR
2019-08-15  4.281  4.298  4.187  4.234  21340000      EUR
2019-08-16  4.234  4.375  4.208  4.365  46080000      EUR
2019-08-19  4.396  4.425  4.269  4.269  18950000      EUR
```

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_stock_historical_data(stock='AAPL',
                                        country='United States',
```

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```
                                        from_date='01/01/2010',
                                        to_date='01/01/2020')
print(df.head())

             Open   High    Low  Close     Volume Currency
Date
2010-01-04  30.49  30.64  30.34  30.57  123432176      USD
2010-01-05  30.66  30.80  30.46  30.63  150476160      USD
2010-01-06  30.63  30.75  30.11  30.14  138039728      USD
2010-01-07  30.25  30.29  29.86  30.08  119282440      USD
2010-01-08  30.04  30.29  29.87  30.28  111969192      USD
```

3.1.2 Fund Data Retrieval

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_fund_recent_data(fund='bbva plan multiactivo moderado pp',
                                   country='spain')
print(df.head())

              Open   High    Low  Close Currency
Date
2019-08-13  1.110  1.110  1.110  1.110      EUR
2019-08-16  1.109  1.109  1.109  1.109      EUR
2019-08-19  1.114  1.114  1.114  1.114      EUR
2019-08-20  1.112  1.112  1.112  1.112      EUR
2019-08-21  1.115  1.115  1.115  1.115      EUR
```

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_fund_historical_data(fund='bbva plan multiactivo moderado pp',
                                       country='spain',
                                       from_date='01/01/2010',
                                       to_date='01/01/2019')
print(df.head())

              Open   High    Low  Close Currency
Date
2018-02-15  1.105  1.105  1.105  1.105      EUR
2018-02-16  1.113  1.113  1.113  1.113      EUR
2018-02-17  1.113  1.113  1.113  1.113      EUR
2018-02-18  1.113  1.113  1.113  1.113      EUR
2018-02-19  1.111  1.111  1.111  1.111      EUR
```

3.1.3 ETF Data Retrieval

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_etf_recent_data(etf='bbva accion dj eurostoxx 50',
                                  country='spain')
print(df.head())
```

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```
              Open    High     Low   Close Currency
Date
2019-08-13  33.115  33.780  32.985  33.585      EUR
2019-08-14  33.335  33.335  32.880  32.905      EUR
2019-08-15  32.790  32.925  32.455  32.845      EUR
2019-08-16  33.115  33.200  33.115  33.305      EUR
2019-08-19  33.605  33.735  33.490  33.685      EUR
```

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_etf_historical_data(etf='bbva accion dj eurostoxx 50',
                                      country='spain',
                                      from_date='01/01/2018',
                                      to_date='01/01/2019')
print(df.head())
```

```
             Open   High    Low  Close Currency
Date
2011-12-07  23.70  23.70  23.70  23.62      EUR
2011-12-08  23.53  23.60  23.15  23.04      EUR
2011-12-09  23.36  23.60  23.36  23.62      EUR
2011-12-12  23.15  23.26  23.00  22.88      EUR
2011-12-13  22.88  22.88  22.88  22.80      EUR
```

3.1.4 Index Data Retrieval

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_index_recent_data(index='ibex 35',
                                    country='spain')
print(df.head())
```

```
               Open     High      Low    Close   Volume Currency
Date
2019-08-26  12604.7  12646.3  12510.4  12621.3  4770000      EUR
2019-08-27  12618.3  12723.3  12593.6  12683.8  8230000      EUR
2019-08-28  12657.2  12697.2  12585.1  12642.5  7300000      EUR
2019-08-29  12637.2  12806.6  12633.8  12806.6  5650000      EUR
2019-08-30  12767.6  12905.9  12756.9  12821.6  6040000      EUR
```

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_index_historical_data(index='ibex 35',
                                        country='spain',
                                        from_date='01/01/2018',
                                        to_date='01/01/2019')
print(df.head())
```

```
               Open     High      Low    Close    Volume Currency
Date
2018-01-02  15128.2  15136.7  14996.6  15096.8  10340000      EUR
2018-01-03  15145.0  15186.9  15091.9  15106.9  12800000      EUR
2018-01-04  15105.5  15368.7  15103.7  15368.7  17070000      EUR
2018-01-05  15353.9  15407.5  15348.6  15398.9  11180000      EUR
```

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```
2018-01-08  15437.1  15448.7  15344.0  15373.3  12890000      EUR
```

3.1.5 Currency Crosses Data Retrieval

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_currency_cross_recent_data(currency_cross='EUR/USD')
print(df.head())

              Open    High     Low   Close  Volume Currency
Date
2019-08-27  1.1101  1.1116  1.1084  1.1091       0      USD
2019-08-28  1.1090  1.1099  1.1072  1.1078       0      USD
2019-08-29  1.1078  1.1093  1.1042  1.1057       0      USD
2019-08-30  1.1058  1.1062  1.0963  1.0991       0      USD
2019-09-02  1.0990  1.1000  1.0958  1.0968       0      USD
```

```
import investpy

df = investpy.get_currency_cross_historical_data(currency_cross='EUR/USD',
                                                 from_date='01/01/2018',
                                                 to_date='01/01/2019')
print(df.head())

             Open    High     Low   Close  Volume Currency
Date
2018-01-01  1.2003  1.2014  1.1995  1.2010       0      USD
2018-01-02  1.2013  1.2084  1.2003  1.2059       0      USD
2018-01-03  1.2058  1.2070  1.2001  1.2014       0      USD
2018-01-04  1.2015  1.2090  1.2004  1.2068       0      USD
2018-01-05  1.2068  1.2085  1.2021  1.2030       0      USD
```

3.2 Additional Data

As Investing.com provides more data besides the historical one, some of that additional data can be fetched via investpy. Currently, as the package is under-development, some additional functions have been created in order to retrieve more data as indexed in Investing.com.

3.2.1 Stock Company Profile Retrieval

```
import investpy

company_profile = investpy.get_stock_company_profile(stock='bbva',
                                                     country='spain')
print(company_profile)

{
    "url": "https://www.investing.com/equities/bbva-company-profile",
```

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```
    "description": "Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. (BBVA) is a diversified␣
↪financial company engaged in retail banking ..."
}
```

3.2.2 Fund Information Retrieval

```
import investpy

fund_information = investpy.get_fund_information(fund='bbva plan multiactivo moderado␣
↪pp',
                                                 country='spain',
                                                 as_json=True)
print(fund_information)

{
    'Fund Name': 'Bbva Plan Multiactivo Moderado Pp',
    'Rating': 4,
    '1-Year Change': '-1,19%',
    'Previous Close': '1.103',
    'Risk Rating': 1,
    'TTM Yield': '0%',
    'ROE': '14,02%',
    'Issuer': 'BBVA Pensiones EGFP',
    'Turnover': None,
    'ROA': '4,97%',
    'Inception Date': '16/10/2012',
    'Total Assets': 1670000000,
    'Expenses': None,
    'Min Investment': 30,
    'Market Cap': 34820000000,
    'Category': 'Mixtos Euros Moderados PP'
}
```

CHAPTER 4

Models

4.1 Data Model

As the retrieved historical data is common to every financial product that investpy extracts data from, only a model class has been created in order to store the day-a-day historical data.

So in we define a model in where every value corresponds to each value of the OHLC (Open-High-Low-Close) nomenclature (except on stocks, that it also includes the volume) and it looks like:

```
def __init__(self, date_, open_, high_, low_, close_, volume_, currency_):
    self.date = date_
    self.open = open_
    self.high = high_
    self.low = low_
    self.close = close_
    self.volume = volume_
    self.currency_ = currency_
```

As their names indicate, OHLC values refer to opening, highest, lowest and closing values of the market on a trading day, respectively. And the volume value refers to the number of shares traded in a security day.

Note: The Data model is not usable as it is just a class used for the inner package, transparent to the user. It is used in order to categorize each retrieved value from Investing.com and then to define its structure and, so on, the structure that either the resulting pandas.DataFrame or JSON file will be based on.

4.2 Search Model

TODO

CHAPTER 5

Stocks/Equities

A **stock** (also known as "shares" or "equities") is a type of security that signifies proportionate ownership in the issuing corporation. This entitles the stockholder to that proportion of the corporation's assets and earnings.

Stocks are bought and sold predominantly on stock exchanges, though there can be private sales as well, and are the foundation of nearly every portfolio. These transactions have to conform to government regulations which are meant to protect investors from fraudulent practices. Historically, they have outperformed most other investments over the long run. These investments can be purchased from most online stock brokers.

Source: *Investopedia*

5.1 Getting Started

To get started using investpy you first need to install it as described on *Installation*. Once you have it installed you can proceed to use it in order to retrieve data from stocks, after importing the package as it follows:

```
import investpy
```

5.1.1 Listing

investpy offers some listing functions that allow the user to get the general information of the indexed stocks on Investing.com as that information is already stored on CSV files generated automatically on the package installation.

We can either retrieve the whole `pandas.DataFrame` containing all the information stored on the CSV file or a `list` containing just the symbols of the stocks, which are the input parameters for the data retrieval functions.

Also there is a param called `country` which by default is None, which means that the stock listing to be retrieved will include all the available countries (indexed in Investing.com); on the contrary, if the param `country` is an available country, the returned stock information will be filtered by country.

Tip: To get a listing of all the available countries you can use the function `investpy.get_stock_countries()` which will return a `list` containing all the available country names which have stocks

as indexed on Investing.com.

```
# Retrieve all available stocks information as a pandas.DataFrame
stocks_df = investpy.get_stocks(country=None)
# Retrieve a listing of all the available stock symbols
stocks_list = investpy.get_stocks_list(country=None)
```

5.1.2 Recent & Historical Data

The main functions of investpy are focused on historical data extraction, stocks in this case. As the main functionality of the package is to retrieve data from Investing.com, so on, some functions have been developed in order to retrieve both recent and historical data.

As to explain its usage an example is proposed to present historical data retrieval functions:

```
# Retrieves the recent data of BBVA (last month) a spanish stock, as a pandas.
↪DataFrame on ascending order
df = investpy.get_stock_recent_data(stock='bbva', country='spain', as_json=False,␣
↪order='ascending')

# Retrieves the historical data of BBVA, a spanish stock, on the specified date range␣
↪as a pandas.DataFrame on ascending order
df = investpy.get_stock_historical_data(stock='bbva', country='spain', from_date='01/
↪01/2018', to_date='01/01/2019', as_json=False, order='ascending')
```

As we already saw, both functions take some parameters, but some of them are *optional*, which means that the function does not need the user to specify them as they already have a default value.

Both parameters `stock` and `country` are mandatory, since they are the ones that specify which information should be retrieved from Investing.com. Consider that both parameters should match, which means that the symbols of the stock should be an stock from the specified country, if the stock is not found on the specified country, an error will be raised.

When retrieving recent data from an stock, we can additionally specify if we want the output as a json object or not, by setting the parameter `as_json` as either True or False, respectively. We can also set the `order` we want the returned object to have based on dates, where ascending goes from the very first date retrieved until now, and descending goes the other way.

Furthermore, when it comes to historical data retrieval, we also need to specify both `from_date` and `to_date` values, as they are mandatory. Both date values are `str` formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*.

Tip: If you are not familiar with stocks you can either retrieve a listing of the ones available or check the one presented in Investing.com Equities.

5.1.3 Company Profile

As an extra feature, via investpy you can retrieve the company profile from a company in order to either classify or analyse them based on the information these companies publicly provide, as it is a self-made description of the company.

```
investpy.get_stock_company_profile(stock='bbva', country='spain', language='english')
```

As explained before, when it comes to data retrieval, both `stock` and `country` parameters are mandatory, and should match; as the default value for the `language` of the retrieved company profile is *english* (as Investing.com provides company profiles written in english), but besides that, the function also retrieves the company profile on *spanish* from Bolsa de Madrid, which is the additional resource used along this package.

Warning: This function is just available for spanish stocks, since investpy was first created just for Spanish Stocks, Funds and ETFs retrieval. Future coverage for world stocks company profiles is intended, but currently just the spanish ones are available.

5.2 Samples

As the generated dataset has been uploaded to Kaggle some kernels with samples on retrieved data usage have been created by the community.

CHAPTER 6

Funds

A fund is a pool of money that is allocated for a specific purpose. A fund can be established for any purpose whatsoever, whether it is a city government setting aside money to build a new civic center, a college setting aside money to award a scholarship, or an insurance company setting aside money to pay its customers' claims.

A fund is a pool of money set aside for a specific purpose, those pools can are often invested and professionally managed and some common types of funds include pension funds, insurance funds, foundations, and endowments.

Individuals, businesses, and governments all use funds to set aside money. Individuals might establish an emergency fund or rainy-day fund to pay for unforeseen expenses or a trust fund to set aside money for a specific person.

Source: *Investopedia*

6.1 Getting Started

To get started using investpy you first need to install it as described on *Installation*. Once you have it installed you can proceed to use it in order to retrieve data from funds, after importing the package as it follows:

```
import investpy
```

6.1.1 Listing

investpy offers some listing functions that allow the user to get the general information of the indexed funds on Investing.com as that information is already stored on CSV files generated automatically on the package installation.

The user can either retrieve the whole `pandas.DataFrame` containing all the information stored on the CSV file, a `list` containing just the names of the funds, which are the input parameters for the data retrieval functions; or as a `dict` with all the available fields of information from the funds.

Also there is a param called `country` which by default is None, which means that the fund listing to be retrieved will include all the available countries (indexed in Investing.com); on the contrary, if the param `country` is an available country, the returned fund information will be filtered by country.

Tip: To get a listing of all the available countries you can use the function `investpy.get_fund_countries()` which will return a `list` containing all the available country names which have funds as indexed on Investing.com.

```
# Retrieve all available funds information as a pandas.DataFrame
funds_df = investpy.get_funds(country=None)
# Retrieve a listing of all the available fund names
funds_list = investpy.get_funds_list(country=None)
# Retrieve a dictionary with all the funds and all of their information fields
funds_dict = investpy.get_funds_dict(country=None)
```

Note: The funds `pandas.DataFrame` contains internal package information that is useless for users, but it is provided anyways.

Since the data retrieval functions need both the fund name and the country from where that fund is, there is a function to do so in order to let the user know which are the available countries and, so on, the available funds in those countries. The functions presented below: *investpy.get_funds*, *investpy.get_funds_list* and *investpy.get_funds_dict* have one optional parameter which is the country name so to retrieve just the `pandas.DataFrame`, `list` or `dict` from all the available funds from the introduced country, respectively.

Anyways, before applying that filter, the use of the function *investpy.get_fund_countries* is proposed in order to retrieve all the available countries which have funds.

```
countries = investpy.get_fund_countries()

# Check if a country is either or not in the list & then get all the available funds␣
↪from that country
if 'spain' in countries:
    funds = investpy.get_funds_list(country='spain')
```

So on, every country listed on the previous listing can be used for filtering funds. Note that the country param is needed in data retrieval functions since more than one fund can share the same name but not in the same country.

6.1.2 Fund Search

Before proceeding with the data retrieval functions an additional function is presented, since sometimes the user does not have all the information for the fund to retrieve information from, so on, there is a function which allows the user to search for funds with the specified value for the specified column/field. This function will return a *pandas.DataFrame* with all the results found if they were found, if not, a *RuntimeError* will be raised.

Since the returned object is a *pandas.DataFrame* in the following example both the function usage and further data handling is presented in order to let the user know hos to use the results of the search on the data retrieval functions in order to make it more easy to use. Note that you can either select the value you are searching from the

```
search_result = investpy.search_funds(by='name', value='bbva')

# Get both name and country via pandas.DataFrame index
index = 0
name = search_result.loc[index, 'name']
country = search_result.loc[index, 'country']

# Get both name and country via unique field such as isin
isin = 'ES0113211835'
```

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```
name = search_result.loc[(search_result['isin'].str == isin).idxmax(), 'name']
country = search_result.loc[(search_result['isin'].str == isin).idxmax(), 'country']

# Or get it manually via printing the resulting pandas.DataFrame
print(search_results)
```

6.1.3 Recent & Historical Data

The main functions of investpy are focused on historical data extraction, and in this concrete case, fund historical data retrieval functions will be explained and sorted out. As the main functionality of the package is to retrieve data from Investing.com and format it so to access it via Python functions, some functions have been developed in order to retrieve both recent and historical data.

As to explain its usage an example is proposed to explain how does historical data retrieval functions work:

```
# Retrieves last month's data of 'Bankia Cauto Pp', which is a fund from 'Spain', as␣
↪a pandas.DataFrame
df = investpy.get_fund_recent_data(fund='Bankia Cauto Pp', country='spain')

# Retrieves historical data of 'Bankia Cauto Pp', which is a fund from 'Spain', on␣
↪the specified date range as a pandas.DataFrame
df = investpy.get_fund_historical_data(fund='Bankia Cauto Pp', country='spain', from_
↪date='01/01/2018', to_date='01/01/2019')
```

Both functions need some parameters, even though some of them are *optional*, which means that the function does not need the user to specify them as they already have a default value.

Both parameters `fund` and `country` are mandatory, since they are the ones that specify which information should be retrieved from Investing.com. Take into consideration that both parameters should match, which means that the name of the fund should be a fund from the specified country, so if the introduced fund is not found on the specified country, an error will be raised.

When retrieving recent data from a fund, we can additionally specify if we want the output as a json object or not, by setting the parameter `as_json` as either True or False, respectively. We can also set the `order` we want the returned object to have based on dates, where ascending goes from the very first date retrieved until now, and descending goes the other way.

Furthermore, when it comes to historical data retrieval, we also need to specify both `from_date` and `to_date` values, as they are mandatory. Both date values are `str` formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*.

Tip: If you are not familiar with funds you can either retrieve a `list` of the ones available as provided by investpy or check the listing in Investing.com Funds.

6.1.4 Fund Information

As an extra feature, via investpy you can retrieve information insights for the specified fund on the specified country. This information is the one related to the introduced fund as indexed by Investing.com which will give the user a wider sight on that concrete fund since values such as risk, rating or category are provided by Investing.com and, so on, by investpy.

Its usage is pretty simple since just the *fund* and the *country* are mandatory parameters, but there is also an additional parameter which is *as_json* that can be either True or False whether the information wants to be returned as a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json`.

```
# Retrieve information from the introduced fund in the specified country
data = investpy.get_fund_information(fund='Bankia Cauto Pp', country='spain')
```

CHAPTER 7

API Reference

7.1 investpy.stocks

investpy.stocks.**get_stock_company_profile**(*stock*, *country='spain'*, *language='english'*)

This function retrieves the company profile of a stock company in the specified language. This function is really useful if NLP techniques want to be applied to stocks, since the company profile is a short description of what the company does and since it is written by the company, it can give the user an overview on what does the company do. The company profile can be retrieved either in english or in spanish, the only thing that changes is the source from where the data is retrieved, but the resulting object will be the same. Note that this functionalliy as described in the docs is just supported for spanish stocks currently, so on, if any other stock from any other country is introduced as parameter, the function will raise an exception.

Note: Currently just the spanish company profile can be retrieved from spanish stocks, so if you try to retrieve it in spanish for any other country, this function will raise a ValueError exception.

Parameters

- **stock** (str) – symbol of the stock to retrieve its company profile from.
- **country** (str) – name of the country from where the stock is.
- **language** (str, optional) – language in which the company profile is going to be retrieved, can either be english or spanish.

Returns

The resulting dict contains the retrieved company profile from the selected source depending on the specified language in the function parameters, which can be either Investing.com (english) or Bolsa de Madrid (spanish); and the URL from where it was retrieved, so to have both the source and the description of the company_profile.

So the resulting dict should look like:

```
company_profile = {
    url: 'https://www.investing.com/equities/bbva-company-profile',
    desc: 'Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. (BBVA) is a ...'
}
```

Return type dict - company_profile

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFound – raised if the *stocks.csv* file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- IOError – raised if stocks object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – raised if the introduced stock/country was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.
- ConnectionError – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.

Examples

```
>>> company_profile = investpy.get_stock_company_profile(stock='bbva', country=
↪'spain', language='english')
>>> company_profile
company_profile = {
    url: 'https://www.investing.com/equities/bbva-company-profile',
    desc: 'Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. (BBVA) is a ...'
}
```

investpy.stocks.**get_stock_countries**()

This function returns a listing with all the available countries from where stocks can be retrieved, so to let the user know which of them are available, since the parameter country is mandatory in every stock retrieval function.

Returns The resulting list contains all the available countries with stocks as indexed in Investing.com

Return type list - countries

investpy.stocks.**get_stock_dividends**(*stock*, *country*)

This function retrieves the stock dividends from the introduced stocks, which are token rewards paid to the shareholders for their investment in a company's stock/equity. Dividends data include date of the dividend, dividend value, type, payment date and yield. This information is really useful when it comes to creating portfolios.

Parameters

- **stock** (str) – symbol of the stock to retrieve its dividends from.
- **country** (country) – name of the country from where the stock is from.

Returns

Returns a pandas.DataFrame containing the retrieved information of stock dividends for every stock symbol introduced as parameter.

So on, the resulting pandas.DataFrame will look like:

```
         Date  Dividend                     Type Payment Date  Yield
0  2019-10-11    0.2600  trailing_twelve_months   2019-10-15  5,67%
1  2019-04-08    0.2600  trailing_twelve_months   2019-04-10  5,53%
2  2018-06-11    0.3839  trailing_twelve_months   2018-06-13  3,96%
3  2018-04-06    0.2400  trailing_twelve_months   2018-04-10  4,41%
4  2017-10-06    0.3786  trailing_twelve_months   2017-10-10  4,45%
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - stock_dividends

investpy.stocks.**get_stock_financial_summary**(*stock*, *country*, *summary_type='income_statement'*, *period='annual'*)

This function retrieves the financial summary of the introduced stock (by symbol) from the introduced country, based on the summary_type value this function returns a different type of financial summary, so that the output format of this function depends on its type. Additionally, the period of the retrieved financial summary type can be specified.

Parameters

- **stock** (str) – symbol of the stock to retrieve its financial summary.
- **country** (str) – name of the country from where the introduced stock symbol is.
- **summary_type** (str, optional) – type of the financial summary table to retrieve, default value is *income_statement*, but all the available types are: *income_statement*, *cash_flow_statement* and *balance_sheet*.
- **period** (str, optional) – period range of the financial summary table to rertieve, detault value is *annual*, but all the available periods are: *annual* and *quarterly*.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the table of the requested financial summary from the introduced stock, so the fields/column names may vary, since it depends on the summary_type introduced. So on, the returned table will have the following format/structure:

```
Date || Field 1 | Field 2 | ... | Field N
-----||---------|---------|-----|---------
xxxx || xxxxxxx | xxxxxxx | xxx | xxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - financial_summary

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if the stocks.csv file was not found.
- IOError – raised if the stocks.csv file could not be read.
- ConnectionError – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored or could not be established.
- RuntimeError – raised if any error occurred while running the function.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_stock_financial_summary(stock='AAPL', country='United␣
↪States', summary_type='income_statement', period='annual')
>>> data.head()
```

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```
            Total Revenue  Gross Profit  Operating Income  Net Income
Date
2019-09-28         260174         98392             63930       55256
2018-09-29         265595        101839             70898       59531
2017-09-30         229234         88186             61344       48351
2016-09-24         215639         84263             60024       45687
```

investpy.stocks.**get_stock_historical_data**(*stock*, *country*, *from_date*, *to_date*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves historical data from the introduced stock from Investing.com. So on, the historical data of the introduced stock from the specified country in the specified date range will be retrieved and returned as a `pandas.DataFrame` if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a `json` or not, and if the historical data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **stock** (`str`) – symbol of the stock to retrieve historical data from.
- **country** (`str`) – name of the country from where the stock is.
- **from_date** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, since when data is going to be retrieved.
- **to_date** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, until when data is going to be retrieved.
- **as_json** (`bool`, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a `pandas.DataFrame` if False and a `json` if True.
- **order** (`str`, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **interval** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function can return either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` object, containing the retrieved historical data of the specified stock from the specified country. So on, the resulting dataframe contains the open, high, low, close and volume values for the selected stock on market days and the currency in which those values are presented.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    historical: [
        {
            date: 'dd/mm/yyyy',
            open: x,
            high: x,
```

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```
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `json`

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `IOError` – raised if stocks object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if the introduced stock/country was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- `IndexError` – raised if stock historical data was unavailable or not found in Investing.com.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_stock_historical_data(stock='bbva', country='spain', from_
↪date='01/01/2010', to_date='01/01/2019')
>>> data.head()
             Open   High    Low  Close  Volume Currency
Date
2010-01-04  12.73  12.96  12.73  12.96       0      EUR
2010-01-05  13.00  13.11  12.97  13.09       0      EUR
2010-01-06  13.03  13.17  13.02  13.12       0      EUR
2010-01-07  13.02  13.11  12.93  13.05       0      EUR
2010-01-08  13.12  13.22  13.04  13.18       0      EUR
```

`investpy.stocks.`**`get_stock_information`**(*stock*, *country*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves fundamental financial information from the specified stock. The retrieved information from the stock can be valuable as it is additional information that can be used combined with OHLC values, so to determine financial insights from the company which holds the specified stock.

Parameters

- **`stock`** (`str`) – symbol of the stock to retrieve its information from.
- **`country`** (`country`) – name of the country from where the stock is from.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (`dict` or `json`).

Returns

The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains the information fields retrieved from Investing.com from the specified stock ; it can also be returned as a `dict`, if argument *as_json=True*.

If any of the information fields could not be retrieved, that field/s will be filled with None values. If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting `dict` will look like:

```
stock_information = {
    "Stock Symbol": "AAPL",
    "Prev. Close": 267.25,
    "Todays Range": "263.45 - 268.25",
    "Revenue": 260170000000.00003,
    "Open": 267.27,
    "52 wk Range": "142 - 268.25",
    "EPS": 11.85,
    "Volume": 23693550.0,
    "Market Cap": 1173730000000.0,
    "Dividend (Yield)": "3.08 (1.15%)",
    "Average Vol. (3m)": 25609925.0,
    "P/E Ratio": 22.29,
    "Beta": 1.23,
    "1-Year Change": "47.92%",
    "Shares Outstanding": 4443236000.0,
    "Next Earnings Date": "04/02/2020"
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or dict- stock_information

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *stocks.csv* file was not found or errored.
- IOError – raised if *stocks.csv* file is empty or errored.
- RuntimeError – raised if scraping process failed while running.
- ConnectionError – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored (did not return HTTP 200)

investpy.stocks.**get_stock_recent_data**(*stock*, *country*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced stock from Investing.com. So on, the recent data of the introduced stock from the specified country will be retrieved and returned as a pandas.DataFrame if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a json or not, and if the historical data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **stock** (str) – symbol of the stock to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **country** (str) – name of the country from where the stock is.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a pandas.DataFrame if False and a json if True.
- **order** (str, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **interval** (str, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function can return either a pandas.DataFrame or a json object, containing the retrieved recent data of the specified stock from the specified country. So on, the resulting

dataframe contains the open, high, low, close and volume values for the selected stock on market days and the currency in which those values are presented.

The resulting recent data, in case that the default parameters were applied, will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but in case that as_json parameter was defined as True, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    recent: [
        {
            date: 'dd/mm/yyyy',
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `json`

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `IOError` – raised if stocks object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if the introduced stock/country was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- `IndexError` – raised if stock recent data was unavailable or not found in Investing.com.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_stock_recent_data(stock='bbva', country='spain')
>>> data.head()
             Open   High    Low  Close    Volume Currency
Date
2019-08-13  4.263  4.395  4.230  4.353  27250000      EUR
2019-08-14  4.322  4.325  4.215  4.244  36890000      EUR
2019-08-15  4.281  4.298  4.187  4.234  21340000      EUR
2019-08-16  4.234  4.375  4.208  4.365  46080000      EUR
2019-08-19  4.396  4.425  4.269  4.269  18950000      EUR
```

`investpy.stocks.`**`get_stocks`**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the stock data stored in *stocks.csv* file, which previously was retrieved from Investing.com. Since the resulting object is a matrix of data, the stock data is properly structured in rows and columns, where columns are the stock data attribute names. Additionally, country filtering can be specified, which will

make this function return not all the stored stock data, but just the stock data of the stocks from the introduced country.

Parameters **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available stocks from.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the stock data from the introduced country if specified, or from every country if None was specified, as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

So on, the resulting pandas.DataFrame will look like:

```
country | name | full name | isin | currency | symbol
--------|------|-----------|------|----------|--------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxx | xxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - stocks_df

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *stocks.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised when *stocks.csv* file is missing or empty.

investpy.stocks.**get_stocks_dict**(*country=None*, *columns=None*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves all the stock information stored in the *stocks.csv* file and formats it as a Python dictionary which contains the same information as the file, but every row is a dict and all of them are contained in a list. Note that the dictionary structure is the same one as the JSON structure. Some optional paramaters can be specified such as the country, columns or as_json, which are a filtering by country so not to return all the stocks but just the ones from the introduced country, the column names that want to be retrieved in case of needing just some columns to avoid unnecessary information load, and whether the information wants to be returned as a JSON object or as a dictionary; respectively.

Parameters

- **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available stocks from.
- **columns** (list, optional) – column names of the stock data to retrieve, can be: <country, name, full_name, isin, currency, symbol>
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – if True the returned data will be a json object, if False, a list of dict.

Returns

The resulting list of dict contains the retrieved data from every stock as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the list of dict will look like:

```
stocks_dict = {
    'country': country,
    'name': name,
    'full_name': full_name,
    'isin': isin,
    'currency': currency,
    'symbol': symbol,
}
```

Return type list of dict OR json - stocks_dict

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *stocks.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised when *stocks.csv* file is missing or empty.

investpy.stocks.**get_stocks_list**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the stock symbols stored in *stocks.csv* file, which contains all the data from the stocks as previously retrieved from Investing.com. So on, this function will just return the stock symbols which will be one of the input parameters when it comes to stock data retrieval functions from investpy. Additionally, note that the country filtering can be applied, which is really useful since this function just returns the symbols and in stock data retrieval functions both the symbol and the country must be specified and they must match.

Parameters **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available stocks from.

Returns

The resulting list contains the all the stock symbols from the introduced country if specified, or from every country if None was specified, as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the list of stock symbols will look like:

```
stocks_list = ['TS', 'APBR', 'GGAL', 'TXAR', 'PAMP', ...]
```

Return type list - stocks_list

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *stocks.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised when *stocks.csv* file is missing or empty.

investpy.stocks.**get_stocks_overview**(*country*, *as_json=False*, *n_results=100*)

This function retrieves an overview containing all the real time data available for the main stocks from a country, such as the names, symbols, current value, etc. as indexed in Investing.com. So on, the main usage of this function is to get an overview on the main stocks from a country, so to get a general view. Note that since this function is retrieving a lot of information at once, by default just the overview of the Top 100 stocks is being retrieved, but an additional parameter called n_results can be specified so to retrieve N results.

Parameters

- **country** (str) – name of the country to retrieve the stocks overview from.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).
- **n_results** (int, optional) – number of results to be displayed on the overview table (0-1000).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the data available in Investing.com of the main stocks from a country in order to get an overview of it.

If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting pandas.DataFrame should look like:

```
country | name | symbol | last | high | low | change | change_
↪percentage | turnover | currency
--------|------|--------|------|------|-----|--------|----------------
↪---|----------|----------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxxx |␣
↪xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - stocks_overview

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised when *stocks.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised either if the introduced country does not match any of the listed ones or if no overview results could be retrieved from Investing.com.
- ConnectionError – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.

investpy.stocks.**search_stocks**(*by*, *value*)

This function searches stocks by the introduced value for the specified field. This means that this function is going to search if there is a value that matches the introduced one for the specified field which is the *stocks.csv* column name to search in. Available fields to search stocks are 'name', 'full_name' and 'isin'.

Parameters

- **by** (str) – name of the field to search for, which is the column name which can be: 'name', 'full_name' or 'isin'.
- **value** (str) – value of the field to search for, which is the value that is going to be searched.

Returns The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the search results from the given query, which is any match of the specified value in the specified field. If there are no results for the given query, an error will be raised, but otherwise the resulting pandas.DataFrame will contain all the available stocks that match the introduced query.

Return type pandas.DataFrame - search_result

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *stocks.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised if no results were found for the introduced value in the introduced field.

7.2 investpy.funds

investpy.funds.**get_fund_countries**()

This function retrieves all the country names indexed in Investing.com with available funds to retrieve data from, via reading the *fund_countries.csv* file from the resources directory. So on, this function will display a listing containing a set of countries, in order to let the user know which countries are taken into account and also the return listing from this function can be used for country param check if needed.

Returns The resulting `list` contains all the available countries with funds as indexed in Investing.com

Return type `list` - countries

Raises

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when the *fund_countries.csv* file was not found.
- `IndexError` – raised if *fund_countries.csv* file was unavailable or not found.

`investpy.funds.`**`get_fund_historical_data`**(*fund*, *country*, *from_date*, *to_date*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves historical data from the introduced *fund* from Investing via Web Scraping on the introduced date range. The resulting data can it either be stored in a `pandas.DataFrame` or in a `json` object with *ascending* or *descending* order.

Parameters

- **`fund`** (`str`) – name of the fund to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **`country`** (`str`) – name of the country from where the introduced fund is.
- **`from_date`** (`str`) – date as *str* formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, from where data is going to be retrieved.
- **`to_date`** (`str`) – date as *str* formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, until where data is going to be retrieved.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – to determine the format of the output data (`pandas.DataFrame` or `json`).
- **`order`** (`str`, optional) – optional argument to define the order of the retrieved data (*ascending*, *asc* or *descending*, *desc*).
- **`interval`** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns a either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` file containing the retrieved recent data from the specified fund via argument. The dataset contains the open, high, low and close values for the selected fund on market days.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    historical: [
        {
            date: dd/mm/yyyy,
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            currency: x
        },
```

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```
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or json

Raises

- ValueError – argument error.
- IOError – funds object/file not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – introduced fund does not match any of the indexed ones.
- ConnectionError – if GET requests does not return 200 status code.
- IndexError – if fund information was unavailable or not found.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_fund_historical_data(fund='bbva multiactivo conservador pp
↪', country='spain', from_date='01/01/2010', to_date='01/01/2019')
>>> data.head()
             Open   High    Low  Close Currency
Date
2018-02-15  1.105  1.105  1.105  1.105      EUR
2018-02-16  1.113  1.113  1.113  1.113      EUR
2018-02-17  1.113  1.113  1.113  1.113      EUR
2018-02-18  1.113  1.113  1.113  1.113      EUR
2018-02-19  1.111  1.111  1.111  1.111      EUR
```

investpy.funds.**get_fund_information**(*fund*, *country*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves basic financial information from the specified fund. Retrieved information from the fund can be valuable as it is additional information that can be used combined with OHLC values, so to determine financial insights from the company which holds the specified fund.

Parameters

- **fund** (str) – name of the fund to retrieve the financial information from.
- **country** (str) – name of the country from where the introduced fund is.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (dict or json).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the information fields retrieved from Investing.com from the specified fund; it can also be returned as a dict, if argument *as_json=True*.

If any of the information fields could not be retrieved, that field/s will be filled with None values. If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting dict will look like:

```
fund_information = {
    'Fund Name': fund_name,
    'Rating': rating,
    '1-Year Change': year_change,
    'Previous Close': prev_close,
    'Risk Rating': risk_rating,
```

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```
    'TTM Yield': ttm_yield,
    'ROE': roe,
    'Issuer': issuer,
    'Turnover': turnover,
    'ROA': row,
    'Inception Date': inception_date,
    'Total Assets': total_assets,
    'Expenses': expenses,
    'Min Investment': min_investment,
    'Market Cap': market_cap,
    'Category': category
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or dict- fund_information

investpy.funds.**get_fund_recent_data**(*fund*, *country*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced *fund* from Investing via Web Scraping. The resulting data can it either be stored in a pandas.DataFrame or in a json file, with *ascending* or *descending* order.

Parameters

- **fund** (str) – name of the fund to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **country** (str) – name of the country from where the introduced fund is.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).
- **order** (str, optional) – optional argument to define the order of the retrieved data (*ascending*, *asc* or *descending*, *desc*).
- **interval** (str, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns a either a pandas.DataFrame or a json file containing the retrieved recent data from the specified fund via argument. The dataset contains the open, high, low and close values for the selected fund on market days.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    recent: [
        {
            date: dd/mm/yyyy,
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
```

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```
            currency: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or json

Raises

- ValueError – argument error.
- IOError – funds object/file not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – introduced fund does not match any of the indexed ones.
- ConnectionError – if GET requests does not return 200 status code.
- IndexError – if fund information was unavailable or not found.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_fund_recent_data(fund='bbva multiactivo conservador pp',␣
↪country='spain')
>>> data.head()
             Open   High    Low  Close Currency
Date
2019-08-13  1.110  1.110  1.110  1.110      EUR
2019-08-16  1.109  1.109  1.109  1.109      EUR
2019-08-19  1.114  1.114  1.114  1.114      EUR
2019-08-20  1.112  1.112  1.112  1.112      EUR
2019-08-21  1.115  1.115  1.115  1.115      EUR
```

investpy.funds.**get_funds**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the available *funds* from Investing.com and returns them as a pandas.DataFrame, which contains not just the fund names, but all the fields contained on the *funds.csv* file. All the available funds can be found at: https://www.investing.com/funds/

Parameters **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available funds from.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the funds basic information retrieved from Investing.com, some of which is not useful for the user, but for the inner package functions, such as the *id* field, for example.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the pandas.DataFrame will look like:

```
country | name | symbol | issuer | isin | asset_class | currency |␣
↪underlying
--------|------|--------|--------|------|-------------|----------|----
↪--------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx |␣
↪xxxxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - funds_df

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when the *funds.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised if the *funds.csv* file is missing or errored.

`investpy.funds.`**`get_funds_dict`**(*country=None*, *columns=None*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves all the available funds on Investing.com and returns them as a `dict` containing the country, name, symbol, tag, id, issuer, isin, asset_class, currency and underlying data. All the available funds can be found at: https://www.investing.com/funds/

Parameters

- **`country`** (`str`, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available funds from.
- **`columns`** (`list` of `str`, optional) – description a `list` containing the column names from which the data is going to be retrieved.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – description value to determine the format of the output data (`dict` or `json`).

Returns

The resulting `dict` contains the retrieved data if found, if not, the corresponding fields are filled with *None* values.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the `dict` will look like:

```
{
    'country': country,
    'name': name,
    'symbol': symbol,
    'issuer': issuer,
    'isin': isin,
    'asset_class': asset_class,
    'currency': currency,
    'underlying': underlying
}
```

Return type `dict` or `json` - funds_dict

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when the *funds.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised if the *funds.csv* file is missing or errored.

`investpy.funds.`**`get_funds_list`**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the available funds and returns a list of each one of them. All the available funds can be found at: https://www.investing.com/funds/

Parameters **`country`** (`str`, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available funds from.

Returns

The resulting list contains the retrieved data, which corresponds to the fund names of every fund listed on Investing.com.

In case the information was successfully retrieved from the CSV file, the `list` will look like:

```
funds = [
    'Blackrock Global Funds - Global Allocation Fund E2',
    'Quality Inversión Conservadora Fi',
    'Nordea 1 - Stable Return Fund E Eur',
```

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```
    ...
]
```

Return type list - funds_list

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised when the *funds.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised if the *funds.csv* file is missing or errored.

investpy.funds.**get_funds_overview**(*country*, *as_json=False*, *n_results=100*)

This function retrieves an overview containing all the real time data available for the main funds from a country, such as the names, symbols, current value, etc. as indexed in Investing.com. So on, the main usage of this function is to get an overview on the main funds from a country, so to get a general view. Note that since this function is retrieving a lot of information at once, by default just the overview of the Top 100 funds is being retrieved, but an additional parameter called n_results can be specified so to retrieve N results.

Parameters

- **country** (str) – name of the country to retrieve the funds overview from.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).
- **n_results** (int, optional) – number of results to be displayed on the overview table (0-1000).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the data available in Investing.com of the main ETFs from a country in order to get an overview of it.

If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting pandas.DataFrame should look like:

```
country | name | symbol | last | change | total_assets
--------|------|--------|------|--------|--------------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - funds_overview

Raises

- ValueError – raised if there was any argument error.
- FileNotFoundError – raised when *funds.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised either if the introduced country does not match any of the listed ones or if no overview results could be retrieved from Investing.com.
- ConnectionError – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.

investpy.funds.**search_funds**(*by*, *value*)

This function searches funds by the introduced value for the specified field. This means that this function is going to search if there is a value that matches the introduced value for the specified field which is the *funds.csv* column name to search in. Available fields to search funds are 'name', 'symbol', 'issuer' and 'isin'.

Parameters

- **by** (`str`) – name of the field to search for, which is the column name ('name', 'symbol', 'issuer' or 'isin').
- **value** (`str`) – value of the field to search for, which is the str that is going to be searched.

Returns The resulting *pandas.DataFrame* contains the search results from the given query (the specified value in the specified field). If there are no results and error will be raised, but otherwise this *pandas.DataFrame* will contain all the available field values that match the introduced query.

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - search_result

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if any of the introduced params is not valid or errored.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if *funds.csv* file is missing.
- `IOError` – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if no results were found for the introduced value in the introduced field.

7.3 investpy.etfs

`investpy.etfs.`**`get_etf_countries`**`()`

This function retrieves all the available countries to retrieve etfs from, as the listed countries are the ones indexed on Investing.com. The purpose of this function is to list the countries which have available etfs according to Investing.com data, so to ease the etf retrieval process of a particular country.

Returns

The resulting `list` contains all the countries listed on Investing.com with etfs available to retrieve data from.

In the case that the file reading of *etf_countries.csv* which contains the names and codes of the countries with etfs was successfully completed, the resulting `list` will look like:

```
countries = ['australia', 'austria', 'belgium', 'brazil', ...]
```

Return type `list` - countries

Raises `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *etf_countries.csv* file was not found.

`investpy.etfs.`**`get_etf_historical_data`**`(`*etf*, *country*, *from_date*, *to_date*, *stock_exchange=None*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*`)`

This function retrieves historical data from the introduced *etf* from Investing.com via Web Scraping on the introduced date range. The resulting data can it either be stored in a `pandas.DataFrame` or in a `json` object with *ascending* or *descending* order.

Parameters

- **etf** (`str`) – name of the etf to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **country** (`str`) – name of the country from where the etf is.
- **from_date** (`str`) – date as *str* formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, from where data is going to be retrieved.
- **to_date** (`str`) – date as *str* formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, until where data is going to be retrieved.

- **as_json** (bool, optional) – to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).
- **order** (str, optional) – optional argument to define the order of the retrieved data (*ascending*, *asc* or *descending*, *desc*).
- **interval** (str, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns either a pandas.DataFrame or a json file containing the retrieved recent data from the specified etf via argument. The dataset contains the open, high, low and close values for the selected etf on market days.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency | Exchange
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------|---------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    historical: [
        {
            date: dd/mm/yyyy,
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x,
            exchange: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or json

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the arguments is not valid or errored.
- IOError – raised if etfs object/file not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – raised if the introduced etf does not match any of the indexed ones.
- ConnectionError – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.
- IndexError – raised if etf information was unavailable or not found.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_etf_historical_data(etf='bbva accion dj eurostoxx 50',␣
↪country='spain', from_date='01/01/2010', to_date='01/01/2019')
>>> data.head()
            Open   High    Low  Close  Volume Currency Exchange
```

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```
Date
2011-12-07  23.70  23.70  23.70  23.62    2000      EUR   Madrid
2011-12-08  23.53  23.60  23.15  23.04     599      EUR   Madrid
2011-12-09  23.36  23.60  23.36  23.62    2379      EUR   Madrid
2011-12-12  23.15  23.26  23.00  22.88   10695      EUR   Madrid
2011-12-13  22.88  22.88  22.88  22.80      15      EUR   Madrid
```

investpy.etfs.**get_etf_information**(*etf*, *country*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves fundamental financial information from the specified ETF. The retrieved information from the ETF can be valuable as it is additional information that can be used combined with OHLC values, so to determine financial insights from the company which holds the specified ETF.

Parameters

- **etf** (str) – name of the ETF to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **country** (str) – name of the country from where the ETF is.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (dict or json).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the information fields retrieved from Investing.com from the specified ETF; it can also be returned as a dict, if argument *as_json=True*.

If any of the information fields could not be retrieved, that field/s will be filled with None values. If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting dict will look like:

```
etf_information = {
    "1-Year Change": "21.83%",
    "52 wk Range": "233.76 - 320.06",
    "Asset Class": "Equity",
    "Average Vol. (3m)": 59658771.0,
    "Beta": 1.01,
    "Dividend Yield": "1.73%",
    "Dividends (TTM)": 4.03,
    "ETF Name": "SPDR S&P 500",
    "Market Cap": 296440000000.0,
    "Open": 319.25,
    "Prev. Close": 317.27,
    "ROI (TTM)": "- 0.46%",
    "Shares Outstanding": 934132116.0,
    "Todays Range": "319.18 - 320.06",
    "Total Assets": 167650000000.0,
    "Volume": 27928710.0
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or dict- etf_information

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *etfs.csv* file was not found or errored.
- IOError – raised if *etfs.csv* file is empty or errored.
- RuntimeError – raised if scraping process failed while running.

- `ConnectionError` – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored (did not return HTTP 200)

`investpy.etfs.`**`get_etf_recent_data`**(*etf*, *country*, *stock_exchange=None*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced *etf* from Investing via Web Scraping. The resulting data can it either be stored in a `pandas.DataFrame` or in a `json` file, with *ascending* or *descending* order.

Parameters

- **`etf`** (`str`) – name of the etf to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **`country`** (`str`) – name of the country from where the etf is.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (`pandas.DataFrame` or `json`).
- **`order`** (`str`, optional) – optional argument to define the order of the retrieved data (*ascending*, *asc* or *descending*, *desc*).
- **`interval`** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` file containing the retrieved recent data from the specified etf via argument. The dataset contains the open, high, low and close values for the selected etf on market days.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency | Exchange
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------|---------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    recent: [
        {
            date: dd/mm/yyyy,
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x,
            exchange: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `json`

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the arguments is not valid or errored.
- `IOError` – raised if etfs object/file not found or unable to retrieve.

- `RuntimeError` – raised if the introduced etf does not match any of the indexed ones.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.
- `IndexError` – raised if etf information was unavailable or not found.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_etf_recent_data(etf='bbva accion dj eurostoxx 50',␣
↪country='spain')
>>> data.head()
              Open    High    Low   Close  Volume Currency Exchange
Date
2020-04-09  28.890  29.155  28.40  28.945   20651      EUR   Madrid
2020-04-14  29.345  30.235  28.94  29.280   14709      EUR   Madrid
2020-04-15  29.125  29.125  28.11  28.130   14344      EUR   Madrid
2020-04-16  28.505  28.590  28.08  28.225   17662      EUR   Madrid
2020-04-17  29.000  29.325  28.80  28.895   19578      EUR   Madrid
```

`investpy.etfs.`**`get_etfs`**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the available etfs indexed on Investing.com, already stored on *etfs.csv*. This function also allows the users to specify which country do they want to retrieve data from or if they want to retrieve it from every listed country; so on, all the indexed etfs will be returned.

Parameters **`country`** (`str`, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available etfs from.

Returns

The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains all the etfs basic information stored on *etfs.csv*, since it was previously retrieved by investpy. Unless the country is specified, all the available etfs indexed on Investing.com is returned, but if it is specified, just the etfs from that country are returned.

In the case that the file reading of *etfs.csv* or the retrieval process from Investing.com was successfully completed, the resulting `pandas.DataFrame` will look like:

```
country | name | full_name | symbol | isin | asset_class | currency |␣
↪stock_exchange | def_stock_exchange
--------|------|-----------|--------|------|-------------|----------|-
↪---------------|--------------------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx |␣
↪xxxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - etfs

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised when any of the input arguments is not valid.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *etfs.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when *etfs.csv* file is missing.

`investpy.etfs.`**`get_etfs_dict`**(*country=None*, *columns=None*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves all the available etfs indexed on Investing.com, already stored on *etfs.csv*. This function also allows the user to specify which country do they want to retrieve data from, or from every listed country; the columns which the user wants to be included on the resulting `dict`; and the output of the function will either be a `dict` or a `json`.

Parameters

- **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available etfs from.
- **columns** (list, optional) – names of the columns of the etf data to retrieve <country, name, full_name, symbol, isin, asset_class, currency, stock_exchange>
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – value to determine the format of the output data which can either be a dict or a json.

Returns

The resulting dict contains the retrieved data if found, if not, the corresponding fields are filled with *None* values.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the dict will look like:

```
etfs_dict = {
    "country": country,
    "name": name,
    "full_name": full_name,
    "symbol": symbol,
    "isin": isin,
    "asset_class": asset_class,
    "currency": currency,
    "stock_exchange": stock_exchange,
    "def_stock_exchange": def_stock_exchange
}
```

Return type dict or json - etfs_dict

Raises

- ValueError – raised when any of the input arguments is not valid.
- FileNotFoundError – raised when *etfs.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised when *etfs.csv* file is missing.

investpy.etfs.**get_etfs_list**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the available etfs indexed on Investing.com, already stored on *etfs.csv*. This function also allows the users to specify which country do they want to retrieve data from or if they want to retrieve it from every listed country; so on, a listing of etfs will be returned. This function helps the user to get to know which etfs are available on Investing.com.

Parameters **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available etfs from.

Returns

The resulting list contains the retrieved data from the *etfs.csv* file, which is a listing of the names of the etfs listed on Investing.com, which is the input for data retrieval functions as the name of the etf to retrieve data from needs to be specified.

In case the listing was successfully retrieved, the list will look like:

```
etfs_list = [
    'Betashares U.S. Equities Strong Bear Currency Hedg',
    'Betashares Active Australian Hybrids',
    'Australian High Interest Cash', ...
]
```

Return type list - etfs_list

Raises

- ValueError – raised when any of the input arguments is not valid.

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *etfs.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when *etfs.csv* file is missing.

`investpy.etfs.`**`get_etfs_overview`**(*country*, *as_json=False*, *n_results=100*)

This function retrieves an overview containing all the real time data available for the main ETFs from a country, such as the ETF names, symbols, current value, etc. as indexed in Investing.com. So on, the main usage of this function is to get an overview on the main ETFs from a country, so to get a general view. Note that since this function is retrieving a lot of information at once, by default just the overview of the Top 100 ETFs is being retrieved, but an additional parameter called n_results can be specified so to retrieve N results.

Parameters

- **`country`** (`str`) – name of the country to retrieve the ETFs overview from.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (`pandas.DataFrame` or `json`).
- **`n_results`** (`int`, optional) – number of results to be displayed on the overview table (0-1000).

Returns

The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains all the data available in Investing.com of the main ETFs from a country in order to get an overview of it.

If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting `pandas.DataFrame` should look like:

```
country | name | full_name | symbol | last | change | turnover
--------|------|-----------|--------|------|--------|----------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - etfs_overview

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if there was any argument error.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *etfs.csv* file is missing.
- `IOError` – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- `RuntimeError` – raised either if the introduced country does not match any of the listed ones or if no overview results could be retrieved from Investing.com.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.

`investpy.etfs.`**`search_etfs`**(*by*, *value*)

This function searches etfs by the introduced value for the specified field. This means that this function is going to search if there is a value that matches the introduced value for the specified field which is the *etfs.csv* column name to search in. Available fields to search etfs are 'name', 'full_name' and 'symbol'.

Parameters

- **`by`** (`str`) – name of the field to search for, which is the column name ('name', 'full_name' or 'symbol').
- **`value`** (`str`) – value of the field to search for, which is the str that is going to be searched.

Returns The resulting *pandas.DataFrame* contains the search results from the given query (the specified value in the specified field). If there are no results and error will be raised, but otherwise this *pandas.DataFrame* will contain all the available field values that match the introduced query.

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - search_result

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if any of the introduced params is not valid or errored.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if *etfs.csv* file is missing.
- `IOError` – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if no results were found for the introduced value in the introduced field.

7.4 investpy.indices

`investpy.indices.`**`get_index_countries`**`()`

This function retrieves all the country names indexed in Investing.com with available indices to retrieve data from, via reading the *indices.csv* file from the resources directory. So on, this function will display a listing containing a set of countries, in order to let the user know which countries are available for indices data retrieval.

Returns The resulting `list` contains all the available countries with indices as indexed in Investing.com

Return type `list` - countries

Raises

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if the *indices.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised if the *indices.csv* file is missing or errored.

`investpy.indices.`**`get_index_historical_data`**`(`*index*, *country*, *from_date*, *to_date*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*`)`

This function retrieves historical data of the introduced *index* (from the specified country, note that both index and country should match since if the introduced index is not listed in the indices of that country, the function will raise an error). The retrieved historical data are the OHLC values plus the Volume and the Currency in which those values are specified, from the introduced date range if valid. So on, the resulting data can it either be stored in a `pandas.DataFrame` or in a `json` file.

Parameters

- **`index`** (`str`) – name of the index to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **`country`** (`str`) – name of the country from where the index is.
- **`from_date`** (`str`) – date as *str* formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, from where data is going to be retrieved.
- **`to_date`** (`str`) – date as *str* formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, until where data is going to be retrieved.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (`pandas.DataFrame` or `json`).
- **`interval`** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` file containing the retrieved historical data from the specified index via argument. The dataset contains the open, high, low, close and volume values for the selected index on market days, additionally the currency in which those values are specified is returned.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    historical: [
        {
            date: dd/mm/yyyy,
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `json`

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if there was an argument error.
- `IOError` – raised if indices object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if the introduced index does not match any of the indexed ones.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.
- `IndexError` – raised if index information was unavailable or not found.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_index_historical_data(index='ibex 35', country='spain',␣
↪from_date='01/01/2018', to_date='01/01/2019')
>>> data.head()
               Open     High      Low    Close    Volume Currency
Date
2018-01-02  15128.2  15136.7  14996.6  15096.8  10340000      EUR
2018-01-03  15145.0  15186.9  15091.9  15106.9  12800000      EUR
2018-01-04  15105.5  15368.7  15103.7  15368.7  17070000      EUR
2018-01-05  15353.9  15407.5  15348.6  15398.9  11180000      EUR
2018-01-08  15437.1  15448.7  15344.0  15373.3  12890000      EUR
```

`investpy.indices.`**`get_index_information`**(*index*, *country*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves fundamental financial information from the specified index. The retrieved information from the index can be valuable as it is additional information that can be used combined with OHLC values, so to determine financial insights from the company which holds the specified index.

Parameters

- **`index`** (`str`) – name of the index to retrieve recent historical data from.

- **country** (str) – name of the country from where the index is.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (dict or json).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the information fields retrieved from Investing.com from the specified index; it can also be returned as a dict, if argument *as_json=True*.

If any of the information fields could not be retrieved, that field/s will be filled with None values. If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting dict will look like:

```
index_information = {
    "Index Name": "S&P Merval",
    "Prev. Close": 36769.59,
    "Volume": None,
    "Todays Range": "36,769.59 - 37,894.32",
    "Open": 36769.59,
    "Average Vol. (3m)": None,
    "52 wk Range": "22,484.4 - 44,470.76",
    "1-Year Change": "18.19%"
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or dict- index_information

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *indices.csv* file was not found or errored.
- IOError – raised if *indices.csv* file is empty or errored.
- RuntimeError – raised if scraping process failed while running.
- ConnectionError – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored (did not return HTTP 200)

investpy.indices.**get_index_recent_data**(*index*, *country*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced *index* from Investing via Web Scraping. The resulting data can it either be stored in a pandas.DataFrame or in a json file, with *ascending* or *descending* order.

Parameters

- **index** (str) – name of the index to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **country** (str) – name of the country from where the index is.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).
- **order** (str, optional) – optional argument to define the order of the retrieved data (*ascending*, *asc* or *descending*, *desc*).
- **interval** (str, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns either a pandas.DataFrame or a json file containing the retrieved recent data from the specified index via argument. The dataset contains the open, high, low,

close and volume values for the selected index on market days, additionally the currency value is returned.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    recent: [
        {
            date: dd/mm/yyyy,
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `json`

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if there was an argument error.
- `IOError` – raised if indices object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if the introduced index does not match any of the indexed ones.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.
- `IndexError` – raised if index information was unavailable or not found.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_index_recent_data(index='ibex 35', country='spain')
>>> data.head()
               Open     High      Low    Close   Volume Currency
Date
2019-08-26  12604.7  12646.3  12510.4  12621.3  4770000      EUR
2019-08-27  12618.3  12723.3  12593.6  12683.8  8230000      EUR
2019-08-28  12657.2  12697.2  12585.1  12642.5  7300000      EUR
2019-08-29  12637.2  12806.6  12633.8  12806.6  5650000      EUR
2019-08-30  12767.6  12905.9  12756.9  12821.6  6040000      EUR
```

`investpy.indices.`**`get_indices`**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the available *indices* from Investing.com as previously listed in investpy, and returns them as a `pandas.DataFrame` with all the information of every available index. If the country filtering is applied, just the indices from the introduced country are going to be returned. All the available indices can be found at: https://www.investing.com/indices/world-indices and at https://www.investing.com/indices/world-indices, since both world and global indices are retrieved.

Parameters **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available indices from.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the indices information retrieved from Investing.com, as previously listed by investpy.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the pandas.DataFrame will look like:

```
country | name | full_name | symbol | currency | class | market
--------|------|-----------|--------|----------|-------|--------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - indices_df

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is missing or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if the *indices.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised if the *indices.csv* file from *investpy* is missing or errored.

investpy.indices.**get_indices_dict**(*country=None*, *columns=None*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves all the available *indices* from Investing.com as previously listed in investpy, and returns them as a dict with all the information of every available index. If the country filtering is applied, just the indices from the introduced country are going to be returned. Additionally, the columns to retrieve data from can be specified as a parameter formatted as a list. All the available indices can be found at: https://www.investing.com/indices/world-indices and at https://www.investing.com/indices/world-indices, since both world and global indices are retrieved.

Parameters

- **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available indices from.
- **columns** (list of str, optional) – description a list containing the column names from which the data is going to be retrieved.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – description value to determine the format of the output data (dict or json).

Returns

The resulting dict contains the retrieved data if found, if not, the corresponding fields are filled with *None* values.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the dict will look like:

```
indices_dict = {
    'country': country,
    'name': name,
    'full_name': full_name,
    'symbol': symbol,
    'currency': currency,
    'class': class,
    'market': market
}
```

Return type dict or json - indices_dict

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if the *indices.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised if the *indices.csv* file is missing or errored.

`investpy.indices.`**`get_indices_list`**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the available *indices* from Investing.com as previously listed in investpy, and returns them as a `list` with the names of every available index. If the country filtering is applied, just the indices from the introduced country are going to be returned. All the available indices can be found at: https://www.investing.com/indices/world-indices and at https://www.investing.com/indices/world-indices, since both world and global indices are retrieved.

Parameters **`country`** (`str`, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available indices from.

Returns

The resulting `list` contains the retrieved data, which corresponds to the index names of every index listed in Investing.com.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the `list` will look like:

```
indices = ['S&P Merval', 'S&P Merval Argentina', 'S&P/BYMA Argentina␣
↪General', ...]
```

Return type `list` - indices_list

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if the *indices.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised if the *indices.csv* file is missing or errored.

`investpy.indices.`**`get_indices_overview`**(*country*, *as_json=False*, *n_results=100*)

This function retrieves an overview containing all the real time data available for the main indices from a country, such as the names, symbols, current value, etc. as indexed in Investing.com. So on, the main usage of this function is to get an overview on the main indices from a country, so to get a general view. Note that since this function is retrieving a lot of information at once, by default just the overview of the Top 100 indices is being retrieved, but an additional parameter called n_results can be specified so to retrieve N results.

Parameters

- **`country`** (`str`) – name of the country to retrieve the indices overview from.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (`pandas.DataFrame` or `json`).
- **`n_results`** (`int`, optional) – number of results to be displayed on the overview table (0-1000).

Returns

The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains all the data available in Investing.com of the main indices from a country in order to get an overview of it.

If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting `pandas.DataFrame` should look like:

```
country | name | last | high | low | change | change_percentage |␣
↪currency
--------|------|------|------|-----|--------|-------------------|-----
↪-----
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx |␣
↪xxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - indices_overview

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised when *indices.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised either if the introduced country does not match any of the listed ones or if no overview results could be retrieved from Investing.com.
- ConnectionError – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.

investpy.indices.**search_indices**(*by*, *value*)

This function searches indices by the introduced value for the specified field. This means that this function is going to search if there is a value that matches the introduced value for the specified field which is the *indices.csv* column name to search in. Available fields to search indices are 'name', 'full_name' and 'symbol'.

Parameters

- **by** (str) – name of the field to search for, which is the column name ('name', 'full_name' or 'symbol').
- **value** (str) – value of the field to search for, which is the str that is going to be searched.

Returns The resulting *pandas.DataFrame* contains the search results from the given query (the specified value in the specified field). If there are no results and error will be raised, but otherwise this *pandas.DataFrame* will contain all the available field values that match the introduced query.

Return type pandas.DataFrame - search_result

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced params is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *indices.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised if no results were found for the introduced value in the introduced field.

7.5 investpy.currency_crosses

investpy.currency_crosses.**get_available_currencies**()

This function retrieves a listing with all the available currencies with indexed currency crosses in order to get to know which are the available currencies. The currencies listed in this function, so on, can be used to search currency crosses and used the retrieved data to get historical data of those currency crosses, so to determine which is the value of one base currency in the second currency.

Returns

The resulting list contains all the available currencies with currency crosses being either the base or the second value of the cross, as listed in Investing.com.

In case the listing was successfully retrieved, the list will look like:

```
available_currencies = [
    'AED', 'AFN', 'ALL', 'AMD', 'ANG', ...
]
```

Return type `list` - available_currencies

Raises

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if *currency_crosses.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised if currency crosses retrieval failed, both for missing file or empty file.

`investpy.currency_crosses.`**`get_currency_cross_historical_data`**(*currency_cross*, *from_date*, *to_date*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced *currency_cross* from Investing via Web Scraping. The resulting data can it either be stored in a `pandas.DataFrame` or in a `json` file, with *ascending* or *descending* order.

Parameters

- **`currency_cross`** (`str`) – name of the currency cross to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **`from_date`** (`str`) – date as *str* formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, from where data is going to be retrieved.
- **`to_date`** (`str`) – date as *str* formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, until where data is going to be retrieved.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (`pandas.DataFrame` or `json`).
- **`order`** (`str`, optional) – optional argument to define the order of the retrieved data (*ascending*, *asc* or *descending*, *desc*).
- **`interval`** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns a either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` file containing the retrieved recent data from the specified currency_cross via argument. The dataset contains the open, high, low, close and volume values for the selected currency_cross on market days.

The return data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|---------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    historical: [
        dd/mm/yyyy: {
            'open': x,
            'high': x,
            'low': x,
            'close': x,
            'currency' : x
        },
        ...
```

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```
    ]
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `json`

Raises

- `ValueError` – argument error.
- `IOError` – stocks object/file not found or unable to retrieve.
- `RuntimeError` – introduced currency_cross does not match any of the indexed ones.
- `ConnectionError` – if GET requests does not return 200 status code.
- `IndexError` – if currency_cross information was unavailable or not found.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_currency_cross_historical_data(currency_cross='EUR/USD',␣
↪from_date='01/01/2018', to_date='01/01/2019')
>>> data.head()
              Open    High     Low   Close Currency
Date
2018-01-01  1.2003  1.2014  1.1995  1.2010      USD
2018-01-02  1.2013  1.2084  1.2003  1.2059      USD
2018-01-03  1.2058  1.2070  1.2001  1.2014      USD
2018-01-04  1.2015  1.2090  1.2004  1.2068      USD
2018-01-05  1.2068  1.2085  1.2021  1.2030      USD
```

`investpy.currency_crosses.`**`get_currency_cross_information`**(*currency_cross*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves fundamental financial information from the specified currency cross. The retrieved information from the currency cross can be valuable as it is additional information that can be used combined with OHLC values, so to determine financial insights from the company which holds the specified currency cross.

Parameters

- **`currency_cross`** (`str`) – name of the currency_cross to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (`dict` or `json`).

Returns

The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains the information fields retrieved from Investing.com from the specified currency cross; it can also be returned as a `dict`, if argument *as_json=True*.

If any of the information fields could not be retrieved, that field/s will be filled with None values. If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting `dict` will look like:

```
currency_cross_information = {
    "1-Year Change": "- 1.61%",
    "52 wk Range": "1.0879 - 1.1572",
    "Ask": 1.1144,
    "Bid": 1.114,
    "Currency Cross": "EUR/USD",
```

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```
    "Open": 1.1121,
    "Prev. Close": 1.1119,
    "Todays Range": "1.1123 - 1.1159"
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or dict- currency cross_information

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *currency_crosses.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised if *currency_crosses.csv* file is empty or errored.
- RuntimeError – raised if scraping process failed while running.
- ConnectionError – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored (did not return HTTP 200)

investpy.currency_crosses.**get_currency_cross_recent_data**(*currency_cross*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced *currency_cross* as indexed in Investing.com via Web Scraping. The resulting data can it either be stored in a pandas.DataFrame or in a json file, with *ascending* or *descending* order.

Parameters

- **currency_cross** (str) – name of the currency_cross to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).
- **order** (str, optional) – optional argument to define the order of the retrieved data (*ascending*, *asc* or *descending*, *desc*).
- **interval** (str, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns a either a pandas.DataFrame or a json file containing the retrieved recent data from the specified currency_cross via argument. The dataset contains the open, high, low, close, volume and currency values for the selected currency_cross on market days.

The return data is in case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|---------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    recent: [
        dd/mm/yyyy: {
            'open': x,
```

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```
            'high': x,
            'low': x,
            'close': x,
            'currency' : x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or json

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments was not valid or errored.
- IOError – raised if currency_crosses object/file not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – raised introduced currency_cross does not match any of the indexed ones.
- ConnectionError – raised if GET request did not return 200 status code.
- IndexError – raised if currency_cross information was unavailable or not found.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_currency_cross_recent_data(currency_cross='EUR/USD')
>>> data.head()
              Open    High     Low   Close Currency
Date
2019-08-27  1.1101  1.1116  1.1084  1.1091      USD
2019-08-28  1.1090  1.1099  1.1072  1.1078      USD
2019-08-29  1.1078  1.1093  1.1042  1.1057      USD
2019-08-30  1.1058  1.1062  1.0963  1.0991      USD
2019-09-02  1.0990  1.1000  1.0958  1.0968      USD
```

investpy.currency_crosses.**get_currency_crosses**(*base=None*, *second=None*)

This function retrieves all the available currency crosses from Investing.com and returns them as a pandas.DataFrame, which contains not just the currency crosses names, but all the fields contained on the currency_crosses file. Note that the filtering params are both base and second, which mean the base and the second currency of the currency cross, for example, in the currency cross *EUR/USD* the base currency is EUR and the second currency is USD. These are optional parameters, so specifying one of them means that all the currency crosses where the introduced currency is either base or second will be returned; if both are specified, just the introduced currency cross will be returned if it exists. All the available currency crosses can be found at: https://www.investing.com/currencies/

Parameters

- **base** (str, optional) – symbol of the base currency of the currency cross, this will return a pandas.DataFrame containing all the currency crosses where the base currency matches the introduced one.
- **second** (str) – symbol of the second currency of the currency cross, this will return a pandas.DataFrame containing all the currency crosses where the second currency matches the introduced one.

Returns

The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains all the currency crosses basic information retrieved from Investing.com.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the resulting `pandas.DataFrame` will look like:

```
name | full_name | base | second | base_name | second_name
-----|-----------|------|--------|-----------|-------------
xxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxx
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - currency_crosses_df

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if *currency_crosses.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised if currency crosses retrieval failed, both for missing file or empty file.

`investpy.currency_crosses.`**`get_currency_crosses_dict`**(*base=None*, *second=None*, *columns=None*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves all the available currency crosses from Investing.com and returns them as a `dict`, which contains not just the currency crosses names, but all the fields contained on the currency_crosses file is columns is None, otherwise, just the specified column values will be returned. Note that the filtering params are both base and second, which mean the base and the second currency of the currency cross, for example, in the currency cross *EUR/USD* the base currency is EUR and the second currency is USD. These are optional parameters, so specifying one of them means that all the currency crosses where the introduced currency is either base or second will be returned; if both are specified, just the introduced currency cross will be returned if it exists. All the available currency crosses can be found at: https://www.investing.com/currencies/

Parameters

- **`base`** (`str`, optional) – symbol of the base currency of the currency cross, this will return a `pandas.DataFrame` containing all the currency crosses where the base currency matches the introduced one.
- **`second`** (`str`) – symbol of the second currency of the currency cross, this will return a `pandas.DataFrame` containing all the currency crosses where the second currency matches the introduced one.
- **`columns`** (`list`, optional) – names of the columns of the currency crosses data to retrieve <name, full_name, base, base_name, second, second_name>
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – value to determine the format of the output data which can either be a `dict` or a `json`.

Returns

The resulting `dict` contains the retrieved data if found, if not, the corresponding fields are filled with *None* values.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the `dict` will look like:

```
{
    'name': name,
    'full_name': full_name,
    'base': base,
    'base_name': base_name,
    'second': second,
    'second_name': second_name
}
```

Return type dict or json - currency_crosses_dict

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *currency_crosses.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised if currency crosses retrieval failed, both for missing file or empty file.

investpy.currency_crosses.**get_currency_crosses_list**(*base=None*, *second=None*)

This function retrieves all the available currency crosses from Investing.com and returns them as a dict, which contains not just the currency crosses names, but all the fields contained on the currency_crosses file is columns is None, otherwise, just the specified column values will be returned. Note that the filtering params are both base and second, which mean the base and the second currency of the currency cross, for example, in the currency cross *EUR/USD* the base currency is EUR and the second currency is USD. These are optional parameters, so specifying one of them means that all the currency crosses where the introduced currency is either base or second will be returned; if both are specified, just the introduced currency cross will be returned if it exists. All the available currency crosses can be found at: https://www.investing.com/currencies/

Parameters

- **base** (str, optional) – symbol of the base currency of the currency cross, this will return a pandas.DataFrame containing all the currency crosses where the base currency matches the introduced one.
- **second** (str) – symbol of the second currency of the currency cross, this will return a pandas.DataFrame containing all the currency crosses where the second currency matches the introduced one.

Returns

The resulting list contains the retrieved data from the *currency_crosses.csv* file, which is a listing of the names of the currency crosses listed in Investing.com, which is the input for data retrieval functions as the name of the currency cross to retrieve data from needs to be specified.

In case the listing was successfully retrieved, the list will look like:

```
currency_crosses_list = [
    'USD/BRLT', 'CAD/CHF', 'CHF/CAD', 'CAD/PLN', 'PLN/CAD', ...
]
```

Return type list - currency_crosses_list

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *currency_crosses.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised if currency crosses retrieval failed, both for missing file or empty file.

investpy.currency_crosses.**get_currency_crosses_overview**(*currency*, *as_json=False*, *n_results=100*)

This function retrieves an overview containing all the real time data available for the main stocks from a country, such as the names, symbols, current value, etc. as indexed in Investing.com. So on, the main usage of this function is to get an overview on the main stocks from a country, so to get a general view. Note that since this function is retrieving a lot of information at once, by default just the overview of the Top 100 stocks is being retrieved, but an additional parameter called n_results can be specified so to retrieve N results.

Parameters

- **currency** (str) – name of the currency to retrieve the currency crosses overview from.

- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).
- **n_results** (int, optional) – number of results to be displayed on the overview table (0-1000).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the data available in Investing.com of the main currency crosses from a given currency in order to get an overview of them.

If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting pandas.DataFrame should look like:

```
symbol | name | bid | ask | high | low | change | change_percentage
-------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|--------|-------------------
xxxxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - stocks_overview

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *currencies.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised either if the introduced currency does not match any of the listed ones or if no overview results could be retrieved from Investing.com.
- ConnectionError – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.

investpy.currency_crosses.**search_currency_crosses**(*by*, *value*)

This function searches currency crosses by the introduced value for the specified field. This means that this function is going to search if there is a value that matches the introduced value for the specified field which is the *currency_crosses.csv* column name to search in. Available fields to search indices are 'name', 'full_name', 'base', 'second', 'base_name' and 'second_name'.

Parameters

- **by** (str) – name of the field to search for, which is the column name ('name', 'full_name', 'base', 'second', 'base_name' or 'second_name').
- **value** (str) – value of the field to search for, which is the str that is going to be searched.

Returns The resulting *pandas.DataFrame* contains the search results from the given query (the specified value in the specified field). If there are no results and error will be raised, but otherwise this *pandas.DataFrame* will contain all the available field values that match the introduced query.

Return type pandas.DataFrame - search_result

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced params is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *currency_crosses.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised if no results were found for the introduced value in the introduced field.

7.6 investpy.bonds

investpy.bonds.**get_bond_countries**()

This function returns a listing with all the available countries from where bonds can be retrieved, so to let the user know which of them are available, since the parameter country is mandatory in every bond retrieval function. Also, not just the available countries, but the required name is provided since Investing.com has a certain country name standard and countries should be specified the same way they are in Investing.com.

Returns The resulting `list` contains all the available countries with government bonds as indexed in Investing.com

Return type `list` - countries

Raises

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when bond countries file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when bond countries file is missing or empty.

investpy.bonds.**get_bond_historical_data**(*bond*, *from_date*, *to_date*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves historical data from the introduced bond from Investing.com. So on, the historical data of the introduced bond in the specified date range will be retrieved and returned as a `pandas.DataFrame` if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a `json` or not, and if the historical data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **bond** (`str`) – name of the bond to retrieve historical data from.
- **from_date** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, since when data is going to be retrieved.
- **to_date** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, until when data is going to be retrieved.
- **as_json** (`bool`, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a `pandas.DataFrame` if False and a `json` if True.
- **order** (`str`, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **interval** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns a either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` file containing the retrieved recent data from the specified bond via argument. The dataset contains the open, high, low and close for the selected bond on market days.

The resulting recent data, in case that the default parameters were applied, will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close
-----||------|------|-----|-------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx
```

but in case that as_json parameter was defined as True, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    historical: [
        {
            date: 'dd/mm/yyyy',
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or json

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- IOError – raised if bonds object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – raised if the introduced bond was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.
- ConnectionError – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- IndexError – raised if bond historical data was unavailable or not found in Investing.com.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_bond_historical_data(bond='Argentina 3Y', from_date='01/
↪01/2010', to_date='01/01/2019')
>>> data.head()
            Open  High   Low  Close
Date
2011-01-03  4.15  4.15  4.15   5.15
2011-01-04  4.07  4.07  4.07   5.45
2011-01-05  4.27  4.27  4.27   5.71
2011-01-10  4.74  4.74  4.74   6.27
2011-01-11  4.30  4.30  4.30   6.56
```

investpy.bonds.**get_bond_information**(*bond*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves fundamental financial information from the specified bond. The retrieved information from the bond can be valuable as it is additional information that can be used combined with OHLC values, so to determine financial insights from the company which holds the specified bond.

Parameters

- **bond** (str) – name of the bond to retrieve information from.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (dict or json).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the information fields retrieved from Investing.com from the specified bond; it can also be returned as a dict, if argument *as_json=True*.

If any of the information fields could not be retrieved, that field/s will be filled with None values. If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting `dict` will look like:

```
bond_information = {
    "1-Year Change": "46.91%",
    "52 wk Range": "-0.575 - 0.01",
    "Bond Name": "Spain 1Y",
    "Coupon": "None",
    "Maturity Date": "04/12/2020",
    "Prev. Close": -0.425,
    "Price": 100.417,
    "Price Open": 100.416,
    "Price Range": -100.481,
    "Todays Range": "-0.49 - -0.424"
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `dict`- bond_information

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if bonds.csv file was not found or errored.
- `IOError` – raised if bonds.csv file is empty or errored.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if scraping process failed while running.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored (did not return HTTP 200)

`investpy.bonds.`**`get_bond_recent_data`**(*bond*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced bond from Investing.com. So on, the recent data of the introduced bond will be retrieved and returned as a `pandas.DataFrame` if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a `json` or not, and if the recent data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **`bond`** (`str`) – name of the bond to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a `pandas.DataFrame` if False and a `json` if True.
- **`order`** (`str`, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **`interval`** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function can return either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` object, containing the retrieved recent data of the specified bond. So on, the resulting dataframe contains the open, high, low and close values for the selected bond on market days.

The resulting recent data, in case that the default parameters were applied, will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close
-----||------|------|-----|-------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx
```

but in case that as_json parameter was defined as True, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    recent: [
        {
            date: 'dd/mm/yyyy',
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or json

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- IOError – raised if bonds object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – raised if the introduced bond was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.
- ConnectionError – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- IndexError – raised if bond historical data was unavailable or not found in Investing.com.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_bond_recent_data(bond='Argentina 3Y')
>>> data.head()
              Open    High     Low   Close
Date
2019-09-23  52.214  52.214  52.214  52.214
2019-09-24  52.323  52.323  52.323  52.323
2019-09-25  52.432  52.432  52.432  52.432
2019-09-26  52.765  52.765  52.765  52.765
2019-09-27  52.876  52.876  52.876  52.876
```

investpy.bonds.**get_bonds**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the bonds data stored in *bonds.csv* file, which previously was retrieved from Investing.com. Since the resulting object is a matrix of data, the bonds data is properly structured in rows and columns, where columns are the bond data attribute names. Additionally, country filtering can be specified, which will make this function return not all the stored bond data, but just the data of the bonds from the introduced country.

Parameters **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available bonds from.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the bond data from the introduced country if specified, or from every country if None was specified, as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

So on, the resulting pandas.DataFrame will look like:

```
country | name | full name
--------|------|-----------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - bonds_df

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- FileNotFoundError – raised when bonds file was not found.
- IOError – raised when bond countries file is missing or empty.

investpy.bonds.**get_bonds_dict**(*country=None*, *columns=None*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves all the bonds information stored in the *bonds.csv* file and formats it as a Python dictionary which contains the same information as the file, but every row is a dict and all of them are contained in a list. Note that the dictionary structure is the same one as the JSON structure. Some optional paramaters can be specified such as the country, columns or as_json, which are a filtering by country so not to return all the bonds but just the ones from the introduced country, the column names that want to be retrieved in case of needing just some columns to avoid unnecessary information load, and whether the information wants to be returned as a JSON object or as a dictionary; respectively.

Parameters

- **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available bonds from.
- **columns** (list, optional) – column names of the bonds data to retrieve, can be: <country, name, full_name>
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – if True the returned data will be a json object, if False, a list of dict.

Returns

The resulting list of dict contains the retrieved data from every bond as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the list of dict will look like:

```
bonds_dict = {
    'country': country,
    'name': name,
    'full_name': full_name,
}
```

Return type list of dict OR json - bonds_dict

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- FileNotFoundError – raised when bonds file was not found.
- IOError – raised when bond countries file is missing or empty.

investpy.bonds.**get_bonds_list**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the bond names as stored in *bonds.csv* file, which contains all the data from the bonds as previously retrieved from Investing.com. So on, this function will just return the government bond names which will be one of the input parameters when it comes to bond data retrieval functions from investpy. Additionally, note that the country filtering can be applied, which is really useful since this function just returns the names and in bond data retrieval functions both the name and the country must be specified and they must match.

Parameters **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available bonds from.

Returns

The resulting list contains the all the bond names from the introduced country if specified, or from every country if None was specified, as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the list of bond names will look like:

```
bonds_list = ['Argentina 1Y', 'Argentina 3Y', 'Argentina 5Y',
↪'Argentina 9Y', ...]
```

Return type list - bonds_list

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- FileNotFoundError – raised when bonds file was not found.
- IOError – raised when bond countries file is missing or empty.

investpy.bonds.**get_bonds_overview**(*country*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves an overview containing all the real time data available for the government bonds from a country, such as the names, symbols, current value, etc. as indexed in Investing.com. So on, the main usage of this function is to get an overview on the government bonds from a country, so to get a general view.

Parameters

- **country** (str) – name of the country to retrieve the government bonds overview from.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the data available in Investing.com of the government bonds from a country in order to get an overview of it.

If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting pandas.DataFrame should look like:

```
country | name | last | last_close | high | low | change | change_
↪percentage
--------|------|------|------------|------|-----|--------|------------
↪-------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxxx |␣
↪xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - bonds_overview

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *bonds.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised either if the introduced country does not match any of the listed ones or if no overview results could be retrieved from Investing.com.
- ConnectionError – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.

investpy.bonds.**search_bonds**(*by*, *value*)

This function searches bonds by the introduced value for the specified field. This means that this function is going to search if there is a value that matches the introduced one for the specified field which is the *bonds.csv* column name to search in. Available fields to search bonds are 'name' or 'full_name'.

Parameters

- **by** (str) – name of the field to search for, which is the column name which can be: 'name' or 'full_name'.
- **value** (str) – value of the field to search for, which is the value that is going to be searched.

Returns The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the search results from the given query, which is any match of the specified value in the specified field. If there are no results for the given query, an error will be raised, but otherwise the resulting pandas.DataFrame will contain all the available bonds that match the introduced query.

Return type pandas.DataFrame - search_result

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *bonds.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised if no results were found for the introduced value in the introduced field.

7.7 investpy.commodities

investpy.commodities.**get_commodities**(*group=None*)

This function retrieves all the commodities data stored in *commodities.csv* file, which previously was retrieved from Investing.com. Since the resulting object is a matrix of data, the commodities data is properly structured in rows and columns, where columns are the commodity data attribute names. Additionally, group filtering can be specified, so that the return commodities are from the specified group instead from every available group. Anyways, since it is an optional parameter it does not need to be specified, which means that if it is None or not specified, all the available commodities will be returned.

Parameters **group** (str, optional) – name of the group to retrieve all the available commodities from.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the commodities data from the introduced group if specified, or from all the commodity groups if None was specified, as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

So on, the resulting pandas.DataFrame will look like:

```
title | country | name | full_name | currency | group
------|---------|------|-----------|----------|-------
xxxxx | xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx | xxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - commodities_df

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *commodities.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when *commodities.csv* file is missing or empty.

`investpy.commodities.`**`get_commodities_dict`**(*group=None*, *columns=None*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves all the commodities information stored in the *commodities.csv* file and formats it as a Python dictionary which contains the same information as the file, but every row is a `dict` and all of them are contained in a `list`. Note that the dictionary structure is the same one as the JSON structure. Some optional paramaters can be specified such as the group, columns or as_json, which are the name of the commodity group to filter between all the available commodities so not to return all the commodities but just the ones from the introduced group, the column names that want to be retrieved in case of needing just some columns to avoid unnecessary information load, and whether the information wants to be returned as a JSON object or as a dictionary; respectively.

Parameters

- **`group`** (`str`, optional) – name of the group to retrieve all the available commodities from.
- **`columns`** (`list`, optional) – column names of the commodities data to retrieve, can be: <title, country, name, full_name, currency, group>
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – if True the returned data will be a `json` object, if False, a `list` of `dict`.

Returns

The resulting `list` of `dict` contains the retrieved data from every bond as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the `list` of `dict` will look like:

```
commodities_dict = {
    'title': title,
    'country': country,
    'name': name,
    'full_name': full_name,
    'currency': currency,
    'group': group,
}
```

Return type `list` of `dict` OR `json` - bonds_dict

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *commodities.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when *commodities.csv* file is missing or empty.

`investpy.commodities.`**`get_commodities_list`**(*group=None*)

This function retrieves all the commodity names as stored in *commodities.csv* file, which contains all the data from the commodities as previously retrieved from Investing.com. So on, this function will just return the commodity names from either all the available groups or from any group, which will later be used when it comes to both recent and historical data retrieval.

Parameters **`group`** (`str`, optional) – name of the group to retrieve all the available commodities from.

Returns

The resulting `list` contains the all the commodity names from the introduced group if specified, or from every group if None was specified, as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the `list` of commodity names will look like:

```
commodities_list = ['Gold', 'Copper', 'Silver', 'Palladium', 'Platinum
↪', ...]
```

Return type `list` - commodities_list

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *commodities.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when *commodities.csv* file is missing or empty.

`investpy.commodities.`**`get_commodities_overview`**(*group*, *as_json=False*, *n_results=100*)

This function retrieves an overview containing all the real time data available for the main commodities from every commodity group (metals, softs, meats, energy and grains), such as the names, symbols, current value, etc. as indexed in Investing.com. So on, the main usage of this function is to get an overview on the main commodities from a group, so to get a general view. Note that since this function is retrieving a lot of information at once, by default just the overview of the Top 100 commodities is being retrieved, but an additional parameter called n_results can be specified so to retrieve N results. Anyways, note that in commodities case, there are just a few ones available.

Parameters

- **`group`** (`str`) – name of the commodity group to retrieve an overview from.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (`pandas.DataFrame` or `json`).
- **`n_results`** (`int`, optional) – number of results to be displayed on the overview table (0-1000).

Returns

The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains all the data available in Investing.com of the main commodities from a commodity group in order to get an overview of it.

If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting `pandas.DataFrame` should look like:

```
country | name | last | last_close | high | low | change | change_
↪percentage | currency
--------|------|------|------------|------|-----|--------|------------
↪-------|----------
xxxxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxxx |␣
↪xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - commodities_overview

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if any of the introduced arguments errored.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if *commodities.csv* file is missing.
- `IOError` – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.

- `RuntimeError` – raised either if the introduced group does not match any of the listed ones or if no overview results could be retrieved from Investing.com.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.

`investpy.commodities.`**`get_commodity_groups`**`()`

This function returns a listing with all the available commodity groupsson that a filtering can be applied when retrieving data from commodities. The current available commodity groups are metals, agriculture and energy, which include all the raw materials or commodities included in them.

Returns The resulting `list` contains all the available commodity groups as indexed in Investing.com

Return type `list` - commodity_groups

Raises

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *commodities.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when *commodities.csv* file is missing or empty.

`investpy.commodities.`**`get_commodity_historical_data`**(*commodity*, *from_date*, *to_date*, *country=None*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves historical data from the introduced commodity from Investing.com. So on, the historical data of the introduced commodity in the specified date range will be retrieved and returned as a `pandas.DataFrame` if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a `json` or not, and if the historical data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **`commodity`** (`str`) – name of the commodity to retrieve recent data from.
- **`from_date`** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, since when data is going to be retrieved.
- **`to_date`** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, until when data is going to be retrieved.
- **`country`** (`str`, optional) – name of the country to retrieve the commodity data from (if there is more than one country that provides data from the same commodity).
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a `pandas.DataFrame` if False and a `json` if True.
- **`order`** (`str`, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **`interval`** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns a either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` file containing the retrieved historical data of the specified commodity. So on, the resulting dataframe contains the open, high, low and close values for the selected commodity on market days and the currency in which those values are presented.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but in case that as_json parameter was defined as True, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    historical: [
        {
            date: 'dd/mm/yyyy',
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `json`

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `IOError` – raised if commodities object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if the introduced commodity was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- `IndexError` – raised if commodity historical data was unavailable or not found in Investing.com.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_historical_data(commodity='gold', from_date='01/01/2018',␣
↪to_date='01/01/2019')
>>> data.head()
              Open    High     Low   Close  Volume Currency
Date
2018-01-01  1305.8  1309.7  1304.6  1308.7       0      USD
2018-01-02  1370.5  1370.5  1370.5  1370.5      97      USD
2018-01-03  1372.0  1372.0  1369.0  1374.2      22      USD
2018-01-04  1363.4  1375.6  1362.7  1377.4      13      USD
2018-01-05  1377.8  1377.8  1377.8  1378.4      10      USD
```

`investpy.commodities.`**`get_commodity_information`**(*commodity*, *country=None*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves fundamental financial information from the specified commodity. The retrieved information from the commodity can be valuable as it is additional information that can be used combined with OHLC values, so to determine financial insights from the company which holds the specified commodity.

Parameters

- **commodity** (str) – name of the commodity to retrieve information from.
- **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve the commodity information from (if there is more than one country that provides data from the same commodity).
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (dict or json).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the information fields retrieved from Investing.com from the specified commodity; it can also be returned as a dict, if argument *as_json=True*.

If any of the information fields could not be retrieved, that field/s will be filled with None values. If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting dict will look like:

```
commodity_information = {
    "1-Year Change": "16.15%",
    "52 wk Range": "1,270.2 - 1,566.2",
    "Base Symbol": "GC",
    "Commodity Name": "Gold",
    "Contract Size": "100 Troy Ounces",
    "Last Rollover Day": "24/11/2019",
    "Month": "Feb 20",
    "Months": "GJMQVZ",
    "Open": 1479.8,
    "Point Value": "$100",
    "Prev. Close": 1481.2,
    "Settlement Day": "25/01/2020",
    "Settlement Type": "Physical",
    "Tick Size": 0.1,
    "Tick Value": 10.0,
    "Todays Range": "1,477.55 - 1,484.25"
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or dict- commodity_information

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *commodities.csv* file was not found or errored.
- IOError – raised if commodities.csv file is empty or errored.
- RuntimeError – raised if scraping process failed while running.
- ConnectionError – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored (did not return HTTP 200)

investpy.commodities.**get_commodity_recent_data**(*commodity*, *country=None*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced commodity from Investing.com, which will be returned as a pandas.DataFrame if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a json or not, and if the historical data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **commodity** (str) – name of the commodity to retrieve recent data from.

- **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve the commodity data from (if there is more than one country that provides data from the same commodity).
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a pandas.DataFrame if False and a json if True.
- **order** (str, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **interval** (str, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function can return either a pandas.DataFrame or a json object, containing the retrieved recent data of the specified commodity. So on, the resulting dataframe contains the open, high, low and close values for the selected commodity on market days and the currency in which those values are presented.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but in case that as_json parameter was defined as True, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    recent: [
        {
            date: 'dd/mm/yyyy',
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or json

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- IOError – raised if commodities object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – raised if the introduced commodity was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.
- ConnectionError – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- IndexError – raised if commodity recent data was unavailable or not found in Investing.com.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_commodity_recent_data(commodity='gold')
>>> data.head()
              Open    High     Low   Close  Volume Currency
Date
2019-10-25  1506.4  1520.9  1503.1  1505.3  368743      USD
2019-10-28  1507.4  1510.8  1492.3  1495.8  318126      USD
2019-10-29  1494.3  1497.1  1485.6  1490.7  291980      USD
2019-10-30  1490.5  1499.3  1483.1  1496.7  353638      USD
2019-10-31  1498.8  1516.7  1496.0  1514.8  390013      USD
```

investpy.commodities.**search_commodities**(*by*, *value*)

This function searches commodities by the introduced value for the specified field. This means that this function is going to search if there is a value that matches the introduced one for the specified field which is the *commodities.csv* column name to search in. Available fields to search commodities are 'name', 'full_name' and 'title'.

Parameters

- **by** (str) – name of the field to search for, which is the column name which can be: ''name', 'full_name' or 'title'.
- **value** (str) – value of the field to search for, which is the value that is going to be searched.

Returns The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the search results from the given query, which is any match of the specified value in the specified field. If there are no results for the given query, an error will be raised, but otherwise the resulting pandas.DataFrame will contain all the available commodities that match the introduced query.

Return type pandas.DataFrame - search_result

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *commodities.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised if no results were found for the introduced value in the introduced field.

7.8 investpy.certificates

investpy.certificates.**get_certificate_countries**()

This function retrieves all the available countries to retrieve certificates from, as the listed countries are the ones indexed on Investing.com. The purpose of this function is to list the countries which have available certificates according to Investing.com data, since the country parameter is needed when retrieving data from any certificate available.

Returns

The resulting list contains all the countries listed on Investing.com with available certificates to retrieve data from.

In the case that the file reading of *certificate_countries.csv* which contains the names of the available countries with certificates was successfully completed, the resulting `list` will look like:

```
countries = ['france', 'germany', 'italy', 'netherlands', 'sweden']
```

Return type `list` - countries

Raises `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *certificate_countries.csv* file was not found.

`investpy.certificates.`**`get_certificate_historical_data`**(*certificate*, *country*, *from_date*, *to_date*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves historical data from the introduced certificate from Investing.com. So on, the historical data of the introduced certificate from the specified country in the specified date range will be retrieved and returned as a `pandas.DataFrame` if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a `json` or not, and if the historical data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **`certificate`** (`str`) – name of the certificate to retrieve historical data from.
- **`country`** (`str`) – name of the country from where the certificate is.
- **`from_date`** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, since when data is going to be retrieved.
- **`to_date`** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, until when data is going to be retrieved.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a `pandas.DataFrame` if False and a `json` if True.
- **`order`** (`str`, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **`interval`** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function can return either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` object, containing the retrieved historical data of the specified certificate from the specified country. So on, the resulting dataframe contains the OHLC values for the selected certificate on market days.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close
-----||------|------|-----|-------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    historical: [
        {
            date: 'dd/mm/yyyy',
```

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```
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `json`

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `IOError` – raised if certificates object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if the introduced certificate/country was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- `IndexError` – raised if certificate historical data was unavailable or not found in Investing.com.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_certificate_historical_data(certificate='BNP Gold 31Dec99
↪', country='france', from_date='01/01/2010', to_date='01/01/2019')
>>> data.head()
             Open   High    Low  Close
Date
2010-01-04  77.15  77.15  77.15  77.15
2010-01-05  77.40  77.45  77.15  77.45
2010-01-06  78.40  78.40  78.40  78.40
2010-01-07  78.40  78.45  78.35  78.35
2010-01-08  77.95  78.10  77.95  78.10
```

`investpy.certificates.`**`get_certificate_information`**(*certificate*, *country*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves fundamental financial information from the specified certificate. The retrieved information from the certificate can be valuable as it is additional information that can be used combined with OHLC values, so to determine financial insights from the company which holds the specified certificate.

Parameters

- **`certificate`** (`str`) – name of the certificate to retrieve information from
- **`country`** (`country`) – name of the country from where the certificate is from.
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (`dict` or `json`).

Returns

The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains the information fields retrieved from Investing.com from the specified certificate; it can also be returned as a `dict`, if argument *as_json=True*.

If any of the information fields could not be retrieved, that field/s will be filled with None values. If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting `dict` will look like:

```
certificate_information = {
    "Certificate Name": "XXXX",
    "Certificate Country": "XXXX",
    "Prev. Close": X.Y,
    "Todays Range": "X.Y - X.Y",
    "Leverage": "X:Y",
    "Open": X.Y,
    "52 wk Range": "X.Y - X.Y",
    "Strike Price": "XXXX",
    "Volume": X.Y,
    "Issue Date": "XXXX",
    "Issue Amount": "XXXX",
    "Average Vol. (3m)": X.Y,
    "Maturity Date": "dd/mm/yyyy",
    "1-Year Change": "X.Y%",
    "Asset Class": "XXXX"
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or dict- certificate_information

investpy.certificates.**get_certificate_recent_data**(*certificate*, *country*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced certificate from Investing.com. So on, the recent data of the introduced certificate from the specified country will be retrieved and returned as a pandas.DataFrame if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a json or not, and if the historical data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **certificate** (str) – name of the certificate to retrieve recent data from.
- **country** (str) – name of the country from where the certificate is.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a pandas.DataFrame if False and a json if True.
- **order** (str, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **interval** (str, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function returns either a pandas.DataFrame or a json file containing the retrieved recent data from the specified certificate via argument. The dataset contains the OHLC values of the certificate.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close
-----||------|------|-----|-------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    recent: [
        {
            date: dd/mm/yyyy,
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or json

Raises

- ValueError – raised if there was an argument error.
- IOError – raised if certificates object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – raised if the introduced certificate does not match any of the indexed ones.
- ConnectionError – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.
- IndexError – raised if certificate information was unavailable or not found.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_certificate_recent_data(certificate='BNP Gold 31Dec99',␣
↪country='france')
>>> data.head()
              Open   High     Low   Close
Date
2020-07-09  146.4  146.8  145.95  145.95
2020-07-10  146.2  146.2  145.55  145.55
2020-07-13  145.6  145.6  145.45  145.45
2020-07-14  145.4  145.4  145.25  145.25
2020-07-15  144.9  145.1  144.70  144.95
```

investpy.certificates.**get_certificates**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the data stored in *certificates.csv* file, which previously was retrieved from Investing.com. Since the resulting object is a matrix of data, the certificate's data is properly structured in rows and columns, where columns are the certificate data attribute names. Additionally, country filtering can be specified, which will make this function return not all the stored certificates, but just the data of the certificates from the introduced country.

Parameters **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available certificates from.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the certificate's data from the introduced country if specified, or from every country if None was specified, as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

So on, the resulting pandas.DataFrame will look like:

```
country | name | full_name | symbol | issuer | isin | asset_class |␣
↪underlying
--------|------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------------|---
↪---------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxxxx |␣
↪xxxxxxxxxx
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - certificates_df

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if *certificates.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when *certificates.csv* file is missing or empty.

`investpy.certificates.`**`get_certificates_dict`**(*country=None*, *columns=None*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves all the available certificates indexed on Investing.com, stored on *certificates.csv*. This function also allows the user to specify which country do they want to retrieve data from, or from every listed country; the columns which the user wants to be included on the resulting `dict`; and the output of the function will either be a `dict` or a `json`.

Parameters

- **`country`** (`str`, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available certificates from.
- **`columns`** (`list`, optional) – names of the columns of the certificate data to retrieve <country, name, full_name, symbol, issuer, isin, asset_class, underlying>
- **`as_json`** (`bool`, optional) – value to determine the format of the output data which can either be a `dict` or a `json`.

Returns

The resulting `dict` contains the retrieved data if found, if not, the corresponding fields are filled with *None* values.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the `dict` will look like:

```
certificates_dict = {
    "country": "france",
    "name": "SOCIETE GENERALE CAC 40 X10 31DEC99",
    "full_name": "SOCIETE GENERALE EFFEKTEN GMBH ZT CAC 40 X10␣
↪LEVERAGE 31DEC99",
    "symbol": "FR0011214527",
    "issuer": "Societe Generale Effekten GMBH",
    "isin": "FR0011214527",
    "asset_class": "index",
    "underlying": "CAC 40 Leverage x10 NR"
}
```

Return type `dict` or `json` - certificates_dict

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if *certificates.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when *certificates.csv* file is missing or empty.

investpy.certificates.**get_certificates_list**(*country=None*)

This function retrieves all the available certificates indexed on Investing.com, already stored on *certificates.csv*. This function also allows the users to specify which country do they want to retrieve data from or if they want to retrieve it from every listed country; so on, a listing of certificates will be returned. This function helps the user to get to know which certificates are available on Investing.com.

Parameters **country** (str, optional) – name of the country to retrieve all its available certificates from.

Returns

The resulting list contains the retrieved data from the *certificates.csv* file, which is a listing of the names of the certificates listed on Investing.com, which is the input for data retrieval functions as the name of the certificate to retrieve data from needs to be specified.

In case the listing was successfully retrieved, the list will look like:

```
certificates_list = ['SOCIETE GENERALE CAC 40 X10 31DEC99', 'SG ZT␣
↪CAC 40 x7 Short 31Dec99', ...]
```

Return type list - certificates_list

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *certificates.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised when *certificates.csv* file is missing or empty.

investpy.certificates.**get_certificates_overview**(*country*, *as_json=False*, *n_results=100*)

This function retrieves an overview containing all the real time data available for the main certificates from a country, such as the names, symbols, current value, etc. as indexed in Investing.com. So on, the main usage of this function is to get an overview on the main certificates from a country, so to get a general view. Note that since this function is retrieving a lot of information at once, by default just the overview of the Top 100 certificates is being retrieved, but an additional parameter called n_results can be specified so to retrieve N results.

Parameters

- **country** (str) – name of the country to retrieve the certificates overview from.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).
- **n_results** (int, optional) – number of results to be displayed on the overview table (0-1000).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the data available in Investing.com of the main certificates from a country in order to get an overview of it.

If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting pandas.DataFrame should look like:

```
country | name | symbol | last | change_percentage | turnover
--------|------|--------|------|-------------------|----------
xxxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxx | xxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - certificates_overview

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised when *certificates.csv* file is missing.
- `IOError` – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- `RuntimeError` – raised either if the introduced country does not match any of the listed ones or if no overview results could be retrieved from Investing.com.
- `ConnectionError` – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.

`investpy.certificates.`**`search_certificates`**(*by*, *value*)

This function searches certificates by the introduced value for the specified field. This means that this function is going to search if there is a value that matches the introduced one for the specified field which is the *certificates.csv* column name to search in. Available fields to search certificates are *country*, *name*, *full_name*, *symbol*, *issuer*, *isin*, *asset_class*, *underlying*.

Parameters

- **`by`** (`str`) – name of the field to search for, which is the column name which can be: country, name, full_name, symbol, issuer, isin, asset_class or underlying.
- **`value`** (`str`) – value of the field to search for, which is the value that is going to be searched.

Returns The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains the search results from the given query, which is any match of the specified value in the specified field. If there are no results for the given query, an error will be raised, but otherwise the resulting `pandas.DataFrame` will contain all the available certificates that match the introduced query.

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - search_result

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.
- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if *certificates.csv* file is missing.
- `IOError` – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if no results were found for the introduced value in the introduced field.

7.9 investpy.crypto

`investpy.crypto.`**`get_crypto_historical_data`**(*crypto*, *from_date*, *to_date*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves historical data from the introduced crypto from Investing.com. So on, the historical data of the introduced crypto will be retrieved and returned as a `pandas.DataFrame` if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a `json` or not, and if the historical data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **`crypto`** (`str`) – name of the crypto currency to retrieve data from.
- **`from_date`** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, since when data is going to be retrieved.
- **`to_date`** (`str`) – date formatted as *dd/mm/yyyy*, until when data is going to be retrieved.

- **as_json** (bool, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a pandas.DataFrame if False and a json if True.
- **order** (str, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **interval** (str, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function can return either a pandas.DataFrame or a json object, containing the retrieved historical data of the specified crypto currency. So on, the resulting dataframe contains the open, high, low, close and volume values for the selected crypto on market days and the currency in which those values are presented.

The returned data is case we use default arguments will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but if we define *as_json=True*, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    historical: [
        {
            date: 'dd/mm/yyyy',
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or json

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- IOError – raised if cryptos object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- RuntimeError – raised if the introduced crypto currency name was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.
- ConnectionError – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- IndexError – raised if crypto historical data was unavailable or not found in Investing.com.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_crypto_historical_data(crypto='bitcoin', from_date='01/01/
↪2018', to_date='01/01/2019')
>>> data.head()
               Open     High      Low    Close  Volume Currency
Date
2018-01-01  13850.5  13921.5  12877.7  13444.9   78425      USD
2018-01-02  13444.9  15306.1  12934.2  14754.1  137732      USD
2018-01-03  14754.1  15435.0  14579.7  15156.6  106543      USD
2018-01-04  15156.5  15408.7  14244.7  15180.1  110969      USD
2018-01-05  15180.1  17126.9  14832.4  16954.8  141960      USD
```

investpy.crypto.**get_crypto_information**(*crypto*, *as_json=False*)

This function retrieves fundamental financial information from the specified crypto currency. The retrieved information from the crypto currency can be valuable as it is additional information that can be used combined with OHLC values, so to determine financial insights from the company which holds the specified crypto currency.

Parameters

- **currency_cross** (str) – name of the currency_cross to retrieve recent historical data from.
- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (dict or json).

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the information fields retrieved from Investing.com from the specified crypto currency; it can also be returned as a dict, if argument *as_json=True*.

If any of the information fields could not be retrieved, that field/s will be filled with None values. If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting dict will look like:

```
crypto_information = {
    'Chg (7D)': '-4.63%',
    'Circulating Supply': ' BTC18.10M',
    'Crypto Currency': 'Bitcoin',
    'Currency': 'USD',
    'Market Cap': '$129.01B',
    'Max Supply': 'BTC21.00M',
    'Todays Range': '7,057.8 - 7,153.1',
    'Vol (24H)': '$17.57B'
}
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame or dict- crypto_information

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *cryptos.csv* file was not found or errored.
- IOError – raised if *cryptos.csv* file is empty or errored.
- RuntimeError – raised if scraping process failed while running.
- ConnectionError – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored (did not return HTTP 200)

investpy.crypto.**get_crypto_recent_data**(*crypto*, *as_json=False*, *order='ascending'*, *interval='Daily'*)

This function retrieves recent historical data from the introduced crypto from Investing.com. So on, the recent data of the introduced crypto will be retrieved and returned as a `pandas.DataFrame` if the parameters are valid and the request to Investing.com succeeds. Note that additionally some optional parameters can be specified: as_json and order, which let the user decide if the data is going to be returned as a `json` or not, and if the historical data is going to be ordered ascending or descending (where the index is the date), respectively.

Parameters

- **crypto** (`str`) – name of the crypto currency to retrieve data from.
- **as_json** (`bool`, optional) – to determine the format of the output data, either a `pandas.DataFrame` if False and a `json` if True.
- **order** (`str`, optional) – to define the order of the retrieved data which can either be ascending or descending.
- **interval** (`str`, optional) – value to define the historical data interval to retrieve, by default *Daily*, but it can also be *Weekly* or *Monthly*.

Returns

The function can return either a `pandas.DataFrame` or a `json` object, containing the retrieved recent data of the specified crypto currency. So on, the resulting dataframe contains the open, high, low, close and volume values for the selected crypto on market days and the currency in which those values are presented.

The resulting recent data, in case that the default parameters were applied, will look like:

```
Date || Open | High | Low | Close | Volume | Currency
-----||------|------|-----|-------|--------|----------
xxxx || xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

but in case that as_json parameter was defined as True, then the output will be:

```
{
    name: name,
    recent: [
        {
            date: 'dd/mm/yyyy',
            open: x,
            high: x,
            low: x,
            close: x,
            volume: x,
            currency: x
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` or `json`

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- `IOError` – raised if cryptos object/file was not found or unable to retrieve.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if the introduced crypto name was not found or did not match any of the existing ones.

- `ConnectionError` – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- `IndexError` – raised if crypto recent data was unavailable or not found in Investing.com.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.get_crypto_recent_data(crypto='bitcoin')
>>> data.head()
              Open     High     Low   Close   Volume Currency
Date
2019-10-25  7422.8   8697.7  7404.9  8658.3  1177632      USD
2019-10-26  8658.4  10540.0  8061.8  9230.6  1784005      USD
2019-10-27  9230.6   9773.2  9081.0  9529.6  1155038      USD
2019-10-28  9530.1   9866.9  9202.5  9207.2  1039295      USD
2019-10-29  9206.5   9531.3  9125.3  9411.3   918477      USD
```

`investpy.crypto.`**`get_cryptos`**`()`

This function retrieves all the crypto data stored in *cryptos.csv* file, which previously was retrieved from Investing.com. Since the resulting object is a matrix of data, the crypto data is properly structured in rows and columns, where columns are the crypto data attribute names.

Note that just some cryptos are available for retrieval, since Investing.com does not provide information from all the available ones, just the main ones.

Returns

The resulting `pandas.DataFrame` contains all the crypto data from every available crypto coin as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

So on, the resulting `pandas.DataFrame` will look like:

```
name | symbol | currency
-----|--------|----------
xxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - cryptos_df

Raises

- `FileNotFoundError` – raised if *cryptos.csv* file was not found.
- `IOError` – raised when *cryptos.csv* file is missing or empty.

`investpy.crypto.`**`get_cryptos_dict`**`(`*columns=None*, *as_json=False*`)`

This function retrieves all the crypto information stored in the *cryptos.csv* file and formats it as a Python dictionary which contains the same information as the file, but every row is a `dict` and all of them are contained in a `list`. Note that the dictionary structure is the same one as the JSON structure. Some optional paramaters can be specified such as the columns or as_json, which are the column names that want to be retrieved in case of needing just some columns to avoid unnecessary information load, and whether the information wants to be returned as a JSON object or as a dictionary; respectively.

Note that just some cryptos are available for retrieval, since Investing.com does not provide information from all the available ones, just the main ones.

Parameters

- **`columns`** (`list`, optional) – column names of the crypto data to retrieve, can be: <name, currency, symbol>

- **as_json** (bool, optional) – if True the returned data will be a json object, if False, a list of dict.

Returns

The resulting list of dict contains the retrieved data from every crypto coin as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the list of dict will look like:

```
cryptos_dict = {
    'name': name,
    'currency': currency,
    'symbol': symbol,
}
```

Return type list of dict OR json - cryptos_dict

Raises

- ValueError – raised whenever any of the introduced arguments is not valid.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *cryptos.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised when *cryptos.csv* file is missing or empty.

investpy.crypto.**get_cryptos_list**()

This function retrieves all the crypto coin names stored in *cryptos.csv* file, which contains all the data from the crypto coins as previously retrieved from Investing.com. So on, this function will just return the crypto coin names which will be the main input parameters when it comes to crypto data retrieval functions from investpy.

Note that just some cryptos are available for retrieval, since Investing.com does not provide information from all the available ones, just the main ones.

Returns

The resulting list contains the all the available crypto coin names as indexed in Investing.com from the information previously retrieved by investpy and stored on a csv file.

In case the information was successfully retrieved, the list of crypto coin names will look like:

```
cryptos_list = ['Bitcoin', 'Ethereum', 'XRP', 'Bitcoin Cash', 'Tether
↪', 'Litecoin', ...]
```

Return type list - cryptos_list

Raises

- FileNotFoundError – raised if *cryptos.csv* file was not found.
- IOError – raised when *cryptos.csv* file is missing or empty.

investpy.crypto.**get_cryptos_overview**(*as_json=False*, *n_results=100*)

This function retrieves an overview containing all the real time data available for the main crypto currencies, such as the names, symbols, current value, etc. as indexed in Investing.com. So on, the main usage of this function is to get an overview on the main crypto currencies, so to get a general view. Note that since this function is retrieving a lot of information at once, by default just the overview of the Top 100 crypto currencies is being retrieved, but an additional parameter called n_results can be specified so to retrieve N results.

Parameters

- **as_json** (bool, optional) – optional argument to determine the format of the output data (pandas.DataFrame or json).

- **n_results** (int, optional) – number of results to be displayed on the overview table (0-all_cryptos), where all crypto currencies will be retrieved if n_results=None.

Note: The amount of indexed crypto currencies may vary, so if n_results is set to *None*, all the available crypto currencies in Investing.com while retrieving the overview, will be retrieved and returned.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains all the data available in Investing.com of the main crypto currencies in order to get an overview of it.

If the retrieval process succeeded, the resulting pandas.DataFrame should look like:

```
name | symbol | price | market_cap | volume24h | total_volume |␣
↪change24h | change7d | currency
-----|--------|-------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------
↪----|----------|----------
xxxx | xxxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxxxx |␣
↪xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - cryptos_overview

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced arguments is not valid or errored.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised it no overview results could be retrieved from Investing.com.
- ConnectionError – raised if GET requests does not return 200 status code.

investpy.crypto.**search_cryptos**(*by*, *value*)

This function searches cryptos by the introduced value for the specified field. This means that this function is going to search if there is a value that matches the introduced one for the specified field which is the *cryptos.csv* column name to search in. Available fields to search cryptos are 'name' and 'symbol'.

Parameters

- **by** (str) – name of the field to search for, which is the column name which can be: 'name' or 'symbol'.
- **value** (str) – value of the field to search for, which is the value that is going to be searched.

Returns The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the search results from the given query, which is any match of the specified value in the specified field. If there are no results for the given query, an error will be raised, but otherwise the resulting pandas.DataFrame will contain all the available cryptos that match the introduced query.

Return type pandas.DataFrame - search_result

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.
- FileNotFoundError – raised if *cryptos.csv* file is missing.
- IOError – raised if data could not be retrieved due to file error.
- RuntimeError – raised if no results were found for the introduced value in the introduced field.

7.10 investpy.news

investpy.news.**economic_calendar**(*time_zone=None*, *time_filter='time_only'*, *countries=None*, *importances=None*, *categories=None*, *from_date=None*, *to_date=None*)

This function retrieves the economic calendar, which covers financial events and indicators from all over the world updated in real-time. By default, the economic calendar of the currrent day from you local timezone will be retrieved, but note that some parameters can be specified so that the economic calendar to retrieve can be filtered.

Parameters

- **time_zone** (str, optional) – time zone in GMT +/- hours:minutes format, which will be the reference time, if None, the local GMT time zone will be used.
- **time_filter** (str, optional) – it can be *time_only* or *time_remain*, so that the calendar will display the time when the event will occurr according to the time zone or the remaining time until an event occurs.
- **countries** (list of str, optional) – list of countries from where the events of the economic calendar will be retrieved, all contries will be taken into consideration if this parameter is None.
- **importances** (list of str, optional) – list of importances of the events to be taken into consideration, can contain: high, medium and low; if None all the importance ratings will be taken into consideration including holidays.
- **categories** (list of str, optional) – list of categories to which the events will be related to, if None all the available categories will be taken into consideration.
- **from_date** (str, optional) – date from when the economic calendar will be retrieved in dd/mm/yyyy format, if None just current day's economic calendar will be retrieved.
- **to_date** (str, optional) – date until when the economic calendar will be retrieved in dd/mm/yyyy format, if None just current day's economic calendar will be retrieved.

Returns The resulting pandas.DataFrame will contain the retrieved information from the economic calendar with the specified parameters which will include information such as: date, time, zone or country of the event, event's title, etc. Note that some of the retrieved fields may be None since Investing.com does not provides that information.

Return type pandas.DataFrame - economic_calendar

Raises ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.economic_calendar()
>>> data.head()
    id        date     time         zone currency importance                    ␣
↪   event actual forecast previous
0  323  27/01/2020  All Day    singapore     None       None  Singapore - Chinese␣
↪New Year   None     None     None
1    9  27/01/2020  All Day    hong kong     None       None    Hong Kong - New␣
↪Year's Day   None     None     None
2   71  27/01/2020  All Day    australia     None       None     Australia -␣
↪Australia Day   None     None     None
```

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```
3  750  27/01/2020  All Day        china     None       None       China - Spring␣
↪Festival   None     None     None
4  304  27/01/2020  All Day  south korea     None       None  South Korea -␣
↪Market Holiday   None     None     None
```

7.11 investpy.technical

investpy.technical.**moving_averages**(*name*, *country*, *product_type*, *interval='daily'*)

This function retrieves the moving averages values calculated by Investing.com for every financial product available (stocks, funds, etfs, indices, currency crosses, bonds, certificates and commodities) for different time intervals. So on, the user must provide the product_type name and the name of the product (unless product_type is 'stock' which name value will be the stock's symbol) and the country if required (mandatory unless product_type is either 'currency_cross' or 'commodity', where it must be None). Additionally, the interval can be specified which defines the update frequency of the calculations of the moving averages (both simple and exponential). Note that the specified interval is not the moving average's interval, since all the available time frames used on the calculation of the moving averages are retrieved.

Parameters

- **name** (str) – name of the product to retrieve the moving averages table from (if product_type is *stock*, its value must be the stock's symbol not the name).
- **country** (str) – country name of the introduced product if applicable (if product_type is either *currency_cross* or *commodity* this parameter should be None, unless it can be specified just for *commodity* product_type).
- **product_type** (str) – identifier of the introduced product, available ones are: *stock*, *fund*, *etf*, *index*, *currency_cross*, *bond*, *certificate* and *commodity*.
- **interval** (str) – time interval of the resulting calculations, available values are: *5mins*, *15mins*, *30mins*, *1hour*, *5hours*, *daily*, *weekly* and *monthly*.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the table with the results of the calculation of the moving averages made by Investing.com for the introduced financial product. So on, if the retrieval process succeed its result will look like:

```
 period | sma_value | sma_signal | ema_value | ema_signal
--------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------
 xxxxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxx | xxxxxxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - moving_averages

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.
- ConnectionError – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored or could not be established.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.moving_averages(name='bbva', country='spain', product_type=
↪'stock', interval='daily')
>>> data.head()
  period  sma_value sma_signal  ema_value ema_signal
0      5      4.615        buy      4.650        buy
1     10      4.675       sell      4.693       sell
2     20      4.817       sell      4.763       sell
3     50      4.859       sell      4.825       sell
4    100      4.809       sell      4.830       sell
5    200      4.822       sell      4.867       sell
```

investpy.technical.**pivot_points**(*name*, *country*, *product_type*, *interval='daily'*)

This function retrieves the pivot points values calculated by Investing.com for every financial product available (stocks, funds, etfs, indices, currency crosses, bonds, certificates and commodities) for different time intervals. Pivot points are calculated on different levels: three support levels (S) and three resistance ones (R). So on, the user must provide the product_type name and the name of the product (unless product_type is 'stock' which name value will be the stock's symbol) and the country if required (mandatory unless product_type is either 'currency_cross' or 'commodity', where it must be None). Additionally, the interval can be specified which defines the update frequency of the calculations of the technical indicators (mainly momentum indicators).

Parameters

- **name** (str) – name of the product to retrieve the technical indicators table from (if product_type is *stock*, its value must be the stock's symbol not the name).
- **country** (str) – country name of the introduced product if applicable (if product_type is either *currency_cross* or *commodity* this parameter should be None, unless it can be specified just for *commodity* product_type).
- **product_type** (str) – identifier of the introduced product, available ones are: *stock*, *fund*, *etf*, *index*, *currency_cross*, *bond*, *certificate* and *commodity*.
- **interval** (str) – time interval of the resulting calculations, available values are: *5mins*, *15mins*, *30mins*, *1hour*, *5hours*, *daily*, *weekly* and *monthly*.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the table with the results of the calculation of the pivot points made by Investing.com for the introduced financial product. So on, if the retrieval process succeed its result will look like:

```
 name | s3 | s2 | s1 | pivot_points | r1 | r2 | r3
------|----|----|----|--------------|----|----|----
 xxxx | xx | xx | xx | xxxxxxxxxxx | xx | xx | xx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - pivot_points

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.
- ConnectionError – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored or could not be established.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.pivot_points(name='bbva', country='spain', product_type='stock
↪', interval='daily')
>>> data.head()
        name     s3     s2     s1  pivot_points     r1     r2     r3
0    Classic  4.537  4.573  4.620         4.656  4.703  4.739  4.786
1  Fibonacci  4.573  4.605  4.624         4.656  4.688  4.707  4.739
2  Camarilla  4.645  4.653  4.660         4.656  4.676  4.683  4.691
3   Woodie's  4.543  4.576  4.626         4.659  4.709  4.742  4.792
4   DeMark's    NaN    NaN  4.639         4.665  4.721    NaN    NaN
```

investpy.technical.**technical_indicators**(*name*, *country*, *product_type*, *interval='daily'*)

This function retrieves the technical indicators values calculated by Investing.com for every financial product available (stocks, funds, etfs, indices, currency crosses, bonds, certificates and commodities) for different time intervals. So on, the user must provide the product_type name and the name of the product (unless product_type is 'stock' which name value will be the stock's symbol) and the country if required (mandatory unless product_type is either 'currency_cross' or 'commodity', where it must be None). Additionally, the interval can be specified which defines the update frequency of the calculations of the technical indicators (mainly momentum indicators).

Parameters

- **name** (str) – name of the product to retrieve the technical indicators table from (if product_type is *stock*, its value must be the stock's symbol not the name).
- **country** (str) – country name of the introduced product if applicable (if product_type is either *currency_cross* or *commodity* this parameter should be None, unless it can be specified just for *commodity* product_type).
- **product_type** (str) – identifier of the introduced product, available ones are: *stock*, *fund*, *etf*, *index*, *currency_cross*, *bond*, *certificate* and *commodity*.
- **interval** (str) – time interval of the resulting calculations, available values are: *5mins*, *15mins*, *30mins*, *1hour*, *5hours*, *daily*, *weekly* and *monthly*.

Returns

The resulting pandas.DataFrame contains the table with the results of the calculation of the technical indicators made by Investing.com for the introduced financial product. So on, if the retrieval process succeed its result will look like:

```
 technical_indicator | value | signal
---------------------|-------|--------
 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx | xxxxx | xxxxxx
```

Return type pandas.DataFrame - technical_indicators

Raises

- ValueError – raised if any of the introduced parameters is not valid or errored.
- ConnectionError – raised if the connection to Investing.com errored or could not be established.

Examples

```
>>> data = investpy.technical_indicators(name='bbva', country='spain', product_
↪type='stock', interval='daily')
>>> data.head()
```

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```
    technical_indicator    value           signal
0                RSI(14)  39.1500             sell
1             STOCH(9,6)  33.2340             sell
2          STOCHRSI(14)  67.7390              buy
3           MACD(12,26)  -0.0740             sell
4                ADX(14)  55.1150             sell
5           Williams %R -66.6670             sell
6                CCI(14) -77.1409             sell
7                ATR(14)   0.0939  less_volatility
8        Highs/Lows(14)  -0.0199             sell
9   Ultimate Oscillator  43.0010             sell
10                  ROC  -6.6240             sell
11  Bull/Bear Power(13)  -0.1590             sell
```

7.12 investpy.search

investpy.search.**search_events**(*text*, *importances=None*, *countries=None*, *n_results=None*)

TODO

investpy.search.**search_quotes**(*text*, *products=None*, *countries=None*, *n_results=None*)

This function will use the Investing.com search engine so to retrieve the search results of the introduced text. This function will create a `list` of *investpy.utils.search_obj.SearchObj* class instances which will contain the search results so that they can be easily accessed and so to ease the data retrieval process since it can be done calling the methods *self.retrieve_recent_data()* or *self.retrieve_historical_data(from_date, to_date)* from each class instance, which will fill the historical data attribute, *self.data*. The information of the financial product can also be retrieved using the function *self.retrieve_information()*, that will also dump the information in the attribute *self.info*.

Parameters

- **text** (`str`) – text to search in Investing.com among all its indexed data.
- **products** (`list` of `str`, optional) – list with the product type filter/s to be applied to search result quotes so that they match the filters. Possible products are: *indices*, *stocks*, *etfs*, *funds*, *commodities*, *currencies*, *crypto*, *bonds*, *certificates* and *fxfutures*, by default this parameter is set to *None* which means that no filter will be applied, and all product type quotes will be retrieved.
- **countries** (`list` of `str`, optional) – list with the country name filter/s to be applied to search result quotes so that they match the filters. Possible countries can be found in the docs, by default this paremeter is set to *None* which means that no filter will be applied, and quotes from every country will be retrieved.
- **n_results** (`int`, optional) – number of search results to retrieve and return.

Returns The resulting `list` of *investpy.utils.search_obj.SearchObj* will contained the retrieved financial products matching the introduced text if found, otherwise a RuntimeError will be raised, so as to let the user know that no results were found for the introduced text. But note that if the n_results value is equal to 1, a single value will be returned, instead of a list of values.

Return type `list` of *investpy.utils.search_obj.SearchObj* or *investpy.utils.search_obj.SearchObj*

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised whenever any of the introduced parameter is not valid or errored.

- `ConnectionError` – raised whenever the connection to Investing.com failed.
- `RuntimeError` – raised when there was an error while executing the function.

class investpy.utils.search_obj.**SearchObj**(*id_*, *name*, *symbol*, *tag*, *country*, *pair_type*, *exchange*)

Class which contains each search result when searching data in Investing.com.

This class contains the search results of the Investing.com search made with the function call *investpy.search_quotes(text, products, countries, n_results)* which returns a `list` of instances of this class with the formatted retrieved information. Additionally, data can either be retrieved or not including both recent and historical data, which will be included in the *SearchObj.data* attribute when calling either *SearchObj.retrieve_recent_data()* or *SearchObj.retrieve_historical_data(from_date, to_date)*, respectively.

id_
ID value used by Investing.com to retrieve data.

Type `int`

name
name of the retrieved financial product.

Type `str`

symbol
symbol of the retrieved financial product.

Type `str`

tag
tag (which is the Investing.com URL) of the retrieved financial product.

Type `str`

country
name of the country from where the retrieved financial product is.

Type `str`

pair_type
type of retrieved financial product (stocks, funds, etfs, etc.).

Type `str`

exchange
name of the stock exchange of the retrieved financial product.

Type `str`

Extra Attributes:

data (pandas.DataFrame): recent or historical data to retrieve from the current financial product, generated after calling either self.retrieve_recent_data or self.retrieve_historical_data().

info (dict): contains the information of the current financial product, generated after calling the self.retrieve_information() function.

__eq__(*other*)
Return self==value.

__hash__()
Return hash(self).

__init__(*id_*, *name*, *symbol*, *tag*, *country*, *pair_type*, *exchange*)
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

__str__()
Return str(self).

__weakref__
list of weak references to the object (if defined)

retrieve_historical_data(*from_date*, *to_date*)
Class method used to retrieve the historical data from the class instance of any financial product.

This method retrieves the historical data from Investing.com of the financial product of the current class instance on the specified date range, so it fills the *SearchObj.data* attribute with the retrieved `pandas.DataFrame`. This method uses the previously filled data from the *investpy.search_quotes(text, products, countries, n_results)* function search results to build the request that it is going to be sent to Investing.com so to retrieve and parse the data.

Returns This method retrieves the historical data from the current class instance of a financial product from Investing.com. This method both stores retrieved data in self.data attribute of the class instance and it also returns it as a normal function will do.

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - data

Parameters

- **from_date** (`str`) – date from which data will be retrieved, specified in dd/mm/yyyy format.
- **to_date** (`str`) – date until data will be retrieved, specified in dd/mm/yyyy format.

Raises

- `ValueError` – raised if any of the introduced parameters was not valid or errored.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if there was any error while retrieving the data from Investing.com.

retrieve_information()
Class method used to retrieve the information from the class instance of any financial product.

This method retrieves the information from Investing.com of the financial product of the current class instance, so it fills the *SearchObj.info* attribute with the retrieved `dict`. This method uses the previously retrieved data from the *investpy.search_quotes(text, products, countries, n_results)* function search results to build the request that it is going to be sent to Investing.com so to retrieve and parse the information, since the product tag is required.

Returns This method retrieves the information from the current class instance of a financial product from Investing.com. This method both stores retrieved information in self.info attribute of the class instance and it also returns it as a normal function will do.

Return type `dict` - info

Raises

- `ConnectionError` – raised if connection to Investing.com could not be established.
- `RuntimeError` – raised if there was any problem while retrieving the data from Investing.com.

retrieve_recent_data()
Class method used to retrieve the recent data from the class instance of any financial product.

This method retrieves the recent data from Investing.com of the financial product of the current class instance, so it fills the *SearchObj.data* attribute with the retrieved `pandas.DataFrame`. This method

uses the previously filled data from the *investpy.search_quotes(text, products, countries, n_results)* function search results to build the request that it is going to be sent to Investing.com so to retrieve and parse the data.

Returns This method retrieves the recent data from the current class instance of a financial product from Investing.com. This method both stores retrieved data in self.data attribute of the class instance and it also returns it as a normal function will do.

Return type `pandas.DataFrame` - data

CHAPTER 8

Additional Information

As this is an open source project it is open to contributions, bug reports, bug fixes, documentation improvements, enhancements and ideas. On Github you can find an open tab of issues where you can contribute by opening new issues if needed or contribute to its solving.

Additionally, you can triage issues on investpy Code Triage where you can both open and solve issues so the package can grow and improve faster as the issues solve relevant bugs, problems or needs of the package.

Feel free to contact package administrator via email.

Note: For further information or any question feel free to contact me via email You can also check my Medium Publication, where I upload posts related to Data Science and to investpy basics on Web Scraping.

CHAPTER 9

Frequent Asked Questions - FAQs

In this section the Frequent Asked Questions are answered, so please read this section before posting a question or openning an issue since duplicates will not be solved or will be referenced to this section. Also, if you think that there are more possible FAQs, consider openning an issue in GitHub so to notify it, since if we all contribute this section can be clear enough so to ease question answering.

9.1 Where can I find the reference of a function and its usage?

Currently the `docs/` are still missing a lot of information, but they can be clear enough so that users can get to know which functions can be used and how. If you feel that any functionallity or feature is not clear enough, please let me know in the issues tab, so that I can explain it properly for newcomers, so that answers are more general and help more users than just the one asking it. Docs can be found at: Documentation

9.2 What do I do if the financial product I am looking for is not indexed in investpy?

As it is known, investpy gathers and retrieves data from Investing.com which is a website that contains a lot of financial information. Since investpy relies on Investing.com data, some of it may not be available in Investing, which will mean that it will not be available in investpy either. Anyways, it can be an investpy problem while retrieving data, so on, there is a search function (`investpy.search_quotes(text, products, countries, n_results)`) that can be used for searching financial products that are available in Investing.com but they can not be retrieved using investpy main functions.

9.3 I am having problems while installing the package.

If you followed the Installation Guide, you should be able to use investpy without having any problem, anyways, if you are stuck on it, open an issue at investpy issues tab so to let the developers know which is your problem in order to

solve it as soon as possible. If you were not able to complete the installation, please check that you are running Python 3.5 at least and that you are installing the latest version available, if you are still having problems, open an issue.

9.4 How do I contribute to investpy?

Currently I am not admitting any Pull Request since investpy is under development, and so to keep a clean structure, I will be developing new functionalities until code is clean enough to let newcome contributors help. Anyways, the most effective tool you have in order to contribute to investpy are **issues** where you can give me new ideas or some functionallity you would like to see implemented in investpy. You can also use issues in order to report bugs or problems so to help investpy's development and consistency.

9.5 How do I reference investpy?

Since investpy is an open source Python package, whenever you use it, would be nice from you to mention or comment where does the data comes from. This way, investpy can be spread among more users which will consequently improve package usage since more users can contribute to it due to the increasing reach to newcome developers. A sample reference is presented below:

```
investpy - a Python package for Financial Data Extraction from Investing.com
developed by Álvaro Bartolomé del Canto, alvarobartt @ GitHub
```

CHAPTER 10

Disclaimer

This Python Package has been made for research purposes in order to fit a needs that Investing.com does not cover, so this package works like an Application Programming Interface (API) of Investing.com developed in an altruistic way.

Conclude that this package is not related in any way with Investing.com or any dependant company, the only requirement for developing this package was to mention the source where data is retrieved.

CHAPTER 11

Indices and tables

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