

7 lesson 08

# Financial Calculations with Python: Part 2

Python for Financial Analysis  
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# Syllabus Review

1

Introduction  
to Python: Python in  
Finance

2

Python Basic Syntax:  
Importing Libraries

3

Working with Pandas

4

Pandas Underneath  
the Hood: Working  
with NumPy

5

Data Wrangling and  
Visualization

6

Extracting Financial  
Insights from Charts  
and Graphs

7

Financial Calculations  
with Python: Part 1

8

**Financial  
Calculations with  
Python: Part 2**

9

CAPM and Portfolio  
Management

10

Linear Regression

11

Time Series Analysis

12

Algorithmic Trading



**Bonus Class:** Cryptocurrency Beyond the Basics with a Fintech Guest Speaker

# Class agenda

- What is a Risk-free rate?
- How a stock varies with the market
- Correlation
- Calculating VaR
- Pythonic: dictionaries, and its subclass defaultdict

# What is a Risk-free rate?

- “The risk-free rate of return is the theoretical rate of return of an investment with zero risk.”
  - A. Why theoretical? Even a US T-bond can default
  - B. Can it be negative? What in the world is a negative interest rate?
- US Treasury Bond, 3-month

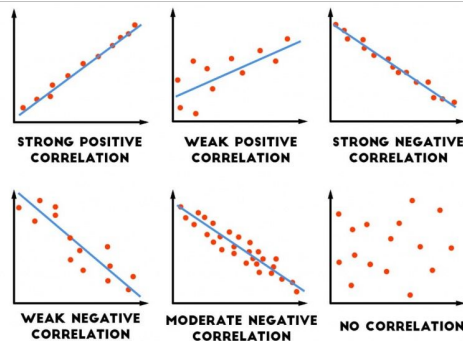
# How a stock varies with the market

- Equation for a line:  $y = mx + b$ .
- CAPM says it slightly differently:  $y = \beta x + \alpha$ 
  - A. Stock price:  $y$
  - B. Movement relative to a benchmark:  $\beta$
  - C. Excess return of the stock:  $\alpha$
  - D. (Food for thought: do you think money managers are rated on  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$ ?)
- Calculating non-diversifiable risk,  $\sigma^2$ , from covariance and variance
  - A. Variance: a measure of the spread of a distribution. The average of the squared deviations from the mean.
  - B. Covariance: Covariance indicates the level to which two variables vary together
- Calculating diversifiable risk,  $\alpha$

# Correlation

- Intuition on correlation
  - A. What positive and negative mean
- Pearson's correlation
- Calculating correlation for assets
- Pairs trading

$$r = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$



# Calculating VaR

- (pitfall: VaR and np.var are not the same!)
- The Big Idea – The odds of losing money: “What’s my worst-case scenario?”
- The three parts
  - A. Time period
  - B. Confidence level
  - C. Loss amount (or percentage)
- Three methods
  - A. Historical
  - B. Variance-Covariance
  - C. Monte Carlo

# Pythonic: dictionaries & subclass defaultdict

- What Python course would be complete with lambda, reduce, and map?
  - A. Guido's take: "About 12 years ago, Python acquired lambda, reduce(), filter() and map(), courtesy of (I believe) a Lisp hacker who missed them and submitted working patches. But, despite of the PR value, I think these features should be cut from Python 3000."
- Pythonic: All about dictionaries
  - A. defaultdict



# Assignment #8

Given a stock index and three tickers from that index, calculate the beta and alpha coefficients for those tickers. (Notes: You'll have to research or calculate deriving alpha from beta. And there are other ways to calculate alpha and beta; you don't have to use mine.)

Go Deeper: Calculate the correlation between several indices and stocks. Discover indices and stocks that are 1) strongly positively correlated 2) weakly negatively correlated and 3) Show no correlation. Display a heatmap of your findings.



# Resources

## (part 1)

- Risk-free rate

Basic:

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/r/risk-free-rate.asp>

Reference:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Risk-free\\_rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Risk-free_rate)

- How a stock varies with the market

Alpha and beta:

<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/092115/alpha-and-beta-beginners.asp>

$\beta$

<https://www.wallstreetmojo.com/capm-beta-definition-formula-calculate-beta-in-excel/>

$\beta$

<https://www.learnpythonwithrune.org/calculate-the-capm-with-python-in-3-easy-steps/>

$\alpha$

<https://www.wallstreetmojo.com/alpha-formula/>

# Resources

## (part 2)

- Correlation

Basic:

<https://www.statisticshowto.com/probability-and-statistics/correlation-analysis/>

Finance:

<https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/032515/what-does-it-mean-if-correlation-coefficient-positive-negative-or-zero.asp>

With heatmap:

<https://algotrading101.com/learn/python-correlation-guide/>

Variance:

<https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.var.html>

Covariance:

<https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.cov.html>

# Resources

## (part 2)

- Value at Risk (VaR)

Big idea:

<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/04/092904.asp>

Risk Engineering slides:

<https://risk-engineering.org/static/PDF/slides-VaR.pdf>

- VaR for a portfolio

<https://financetrain.com/analytical-approach-to-calculating-var-variance-covariance-method>

# Pythonic

- Map, lambda, filter, and reduce

Guido says:

<https://www.artima.com/weblogs/viewpost.jsp?thread=98196>

- Dictionaries

Basic:

<https://realpython.com/python-dicts/>

Sorting a dict by value and defaultdict:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/613183/how-do-i-sort-a-dictionary-by-value/613218>

Official tutorial:

[https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html#\(5.5\)](https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html#(5.5))

Defaultdict reference:

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/collections.html>

Q&A