

PYTHON FOR INVESTING 101

by INVESTIC





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Founder BottomLiner
Founder Investic ML Lab for investment
ex FINNOMENA, KBank, BAY

High experienced in field of Big Data, AI, Quantitative
Strategy, Multi-Asset Strategy, Portfolio Management.



เสกสรรค์ ประสบพิบูล

Former Quantitative Researcher,
Former Investment Analyst,
Quantitative Developer at *Citadel*



ณัฐกรณ์ อินทราชา

Quantitative Analyst
Intern at *Axima*, USA
Data Scientist, *Securities Company*

Agenda

Python Basic

- + สำหรับผู้ที่ยังใหม่กับ python หรือยังไม่คล่อง แนะนำให้ดูคลิป และทำโจทย์ไว้สำหรับโลกลงทุนมาให้

Python Numpy and Pandas

- + สำหรับคนที่ไม่คุ้นเคยกับ Numpy และ Pandas เราเลือกเท่าที่จำเป็นสำหรับเป็น Library หลักที่เราใช้จัดการกับ Time Series Data"

- + Python for Investing

- + More on Python

- + Algorithmic Trading

- + Intro to Machine Learning for Investing

- + Intro to Quantitative Portfolio Management

(2 ส.ค.)

- ORIENTATION

(6 ส.ค.)

- ALGORITHMIC TRADING BASIC + INTERVIEW

(13 ส.ค.)

- INTRO TO MACHINE LEARNING FOR INVESTING + INTERVIEW

(20 ส.ค.)

- INTRO TO QUANTITATIVE FINANCE & PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Every Friday Night 19.00 - 21.00

– Python Basic

0/8

1.1 What is Python

[Preview](#)

1.2 Basic Python

[Preview](#)

1.3 Basic Operation

1.4 Number

1.5 String

1.6 List

1.7 List Method

1.8 Dictionary

+ Python Numpy and Pandas

0/8

+ Python for Investing

0/7

+ More on Python

0/6

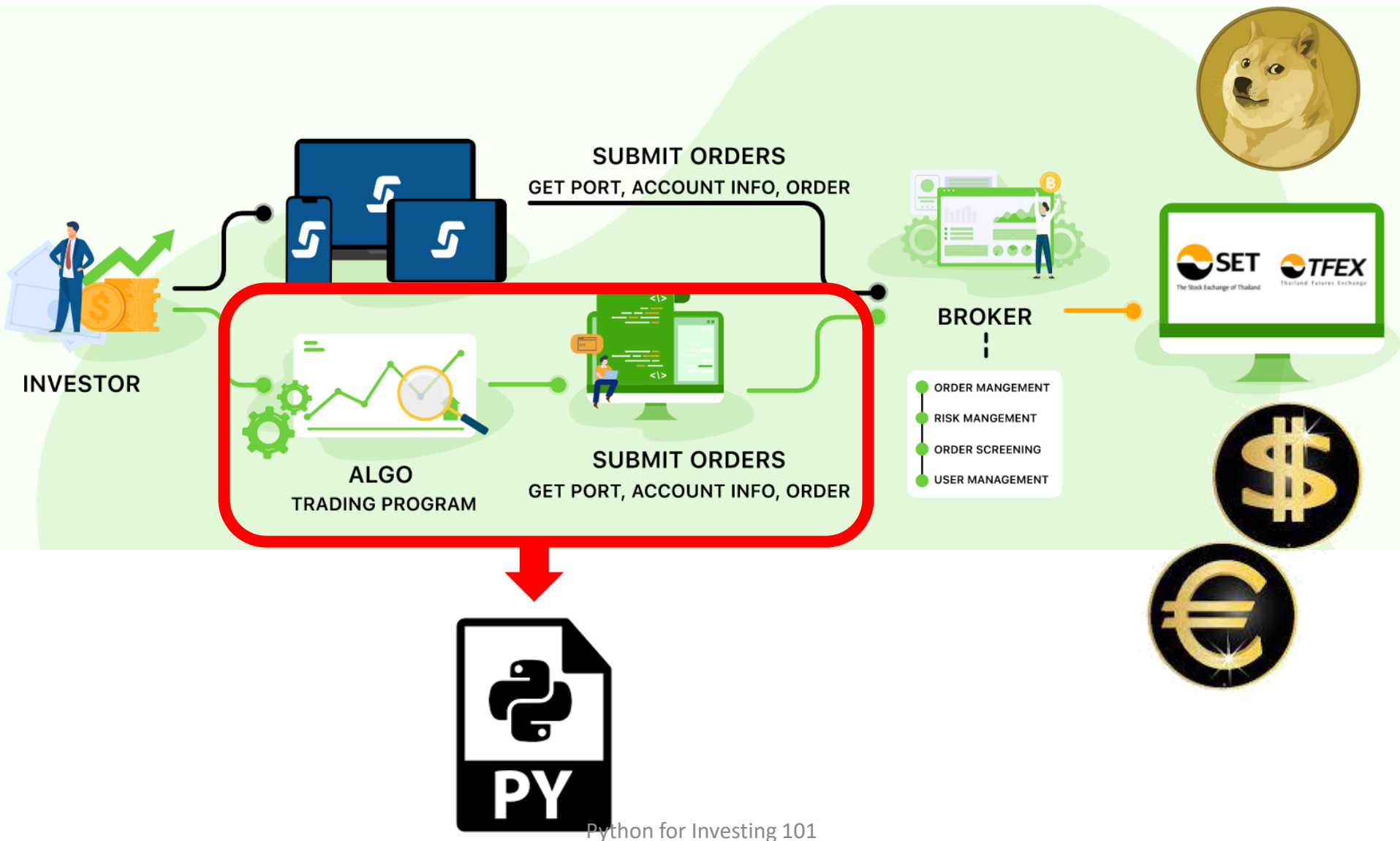


Top 10 Python Financial Packages

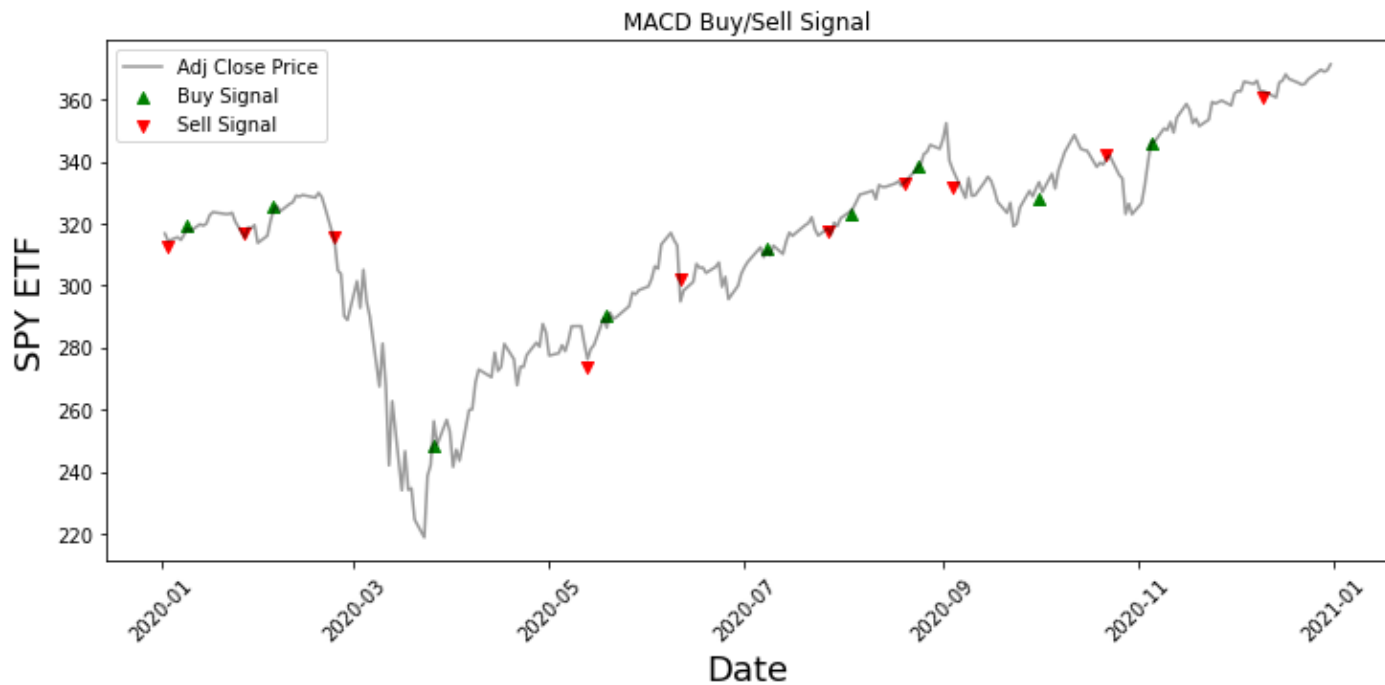
What is Python

ในบทนี้ จะพาทุกท่านไปรู้จัก Python ภาษาเขียนโปรแกรม ที่เรียนรู้ได้ง่ายสุด ๆ กัน

Program Trading



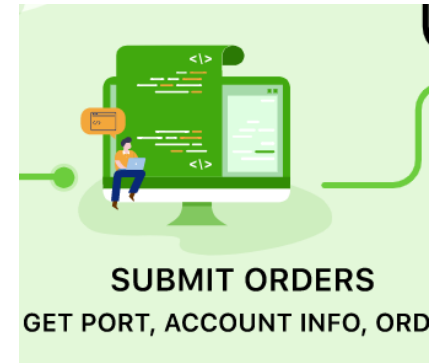
```
✓ [26] plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))  
Ds  
plt.scatter(spy.index, spy['Buy_Signal_Price'], color='green', label='Buy Signal', marker='^', alpha=1)  
plt.scatter(spy.index, spy['Sell_Signal_Price'], color='red', label='Sell Signal', marker='v', alpha=1)  
plt.plot(spy['Adj Close'], label='Adj Close Price', color='black', alpha=0.4)  
plt.xticks(rotation=45)  
plt.title('MACD Buy/Sell Signal')  
plt.xlabel('Date', fontsize=18)  
plt.ylabel('SPY ETF', fontsize=18)  
plt.legend(loc='upper left')  
plt.show()
```



Two Parts

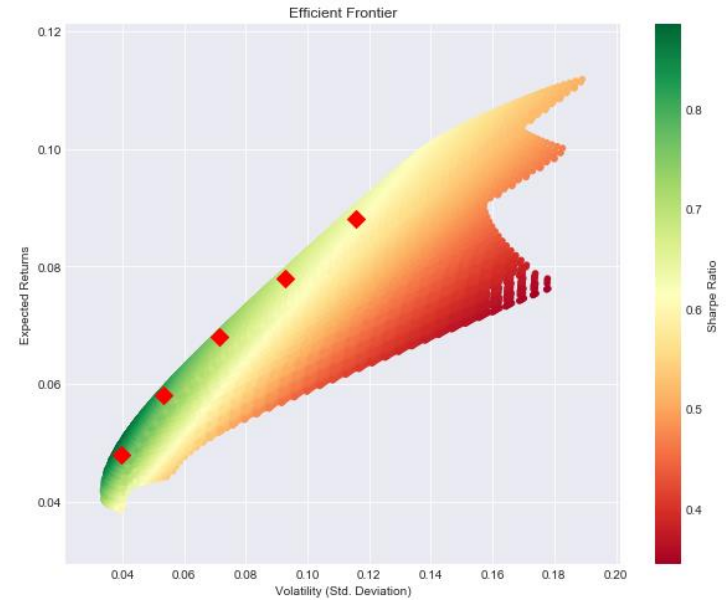
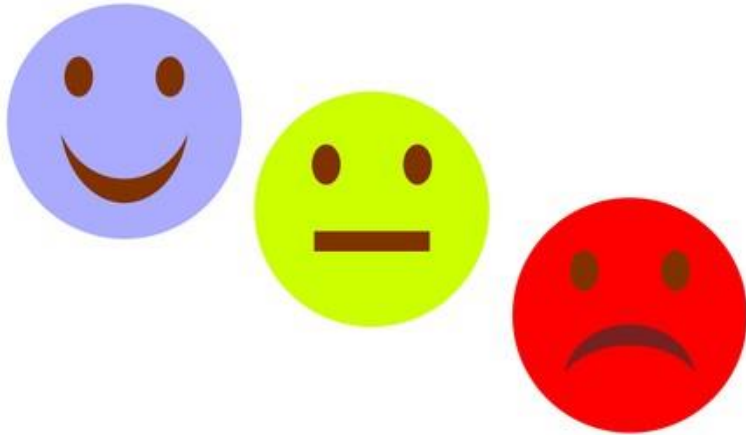


Strategies



Executions

What Python CAN



Exchange	FOREX
Symbol	AUDJPY
Interval	15 Min
Pattern	Falling Wedge
Identified Time	01-30 12:30
Length	28 Candles
Direction	▲
Trend Change	Continuation
Quality	■■■■■
Initial Trend	■■■■■
Uniformity	■■■■■
Clarity	■■■■■
Breakout	■■■■■
Forecast Price	81.39

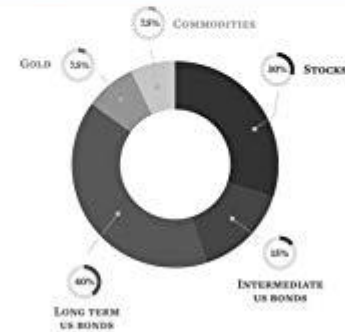
Price Movement

Volatility Analysis

What Python CAN



The All Weather Strategy Portfolio

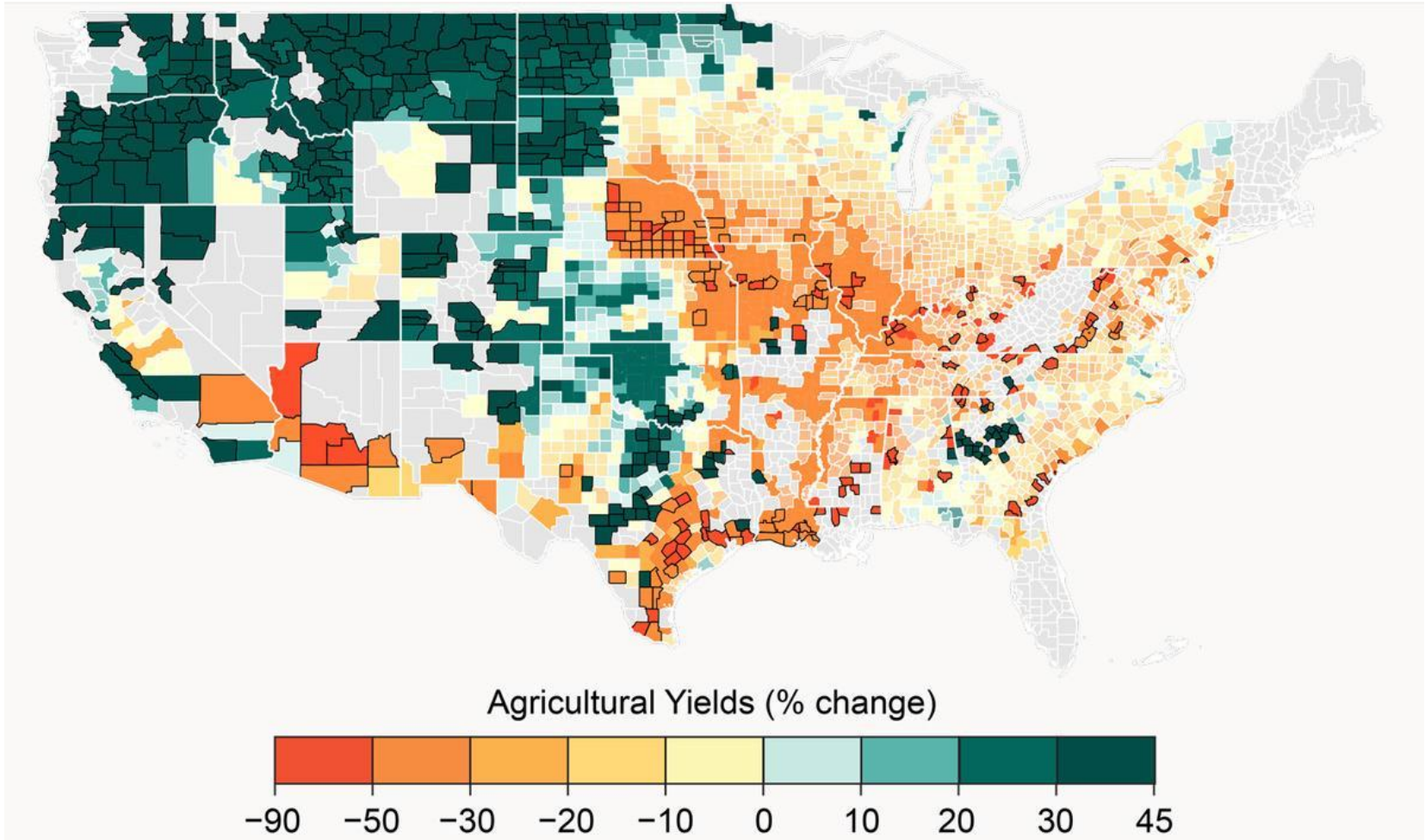


Bridgewater
RAY DALIO

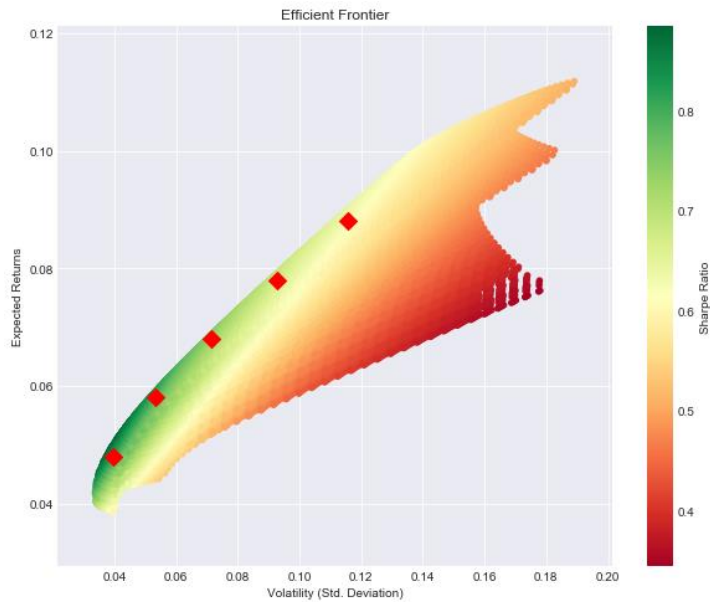
BRIDGEWATER
The All Weather Strategy



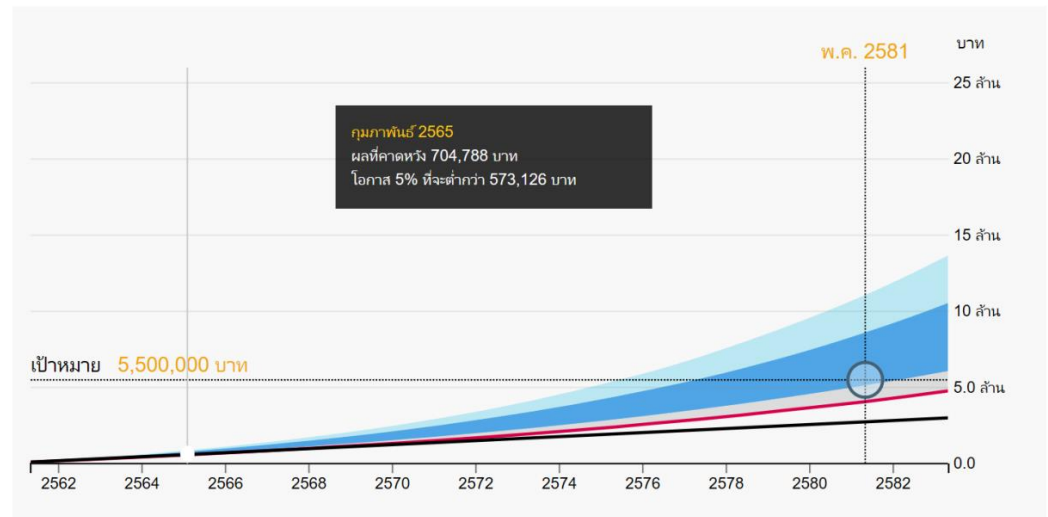
Temperature Forecast ??



RoboAdvisor ??

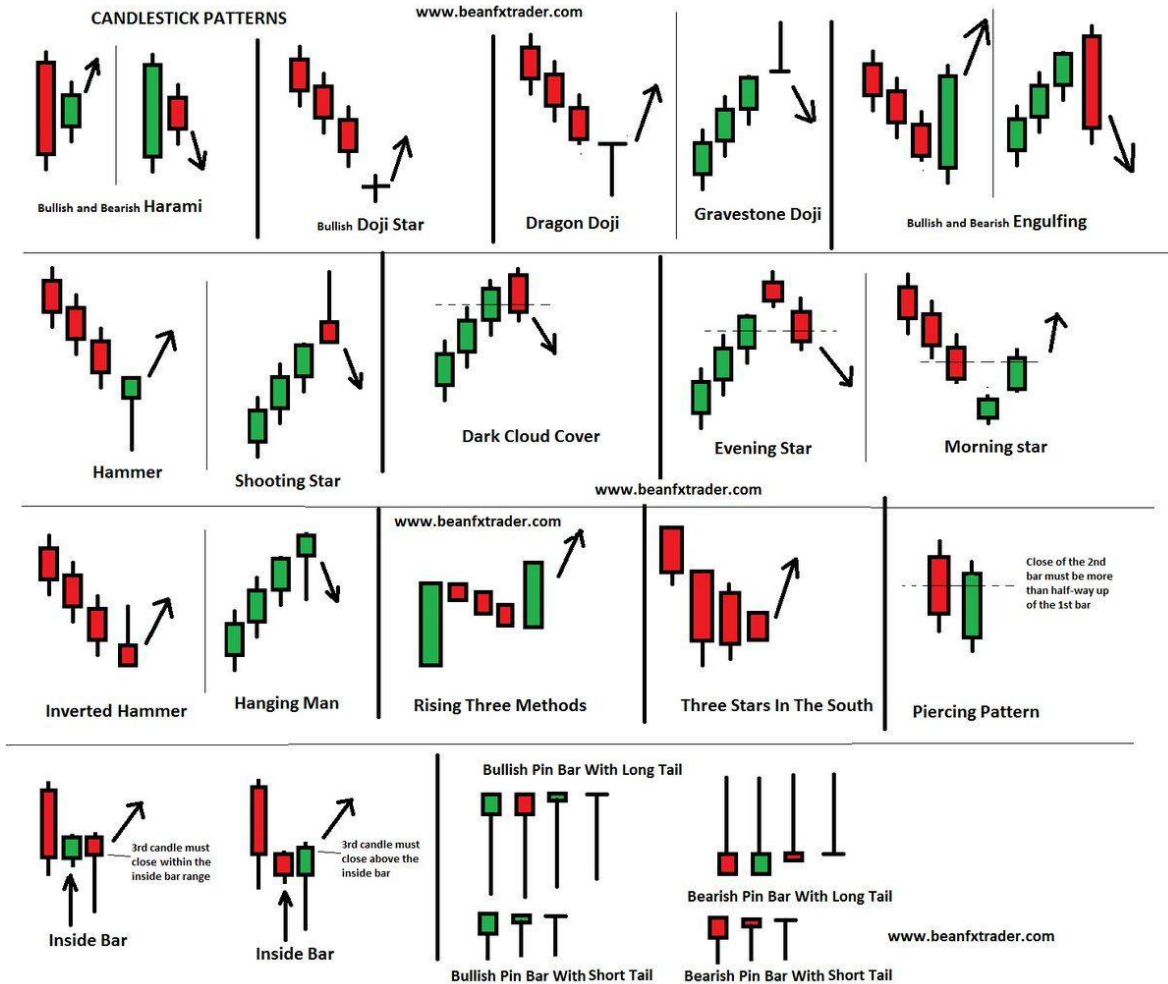


FINNOMENA



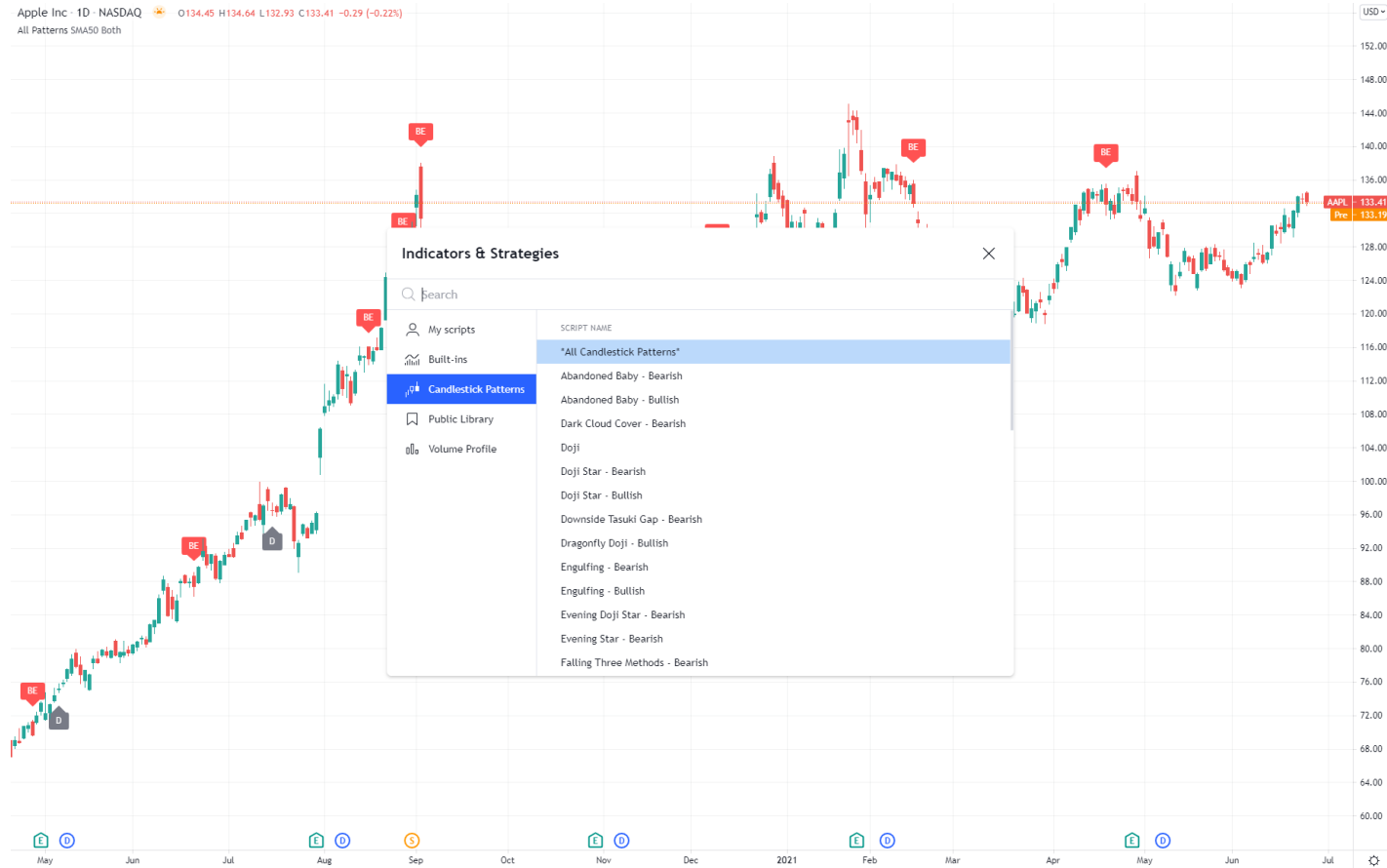
Finding Patterns?

Easier one





Easy jobs





What Python CANNOT ... or very hard for now





Fundamental Analysis



Technical Analysis



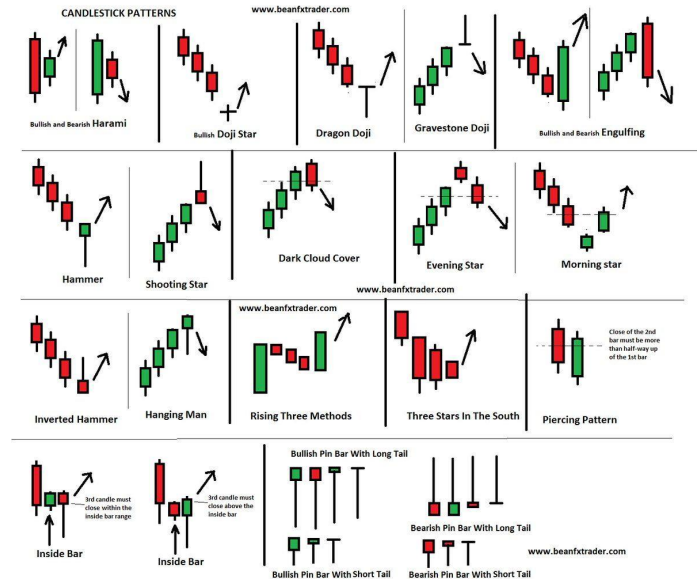


Fundamental vs Technical Analysis

Biden Expands Trump-Era Ban on Investment in Chinese Firms Linked to Military

Financial Results

Quarterly Trends	Annual Trends	View in (Million) Prior Period				
(In Cr.)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	
Income Statement						
Revenue	38,540.42	29,810.62	32,502.41	28,536.53	2,187.92	
Other Income	9,704.92	8,823.82	2,008.86	1,817.06	341.99	
Total Income	48,245.34	38,634.44	34,511.27	30,353.59	2,529.91	
Expenditure	-34,461.04	-28,395.21	-27,876.20	-26,355.49	-1,855.78	
Interest	-3,896.16	-3,541.36	-3,655.93	-3,564.96	-469.23	
PBDT	13,784.30	6,697.87	2,979.14	433.14	204.90	
Depreciation	-2,986.29	-1,217.97	-1,011.67	-1,504.79	-147.91	
PBT	10,798.01	5,479.90	1,967.47	-1,071.65	56.99	
Tax	270.69	-8.02	-40.27	2,147.74	63.78	
Net Profit	11,068.70	5,471.88	1,927.20	1,076.09	120.77	
Equity	296.50	296.50	296.50	296.50	86.91	
EPS	29.04	18.45	6.50	3.67	1.39	
CEPS	47.40	22.56	9.91	8.70	3.09	
OPM %	35.77	34.35	20.41	14.01	30.81	
NPM %	28.72	18.36	5.93	3.77	5.52	



Quant ... long time ago

LIFE AS A QUANT



What my mom thinks I do



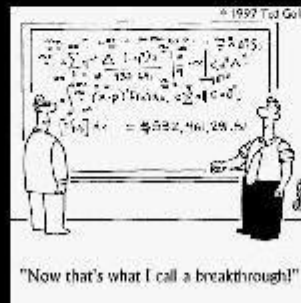
What my co-workers think I do



What my friends think I do



What my family thinks I do



What I think I do



What I really do

[Generate at WhatIReally.com]

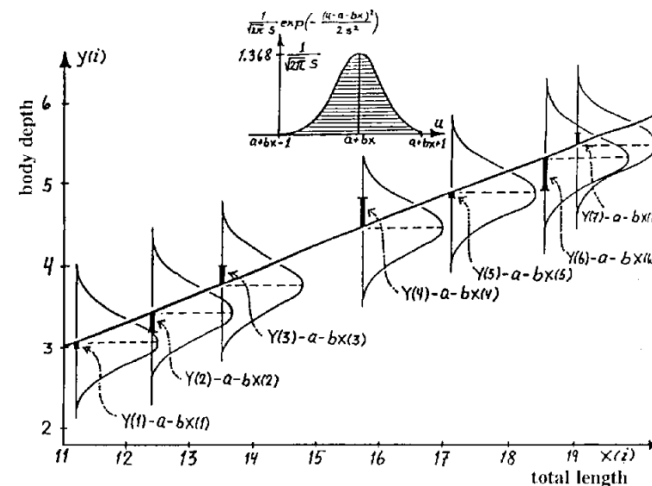
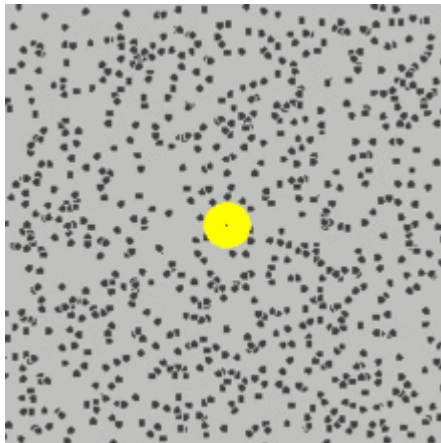


More about mathematic – quant key concept

What quant theorist do

Random Walk with Drift ($Y_t = \alpha + Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$)

From Brownian Motion to stochastic to price prediction



It's about statistics

S&P 500 & Memorial Day Week Since 1971

	Friday Before Memorial Day	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
No. of Returns	50	50	50	50	50
Average Return	0.09%	0.19%	0.06%	0.18%	0.09%
Median Return	0.14%	-0.14%	0.11%	0.11%	0.19%
Percent Positive	58.0%	44.0%	60.0%	62.0%	60.0%
Std. Deviation	0.72%	1.19%	0.97%	0.62%	1.07%

S&P 500 Daily Returns Since 1971

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
No. of Returns	2412	2551	2554	2504	2490
Average Return	-0.02%	0.06%	0.07%	0.03%	0.04%
Median Return	0.03%	0.03%	0.08%	0.04%	0.07%
Percent Positive	51.7%	51.9%	55.3%	52.9%	54.0%
Std. Deviation	1.26%	1.08%	1.03%	1.06%	1.00%

MINTING MONEY

Medallion Fund annual returns since inception



Bloomberg

Source: Bloomberg



Down Friday then what about Monday??

—

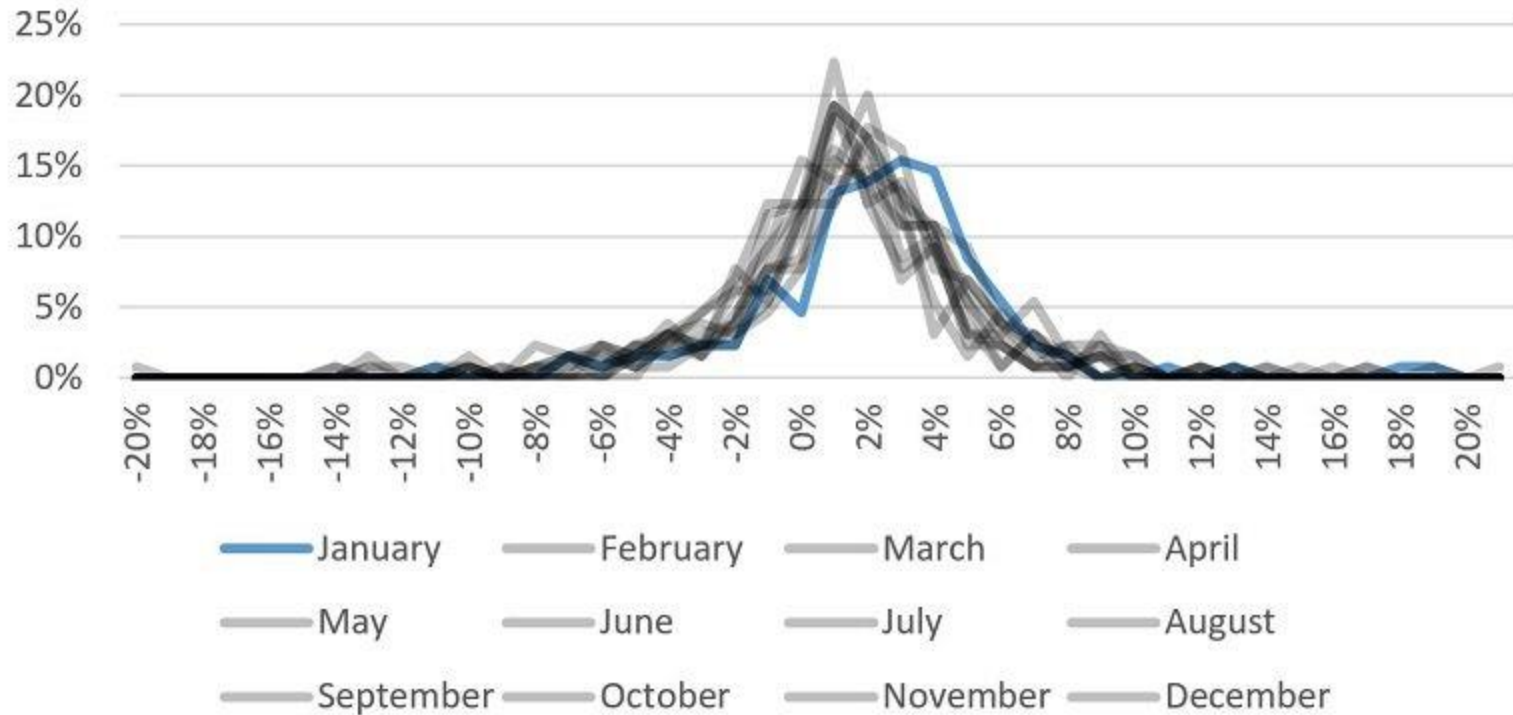
ChristopherCarrollSmith published on TradingView.com, December 15, 2020 10:46:20 EST
TVC:SPX, 1D 3666.8 ▲ +19.3 (+0.53%) O:3666.4 H:3678.0 L:3660.8 C:3666.8





January the best?

Distribution of monthly returns since 1890 - Australia

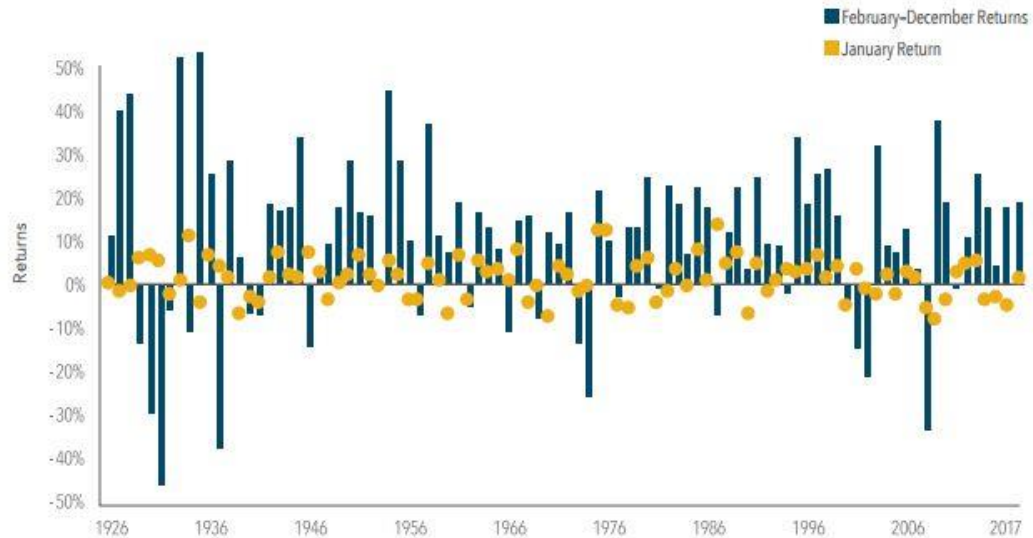


Source: Global Financial Data, Refinitiv and Schroders. Data to December 2019.



January the best?

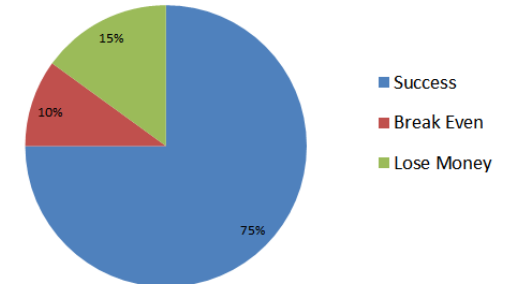
Exhibit 1: January Return vs. Subsequent 11-Month Return of the S&P 500 Index
1926–2017



In US dollars. S&P 500 Index data provided by Standard & Poor's Index Services Group.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

The January Effect Statistics





STOCK RETURNS AND THE WEEKEND EFFECT

Kenneth R. FRENCH¹

University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627, U.S.A.

Received October 1979, final version received February 1980

This paper examines two alternative models of the process generating stock returns. Under the calendar time hypothesis, the process operates continuously and the expected return for Monday is three times the expected return for other days of the week. Under the trading time hypothesis, returns are generated only during active trading and the expected return is the same for each day of the week. During most of the period studied, from 1952 through 1977, the daily returns to the Standard and Poor's composite portfolio are inconsistent with both models. Although the average return for the other four days of the week was positive, the average for Monday was significantly negative during each of five five year subperiods.

1. Introduction

The process generating stock returns has been one of the most popular topics of research in finance since Bachelier's pioneering article, published in 1900.¹ Although many authors have addressed this issue,² several questions have not been resolved. One of these is whether the process operates continuously or only during active trading. Since most stocks are traded only from Monday through Friday, if returns are generated continuously in calendar time, the distribution of returns for Monday will be different from the distribution of returns for other days of the week. On the other hand, if stock returns are generated in trading time, the distribution of returns will be the same for all five days of the week.

Several researchers have examined this issue by studying the variance of price changes. For example, Fama (1965) tests the hypothesis that returns

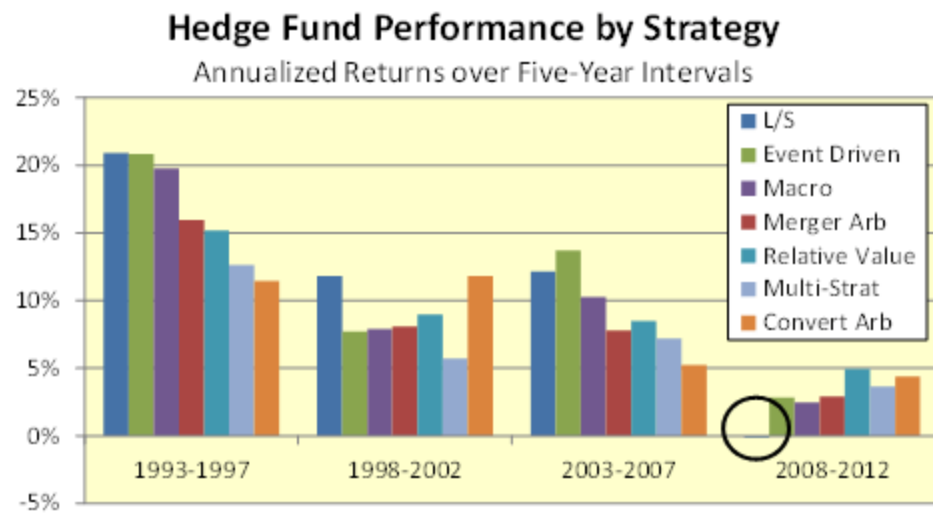
¹ I would like to thank Michael Bradley, Peter Dodd, Martin Gertel, Michael Jensen, Richard Lefkovich, Wayne Mikkelson, Charles Plosser, Richard Rollink, Clifford Smith, Jacob Warner, the members of the Finance Workshop, Graduate School of Management, University of Rochester, and the referee, Eugene Fama, for comments on previous drafts. I am especially indebted to G. William Schwert for his generous guidance. Financial assistance was provided by the Managerial Economics Research Center and the Center for Research in Government Policy and Finance.

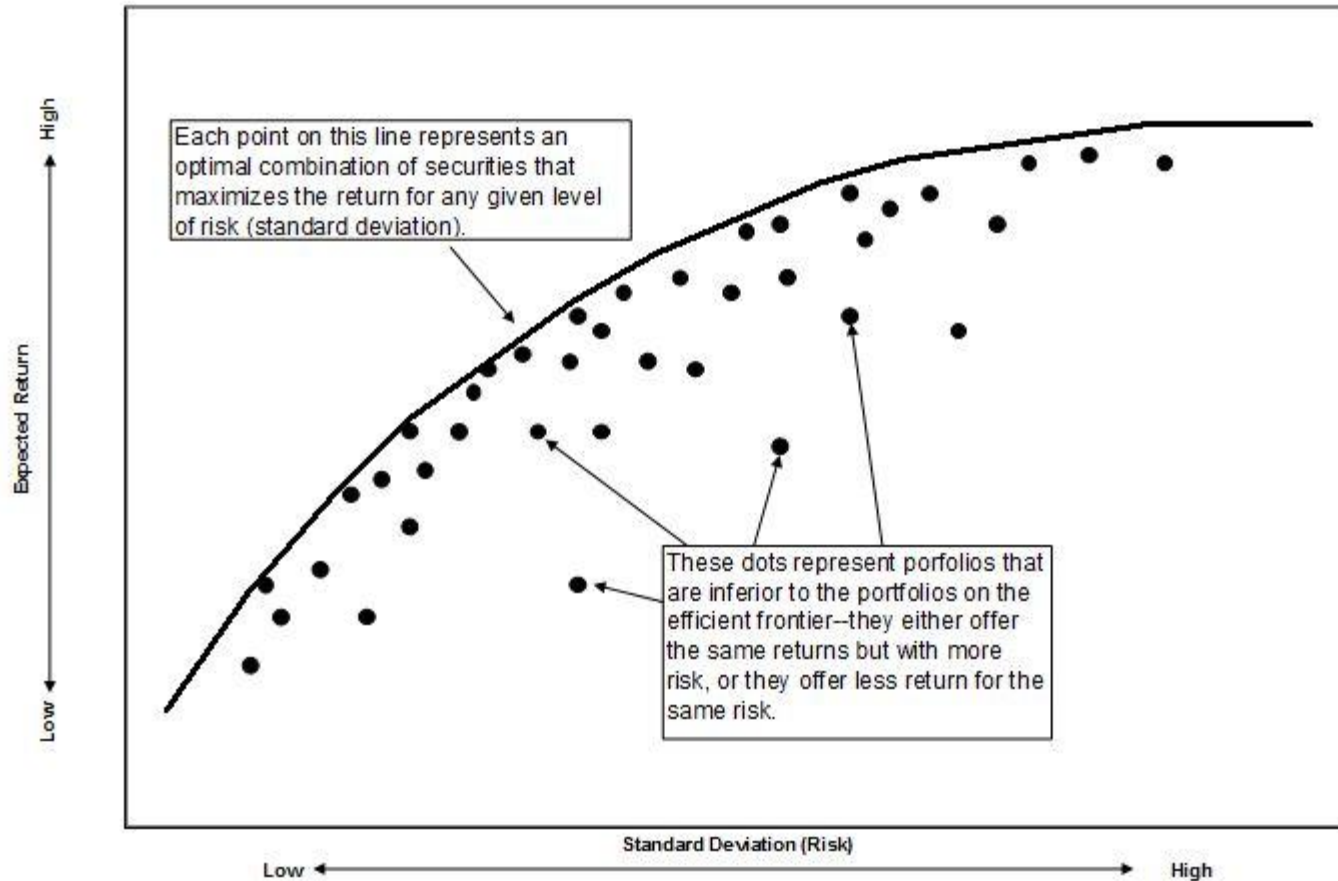
² Bachelier (1900).

³ See, for example, Cernovsky (1974), Clark (1973), Clifford, Rogalski and Jarrow (1977), Fama (1965, 1970, 1973), and Officer (1972).

SECTOR BREAKDOWN (%)

	Long	Short	Net
Health Care	29.60	-25.78	3.82
Information Technology	47.14	-44.67	2.46
Real Estate	34.43	-33.87	0.56
Utilities	23.58	-23.07	0.50
Consumer Discretionary	48.73	-48.31	0.42
Other	0.02	0.00	0.02
Telecommunications	3.76	-3.78	-0.02
Energy	13.97	-14.34	-0.36
Consumer Staples	17.55	-18.48	-0.93
Industrials	53.00	-54.01	-1.00
Materials	19.04	-20.07	-1.04

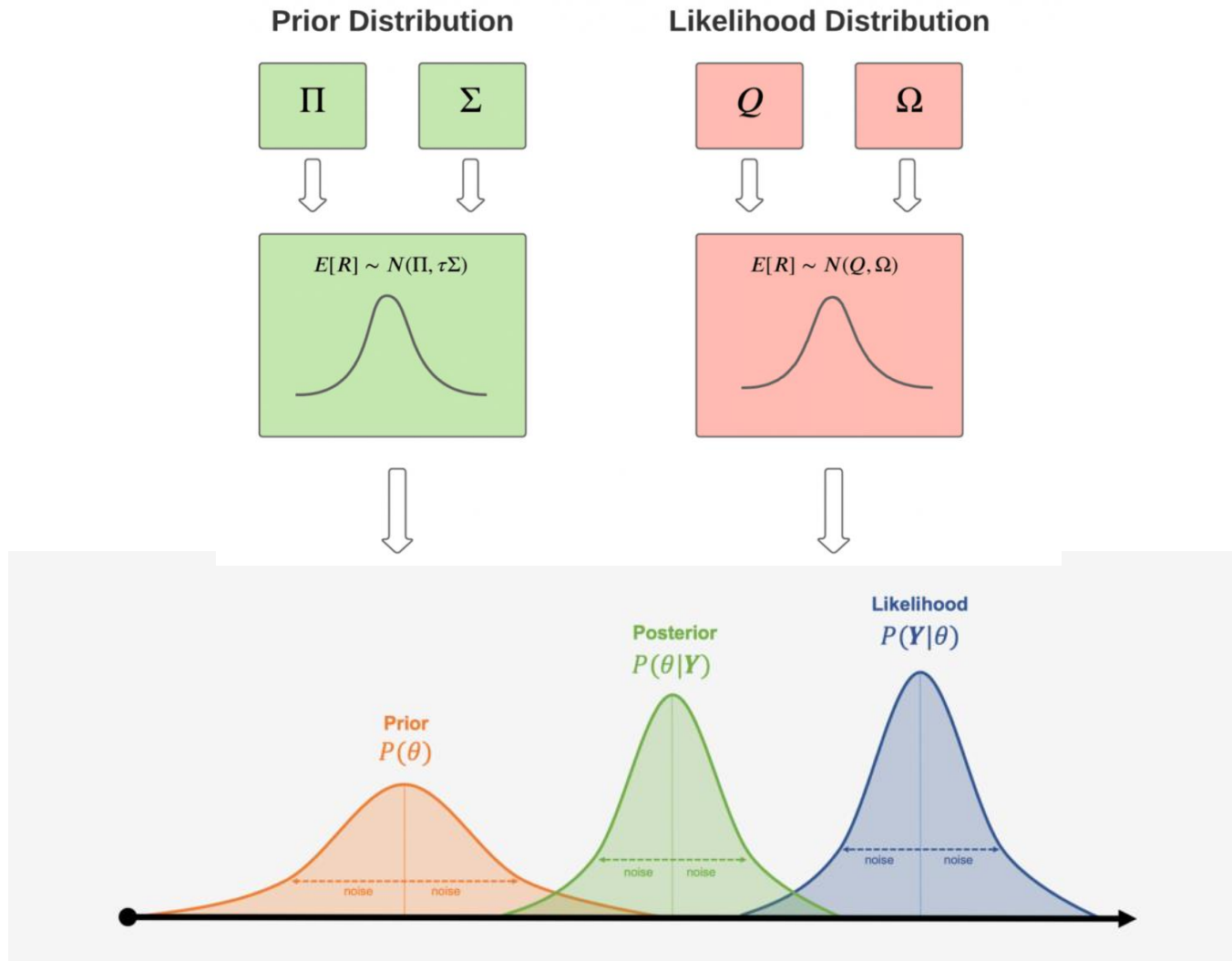


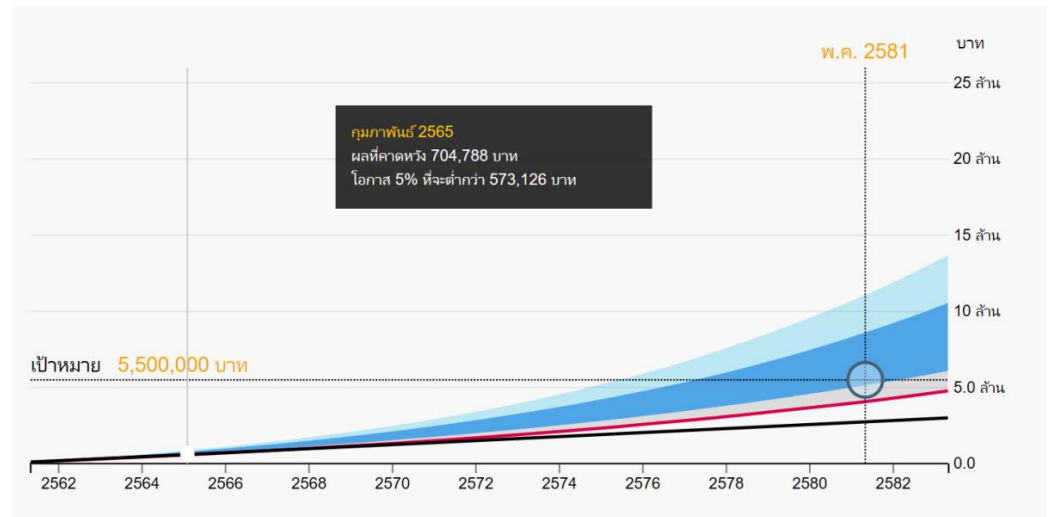
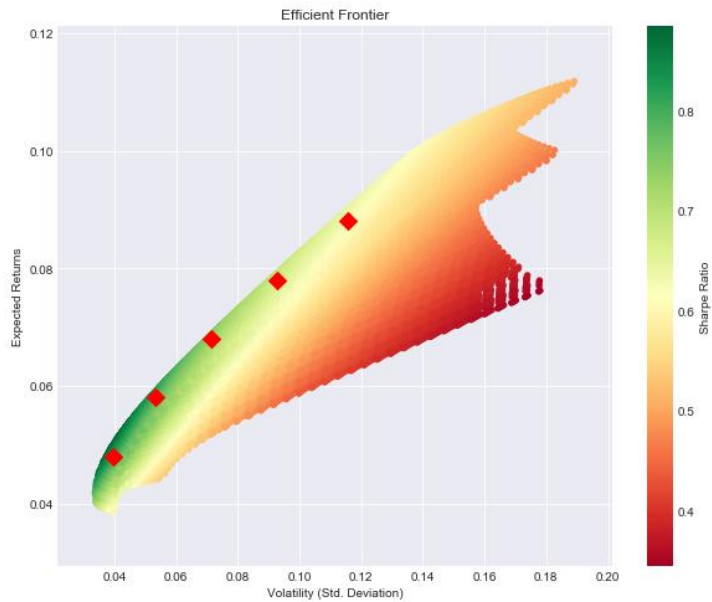




Something more Quants

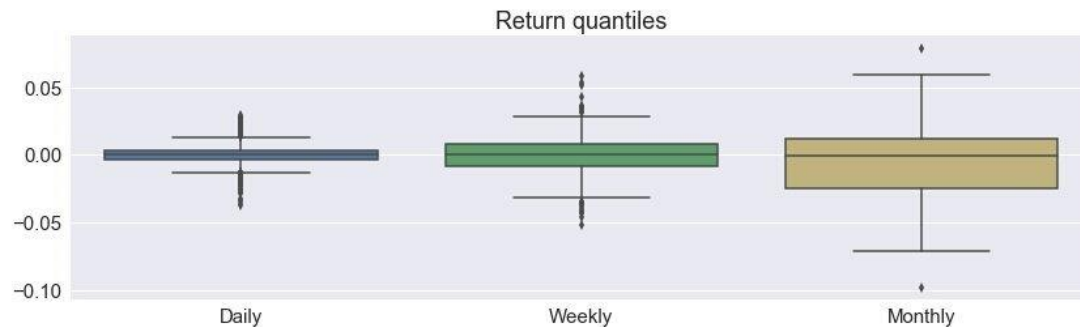
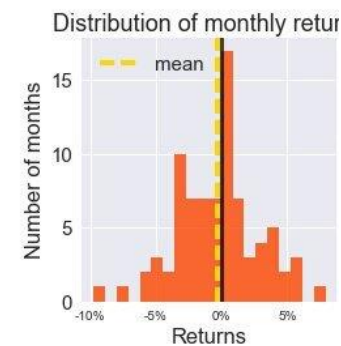
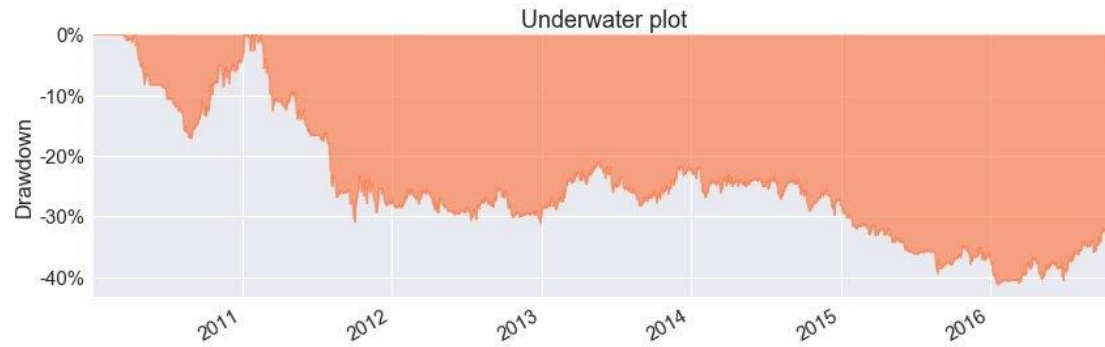
What quant theorist do







Example of Evaluation



Machine Learning



what society thinks I do



what my friends think I do



what my parents think I do

$$L_p = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2 - \sum_i \alpha_i y_i (\mathbf{x}_i \cdot \mathbf{w} + b) + \sum_i \alpha_i$$

$$\alpha_i \geq 0, \forall i$$

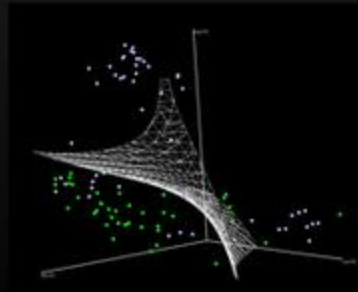
$$\mathbf{w} = \sum_i \alpha_i y_i \mathbf{x}_i, \sum_i \alpha_i y_i = 0$$

$$\nabla \hat{g}(\theta_t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \nabla \ell(x_i, y_i; \theta_t) + \nabla r(\theta_t)$$

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \eta_t \nabla \ell(x_{i(t)}, y_{i(t)}; \theta_t) - \eta_t \cdot \nabla r(\theta_t)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{i(t)}[\ell(x_{i(t)}, y_{i(t)}; \theta_t)] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \ell(x_i, y_i; \theta_t)$$

what other programmers think I do



what I think I do

```
>>> from scipy import svm
```

what I really do

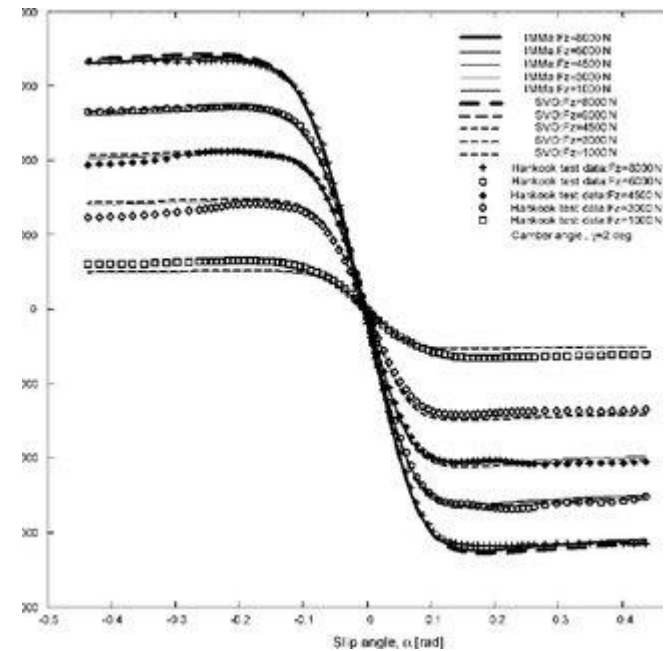
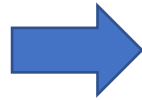
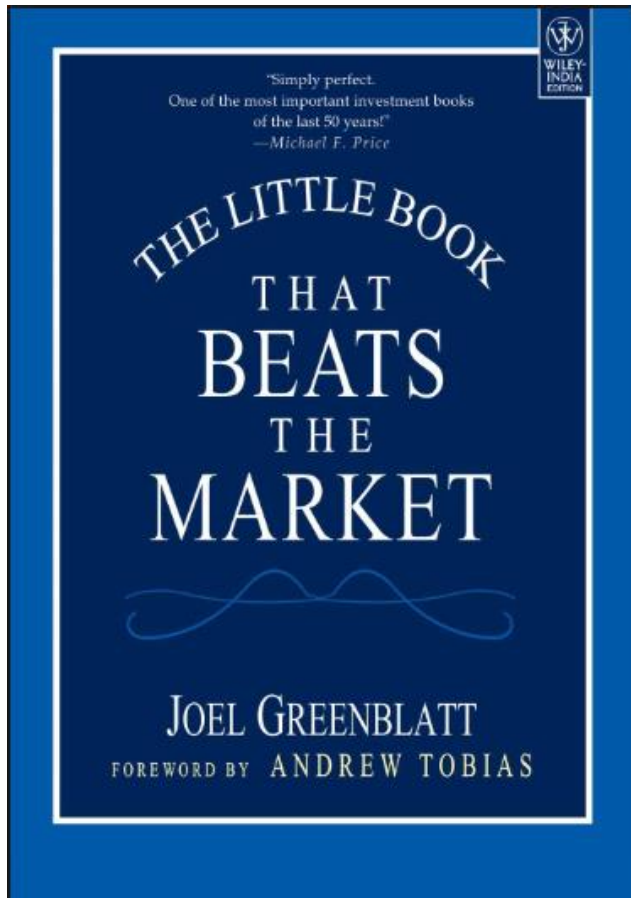


Fear not .. freshies

```
>>> from scipy import SVM
```

what I really do

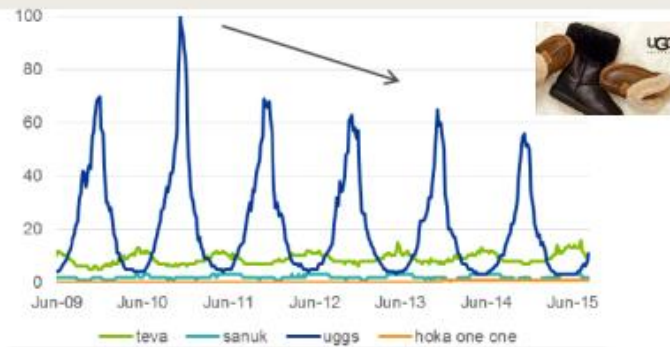
Machine Learning to learn best Parameter setting??



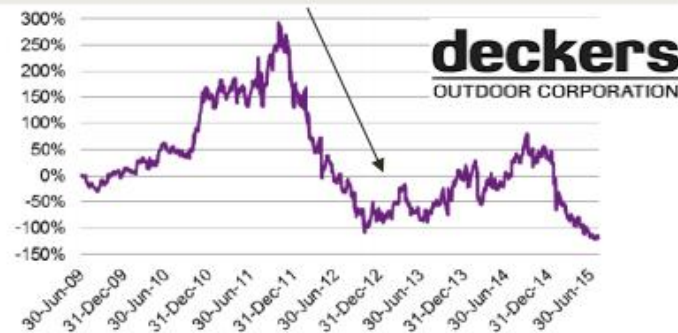


Beware !!

อัตราการสืบค้นชื่อผลิตภัณฑ์ของแบรนด์ Decker Outdoor ผ่าน
Google ลดลงช่วงปี 2011 - 2012



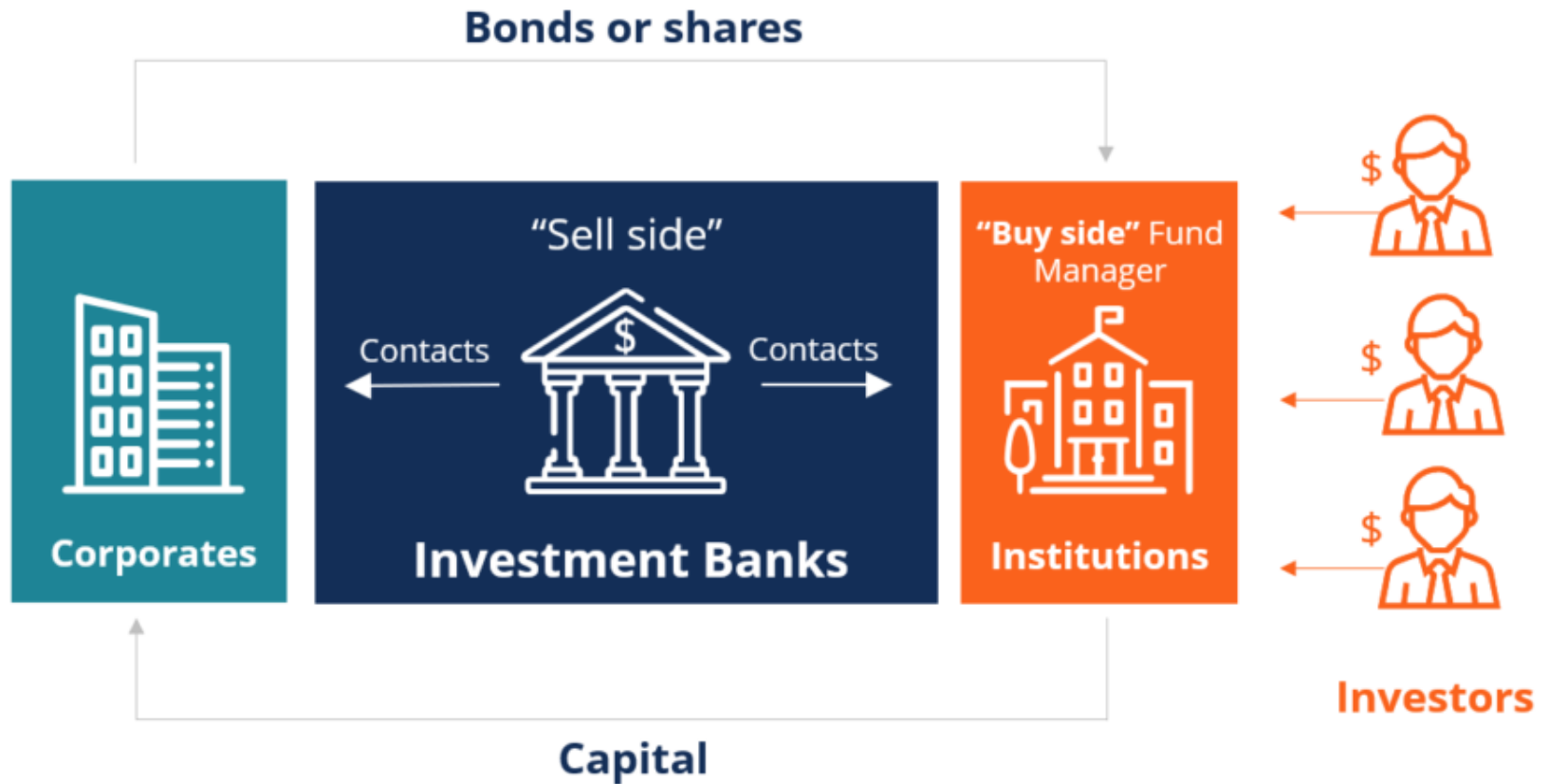
ผลตอบแทนหุ้น Decker เทียบดัชนีชี้วัด (Russell 2000 Textiles
Apparel & Shoes Index) ปรับตัวลดลงในช่วงเดียวกัน



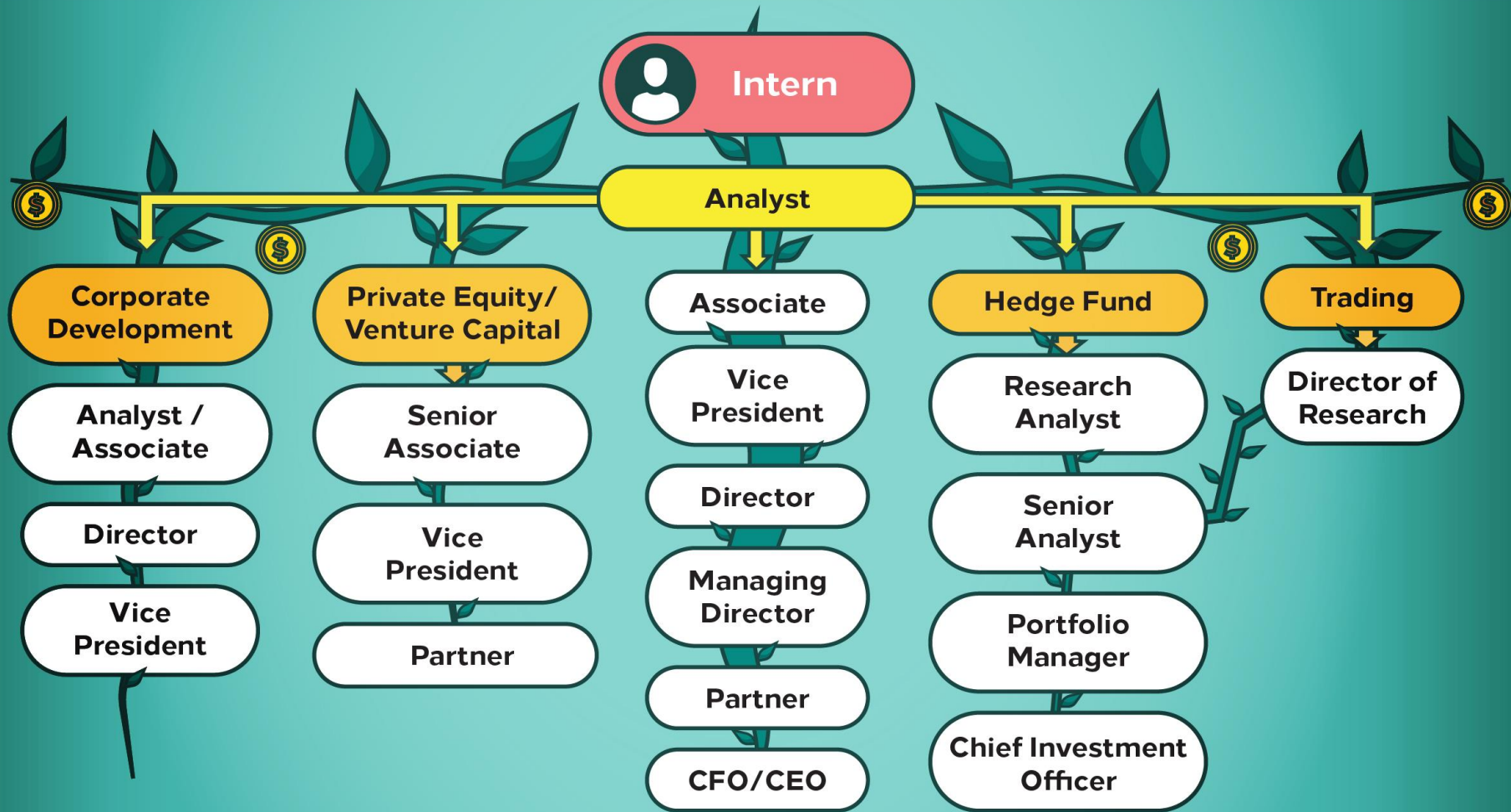
รูปที่ 1 กราฟแสดงผลการสืบค้นสินค้าของแบรนด์ Decker Outdoor กับราคาหุ้น : ที่มา K-ART
Pitch Book บลจ. กสิกรไทย ข้อมูล ณ ก.ค. 2560



Careers Guide: Overview



Investment Banking Career Paths



Sources: Investopedia, TheStreet, Corporate Finance Institute



Careers Guide: Quantitative Parts

High
Frequency
Trading

Algorithmic
Trading,
Derivatives,
Alternative
Data

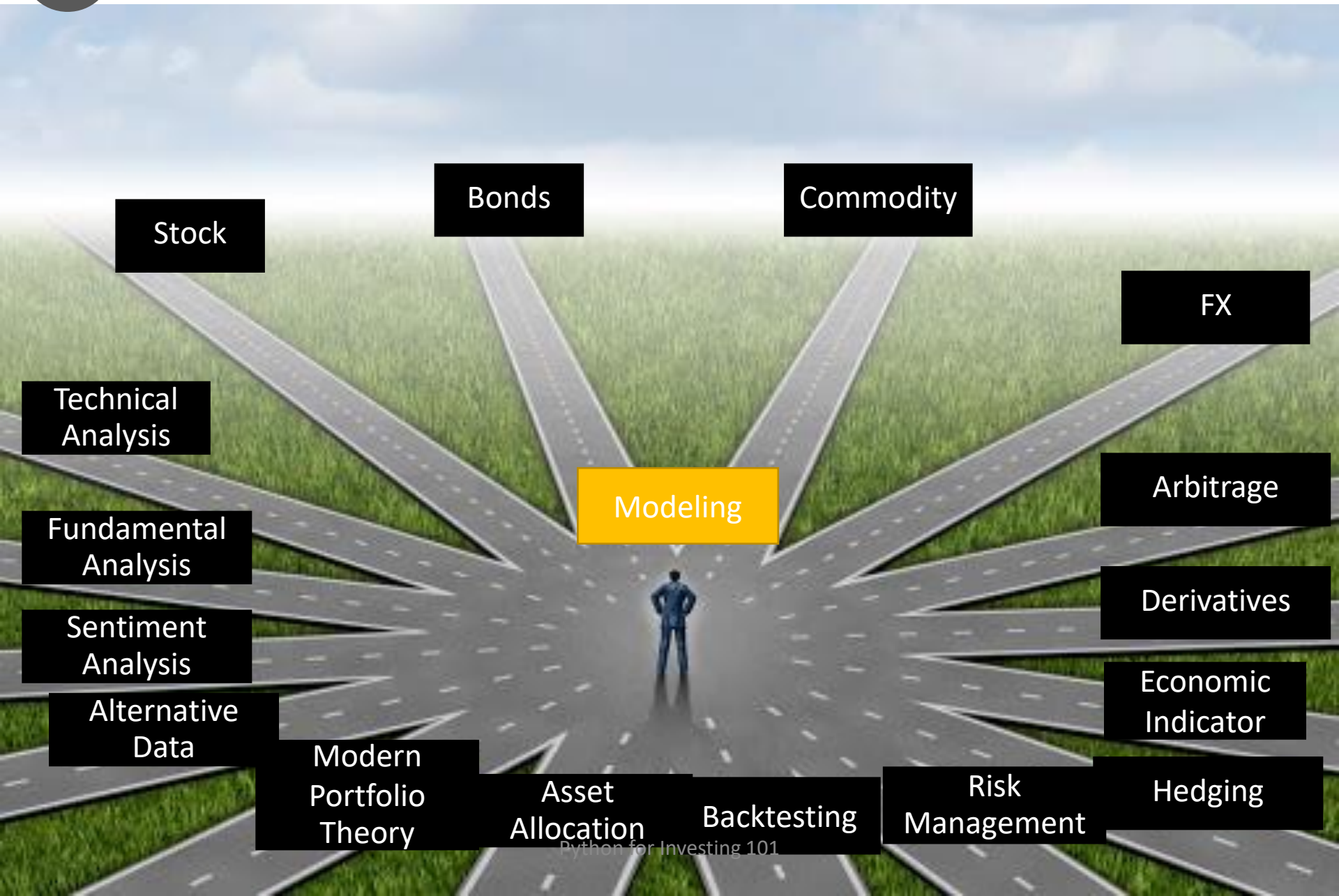
Smart Beta
Factor Investing
Plugin hybrid
Market Neutral

Traditional
Allocation

Coding Skill

Holding Period

Number of Actions



You can switch

IC (Quant Strategist)
Multi-Asset
Wealth Management

Fintech
Startup

Data Scientist
Quant Strategist
Multi Asset
Robo-Advisor

Fund Manager

Blogger
Single Stock mostly ..
Alternative Data



FINNOMENA





So which is which???

IC (Quant Strategist)
Multi-Asset
Wealth Management

Fintech
Startup

Data Scientist
Quant Strategist
Multi Asset
Robo-Advisor

Fund Manager

Blogger
Single Stock mostly ..
Alternative Data



KASIKORNTHAI

บริการทางการเงินที่ใส่ใจ

Traditional
Allocation



FINNOMENA

Smart Beta
Factor Investing
Plugin hybrid
Market Neutral



BOTTOMLINER
Academy

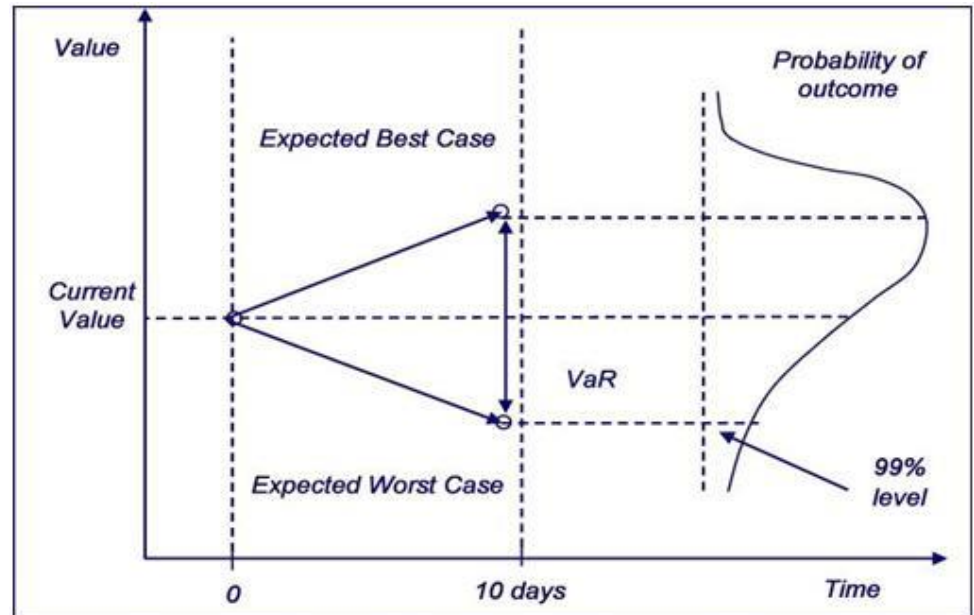
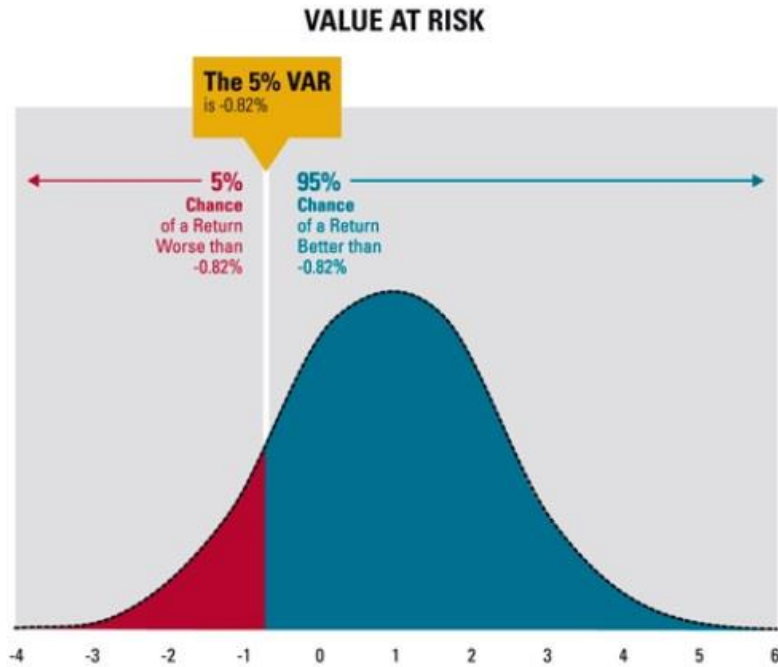


BOTTOMLINER
ลงทุนหุ้น กองทุน ต่างประเทศ

INVESTIC



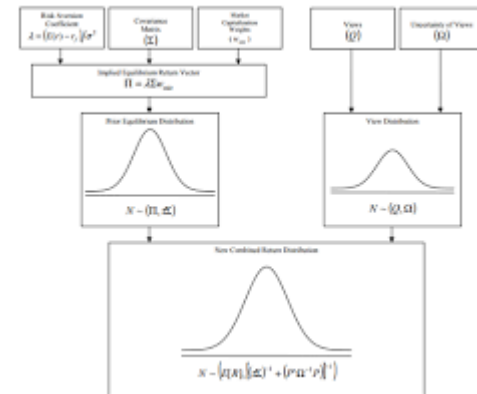
Do you need to be stats expert?



 Beware !!



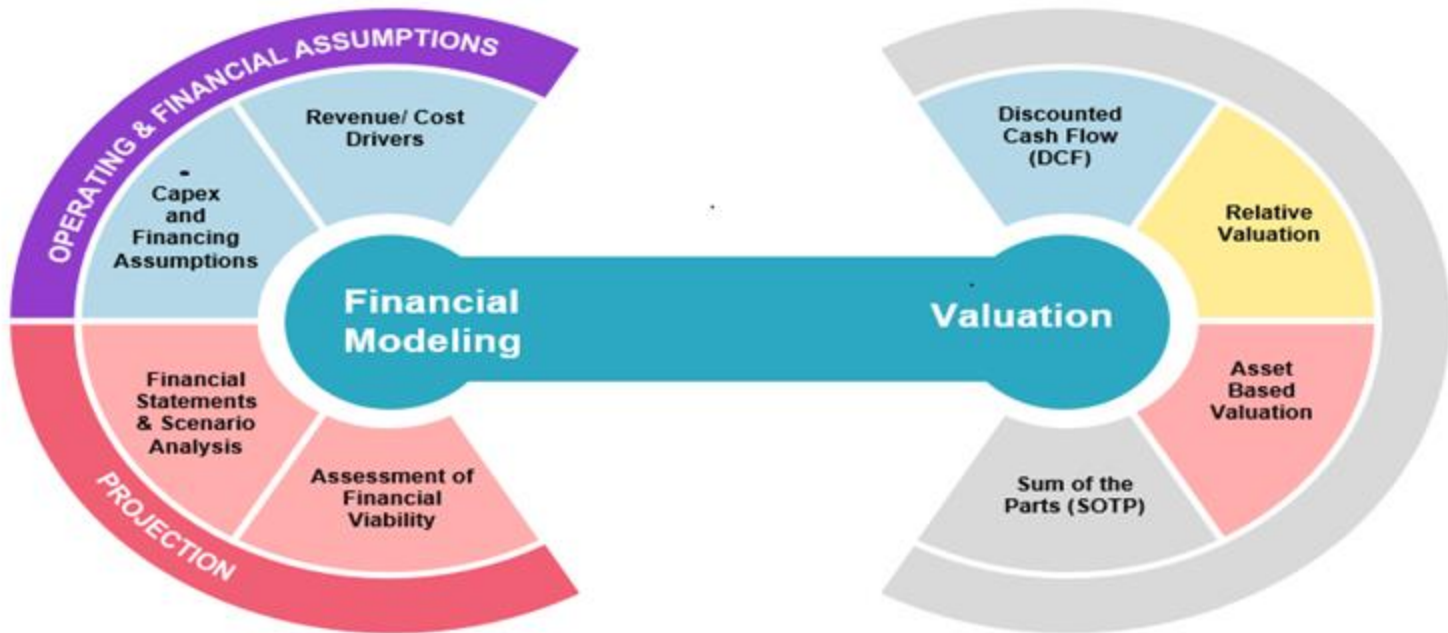
This is for Data Engineer



$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{\Pi} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \mu = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{\Pi} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \end{bmatrix} = x_1 r_1 + x_2 r_2 + \dots + x_n r_n \quad \mathbf{\Theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{11} & \theta_{12} & \dots & \theta_{1n} \\ \theta_{21} & \theta_{22} & \dots & \theta_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \theta_{n1} & \theta_{n2} & \dots & \theta_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

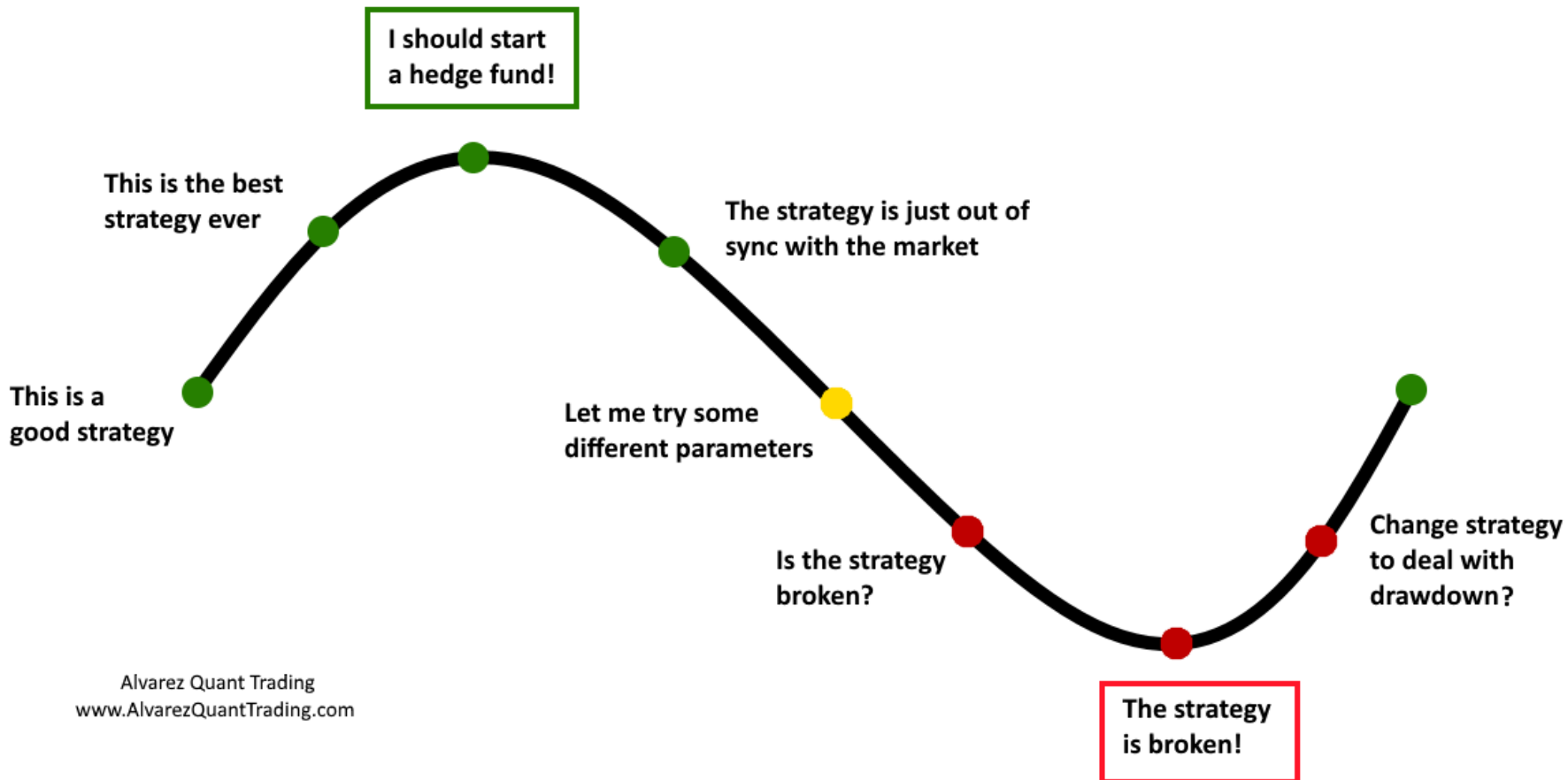
$$\sigma^2 = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{\Theta} \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_{11} & \theta_{12} & \dots & \theta_{1n} \\ \theta_{21} & \theta_{22} & \dots & \theta_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \theta_{n1} & \theta_{n2} & \dots & \theta_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \theta_{11} x_1^2 + \theta_{22} x_2^2 + \dots + \theta_{nn} x_n^2 + 2 \theta_{12} x_1 x_2 + 2 \theta_{13} x_1 x_3 + \dots$$

 Say yes if ...



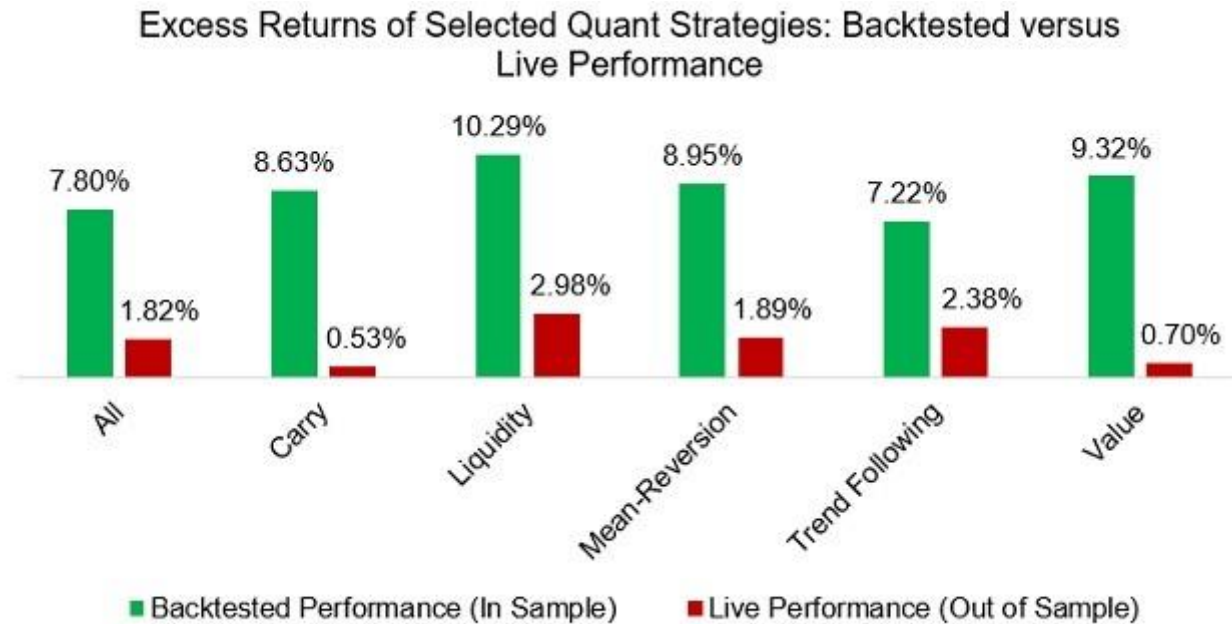
This is for Analyst, Fund Manager

The Emotional Quant Curve





Never get excited with your backtest





Longer Term backtest is ok

Smart Beta CAGRs: Realized versus Theoretical Returns

