



Webinar

Spreadsheets, Python and Financial Data

Felix Zumstein, May 2020

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Spreadsheets in the age of blockchain and AI
3. Demo: Eikon with Excel and Python

1. Introduction

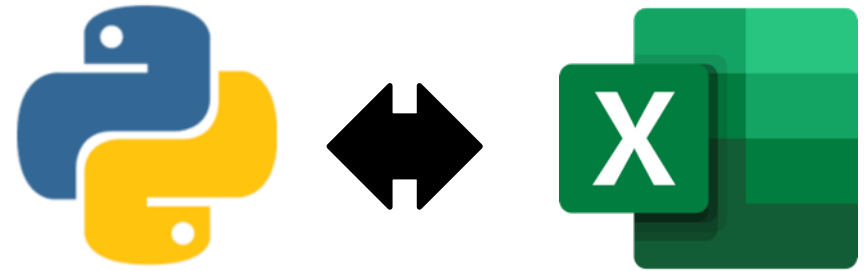
Our Mission

**Provide innovative
solutions to de-risk
Excel spreadsheets**

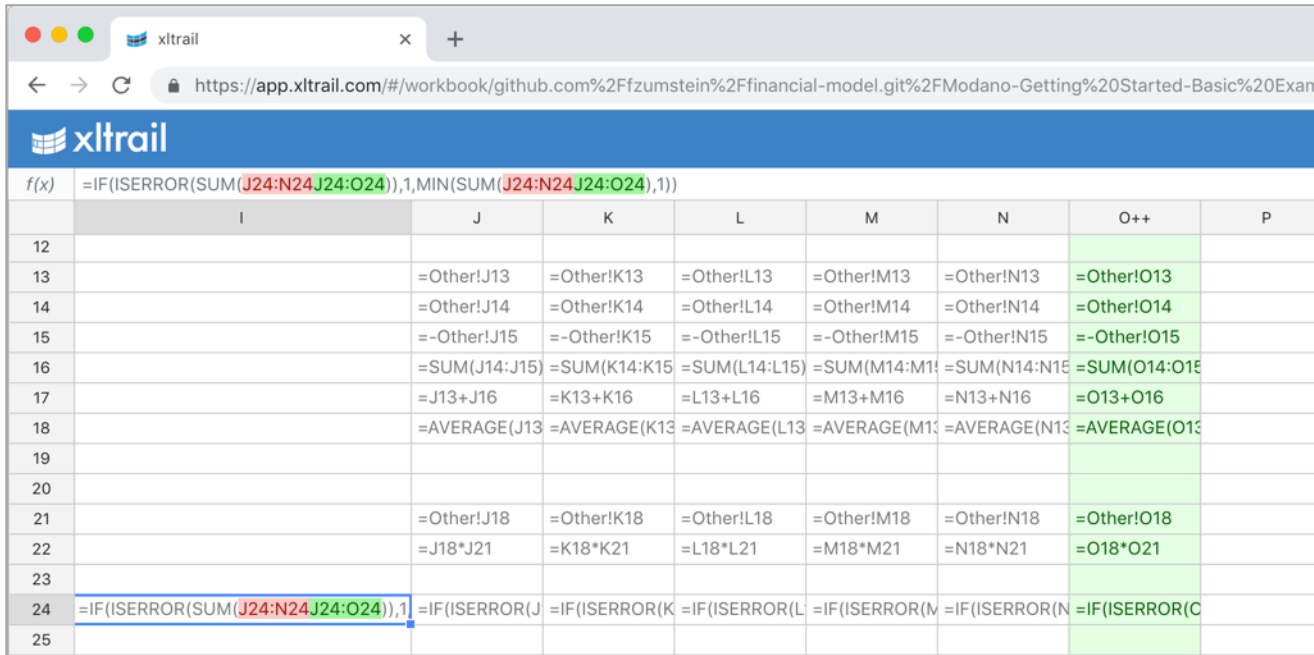


xlwings

- Python for Excel
- Scripts, UDFs,
Macros, REST API
- Windows & Mac
- Free & open-source
- xlwings PRO

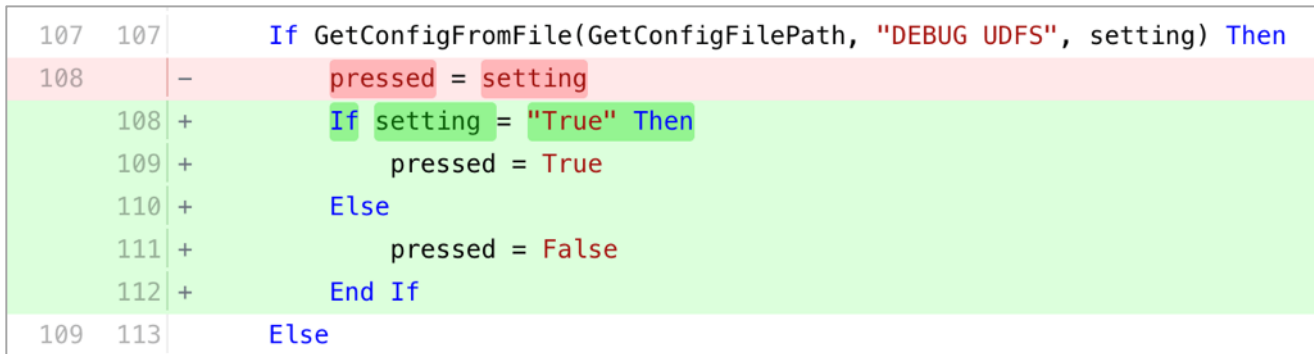


xltrail



The screenshot shows the xltrail web application interface. At the top, there's a browser tab with the URL `https://app.xltrail.com/#/workbook/github.com%2Ffzumstein%2Ffinancial-model.git%2FModano-Getting%20Started-Basic%20Exam`. Below the browser window, the xltrail logo is visible. The main area displays a spreadsheet with the following data:

f(x)	I	J	K	L	M	N	O++	P
<code>=IF(ISERROR(SUM(J24:N24,J24:O24)),1,MIN(SUM(J24:N24,J24:O24),1))</code>								
		<code>=Other!J13</code>	<code>=Other!K13</code>	<code>=Other!L13</code>	<code>=Other!M13</code>	<code>=Other!N13</code>	<code>=Other!O13</code>	
		<code>=Other!J14</code>	<code>=Other!K14</code>	<code>=Other!L14</code>	<code>=Other!M14</code>	<code>=Other!N14</code>	<code>=Other!O14</code>	
		<code>=-Other!J15</code>	<code>=-Other!K15</code>	<code>=-Other!L15</code>	<code>=-Other!M15</code>	<code>=-Other!N15</code>	<code>=-Other!O15</code>	
		<code>=SUM(J14:J15)</code>	<code>=SUM(K14:K15)</code>	<code>=SUM(L14:L15)</code>	<code>=SUM(M14:M15)</code>	<code>=SUM(N14:N15)</code>	<code>=SUM(O14:O15)</code>	
		<code>=J13+J16</code>	<code>=K13+K16</code>	<code>=L13+L16</code>	<code>=M13+M16</code>	<code>=N13+N16</code>	<code>=O13+O16</code>	
		<code>=AVERAGE(J13)</code>	<code>=AVERAGE(K13)</code>	<code>=AVERAGE(L13)</code>	<code>=AVERAGE(M13)</code>	<code>=AVERAGE(N13)</code>	<code>=AVERAGE(O13)</code>	
		<code>=Other!J18</code>	<code>=Other!K18</code>	<code>=Other!L18</code>	<code>=Other!M18</code>	<code>=Other!N18</code>	<code>=Other!O18</code>	
		<code>=J18*J21</code>	<code>=K18*K21</code>	<code>=L18*L21</code>	<code>=M18*M21</code>	<code>=N18*N21</code>	<code>=O18*O21</code>	
		<code>=IF(ISERROR(SUM(J24:N24,J24:O24)),1</code>	<code>=IF(ISERROR(J</code>	<code>=IF(ISERROR(K</code>	<code>=IF(ISERROR(L</code>	<code>=IF(ISERROR(M</code>	<code>=IF(ISERROR(N</code>	<code>=IF(ISERROR(C</code>



The screenshot shows VBA code in xltrail. The code is as follows:

```

107 107 If GetConfigFromFile(GetConfigFilePath, "DEBUG UDFS", setting) Then
108 - pressed = setting
108 + If setting = "True" Then
109 + pressed = True
110 + Else
111 + pressed = False
112 + End If
109 113 Else
  
```



- Audit Trial for Excel
- Version control with or without Git
- Tracks formulas and VBA code
- Will soon track: Power queries, names ranges

2. Spreadsheets in the age of blockchain and AI

Marks and Spencer 2016 Q1 report

Marks & Spencer Group PLC

+ Add to myFT

M&S takes back shop-soiled figures

Embarrassment as 'rise' in sales of 1.3% switched to fall of 0.4%

“It is not good,” Helen Weir, M&S’s chief financial officer, told the Financial Times after the error was discovered. She said she was “shocked” when she found out that double-counting in a spreadsheet had led M&S to say that sales had risen 1.3 per cent in the three months to July, when they had actually fallen 0.4 per cent.

The London Whale

Q Search

Bloomberg

Sign In

Quicktake

The London Whale

By Patricia Hurtado

Updated on 23 February 2016, 23:04 CET

broader systemic failure: Risk limits, for instance, were breached more than 300 times before the bank switched to a more lenient risk-evaluation formula – one that underestimated risk by half because of a spreadsheet error. The report by the Fed's inspector general also supported the view



Source: <https://www.bloomberg.com/quicktake/the-london-whale> (2/23/2016)

Look familiar? Part I



Andy Kirk

@visualisingdata



So often I have to go back to previous projects and make sense of my rather desperate file naming convention. Can I trust 'FinalFinal'...



AllWorkings.xlsx



DataSourceComparison.xlsx



FinalData(2014).xlsx



FinalData(2015).csv



FinalData(2015).xlsx



FinalData(2015)(StrippedBack).xlsx



FinalData(2015Workings).xlsx



FinalData2015-Master20160620.csv



FinalFinalData2015.xlsx



NOTES.docx

138 6:31 PM - Oct 28, 2016



50 people are talking about this



Look familiar? Part II

```
=OFFSET( 'Appendix 4 -  
Odds' ! $B$3, ROW( INDEX( 'Appendix 4 -  
Odds' ! $B$3: $AH$35, MATCH( I12, 'Appendix 4 -  
Odds' ! $B$3: $B$35, 0 ), 1 ) ) -  
3, COLUMN( INDEX( 'Appendix 4 -  
Odds' ! $B$3: $AH$35, , MATCH( I13, 'Appendix 4 -  
Odds' ! $B$3: $AH$3, 0 ), 1 ) ) - 2 ) + INDEX( 'Round Robin  
Predictions' ! $C$4: $O$36, MATCH( I12, 'Round  
Robin Predictions' ! $D$4: $D$36, 0 ), 3 ) -  
INDEX( 'Round Robin  
Predictions' ! $C$4: $O$36, MATCH( I13, 'Round  
Robin Predictions' ! $D$4: $D$36, 0 ), 3 )
```

Our interpretation

- 1) Excel = code, so treat it as such!
- 2) Migrating away from Excel is not always possible.

3. Demo

xlwings

1. Interactive use with Jupyter notebook
2. UDF: Correlation matrix
3. Reporting
4. Macro: Monte Carlo simulation
5. Automated tests

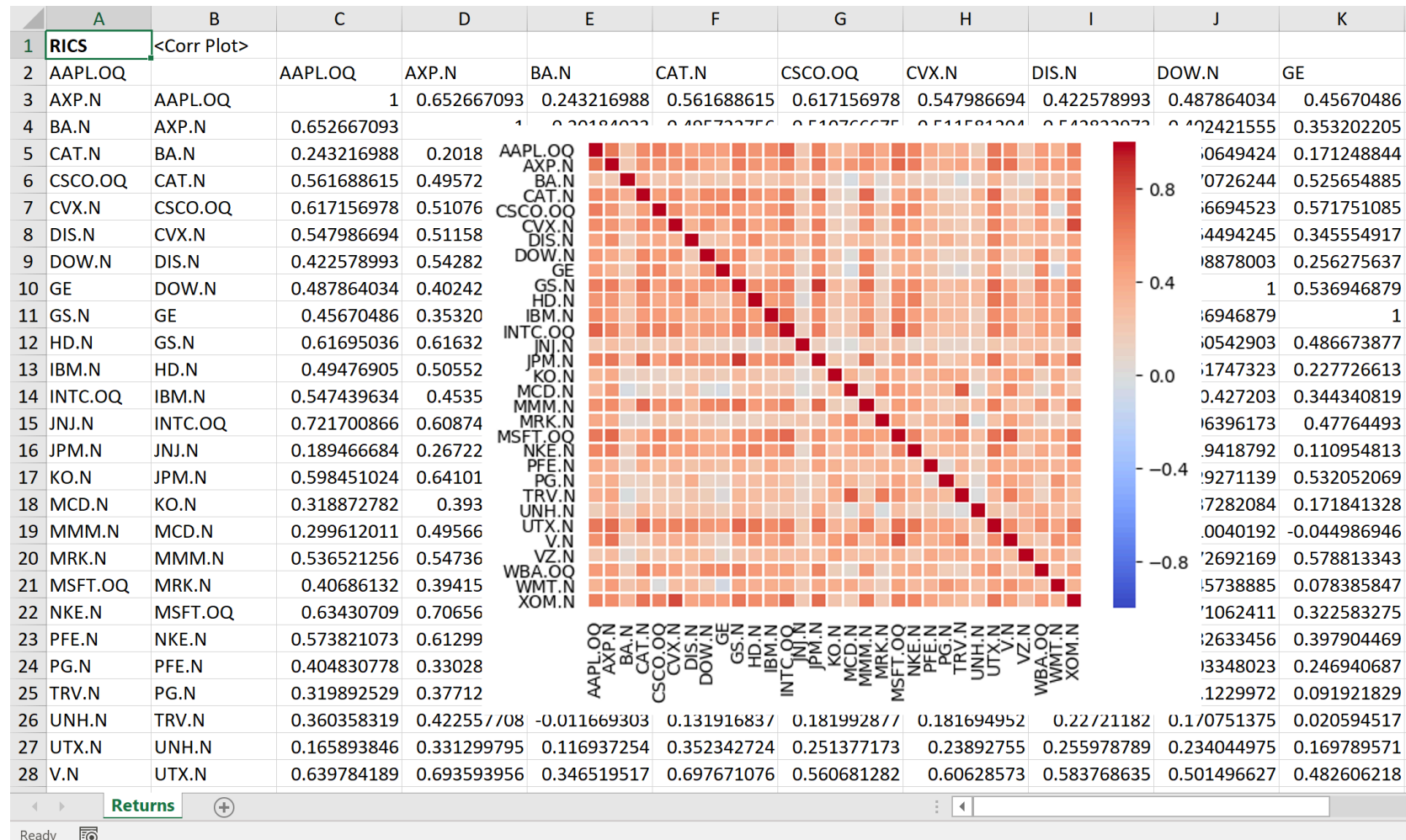


1. Interactive: Jupyter notebook

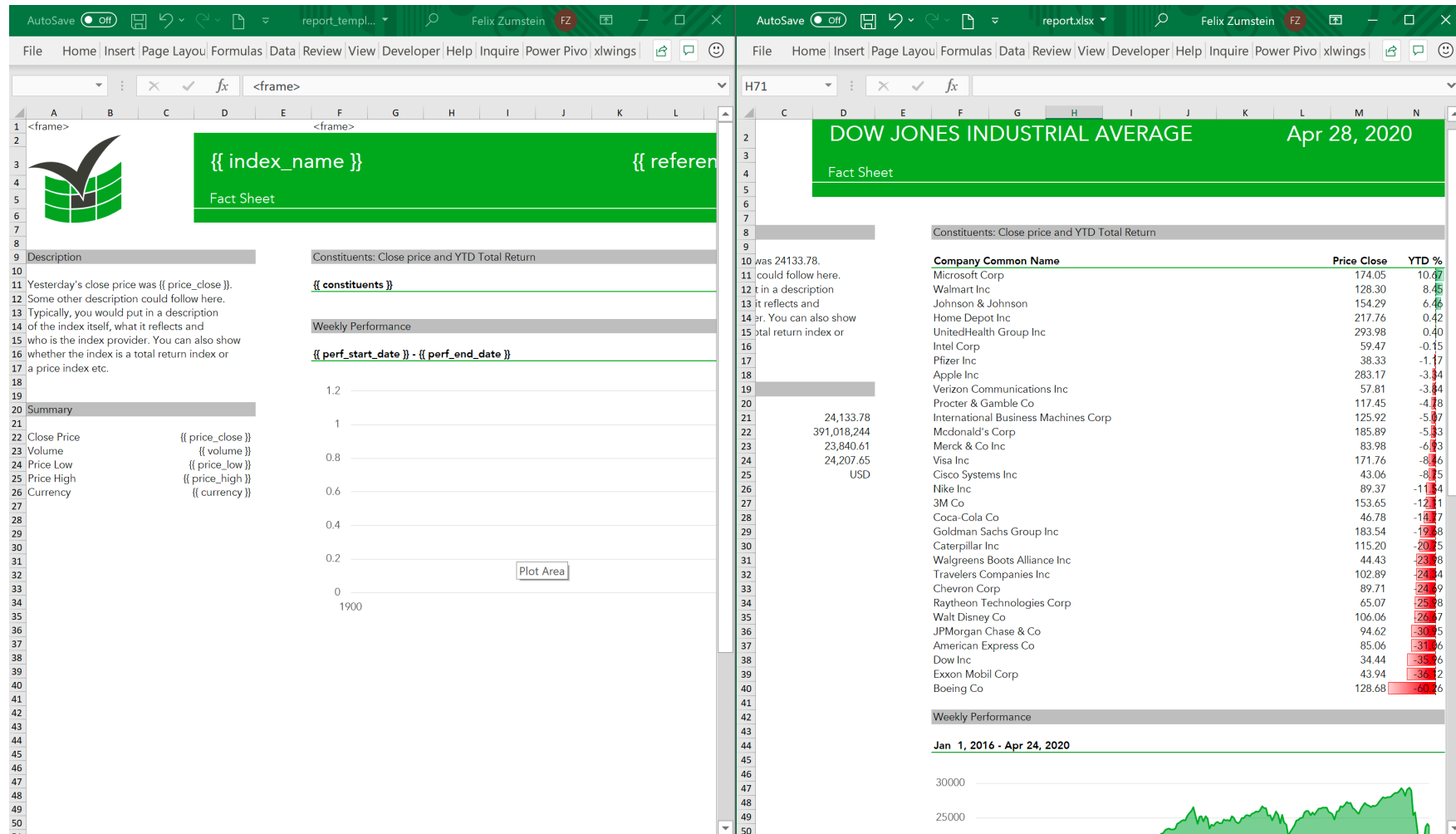
The screenshot displays a Jupyter notebook environment with a pandas DataFrame containing stock data. The DataFrame has columns: Date, HIGH, CLOSE, LOW, OPEN, and VOLUME. The data spans from 1/2/2019 to 2/13/2019. The notebook interface includes a toolbar with options like File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The output of the code is displayed as a table with 104 rows and 5 columns.

Date	HIGH	CLOSE	LOW	OPEN	VOLUME
2019-01-02	23413.47	23346.24	22928.59	23058.61	321566851.0
2019-01-03	23176.39	22686.22	22638.41	23176.39	424238479.0
2019-01-04	23518.64	23433.16	22894.92	22894.92	396015724.0
2019-01-07	23687.74	23531.35	23301.59	23474.26	334203936.0
2019-01-08	23864.65	23787.45	23581.45	23680.32	317423120.0
2019-01-09	23985.45	23879.12	23776.56	23844.27	324574321.0
2019-01-10	24014.78	24001.92	23703.25	23811.11	338145444.0
2019-01-11	23996.32	23995.95	23798.16	23940.01	262647497.0
2019-01-14	23964.90	23909.84	23765.24	23880.53	277558125.0
2019-01-15	24099.14	24065.59	23887.93	23914.11	291574850.0
2019-01-16	24288.61	24207.16	24119.72	24139.91	302833511.0
2019-01-17	24474.46	24370.10	24088.90	24147.09	288587672.0

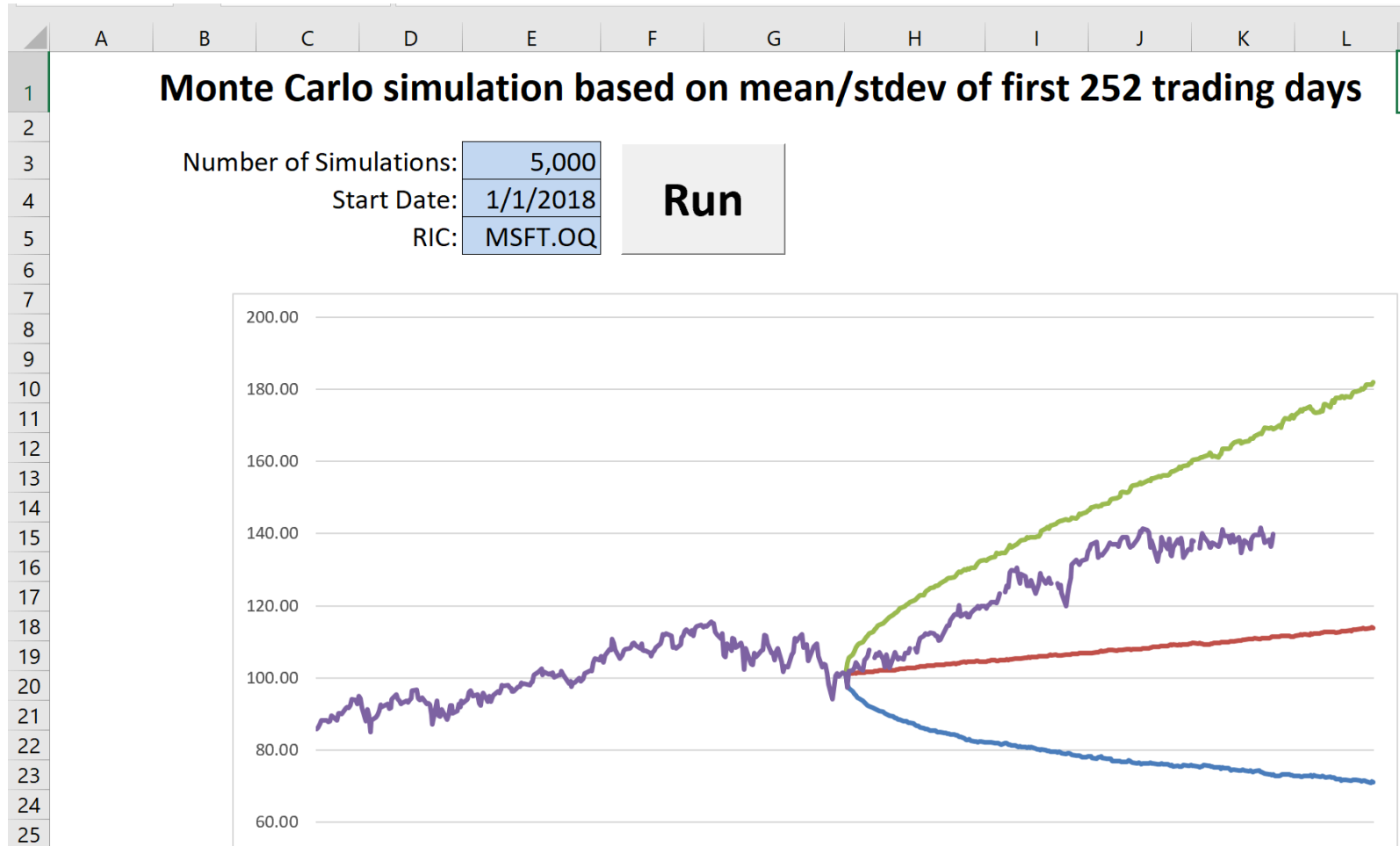
2. UDF: Correlation matrix



3. Reporting: xlwings PRO



4. Macro: Monte Carlo simulation



5. Automated testing

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2	Intial Balance	30	20	30	60	100	140	160	150	150	170	200	230
3	Inflows	20	40	60	70	70	50	20	30	50	60	60	40
4	Outflows	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30
5	Ending Balance	20	30	60	100	140	160	150	150	170	200	230	240

```
def test_cash_flow_formula_integrity(book):
    sheet = book.sheets[0]
    sheet['start_value'].value = 100
    sheet['inflows'].value = 10
    sheet['outflows'].value = -5
    assert sheet['end_value'].value == 160
```

xltrail			
f(x)	A	B	C
1		Jan	Feb
2	Intial Balance	30	=B520
3	Inflows	20	40
4	Outflows	-30	-30
5	Ending Balance	=SUM(B2:B4)	=SUM(C2:C4)
6			



Thank You

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