Introduction:

A mutual fund is a company that pools money from many investors and invests the money in securities such as stocks, bonds, and short-term debt. The combined holdings of the mutual fund are known as its portfolio. Investors buy shares in mutual funds. Each share represents an investor’s part ownership in the fund and the income it generates.

American investors often turn to mutual funds and exchange traded funds (ETFs) to save for retirement and other financial goals. Although mutual funds and ETFs have similarities, they have differences that may make one option preferable for any particular investor. Mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) have a lot in common. Both types of funds consist of a mix of many different assets and represent a common way for investors to diversify. There are key differences, though, in the way they are managed. ETFs can be traded like stocks, while mutual funds only can be purchased at the end of each trading day based on a calculated price. Mutual funds also are actively managed, meaning a fund manager makes decisions about how to allocate assets in the fund. ETFs, on the other hand, usually are passively managed and based more simply on a particular market index.

There are many parameters and points attached to a Mutual Funds. Out of these I will be putting my focus on important factors tied to a high performing Mutual funds.

Contents of Dataset:

The file contains 25,265 Mutual Funds and 2,353 ETFs with general aspects (as Total Net Assets, Management Company and size), portfolio indicators (as cash, stocks, bonds, and sectors), returns (as year-to-date, 2018-10) and financial ratios (as price/earnings, Treynor and Sharpe ratios, alpha, and beta). Looking into data it appears data was captured around Feb-2019.

Data has been scraped from the publicly available website [https://finance.yahoo.com](https://finance.yahoo.com/)

1. How year to date return is related to other factors and what are the import factors for good return?
2. Does expense ratio plays important role in Mutual Fund’s performance?
3. How the size of the fund affects its performance? How big is too big?
4. Which are all high performing funds of 2018?
5. What is the investment sector distribution of high performing funds?
6. How is the distribution of portfolio of high performing funds?
7. Is Morningstar\_rating, MorningStar\_return\_rating and Morningstar\_risk\_rating worth considering for Mutual Fund investment?
8. Is ETF better than Mutual Funds for investments?

References:

<https://www.kaggle.com/stefanoleone992/mutual-funds-and-etfs>