

Set up environment

```
In [1]: import gymnasium as gym
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import torch
```

数据准备

```
In [2]: device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
device
```

```
Out[2]: device(type='cuda')
```

```
In [3]: tech_daily = pd.read_csv(r"data\科技股票.csv")
tech_daily.set_index('date', inplace=True)
tech_daily.columns=['AAPL', 'GOOG', 'MSFT']
tech_daily
```

Out[3]:

	AAPL	GOOG	MSFT
date			
2022-01-03	178.270326	144.088458	324.504611
2022-01-04	176.007789	143.434930	318.940290
2022-01-05	171.326001	136.717897	306.696845
2022-01-06	168.465997	136.616093	304.273361
2022-01-07	168.632504	136.073308	304.428464
...
2025-11-03	268.789439	284.120000	517.030000
2025-11-04	269.778480	278.060000	514.330000
2025-11-05	269.878383	284.750000	507.160000
2025-11-06	269.508741	285.340000	497.100000
2025-11-07	268.210000	279.700000	496.820000

967 rows × 3 columns

```
In [4]: debt=pd.read_csv(r"data\无风险.csv",encoding='gbk')
debt.set_index('date', inplace=True)
debt.columns=['US_debt']
debt
```

Out[4]:

US_debt	
date	
2022-01-03	1.63
2022-01-04	1.66
2022-01-05	1.71
2022-01-06	1.73
2022-01-07	1.76
...	...
2025-11-03	4.13
2025-11-04	4.10
2025-11-05	4.17
2025-11-06	4.11
2025-11-07	4.11

963 rows × 1 columns

```
In [5]: tmp=pd.read_csv(r"data\指数和贵金属.csv", encoding='gbk')
tmp.columns=['date', 'SP500', 'Gold']
tmp.set_index('date', inplace=True)
tmp
```

Out[5]:

	SP500	Gold
date		
2022-01-03	4796.56	1801.3
2022-01-04	4793.54	1814.9
2022-01-05	4700.58	1810.6
2022-01-06	4696.05	1790.9
2022-01-07	4677.03	1796.5
...
2025-11-03	6851.97	4013.7
2025-11-04	6771.55	3941.3
2025-11-05	6796.29	3990.4
2025-11-06	6720.32	3984.8
2025-11-07	6728.80	4007.8

1001 rows × 2 columns

```
In [6]: df=pd.merge(tech_daily,debt,how='left',on='date')
df=pd.merge(df,tmp,how='left',on='date')
df['date']=pd.to_datetime(df.index)
df.set_index('date', inplace=True)
df[df.isnull().values == True]
```

Out[6]:

	AAPL	GOOG	MSFT	US_debt	SP500	Gold
date						
2022-10-10	138.103983	98.039090	223.685532	NaN	3612.39	1675.7
2022-11-11	147.475157	96.072547	241.112025	NaN	3992.93	1774.2
2023-10-09	177.082149	138.551849	324.923430	NaN	4335.66	1875.0
2024-10-14	230.005541	165.625113	416.016745	NaN	5859.85	2665.8
2024-11-11	223.220427	181.177047	414.895165	NaN	6001.35	2626.1
2025-10-13	247.420154	244.640000	514.050000	NaN	6654.72	4130.0

```
In [7]: df.interpolate(method='time', inplace=True)
df
```

Out[7]:

	AAPL	GOOG	MSFT	US_debt	SP500	Gold
date						
2022-01-03	178.270326	144.088458	324.504611	1.63	4796.56	1801.3
2022-01-04	176.007789	143.434930	318.940290	1.66	4793.54	1814.9
2022-01-05	171.326001	136.717897	306.696845	1.71	4700.58	1810.6
2022-01-06	168.465997	136.616093	304.273361	1.73	4696.05	1790.9
2022-01-07	168.632504	136.073308	304.428464	1.76	4677.03	1796.5
...
2025-11-03	268.789439	284.120000	517.030000	4.13	6851.97	4013.7
2025-11-04	269.778480	278.060000	514.330000	4.10	6771.55	3941.3
2025-11-05	269.878383	284.750000	507.160000	4.17	6796.29	3990.4
2025-11-06	269.508741	285.340000	497.100000	4.11	6720.32	3984.8
2025-11-07	268.210000	279.700000	496.820000	4.11	6728.80	4007.8

967 rows × 6 columns

In [8]:

```
from math import inf

class PortfolioOptimizationEnv(gym.Env):
    def __init__(self, tickers, window_size, start_date, end_date,
                  initial_balance, seed=None):
        super().__init__()
        self.tickers = tickers
        self.window_size = window_size
        self.initial_balance = initial_balance

        # 分别存储原始价格和指标
        self.raw_data, self.feature_data = self.get_data(tickers, start_date, end_date)
        self.n_features = self.feature_data.shape[1]
```

```

self.action_space = gym.spaces.Box(low=0, high=1, shape=(len(tickers),))
self.observation_space = gym.spaces.Box(low=-inf, high=inf,
                                         shape=(window_size, self.n_features))

if seed is not None:
    np.random.seed(seed)
    self.action_space.seed(seed)
    torch.manual_seed(seed)
    if torch.cuda.is_available():
        torch.cuda.manual_seed_all(seed)

def get_data(self, tickers, start_date, end_date):
    data = df.copy().dropna()
    data = data.loc[start_date:end_date, tickers]

    # 保存原始价格（用于计算投资组合收益）
    raw_data = data.copy()

    # 计算特征指标
    returns = data.pct_change()

    mom_frames = []
    for window in [5, 20]:
        mom = data / data.shift(window) - 1
        mom.columns = [f"{col}_mom_{window}" for col in data.columns]
        mom_frames.append(mom)

    vol = returns.rolling(window=20, min_periods=1).std()
    vol.columns = [f"{col}_vol_20" for col in data.columns]

    ma = data.rolling(window=20, min_periods=1).mean()
    ma_dev = data / ma - 1
    ma_dev.columns = [f"{col}_ma_dev_20" for col in data.columns]

    returns.columns = [f"{col}_ret" for col in data.columns]

    # 特征数据: returns, vol, ma_dev, momentum（不包含原始价格）
    feature_data = pd.concat([returns, vol, ma_dev] + mom_frames, axis=1)
    raw_data = raw_data.dropna()
    feature_data = feature_data.reindex(raw_data.index)
    feature_data.fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True)

```

```

feature_data.fillna(method='bfill', inplace=True)

return raw_data.dropna(), feature_data.dropna()

def reset(self, seed=None):
    self.balance = self.initial_balance
    self.current_step = self.window_size

    # 使用特征数据作为观察
    obs = self.feature_data.iloc[self.current_step - self.window_size:self.current_step].values
    info = {"balance": self.balance}
    return obs, info

def step(self, action):
    action = action / (np.sum(action) + 1e-8)

    prev_balance = self.balance

    # 从原始价格计算实际收益
    current_price = self.raw_data.iloc[self.current_step].values[:len(self.tickers)]
    prev_price = self.raw_data.iloc[self.current_step - 1].values[:len(self.tickers)]
    asset_returns = current_price / prev_price - 1

    # 基础奖励：投资组合收益
    portfolio_return = np.sum(asset_returns * action)
    self.balance = self.balance * (1 + portfolio_return)
    base_reward = np.log(self.balance / prev_balance)

    # 可选：添加风险惩罚
    # 从特征数据中获取波动率
    current_features = self.feature_data.iloc[self.current_step].values
    volatility = current_features[len(self.tickers):2*len(self.tickers)].mean() # 平均波动率
    risk_penalty = -0.1 * volatility

    # 总奖励
    reward = base_reward + risk_penalty

    self.current_step += 1
    done = self.current_step >= len(self.raw_data)-1

    obs_end=min(len(self.feature_data),self.current_step+self.window_size)

```



```

        obs_start=max(0,obs_end - self.window_size)
        obs = self.feature_data.iloc[obs_start:obs_end].values

        terminated = bool(done)
        truncated = False
        info = {'balance': self.balance}

        return obs, reward, terminated, truncated, info

```

```

In [9]: tickers = df.columns.tolist()
        window_size = 30
        start_date = '2022-01-01'
        end_date = '2025-09-01'
        initial_balance = 10000
        seed = 8

        # Initialize the environment
        env = PortfolioOptimizationEnv(
            tickers,
            window_size,
            start_date,
            end_date,
            initial_balance,
            seed)

        # Get the initial state
        state = env.reset(seed=seed)
        # Sample and execute a random action
        action = env.action_space.sample()
        next_state, reward, terminated, truncated, info = env.step(action)
        done = bool(terminated or truncated)
        # print(f"State: {state}")
        print(f"Action: {action}")
        # print(f"Next state: {next_state}")
        print(f"Reward: {reward}")
        print(f"Balance: {info['balance']}")
        print(f"Done: {done}")

```

Action: [0.32697228 0.98727685 0.31871083 0.78854895 0.86989653 0.39108482]
Reward: 0.014046373702849141
Balance: 10161.65097308565
Done: False

```
C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_36968\356491190.py:55: FutureWarning: DataFrame.fillna with 'method' is deprecated and
will raise in a future version. Use obj.ffill() or obj.bfill() instead.
    feature_data.fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True)
C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_36968\356491190.py:56: FutureWarning: DataFrame.fillna with 'method' is deprecated and
will raise in a future version. Use obj.ffill() or obj.bfill() instead.
    feature_data.fillna(method='bfill', inplace=True)
```

Training DRL agent

```
In [10]: # ===== Train PPO + plot training profile + plot cumulative wealth + print metrics =====
# Prereqs (run once in your env if needed):
#   pip install "stable-baselines3>=2.3.0" "shimmy>=2.0" matplotlib pandas

from stable_baselines3 import PPO
from stable_baselines3.common.vec_env import DummyVecEnv
from stable_baselines3.common.monitor import Monitor
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
from stable_baselines3.common.vec_env import VecNormalize

# ----- 1) Build vectorized env (wrap with Monitor to log training rewards) -----
log_dir = "./sb3_logs"
os.makedirs(log_dir, exist_ok=True)
monitor_path = os.path.join(log_dir, "monitor.csv")

def make_env():
    env_ = PortfolioOptimizationEnv(
        tickers=tickers,
        window_size=window_size,
        start_date=start_date,
        end_date=end_date,
        initial_balance=initial_balance,
```

```

        seed=seed,
    )
    # Log episode reward/length; include "balance" from info if you want (optional)
    env_ = Monitor(env_, filename=monitor_path) # single-env -> single monitor file
    return env_

vec_env = DummyVecEnv([make_env])
vec_env = VecNormalize(vec_env, norm_obs=True, norm_reward=False, clip_obs=10.)

# ----- 2) Train PPO -----
model = PPO(
    "MlpPolicy", vec_env, verbose=1, device=device
) # PPO (近端策略优化): 适合连续动作空间, 训练稳定, 是投资组合优化的常用算法
model.learn(total_timesteps=20000) # increase as needed
model.save("ppo_portfolio_optimization")

# ----- 3) Load training profile (episode rewards) and plot -----
# SB3 Monitor CSV starts with commented metadata lines beginning with '#'
train_df = pd.read_csv(monitor_path, comment="#")
# Columns typically: r (ep reward), l (ep length), t (time)
# Make a simple moving average of episode rewards for a smooth training curve
if len(train_df) > 0:
    train_df["ep"] = np.arange(1, len(train_df) + 1)
    train_df["reward_smooth"] = train_df["r"].rolling(window=max(5, len(train_df)//50), min_periods=1).mean()

    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
    plt.plot(train_df["ep"], train_df["r"], alpha=0.3, label="Episode reward")
    plt.plot(train_df["ep"], train_df["reward_smooth"], label="Smoothed")
    plt.xlabel("Episode")
    plt.ylabel("Episode reward")
    plt.title("Training profile (episode rewards)")
    plt.legend()
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
else:
    print("No episodes logged in monitor file (did training terminate too early?).")

# ----- 4) Roll out a full episode deterministically and record balances -----
obs = vec_env.reset()
dones = [False]
balances = []

```

```

rewards = []
weights_seq = []

while not done[0]:
    action, _ = model.predict(obs, deterministic=True)
    obs, reward, done, infos = vec_env.step(action)
    rewards.append(float(reward[0]))
    balances.append(float(infos[0].get("balance", np.nan)))
    weights_seq.append(infos[0].get("weights", None))

# Try to build a date index for nicer plotting/annualization
try:
    # Access the underlying single env inside DummyVecEnv -> Monitor -> PortfolioOptimizationEnv
    base_env = vec_env.envs[0].env
    # For safety if nested wrappers differ:
    while hasattr(base_env, "env"):
        base_env = base_env.env
    price_index = base_env.data.index # pandas.DatetimeIndex from your env
    # The first balance corresponds to the first step after initial window
    # Align dates accordingly:
    start_idx = window_size
    end_idx = start_idx + len(balances)
    dates = price_index[start_idx:end_idx]
except Exception:
    dates = pd.RangeIndex(start=1, stop=len(balances) + 1) # fallback to simple index

# ----- 5) Plot cumulative wealth curve -----
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
plt.plot(dates, balances)
plt.xlabel("Date" if isinstance(dates, pd.DatetimeIndex) else "Step")
plt.ylabel("Wealth")
plt.title("Cumulative wealth (deterministic policy rollout)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# ----- 6) Compute portfolio performance metrics -----
# Step simple returns from balance path
balances_arr = np.asarray(balances, dtype=float)
rets = balances_arr[1:] / balances_arr[:-1] - 1.0 if len(balances_arr) > 1 else np.array([])

# Infer periods per year from dates if possible; else default 252

```

```

def infer_ppy(idx):
    if isinstance(idx, pd.DatetimeIndex) and len(idx) >= 2:
        # Use median days between points
        deltas = np.diff(idx.view("int64")) / 1e9 / 86400.0 # ns -> days
        median_days = np.median(deltas) if len(deltas) else 1.0
        if median_days <= 0:
            return 252.0
        return 365.25 / median_days
    return 252.0

PPY = infer_ppy(dates)

def max_drawdown(equity):
    peak = np.maximum.accumulate(equity)
    dd = (equity - peak) / peak
    return float(dd.min()) if len(dd) else 0.0

if len(rets) > 0:
    total_growth = balances_arr[-1] / balances_arr[0]
    N = len(rets)
    CAGR = total_growth ** (PPY / N) - 1.0 # PPY: 每年交易天数; CAGR: 年复合增长率
    mean_r = float(np.mean(rets))
    std_r = float(np.std(rets, ddof=1)) if N > 1 else 0.0
    ann_return = (1.0 + mean_r) ** PPY - 1.0 if mean_r > -1 else np.nan # geometric approx alternative below
    ann_vol = std_r * np.sqrt(PPY) if std_r > 0 else 0.0
    # Sharpe (rf=0 for simplicity; replace with your risk-free rate if desired)
    rf = 0.0
    sharpe = (mean_r - rf/PPY) / std_r * np.sqrt(PPY) if std_r > 0 else np.nan
    mdd = max_drawdown(balances_arr)
    calmar = (CAGR / abs(mdd)) if mdd != 0 else np.nan

    # Alternative geometric annualized return from total growth (more stable):
    ann_return_geom = total_growth ** (PPY / N) - 1.0

    print("\n=== Portfolio Performance (deterministic rollout) ===")
    print(f"Periods per year (inferred): {PPY:.2f}")
    print(f"Start wealth: {balances_arr[0]:.2f}")
    print(f"End wealth: {balances_arr[-1]:.2f}")
    print(f"Total growth: {total_growth:.6f}")
    print(f"CAGR: {CAGR:.6%}")
    print(f"Ann. Return (geom from equity): {ann_return_geom:.6%}")

```

```

print(f"Ann. Vol:      {ann_vol:.6%}")
print(f"Sharpe (rf=0): {sharpe:.4f}")
print(f"Max Drawdown: {mdd:.2%}")
print(f"Calmar:        {calmar:.4f}")
else:
    print("Not enough steps to compute metrics (need at least 2 balances).")

# ----- 7) (Optional) Inspect last action weights -----
if any(w is not None for w in weights_seq):
    last_w = [w for w in weights_seq if w is not None][-1]
    print("\nLast portfolio weights:", np.round(last_w, 4))

```

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```
feature_data.fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True)
```

C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_36968\356491190.py:56: FutureWarning: DataFrame.fillna with 'method' is deprecated and will raise in a future version. Use obj.ffill() or obj.bfill() instead.

```
feature_data.fillna(method='bfill', inplace=True)
```

Using cuda device

d:\Develop\miniconda\envs\py310\lib\site-packages\stable_baselines3\common\on_policy_algorithm.py:150: UserWarning: You are trying to run PPO on the GPU, but it is primarily intended to run on the CPU when not using a CNN policy (you are using ActorCriticPolicy which should be a MlpPolicy). See <https://github.com/DLR-RM/stable-baselines3/issues/1245> for more info. You can pass `device='cpu'` or `export CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=` to force using the CPU.Note: The model will train, but the GPU utilization will be poor and the training might take longer than on CPU.

```
warnings.warn(
```

rollout/		
ep_len_mean	887	
ep_rew_mean	-1.21	
time/		
fps	389	
iterations	1	
time_elapsed	5	
total_timesteps	2048	

rollout/		
ep_len_mean	887	
ep_rew_mean	-1.08	
time/		
fps	306	
iterations	2	
time_elapsed	13	
total_timesteps	4096	
train/		
approx_kl	0.03264322	
clip_fraction	0.244	
clip_range	0.2	
entropy_loss	-8.52	
explained_variance	-3.4	
learning_rate	0.0003	
loss	-0.104	
n_updates	10	
policy_gradient_loss	-0.0633	
std	1	
value_loss	0.0192	

rollout/		
ep_len_mean	887	
ep_rew_mean	-0.91	
time/		
fps	287	
iterations	3	
time_elapsed	21	
total_timesteps	6144	

train/	
approx_kl	0.03475306
clip_fraction	0.297
clip_range	0.2
entropy_loss	-8.49
explained_variance	0.193
learning_rate	0.0003
loss	-0.108
n_updates	20
policy_gradient_loss	-0.0757
std	0.992
value_loss	0.0018

rollout/	
ep_len_mean	887
ep_rew_mean	-0.819
time/	
fps	276
iterations	4
time_elapsed	29
total_timesteps	8192
train/	
approx_kl	0.042805955
clip_fraction	0.367
clip_range	0.2
entropy_loss	-8.46
explained_variance	0.518
learning_rate	0.0003
loss	-0.121
n_updates	30
policy_gradient_loss	-0.0878
std	0.987
value_loss	0.00144

rollout/	
ep_len_mean	887
ep_rew_mean	-0.742
time/	
fps	270

iterations	5
time_elapsed	37
total_timesteps	10240
train/	
approx_kl	0.047567256
clip_fraction	0.388
clip_range	0.2
entropy_loss	-8.4
explained_variance	0.587
learning_rate	0.0003
loss	-0.109
n_updates	40
policy_gradient_loss	-0.0886
std	0.977
value_loss	0.0014

rollout/	
ep_len_mean	887
ep_rew_mean	-0.669
time/	
fps	268
iterations	6
time_elapsed	45
total_timesteps	12288
train/	
approx_kl	0.051815007
clip_fraction	0.418
clip_range	0.2
entropy_loss	-8.35
explained_variance	0.579
learning_rate	0.0003
loss	-0.121
n_updates	50
policy_gradient_loss	-0.0918
std	0.968
value_loss	0.00127

rollout/	
ep_len_mean	887

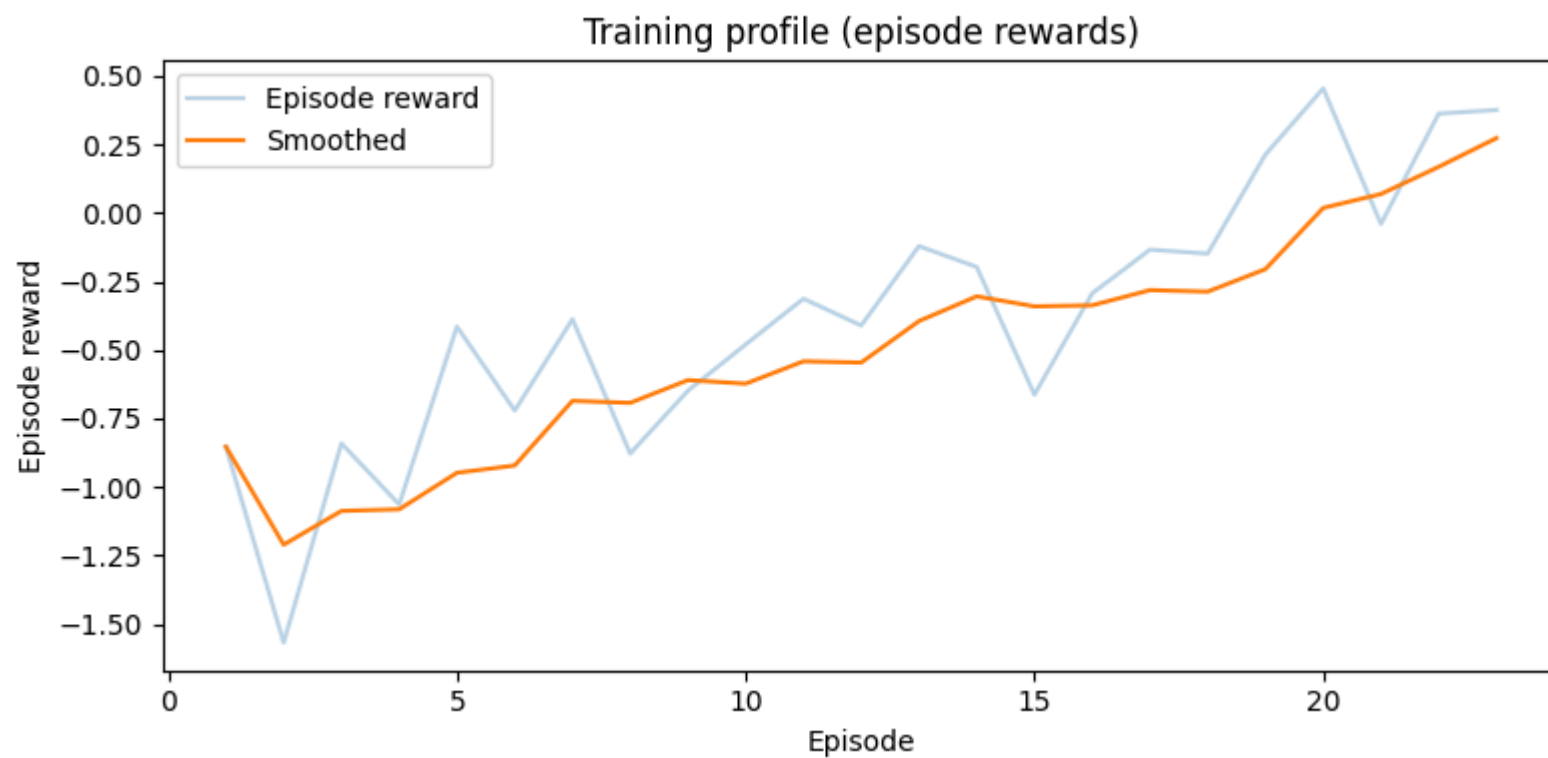
ep_rew_mean	-0.616
time/	
fps	268
iterations	7
time_elapsed	53
total_timesteps	14336
train/	
approx_kl	0.05298174
clip_fraction	0.432
clip_range	0.2
entropy_loss	-8.29
explained_variance	0.568
learning_rate	0.0003
loss	-0.122
n_updates	60
policy_gradient_loss	-0.0917
std	0.959
value_loss	0.001

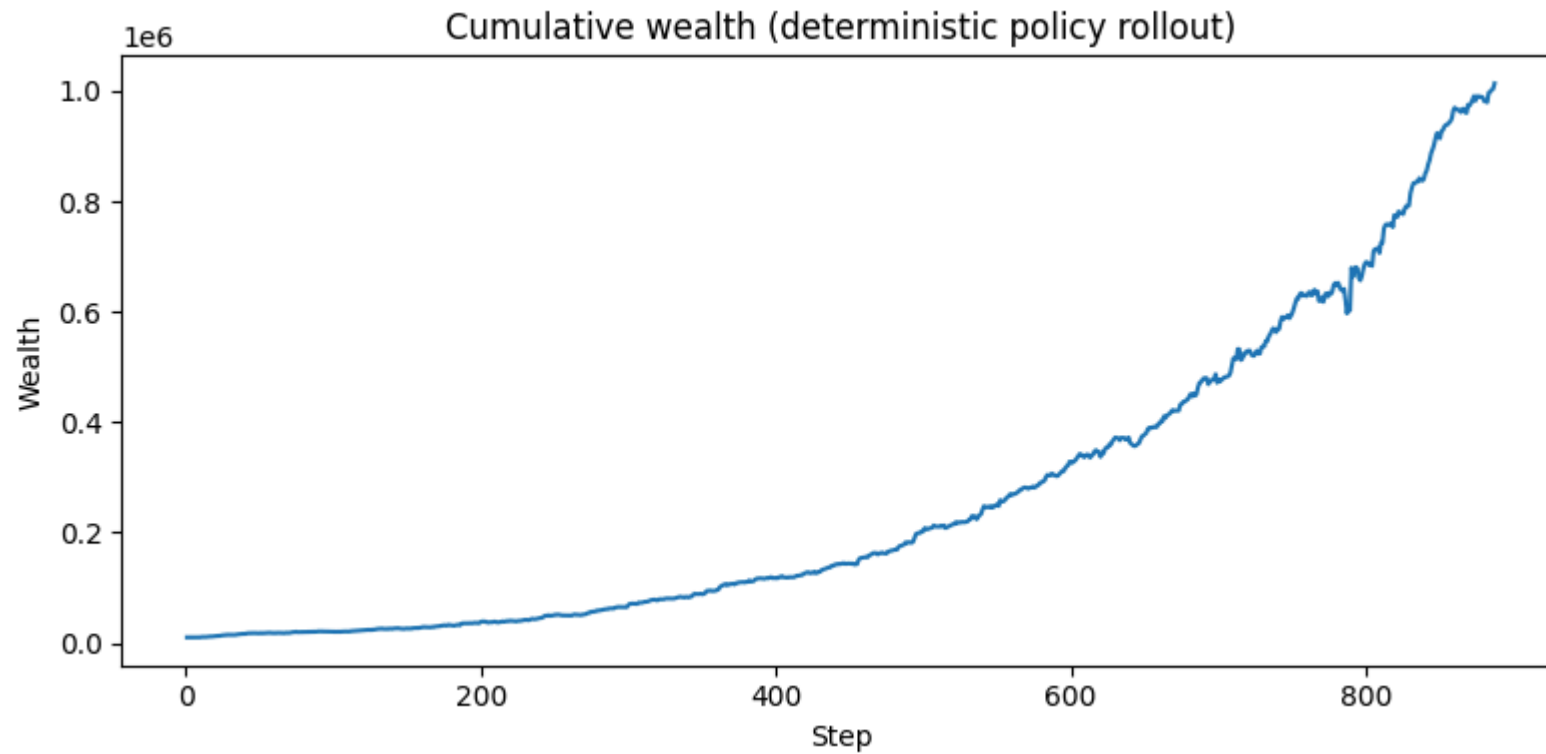
rollout/	
ep_len_mean	887
ep_rew_mean	-0.563
time/	
fps	262
iterations	8
time_elapsed	62
total_timesteps	16384
train/	
approx_kl	0.05860713
clip_fraction	0.443
clip_range	0.2
entropy_loss	-8.23
explained_variance	0.684
learning_rate	0.0003
loss	-0.119
n_updates	70
policy_gradient_loss	-0.0923
std	0.948
value_loss	0.000862

rollout/		
ep_len_mean	887	
ep_rew_mean	-0.473	
time/		
fps	259	
iterations	9	
time_elapsed	71	
total_timesteps	18432	
train/		
approx_kl	0.0692765	
clip_fraction	0.466	
clip_range	0.2	
entropy_loss	-8.17	
explained_variance	0.585	
learning_rate	0.0003	
loss	-0.124	
n_updates	80	
policy_gradient_loss	-0.0938	
std	0.94	
value_loss	0.00112	

rollout/		
ep_len_mean	887	
ep_rew_mean	-0.381	
time/		
fps	256	
iterations	10	
time_elapsed	79	
total_timesteps	20480	
train/		
approx_kl	0.07369021	
clip_fraction	0.488	
clip_range	0.2	
entropy_loss	-8.1	
explained_variance	0.552	
learning_rate	0.0003	
loss	-0.145	
n_updates	90	
policy_gradient_loss	-0.0954	

std	0.929
value_loss	0.000748





=== Portfolio Performance (deterministic rollout) ===

Periods per year (inferred): 252.00

Start wealth: 10180.25

End wealth: 1013360.39

Total growth: 99.541782

CAGR: 270.067928%

Ann. Return (geom from equity): 270.067928%

Ann. Vol: 22.074986%

Sharpe (rf=0): 6.0514

Max Drawdown: -8.50%

Calmar: 31.7818

修改部分

添加了科技股票、国债、标普500和黄金等数据作为环境输入特征

收益严重偏大，进行修改：

=== Portfolio Performance (deterministic rollout) === Periods per year (inferred): 252.00 Start wealth: 10297.47 End wealth: 23731074.08 Total growth: 2304.553868 CAGR: 804.485651% Ann. Return (geom from equity): 804.485651% Ann. Vol: 22.710210% Sharpe (rf=0): 9.8502 Max Drawdown: -5.59% Calmar: 143.9561

1、对vec_env进行了归一化处理

=== Portfolio Performance (deterministic rollout) === Periods per year (inferred): 252.00 Start wealth: 10180.25 End wealth: 1013360.39 Total growth: 99.541782 CAGR: 270.067928% Ann. Return (geom from equity): 270.067928% Ann. Vol: 22.074986% Sharpe (rf=0): 6.0514 Max Drawdown: -8.50% Calmar: 31.7818