

# stock\_return\_risk\_analysis

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## Stock Return & Risk Analysis

- Overview: This project develops an **interactive tool to compare the return and risk profile of two equity assets**. Users can:
  - Select tickers and date ranges
  - Choose return frequency (daily, weekly, monthly)
  - Explore return time series, scatterplots, and distributions
  - Evaluate risk metrics like Sharpe ratio and max drawdown
  - Examine rolling volatility and correlation
- Methodology: Daily, weekly, or monthly returns are calculated from adjusted closing prices using **quantmod**. Risk metrics are computed using base R. Rolling statistics are calculated using a 20-day window.
- Interpretation:
  - Stock A may exhibit higher average returns but higher volatility.
  - Stock B may be more stable with lower drawdowns.
  - Rolling correlation highlights periods of co-movement, especially during market stress.

## Installation

```
# Install the packages you need
# install.packages(c("shiny", "bslib", "quantmod", "ggplot2", "TTR"))
```

## UI & Server

```
library(shiny)
```

```
## Warning: package 'shiny' was built under R version 4.5.2
```

```
library(bslib)
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'bslib'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:utils':
```

```
##
```

```
## page
```

```
library(quantmod)
```

```
## Loading required package: xts
```

```
## Loading required package: zoo
```

```

##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##      as.Date, as.Date.numeric

## Loading required package: TTR

## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##      method      from
##      as.zoo.data.frame zoo

library(ggplot2)

## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.5.2

library(TTR)

# ----- UI -----
ui <- page_sidebar(
  title = "Stock Return & Risk Comparison",

  # ---- Side Bar ----
  sidebar = sidebar(
    helpText("Compare the return and risk profile of two stocks. Feel free to change tickers, date range",
    textInput("stock1", "Ticker 1", value = "AAPL"),
    textInput("stock2", "Ticker 2", value = "MSFT"),
    dateInput("from", "Start Date", value = Sys.Date() - 365),
    dateInput("to", "End Date", value = Sys.Date()),

    selectInput("freq", "Return Frequency:",
      choices = c("Daily" = "daily",
                  "Weekly" = "weekly",
                  "Monthly" = "monthly"),
      selected = "daily"),

    radioButtons(
      "Relationship Guess",
      "Your Guess About Relationship:",
      choices = c(
        "Very Strong Positive (> 0.9)",
        "Strong Positive (0.7 - 0.9)",
        "Moderate Positive (0.5 - 0.7)",
        "Weak Positive (0.2 - 0.5)",
        "Very Weak Positive (0 - 0.2)",
        "Negative (< 0)"
      )
    ),
    actionButton("go", "Run")
  ),

  # ---- Main Panel ----
  mainPanel(
    tabsetPanel(
      tabPanel("Return Time Series", plotOutput("line", height = "300px", width = "600px")),

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    tabPanel("Return Scatter", plotOutput("scatter", height = "300px", width = "600px")),
    tabPanel("Return Distribution",
      plotOutput("hist1", height = "300px"),
      plotOutput("hist2", height = "300px")),
    tabPanel("Risk & Correlation",
      textOutput("t_test"),
      textOutput("corr"),
      textOutput("corr_text"),
      textOutput("risk_text")
    ),
    tabPanel("Rolling Stats",
      plotOutput("roll_vol_plot", height = "350px"),
      plotOutput("roll_corr_plot", height = "350px")
    ),
    tabPanel("Interpretation", textOutput("interpret"))
  )
)
)

# ----- Server -----
server <- function(input, output){

  observeEvent(input$go,{

    # Fetch stock prices
    price1 <- getSymbols(input$stock1, src = "yahoo", from = input$from, to = input$to, auto.assign = F)
    price2 <- getSymbols(input$stock2, src = "yahoo", from = input$from, to = input$to, auto.assign = F)

    # Compute returns based on selected frequency
    ret_fun <- switch(input$freq,
      "daily" = dailyReturn,
      "weekly" = weeklyReturn,
      "monthly" = monthlyReturn)

    ret1 <- ret_fun(Ad(price1))
    ret2 <- ret_fun(Ad(price2))

    # ---- Return Time Series Plot ----
    df1 <- data.frame(date = index(ret1), ret = as.numeric(ret1), ticker = input$stock1)
    df2 <- data.frame(date = index(ret2), ret = as.numeric(ret2), ticker = input$stock2)
    df_ret <- rbind(df1, df2)

    output$line <- renderPlot({
      ggplot(df_ret, aes(date, ret, color = ticker)) +
        geom_line(size = 1) +
        labs(x = "Date", y = paste(input$freq, "Return"), title = "Returns Over Time")
    })

    # ---- Scatter Plot ----
    df_scatter <- data.frame(ret1 = as.numeric(ret1), ret2 = as.numeric(ret2))

    output$scatter <- renderPlot({
      ggplot(df_scatter, aes(x = ret1, y = ret2)) +

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    geom_point(color = "darkred") +
    geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = F, color = "dodgerblue") +
    labs(x = input$stock1, y = input$stock2, title = "Return Scatter Plot")
  })

# ---- Return Histograms ----
output$hist1 <- renderPlot({
  ggplot(data.frame(ret = as.numeric(ret1)), aes(x = ret)) +
    geom_histogram(bins = 30, fill = "skyblue", color = "black") +
    labs(title = paste("Histogram of", input$stock1, input$freq, "Returns"), x = "Return", y = "Count")
})

output$hist2 <- renderPlot({
  ggplot(data.frame(ret = as.numeric(ret2)), aes(x = ret)) +
    geom_histogram(bins = 30, fill = "salmon", color = "black") +
    labs(title = paste("Histogram of", input$stock2, input$freq, "Returns"), x = "Return", y = "Count")
})

# ---- Paired t-test ----
output$t_test <- renderText({
  t_res <- t.test(df_scatter$ret1, df_scatter$ret2, paired = TRUE)
  t_val <- round(t_res$statistic, 3)
  p_val <- ifelse(t_res$p.value < 0.001, "< 0.001", round(t_res$p.value, 3))
  df_val <- round(t_res$parameter, 0)
  mean_diff <- round(t_res$estimate, 6)

  paste("t value =", t_val,
        ", p value =", p_val,
        ", degrees of freedom =", df_val,
        ", mean diff =", mean_diff)
})

# ---- Correlation ----
corr_val <- cor(df_scatter$ret1, df_scatter$ret2)

output$corr <- renderText({
  paste("Correlation:", round(corr_val, 3))
})

output$corr_text <- renderText({
  if (abs(corr_val) < 0.2) {
    "Very weak linear relationship - the stocks move independently most of the time."
  } else if (abs(corr_val) < 0.5) {
    "Weak correlation - the stocks move together somewhat but not strongly."
  } else if (abs(corr_val) < 0.7) {
    "Moderate correlation - the stocks show clear co-movement."
  } else if (abs(corr_val) < 0.9) {
    "Strong correlation - the stocks move together most of the time."
  } else {
    "Very strong correlation - the stocks are almost perfectly linked."
  }
})

```

```

# ---- Risk Metrics (base R version) ----
sharpe1 <- round(mean(ret1) / sd(ret1) * sqrt(252), 3) # Annualized Sharpe
sharpe2 <- round(mean(ret2) / sd(ret2) * sqrt(252), 3)

mdd1 <- round(min(cummax(Ad(price1)) - Ad(price1)) / max(Ad(price1)), 3)
mdd2 <- round(min(cummax(Ad(price2)) - Ad(price2)) / max(Ad(price2)), 3)

output$risk_text <- renderText({
  paste0(input$stock1, " - Sharpe: ", sharpe1, ", Max Drawdown: ", mdd1, "\n",
    input$stock2, " - Sharpe: ", sharpe2, ", Max Drawdown: ", mdd2)
})

# ---- Rolling Volatility ----
roll_vol1 <- runSD(ret1, n = 20)
roll_vol2 <- runSD(ret2, n = 20)

df_roll_vol <- data.frame(
  date = index(ret1),
  roll_vol1 = roll_vol1,
  roll_vol2 = roll_vol2
)

output$roll_vol_plot <- renderPlot({
  ggplot(df_roll_vol, aes(x = date)) +
    geom_line(aes(y = roll_vol1, color = input$stock1)) +
    geom_line(aes(y = roll_vol2, color = input$stock2)) +
    labs(title = "20-day Rolling Volatility", y = "Volatility")
})

# ---- Rolling Correlation ----
roll_corr <- runCor(as.numeric(ret1), as.numeric(ret2), n = 20)
df_roll_corr <- data.frame(date = index(ret1), roll_corr = roll_corr)

output$roll_corr_plot <- renderPlot({
  ggplot(df_roll_corr, aes(x = date, y = roll_corr)) +
    geom_line(color = "purple", size = 1) +
    labs(title = "20-day Rolling Correlation", y = "Correlation")
})

# ---- Interpretation Text ----
output$interpret <- renderText({
  paste0(
    input$stock1, " has higher average returns but also higher volatility.\n",
    input$stock2, " is more stable with lower drawdowns.\n",
    "Rolling correlation indicates periods of higher co-movement during market stress.\n",
    "This analysis helps understand relative return-risk tradeoffs over time."
  )
})
}

# ----- Run App -----
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)

```