

Financial Engineering Lab MA – 374 Lab – 6

Name – Rasesh Srivastava

Roll Number – 210123072

Branch – Mathematics and Computing

Consider the data in databases “bsedata1” and “nsedata1” that you have already obtained. Now for each of the stocks and for each of the market indices do the following :

The stocks used are as follows:

10 stocks included in BSE (SENSEX) index:

- RELIANCE.BO: Reliance Industries Limited
- TCS.BO: Tata Consultancy Services Limited
- HDFCBANK.BO: HDFC Bank Limited
- HINDUNILVR.BO: Hindustan Unilever Limited
- INFY.BO: Infosys Limited
- KOTAKBANK.BO: Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited
- ICICIBANK.BO: ICICI Bank Limited
- LT.BO: Larsen & Toubro Limited
- AXISBANK.BO: Axis Bank Limited
- SBIN.BO: State Bank of India

10 stocks included in NSE (NIFTY) index:

- TCS.NS: Tata Consultancy Services Limited
- HINDUNILVR.NS: Hindustan Unilever Limited
- INFY.NS: Infosys Limited
- KOTAKBANK.NS: Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited
- ICICIBANK.NS: ICICI Bank Limited
- LT.NS: Larsen & Toubro Limited
- SBIN.NS: State Bank of India
- RELIANCE.NS: Reliance Industries Limited
- ITC.NS: ITC Limited
- ONGC.NS: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited

10 stocks not included in BSE (SENSEX) index:

- GOOGL: Alphabet Inc. (Google)
- AAPL: Apple Inc.
- AMZN: Amazon.com Inc.
- MSFT: Microsoft Corporation
- NVDA: NVIDIA Corporation
- ADBE: Adobe Inc.
- NFLX: Netflix Inc.
- TSLA: Tesla Inc.
- ORCL: Oracle Corporation
- CSCO: Cisco Systems Inc.

10 stocks not included in NSE (NIFTY) index:

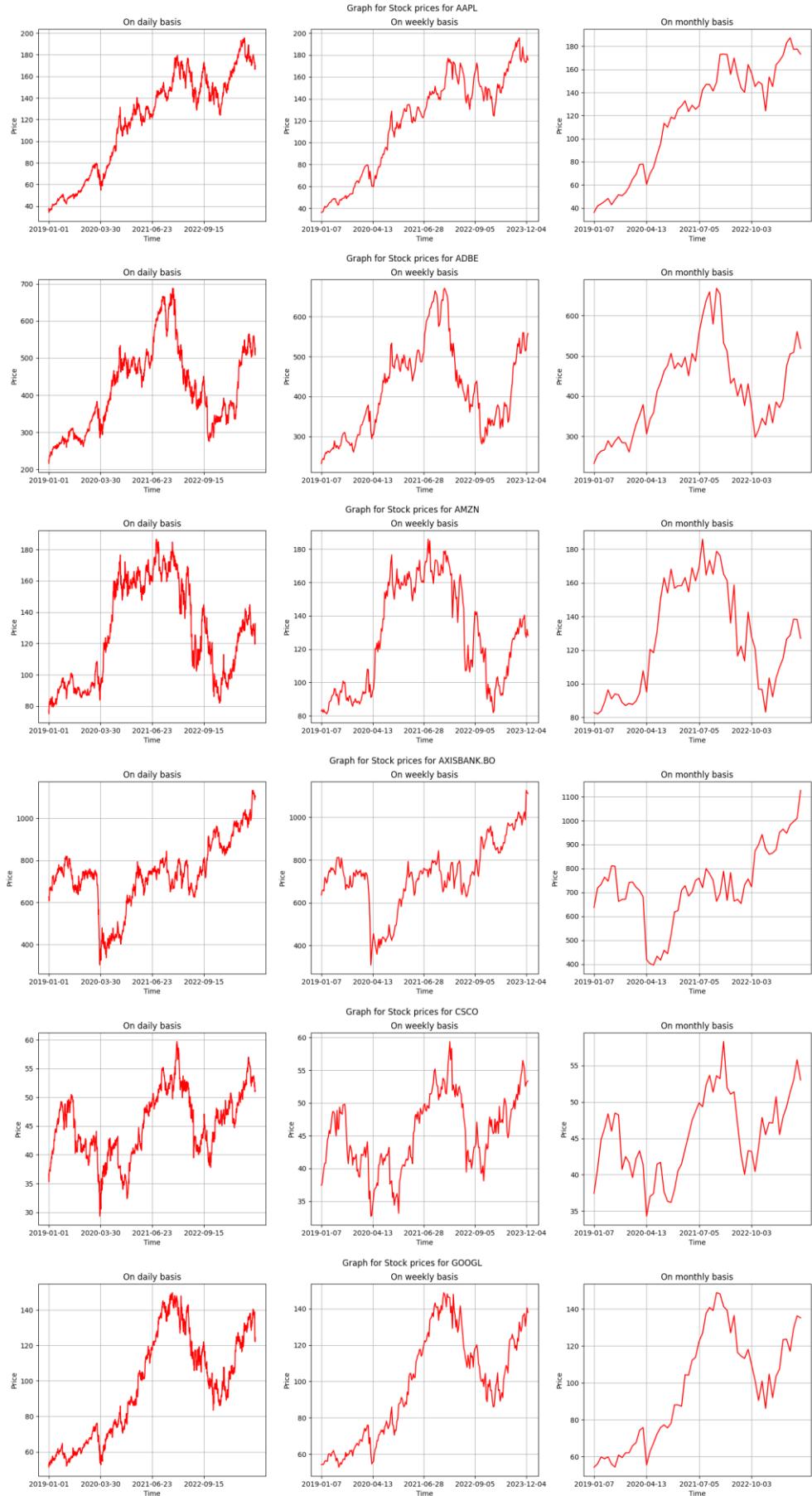
- NKE: NIKE Inc.
- BIDU: Baidu Inc.
- NVDA: NVIDIA Corporation
- KO: The Coca-Cola Company
- PYPL: PayPal Holdings Inc.
- SNAP: Snap Inc.
- MCD: McDonald's Corporation
- WMT: Walmart Inc.
- BABA: Alibaba Group Holding Limited
- PEP: PepsiCo Inc.

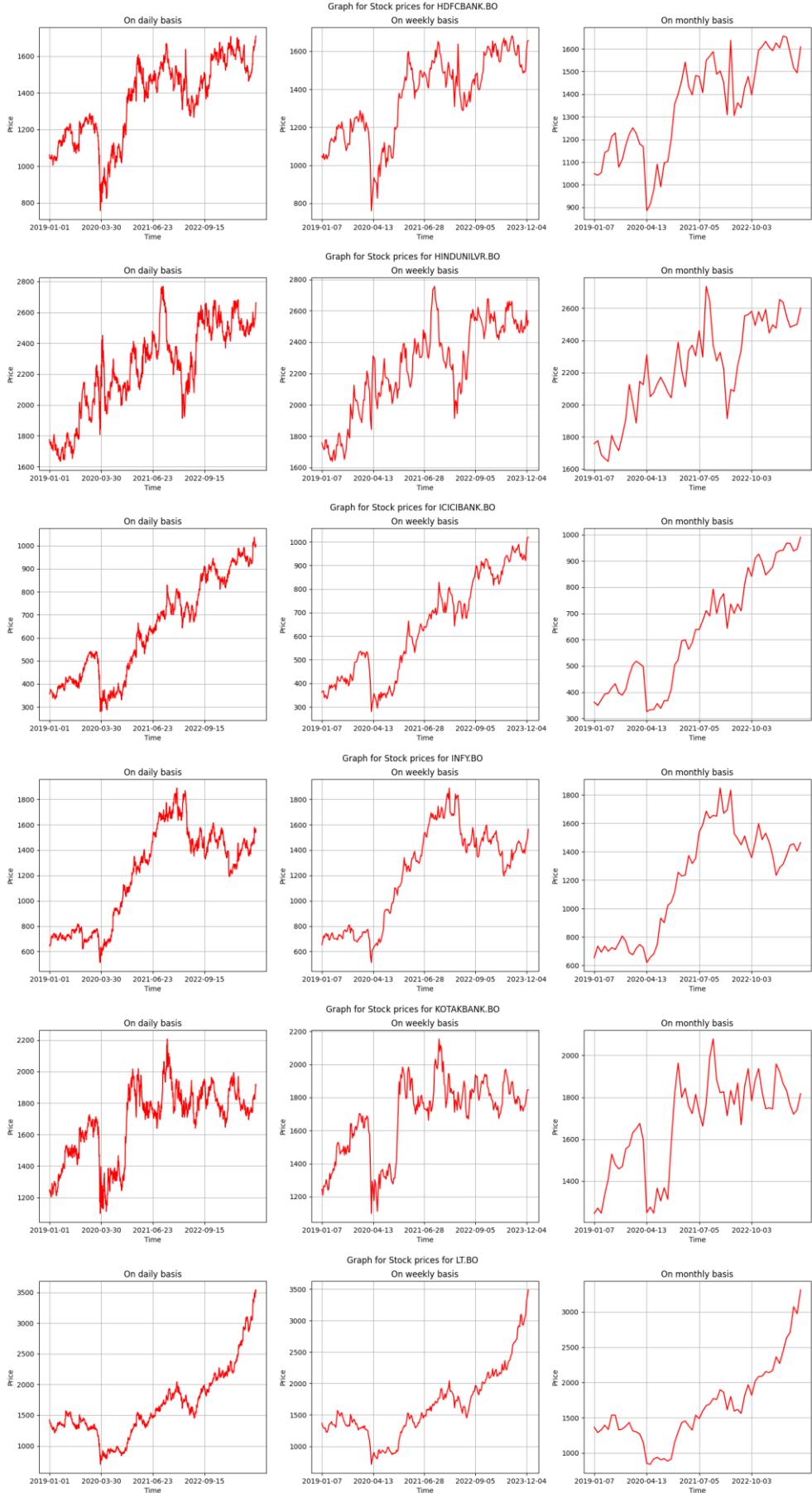
```
stocksInBSEindex = ['RELIANCE.BO', 'TCS.BO', 'HDFCBANK.BO', 'HINDUNILVR.BO', 'INFY.BO', 'KOTAKBANK.BO', 'ICICIBANK.BO', 'LT.BO', 'AXISBANK.BO', 'SBIN.BO']
stocksNotInBSEindex = ['GOOGL', 'AAPL', 'AMZN', 'MSFT', 'NVDA', 'ADBE', 'NFLX', 'TSLA', 'ORCL', 'CSCO']
stocksInNSEindex = ['RELIANCE.NS', 'TCS.NS', 'HINDUNILVR.NS', 'INFY.NS', 'KOTAKBANK.NS', 'ICICIBANK.NS', 'LT.NS', 'SBIN.NS', 'ITC.NS', 'ONGC.NS']
stocksNotInNSEindex = ['NKE', 'BIDU', 'NVDA', 'KO', 'PYPL', 'SNAP', 'MCD', 'WMT', 'BABA', 'PEP']
```

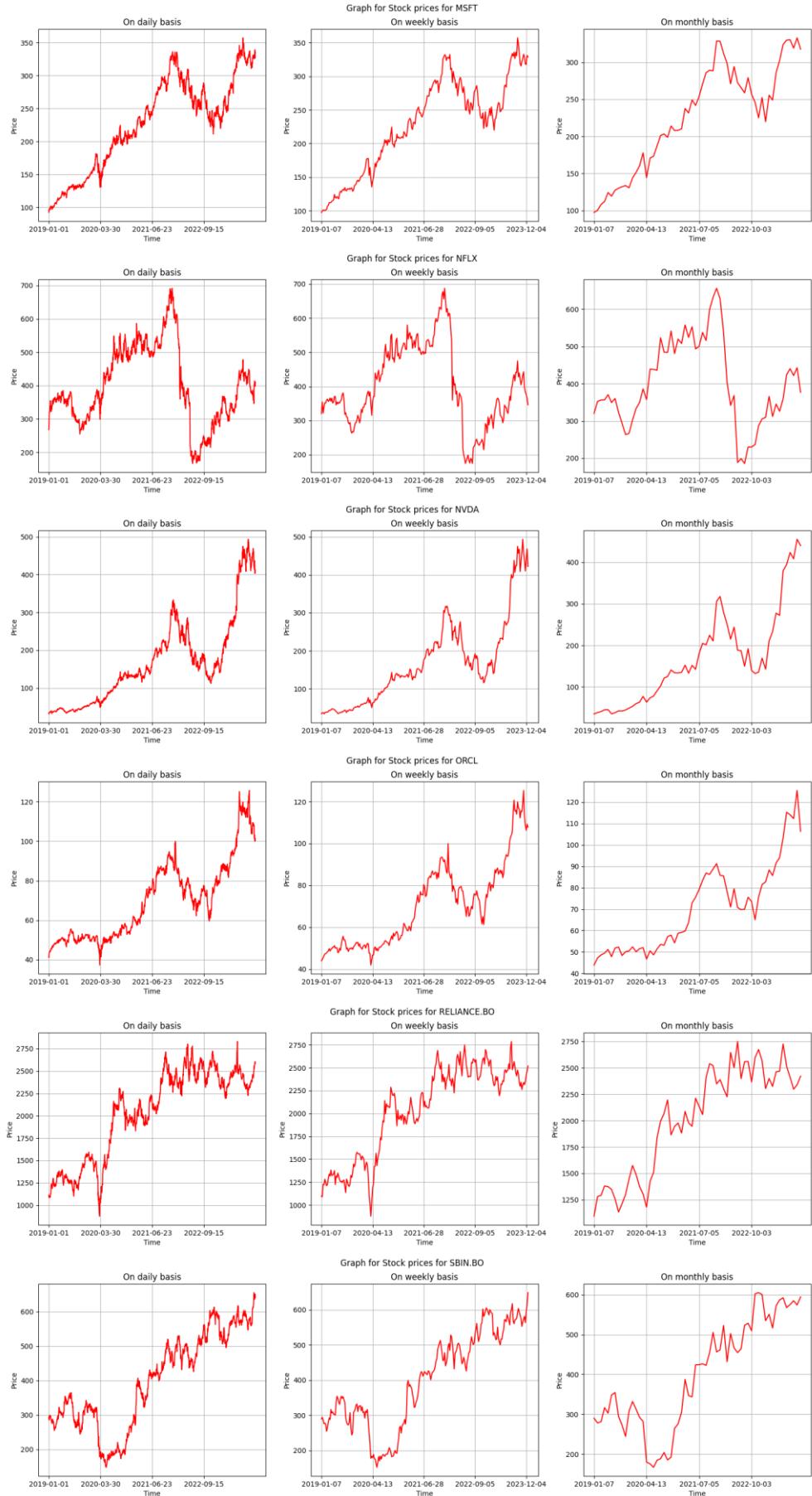
Question 1:

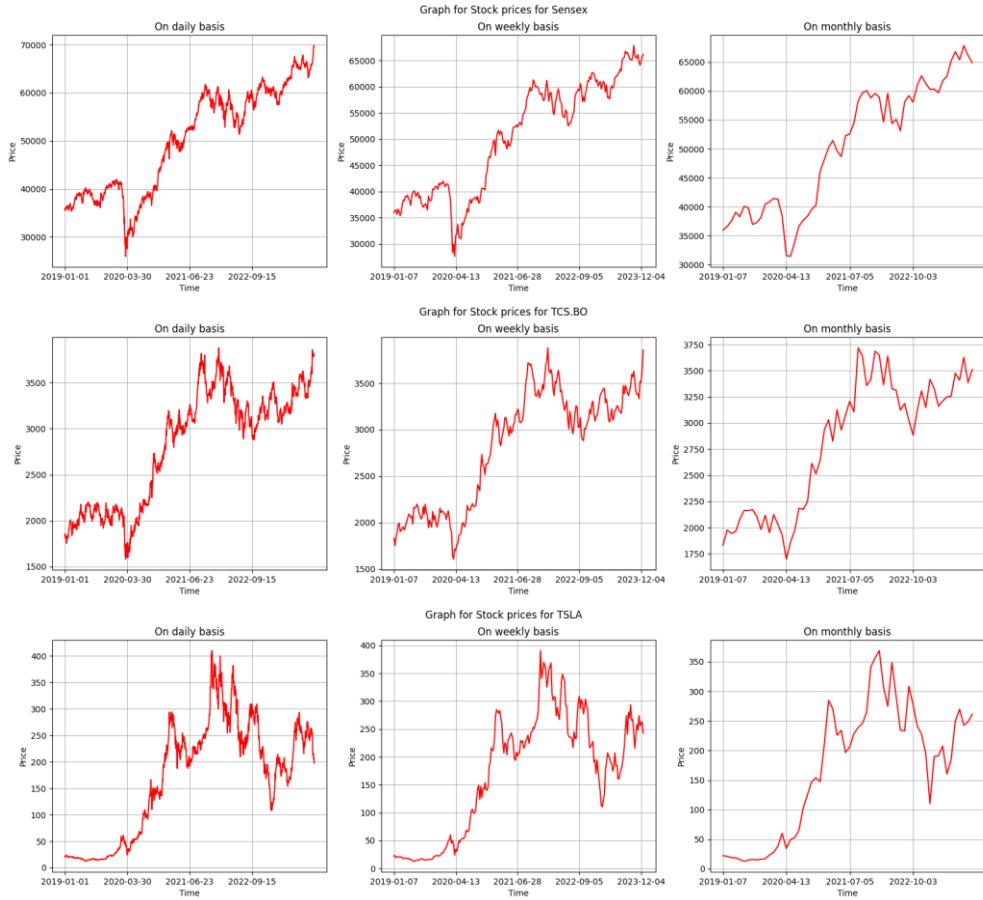
1. Plot the prices against time (daily, weekly and monthly).

The plots for the Stock Prices and BSE Index (Sensex) for the data in bsedata1.csv are as follows:

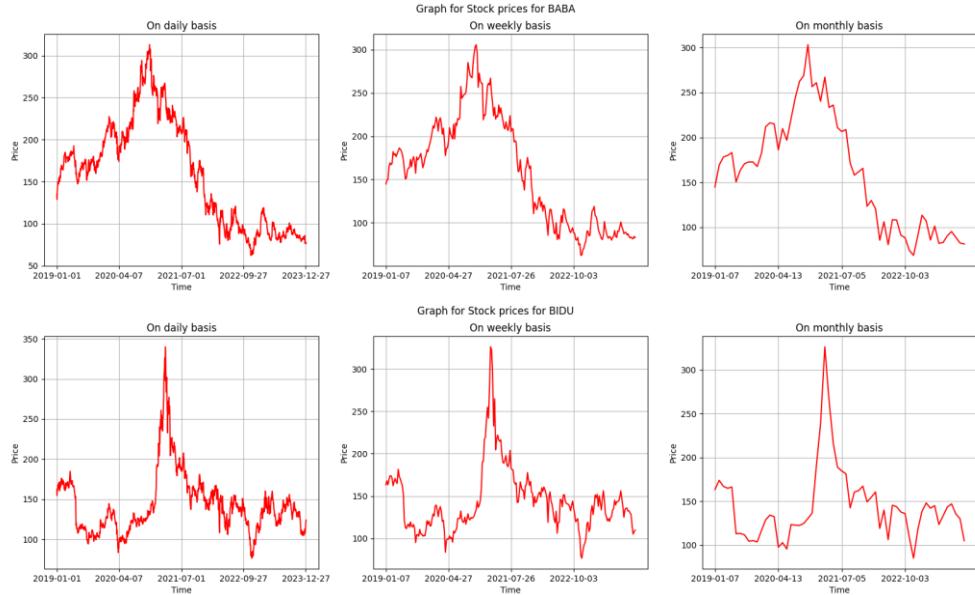


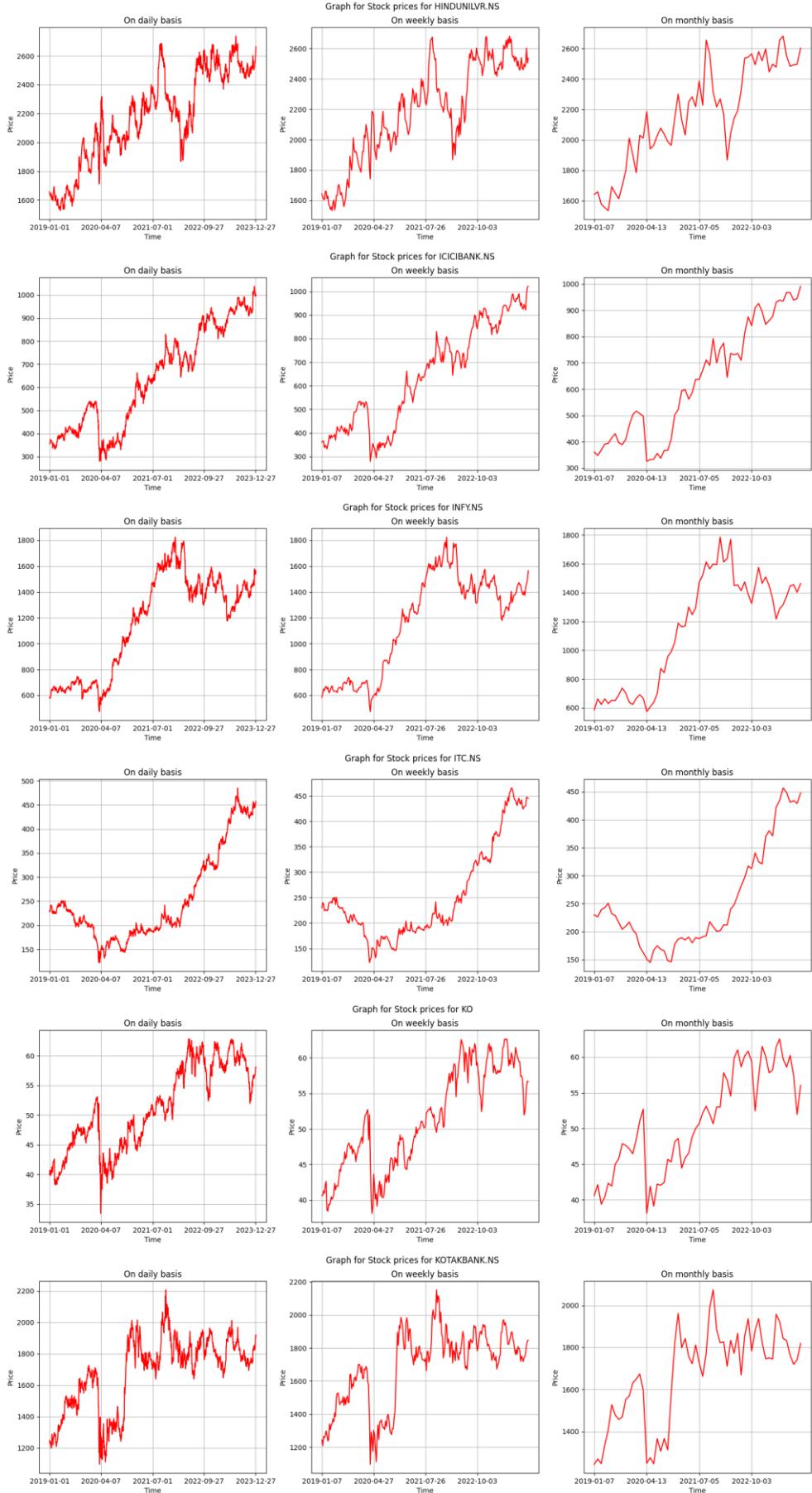


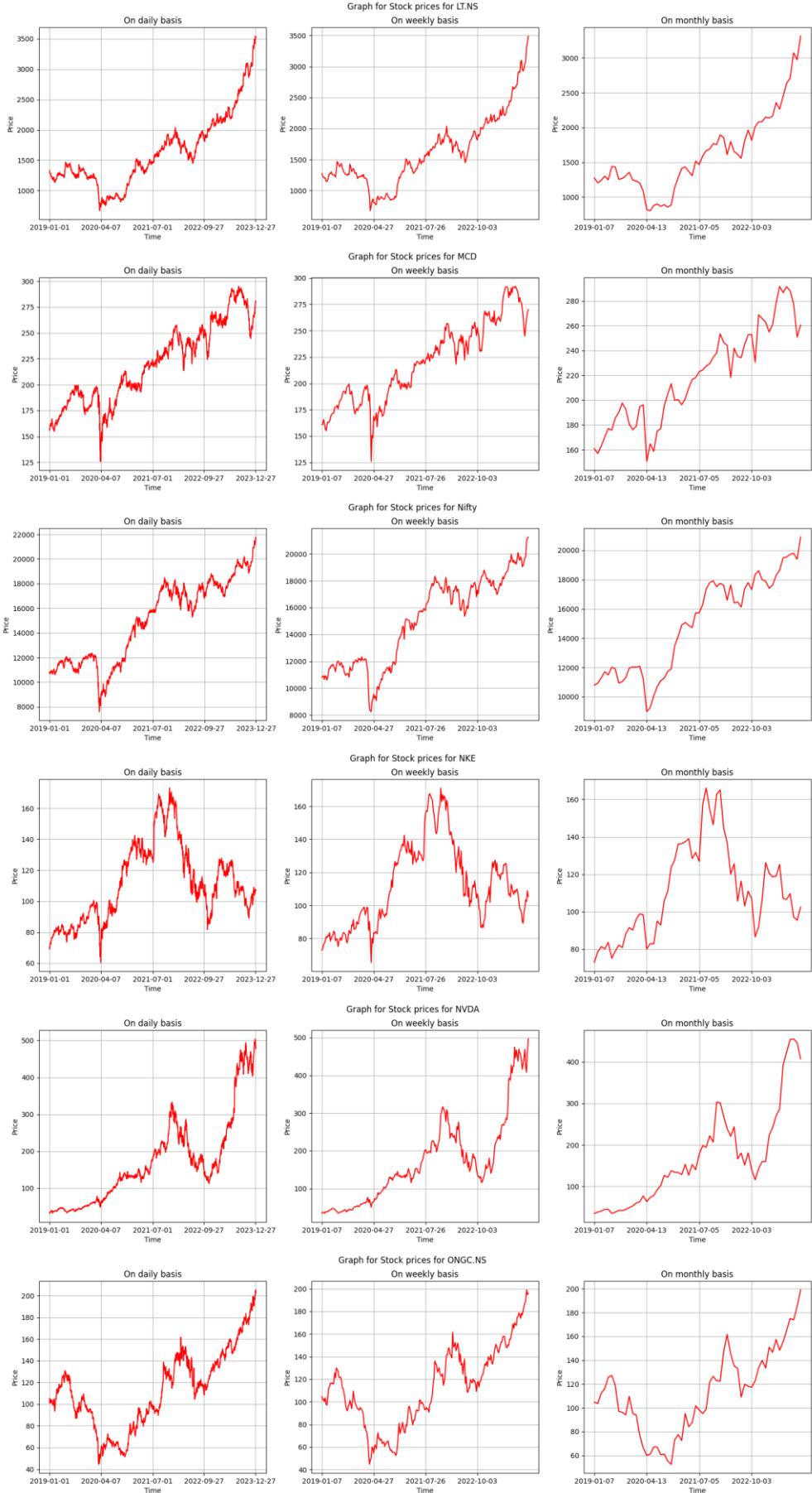


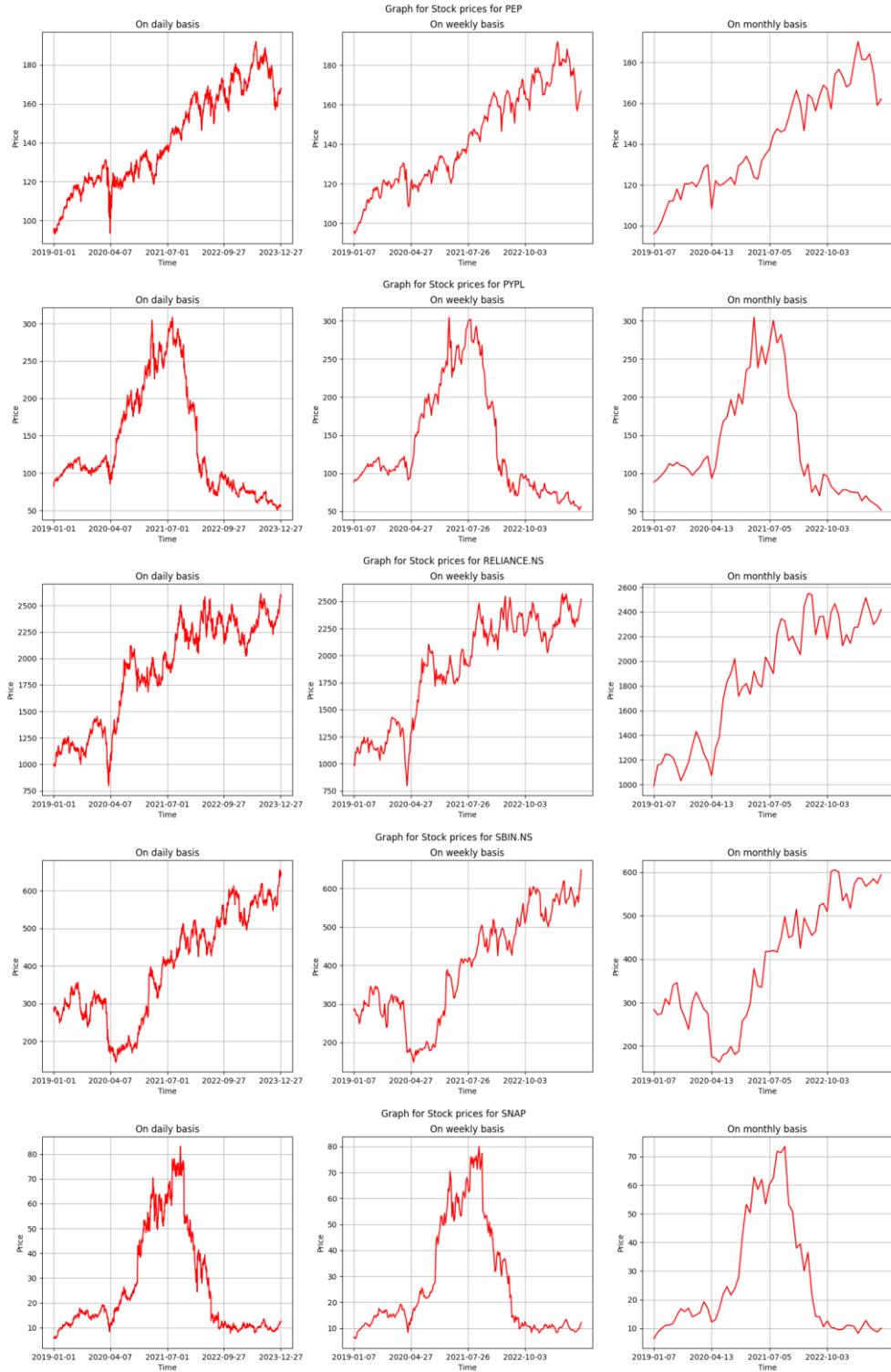


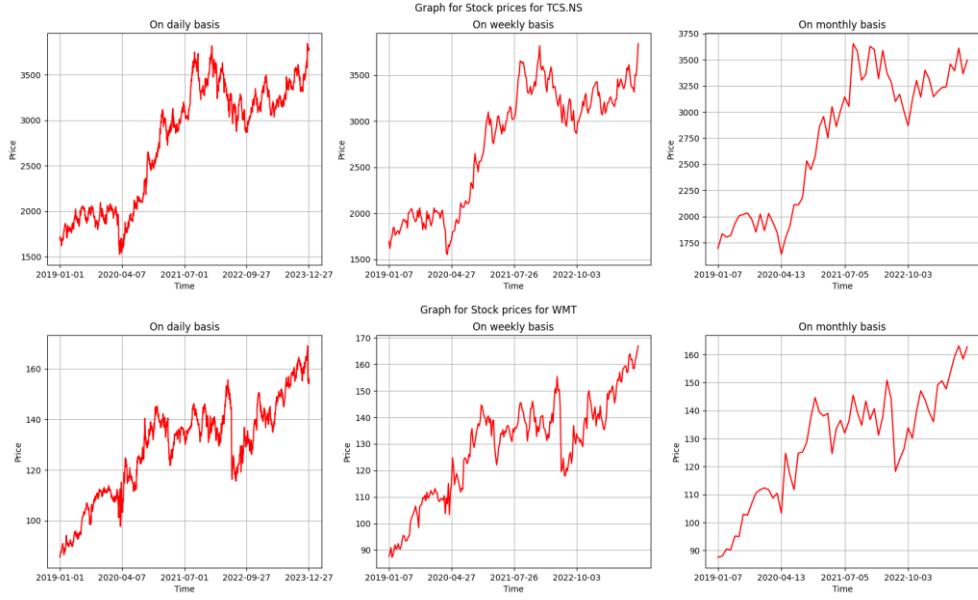
The plots for the Stock Prices and NSE Index (Nifty) for the data in nsedata1.csv are as follows:











Question 2:

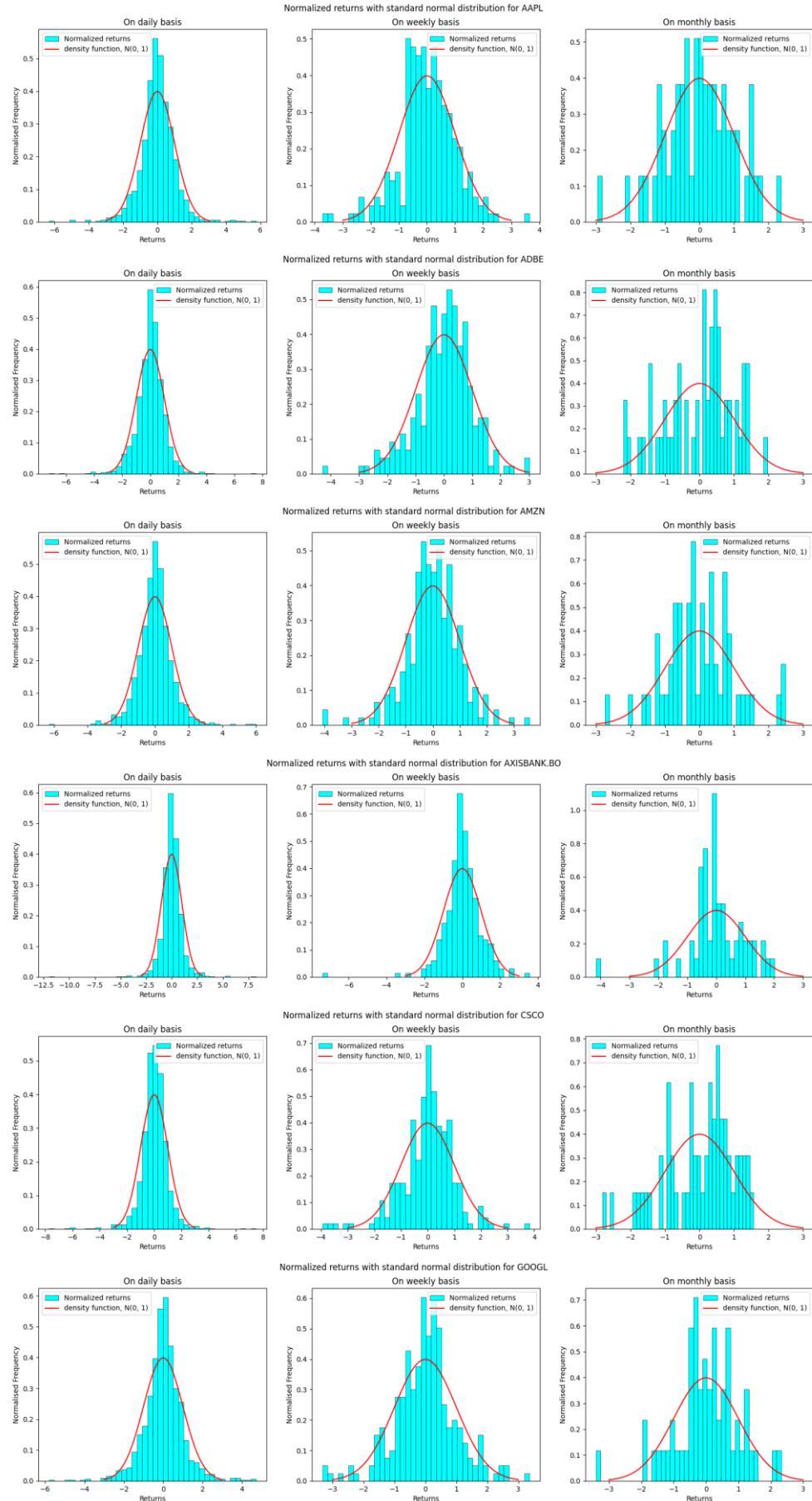
2. Compute the returns R_i (daily, weekly and monthly) and plot histograms of normalized returns

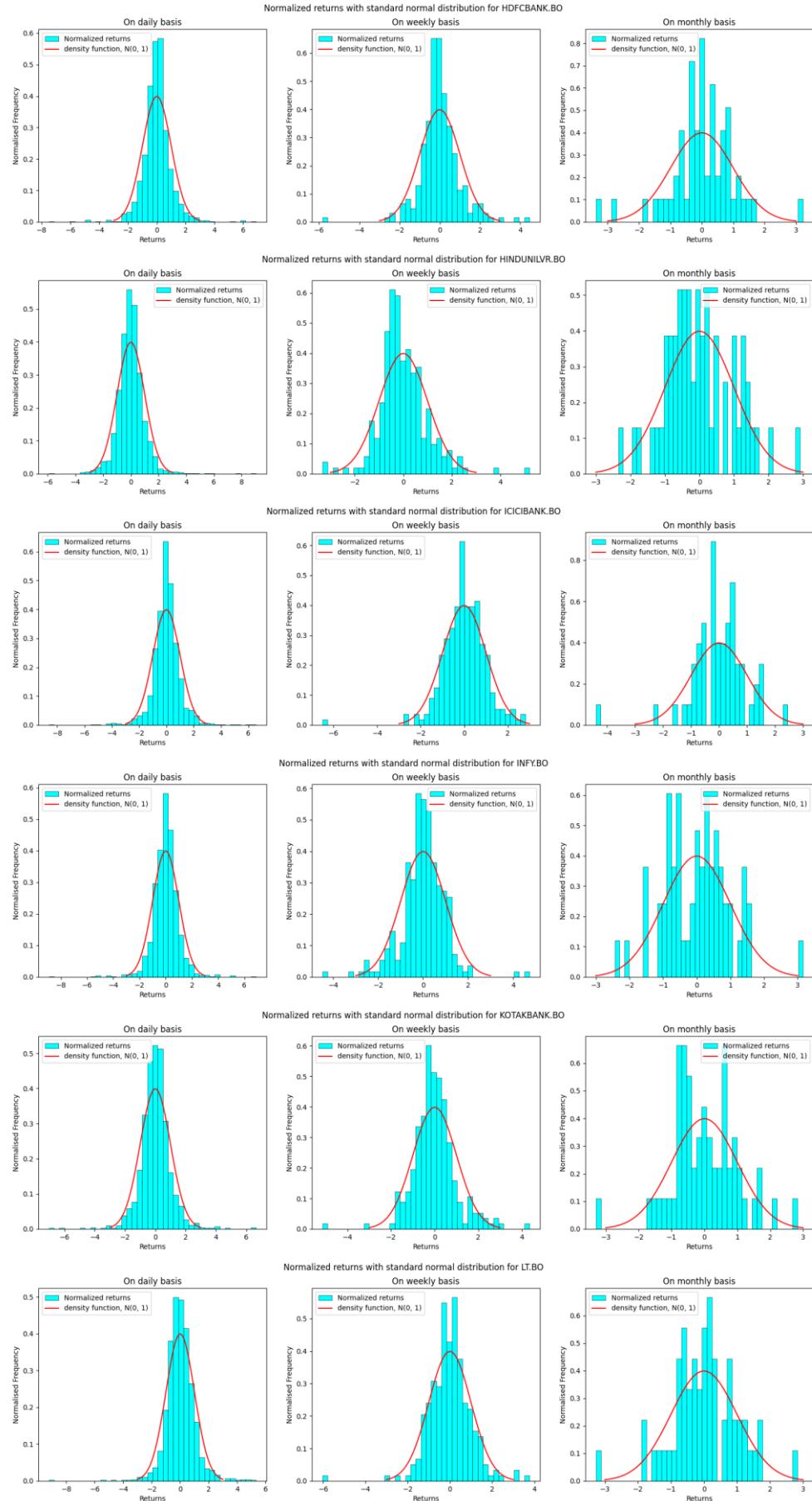
$$\hat{R}_i = \frac{R_i - \mu}{\sigma},$$

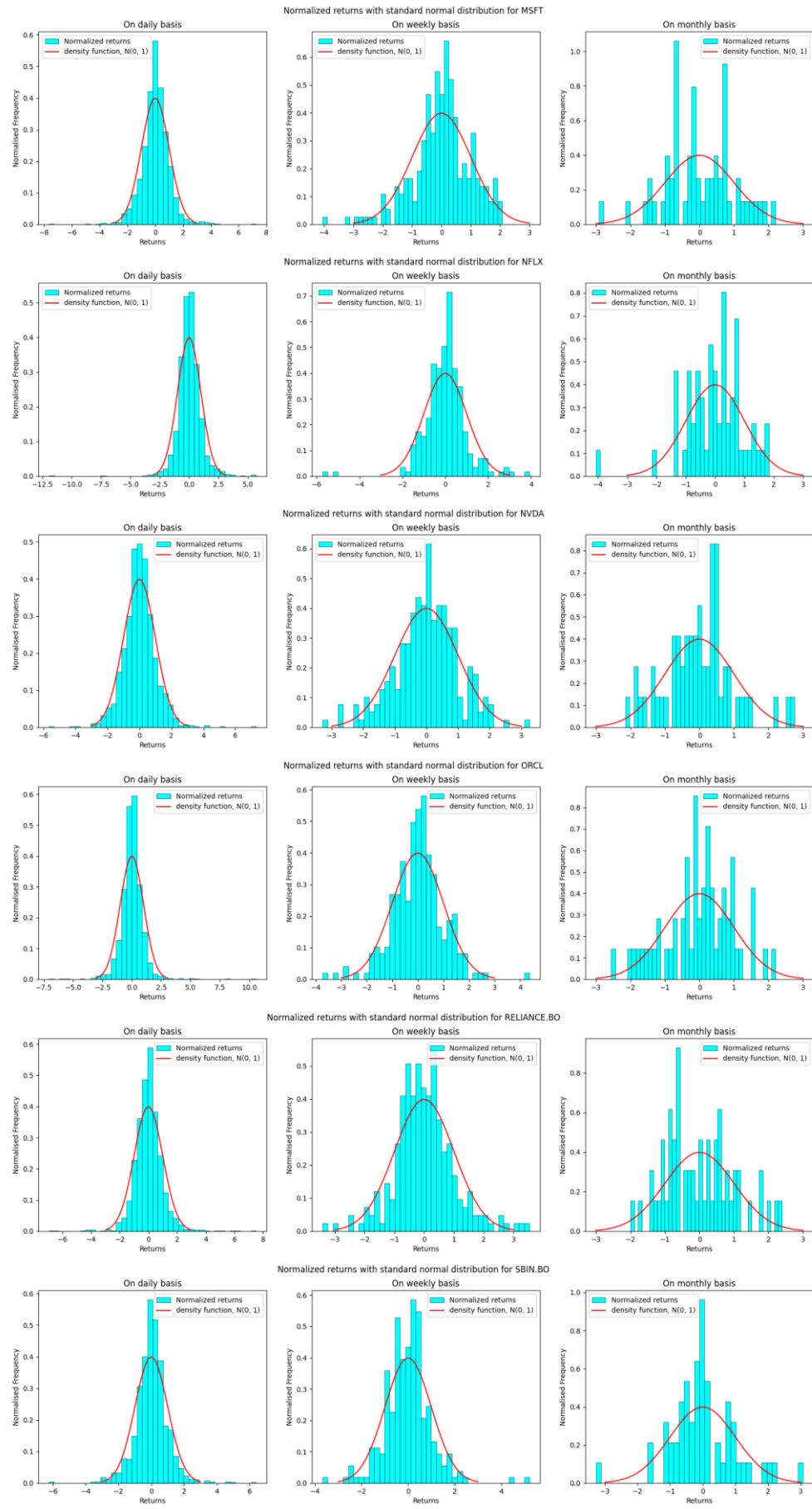
where μ and σ are sample mean and sample standard deviation respectively. Superimpose on each of these histograms a graph of the density function $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

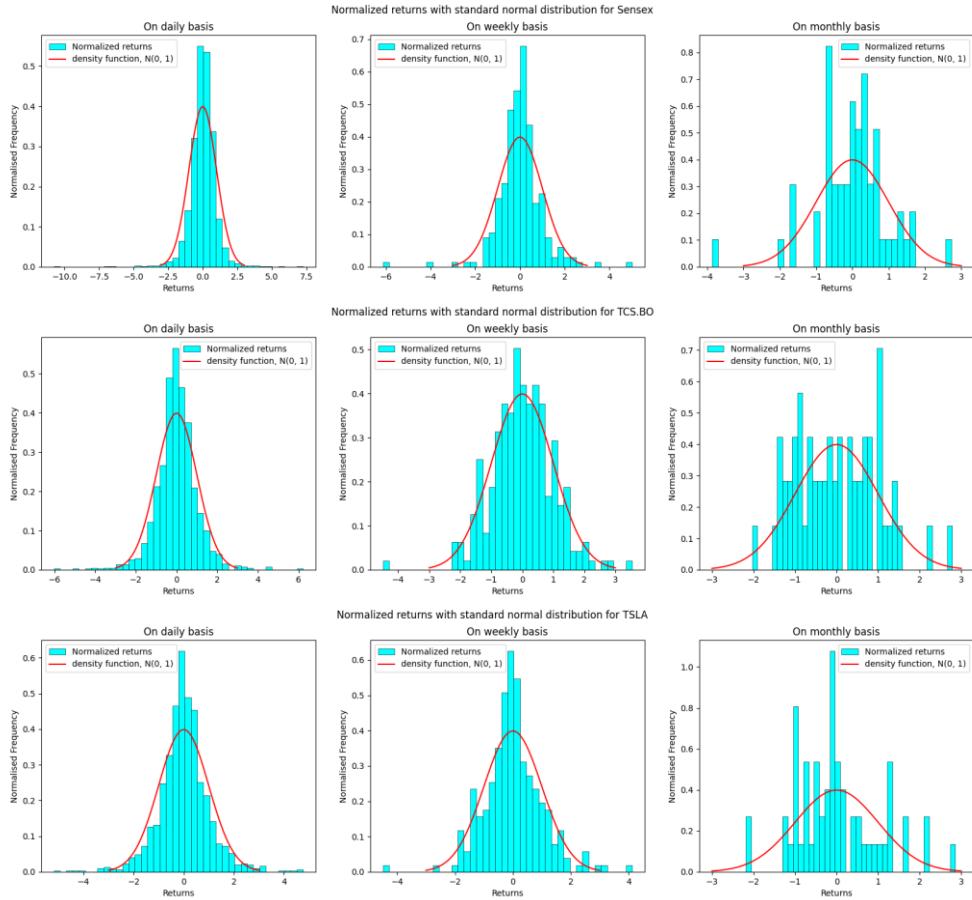
Now, zoom into the tails of all these plots. What are your observations ?

The histograms of the normalized returns superimposed by a graph of the density function $N(0,1)$ for the data in bsedata1.csv are as follows:

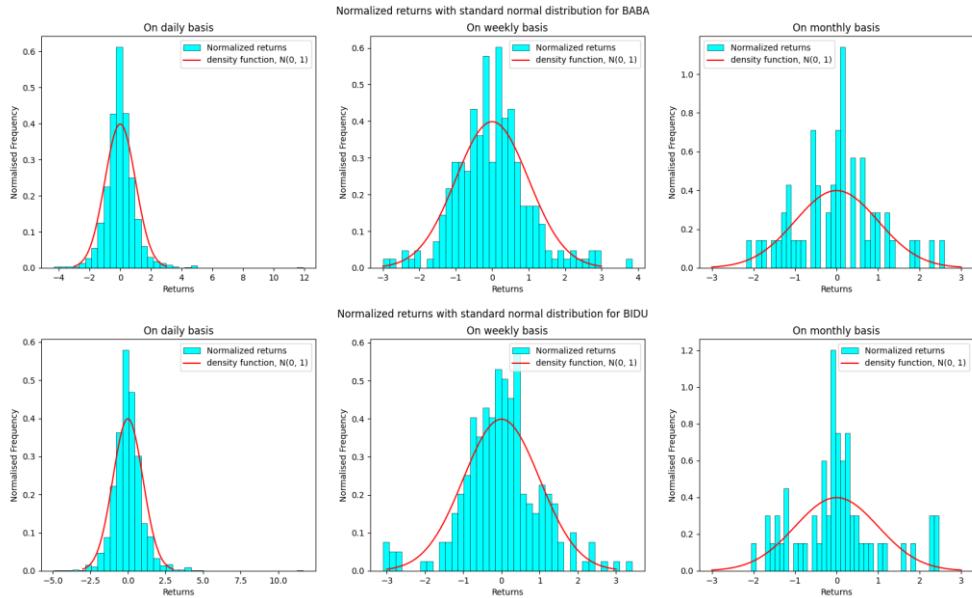


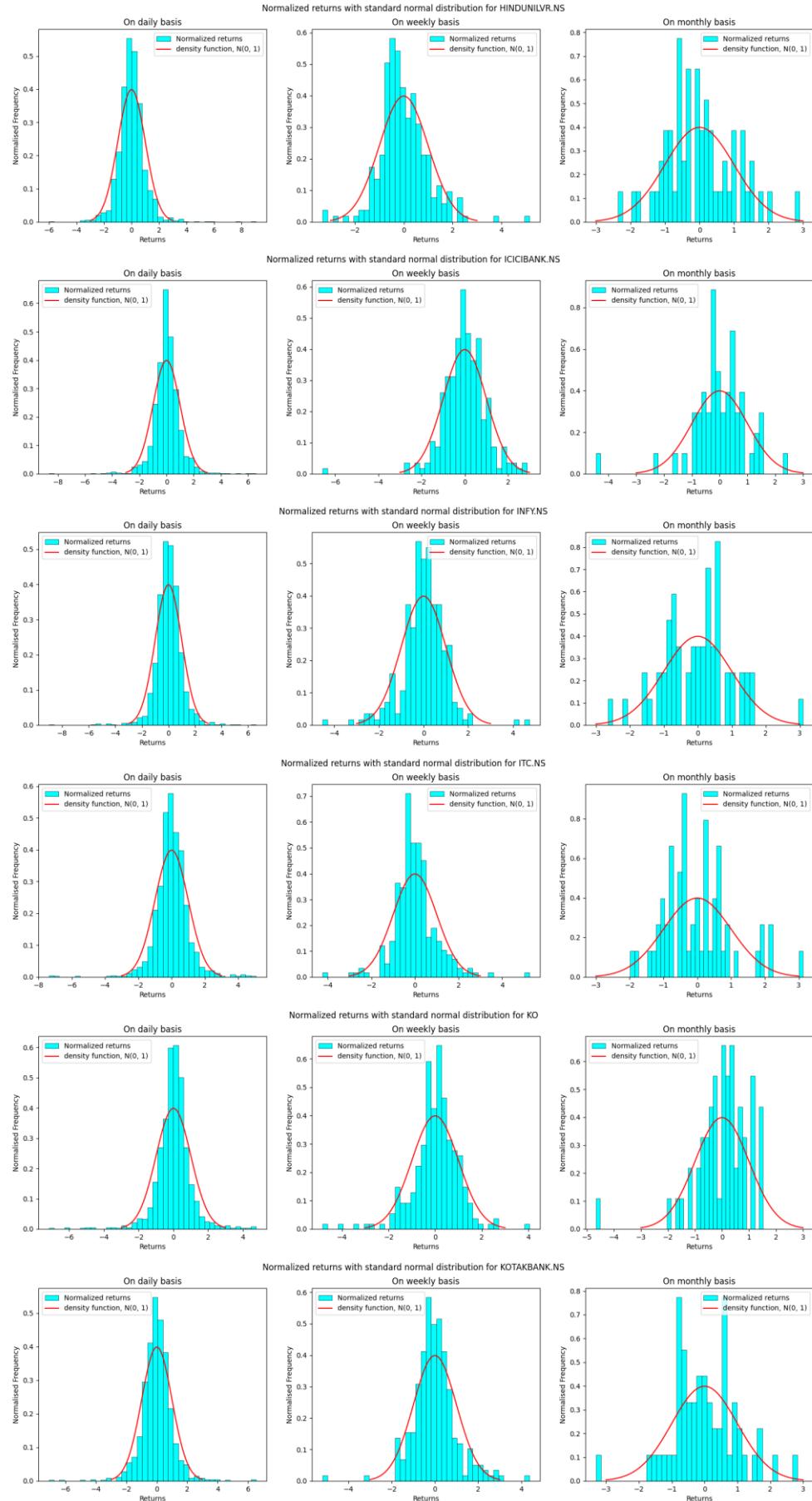


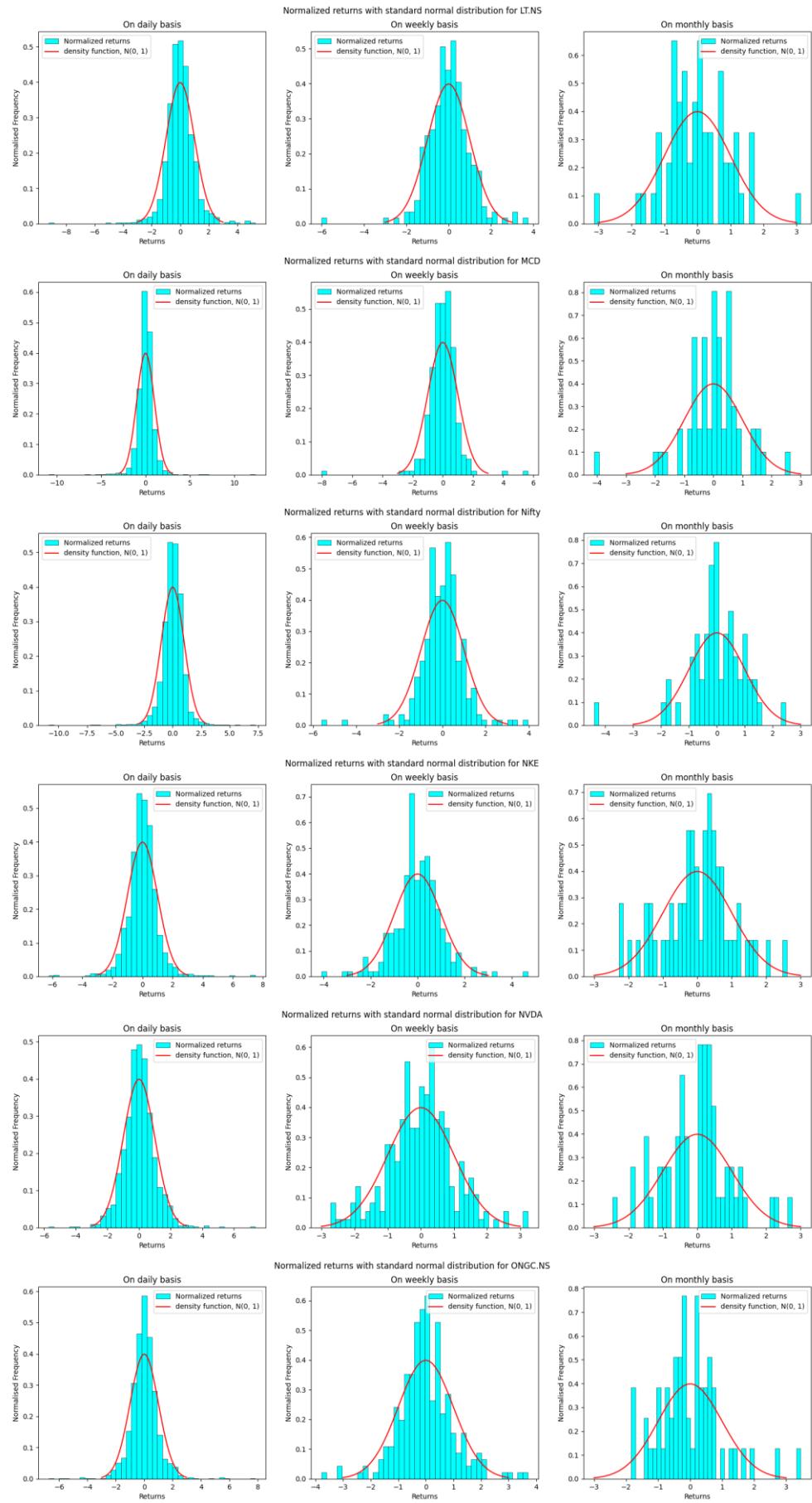


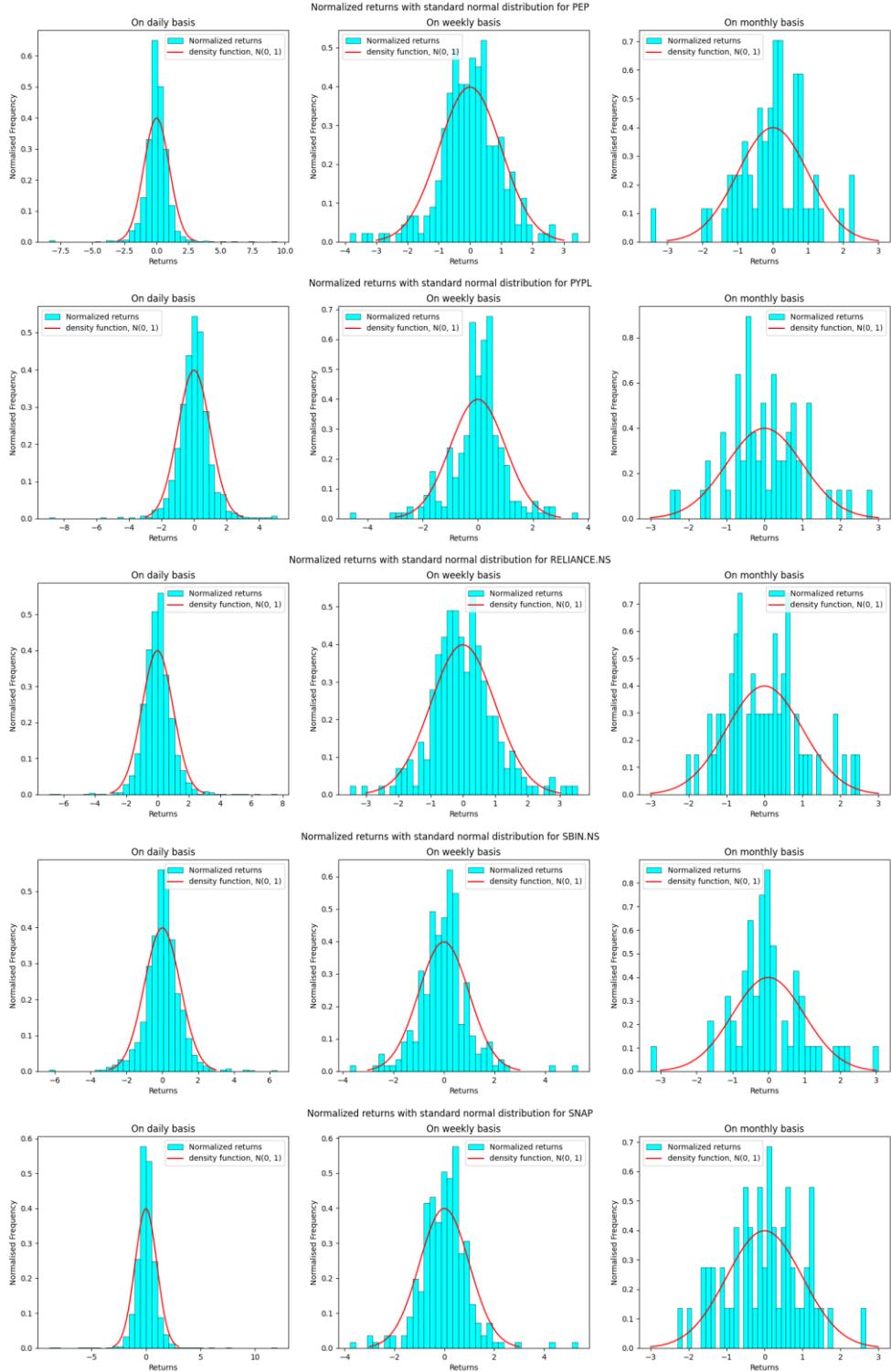


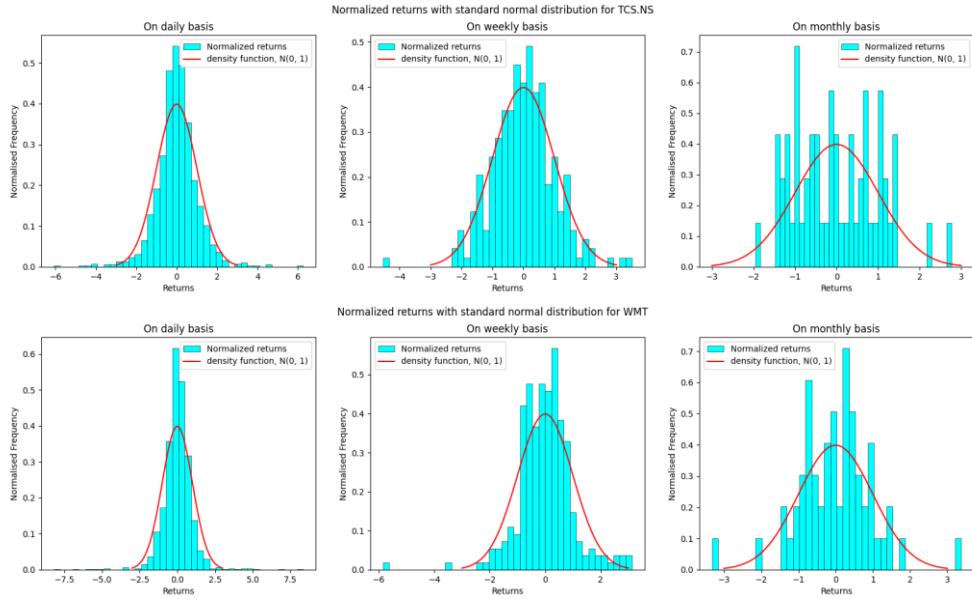
The histograms of the normalized returns superimposed by a graph of the density function $N(0,1)$ for the data in nsedata1.csv are as follows:











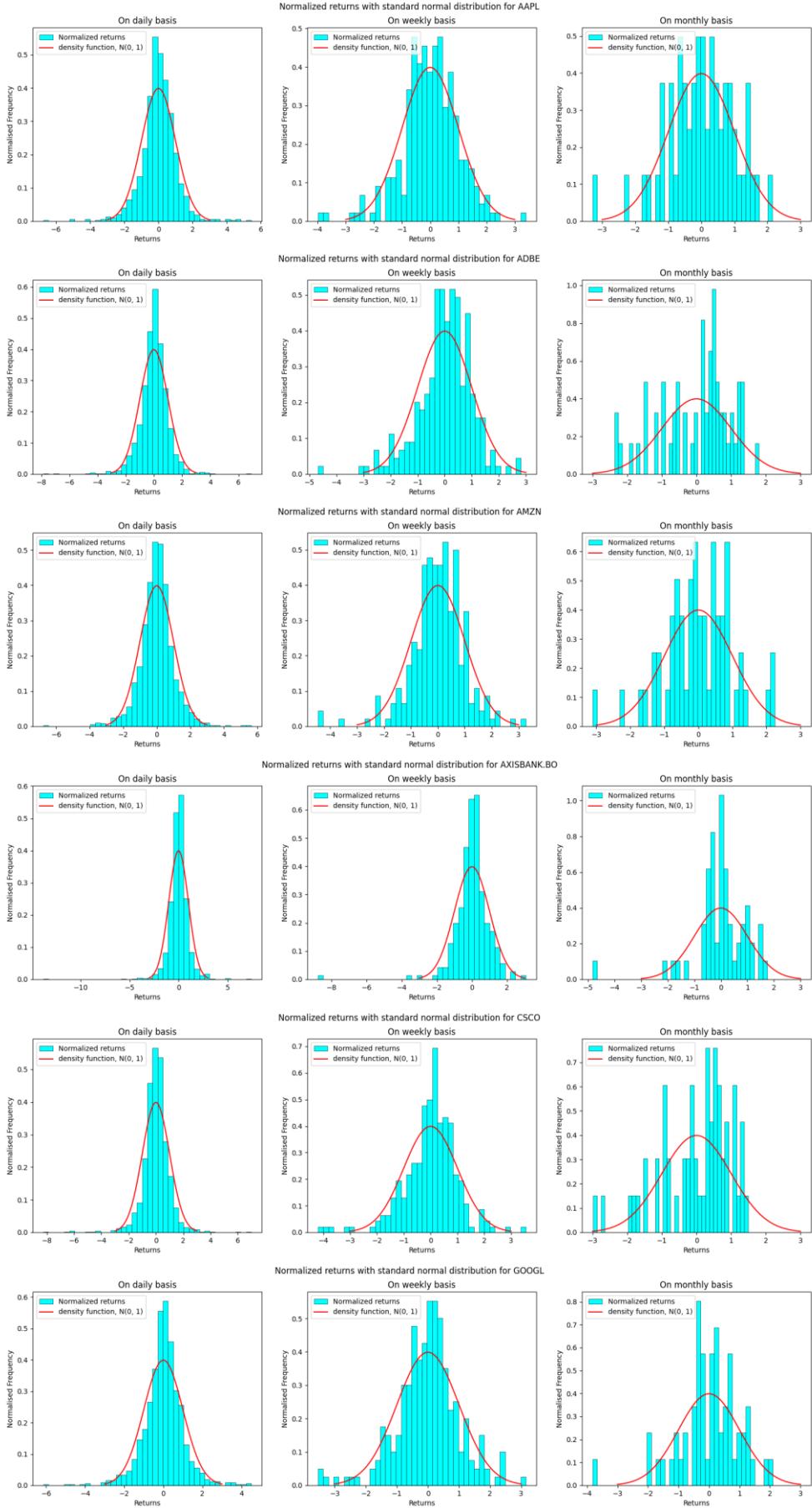
Observations:

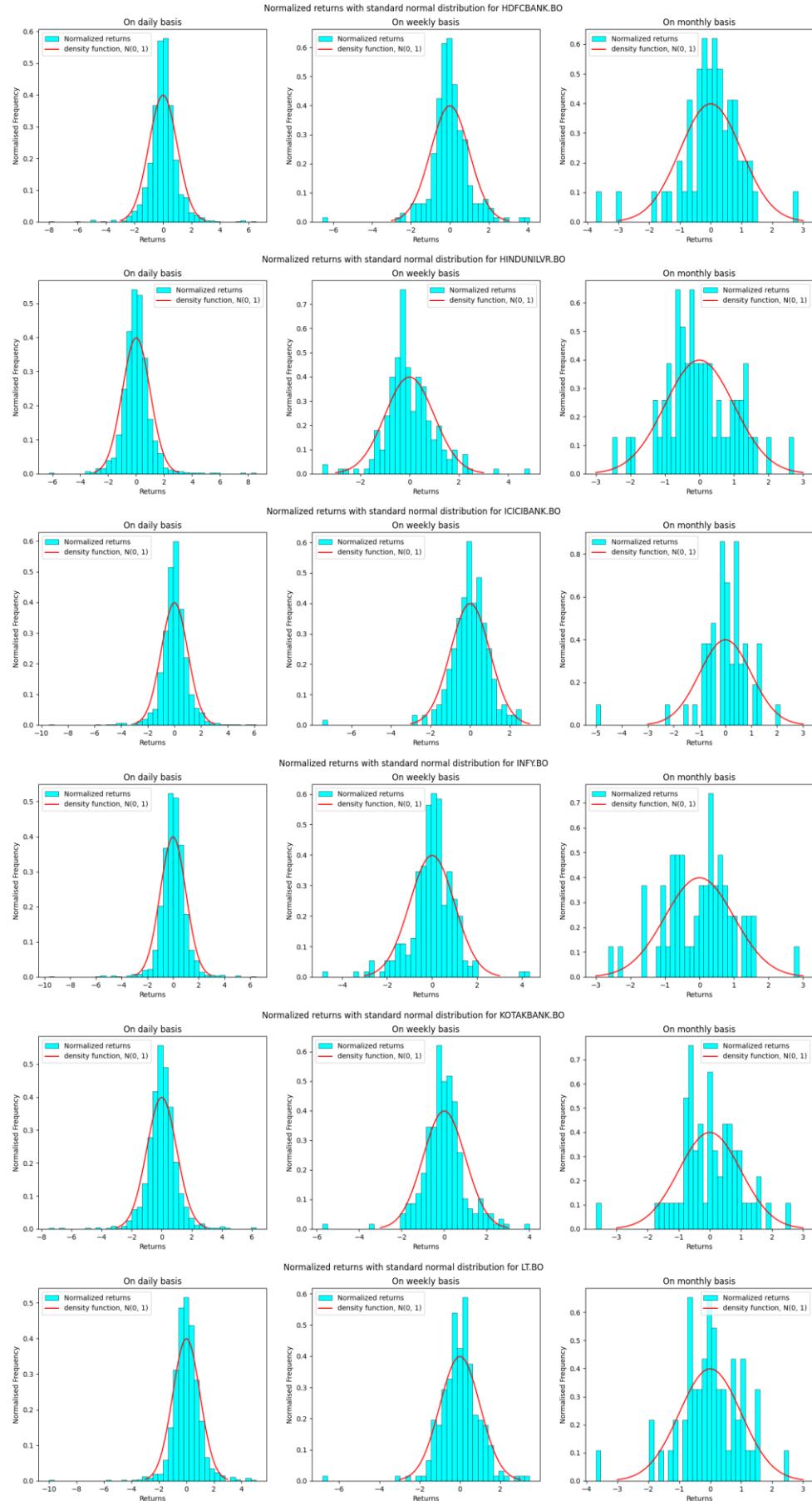
- The accuracy of the $N(0, 1)$ in estimating normalized returns is notably higher when computed on a daily basis rather than weekly or monthly intervals.
- The deviations arise from random fluctuations in real-world market dynamics, rendering a simplistic Gaussian distribution inadequate for complete modeling.
- Examination of the tails of these distributions reveals notable discrepancies. While the $N(0, 1)$ curve sharply declines to zero, actual returns exhibit persistence. We can observe more deviations at the tails. This suggests a need for a more sophisticated model incorporating a blend of distributions to account for these variations.
- This phenomenon, known as leptokurtic behavior, entails elevated peaks and heavier tails.

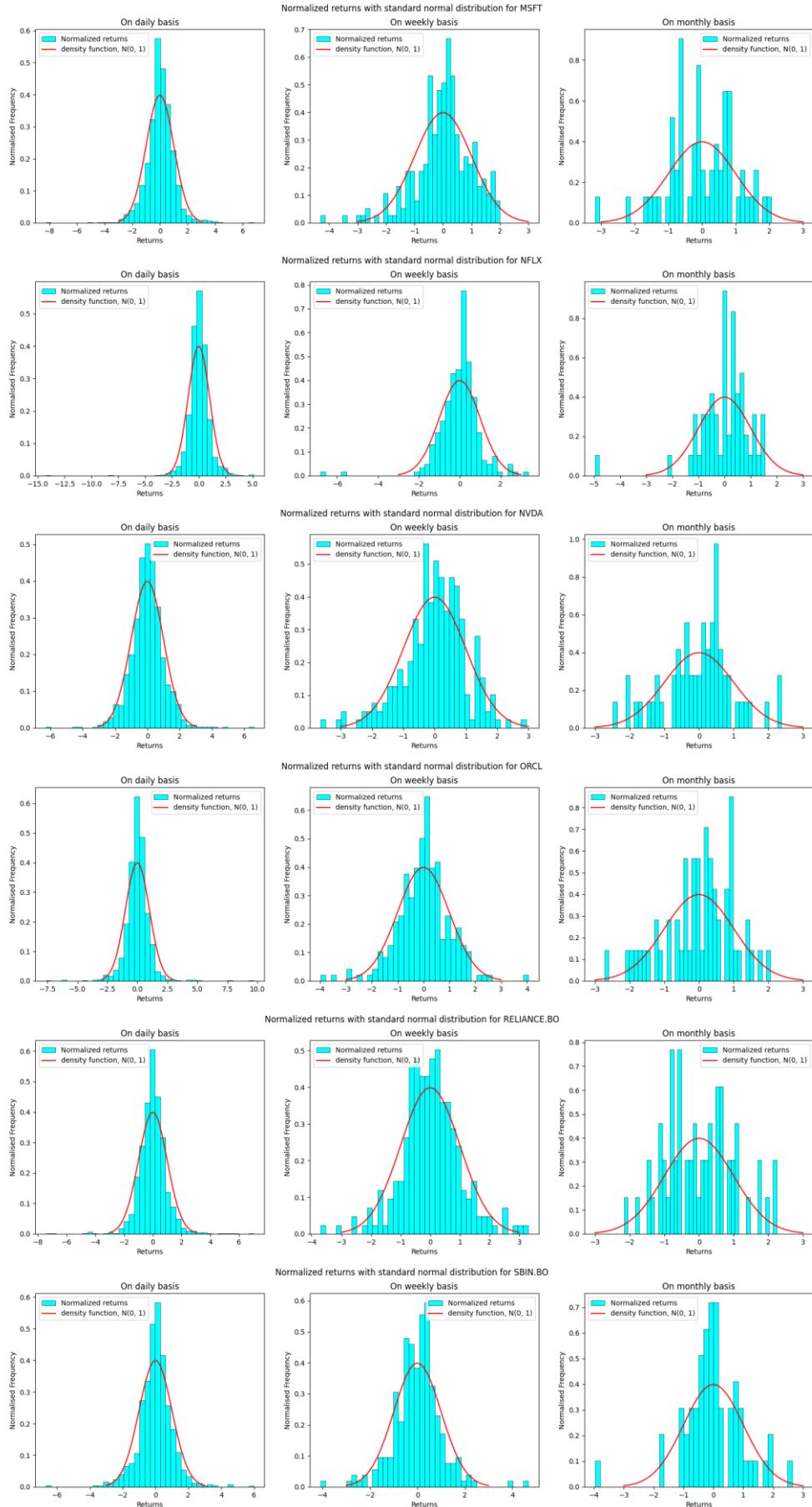
Question 3:

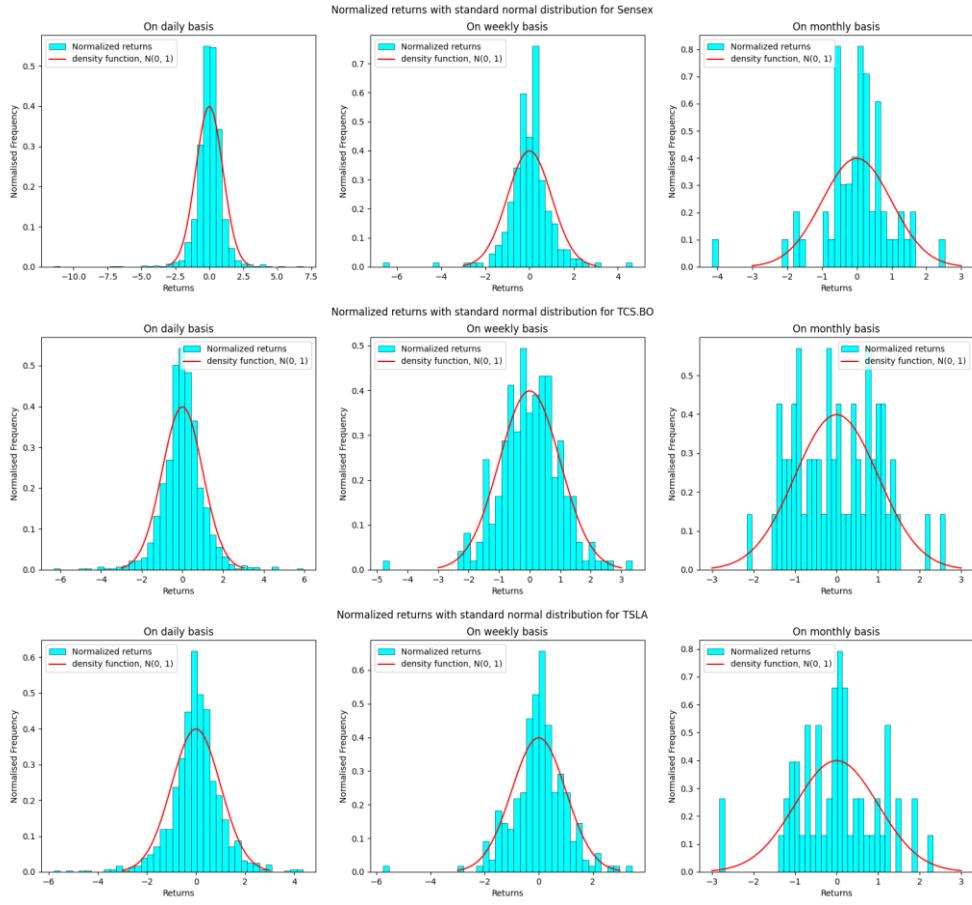
3. Will the observations be different if you instead use the log returns ?

The histograms of the normalized log returns superimposed by a graph of the density function $N(0,1)$ for the data in bsedata1.csv are as follows:

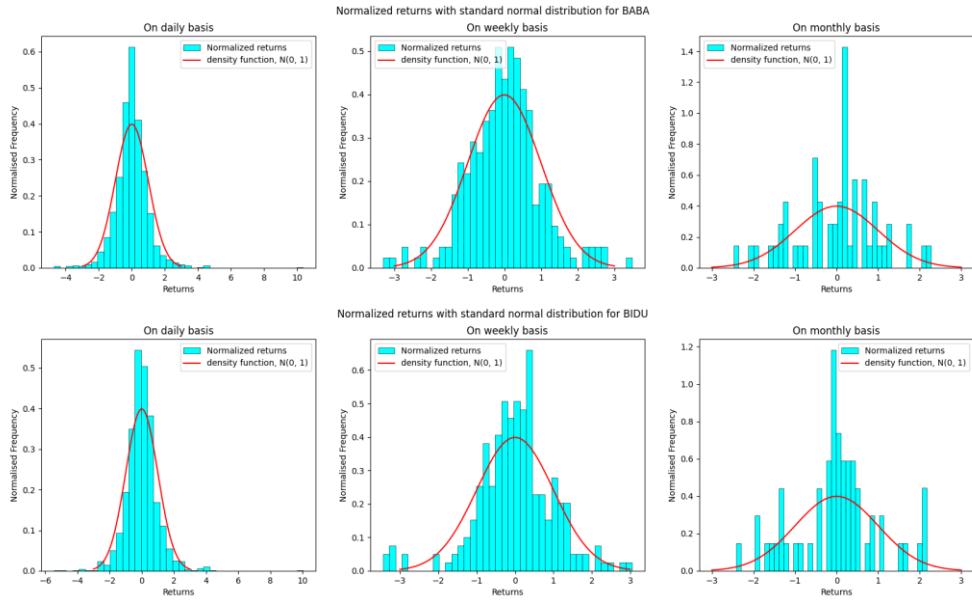


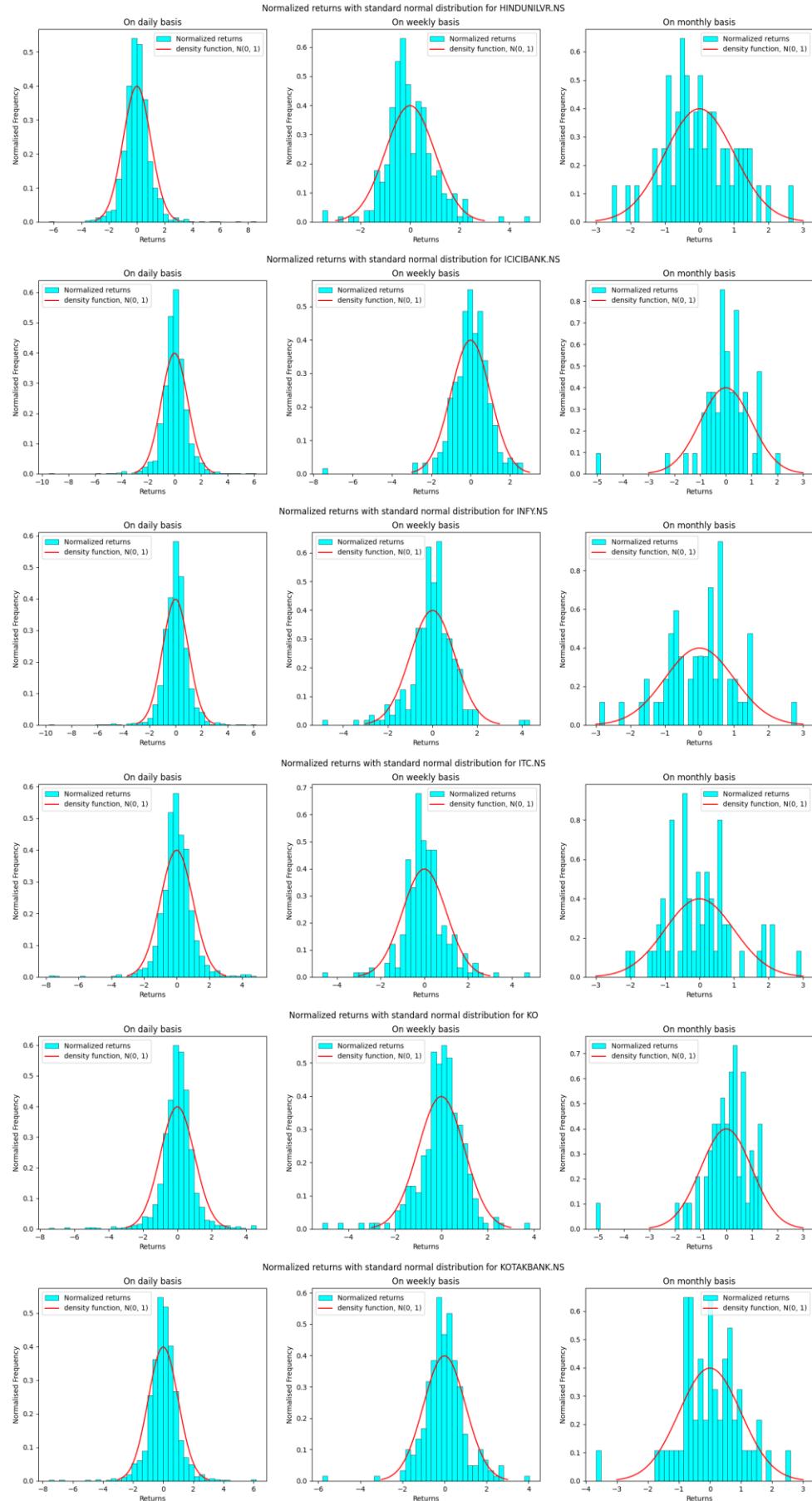


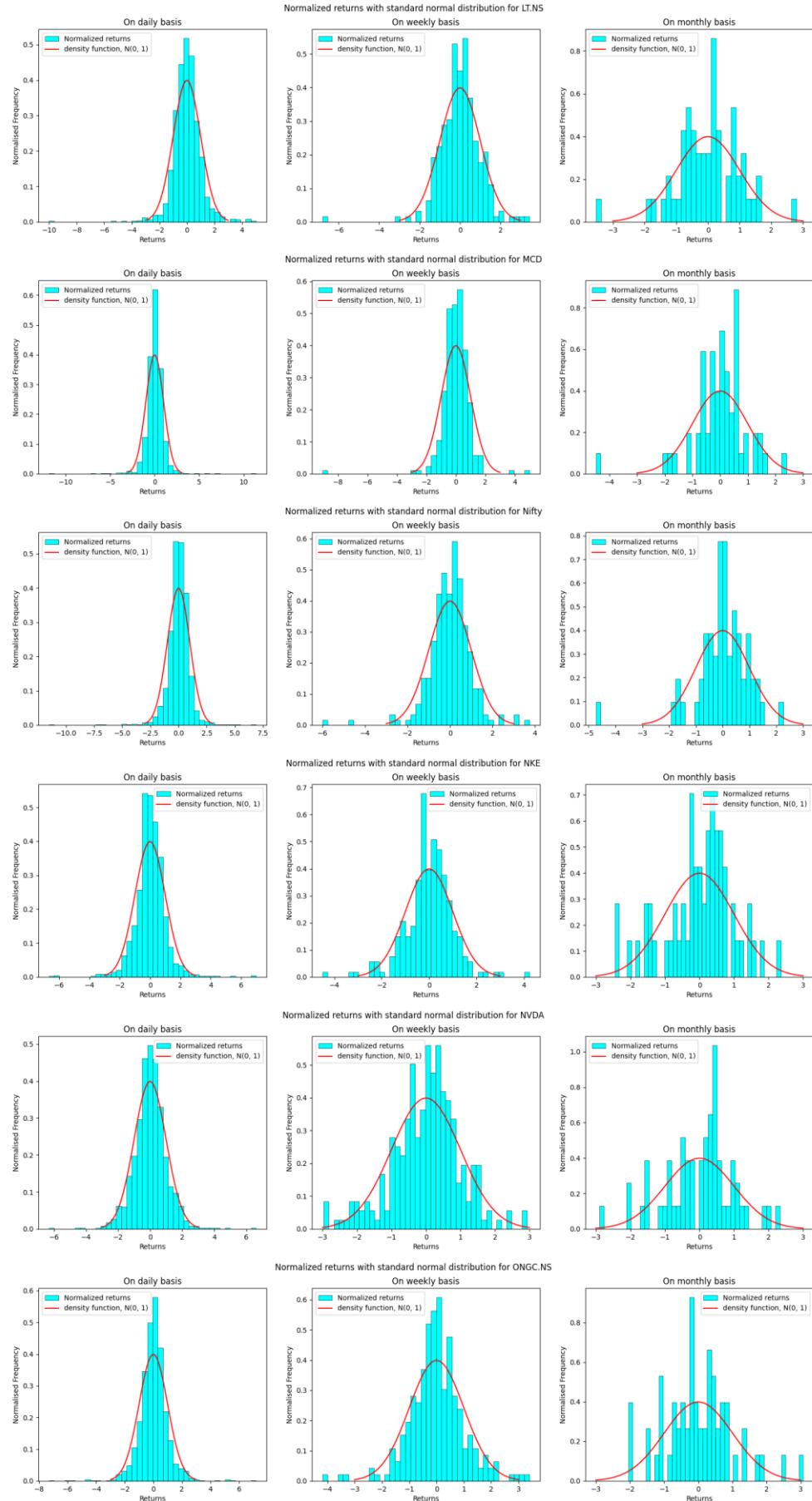


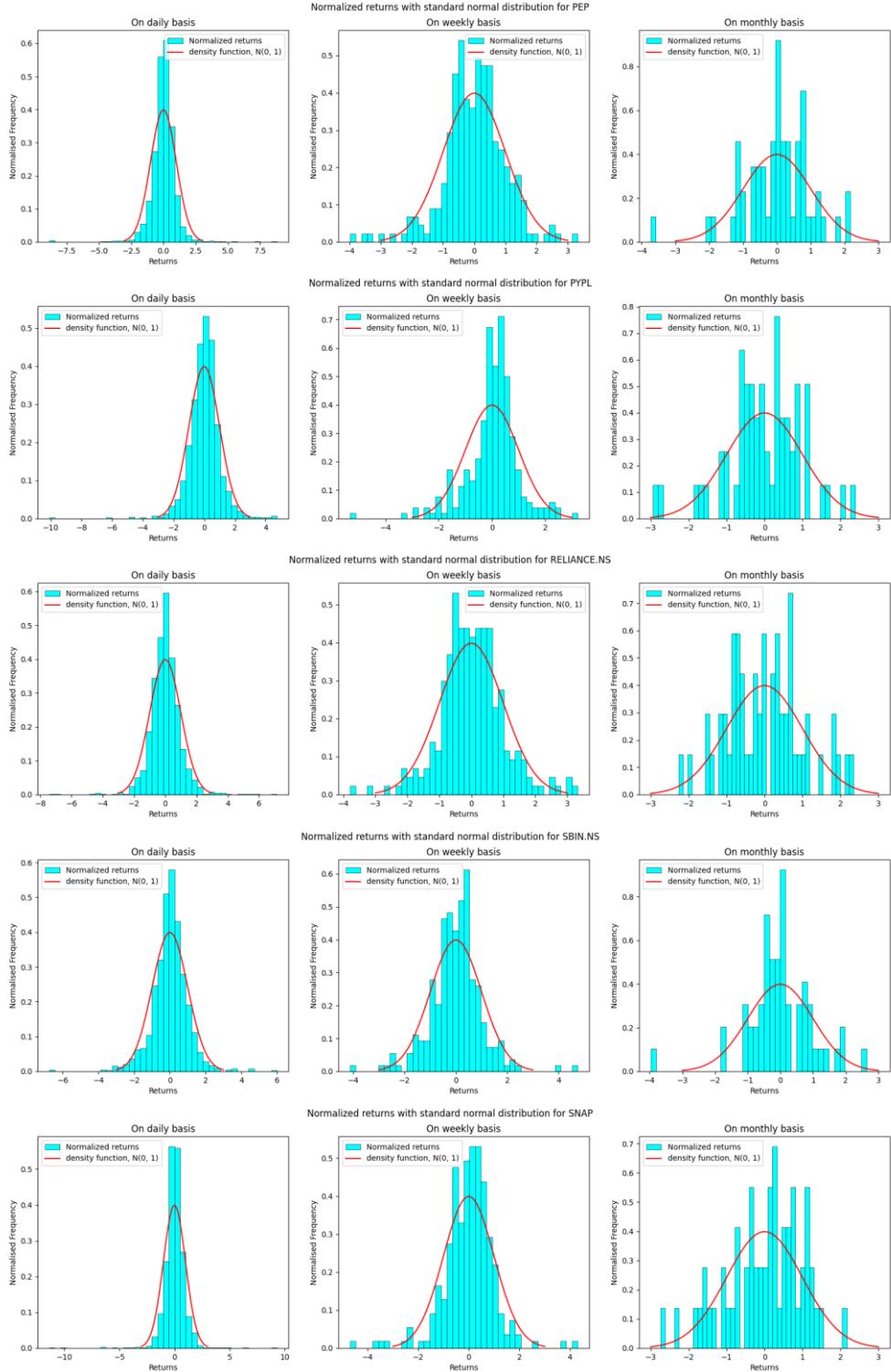


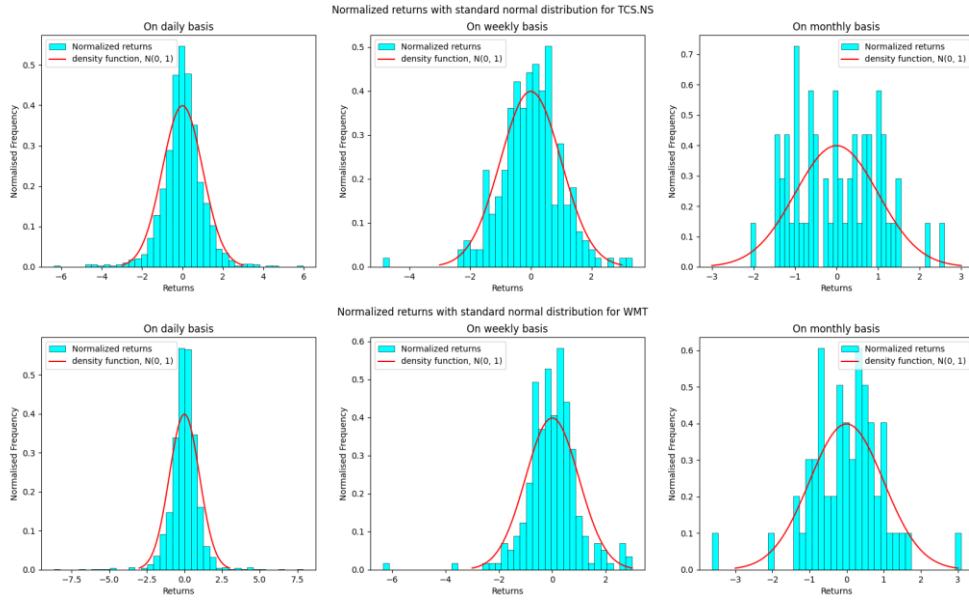
The histograms of the normalized log returns superimposed by a graph of the density function $N(0,1)$ for the data in nsedata1.csv are as follows:











Observations:

The observations are not much different if we use log returns. The fundamental concept, particularly applicable to equities, revolves around the notion that the distribution of security prices follows a log-normal pattern, hence arithmetic returns mirror this trend. Nonetheless, employing a log transformation yields approximately normal returns, which facilitates analytical processes. Assuming normal distribution offers convenient outcomes for the convolution of multivariate normal series, thereby enabling smoother time-aggregation procedures.

Question 4:

4. Now, consider the daily data only for the period January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2017 and estimate the μ and σ using log returns. Using the μ and σ , generate a path of stock prices that resembles (as closely as possible) the actual path of the stock for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.

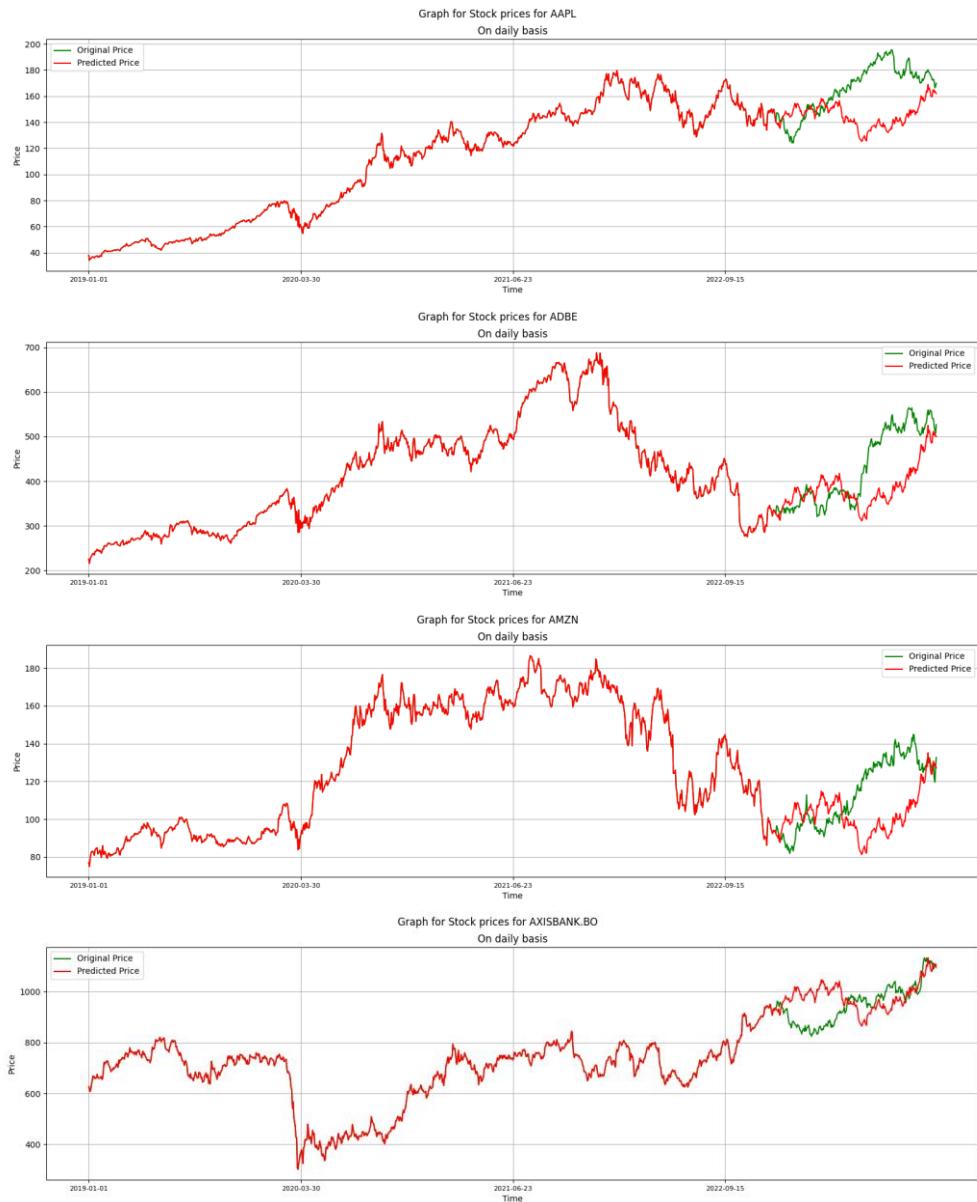
Geometric Brownian motion is used to model the scenario since stock prices behave like a stochastic process.

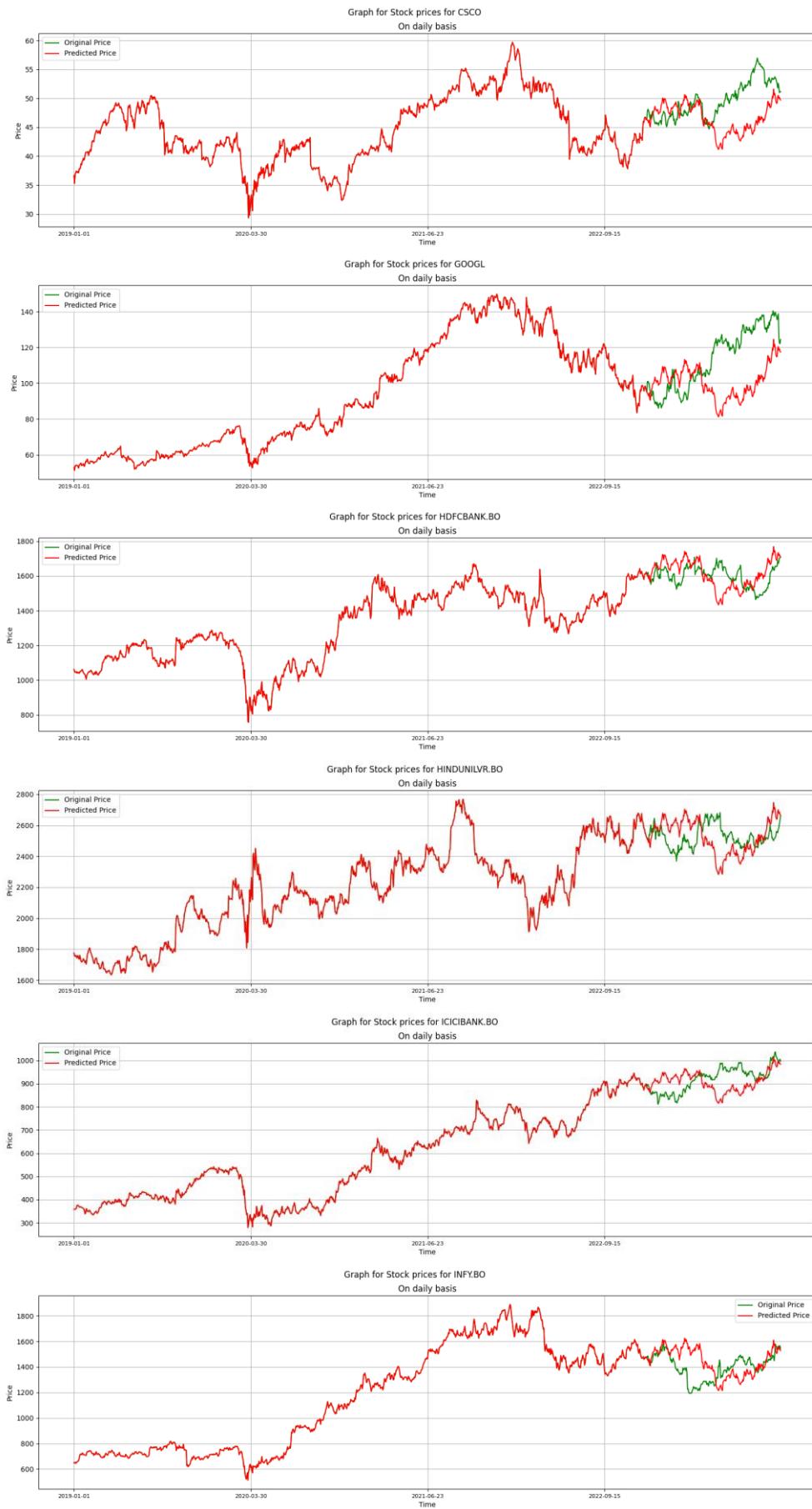
$$\mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i = E(u)$$

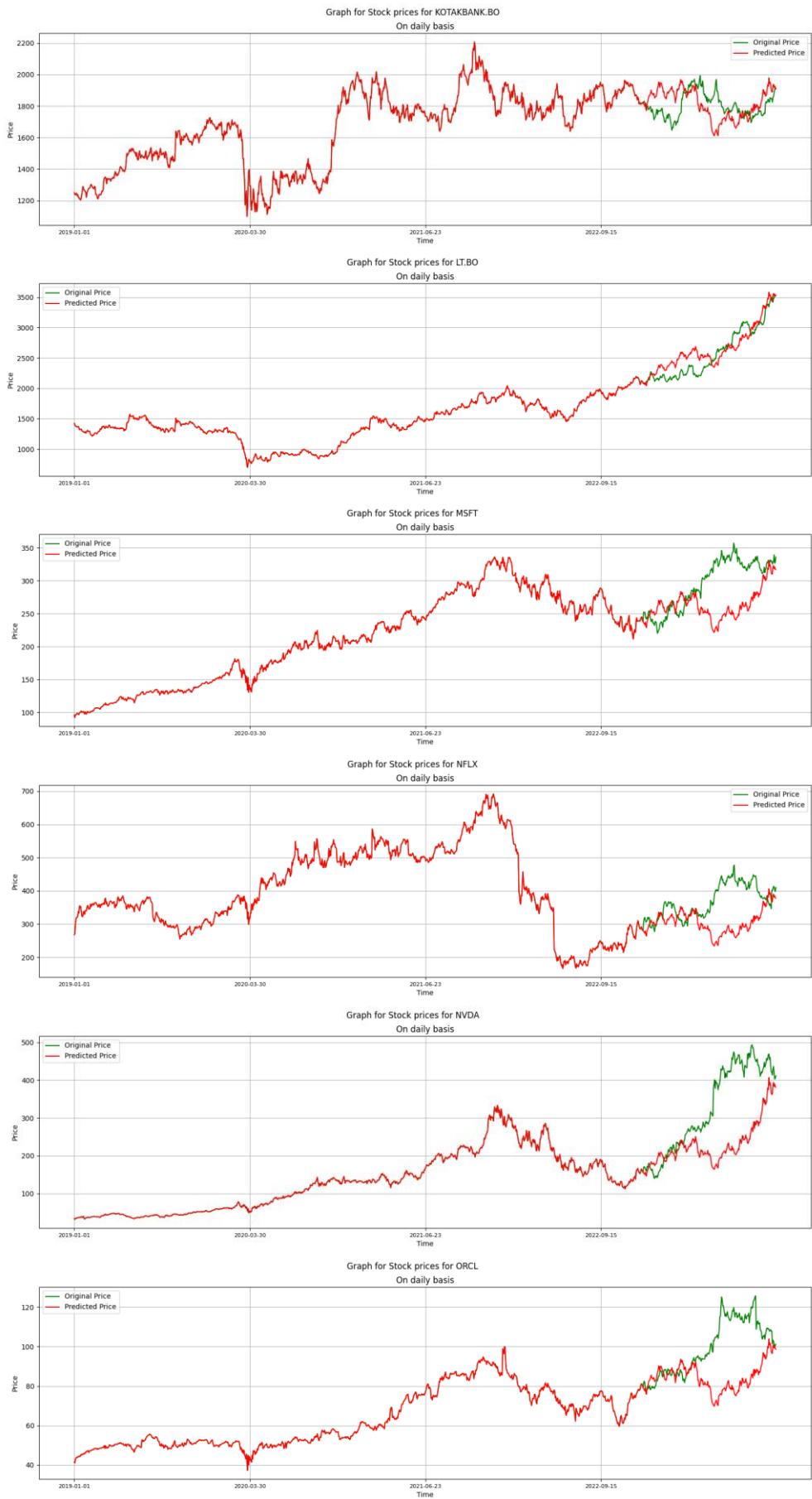
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (u_i - E(u))^2$$

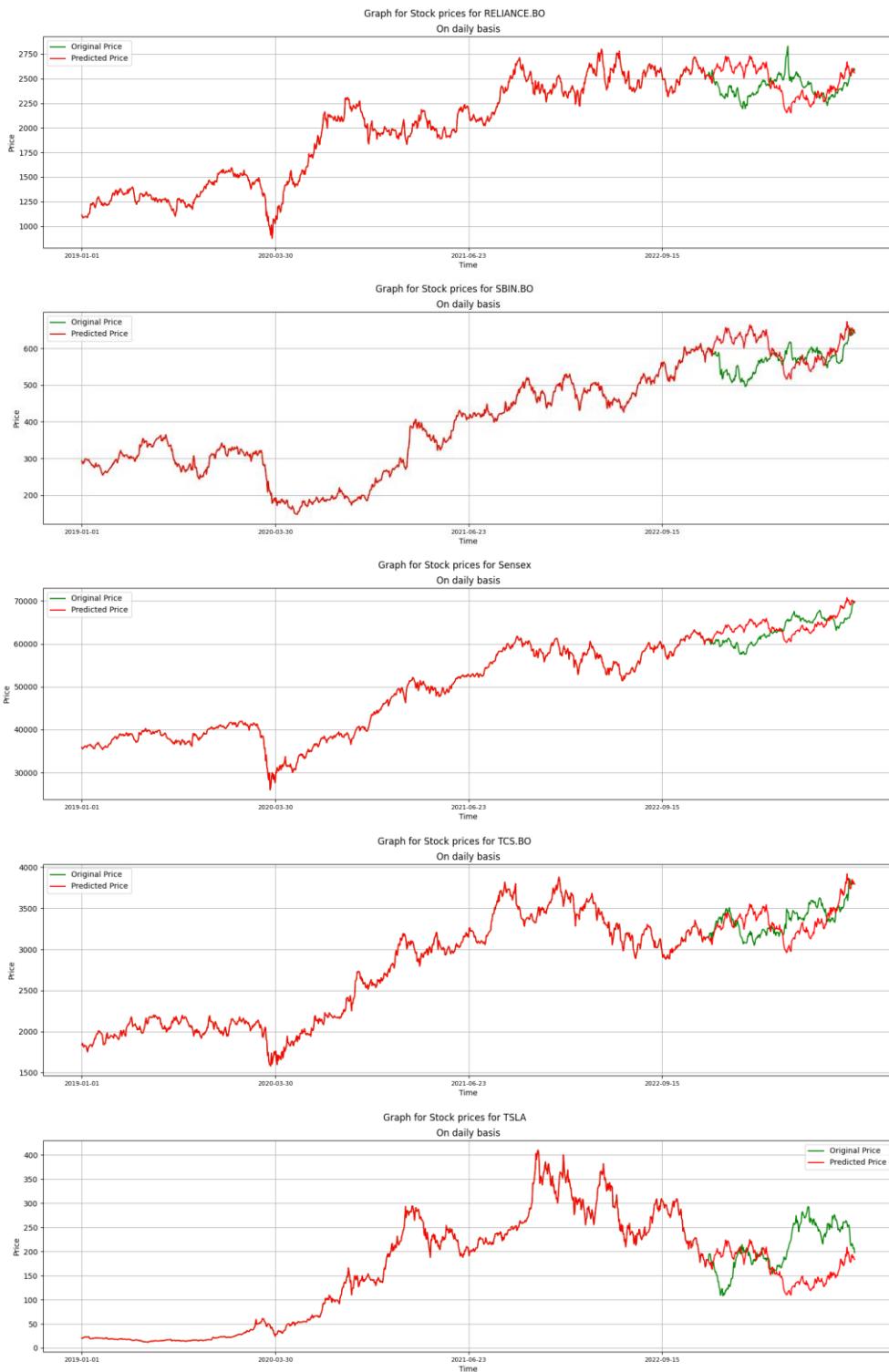
$$u_i = \ln\left(\frac{s_i}{s_{i-1}}\right)$$

For daily data, the graphs of the generated path of stock prices along with the actual path of the stock for the stocks and Sensex in bsedata1.csv are as follows:

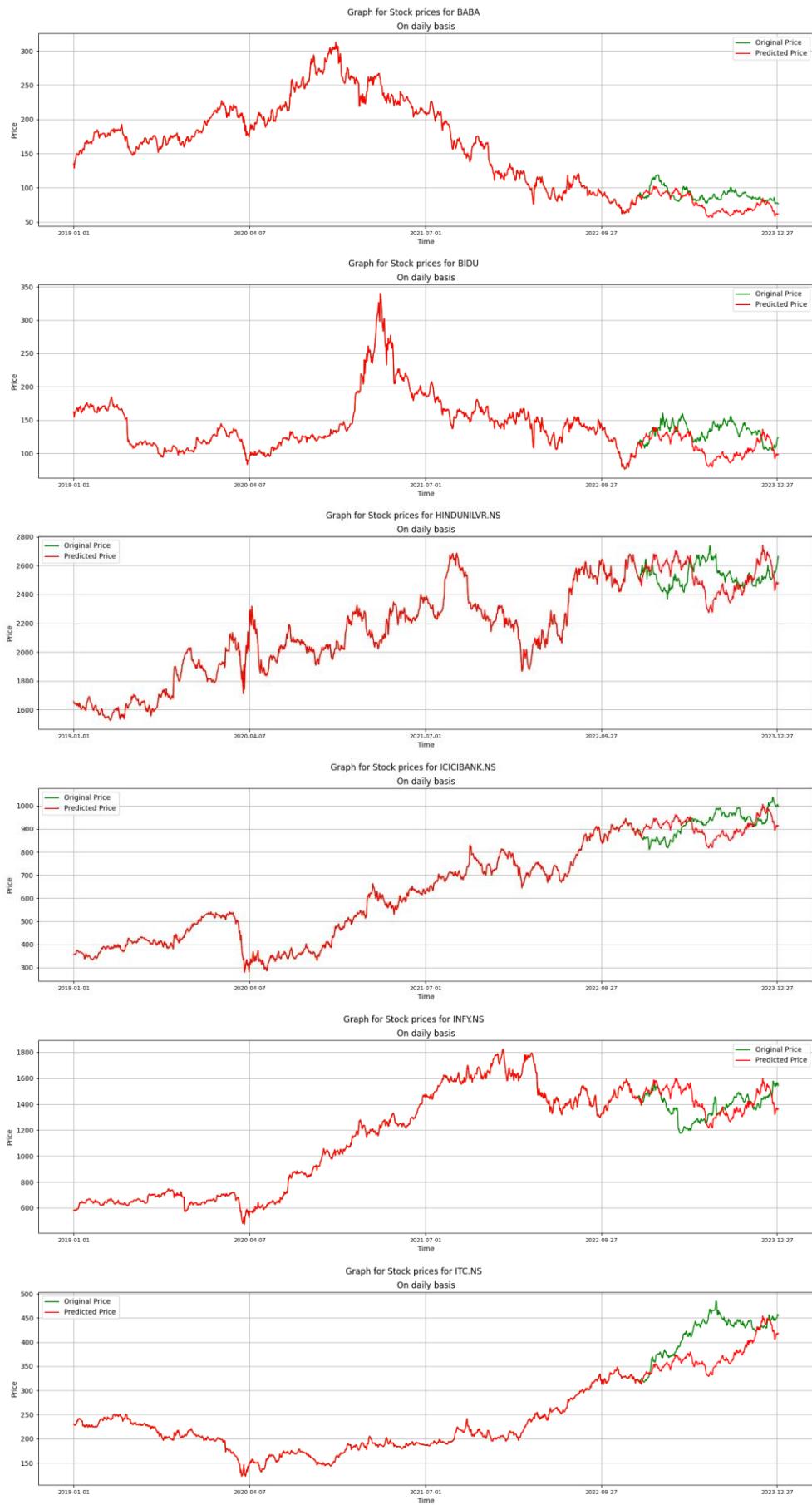


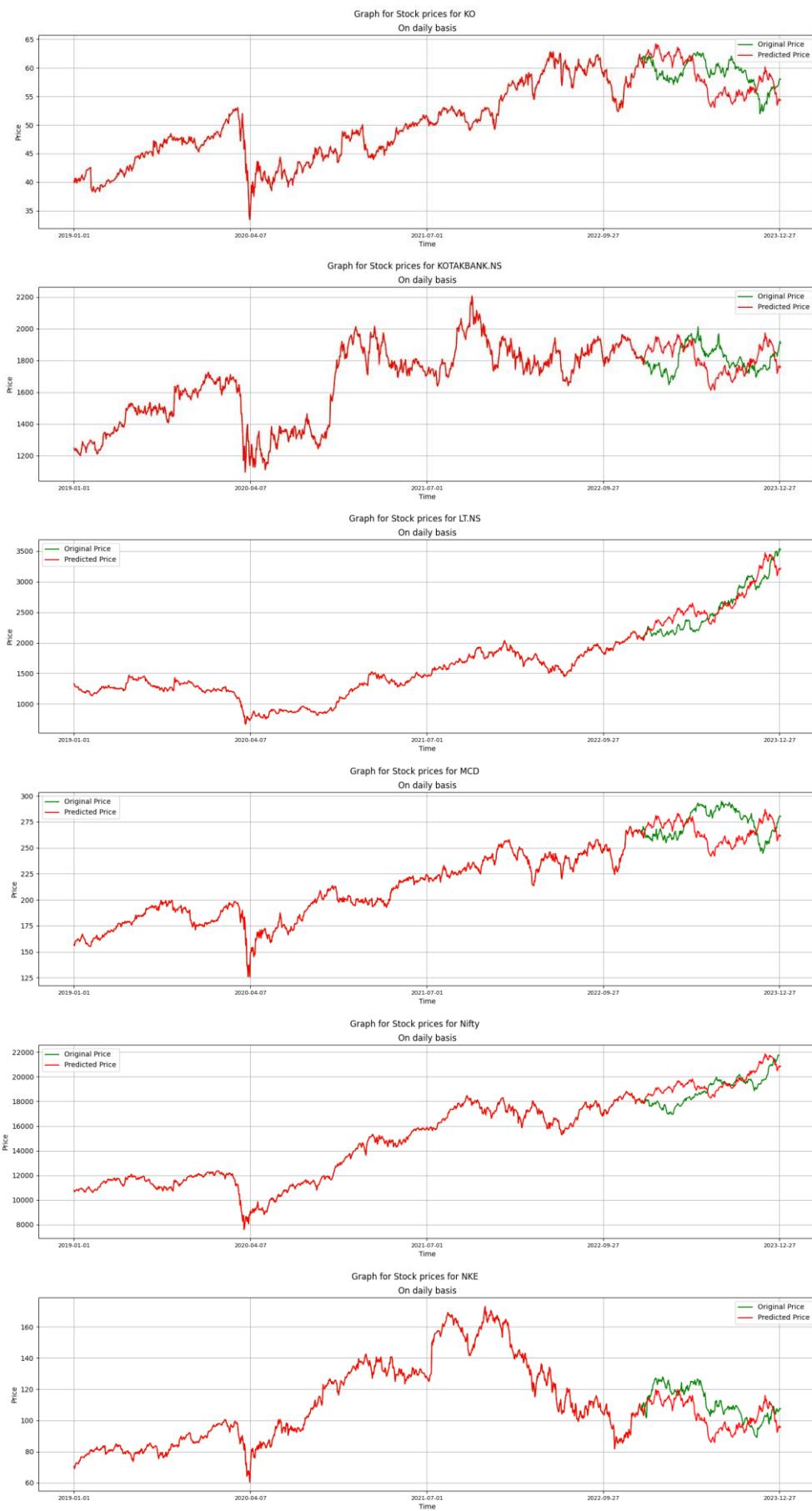


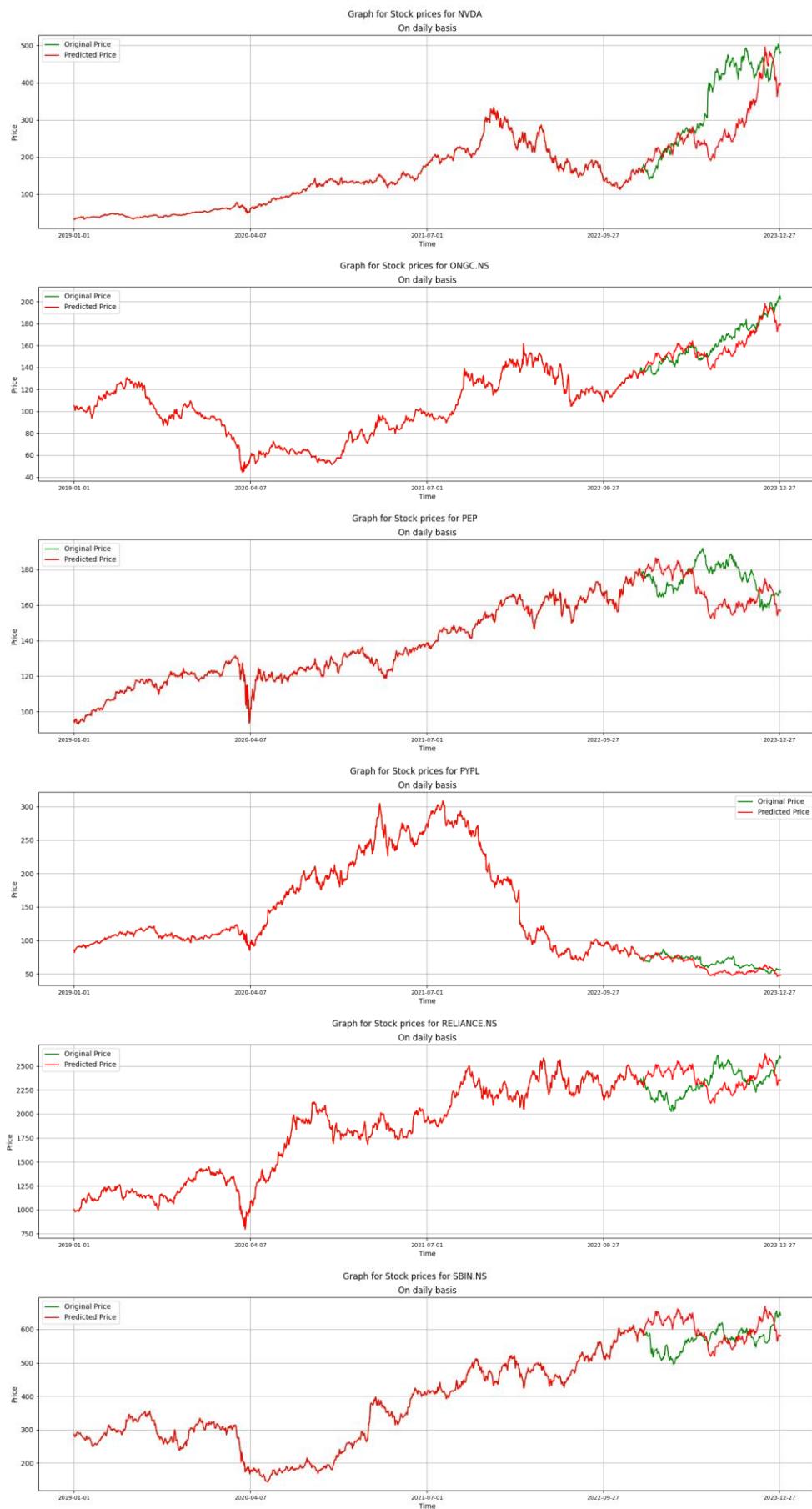


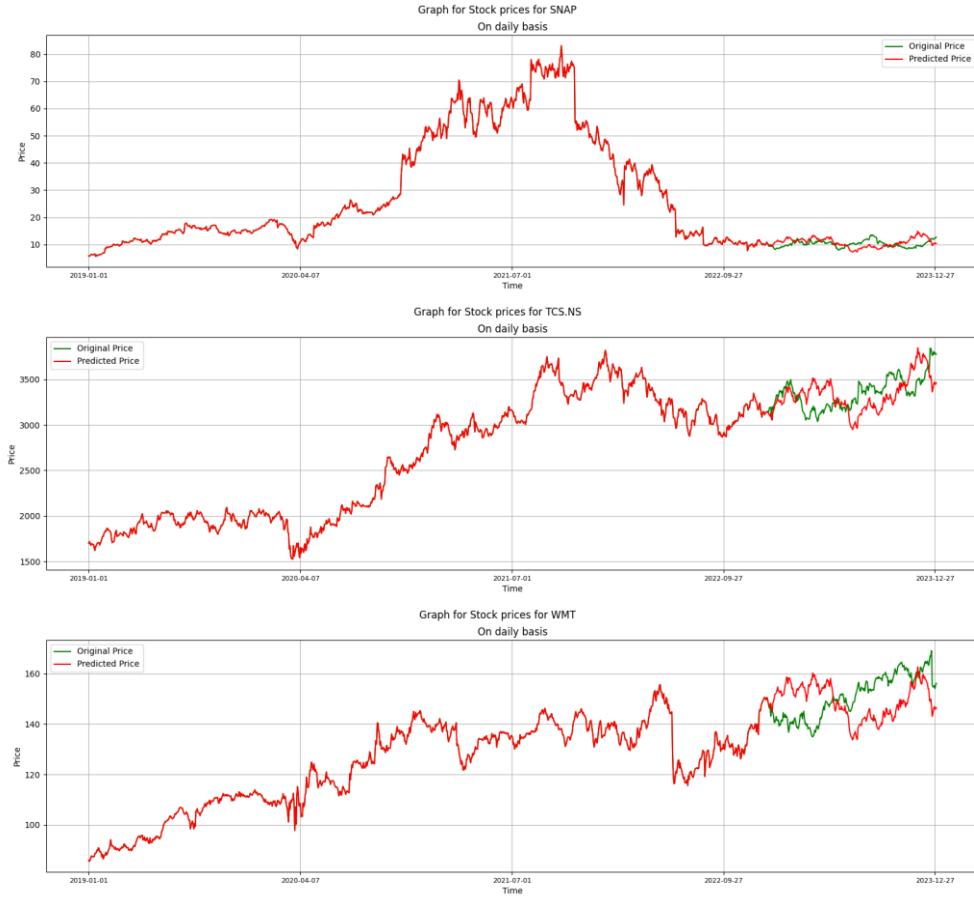


For daily data, the graphs of the generated path of stock prices along with the actual path of the stock for the stocks and Nifty in nsedata1.csv are as follows:









Question 5:

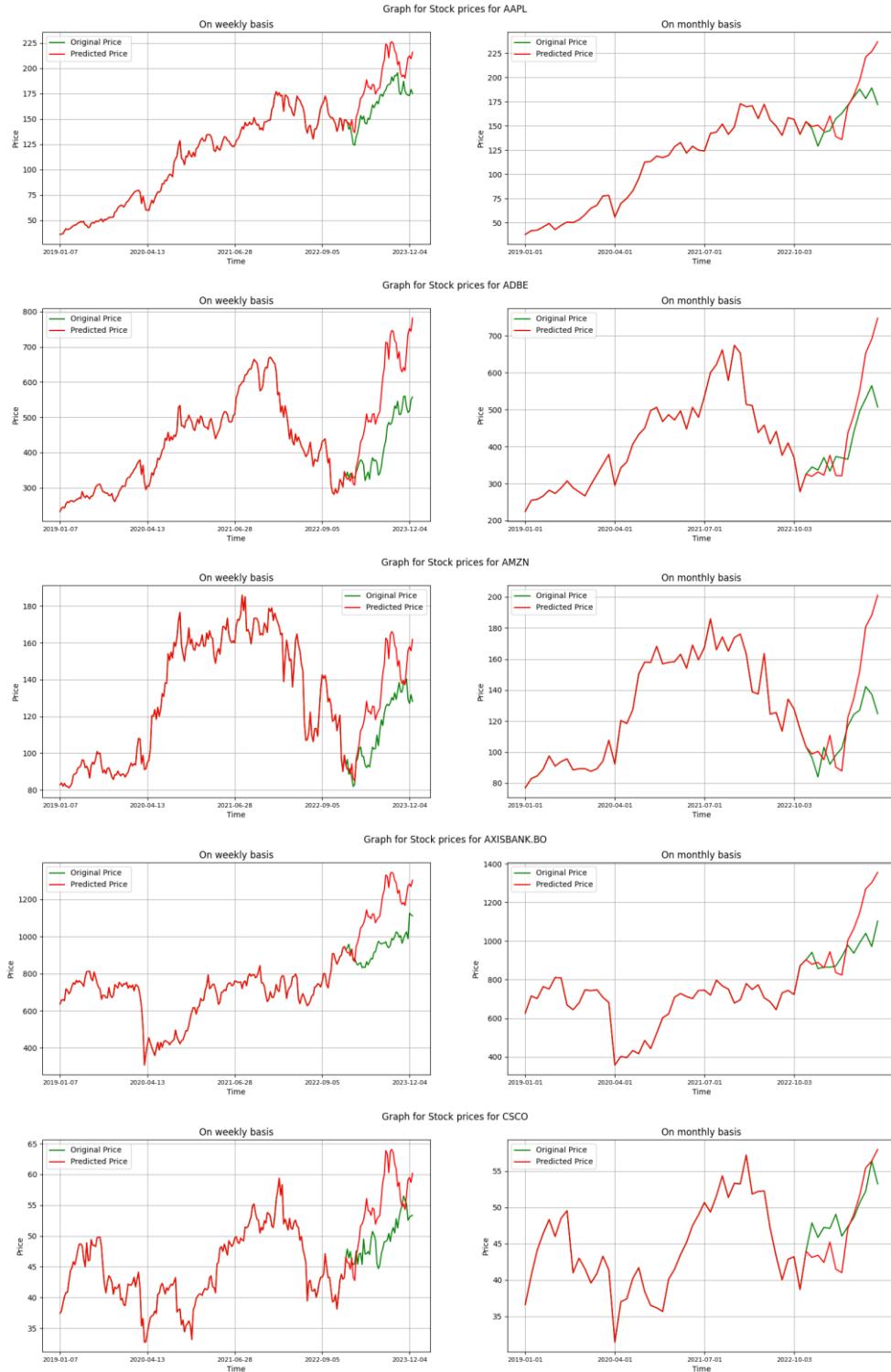
5. Repeat the above with weekly and monthly data.

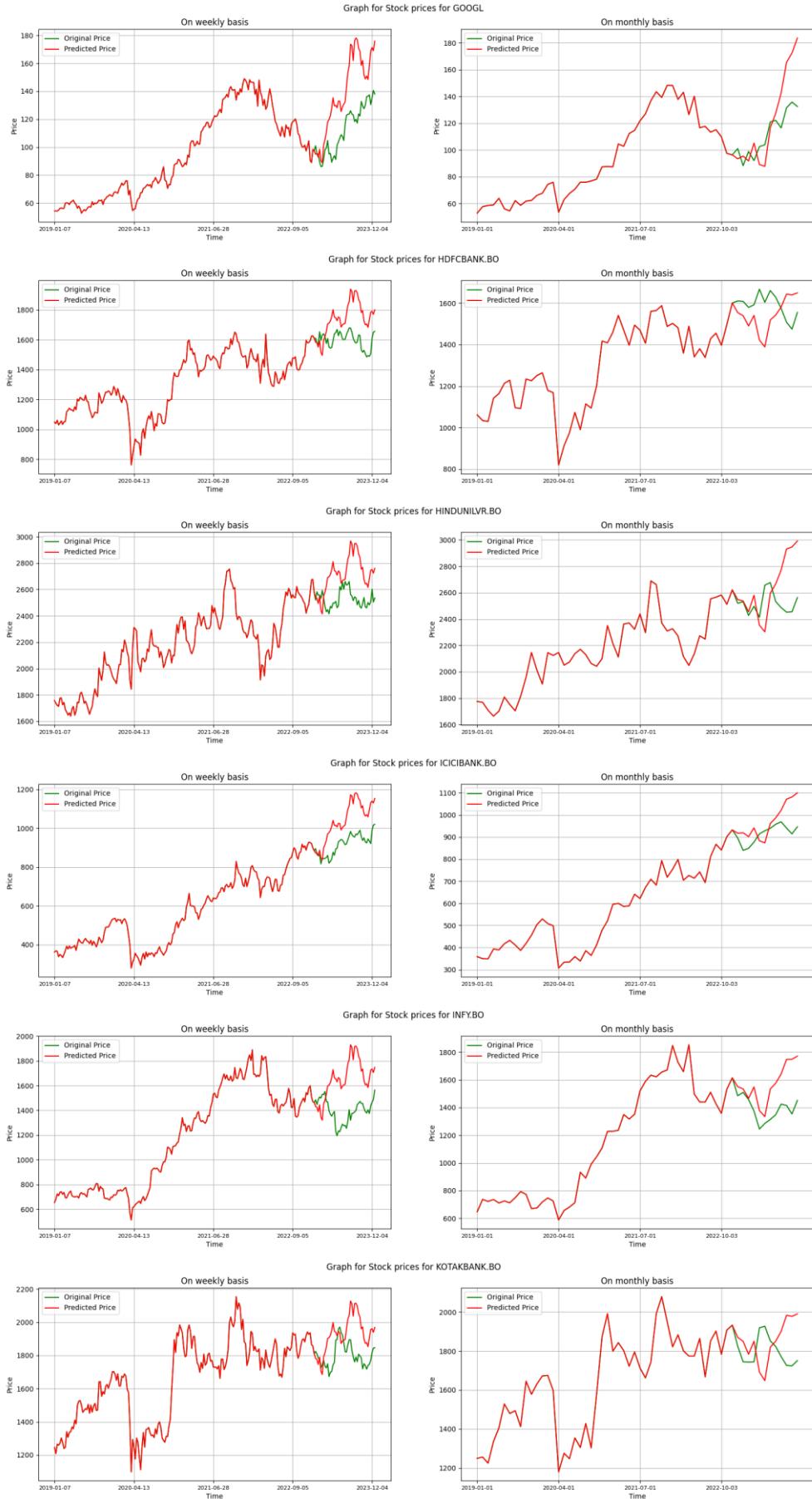
Summarize your observations in your report. Remember that you need not put all the figures in the report. General representative figures are sufficient, along with figures which show different behaviours.

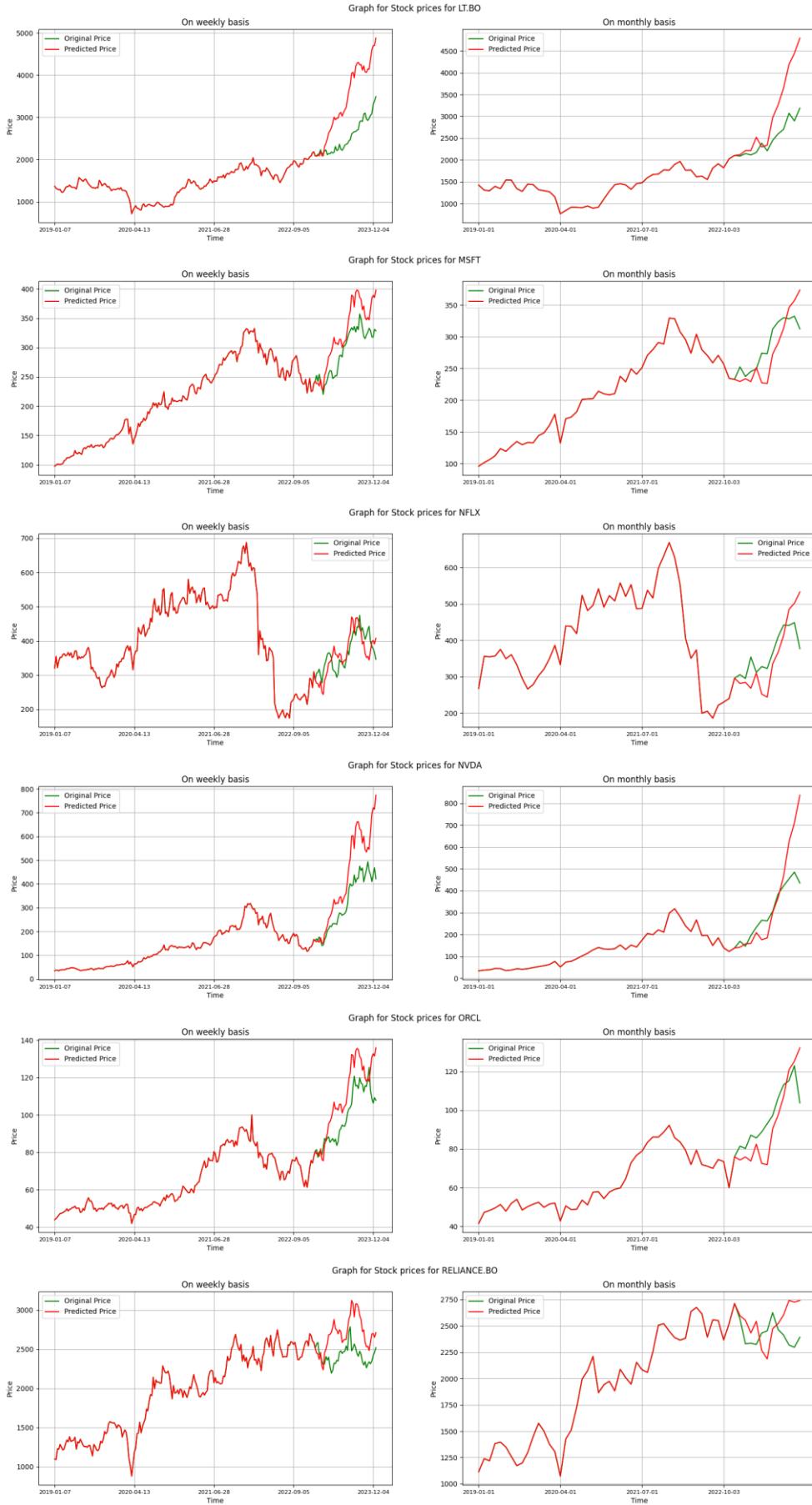
Geometric Brownian motion is used to model the scenario since stock prices behave like a stochastic process.

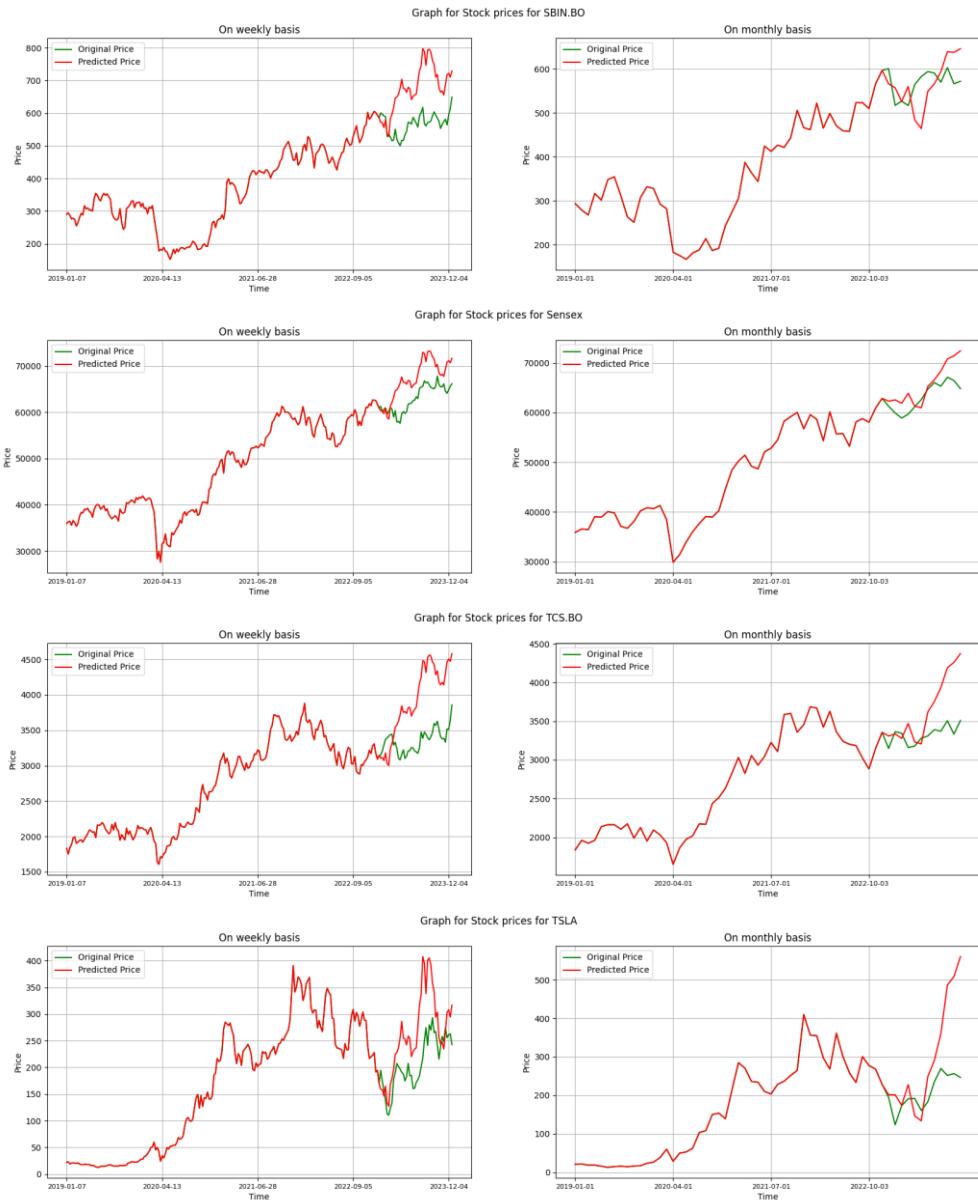
$$\begin{aligned} \mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i = E(u) \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (u_i - E(u))^2 \\ u_i &= \ln\left(\frac{s_i}{s_{i-1}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

For weekly and monthly data, the graphs of the generated path of stock prices along with the actual path of the stock for the stocks and Sensex in bsedata1.csv are as follows:









For weekly and monthly data, the graphs of the generated path of stock prices along with the actual path of the stock for the stocks and Nifty in nsedata1.csv are as follows:

