Unit 2

주가수익률의 시계열분석

7꾸차. 시계열분석

학습 내용

• 주가수익률의 시계열 분석



시계열 분석을 활용하여 투자 전략을 평가할 수 있다.

☑ 라이브러리 불러오기

```
import pandas datareader as pdr
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from datetime import datetime
```

✓ 주가데이터 불러오기

Yahoo Finance 오픈 API

```
start = datetime(2019,1,1)
end = datetime(2020,1,1)
```

☑ 주가데이터 불러오기

```
삼성전자
ss = pdr. '005930.ks'('005930.ks','yahoo',start,end)
```

Yahoo Finance

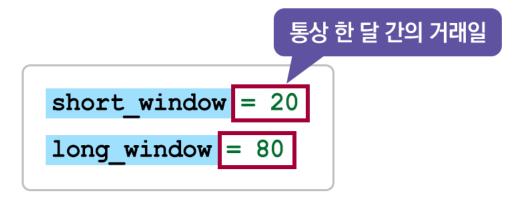
- >> KRX에 등록돼 있는 상장 주식은 티커(종목코드)가 있음
- 》 티커 + .ks



real time 관측 데이터

	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Adj Close
Date						
2019-01-02	39400.0	38550.0	39400.0	38750.0	7847664.0	38750.0
2019-01-03	38550.0	37450.0	38300.0	37600.0	12471493.0	37600.0
2019-01-04	37600.0	36850.0	37450.0	37450.0	14108958.0	37450.0
2019-01-07	38900.0	37800.0	38000.0	38750.0	12748997.0	38750.0
2019-01-08	39200.0	37950.0	38000.0	38100.0	12756554.0	38100.0

✓ Moving average window 결정



▶ 투자자의 선호도에 의해 결정될 수 있음

✓ Moving average window 결정

Signal을 정할때 moving average 값들이 필요

```
signals = pd.DataFrame(index=ss.index)
signals['signal'] = 0.0

signals['short_mavg'] = ss['Close'].rolling(window=short_window, min_periods=1, center=False).mean()
signals['long_mavg'] = ss['Close'].rolling(window=long_window, min_periods=1, center=False).mean()
```

✓ signal 결정

투자 전략

short moving average



long moving average

BUY

✓ signal 결정

투자 전략

short moving average



long moving average

SELL

✓ signal 결정

단기 균형이 클 때는 buy, 작을 때는 sell

```
signals['signal'][short window:] = np.where(signals['short mavg'][short window:]
                                > signals['long_mavg'][short_window:], 1.0
```

➤ short moving average가 long moving average보다 크면 1이라는 숫자가 표시

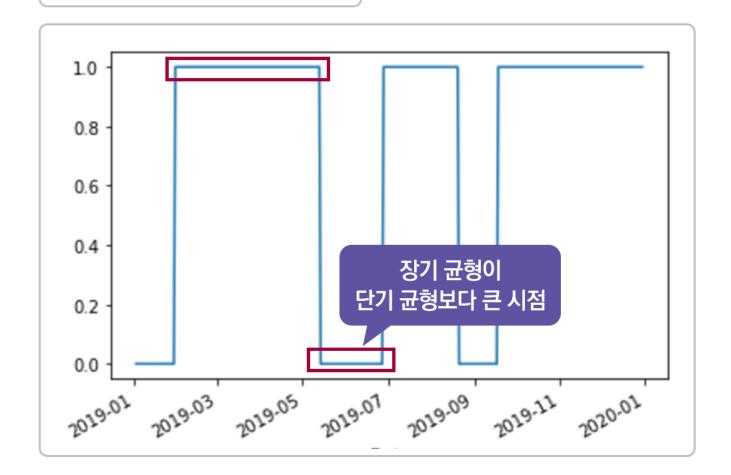
✓ position 계산

Date	signal	short_mavg	long_mavg	positions
2019-01-02	0.0	38750.000000	38750.000000	NaN
2019-01-03	0.0	38175.000000	38175.000000	0.0
2019-01-04	0.0	37933.333333	37933.333333	0.0
2019-01-07	0.0	00107 500000	38137.500000	0.0
2019-01-08	0.0	buy 시점)000	38130.000000	0.0
2019-12-23	1.0	52652.500000	50163.125000	0.0
2019-12-24	1.0	52812.500000	50300.000000	0.0
2019-12-26	1.0	52972.500000	50440.625000	0.0
2019-12-27	1.0	53232.500000	50604.375000	0.0
2019-12-30	1.0	53507.500000	50751.875000	0.0

➤ 그 다음 바뀌는 시점이 sell 시점이 됨

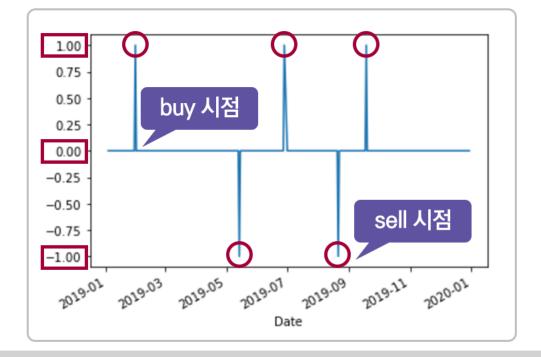
☑ 데이터 확인

signals.signal.plot()



☑ 데이터 확인

signals.positions.plot()



포지션을 **플로팅**하면 사고 파는 **시점을 파악**할 수 있음

☑ 시각화

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16,9))
ax1 = fig.add subplot(111, ylabel='Price in $')
ss['Close'].plot(ax = ax1, color='r', lw = 2.)
signals[['short mavg', 'long mavg']].plot(ax = ax1, lw = 2.)
ax1.plot(signals.loc[signals.positions == 1.0].index,
            signals.short_mavg[signals.positions == 1.0],
            '^', markersize = 10, color = 'm')
ax1.plot(signals.loc[signals.positions == -1.0].index,
            signals.short mavg[signals.positiongs == -1.0],
            'v', markersize = 10, color = 'k')
plt.show()
```

✓ 시각화



cash flow

성과 평가

1,000만원

100주 매입

```
initial capital= float(10000000.0)
positions = pd.DataFrame(index=signals.index).fillna(0.0)
positions['ss'] = 100*signals['signal']
portfolio = positions.multiply(ss['Close'], axis = 0)
pos diff = positions.diff()
portfolio['holdings'] = (positions.multiply(ss['Close'], axis=0)).sum(axis = 1)
portfolio['cash'] = initial capital - (pos diff.multiply(ss['Close'], axis = 0)).sum(axis = 1).cumsum()
portfolio['total'] = portfolio['cash'] + portfolio['holdings']
```

cash flow

성과 평가

1,000만원

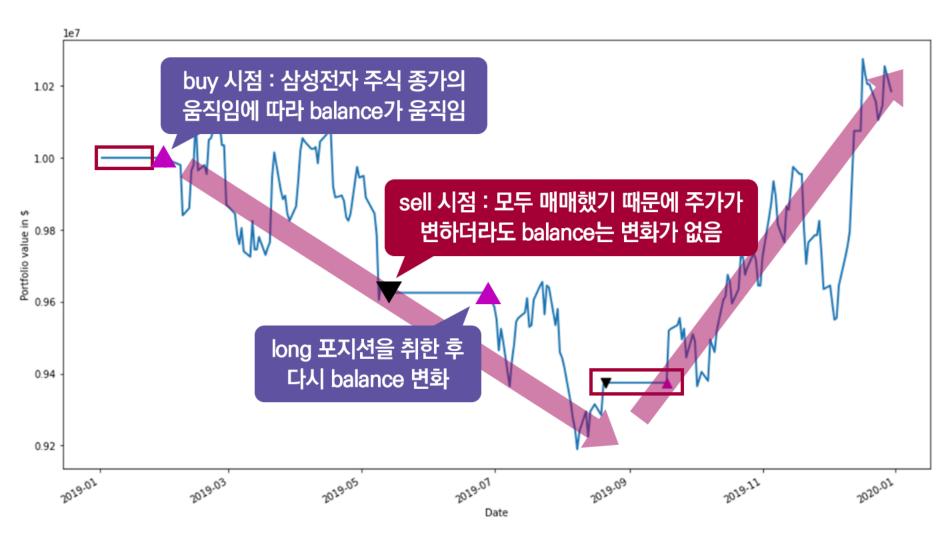
100주 매입

```
portfolio['returns'] = portfolio['total'].pct change()*100
portfolio['Close'] = ss['Close']
portfolio['ret Close'] = ss['Close'].pct change()*100
portfolio['ret position'] = portfolio['ret Close'].mul(signals['signal'])
portfolio['signal'] =signals['signal']
portfolio['positions'] =signals['positions']
print(portfolio)
```

cash flow

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16,9))
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(111, ylabel='Portfolio value in $')
portfolio['total'].plot(ax=ax1, lw=2.)
ax1.plot(portfolio.loc[signals.positions == 1.0].index,
            portfolio.total[signals.positions == 1.0],
            '^', markersize=10, color='m')
ax1.plot(portfolio.loc[signals.positions == -1.0].index,
            portfolio.total[signals.positions == -1, 0],
            'v', markersize=10, color='k')
plt.show()
```

cash flow



성과 평가를 위한

sharpe ratio

```
returns = portfolio['returns']
sharpe_ratio = np.sqrt(252) * (returns.mean() / returns.std())
print(sharpe_ratio)
```



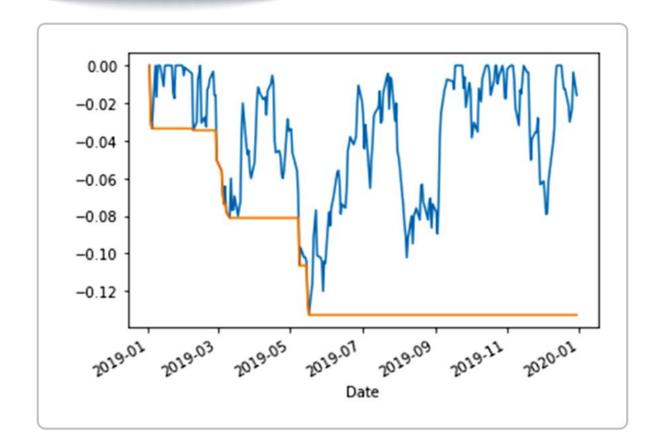
sharpe ratio

stock return

```
window = 252
rolling max = ss['Close'].rolling(window, min periods = 1).max()
daily drawdown = ss['Close']/rolling max -1.0
max daily drawdown = daily drawdown.rolling(window, min periods = 1).min()
daily_drawdown.plot()
max daily drawdown.plot()
plt.show()
```

sharpe ratio

stock return





compound annual growth rate

```
days = [ss.index[-1] - ss.index[0]).days
cagr = (((((ss['Close'][-1]) / ss['Close'][0])) ** (365.0/days)) - 1)*100
print(cagr)
```



44,435812372883035

🚺 벤치마크

Moving average crossover 전략의 성과 비교를 위한 벤치마크



☑ 성과 평가

금투자 전략과 벤치마크 비교

벤치마크

```
ret_ss_hpr = 100*np.log(ss.Close[-1]/ss.Close[0])
ret_ss_hpr
```



약 36%(36.46431135879092)

** 삼성전자를 2019년 1년간 투자해서 1년간 보유했을 때 약 36%의 수익을 누린다. *** Unit 2 주가수익률의 시계열분석

투자전략 성과 평가

☑ 성과 평가

moving average crossover

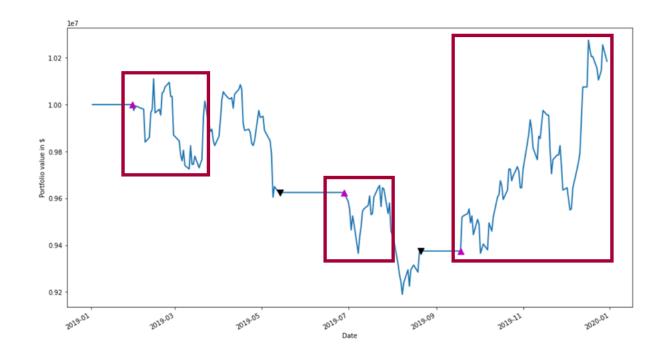
```
ret_strategy = portfolio['ret_position'].sum()
ret_strategy
```



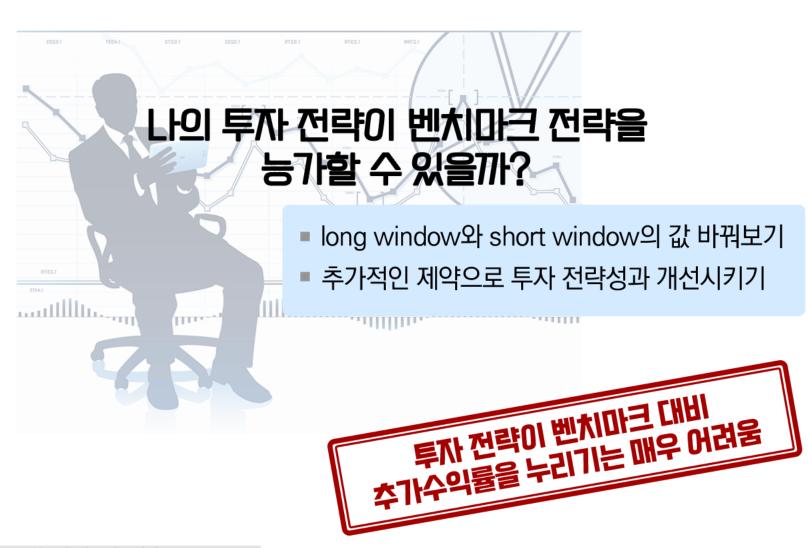
약 8%(8.170941754549668)

☑ 성과 평가

moving average crossover 전략이 벤제마크 대비 수익률이 낮음



☑ 투자 전략 개선



☑ 투자 전략 개선



기계학습 이론



투자 전략 실시 및 성과 평가 실습