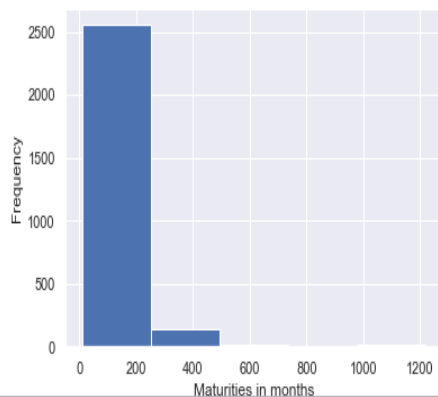


```
In [135]: # Import the `pandas` library as `pd`
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
# Load in the data with `read_csv()`
hy = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\ankur\OneDrive\Desktop\Machine Learning\IE598_F1Ankur_HW3\HY_Universe_corporate bond.csv')
hy.head()

#Histogram to plot Maturity Distribution of the bond universe
sns.set()
plt.hist(hy['Maturity At Issue months'],bins=5)
plt.xlabel('Maturities in months')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

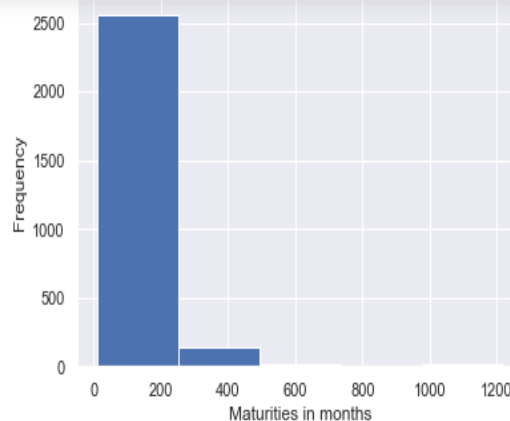
#Inference:
print("Observation 1: Most of the bonds(around 2500) have maturities <=200 months or 16 years")
```



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Run Code



Observation 1: Most of the bonds(around 2500) have maturities ≤ 200 months or 16 years

```
In [136]: #Liquidity Metrics Analysis
#Finding out the best measure for liquidity
print("Liquidity correlation with weekly_mean_ntrades")
hy['LiquidityScore'].corr(hy['weekly_mean_ntrades'])
```

Liquidity correlation with weekly_mean_ntrades

```
Out[136]: 0.6735692718631965
```

```
In [138]: print("Liquidity correlation with weekly_mean_volume")
hy['LiquidityScore'].corr(hy['weekly_mean_volume'])
```

Liquidity correlation with weekly_mean_volume

```
Out[138]: 0.3859779715509154
```

```
In [139]: print("Liquidity correlation with weekly_mean_volume")
hy['LiquidityScore'].corr(hy['weekly_mean_volume'])
```

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Out[139]: 0.3859779715509154

In [140]: `print("Observation 2: Hence, weekly_mean_ntrades is the best indicator of liquidity")`

Observation 2: Hence, weekly_mean_ntrades is the best indicator of liquidity

In [141]: `#Bee Swarm plot for Liquidity vs weekly_mean_ntrades
sns.swarmplot(x='weekly_mean_ntrades', y='LiquidityScore', data=hy)
plt.xlabel('Weekly Mean Trades')
plt.ylabel('Liquidity Score')
plt.show()`



In [142]: `#Summary Statistics of the bond universe
#Maturity Statistics
mean_mat = hy['Maturity At Issue months'].mean()
print("Avg Maturity: " + str(mean_mat))

median_mat = hy['Maturity At Issue months'].median()`


```
subsetDataFrame = hy1[hy1['Coupon Type'] == 'STEP CPN']
```

```
In [147]: #PIK(payment in kind bonds) vs Liquidity
subsetDataFrame = hy1[hy1['Coupon Type'] == 'PAY-IN-KIND']
print(subsetDataFrame['LiquidityScore'].median())
print("Observation 4: PIK bonds generally have higher yields and lower liquidity on average since they have to issue another
```

13.30783029

Observation 4: PIK bonds generally have higher yields and lower liquidity on average since they have to issue another bond in ad of paying coupons.

```
In [148]: #Step Up Bond vs Int Rate Environment
subsetDataFrame = hy1[hy1['Coupon Type'] == 'STEP CPN']
print(subsetDataFrame['Issue Date'])
print("Observation 5: Step up coupon bonds essentially function as TIPS and is inflation protected. So, in a rising int rate
```

522 1/31/2013
827 4/19/2011
2183 6/6/2014
2603 9/24/2007

Name: Issue Date, dtype: object

Observation 5: Step up coupon bonds essentially function as TIPS and is inflation protected. So, in a rising int rate enviro
nt-post the crisis such bonds(issue date 2011/12/13/14) were issued more readily since with increasing int rates, the coupon
re also 'stepped up'

```
In [149]: #Credit Measures- Insights into credit transition Matrix wrt time spent in junk bonds
subsetDataFrame = hy1[hy1['Moody's'] == 'Caa3']
print("Time in months spent in junk category by Caa3 rated bonds: " + str(subsetDataFrame['Months in JNK'].median()))
subsetDataFrame = hy1[hy1['Moody's'] == 'Caa2']
print("Time in months spent in junk category by Caa2 rated bonds: " + str(subsetDataFrame['Months in JNK'].median()))
subsetDataFrame = hy1[hy1['Moody's'] == 'Caa1']
print("Time in months spent in junk category by Caa1 rated bonds: " + str(subsetDataFrame['Months in JNK'].median()))
print("Observation 6: We can see that credit tarnsitions is an ordinal scale not linear")
```

Time in months spent in junk category by Caa3 rated bonds: 31.0

Time in months spent in junk category by Caa2 rated bonds: 25.0

Time in months spent in junk category by Caa1 rated bonds: 8.5

Observation 6: We can see that credit tarnsitions is an ordinal scale not linear

Name: Issue Date, dtype: object

Observation 5: Step up coupon bonds essentially function as TIPS and is inflation protected. So, in a rising int rate nt-post the crisis such bonds(issue date 2011/12/13/14) were issued more readily since with increasing int rates, the re also 'stepped up'

In [149]: *#Credit Measures- Insights into credit transition Matrix wrt time spent in junk bonds*

```
subsetDataFrame = hy1[hy1['Moody's'] == 'Caa3']
print("Time in months spent in junk category by Caa3 rated bonds: " + str(subsetDataFrame['Months in JNK'].median()))
subsetDataFrame = hy1[hy1['Moody's'] == 'Caa2']
print("Time in months spent in junk category by Caa2 rated bonds: " + str(subsetDataFrame['Months in JNK'].median()))
subsetDataFrame = hy1[hy1['Moody's'] == 'Caa1']
print("Time in months spent in junk category by Caa1 rated bonds: " + str(subsetDataFrame['Months in JNK'].median()))
print("Observation 6: We can see that credit tarnstitions is an ordinal scale not linear")
```

Time in months spent in junk category by Caa3 rated bonds: 31.0
 Time in months spent in junk category by Caa2 rated bonds: 25.0
 Time in months spent in junk category by Caa1 rated bonds: 8.5
 Observation 6: We can see that credit tarnstitions is an ordinal scale not linear

In [150]:

```
print("My name is Ankur Mukherjee")
print("My NetID is: ankurm3")
print("I hereby certify that I have read the University policy on Academic Integrity and that I am not in violation.")
```

My name is Ankur Mukherjee
 My NetID is: ankurm3
 I hereby certify that I have read the University policy on Academic Integrity and that I am not in violation.

In []: