

Project 8: Backtesting

In this project, you will build a fairly realistic backtester that uses the Barra data. The backtester will perform portfolio optimization that includes transaction costs, and you'll implement it with computational efficiency in mind, to allow for a reasonably fast backtest. You'll also use performance attribution to identify the major drivers of your portfolio's profit-and-loss (PnL). You will have the option to modify and customize the backtest as well.

Instructions

Each problem consists of a function to implement and instructions on how to implement the function. The parts of the function that need to be implemented are marked with a `# TODO` comment. Your code will be checked for the correct solution when you submit it to Udacity.

Packages

When you implement the functions, you'll only need to use the packages you've used in the classroom, like [Pandas](#) and [Numpy](#). These packages will be imported for you. We recommend you don't add any import statements, otherwise the grader might not be able to run your code.

Install Packages

```
In [1]: import sys
!{sys.executable} -m pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib==2.1.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python
3.6/site-packages (from -r requirements.txt (line 1)) (2.1.0)
Collecting numpy==1.16.1 (from -r requirements.txt (line 2))
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/f5/bf/4981bcbee4393
4f0adb8f764ale70ab0ee5a448f6505bd04a87a2fda2a8b/numpy-1.16.1-cp36-cp36m-m
anylinux1_x86_64.whl (17.3MB)
    100% |████████████████████████████████████████| 17.3MB 2.0MB/s eta 0:00:01
3% |████████████████████████████████████████| 542kB 5.0MB/s eta 0:00:04 28% |████████████████████████████████████████|
████████████████████████████████████████ | 4.9MB 35.2MB/s eta 0:00:01 99% |████████████████████████████████████████|
████████████████████████████████████████ | 17.2MB 30.0MB/s eta 0:00:01
Collecting pandas==0.24.1 (from -r requirements.txt (line 3))
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/e6/de/a0d3defd8f338
eaf53ef716e40ef6d6c277c35d50e09b586e170169cdf0d/pandas-0.24.1-cp36-cp36m-
manylinux1_x86_64.whl (10.1MB)
    100% |████████████████████████████████████████| 10.1MB 4.8MB/s eta 0:00:01
36% |████████████████████████████████████████| 3.7MB 30.5MB/s eta 0:00:01
```

```

Collecting patsy==0.5.1 (from -r requirements.txt (line 4))
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/ea/0c/5f61f1a3d4385
d6bf83b83ea495068857ff8dfb89e74824c6e9eb63286d8/patsy-0.5.1-py2.py3-none-
any.whl (231kB)
    100% |████████████████████████████████████████| 235kB 20.0MB/s ta 0:00:01
Requirement already satisfied: scipy==0.19.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.6/
site-packages (from -r requirements.txt (line 5)) (0.19.1)
Collecting statsmodels==0.9.0 (from -r requirements.txt (line 6))
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/85/d1/69ee7e757f657
e7f527cbf500ec2d295396e5bcec873cf4eb68962c41024/statsmodels-0.9.0-cp36-cp
36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (7.4MB)
    100% |████████████████████████████████████████| 7.4MB 6.4MB/s eta 0:00:01
75% |████████████████████████████████████████| 5.6MB 29.8MB/s eta 0:00:01
Collecting tqdm==4.19.5 (from -r requirements.txt (line 7))
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/71/3c/341b4fa23cb3a
bc335207dba057c790f3bb329f6757elfcd5d347bcf8308/tqdm-4.19.5-py2.py3-none-
any.whl (51kB)
    100% |████████████████████████████████████████| 61kB 12.2MB/s ta 0:00:01
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site
-packages (from matplotlib==2.1.0->-r requirements.txt (line 1)) (1.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.0 in /opt/conda/lib/pyt
hon3.6/site-packages (from matplotlib==2.1.0->-r requirements.txt (line
1)) (2.6.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz in /opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-pack
ages (from matplotlib==2.1.0->-r requirements.txt (line 1)) (2017.3)
Requirement already satisfied: cycycler>=0.10 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.6/s
ite-packages/cycycler-0.10.0-py3.6.egg (from matplotlib==2.1.0->-r requirem
ents.txt (line 1)) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=2.0.1 i
n /opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from matplotlib==2.1.0->-r requ
irements.txt (line 1)) (2.2.0)
tensorflow 1.3.0 requires tensorflow-tensorboard<0.2.0,>=0.1.0, which is
not installed.
moviepy 0.2.3.2 has requirement tqdm==4.11.2, but you'll have tqdm 4.19.5
which is incompatible.
Installing collected packages: numpy, pandas, patsy, statsmodels, tqdm
  Found existing installation: numpy 1.12.1
    Uninstalling numpy-1.12.1:
      Successfully uninstalled numpy-1.12.1
  Found existing installation: pandas 0.23.3
    Uninstalling pandas-0.23.3:
      Successfully uninstalled pandas-0.23.3
  Found existing installation: patsy 0.4.1
    Uninstalling patsy-0.4.1:
      Successfully uninstalled patsy-0.4.1
  Found existing installation: statsmodels 0.8.0
    Uninstalling statsmodels-0.8.0:
      Successfully uninstalled statsmodels-0.8.0
  Found existing installation: tqdm 4.11.2
    Uninstalling tqdm-4.11.2:
      Successfully uninstalled tqdm-4.11.2
Successfully installed numpy-1.16.1 pandas-0.24.1 patsy-0.5.1 statsmodels
-0.9.0 tqdm-4.19.5

```

Load Packages

```
In [2]: import scipy
import patsy
import pickle

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import scipy.sparse
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from statistics import median
from scipy.stats import gaussian_kde
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols
from tqdm import tqdm
```

Load Data

We'll be using the Barra dataset to get factors that can be used to predict risk. Loading and parsing the raw Barra data can be a very slow process that can significantly slow down your backtesting. For this reason, it's important to pre-process the data beforehand. For your convenience, the Barra data has already been pre-processed for you and saved into pickle files. You will load the Barra data from these pickle files.

In the code below, we start by loading `2004` factor data from the `pandas-frames.2004.pickle` file. We also load the `2003` and `2004` covariance data from the `covariance.2003.pickle` and `covariance.2004.pickle` files. You are encouraged to customize the data range for your backtest. For example, we recommend starting with two or three years of factor data. Remember that the covariance data should include all the years that you choose for the factor data, and also one year earlier. For example, in the code below we are using `2004` factor data, therefore, we must include `2004` in our covariance data, but also the previous year, `2003`. If you don't remember why must include this previous year, feel free to review the lessons.

```
In [3]: barra_dir = '../..data/project_8_barra/'

data = {}
for year in [2004]:
    fil = barra_dir + "pandas-frames." + str(year) + ".pickle"
    data.update(pickle.load( open( fil, "rb" ) ))

covariance = {}
for year in [2004]:
    fil = barra_dir + "covariance." + str(year) + ".pickle"
    covariance.update(pickle.load( open(fil, "rb" ) ))

daily_return = {}
for year in [2004, 2005]:
    fil = barra_dir + "price." + str(year) + ".pickle"
    daily_return.update(pickle.load( open(fil, "rb" ) ))
```

Shift Daily Returns Data (TODO)

In the cell below, we want to incorporate a realistic time delay that exists in live trading, we'll use a two day delay for the `daily_return` data. That means the `daily_return` should be two days after the data in `data` and `cov_data`. Combine `daily_return` and `data` together in a dict called `frames`.

Since reporting of PnL is usually for the date of the returns, make sure to use the two day delay dates (dates that match the `daily_return`) when building `frames`. This means calling `frames['20040108']` will get you the prices from "20040108" and the data from `data` at "20040106".

Note: We're not shifting `covariance`, since we'll use the "DataDate" field in `frames` to lookup the covariance data. The "DataDate" field contains the date when the `data` in `frames` was recorded. For example, `frames['20040108']` will give you a value of "20040106" for the field "DataDate".

```
In [4]: frames = {}
dlyreturn_n_days_delay = 2

# TODO: Implement
# The Student Hub helped me to figure out what was required here:
# https://hub.udacity.com/rooms/community:nd880:346730-project-581?context=
# Post by Bryant M. on March 26th, 2019, and replies to his post

date_shifts = zip(
    sorted(data.keys()),
    sorted(daily_return.keys())[dlyreturn_n_days_delay:len(data) + dlyreturn_n_days_delay]
)

for data_date, price_date in date_shifts:
    frames[price_date] = data[data_date].merge(daily_return[price_date],
```

```
In [6]: print(frames['20040202'])
```

	Barrid	USFASTD_1DREVRSL	USFASTD_AERODEF	USFASTD_AIRLINES	\
0	USA0001	-0.453	0.000	0.0	
1	USA0011	0.298	0.000	0.0	
2	USA0031	0.562	0.000	0.0	
3	USA0062	-0.339	0.431	0.0	
4	USA00E2	-0.069	0.000	0.0	
5	USA00F1	0.576	0.000	0.0	
6	USA00G2	-0.399	0.000	0.0	
7	USA00H1	1.029	0.000	0.0	
8	USA00I1	-0.869	0.000	0.0	
9	USA00J1	0.710	0.000	0.0	
10	USA00K1	-0.607	0.000	0.0	
11	USA00P1	-0.285	0.000	0.0	
12	USA00R1	0.346	0.000	0.0	
13	USA00S1	-0.545	0.000	0.0	
14	USA00V1	1.175	0.000	0.0	
15	USA0131	-0.085	1.000	0.0	
16	USA0161	-2.587	1.000	0.0	
17	USA01I1	0.776	0.000	0.0	
18	USA01J2	-0.999	0.000	0.0	
19	USA01L1	-0.336	0.000	0.0	
20	USA01P1	-0.879	0.000	0.0	
21	USA01Q1	0.623	0.000	0.0	
22	USA0202	-0.638	0.000	0.0	
23	USA0231	-0.284	0.000	0.0	
24	USA0281	-0.017	0.000	0.0	
25	USA0291	-0.720	0.000	0.0	
26	USA02A1	0.191	0.000	0.0	
27	USA02B1	-0.915	0.000	0.0	
28	USA02H1	0.136	0.000	0.0	
29	USA02P1	-0.295	0.000	0.0	
...	
12387	USAZY41	0.246	0.000	0.0	
12388	USAZY51	-1.058	0.000	0.0	
12389	USAZY61	-0.230	0.000	0.0	
12390	USAZY71	-2.661	0.000	0.0	
12391	USAZYI1	1.538	0.000	0.0	
12392	USAZYJ1	-1.280	0.000	0.0	
12393	USAZYK1	-0.852	0.000	0.0	
12394	USAZYM1	-0.771	0.000	0.0	
12395	USAZYR1	-2.661	0.000	0.0	
12396	USAZYS1	-1.242	0.000	0.0	
12397	USAZYT1	-0.049	0.000	0.0	
12398	USAZYV1	2.089	0.000	0.0	
12399	USAZYX1	-0.625	0.000	0.0	
12400	USAZZ41	-0.788	0.000	0.0	
12401	USAZZ51	-1.226	0.000	0.0	
12402	USAZZ61	-1.172	0.000	0.0	
12403	USAZZ71	-1.659	0.000	0.0	
12404	USAZZ81	0.136	0.000	0.0	
12405	USAZZ91	-1.684	0.000	0.0	
12406	USAZZA1	2.349	0.000	0.0	
12407	USAZZB1	-1.159	0.000	0.0	
12408	USAZZD1	-0.671	0.000	0.0	

12409	USAZZF1	-2.661	0.000	0.0
12410	USAZZI1	2.664	0.000	0.0
12411	USAZZJ1	-2.661	0.000	0.0
12412	USAZZL1	-0.470	0.000	0.0
12413	USAZZP1	-0.117	0.000	0.0
12414	USAZZR1	-0.990	0.000	0.0
12415	USAZZX1	-1.602	0.000	0.0
12416	USAZZY1	-0.299	0.000	0.0

	USFASTD_ALUMSTEL	USFASTD_APPAREL	USFASTD_AUTO	USFASTD_BANKS	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...
12387	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12388	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12389	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12391	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12392	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12393	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12394	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12395	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12396	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12397	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12398	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12399	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12400	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12401	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12402	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

12403	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12404	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12405	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12406	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12407	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12408	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12409	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12410	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12411	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12412	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12413	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12414	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12415	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12416	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	USFASTD_BETA	USFASTD_BEVTOB	...	DailyVolume	ADTCA_30	\
0	-2.132	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
1	-2.132	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
2	-2.034	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
3	-2.268	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
4	-2.159	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
5	-2.042	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
6	-2.137	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
7	-1.875	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
8	-0.714	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
9	-2.017	0.863	...	NaN	NaN	
10	-2.280	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
11	-1.060	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
12	-1.683	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
13	-1.104	0.000	...	17526.0	NaN	
14	-2.132	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
15	-2.410	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
16	-1.102	0.000	...	1600.0	NaN	
17	-1.929	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
18	-2.003	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
19	-1.987	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
20	-1.743	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
21	-2.564	1.000	...	NaN	NaN	
22	-0.328	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
23	-1.961	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
24	-2.144	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
25	-1.252	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
26	-2.101	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
27	-1.391	0.000	...	205.0	NaN	
28	-1.479	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
29	-2.131	0.000	...	18250.0	NaN	
...	
12387	-2.132	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
12388	-1.429	0.000	...	7500.0	1204.44	
12389	-0.721	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
12390	0.319	0.000	...	18000.0	196.03	
12391	-0.727	0.000	...	14000.0	6070.63	
12392	-0.741	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
12393	0.020	0.000	...	1000.0	38.26	
12394	-0.121	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	
12395	-0.656	0.000	...	1088748.0	302807.87	
12396	0.165	0.000	...	NaN	NaN	

12397	-1.217	0.000	...	133730.0	47196.41
12398	-0.647	0.000	...	2236000.0	12660.04
12399	-1.294	0.000	...	500.0	17031.25
12400	-1.307	0.000	...	100400.0	18613.46
12401	-1.327	0.000	...	NaN	NaN
12402	-0.646	0.000	...	349844.0	6387.69
12403	-0.783	0.000	...	NaN	NaN
12404	-1.604	1.000	...	19800.0	1642336.25
12405	0.057	0.000	...	NaN	NaN
12406	-0.137	0.000	...	6664.0	2648.89
12407	-1.649	0.000	...	NaN	NaN
12408	0.342	0.000	...	NaN	NaN
12409	-0.105	0.000	...	4000.0	2294.39
12410	-1.827	1.000	...	15000.0	954.60
12411	-1.579	0.000	...	0.0	NaN
12412	-0.341	0.000	...	3000.0	16052.11
12413	-1.012	1.000	...	NaN	NaN
12414	-0.689	0.000	...	NaN	NaN
12415	-0.033	0.000	...	10000.0	4573.75
12416	-0.549	0.000	...	110500.0	3897348.45

	IssuerMarketCap	Yield	TotalRisk	SpecRisk	HistBeta	PredB
eta \						
0	5.289123e+10	0.188679	20.694434	14.729043	-0.000178	0.115
036						
1	5.961760e+09	0.000000	23.609017	17.014409	0.000004	0.108
720						
2	6.836196e+10	2.103004	28.434662	23.925639	0.046058	0.194
914						
3	3.091896e+10	2.243494	33.123394	30.448789	-0.064070	0.223
348						
4	5.498100e+10	2.167256	38.742879	35.090504	-0.012908	0.283
564						
5	1.807170e+11	0.392275	20.908445	16.315682	0.042024	0.306
262						
6	1.543809e+10	4.679803	29.128388	20.217000	-0.002480	-0.010
724						
7	8.388786e+10	0.000000	31.290932	25.358922	0.120849	0.244
778						
8	1.748390e+10	0.087623	43.596154	34.359011	0.665980	1.096
755						
9	4.224772e+10	1.670463	29.970976	26.739438	0.053856	0.292
584						
10	3.582410e+10	0.000000	46.333840	36.759635	-0.069733	0.509
957						
11	2.563947e+10	1.413784	26.625234	21.618835	0.503530	0.880
865						
12	6.628188e+09	2.641914	22.013825	16.586309	0.210873	0.598
267						
13	1.479395e+10	1.244629	29.702855	26.651338	0.482919	0.576
354						
14	1.139173e+10	1.458435	18.855765	13.979951	0.000004	0.090
631						
15	3.384689e+10	1.613669	33.266556	28.789954	-0.130689	0.145
135						
16	3.384689e+10	1.613669	41.551565	37.197262	0.483906	0.696
619						

17 195	2.857268e+10	0.196207	20.486961	16.531848	0.095167	0.183
18 393	2.665842e+10	1.782703	31.059667	27.220645	0.060486	0.421
19 968	9.331422e+10	3.380021	31.157916	26.862454	0.068120	0.215
20 355	1.807344e+11	0.000000	46.490068	41.729253	0.182851	0.384
21 142	1.218813e+11	1.733990	29.504052	25.863022	-0.203113	0.067
22 267	1.614523e+10	0.000000	40.607774	34.767773	0.847529	1.017
23 086	8.649954e+10	0.000000	32.091533	28.309044	0.080463	0.449
24 621	4.376922e+10	3.050774	26.983458	22.155723	-0.005764	0.347
25 060	3.480358e+10	0.000000	31.818067	27.290722	0.413301	0.718
26 623	8.283299e+09	1.947799	15.724159	11.585231	0.014474	0.230
27 023	8.283299e+09	1.947799	47.468973	44.602211	0.348162	0.696
28 372	7.470167e+10	2.398082	28.189902	24.433436	0.306536	0.527
29 863	3.409415e+11	2.582311	30.580899	27.093828	0.000217	0.275
...
12387 863	5.056250e+06	NaN	27.260771	18.932814	0.000004	-0.023
12388 409	6.090515e+06	0.000000	104.469478	101.750333	0.330220	0.593
12389 293	3.570880e+06	NaN	97.702577	94.360826	0.662657	0.913
12390 151	4.904000e+05	0.000000	133.526537	129.376135	1.151356	1.328
12391 192	6.241790e+06	0.000000	110.837739	107.382513	0.659717	0.966
12392 332	2.165040e+07	NaN	101.811941	97.978433	0.653215	1.072
12393 880	6.832300e+04	NaN	103.543000	99.234095	1.011012	1.276
12394 323	1.513400e+06	NaN	112.477902	108.892673	0.944760	1.100
12395 788	1.934550e+07	0.000000	161.471931	158.735624	0.693495	0.823
12396 595	5.030700e+01	0.000000	54.510589	43.898056	1.078707	1.314
12397 879	2.664900e+07	0.000000	101.664223	98.931488	0.429639	0.725
12398 300	2.022045e+06	0.000000	163.088286	160.367777	0.697482	1.088
12399 775	4.408008e+07	0.000000	36.575626	31.719218	0.393721	0.240
12400 172	5.667890e+06	NaN	97.804564	94.667639	0.387307	0.706
12401	7.414000e+05	NaN	48.075393	40.713728	0.377943	0.628

380						
12402	7.785400e+06	0.000000	184.516847	182.334727	0.697834	0.899
932						
12403	1.550796e+07	0.000000	94.508199	89.964068	0.633557	0.928
682						
12404	2.951147e+10	4.714286	32.947040	30.112542	0.247859	0.371
527						
12405	1.352860e+06	0.000000	61.704020	51.280116	1.028419	1.074
434						
12406	1.087100e+06	NaN	130.599161	126.879075	0.936892	1.241
884						
12407	1.251480e+06	0.000000	41.244786	33.040499	0.226796	0.535
050						
12408	2.591100e+05	NaN	116.403801	112.333291	1.162148	1.408
065						
12409	3.492480e+06	NaN	138.440849	134.845868	0.952318	1.176
245						
12410	5.862500e+05	0.000000	200.094389	198.665668	0.143345	0.409
695						
12411	1.081953e+07	0.000000	96.897413	91.863688	0.259780	0.335
687						
12412	3.675600e+07	0.000000	78.220357	73.194224	0.841392	1.083
367						
12413	1.307280e+06	NaN	112.223384	109.112273	0.525998	0.748
585						
12414	2.437080e+07	NaN	52.605311	45.356111	0.677706	0.911
724						
12415	2.031860e+06	0.000000	172.922415	170.021760	0.986007	1.199
472						
12416	8.473052e+08	0.620877	49.819346	37.558330	0.743676	0.979
055						

	DataDate	DlyReturn
0	20040129	0.000000
1	20040129	0.000000
2	20040129	0.000000
3	20040129	0.000000
4	20040129	0.000000
5	20040129	0.000000
6	20040129	0.000000
7	20040129	0.000000
8	20040129	0.000000
9	20040129	0.000000
10	20040129	0.000000
11	20040129	0.000000
12	20040129	0.000000
13	20040129	-0.028063
14	20040129	0.000000
15	20040129	0.000000
16	20040129	-0.007407
17	20040129	0.000000
18	20040129	0.000000
19	20040129	0.000000
20	20040129	0.000000
21	20040129	0.000000
22	20040129	0.000000
23	20040129	0.000000

```

24      20040129      0.000000
25      20040129      0.000000
26      20040129      0.000000
27      20040129     -0.044211
28      20040129      0.000000
29      20040129      0.012723
...      ...      ...
12387   20040129      0.000000
12388   20040129      0.090047
12389   20040129      0.000000
12390   20040129     -0.500000
12391   20040129      0.126582
12392   20040129      0.000000
12393   20040129      0.000000
12394   20040129      0.000000
12395   20040129     -0.037736
12396   20040129      0.000000
12397   20040129     -0.033898
12398   20040129      0.000000
12399   20040129     -0.004711
12400   20040129      0.000000
12401   20040129      0.000000
12402   20040129      0.000000
12403   20040129      0.346154
12404   20040129      0.010646
12405   20040129      0.000000
12406   20040129      0.800000
12407   20040129      0.000000
12408   20040129      0.000000
12409   20040129      0.000000
12410   20040129      0.000000
12411   20040129     -0.027843
12412   20040129     -0.066390
12413   20040129      0.000000
12414   20040129      0.000000
12415   20040129      0.000000
12416   20040129     -0.003458

```

```
[12417 rows x 93 columns]
```

Add Daily Returns date column (Optional)

Name the column `DlyReturnDate`. **Hint:** create a list containing copies of the date, then create a pandas series.

```

In [7]: # Optional
        for DlyReturnDate, df in frames.items():
            # Get the number of rows
            n_rows = df.shape[0]
            # Add a column for the datadate
            df['DlyReturnDate'] = pd.Series([DlyReturnDate] * n_rows)

```

```

In [8]: print(frames['20040202'])

```

	Barriid	USFASTD_1DREVRSL	USFASTD_AERODEF	USFASTD_AIRLINES	\
0	USA0001	-0.453	0.000	0.0	
1	USA0011	0.298	0.000	0.0	
2	USA0031	0.562	0.000	0.0	
3	USA0062	-0.339	0.431	0.0	
4	USA00E2	-0.069	0.000	0.0	
5	USA00F1	0.576	0.000	0.0	
6	USA00G2	-0.399	0.000	0.0	
7	USA00H1	1.029	0.000	0.0	
8	USA00I1	-0.869	0.000	0.0	
9	USA00J1	0.710	0.000	0.0	
10	USA00K1	-0.607	0.000	0.0	
11	USA00P1	-0.285	0.000	0.0	
12	USA00R1	0.346	0.000	0.0	
13	USA00S1	-0.545	0.000	0.0	
14	USA00V1	1.175	0.000	0.0	
15	USA0131	-0.085	1.000	0.0	
16	USA0161	-2.587	1.000	0.0	
17	USA01I1	0.776	0.000	0.0	
18	USA01J2	-0.999	0.000	0.0	
19	USA01L1	-0.336	0.000	0.0	
20	USA01P1	-0.879	0.000	0.0	
21	USA01Q1	0.623	0.000	0.0	
22	USA0202	-0.638	0.000	0.0	
23	USA0231	-0.284	0.000	0.0	
24	USA0281	-0.017	0.000	0.0	
25	USA0291	-0.720	0.000	0.0	
26	USA02A1	0.191	0.000	0.0	
27	USA02B1	-0.915	0.000	0.0	
28	USA02H1	0.136	0.000	0.0	
29	USA02P1	-0.295	0.000	0.0	
...	
12387	USAZY41	0.246	0.000	0.0	
12388	USAZY51	-1.058	0.000	0.0	
12389	USAZY61	-0.230	0.000	0.0	
12390	USAZY71	-2.661	0.000	0.0	
12391	USAZYI1	1.538	0.000	0.0	
12392	USAZYJ1	-1.280	0.000	0.0	
12393	USAZYK1	-0.852	0.000	0.0	
12394	USAZYM1	-0.771	0.000	0.0	
12395	USAZYR1	-2.661	0.000	0.0	
12396	USAZYS1	-1.242	0.000	0.0	
12397	USAZYT1	-0.049	0.000	0.0	
12398	USAZYV1	2.089	0.000	0.0	
12399	USAZYX1	-0.625	0.000	0.0	
12400	USAZZ41	-0.788	0.000	0.0	
12401	USAZZ51	-1.226	0.000	0.0	
12402	USAZZ61	-1.172	0.000	0.0	
12403	USAZZ71	-1.659	0.000	0.0	
12404	USAZZ81	0.136	0.000	0.0	
12405	USAZZ91	-1.684	0.000	0.0	
12406	USAZZA1	2.349	0.000	0.0	
12407	USAZZB1	-1.159	0.000	0.0	
12408	USAZZD1	-0.671	0.000	0.0	
12409	USAZZF1	-2.661	0.000	0.0	
12410	USAZZI1	2.664	0.000	0.0	
12411	USAZZJ1	-2.661	0.000	0.0	

12412	USAZZL1	-0.470	0.000	0.0
12413	USAZZP1	-0.117	0.000	0.0
12414	USAZZR1	-0.990	0.000	0.0
12415	USAZZX1	-1.602	0.000	0.0
12416	USAZZY1	-0.299	0.000	0.0

	USFASTD_ALUMSTEL	USFASTD_APPAREL	USFASTD_AUTO	USFASTD_BANKS	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...
12387	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12388	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12389	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12391	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12392	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12393	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12394	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12395	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12396	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12397	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12398	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12399	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12400	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12401	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12402	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12403	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12404	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12405	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

12406	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12407	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12408	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12409	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12410	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12411	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12412	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12413	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12414	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12415	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12416	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	USFASTD_BETA	USFASTD_BEVTOB	...	ADTCA_30	IssuerMarketCap \
0	-2.132	0.000	...	NaN	5.289123e+10
1	-2.132	0.000	...	NaN	5.961760e+09
2	-2.034	0.000	...	NaN	6.836196e+10
3	-2.268	0.000	...	NaN	3.091896e+10
4	-2.159	0.000	...	NaN	5.498100e+10
5	-2.042	0.000	...	NaN	1.807170e+11
6	-2.137	0.000	...	NaN	1.543809e+10
7	-1.875	0.000	...	NaN	8.388786e+10
8	-0.714	0.000	...	NaN	1.748390e+10
9	-2.017	0.863	...	NaN	4.224772e+10
10	-2.280	0.000	...	NaN	3.582410e+10
11	-1.060	0.000	...	NaN	2.563947e+10
12	-1.683	0.000	...	NaN	6.628188e+09
13	-1.104	0.000	...	NaN	1.479395e+10
14	-2.132	0.000	...	NaN	1.139173e+10
15	-2.410	0.000	...	NaN	3.384689e+10
16	-1.102	0.000	...	NaN	3.384689e+10
17	-1.929	0.000	...	NaN	2.857268e+10
18	-2.003	0.000	...	NaN	2.665842e+10
19	-1.987	0.000	...	NaN	9.331422e+10
20	-1.743	0.000	...	NaN	1.807344e+11
21	-2.564	1.000	...	NaN	1.218813e+11
22	-0.328	0.000	...	NaN	1.614523e+10
23	-1.961	0.000	...	NaN	8.649954e+10
24	-2.144	0.000	...	NaN	4.376922e+10
25	-1.252	0.000	...	NaN	3.480358e+10
26	-2.101	0.000	...	NaN	8.283299e+09
27	-1.391	0.000	...	NaN	8.283299e+09
28	-1.479	0.000	...	NaN	7.470167e+10
29	-2.131	0.000	...	NaN	3.409415e+11
...
12387	-2.132	0.000	...	NaN	5.056250e+06
12388	-1.429	0.000	...	1204.44	6.090515e+06
12389	-0.721	0.000	...	NaN	3.570880e+06
12390	0.319	0.000	...	196.03	4.904000e+05
12391	-0.727	0.000	...	6070.63	6.241790e+06
12392	-0.741	0.000	...	NaN	2.165040e+07
12393	0.020	0.000	...	38.26	6.832300e+04
12394	-0.121	0.000	...	NaN	1.513400e+06
12395	-0.656	0.000	...	302807.87	1.934550e+07
12396	0.165	0.000	...	NaN	5.030700e+01
12397	-1.217	0.000	...	47196.41	2.664900e+07
12398	-0.647	0.000	...	12660.04	2.022045e+06
12399	-1.294	0.000	...	17031.25	4.408008e+07

12400	-1.307	0.000	...	18613.46	5.667890e+06
12401	-1.327	0.000	...	NaN	7.414000e+05
12402	-0.646	0.000	...	6387.69	7.785400e+06
12403	-0.783	0.000	...	NaN	1.550796e+07
12404	-1.604	1.000	...	1642336.25	2.951147e+10
12405	0.057	0.000	...	NaN	1.352860e+06
12406	-0.137	0.000	...	2648.89	1.087100e+06
12407	-1.649	0.000	...	NaN	1.251480e+06
12408	0.342	0.000	...	NaN	2.591100e+05
12409	-0.105	0.000	...	2294.39	3.492480e+06
12410	-1.827	1.000	...	954.60	5.862500e+05
12411	-1.579	0.000	...	NaN	1.081953e+07
12412	-0.341	0.000	...	16052.11	3.675600e+07
12413	-1.012	1.000	...	NaN	1.307280e+06
12414	-0.689	0.000	...	NaN	2.437080e+07
12415	-0.033	0.000	...	4573.75	2.031860e+06
12416	-0.549	0.000	...	3897348.45	8.473052e+08

	Yield	TotalRisk	SpecRisk	HistBeta	PredBeta	DataDate	\
0	0.188679	20.694434	14.729043	-0.000178	0.115036	20040129	
1	0.000000	23.609017	17.014409	0.000004	0.108720	20040129	
2	2.103004	28.434662	23.925639	0.046058	0.194914	20040129	
3	2.243494	33.123394	30.448789	-0.064070	0.223348	20040129	
4	2.167256	38.742879	35.090504	-0.012908	0.283564	20040129	
5	0.392275	20.908445	16.315682	0.042024	0.306262	20040129	
6	4.679803	29.128388	20.217000	-0.002480	-0.010724	20040129	
7	0.000000	31.290932	25.358922	0.120849	0.244778	20040129	
8	0.087623	43.596154	34.359011	0.665980	1.096755	20040129	
9	1.670463	29.970976	26.739438	0.053856	0.292584	20040129	
10	0.000000	46.333840	36.759635	-0.069733	0.509957	20040129	
11	1.413784	26.625234	21.618835	0.503530	0.880865	20040129	
12	2.641914	22.013825	16.586309	0.210873	0.598267	20040129	
13	1.244629	29.702855	26.651338	0.482919	0.576354	20040129	
14	1.458435	18.855765	13.979951	0.000004	0.090631	20040129	
15	1.613669	33.266556	28.789954	-0.130689	0.145135	20040129	
16	1.613669	41.551565	37.197262	0.483906	0.696619	20040129	
17	0.196207	20.486961	16.531848	0.095167	0.183195	20040129	
18	1.782703	31.059667	27.220645	0.060486	0.421393	20040129	
19	3.380021	31.157916	26.862454	0.068120	0.215968	20040129	
20	0.000000	46.490068	41.729253	0.182851	0.384355	20040129	
21	1.733990	29.504052	25.863022	-0.203113	0.067142	20040129	
22	0.000000	40.607774	34.767773	0.847529	1.017267	20040129	
23	0.000000	32.091533	28.309044	0.080463	0.449086	20040129	
24	3.050774	26.983458	22.155723	-0.005764	0.347621	20040129	
25	0.000000	31.818067	27.290722	0.413301	0.718060	20040129	
26	1.947799	15.724159	11.585231	0.014474	0.230623	20040129	
27	1.947799	47.468973	44.602211	0.348162	0.696023	20040129	
28	2.398082	28.189902	24.433436	0.306536	0.527372	20040129	
29	2.582311	30.580899	27.093828	0.000217	0.275863	20040129	
...	
12387	NaN	27.260771	18.932814	0.000004	-0.023863	20040129	
12388	0.000000	104.469478	101.750333	0.330220	0.593409	20040129	
12389	NaN	97.702577	94.360826	0.662657	0.913293	20040129	
12390	0.000000	133.526537	129.376135	1.151356	1.328151	20040129	
12391	0.000000	110.837739	107.382513	0.659717	0.966192	20040129	
12392	NaN	101.811941	97.978433	0.653215	1.072332	20040129	
12393	NaN	103.543000	99.234095	1.011012	1.276880	20040129	

12394	NaN	112.477902	108.892673	0.944760	1.100323	20040129
12395	0.000000	161.471931	158.735624	0.693495	0.823788	20040129
12396	0.000000	54.510589	43.898056	1.078707	1.314595	20040129
12397	0.000000	101.664223	98.931488	0.429639	0.725879	20040129
12398	0.000000	163.088286	160.367777	0.697482	1.088300	20040129
12399	0.000000	36.575626	31.719218	0.393721	0.240775	20040129
12400	NaN	97.804564	94.667639	0.387307	0.706172	20040129
12401	NaN	48.075393	40.713728	0.377943	0.628380	20040129
12402	0.000000	184.516847	182.334727	0.697834	0.899932	20040129
12403	0.000000	94.508199	89.964068	0.633557	0.928682	20040129
12404	4.714286	32.947040	30.112542	0.247859	0.371527	20040129
12405	0.000000	61.704020	51.280116	1.028419	1.074434	20040129
12406	NaN	130.599161	126.879075	0.936892	1.241884	20040129
12407	0.000000	41.244786	33.040499	0.226796	0.535050	20040129
12408	NaN	116.403801	112.333291	1.162148	1.408065	20040129
12409	NaN	138.440849	134.845868	0.952318	1.176245	20040129
12410	0.000000	200.094389	198.665668	0.143345	0.409695	20040129
12411	0.000000	96.897413	91.863688	0.259780	0.335687	20040129
12412	0.000000	78.220357	73.194224	0.841392	1.083367	20040129
12413	NaN	112.223384	109.112273	0.525998	0.748585	20040129
12414	NaN	52.605311	45.356111	0.677706	0.911724	20040129
12415	0.000000	172.922415	170.021760	0.986007	1.199472	20040129
12416	0.620877	49.819346	37.558330	0.743676	0.979055	20040129

	DlyReturn	DlyReturnDate
0	0.000000	20040202
1	0.000000	20040202
2	0.000000	20040202
3	0.000000	20040202
4	0.000000	20040202
5	0.000000	20040202
6	0.000000	20040202
7	0.000000	20040202
8	0.000000	20040202
9	0.000000	20040202
10	0.000000	20040202
11	0.000000	20040202
12	0.000000	20040202
13	-0.028063	20040202
14	0.000000	20040202
15	0.000000	20040202
16	-0.007407	20040202
17	0.000000	20040202
18	0.000000	20040202
19	0.000000	20040202
20	0.000000	20040202
21	0.000000	20040202
22	0.000000	20040202
23	0.000000	20040202
24	0.000000	20040202
25	0.000000	20040202
26	0.000000	20040202
27	-0.044211	20040202
28	0.000000	20040202
29	0.012723	20040202
...
12387	0.000000	20040202


```

12388    0.090047    20040202
12389    0.000000    20040202
12390   -0.500000    20040202
12391    0.126582    20040202
12392    0.000000    20040202
12393    0.000000    20040202
12394    0.000000    20040202
12395   -0.037736    20040202
12396    0.000000    20040202
12397   -0.033898    20040202
12398    0.000000    20040202
12399   -0.004711    20040202
12400    0.000000    20040202
12401    0.000000    20040202
12402    0.000000    20040202
12403    0.346154    20040202
12404    0.010646    20040202
12405    0.000000    20040202
12406    0.800000    20040202
12407    0.000000    20040202
12408    0.000000    20040202
12409    0.000000    20040202
12410    0.000000    20040202
12411   -0.027843    20040202
12412   -0.066390    20040202
12413    0.000000    20040202
12414    0.000000    20040202
12415    0.000000    20040202
12416   -0.003458    20040202

```

```
[12417 rows x 94 columns]
```

Winsorize

As we have done in other projects, we'll want to avoid extremely positive or negative values in our data. We will therefore create a function, `wins`, that will clip our values to a minimum and maximum range. This process is called **Winsorizing**. Remember that this helps us handle noise, which may otherwise cause unusually large positions.

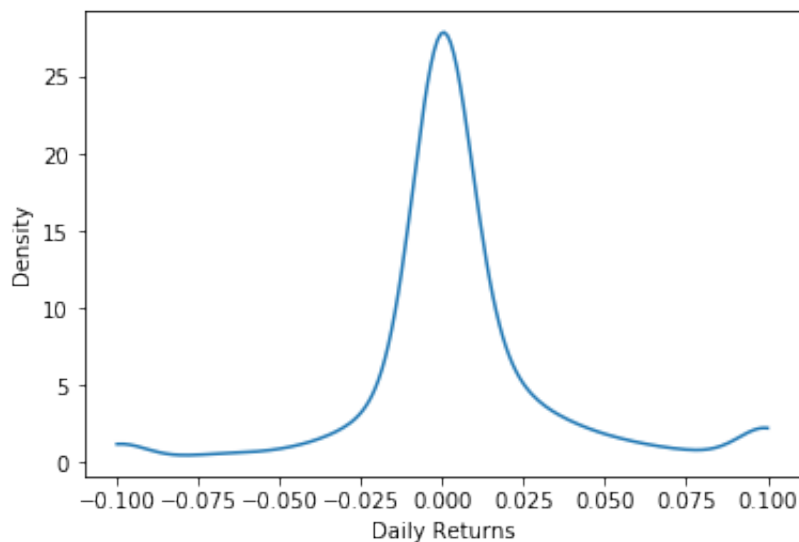
```
In [9]: def wins(x,a,b):
        return np.where(x <= a, a, np.where(x >= b, b, x))
```

Density Plot

Let's check our `wins` function by taking a look at the distribution of returns for a single day `20040102`. We will clip our data from `-0.1` to `0.1` and plot it using our `density_plot` function.

```
In [10]: def density_plot(data):
    density = gaussian_kde(data)
    xs = np.linspace(np.min(data), np.max(data), 200)
    density.covariance_factor = lambda : .25
    density._compute_covariance()
    plt.plot(xs, density(xs))
    plt.xlabel('Daily Returns')
    plt.ylabel('Density')
    plt.show()

test = frames['20040108']
test['DlyReturn'] = wins(test['DlyReturn'], -0.1, 0.1)
density_plot(test['DlyReturn'])
```



Factor Exposures and Factor Returns

Recall that:

$$r_{i,t} = \sum_{j=1}^k (\beta_{i,j,t-2} \times f_{j,t})$$

where $i=1\dots N$ (N assets),

and $j=1\dots k$ (k factors).

where $r_{i,t}$ is the return, $\beta_{i,j,t-2}$ is the factor exposure, and $f_{j,t}$ is the factor return. Since we get the factor exposures from the Barra data, and we know the returns, it is possible to estimate the factor returns. In this notebook, we will use the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method to estimate the factor exposures, $f_{j,t}$, by using $\beta_{i,j,t-2}$ as the independent variable, and $r_{i,t}$ as the dependent variable.

```
In [11]: def get_formula(factors, Y):
    L = ["0"]
    L.extend(factors)
    return Y + " ~ " + " + ".join(L)

def factors_from_names(n):
    return list(filter(lambda x: "USFASTD_" in x, n))

def estimate_factor_returns(df):
    ## build universe based on filters
    estu = df.loc[df.IssuerMarketCap > 1e9].copy(deep=True)

    ## winsorize returns for fitting
    estu['DlyReturn'] = wins(estu['DlyReturn'], -0.25, 0.25)

    all_factors = factors_from_names(list(df))
    form = get_formula(all_factors, "DlyReturn")
    model = ols(form, data=estu)
    results = model.fit()
    return results

In [12]: facret = {}

for date in frames:
    facret[date] = estimate_factor_returns(frames[date]).params

In [13]: my_dates = sorted(list(map(lambda date: pd.to_datetime(date, format='%Y%m
```

Choose Alpha Factors

We will now choose our alpha factors. Barra's factors include some alpha factors that we have seen before, such as:

- **USFASTD_1DREVRSL** : Reversal
- **USFASTD_EARNYILD** : Earnings Yield
- **USFASTD_VALUE** : Value
- **USFASTD_SENTMT** : Sentiment

We will choose these alpha factors for now, but you are encouraged to come back to this later and try other factors as well.

```
In [14]: alpha_factors = ["USFASTD_1DREVRSL", "USFASTD_EARNYILD", "USFASTD_VALUE",
                           "USFASTD_SENTMT"]

facret_df = pd.DataFrame(index = my_dates)

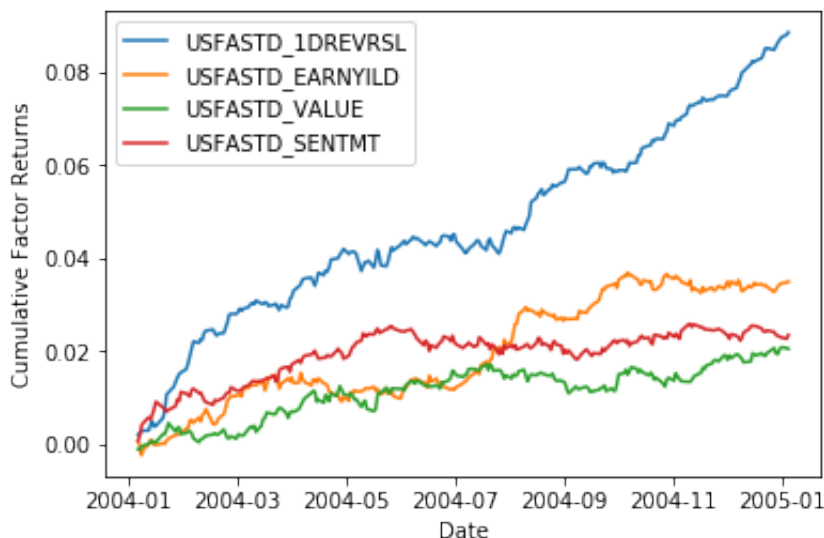
for dt in my_dates:
    for alp in alpha_factors:
        facret_df.at[dt, alp] = facret[dt.strftime('%Y%m%d')][alp]

for column in facret_df.columns:
    plt.plot(facret_df[column].cumsum(), label=column)
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Cumulative Factor Returns')
plt.show()
```

/opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pandas/plotting/_converter.py:129: FutureWarning: Using an implicitly registered datetime converter for a matplotlib plotting method. The converter was registered by pandas on import. Future versions of pandas will require you to explicitly register matplotlib converters.

To register the converters:

```
>>> from pandas.plotting import register_matplotlib_converters
>>> register_matplotlib_converters()
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```



Merge Previous Portfolio Holdings

In order to optimize our portfolio we will use the previous day's holdings to estimate the trade size and transaction costs. In order to keep track of the holdings from the previous day we will include a column to hold the portfolio holdings of the previous day. These holdings of all our assets will be initialized to zero when the backtest first starts.

```
In [15]: def clean_nas(df):
          numeric_columns = df.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).columns.tolist

          for numeric_column in numeric_columns:
              df[numeric_column] = np.nan_to_num(df[numeric_column])

          return df
```

```
In [16]: previous_holdings = pd.DataFrame(data = {"Barrid" : ["USA02P1"], "h.opt.p
df = frames[my_dates[0].strftime('%Y%m%d')]

df = df.merge(previous_holdings, how = 'left', on = 'Barrid')
df = clean_nas(df)
df.loc[df['SpecRisk'] == 0]['SpecRisk'] = median(df['SpecRisk'])
```

Build Universe Based on Filters (TODO)

In the cell below, implement the function `get_universe` that creates a stock universe by selecting only those companies that have a market capitalization of at least 1 billion dollars **OR** that are in the previous day's holdings, even if on the current day, the company no longer meets the 1 billion dollar criteria.

When creating the universe, make sure you use the `.copy()` attribute to create a copy of the data. Also, it is very important to make sure that we are not looking at returns when forming the portfolio! to make this impossible, make sure to drop the column containing the daily return.

```
In [17]: def get_universe(df):
        """
        Create a stock universe based on filters

        Parameters
        -----
        df : DataFrame
            All stocks

        Returns
        -----
        universe : DataFrame
            Selected stocks based on filters
        """

        # TODO: Implement
        # Get universe
        universe = df.loc[(df['IssuerMarketCap'] >= 1e9) | (abs(df['h.opt.pre

        # Remove daily returns from df so that it is impossible to read off d
        universe = universe.drop(columns = 'DlyReturn')

        return universe

universe = get_universe(df)
```

```
In [18]: date = str(int(universe['DataDate'][1]))
```

Factors

We will now extract both the risk factors and alpha factors. We begin by first getting all the factors using the `factors_from_names` function defined previously.

```
In [19]: all_factors = factors_from_names(list(universe))
```

We will now create the function `setdiff` to just select the factors that we have not defined as alpha factors

```
In [20]: def setdiff(temp1, temp2):
        s = set(temp2)
        temp3 = [x for x in temp1 if x not in s]
        return temp3
```

```
In [21]: risk_factors = setdiff(all_factors, alpha_factors)
```

We will also save the column that contains the previous holdings in a separate variable because we are going to use it later when we perform our portfolio optimization.

```
In [22]: h0 = universe['h.opt.previous']
```

Matrix of Risk Factor Exposures

Our dataframe contains several columns that we'll use as risk factors exposures. Extract these and put them into a matrix.

The data, such as industry category, are already one-hot encoded, but if this were not the case, then using `patsy.dmatrices` would help, as this function extracts categories and performs the one-hot encoding. We'll practice using this package, as you may find it useful with future data sets. You could also store the factors in a dataframe if you prefer.

How to use `patsy.dmatrices`

`patsy.dmatrices` takes in a formula and the dataframe. The formula tells the function which columns to take. The formula will look something like this:

```
SpecRisk ~ 0 + USFASTD_AERODEF + USFASTD_AIRLINES + ...
```

where the variable to the left of the `~` is the "dependent variable" and the others to the right are the independent variables (as if we were preparing data to be fit to a model).

This just means that the `patsy.dmatrices` function will return two matrix variables, one that contains the single column for the dependent variable `outcome`, and the independent variable columns are stored in a matrix `predictors`.

The `predictors` matrix will contain the matrix of risk factors, which is what we want. We don't actually need the `outcome` matrix; it's just created because that's the way `patsy.dmatrices` works.

```
In [23]: formula = get_formula(risk_factors, "SpecRisk")
```

```
In [24]: def model_matrix(formula, data):  
         outcome, predictors = patsy.dmatrices(formula, data)  
         return predictors
```

```
In [25]: B = model_matrix(formula, universe)  
         BT = B.transpose()
```

Calculate Specific Variance

Notice that the specific risk data is in percent:

```
In [26]: universe['SpecRisk'][0:2]
```

```
Out[26]: 0      9.014505
         1     11.726327
         Name: SpecRisk, dtype: float64
```

Therefore, in order to get the specific variance for each stock in the universe we first need to multiply these values by `0.01` and then square them:

```
In [27]: specVar = (0.01 * universe['SpecRisk']) ** 2
```

Factor covariance matrix (TODO)

Note that we already have factor covariances from Barra data, which is stored in the variable `covariance`. `covariance` is a dictionary, where the key is each day's date, and the value is a dataframe containing the factor covariances.

```
In [28]: covariance['20040102'].head()
```

```
Out[28]:
```

		Factor1	Factor2	VarCovar	DataDate
0	USFASTD_1DREVRSL	USFASTD_1DREVRSL	1.958869	20040102	
1	USFASTD_1DREVRSL	USFASTD_BETA	1.602458	20040102	
2	USFASTD_1DREVRSL	USFASTD_DIVYILD	-0.012642	20040102	
3	USFASTD_1DREVRSL	USFASTD_DWNRISK	-0.064387	20040102	
4	USFASTD_1DREVRSL	USFASTD_EARNQLTY	0.046573	20040102	

In the code below, implement the function `diagonal_factor_cov` to create the factor covariance matrix. Note that the covariances are given in percentage units squared. Therefore you must re-scale them appropriately so that they're in decimals squared. Use the given `colnames` function to get the column names from `B`.

When creating factor covariance matrix, you can store the factor variances and covariances, or just store the factor variances. Try both, and see if you notice any differences.

```
In [29]: def colnames(B):
         if type(B) == patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix:
             return B.design_info.column_names
         if type(B) == pandas.core.frame.DataFrame:
             return B.columns.tolist()
         return None
```



```
In [30]: def diagonal_factor_cov(date, B):
        """
        Create the factor covariance matrix

        Parameters
        -----
        date : string
            date. For example 20040102

        B : patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix OR pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
            Matrix of Risk Factors

        Returns
        -----
        Fm : Numpy ndarray
            factor covariance matrix
        """
        cv = covariance[date]
        k = np.shape(B)[1]
        Fm = np.zeros([k,k])
        for j in range(0,k):
            fac = colnames(B)[j]
            Fm[j,j] = (0.01**2) * cv.loc[(cv.Factor1==fac) & (cv.Factor2==fac)]
        return(Fm)

Fvar = diagonal_factor_cov(date, B)
```

Transaction Costs

To get the transaction cost, or slippage, we have to multiply the price change due to market impact by the amount of dollars traded:

$$t_{cost}_{i,t} = \Delta p_{i,t} \times \text{trade}_{i,t}$$

In summation notation it looks like this:

$$t_{cost}_{i,t} = \sum_i^N \lambda_{i,t} (h_{i,t} - h_{i,t-1})^2$$

$$\text{where } \lambda_{i,t} = \frac{1}{10 \times \text{ADV}_{i,t}}$$

Note that since we're dividing by ADV, we'll want to handle cases when ADV is missing or zero. In those instances, we can set ADV to a small positive number, such as 10,000, which, in practice assumes that the stock is illiquid. In the code below if there is no volume information we assume the asset is illiquid.

```
In [31]: def get_lambda(universe, composite_volume_column = 'ADTCA_30'):
    universe.loc[np.isnan(universe[composite_volume_column]), composite_v
    universe.loc[universe[composite_volume_column] == 0, composite_volume

    adv = universe[composite_volume_column]

    return 0.1 / adv

Lambda = get_lambda(universe)
```

Alpha Combination (TODO)

In the code below create a matrix of alpha factors and return it from the function `get_B_alpha`. Create this matrix in the same way you created the matrix of risk factors, i.e. using the `get_formula` and `model_matrix` functions we have defined above. Feel free to go back and look at the previous code.

```
In [32]: def get_B_alpha(alpha_factors, universe):
    # TODO: Implement

    return model_matrix(get_formula(alpha_factors, "SpecRisk"), data = un

B_alpha = get_B_alpha(alpha_factors, universe)
```

Now that you have the matrix containing the alpha factors we will combine them by adding its rows. By doing this we will collapse the `B_alpha` matrix into a single alpha vector. We'll multiply by `1e-4` so that the expression of expected portfolio return, $\alpha^T \mathbf{h}$, is in dollar units.

```
In [33]: def get_alpha_vec(B_alpha):
    """
    Create an alpha vecrtor

    Parameters
    -----
    B_alpha : patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix
        Matrix of Alpha Factors

    Returns
    -----
    alpha_vec : patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix
        alpha vecrtor
    """

    # TODO: Implement
    scale = 1e-4
    alpha_vec = scale * np.sum(B_alpha, axis=1)
    return alpha_vec

alpha_vec = get_alpha_vec(B_alpha)
```

Optional Challenge

You can also try to a more sophisticated method of alpha combination, by choosing the holding for each alpha based on the same metric of its performance, such as the factor returns, or sharpe ratio. To make this more realistic, you can calculate a rolling average of the sharpe ratio, which is updated for each day. Remember to only use data that occurs prior to the date of each optimization, and not data that occurs in the future. Also, since factor returns and sharpe ratios may be negative, consider using a `max` function to give the holdings a lower bound of zero.

Objective function (TODO)

The objective function is given by:

$$f(\mathbf{h}) = \frac{1}{2} \kappa \mathbf{h}_t^T \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{h}_t + \frac{1}{2} \kappa \mathbf{h}_t^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{h}_t - \mathbf{\alpha}^T \mathbf{h}_t + (\mathbf{h}_t - \mathbf{h}_{t-1})^T \mathbf{\Lambda} (\mathbf{h}_t - \mathbf{h}_{t-1})$$

Where the terms correspond to: factor risk + idiosyncratic risk - expected portfolio return + transaction costs, respectively. We should also note that

$\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q}$ is defined to be the same as \mathbf{BFB}^T . Review the lessons if you need a refresher of how we get \mathbf{Q} .

Our objective is to minimize this objective function. To do this, we will use Scipy's optimization function:

```
scipy.optimize.fmin_l_bfgs_b(func, initial_guess, func_gradient)
```

where:

- **func** : is the function we want to minimize
- **initial_guess** : is our initial guess
- **func_gradient** : is the gradient of the function we want to minimize

So, in order to use the `scipy.optimize.fmin_l_bfgs_b` function we first need to define its parameters.

In the code below implement the function `obj_func(h)` that corresponds to the objective function above that we want to minimize. We will set the risk aversion to be `1.0e-6`.

```
In [34]: risk_aversion = 1.0e-6

def get_obj_func(h0, risk_aversion, Q, specVar, alpha_vec, Lambda):
    def obj_func(h):
        # TODO: Implement
        f = 0.0
        f += 0.5 * risk_aversion * np.sum( np.matmul(Q, h) ** 2 )
        f += 0.5 * risk_aversion * np.dot(h ** 2, specVar) #since Specifi
        f -= np.dot(h, alpha_vec)
        f += np.dot( (h - h0) ** 2, Lambda)

        return f

    return obj_func
```

Gradient (TODO)

Now that we can generate the objective function using `get_obj_func`, we can now create a similar function with its gradient. The reason we're interested in calculating the gradient is so that we can tell the optimizer in which direction, and how much, it should shift the portfolio holdings in order to improve the objective function (minimize variance, minimize transaction cost, and maximize expected portfolio return).

Before we implement the function we first need to know what the gradient looks like. The gradient, or derivative of the objective function, with respect to the portfolio holdings h , is given by:

$$f'(\mathbf{h}) = \frac{1}{2}\kappa (2\mathbf{Q}^T\mathbf{Qh}) + \frac{1}{2}\kappa (2\mathbf{Sh}) - \mathbf{\alpha} + 2(\mathbf{h}_{\text{t}} - \mathbf{h}_{\text{t-1}})\mathbf{\Lambda}$$

In the code below, implement the function `grad(h)` that corresponds to the function of the gradient given above.

```
In [35]: def get_grad_func(h0, risk_aversion, Q, QT, specVar, alpha_vec, Lambda):
    def grad_func(h):
        # TODO: Implement
        g = risk_aversion * (np.matmul(QT, np.matmul(Q,h)) + (specVar * h
            - alpha_vec \
            + 2 * (h-h0) * Lambda)

        return (np.asarray(g))

    return grad_func
```

Optimize (TODO)

Now that we can generate the objective function using `get_obj_func`, and its corresponding gradient using `get_grad_func` we are ready to minimize the objective function using Scipy's optimization function. For this, we will use our initial holdings as our `initial_guess` parameter.

In the cell below, implement the function `get_h_star` that optimizes the objective function. Use the objective function (`obj_func`) and gradient function (`grad_func`) provided within `get_h_star` to optimize the objective function using the `scipy.optimize.fmin_l_bfgs_b` function.

```

In [36]: risk_aversion = 1.0e-6

Q = np.matmul(scipy.linalg.sqrtm(Fvar), BT)
QT = Q.transpose()

def get_h_star(risk_aversion, Q, QT, specVar, alpha_vec, h0, Lambda):
    """
    Optimize the objective function

    Parameters
    -----
    risk_aversion : int or float
        Trader's risk aversion

    Q : patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix
        Q Matrix

    QT : patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix
        Transpose of the Q Matrix

    specVar: Pandas Series
        Specific Variance

    alpha_vec: patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix
        alpha vector

    h0 : Pandas Series
        initial holdings

    Lambda : Pandas Series
        Lambda

    Returns
    -----
    optimizer_result[0]: Numpy ndarray
        optimized holdings
    """
    obj_func = get_obj_func(h0, risk_aversion, Q, specVar, alpha_vec, Lambda)
    grad_func = get_grad_func(h0, risk_aversion, Q, QT, specVar, alpha_vec)

    # TODO: Implement
    optimizer_result = scipy.optimize.fmin_l_bfgs_b(obj_func, h0, grad_func)

    return optimizer_result[0]

h_star = get_h_star(risk_aversion, Q, QT, specVar, alpha_vec, h0, Lambda)

```

After we have optimized our objective function we can now use, `h_star` to create our optimal portfolio:

```

In [37]: opt_portfolio = pd.DataFrame(data = {"Barrid" : universe['Barrid'], "h.op

```

Risk Exposures (TODO)

We can also use `h_star` to calculate our portfolio's risk and alpha exposures.

In the cells below implement the functions `get_risk_exposures` and `get_portfolio_alpha_exposure` that calculate the portfolio's risk and alpha exposures, respectively.

```
In [38]: def get_risk_exposures(B, BT, h_star):
          """
          Calculate portfolio's Risk Exposure

          Parameters
          -----
          B : patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix
              Matrix of Risk Factors

          BT : patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix
              Transpose of Matrix of Risk Factors

          h_star: Numpy ndarray
              optimized holdings

          Returns
          -----
          risk_exposures : Pandas Series
              Risk Exposures
          """

          # TODO: Implement
          risk_exposures = np.matmul(B.T, h_star)

          return pd.Series(risk_exposures, index = colnames(B))

risk_exposures = get_risk_exposures(B, BT, h_star)
```

```
In [39]: def get_portfolio_alpha_exposure(B_alpha, h_star):
        """
        Calculate portfolio's Alpha Exposure

        Parameters
        -----
        B_alpha : patsy.design_info.DesignMatrix
            Matrix of Alpha Factors

        h_star: Numpy ndarray
            optimized holdings

        Returns
        -----
        alpha_exposures : Pandas Series
            Alpha Exposures
        """

        # TODO: Implement
        return pd.Series(np.matmul(B_alpha.transpose(), h_star), index = coln

portfolio_alpha_exposure = get_portfolio_alpha_exposure(B_alpha, h_star)
```

Transaction Costs (TODO)

We can also use `h_star` to calculate our total transaction costs: $\sum_i^{N} \lambda_i (h_{i,t} - h_{i,t-1})^2$

In the cell below, implement the function `get_total_transaction_costs` that calculates the total transaction costs according to the equation above:


```
In [40]: def get_total_transaction_costs(h0, h_star, Lambda):
        """
        Calculate Total Transaction Costs

        Parameters
        -----
        h0 : Pandas Series
            initial holdings (before optimization)

        h_star: Numpy ndarray
            optimized holdings

        Lambda : Pandas Series
            Lambda

        Returns
        -----
        total_transaction_costs : float
            Total Transaction Costs
        """

        # TODO: Implement
        # I had this formula wrong, so I checked the forums to get an idea on
        # https://hub.udacity.com/rooms/community:nd880:346730-project-581?co
        # ntributions on April 9, 2019 by Ram Krishnan K. and Sarganil D.
        total_transaction_costs = np.sum((h_star-h0)**2 * Lambda)

        return total_transaction_costs

total_transaction_costs = get_total_transaction_costs(h0, h_star, Lambda)
```

Putting It All Together

We can now take all the above functions we created above and use them to create a single function, `form_optimal_portfolio` that returns the optimal portfolio, the risk and alpha exposures, and the total transactions costs.

```
In [41]: def form_optimal_portfolio(df, previous, risk_aversion):
df = df.merge(previous, how = 'left', on = 'Barrid')
df = clean_nas(df)
df.loc[df['SpecRisk'] == 0]['SpecRisk'] = median(df['SpecRisk'])

universe = get_universe(df)
date = str(int(universe['DataDate'][1]))

all_factors = factors_from_names(list(universe))
risk_factors = setdiff(all_factors, alpha_factors)

h0 = universe['h.opt.previous']

B = model_matrix(get_formula(risk_factors, "SpecRisk"), universe)
BT = B.transpose()

specVar = (0.01 * universe['SpecRisk']) ** 2
Fvar = diagonal_factor_cov(date, B)

Lambda = get_lambda(universe)
B_alpha = get_B_alpha(alpha_factors, universe)
alpha_vec = get_alpha_vec(B_alpha)

Q = np.matmul(scipy.linalg.sqrtm(Fvar), BT)
QT = Q.transpose()

h_star = get_h_star(risk_aversion, Q, QT, specVar, alpha_vec, h0, Lam
opt_portfolio = pd.DataFrame(data = {"Barrid" : universe['Barrid'], "

risk_exposures = get_risk_exposures(B, BT, h_star)
portfolio_alpha_exposure = get_portfolio_alpha_exposure(B_alpha, h_st
total_transaction_costs = get_total_transaction_costs(h0, h_star, Lam

return {
    "opt.portfolio" : opt_portfolio,
    "risk.exposures" : risk_exposures,
    "alpha.exposures" : portfolio_alpha_exposure,
    "total.cost" : total_transaction_costs}
```

Build tradelist

The trade list is the most recent optimal asset holdings minus the previous day's optimal holdings.

```
In [42]: def build_tradelist(prev_holdings, opt_result):
tmp = prev_holdings.merge(opt_result['opt.portfolio'], how='outer', o
tmp['h.opt.previous'] = np.nan_to_num(tmp['h.opt.previous'])
tmp['h.opt'] = np.nan_to_num(tmp['h.opt'])
return tmp
```

Save optimal holdings as previous optimal holdings.

As we walk through each day, we'll re-use the column for previous holdings by storing the "current" optimal holdings as the "previous" optimal holdings.

```
In [43]: def convert_to_previous(result):
          prev = result['opt.portfolio']
          prev = prev.rename(index=str, columns={"h.opt": "h.opt.previous"}, co
          return prev
```

Run the backtest

Walk through each day, calculating the optimal portfolio holdings and trade list. This may take some time, but should finish sooner if you've chosen all the optimizations you learned in the lessons.

```
In [44]: trades = {}
          port = {}

          for dt in tqdm(my_dates, desc='Optimizing Portfolio', unit='day'):
              date = dt.strftime('%Y%m%d')

              result = form_optimal_portfolio(frames[date], previous_holdings, risk
              trades[date] = build_tradelist(previous_holdings, result)
              port[date] = result
              previous_holdings = convert_to_previous(result)
```

```
Optimizing Portfolio: 100%|██████████| 252/252 [22:32<00:00, 5.37s/day]
```

Profit-and-Loss (PnL) attribution (TODO)

Profit and Loss is the aggregate realized daily returns of the assets, weighted by the optimal portfolio holdings chosen, and summed up to get the portfolio's profit and loss.

The PnL attributed to the alpha factors equals the factor returns times factor exposures for the alpha factors.

$$PnL_{\alpha} = f_{\alpha} \times b_{\alpha}$$

Similarly, the PnL attributed to the risk factors equals the factor returns times factor exposures of the risk factors.

$$PnL_{risk} = f_{risk} \times b_{risk}$$

In the code below, in the function `build_pnl_attribution` calculate the PnL attributed to the alpha factors, the PnL attributed to the risk factors, and attribution to cost.

```
In [45]: ## assumes v, w are pandas Series
def partial_dot_product(v, w):
    common = v.index.intersection(w.index)
    return np.sum(v[common] * w[common])

def build_pnl_attribution():

    df = pd.DataFrame(index = my_dates)

    for dt in my_dates:
        date = dt.strftime('%Y%m%d')

        p = port[date]
        fr = facret[date]

        mf = p['opt.portfolio'].merge(frames[date], how = 'left', on = "B

        mf['DlyReturn'] = wins(mf['DlyReturn'], -0.5, 0.5)
        df.at[dt, "daily.pnl"] = np.sum(mf['h.opt'] * mf['DlyReturn'])

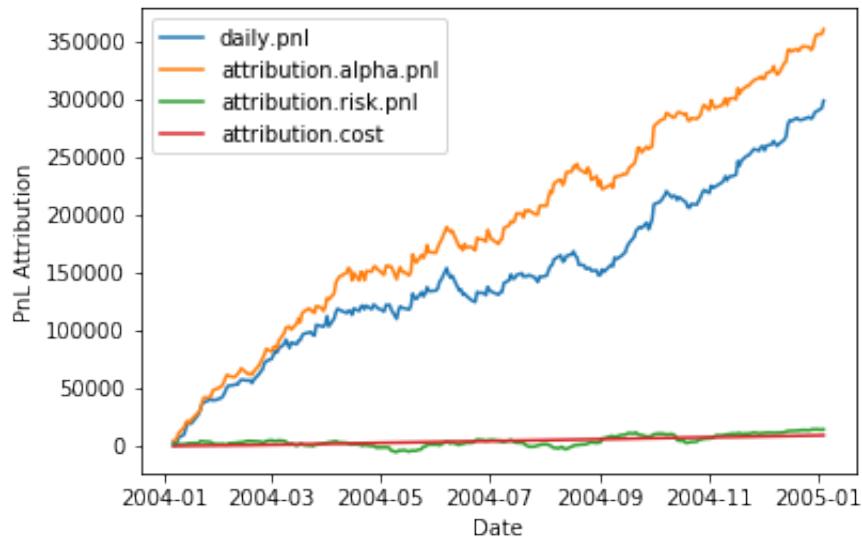
        # TODO: Implement
        # I was completely lost here, and it took me a while to find a so
        # of some Forum discussions:
        # https://hub.udacity.com/rooms/community:nd880:346730-project-58

        df.at[dt, "attribution.alpha.pnl"] = partial_dot_product(fr, p['al
        df.at[dt, "attribution.risk.pnl"] = partial_dot_product(fr, p['ris
        df.at[dt, "attribution.cost"] = p['total.cost']

    return df
```

```
In [49]: attr = build_pnl_attribution()

for column in attr.columns:
    plt.plot(attr[column].cumsum(), label=column)
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('PnL Attribution')
plt.show()
```



Build portfolio characteristics (TODO)

Calculate the sum of long positions, short positions, net positions, gross market value, and amount of dollars traded.

In the code below, in the function `build_portfolio_characteristics` calculate the sum of long positions, short positions, net positions, gross market value, and amount of dollars traded.

```
In [50]: def build_portfolio_characteristics():
    df = pd.DataFrame(index = my_dates)

    for dt in my_dates:
        date = dt.strftime('%Y%m%d')

        p = port[date]

        tradelist = trades[date]

        h = p['opt.portfolio']['h.opt']

        # TODO: Implement
        # Again, I found this discussion from the Forums helpful:
        # https://hub.udacity.com/rooms/community:nd880:346730-project-58

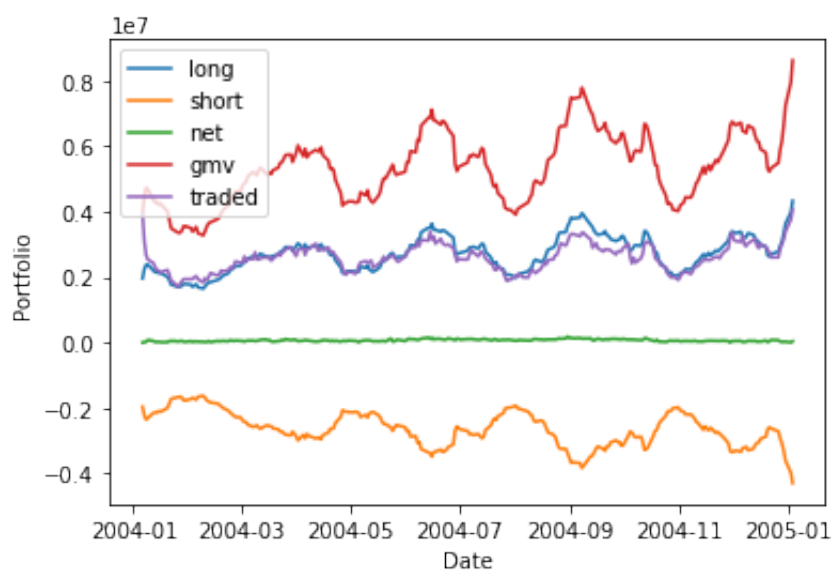
        long = np.sum([item for item in h if item >= 0])
        short = np.sum([item for item in h if item < 0])

        df.at[dt, "long"] = long
        df.at[dt, "short"] = short
        df.at[dt, "net"] = long + short
        df.at[dt, "gmV"] = abs(long) + abs(short)
        df.at[dt, "traded"] = np.sum(abs(tradelist['h.opt'] - tradelist['h

    return df
```

```
In [51]: pchar = build_portfolio_characteristics()

    for column in pchar.columns:
        plt.plot(pchar[column], label=column)
    plt.legend(loc='upper left')
    plt.xlabel('Date')
    plt.ylabel('Portfolio')
    plt.show()
```



Optional

Choose additional metrics to evaluate your portfolio.

In []: *# Optional*

Submission

Now that you're done with the project, it's time to submit it. Click the submit button in the bottom right. One of our reviewers will give you feedback on your project with a pass or not passed grade.