## market

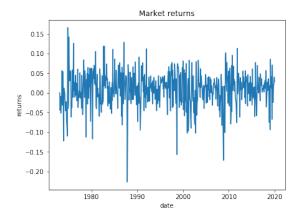
## December 23, 2020

```
[16]: import numpy as np
      import pandas as pd
      from pandas.tseries.offsets import MonthEnd, YearEnd
      import datetime as dt
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import os
      os.chdir("/Users/charlesrambo/Desktop/QIII/Quantitative Asset Management")
[17]: # Load stock information
      stocks = pd.read csv("stocks.csv")
[18]: # Record CRSP unkowns
      unknowns = ["-66.0", "-77.0", "-88.0", "-99.0", "-99.99", "-999", "A", "B", "
      \hookrightarrow "C", "D", "E", "S", "T", "P"]
      # Create function to convert CRISP unknowns to np.nan
      convert_unknows = lambda x: np.nan if x in unknowns else x
[19]: # Convert date column to date-time object
      stocks['date'] = pd.to_datetime(stocks['date'], format = '%Y%m%d')
      # Record observations where both returns and delisting returns are missing
      stocks['flag'] = stocks['RET'].isna() & stocks['DLRET'].isna()
      # Fill missing returns with 0
      stocks['RET'] = stocks['RET'].apply(convert_unknows).astype(float).fillna(0)
      # Fill missing delisting returns with O
      stocks['DLRET'] = stocks['DLRET'].apply(convert_unknows).astype(float).fillna(0)
      # Compute cumulative returns from regular returns plus delisting returns
      stocks['RET'] = (1 + stocks['RET']) * (1 + stocks['DLRET']) - 1
      # Make 'stale' prices positive
      stocks['PRC'] = stocks['PRC'].abs()
      # Remove O priced observations
```

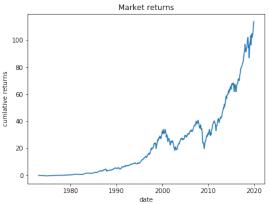
```
stocks = stocks.loc[stocks['PRC'] > 0]
      # Remove non-positive shares outstanding
      stocks = stocks.loc[stocks['SHROUT'] > 0]
      # Only consider stocks listed on the big exchanges
      stocks = stocks.loc[stocks['SHRCD'].isin([10, 11]) & stocks['EXCHCD'].isin([1,__
      \rightarrow 2, 3, 31, 32, 33])]
      # Drop unneeded columns
      stocks.drop(['DLRET', 'SHRCD', 'EXCHCD', 'PERMCO'], axis = 1, inplace = True)
[20]: # Calculate market equity
      stocks['ME'] = stocks['PRC'] * stocks['SHROUT']
      # Short values for shift
      stocks.sort_values(by = ['PERMNO', 'date'], inplace = True)
      # Record the shifts which are valid
      stocks['Isvalid'] = stocks['date'] + MonthEnd(0) == stocks['date'].shift(1) +__

→dt.timedelta(days = 7) + MonthEnd(0)
      stocks.loc[stocks['Isvalid'] == True, 'Isvalid'] = stocks.loc[stocks['Isvalid']__
      →== True, 'PERMNO'] == stocks.loc[stocks['Isvalid'] == True, 'PERMNO'].
      \hookrightarrowshift(1)
      # Shift market equity
      stocks['ME lag'] = stocks[['PERMNO', 'ME']].groupby('PERMNO')['ME'].shift(1)
      # Replace the invalids with nan
      stocks.loc[stocks['Isvalid'] == False, 'ME_lag'] = np.nan
      # Fill missing values with 0
      stocks['ME_lag'] = stocks['ME_lag'].fillna(0)
      # Remove observations where both returns and delisting returns are missing
      stocks = stocks.loc[~stocks['flag'], :]
      # Drop unneeded columns
      stocks.drop(['ME', 'Isvalid', 'flag'], axis = 1, inplace = True)
[21]: # Construct weighting
      stocks['wt'] = stocks['ME lag']
      stocks['wt'] = stocks['wt']/stocks.groupby('date')['wt'].transform('sum')
      # Calculate weighted returns
      stocks['RET'] = stocks['RET'] * stocks['wt']
```

```
# Calculate market returns
      mkt = stocks.groupby('date')['RET'].sum().reset_index()
      # Shift date so that it's always the end of the month
      mkt['date'] = mkt['date'] + MonthEnd(0)
      mkt.head()
[21]:
              date
                         RET
     0 1972-12-31 0.000000
      1 1973-01-31 0.000000
     2 1973-02-28 -0.044228
      3 1973-03-31 -0.008450
      4 1973-04-30 -0.051531
[22]: stats = pd.DataFrame(index = mkt.columns[1:])
      # Take a look at the mean
      stats['mean'] = mkt.mean()
      # Take a look at the sd
      stats['sd'] = mkt.std()
      # Take a look at the skew
      stats['skew'] = mkt.skew()
      stats
[22]:
               mean
                          sd
                                  skew
     RET 0.009449 0.04494 -0.543878
[23]: # Plot returns
      fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize = (15,5))
      ax1.plot(mkt['date'], mkt['RET'])
      ax1.set_xlabel('date')
      ax1.set_ylabel('returns')
      ax1.set_title('Market returns')
      ax2.plot(mkt['date'], (1 + mkt['RET']).cumprod() - 1)
      ax2.set_xlabel('date')
      ax2.set_ylabel('cumlative returns')
      ax2.set_title('Market returns')
      plt.show()
```



[24]: # Load Daniel's momentum



```
FF3 = pd.read_csv('FF3.csv')
     # Convert date to datetime object
     FF3['date'] = pd.to_datetime(FF3['date'], format = '%Y%m')
     # Move date to end of month
     FF3['date'] = FF3['date'] + MonthEnd(0)
     # Calculate Fama French market returns
     FF3['mkt'] = FF3['Mkt-RF'] + FF3['RF']
     # Convert to decimal
     FF3['mkt'] = FF3['mkt']/100
     FF3.head()
[24]:
             date Mkt-RF
                            SMB
                                  HML
                                         RF
                                                mkt
     0 1926-07-31
                     2.96 -2.30 -2.87 0.22 0.0318
     1 1926-08-31
                     2.64 -1.40 4.19 0.25 0.0289
     2 1926-09-30
                     0.36 -1.32 0.01 0.23 0.0059
     3 1926-10-31
                    -3.24 0.04 0.51 0.32 -0.0292
     4 1926-11-30
                     2.53 -0.20 -0.35 0.31 0.0284
[25]: # Merge with market construction
     results = mkt.merge(FF3[['date', 'mkt']], on = 'date')
     # See correlation
     results['RET'].corr(results['mkt'])
```

[25]: 0.9995941576059506