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3. List down all the stocks in the industry that you picked. Collect the last one year stock price data for these listed stocks.

Calculate the historical distance measure between all the possible pairs of stocks.

From these find the pair with the smallest historical distance measure.

List down all the stocks in the industry that you picked.

The main industry I selected was software. The related industry I selected was Semiconductors.

The "stock universe" I am working in is the Standard and Poor's 500 (S&P 500.) In order to know what ticker symbols are in S&P 500 sectors and industry, I looked at the webpage https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_S%26P_500_companies

Using python I web data scrapped the data from the S&P 500 Component Stocks table on the webpage https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_S%26P_500_companies. After cleaning the data, I saved a cache version to a .csv file and worked from that locally.

Webpages are dynamic and can change at anytime. Working from a .csv is stable for

assignment. The code can dynamically get the data from the website should the companies

in the S&P 500 list change.

I constructed a Pandas DataFrame from the .csv file and extracted the information I needed. A list of ticker symbols for companies in the Software and Semiconductors industry.

The lists I got were:

```
# Software industry (Main Industry)
['ADBE',
  ADP'
 ' ADSK' ,
 'AKAM',
'ANSS',
 ' ATVI '
 'CA'
 'CDNS',
 'CRM'
 'CTXS<sup>i</sup>,
 ' EA'
 ' EBAY'
 ' FB'
 'FIS'
 'FISV
 ' GOOG'
 ' GOOGL'
 'INTU',
 'MA',
 'MSFT'
 'NFLX'
 'NTAP'
 ' ORCL'
 ' PAYX',
 ' RHT'
 'SNPS'
 'SYMC',
 'TSS',
```

```
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```

```
'VRSN',
 ' WU' ]
# Semiconductor industry (Related Industry
  AMAT',
 ' AMD'
 ' AVGO',
 'INTC',
 ' KLAC'
 ' LRCX'
 'MCHP'
 ' MU'
 ' NVDA'
 'QCOM',
 'QRVO',
 'SWKS',
 'TXN'
 'XLNX<sup>'</sup>]
```

Collect the last one year stock price data for these listed stocks.

In order to the last one year stock price data, I pull down the data from https://www.quandl.com/, via Pandas. Google Finance and Yahoo Finance have an API, but as of recent (maybe around september 2017,) both of these API's no longer work correctly. They do not download the data. The quandl data still seems to work via Pandas API.

With the stock price data downloaded, I got 252 trading days (1 year,) of stock data for all the ticker symbols from the main industry (software) and related industry (semiconductors.) I saved the data in a Pandas Panel. A note, most people use Pandas DataFrames and Series, but Panels seemed appropriate in this case because the items in a Panel is like a worksheet in Excel. I stored each ticker symbol as an item in a Panel and saved/cached the Panel as an Excel file. I could open the Excel file and see that each worksheet is a ticker symbol. I could also load in the Excel file and build a Pandas Panel from it. This workflow allowed to cached the dynamic data (changes every day) statically and locally. It also allowed me to view the data in Excel, which is intuitive to debug since data is easily readible without doing any special in code.

Calculate the historical distance measure between all the possible pairs of stocks.

From my understanding, this is a measure for selecting the stocks and it is subjective in a sense. Selecting a measure is common in other fields, such as Machine Learning/Deep Learning, where you have to decide the loss function measure. I've come across other literature that used other measures, including correlation between stock prices, but I am presumed historical distance measure is meant to use the same measured used in the paper. The 'Pairs Trading: Performance of a relative value arbitrage rule' paper by Gatev, Goetzmann and Rouwenhorst.

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In section 2.1 Pairs Formation, page 10 of the paper, it goes on to explain, "screen out all stocks from the CRSP daily files that have one or more days with no trade."

"choose a matching partner for each stock by finding the security that minimizes the sum of squared deviations between the two normalized price series."

Another explanation can be found here https://quantpedia.com/Screener/Details/12, under the Simple trading strategy.

This is the Pair Formation Period.

I checked if any stocks had one or more days with no trade and removed them. I used adjusted closing price because it takes into account stock split and dividends.

I normalized the price by dividing each trading by the starting price during the formation $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right)$

period. This makes the starting price for all the stocks \$1 (price normalized.)

Next was pair up the stocks and to minimizes the sum of squared deviations between the

two normalized price series. This was done by taking the normalized price of the first stock

and subtracting the normalized price of the second stock and squaring the difference per

trading day. At the end, sum up all the squared difference. This was all done in Pandas

and Numpy (which Pandas was built on top of.)

The pairs and there minimized sum of squared deviations values were then sorted in ascending order according to their values.

Here is the sorted list for the Main industry Software paired within the same industry. (Only listing 10 because the list is long): NOTE: There is a difference between GOOG and GOOGL https://www.investopedia.com/articles/markets/052215/goog-or-googl-which-google-should-you-buy.asp

```
[(('GOOG', 'GOOGL'), 0.04045301814067839), (('CRM', 'V'), 0.2072181498473113), (('V', 'VRSN'), 0.27237885594731637), (('FIS', 'FISV'), 0.2857409476522602), (('INTU', 'MSFT'), 0.2961582963157633), (('CRM', 'MSFT'), 0.36001117965462753), (('MA', 'VRSN'), 0.36546272129588436), (('MA', 'V'), 0.39234837790166055), (('MA', 'MSFT'), 0.39764108964701733), (('MA', 'TSS'), 0.41429499358425526)]
```

Here is the sorted list for the Related industry Semiconductors paired within the same industry. (Only listing 10 because the list is long):

```
[(('ADI', 'XLNX'), 0.8472312767165687),
(('AVGO', 'MCHP'), 1.234849025424745),
(('KLAC', 'MCHP'), 1.59847575685719),
(('AVGO', 'SWKS'), 1.822496536249247),
(('KLAC', 'ORVO'), 1.8528020213566363),
(('ADI', 'TXN'), 1.9859323681800614),
(('ADI', 'QRVO'), 2.0794069574152445),
(('ADI', 'KLAC'), 2.2691757219751896),
```

I believe the paper's decision on what to pick was subjective and not a rule of thumb. It was what they did to get the results they presented. They mentioned in the paper that the Pairs Trading strategy is flexible. Stocks do not have to be in the same industry, you can do this with more than 2 stocks in a pair. The measuring criteria for selecting stocks can be something else besides historical distance measure.

The Rubric says "From these find the pair with the smallest historical distance measure."

Here is the sorted list for the Main industry Software paired within the same industry. (Only listing 10 because the list is long): NOTE: There is a difference between GOOG and GOOGL https://www.investopedia.com/articles/markets/052215/goog-or-googl-which-google-should-you-buy.asp (('GOOG', 'GOOGL'), 0.04045301814067839)

Here is the sorted list for the Related industry Semiconductors paired within the same industry. (Only listing 10 because the list is long) (('ADI', 'XLNX'), 0.8472312767165687)

Here is the sorted list for the Main industry Software paired with related Semiconductors industry. (Only listing 10 because the list is long): (('GOOGL', 'XLNX'), 0.5245130065173396)

With (('G00G', 'G00GL'), 0.04045301814067839) being the smallest overall.

(('GOOG', 'GOOGL'), 0.04045301814067839) is also the smallest historical distance from the main industry that I picked, Software.

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```
4. List down all the stocks in the related industry. Collect the last one year stock
price data for these listed stocks.
Make all possible pairs with one stock from the main industry and another stock from
the related industry.
If there are 3 stocks in main industry and 4 stocks in the related industry, then we
will have a total of 3 * 4 pairs.
For these pairs, calculate the historical distance measure and pick the pair with
the lowest historical distance measure.
The same procedure as the last question. I did Main industry, Software, and Related
industry, Semi conductors, at the same time using Python.
A quick synopsis

    Web data scraped S&P 500 for ticker symbols from

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_S%26P_500_companies
- Put data in Pandas DataFrame and saved .csv
- Got all the ticker symbols for the Main industry, Software, and Related industry,
Semi conductors.
  For this question, the ticker symbols for the Related industry, Semiconductors are
[' ADI '
 AMAT',
 'AMD'
 ' AVGO'
 'INTC
 ' KLAC
 ' LRCX
 'MCHP'
' MU'
 ' NVDA'
 'QCOM',
 ' QRVO' ,
 'SWKS',
 'TXN'
 'XLNX']
- Got one year (252 trading days) of stock price data for these ticker symbols. Got
them from https://www.quandl.com/
- Made posible pairs between main industry and related industry.
# Software industry (Main Industry)
['ADBE',
 ADP'
 ' ADSK<sup>i</sup>
 'AKAM'
 'ANSS'
 ' ATVI '
 'CA'
 'CDNS',
 'CRM'
 'CTXS',
 'EA'
 'EBAY',
 ' FB'
ˈ FĬ Sʻ
 ' FI SV'
 ' GOOG'
```

'GOOGL',

```
'MSFT'
 'NFLX'
 'NTAP'
 ' ORCL'
 ' PAYX',
 ' RHT'
 'SNPS',
 'SYMC',
 'TSS',
 ' V'
 'VRSN',
 'WU']
# Semi conductor industry (Related Industry)
  AMAT',
 ' AMD'
 ' AVGO
 'INTC
 ' KLAC'
 ' LRCX
 'MCHP'
 ' MU'
 ' NVDA'
 'QCOM',
 ' QRVO' ,
 'SWKS',
 'TXN'
 'XLNX']
- Software industry (Main Industry) have 15 ticker symbols. Semiconductors industry (Related Industry,) have 31 tickers.
  15 \times 31 = 465 \text{ pairs}.
- I calculated the historical distance measure:
In section 2.1 Pairs Formation, page 10 of the paper, it goes on to explain, "screen out all stocks from the CRSP daily files that have one or more days with no
trade.'
and
"choose a matching partner for each stock by finding the security that minimizes the
sum of squared deviations
between the two normalized price series."
Another explanation can be found here https://quantpedia.com/Screener/Details/12,
under the Simple trading strategy.
This is the Pair Formation Period.
I checked if any stocks had one or more days with no trade and removed them.
I used adjusted closing price because it takes into account stock split and
di vi dends.
I normalized the price by dividing each trading by the starting price during the
formati on
period. This makes the starting price for all the stocks $1 (price normalized.)
Next was pair up the stocks and to minimizes the sum of squared deviations between
the
two normalized price series. This was done by taking the normalized price of the
first stock
and subtracting the normalized price of the second stock and squaring the difference
                                            Page 6
```

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'INTU', 'MA',

```
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```

trading day. At the end, sum up all the squared difference. This was all done in Pandas

and Numpy (which Pandas was built on top of.)

The pairs and there minimized sum of squared deviations values were then sorted in ascending order according to their values.

```
Here is the sorted list for the Main industry Software paired with related Semiconductors industry. (Only listing 10 because the list is long, 465 pairs): [(('GOOGL', 'XLNX'), 0.5245130065173396), (('MSFT', 'TXN'), 0.5759653537096523), (('SNPS', 'MCHP'), 0.5986578446501867), (('FB', 'MCHP'), 0.6189008071597084), (('FIS', 'XLNX'), 0.6465886000734158), (('EBAY', 'ADI'), 0.6669700061807349), (('GOOG', 'XLNX'), 0.6938522819778221), (('FISV', 'XLNX'), 0.7275039920196817), (('FISV', 'ADI'), 0.8126773010290321), (('V', 'MCHP'), 0.9116461786887379)]
```

The smallest historical distance for main industry (Software) and related industry (Semi conductors) pair is: (('GOOGL', 'XLNX'), 0.5245130065173396)