

# hw\_\_1

January 9, 2023

## 1 Homework 1| Danny Stein

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import datetime
import warnings
import statsmodels.api as sm

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
import scipy.optimize as optimize

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12,6)
plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 15
plt.rcParams['legend.fontsize'] = 13
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(15, 10)})
import sys
sys.path.insert(0, 'C:/Users/dcste/OneDrive/fixed_income/Fixed_Income/
↳treasury_cmds.py')
from treasury_cmds import *
```

```
[ ]: df = pd.read_excel('C:/Users/dcste/OneDrive/fixed_income/Fixed_Income/
↳treasury_quotes_2022-09-30.xlsx')
df.columns = df.columns.str.upper()
df.sort_values('TMATDT', inplace = True)
df.set_index('KYTREASNO', inplace = True)
df.head()
```

```
[ ]:
```

	KYCRSPID_X	CALDT	TDBID	TDASK	TDNOMPRC	\
KYTREASNO						
207892	20221004.400000	2022-09-30	99.973333	99.973444	99.973389	
207774	20221006.400000	2022-09-30	99.960917	99.961083	99.961000	
207893	20221011.400000	2022-09-30	99.924986	99.925292	99.925139	
207868	20221013.400000	2022-09-30	99.907556	99.907917	99.907736	
207430	20221015.201370	2022-09-30	99.921875	99.953125	99.937500	

	TDNOMPRC_FLG	TDSOURCR	TDACCINT	TDRETNUA	TDYLD	...	\
KYTREASNO							
207892	M	I	0.000000	-1.389258e-07	0.000067	...	
207774	M	I	0.000000	-2.542594e-05	0.000065	...	
207893	M	I	0.000000	1.473347e-05	0.000068	...	
207868	M	I	0.000000	-8.270836e-05	0.000071	...	
207430	M	I	0.631148	3.735728e-05	0.000079	...	

	TFCALDT	TNOTICE	IYMCN	ITYPE	IUNIQ	ITAX	IFLWR	TBANKDT	\
KYTREASNO									
207892	NaN	0	NaN	4	0	1	1	NaN	
207774	NaN	0	NaN	4	0	1	1	NaN	
207893	NaN	0	NaN	4	0	1	1	NaN	
207868	NaN	0	NaN	4	0	1	1	NaN	
207430	NaN	0	NaN	2	0	1	1	NaN	

	TSTRIPELIG	TFRGNTGT
KYTREASNO		
207892	NaN	NaN
207774	NaN	NaN
207893	NaN	NaN
207868	NaN	NaN
207430	NaN	NaN

[5 rows x 37 columns]

```
[ ]: t_check = df['CALDT'].values[0]
if df['CALDT'].eq(t_check).all():
    t_current = t_check
else:
    warnings.warn('Quotes are from multiple dates.')
    t_current = None
f'These quotes are based on {pd.to_datetime(t_current).%Y-%m-%d}'
```

```
[ ]: 'These quotes are based on 2022-09-30'
```

```
[ ]: treasury_metrics = df.
    ↪copy()[['TDATDT', 'TMATDT', 'TCOUPRT', 'TDYLD', 'TDDURATN', 'TDPUBOUT']]
treasury_metrics.columns = ['issue date', 'maturity date', 'coupon_
    ↪rate', 'ytm', 'duration', 'outstanding']
treasury_metrics['ytm'] *= 365
treasury_metrics['duration'] /= 365
treasury_metrics['outstanding'] *= 1e6
treasury_metrics['ask-bid'] = df['TDASK'] - df['TDBID']
treasury_metrics['next cashflow date'] = (calc_cashflows(df) != 0).idxmax(1)
```

## 2 Problem 1

### 2.1 Part 1

For each issue, calculate its time-to-maturity, quoted in number of years, based on the maturity dates. Assume a year has exactly 365.25 days.

```
[ ]: treasury_metrics['Maturity'] = get_maturity_delta(treasury_metrics['maturity_␣
↪date'],t_current)
treasury_metrics['Maturity'].tail().to_frame('Maturity Dates')
treasury_metrics['Periods'] = np.round(treasury_metrics['Maturity'] *2)
```

### 2.2 Part 2

- Calculate the dirty price for each bond issue as:

$$\text{price} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{TBID} + \text{TASK}) + \text{TDACCINT}$$

```
[ ]: treasury_metrics['price'] = .5*(df['TDBID'] + df['TDASK']) + df['TDACCINT']
treasury_metrics['price'].to_frame("Dirty Price")
```

```
[ ]:          Dirty Price
KYTREASNO
207892      99.973389
207774      99.961000
207893      99.925139
207868      99.907736
207430     100.568648
...
207808      66.640625
207849      72.718750
207850      62.910156
207891      84.726562
207934      86.507812

[427 rows x 1 columns]
```

### 2.3 Question 3 Yield-to-Maturity

- Calculate YTM for every bond issue. Sunday try to write a python function to calculate yield to maturity.

```
[ ]: def price(coupon_rate, periods, ytm, par = 100, freq = 2):
    if periods != 0:
        cfs = [(coupon_rate/freq)*(par/100)/(1+(ytm/freq)**(i+1)) for i in ␣
↪range(periods)]
        discounted_face = par/(1+(ytm/freq)**periods)
        return sum(cfs) + discounted_face
    else:
```

```

        return par
def ytm(coupon_rate, periods, _price, par = 100, freq = 2):
    if periods != 0:
        return optimize.newton(lambda y: price(coupon_rate, periods, y) - _price,
        ↪1, maxiter= 100)
    else:
        return (par/_price)-1

ytm(1.5,9,89.7)

```

```
[ ]: 0.04193184471875915
```

```

[ ]: for i in treasury_metrics.index:
    coupon_r = treasury_metrics.loc[i,'coupon_rate']
    p = treasury_metrics.loc[i,'Periods'].astype('int')
    PRICE = treasury_metrics.loc[i,'price']
    treasury_metrics.loc[i,'YLD'] = ytm(coupon_rate = coupon_r, periods_
    ↪p, _price = PRICE)

```

```

[ ]: treasury_metrics = treasury_metrics[(treasury_metrics['YLD'] >= 0) &
    ↪(treasury_metrics['YLD'] < 1) ]

```

## 2.4 Question 4| Summary Table

```
[ ]: treasury_metrics
```

```

[ ]:

```

	issue date	maturity date	coupon rate	ytm	duration \
KYTREASNO					
207892	2022-06-07	2022-10-04	0.000	0.024286	0.010959
207774	2021-10-07	2022-10-06	0.000	0.023730	0.016438
207893	2022-06-14	2022-10-11	0.000	0.024850	0.030137
207868	2022-04-14	2022-10-13	0.000	0.025917	0.035616
207894	2022-06-21	2022-10-18	0.000	0.024805	0.049315
...	...	...	...	...	...
207763	2021-08-15	2051-08-15	2.000	0.037968	20.262357
207808	2021-11-15	2051-11-15	1.875	0.037857	20.506232
207849	2022-02-15	2052-02-15	2.250	0.037800	19.982853
207850	2022-02-15	2052-02-15	0.125	NaN	NaN
207891	2022-05-15	2052-05-15	2.875	0.037612	18.901802

	outstanding	ask-bid	next cashflow date	Maturity	Periods \
KYTREASNO					
207892	NaN	0.000111	2022-10-04	0.010951	0.0
207774	NaN	0.000167	2022-10-06	0.016427	0.0
207893	NaN	0.000306	2022-10-11	0.030116	0.0
207868	NaN	0.000361	2022-10-13	0.035592	0.0
207894	NaN	0.000500	2022-10-18	0.049281	0.0

...	...	...	...	...	...
207763	7.409800e+10	0.062500	2023-02-15	28.873374	58.0
207808	6.897200e+10	0.046875	2022-11-15	29.125257	58.0
207849	6.300400e+10	0.062500	2023-02-15	29.377139	59.0
207850	1.663300e+10	0.257812	2023-02-15	29.377139	59.0
207891	5.999400e+10	0.062500	2022-11-15	29.623546	59.0

	price	YLD
KYTREASNO		
207892	99.973389	0.000266
207774	99.961000	0.000390
207893	99.925139	0.000749
207868	99.907736	0.000923
207894	99.877750	0.001224
...	...	...
207763	68.367188	0.079565
207808	66.640625	0.073582
207849	72.718750	0.095400
207850	62.910156	0.017837
207891	84.726562	0.249050

[419 rows x 12 columns]

```
[ ]: treasury_metrics = treasury_metrics[['Maturity','price','coupon_
↪rate','ytm','YLD','ask-bid', 'Periods']]
treasury_metrics
```

```
[ ]:
Maturity      price  coupon rate      ytm      YLD      ask-bid  \
KYTREASNO
207892      0.010951  99.973389      0.000  0.024286  0.000266  0.000111
207774      0.016427  99.961000      0.000  0.023730  0.000390  0.000167
207893      0.030116  99.925139      0.000  0.024850  0.000749  0.000306
207868      0.035592  99.907736      0.000  0.025917  0.000923  0.000361
207894      0.049281  99.877750      0.000  0.024805  0.001224  0.000500
...
207763      28.873374  68.367188      2.000  0.037968  0.079565  0.062500
207808      29.125257  66.640625      1.875  0.037857  0.073582  0.046875
207849      29.377139  72.718750      2.250  0.037800  0.095400  0.062500
207850      29.377139  62.910156      0.125      NaN  0.017837  0.257812
207891      29.623546  84.726562      2.875  0.037612  0.249050  0.062500

Periods
KYTREASNO
207892      0.0
207774      0.0
207893      0.0
207868      0.0
```

```

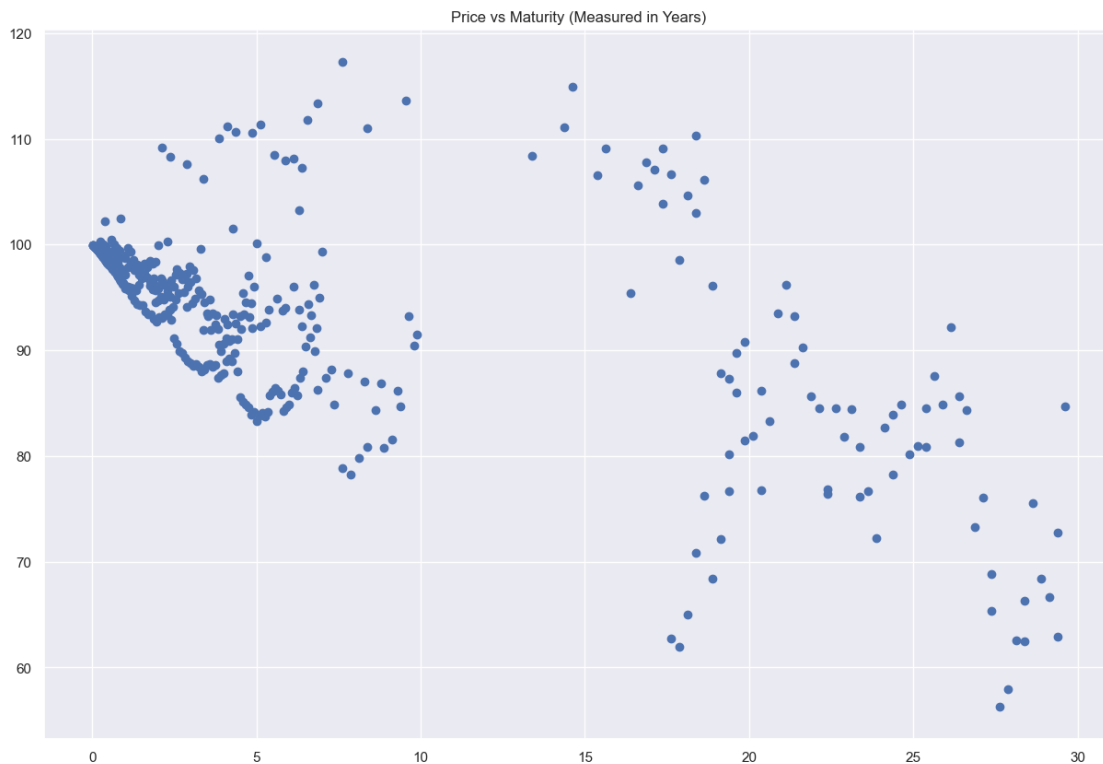
207894      0.0
...
207763      58.0
207808      58.0
207849      59.0
207850      59.0
207891      59.0

```

```
[419 rows x 7 columns]
```

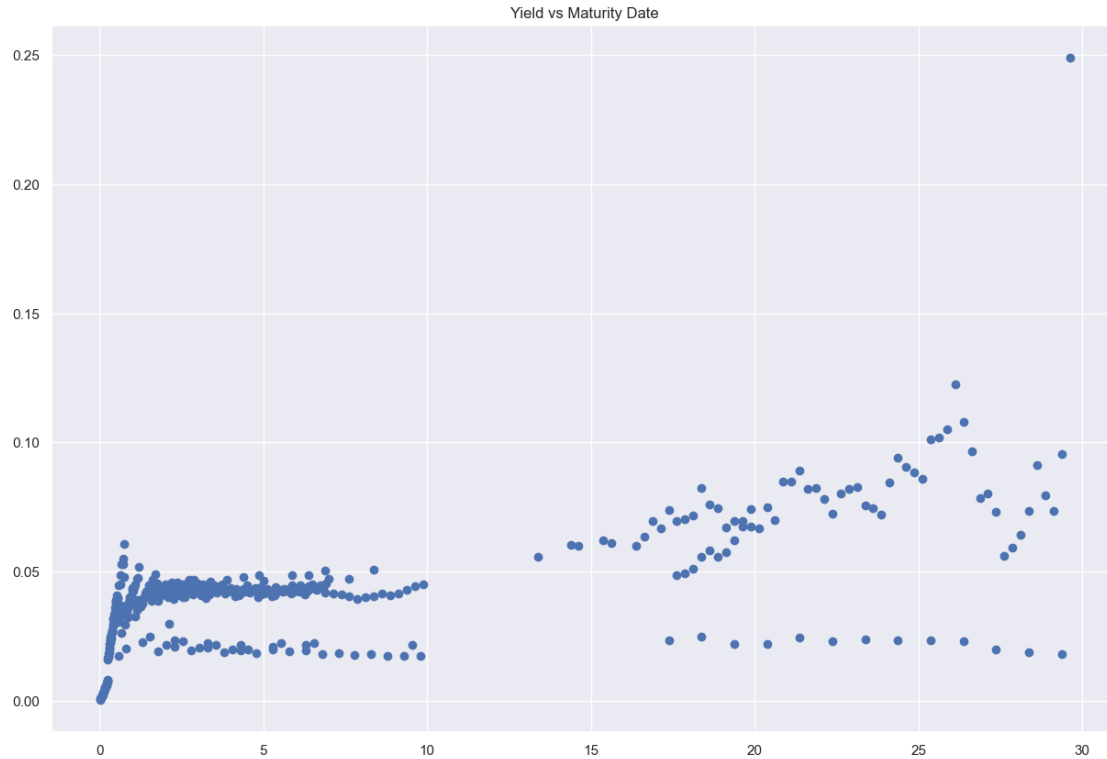
```
[ ]: fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
ax.set_title('Price vs Maturity (Measured in Years)')
ax.scatter(treasury_metrics['Maturity'], treasury_metrics['price'])
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x13d93ade310>
```



```
[ ]: fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
ax.set_title('Yield vs Maturity Date')
ax.scatter(treasury_metrics['Maturity'], treasury_metrics['YLD'])
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x13d95cf7880>
```



## 2.5 Question 6| Bad Data

```
[ ]: treasury_metrics[treasury_metrics['ytm'].isna()].describe()
```

```
[ ]:
      Maturity      price  coupon rate  ytm      YLD      ask-bid  \
count  49.000000  49.000000  49.000000  0.0  49.000000  49.000000
mean    9.584880  91.685945    0.875000  NaN    0.021024  0.107701
std     8.895883  10.981731    0.991829  NaN    0.002885  0.083852
min     0.292950  62.476562    0.125000  NaN    0.017118  0.007812
25%     3.293634  87.050781    0.125000  NaN    0.019117  0.042969
50%     5.790554  93.400391    0.500000  NaN    0.020879  0.082031
75%    17.377139  98.388672    1.000000  NaN    0.022600  0.207031
max    29.377139 113.630859    3.875000  NaN    0.034382  0.269531
```

```
      Periods
count  49.000000
mean   19.428571
std    17.792789
min     1.000000
25%     7.000000
50%    12.000000
75%    35.000000
```

```
max    59.000000
```

```
[ ]: treasury_metrics = treasury_metrics.dropna()
treasury_metrics.describe()
```

```
[ ]:      Maturity      price  coupon rate      ytm      YLD \
count  370.000000  370.000000  370.000000  370.000000  370.000000
mean    6.255693   93.485817    1.870608    0.039594    0.044359
std     7.945724    9.153625    1.581789    0.004024    0.022291
min     0.010951   56.304688    0.000000    0.023730    0.000266
25%     0.968515   88.663553    0.375000    0.038496    0.039213
50%     2.896646   95.895225    1.750000    0.040797    0.042494
75%     6.478439   98.831706    2.750000    0.042371    0.045987
max     29.623546  117.296875    7.625000    0.043562    0.249050
```

```
      ask-bid      Periods
count  370.000000  370.000000
mean    0.039229   12.516216
std     0.021525   15.892969
min     0.000111    0.000000
25%     0.031250    2.000000
50%     0.039062    6.000000
75%     0.046875   13.000000
max     0.164444   59.000000
```

- There are 49 rows where ytm is NaN. The average ask-bid spread is significantly higher for the dataset that includes all null values. This suggests these issues are more illiquid. Additionally, the average coupon rates are significantly lower for the NaN dataset.

### 3 Problem 2: Extract Discount Curve

#### 3.1 Question 1|

- Create the cashflow matrix, **C**, where each row is a treasury issue, each column is a date, and each entry is the cash paid on a normalized face value of \$100.

```
[ ]: Cf = calc_cashflows(df)
display(Cf)
```

```
      2022-10-04  2022-10-06  2022-10-11  2022-10-13  2022-10-15  \
KYTREASNO
207892          100          0          0          0      0.0000
207774           0         100          0          0      0.0000
207893           0          0         100          0      0.0000
207868           0          0          0        100      0.0000
207430           0          0          0          0     100.6875
...
207808           0          0          0          0      0.0000
207849           0          0          0          0      0.0000
```



207850	0	0	0	0	0.0000
207891	0	0	0	0	0.0000
207934	0	0	0	0	0.0000

	2022-10-18	2022-10-20	2022-10-25	2022-10-27	2022-10-30	...	\
KYTREASNO						...	
207892	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	
207774	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	
207893	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	
207868	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	
207430	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
207808	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	
207849	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	
207850	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	
207891	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	
207934	0	0	0	0	0.0	...	

	2050-05-15	2050-08-15	2050-11-15	2051-02-15	2051-05-15	\
KYTREASNO						
207892	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
207774	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
207893	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
207868	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
207430	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
207808	0.9375	0.0000	0.9375	0.0000	0.9375	
207849	0.0000	1.1250	0.0000	1.1250	0.0000	
207850	0.0000	0.0625	0.0000	0.0625	0.0000	
207891	1.4375	0.0000	1.4375	0.0000	1.4375	
207934	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	

	2051-08-15	2051-11-15	2052-02-15	2052-05-15	2052-08-15
KYTREASNO					
207892	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0
207774	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0
207893	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0
207868	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0
207430	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
207808	0.0000	100.9375	0.0000	0.0000	0.0
207849	1.1250	0.0000	101.1250	0.0000	0.0
207850	0.0625	0.0000	100.0625	0.0000	0.0
207891	0.0000	1.4375	0.0000	101.4375	0.0
207934	1.5000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	101.5

[427 rows x 340 columns]

```
[ ]: ((Cf.sum(axis = 0)).sort_values(ascending=False)).to_frame('Date with Max Sum of Cashflow')
```

```
[ ]:
      Date with Max Sum of Cashflow
2023-01-31                422.0625
2023-02-15                421.5000
2023-08-15                416.2500
2025-02-15                409.0000
2025-08-15                403.4375
...
2030-04-15                1.6875
2030-10-15                1.6875
2031-04-15                1.6875
2029-08-28                1.5625
2029-05-30                1.3750
```

[340 rows x 1 columns]

```
[ ]: ((Cf[Cf > 0].count()).sort_values(ascending=False)).to_frame('Date with most cashflow')
```

```
[ ]:
      Date with most cashflow
2023-02-15                87
2023-08-15                84
2024-02-15                81
2024-08-15                79
2025-02-15                77
...
2022-10-06                1
2027-10-31                1
2027-12-31                1
2028-02-29                1
2052-08-15                1
```

[340 rows x 1 columns]

- On February 15, 2023, there are 87 issues paying a cashflow.
- On January 31, 2023 the most cashflow occurs on this date.

### 3.2 Part 2| Bootstrap

- Bootstrap the discount factors
- Report the first 5 head and tail rows of  $\tilde{C}$
- Solve the system of equations  $P = \tilde{C} * z + \epsilon$
- $\tilde{C}$  is a filtered cashflow matrix with the following properties:

1. For dates with multiple bonds maturing, keep only that with the smallest bid-ask. If there are still multiple bonds maturing on the date, keep only that with the smallest coupon.
2. Only keep the first **L** columns of the cashflow matrix, such that every column has a bond maturing.
3. Eliminate any bonds, (rows,) that had maturity beyond column **L**.

```
[ ]: MODEL = bootstrap

RESTRICT_YLD = True
RESTRICT_TIPS = True

RESTRICT_DTS_MATURING = True
RESTRICT_REDUNDANT = True
data = filter_treasuries(df, t_date=t_current, filter_yld = RESTRICT_YLD,
↳filter_tips = RESTRICT_TIPS, drop_duplicate_maturities=RESTRICT_REDUNDANT)
Cf =
↳filter_treasury_cashflows(calc_cashflows(data),filter_maturity_dates=RESTRICT_DTS_MATURING)

price_mat = Cf.join(treasury_metrics['price'], how = 'inner' )
price_mat
```

```
[ ]:      2022-10-04 00:00:00  2022-10-06 00:00:00  2022-10-11 00:00:00  \
KYTREASNO
207892          100          0          0
207774          0         100          0
207893          0          0         100
207868          0          0          0
207894          0          0          0
...
207761          0          0          0
207806          0          0          0
207847          0          0          0
207889          0          0          0
207932          0          0          0

      2022-10-13 00:00:00  2022-10-15 00:00:00  2022-10-18 00:00:00  \
KYTREASNO
207892          0          0.0          0
207774          0          0.0          0
207893          0          0.0          0
207868         100          0.0          0
207894          0          0.0         100
...
207761          0          0.0          0
207806          0          0.0          0
207847          0          0.0          0
```

207889	0	0.0	0
207932	0	0.0	0

	2022-10-20 00:00:00	2022-10-25 00:00:00	2022-10-27 00:00:00	\
KYTREASNO				
207892	0	0	0	
207774	0	0	0	
207893	0	0	0	
207868	0	0	0	
207894	0	0	0	
...	...	...	...	
207761	0	0	0	
207806	0	0	0	
207847	0	0	0	
207889	0	0	0	
207932	0	0	0	

	2022-10-31 00:00:00	...	2030-08-15 00:00:00	2030-11-15 00:00:00	\
KYTREASNO		...			
207892	0	...	0.0000	0.0000	
207774	0	...	0.0000	0.0000	
207893	0	...	0.0000	0.0000	
207868	0	...	0.0000	0.0000	
207894	0	...	0.0000	0.0000	
...	...	...	...	...	
207761	0	...	0.6250	0.0000	
207806	0	...	0.0000	0.6875	
207847	0	...	0.9375	0.0000	
207889	0	...	0.0000	1.4375	
207932	0	...	1.3750	0.0000	

	2031-02-15 00:00:00	2031-05-15 00:00:00	2031-08-15 00:00:00	\
KYTREASNO				
207892	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
207774	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
207893	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
207868	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
207894	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
...	...	...	...	
207761	0.6250	0.0000	100.6250	
207806	0.0000	0.6875	0.0000	
207847	0.9375	0.0000	0.9375	
207889	0.0000	1.4375	0.0000	
207932	1.3750	0.0000	1.3750	

	2031-11-15 00:00:00	2032-02-15 00:00:00	2032-05-15 00:00:00	\
KYTREASNO				

207892	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
207774	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
207893	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
207868	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
207894	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
...	...	...	...
207761	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
207806	100.6875	0.0000	0.0000
207847	0.0000	100.9375	0.0000
207889	1.4375	0.0000	101.4375
207932	0.0000	1.3750	0.0000

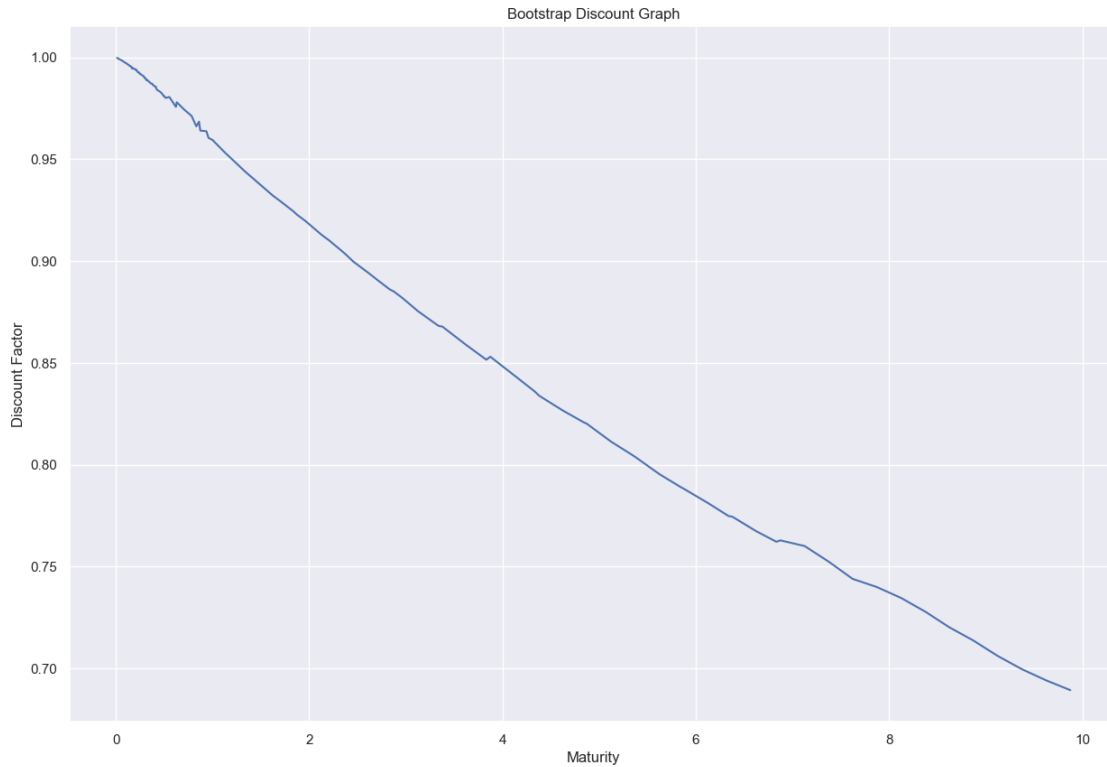
	2032-08-15 00:00:00	price
KYTREASNO		
207892	0.000	99.973389
207774	0.000	99.961000
207893	0.000	99.925139
207868	0.000	99.907736
207894	0.000	99.877750
...	...	...
207761	0.000	80.765625
207806	0.000	81.531250
207847	0.000	84.710938
207889	0.000	93.253906
207932	101.375	91.523438

[119 rows x 122 columns]

```
[ ]: price = price_mat['price'][price_mat.index]
price_mat = price_mat.drop(columns='price')
params_boot = estimate_rate_curve(MODEL, price_mat, t_current = t_current,
    ↪prices = price)
boot_df = pd.DataFrame({'maturity':params_boot[0], 'Boot Disc': params_boot[1]}).
    ↪set_index('maturity')
boot_df = boot_df[boot_df['Boot Disc']>.5]
```

```
[ ]: plt.plot(boot_df)
plt.ylabel('Discount Factor')
plt.xlabel('Maturity')
plt.title('Bootstrap Discount Graph')
```

```
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Bootstrap Discount Graph')
```



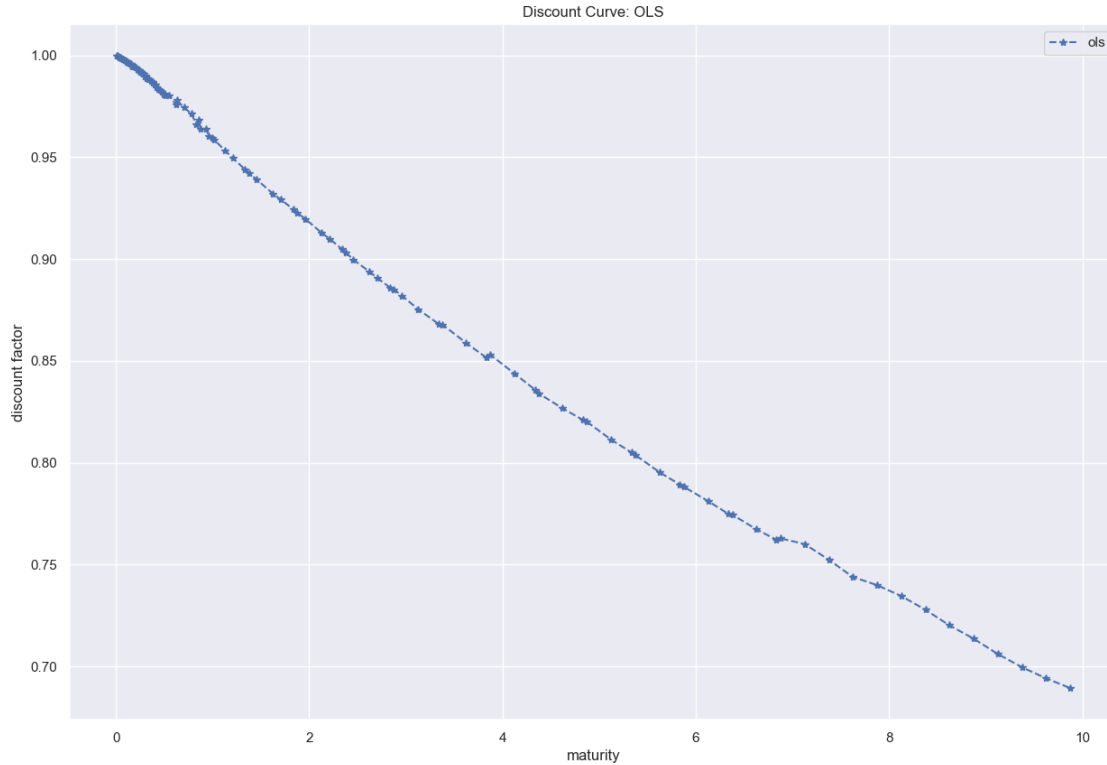
### 3.3 OLS

- Estimate the discount factors using OLS.

$$\mathbf{p} = \hat{\mathbf{C}} \mathbf{z}_{\text{ols}} + \epsilon$$

```
[ ]: params_OLS = estimate_rate_curve(MODEL, price_mat, t_current = t_current,
    ↪ prices = price)
```

```
[ ]: disc_ols = pd.DataFrame({'maturity':params_OLS[0], 'ols': params_OLS[1]}).
    ↪set_index('maturity')
disc_ols = disc_ols[disc_ols['ols']>.5]
disc_ols.plot(marker='*',linestyle='--',ylabel='discount_
    ↪factor',title='Discount Curve: OLS')
plt.show()
```



### 3.4 Part 4| Factors and Rates

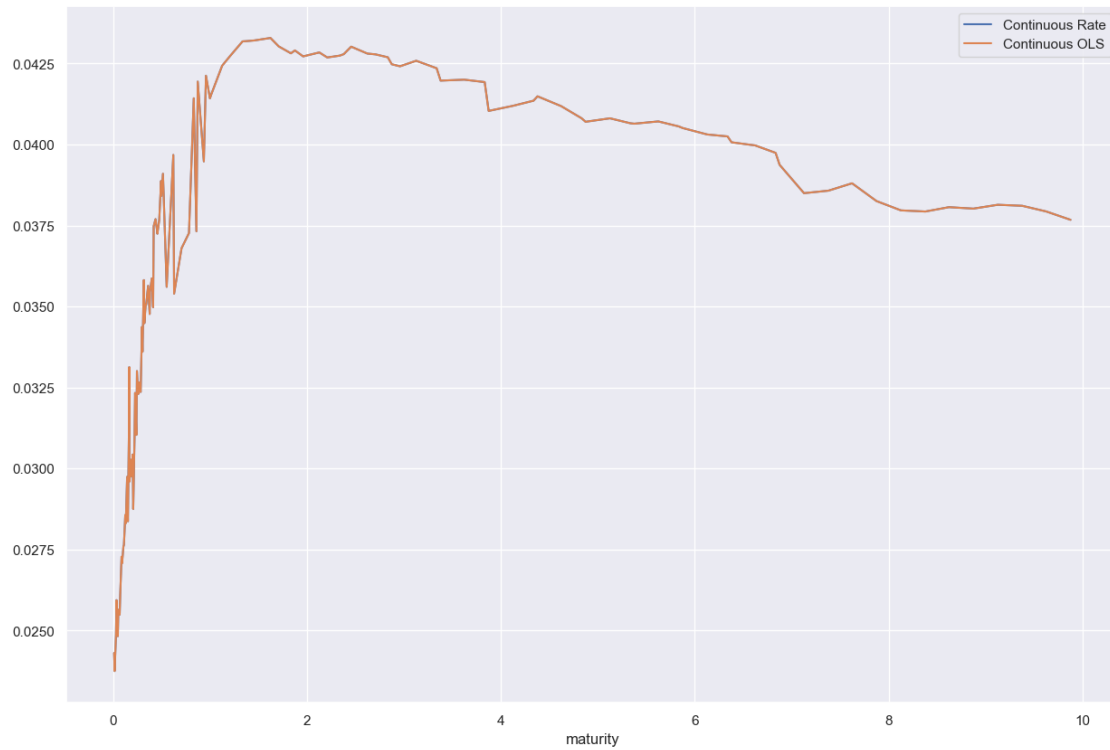
Convert the bootstrap and ols discount factors to continuous discount rates and semiannually discount rates.

```
[ ]: boot_df['Continuous Rate'] = -np.log(boot_df['Boot Disc'])/boot_df.index
boot_df['Semiannual Rate'] = 2 * (1/(boot_df['Boot Disc']**(1/(2*boot_df.
    ↪index))))-1)
```

```
[ ]: disc_ols['Continuous OLS'] = -np.log(disc_ols['ols'])/disc_ols.index
disc_ols['Semiannual OLS Rate'] = 2 * (1/(disc_ols['ols']**(1/(2*disc_ols.
    ↪index))))-1)
```

```
[ ]: continuous_rates = pd.merge(boot_df['Continuous Rate'], disc_ols['Continuous_
    ↪OLS'], right_index=True, left_index = True)
continuous_rates.plot()
```

```
[ ]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='maturity'>
```



```
[ ]: semiannual_rates = pd.merge(disc_ols['Semiannual OLS Rate'],
    ↪boot_df['Semiannual Rate'], left_index = True, right_index = True)
    semiannual_rates.plot()
```

```
[ ]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='maturity'>
```



