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# 从0实现一个模块化交易系统

系统化构建量化交易体系:

模块2: 搭建自己的股票回测及交易平台

### 内容介绍

自建交易系统的必要性

回测框架的Lite版本实现

模块化交易系统框架

开发环境准备

模块化系统框架实现

利用ECharts实现交互式净值曲线



为什么要重复发明轮子?

# 自建交易系统的必要性



## 第三方平台的局限性

- □ 黑箱和隐患:
  - 数据中断/缺项、未来函数等
  - Bug的不可预知性
- □ 可扩展性:
  - 不能直接引用外部算法结果
  - 回测速度慢
  - 权限受限
- □ 灵活性:
  - 代码复用程度低
  - 个性化数据的重复处理



从0到1

# 回测框架的Lite版本实现



# 完成的工作

- □ 实现一个示例策略
- □ 完成示例策略的回测

### 策略描述

- □ 股票池
  - $\bullet$  0 < PE < 30
  - PE从小到大排序,剔除停牌,取前100只
  - 再平衡周期:7个交易日
- □ 择肘
  - 买入: 当日K线上穿10日均线
  - 卖出:
    - □ 当日K线下穿10日均线
    - □ 被调出股票池

### 需要处理的数据

□ PE - 市盈率

市盈率 = 股价/每股收益 (EPS)

市盈率=市值/净利润

- □ 未来函数
  - 每股收益以公告日期为准

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
                                          获取财报数据
import tushare as ts
from pandas import DataFrame
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def get code reports():
   获取回测周期内的年度财报数据,组合成一个dict数据结构,key是股票代码,
     value是一个按照报告发布日期排序的列表,列表内的元素也是一个dict
   {'eps': 每股收益, 'announced_date': 公告日期}
 # 这个tuple包含了三个元素,前两个分别是用来获取年度财报时的参数年份和季度,
   # 后面是一个发布年度财报的年份,因为一般情况下发布财报都是在第二年的4月底之前,
   # 所以这个年份比财报的年份晚一年
   report date tuples = [(2013, 4, 2014), (2014, 4, 2015),
       (2015, 4, 2016), (2016, 4, 2017)
 # 要返回的数据结构
   code_report_dict = dict()
 # 循环获取所有指定报告期的数据
   for report date tuple in report date tuples:
    # 从Tushare获取年报数据
      df reports = ts.get report data(report date tuple[0],
report date tuple[1])
```

```
# 只需要股票代码、每股收益和公告日期三个字段
   codes = df reports['code']
 epses = df reports['eps']
                                         获取财报数据
 announced dates = df reports['report_date']
# 这个是报告发布时的年度
   announced year = str(report date tuple[2])
# 拿到已经缓存的股票代码集合
   codes of cached reports = set(code report dict.keys())
# 循环获取所有数据
   for report index in df reports.index:
  code = codes[report index]
  eps = epses[report index]
  announced date = announced dates[report index]
  print('%s %5.2f %d %s' %
            (code, eps, report date tuple[0], announced date), flush=True)
  # 如果eps是非数字,或者发布日期的月份超过了4月,就不作处理,因为股票在上市前
       # 也会发布财报,那么这个财报的发布日期可能不是定期报告所规定的时间范围,
       # 那么对这种上市之前的数据暂时不予处理
        if str(eps) != 'nan' and int(announced date[0:2]) <= 4:
    # 组合成完整的公告年月日
          announced date = announced year + '-' + announced_date
    print('%s %5.2f %s' % (code, eps, announced date), flush=True)
```

```
def get_option_codes(code_report_dict, rebalance_date):
   找到某个调整日符合股票池条件的股票列表
     :param code_report_dict: 股票对应的财报列表
     :param rebalance date: 在平衡日期
                                       找到某个调整日符合股票池
     :return: 股票代码列表
                                       条件的备选股
   # 如果股票和每股收益的dict是空的,则重新获取
      report codes = list(code report dict.keys())
   if len(report codes) == 0:
      get code report()
      report codes = list(code report dict.keys())
   # 找到当期符合条件的EPS,股票代码和EPS
   code eps dict = dict()
   for code in report codes:
      # 因为财报是按照公告日期从早到晚排列的,所以顺序查找
            reports = code_report_dict[code]
      # 用来保存最后一个公告日期小于等于当前日期的财报
           last report = None
      for report in reports:
          announced date = report['announced date']
          # 如果公告日期大于当前调整日,则结束循环
                  if announced date > rebalance date:
             break
```



last\_report = report

```
# 如果找到了正确时间范围的年报 , 并且eps大于0 , 才保留
              if last report is not None and last report['eps'] > 0 :
           print('%s, %s, %s, %5.2f' %
            (code, rebalance date, last report['announced date'],
last_report['eps']), flush=True)
           code eps dict[code] = last report['eps']
   # 只在符合EPS>0的范围,计算PE,并筛选股票
      validated codes = list(code eps dict)
   df pe = DataFrame(columns=['close', 'eps'])
   for code in validated codes:
       # 用不复权的价格
             daily k = ts.get k data(code,
                  autype=None, start=rebalance date, end=rebalance date)
       # 如果当前是停牌,就获取不到股价信息,那么不参与排名
             if daily k.size > 0:
           close = daily k.loc[daily k.index[0]]['close']
           df pe.loc[code] = {'eps': code eps dict[code], 'close': close}
           print('%s %6.2f' % (code, close), flush=True)
       else:
           print('%s 停牌' % (code), flush=True)
```

```
# 计算PE

df_pe['pe'] = df_pe['close'] / df_pe['eps']

# 从小到大排序

df_pe.sort_values('pe', ascending=True, inplace=True)

# 只保留小于30的数据

df_pe = df_pe[df_pe['pe'] < 30]

# 返回排名靠前的100只股票代码
return list(df_pe.index)[0:100]
```

```
def stock pool(begin date, end date):
                                                 股票池
   实现股票池选股逻辑,找到指定日期范围的候选股票
     条件:0 < PE < 30,按从小到大排序,剔除停牌后,取前100个;再平衡周期:7个交易日
     :param begin date: 开始日期
     :param end date: 结束日期
     :return: tuple,再平衡的日期列表,以及一个dict(key:再平衡日, value: 当期的股
票列表)
   # 获取财务数据
     code report dict = get code reports()
   # 股票池的再平衡周期
     rebalance interval = 7
   # 因为上证指数没有停牌不会缺数,所以用它作为交易日历,
     szzz hq df = ts.get_k_data('000001', index=True, start=begin_date,
end=end date)
   all dates = list(szzz hq df['date'])
   # 调整日和其对应的股票
     rebalance date codes dict = dict()
   rebalance dates =[]
```

```
# 保存上一期的股票池
                                                     股票池
   last phase codes = []
 # 所有的交易日数
   dates count = len(all dates)
 # 用再平衡周期作为步长循环
   for index in range(0, dates count, rebalance interval):
     # 当前的调整日
          rebalance date = all dates[index]
     # 获取本期符合条件的备选股票
         this phase option codes = get option codes(code report dict,
rebalance date)
     # 本期入选的股票代码列表
         this phase codes = []
     # 找到在上一期的股票池,但是当前停牌的股票,保留在当期股票池中
          if len(last phase codes) > 0:
        for code in last phase codes:
            daily k = ts.get k data(code, autype=None,
                              start=rebalance date, end=rebalance_date)
            if daily k.size == 0:
                this phase codes.append(code)
     print('上期停牌的股票:', flush=True)
     print(this phase codes, flush=True)
```



```
# 剩余的位置用当前备选股票的
                                                      股票池
     option size = len(this phase option codes)
 if option size > (100 - len(this phase codes)):
     this phase codes += this phase option codes[0:100-len(this phase codes)]
 else:
     this phase codes += this phase option codes
 # 当期股票池作为下次循环的上期股票池
     last phase codes = this phase codes
 # 保存到返回结果中
     rebalance date codes dict[rebalance date] = this phase codes
   rebalance dates.append(rebalance date)
 print('当前最终的备选票:%s' % rebalance date, flush=True)
 print(this phase codes, flush=True)
return (rebalance_dates, rebalance_date_codes_dict)
```

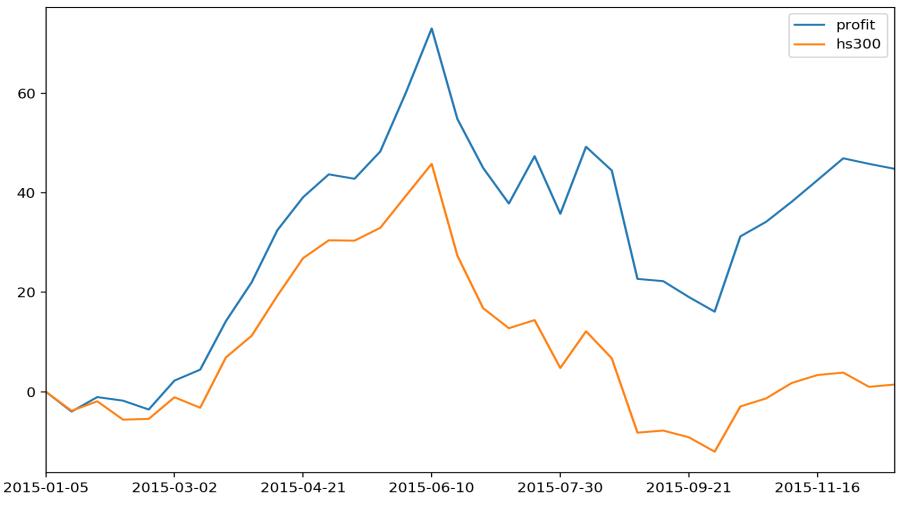
```
def statistic stock pool profit():
                                                        股票池收益统计
   统计股票池的收益
   # 设定评测周期
      # rebalance dates, codes dict = stock pool('2008-01-01', '2018-06-30')
   rebalance dates, codes dict = stock pool('2015-01-01', '2015-12-31')
   # 用DataFrame保存收益
      df profit = DataFrame(columns=['profit', 'hs300'])
   df profit.loc[rebalance dates[0]] = {'profit': 0, 'hs300': 0}
   # 获取沪深300在统计周期内的第一天的值
       hs300 k = ts.get k data('000300', index=True,
              start=rebalance_dates[0], end=rebalance_dates[0])
   hs300 begin value = hs300 k.loc[hs300 k.index[0]]['close']
   # 通过净值计算累计收益
      net value = 1
   for index in range(1, len(rebalance dates) - 1):
       last rebalance date = rebalance dates[ index - 1]
       current_rebalance_date = rebalance_dates[ index]
       # 获取上一期的股票池
              codes = codes dict[last rebalance date]
```

```
# 统计当期的收益
   profit sum = 0
  prifit code count = 0 # 参与统计收益的股票个数
  for code in codes:
  daily ks = ts.get k data(code, autype='hfq',
              start=last rebalance date, end=current rebalance date)
 index size = daily ks.index.size
 # 如果没有数据,则跳过,长期停牌
      if index size == 0:
    continue
  # 买入价
  in price = daily ks.loc[daily ks.index[0]]['close']
  # 卖出价
  out price = daily ks.loc[daily ks.index[index size - 1]]['close']
      profit_sum += (out_price - in_price)/in_price
   prifit code count += 1
 profit = round(profit sum/len(codes), 4)
```

### 股票池收益统计

# 股票池收益统计

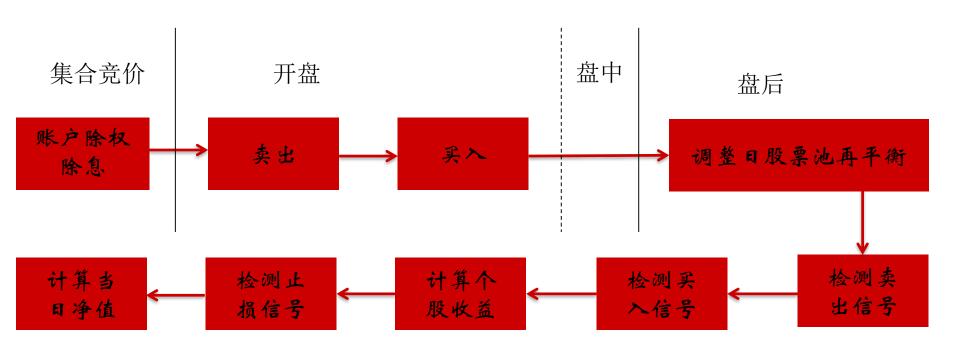
#### Stock Pool Profit Statistic



```
def is_k_up_break_ma10(code, begin_date, end_date):
   判断某只股票在某日是否满足K线上穿10日均线
                                                 当日K线上穿10日均线
   :param code: 股票代码
   :param begin_date: 开始日期
   :param end date: 结束日期
   :return: True/False
   # 如果没有指定开始日期和结束日期,则直接返回False
   if begin date is None or end_date is None:
      return False
   # 如果股票当日停牌或者是下跌,则返回False
   daily ks = ts.get k data(code, autype='hfq', start=begin date, end=end date)
   # 需要判断两日的K线和10日均线的相对位置, 所以如果K线数不满足11个,
   # 也就是无法计算两个MA10,则直接返回False
   index size = daily ks.index.size
   if index size < 11:
      return False
   daily ks['ma'] = daily ks['close'].rolling(10).mean() # 计算MA10
   daily_ks['delta'] = daily_ks['close'] - daily_ks['ma'] # 比较收盘价和MA10的关系
   return daily ks.loc[daily ks.index[9]]['delta'] <= 0 <
daily ks.loc[daily ks.index[10]]['delta']
```

```
def is k down break ma10(code, begin date, end date):
   判断某只股票在某日是否满足K线下穿10日均线
   :param code: 股票代码
                                                 当日K线下穿10日均线
   :param begin date: 开始日期
   :param end date: 结束日期
   :return: True/False
   # 如果没有指定开始日期和结束日期,则直接返回False
   if begin date is None or end date is None:
       return False
   daily ks = ts.get k data(code, autype='hfq', start=begin date, end=end date)
   # 需要判断两日的K线和10日均线的相对位置,所以如果K线数不满足11个,
   # 也就是无法计算两个MA10,则直接返回False
   if daily ks.index.size < 11:</pre>
       return False
   daily ks['ma'] = daily ks['close'].rolling(10).mean() # 计算MA10
   daily_ks['delta'] = daily_ks['close'] - daily_ks['ma']
                                                     # 计算收盘价和MA10的差
   return daily ks.loc[daily ks.index[9]]['delta'] >= 0 >
daily ks.loc[daily ks.index[10]]['delta']
```

### 回测基本流程



### 几个需要注意的问题

- □ 除权除息
- □停牌
- □ 涨跌停
  - 涨停几乎无法买入
  - 跌停几乎无法卖出
- □交易费和冲击成本
- □ 买入量:整手数
- □ 卖出在前,买入在后

## 补充其他条件

- □总资金
  - 1000万元
- □头寸分配
  - ■均分
  - 每只20万

### 缓存回测周期的日线数据

```
# 获取股票池数据
rebalance dates, date codes dict = stock pool(begin date, end date)
# 获取回测周期内股票池内所有股票的收盘价和前收价
all option code set = set()
for rebalance date in rebalance dates:
   for code in date codes dict[rebalance date]:
       all option code set.add(code)
# 缓存股票的日线数据
code daily dict = dict()
for code in all_option_code_set:
   dailies df = ts.get k data(code, autype=None, start=begin date, end=end date)
   dailies hfq df = ts.get k data(code, autype='hfq', start=begin_date,
end=end date)
   # 计算复权因子
      dailies df['au factor'] = dailies hfq df['close'] / dailies df['close']
   dailies df.set index(['date'], inplace=True)
   code daily dict[code] = dailies df
```

```
# 当期持仓股票列表
before sell holding codes = list(holding code dict.keys())
                                                        处理除权除息
# 处理持仓股的除权除息
if last date is not None and len(before sell holding codes) > 0:
   for code in before sell holding codes:
       try:
           dailies = code daily dict[code]
           # 上一个交易日的复权因子
           current au factor = dailies.loc[ date]['au factor']
           before volume = holding code dict[code]['volume']
           last au factor = dailies.loc[last date]['au factor']
           after volume = int(before volume * (current au factor /
last au factor))
           holding code dict[code]['volume'] = after volume
           print('持仓量调整:%s, %6d, %10.6f, %6d, %10.6f' %
                 (code, before volume, last au factor, after volume,
current_au_factor), flush=True)
       except:
           print('持仓量调整时,发生错误:%s,%s'%(code, date),flush=True)
           traceback.print exc()
```

```
# 卖出
if len(to be_sold_codes) > 0:
   for code in to be sold codes:
       try:
                                                             卖出待卖股票
           if code in before sell holding codes:
               holding stock = holding code dict[code]
               holding volume = holding stock['volume']
               sell price = code daily dict[code].loc[ date]['open']
               sell amount = holding volume * sell price
               cash += sell amount
               cost = holding stock['cost']
               single profit = (sell amount - cost) * 100 / cost
               print('卖出 %s, %6d, %6.2f, %8.2f, %4.2f' %
                     (code, holding volume, sell price, sell amount, single profit))
               del holding code dict[code]
               to be sold codes.remove(code)
       except:
           print('卖出时,发生异常:%s,%s'%(code, date),flush=True)
           traceback.print exc()
print('卖出后,现金: %10.2f' % cash)
```

```
# 买入
if len(to be bought codes) > 0:
    for code in to be bought_codes:
       try:
                                                             买入待买股票
           if cash > single position:
               buy price = code_daily_dict[code].loc[_date]['open']
               volume = int(int(single_position / buy price) / 100) * 100
               buy amount = buy price * volume
               cash -= buy amount
               holding code dict[code] = {
                   'volume': volume,
                   'cost': buy amount,
                   'last value': buy amount}
               print('买入 %s, %6d, %6.2f, %8.2f' % (code, volume, buy price,
buy_amount), flush=True)
       except:
           print('买入时,发生错误: %s, %s' % (code, _date), flush=True)
           traceback.print exc()
print('买入后,现金: %10.2f' % cash)
```

### 股票池再平衡

### 卖出和买入信号检测

### 统计收益

```
# 计算总资产
total value = 0
for code in holding codes:
    try:
       holding stock = holding code dict[code]
       value = code daily dict[code].loc[ date]['close'] * holding stock['volume']
       total value += value
       # 计算总收益
       profit = (value - holding stock['cost']) * 100 / holding stock['cost']
       # 计算单日收益
       one day profit = (value - holding stock['last value']) * 100 /
holding stock['last value']
       # 暂存当日市值
       holding stock['last value'] = value
       print('持仓: %s, %10.2f, %4.2f, %4.2f' % (code, value, profit, one day profit))
       # 保存每一日股票的持仓数
       code_date_volume_dict[code + '_' + _date] = holding_stock['volume']
    except:
       print('计算收益时发生错误: %s, %s' % (code, date), flush=True)
       traceback.print exc()
```

### 统计收益

```
total_capital = total_value + cash

hs300_k_current = dm.get_k_data('000300', index=True, start=_date, end=_date)
hs300_current_value = hs300_k_current.loc[hs300_k_current.index[0]]['close']

print('收盘后, 现金: %10.2f, 总资产: %10.2f' % (cash, total_capital))
last_date = _date

df_profit.loc[_date] = {
    'net_value': round(total_capital / 1e7, 2),
    'profit': round(100 * (total_capital - 1e7) / 1e7, 2),
    'hs300': round(100 * (hs300_current_value - hs300_begin_value) / hs300_begin_value, 2)
}
```

# 策略的评价指标—年化收益

$$Years = \frac{TradingDays}{AnnualTradingDays} \tag{1}$$

$$NetValue = (1 + Annual Profit)^{Years}$$
 (2)

Annual Profit = 
$$\sqrt[Years]{NetValue} - 1$$
 (3)

Annual Profit = 
$$NetValue^{\frac{1}{Years}} - 1$$
 (4)

```
def compute_annual_profit(trading_days, net_value):
"""

计算年化收益

annual_profit = 0
if trading_days > 0:
    # 计算年数
    years = trading_days/245
    # 计算年化收益
    annual_profit = pow(net_value, 1/years) - 1

annual_profit = round(annual_profit * 100, 2)
return annual_profit
```

### 策略的评价指标——夏普比率

$$ProfitMean = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N} Profit_{i}$$
 Sharpe Ratio =  $\frac{E(R_{P}) - R_{f}}{\sigma_{P}}$ 

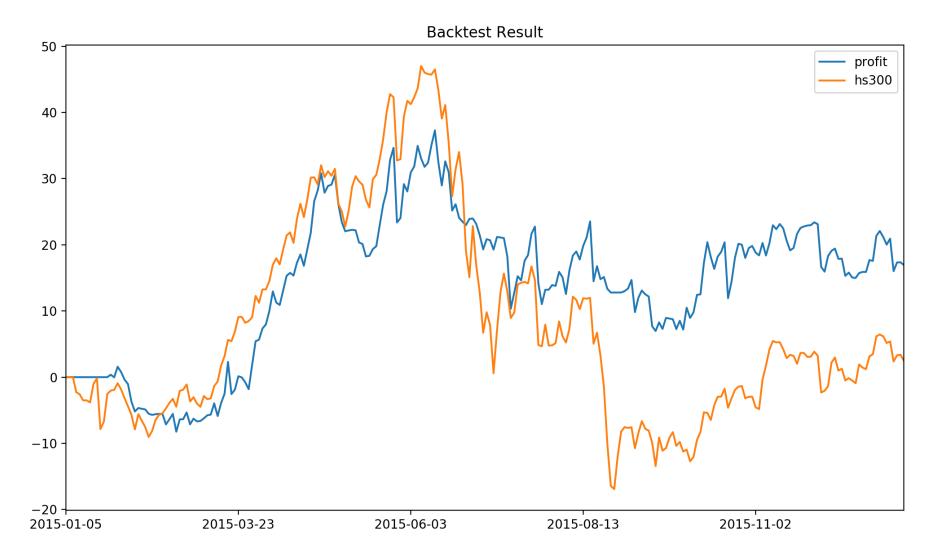
$$ProfitStd = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N} (Profit_i - ProfitMean)^2}$$

$$SharpeRatio = \frac{AnnalProfit - R_f}{ProfitStd}$$
 R<sub>f</sub> - 无风险收益

```
def compute sharpe ratio(net values):
   计算夏普比率
   :param net values: 净值列表
                                                     夏普比率
   # 总交易日数
   trading days = len(net values)
   # 所有收益的DataFrame
   profit df = pd.DataFrame(columns={'profit'})
   # 收益之后,初始化为第一天的收益
   profit df.loc[0] = {'profit': round((net values[0]-1) * 100, 2)}
   # 计算每天的收益
   for index in range(1, trading_days):
       # 计算每日的收益变化
       profit = (net values[index] - net values[index - 1])/net values[index -1]
       profit = round(profit * 100, 2)
       profit df.loc[index] = {'profit': profit}
   # 计算标准差
   profit std = pow(profit df.var()['profit'], 1/2)
   #年化收益
   annual profit = compute annual profit(trading_days, net_values[-1])
  sharpe_ratio = (annual profit - 4.75)/profit std # 夏普比率
  return annual profit, sharpe ratio
```

```
def compute drawdown(net values):
   计算最大回撤
    :param net_values: 净值列表
                                        最大回撤
   # 最大回撤初始值设为0
   max drawdown = 0
   size = len(net_values)
   index = 0
   # 双层循环找出最大回撤
   for net value in net values:
       for sub_net_value in net_values[index:]:
           drawdown = 1 - sub_net_value/net_value
           if drawdown > max_drawdown:
               max_drawdown = drawdown
       index += 1
   return max_drawdown
```





### 休息一下 5分钟后回来

化繁为简, 分而治之

## 模块化交易系统框架



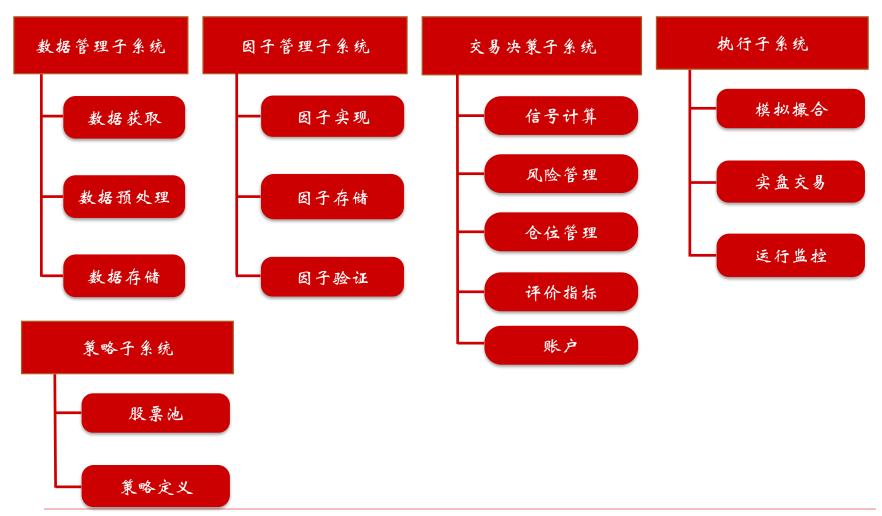
### 策略研发的实际工作情况

- □ 策略参数的频繁调整
  - 头寸分配
  - ■回测周期
  - 止盈止损
  - 加仓/减仓
- □ 不同策略的深入分析
- □ 多策略的组合回测

### 模块化设计的优点

- □框架的逻辑结果更清晰
- □ 团队协作效率提高
  - 策略研发
  - 工程实现
- □ 复用度提高
  - 代码复用
  - 数据复用
- □ 可维护性提高

### 模块化



做好准备

### 开发环境准备



### 需要安装的软件

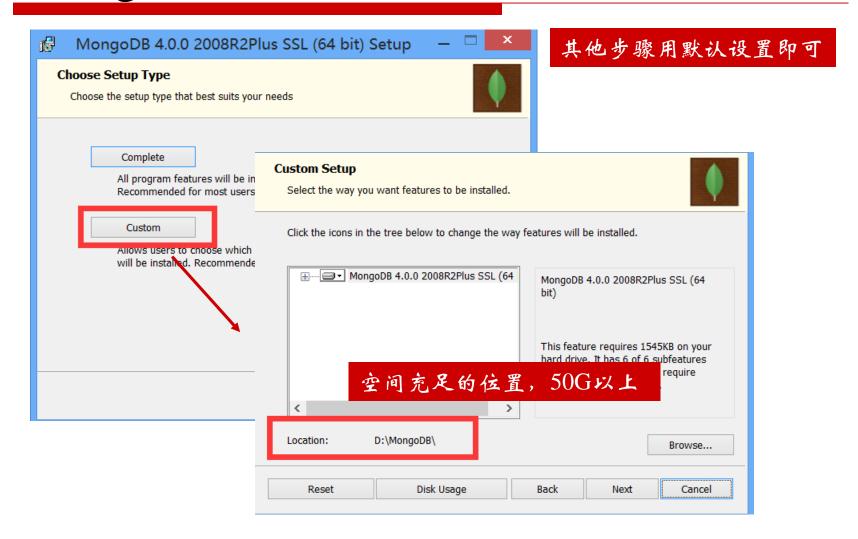
- ☐ MongoDB
- □ Python3.7.0
- ☐ PyCharm CE

#### MongoDB

- □ 版本: MongoDB Community Edition
- □ 安装
  - 文档: https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/installation/
  - 根据操作系统选择安装指导文档
- □ 下载地址 (Windows)
  - https://www.mongodb.com/downloadcenter?\_ga=2.179942756.1915543413.1530790397-2013640144.1530790397#community
- □ 注意:
  - Windows应该安装为系统服务



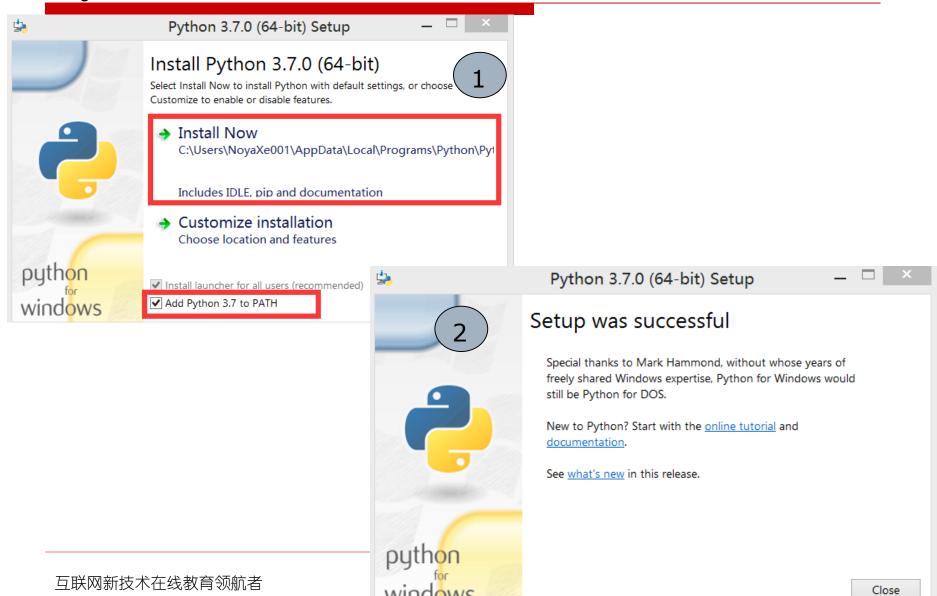
### MongoDB安装



#### Python

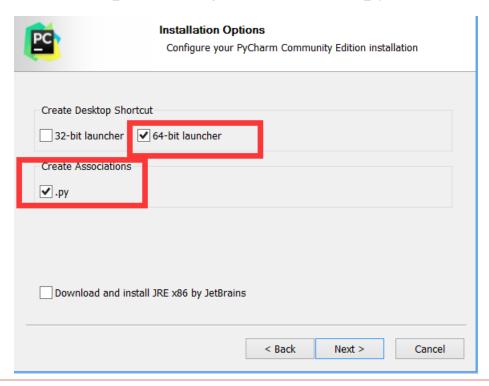
- □ 版本: 3.7
- □ 下载中心地址
  - https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-370/
  - 选择适合自己操作系统的版本
- □ 安装pymongo
  - 在线文档: http://api.mongodb.com/python/current/
  - pip install pymonogo

#### Python

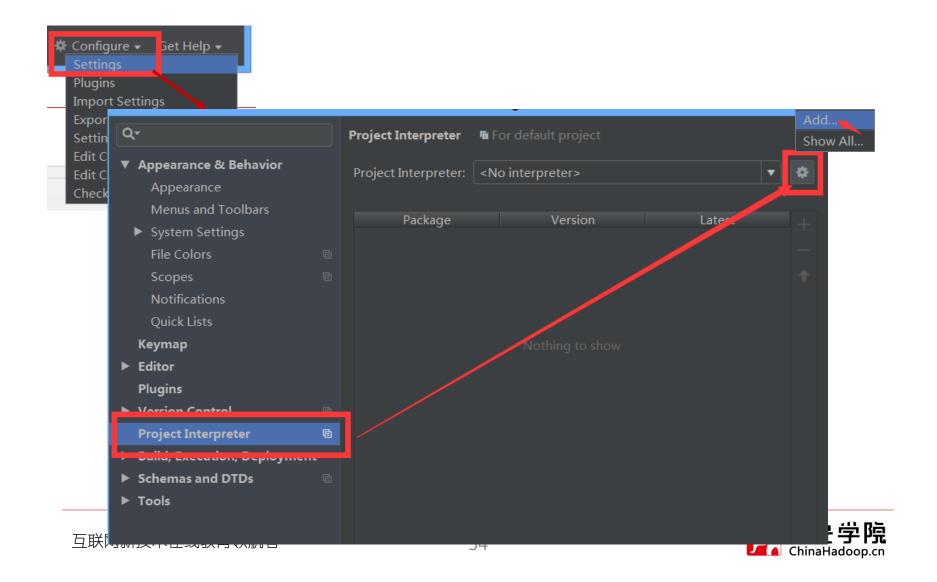


#### **PyCharm**

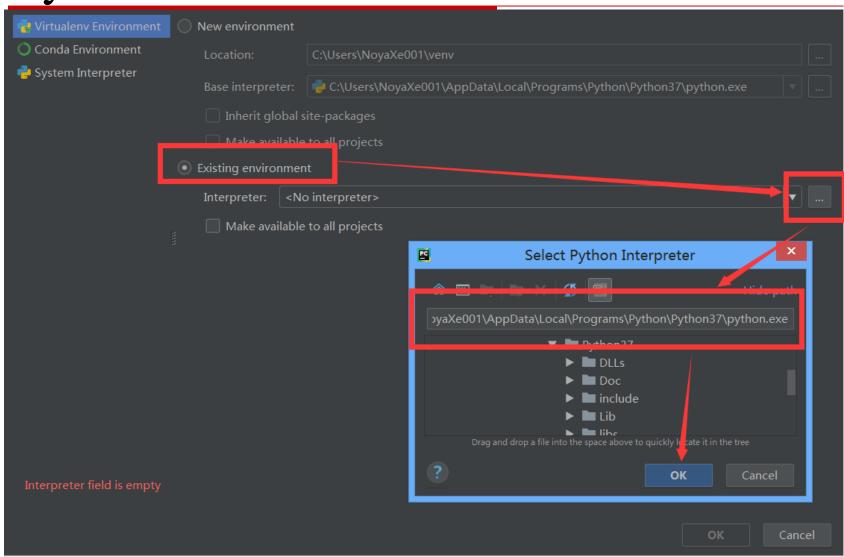
- □ 版本: Community
- □ 下载地址
  - http://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/download/#section=windows



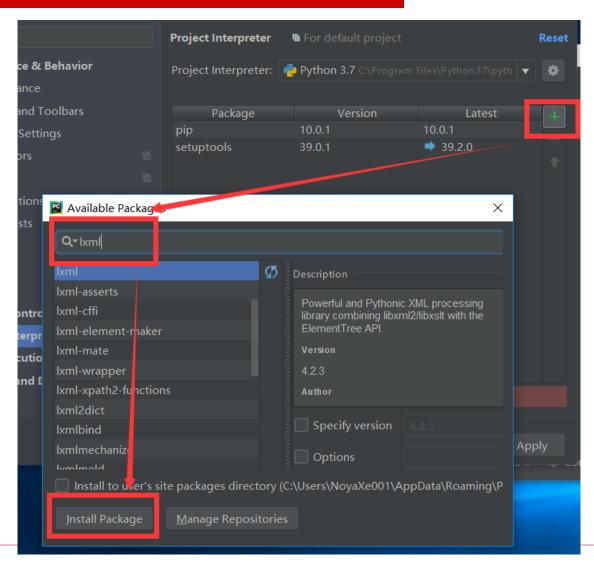
### PyCharm设置



### PyCharm设置



### PyCharm设置 – 安装Python包

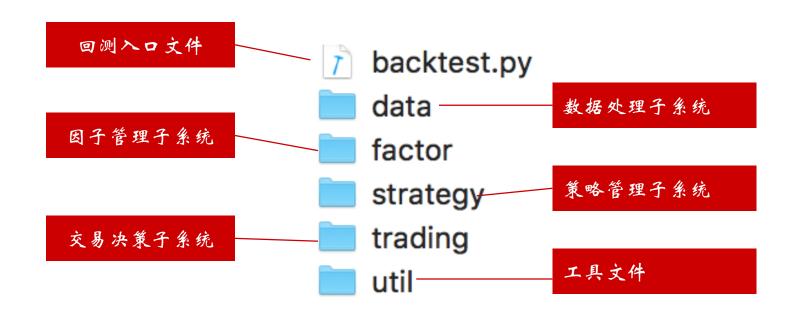


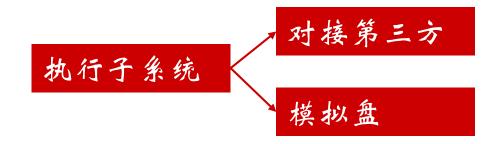
搭建框架

### 模块化交易系统框架接口实现

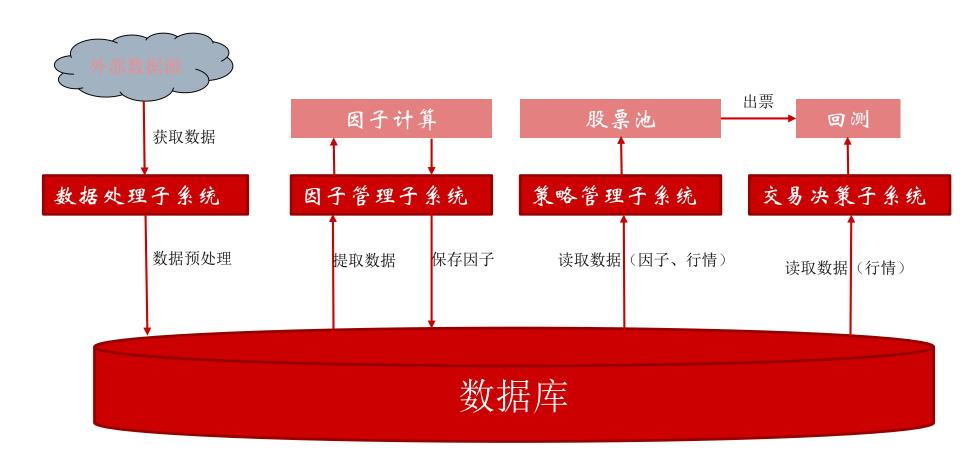


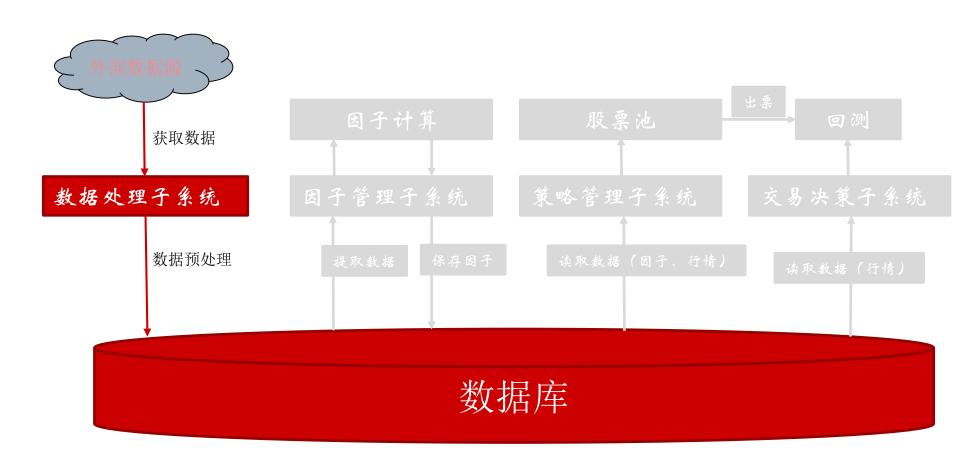
### 目录结构

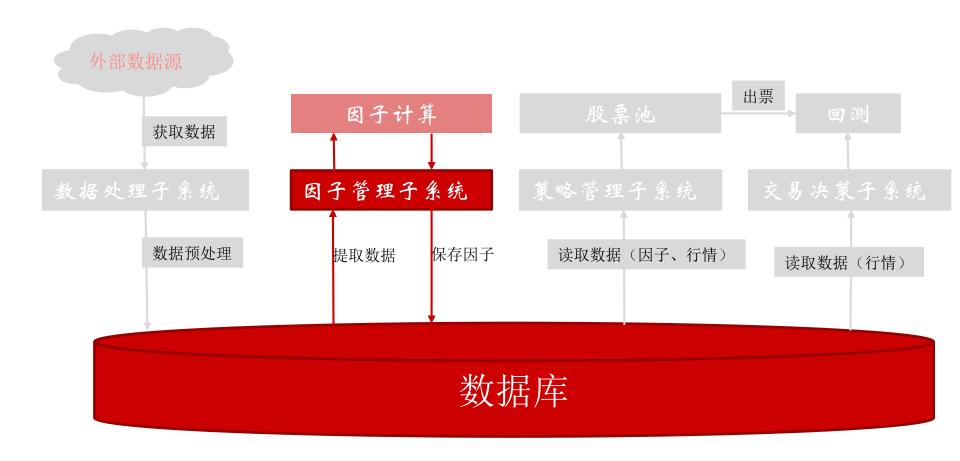


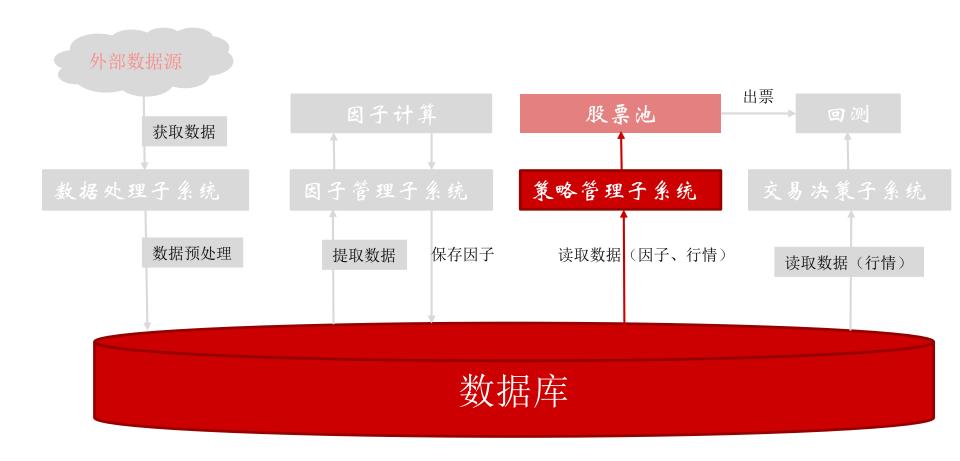


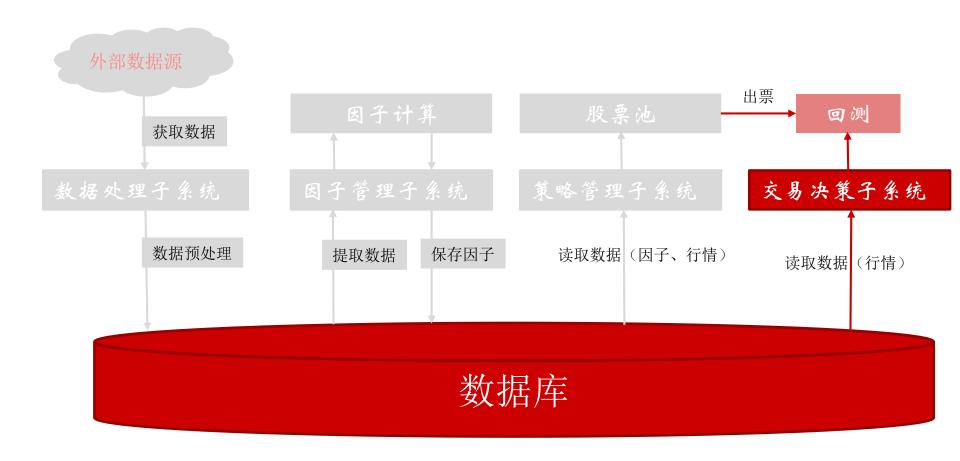












```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from pymongo import MongoClient
from abc import abstractmethod
from util.database import DB_CONN
11 11 11
因子的基类。
class BaseFactor:
    def init (self, name):
        self.name = name
        self.collection = DB_CONN[name]
    @abstractmethod
```

### 因子的基类

def compute(self):

pass

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from pymongo import UpdateOne
from base factor import BaseFactor
from data.finance report crawler import get code reports
import tushare as ts
                                                            PE因子
class PEFactor(BaseFactor):
   def init (self):
       BaseFactor. init (self, name='pe')
   def compute(self):
       code_report_dict = self.get_code_reports()
       codes = set(code report dict.keys())
       for code in codes:
           dailies = ts.get k data(code, autype=None, start='2015-01-01', end='2015-01-
10')
           # 如果没有合适的数据
           if dailies.index.size == 0:
               continue
           # 业绩报告列表
           reports = code report dict[code]
           dailies.set index(['date'], inplace=True)
           update_requests = []
```

```
# 用来保存最后一个公告日期小于等于当前日期的财报
   last report = None
   for report in reports:
       announced date = report['announced date']
       # 如果公告日期大于当前调整日,则结束循环
       if announced date > current date:
                                                          PE因子
           break
       last report = report
   # 如果找到了正确时间范围的年报, 则计算PE
   if last report is not None:
       pe = dailies.loc[current date]['close']/last report['eps']
       print('%s, %s, %s, eps: %5.2f, pe: %6.2f' %
             (code, current date, last report['announced date'], last report['eps'], pe),
             flush=True)
       update requests.append(
           UpdateOne(
               {'code': code, 'date': current date},
               {'$set': {'code': code, 'date': current date, 'pe': pe}}, upsert=True))
if len(update requests) > 0:
   save result = self.collection.bulk_write(update_requests, ordered=False)
   print('股票代码: %s, 因子: %s, 插入: %4d, 更新: %4d' %
         (code, self.name, save_result.upserted_count, save_result.modified_count),
flush=True)
```

for current date in dailies.index:

颜值就是战斗力

### 利用ECharts实现交互式净值曲线



### 实现的功能

- □ 解析日志文件
- □ 生成净值曲线
- □ 鼠标在曲线上移动时,显示日期以及收益和 基准收益
- □ 点击净值曲线上的点,显示当日的买入和卖 出记录

### ECharts下载

http://echarts.baidu.com/download.html

下载 4.1.0.rc2

(前往下载 3.x 版本)

选择需要的版本注:开发环境建议选择源代码版本,该版本包含了常见的警告和错误提示。



### 使用流程

- 1. 完成策略回测,回测过程中的日志重定向到 文件中,例如backtest\_result
- 2. 双击打开visual文件夹中的profit.html
- 3. 点击页面上的加载"选择日志"后面的选择文件
- 4. 加载第1步中生成的backtest\_result, 收益曲线就会被绘制出来
- 5. 点击曲线上的点,可以在图下方看到"买入记录"和"卖出记录"

#### 总结

- □Lite版回测框架的实现
- □模块化交易系统的结构
- □模块化实现了回测流程
- □ECharts实现交互式净值曲线

#### 课后练习(1)

- □以本课中的PE因子为例,练习用 Python进行MongoDB的基本操作
  - □插入记录
  - □删除记录
  - □更新记录
  - □条件查询(包括排序)
  - □索引管理

#### 课后练习(2)

- □根据课件中关于回测中应该注意的问题的提示, 你认为还应该加入哪些细节, 可以让回测更接近实际情况?
- □实现这些细节时,还需要补充哪些数据?

#### 下节课预告

□ 题目:数据管理和因子管理子系统的实现

■ 编程语言和运行平台: Python、MongoDB

#### 问答互动

在所报课的课程页面,

- 1、点击"全部问题"显示本课程所有学员提问的问题。
- 2、点击"提问"即可向该课程的老师和助教提问问题。



#### 联系我们

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# **THANKS**

