

In [1]:

```
# import library
import pickle, os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import tqdm.notebook as tqdm
import copy
from scipy import stats
from scipy.stats.mstats import winsorize
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import axes3d
import seaborn as sns

os.chdir('C:\Users\jky93\KYdrive\바탕 화면\창업\파티프로젝트')
# # Data Download
with open('FS_손익계산서보정본', 'rb') as f:
    data = pickle.load(f)

with open('Final_FS_ind', 'rb') as f:
    ind = pickle.load(f)

# 특정 자산만 뽑아서 csv로 정리하기
def get_item(concept_id):
    item = []
    item_ind = []
    # check id's address
    id_address = None
    for i in range(len(data)):
        for j in range(3):
            try:
                if concept_id in data[i][j].iloc[:,0].values:
                    id_address = j
            except AttributeError:
                pass
        if id_address != None:
            break

    for i in range(len(data)):
        if type(data[i][id_address]) == type(data[0][id_address]):
            item.append(data[i][id_address][data[i][id_address][data[i][id_address].columns[0]] == concept_id])
            if len(data[i][id_address][data[i][id_address][data[i][id_address].columns[0]] == concept_id]) > 1:
                item_ind.append(ind[i])
    df_item = pd.concat(item)
    date = list(filter(lambda x: x[1] == ('연결재무제표'), df_item.columns))
    if id_address == 0:
        date_clean = list(map(lambda x: x[0], df_item[date].columns))
        df_item[date].columns = date_clean
        df_item2 = df_item[date]
        df_item2.columns = date_clean
        date_shifted = list(map(lambda x: shift_q(x), date_clean))
        df_item3 = df_item2
        df_item3.columns = date_shifted
        df_item4 = df_item3.groupby(level=0, axis=1).last()
        df_item3 = df_item4
        date_shifted2 = list(map(lambda x: shift_d(x), df_item4.columns))
        df_item3.columns = date_shifted2
        df_item5 = df_item3.groupby(level=0, axis=1).last()
        corp_code = list(map(lambda x:x[2], item_ind))
        df_item5['corp_code'] = corp_code
        df_item5 = df_item5.set_index('corp_code')
    else:
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        except KeyError:
            print('해당 날짜의 데이터가 없습니다:', date_working)
    if int(date_working[4:6])+6 > 12:
        date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + '0' + str(int(date_work
    else:
        date_working = date_working[:4] + str(int(date_working[4:6]) + 6).zfill(2) + '31'

else:
    num = int((int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4])) * 4 + (int(date_to[4:6]) - int(date_from[4:6]))/3 +
date_working = date_from
for i in range(num):
    try:
        data.append(item_data[date_working])
    except:
        try:
            date_working = date_working[:6] + str(61 - int(date_working[6:]))
            data.append(item_data[date_working])
        except KeyError:
            print('해당 날짜의 데이터가 없습니다:', date_working)
    if int(date_working[4:6])+3 > 12:
        date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + '0331'
    else:
        date_working = date_working[:4] + str(int(date_working[4:6]) + 3).zfill(2) + '31'

data = pd.concat(data, axis = 1)
return data

def get_market_data_on_date(date, print_error = True):
    # 에러 메시지를 출력하고 싶지 않으면 print_error를 False로 설정
    os.chdir('C:\Users\jky93\KYdrive\바탕 화면\창업\팩터프로젝트\KRX_price')
    try:
        data = pd.read_csv(date[2:4] + '_' + str(int(date[4:6])) + '_' + str(int(date[6:8])) + '.csv', encoding='utf-8')
        data['종목코드'] = data['종목코드'].map(lambda x:str(x).zfill(6) if x != None else None)
        if data.isna()['종가'].sum() == len(data):
            raise FileNotFoundError
    except FileNotFoundError:
        if print_error:
            print('해당 날짜의 데이터가 존재하지 않습니다:', date)
        data = None
    return data

def get_market_cap_on_date(date, get_code = False):
    if get_code:
        data = get_market_data_on_date(date)[['종목코드','시장구분','시가총액']].set_index('종목코드')
        data.columns = [['시장구분','Market_Cap']]
    else:
        data = get_market_data_on_date(date)[['종목코드','시가총액']].set_index('종목코드')
        data.columns = [['Market_Cap']]
    data.index.rename('corp_code', inplace = True)
    return data

def last_market_date(date):
    # date의 기본형식은 'YYYYMM' : ex)'201212'. -> 'YYYYMMDD'도 가능하도록 코드 변경했음
    get_data = False
    day = 31
    while not get_data:
        if type(get_market_data_on_date(date[:6] + str(day), print_error = False)) != type(None):
            market_date = date[:6] + str(day)
            get_data = True
        else:
            day -=1
    return market_date

```

```

def find_next_market_date(date, today_opt = False):
    get_data = False
    if today_opt:
        market_date = pd.Timestamp(date)
    else:
        market_date = pd.Timestamp(date) + pd.Timedelta(days=1)
    while not get_data:
        if type(get_market_data_on_date(market_date.strftime('%Y%m%d'), print_error = False)) != type
            get_data = True
        else:
            market_date += pd.Timedelta(days=1)

    return market_date.strftime('%Y%m%d')

def get_market_cap_for_period(date_from, date_to, term = 'Y', ind_match = True):
    # ind_match는 fundamental과 합치기 편하도록 실제 날짜가 아니라 월말 날짜를 표시하도록 하는 옵션입니다.
    data = []
    ind = []
    if term == 'Y':
        num = int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4]) + 1
        date_working = date_from
        for i in range(num):
            data.append(get_market_cap_on_date(last_market_date(date_working), get_code = True))
            if ind_match:
                ind.append(date_working)
            else:
                ind.append(last_market_date(date_working))
            date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + date_working[4:]

    elif term == 'H':
        num = int((int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4])) * 2 + (int(date_to[4:6]) - int(date_from[4:6]))/6 +
                  date_working = date_from
        for i in range(num):
            data.append(get_market_cap_on_date(last_market_date(date_working), get_code = True))
            if ind_match:
                ind.append(date_working)
            else:
                ind.append(last_market_date(date_working))
            if int(date_working[4:6])+6 > 12:
                date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + '0' + str(int(date_working[4:6])) + '31'
            else:
                date_working = date_working[:4] + str(int(date_working[4:6]) + 6).zfill(2) + '31'

    else:
        num = int((int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4])) * 4 + (int(date_to[4:6]) - int(date_from[4:6]))/3 +
                  date_working = date_from
        for i in range(num):
            data.append(get_market_cap_on_date(last_market_date(date_working), get_code = True))
            if ind_match:
                ind.append(date_working)
            else:
                ind.append(last_market_date(date_working))
            if int(date_working[4:6])+3 > 12:
                date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + '0331'
            else:
                date_working = date_working[:4] + str(int(date_working[4:6]) + 3).zfill(2) + '31'

    cap_data = [x.iloc[:,1] for x in data]
    cat_data = [x.iloc[:,0] for x in data]
    cap_data = pd.concat(cap_data, axis = 1)
    cap_data.columns = ind
    cat_data = pd.concat(cat_data, axis = 1)
    cat_data.columns = ind
    return cap_data, cat_data

```

```

def get_market_category(data):
    market_cat = []
    for i in range(len(data.columns)):
        market_cat.append(get_market_cap_on_date(last_market_date(data.columns[i]), get_code = True))
    market_cat = pd.concat(market_cat, axis=1)
    market_cat.columns = data.columns
    return market_cat

def get_breakpoint(data, breakpoint):
    absolute_point = []
    rank = data.rank(pct=True)
    for i in range(len(breakpoint)):
        absolute_point.append((data[rank < breakpoint[i]].max() + data[rank > breakpoint[i]].min()) / 2)
    return absolute_point

def get_mask(data, market_cat = None, market_bp = 'All', breakpoint: list = [0.5]):
    # data는 mask의 기준이 되는 baseline data
    # market_bp는 'ALL', 'KOSPI', 'KOSDAQ'으로, 기준이 되는 breakpoint의 market을 의미
    # breakpoint는 masking의 구분점으로, list안에 float이 담긴 형태를 받음
    breakpoint = np.sort(breakpoint)
    mask_list = []

    data_ind = data.index
    if type(market_cat) != type(None):
        market_cat = market_cat[market_cat.index.map(lambda x: x in data.index)]
    for i in range(len(data)):
        if data_ind[i] not in market_cat.index:
            market_cat.loc[data_ind[i]] = None
    market_cat = market_cat.reindex(index = data.index)

    for i in range(len(data.columns)):
        mask = data.iloc[:,i] * 0 + 1
        mask_np = -np.ones(len(mask))
        #rank = data.iloc[:,i].rank(pct = True)
        if market_bp == 'All':
            absolute_point = get_breakpoint(data.iloc[:,i], breakpoint)
        if market_bp == 'KOSPI':
            absolute_point = get_breakpoint(data[market_cat.iloc[:,i]==='KOSPI'].iloc[:,i], breakpoint)
        if market_bp == 'KOSDAQ':
            absolute_point = get_breakpoint(data[market_cat.iloc[:,i]==='KOSDAQ'].iloc[:,i], breakpoint)
        for j in range(len(breakpoint)+1):
            if j < len(breakpoint):
                for k in range(len(mask)):
                    mask_np[k] = j if data.iloc[k,i] < absolute_point[j] and mask_np[k] == -1 else mask_np[k]
            else:
                for k in range(len(mask)):
                    mask_np[k] = j if data.iloc[k,i] > absolute_point[j-1] and mask_np[k] == -1 else mask_np[k]
        mask = mask * mask_np
        mask_list.append(mask)
    mask_df = pd.concat(mask_list, axis=1)
    return mask_df

def shift_date_quarter(data, num_of_quarters):
    # data의 date를 원하는 만큼 밀어줌.
    dates = data.columns
    years = [int(x[4]) for x in dates]
    months = [int(x[4:6]) for x in dates]
    shifted_months = [x + num_of_quarters * 3 for x in months]
    shifted_years = [x + (shifted_months[i]-1) // 12 for i, x in enumerate(years)]
    shifted_months = [(x - 1) % 12 + 1 for x in shifted_months]
    dates = [str(shifted_years[i]) + str(shifted_months[i]).zfill(2) + '30' if shifted_months[i] in [6, 9] else str(shifted_years[i]) + str(shifted_months[i]).zfill(2) + '01' if shifted_months[i] in [3, 12] else str(shifted_years[i]) + str(shifted_months[i]).zfill(2) + '15' if shifted_months[i] in [9, 12] else str(shifted_years[i]) + str(shifted_months[i]).zfill(2) + '08' if shifted_months[i] in [6, 3] else str(shifted_years[i]) + str(shifted_months[i]).zfill(2) + '04' if shifted_months[i] in [3, 6] else str(shifted_years[i]) + str(shifted_months[i]).zfill(2) + '01') for i in range(len(dates))]
    data2 = copy.deepcopy(data)
    data2.columns = dates
    return data2

```

In [2]:

```
def get_factor_on_date_by_mask(mask, term = 'd', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weight = 'EW'):
    # @@@@@@@@@@@@ option 추가해야 할듯! : daily / weekly / monthly / quarterly 정도까지는
    # monthly 계산할 때 첫 달은 어떻게 계산하는거지? 전달 말일 기준으로 계산하나? 아니면 해당 달
    # -> 우선 첫 달은 시가 기준, 이후로는 전달 말일에 리밸런싱 하는 걸 기준으로 계산했음.
    term_conservative = pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[1]) - pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[0]) - pd.TimeDelta(1)
    if pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[-1]) + term_conservative > pd.Timestamp('20210630'):
        date_to = pd.Timestamp('20210630')
    else:
        date_to = pd.Timestamp(last_market_date((pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[-1]) + term_conservative).date()))
    date_from = pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[0])
    factor_days = (date_to - date_from).days
    factor_months = (date_to.year - date_from.year)*12 + (date_to.month - date_from.month)

    date_point = date_from.strftime('%Y%m%d')
    # this is for storing the last date
    date_point_marked = None

    total_factor = []
    date_list = []

    if term == 'd':
        flag = -1
    #     for _ in range(factor_days):
    for _ in tqdm.tqdm(range(10)):
        if pd.Timestamp(find_next_market_date(date_point)) > pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[flag+1]):
            flag+=1
            c_mask = mask.iloc[:,flag]
        date_point_marked = date_point
        first = get_market_data_on_date(date_point_marked, print_error = False).loc[:,['종목코드', '종가']]
        date_point = find_next_market_date(date_point_marked)
        second = get_market_data_on_date(date_point, print_error = False).loc[:,['종목코드', '종가', '날짜']]
        date_list.append(date_point)
        return_list = [] for x in np.arange(mask.max()[0]+1)]
        value_list = [] for x in np.arange(mask.max()[0]+1)]
        for i in range(len(first)):
            if first.iloc[i,0] in c_mask.index and c_mask.notna().loc[first.iloc[i,0]]:
                if second.notna()[second['종목코드']] == first.iloc[i,0].iloc[0,0]:
                    return_list[int(c_mask.loc[first.iloc[i,0]])].append(second[second['종목코드']] == first.i
            else:
                return_list[int(c_mask.loc[first.iloc[i,0]])].append(-0.99)
            value_list[int(c_mask.loc[first.iloc[i,0]])].append(first.iloc[i,2])

        if weight == 'VW':
            for i in range(len(return_list)):
                # len을 곱해준 건 나중에 mean에서 EW와 같은 형태로 들어가게 하도록 하기 위함.
                return_list[i] *= value_list[i]/ np.sum(value_list[i]) * len(value_list[i])

        # winsorize
        if winsorize_limits > 0:
            for i in range(len(return_list)):
                return_list[i] = winsorize(return_list[i], limits = winsorize_limits)

    factor = [np.mean(x) for x in return_list]
    total_factor.append(factor)
return pd.DataFrame(total_factor, index = date_list)

elif term == 'm':
    flag = -1
    for _ in tqdm.tqdm(range(factor_months)):
        if flag + 1 == mask.shape[1]:
            c_mask = mask.iloc[:,flag]
            date_point_marked = date_point
            first = (get_market_data_on_date(date_point_marked, print_error = False).loc[:,['종목코드',
                c_mask = c_mask.loc[list(filter(lambda x: x in first.index, c_mask[c_mask.notna()].index))]
```

```

elif pd.Timestamp(find_next_market_date(date_point)) > pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[flag+1]):
    flag+=1
    c_mask = mask.iloc[:,flag]
    date_point_marked = last_market_date(date_point)
    first = (get_market_data_on_date(date_point_marked, print_error = False).loc[:,['종목코드']])
    c_mask = c_mask.loc[list(filter(lambda x: x in first.index, c_mask[c_mask.notna().index]))]
else:
    date_point_marked = date_point
    first = (get_market_data_on_date(date_point_marked, print_error = False).loc[:,['종목코드']])

# 통일된 수식으로 flag가 바뀐 경우의 말일을 계산할 수 있음
date_point = last_market_date(find_next_market_date(date_point_marked))
second = (get_market_data_on_date(date_point, print_error = False).loc[:,['종목코드', '종가', 'date_list.append(date_point[:6])']])
return_value = get_market_return_for_period(date_point_marked, date_point)
return_list = []
value_list = []
for i in range(int(mask.max()[0]+1)):
    return_list.append(return_value.loc[c_mask == i].index.loc[:,['등락률']].values)
    value_list.append(return_value.loc[c_mask == i].index.loc[:,['시가총액']].values)
c_mask.drop(list(set(c_mask.index) - set(second.index)), inplace=True)
if weight == 'VW':
    for i in range(len(return_list)):
        # len을 곱해준 건 나중에 mean에서 EW와 같은 형태로 들어가게 하도록 하기 위함.
        return_list[i] *= value_list[i]/ np.sum(value_list[i]) * len(value_list[i])
    # winsorize
    if winsorize_limits > 0:
        for i in range(len(return_list)):
            return_list[i] = winsorize(return_list[i], limits = winsorize_limits)
    factor = [np.mean(x) for x in return_list]
    total_factor.append(factor)
return pd.DataFrame(total_factor, index = date_list)

```

## Pfo Construction

In [3]:

```

def make_portfolio(pfo, factor, market_bp = 'All', breakpoint=[0.5]):
    # 여기서 앞에 들어가는 거는 마스크, 뒤에 들어가는 거는 실제값.
    max_num = int(pfo.max()[0]+1)
    new_df = pd.DataFrame(index = pfo.index, columns = pfo.columns)
    for i in range(len(pfo.columns)):
        for j in range(max_num):
            get_index = list(filter(lambda x: x in factor.index, pfo.iloc[:,i][pfo.iloc[:,i]==j].index))
            pfo_mask = get_mask(pd.DataFrame(factor.loc[get_index].iloc[:,i]), get_market_category(pd.D
            new_df.iloc[:,i].loc[pfo_mask.index] = pfo_mask.values[:,0]
    return new_df

def serialize_pfo(mask_list: list):
    # 사전식 배열. 앞에서부터 사전식으로 serialize하여 뺄음
    serial_num = [x.max().max()+1 for x in mask_list]
    for i in reversed(range(len(serial_num)-1)):
        serial_num[i] *= serial_num[i+1]
    serial_num += [1]
    serial_num = serial_num[1:]
    serial_elem = [x * mask_list[i] for i, x in enumerate(serial_num)]
    for i in range(len(serial_elem)-1):
        serial_elem[0] += serial_elem[i+1]
    return serial_elem[0]

```

## Regression 해볼 수 있도록 만들기

In [4]:

```
def get_market_return_for_period(date_from, date_to):
    first = get_market_data_on_date(find_next_market_date(date_from, today_opt = True), print_error = False)
    df = pd.DataFrame()
    flag = find_next_market_date(date_from, today_opt = True)
    while flag != date_to:
        flag = find_next_market_date(flag)
        df = pd.concat([df, get_market_data_on_date(flag, print_error = False).loc[:, ['종목코드', '등락률']]]
    if flag == date_to:
        second = get_market_data_on_date(flag, print_error = False).loc[:, ['종목코드', '종가']].set_index('종목코드')
        df = df.applymap(lambda x: (100 + x)/100)
    for i in range(len(df.columns)):
        if i == 0:
            geo_sum = df.iloc[:,i].copy()
        else:
            geo_sum *= df.values[:,i]
    compute_by_price = second['종가'] / first['종가']
    # 가정 : 3% 이상 차이가 날 수 없다. 계산상 최대 1프로 정도 차이지만, 좀 갑을 두었음.
    final_return = (compute_by_price - geo_sum < 0.03) * compute_by_price + (compute_by_price - geo_sum > 0.03) * geo_sum
    final_return = pd.concat([final_return.loc[first.index].fillna(0.01), first['시가총액']], axis=1).rename({0:'시가총액', 1:'등락률'})
    final_return['등락률'] = final_return['등락률'] - 1
    return final_return
```

In [5]:

```
def get_market_return(mask, term = 'd'):
    term_conservative = pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[1]) - pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[0]) - pd.Timedelta(days=1)
    if pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[-1]) + term_conservative > pd.Timestamp('20210630'):
        date_to = pd.Timestamp('20210630')
    else:
        date_to = pd.Timestamp(last_market_date((pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[-1]) + term_conservative).date()))
    date_from = pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[0])
    factor_days = (date_to - date_from).days
    factor_months = (date_to.year - date_from.year)*12 + (date_to.month - date_from.month)

    date_point = date_from.strftime('%Y%m%d')
    # this is for storing the last date
    date_point_marked = None

    total_return = []
    date_list = []

    if term == 'd':
        flag = -1
        date_point = find_next_market_date(date_point)
        for _ in tqdm.tqdm(range(factor_days)):
            if pd.Timestamp(find_next_market_date(date_point)) > pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[flag+1]):
                flag+=1
            c_mask = mask.iloc[:,flag]
            first = get_market_data_on_date(date_point, print_error = False).loc[:,['종목코드', '종가', '시가총액']]
            date_list.append(date_point)
            date_point = find_next_market_date(date_point)

            market_cap = first['시가총액'].sum()
            R = first['등락률'] * (first['시가총액'] / market_cap)
            total_return.append(R.fillna(0).sum())

        return pd.DataFrame(total_return, index = date_list)
    elif term == 'm':
        flag = -1
        for _ in tqdm.tqdm(range(factor_months)):
            if flag + 1 == mask.shape[1]:
                c_mask = mask.iloc[:,flag]
                date_point = find_next_market_date(date_point)
```

```

        date_point_marked = date_point
    elif pd.Timestamp(find_next_market_date(date_point)) > pd.Timestamp(mask.columns[flag+1]):
        flag+=1
        c_mask = mask.iloc[:,flag]
        date_point_marked = last_market_date(date_point)
    else:
        date_point_marked = date_point

    date_point = last_market_date(find_next_market_date(date_point_marked))
    return_value = get_market_return_for_period(date_point_marked, date_point)
    date_list.append(date_point[:6])
    market_cap = return_value['시가총액'].sum()
    R = return_value['등락률'] * (return_value['시가총액'] / market_cap)

    total_return.append(R.replace([np.inf, -np.inf], np.nan).fillna(0).sum())
return pd.DataFrame(total_return, index = date_list)

```

## 모듈화하기

In [245...]

```

def get_risk_free_rate(pfo, risk_free):
    return risk_free.loc[pfo.index]

def get_ols_model(mask, R_m, pfo_column, risk_free, *args):
    R_f = (get_risk_free_rate(pfo_column, risk_free).astype(float)/1200).squeeze() #monthly로 바꾸고 %
    df = pd.DataFrame([(pfo_column - R_f.T).values.squeeze(), (R_m - R_f).values.squeeze()] + [x.values
    df.columns = ['pfo', 'market'] + ['factor' + str(i) for i, x in enumerate(args)]]
    var_str = ""
    for i in range(len(df.columns)-2):
        var_str += ' + ' + ['factor' + str(i) for i, x in enumerate(args)][i]
    model = ols(formula = 'pfo ~ market' + var_str,data = df).fit()
    return model

```

## 이제 FF5 구현해보자.

### FF5 model with 크롤링 데이터

- 2009년(CMA), 2010년(HML, RMW), 2011년(SMB) 데이터부터 써서 2011년 6월30일 종가 기준 리밸런싱이 처음.
- 2018년(CMA), 2019년(HML, RMW), 2020년(SMB) 데이터까지 써서 2020년 6월30일 종가 기준 리밸런싱이 마지막.
- 따라서 regression의 기간은 2011년 7월 ~ 2021년 6월
- 상하위 1% winsorization
- (size/BEME), (size/OP), (size/INV)로 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석 ##### 차례

#### 1. (size/BEME) 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

- (1) Rm, SMB, HML, RMW, CMA로 regression
- (2) HML를 다른 4개 팩터에 projection시켜서 HMLO로 대체

#### 2. (size/OP) 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

- (1) Rm, SMB, HML, RMW, CMA로 regression
- (2) HML를 다른 4개 팩터에 projection시켜서 HMLO로 대체

3. (size/INV)로 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석
  - (1) Rm, SMB, HML, RMW, CMA로 regression
  - (2) HML를 다른 4개 팩터에 projection시켜서 HMLO로 대체

#### 4. 블룸버그 데이터와의 비교 (우리 데이터가 괜찮음을 증명)

#### 5. Size/BEME 25 portfolio에 대해 Window Regression

In [103]:

```
# risk free rate
os.chdir('C:\Users\jky93\KYdrive\바탕 화면\창업\팩터프로젝트')
cd_91 = pd.read_csv('cd금리.csv', encoding='cp949', header=2, index_col=0).T.iloc[:, [4]]
cd_91.index = cd_91.index.map(lambda x: x[:6])
cd_91.columns = ['cd_91']
os.chdir('C:\Users\jky93\KYdrive\바탕 화면\창업\팩터프로젝트\KRX_price')
```

In [8]:

```
Market_cap = get_market_cap_for_period('20101231', '20191231')

equity = get_item_for_period('ifrs_Equity', '20101231', '20191231')

BEME = equity/Market_cap[0]
```

C:\Users\jky93\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pandas\core\common.py:241: VisibleDeprecationWarning: Creating an ndarray from ragged nested sequences (which is a list-or-tuple of lists-or-tuples-or ndarrays with different lengths or shapes) is deprecated. If you meant to do this, you must specify 'dtype=object' when creating the ndarray.  
 result = np.asarray(values, dtype=dtype)

In [9]:

```
Market_cap = get_market_cap_for_period('20110630', '20200630')
```

In [10]:

```
# SMB
SMB_mask = get_mask(Market_cap[0], get_market_category(Market_cap[0]), market_bp = 'KOSPI')

SMB = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(SMB_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weight = 'VW')
```

In [11]:

```
# HML
BEME_shifted = shift_date_quarter(BEME, 2)

HML_mask = get_mask(BEME_shifted, get_market_category(BEME_shifted), market_bp = 'KOSPI', break

HML = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(HML_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weight = 'VW')
```

C:\Users\jky93\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pandas\core\indexing.py:723: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
`iloc_.setitem_with_indexer(indexer, value, self.name)`

In [12]:

```
# RMW 계산하기
# (영업이익 - 이자비용) / 총자산
Total_asset = get_item_for_period('ifrs_Assets', '20101231', '20191231')
fcost1 = get_item_for_period('ifrs_FinanceCosts', '20101231', '20191231')
fcost2 = get_item_for_period('dart_InterestExpenseFinanceExpense', '20101231', '20191231')
```

```
fcost = pd.concat([fcost1, fcost2], axis = 1).groupby(level=0, axis=1).last()
OI = get_item_for_period('dart_OperatingIncomeLoss', '20101231', '20191231')
```

In [13]:

```
RMW_base = (OI - fcost) / Total_asset
RMW_base_shifted = shift_date_quarter(RMW_base, 2)
RMW_mask = get_mask(RMW_base_shifted, get_market_category(RMW_base_shifted), market_bp = 'k')
RMW = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(RMW_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weight = 'VW')
```

In [14]:

```
# CMA 계산하기
Total_asset = get_item_for_period('ifrs_Assets', '20091231', '20181231')
pnl = get_item_for_period('ifrs_ProfitLoss', '20101231', '20191231')
Total_asset_shifted = shift_date_quarter(Total_asset, 4)
CMA_base = pnl / Total_asset_shifted
CMA_base_shifted = shift_date_quarter(CMA_base, 2)
CMA_mask = get_mask(CMA_base_shifted, get_market_category(CMA_base_shifted), market_bp = 'KO')
CMA = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(CMA_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weight = 'VW')
```

In [111...]

```
Rf = (get_risk_free_rate(SMB, cd_91).astype(float)/1200).squeeze()
```

In [112...]

```
#파터 정리
factors = pd.concat([(get_market_return(SMB_mask, term='m').squeeze()), Rf, SMB.iloc[:,0] - SMB.iloc[:,1]])
factors.columns = ['Rm', 'risk-free', 'SMB', 'HML', 'RMW', 'CMA']
factors
```

Out[112...]

	Rm	risk-free	SMB	HML	RMW	CMA
<b>201107</b>	0.022227	0.002992	0.067616	0.027316	-0.036970	0.042315
<b>201108</b>	-0.114518	0.002992	0.014303	0.054783	0.020513	-0.001481
<b>201109</b>	-0.060949	0.002983	-0.041692	-0.039419	0.018520	-0.063712
<b>201110</b>	0.079782	0.002983	0.034043	-0.038057	-0.044172	0.038830
<b>201111</b>	-0.029902	0.002967	0.032046	0.017156	0.021897	-0.001703
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>202102</b>	-0.019686	0.000608	0.008442	0.027952	-0.020603	0.004320
<b>202103</b>	0.008959	0.000625	0.049235	0.043832	0.001327	0.030240
<b>202104</b>	-0.000869	0.000617	0.049014	0.031919	-0.036813	0.043665
<b>202105</b>	0.020393	0.000567	0.004343	0.034795	0.022790	0.015164
<b>202106</b>	0.026090	0.000550	0.032685	-0.000403	-0.000863	0.014150

120 rows × 6 columns

In [16]:

```
HMLO_ols = ols(formula = 'HML ~ Rm+SMB+RMW+CMA', data = factors).fit()
HMLO_ols.summary()
```

Out[16]:

## OLS Regression Results

<b>Dep. Variable:</b>	HML	<b>R-squared:</b>	0.218			
<b>Model:</b>	OLS	<b>Adj. R-squared:</b>	0.191			
<b>Method:</b>	Least Squares	<b>F-statistic:</b>	8.003			
<b>Date:</b>	Wed, 23 Mar 2022	<b>Prob (F-statistic):</b>	9.96e-06			
<b>Time:</b>	10:39:36	<b>Log-Likelihood:</b>	260.94			
<b>No. Observations:</b>	120	<b>AIC:</b>	-511.9			
<b>Df Residuals:</b>	115	<b>BIC:</b>	-497.9			
<b>Df Model:</b>	4					
<b>Covariance Type:</b>	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
<b>Intercept</b>	0.0047	0.003	1.776	0.078	-0.001	0.010
<b>Rm</b>	0.0287	0.067	0.427	0.671	-0.105	0.162
<b>SMB</b>	0.0723	0.097	0.742	0.459	-0.121	0.265
<b>RMW</b>	-0.1546	0.165	-0.939	0.350	-0.481	0.172
<b>CMA</b>	0.3090	0.198	1.560	0.121	-0.083	0.701
<b>Omnibus:</b>	9.530	<b>Durbin-Watson:</b>	2.022			
<b>Prob(Omnibus):</b>	0.009	<b>Jarque-Bera (JB):</b>	15.969			
<b>Skew:</b>	-0.316	<b>Prob(JB):</b>	0.000341			
<b>Kurtosis:</b>	4.672	<b>Cond. No.</b>	96.6			

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

In [113...]

```

beta_Rm = HMLO_ols.params['Rm']
beta_SMB = HMLO_ols.params['SMB']
beta_RMW = HMLO_ols.params['RMW']
beta_CMA = HMLO_ols.params['CMA']
HMLO = pd.DataFrame(factors["HML"] - beta_Rm * factors['Rm'].squeeze() - beta_SMB*factors['SMB']
HMLO.columns = ['HMLO']
factors = pd.concat([factors, HMLO], axis=1)
factors

```

Out[113...]

	Rm	risk-free	SMB	HML	RMW	CMA	HMLO
<b>201107</b>	0.022227	0.002992	0.067616	0.027316	-0.036970	0.042315	0.002997
<b>201108</b>	-0.114518	0.002992	0.014303	0.054783	0.020513	-0.001481	0.060668
<b>201109</b>	-0.060949	0.002983	-0.041692	-0.039419	0.018520	-0.063712	-0.012103
<b>201110</b>	0.079782	0.002983	0.034043	-0.038057	-0.044172	0.038830	-0.061638

	Rm	risk-free	SMB	HML	RMW	CMA	HMLO
<b>201111</b>	-0.029902	0.002967	0.032046	0.017156	0.021897	-0.001703	0.019611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>202102</b>	-0.019686	0.000608	0.008442	0.027952	-0.020603	0.004320	0.023386
<b>202103</b>	0.008959	0.000625	0.049235	0.043832	0.001327	0.030240	0.030876
<b>202104</b>	-0.000869	0.000617	0.049014	0.031919	-0.036813	0.043665	0.009215
<b>202105</b>	0.020393	0.000567	0.004343	0.034795	0.022790	0.015164	0.032734
<b>202106</b>	0.026090	0.000550	0.032685	-0.000403	-0.000863	0.014150	-0.008021

120 rows × 7 columns

## Confirm monotonictcity and t-test

```
In [86]: SMB_mon_mask = get_mask(Market_cap[0], get_market_category(Market_cap[0]), market_bp = 'KOSPI'
SMB_mon = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(SMB_mon_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weight
```

```
In [27]: HML_mon_mask = get_mask(BEME_shifted, get_market_category(BEME_shifted), market_bp = 'KOSPI',
HML_mon = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(HML_mon_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weigh
```

C:\Users\jky93\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pandas\core\indexing.py:723: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
iloc\_.setitem\_with\_indexer(indexer, value, self.name)

```
In [28]: RMW_mon_mask = get_mask(RMW_base_shifted, get_market_category(RMW_base_shifted), market_bp =
RMW_mon = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(RMW_mon_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weigh
```

```
In [29]: CMA_mon_mask = get_mask(CMA_base_shifted, get_market_category(RMW_base_shifted), market_bp =
CMA_mon = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(CMA_mon_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weigh
```

```
In [291...]: def article(excess_name, mon, Rf, cols=['P1 (low)', 'P2', 'P3', 'P4', 'P5', 'P6', 'P7', 'P8', 'P9', 'P10 (high)']):
    from scipy import stats
    excess = mon.apply(lambda x: x - Rf, axis=0)
    t_stat, p_val = stats.ttest_1samp(excess, 0)
    plt.title('Excess return of {} sorted portfolios'.format(excess_name))
    graph = plt.bar(x=cols, height=excess.mean())
    excess_mean = SMB_excess_return.mean().values
    table = pd.DataFrame([excess_mean, t_stat, p_val])
    table.columns = cols
```

```
table.index=['excess return', 't-stat', 'p-value']
return graph, table
```

In [347...]

```
def reshape(row, width, w_num, length, l_num):
    df = pd.concat([row.iloc[(i)*(w_num):(i+1)*(l_num)].reset_index(drop=True) for i in range(0, w_num)
    df.index = df.index.map(lambda x: x+1)
    df.index.name = width
    df.columns = range(1, l_num+1)
    df.columns.name = length
    return df.T
```

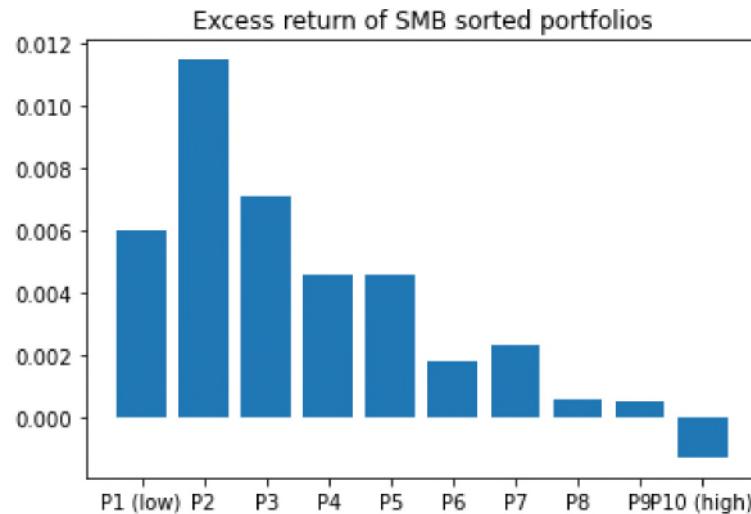
In [292...]

```
article('SMB', SMB_mon, factors['risk-free'])
```

Out[292...]

```
(<BarContainer object of 10 artists>,
   P1 (low)      P2      P3      P4      P5      P6  @@
excess return  0.006001  0.011483  0.007090  0.004611  0.004585  0.001797
t-stat        1.352477  2.230558  1.365923  0.883952  0.902121  0.353797
p-value       0.178787  0.027585  0.174539  0.378505  0.368815  0.724117
```

```
          P7      P8      P9 P10 (high)
excess return  0.002340  0.000572  0.000537 -0.001272
t-stat        0.504866  0.122562  0.122757 -0.277891
p-value       0.614586  0.902661  0.902507  0.781578 )
```



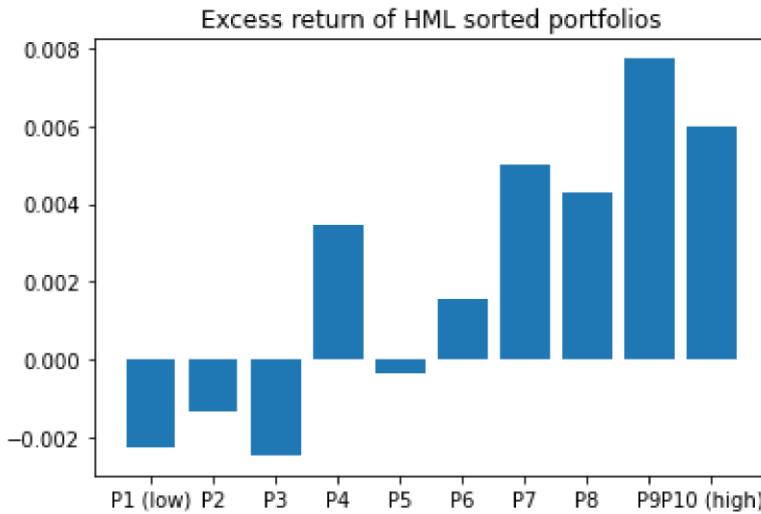
In [293...]

```
article('HML', HML_mon, factors['risk-free'])
```

Out[293...]

```
(<BarContainer object of 10 artists>,
   P1 (low)      P2      P3      P4      P5      P6  @@
excess return  0.006001  0.011483  0.007090  0.004611  0.004585  0.001797
t-stat        -0.551246 -0.340867 -0.842341  1.064894 -0.086682  0.319444
p-value       0.582498  0.733805  0.401287  0.289080  0.931070  0.749950
```

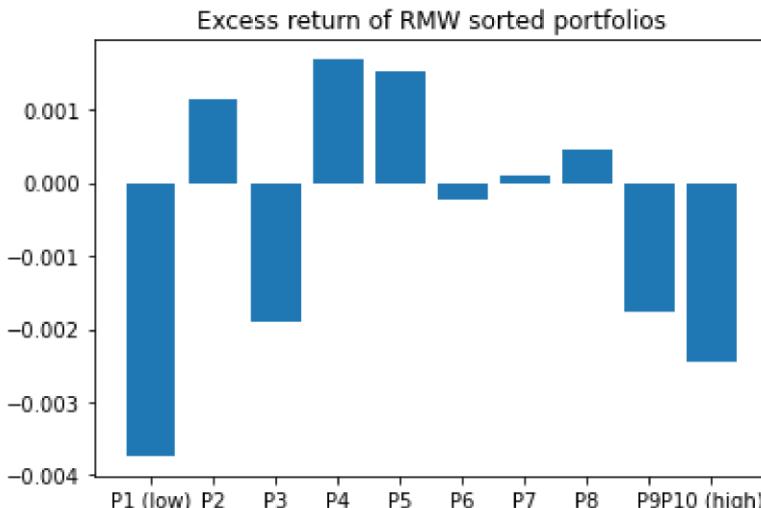
```
          P7      P8      P9 P10 (high)
excess return  0.002340  0.000572  0.000537 -0.001272
t-stat        1.191384  0.818441  1.411412  1.116153
p-value       0.235873  0.414741  0.160732  0.266605 )
```



```
In [294...]: article('RMW', RMW_mon, factors['risk-free'])
```

```
Out[294...]: (<BarContainer object of 10 artists>,
              P1 (low)      P2      P3      P4      P5      P6  @@
              excess return 0.006001 0.011483 0.007090 0.004611 0.004585 0.001797
              t-stat       -0.764551 0.223228 -0.414917 0.378814 0.353226 -0.061508
              p-value      0.446052 0.823741 0.678950 0.705501 0.724544 0.951058

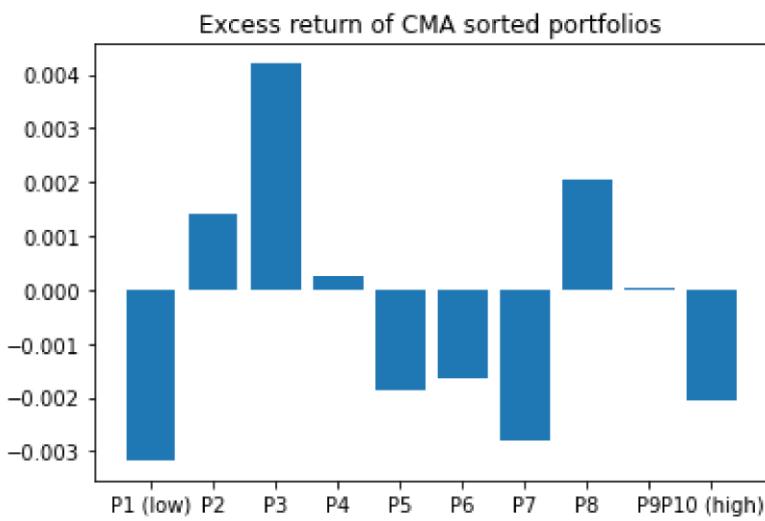
              P7      P8      P9  P10 (high)
              excess return 0.002340 0.000572 0.000537 -0.001272
              t-stat       0.018414 0.111369 -0.454886 -0.708655
              p-value      0.985339 0.911511 0.650020 0.479925 )
```



```
In [295...]: article('CMA', CMA_mon, factors['risk-free'])
```

```
Out[295...]: (<BarContainer object of 10 artists>,
              P1 (low)      P2      P3      P4      P5      P6  @@
              excess return 0.006001 0.011483 0.007090 0.004611 0.004585 0.001797
              t-stat       -0.649305 0.273548 0.917555 0.056450 -0.392137 -0.324329
              p-value      0.517392 0.784906 0.360708 0.955078 0.695659 0.746258

              P7      P8      P9  P10 (high)
              excess return 0.002340 0.000572 0.000537 -0.001272
              t-stat       -0.652680 0.488139 0.006490 -0.806856
              p-value      0.515221 0.626349 0.994832 0.421359 )
```



## CAPM alpha

In [296...]

```
SMB_OLS_data = pd.concat([SMB_mon, factors['Rm']], axis=1)

coef = []
tvalues = []
r = []

for i in range(10):
    model = get_ols_model(SMB, factors['Rm'], SMB_OLS_data.iloc[:,i], cd_91)
    coef.append(model.params)
    tvalues.append(model.tvalues)
    r.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

In [297...]

```
pd.concat(coef, axis=1)
```

Out[297...]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>Intercept</b>	0.006471	0.012178	0.007846	0.005377	0.005350	0.002554	0.003029	0.001294	0.00
<b>market</b>	0.555788	0.821931	0.893609	0.904471	0.904771	0.895820	0.814204	0.854366	0.83

◀ ▶

In [298...]

```
pd.concat(tvalues, axis=1)
```

Out[298...]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	1.705583	3.167543	2.171983	1.492363	1.572938	0.743149	0.960354	0.430481
<b>market</b>	6.693773	9.768865	11.304453	11.472179	12.155875	11.909373	11.795623	12.983031

◀ ▶

In [299...]

```
r
```

Out[299...]

```
[0.269071415904483,
 0.4424420396366695,
 0.5158481757864919,
 0.5232579770258186,
 0.5522364935536769,
 0.5420138073667053,
```

```
0.5372111904025378,  
0.5847281756882841,  
0.6303646558777123,  
0.9207943802881485]
```

```
In [300...]: HML_OLS_data = pd.concat([HML_mon, factors['Rm']], axis=1)
```

```
coef = []  
tvalues = []  
r = []  
  
for i in range(10):  
    model = get_ols_model(SMB, factors['Rm'], HML_OLS_data.iloc[:,i], cd_91)  
    coef.append(model.params)  
    tvalues.append(model.tvalues)  
    r.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

```
In [301...]: pd.concat(coef, axis=1)
```

```
Out[301...]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	-0.001668	-0.000705	-0.001995	0.003923	0.000261	0.002319	0.005583	0.00501
<b>market</b>	0.676728	0.725246	0.554692	0.574052	0.745470	0.875474	0.705949	0.87718

```
In [302...]: pd.concat(tvalues, axis=1)
```

```
Out[302...]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Intercept</b>	-0.570052	-0.293068	-1.116893	1.813364	0.089667	0.697315	1.876932
<b>market</b>	10.565915	13.771456	14.187198	12.125353	11.694905	12.031769	10.845705

```
In [303...]: r
```

```
Out[303...]:
```

```
[0.4817943452568685,  
 0.6132005964155368,  
 0.6272823990941467,  
 0.5509843752251391,  
 0.5329135188725229,  
 0.5471212000007231,  
 0.4949694522694814,  
 0.49208942976585224,  
 0.4263618227324695,  
 0.5145374517256782]
```

```
In [304...]: RMW_OLS_data = pd.concat([RMW_mon, factors['Rm']], axis=1)
```

```
coef = []  
tvalues = []  
r = []  
  
for i in range(10):  
    model = get_ols_model(SMB, factors['Rm'], RMW_OLS_data.iloc[:,i], cd_91)  
    coef.append(model.params)
```

```
tvalues.append(model.tvalues)
r.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

In [305... pd.concat(coef, axis=1)

Out[305...  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

<b>Intercept</b>	-0.003070	0.001885	-0.001248	0.002339	0.002182	0.000307	0.000813	0.001128	-0
<b>market</b>	0.792596	0.890825	0.770808	0.774008	0.766429	0.630329	0.856314	0.789553	0

◀ ▶

In [306... pd.concat(tvalues, axis=1)

Out[306...  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

<b>Intercept</b>	-0.850566	0.547243	-0.382627	0.764960	0.742946	0.119321	0.251936	0.4541
<b>market</b>	10.035760	11.820020	10.801871	11.564972	11.924458	11.197387	12.126096	14.532!

◀ ▶

In [307... r

Out[307...  
[0.455916639507427,  
 0.5382457936476319,  
 0.49292744255234444,  
 0.5273061616927621,  
 0.5426466402092507,  
 0.5110556291525401,  
 0.5510148826523888,  
 0.6385127706480623,  
 0.6032339243724412,  
 0.6142705518520581]

In [308... CMA\_OLS\_data = pd.concat([CMA\_mon, factors['Rm']], axis=1)

```
coef = []
tvalues = []
r = []

for i in range(10):
    model = get_ols_model(SMB, factors['Rm'], CMA_OLS_data.iloc[:,i], cd_91)
    coef.append(model.params)
    tvalues.append(model.tvalues)
    r.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

In [309... pd.concat(coef, axis=1)

Out[309...  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

<b>Intercept</b>	-0.002522	0.002191	0.004879	0.001007	-0.001120	-0.000829	-0.002111	0.002679
<b>market</b>	0.764520	0.899623	0.804794	0.871402	0.865247	0.947828	0.795404	0.747222

◀ ▶

```
In [310...]: pd.concat(tvalues, axis=1)
```

```
Out[310...]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Intercept</b>	-0.681803	0.601851	1.569997	0.325779	-0.368164	-0.267513	-0.789063	0.9551
<b>market</b>	9.444163	11.291640	11.834250	12.888375	12.991399	13.982208	13.585097	12.1786

```
◀ ▶
```

```
In [311...]: r
```

```
Out[311...]: [0.4256540899005392,  
 0.5152771668602183,  
 0.5388481285078217,  
 0.58114846368766,  
 0.5850426394151667,  
 0.6204172694723316,  
 0.6066828981345,  
 0.5531685403995223,  
 0.4389455522294041,  
 0.627500334764548]
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

## 1. (size/BEME) 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

기간에 따라서 정반대의 결과! 11년 ~ 했을 때는 RMW, CMA, HML가 좋았다 근데, 13년부터 돌리니까, RMW, CMA는 전혀 유의하지 않고, market이랑 SMB가 유효!

```
In [266...]:
```

```
# HML pfo  
hml_pfo_mask = make_portfolio(get_mask(Market_cap[0], Market_cap[1], breakpoint = [0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8],  
pfo25_hml_pfo = serialize_pfo([get_mask(Market_cap[0], Market_cap[1], breakpoint = [0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8],  
pfo_return_hml_pfo = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(pfo25_hml_pfo, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01,
```

```
In [312...]:
```

```
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)  
pd.set_option('display.max_rows', None)
```

## 1. (size/BEME) 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

(1) Rm, SMB, HML, RMW, CMA로 regression

```
In [313...]:
```

```
coef = []  
tvalues = []
```

```

pvalues = []
se = []
r = []
for i in range(25):
    model = get_ols_model(pfo25_hml_pfo, factors['Rm'], pfo_return_hml_pfo.iloc[:,i], cd_91, factors['SM'])
    coef.append(model.params)
    tvalues.append(model.tvalues)
    pvalues.append(model.pvalues)
    se.append(model.bse)
    r.append(model.rsquared_adj)

```

In [314...]: pd.concat(coef, axis=1)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	0.015071	0.008765	0.014264	0.014938	0.009253	-0.001482	-0.000547	0.000123
<b>market</b>	0.396935	0.650940	0.717838	0.645721	0.450448	0.579658	0.581812	0.541126
<b>factor0</b>	0.870551	1.418320	1.300617	1.450804	1.192347	1.245038	1.184390	1.129570
<b>factor1</b>	-0.673763	0.021836	0.049120	0.216895	0.255501	-0.440631	-0.145501	0.066873
<b>factor2</b>	0.255837	-0.056645	0.296010	0.134296	0.583250	-0.059018	0.216297	0.124514
<b>factor3</b>	1.709128	-0.187832	-0.092038	-0.162957	0.664805	0.225102	0.431374	0.348947

◀ ▶

In [315...]: pd.concat(tvalues, axis=1)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Intercept</b>	1.714681	2.165766	3.410969	3.598947	2.458947	-0.428728	-0.243074	0.05435
<b>market</b>	1.803121	6.421749	6.853474	6.211342	4.779402	6.695739	10.331328	9.54015
<b>factor0</b>	2.726624	9.647460	8.561698	9.622221	8.722845	9.915969	14.500887	13.73080
<b>factor1</b>	-2.208230	0.155426	0.338355	1.505295	1.955933	-3.672260	-1.864113	0.85062
<b>factor2</b>	0.472834	-0.227361	1.149822	0.525585	2.517818	-0.277364	1.562659	0.89313
<b>factor3</b>	2.608068	-0.622475	-0.295181	-0.526565	2.369532	0.873465	2.573160	2.06659

◀ ▶

In [316...]: pv = pd.concat(pvalues, axis=1)  
pv

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Intercept</b>	0.089121	3.241216e-02	8.962776e-04	4.741236e-04	1.543737e-02	6.689302e-01	8.083846e-01	9.5
<b>market</b>	0.074011	3.214611e-09	3.894342e-10	8.805306e-09	5.286733e-06	8.474602e-10	4.668435e-18	3.2
<b>factor0</b>	0.007410	1.845829e-16	6.014146e-14	2.113514e-16	2.564883e-14	4.363216e-17	1.219112e-27	6.4

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>factor1</b>	0.029229	8.767602e-01	7.357179e-01	1.350141e-01	5.291945e-02	3.675351e-04	6.487849e-02
<b>factor2</b>	0.637236	8.205501e-01	2.526235e-01	6.001976e-01	1.319675e-02	7.820031e-01	1.209045e-01
<b>factor3</b>	0.010324	5.348727e-01	7.683922e-01	5.995185e-01	1.949112e-02	3.842458e-01	1.136089e-02

◀ ▶

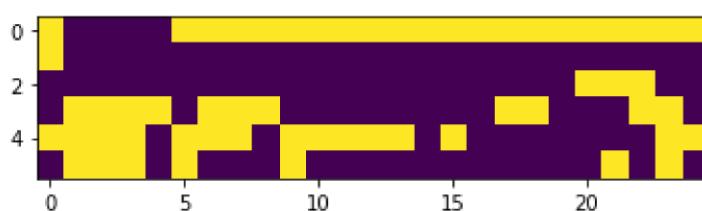
In [326...]

```
TF =pv>0.05 #False이면 통계적 유의성있음 - 보라색이면 설명력 좋은 것!!
plt.imshow(TF.values)
```

## 시간에 따라서 정반대가 아니라 계속 설명력 좋다 RMW랑 CMA팩터는 한국시장에서 잘 작동하지 않

Out[326...]

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac7bdbe7c8>



In [ ]:

```
pd.concat(se, axis=1)
```

In [319...]

r

Out[319...]

```
[0.33584718020157833,
 0.6674693632044355,
 0.6319604039172082,
 0.6668026244186944,
 0.6914104994847745,
 0.7113566331967238,
 0.8593428899135657,
 0.8524207294843529,
 0.8436021831581562,
 0.7956283735398665,
 0.6809499621206649,
 0.7950888535358689,
 0.8404541647963482,
 0.7764830113783531,
 0.7671752738401504,
 0.6421015251215294,
 0.6888733977871755,
 0.6939558542469342,
 0.7061748207799925,
 0.7028759165280598,
 0.5861596503513213,
 0.5073167341504279,
 0.7450083307061995,
 0.5937466009964874,
 0.7591183388189037]
```

## 1. (size/BEME) 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

(2) HML를 다른 4개 팩터에 projection시켜서 HML0로 대체

In [327...]

```
coef_1 = []
tvalues_1 = []
pvalues_1 = []
se_1 = []
r_1 = []
for i in range(25):
    model = get_ols_model(pfo25_hml_pfo, factors['Rm'], pfo_return_hml_pfo.iloc[:,i], cd_91, factors['SN'])
    coef_1.append(model.params)
    tvalues_1.append(model.tvalues)
    pvalues_1.append(model.pvalues)
    se_1.append(model.bse)
    r_1.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

In [328...]

```
coef_1_table = pd.concat(coef_1, axis=1)
```

Out[328...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	0.015040	0.008767	0.014267	0.014948	0.009265	-0.001502	-0.000553	0.000126
<b>market</b>	0.377619	0.651566	0.719246	0.651939	0.457773	0.567025	0.577640	0.543044
<b>factor0</b>	0.821787	1.419900	1.304172	1.466502	1.210839	1.213147	1.173859	1.134410
<b>factor1</b>	-0.673877	0.021681	0.048952	0.216920	0.255516	-0.440666	-0.145467	0.066880
<b>factor2</b>	0.360056	-0.060023	0.288412	0.100746	0.543729	0.009139	0.238803	0.114170
<b>factor3</b>	1.501004	-0.181087	-0.076865	-0.095958	0.743729	0.088992	0.386429	0.369604

In [329...]

```
tvalues_1_table = pd.concat(tvalues_1, axis=1)
```

Out[329...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Intercept</b>	1.711648	2.166764	3.412591	3.602300	2.462732	-0.434712	-0.246211	0.05572
<b>market</b>	1.716721	6.432923	6.872245	6.276056	4.860916	6.554970	10.265169	9.58142
<b>factor0</b>	2.580088	9.681385	8.605684	9.749709	8.879409	9.685252	14.406353	13.82275
<b>factor1</b>	-2.208593	0.154319	0.337191	1.505458	1.956024	-3.672540	-1.863639	0.85070
<b>factor2</b>	0.667994	-0.241838	1.124583	0.395790	2.356175	0.043117	1.731832	0.82206
<b>factor3</b>	2.314601	-0.606437	-0.249112	-0.313336	2.678741	0.348954	2.329304	2.21197

Tn 「344

```
pv_1 = pd.concat(pvalues_1, axis=1)  
pv_1<0.05 #True이면 통계적 유의성 충분 (설명력 2)
```

Out[344]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
<b>factor0</b>	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
<b>factor1</b>	True	False	False	False	True	True	True	False	False	True	True	True	True	True
<b>factor2</b>	False	False	False	False	True	False	True	False	True	False	False	False	False	Fals
<b>factor3</b>	True	False	False	False	True	False	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True

In [345...]

```
TF_1 =pv_1<0.05 #노란색이 좋은 것
TF_1
```

Out[345...]

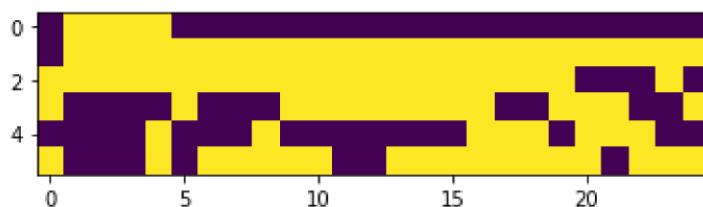
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
<b>Intercept</b>	False	True	True	True	True	False	Fal							
<b>market</b>	False	True	Tru											
<b>factor0</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor1</b>	True	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	True	True	True	True	True
<b>factor2</b>	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	Fal
<b>factor3</b>	True	False	False	False	True	False	True	True	True	True	True	False	False	True

In [342...]

```
plt.imshow(TF_1.values)
```

Out[342...]

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac7356dd48>
```



In [346...]

```
shaped_r1= reshape(pd.Series(r_1), 'B/M', 5,'Size',5)
shaped_r1
```

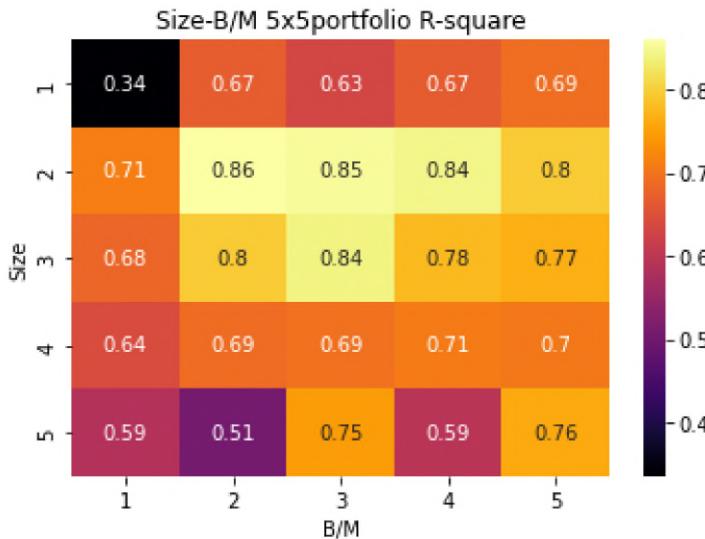
Out[346...]

B/M	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Size</b>					
<b>1</b>	0.335856	0.667468	0.631958	0.666804	0.691411
<b>2</b>	0.711361	0.859341	0.852421	0.843604	0.795632
<b>3</b>	0.680976	0.795095	0.840456	0.776482	0.767187
<b>4</b>	0.642093	0.688874	0.693948	0.706173	0.702884
<b>5</b>	0.586144	0.507310	0.745006	0.593755	0.759149

In [348...]

```
os.chdir('C:\Users\jky93\KYdrive\바탕 화면\창업\아티클')
sns.heatmap(shaped_r1, cmap = 'inferno', annot=True)
```

```
plt.title('Size-B/M 5x5portfolio R-square')
plt.savefig('r1.png', dpi=400)
```



In [422...]

```
shaped_int_coef1 = reshape(coef_1_table.loc['Intercept'], 'B/M', 5,'Size',5)
shaped_SMB_coef1 = reshape(coef_1_table.loc['factor0'], 'B/M', 5,'Size',5)
shaped_HMLO_coef1 = reshape(coef_1_table.loc['factor1'], 'B/M', 5,'Size',5)
shaped_RMW_coef1 = reshape(coef_1_table.loc['factor2'], 'B/M', 5,'Size',5)
shaped_CMA_coef1 = reshape(coef_1_table.loc['factor3'], 'B/M', 5,'Size',5)
```

In [419...]

```
def graph(data:list, figsize:tuple, name:str):
    os.chdir('C:\Users\jky93\KYdrive\화면창업\아티클')
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))
    ax0 = fig.add_subplot(131, projection='3d')
    ax1 = fig.add_subplot(132, projection='3d')
    ax2 = fig.add_subplot(133, projection='3d')
    axs = [ax0, ax1, ax2]

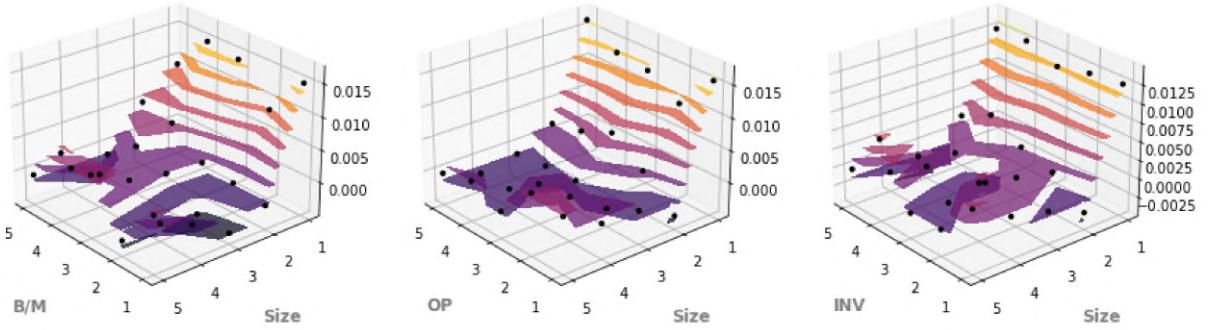
    fontlabel = {"fontsize":"large", "color":"gray", "fontweight":"bold"}
    for ax, datum in zip(axs, data):
        data_pt = datum
        X_ = data_pt.columns.tolist() #B/M
        Y_ = data_pt.index.tolist() #Size
        X = [X_ for _ in range(len(Y_))]
        Y = [[y_]*len(X_) for y_ in Y_]
        Z = data_pt.values

        ax.set_xlabel(datum.columns.name, fontdict=fontlabel, labelpad=16)
        ax.set_ylabel("Size", fontdict=fontlabel, labelpad=16)
        # ax.set_title("Z", fontdict=fontlabel)
        ax.view_init(elev=25, azim=140)

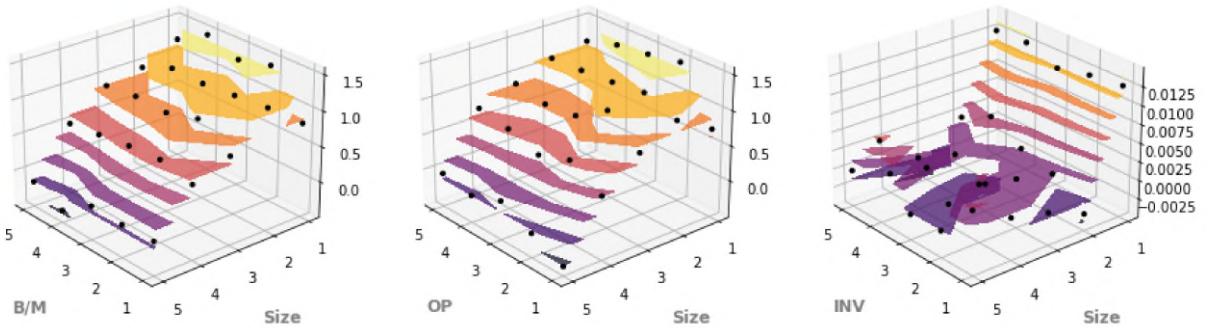
        ax.contourf(X, Y, Z, cmap="inferno", alpha=0.7)
        ax.scatter(X, Y, Z, color='black', s=10, alpha=1)
    plt.savefig(name + ' coefficients.png', dpi=400)
```

In [435...]

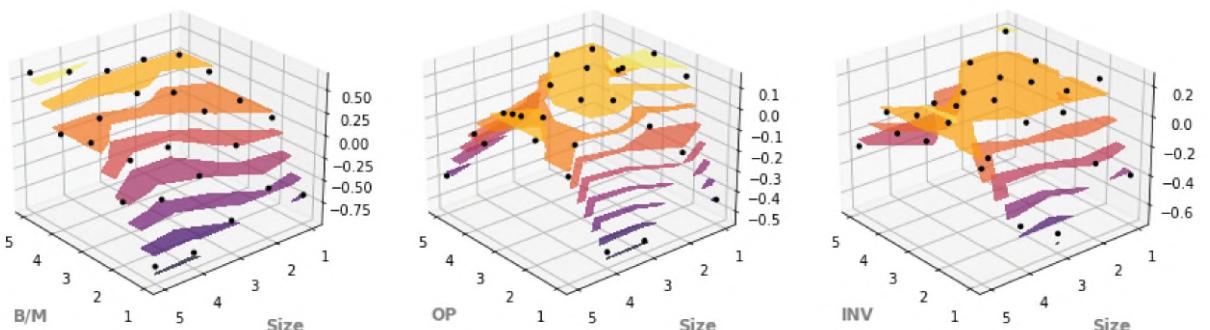
```
graph([shaped_int_coef1, shaped_int_coef2, shaped_int_coef3], (15,15), 'Intercept')
```



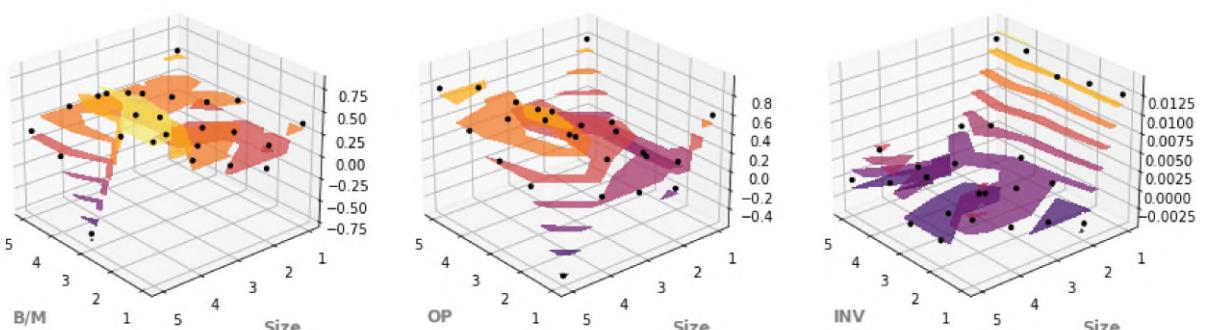
```
In [436...]: graph([shaped_SMB_coef1, shaped_SMB_coef2, shaped_int_coef3], (15,15), 'SMB')
```



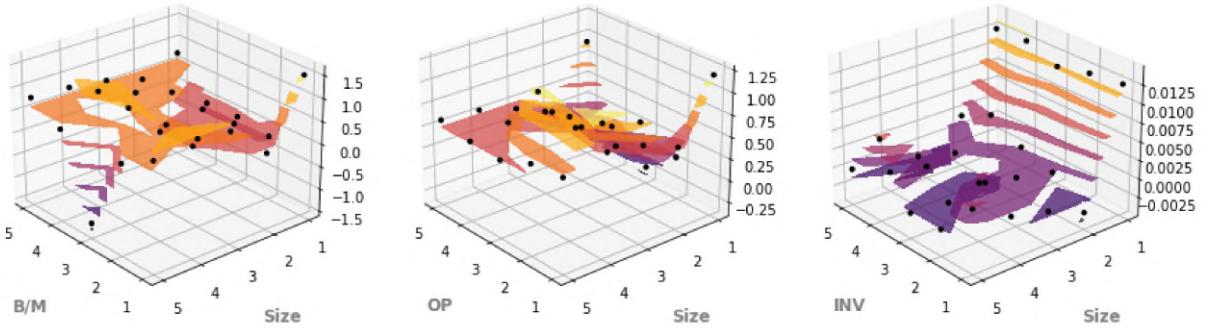
```
In [437...]: graph([shaped_HMLO_coef1, shaped_HMLO_coef2, shaped_HMLO_coef3], (15,15), 'HMLO')
```



```
In [438...]: graph([shaped_RMW_coef1, shaped_RMW_coef2, shaped_int_coef3], (15,15), 'RMW')
```



```
In [439...]: graph([shaped_CMA_coef1, shaped_CMA_coef2, shaped_int_coef3], (15,15), 'CMA')
```



## 2. (size/OP) 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

In [352...]

```
# OP pfo
rmw_pfo_mask = make_portfolio(get_mask(Market_cap[0], Market_cap[1], breakpoint = [0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0]), 25)
pfo25_rmw_pfo = serialize_pfo([get_mask(Market_cap[0], Market_cap[1], breakpoint = [0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0]), rmw_pfo_mask])
pfo_return_rmw_pfo = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(pfo25_rmw_pfo, term = 'm', winsorize_limits= 0.01)
```

## 2. (size/OP) 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

(1) Rm, SMB, HML, RMW(OP), CMA(Inv)로 regression

In [450...]

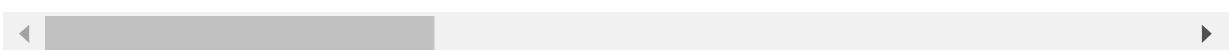
```
coef = []
tvalues = []
pvalues = []
se = []
r = []
for i in range(25):
    model = get_ols_model(pfo25_rmw_pfo, factors['Rm'], pfo_return_rmw_pfo.iloc[:,i], cd_91, factors['SMB'], factors['HML'], factors['RMW'], factors['CMA'], factors['Inv'])
    coef.append(model.params)
    tvalues.append(model.tvalues)
    pvalues.append(model.pvalues)
    se.append(model.bse)
    r.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

In [451...]

```
pd.concat(coef, axis=1)
```

Out[451...]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	0.015578	0.009854	0.012737	0.013365	0.016442	-0.003061	0.001408	0.004912
<b>market</b>	0.506428	0.472383	0.719053	0.610477	0.497071	0.442427	0.674397	0.615922
<b>factor0</b>	0.766488	1.461584	1.373842	1.320386	1.181070	1.049338	1.220215	1.145014
<b>factor1</b>	-0.445184	0.081097	0.123022	-0.016253	0.011551	-0.148447	-0.099071	0.099279
<b>factor2</b>	0.519279	-0.059031	-0.165702	-0.072831	0.803872	-0.064458	0.149180	0.343832
<b>factor3</b>	1.328682	0.171708	-0.255212	-0.142689	0.932835	0.462309	0.402670	0.380794



In [452...]

```
pd.concat(tvalues, axis=1)
```

Out[452...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Intercept</b>	1.773579	2.135484	2.894438	3.426550	3.217473	-0.939499	0.542286	2.07238
<b>market</b>	2.302051	4.087223	6.523896	6.248939	3.883631	5.421940	10.370859	10.37418
<b>factor0</b>	2.402307	8.719335	8.594274	9.318890	6.362401	8.866549	12.937844	13.29734
<b>factor1</b>	-1.460051	0.506255	0.805308	-0.120034	0.065113	-1.312548	-1.099204	1.20647
<b>factor2</b>	0.960368	-0.207806	-0.611668	-0.303314	2.555326	-0.321390	0.933361	2.35621
<b>factor3</b>	2.028883	0.499073	-0.777832	-0.490643	2.448291	1.903200	2.080118	2.15455

**◀** **▶**

In [453...]

```
pv = pd.concat(pvalues, axis=1)
pv
```

Out[453...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Intercept</b>	0.078803	3.486164e-02	4.552732e-03	8.509586e-04	1.683885e-03	3.494612e-01	5.886797e-01	4.0
<b>market</b>	0.023148	8.156095e-05	1.960801e-09	7.362390e-09	1.730117e-04	3.341052e-07	3.773443e-18	3.7
<b>factor0</b>	0.017907	2.613012e-14	5.063621e-14	1.073286e-15	4.277647e-09	1.196757e-14	4.130361e-24	6.2
<b>factor1</b>	0.147026	6.136554e-01	4.223183e-01	9.046678e-01	9.481983e-01	1.919716e-01	2.739951e-01	2.3
<b>factor2</b>	0.338902	8.357515e-01	5.419755e-01	7.622032e-01	1.192574e-02	7.485033e-01	3.526064e-01	2.0
<b>factor3</b>	0.044800	6.186896e-01	4.382791e-01	6.246221e-01	1.587739e-02	5.953643e-02	3.975592e-02	3.3

**◀** **▶**

In [454...]

```
pv<0.1
```

Out[454...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	True	True	True	True	True	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	False	Fal
<b>market</b>	True	True	True	Tru										
<b>factor0</b>	True	True	True	Tru										
<b>factor1</b>	False	True	False	False	False	Fal								
<b>factor2</b>	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	True	False	False	False	True	True	Tru
<b>factor3</b>	True	False	False	False	True	True	True	True	False	False	True	True	True	Tru

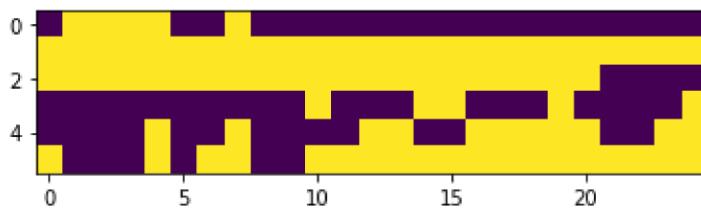
**◀** **▶**

In [455...]

```
TF =pv<0.05
plt.imshow(TF.values)
```

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac7ddc9b88>

```
Out[455...]
```



```
In [456...]
```

```
r
```

```
Out[456...]
```

```
[0.2578147716160414,  
 0.6321274171383615,  
 0.6448999888925913,  
 0.6562265189155313,  
 0.5546114866192593,  
 0.7140913509404672,  
 0.8430330465364406,  
 0.8467858540273662,  
 0.8356749612578432,  
 0.7754439860679773,  
 0.6835393653416698,  
 0.8323522826030997,  
 0.7856548954795439,  
 0.8173084972728966,  
 0.7644254549883429,  
 0.6996751651438846,  
 0.7080388490907327,  
 0.6717161907363975,  
 0.6759988818156604,  
 0.6402714492976003,  
 0.7412688932914497,  
 0.6575691562629538,  
 0.5883969391023971,  
 0.5194558105688671,  
 0.6444397166406628]
```

```
In [ ]:
```

## 2. (size/OP) 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

(2) HML을 다른 4개 팩터에 projection시켜서 HML0로 대체

```
In [361...]
```

```
coef_2 = []  
tvalues_2 = []  
pvalues_2 = []  
se_2 = []  
r_2 = []  
for i in range(25):  
    model = get_ols_model(pfo25_rmw_pfo, factors['Rm'], pfo_return_rmw_pfo.iloc[:,i], cd_91, factors['S'])  
    coef_2.append(model.params)  
    tvalues_2.append(model.tvalues)  
    pvalues_2.append(model.pvalues)  
    se_2.append(model.bse)  
    r_2.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

```
In [362...]
```

```
coef_2_table = pd.concat(coef_2, axis=1)  
coef_2_table
```

Out[362...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	0.015559	0.009858	0.012743	0.013364	0.016443	-0.003068	0.001403	0.004917
<b>market</b>	0.493665	0.474708	0.722580	0.610011	0.497403	0.438171	0.671556	0.618768
<b>factor0</b>	0.734268	1.467453	1.382746	1.319210	1.181906	1.038594	1.213045	1.152199
<b>factor1</b>	-0.445485	0.081084	0.122961	-0.016227	0.011439	-0.148479	-0.099086	0.099306
<b>factor2</b>	0.588140	-0.071576	-0.184732	-0.070317	0.802085	-0.041496	0.164504	0.328476
<b>factor3</b>	1.191166	0.196759	-0.217210	-0.147709	0.936403	0.416454	0.372067	0.411461

**◀** **▶**

In [363...]

```
tvalues_2_table = pd.concat(tvalues_2, axis=1)
tvalues_2_table
```

Out[363...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Intercept</b>	1.771878	2.136875	2.896555	3.427229	3.218528	-0.941817	0.540686	2.07482
<b>market</b>	2.245809	4.110538	6.560985	6.249033	3.889245	5.373984	10.335241	10.43027
<b>factor0</b>	2.306876	8.775366	8.670716	9.332941	6.382189	8.796864	12.892716	13.41296
<b>factor1</b>	-1.461039	0.506168	0.804896	-0.119841	0.064481	-1.312824	-1.099356	1.20679
<b>factor2</b>	1.091889	-0.252926	-0.684513	-0.293962	2.559380	-0.207692	1.033171	2.25958
<b>factor3</b>	1.838064	0.577902	-0.668978	-0.513252	2.483522	1.732478	1.942262	2.35257

**◀** **▶**

In [364...]

```
pv_2 = pd.concat(pvalues_2, axis=1)
pv_2
```

Out[364...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Intercept</b>	0.079087	3.474570e-02	4.524240e-03	8.490346e-04	1.678220e-03	3.482780e-01	5.897788e-01	4.0
<b>market</b>	0.026644	7.471114e-05	1.637307e-09	7.359097e-09	1.695191e-04	4.133032e-07	4.571122e-18	2.7
<b>factor0</b>	0.022868	1.941675e-14	3.380103e-14	9.955863e-16	3.889467e-09	1.732440e-14	5.240206e-24	3.4
<b>factor1</b>	0.146755	6.137159e-01	4.225550e-01	9.048199e-01	9.487004e-01	1.918789e-01	2.739292e-01	2.3
<b>factor2</b>	0.277184	8.007808e-01	4.950405e-01	7.693213e-01	1.179517e-02	8.358397e-01	3.037107e-01	2.5
<b>factor3</b>	0.068657	5.644700e-01	5.048621e-01	6.087683e-01	1.446376e-02	8.589304e-02	5.457214e-02	2.0

**◀** **▶**

In [369...]

```
pv_2<0.1
```

```
Out[369...]
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
<b>Intercept</b>	True	True	True	True	True	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	False	Fal
<b>market</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor0</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor1</b>	False	True	False	False	Fal									
<b>factor2</b>	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	True	Tru
<b>factor3</b>	True	False	False	False	True	True	True	True	False	True	True	True	True	Tru



```
In [370...]
```

```
TF_2 =pv_2<0.05
```

```
TF_2
```

```
Out[370...]
```

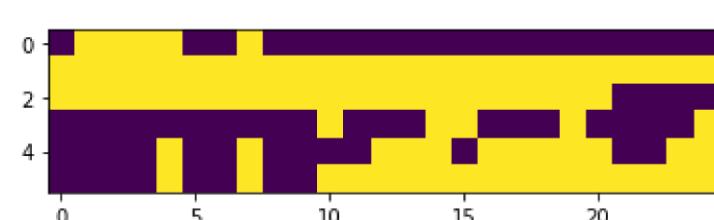
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
<b>Intercept</b>	False	True	True	True	True	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	False	Fal
<b>market</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor0</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor1</b>	False	True	False	False	Fal									
<b>factor2</b>	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	True	Tru
<b>factor3</b>	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	True	False	False	True	True	True	Tru



```
In [371...]
```

```
plt.imshow(TF_2.values)
```

```
Out[371...]
```

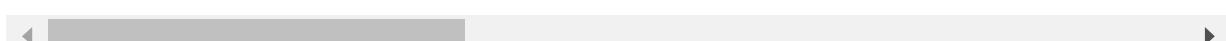


```
In [372...]
```

```
pd.concat(se_2, axis=1)
```

```
Out[372...]
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	0.008781	0.004613	0.004399	0.003899	0.005109	0.003257	0.002596	0.002370
<b>market</b>	0.219816	0.115486	0.110133	0.097617	0.127892	0.081536	0.064977	0.059324
<b>factor0</b>	0.318295	0.167224	0.159473	0.141350	0.185188	0.118064	0.094088	0.085902
<b>factor1</b>	0.304910	0.160192	0.152767	0.135405	0.177400	0.113099	0.090131	0.082289
<b>factor2</b>	0.538645	0.282990	0.269873	0.239204	0.313390	0.199798	0.159223	0.145370
<b>factor3</b>	0.648055	0.340471	0.324690	0.287791	0.377046	0.240381	0.191564	0.174898



```
In [373...]
```

```
r_2
```

```
Out[373...]
```

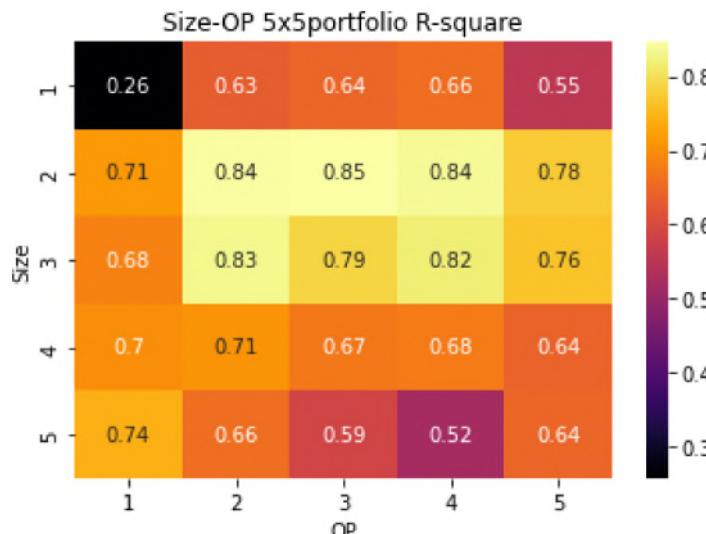
```
[0.25783321219855904,  
 0.6321271353830658,  
 0.644897934399647,  
 0.65622637974727,  
 0.5546111666400055,  
 0.7140931406705627,  
 0.8430335011902266,  
 0.8467868766753167,  
 0.8356754565797844,  
 0.7754442961140828,  
 0.6835324806003273,  
 0.8323503126411215,  
 0.7856550835047349,  
 0.8173085131351486,  
 0.7644307319455415,  
 0.6996532400877093,  
 0.7080376820875735,  
 0.6717162016109723,  
 0.6759990383086816,  
 0.6402774394868207,  
 0.7412682032641875,  
 0.6575712769477934,  
 0.5884025811003627,  
 0.5194439829363591,  
 0.6444480441724416]
```

```
In [433...]
```

```
shaped_r2 = reshape(pd.Series(r_2), 'OP', 5, 'Size', 5)  
shaped_int_coef2 = reshape(coef_2_table.loc['Intercept'], 'OP', 5, 'Size', 5)  
shaped_SMB_coef2 = reshape(coef_2_table.loc['factor0'], 'OP', 5, 'Size', 5)  
shaped_HMLO_coef2 = reshape(coef_2_table.loc['factor1'], 'OP', 5, 'Size', 5)  
shaped_RMW_coef2 = reshape(coef_2_table.loc['factor2'], 'OP', 5, 'Size', 5)  
shaped_CMA_coef2 = reshape(coef_2_table.loc['factor3'], 'OP', 5, 'Size', 5)
```

```
In [392...]
```

```
os.chdir('C:\\\\Users\\\\jky93\\\\Kdrive\\\\바탕 화면\\\\창업\\\\아티클')  
sns.heatmap(shaped_r2, cmap='inferno', annot=True)  
plt.title('Size-OP 5x5portfolio R-square')  
plt.savefig('r2.png', dpi=400)
```



### 3. (size/INV)로 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

```
In [353...]
# INV pfo
cma_pfo_mask = make_portfolio(get_mask(Market_cap[0], Market_cap[1], breakpoint = [0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0], date=cd_91), 25)
pfo25_cma_pfo = serialize_pfo([get_mask(Market_cap[0], Market_cap[1], breakpoint = [0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0], date=cd_91), cma_pfo])
pfo_return_cma_pfo = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(pfo25_cma_pfo, term = 'm', winsorize_limits= 0.01)
```

### 3. (size/INV)로 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

(1) Rm, SMB, HML, RMW, CMA로 regression

```
In [457...]
coef = []
tvalues = []
pvalues = []
se = []
r = []
for i in range(25):
    model = get_ols_model(pfo25_cma_pfo, factors['Rm'], pfo_return_cma_pfo.iloc[:,i], cd_91, factors['SMB'], factors['HML'], factors['RMW'], factors['CMA'])
    coef.append(model.params)
    tvalues.append(model.tvalues)
    pvalues.append(model.pvalues)
    se.append(model.bse)
    r.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

```
In [458...]
pd.concat(coef, axis=1)
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	0.012569	0.012037	0.011067	0.012678	0.012540	-0.002715	0.000478	0.001780
<b>market</b>	0.435617	0.619372	0.648543	0.505274	0.716459	0.458038	0.599387	0.628608
<b>factor0</b>	0.969343	1.401882	1.200640	1.346006	1.330071	1.113523	1.236621	1.174919
<b>factor1</b>	-0.400702	0.149607	-0.031381	0.079710	0.192513	-0.229330	0.008054	0.112851
<b>factor2</b>	0.373218	0.002744	0.056185	0.250618	0.040596	0.268903	0.232351	0.083129
<b>factor3</b>	1.136638	0.063290	0.151900	0.307862	-0.034890	0.613373	0.528099	0.146628

◀ ▶

```
In [459...]
pd.concat(tvalues, axis=1)
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Intercept</b>	1.288015	2.759236	2.647392	3.667282	2.641216	-0.863926	0.181343	0.72671
<b>market</b>	1.782312	5.668442	6.194351	5.835517	6.025038	5.819040	9.081733	10.24535
<b>factor0</b>	2.734530	8.846051	7.906708	10.718294	7.712042	9.753836	12.918856	13.20327
<b>factor1</b>	-1.182856	0.987862	-0.216251	0.664195	1.168048	-2.102047	0.088050	1.32704
<b>factor2</b>	0.621273	0.010217	0.218330	1.177621	0.138896	1.389906	1.432339	0.55124
<b>factor3</b>	1.562213	0.194574	0.487366	1.194394	-0.098562	2.617665	2.687915	0.80279

◀ ▶

```
In [460...]: pv = pd.concat(pvalues, axis=1)
pv
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Intercept</b>	0.200349	6.751720e-03	9.259578e-03	3.739863e-04	9.419958e-03	3.894424e-01	8.564201e-01
<b>market</b>	0.077360	1.102191e-07	9.545539e-09	5.124693e-08	2.121922e-08	5.529427e-08	3.807945e-15
<b>factor0</b>	0.007245	1.334394e-14	1.854514e-12	5.811739e-19	5.070688e-12	1.042740e-16	4.565299e-24
<b>factor1</b>	0.239327	3.253125e-01	8.291786e-01	5.079068e-01	2.452243e-01	3.775092e-02	9.299911e-01
<b>factor2</b>	0.535660	9.918657e-01	8.275622e-01	2.414003e-01	8.897770e-01	1.672655e-01	1.547833e-01
<b>factor3</b>	0.121010	8.460728e-01	6.269351e-01	2.348032e-01	9.216593e-01	1.005483e-02	8.267104e-03

```
◀ ▶
```

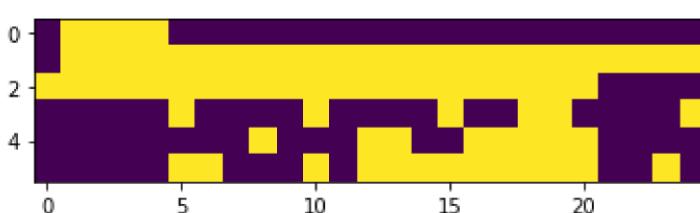
```
In [461...]: pv<0.1
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
<b>Intercept</b>	False	True	True	True	True	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	False	Fal
<b>market</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor0</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor1</b>	False	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	Fal
<b>factor2</b>	False	True	False	False	False	True	True	Tru						
<b>factor3</b>	False	False	False	False	False	True	True	False	False	True	True	True	True	Tru

```
◀ ▶
```

```
In [462...]: TF =pv<0.05
plt.imshow(TF.values)
```

```
Out[462...]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac7d8b46c8>
```



```
In [463...]: r
```

```
Out[463...]: [0.22159223431771835,
 0.66224717126601,
 0.6369668254185257,
 0.7317701003880448,
```

```
0.617420237599102,
0.7306014992314364,
0.841599099258226,
0.8375218184309722,
0.8370507902944053,
0.8123974817731476,
0.698218865358058,
0.7928121483195706,
0.8146672562558507,
0.8067212873905927,
0.7156780325650386,
0.7203775114919091,
0.6710398992687355,
0.7216448916529264,
0.5915049938777415,
0.6581116370244418,
0.7871235048688733,
0.6750701313662153,
0.6517254572510081,
0.6790779626328753,
0.5509686812686918]
```

### 3. (size/INV)로 25포트폴리오에 대해 OLS분석

(2) HML을 다른 4개 팩터에 projection시켜서 HML0로 대체

In [376...]

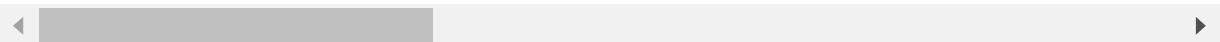
```
coef_3 = []
tvalues_3 = []
pvalues_3 = []
se_3 = []
r_3 = []
for i in range(25):
    model = get_ols_model(pfo25_cma_pfo, factors['Rm'], pfo_return_cma_pfo.iloc[:,i], cd_91, factors['SIZ'])
    coef_3.append(model.params)
    tvalues_3.append(model.tvalues)
    pvalues_3.append(model.pvalues)
    se_3.append(model.bse)
    r_3.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

In [377...]

```
coef_3_table = pd.concat(coef_3, axis=1)
coef_3_table
```

Out[377...]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	0.012552	0.012044	0.011065	0.012681	0.012549	-0.002725	0.000478	0.001785
<b>market</b>	0.424129	0.623661	0.647643	0.507559	0.721978	0.451463	0.599618	0.631843
<b>factor0</b>	0.940342	1.412710	1.198368	1.351775	1.344004	1.096925	1.237204	1.183087
<b>factor1</b>	-0.401042	0.149567	-0.031395	0.079787	0.192431	-0.229376	0.008097	0.112861
<b>factor2</b>	0.435199	-0.020397	0.061039	0.238289	0.010818	0.304376	0.231105	0.065673
<b>factor3</b>	1.012862	0.109503	0.142207	0.332484	0.024577	0.542534	0.530587	0.181488

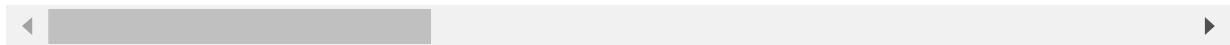


In [378...]

```
tvalues_3_table = pd.concat(tvalues_3, axis=1)
tvalues_3_table
```

Out[378...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Intercept</b>	1.286627	2.761592	2.647757	3.669228	2.643862	-0.867477	0.181458	0.72903
<b>market</b>	1.736678	5.712130	6.190578	5.866498	6.076151	5.740022	9.092313	10.30612
<b>factor0</b>	2.659114	8.935758	7.910700	10.790118	7.811500	9.631588	12.955983	13.32699
<b>factor1</b>	-1.183861	0.987585	-0.216342	0.664831	1.167528	-2.102464	0.088511	1.32714
<b>factor2</b>	0.727222	-0.076239	0.238099	1.123965	0.037154	1.579278	1.430098	0.43715
<b>factor3</b>	1.406760	0.340192	0.461067	1.303500	0.070159	2.339733	2.729003	1.00411

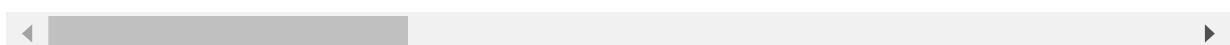


In [379...]

```
pv_3 = pd.concat(pvalues_3, axis=1)
pv_3
```

Out[379...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Intercept</b>	0.200831	6.706293e-03	9.250161e-03	3.714514e-04	9.350943e-03	3.875029e-01	8.563305e-01	4.6
<b>market</b>	0.085145	9.031412e-08	9.718042e-09	4.440899e-08	1.669033e-08	7.949776e-08	3.599096e-15	5.3
<b>factor0</b>	0.008962	8.284203e-15	1.816525e-12	3.948169e-19	3.035648e-12	2.009922e-16	3.753731e-24	5.3
<b>factor1</b>	0.238931	3.254473e-01	8.291082e-01	5.075013e-01	2.454333e-01	3.771365e-02	9.296260e-01	1.8
<b>factor2</b>	0.468581	9.393622e-01	8.122321e-01	2.633890e-01	9.704276e-01	1.170432e-01	1.554239e-01	6.6
<b>factor3</b>	0.162219	7.343380e-01	6.456293e-01	1.950304e-01	9.441903e-01	2.103776e-02	7.360211e-03	3.1



In [380...]

```
pv_3<0.1 #True이면 통계적 유의성 충분. (설명력 o)
```

Out[380...]

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	False	True	True	True	True	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	False
<b>market</b>	True	True	True	True										
<b>factor0</b>	True	True	True	True										
<b>factor1</b>	False	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	False
<b>factor2</b>	False	True	False	False	True	True	True							
<b>factor3</b>	False	False	False	False	False	True	True	False	True	True	True	True	True	True



In [389...]

```
TF_3 =pv_3<0.05 #True이면 통계적 유의성 충분. (설명력 o)
TF_3
```

```
Out[389...]
```

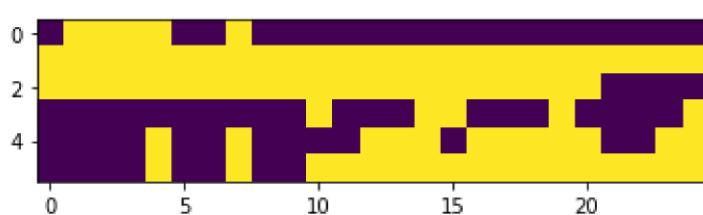
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
<b>Intercept</b>	False	True	True	True	True	False	Fal:							
<b>market</b>	False	True	Tru											
<b>factor0</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor1</b>	False	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	Fal:
<b>factor2</b>	False	True	False	False	True	True	Tru							
<b>factor3</b>	False	False	False	False	False	True	True	False	False	True	False	True	True	Tru



```
In [390...]
```

```
plt.imshow(TF_2.values)
```

```
Out[390...]
```

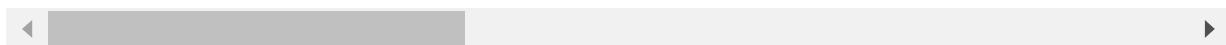


```
In [382...]
```

```
pd.concat(se_3, axis=1)
```

```
Out[382...]
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	0.009756	0.004361	0.004179	0.003456	0.004746	0.003142	0.002634	0.002449
<b>market</b>	0.244218	0.109182	0.104618	0.086518	0.118822	0.078652	0.065948	0.061308
<b>factor0</b>	0.353630	0.158096	0.151487	0.125279	0.172055	0.113888	0.095493	0.088774
<b>factor1</b>	0.338758	0.151448	0.145116	0.120010	0.164819	0.109099	0.091477	0.085040
<b>factor2</b>	0.598441	0.267543	0.256358	0.212007	0.291164	0.192731	0.161601	0.150230
<b>factor3</b>	0.719996	0.321887	0.308430	0.255070	0.350306	0.231878	0.194425	0.180745



```
In [383...]
```

```
r_3
```

```
Out[383...]
```

```
[0.22160827654585669,  
 0.6622455673667555,  
 0.6369669501959538,  
 0.731772081877837,  
 0.6174162082039267,  
 0.7306054883111477,  
 0.8415992121759848,  
 0.8375221904049485,  
 0.8370515792304176,  
 0.8123969675850008,  
 0.698223871038518,  
 0.7928117551381342,  
 0.8146653816628224,  
 0.8067204512188487,  
 0.7156761704292233,
```

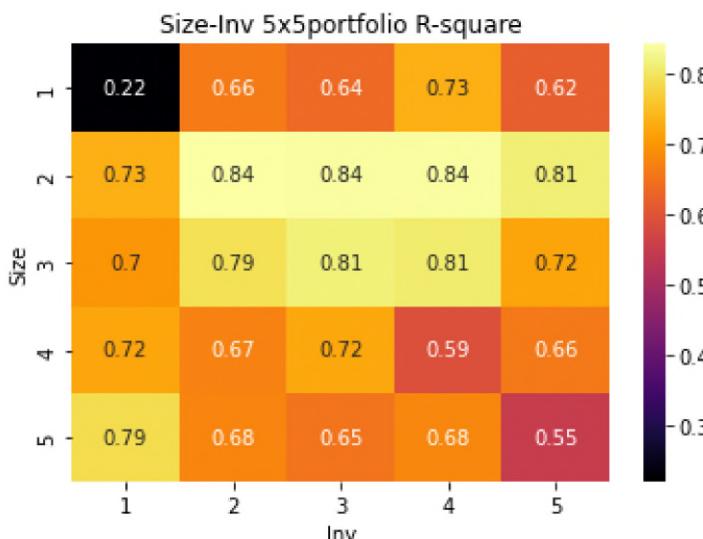
```
0.7203552315800883,  
0.671035986279489,  
0.7216424788583937,  
0.591503698283174,  
0.6581202241698481,  
0.7871239942064954,  
0.6750791715224804,  
0.6517394794944419,  
0.679075780967648,  
0.5509497082177021]
```

In [434...]

```
shaped_r3 = reshape(pd.Series(r_3), 'Inv', 5,'Size',5)  
shaped_int_coef3 = reshape(coef_3_table.loc['Intercept'], 'INV', 5,'Size',5)  
shaped_SMB_coef3 = reshape(coef_3_table.loc['factor0'], 'INV', 5,'Size',5)  
shaped_HMLO_coef3 = reshape(coef_3_table.loc['factor1'], 'INV', 5,'Size',5)  
shaped_RMW_coef3 = reshape(coef_3_table.loc['factor2'], 'INV', 5,'Size',5)  
shaped_CMA_coef3 = reshape(coef_3_table.loc['factor3'], 'INV', 5,'Size',5)
```

In [426...]

```
os.chdir('C:\\Users\\jky93\\KYdrive\\바탕 화면\\창업\\아티클')  
sns.heatmap(shaped_r3, cmap='inferno', annot=True)  
plt.title('Size-Inv 5x5portfolio R-square')  
plt.savefig('r3.png', dpi=400)
```



## FF3F 모델로 돌려보자

In [440...]

```
coef_FF3 = []  
tvalues_FF3 = []  
pvalues_FF3 = []  
se_FF3 = []  
r_FF3 = []  
for i in range(25):  
    model = get_ols_model(pfo25_hml_pfo, factors['Rm'], pfo_return_hml_pfo.iloc[:,i], cd_91, factors['SN'])  
    coef_FF3.append(model.params)  
    tvalues_FF3.append(model.tvalues)  
    pvalues_FF3.append(model.pvalues)  
    se_FF3.append(model.bse)  
    r_FF3.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

In [441...]

```
coef_FF3_table = pd.concat(coef_FF3, axis=1)  
coef_FF3_table
```

Out[441...]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	0.012515	0.009029	0.015187	0.015428	0.008955	-0.001683	-0.000827	-0.000430
<b>market</b>	0.646995	0.619897	0.690093	0.628523	0.572959	0.583607	0.639677	0.608097
<b>factor0</b>	1.331229	1.364150	1.172432	1.391320	1.337475	1.247554	1.254707	1.251070
<b>factor1</b>	-0.673771	0.021669	0.048940	0.216911	0.255561	-0.440660	-0.145442	0.066906

◀ ▶

In [442...]

```
tvalues_FF3_table = pd.concat(tvalues_FF3, axis=1)
tvalues_FF3_table
```

Out[442...]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Intercept</b>	1.392134	2.259049	3.612984	3.753041	2.341045	-0.493692	-0.364667	-0.186881
<b>market</b>	3.246192	6.996006	7.404970	6.896341	6.756183	7.720497	12.722722	11.92599
<b>factor0</b>	4.819974	11.109928	9.078668	11.016483	11.381043	11.909747	18.008609	17.70605
<b>factor1</b>	-2.145830	0.155228	0.333342	1.510737	1.912856	-3.700305	-1.836202	0.832901

◀ ▶

In [443...]

```
pv_FF3 = pd.concat(pvalues_FF3, axis=1)
pv_FF3
```

Out[443...]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Intercept</b>	0.166545	2.574850e-02	4.487838e-04	2.744756e-04	2.093707e-02	6.224569e-01	7.160240e-01	8.5
<b>market</b>	0.001529	1.808391e-10	2.277113e-11	2.977130e-10	5.973733e-10	4.485144e-12	9.538382e-24	6.8
<b>factor0</b>	0.000004	5.693960e-20	3.410653e-15	9.453813e-20	1.309473e-20	7.509879e-22	2.159903e-35	9.1
<b>factor1</b>	0.033971	8.769111e-01	7.394781e-01	1.335748e-01	5.823189e-02	3.307911e-04	6.888862e-02	4.0

◀ ▶

In [444...]

```
pv_FF3<0.1 #True이면 통계적 유의성 부족. (설명력 x)
```

Out[444...]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Intercept</b>	False	True	True	True	True	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	False
<b>market</b>	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
<b>factor0</b>	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True	True
<b>factor1</b>	True	False	False	False	True	True	True	False	True	True	True	True	True	True

◀ ▶

In [445...]

```
TF_FF3 =pv_FF3<0.05 #True이면 통계적 유의성 부족. (설명력 x)
```

```
TF_FF3
```

```
Out[445...]
```

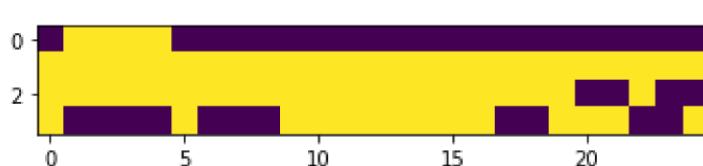
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
<b>Intercept</b>	False	True	True	True	True	False	Fal							
<b>market</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor0</b>	True	Tru												
<b>factor1</b>	True	False	False	False	False	True	False	False	False	True	True	True	True	Tru

```
◀ ▶
```

```
In [446...]
```

```
plt.imshow(TF_FF3.values)
```

```
Out[446...]
```



```
In [447...]
```

```
pd.concat(se_FF3, axis=1)
```

```
Out[447...]
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Intercept</b>	0.008990	0.003997	0.004203	0.004111	0.003825	0.003410	0.002268	0.002300
<b>market</b>	0.199309	0.088607	0.093193	0.091139	0.084805	0.075592	0.050278	0.050989
<b>factor0</b>	0.276190	0.122787	0.129141	0.126294	0.117518	0.104751	0.069673	0.070658
<b>factor1</b>	0.313991	0.139592	0.146816	0.143580	0.133602	0.119087	0.079208	0.080328

```
◀ ▶
```

```
In [448...]
```

```
r_FF3
```

```
Out[448...]
```

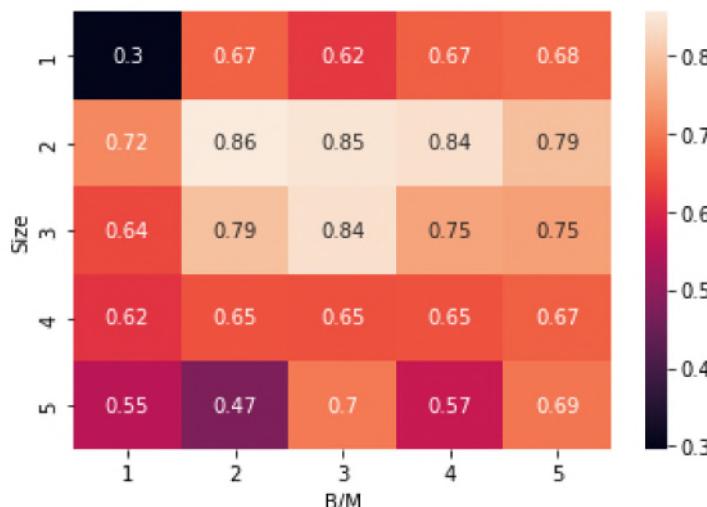
```
[0.2966597155923969,  
 0.6717310071649873,  
 0.6235860706158249,  
 0.6691569249995001,  
 0.6772110471592206,  
 0.7156851112122058,  
 0.8551546151334887,  
 0.8459258425362742,  
 0.8383621194304087,  
 0.7897863131287118,  
 0.6422754504572432,  
 0.7932444779487534,  
 0.8385107930296714,  
 0.7528166471595785,  
 0.7477063861615936,  
 0.6171026943568505,  
 0.6536227959508071,  
 0.6508646470750146,  
 0.6537426467868499,  
 0.6685598443503836,  
 0.5521794719621336,  
 0.4745582160294035,
```

```
0.6999166327651067,  
0.5704947067668626,  
0.6942258802414307]
```

In [449...]

```
shaped_r_FF3 = reshape(pd.Series(r_FF3), 'B/M', 5,'Size',5)  
sns.heatmap(shaped_r_FF3, annot=True)
```

Out[449...]



In [ ]:

#### 4. 블룸버그 데이터와의 비교 (우리 데이터가 괜찮음을 증명) - 이건 API Guideline에 넣자

In [231...]

```
def get_item_for_period(item, date_from, date_to, term = 'Y', bloomberg=False, preprocess=[]):  
    # term은 Y, H, Q의 세 가지 옵션으로, 연도별, 반기별, 분기별 데이터를 얻어올 수 있도록 하는 옵션  
    if bloomberg==False:  
        data = []  
        item_data = get_item(item)  
        if term == 'Y':  
            num = int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4]) + 1  
            date_working = date_from  
            for i in range(num):  
                data.append(item_data[date_working])  
                date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + date_working[4:]  
  
        elif term == 'H':  
            num = int((int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4])) * 2 + (int(date_to[4:6]) - int(date_from[4:6]))/6)  
            date_working = date_from  
            for i in range(num):  
                try:  
                    data.append(item_data[date_working])  
                except:  
                    try:  
                        date_working = date_working[:6] + str(61 - int(date_working[6:]))  
                        data.append(item_data[date_working])  
                    except KeyError:  
                        print('해당 날짜의 데이터가 없습니다:', date_working)  
                if int(date_working[4:6])+6 > 12:  
                    date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + '0' + str(int(date_working[4:6]))  
                else:  
                    date_working = date_working[:4] + str(int(date_working[4:6]) + 6).zfill(2) + '31'  
  
        else:
```

```

num = int((int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4])) * 4 + (int(date_to[4:6]) - int(date_from[4:6]))/3
date_working = date_from
for i in range(num):
    try:
        data.append(item_data[date_working])
    except:
        try:
            date_working = date_working[:6] + str(61 - int(date_working[6:]))
            data.append(item_data[date_working])
        except KeyError:
            print('해당 날짜의 데이터가 없습니다:', date_working)
    if int(date_working[4:6])+3 > 12:
        date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + '0331'
    else:
        date_working = date_working[:4] + str(int(date_working[4:6]) + 3).zfill(2) + '31'

data = pd.concat(data, axis = 1)
return data
else:
    data = []
    item_data = bloomberg_get_item(preprocess, item)
    if term == 'Y':
        num = int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4]) + 1
        date_working = date_from
        for i in range(num):
            data.append(item_data[date_working])
            date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + date_working[4:]

    elif term == 'H':
        num = int((int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4])) * 2 + (int(date_to[4:6]) - int(date_from[4:6]))/6
        date_working = date_from
        for i in range(num):
            try:
                data.append(item_data[date_working])
            except:
                try:
                    date_working = date_working[:6] + str(61 - int(date_working[6:]))
                    data.append(item_data[date_working])
                except KeyError:
                    print('해당 날짜의 데이터가 없습니다:', date_working)
            if int(date_working[4:6])+6 > 12:
                date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + '0' + str(int(date_working[4:6]) + 6).zfill(2) + '31'
            else:
                date_working = date_working[:4] + str(int(date_working[4:6]) + 6).zfill(2) + '31'

    else:
        num = int((int(date_to[:4]) - int(date_from[:4])) * 4 + (int(date_to[4:6]) - int(date_from[4:6]))/3
        date_working = date_from
        for i in range(num):
            try:
                data.append(item_data[date_working])
            except:
                try:
                    date_working = date_working[:6] + str(61 - int(date_working[6:]))
                    data.append(item_data[date_working])
                except KeyError:
                    print('해당 날짜의 데이터가 없습니다:', date_working)
            if int(date_working[4:6])+3 > 12:
                date_working = date_working[:2] + str(int(date_working[2:4]) + 1) + '0331'
            else:
                date_working = date_working[:4] + str(int(date_working[4:6]) + 3).zfill(2) + '31'

data = pd.concat(data, axis = 1)
return data

```

```

def preprocessing_bloomberg(data, number_of_series, name_of_series):
    temp = data.index.map(lambda x: x[4]+x[5:7]+x[8:10] if type(x)!=type(np.NaN) else x)
    data.index = list(map(lambda x: shift_q(x) if type(x)!=type(np.NaN) else x, temp))
    preprocess = dict()
    for i in tqdm.tqdm(range(number_of_series)):
        finance = data.iloc[:,i:number_of_series]
        finance.columns = list(map(lambda x: x[:6], finance.columns))
        real = finance.T.groupby(level=0, axis=1).last()
        preprocess[str(name_of_series[i])] = real
    return preprocess

def bloomberg_get_item(preprocess, concept_id): # preprocess는 list이고 리스트의 각 element는 item
    if len(preprocess)>1:
        temp = []
        for x in preprocess:
            temp.append(x[concept_id])
        datapool = pd.concat(temp)
    else:
        datapool = preprocess[0][concept_id]
    return datapool

def bloomberg_get_item_on_date(preprocess, item, date):
    return bloomberg_get_item(preprocess, item)[date]

```

In [ ]:

```

#블룸버그 데이터 import
#블룸버그 데이터는 비자체를 배제함.
os.chdir('C:\Users\jky93\KYdrive\바탕 화면\창업\파티프로젝트\data from bloomberg')
final = pd.read_csv('ff5_final_yearly.csv', encoding='cp949', header=1, index_col=0).iloc[1:,:]
final_preprocess = preprocessing_bloomberg(final, 6, ['equity', 'interest expense', 'total asset', 'operati

```

In [ ]:

```

os.chdir('C:\Users\jky93\KYdrive\바탕 화면\창업\파티프로젝트\data from bloomberg'
finalQ = pd.read_csv('ff5_final.csv', encoding='cp949', header=1, index_col=0).iloc[1:,:]
finalQ_preprocess = preprocessing_bloomberg(finalQ, 6, ['equity', 'interest expense', 'total asset', 'ope

```

In [234...]:

```

mktcap_for_SMB = get_item_for_period('mktcap', '20110630', '20200630', 'Y', True, [finalQ_preprocess])
mktcap_for_HML = shift_date_quarter(get_item_for_period('mktcap', '20101231', '20191231', 'Y', True,
equity = shift_date_quarter(get_item_for_period('equity', '20101231', '20191231', 'Y', True, [final_prepro
mktcap_for_HML = mktcap_for_HML.applymap(lambda x: float(x) if type(x)!=type(None) else x)
mktcap_for_SMB = mktcap_for_SMB.applymap(lambda x: float(x) if type(x)!=type(None) else x)
equity = equity.applymap(lambda x: float(x) if type(x)!=type(None) else x)

```

In [ ]:

```

bloom_HML_base = equity / mktcap_for_HML
bloom_SMB_base = mktcap_for_SMB

bloom_SMB_mask = get_mask(bloom_SMB_base, get_market_category(bloom_SMB_base), market_bp
bloom_SMB = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(bloom_SMB_mask, term='m', winsorize_limits=0.01, weigh
bloom_HML_mask = get_mask(bloom_HML_base, get_market_category(bloom_HML_base), market_bp
bloom_HML = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(bloom_HML_mask, term='m', winsorize_limits=0.01, weigh

```

In [ ]:

```

TA = get_item_for_period('total asset', '20101231', '20191231', 'Y', True, [final_preprocess])
icost = get_item_for_period('interest expense', '20101231', '20191231', 'Y', True, [final_preprocess])
operation = get_item_for_period('operation incomeloss', '20101231', '20191231', 'Y', True, [final_prepr

```

TA = TA.applymap(**lambda** x: float(x) **if** type(x)!=type(None) **else** x)
icost = icost.applymap(**lambda** x: float(x) **if** type(x)!=type(None) **else** x)
operation = operation.applymap(**lambda** x: float(x) **if** type(x)!=type(None) **else** x)

```

bloom_RMW_base = (operation - icost) / TA
bloom_RMW_base_shifted = shift_date_quarter(bloom_RMW_base, 2)

bloom_RMW_mask = get_mask(bloom_RMW_base_shifted, get_market_category(bloom_RMW_base_shif
bloom_RMW = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(bloom_RMW_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, w

```

In [ ]:

```

TA = get_item_for_period('total asset', '20091231', '20181231', 'Y', True, [final_preprocess])
TA = TA.applymap(lambda x: float(x) if type(x)!=type(None) else x)
PL = get_item_for_period('net income', '20101231', '20191231', 'Y', True, [final_preprocess])
PL = PL.applymap(lambda x: float(x) if type(x)!=type(None) else x)
TA_shifted = shift_date_quarter(TA, 4)

bloom_CMA_base = PL / TA_shifted
bloom_CMA_base_shifted = shift_date_quarter(bloom_CMA_base, 2)

bloom_CMA_mask = get_mask(bloom_CMA_base_shifted, get_market_category(bloom_CMA_base_shif
bloom_CMA = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(bloom_CMA_mask, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, w

```

In [238...]

```

ind=[]
for i in pnl.index:
    if i in PL.index:
        ind.append(i)
    else:
        pass
len(ind)

```

Out[238...]

1812

```
PL.loc[ind,:]
```

In [ ]:

```
pnl.loc[ind,:]
```

In [ ]:

```
print(pnl.shape, PL.shape)
```

In [ ]:

```
Rm = get_market_return(SMB_mask, term='m').squeeze()
```

In [ ]:

```
#파티 정리
bloom_factors = pd.concat([Rm, bloom_SMB.iloc[:,0] - bloom_SMB.iloc[:,1], bloom_HML.iloc[:,2]- bloom_HML.iloc[:,3], bloom_RMW, bloom_CMA])
bloom_factors.columns = ['Rm', 'SMB', 'HML', 'RMW', 'CMA']
bloom_factors
```

In [ ]:

```
bloom_HMLO_ols = ols(formula = 'HML ~ Rm+SMB+RMW+CMA', data = bloom_factors).fit()
bloom_HMLO_ols.summary()
```

In [ ]:

```
beta_Rm = bloom_HMLO_ols.params['Rm']
beta_SMB = bloom_HMLO_ols.params['SMB']
beta_RMW = bloom_HMLO_ols.params['RMW']
beta_CMA = bloom_HMLO_ols.params['CMA']
bloom_HMLO = pd.DataFrame(bloom_factors["HML"] - beta_Rm * bloom_factors['Rm'].squeeze() - be
bloom_HMLO.columns = ['HMLO']
```

```
bloom_factors = pd.concat([bloom_factors, HMLO], axis=1)
bloom_factors
```

```
In [ ]: # (Yearly) 블룸버그로 뽑은 팩터랑 우리 데이터로 뽑은 팩터 상관계수
import scipy.stats as stats
for i in factors.columns:
    print(stats.pearsonr(bloom_factors[i], factors[i]))
```

```
In [ ]: # (Quarterly) 블룸버그로 뽑은 팩터랑 우리 데이터로 뽑은 팩터 상관계수
import scipy.stats as stats
for i in factors.columns:
    print(stats.pearsonr(bloom_factors[i], factors[i]))
```

CMA 상관계수가 0.7밖에 안 되는 것 같으니 종목을 똑같이 맞추자

```
In [ ]: print(pnl.shape, PL.shape)
ind=[]
for i in pnl.index:
    if i in PL.index:
        ind.append(i)
    else:
        pass
len(ind)
```

```
In [ ]: adjusted_PL = pnl.loc[ind,:]
adjusted_bloom_CMA_base = adjusted_PL / TA_shifted
adjusted_bloom_CMA_base_shifted = shift_date_quarter(adjusted_bloom_CMA_base, 2)

adjusted_bloom_CMA_mask = get_mask(adjusted_bloom_CMA_base_shifted, get_market_category(adj
adjusted_bloom_CMA = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(adjusted_bloom_CMA_mask, term = 'm', winsori
```

```
In [ ]: adjusted_CMA = pd.DataFrame(adjusted_bloom_CMA.iloc[:,0] - adjusted_bloom_CMA.iloc[:,2], columns=['CMA'])
bloom_factors = pd.concat([bloom_factors, adjusted_CMA], axis=1)
bloom_factors
```

```
In [ ]: stats.pearsonr(bloom_factors['adjusted_CMA'], factors['CMA'])
```

와 0.97!! 종목을 통일시키니까 CMA상관계수가 97%까지 올라가네!!!

## 블룸버그 데이터 Size-B/M 포트폴리오

### (1) HML로 돌리기

```
In [ ]: # HML pfo
bloom_hml_pfo_mask = make_portfolio(get_mask(bloom_SMB_base, get_market_category(bloom_SMB_base), 'm'), bloom_pfo25)
bloom_pfo25 = serialize_pfo([get_mask(bloom_SMB_base, get_market_category(bloom_SMB_base), 'm'), bloom_hml_pfo_mask])
bloom_pfo_return = get_factor_on_date_by_mask(bloom_pfo25, term = 'm', winsorize_limits = 0.01, weight = 1)
```

```
In [ ]: coef = []
tvalues = []
pvalues = []
```

```
se = []
r = []
for i in range(25):
    model = get_ols_model(bloom_pfo25, bloom_factors['Rm'], bloom_pfo_return.iloc[:,i], cd_91, bloom
    coef.append(model.params)
    tvalues.append(model.tvalues)
    pvalues.append(model.pvalues)
    se.append(model.bse)
    r.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

```
In [ ]: pd.concat(coef, axis=1)
```

```
In [ ]: pd.concat(tvalues, axis=1)
```

```
In [ ]: pd.concat(pvalues, axis=1)
```

```
In [ ]: pv<0.05
```

```
In [ ]: pv = pd.concat(pvalues, axis=1)
plt.imshow(pv<0.05, ) #노란색이 통계적 유의성 있음
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]: pd.concat(se, axis=1)
```

```
In [ ]: r
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

## (2) HMLO로 돌리기

```
In [ ]: coef = []
tvalues = []
pvalues = []
se = []
r = []
for i in range(25):
    model = get_ols_model(bloom_pfo25, bloom_factors['Rm'], bloom_pfo_return.iloc[:,i], cd_91, bloom
    coef.append(model.params)
    tvalues.append(model.tvalues)
    pvalues.append(model.pvalues)
    se.append(model.bse)
    r.append(model.rsquared_adj)
```

```
In [ ]: pd.concat(coef, axis=1)
```

```
In [ ]: pd.concat(tvalues, axis=1)
```

```
In [ ]: pd.concat(pvalues, axis=1)
```

```
In [ ]: pv<0.05
```

```
In [ ]: pv = pd.concat(pvalues, axis=1)  
plt.imshow(pv<0.05, ) #노란색이 통계적 유의성 있음
```

```
In [ ]: pd.concat(se, axis=1)
```

```
In [ ]: r
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]: #get_market_category()를 블룸버그 버전으로 따로 만들려다가 그만 둠. category도 기존꺼 써도 될 듯
```

```
os.chdir('C:\\\\Users\\\\jky93\\\\KYdrive\\\\바탕 화면\\\\창업\\\\팩터프로젝트\\\\data from bloomberg'  
kospi_data = pd.read_csv('kospi_mktcap.csv', encoding='cp949', index_col=0).iloc[1:,:]  
kosdaq_data = pd.read_csv('kosdaq_mktcap.csv', encoding='cp949', index_col=0).iloc[1:,:]  
kospi_data2 = preprocessing_bloomberg(kosdaq_data, 1, ['kosdaq_data'])['kosdaq_data'].loc[:, SMB_st  
kosdaq_data2 = preprocessing_bloomberg(kospi_data, 1, ['kosdaq_data'])['kosdaq_data'].loc[:, SMB_st
```

```
In [ ]: def bloomberg_get_market_category(division):  
    os.chdir('C:\\\\Users\\\\jky93\\\\KYdrive\\\\바탕 화면\\\\창업\\\\팩터프로젝트\\\\data from bloomber  
    kospi_data = pd.read_csv('kospi_mktcap.csv', encoding='cp949', index_col=0).iloc[1:,:]  
    kosdaq_data = pd.read_csv('kosdaq_mktcap.csv', encoding='cp949', index_col=0).iloc[1:,:]  
    kospi_data2 = preprocessing_bloomberg(kosdaq_data, 1, ['kosdaq_data'])['kosdaq_data'].loc[:, division]  
    kosdaq_data2 = preprocessing_bloomberg(kospi_data, 1, ['kosdaq_data'])['kosdaq_data'].loc[:, division]
```

```
answersheet = SMB_standard * kospi_data2.iloc[:,::4]
category = division.applymap(lambda x: whether_kospi(x, answersheet))
return category

def whether_kospi(element, answersheet):
    if type(element) != type(np.NaN):
        for i in tqdm.tqdm(range(answersheet.shape[0])):
            for j in range(answersheet.shape[1]):
                if type(answersheet) != type(np.NaN):
                    return 'KOSPI'
                else:
                    return 'KOSDAQ'
            else:
                print(type(element))
        return np.NaN
```

```
In [ ]: answersheet = SMB_standard * kospi_data2.iloc[:,::4]
```

```
In [ ]: SMB_standard
```

```
In [ ]: kospi_data2.iloc[:,::4]
```

```
In [ ]: kosdaq_data2.iloc[:,::4]
```

```
In [ ]: get_market_category(RMW_base_shifted)
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```