

MIRC Sector Momentum Sample Algo (Part 1)

This notebook was created as a demonstration for **McMaster's MIRC** quant club. For this project, we hypothesize that a **company's earning reports** contains information about the **performance of rest of the sector**, and will attempt to **exploit any alpha** if such a relationship exists.

As an example, if we believe that Apple will post good earnings numbers (earnings per share, growth in revenue, etc.) then other tech companies also will post good earnings. Generally good earnings correlate with a jump in the stock price the next day (and vice versa with poor earnings numbers), so we will use Apple as an indicator for the rest of the sector (assuming Apple is the first in the sector to report).

Importing Relevant Packages

Here I will place any important packages that are necessary for the functions in the notebook to run.

```
In [1]: from quantopian.pipeline import Pipeline # Used to import from Quantopian
from quantopian.research import run_pipeline #
from quantopian.pipeline.factors import Returns, MarketCap # Want stock performance and mkt cap (SP500)
from quantopian.pipeline.data import USEquityPricing, Fundamentals # Want stock pricing and earnings

from quantopian.pipeline.filters import QTradableStocksUS, StaticAssets # Want to know if the stock
# is tradeable

from quantopian.pipeline.classifiers.fundamentals import Sector # Need the sector of each company

# From Part 2 #####
from quantopian.pipeline.data.factset.estimates import Actuals
from quantopian.pipeline import Pipeline
import quantopian.pipeline.data.factset.estimates as fe
from quantopian.pipeline.domain import US_EQUITIES
from quantopian.research import run_pipeline
#####

# Other conventional packages #####
import numpy as np # Numeric calculations
import pandas as pd # Dataframe calculations
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Plots and charts
```

Importing the Data

We will use **Quantopian's API** to store the constituents of the **S&P500** and save the data of each date into a separate dictionary entry. Since the S&P500 is an index that tracks the performance of the 500 largest companies by market cap, it is easy to create such a pull.

```
In [2]: def make_pipeline():

    # Pipeline factors
    close_price = USEquityPricing.close.latest # Close price of each s
    tock
    market_cap = MarketCap() # Market cap of each stock

    # Pipeline Filters
    QTU = QTradableStocksUS()
    top_500_market_cap = market_cap.top(500)

    QTU_top_500 = QTU & top_500_market_cap

    # Want to make sure that the stock is listed and tradeable on that
    day
    has_pricing_data = close_price.notnull()

    return Pipeline(
        # columns takes a dict of {'name of factor goes here': factor
        _variable} arguments (usually)
        columns={'close_price': close_price},
        # screen takes filter arguments
        screen=QTU_top_500 & has_pricing_data
    )
```

Test the Data

Let us take a look at the output and **make sure we have everything we need** before we dedicate the time to pull a much larger dataset.

```
In [3]: # Want to have this in its own cell so it only needs to be run once
pipeline_test = run_pipeline(make_pipeline(), '2017-1-1', '2017-1-5')
```

Pipeline Execution Time: 14.28 Seconds

```
In [4]: pipeline_test.keys()
```

```
Out[4]: Index(['close_price'], dtype='object')
```

So it looks like the **pipeline_test dict** stores everything in the key ["close_price"]. We can **change/add other outputs** (which we will need later) in the columns arg in the **return Pipeline()** part of the function above. Now we will look further into the dict to see how we can access more of the data.

```
In [5]: pipeline_test["close_price"].keys()[0]

Out[5]: (Timestamp('2017-01-03 00:00:00+0000', tz='UTC', offset='C'),
        Equity(24 [AAPL]))
```

Since I picked a short time frame at the beginning of the year, there was only one day where the market was open, which is why we see only one key here. We will explore further:

```
In [6]: pipeline_test["close_price"]["2017-01-03"].head() # .head() shows just
         the first 5 entries

Out[6]: Equity(24 [AAPL])      115.84
        Equity(62 [ABT])      38.42
        Equity(64 [GOLD])     15.99
        Equity(67 [ADSK])     74.01
        Equity(76 [TAP])      97.33
        Name: close_price, dtype: float64
```

So it seems like this is what we are looking for. Above are the close prices for some of the stocks listed on the S&P500 on that day. For example, we now know that Apple's close price (AAPL) on January 3, 2017 was \$115.84.

We will continue with our research project in part 2 of the MIRC tutorials.

Part 2 -- Wrangling the Data

In Part 1 we learned how to **initialize a pipeline**, use that pipeline to **pull basic price data**, and **read that data into a dictionary** for further analysis.

If we are trying to look at **sector momentum***, we will need more data, **both in terms of range (rule of thumb is something like 10 years of data) and in terms of what data we need (for sector momentum we will need some sort of gauge of "success," one example being earnings surprise i.e. how much the company beat/missed earnings** previously predicted by analysts).**

Creating our Factors

We will take the pipeline function we defined earlier and modify it to match the needs listed above (using the documentation found here https://www.quantopian.com/docs/data-reference/estimates_actuals (https://www.quantopian.com/docs/data-reference/estimates_actuals))

Note there are more packages that need to be downloaded for the next step (see the link). These will be added to the cell at the very top under the Part 2 comment

First, we must create our earnings surprise gauge using the pipeline (literally copied and pasted from the link):

```
In [7]: # Slice the PeriodicConsensus and Actuals DataSetFamilies into DataSet
s. In this context,
# fq0_eps_cons is a DataSet containing consensus estimates data (e.g.
what analysts on Wall St and
# beyond believe the EPS of the company will be in the next quarter) a
bout EPS for the
# most recently reported fiscal quarter. fq0_eps_act is a DataSet cont
aining the actual
# reported EPS for the most recently reported quarter.
fq0_eps_cons = fe.PeriodicConsensus.slice('EPS', 'qf', 0)
fq0_eps_act = fe.Actuals.slice('EPS', 'qf', 0)

# Get the latest mean consensus EPS estimate for the last reported qua
rter.
fq0_eps_cons_mean = fq0_eps_cons.mean.latest

# Get the EPS value from the last reported quarter.
fq0_eps_act_value = fq0_eps_act.actual_value.latest

# Define a surprise factor to be the relative difference between the e
stimated and
# reported EPS.
fq0_surprise = (fq0_eps_act_value - fq0_eps_cons_mean) / fq0_eps_cons_mean
```

Next we define a custom factor for sector (see link <https://www.quantopian.com/posts/figure-out-sector> (<https://www.quantopian.com/posts/figure-out-sector>)):

```
In [8]: sector = Fundamentals.morningstar sector code.latest
```

Now that we have "made" our factors, we will plug it into the function that we declared in Part 1 and change a few things to match our goals.

```
In [9]: # Add the surprise factor to the pipeline.
def make_pipeline():

    # Pipeline factors -- same as before
    close_price = USEquityPricing.close.latest # Close price of each s
tock
    market_cap = MarketCap() # Market cap of each stock

    # Pipeline Filters -- same as before
    QTU = QTradableStocksUS()
    top_500_market_cap = market_cap.top(500)
    QTU_top_500 = QTU & top_500_market_cap

    # Want to make sure that the stock is listed and tradeable on that
day
    # same as before
    has_pricing_data = close_price.notnull()

    # this is the only part that needs to be changed, add our new fact
or to the list
    return Pipeline(
        columns={
            'eps_surprise_factor': fq0_surprise, # New factor
            'sector': sector, # new factor
            'actuals': fq0_eps_act_value, # separate factor for actuals, w
ill see why later
            'close_price': close_price # Same as before
        },
        screen=QTU_top_500 & has_pricing_data)
```

```
In [10]: # Want to have this in its own cell so it only needs to be run once
# Same as before, just to test to make sure this is what we are lookin
g for
pipeline_test = run_pipeline(make_pipeline(), '2017-1-1', '2017-1-5')
```

Pipeline Execution Time: 2.55 Seconds

```
In [11]: pipeline_test.keys()
```

```
Out[11]: Index(['actuals', 'close_price', 'eps_surprise_factor', 'sector'], d
type='object')
```

Let us now look at what our new eps factor looks like:

```
In [12]: pipeline_test["eps_surprise_factor"]["2017-01-03"].head()
```

```
Out[12]: Equity(24 [AAPL])    0.007769  
Equity(62 [ABT])    0.014876  
Equity(64 [GOLD])    0.191487  
Equity(67 [ADSK])   -0.248384  
Equity(76 [TAP])    0.007497  
Name: eps_surprise_factor, dtype: float64
```

We can see that the estimate average for AAPL comes very close in this case to the actual realized value (estimates were off the actuals by less than a percent (I wonder if this is a reasonable assumption for all the estimates?)) vs, for example Autodesk (ADSK) where the estimate average was off by almost 25%.

And now we will look at what the sector factor looks like:

```
In [13]: pipeline_test["sector"]["2017-01-03"].head()
```

```
Out[13]: Equity(24 [AAPL])    311  
Equity(62 [ABT])    206  
Equity(64 [GOLD])    101  
Equity(67 [ADSK])    311  
Equity(76 [TAP])    205  
Name: sector, dtype: int64
```

There seems to be a code that Morningstar/FactSet uses for their sectors, so I will create a dictionary to easily map the code to a string (see <https://spotlightstockmarket.com/media/6145/morningstar.pdf> (<https://spotlightstockmarket.com/media/6145/morningstar.pdf>)):

```
In [14]: # Find the codes (GICS Level 1 usually has only 11)  
pipeline_test["sector"]["2017-01-03"].unique()
```

```
Out[14]: array([311, 206, 101, 205, 207, 103, 309, 310, 102, 308, 104])
```

```
In [15]: sectorNumToString = {}
sectorNumToString[311] = "Technology"
sectorNumToString[206] = "Healthcare"
sectorNumToString[101] = "Basic Materials"
sectorNumToString[205] = "Consumer Staple" # aka Consumer Defensive
sectorNumToString[207] = "Utilities"
sectorNumToString[103] = "Financial Services"
sectorNumToString[309] = "Energy"
sectorNumToString[310] = "Industrials"
sectorNumToString[102] = "Consumer Cyclical"
sectorNumToString[308] = "Communication Services"
sectorNumToString[104] = "Real Estate" # iirc this one is tricky because it was introduced later

# quick test
sectorNumToString[104]
```

```
Out[15]: 'Real Estate'
```

Finally, we will look at the actuals. We need this factor to find the first company to report in a given quarter. Since companies usually report on different days, often days or weeks after the official quarter end, we must find the first company to report for every quarter.

```
In [16]: pipeline_test["actuals"]["2017-01-03"].head()
```

```
Out[16]: Equity(24 [AAPL])      1.67
Equity(62 [ABT])      0.59
Equity(64 [GOLD])      0.24
Equity(67 [ADSK])     -0.18
Equity(76 [TAP])      1.03
Name: actuals, dtype: float64
```

Looking at this data, we can say that AAPL's reported Earnings per Share on January 3, 2017 was \$1.67. The value itself is not important, it is the reporting date that is.

Reading, Consolidating, and Wrangling the Data

Now that we have created all the factors that we need and have sanity checked to make sure our data pull gives us what we want, we can now pull the whole range of data and "wrangle" it to format our algorithm later

```
In [17]: # In a separate cell so we only need to run it once
data = run_pipeline(make_pipeline(), '2010-1-1', '2019-1-1')
```

Pipeline Execution Time: 48.09 Seconds

Next, I will create separate DataFrames for each to make wrangling easier:

```
In [18]: data_close = pd.DataFrame(data["close_price"])
data_close = data_close.unstack() # removes the structure imposed by the pipeline
data_close.index.names = ["Date"] # creates a title for the date index
data_close.columns = data_close.columns.droplevel(0) # removes the extra unnecessary column level
data_close.head()
```

```
Out[18]:
```

	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(24 [AAPL])	Equity(53 [ABMD])	Equity(62 [ABT])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(67 [ADSK])	Equity(76 [TAP])	Equity(77 [ADP])
Date								
2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00	16.12	210.84	NaN	53.95	39.40	NaN	45.14	39.40
2010-01-05 00:00:00+00:00	16.64	214.18	NaN	54.49	40.37	NaN	45.96	39.40
2010-01-06 00:00:00+00:00	16.12	214.38	NaN	53.99	40.88	NaN	45.34	39.40
2010-01-07 00:00:00+00:00	16.94	210.94	NaN	54.34	41.77	NaN	45.28	39.40
2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	16.59	210.58	NaN	54.78	41.18	NaN	44.60	39.40

5 rows × 595 columns

Do the same for the other factors:


```
In [19]: data_surp = pd.DataFrame(data["eps_surprise_factor"]).unstack()  
data_surp.index.names = ["Date"]  
data_surp.columns = data_surp.columns.droplevel(0)  
data_surp.head()
```

Out[19]:

	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(24 [AAPL])	Equity(53 [ABMD])	Equity(62 [ABT])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(67 [ADSK])	Equity(76 [TAP])	Equit [AI
Date								
2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00	-1.486871	0.238709	NaN	0.024963	1.267621	NaN	0.18213	0.00
2010-01-05 00:00:00+00:00	-1.486871	0.238709	NaN	0.024963	1.267621	NaN	0.18213	0.00
2010-01-06 00:00:00+00:00	-1.486871	0.238709	NaN	0.024963	1.267621	NaN	0.18213	0.00
2010-01-07 00:00:00+00:00	-1.486871	0.238709	NaN	0.024963	1.267621	NaN	0.18213	0.00
2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	-1.486871	0.238709	NaN	0.024963	1.267621	NaN	0.18213	0.00

5 rows × 595 columns

The actuals dataframe will be a little different because we want to include the sector of the company in this dataframe to make later calculations easier.

```
In [163]: data_actu = pd.DataFrame(data["actuals"]).unstack()  
data_actu.index.names = ["Date"]
```

```
In [164]: data_actu.head()
```

```
Out[164]:
```

	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(24 [AAPL])	Equity(53 [ABMD])	Equity(62 [ABT])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(67 [ADSK])	Equity(76 [TAP])	Equity(77 [ADL])
Date								
2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14	1.14
2010-01-05 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14	1.14
2010-01-06 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14	1.14
2010-01-07 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14	1.14
2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14	1.14

5 rows × 595 columns

We want to be able to **group the data above by sectors**, so we will take the sector data that we have pulled and turn it into a single-column dataframe where **index=stock/company name and value=sector**.

```
In [165]: data_sector = pd.DataFrame(data["sector"]).unstack()  
data_sector = data_sector.bfill() # Backwards fill so each company's s  
ector code is the first row  
data_sector.columns = data_sector.columns.droplevel(0)  
data_sector = data_sector.T["2010-01-04"]
```

```
In [166]: data_sector.head()
```

```
Out[166]: Equity(2 [ARNC])      101.0  
Equity(24 [AAPL])      311.0  
Equity(53 [ABMD])      206.0  
Equity(62 [ABT])       206.0  
Equity(64 [GOLD])      101.0  
Name: 2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00, dtype: float64
```

```
In [167]: for x in data_sector.index:  
           data_sector[x] = sectorNumToString[data_sector[x]]
```

```
In [168]: data_sector.head()
```

```
Out[168]: Equity(2 [ARNC])      Basic Materials
Equity(24 [AAPL])      Technology
Equity(53 [ABMD])      Healthcare
Equity(62 [ABT])      Healthcare
Equity(64 [GOLD])      Basic Materials
Name: 2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00, dtype: object
```

Part 3 -- More Data Wrangling

We want to finish formatting our data so that our calculations are easy to run. We will continue working on the data_actu/data_sector combination

```
In [169]: # Remove hidden column multi-index in dataframe
data_actu.columns = list(data_actu.columns.droplevel([0]))
```

I want to have a Multi-Index on the data_actu dataframe so I can group the stocks by each of their respective sectors. From there, it will be a lot easier to find the company that reported first for each sector for each quarter.

```
In [170]: # Create a list for the multiindex in the data_actu dataframe
# use list comprehension here to make life easier, for more info see:
# https://www.pythonforbeginners.com/basics/list-comprehensions-in-python
data_actu.columns = [(data_sector[x],x) for x in data_actu.columns]

# Change the columns in the data_actu to the new multiindex and sort to look organized
data_actu.columns = (pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(data_actu.columns, names=['sector', 'stock']))
                        .sort_values())
```

```
In [173]: data_actu.head()
```

```
Out[173]:
```

sector	stock	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(154 [AEM])	Equity(460 [APD])	Equity(1595 [CLF])	Equity(2119 [DD])	Equity(226 [DOW])
	Date							
	2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14
	2010-01-05 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14
	2010-01-06 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14
	2010-01-07 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14
	2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14

5 rows × 595 columns

This looks a lot more like what I'm looking for. Now I can simply slice the dataframe by sector and work with those slices:

```
In [175]: data_actu["Basic Materials"].head()
```

```
Out[175]:
```

stock	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(154 [AEM])	Equity(460 [APD])	Equity(1595 [CLF])	Equity(2119 [DD])	Equity(226 [DOW])
Date							
2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14
2010-01-05 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14
2010-01-06 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14
2010-01-07 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14
2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	0.12	1.82	NaN	0.919999	0.54	NaN	1.14

5 rows × 38 columns

From here, we will turn the data into a binary dataframe to see exactly when a company reports as follows:

- Assign 1 if the value is new e.g. it is a new earnings release
- 0 if the value has not changed

To do this, we will:

- Take the percent change day-over-day. If the value has not changed, the percent change will be 0 and if it has changed, it will be a number whose absolute value is greater than zero.
- Divide that dataframe by itself, which will populate all the 0's (representing no change, or the stock hasn't been listed) with NaN's and all the nonzero numbers (representing when a company reports) with 1's

```
In [179]: report = (data_actu.pct_change() / data_actu.pct_change()).fillna(0)
report.head()
```

```
Out[179]:
```

sector								
	stock	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(154 [AEM])	Equity(460 [APD])	Equity(1595 [CLF])	Equity(2119 [DD])	Equity(2261 [DOW])
	Date							
	2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2010-01-05 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2010-01-06 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2010-01-07 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows × 595 columns

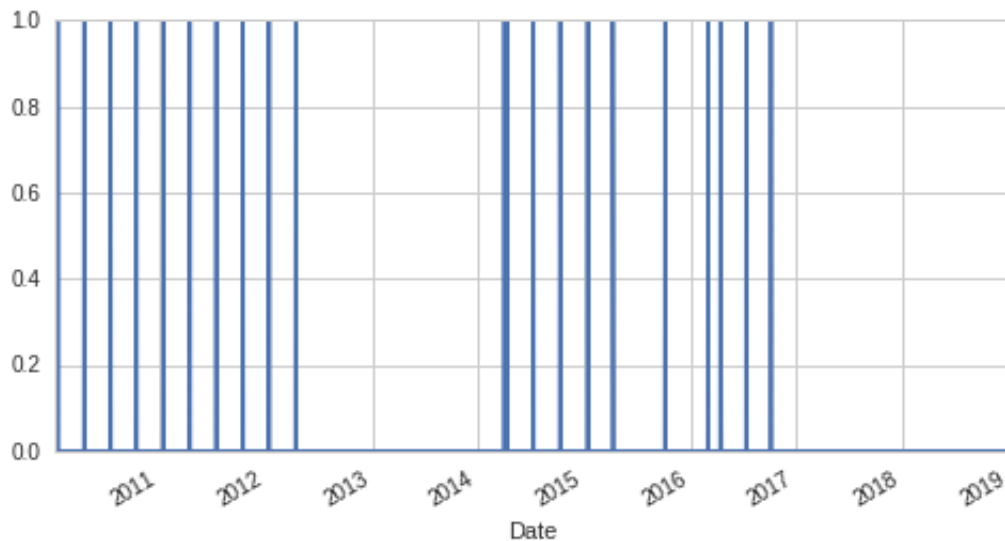
Let's pick a random stock and see how it looks in this new dataframe:

```
In [189]: report["Basic Materials"].columns[0]
```

```
Out[189]: Equity(2 [ARNC])
```

```
In [198]: # Plug in the above value into the slice, plot the slice of that stock
report["Basic Materials"][report["Basic Materials"].columns[0]].plot(figsize=(8,4))
```

```
Out[198]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7ff8b74b30b8>
```



We can see exactly when this company reports, and see the gaps when the stock must have been delisted from the S&P 500.

Basic Visualization of the Strategy (to be cont'd)

Here I will show a visualization of the strategy. Let's take the above dataframe of Basic Materials and try to find the first company in the sector to report for each sector.

```
In [347]: test_sector = report["Basic Materials"]
test_sector.head()
```

```
Out[347]:
```

stock	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(154 [AEM])	Equity(460 [APD])	Equity(1595 [CLF])	Equity(2119 [DD])	Equity(226 [DOW])
Date							
2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-05 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-06 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-07 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows x 38 columns

```
In [348]: # Create a column at the end of the dataframe called Qdate with the co
           rresponding quarter start date
test_sector['Qdate'] = [date - pd.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin(startin
                        gMonth=1)
                        for date in test_sector.index]
```

/venvs/py35/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3: Set
tingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy>

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing
imports until

```
In [349]: test_sector.head()
```

```
Out[349]:
```

stock	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(154 [AEM])	Equity(460 [APD])	Equity(1595 [CLF])	Equity(2119 [DD])	Equity(226 [DOW])
Date							
2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-05 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-06 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-07 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows × 39 columns

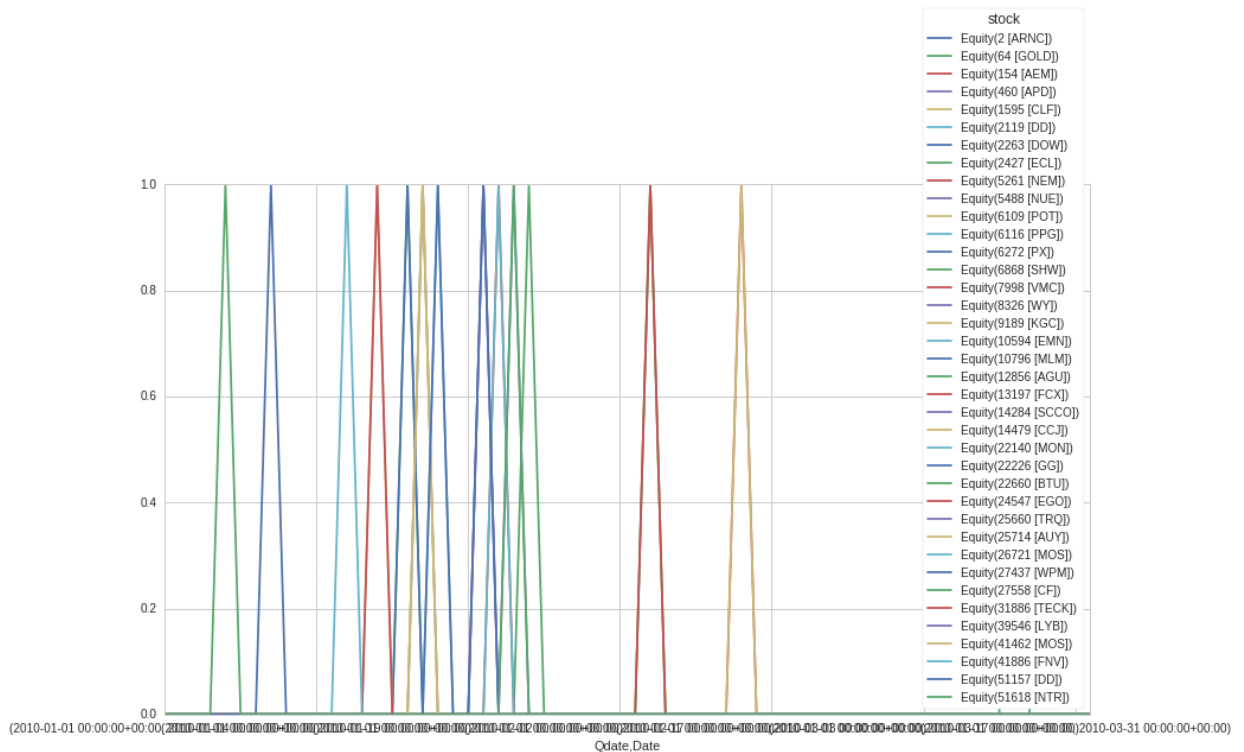
We can see at the end that the Qdate column has worked. We will now group by the Qdate and take only the first value of that group:

```
In [350]: test_sector = test_sector.reset_index().groupby(["Qdate", "Date"]).first()
```



```
In [351]: # Visualize reporting schedule for quarter 1, 2010
test_sector[test_sector.index.get_level_values(0) == "2010-01-01"].plot()
```

```
Out[351]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7ff8b6b34dd8>
```



We want to isolate the first green value on the far left of the chart. Let's create a dummy dataframe and try to simply get that first value alone:

```
In [365]: sample = test_sector[test_sector.index.get_level_values(0) == "2010-01-01"]
sample.head()
```

Out[365]:

	stock	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(154 [AEM])	Equity(460 [APD])	Equity(1595 [CLF])	Equity(2 [I
Qdate	Date						
	2010-01-04 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	2010-01-05 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2010-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	2010-01-06 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	2010-01-07 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

5 rows × 38 columns

```
In [366]: # Delete any rows that are all zero
sample = sample[~(sample==0).all(axis=1)]

# Isolate the first row with a nonzero value
sample = sample.iloc[0,:]

# Convert to DataFrame and transpose
sample = pd.DataFrame(sample).T
```

```
In [367]: sample.head()
```

Out[367]:

	stock	Equity(2 [ARNC])	Equity(64 [GOLD])	Equity(154 [AEM])	Equity(460 [APD])	Equity(1595 [CLF])	Equity(2 [I
2010-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

1 rows × 38 columns

If we scroll all the way to the end of this transposed matrix, we will see that stock NTR was the first to report for this quarter, and the report was on January 8, 2010. So now we want to see how these earnings compared to the estimates. If there was a big surprise and the company reported a high earnings per share, we will buy every stock in the sector, assuming that all the others will also report favourably. Vice-versa if the sector is performing badly.

Let's see what the results were for NTR on this date by looking at our data_actu dataframe:

```
In [384]: # Carve out only Basic Materials, on January 8, 2010, for stock 51618, or NTR  
data_actu["Basic Materials"][data_actu["Basic Materials"].index == "2010-01-08"][51618]
```

```
Out[384]: Date  
2010-01-08 00:00:00+00:00    0.58  
Name: Equity(51618 [NTR]), dtype: float64
```

We see that NTR reported favourably on that date, so we will long all stocks in the Basic Materials sector for the rest of that quarter.

The only step now is to extend this idea to all quarters, using all sectors. Once this signal is generated, it will be easy to see how well (or poorly) this algorithm performs.