

GLD_trade1_smac1.R

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2021-05-14

```
#install.packages("tidyquant")
library(tidyverse)

## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 3.6.3
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.0 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.2      v purrr   0.3.3
## v tibble  3.0.3      v dplyr  1.0.2
## v tidyr   1.1.1      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   1.3.1      v forcats 0.4.0
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.6.3
## Warning: package 'tibble' was built under R version 3.6.3
## Warning: package 'tidyr' was built under R version 3.6.3
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.6.3
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
library(tidyquant)

## Warning: package 'tidyquant' was built under R version 3.6.3
## Loading required package: lubridate
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date
## Loading required package: PerformanceAnalytics
## Warning: package 'PerformanceAnalytics' was built under R version 3.6.3
## Loading required package: xts
## Loading required package: zoo
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     as.Date, as.Date.numeric
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'xts':
##   method      from
##   as.zoo.xts  zoo
```

```

##
## Attaching package: 'xts'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##     first, last

##
## Attaching package: 'PerformanceAnalytics'

## The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':
##
##     legend

## Loading required package: quantmod

## Warning: package 'quantmod' was built under R version 3.6.3

## Loading required package: TTR

## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method             from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo

## Version 0.4-0 included new data defaults. See ?getSymbols.

## == Need to Learn tidyquant? =====
## Business Science offers a 1-hour course - Learning Lab #9: Performance Analysis & Portfolio Optimization
## </> Learn more at: https://university.business-science.io/p/learning-labs-pro </>

library(farver)

## Warning: package 'farver' was built under R version 3.6.3

load(file="symbolsData.Rdata")

symbol0<-list_symbols[2]

symbolsData_symbol0<-symbolsData %>% filter(symbol==symbol0)

# Define logReturn as forward return
symbolsData_symbol0$logReturn<- c(diff(log(symbolsData_symbol0$close)),0)

head(data.frame(symbolsData_symbol0))

##   symbol      date  open  high  low  close  volume adjusted  logReturn
## 1    GLD 2011-01-03 138.67 139.00 137.88 138.00 11510200   138.00 -0.023832475
## 2    GLD 2011-01-04 136.24 136.28 134.16 134.75 26154300   134.75 -0.002824058
## 3    GLD 2011-01-05 133.50 134.68 133.10 134.37 16700900   134.37 -0.004026799
## 4    GLD 2011-01-06 134.05 134.38 133.14 133.83 15965300   133.83 -0.001869788
## 5    GLD 2011-01-07 133.38 134.61 133.18 133.58 16761400   133.58  0.004034320
## 6    GLD 2011-01-10 133.85 134.20 133.24 134.12  8429900   134.12  0.005873035

symbolsData_symbol0$SMA50<- runMean(symbolsData_symbol0$close,n=50)

fcfn.dot0<-function(x){
  x0<-ifelse(is.na(x)==TRUE,0,x)
  return(x0)
}

```

```
symbolsData_symbol0$SMA50<- fcn.dot0(runMean(symbolsData_symbol0$close,n=50))
symbolsData_symbol0$SMA100<-fcn.dot0(runMean(symbolsData_symbol0$close,n=100))
```

```
date0<-symbolsData_symbol0$date
```

```
y<-symbolsData_symbol0$logReturn
xclose<-symbolsData_symbol0$close
xSMA50<- runMean(xclose, n=20)
xSMA100<- runMean(xclose, n=40)
```

```
head(y)
```

```
## [1] -0.023832475 -0.002824058 -0.004026799 -0.001869788 0.004034320
## [6] 0.005873035
```

```
tail(y)
```

```
## [1] -0.007566032 -0.006082064 0.007061489 -0.004353783 0.016033537
## [6] 0.000000000
```

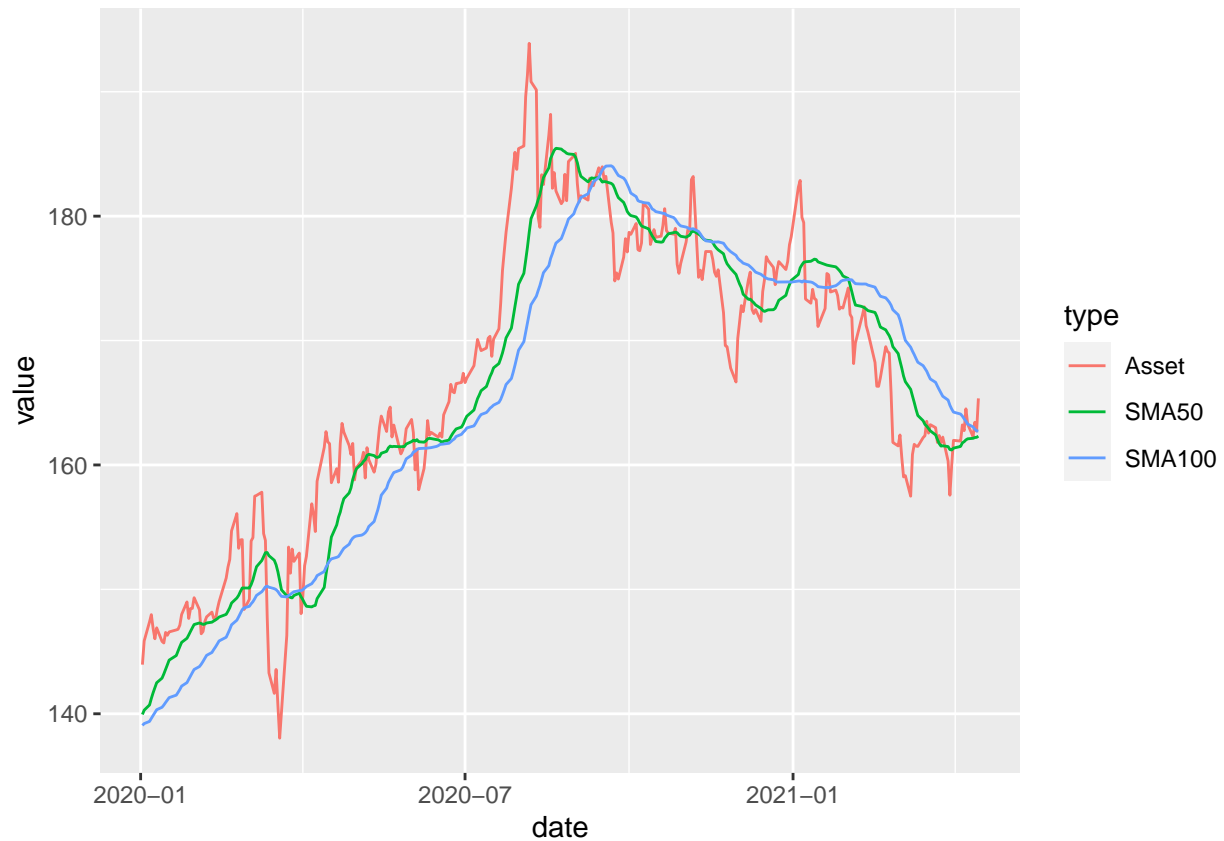
```
length(xSMA50)
```

```
## [1] 2588
```

```
state0<-100*(xclose>xSMA50) + 10*(xSMA50>xSMA100)
state0.tb<-tibble(behind=lag(state0), state0, ahead=lead(state0))
```

```
df00<-rbind(data.frame(
  date=date0,
  value=xclose,
  type="Asset"),
  data.frame(
    date=date0,
    value=xSMA50,
    type="SMA50"),
  data.frame(
    date=date0,
    value=xSMA100,
    type="SMA100")
)
```

```
df00 %>% filter(date >=as.Date("2020-01-01")) %>%
ggplot(., aes(x=date, y=value, col=type)) +
  geom_line()
```



```
#
# States to define:
# Indicator of close larger than lag 1 close
# and lags of this indicator

ind.smac1<-ifelse(xclose>lag(xclose,n=1), 1,0)

smac0.tb<-tibble(
  smac1=ind.smac1,
  smac1.lag1=lag(ind.smac1),
  smac1.lag2=lag(lag(ind.smac1)))

tmp3<-split(y, f=smac0.tb)
df3<-data.frame(
  sum=sapply(tmp3,sum),
  n=sapply(tmp3,length)
)
df3

##           sum    n
## 0.0.0 -0.128173639 260
## 1.0.0 -0.079026851 313
## 0.1.0 -0.017263717 340
## 1.1.0  0.004456068 331
## 0.0.1  0.027622588 312
## 1.0.1  0.093663219 359
```

```
## 0.1.1 0.214372949 331
## 1.1.1 0.095843507 339
```

```
df3$return=df3$sum/df3$n
df3
```

```
##           sum    n      return
## 0.0.0 -0.128173639 260 -4.929755e-04
## 1.0.0 -0.079026851 313 -2.524820e-04
## 0.1.0 -0.017263717 340 -5.077564e-05
## 1.1.0 0.004456068 331 1.346244e-05
## 0.0.1 0.027622588 312 8.853393e-05
## 1.0.1 0.093663219 359 2.609003e-04
## 0.1.1 0.214372949 331 6.476524e-04
## 1.1.1 0.095843507 339 2.827242e-04
```

```
code_smac1<-100*(ind.smac1>0) + 10*(lag(ind.smac1,1)>0) +
1*(lag(lag(ind.smac1,1),1)>0)
```

```
table(code_smac1)
```

```
## code_smac1
## 0 1 10 11 100 101 110 111
## 260 312 340 331 313 359 331 339
```

```
# One step transitions -- Markov Chain
```

```
# Table of one-step transitions:
```

```
smac_onestep<-table(lag(code_smac1,1), code_smac1)
smac_onestep
```

```
##      code_smac1
##      0 1 10 11 100 101 110 111
## 0 121 0 0 0 139 0 0 0
## 1 138 0 0 0 174 0 0 0
## 10 0 163 0 0 0 177 0 0
## 11 0 149 0 0 0 182 0 0
## 100 0 0 163 0 0 0 150 0
## 101 0 0 177 0 0 0 181 0
## 110 0 0 0 163 0 0 0 168
## 111 0 0 0 168 0 0 0 171
```

```
round(prop.table(smac_onestep,margin =1), digits=4)
```

```
##      code_smac1
##      0 1 10 11 100 101 110 111
## 0 0.4654 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.5346 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
## 1 0.4423 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.5577 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
## 10 0.0000 0.4794 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.5206 0.0000 0.0000
## 11 0.0000 0.4502 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.5498 0.0000 0.0000
## 100 0.0000 0.0000 0.5208 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.4792 0.0000
## 101 0.0000 0.0000 0.4944 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.5056 0.0000
## 110 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.4924 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.5076
## 111 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.4956 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.5044
```

```
# Create ymat with columns corresponding to state-dependent returns
```

```
#
ymat<-cbind(
```

```

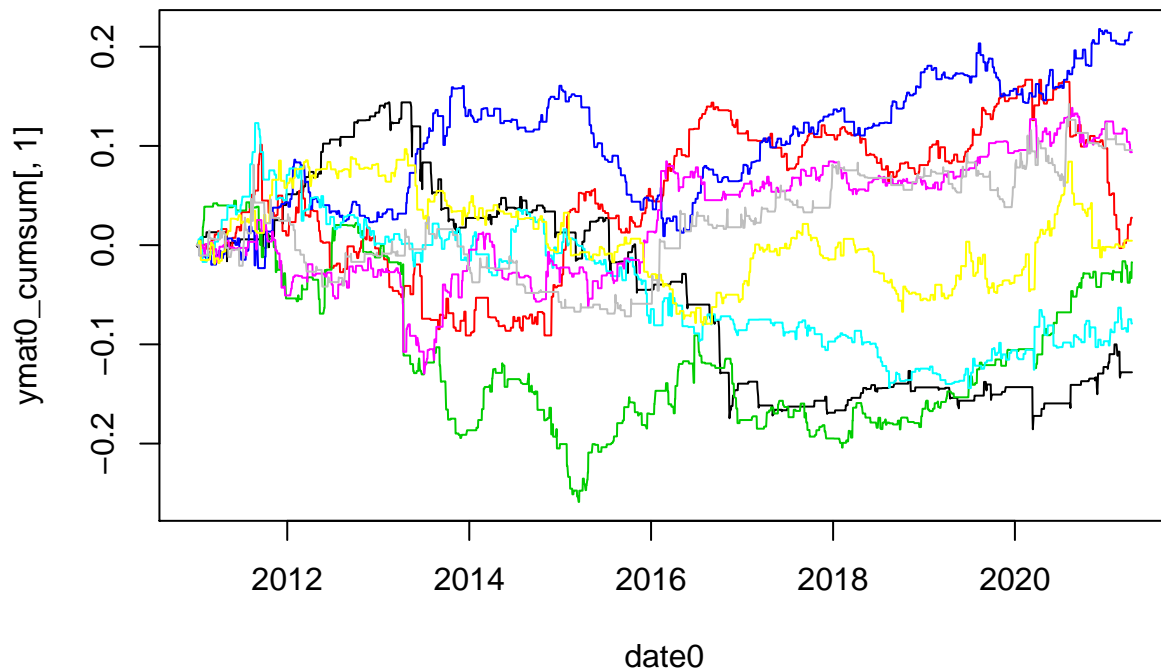
y*(code_smac1==0),
y*(code_smac1==1),
y*(code_smac1==10),
y*(code_smac1==11),
y*(code_smac1==100),
y*(code_smac1==101),
y*(code_smac1==110),
y*(code_smac1==111)
)

ymat0<-apply(ymat,2,fcn.dot0)
ymat0_cumsum<-apply(ymat0,2,cumsum)

plot(x=date0,y=ymat0_cumsum[,1],ylim=c(min(as.matrix(ymat0_cumsum)),
                                         max(as.matrix(ymat0_cumsum))),type="l")

for (j in c(2:ncol(ymat0_cumsum))) {
  lines(date0, ymat0_cumsum[,j], col=j)
}

```



```

# Do same plot with ggplot

df0<-rbind(
  data.frame(date=date0, value=ymat0_cumsum[,1], state=0),
  data.frame(date=date0, value=ymat0_cumsum[,2], state=1),
  data.frame(date=date0, value=ymat0_cumsum[,3], state=10),

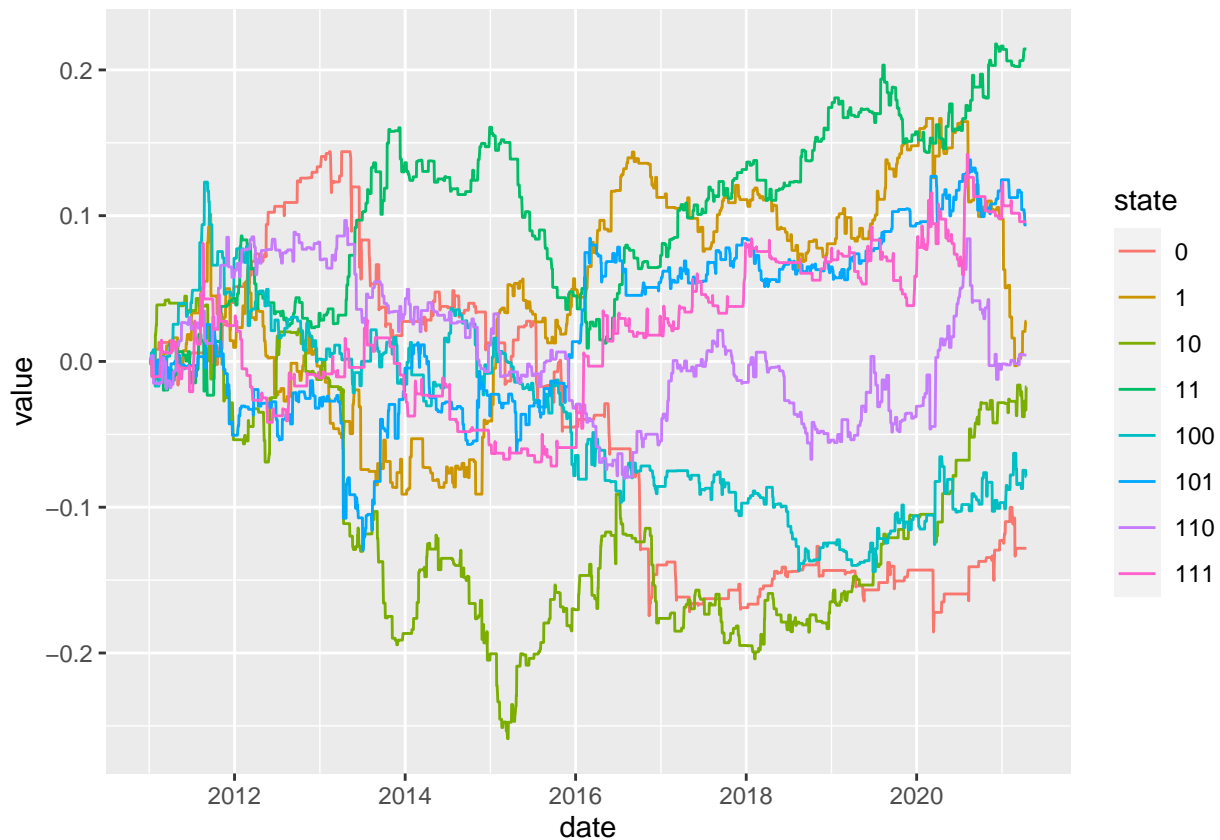
```

```

data.frame(date=date0, value=ymat0_cumsum[,4], state=11),
data.frame(date=date0, value=ymat0_cumsum[,5], state=100),
data.frame(date=date0, value=ymat0_cumsum[,6], state=101),
data.frame(date=date0, value=ymat0_cumsum[,7], state=110),
data.frame(date=date0, value=ymat0_cumsum[,8], state=111)
)

df0$state<-as.factor(df0$state)
ggplot(df0, aes(x=date,y=value, col=state)) + geom_line()

```



```

# Each col of ymat0 corresponds to a trading long
# only on days when the state condition holds
#

vec_means=apply(ymat0,2,mean)*252
vec_vol = sqrt(apply(ymat0,2,var))*sqrt(252)
vec_sharpe=vec_means/vec_vol

tab_perf<-cbind(
  mean=vec_means,
  vol=vec_vol,
  sharpe=vec_sharpe)

dimnames(tab_perf)[[1]]<- sort(unique(code_smac1))
tab_perf

```

```
##           mean      vol      sharpe
## 0    -0.0124805862 0.05145065 -0.242573913
## 1     0.0026896801 0.06197650  0.043398385
## 10   -0.0016810111 0.06308356 -0.026647371
## 11    0.0208740275 0.05060242  0.412510481
## 100  -0.0076950412 0.05778567 -0.133165205
## 101   0.0091202207 0.05460362  0.167025932
## 110   0.0004338984 0.05582398  0.007772617
## 111   0.0093325208 0.05214225  0.178981951
```

```
# This gives annualized means/volatilities/share ratios of
# trades
```

```
round(cor(ymat0), digits=5)
```

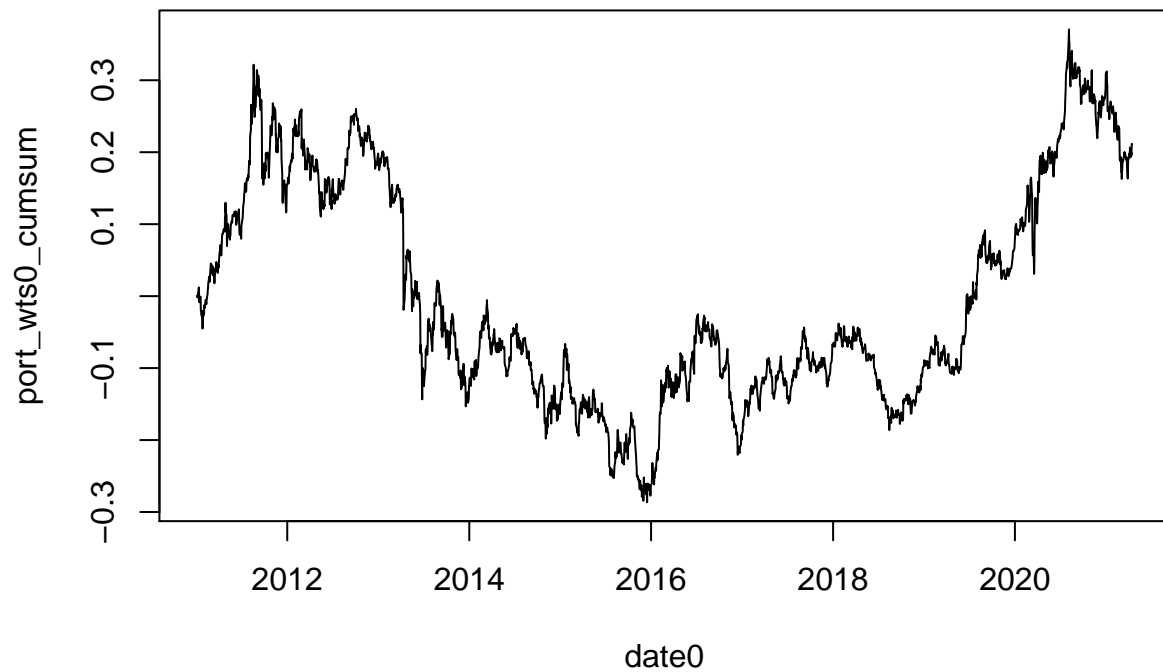
```
##           [,1]  [,2]  [,3]  [,4]  [,5]  [,6]  [,7]  [,8]
## [1,]  1.00000  4e-05 -3e-05  0.00040 -0.00013  0.00016  1e-05  0.00017
## [2,]  0.00004  1e+00  0e+00 -0.00007  0.00002 -0.00003  0e+00 -0.00003
## [3,] -0.00003  0e+00  1e+00  0.00004 -0.00001  0.00002  0e+00  0.00002
## [4,]  0.00040 -7e-05  4e-05  1.00000  0.00022 -0.00027 -1e-05 -0.00029
## [5,] -0.00013  2e-05 -1e-05  0.00022  1.00000  0.00009  0e+00  0.00009
## [6,]  0.00016 -3e-05  2e-05 -0.00027  0.00009  1.00000 -1e-05 -0.00012
## [7,]  0.00001  0e+00  0e+00 -0.00001  0.00000 -0.00001  1e+00 -0.00001
## [8,]  0.00017 -3e-05  2e-05 -0.00029  0.00009 -0.00012 -1e-05  1.00000
```

```
# Define wts vectors corresponding to trading strategies
# that are long on days with the respective states
```

```
wts0<-as.matrix(c(1:ncol(ymat0))*0 +1)
wts0
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,]      1
## [2,]      1
## [3,]      1
## [4,]      1
## [5,]      1
## [6,]      1
## [7,]      1
## [8,]      1
```

```
port_wts0_cumsum<-cumsum(ymat0 %*% wts0)
plot(date0, port_wts0_cumsum,type="l")
```

```
# wts1 which zeros cases 1 and 5

wts1<-wts0
wts1[1]<-0
wts1[5]<-0
port_wts1_cumsum<-cumsum(ymat0 %*% wts1)
plot(date0, port_wts1_cumsum,type="l")
lines(date0,port_wts0_cumsum,col='red')
```

