

Financial Data Analysis Tutorial

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Setup

We load the required libraries

```
rm(list=ls())
require(tinytex) #LaTeX
require(ggplot2) #plots
require(AEC) #JP-Renne functions
require(forecast) #time series stuff
require(expm) #matrix exponents
require(here) #directory finder
require(stringr) # analysis of strings, important for the detection in tweets
require(dplyr) #data management
require(lubridate) #data dates management
require(zoo) #for lagging
require(jtools) #tables
require(huxtable) #tables
require(lmtest) #reg tests
require(vroom) #for loading data

getwd()
#setwd("../") -> set wd at base repo folder

#load helper functions
source(here("helperfunctions/data_loaders.R"))
source(here("helperfunctions/date_selector.R"))
source(here("helperfunctions/plotters.R"))
source(here("helperfunctions/quick_arma.R"))
source(here("helperfunctions/r.vol_calculators.R"))
```

Data

Note that this document uses intermediate data to show how we produce the financial part of the final data. It also shows various functions we developed to implement some quick analysis and plotting.

Raw Data

Use our custom data loading function as our financial data is fractured by month due to the downloading constraints.

```
#market prices (loads and names them automatically)
```

```
#S&P500
```

```
data_loader(symbol="SPY")
```

```
#STOXX50
```

```
data_loader(symbol="VGK")
```

```
#CSI 300 (China)
```

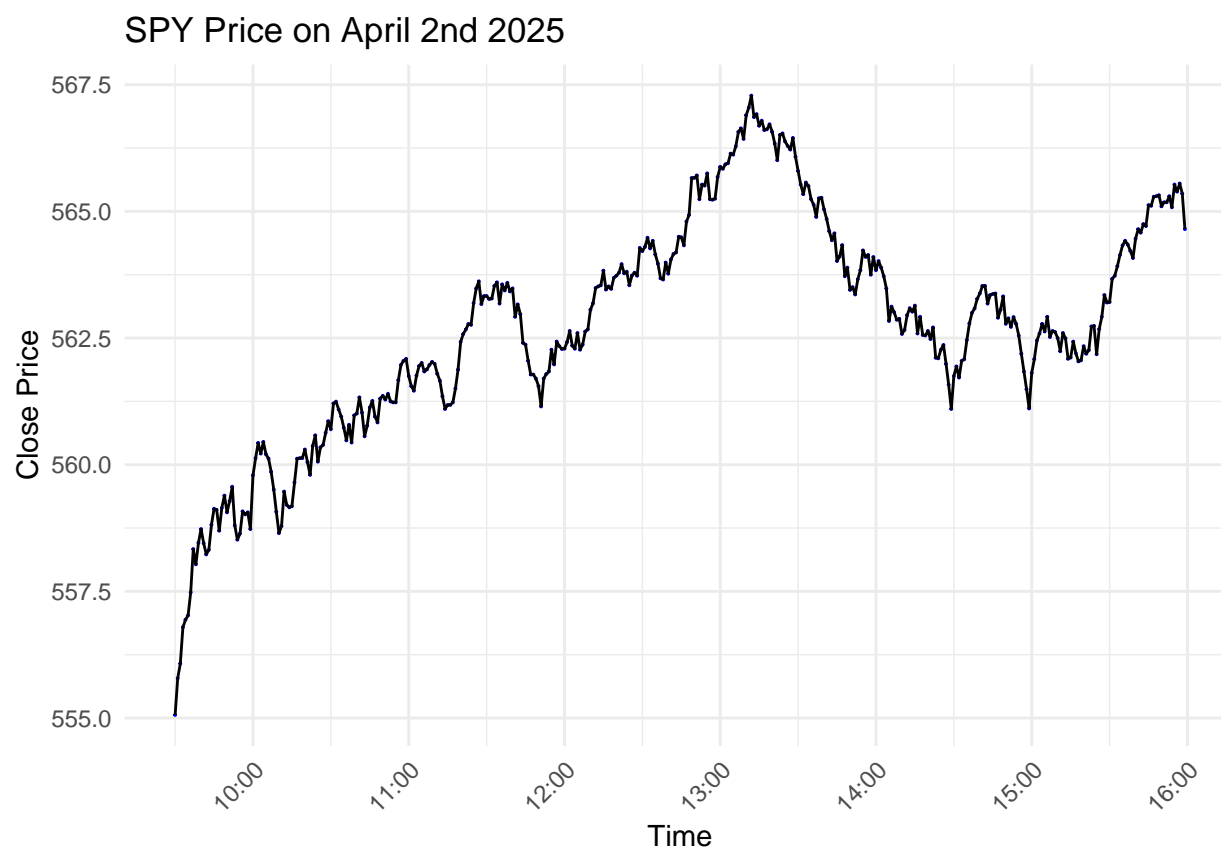
```
data_loader(symbol="ASHR")
```

Quick Analysis

SPY April 2nd 2025

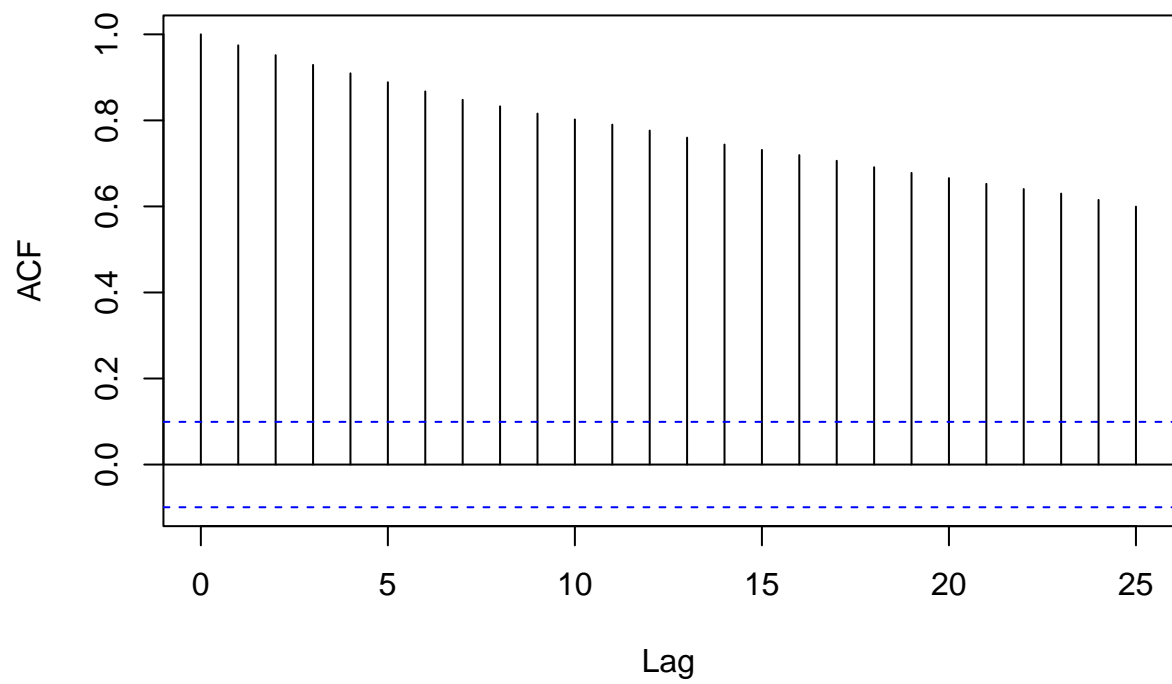
Here are some functions we developed in order to be able to easily select certain dates for our financial data. Comes in handy for our plotter functions as well as later in the calculation of the realised volatility.

```
#extract a particular day  
SPY_25_04_02 = day_selector(raw_SPY,2025,04,02) #april 2nd 2025  
  
#let's plot it  
price_plotter_day(SPY_25_04_02,"SPY Price on April 2nd 2025")
```

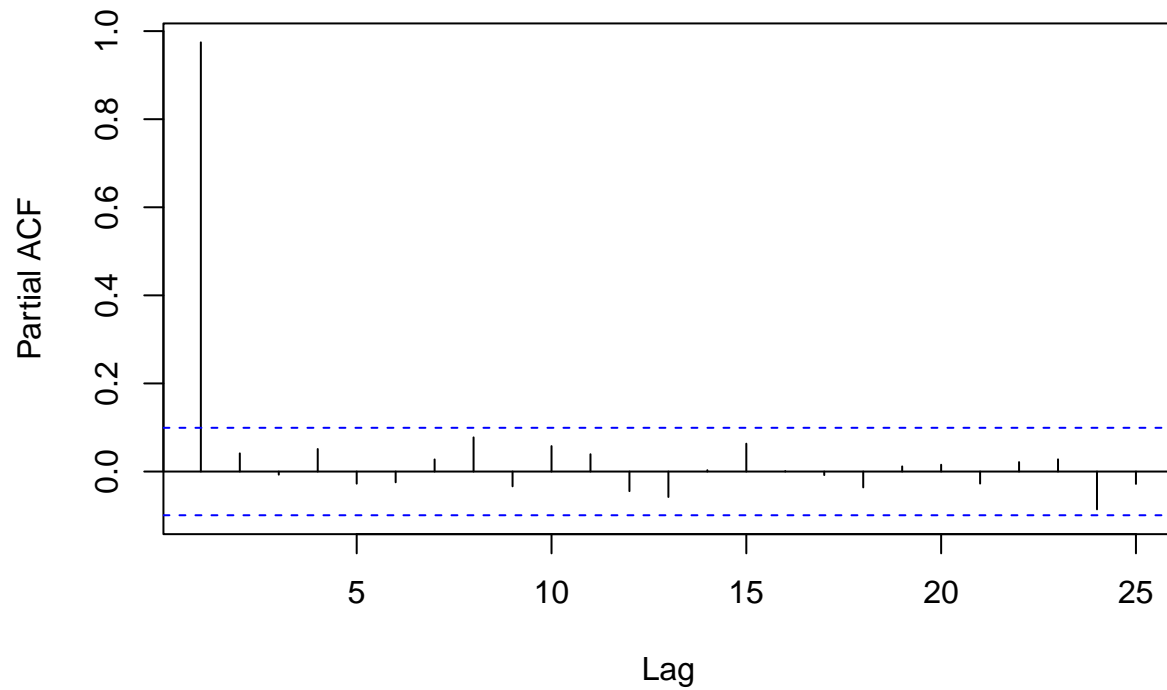


```
#quickly test some ARMA specifications  
quick_arma(SPY_25_04_02,1,0,0) #checking AR1,AR2,AR3
```

Series data\$close



Series data\$close



```
##
##               AR Estimations
##
##               AR-1      AR-2      AR-3
##
##      ar1      0.9975      0.9728      1.4609
##              (0.0030)    (0.0514)    (NaN)
##      intercept 561.0971  561.3655  562.5635
##              (3.2897)    (3.4352)    (22.1897)
##      ar2              0.0249      0.0770
##              (0.0515)    (0.0013)
##      ar3              -0.5386
##              (0.0007)
##
##      nobs      390      390      390
##      sigma      0.2854      0.2853      0.3414
##      logLik     -67.0847    -66.9808    -135.4359
##      AIC        140.1693    141.9615    280.8718
##      BIC        152.0678    157.8261    300.7025
##      nobs.1     390.0000    390.0000    390.0000
##
##      *** p < 0.001; ** p < 0.01; * p <
##      0.05.
##
## Column names: names, AR-1, AR-2, AR-3
##           Checking Residuals
##
```

```
##              AR-1 Residuals  AR-2 Residuals  AR-3 Residuals
##
##      (Intercept)          0.0302 *          0.0291 *          -0.0051
##                      (0.0145)          (0.0145)          (0.0171)
##      REG1res_lagged      -0.0476
##                      (0.0510)
##      REG2res_lagged
##                      -0.0217
##                      (0.0511)
##      REG3res_lagged
##                      -0.1733 ***
##                      (0.0503)
##
##      N                  389                  389                  389
##      R2                  0.0022                  0.0005                  0.0297
##
##      *** p < 0.001; ** p < 0.01; * p < 0.05.
##
## Column names: names, AR-1 Residuals, AR-2 Residuals, AR-3 Residuals
```

```
#quick_arma(SPY_25_04_02,2,0,0) #checking AR2,AR3,AR4
```

```
#extract a particular month
```

```
SPY_24_09 = month_selector(raw_SPY,2024,09) #november 2024
```

```
#extract a particular year
```

```
SPY_24 = year_selector(raw_SPY,2024) #2024
```

Realised Volatility

Computations

We have developed several functions for the computation of realised volatility. The only areas where they differ is in the timeframe of the input dataset, and whether it calculates the daily average or the hourly average. Note that we use hourly data in our final analysis. These functions can be found in the helperfunctions folder.

```
#avg per day for each month of any dataset
vol_SPY_daily = r.vol_daily(raw_SPY,merge=F)
head(vol_SPY_daily)
```

timestamp	r_vol_d
2013-01-02	0.00197
2013-01-03	0.00178
2013-01-04	0.0012
2013-01-07	0.000854
2013-01-08	0.00115
2013-01-09	0.000924

```
#can then filter out years, months, or days
vol_24d = year_selector(vol_SPY_daily,2024)
vol_24_08d = month_selector(vol_SPY_daily,2024,08)
vol_24_11_04d = day_selector(vol_SPY_daily,2024,11,04) #scalar
```

```
#avg per hour for each day of each month of any dataset
vol_SPY_hourly = r.vol_hourly(raw_SPY,merge=F)
head(vol_SPY_hourly)
```

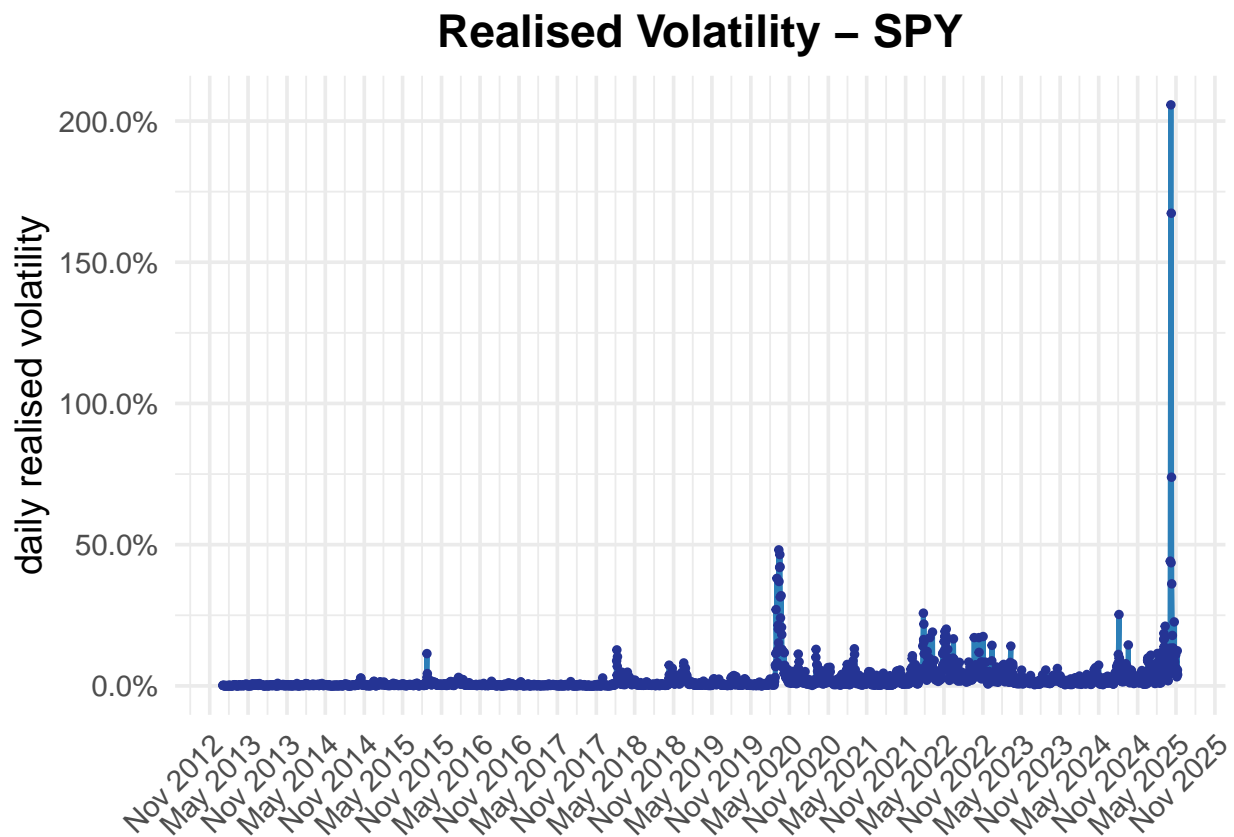
timestamp	r_vol_h
2013-01-02 09:00:00	0.00403
2013-01-02 10:00:00	0.00251
2013-01-02 11:00:00	0.00183
2013-01-02 12:00:00	0.00109
2013-01-02 13:00:00	0.001
2013-01-02 14:00:00	0.00149


```
#can then filter out years, months, or days
vol_24h = year_selector(vol_SPY_hourly,2024)
vol_24_08h = month_selector(vol_SPY_hourly,2024,08)
vol_24_11_04h = day_selector(vol_SPY_hourly,2024,11,04) #vector
```

Plots

We have developed two functions in order to easily plot our volatility data in nice ggplots. One is for the daily average and the other for the hourly average.

```
#avg per day volatility all time
dvol_plotter(vol_SPY_daily,breaks="yearly",
             title="Realised Volatility - SPY")
```



```
#hourly volatility all time
hvol_plotter(vol_SPY_hourly,breaks="yearly",
             title="Realised Volatility - SPY")
```

Realised Volatility – SPY

