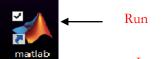
## Installation and Execution Guide: CONDOR

System and software requirements:-

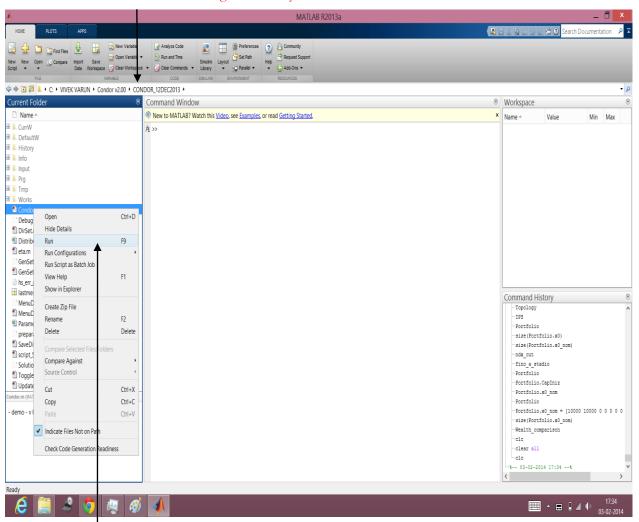
- 1) Operating System: Windows XP/Vista/7/8 (32 Bit or 64 Bit)
- 2) RAM: Minimum 2GB
- 3) Clock Speed: Minimum 1.6 GHz
- 4) MATLAB 2013a (Activated)
- 5) GAMS 23.5 (Activated with full control)
- 6) Microsoft Office 2007 (Activated)

Systematic Steps for the execution of the tool-

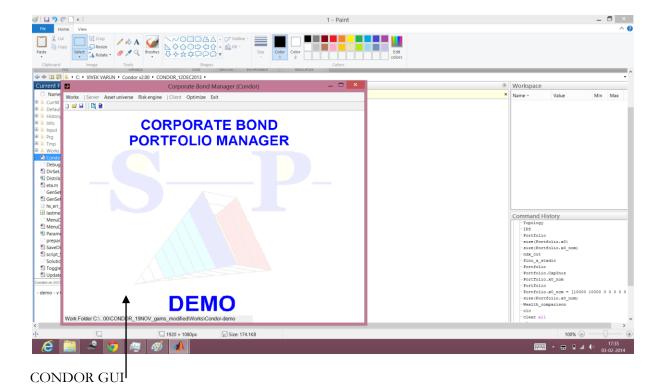
Step 1. Run MATLAB on your system and load the target directory where CONDOR is located



Locate the target Directory



Step 2: Run the file Condor.m, a CONDOR GUI would then appear on your screen.

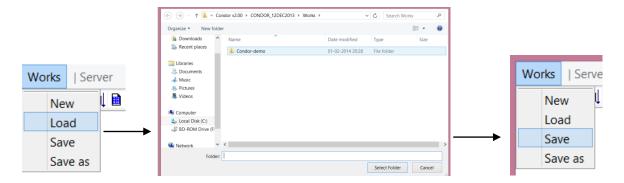


<u>Step3</u>: CONDOR GUI has many dropdown menus, to begin with go to the 'Works' dropdown menu and then hit 'New' to create a new workspace.



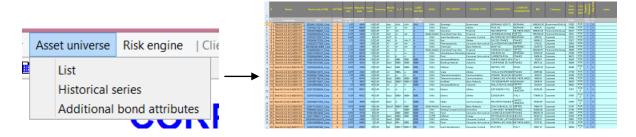
Another UI would then appear on screen for the confirmation of new workspace, hit 'Yes' to proceed further.

Step 4: Next step is to load the directory where input problem is defined.

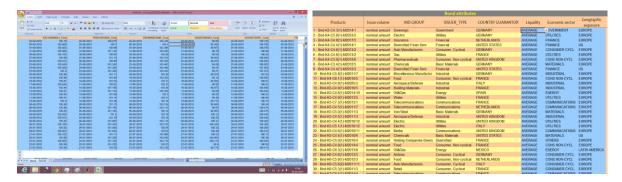


After clicking 'Load' in the 'Works' dropdown menu a new window would appear, locate the directory where input problem is defined, after successfully uploading the input problem hit 'Save' to save the workspace.

<u>Step 5</u>: Next step is to make sure that all the historical data is retrievable to the tool, this can be confirmed from the 'Asset Universe' dropdown menu. The 'Asset Universe' dropdown menu has 'List', 'Historical Series' and 'Additional Bond Attributes' sections where list of all the securities, price term structure and geographical exposures can be defined respectively.



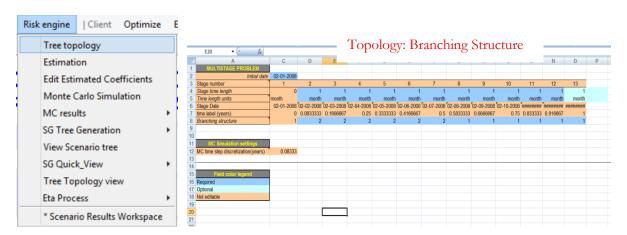
List of Products



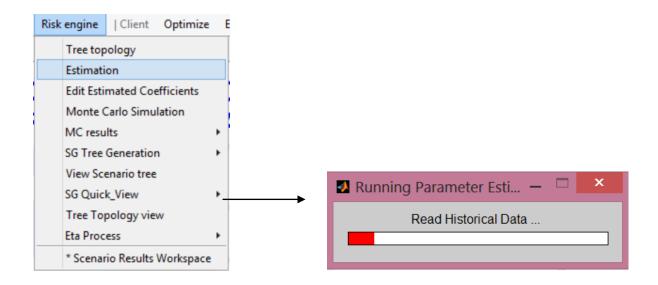
Historical Price and Spread series

Additional Bond Attributes

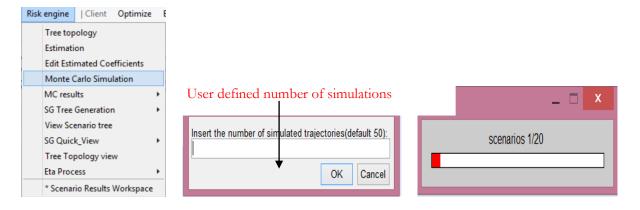
<u>Step 6</u>: Now go to the 'Risk Engine' dropdown menu. Here 'Topology' needs to be modified according to the complexity and the rigorousness of the solution problem. Hitting 'Topology' would take you to the Excel sheet where branching structure is defined.



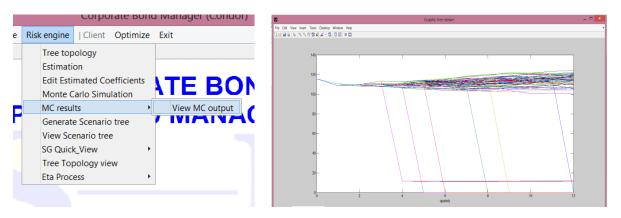
Step 7: Run the 'Estimation'



<u>Step 8</u>: Run the 'Monte Carlo Simulation', an input dialogue box would flash on your screen to confirm the user defined number of simulations. Then, the progress of the simulation process would be dynamically updated in waitbar. After successful completion of the simulation process the waitbar would disappear.

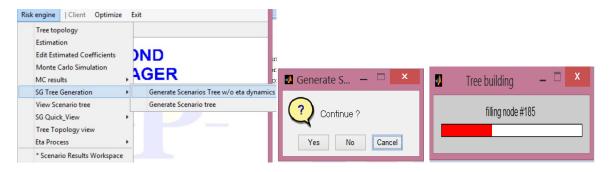


<u>Step 8 (a) (Optional).</u> The simulations trajectories generated can be viewed in 'MC Results' -> 'View MC Output'

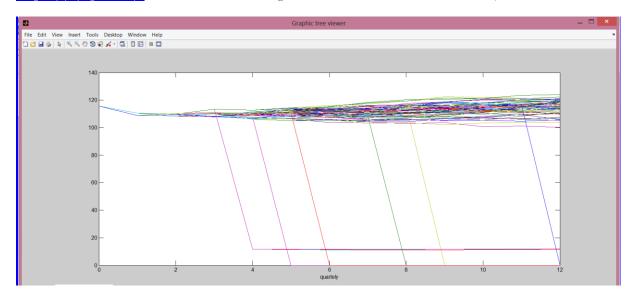


<u>Step 9.</u> Next we generate scenario tree with 'SG Tree Generation' menu, there are two options namely 'Generate Scenario Tree w/o eta Dynamics' and 'Generate Scenario Tree'. Choose one of them as per the

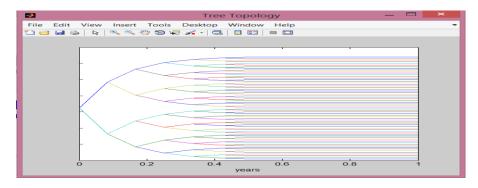
requirement of the problem then a dialogue box would appear confirming the execution of the process. Click 'Yes' to proceed further. The progress of the scenario tree generation would be updated dynamically with a waitbar. After successful completion of the process a dialogue box would appear confirming the completion of the process.



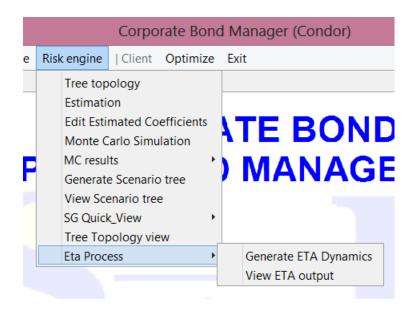
Step 9(a) (Optional): The scenario tree thus generated can be viewed under 'SG\_Quic View'



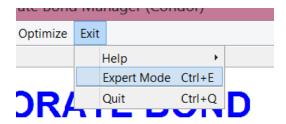
Step 10: Next we may view the tree topology view under 'Tree Topology View'



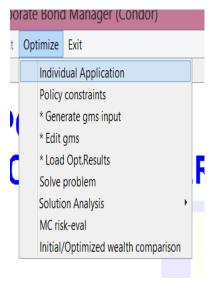
Step 11: Next we can see the eta dynamics (idiosyncratic factors) generated for each security.

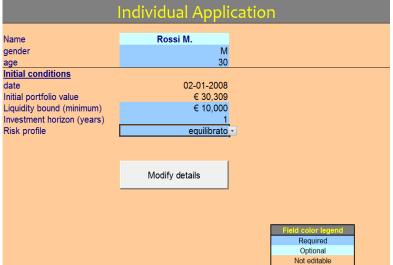


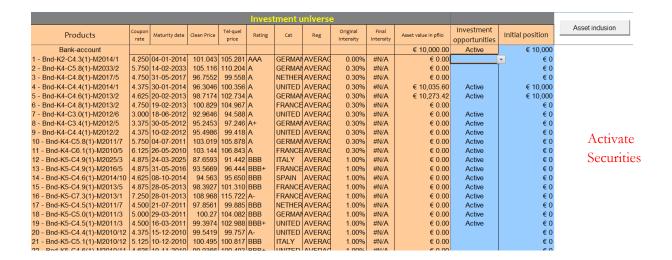
<u>Step 12.</u> Now we move to the 'Exit' dropdown menu to activate the 'Expert Mode', activating this mode would allow stepwise analysis through GAMS environment.

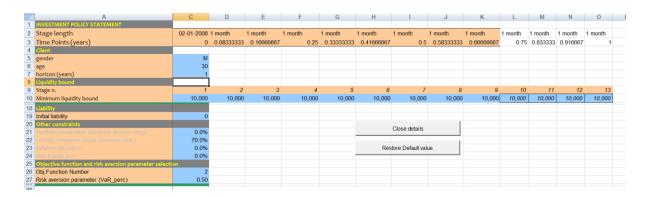


<u>Step 13</u>: Next we move to the final menu 'Optimize'. First we go to the 'Individual Application' where we define aggressiveness of the problem, inclusion of the securities from the investment universe in problem solving.



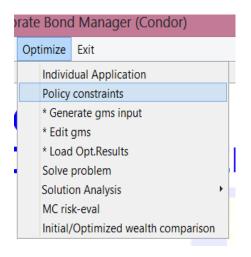


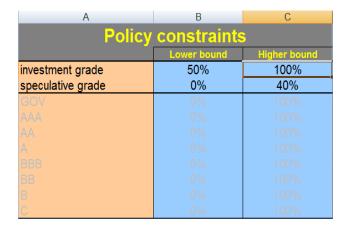




Check the liquidity bounds, risk aversion coefficient and Objective function definition

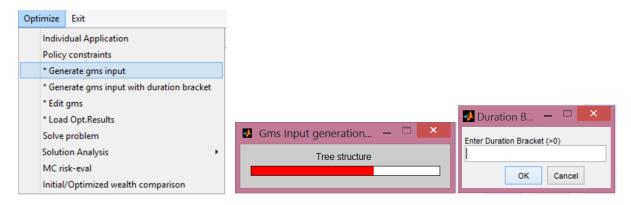
Step 14. Now we modify the policy constraints of the input problem under 'Policy Constraints'



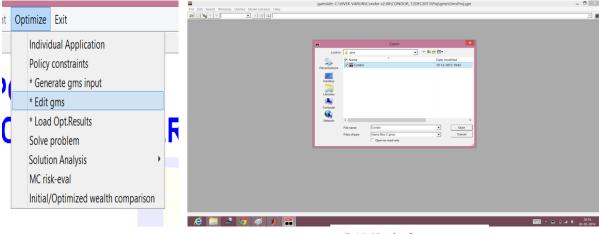


Policy constraints o set upper and lower bounds on investment and speculative grade securities and on particular asset class

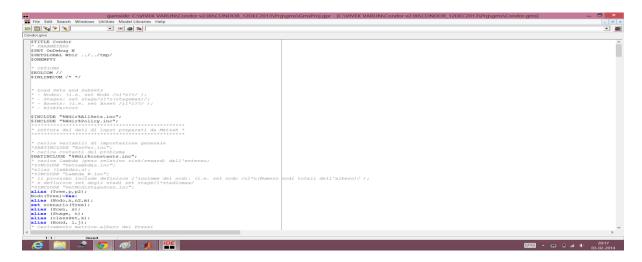
<u>Step 15.</u> Next we generate the input for the GAMS platform under '\*Generate gms input' or 'Generate Gms input with duration bracket'. Choose one option according to the problem. 'Generate gms input with duration bracket' would be followed by a input dialogue box where it would ask for the duration interval around mean. A value entered equals to 2 means it would filter out securities with mean duration less 2 and mean duration plus 2 at all the stages.



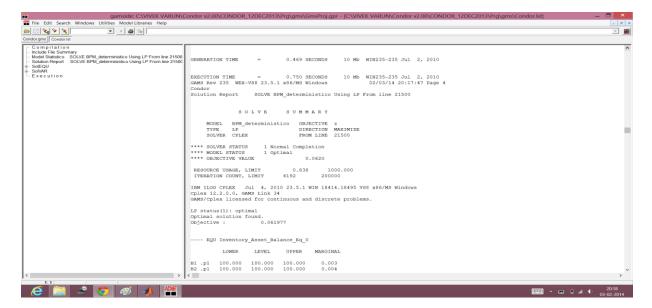
<u>Step 16:</u> Now we go to the GAMS environment from '\*Edit gms', this would take us to the GAMS environment where we need to open the GAMS file for the optimization part of the problem. Run the GAMS.



GAMS platform



GAMS file: Optimization Code



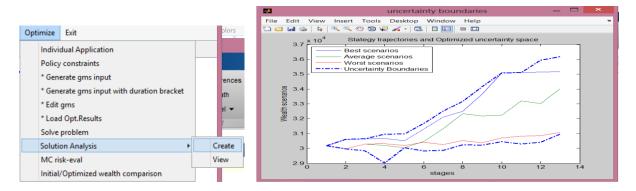
GAMS Output file: Optimization Code

<u>Step 17:</u> The solution of the optimization problem thus solved in GAMS environment is imported in MATLAB by hitting '\*Load Opt.Results'



Loading optimal results

<u>Step 18</u>: Next we move to the 'Solution Analysis' to 'Create' to see the outputs of the optimization problem.



Viewing the boundaries of the optimal portfolio



Output Portfolio: Here & Now Solution

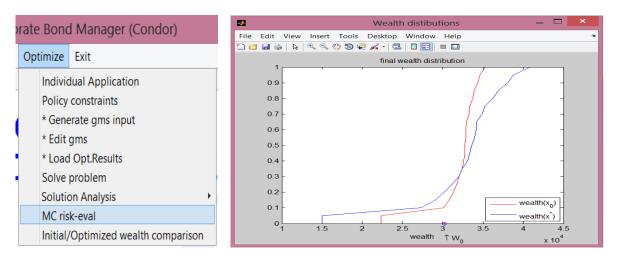


Output Portfolio: Distribution of securities across various asset classes



Output Portfolio: Distribution of securities across various asset classes (Pie Charts)

Step 20: Next we look at the risk evaluator under 'MC risk-eval'

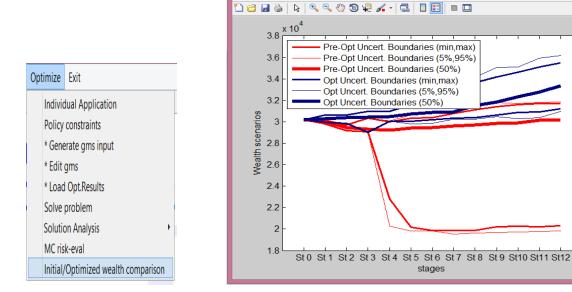


Risk Evaluation

<u>Step 21.</u> Last we can compare the initial and optimized wealth by hitting 'Initial/Optimized wealth comparison'

File Edit View Insert Tools Desktop Window Help

Initial/Optimized wealth comparison



Optimized wealth Analysis