ISE 599 Midterm Report Name: Tao Wang %%preparation of data %%To simplify the original excel 'ISE599 Midterm.XLSX', I split the excel into 5 separate excel documents %'allname.xlsx': record all the names of assets follow the time series %%'rebalance return.xlsx': extract all the month end price of all assets, preparing for the strategy monthly rebalance. And calculate the corresponding returns between terms %%'price.xlsx': all the prices of all assets through time series %%'name2.xlsx': On all of the month end days, all assets' names at those days %%'time.xlsx','Sheet1': the dates of all month end days, 'time.xlsx','Sheet2': the dates of all days %% Those excels will be attached with my midterm report [blah,ac name]=xlsread('allname.xlsx'); rebalance ret = xlsread('rebalance return.xlsx'); [ac price,blah]=xlsread('price.xlsx'); [blah, name2] = xlsread('name2.xlsx'); t1 =xlsread('time.xlsx','Sheet1'); t2 =xlsread('time.xlsx','Sheet2'); t index = [];for c=1:229 t index(c) = find(t2==t1(c));end bret = rebalance ret; lret =[]; sret = [];%%%Search and rebalance the assets at every end of months by assets' names for m = 1:228[B,index] = sort(bret(m,:),'descend'); long = name2 (m, index(1)+1);short = name2(m, index(11)+1);ol = index(1)+1;os = index(11)+1;for $j = (t_index(m)+1):t_index(m+1)$ long1=~cellfun(@isempty,strfind(ac name(j-1,:),long)); long2=~cellfun(@isempty,strfind(ac name(j,:),long)); short1=~cellfun(@isempty, strfind(ac name(j-1,:), short)); short2=~cellfun(@isempty, strfind(ac name(j,:), short)); x1 = find(long1);y1= find(short1); x2 = find(long2);y2 = find(short2);lret = [lret; (ac price(j, x2)/ac price(j-1,x1) - 1)]; sret = [sret; (ac price(j,y2)/ac price(j-1,y1) - 1)];end %% daily long return lret

lret =
 0.0202
 -0.0216
 0.0172
 0.0254
 -0.0122
 -0.0146

```
0.0247
0.0187
0.0046
0.0303
```

%% daily short return sret

```
sret =
    0.0142
    -0.0131
    0.0174
    0.0207
    -0.0203
    -0.0059
    0.0118
    0.0081
    0.0009
    0.0222
```

%% daily strategy portfolio return pret =lret-sret

```
pret =
    0.0060
    -0.0085
    -0.0002
    0.0047
    0.0081
    -0.0087
    0.0130
    0.0107
    0.0037
    0.0081
```

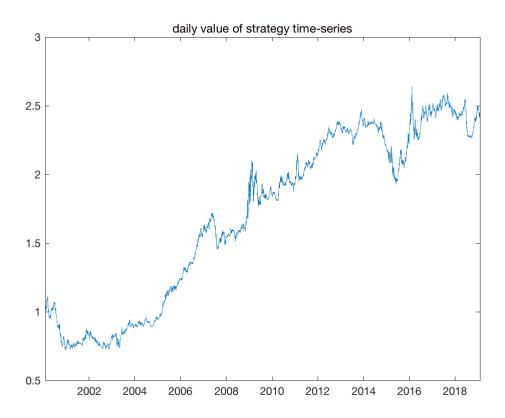
%% the portflio return used for daily compounding $c_pret=\ pret+1$

```
1.0060
0.9915
0.9998
1.0047
1.0081
0.9913
1.0130
1.0107
1.0037
```

c pret =

%%%%%Goal#1 Assume we invest \$1 in the strategy from day 1, i.e.,
1/31/2000, please plot the value of our investment over time.
% value of \$1 for daily compounding
value=[]

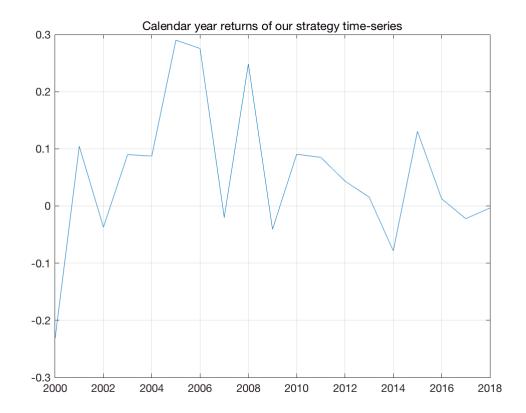
```
value =
      []
org_value =1
  org_value = 1
temp=[1;c_pret]
  temp =
     1.0000
     1.0060
     0.9915
     0.9998
     1.0047
      1.0081
     0.9913
     1.0130
     1.0107
      1.0037
n=length(temp)
  n = 4959
for i =1:n
value = [value; prod(temp(1:i))];
end
%% Plot the daily value of our investment
date= datetime(t2, 'ConvertFrom', 'datenum')+calyears(1900);
figure
plot(date, value)
title('daily value of strategy time-series')
```



```
%% Goal #2 Calculate the strategy's calendar year returns, i.e.,
cumulative returns in each year from 2000 to 2019.
%% Compounding all of the daily returns in every calendar year to get the
calendar year returns
 yr ret=[];
 yr_date =[2000:2018]';
 for i = 0:18
     yr_ret=[yr_ret;prod(c_pret((t_index(1+12*i):(t_index(1+12*(i+1)))-1)))-1];
%%Print out calendar year return
 array2table([yr date,yr ret],'VariableNames',...
   {'Year', 'Calendar_Year_Return'})
ans = 19 \times 2 table
   Year
         Calendar_Year_Return
   2000
            -0.23173
   2001
            0.10446
   2002
           -0.037113
   2003
            0.089882
   2004
            0.087229
   2005
             0.29018
   2006
             0.27557
           -0.019804
   2007
   2008
             0.2485
   2009
           -0.040789
   2010
            0.090535
   2011
            0.085067
```

```
2012 0.04352
2013 0.015563
2014 -0.07856
2015 0.13075
2016 0.012778
2017 -0.022205
2018 -0.0035489
```

```
%% Plot Calendar year returns of our strategy
figure
plot(yr_date, yr_ret)
grid
title('Calendar year returns of our strategy time-series')
```



%%Goal#3 Calculate the annualized return, annualized risk, and Sharpe ratio (let's assume risk-free rate of 0) of the strategy.

% calculate the annualized return (assume the annualized return is the geometric mean of the daily compounding returns to compounding 252 days for one year and then minus 1)

anual ret=(geomean(1+pret))^252-1

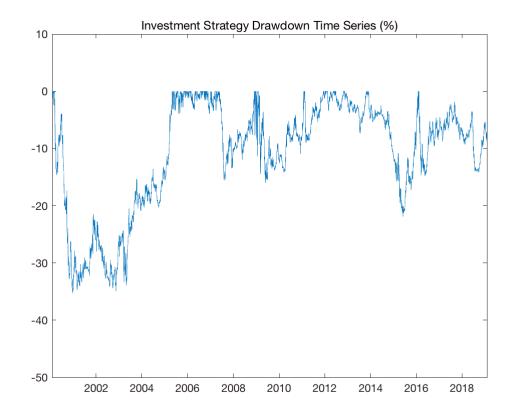
 $anual_ret = 0.0458$

%calculate the annula volatility of the strategy, there is two ways to
calculate it, one is std(calender year return), which is too rough.
%So I choose the second method: std(daily return) * sqrt(252)
anual risk = std(pret) *sqrt(252)

```
anual_risk = 0.1131

% the sharpe ratio: since the risk-free rate equals 0, the sharpe raio =
(anual_ret-0)/anual_risk
s_ratio=anual_ret/anual_risk
s_ratio = 0.4046
```

```
%%Goal #4 Identify the maximum drawdown period for this strategy.
% we need first calculate the drawdown time series
drawdown_ts=nan(size(value));
for t=1:Tength(value)
   % the high-watermark before the date
   tmp max=max(value(1:t));
   % skip if it's nan
   if isnan(tmp max)
      continue;
   % drawdown from high-watermark to the current price
   drawdown ts(t) = value(t) / tmp max*100-100;
end
% plot the drawdown time series
figure
plot(date, drawdown ts);
ylim([-50 10]);
title('Investment Strategy Drawdown Time Series (%)')
```



```
% let's locate the max-drawdown period
[maxdd,t_end]=min(drawdown_ts);
[blah,t_start]=max(value(1:t_end));
fprintf('MaxDD of %.2f%% starts at %s, ends
at %s.\n',maxdd,date(t_start),date(t_end));
```

MaxDD of -35.29% starts at 03/08/2000, ends at 12/22/2000.