

Data 607 - Extra Credit - Window Functions

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The chunk below downloads the time series data from the “OpenIntro” package. More specifically, the data imported below is from the `sp500_1950_2018` dataset and includes daily financial metrics for the S&P 500 market for all trading days from 1950-2018.

```
data(sp500_1950_2018)
```

The query below demonstrates how to calculate both the the year-to-date average and the six-day moving averages for the opening and high daily price of the S&P 500 market. For simplicity’s sake, the only data used for this analysis was those observations between 2018-01-01 and 2018-12-31.

```
query <- "  
WITH prep_data AS (  
  SELECT  
    *,  
    CEIL((row_num - 1) / 6) + 1 as week  
  FROM (  
    SELECT  
      *,  
      ROW_NUMBER() OVER(ORDER BY date) as row_num  
    FROM sp500_1950_2018  
    WHERE  
      date BETWEEN '2018-01-01' AND '2018-12-31'  
    ORDER BY date  
  )  
)  
  
SELECT  
  date,  
  open,  
  high,  
  AVG(open) OVER(ORDER BY date) as open_YTD_avg,  
  AVG(high) OVER(ORDER BY date) as high_YTD_avg,  
  AVG(open) OVER(PARTITION BY week ORDER BY week) as open_6_day_rolling_avg,  
  AVG(high) OVER(PARTITION BY week ORDER BY week) as high_6_day_rolling_avg  
FROM prep_data  
WHERE  
  date BETWEEN '2018-01-01' AND '2018-12-31'  
ORDER BY 1  
"  
df <- sqldf(query)  
head(df)
```

```
##           Date    Open    High open_YTD_avg high_YTD_avg open_6_day_rolling_avg  
## 1 2018-01-02 2683.73 2695.89      2683.730      2695.890          2721.007
```

## 2	2018-01-03	2697.85	2714.37	2690.790	2705.130	2721.007
## 3	2018-01-04	2719.31	2729.29	2700.297	2713.183	2721.007
## 4	2018-01-05	2731.33	2743.45	2708.055	2720.750	2721.007
## 5	2018-01-08	2742.67	2748.51	2714.978	2726.302	2721.007
## 6	2018-01-09	2751.15	2759.14	2721.007	2731.775	2721.007
##	high_6_day_rolling_avg					
## 1				2731.775		
## 2				2731.775		
## 3				2731.775		
## 4				2731.775		
## 5				2731.775		
## 6				2731.775		

The `prep_data` CTE above shows how to use the `ROW_NUMBER` function to determine which 6-day “week” the observation falls into, and then the following query uses the CTE and window functions to determine the YTD and 6-day rolling average of both the opening and high daily price of the S&P 500 stock index.