Computing Tools for Fixed Income

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Agenda for today

- Bloomberg commands
- Excel quotes through Bloomberg
- Excel quotes through Interactive Brokers
- Visual Basic programing
- Combining VB with streaming data

Basic Bloomberg

Bloomberg is available in the ASAP office and Library:

- FIT Basic fixed income screen. Sub-screens with detailed bond issue data.
- BTMM Another fixed income overview screen. Contains REPO, EURO DOLLAR futures, FED FUNDS futures, stock mkt. data, etc.
- ECO economic calendar. Lists market relevant macro releases.
- FED overview of FED related news and data
- USSW Swap market overview screen.





Figure: BTMM screen in Bloomberg



Figure: USSW screen in Bloomberg.

Navigating Bloomberg

Right click on a price to get a number of options:

- DES gives a description of the security. For a bond, it will give you the issue date, coupon, etc.
- YA yield analysis gives several measures of YTM and also Duration measures.
- GP gives the price graph

```
8/100-00% -0.046 -0.0
                                                  52) 0
100-09\frac{3}{8} / 100-09\frac{5}{8} = 0.036 + 0.013
                                                  53) 0
100-00\frac{7}{8} / 100-01\frac{1}{2}
100-22\frac{1}{8} / 100-2
                        Add to Favorites
                         Stage to TSOX
101-30\frac{7}{8} / 101-3
                         QR
                              - Trade Recap
                         TDH - Trade Disclosure History
100-01 / 100-0
                         YA - Yield Analysis
100-15^{3}<sub>4</sub> / 100-1
                         FPA - Forward Pricing Analysis
                         GY - Yield Graph
100-01\frac{1}{4} / 100-0
                         GP - Price Graph
                         GIP - Intraday Price Graph
100-02^{3}_{8} / 100-0
                         DES - Description
                        ALLQ - ALL Quotes
100-23\frac{1}{8} / 100-2
                         Copy "100-011/8"
100-01+ / 100-01
                                                 UZJ V 8
                                                 63) 0^{1}_{4}
100-03\frac{1}{8} / 100-03\frac{3}{8}
                              0.065
                                       +0.009
                                       -0.021
                                                 64) 1^{1}_{4}
100-00\frac{3}{8} / 100-00\frac{5}{8}
                             0.074
                                                 65) 0^{1}_{4}
                                       +0.003
100-29+ / 100-2934
                              0.078
                                                 66) 014
                              0.085 - 0.010
100-02 / 100-021
```

Figure: Right-click menu.

Bloomberg in Excel

To use Bloomberg's excel functionality, you need to open excel on a BB terminal/ computer.

The function BDP returns live market data.

It takes two arguments

- A security identifier. Typically the CUSIP # followed by an identifier such as "govt cusip"
- A field identifier. Examples: BID, ASK, DUR (duration), CPN (coupon), PX_DIRTY_BID, MATURITY

The next page shows the BDP function call in the spreadsheet "discountFNs2014."

- Row1: identifiers
- Column A: CUSIP codes

Example:

CELL D7 (highlighted in green) is calling =BDP(\$A7 & "govt cusip",D\$1).

The first argument is "912828DM9" which is the cusip code in A7. The statement "\$A7 & "govt cusip" is equal to "912828DM9 govt cusip"

This is a text-string. The second argument is also a text-string. In this case, NXT_CPN.

The BDP function then returns the next coupon date, 2/15/2015 in this case.

Co	de			Add-Ins	5	Mode Controls	Run Dia
7	XV	fx =BDP(\$A7 & "govt cusip",D\$1)					
A	В	C		D	E	F	
CUSIP	MATURITY	cpn		NXT_CPN		ASK	INT
CUSIP	MATURITY			NXT_CPN		ASK	INT_
912828CA6	2/15/2014			#N/A Field			
912828CJ7	5/15/2014		4.75	#N/A Field	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	
912828CT5	8/15/2014		4.25	#N/A Field	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	
912828DC1	11/15/2014		4.25	#N/A Field	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	1.29
912828DM9	2/15/2015		4	2/15/2015	101.9849		0.30
912828DV9	5/15/2015	4	4.125	5/15/2015	102.0147 104.1282		1.37
912828EE6	8/15/2015		4.25	2/15/2015	104.1202		0.33
912828EN6	11/15/2015		4.5	5/15/2015	106.3497		1.45
912828EW6	2/15/2016		4.5	2/15/2015 5/15/2015	107.1049	107.1323	0.38
	5/15/2016		5.125	2/15/2015	108.885	108.9124	1.57
00	8/15/2016		4.015	5/15/2015	108.0129	108.0403	0.34
OF V1	11/15/2016		4.625	2/15/2015	109.9409	109.9682	0.33
4 912828F 11	2/15/2017		1.025	5/15/2015	109.1403	109.1716	1.536
5 912828GH7	5/15/2017		4.75		111.5985	109.5982	0.316
6 912828GS3	8/15/2017		4.25	5/15/2015	109.567	. aa F20	1.12
7 912828HA1	11/15/2017		2 5	211512015	on Siegel E	x nelso	n siegi
8 912828HH6	2/15/2010	plot Di	scour	it Neise	JII 3.29		
10 013030	live prices						
				00	5 0.0	74 -0.0	

Figure: BDP function.

Visual Basic Programming

We will discuss the most elementary concepts in computer programing: How to write functions, and then to use those functions in Excel.

A simple function declaration looks like this:

```
Function sq(x)

sq = x * x

End Function
```

You can now call this function in a spreadsheet. For example "=sq(2)" returns the number 4 in the spreadsheet.

Local variables

Programming statements are always executed right-to-left. It is sometimes useful to be able to do intermediate calculations. If so, we might want to declare a local variable to store the result temporarily. Local variables are cannot be accessed outside the function. Here 'y' is a local variable

```
Function sq(x)

y = x*x

sq = y

End Function
```

The result of the multiplication $x \times x$ is stored temporarily in the new (local) variable y. That number is then assigned to the output "sq"



Note that since programing statements are executed right to left, this does not work

Function
$$sq(x)$$

 $x*x = y$
 $sq = y$
End Function

and will return an error.

If-statements

Here's an example of an "if"

If called with an argument less than 5, this function returns 0, otherwise 1.

Loops

One of the most important concepts in numerical programming is loops. We use loops to compute sums.

An example is

```
i =1
Do While i < n
   i = i + 1
Loop</pre>
```

The statement increases the index i from 1 to n (a variable) in increments of 1.

Other minor topics

- Functions can take multiple arguments f(x, y, z, ...)
- Functions can call other functions
- We can call built in mathematical functions (i.e, EXP())
- We can also call Excel functions from VB

A real example:

End Function

- This function takes 5 arguments
- The first line starts with "which means that it is a comment - not executable code
- The second line defines the temporary variable "temp" which is subsequently used. This avoids having to compute this multiple times
- The if statement is actually not necessary if the function is always called with a positive timeToExp as it should