

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE Department of Finance



FIN3130: Financial Modeling

Semester 1, 2018/2019

Instructor: DR. LEE Hon Sing
Office: MRB BIZ1 7-75
Telephone: 6516-5665

E-mail: <u>honsing@nus.edu.sg</u>

Consultation Hrs: By appointment through email

Course Objective

This course has the following objectives:

- 1) provides students with an appreciation of the theories and methodologies of financial modeling.
- 2) trains students to apply finance theories to solve various problems in financial management, investments, portfolio management, and risk management.

This objective is achieved by teaching on how to design and implement financial models in the computer, with Excel as the main tool. It covers four classes of models: Corporate Finance models, Portfolio Models, Option-Pricing Models and Bond Models. It also covers simulation, some numerical methods, and VBA programming as well.

Motivation

With the increasing sophistication in financial models, and the advance in IT, finance professionals and researchers increasingly need to perform basic financial modeling and data processing using the computer on their own. Among the software used for such purposes, Microsoft Excel stands out as the default standard. Some finance professionals, for instance from investing banking, would go to the extent of recognizing Microsoft Excel as the single software that they would have to consistently use for the rest of their career. Therefore it is not only crucial to learn how to implement financial models in the computer, but especially using the advanced tools and VBA in Excel as well. This subject complement and enhances the other finance modules currently offered in the following ways:

- 1) concretizes the theoretical finance theories into implementable methods. This enhances the practical ability of the finance students.
- 2) prepares the students for financial modeling work, including model design, sourcing for data, model programming and debugging.
- 3) discusses the concept of efficiency and effectiveness when implementing financial models. This would be the only module that discusses such important perspective.

Learning Outcome

By the end of the course, students:

- learn of the four major classes of financial models and how to implement the models
- inherit a set of ready-to-go financial models which they can use in their professional or research
- are able to design and put together financial models for analyzing and solving financial problems.
- are able to critique and improve on the efficiency and effectiveness of financial models.

Mode of Teaching

The course will be delivered as a series of 13 three-hour sessions in a computer lab. In each session, the student will go through each financial model hands-on with the computer as they are covered in class. Thus each computer needs to have

- Microsoft Excel (the latest version), with the Solver add-on and Visual Basic for Applications addon.
- 2) internet access
- 3) access to NUS library's e-database (via the individual student's log in)

Flipped Classroom

The course will be delivered using the flipped classroom methodology. In the flipped classroom methodology, students are to learn their "lectures" at home and do their "homework" in class. This is detailed in the following points:

- 1) Students shall watch the videos and learn the lesson before the class session.
- 2) Each student will take an individual closed-book guiz at the start of each class.
- 3) Students will do worksheets in groups. The worksheets will cover the material of that week.

Advantages

- 1) Students can understand the lecture at their own time and pace.
- 2) Students have closer coaching by the instructor during class.
- 3) Students are trained in doing group work.
- 4) Students learn to take responsibility for their own learning and develop the skills for lifelong learning.

Pre-requisite

ACC1002 Financial Accounting, FIN2004 Finance, and FIN3102 Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management.

Reference Text

(SB) Financial Modeling, by Simon Benninga, MIT Press, 4th Edition, 2014, ISBN: 978-0262027281.

Assessment

This is a 100% CA course. The weight distribution for different components is as follows:

Total	100
Class Participation	10
Project	30
Final Quiz	30
Mid-Term	30

Mid-Term Quiz

Date: Week of Oct 4 (In Class)

The mid-term quiz will be a 1.5 hour close-book practical test done in the computer lab. This quiz covers lessons 1 to 6. It will be held during class hours. Students are to make sure that they are available to sit for the mid-term.

Final Quiz

Date: Week of Nov 15 (In Class)

The final quiz will be a 1.5 hour close-book practical test done in the computer lab. This quiz covers lessons 7 to 12. It will be held during class hours. Students are to make sure that they are available to sit for the mid-term.

Other points to note

- Attendance: Since this is a 100% CA course, students must not miss more than 2 classes (not including absence due to medical (accompanied by medical certificates) or compassionate reasons). Violators will be heavily penalized or may even fail the entire module.
- CA Attendance: Students who miss any CA component will receive zero marks for that
 particular component. Absentees due to medical (accompanied by medical certificates) or
 compassionate reasons may be given a substitute form of assessment.
- Students are encouraged to always feedback to the instructor comments and suggestions that may help the class to learn better.
- Students are to check the IVLE weekly for announcements.
- Please use the forum in IVLE exclusively for students' discussions
- Please use NUS e-mail for e-mail communications

Academic Honesty & Plagiarism

Academic integrity and honesty is essential for the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge. The University and School expect every student to uphold academic integrity & honesty at all times. Academic dishonesty is any misrepresentation with the intent to deceive, or failure to acknowledge the source, or falsification of information, or inaccuracy of statements, or cheating at examinations/tests, or inappropriate use of resources.

Plagiarism is 'the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own' (The New Oxford Dictionary of English). The University and School will not condone plagiarism. Students should adopt this rule - You have the obligation to make clear to the assessor which is your own work, and which is the work of others. Otherwise, your assessor is entitled to assume that everything being presented for assessment is being presented as entirely your own work. This is a minimum standard. In case of any doubts, you should consult your instructor.

Additional guidance is available at:

http://www.nus.edu.sg/registrar/adminpolicy/acceptance.html#NUSCodeofStudentConduct Online Module on Plagiarism: http://emodule.nus.edu.sg/ac/.

Tentative Lesson Schedule:

Wk	Week Begn	Learning Outcome	Online Coverage	F2F Activities	Assignment & Assessment	Chapters
1	Aug 16	• Basic Excel Functions • VBA1	Excel Functions Data Tables Some Excel Hints VBA: Output to Cells	 First VBA pgm Exchange Rate Table Solver Regression Using IF's Using Offset 		VBA notes SB: Ch. 33, 30, 35
2	Aug 23	 Personal Finance Corporate Financial Decisions VBA2 	 Basic Time Value Models The Financial Analysis of Leasing The Financial Analysis of Leveraged Leases 	VBA: Single For Next Loop Loan Table Balloon Loans Retirement Planning CPF returns Leasing Decision Model		SB: Ch 1, 6, 7

	l		O !- F!	1	
			Cash Flow Projection	Leveraged Leasing Model	
			VBA: For Next	HDB Rental Returns	
			Loop 1	Cash Flow	
				Projection	
		• Stock	 Financial 	VBA: Double For	SB: Ch. 3
		Valuation	Statement	Next Loop	
		• VBA3	Modeling	Circular Reference	
			WACC estimation	Model: Cash as	
			Stock Valuation	Plug	
			VBA: For Next	Debt as Plug	
			Loop 2	Model: Constant	
			'	Debt Ratio	
				Model: Constant	
3	Aug			Current Ratio	
	30			Valuing the Stock	
				Model: Operating	
				Leverage • Model:	
				Geographical	
				Breakdown	
				Model: Discrete Re-	
				capitalization	
				 Model: Discrete 	
				Fixed Asset	
		Matrices	Matrices	Increment VBA: If-the-else:	SB: Ch.
		• Excel	Using Array	positive and	2, 31, 34,
		Array	Functions and	negative beta	8
		Functions	Formulas	VBA: If-the-else:	
		 Portfolio 	 Portfolio 	stock buy-sell	
		Models	Models:	strategy	
		using Solver	Introduction	Practice on Matrix Computations	
4	Sep 6	VBA4	VBA: If Then Else 1	Computations • Computing portfolio	
		V VDA4	LISC	return and variance	
				Analyze portfolio	
				with SIA and Sheng	
				Siong	
				GMVP via Solver GMVP without	
				GMVP without Short Sales	
		Portfolio	Efficient	VBA: If-the-else:	SB: Ch.
		Models	Portfolios When	income tax	8, 9, 10
		using	There Are No	Computing GMVP	
		Formulas	Short-Sale	Computing MVP	
		• VBA5	Restrictions	given return	
			 Alternative Variance- 	Computing Market Portfolio	
5	Sep		Covariance	Computing Efficient	
	13		Matrix	Frontier via	
			Efficient	formulas	
			Portfolios	GMVP without	
			without Short	Short Sales	
			Sales VBA: If Then	MVP given return without Short Solon	
			Else 2	without Short Sales	
			LISG Z	Efficient Frontier	

				with a 4 Ob and O - I -		1
				without Short SalesAlternative Var-Cov		
				Matrices		
6	Sep 20	Other Portfolio Models VBA6	Black Litterman Model VaR VBA: Do While, Do Until Loops	VBA: Some useful Math Functions VBA: Random Walk VBA: Matching stock prices by date Black Litterman Model Black Litterman Model alternative usage VaR for STI		SB: Ch. 12
	Sep 27	Recess Week				
		Quiz 1	No online	Practical Quiz 1 (1.5		SB: Ch.
7	Oct 4		lessons	hrs) •Information from the Web		41
8	Oct 11	VBA7 Option pricing Models: Black Scholes	VBA: User-Defined Functions with VBA VBA: Variable Types VBA: Select Case Statement Introduction to Options The Black-Scholes Model	VBA: Select-Case VBA: Function: Transaction cost VBA: Function: stock price from Gordon Super Normal Growth Model VBA: Variable Types Implied Volatility Structured Product 1: Principal Protection + Participation in the upside Structured Product 2: the Up-Up and Away product		SB: Ch. 36, 37, 13, 15
9	Oct 18	 Option Pricing Models: Simulation VBA8 	VBA: Arrays Generating Random Numbers Modeling the Stock Price and option valuation VBA: Simulation	VBA: your first array VBA: using array to compute income tax VBA: using array to compute portfolio management VBA: simulating dice rolls VBA: producing random numbers VBA: Modeling the stock price	Group Project	SB: Ch. 39. 16, 19
10	Oct 25	Option Pricing Models: Simulation	Using Monte Carlo Methods For Option Pricing Intro to Monte	VBA: Valuing the Call and Put Option through simulation VBA: Modelling with sub periods		SB: Ch. 29, 18

			Carlo Methods Option Pricing Models: Simulation	VBA: Valuing the Asian Call Option VBA: Valuing the Barrier Call Options VBA: Valuing the Basket Option	
11	Nov 1	Option Pricing Models: Simulation Option Pricing Models: Binomial VBA10	Binomial Option-Pricing Model VBA: Forms	VBA: Using Forms Simulating investment returns Binomial Option Pricing: Vanilla Options Binomial Option Pricing: Structured Products Law of Large Numbers	SB: Ch. 23, 22, 17
12	Nov 8	Bond Modeling	 Duration Immunization Strategies Modeling the Term Structure Calculating Default- Adjusted Expected Bond Returns 	 Pricing a risky bond Modeling the Yield Curve Computing Par Yield Computing Duration Bond Immunization 	SB: Ch. 25-28
13	Nov 15	Quiz 2	No online lessons	Practical Quiz 2 (1.5 hrs)	