

# NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE Department of Finance



FIN3130: Financial Modeling

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

E-mail: honsing@nus.edu.sg

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 complements 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 work
- 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

- 1) Microsoft Excel (the latest version), with the Solver add-on and Visual Basic for Applications add-on.
- 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 quiz 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:

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

#### **Mid-Term Quiz**

Date: Week of Mar 5 (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 Apr 16 (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	Jan 15	Basic Excel Functions     VBA1	<ul><li>Excel Functions</li><li>Data Tables</li><li>Some Excel Hints</li><li>VBA: Output to Cells</li></ul>	<ul> <li>First VBA pgm</li> <li>Exchange Rate Table</li> <li>Solver</li> <li>Regression</li> <li>Using IF's</li> <li>Using Offset</li> </ul>		VBA notes SB: Ch. 33, 30, 35
2	Jan 22	<ul> <li>Personal Finance</li> <li>Corporate Financial Decisions</li> <li>VBA2</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Basic Time Value Models</li> <li>The Financial Analysis of Leasing</li> <li>The Financial Analysis of Leveraged Leases</li> <li>Cash Flow Projection</li> <li>VBA: For Next Loop 1</li> </ul>	VBA: Single For Next Loop     Loan Table     Balloon Loans     Retirement Planning     CPF returns     Leasing Decision Model     Leveraged Leasing Model     HDB Rental Returns     Cash Flow Projection		SB: Ch 1, 6,

		Stock Valuation     VBA3	Financial Statement     Modeling     WACC estimation     Stock Valuation     VBA: For Next Loop 2	VBA: Double For Next Loop     Circular Reference     Model: Cash as Plug     Model: Cash and Debt as Plug     Model: Constant Debt Ratio     Model: Constant Current Ratio	SB: Ch. 3
3	Jan 29			Valuing the Stock     Model: Operating Leverage     Model: Geographical     Breakdown     Model: Discrete Recapitalization     Model: Discrete Fixed Asset Increment	
4	Feb 5	Matrices     Excel Array     Functions     Portfolio Models     using Solver     VBA4	Matrices     Using Array Functions and Formulas     Portfolio Models: Introduction     VBA: If Then Else 1	VBA: If-the-else: positive and negative beta  VBA: If-the-else: stock buy-sell strategy  Practice on Matrix Computations  Computing portfolio return and variance  Analyze portfolio with SIA and Sheng Siong GMVP via Solver GMVP without Short Sales	SB: Ch. 2, 31, 34, 8
5	Feb 12	<ul> <li>Portfolio Models using Formulas</li> <li>VBA5</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Efficient Portfolios When There Are No Short-Sale Restrictions</li> <li>Alternative Variance- Covariance Matrix</li> <li>Efficient Portfolios without Short Sales</li> <li>VBA: If Then Else 2</li> </ul>	VBA: If-the-else: income tax     Computing GMVP     Computing MVP given return     Computing Market Portfolio     Computing Efficient Frontier via formulas     GMVP without Short Sales     MVP given return without Short Sales     Efficient Frontier without Short Sales     Alternative Var-Cov Matrices	SB: Ch. 8, 9, 10

6	Feb 19	Other Portfolio Models     VBA6	<ul> <li>Black Litterman Model</li> <li>VaR</li> <li>VBA: Do While, Do Until Loops</li> </ul>	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
	Feb 24	Recess Week				
7	Mar 5	Quiz 1	No online lessons	Practical Quiz 1 (1.5 hrs) •Information from the Web		SB: Ch. 41
8	Mar 12	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	Mar 19	<ul><li>Option Pricing Models: Simulation</li><li>VBA8</li></ul>	<ul> <li>VBA: Arrays</li> <li>Generating Random Numbers</li> <li>Modeling the Stock Price and option valuation</li> <li>VBA: Simulation</li> </ul>	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	Mar 26	Option Pricing Models: Simulation	Using Monte Carlo     Methods For Option Pricing     Intro to Monte Carlo     Methods	VBA: Valuing the Call and Put Option through simulation VBA: Modelling with sub periods		SB: Ch. 29, 18

			Option Pricing Models: Simulation	VBA: Valuing the Asian Call Option     VBA: Valuing the Barrier Call Options     VBA: Valuing the Basket Option		
11	Apr 2	<ul> <li>Option Pricing Models: Simulation</li> <li>Option Pricing Models: Binomial</li> <li>VBA10</li> </ul>	Binomial Option-Pricing     Model     VBA: Forms	<ul> <li>VBA: Using Forms</li> <li>Simulating investment returns</li> <li>Binomial Option Pricing: Vanilla Options</li> <li>Binomial Option Pricing: Structured Products</li> <li>Law of Large Numbers</li> </ul>	SB: 22,	Ch. 23, 17
12	Apr 9	Bond Modeling	<ul> <li>Duration</li> <li>Immunization Strategies</li> <li>Modeling the Term Structure</li> <li>Calculating Default-Adjusted Expected Bond Returns</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pricing a risky bond</li> <li>Modeling the Yield Curve</li> <li>Computing Par Yield</li> <li>Computing Duration</li> <li>Bond Immunization</li> </ul>	SB: 28	Ch. 25-
13	Apr 16	Quiz 2	No online lessons	Practical Quiz 2 (1.5 hrs)		