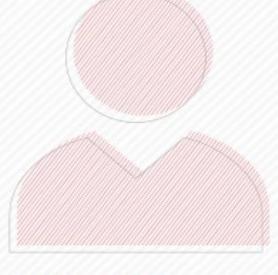
Workshop Training Guide Morningstar Direct



Using Dash Codes to set up your Time Periods





MORNINGSTAR Direct

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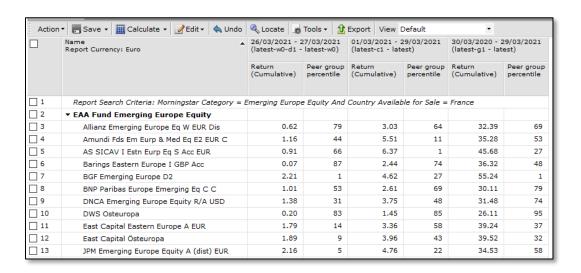
Using Dash Codes to set up your Time Periods

With Morningstar Direct, you can easily carry out monthly or quarterly peer analysis. But you also have the option to carry out weekly or daily reporting as well.

Overview

Using Performance Reporting specifically, you can set up your weekly time periods, as well as weekly frequency as calculation source.

In this exercise guide you will discover how to set up such a report using a combination of dash codes for more customisable time periods.





With Performance Reporting, you can run your peer analysis or extract monthly flows for managed investments and much more.

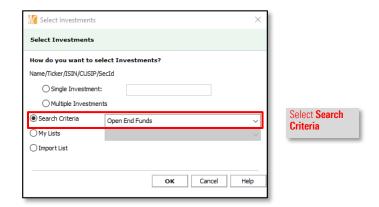
In this exercise guide, you will learn how to use Dash Codes to set up your time periods with more flexibility.

We want to run a weekly report for emerging European equity funds. With Performance Reporting, we can easily set up the report with the frequency of our choice and automate the update and export to Excel with the batching functionality.

Exercise 1: Creating a Search Criteria

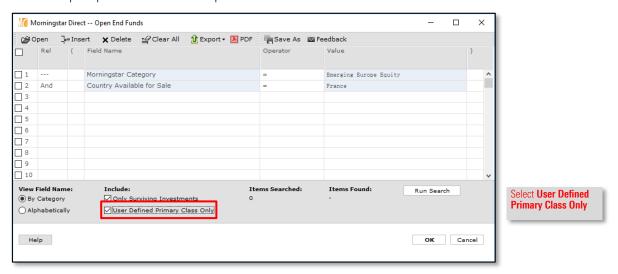
To create such a report, do the following:

- 1. From the left navigation panel, click the **Performance Reporting** folder.
- 2. From the toolbar, click **New**. The **Select Investments** dialogue box opens.
- 3. Select the **Search Criteria** radio button.
- 4. Select Open End Funds.



5. Click **OK**. The **Search** dialogue box opens.

- 6. Under the Field Name column, click row 1 and select Morningstar Category.
- 7. Under the **Value** column, click the cell facing Morningstar Category.
- 8. Expand the **Europe/Africa/Asia** section.
- 9. Select Emerging Europe Equity.
- 10. Under the Field Name column, click row 2 and expand the Operations section.
- 11. Select Country Available for Sale.
- 12. Under the **Value** column, click the cell facing **Country Available for Sale**.
- 13. Select **France** (or any other country of your choice).
- 14. Under the grid, select the **User Defined Primary Class Only** checkbox to select a unique representative share class per fund.



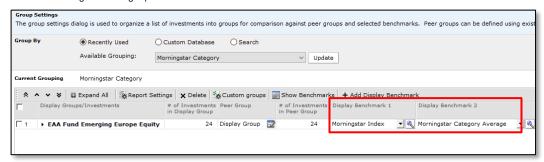
15. Click **OK**. The **Group Settings** dialogue box opens.

Under **Group Settings**, our funds are grouped by their Morningstar Category. Let's select the Morningstar Index as well as the Morningstar category average to display in the report.

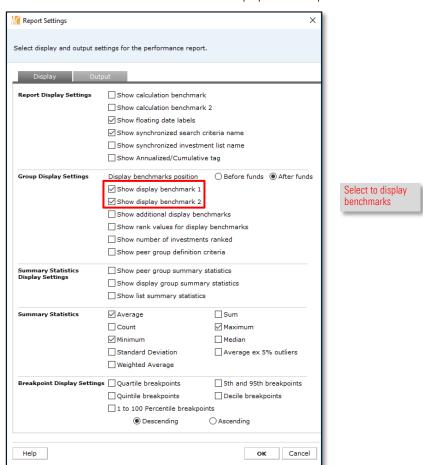
Exercise 2: Selecting Benchmarks

Do the following:

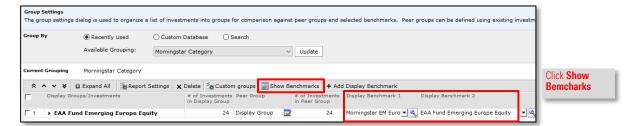
- Under the **Display Benchmark 1** column, select **Morningstar Index** using the dropdown menu. This will display the benchmark assign to the Morningstar Category.
- Under the Display Benchmark 2 column, select Morningstar Category Average using the drop-down menu. This will display the average performance of all funds within this Morningstar Category.



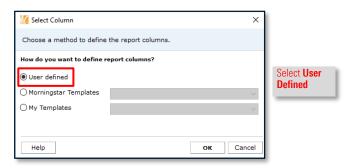
- From the toolbar, click Report Settings. The Report Settings dialogue box opens.
- 4. Ensure the checkboxes for **Show display benchmark 1** and **Show display benchmark 2** are selected. The benchmark will then be displayed in the report.



- 5. Click **OK**.
- 6. From the toolbar, click **Show Benchmarks** to see the benchmark names.



- 7. Click **OK**. The **Select Column** dialogue box opens.
- 8. Select **User Defined** and **click OK**. The **Performance Column Setup** dialogue box opens.



Next, we want to work with weekly time periods and set up a weekly calculation source for our statistics, allowing the assessment of share classes with a shorter track record.

For example, when calculating standard deviation over a shorter period, weekly calculations offer more frequent observations that allow you to estimate the standard deviation more precisely. Using weekly calculation source is therefore very useful for shorter time periods.

For time periods greater than 3 years on the other hand, a smaller frequency is recommended, such as monthly.



Morningstar Direct offers some pre-set time periods from the Start Date and End Date menus. We want to set up trailing periods of 6 months and 1 year from the latest weekend. And to this purpose we are limited with our start date pre-set options.

Exercise 3: Using Dash Codes to set up Time Periods

We can however use the **Enter Dash Codes** function, which will provide us with all the flexibility we need.

How do dash codes work?

Dash code	Function	Example	
-d(n)	Go back (n) working days	-d1 = one working day earlier	
-w(n)	Go back (n) weekends	-w0 = most recent weekend	
-m(n)	Go back (n) month ends	-m0 = most recent month end	
-c(n)	Go back (n) calendar months	-c1 = same day in the previous month	
-q(n)	Go back (n) quarter ends	-q0 = most recent quarter end	
-s(n)	Go back (n) semester ends	-s0 = most recent semester end	
-x(n)	Go back (n) year ends	-x0 = most recent year end	
-y(n)	Go back (n) years (to monthly date)	-y1 = same as -m12	
-g(n)	Go back (n) calendar years (to nearest working day)	-g1 = same day in the previous year	

- Mote: All the above can be used with + instead of -, such as +m6 instead of -m6
- Note: Codes may be combined, such as -m6-w2 (going back 6 months and 2 weeks) and are not case sensitive

You can specify end dates such as:

- ► Latest = the latest working day
- ► Latest-d1 = the last day minus 1 working day
- ► Latest-w0 = the latest weekend from the latest working day
- ► Latest-m0 = the latest month end from the latest working day
- ► Latest-q0 = the latest quarter end from the latest working day
- ► Latest-x0 = the latest year end from the latest working day

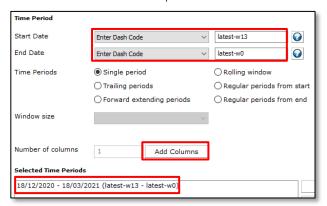
You can specify dates such as:

- ► Latest-d2 = 2 days from the latest working day
- ► Latest-w26 = 26 calendar weeks from the latest working day
- ► Latest-y3 = 3 years from the latest working day (to a monthly date)
- ► Latest-g3 = 3 years from the latest working day (to the nearest working day)

We want to add 3 months, 6 months and 1-year time periods from the latest weekend. Do the following:

Exercise 4: Selecting Time Periods

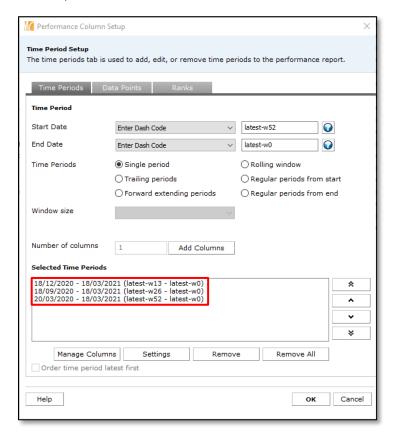
- Using the Start Date drop-down menu, select Enter Dash Codes.
- 2. In the field, enter **latest-w13** to select 13 weeks ago.
- 3. Using the **End Date** drop-down menu, select **Enter Dash Codes**.
- 4. In the field, enter **latest-w0** to select the latest weekend.
- 5. Click **Add Columns**. The time period is added to the **Selected Time Periods** section.





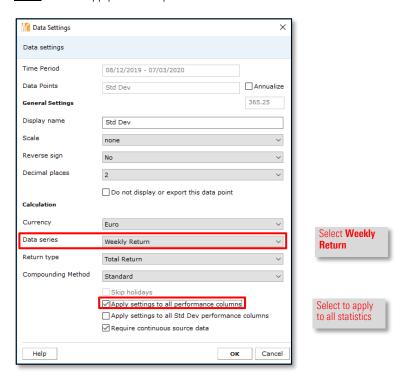
Select Enter

- 6. To add 6 months, enter latest-w26 in the Start Date field and click Add Columns.
- 7. To add 1 year, enter latest-w52 in the Start Date field and click Add Columns.



We can now select weekly returns as our calculation source.

- 1. Click the **Data Points** tab. Return is already added to our selection.
- 2. From the **Data Points** section, select **Std Dev** and click **Add**.
- 3. From the **Selected Data Points** section, select **Std Dev** and click **Settings**.
- 4. Using the **Data Series** drop-down menu, select **Weekly Return**.
- 5. Select the **Apply settings to all performance columns** checkbox.
- Mote: This will apply the weekly return to all statistics.



6. Click OK.

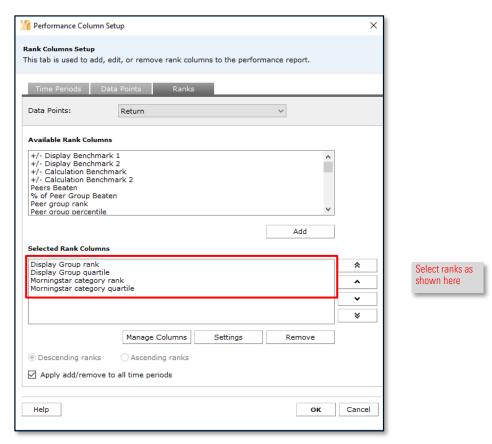


Now that we selected our time periods and statistics, let's look at our ranking options.

Exercise 6: Applying Ranks

Do the following:

- 1. Click the Ranks tab.
- In the Selected Rank Columns section, select Peer group percentile and click Remove
- 3. In the Available Rank Columns section, select Display Group Rank, Display Group Quartile, Morningstar Category Rank and Morningstar Category Quartile.
- 4. Select # investments ranked in Morningstar Category and click Remove.



We now have the absolute ranks and quartile ranks of the funds against themselves, but also the absolute ranks and quartile ranks of the funds against the Morningstar Category.

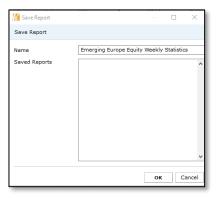
- 5. Click **OK**. The **Supplementary Columns** dialogue box opens.
- 6. Click **OK** to view the report.

We can now save our report and save it as a template. We will then calculate it to view the results.

Exercise 7: Saving a Report

To save the report, do the following:

- 1. From the toolbar, click **Save**. The **Save Report** window opens.
- 2. Name it "Emerging Europe Equity Weekly Statistics".
- 3. Click **OK**.



Saving a report as a template is useful when you want to recreate the same report with another list of investments.

Exercise 8: Saving as Template

To save the report as a template, do the following:

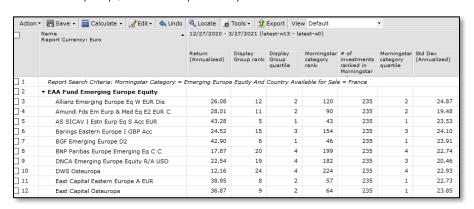
- 1. From the toolbar, click the caret next to Save.
- 2. Click **Save as Template**. The **Save Template** window opens.
- 3. Name is "Weekly Statistics template".
- 4. Click OK.

The report is still empty, and we need to calculate it in order to retrieve data. To calculate the report, do the following:

1. From the toolbar, click Calculate.

You are returned to the main Performance Reporting window while the report calculates.

2. On the prompt, click **Yes** to open the report.



Exercise 9: Calculating a

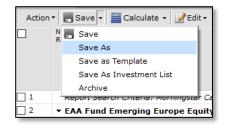
Report

We now want to run the same report, but with daily time periods, and we will add this to a batch for update automation. To save us some time, since we will be using the same fund selection and indices, we can save this report as a duplicate report and apply changes.

Exercise 10: Daily Dash Codes

To do so, do the following:

1. From the toolbar, click the caret next to **Save** (down arrow) and click **Save As**.



2. The **Save As** dialogue box opens. Name the new report "Emerging Europe Equity Weekly Statistics" and click **OK**.

You now have the same report with empty data. We will now work with the Performance window to remove the weekly time periods currently displayed in the report and replace them with other time periods using the daily dash code.

To do so, do the following:

- 1. Make sure you open the report you just saved.
- 2. From the toolbar, click **Edit > Performance**. The **Performance** window opens.
- Below the Selected Time Periods section, click Remove All. All time periods are now deleted
- 4. Using the Start Date and End Date drop-down menus, select Enter Dash Code.
- 5. Enter the following start and end dates.

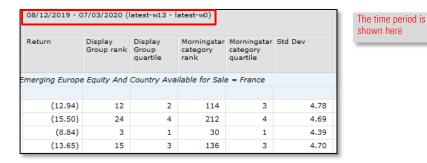
Start Date	Meaning	End Date	Meaning
Latest-w0-d1	Starting 1 day before the last week end	Latest-w0	Ending on the last week end
Latest-c1	Starting 4 weeks before the last day	Latest	Ending on the latest day
Latest-g1	Starting 52 weeks before the last day	Latest	Ending on the latest day

You can use endless numbers of combinations to set up the desired time periods for your analysis.

6. From the toolbar, click **Calculate** to view the report.

Once your report is calculated, the date displayed at the top of the statistics shows that the data is calculated from the latest weekend, going back so many weeks as stipulated (13 weeks in the screenshot below).

Appendix A: Changing the Week End Day



Here the end date displayed is March 20th, 2021, a Saturday, displaying the Friday's data

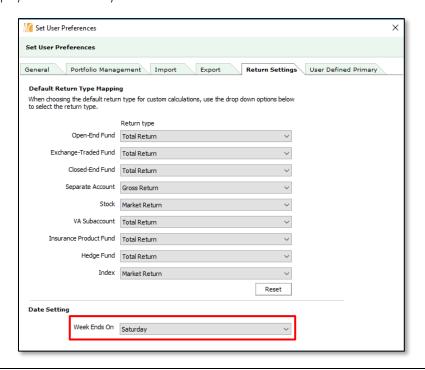
What if you wanted the calculate the data with a Wednesday defined as our weekend? Meaning we want 13 weeks going back from the latest Wednesday. How can we do this in Performance Reporting?

You could of course play with the dash codes, but there is a setting specifically designed for this purpose.

Do the following:

- In the top-left corner of the Morningstar Direct window, click File > Set User Preferences.
- 2. Click the Return Settings tab.

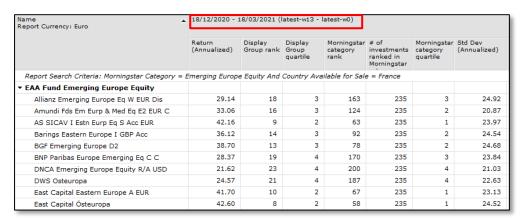
At the bottom of the window, notice how Saturday is selected as the **Week Ends On** option. This means our weekly time periods run from Sunday until Saturday and displays the latest Friday's data.



To display weekly time periods with a week ending on a Wednesday, do the following:

- 1. Using the **Week Ends On** drop-down menu, select **Thursday**.
- 2. Recalculate the report.

Once generated, the report time periods end on the latest Thursday, displaying the data for Wednesday.



Mote: when using this option, the calculation source switches to daily return.