

# EnriqueGarcia

January 6, 2026

## 1 Libraries

```
[142]: #Instalar librerias
import importlib.util
import sys

def check_and_install_library(library_name_list: list):
    for library_name in library_name_list:
        spec = importlib.util.find_spec(library_name)
        if spec is None:
            print(f"Library '{library_name}' not found. Installing...")
            try:
                # Use pip to install the library
                # The ! prefix runs shell commands from within Jupyter
                !{sys.executable} -m pip install {library_name}
                print(f"Library '{library_name}' installed successfully.")
            except Exception as e:
                print(f"Error installing '{library_name}': {e}")
        # else:
        #     print(f"Library '{library_name}' is already installed.")
    return

library_name_list = ['pandas', 'numpy', 'jupyter', 'notebook', 'yfinance',
    ↪ 'matplotlib.pyplot', 'json', 'ipynb', 'import_ipynb', 'datetime',
    'ipywidgets', 'IPython.display', 'anywidget', # widgets
    'nbconvert', 'pandoc', 'TeX'] #To export to HTML and PDF

check_and_install_library(library_name_list)

import yfinance as yf
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
```

```

import ipywidgets as widgets
from IPython.display import display, clear_output

#from datetime import date
from datetime import datetime

import json
#import ipynb

from dataclasses import dataclass

import nbconvert

import import_ipynb
import functions # => ../functions.ipynb      file attached
importlib.reload(functions) # Reloads the module

from plotly.graph_objects import FigureWidget

%reload_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2

```

Library 'TeX' not found. Installing..  
Requirement already satisfied: TeX in  
c:\users\egarcia\appdata\local\programs\python\python312\lib\site-packages (1.8)  
Library 'TeX' installed successfully.

## 2 Dates

```

[2]: #Dates
global start_date
start_date = datetime(2021, 4, 25) # <- date in which brokerage account started
today = datetime.today()
today = today.replace(hour=0, minute=0, second=0, microsecond=0)
no_days = today - start_date
print(f" \
      Start Date: {start_date},\n \
      End Date: {today},\n \
      number of days {no_days}")

```

```

Start Date: 2021-04-25 00:00:00,
End Date: 2026-01-06 00:00:00,
number of days 1717 days, 0:00:00

```

### 3 Tickers

**Background:** From an initial list of 45 assets (tickers) choose a number greater than 5 such that they are diversified among industries, liquidity, heterogeneity, etc.

```
[3]: risk_free = 0.04152 #10-year treasury

# Open list of tickers from original Robinhood's file_df_df
file_name = "Robinhood.xlsx" # Enrique
# file_df = "App_GBM_Detalle_Portafolio_USA_1763936603841.xlsx" # Beto
file_df = pd.read_excel(file_name)

tickers = file_df[["Ticker"]]
tickers = list(tickers["Ticker"])

no_assets = len(tickers)

print(f"Tickers: {tickers}")
print(f"Number of Assets: {no_assets}")
```

```
Tickers: ['QYLD', 'NVDA', 'PBR', 'PLTR', 'MSFT', 'AAPL', 'NU', 'DIS', 'VOOV',
'TSM', 'GLD', 'QQQM', 'VOOG', 'KO', 'SOFI', 'QSR', 'UNH', 'TSLA', 'SPYD',
'SERV', 'SOXX', 'VOO', 'OMAB', 'VYM', 'VGT', 'GOOGL', 'CME', 'GOOG', 'META',
'BAC', 'CRWD', 'NFLX', 'MCD', 'SPYG', 'VUG', 'ADBE', 'MAR', 'VTV', 'CAT', 'LMT',
'ASML', 'BRK-B', 'SPG', 'PSA', 'HD']
```

Number of Assets: 45

### 4 Fundamental Analysis ALL Tickers

#### TS302\_Stock Full Analysis.ipynb

Criteria to choose stocks:

Ratio	Formula	Criteria (great if)	Attribute
P/E Ratio	Current Stock Price / Earnings per Share	between 10 and 20 (fair valuation)	info.trailingPE
P/B Ratio	Price per Share / Book Value	< 3 (not overvalued)	info.priceToBook
ROIC (%)	NOPAT / Total Inv. Capital (=Debt+Equity- Assets)	> 15%	functions.get_roic('AAPL')
D/E (%)	Debt / Equity	< 100% (0%-200%)	info.debtToEquity
EPS (USD)	Net Income / Shares Outstanding	> 10% CAGR	info.epsForward
ROE Ratio	Net Income / Equity	> 0.15	info.returnOnEquity
EBIT Margin (%)	EBIT / Sales	> 10%	functions.get_ebit_margin("AAPL")

Ratio	Formula	Criteria (great if)	Attribute
Gross Margin Ratio	Sales - COGS / Sales	> 0.40 (0.35-0.65)	info.grossMargins
Net Margin (%)	Net Income / Revenue	(15%-25%)	functions.get_net_margin("AAPL")
Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	(1.5-2.0)	info.currentRatio
Earning Growth Ratio (PEG Ratio)	P/E Ratio / Annual EPS Growth Rate (% as a whole number)	< 1.0 (undervalued)	info.earningsGrowth

ROIC: Return on Invested Capital

COGS: Cost of Goods Sold

CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate

NOPAT: Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) = Operating Income(or Operating Profit) \* (1 - Tax Rate)

Book Value: = (Total Assets - Total Liabilities - Preferred Stock) / Number of Outstanding Common Shares

Overall Risk: Overall assessment including Audit Risk, Board Risk, Compensation Risk, Share Holder Rights Risk. 10 is max, 0 is min. Can be seen individually in .info

yfinance provides:

- hist()
- info
- Income Statement
- Financial Statement

```
[4]: ## Fundamental Analysis for all Tickers based on Financial Ratios

# Call the get_fundamental_analysis() function (...be patient takes ~71sec)
fa_df = functions.get_fundamental_analysis(tickers, start_date, today, showLogs=
    ↪= "no")
display(fa_df) #Result filtered by: ['Sector', 'P/E Ratio', 'P/B Ratio']
# sys.stdout = original_stdout
```

Ticker	Name \
NFLX	Netflix, Inc.
GOOG	Alphabet Inc.
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc.
META	Meta Platforms, Inc.
DIS	The Walt Disney Company
TSLA	Tesla, Inc.
MAR	Marriott International, Inc.
MCD	McDonald's Corporation

QSR	Restaurant Brands International Inc.
HD	The Home Depot, Inc.
KO	The Coca-Cola Company
SOXX	iShares Semiconductor ETF
VGT	Vanguard Information Technology Index Fund ETF...
VUG	Vanguard Growth Index Fund ETF Shares
VOOG	Vanguard S&P 500 Growth Index Fund ETF Shares
QYLD	Global X NASDAQ 100 Covered Call ETF
QQQM	Invesco NASDAQ 100 ETF
SPYG	State Street SPDR Portfolio S&P 500 Growth ETF
VOO	Vanguard S&P 500 ETF
VOOV	Vanguard S&P 500 Value Index Fund ETF Shares
VTV	Vanguard Value Index Fund ETF Shares
VYM	Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund ETF Sh...
SPYD	State Street SPDR Portfolio S&P 500 High Divid...
GLD	SPDR Gold Shares
PBR	Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras
SOFI	SoFi Technologies, Inc.
NU	Nu Holdings Ltd.
CME	CME Group Inc.
BRK-B	Berkshire Hathaway Inc.
BAC	Bank of America Corporation
UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated
CAT	Caterpillar Inc.
LMT	Lockheed Martin Corporation
OMAB	Grupo Aeroportuario del Centro Norte, S.A.B. d...
SERV	Serve Robotics Inc.
PSA	Public Storage
SPG	Simon Property Group, Inc.
PLTR	Palantir Technologies Inc.
NVDA	NVIDIA Corporation
ASML	ASML Holding N.V.
AAPL	Apple Inc.
MSFT	Microsoft Corporation
TSM	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Lim...
ADBE	Adobe Inc.
CRWD	CrowdStrike Holdings, Inc.

Ticker	Sector	Industry	CAGR_% \
NFLX	Communication Services	Entertainment	13.21
GOOG	Communication Services	Internet Content & Information	23.97
GOOGL	Communication Services	Internet Content & Information	24.10
META	Communication Services	Internet Content & Information	18.12
DIS	Communication Services	Entertainment	-9.24
TSLA	Consumer Cyclical	Auto Manufacturers	13.78
MAR	Consumer Cyclical	Lodging	17.93
MCD	Consumer Cyclical	Restaurants	8.03

QSR	Consumer Cyclical	Restaurants	3.70
HD	Consumer Cyclical	Home Improvement Retail	4.08
KO	Consumer Defensive	Beverages - Non-Alcoholic	8.37
SOXX	ETF, others	ETF, others	18.82
VGT	ETF, others	ETF, others	16.07
VUG	ETF, others	ETF, others	13.41
VOOG	ETF, others	ETF, others	13.71
QYLD	ETF, others	ETF, others	7.28
QQQM	ETF, others	ETF, others	14.21
SPYG	ETF, others	ETF, others	13.77
VOO	ETF, others	ETF, others	12.82
VOOV	ETF, others	ETF, others	10.85
VTV	ETF, others	ETF, others	10.73
VYM	ETF, others	ETF, others	10.95
SPYD	ETF, others	ETF, others	6.48
GLD	ETF, others	ETF, others	20.98
PBR	Energy	Oil & Gas Integrated	36.76
SOFI	Financial Services	Credit Services	12.71
NU	Financial Services	Banks - Regional	12.45
CME	Financial Services	Financial Data & Stock Exchanges	10.76
BRK-B	Financial Services	Insurance - Diversified	13.85
BAC	Financial Services	Banks - Diversified	10.81
UNH	Healthcare	Healthcare Plans	-1.44
CAT	Industrials	Farm & Heavy Construction Machinery	25.49
LMT	Industrials	Aerospace & Defense	10.00
OMAB	Industrials	Airports & Air Services	24.74
SERV	Industrials	Specialty Industrial Machinery	-12.53
PSA	Real Estate	REIT - Industrial	3.31
SPG	Real Estate	REIT - Retail	15.45
PLTR	Technology	Software - Infrastructure	52.23
NVDA	Technology	Semiconductors	70.14
ASML	Technology	Semiconductor Equipment & Materials	14.83
AAPL	Technology	Consumer Electronics	16.30
MSFT	Technology	Software - Infrastructure	14.36
TSM	Technology	Semiconductors	25.15
ADBE	Technology	Software - Application	-8.96
CRWD	Technology	Software - Infrastructure	16.29

Ticker	P/E Ratio	P/B Ratio	ROIC_%	D/E_%	EPS_usd	ROE Ratio	...	\
NFLX	38.108330	14.932244	28.58	65.822	3.242550	0.42861	...	
GOOG	31.355732	9.906034	30.69	11.424	11.197380	0.35450	...	
GOOGL	31.247780	9.881684	30.69	11.424	11.197380	0.35450	...	
META	29.149998	8.557937	33.52	26.311	30.418530	0.32643	...	
DIS	16.628279	1.859483	7.32	39.632	7.355800	0.12203	...	
TSLA	311.496550	18.774212	10.61	17.082	2.203830	0.06791	...	
MAR	32.774500	-26.863880	24.47	0.000	11.383310	0.00000	...	
MCD	25.585323	-98.735590	20.02	0.000	13.229860	0.00000	...	

QSR	23.666666	6.470816	10.81	306.718	4.015010	0.25245	...
HD	23.471350	28.257370	24.64	544.586	15.095210	1.62909	...
KO	22.496689	9.354261	20.50	144.771	3.220510	0.42442	...
SOXX	41.787422	0.749979	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
VGT	39.488186	0.000000	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
VUG	39.276190	2.263974	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
VOOG	35.788900	0.000000	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
QYLD	34.672573	0.000000	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
QQQM	34.027912	0.000000	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
SPYG	33.924810	1.701520	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
VOO	29.083656	1.618149	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
VOOV	23.608147	0.000000	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
VTV	21.379675	2.568654	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
VYM	20.940632	0.000000	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
SPYD	15.968643	0.000000	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
GLD	0.000000	2.404230	0.00	0.000	0.000000	0.00000	...
PBR	5.435185	1.940786	8.81	88.498	2.536670	0.19022	...
SOFI	52.285717	4.017012	0.00	31.999	0.572950	0.08593	...
NU	34.500004	8.236915	0.00	0.000	0.911740	0.27800	...
CME	26.678951	3.511150	13.50	13.372	11.683760	0.13346	...
BRK-B	15.947536	0.001027	12.90	18.166	24.190810	0.10170	...
BAC	15.543715	1.499038	0.00	0.000	4.357060	0.09871	...
UNH	17.822823	3.234996	12.62	75.734	17.767490	0.17476	...
CAT	31.643555	13.956912	21.86	201.046	22.386720	0.46283	...
LMT	28.483854	19.035872	25.81	358.987	29.223770	0.62776	...
OMAB	17.794788	75.197770	29.05	132.873	7.859000	0.54332	...
SERV	0.000000	3.024809	-355.90	1.461	-1.773330	-0.47177	...
PSA	27.092419	9.225600	12.74	106.758	10.247400	0.19933	...
SPG	26.653566	25.888590	13.78	884.863	6.882500	0.82455	...
PLTR	395.545440	62.943940	9.44	3.520	1.010140	0.19504	...
NVDA	46.564354	38.454617	90.19	9.102	7.566360	1.07359	...
ASML	43.291855	21.398302	79.56	14.240	30.810055	0.53852	...
AAPL	35.825737	53.548386	82.29	152.411	9.155080	1.71422	...
MSFT	33.678776	9.681614	27.78	33.154	18.742380	0.32241	...
TSM	33.324715	52.480240	36.86	20.436	13.083090	0.34657	...
ADBE	19.842012	11.895383	45.27	57.197	26.340080	0.55426	...
CRWD	0.000000	28.652567	-25.06	20.154	4.834480	-0.08815	...

	Gross Margin_ratio	Net Margin_%	Current Ratio	Overall Risk	Beta	\
Ticker						
NFLX	0.48085	22.34	1.332	9.0	1.711	
GOOG	0.59172	28.60	1.747	0.0	1.086	
GOOGL	0.59172	28.60	1.747	10.0	1.086	
META	0.82013	37.91	1.978	10.0	1.287	
DIS	0.37764	13.14	0.710	3.0	1.442	
TSLA	0.17007	7.30	2.066	10.0	1.835	
MAR	0.81554	9.46	0.467	7.0	1.157	
MCD	0.57425	31.72	1.000	5.0	0.531	

QSR	0.33528	12.15	1.059	4.0	0.605
HD	0.33355	9.28	1.051	1.0	1.072
KO	0.61633	22.59	1.211	3.0	0.387
SOXX	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
VGT	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
VUG	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
VOOG	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
QYLD	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
QQQM	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
SPYG	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
VOO	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
VOOV	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
VTV	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
VYM	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
SPYD	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
GLD	0.00000	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000
PBR	0.48152	8.23	0.819	0.0	-0.032
SOFI	0.82510	19.09	1.150	9.0	1.932
NU	0.00000	23.85	0.000	0.0	1.083
CME	1.00000	57.52	1.021	10.0	0.291
BRK-B	0.24361	20.98	2.722	10.0	0.710
BAC	0.00000	26.63	0.000	4.0	1.295
UNH	0.19701	3.60	0.823	8.0	0.425
CAT	0.30120	16.65	1.384	4.0	1.568
LMT	0.08252	7.51	1.129	5.0	0.245
OMAB	0.74202	32.70	1.138	0.0	0.611
SERV	0.00000	-2162.29	17.214	10.0	0.000
PSA	0.72701	44.13	0.269	5.0	0.991
SPG	0.81993	39.75	0.592	10.0	1.400
PLTR	0.80808	16.13	6.427	10.0	1.545
NVDA	0.70050	55.85	4.468	8.0	2.314
ASML	0.52711	26.79	1.308	0.0	1.341
AAPL	0.46905	26.92	0.893	1.0	1.093
MSFT	0.68764	36.15	1.401	5.0	1.073
TSM	0.58976	40.02	2.693	0.0	1.274
ADBE	0.89268	25.85	0.996	1.0	1.526
CRWD	0.74277	-0.49	1.811	10.0	1.029

Ticker	EBITDA_usd	EBITDA Margins Ratio	Earning Growth Ratio \
NFLX	1.296965e+10	0.29899	0.087
GOOG	1.451740e+11	0.37661	0.353
GOOGL	1.451740e+11	0.37661	0.353
META	9.839900e+10	0.51937	-0.826
DIS	1.941900e+10	0.20566	1.873
TSLA	1.076800e+10	0.11260	-0.371
MAR	4.600000e+09	0.66919	0.290
MCD	1.429200e+10	0.54417	0.016



QSR	2.701000e+09	0.29156	0.217
HD	2.558700e+10	0.15396	-0.014
KO	1.630700e+10	0.34213	0.301
SOXX	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
VGT	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
VUG	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
VOOG	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
QYLD	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
QQQM	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
SPYG	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
VDO	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
VOOV	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
VTV	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
VYM	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
SPYD	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
GLD	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.000
PBR	1.910370e+11	0.38872	0.005
SOFI	0.000000e+00	0.00000	1.059
NU	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.409
CME	4.494100e+09	0.70383	-0.004
BRK-B	1.038640e+11	0.27911	0.172
BAC	0.000000e+00	0.00000	0.315
UNH	2.924200e+10	0.06720	-0.602
CAT	1.395800e+10	0.21583	-0.036
LMT	7.257000e+09	0.09894	0.022
OMAB	9.810583e+09	0.61446	0.092
SERV	-8.331123e+07	0.00000	0.000
PSA	3.379439e+09	0.70476	0.213
SPG	4.549947e+09	0.73919	0.274
PLTR	8.757970e+08	0.22478	2.000
NVDA	1.126960e+11	0.60220	0.667
ASML	1.215790e+10	0.37743	0.038
AAPL	1.447480e+11	0.34782	0.912
MSFT	1.664370e+11	0.56647	0.127
TSM	2.484714e+12	0.68423	0.391
ADBE	9.551333e+09	0.40184	0.172
CRWD	-9.382400e+07	-0.02055	0.000

	Revenue Growth Ratio	Operating Margins Ratio
Ticker		
NFLX	0.172	0.28220
GOOG	0.159	0.30512
GOOGL	0.159	0.30512
META	0.262	0.40075
DIS	-0.005	0.11868
TSLA	0.116	0.06628
MAR	0.056	0.65934
MCD	0.030	0.46906

QSR	0.069	0.27726
HD	0.028	0.12945
KO	0.051	0.32373
SOXX	0.000	0.00000
VGT	0.000	0.00000
VUG	0.000	0.00000
VOOG	0.000	0.00000
QYLD	0.000	0.00000
QQQM	0.000	0.00000
SPYG	0.000	0.00000
VOO	0.000	0.00000
VOOV	0.000	0.00000
VTV	0.000	0.00000
VYM	0.000	0.00000
SPYD	0.000	0.00000
GLD	0.000	0.00000
PBR	-0.013	0.36224
SOFI	0.378	0.15598
NU	0.363	0.58215
CME	-0.030	0.63386
BRK-B	0.021	0.41103
BAC	0.126	0.35293
UNH	0.122	0.03813
CAT	0.095	0.17746
LMT	0.088	0.11693
OMAB	0.061	0.61165
SERV	2.095	-50.67831
PSA	0.031	0.46947
SPG	0.082	0.50757
PLTR	0.628	0.33296
NVDA	0.625	0.63169
ASML	0.007	0.32842
AAPL	0.079	0.31647
MSFT	0.184	0.48873
TSM	0.303	0.50578
ADBE	0.105	0.36503
CRWD	0.222	-0.05589

[45 rows x 21 columns]

```
[5]: ratio_criteria= {
    'CAGR_%': (">", 10.0), # %
    'P/E Ratio': ("between", (10.0, 20.0)), # ratio
    'P/B Ratio': ("<", 3.0), # ratio
    'ROIC_%': (">", 15.0), # %
    'D/E_%': ("<", 100.0), # %
}
```

```

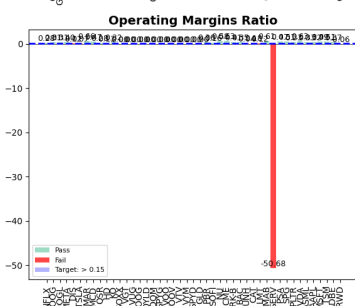
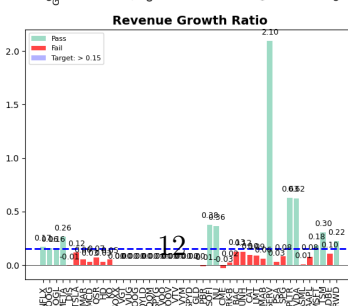
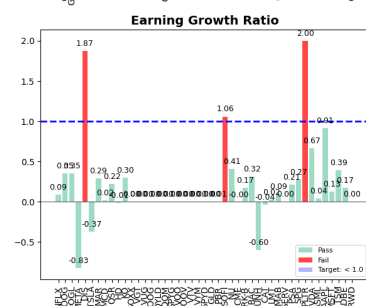
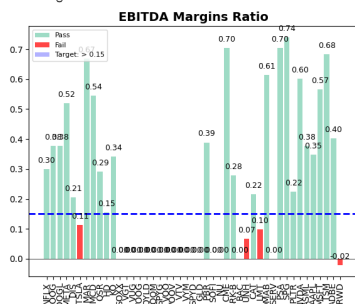
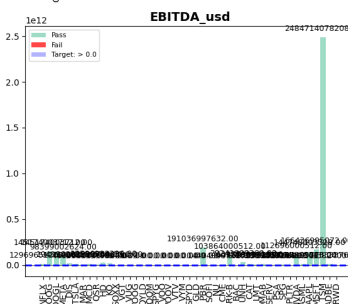
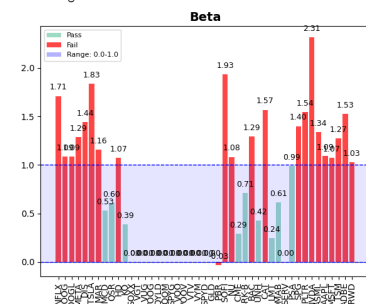
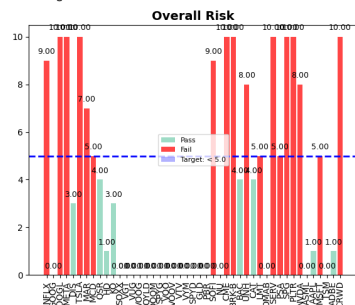
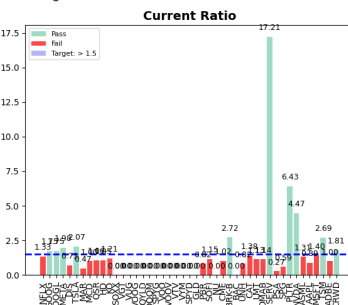
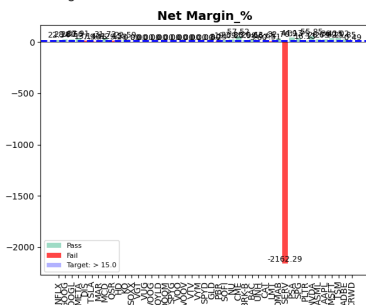
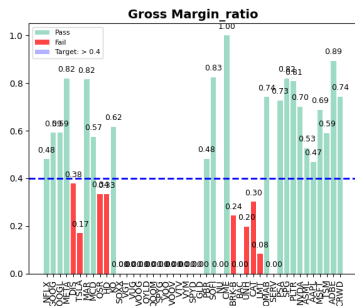
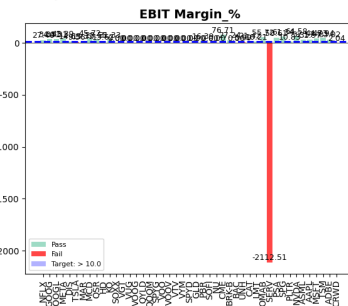
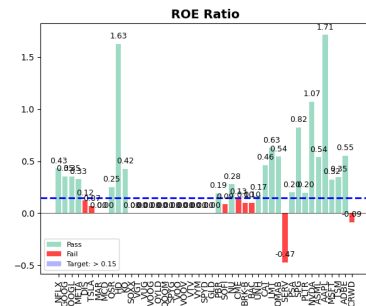
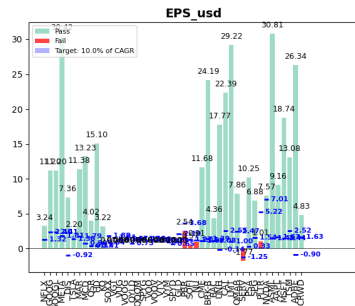
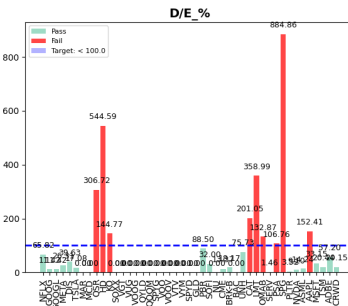
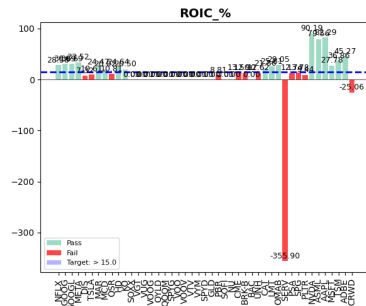
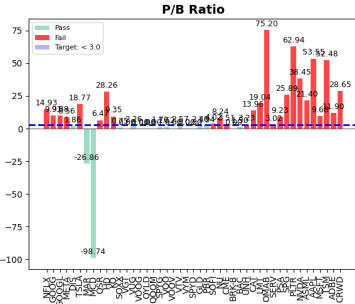
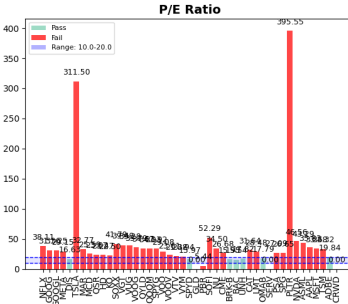
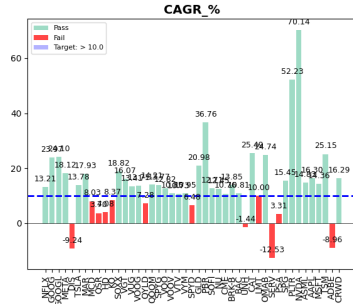
    'EPS_usd': (">", 10.0), # USD. # 10% of asset's CAGR. Will automatically
    ↪ trigger 10% CAGR logic in the function
    'ROE Ratio': (">", 0.15), # ratio
    'EBIT Margin_%': (">", 10.0), # %
    'Gross Margin_ratio': (">", 0.40), # ratio
    'Net Margin_%': (">", 15.0), # %
    'Current Ratio': (">", 1.5), # ratio
    'Overall Risk': ("<", 5.0), # 10 is max, 0 is min.
    'Beta': ("between", (0.0, 1.0)),
    'EBITDA_usd': (">", 0.00), # USD
    'EBITDA Margins Ratio': (">", 0.15), # ratio
    'Earning Growth Ratio': ("<", 1.0), # ratio - PEG < 1.0 (Undervalued):
    ↪ This is the ideal range, as it suggests the stock price is low relative to
    ↪ its earnings growth potential, indicating a potentially attractive
    ↪ investment opportunity
    'Revenue Growth Ratio': (">", 0.15), # ratio
    'Operating Margins Ratio': (">", 0.15) # ratio
}

```

```

[6]: # Plot financial Ratios
functions.plot_ratios(fa_df, ratio_criteria, plots_per_row = 3)

```



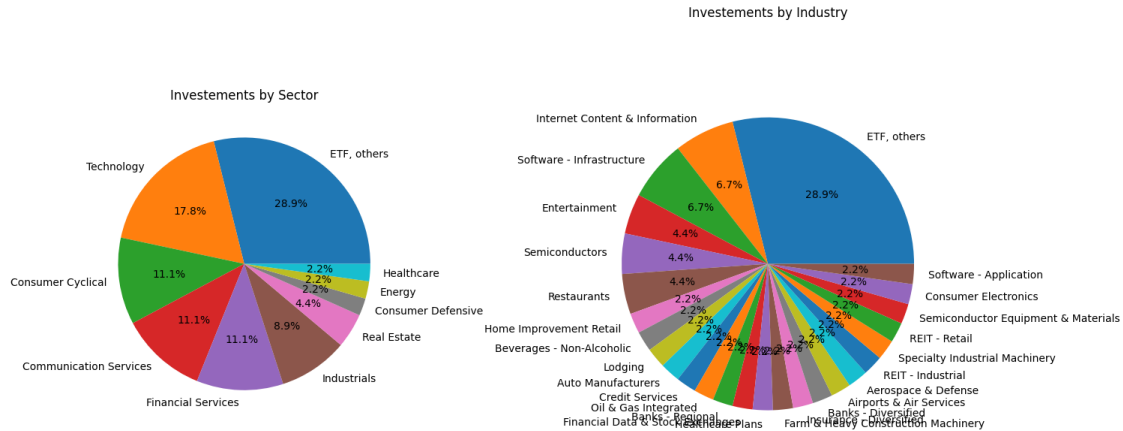
```
[7]: # Generate the data
scorecard = functions.generate_scorecard(fa_df, ratio_criteria)

# Display with a gradient highlight on the Score column
print("\n--- STOCK SELECTION SCORECARD ---")
display(scorecard.style.background_gradient(subset=['Score %'], cmap='RdYlGn'))
```

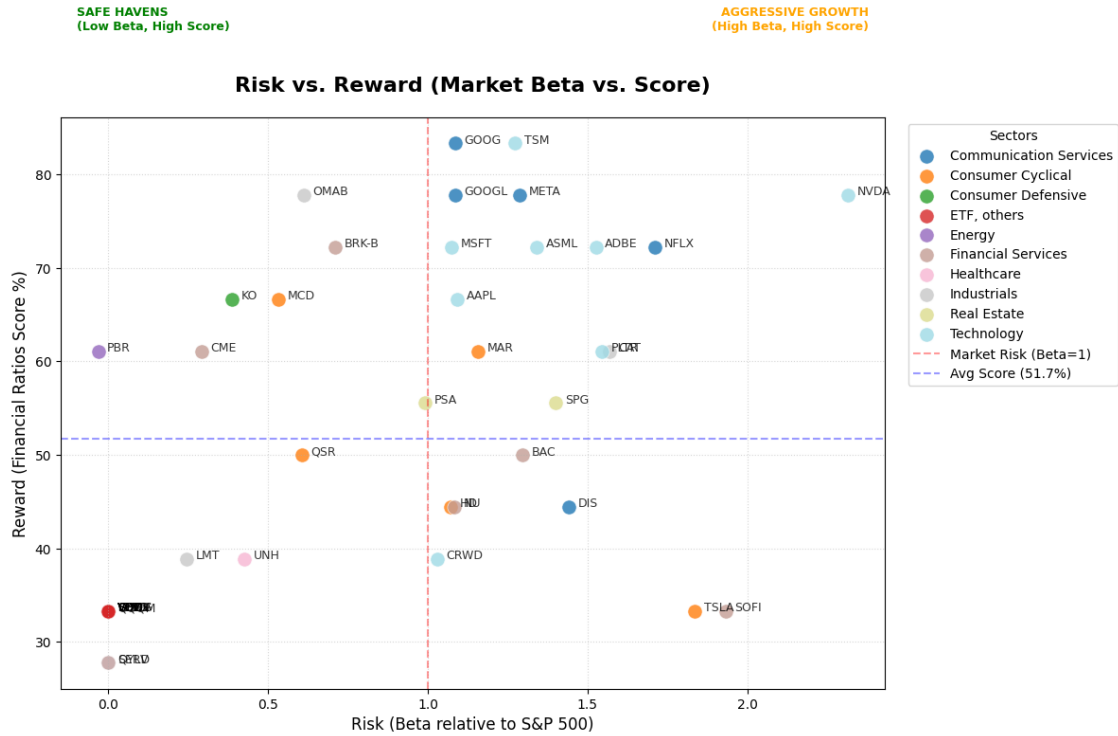
--- STOCK SELECTION SCORECARD ---

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cb6852810>

```
[8]: # Sectors and Industries
functions.print_sector_industry(fa_df)
```



```
[9]: # --- SCORE vs BETA by Sector ---
functions.plot_risk_reward(fa_df, ratio_criteria)
```



```
[10]: # --- TOP N assets in all sectors ---
top_N_data = functions.get_top_N_assets(fa_df, ratio_criteria, top_n=10)
functions.plot_sector_treemap(top_N_data)

# Grouping the top 5 to see the distribution
summary = top_N_data.groupby(['Sector', 'Industry', 'Name', 'Ticker'])[['Score_1', 'Score_2', 'Score_3', 'Score_4', 'Score_5']].max().sort_values('Score %', ascending=False)
display(summary.style.background_gradient(cmap='Greens'))
```

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cbca01910>

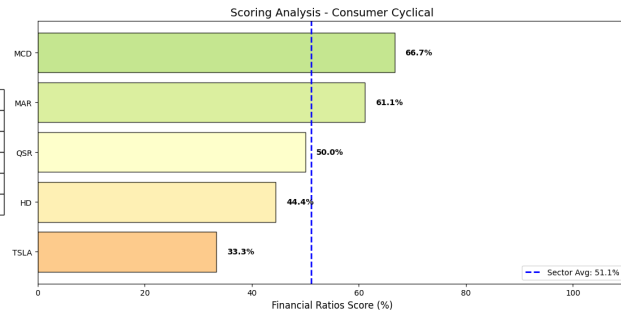
```
[11]: # TOP N BY SECTOR AND INDUSTRY

functions.top_N_sector_industry(fa_df, ratio_criteria, n_per_sector=10)
```



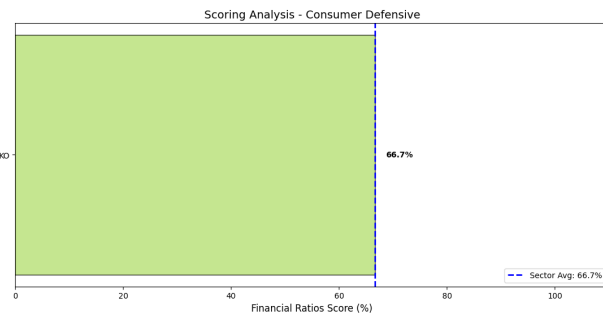
#### TOP 10 PERFORMERS BY SECTOR: CONSUMER CYCLICAL

Ticker	Industry	Score %
MCD	Restaurants	66.67
MAR	Lodging	61.11
QSR	Restaurants	50.0
HD	Home Improvement Retail	44.44
TSLA	Auto Manufacturers	33.33



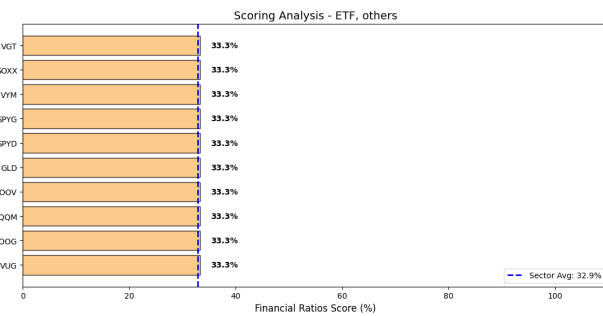
#### TOP 10 PERFORMERS BY SECTOR: CONSUMER DEFENSIVE

Ticker	Industry	Score %
KO	Beverages - Non-Alcoholic	66.67



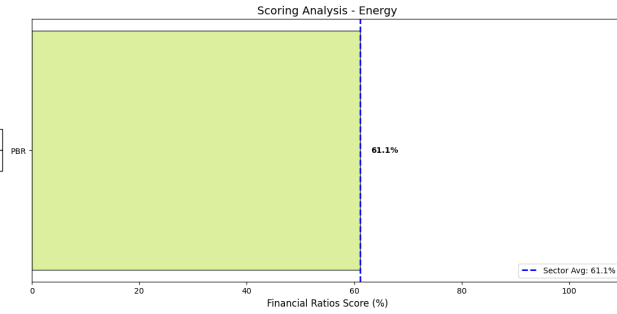
#### TOP 10 PERFORMERS BY SECTOR: ETF, OTHERS

Ticker	Industry	Score %
VGT	ETF, others	33.33
SOXX	ETF, others	33.33
VYM	ETF, others	33.33
SPYG	ETF, others	33.33
SPYD	ETF, others	33.33
GLD	ETF, others	33.33
VOOV	ETF, others	33.33
QQQM	ETF, others	33.33
VOOG	ETF, others	33.33
VUG	ETF, others	33.33



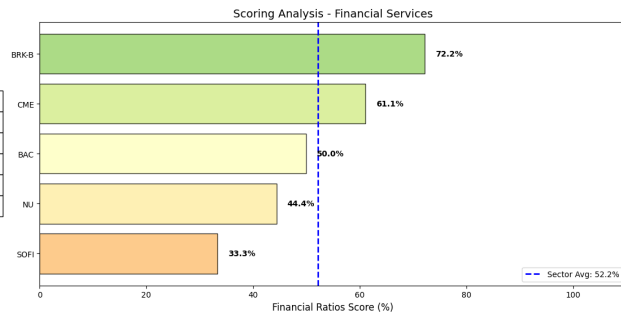
#### TOP 10 PERFORMERS BY SECTOR: ENERGY

Ticker	Industry	Score %
PBR	Oil & Gas Integrated	61.11



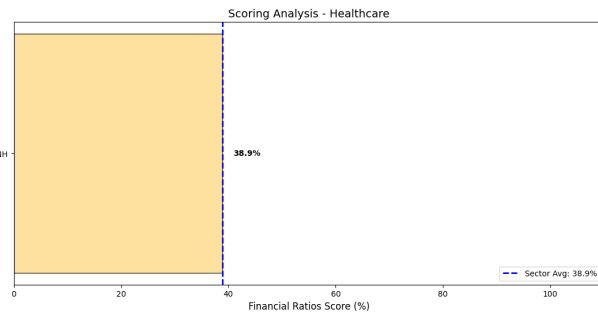
#### TOP 10 PERFORMERS BY SECTOR: FINANCIAL SERVICES

Ticker	Industry	Score %
BRK-B	Insurance - Diversified	72.22
CME	Financial Data & Stock Exchanges	61.11
BAC	Banks - Diversified	50.0
NU	Banks - Regional	44.44
SOFI	Credit Services	33.33



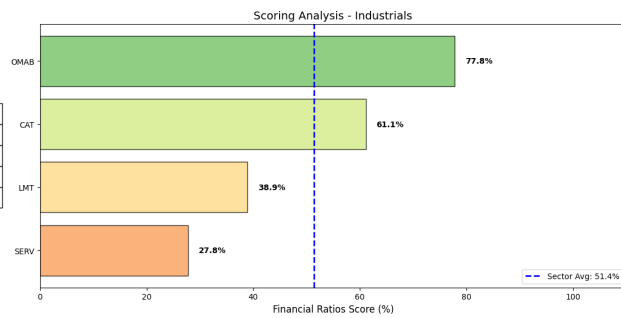
#### TOP 10 PERFORMERS BY SECTOR: HEALTHCARE

Ticker	Industry	Score %
UNH	Healthcare Plans	38.89



#### TOP 10 PERFORMERS BY SECTOR: INDUSTRIALS

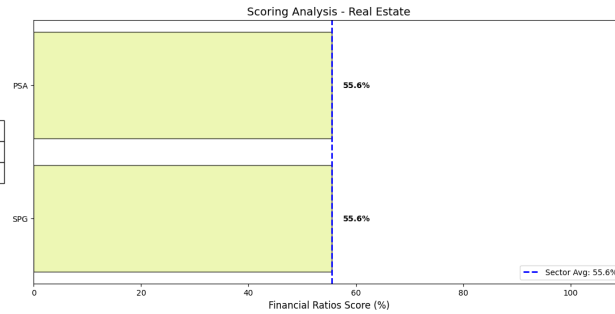
Ticker	Industry	Score %
OMAB	Airports & Air Services	77.78
CAT	Farm & Heavy Construction Machinery	61.11
LMT	Aerospace & Defense	38.89
SERV	Specialty Industrial Machinery	27.78





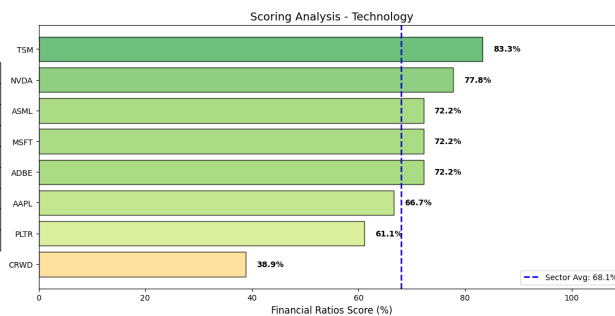
#### TOP 10 PERFORMERS BY SECTOR: REAL ESTATE

Ticker	Industry	Score %
PSA	REIT - Industrial	55.56
SPG	REIT - Retail	55.56



#### TOP 10 PERFORMERS BY SECTOR: TECHNOLOGY

Ticker	Industry	Score %
TSM	Semiconductors	83.33
NVDA	Semiconductors	77.78
ASML	Semiconductor Equipment & Materials	72.22
MSFT	Software - Infrastructure	72.22
ADBE	Software - Application	72.22
AAPL	Consumer Electronics	66.67
PLTR	Software - Infrastructure	61.11
CRWD	Software - Infrastructure	38.89



[12]: # TOP 1 BY SECTOR

```
final_picks = functions.top_1_sector(fa_df, ratio_criteria)
print("\n--- FINAL BEST-IN-CLASS PORTFOLIO SELECTION ---")
display(final_picks.style.hide(axis="index").background_gradient(subset=['Score', '%'], cmap='RdYlGn'))
```

--- FINAL BEST-IN-CLASS PORTFOLIO SELECTION ---

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cc18d0c80>

[13]: # Portfolio Summary - Beta and Scores

```
# Option A: All Assets
stats_all = functions.get_portfolio_summary(fa_df, ratio_criteria, mode="all")
display(stats_all.style.hide(axis="index"))

# Option B: Top 10 Overall
stats_top10 = functions.get_portfolio_summary(fa_df, ratio_criteria, mode="top_n", top_n=10)
display(stats_top10.style.hide(axis="index"))
```

```
# Option C: Top 1 per Sector
stats_sector = functions.get_portfolio_summary(fa_df, ratio_criteria,
mode="sector_best")
display(stats_sector.style.hide(axis="index"))
```

--- PORTFOLIO SUMMARY: ALL TICKERS ---

Tickers Included (45): GOOG, TSM, META, OMAB, GOOGL, NVDA, BRK-B, ASML, MSFT, NFLX, ADBE, KO, MCD, AAPL, CAT, CME, PBR, MAR, PLTR, PSA, SPG, BAC, QSR, DIS, HD, NU, UNH, CRWD, LMT, VGT, SOXX, TSLA, VYM, SPYG, SOFI, SPYD, GLD, VOOV, QQQM, VOOV, VUG, VTV, VOO, QYLD, SERV

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cc1b92de0>

--- PORTFOLIO SUMMARY: TOP 10 OVERALL ---

Tickers Included (10): GOOG, TSM, META, OMAB, GOOGL, NVDA, BRK-B, ASML, MSFT, NFLX

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cc1b67e60>

--- PORTFOLIO SUMMARY: TOP 1 PER SECTOR ---

Tickers Included (10): GOOG, TSM, OMAB, BRK-B, KO, MCD, PBR, PSA, UNH, VGT

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cc1819790>

## 5 Fundamental Analysis ONE Ticker

### TS302\_Stock Full Analysis.ipynb

This section is to see in more detail any particular ticker

```
[14]: # 1. Create the widget
ticker_dropdown = widgets.Dropdown(
    options=tickers,
    #options=["KOF", "AAPL", "MSFT", "MA", "NVDA", "GOOGL", "AMZN", "META",
    ↪ "TSM", "BRK-B", "V", "JPM", "XOM", "LLY", "MRK", "UNH", "PG", "MA", "CVX",
    ↪ "KO", "PEP", "COST", "TMO", "ORCL", "CSCO", "NKE", "VZ", "ASML", "TXN",
    ↪ "ABT", "TM", "SAP", "AMD", "NFLX", "NOW", "ADBE", "LVMUY", "BABA", "SHEL",
    ↪ "TMUS", "QCOM", "PFE", "SNY", "AZN", "TOT", "GSK", "RIO", "BHP", "MCD"],
    #options=["BTC-USD", "ETH-USD", "USDT-USD", "XRP-USD", "LTC-USD",
    ↪ "ADA-USD", "DOT-USD", "BCH-USD", "XLM-USD", "LINK-USD"]
    value=tickers[0], # Default selected value (must be from the options)
    description='Select Ticker:',
    disabled=False,
)

def on_change(selected_ticker):
```

```

clear_output(wait=False)
display(fa_df.loc[selected_ticker])

global ticker_widget
ticker_widget = selected_ticker

return ticker_widget

# # 4. Link the function to the widget and capture the output
interactive_plot = widgets.interactive_output(on_change, {'selected_ticker':
↪ ticker_dropdown})

# # 5. Display the widget and the output area in your notebook cell
display(ticker_dropdown, interactive_plot)

```

```

Dropdown(description='Select Ticker:', options=('QYLD', 'NVDA', 'PBR', 'PLTR',
↪ 'MSFT', 'AAPL', 'NU', 'DIS', 'V...

```

Output()

```

[15]: # Choose any ticket from the list above
ticker = yf.Ticker(ticker_widget)
ticker_name = ticker.info.get('symbol')
print(ticker_name)

```

QYLD

History

```

[16]: # Example of history() of any ONE ticker for "1y"
hist = ticker.history(period="1y", auto_adjust=True)
print(ticker_name)
display(hist)

```

QYLD

	Open	High	Low	Close \
Date				
2025-01-06 00:00:00-05:00	16.399330	16.434827	16.372709	16.399330
2025-01-07 00:00:00-05:00	16.443700	16.443700	16.248469	16.283966
2025-01-08 00:00:00-05:00	16.297274	16.328334	16.195223	16.310585
2025-01-10 00:00:00-05:00	16.275095	16.283969	16.062117	16.159731
2025-01-13 00:00:00-05:00	16.017742	16.133106	15.955624	16.133106
...	...	...	...	...
2025-12-29 00:00:00-05:00	17.719999	17.750000	17.709999	17.740000
2025-12-30 00:00:00-05:00	17.730000	17.760000	17.725000	17.730000
2025-12-31 00:00:00-05:00	17.730000	17.740000	17.670000	17.670000
2026-01-02 00:00:00-05:00	17.750000	17.780001	17.620001	17.680000
2026-01-05 00:00:00-05:00	17.725000	17.789000	17.719999	17.760000

Date	Volume	Dividends	Stock Splits	Capital Gains
2025-01-06 00:00:00-05:00	4535000	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-01-07 00:00:00-05:00	8486600	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-01-08 00:00:00-05:00	11652700	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-01-10 00:00:00-05:00	15684100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-01-13 00:00:00-05:00	8383300	0.0	0.0	0.0
...	...	...	...	...
2025-12-29 00:00:00-05:00	4555200	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-12-30 00:00:00-05:00	4812700	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-12-31 00:00:00-05:00	4961300	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-01-02 00:00:00-05:00	10828500	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-01-05 00:00:00-05:00	5833600	0.0	0.0	0.0

[250 rows x 8 columns]

- Info
- Income Statement
- Balance Sheet

```
[17]: # info
ticker_info = ticker.info
# Optional: Print in JSON format all info
#print(json.dumps(ticker_info, indent=4))

#Income Statement
ticker_income_stmt = ticker.income_stmt
# Optional: Print Income Statement
#print(ticker_income_stmt)

#Balance Sheet
ticker_balance_sheet = ticker.balance_sheet
# Optional: Print Balance Sheet
#print(ticker_balance_sheet)

# To-Do: Support the Stock selection based on Ratios using the Financial_
↪Statements
```

```
[18]: # Print info by category (some selected data only)

def print_info_by_category(info_list, name):
    print(f"\n{name}")
    for key in info_list:
        try:
            value = ticker_info.get(key, 'N/A')
            print(f"{key}: {value}")
        except Exception as e:
```

```

        print(f"Error retrieving '{key}' for {ticker_name}: {e}")

# One can choose which info parameters to print in each category:
basic_info = ['symbol', 'longName', 'sector', 'industry', 'country']
market_info = ['currentPrice', 'marketCap', 'volume', '52WeekChange',
               ↪ 'fiftyTwoWeekHigh', 'fiftyTwoWeekLow']
financial_info = ['priceToBook', 'forwardPE', 'trailingPE', 'profitMargins',
                 ↪ 'totalRevenue', 'debtToEquity',
                 ↪
                 ↪ 'epsForward', 'ebitda', 'floatShares', 'forwardEps', 'grossMargins', 'grossProfits', 'operatingCa
                 ↪
                 ↪ 'operatingMargins', 'returnOnAssets', 'returnOnEquity', 'revenueGrowth', 'revenuePerShare', 'imp
                 ↪ 'totalCash', 'totalDebt']
dividends_info = ['dividendYield', 'payoutRatio', 'dividendRate']
shares_info = ['heldPercentInsiders', 'heldPercentInstitutions']
technical_info = ['sharesOutstanding', 'beta', 'currency']

print_info_by_category(basic_info,      "1. Basic info:")
print_info_by_category(market_info,     "2. Market info:")
print_info_by_category(financial_info,  "3. Financial info:")
print_info_by_category(dividends_info,  "4. Dividends info:")
print_info_by_category(shares_info,     "5. Shares management info:")
print_info_by_category(technical_info,  "6. Technical info:")

# Market Cap = Current Share Price × Shares Outstanding

```

#### 1. Basic info:

symbol: QYLD  
 longName: Global X NASDAQ 100 Covered Call ETF  
 sector: N/A  
 industry: N/A  
 country: N/A

#### 2. Market info:

currentPrice: N/A  
 marketCap: N/A  
 volume: 5818312  
 52WeekChange: N/A  
 fiftyTwoWeekHigh: 18.89  
 fiftyTwoWeekLow: 14.475

#### 3. Financial info:

priceToBook: N/A  
 forwardPE: N/A  
 trailingPE: 34.672573  
 profitMargins: N/A

totalRevenue: N/A  
debtToEquity: N/A  
epsForward: N/A  
ebitda: N/A  
floatShares: N/A  
forwardEps: N/A  
grossMargins: N/A  
grossProfits: N/A  
operatingCashflow: N/A  
operatingMargins: N/A  
returnOnAssets: N/A  
returnOnEquity: N/A  
revenueGrowth: N/A  
revenuePerShare: N/A  
impliedSharesOutstanding: N/A  
totalCash: N/A  
totalDebt: N/A

4. Dividends info:  
dividendYield: 10.46  
payoutRatio: N/A  
dividendRate: N/A

5. Shares management info:  
heldPercentInsiders: N/A  
heldPercentInstitutions: N/A

6. Technical info:  
sharesOutstanding: N/A  
beta: N/A  
currency: USD

TO-DO: Monitorear Recompra o dilucion de acciones. Con base en el numero de acciones disponibles por anio

Dividends, Splits and Recommendations

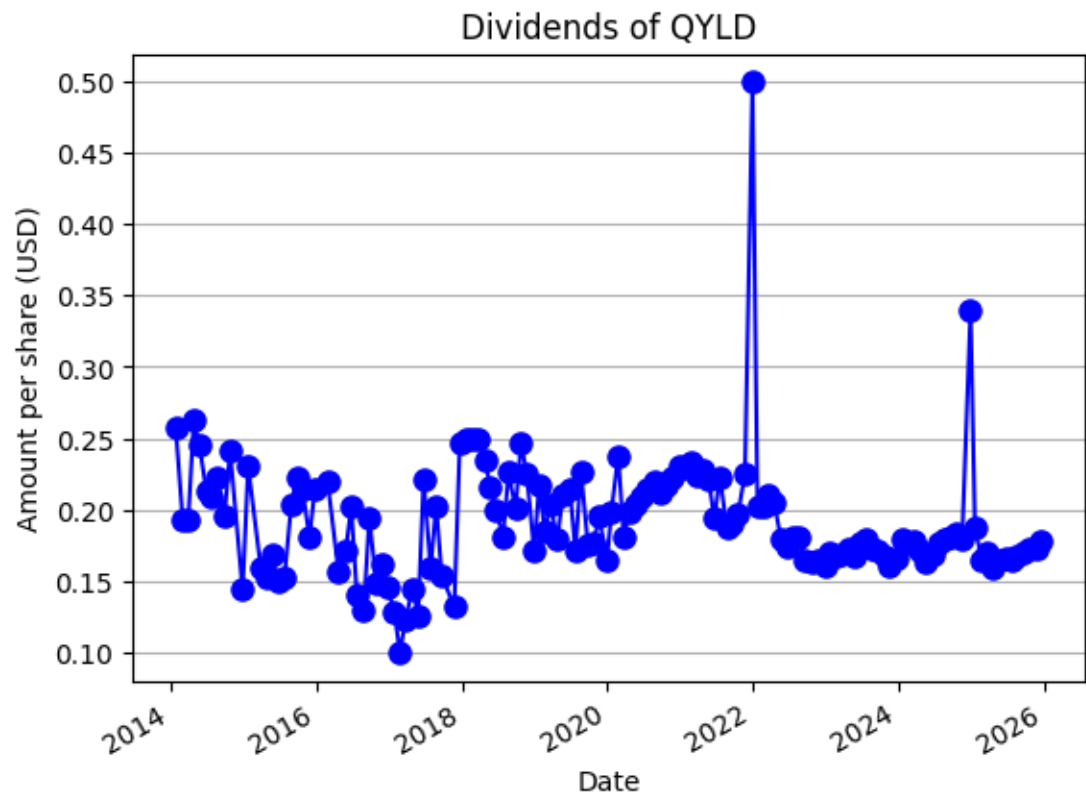
```
[19]: # 7. Other info:
print("\n7. Other info:")
other_info = {'Dividends' : ticker.dividends,
              'Splits' : ticker.splits,
              'Recommendations' : ticker.recommendations
              # 'Recommendations Summary' : ticker.recommendations_summary
              }

functions.print_dividends_splits_recommendations(other_info, ticker_name)
```

7. Other info:

HTTP Error 404:

Dividends:



Dividends:

```
Date
2014-01-22 00:00:00-05:00    0.257
2014-02-26 00:00:00-05:00    0.193
2014-03-26 00:00:00-04:00    0.193
2014-04-23 00:00:00-04:00    0.263
2014-05-21 00:00:00-04:00    0.245
...
2025-08-18 00:00:00-04:00    0.168
2025-09-22 00:00:00-04:00    0.170
2025-10-20 00:00:00-04:00    0.173
2025-11-24 00:00:00-05:00    0.173
2025-12-22 00:00:00-05:00    0.178
Name: Dividends, Length: 139, dtype: float64
```

There are not Splits in this period for 'QYLD'  
There are not Recommendations in this period for 'QYLD'

```
[20]: import operator
from dataclasses import dataclass
from typing import Callable, Any, Optional

RetrievalFunc = Callable[[dict], Any]    # ticker.info : is a dictionary: ticker.
    ↪ info.get('trailingPE', 'N/A'). Look for ticker_info = ticker.info above
CompareFunc = Callable[[Any, Any], bool]

@dataclass
class FinancialRule:
    retrieval_func: RetrievalFunc    # function used to extract the specific
    ↪ metric from the data source
    metric_name: str
    target_value: Optional[Any] = None
    comparison_func: Optional[Callable[[Any, Any], bool]] = None
        # for printing pruposes
    # target_value: float            # The target value to compare against
    # comparison_func: CompareFunc    # comparison operator function (e.g.,
    ↪ operator.lt for <)

# financial_rules = {
#     'D/E_%': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info: ticker_info.
    ↪ get('debtToEquity', 'N/A'), target_value=100.0, comparison_func=operator.gt,
    ↪ metric_name='D/E_%')
# }

financial_rules = {
    'Name': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
    ↪ ticker_info.get('longName', 'N/A'), metric_name='Name'),
    'Sector': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
    ↪ ticker_info.get('sector', 'ETF, others'), metric_name='Sector'),
    'Industry': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
    ↪ ticker_info.get('industry', 'ETF, others'), metric_name='Industry'),
    'CAGR_%': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
    ↪ functions.get_cagr(ticker_info.get('symbol'), start_date, today),
    ↪ target_value=10.0, comparison_func=operator.ge, metric_name='CAGR_%'),
    'P/E Ratio': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
    ↪ ticker_info.get('trailingPE', 'N/A'), target_value=25.0,
    ↪ comparison_func=operator.lt, metric_name='P/E Ratio'),
    'P/B Ratio': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
    ↪ ticker_info.get('priceToBook', 'N/A'), target_value=2.0,
    ↪ comparison_func=operator.lt, metric_name='P/B Ratio'),
    'ROIC_%': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
    ↪ functions.get_roic(ticker_info.get('symbol')), target_value=15.0,
    ↪ comparison_func=operator.gt, metric_name='ROIC_%'),

```



```

    'D/E_%': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('debtToEquity', 'N/A'), target_value=100.0,
↪ comparison_func=operator.lt, metric_name='D/E_%'),
    'EPS_usd': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('epsForward', 'N/A'), target_value=0.0,
↪ comparison_func=operator.gt, metric_name='EPS_usd'),
    'ROE Ratio': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('returnOnEquity', 'N/A'), target_value=0.15,
↪ comparison_func=operator.ge, metric_name='ROE Ratio'),
    'EBIT Margin_%': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ functions.get_ebit_margin(ticker_info.get('symbol')), target_value=10.0,
↪ comparison_func=operator.ge, metric_name='EBIT Margin_%'),
    'Gross Margin_ratio': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('grossMargins', 'N/A'), target_value=0.40,
↪ comparison_func=operator.ge, metric_name='Gross Margin_ratio'),
    'Net Margin_%': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ functions.get_net_margin(ticker_info.get('symbol')), target_value=15.0,
↪ comparison_func=operator.ge, metric_name='Net Margin_%'),
    'Current Ratio': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('currentRatio', 'N/A'), target_value=1.5,
↪ comparison_func=operator.ge, metric_name='Current Ratio'),
    'Overall Risk': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('overallRisk', 'N/A'), target_value=5.0,
↪ comparison_func=operator.lt, metric_name='Overall Risk'),
    'Beta': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('beta', 'N/A'), target_value=1.0,
↪ comparison_func=operator.eq, metric_name='Beta'),
    'EBITDA_usd': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('ebitda', 'N/A'), target_value=0.0,
↪ comparison_func=operator.gt, metric_name='EBITDA_usd'),
    'EBITDA Margins Ratio': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('ebitdaMargins', 'N/A'), target_value=0.15,
↪ comparison_func=operator.gt, metric_name='EBITDA Margins Ratio'),
    'Earning Growth Ratio': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('earningsGrowth', 'N/A'), target_value=0.15,
↪ comparison_func=operator.gt, metric_name='Earning Growth Ratio'),
    'Revenue Growth Ratio': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('revenueGrowth', 'N/A'), target_value=0.15,
↪ comparison_func=operator.gt, metric_name='Revenue Growth Ratio'),
    'Operating Margins Ratio': FinancialRule(retrieval_func=lambda ticker_info:
↪ ticker_info.get('operatingMargins', 'N/A'), target_value=0.15,
↪ comparison_func=operator.gt, metric_name='Operating Margins Ratio'),
}

def evaluate_ticker_rules(financial_rules: dict, ticker_info: dict):

```

```

    print(f"---Evaluating Rules for {ticker_info.get('symbol', 'Unknown_
↪Ticker')}}---")

    if not ticker_info.get('symbol'):
        print("Status:  SKIP (No ticker data available)")
        return

    for rule_name, rule in financial_rules.items():
        # 1. Call the stored retrieval function to get the actual metric value
        actual_value = rule.retrieval_func(ticker_info)

        print(f"\nRule: {rule_name}")
        print(f"Metric: {rule.metric_name}, Value found: {actual_value}")

        if rule.comparison_func is not None:
            if actual_value is None or actual_value == 'N/A':
                print("Status:  SKIP (Data for comparison not available)")
                continue

            # 2. Call the stored comparison function
            is_pass = rule.comparison_func(actual_value, rule.target_value)

            if is_pass:
                print(f"Status:  PASS ({actual_value} is acceptable)")
            else:
                print(f"Status:  FAIL ({actual_value} fails rule to be {rule.
↪comparison_func.__name__} {rule.target_value})")

            else:
                print("Status:  INFO (No comparison needed)")

    evaluate_ticker_rules(financial_rules, ticker_info)

```

---Evaluating Rules for QYLD---

Rule: Name

Metric: Name, Value found: Global X NASDAQ 100 Covered Call ETF

Status: INFO (No comparison needed)

Rule: Sector

Metric: Sector, Value found: ETF, others

Status: INFO (No comparison needed)

Rule: Industry

Metric: Industry, Value found: ETF, others

Status: INFO (No comparison needed)

Rule: CAGR\_%  
Metric: CAGR\_%, Value found: 7.28  
Status: FAIL (7.28 fails rule to be ge 10.0)

Rule: P/E Ratio  
Metric: P/E Ratio, Value found: 34.672573  
Status: FAIL (34.672573 fails rule to be lt 25.0)

Rule: P/B Ratio  
Metric: P/B Ratio, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)  
Error (get\_roic): Financial data for 'QYLD' not available or incomplete.

Rule: ROIC\_%  
Metric: ROIC\_%, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: D/E\_%  
Metric: D/E\_%, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: EPS\_usd  
Metric: EPS\_usd, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: ROE Ratio  
Metric: ROE Ratio, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)  
(get\_ebit\_margin) No annual income statement found for 'QYLD'.

Rule: EBIT Margin\_%  
Metric: EBIT Margin\_%, Value found: None  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: Gross Margin\_ratio  
Metric: Gross Margin\_ratio, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)  
Error (get\_net\_margin): Financial data for 'QYLD' not available.

Rule: Net Margin\_%  
Metric: Net Margin\_%, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: Current Ratio  
Metric: Current Ratio, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: Overall Risk  
Metric: Overall Risk, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: Beta  
Metric: Beta, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: EBITDA\_usd  
Metric: EBITDA\_usd, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: EBITDA Margins Ratio  
Metric: EBITDA Margins Ratio, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: Earning Growth Ratio  
Metric: Earning Growth Ratio, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: Revenue Growth Ratio  
Metric: Revenue Growth Ratio, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

Rule: Operating Margins Ratio  
Metric: Operating Margins Ratio, Value found: N/A  
Status: SKIP (Data for comparison not available)

## 6 All Tickers in Portfolio

### 6.1 Import Prices from yfinance (All Tickers)

#### [TS302\\_Stock Full Analysis.ipynb](#)

```
[21]: # import data from yahoo Finance
print(f"Number of days since Brokerage account was opened: {no_days}")
df = yf.download(tickers, start=start_date, end=today, auto_adjust=True)
df.info()
```

```
[***                               7%                               ] 3 of 45 completed
Number of days since Brokerage account was opened: 1717 days, 0:00:00
[*****100%*****] 45 of 45 completed

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 1180 entries, 2021-04-26 to 2026-01-05
Columns: 225 entries, ('Close', 'AAPL') to ('Volume', 'VYM')
dtypes: float64(182), int64(43)
memory usage: 2.0 MB
```

## 6.2 Prices (Close)

```
[22]: prices_raw = df["Close"]
      print('-- Last 5 days of prices --')
      display(prices_raw.tail(5))
```

-- Last 5 days of prices --

Ticker	AAPL	ADBE	ASML	BAC	BRK-B	\
Date						
2025-12-29	273.760010	353.160004	1066.000000	55.349998	501.049988	
2025-12-30	273.079987	352.510010	1072.140015	55.279999	503.709991	
2025-12-31	271.859985	349.989990	1069.859985	55.000000	502.649994	
2026-01-02	271.010010	333.299988	1163.780029	55.950001	496.850006	
2026-01-05	267.260010	331.559998	1228.189941	56.889999	498.519989	

Ticker	CAT	CME	CRWD	DIS	GLD	...	\
Date						...	
2025-12-29	578.609985	278.420013	475.910004	114.190002	398.600006	...	
2025-12-30	577.390015	275.829987	475.630005	114.790001	398.890015	...	
2025-12-31	572.869995	273.079987	468.760010	113.769997	396.309998	...	
2026-01-02	598.409973	269.679993	453.579987	111.849998	398.279999	...	
2026-01-05	616.099976	275.059998	456.549988	114.070000	408.760010	...	

Ticker	TSLA	TSM	UNH	VGT	VOO	\
Date						
2025-12-29	459.640015	300.920013	328.940002	763.099976	632.599976	
2025-12-30	454.429993	299.579987	332.160004	760.890015	631.719971	
2025-12-31	449.720001	303.890015	330.109985	753.780029	627.130005	
2026-01-02	438.070007	319.609985	336.399994	755.979980	628.299988	
2026-01-05	451.670013	322.250000	342.019989	757.419983	632.460022	

Ticker	VOOG	VOOV	VTV	VUG	VYM
Date					
2025-12-29	448.600006	206.630005	192.589996	492.540009	144.699997
2025-12-30	447.769989	206.410004	192.369995	491.690002	144.550003
2025-12-31	444.589996	204.850006	190.990005	487.859985	143.520004
2026-01-02	444.850006	205.610001	192.809998	486.200012	144.759995
2026-01-05	446.510010	207.509995	194.649994	488.450012	145.820007

[5 rows x 45 columns]

```
[23]: # drop NaN (days without price)
      prices = prices_raw.dropna()
      display(prices.tail(5))
```

Ticker	AAPL	ADBE	ASML	BAC	BRK-B	\
Date						
2025-12-29	273.760010	353.160004	1066.000000	55.349998	501.049988	

2025-12-30	273.079987	352.510010	1072.140015	55.279999	503.709991
2025-12-31	271.859985	349.989990	1069.859985	55.000000	502.649994
2026-01-02	271.010010	333.299988	1163.780029	55.950001	496.850006
2026-01-05	267.260010	331.559998	1228.189941	56.889999	498.519989

Ticker	CAT	CME	CRWD	DIS	GLD	...	\
Date							...
2025-12-29	578.609985	278.420013	475.910004	114.190002	398.600006		...
2025-12-30	577.390015	275.829987	475.630005	114.790001	398.890015		...
2025-12-31	572.869995	273.079987	468.760010	113.769997	396.309998		...
2026-01-02	598.409973	269.679993	453.579987	111.849998	398.279999		...
2026-01-05	616.099976	275.059998	456.549988	114.070000	408.760010		...

Ticker	TSLA	TSM	UNH	VGT	VOO	\
Date						
2025-12-29	459.640015	300.920013	328.940002	763.099976	632.599976	
2025-12-30	454.429993	299.579987	332.160004	760.890015	631.719971	
2025-12-31	449.720001	303.890015	330.109985	753.780029	627.130005	
2026-01-02	438.070007	319.609985	336.399994	755.979980	628.299988	
2026-01-05	451.670013	322.250000	342.019989	757.419983	632.460022	

Ticker	VOOG	VOOV	VTV	VUG	VYM
Date					
2025-12-29	448.600006	206.630005	192.589996	492.540009	144.699997
2025-12-30	447.769989	206.410004	192.369995	491.690002	144.550003
2025-12-31	444.589996	204.850006	190.990005	487.859985	143.520004
2026-01-02	444.850006	205.610001	192.809998	486.200012	144.759995
2026-01-05	446.510010	207.509995	194.649994	488.450012	145.820007

[5 rows x 45 columns]

```
[24]: print(f"prices_raw shape: {prices_raw.shape}")
      print(f"prices shape: {prices.shape}")

      if len(prices) < len(prices_raw):
          print(f"Reduction of {(len(prices_raw) - len(prices))}")
          print(f"It can be noticed that the amount of rows in the dataframe dropped_
↳ from {len(prices_raw)} to {len(prices)} after the drop.na() operation. This_
↳ is because there are a couple of assets that are relatively new in the_
↳ public market (post IPO).")
```

```
prices_raw shape: (1180, 45)
prices shape: (458, 45)
Reduction of 722
```

It can be noticed that the amount of rows in the dataframe dropped from 1180 to 458 after the drop.na() operation. This is because there are a couple of assets that are relatively new in the public market (post IPO).

```
[25]: print(f"Reminder: the original 'start_date' was: {start_date.date()}.
↳strftime("%B %d, %Y")}, when the original portfolio was created.")

df_ = df['Close']
first_valid_dates = df_.apply(pd.Series.first_valid_index)
first_valid_dates.name = "First Valid Date"
first_valid_dates = first_valid_dates.sort_values(ascending=False)

print(f"\nThe asset with the smallest amount of data available is:
↳'{first_valid_dates.index[0]}' starting from '{first_valid_dates.iloc[0].
↳date().strftime("%B %d, %Y")}' only.")

print("\nOldest available dates for each asset:")
display(first_valid_dates)
```

Reminder: the original 'start\_date' was: April 25, 2021, when the original portfolio was created.

The asset with the smallest amount of data available is: 'SERV' starting from 'March 08, 2024' only.

Oldest available dates for each asset:

Ticker	
SERV	2024-03-08
NU	2021-12-09
AAPL	2021-04-26
SPYD	2021-04-26
PSA	2021-04-26
QQQM	2021-04-26
QSR	2021-04-26
QYLD	2021-04-26
SOFI	2021-04-26
SOXX	2021-04-26
SPG	2021-04-26
SPYG	2021-04-26
PBR	2021-04-26
TSLA	2021-04-26
TSM	2021-04-26
UNH	2021-04-26
VGT	2021-04-26
VOO	2021-04-26
VOOG	2021-04-26
VOOV	2021-04-26
VTV	2021-04-26
VUG	2021-04-26
PLTR	2021-04-26

```

OMAB      2021-04-26
ADBE      2021-04-26
GOOG      2021-04-26
ASML      2021-04-26
BAC       2021-04-26
BRK-B     2021-04-26
CAT       2021-04-26
CME       2021-04-26
CRWD      2021-04-26
DIS       2021-04-26
GLD       2021-04-26
GOOGL     2021-04-26
NVDA      2021-04-26
HD        2021-04-26
KO        2021-04-26
LMT       2021-04-26
MAR       2021-04-26
MCD       2021-04-26
META      2021-04-26
MSFT      2021-04-26
NFLX      2021-04-26
VYM       2021-04-26
Name: First Valid Date, dtype: datetime64[ns]

```

```

[26]: # -- PLOT ASSET PRICES --
functions.plot_prices(prices=prices, yaxis_label="Price (USD)")

```

### 6.3 Stats (describe)

```

[27]: # statistics about prices
prices.describe()

```

```

[27]: Ticker      AAPL      ADBE      ASML      BAC      BRK-B  \
count    458.000000  458.000000  458.000000  458.000000  458.000000
mean      222.552679  437.168252  835.958809   43.304069  467.779913
std        28.227665   76.543920  137.833934    5.724365   36.503627
min       163.664917  312.399994  590.981628   33.286674  396.730011
25%       204.992336  361.214996  720.596664   38.356688  445.197495
50%       223.477219  438.600006  797.170013   43.228786  472.275009
75%       238.251236  502.427505  954.881851   46.758083  496.355011
max       286.190002  586.549988 1228.189941   56.889999  539.799988

Ticker      CAT      CME      CRWD      DIS      GLD  ...  \
count    458.000000  458.000000  458.000000  458.000000  458.000000  ...
mean      389.081520  236.470775  387.847784  105.330561  277.980262  ...
std        78.722380   32.720417   82.221034   10.323902   56.767730  ...
min       270.854095  183.360397  217.889999   80.826134  199.710007  ...

```



25%	337.269882	203.922478	320.304993	96.814312	230.795002	...
50%	358.955170	237.254982	377.800003	109.514038	263.349991	...
75%	411.348167	268.550484	461.902496	112.741642	309.809990	...
max	625.609985	286.685730	557.530029	123.176605	416.739990	...

Ticker	TSLA	TSM	UNH	VGT	VOO	\
count	458.000000	458.000000	458.000000	458.000000	458.000000	
mean	303.332074	201.119318	440.994565	617.778433	536.028584	
std	94.636566	49.471145	104.222733	81.988133	50.927276	
min	142.050003	124.747917	234.701340	468.845581	445.162018	
25%	221.462502	165.846745	331.912491	556.428314	496.731300	
50%	302.714996	190.106636	473.674393	605.396118	531.847992	
75%	389.190002	231.559891	530.617584	682.324539	574.526367	
max	489.880005	322.250000	607.890625	800.707397	634.840027	

Ticker	V00G	V00V	VTV	VUG	VYM
count	458.000000	458.000000	458.000000	458.000000	458.000000
mean	365.229192	184.176589	169.630523	406.587243	126.395603
std	46.526895	10.670231	11.152038	49.141947	9.622135
min	283.491333	160.399734	148.670639	319.818878	109.263657
25%	331.431778	175.030312	161.032127	370.120850	118.651709
50%	360.575485	183.908020	169.886086	403.221786	126.483810
75%	405.175117	191.088543	176.452358	448.428337	133.308155
max	454.862305	207.509995	194.649994	503.744995	146.816788

[8 rows x 45 columns]

## 6.4 Normalized Prices

### Normalize to 100

**Normalizar** precios de diferentes **magnitudes** dividiendo entre el primer registro. Todos los precios parten del mismo punto que es el 100.

$$\frac{P_t}{P_0} * 100$$

Nota: esto ya no es mas el Precio al Cierre sino un indice de crecimiento en el tiempo.

```
[28]: # Normalized Prices

prices_normalized = (prices / prices.iloc[0]) * 100

# -- PLOT ASSET PRICES --
functions.plot_prices(prices=prices_normalized, yaxis_label="Price (USD)")
```

## 6.5 Daily Returns

### TS303\_yfinance Indices Bursatiles.ipynb

Normal (simple or arithmetic) returns:

$$\text{Return}(R_t) = \frac{P_t - P_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}} = \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} - 1$$

```
[29]: # Daily Returns. Using pct_change()
# Normal (simple or arithmetic) returns
# Expressed in FRACTION.
# If Percentage is needed then multiply by 100.
daily_returns = prices.pct_change(fill_method=None)
daily_returns = daily_returns.dropna()
daily_returns.tail(5)
```

```
[29]: Ticker      AAPL      ADBE      ASML      BAC      BRK-B      CAT \
Date
2025-12-29  0.001317 -0.001809 -0.006292 -0.014599  0.005519 -0.007530
2025-12-30 -0.002484 -0.001841  0.005760 -0.001265  0.005309 -0.002108
2025-12-31 -0.004468 -0.007149 -0.002127 -0.005065 -0.002104 -0.007828
2026-01-02 -0.003127 -0.047687  0.087787  0.017273 -0.011539  0.044583
2026-01-05 -0.013837 -0.005220  0.055345  0.016801  0.003361  0.029562

Ticker      CME      CRWD      DIS      GLD ...      TSLA      TSM \
Date
2025-12-29  0.006107 -0.010973  0.005548 -0.043528 ... -0.032724 -0.006340
2025-12-30 -0.009303 -0.000588  0.005254  0.000728 ... -0.011335 -0.004453
2025-12-31 -0.009970 -0.014444 -0.008886 -0.006468 ... -0.010365  0.014387
2026-01-02 -0.012451 -0.032383 -0.016876  0.004971 ... -0.025905  0.051729
2026-01-05  0.019950  0.006548  0.019848  0.026313 ...  0.031045  0.008260

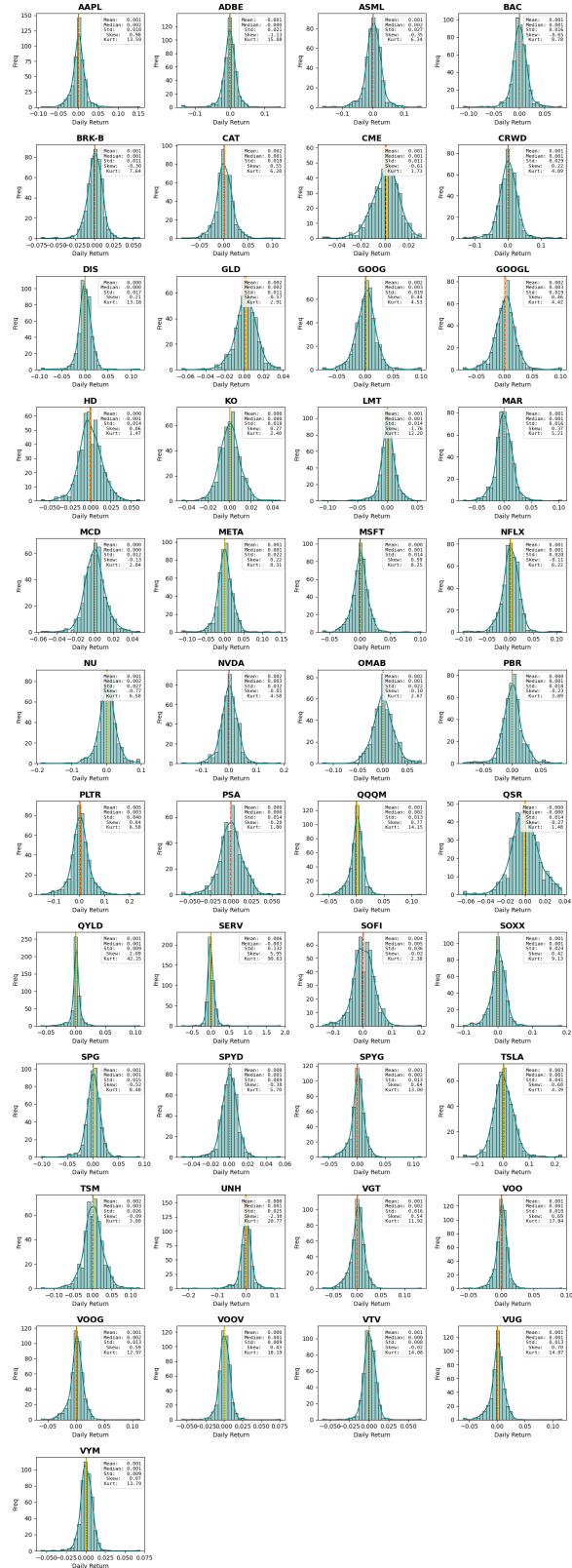
Ticker      UNH      VGT      VOO      VOOG      VOOV      VTV \
Date
2025-12-29 -0.008709 -0.005305 -0.003529 -0.004637 -0.001401 -0.000986
2025-12-30  0.009789 -0.002896 -0.001391 -0.001850 -0.001065 -0.001142
2025-12-31 -0.006172 -0.009344 -0.007266 -0.007102 -0.007558 -0.007174
2026-01-02  0.019054  0.002919  0.001866  0.000585  0.003710  0.009529
2026-01-05  0.016706  0.001905  0.006621  0.003732  0.009241  0.009543

Ticker      VUG      VYM
Date
2025-12-29 -0.005090 -0.002688
2025-12-30 -0.001726 -0.001037
2025-12-31 -0.007789 -0.007126
2026-01-02 -0.003403  0.008640
2026-01-05  0.004628  0.007323
```

[5 rows x 45 columns]

```
[30]: results_df = functions.plot_returns_distributions(daily_returns, num_cols=4)
```

# Portfolio Daily Returns: Distribution & Statistical Moments



```
=====
FAT-TAIL RISK RANKING (Sorted by Highest Kurtosis)
=====

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cbf6ab170>
```

```
[31]: # -- PLOT DAILY RETURNS --
functions.plot_daily_returns(daily_returns)
```

## 6.6 Summary of Daily Returns

```
[32]: # stats and summary of daily returns
print(f"Number of days of evaluation: {(today - daily_returns.index[0]).days}")
print(f"since {daily_returns.index[0].date().strftime('%B %d, %Y')} until_
↳ {today.date().strftime('%B %d, %Y')}")

max_daily_return = daily_returns.describe().loc['max'].
↳ sort_values(ascending=False)
print(f"\nThe asset with the biggest Return in a single day is_
↳ '{max_daily_return.index[0]}' with {100*max_daily_return.iloc[0]:,.5}%")

min_daily_return = daily_returns.describe().loc['min'].
↳ sort_values(ascending=True)
print(f"The asset with the lowest Return in a single day is '{min_daily_return.
↳ index[0]}' with {100*min_daily_return.iloc[0]:,.5}%")

average_daily_returns = daily_returns.mean()
print(f"The average of all Daily Returns is {average_daily_returns.mean()*100:,.
↳ 4}%")

max_std = daily_returns.describe().loc['std'].sort_values(ascending=False)
print(f"\nThe asset with the biggest StdDev in Daily Returns is '{max_std.
↳ index[0]}' with {100*max_std.iloc[0]:,.5}%")
print(f"The asset with the smallest StdDev in Daily Returns is '{max_std.
↳ index[-1]}' with {100*max_std.iloc[-1]:,.5}%")
```

Number of days of evaluation: 666  
since March 11, 2024 until January 06, 2026

The asset with the biggest Return in a single day is 'SERV' with 187.07%  
The asset with the lowest Return in a single day is 'SERV' with -77.647%  
The average of all Daily Returns is 0.1137%

The asset with the biggest StdDev in Daily Returns is 'SERV' with 13.175%

The asset with the smallest StdDev in Daily Returns is 'VTV' with 0.83946%

## 6.7 Annualized Returns

```
[33]: # Annualized Returns
annualized_return_tickers = daily_returns.mean() * 250
annualized_return_tickers.name = "Annualized Returns:"
annualized_return_tickers = annualized_return_tickers.
    ↪sort_values(ascending=False)
print("Annualized Returns (%):")
print(f"{round(annualized_return_tickers, 2)* 100}")
```

Annualized Returns (%):

Ticker

SERV	153.0
PLTR	123.0
SOFI	90.0
TSLA	72.0
NVDA	55.0
TSM	53.0
GOOGL	51.0
GOOG	51.0
GLD	40.0
CAT	39.0
OMAB	38.0
NU	36.0
BAC	31.0
CRWD	29.0
AAPL	29.0
NFLX	28.0
SOXX	26.0
SPYG	25.0
VOOG	25.0
VGT	24.0
VUG	23.0
ASML	22.0
QQQM	22.0
META	21.0
VOO	19.0
CME	19.0
SPG	18.0
MAR	16.0
VYM	16.0
VTV	15.0
LMT	14.0
BRK-B	13.0
QYLD	13.0
VOOV	12.0

KO	12.0
MSFT	12.0
SPYD	11.0
DIS	7.0
PBR	6.0
MCD	5.0
PSA	1.0
HD	0.0
QSR	-3.0
UNH	-8.0
ADBE	-22.0

Name: Annualized Returns:, dtype: float64

Ticker	
SERV	153.0
PLTR	123.0
SOFI	90.0
TSLA	72.0
NVDA	55.0
TSM	53.0
GOOGL	51.0
GOOG	51.0
GLD	40.0
CAT	39.0
OMAB	38.0
NU	36.0
BAC	31.0
CRWD	29.0
AAPL	29.0
NFLX	28.0
SOXX	26.0
SPYG	25.0
VOOG	25.0
VGT	24.0
VUG	23.0
ASML	22.0
QQQM	22.0
META	21.0
VOO	19.0
CME	19.0
SPG	18.0
MAR	16.0
VYM	16.0
VTV	15.0
LMT	14.0
BRK-B	13.0
QYLD	13.0
VOOV	12.0

```

KO          12.0
MSFT        12.0
SPYD        11.0
DIS          7.0
PBR          6.0
MCD          5.0
PSA          1.0
HD           0.0
QSR         -3.0
UNH         -8.0
ADBE        -22.0
Name: Annualized Returns:, dtype: float64

```

## 6.8 Cumulative Returns in Period

TS303\_yfinance Indices Bursatiles.ipynb

```

[34]: # cumprod(): calculates the total return over a period by compounding the daily
      ↪ returns. (a)(ab)(abc)
      # It reflects how an initial investment would grow if it were continuously
      ↪ reinvested and earned the daily returns.
      cumulative_returns = (1 + daily_returns).cumprod()
      cumulative_returns = (cumulative_returns - 1)*100
      print("Cumulative Returns in %:")
      cumulative_returns.tail(5)

```

Cumulative Returns in %:

```

[34]: Ticker      AAPL      ADBE      ASML      BAC      BRK-B      CAT \
Date
2025-12-29  61.654779 -35.985789  8.910560  61.985575  24.283764  75.127795
2025-12-30  61.253226 -36.103607  9.537870  61.780716  24.943569  74.758547
2025-12-31  60.532818 -36.560389  9.304925  60.961281  24.680640  73.390473
2026-01-02  60.030909 -39.585639  18.900502  63.741523  23.241973  81.120654
2026-01-05  57.816541 -39.901032  25.481102  66.492494  23.656207  86.474885

Ticker      CME      CRWD      DIS      GLD ...      TSLA \
Date
2025-12-29  38.696582  47.409012  5.601360  97.688834 ... 162.142138
2025-12-30  37.406345  47.322285  6.156230  97.832666 ... 159.170755
2025-12-31  36.036416  45.194363  5.212944  96.553086 ... 156.484550
2026-01-02  34.342689  40.492482  3.437356  97.530124 ... 149.840320
2026-01-05  37.022770  41.412414  5.490383  102.727769 ... 157.596682

Ticker      TSM      UNH      VGT      VOO      VOOG      VOOV \
Date
2025-12-29  111.308356 -28.452585  47.946322  37.928557  51.768926  22.272159
2025-12-30  110.367379 -27.752206  47.517865  37.736686  51.488117  22.141975

```



2025-12-31	113.393914	-28.198104	46.139413	36.735916	50.412272	21.218855
2026-01-02	124.432598	-26.829970	46.565930	36.991012	50.500238	21.668577
2026-01-05	126.286437	-25.607571	46.845111	37.898043	51.061845	22.792888

Ticker	VTV	VUG	VYM
Date			
2025-12-29	27.397622	46.504114	30.200598
2025-12-30	27.252092	46.251283	30.065634
2025-12-31	26.339234	45.112059	29.138844
2026-01-02	27.543152	44.618307	30.254584
2026-01-05	28.760304	45.287560	31.208380

[5 rows x 45 columns]

```
[35]: # -- PLOT CUMULATIVE RETURNS --
functions.plot_cumulative_returns(cumulative_returns)
```

## 6.9 Final Cumulated Returns in Period

```
[36]: # Rendimientos Acumulados al Final del Tiempo en (%) use .prod() y -1
print(f"Final Cumulative Returns in (%) in {(today - daily_returns.index[0]).
    ↪days} days of evaluation: ")
print(f"since {daily_returns.index[0].date().strftime("%B %d, %Y")} until_
    ↪{today.date().strftime("%B %d, %Y")}")

cumulative_returns_final = cumulative_returns.iloc[-1]
cumulative_returns_final.name = "Final Cumulative Returns (%)"
cumulative_returns_final = round(cumulative_returns_final.
    ↪sort_values(ascending=False) , 1)
print("Final Cumulative Returns in %:")
display(cumulative_returns_final.all)
```

Final Cumulative Returns in (%) in 666 days of evaluation:  
 since March 11, 2024 until January 06, 2026  
 Final Cumulative Returns in %:

```
<bound method Series.all of Ticker
PLTR      568.4
SOFI      279.8
TSLA      157.6
GOOGL     135.5
GOOG      134.6
TSM       126.3
NVDA      115.0
GLD       102.7
CAT        86.5
OMAB       79.5
BAC        66.5
```

NU	62.1
AAPL	57.8
NFLX	51.2
SPYG	51.1
VOOG	51.1
VGT	46.8
VUG	45.3
QQQM	42.5
CRWD	41.4
SOXX	41.3
VOO	37.9
CME	37.0
SPG	32.3
VYM	31.2
META	31.0
VTV	28.8
MAR	26.5
ASML	25.5
QYLD	24.3
LMT	23.9
BRK-B	23.7
VOOV	22.8
KO	21.1
SPYD	19.6
MSFT	17.9
MCD	6.8
DIS	5.5
PBR	3.5
PSA	-3.5
HD	-3.8
QSR	-10.2
UNH	-25.6
ADBE	-39.9
SERV	-46.7

Name: Final Cumulative Returns (%), dtype: float64>

## 6.10 Summary Final Cumulated Returns

```
[37]: print(f"Number of days of evaluation (period): {(today - cumulative_returns.
        ↪index[0]).days}")
print(f"From {cumulative_returns.index[0].date().strftime('%B %d, %Y')} until_
        ↪{today.date().strftime('%B %d, %Y')}")

print(f"The asset with the best cumulated return in the Period_
        ↪'{cumulative_returns_final.index[0]}' with {cumulative_returns_final.iloc[0]:
        ↪,.5}% in the period")
```

```
print(f"The asset with the worst cumulative return in the Period_
↳ '{cumulative_returns_final.index[-1]}' with {cumulative_returns_final.
↳ iloc[-1]:.5}% in the period")
```

Number of days of evaluation (period): 666

From March 11, 2024 until January 06, 2026

The asset with the best cumulated return in the Period 'PLTR' with 568.4% in the period

The asset with the worst cumulative return in the Period 'SERV' with -46.7% in the period

## 6.11 Risk, Annualized Volatility

### TS303\_yfinance Indices Bursatiles.ipynb

Asset Volatility (risk or std)

$$\sigma = risk = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (r - \bar{r})^2}{n - 1}}$$

```
[38]: # Yearly volatility (risk)

# StdDev of daily returns in a 252-days year
annualized_volatility = daily_returns.std() * np.sqrt(252)

# Percentage (%)
annualized_volatility_percent = annualized_volatility * 100

# DataFrame of Annualized Volatility
volatility_df = pd.DataFrame(annualized_volatility_percent,
↳ columns=["Volatility (%)"])

print("Annualized Assets Volatility:")

volatility_df = round(volatility_df.sort_values(by="Volatility (%)",
↳ ascending=False), 2)

display(volatility_df)
```

Annualized Assets Volatility:

	Volatility (%)
Ticker	
SERV	209.15
TSLA	64.71
PLTR	63.15
SOFI	57.83
NVDA	50.56
CRWD	45.66

ASML	43.30
NU	42.78
TSM	40.79
UNH	39.95
SOXX	37.78
META	35.01
OMAB	34.40
ADBE	34.03
NFLX	31.53
GOOGL	30.36
GOOG	29.97
CAT	29.92
PBR	29.26
AAPL	28.62
DIS	27.16
MAR	25.89
VGT	25.43
BAC	25.18
SPG	23.62
LMT	22.85
PSA	22.66
QSR	22.63
MSFT	22.50
HD	22.24
QQQM	21.11
VUG	21.04
SPYG	20.98
VOOG	20.90
MCD	18.39
GLD	18.22
CME	17.54
BRK-B	17.04
VOO	16.15
KO	15.68
QYLD	14.87
SPYD	14.34
VYM	13.64
VOOV	13.62
VTI	13.33

Stats of Volatility

```
[39]: display(volatility_df.describe()) # all stocks
```

	Volatility (%)
count	45.000000
mean	32.794889
std	29.833583
min	13.330000

25%	20.900000
50%	25.430000
75%	35.010000
max	209.150000

## 6.12 Summary Risk, Volatility

```
[40]: # summary and stats

print(f"Number of days of evaluation: {(today - cumulative_returns.index[0]).
      ↪days}")
print(f"From {cumulative_returns.index[0].date().strftime('%B %d, %Y')} until_
      ↪{today.date().strftime('%B %d, %Y')}")

print(f"The asset with the biggest Annualized Volatility is '{volatility_df.
      ↪index[0]}' with a {volatility_df.iloc[0].values[0]:,.5} %")
print(f"The asset with the lowest Annualized Volatility is '{volatility_df.
      ↪index[-1]}' with a {volatility_df.iloc[-1].values[0]:,.5} %")
print(f"The Average Annualized Volatility of all assets is: {volatility_df.
      ↪mean().values[0]:,.5} %")
```

Number of days of evaluation: 666  
 From March 11, 2024 until January 06, 2026  
 The asset with the biggest Annualized Volatility is 'SERV' with a 209.15 %  
 The asset with the lowest Annualized Volatility is 'VTV' with a 13.33 %  
 The Average Annualized Volatility of all assets is: 32.795 %

## 6.13 Dividend Yields (%)

```
[41]: # ANNUAL DIVIDEND YIELDS
yields = functions.plot_annual_dividnd_yields(daily_returns)
```

Annual Dividend Yields from yf 'dividendYield' (%):

AAPL	0.39
ADBE	0.00
ASML	0.60
BAC	1.97
BRK-B	0.00
CAT	0.98
CME	1.82
CRWD	0.00
DIS	1.31
GLD	0.00
GOOG	0.26
GOOGL	0.27
HD	2.67
KO	3.00

LMT	2.70
MAR	0.86
MCD	2.48
META	0.32
MSFT	0.77
NFLX	0.00
NU	0.00
NVDA	0.02
OMAB	4.48
PBR	14.31
PLTR	0.00
PSA	4.60
QQQM	0.49
QSR	3.72
QYLD	10.46
SERV	0.00
SOFI	0.00
SOXX	0.55
SPG	4.81
SPYD	4.46
SPYG	0.53
TSLA	0.00
TSM	1.04
UNH	2.58
VGX	0.41
VOO	1.12
VOOG	0.48
VOOV	1.80
VTI	2.05
VUG	0.42
VYM	2.42

Name: dividendYield, dtype: float64

## 7 Initial Portfolio (Original)

### 7.1 Assets Weights

Compute Assets weights from the original portfolio

```
[42]: # call the original portfolio [Ticker, Current QTY]
file_df

# Close prices df
close_prices = prices.iloc[-1]
close_prices.name = "Close Price"

# Merge original df with Close Prices
weights_df = pd.merge(file_df, close_prices, on='Ticker', how='inner')
```

```

# Add column of Amount Invested for each asset
weights_df['Investment'] = weights_df["Current QTY"] * weights_df["Close Price"]

# Calculate the Total Invested
Total_invested = weights_df['Investment'].sum()
print(f"Total Invested: ${Total_invested:,.2f}")

# Add column of weights of each asset
weights_df['Weights'] = weights_df['Investment'] / Total_invested
print(f"The sum of the weights is: {weights_df['Weights'].sum()}")

weights_df.set_index('Ticker', inplace=True)
weights_df.sort_values(by='Investment', ascending=False, inplace=True)
print("Sorted by Invested amount ($)")
display(round(weights_df, 2))

```

Total Invested: \$68,831.74

The sum of the weights is: 1.0

Sorted by Invested amount (\$):

	Current QTY	Close Price	Investment	Weights
Ticker				
NVDA	100.53	188.12	18911.48	0.27
MSFT	19.75	472.85	9339.75	0.14
AAPL	17.04	267.26	4554.12	0.07
PLTR	21.02	174.04	3658.95	0.05
TSM	10.03	322.25	3233.66	0.05
VOOG	6.30	446.51	2811.39	0.04
GLD	6.45	408.76	2636.24	0.04
TSLA	4.92	451.67	2224.30	0.03
VOOV	10.36	207.51	2150.75	0.03
QYLD	100.86	17.76	1791.28	0.03
UNH	5.04	342.02	1722.64	0.03
QQQM	6.38	254.43	1622.13	0.02
VGT	2.02	757.42	1529.25	0.02
DIS	13.03	114.07	1486.23	0.02
VOO	2.29	632.46	1447.28	0.02
META	1.58	658.79	1039.45	0.02
PBR	87.44	11.74	1026.60	0.01
SOXX	3.05	318.06	968.76	0.01
CRWD	1.46	456.55	664.40	0.01
GOOGL	2.01	316.54	636.79	0.01
CME	2.00	275.06	550.12	0.01
GOOG	1.61	317.32	512.10	0.01
VUG	1.01	488.45	492.50	0.01
KO	6.23	67.94	423.06	0.01
QSR	5.26	66.74	350.73	0.01

ASML	0.26	1228.19	324.45	0.00
MCD	1.05	299.86	315.95	0.00
VYM	2.10	145.82	306.92	0.00
NU	13.62	17.94	244.39	0.00
OMAB	2.16	109.26	236.47	0.00
CAT	0.33	616.10	205.93	0.00
LMT	0.32	511.57	163.25	0.00
SPYD	3.65	43.69	159.31	0.00
SOFI	5.32	29.28	155.76	0.00
ADBE	0.47	331.56	154.20	0.00
MAR	0.46	311.03	142.13	0.00
BRK-B	0.24	498.52	122.03	0.00
NFLX	1.20	91.46	109.50	0.00
SPYG	1.02	107.16	109.19	0.00
BAC	1.47	56.89	83.56	0.00
VTV	0.40	194.65	78.82	0.00
PSA	0.19	260.90	49.62	0.00
SERV	3.36	12.68	42.67	0.00
SPG	0.20	183.11	36.40	0.00
HD	0.02	344.09	7.21	0.00

TO-DO: Grafica de Pastel con los Porcentajes

Grafica por Sectores, Industrias

## 7.2 Portfolio Daily Returns

```
[43]: #checking the shapes of the objects to multiply
      # Daily Returns Expressed in FRACTION.
      print("Portfolio daily returns = [Daily Returns] x [weights]")
      print(f"daily_returns shape: {daily_returns.shape}")
      print(f"weights_df shape: {weights_df['Weights'].shape}")
      print(f"Matrix multiplication [{daily_returns.shape[0]} x {daily_returns.
        ↪shape[1]}] x [{weights_df['Weights'].shape[0]} x 1] = [{daily_returns.
        ↪shape[0]} x 1]")
```

```
Portfolio daily returns = [Daily Returns] x [weights]
daily_returns shape: (457, 45)
weights_df shape: (45,)
Matrix multiplication [457 x 45] x [45 x 1] = [457 x 1]
```

```
[44]: # option 1: Portfolio's Daily Returns: Matrix multiplication (see above)
      portfolio_daily_returns = (daily_returns @ weights_df['Weights'])

      # option 2: Portfolio's Daily Returns: weighted sum of the daily returns of
      ↪each asset
      # portfolio_daily_returns = (daily_returns * weights_df['Weights']).sum(axis=1)
```



```
portfolio_daily_returns.name = 'portfolio daily returns'
print("portfolio_daily_returns:")
display(portfolio_daily_returns) # Expressed in FRACTION (not percentage)
```

portfolio\_daily\_returns:

Date

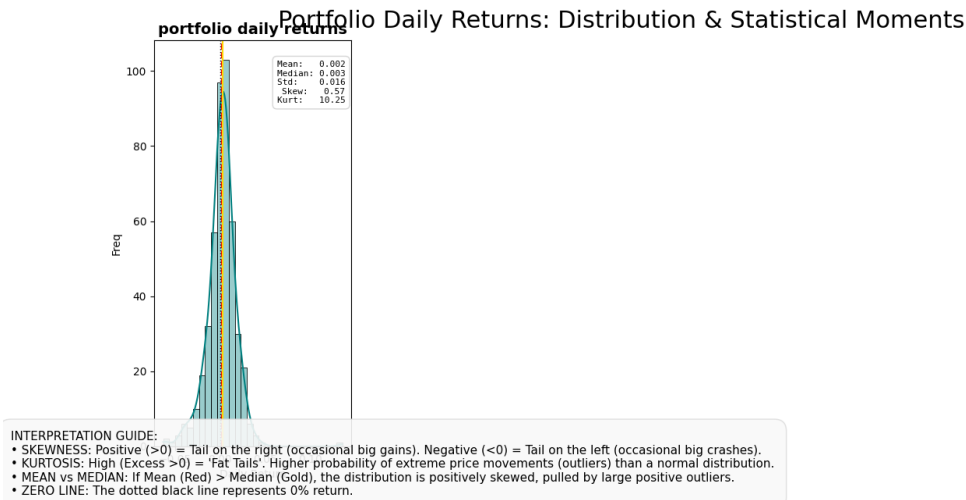
```
2024-03-11    -0.009023
2024-03-12     0.027501
2024-03-13    -0.006010
2024-03-14    -0.009048
2024-03-15    -0.009670
```

...

```
2025-12-29    -0.008831
2025-12-30    -0.002100
2025-12-31    -0.006179
2026-01-02     0.000196
2026-01-05     0.005278
```

Name: portfolio daily returns, Length: 457, dtype: float64

```
[45]: results_df = functions.plot_returns_distributions(pd.
      ↪ DataFrame(portfolio_daily_returns), num_cols=4)
```



=====

FAT-TAIL RISK RANKING (Sorted by Highest Kurtosis)

=====

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cb6930fe0>

```
[46]: # -- PLOT DAILY RETURNS --
      functions.plot_daily_returns(pd.DataFrame(portfolio_daily_returns))
```

### 7.3 Portfolio Annualized Returns

```
[47]: # Annualized Returns
annualized_return_portfolio = portfolio_daily_returns.mean() * 250
print("Annualized Returns (%):")
print(f"{round(annualized_return_portfolio, 2) * 100}%")
```

Annualized Returns (%):  
38.0%

### 7.4 Portfolio Cumulative Returns

```
[48]: # Portfolio's Cumulative daily Returns
portfolio_cumulative_returns = (1 + portfolio_daily_returns).cumprod()
portfolio_cumulative_returns = (portfolio_cumulative_returns - 1) * 100
portfolio_cumulative_returns = portfolio_cumulative_returns.rename('portfolio_
↪cumulative returns')
print("Portfolio Daily Cumulative Returns:")
display(portfolio_cumulative_returns)
```

Portfolio Daily Cumulative Returns:

Date	
2024-03-11	-0.902260
2024-03-12	1.823045
2024-03-13	1.211137
2024-03-14	0.295371
2024-03-15	-0.674509
	...
2025-12-29	88.416738
2025-12-30	88.021052
2025-12-31	86.859277
2026-01-02	86.895959
2026-01-05	87.882465

Name: portfolio cumulative returns, Length: 457, dtype: float64

```
[49]: # -- PLOT CUMULATIVE RETURNS --
functions.plot_cumulative_returns(pd.DataFrame(portfolio_cumulative_returns))
```

Portfolio Cumulative Final

```
[50]: # Portfolio's final cumulated return
portafolio_cumulative_final = portfolio_cumulative_returns.iloc[-1]
print(f"portafolio_cumulative Returns_final: {portafolio_cumulative_final:.,
↪4}%")
```

portafolio\_cumulative Returns\_final: 87.88%

## 7.5 Portfolio Volatility (Annualized)

```
[51]: # Compute annualized Volatility of the Portfolio
portfolio_annualized_volatility = portfolio_daily_returns.std() * np.sqrt(252)

# Convert to percentage
portfolio_annualized_volatility_perc = portfolio_annualized_volatility * 100

print(f"Portfolio Annualized Volatility: {portfolio_annualized_volatility_perc:
↪, .4}%")
```

Portfolio Annualized Volatility: 26.13%

## 7.6 Portfolio Sharpe Ratio

$$Sharpe = \frac{R_p - R_f}{\sigma_p} = \frac{\mu_p - r_f}{\sigma_p}$$

Where: \*  $R_p$ : Expected Portfolio Return,  $\mu$  (average rate of return) \*  $R_f$ : Risk Free Rate (can be 0 if ignored) \*  $\sigma_p$ : Portfolio Risk (StdDev) Standard Deviation of the portfolio's excess return.

```
[52]: portfolio_annualized_return = portfolio_daily_returns.mean()*252 #Annualized
portfolio_sr = round((portfolio_annualized_return - (risk_free))/
↪portfolio_annualized_volatility, 2)
print(f"Portfolio Sharpe Ratio: {portfolio_sr}")
```

Portfolio Sharpe Ratio: 1.3

## 7.7 Summary

```
[53]: print(f"Number of days of evaluation: {(today - cumulative_returns.index[0]).
↪days} days")
print(f"From {cumulative_returns.index[0].date().strftime('%B %d, %Y')} until
↪{today.date().strftime('%B %d, %Y')}")

print(f"\nTotal Invested: ${Total_invested:,.2f}")
print(f"Portafolio_cumulative returns_final (all period):
↪{portafolio_cumulative_final:,.4}%")
print(f"Portfolio Annualized Average Returns: {portfolio_annualized_return:,.
↪4}%")
print(f"Portfolio Annualized Volatility: {portfolio_annualized_volatility_perc:
↪, .4}%")
print(f"Portfolio Sharpe Ratio: {portfolio_sr}")
```

Number of days of evaluation: 666 days

From March 11, 2024 until January 06, 2026

Total Invested: \$68,831.74

Portafolio\_cumulative returns\_final (all period): 87.88%

Portfolio Annualized Average Returns: 38.1843%  
Portfolio Annualized Volatility: 26.13%  
Portfolio Sharpe Ratio: 1.3

## 8 Benchmarks (Indices)

### 8.1 Daily Index Levels

```
[54]: # Benchmark Indices
benchmark_indices = {
    "EE.UU. (S&P 500)": "^GSPC",
    "EE.UU. (NASDAQ)": "^IXIC",
    "EE.UU. (DJIA)": "^DJI",
    "EE.UU. (Russell 100)": "^RUI",
    "México (IPC)": "^MXX",
    "Japón (Nikkei 225)": "^N225",
    "Alemania (DAX)": "^GDAXI",
    "Reino Unido (FTSE 100)": "^FTSE"
}

# get data from yahoo finance
benchmarks_prices = yf.download(list(benchmark_indices.values()),
    start=first_valid_dates.iloc[0], end=today, auto_adjust=True)["Close"]

# Rename columns
benchmarks_prices.columns = list(benchmark_indices.keys())

print("Benchmark Indices levels:")
display(benchmarks_prices.tail(5))
```

[\*\*\*\*\*100%\*\*\*\*\*] 8 of 8 completed

Benchmark Indices levels:

	EE.UU. (S&P 500)	EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	EE.UU. (DJIA) \
Date			
2025-12-29	48461.929688	9866.500000	24351.119141
2025-12-30	48367.058594	9940.700195	24490.410156
2025-12-31	48063.289062	9931.400391	NaN
2026-01-02	48382.390625	9951.099609	24539.339844
2026-01-05	48977.179688	10004.599609	24868.689453

	EE.UU. (Russell 100)	México (IPC)	Japón (Nikkei 225) \
Date			
2025-12-29	6905.740234	23474.349609	65347.078125
2025-12-30	6896.240234	23419.080078	64366.699219
2025-12-31	6845.500000	23241.990234	64308.289062

2026-01-02	6858.470215	23235.630859	64141.359375
2026-01-05	6902.049805	23395.820312	65014.371094

	Alemania (DAX)	Reino Unido (FTSE 100)
Date		
2025-12-29	50526.921875	3766.949951
2025-12-30	50339.480469	3761.540039
2025-12-31	NaN	3732.870117
2026-01-02	NaN	3742.669922
2026-01-05	51832.800781	3769.020020

```
[55]: # -- PLOT ASSET PRICES --
functions.plot_prices(prices=benchmarks_prices, yaxis_label="Index Level")
```

## 8.2 Normalized Index Levels

```
[56]: # Normalized Index Levels
benchmarks_prices_normalized = (benchmarks_prices / benchmarks_prices.iloc[0]) * 100

# -- PLOT ASSET PRICES --
functions.plot_prices(prices=benchmarks_prices_normalized, yaxis_label="Index Level")
```

## 8.3 Daily Returns

```
[57]: # Daily Returns
daily_returns_bm = benchmarks_prices.pct_change(fill_method=None)

# limpieza básica de daily_returns (elimina la primera fila con NaN)
daily_returns_bm = daily_returns_bm.dropna()
daily_returns_bm.tail(5)
```

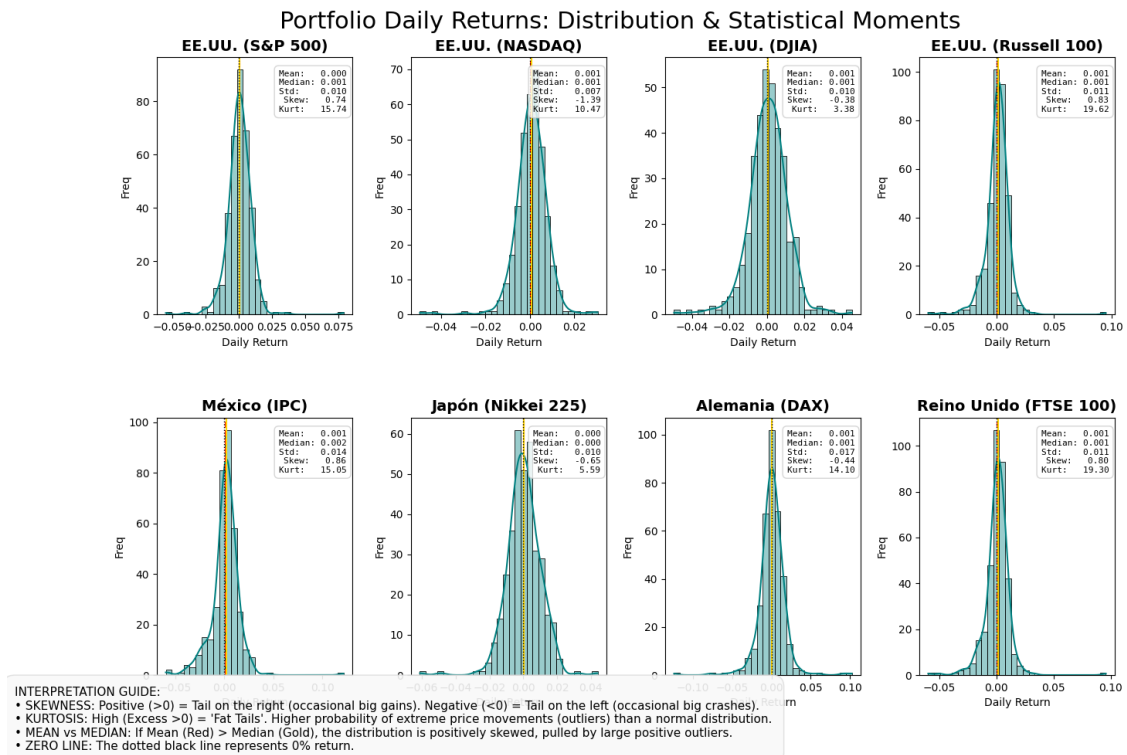
```
[57]: EE.UU. (S&P 500)  EE.UU. (NASDAQ)  EE.UU. (DJIA)  \
Date
2025-12-18           0.001376           0.006497           0.009971
2025-12-19           0.003817           0.006058           0.003674
2025-12-22           0.004732          -0.003173          -0.000182
2025-12-23           0.001649           0.002352           0.002310
2025-12-30          -0.001958           0.007520           0.005720
```

	EE.UU. (Russell 100)	México (IPC)	Japón (Nikkei 225)
Date			
2025-12-18	0.007934	0.013794	0.020459
2025-12-19	0.008818	0.013095	0.002502
2025-12-22	0.006436	0.005200	0.012682
2025-12-23	0.004550	0.005677	0.012616

2025-12-30                      -0.001376                      -0.002354                      -0.015003

	Alemania (DAX)	Reino Unido (FTSE 100)
Date		
2025-12-18	-0.010316	0.007753
2025-12-19	0.010320	0.008832
2025-12-22	0.018082	0.006793
2025-12-23	0.000208	0.003815
2025-12-30	-0.003710	-0.001436

[58]: `results_df = functions.plot_returns_distributions(daily_returns_bm, num_cols=4)`



=====

FAT-TAIL RISK RANKING (Sorted by Highest Kurtosis)

=====

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[59]: `functions.plot_daily_returns(daily_returns_bm)`

## 8.4 Annualized Returns

```
[60]: # Annualized Returns
annualized_return_bm = daily_returns_bm.mean() * 252
annualized_return_bm.name = "Annualized Returns (%):"
annualized_return_bm = annualized_return_bm.sort_values(ascending=False)
print("Annualized Returns (%):")
print(round(annualized_return_bm, 2)*100)
```

```
Annualized Returns (%):
México (IPC)                27.0
EE.UU. (DJIA)               17.0
EE.UU. (Russell 100)        17.0
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)      16.0
Alemania (DAX)              15.0
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)            13.0
EE.UU. (S&P 500)           11.0
Japón (Nikkei 225)         8.0
Name: Annualized Returns (%):, dtype: float64
```

## 8.5 Cumulative Daily Returns

```
[61]: cumulative_returns_bm = (1 + daily_returns_bm).cumprod()
cumulative_returns_bm = (cumulative_returns_bm - 1) * 100
display(cumulative_returns_bm.tail(5))
```

	EE.UU. (S&P 500)	EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	EE.UU. (DJIA) \
Date			
2025-12-18	13.266130	17.128699	23.859387
2025-12-19	13.698483	17.838302	24.314403
2025-12-22	14.236539	17.464450	24.291731
2025-12-23	14.424869	17.740671	24.578813
2025-12-30	14.200866	18.626130	25.291417

	EE.UU. (Russell 100)	México (IPC)	Japón (Nikkei 225) \
Date			
2025-12-18	22.352113	37.085787	8.299930
2025-12-19	23.431021	38.880875	8.570921
2025-12-22	24.225485	39.603123	9.947766
2025-12-23	24.790759	40.395675	11.334842
2025-12-30	24.619089	40.065119	9.664525

	Alemania (DAX)	Reino Unido (FTSE 100)
Date		
2025-12-18	14.406983	21.228400
2025-12-19	15.587699	22.299108
2025-12-22	17.677733	23.129847
2025-12-23	17.702203	23.599630
2025-12-30	17.265559	23.422122

```
[62]: functions.plot_cumulative_returns(cumulative_returns_bm)
```

```
[63]: # Final Cumulative Return in the period of evaluation for all Indices
print("Final Cumulative Returns (%)")
# cumulative_returns_final_bm = (1 + daily_returns_bm).prod() -1
cumulative_returns_final_bm = cumulative_returns_bm.iloc[-1]
cumulative_returns_final_bm = cumulative_returns_final_bm.
    ↪sort_values(ascending=False)
cumulative_returns_final_bm = cumulative_returns_final_bm.rename("final_
    ↪cumulative returns Benchmarks (%)")
display(cumulative_returns_final_bm)
```

Final Cumulative Returns (%)

México (IPC)	40.065119
EE.UU. (DJIA)	25.291417
EE.UU. (Russell 100)	24.619089
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	23.422122
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	18.626130
Alemania (DAX)	17.265559
EE.UU. (S&P 500)	14.200866
Japón (Nikkei 225)	9.664525

Name: final cumulative returns Benchmarks (%), dtype: float64

## 8.6 Volatility

```
[64]: #Annualized Volatility
annualized_volatility_bm = daily_returns_bm.std() * np.sqrt(252)

#Annualized Volatility Percentage
annualized_volatility_bm_perc = annualized_volatility_bm * 100

annualized_volatility_bm_perc.rename('Volatility Benchmarks (%)', inplace=True)

print("Volatility of Benchmark Indices (%)")
annualized_volatility_bm_perc.sort_values(ascending=False, inplace=True)
display(annualized_volatility_bm_perc)
```

Volatility of Benchmark Indices (%):

Alemania (DAX)	27.297079
México (IPC)	22.904904
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	17.402071
EE.UU. (Russell 100)	17.223190
EE.UU. (DJIA)	16.435356
Japón (Nikkei 225)	15.980321
EE.UU. (S&P 500)	15.286125
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	11.685753

Name: Volatility Benchmarks (%), dtype: float64



## 8.7 Sharpe Ratios

$$Sharpe = \frac{R_p - R_f}{\sigma_p} = \frac{\mu_p - r_f}{\sigma_p}$$

Where: \*  $R_p$ : Expected Portfolio Return,  $\mu$  \*  $R_f$ : Risk Free Rate (can be 0 if ignored) \*  $\sigma_p$ : Portfolio Risk (StdDev)

```
[65]: # Sharpe Ratios
benchmark_sr = round((annualized_return_bm - (risk_free))/
    ↪ annualized_volatility_bm, 2)
benchmark_sr.rename('Sharpe Ratio', inplace=True)
benchmark_sr.sort_values(ascending=False, inplace=True)
display(benchmark_sr)
```

```
México (IPC)          0.98
EE.UU. (DJIA)         0.81
EE.UU. (Russell 100)  0.75
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)       0.74
Reino Unido (FTSE 100) 0.71
EE.UU. (S&P 500)      0.42
Alemania (DAX)        0.40
Japón (Nikkei 225)   0.23
Name: Sharpe Ratio, dtype: float64
```

## 8.8 Summary

```
[66]: # Days of evaluation
no_days_compare = today.date() - first_valid_dates.iloc[0].date()
print(f"\nNumber of days of evaluation: {no_days_compare.days} days.")
print(f"From: {first_valid_dates.iloc[0].date().strftime("%B %d, %Y")} to:
    ↪ {today.date().strftime("%B %d, %Y")}")

# Summary Return and Volatility
print("\nSummary: Benchmark Indices:")
print(f"'{cumulative_returns_final_bm.index[0]}' has the largest total return
    ↪ {cumulative_returns_final_bm.iloc[0]:.5}%")
print(f"and '{cumulative_returns_final_bm.index[-1]}' the lowest total return
    ↪ {cumulative_returns_final_bm.iloc[-1]:.3}%")
print(f"\n'{annualized_volatility_bm_perc.index[0]}' has the largest volatility
    ↪ {annualized_volatility_bm_perc.iloc[0]:.5}%")
print(f"and '{annualized_volatility_bm_perc.index[-1]}' the lowest volatility
    ↪ {annualized_volatility_bm_perc.iloc[-1]:.5}%")
```

```
Number of days of evaluation: 669 days.
From: March 08, 2024 to: January 06, 2026
```

```
Summary: Benchmark Indices:
```

'México (IPC)' has the largest total return 40.065%  
and 'Japón (Nikkei 225)' the lowest total return 9.66%

'Alemania (DAX)' has the largest volatility 27.297%  
and 'EE.UU. (NASDAQ)' the lowest volatility 11.686%

## 9 Compare Initial Portfolio and Indices

### 9.1 Daily Returns

Combine dataframes

```
[67]: # Combine Daily Returns of Initial Portfolio and
# Benchmark Indices in a single DataFrame to plot

# convert portfolio_daily_returns to dataframe to merge it with Indices daily
↳ returns
portfolio_daily_returns_df = pd.DataFrame(portfolio_daily_returns)
portfolio_daily_returns_df.rename(columns={'portfolio daily returns': 'Initial_
↳ Portfolio'}, inplace=True)

# check if the lengths of the dataframes match
if len(portfolio_daily_returns_df) != len(daily_returns_bm):
    print(f"Lengths of DataFrames don't match {len(portfolio_daily_returns_df)}
↳ vs {len(daily_returns_bm)} but a left merge will help")
    print("There are more dates in one dataframe than the other")

# Merge Daily Returns of Benchmark Indices and Initial Portfolio
# Note: Left-Merge on Benchmark daily returns because they don't operate on
↳ weekends or bank holidays
# thus we compare both benchmark and portfolio using the same labor day dates
↳ only.
merge_daily_returns = pd.merge(daily_returns_bm, portfolio_daily_returns_df,
↳ on='Date', how="left")
print("\nDaily Returns (merged portfolio and indices):")
display(merge_daily_returns.tail(5))
```

Lengths of DataFrames don't match 457 vs 354 but a left merge will help  
There are more dates in one dataframe than the other

Daily Returns (merged portfolio and indices):

	EE.UU. (S&P 500)	EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	EE.UU. (DJIA)	\
Date				
2025-12-18	0.001376	0.006497	0.009971	
2025-12-19	0.003817	0.006058	0.003674	
2025-12-22	0.004732	-0.003173	-0.000182	

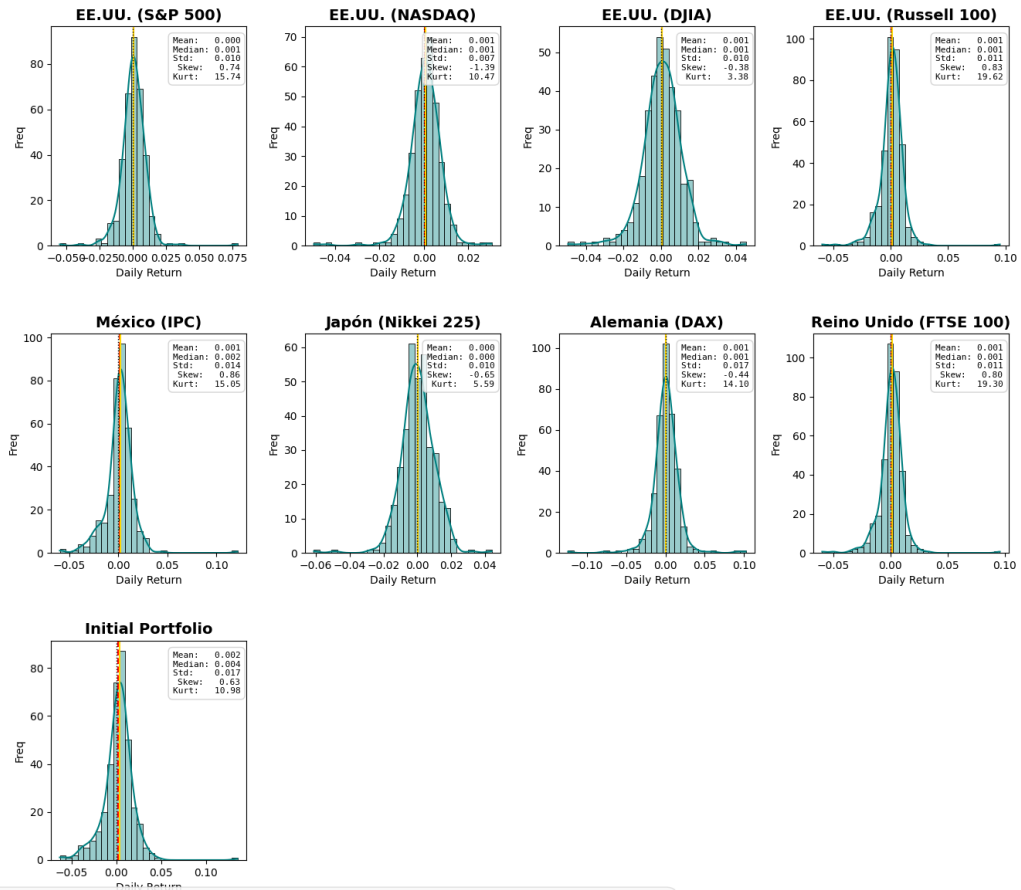
2025-12-23	0.001649	0.002352	0.002310
2025-12-30	-0.001958	0.007520	0.005720

	EE.UU. (Russell 100)	México (IPC)	Japón (Nikkei 225) \
Date			
2025-12-18	0.007934	0.013794	0.020459
2025-12-19	0.008818	0.013095	0.002502
2025-12-22	0.006436	0.005200	0.012682
2025-12-23	0.004550	0.005677	0.012616
2025-12-30	-0.001376	-0.002354	-0.015003

	Alemania (DAX)	Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	Initial Portfolio
Date			
2025-12-18	-0.010316	0.007753	0.014941
2025-12-19	0.010320	0.008832	0.017300
2025-12-22	0.018082	0.006793	0.007409
2025-12-23	0.000208	0.003815	0.011454
2025-12-30	-0.003710	-0.001436	-0.002100

```
[68]: results_df = functions.plot_returns_distributions(merge_daily_returns,
↳ num_cols=4)
```

## Portfolio Daily Returns: Distribution & Statistical Moments



INTERPRETATION GUIDE:  
 • SKEWNESS: Positive ( $\geq 0$ ) = Tail on the right (occasional big gains). Negative ( $< 0$ ) = Tail on the left (occasional big crashes).  
 • KURTOSIS: High (Excess  $> 0$ ) = 'Fat Tails'. Higher probability of extreme price movements (outliers) than a normal distribution.  
 • MEAN vs MEDIAN: If Mean (Red)  $>$  Median (Gold), the distribution is positively skewed, pulled by large positive outliers.  
 • ZERO LINE: The dotted black line represents 0% return.

=====

FAT-TAIL RISK RANKING (Sorted by Highest Kurtosis)

=====

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cbd1bb3b0>

```
[69]: functions.plot_daily_returns(merge_daily_returns)
```

## 9.2 Cumulative Returns

```
[70]: # Combine Cumulative Returns of Initial Portfolio and Benchmark Indices in a
      ↪ single DataFrame to plot
```

```
# convert portfolio_cumulative_returns to dataframe to merge it with Indices
      ↪ returns
```

```
portfolio_cumulative_returns_df = pd.DataFrame(portfolio_cumulative_returns)
```

```

portfolio_cumulative_returns_df.rename(columns={'portfolio cumulative returns':
↪ 'Initial Portfolio'}, inplace=True)

# check if the lengths of the dataframes match
if len(portfolio_cumulative_returns_df) != len(cumulative_returns_bm):
    print(f"Lengths of DataFrames don't match_
↪ {len(portfolio_cumulative_returns_df)} vs {len(cumulative_returns_bm)} but a_
↪ left merge will help")

# Merge Cumulative Returns of Benchmark Indices and Initial Portfolio
# Note: Left-Merge on Benchmark cumulative returns because they don't operate_
↪ on weekends or bank holidays
# thus we compare both benchmark and portfolio using the same labor day dates_
↪ only.
merge_cumulative_returns = pd.merge(cumulative_returns_bm,
↪ portfolio_cumulative_returns_df, on='Date', how="left")
print("\nDaily Cumulative Returns (merged portfolio and indices):")
display(merge_cumulative_returns.tail(5))

```

Lengths of DataFrames don't match 457 vs 354 but a left merge will help

Daily Cumulative Returns (merged portfolio and indices):

	EE.UU. (S&P 500)	EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	EE.UU. (DJIA) \
Date			
2025-12-18	13.266130	17.128699	23.859387
2025-12-19	13.698483	17.838302	24.314403
2025-12-22	14.236539	17.464450	24.291731
2025-12-23	14.424869	17.740671	24.578813
2025-12-30	14.200866	18.626130	25.291417

	EE.UU. (Russell 100)	México (IPC)	Japón (Nikkei 225) \
Date			
2025-12-18	22.352113	37.085787	8.299930
2025-12-19	23.431021	38.880875	8.570921
2025-12-22	24.225485	39.603123	9.947766
2025-12-23	24.790759	40.395675	11.334842
2025-12-30	24.619089	40.065119	9.664525

	Alemania (DAX)	Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	Initial Portfolio
Date			
2025-12-18	14.406983	21.228400	82.948254
2025-12-19	15.587699	22.299108	86.113241
2025-12-22	17.677733	23.129847	87.492159
2025-12-23	17.702203	23.599630	89.639700
2025-12-30	17.265559	23.422122	88.021052

```
[71]: functions.plot_cumulative_returns(merge_cumulative_returns)
```

```
[72]: # Total Cumulative Returns
print("\nTotal (Final) cumulative Returns (%):")
merge_cumulative_returns_finals = merge_cumulative_returns.iloc[-1].copy()
merge_cumulative_returns_finals.rename('Final Cumulative Returns (%)',
    inplace=True)
merge_cumulative_returns_finals.sort_values(ascending=False, inplace=True)
display(merge_cumulative_returns_finals)
```

Total (Final) cumulative Returns (%):

Initial Portfolio	88.021052
México (IPC)	40.065119
EE.UU. (DJIA)	25.291417
EE.UU. (Russell 100)	24.619089
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	23.422122
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	18.626130
Alemania (DAX)	17.265559
EE.UU. (S&P 500)	14.200866
Japón (Nikkei 225)	9.664525

Name: Final Cumulative Returns (%), dtype: float64

### 9.3 Volatility

```
[73]: # Annualized Volatility of portfolio + Benchmarks
print('\nAnnualized Volatility (%):')
merge_annualized_volatility = merge_daily_returns.std() * np.sqrt(252)
merge_annualized_volatility = merge_annualized_volatility * 100
merge_annualized_volatility.rename('Annualized Volatility (%)', inplace=True)
merge_annualized_volatility.sort_values(ascending=False, inplace=True)
display(merge_annualized_volatility)
```

Annualized Volatility (%):

Alemania (DAX)	27.297079
Initial Portfolio	27.296752
México (IPC)	22.904904
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	17.402071
EE.UU. (Russell 100)	17.223190
EE.UU. (DJIA)	16.435356
Japón (Nikkei 225)	15.980321
EE.UU. (S&P 500)	15.286125
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	11.685753

Name: Annualized Volatility (%), dtype: float64

## 9.4 Sharpe Ratio

```
[74]: sharpe_ratio = pd.DataFrame()
sharpe_ratio['Annualized Returns (%)'] = merge_daily_returns.mean()*252*100
    ↪ #Annualized returns
sharpe_ratio = pd.concat([sharpe_ratio['Annualized Returns (%)'],
    ↪ merge_annualized_volatility], axis=1)
sharpe_ratio['Sharpe Ratio'] = (sharpe_ratio['Annualized Returns (%)'] -
    ↪ (risk_free*100)) / (sharpe_ratio['Annualized Volatility (%)'])
sharpe_ratio.sort_values(by='Sharpe Ratio', ascending=False, inplace=True)
sharpe_ratio
```

```
[74]:
```

	Annualized Returns (%)	Annualized Volatility (%) \
Initial Portfolio	48.292658	27.296752
México (IPC)	26.592593	22.904904
EE.UU. (DJIA)	17.405433	16.435356
EE.UU. (Russell 100)	17.143433	17.223190
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	12.847404	11.685753
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	16.486908	17.402071
EE.UU. (S&P 500)	10.614472	15.286125
Alemania (DAX)	15.081337	27.297079
Japón (Nikkei 225)	7.847153	15.980321

	Sharpe Ratio
Initial Portfolio	1.617066
México (IPC)	0.979729
EE.UU. (DJIA)	0.806398
EE.UU. (Russell 100)	0.754299
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	0.744103
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	0.708818
EE.UU. (S&P 500)	0.422767
Alemania (DAX)	0.400385
Japón (Nikkei 225)	0.231231

TO-do: Poner nota explicatoria de por que el SR es 1.58 aqui contra 1.3 arriba

```
[75]: #fig, ax = plt.subplots()

ax = sharpe_ratio.plot.scatter(
    x=sharpe_ratio.columns[1],
    y=sharpe_ratio.columns[0],
    c=sharpe_ratio.columns[2],
    colormap='coolwarm',
    alpha=1.0,
    figsize=(10,8))
for i, label in enumerate(round(sharpe_ratio['Sharpe Ratio'],3)):
    ax.text(sharpe_ratio['Annualized Volatility (%)'].iloc[i] + 0.05,
    ↪ sharpe_ratio['Annualized Returns (%)'].iloc[i], label)
```

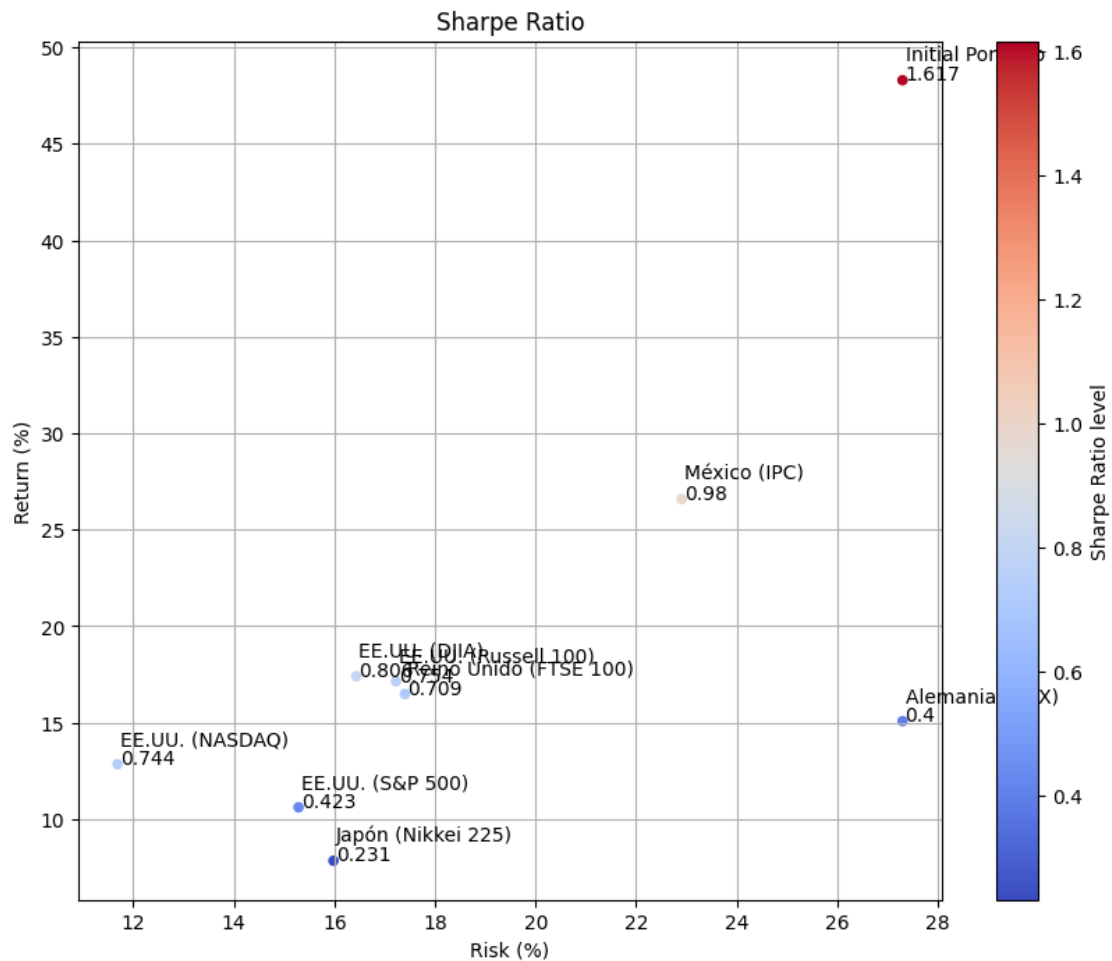
```

ax.text(sharpe_ratio['Annualized Volatility (%)'].iloc[i] + 0.05,
↪sharpe_ratio['Annualized Returns (%)'].iloc[i] + 1, sharpe_ratio.index[i])

ax.figure.axes[1].set_ylabel('Sharpe Ratio level')

plt.title('Sharpe Ratio')
plt.xlabel('Risk (%)')
plt.ylabel('Return (%)')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

```



## 9.5 Summary

```

[76]: # Days of evaluation
no_days_compare = today.date() - first_valid_dates.iloc[0].date()

```



```

print(f"\nNumber of days of evaluation: {no_days_compare.days} days. From:
↳{first_valid_dates.iloc[0].date().strftime("%B %d, %Y")} to: {today.date().
↳strftime("%B %d, %Y"}}")

# Summary Return, Volatility and Sharp Ratio
print("\nSummary: Benchmark Indices + Initial Portfolio")
print("\nReturns:")
print(f"'{merge_cumulative_returns_finals.index[0]}' has the largest total
↳return {merge_cumulative_returns_finals.iloc[0]:,.5}%")
print(f"and '{merge_cumulative_returns_finals.index[-1]}' the lowest total
↳return {merge_cumulative_returns_finals.iloc[-1]:,.3}%")
print("\nVolatility:")
print(f"'{merge_annualized_volatility.index[0]}' has the largest volatility
↳{merge_annualized_volatility.iloc[0]:,.5}%")
print(f"and '{merge_annualized_volatility.index[-1]}' the lowest volatility
↳{merge_annualized_volatility.iloc[-1]:,.5}%")
print("\nSharp Ratio:")
print(f"'{sharpe_ratio.index[0]}' has the best Sharpe Ratio
↳{sharpe_ratio['Sharpe Ratio'].iloc[0]:,.4}")
print(f"and '{sharpe_ratio.index[-1]}' the worst Sharp Ratio
↳{sharpe_ratio['Sharpe Ratio'].iloc[-1]:,.3}")

```

Number of days of evaluation: 669 days. From: March 08, 2024 to: January 06, 2026

Summary: Benchmark Indices + Initial Portfolio

Returns:

'Initial Portfolio' has the largest total return 88.021%  
and 'Japón (Nikkei 225)' the lowest total return 9.66%

Volatility:

'Alemania (DAX)' has the largest volatility 27.297%  
and 'EE.UU. (NASDAQ)' the lowest volatility 11.686%

Sharp Ratio:

'Initial Portfolio' has the best Sharpe Ratio 1.617  
and 'Japón (Nikkei 225)' the worst Sharp Ratio 0.231

## 10 Buy and Hold

### 10.1 B&H - Stocks (Initial Portfolio)

Initial Investment \$100,000 in each Asset

```
[77]: # B&H Stocks in initial Portfolio
functions.buy_and_hold_strategy(cumulative_returns, 100000, "Portfolio Stocks")
```

```
--- Investment Analysis: Portfolio Stocks ---
From: March 11, 2024 to January 05, 2026
Period: 665 days

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cc1d6ce00>
```

## 10.2 B&H - Indices and Portfolio

Initial Investment \$100,000 in each Index and Initial Portfolio

```
[78]: # B&H Indices & Portfolio (merged)
functions.buy_and_hold_strategy(merge_cumulative_returns, 100000, "Market_
↳Benchmarks Indices and Initital Portfolio")
```

```
--- Investment Analysis: Market Benchmarks Indices and Initital Portfolio ---
From: March 11, 2024 to December 30, 2025
Period: 659 days

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cc1d95880>
```

## 11 Dollar Cost Averaging (DCA)

### 11.1 DCA - Stocks (Initial Portfolio)

Monthly Investment \$100 in each Asset

```
[79]: # For individual stocks
functions.dollar_cost_averaging_strategy(prices, monthly_investment=100,
↳title_suffix="Individual Stocks")
```

```
--- DCA Investment Analysis: Individual Stocks ---

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cc1d6e600>
```

### 11.2 DCA - Indices

Monthly Investment \$100 in each Asset

```
[80]: # For Benchmarks and your Portfolio Index
functions.dollar_cost_averaging_strategy(benchmarks_prices,
↳monthly_investment=100, title_suffix="Indices & Portfolio")
```

```
--- DCA Investment Analysis: Indices & Portfolio ---

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cc1ed4440>
```

## 12 Momentum

Applied to all **Stocks** in Initial Portfolio

```
[81]: # call the DataFrame of the Final Cumulative Returns, which is the total return
      ↪ of each asset in the period.
      cumulative_returns_final

      # MOMENTUM: Order from largest to lowest return
      momentum_ranking = cumulative_returns_final.sort_values(ascending=False)
      print("Momentum Ranking (Annual yield):")
      display(momentum_ranking)

      # Inverse Ranking
      inverse_ranking = cumulative_returns_final.sort_values(ascending=True)
      print("Inverse Momentum Ranking (Annual yield):")
      display(inverse_ranking)

      # Plot Momentum and Inverse momentum

      plt.figure(figsize=(12, 9))
      momentum_ranking.plot(kind='bar', title='Momentum Ranking')
      plt.ylabel('Yield (%)')
      plt.grid(True)
      plt.tight_layout()
      plt.show()

      plt.figure(figsize=(12, 9))
      inverse_ranking.plot(kind='bar', title='Inverse Ranking', color='red')
      plt.ylabel('Yield (%)')
      plt.grid(True)
      plt.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
```

Momentum Ranking (Annual yield):

Ticker	
PLTR	568.4
SOFI	279.8
TSLA	157.6
GOOGL	135.5
GOOG	134.6
TSM	126.3
NVDA	115.0
GLD	102.7
CAT	86.5
OMAB	79.5
BAC	66.5

NU	62.1
AAPL	57.8
NFLX	51.2
SPYG	51.1
VOOG	51.1
VGT	46.8
VUG	45.3
QQQM	42.5
CRWD	41.4
SOXX	41.3
VOO	37.9
CME	37.0
SPG	32.3
VYM	31.2
META	31.0
VTV	28.8
MAR	26.5
ASML	25.5
QYLD	24.3
LMT	23.9
BRK-B	23.7
VOOV	22.8
KO	21.1
SPYD	19.6
MSFT	17.9
MCD	6.8
DIS	5.5
PBR	3.5
PSA	-3.5
HD	-3.8
QSR	-10.2
UNH	-25.6
ADBE	-39.9
SERV	-46.7

Name: Final Cumulative Returns (%), dtype: float64

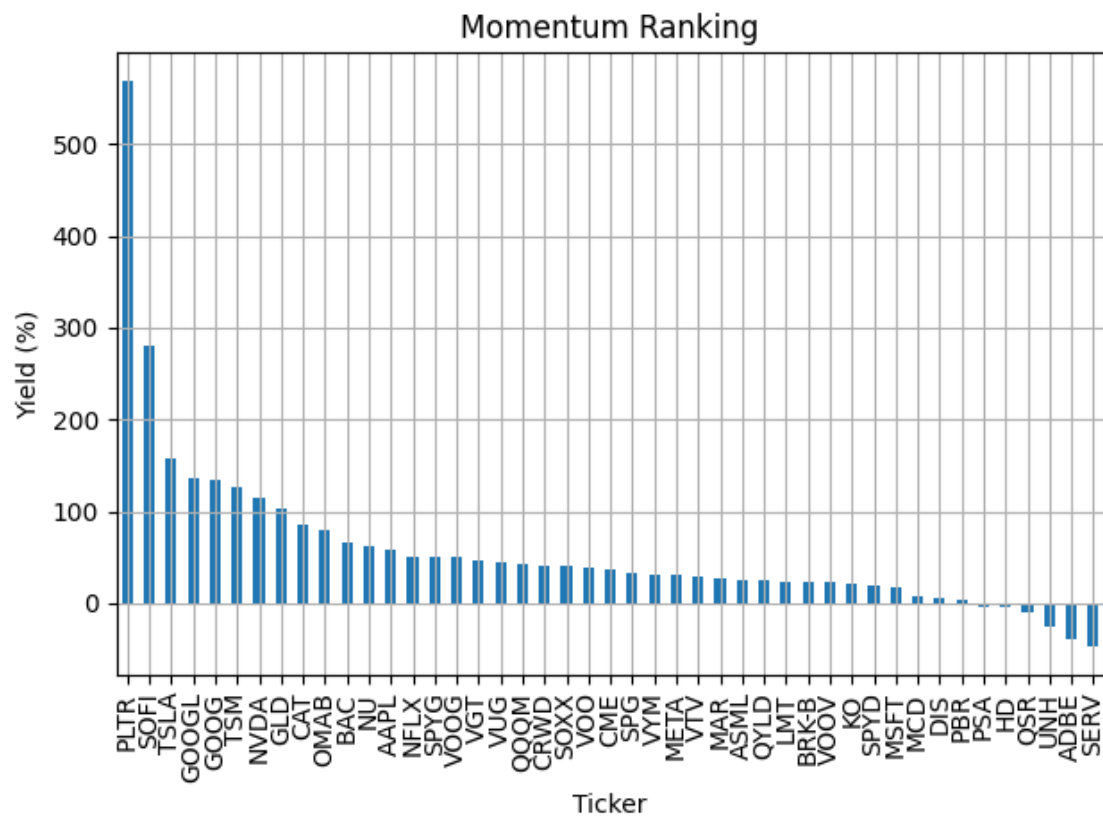
Inverse Momentum Ranking (Annual yield):

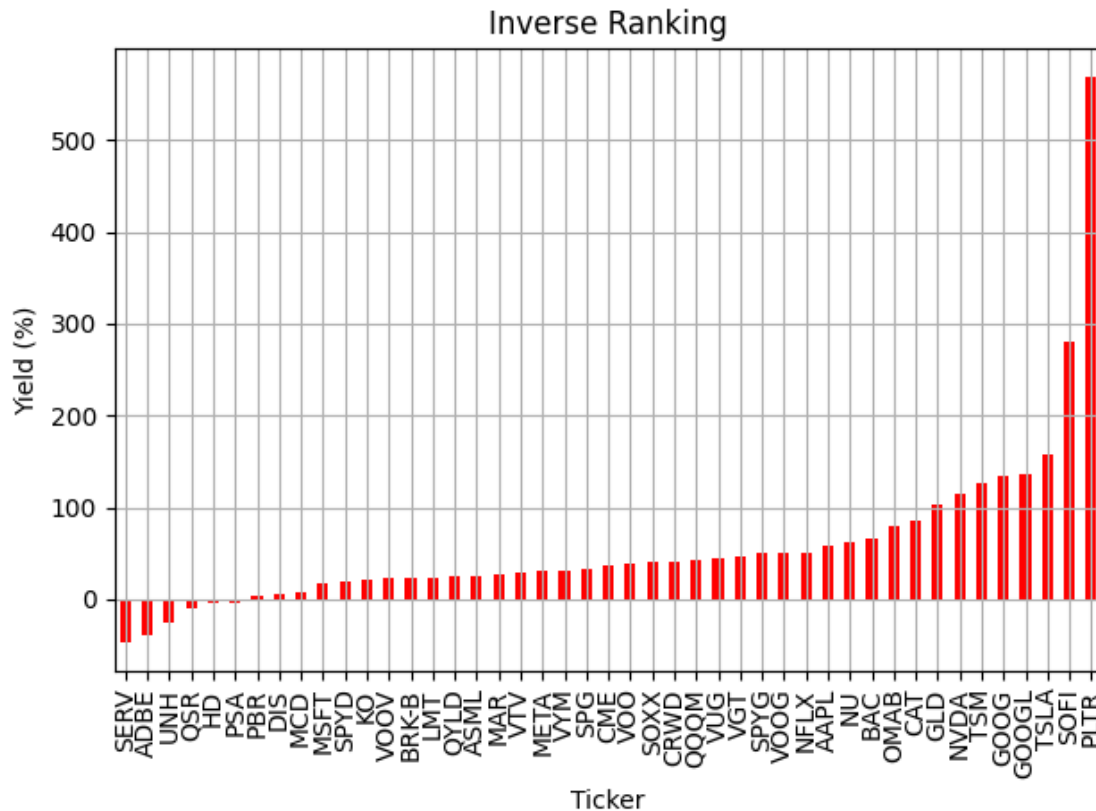
Ticker

SERV	-46.7
ADBE	-39.9
UNH	-25.6
QSR	-10.2
HD	-3.8
PSA	-3.5
PBR	3.5
DIS	5.5
MCD	6.8
MSFT	17.9

SPYD	19.6
KO	21.1
VOOV	22.8
BRK-B	23.7
LMT	23.9
QYLD	24.3
ASML	25.5
MAR	26.5
VTV	28.8
META	31.0
VYM	31.2
SPG	32.3
CME	37.0
VOO	37.9
SOXX	41.3
CRWD	41.4
QQQM	42.5
VUG	45.3
VGT	46.8
SPYG	51.1
VOOG	51.1
NFLX	51.2
AAPL	57.8
NU	62.1
BAC	66.5
OMAB	79.5
CAT	86.5
GLD	102.7
NVDA	115.0
TSM	126.3
GOOG	134.6
GOOGL	135.5
TSLA	157.6
SOFI	279.8
PLTR	568.4

Name: Final Cumulative Returns (%), dtype: float64





Applied to Indices

```
[82]: # call the DataFrame of the Final Cumulative Returns, which is the total return
      ↪ of each Index in the period.
cumulative_returns_final_bm

# MOMENTUM: Order from largest to lowest return
momentum_ranking_bm = cumulative_returns_final_bm.sort_values(ascending=False)
print("Momentum Ranking (Annual yield) of Benchmark Indices:")
display(momentum_ranking_bm)

# Inverse Ranking
inverse_ranking_bm = cumulative_returns_final_bm.sort_values(ascending=True)
print("Inverse Momentum Ranking (Annual yield) of Benchmark Indices:")
display(inverse_ranking_bm)

# Plot Momentum and Inverse momentum
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 9))
momentum_ranking_bm.plot(kind='bar', title='Momentum Ranking')
plt.ylabel('Yield (%)')
plt.grid(True)
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 9))
inverse_ranking_bm.plot(kind='bar', title='Inverse Ranking', color='red')
plt.ylabel('Yield (%)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Momentum Ranking (Annual yield) of Benchmark Indices:

México (IPC)	40.065119
EE.UU. (DJIA)	25.291417
EE.UU. (Russell 100)	24.619089
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	23.422122
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	18.626130
Alemania (DAX)	17.265559
EE.UU. (S&P 500)	14.200866
Japón (Nikkei 225)	9.664525

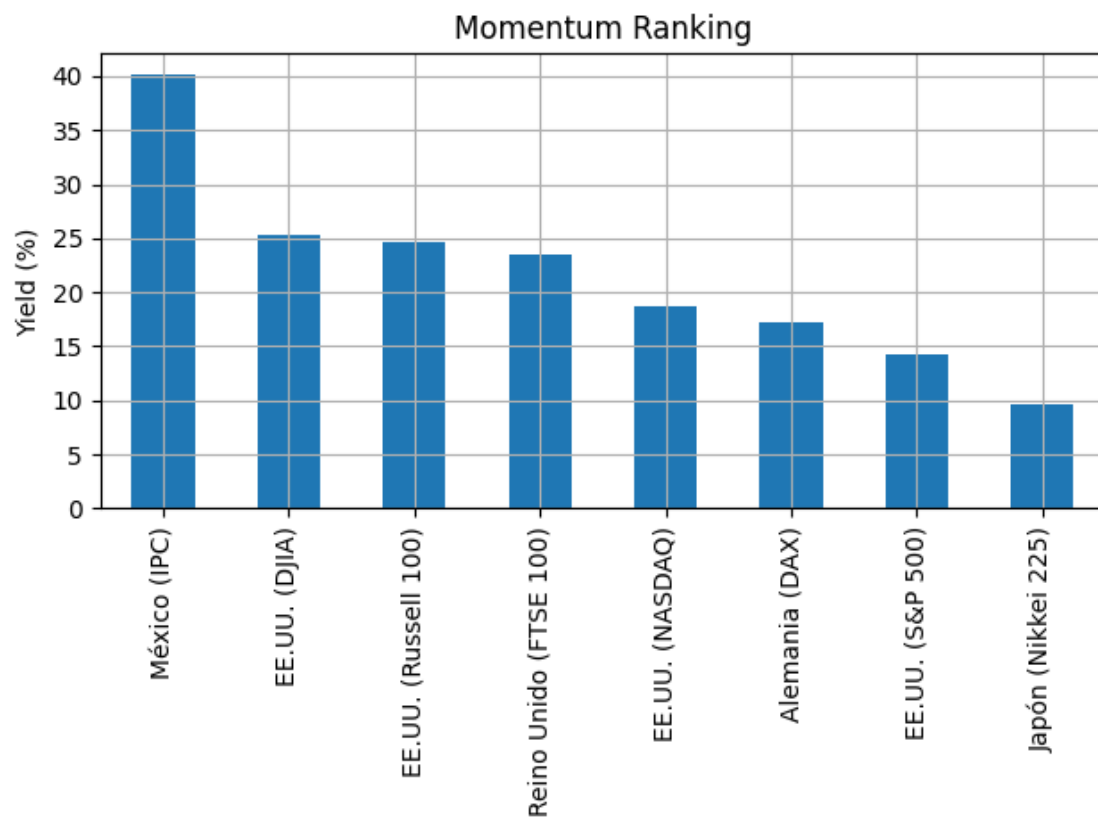
Name: final cumulative returns Benchmarks (%), dtype: float64

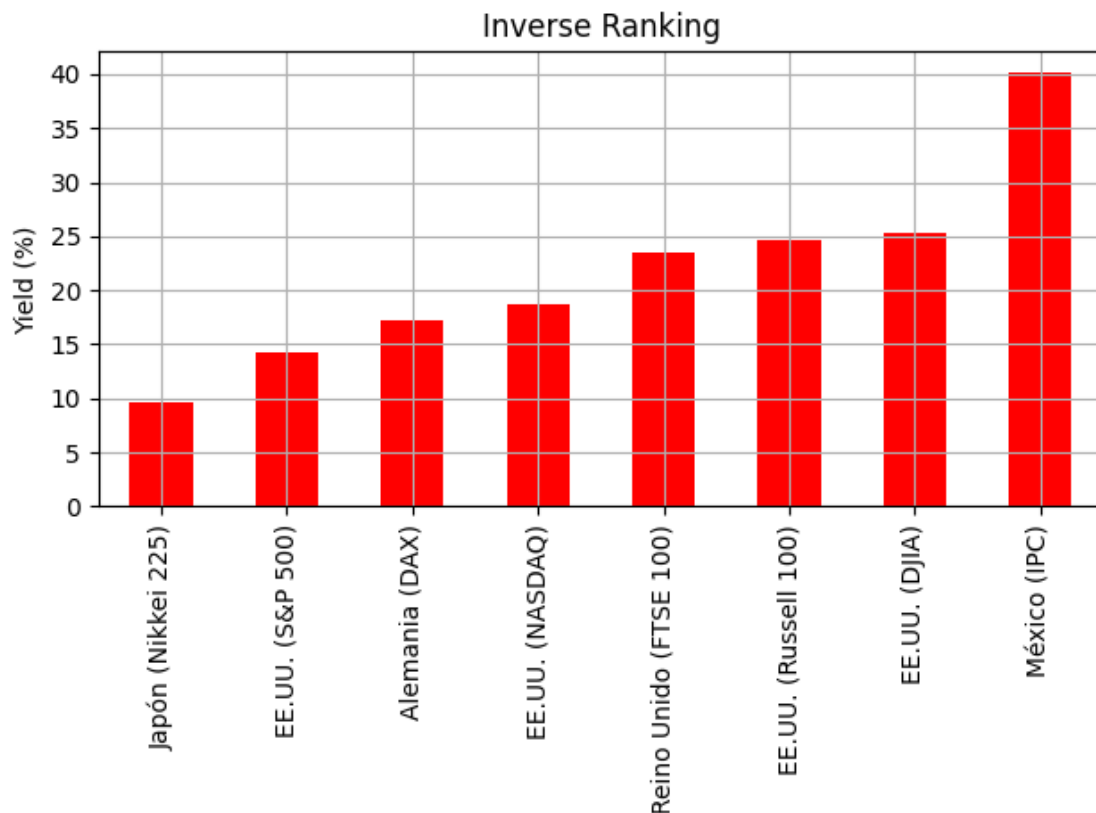
Inverse Momentum Ranking (Annual yield) of Benchmark Indices:

Japón (Nikkei 225)	9.664525
EE.UU. (S&P 500)	14.200866
Alemania (DAX)	17.265559
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	18.626130
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	23.422122
EE.UU. (Russell 100)	24.619089
EE.UU. (DJIA)	25.291417
México (IPC)	40.065119

Name: final cumulative returns Benchmarks (%), dtype: float64







## 13 Correlation

### 13.1 Correlation equation

Pearson correlation coefficient:

$$\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = \frac{E[(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)]}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

$$\sigma_p^2 = w_A^2 \sigma_A^2 + w_B^2 \sigma_B^2 + 2 w_A w_B \rho_{AB} \sigma_A \sigma_B$$

### 13.2 Stocks

```
[83]: functions.plot_interactive_heatmap_correlation(daily_returns, triangle='half')
      functions.plot_extreme_correlations(daily_returns, num_pairs=10)
```

```
=====
REGRESSION & VOLATILITY SUMMARY TABLE
=====
```

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---

#### INTERPRETATION GUIDE:

---

- p-value Significance: Probability the correlation happened by chance.  
Small values (e.g., < 1.42e-05) mean the relationship is mathematically solid.
- Significance?: 'Yes' if p\_value < 0.05.
- Beta (Slope): The magnitude. A slope of 1.2 means for every 1% change in Stock A,  
Stock B tends to move 1.2%.
- Alpha (Intercept): The 'excess' return of Stock B if Stock A's return was zero.
- Low Standard Error: Relationship is tight; Beta is a reliable predictor.
- High Standard Error: Lots of 'noise'; Beta is less reliable for hedging/pairs trading.
- Volatility (Vol):
  - High Vol + High Corr: High-octane comovers.
  - Low Vol + High Corr: Stable 'pairs trading' candidates.
  - Interpretation: If Vol Stock B > Vol Stock A, Beta will naturally be higher.  
Check this to see if Beta is driven by correlation or just swing scale.

### 13.3 Indices & Portfolio

```
[84]: functions.plot_interactive_heatmap_correlation(merge_daily_returns,
↳triangle='half')
functions.plot_extreme_correlations(merge_daily_returns, num_pairs=10)
```

---

#### REGRESSION & VOLATILITY SUMMARY TABLE

---

<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x27cc226c9b0>

---

#### INTERPRETATION GUIDE:

---

- p-value Significance: Probability the correlation happened by chance.  
Small values (e.g., < 1.42e-05) mean the relationship is mathematically solid.
- Significance?: 'Yes' if p\_value < 0.05.
- Beta (Slope): The magnitude. A slope of 1.2 means for every 1% change in Stock A,  
Stock B tends to move 1.2%.
- Alpha (Intercept): The 'excess' return of Stock B if Stock A's return was zero.
- Low Standard Error: Relationship is tight; Beta is a reliable predictor.
- High Standard Error: Lots of 'noise'; Beta is less reliable for hedging/pairs

trading.

- Volatility (Vol):
  - High Vol + High Corr: High-octane comovers.
  - Low Vol + High Corr: Stable 'pairs trading' candidates.
  - Interpretation: If Vol Stock B > Vol Stock A, Beta will naturally be higher. Check this to see if Beta is driven by correlation or just swing scale.

## 14 Covariance

- La matriz de covarianza es la base para calcular la varianza del portafolio:

$$\sigma_p^2 = w^T \Sigma w$$

donde: \*  $w$  = vector de pesos del portafolio. \*  $\Sigma$  = *matriz* de covarianzas. \* Un gestor de portafolios busca combinaciones de activos con **baja covarianza** para reducir la volatilidad total manteniendo el rendimiento esperado.

- Covariance:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)]$$

- Values:
  - Positive → one rises, other rises too.
  - Negative → one rises, other goes down.
  - near 0 → there's no clear relation.

### 14.1 Stocks

```
[85]: # Plot ANNUALIZED variance/covariance Matrix = returns.cov() * 252
functions.plot_annualized_covariance_heatmap(daily_returns, triangle='half')
```

### 14.2 Indices & Portfolio

```
[86]: # Plot ANNUALIZED variance/covariance Matrix = returns.cov() * 252
functions.plot_annualized_covariance_heatmap(merge_daily_returns,
↪triangle='half')
```

## 15 Efficient Frontier (Sharpe Ratio)

$$\text{Sharpe} = \frac{R_p - R_f}{\sigma_p} = \frac{\mu_p - r_f}{\sigma_p}$$

Where: \*  $R_p$ : Expected Portfolio Return,  $\mu$  \*  $R_f$ : Risk Free Rate (can be 0 if ignored) \*  $\sigma_p$ : Portfolio Risk (StdDev)

Long-only: weights  $w_i \in [0, 1]$  y  $\sum w_i = 1$ .

- Only purchases, no leverage (by shorting)
- Pros: Less operating risk
- Cons: Frontier less efficient than with shorts (due leverage)

Shorts allowed: weights  $w_i \in [-1, 1]$  y  $\sum w_i = 1$  (or similar).

- One can short sell and compensate with long positions
- Pros: Theoretical improvement of the Frontier with more options
- Cons: Implied leverage, Margin requirements, Costs and Operational Risk

```
[146]: # --- EFFICIENT FRONTIER & CAPITAL MARKET LINE ANALYSIS---

import functions # => .../functions.ipynb      file attached
importlib.reload(functions) # Reloads the module

functions.run_full_frontier_analysis(rets=daily_returns,
                                     curr_port_weights = weights_df['Weights'],
                                     curr_port_vol = portfolio_annualized_volatility,
                                     curr_port_ret = portfolio_annualized_return,
                                     mean_ann = daily_returns.mean() * 252,
                                     cov_ann = daily_returns.cov() * 252,
                                     rf_default = risk_free,
                                     long_only = True, # Set to True for standard
                                     ↪long-only constraints
                                     portfolio_value = Total_invested, #100000
                                     yields = yields/100
                                     )
```

```
VBox(children=(HBox(children=(FloatText(value=4.152, description='RF Rate %:'),
                               ↪FloatText(value=5.0, descripti...
```

## 15.1 Stocks

Number of starts: To avoid local minimas. 10-25 normal (fast and robust), 50-100 (for large amount of stocks)

```
[148]: no_starts = 25
       no_simul = 2000000

[90]: weights_optimal, vol_ret_sr_optimal = functions.efficient_froentier_sharp_ratio(
      daily_returns,
      [portfolio_annualized_volatility, portfolio_annualized_return],
      daily_returns.mean()*252, # Simple Arithmetic Mean Annualization
      daily_returns.cov()*252, #Annualized Covariance
      risk_free, #Risk Free
      True, # Long only = True, Short allowed = False
      no_starts, # no. of starts (25 default)
      no_simul, # no. of simulations
      123 # seed
      )
```

Optimizing Sharpe...

Optimum Weights (%) - Tangency Portfolio

Ticker

AAPL	0.00
ADBE	0.00
ASML	0.00
BAC	1.45
BRK-B	0.00
CAT	2.55
CME	19.14
CRWD	0.00
DIS	0.00
GLD	39.85
GOOG	0.00
GOOGL	11.69
HD	0.00
KO	12.11
LMT	0.10
MAR	0.00
MCD	0.00
META	0.00
MSFT	0.00
NFLX	0.00
NU	0.00
NVDA	0.00
OMAB	1.50
PBR	0.00
PLTR	8.47
PSA	0.00
QQQM	0.00
QSR	0.00
QYLD	0.00
SERV	0.78
SOFI	1.23
SOXX	0.00
SPG	0.00
SPYD	0.00
SPYG	0.00
TSLA	0.00
TSM	1.13
UNH	0.00
VGT	0.00
VOO	0.00
VOOG	0.00
VOOV	0.00
VTV	0.00
VUG	0.00
VYM	0.00

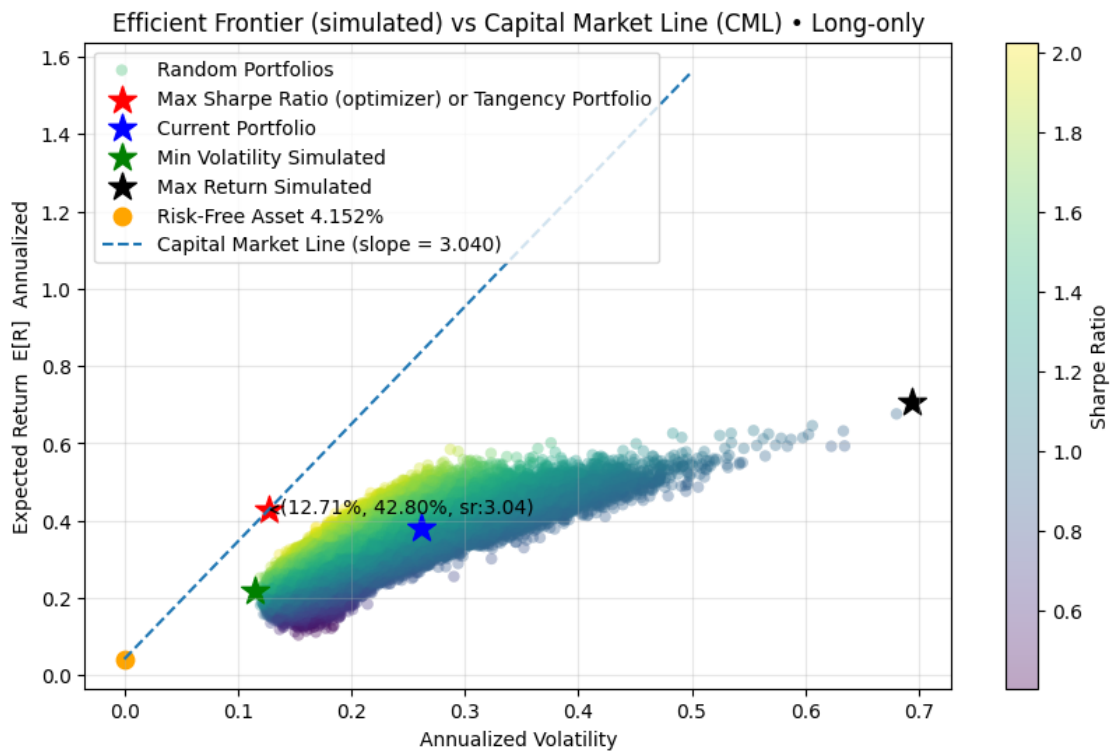
Optimum Sharpe Ratio: 3.040  
Expected Annual Return: 42.80%  
Annual Risk: 12.71%

Simulating random Portfolios...

Simulated Portfolio with Minimum Volatility:  
Volatility: 11.44%  
Return: 21.65%  
Sharpe Ratio: 1.529

Simulated Portfolio with Maximum Return:  
Volatility: 69.42%  
Return: 70.52%  
Sharpe Ratio: 0.956

Current Portfolio:  
Volatility: 26.13%  
Return: 38.18%  
Sharpe Ratio: 1.302



### 15.1.1 Positions from current to optimal

```
[91]: # Recall Total Invested
Investment = Total_invested

# Current Portfolio Weights and Positions
weights_df

# Optimal Weights from Efficient Frontier
weights_optimal

# Merge DataFrames
weights_df_Optimal = pd.merge(weights_df, weights_optimal, left_index=True,
    ↪right_index=True, how='outer')

# New Investment (USD)
weights_df_Optimal['New Investment usd'] = weights_df_Optimal['Optimal_
    ↪Weights'] * Investment

# New QTY
weights_df_Optimal['New QTY'] = weights_df_Optimal['New Investment usd'] /
    ↪weights_df_Optimal['Close Price']

# Difference in QTY or buy/sell position
weights_df_Optimal['Position_to_Optimal'] = weights_df_Optimal['New QTY'] -
    ↪weights_df_Optimal['Current QTY']

weights_df_Optimal = round(weights_df_Optimal, 3)
display(weights_df_Optimal)

print(f"Current Investment: $ {round(Investment, 2)}")
print(f"New Investment: $ {round(weights_df_Optimal['New Investment usd'].
    ↪sum(), 2)}")
```

Ticker	Current QTY	Close Price	Investment	Weights	Optimal Weights \
AAPL	17.040	267.26	4554.121	0.066	0.000
ADBE	0.465	331.56	154.205	0.002	0.000
ASML	0.264	1228.19	324.451	0.005	0.000
BAC	1.469	56.89	83.563	0.001	0.014
BRK-B	0.245	498.52	122.028	0.002	0.000
CAT	0.334	616.10	205.932	0.003	0.026
CME	2.000	275.06	550.120	0.008	0.191
CRWD	1.455	456.55	664.399	0.010	0.000
DIS	13.029	114.07	1486.232	0.022	0.000
GLD	6.449	408.76	2636.236	0.038	0.398
GOOG	1.614	317.32	512.100	0.007	0.000
GOOGL	2.012	316.54	636.790	0.009	0.117



HD	0.021	344.09	7.210	0.000	0.000
KO	6.227	67.94	423.063	0.006	0.121
LMT	0.319	511.57	163.252	0.002	0.001
MAR	0.457	311.03	142.130	0.002	0.000
MCD	1.054	299.86	315.954	0.005	0.000
META	1.578	658.79	1039.452	0.015	0.000
MSFT	19.752	472.85	9339.751	0.136	0.000
NFLX	1.197	91.46	109.498	0.002	0.000
NU	13.623	17.94	244.388	0.004	0.000
NVDA	100.529	188.12	18911.482	0.275	0.000
OMAB	2.164	109.26	236.470	0.003	0.015
PBR	87.444	11.74	1026.597	0.015	0.000
PLTR	21.024	174.04	3658.947	0.053	0.085
PSA	0.190	260.90	49.624	0.001	0.000
QQQM	6.376	254.43	1622.126	0.024	0.000
QSR	5.255	66.74	350.734	0.005	0.000
QYLD	100.860	17.76	1791.281	0.026	0.000
SERV	3.365	12.68	42.666	0.001	0.008
SOFI	5.320	29.28	155.765	0.002	0.012
SOXX	3.046	318.06	968.755	0.014	0.000
SPG	0.199	183.11	36.404	0.001	0.000
SPYD	3.646	43.69	159.305	0.002	0.000
SPYG	1.019	107.16	109.187	0.002	0.000
TSLA	4.925	451.67	2224.304	0.032	0.000
TSM	10.035	322.25	3233.660	0.047	0.011
UNH	5.037	342.02	1722.644	0.025	0.000
VGX	2.019	757.42	1529.254	0.022	0.000
VOO	2.288	632.46	1447.284	0.021	0.000
VOOG	6.296	446.51	2811.387	0.041	0.000
VOOV	10.365	207.51	2150.748	0.031	0.000
VTV	0.405	194.65	78.817	0.001	0.000
VUG	1.008	488.45	492.502	0.007	0.000
VYM	2.105	145.82	306.923	0.004	0.000

Ticker	New Investment usd	New QTY	Position_to_Optimal
AAPL	0.000	0.000	-17.040
ADBE	0.000	0.000	-0.465
ASML	0.000	0.000	-0.264
BAC	998.060	17.544	16.075
BRK-B	0.000	0.000	-0.245
CAT	1755.209	2.849	2.515
CME	13174.395	47.896	45.896
CRWD	0.000	0.000	-1.455
DIS	0.000	0.000	-13.029
GLD	27429.449	67.104	60.655
GOOG	0.000	0.000	-1.614
GOOGL	8046.430	25.420	23.408

HD	0.000	0.000	-0.021
KO	8335.524	122.689	116.462
LMT	68.832	0.135	-0.185
MAR	0.000	0.000	-0.457
MCD	0.000	0.000	-1.054
META	0.000	0.000	-1.578
MSFT	0.000	0.000	-19.752
NFLX	0.000	0.000	-1.197
NU	0.000	0.000	-13.623
NVDA	0.000	0.000	-100.529
OMAB	1032.476	9.450	7.285
PBR	0.000	0.000	-87.444
PLTR	5830.048	33.498	12.475
PSA	0.000	0.000	-0.190
QQQM	0.000	0.000	-6.376
QSR	0.000	0.000	-5.255
QYLD	0.000	0.000	-100.860
SERV	536.888	42.341	38.976
SOFI	846.630	28.915	23.595
SOXX	0.000	0.000	-3.046
SPG	0.000	0.000	-0.199
SPYD	0.000	0.000	-3.646
SPYG	0.000	0.000	-1.019
TSLA	0.000	0.000	-4.925
TSM	777.799	2.414	-7.621
UNH	0.000	0.000	-5.037
VGIT	0.000	0.000	-2.019
VOO	0.000	0.000	-2.288
VOOG	0.000	0.000	-6.296
VOOV	0.000	0.000	-10.365
VTV	0.000	0.000	-0.405
VUG	0.000	0.000	-1.008
VYM	0.000	0.000	-2.105

Current Investment: \$ 68831.74

New Investment: \$ 68831.74

## 15.2 Including Risk Free Asset

Once you have the tangency portfolio (long-only), the fraction of your wealth to put into the risky portfolio is .

Choose based on your target volatility, target return, or risk-aversion: \* Objective 1. Target Volatility:

$$y = \frac{\sigma_p}{\sigma_t}$$

- Objective 2. Target Return:

$$y = \frac{E_p - R_f}{E[R_t] - R_f}$$

- Objective 3. Mean-Variance Utility (Expected Utility Funcion):

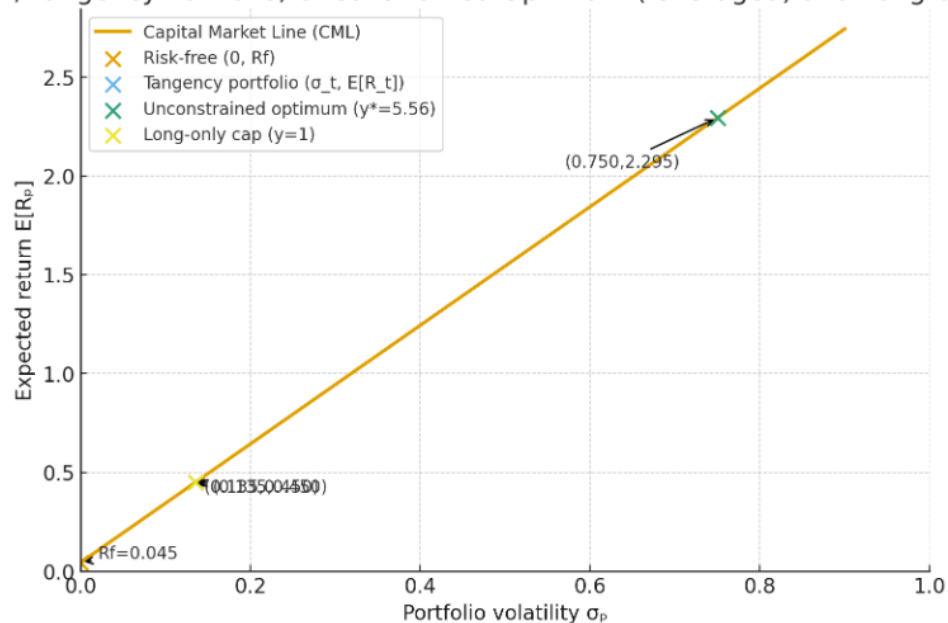
$$U = E[R_p] - \frac{1}{2}\gamma\sigma_p^2$$

$$y^* = \frac{E[R_t] - R_f}{\gamma \sigma_t^2}$$

U : “Utility” — a scalar number representing the investor’s satisfaction from a portfolio. Its a parabolic function, higher gama the steeper the curve, thus more return expected for unit of risk.

> 0: Risk aversion coefficient, a measure of how strongly the investor dislikes risk. Penalizes risk. Higher->more conservative.

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Finally: invest  $y$  in  $\pi$  and  $(1-y)$  in the risk-free asset, enforcing  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  for long-only/no-borrowing.

```
[92]: # Objective 1. You want a target portfolio volatility  $\sigma_p$  :

# (target volatility):
# 90% of the Tangency portfolio volatility (can be any value)
target_volatility = vol_ret_sr_optimal[0] * 0.90

# The fraction of total wealth  $X$  invested in the tangency (risky) portfolio
y = target_volatility / vol_ret_sr_optimal[0]
```

```

print(f"Target Volatility: {target_volatility:.2%}")
print(f"The fraction of total wealth X invested in the tangency (risky) portfolio 'y' is: {y:.2%}, that is ${y*Total_invested:,.2f}usd")
print(f"The fraction invested in the risk-free asset (1-y) is: {1-y:.2%}, that is ${ (1-y)*Total_invested:,.2f}usd")
ER_p = risk_free + y*(vol_ret_sr_optimal[1] - risk_free)
print(f"Expected Return E[Rp] = {ER_p:.2%}")
print(f"Sharpe Ratio = {(ER_p - risk_free) / target_volatility:.2f} ")

```

Target Volatility: 11.44%  
The fraction of total wealth X invested in the tangency (risky) portfolio 'y' is: 90.00%, that is \$61,948.57usd  
The fraction invested in the risk-free asset (1-y) is: 10.00%, that is \$6,883.17usd  
Expected Return E[Rp] = 38.94%  
Sharpe Ratio = 3.04

[93]: *# Objective 2. You want a target expected return Ep*

```

# Ep (target Expected Return):
# 90% of the Tangency portfolio return (can be any value)
target_return = vol_ret_sr_optimal[1] * 0.90

# The fraction of total wealth X invested in the tangency (risky) portfolio
y = (target_return - risk_free) / (vol_ret_sr_optimal[1] - risk_free)

print(f"Target Expected Return: {target_return:.2%}")
print(f"The fraction of total wealth X invested in the tangency (risky) portfolio 'y' is: {y:.2%}, that is ${y*Total_invested:,.2f}usd")
print(f"The fraction invested in the risk-free asset (1-y) is: {1-y:.2%}, that is ${ (1-y)*Total_invested:,.2f}usd")
sigma_p = y * vol_ret_sr_optimal[0]
print(f"Volatility: {sigma_p:.2%}")
print(f"Sharpe Ratio = {(target_return - risk_free)/sigma_p:.2f}")

```

Target Expected Return: 38.52%  
The fraction of total wealth X invested in the tangency (risky) portfolio 'y' is: 88.93%, that is \$61,209.13usd  
The fraction invested in the risk-free asset (1-y) is: 11.07%, that is \$7,622.61usd  
Volatility: 11.31%  
Sharpe Ratio = 3.04

[94]: *# Objective 3. You maximize mean-variance Utility (risk aversion )*

```

# Gamma (risk aversion coefficient) :
# If  is large, the investor is very risk averse - even small increases in variance are penalized heavily.

```

```

# → They prefer portfolios with lower volatility, even if returns are modest.
# If  $\gamma$  is small, the investor is risk tolerant (or aggressive) - they are
    →willing to accept more variance for more expected return.
gamma = 4

# a) Allowing borrowing (short)
# The fraction of total wealth X invested in the tangency (risky) portfolio
y_star = (vol_ret_sr_optimal[1] - risk_free) / (gamma *
    →(vol_ret_sr_optimal[0]**2))
print("a) Allowing borrowing (short in risk asset):")
print(f"Mean-variance risk aversion coefficient: {gamma}")
print(f"The fraction of total wealth X invested in the tangency (risky)
    →portfolio y* is: {y_star:.2%}, that is ${y_star * Total_invested:,.2f}usd")
print(f"The fraction invested in the risk-free asset (1-y*) is: {1-y_star:.2%}, that
    →is ${ (1-y_star) * Total_invested:,.2f}usd")
#  $E[R_p] = R_f + y^* (E[R_t] - R_f)$ 
ER_p = risk_free + (y_star * (vol_ret_sr_optimal[1] - risk_free))
sigma_p = y_star * vol_ret_sr_optimal[0]
print(f"Expected Return  $E[R_p]$  = {ER_p:.2%}")
print(f"Volatility  $\sigma_p$  = {sigma_p:.2%}")
print(f"Sharpe Ratio = {(ER_p - risk_free)/sigma_p:.2}")

# b) For long-only, no-borrowing constraint: set  $y = \min(1, y^*)$ .
y = min(1, y_star)
print("\nb) For long-only, no-borrowing constraint:")
print(f"Mean-variance risk aversion coefficient: {gamma}")
print(f"The fraction of total wealth X invested in the tangency (risky)
    →portfolio 'y' is: {y:.2%}, that is ${y*Total_invested:,.2f}usd")
print(f"The fraction invested in the risk-free asset (1-y) is: {1-y:.2%}, that
    →is ${ (1-y)*Total_invested:,.2f}usd")
ER_p = risk_free + (y * (vol_ret_sr_optimal[1] - risk_free))
sigma_p = y * vol_ret_sr_optimal[0]
print(f"Expected Return  $E[R_p]$  = {ER_p:.2%}")
print(f"Volatility  $\sigma_p$  = {sigma_p:.2%}")
print(f"Sharpe Ratio = {(ER_p - risk_free)/sigma_p:.2}")

```

a) Allowing borrowing (short in risk asset):  
Mean-variance risk aversion coefficient: 4  
The fraction of total wealth X invested in the tangency (risky) portfolio y\* is:  
597.81%, that is \$411,484.33usd  
The fraction invested in the risk-free asset (1-y\*) is: 11.07%, that is  
\$-342,652.59usd  
Expected Return  $E[R_p]$  = 235.20%  
Volatility  $\sigma_p$  = 76.00%  
Sharpe Ratio = 3.0

b) For long-only, no-borrowing constraint:

Mean-variance risk aversion coefficient: 4

The fraction of total wealth  $X$  invested in the tangency (risky) portfolio 'y' is: 100.00%, that is \$68,831.74usd

The fraction invested in the risk-free asset  $(1-y)$  is: 0.00%, that is \$0.00usd

Expected Return  $E[R_p] = 42.80\%$

Volatility  $\sigma_p = 12.71\%$

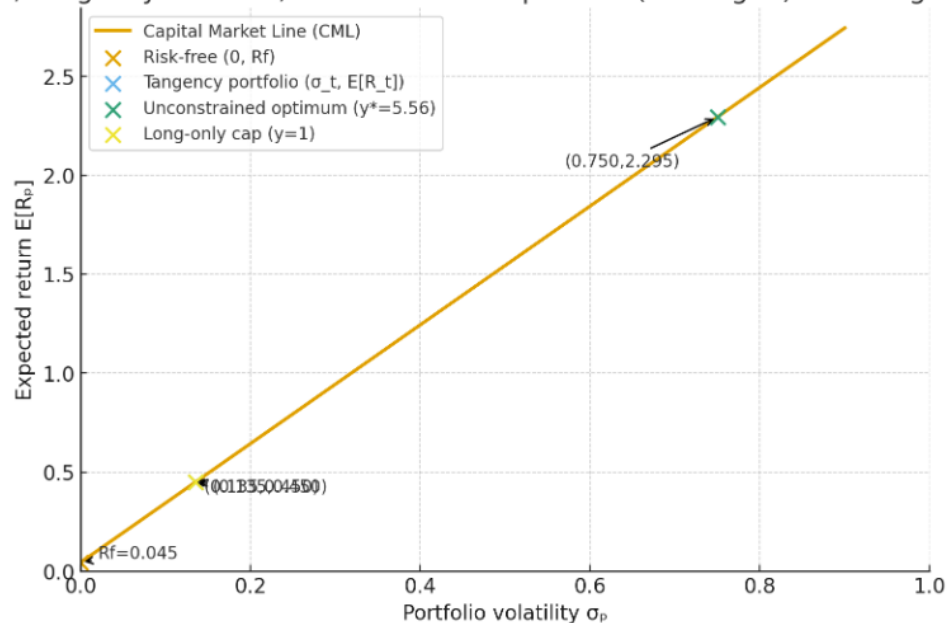
Sharpe Ratio = 3.0

The tangency portfolio has an enormously high risk-adjusted return — i.e., its Sharpe ratio  $(\frac{E[R_t] - R_f}{\sigma_t}) = 0.405/0.135 = 3.0$  ( $\frac{E[R_t] - R_f}{\sigma_t} = 0.405/0.135 = 3.0$ ) is extremely high.

$\gamma = 4$  That's a moderate risk aversion level. Even with moderate aversion, such a high Sharpe ratio pushes you toward aggressive leverage.

The tangency portfolio has an extremely high Sharpe (3.0). With moderate risk aversion  $\gamma = 4$ , the utility-maximizing solution is to lever the tangency portfolio heavily (556% of wealth) because the reward-to-risk tradeoff is so favorable.

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### 15.3 Indices & Portfolio

```
[95]: weights_optimal, vol_ret_sr_optimal = functions.efficient_froentier_sharp_ratio(
    merge_daily_returns,
    [portfolio_annualized_volatility, portfolio_annualized_return],
    merge_daily_returns.mean()*252, # Simple Arithmetic Mean
    Annualization
    merge_daily_returns.cov()*252, #Annualized Covariance
    risk_free, #Risk Free
    True, # Long only = True, Short allowed = False
    no_starts, # no. of starts (25 default)
```

```
no_simul, # no. of simulations
123 # seed
)
```

Optimizing Sharpe...

Optimum Weights (%) - Tangency Portfolio

EE.UU. (S&P 500)	0.00
EE.UU. (NASDAQ)	37.73
EE.UU. (DJIA)	7.24
EE.UU. (Russell 100)	0.00
México (IPC)	0.00
Japón (Nikkei 225)	0.00
Alemania (DAX)	1.48
Reino Unido (FTSE 100)	0.00
Initial Portfolio	53.55

Optimum Sharpe Ratio: 1.715

Expected Annual Return: 32.19%

Annual Risk: 16.35%

Simulating random Portfolios...

Simulated Portfolio with Minimum Volatility:

Volatility: 10.05%

Return: 12.42%

Sharpe Ratio: 0.823

Simulated Portfolio with Maximum Return:

Volatility: 24.61%

Return: 43.19%

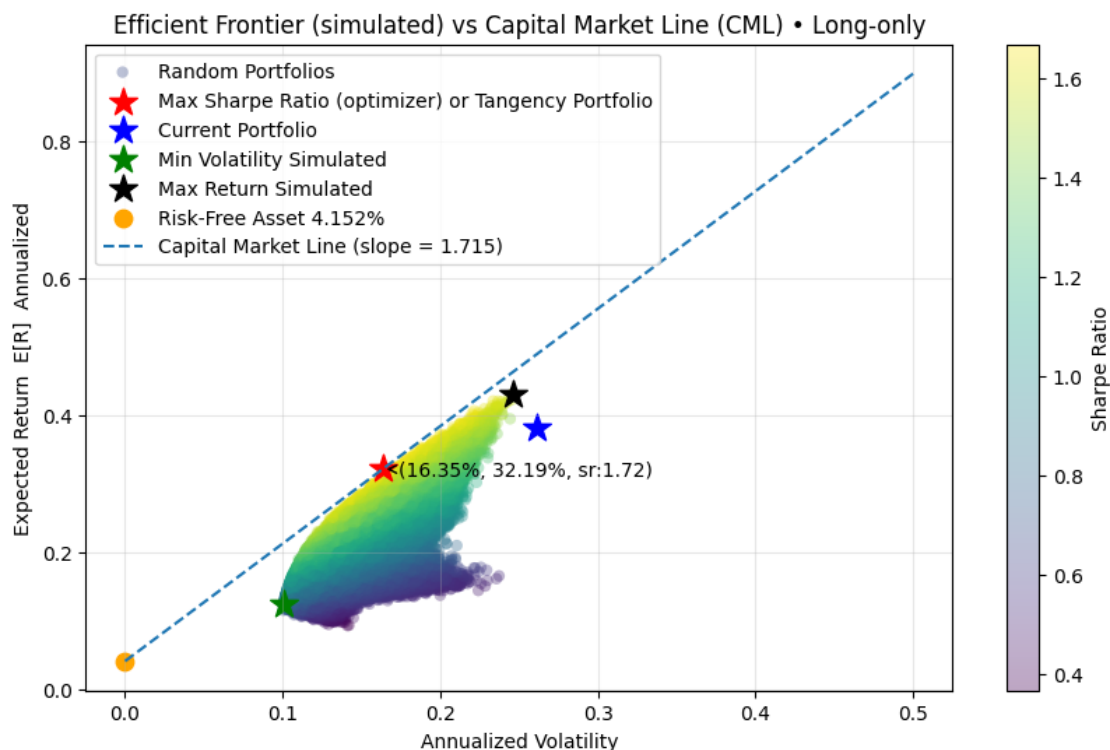
Sharpe Ratio: 1.586

Current Portfolio:

Volatility: 26.13%

Return: 38.18%

Sharpe Ratio: 1.302



#### 15.4 \*\*TO-DO: Include GUI and “make your own portfolio” with a variety of Stocks to choose.

(see Frontera Eficiente for GUI)

### 16 Indicators: alpha, Beta, $R^2$ , SR, Sortino, VaR, CVaR - vs with Benchmark

Métrica	Valor Óptimo / Bueno	Interpretación
<b>Alpha ( )</b>	$> 0$ (ideal: +2% a +10% anual)	Exceso de retorno sobre lo esperado por el CAPM; positivo indica valor agregado.
<b>Beta ( )</b>	1 (mercado), $< 1$ defensivo, $> 1$ agresivo	Sensibilidad al mercado; $> 1$ = más volátil, $< 1$ = más estable.
<b><math>R^2</math> (correlación)</b>	$> 0.8$ (80% o más)	El portafolio se mueve casi igual que el benchmark (muy “indexado”).
<b><math>R^2</math> (correlación)</b>	0.6 – 0.8	Buena relación con el mercado, pero con diferencias notables.
<b><math>R^2</math> (correlación)</b>	$< 0.30$	El portafolio se comporta muy distinto al mercado (alta independencia).
<b><math>\mu</math> (Retorno anual)</b>	$> 8\%$ estable, $> 15\%$ agresivo	Rendimiento esperado anualizado del portafolio.



Métrica	Valor Óptimo / Bueno	Interpretación
(Volatilidad anual)	10%–20% moderado, <10% defensivo, >25% muy riesgoso	Mide el riesgo total (desviación estándar).
Sharpe Ratio	> 1 bueno, > 1.5 muy bueno, > 2 excelente	Retorno ajustado por riesgo total.
Sortino Ratio	> 2 excelente	Retorno ajustado por riesgo a la baja (mejor si » Sharpe).
VaR (95%, 1d)	< 2%	Pérdida máxima esperada en un día con 95% de confianza.
CVaR (95%, 1d)	< 3%	Pérdida promedio en los peores días (cola izquierda de la distribución).

```
[ ]: #recall
display(benchmark_indices)

{'EE.UU. (S&P 500)': '^GSPC',
 'EE.UU. (NASDAQ)': '^IXIC',
 'EE.UU. (DJIA)': '^DJI',
 'EE.UU. (Russell 100)': '^RUI',
 'México (IPC)': '^MXX',
 'Japón (Nikkei 225)': '^N225',
 'Alemania (DAX)': '^GDAXI',
 'Reino Unido (FTSE 100)': '^FTSE'}

[ ]: # Choose a benchmark to compare for alpha, beta, R2...
index_benchmark = 0

functions.indicators(tickers, start_date, today, benchmark_indices,
                    ↪index_benchmark,
                    risk_free, portfolio_weights=pd.
                    ↪Series(weights_df['Weights']), no_starts=no_starts)
```

16.1 \*\* TO-DO: EN Metricas Anualizadas incluir de forma automatica los otros 6 benchmarks

17 TO-DO: CAPM (en archivo de Indicadores)

18 CAPM (Capital Asset Pricing Model)

CAPM Equation:

$$r_i = r_f + \beta_{im} * (r_m - r_f)$$

where :

\$r\_i\$ = \$ Expected Asset Return

$r_f$  = Risk-free asset Return

$\beta_{i,m}$  = Asset Beta w.r.t market

$r_m$  = Market Return

Risk-free is the minimum Return an Investor can accept.

Difference between  $r_m$  and  $r_f$  is the Premium that the investor receives by taking the risk (**equity risk Premium**).

$\beta$  measures the quantity of Risk of an asset with respect to the Market.

### 18.0.1 Asset Beta ( $\beta$ )

$$\beta = \frac{\text{Cov}(r_A, r_m)}{\text{Var}(r_m)} = \frac{\sigma_{A,m}}{\sigma_m^2} = \frac{\rho_{A,m} \sigma_m \sigma_A}{\sigma_m^2} = \frac{\rho_{A,m} \sigma_A}{\sigma_m}$$

## 19 Candles