Out[3]: '\nWe consider 3 types of mortgages here - \n\n30 year fixed = type A\n20 y ear fixed = type B\n7 -1 ARM = type C\n\n\nWe represent all 3 mortgages us ing a data frame , which is equivalent to an excel table\n'

```
In [4]: | def amortizer(loan amount: int, interest rate: float, loan term: int) -> p
        d.DataFrame:
            # fixed payment calculation
            monthly interest rate = interest rate / 12
            number_of_payments = loan_term * 12
            fixed_payment = loan_amount * (monthly_interest_rate * (1 + monthly_int
        erest_rate) ** number_of_payments) / (((1 + monthly_interest_rate) ** numbe
        r_of_payments) - 1)
            # create empty dataframe
            amortization_schedule = pd.DataFrame(columns=["month_number", "fixed_pa
        yment", "principal_pay_down", "interest_applied", "new_principal_balance"])
            # populate dataframe
            current balance = loan amount
            amortization_schedule = amortization_schedule.append({"month_number":
        0, "fixed payment": 0,
                                                                       "principal pa
        y_down": 0, "interest_applied": 0,
                                                                       "new principa
        l_balance": loan_amount}, ignore_index=True)
            for month in range(1, number_of_payments + 1):
                interest_applied = current_balance * monthly_interest_rate
                principal_pay_down = fixed_payment - interest_applied
                new_principal_balance = current_balance - principal_pay_down
                amortization schedule = amortization schedule.append({"month numbe
        r": month, "fixed payment": fixed payment,
                                                                       "principal pa
        y down": principal pay down, "interest applied": interest applied,
                                                                       "new principa
        1_balance": new_principal_balance}, ignore_index=True)
                current_balance = new_principal_balance
            # display amortization schedule
            amortization_schedule.astype({'month_number':'int32'})
            amortization_schedule.set_index('month_number', drop=True, inplace= Tru
        e )
            return amortization schedule
```

```
In [5]: # mortgage information for Mortgage A
    loan_amount = 200000
    interest_rate = 0.04
    loan_term = 30

mortgageA = amortizer(loan_amount, interest_rate, loan_term)
mortgageA
```

Out[5]:

	fixed_payment	principal_pay_down	interest_applied	new_principal_balance
month_number				
0.0	0	0	0	200000
1.0	954.830591	288.163924	666.666667	199711.836076
2.0	954.830591	289.124471	665.70612	199422.711605
3.0	954.830591	290.088219	664.742372	199132.623386
4.0	954.830591	291.05518	663.775411	198841.568206
356.0	954.830591	939.074657	15.755934	3787.705631
357.0	954.830591	942.204905	12.625685	2845.500725
358.0	954.830591	945.345589	9.485002	1900.155137
359.0	954.830591	948.49674	6.33385	951.658396
360.0	954.830591	951.658396	3.172195	0.0

361 rows × 4 columns

In [6]: mortgageA.sum()

Approximately 143.7k is the total interest paid over the 30 years and the monthly fixed payment is \$955

```
In [7]: # mortgage information for Mortgage B
    loan_amount = 200000
    interest_rate = 0.025
    loan_term = 20

mortgageB = amortizer(loan_amount, interest_rate, loan_term)
mortgageB
```

Out[7]:

	fixed_payment	principal_pay_down	interest_applied	new_principal_balance
month_number				
0.0	0	0	0	200000
1.0	1059.805786	643.139119	416.666667	199356.860881
2.0	1059.805786	644.478993	415.326794	198712.381888
3.0	1059.805786	645.821657	413.984129	198066.560231
4.0	1059.805786	647.167119	412.638667	197419.393112
236.0	1059.805786	1048.834806	10.97098	4217.23552
237.0	1059.805786	1051.019879	8.785907	3166.215641
238.0	1059.805786	1053.209503	6.596283	2113.006138
239.0	1059.805786	1055.40369	4.402096	1057.602448
240.0	1059.805786	1057.602448	2.203338	0.0

241 rows × 4 columns

Approximately 54.3k is the total interest paid over the 20 years and the monthly fixed payment is ~\$1060

7-1 ARM

```
In [9]: interest_rates = pd.read_csv('MORTGAGE30US.csv')
```

In [10]: interest rates

Out[10]:

	Unnamed: 0	DATE	MORTGAGE30US	Unnamed: 3	Unnamed: 4	Position	Rates
0	1	April 2, 1971	7.33	NaN	Start	1549.0	7.65
1	2	April 9, 1971	7.31	NaN	NaN	1550.0	7.54
2	3	April 16, 1971	7.31	NaN	NaN	1551.0	7.42
3	4	April 23, 1971	7.31	NaN	NaN	1552.0	7.17
4	5	April 30, 1971	7.29	NaN	NaN	1553.0	7.13
2667	2668	May 12, 2022	5.30	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2668	2669	May 19, 2022	5.25	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2669	2670	May 26, 2022	5.10	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2670	2671	June 2, 2022	5.09	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2671	2672	June 9, 2022	5.23	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

2672 rows × 7 columns

In [12]:

For the purpose of this exercise we chose from Jan 1 1991 to Dec 31 2020 as the 30 year period of this 7-1 ARM

We further assume as follows,

The interest rate for the first 7 years will be the most recent interest ra te as of Jan 1st 1991

The interest for each subsequent year will bt eh most recent interest rate of Jan 1st of the 1998, and so on

Out[12]: '\n# For the purpose of this exercise we chose from Jan 1 1991 to Dec 31 20 20 as the 30 year period of this 7-1 ARM \n\n\n## We further assume as foll ows, \n\nThe interest rate for the first 7 years will be the most recent in terest rate as of Jan 1st 1991\n\nThe interest for each subsequent year wil 1 bt eh most recent interest rate of Jan 1st of the 1998, and so on \n'

```
In [15]: #now we calculate the interest rate for Year 1, Year 8 through Year 30 .
interest_rates.dtypes
```

Out[15]: Unnamed: 0 int64
DATE object
MORTGAGE30US float64
Unnamed: 3 float64
Unnamed: 4 object
Position float64
Rates float64

dtype: object

In [16]: interest_rates = interest_rates[['DATE', 'MORTGAGE30US']]

In [19]: interest_rates.DATE = pd.to_datetime(interest_rates.DATE)

C:\Users\santh\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python37\site-packages\pandas\core\ge
neric.py:5516: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copyself[name] = value

In [20]: interest_rates

Out[20]:

	DAIE	WICKTGAGE3003
0	1971-04-02	7.33
1	1971-04-09	7.31
2	1971-04-16	7.31
3	1971-04-23	7.31
4	1971-04-30	7.29
2667	2022-05-12	5.30
2668	2022-05-19	5.25
2669	2022-05-26	5.10
2670	2022-06-02	5.09
2671	2022-06-09	5.23

DATE MORTGAGE30US

2672 rows × 2 columns

In [25]: years = [1991] + list(range(1998,2021))
#we pick a 7 year ARM where we need to change interest rates from years 1 t
hrough 7

```
In [26]:
         years
Out[26]: [1991,
          1998,
          1999,
          2000,
          2001,
          2002,
          2003,
          2004,
          2005,
          2006,
          2007,
          2008,
          2009,
          2010,
          2011,
          2012,
          2013,
          2014,
          2015,
          2016,
          2017,
          2018,
          2019,
          2020]
In [33]:
         interest rates['year']= interest rates.DATE.dt.year
          interest_rates['month'] = interest_rates.DATE.dt.month
          interest_rates['day'] = interest_rates.DATE.dt.day
         C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:1: Setting
         WithCopyWarning:
         A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
         Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
         See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
         s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
            """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
         C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:2: Setting
         WithCopyWarning:
         A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
         Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
         See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
         s/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
         C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel launcher.py:3: Setting
         WithCopyWarning:
         A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

```
annual rates = interest rates.loc[interest rates[(interest rates.year.isin
          (years)) & (interest rates.month == 1)].groupby(by=['year'])['day'].idxmin
          ()]
In [47]: rates to consider = annual rates[['year','MORTGAGE30US']]
          annual rates final = pd.concat([rates to consider, pd.DataFrame([[i, 9.56]
In [61]:
         for i in range(1992,1998)], columns= ['year', 'MORTGAGE30US'])]).sort_value
          s(by='year').reset_index(drop=True)
In [68]:
         annual_rates_final.rename(columns = {'MORTGAGE30US':'rate'}, inplace=True)
In [83]:
         def arm_payments(annual_rates_final, loan_amount):
             # create empty lists to store the results
             payments = [0]
             principal pay down = [0]
             interest_applied = [0]
             new_principal_balance = [loan_amount]
             # Loop over the number of years
             for i in range(30*12):
                     year = (i)//12
                      rate = annual_rates_final.loc[year, 'rate']/12/100
                      term = 30*12-i
                     fixed_payment = new_principal_balance[-1] * (rate * (1 + rate)
          ** term) / (((1 + rate) ** term) - 1)
                      payments.append(fixed_payment)
                      interest = rate * new principal balance[-1]
                      interest applied.append(interest)
                      principal = fixed_payment - interest
                      principal pay down.append(principal)
                      new principal balance.append(new principal balance[-1]-principa
         1)
             # create a new dataframe to store the results
             df = pd.DataFrame({'fixed_payment': payments,
                                 principal_pay_down': principal_pay_down,
                                'interest applied': interest applied,
                                'new_principal_balance': new_principal_balance})
             return df
```

In [76]: loan_amount

Out[76]: 200000

In [84]: arm_payments(annual_rates_final, loan_amount)

Out[84]:

	fixed_payment	principal_pay_down	interest_applied	new_principal_balance
0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	2.000000e+05
1	1690.470705	97.137372	1593.333333	1.999029e+05
2	1690.470705	97.911233	1592.559472	1.998050e+05
3	1690.470705	98.691259	1591.779446	1.997063e+05
4	1690.470705	99.477499	1590.993206	1.996068e+05
356	1163.953245	1146.078548	17.874698	4.619953e+03
357	1163.953245	1149.631391	14.321854	3.470322e+03
358	1163.953245	1153.195249	10.757997	2.317126e+03
359	1163.953245	1156.770154	7.183092	1.160356e+03
360	1163.953245	1160.356141	3.597104	3.842615e-11

361 rows × 4 columns