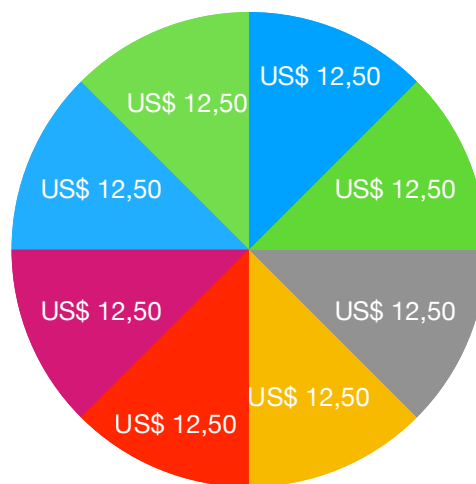# Symmetry, how to automate your portfoliomanagement.

Welcome to the first of it's kind decentralised permissionless index creation and management protocol, built on Solana! In this tutorial we'll be walking you through into what an index fund is, how to buy into one, and how to create your own index, step by step.

First of all; let's start with understanding what an index fund is. Index funds are a tool widely used in finance to minimise risk and diversifying your portfolio. Think of an index fund like a bag holding different assets. If the price of one asset drops, and the price of the others increases, your portfolio would have grown instead of shrunk. Then, after a set time interval, all of the assets in your bag get rebalanced to their respective percentages.
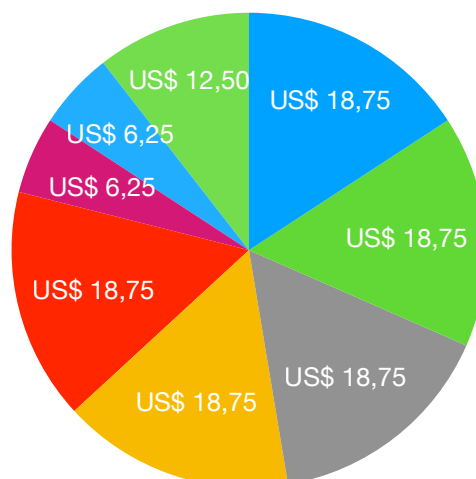
Since the price of crypto tokens are sometimes considered to be pretty volatile, in theory, it would be minimising your risk if you diversified your holdings instead of just holding a single token. A simple example would consist of an index with 8 different tokens. The weight of the tokens are equally distributed. You buy 100 USDC worth of this index.
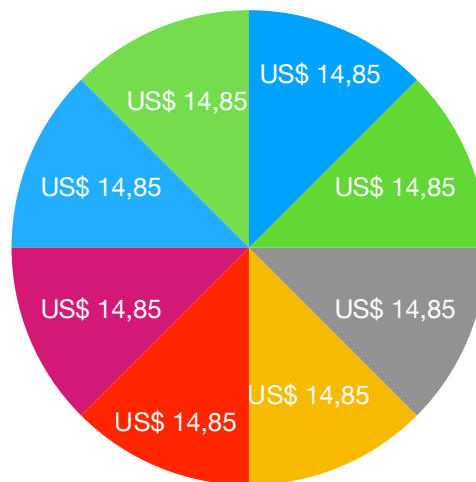

So after a night of sound sleep you wake up and see that 5 tokens are up 50%, 2 of them are down 50% and one didn't move. This means that overnight your portfolio has grown by 18,75% to $118,75. Congrats! Your portfolio now looks like this:

Since indexes rebalance on regular intervals lets do that next! The index protocol now sells the overweight tokens en buys the underweight ones.

Token A ● Token B ● Token C ● Token D ● Token E
Token F ● Token G ● Token H

US$ 14,85 (Token A)
US$ 14,85 (Token B)
US$ 14,85 (Token C)
US$ 14,85 (Token D)
US$ 14,85 (Token E)
US$ 14,85 (Token F)
US$ 14,85 (Token G)
US$ 14,85 (Token H)

Obviously in this example there was a net positive, but it works the same way when the market is unfavourable and we get a net negative. The assets that dropped most in value get compensated by the ones that performed better, essentially "buying the dip".

The point is that in the long run indexes see a less volatile price appreciation compared to the tokens or assets they are holding.

Now let's apply what we just learned and look at Symmetry.
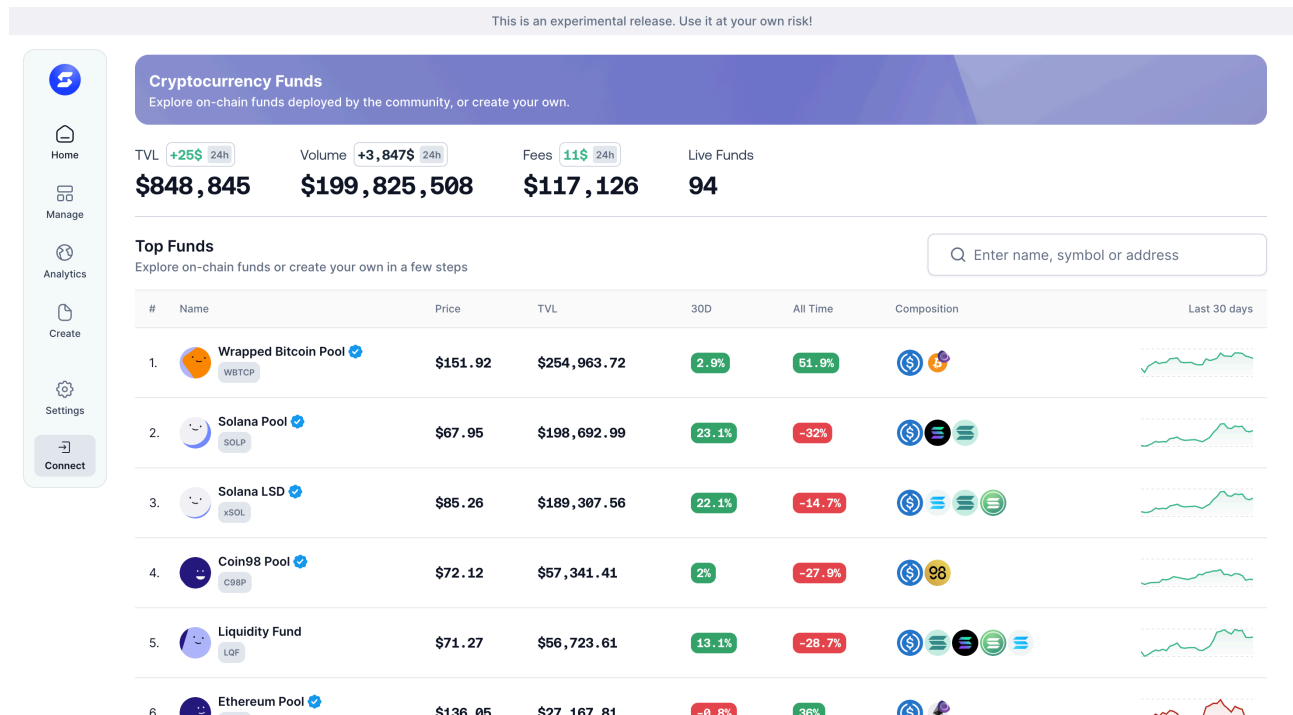
The page you land on is called the homepage. In the top you can see the current metrics of the protocol. On the left side you'll find the navigation bar and the connect button for your wallet. On the rest of the main page you'll see previously created indexes from other users, with their current share price, Total Value Locked, their 30 day performance, performance since inception, what tokens are included in the index or fund, and lastly an impression of the funds performance over the last 30 days.

If we navigate to the next page using the navigation bar we arrive at the "Manage" page.

[Insert new pic]

On this page you'll see "My Net Worth" and below that a chart tracking the value of your portfolio on Symmetry. On the right of that you'll find a diagram of how your portfolio is comprised of different indexes. Below that it reads "My Portfolio" under which there are tiles with individual charts. Clicking an Index on the "HOME" or "MANAGE" pages will take you to an index analytics page, below you can see the page for xSOL;
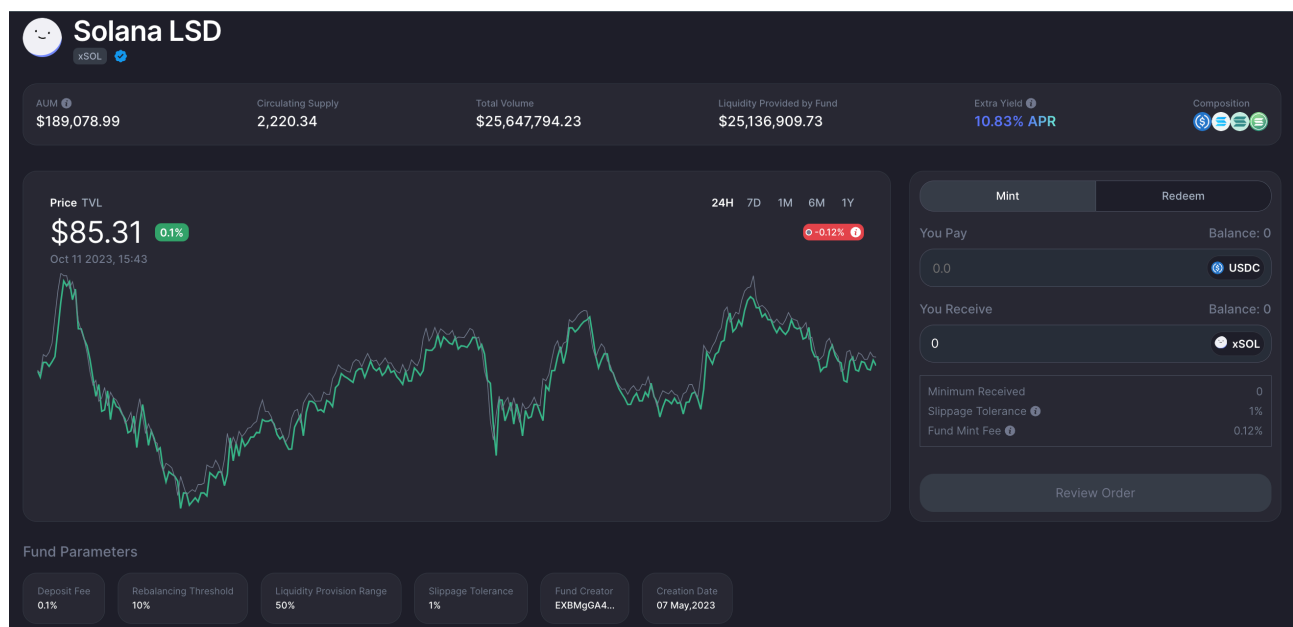
In the top you can see the some metics about the fund;

AUM (assets under management): This is how much the dollar value of the whole index is.

Total Volume: This is the total deposit volume + fund rebalance volume + liquidity provision volume.

Deposit Fees: Fees paid by people who bought into the funds, these go to the fund creator.

Liquidity Provision Fees: Fees paid by traders who made use of the funds liquidity for trading.

Total Fees: These are the deposit fees and the liquidity provision fees.

The informations tiles below the chart show what rules apply to this fund or index;

Deposit Fee: This is the percentage of the deposit gets awarded to the creator/manager of the fund or index.

Rebalance Threshold: Assets you hold on Symmetry also also providing liquidity. Protocols can swap in and out of the indexes earning the holders swapping fees. If the index becomes too imbalanced (the percentages deviate too much from their set goal) the index gets triggered to rebalance during the next rebalance check (which is also set by the index creator). The Rebalance Threshold determines how much percent the assets in the index can be off-balanced.

Liquidity Provision Range: This sets how much of the index' liquidity is available for trading. If this is set to 100% it means 100% of the rebalancing threshold is available for aggregators, bots and other types of protocols.

Slippage Tolerance: This is the maximum amount of slippage is allowed during rebalancing and deposits. A high slippage might result is buy the index' assets at too high a price.

Fund Creator: The entity that holds the authority over the index or fund.

Creation Date: The date the index or fund came into existence.

Lastly, on the right side this page also shows the tool used to buy into an index or a funds.

So logically, let's look at how we can buy into an index or funds using that tool: