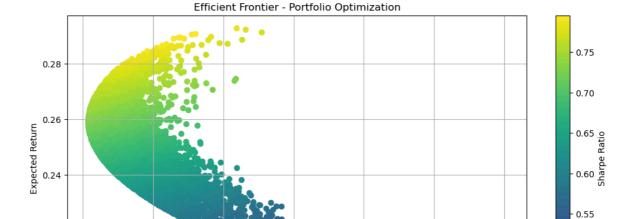
```
In [13]: !pip install yfinance pandas numpy matplotlib --quiet
In [14]: import yfinance as yf
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [19]: # Step 3: Download only 'Close' prices from Yahoo Finance
         tickers = ['AAPL', 'MSFT', 'GOOGL', 'AMZN']
         # Download data and filter only 'Close'
         data = yf.download(tickers, start='2020-01-01', end='2024-01-01', auto_adjust=Tr
         # Remove multi-level column (only ticker names remain)
         data.columns = data.columns.droplevel(0)
         # View clean data
         data.head()
        [********* 4 of 4 completed
Out[19]:
                        AAPL
              Ticker
                                 AMZN
                                          GOOGL
                                                      MSFT
               Date
         2020-01-02 72.620834 94.900497 68.026031 153.042297
         2020-01-03 71.914810 93.748497 67.670143 151.136673
         2020-01-06 72.487854 95.143997 69.473846 151.527298
         2020-01-07 72.146935 95.343002 69.339645 150.145721
         2020-01-08 73.307518 94.598503 69.833183 152.537277
In [20]: # Step 4: Calculate Daily Returns
         returns = data.pct_change().dropna()
         returns.head()
Out[20]:
              Ticker
                        AAPL
                                AMZN
                                         GOOGL
                                                    MSFT
               Date
         2020-01-03 -0.009722 -0.012139 -0.005232 -0.012452
         2020-01-06
                    0.007968
                             0.014886
                                        0.026654
                                                  0.002585
         2020-01-07 -0.004703
                              0.002092
                                       -0.001932 -0.009118
         2020-01-08 0.016086 -0.007809
                                        0.007118
                                                 0.015928
         2020-01-09 0.021241 0.004799
                                        0.010498 0.012493
In [21]: weights = np.array([0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25])
         print("  Portfolio Weights:", weights)
        Portfolio Weights: [0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25]
```

```
In [22]: mean_returns = returns.mean() * 252
        expected_return = np.dot(weights, mean_returns)
        🔽 Expected Annual Portfolio Return: 24.98%
In [23]: # Annualized Covariance Matrix of Returns
        cov_matrix = returns.cov() * 252
        # Portfolio Standard Deviation (Volatility / Risk)
        portfolio_std = np.sqrt(np.dot(weights.T, np.dot(cov_matrix, weights)))
        print("A Portfolio Risk (Standard Deviation): {:.2f}%".format(portfolio_std *
       ⚠ Portfolio Risk (Standard Deviation): 30.22%
In [24]: # Assume a constant risk-free rate (e.g., 4% for fixed deposits)
        risk_free_rate = 0.04
        # Sharpe Ratio Formula
        sharpe_ratio = (expected_return - risk_free_rate) / portfolio_std
        📊 Sharpe Ratio: 0.69
In [26]: num_portfolios = 10000
        all_returns = []
        all_volatilities = []
        all_sharpes = []
        all_weights = []
        for _ in range(num_portfolios):
            # Random weights that sum to 1
            w = np.random.random(len(tickers))
            w \neq np.sum(w)
            # Expected return for this set of weights
            ret = np.dot(w, mean_returns)
            # Portfolio risk
            vol = np.sqrt(np.dot(w.T, np.dot(cov_matrix, w)))
            # Sharpe ratio
            sharpe = (ret - risk_free_rate) / vol
            # Append results
            all_returns.append(ret)
            all_volatilities.append(vol)
            all_sharpes.append(sharpe)
            all_weights.append(w)
In [27]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
        scatter = plt.scatter(all_volatilities, all_returns, c=all_sharpes, cmap='viridi
        plt.colorbar(scatter, label='Sharpe Ratio')
        plt.xlabel('Risk (Volatility)')
        plt.ylabel('Expected Return')
        plt.title('Efficient Frontier - Portfolio Optimization')
        plt.grid(True)
        plt.show()
```



0.50

0.45

0.36

```
# Convert Sharpe ratios to a NumPy array
all_sharpes = np.array(all_sharpes)

# Find the index of the portfolio with the highest Sharpe Ratio
max_sharpe_idx = all_sharpes.argmax()

# Get details of the optimal portfolio
optimal_return = all_returns[max_sharpe_idx]
optimal_volatility = all_volatilities[max_sharpe_idx]
optimal_weights = all_weights[max_sharpe_idx]

print(" ② Optimal Portfolio (Highest Sharpe Ratio):")
for i, ticker in enumerate(tickers):
    print(f"{ticker}: {optimal_weights[i]*100:.2f}%")

print(f" ↑ Volatility (Risk): {optimal_return*100:.2f}%")
print(f" ↑ Sharpe Ratio: {all_sharpes[max_sharpe_idx]:.2f}")

② Optimal Portfolio (Highest Sharpe Ratio):
```

0.33

Risk (Volatility)

GOOGL: 0.06% AMZN: 43.17%

Expected Return: 28.89%

Volatility (Risk): 31.29%
Sharpe Ratio: 0.80

anarpe Racio. 0.00

AAPL: 56.75% MSFT: 0.02%

0.22

0.20

0.30

0.31

0.32

In []: