



JARVIS

THE FUTURE OF ROBO-ADVISORING

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INTRODUCTION

Who is Jarvis and what
it does

01

SOURCING & MINING

How we constructed
our database

02

NATURAL PROCESSING LANGUAGE

How we gathered our
client's requests

03

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How we built multiple
portfolios using MPT

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project

01

INTRODUCTION




Creating an interactive **robo advisor** that will provide an **efficient portfolio** based on our clients' interests, capital and time.

Jarvis is programmed in assisting you building **three different portfolios** based on ***efficiency, volatility and preferred sector partition*** respectively.

02

DATA SOURCING



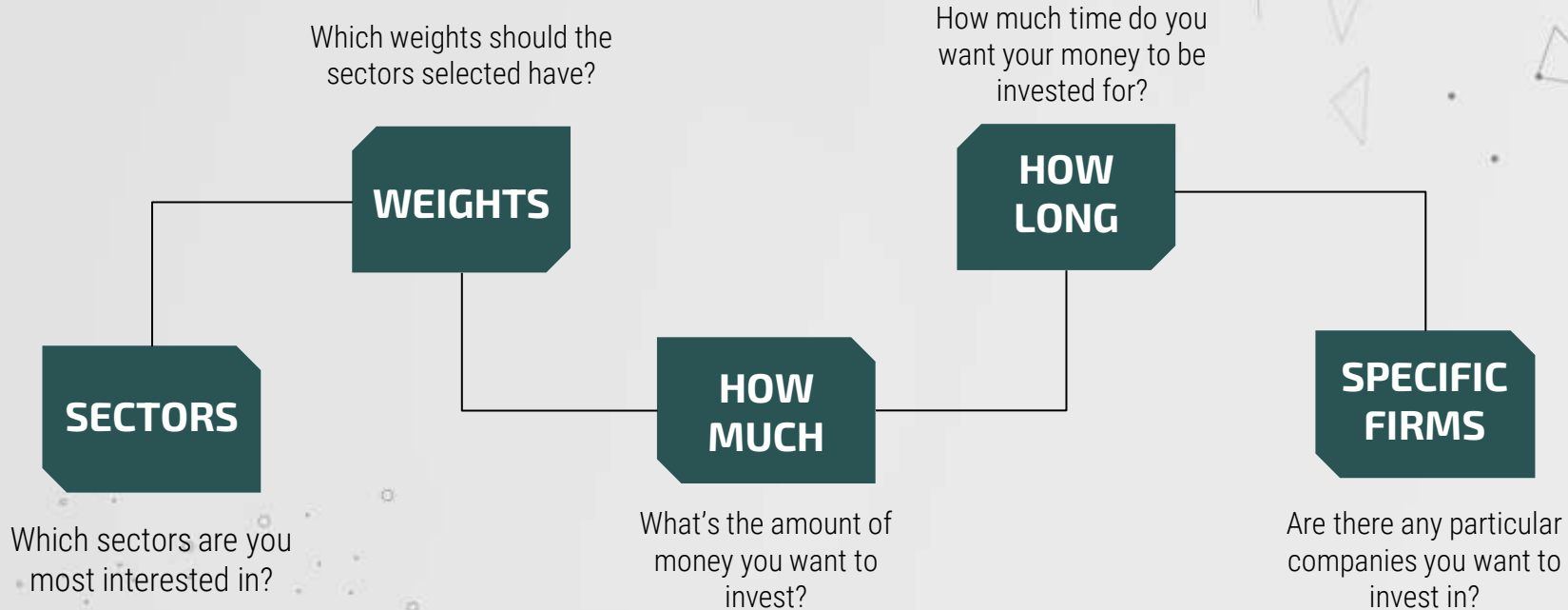
1. Stock screener for obtaining top 100 **tickers** per sector 
2. Data sourcing from **yahoo finance** 
3. Database creation through **Pandas** for efficient portfolio frontier 

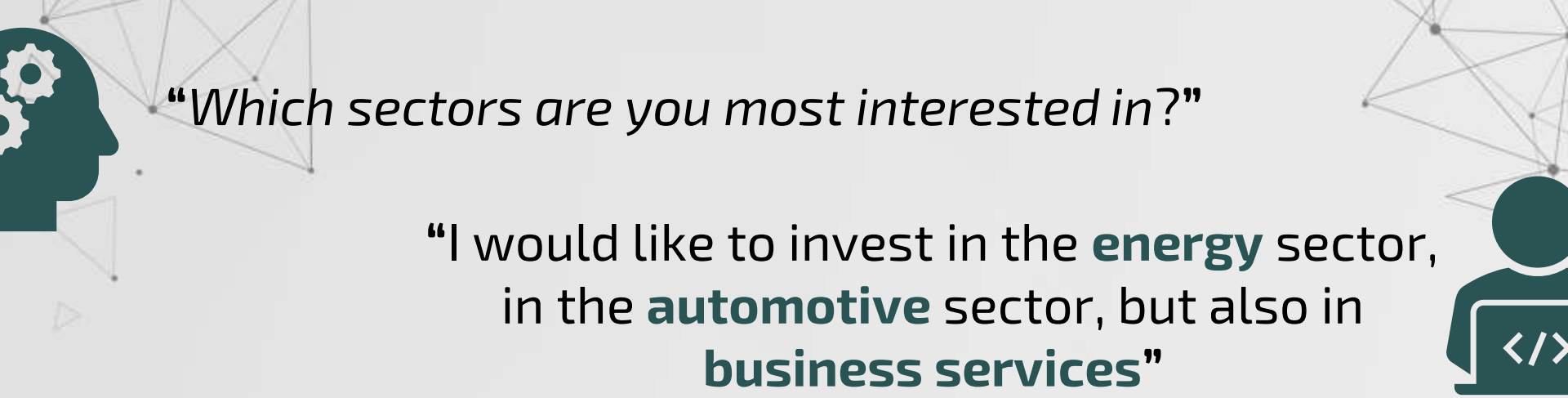
The background features a complex network of thin grey lines connecting various-sized dark grey circular nodes. These nodes are scattered across the frame, with a higher concentration on the right side, creating a web-like or molecular structure. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, with a light grey background.

03

NATURAL PROCESSING LANGUAGE

CLIENT'S REQUESTS





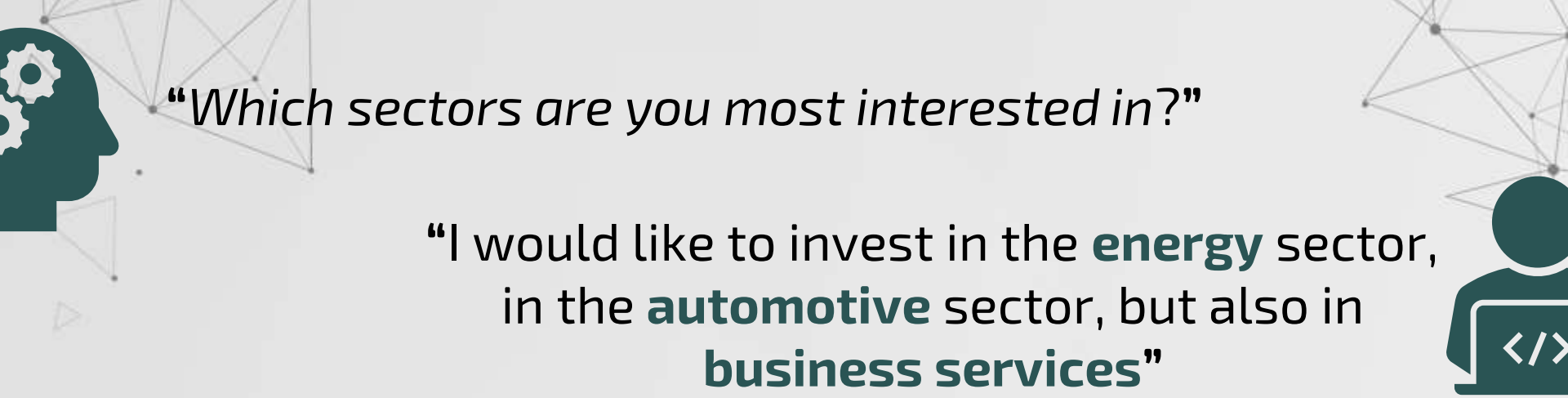
“Which sectors are you most interested in?”

“I would like to invest in the **energy** sector,
in the **automotive** sector, but also in
business services”

TEXT HANDLING



“energy”
“automotive”
“business services”



“Which sectors are you most interested in?”

“I would like to invest in the **energy** sector,
in the **automotive** sector, but also in
business services”

Aerospace	“aerospace”, “space”, “...”
Auto-Tires- Trucks	“cars”, “trucks”, “ automotive ”, “...”
Basic Materials	“basic materials”, “materials”, “...”
...	...



SECTORS SELECTED
Oils-Energy
Auto-Tires-Trucks
Business services




04

PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION



MEAN-VARIANCE MODEL

Pioneered by Harry **Markovitz** in 1952, the MPT model, also known as the Mean-Variance model, has been incredibly successful throughout the years to build portfolios to **optimize** the **expected return** given a level **risk tolerance**



MEAN-VARIANCE MODEL



EFFICIENT FRONTIER

ASSUMPTIONS



FLAWS

MEAN-VARIANCE MODEL



EXTRACT DATA

Retrieve price data from companies selected and converting it into returns



MONTECARLO SIMILUTATION

Generate a large number of portfolios composed by randomly weighted assets to assess all possible portfolio combinations and set up arrays to hold results of return and volatility



SHARPE RATIO

Using the previous results, define the meaning of Sharpe ratio and iterate for each array, appending it in each portfolio's results



PANDAS DATAFRAME

Set up arrays as a table in order to better identify each key result for each company



EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO

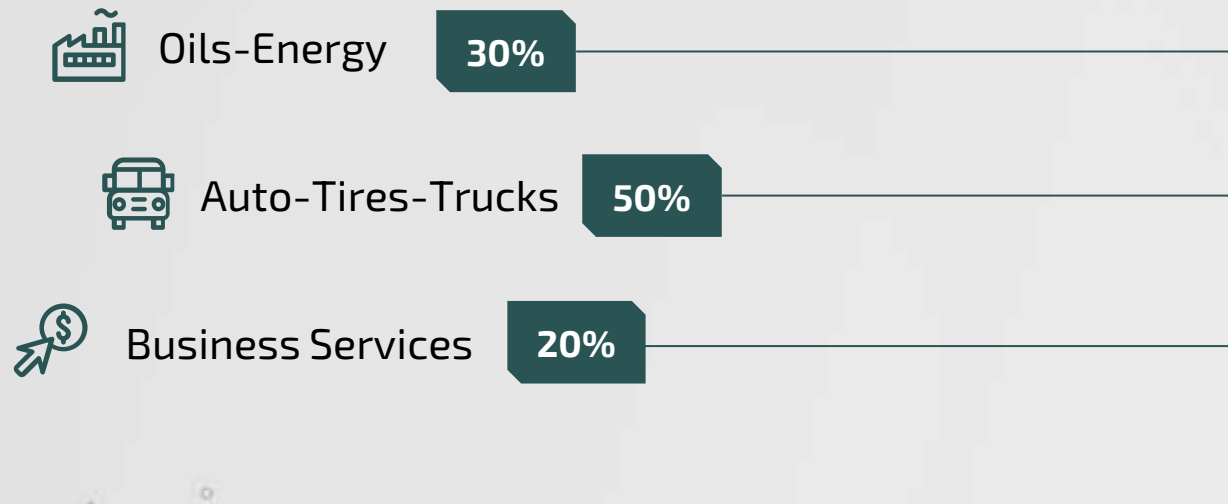
Select the portfolio with the highest Sharpe ratio as, financially, is the most efficient portfolio



MVP

Highlight the minimum variance portfolio, as the client may be interested by the lowest possible risky portfolio

PERSONALIZED PORTFOLIO CREATION



Jarvis provides a portfolio with the indicated weights for different sectors

05

RESULTS

We examine the three different portfolios created by Jarvis

LEAST VOLATILE

Return : **12.788%**
Profit : **1280\$** over 2 years

Ticker	Weight
XOM	0.041427
CVX	0.101597
TSLA	0.022874
TM	0.465378
V	0.064193
MA	0.128647
SPOT	0.175883

MOST EFFICIENT

Return : **33.869%**
Profit : **3390\$** over 2 years

Ticker	Weight
XOM	0.003494
CVX	0.323943
TSLA	0.037875
TM	0.028678
V	0.309714
MA	0.287746
SPOT	0.008551

PERSONALIZED PF

Return : **24.619%**
Profit : **2460\$** over 2 years

Ticker	Weight
XOM	0.299993
CVX	0.000007
TSLA	0.129093
TM	0.370907
V	0.069223
MA	0.130777

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CONCLUSION

POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS

**ACCURACY
NEEDS
TIME**

Pickle library

Add new financial
instruments (ex: bonds)

**EXPAND THE
FINANCIAL
STRUCTURE**

Consider risk aversion

Integrate more
sophisticated models