harry-browne-permanent-portfolio

April 19, 2025

1 Does Harry Browne's permanent portfolio withstand the test of time?

1.1 Python Imports

[1]:
```
# Standard Library
import os
import sys
import io
import datetime
import random
import warnings
import random
from pathlib import Path

# Data Handling
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Data Visualization
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.ticker as mtick
import matplotlib.dates as mdates
import seaborn as sns
# import dataframe_image as dfi

from matplotlib.ticker import FuncFormatter, FormatStrFormatter, MultipleLocator

# Data Sources
import yfinance as yf

# Statistical Analysis
import statsmodels.api as sm
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Suppress warnings if needed
```

```
# warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

1.2 Add Directories To Path

[2]:
```
# Add the source subdirectory to the system path to allow import config from␣
 ↪settings.py
current_directory = Path(os.getcwd())
website_base_directory = current_directory.parent.parent.parent
src_directory = website_base_directory / "src"
sys.path.append(str(src_directory)) if str(src_directory) not in sys.path else␣
 ↪None

# Now you can import settings.py
from settings import config

# Get configured directories and add to path
SOURCE_DIR = config("SOURCE_DIR")
sys.path.append(str(Path(SOURCE_DIR))) if str(Path(SOURCE_DIR)) not in sys.path␣
 ↪else None

QUANT_FINANCE_RESEARCH_BASE_DIR = config("QUANT_FINANCE_RESEARCH_BASE_DIR")
sys.path.append(str(Path(QUANT_FINANCE_RESEARCH_BASE_DIR))) if␣
 ↪str(Path(QUANT_FINANCE_RESEARCH_BASE_DIR)) not in sys.path else None

QUANT_FINANCE_RESEARCH_SOURCE_DIR = config("QUANT_FINANCE_RESEARCH_SOURCE_DIR")
sys.path.append(str(Path(QUANT_FINANCE_RESEARCH_SOURCE_DIR))) if␣
 ↪str(Path(QUANT_FINANCE_RESEARCH_SOURCE_DIR)) not in sys.path else None

# Print system path
for i, path in enumerate(sys.path):
    print(f"{i}: {path}")
```

```
0: /usr/lib/python313.zip
1: /usr/lib/python3.13
2: /usr/lib/python3.13/lib-dynload
3:
4: /home/jared/python-virtual-envs/general_313/lib/python3.13/site-packages
5: /home/jared/Cloud_Storage/Dropbox/Websites/jaredszajkowski.github.io/src
6: /home/jared/Cloud_Storage/Dropbox/Quant_Finance_Research
7: /home/jared/Cloud_Storage/Dropbox/Quant_Finance_Research/src
```

1.3 Import Functions

[3]:
```
# Import a function or module from the research codebase
from export_track_md_deps import export_track_md_deps
from df_info_markdown import df_info_markdown
from pandas_set_decimal_places import pandas_set_decimal_places
```

1.4 Track Index Dependencies

[4]:
```
# Create file to track markdown dependencies
dep_file = Path("index_dep.txt")
dep_file.write_text("")
```

[4]: 0

2 Begin Index.md Here

2.1 Python Functions

2.1.1 bb_data_updater

[5]:
```
# This function takes an excel export from Bloomberg and
# removes all excess data leaving date and close columns

# Imports
import pandas as pd

# Function definition
def bb_data_updater(fund):

    # File name variable
    file = fund + ".xlsx"

    # Import data from file as a pandas dataframe
    df = pd.read_excel(file, sheet_name = 'Worksheet', engine='openpyxl')

    # Set the column headings from row 5 (which is physically row 6)
    df.columns = df.iloc[5]

    # Set the column heading for the index to be "None"
    df.rename_axis(None, axis=1, inplace = True)

    # Drop the first 6 rows, 0 - 5
    df.drop(df.index[0:6], inplace=True)

    # Set the date column as the index
    df.set_index('Date', inplace = True)

    # Drop the volume column
    try:
        df.drop(columns = {'PX_VOLUME'}, inplace = True)
    except KeyError:
        pass

    # Rename column
```

```
    df.rename(columns = {'PX_LAST':'Close'}, inplace = True)

    # Sort by date
    df.sort_values(by=['Date'], inplace = True)

    # Export data to excel
    file = fund + "_Clean.xlsx"
    df.to_excel(file, sheet_name='data')

    # Output confirmation
    print(f"The last date of data for {fund} is: ")
    print(df[-1:])
    print(f"Bloomberg data conversion complete for {fund} data")
    return print(f"--------------------")
```

2.1.2 df_info

[6]:
```
# Need to update

# The `df_info` function returns some useful information about
# a dataframe, such as the columns, data types, and size.

def df_info(df):
    print('The columns, shape, and data types are:')
    print(df.info())
    print('The first 5 rows are:')
    display(df.head())
    print('The last 5 rows are:')
    display(df.tail())
```

2.1.3 load_data

[7]:
```
def load_data(file):
    # Import CSV
    try:
        df = pd.read_csv(file)
    except:
        pass

    # Import excel
    try:
        df = pd.read_excel(file, sheet_name='data', engine='openpyxl')
    except:
        pass

    return df
```

2.1.4 strategy

[8]:
```
def strategy(
    fund_list,
    starting_cash,
    cash_contrib,
    close_prices_df,
    rebal_month,
    rebal_day,
    rebal_per_high,
    rebal_per_low
):

    """
    Execute the rebalance strategy based on specified criteria.

    Args:
        fund_list (str): List of funds for data to be combined from. Funds are␣
 ↪strings in the form "BTC-USD".
        starting_cash (int): Starting investment balance.
        cash_contrib (int): Cash contribution to be made daily.
        close_prices_df (pd.DataFrame): DataFrame containing date and close␣
 ↪prices for all funds to be included.
        rebal_month (int): Month for annual rebalance.
        rebal_day (int): Day for annual rebalance.
        rebal_per_high (float): High percentage for rebalance.
        rebal_per_low (float): Low percentage for rebalance.

    Returns:
        pd.DataFrame: DataFrame containing strategy data for all funds to be␣
 ↪included. Also dumps the df to excel for reference later.
    """

    num_funds = len(fund_list)

    df = close_prices_df.copy()
    df.reset_index(inplace = True)

    # Date to be used for annual rebalance
    target_month = rebal_month
    target_day = rebal_day

    # Create a dataframe with dates from the specific month
    rebal_date = df[df['Date'].dt.month == target_month]

    # Specify the date or the next closest
    rebal_date = rebal_date[rebal_date['Date'].dt.day >= target_day]
```

```
    # Group by year and take the first entry for each year
    rebal_dates_by_year = rebal_date.groupby(rebal_date['Date'].dt.year).
↪first().reset_index(drop=True)

    '''
    Column order for the dataframe:
    df[fund + "_BA_Shares"]
    df[fund + "_BA_$_Invested"]
    df[fund + "_BA_Port_%"]
    df['Total_BA_$_Invested']
    df['Contribution']
    df['Rebalance']
    df[fund + "_AA_Shares"]
    df[fund + "_AA_$_Invested"]
    df[fund + "_AA_Port_%"]
    df['Total_AA_$_Invested']
    '''

    # Calculate the columns and initial values for before action (BA) shares, $␣
↪invested, and port %
    for fund in fund_list:
        df[fund + "_BA_Shares"] = starting_cash / num_funds / df[fund +␣
↪"_Close"]
        df[fund + "_BA_$_Invested"] = df[fund + "_BA_Shares"] * df[fund +␣
↪"_Close"]
        df[fund + "_BA_Port_%"] = 0.25

    # Set column values initially
    df['Total_BA_$_Invested'] = starting_cash
    df['Contribution'] = 0
    # df['Contribution'] = cash_contrib
    df['Rebalance'] = "No"

    # Set columns and values initially for after action (AA) shares, $␣
↪invested, and port %
    for fund in fund_list:
        df[fund + "_AA_Shares"] = starting_cash / num_funds / df[fund +␣
↪"_Close"]
        df[fund + "_AA_$_Invested"] = df[fund + "_AA_Shares"] * df[fund +␣
↪"_Close"]
        df[fund + "_AA_Port_%"] = 0.25

    # Set column value for after action (AA) total $ invested
    df['Total_AA_$_Invested'] = starting_cash
```

```
    # Iterate through the dataframe and execute the strategy
    for index, row in df.iterrows():

        # Ensure there's a previous row to reference by checking the index value
        if index > 0:

            # Initialize variable
            Total_BA_Invested = 0

            # Calculate before action (BA) shares and $ invested values
            for fund in fund_list:
                df.at[index, fund + "_BA_Shares"] = df.at[index - 1, fund +␣
↪"_AA_Shares"]
                df.at[index, fund + "_BA_$_Invested"] = df.at[index, fund +␣
↪"_BA_Shares"] * row[fund + "_Close"]

                # Sum the asset values to find the total
                Total_BA_Invested = Total_BA_Invested + df.at[index, fund +␣
↪"_BA_$_Invested"]

            # Calculate before action (BA) port % values
            for fund in fund_list:
                df.at[index, fund + "_BA_Port_%"] = df.at[index, fund +␣
↪"_BA_$_Invested"] / Total_BA_Invested

            # Set column for before action (BA) total $ invested
            df.at[index, 'Total_BA_$_Invested'] = Total_BA_Invested

            # Initialize variables
            rebalance = "No"
            date = row['Date']

            # Check for a specific date annually
            # Simple if statement to check if date_to_check is in␣
↪jan_28_or_after_each_year
            if date in rebal_dates_by_year['Date'].values:
                rebalance = "Yes"
            else:
                pass

            # Check to see if any asset has portfolio percentage of greater␣
↪than 35% or less than 15% and if so set variable
            for fund in fund_list:
                if df.at[index, fund + "_BA_Port_%"] > rebal_per_high or df.
↪at[index, fund + "_BA_Port_%"] < rebal_per_low:
                    rebalance = "Yes"
```

```
                else:
                    pass

            # If rebalance is required, rebalance back to 25% for each asset,␣
↪else just divide contribution evenly across assets
            if rebalance == "Yes":
                df.at[index, 'Rebalance'] = rebalance
                for fund in fund_list:
                        df.at[index, fund + "_AA_$_Invested"] =␣
↪(Total_BA_Invested + df.at[index, 'Contribution']) * 0.25
            else:
                df.at[index, 'Rebalance'] = rebalance
                for fund in fund_list:
                        df.at[index, fund + "_AA_$_Invested"] = df.at[index,␣
↪fund + "_BA_$_Invested"] + df.at[index, 'Contribution'] * 0.25

            # Initialize variable
            Total_AA_Invested = 0

            # Set column values for after action (AA) shares and port %
            for fund in fund_list:
                df.at[index, fund + "_AA_Shares"] = df.at[index, fund +␣
↪"_AA_$_Invested"] / row[fund + "_Close"]

                # Sum the asset values to find the total
                Total_AA_Invested = Total_AA_Invested + df.at[index, fund +␣
↪"_AA_$_Invested"]

            # Calculate after action (AA) port % values
            for fund in fund_list:
                df.at[index, fund + "_AA_Port_%"] = df.at[index, fund +␣
↪"_AA_$_Invested"] / Total_AA_Invested

            # Set column for after action (AA) total $ invested
            df.at[index, 'Total_AA_$_Invested'] = Total_AA_Invested

        # If this is the first row
        else:
            pass

    df['Return'] = df['Total_AA_$_Invested'].pct_change()
    df['Cumulative_Return'] = (1 + df['Return']).cumprod()

    plan_name = '_'.join(fund_list)
    file = plan_name + "_Strategy.xlsx"
    location = file
```

```
    df.to_excel(location, sheet_name="data")
    print(f"Strategy complete for {plan_name}.")
    return df
```

2.1.5 summary_stats

[9]:
```
# Stats for entire data set
def summary_stats(
    fund_list,
    df,
    period,
    excel_export
):

    """
    Calculate summary statistics for the given fund list and return data.

    Args:
        fund_list (str): List of funds for data to be combined from. Funds are␣
 ↪strings in the form "BTC-USD".
        df (df): Dataframe with return data.
        period (str): Period for which to calculate statistics. Options are␣
 ↪"Monthly", "Weekly", "Daily", "Hourly".
        excel_export (bool): If True, export to excel file.

    Returns:
        pd.DataFrame: DataFrame containing various portfolio statistics.
    """

    if period == "Monthly":
        timeframe = 12 # months
    elif period == "Weekly":
        timeframe = 52 # weeks
    elif period == "Daily":
        timeframe = 365 # days
    elif period == "Hourly":
        timeframe = 8760 # hours
    else:
        return print("Error, check inputs")

    df_stats = pd.DataFrame(df.mean(axis=0) * timeframe) # annualized
    # df_stats = pd.DataFrame((1 + df.mean(axis=0)) ** timeframe - 1) #␣
 ↪annualized, this is this true annualized return but we will simply use the␣
 ↪mean
    df_stats.columns = ['Annualized Mean']
    df_stats['Annualized Volatility'] = df.std() * np.sqrt(timeframe) #␣
 ↪annualized
```

```
    df_stats['Annualized Sharpe Ratio'] = df_stats['Annualized Mean'] /␣
↪df_stats['Annualized Volatility']

    df_cagr = (1 + df['Return']).cumprod()
    cagr = (df_cagr.iloc[-1] / 1) ** (1/(len(df_cagr) / timeframe)) - 1
    df_stats['CAGR'] = cagr

    df_stats[period + ' Max Return'] = df.max()
    df_stats[period + ' Max Return (Date)'] = df.idxmax().values[0]
    df_stats[period + ' Min Return'] = df.min()
    df_stats[period + ' Min Return (Date)'] = df.idxmin().values[0]

    wealth_index = 1000*(1+df).cumprod()
    previous_peaks = wealth_index.cummax()
    drawdowns = (wealth_index - previous_peaks)/previous_peaks

    df_stats['Max Drawdown'] = drawdowns.min()
    df_stats['Peak'] = [previous_peaks[col][:drawdowns[col].idxmin()].idxmax()␣
↪for col in previous_peaks.columns]
    df_stats['Bottom'] = drawdowns.idxmin()

    recovery_date = []
    for col in wealth_index.columns:
        prev_max = previous_peaks[col][:drawdowns[col].idxmin()].max()
        recovery_wealth = pd.DataFrame([wealth_index[col][drawdowns[col].
↪idxmin():]]).T
        recovery_date.append(recovery_wealth[recovery_wealth[col] >= prev_max].
↪index.min())
    df_stats['Recovery Date'] = recovery_date

    plan_name = '_'.join(fund_list)

    # Export to excel
    if excel_export == True:

        file = plan_name + "_Summary_Stats.xlsx"
        location = file
        # location = f"{base_directory}/{strategy_name}/{file_name}.xlsx"
        df_stats.to_excel(location, sheet_name="data")
    else:
        pass

    print(f"Summary stats complete for {plan_name}.")
    return df_stats
```

2.1.6 plot_cumulative_return

[10]:
```
def plot_cumulative_return(strat_df):
    # Generate plot
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5), facecolor = '#F5F5F5')

    # Plotting data
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Cumulative_Return'], label = 'Strategy␣
 ↪Cumulative Return', linestyle='-', color='green', linewidth=1)

    # Set X axis
    # x_tick_spacing = 5  # Specify the interval for x-axis ticks
    # plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(x_tick_spacing))
    plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.YearLocator())
    plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%Y'))
    plt.xlabel('Year', fontsize = 9)
    plt.xticks(rotation = 45, fontsize = 7)
    # plt.xlim(, )

    # Set Y axis
    y_tick_spacing = 0.5  # Specify the interval for y-axis ticks
    plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(y_tick_spacing))
    plt.ylabel('Cumulative Return', fontsize = 9)
    plt.yticks(fontsize = 7)
    # plt.ylim(0, 7.5)

    # Set title, etc.
    plt.title('Cumulative Return', fontsize = 12)

    # Set the grid & legend
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend(fontsize=8)

    # Save the figure
    plt.savefig('03_Cumulative_Return.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')

    # Display the plot
    return plt.show()
```

2.1.7 plot_values

[11]:
```
def plot_values(strat_df):
    # Generate plot
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5), facecolor = '#F5F5F5')

    # Plotting data
```

```
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Total_AA_$_Invested'], label='Total␣
↪Portfolio Value', linestyle='-', color='black', linewidth=1)
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Stocks_AA_$_Invested'], label='Stocks␣
↪Position Value', linestyle='-', color='orange', linewidth=1)
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Bonds_AA_$_Invested'], label='Bond␣
↪Position Value', linestyle='-', color='yellow', linewidth=1)
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Gold_AA_$_Invested'], label='Gold␣
↪Position Value', linestyle='-', color='blue', linewidth=1)
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Cash_AA_$_Invested'], label='Cash␣
↪Position Value', linestyle='-', color='brown', linewidth=1)

    # Set X axis
    # x_tick_spacing = 5  # Specify the interval for x-axis ticks
    # plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(x_tick_spacing))
    plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.YearLocator())
    plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%Y'))
    plt.xlabel('Year', fontsize = 9)
    plt.xticks(rotation = 45, fontsize = 7)
    # plt.xlim(, )

    # Set Y axis
    y_tick_spacing = 5000  # Specify the interval for y-axis ticks
    plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(y_tick_spacing))
    plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_formatter(mtick.FuncFormatter(lambda x, pos: '{:,.
↪0f}'.format(x))) # Adding commas to y-axis labels
    plt.ylabel('Total Value ($)', fontsize = 9)
    plt.yticks(fontsize = 7)
    # plt.ylim(0, 75000)

    # Set title, etc.
    plt.title('Total Values For Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Cash Positions and␣
↪Portfolio', fontsize = 12)

    # Set the grid & legend
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend(fontsize=8)

    # Save the figure
    plt.savefig('04_Portfolio_Values.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')

    # Display the plot
    return plt.show()
```

2.1.8 plot_drawdown

[12]:
```
def plot_drawdown(strat_df):
    rolling_max = strat_df['Total_AA_$_Invested'].cummax()
    drawdown = (strat_df['Total_AA_$_Invested'] - rolling_max) / rolling_max *␣
↪100

    # Generate plot
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5), facecolor = '#F5F5F5')

    # Plotting data
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, drawdown, label='Drawdown', linestyle='-',␣
↪color='red', linewidth=1)

    # Set X axis
    # x_tick_spacing = 5  # Specify the interval for x-axis ticks
    # plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(x_tick_spacing))
    plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.YearLocator())
    plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%Y'))
    plt.xlabel('Year', fontsize = 9)
    plt.xticks(rotation = 45, fontsize = 7)
    # plt.xlim(, )

    # Set Y axis
    y_tick_spacing = 1  # Specify the interval for y-axis ticks
    plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(y_tick_spacing))
    # plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_formatter(mtick.FuncFormatter(lambda x, pos: '{:
↪,.0f}'.format(x))) # Adding commas to y-axis labels
    plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_formatter(mtick.FuncFormatter(lambda x, pos: '{:.
↪0f}'.format(x))) # Adding 0 decimal places to y-axis labels
    plt.ylabel('Drawdown (%)', fontsize = 9)
    plt.yticks(fontsize = 7)
    # plt.ylim(-20, 0)

    # Set title, etc.
    plt.title('Portfolio Drawdown', fontsize = 12)

    # Set the grid & legend
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend(fontsize=8)

    # Save the figure
    plt.savefig('05_Portfolio_Drawdown.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')

    # Display the plot
    return plt.show()
```

2.1.9 plot_asset_weights

[13]:
```
def plot_asset_weights(strat_df):
    # Generate plot
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5), facecolor = '#F5F5F5')

    # Plotting data
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Stocks_AA_Port_%'] * 100, label='Stocks␣
↪Portfolio Weight', linestyle='-', color='orange', linewidth=1)
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Bonds_AA_Port_%'] * 100, label='Bonds␣
↪Portfolio Weight', linestyle='-', color='yellow', linewidth=1)
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Gold_AA_Port_%'] * 100, label='Gold␣
↪Portfolio Weight', linestyle='-', color='blue', linewidth=1)
    plt.plot(strat_df.index, strat_df['Cash_AA_Port_%'] * 100, label='Cash␣
↪Portfolio Weight', linestyle='-', color='brown', linewidth=1)

    # Set X axis
    # x_tick_spacing = 5  # Specify the interval for x-axis ticks
    # plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(x_tick_spacing))
    plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.YearLocator())
    plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%Y'))
    plt.xlabel('Year', fontsize = 9)
    plt.xticks(rotation = 45, fontsize = 7)
    # plt.xlim(, )

    # Set Y axis
    y_tick_spacing = 1  # Specify the interval for y-axis ticks
    plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(y_tick_spacing))
    # plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_formatter(mtick.FuncFormatter(lambda x, pos: '{:
↪,.0f}'.format(x))) # Adding commas to y-axis labels
    plt.ylabel('Asset Weight (%)', fontsize = 9)
    plt.yticks(fontsize = 7)
    # plt.ylim(14, 36)

    # Set title, etc.
    plt.title('Portfolio Asset Weights For Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Cash␣
↪Positions', fontsize = 12)

    # Set the grid & legend
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend(fontsize=8)

    # Save the figure
    plt.savefig('07_Portfolio_Weights.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')

    # Display the plot
```

```
    return plt.show()
```

2.1.10 plot_annual_returns

[14]:
```
def plot_annual_returns(return_df):
    # Generate plot
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5), facecolor = '#F5F5F5')

    # Plotting data
    plt.bar(return_df.index, return_df['Return'] * 100, label='Annual Returns',␣
 ↪width=0.5)  # width adjusted for better spacing

    # Set X axis
    x_tick_spacing = 1  # Specify the interval for x-axis ticks
    plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(x_tick_spacing))
    # plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.YearLocator())
    # plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%Y'))
    plt.xlabel('Year', fontsize = 9)
    plt.xticks(rotation = 45, fontsize = 7)
    # plt.xlim(, )

    # Set Y axis
    y_tick_spacing = 1  # Specify the interval for y-axis ticks
    plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_locator(MultipleLocator(y_tick_spacing))
    # plt.gca().yaxis.set_major_formatter(mtick.FuncFormatter(lambda x, pos: '{:
 ↪,.0f}'.format(x))) # Adding commas to y-axis labels
    plt.ylabel('Annual Return (%)', fontsize = 9)
    plt.yticks(fontsize = 7)
    # plt.ylim(-20, 20)

    # Set title, etc.
    plt.title('Portfolio Annual Returns', fontsize = 12)

    # Set the grid & legend
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend(fontsize=8)

    # Save the figure
    plt.savefig('08_Portfolio_Annual_Returns.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')

    # Display the plot
    return plt.show()
```

2.2 Import Data

[15]:
```
# Bonds dataframe
bb_data_updater('SPBDU10T_S&P US Treasury Bond 7-10 Year Total Return Index')
bonds_data = load_data('SPBDU10T_S&P US Treasury Bond 7-10 Year Total Return␣
 ↪Index_Clean.xlsx')
bonds_data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(bonds_data['Date'])
bonds_data.set_index('Date', inplace = True)
bonds_data = bonds_data[(bonds_data.index >= '1990-01-01') & (bonds_data.index␣
 ↪<= '2023-12-31')]
bonds_data.rename(columns={'Close':'Bonds_Close'}, inplace=True)
bonds_data['Bonds_Daily_Return'] = bonds_data['Bonds_Close'].pct_change()
bonds_data['Bonds_Total_Return'] = (1 + bonds_data['Bonds_Daily_Return']).
 ↪cumprod()
bonds_data
```

```
/home/jared/python-virtual-envs/general_313/lib/python3.13/site-
packages/pandas/core/indexes/base.py:7588: FutureWarning: Dtype inference on a
pandas object (Series, Index, ExtensionArray) is deprecated. The Index
constructor will keep the original dtype in the future. Call `infer_objects` on
the result to get the old behavior.
  return Index(sequences[0], name=names)
```

```
The last date of data for SPBDU10T_S&P US Treasury Bond 7-10 Year Total Return
Index is:
              Close
Date
2024-04-30  579.024
Bloomberg data conversion complete for SPBDU10T_S&P US Treasury Bond 7-10 Year
Total Return Index data
--------------------
```

[15]:

Date	Bonds_Close	Bonds_Daily_Return	Bonds_Total_Return
1990-01-02	99.972	NaN	NaN
1990-01-03	99.733	-0.002391	0.997609
1990-01-04	99.813	0.000802	0.998410
1990-01-05	99.769	-0.000441	0.997969
1990-01-08	99.681	-0.000882	0.997089
…	…	…	…
2023-12-22	604.166	-0.000681	6.043352
2023-12-26	604.555	0.000644	6.047243
2023-12-27	609.355	0.007940	6.095257
2023-12-28	606.828	-0.004147	6.069980
2023-12-29	606.185	-0.001060	6.063548

[8527 rows x 3 columns]

[16]:
```
# Stocks dataframe
bb_data_updater('SPXT_S&P 500 Total Return Index')
stocks_data = load_data('SPXT_S&P 500 Total Return Index_Clean.xlsx')
stocks_data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(stocks_data['Date'])
stocks_data.set_index('Date', inplace = True)
stocks_data = stocks_data[(stocks_data.index >= '1990-01-01') & (stocks_data.
 ↪index <= '2023-12-31')]
stocks_data.rename(columns={'Close':'Stocks_Close'}, inplace=True)
stocks_data['Stocks_Daily_Return'] = stocks_data['Stocks_Close'].pct_change()
stocks_data['Stocks_Total_Return'] = (1 + stocks_data['Stocks_Daily_Return']).
 ↪cumprod()
stocks_data
```

```
/home/jared/python-virtual-envs/general_313/lib/python3.13/site-
packages/pandas/core/indexes/base.py:7588: FutureWarning: Dtype inference on a
pandas object (Series, Index, ExtensionArray) is deprecated. The Index
constructor will keep the original dtype in the future. Call `infer_objects` on
the result to get the old behavior.
  return Index(sequences[0], name=names)
```

```
The last date of data for SPXT_S&P 500 Total Return Index is:
               Close
Date
2024-04-30  10951.66
Bloomberg data conversion complete for SPXT_S&P 500 Total Return Index data
--------------------
```

```
/tmp/ipykernel_10267/1682549453.py:8: FutureWarning: The default
fill_method='pad' in Series.pct_change is deprecated and will be removed in a
future version. Either fill in any non-leading NA values prior to calling
pct_change or specify 'fill_method=None' to not fill NA values.
  stocks_data['Stocks_Daily_Return'] = stocks_data['Stocks_Close'].pct_change()
```

[16]:

Date	Stocks_Close	Stocks_Daily_Return	Stocks_Total_Return
1990-01-01	NaN	NaN	NaN
1990-01-02	386.16	NaN	NaN
1990-01-03	385.17	-0.002564	0.997436
1990-01-04	382.02	-0.008178	0.989279
1990-01-05	378.30	-0.009738	0.979646
…	…	…	…
2023-12-22	10292.37	0.001661	26.653123
2023-12-26	10335.98	0.004237	26.766056
2023-12-27	10351.60	0.001511	26.806505
2023-12-28	10356.59	0.000482	26.819427
2023-12-29	10327.83	-0.002777	26.744950

[8584 rows x 3 columns]

[17]:
```
# Gold dataframe
bb_data_updater('XAU_Gold USD Spot')
gold_data = load_data('XAU_Gold USD Spot_Clean.xlsx')
gold_data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(gold_data['Date'])
gold_data.set_index('Date', inplace = True)
gold_data = gold_data[(gold_data.index >= '1990-01-01') & (gold_data.index <=␣
↪'2023-12-31')]
gold_data.rename(columns={'Close':'Gold_Close'}, inplace=True)
gold_data['Gold_Daily_Return'] = gold_data['Gold_Close'].pct_change()
gold_data['Gold_Total_Return'] = (1 + gold_data['Gold_Daily_Return']).cumprod()
gold_data
```

```
/home/jared/python-virtual-envs/general_313/lib/python3.13/site-
packages/pandas/core/indexes/base.py:7588: FutureWarning: Dtype inference on a
pandas object (Series, Index, ExtensionArray) is deprecated. The Index
constructor will keep the original dtype in the future. Call `infer_objects` on
the result to get the old behavior.
  return Index(sequences[0], name=names)
The last date of data for XAU_Gold USD Spot is:
             Close
Date
2024-05-01  2299.31
Bloomberg data conversion complete for XAU_Gold USD Spot data
--------------------
```

[17]:

Date	Gold_Close	Gold_Daily_Return	Gold_Total_Return
1990-01-02	399.00	NaN	NaN
1990-01-03	395.00	-0.010025	0.989975
1990-01-04	396.50	0.003797	0.993734
1990-01-05	405.00	0.021438	1.015038
1990-01-08	404.60	-0.000988	1.014035
…	…	…	…
2023-12-22	2053.08	0.003485	5.145564
2023-12-26	2067.81	0.007175	5.182481
2023-12-27	2077.49	0.004681	5.206742
2023-12-28	2065.61	-0.005718	5.176967
2023-12-29	2062.98	-0.001273	5.170376

[8819 rows x 3 columns]

[18]:
```
# Merge the stock data and bond data into a single DataFrame using their␣
↪indices (dates)
perm_port = pd.merge(stocks_data['Stocks_Close'], bonds_data['Bonds_Close'],␣
↪left_index=True, right_index=True)
```

```
# Add gold data to the portfolio DataFrame by merging it with the existing data␣
 ↪on indices (dates)
perm_port = pd.merge(perm_port, gold_data['Gold_Close'], left_index=True,␣
 ↪right_index=True)

# Add a column for cash with a constant value of 1 (assumes the value of cash␣
 ↪remains constant at $1 over time)
perm_port['Cash_Close'] = 1

# Remove any rows with missing values (NaN) to ensure clean data for further␣
 ↪analysis
perm_port.dropna(inplace=True)

# Display the finalized portfolio DataFrame
perm_port
```

[18]:

Date	Stocks_Close	Bonds_Close	Gold_Close	Cash_Close
1990-01-02	386.16	99.972	399.00	1
1990-01-03	385.17	99.733	395.00	1
1990-01-04	382.02	99.813	396.50	1
1990-01-05	378.30	99.769	405.00	1
1990-01-08	380.04	99.681	404.60	1
…	…	…	…	…
2023-12-22	10292.37	604.166	2053.08	1
2023-12-26	10335.98	604.555	2067.81	1
2023-12-27	10351.60	609.355	2077.49	1
2023-12-28	10356.59	606.828	2065.61	1
2023-12-29	10327.83	606.185	2062.98	1

[8479 rows x 4 columns]

[19]:
```
# Check for any missing values in each column
missing_values = perm_port.isnull().any()

# Display columns with missing values
print(missing_values)
```

```
Stocks_Close    False
Bonds_Close     False
Gold_Close      False
Cash_Close      False
dtype: bool
```

[20]:
```
df_info(perm_port)
```

```
The columns, shape, and data types are:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
DatetimeIndex: 8479 entries, 1990-01-02 to 2023-12-29
Data columns (total 4 columns):
 #   Column        Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------        --------------  -----
 0   Stocks_Close  8479 non-null   float64
 1   Bonds_Close   8479 non-null   float64
 2   Gold_Close    8479 non-null   float64
 3   Cash_Close    8479 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(1)
memory usage: 331.2 KB
None
The first 5 rows are:
```

Date	Stocks_Close	Bonds_Close	Gold_Close	Cash_Close
1990-01-02	386.16	99.972	399.0	1
1990-01-03	385.17	99.733	395.0	1
1990-01-04	382.02	99.813	396.5	1
1990-01-05	378.30	99.769	405.0	1
1990-01-08	380.04	99.681	404.6	1

```
The last 5 rows are:
```

Date	Stocks_Close	Bonds_Close	Gold_Close	Cash_Close
2023-12-22	10292.37	604.166	2053.08	1
2023-12-26	10335.98	604.555	2067.81	1
2023-12-27	10351.60	609.355	2077.49	1
2023-12-28	10356.59	606.828	2065.61	1
2023-12-29	10327.83	606.185	2062.98	1

2.3 Execute Strategy

[21]:
```
# List of funds to be used
fund_list = ['Stocks', 'Bonds', 'Gold', 'Cash']

# Starting cash contribution
starting_cash = 10000

# Monthly cash contribution
cash_contrib = 0

strat = strategy(
    fund_list=fund_list,
    starting_cash=starting_cash,
    cash_contrib=cash_contrib,
    close_prices_df=perm_port,
    rebal_month=1,
    rebal_day=1,
```

```
    rebal_per_high=0.35,
    rebal_per_low=0.15)

strat = strat.set_index('Date')

sum_stats = summary_stats(
    fund_list=fund_list,
    df=strat[['Return']],
    period="Daily",
    excel_export=False)

strat_pre_1999 = strat[strat.index < '2000-01-01']
sum_stats_pre_1999 = summary_stats(
    fund_list=fund_list,
    df=strat_pre_1999[['Return']],
    period="Daily",
    excel_export=False)

strat_post_1999 = strat[strat.index >= '2000-01-01']
sum_stats_post_1999 = summary_stats(
    fund_list=fund_list,
    df=strat_post_1999[['Return']],
    period="Daily",
    excel_export=False)

strat_post_2009 = strat[strat.index >= '2010-01-01']
sum_stats_post_2009 = summary_stats(
    fund_list=fund_list,
    df=strat_post_2009[['Return']],
    period="Daily",
    excel_export=False)
```

```
/tmp/ipykernel_10267/15022227.py:104: FutureWarning: Setting an item of
incompatible dtype is deprecated and will raise an error in a future version of
pandas. Value '9962.55140947963' has dtype incompatible with int64, please
explicitly cast to a compatible dtype first.
  df.at[index, 'Total_BA_$_Invested'] = Total_BA_Invested
/tmp/ipykernel_10267/15022227.py:149: FutureWarning: Setting an item of
incompatible dtype is deprecated and will raise an error in a future version of
pandas. Value '9962.55140947963' has dtype incompatible with int64, please
explicitly cast to a compatible dtype first.
  df.at[index, 'Total_AA_$_Invested'] = Total_AA_Invested

Strategy complete for Stocks_Bonds_Gold_Cash.
Summary stats complete for Stocks_Bonds_Gold_Cash.
Summary stats complete for Stocks_Bonds_Gold_Cash.
Summary stats complete for Stocks_Bonds_Gold_Cash.
Summary stats complete for Stocks_Bonds_Gold_Cash.
```

[22]:
```
all_sum_stats = pd.concat([sum_stats])
all_sum_stats = all_sum_stats.rename(index={'Return': '1990 - 2023'})
all_sum_stats = pd.concat([all_sum_stats, sum_stats_pre_1999])
all_sum_stats = all_sum_stats.rename(index={'Return': 'Pre 1999'})
all_sum_stats = pd.concat([all_sum_stats, sum_stats_post_1999])
all_sum_stats = all_sum_stats.rename(index={'Return': 'Post 1999'})
all_sum_stats = pd.concat([all_sum_stats, sum_stats_post_2009])
all_sum_stats = all_sum_stats.rename(index={'Return': 'Post 2009'})
all_sum_stats
```

[22]:

	Annualized Mean	Annualized Volatility	Annualized Sharpe Ratio	\
1990 - 2023	0.083244	0.072251	1.152142	
Pre 1999	0.087544	0.060262	1.452712	
Post 1999	0.081473	0.076650	1.062923	
Post 2009	0.080996	0.072618	1.115373	

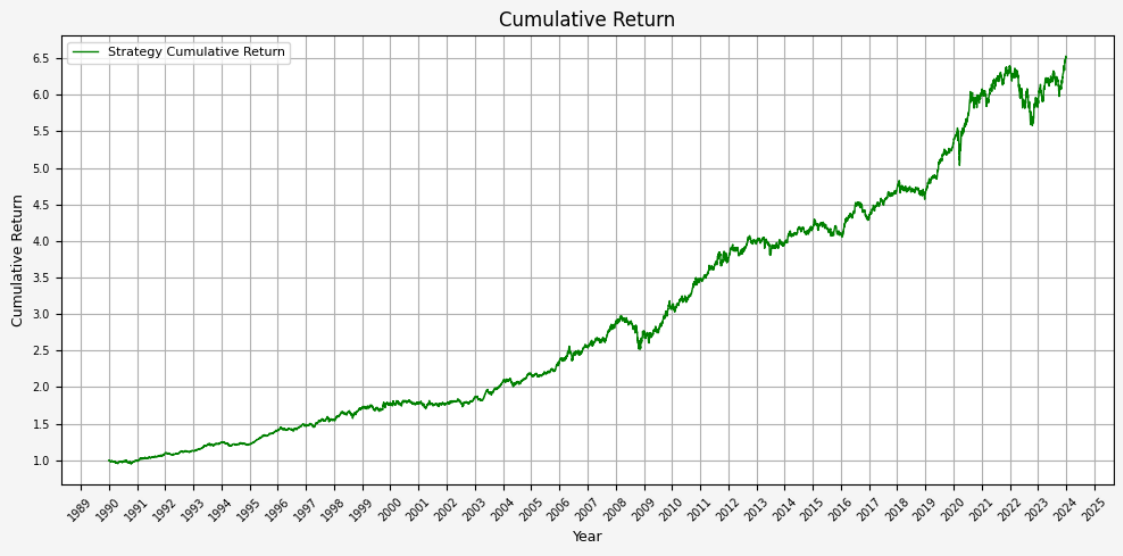
	CAGR	Daily Max Return	Daily Max Return (Date)	\
1990 - 2023	0.083953	0.028794	2020-03-24	
Pre 1999	0.089462	0.021781	1999-09-28	
Post 1999	0.081691	0.028794	2020-03-24	
Post 2009	0.081501	0.028794	2020-03-24	

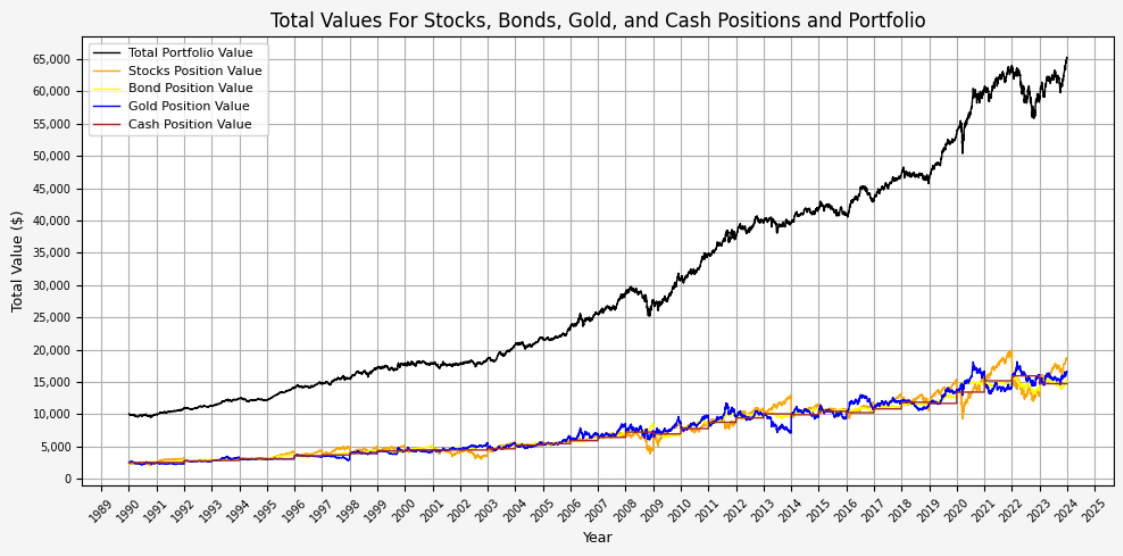
	Daily Min Return	Daily Min Return (Date)	Max Drawdown	\
1990 - 2023	-0.029852	2020-03-12	-0.153821	
Pre 1999	-0.017880	1993-08-05	-0.062084	
Post 1999	-0.029852	2020-03-12	-0.153821	
Post 2009	-0.029852	2020-03-12	-0.127055	

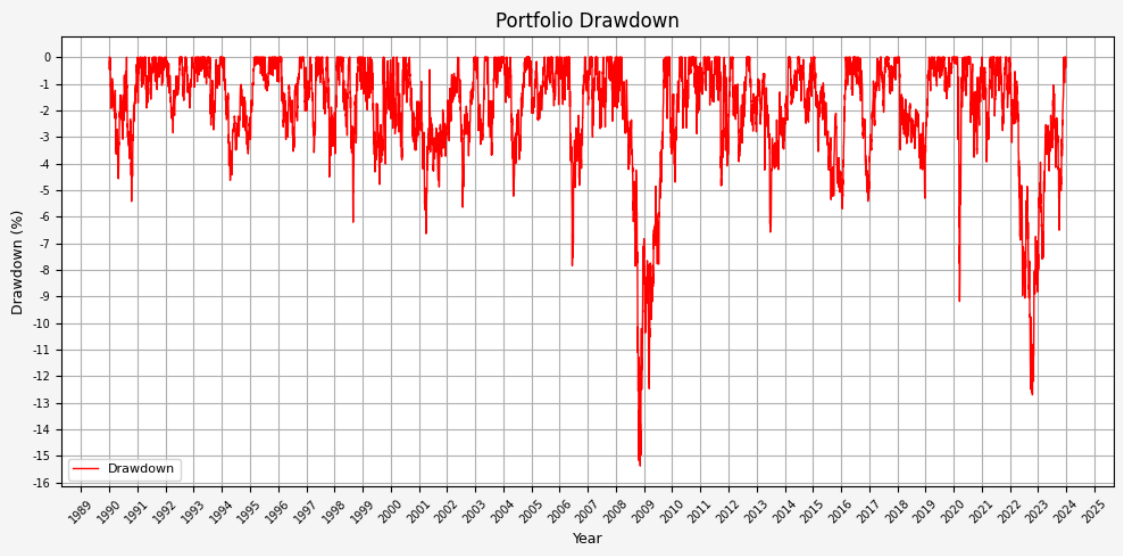
	Peak	Bottom	Recovery Date
1990 - 2023	2008-03-18	2008-11-12	2009-10-06
Pre 1999	1998-07-20	1998-08-31	1998-11-05
Post 1999	2008-03-18	2008-11-12	2009-10-06
Post 2009	2021-12-27	2022-10-20	2023-12-01

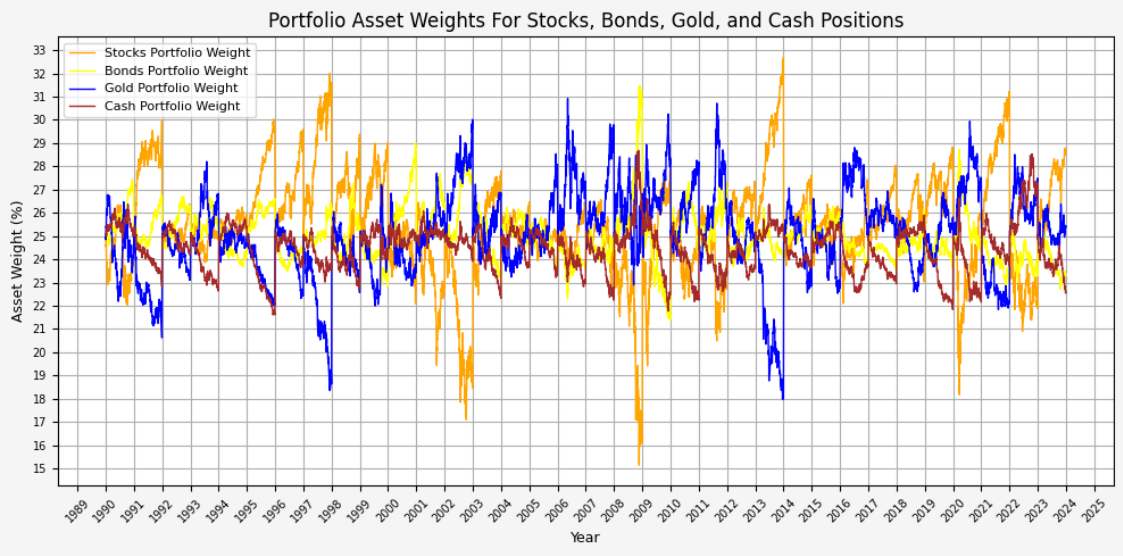
[23]:
```
plot_cumulative_return(strat)
plot_values(strat)
plot_drawdown(strat)
plot_asset_weights(strat)

# Create dataframe for the annual returns
strat_annual_returns = strat['Cumulative_Return'].resample('Y').last().
 ↪pct_change().dropna()
strat_annual_returns_df = strat_annual_returns.to_frame()
strat_annual_returns_df['Year'] = strat_annual_returns_df.index.year  # Add a␣
 ↪'Year' column with just the year
strat_annual_returns_df.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)  # Reset the index␣
 ↪to remove the datetime index
```

```
# Now the DataFrame will have 'Year' and 'Cumulative_Return' columns
strat_annual_returns_df = strat_annual_returns_df[['Year',␣
 ↪'Cumulative_Return']]  # Keep only 'Year' and 'Cumulative_Return' columns
strat_annual_returns_df.rename(columns = {'Cumulative_Return':'Return'},␣
 ↪inplace=True)
strat_annual_returns_df.set_index('Year', inplace=True)
display(strat_annual_returns_df)

plan_name = '_'.join(fund_list)
file = plan_name + "_Annual_Returns.xlsx"
location = file
strat_annual_returns_df.to_excel(location, sheet_name='data')

plot_annual_returns(strat_annual_returns_df)
```




Total Values For Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Cash Positions and Portfolio
Total Portfolio Value
Stocks Position Value
Bond Position Value
Gold Position Value
Cash Position Value
Total Value ($)
Year

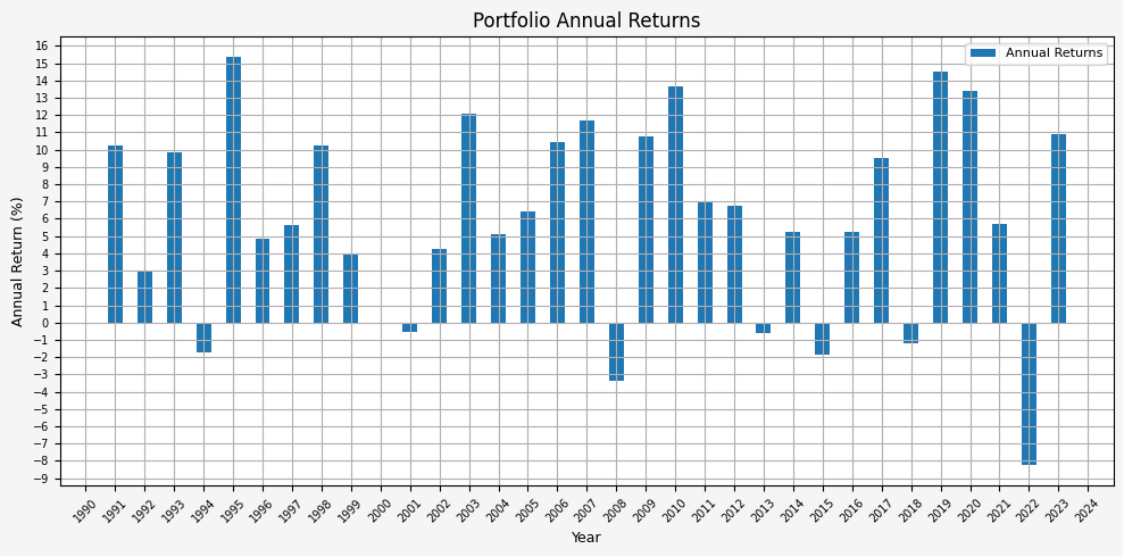

Portfolio Drawdown
Drawdown
Drawdown (%)
Year




```
/tmp/ipykernel_10267/2757918626.py:7: FutureWarning: 'Y' is deprecated and will
be removed in a future version, please use 'YE' instead.
  strat_annual_returns =
strat['Cumulative_Return'].resample('Y').last().pct_change().dropna()
```

Year	Return
1991	0.102105
1992	0.030323
1993	0.098695
1994	-0.017222
1995	0.153473
1996	0.048529
1997	0.056127
1998	0.102107
1999	0.039196
2000	0.000025
2001	-0.005315
2002	0.042658
2003	0.120939
2004	0.051419
2005	0.064235
2006	0.104307
2007	0.117139
2008	-0.033383
2009	0.107354
2010	0.136550
2011	0.069683
2012	0.067507

```
2013 -0.006023
2014  0.052264
2015 -0.018332
2016  0.052463
2017  0.094968
2018 -0.011949
2019  0.145397
2020  0.133985
2021  0.056786
2022 -0.082424
2023  0.108761
```



2.4 Calculate stats for various rebalance dates

[24]:
```
# # List of funds to be used
# fund_list = ['Stocks', 'Bonds', 'Gold', 'Cash']

# # Starting cash contribution
# starting_cash = 10000

# # Monthly cash contribution
# cash_contrib = 0

# months = list(range(1, 13))
# days = list(range(1, 28))

# stats = pd.DataFrame(columns = ['Rebal_Month', 'Rebal_Day', 'Annualized␣
↪Mean', 'Annualized Volatility', 'Annualized Sharpe Ratio', 'CAGR',
```

```
#                                   'Daily Max Return', 'Daily Max Return␣
 ↪(Date)', 'Daily Min Return', 'Daily Min Return (Date)', 'Max Drawdown',
#                                   'Peak', 'Bottom', 'Recovery Date'])

# for month in months:
#     for day in days:
#         strat = strategy(fund_list, starting_cash, cash_contrib, perm_port,␣
 ↪month, day).set_index('Date')
#         sum_stats = summary_stats(fund_list, strat[['Return']], 'Daily')
#         stats = pd.concat([stats, sum_stats], ignore_index=True)
#         stats.loc[stats.index[-1], 'Rebal_Month'] = month
#         stats.loc[stats.index[-1], 'Rebal_Day'] = day
#         display(stats)

# plan_name = '_'.join(fund_list)
# file = plan_name + "_All_Summary_Stats.xlsx"
# location = file
# stats.to_excel(location, sheet_name='data')
# print(f"All summary stats complete for {plan_name}.")
```