

# HCP Portfolio Tracker Technical Specification

**Version:** 1.0  
**File:** hcp\_tracker\_technical\_spec\_v1.0.md  
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**Status:** Production Ready  
**Target Audience:** Developers, Technical Implementers

## Version Compatibility Matrix

Component	Current Series	Compatibility Notes
Tracker Release	6.5.x series	Production stable
Core Architecture	TrackerCore v1.x	Foundation module
Theme Calculator	v2.9+ series	IPS v3.10 compliant
File Handler	v1.5+ series	Momentum-aware generation
Data Collector	v3.8+ series	Independent system

## 1. System Architecture

### 1.1 Core Design Principles

**Modular Architecture:** Each functional area implemented as independent module with versioned API  
**Single-File Deployment:** All modules embedded in HTML for zero-dependency operation  
**Browser-Native:** Pure JavaScript/HTML/CSS with no external libraries or frameworks  
**State Persistence:** localStorage-based state management with JSON serialization  
**Progressive Enhancement:** Graceful degradation when features unavailable

### 1.2 Module Dependencies

TrackerCore v1.x (Foundation)

Navigation and state management

Step validation and workflow

Browser storage abstraction

FileHandler v1.5+ (Data Layer)

Sample data generation with momentum patterns

File validation and parsing

- └─ Nested theme data structure support

ThemeCalculator v2.9+ (Analysis Engine)

- └─ IPS v3.10 mathematical compliance
- └─ Enhanced trigger detection algorithms
- └─ 16-scenario probability generation

DataEditor v1.0+ (User Interface)

- └─ Modal-based editing system
- └─ Manual override tracking
- └─ Data table display and validation

Indicators v1.0+ (Configuration)

- └─ 13-indicator framework definitions
- └─ Three-tier signal classification
- └─ Theme organization and weighting

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## 2. Data Architecture

### 2.1 State Structure

```
javascript
```

```

TrackerCore.state = {
  // Step validation
  philosophyAcknowledged: boolean,

  // Data layer
  monthlyData: {
    indicators: {
      usd: { dxy: {current, history, ...}, ... },
      innovation: { qqq_spy: {current, history, ...}, ... },
      pe: { forward_pe: {current, history, ...}, ... },
      intl: { acwx_spy: {current, history, ...}, ... }
    },
    trading_status: string,
    timestamp: string
  },

  // Analysis results
  themeProbabilities: { usd: number, ai: number, pe: number, intl: number },
  scenarioProbabilities: Array<{id, name, probability, binary, themes}>,

  // User modifications
  manualOverrides: { [indicatorKey]: {value, reason, timestamp} },

  // Metadata
  lastDataGeneration: string,
  dataScenario: string,
  calculationResults: object
}

```

## 2.2 Indicator Data Format

Each indicator follows standardized structure:

```

javascript

```

```

{
  current: number,      // Current value
  history: number[],    // Historical values (6+ periods minimum)
  freshness: 'fresh'|'stale', // Data quality indicator
  source: string,       // Data source identifier
  name: string,         // Display name
  manual_override?: boolean, // Manual edit flag
  override_reason?: string, // Edit justification
  override_timestamp?: string // Edit timestamp
}

```

## 3. Calculation Algorithms

### 3.1 Theme Probability Calculation

**Algorithm:** IPS v3.10 Enhanced Transition Probability Framework

**Key Innovation:** Dual approach based on indicator state:

- **Triggered indicators:** Signal strength methodology (higher probability range)
- **Non-triggered indicators:** Time-to-trigger methodology (traditional approach)

**Mathematical Framework:**

For triggered indicators:

```

base_probability = 0.70 # Higher baseline
distance_bonus = min(0.30, abs(distance_to_trigger) * 3)
momentum_boost = favorable_momentum * 0.25
result = base_probability + distance_bonus + momentum_boost

```

For non-triggered indicators:

```

months_to_trigger = abs(distance_to_trigger) / momentum_rate
base_probability = time_decay_function(months_to_trigger)
direction_adjustment = momentum_direction_factor
result = base_probability * direction_adjustment

```

### 3.2 Momentum Calculation

**Critical Implementation:** 6-period baseline comparison

```

javascript

```

```
calculateMomentum(indicator) {  
  const current = indicator.current;  
  const baseline = indicator.history[indicator.history.length - 6];  
  const percentChange = (current - baseline) / Math.abs(baseline);  
  return Math.max(-1, Math.min(1, percentChange * 10));  
}
```

## 3.3 Moving Average Specifications

### Frequency-Matched Calculations:

- Daily indicators: Use calendar days for MA periods
- Monthly indicators: Use month-end standardized values
- Quarterly indicators: Interpolation for monthly alignment

### Example Specifications:

- DXY: 200D MA vs 400D MA comparison
- QQQ/SPY: 50D MA vs 200D MA comparison
- Forward P/E: 12M MA vs 36M MA comparison
- Productivity: 2Q MA vs 6Q MA comparison

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## 4. Module Integration Patterns

### 4.1 Core Integration Flow

```
javascript
```

```
// 1. TrackerCore initialization
```

```
TrackerCore.init() → {  
  loadState(),  
  setupEventListeners(),  
  navigateToStep(currentStep)  
}
```

```
// 2. Data loading integration
```

```
FileHandler.generateSampleData() →  
TrackerCore.processFileHandlerData() → {  
  validateFileHandlerData(),  
  displayDataEditor(),  
  triggerThemeCalculation()  
}
```

```
// 3. Analysis integration
```

```
ThemeCalculator.calculateThemeAnalysis() →  
TrackerCore.state.themeProbabilities →  
displayResults()
```

## 4.2 Event-Driven Architecture

### State Change Events:

- Philosophy acknowledgment → Enable step 2 navigation
- Data load → Validate and trigger analysis
- Theme calculation → Enable step 4 navigation
- Manual override → Update calculations and display

### Error Handling Pattern:

```
javascript
```

```
try {
  const result = moduleFunction(data);
  if (result.error) {
    displayError(result.error);
    return false;
  }
  updateState(result);
  return true;
} catch (error) {
  logError(error);
  displayFallbackUI();
  return false;
}
```

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## 5. Performance Specifications

### 5.1 Memory Management

#### State Size Limits:

- Maximum indicator history: 450 data points per indicator
- State object target: <2MB serialized
- localStorage quota: Monitor and warn at 80% usage

#### Garbage Collection:

- Clear intermediate calculation objects
- Debounce user input events
- Lazy load non-critical display elements

### 5.2 Computation Optimization

#### Theme Calculation Performance:

- Target: <200ms for full 4-theme analysis
- Caching: Store intermediate MA calculations
- Parallelization: Process themes independently where possible

### 5.3 File Size Management

#### Current Production Metrics:

- Core HTML file: ~112KB (acceptable threshold: <150KB)
  - Embedded modules add ~30KB total
  - Target deployment size: <200KB total
- 

## 6. Browser Compatibility

### 6.1 Minimum Requirements

#### JavaScript Features Required:

- ES6+ support (const, let, arrow functions, template literals)
- JSON.parse/stringify with error handling
- localStorage with quota management
- HTML5 file input APIs

#### Tested Browser Matrix:

- Chrome 90+, Firefox 88+, Safari 14+, Edge 90+
- Mobile: iOS Safari 14+, Chrome Mobile 90+

### 6.2 Fallback Strategies

#### localStorage Unavailable:

- Graceful degradation to session-only state
- Warning message to user about persistence loss

#### File API Unavailable:

- Sample data generation remains functional
  - Manual data entry as alternative
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## 7. Security Considerations

### 7.1 Data Privacy

**No External Communications:** All processing occurs locally in browser **No Persistent Tracking:** Only functional localStorage for user convenience

**No Data Transmission:** User data never leaves local environment



## 7.2 Input Validation

### File Upload Security:

- JSON parsing with try/catch error handling
  - Schema validation for expected data structure
  - Size limits on uploaded files
  - Sanitization of user inputs in manual overrides
- 

## 8. Testing Framework

### 8.1 Unit Testing Strategy

#### Module-Level Testing:

```
javascript
// Example test structure
testThemeCalculatorV29() {
  const testData = FileHandler.generateSampleData('tech_boom');
  const analysis = ThemeCalculator.calculateThemeAnalysis(testData);

  assert(analysis.themes.ai > 0.70, 'AI theme should be strong in tech boom');
  assert(analysis.scenarios.length === 16, 'Must generate all 16 scenarios');
  assert(Math.abs(totalProbability - 1.0) < 0.01, 'Scenarios must sum to 100%');
}
```

#### Integration Testing:

- File data flow: FileHandler → TrackerCore → ThemeCalculator → Display
- State persistence: Save → Reload → Verify consistency
- Error recovery: Invalid data → Graceful handling → User notification

### 8.2 Validation Scenarios

#### Required Test Cases:

1. All 5 sample scenarios generate expected probability ranges
2. Manual overrides properly update calculations
3. Navigation validation prevents invalid step advancement
4. State persistence survives browser refresh

5. File upload handles malformed JSON gracefully

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## 9. Data Collector Integration

### 9.1 File Format Specifications

**Expected JSON Structure:**

```
javascript
{
  "version": "3.8+",
  "type": "monthly|initialization",
  "timestamp": "ISO_8601_string",
  "indicators": {
    // Nested theme structure as documented in FileHandler v1.5
  },
  "trading_status": "GREEN|YELLOW|RED"
}
```

### 9.2 Version Compatibility

**Backward Compatibility:** Support Data Collector v3.6+ output formats **Forward Compatibility:**

Graceful handling of unknown fields in newer versions **Error Recovery:** Clear messaging when file format unsupported

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## 10. Deployment Architecture

### 10.1 Single-File Strategy

**Embedded Module Pattern:**

```
html
<script>
// Module definitions embedded directly
const TrackerCore = { version: '1.2', /* implementation */};
const FileHandler = { version: '1.5', /* implementation */};
// etc.
</script>
```

### **Advantages:**

- Zero external dependencies
- Offline functionality
- Simple deployment (single file)
- No CORS issues
- No version synchronization problems

## **10.2 Development vs Production**

### **Development Mode:**

- External module files for easier editing
- Detailed console logging enabled
- Integration test harness available

### **Production Mode:**

- Embedded modules for deployment
  - Error logging minimized
  - Optimized file size
- 

## **11. Extension Points**

### **11.1 Future Module Integration**

#### **Designed Extension Areas:**

- Steps 4-10: New modules can hook into existing workflow
- Alternative optimization engines: Modular replacement of portfolio optimization
- Data source adapters: Additional data collector formats
- Export formatters: Multiple output format support

### **11.2 API Readiness**

**Module Interfaces:** Each module exposes standardized interface:

```
javascript
```

```
ModuleName: {  
  version: string,  
  calculateXXX: function(data) → result,  
  displayXXX: function(result, containerId),  
  validateXXX: function(data) → validation  
}
```

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## 12. Change Management

### 12.1 Version Strategy

**Module Independence:** Each module maintains separate version numbers **Compatibility Matrix:** Document module version compatibility in PRD **Release Coordination:** Major releases coordinate compatible module versions

### 12.2 Update Procedures

#### Development Updates:

1. Test new module version in isolation
2. Integration test with current module suite
3. Update compatibility matrix
4. Embed in production HTML

#### Breaking Changes:

- Major version increment required
- Migration guide provided
- Backward compatibility period where possible

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*End of Technical Specification v1.0*