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This vignette shows how the `vprice` argument of function `pl` can be used.

1 How to use `vprice`

When `timestamp` is not used

If no timestamp information is used, i.e. if `along.timestamp` is `FALSE`, `vprice` is used to value an open position (or, if you prefer, to simulate the close of an open position). So for a single asset, it should be vector of length one; for N assets, it should be a named vector of length N .

When `timestamp` is used

If `along.timestamp` is `TRUE`, `vprice` is used to close the final, open position. So for a single asset, it should be vector of length one; for N assets, it should be a named vector of length N .

If `along.timestamp` is a vector of timestamps, `vprice` is used to value any open position along those timestamps. For a single asset, it should then be a vector of prices, with length equal to that of `along.timestamp`. For N assets, it should be a matrix with `length(along.timestamp)` rows and N named columns.

2 Examples

With a single asset.

```
> j <- journal(amount = 1, price = 20)
> pl(j)
```

```
P/L total      NA
average buy     20
average sell    NaN
cum. volume     1
```

```
'P/L total' is in units of instrument;
'volume' is sum of /absolute/ amounts.
```

```
> pl(j, vprice = 21)
```

```
P/L total      1
average buy     20
average sell    21
cum. volume     1
```

```
'P/L total' is in units of instrument;
'volume' is sum of /absolute/ amounts.
```

```
> j <- journal(amount = c(1, -1),
               price = c(102, 109),
               timestamp = c(2.5, 9))
> pl(j, vprice = 101:110, along.timestamp = 1:10)
```

```

timestamp      1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10
P/L total      0  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  7
__ realised    0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  7  7
__ unrealised  0  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  0  0
average buy    102
average sell   109
cum. volume    0  0  1  1  1  1  1  1  2  2

```

'P/L total' is in units of instrument;
'volume' is sum of /absolute/ amounts.

With several assets.

```

> j <- journal(amount = c(1, -1, 1),
               instrument = c("A", "A", "B"),
               timestamp = c(1, 2, 1),
               price = c(100, 103, 10))
> P <- cbind(A = c(100, 102, 105),
            B = c( 10,  5,  11))
> pl(j, vprice = P,
     along.timestamp = 1:3)

```

```

A
timestamp      1  2  3
P/L total      0  3  3
__ realised    0  3  3
__ unrealised  0  0  0
average buy    100
average sell   103
cum. volume    1  2  2

```

```

B
timestamp      1  2  3
P/L total      0 -5  1
__ realised    0  0  0
__ unrealised  0 -5  1
average buy    10
average sell   NaN
cum. volume    1  1  1

```

'P/L total' is in units of instrument;
'volume' is sum of /absolute/ amounts.

```

> pl(j, vprice = P,
     along.timestamp = 1:3, do.sum = TRUE)

```

```

timestamp      1  2  3
P/L total      0 -2  4
__ realised    0  3  3
__ unrealised  0 -5  1
average buy    NA
average sell   NA
cum. volume    2  3  3

```

'P/L total' is in units of instrument;
'volume' is sum of /absolute/ amounts.