

Package: fTrading (via r-universe)

September 8, 2024

Title Rmetrics - Trading and Rebalancing Financial Instruments

Date 2017-11-12

Version 3042.79

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Description A collection of functions for trading and rebalancing financial instruments. It implements various technical indicators to analyse time series such as moving averages or stochastic oscillators.

Depends R (>= 2.15.1), timeDate, timeSeries, fBasics

Imports graphics, stats

Suggests methods, RUnit, tcltk

LazyData yes

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <http://www.rmetrics.org>

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2017-11-15 22:37:38 UTC

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fTrading-package

*Trading and Rebalancing Financial Instruments***Description**

The Rmetrics "fTrading" package is a collection of functions for trading and rebalancing financial instruments.

Details

Package: fTrading
 Type: Package
 Version: R 3.0.1
 Date: 2014
 License: GPL Version 2 or later
 Copyright: (c) 1999-2014 Rmetrics Association
 Repository: R-FORGE
 URL: <https://www.rmetrics.org>

Content*Utility Functions:*

emaTA	Exponential Moving Average
biasTA	Bias Indicator
medpriceTA	Medium Price Indicator
typicalpriceTA	Typical Price Indicator
wcloseTA	Weighted Close Indicator
rocTA	Rate of Change
oscTA	Oscillator Indicator

Oscillator Indicators:

momTA	Momentum Indicator
macdTA	MACD Indicator
cdsTA	MACD Signal Line
cdoTA	MACD Oscillator
vohlTA	High/Low Volatility
vorTA	Volatility Ratio

stochasticTA	Stochastics Oscillator
fpkTA	Fast Percent K
fpdTA	Fast Percent D
spdTA	Slow Percent D
apdTA	Averaged Percent D
wprTA	William's Percent R
rsiTA	Relative Strength Index

S-Plus Like Moving Averages:

SMA	Simple Moving Average
EWMA	Exponentially Weighted Moving Average

About Rmetrics:

The fTrading Rmetrics package is written for educational support in teaching "Computational Finance and Financial Engineering" and licensed under the GPL.

BenchmarkAnalysis *Utilities and Benchmark Analysis*

Description

A collection and description of utility and benchmark functions for the analysis of financial markets. The collection provides a set of functions for the computation of returns, for the display of price charts, and for benchmark measurements.

The functions are:

ohlPlot	Plots open-high-low-close bar charts,
sharpeRatio	Computes Sharpe Ratio,
sterlingRatio	Computes Sterling Ratio,
maxDrawDown	Computes maximum drawdown.

Usage

```
ohlPlot(x, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, xlab = "Time", ylab, col = par("col"),
        bg = par("bg"), axes = TRUE, frame.plot = axes, ann = par("ann"),
        main = NULL, date = c("calendar", "julian"), format = "%Y-%m-%d",
        origin = "1899-12-30", ...)
```

```
sharpeRatio(x, r = 0, scale = sqrt(250))
sterlingRatio(x)
```

```
maxDrawDown(x)
```

Arguments

date, format, origin	[ohlcPlot] - date elements, date, a string indicating the type of x axis annotation. Default is calendar dates. format, a string indicating the format of the x axis annotation if date == "calendar". For details see format.POSIXct . origin an R object specifying the origin of the Julian dates if date == "calendar". Defaults to 1899-12-30 (Popular spreadsheet programs internally also use Julian dates with this origin).
r	[sharpeRatio] - the risk free rate. Default corresponds to using portfolio returns not in excess of the riskless return.
scale	[sharpeRatio] - a scale factor. Default corresponds to an annualization when working with daily financial time series data.
x	a numeric vector of prices. For ohlcPlot a multivariate time series object of class mts is required.
xlim, ylim, xlab, ylab, col, bg, axes, frame.plot, ann, main	[ohlcPlot] - graphical arguments, see plot , plot.default and par .
...	[ohlcPlot] - further graphical arguments passed to plot.window , title , axis , and box .

Details**Open–High–Low–Close Chart:**

Within an open–high–low–close bar chart, each bar represents price information for the time interval between the open and the close price. The left tick for each bar indicates the open price for the time interval. The right tick indicates the closing price for the time interval. The vertical length of the bar represents the price range for the time interval. The time scale of x must be in Julian dates (days since the origin).

[tseries:plotOHLC]

Sharpe and Sterling Ratios:

The Sharpe ratio is defined as a portfolio's mean return in excess of the riskless return divided by the portfolio's standard deviation. In finance the Sharpe Ratio represents a measure of the portfolio's risk-adjusted (excess) return. The Sterling ratio is defined as a portfolio's overall return divided by the portfolio's maximum drawdown statistic. In finance the Sterling Ratio represents a measure of the portfolio's risk-adjusted return.

[tseries:sharpe]

Maximum Drawdown:

The maximum drawdown or maximum loss statistic is defined as the maximum value drop after one of the peaks of x . For financial instruments the maximum drawdown represents the worst investment loss for a buy-and-hold strategy invested in x .

```
[tseries:maxdrawdown]
```

Get Returns:

The function computes the return series given a financial security price series. The price series may be an object of class `numeric` or a time series object. This includes objects of classes `"ts"`, `"its"` and/or `"timeSeries"`.

Value

`ohlcPlot`

creates an Open-High-Low-Close chart.

`sharpeRatio`

`sterlingRatio`

return the Sharpe or Sterling ratio, a numeric value.

`maxDrawDown`

returns a list containing the following three components: `maxDrawDown`, double representing the max drawdown or max loss statistic; `from`, the index (or vector of indices) where the maximum drawdown period starts; `to`, the index (or vector of indices) where the max drawdown period ends.

Author(s)

Adrian Trapletti for the `ohlcPlot`, `*Ratio` and `maxDrawDown` functions,
Diethelm Wuertz for the Rmetrics R-port.

Examples

```
## ohlcPlot -
# Plot OHLC for SP500
# ohlcPlot(x, ylab = "price", main = instrument)

## sharpeRatio -
# Sharpe Ratio for DAX and FTSE:
data(EuStockMarkets)
dax = log(EuStockMarkets[, "DAX"])
ftse = log(EuStockMarkets[, "FTSE"])
# Ratios:
sharpeRatio(dax)
sharpeRatio(ftse)

## maxDrawDown -
data(EuStockMarkets)
dax = log(EuStockMarkets[, "DAX"])
mdd = maxDrawDown(dax)
mdd
# Plot DAX:
plot(dax)
```

```

grid()
segments(time(dax)[mdd$from], dax[mdd$from],
  time(dax)[mdd$to], dax[mdd$from])
segments(time(dax)[mdd$from], dax[mdd$to],
  time(dax)[mdd$to], dax[mdd$to])
mid = time(dax)[(mdd$from + mdd$to)/2]
arrows(mid, dax[mdd$from], mid, dax[mdd$to], col = 2)
title(main = "DAX: Max Drawdown")

```

RollingAnalysis

Rolling Analysis

Description

A collection and description of functions to perform a rolling analysis. A rolling analysis is often required in building trading models.

The functions are:

rollFun	Rolling or moving sample statistics,
rollVar	Rolling or moving sample variance.

Usage

```

rollFun(x, n, trim = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE, FUN, ...)
rollVar(x, n = 9, trim = TRUE, unbiased = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE)

```

Arguments

FUN	the rolling function, arguments to this function can be passed through the ... argument.
n	an integer specifying the number of periods or terms to use in each rolling/moving sample.
na.rm	a logical flag: if TRUE, missing values in x will be removed before computation. The default is FALSE.
trim	a logical flag: if TRUE, the first n-1 missing values in the returned object will be removed; if FALSE, they will be saved in the returned object. The default is TRUE.
unbiased	a logical flag. If TRUE, the unbiased sample variance will be returned. The default is TRUE.
x	an univariate timeSeries object or a numeric vector.
...	additional arguments to be passed.

Value

The functions return a `timeSeries` object or a numeric vector, depending on the argument `x`.

`rollMax` returns the rolling sample maximum,
`rollMin` returns the rolling sample minimum,
`rollMean` returns the rolling sample mean, and
`rollVar` returns the biased/unbiased rolling sample variance.

Note, that the function `rollFun` always returns a numeric vector, independent of the argument `x`.

If you like to operate for `x` with rectangular objects, you have to call the functions columnwise within a loop.

Author(s)

Diethelm Wuertz for the Rmetrics R-port.

See Also

[var.](#)

Examples

```
## Rolling Analysis:
x = (1:10)^2
x
trim = c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)
na.rm = c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)
for (i in 1:4)
  rollFun(x, 5, trim[i], na.rm[i], FUN = min)
for (i in 1:4)
  rollFun(x, 5, trim[i], na.rm[i], FUN = max)
for (i in 1:4)
  rollVar(x, 5, trim[i], unbiased = TRUE, na.rm[i])
for (i in 1:4)
  rollVar(x, 5, trim[i], unbiased = FALSE, na.rm[i])
```

Description

A collection and description of functions for the technical analysis of stock markets. The collection provides a set of the most common technical indicators.

Utility Functions:

<code>emaTA</code>	Exponential Moving Average,
<code>biasTA</code>	Bias Indicator,

medpriceTA	Medium Price Indicator,
typicalpriceTA	Typical Price Indicator,
wcloseTA	Weighted Close Indicator,
rocTA	Rate of Change,
oscTA	Oscillator Indicator.

Oscillator Indicators:

momTA	Momentum Indicator,
macdTA	MACD Indicator,
cdsTA	MACD Signal Line,
cdoTA	MACD Oscillator,
vohlTA	High/Low Volatility,
vorTA	Volatility Ratio.

stochasticTA	Stochastics Oscillator,
fpkTA	Fast Percent K,
fpdTA	Fast Percent D,
spdTA	Slow Percent D,
apdTA	Averaged Percent D,
wprTA	William's Percent R,
rsiTA	Relative Strength Index.

S-Plus Like Moving Averages:

SMA	Simple Moving Average,
EWMA	Exponentially Weighted Moving Average.

Usage

```

emaTA(x, lambda, startup = 0)
biasTA(x, lag)
medpriceTA(high, low)
typicalpriceTA(high, low, close)
wcloseTA(high, low, close)
rocTA(x, lag)
oscTA(x, lag1 = 25, lag2 = 65)

momTA(x, lag)
macdTA(x, lag1, lag2)
cdsTA(x, lag1 = 12, lag2 = 26, lag3 = 9)
cdoTA(x, lag1 = 12, lag2 = 26, lag3 = 9)
vohlTA(high, low)
vorTA(high, low)

stochasticTA(close, high, low, lag1 = 5, lag2 = 3, lag3 = 5,
  type = c("fast", "slow"))

```



```

fpkTA(close, high, low, lag)
fpdTA(close, high, low, lag1, lag2)
spdTA(close, high, low, lag1, lag2, lag3)
apdTA(close, high, low, lag1, lag2, lag3, lag4)
wprTA(close, high, low, lag)
rsiTA(close, lag)

```

```

SMA(x, n = 5)
EWMA(x, lambda, startup = 0)

```

Arguments

lag, lag1, lag2, lag3, lag4	integer values, time lags.
n	[SMA] - an integer value, time lag.
lambda	[emaTA][EWMA] - a numeric value between zero and one giving the decay length of the exponential moving average. If an integer value greater than one is given, lambda is used as a lag of "n" periods to calculate the decay parameter.
startup	[emaTA][EWMA] - an integer value, the startup position of the exponential moving average, by default 0.
type	[stochasticTA] - a character string, either "fast" or "slow" characterizing the type of the percent K and percent D indicator. By default type="fast"
x, high, low, close	a numeric vector of prices, either opening, closing, or high and low values. For ohlcPlot a multivariate time series object of class mts.

Value

*TA

The technical Indicators return the following numeric vectors (or matrix):

emaTA returns the Exponential Moving Average, EMA

biasTA returns the EMA-Bias,

medpriceTA returns the Medium Price,

typicalpriceTA returns the Typical Price,

wcloseTA returns the Weighted Closing Price,

rocTA returns the Rate of Change Indicator,

oscTA returns the EMA Oscillator Indicator,

momTA returns the Momentum Oscillator,

macdTA returns the MACD Oscillator,

cdsTA returns the MACD Signal Line,

cdo returns the MACD Oscillator,

vohlTA returns the High/Low Volatility Oscillator,

vorTA returns Volatility Ratio Oscillator,

stochasticTA returns a 2-column matrix with percent K and D Indicator,

fpkTA returns the Fast Percent-K Stochastics Indicator,

fpdTA returns the Fast Percent-D Stochastics Indicator,

spdTA returns the Slow Percent-D Stochastics Indicator,

apdTA returns the Averaged Percent-D Stochastics Indicator,

wprTA returns the Williams Percent-R Stochastics Indicator,

rsiTA returns the Relative Strength Index Stochastics Indicator.

Author(s)

Diethelm Wuertz for the Rmetrics R-port.

Examples

```
## data -  
# Load MSFT Data:  
x = MSFT  
colnames(x)  
x = x[, "Close"]  
head(x)  
  
## emaTA -  
# Exponential Moving Average:  
y = emaTA(x, lambda = 9)  
seriesPlot(x)  
lines(y, col = "red")
```

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