

Package ‘RQuantLib’

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Title R interface to the QuantLib library

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Description The RQuantLib package makes parts of QuantLib visible to the R user. Currently a number option pricing functions are included, both vanilla and exotic, as well as a broad range of fixed-income functions. Also included are general calendaring and holiday utilities. Further software contributions are welcome.

The QuantLib project aims to provide a comprehensive software framework for quantitative finance. The goal is to provide a standard open source library for quantitative analysis, modeling, trading, and risk management of financial assets.

The Windows binary version is self-contained and does not require a QuantLib (or Boost) installation.

RQuantLib uses the Rcpp R/C++ interface class library. See the Rcpp package on CRAN (or R-Forge) for more information on Rcpp.

Note that while RQuantLib’s code is licensed under the GPL (v2 or later), QuantLib itself is released under a somewhat less restrictive Open Source license (see QuantLib-License.txt).

Depends R (>= 2.10.0), Rcpp (>= 0.8.7)

Suggests rgl, zoo, RUnit

LinkingTo Rcpp

SystemRequirements QuantLib library (>= 0.9.9) from <http://quantlib.org>, Boost library from <http://www.boost.org>

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <http://quantlib.org> <http://dirk.eddelbuettel.com/code/rquantlib.html>

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AmericanOption	<i>American Option evaluation using Finite Differences</i>
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Description

This function evaluations an American-style option on a common stock using finite differences. The option value as well as the common first derivatives ("Greeks") are returned.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
AmericanOption(type, underlying, strike,
dividendYield, riskFreeRate, maturity, volatility,
timeSteps=150, gridPoints=151)
```

Arguments

type	A string with one of the values call or put
underlying	Current price of the underlying stock
strike	Strike price of the option
dividendYield	Continuous dividend yield (as a fraction) of the stock
riskFreeRate	Risk-free rate
maturity	Time to maturity (in fractional years)
volatility	Volatility of the underlying stock
timeSteps	Time steps for the Finite Differences method, default value is 150
gridPoints	Grid points for the Finite Differences method, default value is 151

Details

The Finite Differences method is used to value the American Option.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

An object of class AmericanOption (which inherits from class [Option](#)) is returned. It contains a list with the following components:

value	Value of option
delta	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying
gamma	Sensitivity of the option delta for a change in the underlying
vega	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying's volatility
theta	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in t, the remaining time to maturity
rho	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the risk-free interest rate
dividendRho	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the dividend yield
parameters	List with parameters with which object was created

Note that under the new pricing framework used in QuantLib, binary pricers do not provide analytics for 'Greeks'. This is expected to be addressed in future releases of QuantLib.

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddebuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also[EuropeanOption](#)**Examples**

```
# simple call with unnamed parameters
AmericanOption("call", 100, 100, 0.02, 0.03, 0.5, 0.4)
# simple call with some explicit parameters
AmericanOption("put", strike=100, volatility=0.4, 100, 0.02, 0.03, 0.5)
```

AmericanOptionImpliedVolatility

Implied Volatility calculation for American Option

Description

The AmericanOptionImpliedVolatility function solves for the (unobservable) implied volatility, given an option price as well as the other required parameters to value an option.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
AmericanOptionImpliedVolatility(type, value,
  underlying, strike, dividendYield, riskFreeRate, maturity, volatility,
  timeSteps=150, gridPoints=151)
```

Arguments

type	A string with one of the values call or put
value	Value of the option (used only for ImpliedVolatility calculation)
underlying	Current price of the underlying stock
strike	Strike price of the option
dividendYield	Continuous dividend yield (as a fraction) of the stock
riskFreeRate	Risk-free rate
maturity	Time to maturity (in fractional years)
volatility	Initial guess for the volatility of the underlying stock
timeSteps	Time steps for the Finite Differences method, default value is 150
gridPoints	Grid points for the Finite Differences method, default value is 151

Details

The Finite Differences method is used to value the American Option. Implied volatilities are then calculated numerically.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The `AmericanOptionImpliedVolatility` function returns an object of class `ImpliedVolatility`. It contains a list with the following elements:

<code>impliedVol</code>	The volatility implied by the given market prices
<code>parameters</code>	List with the option parameters used

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also

[EuropeanOption](#), [AmericanOption](#), [BinaryOption](#)

Examples

```
AmericanOptionImpliedVolatility(type="call", value=11.10, underlying=100,  
strike=100, dividendYield=0.01, riskFreeRate=0.03,  
maturity=0.5, volatility=0.4)
```

AsianOption

Asian Option evaluation using Closed-Form solution

Description

The `AsianOption` function evaluates an Asian-style option on a common stock using an analytic solution for continuous geometric average price. The option value, the common first derivatives ("Greeks") as well as the calling parameters are returned.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:  
AsianOption(averageType, type, underlying, strike,  
             dividendYield, riskFreeRate, maturity,  
             volatility, first=0, length=0, fixings=0)
```

Arguments

averageType	Specify averaging type, either "geometric" or "arithmetic"
type	A string with one of the values call or put
underlying	Current price of the underlying stock
strike	Strike price of the option
dividendYield	Continuous dividend yield (as a fraction) of the stock
riskFreeRate	Risk-free rate
maturity	Time to maturity (in fractional years)
volatility	Volatility of the underlying stock
first	to be written
length	to be written
fixings	to be written

Details

When "arithmetic" evaluation is used, only the NPV() is returned.

The well-known closed-form solution derived by Black, Scholes and Merton is used for valuation. Implied volatilities are calculated numerically.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The AsianOption function returns an object of class AsianOption (which inherits from class [Option](#)). It contains a list with the following components:

value	Value of option
delta	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying
gamma	Sensitivity of the option delta for a change in the underlying
vega	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying's volatility
theta	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in t, the remaining time to maturity
rho	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the risk-free interest rate
dividendRho	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the dividend yield
parameters	List with parameters with which object was created

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddebuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

Examples

```
# simple call with some explicit parameters, and slightly increased vol:
AsianOption("geometric", "put", underlying=80, strike=85, div=-0.03, riskFree=0.05, maturity=0.25, vol=0.2)
```

BarrierOption	<i>Barrier Option evaluation using Closed-Form solution</i>
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Description

This function evaluations an Barrier option on a common stock using a closed-form solution. The option value as well as the common first derivatives ("Greeks") are returned.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
BarrierOption(barrType, type, underlying, strike,
              dividendYield, riskFreeRate, maturity,
              volatility, barrier, rebate=0.0)
```

Arguments

barrType	A string with one of the values downin, downout, upin or upout
type	A string with one of the values call or put
underlying	Current price of the underlying stock
strike	Strike price of the option
dividendYield	Continuous dividend yield (as a fraction) of the stock
riskFreeRate	Risk-free rate
maturity	Time to maturity (in fractional years)
volatility	Volatility of the underlying stock
barrier	Option barrier value
rebate	Optional option rebate, defaults to 0.0

Details

A closed-form solution is used to value the Barrier Option. In the case of Barrier options, the calculations are from Haug's "Option pricing formulas" book (McGraw-Hill).

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

An object of class `BarrierOption` (which inherits from class `Option`) is returned. It contains a list with the following components:

<code>value</code>	Value of option
<code>delta</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying
<code>gamma</code>	Sensitivity of the option delta for a change in the underlying
<code>vega</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying's volatility
<code>theta</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in t , the remaining time to maturity
<code>rho</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the risk-free interest rate
<code>dividendRho</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the dividend yield
<code>parameters</code>	List with parameters with which object was created

.

Note that under the new pricing framework used in QuantLib, binary pricers do not provide analytics for 'Greeks'. This is expected to be addressed in future releases of QuantLib.

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddebuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also

[AmericanOption](#), [EuropeanOption](#)

Examples

```
BarrierOption(barrType="downin", type="call", underlying=100,  
strike=100, dividendYield=0.02, riskFreeRate=0.03,  
maturity=0.5, volatility=0.4, barrier=90)
```

BermudanSwaption	<i>Bermudan swaption valuation using several short-rate models</i>
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Description

BermudanSwaption prices a Bermudan swaption with specified strike and maturity (in years), after calibrating the selected short-rate model to an input swaption volatility matrix. Swaption maturities are in years down the rows, and swap tenors are in years along the columns, in the usual fashion. It is assumed that the Bermudan swaption is exercisable on each reset date of the underlying swaps.

Usage

```
BermudanSwaption(params, tsQuotes, swaptionMaturities, swapTenors,
volMatrix)
```

Arguments

params	A list specifying the tradeDate (month/day/year), settlementDate, payFixed flag, strike, pricing method, and curve construction options (see <i>Examples</i> section below). Curve construction options are interpWhat (possible values are discount, forward, and zero) and interpHow (possible values are linear, loglinear, and spline). Both interpWhat and interpHow are ignored when a flat yield curve is requested, but they must be present nevertheless. The pricing method can be one of the following (all short-rate models):
G2Analytic	G2 2-factor Gaussian model using analytic formulas.
HWAnalytic	Hull-White model using analytic formulas.
HWTree	Hull-White model using a tree.
BKTree	Black-Karasinski model using a tree.
tsQuotes	Market observables needed to construct the spot term structure of interest rates. A list of name/value pairs. See the help page for DiscountCurve for details.
swaptionMaturities	A vector containing the swaption maturities associated with the rows of the swaption volatility matrix.
swapTenors	A vector containing the underlying swap tenors associated with the columns of the swaption volatility matrix.
volMatrix	The swaption volatility matrix. Must be a 2D matrix stored by rows. See the example below.

Details

This function is based on QuantLib Version 0.3.10. It introduces support for fixed-income instruments in RQuantLib.

At present only a small number of the many parameters that can be set in QuantLib are exposed by this function. Some of the hard-coded parameters that apply to the current version include:

day-count conventions, fixing days (2), index (Euribor), fixed leg frequency (annual), and floating leg frequency (semi-annual). Also, it is assumed that the swaption volatility matrix corresponds to expiration dates and tenors that are measured in years (a 6-month expiration date is not currently supported, for example).

Given the number of parameters that must be specified and the care with which they must be specified (with no defaults), it is not practical to use this function in the usual interactive fashion.

The simplest approach is simply to save the example below to a file, edit as desired, and source the result. Alternatively, the input commands can be kept in a script file (under Windows) or an Emacs/ESS session (under Linux), and selected parts of the script can be executed in the usual way.

Fortunately, the C++ exception mechanism seems to work well with the R interface, and QuantLib exceptions are propagated back to the R user, usually with a message that indicates what went wrong. (The first part of the message contains technical information about the precise location of the problem in the QuantLib code. Scroll to the end to find information that is meaningful to the R user.)

Value

BermudanSwaption returns a list containing calibrated model parameters (what parameters are returned depends on the model selected) along with:

price	Price of swaption in basis points (actual price equals price times notional divided by 10,000)
ATMStrike	At-the-money strike
params	Input parameter list

Author(s)

Dominick Samperi

References

Brigo, D. and Mercurio, F. (2001) *Interest Rate Models: Theory and Practice*, Springer-Verlag, New York.

For information about QuantLib see <http://quantlib.org>.

For information about RQuantLib see <http://dirk.eddelbuettel.com/code/rquantlib.html>.

See Also

[DiscountCurve](#)

Examples

```
# This data is taken from sample code shipped with QuantLib 0.3.10.
params <- list(tradeDate=as.Date('2002-2-15'),
              settleDate=as.Date('2002-2-19'),
              payFixed=TRUE,
              strike=.06,
```

```

method="G2Analytic",
  interpWhat="discount",
  interpHow="loglinear")

# Market data used to construct the term structure of interest rates
tsQuotes <- list(d1w =0.0382,
  d1m =0.0372,
  fut1=96.2875,
  fut2=96.7875,
  fut3=96.9875,
  fut4=96.6875,
  fut5=96.4875,
  fut6=96.3875,
  fut7=96.2875,
  fut8=96.0875,
  s3y =0.0398,
  s5y =0.0443,
  s10y =0.05165,
  s15y =0.055175)

# Use this to compare with the Bermudan swaption example from QuantLib
#tsQuotes <- list(flat=0.04875825)

# Swaption volatility matrix with corresponding maturities and tenors
swaptionMaturities <- c(1,2,3,4,5)

swapTenors <- c(1,2,3,4,5)

volMatrix <- matrix(
  c(0.1490, 0.1340, 0.1228, 0.1189, 0.1148,
    0.1290, 0.1201, 0.1146, 0.1108, 0.1040,
    0.1149, 0.1112, 0.1070, 0.1010, 0.0957,
    0.1047, 0.1021, 0.0980, 0.0951, 0.1270,
    0.1000, 0.0950, 0.0900, 0.1230, 0.1160),
  ncol=5, byrow=TRUE)

# Price the Bermudan swaption
pricing <- BermudanSwaption(params, tsQuotes,
  swaptionMaturities, swapTenors, volMatrix)
summary(pricing)

```

BinaryOption

Binary Option evaluation using Closed-Form solution

Description

This function evaluations an Binary option on a common stock using a closed-form solution. The option value as well as the common first derivatives ("Greeks") are returned.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
BinaryOption(binType, type, excType, underlying,
             strike, dividendYield,
             riskFreeRate, maturity, volatility, cashPayoff)
```

Arguments

binType	A string with one of the values cash, asset or gap to select CashOrNothing, AssetOrNothing or Gap payoff profiles
type	A string with one of the values call or put
excType	A string with one of the values european or american to denote the exercise type
underlying	Current price of the underlying stock
strike	Strike price of the option
dividendYield	Continuous dividend yield (as a fraction) of the stock
riskFreeRate	Risk-free rate
maturity	Time to maturity (in fractional years)
volatility	Volatility of the underlying stock
cashPayoff	Payout amount

Details

A closed-form solution is used to value the Binary Option.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

An object of class BinaryOption (which inherits from class [Option](#)) is returned. It contains a list with the following components:

value	Value of option
delta	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying
gamma	Sensitivity of the option delta for a change in the underlying
vega	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying's volatility
theta	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in t, the remaining time to maturity
rho	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the risk-free interest rate
dividendRho	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the dividend yield
parameters	List with parameters with which object was created

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddebuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also

[AmericanOption](#), [EuropeanOption](#)

Examples

```
BinaryOption(binType="asset", type="call", excType="european", underlying=100, strike=100, dividendYield=0.02,
             riskFreeRate=0.03, maturity=0.5, volatility=0.4, cashPayoff=10)
```

BinaryOptionImpliedVolatility

Implied Volatility calculation for Binary Option

Description

The BinaryOptionImpliedVolatility function solves for the (unobservable) implied volatility, given an option price as well as the other required parameters to value an option.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
BinaryOptionImpliedVolatility(type, value, underlying,
                              strike, dividendYield, riskFreeRate, maturity, volatility,
                              cashPayoff=1)
```

Arguments

type	A string with one of the values call, put or straddle
value	Value of the option (used only for ImpliedVolatility calculation)
underlying	Current price of the underlying stock
strike	Strike price of the option
dividendYield	Continuous dividend yield (as a fraction) of the stock
riskFreeRate	Risk-free rate
maturity	Time to maturity (in fractional years)
volatility	Initial guess for the volatility of the underlying stock
cashPayoff	Binary payout if options is exercised, default is 1

Details

The Finite Differences method is used to value the Binary Option. Implied volatilities are then calculated numerically.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The `BinaryOptionImpliedVolatility` function returns an object of class `ImpliedVolatility`. It contains a list with the following elements:

<code>impliedVol</code>	The volatility implied by the given market prices
<code>parameters</code>	List with the option parameters used

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also

[EuropeanOption](#), [AmericanOption](#), [BinaryOption](#)

Examples

```
BinaryOptionImpliedVolatility("call", value=4.50, strike=100, 100, 0.02, 0.03, 0.5, 0.4, 10)
```

Bond

Base class for Bond price evaluation

Description

This class forms the basis from which the more specific classes are derived.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Bond'
print(x, digits=5, ...)
## S3 method for class 'Bond'
plot(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'Bond'
summary(object, digits=5, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Any Bond object derived from this base class
object	Any Bond object derived from this base class
digits	Number of digits of precision shown
...	Further arguments

Details

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

None, but side effects of displaying content.

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Khanh Nguyen <knguyen@cs.umb.edu>; Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

Examples

```
## This data is taken from sample code shipped with QuantLib 0.9.7
## from the file Examples/Swap/swapvaluation
params <- list(tradeDate=as.Date('2004-09-20'),
              settleDate=as.Date('2004-09-22'),
              dt=.25,
              interpWhat="discount",
              interpHow="loglinear")
setEvaluationDate(as.Date("2004-11-22"))

## We got numerical issues for the spline interpolation if we add
## any on of these three extra futures, at least with QuantLib 0.9.7
## The curve data comes from QuantLib's Examples/Swap/swapvaluation.cpp
tsQuotes <- list(d1w = 0.0382,
                d1m = 0.0372,
                fut1=96.2875,
                fut2=96.7875,
                fut3=96.9875,
                fut4=96.6875,
                fut5=96.4875,
```

```

        fut6=96.3875,
        fut7=96.2875,
        fut8=96.0875,
        s2y = 0.037125,
        s3y = 0.0398,
        s5y = 0.0443,
        s10y = 0.05165,
        s15y = 0.055175)

times <- seq(0,10,.1)

discountCurve <- DiscountCurve(params, tsQuotes, times)

# price a zero coupon bond
bondparams <- list(faceAmount=100, issueDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"),
                  maturityDate=as.Date("2008-11-30"), redemption=100 )
dateparams <- list(settlementDays=1, calendar="us", businessDayConvention=4)
ZeroCouponBond(bondparams, discountCurve, dateparams)

# price a fixed rate coupon bond

bondparams <- list(faceAmount=100, issueDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"),
                  maturityDate=as.Date("2008-11-30"), redemption=100,
                  effectiveDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"))
dateparams <- list(settlementDays=1, calendar="us", dayCounter = 1, period=3,
                  businessDayConvention = 4, terminationDateConvention=4,
                  dateGeneration=1, endOfMonth=1)
rates <- c(0.02875)
FixedRateBond(bondparams, rates, discountCurve, dateparams)

# price a floating rate bond
bondparams <- list(faceAmount=100, issueDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"),
                  maturityDate=as.Date("2008-11-30"), redemption=100,
                  effectiveDate=as.Date("2004-12-01"))

dateparams <- list(settlementDays=1, calendar="us", dayCounter = 1, period=3,
                  businessDayConvention = 1, terminationDateConvention=1,
                  dateGeneration=0, endOfMonth=0, fixingDays = 1)

gearings <- c()
spreads <- c()
caps <- c()
floors <- c()

iborCurve <- DiscountCurve(params,list(flat=0.05), times)
ibor <- list(type="USDLibor", length=6, inTermOf="Month",
            term=iborCurve)
FloatingRateBond(bondparams, gearings, spreads, caps, floors,
                 ibor, discountCurve, dateparams)

```

Description

These functions are using internally to convert from the characters at the R level to the enum types used at the C++ level. They are documented here mostly to provide a means to look up some of the possible values—the user is not expected to call these functions directly..

Usage

```
matchBDC(bdc = c("Following", "ModifiedFollowing", "Preceding", "ModifiedPreceding", "Unadjusted"))
matchCompounding(cp = c("Simple", "Compounded", "Continuous", "SimpleThenCompounded"))
matchDayCounter(daycounter = c("Actual360", "ActualFixed", "ActualActual", "Business252", "OneDayCoun
matchDateGen(dg = c("Backward", "Forward", "Zero", "ThirdWednesday", "Twentieth", "TwentiethIMM"))
matchFrequency(freq = c("NoFrequency", "Once", "Annual", "Semiannual", "EveryFourthMonth", "Quarterly")
matchParams(params)
```

Arguments

bdc	A string identifying one of the possible business day convention values.
cp	A string identifying one of the possible compounding frequency values.
daycounter	A string identifying one of the possible day counter scheme values.
dg	A string identifying one of the possible date generation scheme values.
freq	A string identifying one of the possible (dividend) frequency values.
params	A named vector containing the other parameters as components.

Details

The QuantLib documentation should be consulted for details.

Value

Each function converts the given character value into a corresponding numeric entry. For `matchParams`, an named vector of strings is converted into a named vector of numerics..

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Khanh Nguyen <knguyen@cs.umb.edu> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

Description

The `isBusinessDay` function evaluates the given dates in the context of the given calendar, and returns a vector of booleans indicating business day status. `BusinessDay` is also recognised (but may be deprecated one day).

The `isHoliday` function evaluates the given dates in the context of the given calendar, and returns a vector of booleans indicating holiday day status.

The `isWeekend` function evaluates the given dates in the context of the given calendar, and returns a vector of booleans indicating weekend status.

The `isEndOfMonth` function evaluates the given dates in the context of the given calendar, and returns a vector of booleans indicating end of month status.

The `getEndOfMonth` function evaluates the given dates in the context of the given calendar, and returns a vector that corresponds to the end of month. `endOfMonth` is a deprecated form for this function.

The `getHolidayList` function returns the holidays between the given dates, with an option to exclude weekends. `holidayList` is a deprecated form for this function.

The `adjust` function evaluates the given dates in the context of the given calendar, and returns a vector that adjusts each input dates to the appropriate near business day with respect to the given convention.

The `advance` function evaluates the given dates in the context of the given calendar, and returns a vector that advances the given dates of the given number of business days and returns the result. This functions gets called either with both argument `n` and `timeUnit`, or with argument `period`.

The `businessDaysBetween` function evaluates two given dates in the context of the given calendar, and returns a vector that gives the number of business day between.

The `dayCount` function returns the number of day between two dates given a day counter, see [Enum](#).

The `yearFraction` function returns year fraction between two dates given a day counter, see [Enum](#).

The `setCalendarContext` function sets three values to a singleton instance at the C++ layer.

The `setEvaluationDate` function sets the evaluation date used by the QuantLib pricing engines.

Usage

```
isBusinessDay(calendar="TARGET", dates=Sys.Date())
businessDay(calendar="TARGET", dates=Sys.Date()) # deprecated form
isHoliday(calendar="TARGET", dates=Sys.Date())
isWeekend(calendar="TARGET", dates=Sys.Date())
isEndOfMonth(calendar="TARGET", dates=Sys.Date())
getEndOfMonth(calendar="TARGET", dates=Sys.Date())
endOfMonth(calendar="TARGET", dates=Sys.Date())
getHolidayList(calendar="TARGET", from=Sys.Date(), to = Sys.Date() + 5, includeWeekends = 0)
holidayList(calendar="TARGET", from=Sys.Date(), to = Sys.Date() + 5,
```

```

includeWeekends = 0)
adjust(calendar="TARGET", dates=Sys.Date(), bdc = 0)
advance(calendar="TARGET", dates=Sys.Date(), n, timeUnit, period, bdc = 0, emr =0)

businessDaysBetween(calendar="TARGET", from=Sys.Date(),
to = Sys.Date() + 5, includeFirst = 1, includeLast = 0)
dayCount(startDates, endDates, dayCounters)
yearFraction(startDates, endDates, dayCounters)
setCalendarContext(calendar, fixingDays, settleDate)
setEvaluationDate(evalDate)

```

Arguments

calendar	A string identifying one of the supported QuantLib calendars, see Details for more
dates	A vector (or scalar) of Date types.
from	A vector (or scalar) of Date types.
to	A vector (or scalar) of Date types.
includeWeekends	boolean that indicates whether the calculation should include the weekends. Default = false
fixingDays	An integer for the fixing day period, defaults to 2.
settleDate	A date on which trades settles, defaults to two days after the current day.
n	an integer number
timeUnit	A value of 0,1,2,3 that corresponds to Days, Weeks, Months, and Year; for more detail, see the QuantLib documentation at http://quantlib.org/reference/group__datetime.html
period	See Enum
bdc	Business day convention. By default, this value is 0 and correspond to Following convention
emr	End Of Month rule, default is false
includeFirst	boolean that indicates whether the calculation should include the first day. Default = true
includeLast	Default = false
startDates	A vector of Date type.
endDates	A vector of Date type.
dayCounters	A vector of numeric type. See Enum
evalDate	A single date used for the pricing valuations.

Details

The calendars are coming from QuantLib, and the QuantLib documentation should be consulted for details.

Currently, the following strings are recognised: TARGET (a default calendar), Canada and Canada/Settlement, Canada/TSX, Germany and Germany/FrankfurtStockExchange, Germany/Settlement, Germany/Xetra, Germany/Eurex, Italy and Italy/Settlement, Italy/Exchange, Japan, UnitedKingdom and UnitedKingdom/Settlement, UnitedKingdom/Exchange, UnitedKingdom/Metals, UnitedStates and UnitedStates/Settlement, UnitedStates/NYSE, UnitedStates/GovernmentBond, UnitedStates/NERC.

(In case of multiples entries per country, the country default is listed right after the country itself. Using the shorter form is equivalent.)

Value

A named vector of booleans each of which is true if the corresponding date is a business day (or holiday or weekend) in the given calendar. The element names are the dates (formatted as text in yyyy-mm-dd format).

For setCalendarContext, a boolean or NULL in case of error.

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

Examples

```

dates <- seq(from=as.Date("2009-04-07"), to=as.Date("2009-04-14"), by=1)
isBusinessDay("UnitedStates", dates)
isBusinessDay("UnitedStates/Settlement", dates)      ## same as previous
isBusinessDay("UnitedStates/NYSE", dates)           ## stocks
isBusinessDay("UnitedStates/GovernmentBond", dates) ## bonds
isBusinessDay("UnitedStates/NERC", dates)           ## energy

isHoliday("UnitedStates", dates)
isHoliday("UnitedStates/Settlement", dates)         ## same as previous
isHoliday("UnitedStates/NYSE", dates)               ## stocks
isHoliday("UnitedStates/GovernmentBond", dates)     ## bonds
isHoliday("UnitedStates/NERC", dates)               ## energy

isWeekend("UnitedStates", dates)
isWeekend("UnitedStates/Settlement", dates)         ## same as previous
isWeekend("UnitedStates/NYSE", dates)               ## stocks
isWeekend("UnitedStates/GovernmentBond", dates)     ## bonds
isWeekend("UnitedStates/NERC", dates)               ## energy

isEndOfMonth("UnitedStates", dates)
isEndOfMonth("UnitedStates/Settlement", dates)      ## same as previous
isEndOfMonth("UnitedStates/NYSE", dates)           ## stocks

```

```

isEndOfMonth("UnitedStates/GovernmentBond", dates) ## bonds
isEndOfMonth("UnitedStates/NERC", dates)           ## energy

getEndOfMonth("UnitedStates", dates)
getEndOfMonth("UnitedStates/Settlement", dates)    ## same as previous
getEndOfMonth("UnitedStates/NYSE", dates)          ## stocks
getEndOfMonth("UnitedStates/GovernmentBond", dates) ## bonds
getEndOfMonth("UnitedStates/NERC", dates)          ## energy

from <- as.Date("2009-04-07")
to<-as.Date("2009-04-14")
getHolidayList("UnitedStates", from, to)
to <- as.Date("2009-10-7")
getHolidayList("UnitedStates", from, to)

dates <- seq(from=as.Date("2009-04-07"), to=as.Date("2009-04-14"), by=1)

adjust("UnitedStates", dates)
adjust("UnitedStates/Settlement", dates)           ## same as previous
adjust("UnitedStates/NYSE", dates)                 ## stocks
adjust("UnitedStates/GovernmentBond", dates)       ## bonds
adjust("UnitedStates/NERC", dates)                 ## energy

advance("UnitedStates", dates, 10, 0)
advance("UnitedStates/Settlement", dates, 10, 1)   ## same as previous
advance("UnitedStates/NYSE", dates, 10, 2)         ## stocks
advance("UnitedStates/GovernmentBond", dates, 10, 3) ## bonds
advance("UnitedStates/NERC", dates, period = 3)    ## energy

from <- as.Date("2009-04-07")
to<-as.Date("2009-04-14")
businessDaysBetween("UnitedStates", from, to)

startDates <- seq(from=as.Date("2009-04-07"), to=as.Date("2009-04-14"),by=1)
endDates <- seq(from=as.Date("2009-11-07"), to=as.Date("2009-11-14"), by=1)
dayCounters <- c(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,1)
dayCount(startDates, endDates, dayCounters)
yearFraction(startDates, endDates, dayCounters)

```

CallableBond

CallableBond evaluation

Description

The CallableBond function sets up and evaluates a callable fixed rate bond using Hull-White model and a TreeCallableFixedBondEngine pricing engine. For more detail, see the source codes in quantlib's example folder, Examples/CallableBond/CallableBond.cpp

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
CallableBond(bondparams, hullWhite, coupon, dateparams)
```

Arguments

bondparams a named list whose elements are:

- issueDate** a Date, the bond's issue date
- maturityDate** a Date, the bond's maturity date
- faceAmount** (Optional) a double, face amount of the bond. Default value is 100.
- redemption** (Optional) a double, percentage of the initial face amount that will be returned at maturity date. Default value is 100.
- callSch** (Optional) a data frame whose columns are "Price", "Type" and "Date" corresponding to QuantLib's CallabilitySchedule. Default is an empty frame, or no callability.

hullWhite a named list whose elements are parameters needed to set up a HullWhite pricing engine in QuantLib:

- term** a double, to set up a flat rate yield term structure
- alpha** a double, Hull-White model's alpha value
- sigma** a double, Hull-White model's sigma value
- gridIntervals.** a double, time intervals parameter to set up the TreeCallableFixedBondEngine

Currently, the codes only support a flat rate yield term structure. For more detail, see QuantLib's doc on HullWhite and TreeCallableFixedBondEngine.

coupon a numeric vector of coupon rates

dateparams (Optional) a named list, QuantLib's date parameters of the bond.

- settlementDays** (Optional) a double, settlement days. Default value is 1.
- calendar** (Optional) a string, either 'us' or 'uk' corresponding to US Government Bond calendar and UK Exchange calendar. Default value is 'us'.
- dayCounter** (Optional) a number or string, day counter convention. See [Enum](#). Default value is 'Thirty360'
- period** (Optional) a number or string, interest compounding interval. See [Enum](#). Default value is 'Semiannual'.
- businessDayConvention** (Optional) a number or string,

business day convention.
 See [Enum](#). Default value is 'Following'.
 terminationDateConvention (Optional) a number or string
 termination day convention.
 See [Enum](#). Default value is 'Following'.

See example below.

Details

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The CallableBond function returns an object of class CallableBond (which inherits from class Bond). It contains a list with the following components:

NPV	net present value of the bond
cleanPrice	price price of the bond
dirtyPrice	dirty price of the bond
accruedAmount	accrued amount of the bond
yield	yield of the bond
cashFlows	cash flows of the bond

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Khanh Nguyen <knguyen@cs.umb.edu> for the implementation; Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

Examples

```
#set-up a HullWhite according to example from QuantLib
HullWhite <- list(term = 0.055, alpha = 0.03, sigma = 0.01,
                 gridIntervals = 40)

#callability schedule dataframe
Price <- rep(as.double(100),24)
Type <- rep(as.character("C"), 24)
Date <- seq(as.Date("2006-09-15"), by = '3 months', length = 24)
```

```

callSch <- data.frame(Price, Type, Date)
callSch$Type <- as.character(callSch$Type)

bondparams <- list(faceAmount=100, issueDate = as.Date("2004-09-16"),
                  maturityDate=as.Date("2012-09-16"), redemption=100,
                  callSch = callSch)
dateparams <- list(settlementDays=3, calendar="us",
                  dayCounter = "ActualActual",
                  period="Quarterly",
                  businessDayConvention = "Unadjusted",
                  terminationDateConvention= "Unadjusted")
coupon <- c(0.0465)

CallableBond(bondparams, HullWhite, coupon, dateparams)
#examples using default values
CallableBond(bondparams, HullWhite, coupon)
dateparams <- list(
                  period="Quarterly",
                  businessDayConvention = "Unadjusted",
                  terminationDateConvention= "Unadjusted")
CallableBond(bondparams, HullWhite, coupon, dateparams)

bondparams <- list(issueDate = as.Date("2004-09-16"),
                  maturityDate=as.Date("2012-09-16")
                  )
CallableBond(bondparams, HullWhite, coupon, dateparams)

```

 ConvertibleBond

Convertible Bond evaluation for Fixed, Floating and Zero Coupon

Description

The `ConvertibleFixedCouponBond` function setups and evaluates a `ConvertibleFixedCouponBond` using QuantLib's `BinomialConvertibleEngine` and `BlackScholesMertonProcess`

The NPV, clean price, dirty price, accrued interest, yield and cash flows of the bond is returned. For detail, see `test-suite/convertiblebond.cpp`

The `ConvertibleFloatingCouponBond` function setups and evaluates a `ConvertibleFixedCouponBond` using QuantLib's `BinomialConvertibleEngine` and `BlackScholesMertonProcess`

The NPV, clean price, dirty price, accrued interest, yield and cash flows of the bond is returned. For detail, see `test-suite/convertiblebond.cpp`

The `ConvertibleZeroCouponBond` function setups and evaluates a `ConvertibleFixedCouponBond` using QuantLib's `BinomialConvertibleEngine` and `BlackScholesMertonProcess`

The NPV, clean price, dirty price, accrued interest, yield and cash flows of the bond is returned. For detail, see `test-suite/convertiblebond.cpp`.

Usage

```

## Default S3 method:
ConvertibleFloatingCouponBond(bondparams, iborindex, spread, process, dateparams)
## Default S3 method:
ConvertibleFixedCouponBond(bondparams, coupon, process, dateparams)
## Default S3 method:
ConvertibleZeroCouponBond(bondparams, process, dateparams)

```

Arguments

`bondparams` bond parameters, a named list whose elements are:

<code>issueDate</code>	a Date, the bond's issue date
<code>maturityDate</code>	a Date, the bond's maturity date
<code>creditSpread</code>	a double, credit spread parameter in the constructor of the bond.
<code>conversionRatio</code>	a double, conversion ratio parameter in the constructor of the bond.
<code>exercise</code>	(Optional) a string, either "eu" for European option, or "am" for American option. Default value is 'am'.
<code>faceAmount</code>	(Optional) a double, face amount of the bond. Default value is 100.
<code>redemption</code>	(Optional) a double, percentage of the initial face amount that will be returned at maturity date. Default value is 100.
<code>divSch</code>	(Optional) a data frame whose columns are "Type", "Amount", "Rate", and "Date" corresponding to QuantLib's DividendSchedule. Default value is an empty frame, or no dividend.
<code>callSch</code>	(Optional) a data frame whose columns are "Price", "Type" and "Date" corresponding to QuantLib's CallabilitySchedule. Default is an empty frame, or no callability.
<code>iborindex</code>	a DiscountCurve object, represents an IborIndex
<code>spread</code>	a double vector, represents parameter 'spreads' in ConvertibleFloatingBond's constructor.
<code>coupon</code>	a double vector of coupon rate
<code>process</code>	arguments to construct a BlackScholes process and set up the binomial pricing engine for this bond.
<code>underlying</code>	a double, flat underlying term structure
<code>volatility</code>	a double, flat volatility term structure
<code>dividendYield</code>	a DiscountCurve object
<code>riskFreeRate</code>	a DiscountCurve object

dateparams	(Optional) a named list, QuantLib's date parameters of the bond.
settlementDays	(Optional) a double, settlement days. Default value is 1.
calendar	(Optional) a string, either 'us' or 'uk' corresponding to US Government Bond calendar and UK Exchange calendar. Default value is 'us'.
dayCounter	(Optional) a number or string, day counter convention. See Enum . Default value is 'Thirty360'
period	(Optional) a number or string, interest compounding interval. See Enum . Default value is 'Semiannual'.
businessDayConvention	(Optional) a number or string, business day convention. See Enum . Default value is 'Following'.

See the examples below.

Details

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The `ConvertibleFloatingCouponBond` function returns an object of class `ConvertibleFloatingCouponBond` (which inherits from class `Bond`). It contains a list with the following components:

NPV	net present value of the bond
cleanPrice	price price of the bond
dirtyPrice	dirty price of the bond
accruedAmount	accrued amount of the bond
yield	yield of the bond
cashFlows	cash flows of the bond

The `ConvertibleFixedCouponBond` function returns an object of class `ConvertibleFixedCouponBond` (which inherits from class `Bond`). It contains a list with the following components:

NPV	net present value of the bond
cleanPrice	price price of the bond
dirtyPrice	dirty price of the bond
accruedAmount	accrued amount of the bond
yield	yield of the bond
cashFlows	cash flows of the bond

The `ConvertibleZeroCouponBond` function returns an object of class `ConvertibleZeroCouponBond` (which inherits from class `Bond`). It contains a list with the following components:

<code>NPV</code>	net present value of the bond
<code>cleanPrice</code>	price price of the bond
<code>dirtyPrice</code>	dirty price of the bond
<code>accruedAmount</code>	accrued amount of the bond
<code>yield</code>	yield of the bond
<code>cashFlows</code>	cash flows of the bond

Author(s)

Khanh Nguyen <knguyen@cs.umb.edu> for the implementation; Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org/> for details on QuantLib.

Examples

```
#this follow an example in test-suite/convertiblebond.cpp
params <- list(tradeDate=Sys.Date()-2,
              settleDate=Sys.Date(),
              dt=.25,
              interpWhat="discount",
              interpHow="loglinear")

dividendYield <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.02))
riskFreeRate <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.05))

dividendSchedule <- data.frame(Type=character(0), Amount=numeric(0),
                              Rate = numeric(0), Date = as.Date(character(0)))
callabilitySchedule <- data.frame(Price = numeric(0), Type=character(0),
                                  Date = as.Date(character(0)))

process <- list(underlying=50, divYield = dividendYield,
              rff = riskFreeRate, volatility=0.15)

today <- Sys.Date()
bondparams <- list(exercise="am", faceAmount=100,
                  divSch = dividendSchedule,
                  callSch = callabilitySchedule,
                  redemption=100,
                  creditSpread=0.005,
                  conversionRatio = 0.0000000001,
                  issueDate=as.Date(today+2),
                  maturityDate=as.Date(today+3650))
dateparams <- list(settlementDays=3,
```

```

        dayCounter="ActualActual",
        period = "Semiannual", calendar = "us",
        businessDayConvention="Following")

lengths <- c(2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26,28,30)
coupons <- c( 0.0200, 0.0225, 0.0250, 0.0275, 0.0300,
             0.0325, 0.0350, 0.0375, 0.0400, 0.0425,
             0.0450, 0.0475, 0.0500, 0.0525, 0.0550 )
marketQuotes <- rep(100, length(lengths))
curvedateparams <- list(settlementDays=0, period="Annual",
                       dayCounter="ActualActual",
                       businessDayConvention = "Unadjusted")
curveparams <- list(method="ExponentialSplinesFitting",
                   origDate = Sys.Date())
curve <- FittedBondCurve(curveparams, lengths, coupons, marketQuotes, curvedateparams)
iborindex <- list(type="USDLibor", length=6,
                 inTermOf="Month", term=curve)

spreads <- c()
#ConvertibleFloatingCouponBond(bondparams, iborindex, spreads, process, dateparams)

#example using default values
#ConvertibleFloatingCouponBond(bondparams, iborindex,spreads, process)

dateparams <- list(settlementDays=3,
                  period = "Semiannual",
                  businessDayConvention="Unadjusted")

bondparams <- list(
    creditSpread=0.005, conversionRatio = 0.0000000001,
    issueDate=as.Date(today+2),
    maturityDate=as.Date(today+3650))
#ConvertibleFloatingCouponBond(bondparams, iborindex,
#spreads, process, dateparams)

#this follow an example in test-suite/convertiblebond.cpp
#for ConvertibleFixedCouponBond

#set up arguments to build a pricing engine.
params <- list(tradeDate=Sys.Date()-2,
              settleDate=Sys.Date(),
              dt=.25,
              interpWhat="discount",
              interpHow="loglinear")
times <- seq(0,10,.1)

dividendYield <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.02), times)
riskFreeRate <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.05), times)

dividendSchedule <- data.frame(Type=character(0), Amount=numeric(0),
                              Rate = numeric(0), Date = as.Date(character(0)))

```

```

callabilitySchedule <- data.frame(Price = numeric(0), Type=character(0),
                                  Date = as.Date(character(0)))

process <- list(underlying=50, divYield = dividendYield,
               rff = riskFreeRate, volatility=0.15)

today <- Sys.Date()
bondparams <- list(exercise="am", faceAmount=100, divSch = dividendSchedule,
                  callSch = callabilitySchedule, redemption=100,
                  creditSpread=0.005, conversionRatio = 0.0000000001,
                  issueDate=as.Date(today+2),
                  maturityDate=as.Date(today+3650))
dateparams <- list(settlementDays=3,
                  dayCounter="Actual360",
                  period = "Once", calendar = "us",
                  businessDayConvention="Following"
                  )
coupon <- c(0.05)
ConvertibleFixedCouponBond(bondparams, coupon, process, dateparams)

#example with default value
ConvertibleFixedCouponBond(bondparams, coupon, process)

dateparams <- list(settlementDays=3,
                  dayCounter="Actual360")
ConvertibleFixedCouponBond(bondparams, coupon, process, dateparams)

bondparams <- list(creditSpread=0.005, conversionRatio = 0.0000000001,
                  issueDate=as.Date(today+2),
                  maturityDate=as.Date(today+3650))
ConvertibleFixedCouponBond(bondparams, coupon, process, dateparams)

#this follow an example in test-suite/convertiblebond.cpp
params <- list(tradeDate=Sys.Date()-2,
              settleDate=Sys.Date(),
              dt=.25,
              interpWhat="discount",
              interpHow="loglinear")
times <- seq(0,10,.1)

dividendYield <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.02), times)
riskFreeRate <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.05), times)

dividendSchedule <- data.frame(Type=character(0), Amount=numeric(0),
                               Rate = numeric(0), Date = as.Date(character(0)))
callabilitySchedule <- data.frame(Price = numeric(0), Type=character(0),
                                  Date = as.Date(character(0)))

process <- list(underlying=50, divYield = dividendYield,
               rff = riskFreeRate, volatility=0.15)

```

```

today <- Sys.Date()
bondparams <- list(exercise="am", faceAmount=100, divSch = dividendSchedule,
                  callSch = callabilitySchedule, redemption=100,
                  creditSpread=0.005, conversionRatio = 0.0000000001,
                  issueDate=as.Date(today+2),
                  maturityDate=as.Date(today+3650))
dateparams <- list(settlementDays=3,
                  dayCounter="Actual360",
                  period = "Once", calendar = "us",
                  businessDayConvention="Following"
                  )

ConvertibleZeroCouponBond(bondparams, process, dateparams)

#example with default values
ConvertibleZeroCouponBond(bondparams, process)

bondparams <- list(creditSpread=0.005,
                  conversionRatio=0.0000000001,
                  issueDate=as.Date(today+2),
                  maturityDate=as.Date(today+3650))

dateparams <- list(settlementDays=3, dayCounter='Actual360')
ConvertibleZeroCouponBond(bondparams, process, dateparams)
ConvertibleZeroCouponBond(bondparams, process)

```

DiscountCurve

Returns the discount curve (with zero rates and forwards) given times

Description

DiscountCurve constructs the spot term structure of interest rates based on input market data including the settlement date, deposit rates, futures prices, FRA rates, or swap rates, in various combinations. It returns the corresponding discount factors, zero rates, and forward rates for a vector of times that is specified as input.

Usage

```
DiscountCurve(params, tsQuotes, times)
```

Arguments

params A list specifying the tradeDate (month/day/year), settleDate, forward rate time span dt, and two curve construction options: interpWhat (with possible values discount, forward, and zero) and interpHow (with possible values linear, loglinear, and spline). spline here means cubic spline interpolation of the interpWhat value.

`tsQuotes` Market quotes used to construct the spot term structure of interest rates. Must be a list of name/value pairs, where the currently recognized names are:

<code>flat</code>	rate for a flat yield curve
<code>d1w</code>	1-week deposit rate
<code>d1m</code>	1-month deposit rate
<code>d3m</code>	3-month deposit rate
<code>d6m</code>	6-month deposit rate
<code>d9m</code>	9-month deposit rate
<code>d1y</code>	1-year deposit rate
<code>s2y</code>	2-year swap rate
<code>s3y</code>	3-year swap rate
<code>s5y</code>	5-year swap rate
<code>s10y</code>	10-year swap rate
<code>s15y</code>	15-year swap rate
<code>s20y</code>	20-year swap rate
<code>s30y</code>	30-year swap rate
<code>fut1–fut8</code>	3-month futures contracts
<code>fra3x6</code>	3x6 FRA
<code>fra6x9</code>	6x9 FRA
<code>fra6x12</code>	6x12 FRA

Here rates are expected as fractions (so 5% means .05). If `flat` is specified it must be the first and only item in the list. The eight futures correspond to the first eight IMM dates. The maturity dates of the instruments specified need not be ordered, but they must be distinct.

`times` A vector of times at which to return the discount factors, forward rates, and zero rates. Times must be specified such that the largest time plus `dt` does not exceed the longest maturity of the instruments used for calibration (no extrapolation).

Details

This function is based on QuantLib Version 0.3.10. It introduces support for fixed-income instruments in RQuantLib.

Forward rates and zero rates are computed assuming continuous compounding, so the forward rate f over the period from t_1 to t_2 is determined by the relation

$$d_1/d_2 = e^{f(t_2-t_1)},$$

where d_1 and d_2 are discount factors corresponding to the two times. In the case of the zero rate t_1 is the current time (the spot date).

Curve construction can be a delicate problem and the algorithms may fail for some input data sets and/or some combinations of the values for `interpWhat` and `interpHow`. Fortunately, the C++ exception mechanism seems to work well with the R interface, and QuantLib exceptions are propagated back to the R user, usually with a message that indicates what went wrong. (The first part of the message contains technical information about the precise location of the problem in the QuantLib code. Scroll to the end to find information that is meaningful to the R user.)

Value

DiscountCurve returns a list containing:

times	Vector of input times
discounts	Corresponding discount factors
forwards	Corresponding forward rates with time span dt
zerorates	Corresponding zero coupon rates
flatQuotes	True if a flat quote was used, False otherwise
params	The input parameter list

Author(s)

Dominick Samperi

References

Brigo, D. and Mercurio, F. (2001) *Interest Rate Models: Theory and Practice*, Springer-Verlag, New York.

For information about QuantLib see <http://quantlib.org>.

For information about RQuantLib see <http://dirk.eddelbuettel.com/code/rquantlib.html>.

See Also

[BermudanSwaption](#)

Examples

```
savepar <- par(mfrow=c(3,3), mar=c(4,4,2,0.5))

## This data is taken from sample code shipped with QuantLib 0.9.7
## from the file Examples/Swap/swapvaluation
params <- list(tradeDate=as.Date('2004-09-20'),
              settleDate=as.Date('2004-09-22'),
              dt=.25,
              interpWhat="discount",
              interpHow="loglinear")
setEvaluationDate(as.Date("2004-11-22"))

## We get numerical issue for the spline interpolation if we add
## any on of these three extra futures -- the original example
## creates different curves based on different deposit, fra, futures
## and swap data
tsQuotes <- list(d1w = 0.0382,
                 d1m = 0.0372,
                 d3m = 0.0363,
                 d6m = 0.0353,
                 d9m = 0.0348,
                 d1y = 0.0345,
```

```

#          fut1=96.2875,
#          fut2=96.7875,
#          fut3=96.9875,
#          fut4=96.6875,
#          fut5=96.4875,
#          fut6=96.3875,
#          fut7=96.2875,
#          fut8=96.0875,
          s2y = 0.037125,
          s3y = 0.0398,
          s5y = 0.0443,
          s10y = 0.05165,
          s15y = 0.055175)

times <- seq(0,10,.1)

# Loglinear interpolation of discount factors
curves <- DiscountCurve(params, tsQuotes, times)
plot(curves,setpar=FALSE)

# Linear interpolation of discount factors
params$interpHow="linear"
curves <- DiscountCurve(params, tsQuotes, times)
plot(curves,setpar=FALSE)

# Spline interpolation of discount factors
params$interpHow="spline"
## NB Commented out for numerical issues under current parameterisation
#curves <- DiscountCurve(params, tsQuotes, times)
plot(curves,setpar=FALSE)

par(savepar)

```

Enum

Documentation for parameters

Description

Reference for parameters when constructing a bond

Arguments

DayCounter	an int value	
	0	Actual360
	1	Actual360FixEd
	2	ActualActual
	3	ActualBusiness252
	4	OneDayCounter

5	SimpleDayCounter
anything else	Thirty360

businessDayConvention

an int value

0	Following
1	ModifiedFollowing
2	Preceding
3	ModifiedPreceding
anything else	UNadjusted

compounding

an int value

0	Simple
1	Compounded
2	Continuous
3	SimpleThenCompounded

period or frequency

an int value

-1	NoFrequency
0	Once
1	Annual
2	Semiannual
3	EveryFourthMonth
4	Quarterly
6	BiMonthly
12	Monthly
13	EveryFourthWeek
26	BiWeekly
52	Weekly
365	Daily
anything else	OtherFrequency

date generation

an int value to specify date generation rule

0	Backward
1	Forward
2	Zero
3	ThirdWednesday
4	Twentieth
anything else	TwentiethIMM

Details

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation, particularly the datetime classes.

Value

None

Author(s)

Khanh Nguyen <knguyen@cs.umb.edu>

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

EuropeanOption

European Option evaluation using Closed-Form solution

Description

The EuropeanOption function evaluations an European-style option on a common stock using the Black-Scholes-Merton solution. The option value, the common first derivatives ("Greeks") as well as the calling parameters are returned.

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
EuropeanOption(type, underlying, strike,
dividendYield, riskFreeRate, maturity, volatility)
```

Arguments

type	A string with one of the values call or put
underlying	Current price of the underlying stock
strike	Strike price of the option
dividendYield	Continuous dividend yield (as a fraction) of the stock
riskFreeRate	Risk-free rate
maturity	Time to maturity (in fractional years)
volatility	Volatility of the underlying stock

Details

The well-known closed-form solution derived by Black, Scholes and Merton is used for valuation. Implied volatilities are calculated numerically.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The `EuropeanOption` function returns an object of class `EuropeanOption` (which inherits from class `Option`). It contains a list with the following components:

<code>value</code>	Value of option
<code>delta</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying
<code>gamma</code>	Sensitivity of the option delta for a change in the underlying
<code>vega</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the underlying's volatility
<code>theta</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in t , the remaining time to maturity
<code>rho</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the risk-free interest rate
<code>dividendRho</code>	Sensitivity of the option value for a change in the dividend yield
<code>parameters</code>	List with parameters with which object was created

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also

[EuropeanOptionImpliedVolatility](#), [EuropeanOptionArrays](#), [AmericanOption](#), [BinaryOption](#)

Examples

```
# simple call with unnamed parameters
EuropeanOption("call", 100, 100, 0.01, 0.03, 0.5, 0.4)
# simple call with some explicit parameters, and slightly increased vol:
EuropeanOption(type="call", underlying=100, strike=100, dividendYield=0.01,
riskFreeRate=0.03, maturity=0.5, volatility=0.5)
```

EuropeanOptionArrays *European Option evaluation using Closed-Form solution*

Description

The EuropeanOptionArrays function allows any two of the numerical input parameters to be a vector, and a list of matrices is returned for the option value as well as each of the 'greeks'. For each of the returned matrices, each element corresponds to an evaluation under the given set of parameters.

Usage

```
EuropeanOptionArrays(type, underlying, strike, dividendYield, riskFreeRate, maturity, volatility)
oldEuropeanOptionArrays(type, underlying, strike, dividendYield, riskFreeRate, maturity, volatility)
plotOptionSurface(EOres, ylabel="", xlabel="", zlabel="", fov=60)
```

Arguments

type	A string with one of the values call or put
underlying	(Scalar or list) current price(s) of the underlying stock
strike	(Scalar or list) strike price(s) of the option
dividendYield	(Scalar or list) continuous dividend yield(s) (as a fraction) of the stock
riskFreeRate	(Scalar or list) risk-free rate(s)
maturity	(Scalar or list) time(s) to maturity (in fractional years)
volatility	(Scalar or list) volatilit(y)ies of the underlying stock
EOres	result matrix produced by EuropeanOptionArrays
ylabel	label for y-axis
xlabel	label for x-axis
zlabel	label for z-axis
fov	viewpoint for 3d rendering

Details

The well-known closed-form solution derived by Black, Scholes and Merton is used for valuation. Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The EuropeanOptionArrays function allows any two of the numerical input parameters to be a vector or sequence. A list of two-dimensional matrices is returned. Each cell corresponds to an evaluation under the given set of parameters.

For these functions, the following components are returned:

value	(matrix) value of option
delta	(matrix) change in value for a change in the underlying
gamma	(matrix) change in value for a change in delta
vega	(matrix) change in value for a change in the underlying's volatility
theta	(matrix) change in value for a change in delta
rho	(matrix) change in value for a change in time to maturity
dividendRho	(matrix) change in value for a change in delta
parameters	List with parameters with which object was created

The `oldEuropeanOptionArrays` function is an older implementation which vectorises this at the R level instead but allows more general multidimensional arrays.

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also

[AmericanOption](#), [BinaryOption](#)

Examples

```
# define two vectos for the underlying and the volatility
und.seq <- seq(10,180,by=2)
vol.seq <- seq(0.1,0.9,by=0.1)
# evaluate them along with three scalar parameters
EOarr <- EuropeanOptionArrays("call", underlying=und.seq,
                              strike=100, dividendYield=0.01,
                              riskFreeRate=0.03,
                              maturity=1, volatility=vol.seq)
# and look at four of the result arrays: value, delta, gamma, vega
old.par <- par(no.readonly = TRUE)
par(mfrow=c(2,2),oma=c(5,0,0,0),mar=c(2,2,2,1))
plot(EOarr$parameters.underlying, EOarr$value[,1], type='n',
     main="option value", xlab="", ylab="")
topocol <- topo.colors(length(vol.seq))
for (i in 1:length(vol.seq))
  lines(EOarr$parameters.underlying, EOarr$value[,i], col=topocol[i])
plot(EOarr$parameters.underlying, EOarr$delta[,1], type='n',
     main="option delta", xlab="", ylab="")
for (i in 1:length(vol.seq))
```

```

    lines(E0arr$parameters.underlying, E0arr$delta[,i], col=topocol[i])
plot(E0arr$parameters.underlying, E0arr$gamma[,1],type='n',
     main="option gamma", xlab="", ylab="")
for (i in 1:length(vol.seq))
  lines(E0arr$parameters.underlying, E0arr$gamma[,i], col=topocol[i])
plot(E0arr$parameters.underlying, E0arr$vega[,1],type='n',
     main="option vega", xlab="", ylab="")
for (i in 1:length(vol.seq))
  lines(E0arr$parameters.underlying, E0arr$vega[,i], col=topocol[i])
mtext(text=paste("Strike is 100, maturity 1 year, riskless rate 0.03",
                "\nUnderlying price from", und.seq[1],"to", und.seq[length(und.seq)],
                "\nVolatility from",vol.seq[1], "to",vol.seq[length(vol.seq)]),
      side=1,font=1,outer=TRUE,line=3)
par(old.par)

```

EuropeanOptionImpliedVolatility

Implied Volatility calculation for European Option

Description

The `EuropeanOptionImpliedVolatility` function solves for the (unobservable) implied volatility, given an option price as well as the other required parameters to value an option.

Usage

```

## Default S3 method:
EuropeanOptionImpliedVolatility(type, value,
                                underlying, strike, dividendYield, riskFreeRate, maturity, volatility)

```

Arguments

<code>type</code>	A string with one of the values call or put
<code>value</code>	Value of the option (used only for ImpliedVolatility calculation)
<code>underlying</code>	Current price of the underlying stock
<code>strike</code>	Strike price of the option
<code>dividendYield</code>	Continuous dividend yield (as a fraction) of the stock
<code>riskFreeRate</code>	Risk-free rate
<code>maturity</code>	Time to maturity (in fractional years)
<code>volatility</code>	Initial guess for the volatility of the underlying stock

Details

The well-known closed-form solution derived by Black, Scholes and Merton is used for valuation. Implied volatilities are then calculated numerically.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The `EuropeanOptionImpliedVolatility` function returns an object of class `ImpliedVolatility`. It contains a list with the following elements:

<code>impliedVol</code>	The volatility implied by the given market prices
<code>parameters</code>	List with the option parameters used

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also

[EuropeanOption](#), [AmericanOption](#), [BinaryOption](#)

Examples

```
EuropeanOptionImpliedVolatility(type="call", value=11.10, underlying=100,
strike=100, dividendYield=0.01, riskFreeRate=0.03,
maturity=0.5, volatility=0.4)
```

<code>FittedBondCurve</code>	<i>Returns the discount curve (with zero rates and forwards) given set of bonds</i>
------------------------------	---

Description

`FittedBondCurve` fits a term structure to a set of bonds using three different fitting methodologies. For more detail, see `QuantLib/Example/FittedBondCurve`.

Usage

```
FittedBondCurve(curveparams, lengths, coupons, marketQuotes, dateparams)
```

Arguments

<code>curveparams</code>	curve parameters
<code>method</code>	a string, fitting methods: "ExponentialSplinesFitting", "SimplePolynomialFitting", "NelsonSiegelFitting"
<code>origDate</code>	a Date, starting date of the curve


```

curveparams <- list(method="ExponentialSplinesFitting",
                    origDate = Sys.Date())
curve <- FittedBondCurve(curveparams, lengths, coupons, marketQuotes, dateparams)
library(zoo)
z <- zoo(curve$table$zeroRates, order.by=curve$table$date)
plot(z)

```

FixedRateBond

Fixed-Rate bond pricing

Description

The FixedRateBond function evaluates a fixed rate bond using discount curve. More specifically, the calculation is done by DiscountingBondEngine from QuantLib. The NPV, clean price, dirty price, accrued interest, yield and cash flows of the bond is returned. For more detail, see the source codes in QuantLib's file test-suite/bond.cpp.

The FixedRateBondPriceByYield function calculates the theoretical price of a fixed rate bond from its yield.

The FixedRateBondYield function calculates the theoretical yield of a fixed rate bond from its price.

Usage

Default S3 method:

```
FixedRateBond(bond, rates, discountCurve, dateparams )
```

Default S3 method:

```
FixedRateBondPriceByYield( settlementDays=1, yield, faceAmount,
                          effectiveDate, maturityDate,
                          period, calendar="us",
                          rates, dayCounter=2,
                          businessDayConvention=0, compound = 0, redemption=100,
                          issueDate)
```

Default S3 method:

```
FixedRateBondYield( settlementDays=1, price, faceAmount,
                   effectiveDate, maturityDate,
                   period, calendar="us",
                   rates, dayCounter=2,
                   businessDayConvention=0,
                   compound = 0, redemption=100,
                   issueDate)
```

Arguments

bond	bond parameters, a named list whose elements are:	
issueDate	a Date, the bond's issue date	
maturityDate	a Date, the bond's maturity date	
faceAmount	(Optional) a double, face amount of the bond. Default value is 100.	
redemption	(Optional) a double, percentage of the initial face amount that will be returned at maturity date. Default value is 100.	
effectiveDate	(Optional) a Date, the bond's effective date. Default value is issueDate	
rates	a numeric vector, bond's coupon rates	
discountCurve	Can be one of the following:	
	a DiscountCurve	a object of DiscountCurve class For more detail, see example or the discountCurve function
	A 2 items list	specifies a flat curve in two values "todayDate" and "rate"
	A 3 items list	specifies three values to construct a DiscountCurve object, "params" , "tsQuotes", "times". For more detail, see example or the discountCurve function
dateparams	(Optional) a named list, QuantLib's date parameters of the bond.	
settlementDays	(Optional) a double, settlement days. Default value is 1.	
calendar	(Optional) a string, either 'us' or 'uk' corresponding to US Government Bond calendar and UK Exchange calendar. Default value is 'us'.	
dayCounter	(Optional) a number or string, day counter convention. See Enum . Default value is 'Thirty360'	
period	(Optional) a number or string, interest compounding interval. See Enum . Default value is 'Semiannual'.	
businessDayConvention	(Optional) a number or string, business day convention. See Enum . Default value is 'Following'.	
terminationDateConvention	(Optional) a number or string, termination day convention. See Enum . Default value is 'Following'.	

endOfMonth	(Optional) a numeric with value 1 or 0. End of Month rule. Default value is 0.
dateGeneration	(Optional) a numeric, date generation method. See Enum . Default value is 'Backward'

See example below.

settlementDays	an integer, 1 for T+1, 2 for T+2, etc...
yield	yield of the bond
price	price of the bond
effectiveDate	bond's effective date
maturityDate	bond's maturity date
period	frequency of events, 0=NoFrequency, 1=Once, 2=Annual, 3=Semiannual, 4=EveryFourthMonth, 5=Quarterly, 6=Bimonthly, 7=Monthly, 8=EveryFourthWeely, 9=Biweekly, 10=Weekly, 11=Daily. For more information, see QuantLib's Frequency class
calendar	Business Calendar. Either us or uk
faceAmount	face amount of the bond
businessDayConvention	convention used to adjust a date in case it is not a valid business day. See quantlib for more detail. 0 = Following, 1 = ModifiedFollowing, 2 = Preceding, 3 = ModifiedPreceding, other = Unadjusted
dayCounter	day count convention. 0 = Actual360(), 1 = Actual365Fixed(), 2 = ActualActual(), 3 = Business252(), 4 = OneDayCounter(), 5 = SimpleDayCounter(), all other = Thirty360(). For more information, see QuantLib's DayCounter class
compound	compounding type. 0=Simple, 1=Compounded, 2=Continuous, all other=SimpleThenCompounded. See QuantLib's Compound class
redemption	redemption when the bond expires
issueDate	date the bond is issued

Details

A discount curve is built to calculate the bond value.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The FixedRateBond function returns an object of class FixedRateBond (which inherits from class Bond). It contains a list with the following components:

NPV	net present value of the bond
cleanPrice	clean price of the bond
dirtyPrice	dirty price of the bond
accruedAmount	accrued amount of the bond

yield yield of the bond
 cashFlows cash flows of the bond

The `FixedRateBondPriceByYield` function returns an object of class `FixedRateBondPriceByYield` (which inherits from class `Bond`). It contains a list with the following components:

price price of the bond

The `FixedRateBondYield` function returns an object of class `FixedRateBondYield` (which inherits from class `Bond`). It contains a list with the following components:

yield yield of the bond

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Khanh Nguyen <knguyen@cs.umb.edu> for the implementation; Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

Examples

```
#Simple call with a flat curve
bond <- list(faceAmount=100,
            issueDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"),
            maturityDate=as.Date("2008-11-30"),
            redemption=100,
            effectiveDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"))
dateparams <- list(settlementDays=1,
                  calendar="us", dayCounter = 'Thirty360', period=2,
                  businessDayConvention = 4, terminationDateConvention=4,
                  dateGeneration=1, endOfMonth=1)
coupon.rate <- c(0.02875)

params <- list(tradeDate=as.Date('2002-2-15'),
              settleDate=as.Date('2002-2-19'),
              dt=.25,
              interpWhat="discount",
              interpHow="loglinear")
setEvaluationDate(as.Date("2004-11-22"))

discountCurve.flat <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.05))
FixedRateBond(bond, coupon.rate, discountCurve.flat, dateparams)

#Same bond with a discount curve constructed from market quotes
tsQuotes <- list(d1w =0.0382,
```

```

    d1m =0.0372,
    fut1=96.2875,
    fut2=96.7875,
    fut3=96.9875,
    fut4=96.6875,
    fut5=96.4875,
    fut6=96.3875,
    fut7=96.2875,
    fut8=96.0875,
    s3y =0.0398,
    s5y =0.0443,
    s10y =0.05165,
    s15y =0.055175)

discountCurve <- DiscountCurve(params, tsQuotes)
FixedRateBond(bond, coupon.rate, discountCurve, dateparams)

#example with default dateparams
FixedRateBond(bond, coupon.rate, discountCurve)

##exampe with defaul bond parameter and dateparams
bond <- list(issueDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"),
            maturityDate=as.Date("2008-11-30"))
dateparams <- list(calendar="us",
                  dayCounter = "ActualActual",
                  period="Annual")
FixedRateBond(bond, coupon.rate, discountCurve, dateparams)

FixedRateBondPriceByYield(,0.0307, 100000, as.Date("2004-11-30"), as.Date("2008-11-30"), 3, , c(0.02875), , , ,
FixedRateBondYield(,90, 100000, as.Date("2004-11-30"), as.Date("2008-11-30"), 3, , c(0.02875), , , ,as.Date("200

```

FloatingRateBond *Floating rate bond pricing*

Description

The `FloatingRateBond` function evaluates a floating rate bond using discount curve. More specifically, the calculation is done by `DiscountingBondEngine` from `QuantLib`. The NPV, clean price, dirty price, accrued interest, yield and cash flows of the bond is returned. For more detail, see the source codes in `quantlib's test-suite. test-suite/bond.cpp`

Usage

```

## Default S3 method:
FloatingRateBond(bond, gearings, spreads,
                 caps, floors, index,
                 curve, dateparams )

```

Arguments

bond	bond parameters, a named list whose elements are:	
issueDate	a Date, the bond's issue date	
maturityDate	a Date, the bond's maturity date	
faceAmount	(Optional) a double, face amount of the bond. Default value is 100.	
redemption	(Optional) a double, percentage of the initial face amount that will be returned at maturity date. Default value is 100.	
effectiveDate	(Optional) a Date, the bond's effective date. Default value is issueDate	
gearings	(Optional) a numeric vector, bond's gearings. See quantlib's doc on FloatingRateBond for more detail. Default value is an empty vector c().	
spreads	(Optional) a numeric vector, bond's spreads. See quantlib's doc on FloatingRateBond for more detail. Default value is an empty vector c()	
caps	(Optional) a numeric vector, bond's caps. See quantlib's doc on FloatingRateBond for more detail. Default value is an empty vector c()	
floors	(Optional) a numeric vector, bond's floors. See quantlib's doc on FloatingRateBond for more detail. Default value is an empty vector c()	
curve	Can be one of the following:	
a DiscountCurve	a object of DiscountCurve class For more detail, see example or the discountCurve function	
A 2 items list	specifies a flat curve in two values "todayDate" and "rate"	
A 3 items list	specifies three values to construct a DiscountCurve object, "params", "tsQuotes", "times". For more detail, see example or the discountCurve function	
index	a named list whose elements are parameters of an IborIndex term structure.	
type	a string, currently support only "USDLibor"	
length	an integer, length of the index	
inTermOf	a string, period unit, currently support only 'Month'	
term	a DiscountCurve object, the term structure of the index	
dateparams	(Optional) a named list, QuantLib's date parameters of the bond.	
settlementDays	(Optional) a double, settlement days. Default value is 1.	

calendar	(Optional) a string, either 'us' or 'uk' corresponding to US Government Bond calendar and UK Exchange calendar. Default value is 'us'.
dayCounter	(Optional) a number or string, day counter convention. See Enum . Default value is 'Thirty360'
period	(Optional) a number or string, interest compounding interval. See Enum . Default value is 'Semiannual'.
businessDayConvention	(Optional) a number or string, business day convention. See Enum . Default value is 'Following'.
terminationDateConvention	(Optional) a number or string, termination day convention. See Enum . Default value is 'Following'.
endOfMonth	(Optional) a numeric with value 1 or 0. End of Month rule. Default value is 0.
dateGeneration	(Optional) a numeric, date generation method. See Enum . Default value is 'Backward'

See example below.

Details

A discount curve is built to calculate the bond value.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The FloatingRateBond function returns an object of class FloatingRateBond (which inherits from class Bond). It contains a list with the following components:

NPV	net present value of the bond
cleanPrice	clean price of the bond
dirtyPrice	dirty price of the bond
accruedAmount	accrued amount of the bond
yield	yield of the bond
cashFlows	cash flows of the bond

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Khanh Nguyen <knguyen@cs.umbno.edu> for the implementation; Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

Examples

```
bond <- list(faceAmount=100, issueDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"),
            maturityDate=as.Date("2008-11-30"), redemption=100,
            effectiveDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"))
dateparams <- list(settlementDays=1, calendar="us",
                  dayCounter = 'ActualActual', period=2,
                  businessDayConvention = 1, terminationDateConvention=1,
                  dateGeneration=0, endOfMonth=0, fixingDays = 1)

gearings <- c()
spreads <- c()
caps <- c()
floors <- c()

params <- list(tradeDate=as.Date('2002-2-15'),
              settleDate=as.Date('2002-2-19'),
              dt=.25,
              interpWhat="discount",
              interpHow="loglinear")
setEvaluationDate(as.Date("2004-11-22"))

tsQuotes <- list(d1w =0.0382,
                 d1m =0.0372,
                 fut1=96.2875,
                 fut2=96.7875,
                 fut3=96.9875,
                 fut4=96.6875,
                 fut5=96.4875,
                 fut6=96.3875,
                 fut7=96.2875,
                 fut8=96.0875,
                 s3y =0.0398,
                 s5y =0.0443,
                 s10y =0.05165,
                 s15y =0.055175)

## when both discount and libor curves are flat.

discountCurve.flat <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.05))
termstructure <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.03))
iborIndex.params <- list(type="USDLibor", length=6,
```

```

        inTermOf="Month", term=termstructure)
FloatingRateBond(bond, gearings, spreads, caps, floors,
                 iborIndex.params, discountCurve.flat, dateparams)

## discount curve is constructed from market quotes
## and a flat libor curve
discountCurve <- DiscountCurve(params, tsQuotes)
termstructure <- DiscountCurve(params, list(flat=0.03))
iborIndex.params <- list(type="USDLibor", length=6,
                        inTermOf="Month", term = termstructure)
FloatingRateBond(bond, gearings, spreads, caps, floors,
                 iborIndex.params, discountCurve, dateparams)

#example using default values
FloatingRateBond(bond=bond, index=iborIndex.params, curve=discountCurve)

```

ImpliedVolatility *Base class for option-price implied volatility evaluation*

Description

This class forms the basis from which the more specific classes are derived.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'ImpliedVolatility'
print(x, digits=3, ...)
## S3 method for class 'ImpliedVolatility'
summary(object, digits=3, ...)

```

Arguments

x	Any option-price implied volatility object derived from this base class
object	Any option-price implied volatility object derived from this base class
digits	Number of digits of precision shown
...	Further arguments

Details

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

None, but side effects of displaying content.

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also

[AmericanOptionImpliedVolatility](#), [EuropeanOptionImpliedVolatility](#), [AmericanOption](#), [EuropeanOption](#), [BinaryOption](#)

Examples

```
impVol<-EuropeanOptionImpliedVolatility("call", value=11.10, strike=100, volatility=0.4, 100, 0.01, 0.03, 0.5)
print(impVol)
summary(impVol)
```

Option

Base class for option price evaluation

Description

This class forms the basis from which the more specific classes are derived.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Option'
print(x, digits=4, ...)
## S3 method for class 'Option'
plot(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'Option'
summary(object, digits=4, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Any option object derived from this base class
object	Any option object derived from this base class
digits	Number of digits of precision shown
...	Further arguments

Details

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

None, but side effects of displaying content.

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

See Also

[AmericanOption](#), [EuropeanOption](#), [BinaryOption](#)

Examples

```
E0<-EuropeanOption("call", strike=100, volatility=0.4, 100, 0.01, 0.03, 0.5)
print(E0)
summary(E0)
```

ZeroCouponBond

Zero-Coupon bond pricing

Description

The ZeroCouponBond function evaluates a zero-coupon plainly using discount curve. More specifically, the calculation is done by DiscountingBondEngine from QuantLib. The NPV, clean price, dirty price, accrued interest, yield and cash flows of the bond is returned. For more detail, see the source code in the QuantLib file test-suite/bond.cpp.

The ZeroPriceYield function evaluates a zero-coupon clean price based on its yield.

The ZeroYield function evaluations a zero-coupon yield based. See also <http://www.mathworks.com/access/helpdesk/help/t>

Usage

```

## Default S3 method:
ZeroCouponBond(bond, discountCurve, dateparams)

## Default S3 method:
ZeroPriceByYield(yield, faceAmount,
                 issueDate, maturityDate,
                 dayCounter=2, frequency=2,
                 compound=0, businessDayConvention=4)

## Default S3 method:
ZeroYield(price, faceAmount,
          issueDate, maturityDate,
          dayCounter=2, frequency=2,
          compound=0, businessDayConvention=4)

```

Arguments

bond bond parameters, a named list whose elements are:

issueDate	a Date, the bond's issue date
maturityDate	a Date, the bond's maturity date
faceAmount	(Optional) a double, face amount of the bond. Default value is 100.
redemption	(Optional) a double, percentage of the initial face amount that will be returned at maturity date. Default value is 100.

discountCurve Can be one of the following:

a DiscountCurve	a object of DiscountCurve class For more detail, see example or the discountCurve function
A 2 items list	specifies a flat curve in two values "todayDate" and "rate"
A 3 items list	specifies three values to construct a DiscountCurve object, "params", "tsQuotes", "times". For more detail, see example or the discountCurve function

dateparams (Optional) a named list, QuantLib's date parameters of the bond.

settlementDays	(Optional) a double, settlement days. Default value is 1.
calendar	(Optional) a string, either 'us' or 'uk'

	corresponding to US Government Bond calendar and UK Exchange calendar. Default value is 'us'.
businessDayConvention	(Optional) a number or string, business day convention. See Enum . Default value is 'Following'.
	See example below.
yield	yield of the bond
price	price of the bond
faceAmount	face amount of the bond
issueDate	date the bond is issued
maturityDate	maturity date, an R's date type
dayCounter	day count convention. 0 = Actual360(), 1 = Actual365Fixed(), 2 = ActualActual(), 3 = Business252(), 4 = OneDayCounter(), 5 = SimpleDayCounter(), all other = Thirty360(). For more information, see QuantLib's DayCounter class
frequency	frequency of events, 0=NoFrequency, 1=Once, 2=Annual, 3=Semiannual, 4=EveryFourthMonth, 5=Quarterly, 6=Bimonthly, 7=Monthly, 8=EveryFourthWeely, 9=Biweekly, 10=Weekly, 11=Daily. For more information, see QuantLib's Frequency class
compound	compounding type. 0=Simple, 1=Compounded, 2=Continuous, all other=SimpleThenCompounded. See QuantLib's Compound class
businessDayConvention	convention used to adjust a date in case it is not a valid business day. See quantlib for more detail. 0 = Following, 1 = ModifiedFollowing, 2 = Preceding, 3 = ModifiedPreceding, other = Unadjusted

Details

A discount curve is built to calculate the bond value.

Please see any decent Finance textbook for background reading, and the QuantLib documentation for details on the QuantLib implementation.

Value

The ZeroCouponBond function returns an object of class ZeroCouponBond (which inherits from class Bond). It contains a list with the following components:

NPV	net present value of the bond
cleanPrice	clean price of the bond
dirtyPrice	dirty price of the bond
accruedAmount	accrued amount of the bond
yield	yield of the bond
cashFlows	cash flows of the bond

The ZeroPriceByYield function returns an object of class ZeroPriceByYield (which inherits from class Bond). It contains a list with the following components:

price price of the bond

The ZeroYield function returns an object of class ZeroYield (which inherits from class Bond). It contains a list with the following components:

yield yield of the bond

Note

The interface might change in future release as QuantLib stabilises its own API.

Author(s)

Khanh Nguyen <knguyen@cs.umb.edu> for the implementation; Dirk Eddelbuettel <edd@debian.org> for the R interface; the QuantLib Group for QuantLib

References

<http://quantlib.org> for details on QuantLib.

Examples

```
# Simple call with all parameter and a flat curve
bond <- list(faceAmount=100,issueDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"),
            maturityDate=as.Date("2008-11-30"), redemption=100 )

dateparams <-list(settlementDays=1, calendar="us", businessDayConvention='Unadjusted')

discountCurve.param <- list(tradeDate=as.Date('2002-2-15'),
                           settleDate=as.Date('2002-2-15'),
                           dt=0.25,
                           interpWhat='discount', interpHow='loglinear')
discountCurve.flat <- DiscountCurve(discountCurve.param, list(flat=0.05))

ZeroCouponBond(bond, discountCurve.flat, dateparams)

# The same bond with a discount curve constructed from market quotes
tsQuotes <- list(d1w =0.0382,
                d1m =0.0372,
                fut1=96.2875,
                fut2=96.7875,
                fut3=96.9875,
                fut4=96.6875,
                fut5=96.4875,
                fut6=96.3875,
                fut7=96.2875,
                fut8=96.0875,
                s3y =0.0398,
```

```
      s5y =0.0443,
      s10y =0.05165,
      s15y =0.055175)
discountCurve <- DiscountCurve(discountCurve.param, tsQuotes)
ZeroCouponBond(bond, discountCurve, dateparams)

#examples with default arguments
ZeroCouponBond(bond, discountCurve)

bond <- list(issueDate=as.Date("2004-11-30"),
             maturityDate=as.Date("2008-11-30"))
dateparams <-list(settlementDays=1)
ZeroCouponBond(bond, discountCurve, dateparams)

ZeroPriceByYield(0.1478, 100, as.Date("1993-6-24"), as.Date("1993-11-1"))

ZeroYield(90, 100, as.Date("1993-6-24"), as.Date("1993-11-1"))
```

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