Package 'bizdays'

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Title Business Days Calculations and Utilities

Description Business days calculations based on a list of holidays and nonworking weekdays. Quite useful for fixed income and derivatives pricing.

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`bizdays-package` *Business Days Calculations and Utilities*

Description

In many countries the standard approach to price derivatives and fixed income instruments involves the use of business days. In Brazil, for example, the great majority of financial instruments are priced on business days counting rules. Given that the use of business days is somehow vital to handle many tasks. That's the reason why `bizdays` came up, to make these tasks easier. Excel's NETWORKDAYS is fairly at hand and once you have a list of holidays it is quite easy to put your data into a spreadsheet and make things happen. `bizdays` brings that ease to R.

Although R's users have similar feature in packages like `RQuantLib` and `timeDate` it doesn't come for free. Users have to do some stackoverflow in order to get this task accomplished. `bizdays` is a tiny package dramatically focused on that simple task: support calculations involving business days for a given list of holidays.

`bizdays` was designed to work with all common date types and ISO formatted character strings and all methods have support for vectorized operations and handle the recycle rule.

Author(s)

Wilson Freitas

See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/wilsonfreitas/R-bizdays

adjust.date *Adjusts the given dates to the next/previous business day*

Description

Rolls the given date to the next or previous business day, unless it is a business day.

Usage

```
adjust.next(dates, cal)

following(dates, cal)

adjust.none(dates, cal)

modified.following(dates, cal)

adjust.previous(dates, cal)

preceding(dates, cal)

modified.preceding(dates, cal)
```

Arguments

dates	dates to be adjusted
cal	an instance of Calendar

Details

adjust.next and following return the next business day if the given date is not a business day. adjust.previous and preceding are similar, but return the previous business day. modified.following rolls the given date to the next business day, unless it happens in the next month, in this case it returns the previous business day. modified.preceding is similar to modified.following, but rolls the given date to the previous business day.

Value

Date objects adjusted accordingly.

Date types accepted

The argument dates accepts Date objects and any object that returns a valid Date object when passed through as.Date, which include all POSIX* classes and character objects with ISO formatted dates.

Examples

```
adjust.next("2013-01-01", "Brazil/ANBIMA")
following("2013-01-01", "Brazil/ANBIMA")
modified.following("2016-01-31", "Brazil/ANBIMA")
adjust.previous("2013-01-01", "Brazil/ANBIMA")
preceding("2013-01-01", "Brazil/ANBIMA")
modified.preceding("2016-01-01", "Brazil/ANBIMA")
```

---

bizdays *Computes business days between two dates.*

Description

Returns the amount of business days between 2 dates taking into account the provided `Calendar` (or `bizdays.options$get("default.calendar")`).

Usage

```
bizdays(from, to, cal)
```

Arguments

`from`	the initial dates
`to`	the final dates
`cal`	the calendar's name

Value

`integer` objects representing the amount of business days.

Date types accepted

The arguments `from` and `to` accept `Date` objects and any object that returns a valid `Date` object when passed through `as.Date`, which include all `POSIX*` classes and `character` objects with ISO formatted dates.

Recycle rule

These arguments handle the recycle rule so vectors of dates can be provided and once those vectors differs in length the recycle rule is applied.

Date adjustment

`from` and `to` are adjusted when nonworking dates are provided. Since `bizdays` function returns the amount of business days between 2 dates, it must start and end in business days. The default behavior, that is defined in `Calendar`'s instantiation with `adjust.from` and `adjust.to`, reproduces the Excel's NETWORKDAYS. A common and useful setting is `adjust.to=adjust.next` which moves expiring maturities to the next business day, once it is not.

Examples

```
bizdays("2013-01-02", "2013-01-31", "Brazil/ANBIMA")

# Once you have a default calendar set, cal does not need to be provided
bizdays.options$set(default.calendar = "Brazil/ANBIMA")
bizdays("2013-01-02", "2013-01-31")

dates <- bizseq("2013-01-01", "2013-01-10")
bizdays(dates, "2014-01-31")
```

`bizdays.options` *bizdays' options*

Description

`bizdays.options` defines option parameters used internally in `bizdays`.

Usage

```
bizdays.options
```

Format

A `list` object with *methods* `get` and `set` attached to.

Details

Parameters are stored in `bizdays.options` using `get` and `set`

```
bizdays.options$set(option.key=value)
bizdays.options$get("option.key")
```

`bizdays` supports the option `default.calendar`. It defines the default calendar to be used with the functions: `bizdays`, `bizdayse`, `adjust.next`, `adjust.previous`, `is.bizday`, `bizseq`, `offset`.

Examples

```
create.calendar(name = "actual")
bizdays.options$set(default.calendar = "actual")
bizdays("2013-07-12", "2013-07-22")
```

`bizdayse` *Business days and current days equivalence*

Description

`bizdayse` stands for business days equivalent, it returns the amount of business days equivalent to a given number of current days.

Usage

```
bizdayse(dates, curd, cal)
```

Arguments

`dates`	the reference dates
`curd`	the amount of current days
`cal`	the calendar's name

Details

Let us suppose I have a reference date `dates` and I offset that date by `curd` current days. `bizdayse` returns the business days between the reference date and the new date offset by `curd` current days.

This is equivalent to

```
refdate <- Sys.Date()
curd <- 10
newdate <- refdate + 10 # offset refdate by 10 days
# this is equals to bizdayse(refdate, 10)
bizdays(refdate, newdate)
```

Value

An `integer` representing an amount of business days.

Date types accepted

The argument `dates` accepts `Date` objects and any object that returns a valid `Date` object when passed through `as.Date`, which include all `POSIX*` classes and `character` objects with ISO formatted dates.

Recycle rule

These arguments handle the recycle rule so a vector of dates and a vector of numbers can be provided and once those vectors differs in length the recycle rule is applied.

Examples

```
bizdayse("2013-01-02", 3, "Brazil/ANBIMA")
```

bizdiff *Compute the amount of business days between dates*

Description

Returns the number of business days between dates in a given vector of dates.

Usage

```
bizdiff(dates, cal)
```

Arguments

dates	a vector containing the dates to be differenced
cal	the calendar's name

Value

A 'numeric' vector of length 'n-1' (where 'n' is the input vector length), containing the business days computed between pairs of dates.

Date types accepted

The arguments from and to accept Date objects and any object that returns a valid Date object when passed through as.Date, which include all POSIX* classes and character objects with ISO formatted dates.

Examples

```
dates <- c("2017-05-10", "2017-05-12", "2017-05-17")
bizdiff(dates, "Brazil/ANBIMA")
```

bizseq *Create a sequence of business days*

Description

Returns a sequence of dates with business days only.

Usage

```
bizseq(from, to, cal)
```

Arguments

from	the initial date
to	the final date (must be greater than from)
cal	the calendar's name

Value

A vector of Date objects that are business days according to the provided Calendar.

Date types accepted

The arguments from and to accept Date objects and any object that returns a valid Date object when passed through as.Date, which include all POSIX* classes and character objects with ISO formatted dates.

Examples

```
bizseq("2013-01-02", "2013-01-31", "Brazil/ANBIMA")
```

---

calendar-holidays-weekdays

Calendar's holidays and weekdays

Description

Returns calendar's list of holidays and weekdays

Usage

```
holidays(cal)

## Default S3 method:
holidays(cal)

## S3 method for class 'Calendar'
holidays(cal)

## S3 method for class 'character'
holidays(cal)

## Default S3 method:
weekdays(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Calendar'
weekdays(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
weekdays(x, ...)
```

Arguments

cal	character with calendar name or the calendar object
x	character with calendar name or the calendar object
...	unused argument (this exists to keep compliance with weekdays generic)

Examples

```
holidays("actual")
weekdays("actual")
# empty calls return the default calendar attributes
holidays()
weekdays()
```

---

calendar-import-export

Import and export calendars

Description

The calendars can be specified in JSON files and these functions helps with importing and exporting calendars to text files.

Usage

```
save_calendar(cal, con)

load_calendar(con)
```

Arguments

cal	the calendar's name
con	a connection object or a character string.

Details

save_calendar exports a calendar to a JSON file and load_calendar imports.

In load_calenadar, the con argument can be a connection object or a character string specifying either the file or the JSON text.

JSON calendar's specification

Here's an example of a calendar's specification.

```
{
 "name": "Brazil/ANBIMA",
 "weekdays": ["saturday", "sunday"],
 "holidays": ["2001-01-01", "2001-02-26", "2001-02-27", "2001-04-13"],
 "adjust.from": "following",
 "adjust.to": "preceding"
 "financial": true,
}
```

Examples

```
con <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")
save_calendar("actual", con)
load_calendar(con)
```

`calendar-register` *Calendars register*

Description

Every calendar created with `create.calendar` is stored in the calendar register. The idea behind this register is allowing calendars to be accessed by its names.

Usage

```
calendars()

remove_calendars(cals)

has_calendars(cals)
```

Arguments

`cals`	character vector of calendars names

Details

`calendars` returns the object which represents the calendars register. Since the register inherits from `environment`, the calendars are retrieved with the `[[` operator. But the register object has its own `print` generic which helps listing all registered calendars.

`remove_calendars` remove calendars from the register.

Examples

```
# ACTUAL calendar
cal <- create.calendar("Actual")
cal <- calendars()[["Actual"]]
remove_calendars("Actual")
# lists registered calendars
calendars()
has_calendars(c("actual", "weekends"))
```

`create.calendar` *Creates calendars*

Description

`create.calendar` creates calendars and stores them in the calendar register.

Usage

```
create.calendar(
  name,
  holidays = integer(0),
  weekdays = NULL,
  start.date = NULL,
  end.date = NULL,
  adjust.from = adjust.none,
  adjust.to = adjust.none,
  financial = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`name`	calendar's name. This is used to retrieve calendars from register.
`holidays`	a vector of Dates which contains the holidays
`weekdays`	a character vector which defines the weekdays to be used as non-working days (defaults to `NULL` which represents an actual calendar). It accepts: `sunday`, `monday`, `tuesday`, `wednesday`, `thursday`, `friday`, `saturday`. Defining the weekend as nonworking days is `weekdays=c("saturday", "sunday")`.
`start.date`	the date which the calendar starts
`end.date`	the date which the calendar ends
`adjust.from`	is a function to be used with the `bizdays`'s `from` argument. That function adjusts the argument if it is a nonworking day according to calendar.
`adjust.to`	is a function to be used with the `bizdays`'s `to` argument. See also `adjust.from`.
`financial`	is a logical argument that defaults to TRUE. This argument defines the calendar as a financial or a non financial calendar. Financial calendars don't consider the ending business day when counting working days in `bizdays`. `bizdays` calls for non financial calendars are greater than financial calendars calls by one day.

Details

The arguments `start.date` and `end.date` can be set but once they aren't and `holidays` is set, `start.date` is defined to `min(holidays)` and `end.date` to `max(holidays)`. If holidays isn't set `start.date` is set to `'1970-01-01'` and `end.date` to `'2071-01-01'`.

`weekdays` is controversial but it is only a sequence of nonworking weekdays. In the great majority of situations it refers to the weekend but it is also possible defining it differently. `weekdays` accepts a `character` sequence with lower case weekdays (`sunday`, `monday`, `tuesday`, `wednesday`, `thursday`, `friday`, `saturday`). This argument defaults to `NULL` because the default intended behavior for `create.calendar` returns an *actual* calendar, so calling `create.calendar(name="xxx")` returns a *actual* calendar named *xxx*. (for more calendars see Day Count Convention) To define the weekend as the nonworking weekdays one could simply use `weekdays=c("saturday", "sunday")`.

The arguments `adjust.from` and `adjust.to` are used to adjust `bizdays`' arguments `from` and `to`, respectively. These arguments need to be adjusted when nonworking days are provided. The default behavior, setting `adjust.from=adjust.previous` and `adjust.to=adjust.next`, works like Excel's function NETWORKDAYS, since that is fairly used by a great number of practitioners.

Calendars register

Every named calendar is stored in a register so that it can be retrieved by its name (in `calendars`). bizdays' methods also accept the calendar's name on their `cal` argument. Given that, naming calendars is strongly recommended.

See Also

`calendars`, `bizdays`

Examples

```
# ANBIMA's calendar (from Brazil)
holidays <- as.Date(c(
  "2015-01-01", "2015-02-16", "2015-02-17", "2015-04-03", "2015-04-21",
  "2015-05-01", "2015-06-04", "2015-09-07", "2015-10-12", "2015-11-02",
  "2015-11-15", "2015-12-25", "2016-01-01", "2016-02-08", "2016-02-09",
  "2016-03-25", "2016-04-21", "2016-05-01", "2016-05-26", "2016-09-07",
  "2016-10-12", "2016-11-02", "2016-11-15", "2016-12-25"
))
cal <- create.calendar("ANBIMA",
  holidays = holidays,
  weekdays = c("saturday", "sunday")
)

# ACTUAL calendar
cal <- create.calendar("Actual")

# named calendars can be accessed by its name
create.calendar(name = "Actual")
bizdays("2016-01-01", "2016-03-14", "Actual")
```

getbizdays — *Obtaining business days using other dates (or month or year) as reference*

Description

Calculates the number of business days for some specific periof of a year or a month. `getbizdays` returns the number of business days according to a reference than can be another date, a month or an year.

Usage

```
getbizdays(ref, cal = bizdays.options$get("default.calendar"))
```

Arguments

`ref`	a reference which represents a month or year, where the date has to be found.
`cal`	the calendar's name `getbizdays` returns the number of working days according to a reference that can be a month or an year. This reference can be passed as a character vector representing months or years, or as a numeric vector representing years. The ISO format must be used to represent years or months with character vectors.

Examples

```
# for years
getbizdays(2022:2024, "Brazil/ANBIMA")

# for months
getbizdays("2022-12", "Brazil/ANBIMA")
```

getdate — *Obtaining dates using other dates (or month or year) as reference*

Description

Imagine you have one date and want the first or last day of this date's month. For example, you have the date 2018-02-01 and want the last day of its month. You have to check whether or not its year is a leap year, and this sounds a tough task. `getdate` helps with returning specific dates according to a reference than can be another date, a month or an year.

Usage

```
getdate(expr, ref, cal = bizdays.options$get("default.calendar"))
```

Arguments

expr	a character string specifying the date to be returned (see Details)
ref	a reference which represents a month or year, where the date has to be found.
cal	the calendar's name

Details

expr represents the day has to be returned, here it follows a few examples:

- "second day"
- "10th bizday"
- "3rd wed"
- "last bizday"
- "first fri"

expr is a character string with two terms: "<position> <day>"

- positions: first or 1st, second or 2nd, third or 3rd, last and XXth (examples 6th or 11th)
- days: day, bizday, or weekdays (sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat)

getdate returns dates according to a reference that can be a month or an year. This reference can be passed as a character vector representing months or years, or as a numeric vector representing years. The ISO format must be used to represent years or months with character vectors.

Value

a vector of dates according to a reference (month or year)

Examples

```
getdate("10th wed", 2018, "Brazil/ANBIMA")
getdate("last bizday", 2010:2018, "Brazil/ANBIMA")
dts <- seq(as.Date("2018-01-01"), as.Date("2018-12-01"), "month")
getdate("first bizday", format(dts, "%Y-%m"), "Brazil/ANBIMA")
getdate("last bizday", Sys.Date(), "Brazil/ANBIMA")
getdate("next bizday", Sys.Date(), "Brazil/ANBIMA")
getdate("2nd wed", Sys.Date())
getdate("next wed", Sys.Date())
getdate("last wed", Sys.Date())
getdate("next mon", Sys.Date())
getdate("last mon", Sys.Date())
```

is.bizday *Checks if the given dates are business days.*

Description

Returns TRUE if the given date is a business day and FALSE otherwise.

Usage

```
is.bizday(dates, cal)
```

Arguments

dates	dates to be checked
cal	the calendar's name

Value

logical objects informing that given dates are or are not business days.

Date types accepted

The argument dates accepts Date objects and any object that returns a valid Date object when passed through as.Date, which include all POSIX* classes and character objects with ISO formatted dates.

Examples

```
is.bizday("2013-01-02", "Brazil/ANBIMA")

# Once you have a default calendar set, cal does not need to be provided
bizdays.options$set(default.calendar = "Brazil/ANBIMA")

dates <- seq(as.Date("2013-01-01"), as.Date("2013-01-05"), by = "day")
is.bizday(dates)
```

load_builtin_calendars *Load builtin calendars*

Description

bizdays comes with builtins calendars:

Usage

```
load_builtin_calendars()
```

Details

- actual - weekends - Brazil/ANBIMA - Brazil/B3

This function creates and registers these calendars. Once the calendars are loaded they can be used directly by their names.

This function is called in package '.onAttach', so it is not necessary to call it directly. It is for internal use, package development or in situations where the user wants to call bizdays functions without attach the package.

Value

Has no return

Examples

```
bizdays::load_builtin_calendars()
bizdays::calendars()
bizdays::is.bizday("2020-01-01", "Brazil/ANBIMA")
```

`offset` *Offsets the given* `dates` *by* `n` *business days*

Description

Returns the given `dates` offset by the given amount of `n` business days.

Usage

```
offset(dates, n, cal)

add.bizdays(dates, n, cal)
```

Arguments

`dates`	dates to be offset
`n`	the amount of business days to offset
`cal`	the calendar's name

Details

The argument `n` accepts a sequence of integers and if its length differs from `dates`' length, the recycle rule is applied to fulfill the gap.

Value

`Date` objects offset by the amount of days defined.

Date types accepted

The argument `dates` accepts `Date` objects and any object that returns a valid `Date` object when passed through `as.Date`, which include all `POSIX*` classes and `character` objects with ISO formatted dates.

Recycle rule

These arguments handle the recycle rule so a vector of dates and a vector of numbers can be provided and once those vectors differs in length the recycle rule is applied.

Examples

```
offset("2013-01-02", 5, "Brazil/ANBIMA")

# Once you have a default calendar set, cal does not need to be provided
bizdays.options$set(default.calendar = "Brazil/ANBIMA")

dates <- seq(as.Date("2013-01-01"), as.Date("2013-01-05"), by = "day")
is.bizday(dates)
offset(dates, 1)
```

---

other-calendars *Calendars from other packages*

Description

The packages RQuantLib and timeDate (Rmetrics) have functions to compute business days between 2 dates according to a predefined calendar. bizdays creates calendars based on these functions.

Usage

```
load_quantlib_calendars(ql_calendars = NULL, from, to, financial = TRUE)

load_rmetrics_calendars(year, financial = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`ql_calendars`	(QuantLib only) A character vector with the names of QuantLib's calendars. This parameter defaults to NULL, which loads all calendars.
`from`	(QuantLib only) the start date
`to`	(QuantLib only) the end date
`financial`	is a logical argument that defaults to TRUE.
`year`	(timeDate Rmetrics only) a vector with years to create the calendars.

Details

To load QuantLib's calendars use `load_quantlib_calendars` defining which calendar has to be loaded by its name and the range of dates the calendar has to handle. All QuantLib calendars have the `QuantLib` prefix.

To load Rmetrics' calendars use `load_rmetrics_calendars` defining the years the calendar has to handle. All Rmetrics calendars have the `Rmetrics` prefix.

Financial calendars

This argument defines the calendar as a financial or a non financial calendar. Financial calendars don't consider the ending business day when counting working days in `bizdays`. In QuantLib, Financial calendars are those that `includeLast` is set to `FALSE`.

List of calendars

QuantLib Calendars:

- QuantLib/TARGET
- QuantLib/Argentina
- QuantLib/Australia
- QuantLib/Brazil
- QuantLib/Canada
- QuantLib/Canada/Settlement
- QuantLib/Canada/TSX
- QuantLib/China
- QuantLib/CzechRepublic
- QuantLib/Denmark
- QuantLib/Finland
- QuantLib/Germany
- QuantLib/Germany/FrankfurtStockExchange
- QuantLib/Germany/Settlement
- QuantLib/Germany/Xetra
- QuantLib/Germany/Eurex
- QuantLib/HongKong
- QuantLib/Hungary
- QuantLib/Iceland
- QuantLib/India
- QuantLib/Indonesia
- QuantLib/Italy
- QuantLib/Italy/Settlement
- QuantLib/Japan

- QuantLib/Mexico
- QuantLib/NewZealand
- QuantLib/Norway
- QuantLib/Poland
- QuantLib/Russia
- QuantLib/SaudiArabia
- QuantLib/Singapore
- QuantLib/Slovakia
- QuantLib/SouthAfrica
- QuantLib/SouthKorea
- QuantLib/SouthKorea/KRX
- QuantLib/Sweden
- QuantLib/Switzerland
- QuantLib/Taiwan
- QuantLib/Turkey
- QuantLib/Ukraine
- QuantLib/UnitedKingdom
- QuantLib/UnitedKingdom/Settlement
- QuantLib/UnitedKingdom/Exchange
- QuantLib/UnitedKingdom/Metals
- QuantLib/UnitedStates
- QuantLib/UnitedStates/Settlement
- QuantLib/UnitedStates/NYSE
- QuantLib/UnitedStates/GovernmentBond
- QuantLib/UnitedStates/NERC

Rmetrics Calendars:

- Calendar Rmetrics/LONDON
- Calendar Rmetrics/NERC
- Calendar Rmetrics/NYSE
- Calendar Rmetrics/TSX
- Calendar Rmetrics/ZURICH

Examples

```
if (require("RQuantLib")) {
  # loading Argentina calendar
  load_quantlib_calendars("Argentina",
    from = "2016-01-01",
    to = "2016-12-31"
  )
  bizdays("2016-01-01", "2016-03-14", "QuantLib/Argentina")
  # loading 2 calendars
  load_quantlib_calendars(c("UnitedStates/NYSE", "UnitedKingdom/Settlement"),
    from = "2016-01-01", to = "2016-12-31"
  )
  bizdays("2016-01-01", "2016-03-14", "QuantLib/UnitedStates/NYSE")
  # loading all QuantLib's 50 calendars
  load_quantlib_calendars(from = "2016-01-01", to = "2016-12-31")
  bizdays("2016-01-01", "2016-03-14", "QuantLib/Brazil")
}

if (require("timeDate")) {
  # loading all Rmetrics calendar
  load_rmetrics_calendars(2016)
  bizdays("2016-01-01", "2016-03-14", "Rmetrics/NERC")
  bizdays("2016-01-01", "2016-03-14", "Rmetrics/NYSE")
}
```

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