Profit/Loss for Open Positions

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

1   How to use `vprice`

When timestamp is not used

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

When timestamp is used

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

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

2   Examples

With a single asset.

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

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


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

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

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


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

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

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


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

With several assets.

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

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

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


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

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

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

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