

Package ‘ffp’

July 22, 2025

Type Package

Title Fully Flexible Probabilities for Stress Testing and Portfolio Construction

Version 0.2.2

Description Implements numerical entropy-pooling for portfolio construction and scenario analysis as described in Meucci, Attilio (2008) and Meucci, Attilio (2010) <[doi:10.2139/ssrn.1696802](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1696802)>.

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URL <https://github.com/Reckziegel/FFP>

BugReports <https://github.com/Reckziegel/FFP/issues>

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports assertthat (>= 0.2.1), dplyr (>= 1.0.10), forcats (>= 0.5.2), ggdist (>= 3.2.0), ggplot2 (>= 3.3.6), lubridate (>= 1.8.0), magrittr (>= 2.0.3), methods, mvtnorm (>= 1.1-3), purrr (>= 0.3.4), rlang (>= 1.0.6), scales (>= 1.2.1), stringr (>= 1.4.1), stats, tibble (>= 3.1.8), tidyr (>= 1.2.1), vctrs (>= 0.4.1), nloptr (>= 2.0.3), crayon, NlcOptim (>= 0.6)

Suggests copula, covr, ghyp, knitr (>= 1.40), markdown, rmarkdown, roxygen2, spelling, testthat (>= 3.1.4), xts (>= 0.12.1)

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.1

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2022-09-29 15:10:06 UTC

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autoplot.ffp	<i>Inspection of a ffp object with ggplot2</i>
--------------	--

Description

Extends the autoplot method for the ffp class.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ffp'
autoplot(object, color = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ffp'
plot(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of the ffp class.
color	A logical flag indicating whether (or not) the color argument should be added to the ggplot2 aesthetics.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to autoplot.

Value

A ggplot2 object.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

x <- exp_decay(EuStockMarkets, 0.001)
y <- exp_decay(EuStockMarkets, 0.01)

autoplot(x) +
  scale_color_viridis_c()
autoplot(y) +
  scale_color_viridis_c()
```

bind_probs

Stack Flexible Probabilities

Description

This function mimics dplyr [bind](#). It's useful if you have different ffp objects and want to stack them in the tidy (long) format.

Usage

```
bind_probs(...)
```

Arguments

... ffp objects to combine.

Value

A tidy tibble.

The output adds two new columns:

- rowid (an integer) with the row number of each realization;
- key (a factor) that keeps track of the ffp inputs as separated objects.

See Also

[crisp](#) [exp_decay](#) [kernel_normal](#) [kernel_entropy](#) [double_decay](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)

x <- exp_decay(EuStockMarkets, lambda = 0.001)
y <- exp_decay(EuStockMarkets, lambda = 0.002)

bind_probs(x, y)

bind_probs(x, y) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = rowid, y = probs, color = fn)) +
  geom_line() +
  scale_color_viridis_d() +
  theme(legend.position="bottom")
```

bind_views

Stack Different Views

Description

Bind views for entropy programming.

Usage

```
bind_views(...)
```

Arguments

... Objects of the class ffp_views to combine.

Value

A list of the view class.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Invariant
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))
n <- nrow(ret)

# Prior probabilities (usually equal weight scheme)
prior <- rep(1 / n, n)
```

```

# Prior belief for expected returns (here is 0% for each asset)
view_mean <- view_on_mean(x = ret, mean = rep(0, 4))

#' view on volatility
vol <- apply(ret, 2, stats::sd) * 1.1 # volatility 10% higher than average
view_volatility <- view_on_volatility(x = ret, vol = vol)

views_comb <- bind_views(view_mean, view_volatility)
views_comb

ep <- entropy_pooling(p      = prior,
                      Aeq    = views_comb$Aeq,
                      beq    = views_comb$beq,
                      A      = views_comb$A,
                      b      = views_comb$b,
                      solver = "nlminb")

autoplot(ep)

```

bootstrap_scenarios *Flexible Probabilities Driven Bootstrap*

Description

Resamples historical scenarios with flexible probabilities.

Usage

```

bootstrap_scenarios(x, p, n)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
bootstrap_scenarios(x, p, n)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
bootstrap_scenarios(x, p, n)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
bootstrap_scenarios(x, p, n)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
bootstrap_scenarios(x, p, n)

## S3 method for class 'tbl'
bootstrap_scenarios(x, p, n)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
bootstrap_scenarios(x, p, n)

```

Arguments

x	A time series defining the scenario-probability distribution.
p	An object of the ffp class.
n	An integer scalar with the number of scenarios to be generated.

Details

The argument x is supposed to have the same size of p.

Value

A tibble with the number of rows equal to n.

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))
ew <- rep(1 / nrow(ret), nrow(ret))

bootstrap_scenarios(x = ret, p = as_ffp(ew), n = 10)
```

crisp

Full Information by Market Conditioning

Description

Give full weight to occurrences that satisfies a logical condition.

Usage

```
crisp(x, lgl)

## Default S3 method:
crisp(x, lgl)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
crisp(x, lgl)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
crisp(x, lgl)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
crisp(x, lgl)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
crisp(x, lgl)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
crisp(x, lgl)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
crisp(x, lgl)
```

Arguments

x An univariate or a multivariate distribution.

lgl A logical vector with TRUE's and FALSE's indicating which scenarios should be considered.

Value

A numerical vector of class `ffp` with the new probabilities distribution.

See Also

[exp_decay](#) [kernel_normal](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
# invariance (stationarity)
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))

# full weight on scenarios where CAC returns were above 2%
market_condition <- crisp(x = ret, ret[, 3] > 0.02)
market_condition

autoplot(market_condition) +
  scale_color_viridis_c()
```

db	<i>Dataset used in Historical Scenarios with Fully Flexible Probabilities (matrix format).</i>
----	--

Description

Dataset used in Historical Scenarios with Fully Flexible Probabilities (matrix format).

Usage

```
db
```

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 1083 rows and 9 columns.

See Also[db_tbl](#)

db_tbl	<i>Dataset used in Historical Scenarios with Fully Flexible Probabilities (tibble format).</i>
--------	--

Description

Dataset used in Historical Scenarios with Fully Flexible Probabilities (tibble format).

Usage

```
db_tbl
```

Format

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 1083 rows and 9 columns.

See Also[db](#)

double_decay	<i>Flexible Probabilities using Partial Information</i>
--------------	---

Description

Match different decay-factors on the covariance matrix.

Usage

```
double_decay(x, slow, fast)

## Default S3 method:
double_decay(x, slow, fast)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
double_decay(x, slow, fast)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
double_decay(x, slow, fast)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
double_decay(x, slow, fast)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'xts'
double_decay(x, slow, fast)

## S3 method for class 'tbl'
double_decay(x, slow, fast)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
double_decay(x, slow, fast)
```

Arguments

x	An univariate or a multivariate distribution.
slow	A double with the long half-life (slow decay) for the correlation matrix.
fast	A double with the short-life (high decay) for the volatility.

Value

A numerical vector of class ffp with the new probabilities distribution.

References

De Santis, G., R. Litterman, A. Vesval, and K. Winkelmann, 2003, Covariance matrix estimation, Modern investment management: an equilibrium approach, Wiley.

See Also

[kernel_entropy](#) [half_life](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

slow <- 0.0055
fast <- 0.0166
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))

dd <- double_decay(ret, slow, fast)
dd

autoplot(dd) +
  scale_color_viridis_c()
```

empirical_stats*Summary Statistics for Empirical Distributions*

Description

Computes the mean, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, Value-at-Risk (VaR) and Conditional Value-at-Risk CVaR) under flexible probabilities.

Usage

```
empirical_stats(x, p, level = 0.01)

## Default S3 method:
empirical_stats(x, p, level = 0.01)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
empirical_stats(x, p, level = 0.01)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
empirical_stats(x, p, level = 0.01)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
empirical_stats(x, p, level = 0.01)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
empirical_stats(x, p, level = 0.01)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
empirical_stats(x, p, level = 0.01)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
empirical_stats(x, p, level = 0.01)
```

Arguments

x	A time series defining the scenario-probability distribution.
p	An object of the ffp class.
level	A number with the desired probability level. The default is level = 0.01.

Details

The data in x and p are expected to have the same number of rows (size).

Value

A tidy tibble with 3 columns:

- stat: a column with Mu, Std, Skew, Kurt, VaR and CVaR.
- name: the asset names.
- value: the computed value for each statistic.

Examples

```
library(dplyr, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(ggplot2)

ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))

# with equal weights (standard scenario)
ew <- rep(1 / nrow(ret), nrow(ret))
empirical_stats(x = ret, p = as_ffp(ew)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = name, y = value)) +
  geom_col() +
  facet_wrap(~stat, scales = "free") +
  labs(x = NULL, y = NULL)

# with ffp
exp_smooth <- exp_decay(ret, 0.015)
empirical_stats(ret, exp_smooth) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = name, y = value)) +
  geom_col() +
  facet_wrap(~stat, scales = "free") +
  labs(x = NULL, y = NULL)
```

ens

Effective Number of Scenarios

Description

Shows how many scenarios are effectively been considered when using flexible probabilities.

Usage

```
ens(p)
```

Arguments

p An object of the ffp class.

Value

A single double.

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
p <- exp_decay(stats::rnorm(100), 0.01)

# ens is smaller than 100
ens(p)
```

entropy_pooling

Numerical Entropy Minimization

Description

This function solves the entropy minimization problem with equality and inequality constraints. The solution is a vector of posterior probabilities that distorts the least the prior (equal-weights probabilities) given the constraints (views on the market).

Usage

```
entropy_pooling(
  p,
  A = NULL,
  b = NULL,
  Aeq = NULL,
  beq = NULL,
  solver = c("nlinb", "solnl", "nloptr"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

p	A vector of prior probabilities.
A	The linear inequality constraint (left-hand side).
b	The linear inequality constraint (right-hand side).
Aeq	The linear equality constraint (left-hand side).
beq	The linear equality constraint (right-hand side).
solver	A character. One of: "nlinb", "solnl" or "nloptr".
...	Further arguments passed to one of the solvers.

Details

When imposing views constraints there is no need to specify the non-negativity constraint for probabilities, which is done automatically by `entropy_pooling`.

For the arguments accepted in ..., please see the documentation of [nlinb](#), [solnl](#), [nloptr](#) and the examples bellow.

Value

A vector of posterior probabilities.

Examples

```
# setup
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))
n <- nrow(ret)

# View on expected returns (here is 2% for each asset)
mean <- rep(0.02, 4)

# Prior probabilities (usually equal weight scheme)
prior <- rep(1 / n, n)

# View
views <- view_on_mean(x = ret, mean = mean)

# Optimization
ep <- entropy_pooling(
  p      = prior,
  Aeq    = views$Aeq,
  beq    = views$beq,
  solver = "nlminb"
)
ep

### Using the ... argument to control the optimization parameters

# nlminb
ep <- entropy_pooling(
  p      = prior,
  Aeq    = views$Aeq,
  beq    = views$beq,
  solver = "nlminb",
  control = list(
    eval.max = 1000,
    iter.max = 1000,
    trace    = TRUE
  )
)
ep

# nloptr
ep <- entropy_pooling(
  p      = prior,
  Aeq    = views$Aeq,
  beq    = views$beq,
  solver = "nloptr",
  control = list(
    xtol_rel = 1e-10,
    maxeval  = 1000,

```

```

        check_derivatives = TRUE
    )
)
ep

```

exp_decay

Full Information by Exponential Decay

Description

Exponential smoothing twists probabilities by giving relatively more weight to recent observations at an exponential rate.

Usage

```

exp_decay(x, lambda)

## Default S3 method:
exp_decay(x, lambda)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
exp_decay(x, lambda)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
exp_decay(x, lambda)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
exp_decay(x, lambda)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
exp_decay(x, lambda)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
exp_decay(x, lambda)

## S3 method for class 'tbl'
exp_decay(x, lambda)

```

Arguments

x	An univariate or a multivariate distribution.
lambda	A double for the decay parameter.

Details

The half-life is linked with the lambda parameter as follows:

- $HL = \log(2) / \lambda$.

For example: $\log(2) / 0.0166$ is approximately 42. So, a parameter `lambda` of 0.0166 can be associated with a half-life of two-months ($21 * 2$).

Value

A numerical vector of class `ffp` with the new probabilities distribution.

See Also

[crisp kernel_normal half_life](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# long half_life
long_hl <- exp_decay(EuStockMarkets, 0.001)
long_hl
autoplot(long_hl) +
  scale_color_viridis_c()

# short half_life
short_hl <- exp_decay(EuStockMarkets, 0.015)
short_hl
autoplot(short_hl) +
  scale_color_viridis_c()
```

`ffp`*Manipulate the ffp Class*

Description

Helpers and Constructors from `ffp`.

Usage

```
ffp(x = double(), ...)
```



```
is_ffp(x)
```



```
as_ffp(x)
```



```
## Default S3 method:
as_ffp(x)
```



```
## S3 method for class 'integer'
as_ffp(x)
```

Arguments

- `x`
 - For `ffp()`: A numeric vector.
 - For `is_ffp()`: An object to be tested.
 - For `as_ffp()`: An object to convert to `ffp`.
- `...` Additional attributes to be passed to `ffp`.

Details

The `ffp` class is designed to interact with doubles, but the output of `c(ffp, double)` or `c(double, ffp)` will always return a double (not an `ffp` object), since there is no way to guarantee the interaction between a numeric vector and a probability will also be a probability.

Value

- `ffp()` and `as_ffp()` return an S3 vector of class `ffp` (built upon double's);
- `is_ffp()` returns a logical object.

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
p <- runif(5)
p <- p / sum(p)

is_ffp(p)
as_ffp(p)
```

ffp_moments

Moments with Flexible Probabilities

Description

Computes the location and dispersion statistics under flexible probabilities.

Usage

```
ffp_moments(x, p = NULL)

## Default S3 method:
ffp_moments(x, p = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
ffp_moments(x, p = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
ffp_moments(x, p = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
```

```
ffp_moments(x, p = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ffp_moments(x, p = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
ffp_moments(x, p = NULL)
```

Arguments

x A tabular (non-tidy) data structure.

p An object of the ffp class.

Value

A list with 2 elements: mu and sigma.

Examples

```
x <- matrix(diff(log(EuStockMarkets)), ncol = 4)
colnames(x) <- colnames(EuStockMarkets)
p <- stats::runif(nrow(x))
p <- p / sum(p)

ffp_moments(x = x, p = p)

# compare with the standard approach
colMeans(x)
cov(x)
```

half_life	<i>Half-Life Calculation</i>
-----------	------------------------------

Description

Compute the implied half-life of a decay parameter.

Usage

```
half_life(lambda)
```

Arguments

lambda A number.

Value

A single number with the half-life in days.

See Also

[exp_decay](#) [double_decay](#)

Examples

```
half_life(0.0166)
half_life(0.01)
```

kernel_entropy

Partial Information Kernel-Damping

Description

Find the probability distribution that can constrain the first two moments while imposing the minimal structure in the data.

Usage

```
kernel_entropy(x, mean, sigma = NULL)

## Default S3 method:
kernel_entropy(x, mean, sigma = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
kernel_entropy(x, mean, sigma = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
kernel_entropy(x, mean, sigma = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
kernel_entropy(x, mean, sigma = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
kernel_entropy(x, mean, sigma = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
kernel_entropy(x, mean, sigma = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
kernel_entropy(x, mean, sigma = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An univariate or a multivariate distribution.
mean	A numeric vector in which the kernel should be centered.
sigma	The uncertainty (volatility) around the mean. When NULL, only the mean is constrained.

Value

A numerical vector of class `ffp` with the new probabilities distribution.

See Also

[double_decay](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets[ , 1]))
mean <- -0.01 # scenarios around -1%
sigma <- var(diff(ret))

ke <- kernel_entropy(ret, mean, sigma)
ke

autoplot(ke) +
  scale_color_viridis_c()
```

kernel_normal

Full Information by Kernel-Damping

Description

Historical realizations receive a weight proportional to their distance from a target mean.

Usage

```
kernel_normal(x, mean, sigma)

## Default S3 method:
kernel_normal(x, mean, sigma)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
kernel_normal(x, mean, sigma)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
kernel_normal(x, mean, sigma)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
kernel_normal(x, mean, sigma)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
kernel_normal(x, mean, sigma)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
```

```
kernel_normal(x, mean, sigma)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
kernel_normal(x, mean, sigma)
```

Arguments

x	An univariate or a multivariate distribution.
mean	A numeric vector in which the kernel should be centered.
sigma	The uncertainty (volatility) around the mean.

Value

A numerical vector of class ffp with the new probabilities distribution.

See Also

[crisp exp_decay](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets[ , 1]))
mean <- -0.01 # scenarios around -1%
sigma <- var(diff(ret))

kn <- kernel_normal(ret, mean, sigma)
kn

autoplot(kn) +
  scale_color_viridis_c()

# A larger sigma spreads out the distribution
sigma <- var(diff(ret)) / 0.05
kn <- kernel_normal(ret, mean, sigma)

autoplot(kn) +
  scale_color_viridis_c()
```

relative_entropy	<i>Relative Entropy</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Computes the relative entropy of two distributions.

Usage

```
relative_entropy(prior, posterior)
```

Arguments

prior A prior probability distribution.
posterior A posterior probability distribution.

Value

A double with the relative entropy.

Examples

```
set.seed(222)

prior <- rep(1 / 100, 100)

posterior <- runif(100)
posterior <- posterior / sum(posterior)

relative_entropy(prior, posterior)
```

scenario_density	<i>Plot Scenarios</i>
------------------	-----------------------

Description

This functions are designed to make it easier to visualize the impact of a *View* in the P&L distribution.

Usage

```
scenario_density(x, p, n = 10000)

scenario_histogram(x, p, n = 10000)
```

Arguments

x An univariate marginal distribution.
p A probability from the ffp class.
n An integer scalar with the number of scenarios to be generated.

Details

To generate a scenario-distribution the margins are bootstrapped using [bootstrap_scenarios](#). The number of resamples can be controlled with the `n` argument (default is `n = 10000`).

Value

A ggplot2 object.

Examples

```
x <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))[, 1]
p <- exp_decay(x, 0.005)

scenario_density(x, p, 500)

scenario_histogram(x, p, 500)
```

view_on_copula	<i>Views on Copulas</i>
----------------	-------------------------

Description

Helper to construct constraints on copulas for entropy programming.

Usage

```
view_on_copula(x, simul, p)

## Default S3 method:
view_on_copula(x, simul, p)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
view_on_copula(x, simul, p)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
view_on_copula(x, simul, p)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
view_on_copula(x, simul, p)
```

Arguments

x	A multivariate copula.
simul	A simulated target copula.
p	An object of the ffp class.

Value

A list of the view class.

Examples

```

set.seed(1)
library(ggplot2)

# Invariants
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))
u <- apply(ret, 2, stats::pnorm) # assuming normal copula
n <- nrow(u)

#' Prior probability distribution
prior <- rep(1 / n, n)

# Simulated marginals
simul_marg <- bootstrap_scenarios(ret, as_ffp(prior), as.double(n))

# Copulas derived from the simulated marginals
simul_cop <- apply(simul_marg, 2, stats::pnorm) # assuming normal copula

views <- view_on_copula(x = u, simul = simul_cop, p = prior)
views

ep <- entropy_pooling(p = prior, Aeq = views$Aeq, beq = views$beq, solver = "nloptr")
autoplot(ep)

```

view_on_correlation *Views on Correlation Structure*

Description

Helper to construct views on the correlation matrix.

Usage

```

view_on_correlation(x, cor)

## Default S3 method:
view_on_correlation(x, cor)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
view_on_correlation(x, cor)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
view_on_correlation(x, cor)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
view_on_correlation(x, cor)

```

Arguments

`x` An univariate or a multivariate distribution.

`cor` A matrix for the target correlation structure of the series in `x`.

Value

A list of the view class.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Invariant
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))

# Assume that a panic event throws all correlations to the roof!
co <- matrix(0.95, 4, 4)
diag(co) <- 1
co

# Prior probability (usually the equal-weight setting)
prior <- rep(1 / nrow(ret), nrow(ret))

# View
views <- view_on_correlation(x = ret, cor = co)
views

# Optimization
ep <- entropy_pooling(p = prior, Aeq = views$Aeq, beq = views$beq, solver = "nlminb")
autoplot(ep)

# prior correlation structure
stats::cor(ret)

# posterior correlation structure matches the initial view very closely
stats::cov2cor(ffp_moments(x = ret, p = ep)$sigma)
```

view_on_joint_distribution

Views on Joint Distribution

Description

Helper to construct constraints on the entire distribution.

Usage

```
view_on_joint_distribution(x, simul, p)

## Default S3 method:
view_on_joint_distribution(x, simul, p)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
view_on_joint_distribution(x, simul, p)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
view_on_joint_distribution(x, simul, p)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
view_on_joint_distribution(x, simul, p)
```

Arguments

x	An univariate or a multivariate distribution.
simul	An univariate or multivariate simulated panel.
p	An object of the ffp class.

Details

- simul must have the same number of columns than x
- p should have the same number of rows that simul.

Value

A list of the view class.

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
library(ggplot2)

# Invariants
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))
n <- nrow(ret)

#' Prior probability distribution
prior <- rep(1 / n, n)

# Simulated marginals
simul <- bootstrap_scenarios(ret, as_ffp(prior), as.double(n))

views <- view_on_joint_distribution(x = ret, simul = simul, p = prior)
views

ep <- entropy_pooling(p = prior, Aeq = views$Aeq, beq = views$beq, solver = "nlminb")
```

```

autoplot(ep)

# location matches
colMeans(simul)
ffp_moments(x = ret, p = ep)$mu

# dispersion matches
cov(simul)
ffp_moments(x = ret, p = ep)$sigma

```

```
view_on_marginal_distribution
```

Views on Marginal Distribution

Description

Helper to construct constraints on the marginal distribution.

Usage

```

view_on_marginal_distribution(x, simul, p)

## Default S3 method:
view_on_marginal_distribution(x, simul, p)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
view_on_marginal_distribution(x, simul, p)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
view_on_marginal_distribution(x, simul, p)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
view_on_marginal_distribution(x, simul, p)

```

Arguments

x	An univariate or a multivariate distribution.
simul	An univariate or multivariate simulated panel.
p	An object of the ffp class.

Details

- simul must have the same number of columns than x
- p should have the same number of rows that simul.

Value

A list of the view class.

Examples

```

set.seed(1)
library(ggplot2)

# Invariants
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))
n <- nrow(ret)

#' Prior probability distribution
prior <- rep(1 / n, n)

# Simulated marginals
simul <- bootstrap_scenarios(ret, as_ffp(prior), as.double(n))

views <- view_on_marginal_distribution(x = ret, simul = simul, p = prior)
views

ep <- entropy_pooling(p = prior, Aeq = views$Aeq, beq = views$beq, solver = "nlminb")
autoplot(ep)

# location matches
colMeans(simul)
ffp_moments(x = ret, p = ep)$mu

# dispersion matches
cov(simul)
ffp_moments(x = ret, p = ep)$sigma

```

view_on_mean

Views on Expected Returns

Description

Helper to construct views on expected returns.

Usage

```

view_on_mean(x, mean)

## Default S3 method:
view_on_mean(x, mean)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
view_on_mean(x, mean)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
view_on_mean(x, mean)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
view_on_mean(x, mean)

```

Arguments

`x` An univariate or a multivariate distribution.

`mean` A double for the target location parameter of the series in `x`.

Value

A list of the view class.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Invariant
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))
n <- nrow(ret)

# View on expected returns (here is 2% for each asset)
mean <- rep(0.02, 4)

# Prior probabilities (usually equal weight scheme)
prior <- rep(1 / n, n)

# View
views <- view_on_mean(x = ret, mean = mean)
views

# Optimization
ep <- entropy_pooling(p = prior, Aeq = views$Aeq, beq = views$beq, solver = "nlminb")
autoplot(ep)

# Probabilities are twisted in such a way that the posterior
# `mu` match's exactly with previously stated beliefs
ffp_moments(x = ret, p = ep)$mu
```

view_on_rank

Views on Relative Performance

Description

Helper to construct views on relative performance of assets.

Usage

```
view_on_rank(x, rank)

## Default S3 method:
view_on_rank(x, rank)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
view_on_rank(x, rank)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
view_on_rank(x, rank)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
view_on_rank(x, rank)
```

Arguments

x	An univariate or a multivariate distribution.
rank	A integer with the assets rank (from the worst to the best performer).

Details

If rank = c(2, 1) it is implied that asset in the first column will outperform the asset in the second column. For longer vectors the interpretation is the same: assets on the right will outperform assets on the left.

Value

A list of the view class.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Invariants
x <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))
prior <- rep(1 / nrow(x), nrow(x))

# asset in the first col will outperform the asset in the second col (DAX will
# outperform SMI).
views <- view_on_rank(x = x, rank = c(2, 1))
views

ep <- entropy_pooling(p = prior, A = views$A, b = views$b, solver = "nloptr")
autoplot(ep)

# Prior Returns (SMI > DAX)
colMeans(x)[1:2]

# Posterior Returns (DAX > SMI)
ffp_moments(x, ep)$mu[1:2]
```

view_on_volatility	<i>Views on Volatility</i>
--------------------	----------------------------

Description

Helper to construct views on volatility.

Usage

```
view_on_volatility(x, vol)

## Default S3 method:
view_on_volatility(x, vol)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
view_on_volatility(x, vol)

## S3 method for class 'xts'
view_on_volatility(x, vol)

## S3 method for class 'tbl_df'
view_on_volatility(x, vol)
```

Arguments

x	An univariate or a multivariate distribution.
vol	A double for the target volatility structure of the series in x.

Value

A list of the view class.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# Invariant
ret <- diff(log(EuStockMarkets))
n <- nrow(ret)

# Expected a volatility 30% higher than historical average
vol <- apply(ret, 2, stats::sd) * 1.3

# Prior Probabilities
prior <- rep(1 / n, n)

# Views
views <- view_on_volatility(x = ret, vol = vol)
```

```
views

# Optimization
ep <- entropy_pooling(p = prior, Aeq = views$Aeq, beq = views$beq, solver = "nlminb")
autoplot(ep)

# Desired volatility
vol

# Posterior volatility matches very closely with the desired volatility
sqrt(diag(ffp_moments(x = ret, p = ep)$sigma))
```

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