

Package ‘investlabr’

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Title Research Workflows for Macro and Cross-Asset Analysis

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Description Reusable research workflows for macro-financial and cross-asset analysis. The package sits on top of data packages such as 'investdatar' and focuses on transforming existing market and macro data into analysis-ready research tables, factor and indicator constructions, event and regime overlays, sensitivity estimates, scenario comparisons, and research-grade visualization outputs. Portfolio risk-return comparisons use the mean-variance framework of Markowitz (1952) <doi:10.1111/j.1540-6261.1952.tb01525.x>. Research-side volatility simulations include the generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity model of Bollerslev (1986) <doi:10.1016/0304-4076(86)90063-1>.

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URL <https://github.com/OliverLDS/investlabr>

BugReports <https://github.com/OliverLDS/investlabr/issues>

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Contents

brief_data_as_of	3
brief_plot_registry_entry	4
brief_plot_registry_entry_v3	5
brief_plot_registry_validate	7
brief_plot_registry_write	8
brief_plot_registry_write_from_meta	10
brief_score_label	11
eval_event_performance	12
eval_portfolio_performance	13
eval_strat_performance	14
eval_strat_plot_scatter_maxdd_annret	15
eval_strat_plot_tsline_eq	16
factor_bounded_score	18
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_dts	18
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_lines	20
gen_facet_plot_from_multicol_ts	21
gen_grid_of_plots_with_labels	22
gen_plot_comparing_events	24
gen_plot_event_tsline_cum_ret	25
gen_rolling_monthly_stats	26
gen_yield_curve_plot	27
gen_yield_curve_plot_grid	28
get_optimal_weights	29
get_yield_data_DT	29
prep_backtest_result_from_equity	30
prep_fill_forward	31
prep_ratio_ohlc	32
prep_recent_changes	33
prep_series_wide	33
prep_zscore	34
sim_ar1_dgp	35
sim_ar2_dgp	36
sim_ar3_dgp	37
sim_arch1_dgp	38
sim_forward_fan	39
sim_garch11_dgp	40
sim_ma1_dgp	41
sim_scenario_path	41
viz_annotate_event_lines	42
viz_annotate_last_value	44
viz_annotate_regime_bands	45
viz_annotate_source_caption	46
viz_candle_base	47
viz_forward_fan	48
viz_palette_get	49
viz_series_lines	50

<i>brief_data_as_of</i>	3
-------------------------	---

<code>viz_style_get</code>	51
<code>viz_style_set</code>	52
<code>viz_theme_apply</code>	53

Index	55
--------------	----

<code>brief_data_as_of</code>	<i>Calculate a conservative artifact data date</i>
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Description

Calculates the minimum of the latest usable observation date for every required input series. This prevents a high-frequency series from making a mixed-frequency artifact appear fresher than its stalest required input.

Usage

```
brief_data_as_of(series, date_col = "date", completed_before = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `series` Named list of date vectors or data frames containing a date column. Inputs should already exclude observations that were not actually consumed by the artifact.
- `date_col` Date-column name used for data-frame inputs.
- `completed_before` Optional exclusive upper date bound. For Yahoo data, pass the current UTC date to exclude a potentially incomplete current-day bar.

Value

An ISO date string representing the latest common usable observation.

Examples

```
data_date <- brief_data_as_of(list(
  daily = as.Date(c("2025-01-06", "2025-01-07")),
  weekly = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-08"))
))
entry <- brief_plot_registry_entry_v3(
  id = "example-board", title = "Illustrative research board", collection = "macro",
  asset_class = "Rates", indicator_family = "Yield Curve", region = "United States",
  frequency = "Daily", source = "Synthetic data", expected_cadence = "weekly",
  rendered_at = "2025-01-09T12:00:00Z", data_as_of = data_date,
  metadata_updated_at = "2025-01-01", status = "ready",
  plot_image = "plots/example.svg", thumbnail = "thumbnails/example.png", tags = "example"
)
# This example validates metadata without requiring image files.
path <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")
```

```
brief_plot_registry_write(list(entry), path, schema_version = "3.0",
                          generated_at = "2025-01-09T12:01:00Z")
brief_plot_registry_validate(path, require_assets = FALSE)
unlink(path)
```

brief_plot_registry_entry

Build a deprecated schema 2.0 research-artifact registry entry

Description

This constructor is retained for source compatibility. New code should use `brief_plot_registry_entry_v3()`. Legacy dates are never interpreted as artifact render times or editorial metadata dates.

Usage

```
brief_plot_registry_entry(
  id,
  title,
  collection = NULL,
  asset_class,
  indicator_family,
  region,
  frequency,
  source,
  last_updated,
  status = NULL,
  plot_image,
  thumbnail,
  tags,
  subtitle = "",
  summary = "",
  description_md = "",
  section = "",
  source_detail = character(),
  curation_priority = 0,
  plot_html = "",
  related_ids = character(),
  compliance = list(educational_only = TRUE, not_investment_advice = TRUE),
  dashboard = NULL,
  published = NULL,
  featured = NULL,
  sort_priority = NULL,
  canonical_slug = NULL,
  podcast_topics = NULL,
  report_topics = NULL
)
```

Arguments

id, title, asset_class, indicator_family, region, frequency, source,
plot_image, thumbnail, tags
Core registry fields.

collection, status
Nullable schema 2.0 fields. The deprecated dashboard and published arguments are used as fallbacks.

last_updated Legacy schema 2.0 artifact date.

subtitle, summary, description_md, section, source_detail,
curation_priority, plot_html, related_ids, compliance
Optional schema 2.0 fields.

dashboard, published, featured, sort_priority, canonical_slug,
podcast_topics, report_topics
Deprecated schema 1.0 compatibility fields.

Value

A validated schema 2.0 entry that cannot be emitted as schema 3.0.

Examples

```
# For existing schema 2 callers only; the constructor warns about deprecation.
entry <- suppressWarnings(brief_plot_registry_entry(
  id = "legacy-board", title = "Legacy example", collection = "macro",
  asset_class = "Rates", indicator_family = "Yield Curve", region = "United States",
  frequency = "Daily", source = "Synthetic data", last_updated = "2025-01-07",
  status = "ready", plot_image = "plots/example.svg",
  thumbnail = "thumbnails/example.png", tags = "example"
))
entry$last_updated
```

```
brief_plot_registry_entry_v3
```

Build one canonical schema 3.0 research-artifact registry entry

Description

Build one canonical schema 3.0 research-artifact registry entry

Usage

```
brief_plot_registry_entry_v3(
  id,
  title,
  collection,
  asset_class,
  indicator_family,
```

```

    region,
    frequency,
    source,
    rendered_at = NULL,
    data_as_of = NULL,
    metadata_updated_at,
    time_indexed = TRUE,
    expected_cadence,
    status,
    plot_image,
    thumbnail,
    tags,
    subtitle = "",
    summary = "",
    description_md = "",
    section = "",
    source_detail = character(),
    curation_priority = 0,
    plot_html = "",
    related_ids = character(),
    compliance = list(educational_only = TRUE, not_investment_advice = TRUE)
)

```

Arguments

<code>id</code>	Stable machine-safe plot identifier in lowercase kebab-case.
<code>title</code>	Reader-facing plot title.
<code>collection</code>	High-level research collection. One of "macro", "markets", "crypto", or "strategies".
<code>asset_class</code>	Asset-class label such as "Rates".
<code>indicator_family</code>	Indicator-family label.
<code>region</code>	Region label.
<code>frequency</code>	Frequency label.
<code>source</code>	Source label.
<code>rendered_at</code>	UTC artifact-render timestamp in YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ format. Required for ready artifacts.
<code>data_as_of</code>	Latest observation actually represented by the artifact, as an ISO date. Required for ready time-indexed artifacts.
<code>metadata_updated_at</code>	ISO date of the latest material human-authored metadata change.
<code>time_indexed</code>	Whether the artifact contains time-indexed data.
<code>expected_cadence</code>	Expected update cadence of <code>data_as_of</code> . One of "daily", "weekly", "monthly", "event_driven", or "not_time_indexed".

status	Artifact readiness: "draft", "ready", or "archived".
plot_image	Relative primary-plot path.
thumbnail	Relative thumbnail path.
tags	Flat character vector of tags.
subtitle, summary, description_md, section	Optional descriptive fields.
source_detail	Optional source details.
curation_priority	Integer curation priority.
plot_html	Optional relative HTML path.
related_ids	Related artifact ids.
compliance	Named compliance flags.

Value

A canonical schema 3.0 entry. Writers may project it to schema 2.0.

Examples

```
data_date <- brief_data_as_of(list(
  daily = as.Date(c("2025-01-06", "2025-01-07")),
  weekly = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-08"))
))
entry <- brief_plot_registry_entry_v3(
  id = "example-board", title = "Illustrative research board", collection = "macro",
  asset_class = "Rates", indicator_family = "Yield Curve", region = "United States",
  frequency = "Daily", source = "Synthetic data", expected_cadence = "weekly",
  rendered_at = "2025-01-09T12:00:00Z", data_as_of = data_date,
  metadata_updated_at = "2025-01-01", status = "ready",
  plot_image = "plots/example.svg", thumbnail = "thumbnails/example.png", tags = "example"
)
# This example validates metadata without requiring image files.
path <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")
brief_plot_registry_write(list(entry), path, schema_version = "3.0",
  generated_at = "2025-01-09T12:01:00Z")
brief_plot_registry_validate(path, require_assets = FALSE)
unlink(path)
```

brief_plot_registry_validate

Validate a research-artifact plot registry

Description

Validate a research-artifact plot registry

Usage

```
brief_plot_registry_validate(
  registry,
  output_root = NULL,
  require_assets = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

registry Registry object or JSON path. Schemas 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 are readable; schema 2.0 remains the default writer output during migration.

output_root Root for relative asset validation.

require_assets Require referenced assets to exist.

Value

Named validation summary.

Examples

```
data_date <- brief_data_as_of(list(
  daily = as.Date(c("2025-01-06", "2025-01-07")),
  weekly = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-08"))
))
entry <- brief_plot_registry_entry_v3(
  id = "example-board", title = "Illustrative research board", collection = "macro",
  asset_class = "Rates", indicator_family = "Yield Curve", region = "United States",
  frequency = "Daily", source = "Synthetic data", expected_cadence = "weekly",
  rendered_at = "2025-01-09T12:00:00Z", data_as_of = data_date,
  metadata_updated_at = "2025-01-01", status = "ready",
  plot_image = "plots/example.svg", thumbnail = "thumbnails/example.png", tags = "example"
)
# This example validates metadata without requiring image files.
path <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")
brief_plot_registry_write(list(entry), path, schema_version = "3.0",
  generated_at = "2025-01-09T12:01:00Z")
brief_plot_registry_validate(path, require_assets = FALSE)
unlink(path)
```

```
brief_plot_registry_write
```

Write a research-artifact plot registry to JSON

Description

Write a research-artifact plot registry to JSON

Usage

```
brief_plot_registry_write(
  plots,
  path,
  schema_version = "2.0",
  generated_at = Sys.time(),
  source_system = "investlabr",
  base_path_mode = "relative",
  ready_only = FALSE,
  pretty = TRUE,
  published_only = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>plots</code>	Schema 2.0 entries from <code>brief_plot_registry_entry()</code> or canonical schema 3.0 entries from <code>brief_plot_registry_entry_v3()</code> .
<code>path</code>	Explicit output JSON path. No file is written unless a path is supplied; examples should use a location under <code>tempdir()</code> .
<code>schema_version</code>	Output schema. Defaults to compatibility schema 2.0; use "3.0" explicitly for migration testing.
<code>generated_at</code>	Registry-generation timestamp in UTC.
<code>source_system</code>	Source-system label.
<code>base_path_mode</code>	Must be "relative".
<code>ready_only</code>	Keep only ready entries.
<code>pretty</code>	Write pretty JSON.
<code>published_only</code>	Deprecated alias for <code>ready_only</code> .

Value

Invisibly returns the registry written to disk.

Examples

```
data_date <- brief_data_as_of(list(
  daily = as.Date(c("2025-01-06", "2025-01-07")),
  weekly = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-01-08"))
))
entry <- brief_plot_registry_entry_v3(
  id = "example-board", title = "Illustrative research board", collection = "macro",
  asset_class = "Rates", indicator_family = "Yield Curve", region = "United States",
  frequency = "Daily", source = "Synthetic data", expected_cadence = "weekly",
  rendered_at = "2025-01-09T12:00:00Z", data_as_of = data_date,
  metadata_updated_at = "2025-01-01", status = "ready",
  plot_image = "plots/example.svg", thumbnail = "thumbnails/example.png", tags = "example"
)
# This example validates metadata without requiring image files.
```

```

path <- tempfile(fileext = ".json")
brief_plot_registry_write(list(entry), path, schema_version = "3.0",
                          generated_at = "2025-01-09T12:01:00Z")
brief_plot_registry_validate(path, require_assets = FALSE)
unlink(path)

```

```
brief_plot_registry_write_from_meta
```

Build and write a research-artifact registry from metadata sidecars

Description

Build and write a research-artifact registry from metadata sidecars

Usage

```

brief_plot_registry_write_from_meta(
  meta_dir = file.path("config", "publishing", "plots"),
  path,
  output_root = dirname(path),
  resolved_meta_dir = file.path(output_root, "resolved"),
  schema_version = "2.0",
  source_system = "investlabr",
  base_path_mode = "relative",
  ready_only = FALSE,
  pretty = TRUE,
  published_only = NULL
)

```

Arguments

meta_dir	Tracked YAML sidecar directory.
path	Explicit output JSON path. No file is written unless a path is supplied; examples should use a location under <code>tempdir()</code> .
output_root	Root for relative asset paths.
resolved_meta_dir	Run-local metadata emitted by the renderer.
schema_version	Output schema. Defaults to compatibility schema 2.0; use "3.0" explicitly for migration testing.
source_system	Source-system label.
base_path_mode	Must be "relative".
ready_only	Keep only ready entries.
pretty	Write pretty JSON.
published_only	Deprecated alias for ready_only.

Value

Invisibly returns the registry written to disk.

Examples

```
local({
  root <- tempfile("registry-example-")
  dir.create(root)
  on.exit(unlink(root, recursive = TRUE))
  dir.create(file.path(root, "meta"))
  dir.create(file.path(root, "resolved"))
  # Use actual temporary plot artifacts, with explicit synthetic metadata.
  pdf_path <- file.path(root, "example.pdf")
  grDevices::pdf(pdf_path)
  plot(1:3)
  grDevices::dev.off()
  tracked <- list(
    id = "example-board", title = "Example", collection = "macro",
    asset_class = "Rates", indicator_family = "Example", region = "Global",
    frequency = "Event", source = "Synthetic data", status = "ready",
    metadata_updated_at = "2025-01-01", time_indexed = FALSE,
    expected_cadence = "not_time_indexed", plot_image = "example.pdf",
    thumbnail = "example.pdf", tags = "example"
  )
  yaml::write_yaml(tracked, file.path(root, "meta", "example.yaml"))
  jsonlite::write_json(list(
    id = tracked$id, rendered_at = format(Sys.time(), "%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%SZ", tz = "UTC"),
    data_as_of = NULL, metadata_updated_at = tracked$metadata_updated_at,
    time_indexed = FALSE, expected_cadence = "not_time_indexed",
    data_as_of_rule = "not_time_indexed"
  ), file.path(root, "resolved", "example-board.json"), auto_unbox = TRUE, null = "null")
  brief_plot_registry_write_from_meta(
    file.path(root, "meta"), file.path(root, "registry.json"), output_root = root,
    schema_version = "3.0"
  )
})
```

brief_score_label	<i>Format the latest bounded research score</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Format the latest bounded research score

Usage

```
brief_score_label(score, moderate = 40, elevated = 70)
```

Arguments

score	Numeric score on a 0 to 100 scale.
moderate	Minimum score labeled moderate.
elevated	Minimum score labeled elevated.

Value

A concise reader-facing character label.

Examples

```
prep_fill_forward(c(NA, 1, NA, 2))
a <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(0, 2),
  value = c(4, 4.2), series = "A")
b <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(1, 2),
  value = c(3, 3.1), series = "B")
prep_series_wide(list(a, b))
prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
prep_recent_changes(c(4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.15), lookback = 2)
score <- factor_bounded_score(prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4)))
brief_score_label(tail(score, 1))
```

eval_event_performance

Evaluate event performance

Description

Evaluate event performance

Usage

```
eval_event_performance(
  DT,
  event_col,
  event_score_cols = character(0L),
  H = 1L:42L,
  pos_hit_threshold = 0.05,
  neg_hit_threshold = -0.05
)
```

Arguments

DT	data.table with datetime, close; optionally attributes(DT)\$inst_id.
event_col	string; column in DT with 1L at event rows.
event_score_cols	character vector of extra columns to carry per case.

H integer horizons (default 1L:42L).
 pos_hit_threshold Positive return threshold used to count upside hits.
 neg_hit_threshold Negative return threshold used to count downside hits.

Value

Invisibly: data.table (one row) with summary stats and list-cols performance_by_cases, performance_by_horizons.

Examples

```
prices <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:59,
  close = 100 * exp(0.001 * (0:59) + 0.01 * sin(0:59)),
  event_a = as.integer(seq_len(60) %% 10 == 0),
  event_b = as.integer(seq_len(60) %% 12 == 0)
)
attr(prices, "inst_id") <- "Synthetic asset"
a <- eval_event_performance(prices, "event_a", H = 1:5)
b <- eval_event_performance(prices, "event_b", H = 1:5)
gen_plot_event_tsline_cum_ret(a)
gen_plot_comparing_events(a, b, "Event A", "Event B")
```

eval_portfolio_performance

Evaluate optimized portfolio performance

Description

Evaluate optimized portfolio performance

Usage

```
eval_portfolio_performance(bt_res_list, target_return)
```

Arguments

bt_res_list data.table of backtest rows (with list-col log_ret_dt).
 target_return numeric annual target return.

Value

Invisibly: single-row data.table (portfolio backtest) with metrics and list-col log_ret_dt.

Examples

```

datetime <- as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:59
results <- data.table::rbindlist(lapply(1:3, function(i) {
  equity <- exp(cumsum(0.0005 * i + 0.004 * sin((1:60) * i)))
  prep_backtest_result_from_equity(equity, datetime, paste("Asset", i), "Hold")
}))
# Choose a feasible target from the actual synthetic results.
target <- min(results$annual_return)
get_optimal_weights(results, target_return = target)
eval_portfolio_performance(results, target_return = target)

```

eval_strat_performance

Evaluate strategy performance

Description

Evaluate strategy performance

Usage

```

eval_strat_performance(
  DT,
  pos_col_name,
  bg_time = as.POSIXct(NA),
  ed_time = as.POSIXct(NA),
  fee_rate = 7e-04,
  funding_rate = 4e-05,
  interest_rate = 5e-05,
  leverage = 1,
  rf_rate = 0,
  mode = c("new_open", "last_close"),
  fee_sides = 1L,
  tz = Sys.timezone()
)

```

Arguments

DT	data.table with datetime, open, close, and a position column.
pos_col_name	string; name of the position column in DT.
bg_time, ed_time	POSIXct; inclusive start, exclusive end; may be NA.
fee_rate	numeric fee per unit abs(position change).
funding_rate	Legacy funding-rate input retained for compatibility.
interest_rate	Legacy interest-rate input retained for compatibility.
leverage	Legacy leverage input retained for compatibility.

rf_rate	numeric annual risk-free rate.
mode	one of "new_open", "last_close"; execution pricing basis.
fee_sides	Number of sides used when applying the simplified fee model.
tz	Time zone used when coercing input timestamps.

Value

Invisibly: data.table (one row) with metrics and list-col log_ret_dt.

Examples

```
prices <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:39,
  open = 100 + (0:39) / 10,
  close = 100 + (0:39) / 10 + sin(0:39),
  position = rep(c(0, 1), each = 5, length.out = 40)
)
attr(prices, "inst_id") <- "Synthetic asset"
attr(prices$position, "strat_name") <- "Illustration"
attr(prices$position, "strat_par") <- list(window = 5)
result <- eval_strat_performance(prices, "position", tz = "UTC")
eval_strat_plot_tsline_eq(result)
eval_strat_plot_scatter_maxdd_annret(result)

# An external backtest can instead supply an equity curve.
adapted <- prep_backtest_result_from_equity(
  exp(cumsum(0.001 + 0.003 * sin(0:39))), prices$datetime,
  "Synthetic asset", "Illustrative equity curve"
)
adapted[, c("asset_name", "annual_return", "max_drawdown")]
```

```
eval_strat_plot_scatter_maxdd_annret
```

Scatter: annual return vs max drawdown

Description

Scatter: annual return vs max drawdown

Usage

```
eval_strat_plot_scatter_maxdd_annret(
  bt_res_list,
  plot_title = "",
  opt_portfolio_line = FALSE,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL
)
```

Arguments

bt_res_list data.table of backtest rows (from eval_strat_performance()).
plot_title string.
opt_portfolio_line
 logical; unused placeholder.
style Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

ggplot object.

Examples

```

prices <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:39,
  open = 100 + (0:39) / 10,
  close = 100 + (0:39) / 10 + sin(0:39),
  position = rep(c(0, 1), each = 5, length.out = 40)
)
attr(prices, "inst_id") <- "Synthetic asset"
attr(prices$position, "strat_name") <- "Illustration"
attr(prices$position, "strat_par") <- list(window = 5)
result <- eval_strat_performance(prices, "position", tz = "UTC")
eval_strat_plot_tsline_eq(result)
eval_strat_plot_scatter_maxdd_annret(result)

# An external backtest can instead supply an equity curve.
adapted <- prep_backtest_result_from_equity(
  exp(cumsum(0.001 + 0.003 * sin(0:39))), prices$datetime,
  "Synthetic asset", "Illustrative equity curve"
)
adapted[, c("asset_name", "annual_return", "max_drawdown")]
  
```

eval_strat_plot_tsline_eq

Plot equity curve (time series)

Description

Plot equity curve (time series)

Usage

```
eval_strat_plot_tsline_eq(
  bt_res,
  benchmark_bt_res = NULL,
  bt_res_2 = NULL,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL,
  caption = NULL,
  log_eq = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

bt_res	single-row data.table from eval_strat_performance().
benchmark_bt_res	Optional benchmark strategy result to compare against the evaluated strategy.
bt_res_2	Optional second evaluated strategy result. Use sparingly; the chart is designed for at most two evaluated strategies plus one benchmark.
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.
caption	Optional chart caption placed above the configured compiler footer.
log_eq	Logical; if 'TRUE', plot log(eq) on the y-axis instead of raw equity.

Value

ggplot object.

Examples

```
prices <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:39,
  open = 100 + (0:39) / 10,
  close = 100 + (0:39) / 10 + sin(0:39),
  position = rep(c(0, 1), each = 5, length.out = 40)
)
attr(prices, "inst_id") <- "Synthetic asset"
attr(prices$position, "strat_name") <- "Illustration"
attr(prices$position, "strat_par") <- list(window = 5)
result <- eval_strat_performance(prices, "position", tz = "UTC")
eval_strat_plot_tsline_eq(result)
eval_strat_plot_scatter_maxdd_annret(result)

# An external backtest can instead supply an equity curve.
adapted <- prep_backtest_result_from_equity(
  exp(cumsum(0.001 + 0.003 * sin(0:39))), prices$datetime,
  "Synthetic asset", "Illustrative equity curve"
)
adapted[, c("asset_name", "annual_return", "max_drawdown")]
```

factor_bounded_score *Map standardized pressure into a bounded research score*

Description

Map standardized pressure into a bounded research score

Usage

```
factor_bounded_score(z, center = 0, scale = 1.2)
```

Arguments

z	Numeric standardized signal.
center	Logistic midpoint.
scale	Positive logistic scale.

Value

Numeric score bounded between 0 and 100.

Examples

```
prep_fill_forward(c(NA, 1, NA, 2))
a <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(0, 2),
  value = c(4, 4.2), series = "A")
b <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(1, 2),
  value = c(3, 3.1), series = "B")
prep_series_wide(list(a, b))
prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
prep_recent_changes(c(4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.15), lookback = 2)
score <- factor_bounded_score(prepare_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4)))
brief_score_label(tail(score, 1))
```

gen_candle_plots_with_sr_dts
Generate candlestick plot with support and resistance zones

Description

Generate candlestick plot with support and resistance zones

Usage

```
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_dts(
  DT,
  inst_id,
  bar,
  support_dt = NULL,
  resistance_dt = NULL,
  near_frac = 0.01,
  label_digits = 2,
  show_ema_lines = FALSE,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL,
  show_compiler = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

DT	A data.table containing OHLC data with columns datetime, open, high, low, and close.
inst_id	Instrument label used in the chart title.
bar	Bar interval label used in the chart title.
support_dt	data.table of support zones with zone_center, zone_low, and zone_high.
resistance_dt	data.table of resistance zones with zone_center, zone_low, and zone_high.
near_frac	Fraction of the displayed price range used to detect nearby support/resistance labels that should be vertically separated.
label_digits	Number of decimals used in support/resistance labels.
show_ema_lines	Whether to draw EMA columns when ema_20, ema_50, ema_100, and ema_200 exist in DT.
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.
show_compiler	Whether to append the configured plot compiler name to the plot caption.

Value

A ggplot2 object showing candlesticks with support/resistance zones.

Examples

```
bars <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:9,
  open = 100 + (0:9), close = 100 + (0:9) + sin(0:9)
)
bars[, high := pmax(open, close) + 1]
bars[, low := pmin(open, close) - 1]
bars[, `:=`(atr_logr_12 = 0.025 + 0.002 * sin(0:9),
  atr_q_10_12_300 = 0.015, atr_q_20_12_300 = 0.020,
```

```

      atr_q_80_12_300 = 0.030, atr_q_90_12_300 = 0.035)]
viz_candle_base(bars, show_compiler = FALSE)
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_lines(bars, support_pts = 99, resistance_pts = 110)
support <- data.table::data.table(zone_low = 98, zone_high = 100,
                                zone_center = 99, score = 1)
resistance <- data.table::data.table(zone_low = 109, zone_high = 111,
                                    zone_center = 110, score = 1)
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_dts(bars, "Synthetic asset", "1D",
                             support_dt = support, resistance_dt = resistance,
                             show_compiler = FALSE)
denominator <- data.table::copy(bars)
denominator[, c("open", "high", "low", "close")] := lapply(.SD, function(x) x / 2),
             .SDcols = c("open", "high", "low", "close")]
head(prepare_ratio_ohlcv(bars, denominator, "A/B"))

```

```
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_lines
```

Generate candlestick plot with support and resistance lines

Description

Generate candlestick plot with support and resistance lines

Usage

```

gen_candle_plots_with_sr_lines(
  DT,
  support_pts,
  resistance_pts,
  near_frac = 0.01,
  label_digits = 2,
  show_ema_lines = FALSE,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL
)

```

Arguments

DT	A data.table containing OHLC data with columns datetime, open, high, low, and close.
support_pts	Numeric vector of support price levels.
resistance_pts	Numeric vector of resistance price levels.
near_frac	Fraction of the displayed price range used to detect nearby support/resistance labels that should be vertically separated.
label_digits	Number of decimals used in support/resistance labels.
show_ema_lines	Whether to draw EMA columns when ema_20, ema_50, ema_100, and ema_200 exist in DT.

style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

A ggplot2 object showing candlestick chart with support and resistance lines.

Examples

```
bars <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:9,
  open = 100 + (0:9), close = 100 + (0:9) + sin(0:9)
)
bars[, high := pmax(open, close) + 1]
bars[, low := pmin(open, close) - 1]
bars[, `:=`(atr_logr_12 = 0.025 + 0.002 * sin(0:9),
  atr_q_10_12_300 = 0.015, atr_q_20_12_300 = 0.020,
  atr_q_80_12_300 = 0.030, atr_q_90_12_300 = 0.035)]
viz_candle_base(bars, show_compiler = FALSE)
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_lines(bars, support_pts = 99, resistance_pts = 110)
support <- data.table::data.table(zone_low = 98, zone_high = 100,
  zone_center = 99, score = 1)
resistance <- data.table::data.table(zone_low = 109, zone_high = 111,
  zone_center = 110, score = 1)
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_dts(bars, "Synthetic asset", "1D",
  support_dt = support, resistance_dt = resistance,
  show_compiler = FALSE)
denominator <- data.table::copy(bars)
denominator[, c("open", "high", "low", "close") := lapply(.SD, function(x) x / 2),
  .SDcols = c("open", "high", "low", "close")]
head(prepare_ratio_ohlcv(bars, denominator, "A/B"))
```

gen_facet_plot_from_multicol_ts

Plot multiple time-series columns as facets

Description

Plot multiple time-series columns as facets

Usage

```
gen_facet_plot_from_multicol_ts(
  DT,
  id_vars,
  measure_vars,
  measure_labels,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL,
```

```

    show_compiler = TRUE
  )

```

Arguments

DT	A data.table or data.frame containing id and measure columns.
id_vars	Character vector of identifier columns preserved during reshaping.
measure_vars	Character vector of numeric measure columns to plot.
measure_labels	Optional named character vector used to relabel measure_vars in the facet headers.
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.
show_compiler	Whether to append the configured plot compiler name to the plot caption.

Value

A faceted ggplot object.

Examples

```

data <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:9,
  first = 1:10, second = 10:1
)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(datetime, first)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
board <- gen_grid_of_plots_with_labels(list(p, p), n_rows = 1, n_cols = 2,
                                          title = "Two views", show_compiler = FALSE)

grid::grid.newpage()
grid::grid.draw(board)
gen_facet_plot_from_multicol_ts(data, "datetime", c("first", "second"),
                                c("First", "Second"), show_compiler = FALSE)

```

gen_grid_of_plots_with_labels

Arrange plots in a labeled grid layout

Description

Arrange plots in a labeled grid layout

Usage

```

gen_grid_of_plots_with_labels(
  plots,
  n_rows,
  n_cols,
  row_labs = NULL,
  col_labs = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  bottom = NULL,
  row_label_width_cm = 2.2,
  col_header_height_cm = 1.2,
  row_label_gp = NULL,
  col_label_gp = NULL,
  title_gp = NULL,
  bottom_gp = NULL,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL,
  show_compiler = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

<code>plots</code>	List of ggplot objects or grobs.
<code>n_rows</code>	Number of plot rows.
<code>n_cols</code>	Number of plot columns.
<code>row_labs</code>	Optional row labels.
<code>col_labs</code>	Optional column labels.
<code>title</code>	Optional overall title.
<code>bottom</code>	Optional overall footer text.
<code>row_label_width_cm</code>	Width allocated to row labels.
<code>col_header_height_cm</code>	Height allocated to column headers.
<code>row_label_gp</code>	Optional 'grid::gpar()' for row labels.
<code>col_label_gp</code>	Optional 'grid::gpar()' for column labels.
<code>title_gp</code>	Optional 'grid::gpar()' for the title.
<code>bottom_gp</code>	Optional 'grid::gpar()' for the footer.
<code>style</code>	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
<code>context</code>	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.
<code>show_compiler</code>	Whether to append the configured plot compiler name to the footer.

Value

A 'gtable' object returned by 'gridExtra::arrangeGrob()'.

Examples

```
data <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:9,
  first = 1:10, second = 10:1
)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(datetime, first)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
board <- gen_grid_of_plots_with_labels(list(p, p), n_rows = 1, n_cols = 2,
                                          title = "Two views", show_compiler = FALSE)

grid::grid.newpage()
grid::grid.draw(board)
gen_facet_plot_from_multicol_ts(data, "datetime", c("first", "second"),
                                c("First", "Second"), show_compiler = FALSE)
```

gen_plot_comparing_events

Compare two event-study average paths

Description

Compare two event-study average paths

Usage

```
gen_plot_comparing_events(
  first_event_res,
  second_event_res,
  first_event_label,
  second_event_label,
  first_event_color = NULL,
  second_event_color = NULL,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL
)
```

Arguments

first_event_res, second_event_res
Event-performance results returned by eval_event_performance().

first_event_label, second_event_label
Labels used in the comparison legend.

first_event_color, second_event_color
Optional line colors.

style
Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.

context
Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

```
prices <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:59,
  close = 100 * exp(0.001 * (0:59) + 0.01 * sin(0:59)),
  event_a = as.integer(seq_len(60) %% 10 == 0),
  event_b = as.integer(seq_len(60) %% 12 == 0)
)
attr(prices, "inst_id") <- "Synthetic asset"
a <- eval_event_performance(prices, "event_a", H = 1:5)
b <- eval_event_performance(prices, "event_b", H = 1:5)
gen_plot_event_tsline_cum_ret(a)
gen_plot_comparing_events(a, b, "Event A", "Event B")
```

gen_plot_event_tsline_cum_ret

Plot cumulative event-study return paths

Description

Plot cumulative event-study return paths

Usage

```
gen_plot_event_tsline_cum_ret(
  res,
  threshold = 0.02,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL
)
```

Arguments

res	Event-performance result returned by <code>eval_event_performance()</code> .
threshold	Positive and negative horizontal reference threshold.
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

```
prices <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:59,
  close = 100 * exp(0.001 * (0:59) + 0.01 * sin(0:59)),
  event_a = as.integer(seq_len(60) %% 10 == 0),
  event_b = as.integer(seq_len(60) %% 12 == 0)
)
attr(prices, "inst_id") <- "Synthetic asset"
a <- eval_event_performance(prices, "event_a", H = 1:5)
b <- eval_event_performance(prices, "event_b", H = 1:5)
gen_plot_event_tsline_cum_ret(a)
gen_plot_comparing_events(a, b, "Event A", "Event B")
```

gen_rolling_monthly_stats

Generate rolling monthly strategy statistics

Description

Generate rolling monthly strategy statistics

Usage

```
gen_rolling_monthly_stats(transaction_dt, N_rolling = 6L, debug_mode = FALSE)
```

Arguments

transaction_dt data.table of strategy transactions or per-bar returns.
N_rolling Number of months in the rolling window.
debug_mode Whether to retain additional diagnostic columns.

Value

A data.table of rolling monthly performance statistics.

Examples

```
transactions <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct(c("2025-01-15", "2025-02-15", "2025-03-15"), tz = "UTC"),
  action = "close", pre_fee_log_ret = c(0.02, -0.01, 0.03),
  is_win = c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
)
gen_rolling_monthly_stats(transactions, N_rolling = 2)
```

gen_yield_curve_plot *Generate U.S. Treasury yield curve plot*

Description

Generate U.S. Treasury yield curve plot

Usage

```
gen_yield_curve_plot(
  DT,
  selected_windows = c("Now", "One week ago", "One month ago"),
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL
)
```

Arguments

DT	A data.table returned from get_yield_data_DT().
selected_windows	Character vector specifying which yield curves to display (e.g., "Now", "One week ago").
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

A ggplot2 object visualizing selected yield curves.

Examples

```
series <- lapply(seq_len(11), function(i) {
  data.table::data.table(date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-02-01")),
    value = c(4 + i / 20, 3.8 + i / 20))
})
curves <- get_yield_data_DT(series, list(
  Now = as.Date("2025-02-01"), Previous = as.Date("2025-01-01")
))
gen_yield_curve_plot(curves, selected_windows = c("Now", "Previous"))
gen_yield_curve_plot_grid(curves, selected_windows = c("Now", "Previous"))
```

gen_yield_curve_plot_grid

Generate yield curve comparison grid

Description

Generate yield curve comparison grid

Usage

```
gen_yield_curve_plot_grid(
  DT,
  selected_windows = c("Now", "One week ago", "One month ago", "Six months ago",
    "One year ago"),
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL
)
```

Arguments

DT	A data.table returned from get_yield_data_DT().
selected_windows	Character vector specifying yield curve snapshots for comparison.
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

A faceted ggplot2 object comparing yield curves across multiple time windows.

Examples

```
series <- lapply(seq_len(11), function(i) {
  data.table::data.table(date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-02-01")),
    value = c(4 + i / 20, 3.8 + i / 20))
})
curves <- get_yield_data_DT(series, list(
  Now = as.Date("2025-02-01"), Previous = as.Date("2025-01-01")
))
gen_yield_curve_plot(curves, selected_windows = c("Now", "Previous"))
gen_yield_curve_plot_grid(curves, selected_windows = c("Now", "Previous"))
```

get_optimal_weights *Compute optimal strategy weights*

Description

Compute optimal strategy weights

Usage

```
get_optimal_weights(bt_res_list, target_return = 0.1)
```

Arguments

bt_res_list data.table of backtest rows (from eval_strat_performance()).
 target_return numeric annual target return (e.g., 0.10).

Value

List with optimal_weights (named numeric) and optimal_weights_table (data.frame of nonzero weights).

Examples

```
datetime <- as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:59
results <- data.table::rbindlist(lapply(1:3, function(i) {
  equity <- exp(cumsum(0.0005 * i + 0.004 * sin((1:60) * i)))
  prep_backtest_result_from_equity(equity, datetime, paste("Asset", i), "Hold")
}))
# Choose a feasible target from the actual synthetic results.
target <- min(results$annual_return)
get_optimal_weights(results, target_return = target)
eval_portfolio_performance(results, target_return = target)
```

get_yield_data_DT *Get yield data for given dates*

Description

Get yield data for given dates

Usage

```
get_yield_data_DT(yield_dt_list, yield_dates)
```

Arguments

- `yield_dt_list` A list of data.tables, each containing a yield series with columns date and value.
- `yield_dates` A vector of dates for which yields should be retrieved.

Value

A data.table containing yield data across maturities and dates.

Examples

```
series <- lapply(seq_len(11), function(i) {
  data.table::data.table(date = as.Date(c("2025-01-01", "2025-02-01")),
    value = c(4 + i / 20, 3.8 + i / 20))
})
curves <- get_yield_data_DT(series, list(
  Now = as.Date("2025-02-01"), Previous = as.Date("2025-01-01")
))
gen_yield_curve_plot(curves, selected_windows = c("Now", "Previous"))
gen_yield_curve_plot_grid(curves, selected_windows = c("Now", "Previous"))
```

```
prep_backtest_result_from_equity
```

Build A Backtest Result Row From An Equity Curve

Description

Converts an externally generated equity curve into the compact backtest result shape used by investlabr plotting helpers.

Usage

```
prep_backtest_result_from_equity(equity, datetime, asset_name, strat_label)
```

Arguments

- `equity` Numeric equity curve.
- `datetime` POSIXct-compatible vector aligned with ‘equity’.
- `asset_name` Character asset label.
- `strat_label` Character strategy label.

Value

A one-row ‘data.table’ with summary metrics and a ‘log_ret_dt’ list-column.

Examples

```
prices <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:39,
  open = 100 + (0:39) / 10,
  close = 100 + (0:39) / 10 + sin(0:39),
  position = rep(c(0, 1), each = 5, length.out = 40)
)
attr(prices, "inst_id") <- "Synthetic asset"
attr(prices$position, "strat_name") <- "Illustration"
attr(prices$position, "strat_par") <- list(window = 5)
result <- eval_strat_performance(prices, "position", tz = "UTC")
eval_strat_plot_tsline_eq(result)
eval_strat_plot_scatter_maxdd_annret(result)

# An external backtest can instead supply an equity curve.
adapted <- prep_backtest_result_from_equity(
  exp(cumsum(0.001 + 0.003 * sin(0:39))), prices$datetime,
  "Synthetic asset", "Illustrative equity curve"
)
adapted[, c("asset_name", "annual_return", "max_drawdown")]
```

prep_fill_forward	<i>Carry the latest observed value forward</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Carry the latest observed value forward

Usage

```
prep_fill_forward(x)
```

Arguments

x Vector containing values and missing observations.

Value

A vector with missing values filled from the latest prior observation.

Examples

```
prep_fill_forward(c(NA, 1, NA, 2))
a <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(0, 2),
  value = c(4, 4.2), series = "A")
b <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(1, 2),
  value = c(3, 3.1), series = "B")
prep_series_wide(list(a, b))
prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
```

```
prep_recent_changes(c(4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.15), lookback = 2)
score <- factor_bounded_score(prepare_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4)))
brief_score_label(tail(score, 1))
```

```
prep_ratio_ohlc      Build Synthetic OHLC For A Price Ratio
```

Description

Builds a close-aligned OHLC proxy for a ratio between two OHLC series. This is intended for research-side spread or curve proxy visualization, not production execution.

Usage

```
prep_ratio_ohlc(numerator_dt, denominator_dt, ratio_symbol)
```

Arguments

`numerator_dt`, `denominator_dt`
‘data.table’-like OHLC inputs containing ‘datetime’, ‘open’, ‘high’, ‘low’, ‘close’,
and optionally ‘volume’.

`ratio_symbol` Character label for the synthetic ratio.

Value

A ‘data.table’ with OHLC columns for the synthetic ratio.

Examples

```
bars <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:9,
  open = 100 + (0:9), close = 100 + (0:9) + sin(0:9)
)
bars[, high := pmax(open, close) + 1]
bars[, low := pmin(open, close) - 1]
bars[, `:=`(atr_logr_12 = 0.025 + 0.002 * sin(0:9),
  atr_q_10_12_300 = 0.015, atr_q_20_12_300 = 0.020,
  atr_q_80_12_300 = 0.030, atr_q_90_12_300 = 0.035)]
viz_candle_base(bars, show_compiler = FALSE)
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_lines(bars, support_pts = 99, resistance_pts = 110)
support <- data.table::data.table(zone_low = 98, zone_high = 100,
  zone_center = 99, score = 1)
resistance <- data.table::data.table(zone_low = 109, zone_high = 111,
  zone_center = 110, score = 1)
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_dts(bars, "Synthetic asset", "1D",
  support_dt = support, resistance_dt = resistance,
  show_compiler = FALSE)
denominator <- data.table::copy(bars)
denominator[, c("open", "high", "low", "close") := lapply(.SD, function(x) x / 2),
  .SDcols = c("open", "high", "low", "close")]
head(prepare_ratio_ohlc(bars, denominator, "A/B"))
```

```
prep_recent_changes
```

Extract recent finite first differences

Description

Extract recent finite first differences

Usage

```
prep_recent_changes(x, lookback = 252L)
```

Arguments

`x` Numeric level series.

`lookback` Maximum number of recent changes to return.

Value

Numeric vector of recent finite first differences.

Examples

```
prep_fill_forward(c(NA, 1, NA, 2))
a <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(0, 2),
  value = c(4, 4.2), series = "A")
b <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(1, 2),
  value = c(3, 3.1), series = "B")
prep_series_wide(list(a, b))
prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
prep_recent_changes(c(4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.15), lookback = 2)
score <- factor_bounded_score(prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4)))
brief_score_label(tail(score, 1))
```

```
prep_series_wide
```

Combine labeled time series into a research-ready wide table

Description

Combine labeled time series into a research-ready wide table

Usage

```
prep_series_wide(series_list, fill_forward = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `series_list` List of data frames or data.tables containing date, value, and series columns.
- `fill_forward` Whether to carry each series forward after reshaping.

Value

A data.table with one row per date and one column per series.

Examples

```
prep_fill_forward(c(NA, 1, NA, 2))
a <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(0, 2),
  value = c(4, 4.2), series = "A")
b <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(1, 2),
  value = c(3, 3.1), series = "B")
prep_series_wide(list(a, b))
prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
prep_recent_changes(c(4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.15), lookback = 2)
score <- factor_bounded_score(prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4)))
brief_score_label(tail(score, 1))
```

```
prep_zscore
```

```
Standardize a numeric series
```

Description

Standardize a numeric series

Usage

```
prep_zscore(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` Numeric vector.

Value

Numeric z-scores. Returns all NA when dispersion is zero or unavailable.

Examples

```
prep_fill_forward(c(NA, 1, NA, 2))
a <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(0, 2),
  value = c(4, 4.2), series = "A")
b <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + c(1, 2),
  value = c(3, 3.1), series = "B")
prep_series_wide(list(a, b))
prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
```

```

prep_recent_changes(c(4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.15), lookback = 2)
score <- factor_bounded_score(prep_zscore(c(1, 2, 3, 4)))
brief_score_label(tail(score, 1))

```

sim_ar1_dgp

*Simulate an AR(1) data-generating process***Description**

Simulate an AR(1) data-generating process

Usage

```

sim_ar1_dgp(
  n,
  a1,
  y_lag1 = 0,
  burn = 50,
  sigma = 1,
  drift = 0,
  trend_slope = 0,
  seed = NULL
)

```

Arguments

n	Number of observations returned after burn-in.
a1	AR(1) coefficient.
y_lag1	Initial lagged value.
burn	Number of burn-in observations discarded before returning the sample.
sigma	Innovation standard deviation.
drift	Constant drift term added each step.
trend_slope	Linear trend slope applied to the running time index.
seed	Optional integer seed for reproducibility.

Value

'data.table' with columns 't', 'value', and 'innovation'.

Examples

```

head(sim_ar1_dgp(30, a1 = 0.7, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar2_dgp(30, a1 = 0.5, a2 = 0.2, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar3_dgp(30, a1 = 0.4, a2 = 0.2, a3 = 0.1, seed = 1))
head(sim_ma1_dgp(30, b1 = 0.5, seed = 1))
head(sim_arch1_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.4, seed = 1))
head(sim_garch11_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.1, beta1 = 0.8, seed = 1))

```

sim_ar2_dgp

*Simulate an AR(2) data-generating process***Description**

Simulate an AR(2) data-generating process

Usage

```
sim_ar2_dgp(
  n,
  a1,
  a2,
  y_lag1 = 0,
  y_lag2 = 0,
  burn = 50,
  sigma = 1,
  drift = 0,
  trend_slope = 0,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations returned after burn-in.
a1	AR(1) coefficient.
a2	AR(2) coefficient.
y_lag1	Initial lagged value.
y_lag2	Second initial lagged value.
burn	Number of burn-in observations discarded before returning the sample.
sigma	Innovation standard deviation.
drift	Constant drift term added each step.
trend_slope	Linear trend slope applied to the running time index.
seed	Optional integer seed for reproducibility.

Value

‘data.table’ with columns ‘t’, ‘value’, and ‘innovation’.

Examples

```
head(sim_ar1_dgp(30, a1 = 0.7, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar2_dgp(30, a1 = 0.5, a2 = 0.2, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar3_dgp(30, a1 = 0.4, a2 = 0.2, a3 = 0.1, seed = 1))
head(sim_ma1_dgp(30, b1 = 0.5, seed = 1))
head(sim_arch1_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.4, seed = 1))
head(sim_garch11_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.1, beta1 = 0.8, seed = 1))
```

sim_ar3_dgp*Simulate an AR(3) data-generating process*

Description

Simulate an AR(3) data-generating process

Usage

```
sim_ar3_dgp(  
  n,  
  a1,  
  a2,  
  a3,  
  y_lag1 = 0,  
  y_lag2 = 0,  
  y_lag3 = 0,  
  burn = 50,  
  sigma = 1,  
  drift = 0,  
  trend_slope = 0,  
  seed = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations returned after burn-in.
a1	AR(1) coefficient.
a2	AR(2) coefficient.
a3	AR(3) coefficient.
y_lag1	Initial lagged value.
y_lag2	Second initial lagged value.
y_lag3	Third initial lagged value.
burn	Number of burn-in observations discarded before returning the sample.
sigma	Innovation standard deviation.
drift	Constant drift term added each step.
trend_slope	Linear trend slope applied to the running time index.
seed	Optional integer seed for reproducibility.

Value

'data.table' with columns 't', 'value', and 'innovation'.

Examples

```

head(sim_ar1_dgp(30, a1 = 0.7, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar2_dgp(30, a1 = 0.5, a2 = 0.2, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar3_dgp(30, a1 = 0.4, a2 = 0.2, a3 = 0.1, seed = 1))
head(sim_ma1_dgp(30, b1 = 0.5, seed = 1))
head(sim_arch1_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.4, seed = 1))
head(sim_garch11_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.1, beta1 = 0.8, seed = 1))

```

sim_arch1_dgp

Simulate an ARCH(1) data-generating process

Description

Simulate an ARCH(1) data-generating process

Usage

```
sim_arch1_dgp(n, alpha0, alpha1, e_lag1_sq = 0, burn = 50, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations returned after burn-in.
alpha0	Constant term in the conditional variance recursion.
alpha1	ARCH coefficient on the lagged squared innovation.
e_lag1_sq	Initial lagged squared innovation.
burn	Number of burn-in observations discarded before returning the sample.
seed	Optional integer seed for reproducibility.

Value

‘data.table’ with columns ‘t’, ‘value’, ‘innovation’, and ‘sigma2’.

Examples

```

head(sim_ar1_dgp(30, a1 = 0.7, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar2_dgp(30, a1 = 0.5, a2 = 0.2, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar3_dgp(30, a1 = 0.4, a2 = 0.2, a3 = 0.1, seed = 1))
head(sim_ma1_dgp(30, b1 = 0.5, seed = 1))
head(sim_arch1_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.4, seed = 1))
head(sim_garch11_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.1, beta1 = 0.8, seed = 1))

```

sim_forward_fan	<i>Simulate a forward percentile fan from historical changes</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Simulate a forward percentile fan from historical changes

Usage

```
sim_forward_fan(
  start_value,
  changes,
  horizons = c(1L, 5L, 10L, 20L, 60L),
  n_paths = 600L,
  seed = 1L
)
```

Arguments

start_value	Current level from which paths begin.
changes	Historical one-period changes sampled with replacement.
horizons	Positive integer horizons included in the returned fan.
n_paths	Number of simulated paths.
seed	Optional reproducibility seed.

Value

A data.table containing p10, p25, p50, p75, and p90 levels by horizon, including horizon zero.

Examples

```
# Fully synthetic inputs; no data service or local cache is needed.
changes <- seq(-0.10, 0.10, length.out = 40)
fan <- sim_forward_fan(4, changes, horizons = c(1, 5, 10),
  n_paths = 100, seed = 7)
viz_forward_fan(fan, "Illustrative yield paths", "Historical-change bootstrap",
  "Yield (%)", show_compiler = FALSE)
paths <- sim_scenario_path(4, c(Easing = -0.25, Hold = 0, Tightening = 0.25),
  horizon_months = 3, start_date = as.Date("2025-01-01"))
viz_series_lines(paths, "date", "value", color = "scenario",
  title = "Policy scenarios", subtitle = "Explicit monthly assumptions",
  y_label = "Rate (%)", show_compiler = FALSE)
```

sim_garch11_dgp	<i>Simulate a GARCH(1,1) data-generating process</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Simulate a GARCH(1,1) data-generating process

Usage

```
sim_garch11_dgp(
  n,
  alpha0,
  alpha1,
  beta1,
  sigma2_0 = NULL,
  burn = 50,
  z_dist = c("norm", "stdt"),
  df = 8,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations returned after burn-in.
alpha0	Constant term in the conditional variance recursion.
alpha1	Coefficient on the lagged squared innovation.
beta1	Coefficient on the lagged conditional variance.
sigma2_0	Optional initial conditional variance. If ‘NULL’, the unconditional variance is used.
burn	Number of burn-in observations discarded before returning the sample.
z_dist	Innovation distribution: “norm” or “stdt”.
df	Degrees of freedom for the standardized Student t innovations.
seed	Optional integer seed for reproducibility.

Value

‘data.table’ with columns ‘t’, ‘value’, ‘innovation’, and ‘sigma2’.

Examples

```
head(sim_ar1_dgp(30, a1 = 0.7, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar2_dgp(30, a1 = 0.5, a2 = 0.2, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar3_dgp(30, a1 = 0.4, a2 = 0.2, a3 = 0.1, seed = 1))
head(sim_ma1_dgp(30, b1 = 0.5, seed = 1))
head(sim_arch1_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.4, seed = 1))
head(sim_garch11_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.1, beta1 = 0.8, seed = 1))
```

sim_ma1_dgp	<i>Simulate an MA(1) data-generating process</i>
-------------	--

Description

Simulate an MA(1) data-generating process

Usage

```
sim_ma1_dgp(n, b1, e_lag1 = 0, burn = 50, sigma = 1, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations returned after burn-in.
b1	MA(1) coefficient.
e_lag1	Initial lagged innovation.
burn	Number of burn-in observations discarded before returning the sample.
sigma	Innovation standard deviation.
seed	Optional integer seed for reproducibility.

Value

‘data.table’ with columns ‘t’, ‘value’, and ‘innovation’.

Examples

```
head(sim_ar1_dgp(30, a1 = 0.7, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar2_dgp(30, a1 = 0.5, a2 = 0.2, seed = 1))
head(sim_ar3_dgp(30, a1 = 0.4, a2 = 0.2, a3 = 0.1, seed = 1))
head(sim_ma1_dgp(30, b1 = 0.5, seed = 1))
head(sim_arch1_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.4, seed = 1))
head(sim_garch11_dgp(30, alpha0 = 0.1, alpha1 = 0.1, beta1 = 0.8, seed = 1))
```

sim_scenario_path	<i>Construct deterministic scenario paths</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Construct deterministic scenario paths

Usage

```
sim_scenario_path(
  start_value,
  scenario_changes,
  horizon_months = 6L,
  start_date = Sys.Date()
)
```

Arguments

`start_value` Current level.

`scenario_changes`
 Named numeric vector or list of per-period changes.

`horizon_months` Number of forward monthly steps.

`start_date` First scenario date.

Value

Long-form data.table with date, scenario, and value columns.

Examples

```
# Fully synthetic inputs; no data service or local cache is needed.
changes <- seq(-0.10, 0.10, length.out = 40)
fan <- sim_forward_fan(4, changes, horizons = c(1, 5, 10),
  n_paths = 100, seed = 7)
viz_forward_fan(fan, "Illustrative yield paths", "Historical-change bootstrap",
  "Yield (%)", show_compiler = FALSE)
paths <- sim_scenario_path(4, c(Easing = -0.25, Hold = 0, Tightening = 0.25),
  horizon_months = 3, start_date = as.Date("2025-01-01"))
viz_series_lines(paths, "date", "value", color = "scenario",
  title = "Policy scenarios", subtitle = "Explicit monthly assumptions",
  y_label = "Rate (%)", show_compiler = FALSE)
```

`viz_annotate_event_lines`

Add event-line annotations to a plot

Description

Add event-line annotations to a plot

Usage

```

viz_annotate_event_lines(
  plot,
  event_dt,
  x_col = "datetime",
  label_col = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  linetype = "dashed",
  alpha = 0.45,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL
)

```

Arguments

plot	A 'ggplot' object.
event_dt	Data with at least an x-position column.
x_col	Name of the x-position column.
label_col	Optional label column.
color	Optional line and label color.
linetype	Line type for event markers.
alpha	Alpha applied to event lines.
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

A 'ggplot' object with event annotations.

Examples

```

viz_style_get("policy_memo", "report")
viz_palette_get("institutional_blue")
local({
  old <- options(investlabr.viz.style = "research_note", investlabr.viz.context = "report")
  on.exit(options(old))
  viz_style_set("research_note", "report")
})
data <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + 0:9, value = 1:10)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(date, value)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
p <- viz_theme_apply(p, style = "policy_memo", show_compiler = FALSE)
p <- viz_annotate_last_value(p, data, "date", "value")
p <- viz_annotate_event_lines(p, data.frame(datetime = as.Date("2025-01-05")))
p <- viz_annotate_regime_bands(p, data.frame(
  start = as.Date("2025-01-02"), end = as.Date("2025-01-04")
))
viz_annotate_source_caption(p, "Synthetic data", "Illustration only")

```

`viz_annotate_last_value`*Add a direct label for the last observation in a series*

Description

Add a direct label for the last observation in a series

Usage

```
viz_annotate_last_value(  
  plot,  
  data,  
  x,  
  y,  
  label = NULL,  
  prefix = "",  
  digits = 2,  
  color = NULL,  
  style = NULL,  
  context = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>plot</code>	A 'ggplot' object.
<code>data</code>	A data.frame or data.table containing the plotted series.
<code>x</code>	Name of the x column.
<code>y</code>	Name of the y column.
<code>label</code>	Optional name of a label column. If 'NULL', the formatted 'y' value is used.
<code>prefix</code>	Optional prefix prepended to the label text.
<code>digits</code>	Number of digits used when formatting numeric labels.
<code>color</code>	Optional label color.
<code>style</code>	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
<code>context</code>	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

A 'ggplot' object with a last-value annotation.

Examples

```

viz_style_get("policy_memo", "report")
viz_palette_get("institutional_blue")
local({
  old <- options(investlabr.viz.style = "research_note", investlabr.viz.context = "report")
  on.exit(options(old))
  viz_style_set("research_note", "report")
})
data <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + 0:9, value = 1:10)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(date, value)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
p <- viz_theme_apply(p, style = "policy_memo", show_compiler = FALSE)
p <- viz_annotate_last_value(p, data, "date", "value")
p <- viz_annotate_event_lines(p, data.frame(datetime = as.Date("2025-01-05")))
p <- viz_annotate_regime_bands(p, data.frame(
  start = as.Date("2025-01-02"), end = as.Date("2025-01-04")
))
viz_annotate_source_caption(p, "Synthetic data", "Illustration only")

```

viz_annotate_regime_bands

Add regime-band annotations to a plot

Description

Add regime-band annotations to a plot

Usage

```

viz_annotate_regime_bands(
  plot,
  regime_dt,
  xmin_col = "start",
  xmax_col = "end",
  fill = NULL,
  alpha = 0.12,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL
)

```

Arguments

plot	A ‘ggplot’ object.
regime_dt	Data with start and end columns.
xmin_col	Name of the regime start column.
xmax_col	Name of the regime end column.
fill	Optional fill color.

alpha	Optional fill alpha.
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

A 'ggplot' object with shaded regime bands.

Examples

```

viz_style_get("policy_memo", "report")
viz_palette_get("institutional_blue")
local({
  old <- options(investlabr.viz.style = "research_note", investlabr.viz.context = "report")
  on.exit(options(old))
  viz_style_set("research_note", "report")
})
data <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + 0:9, value = 1:10)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(date, value)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
p <- viz_theme_apply(p, style = "policy_memo", show_compiler = FALSE)
p <- viz_annotate_last_value(p, data, "date", "value")
p <- viz_annotate_event_lines(p, data.frame(datetime = as.Date("2025-01-05")))
p <- viz_annotate_regime_bands(p, data.frame(
  start = as.Date("2025-01-02"), end = as.Date("2025-01-04")
))
viz_annotate_source_caption(p, "Synthetic data", "Illustration only")

```

`viz_annotate_source_caption`

Append a standardized source caption to a plot

Description

Append a standardized source caption to a plot

Usage

```
viz_annotate_source_caption(plot, source_text, note = NULL)
```

Arguments

plot	A 'ggplot' object.
source_text	Source text.
note	Optional note appended after the source.

Value

A 'ggplot' object with an updated caption.

Examples

```
viz_style_get("policy_memo", "report")
viz_palette_get("institutional_blue")
local({
  old <- options(investlabr.viz.style = "research_note", investlabr.viz.context = "report")
  on.exit(options(old))
  viz_style_set("research_note", "report")
})
data <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + 0:9, value = 1:10)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(date, value)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
p <- viz_theme_apply(p, style = "policy_memo", show_compiler = FALSE)
p <- viz_annotate_last_value(p, data, "date", "value")
p <- viz_annotate_event_lines(p, data.frame(datetime = as.Date("2025-01-05")))
p <- viz_annotate_regime_bands(p, data.frame(
  start = as.Date("2025-01-02"), end = as.Date("2025-01-04")
))
viz_annotate_source_caption(p, "Synthetic data", "Illustration only")
```

viz_candle_base	<i>Generate a base candlestick plot</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Generate a base candlestick plot

Usage

```
viz_candle_base(DT, style = NULL, context = NULL, show_compiler = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- DT A data.table containing OHLC data with columns datetime, open, high, low, and close.
- style Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
- context Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.
- show_compiler Whether to append the configured plot compiler name to the plot caption.

Value

A ggplot2 object showing an OHLC candlestick chart.

Examples

```
bars <- data.table::data.table(
  datetime = as.POSIXct("2025-01-01", tz = "UTC") + 86400 * 0:9,
  open = 100 + (0:9), close = 100 + (0:9) + sin(0:9)
)
bars[, high := pmax(open, close) + 1]
```

```

bars[, low := pmin(open, close) - 1]
bars[, `:=`(atr_logr_12 = 0.025 + 0.002 * sin(0:9),
            atr_q_10_12_300 = 0.015, atr_q_20_12_300 = 0.020,
            atr_q_80_12_300 = 0.030, atr_q_90_12_300 = 0.035)]
viz_candle_base(bars, show_compiler = FALSE)
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_lines(bars, support_pts = 99, resistance_pts = 110)
support <- data.table::data.table(zone_low = 98, zone_high = 100,
                                  zone_center = 99, score = 1)
resistance <- data.table::data.table(zone_low = 109, zone_high = 111,
                                     zone_center = 110, score = 1)
gen_candle_plots_with_sr_dts(bars, "Synthetic asset", "1D",
                             support_dt = support, resistance_dt = resistance,
                             show_compiler = FALSE)
denominator <- data.table::copy(bars)
denominator[, c("open", "high", "low", "close") := lapply(.SD, function(x) x / 2),
              .SDcols = c("open", "high", "low", "close")]
head(prepare_ratio_ohlc(bars, denominator, "A/B"))

```

viz_forward_fan	<i>Plot a forward percentile fan</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Plot a forward percentile fan

Usage

```

viz_forward_fan(
  fan_dt,
  title,
  subtitle,
  y_label,
  accent = NULL,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL,
  show_compiler = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

fan_dt	Data frame containing horizon, p10, p25, p50, and p75, and p90.
title	Plot title.
subtitle	Plot subtitle.
y_label	Y-axis label.
accent	Optional fan color.
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.
show_compiler	Whether to append the configured compiler footer.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

```
# Fully synthetic inputs; no data service or local cache is needed.
changes <- seq(-0.10, 0.10, length.out = 40)
fan <- sim_forward_fan(4, changes, horizons = c(1, 5, 10),
                      n_paths = 100, seed = 7)
viz_forward_fan(fan, "Illustrative yield paths", "Historical-change bootstrap",
               "Yield (%)", show_compiler = FALSE)
paths <- sim_scenario_path(4, c(Easing = -0.25, Hold = 0, Tightening = 0.25),
                          horizon_months = 3, start_date = as.Date("2025-01-01"))
viz_series_lines(paths, "date", "value", color = "scenario",
                 title = "Policy scenarios", subtitle = "Explicit monthly assumptions",
                 y_label = "Rate (%)", show_compiler = FALSE)
```

viz_palette_get	<i>Get visualization palette values</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Get visualization palette values

Usage

```
viz_palette_get(
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL,
  palette = c("discrete", "sequential")
)
```

Arguments

style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.
palette	One of "discrete" or "sequential".

Value

Character vector of colors.

Examples

```

viz_style_get("policy_memo", "report")
viz_palette_get("institutional_blue")
local({
  old <- options(investlabr.viz.style = "research_note", investlabr.viz.context = "report")
  on.exit(options(old))
  viz_style_set("research_note", "report")
})
data <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + 0:9, value = 1:10)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(date, value)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
p <- viz_theme_apply(p, style = "policy_memo", show_compiler = FALSE)
p <- viz_annotate_last_value(p, data, "date", "value")
p <- viz_annotate_event_lines(p, data.frame(datetime = as.Date("2025-01-05")))
p <- viz_annotate_regime_bands(p, data.frame(
  start = as.Date("2025-01-02"), end = as.Date("2025-01-04")
))
viz_annotate_source_caption(p, "Synthetic data", "Illustration only")

```

viz_series_lines

*Plot one or more research series***Description**

Plot one or more research series

Usage

```

viz_series_lines(
  data,
  x,
  y,
  color = "series",
  title,
  subtitle,
  y_label,
  colors = NULL,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL,
  legend_position = "bottom",
  show_compiler = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing the plotted columns.
x, y, color	Column names mapped to x, y, and color.
title	Plot title.

subtitle	Plot subtitle.
y_label	Y-axis label.
colors	Optional named manual color vector.
style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.
legend_position	Legend position.
show_compiler	Whether to append the configured compiler footer.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

```
# Fully synthetic inputs; no data service or local cache is needed.
changes <- seq(-0.10, 0.10, length.out = 40)
fan <- sim_forward_fan(4, changes, horizons = c(1, 5, 10),
                      n_paths = 100, seed = 7)
viz_forward_fan(fan, "Illustrative yield paths", "Historical-change bootstrap",
               "Yield (%)", show_compiler = FALSE)
paths <- sim_scenario_path(4, c(Easing = -0.25, Hold = 0, Tightening = 0.25),
                          horizon_months = 3, start_date = as.Date("2025-01-01"))
viz_series_lines(paths, "date", "value", color = "scenario",
                 title = "Policy scenarios", subtitle = "Explicit monthly assumptions",
                 y_label = "Rate (%)", show_compiler = FALSE)
```

viz_style_get	<i>Get resolved visualization style</i>
---------------	---

Description

Get resolved visualization style

Usage

```
viz_style_get(style = NULL, context = NULL)
```

Arguments

style	Named style family or 'NULL' to use the package default.
context	Output context or 'NULL' to use the package default.

Value

Named list describing colors, sizing, and theme settings.

Examples

```

viz_style_get("policy_memo", "report")
viz_palette_get("institutional_blue")
local({
  old <- options(investlabr.viz.style = "research_note", investlabr.viz.context = "report")
  on.exit(options(old))
  viz_style_set("research_note", "report")
})
data <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + 0:9, value = 1:10)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(date, value)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
p <- viz_theme_apply(p, style = "policy_memo", show_compiler = FALSE)
p <- viz_annotate_last_value(p, data, "date", "value")
p <- viz_annotate_event_lines(p, data.frame(datetime = as.Date("2025-01-05")))
p <- viz_annotate_regime_bands(p, data.frame(
  start = as.Date("2025-01-02"), end = as.Date("2025-01-04")
))
viz_annotate_source_caption(p, "Synthetic data", "Illustration only")

```

viz_style_set	<i>Set default visualization style and context</i>
---------------	--

Description

Set default visualization style and context

Usage

```
viz_style_set(style = "research_note", context = "report")
```

Arguments

style	Named style family.
context	Output context such as "report", "slide", or "dashboard".

Value

Invisibly returns the resolved style object.

Examples

```

viz_style_get("policy_memo", "report")
viz_palette_get("institutional_blue")
local({
  old <- options(investlabr.viz.style = "research_note", investlabr.viz.context = "report")
  on.exit(options(old))
  viz_style_set("research_note", "report")
})
data <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + 0:9, value = 1:10)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(date, value)) + ggplot2::geom_line()

```

```

p <- viz_theme_apply(p, style = "policy_memo", show_compiler = FALSE)
p <- viz_annotate_last_value(p, data, "date", "value")
p <- viz_annotate_event_lines(p, data.frame(datetime = as.Date("2025-01-05")))
p <- viz_annotate_regime_bands(p, data.frame(
  start = as.Date("2025-01-02"), end = as.Date("2025-01-04")
))
viz_annotate_source_caption(p, "Synthetic data", "Illustration only")

```

viz_theme_apply	<i>Apply a standardized investlabr plot theme</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Apply a standardized investlabr plot theme

Usage

```

viz_theme_apply(
  plot,
  style = NULL,
  context = NULL,
  legend_position = NULL,
  base_family = NULL,
  show_compiler = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

plot	A ‘ggplot’ object.
style	Named style family or ‘NULL’ to use the package default.
context	Output context or ‘NULL’ to use the package default.
legend_position	Optional legend position override.
base_family	Optional font family override.
show_compiler	Whether to append the configured plot compiler name to the caption.

Value

A styled ‘ggplot’ object.

Examples

```

viz_style_get("policy_memo", "report")
viz_palette_get("institutional_blue")
local({
  old <- options(investlabr.viz.style = "research_note", investlabr.viz.context = "report")
  on.exit(options(old))
})

```

```
    viz_style_set("research_note", "report")
  })
data <- data.frame(date = as.Date("2025-01-01") + 0:9, value = 1:10)
p <- ggplot2::ggplot(data, ggplot2::aes(date, value)) + ggplot2::geom_line()
p <- viz_theme_apply(p, style = "policy_memo", show_compiler = FALSE)
p <- viz_annotate_last_value(p, data, "date", "value")
p <- viz_annotate_event_lines(p, data.frame(datetime = as.Date("2025-01-05")))
p <- viz_annotate_regime_bands(p, data.frame(
  start = as.Date("2025-01-02"), end = as.Date("2025-01-04")
))
viz_annotate_source_caption(p, "Synthetic data", "Illustration only")
```

Index

`brief_data_as_of`, 3
`brief_plot_registry_entry`, 4
`brief_plot_registry_entry_v3`, 5
`brief_plot_registry_validate`, 7
`brief_plot_registry_write`, 8
`brief_plot_registry_write_from_meta`, 10
`brief_score_label`, 11

`eval_event_performance`, 12
`eval_portfolio_performance`, 13
`eval_strat_performance`, 14
`eval_strat_plot_scatter_maxdd_annret`, 15
`eval_strat_plot_tsline_eq`, 16

`factor_bounded_score`, 18

`gen_candle_plots_with_sr_dts`, 18
`gen_candle_plots_with_sr_lines`, 20
`gen_facet_plot_from_multicol_ts`, 21
`gen_grid_of_plots_with_labels`, 22
`gen_plot_comparing_events`, 24
`gen_plot_event_tsline_cum_ret`, 25
`gen_rolling_monthly_stats`, 26
`gen_yield_curve_plot`, 27
`gen_yield_curve_plot_grid`, 28
`get_optimal_weights`, 29
`get_yield_data_DT`, 29

`prep_backtest_result_from_equity`, 30
`prep_fill_forward`, 31
`prep_ratio_ohlc`, 32
`prep_recent_changes`, 33
`prep_series_wide`, 33
`prep_zscore`, 34

`sim_ar1_dgp`, 35
`sim_ar2_dgp`, 36
`sim_ar3_dgp`, 37
`sim_arch1_dgp`, 38

`sim_forward_fan`, 39
`sim_garch11_dgp`, 40
`sim_ma1_dgp`, 41
`sim_scenario_path`, 41

`viz_annotate_event_lines`, 42
`viz_annotate_last_value`, 44
`viz_annotate_regime_bands`, 45
`viz_annotate_source_caption`, 46
`viz_candle_base`, 47
`viz_forward_fan`, 48
`viz_palette_get`, 49
`viz_series_lines`, 50
`viz_style_get`, 51
`viz_style_set`, 52
`viz_theme_apply`, 53