

# BloomR main functions

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## br.bdh

*Historical data*

## Description

Download historical Bloomberg data

## Usage

```
br.bdh(con, securities, fields="PX_LAST", start.date, end.date = NULL,  
option.names = NULL, option.values = NULL,  
always.display.tickers = FALSE, dates.as.row.names = (length(securities) == 1),  
include.non.trading.days = NULL  
)
```

## Arguments

**con** the connection token returned from `br.open()`

**securities** character vector of the tickers queried for data

**field** case insensitive character vector of the Bloomberg field queried. Defaults to "PX\_LAST".

**start.date** Time series start date as a Date object or an ISO string without separators (YYYYMMDD). Time series will actually begin at **start.date** if there is data available; otherwise it will start at the first significant date.

**end.date** Time series end date as a Date object or an ISO string without separators (YYYYMMDD). If NULL or missing, it defaults to the last available date.

**option.names, option.values** See details

**always.display.tickers** Displays tickers in first column even if a single one is requested. Defaults to FALSE

**dates.as.row.names** Displays dates *also* as row names. Defaults to TRUE for single ticker query, FALSE otherwise.

**include.non.trading.days** If TRUE, rows are returned for all requested dates, even when markets no data is available. It defaults to FALSE for a single security or and TRUE for multiple securities. In the latter case, use `na.omit` or `na.exclude` to remove these rows.

## Details

For multi-ticker queries you might consider to use `br.bulk.ticks` which features also a simulated mode.

`option.names` and `option.values` are options vectors affecting the returned data. Options are set pairwise, for example to set `opt1` and `opt2` respectively to `val1` and `val2`, you would pass the arguments:

```
option.names=c("opt1", "opt2"), option.values=c("val1", "val2")
```

Here is a list of options:

**periodicityAdjustment** Determine the frequency and calendar type of the output. To be used in conjunction with `periodicitySelection`. If `ACTUAL`, it reverts to the actual date from today (if the end date is left blank) or from the End Date. If `CALENDAR`, (for pricing fields), it reverts to the last business day of the specified calendar period. Calendar Quarterly (CQ), Calendar Semi-Annually (CS), or Calendar Yearly (CY). If `FISCAL`, it reverts to the fiscal period end for the company - Fiscal Quarterly (FQ), Fiscal Semi-Annually (FS) and Fiscal Yearly (FY) only.

**periodicitySelection** Determine the frequency of the output. To be used in conjunction with `periodicityAdjustment`. if `DAILY`, `WEEKLY`, `MONTHLY`, `QUARTERLY`, `SEMI_ANNUALLY`, `YEARLY`.

**currency** Amends the value from local to desired currency. The value is a 3 letter ISO code string, e.g. USD, GBP. View `WCV<GO>` on the Bloomberg terminal for the full list.

**overrideOption** Indicates whether to use the average or the closing price in quote calculation. Values can be `OVERRIDE_OPTION_CLOSE` for using the closing price or `OVERRIDE_OPTION_GPA` for the average price.

**pricingOption** Sets quote to Price or Yield for a debt instrument whose default value is quoted in yield (depending on pricing source). `PRICING_OPTION_PRICE` sets quote to price; `PRICING_OPTION_YIELD` sets quote to yield.

**nonTradingDayFillOption** Sets to include/exclude non trading days where no data was generated. `NON_TRADING_WEEKDAYS` includes all weekdays (Monday to Friday); `ALL_CALENDAR_DAYS` includes all days of the calendar; `ACTIVE_DAYS_ONLY` includes only the days where the instrument and field pair were updated.

**nonTradingDayFillMethod** If data is to be displayed for non trading days what is the data to be returned. `PREVIOUS_VALUE` searches back and retrieve the previous value available for this security field pair. The search back period is up to one month. `NIL_VALUE` returns blank for the “value” value within the data element for this field.

**maxDataPoints** the maximum number of data points to return. If the original data set is larger, the response will be a subset, containing only the last `maxDataPoints` data points.

**returnEids** returns the entitlement identifiers associated with security. If TRUE, populates data with an extra element containing a name and value for the EID date.

**returnRelativeDate** returns data with a relative date. If TRUE, populates data with an extra element containing a name and value for the relative date. For example `RELATIVE_DATE = 2002 Q2`

**adjustmentNormal** Adjust for “change on day”. If TRUE, adjusts historical pricing to reflect: Regular Cash, Interim, 1st Interim, 2nd Interim, 3rd Interim, 4th Interim, 5th Interim, Income, Estimated, Partnership Distribution, Final, Interest on Capital, Distribution, Prorated.

**adjustmentAbnormal** Adjusts for Anormal Cash Dividends. If TRUE, adjusts historical pricing to reflect: Special Cash, Liquidation, Capital Gains, Long-Term Capital Gains, Short-Term Capital Gains, Memorial, Return of Capital, Rights Redemption, Miscellaneous, Return Premium, Preferred Rights Redemption, Proceeds/Rights, Proceeds/Shares, Proceeds/Warrants.

**adjustmentSplit** Capital Changes Defaults. If TRUE, adjusts historical pricing and/or volume to reflect: Spin-Offs, Stock Splits/Consolidations, Stock Dividend/Bonus, Rights Offerings/Entitlement.

**adjustmentFollowDPDF** If TRUE (defaults) Follow the Bloomberg function as from `DPDF<GO>`.

**CalendarCodeOverride** Returns the data based on the calendar of the specified country, exchange, or religion. Value is a two character calendar code as from `CDR<GO>`. This will cause the data to be aligned

according to the calendar and including calendar holidays. Only applies only to DAILY requests.

**calendarOverridesInfo** (Experimental, not tested) Returns data based on the calendar code of multiple countries, exchanges, or religious calendars as from CDR<GO>. This will cause the data to be aligned according to the set calendar(s) including their calendar holidays and only applies to DAILY requests. Requires **calendarOverrides**, which is a character vector of two-character calendar codes as from CDR<GO>; **calendarOverridesOperation**, which can be CDR\_AND returning the intersection of trading days among multiple calendars or CDR\_OR returning the union of trading days. That is, a data point is returned if a date is a valid trading day for any of the calendar codes specified in the request.

**Overrides** (Experimental, not tested) Append overrides to modify the calculation. **fieldID** specifies a field mnemonic or alpha-numeric, such as PR092 or PRICING\_SOURCE. Review FLDS for list of possible overrides. **value** sets the desired override value

## Value

A data frame with historical data. If tickers are displayed, the first column shows tickers, the second one the time series dates and the following ones the values of the queried fields; otherwise the columns start with dates. Dates will also be shown as rows if **dates.as.row.names=TRUE**. If multiple tickers are queried, they are vertically stacked respecting the order in **securities** vector.

## br.bulk.csv

*Historical data from grouped tickers in a CSV files*

Reads a CSV file containing a group of tickers in each column and returns the historical data in xts or list format. The CSV file is assumed to have headers denoting group labels.

## Usage

```
br.bulk.csv(con, file, start = Sys.Date() - 5, field = "PX_LAST",
  cols = NULL, addtype = FALSE, showtype = FALSE, use.xts = TRUE,
  comma = TRUE,
  price=TRUE, nrow=5, same.dates=FALSE, no.na=FALSE, empty.sec=0
)
```

## Arguments

**con** the connection token returned from br.open(). If NULL simulated values are generated.

**file** path to CSV file.

**start** start date. Can be a Date object or an ISO string without separators (YYYYMMDD). Defaults to 5 days before current date.

**field** case insensitive string denoting the Bloomberg field queried. Defaults to "PX\_LAST". If the field is wrong or not accessible, data will be empty but no error will be raised.

**cols** Logical or integer vector for selecting CSV columns (ticker groups). Defaults to all columns.

**addtype** If a string denoting the security type, it will be added to all tickers; if TRUE "Equity", will be added; if FALSE (the default), nothing will be added.

**showtype** if TRUE, security types will be removed from names of list or xts output. It defaults to FALSE.

**use.xts** if TRUE (the default) each group will be formatted as an xts object else as a list.

**comma** to be set to FALSE for (non-English) CSV, using semicolon as separator.

**nrow** maximum number of simulated rows (actual is random). Ignored if **con!=NULL**, it defaults to 5.

**empty.sec** ratio of securities returning no data. Ignored if **con!=NULL**, it defaults to 0.

## Details

Empty CSV cells or cells interpreted as NAs will be ignored.

If **con=NULL**, values are simulated by means of **br.sample()**. This function is used with default values,

except for `nrow`, `start`, `same.dates`, `no.na`, `empty.sec`, which can be explicitly passed as arguments, and `sec.names` depending on tickers found in the CSV file. These arguments are ignored if `con!=NULL`. See `br.sample()` help for more.

## Value

a list where each element is the historical data of a CSV group.

If `use.xts=TRUE`, elements are xts object, where each column is the historical data of a security.

If `use.xts=FALSE`, elements are sub-list, where each element is the historical data of a security.

If there is only one group, the first (and unique) element of the list will be returned.

## Demonstration

A sample CSV with Bloomberg tickers will look like follows:

```
read.csv("mybloomr/tickers.csv")
## This file is part of BloomR and anyway available here:
## https://github.com/AntonioFasano/BloomR/blob/master/res/tickers.csv
```

```
##           Financial      Technology      Indices
## 1    3988 HK Equity QCOM US Equity    DJI Index
## 2         C US Equity CSCO US Equity DJUSFN Index
## 3 601288 CH Equity  700 HK Equity  W1TEC Index
## 4     BAC US Equity  IBM US Equity
## 5    HSBA LN Equity INTC US Equity
```

Note:

- CSV group headers are mandatory;
- Group headers need not to be the same length.

We can now download data:

```
con=NULL  #Simulated mode: replace with con=br.open() on terminal
```

```
data=br.bulk.csv(con, "mybloomr/tickers.csv")
```

```
## Processing Financial ...
## Loading 3988 HK Equity
## Loading C US Equity
## Loading 601288 CH Equity
## Loading BAC US Equity
## Loading HSBA LN Equity
## Processing Technology ...
## Loading QCOM US Equity
## Loading CSCO US Equity
## Loading 700 HK Equity
## Loading IBM US Equity
## Loading INTC US Equity
## Processing Indices ...
## Loading DJI Index
```

```
## Loading DJUSFN Index
```

```
## Loading W1TEC Index
```

Above you see some info about data being processed that we will not show anymore in the following.

If you want to have detailed ticker descriptions, see `br.bulk.desc` Example. Downloaded data look like follows:

```
data
```

```
## $Financial
```

```
##          3988 HK   C US 601288 CH BAC US HSBA LN
## 2022-03-16 10.52   NA   10.309 9.270  9.730
## 2022-03-17   NA 8.875   9.361   NA  9.934
## 2022-03-18   NA   NA   10.865 11.844 10.624
## 2022-03-19   NA 8.580   10.662 9.594   NA
```

```
##
```

```
## $Technology
```

```
##          QCOM US CSCD US 700 HK IBM US INTC US
## 2022-03-15  9.255   NA   NA 10.693 10.074
## 2022-03-16  9.779   NA 10.310   NA 10.803
## 2022-03-17  8.919  9.457 9.731 9.849   NA
## 2022-03-18   NA  9.615   NA 10.387   NA
## 2022-03-19 10.010 10.890 10.045   NA   NA
```

```
##
```

```
## $Indices
```

```
##          DJI DJUSFN W1TEC
## 2022-03-15 9.738 11.342   NA
## 2022-03-16   NA 11.145 9.763
## 2022-03-17 11.166 9.727   NA
## 2022-03-18 10.836 9.998 8.085
## 2022-03-19   NA 9.236 7.908
```

Note:

- The name of the securities tickers is stored without the security type: “Equity”, “Index”, etc. If this piece of info is significant for you, pass `showtype = TRUE`.
- Time series start date defaults to 5 days before current date, unless you set `start` to: an R Date object (`start=as.Date("2014/9/30")`) or to a more friendly ISO string (`start="20140930"`).

Data are stored as a list of xts objects, each representing one group of tickers in the CSV file.

```
length(data)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
names(data)
```

```
## [1] "Financial" "Technology" "Indices"
```

```
class(data$Financial)
```

```
## [1] "xts" "zoo"
```

If you prefer you may get time series as data frames, and precisely as a list representing the ticker groups, where each group is in turn a list containing a data frame for each security:

```
data=br.bulk.csv(con, "mybloomr/tickers.csv", use.xts=FALSE)
```

```
length(data)
```

```
## [1] 3
names(data)

## [1] "Financial" "Technology" "Indices"
class(data$Financial)

## [1] "list"
length(data$Financial)

## [1] 5
names(data$Financial)

## [1] "3988 HK" "C US" "601288 CH" "BAC US" "HSBA LN"
class(data$Financial$`BAC US`)
```

```
## [1] "data.frame"
```

By defaults time series list values from the Bloomberg “PX\_LAST” field. To change the default field use:

```
data=br.bulk.csv(con, "mybloomr/tickers.csv", field = "PX_OPEN")
```

You can choose to import only some of the CSV groups

```
## Processing Financial ...
## Loading 3988 HK Equity
## Loading C US Equity
## Loading 601288 CH Equity
## Loading BAC US Equity
## Loading HSBA LN Equity
## Processing Indices ...
## Loading DJI Index
## Loading DJUSFN Index
## Loading W1TEC Index
data=br.bulk.csv(con, "mybloomr/tickers.csv", cols=c(1,3))
## or equivalently:
data=br.bulk.csv(con, "mybloomr/tickers.csv", cols=c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE))

names(data)
```

```
## [1] "Financial" "Indices"
```

In the CSV file, if your tickers represent all equities, you can omit the type.

Consider this CSV:

```
read.csv("mybloomr/tickers.eqt.csv")
## This file is part of BloomR and anyway available here:
## https://github.com/AntonioFasano/BloomR/blob/master/res/tickers.eqt.csv

## Financial Technology
## 1 3988 HK QCOM US
## 2 C US CSCO US
```

```
## 3 601288 CH      700 HK
## 4   BAC US      IBM US
## 5  HSBA LN      INTC US
```

Note how the “Equity” type is missing! But you can use this CSV file with `addtype`:

```
data=br.bulk.csv(con, "mybloomr/tickers.eqt.csv", addtype=TRUE)
```

Before going home, don't forget to:

```
br.close(con)
```

## br.bulk.desc

### Description

Get security descriptions for a vector of tickers.

### Usage

```
br.bulk.desc(con, tiks)
```

### Arguments

**con** the connection token returned from `br.open()`  
**tiks** character vector of the tickers queried for data

### Value

A list of data frames, each representing the description of a security. For the format of data frames see the function `br.desc`.

### Example

```
con=br.open()
data=read.csv("mybloomr/tickers.csv", as.is=TRUE)
br.bulk.desc(con, as.vector(as.matrix(data[1:2,])))
br.close(con)
```

## br.bulk.idx

### Description

Returns the historical data for the constituents of an index in xts or list format.

### Usage

```
br.bulk.idx(con, index, start = Sys.Date() - 5, field = "PX_LAST",
  showtype = FALSE, include.idx = TRUE, use.xts = TRUE, nsec = 50,
  price = TRUE, nrow = 5, same.dates=FALSE, no.na=FALSE, empty.sec = 0,
  sec.names = NULL)
```

## Arguments

**con** the connection token returned from `br.open()`. If `NULL` simulated values are generated.  
**index** string denoting the index ticker with or without the final security type label ('Index')  
**include.idx** if `TRUE` (default) returns also historical data for the index.  
**nsec** number of simulated index constituents. Ignored if `con!=NULL`, it defaults to 10.  
**sec.names** character vector with names of sampled index constituents. Ignored if `con!=NULL`. By default security names are like 'memb1', 'memb2', etc.

For other arguments see the function `br.bulk.csv`

## Details

If `con=NULL`, values are simulated by means of `br.sample()`. This function is used with default values, except for `nrow`, `nsec1`, `price`, `start`, `same.dates`, `no.na`, `empty.sec`, `sec.names`.

## Value

If `use.xts=TRUE`, an xts object, where each column is the historical data of a constituent.  
If `use.xts=FALSE`, a list, where each element is the historical data of a constituent.  
If `include.idx=TRUE`, the last column or element will be the historical data of the index.

## br.bulk.tiks

*Bulk historical data*

Returns the historical data for a vector of tickers in xts or list format

## Usage

```
br.bulk.tiks(con, tiks, start=Sys.Date()-5, field="PX_LAST",  
            addtype=FALSE, showtype=FALSE, use.xts=TRUE,  
            price=TRUE, nrow=5, same.dates=FALSE, no.na=FALSE, empty.sec=0)
```

## Arguments

**tiks** character vector of the tickers queried for data

For other arguments see the function `br.bulk.csv`

## Details

If an element of `tiks` is `NA` or empty ("" ) it is ignored. This is intended to avoid errors when the character vector are read from a CSV file with empty cells.

If `con=NULL`, values are simulated by means of `br.sample()`. Sampled values are based on default values of `br.sample()`, but it is possible to set explicitly `start`, `same.dates`, `no.na`, `empty.sec`; `sec.names` depends on `tiks` argument. These arguments are ignored if `con!=NULL`. See `br.sample()` help for more.

## Value

If `use.xts=TRUE`, an xts object, where each column is the historical data of a security.  
If `use.xts=FALSE`, a list, where each element is the historical data of a security.

## Example



```
con=NULL # Open simulated connection and load some data
br.bulk.tiks(con, c("MSFT US", "AMZN US"), addtype=TRUE)
```

```
## Loading MSFT US Equity
```

```
## Loading AMZN US Equity
```

```
##           MSFT US  AMZN US
## 2022-03-15  10.137      NA
## 2022-03-16   9.036      NA
## 2022-03-17      NA  11.410
## 2022-03-18  10.900      NA
## 2022-03-19  11.194   9.715
```

```
br.close(con) # Use the token to release the connection
```

## See Also

`br.bulk.csv`

## br.desc

### Description

Get security descriptions.

### Usage

```
br.desc(con, tik)
```

### Arguments

**con** the connection token returned from `br.open()`

**tik** string denoting the ticker queried for data

### Value

A data frame containing the value of the Bloomberg fields from `ds001` to `ds009` and the long field `CIE_DES_BULK`.

## br.md2pdf

### Description

Make a markdown file into a PDF It assumes that you have installed the proper BloomR version.

### Usage

```
br.md2pdf(md.file, pdf.file)
```

### Arguments

**md.file** path to the markdown file to be converted.

**pdf.file** path to the PDF file to be generated. If missing, change extension of `rmd.file` to `pdf`.

**quiet** FALSE to show the system PATH variable.

## Details

The function will stop with an error if you have not installed proper BloomR version.

## Value

If there are no errors, it returns zero invisibly, otherwise it prints an error message and returns the related error code.

## **br.rmd2html**

### Description

Make an R markdown file into a HTML.

### Usage

```
br.rmd2html(rmd.file, html.file, quiet=TRUE)
```

### Arguments

**rmd.file** path to the R markdown file to be converted.

**html.file** path to the HTML file to be generated. If missing, change extension of rmd.file to html.

**quiet** FALSE to show the system PATH variable and intermediate files.

## Details

You need BloomR LaTeX addons or the proper BloomR version.

## Value

If there are no errors, it returns invisibly the absolute path of the output file.

## **br.rmd2slides**

### Description

Make an R Markdown file into a Google Slides self-contained HTML file

### Usage

```
br.rmd2slides(rmd.file, html.file, quiet=TRUE)
```

### Arguments

**rmd.file** path to the R markdown file to be converted.

**html.file** path to the HTML file to be generated. If missing, change extension of rmd.file to html.

**quiet** FALSE to show the system PATH variable and intermediate files.

## Details

You need proper BloomR edition.

## Value

If there are no errors, it returns invisibly the absolute path of the output file.

## br.rmd2pdf

### Description

Make an R markdown file into a PDF.

### Usage

```
br.rmd2pdf(rmd.file, pdf.file, quiet=TRUE)
```

### Arguments

**rmd.file** path to the R markdown file to be converted.

**pdf.file** path to the PDF file to be generated. If missing, change extension of rmd.file to pdf.

**quiet** FALSE to show the system PATH variable and intermediate files.

### Details

You need BloomR LaTeX addons or the proper BloomR version.

## Value

If there are no errors, it returns invisibly the absolute path of the output file.

## br.rmd2both

### Description

Make an R Markdown file into a PDF and an HTML self-contained file

### Usage

```
br.rmd2both(rmd.file, out.dir, quiet=TRUE)
```

### Arguments

**rmd.file** path to the R markdown file to be converted.

**out.dir** directory of the output files. If missing, use `dirname(rmd.file)`.

**quiet** FALSE to show the system PATH variable and intermediate files.

### Details

You need BloomR LaTeX addons or the proper BloomR version.

## Value

If there are no errors, it returns invisibly the absolute path of the output file.

```
br.tex2pdf=function(tex.file, pdf.file, auxname="latexaux", quiet=TRUE){  
### Make an R Markdown file into a PDF  
### You need the proper BloomR version
```

```

## to be finished uncomment set path var lines, consider syntex !!!!!!!!

## Test arguments
if(missing(tex.file)) stop("Argument 'tex.file' missing.")
texsans <- tools::file_path_sans_ext(tex.file)
tex <- if(texsans == tex.file) paste0(texsans, '.tex') else tex.file
pdf <- if(missing(pdf.file)) paste0(texsans, '.pdf') else pdf.file

if(!file.exists(tex)) stop("There is no file\n", tex)
if(!dir.exists(dirname(pdf))) stop("There is no directory\n", dirname(pdf))
if(basename(auxname) != auxname) stop("Please, use a name not a path as 'auxname' argument\n", auxname)

## Build Windows paths
pdfdir <- normalizePath(dirname(pdf))
pdfbase <- basename(pdf)
pdfbase.sq <- shQuote(tools::file_path_sans_ext(pdfbase))
texdir <- normalizePath(dirname(tex))
texbase <- basename(tex)
texbase.q <- shQuote(texbase)
outdir <- auxname
outdir.q <- shQuote(outdir)
pdf.aux <- file.path(texdir, outdir, pdfbase)

library(knitr)
library(rmarkdown)

## Set executable paths and build PDF
##### old.path <- .br.addpaths(quiet = quiet)
old.wd <- setwd(texdir)
cmd <- c("pdflatex", "-interaction=batchmode",
        paste0("-output-directory=", outdir.q), paste0("-jobname=", pdfbase.sq), texbase.q)

tryCatch(
  ret <- system2(cmd[1], cmd[-1]),
  finally = {
    setwd(old.wd)
    new.path <- Sys.getenv("Path")
##### Sys.setenv(Path=old.path)
    if(ret) {
      cmd[2] <- "" # remove batchmode
      stop("There was a non zero exit. To debug you can use:\n\n",
          paste("path", new.path, "\n\n"),
          paste("cd", texdir, "\n\n"),
          paste(cmd, collapse = " "))
    } else file.copy(pdf.aux, pdf)
  })
invisible(ret)
}

```

## br.sample

### Description

Return simulated historical data for n securities in xts or df format.

### Usage

```
br.sample(nrow, nsec=1, price=TRUE, start=Sys.Date(),
mean=ifelse(price, 10, 0.1), sd=1, jitter=0, same.dates=FALSE, no.na=FALSE,
empty.sec=0, df=FALSE, sec.names=NULL)
```

### Arguments

**nrow** number of simulated data points for each security; if **same.dates=FALSE**, the number of rows for each sampled security will be a random number not exceeding nrow, else it will be nrow for all securities.  
**nsec** number of simulated securities (defaults to 1).  
**price** if TRUE (default), simulated values are non-negative.  
**start** start date. Can be a Date object or an ISO string without separators (YYYYMMDD). Defaults to current date.  
**mean** mean of security generated values. If **price=TRUE**, default to 10 else defaults to 0.1.  
**sd** sd of security generated values. It defaults to 1.  
**jitter** modifies each security mean by adding adding a random value in [-jitter, jitter]. Defaults to 0.  
**same.dates** if TRUE, all sampled securities will refer to the same dates and for each security the number will equal nrow. If FALSE (default), date values and number will randomly differ. For each security the random number will not exceed nrow.  
**no.na** if **same.dates=FALSE**, when merging sampled security data NAs are likely to be produced. If **no.na=FALSE** (default) they will be left, otherwise they will be removed using R **na.omit**  
**df** if FALSE (default), the output will be an xts object, else the output will be a data frame with the first column containing the dates of the sampled data.  
**sec.names** character vector for column names. If **df=FALSE** the length of the vector should be equal to **nsec**, else to **nsec + 1** (because of the first column containing dates). By default security names are like 'sample1', 'sample2', etc. and the date column is named 'date'.  
**empty.sec** ratio of securities returning no data (defaults to 0). The result is rounded without decimal places.

### Value

If **df=TRUE**, a data frame object, where the first column is the vector with all generated dates merged and each subsequent column contains the sampled data of a security. If **df=FALSE**, an xts object, where each element is the sampled data of a security, while the dates will be part of the xts time object. In both cases if **same.dates=FALSE** and/or **empty.sec!=0** generated data points will have different length and the the date gaps will be filled with NAs, except if **no.na=TRUE**. If the generated values are only NAs the output will be converted to a 0-rows xts or data frame, containing only security labels accessible with **dimnames(\*)[[2]]**.

## Deprecated functions

### Description

Functions not used anymore generating an informative error

### Usage

```
bbg.open()
bbg.close(con)
```

## Arguments

**con** the connection token returned from `br.open()`

## Example

```
con=bbg.open()
## Sorry 'bbg.open' is now deprecated. Please use br.open().
```

## Internal BloomR functions

### Description:

Internal functions not to be used by the end user

### Usage:

```
.br.is.con(con)
.br.types
.br.check.type(type)
.br.cutttype(type)
.br.jar()
```

### Arguments:

**con** the connection token returned from `br.open()`  
**type** a string representing the security type

### Details

`.br.is.con` checks for the validity of a connection token. `.br.types` is a character vector with security types suitable as an argument for `br.bulk*` functions. `.br.check.type` checks if a type matches `.br.types`. `.br.cutttype` cuts trailing security type from character vector. `.br.jar()` returns the path to the `blpapi*.jar`

## Manage connections

### Description

Open and close the connection to the Bloomberg service.

### Usage

```
br.open()
br.close(con)
```

### Arguments

**con** the connection token returned from `br.open()`

### Details

`br.open` returns the connection token needed by the BloomR function downloading data. When you finish your session, you pass it to `br.close`. If you are using simulated data and so your connection token is `NULL`, closing the connection is optional. Anyway running `br.close(con)`, even if `con==NULL` avoids adding this line when you switch to a actual data download.

## Example

```
con=br.open() # Open the connection and get the token and load some data  
br.bulk.ticks(con, c("MSFT US", "AMZN US"), addtype=TRUE)  
br.close(con) # Use the token to release the connection
```

## Misc functions

### Description

`rm.all` deletes all objects (variables and functions) from memory, including invisible objects (those starting with a dot). `rm.var` deletes non-function objects from memory.

### Usage

```
rm.all()  
rm.var()
```

## Beta functionalities

### Description

Activate beta functionalities, if available for this release.

### Usage

```
br.beta()
```

## Time extension functions

### Description

Functions to get, set dates.

### Usage

```
day(d)  
month(d)  
year(d)  
day(d, n)  
month(d, n)  
year(d, n)  
day(d)=x  
month(d)=x  
year(d)=x  
d %+% n  
d %-% n  
last.day(d)  
day.us(d1, d2)
```

### Arguments

**d**, **d1**, **d2** objects of class date

**x** an integer representing the day/month/year  
**n** an integer representing the months to add/subtract

## Details

If **component** is **day**, **month** or **year**: **component(d)** returns the *component* of the date **d** as an integer; **component(d, n)** returns the date **d** with the *component* set to the integer **n**; **component(d)= n** sets to the *component* of the date **d** to the integer **n**.

**%+** and **%-** add and subtract months to a date.

**last.day** returns last day of the month as an integer. **day.us** calculates date differences with the US convention.