

Attributes of Trades and Stocks Tables

The “trades” table is in the hidden sheet “trades”. The “stocks” table is in the “Portfolio Summary” sheet.

Exec Time: Date and time of trade execution

Symbol: Stock’s ticker

Qty (trades table): The amount of shares traded. Positive value means bought shares. Negative value means sold shares.

Current Qty (stocks table): The number of shares held for each ticker. Value is always greater than or equal 0.

Price: Trade price

Capital or Gain: Total spending or gain of each trade

Avg Price or Average Price: Weighted average trade price of a stock. If all shares of a stock are sold, the value is empty (null).

$$\text{Average Price} = \frac{\text{Total cost of purchases}}{\text{Total shares bought}}$$

Current Price: Real-time stock price.

Open P&L: The profit or loss of a stock’s open holdings.

$$\text{Open P\&L} = \text{Current Qty} \times (\text{Current Price} - \text{Avg Price})$$

Realized P&L (trades table): The profit or loss of a sell transaction.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Realized P\&L}_{\text{trade}} &= \text{Sell Qty} \times (\text{Sell Price} - \text{Avg Price}) \\ &= \text{Sell Qty} \times \left(\text{Sell Price} - \frac{\text{Total cost of purchases}}{\text{Total shares bought}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Realized P&L (stocks table): The total profit or loss from all sell transactions (fully or partially) for a specific stock.

$$\text{Realized P\&L}_{\text{stock}} = \sum_{y'=1}^{b'} \text{Realized P\&L}_{\text{trade } y'} = \sum_{y'=1}^{b'} \left(\text{Sell Qty}_{y'} \times (\text{Sell Price}_{y'} - \text{Avg Price}_{y'}) \right)$$

- b' : total number of sell transactions for the stock
- y' : index of each sell transactions for the stock

Net Spending: Net capital invested in a stock after accounting for sales. A negative number means a net amount spent, while a positive value indicates a net gain. When all shares of a stock have been sold, Net Spending equals the Realized P&L for that stock.

$$\text{Net Spending} = \text{Total cost of purchases} - \text{Total gain of sales}$$

Portfolio's Metrics

Holdings Value: Current market value of all open positions.

$$\text{Holdings Value} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{Current Qty}_i)(\text{Current Price}_i)$$

- n: total number of unique open positions
- i: index of each open position

Portfolio Value: The market value of all assets, including realized P&L.

$$\text{Portfolio Value} = \text{Holdings Value} + \text{Realized P\&L}$$

Total Spending: Total cost basis of all trades ever opened (sum of all buys, ignoring sells)

$$\text{Total Spending} = \text{Closed Cost Basis} - \text{Open Cost Basis}$$

Net Spending: Net capital still invested after accounting for sales.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Net Spending} &= \text{Total Spending} - \text{Total Sales} \\ &= (\text{Open Cost Basis} + \text{Closed Cost Basis}) - (\text{Closed Cost Basis} + \text{Realized P\&L}) \\ &= \text{Open Cost Basis} - \text{Realized P\&L}\end{aligned}$$

Open Cost Basis: The original purchase cost of all currently open positions.

$$\text{Open Cost Basis} = \sum_{x=1}^a (\text{Current Qty}_x)(\text{Avg Price}_x)$$

- a: total number of open securities
- x: index of each open security in the portfolio

$$\text{Open Cost Basis} = \text{Total Spending} - \text{Closed Cost Basis}$$

$$\text{Open Cost Basis} = \text{Net Spending} + \text{Realized P\&L}$$

Closed Cost Basis: The original purchase cost of all shares that have been sold.

$$\text{Closed Cost Basis} = \sum_{y=1}^b (\text{Sell Qty}_y)(\text{Avg Price}_y)$$

- b: total number of different stocks for which shares have been sold (fully or partially)
- y: index of each stock for which shares have been sold

$$\text{Closed Cost Basis} = \text{Total Spending} - \text{Open Cost Basis}$$

Open P&L: The profit or loss on currently open positions.

$$\text{Open P\&L} = \sum_{x=1}^a (\text{Current Qty}_x \times (\text{Current Price}_x - \text{Avg Price}_x))$$

- a: total number of open securities
- x: index of each open security in the portfolio

Open ROI: Return on investment in open positions.

$$\text{Open ROI} = \frac{\text{Open P\&L}}{\text{Open Cost Basis}}$$

Realized P&L: Total profit or loss from shares sold.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Realized P\&L}_{\text{portfolio}} &= \sum_{y=1}^b \text{Realized P\&L}_{\text{stock } y} \\ &= \sum_{y'=1}^{b'} \text{Realized P\&L}_{\text{trade } y'} = \sum_{y'=1}^{b'} \left(\text{Sell Qty}_{y'} \times (\text{Sell Price}_{y'} - \text{Avg Price}_{y'}) \right)\end{aligned}$$

- b: total number of different stocks for which shares have been sold (fully or partially)
- y: index of each stock for which shares have been sold
- b': total number of sell transactions
- y': index of each sell transactions

Realized ROI: Return on capital invested in sold shares.

$$\text{Realized ROI} = \frac{\text{Realized P\&L}}{\text{Closed Cost Basis}}$$

Treemaps

Open P&L Weight: Shows how much a stock's P&L (absolute value) contributes to the portfolio's performance (the combined magnitude of the winning and losing positions). A higher percentage suggests that this stock has a larger influence on the overall performance, which could mean higher reward or risk, depending on whether it's a winner or loser.

$$\text{Open P\&L Weight} = \frac{|\text{Stock's Open P\&L}|}{\text{Total Open Profit} + |\text{Total Open Loss}|}$$

Open P&L Weight treemap uses data from the “open_pl_weight” table in the hidden “value_weight” sheet.

Investment Weight: Refers to how much of the portfolio's current capital is allocated to each active stock. A higher investment weight means a higher exposure to that stock's performance.

$$\text{Investment Weight} = \frac{|\text{Net Investment in Active Stock}|}{|\text{Portfolio's Net Spending}|}$$

Investment Weight treemap uses data from the “investment_weight” table in the “value_weight” sheet.

Attributes of Pivot Tables

PivotTable1 (source: trades)

Hierarchical Row Labels Structure:

1. Symbol: Data is aggregated by each symbol.
2. Year: Under each symbol, data is further categorized by year.
3. Month: Within each year, data is grouped by month.
4. Exec Time: Within each month, the data is organized by the execution time of each trade.

Columns:

- Total Qty: Sum of Qty
 - o Highest level: Net share quantity of the stock
 - o Lowest level: Amount of shares traded in each transaction
- Max Trade Price: Max of Price
 - o Highest level: Highest trade price (regardless of buy or sell) for the stock
 - o Lowest level: Trade price in each transaction
- Average Price: Max of Avg Price
 - o Highest level: Average purchase price for the respective stock
 - o Lowest level: Average purchase price for the respective stock
- Capital & Gain: Sum of Capital or Gain
 - o Highest level: Net spending or P&L for the respective stock
 - o Lowest level: Expenditure or gain from each transaction
- Open PL: Max of Open P&L
 - o Highest level: Open P&L for the respective stock
 - o Lowest level: Open P&L for the respective stock
- Realized PL: Max of Realized P&L
 - o Highest level: Realized P&L for the respective stock
 - o Lowest level: Realized P&L for the respective stock

PivotTable2 (source: trades)

Hierarchical Row Labels Structure:

1. Year: Data is grouped by year
2. Month: Data is grouped by month

Columns:

- Trade Count: The total number of trades per month or year
- Stock Count: The total number of stocks traded per month or year
- Net Spending: Net capital or gain from trades every month or year

Monthly P&L Tables

Each table summarizes the monthly P&L for each year.

- Month: Each month of the year
- Gross P&L: P&L for each month
- Cumulative P&L: The total profit or loss accumulated from the start of the portfolio up to the respective month.