

# Nasdaq Calypso

Pricing Script User Guide

Version 18

Revision 5.0 January 2025 Approved



#### Copyright © 2025, Nasdaq, Inc. All rights reserved.

All content in this document is owned, or licensed, by Nasdaq, Inc. or its affiliates ('Nasdaq'). Unauthorized use is prohibited without written permission of Nasdaq.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the contents of this document are accurate, the document is provided strictly "as is", and no warranties of accuracy are given concerning the contents of the information contained in this document, including any warranty that the document will be kept up to date. Nasdaq reserves the right to change details in this document without notice. To the extent permitted by law no liability (including liability to any person by reason of negligence) will be accepted by Nasdaq or its employees for any direct or indirect loss or damage caused by omissions from or inaccuracies in this document.

#### **Document History**

Revision	Published	Summary of Changes	
1.0	February 2024	First revision for version 18	
2.0	April 2024	Updates for version 18 monthly release	
3.0	June 2024	Updates for version 18 monthly release – Added default values in meta data	
4.0	August 2024	Updates for version 18 monthly release - Added pricers for RFR indices	
5.0	January 2025	Updated "Daily-range Pricing Script Functions" section.  Updates for version 18 monthly release - Added pricers for RFR indices for deterministic rate models	

#### This is a user guide for the Pricing Script component.



# **Table of Contents**

Intro	oduct	ion	9
Lice	ense 1	Terms	10
	2.1	Adding Pricing Script Structures	10
	2.2	Integration Protocol	10
Pric	ing S	cript Definition	11
	3.1	General	11
	3.2	Pricing Script Definition Window	11
	3.3	Meta Data	12
	3.4	Menu Bar	12
	3.5	Validation	13
	3.6	Product Type	13
	3.7	XML Export	13
	3.8	Static Definition	14
Prod	duct <sup>-</sup>	Types	16
	4.1	Product Type & Subtype	16
	4.2	ScriptableOTCProduct (SCOT)	16
	4.3	ScriptableOTCProduct (SCOT) Swap	17
	4.4	BondExoticNote (BEN)	18
	4.5	EquityStructuredOption & Pricing Script	19
Sup	porte	ed Products & Pricing	20
	5.1	Underlying Types	20
	5.2	Product List	20
	5.3	List of Pricers	23
Setı	Jp		24
	6.1	Pricer Mapping	24
	6.2	Stateless Mode	25
	6.3	Monte Carlo Convergence	25
	6.4	Paths and Time Steps Settings (for validation only)	28
Pric	ing S	heet	30



	7.1	Strategy Builder	30
	7.2	Profile Configuration	34
	7.3	Trade Booking	37
	7.4	Supplemental Panel	38
		7.4.1 Complex Variables	
		7.4.2 Pricing Script Tab	
		7.4.4 Custom Measures / Script Results Tab	
	7.5	Cash Flows & Events	41
	7.6	Pricer Measures	42
	7.7	Variable Mappings & Alignment of Properties	42
	7.8	Solving	43
Sch	nedule	Setup	46
	8.1	Schedule Types	46
	8.2	Schedule Input Parameters	46
	8.3	Execution Process & Schedule Block Order	48
	8.4	Payment Date Reset Lag Configuration	50
	8.5	Accrual Schedule Reset Lag	53
		8.5.1 Float Rate Index	
	8.6	8.5.2 Equity	
	8.7	Enhanced Reset Date generation (16.1 only)	
Cas		v Calculations for Notes & Swaps	
	9.1	Applicable Formulae	
	9.2	Bond Exotic Note Product	
	9.3	Bond Exotic Note Trade	61
	9.4	Corporate Action	62
	9.5	OTC Trade Cash Flow Calculations	63
	9.6	Physical Quantity & Cash Residual Rounding	64
	9.7	Bond Exotic Note Full Example	66
	9.8	Exotic Settlement Report	70
Pric	er Me	asures Quick Reference	73
Life	ecvcle	I: OTC	74
	11.1	OTC Exotic Events – Generic Events	



11.2	Expiration/Maturity	76
11.3	Physical Delivery - Mapping of Trade Data	76
11.4	Bermudan Exercise	77
11.5	Price Fixing (Equity)	79
Lifecycle	II: Exotic Notes	83
12.1	Generating CA	83
12.2	Applying CA	83
12.3	Physical Delivery	84
12.4	ко	88
12.5	Cash Redemption	91
Generic I	Event Model	95
13.1	Introduction	95
13.2	Exotic Event Definition	95
13.3	Trigger Rules	96
13.4	Processor Rules	96
13.5	Scheduled Task	97
13.6	Exotic Event Workflow	97
13.7	Trade Workflow	99
13.8	Access Permissions	99
Generic I	Event Framework Technical Documentation	103
14.1	Event Class	103
14.2	Trigger Class	104
14.3	Processor Class	105
14.4	Domain Values	107
Barrier M	lonitoring	108
15.1	Barrier Monitoring	108
15.2	Mapping of System Variables	109
15.3	Valuation Date Pricing Script	111
15.4	Running Barrier Monitoring	112
FX Physi	cal Delivery and FX Cash functions	114
16.1	Background	
16.2	Functions Signature	114



	16.3	Example Code	115
	16.4	Additional Examples	117
	16.5	Physical vs Cash Delivery – Script Design	119
Futi	ure Flo	ows & Forward Ladder	121
	17.1	General	121
	17.2	Flow Types	121
	17.3	Supported Products	121
	17.4	Asset Liability Gap	121
	17.5	Future Flows Flag	121
	17.6	Cash Ladder Analysis	122
	17.7	Asset Liability Gap Analysis	123
	17.8	Debug Logging	123
	17.9	Test Case: Reverse Convertible	124
	17.10	Trade Booking	124
	17.11	Forward Ladder Analysis	125
Exo	tic Set	ttlement Report	127
	18.1	General	127
	18.2	Variable Mapping	127
	18.3	Running the Report	128
	18.4	Maturity	130
	18.5	KO + Coupon	131
	18.6	κι	132
	18.7	KI Scheduled Task	133
	18.8	Physical Delivery	134
Rep	orting	& Risk	136
Ċ	19.1	Hybrid [Equity – FX] Risk	
		19.1.1 Equity Delta from PM or Sensitivity	137
		19.1.2 Correlation Risk	
	19.2		
		P&L	
	19.3	BO Events	
	19.4	Confirmations	
	19.5	Reporting Pricing Script Variables	
	19.6	Reporting Pricing Script Schedule Details	142



19.7	Trade Browser Results	144
Import and	d Export Using CAM	146
Equity Res	sets	149
21.1	Equity Resets	
21.2	Equity Reset Source Selector	149
21.3	Trade Example	149
21.4	Reset Risk	150
Script Des	sign	152
22.1	Starting Points	
22.2	Basic Script Example	
22.3	Swap Scripts	
22.4	Execution Process	
22.5	Trade Screen	
22.6	Cash Flows	
22.7	Event Grid	
22.8	Execution	
22.9	Results Tab	
	Flow Generating Functions	
	Coupon Payments	
	Physical Delivery	
	Redemption	
	Cash/Principal	
	Daily-range Pricing Script Functions	
	22.15.1 Script Syntax	
	22.15.2 Description	162
	22.15.3 Examples	
	Rounding	
22.17	Scaling	165
Script Gra	mmar Reference	166
23.1	Variables	166
	23.1.1 Variable Types	
	23.1.2 Exposed Variables	
	23.1.3 Pluggable Interface	
	23.1.4 Initial Values	



	23.1.6 Boolean	16/
	23.1.7 Quotable	168
	23.1.8 Currency	168
	23.1.9 Enum	169
	23.1.10 Integer	169
	23.1.11 Array Variables - []	169
	23.1.12 Array Linked to Basket	170
	23.1.13 Array Linked to Size of Basket	170
	23.1.14 ScheduleDouble	
	23.1.15 ScheduleInteger	171
	23.1.16 ScheduleBoolean	
	23.1.17 Context.ValuationDate	171
23.2	Script Measures & Pricing	172
	23.2.1 Measures to NPV	
	23.2.2 Measures	
	23.2.3 Schedule Measures	
	23.2.4 Monte Carlo Discounted Average	
	23.2.5 Monte Carlo Probability of Outcome	
	23.2.6 Multiple Payments	176
23.3	Syntax / Library	177
	23.3.1 Control Flow Statements	177
	23.3.2 Functions	177
	23.3.3 Operators	179
	23.3.4 Keywords	180
	23.3.5 Reserved Words	
	23.3.6 Arrays	180
	23.3.7 Type Casting	181
23.4	Schedules	181
	23.4.1 Reference Date	181
	23.4.2 Payment Date	181
	23.4.3 Accrual Period	181
	23.4.4 Start Date	182
Rate inde	x specifications	183
24.1	RFR based indices	
	24.1.1 Cashflows	183
	24.1.2 Resets	184
	24.1.3 Event grid showing all the events of the trade	184
	24.1.4 Pricers supported for RFR indices in SCOT	
Access P	ermissions	185
25.1	Settings	
25.2	Activate Access Permissions	185
25.3	Configure Settings	186
	=	



# Introduction

Pricing Script is an event-based payoff definition language.

"Evaluate condition C on schedule A, Generate payment X=f(C,A) on schedule B..."

Defining events as blocks of code allows the script designer to create a start-to-end representation of complex financial transactions, and price them using out-of-the-box Monte Carlo pricers.

The built-in Monte Carlo models that support Pricing Script are:

- BlackNFMonteCarloExotic
- LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
- SVJMonteCarloExotic
- LiborMarketModel

The above pricer models currently support Equity, FX, and Interest Rates. In addition, the Black/LocalVol pricers support FX/Equity hybrids, and the LMM pricer supports FX/Rates hybrids.

When a Pricing Script is created, it extends built-in product types. There is an OTC product: ScriptableOTCProduct (SCOT) (e.g. ScriptableOTC.RangeAccrual), and a structured note product: Bond Exotic Note (BEN).

Further, the generic Pricing Script product is fully integrated with Back Office and Risk, and there is an extensible framework allowing for custom exotic lifecycle events.



## License Terms

#### 2.1 Adding Pricing Script Structures

In-house development of Pricing Script is not supported. To add a Pricing Script structure, you need to involve the Customer Delivery Team who will build and validate the new structures with Calypso PM.

This step ensures correct implementation and mitigates errors. Product Support will also be able to treat the structures as valid Calypso products and accept any requests for bug fixes.

### 2.2 Integration Protocol

Integration of a Pricing Script product involves the following:

- Gather and understand term sheets.
- Gather user requirements: Layout, term sheet coverage.
- Pricing Script modelling.
- Pricing Environment setup, if required.
- Developing Pricing Sheet strategy (for SCOT).
- Validation of cash flows and pricing.
- Verify workflow transitions exist and are correct for the Script products.
- Integration with Pricing Script lifecycle (exotic lifecycle events, OLA reports).
- Validation of lifecycle events.
- User Acceptance Test: Full front-to-back testing before taking the product live.
- Versioning: Modifications not supported, although changes are a normal part of the development process. After script v[x] has been used in a trade, changes must be captured in a new script definition v[x+1].
- Document the product features and give full trade capture and lifecycle instructions:
  - Term sheet / payoff profile
  - Input parameters, description
  - Applicable lifecycle events
- Verify the above with PM and receive sign off.
- Share the finalized script product and documentation with Calypso for registration with PM and Product Support.



# **Pricing Script Definition**

#### 3.1 General

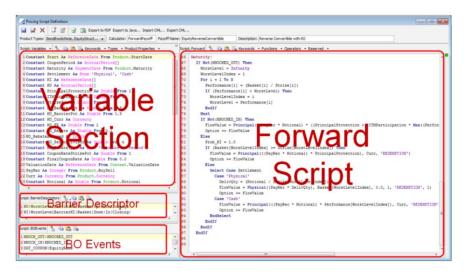
Creating a new Pricing Script payoff definition adds a subtype which can be used in ScriptableOTCProduct or BondExoticNote. The Pricing Script provides the following:

- Exposes constant variables on trade screen for user input.
- Represents the Payoff structure:
  - Cash flow generation for past dates
  - Valuation of future flows using Monte Carlo
- Lifecycle Events Cash flow tags can trigger KO, Redemption events.
- Barrier Descriptor Provides information necessary for barrier monitoring.
- BO Events Variable mappings for lifecycle and reporting integration.

#### 3.2 Pricing Script Definition Window

The Pricing Script Definition window is accessed from Calypso Navigator > Configuration > System > Add Pricing Script Definition.

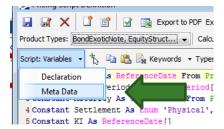
- The left panel is the variable section, where all variables, measures and events are defined.
- The right panel is the forward script itself.
- The two lower left sections contain additional variable mappings for lifecycle and reporting.





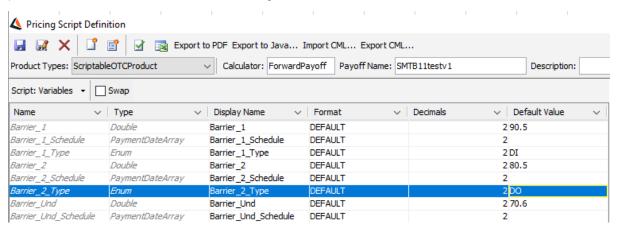
#### 3.3 Meta Data

Pricing Script meta data is accessed from this selector on the top left:

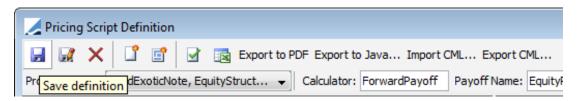


In this section, display name, format, default value and Swap feature are set.

The Default Value field allows setting default values for variables – This is a free field with validation to check if the provided value is correct or not. Defaulting does not work for the derived variables.



#### 3.4 Menu Bar



From the Menu Bar, the following commands are available:

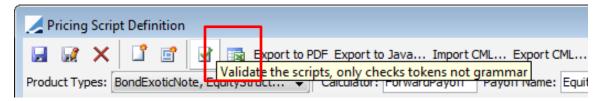
- Save
- Save As
- Delete
- New
- Load Definition
- Validate
- Export to Excel



- Export to pdf
- Export to Java
- Import CML
- Export CML

#### 3.5 Validation

Before completing the creation, importing, and certainly before booking a trade, **always** validate the script grammar. The 'Validate' function is the sixth button on the menu bar. An error will be returned if the Pricing Script definition contains any errors.



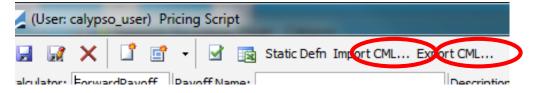
#### 3.6 Product Type

The Product Type selector enables the Pricing Script definition in one or more product types. Options are Bond Exotic Note and ScriptableOTCProduct. For Pricing Script Swaps, only ScriptableOTCProduct is allowed.

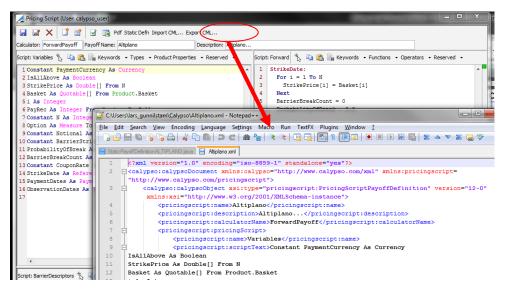


### 3.7 XML Export

CML can be used for exporting and importing pricing script payoffs. This option is available from the Pricing Script Definition window: Export CML, Import CML.

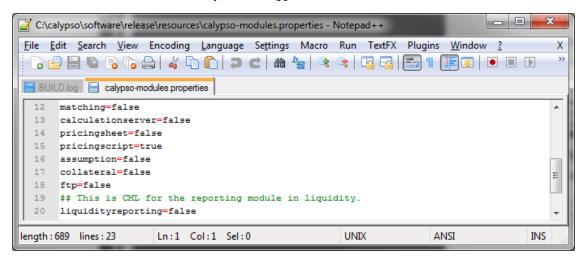






In order to use CML import/export, the file calypso-module.properties needs to contain "pricingscript=true".

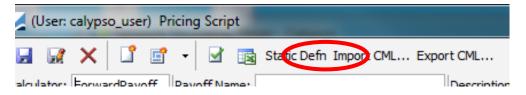
The file is located in the directory: C:\calypso\<installation dir>\client\resources



#### 3.8 Static Definition

Storing the script as java has become obsolete in later versions, since all types of Pricing Script definitions can be saved directly to the database.

The Pricing Script can be exported as java code by clicking 'Static Defn'.







# **Product Types**

#### 4.1 Product Type & Subtype

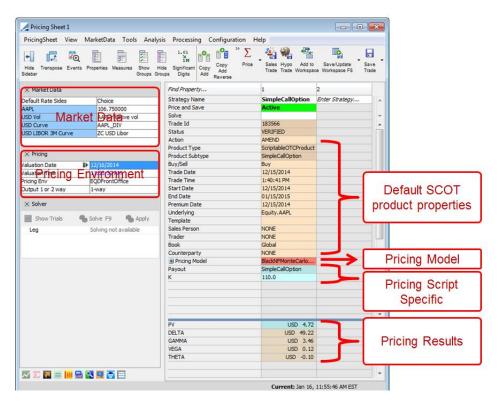
Two product types are used with Pricing Script:

- ScriptableOTCProduct (SCOT)
- BondExoticNote (BEN)

The product subtype is always equal to the Pricing Script payoff name.

#### 4.2 ScriptableOTCProduct (SCOT)

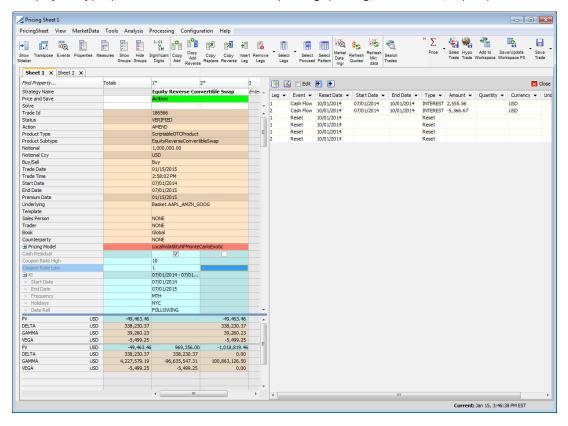
ScriptableOTCProduct is used for OTC trades. It is a dedicated product that only uses Pricing Script. Properties defined in the custom Pricing Script are shown (blue) in addition to SCOT default trade properties (beige) such as Notional, Buy/Sell, Start, End, and Underlying.





#### 4.3 ScriptableOTCProduct (SCOT) Swap

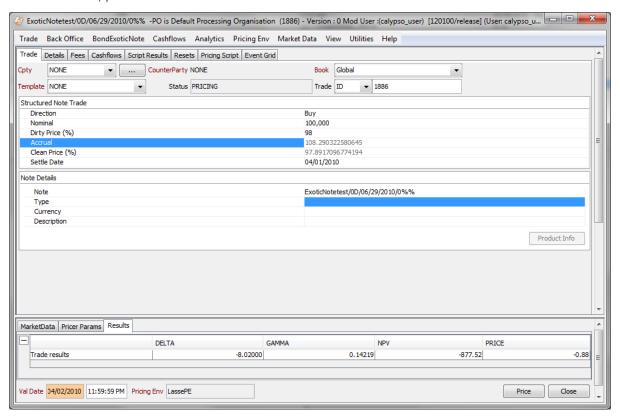
For a Pricing Script Swap, the product type does not change – it is a ScriptableOTCProduct. The difference is that the payoff type provides additional details per leg: pricing, cash flows, input parameters.



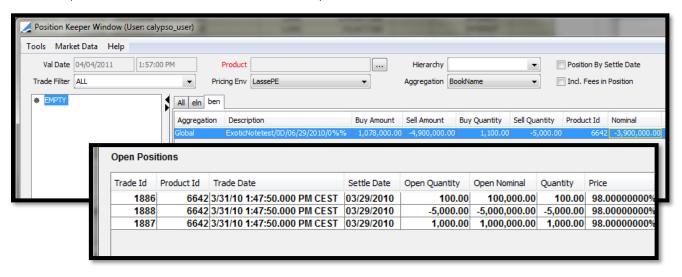


#### 4.4 BondExoticNote (BEN)

The Bond Exotic Note, or BEN, is a Bond product that uses Pricing Script in its product definition. It is, like a standard Bond, position based.



The total position can be seen in the Position Keeper window.





### 4.5 EquityStructuredOption & Pricing Script

Marked for deprecation, and should no longer be used starting v14.4, fully replaced by ScriptableOTCProduct.

(To be clear, this is a deprecation that concerns Pricing Script only. The Equity Structured Option is still the main product class used for vanilla and other out-of-the-box equity option flavors.)



# Supported Products & Pricing

### 5.1 Underlying Types

Supported Pricing Script products include payoffs linked to these underlying asset classes:

Equity and Equity Vol

FX

Hybrid: Equity + FX

Interest Rates

• Hybrid: Interest Rates + FX

#### 5.2 Product List

This is the list of Pricing Script payoff types listed in the Calypso product catalog. These are fully vetted and tested for front-to-back functionality.

Product	Recommended Pricer & Features
Equity Accumulator	LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
	BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
	Single Equity
	Physical Settlement
	Target Redemption
	Call/Put
	Barrier UO/DO
Equity Altiplano	Equity Basket
	LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
	BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity American Basket	LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
	BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
	Equity Basket
Equity American Performance	Equity Basket
Option	LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
	BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity Asian Basket	Equity Basket



Product	Recommended Pricer & Features
	Asian Rate Asian Strike LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity Dispersion Trade	Dispersion option on Equity & Equity Index LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity Himalaya	Equity Basket  LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic  BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity Option (Script)	Single Equity / Basket  Barrier  Participation Rate  LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic  BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity Performance Option	Equity Basket Rainbow Best Of Worst Of Barrier LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity Range Accrual	Equity Basket  LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic  BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity Reverse Convertible Note	Equity Basket Positionable Digital Coupon Autocall / KO Cross Ccy Knock-In



Product	Recommended Pricer & Features
Toduct	Worst Of
	Physical Delivery
	LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
	BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity Reverse Convertible Swap	
	Equity Basket
	Digital Coupon
	Autocall / KO
	Cross Ccy
	Knock-In
	Worst Of
	Physical Delivery
	Autocallable Funding Leg
	LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
	BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity TARF	Single Equity
	Cash/Physical Settlement
	Target Redemption
	Call/Put
	Barrier DO/UO
	LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
	BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Equity Variance Swap	SVJMonteCarloExotic
LocalCapFloor	Single Equity / EquityIndex
	Log Returns Capped / Floored
FX Digital Basket	
	LocalVolalilityNFMonteCarloExotic
FX Pivot Count Range TARF	LocalVolalilityNFMonteCarloExotic
FX Target Redemption	LocalVolalilityNFMonteCarloExotic
	Note / Swap
	TARN / TARF
FX Vanilla Basket Fwd Start	LocalVolalilityNFMonteCarloExotic



Product	Recommended Pricer & Features
Hybrid Equity FX Contingent Option	Single Equity / Equity Index and FX LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
Hybrid Equity FX Dual Digital	Single Equity / Equity Index and FX LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic BlackNFMonteCarloExotic (indicative pricing)
IRD Amortizing Floater	LiborMarketModel TARN / No TARN Swap / Note
IRD CMS Spread	LiborMarketModel TARN / No TARN Swap / Note
IRD Inverse Floater	LiborMarketModel TARN / No TARN Swap / Note
IRD Range Accrual	LiborMarketModel TARN / No TARN Swap / Note

#### 5.3 List of Pricers

The following Calypso pricers support Pricing Script:

- BlackNFMonteCarloExotic
- LocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
- SVJMonteCarloExotic
- LiborMarketModel

Please refer to FE documentation for details on the pricing models and market data setup.

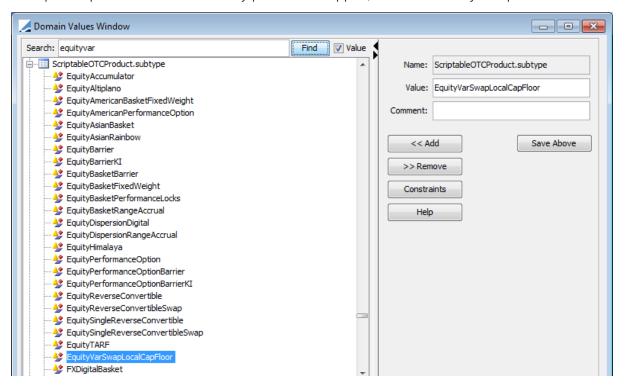


# Setup

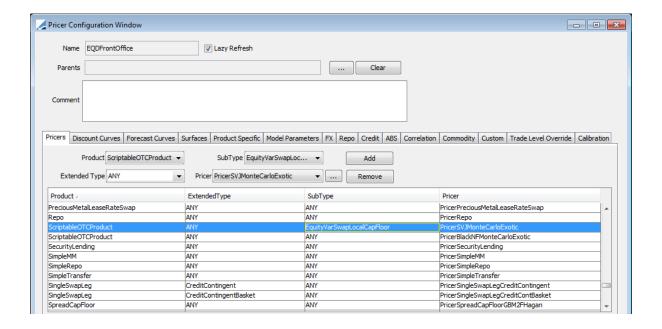
#### 6.1 Pricer Mapping

The subtype of a Pricing Script trade will be the same as the name of the Pricing Script. If this subtype is listed in the subtype domain of the SCOT or BEN product, it appears as assignable subtype in the Pricer Configuration.

Example: Map the Stochastic Volatility pricer to a Capped/Floored Volatility Swap:







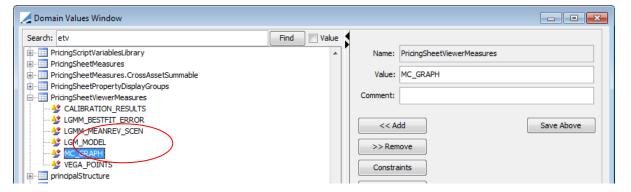
#### 6.2 Stateless Mode

When pricing, use Stateless Mode for cash flows. The domain value "CFCInstancePricingScript.stateless" must be set to true.

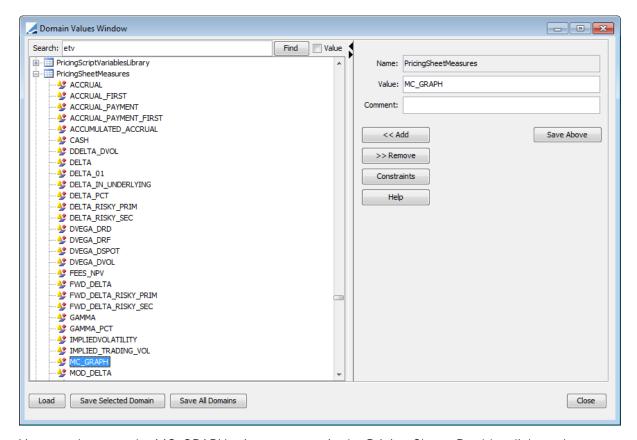
### 6.3 Monte Carlo Convergence

To view MC convergence in the Pricing Sheet, add the pricer measure MC\_GRAPH to two domains:

- PricingSheetViewerMeasures
- PricingSheetMeasures

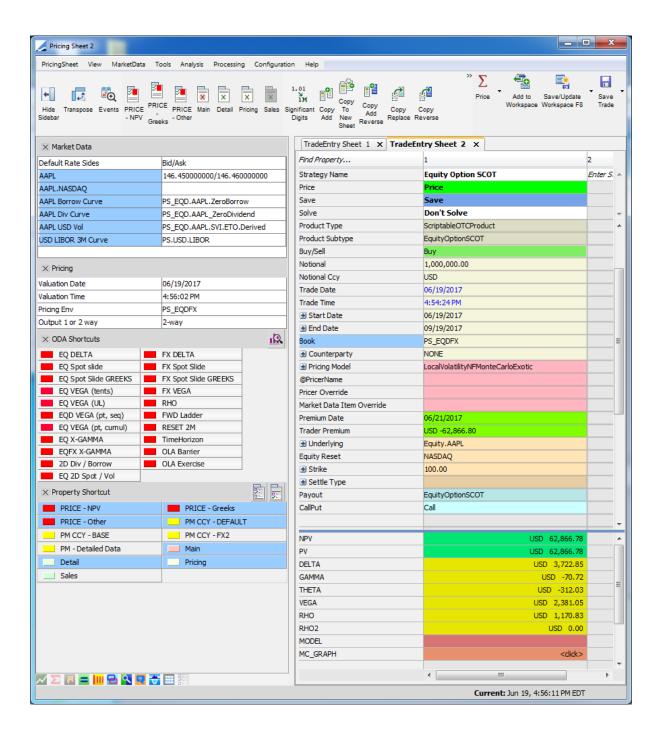




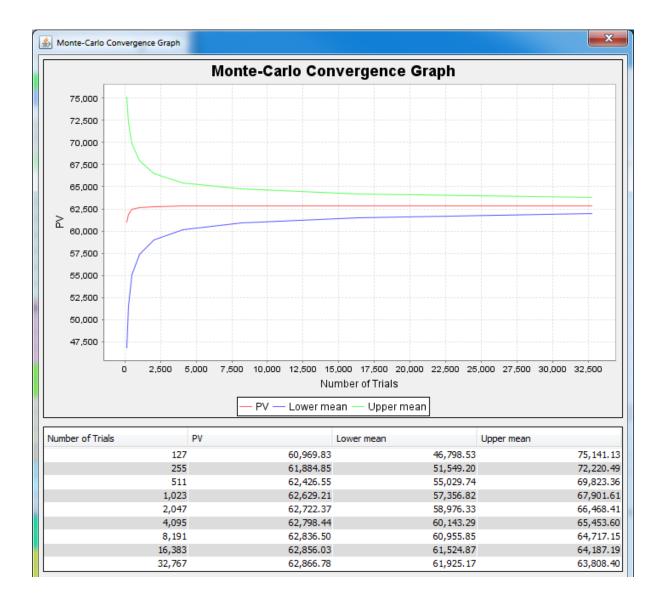


You can then use the MC\_GRAPH pricer measure in the Pricing Sheet. Double-click on the measure to get the pop up with upper / lower means:









### 6.4 Paths and Time Steps Settings (for validation only)

There is a transient pricing parameter called MCPATH\_GEN\_PARAMS. When set, it will override the ACCURACY\_LEVEL settings. The content of the parameter is just a CSV string, for example for local volatility:

STEP\_SIZE=0.01, IS\_PSEUDO\_RNG=False, NUM\_SIMULATIONS=10000, SEED=19650218

STEP\_SIZE = maximum time-step size in year fraction according to the vol daycount convention.

IS\_PSEUDO\_RNG = True => MersenneTwister, False => Sobol-JoeKuo

NUM\_SIMULATIONS = number of paths

SEED = integer used as seed for MersenneTwister, ignored for Sobol.



CONSTRUCTION = BROWNIAN\_BRIDGE for brownian bridge variance reduction, PCA for pca variance reduction, STANDARD for no specific variance reduction of the Brownian path.

This parameter should not be used in production, only during the validation phase if one wants to test the Monte Carlo convergence and decouple the tests along step size and number of paths. In addition, the MC\_GRAPH pricer measure will give the convergence graph for a fixed number of time steps.

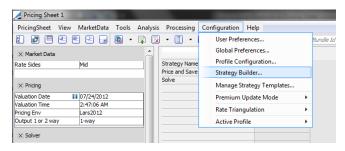


# **Pricing Sheet**

#### 7.1 Strategy Builder

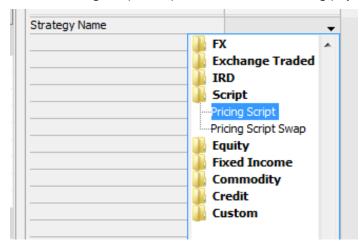
To add a Pricing Script product to the Pricing Sheet, the first step is to configure a strategy based on the payoff script.

#### Configuration > Strategy Builder



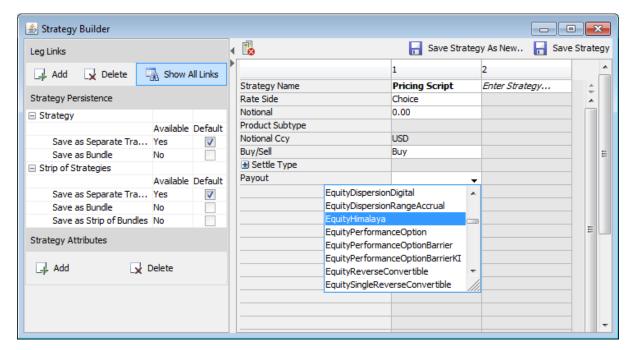
In the Strategy Builder, pick a base strategy from the 'Script' folder. There are two base strategies:

- Pricing Script This is the standard choice for a single leg payout.
- Pricing Script Swap Pick this for a two leg payout.

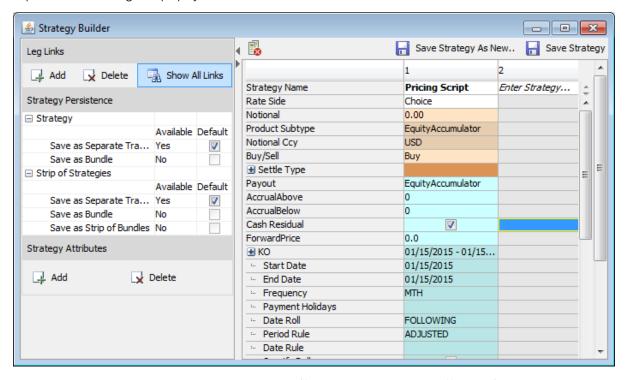


The base strategy 'Pricing Script' will display the ScriptableOTCProduct product properties, along with a Pricing Script payoff selector:



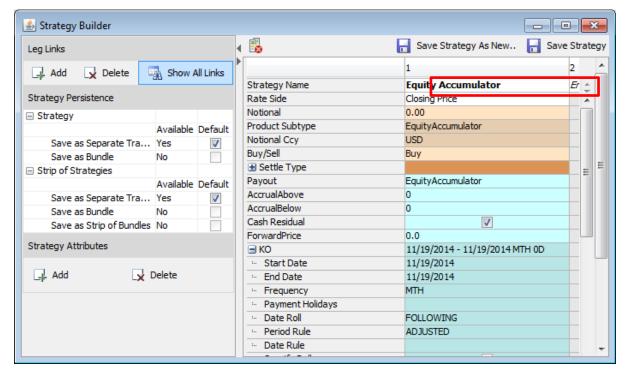


Select the payout and the Pricing Script variables will populate the strategy. Note that the product subtype is now equal to the Pricing Script payoff name.

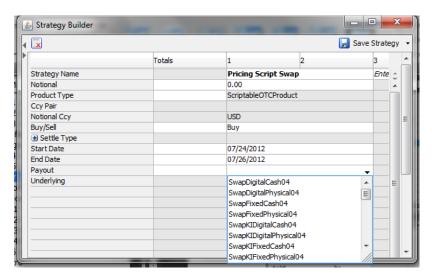


Save as new, and assign the strategy a name (for simplicity, the payoff name/subtype name has been re-used for the strategy below):

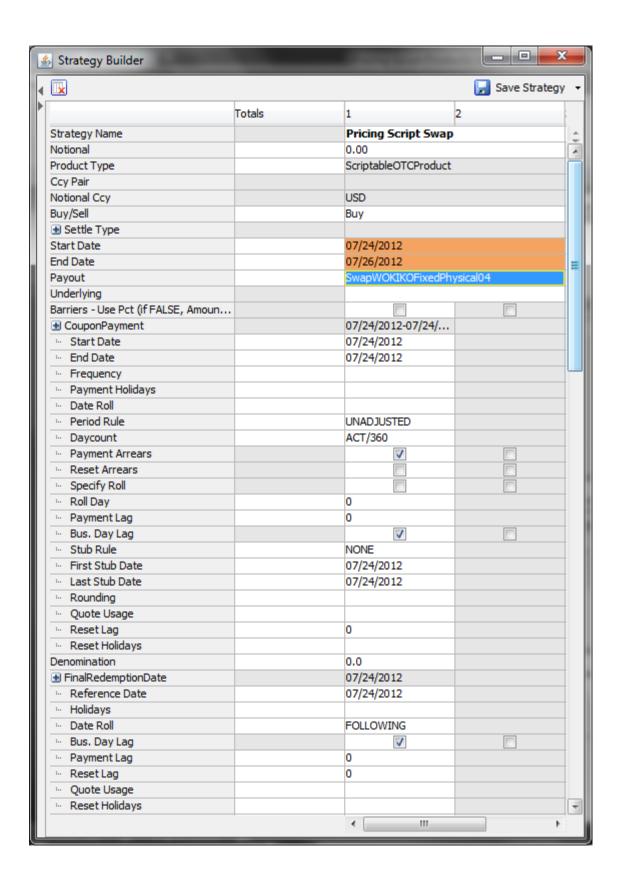




For a Pricing Script Swap the procedure is similar, but only Pricing Script payoff of type 'Swap' will be selectable here.





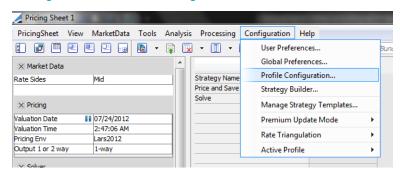




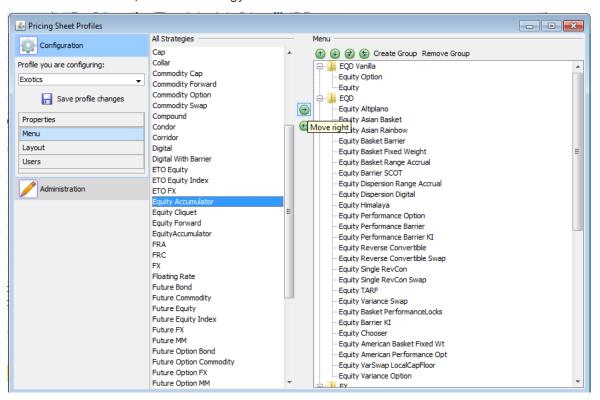
### 7.2 Profile Configuration

To use the strategy defined in the previous step, we need to add it to the user profile and choose what parameters to display.

#### Configuration > Profile Configuration



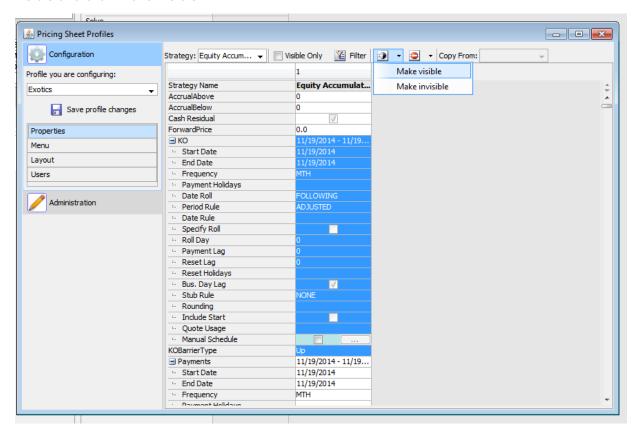
In the 'Menu' section, add the strategy to the menu.



In the 'Properties' section, select the strategy in the strategy selector at the top.

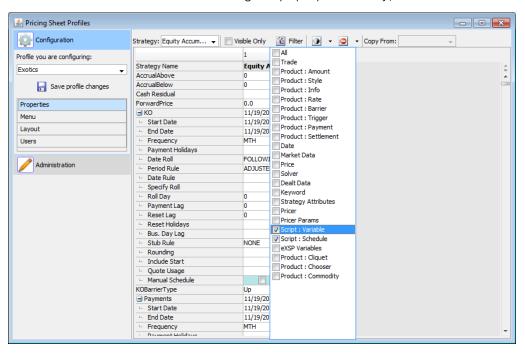


From here we can see which parameters are visible (black) or invisible (grey). Select the parameters that should be visible and click 'Make Visible'.





In order to view and select from Pricing Script properties only, use the 'Filter' selector:

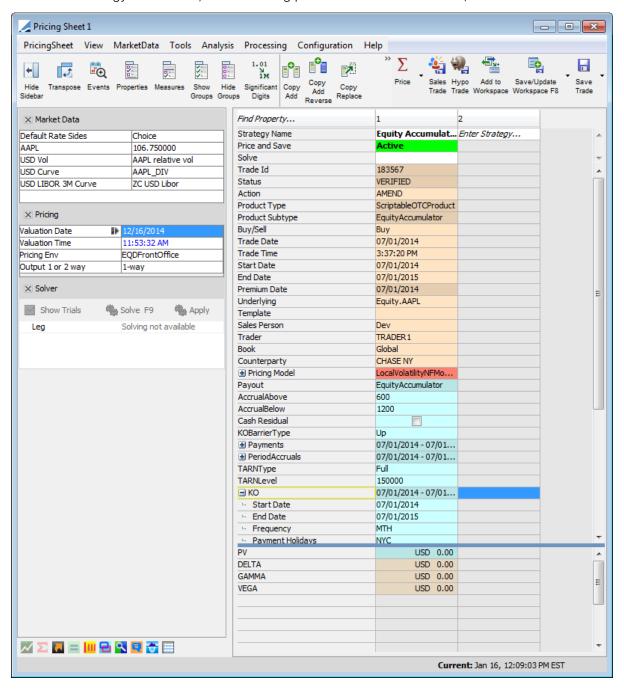


Finally, click 'Save Profile Changes'.



## 7.3 Trade Booking

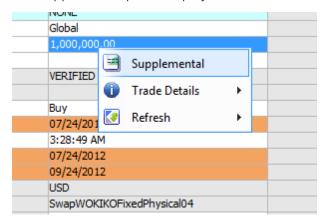
When configuration in Strategy Builder and Profile Configuration is done, go to the Pricing Sheet main interface and select the strategy. From here, the remaining parameters can be entered, and the trade saved.





## 7.4 Supplemental Panel

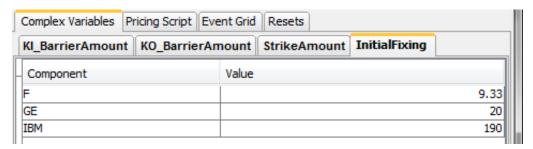
The Supplemental panel displays additional data about the trade and is accessed by right-clicking on the trade.



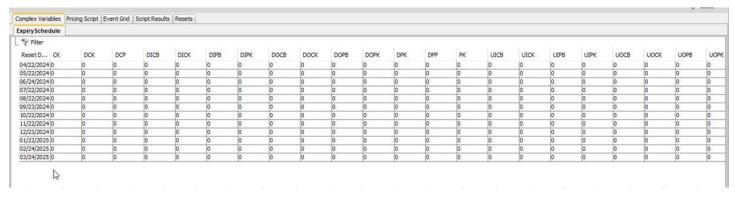
### 7.4.1 Complex Variables

Some input variables cannot be properly displayed in the Pricing Sheet, and must be entered from the Supplemental Panel.

Supplemental panel input:

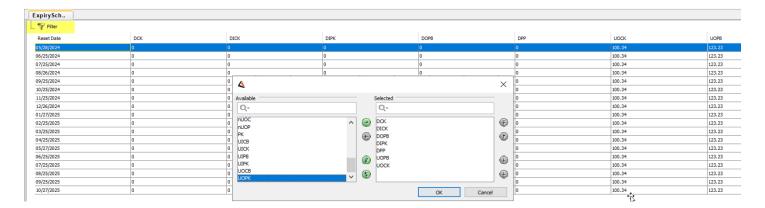


In the Supplemental panel, for complex variables, all schedule variables appear in alphabetical order.



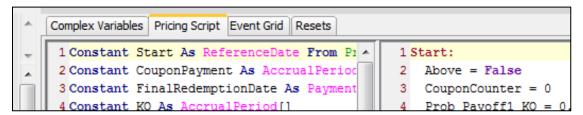
A filter is available to select schedule variables. Ordering of schedule variables in the filter is always in alphabetical order both on UI and in exported spreadsheet.





### 7.4.2 Pricing Script Tab

The Pricing Script tab shows a read-only copy of the payoff script.

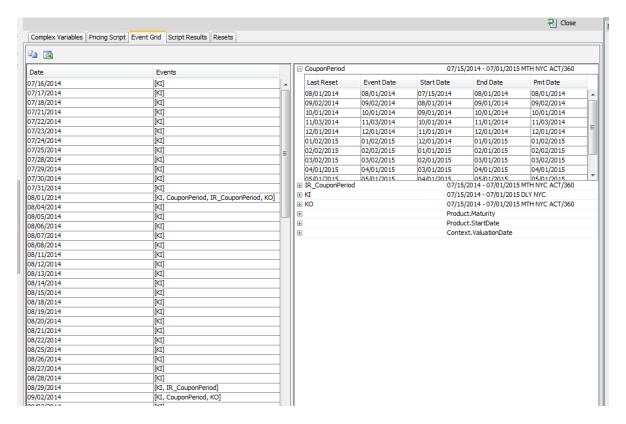


### 7.4.3 Event Grid

After setting up the schedules for the trade, the dates can be verified in the Event Grid.

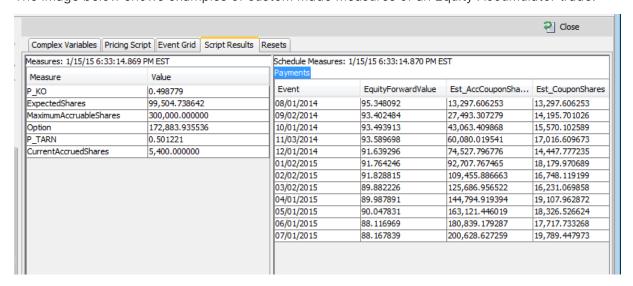
The left side of the grid shows the events per date. In the right section, we can list all the dates per event.





### 7.4.4 Custom Measures / Script Results Tab

The image below shows examples of custom made measures of an Equity Accumulator trade.

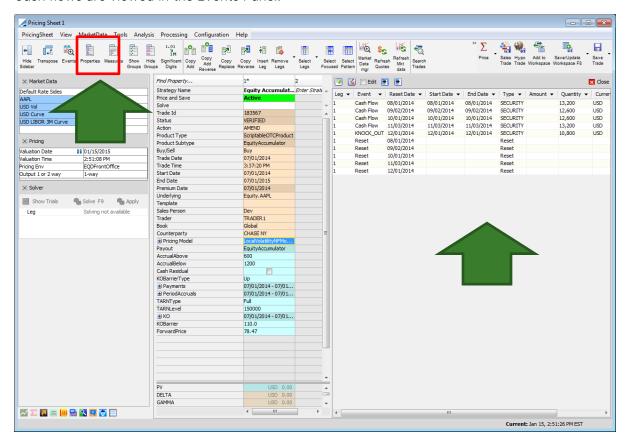


Custom measures are defined in the payoff code. Common cases are probabilities and other forecasted values.



### 7.5 Cash Flows & Events

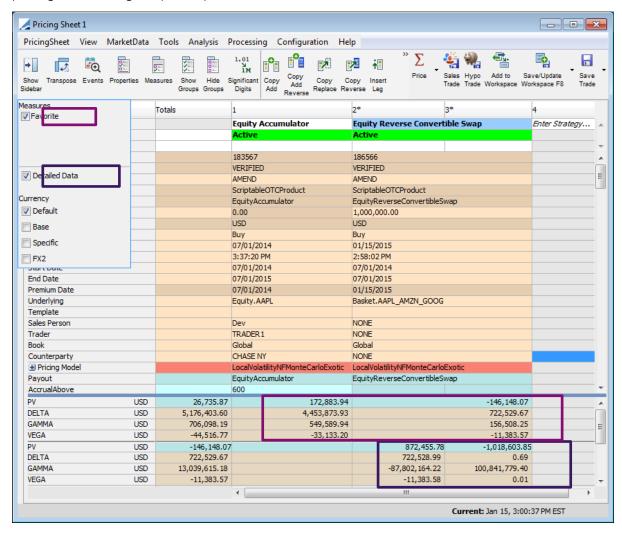
Cash flows are viewed in the Events Panel.





### 7.6 Pricer Measures

Select measure display groups using the Pricer Measures selector. 'Detailed Data' must be checked to see pricing per leg for a Pricing Script Swap.



# 7.7 Variable Mappings & Alignment of Properties

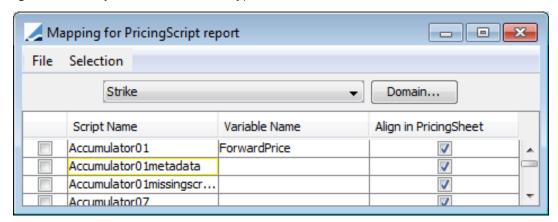
Configuration > System > Add Pricing Script Mapping (refdata.MappingPricingScriptReportWindow).

Per default, two scripts with the same variable names will not align in Pricing Sheet. This can be enabled using a variable mapping, pointing Script A/Variable X and Script B/Variable X, to a generic domain which can be X or another name of the user's choice. This generic domain name is what will appear in the Pricing Sheet, and the variable from both Script A and B will align on the same row.

Variable mappings can refer to pure system mappings, like WORST\_LEVEL\_INDEX which is used for barrier monitoring. In addition to this, we can check the box 'Align in Pricing Sheet' if the mapping also is to be used for layout. In the example below, the Pricing Script 'Accumulator01' variable name 'ForwardPrice' is mapped to the



generic name 'Strike'. Other Pricing Script variables mapped to the domain 'Strike' will then be treated as the same (given that they are the same data type).



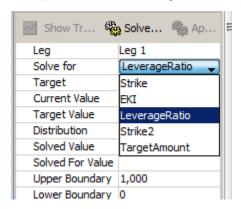
### 7.8 Solving

For solving we need to register the 'solve for' variable in the mapping library. This is required for the Pricing Sheet to know what is solvable and not.

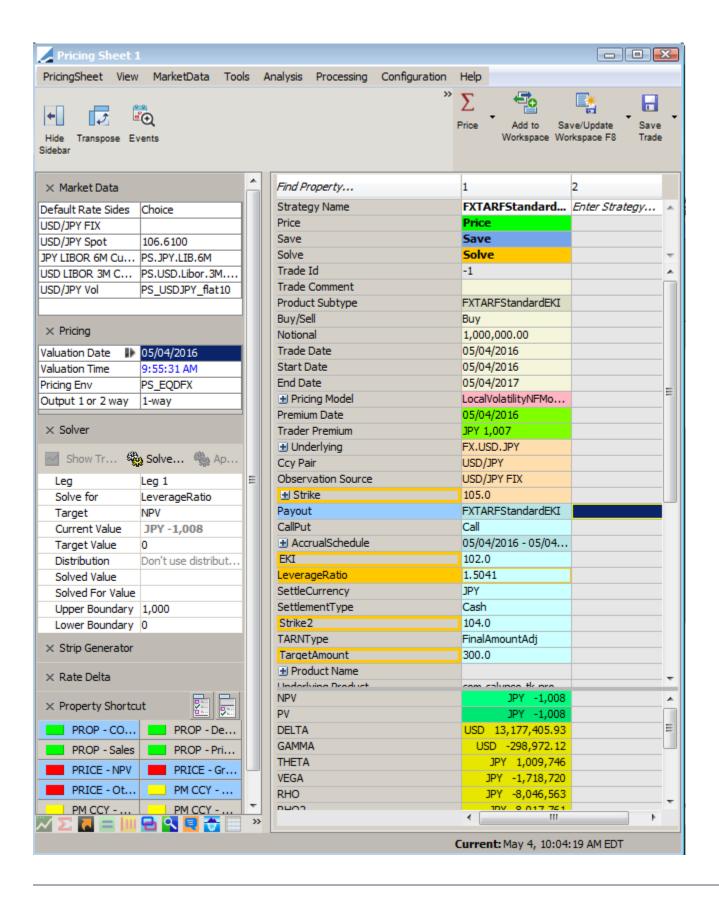
Configuration > System > Add Pricing Script Mapping (refdata.MappingPricingScriptReportWindow).

Once the variable is added to library, re-save the strategy so that the Pricing Sheet becomes aware of it, and it will appear as a selectable item in the solver.

Example: Solve for leverage ratio, target NPV 0:



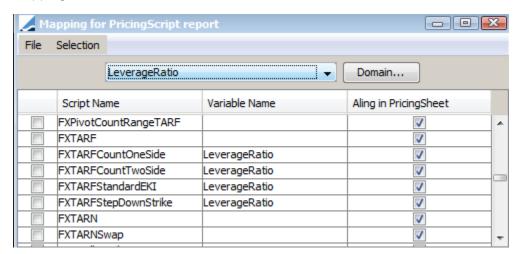




Page 45 / 186



### Mapping:





# Schedule Setup

### 8.1 Schedule Types

Three types of schedules are available in Pricing Script. All except Accrual Period are available, both as single occurrence or array. Arrays are defined using brackets [].

- PaymentDate[] A series of date pairs. Each date pair is a reset + payment date. Used for payments of absolute amounts or physical delivery.
- ReferenceDate[] A series of reset dates. Used for observations, such as KI barrier.
- AccrualPeriod[] An interest rate period schedule, used for payments of p/a rates based on a notional. Single date is not possible.

#### Examples:

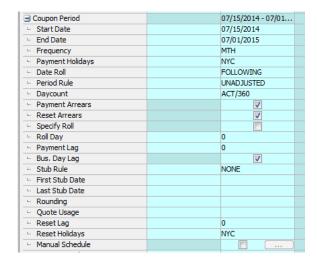
Feature	Description	Required Type
Fixed/Digital Coupon	The p.a rate paid periodically.	AccrualPeriod[]
Early Redemption	Fixed amount paid on KO.	PaymentDate[]
Maturity	Single date. Fixed amount or physical delivery.	PaymentDate
KI	Observation of the underlying, KI status update.	ReferenceDate[]

# 8.2 Schedule Input Parameters

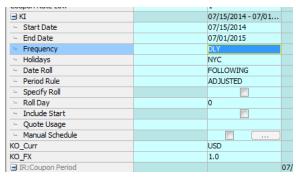
Required input parameters depend on the type of schedule. In the examples below the mandatory parameters are filled in.

• Accrual Schedule – For an accrual schedule or coupon period, the following parameters are available:



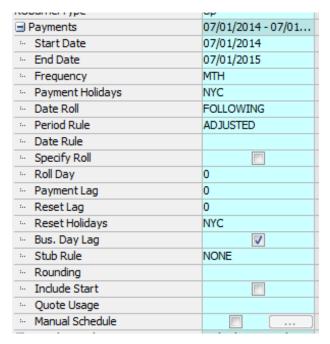


• Observation Schedule – An observation schedule is a series of reference days, and is configured using the following parameters:

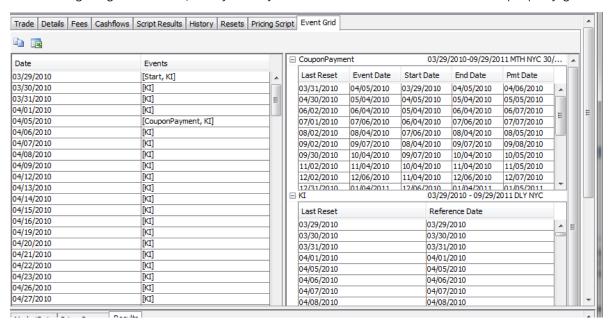


• Payment Schedule – A payment schedule consists of a series of date pairs (reference day – payment day), and the following parameters are used:





After configuring a schedule, always verify in the Event Grid that the events are properly generated.



### 8.3 Execution Process & Schedule Block Order

The Pricing Script is executed according to 1) the dates set up in the schedules, and 2) the order in which they are defined in the script.

Suppose there are five events defined:

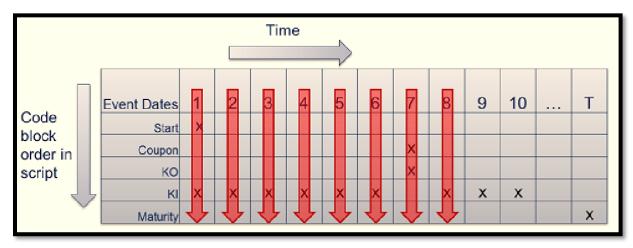
Start



- Coupon period
- KO Barrier observation
- KI Barrier observation
- Maturity payment

The order in which they are defined in the script defines the order of execution for a given date. If an event does not happen on a date, it is skipped for that day.

In the example below, we see the five schedules, over the first event days of a trade. For each date in the event grid, that day's scheduled events are executed in the order defined in the script.



The sequence of events should always be verified in the Event Grid.

Date	Events
12/30/2013	[ValuationDate]
12/31/2013	[Start]
01/16/2014	[KI]
01/30/2014	[KI]
02/13/2014	[KI]
02/27/2014	[KI]
03/13/2014	[KI]
03/27/2014	[KI]
03/31/2014	[CouponPeriod, KO]
04/10/2014	[KI]
04/24/2014	[KI]
05/08/2014	[KI]
05/22/2014	[KI]

Why is this important? Example: A trade has a knock-out feature (KO) and a high yield equity linked coupon (Coupon). The term sheet states that in case of a KO event on a coupon date, the trade terminates and pays a final coupon. In this case we must put the KO event **after** the coupon event in the Pricing Script. If they are reversed, there will be no coupon on a KO date. Both cases are valid and depend on the trade terms.



## 8.4 Payment Date Reset Lag Configuration

Note: This is to illustrate how different schedule types work. In this example, KO schedule is using a **payment** schedule.

On a payment schedule:

- 'Pmt Day' determined by:
  - Reference Day + Payment Lag.
- Reference day determined by:
  - 'Roll Day' if this is specified.
  - If no Roll Day is set, the reference date is determined by the start/end/frequency/stub rule settings.
- Reset Date determined by:
  - 'Pmt Day' Reset lag (note that lag is relative to 'Pmt Day').

In these examples we use the Japanese public holidays during "Golden Week" 2011 as an example to illustrate the payment/reset lag across Tokyo and New York Stock exchanges.

#### Trading days Golden Week 2011:

		30-Apr	1-May	2-May	3-May	4-May	5-May	6-May	7-May	8-May
		Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Payment Cal	TSE/NYSE	X	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	X
Reset Cal	NYSE	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	X	X

In the first example, Roll Day is 4 and one of the reference days is May 4. Payment rolls to the following trading day on TSE May 6. Reset is counted backwards from payment day using NYSE calendar, May 5.

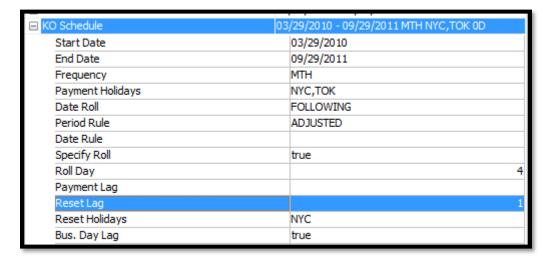
#### Example 1

Roll day	4
Payment lag	0
Reset lag	1

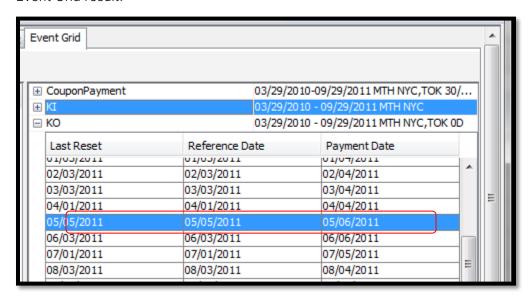
#### Results:

Payemnt day	5/6/2011
Reset day	5/5/2011





#### **Event Grid result:**



Cash flow example:





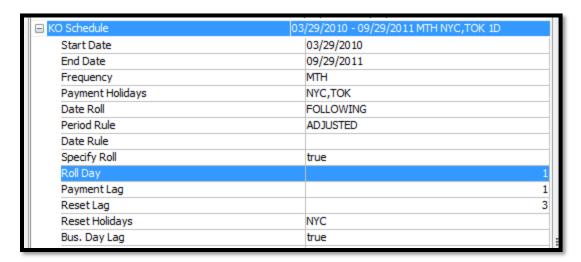
In Example 2, Reference Day is 5/1/11 (Sunday). Payment rolls to the following trading day on TSE plus 1 -> Friday 5/6. Reset is counted backwards 3 days from payment day using NYSE calendar, to 5/3.

#### Example 2

Roll day	1
Payment lag	1
Reset lag	3

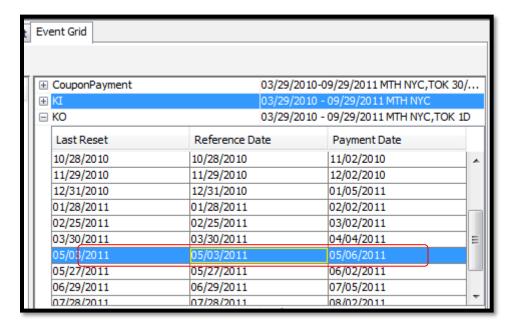
#### Results:

Payemnt day	5/6/2011
Reset day	5/3/2011

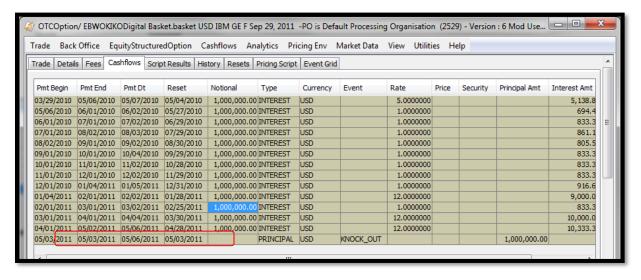


Event Grid result:





Cash flow example:



# 8.5 Accrual Schedule Reset Lag

The reset lag on accrual schedules depends on the underlying quotable.

- Rate Index Reset lag is built-in and always relative to Period Start or End.
- Equity Reset lag is specified in the GUI and always relative to Payment Date.

This is best illustrated with examples.

#### 8.5.1 Float Rate Index

On an accrual schedule, lags are relative to:

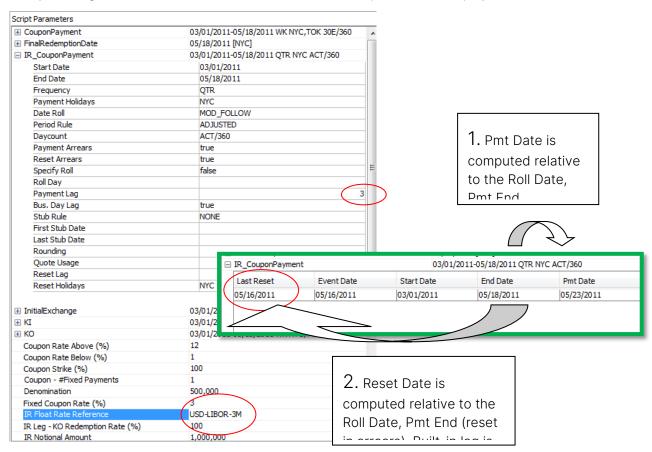


- 'Pmt End' (in arrears), or
- 'Pmt Start' (in advance)

That is, if 'reset in arrears':

- Pmt day = Pmt End + payment lag
- Reset day = Pmt End reset lag

An example is a schedule that pays a coupon defined as a p/a rate, such as the IR\_Coupon Schedule. Entering a reset lag in the corresponding box does not have any effect; LIBOR carries a reset lag of 2 days. In this case we are, unnaturally, testing with reset in arrears in order to make a comparison with equity.

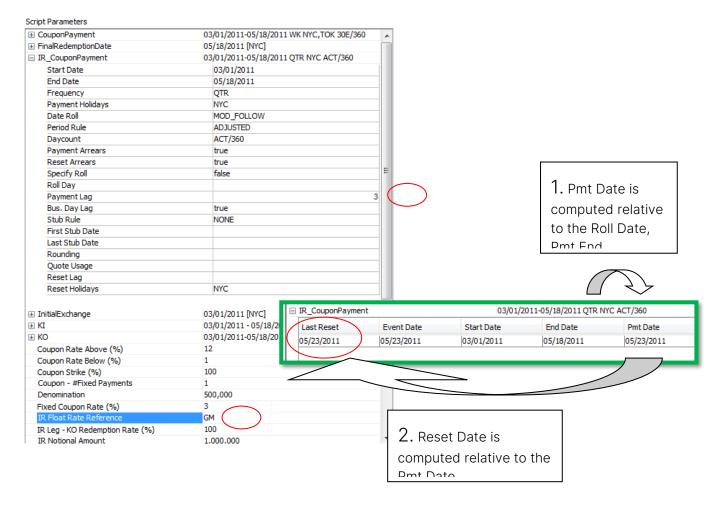


### **8.5.2 Equity**

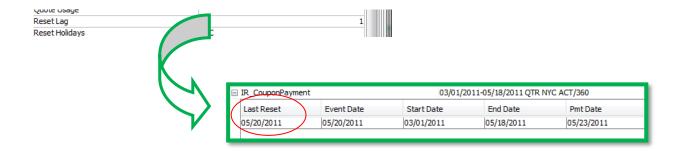
In the equity case, the reset lag is generated relative to the payment date. If we do not specify one, it will be equal to (or the preceding reset calendar business day) the payment date.

In this case we get the same as payment date:





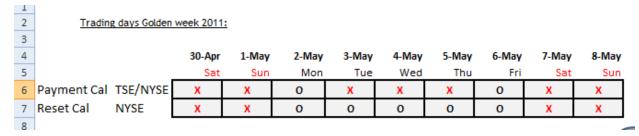
Apply a reset lag and it will shift again relative to the payment date.





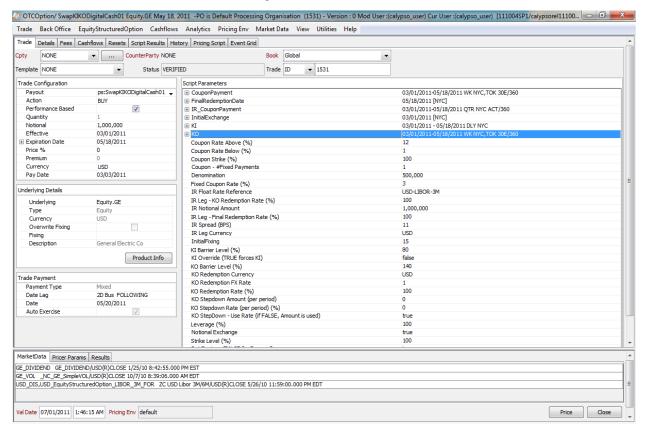
## 8.6 Reset Date Example

Using the "Golden Week" example, an equity coupon schedule with overlapping holidays:

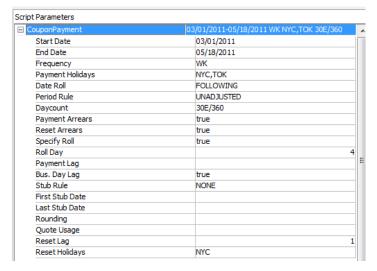


We will do a test where the payment calendar is NYC/TOK, and reset is NYC. Rolling on the 4<sup>th</sup>, we expect to get payment on the 6<sup>th</sup>, and the reset date on the 5<sup>th</sup>, if the reset date is computed relative to the payment date.

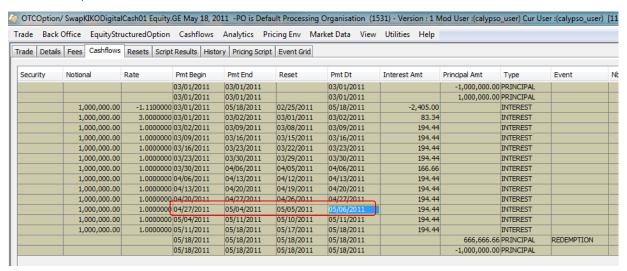
The trade we will use for the test is configured as follows:







#### Result as expected:



## 8.7 Enhanced Reset Date generation (16.1 only)

A new flag "Generation Base Date" has been exposed, in order to allow better control how reset vs payment dates are generated.

The 'enhanced' PaymentDateArray generation goes over a modified PaymentDateArrayGen, which will expose

- a) DateRoll dr
- b) Generation Base Date ('PAYMENT' / 'RESET' / 'UNADJUSTED')

The 'logic' in respective cases is as follows:

a) PAYMENT [cfr. existing, default ]



- 1.generate dr-adjusted date d0, adjustment according to PaymentHols;
- 2.generate payment date d1using PaymentHols + Payment lag from d0;
- 3.generate reset date d2 from d1, using ResetHols + Reset lag

#### b) RESET

- 1.generate dr-adjusted reset date d0 according to ResetHols;
- 2.generate payment date d1 from d0, using PaymentHols + Payment lag;

#### **UNADJUSTED**

- 1.generate unadjusted date d0;
- 2.generate PRECEDINGrolled reset date d1 from d0 according to ResetHols;
- 3.generate rolled+lagged payment date d2 from d0 according to PaymentHols + PayLag + dr;

We can think of UNADJUSTED as 'IR-Style', (PaymentDate[] may or may not get used by most of the IR structures)



# Cash Flow Calculations for Notes & Swaps

### 9.1 Applicable Formulae

• BEN product definition window:

CashFlowProduct = ROUND(Denomination \* DayCountFactor \* Rate) \* Principal / Denomination

• BEN trade window:

CashFlowTrade = CashFlowProduct \* Nominal / Principal

• Corporate Action:

BaseAmount = CashFlowProduct \* Denomination / Principal

• Settlement Report:

CashFlowAmt = CashFlowProduct \* Nominal / Principal

#### 9.2 Bond Exotic Note Product

In the BEN product, all amounts, coupons, physical quantity, etc are computed per denomination. In this simple example, we can see a BEN product with:

- Denomination 1000
- Principal 2000
- Daycount 30/360
- Monthly coupon payments
- Annual rate 4%

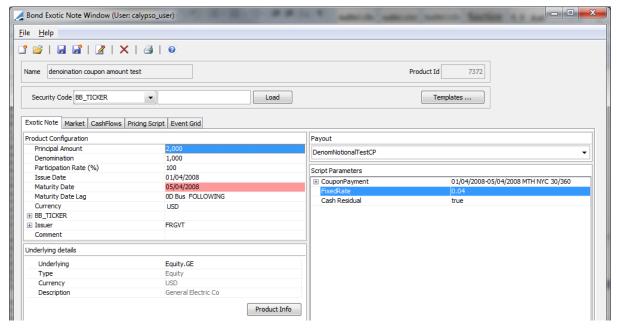
We get a monthly rate of ROUND( D \* 30/360 \* 4% ) = 3.33. Note that rounding is applied at this level.

The total amount is: P/D \* 3.33 = 6.66

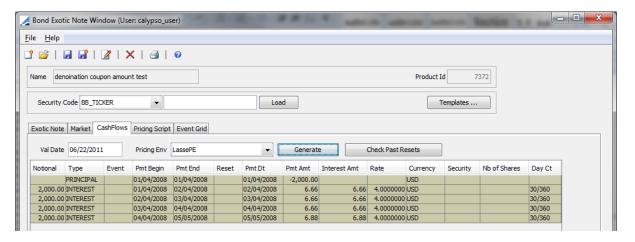
```
Exotic Note Market CashFlows Pricing Script Event Grid

1 Constant CouponPayment As AccrualPeriod[]
2 FlowValue As Double
3 Option As Measure
4 Constant Notional As Double From Product.Notional
5 Constant FixedRate As Double
6 Constant Curr As Currency From Product.Currency
```



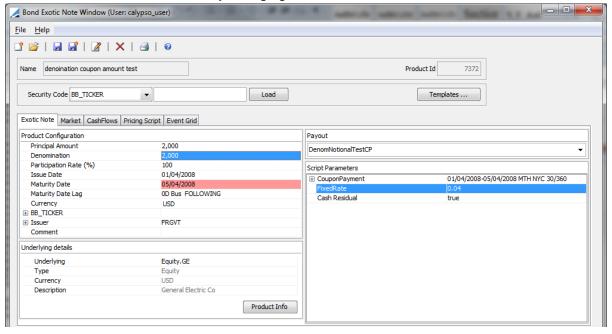


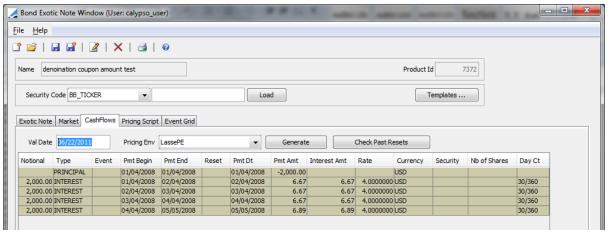
#### Cash flows:





If cash flows were computed per notional, the rounding would be applied after scaling to principal, and the amount would be **6.67**. This can be seen by changing the denomination to 2000:





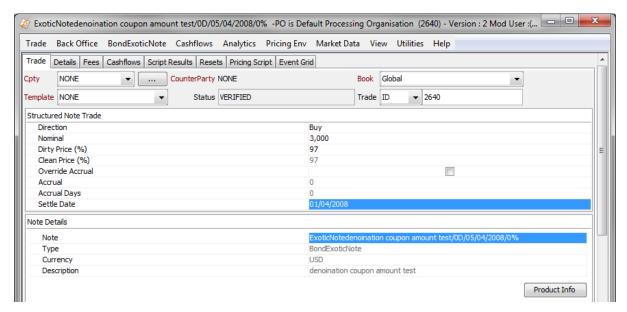
### 9.3 Bond Exotic Note Trade

In the trade window, the cash flows are based on the product cash flows, and scaled to trade nominal:

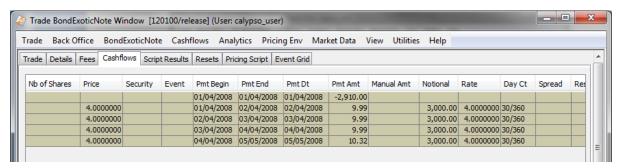
CashFlowTrade = CashFlowProduct \* Nominal / Principal

In this example, the product from the previous section is traded with a nominal of 3000.





The resulting cash flow is: (6.66 \* 3000/2000) = 9.99

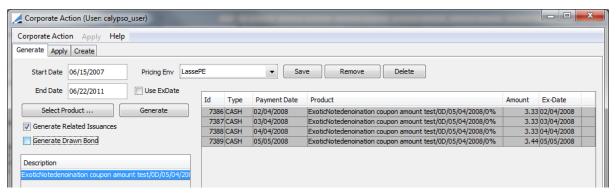


# 9.4 Corporate Action

The generated value for corporate actions is the denomination base amount, computed from the product as:

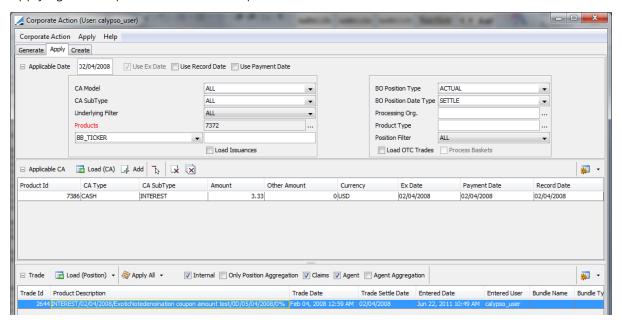
BaseAmount = CashFlowProduct \* Denomination / Principal

For our case, the amount is: (6.66 \* 1000 / 2000) = 3.33

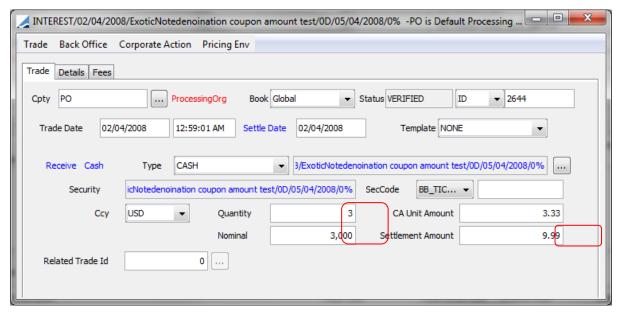




Applying this Corporate Action on our position:



Our outstanding position is 3000, and the amount is scaled by Q = nominal / denomination = 3:



### 9.5 OTC Trade Cash Flow Calculations

Scaling of flows is available in Pricing Script to facilitate OTC instruments that need amounts to be rounded on a lower level than notional, predominantly Note hedges that compute amounts per denomination. As denomination is not available as a trade parameter on the OTC instruments, this must be added as a custom script parameter, and scaling of flows applied.



Scaling can be used with all cash flow types, including security.

Example flow amount in Equity Structured Option:

Pmt End	Reset	Pmt Dt	Interest Amt	Principal Amt	Туре	Event
05/18/2011	02/25/2011	05/18/2011	-2,405.00		INTEREST	
04/04/2011		04/04/2011	2,750.00		INTEREST	
05/04/2011		05/06/2011	2,500.00		INTEREST	
05/18/2011		05/18/2011	1,166.66		INTEREST	
05/18/2011		05/18/2011		-1,000,000.00	PRINCIPAL	
05/18/2011		05/18/2011		1,000,000.00	PRINCIPAL	
05/18/2011	06/06/2011	05/18/2011		666,666.66	PRINCIPAL	REDEMPTION
05/18/2011	06/06/2011	05/18/2011		-1,000,000.00	PRINCIPAL	

This amount has been generated by the following formula; the third parameter is the scaling factor. The scaling factor is only present in the script for the OTC, not for the note.

```
Principal((Denomination * (1 - ((Strike - Spot ) / Strike))), EQ_curr, (Not onal / Denomination), 'REDEMPTION')
```

#### Trade parameters:

- Notional 1M
- Denomination 500k
- Strike 15
- Spot 10

The formula translates to:

```
= Principal(500000*2/3, USD, 2,'REDEMPTION')
```

Rounding is applied on this level, to the number of decimals specified on the currency.

This amount is then scaled up by (Notional / Denomination) = 2

This gives:

Round(333,333.3333,2) \* 2 = 666,666.66

This is different from not scaling and applying rounding on the Notional level:

```
Principal((Notional * (1 - ((Strike - Spot ) / Strike))), EQ_curr, 1, 'REDEMPTION')
```

Which would give:

```
= Principal(1000000*2/3, USD, 1,'REDEMPTION')
```

Round(666,666.6666,2) \* 1 = **666,666.67** 

# 9.6 Physical Quantity & Cash Residual Rounding

The formula for the cash residual when the equity trade is delivered to price K is:

```
((Shares To Deliver) - (Integer number of shares)) * (K)
```



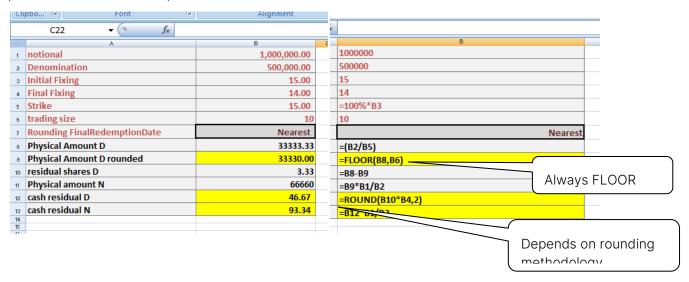
When the equity trade is delivered to price 0, the applicable formula is:

((Shares To Deliver) - (Integer number of shares)) \* (CLOSE)

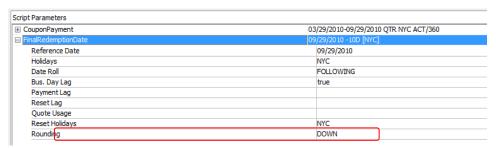
In a simple test case, the physical and residual amounts generated are:

09/29/2010	3,333.34		INTEREST			
09/29/2010		-1,000,000.00	PRINCIPAL			
09/29/2010	93.34		PAYOUT	REDEMPTION		
09/29/2010			SECURITY	REDEMPTION	66,660	

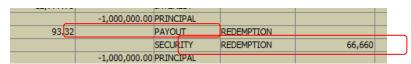
The amounts per denomination (intermediate result) and per Notional (N) (paid out) are computed as below; trade parameters have been copied from the trade.



The physical quantity and residual also depend on the specified rounding methodology. This is best shown with a test case - rounding methodology DOWN:

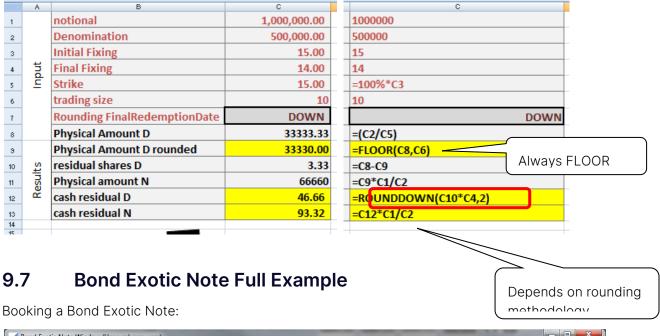


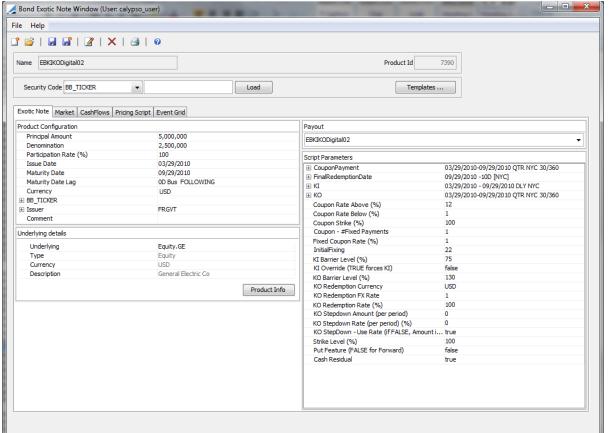
We get the following results for physical amount and cash residual:



Validation:







The significant input values and quotes are as follows:



4	А	В
1	Principal (P)	5,000,000
2	Denomination (D)	2,500,000
3	Strike	22.0
4	Final Spot	16.46
5	Trading Size	10

The resulting cash flows, with physical delivery and cash residual highlighted in red:

Туре	Event	Pmt Begin	Pmt End	Reset	Pmt Dt	Nb of Shares	Security	Pmt Amt	In
PRINCIPAL		03/29/2010	03/29/2010		03/29/2010			-5,000,000.00	
INTEREST		03/29/2010	06/29/2010	06/15/2010	06/29/2010			12,500.00	
PAYOUT	REDEMPTION	09/15/2010	09/15/2010	09/15/2010	09/29/2010			209.50	
SECURITY	REDEMPTION	09/15/2010	09/15/2010	09/15/2010	09/29/2010	227,260	Equity.GE	227,260.00	
INTEREST		06/29/2010	09/29/2010	09/15/2010	09/29/2010			12,500.00	

The numbers are explained below and can be validated against the cash flow amounts:

	٨	D
	A	В
1	Principal (P)	5000000
2	Denomination (D)	2500000
3	Strike	22
4	Final Spot	16.46
5	Trading Size	10
6	Quantity (per D)	=B2/B3
7	Quantity Rounded (per D)	=FLOOR(B6,B5)
8	Quantity	=B1/B2*B7
9	Residual Quantity (per D)	=B6-B7
10	Residual Cash (per D)	=ROUND(B9*B4,2)
11	Residual Cash	=B10*B1/B2
12		

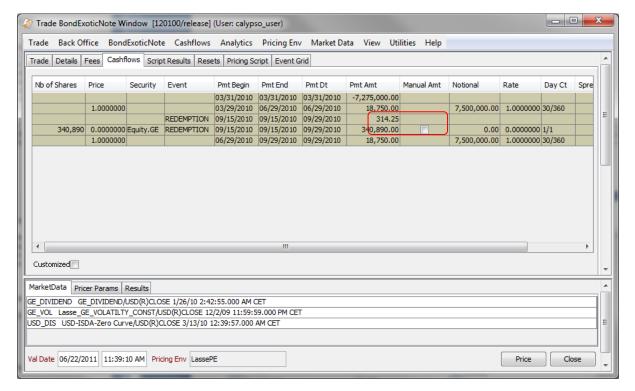
	А	В
1	Principal (P)	5,000,000
2	Denomination (D)	2,500,000
3	Strike	22.0
4	Final Spot	16.46
5	Trading Size	10
6	Quantity (per D)	113,636.36
7	Quantity Rounded (per D)	113,630.00
8	Quantity	227,260.00
9	Residual Quantity (per D)	6.36
10	Residual Cash (per D)	104.75
11	Residual Cash	209.50
12	00 000 (	

Nominal

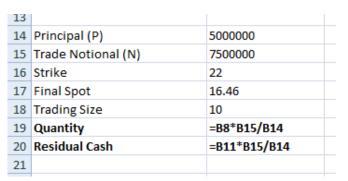
Booking a trade with

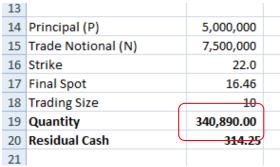
7,500,000 (quantity 3) we get the following cash flows:





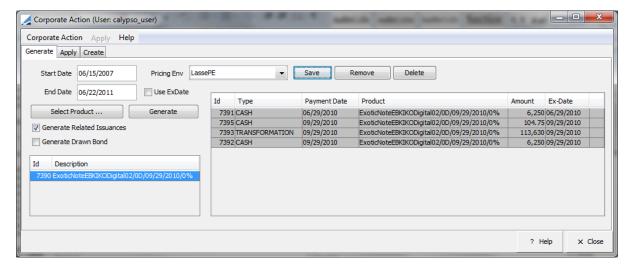
The trade amounts are calculated based on the product as follows:



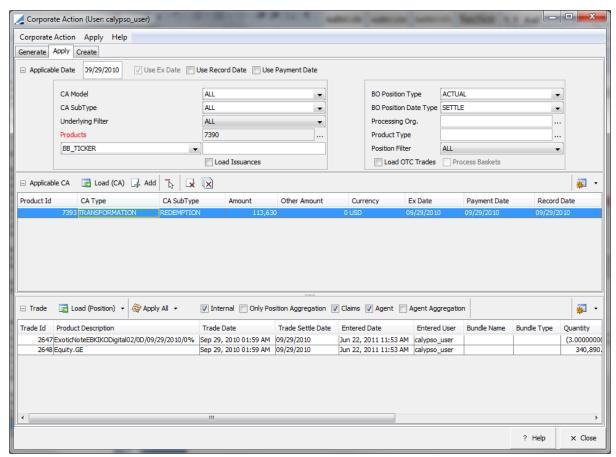


The position from the previous example is exercised using CA. Generating CA for the product, we can see the amounts are per denomination D:



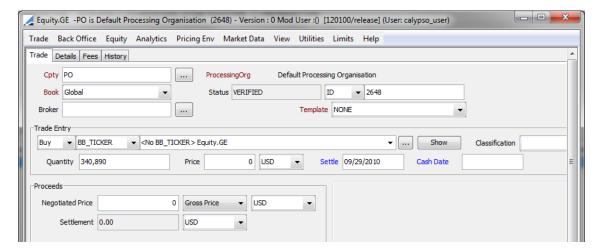


#### Applying to the position:

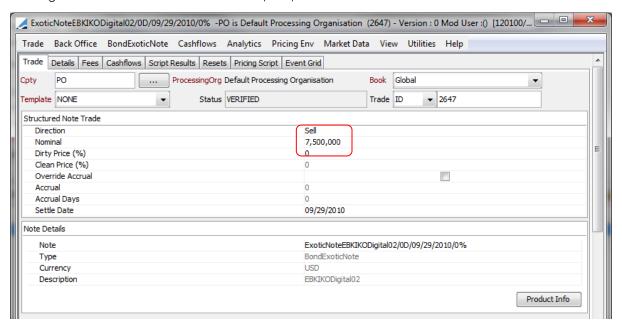


Equity Trade, quantity is 340,890 as previously validated:





Closing trade for the note with nominal 7,500,000:



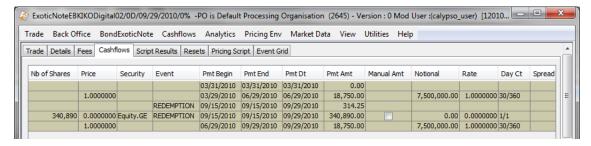
# 9.8 Exotic Settlement Report

The report scales the product amounts to the position:

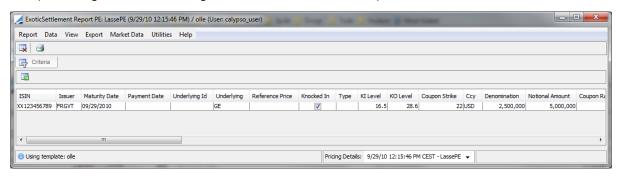
CashFlowAmt = CashFlowProduct \* Nominal / Principal

Again, the cash flows for the traded ELN in the previous example:





This position gives the following values in the settlement report:



These are the values exported to Excel. We can validate the values per denomination and per position.

ISIN	X123456789
Issuer	FRGVT
Maturity Date	9/29/2010
Payment Date	
Underlying Id	
Underlying	GE
Reference Price	
Knocked In	true
Туре	
KI Level	16.50
KO Level	28.60
Coupon Strike	22.00
Ccy	USD
Denomination	2,500,000.00
Notional Amount	5,000,000.00
Coupon Rate	
Coupon Rate %	1.00
Coupon Payment Date	9/29/2010
Coupon Reset Date	9/15/2010
Coupon Type	Digital
Coupon Amount per Denomination	6,250.0
Total Coupon Amount	18,750.00



Redemption Amount per Denomination	
Redemption Amount	
Number of Shares per Denomination	113,630.00
Total Number of Shares	340,890.00
Number of Shares	
Residual Cash Amount per Denomination	104.75
Residual Cash Amount	
Total Residual Cash Amount	314.25
Early Redemption Reset Date	
Early Redemption Payment Date	
Early Redemption Amount per Denomination	
Early Redemption Amount	
Total Early Redemption Amount	
Next Valuation Date	



# Pricer Measures Quick Reference

# Equity \*NFMonteCarloExotic

NPV	Net Present Value of future flows	
DELTA	'dollar delta', center weighed finite difference  DELTA = (NPV(x+h)-NPV(x-h))/2*100  h=1%	
GAMMA	Second order center weighted finite difference $GAMMA = (NPV(x+h) - 2* NPV(x) + NPV(x-h)) / (h^2)*100$	
THETA	NPV(t+1)-NPV(t)	
VEGA	NPV(sigma+1pt) - NPV(sigma)	
RHO	NPV(r+1pt)-NPV(r)	
RHO2	NPV(d+1pt)-NPV(d)	



# Lifecycle I: OTC

## 11.1 OTC Exotic Events – Generic Events

Lifecycle for SCOT is handled by the Generic Event Framework. For a full description of this, please refer to 0.

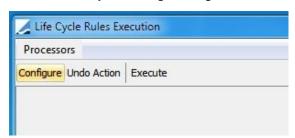
For Bond Exotic Note, corporate actions are used for managing cash flow based events. See 0.

The Generic Event Model is designed to be extendible and comes with built-in default events. The built-in Lifecycle Events currently available are:

- Physical Delivery
- Knock Out
- Knock In
- Redemption
- Bermudan Exercise
- Structured Event (any combination of the above)

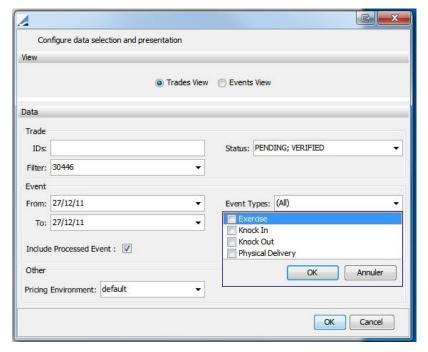
Executing these Exotic Event types is done from the Lifecycle Events window (Trade Lifecycle > Pricing Script Products).

Load events by selecting 'Configure' in the UI.

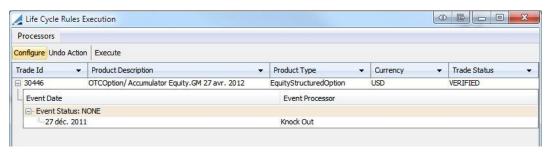


This will bring up the 'Configure' dialog where the trades, dates, and events to be detected are filtered.



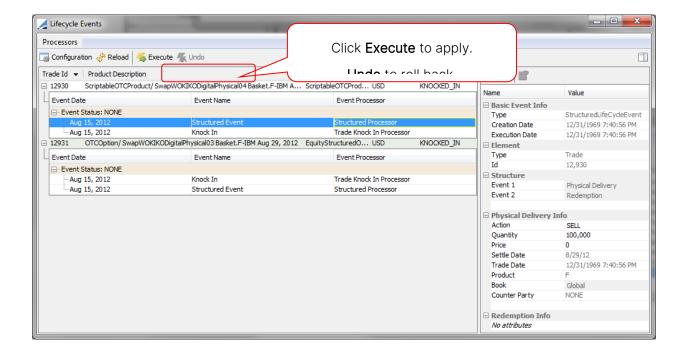


Once set up, the trades will be searched for events, which will be listed in the UI.



The user can also undo a Lifecycle Event, enabling rollback of an event. If, for example a physical delivery is undone, the equity trade is canceled.





# 11.2 Expiration/Maturity

The workflow rule 'CheckMatureTradeRule' should be used with ScriptableOTCProduct when expiring. It will only allow the trade to mature after book end of day.

# 11.3 Physical Delivery - Mapping of Trade Data

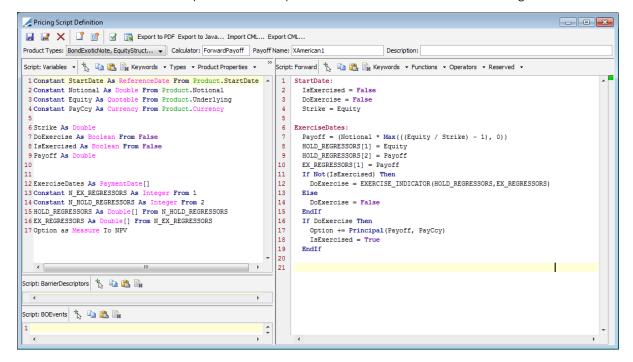
When an equity trade is generated, the following cash flow fields are mapped:

Trade/Cash Flow Data Item	Cash Equity Trade
Pmt End	Trade Date
Payment day	Settlement date
Price	Price
Nb of Shares	Quantity
Security	<traded instrument=""></traded>
Currency	Currency
Counterparty (trade)	Counterparty
Book (trade)	Book



## 11.4 Bermudan Exercise

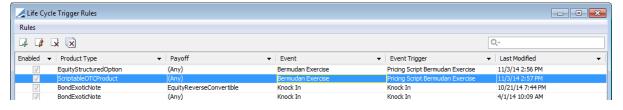
The below test case is a simple American option struck at 100% of the initial fixing:



The lifecycle event associated with this function is called 'Bermudan Exercise'. In order to process the event, we need to set up the trigger and processor for the same.

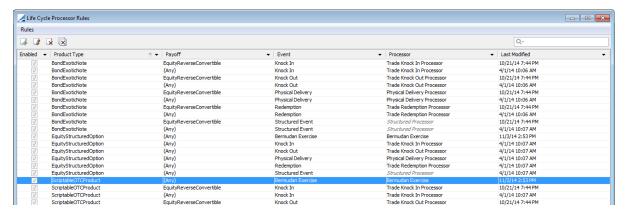
Below, we have set this up generically for all ScripableOTCProducts, ANY payoff.

Trigger Name: Pricing Script Bermudan Exercise

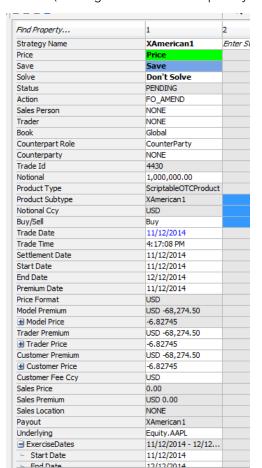


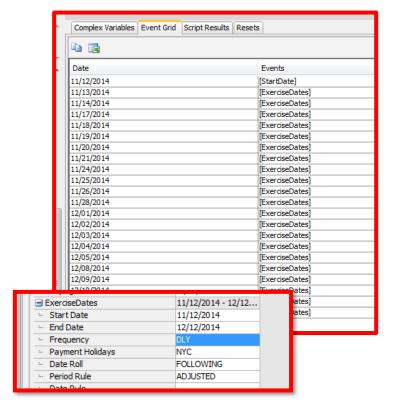
Processor Name: Bermudan Exercise





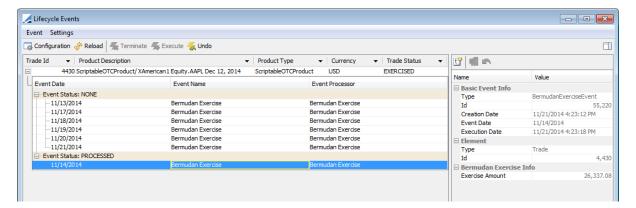
Below we can see the trade booked in the Pricing Sheet. The American Option is booked on 11/12 with expiry in 1 month. (Setting the exercise frequency to DLY for American exercise.)





Exercise the option on 11/14. (This can also be done from OLA.Exercise in CWS.)





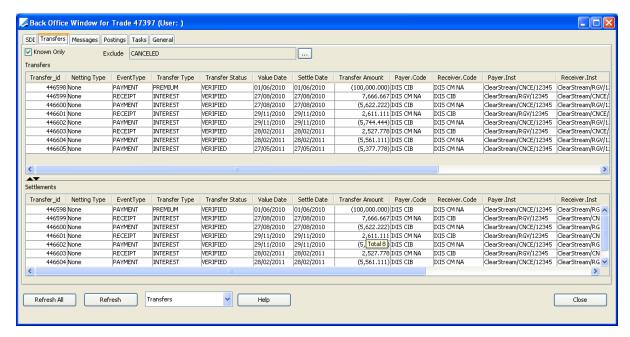
This will exercise the option and generate the cash flow corresponding to the exercise amount on the Exercise date 11/14.



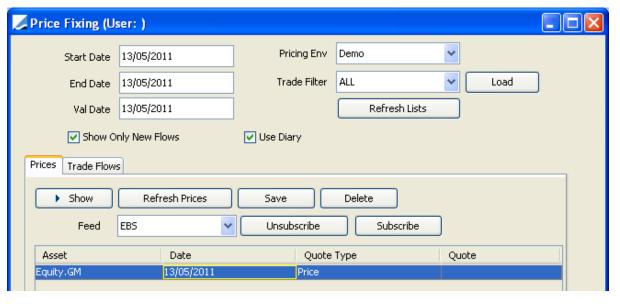
# 11.5 Price Fixing (Equity)

Transfers for all known cash flows with price fixing and rate resets applied in the past are generated:





The price fixing at value date (13/05/2011) is not done yet.



In the Price Fixing window for the reset date = 13/05/2011 and the trade id 47397, we can see the quote is missing. We can enter the quote here. It will be saved in the Quote Set. Or the quote can be entered directly in the Quote Set and displayed in Price Fixing window. It is also possible to change the quote via the Price Fixing window.



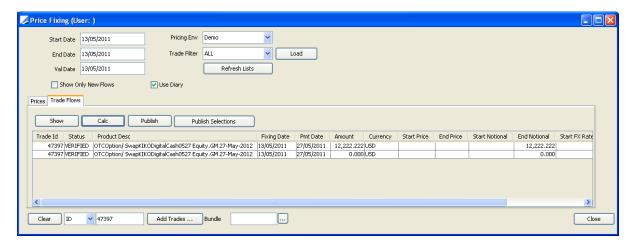


Go to the Trade Flows tab to generate the PRICE FIXING event:

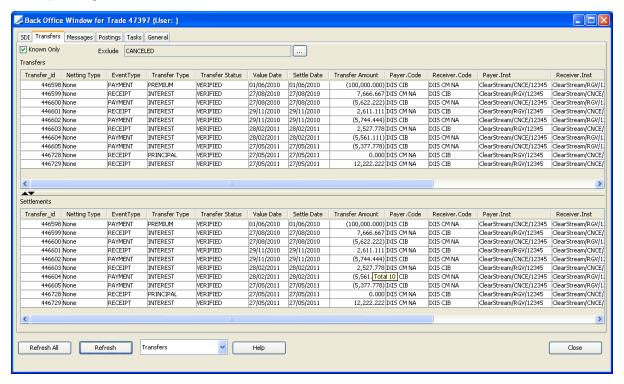


Click 'Show' to display the flows with a reset date included in the Start Date/End Date range:





Click 'Publish' to publish the Price Fixing event; the Transfer engine subscribes to these events to modify the corresponding transfers.



The transfers with ids 44678 and 446729 were generated accordingly.

The Price Fixing events can also be applied using the scheduled task PRICE\_FIXING.



# Lifecycle II: Exotic Notes

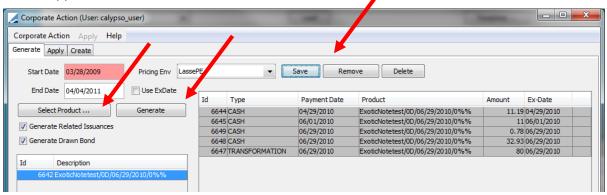
For Bond Exotic Note, corporate actions are used for managing cash flow based events.

# 12.1 Generating CA

To generate Corporate Actions for realized cash flows; open the Corporate Action (CA) window.

- Select a Note using the 'Select Product' product chooser.
- Then click 'Generate'. This will generate Corporate Actions for all cash flows of this product.

Select the CA you want to save and click 'Save'. This saves the CAs to the database and they can be applied.

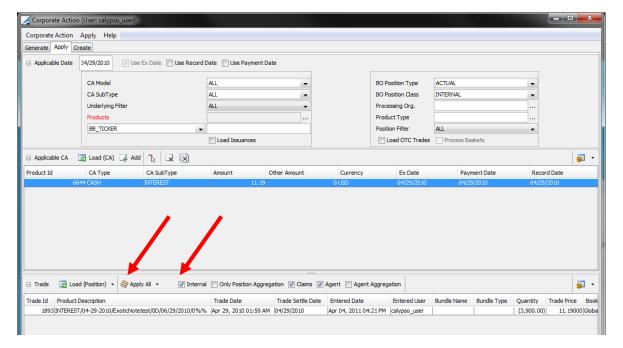


# 12.2 Applying CA

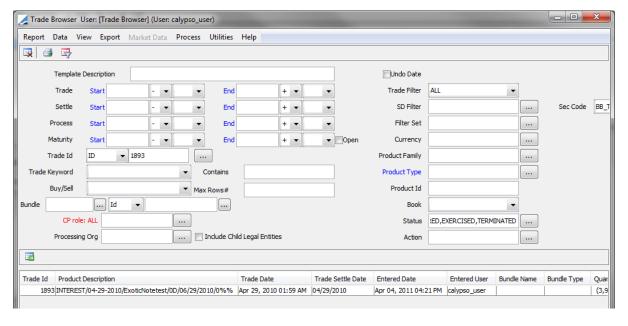
Double-clicking a CA from the previous view brings the CA into the Apply section of the window. This example shows an interest payment. The CA can be applied to the open position. Applying the CA generates trades; the trade type depends on the cash flow type.

To apply, click 'Load (Position)' and 'Apply All'.





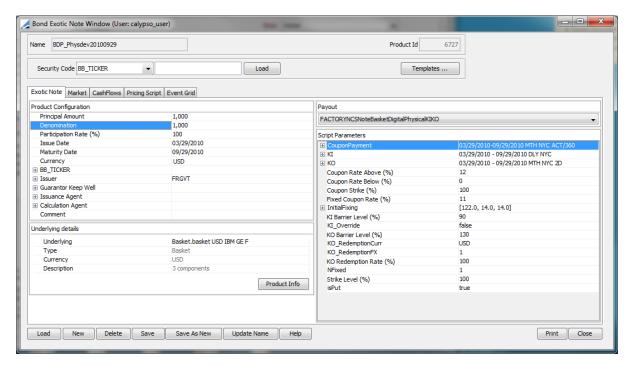
This will generate a trade; the trade id can be seen in the bottom section - 1893. Looking at the trade we can see it is an interest payment.



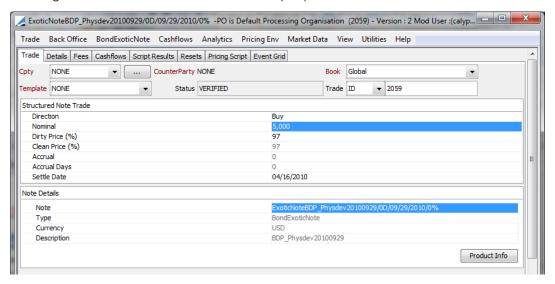
# 12.3 Physical Delivery

In this note example we have physical delivery at maturity. The KI level is deliberately set very high to 90% in order to increase the likelihood of crossing it.



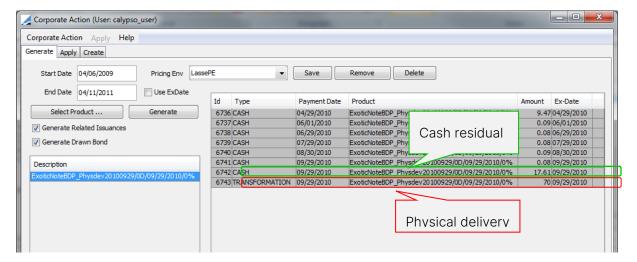


Booking a few trades on this note to build up a position:



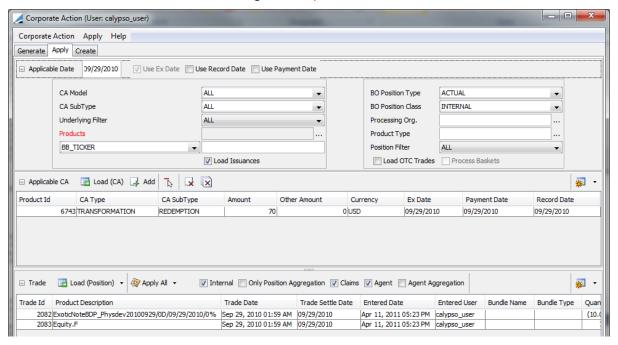
Here is the Corporate Action window with the cash flows loaded. The cash CAs represent the coupon payments and one of them is the cash residual. The Transformation CA is the physical delivery, which should generate a Cash Equity Trade.





This is the transformation CA. It will generate two trades:

- Cash equity Physically delivered shares.
- Bond Exotic Note trade Closing out the position.

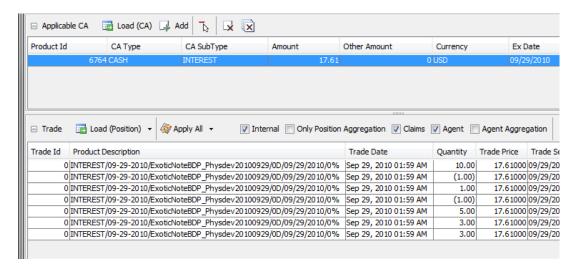


In all, the Final Redemption in case generates three trades per BEN trade.

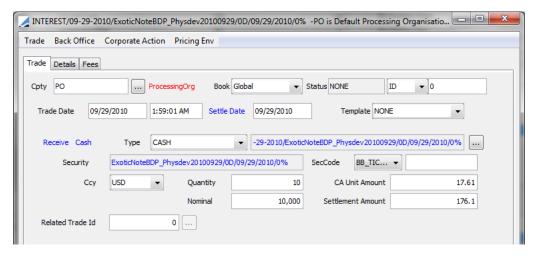
- Cash Residual
- Cash Equity
- Closing Trade

In this case we have 6 trades building up the position before the close trade is applied (QTY +10), so a total of 7 trades. As we can see when we apply the cash residual, it is applied 7 times, once for each trade.

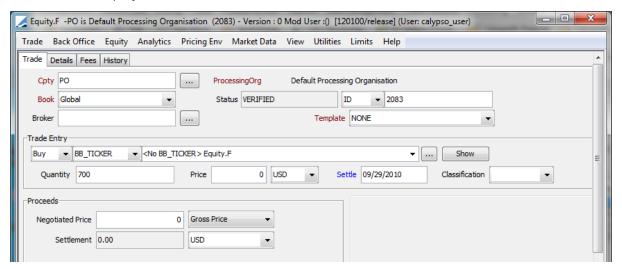




This is one of the cash residual trades:

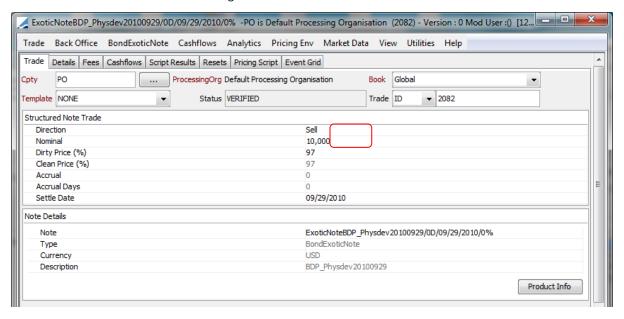


#### This is a Cash Equity trade:



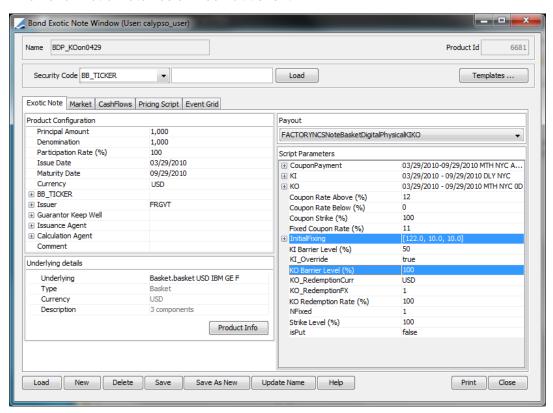


This window shows the BEN closing trade:



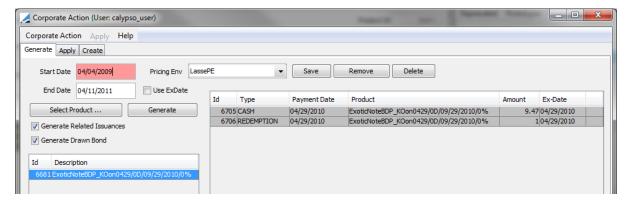
## 12.4 KO

This Bond Exotic Note has a Knock Out event:

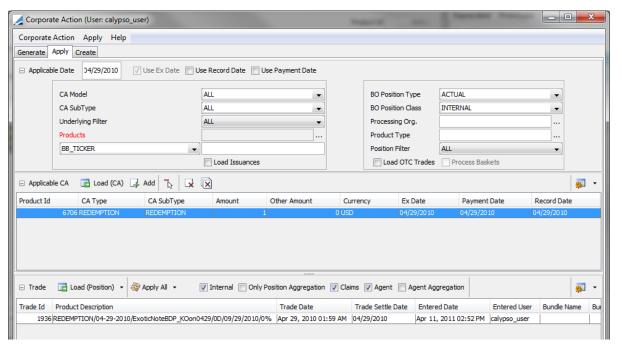




Generating the CA for this note, we only get the following two payments, the knock-out occurs early on in the trade.

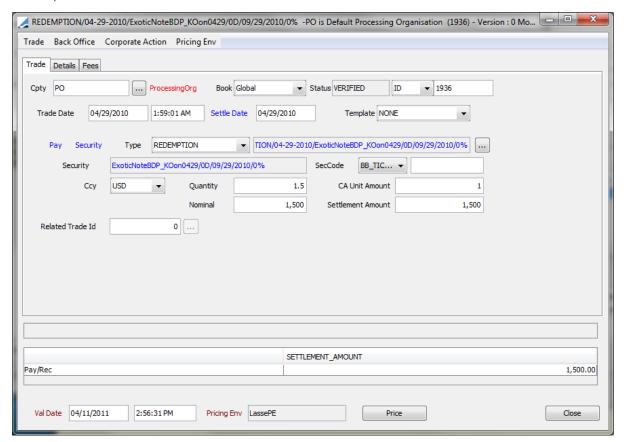


Applying the redemption CA gives one trade. In this case, the position has to be closed manually.





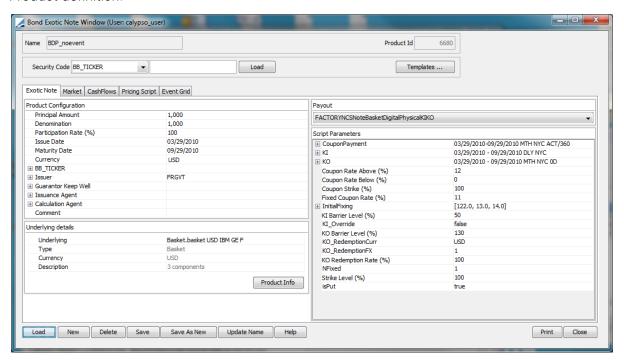
### Redemption trade:



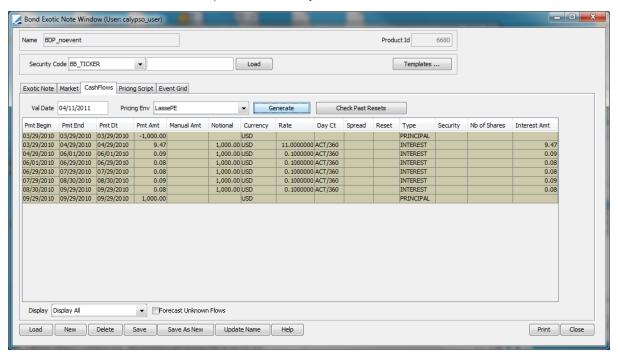


# 12.5 Cash Redemption

Product definition:

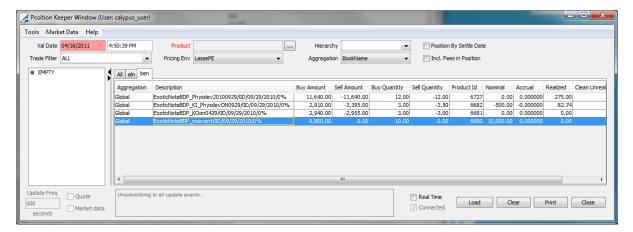


The cash flows show cash redemption at maturity:

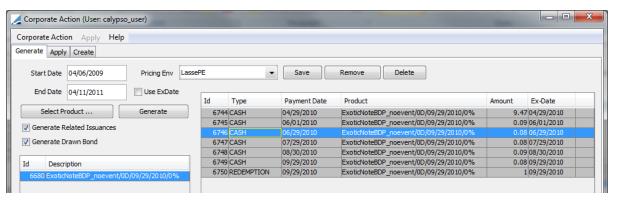




#### Position:

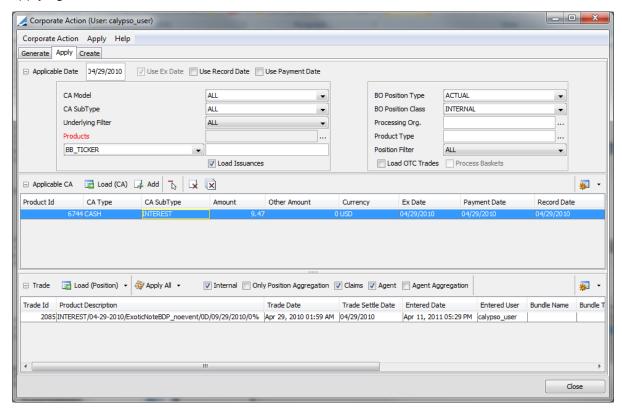


Generating the CA for this product, we get a redemption CA at maturity:



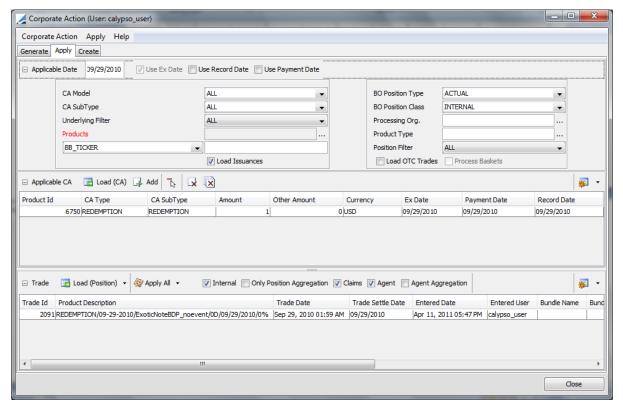


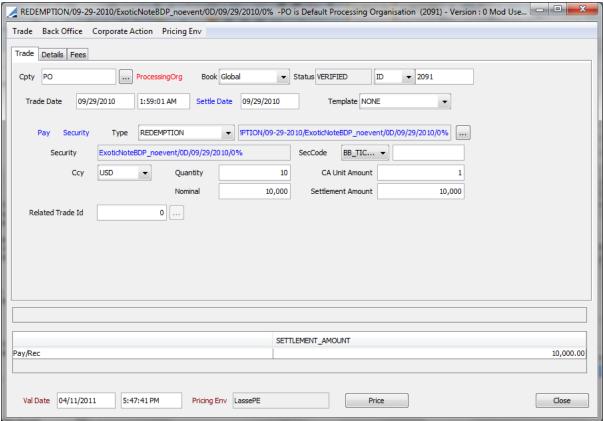
## Applying one of the cash CA:



Applying the redemption CA:









# Generic Event Model

### 13.1 Introduction

The Generic Event Framework for exotics ensures that exotic events are handled easily for Pricing Script products in a single extensible framework, independent of the product, and based on conditions. The logic for event Trigger and event Processor are separated and customizable using APIs.

It is, in summary, a flexible framework for event management that:

- Reduces operational risk for the client by providing a framework for complex events.
- Reduces cost of code maintenance.

The Generic Event Model is used by OTC products only:

- ScriptableOTCProduct
- EquityStructuredOption

NOTE: If a user creates a custom event that spins off a trade or in any other way adds an asset with non-zero value to the portfolio, he should be aware that this custom event logic will not be taken into account when pricing. Pricing physical delivery today is based on the parameters in the script payoff function call 'Physical()', or 'PhysicalFx()', which provide correct pricing. All other pricing is based on present value of cash flows.

This framework is intended for customized events and may require development. There are built in Lifecycle Events that can be used as-is and for reference:

- Physical Delivery
- Knock Out
- Knock In
- Redemption
- Bermudan Exercise
- Structured Event

Lifecycle Event objects have their own static workflow. Trade workflow is separate from this and should be defined separately.

## 13.2 Exotic Event Definition

The following is needed for the definition of an Exotic Event:

- Lifecycle Event class Container for the Event Object.
- Lifecycle Event Trigger class Class that defines the trigger condition for the Event.
- Lifecycle Event Processing class Class that defines what actions to take when the Lifecycle Event is executed.
- Domain values Domain value enabling the event in the rules' UI.



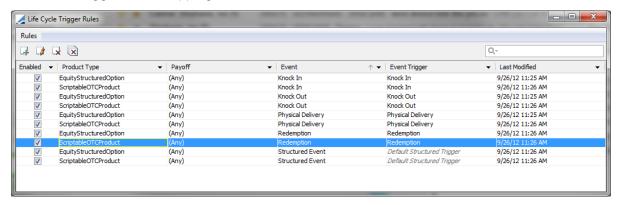
LifeCycleEngine – 'LifeCycleEngine' needs to be running.

See detailed documentation in 0 for instructions on how to add a custom event.

# 13.3 Trigger Rules

Configuration > Pricing Script Products > Life Cycle Trigger Rules

Define the trigger class mapping:

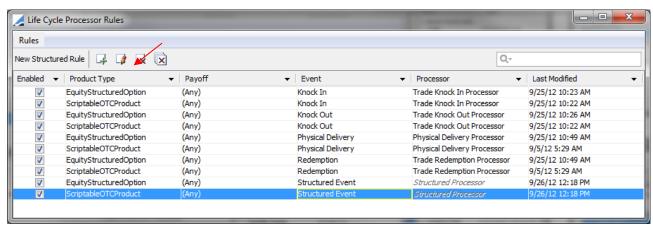


## 13.4 Processor Rules

Configuration > Pricing Script Products > Life Cycle Processor Rules

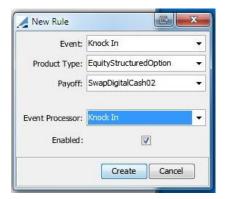
The user maps a Lifecycle Event to a product and Lifecycle Event Processor.

To add rule, click the add button.



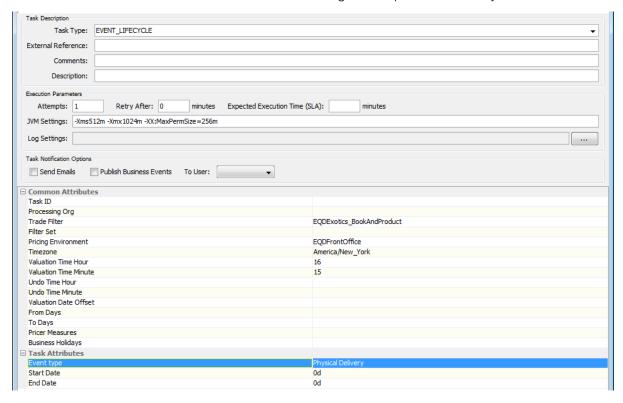
This will bring up the New Rule dialog where a product type, payoff and processor can be selected.





## 13.5 Scheduled Task

The scheduled task EVENT\_LIFECYCLE can be configured to process all lifecycle events.



## 13.6 Exotic Event Workflow

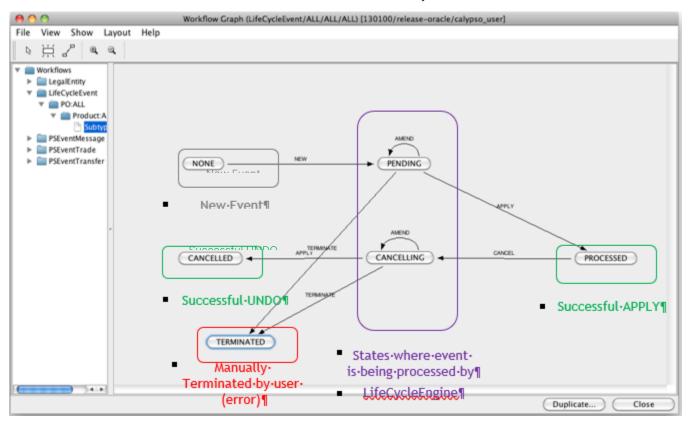
Lifecycle Events have their own workflow; it is static and cannot be changed. Transitions are triggered by the user or a scheduled task, at 'Execute', 'Undo Event' or 'Terminate'.

You will notice there are three end states. Two end states indicate successful execution.

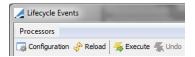
In a normal apply process, the route is from NONE to PROCESSED.



- In a normal undo process, the route is from PROCESSED to CANCELLED.
- In a failed process where the user manually terminates an event stuck in PENDING or CANCELLING, the LifeCycleEvent object will be set to TERMINATED.
- >> TERMINATED indicates the end state from abnormal activity.



Actions are triggered from the UI as follows:



- Execute >>
  - NEW
  - AMEND
- Undo >>
  - CANCEL
  - AMEND
- Terminate
  - TERMINATE

The LifeCycleEngine listens for events in PENDING and CANCELLING status.



Actions NEW and CANCEL initiate the execute and undo processes respectively, and the single action APPLY advances the lifecycle from the working state.

## 13.7 Trade Workflow

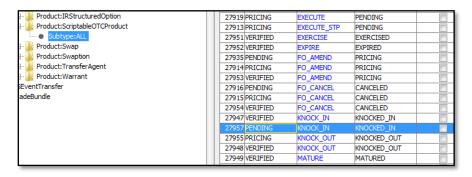
As mentioned in the previous section, there are two levels of workflow; event workflow, and trade workflow.

This is critical for correct implementation. Trades processed by the Generic Events Framework must have  $\underline{a}$  workflow which supports the actions and transitions as required by the exotic events.

Important: Events will only be correctly processed when a workflow is defined for the actions:

- KNOCK\_IN
- UN-KNOCK\_IN
- EXERCISE
- UNEXERCISE
- KNOCK\_OUT
- UN-KNOCK\_OUT

Here, a trade workflow transition exists for the KNOCK\_IN action. This allows the event to apply action KNOCK\_IN on the trade.



# 13.8 Access Permissions

Access permissions needs to be activated via the "Admin" tool.

Access permissions are controlled on two levels; whether or not the user can execute/undo lifecycle events, and then whether the user has permissions to actually apply the trades resulting from the processor actions.

1. Access Permission to execute and undo lifecycle event is done via the functions "ExecuteLifeCycleEvent" and "UndoLifeCycleEvent" respectively.

ExecuteSQL needs to be run with "domains" checked to add these new values to for access permissions.

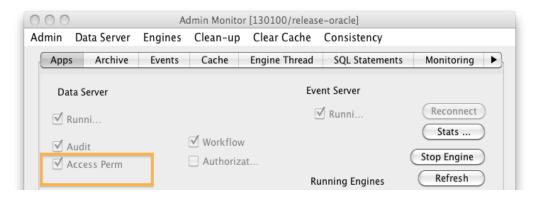
2. Permission for the trades resulting from the processor are workflow level permissions, i.e. determine if the user can "action" a trade or not.



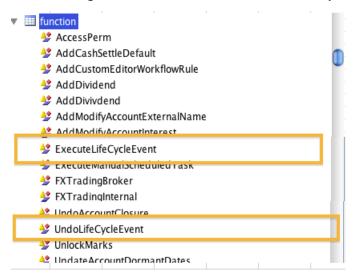
If you need to find out why the processor can't apply/undo after the relevant execute/undo permission on the workflow, activate "LifeCycleEventProcessor" debug and it will generate a message:

"RedemptionTradeEventProcessor-UNEXERCISE not authorised on trade, id = 49852, status=VERIFIED"

» Turn on access permissions:

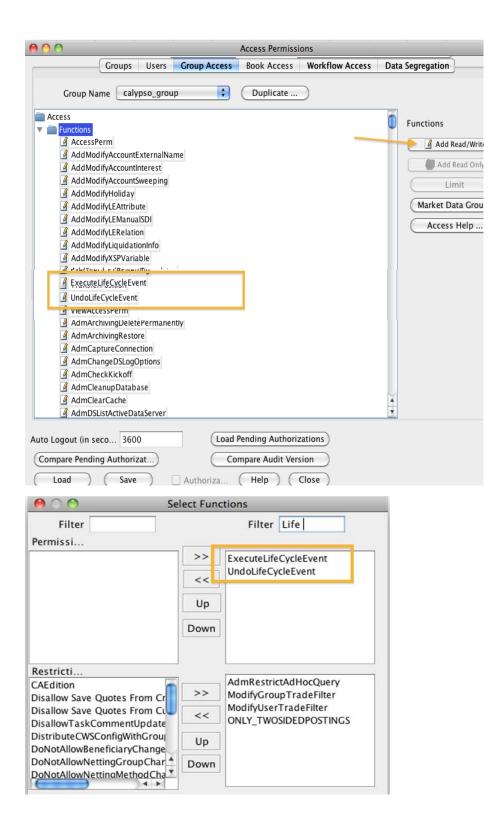


The following domain values should be included in your system:



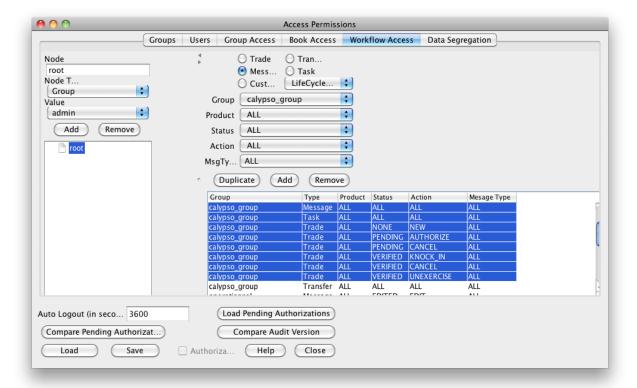
» In the Access Permissions window, add the following functions:







» Set up the workflow permissions as required. Below is an example.



Page 103 / 186



# Generic Event Framework Technical Documentation

#### 14.1 Event Class

The first class to be created is the Event Class. This class must extend the class com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.event.base.LifeCycleEvent, or alternatively, an existing lifeCycleEvent like com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.event.PhysicalDeliveryEvent.

For illustration purposes we have created an event called FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent which extends PhysicalDeliveryEvent.

If any attributes are needed in the new event, the inherited method setAttribute (String name, Object value) and getAttribute (String name) are used to store them in the database.

```
package com.calypso.example.lifecycle.event;
import com.calypso.tk.core.JDatetime;
import com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.event.PhysicalDeliveryEvent;

public class FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent extends PhysicalDeliveryEvent{
    static public final String CURRENCY_ATTRIBUTE = "CURRENCY";

    // constructor used for serialization
    public FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent() {
    }

    // this constructor is used by LifeCycleEventSQL when retrieves an event
    public FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent(int elementId, JDatetime eventDatetime) {
        super(elementId, eventDatetime);
    }

    public String getCurrency() {
        return this.getAttribute(CURRENCY_ATTRIBUTE).getValue();
    }
}
```



```
public void setCurrency(String currency) {
     this.setAttribute(CURRENCY_ATTRIBUTE, currency);
}
```

# 14.2 Trigger Class

The Trigger class determines if an event occurred or not. This class must implement com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.trigger.LifeCycleEventTrigger, or alternatively, extend an existing LifeCycleEventTrigger.

The principal method in this interface is getEvents (Trade trade, PricingEnv env, JDate startDate, JDate endDate), this method returns all events occurring for the trade between startDate and endDate.

In this example, we extend PhysicalDeliveryTrigger and for all existing PhysicalDeliveryEvent, a currency is set on the trade.

```
package com.calypso.example.lifecycle.trigger;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import com.calypso.example.lifecycle.event.FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent;
import com.calypso.tk.core.CalypsoException;
import com.calypso.tk.core.JDate;
import com.calypso.tk.core.Trade;
import com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.event.PhysicalDeliveryEvent;
import com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.event.base.LifeCycleEvent;
import com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.trigger.PhysicalDeliveryTrigger;
import com.calypso.tk.marketdata.PricingEnv;
public class FXPhysicalDeliveryTrigger extends PhysicalDeliveryTrigger {
       @Override
       public Class<? extends LifeCycleEvent> getLifeCycleEventClassSupported() {
               return FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent.class;
        }
```



```
@Override
       public List<LifeCycleEvent> getEvents(Trade trade, PricingEnv env, JDate startDate, JDate endDate)
                      throws CalypsoException {
              List<LifeCycleEvent> eventsToReturn = new ArrayList<LifeCycleEvent>();
               List<LifeCycleEvent> events = super.getEvents(trade, env, startDate, endDate);
               for (LifeCycleEvent event : events) {
                      if(event instanceof PhysicalDeliveryEvent) {
                              eventsToReturn.add(createEvent((PhysicalDeliveryEvent) event, trade));
               return eventsToReturn;
       private FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent createEvent(PhysicalDeliveryEvent event, Trade trade) {
               FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent fxEvent = new FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent(event.getElementId(),
event.getExecutionDate());
               fxEvent.setAttributes(event.getAttributes());
               fxEvent.setCurrency(trade.getProduct().getUnderlyingProduct().getCurrency());
               return fxEvent;
```

## 14.3 Processor Class

The Processor Class contains the logic for applying the event. This class must implement com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.processor.LifeCycleEventProcessor or extend an existing LifeCycleEventProcessor implementation.

There are 3 methods in this interface:

```
public void apply(LifeCycleEvent event, LifeCycleEventObjectSaver lifeCycleEventObjectSaver) throws
CalypsoException;

public void undo(LifeCycleEvent event, LifeCycleEventObjectSaver lifeCycleEventObjectSaver) throws
CalypsoException;
```



```
public boolean accept(LifeCycleEvent lcEvent);
```

The lifeCycleEventObjectSaver is used to create or resave a trade at apply or undo action. To add trades, use the method add (Trade trade).

The trade will be saved after the call of apply or undo method and in the same time that the lifeCycleEvent, to mark it as PROCESSED (or TERMINATE in case of undo action).

In this example the existing PhysicalDeliveryEventProcessor is extended. The processor modifies the settlement currency of the created physical delivery trade.

```
package com.calypso.example.lifecycle.processor;
import com.calypso.example.lifecycle.event.FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent;
import com.calypso.tk.core.CalypsoException;
import com.calypso.tk.core.Trade;
import com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.event.base.LifeCycleEvent;
import com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.processor.PhysicalDeliveryEventProcessor;
import com.calypso.tk.lifecycle.sql.LifeCycleEventObjectSaver;
public class FXPhysicalDeliveryProcessor extends PhysicalDeliveryEventProcessor{
       @Override
       public boolean accept(LifeCycleEvent lcEvent) {
               return (lcEvent.getElementClass() == Trade.class) &&
FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent.class.equals(lcEvent.getClass());
       @Override
       public void apply(LifeCycleEvent lcEvent, LifeCycleEventObjectSaver lifeCycleEventObjectSaver)
                       throws CalypsoException {
// TODO Auto-generated method stub
               super.apply(lcEvent, lifeCycleEventObjectSaver);
               FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent fxEvent = (FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent) lcEvent;
               for(Trade trade : lifeCycleEventObjectSaver.get(Trade.class)) {
                       trade.setSettleCurrency(fxEvent.getCurrency());
               }
        }
```



# 14.4 Domain Values

Domain values are needed to define the new event in the system. The event, the trigger and the processor will appear in the LifeCycle trigger rules window and LifeCycleEvent processor rules window.

DomainName: LifeCycleEvent

Value: com.calypso.example.lifecycle.event.FXPhysicalDeliveryEvent

Comments: FXPhysical Delivery

DomainName: LifeCycleEventTrigger

Value: example.lifecycle.trigger.FXPhysicalDeliveryTrigger

Comments: FXPhysical Delivery

DomainName: LifeCycleEventProcessor

Value:

com. calypso. example. life cycle. processor. FXP hysical Delivery Processor and the processor of the proc

Comments: FXPhysical Delivery Processor



# **Barrier Monitoring**

# 15.1 Barrier Monitoring

Barrier monitoring for script based products is supported in Option Life Cycle analysis Barrier Monitor. For Barrier Monitoring to work, some settings need to be defined in the script settings window:

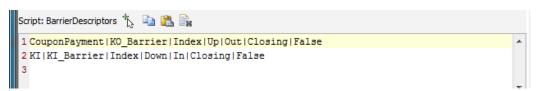
- The underlying affected by the barrier needs to be mapped to the barrier.
- The barrier variable needs to be identified.
- The reference underlying or calculated performance value needs to be pointed out in script.

Each barrier defined in an exotic structure can be identified and monitored individually. This means that one individual row will be shown for each barrier defined in the product.

The barrier descriptor contains, in the order specified:

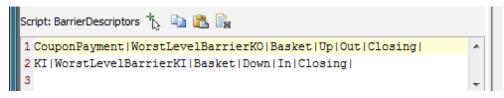
- The schedule where monitoring takes place
- The barrier level
- The underlying / performance level
- Type up/down
- Type down/in
- Quote type (i.e. CLOSE, HIGH)
- Barrier is Percentage (default 'false' -> absolute value)

Single underlying:



From v14.3 it is possible to replace up/down and in/out with a single Enum with allowed values 'UO','UI','DO','DI':

In the case of worst-of basket we can monitor the worst of component, and tell the barrier monitoring the index of the same. A context valuation date also needs to be set up; see Section 23.1.17.



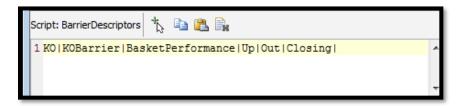


```
ValuationDate:
32
      WorstLevel = Infinity
33
      WorstLevelIndex = 1
34
     For i = 1 To N
35
        Performance[i] = (Basket[i] / InitialFixing[i])
36
        If (Performance[i] < WorstLevel) Then
37
          WorstLevelIndex = i
38
          WorstLevel = Performance[i]
          WorstLevelBarrierKO = KO Barrier[i]
39
40
          WorstLevelBarrierKI = KI Barrier[i]
41
        EndIf
42
      Next
```

Performance Option (rainbow). In this case the trader wants to see risk against a barrier relative to the basket performance, given some conditional weights.

The performance is given by the script variable 'BasketPerformance':

The barrier descriptor maps to the calculated variable:



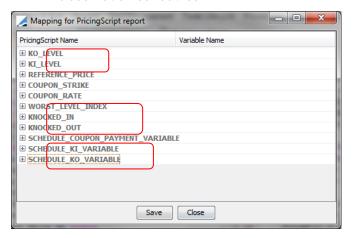
# 15.2 Mapping of System Variables

Mappings pointing out features of the script to the system need to be added for these features:

- Barrier levels
- KO status
- KI status
- Worst level index



#### Observation schedules

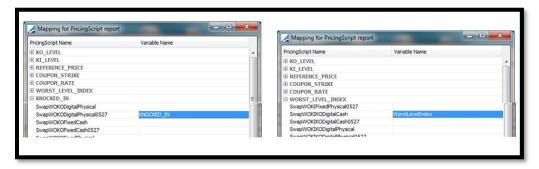


Mapping	Purpose	Comment
KNOCKED_IN -> KNOCKED IN	Lets the system know if the barrier has been crossed.	
KNOCKED_OUT -> KNOCKED_OUT	Lets the system know if the barrier has been crossed.	
WORST_LEVEL_INDEX -> WorstLevelIndex	Points out the worst-of component for barrier monitoring of a basket.	
SCHEDULE_KI_VARIABLE -> KI	Enables quote usage on PS schedules.	It is necessary to map the observation schedule for the payoffs where the Barrier Monitor should follow the quote usage selected by the user, as illustrated below. Typically, LOW is used for KI, and HIGH for KO when continuous monitoring is needed.
SCHEDULE_KO_VARIABLE -> KO	Enables quote usage on PS schedules.	□ KO



(System Variable -> Pricing Script Variable)

The mappings are added in the GUI:



It can also be done in SQL. Note that 'ui\_align' is set to 0:

```
insert into pricing_script_report_mapping(script_name, report_enum, pricing_script_var,
ui_align) values ('OptionWOKO02','WORST_LEVEL_INDEX','WorstLevelIndex',0);
insert into pricing_script_report_mapping(script_name, report_enum, pricing_script_var,
ui_align) values ('OptionWOKIKO03','SCHEDULE KI_VARIABLE','KI',0);
```

### 15.3 Valuation Date Pricing Script

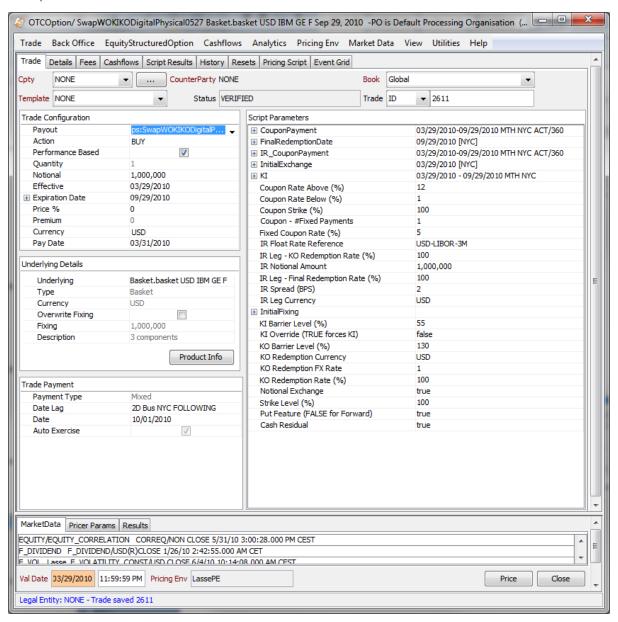
- The block 'ValuationDate' needs to be in the script for worst-of basket.
- The barrier levels for the worst performer are computed as per valuation date. This is needed for both KI
  and KO and the levels are stored in variables WorstLevelBarrierKO, WorstLevelBarrierKI.
- The index for the worst performer is stored in the variable WorstLevelIndex.

```
33
34
    ValuationDate:
35
      WorstLevel = Infinity
36
      WorstLevelIndex = 1
37
        Performance[i] = (Basket[i] / InitialFixing[i])
38
39
        If (Performance[i] < WorstLevel) Then
          WorstLevelIndex = i
40
          WorstLevel = Performance[i]
41
42
          WorstLevelBarrierKO = KO Barrier[i]
43
          WorstLevelBarrierKI = KI Barrier[i]
44
        EndIf
45
      Next
46
```

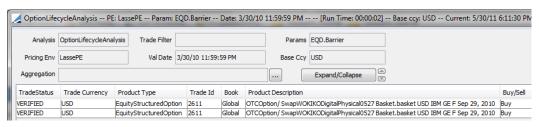


# 15.4 Running Barrier Monitoring

Example trade:



Run Option Lifecycle Analysis: EQD.Barrier. The results for this particular trade:





rty	Sub Type	Low	Barrier Percent from Spot	Count	Delivery Information	Option Style	Reference Underlying	Settlement	Rebate	Notional	DELTA	Delta to Barrier	Distance from Spot	Delta Ac
	SwapWOKIKODigitalPhysical0527	13.18	-42.00	1	09/29/2010	Down and In	F	Cash	0.00	1,000,000.00	1,400.61		-5.58	
	SwapWOKIKODigitalPhysical0527	13.18	37.00	1	09/29/2010	Up and Out	F	Cash	0.00	1,000,000.00	1,400.61		4.92	

Barrier Start Date	Notional Ccy	Barrier Active Date	Bucket Barrier %	Barrier Active	Reference	System Marking	High	Reference Rate	Barrier End Date	Barrier Level	Rebate Ccy
3/29/10 12:00:00.999 AM CEST	USD	03/30/2010	< -10%	Active	Equity.F	Level Not Hit	13.64	13.28	9/29/10 12:00:00.999 AM CEST	7.70	USD
3/29/10 12:00:00.999 AM CEST	USD	03/30/2010	>10	Active	Equity.F	Level Not Hit	13.64	13.28	9/29/10 12:00:00.999 AM CEST	18.20	USD



# FX Physical Delivery and FX Cash functions

### 16.1 Background

The FX Physical Delivery function has been introduced in v15 and the FX Cash function in v18.

In order to properly support notional currency in both quoting and primary currency, the Physical() function is insufficient. An enhanced function is required which also takes the currency as a parameter. From v15 onward, Physical() should be used for Equity only, and PhysicalFx() for FX.

Adding a new function was done in order to minimize regression risk to the Physical() function, which is required to stay intact for Equity Derivatives Pricing Script.

The CashFx() function has been introduced to reduce the complexity of scripts containing FX related cash settled payments. CashFx() incapsulates the logic to handle the notional currency and the settlement currency removing the need of specifying dedicated script variables.

### 16.2 Functions Signature

```
public EvalNode makePhysicalFxExpression(
  VariableNode notionalCcy,
  EvalNode notional,
  VariableNode fxQuotable,
  EvalNode strike,
  EvalNode roundingScaleFactor,
  String eventNameLiteral,
  ConstantNodeInteger legId)
throws AnalyticsException
public EvalNode makeCashFxExpression(
      VariableNode settleCcy,
      VariableNode notionalCcy,
      EvalNode notional,
      VariableNode fxQuotable,
      EvalNode strike,
      EvalNode roundingScaleFactor,
      String eventNameLiteral,
```



ConstantNodeInteger legId)

throws AnalyticsException

### 16.3 Example Code

This line of pricing script code illustrates how the PhysicalFx() function is used.

```
Option += PhysicalFx(TradeCCY, ((BuySell * CallPutSign) * Notional), CCYPAIR, Strike, 1,
'', 1)
```

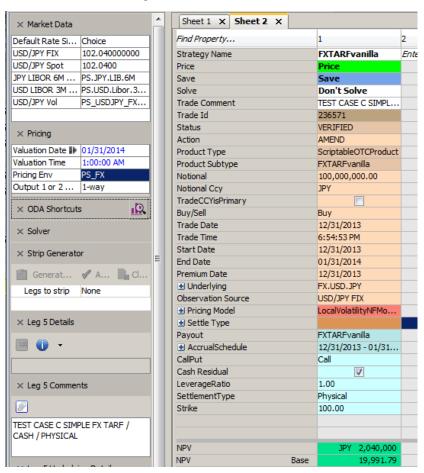
We can set the Notional Currency to either primary or quoting currency. The notional currency here is captured in the variable 'TradeCCY'.

How to interpret code example:

BuySell=1, Notional=1M, TradeCCY=JPY, CCYPAIR=USD/JPY, Strike=100

Note that Buy or Sell always refers to primary currency, in line with the FX Forward we are generating.

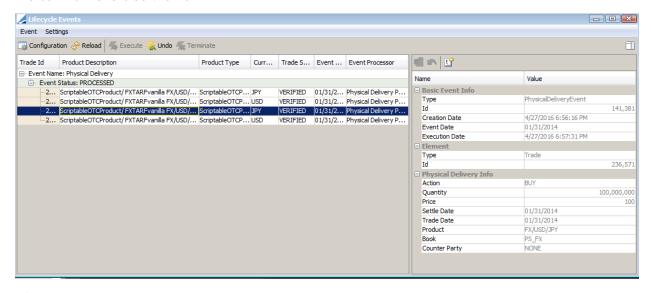
SCOT is instructed to generate a BUY FX trade, USDJPY, 1,000,000 JPY, @ 100 JPY:







#### We can now exercise the flow:



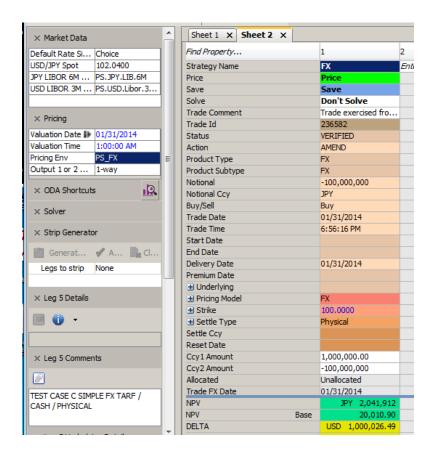
#### After physical exercise:

- An FX Trade is generated as above.
- Parent FX TARF PV drops by the value of the security flow.

#### Resulting trade:

Buy @ 100 of USD/JPY, Notional currency=JPY, Notional 1,000,000:





Note that the equivalent line of script generating a cash settlement in currency SettleCcy instead of a physical settlement is:

Option += CashFx(SettleCcy, TradeCCY, ((BuySell \* CallPutSign) \* Notional), CCYPAIR, Strike, 1, '', 1)

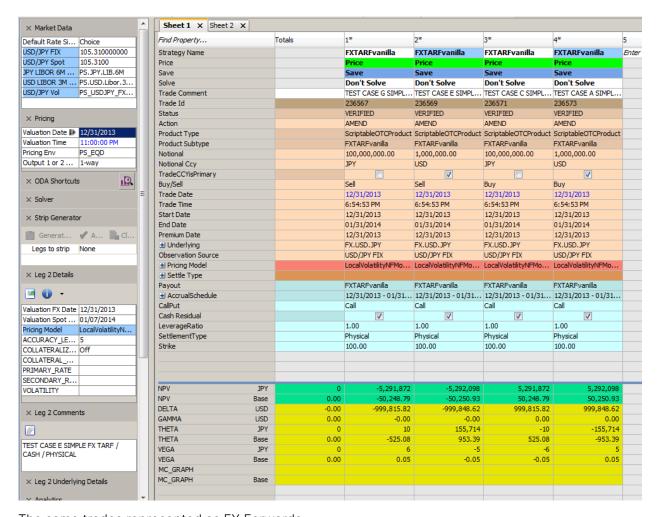
The example above still applies with the difference that the exercise instead of an FX trade will generate a cash flow in currency SettleCcy.

# 16.4 Additional Examples

These examples illustrate how direction is implemented, using four permutations of the FX TARF vanilla script and a 1M TARF with a single settlement:

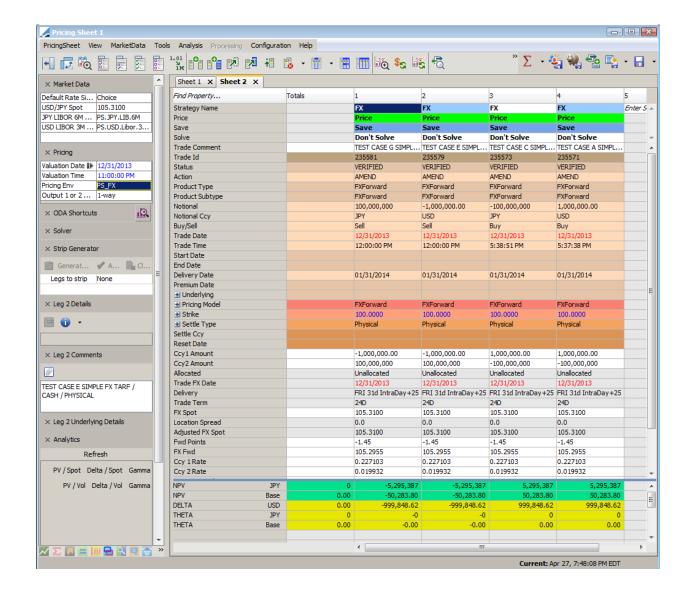
- Legs 1, 3 are JPY, legs 2, 4 are USD.
- Legs 1, 2 are SELL, Legs 3, 4 are BUY, in the same meaning as the FX Forward.





The same trades represented as FX Forwards:





# 16.5 Physical vs Cash Delivery – Script Design

In many cases there are the options of both physical and cash settlement. In addition to physical delivery, we also need to add the option to make a payment of the cash equivalent.

The definition of the cash equivalent CE is the cash value of the FX forward trade in the spot market, or the performance of the FX rate relative the strike price.

Assuming that the cash equivalent CE is delivered in the notional currency, we have two cases.

1. Notional ccy = Primary ccy (e.g. USD in ccy pair USD/JPY)

To compute cash equivalent (CE) in USD:

CE(primary)=



- = primary ccy notional \* perf
- = usd\_notional \* (spot strike) / spot

#### 2. Notional ccy = Quoting ccy (e.g. JPY)

To compute the cash amount in JPY we start out converting the USD CE to JPY:

```
CE(quoting) = CE(primary) * spot
= usd notional * (spot - strike) / spot * spot
= usd notional * (spot - strike)
= jpy_notional/strike * (spot-strike)
```

The calculation of the CE for the given notional and settlement currencies is performed automatically by the CashFx() function. With that in mind, a correct script design incorporating both cash and physical delivery can look like this:

where SettleCcy is the currency of the CE cash flow.



# Future Flows & Forward Ladder

#### 17.1 General

Future cash flows in Pricing Script products are not considered to be known until the reset date. All flows resetting after valuation date (regardless of how they are expressed within a Payoff Script) must be estimated. Supporting Pricing Script products in Forward Ladder analysis depends highly on the generation of estimated future cash flows.

During the Monte Carlo simulation, the pricer gathers information about all possible future flows and dates and returns probability-weighted amounts for each payment date. The number of possible outcomes can be very high, for example in cases of daily KO monitoring.

As the number of possible future payments can be very large, future flows are not displayed in the trade window's Cash Flow tab along with known cash flows. They are filtered on the product level to not generate transfers or appear in other reports.

### 17.2 Flow Types

In Pricing Script there are four cash flow types:

- INTEREST
- PRINCIPAL
- PAYOUT
- SECURITY (not displayed in Forward Ladder)

## 17.3 Supported Products

Scriptable products:

- BondExoticNote
- ScriptableOTCProduct

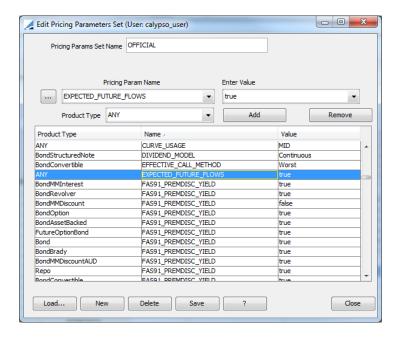
# 17.4 Asset Liability Gap

Asset Liability Gap analysis can be used with **Bond Exotic Note**. It will take into account estimated future flows of type PRINCIPAL.

## 17.5 Future Flows Flag

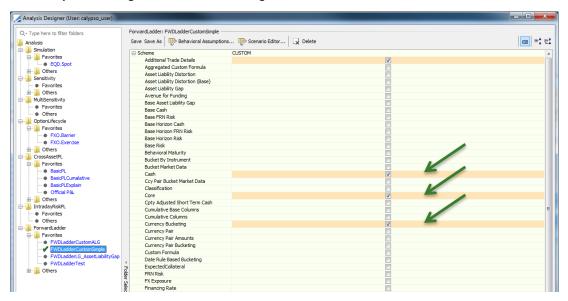
The pricing parameter EXPECTED\_FUTURE\_FLOWS needs to be set in the Pricing Environment:



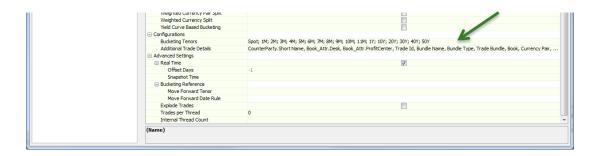


### 17.6 Cash Ladder Analysis

For a basic cash ladder, the following setup can be used. Make sure to, at a minimum, check 'Cash', 'Core', and 'Currency Bucketing' and enter bucketing tenors.

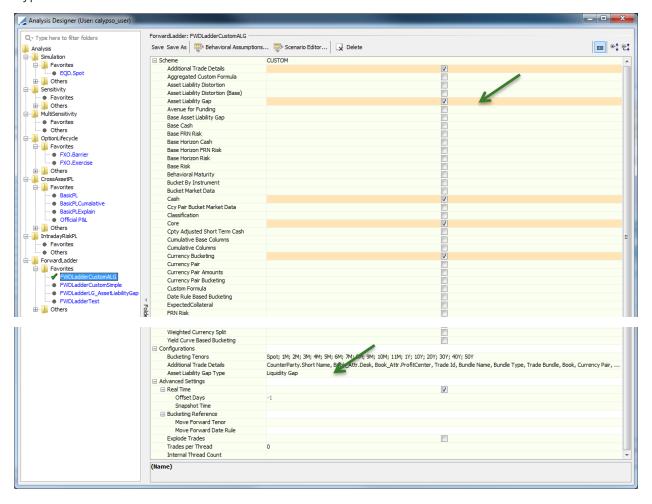






# 17.7 Asset Liability Gap Analysis

For Asset Liability Gap, the following analysis can be used. Choose 'Asset Liability Gap' and 'Asset Liability Gap Type'.



# 17.8 Debug Logging

The future flows can be viewed in the log category FUTUREFLOWS.



```
Cashflow - type: INTEREST, Cur: USD, id: 0, sub id: 1, prd id: 0, coll id: 0, startDt: 08/06/2013, endDt: 08/06/2013, pmtDt: 08/06/2013, pmtAmt: 11431.77073760109 df: 0.998049886574354 notional: 252665676 or type: RTNNTPAL, Cur: USD, id: 0, sub id: 1, prd id: 0, coll id: 0, startDt: 08/06/2013, endDt: 108/06/2013, pmtDt: 108/06/2013, pmtAmt: 967457203, pmtAmt: 967457203,
```

#### 17.9 Test Case: Reverse Convertible

Using a common High Yield product we will illustrate the projected flows of a Pricing Script structure. The example Reverse Convertible features:

- Equity Basket Underlying.
- Quarterly High Yield coupon, provided the basket level is above the coupon strike, otherwise a low coupon is paid.
- In the absence of Knock In or Knock Out, the structure redeems at par at maturity.
- KNOCK IN features:
  - Daily monitoring of Down & In barrier
  - Physical Delivery of worst performer at maturity if barrier is breached
  - No cash redemption at maturity
- KNOCK OUT features:
  - Quarterly monitoring of Up & Out barrier
  - Early cash redemption

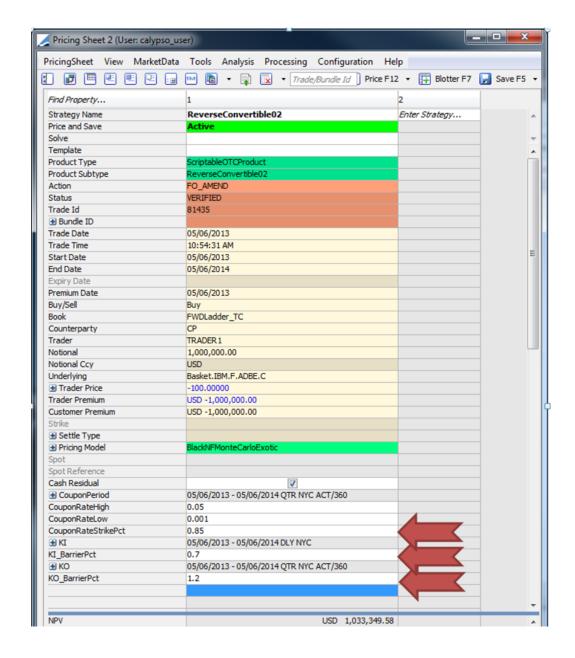
Levels	
KI	70%
KO	120%
Coupon Strike	85%
Coupon High	5%
Coupon Low	0.10%
Maturity	1Y
Notional	1M

For further details on the Pricing Script, see the payoff code. The payoff script can be found under 'References'.

## 17.10 Trade Booking

Booking the structure with 1 year maturity, quarterly digital coupon and the barrier levels described above:





# 17.11 Forward Ladder Analysis

Viewing the Forward Ladder analysis in Calypso Workstation, we can see the projected future amounts according to the date buckets we have configured.

#### The Interest Cash Amounts

These flows correspond to the digital coupon. The amounts are clearly decreasing, reflecting the risk of a Knock Out occurring before maturity, losing the coupon.

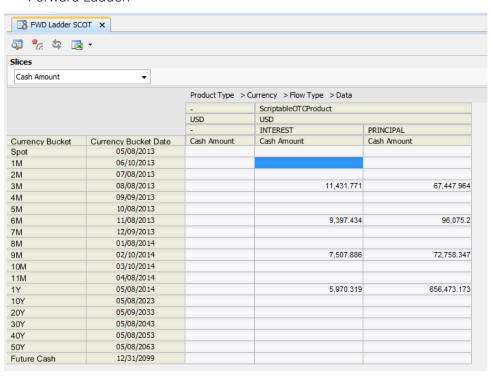


#### The Principal Amounts

The 3M, 6M, 9M amounts reflect the risk of early redemption of the structure.

The 1Y amount, 656K, is less than notional because of two factors:

- Risk of early redemption.
- Risk of Knock In, in which case the trade is physically settled. Projected physical flows are not displayed in Forward Ladder.





# **Exotic Settlement Report**

#### 18.1 General

The settlement report is accessed from Reports > Securities Reports > Exotic Settlement Report.

The report shows generated flows per exotic event date. These exotic events can be KI, KO, Digital Coupon, etc, and the report can be run by reset or payment date.

# 18.2 Variable Mapping

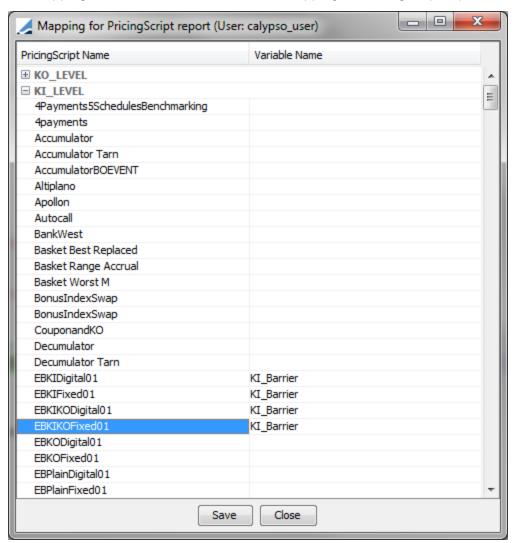
For many of the features present in the settlement report, the Payoff variables need to be mapped to the reporting items.

Example mappings:

Event	Report Item	Variable name
КО	KO_LEVEL	KO_Barrier
КО	KNOCKED_OUT	KNOCKED_OUT
КО	SCHEDULE_KO_VARIABLE	CouponPayment
KI	KI_LEVEL	KI_Level
KI	KNOCKED_IN	KNOCKED_IN
KI	SCHEDULE_KI_VARIABLE	KI
Basket	WORST_LEVEL_INDEX	Basket
Fixing	REFERENCE_PRICE	InitialFixing
Coupon Payment	SCHEDULE_COUPON_PAYMENT_VARI ABLE	CouponPayment
Coupon Payment – Digital	COUPON_STRIKE	CouponStrike
Coupon Payment – Digital	COUPON_RATE	EquityRate
Coupon Payment – Fixed	COUPON_RATE	FixedRate



The mappings are entered from the window 'Mapping for PricingScript report'.



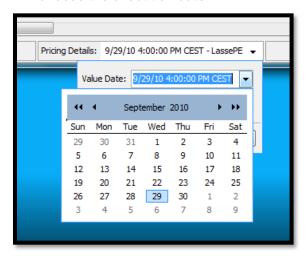
# 18.3 Running the Report

- Fill in the desired values in the Trade Filter, From date, and To date to limit the results to trade events in a specified time range.
- Check the box 'Use Reset Date' for displaying events per reset or payment date.
- Choose whether to only display notes with events on the valuation date by checking the 'Only display notes with event on the selected date' box.



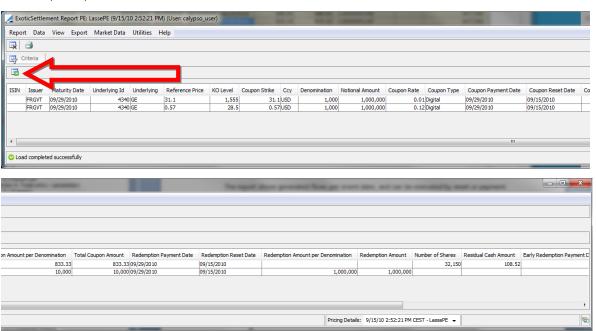


Choose the execution date.



• Then run the report.

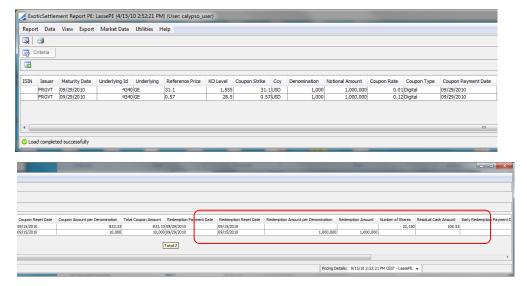
Running the report for a Final Valuation date 9/15/10, we can see two final redemption events, physical delivery, and principal return.



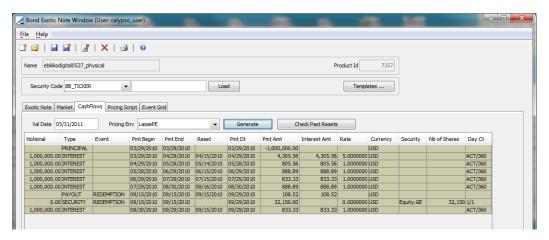


# 18.4 Maturity

This example is from product final valuation date, 9/15 (pmt dt 9/29). Highlighted in red you can see the reset date, payment date and redemption amounts for product final valuation.

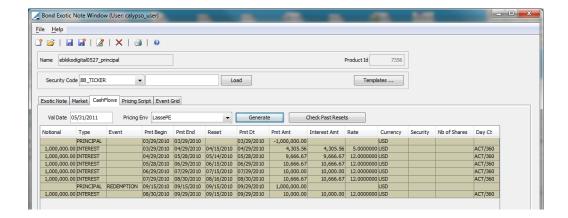


#### Product row 1:



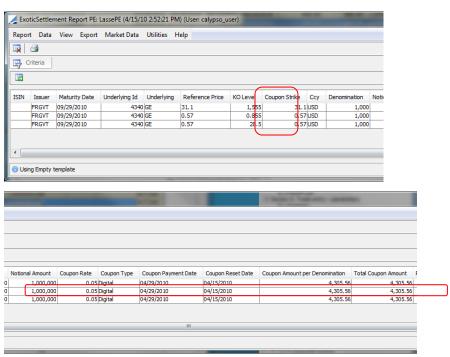
Product row 2:



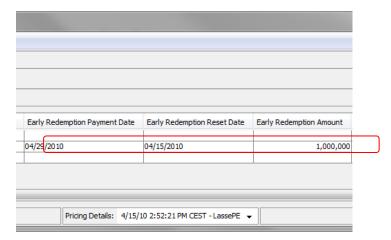


# 18.5 KO + Coupon

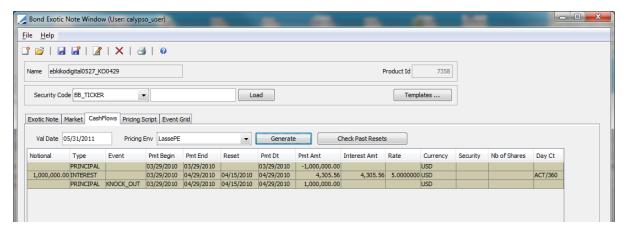
This is a test with KO and coupon reset on the same reset date 4/15. Both KO event and coupon event data are consolidated on row 2.





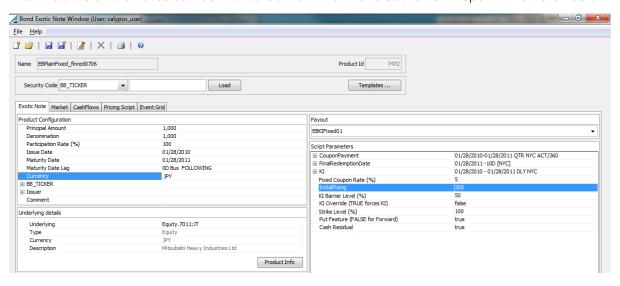


#### Product cash flows:



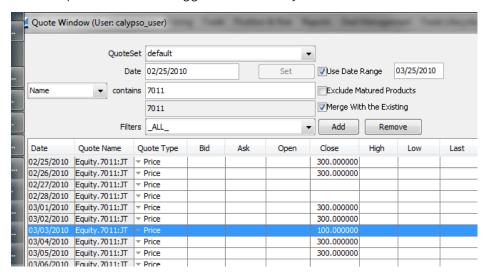
#### 18.6 KI

The KI status of the notes can be monitored from the Exotic Settlement report. This note has a KI barrier of 50%:

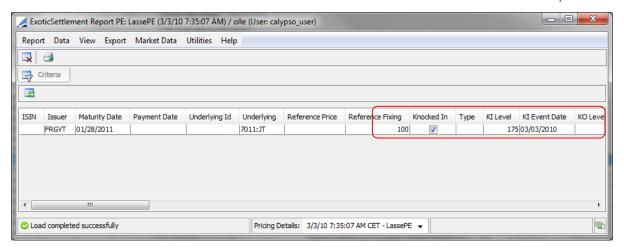




The low quote on 3/3 will trigger KI on this day:



The knock in event can be seen from the column 'Knocked In' in the Exotic Settlement report.

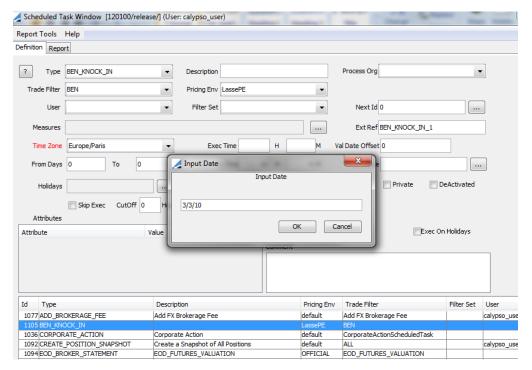


#### 18.7 KI Scheduled Task

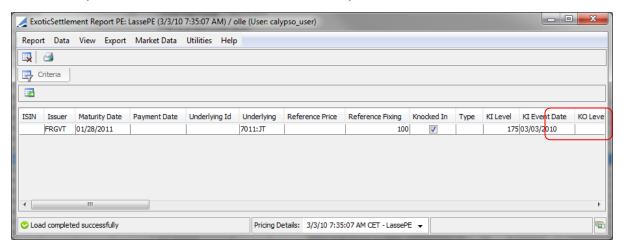
A scheduled task BEN\_KNOCK\_IN can be used for monitoring the Knock In event.

KI date is 3/3/10 – run scheduled task as per this date.





Run the task, and the KI date is saved to KI Event Date, which can be seen in the Exotic Settlement report.



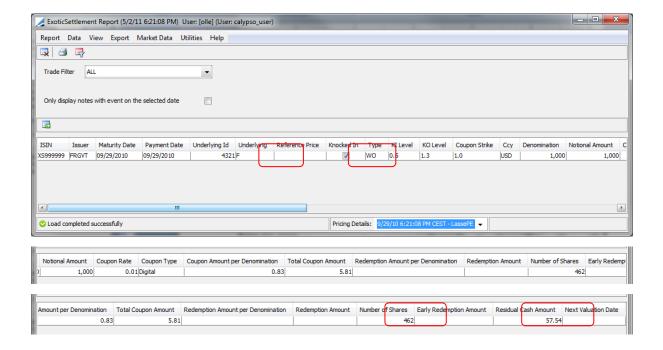
# 18.8 Physical Delivery

Running the report for a trade with physical delivery:

Most notably for this event, we can see:

- KI = true
- Worst performer F
- Number of shares 462
- Residual cash amount 57.54







# Reporting & Risk

# 19.1 Hybrid [Equity – FX] Risk

For Hybrid Equity / FX structures such as the Dual Digital, pricing measures will only show one side of the risk. Both the equity and FX processes will be quotables in the script, but only one will be the product underlying. If the product underlying is equity, DELTA will be equity delta, for example.

Let's use the Equity / FX Dual digital as an example, where equity is the main 'underlying', and the FX is an additional quotable. Here is how we produce certain risk measures:

#### **DELTAS**

Equity delta	Pricer measure, or sensitivity eq
FX DELTA	Sensitivity FX

#### **GAMMAS**

Equity GAMMA	Pricer measure
EQ / FX Cross Gamma	Scenario
FX GAMMA	Sensitivity FX

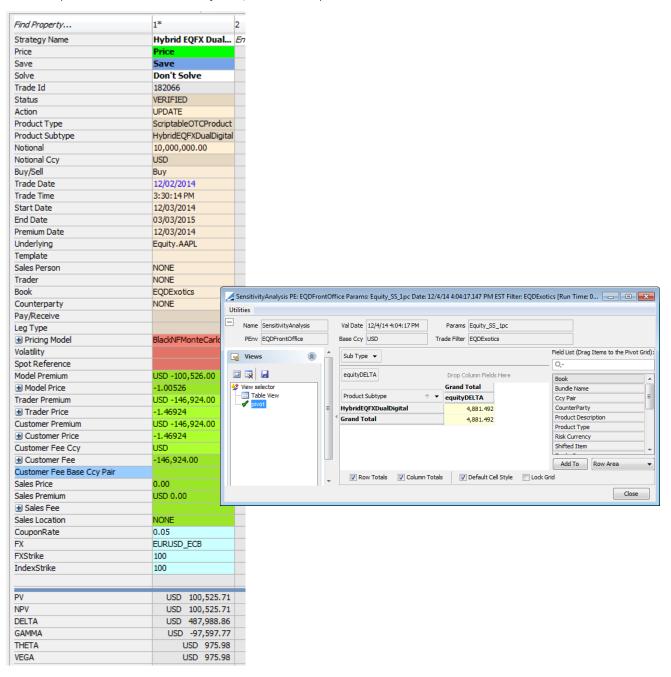
```
Correlation risk Sensitivity
```

```
5 Exercise:
6   IndexPerf = (Index / IndexInitialLevel)
7   FXPerf = (FX / FXInitialLevel)
8   If ((IndexPerf > IndexStrike) And (FXPerf < FXStrike)) Then
9   Payoff = (CouponRate * Notional)
10   Else
11   Payoff = 0
12   EndIf
13   Option += Cash((BuySell * Payoff), PaymentCcy, 'EXERCISE')</pre>
```



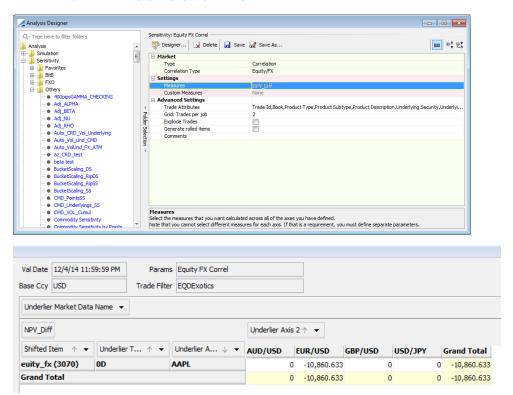
#### 19.1.1 Equity Delta from PM or Sensitivity

Delta as pricer measure scaled by 100, which is expected:



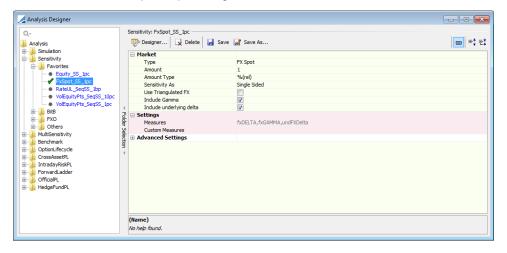


#### 19.1.2 Correlation Risk

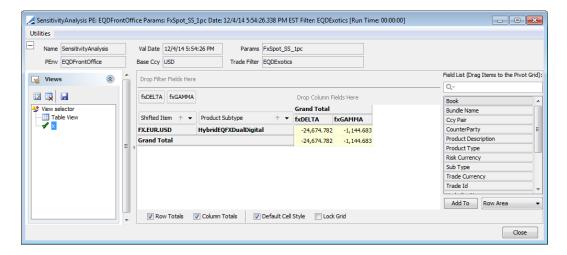


#### FX Sensitivity

Use the FX sensitivity analysis to get FX Greeks.

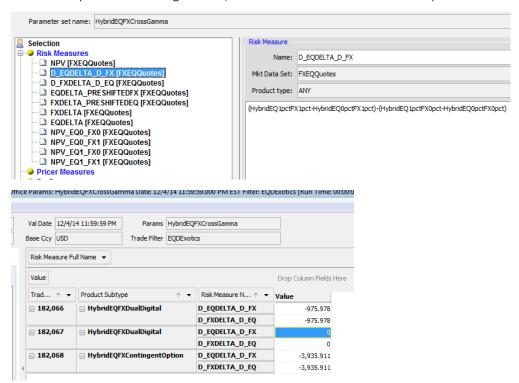






#### 19.1.3 Cross Gammas

In order to produce cross gammas, we can use Scenario and a four point shift.



### 19.2 P&L

Pricing Script product P&L will be driven by fees and MtM; they do not use accretion.

For instance, the sources of P&L for an Equity Accumulator are changes in PV, and security flows.

Changes in PV will represent Unrealized P&L.



- The value of a realized security flow will be reflected in the PV of the Accumulator (again, UPL).
- When the security flow is exercised, all P&L after this will be generated by the spin off equity trade.

Another example is a Pricing Script option which pays cash. Payments are not exercised, but generated as cash flows. A realized cash flow will be assigned to **Realized P&L**.

#### **Bond Exotic Note**

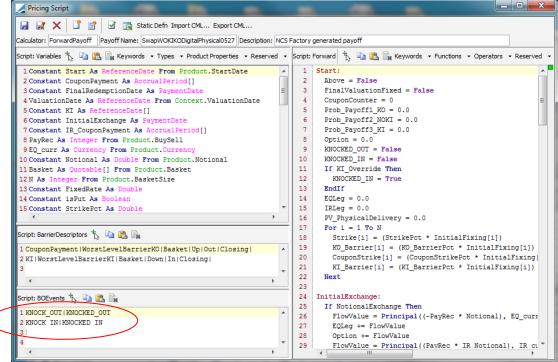
Just like in the OTC case we do not use accrual nor accretion, all P&L will originate in MtM and Corporate Action trades.

#### 19.3 BO Events

BO Events are used for:

- Cash flow tagged with an event, i.e. KNOCK\_OUT or REDEMPTION.
- Monitoring if an event has occurred or not using a Boolean variable, without the need to tie this event to a
  cash flow.





Syntax:

<BO event> < Boolean EventOccurred>



```
Script: BOEvents to the last series of the last ser
```

#### 2. 'KNOCK\_OUT' appears as a tag in relevant cash flows:

```
If AboveKO Then

KNOCKED_OUT = True

Prob_KO = 1

Select Case KO_RebateType

Case 'Absolute'

FlowValue = Principal((((PayRec * Notional) * KO_FX) * (PrincipalProtection + KO_Rebate)), KO_Curr, 'KNOCK_OUT')

Case 'Period'

FlowValue = Principal((((PayRec * Notional) * KO_FX) * (PrincipalProtection + KO_RebateAccrued)), KO_Curr, 'KNOCK_OUT')

EndSelect
Option += FlowValue

EndIf
EndIf
```

#### 3. Cash flows are tagged 'KNOCK\_OUT':

Notional	Туре	Event	Pmt Begin	Pmt End	Reset
	PRINCIPAL		03/29/2010	03/29/2010	
1,000,000.00	INTEREST		03/29/2010	04/29/2010	04/15/2010
	PRINCIPAL	KNOCK_OUT	03/29/2010	04/29/2010	04/15/2010

#### 19.4 Confirmations

Confirmations can be created for the Pricing Script products. All variables available in reports (see Section 19.5 for details) can also be used in confirmation templates.

# 19.5 Reporting Pricing Script Variables

When defining a script, it is possible to expose the variables as Trade Browser columns for reporting and generating confirmations. Any variable name defined in a script can be viewed in the Trade Browser by adding the name as a domain value. This is done in the domain 'PricingScriptReportVariables'.

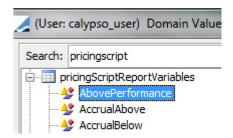
For the following standard variable types, the name of the variable is added as a domain value:

- Integer
- Double
- Boolean
- ReferenceDate

The variables AccrualAbove and AccrualBelow are added to the 'pricingScriptReportingVariables' domain:

```
3 Constant AccrualBelow As Integer
4 PeriodKnownAccrued As Integer
5 Constant AccrualAbove As Integer
```





### 19.6 Reporting Pricing Script Schedule Details

When adding a schedule for reporting, the domain value that must be added is '<schedule type>.<schedule name>'.

This will add a list of properties of the named schedule to the Trade Browser columns.

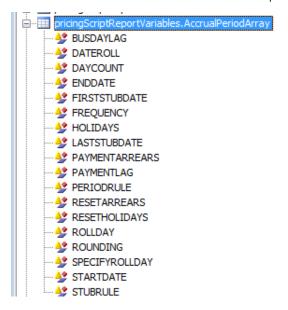
The schedule name is the name assigned in the code. The schedule type is one of the following:

- AccrualPeriodArray
- PaymentDate
- PaymentDateArray
- ReferenceDateArray

This is an example of adding a value for the maturity date:

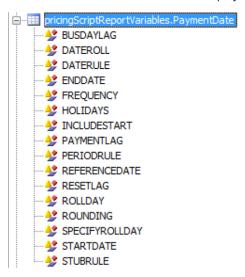


These attributes are available for accrual periods:

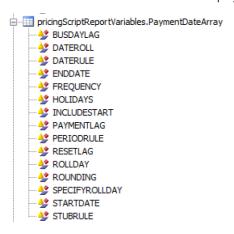




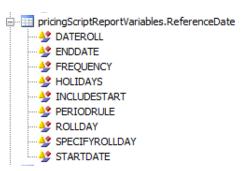
These attributes are available for payment date:



These attributes are available for payment date array:



These attributes are available for reference date array:

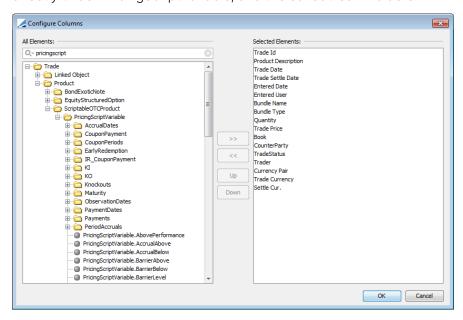




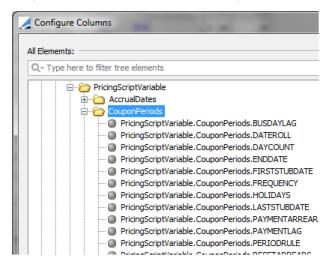
#### 19.7 Trade Browser Results

In the Trade Browser, open the column chooser. The values can be found under Product > ScriptableOTCProduct > PricingScriptVariable.

The schedule variables will appear as folders where properties can be expanded. Standard variables appear directly under PricingScriptVariable, and the schedules in folders.



Properties of schedule variable 'CouponPeriods':





After selecting the desired fields, they appear in the Trade Browser window:

PricingScriptVariable.AccrualDates.BUSDAYLAG	PricingScriptVariable.AccrualDates.DATEROLL



# Import and Export Using CAM

### SCOT Package

A complete Pricing Script product Strategy can be imported/exported using CAM. A full 'SCOT Package' includes:

- Pricing Script Definition
- Report Mappings
- Lifecycle Rules
- Pricing Sheet Strategy
- Pricing Sheet Profile (optional)

In CAM, the required items are represented as follows:

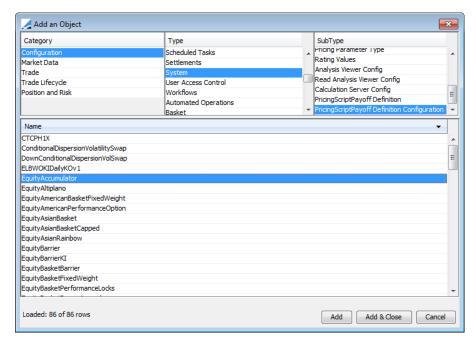
Item	Where to find in CAM	Name
Pricing Script Payoff	Configuration > System	PricingScriptPayoffDefinitionConfiguration
Variable Mappings	Configuration > System	PricingScriptPayoffDefinitionConfiguration
Pricing Sheet Strategy	Configuration > Pricing Sheet	PricingSheetCustomStrategy
Lifecycle triggers	Configuration > Lifecycle Rules	LifeCycleTriggerRule
Lifecycle processors	Configuration > Lifecycle Rules	LifeCycleProcessorRule
Pricing Sheet Profile	Configuration > Pricing Sheet	PricingSheetProfile

Add the relevant items for the product you are exporting. Click the + sign and add each, start with "PricingScriptPayoff Definition Configuration".

Note that 'PricingScriptPayoff Definition' does not contain extended config such as variable mappings.

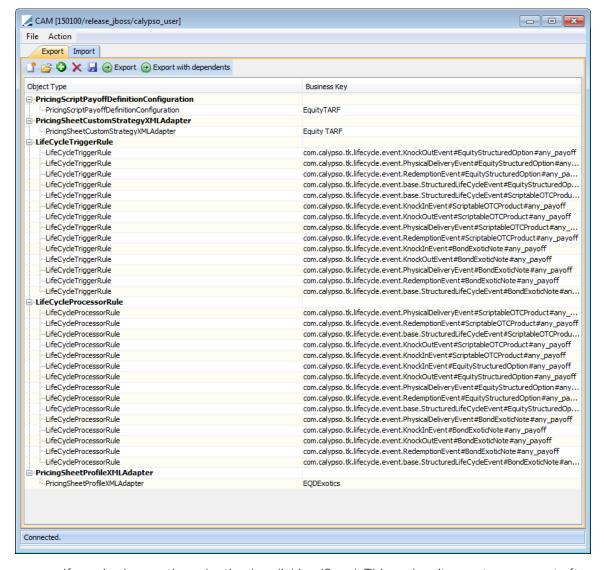
Open CAM, and add the components:





Once you have finished adding the required items you will see the finalized selection as below:





- If required, save the selection by clicking 'Save'. This makes it easy to re-export after a change is made.
- Clicking 'Export' will create a single zip file that can be sent to the receiving user for import.



# **Equity Resets**

# 21.1 Equity Resets

From v15.0 Calypso introduces Equity Resets with support for Pricing Script and Equity Options. In this section we discuss what this means for the SCOT product.

# 21.2 Equity Reset Source Selector

A field 'Equity Reset' has been added to the product.

"CLOSE" is the legacy setting that follows the 14.x behavior where the quote set only uses the spot 'Equity.AAPL' quote.

'NASDAQ' is a fixing source. This will invoke the new quote types EquityReset / EquityIdxReset in addition to the spot quote.



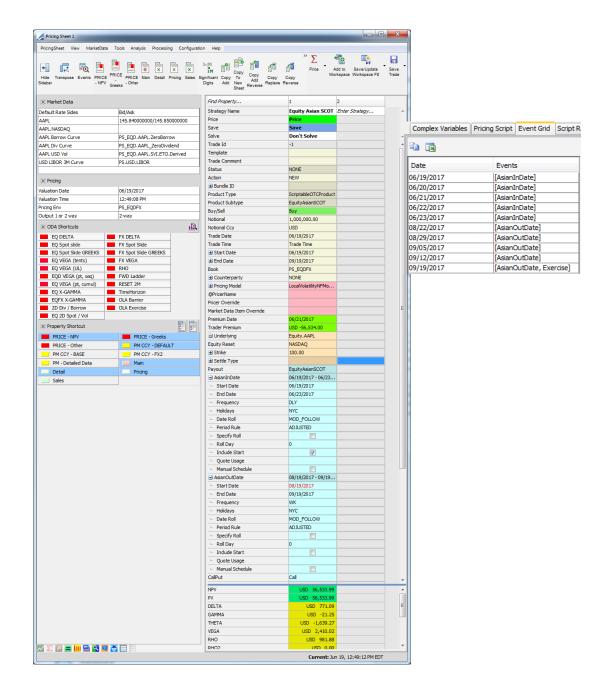
If a reset source is selected, the reset will be a required market data item on fixing dates. In the screen below, the spot and the fixing are both requested (AAPL not yet fixed at the time).

Default Rate Sides	Bid/Ask
AAPL	145.840000000/145.850000000
AAPL.NASDAQ	
AAPL Borrow Curve	PS_EQD.AAPL.ZeroBorrow
AAPL Div Curve	PS_EQD.AAPL_ZeroDividend
AAPL USD Vol	PS_EQD.AAPL.SVI.ETO.Derived
USD LIBOR 3M Curve	PS.USD.LIBOR

# 21.3 Trade Example

For the example to be more useful, the trade example depends on several fixing dates. We have chosen an Asian Option with 5 Strike (IN) fixings and 5 Rate (OUT) fixings. The average of the 'IN' fixings will determine the strike price, and the average of the 'OUT' fixings will determine the equity price.

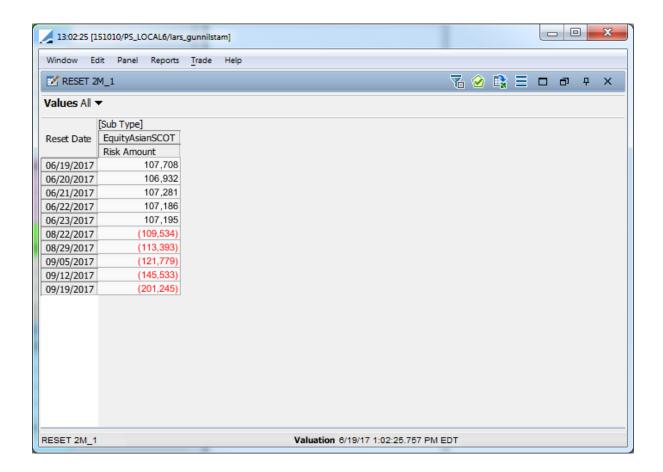




## 21.4 Reset Risk

As shown in the example, the option is not yet fully exposed, and a 'reset risk' (risk to delta) report can be produced. This will show how delta will increase and decrease with fixings.







# Script Design

# 22.1 Starting Points

Defining a payoff script is essentially writing the pricer. The two main goals are:

- Program the product's cash flows.
- Return an NPV.

# 22.2 Basic Script Example

The Pricing Script is an event based forward script. This means, we define the events of the payoff (coupons, fixings, redemptions, etc) and the corresponding actions as blocks of code. These are then executed in the order in which they are specified, on the dates assigned to them.

A vanilla call option can be captured as one event 'Payment' where the amount Max(Spot-Strike, 0) is paid out. The function call Cash() does two things:

- Generates the cash flow.
- Defines NPV by returning the forward value of the payment.

# 22.3 Swap Scripts

Deprecation warning – the NPV[1] and NPV[2] syntax may be deprecated since it is incompatible with path level Greeks. The warning stands for equity/fx, where path level Greeks is yet to be developed. It should never be used for IRD underlying / LMM pricer.

The swap payoffs define NPV[1] and NPV[2], referring to the swap legs. The total NPV will be the sum of these.

```
60 PV_IR_Coupon As Measure
61 EQLeg As Measure To NPV[1]
62 IRLeg As Measure To NPV[2]
63
```

Also, a parameter 1,2 is added to the cash flow functions:



```
If NotionalExchange Then
67
          FlowValue = Principal((PayRec * Notional), EQ_curr, 1, 'REDEMPTION', 1)
68
          Option += FlowValue
          EQLeg += FlowValue
69
70
          PV NotionalExchange += FlowValue
71
          FlowValue = Principal(((-PayRec * IR_RedemptionPct) * IR_Notional), IR_curr, 1, '', 2)
72
          IRLeg += FlowValue
          PV_NotionalExchange += FlowValue
73
74
          Option += FlowValue
75
        EndIf
```

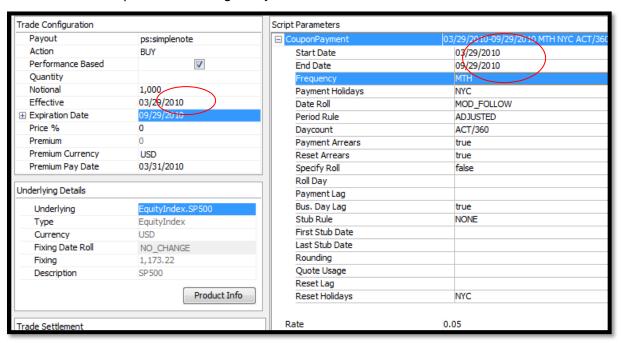
### 22.4 Execution Process

It is crucial to understand the execution pattern to be able to design a Pricing Script. The following determine the execution:

1. Order of code blocks within script.

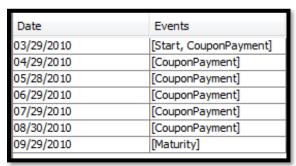
```
1 Start:
2 NetValue = 0
3 InitialFixing = Index
4
5 CouponPayment:
NetValue += Interest(Notional, Rate, Curr)
7
8 Maturity:
9 NetValue += Principal(((Notional * Index) / InitialFixing), Curr)
```

2. Trade setup: The dates assigned by trade to schedules.



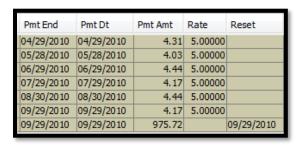


When the trade is configured, the event grid visualizes the execution pattern and the user can verify this against their expectations.





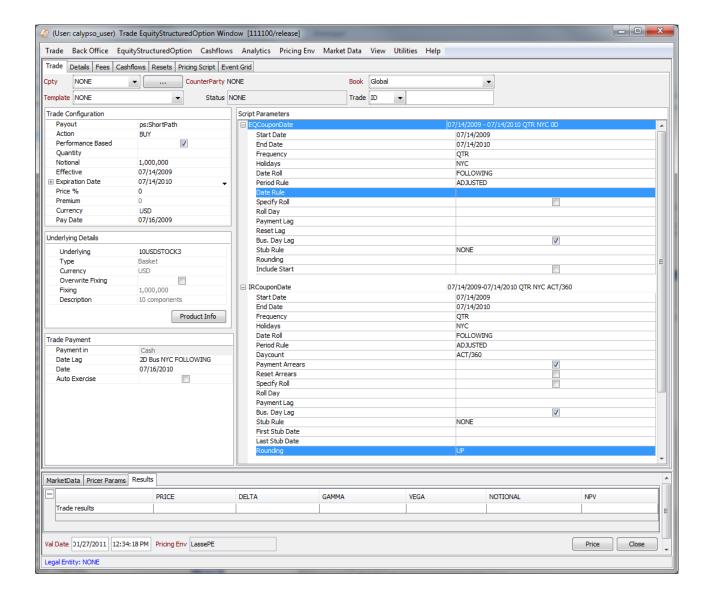
The cash flows are then generated based on the execution sequence and the event code.



### 22.5 Trade Screen

The schedules are configured by the user on the trade screen.

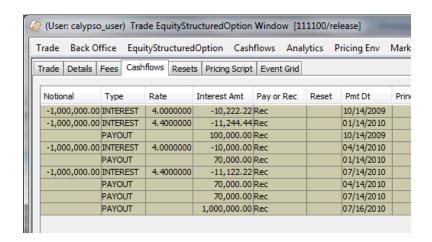




## 22.6 Cash Flows

Generating the cash flows, we can see the payoff generated by the payoff definition. We are only able to see past flows (for more info, see 'Error! No bookmark name given.').



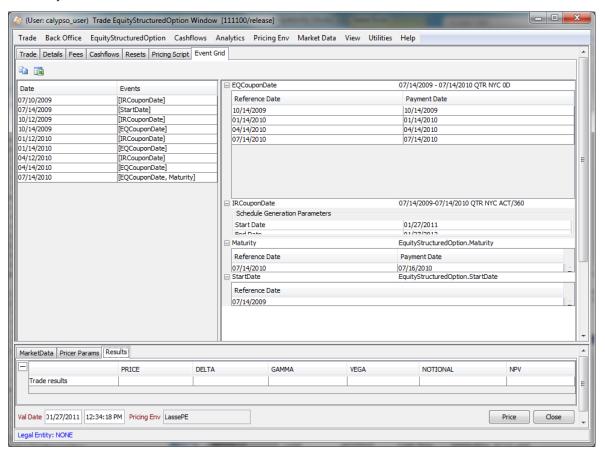


### 22.7 Event Grid

The Event Grid is used for validating the date generation and shows two lists.

- The left one shows what events take place on each date.
- The right one shows the inverse; what dates are generated for each event.

This way the schedules can be viewed and validated in both directions.



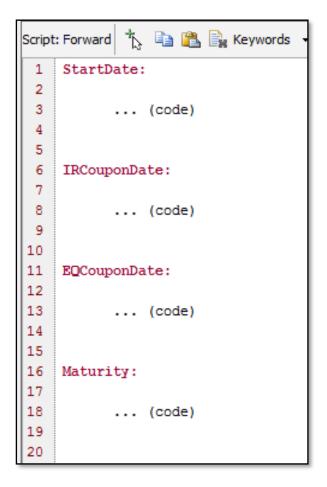


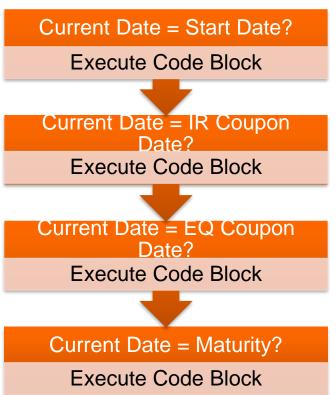
### 22.8 Execution

After the schedule dates have been generated, these dates are consolidated into one list of events. In the previous example we had the following event list:

Date	Events
07/10/2009	[IRCouponDate]
07/14/2009	[StartDate]
10/12/2009	[IRCouponDate]
10/14/2009	[EQCouponDate]
01/12/2010	[IRCouponDate]
01/14/2010	[EQCouponDate]
04/12/2010	[IRCouponDate]
04/14/2010	[EQCouponDate]
07/14/2010	[EQCouponDate, Maturity]

For each of these dates, the Forward Script will be executed.

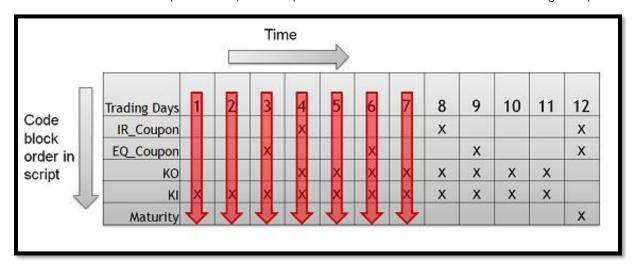






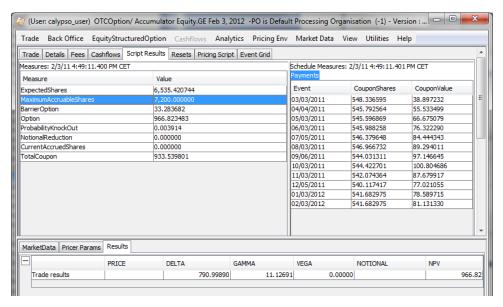
One thing to note about the payment dates in the payment schedules - these dates may be a distraction - they are relative to the reference dates and are not part of the Event Grid.

In the example below we see 5 schedules over 12 trading days. For each date in the Event Grid, that day's scheduled events are executed in the order defined in the script. For example, looking at day 3 below, where we have two events EQ\_Coupon and KI, EQ\_Coupon is executed first since it is defined higher up in the script.



### 22.9 Results Tab

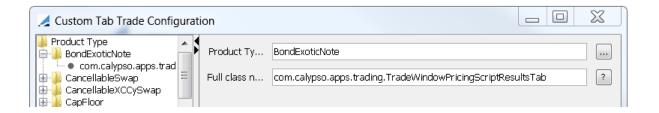
When pricing, the results tab displays values of all measures defined in the script; this is a screenshot from an Accumulator trade:



If you need to add the script results tab manually to a (BEN/ESO) trade window, add the class com.calypso.apps.trading.TradeWindowPricingScriptResultsTab.

This is done from Configuration > System > Custom Tab Trade Window.





# 22.10 Flow Generating Functions

These four cash flow types can be generated by Pricing Script:

- SECURITY
- PAYOUT
- INTEREST
- PRINCIPAL

This is done using the functions:

- Physical()
- PhysicalFx() and CashFx() (see 0)
- Cash()
- Interest()
- Principal()

In this example we show how to call the different types of payment functions. Note that Interest needs to be called from within a schedule of type AccrualPeriod[]. For syntax, see the section Syntax/Library.

#### Code:

```
1 End:
2  payint=2
3  Price = Cash(1.0, PaymentCurrency)
4  Price += Principal(2.0, PaymentCurrency)
5  Price += Physical(2, stock, 0.0)
6 EndAccrual:
7  Price += Interest(100, 4.0, PaymentCurrency)
```

#### Resulting cash flows:





Function	Syntax
Cash	Cash( <double amount="">, <currency curr="">, <optional integer="" scaling="">, <optional boevent="" string="">)</optional></optional></currency></double>
CashFx	CashFx( <currency settlecurr="">, <currency notionalcurr="">, <double notional="">, Quotable FX, Double strike, Double Scaling, String EventNameLiteral, Integer legId)</double></currency></currency>
Principal	Principal( <double amount="">, <currency curr="">, <optional integer="" scaling="">, <optional boevent="" string="">))</optional></optional></currency></double>
Interest	<pre>Interest(<double notional="">, <double rate="">, <currency curr="">, <optional integer="" scaling="">, <optional boevent="" string="">, <integer legid="">)</integer></optional></optional></currency></double></double></pre>
Physical	Physical( <double <b="">Quantity&gt;, <quotable <b="">Underlying&gt;, <double <b="">DelivPrice&gt;, <optional <b="" integer="">Scaling&gt;, <optional <b="" string="">BOEvent&gt;))</optional></optional></double></quotable></double>
PhysicalFx	PhysicalFx( <currency notionalcurr="">, <double notional="">, Quotable FX, Double strike, Double Scaling, String EventNameLiteral, Integer legId)</double></currency>

# 22.11 Coupon Payments

Coupon type payouts are generated with the Interest() function in a schedule of type AccrualPeriod[]. This function takes a notional and a rate as parameters, and will generate a coupon payment according to the period length and daycount convention specified in the schedule.

Interest only works on an AccrualPeriod[] schedule, since it reads the daycount from the AccrualPeriod[].

The reset lag available on this schedule will not be taken into account for Rate Indexes.

# 22.12 Physical Delivery

Equity security flows are generated using the Physical() function. This flow will generate an equity trade using the product specified in the function call.

FX security flows are generated using PhysicalFx() (see 0).

# 22.13 Redemption

Redemption events are generated using a Principal() flow using the 'REDEMPTION' tag.

# 22.14 Cash/Principal

The distinction between Cash and Principal is the actual cash flow object that is produced, which is a distinction for back office processing and does not affect valuation. CashFx generates a cash flow like Cash but using the same inputs as PhysicalFx, to facilitate the generation of cash flows originated by FX trade cash settlements.



# 22.15 Daily-range Pricing Script Functions

Specific functions<sup>1</sup> were developed for scripting daily range accruals in models where path generation is expensive, or when manually-generated scripts can be argued to become complex and hence error-prone, otherwise.

These RAN functions must occur only in schedule blocks of type AccrualPeriod[], i.e., not ReferenceDate[] nor PaymentDate[].

### 22.15.1 Script Syntax

```
InRangeFraction(Q1, L1, U1, [Q2, L2, U2,] discr, isBusDays, lockout)
InRangeDays(Q1, L1, U1, [Q2, L2, U2, ] discr, isBusDays, lockout)
```

#### **Arguments**

- Q1: a double expression, typically: the index being monitored; or a spread of two indices: Idx1 Idx2 \* g;
- L1: a double expression for the lower bound of the range;
- U1: a double expression for the upper bound;
- Q2 [optional] : cfr. Q1
- L2 [optional] : cfr. L1
- U2 [optional]: cfr. U1; either all or none of (Q2, L2, U2) must be provided;
- discr: an integer indicating the max. allowed spacing in (em calendar) days in the discrete approximating stepping scheme across periods after valuation date;<sup>2</sup>
- isBusDays, [see footnotes]: a boolean; when true, ratios or counts of business days not calendar days will be returned; the default value is false, i.e.: range calculations will normally be based on calendar days;
- lockout : either
  - a Reference[] variable specifying explicit lock out dates;
  - an Integer variable indicating the position of the last fixing<sup>3</sup> from the end of the period;

A value lockout=n means: the n'th-to-last fixing in each period is used in lieu of the remaining n-1 remaining fixings. The 'no-lockout' case corresponds to lockout=1.

#### Deprecated functionality

In earlier versions, the parameters is BusDays and lockout were optional. While the syntax with these optional parameters absent is still supported, the correctness of the analytics will no longer be guaranteed for this reduced syntax, going forward. The recommended syntax therefore becomes as described above.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Commonly referred to as 'RAN' functions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A value of discr=30 - corresponding to monthly sampling, yields a good result w.r.t. trade off between accuracy and speed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Here, fixings are understood to occur on reset business days only, as opposed to on calendar days.



### 22.15.2 Description

### InRangeFraction

This function calculates the ratio

$$\frac{n_{inrange}}{N_{total}}$$

where  $n_{inrange}$  counts number of days inside the range between the associated period's StartDate (incl.) and EndDate (excl.). When isBusDays = true, only business days are counted in both numerator and denominator; When isBusDays = false, all calendar days are counted, where the fixing to be used on non-business days is determined by **PRECEDING** convention.

While for past fixings and periods, the InRangeFraction implementation is *exact*, for fu- ture periods and fixings a local linear interpolation is used for performance reasons; Internally, for all future coupons a coarse simulation grid is generated as follows:

- 1. for each accrual period take the ultimate reset date;
- 2. insert additional observation dates by going backward in steps of discr, until Period- Start date or valuation date is crossed;

With this coarse scheme, range observables only require simulation on the coarse grid. The effective value is calculated as the continuous-time limit between successive pairs of coarse- grid observations, where intermediate samples lie on a straight line between the two simulated values. Each coarse sub-period contributes to the total period result weighted by the fraction of (calendar/business) days in the subperiod compared to the total-period (calendar/business) days.

#### *InRangeDays*

This follows a similar logic, but calculates the number of days in the same period, not the ratio, and returns the result as a **Double** value.

#### **22.15.3 Examples**

#### Fixed-rate RAN

Typical coupons take the following form:

$$\tau_a \times c_a \times \frac{n_a}{N_a} \tag{1}$$

with  $\tau_a$  the daycount fraction, and  $c_a$  fixed (deterministic) coupon rates known at trade inception, while  $N_a$  counts business days or calendar days in the given period, and  $n_a$  counts business days or calendar days where an index or a spread of indices fixes within the specified range.



#### Example 1: Fixed-rate range accrual

Below are some details of a script for a note as e.g., ISIN XS0177608824.

```
Q1 as Quotable

Constant L as Double

Constant U as Double

Constant discr as Integer From 30

Constant isBusDays as Boolean From false

Constant lockout as Integer From 5

Constant Notional as Double

Constant CouponPeriods as AccrualPeriod[]

cpnRate as ScheduleDouble From CouponPeriods

Constant Curr as Currency

P as Measure to NPV
```

#### CouponPeriods:

```
P += Interest (Notional ,
  cpnRate * InRangeFraction( Q1, L, U, discr, isBusDays, lockout),
  Curr, 1.0, 'STRCPN')
```

#### Floating-rate RAN

RANs of this type typically pay out coupon amounts

$$\tau_a \times L_a \times \frac{n_a}{N_a} \tag{2}$$

with  $\tau_a$  the daycount fraction,  $L_a$  a *floating* reference rate, and the fraction consisting of counts of business days or calendar days where an index or index spread set inside the range.

The index  $L_a$  is observed *once* at  $t_a$ , which is specified by (setInArrears/setUpfront) and resetLag in the corresponding AccrualPeriod[].<sup>4</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In earlier versions of CALIB, it was mandatory to mark isResetUpfront=false. As of CALIB - 400.2 this setting now only affects the **set date** of the floating rate, and does not impact any of the RAN calculations.



#### In summary:

Only the *verbatim arguments* of InRangeFraction() and InRangeDays() are subject to daily sampling and evaluation. Any other references to, or expressions of Quotables inside the range function(s)' execution block will be calculated as *singly-sampled* on the sample date specified in the AccrualPeriod[] input settings. All daily RAN samples have 0 reset lag; in the case of calendar day ranges, any required rolls are by PREC convention.

#### Example 2: Floating-Rate Dual-Range Accrual

Below are the RAN specifics to script a note such as ISIN XS0231969303.

```
Libor as Quotable
Q1 as Quotable
Q2 as Quotable
Constant L1 as Double
Constant U1 as Double
Constant L2 as Double
Constant U2 as Double
Constant discr as Integer From 30 Constant
isBusDays as Boolean From false Constant
lockout as Integer From 5
Constant Notional as Double
Constant Spread as Double
Constant StrCpn as AccrualPeriod[]
Constant Curr as Currency
P as Measure to NPV
CouponRate as Double
```

### StrCpn:

The Libor variable as the first argument of InRangeFraction is evaluated daily (as are Q1, Q2 etc.), whereas the other occurrence on the preceding line is evaluated once on the reset date calculated from StrCpn input settings.



# 22.16 Rounding

Rounding takes place on the realized flows. The default is currency rounding, but you can override the rounding method. A parameter 'Rounding' can be altered for the specific schedule.

Some intermediate parts of the payoff may need rounding. Floor() and Ceil() can be used for this, although it can slow down evaluation of future flows.

# 22.17 Scaling

Scaling factor is available on the functions:

- Cash
- Principal
- Physical
- Interest

This can be used when the rounding needs to take place on a lower level than the final amount. For example, when trading multiple denominations of a note, the rounding of flows may be per denomination.

Examples of denomination based products:

Interest – In the interest case, the amount is computed and rounded on the denomination level, then scaled by Notional/Denomination.

```
FlowValue = Interest(Denomination, (PayRec * EquityRate), EQ_curr, (Notional / Denomination), 'DGT_COUPON')
```

Physical – In the physical case, the quantity and cash residual are calculated based on the DelivQty amount. After this, the amounts are scaled by Notional / Denomination.

```
FlowValue = Physical((PayRec * DelivQty), Index, 0.0, (Notional / Denomination), 'REDEMPTION')
```

This is an example from an OTC product. Note that rounding automatically takes place per denomination in Bond Exotic Note.



# Script Grammar Reference

### 23.1 Variables

## 23.1.1 Variable Types

Variables are defined using the syntax <variable name> As <variable type>.

# varDouble As Double

The available variable types are:

- Double
- Double[]
- Integer
- Integer[]
- Boolean
- Currency
- Quotable
- ScheduleDouble
- ScheduleInteger
- ScheduleBoolean
- Measure
- ScheduleMeasure

## 23.1.2 Exposed Variables

A variable declared as Constant cannot be assigned to during script execution. This is equivalent to 'Static' in Java. A Constant variable without a link to a product property will be exposed on the trade screen for user input.

### 23.1.3 Pluggable Interface

Pluggable interfaces are used for product integration. Most script reference values are defined on the containing product. The syntax <variable> As <type> From Product.<feature> links the variable to a property defined on the product:



```
1 Constant Start As ReferenceDate From Product.StartDate
2 PayRec As Integer From Product.BuySell
3 EQ_curr As Currency From Product.Currency
4 Constant Notional As Double From Product.Notional
5 Index As Quotable From Product.Underlying
```

Interface	Return Value
Product.Notional	Denomination (BEN)/Trade Notional (OTC)
Product.Currency	Currency
Product.BuySell	Trade Buy / Sell
Product.Underlying	Underlying Equity / Equity Index
Product.Basket	Underlying Basket
Product.Start	Product Start Date
Product.Maturity	Product Maturity
Product.BasketSize	#Basket Components
Product.BasketWeights	Weights (qty or pct) from basket definition

#### 23.1.4 Initial Values

When the forward script is executed, doubles and integers are initialized to zero, Booleans to False. In some of the examples you will see that there is a start section where variables are explicitly initialized to zero. This is not mandatory.

#### 23.1.5 **Double**

Doubles are exposed in a field on the trade screen when used as a Constant variable, for the user to define the value.

# 2 Constant varDouble As Double

In the example below, the value 1.1 has been entered for this variable; this value will be used in the code:



### 23.1.6 Boolean

The Boolean will be displayed on the trade screen as a checkbox when used as a Constant variable. This makes enabling/disabling features such as knockout possible.

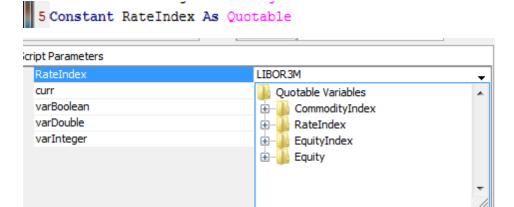


# 3 Constant varBoolean As Boolean



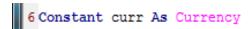
### 23.1.7 Quotable

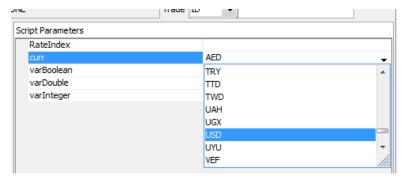
If the user sets a Quotable variable to Constant, this will result in a drop down on the trade screen where a quotable variable can be chosen. Like in this example, LIBOR3M has been used:



# 23.1.8 Currency

Currency Constant will display a list of currencies to select.







### 23.1.9 Enum

An enum exposes a list of options to the user, and can be used for branching with a Select statement.

```
Sconstant CallPut As Enum 'Call', 'Put'

6 Constant FinalPaymentType As Enum 'Full', 'ExactStrike', 'ExactNotional', 'None'

Settle Type

AccrualSchedule

11/14/2014 - 11/14...

FinalPaymentType

KOLevel

LeverageRatio

CallPut

ExactStrike

CallPut

Strike

None
```

## 23.1.10 Integer

Exposing an integer will display an integer field on the trade screen where no decimals will be allowed.

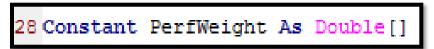
# 4 Constant varInteger As Integer



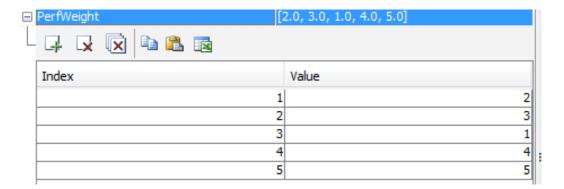
# 23.1.11 Array Variables - []

Adding brackets [] to a definition defines an array. In this example the user will define the size of the array on the trade screen, using the '+' and 'x' buttons.

NOTE - You cannot reference array variables using integers like myArray[1]. You need to define an integer variable i=1 and reference the array variable as myArray[i].

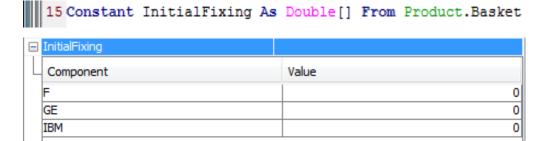






### 23.1.12 Array Linked to Basket

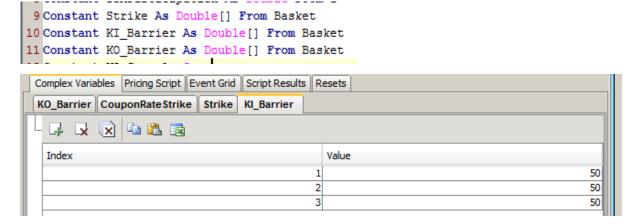
In case the array corresponds to components in a basket, the array can be linked to the basket using 'From Product.Basket'. The components are then picked up and displayed instead of 'index'. The dimensions of the array are also fixed to the basket size.



## 23.1.13 Array Linked to Size of Basket

Note the subtle difference from the previous section.

If we state instead 'From Basket', we will get an array with a default size equal to the number of elements in the basket. This can be used for rainbow options where the element is not important.

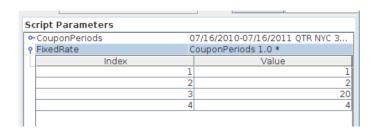




#### 23.1.14 ScheduleDouble

Adding a ScheduleDouble to a script lets the user enter a value per period for a specified schedule. This can be used for a fixed rate schedule, range accruals, and other types of trades where fixed values need to be programmed per period. This example shows a variable rate 'FixedRate' that is linked to the CouponPeriods schedule.

- 1 Constant CouponPeriods As AccrualPeriod[]
- 2 Constant Maturity As PaymentDate From Product.Maturity
- 3 Constant FixedRate As ScheduleDouble From CouponPeriods





# 23.1.15 ScheduleInteger

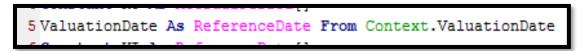
Integer tied to schedule. See 'ScheduleDouble'.

#### 23.1.16 ScheduleBoolean

Boolean tied to schedule. See 'ScheduleDouble'.

### 23.1.17 Context. Valuation Date

This is used for getting the valuation date from the product at the time of pricing.

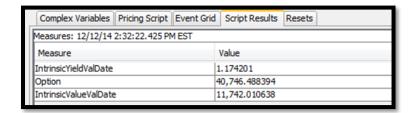


It can be used for calculations of measures needed on the val date, such as intrinsic values, accruals, or the worstof component for barrier monitoring on basket.



Intrinsic value and yield for EquityBasketPerformanceLocks:

```
ValDate:
26
      BasketPerformance = 0
27
      For i = 1 To N
28
        If LockedPerformance[i] Then
29
          BasketPerformance += (Weight[i] * KORebate)
30
31
          BasketPerformance += (Weight[i] * (PutCallFlag * ((Basket[i] / InitialFixing[i]) - StrikePct)))
32
        EndIf
33
      Next
      IntrinsicValue = ((BuySell * Notional) * ((PrincipalProtection + CouponRate) + (Max(BasketPerformance, 0) * Participation)))
34
      IntrinsicYield = ((IntrinsicValue / Notional) * 100)
```



- The block 'ValuationDate' needs to compute the worst-of components in case of basket worst of monitoring.
- The barrier levels for the worst performer are computed as per valuation date. This is needed for both KI and KO and the levels are stored in variables WorstLevelBarrierKO, WorstLevelBarrierKI.
- The index for the worst performer is stored in the variable WorstLevelIndex.

```
31
    ValuationDate:
32
      WorstLevel = Infinity
33
      WorstLevelIndex = 1
34
      For i = 1 To N
        Performance[i] = (Basket[i] / InitialFixing[i])
35
36
        If (Performance[i] < WorstLevel) Then
37
          WorstLevelIndex = i
38
          WorstLevel = Performance[i]
39
          WorstLevelBarrierKO = KO_Barrier[i]
40
          WorstLevelBarrierKI = KI_Barrier[i]
41
42
      Next.
```

# 23.2 Script Measures & Pricing

#### 23.2.1 Measures to NPV

When designing a script, this means writing the pricer. The mandatory measure which is defined as 'To NPV' will be ported to the NPV pricer measure.



```
33 PriceLegEQ As Measure
34 Price As Measure To NPV
```

#### 23.2.2 Measures

A measure is a variable of type double which will be displayed on the results tab. It is used for measuring an outcome, normally a payoff, and viewing the result in the trade window. A measure is assigned a value in the Pricing Script code, and the outcomes will be averaged by the Monte Carlo engine. Examples:

```
18 BarrierOption As Measure
19 TotalCoupon As Measure
```

#### 23.2.3 Schedule Measures

A schedule measure is a double, and as opposed to a scalar measure it will record a value on each event date, and return an array of values. On the results tab a value will be shown for each event date.

During code execution, the value is recorded for each event and the next element is set to 0.

This example is from an Equity Accumulator:

```
20 CouponValue As ScheduleMeasure From Payments
21 CouponShares As ScheduleMeasure From Payments
22 AccrualDavsCount As Integer
```

```
Payments:

If Not(KnockedOut) Then

ExpectedShares += TotalPeriodAccruingShares

CouponShares = TotalPeriodAccruingShares

Coupon = -1*BuySell*Physical(TotalPeriodAccruingShares

TotalCoupon += Coupon

Option += Coupon

Else

Coupon = 0

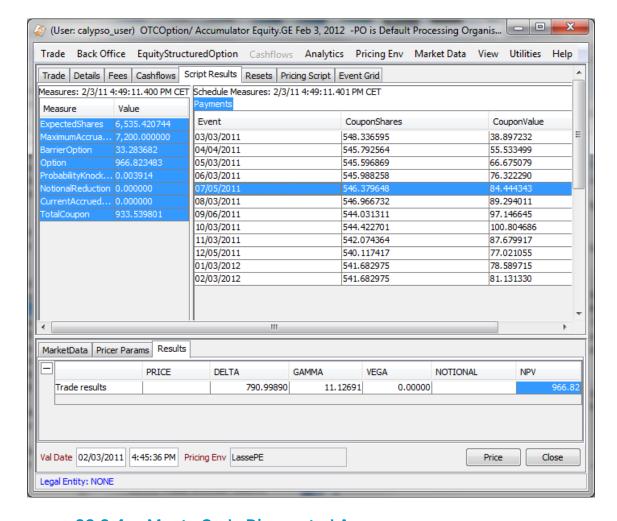
CouponShares = 0

EndIf

PeriodKnownAccrued = 0 TotalPeriodAccruingShares = 0
```

The measures in the results tab will be displayed in the schedule section of the results tab.



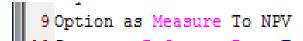


# 23.2.4 Monte Carlo Discounted Average

When we define a measure for pricing, the payments that are assigned to the price variable will be automatically discounted and averaged by the Monte Carlo engine. Discounting is done behind the scenes by the functions that generate flows, (see 22.10). These are:

- Cash()
- CashFx()
- Physical()
- PhysicalFx()
- Interest()
- Principal()

This means, if we have a measure type variable 'Option' to represent the value of a contract:





We will use one of the flow generating functions to assign a value to 'Option'. In this example of a vanilla European, Cash() is used.

```
Exercise:
    Final = Index
    Payoff = Notional * Max(Factor*(Final/Initial-Strike),0)
    Option = Cash(Payoff, BaseCurrency)
```

The value assigned to 'Option' in this case is the discounted value of the cash flow generated by Cash().

### 23.2.5 Monte Carlo Probability of Outcome

Measures can be used for pricing, but also measuring other properties of the payoff outcome without applying a discount. Measuring probability of outcome is a useful application of this.

```
38 Prob_Payoff1_KO As Measure
```

A scalar measure is a double and is initialized to zero at the beginning of each path. Set the measure to **one** when the event occurs.

```
If (AllAbove) Then
  KNOCKED_OUT = True
  Prob_Payoff1_KO = 1
```

The values taken on by the probability measure will be averaged by the Monte Carlo engine. This value will then come to represent the ratio of positive vs negative outcomes in the simulation. The measure will be displayed on the results tab. In the following example there are three possible outcomes for the contract, KI, KO, and it can reach maturity without KI. The probabilities of each are given below:

Trade Details Fees Cashflows	Script Results Resets Pricing S		
Measures: 2/4/11 11:01:31.516 AM	I CET		
Measure Value			
IRLeg	20,458.434592		
Option	1,602,084.399504		
Prob_Payoff2_NOKI	0.790607		
EQLeg	1,581,625.964912		
Prob_Payoff3_KIWorstOfDelivery	0.168297		
Prob_Payoff1_KO	0.048924		



### 23.2.6 Multiple Payments

If there is more than one payment, we just add to the measure we want to use for valuation during script execution. In this example where PriceLegEQ represents the value of an equity leg, we add to the measure using the += operator.

```
18 EQCouponDate:
19 PriceLegEQ += Cash(Notional*EQCoupon, curr)
20
```

In order to create a measure for the value of one type of payments, or one leg of a contract, we can create measures for the legs and then add them up into a net value measure. If we have an equity leg and a float leg, we can create these measures:

```
43
44 IRLeg As Measure
45 EQLeg As Measure
46 Option As Measure To NPV
47
```

In order to capture the value of these correctly, we add interest payments to the IR leg and equity linked payments to the EQ leg. We also need to add both to the Option value. This can be done using the following syntax for the payments:

```
12
    IRLegCouponDate:
13
        If Not(KNOCKED OUT) Then
14
             FlowValue = Interest(Notional, FloatRateRef, IRcurr)
15
             IRLeg += FlowValue
16
             Option += FlowValue
17
        EndIf
18
19
     EquityLinkedCouponDate:
20
         If Not(KNOCKED_OUT) Then
21
              FlowValue = Cash (Notional*EQRate, EQcurr)
22
              EQLeg += FlowValue
23
             Option += FlowValue
         EndIf
24
25
```



# 23.3 Syntax / Library

### 23.3.1 Control Flow Statements

Name	Syntax
If	If (condition) Then
	Else EndIf
For	For i=1 To N Next
Select	Constant CallPut As Enum 'Call', 'Put' Select Case CallPut Case 'Call' Case 'Put' EndSelect

## 23.3.2 Functions

Name	Syntax	Return Type	Example
Abs	Abs Abs(double D) Abs(Integer I)  Average Average(Array A)		
Average			
Cash	Cash(Integer Amount, Currency Curr)  Cash(Double Amount, Currency Curr,Optional Integer ScalingFactor, Optional String BOTag)	Double	Return value represents forward price.
Ceiling Ceiling(double D)			



Name	Syntax	Return Type	Example
Floor	Floor Floor(double D)		
Int	Int(double D)	Integer	Converts double to integer.
Interest	Interest(Double Notional,Double rate, Currency curr, Optional Integer ScalingFactor, Optional String BOTag, Integer legId)		Interest(100,4.0,PaymentCu rrency)
IsFixed	IsFixed(Quotable Q)	Boolean	IsFixed(Equity)
Ln	Ln(Double D) Ln(Integer I)	Double	
Max	Max(Double[])	Double	
Min	Min(Double[])	Double	
Not	Not(Boolean)	Boolean	
Physical	Physical(Double NShares, Quotable Equity, Double Price, Optional Integer ScalingFactor, Optional String BOTag)	Double	Return value represents forward price. ScalingFactor scales up the flow amount after rounding.
PhysicalFx	PhysicalFx(Currency Currency,Double Notional, Quotable FX, Double Strike, Integer ScalingFactor, String EventNameLiteral, Int LegId)		PhysicalFx(TradeCCY, ((BuySell * CallPutSign) * PeriodAccruedNotional), FX, Strike, 1, ", 1)
CashFx	CashFx(Currency SettleCurrency, Currency NotionalCurrency, Double Notional, Quotable FX, Double Strike, Integer ScalingFactor, String EventNameLiteral, Int LegId)		CashFx(SettleCcy, NotionalCcy, ((BuySell * CallPutSign) * PeriodAccruedNotional), FX, Strike, 1, ", 1)
Power	Power(Double D,Integer Power)	Double	
Principal	Principal(Double D,Currency curr,Optional Integer ScalingFactor, Optional String BOTag)	Double	Return value represents forward price.



Name	Syntax	Return Type	Example
Rank	Rank(Double[] Perf, Double[] PerfRank)	None	
Sqrt	Sqrt(Double D)	Double	
Sum	Sum(Double[] A)		
SumProduct	SumProduct(Double[] D1, Double[] D2)	Double	

# 23.3.3 Operators

Name	Syntax		Return Type
*		Multiplication	Integer Double
*=		Multiplication Assign	Integer Double
+		Addition	Integer Double
+=		Addition Assign	Integer Double
-		Subtraction	Integer Double
/		Division	Integer Double
<	Double < Double Integer < Integer	Less than	Boolean
<=	Double <= Double Integer <= Integer	Less than or equal to	Boolean
<>	Double <> Double Integer <> Integer	Inequality	Boolean



Name	Syntax		Return Type
=	Variable = value	Assign	
==	Integer == Integer Boolean == Boolean	Equality	Boolean
>	Double > Double Integer > Integer	Greater than	Boolean
>=	Double >= Double Integer >= Integer	Greater than or equal to	Boolean
And	Boolean And Boolean	Logical And	Boolean
Or	Boolean Or Boolean	Logical Or	Boolean

### 23.3.4 Keywords

Name	Description	Example
Infinity	Infinity operator	If (N <infinity) th="" then<=""></infinity)>
True	Boolean True	
False	Boolean False	

### 23.3.5 Reserved Words

There are words that are reserved for future use in Pricing Script. 'While' and 'Coupon' are examples of functions that do not exist but are reserved. If a reserved word is used when attempting to save a script, the user will receive a warning and will be unable to validate the payoff.

### 23.3.6 **Arrays**

Arrays are one-dimensional. These must be defined in the variables section and the dimension has to be specified. The dimension is an integer value and subscripts run from [1] to [N] where N is the number of elements.

The keyword From is used for specifying the dimension. This will declare an array with size 3:

Array As Double[] from 3



Declaring a variable related to a basket:

- N As Integer from EquityStructuredOption.BasketSize
- InitialPrice As Double[] from N

In case of a basket underlying, the quotable can also be used directly for defining the size of an array:

```
4 Constant Maturity As PaymentDate From EquityStructuredOption.Maturity
5 Constant Basket As Quotable[] From EquityStructuredOption.Basket

24 Perf As Double[] From Basket
25 PerfRank As Integer[] From Basket
```

### 23.3.7 Type Casting

An integer added (or otherwise compared) to a double will be cast as double.

### 23.4 Schedules

#### 23.4.1 Reference Date

A reference or monitoring date. No payments are possible here, only sampling and code execution. Example from script:

26 StartDate As ReferenceDate From EquityStructuredOption.StartDate

### 23.4.2 Payment Date

A series of sample dates and payment dates. The user can choose whether to apply a reset lag or a payment lag, which will generate a series of dates accordingly. This type of schedule will allow payments of type Cash(), CashFx(), Physical(), PhysicalFx()and Principal() to be used.

```
27 Knockouts As PaymentDate[]
```

#### 23.4.3 Accrual Period

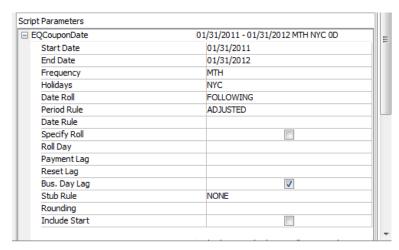
The accrual period is defined as follows. This is a payment schedule which is used for coupon payments based on interest rate, cash flow period length, and daycount convention. Payments can be made on this schedule using Interest().

```
1 Constant CouponPeriods As AccrualPeriod[]
```

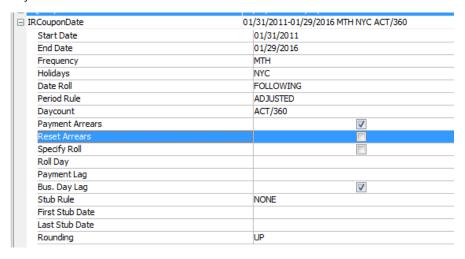


### 23.4.4 Start Date

Include Start Date is available for the referenceDateArray and paymentDateArray schedules. These schedules are a series of dates where the start date is normally included. Therefore, you can choose to include the start date for barrier like schedules.



However, this is not needed for coupon like payments. These are a series of cash flow periods, each with a payment date attached. The user has to choose payment 'in arrears' or 'in advance'. Other settings such as daycount are also needed:



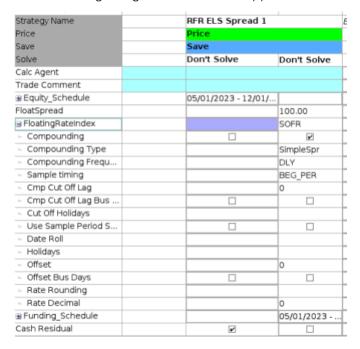


# Rate index specifications

### 24.1 RFR based indices

RFR based rate indices can be used in pricing script. We only support the deterministic approach of rate calculation as of now. (supported from V17 DecMR)

Trade booking using RFR rate index supports the following fields.



In the cashflow tab of pricing script, we can see the final rate calculated along with the final amounts and resets.

#### 24.1.1 Cashflows

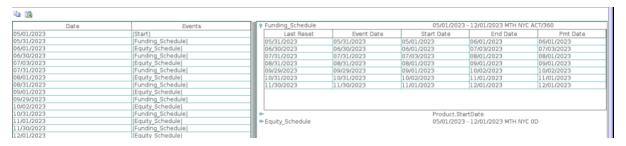




### **24.1.2** Resets

Ŷ- ☐ All	Date	Value	ldx Term	Name	Туре	F
⊶ 🚅 Interest Rate	05/01/2023	120		Equity.AMZN	Equity	CLOSE
- ☐ Equity	05/01/2023	4.81	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
	05/02/2023	4.81	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/03/2023	4.81	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/04/2023	5.06	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/05/2023	5.06	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/08/2023	5.06	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/09/2023	5.06	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
l	05/10/2023	5.06	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
l	05/11/2023	5.05	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/12/2023	5.05	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/15/2023	5.06	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/16/2023	5.05	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/17/2023	5.05	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/18/2023	5.04	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/19/2023	5.1	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/22/2023	5.2	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
	05/23/2023	5.4	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
	05/24/2023	5.05	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
	05/25/2023	5.06	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/26/2023	5.06	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/30/2023	5.06	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	05/31/2023	5.08	1D	USD/SOFR/1D/FRBNY	Interest Rate	CLOSE
1	06/01/2023	130		Equity.AMZN	Equity	CLOSE
II .	06/01/2022	E A	10	LIGD/GVED'U D/EDDVIA	Interest Date	CLOCE

# 24.1.3 Event grid showing all the events of the trade



# 24.1.4 Pricers supported for RFR indices in SCOT

The following pricers are supported for RFR indices in SCOT (Scriptable OTC):

- PricerBlackNFMonteCarloExotic
- PricerLocalVolatilityNFMonteCarloExotic
- PricerSVJMonteCarloExotic
- PricerSVJNFMonteCarloExotic



# **Access Permissions**

# 25.1 Settings

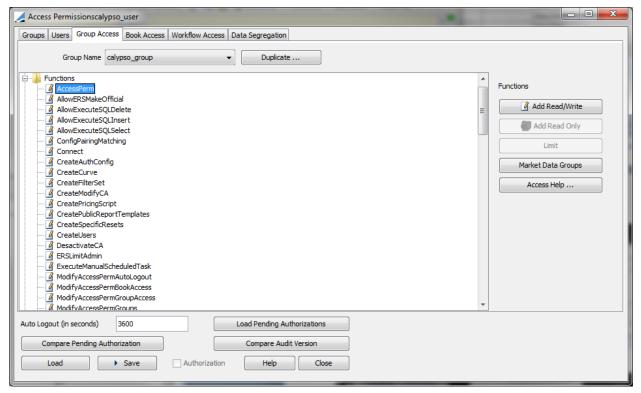
Access permissions for creating, modifying and removing scripts can be configured. They are added to the domain 'function'.

The permissions to use are:

- CreatePricingScript
- ModifyPricingScript
- RemovePricingScript

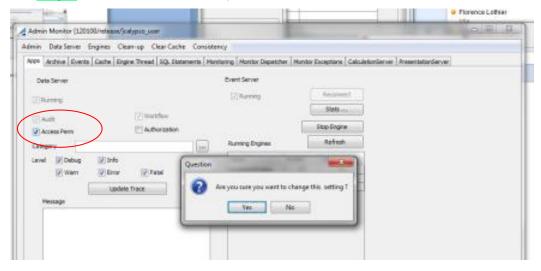
### 25.2 Activate Access Permissions

Step 1 - Make sure 'AccessPerm' is in your list of permissions or you risk locking yourself out.





Step 2 - Then activate access permissions in Admin Monitor.



# 25.3 Configure Settings

Add the properties to a group you belong to.

