

# INFORATIO2

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Use [INFORATIO2](#) to calculate the Information ratio based upon price or valuation data. You have the option of computing the Information ratio using either simple returns or geometric returns. For details on the formulae used to calculate the Information ratio, go to the [INFORATIO](#) documentation.

## Syntax

```
Public Shared Function INFORATIO2(  
    ByVal PDate As Date(),  
    ByVal PValue As Double(),  
    ByVal BValue As Double(),  
    ByVal Scale As Double,  
    ByVal Geometric As Boolean,)
```

## Arguments

### *PDate*

the date associated with the price or valuation. *PDate* is an expression that returns an Array of **Date**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to an Array of **Date**.

### *PValue*

the price or value for the *PDate*. *PValue* is an expression that returns an Array of **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to an Array of **Double**.

### *BValue*

the benchmark rate. *BValue* is an expression that returns an Array of **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to an Array of **Double**.

### *Scale*

the scaling factor used in the calculation. *Scale* is an expression that returns a **Double**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Double**.

### *Geometric*

identifies whether or not to use geometric returns in the calculation. *Geometric* is an expression that returns a **Boolean**, or of a type that can be implicitly converted to **Boolean**.

## Return Type

Double

## Remarks

- If *Geometric* IS NULL then *Geometric* is set equal to False.
- If *Scale* IS NULL then *Scale* is set to 1.
- For daily returns set *Scale* = 252.
- For weekly returns set *Scale* = 52.

- For monthly returns set *Scale* = 12.
- For quarterly returns set *Scale* = 4.
- To calculate the Information ratio using return data, use the INFORATIO.
- If there are multiple rows for the same date, the *PValue* and *Bvalue* are accumulated.
- The return values are automatically calculated by putting the *PValue* and *Bvalue* in *PDate* order.

### See Also

- EQALPHA - Intercept of the security characteristic line between an asset and a specified benchmark
- EQBETA - Correlated volatility (beta) between an asset and a specified benchmark
- EQVOLATILITY - Historical volatility based upon price or valuation data
- INFORATIO - Information ratio based upon return data
- MAXDD - Maximum drawdown based on net asset or portfolio values
- MAXDD2 - Maximum drawdown based on net asset or portfolio returns
- MOIC - Multiple of Invested Capital
- SHARPE - Sharpe ratio based upon return data
- SHARPE2 - Sharpe ratio based upon price or valuation data
- SORTINO - Sortino ratio based upon return data
- SORTINO2 - Sortino ratio based upon price data
- TREYNOR - Treynor ratio based upon return data
- TREYNOR2 - Treynor ratio based upon price or valuation data