#### ODDFYIELD

[Syntax](Syntax.docx):

ODDFYIELD ( settlement , maturity , issue , first-coupon , rate , pr , redemption ,  
frequency [ , [ basis ] ] )

Description: Computes the yield of a security that has an odd (short or long) first period.

Arguments:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Description |
| settlement | number | The security's settlement date. |
| maturity | number | The security's maturity date. |
| issue | number | The security's issue date. |
| first-coupon | number | The security's first coupon date. |
| rate | number | The security's interest rate. |
| pr | number | The security's price. |
| redemption | number | The security's redemption value per $100 face value. |
| frequency | number | the number of coupon payments per year. (For annual payments, frequency is 1; for semiannual payments, frequency is 2; for quarterly payments, frequency is 4.) |
| basis | number | The truncated integer type of day count basis to use, as follows:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Value | Day Count Basis | | 0 or omitted | US (NASD) 30/360 | | 1 | Actual/actual | | 2 | Actual/360 | | 3 | Actual/365 | | 4 | European 30/360 | |

Time information in the date arguments is ignored.

Return Type and Value: number – The yield of a security that has an odd (short or long) first period.

However, if

* settlement, maturity, issue, or first-coupon is out of range for the current date base value, #NUM! is returned.
* The following is not true: maturity is later than first-coupon, which is later than settlement, which is later than issue, so #NUM! is returned.
* rate or pr < 0, #NUM! is returned.
* frequency is any number other than 1, 2, or 4, #NUM! is returned.
* basis < 0 or basis > 4, #NUM! is returned.

[Example:  
  
ODDFYIELD(DATE(2008,11,11),DATE(2021,3,1),DATE(2008,10,15),DATE(2009,3,1),  
 0.0575,84.5,100,2,0) results in 7.7246%  
  
end example]