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Futures KSFT\_API  
Conditional Order  
Operation Manual

## ■ Document Description

<b>Document Name</b>	Kingstar Futures KSFT_API Conditional Order Operation Manual
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## ■ Document Revision History

Version	Date	Memo	Owner
V1.0	<2012-03-08>	1. Create KSFT_API Conditional Order Operation Manual	Mingming.shen

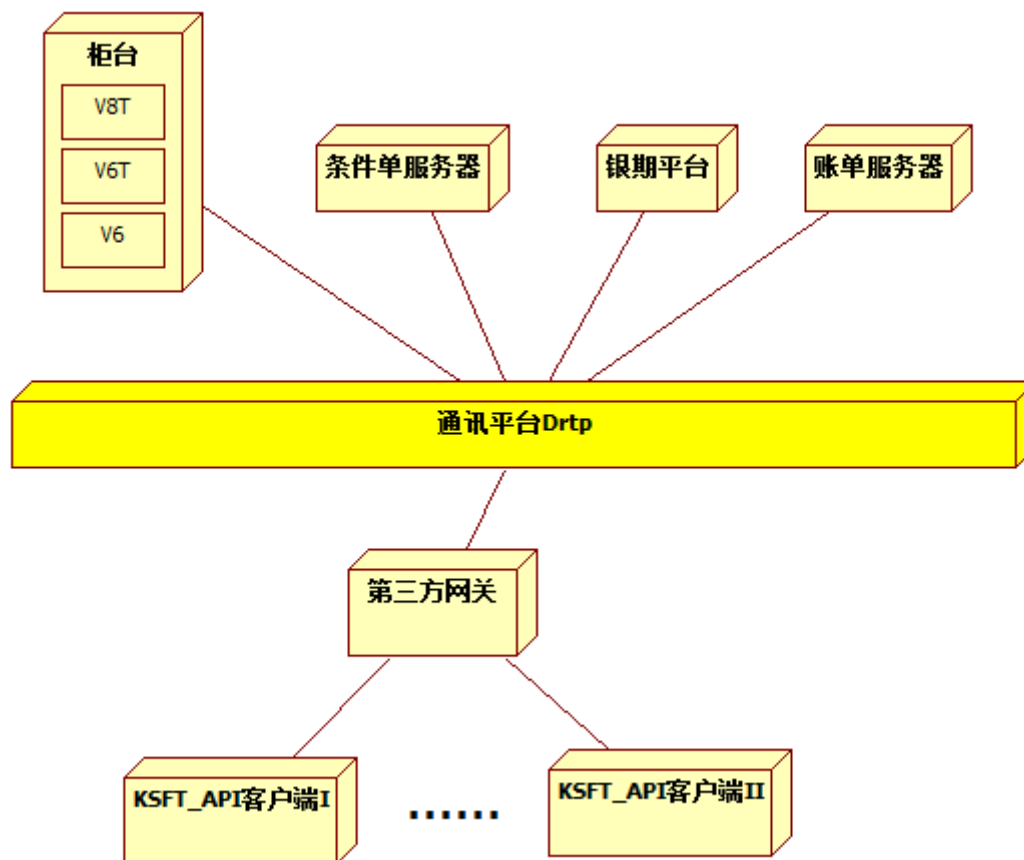
## ■ This version of the document formally approved

Name	Sign	Date

## ■ Distribution Control

Duplicate	Recipient	Agency

## Conditional Order System Diagram



## Conditional Order Function Description

### Conditional Order Declaration Privilege

Conditional order declaration privilege temporarily distinguished as follows

#### 1) Investor privileges for conditional order trading

Investor privileges for conditional order trading is setted by Brokerage firm in Investor privilege

If Investor doesn' t own conditional order trading privilege, then operating conditional order will cause error message such as "Investors doesn' t own order privilege"

### Conditional Order Type

#### 1) Market Data Trigger: According to market reference price setted by investor to

trigger

- 2) Opening quotation trigger: According to opening signal of exchange to trigger
- 3) Time trigger: According to time condition setted by investor to trigger
- 4) Market and time trigger: According to both time condition and reference price

#### ◆ Conditional Order Triggering Condition Setting

Triggering conditions of the reference price is divided into the latest price, buy for a price and sell for a price, and judge conditions is divided into  $>=$  and  $<=$ . Trigger price is entered by the user, and declaration is triggered when the reference price and the trigger price meets the judgment conditions.

Conditional Order can be setted more with declaration trigger times, declaration effective time, declaration ineffective time.

#### ◆ Conditional Order Trigger

When ordering, if market data meets the trigger conditions, then at once trigger conditional order;

When ordering, if market data does not meet trigger conditions, then conditional order is in non-triggered state, it will not trigger conditional order until market data meets the trigger conditions;

When ordering, if the reference price in market data does not exists, then it would not trigger conditional order until market data meets the trigger conditions;

If conditional order is in non-trigger state, but the reference price inactive because of market data change, then it would not trigger conditional order until market data meets the trigger conditions;

When ordering, if market data meets the trigger condition while market is in non-trading hours, then it would not trigger conditional order until exchange switch to trading-hour state;

#### ◆ Conditional Order Modify

Before conditional order is triggered, investors can modify it, so it is no need to delete order for next entering order.

#### ◆ Conditional Order Pause and Active

The initial order defaults to “active” state, so before conditional order is triggered, investors can “pause” order. When investors want to start the conditional order next time, they can operate the “active” instruction.

#### ◆ Conditional Order Revoke

If conditional order is not triggered, client can revoke this order whether in non-trading hours or continuous trading hours;

After conditional order is triggered, it can't be deleted any more.

#### ◆ Conditional Order Select

If conditional order trigger response is failed, it will return the notice "Client Request Select", then investors can operate "select" instruction, which is divided into "Retry", "Skip", and "Stop".

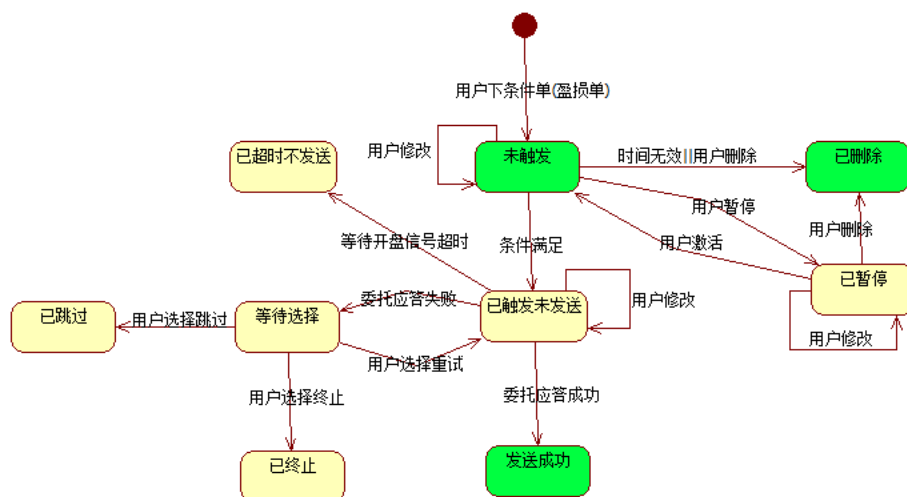
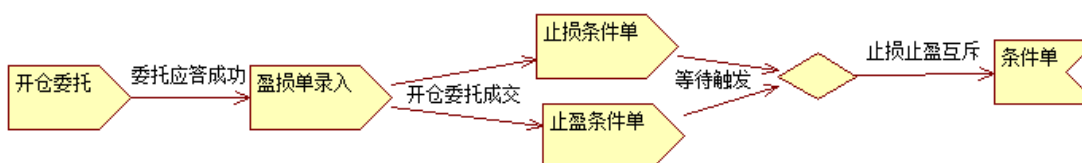
#### ◆ Profit-Loss order triggering conditions setting

The reference price in close-position type of Profit-loss orders is divided into market price, bid and offer price and the latest price. Investors can adjust spreading (an integer multiple of minimum price change) for bid and offer price and latest price. Stop-loss and stop-profit price Setting: When set by specified value, stop-loss and stop-profit price can be directly filled out with price value. When set by relative offset of opening position price, stop-loss and stop-profit price can be directly filled out with spreading. Investor also can set stop-loss price with floating. After setting float, conditional order server compares latest market price with stop-loss price expected by investors. When spreading of stop-price and latest price is greater than floating stop-loss, **server will adjust stop-loss price according to lowest loss of investor**[investor need this risk]. When reference price and trigger price meets the condition, it will trigger the profit-loss order. Stop-profit orders can also be set with trigger times. The trigger times of stop-loss order is forcedly set to 1.

#### ◆ Profit-Loss order login、query、modify、remove

Profit-loss order can only set stop-profit price or stop-loss price or both of them. If investor sets only stop-loss price, conditions meeting trigger can only generate stop-loss conditional order. If investor sets only stop-profit price, conditions meeting trigger can only generate stop-profit conditional order. If investor sets Both of stop-profit price and stop-loss price, after profit-loss order is triggered, it will generate two conditional orders: one is stop-profit order, the other is stop-loss order, and those two orders are mutually exclusive. When the set condition triggered, it will trigger stop-profit order with abandoning stop-loss order or trigger stop-loss order with abandoning stop-profit order. After conditions are triggered, the process of profit-loss order will come into conditional order process.

After server restarting, all conditional orders will be cleared out



注：盘损单的状态仅为以上状态图中绿色三种状态，“未触发“至”已删除“的条件为：开仓委托撤单回报||系统撤单回报||主机拒绝||用户删除