数据对齐方法

- 此处trade_to_depth 是装饰器,可认为在不修改具体函数写法(trade_signal,实例为arrival因子)的基础上,按照自己需要改变输出。装饰器细节可参考 ¹
 - 此处为了展现数据对齐结果,我对装饰器内部做了小修改,输出ob_index (见红色圈圈内部)
 - o ob_index 为 ob 各值在 tr 中位置,具体可看代码,其中searchsorted函数可参考 2

```
def trade_to_depth(trade_signal):
    def wrgapper(*ars, **kwargs):
        original_trade_signal = trade_signal(*args, **kwargs)

if kwargs.get("datas"):
        ob = kwargs['datas']['depth5']
        tr = kwargs['datas']['trade']

else:
        ob = kwargs['depth5']
        tr = kwargs['trade']

raw_index = tr['ts'].searchsorted(ob['ts']) - 1

# searchsorted 以右边元素为准,即a[i-1] < v <= a[i]
        ob_index = pd.Series(raw_index)
        ob_index.loc[ob_index < 0] = 0

# 此处对 < 第一个元素的地方都置0

orderbook_trade_feature = original_trade_signal.loc[ob_index]
        orderbook_trade_feature.index = pd.RangeIndex(len(orderbook_trade_feature))

return orderbook_trade_feature
        ob_index
return wrapper
```

- 1. $\underline{\text{https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1zK411n7ZA/?spm\ id\ from=333.880.my\ history_page.click} \ \underline{\leftarrow}$