

## Dictionary

Attribute	Details	Example
Date	Release Date weekly on Mondays	2025-01-20
Ticker	Ticker or ISIN	HUBS
Source	For Example Jobs, Repo, etc. or Aggregate	Jobs
RawCount	Raw Count of Observations	24
ActChng	Change in Activity, standardized (normal distributed)	-0.03
TrendRank	Trend of Activity, ranked against universe (0-100%)	84%

### Example:

date	ticker	source	RawCount	ActChng	TrendRank
<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
2025-01-06	SNOW	Freelancer	2	0.0675	0.568
2025-01-06	SNOW	GH_forks	69	-0.294	0.0123
2025-01-06	SNOW	GH_pushes	1635	-0.312	0.851
2025-01-06	SNOW	GH_stars	590	0.119	0.0795
2025-01-06	SNOW	StackO	20	0.559	0.955
2025-01-06	WIX	Aggregate	NA	-2.09	0.211
2025-01-06	WIX	Apps	154603	-0.602	0.144
2025-01-06	WIX	Freelancer	54	0.0254	0.608
2025-01-06	WIX	GH_pushes	0	-0.352	0.161
2025-01-06	WIX	Google_GB	41	-1.01	0.153

## Explanation of Data Fields

### Date:

The Data is a weekly timeseries, defined and released on Mondays (e.g. 20.01.2025).

The Counts are point-in-time data with the exception of Google Trends.

In the case of Google Trends and Apps, the observations are already 1 week old as scraping takes several days.

Ticker: Ticker Symbol

### Source:

The Web Platform on which Activity was measured. The occurrence of keywords / brands on those platforms is measured each week.

Freelancer	Project Postings on Freelancer.com	<a href="#">Link to Source</a>
StackO	Discussions on StackOverflow	<a href="#">Link to Source</a>
GH_forks, GH_pushes, GH_stars	GitHub Repositories can be forked, pushed and starred	<a href="#">Link to Source</a>
Google_glob, Google_GB	Google Search Counts as provided by Google Trends. Regions Global and UK are available. The Search Counts are expressed as a value between 0-100. And the whole history changes each week (!).	<a href="#">Link to Source</a>
Apps	App Downloads on Google Play and Apple Store	
Aggregate	<p>An aggregation of all other sources. It calculates the sum of Sources, normalized by Standard Deviation. Only a Value for Activity Changes, not RawCount is provided.</p> <pre>merge( TRND_adj_glob / sd(tail(TRND_adj_glob,60)),       TRND_adj_stars / sd(tail(TRND_adj_stars,60)) ...       ,join="left") TRND_adj_comb &lt;- colCombine(TRND_adj_comb,                              fun="sum" )</pre>	

### **RawCount:**

The Number of occurrences for a ticker found on a platform each week. Each ticker/company is measured via its software brands which form the keywords in a query on the platform.

Weekly Change	<code>TRND - stats::lag(TRND,1)</code>
Standardization of each Ticker	<code>TRND / matrix(rep( sapply(TRND , sd)+2 , dim(TRND)[1]), ncol=dim(TRND)[2], byrow=T)</code>
4 week change	<code>TRND[, ] &lt;- mav(TRND,4)</code>

### **ActivityChange:**

Just a function of RawCount to make tickers comparable with each other: The rolling 4-week change in RawCount, normalized by its standard deviation.

Calculating 1-year linear trend	<code>SIG &lt;- sig_trend(TRND, 52 ,cusum=T)</code>
Ranking Trends over all Tickers	<code>SIG[, ] &lt;- rowRanks(SIG, ties.method="average")/ncol(SIG)</code>

### **TrendRank:**

Just a function of RawCount to identify longer term trends and rank them within tickers. 1. calculating the 1-year linear trend, 2. Rank Significance of Trend within all tickers.

## Delivery of Data

A Data Excerpt is openly accessible from GoogleCloud as a .csv via:

[https://storage.googleapis.com/antedata\\_open/AllDat\\_excerpt\\_time.csv](https://storage.googleapis.com/antedata_open/AllDat_excerpt_time.csv)

[https://storage.googleapis.com/antedata\\_open/AllDat\\_excerpt\\_ticker.csv](https://storage.googleapis.com/antedata_open/AllDat_excerpt_ticker.csv)

## Integration of Data – Creating Timeseries

**Example R Code – Create a TimeSeries of Counts on Freelancer.com (Tickers in Columns):**

### 1. Load CSV

```
df <- read.csv(  
  "https://storage.googleapis.com/antedata_open/AllDat_excrpt.csv")
```

### 2. Filter and Spread Data to Matrix (Date vertical, Tickers horizontal)

```
df <- spread(  
  df[ which(df$source == "Freelancer"),c("date","ticker","RawCount")  
], key="ticker", value="RawCount")
```

### 3. Create Timeseries Object xts

```
df <- as.xts( df[,2:ncol(df)] , order.by=as.Date(df[,1]) )
```

**Example Python Code:**

```
df = pd.read_csv(  
  "https://storage.googleapis.com/antedata_open/AllDat_excrpt.csv")  
  
df = df.loc[df['source'] == 'Freelancer', ['date', 'ticker',  
  'RawCount']]  
  
df = df.pivot(index='date', columns='ticker', values='RawCount')
```

### Example Result TimeSeries

	CRM	DBX	HUBS	NVDA	OKTA	SNOW	WIX
2024-11-18	50	5	17	7	1	2	63
2024-11-25	55	5	20	3	2	4	66
2024-12-02	60	10	18	12	3	2	49
2024-12-09	58	9	25	4	5	1	52
2024-12-16	53	7	15	7	4	2	39
2024-12-23	41	4	24	4	8	3	34
2024-12-30	22	7	17	3	1	2	30
2025-01-06	44	7	24	12	3	2	54
2025-01-13	44	4	24	6	0	3	54
2025-01-20	46	14	19	8	3	1	64

## Contact

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