

# Pierre Vambenepe for [www.canari.dev](http://www.canari.dev) (Feb-2021)

## Deutsche Boerse A7 usage example for equity options

### Downloading intraday prices and trades from A7 and calibrating a vol surface

Abstract : Any data analysis project on options must start by computing an implicit volatility surface. This notebook associated with following dependencies takes care of this initial stage : you will need to download the following files from the code folder :

- PricingAndCalibration.py (does the calibration heavy lifting)
- DateAndTime.py (for date related functions)
- Setup.py (in order to indicate where input and output must go)

You will also need to load then minsize\_level\_tb.yml pre-processing code in A7 (see readme file for more explanations)

```
1 # Indicate here the folders where you want the quotes and trades data (folder1)
  # and the calibration result with "fleshed" trades (folder 2)

  folder1 = 'D:/Users/GitHub/TradesDynamics/processed'
  folder2 = 'D:/Users/GitHub/TradesDynamics/parameters'

  import os
  os.makedirs(folder1, exist_ok=True)
  os.makedirs(folder1 + '/raw', exist_ok=True)
  os.makedirs(folder2, exist_ok=True)

2 # We are now importing public libraries
  import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd
  import QuantLib as ql #free derivatives pricing package
  import math
  import datetime
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import requests
  import warnings

  pd.set_option('display.width', 200)
  pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 30)

3 # ...and specific libraries available in this git

  from DateAndTime import DateAndTime
  # uses QuantLib to calculate numbers of business day between dates and generate a list expiration dat
```

```

from PricingAndCalibration import Pricing
# uses Quantlib to price European and American options with continuous dividend yield and the associa

from PricingAndCalibration import FittingSpline
# uses scipy-UnivariateSpline to fit a 2nd degree spline through the implicit vol of bid and ask quot

```

## We will first retrieve trades and order book data from A7

```

4  #indicate your A7 credentials :
    owner = 'your A7 username here'

    API_TOKEN = "Bearer " + "your A7 API token here"
    # The API token is obtained by clicking on your name in the upper right corner of the A7 Analytics Pl

    proxies = {
        "http": "", # Enter http Proxy if needed",
        "https": "" # Enter https Proxy if needed",
    }

5  #choose a date for analysis :
    reference_date = '20210105'

    # Select an underlying
    udl = 'DAI'
    isin = 'DE0007100000'

    # Select an algo for the retrieving of quotes.
    # 'top_level' algo is pre-loaded in A7
    # 'minsize_level_tb' allows you to look into the orderbook until finding a minimum number of lots.
    # 'minsize_level_tb' is given in this git as a .yaml file and must be loaded first in your A7 account.
    algo = 'minsize_level_tb'

    # If you have chosen the 'minsize_level' algo :
    min_lots = 30

6  #Some unimportant parameters and initial settings

    # filter settings to speed up the process
    # for 1 year maturity option with an adjustment in sqrt(T)
    moneyness_range_call = (-0.4, 0.7)
    moneyness_range_put = (-0.7, 0.4)

    DT = DateAndTime('2021-01-05', '2021-01-05')

    df_orderbook = pd.DataFrame()
    df_trades = pd.DataFrame()

7  # Let's first find the identification code for the stock itself :

    url = 'https://a7.deutsche-boerse.com/api/v1/rdi/XETR/{?}mode=detailed'.format(reference_date)
    r = requests.get(url=url, headers={'Authorization': API_TOKEN}, proxies = proxies)
    res = r.json()

    lst_ms = np.array([x['MarketSegment'] for x in res['MarketSegments']])
    indx = np.where(lst_ms==isin)[0][0]
    segmentIDudl = res['MarketSegments'][indx]['MarketSegmentID']

```

```

print('Market Segment for the underlying {} :: {}'.format(udl, str(segmentIDudl)))

url = 'https://a7.deutsche-boerse.com/api/v1/rdi/XETR/{}/{}/?mode=detailed'.format(reference_date, seg
r = requests.get(url=url, headers={'Authorization': API_TOKEN}, proxies = proxies)
res_u = r.json()
security = res_u['Securities'][0]

Market Segment for the underlying DAI :: 52983

```

```

8 # Let's now get the get all options segments for this underlying (we will filter them later)

url = 'https://a7.deutsche-boerse.com/api/v1/rdi/XEUR/{}/{}/?mode=detailed'.format(reference_date)
r = requests.get(url = url, headers={'Authorization': API_TOKEN}, proxies = proxies)
res = r.json()

lst_ms = np.array([x['MarketSegment'] for x in res['MarketSegments']])
indx = np.where(lst_ms==udl)[0][0]
segmentIDopt = res['MarketSegments'][indx]['MarketSegmentID']
print('Market Segment for options on {} :: {}'.format(udl, str(segmentIDopt)))

url = 'https://a7.deutsche-boerse.com/api/v1/rdi/XEUR/{}/{}/?mode=detailed'.format(reference_date, seg
r = requests.get(url = url, headers={'Authorization': API_TOKEN}, proxies = proxies)
res_i = r.json()

Market Segment for options on DAI :: 352

```

```

9 # We will now retrieve the quotes (underlying and options)

selected_fields = ['SecurityDesc', 'SecurityID']
selected_fields_desc = ['PutOrCall', 'StrikePrice', 'ContractMultiplier', 'ExerciseStyle']

raw = pd.DataFrame()
matulist = sorted(list(set([str(elt['MaturityDate']) for elt in res_i['Securities'] if elt['MaturityD

for matu in ['UDL'] + matulist:
    print(matu)

    df = pd.DataFrame(columns=['SegmentID'] + selected_fields + selected_fields_desc)

    if matu == 'UDL':
        df.loc[0] = [segmentIDudl, security['SecurityDesc'], security['SecurityID'], 'S', None, 1, No
        df['in_range'] = True
    else:
        i = 0
        for x in res_i['Securities']:
            if (str(x['MaturityDate']) == matu) and (x['SecurityType'] == 'OPT'):
                df.loc[i] = [segmentIDopt] + [x[elt] for elt in selected_fields] + \
                    [x['DerivativesDescriptorGroup']['SimpleInstrumentDescriptorGroup'][elt]
                i += 1

        df.sort_values(by=['StrikePrice', 'PutOrCall'], ascending = [True, True], inplace=True)

        # Computing moneyness/sqrt(T) will allow us to filter out deep ITM options
        TTM = DT.time_between(pd.Timestamp(reference_date), pd.Timestamp(matu))
        df['moneyness_T'] = df.apply(lambda opt: math.log(opt.StrikePrice / FVU) / (max(3.0 / 12.0, T
        # the forward ratio is unknown at this stage so we take a high dividend rate of 8% as instead
        df['moneyness_T_w_div'] = df.apply(lambda opt: math.log(opt.StrikePrice / FVU*0.92) / (max(3.0
        df['in_range'] = df.apply(lambda opt: (opt.moneyness_T_w_div > moneyness_range_call[0]) and (
            if opt.PutOrCall == '1' else \
                (opt.moneyness_T_w_div > moneyness_range_put[0]) and (opt.moneyness_T < moneyness_ran

        df = df.loc[df.in_range]

    for index, opt in df.iterrows():

        if opt['PutOrCall'] == 'S':
            market = 'XETR'

```

```

url = 'https://a7.deutsche-boerse.com/api/v1/algo/{}/top_level/'.format(owner)
url = url+"run?marketId={}&date={}&marketSegmentId={}&securityId={}".format(market, refer

else:
    market = 'XEUR'
    if algo == 'top_level':
        url = 'https://a7.deutsche-boerse.com/api/v1/algo/{}/top_level/'.format(owner)
        url = url+"run?marketId={}&date={}&marketSegmentId={}&securityId={}".format(market, r
    elif algo == 'minsize_level_tb':
        url = 'https://a7.deutsche-boerse.com/api/v1/algo/{}/minsize_level_tb/'.format(owner)
        url = url+"run?marketId={}&date={}&marketSegmentId={}&securityId={}&from_h=9&from_m=0

r = requests.get(url=url, headers={'Authorization': API_TOKEN}, proxies = proxies)
res = r.json()

if type(res) == list:
    if (algo == 'minsize_level_tb') and (opt['PutOrCall'] != 'S'):
        df_opt = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(res[0]['series'][0]['content'])
        df_opt.ts = df_opt.ts.astype(np.int64)
        df_opt.ts = pd.to_datetime(df_opt.ts)
        df_opt.set_index('ts', inplace=True)

        df_opt[selected_fields_desc] = opt[selected_fields_desc]

        df_opt['matu'] = matu
        df_orderbook = df_orderbook.append(df_opt)

    else:
        bid_ask_sampled = {}
        for i, bidask in enumerate(['bid', 'ask']):
            df_price = pd.DataFrame(index=res[0]['series'][i]['content']['ts'])
            df_price = df_price.assign(pv=res[0]['series'][i]['content']['price'])

            df_price = df_price.dropna()
            if df_price.shape[0] > 0:
                df_price['pv'] = df_price['pv'].astype(float)/1e3
                df_price.columns = [bidask]
                df_price.index = df_price.index.astype(np.int64)
                df_price.index = pd.to_datetime(df_price.index)

                for elt in selected_fields_desc:
                    df_price[elt] = opt[elt]
                df_price['matu'] = matu

                if opt['PutOrCall'] == 'S':
                    df_raw = df_price.copy()
                    df_raw.rename(columns={bidask: 'level'}, inplace=True)
                    df_raw[bidask] = bidask
                    for elt in selected_fields:
                        df_raw[elt] = opt[elt]
                    raw = raw.append(df_raw)

                index = pd.date_range(df_price.index[0].round('T'), df_price.index[-1], f
                df_price = df_price.reindex(index, method='ffill')

                bid_ask_sampled[bidask] = df_price

        if len(bid_ask_sampled) == 2:
            df_opt = pd.merge(bid_ask_sampled['bid'][['bid']], bid_ask_sampled['ask'], how='i
            if opt['PutOrCall'] == 'S':
                FVU = (df_opt.bid.median() + df_opt.ask.median())/2
                df_orderbook = df_orderbook.append(df_opt)

raw.to_pickle(folder1 + '/raw/Quotes_' + '{}_{}.pkl'.format(udl, reference_date))
df_orderbook.to_pickle(folder1 + '/Quotes_' + udl + '.pkl')

```

```
20210219
20210319
20210618
20210917
20211217
20220617
20221216
20230616
20231215
20241220
20251219
```

10 # Finally, we retrieve the trades

```
selected_fields = ['SecurityDesc', 'SecurityID']
selected_fields_desc = ['PutOrCall', 'StrikePrice', 'ContractMultiplier', 'ExerciseStyle']

for matu in matulist:

    df = pd.DataFrame(columns=['SegmentID'] + selected_fields + selected_fields_desc)
    i = 0

    for x in res_i['Securities']:
        if (str(x['MaturityDate']) == matu) and (x['SecurityType'] == 'OPT'):
            df.loc[i] = [segmentIDopt] + [x[elt] for elt in selected_fields] + \
                [x['DerivativesDescriptorGroup']['SimpleInstrumentDescriptorGroup'][elt] for
                 i += 1

    for index, opt in df.iterrows():

        url = 'https://a7.deutsche-boerse.com/api/v1/algo/{}/trades_PVA/'.format(owner)

        market = 'XEUR'
        url = url+"run?marketId={}&date={}&marketSegmentId={}&securityId={}".format(market, reference,
        r = requests.get(url=url, headers={'Authorization': API_TOKEN}, proxies = proxies)
        res = r.json()

        if (type(res) == list) and (len(res[0]['series'][0]['content']['time'])>0):
            df_opt = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(res[0]['series'][0]['content'])
            df_opt.index = df_opt.index.astype(np.int64)
            df_opt.index = pd.to_datetime(df_opt.index)
            for field in ['time', 'priots', 'bidentry', 'askentry']:
                df_opt[field] = df_opt[field].astype(np.int64)
                df_opt[field] = pd.to_datetime(df_opt[field])
            df_opt.set_index('time', inplace=True)

            df_opt[selected_fields_desc] = opt[selected_fields_desc]

            df_opt['matu'] = matu
            df_opt['SegmentID'] = opt['SegmentID']
            df_opt['SecurityID'] = opt['SecurityID']
            df_trades = df_trades.append(df_opt)

df_trades.to_pickle(folder1 + '/Trades_' + udl + '.pkl')
```

## Let's now fit volatility spline curves on the bid and ask quotes separately

11 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

```
FS = FittingSpline(udl, DT, folder1, folder2)
```

```

FS.fit_all()

for reference_date in [elt for elt in DT.dates_list]:

    print(reference_date)
    matulist = [elt for elt in DT.get_matu_list(reference_date) if elt != reference_date]

    for matu in matulist:
        print('    ' + matu)

        #ini_day initializes the dataframe and sets the starting implicit vol flat at 30%
        FS.ini_day(reference_date, matu)

        #fit_day starts a process of fitting the vol curve every 5 minutes allong with the forward ra
        FS.fit_day()

    FS.df_params.to_pickle(folder2 + '/Params_' + udl + '.pkl')

print(FS.df_params[['spline_bid', 'spline_ask']].head(5))

20210105
    20210115
    20210219
    20210319
    20210416
    20210514
    20210618
    20210917
    20211217
    leeway : 4
    leeway : 4
    20220617
    20221216
20210105
    20210115
    20210219
    20210319
    20210416
    20210514
    20210618
    20210917
    20211217
    20220617
    20221216

                                                    spline_bid
ts                matu
2021-01-05 08:05:00 20210115  <scipy.interpolate.fitpack2.LSQUnivariateSplin...  <scipy.interpolate.fi
2021-01-05 08:10:00 20210115  <scipy.interpolate.fitpack2.LSQUnivariateSplin...  <scipy.interpolate.fi
2021-01-05 08:15:00 20210115  <scipy.interpolate.fitpack2.LSQUnivariateSplin...  <scipy.interpolate.fi
2021-01-05 08:20:00 20210115  <scipy.interpolate.fitpack2.LSQUnivariateSplin...  <scipy.interpolate.fi
2021-01-05 08:25:00 20210115  <scipy.interpolate.fitpack2.LSQUnivariateSplin...  <scipy.interpolate.fi

```

Congratulations, you have created a parameters dataframe with the fitted spline curve for the bid and ask implicit vol

12 #Let's now graph what we have done :

```

FS.graph(day="20210105", matu="20210319")

# First graph : the spline curves themselves at different times of day

# Second graphs : We use these volatilities to compute a fair bid and fair ask price for each strike
# (Put on the left, Calls on the right).
# Since we are representing on the same graph options with different strikes, the values are rebased

```

```
# so that the model (or fair_value) bid is at 0, allowing for a more compact graph
```







