

NG (Next Generation) v4 dYdX Orderbook

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Tested on: Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS, 16 vCPU, 64 GiB Memory

Change Log

1. 9/7/2024 First release
2. 9/9/2024: Documented remote mode for v4dydxob2.py

Design Considerations

1. The previous iteration of my v4 dYdX Orderbook used filesystem storage. This ran into scaling issues as the number of v4 markets grew. Processes became unstable, and would sometimes hang.
2. In addition, the prior iteration used a single program to read from indexer websocket and also process the data. As the number of v4 markets grew, this led to frequent websocket disconnections.
3. The solution was to use PostgreSQL for storing data. To arrive at this solution, I also evaluated Redis and MySQL but ultimately chose PostgreSQL for the following reasons:
 - a. Redis was fast at storing data but querying was slow. I stored price/size using hset() and collected them in a set using sadd() (a set is the logical orderbook), but reading this structure using smembers() took a lot longer than I can tolerate. I require querying and displaying the orderbook to take no more than 20 milliseconds.
 - b. MySQL operated well and I could have gone with this except it used a lot more disk storage than PostgreSQL.
 - c. PostgreSQL had the best of both worlds, it was both fast at storing and retrieving data, and also used the smallest amount of disk storage. It can query and display the order book in 10 milliseconds.

4. The second change was to implement Python multiprocessing.Pool() to build a client-server architecture where two separate programs work in conjunction. One program to read from indexer websocket and pass this data to the second program asynchronously (in order to achieve maximum performance), and a second program that processed this data (storing into the database).

Part 1) Setting up

1. Install PostgreSQL:

```
sudo apt-get install postgresql
```

2. Install the Python library psycopg

```
pip3 install psycopg
```

3. Create the database and required tables:

```
sudo su - postgres
psql
create database orderbook;
create user vmware with encrypted password 'orderbook';
grant all privileges on database orderbook to vmware;
exit
```

switch back to your regular user that will run the orderbook.

```
psql -h localhost -d orderbook -U vmware
create table v4orderbookindex (market1 varchar(255) not null, index1
int not null, primary key (market1));
```

Part 2) Checklist

1. There are 4 programs:
 - a. v4dydxob.py (the server program that reads from indexer websocket)
 - b. v4dydxobclient.py (the client program that processes the data from v4dydxob.py)
 - c. v4dydxob2.py (the display program to show the orderbook)
 - d. v4cleandb.py (this clears the old orderbook data, and should be executed before starting the server)

Part 3) v4dydxob.py and v4dydxobclient.py

1. Remember to run cleandb.py first if you have old orderbook data in the database. Skip this step if this is your first time.

```
nohup python3 -u v4cleandb.py
```

2. Run v4dydxob.py, the server program. The client program v4dydxobclient.py is handled entirely by the server. It takes only 1 argument which is the market (e.g. BTC-USD, ETH-USD, etc.)

```
nohup python3 -u v4dydxob.py BTC-USD > /tmp/v4dydxobBTC-USD.log 2>&1 &
```

Part 4) v4dydxob2.py

1. (Optional) This program can run from the same server as v4dydxob.py OR a remote server. To run this on a remote server, set the environment variable with the IP address of the order book server. If this is not set, the program assumes the same server.

```
export ORDERBOOKSERVER=192.168.0.169
```

2. This program displays the orderbook to your screen. It takes up to 3 arguments: 1) the market, b) the number of levels to display, and 3) whether to color the output (specify noansi to disable)
3. For example, to display 10 levels and color the output:

```
python3 -u v4dydxob2.py BTC-USD 10
```

```
vmware@v4dydxorderbookmainnet: ~/extra
2024-09-08 01:42:01 v4dydxob2.py
Table: V4BTC-USD 2459
2024-09-08 01:42:02 Last trade: 2024-09-08T01:41:18.850Z N/A 54196 BUY (0.0008) last trade
Bid
54196 (0.9225) 998 2024-09-08 01:42:02 | 54197 (0.2155) 1040 2024-09-08 01:42:02
54194 (0.04) 1031 2024-09-08 01:42:02 | 54199 (0.2866) 1014 2024-09-08 01:42:02
54192 (0.0363) 1007 2024-09-08 01:42:02 | 54200 (0.1891) 977 2024-09-08 01:42:02
54190 (0.1271) 1036 2024-09-08 01:42:02 | 54201 (0.3689) 670 2024-09-08 01:41:59
54189 (0.3235) 975 2024-09-08 01:42:02 | 54203 (0.0447) 724 2024-09-08 01:42:00
54188 (0.1647) 1001 2024-09-08 01:42:02 | 54205 (1.2459) 1015 2024-09-08 01:42:02
54187 (0.2455) 1028 2024-09-08 01:42:02 | 54207 (0.0367) 888 2024-09-08 01:42:02
54185 (1.3841) 711 2024-09-08 01:42:00 | 54208 (0.15) 851 2024-09-08 01:42:01
54184 (0.0147) 1032 2024-09-08 01:42:02 | 54209 (0.1) 822 2024-09-08 01:42:01
54183 (0.0116) 1006 2024-09-08 01:42:02 | 54210 (0.1) 945 2024-09-08 01:42:02
Ask
maxbid : 54196
minask : 54197 (+1.0000) 0.0018%
bidvolume: 3.2700000000000005
askvolume: 2.7374
minoffset: 670
maxoffset: 1040 (+370)
priceChange24H : 405.748 2024-09-08 01:40:27
nextFundingRate: -0.00000255654761904762 2024-09-08 01:41:57
openInterest : 602.3137 2024-09-08 01:41:27
trades24H : 15746 2024-09-08 01:41:57
volume24H : 34243253.4383 2024-09-08 01:41:57
effectiveAt : 2024-09-08T01:36:00.086Z 2024-09-08 01:36:02
effectiveAtHeig: 24746347 2024-09-08 01:36:02
marketId : 0 2024-09-08 01:36:02
Runtime : 0:00:00.015342
10 levels
additional
information about
the market
runtime to create
this orderbook query
```

Notice that the Bid price of 54196 is in red color to show it was also the last traded price.

4. To display without color, and the output would be identical to the above except the Bid price would not be in color. This is useful if you intend to use the data in another program.

```
python3 -u v4dydxob2.py BTC-USD 10 noansi
```