* PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

ORF 474: High Frequency Trading Spring 2020 Robert Almgren

Lecture 3b

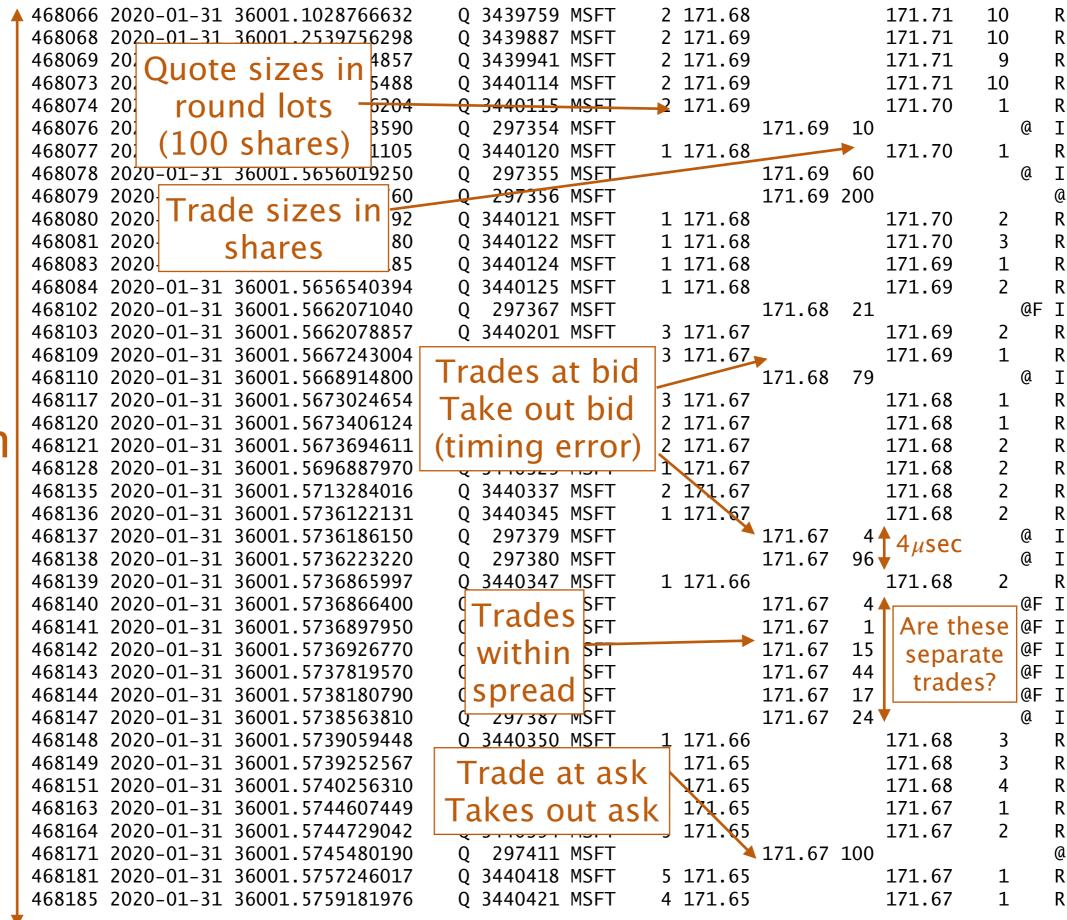
Feb 19, 2020

Today

- Matching trades and quotes
- · Lee-Ready algorithm for trade direction
- Roll model empirical (from last week)
- Roll model theoretical (on board)
- Glosten-Milgrom model (on board)

Matching trades and quotes

- Interleave trade file and quote file
- Look at one exchange at a time
- Expect to see
 trades at bid or ask
 quote size decreasing by trade size
- Do not generally see this in data
- Matching trades and quotes in TAQ is frustrating
- · Other exchanges give trade sign directly



Trade at ask Ask increases?

12874 2020-01-31	37008.0331091881	T 376882701 CUZ	2 40.98		41.10	2	R
12875 2020-01-31	37008.0334284306	T 376882801 CUZ	2 40.98		41.10	4	R
12876 2020-01-31	37008.0340299606	T 376882901 CUZ	2 40.98		41.10	3	R
12879 2020-01-31	37009.0104875565	T 376988001 CUZ	2 40.98		41.10	2	R
12880 2020-01-31	37010.0022010803	T 377114301 CUZ	2 40, 98		41.10	3	R
12881 2020-01-31	37010.0259323120	T 377119101 CUZ	2 40.98		41.10	. 2	R
12882 2020-01-31	37010.0259364880	T 23534401 CUZ	¥	41.10 10		1	I
12898 2020-01-31	37014.5996139050	T 377658201 CUZ	2 40.98		41.10	3	R
12899 2020-01-31	37014.5997741222	T 377658301 CUZ	2 40.98		41.09	1	R
12900 2020-01-31	37014.5998470783	T 377658401 CUZ	2 40.98		41.09	2	R
12903 2020-01-31	37014.6001243591	T 377658602 CUZ	2 40.98		41.09	3	R
12904 2020-01-31	37014.6002879143	T 377658701 CUZ	2 40.98		41.09	5	R
12910 2020-01-31	37014.7090132236		2 40.98		41.09	4	R
12911 2020-01-31	37014.7090247230	Trade at ask		41.09 100			
12912 2020-01-31	37014.7090327770		—	41.09 100			
12914 2020-01-31	37014.7090515000	Ask decreases		41.09 100		\	
12915 2020-01-31	37014.7090640068	T 377669201 CUZ	2 40.98		41.09	3	R
12916 2020-01-31	37014.7090640068	T 377669202 CUZ	2 40.98		41.09	2	R
12917 2020-01-31	37014.7090640068	T 377669203 CUZ	2 40.98		41.14	1	R
12918 2020-01-31	37014.7090640068	T 377669204 CUZ	1 41.01		41.14	1	R
12919 2020-01-31	3701 <u>4.7090640068</u>	T 377669205 CUZ	1 41.03		41.14	1	R
12922 2020-01-31	3701 Trado Wi	thin spread Z		41.09 200			
12925 2020-01-31	37014 Haue WI	tiiiii Spreau JZ	1 41.08		41.14	1	R
12926 2020-01-31	37014.7090885639	T 377669602 CUZ	1 41.08		41.10	1	R
12927 2020-01-31	37014.7091057301	T 377669701 CUZ	2 41.01		41.10	1	R
12928 2020-01-31	37014.7091057301	T 377669702 CUZ	2 41.01		41.14	1	R
12929 2020-01-31	37014.7091627121	T 377669801 CUZ	1 41.02		41.14	1	R
12931 2020-01-31	37014.7093636990	T 377670001 CUZ	1 41.02		41.14	2	R

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6.6 sec CUZ on Nasdaq only

Lee-Ready algorithm for sign identification

The intraday trade and quote data do not identify whether a trade was triggered by a market buy or sell order, so this information must be inferred from the data. Two general approaches have been used to infer the direction of a trade: 1) compare the trade price to adjacent trades (techniques commonly known as "tick tests") or 2) compare the trade price to the bid/ask prices of the prevailing quote.

The tick test is a technique which infers the direction of a trade by comparing its price to the price of the preceding trade(s). The test classifies each trade into four categories: an uptick, a downtick, a zero-uptick, and a zero-downtick. A trade is an uptick (downtick) if the price is higher (lower) than the price of the previous trade. When the price is the same as the previous trade (a zero tick), if the last price change was an uptick, then the trade is a zero-uptick. Similarly, if the last price change was a downtick, then the trade is a zero-downtick. A trade is classified as a buy if it occurs on an uptick or a zero-uptick; otherwise it is classified as a sell.

We present evidence that trading inside the spread is due largely to "standing orders" that cause the effective spread to be narrower than the quoted spread. As a result, in a given time span it is not generally true that trades between the spread are equally likely to be buys and sells. In the context of a simple model, we demonstrate that the tick test will correctly classify at least 85 percent of all trades at the midpoint of a spread. For trades closer to the bid or ask we show that the tick test continues to perform well, although a simple assignment of trades as buys (sells), if they are closer to the bid (ask), will also perform well.

Lee-Ready algorithm:

- 1. Classify trade direction based on quotes
 - either NBBO or each exchange
 - 5 sec delay on quotes, in 1991
- 2. Where trade price is within spread, use tick test from previous trade