Developing FinByte's API backend & FinByte's Trading Bot

About FinByte

FinByte is a fintech startup centered around growing one's investment using algorithmic trading strategies.

Problem - Seeing continuous decline in interest rates of fixed deposits and increasing inflation rates in the country, there was a strong need for a firm which focuses on growing people's money and insuring their future. Current average FD interest rate is around 5% which is equal to the current inflation rate (which is going to increase in coming years). Investing money in FD is old-fashioned. FD no more grows your money and serves as safety only. So, the need for a safe medium which grows your money arises.

Algo Trading

Algorithmic trading, is a method of executing orders using automated pre-programmed trading instructions accounting for variables such as time, price, and volume. It is the process of using computers programmed to follow a defined set of instructions for placing a trade in order to generate profits at a speed and frequency that is impossible for a human trader.

Manual intervention is needed for placing orders as full automation is not permitted.

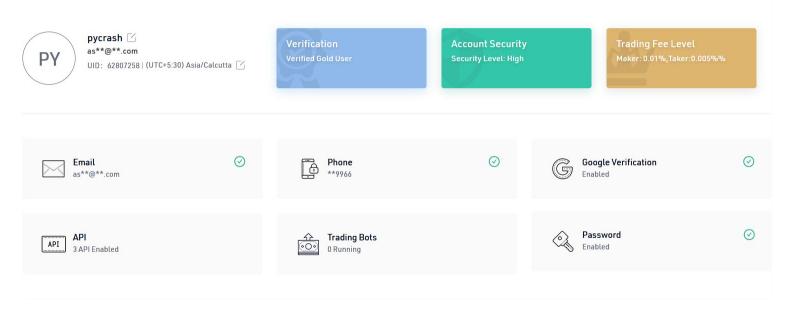
Introduction

FinByte API lets you execute orders in real time, manage user portfolios and stream live market data. All inputs are form-encoded parameters and responses are JSON (apart from a couple exceptions). The responses are Gzipped. Standard HTTP codes are used to indicate success and error states with accompanying JSON data. The API endpoints are *not* cross site request enabled, hence cannot be called directly from browsers.

An api_key + api_secret pair is issued and you have to register a redirect url where a user is sent after the login flow.

FINBYTE USER CONSOLE

User Profile



Trust this device and IP



FINBYTE API BACKEND

Response Structure

All GET and DELETE request parameters go as query parameters, and POST and PUT parameters as form-encoded (application/x-www-form-urlencoded) parameters, responses from the API are always JSON.

Successful request

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json

{
 "status": "success",
 "data": {}

Failed request

```
HTTP/1.1 500 Server error
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "status": "error",
    "message": "Error message",
    "error_type": "GeneralException"
```

A successful 200 OK response always has a JSON response body with a status key with the value success. The data key contains the full response payload.

A failure response is preceded by the corresponding 40x or 50x HTTP header. The status key in the response envelope contains the value error. The message key contains a textual description of the error and error_type contains the name of the exception.

Exceptions

TokenException	Indicates the expiry or invalidation of an authenticated session. This can be caused by the user logging out, a natural expiry, or the user logging into another instance.
UserException	Represents user account related errors
OrderException	Represents order related errors such placement failures, a corrupt fetch etc
InputException	Represents missing required fields, bad values for parameters etc.
NetworkException	Represents a network error where the API was unable to communicate with the OMS (Order Management System)
DataException	Represents an internal system error where the API was unable to understand the response from the OMS to inturn respond to a request
GeneralException	Represents an unclassified error.

Common HTTP error codes

400	Missing or bad request parameters or values
403	Session expired or invalidate. Must re login
404	Request resource was not found
405	Request method (GET, POST etc.) is not allowed on the requested endpoint
429	Too many requests to the API (rate limiting)
500	Something unexpected went wrong
502	The backend OMS is down and the API is unable to communicate with it
503	Service unavailable; the API is down
504	Gateway timeout; the API is unreachable

API rate limit

end-point	rate-limit
Historical candle	3req/second
Order placement	10req/second
All other endpoints	10req/second

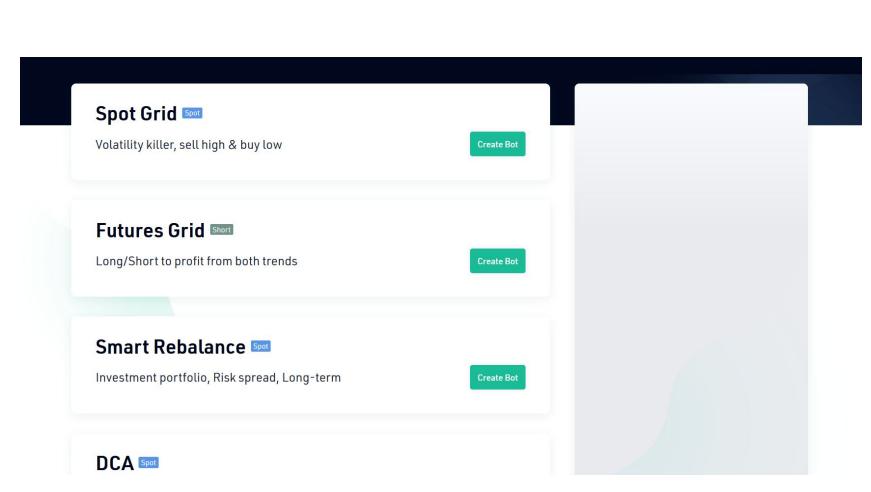


FINBYTE TRADING BOT

Types of Bots

Following types of bot were made according to different trading strategies

- Spot Grid
- Futures Grid
- Smart Rebalance
- DCA
- Own Strategy



Spot Grid

It enables you to place a series of purchase and sell orders within a given price range. When a sell order is fully executed, the bot instantly places another purchase order at a lower grid level, and vice versa

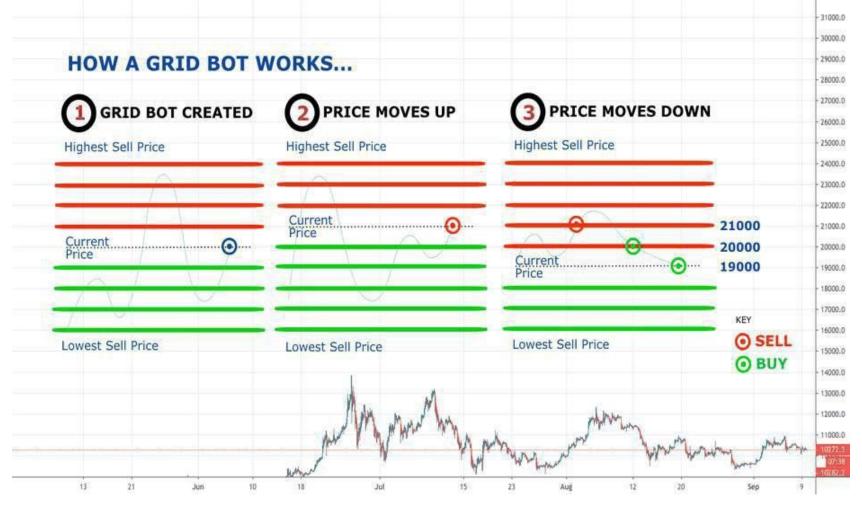
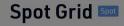


Image Src - https://miro.medium.com/max/3000/0*p51fjK_zppThXf9b.jpg



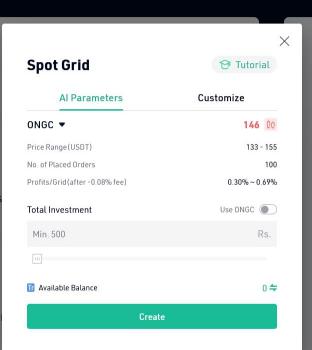
Volatility killer, sell high & buy low

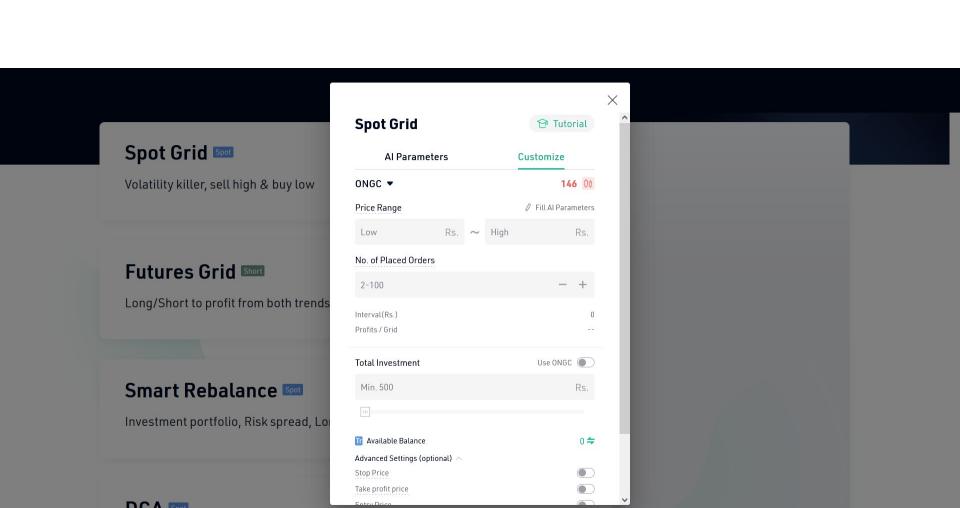
Futures Grid Short

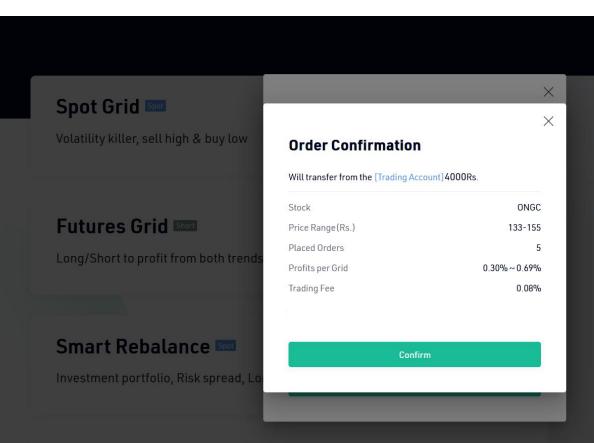
Long/Short to profit from both trends

Smart Rebalance Spot

Investment portfolio, Risk spread, Lo



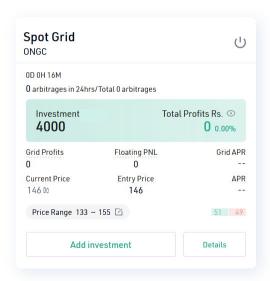


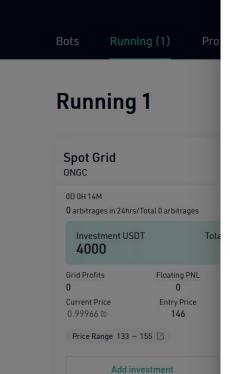




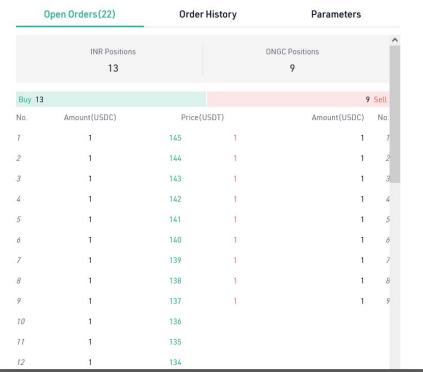
Running 1

Bots





Spot Grid ONGC





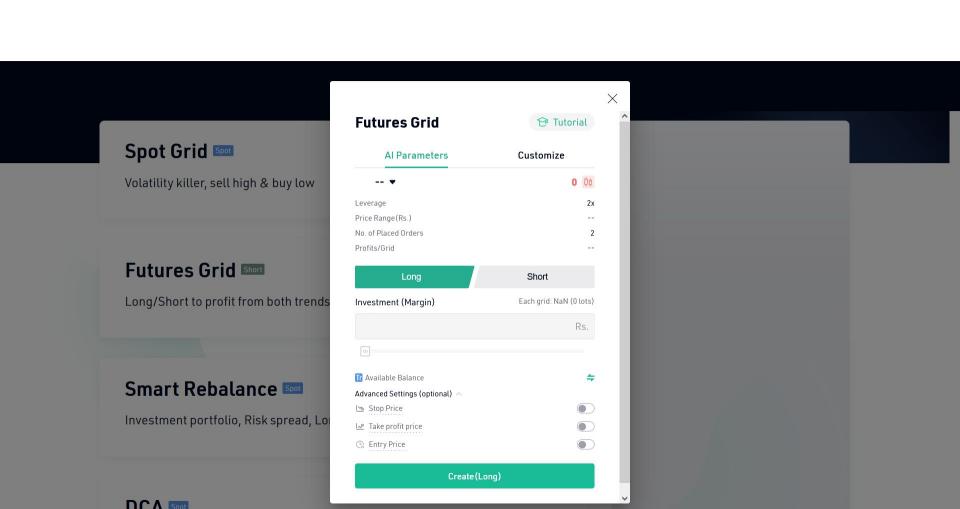
X

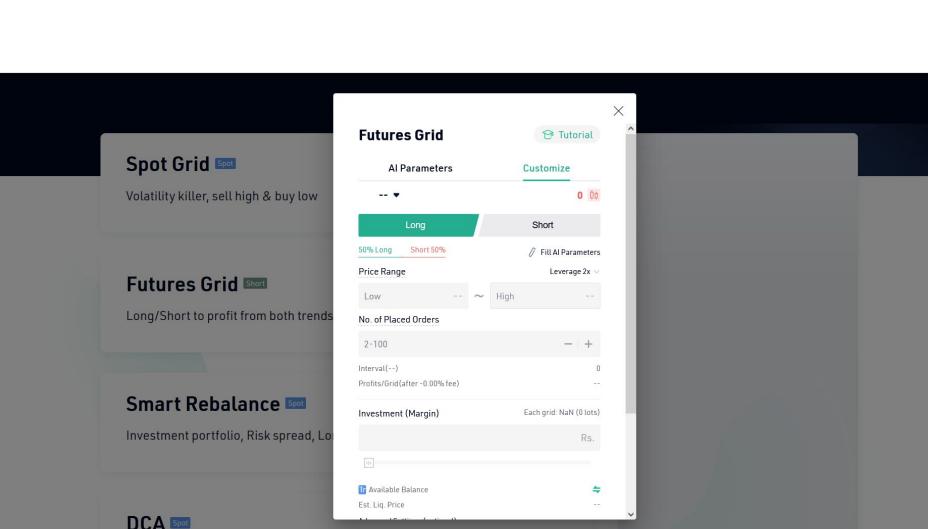
Futures Grid

The way a Futures Grid Bot works is similar to a Classic Grid Bot, both of them can make passive income by buying low and selling high. But Futures Grid has two unique features that can help investors make more profits.

- 1) The Futures Grid Bot allows you to long or short when starting the bot.
- 2) Leverages are supported on Futures Grid. Presently, it supports up to 2 times leverage, which can increase the returns of your success trades by 2 times.

Higher returns imply higher risks.



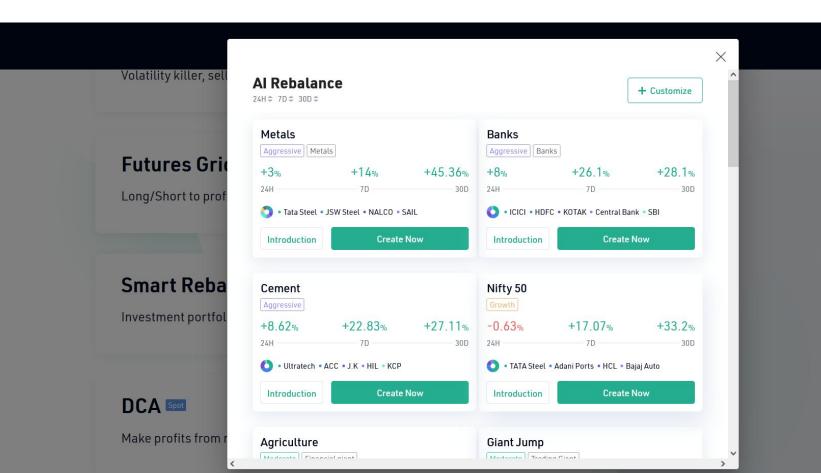


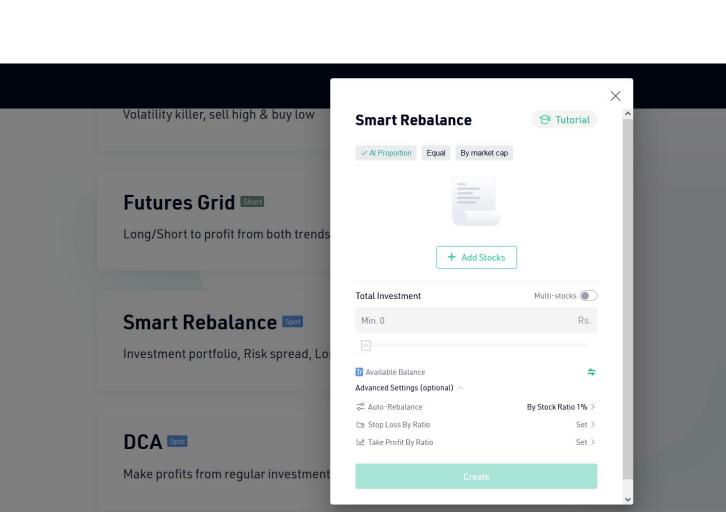
Smart Rebalance

The core of this strategy is to increase the total amount of assets while maintaining the portfolio percentage basically unchanged. Assuming that you want to allocate 40% of your fund to ONGC, 30% to AIRTEL and 30% to TATA STEEL, if you are simply holding, the value of these tokens may change over time and the portfolio percentage will soon no longer be 40% - 30% - 30%. With a Smart Rebalance Bot, the percentage can always be close to your expectation as once it deviates from the initial setting, the bot will make a rebalance.

Smart Rebalance (Cont'd)

Let's say your portfolio percentage has changed from 40% - 30% - 30% to 45% - 30% - 25%, the bot will then sell some ONGC to reduce its percentage from 45% to 40%, meanwhile buy some TATA STEEL to make it back to 30%. In a sense, grid trading is to buy low and sell high between two tokens, while Smart Rebalance is to do so among all the tokens in your portfolio.





USER'S PROFIT CONSOLE

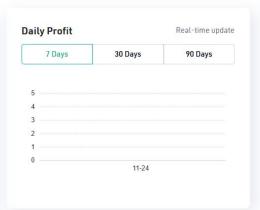
Total Profits Rs. •

-1.822

Assets in Running Rs. 0 Today's Profit Rs. 0

Historical Profits >







Win Rate Statistics

Updated per hour

THANK YOU