

MARKET DATA ANALYSIS USING ALICE

**Creating Alerts** 



### **Creating Alerts**



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### **Creating Alerts**



in this lecture

- Creation of Alerts
- · Three different approaches are covered



Time

• 35 Minutes



Requirements

Session 6



### The *alert* command

### Syntax:

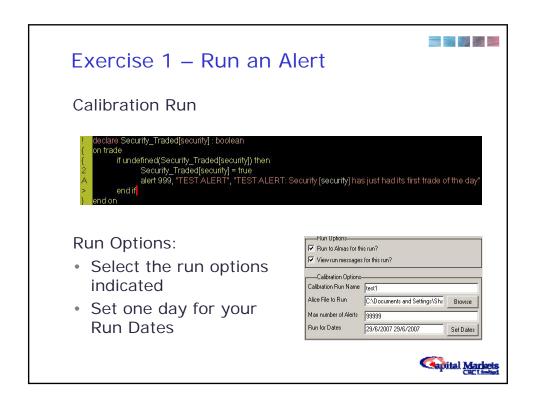
alert <code>, "<shorttext>", "<fulltext>"

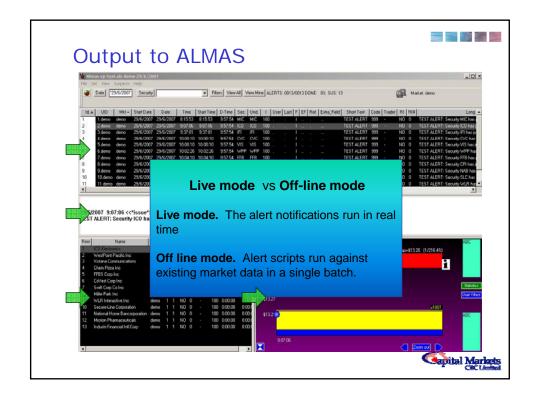
- <code> a number representing the alert code
- <shorttext> a brief description of the alert
- <fulltext> a description of the alert

```
Security_Traded[security] = true
alert 999, "TEST ALERT", "TEST ALERT: Security [security] has just had its first trade of the day
```

Example of an Alert



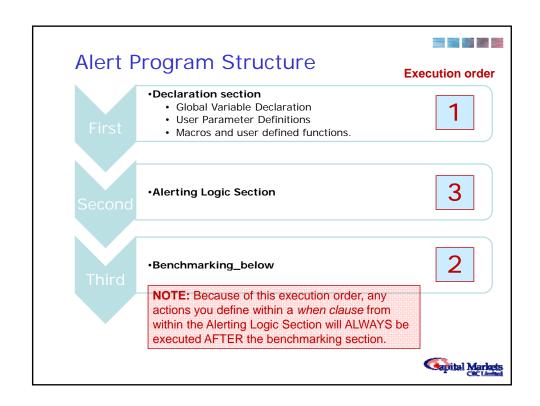




### Surveillance Alerts

- Detect Abnormal Market Behavior
- Consist of
  - Suspicious Market Behavior
  - Thresholds
  - When suspicious market behavior breaches thresholds, alert triggers
- First example
  - Trade to Trade Price Change Alert





# Alert Program Structure Puseparama PRICE HITHRESHOD: "The Price Change Threshold for Trade To Trade Alert": 5% BENCHMARK PERIOD: "Number of days for instorate benciments": 30, NUMBEROFSTDEV: "Number of standard deviations away from mean": 3. end userparama declare Trade 2Trade PChq\_Distribution(security): distribution declare Trade 2Trade PChq\_Distribution(security): percent Declaration Section (In tode declare let pchg \* change(price, lestprice) declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discusses") declare let direction \* Forme(pchg) a 9%, increase; "discussed pchg a 9%,

## Trade to trade (T2T) price change alert

- 'T2T' Purpose
  - Trigger an alert when the current trade price is more than X% of the previous trade price
  - Trade 1: Price \$56.87 Volume: x10000
  - Trade 2: Price \$57.33 Volume: x5000
  - Trade 3: Price \$57.65 Volume: x20000
  - Trade 4: Price \$50.12 Volume: x50000



- 'T2T' Purpose
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### Trade to trade (T2T) price change alert

- Purpose
  - Trigger an alert when the current trade price is more than X% of the previous trade price
- We need to think about:
  - How do we define X% (the threshold)?
  - Which 'when clause' will trigger the alert?
  - What will be the alert code?
  - What alert text will be displayed?
  - How often will the alert be triggered (the intensity of the alert)?



### Two types of thresholds

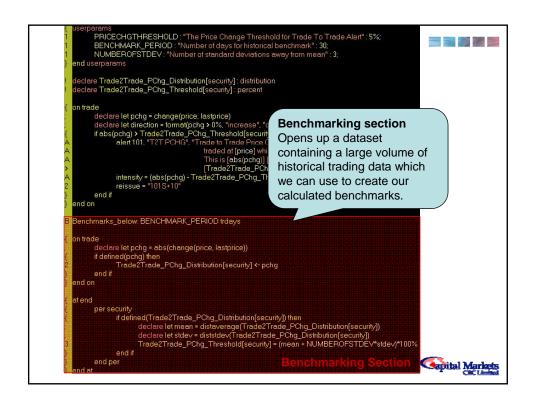
- Static approach (eg User Defined Parameters)
- Historical benchmarking approaches
- userparams
  PRICECHGTHRESHOLD: "The Price Change Threshold for Trade To Trade Alert": 5%;
  end userparams

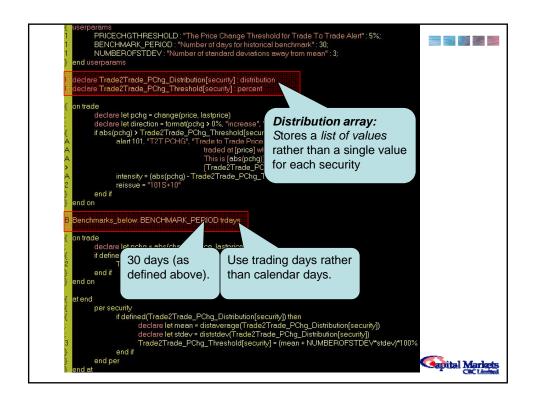
### SYNTAX for USERPARAMS

[userparam name]: "[userparam description]": userparam value



# Trade to trade (T2T) price change alert Two types of thresholds • Static approach (eg User Defined Parameters) • Historical benchmarking approaches The static approach (eg User Defined Parameters) The static approach (eg User Defined Paramet





```
B Benchmarks_below: BENCHMARK_PERIOD trdays

on trade

declare let pchg = abs(change(price, lastprice))

if defined(pchg) then

Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security] <- pchg
end if

end on

at end
per security

if defined(Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security]) then
declare let mean = distaverage(Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security])
declare let stdev = diststdev(Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security])
Trade2Trade_PChg_Threshold[security] = (mean + NUMBEROFSTDEV*stdev)*100%
end if
end per
end at
```

```
Benchmarks_below. BENCHMARK_PERIOD trdays
on trade
declare let pchg = abs(change(price, lastprice))
if defined(pchg) then
Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security] <- pchg
end on

at end
per security
if defined(Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security] <- pchg
Distributions can be loaded with values in the following ways:

a) Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[^CVC] <- 5.7

b) Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security] <- pchg

After loading up values, you end up with a distribution, such as: 3.25,
5.34, 6.72, 1.18, 2.88 ...
```

```
Benchmarks_below: BENCHMARK_PERIOD trdays

on trade
    declare let pchg = abs(change(price, lastprice))
    if defined(pchg) then
        Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security] <- pchg
    end if
end on

at end
per security

if diglined(Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security]) then
    if declare let mean = distaverage(Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security])
    declare let stdev = diststdev(Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security])
    Trade2Trade_PChg_Threshold[security] = (mean + NUMBEROFSTDEV*stdev)*100%
end at
```

- Historical Benchmark
  - Common approach
    - Benchmarks\_below: [number of days/trading days]
    - Distributions
  - Useful Functions
    - · lastprice, change, abs
    - distaverage(distribution), diststdev(distribution)
  - Why convert all observations to positive values?
    - To capture extreme price changes regardless of whether they are positive or negative
  - Things to Note:
    - Any actions defined under the Benchmarks\_below statement will only be executed for the benchmark period (i.e., the number of days/trading days defined for benchmarking)



### Trade to trade (T2T) price change alert

Three approaches to T2T alerts:

One static approach, and

Two historical benchmarking approaches:

Standard deviation approach (already discussed)

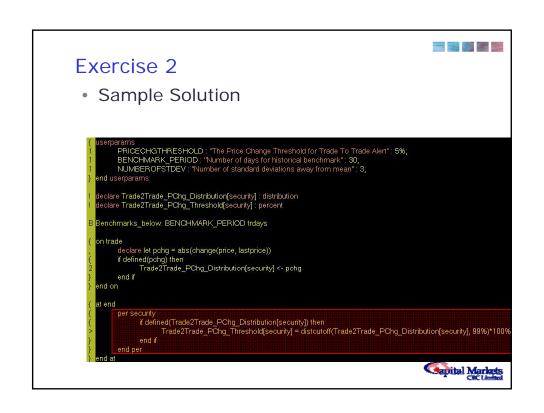
Distribution cutoff approach (next)

New ALICE function used for the distribution cutoff approach:

Distcutoff([Trade2Trade\_PChg\_Distribution[security]], 99%)

- Distcutoff([distribution], [percentage cutoff])
- eg

Capital Markets



### Exercise 3

Within which type of *When Clause* will the alert need to be triggered?

PAUSE THE SLIDESHOW HERE



### Trade to trade (T2T) price change alert

- Solution for exercise 3
  - · When clause to be used: On trade
- Other details:
  - · Alert code: assume 101
  - · Short Alert Text: T2T PCHG
  - · Long Alert Text:

Trade to Trade Price Change Alert: Security [security] has just been traded at [price] while the previous trade price was [lastprice]. This is [pchg%] [increase/decrease] which exceeds the [threshold%] threshold.



# Exercise 4

- Giving the following details
  - · Alert code: assume 101
  - · Short Alert Text: T2T PCHG
  - · Long Alert Text:

Trade to Trade Price Change Alert: Security [security] has just been traded at [price] while the previous trade price was [lastprice]. This is [pchg%] [increase/decrease] which exceeds the [threshold%] threshold.

 Please complete the Trade to Trade Price Change Alert by using the Static User Parameter PRICECHGTHRESHOLD as the threshold.



PAUSE THE SLIDESHOW HERE



# Exercise 4 - Sample solution for Static Approach

 Useful function format(condition, [str1], [str2])



```
PRICECHGTHRESHOLD: "The Price Change Threshold for Trade To Trade Alert": 5%;
BENCHMARK, PERIOD: "Number of days for historical benchmark"; 30;
NUMBEROFSTDEV: "Number of standard deviations away from mean"; 3;
end userparams

declare Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution(security): distribution
declare Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution(security): percent

on trade
declare let ptng change(price, lastprice)
declare let ptng change (last Security) then
let 101, "TZT PCHG" "Trade2Trade price Change Alert Security [security] has just been
traded at [price] while the previous trade price was [lastprice].
This is (abs(pchg)) this change (lastprice).
If it is price to trade price to trade price change (lastprice).
Intensity = (abs(pchg) - Trade2Trade_PChg_Threshold[security]) / abs(pchg) * 100,
reissue = "101S+10"

Benchmarks_below. BENCHMARK_PERIOD tradeys

on trade
declare let pchg = abs(change(price, lastprice))
if defined(pchg) then
Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security] <- pchg
end if

end on

for at end
per security
if defined(Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security])
then
declare let mean = distaverage(Trade2Trade_PChg_Distribution[security])
Trade2Trade_PChg_Threshold[security] = (mean * NUMBEROFSTDEV*stdev)*100%
end if
end derived the price of the price change (mean * NUMBEROFSTDEV*stdev)*100%
end if
end per
```

### Intensity & reissue

### How often should an alert be triggered?

### For example:

- An alert was triggered for security CVC at 9:00 am this morning when the security had a 10% T2T price change.
- When the security has another T2T price change of 10%, should another alert be triggered?
- When should the alert be retriggered, and how many times?



### Intensity



"The intensity of an alert is a number, ranging from 0 to 100, which estimates the significance of an alert"

### **Syntax**

intensity = <a number from 0 to 100>

### Things to remember

 The intensity (normally a formula) results in a value between 0 and 100



Intensity is calculated on each potential alert incidence

A high value rates the Alert as one of high significance



### Reissue

- Suppresses redundant alerts
- Uses intensity to decide if subsequent alters need reissuing after the first instance of an alert
- By default: the reissue mechanism looks at any previous alert of the same alert code on the same security, and only reissues an alert if the intensity has increased by 10 or more.
- The example reissue rule(below) of "101S+10" does exactly this, but can be left out.

```
if abs(pchg) > Trade2Trade_PChg_Threshold[security] then

alert 101, "T2T PCHG", "Trade to Trade Price Change Alert: Security [security] has just traded at [price] while the previous trade price was [lastprice] This is [abs(pchg)] [direction] which exceeds the [Trade2Trade_PChg_Threshold[security]] threshold."

intensity = (abs(pchg) - Trade2Trade_PChg_Threshold[security]) / abs(pchg) * 100, reissue = "101S+10"
```



### Key terms and concepts

- Alerts
- Userparams
- Historical Benchmarks
- Standard Deviation Approach
- Distribution Cutoff Approach
- Reissue
- Intensity



### Help is available

- Review this lecture
- Consult wikipedia, Alice Reference manual
- Post a question to the class forum

