

# FE 570 - Project 2 Team 10

**Fall 2020** 



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## **Project**

The project selected: "Download the trade and quote data for a stock of your choice for one day from Bloomberg, compute and compare the different liquidity measures discussed in class: bid-ask spread measure (Roll, Effective, Realized). Discuss the results."

## **Project Objective**

This project will compare different methods of measuring the liquidity of stocks during a day. The main bid-ask spread measures are : roll, effective and realized liquidity; I will use some knowledge learned through the classes and also some key books about microstructure and liquidity to discuss the results. I will present the theory and after that I will discuss my results.

The project scope will include only stock shares. I chose 5 stocks for the project: <u>Amazon</u> (ticker: AMZN), <u>Apple</u> (ticker: AAPL), <u>Facebook</u> (ticker: FB), <u>United Airlines Holdings</u> (ticker: UAL) and <u>Tesla</u> (ticker: TSLA).

In total I will get 5 different assets to analyze the data. These stocks were chosen because they are of well-known and reputable companies with high number of daily deals and are part of different business sectors as well.

#### 1. Amazon



Figure 1: Amazon description, collected using Bloomberg

## 2. Apple



Figure 2: Apple description, collected using Bloomberg

#### 3. Facebook



Figure 3: Facebook description, collected using Bloomberg

# 4. United Airline Holdings



Figure 4: United Airlines description, collected using Bloomberg

### 5. Tesla

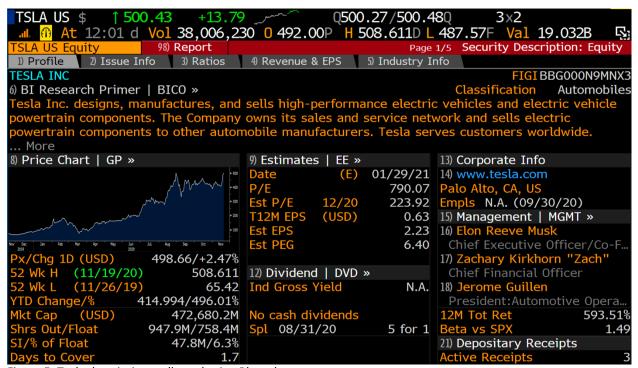


Figure 5: Tesla description, collected using Bloomberg

The initial idea is to price these Stock shares for at least 3 different days. I just selected a day with stock options expires in the market (Jun/19/2020), the election-day (Nov/03/2020) and the Veterans Day (Nov/11/2020). My goal is to analyze the data of these 3 different situations this year and hopefully I can find something interesting in my results. I carefully chose these different days for its uniqueness, which will help me highlight and analyze the difference in liquidity in each particular situation.

## **Bloomberg**

To get the data I just used Bloomberg Terminal and some add-ins to extract all daily ticks.

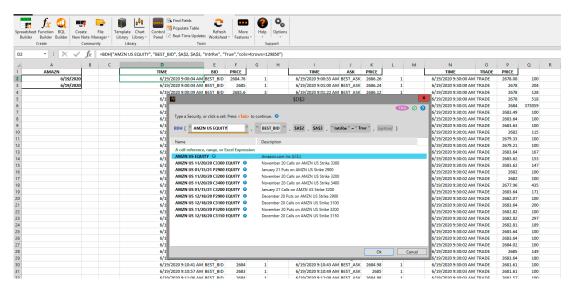


Figure 6: Bloomberg API

To build the spreadsheet I just used the Function Builder/Spreadsheet Builder and then filled the fields with the necessary information.

## **Liquidity Measures**

For this project we will analyze the data using 3 different liquidity measures: <u>Effective Spread</u>, <u>Realized Spread</u> and <u>Roll Model</u>. Below I will put a short definition provided by the professor during the classes.

- **Effective Spread:** signed difference of trade price and mid-price. This is a measure of actual trading costs. Also measure of the transaction's impact on price (aka "slippage").
- Realized Spread: Effective spread does not take into account price movements induced by trading. The realized spread adds a delay to the mid-price of ~ 5 min, allowing the price impact to be absorbed into prices.

• **Roll Model:** assumes uncorrelated trade signs. The Roll model could be used in situations where we do not have bid and ask data. If quote data are available, then the validity of the assumptions of the model can be tested.

# **Analysis Process**

To analyze all the raw data, I first used Python code to clean the data. All the process is detailed described in the Appendix section (more than 40 pages).

So, after this data cleaning process, I started to use R code to calculate all the liquidity measures because is much easier using the high-frequency packages for this part of the job.

## **Analysis of Data**

I truly believe the research is really valuable even if you cannot get the expected output, but on the other hand can point out the main pros/cons of the method. In this case I will start my analysis trying to explain about some noises in my results.

To analyze the data wasn't so easy as I expected when I just started this project. Couple problems started with the Data Collection for example. The problems just started in the first step of the project, the data extracted from Bloomberg appears in seconds, but for this project I was expecting to get data in the order of milliseconds at least. That's a big problem, because can compromise the most important results in this analysis. One of the problems for this case is, we have different bid/ask spreads and trades for the same time, but we just have this problem because the Bloomberg is just showing all the trades in order of seconds when all those trades are occurring in order of milliseconds.

Another problem related with the data collection is about the delay between bid, ask and trades. For example, I had a lot of trades out of the bid/ask spread, that's not correct. I just saw this kind of results because exists some delays in the data. It's literally impossible to manage this kind of error, I had to delete some data of my results because doesn't make sense to analyze this kind of stuff.

Another intrinsic problem related with this Bloomberg data is related about the initial analysis. Once we start to analyze the data, we have to put couple trades in blocks (delay of data and mismatching of trades; data in seconds and not in milliseconds), so this kind of decision generated some noise in the final results. So, I basically did a tradeoff here, to be possible to analyze the data I lost a bit of accuracy in my final results, so once we start to look in the final numbers, we have to consider this kind of factor.

My initial idea was to analyze and compare 5 stocks in 3 different days. But, after all this data analysis, I just realized is very difficult to find some good results cross checking that stock analysis because part of the results will be hidden by all the noise explained above. So, I just decided to go ahead in this report with the APPL analysis, the other results will be in a excel file.

Results

Here I will present the Apple results for Nov-03-2020, the US election day.

st	ock_name	BID	BIDSIZ	OFR	OFRSIZ	PRICE	SIZE	date	hour	midpoints	direction	effective_spread	realized_spread
2020-11-03 09:30:01 A	APL	109.59	18	109.68	108	109.69	1895	2020-11-03	09:30:01	109.635	1	0.11	1.27
2020-11-03 09:30:02 A	APL	109.59	18	109.68	108	109.675	1800	2020-11-03	09:30:02	109.635	1	0.08	1.22
2020-11-03 09:30:03 A	APL	109.7	14	109.73	9	109.697	2800	2020-11-03	09:30:03	109.715	-1	0.036	-1.424
2020-11-03 09:30:04 A/	APL	109.65	32	109.7	20	109.55	3200	2020-11-03	09:30:04	109.675	-1	0.25	-1.09
2020-11-03 09:30:05 A/	APL	109.59	19	109.58	15	109.5	2000	2020-11-03	09:30:05	109.585	-1	0.17	-0.97
2020-11-03 09:30:06 A/	APL	109.52	9	109.56	8	109.69	2223	2020-11-03	09:30:06	109.54	1	0.3	1.31
2020-11-03 09:30:07 A/	APL	109.5	131	109.52	10	109.545	900	2020-11-03	09:30:07	109.51	1	0.07	1
2020-11-03 09:30:08 A	APL	109.5	121	109.46	6	109.58	700	2020-11-03	09:30:08	109.48	1	0.2	1.03
2020-11-03 09:30:09 A/	APL	109.52	11	109.56	5	109.52	800	2020-11-03	09:30:09	109.54	-1	0.04	-0.84
2020-11-03 09:30:10 A	APL	109.52	11	109.55	4	109.5	2888	2020-11-03	09:30:10	109.535	-1	0.07	-0.82
2020-11-03 09:30:11 A	APL	109.5	124	109.53	4	109.5	4986	2020-11-03	09:30:11	109.515	-1	0.03	-0.76
2020-11-03 09:30:12 A	APL	109.5	122	109.51	10	109.513	2000	2020-11-03	09:30:12	109.505	1	0.016	0.756
2020-11-03 09:30:13 A	APL	109.5	8	109.53	9	109.45	8500	2020-11-03	09:30:13	109.515	-1	0.13	-0.68
2020-11-03 09:30:14 AA	APL	109.45	16	109.5	16	109.459	3600	2020-11-03	09:30:14	109.475	-1	0.032	-0.578
2020-11-03 09:30:15 A	APL	109.45	11	109.5	17	109.487	4200	2020-11-03	09:30:15	109.475	1	0.024	0.754
2020-11-03 09:30:16 AA	APL	109.48	5	109.5	7	109.465	2000	2020-11-03	09:30:16	109.49	-1	0.05	-0.74
	APL	109.43	5	109.48	11	109.44		2020-11-03		109.455	-1	0.03	-0.67
	APL	109.43	17	109.46	20	109.47		2020-11-03		109.445	1	0.05	0.67
	APL	109.42	17	109.46	20	109.42		2020-11-03		109.44	-1	0.04	-0.56
	APL	109.44	4	109.47	5	109.4		2020-11-03		109.455	-1	0.11	-0.52
	APL	109.42	18	109.47	10			2020-11-03		109.445	-1	0.16	-0.45
	APL	109.4	94	109.38	6	109.37		2020-11-03		109.39	-1	0.04	-0.54
	APL	109.3	37	109.33	11			2020-11-03		109.315	1	0.1	0.53
	APL	109.33	6	109.4	28	109.376		2020-11-03		109.365	1	0.022	0.522
	APL	109.35	5	109.4	4	109.35		2020-11-03		109.375	-1	0.022	-0.5
	APL	109.36	6	109.37	11	109.34		2020-11-03		109.365	-1	0.05	-0.45
	APL	109.32	19	109.37	19	109.37		2020-11-03		109.345	1	0.05	0.5
	APL	109.32	34	109.33	13	109.38		2020-11-03		109.345	1	0.03	0.58
	APL	109.32	16	109.38	14			2020-11-03		109.313	1	0.04	0.43
	APL	109.32	13	109.38	15	109.37		2020-11-03		109.33	-1	0.12	-0.29
	APL	109.36	16	109.37	15	109.31		2020-11-03		109.355	-1	0.12	-0.29
	APL	109.34	32	109.37	16			2020-11-03		109.335	1	0.016	0.266
	APL	109.3	21	109.33	33	109.323		2020-11-03		109.315	1	0.016	0.266
								2020-11-03				0.092	
2020-11-03 09:30:34 A/	APL	109.32	18 14	109.27	26					109.295	1	0.092	0.312
		109.34		109.34	22	109.34		2020-11-03		109.34	-1		-0.32
	APL	109.33	6	109.35	13			2020-11-03		109.34	1	0.02	0.33
	APL	109.33	9	109.35	13			2020-11-03		109.34	-1	0.014	-0.306
2020-11-03 09:30:38 A		109.33	18	109.4	19			2020-11-03		109.365	1	0.05	0.42
	APL	109.34	13	109.37	19	109.36		2020-11-03		109.355	1	0.01	0.35
	APL	109.39	27	109.37	16	109.37		2020-11-03		109.38	-1	0.02	-0.39
	APL	109.36	13	109.39	15	109.355		2020-11-03		109.375	-1	0.04	-0.34
	APL	109.37	17	109.4	10	109.355		2020-11-03		109.385	-1	0.06	-0.34
	APL	109.33	13	109.37	14	109.39		2020-11-03		109.35	1	0.08	0.39
2020-11-03 09:30:44 A	APL	109.35	15	109.38	13	109.396	400	2020-11-03	09:30:44	109.365	1	0.062	0.452

Table 1: Apple results

I just got bid-ask spread from the Roll model is 3.6 cents, which is very reasonable for this stock. Most of the time the bid-ask spread is pretty tight, so the 3.6 cents are in line with all the quotes. The good thing about this number, I just check analyzing the data.

The effective spread is really small, that means the transaction costs are not so big because, because you don't need to cross a massive spread to get your order done. The effective spread in this case is 2.39 cents, which is very small.

Another important result is the realized spread (that's important to tell us the direction of the trades). This result is a bit more trick to be analyzed. I got some negative and positive numbers here. In this case we have some hypothesis to understand those negative/positive numbers. This

day analyzed was very volatile because was the election day, so seeing the trades changing the direction quickly is possible because we can have different players in the market looking to trade their positions before the official result comes out (especially all the techs had a decent move around the election day). Another possibility is about the block trades, so we are back to the same discussion as we have in the previous session, because of the fact the Bloomberg data is just coming in seconds (not in milliseconds), we had to aggregate a lot of trades do analyze the data. That being said this may confuse the trade direction and would count some block trades with opposite direction. That's why is a bit trickier to analyze those results, we don't know precisely if this trading signals are noise in the data or a lot of trades in different directions.

# **References:**

- [1] Hasbrouck, Joel. Empirical Market Microstructure. Oxford University Press.
- [2] O'hara, Maureen, 1997. Market Microstructure Theory. Blackwell Publishing
- [3] Harris, Larry, 2003. *Trading & Exchanges : Market Microstructure for Practitioners*. Oxford University Press.a
- [4] Foucault, Thierry and Marco Pagano. Market Liquidity. Oxford University Press.
- [5] FE 570 classes (Dan Pirjol)

# **Appendix**

# Part 1 – Preprocess Stock Data

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