Package ‘obAnalytics’

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**Description**

Limit order book analytics.

**Main functionality**

- Limit order book event processing.
- Visualise order book state and market impacts.
- Order book reconstruction and analysis.

**Data processing**

The main focus of this package is reconstruction of a limit order book. The `processData` function will perform data processing based on a supplied CSV file, the schema of which is defined in the `processData` function documentation. Example preprocessed limit order data are also provided (see `lob.data`) which has been derived from the example raw data provided the inst/extdata directory.

The data processing consists of a number of stages:

- Cleaning of duplicate and erroneous data.
- Identification of sequential event relationships.
- Inference of trade events via order-matching.
- Inference of order types (limit vs market).
- Construction of volume by price level series.
Limit order events are related to one another by *volume deltas* (the change in volume for a limit order). To simulate a matching-engine, and thus determine directional trade data, volume deltas from both sides of the limit order book are ordered by time, yielding a sequence alignment problem, to which the Needleman-Wunsch algorithm has been applied.

**Visualisation**

The package provides a number of functions for the visualisation of limit order events and order book liquidity. The visualisations all make use of the *ggplot2* plotting system:

- **plotTimeSeries** General time series plotting.
- **plotTrades** Plot trades data.
- **plotCurrentDepth** Visualise the *shape* of an orderBook.
- **plotPriceLevels** Visualise volume by price level through time.
- **plotVolumePercentiles** Visualise order book liquidity through time.
- **plotEventMap** Visualise sequential limit order events by price level.
- **plotVolumeMap** Visualise sequential limit order events by volume.
- **plotEventsHistogram** Convenience function.

The *plotPriceLevels* visualisation is designed to show the *ebb and flow* of limit order volume at all price levels including the interplay between the bid/ask spread. It is possible to identify interesting market participant behaviour and to visualise market shocks and resilience with this function.

The *plotEventMap* function is useful for studying systematic market participant behaviour. Interesting sequential patterns can be observed in this visualisation as algorithms react to various market events by repositioning orders.

The *plotVolumeMap* function shows a visualisation of cancelled volume through time. It is possible to identify and filter out individual trading algorithms from this graph.

The *plotVolumePercentiles* visualisation is inspired by the size map chart included in many articles from Nanex research and is intended to show available market liquidity.

In all visualisations it is possible to filter the data by time, price and volume.

**Analysis**

In addition to the generated *lob.data* which are intended to be used as a basis for further research, the package currently provides a limited set of trade and order book analysis functions:

- **filterDepth** Filter depth data by time period.
- **getSpread** Extract the bid/ask quotes from the *depth.summary* data.
- **orderBook** Reconstruct a Limit order book from *events* data.
- **tradeImpacts** Group *trades* into individual impact events.

Additional functionality will be added to the package in the future.
Description

Price level depth (liquidity) through time.

Format

A data.frame consisting of the following fields:

- **timestamp** Time at which volume was added or removed.
- **price** Order book price level.
- **volume** Amount of remaining volume at this price level.
- **side** The side of the price level: *bid* or *ask*.

Details

The depth data.frame describes the amount of available volume for all price levels in the limit order book through time. Each row corresponds to a limit order event, in which volume has been added or removed.

Author(s)

phil

See Also

Other Limit.order.book.data: *depth.summary, events, trades*
**depth.summary**

---

**depth.summary**  
*Depth summary.*

---

**Description**

Limit order book summary statistics.

**Format**

A data.frame consisting of the following fields:

- **timestamp**: Local timestamp corresponding to `events`.
- **best.bid.price**: Best bid price.
- **best.bid.vol**: Amount of volume available at the best bid.
- **bid.vol25:500bps**: The amount of volume available for 20 25bps percentiles below the best bid.
- **best.ask.price**: The best ask price.
- **best.ask.vol**: Amount of volume available at the best ask.
- **ask.vol25:500bps**: The amount of volume available for 20 25bps percentiles above the best ask.

**Details**

Various summary statistics describing the state of the order book after every limit order event. The metrics are intended to quantify the *shape* of the order book through time.

**Author(s)**

phil

**See Also**

Other Limit.order.book.data: `depth, events, trades`

---

**events**  
*Limit order events.*

---

**Description**

A data.frame containing the lifecycle of limit orders.
Format

A data.frame consisting of the following fields:

- **event.id**  Event ID.
- **id**  Limit Order ID.
- **timestamp**  Local timestamp for order update (create/modify/delete).
- **exchange.timestamp**  Exchange order creation time.
- **price**  Limit order price level.
- **volume**  Remaining limit order volume.
- **action**  Event action: created, changed, deleted.
- **fill**  For changed or deleted events, indicates the change in volume.
- **matching.event**  Matching event id if this event is part of a trade. NA otherwise.
- **type**  Limit order type (see Event types below.)
- **aggressiveness.bps**  The distance of the order from the edge of the book in Basis Points (BPS).

Each limit order type has been categorised as follows:

- **unknown**  It was not possible to infer the order type given the available data.
- **flashed-limit**  Order was created then subsequently deleted. 96% of example data.
- **resting-limit**  Order was created and left in order book indefinitely until filled.
- **market-limit**  Order was partially filled before landing in the order book at it’s limit price.
- **market**  Order was completely filled and did not come to rest in the order book.
- **pacman**  A limit-price modified in situ (exchange algorithmic order).

Details

The purpose of this table is to keep account of the lifecycle of all orders in both sides of the limit order book. The lifecycle of an individual limit order follows a sequence of events:

- **created**  The order is created with a specified amount of volume and a limit price.
- **changed**  The order has been partially filled. On each modification, the remaining volume will decrease.
- **deleted**  The order may be deleted at the request of the trader or, in the event that the order has been completely filled, deleted by the exchange. An order deleted by the exchange as a result of being filled will have 0 remaining volume at time of deletion.

Author(s)

phil

See Also

Other Limit.order.book.data: depth.summary, depth, trades
filterDepth

Filter price level volume.

Description

Given depth data calculated by priceLevelVolume, filter between a specified time range. The resulting data will contain price level volume which is active only within the specified time range.

Usage

filterDepth(d, from, to)

Arguments

d depth data.
from Beginning of range.
to End of range.

Details

For price levels with volume > 0 before the time range starts, timestamps will be set to the supplied from parameter.

For volume > 0 after the time range ends, timestamps will be set to the supplied to parameter and volume set to 0.

For example, the following data taken from priceLevelVolume for price level 243.29 shows the available volume through time at that price level between 00:52:37.686 and 03:28:49.621.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>timestamp</th>
<th>price</th>
<th>volume</th>
<th>side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 00:52:37.686</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>9115000000</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 01:00:36.243</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>8622000000</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 02:45:43.052</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 02:52:24.063</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>614700000</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 02:52:51.413</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 02:53:13.904</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>952300000</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 03:28:49.621</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

applying filterDepth to this data for a time range between 02:45 and 03:00 will result in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>timestamp</th>
<th>price</th>
<th>volume</th>
<th>side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 02:45:00.000</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>8622000000</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 02:45:43.052</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 02:52:24.063</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>614700000</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 02:52:51.413</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 02:53:13.904</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>952300000</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-05-01 03:00:00.000</td>
<td>243.29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note that the timestamps at the beginning and end of the table have been *clamped* to the specified range and the volume set to 0 at the end.

**Value**

Filtered depth data.

**Author(s)**

phil

**Examples**

```r
# obtain price level volume for a 15 minute window.
filtered <- with(lob.data, filterDepth(depth,
    from=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 02:45:00.000", tz="UTC"),
    to=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 03:00:00.000", tz="UTC"))

# top 5 most active price levels during this 15 minute window.
head(sort(tapply(filtered$volume, filtered$price, length),
    decreasing=TRUE), 5)

# extract available volume for price level 233.78, then plot it.
level.233.78 <- filtered[filtered$price == 233.78, c("timestamp", "volume")]
plotTimeSeries(level.233.78$timestamp, level.233.78$volume*10^-8)
```

---

**getSpread**

*Get the spread.*

**Description**

Extracts the spread from the depth summary, removing any points in which a change to bid/ask price/volume did not occur.

**Usage**

```
getSpread(depth.summary)
```

**Arguments**

- `depth.summary`  
  depth.summary data.
Details

The spread (best bid and ask price) will change following a market order or upon the addition/cancellation of a limit order at, or within, the range of the current best bid/ask. A change to the spread that is not the result of a market order (an impact/market shock) is known as a quote.

The following table shows a market spread between 05:03:22.546 and 05:04:42.957. During this time, the best ask price and volume changes whilst the best bid price and volume remains static.
```r
loadData

Value

Bid/Ask spread quote data.

Author(s)

phil

Examples

# get the last 25 quotes (changes to the spread).
with(lob.data, tail(getSpread(depth.summary), 25))

loadData

Load pre-processed data.

Description

Loads previously saved pre-processed data.

Usage

loadData(bin.file, ...)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bin.file</td>
<td>File location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>readRDS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

Convenience function.

Value

Limit order, trade and depth data structure lob.data.
lob.data

Author(s)

phil

Examples

## Not run:

lob.data <- loadData(bin.file="/tmp/lob.data.rds")

## End(Not run)

---

lob.data Example limit order book data.

Description

50,393 limit order events. 482 trades.

Usage

data(lob.data)

Format

A list containing 4 data frames as returned by processData

Details

5 hours of limit order book event data obtained from the Bitstamp (bitcoin) exchange on 2015-05-01 (midnight until 5am). The data has been preprocessed with the processData function.

Author(s)

phil

Source

https://www.bitstamp.net/websocket

References

https://github.com/phil8192/ticker

See Also

events, trades, depth, depth.summary
**orderBook**  
*Instantaneous limit order book reconstruction.*

**Description**

Given a set of events, reconstructs a limit order book for a specific point in time.

**Usage**

```r
orderBook(events, tp = as.POSIXlt(Sys.time(), tz = "UTC"),
           max.levels = NULL, bps.range = 0, min.bid = 0, max.ask = Inf)
```

**Arguments**

- **events**: Limit order events data.frame.
- **tp**: Time point to re-construct order book at.
- **max.levels**: Max number of price levels to return.
- **bps.range**: Max depth to return +- BPS from best bid/ask.
- **min.bid**: Min bid to return.
- **max.ask**: Max ask to return.

**Details**

An order book consists of 2 sides: bids and asks, an example of which is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>price</th>
<th>volume</th>
<th>liquidity</th>
<th>bps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65613703</td>
<td>236.58</td>
<td>910229141</td>
<td>6341547077</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65613655</td>
<td>236.56</td>
<td>1320000000</td>
<td>5431317936</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65613700</td>
<td>236.55</td>
<td>1320000000</td>
<td>4111317936</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65613698</td>
<td>236.54</td>
<td>1600000000</td>
<td>2791317936</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65613712</td>
<td>236.53</td>
<td>1191317936</td>
<td>1191317936</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65613225</td>
<td>236.36</td>
<td>16154172</td>
<td>16154172</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65613681</td>
<td>236.31</td>
<td>2000000000</td>
<td>216154172</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65613220</td>
<td>236.30</td>
<td>1000000000</td>
<td>316154172</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65612978</td>
<td>236.28</td>
<td>1000000000</td>
<td>416154172</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65612388</td>
<td>236.17</td>
<td>1000000000</td>
<td>516154172</td>
<td>8.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

Limit Order Book structure. A list containing 3 fields:

- **timestamp**: Timestamp the order book was reconstructed for.
- **asks**: A data.frame containing the Ask side of the order book.
- **bids**: A data.frame containing the Bid side of the order book.
The *bids* and *asks* data consists of the following:

- **id** Limit order Id.
- **timestamp** Last modification time to limit order.
- **exchange.timestamp** Time at which order was placed in order book.
- **price** Limit order price.
- **volume** Limit order volume.
- **liquidity** Cumulative sum of volume from best bid/ask up until price.
- **bps** Distance (in BPS) of order from best bid/ask.

Both the *bids* and *asks* data are ordered by descending price.

**Author(s)**

phil

**Examples**

```r
tp <- as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 04:25:15.342", tz="UTC")
orderBook(lob.data$events, max.levels=5)
```

**plotCurrentDepth**

*Visualise order book depth at any given point in time.*

**Description**

Plots the cumulative volume on each side of the limit order book.

**Usage**

```r
plotCurrentDepth(order.book, volume.scale = 1, show.quantiles = T,
                 show.volume = T)
```

**Arguments**

- **order.book** A limit *orderBook* structure.
- **volume.scale** Volume scale factor.
- **show.quantiles** If true, highlight top 1% highest volume.
- **show.volume** If true, also show non-cumulative volume.

**Author(s)**

phil
Examples

# get a limit order book for a specific point in time, limited to +- 150bps
# above/below best bid/ask price.
lob <- orderBook(lob.data$events,
                  tp=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 04:38:17.429", tz="UTC"), bps.range=150)

# visualise the order book liquidity.
plotCurrentDepth(lob, volume.scale=10^-8)

plotEventMap

Plot limit order event map.

Description

Generates a visualisation of limit order events (excluding market and market limit orders).

Usage

plotEventMap(events, start.time = min(events$timestamp),
             end.time = max(events$timestamp), price.from = NULL, price.to = NULL,
             volume.from = NULL, volume.to = NULL, volume.scale = 1)

Arguments

  events Limit order events data.frame.
  start.time Plot events from this time onward.
  end.time Plot events up until this time.
  price.from Plot events with price levels >= this value.
  price.to Plot events with price levels <= this value.
  volume.from Plot events with volume >= this value relevant to volume.scale
  volume.to Plot events with volume <= this value relevant to volume scale.
  volume.scale Volume scale factor.

Details

  • Ask side orders = red.
  • Bid side orders = blue.
  • Volume of order determines size of circle.
  • Opaque = volume was added.
  • Transparent = volume was removed.
plotEventsHistogram

Author(s)
phil

Examples

```r
## Not run:

# plot all orders
with(lob.data, plotEventMap(events))

## End(Not run)

# 1 hour of activity and re-scale the volume
with(lob.data, plotEventMap(events,
   start.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 03:30:00.000", tz="UTC"),
   end.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 04:00:00.000", tz="UTC"),
   volume.scale=10^-8))

# 15 minutes of activity >= 5 (re-scaled) volume within price range
# $ [220, 245]
with(lob.data, plotEventMap(events,
   start.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 03:30:00.000", tz="UTC"),
   end.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 03:45:00.000", tz="UTC"),
   price.from=220,
   price.to=245,
   volume.from=5,
   volume.scale=10^-8))
```

---

**plotEventsHistogram**  
*Plot a histogram given event data.*

**Description**

Convenience function for plotting event price and volume histograms. Will plot ask/bid bars side by side.

**Usage**

```r
plotEventsHistogram(events, start.time = min(events$timestamp),
   end.time = max(events$timestamp), val = "volume", bw = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `events`: Limit order events data.
- `start.time`: Include event data ≥ this time.
- `end.time`: Include event data ≤ this time.
plotPriceLevels

Description

Produces a visualisation of the limit order book depth through time.

Usage

plotPriceLevels(depth, spread = NULL, trades = NULL, show.mp = T, show.all.depth = F, col.bias = 0.1, start.time = head(depth$timestamp, 1), end.time = tail(depth$timestamp, 1), price.from = NULL, price.to = NULL, volume.from = NULL, volume.to = NULL, volume.scale = 1)

Arguments

depth The order book depth.

spread Spread to overlay obtained from getSpread.

trades trades data.
show.mp If True, spread will be summarised as midprice.
show.all.depth If True, show resting (and never hit) limit orders.
col.bias 1 = uniform colour spectrum. 0.25 = bias toward 0.25 (more red less blue). <= 0 enables logarithmic scaling.
start.time Plot depth from this time onward.
end.time Plot depth up until this time.
price.from Plot depth with price levels >= this value.
price.to Plot depth with price levels <= this value.
volume.from Plot depth with volume >= this value relevant to volume.scale
volume.to Plot depth with volume <= this value relevant to volume scale.
volume.scale Volume scale factor.

Details
The available volume at each price level is colour coded according to the range of volume at all price levels. The colour coding follows the visible spectrum, such that larger amounts of volume appear "hotter" than smaller amounts, where cold = blue, hot = red.
Since the distribution of limit order size exponentially decays, it can be difficult to visually differentiate: most values will appear to be blue. The function provides price, volume and a colour bias range to overcome this.

Author(s)
phil

Examples

# bid/ask spread.
spread <- with(lob.data, getSpread(depth.summary))

## Not run:

# plot all depth levels, rescaling the volume by 10^-8.
# produce 2 plots side-by-side: second plot contains depth levels with > 50
# units of volume.
p1 <- with(lob.data, plotPriceLevels(depth, spread,
col.bias=0.1,
volume.scale=10^-8))
p2 <- with(lob.data, plotPriceLevels(depth, spread,
col.bias=0.1,
volume.scale=10^-8,
volume.from=50))

library(grid)
pushViewport(viewport(layout=grid.layout(1, 2)))
print(p1, vp=viewport(layout.pos.row=1, layout.pos.col=1))
print(p2, vp=viewport(layout.pos.row=1, layout.pos.col=2))
plotTimeSeries

### Description
Convenience function for plotting time series.

#### Usage
```r
plotTimeSeries(timestamp, series, start.time = min(timestamp),
               end.time = max(timestamp), title = "time series", y.label = "series")
```

#### Arguments
- **timestamp** POSIXct timestamps.
- **series** The time series.
- **start.time** Plot from this time onward.
- **end.time** Plot up until this time.
- **title** Plot title.
- **y.label** Y axis label of the plot.

#### Author(s)
phil

#### Examples
```r
# plot trades.
with(lob.data$trades, plotTimeSeries(timestamp, price))

# plot a general time series.
timestamp <- seq(as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 00:00:00.000", tz="UTC"),
                 as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 04:25:00.000", tz="UTC"),
                 volume.scale=10^-8))
```
Description

A convenience function for plotting the trades data.frame in a nice way.

Usage

plotTrades(trades, start.time = min(trades$timestamp),
           end.time = max(trades$timestamp))

Arguments

trades  trades data.
start.time  Plot from.
end.time    Plot to.

Author(s)

phil

Examples

with(lob.data, plotTrades(trades))

---

Description

Visualise flashed-limit order volume.

Usage

plotVolumeMap(events, action = "deleted", type = c("flashed-limit"),
               start.time = min(events$timestamp), end.time = max(events$timestamp),
               price.from = NULL, price.to = NULL, volume.from = NULL,
               volume.to = NULL, volume.scale = 1, log.scale = F)
plotVolumePercentiles

Visualise available limit order book liquidity through time.

Description

Plots the available volume in 25bps increments on each side of the order book in the form of a stacked area graph.

Arguments

- **events**: Limit order events data.frame.
- **action**: "deleted" for cancelled volume, "added" for added volume.
- **type**: default = c("flashed-limit"). Set of types.
- **start.time**: Plot events from this time onward.
- **end.time**: Plot events up until this time.
- **price.from**: Plot events with price levels >= this value.
- **price.to**: Plot events with price levels <= this value.
- **volume.from**: Plot events with volume >= this value relevant to volume.scale
- **volume.to**: Plot events with volume <= this value relevant to volume.scale.
- **volume.scale**: Volume scale factor.
- **log.scale**: If true, plot volume on logarithmic scale.

Details

A flashed limit-order is a "fleeting" limit order: an order was added, then removed (usually within a very short period of time). This plot is especially useful for identifying individual trading algorithms by price and volume.

Author(s)

phil

Examples

```r
# plot all fleeting limit order volume using logarithmic scale.
with(lob.data, plotVolumeMap(events, volume.scale=1e-8, log.scale=TRUE))

# "fleeting" order volume within 1 hour range up until 10 units of volume.
with(lob.data, plotVolumeMap(events, volume.scale=1e-8,
                                  start.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 02:30:00.000", tz="UTC"),
                                  end.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 03:30:00.000", tz="UTC"),
                                  volume.to=10))
```
Usage

```r
plotVolumePercentiles(depth.summary, 
  start.time = head(depth.summary$timestamp, 1), 
  end.time = tail(depth.summary$timestamp, 1), volume.scale = 1, 
  perc.line = T, side.line = T)
```

Arguments

- `depth.summary`: `depth.summary` data.
- `start.time`: Plot events from this time onward.
- `end.time`: Plot events up until this time.
- `volume.scale`: Volume scale factor.
- `perc.line`: If true, separate percentiles with subtle line.
- `side.line`: If true, separate bid/ask side with subtle line.

Details

The top of the graph depicts the ask side of the book, whilst the bottom depicts the bid side. Percentiles and order book sides can be separated by an optional subtle line for improved legibility.

Author(s)

phil

Examples

```r
# visualise 2 hours of order book liquidity.
# data will be aggregated to minute-by-minute resolution.
plotVolumePercentiles(lob.data$depth.summary, 
  start.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 02:30:00.000", tz="UTC"), 
  end.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 04:30:00.000", tz="UTC"), 
  volume.scale=10^-8)

## Not run:

# visualise 15 minutes of order book liquidity.
# data will be aggregated to second-by-second resolution.
plotVolumePercentiles(lob.data$depth.summary, 
  start.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 04:30:00.000", tz="UTC"), 
  end.time=as.POSIXct("2015-05-01 04:35:00.000", tz="UTC"), 
  volume.scale=10^-8)

## End(Not run)
```
processData

Import CSV file.

Description

Imports and performs preprocessing of limit order data contained in a CSV.

Usage

processData(csv.file)

Arguments

csv.file Location of CSV file to import

Details

The CSV file is expected to contain 7 columns:

- id Numeric limit order unique identifier
- timestamp Time in milliseconds when event received locally
- exchange.timestamp Time in milliseconds when order first created on the exchange
- price Price level of order event
- volume Remaining order volume
- action Event type (see below)
- direction Side of order book (bid or ask)

action describes the limit order life-cycle:

- created The limit order has been created
- modified The limit order has been modified (partial fill)
- deleted The limit order was deleted. If the remaining volume is 0, the order has been filled.

An example dataset returned from this function can be seen in lob.data which is the result of processing the example data included in the inst/extdata directory of this package.

Value

A list containing 4 data frames:

- events Limit order events.
- trades Inferred trades (executions).
- depth Order book price level depth through time.
saveData

Author(s)

phil

Examples

```r
## Not run:

csv.file <- system.file("extdata", "orders.csv.xz", package="obAnalytics")
lob.data <- processData(csv.file)

## End(Not run)
```

saveData  

**Description**

Saves processed data to file.

**Usage**

```r
saveData(lob.data, bin.file, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `lob.data`  
  *lob.data* data structure.
- `bin.file`  
  File to save to.
- `...`  
  *saveRDS*.

**Details**

Convenience function.

**Author(s)**

phil

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:

saveData(lob.data, bin.file="/tmp/lob.data.rds", compress="xz")

## End(Not run)
```
tradeImpacts

Description

Generates a data.frame containing order book impacts.

Usage

tradeImpacts(trades)

Arguments

trades trades data.

Details

An impact consists of 1 or more limit orders being hit in order to fulfil a market order.

Value

A data.frame containing a summary of market order impacts:

  id  market order id
  min.price  minimum executed price
  max.price  maximum executed price
  vwap  VWAP obtained by market order
  hits  number of limit orders hit by market order
  vol  total volume removed by this impact
  start.time  (local) start time of this impact
  end.time  (local) end time of this impact
  dir  direction of this impact (buy or sell)

Author(s)

phil

Examples

# get impacts data.frame from trades data.
impacts <- tradeImpacts(lob.data$trades)

# impacts (in bps)
sell.bps <- with(impacts[impacts$dir == "sell", ], (max.price-min.price)/max.price}
Description

Inferred trades (executions).

Format

A data.frame consisting of the following fields:

- **timestamp** Local event timestamp.
- **price** Price at which the trade occurred.
- **volume** Amount of traded volume.
- **direction** The trade direction: *buy* or *sell*.
- **maker.event.id** Corresponding market *making* event id in *events*.
- **taker.event.id** Corresponding market *taking* event id in *events*.
- **maker** Id of the market *making* limit order in *events*.
- **taker** Id of the market *taking* limit order in *events*.

Details

The trades data.frame contains a log of all executions ordered by local timestamp. In addition to the usual timestamp, price and volume information, each row also contains the trade direction (buyer or seller initiated) and maker/taker limit order ids. The maker/taker event and limit order ids can be used to group trades into market impacts. See: `tradeImpacts`.

Author(s)

phil

See Also

Other Limit.order.book.data: `depth.summary`, `depth`, `events`
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