Introduction to the Rotman Interactive Trader (RIT)

Installation and usage notes

Requirements

□ RIT runs under Microsoft Windows.

- It does not run under Apple Mac OS's.
- If you want to run RIT on your Mac, you need to install a copy of Windows and configure the *bootcamp* program to load Windows. This requires a fair degree of technical ability.
- If you don't have a Microsoft Windows machine, you can borrow one from the Stern IT helpdesk.

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Using the client

- The RIT package is a screen-based trading system that is visually similar to what a broker might offer to an institutional or sophisticated retail client.
- Orders can be initiated and monitored from a graphical user interface (GUI)
- □ The full client documentation is posted to the web.

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> To sell with a market order (hit the bid), right-click on the bid side.

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Case LT1 (Liability Trading 1)

- You'll be trading stock ticker symbol HAR in the role of a dealer/proprietary trader for "one day" (five minutes of real time).
- The case is looping on the RIT server at 50% speed (ten minutes of real time, followed by one minute of downtime).
 - In class, we'll be doing runs at full speed.
- The case brief contains a backstory.
 - There are also four discussion questions. Think about them and what they mean for your strategies.

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Role

- You'll be trading stock ticker symbol HAR in the role of a dealer/proprietary trader for "one day".
- HAR has low volatility
 - It is a stable company with predictable earnings.
 - HAR's beta is near zero: it's not driven by macroeconomic news.
- HAR is actively traded.
 - There are many other traders who will submit limit and market orders.

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Sources of profit

- Acting as a dealer you post a bid and an offer.
 - You make the spread on each buy/sell pair of orders that hit your bid and lift your offer.
- □ From time to time, a broker ("Robbie") sends you 5,000-share buy and sell orders that are automatically executed against your account.
 - You'll get an announcement when these orders arrive, and you'll see your position go up or down by 5,000 shares.
 - Robbie's orders are executed on terms that are very favorable to you: buyers pay \$0.10 above the last sale price; sellers receive \$0.10 below the last sale price.

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Sources of risk

- As a dealer, you're trying to stay "flat" (with a position near zero, neither very long nor short).
 - This way you avoid risk of sudden price changes that can generate large losses (or profits).
- □ You're position will get pulled away from zero by:
 - Customer orders that tend to be one-sided.
 - Robbie's large executions against your positions.

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Accomplishing position management
If you are very long, you should try to sell.
Make or take?
You can sell by hitting other bids *or* by entering your own offers that get executed by incoming buyers.
If you are very short, you should try to buy (by lifting others' offers or by entering your own bids).

Practice play vs. class play

- When you play for practice, you're competing against the anonymous traders and whichever of your classmates happen to log on at the same time.
- In the class sessions, all your classmates will be logged on at once, and there is likely to be more competition.
 - In my experience, this makes the market more volatile and unpredictable.

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