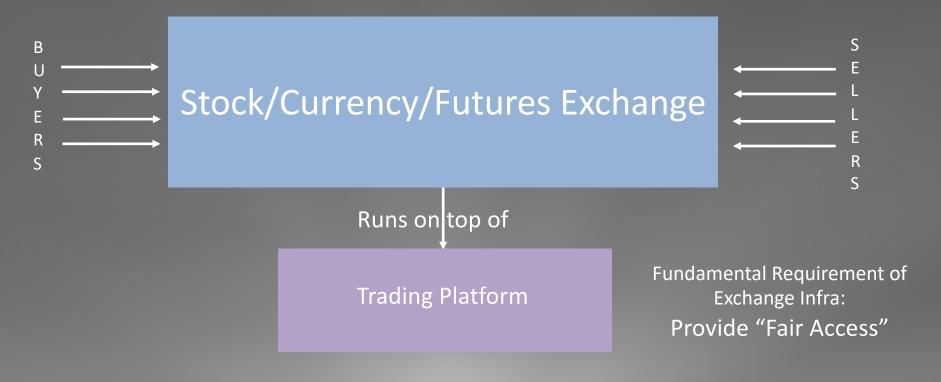
CloudEx: Experiments with Building a Financial Exchange in the Cloud

Balaji Prabhakar

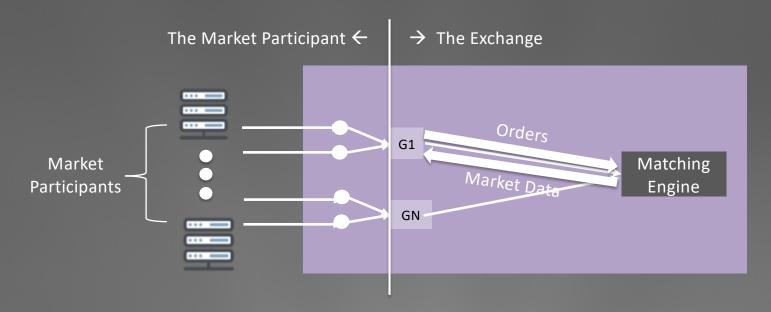
Professor of EE and CS, Stanford University Co-Founder, Tick Tock Networks

Exchanges and Trading Platforms

Fundamental Operation Performed by Exchange:
Price Discovery!



The Exchange Loop Must Be Fair

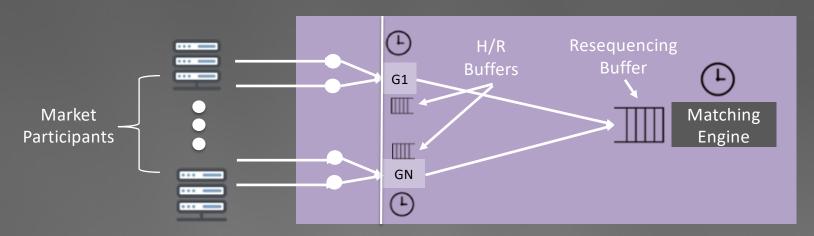


Definition of Fairness

Inbound Fairness: Orders must be processed in a globally FIFO manner, regardless of GW through which they enter the exchange

Outbound Fairness: The Market Data shall reach all MPs (GWs) at exactly the same time

Providing Fairness using Accurate Clocks



Inbound Fairness (recall: GW and ME clocks are synchronized)

Timestamp orders when the arrive at the gateways to establish order of arrival

Resequence orders according to their gateway timestamps before executing them at the ME

Outbound Fairness

Timestamp market data at the ME

Hold-and-release market data at the gateways using the H/R buffers to ensure simultaneous delivery

→ See STAC talk from Oct 2019: https://stacresearch.com/STAC-Summit-17-Oct-2019-tick-tock

The New York Times has not seen that the second seen the second second seen the second s

KREMLIN'S LINKS TO BREXIT PUSH

Parallels to U.S. In

Once Deemed Too Radical for Mexico. He Now May Be President

Whittling a New York Minute

To 100 Billionths of a Second

Firing of Comey Left Rosenstein Feeling 'Shaken' and Exploited





Whittling a New York Minute To 100 Billionths of a Second

By JOHN MARKOFF

SAN FRANCISCO — Computer scientists at Stanford University and Google have created technology that can track time down to 100 billionths of a second. It could be just what Wall Street is looking

System engineers at Nasdaq, the New York-based stock exchange, recently began testing an algorithm and software that they hope can synchronize a giant network of computers with that nanosecond precision. They say they have built a prototype, and are in the process of deploying a bigger version.

For an exchange like Nasdag, such refinement is essential to accurately order the millions of stock trades that are placed on their computer systems every second.

Ultimately, this is about money. With stock trading now dominated by computers that make buying and selling decisions and execute them with blazing speed, keeping that order also means protecting profits. So-called highfrequency trading firms place trades in a fraction of a second, sometimes in a bet that they can move faster than bigger competitors.

The pressure to manage these high-speed trades grows when the stock market becomes more volatile, as it has been in recent months, in part to prevent the fastest traders from taking unfair advantage of slower firms. Highfrequency traders typically ac-

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Motivation for CloudEx

• Study feasibility of building fair and highly performant financial exchanges in the public cloud

Research tool

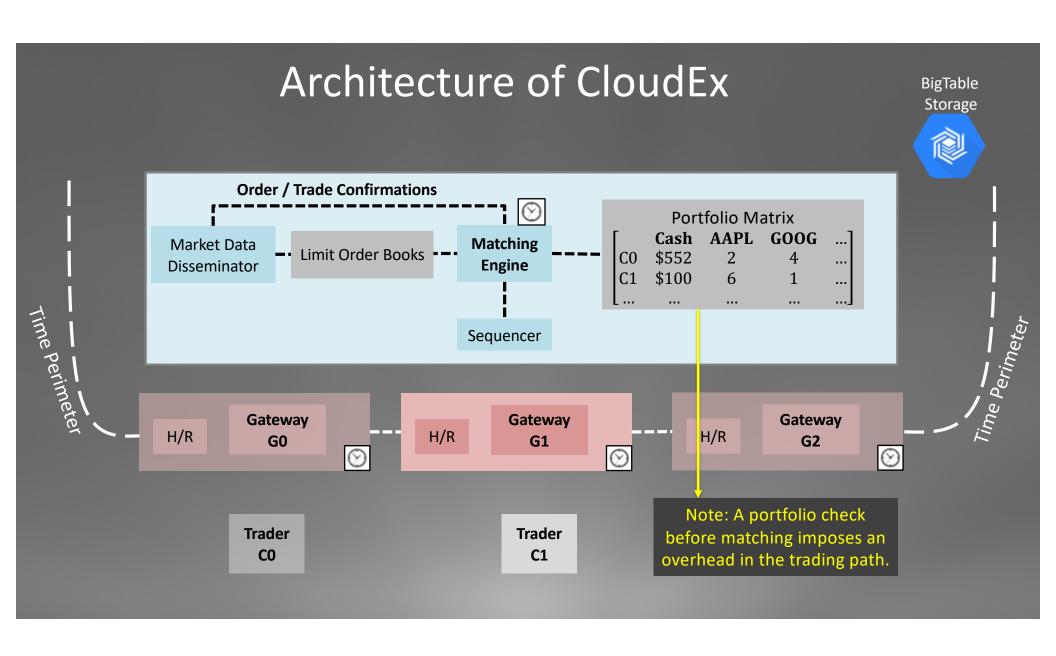
Fully configurable end-to-end exchange; can experiment with infra changes, matching engine algos, etc.

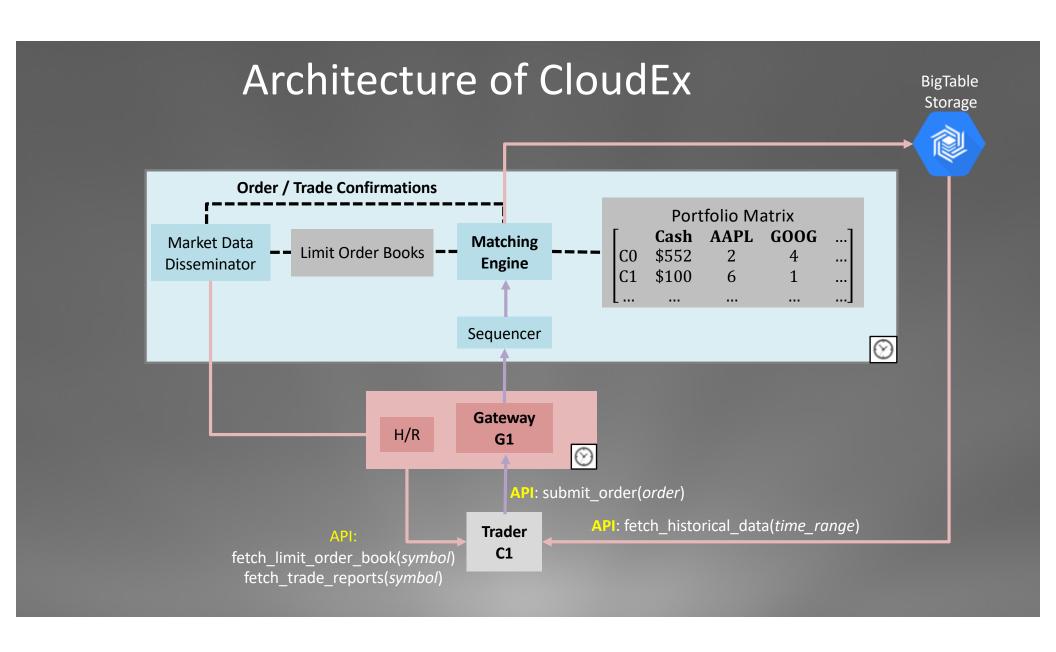
Teaching tool

- Prototype system for learning about (i) infrastructure, (ii) trading algorithms, and (iii) matching algorithms
- Used in a course at Stanford this Autumn; student teams will compete as HF traders

Joint work with

 Vinay Sriram, Jinkun Geng, Ahmad Ghalayini, Vig Sachidananda, Yilong Geng, Mendel Rosenblum and Anirudh Sivaraman





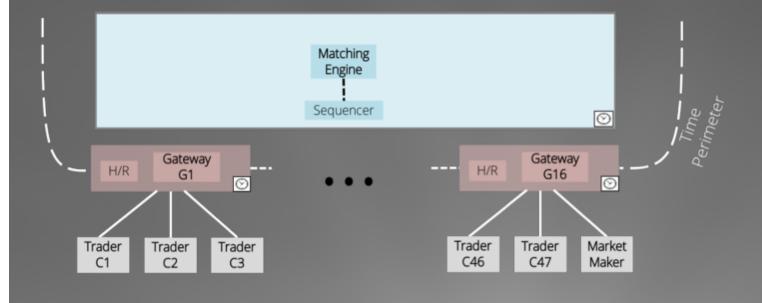
Order Messages

Currently restricted to Market and Limit Orders

Format					Appended by Gateway		
Symbol	Action	Shares	Type	Bid/Ask Price	Timestamp	Client ID	Order ID
Examples							
AAPL	Buy	100	Limit	\$210	1569290045000	C1	SAD651GH
GOOG	Buy	50	Market	\$1200	1569290048121	A2	3AS5SDF2
MSFT	Sell	325	Limit	\$140	1569290053007	В2	A22S134H

CloudEx Testbed Setup and Numbers

Testbed Setup



- 1 Matching Engine
- 48 Traders, 3 per Gateway
- 10 symbols to trade
- Each trader starts
 with 5M cash and 10k
 shares per symbol

Traders

1 Market Maker

Trader C48

 Has a large amount of resources that allows it to transact in high volume and drive the price of a symbol towards some predetermined price 43 Random Traders

Trader C21

Models traders that perform trades without reacting to instantaneous market data

4 Algorithmic Traders

Trader C1

- Uses a mean reversion strategy to profit on volatility in certain symbols
- Also support other strategies such as Pairs Trading and Momentum Trading

CloudEx Testbed Specs

- VMs rented in Google Cloud; heterogeneous capabilities, as follows:
 - Matching Engine:
 - n1-standard-64 (64 vCPUs, 240 GB memory, 32Gbps Bandwidth Maximum)
 - Market Maker:
 - n1-standard-32 (32 vCPUs, 32 GB memory, 32 Gbps Bandwidth Maximum)
 - Gateway:
 - n1-standard-8 (8 vCPUs, 30 GB memory, 16 Gbps Bandwidth Maximum)
 - Trader:
 - n1-standard-2 (2 vCPUs, 7.5 GB memory, 10 Gbps Bandwidth Maximum)



13:20:30 13:20:45 13:21:00 13:21:15 13:21:30 13:21:45 13:22:00 13:22:15 13:22:30 13:22:45 13:23:00 13:23:15 13:23:30 13:23:45

Out-of-Sequence Orders (Before Resequencing)
Out-of-Sequence Orders (After Resequencing)

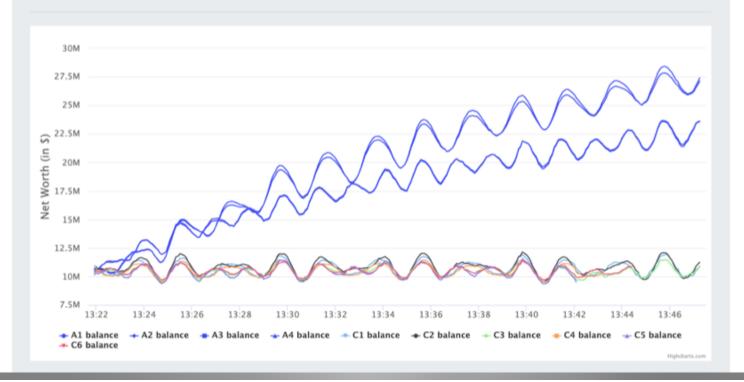
Highcharts.com

Portfolio Values

Stock Prices

Portfolio Values

Evolution of each trader's portfolio value over time.



CloudEx in Numbers

(Not a STAC benchmark)

Performance

- Throughput
 - 1 ME Shard: Throughput ~ 30K/second
 - 2 ME Shards: Throughput ~ 63K/second
 - ~30µs processing latency for each order per shard
- Latency: Inbound (order placement, 2 Hops)
 - Trader to Gateway: 164μs
 - Gateway to Matching Engine 156μs
- Latency: Outbound (market data, 2 Hops)
 - Matching Engine to Gateway: 217μs
 - Gateway to Trader: 199µs

Work In-Progress

- Working with VM timestamps currently: 100s
 nanosecs accuracy, large stack latencies
- → NIC timestamps + using SR-IOV will lower latencies
- Replace network communication library (ZMQ) with high-performance bypass framework (e.g., DPDK)
- → Significantly decrease latency
- Currently have verification overhead (Portfolio Matrix); may move verification out of trading path
- → Significantly increase throughput