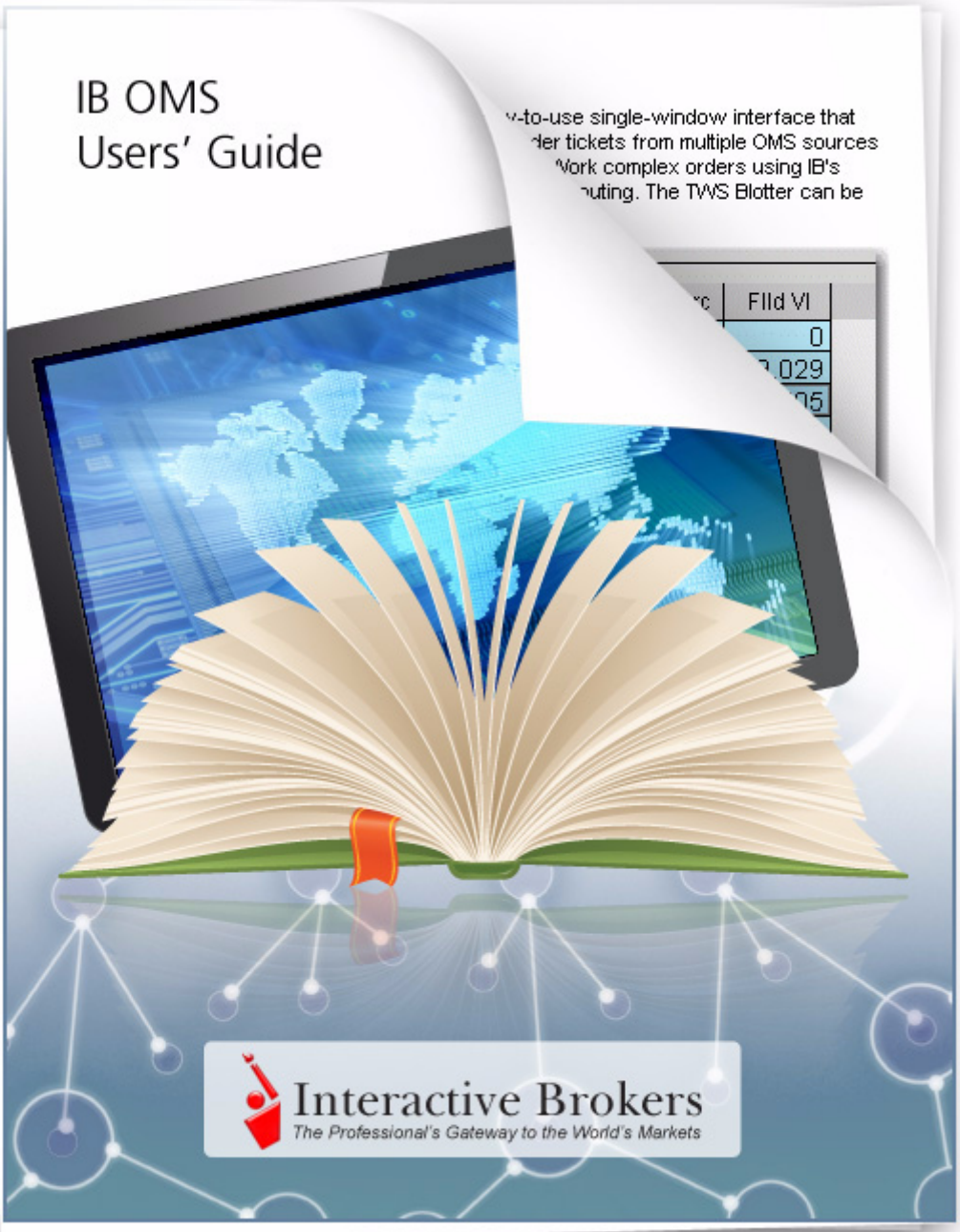
IB OMS
Users' Guide



IB OMS Users' Guide
November 17, 2009

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1

The IB OMS

The IB Order Management System (OMS) allows traders and brokers to manage their complete order deck from a single view, and supports comprehensive order managment, post-trade allocation, compliance, price-risk analytics, portfolio management and order history functionality.

At the core of the IB OMS is the **Trading Blotter**, which is tightly integrated with key TWS specialized trading tools, including the **Integrated Stock Window** (ISW), the **OptionTrader**, and the **Accumulate/Distribute** algo tool, as well as the sophisticated price-risk analytics platform the **IB Risk Navigator**SM, which provides real-time calculation of risk positions at several levels of detail, as well as real-time option delta, gamma, vega and theta. Traders receive, stage and manage electronic FIX orders through the Trading Blotter and trading tools. Post-trade allocations are handled via the web-based Account Management tool.

This guide describes the IB OMS functionality with primary focus on the Blotter window.

2

TWS Blotter

Introduction

The **Blotter** window is the foundation of the IB OMS in TWS. It allows traders to receive, stage, submit and monitor client orders.

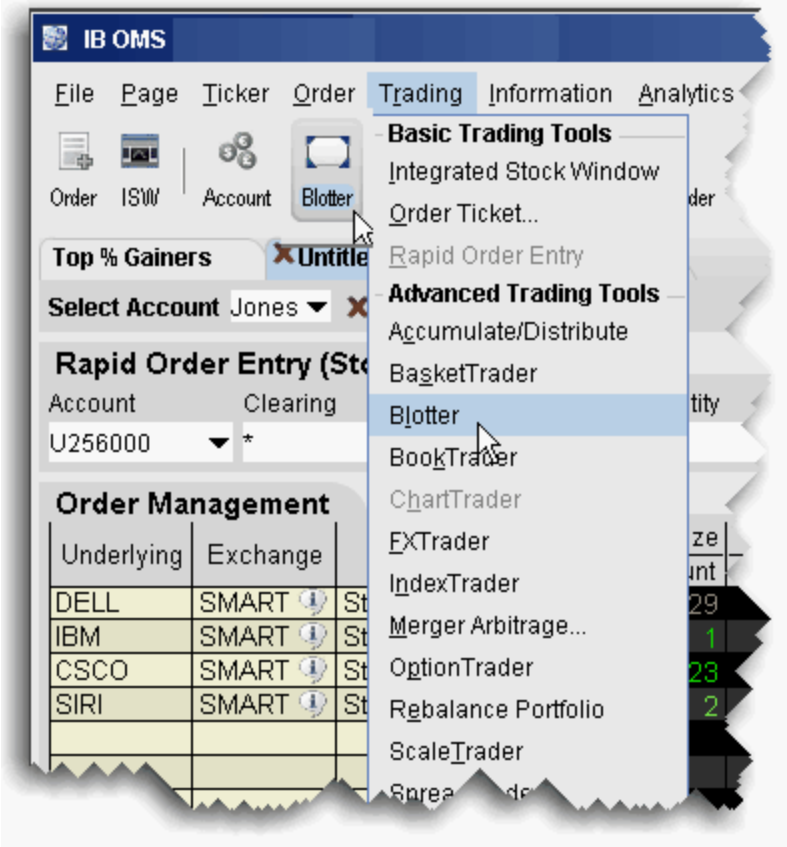
This chapter includes topics on the following:

- How to open the Blotter window from within TWS.
- How to use each panel of the **Blotter** interface which includes the Manual Ticket Entry, Tickets, Orders, Trades and Filters panels.
- How to enter tickets manually from within the Blotter itself.

- How to enable TWS to create orders and tickets on the Blotter from any other TWS window.
- How to receive electronic tickets in the Blotter via FIX.
- How to assign notification sounds to events, such as receiving FIX orders.
- How to link the Blotter to other TWS windows using *Windows Grouping*.
- How to interact with other traders' orders based on the OMS screen sharing mode.
- How to manually report trades executed away, which will be included in the Blotter data.
- How to customize the Blotter panels, including how to show or hide fields in each panel and how to rearrange the order in which the fields are presented.
- How to filter your display for quick reference.

Using the TWS Blotter

The Blotter is part of our suite of specialized order management tools, and is the foundation of the IB OMS. Log into TWS to access the Blotter and other OMS functionality.



To open the Blotter

1. Log in to TWS.
   - From the **Trading** menu, select *Blotter*.
   - Or, click the **Blotter** icon on the trading toolbar.

Understand the Blotter Interface

Traders use the Blotter window to receive and create tickets, and to create and manage orders.

The Blotter comprises these main sections:

- The **Manual Ticket Entry/Rapid Ticket Entry** panel, used to manually create new tickets.
- The **Tickets** panel which displays manually created and electronic tickets, and the ongoing order status.
- The **Orders** panel, used to modify and submit client orders.
- The **Trades** panel, which displays summary and drill-down execution reports.

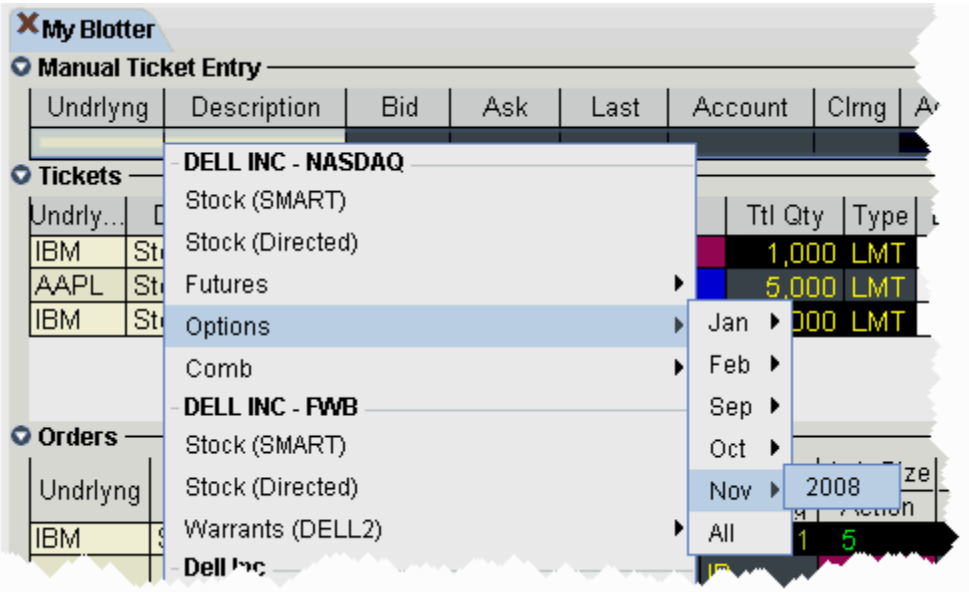
Electronic tickets via FIX are accepted via a pop-up notification box, and other tickets can be entered manually by the trader using the **Manual Ticket Entry** panel. Once an order is accepted or added, you can manage all aspects of your clients' orders from this single Blotter window.

Manual Ticket Entry

You can enter manual tickets from the Blotter by typing an underlying or contract symbol in the Underlying field of the Manual Ticket Entry panel. You can also enable ticket entry from other TWS windows, or add tickets to the Manual Ticket Entry panel from the right-click menu on a market data line.

To enter a manual ticket from the Blotter

1 Enter the underlying symbol in the **Underlying** field, and hit *Enter*.

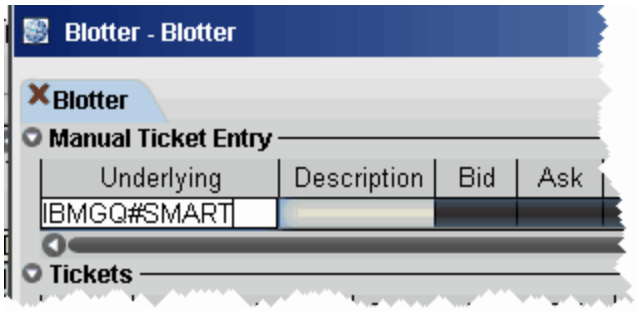


2 Use the Contract Selection list and Contract Selection box to define the contract.

3 In the ***Account*** field, select the beneficial account for the order. Select the ***Action*** (BUY or SELL), the ***Quantity*** and the order ***Type*** (Limit or Market for the parent order).

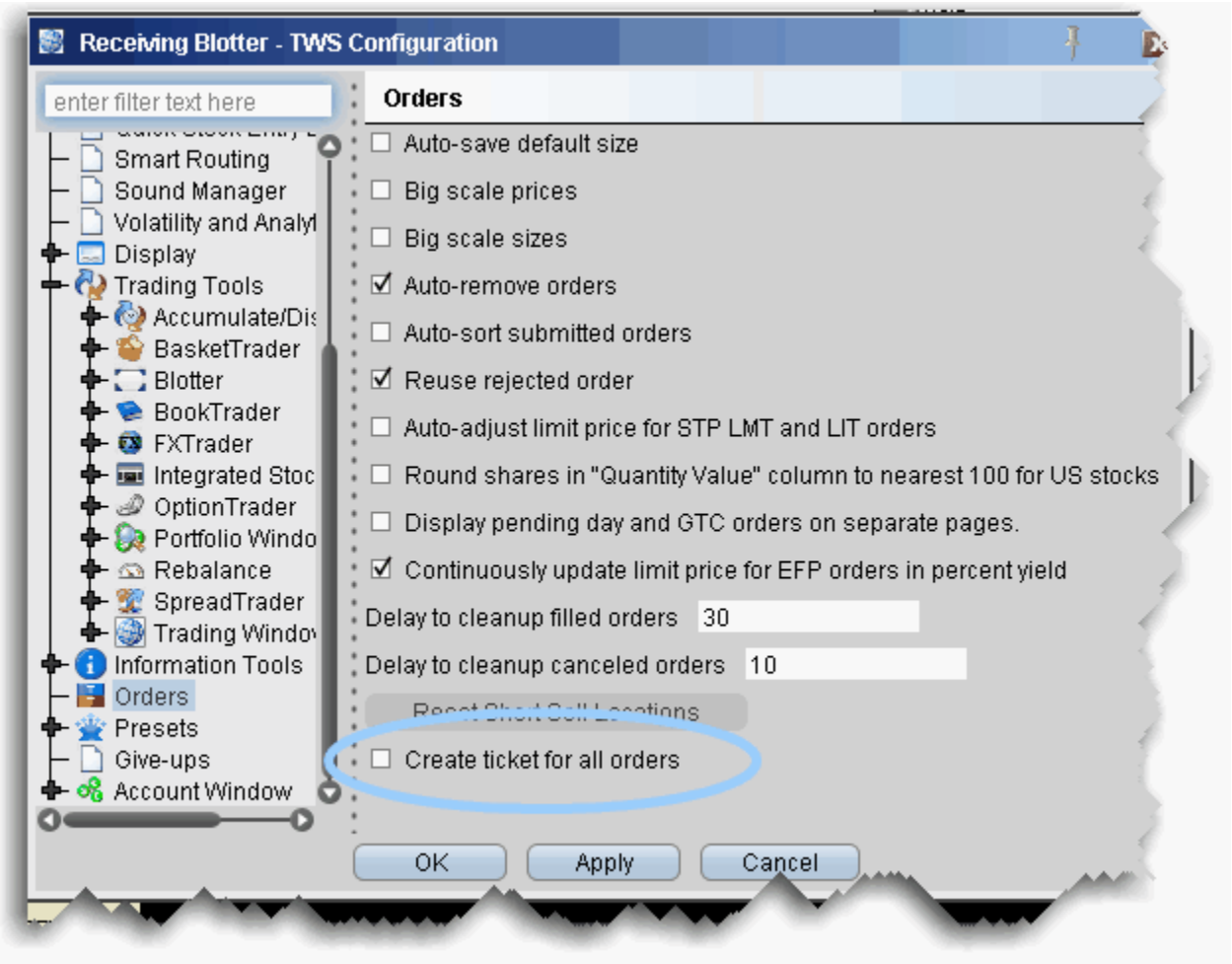
4 Click *Add* to put the order into the **Tickets** panel.

If you know the contract symbol you can enter a ticket quickly using symbol shorthand.



To enter a ticket using symbol entry

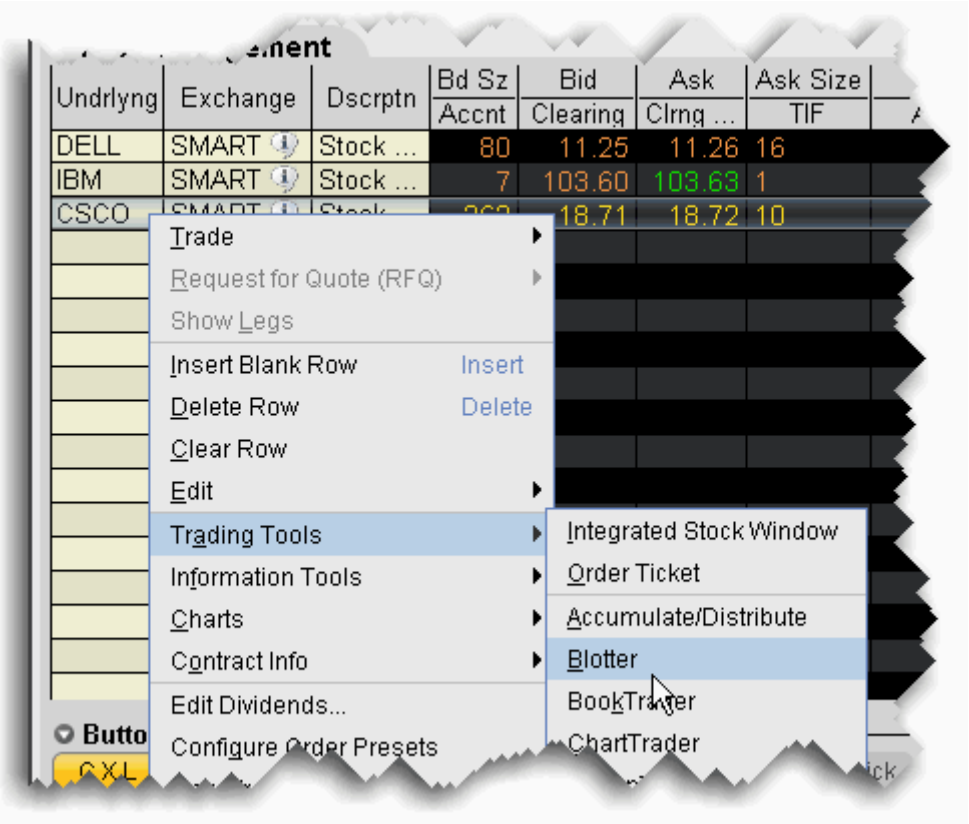
- In the *Underlying* field, enter the contract symbol and routing choice as: `symbol#routing`



To enable ticket entry from other TWS windows

1. Click the Configure wrench to open the TWS Configuration window.
2. In the left pane, select *Orders*.
3. In the right pane, check *Create ticket for all orders*.

Checking this feature tells TWS to send all of your orders to the Blotter for order management, regardless of the TWS window from which the order originated.



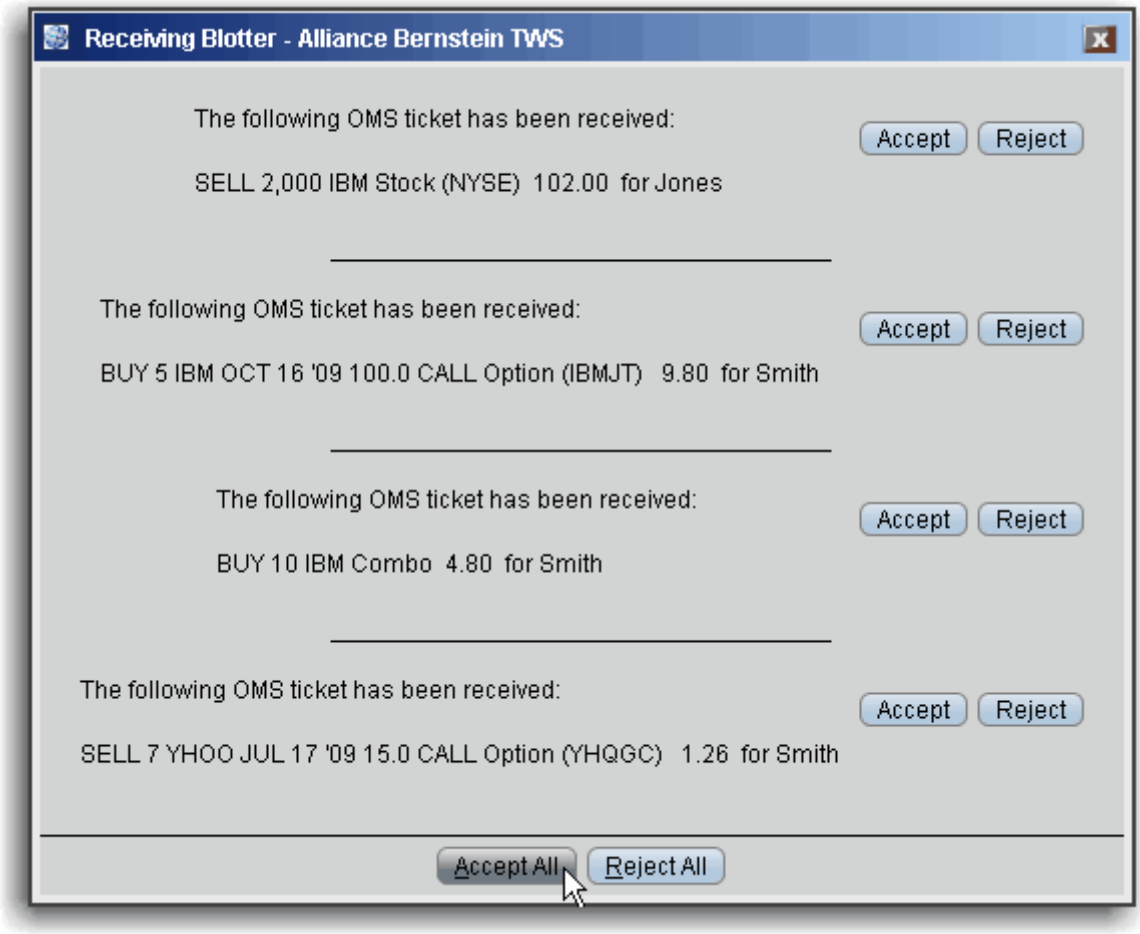
To create a manual ticket entry from the right-click menu in another window

1. Select the market data line for which you want to create a ticket.
2. From the right-click menu, select **Trading Tools** and then select *Blotter*.

The Manual Ticket Entry panel of the Blotter now displays the contract.

Receive Electronic Tickets

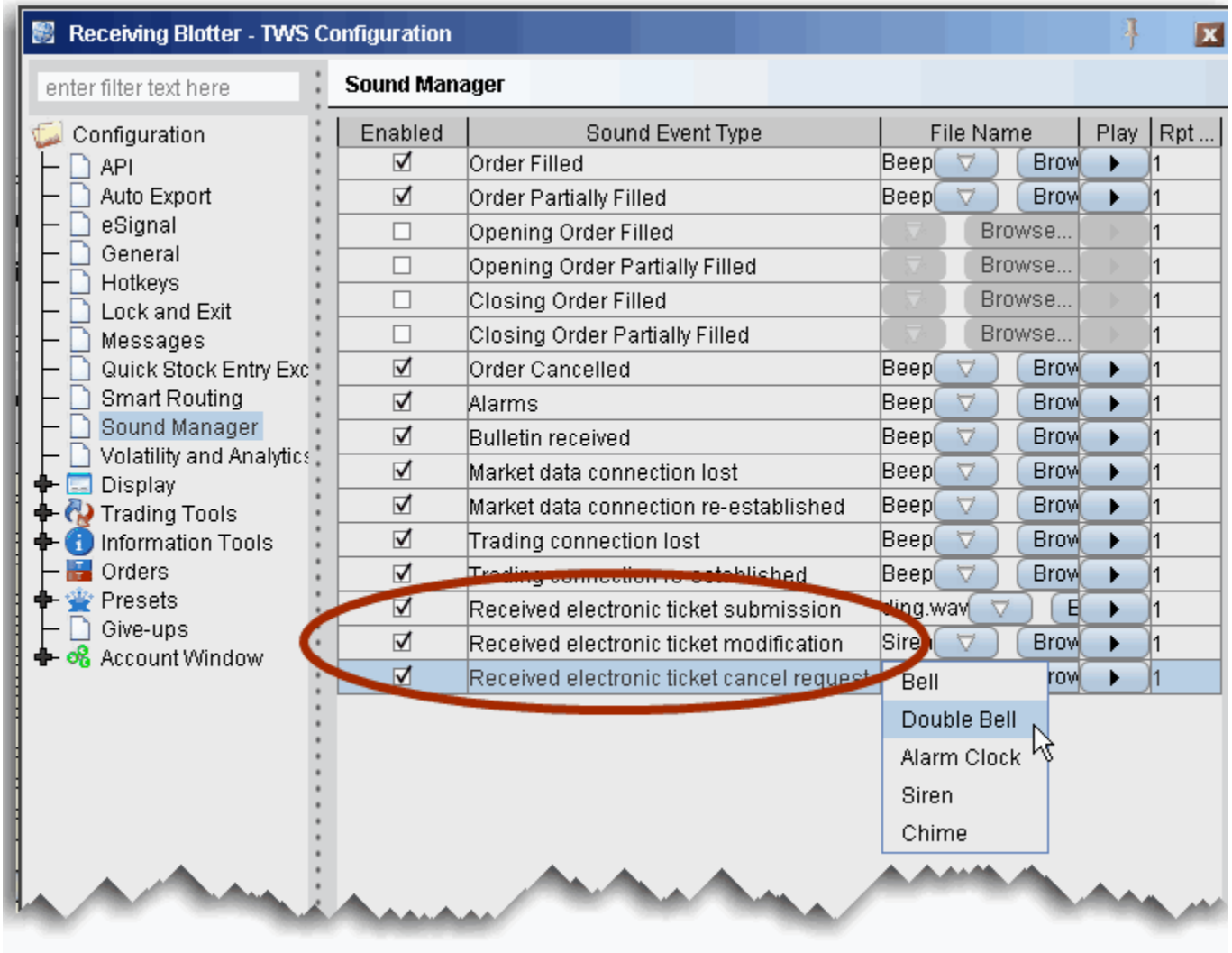
You are notified of incoming FIX tickets by a pop-up order notification window.



- Click *Accept* for a single order to put a single ticket into the **Tickets** panel.
- Click *Accept All* to put all tickets into the **Tickets** panel.
- Click *Reject* to cancel a single ticket.
- Click *Reject All* to cancel all tickets.

If you are not logged in when a ticket is received, it is sent to the next available trader.

You can assign sounds to specific events to help you recognize receipt of an electronic ticket, modification request of a electronic ticket, and a cancel request for an electronic ticket.



To assign sounds to events

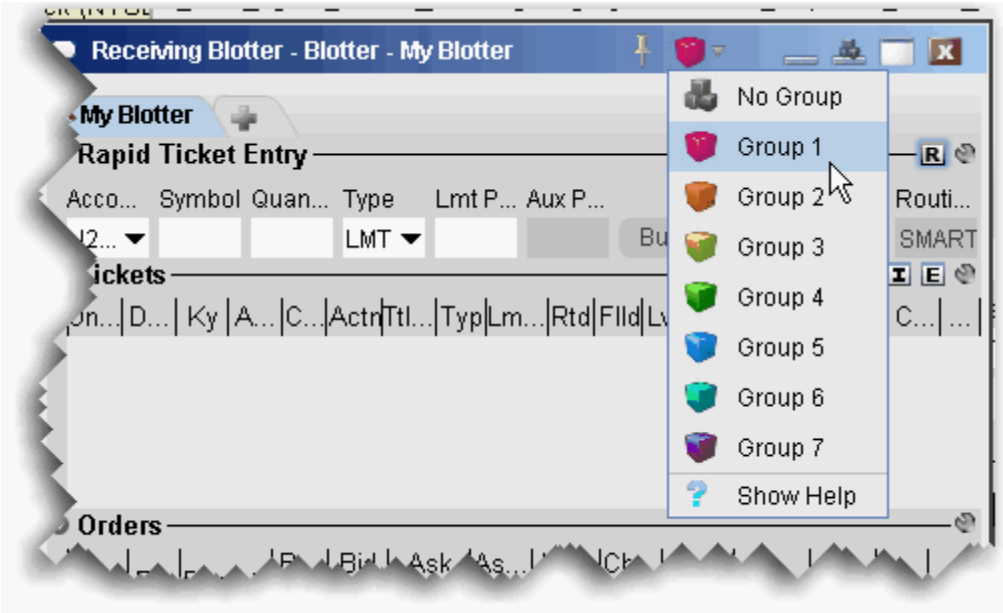
1. On the **Configure** menu select *Global Configuration*.
2. In the left pane select *Sound Manager*, and in the right panel check the events to which you want to assign a notification sound.
3. Use the down arrow to display and select from available system sounds. Use the Browse button to find a sound file to apply.

   Note: *Click the "Play" arrow to hear the sound you have chosen.*

4. In the Repeat Count field, modify the default setting if you want to notification to play more than once.

Use Windows Grouping to Link Blotter

Creating a windows group that includes the Blotter provides a shortcut for creating manual tickets. For example, assume you want to create an options order on IBM. Without grouping, you'd need to create the line in the Manual Ticket Entry of the Blotter, then enter IBM into the OptionTrader to get the option chains. With the windows, grouped, as soon as you enter IBM in the Blotter, the OptionTrader receives this entry and is populated with IBM chains automatically.



Assign windows to a "group" to link order and ticker actions. You assign a window to a group using the colored blocks on the top right of the title bar. All windows with the same color are part of the same group. When you change focus on one of the group's "Source" windows, all destination windows in the group reflect the change.

Any window that can be part of a group will display the blocks. A window can be part of one group at a time. When you close the window, its group affiliation is erased.

The window's designation is displayed in a mouse-over tooltip when you hover over the Group icon. A window can be a:

Source - this is a controlling window and can only SEND instructions. The Blotter window is a source-only window.

Destination - this is a receiving window, and can only RECEIVE instructions from a window with Source privileges.

Source/Destination - this is a multi-tasking window which can both SEND instructions to and RECEIVE instructions from other windows in the group. The OptionTrader window is both a Source and Destination window.

Create a Blotter group

1. From the top corner of the **Blotter** window, display the Group dropdown and select a group.

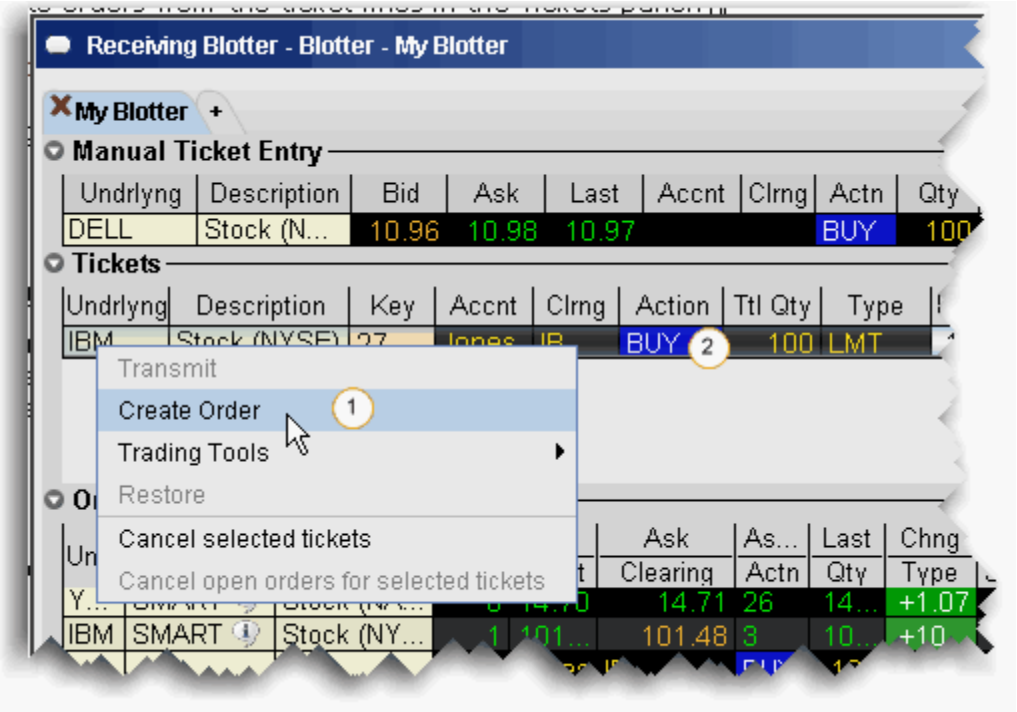
2. Open a window you want to group, for example the **OptionTrader**, and select the same group number/color.

The OptionTrader and Blotter windows are now grouped. Open the windows side-by-side. In the Blotter, enter an underlying in the Manual Ticket Entry panel, and see how the OptionTrader data automatically changes to reflect the Blotter entry.

Using the Tickets Panel

Accepted electronic orders are staged in the **Tickets** panel. Only limit and market orders can be accepted.

You create orders from the ticket lines in the Tickets panel.



To create an order from a ticket

1. Right-click a ticket and select *Create Order*, or
2. Click the **Action** (Buy or Sell) on the ticket line.

You can open other TWS trading tools from the ticket and modify order parameters within the other tool.

Open other TWS Trading Tools

You can open many TWS trading tools from the right-click menu on a ticket. This action populates the selected tool with the underlying. You can modify the ticket and create orders from the trading tool, and those changes are reflected directly in the **Blotter** window.

To open a trading tool from a ticket

- Right-click a ticket and select *Trading Tools* and then select the desired tool.

TWS trading tools are discussed in more detail in the tool-specific chapters. See Accumulate/Distribute, BookTrader, ChartTrader, The Integrated Stock Window (ISW), DepthTrader, OptionTrader, ScaleTrader and The Order Ticket.

Managing Orders

Orders are created from the **Tickets** panel and display in the **Orders** panel for modification and transmission. These orders are "child orders" of the original ticket, and must stay within any price, type or Time in Force limitations defined in the parent order.

- Cancel the entire ticket.
- Cancel all child orders associated with the ticket WITHOUT cancelling the ticket.
- Monitor the order status for each ticket.

Orders are displayed in the **Orders** panel (see below) with a default ***Quantity***. You can modify the quantity per order, and change the default for specific products using the Order Preset Strategies in Global Configuration.

To cancel a ticket

- Right-click the ticket line and select *Cancel this ticket,* or
- Click the yellow "C" in the ***Cancel*** field and then click *Cancel this ticket*.

Note: *Cancelling from the Tickets panel cancels the entire client order and any working components. Clients receive a cancelled order notice. To cancel a single child component of the order, cancel directly from the child order in the* ***Orders*** *panel.*

To cancel all child orders

- Right-click the ticket line and select *Cancel open orders for this ticket.*

Note: *The child orders are cancelled but the original order ticket is not cancelled.*

Monitor the Order Status

As you create and submit child orders, the status fields in the **Tickets** panel reflect the order activity.

Total Qty	Routed	Filled	Leaves	Wrkng	Nt Wrkng	Avg. Prc	Filled Value
42,000	6,450	6,450	35,550	0	35,550	29.43	189,823.50
150,000	500	0	150,000	500	149,500	0.00	0
5,000	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0.00	0
20,000	0	0	20,000	0	20,000	0.00	0
10,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000	0.00	0

The order status fields

- Dark to light shading in the fields shows at-a-glance order activity. The balance of dark to light moves from the **Leaves** to **Filled** as the order fills.
- Values in the status fields show:
  - Total original ticket quantity (**Total Quantity**)
  - Quantity that has been sent to an exchange (**Routed**)
  - Quantity that has executed (**Filled**)
  - Quantity left available for routing (**Leaves**)
    *The value in the Quantity of a child order on the **Orders** panel cannot exceed the value in this field.*
  - Quantity currently working at an exchange (**Working**)
  - Quantity not currently working (**Not Working**)
  - The average price per filled quantity (**Average Price**)
  - The average price x filled quantity (**Filled Value**)

Using The Orders Panel

The **Orders** panel is where you actively manage orders.

Note: The relationship between parent/child orders is shown via the ***Key*** field in the Tickets, Orders and Trades panels . Every new child order is numbered sequentially and colored to indicate its relationship to the original order.

You can modify the following parameters for a child order:

- **Order Quantity,** which can be modified to be *equal to* or *less than* the quantity in the ***Leaves*** status field for the order in the Tickets panel.
- **Limit Price** (with restrictions) - you cannot adjust the price to be more aggressive than the client's original price, i.e. you cannot increase the price for a buy order, or decrease the price for a sell order.
- **Order Type** (with restrictions) including:
  - Limit tickets can only be sent as a limit or relative orders.
  - Market orders can be submitted as: market, limit, stop, stop limit, trailing stop, trailing stop limit and volatility. For more information on IB order types, see the Order Types page on our web site.
- **Time in Force** - use the drop-down menu to choose from Day, GTC, OPG, IOC or GTD.

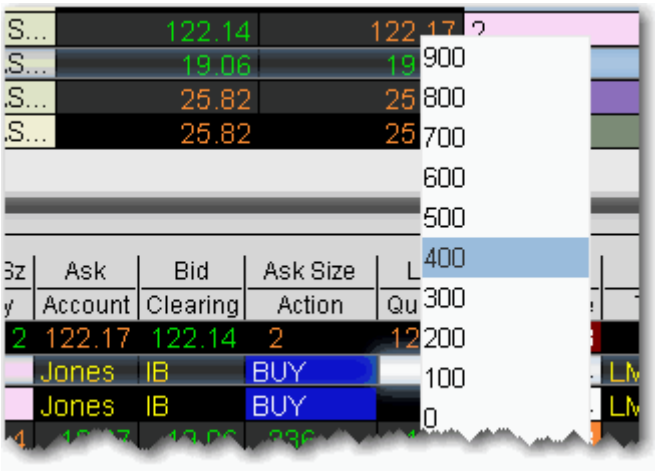
You must set the TIF for a child order equal to or shorter than that of the parent. Otherwise, the TIF of the parent order will override that of the child order.

- **Destination** - choose a new routing destination for the order, or create a new "Away" destination.

To transmit an order

1 Modify order parameters by clicking in the appropriate field and selecting or entering a new value.

Note: *Use the price or size "wand" to set a parameter by clicking and holding the mouse button in a field.*



2 Click the "T" in the red ***Status*** field to transmit the order.

To cancel an order

- Transmitted child orders show a "C" in the yellow ***Status*** field. Click to cancel the order.

Note: To create a new order, right-click the original ticket in the **Tickets** panel.

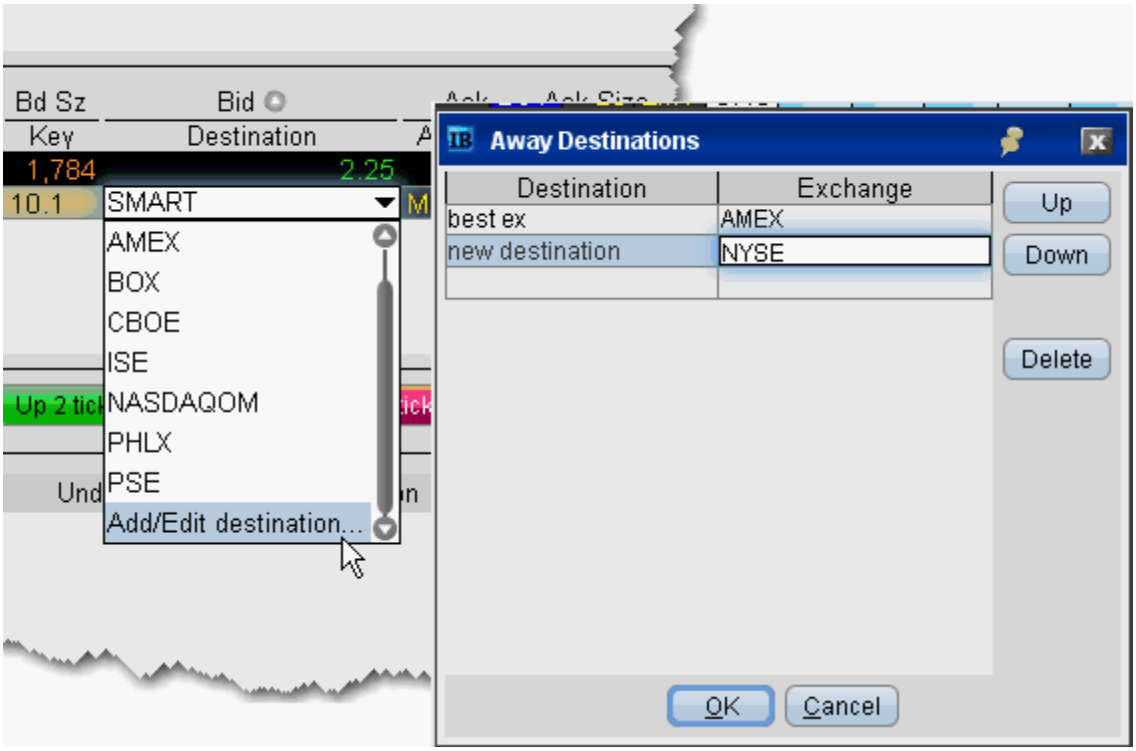
Understanding the Order Management Display

The convention across TWS trading windows is a double-row display, where the top row shows market data, and the bottom row shows order data. Both the column headings and the data rows conform to this convention.

In the picture above, the top heading row (Bid Size, Bid, Ask, Ask Size etc) corresponds to the market data in the top data row (1, 19.38, 19.39, 94 etc). The bottom heading row (Key, Account, Clearing etc) corresponds to order information in the lower data row (1.1, Jones, IB etc.).

What is an Away Destination?

For order management purposes, the Blotter allows you to manually create "Away" destinations and to manually report trades executed away from IB. This data will be reflected in the order status fields and the Trade reports.



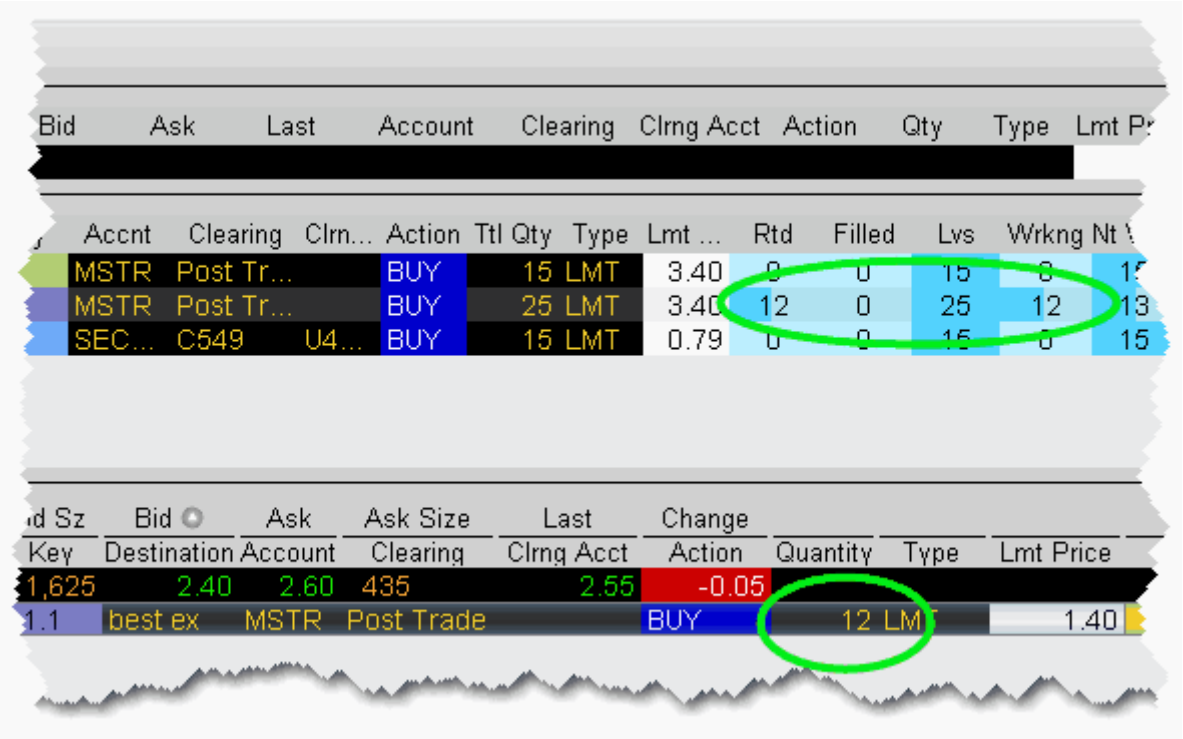
To create an Away destination

1. From an order in the Orders panel, click the *Destination* field dropdown. *See instructions for* adding the Destination column.

2. Choose *Add/Edit destination* at the bottom of the list.

3. In the Away Destinations box, enter the title that will display in the Destination list, and the Exchange/Destination to which the order will be sent.

4. Click OK. The new destination now appears in the dropdown list and is the selected destination for the current order.

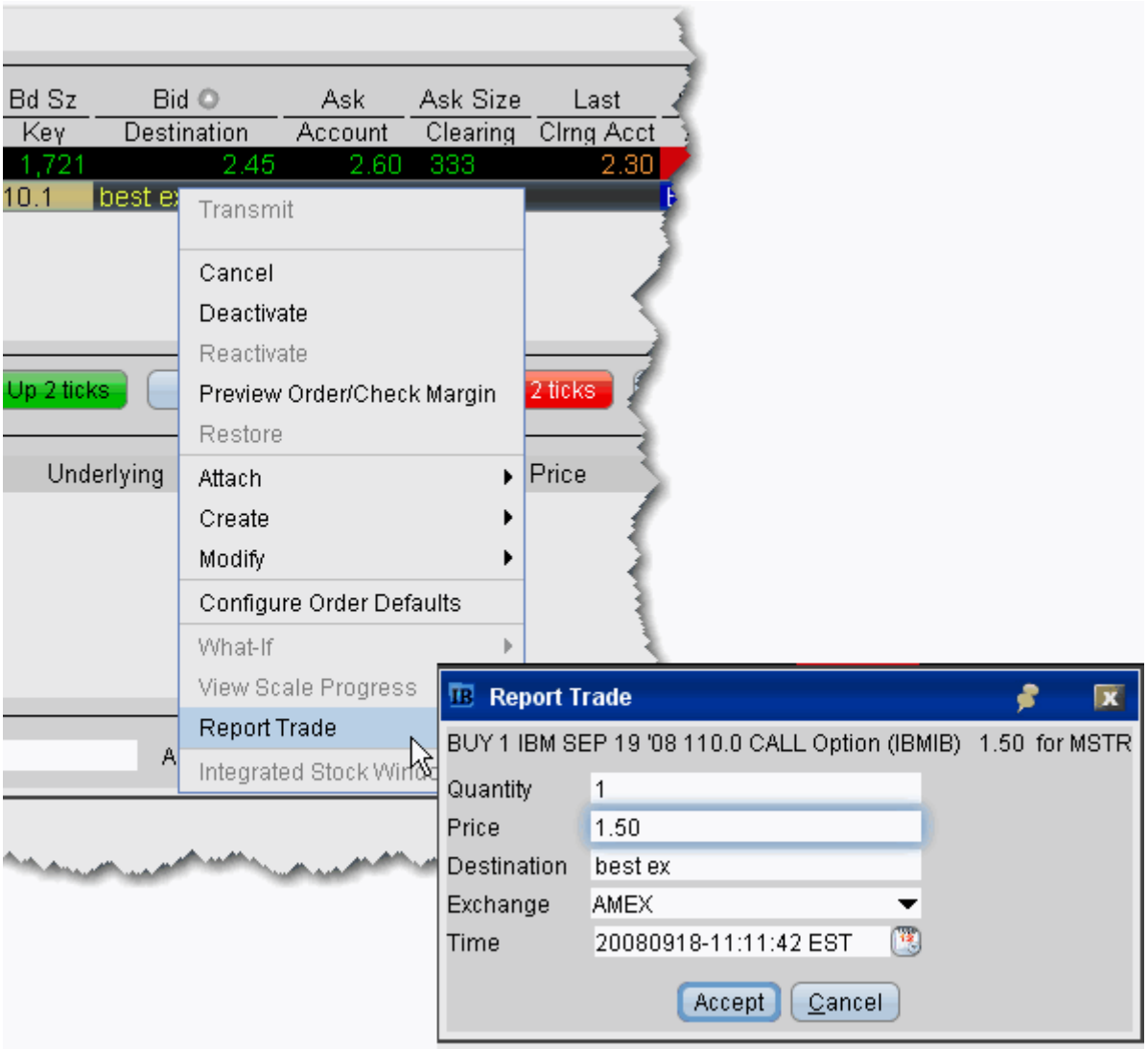


The order quantity transmitted to your away exchange is reflected in the order status columns of the Tickets panel. In the example above, a quantity of 12 was routed to the best ex away exchange. The status reflects 12 routed, 25 still left, and 12 working.

NOTE: It is important to note that orders "transmitted" to your away destinations are not handled by IB. An away destination is simply an order-management tool that allows a place-holder within the Blotter for orders you will manage away from IB.

Add "Away Trade" Data to Blotter

To help manage your orders, the Blotter allows you to manually include trade data from orders filled away from IB.



To report away trades

1. Highlight the *Away* trade order line in the **Orders** panel. *Note that you will only see the Report Trade command if you are on an Away trade order line.*

2. From the right-click menu, select *Report Trade*.

3. In the **Report Trade** box, enter the quantity, price, destination, exchange and time of execution. This information will be used by the Blotter to display trade data.

4. Click *Accept*. The information you specified is now incorporated into both the Order Status data in the **Tickets** panel and the execution data in the Trades panel.

Reading the Trades Panel

Filled sub orders are removed from the Orders panel, and the parent order is removed from the Tickets panel once the entire order has filled. The **Trades** panel displays real time trade reports with a drill-down feature to view a breakdown of executions at each price level.

Trades

Drll Dwn	Action	Qty	Underlying	Dscrptn	Price	Exch.	Time	Account	Key
	BOT	700	DELL	Stock (NM...	18.975...	ISLAND	15:39:28	Jones	4
	BOT	500	DELL	Stock (NM...	19.01	ISLAND	12:38:37	Jones	4.1
	BOT	200	DELL	Stock (NM...	18.89	ISLAND	15:39:28	Jones	4.2
	BOT	1320	DELL	Stock (NM...	18.993...	ISLAND	15:44:47	Jones	5
	SLD	2500	IBM	Stock	123.53...	ISLAND	11:21:20	Smith	
	SLD	100	IBM	Stock	124.03	ISLAND	11:55:52	Smith	2
	SLD	3000	DELL	Stock (NM...	19.053...	ISLAND	14:12:25	Smith	3
	SLD	100	DELL	Stock (NM...	19.06	ISLAND	11:59:26	Smith	3.1
	SLD	100	DELL	Stock (NM...	19.06	ISLAND	11:59:26	Smith	3.1

Filter

Client Symbol Action Any Key Clear Filter

Use the **Filter** panel to view only those orders that meet the filter criteria.

Check *Show filled and canceled orders* to display these orders.

Display Orders by Filter Criteria

Although associated orders are visually linked by color and number ***Key***, as shown in the picture below, you may want to have only a single order family on the screen, or you may need to view a specific subset of orders based on other criteria, for example all orders for Client A, or all orders on underlying ABC. The Blotter provides two filtering strategies:

- To filter out all orders except for one order family, the ***Key*** field for the relevant child order in the **Orders** panel. Click the child key again to clear the filter and show all order families.
- To filter out all orders except those that meet other criteria, use the **Filter** panel to specify display criteria.

Dsc...	Bid	Ask	Key	Account	Action	Lmt Price	Cancel	Ttl Qty	Rtd	Filled	Leaves	Wrkng
St...	18.93	18.94	3	Smith	SELL	19.05	C	10,000	3,000	3,000	7,000	0
St...	122.21	122.24	6	Jones	BUY	MARKET	C	500,000	0	0	500,000	0
St...	18.93	18.94	4	Jones	BUY	19.06	C	3,000	700	700	2,300	0
St...	18.93	18.94	5	Jones	BUY	19.05	C	2,000	1,320	1,320	680	0
St...	122.21	122.24	1	Smith	BUY	123.74	C	2,500	200	200	2,300	0

Exch	Dscrptn	Bid Size / Key	Bid / Account	Ask / Clrng	Ask Size / Clrng Acct	Last / Action	Change / Quantity	Type	Lmt ...	Dest	Status	Opn/Cls
SMA...	Stock (N...	11	122.21	122...	1	121.79	-1.82					
		6.4	Jones	IB		DAY	BUY	0	0	MKT	MAR...	
		6.3	Jones	IB		DAY	BUY	0	0	MKT	MAR...	
		6.1	Jones	IB		DAY	BUY	0	0	MKT	MAR...	
		6.2	Jones	IB		DAY	BUY	0	0	MKT	MAR...	

Find the **Filter** panel at the bottom of the Blotter window. Use these fields to filter by criteria other than a group of associated orders (the ***Key***). Filtering criteria applies across order information in all panels, including the **Tickets**, **Orders** and **Trades** panels.

To use the filter panel

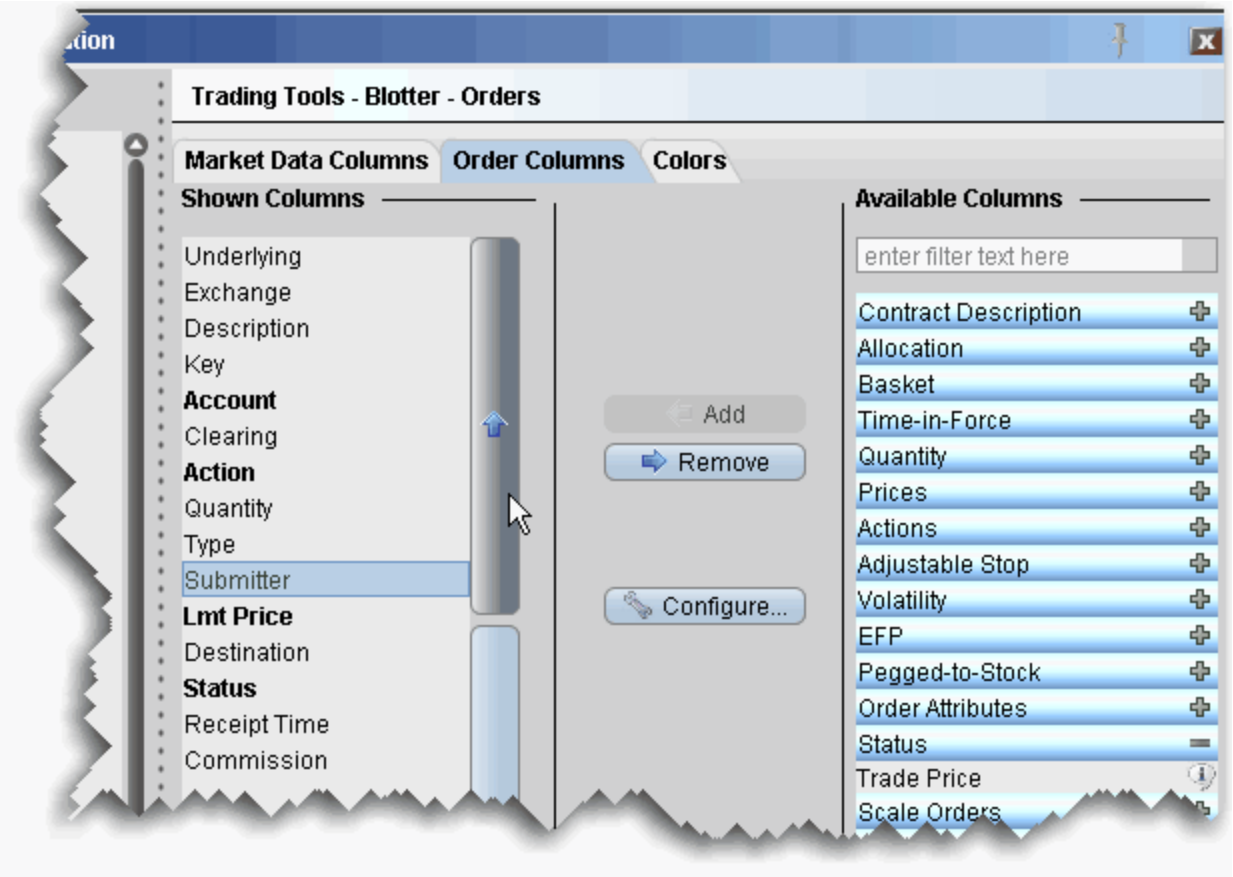
1. Enter the filter criteria, such as a client name, underlying symbol or action, and hit *Enter*.

2 To remove the filter and see all orders, click *Clear Filter.*

Order Sharing Modes

Depending on the sharing properties defined for your trading group, you may have permission to view and manage orders received by other traders as well as manage your own orders. You may be enabled for one of three possible modes:

- Full sharing - this mode displays all orders for all traders in the Orders panel of your blotter. Display the *Submitter* field to see who last touched each order.

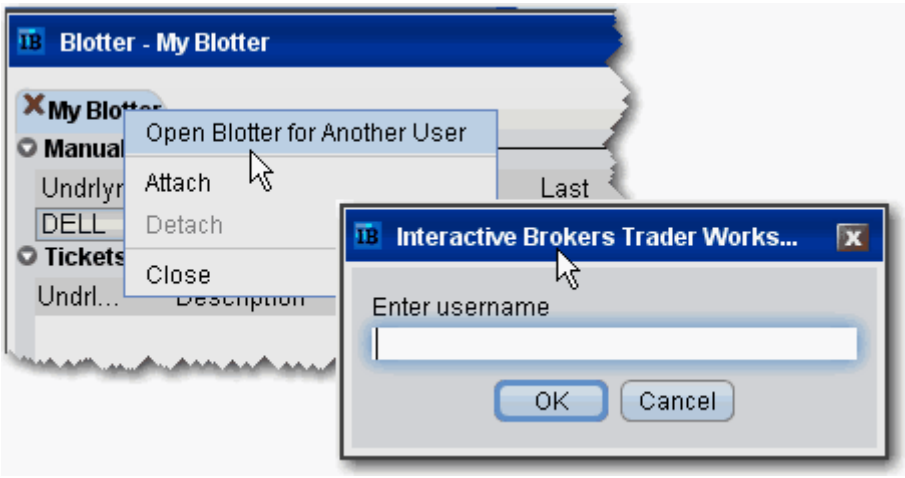


To display the Submitter field

1. In the **Orders** panel, right-click in the column headings and select *Customize Layout*.
2. Click the **Order Columns** tab, and in the *Available Columns* list expand the *Status* category.
3. Select Submitter and use the "Add +" button to move the field to the **Shown Columns** list.

Note: *Use the Up and Down arrows to position the location of the field relative to the other order fields.*

- Login sharing - this mode requires you to log in to another user's Blotter before you can access their orders. A separate tab is created for each login, and that users orders are displayed only on their tab.
- No sharing - this mode only allows you to view and manage the orders you accepted or created.



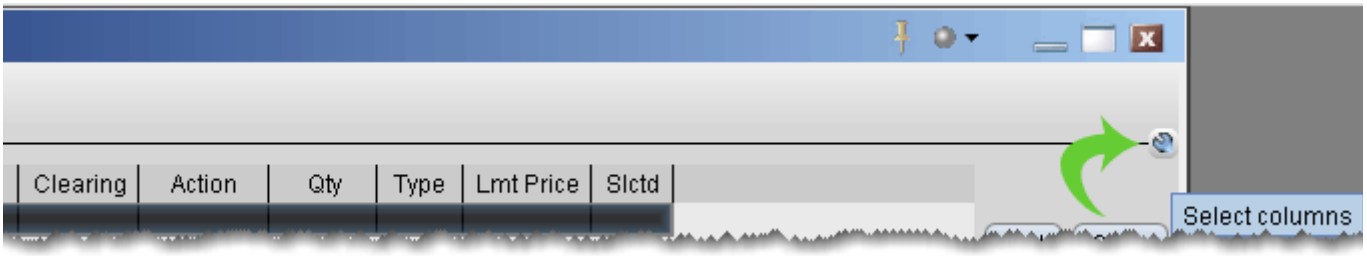
To log into another user's Blotter

1. Right-click the **My Blotter** tab.
2. Select *Open Blotter for Another User*, and enter the user's IB username.

Click OK. The other user's interface opens under a new tab in your Blotter window.

Configure the Blotter Panels

You can hide or display columns in the Blotter panels using the panel-specific layout manager in Global Configuration.



To show or hide Blotter columns

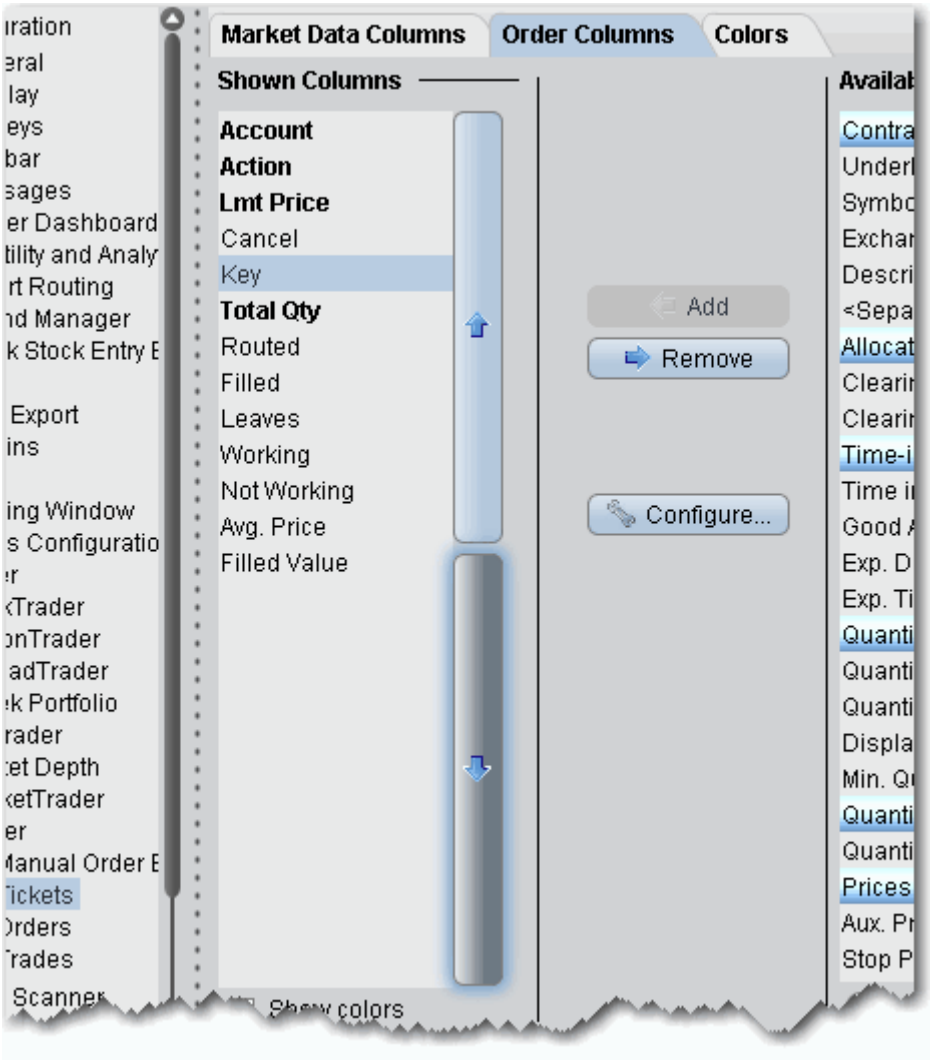
1. From the top left of any panel, click the *Configure* wrench icon.
2. In the right pane, select the tab for the columns you want to modify. You can choose *Market Data Columns* or *Order Columns*.

3 Field in the *Shown Columns* list are visible on your trading panel. To display other fields on your trading panel, select from the *Available* list and add to the *Shown* list.

4 To remove columns from the trading panel, select fields from the *Shown* list and remove to the *Available* list.

> **Note:** ***Bolded*** *titles indicate columns that cannot be removed from the panel display.*

You can change the order in which the fields are presented on a panel using the vertical up and down arrows in the *Shown Columns* list. In the picture below, I've moved the ***Key*** field to the right on my Tickets panel so that it displays next to the ***Total Quantity*** field.



To change the column order

1 In the *Shown Columns* list, click on the field that you want to move.

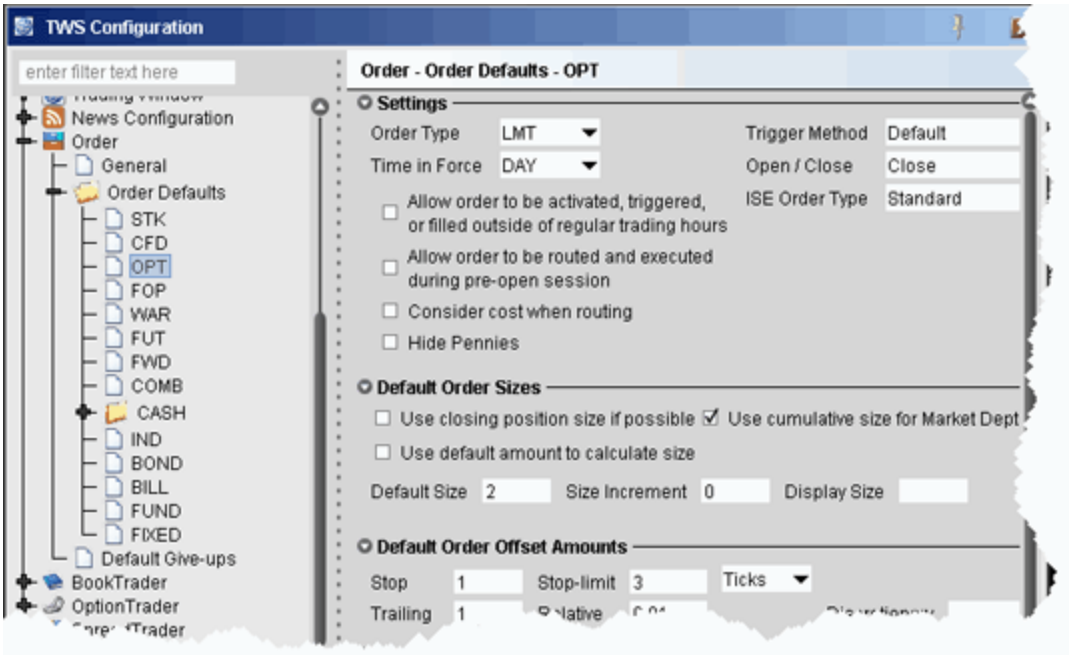
2 Click the arrows to move the column:

- Moving the field UP in the list moves it to the left on the screen.
- Moving the field DOWN in the list moves it to the right on the screen.

Panels that use the double-row layout can also be moved directly from the screen by dragging and dropping a column to a new location.

Change Order Defaults

To help increase efficiency, TWS and the Blotter use default values where appropriate, so that you don't need to continually enter the same value over and over for each order. Initial defaults are set for every new account, but you can change these values through Global Configuration.



To change order default values

1. From the top right of any Blotter panel, click the **Configure** wrench icon.
2. In the left pane, expand the **Order** and then **Order Defaults**.
3. Select a product.
4. In the right window, modify any product-specific defaults and click OK.

In the image above, the *Option* defaults window is selected, and we have changed the the system-defined Default order size from 1 to 2. When you Create an Order from the *Tickets* panel of the **Blotter**, the Quantity for options orders will now default to "2" instead of "1."

Use Global Configuration to define other OMS configuration settings including:

- *Create ticket for all orders* - this Order setting enables all TWS order-creation actions and order windows for OMS ticket creation.

- Sound Manager - assign sounds to order and ticket actions, such as a partial fill or receipt of an electronic ticket.

Blotter display configuration - modify Blotter settings from the Blotter section of the Trading Tools config page.

For more details on Global Configuration, please see the TWS Users' Guide.

3

Accumulate/Distribute

Introduction

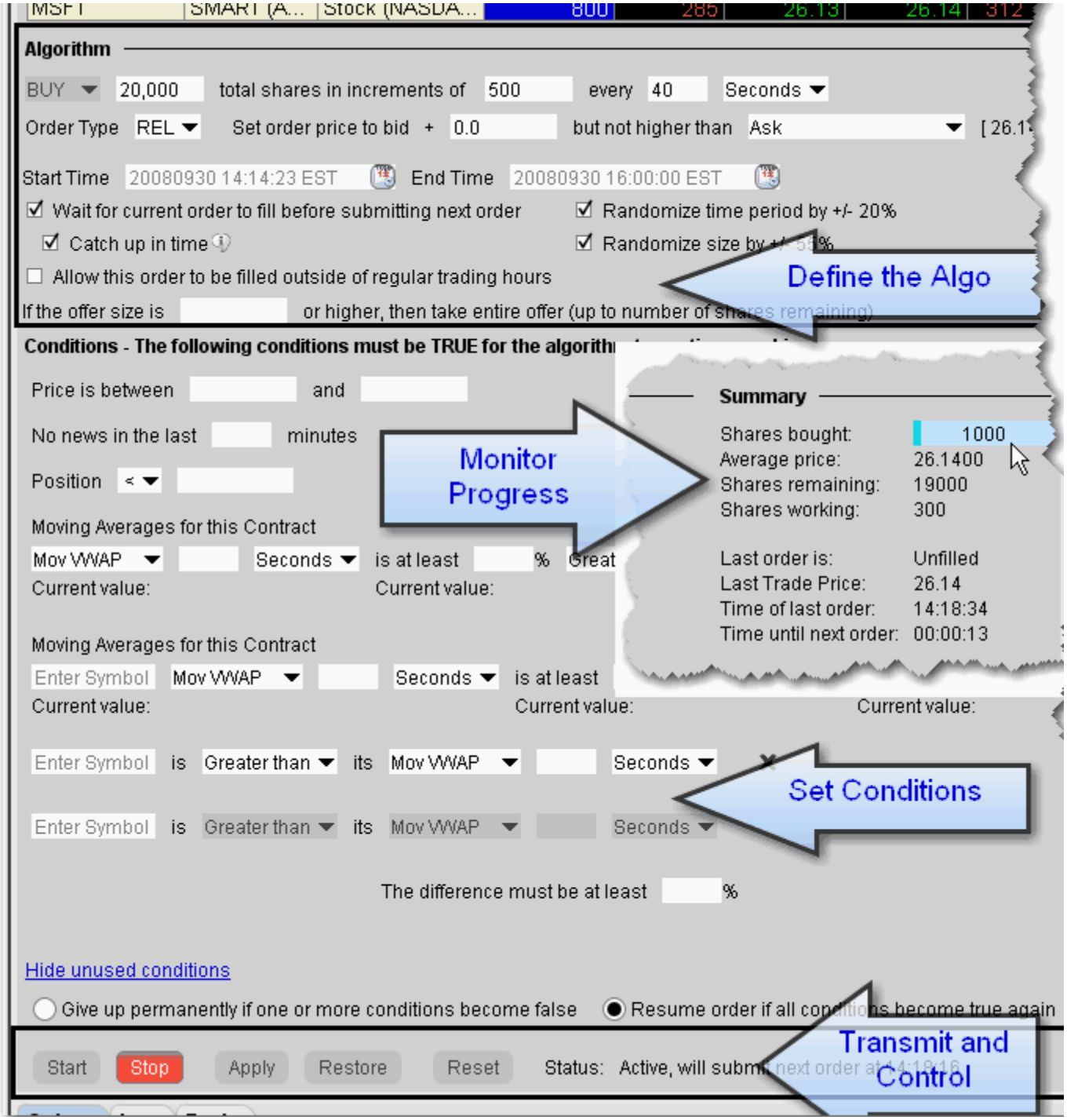
Use the Accumulate/Distribute algo to buy or sell large orders in small increments over time, minimizing market impact. This algo supports multiple asset classes including stocks, options, futures and forex, and combination orders.

Customize the basic algo with conditions to meet your specific views on the market. Multi-account users will see the Account selection list at the top of the algo page.

- Get Started
- Define the Algorithm
- Basic Algorithm Example
- Define Algo Conditions
- Create Multiple Algo Orders
- Transmit and Modify the Algo
- Monitor the Order Progress

Get Started

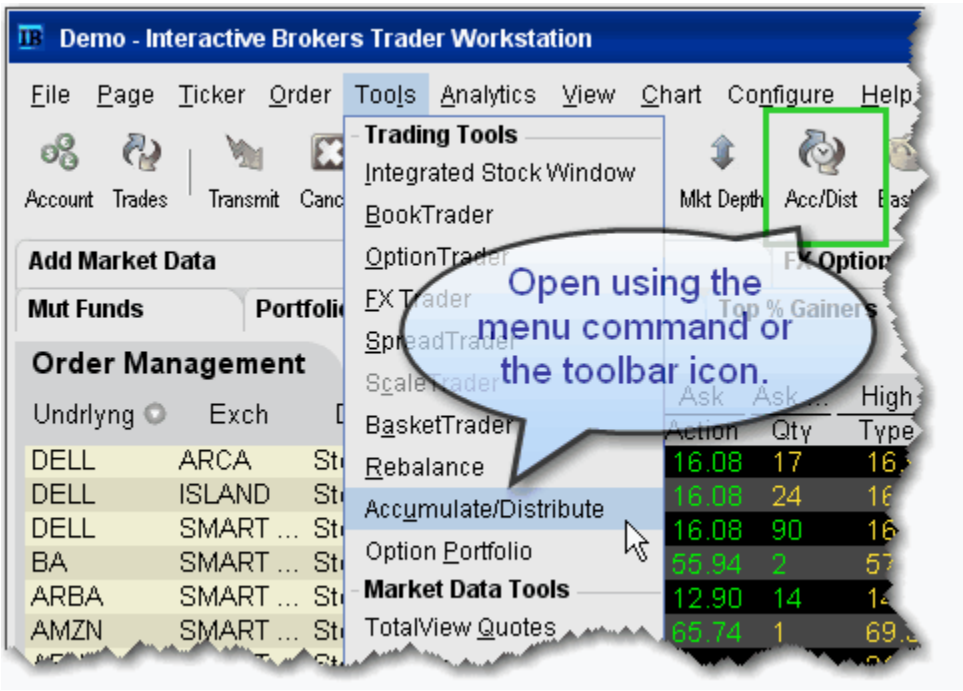
The Accumulate/Distribute algo works to get the best price for your large volume orders while minimizing market impact. It achieves this by slicing large orders into smaller components, and accumulating or distributing over time based on your pre-defined order parameters.



The algo window is divided into four major sections:

- The **Algorithm** area, where you define the basic parameters of the order.
- The **Conditions** area, where you specify conditions about price, position and market behavior that must remain true for your order to be valid.
- The order **Summary**, which displays continuous real-time order progress.
- The **Control** buttons, which you use to start and stop the algo and apply changes.

It also includes the Orders, Trades and Log panels, and the Quote panel to define the contract.

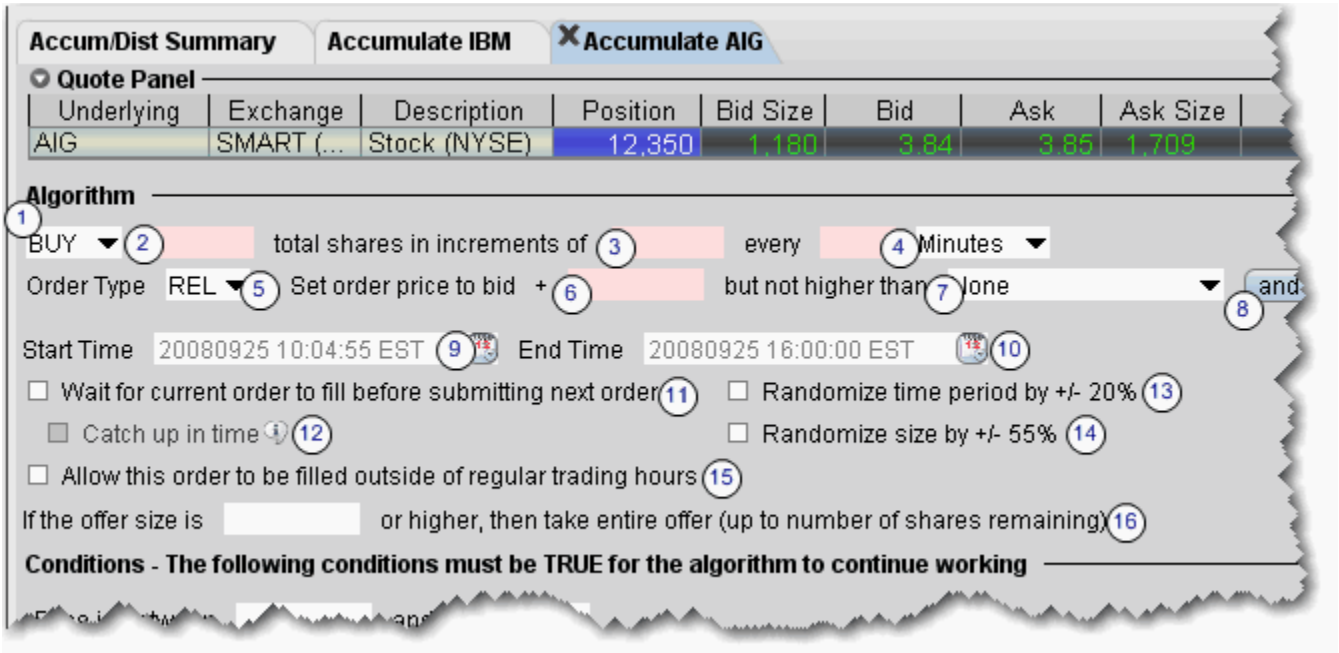


To open the Accumulate/Distribute window

- Highlight the contract you want to trade and from the **Tools** menu select *Accumulate/Distribute,* or
- Click the **Acc/Dist** icon on the toolbar.

Define the Algorithm

The **Algorithm** area is where you set up basic parameters of the algo. Fields shaded pink are required.



Numbered descriptions below correspond to the numbered fields in the image above.

1 Select the action, BUY or SELL.

2 Enter the total order quantity, for example 5000.

3 Define the increment for each component. For example, you may want to trade the 5000 share order in 200-share increments.

4 Specify the timing of order submission for the components, in seconds, minutes, or hours. For example, you may want to accumulate 5000 shares of XYZ in 200 share increments every 2 minutes.

5 Select the order type. The fields to set the price depend on the order type you select. For stock orders, choose from:

- Relative - use a Relative order to add liquidity to the market by placing a bid or offer that is more aggressive than the current best bid or offer. Set an optional offset amount, and specify a cap. The quote adjusts automatically based on your criteria as the market moves.
- Limit - set a limit price with an optional offset amount which must be met or bettered for the order to fill.
- Market - the order will attempt to fill at the current market price.

6 **Set order price to ...**(for RELATIVE orders) For BUY orders, use the bid plus any amount. For SELL, use the ask minus any amount. To use only the bid/ask with no offset you must enter "0." This field is only visible for REL orders only and works with the following field:

7 **...but not higher than** - For RELATIVE orders, this is the price cap, which works in conjunction with the price calculation set in the previous field.
For LMT orders, the field is "**Set limit price to:**..."
For MKT this field does not display.
Choose from the following calculations to ensure the limit price will not be set higher than (for a buy) or lower than (for a sell):

- *None* - for REL orders only. There is no cap on the price.
- *Value* - opens a field to set an absolute limit price.
- *Bid* - bid plus/minus an optional offset amount. Enter a negative value to effect a minus offset.
- *Ask* - ask plus/minus an optional offset amount. Enter a negative value to effect a minus offset.
- *Last* - the last traded price plus/minus an optional offset amount. Enter a negative value to effect a minus offset.
- *VWAP* - the VWAP plus/minus an optional offset amount. Enter a negative value to effect a minus offset.
- *Mov VWAP* - the moving VWAP (of the current contract) over the past [*specified time period*] plus/minus an optional offset amount. Enter a negative value to effect a minus offset.
- *Mov Avg* - the moving average (of the current contract) over the past [*specified time period*] plus/minus an optional offset amount. Enter a negative value to effect a minus offset.
- *Exp Mov Avg* - the exponential moving average (of the current contract) over the past [*specified time period*] plus/minus an optional offset amount. Enter a negative value to effect a minus offset.
- *My Last Trade* - the price of the last trade in the algo, shown as the Last Trade Price in the order Summary block. Note that this value cannot be used for the limit price alone since it would have no price for the first trade.
- *Relative to size traded* - calculates the price cap as: *user-defined base price* minus *user-defined offset value* per *number of shares* relative to the total size traded in the algo, which is reflected in the **Shares bought** field of the algo Summary block. For example, if the values are: $5.50 - .02 per 100 shares, the cap price for the first 100-share order where Size Traded = 0 would be $5.50. Assuming the trade continues to execute in 100-share increments, the price cap would changes as follows: Size Traded = 100 cap = $5.48; Size Traded = 200 cap = $5.46; Size Traded = 300 cap = $5.44.
- *Relative to position* - calculates the price cap the same as *Relative to size traded* except that the calculation is relative to the position as specified in the Account window and the Position column, while the size traded is relative to what happens only in the Accumulate/Distribute algo.

8 For **Relative** and **Limit** orders, click ***and*** to add more price conditions to the "but not higher than/not lower than" price capping calculation. When you add multiple price-bounding conditions, a new "Greatest of/Least of" selection appears for you to ensure the order price will not be higher(lower) than the greatest of/least of *Condition A* and *Condition B* and *Condition C* etc.

9 **Start time** - by default, the start time is set to the current time, or to the next open if the markets are currently closed. Click in the field to set a new start time, but note that the algo will not start until you hit the *Start* button.

10 **End time** - by default, the end time is set to closing time of the current day, or to the next close is the algo is started outside of regular trading hours. Click in the field to set a new end time.

11 **Wait for current order to fill before submitting next order** - if checked, the next component will be held until the current quantity fills. The countdown until the Time of next order stops while the algo waits for the current order to fill. Once it fills, the next order is submitted if the specified time interval has elapsed.

12 **Catch up in time** - if checked and the algo falls behind, the next order will be placed immediately after the current order fills, disregarding the time interval. This process will repeat until the algorithm has caught up. *Missed orders* are tracked in the algo **Summary** block.

Note: After one order fills, there is always a delay of two seconds before the next order is submitted.

13 **Randomize time period by +/- 20%** - if checked, the time interval you specified will be increased or decreased randomly by up to 20% in either direction, to help keep the order from being noticed in the market. For example, if your defined time interval is 40 seconds, randomizing allows the algo to submit orders at intervals of 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 or 48 seconds.

14 **Randomize size by +/- 55%** - if checked, the increment size you specified will increase or decrease randomly by up to 55% (rounded to the nearest 100) in either direction, to help keep the order from being noticed in the market. For example, if your defined increment is 500 shares, randomizing allows the algo to submit orders in random increments of 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700 or 800 shares.

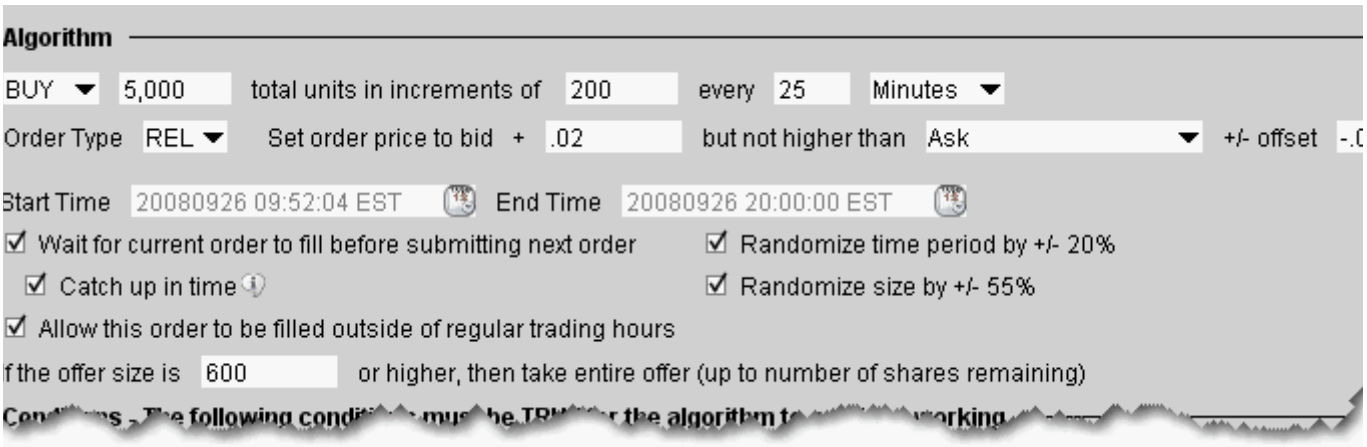
15 **Allow this order to be filled outside of regular trading hours** - if checked order may fill outside regular trading hours.

16 **If the bid/ask is _____ or higher** - for a buy order, if the current offer size is greater than or equal to the size entered here, the algo will take the entire size, or as much as will not exceed the total order quantity. This order is submitted as IOC (Immediate-or-cancel).

Basic Algorithm Example

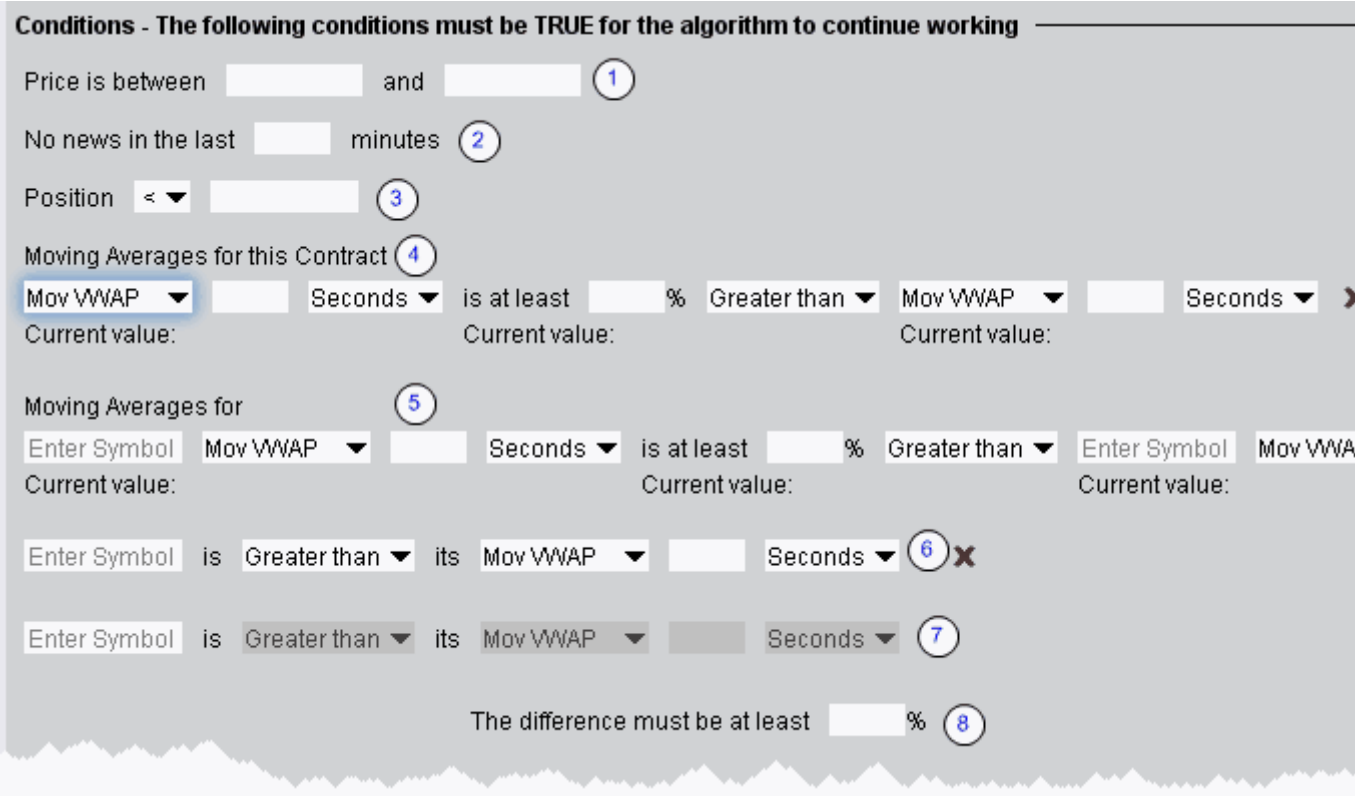
The populated fields in the image below translate to the following:

Buy 5000 shares of *ABC* in increments of 200 every 25 seconds. Set the price to the current best bid plus 2 cents, but don't price the order any higher than the ask price minus 1 cent. Start the algo now (09:52:04 AM, EST), and end it when the markets close. Wait for the current order to fill before submitting the next order, and if the algo falls behind catch up in time by submitting orders immediately after a fill instead of honoring the time interval. Mix up the time intervals by adding and subtracting 20%, and make the order size less uniform by adding/removing 55% on each order, rounding to ensure no odd lots. Trade only during regular trading hours, and if the ask size is 600 or higher, take the entire offer but don't exceed my original total order quantity.



Define Algo Conditions

Note that the more conditions to be met, the more difficult it may be for your order to completely fill.



All of the conditions are optional, but if you elect to set a condition, any unfilled fields in the definition become mandatory and are shaded pink.

To clear the values from a condition, click the "x" at the end of the line. The "x" only appears when you have entered data in a field.

Numbered descriptions below correspond to the numbered fields in the image above.

1 Define a range within which the contract price must stay for the order to continue working.

2 Ensure that the price movement will not be affected by news stories by entering a value in minutes. Until there has been no news for your defined time period as the algo will not work. News is monitored by the news suppliers you have set up in TWS, including Google News, Yahoo! Headlines and the Reuters subscription service.

3 Specify that your position, as reflected in the Account window and Position column, must be greater than or less than a specified value. This acts as a floor or ceiling for the position. Not only will TWS **not** place the order if the Position condition is violated, but it will not fill any order that would leave it violated.

4. **Moving averages for this contract** - Define moving average criteria for the current contract. Specify that the current contract's: **moving VWAP**, **moving average**, **exponential moving average** or **last** over the past [*specified time period*] is at least a [*specified percent*] greater than or less than another moving average (for the current contract) over [*specified time period*]. To clear the values, click the 'x' at the end of the line.

5. **Moving averages for** - Compare two moving averages, which could be for the same contract or for different contracts, for the same time period or for different time periods. Specify the underlying, and then set values as in #4 above. To clear the values, click the 'x' at the end of the line.

6. Fields labeled 6, 7 and 8 work together to compare the change in price of two stocks over a specified time period, based on the difference between the stock's price and its moving average. The algo completes the calculation based on your inputs. To clear the values, click the 'x' at the end of the line.

7. Enter a symbol. This lines uses the parameters defined for the first stock in #6 above.

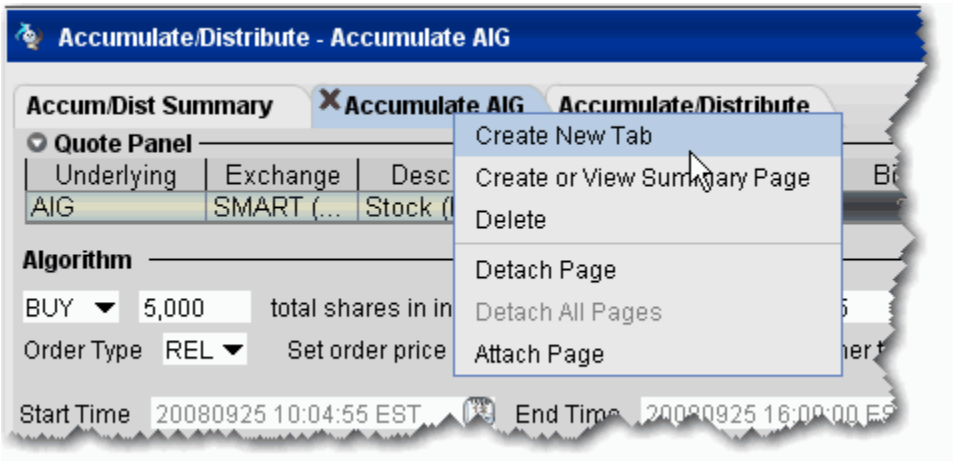
8. Enter a percent value that must be met by the difference between the two stock calculations.

The order will always stop working if any of the conditions you set becomes false. Use these selections to indicate how the algo should behave once it has stopped:

- Give up permanently if one or more conditions become false, or
- Resume order if all conditions become true again.

Create Multiple Algo Orders

You can create and monitor multiple Accumulate/Distribute algos, on multiple tabbed pages, all from the same window. Each new algo has its own tabbed page.

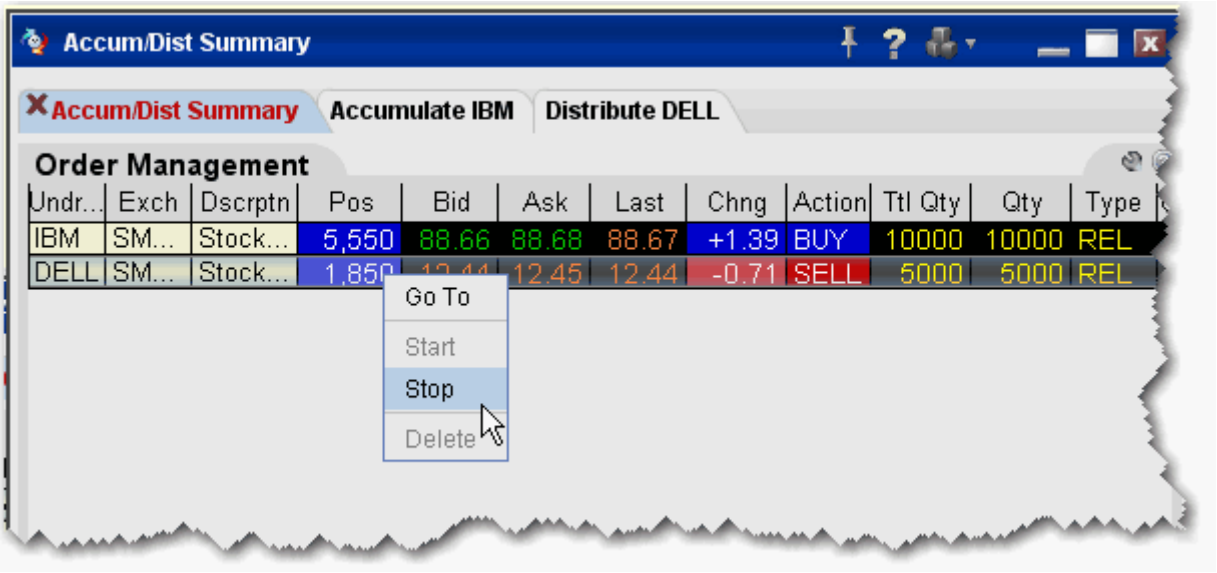


To add another Algo

1. Right-click the tabbed page title and select *Create New Tab*.
2. On the new page, enter a symbol in the **Underlying** field on the Quote panel and select a contract.
3. Define the algo.

The Accumulate/Distribute Summary

Once you create a second algo tab, the **Accum/Dist Summary** is created and displayed as the first tab in the tabset.

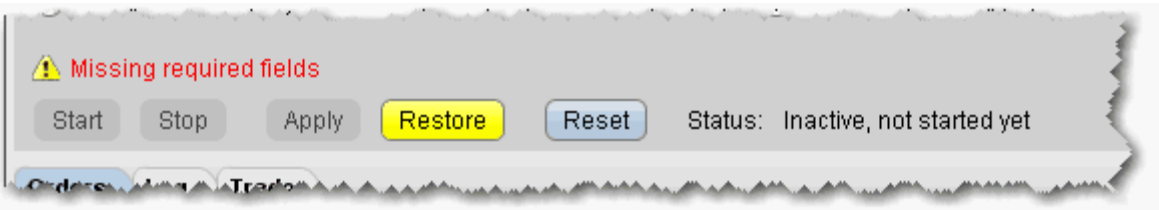


This page aggregates orders for all algo, with one order line for each algo. You can go to a specific algo or start, stop and delete an algo from this **Summary** tab by right-clicking an order line and selecting:

- *Go To* to open the algo tab for the order.
- *Start* to start the algo.
- *Stop* to stop the algo.
- *Delete* to **delete** the algo tab and remove the selected order line.

Transmit and Modify the Algo

Use the buttons along the bottom of the **Conditions** area to control the algo.



You cannot activate the algo until all required fields are filled. Missing fields are shaded pink.

Once all fields are complete you can activate the algo. Buttons works as described below:

Start - activates the algo. This button is only active once all mandatory fields have been completed, and will become active anytime the algo is stopped. If you stop the algo manually, click **Start** to resume from where it left off.

Stop - stops the algo. This button will become active once the algo is started.

Apply - click to apply changes to the working algo. For example, if you change the share increment from 200 to 500, the change will not be recognized until you click the Apply button.

Restore - click to restore unapplied changes to the original value. For example, if you change the share increment from 200 to 500, you can undo your change by clicking **Restore**. Once you *Apply* the change the **Restore** button is no longer available.

Reset - if the algo is stopped, either because it has finished or because you have manually stopped it, the **Reset** button will discount all algo progress and start the algo from the beginning. If you prefer to resume the algo from where it left off, use the *Start* button.

Status text: this note tells you what is happening on the current algo screen.

Monitor the Order Progress

The order Summary provides real-time data to let you monitor the progress of the Accumulate/Distribute order. This data applies only to the algo on this page. Use the aggregate **Summary** tab to see order management lines for all of your Accumulate/Distribute algos.

Data in the Summary block monitors the order in real time and tells you:

1. **Shares bought** - this is the total number of shares bought or sold to date in the algo. In addition, the sliding shading illustrates the percent of the order complete; in the image above the order for 5000 is less than 50% done as shown by the dark blue shading.

2. **Average price** - this is the average price to date for the completed portion of the order.

3. **Shares remaining** - the outstanding quantity.

4. **Shares working** - the quantity currently working, also shown in the Orders panel at the bottom of the window.

5. **Last order is:** - tells you the filled status of the last order component, either filled or unfilled.

6. **Last Trade Price** - the price at which the last trade in the algo filled.

7. **Time of last order** - tells you the time the last order filled.

8. **Time until next order** - counter counts down the time until the next order will be submitted.

9. **Missed orders** - if the algo cannot place additional orders because the previous order has not filled or because one or more of the conditions is false, and the *Catch up in time* checkbox is checked, this counter tracks the number of missed orders, and continues to track as the algo catches up.

Shares deactivated - if an order is canceled because a condition becomes false or the algo was stopped by the user, the number of shares that had been working is reflected here. An order for this quantity will be placed when the algo is started again and/or the conditions all become true.

4

BookTrader

Introduction

Use the BookTrader to instantaneously transmit orders at a selected price with a single click.

- Open BookTrader
- Trade with BookTrader
- BookTrader Order Handling
- BookTrader Hotkeys
- BookTrader Buttons
- BookTrader Colors

Open BookTrader

Transmit orders at any price, including the best bid and ask, with a single click. **BookTrader** displays as a separate window for whichever contract you select. It shows a series of prices above and below the best bid and ask in the price ladder.

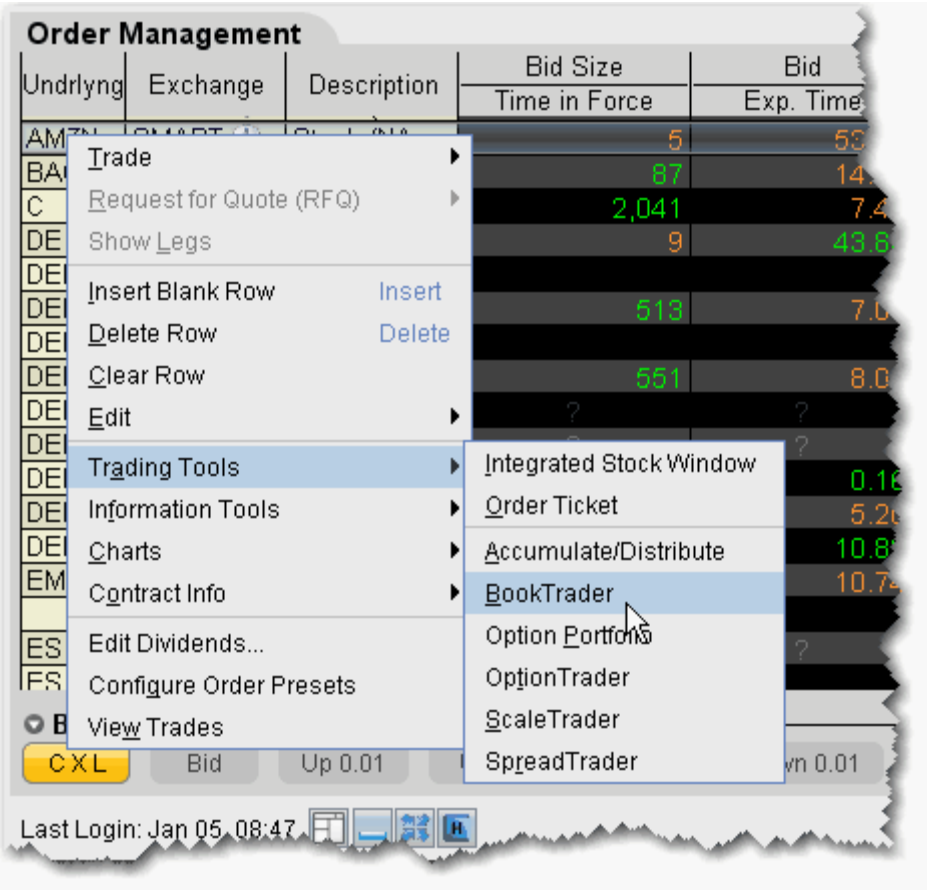
To open and arm BookTrader from the Blotter

1. Select a ticket.
2. Right click and select **Trading Tools**, then select *BookTrader.*

Note: By default, BookTrader opens unarmed. To trade with BookTrader, you must first "arm" it. If you prefer to always have BookTrader open in the Armed state, use the **Settings** configuration page check *Remember "Armed state between sessions*.

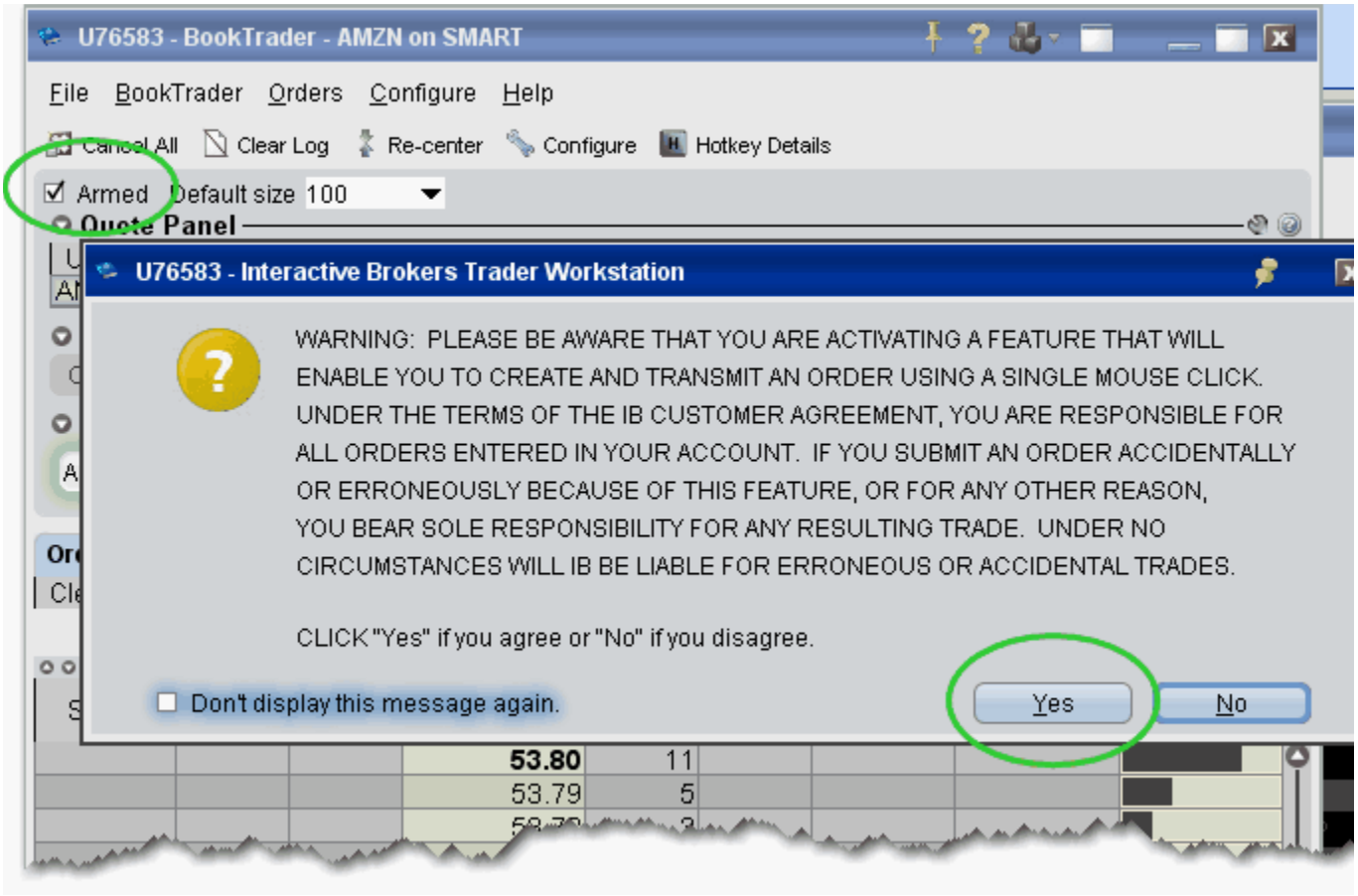
3. In the upper left corner, check *Armed*.

Note: Read the activation contract which states that you understand that a single click in the bid or ask field transmits an order directly to an exchange, and click *Yes* to arm **BookTrader**.



If you leave the Armed option unchecked, you can see prices and sizes but cannot trade. The current best ask shows a **Green** background in the Price field; the current best bid shows a **Yellow** background.

Orders transmitted from BookTrader are displayed on the **Pending** page and in the Orders panel of the BookTrader.



NOTES:

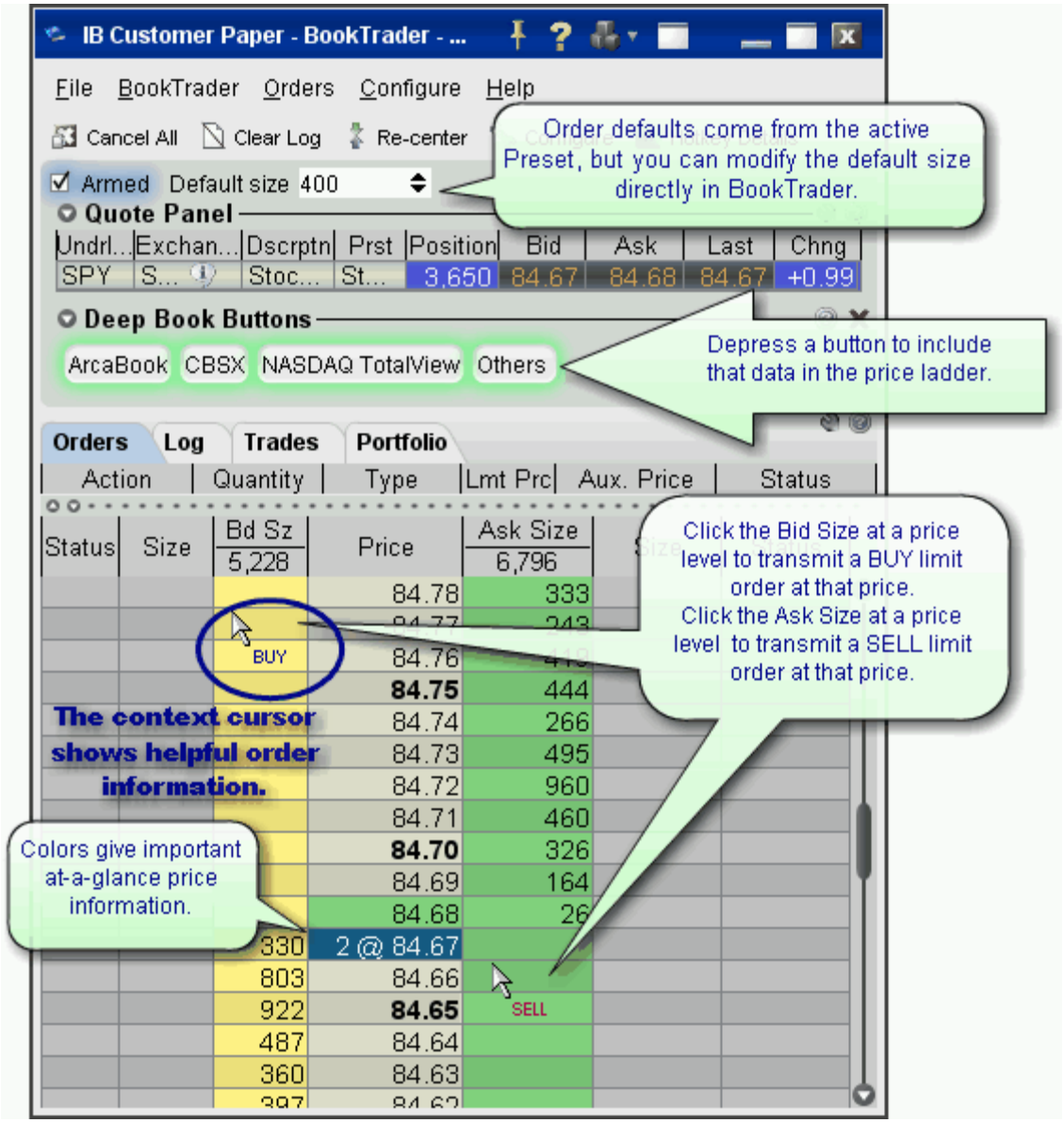
- The number of deep book data windows that you can display at one time (including BookTrader, ISW and Market Depth)is equal to 1 for every 100 allowed lines of market data, with a minimum of three and a maximum of 30. Market data allowance is based on commissions, available equity and other criteria. So a client with the minimumallowance of 100 lines of market data will be able to open 3 deep book windows. A client with an allowance of 500 lines of market data will be able to open 5 unique deep book windows . For details on how market data allowances are calculated, see the Market Data and News overview page on the IB website.
- When subscription deep book data is at its window limit, additional windows will display aggregated top level data, and the Deep Button panel will be hidden.

- By default, BookTrader uses specific colors to convey information. You can customize these colors by clicking the Configure button on the toolbar, and then selecting BookTrader Colors.
- The current Cumulative Bid and Ask sizes are displayed at the top of the Bid Size and Ask Size columns. To turn this feature off, use the **Configure** > *Settings* page.
- By default, clicking a size initiates an order. If you click another size the current unexecuted order is cancelled and replaced with the new order. You can modify multiple- order handling on the same side from the Settings page in BookTrader configuration.
- You can open a blank BookTrader window by clicking the BookTrader icon on the trading toolbar. Use the Underlying field to initiate contract selection.

Trade with BookTrader

To trade with BookTrader, you click the Bid Size or Ask Size at a certain price level in the price ladder, and an order is transmitted instantaneously. Before you can trade with **BookTrader**, you must ready the application for instantaneous order transmission by checking the *Armed* checkbox and agreeing to the activation contract. Once armed, **BookTrader** instantly transmits your order with a single click of the mouse. Default mouse actions are described below. You can modify the default settings that control how orders are handled using the *Settings* page in **BookTrader** configuration.

By default, the option to *Use context cursors in armed mode* is activated on the BookTrader Settings configuration page. This feature displays helpful order-related information when you hold your cursor over the Bid Size or Ask Size field in the price ladder.



To create a SELL Limit order in BookTrader

- In the price ladder, click the **Ask Size** at the desired price level.

Note: A limit order is created and submitted at the selected price level. You can manage the order from the Orders panel at the top of the price ladder.

To create a BUY Limit order in BookTrader

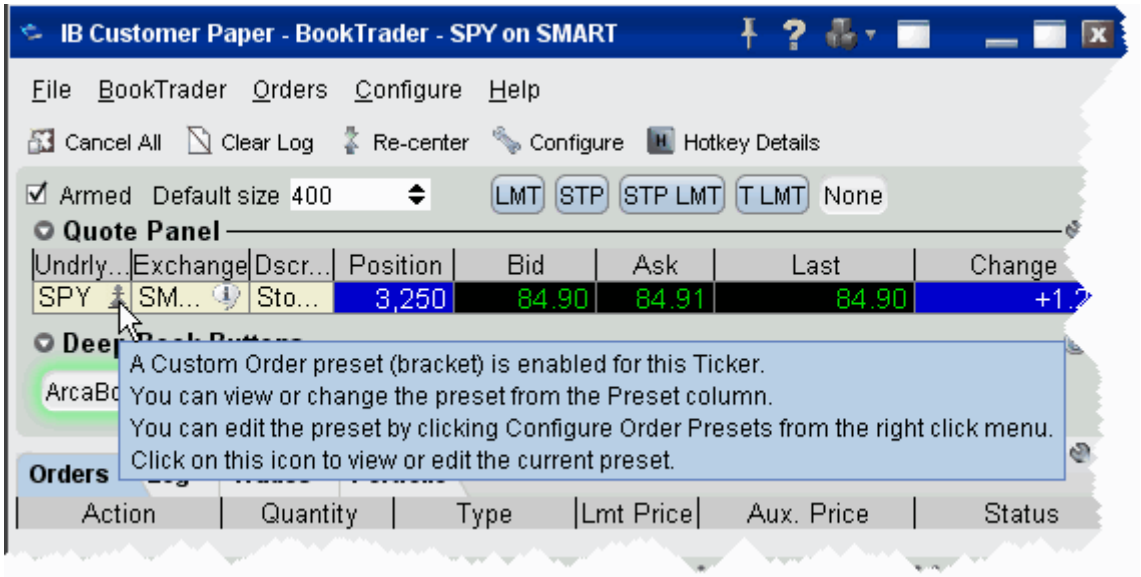
- In the price ladder, click the **Bid Size** at the desired price level.

Note: A limit order is created and submitted at the selected price level. You can manage the order from the Orders panel at the top of the price ladder.

BookTrader Default Click Actions

- Click on any **Bid size** to send a **Buy Limit** order at the selected price.
- Click on any **Ask size** to send a **Sell Limit** order at the selected price.
- **Right-click** on any **Bid size** to send a **Buy Stop** order.
- **Right-click** on any **Ask size** to send a **Sell Stop** order.
- Hold the **Alt** key and click on any **Bid** or **Ask** size to create a **Bracket** order.

For details on all system-configured BookTrader shortcuts, open the **BookTrader** *Hotkeys* window in Global Configuration.



Default order information comes from the active order presets for the contract or instrument. For information on using presets, see the Configure Order Defaults and Presets topic.

BookTrader Order Handling

You can use the **Configure**>*Settings* area in **BookTrader** to change the way orders are handled and order status is displayed. For details see the Configure BookTrader topic.

When you select *Show separate status column for each order* in the Status area of the Settings configuration page, BookTrader works in Advanced Mode. This enables two key features:

- First, it allows you to control the BookTrader using only your keyboard. The mouse will still work to navigate, but for users who don't want to take the time to move from the keyboard to the mouse and back again, advanced mode gives you 100% keyboard control.
- Second, when you create an order, a new *Order* column is created in which all parts of the order (parent and child orders) are visible and can be modified. The new *Order* column appears to the right of the price column for SELL orders (which you initiate by clicking in the *Ask Size* field) and to the left of the price column for BUY orders (which you initiate by clicking in the *Bid Size* field).

Each new Order column may contain up to 4 elements:

- The parent order (LMT)
- The stop order (STP)
- The stop limit (SLMT)
- The target limit order (TLMT) - this is the limit order created as part of a bracket order, or a stand-alone opposite-side limit order.

There are three ways to modify the price of an order; via the keyboard, by dragging with the mouse, or by using the mouse click.

To modify order price via the keyboard

1. Tab through the application until you are in the Price Ladder.
2. Use the up/down arrows to highlight the order line in the price ladder.
3. Use the left/right arrow keys to navigate to the order you want to modify.
4. Depress the **Shift** key to grab the order, and use the up/down arrow keys to move the order to a new price level.
5. Release the **Shift** key to transmit the new order.

Note: To move parent and child orders together, for example a bracket or stop limit order, depress and hold the **Alt** key instead of the Shift key.

To modify order price by dragging with the mouse

1. Hold the mouse over the order until it becomes a two-headed arrow.
2. Click the order or suborder and drag it to a new price level.

3 Release the mouse key to submit the order.

Note: To move parent and child orders together, for example a bracket or stop limit order, press and hold the **Alt** key while you click and drag.

To modify order price with a mouse click

1 Click the order and press and hold the **Shift** key.

2 Click in the desired price level and release the **Shift** key to submit the order.

Note: To move parent and child orders together, for example a bracket or stop limit order, press and hold the **Alt** key instead of the Shift key in 1) above.

The size of the order can be modified by clicking in the row header and entering a new quantity as shown above.

Suborders can be canceled by right clicking on them (default) or using a hotkey. The bracket can be can canceled by clicking the **C** on the row header.

BookTrader Hotkeys

This topic discusses the hotkeys that are specific to BookTrader or that have customizable options specific to BookTrader. For information on hotkeys that appear in the BookTrader hotkeys box but are available to all TWS windows, see the general Hotkeys topic.

Hotkey Action	Description
BookTrader	
Cancel Sub Order	This hotkey will cancel an order in the Price Ladder.
Decrease BookTrader Order Size	Set a left or right mouse-click event for a specific field that will decrease the order size of any BookTrader order by whatever number of ticks you define.
Increase BookTrader Order Size	Set a left or right mouse-click event for a specific field that will increase the order size of any BookTrader order by whatever number of ticks you define.
Re-center	Set a hotkey to recenter the focus to either the last traded price, or the midpoint bid/ask price. Set the re-center focus using the *Settings* page in the BookTrader configuration area.
Create Orders	
Add Auto Stop Order	Attaches an opposite-side stop order to the selected order.
Add Trailing Stop Order	Attaches an opposite-side trailing stop order to the selected order.
Attach Bracket Orders	Attaches a pair of orders (a limit and a stop order) to bracket the selected order.
Buy	Creates a buy order for the selected asset.
Buy or Sell Specific Product	Create a hotkey to buy or sell a specific product with it's own default order type, limit price, stop offset, time in force. etc. Use the Customize tab of the Configure Hotkey box to set product-specific details. If you select BookTrader Price for any of the price configurations, you will only be able to set a mouse-click shortcut since using the BookTrader Price requires you to click on a price in the price ladder.
Close Position	Creates an opposite-side order to close out the position on the selected contract. By default you need to transmit the order manually, but you can elected to have this hotkey transmit closing orders instantaneously by checking the feature in the *Customize* area of the **Configure Hotkey** box.
Reverse Position	Creates an opposite-side order to reverse the position on the selected contract. By default you need to transmit the order manually, but you can elected to have this hotkey transmit reverse position orders instantaneously by checking the feature in the *Customize* area of the **Configure Hotkey** box.
Sell	Creates a buy order for the selected asset.
Modify/Transmit Orders	

Hotkey Action	Description
Change Order to Market	Changes the order type of the selected order to a market order.
Decrease Price or Size	Decreases the order price or order quantity by a specified value.
Increase Price or Size	Increases the order price or order quantity by a specified value.
Modify Order Type	Displays the **Type** dropdown list to let you select a different order type for the active order.
Modify Time-in-Force	Displays the **Time in Force** dropdown list to let you select a different Time in Force for the active order.
Order Ticket	Opens the Order Ticket. If you've highlighted a ticker, the order ticket will be populated with that product.
Transmit Order	Transmits the selected order.
Update Limit Prices	Updates the limit price of the active, unexecuted order to reflect the price/offset you define on the *Customize* page of the **Configure Hotkey** box.
Cancel Orders	
Cancel All Orders	Cancels all orders on all pages in TWS.
Cancel Contract's Orders	Cancels all orders associated with a specific asset.
Cleanup orders	Removes orders from the page. Use the customize area of the configure Hotkey box to define whether to remove cancelled, filled and/or untransmitted (including deactivated) orders from either the active pages or all pages.
Deactivate	A deactivated order is cancelled but remains on the page ready to be transmitted.
Delete Rows/Cancel Orders	This hotkey can be configured to either delete rows, or delete and cancel orders.
Tools	
Add to Rebalance Window	Used to add a contract to the Rebalance window. This hotkey does not open, close or adjust any positions.
Arbitrage Meter	Opens the Arbitrage Meter for the active index market data line.
Integrated Stock Window	Opens the ISW.
Show FXTrader	Opens the FX Trader module.
Show Market Depth	Opens the Market Depth module.
Show OptionTrader	Opens the OptionTrader.

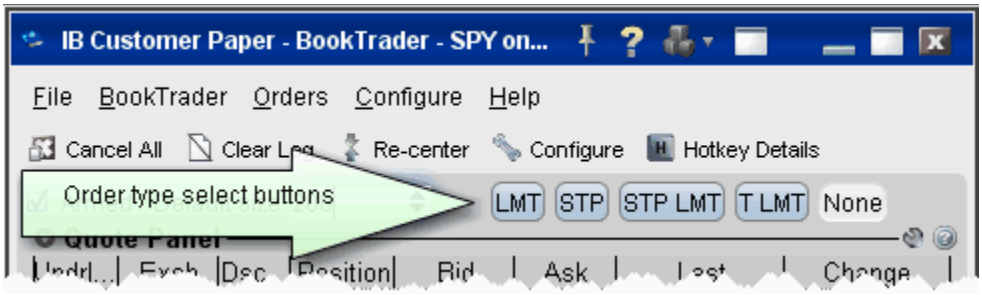
Hotkey Action	Description
Show Rebalance Window	Opens the portfolio Rebalance window.
Show SpreadTrader	Opens the SpreadTrader.
Realtime Activity Monitoring	
Alarms	Opens the Alarm Settings box for the active contract.
View Alerts	Opens the Alerts window where you can view, edit or create an alert.
Analysis	
Model Navigator	Opens the Model Navigator window.
Show Fundamentals	Opens a Reuters Fundamentals page for the contract.
Show IB Risk Navigator^{SM}	Opens the IB Risk Navigator^{SM}, our real-time price/risk analytics tool.
Show Option Analytics	Opens the Option Analytics with focus on the selected options contract.
Show real-time charts	When you have a contract selected, this opens the New Chart window where you can set parameters for the active contract to create a real-time chart.
Miscellaneous	
Clear Log	Clears the Log panel.
Configure Order Presets	Opens the Presets configuration page for the active strategy.
Help Chat	Opens the customer service Chat area of the Account Management screen.
Minimize all windows	Minimizes all open windows and puts them on the bottom of the status bar.
Msg Center	Opens the customer service message center.
Request Trade Cancellation	Logs you into the Customer Service area of the Account Management screen.
Search TWS	Displays the Search field which you can use to find contract and application information.
Show Description	Displays the Description box for the selected contract.
Show Details	Displays contract details for the selected contract.
Show Earnings Estimate	For the selected contract, displays the Earnings estimate.
Show Positions	For the selected contract, shows the account number and the current position.
View Account	Opens the Account window.

Hotkey Action	Description
View Trades	Opens the Trades window.

BookTrader Buttons

Order Type Select buttons

When you configure the order Status to *Show separate status columns for each order* from the Settings configuration page, the Order type select buttons function becomes available.

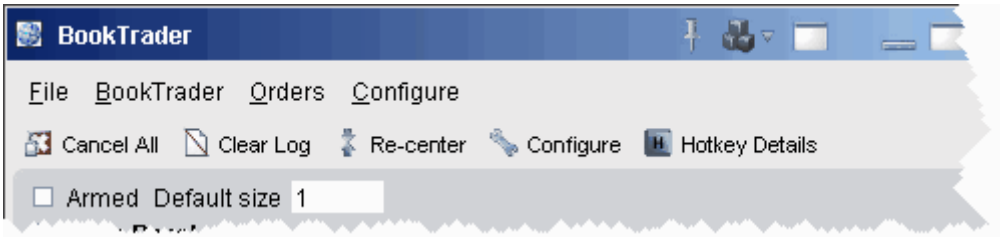


These buttons override the default mouse click functions of BookTrader to create only the order type selected. For example, if you click the LMT order type select button, any mouse click you perform in the price ladder, even a right-click, creates a limit order.

To release the order type function and return to the default click actions, click *None.*

Basic Buttons panel

The BookTrader toolbar also includes the basic buttons panel below. To create custom buttons, use the Button Panel.

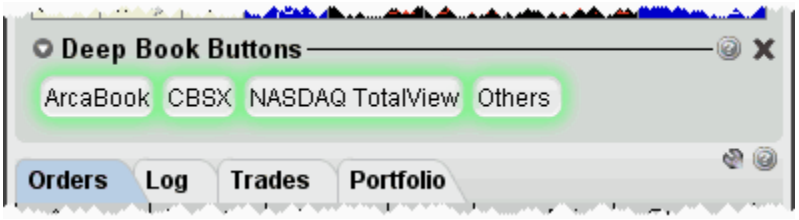


- **Cancel All** - cancels all orders on the active BookTrader.
- **Clear Log** - clears all order information from the white log area just above the buttons.
- **Re-center-** click to keep the best bid/ask price or last traded price always visible in the center of the BookTrader screen. Use the Configure menu to elect to have the ladder recenter around the midpoint of the bid/ask, or the last price.
- **Configure-** opens the Configuration dialog box.
- **Hotkey Details** - displays a list of all current hotkeys for BookTrader.
- **Armed** - check to arm BookTrader for instantaneous transmit.

- **Default size** - displays the default order size based on the Preset for the instrument, and allows you to change the default order size for BookTrader orders without re-configuring the Preset.

Deep Book buttons

Use the Deep Book Buttons to filter out market data from the price ladder. De-select a button to filter out that data.



The Others button includes data from exchanges that don't offer deep data; Level I data from deep exchanges you have elected to filter out, and Level I data for exchanges that offer deep data but to which you do not subscribe. Hold your mouse over the button to see the exchange's data included.

BookTrader Colors

BookTrader displays a lot of information in a small space using colors and numbers.

Market Data Colors

The market data colors display after BookTrader is armed but before any order is transmitted.

- The **Bid Size** column is yellow until you create an order. Values in this column represent the size of an order at the specific price, and help show market depth.
- The **Ask Size** column is green until you create an order. When a size appears in an ask size field, this indicates the current best ask.
- The **Status** field remains gray until you submit an order.

Price Field - Background Colors

- The **current best bid** price is shown by a **Yellow** background, with the size next to it in the *Bid Size* field.
- The **current best ask** price is shown by a **Green** background, with the size next to it in the *Ask Size* field
- The **Last** transaction is highlighted by a **Slate Blue** background.
- The **High** price is highlighted by a **Bright Blue** background.
- The **Low** price is highlight by a **Red** background.
- The **Average Cost** (including commissions) is indicated by a highlight across the entire row. You'll only see this if you hold a position in the active contract.

BookTrader Colors		
Column Name	**Possible Color**	**Notes**
Status		Once you transmit an order, the status colors change. See **Order Status Colors** table below.

BookTrader Colors		
Bid Size		Indicates the size of the current best bid.
		Indicates that a limit order has been transmitted (by clicking in the field).
		Indicates a stop order has been transmitted (by right-clicking in the field).
Price	No color	One in a range of prices displayed for the contract.
		The current best bid price.
		The current best ask price.
		The price at which the last order executed, and the size of the order.
		The current high price.
		The current low price.

BookTrader Colors		
Ask Size		Indicates the size of the current best ask.
		Indicates that a limit order has been transmitted (by clicking in the field).
		Indicates a stop order has been transmitted (by right-clicking in the field).

5

ChartTrader

Introduction

Use the ChartTrader to send orders directly from any real-time chart.

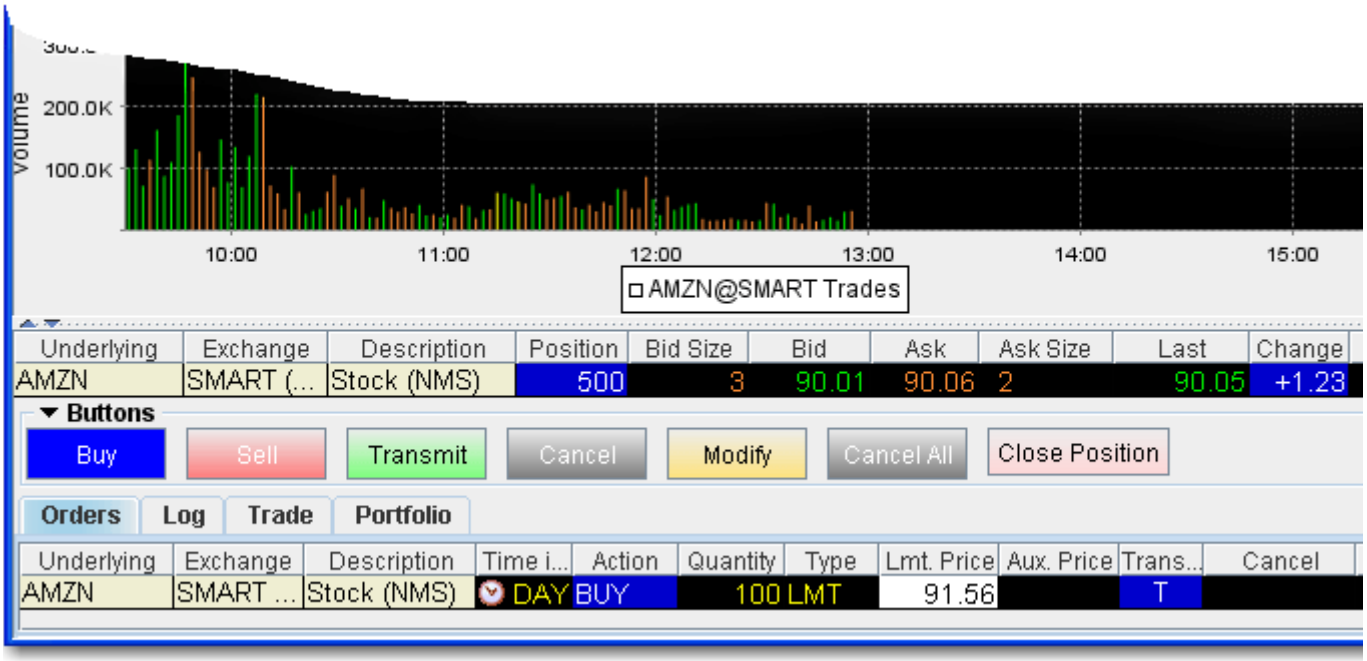
- Open Chart Trader
- Create and Transmit Orders

Open ChartTrader

You can trade directly from a real-time chart using ChartTrader, which you display from the Charts menu. Once you create an order, you can transmit it, cancel it or modify it directly on the chart, or using the order management line on the **Orders** tab.

To open ChartTrader

1. Open an interactive chart by selecting a contract on the trading screen and clicking the Charts icon on the trading toolbar.
2. On the Charts menu, select **ChartTrader** and then select *Show/Hide ChartTrader*.
3. The ChartTrader tool displays directly below the Quote line of the chart.



Create and Transmit Orders

To use ChartTrader to create an order

1. Click the blue **Buy** button to create a buy order, or the Red sell button to create a sell order.

2. Move your cursor into the chart and position the broken blue line at the order price you want. Note that your exact price position is displayed in blue to the left of the broken line, along the price axis.

3. Click to create an order. The order management line appears below the Quote line, in the Orders section of the ChartTrader, and the broken line becomes a solid line. The order parameter defaults are the same as those you set for your trading window using the Order Defaults window.

4. Click the "T" in the Transmit field to submit the order. You can also submit an order directly from the chart.

Transmit an order from the chart

1. To transmit directly from the chart, click the green Transmit button, and position the IB cursor over the order you want to send. You can tell that an order is properly selected as the solid order line becomes broken.

2. Click on the order to transmit.

Note: You can modify order parameters in the Order Management line before you transmit the order from the chart.

Modify order price from the chart

1. You can modify the order price directly from the chart by clicking the Modify button, and positioning the modify cursor over the selected order until the solid order line becomes broken.

2. Click the order and drag it up or down to the desired price.

Orders that you create using ChartTrader also display on the Trading page that displays the contract data. Trading pages that hold an order display the page title in red.

6

DepthTrader

Introduction

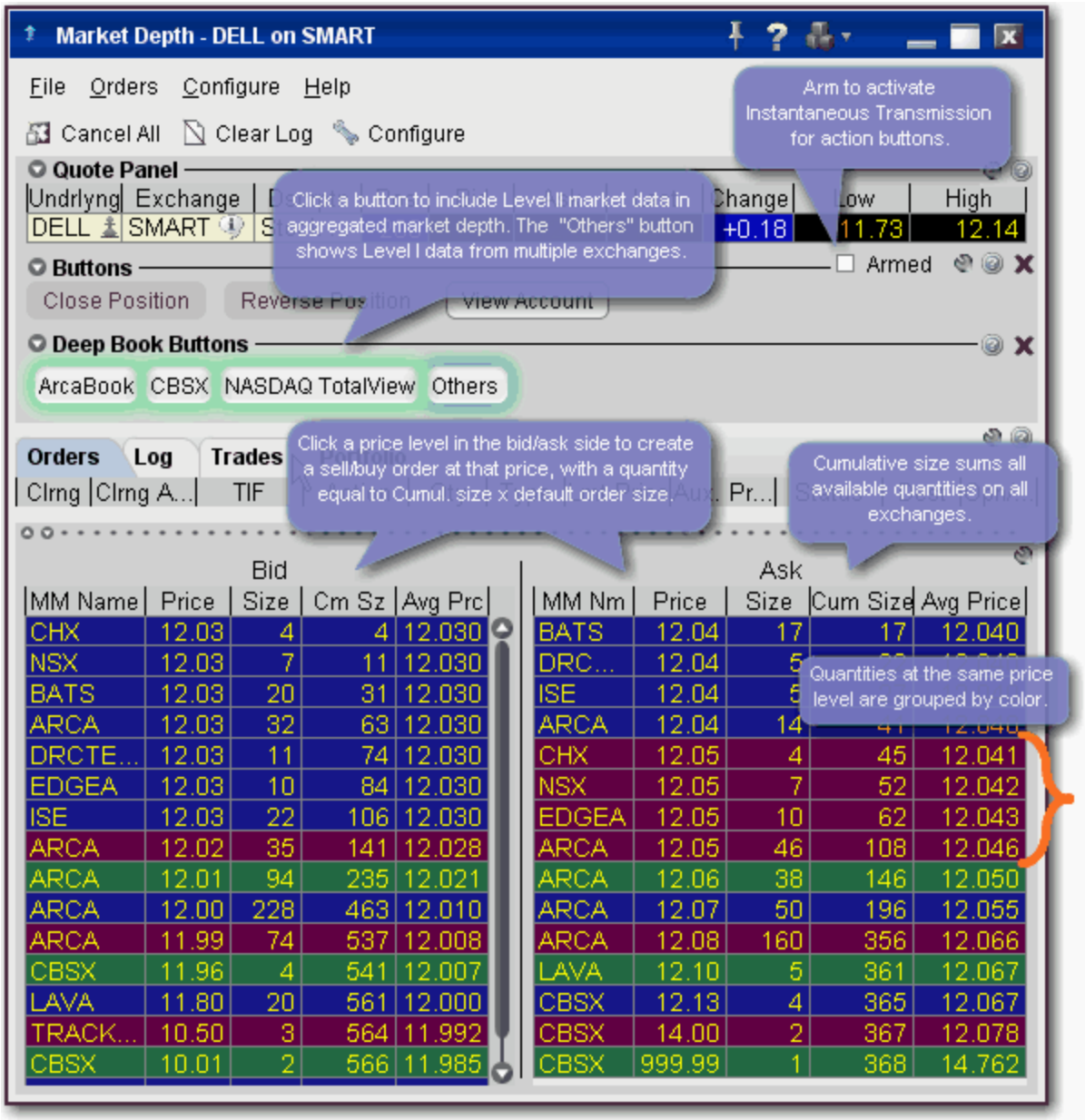
View the alternative bids and offers away from the inside quote to help you better gauge market liquidity.

- Aggregated Market Depth Window
- Market Depth Buttons Panel
- Create an Order

Aggregated Market Depth Window

The aggregated Market Depth window displays the alternative bids and offers away from the inside quote to allow you to better gauge market liquidity. Create an order by clicking a price level in the Bid or Ask column. Transmit orders from the Orders panel.

Add or remove Level II data using the Deep Book Buttons. The *Others* buttons displays Level I data from exchanges that don't offer deep data, for which you don't have market data permissions, or for those to which you subscribe but haven't selected.



- The number of deep book data windows that you can display at one time (including BookTrader, ISW and Market Depth)is equal to 1 for every 100 allowed lines of market

data, with a minimum of three and a maximum of 30. Market data allowance is based on commissions, available equity and other criteria. So a client with the minimumallowance of 100 lines of market data will be able to open 3 deep book windows. A client with an allowance of 500 lines of market data will be able to open 5 unique deep book windows . For details on how market data allowances are calculated, see the Market Data and News overview page on the IB website.

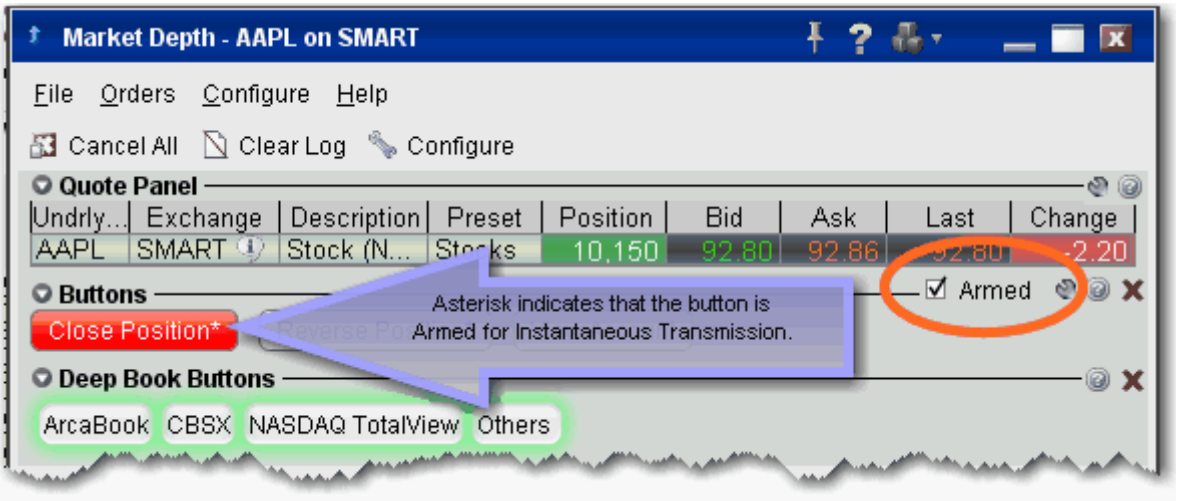
- When subscription deep book data is at its window limit, additional windows will display aggregated top level data, and the Deep Button panel will be hidden.
- We cannot guarantee that every price quoted for a particular security/commodity will be displayed in the Market Depth window.
- **Cumulative size** represents the total contract size available at a particular price or better. In the image above, the cumulative size available on the bid at $12.03 is 106.
- **Average Price** is the average execution price received when transacting the cumulative contract size. You receive multiple executions as your order goes through the order book. Executions will appear in the Trades panel.

Market Depth Buttons Panel

The buttons panel provides action buttons that allow you to:

- **Close Position** - select an underlying in the quote panel, and click *Close Position* to have an opposite side closing order automatically created in the Orders panel. Transmit the order or modify any order parameters and then transmit.
- **Reverse Position** - create an opposite side order with sufficient quantity to reverse your position from long to short or short to long.
- **View Account** - opens the Account Information window.

You can set the buttons to transmit the order instantaneously by arming the button panel. Buttons with instantaneous transmit on will display an asterisk in their title.



To activate Instantaneous Transmit

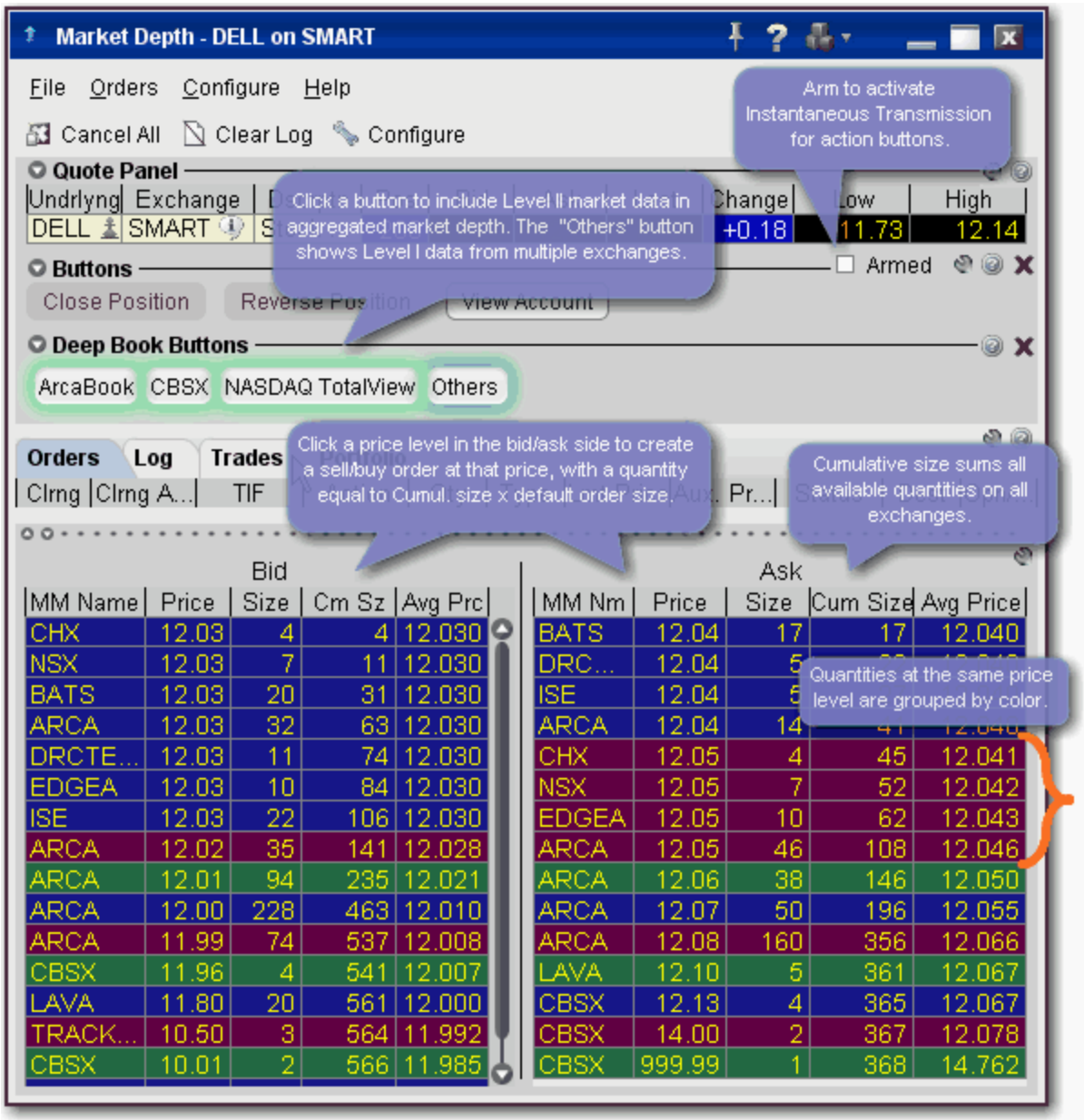
1. Check the *Armed* checkbox on the top right corner of the Buttons panel.
2. Read and agree to the disclosure message.

The asterisk in the button title indicates that these action buttons will instantaneously transmit an order when used.

Create an Order

Create orders from the Market Depth window by clicking the bid/ask at a specified price level. Be sure to confirm the order size before transmitting a DepthTrader order.

The order size is based on default settings associated with the contract's Preset. If the preset uses the *Use cumulative size for Market Depth*, the order size equals the cumulative size on that line x default order size. For example, if the default order size is 100 and you click the ISE $12.03 price level (below), the order size will be 10,600. If you click the same price level at the ARCA line, the order size will be 6,300. If the above box is not checked, the order size will be the default order size**.** You can modify the order size before transmitting the order.



To create an order from Market Depth

1. Click on a price level in the Bid column for a Sell order, in the Ask column for a Buy order.

2. The order displays in the Orders panel. Modify parameters if necessary and transmit by clicking the “T” in the status column.

3. To transmit your order, click the "T" in the Status field of the order line.

7

The Order Ticket

Introduction

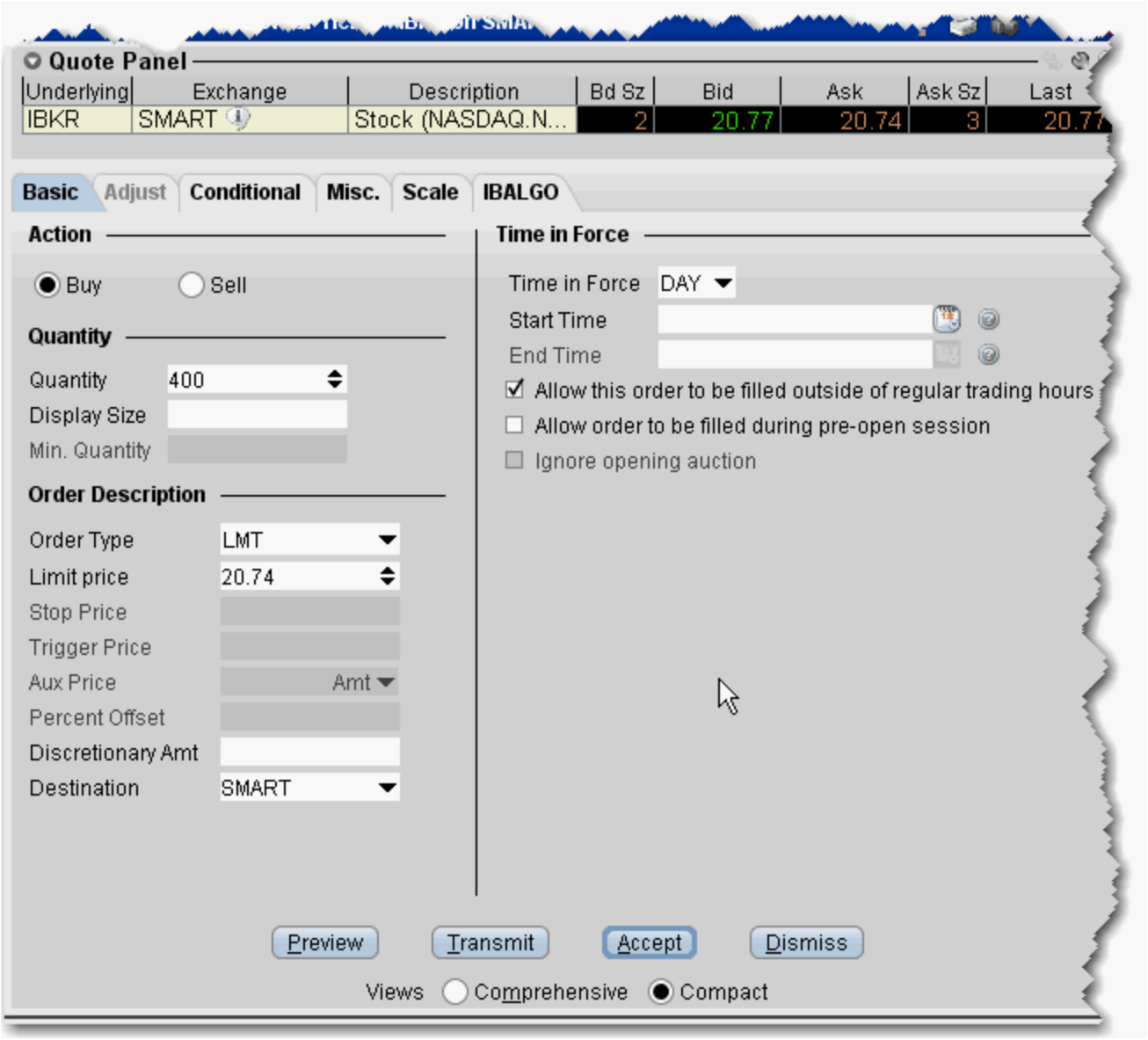
The Order Ticket is available as an alternative form of order entry for users who prefer to set all order attributes from a single tabbed window.

- Basic
- Adjustable Orders
- Scale Orders via ScaleTrader
- Pegged Orders
- Volatility Trading
- Conditional Orders
- Miscellaneous

Basic

The Basic tab includes the basic order and time in force information, all based on the contract shown in the Quote Panel. The fields are context-sensitive, which means that only valid selections will be active. For example, if you select TRAIL LIMIT as the order type, the Stop Price, Trailing amount and Lmt Offset fields become active. In addition, selections you make on this page affect the composition of the tabset. For example, if you select a stop or trailing order type, the *Adjust* tab becomes available; if you choose VOL as the order type, the *Volatility* tab is displayed, etc.

Note: The Scale order attributes will separate from the order ticket when you click the Scale tab.



To remove tabs and view all fields on a single large page, select the *Comprehensive* view.

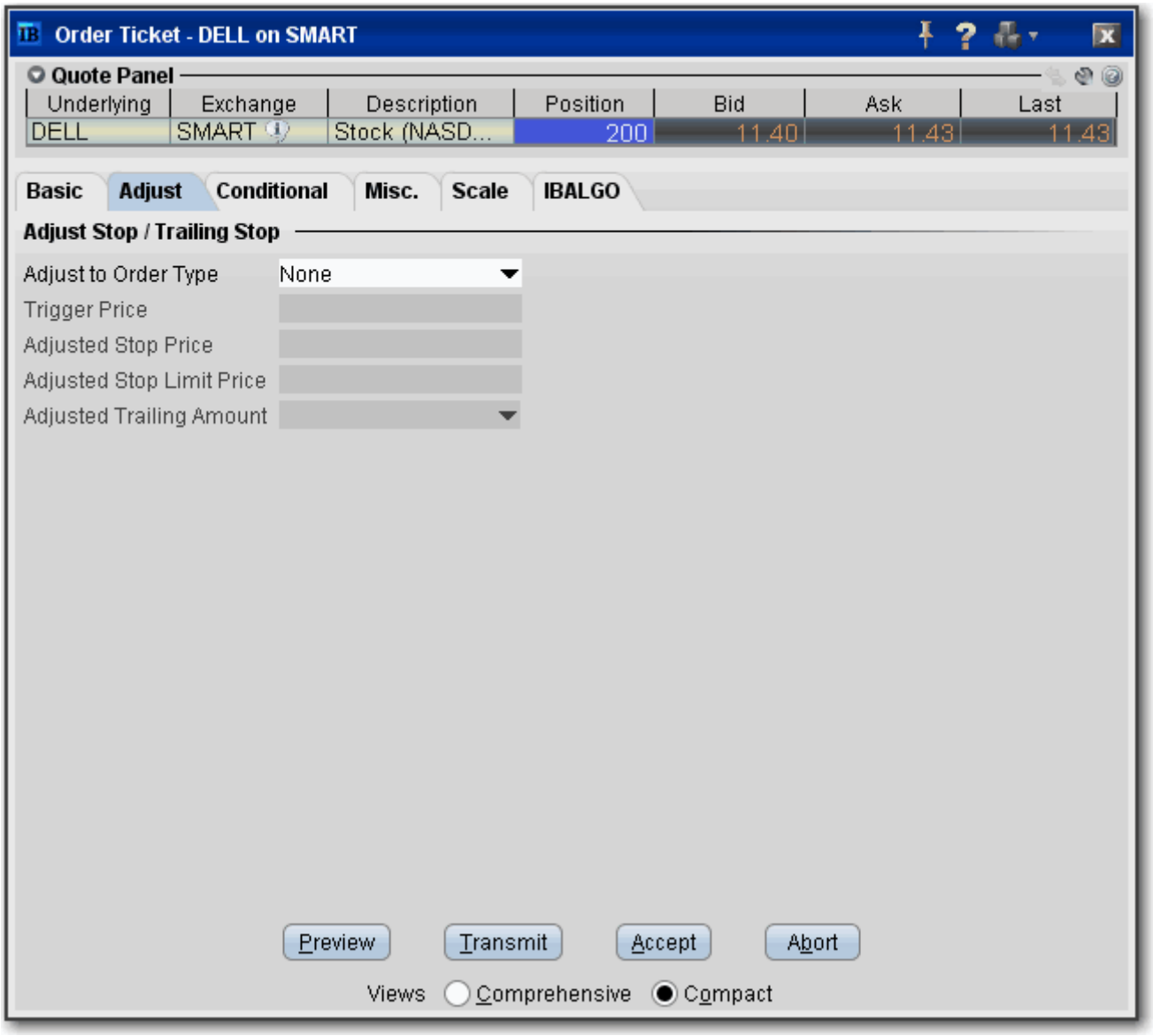
Field	Description	Notes
Action	Choose Buy or Sell	
Quantity		
Quantity	The number of units in the order.	
Display size	Enter a display size to create an Iceberg order.	
Min. Quantity	Enter the minimum quantity that must be available for the order to execute.	For options routed through Smart.
Order Description		
Order Type	Select an order type. Valid order types are determined by the underlying, exchange and security type selected.	
Limit Price	Enter the limit price if the order type requires it.	
Aux. Price	For Stop and Stop limit orders, this is the Stop election price. For Options relative to stock orders, this is the starting price. For trailing stop orders, this is the trailing amount.	
Trailing amount	The amount used along with the market price to calculate the initial stop price.	
Percent Offset	For Relative orders, sets the offset amount based on a percentage of the bid price for Buy orders or the Ask price for sell orders.	
Discretionary Amount	The amount off the limit price at which the order is still eligible to execute.	Enter an amount to create a Discretionary order.
Destination	Specifies the order destination.	To create CSFB or Jefferies algo, select CSFBALGO or JEFFALGO from this list.
Time in Force		

Field	Description	Notes
Time in Force	The time period during which your order will remain active. Choose from the selections presented, including: • DAY (day order), • GTC (order remains active until it is cancelled) • OPG (market or limit at the open order) • IOC (immediate or cancel) • GTD (order remains working until the date/time specified in the End Time field below.) • DTC (day 'till cancelled, is cancelled at the end of day like a day order, but remains on your trading screen deactivated to let you resubmit easily).	Only valid Times in Force are displayed per order, based on the product, order type and destination.
Start Time	Set the start time (and date) for the order.	
End Time	Set the end time and date for the order.	Only valid for GTD times in force.
Trading Hour Attributes The next three settings allow you to specify the hours during which orders are eligible to execute. By default, orders are set to trade during Regular Trading Hours only. **Note: Elections to trade outside regular trading hours may not be available for particular products that are not listed on an exchange. IB customers are solely responsible for ensuring that these parameter are valid for the product(s) involved.**		
Allow this order to be filled outside of regular trading hours.	Check this box if you want to allow orders to trigger or fill outside of regular hours.	You can also set this feature from the TIF dropdown on an order line in the trading window. Valid for US stocks listed on major exchanges. Not available for IOC, OPG (MOO and LOO), FOK, MOC or LOC orders.
Allow order to be routed and executed during pre-open session.	Check to allow orders to participate in the pre-open session from 4:00 - 8:00 am.	Can be applied to orders set for Regular Trading Hours only.

Field	Description	Notes
Ignore opening auction.	Check to ignore the opening auction which takes place at the open.	Can be applied to orders set for Regular Trading Hours only. This attribute cannot be used if you have configured Smart Routing to participate in Pre-open Re-route.
VWAP Time	Modify the VWAP cut-off time if desired by clicking the *Calendar* selection tool. Otherwise, the *Soonest* cut-off time is used.	VWAP orders are automatically routed and accepted immediately after being transmitted. VWAP orders cannot be cancelled.

Adjustable Orders

Use the Adjust tab to define a one-time adjustment to a stop, stop limit, trailing stop or trailing stop limit order. This tab will only become active one of those orders types is selected.



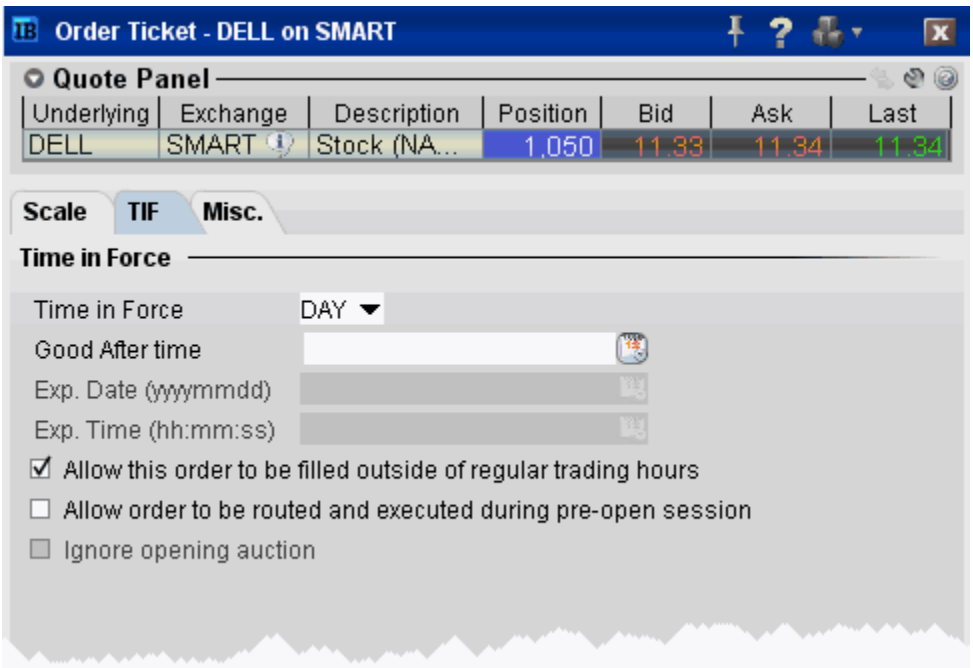
To remove tabs and view all fields on a single large page, select the *Comprehensive* view.

Field	Description	Notes
Adjust to Order Type	When you select an adjusted order type, the stop order you're adjusting will not trigger when the stop price is hit. Instead, it will be changed to this order type, and use the other parameters below. Select one of the stop order types. When your current stop price is penetrated, it will change to this order type and use the instructions you set in the following fields.	The following example continues to unfold for each field. You buy 100 shares of XYZ for $31.00/share, and submit a sell stop order with a trigger price of $30.00. This means that if the price hits $30.00, TWS will send a sell market order to the exchange. Now let's modify this scenario. In addition to the above Stop order, you decide to create an adjustable **Stop Limit** order to help lock in a profit if the stock price begins to rise. Now imagine the price starts going up. When it hits the trigger price (see next field below) TWS will cancel the Stop order and create a new Stop Limit order with the characteristics you set in the following fields.
Trigger Price	This price will trigger the adjusted order you defined in the Adjusted Order Type.	Set the adjustable trigger price to $34.00
Adjusted Stop Price	When the trigger price is hit, the adjusted stop price is implemented for the new order.	Set the adjusted Stop Price to $33.50. When the stock rises above the $34.00 trigger price you set above, you original Stop order is cancelled and replaced with a Stop Limit order with a stop trigger price of $33.50.
Adjusted Stop Limit Price	Used for Stop Limit and Trailing Stop Limit orders. This value will be the limit price of the order if it is triggered and submitted.	Set the Stop Limit to $33.00 to ensure your order will not execute below this price.
Adjusted Trailing Amount	Used for Trailing Stop and Trailing Stop Limit orders. This value will replace the original trailing amount if the adjusted order is triggered.	If you had a trailing stop order with a trailing amount of $1.00, you could set the adjusted trailing amount to $.50. If the adjustment trigger is hit, the trailing amount is modified.

Scale Orders via ScaleTrader

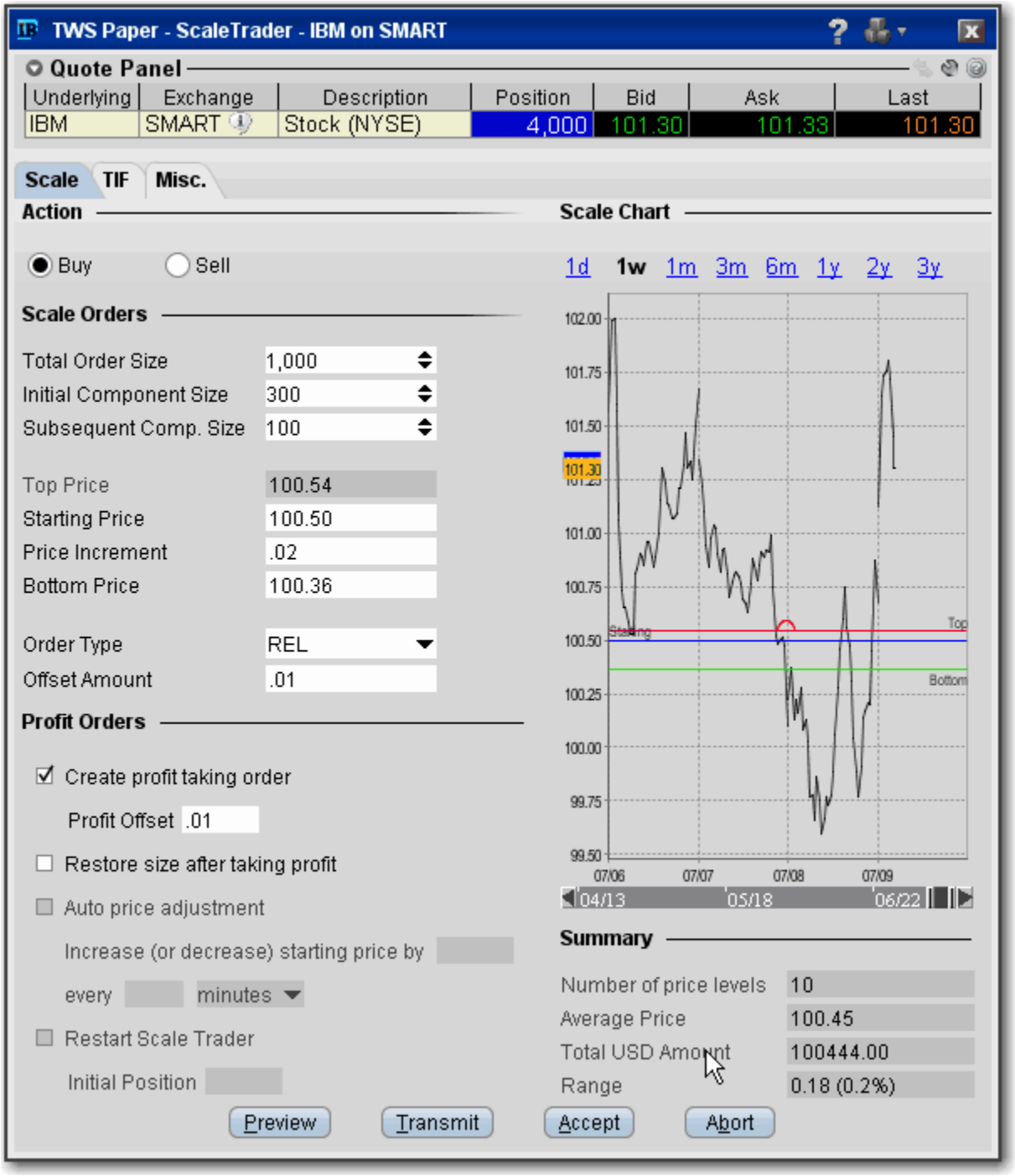
Scale orders are designed to help prevent larger sized trades from being subject to increasingly deteriorating prices by scaling your order into smaller, incrementally priced components based on user-specified price and size instructions. In addition to scaling your order, you can also define a profit offset amount which instructs TWS to automatically submit opposite-side profit taking orders against the individual components of the original order.

Click **Open ScaleTrader** from the Scale tab to set all scale parameters.



Set time inforce parameters for the Scale order. See the Basic page for details.

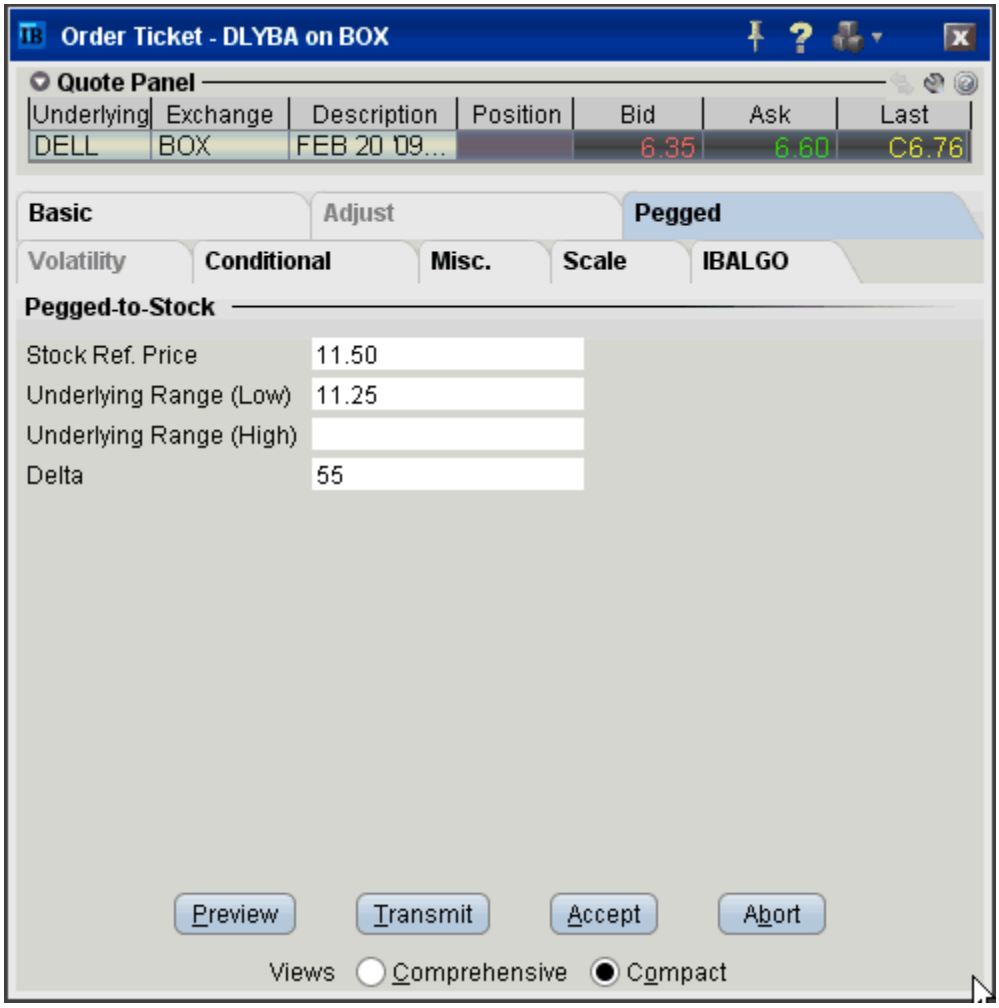
See the ScaleTrader topic for details on creating a scale order.



See the ScaleTrader topic for more information on creating scale orders.

Pegged Orders

Select from the available fields to create an order. The fields are context-sensitive, which means that only valid selections will be active. For example, if you are creating any kind of order other than a Pegged to Stock options order routed through BOX, this page will be inactive.

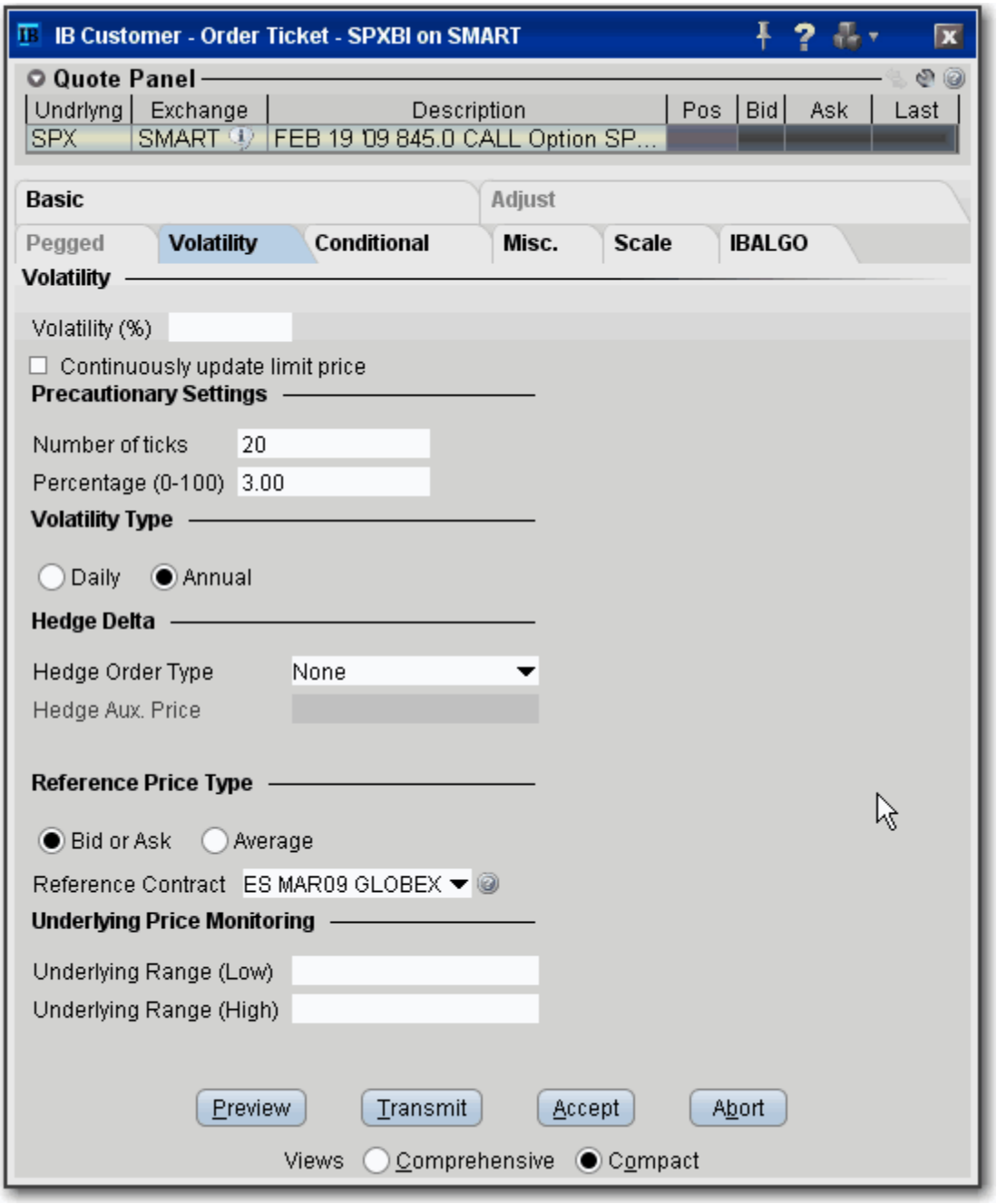


Field	Description	Notes
Stock Ref Price	Enter a stock price.	If you do not enter a value, the midpoint of the NBBO at the time of the order is used.
Underlying Range (Lower)	Define the lower portion of the stock range outside of which your order will be cancelled.	

Field	Description	Notes
Underlying Range (Higher)	Define the higher portion of the stock range outside of which your order will be cancelled.	
Delta	Enter a value (which will be used as a percent, ie. ".5" equal 50%) that will be multiplied by the change in the underlying stock price. The product is added to the starting price to determine the option price.	

Volatility Trading

The **VOL** order type lets you create option orders where the limit price is calculated as a function of an option volatility that you can modify. To activate the Volatility tab, select VOL as the order type on the Basic tab.

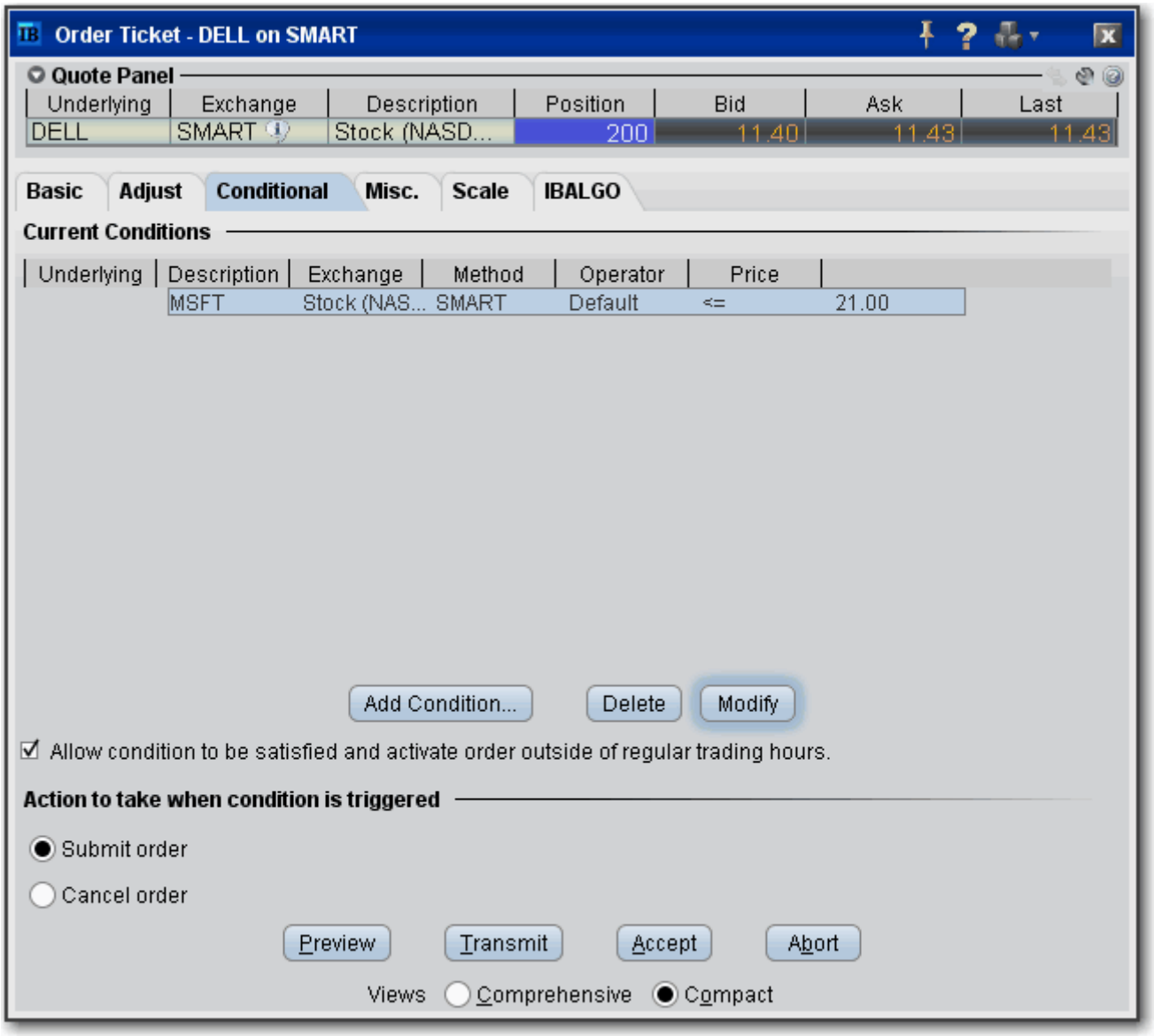


To remove tabs and view all fields on a single large page, select the *Comprehensive* view.

Field	Description
Volatility	Displays the volatility used to calculate a limit price for the option. The value shown in the Imp Vol field is calculated via the Model Navigator.
Precautionary Settings	Set these price cap "double-checks" as a precaution to ensure your order price remains within an acceptable distance from the market.
Volatility Type	Elect to view daily or annual volatility.
Hedge Delta	Select a Hedge Order Type. An order will be submitted against the executed option trade to maintain a delta neutral position.
	Use the Hedge Auxiliary Price field to set an auxiliary price for orders that require one, such as the offset for a Relative order.
Continuously Update Limit Price	When checked, the option price is automatically updated as the underlying stock price moves.
Reference Price Type	Bid or Ask - If selected, use the NBB (bid) when buying a call or selling a put and the NBO (ask) when selling a call or buying a put. Average - uses average of the best Bid and Ask. This price is also used to compute the limit price sent to an exchange (whether or not Continuous Update is selected), and for underlying range price monitoring
Reference Contract	Select a futures contract to use in calculating the index value. The order price is then derived from this index value.
Underlying Price Monitoring	Underlying Range (Low) - enter a low end acceptable stock price relative to the selected option order. If the price of the underlying instrument falls BELOW the lower stock range price, the option order will be cancelled. Merely touching the price does not cancel the order. Underlying Range (High) - enter a high end acceptable stock price relative to the selected option order. If the price of the underlying instrument rises ABOVE the upper stock range price, the option order will be cancelled. Merely touching the watermark does not cancel the order.

Conditional

A conditional order is an order that will automatically be submitted or cancelled ONLY IF specified criteria for one or more defined contracts are met. You can use stocks, options, futures or security indexes to trigger a conditional order.



To create a conditional order

1. Select an order management line.
2. From the right-click menu, select *Modify* and then select *Condition*.
3. From the Conditional tab on the order ticket click **Add Condition**.

4 Enter contract information for the contingent asset in the Conditional Order box.

5 Enter the trigger information for the contingent asset:

a Select the trigger method.

b Select whether the price of the contingent asset should be less than or equal to (<=) or greater than or equal to (>=) the trigger price.

c Enter the trigger price.

Note: If you select the double bid/ask trigger method, the greater than or equal to operator (>=) will use the BID price and the less than or equal to operator (<=) will use the ASK price.

6 Click **OK**. The condition appears in the Current Conditions list.

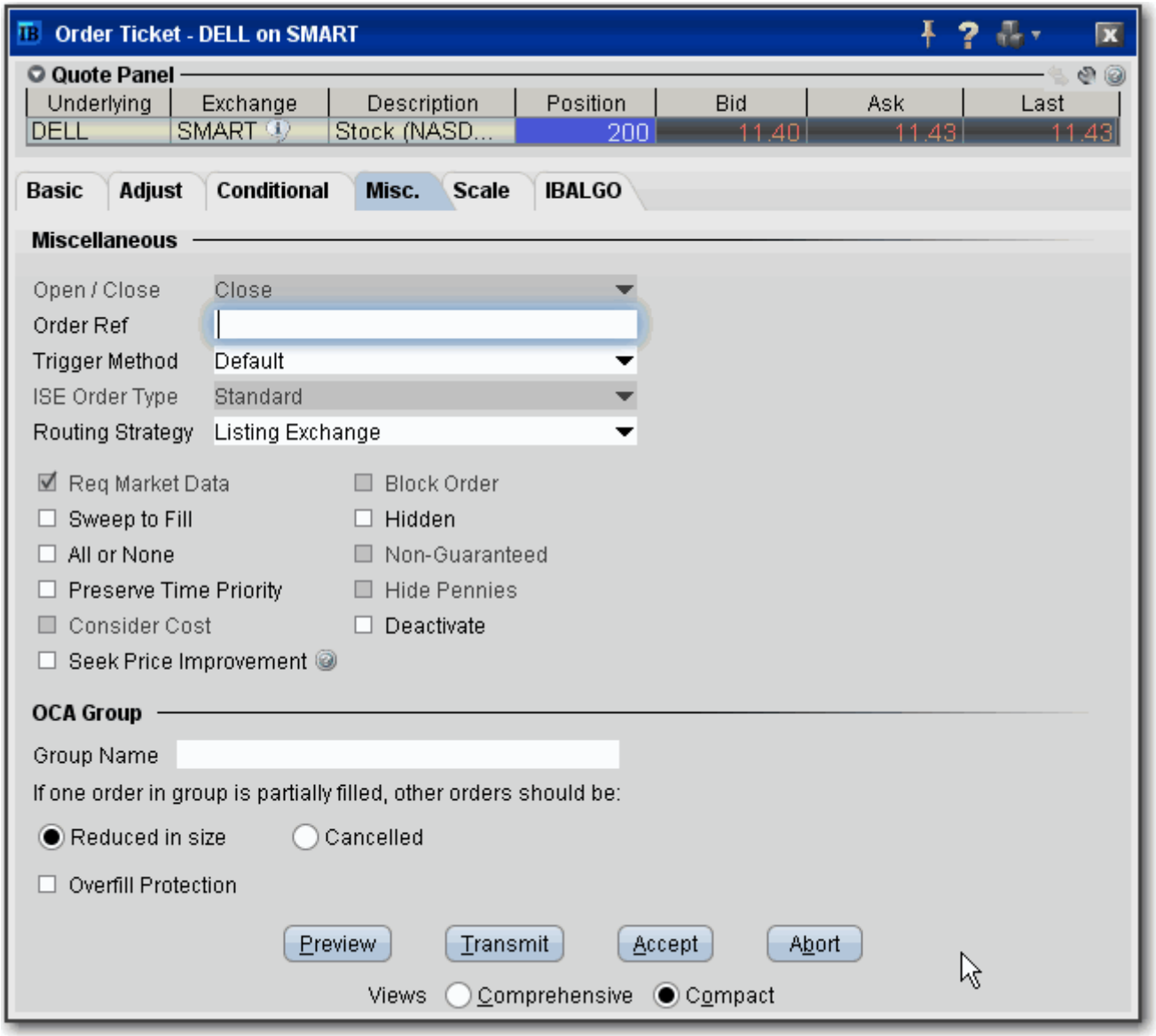
To set multiple conditions, use the Add Condition button and click AND or OR in the Current Conditions area.

Field/Button	Description
Add Condition	Invokes the Conditional Order entry box.
Delete	Deletes the selected condition.
Modify	Opens the Conditional Order entry box for the selected condition to allow you to make changes.
Allow condition to be satisfied...	Lets the selected condition activate the order if it is satisfied outside of regular trading hours.
Action to take...	If selected conditional order is satisfied, you can elect to have the primary order submitted OR cancelled.

Miscellaneous

Use the Miscellaneous order fields to apply order attributes and set specific rules for OCA groups.

Note: OCA group names must be unique to ensure proper handling of OCA orders. Once you use a name, you cannot use it again even after the order executes or is canceled.



Field	Description
Order Ref	An identifying number you create to track your order.
Large Shareholder	For large shareholders trading Canadian products. Use the dropdown selection list to appropriately mark your order.
Trigger Method	Select a new trigger method for the order. To modify the default trigger method use the **Global Configuration** tool and select *Orders>Order Defaults*.
ISE Midpoint Match	Choose from Standard or SOI for an ISE MPM order.
Req Market Data	Check to request market data for the order.
Block Order	Check to create a block order.
Sweep to Fill	Check to create a sweep-to-fill order.
Hidden	Check to create a hidden order.
All or None	Check to create an All or None order.
Non-Guaranteed	Checking this box indicates that you will take all the risk for partially-executed Smart routed combination orders.
Preserve Time Priority	Check to keep your order in the queue and prohibit from canceling and resubmitting orders intermittently. This feature is used on exchanges that charge a handling fee for orders that remain on the order book for a specified period of time.
Hide Pennies	When checked, hides the penny pricing of your options order.
Consider Cost	Valid only for Smart-routed non-US stocks that trade on SWB/FWB. If checked, Smart routing will consider the total cost of executing the order, including commissions and other fees, when deciding where to route the order. If unchecked, only the exchange price is considered.
Deactivate	Check to deactivate the order, which cancels the order
Seek Price Improvement	If checked, Smart routed orders sweep certain exchanges for hidden liquidity at more favorable prices, then checks the dark pools as usual before routing to an exchange. Note that activating this feature may result in slower executions.
OCA Group	

Field	Description
Group Name	If the order is part of a one-cancels-all order, enter the OCA name in this field. All orders with the same name in the OCA field become part of an OCA order. Once you use a name, you cannot use that name again even after the order executes or is canceled.
Partially filled instructions	Set instructions on how to behave when order is partially filled. The default is to have other orders in the OCA group proportionately reduced in size based on the quantity of the filled portion.
Overfill Protection	Dictates that only one order in the group will be routed to an exchange at a time. This completely removes the possibility of an overfill.

8

OptionTrader

Introduction

This configurable standalone screen shows market data for the underlying, lets you set up option chains based on the underlying or on your option positions in the underlying, gives you access to your options orders, executions and portfolio information, drives the data for the Model Navigator and Options Analytics windows, and lets you create combos and spread orders.

- Using the OptionTrader
- Create Option Chains
- Configure OptionTrader
- OptionTrader Statistics
- Create a Button

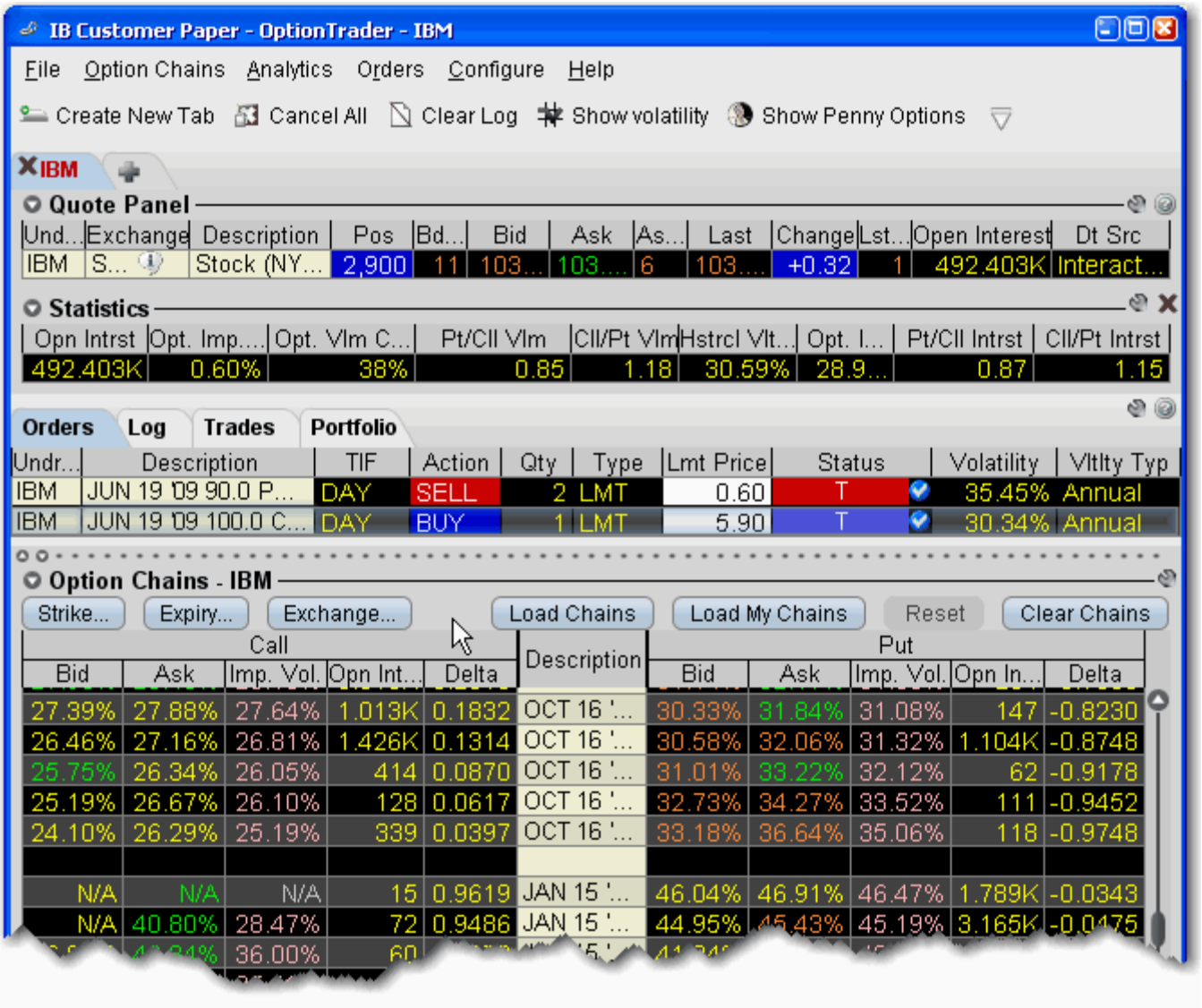
Using the OptionTrader

OptionTrader is a robust trading tool that lets you view and trade options on an underlying. Display option chains on the underlying based on the criteria you define, including strike, expiry and exchange, and view the Greeks for each option. Use the Model Navigator to modify the values used to calculate option prices and the Greek risk dimensions. For real-time market risk management, use the IB Risk NavigatorSM.

To open OptionTrader from the Blotter

1. Right-click a ticket and select *Trading Tools*, then select *OptionTrader*.

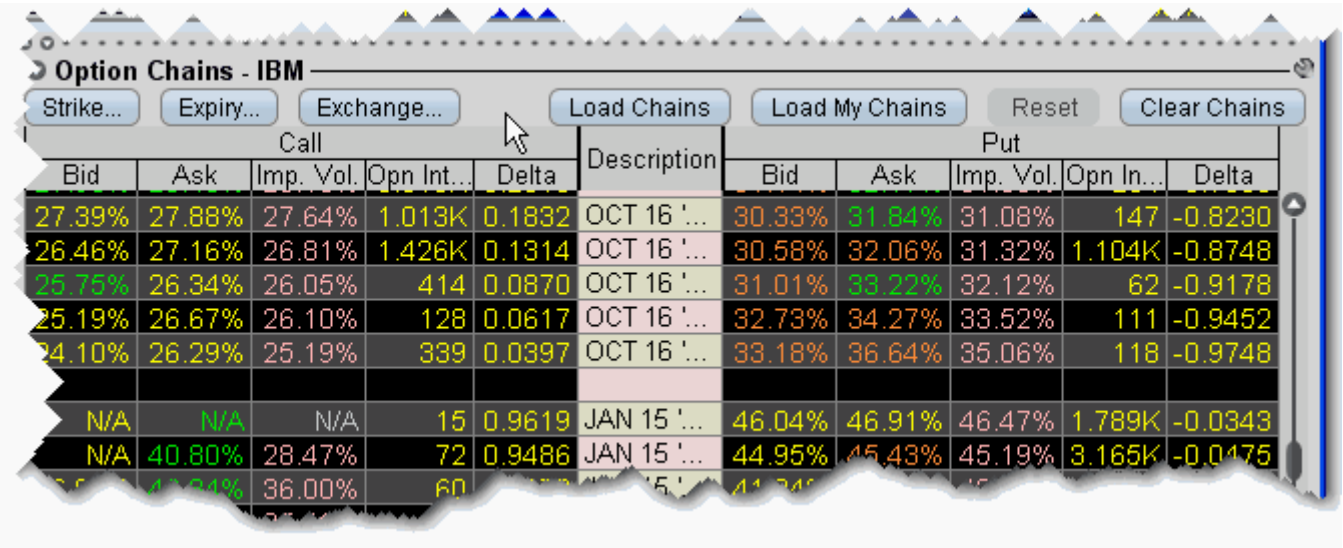
The **OptionTrader** window opens for the selected underlying. The **Quote Panel** shows the underlying asset. The Statistics panel displays option-related statistical data for contracts with a stock underlying. To add multiple contracts, click the "+" sign to add a new tab.



For information on loading option chains and configuring buttons and panels, see the TWS Users' Guide topics.

Loading Option Chains

Use OptionTrader to create and manage option chains. View Open Interest in the option chains by displaying the column from the Configure page.



Load option chains

Click **Load Chains** to load data for all options for an underlying. Click **Load My Chains** to load chains on any option on the underlying in which you hold a positions. Or, define the strike, expiry and exchange criteria and then click **Load Chains** to view a limited the number of option chains.

1. Use **Strike**, **Expiry** and **Exchange** buttons to define the options to include in the option chain.

   If you select a single strike price and expiry, the button labels change to display the information. If you select multiple strike prices or expiration dates, the button labels change to "Multi".

2. Click **Load Chains** to view market data. Use **Clear Chains** to remove data and clear the screen. Click **Reset** to remove the custom button labels.

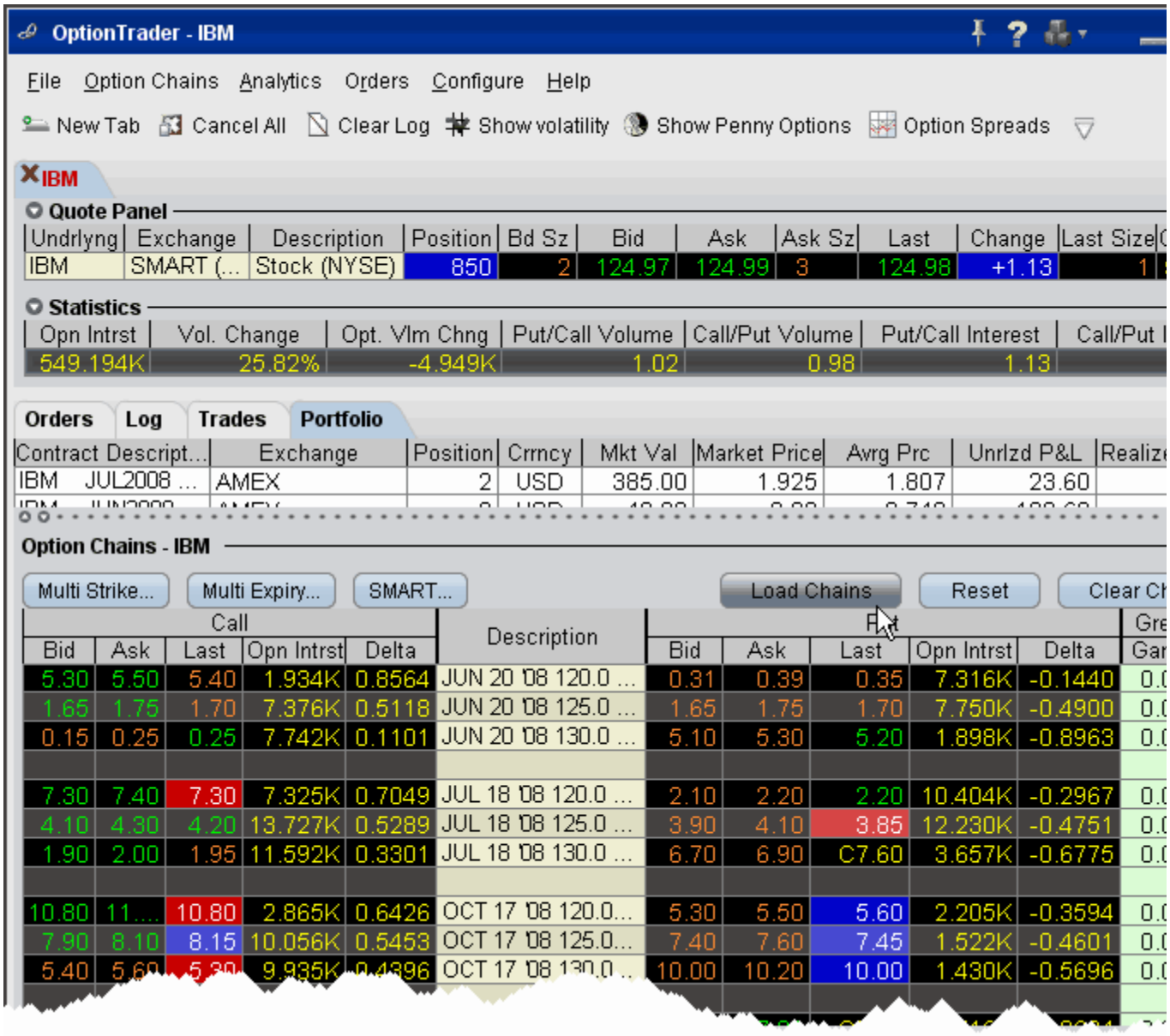
3. To create an order, click the Bid or Ask price on a market data line.

You can add pages for other contracts by clicking the **New Tab** icon on the toolbar. After you click the **New Tab** button, define an underlying by entering a symbol in the Underlying field on the quote panel. Hit Enter, then select an instrument type and then a specific contract. The new underlying will be reflected in the tab name.

Note: Unlike orders created on the Trading page, option chain orders are displayed above the market data screen in the **Orders** section of the Activity panel.

OptionTrader Statistics

An optional *Statistics* panel displays option-related statistical data for contracts with a stock underlying. You can elect to display the following statistics:



Field Name	Description
Bid Exch	Identifies the exchange(s) that are posting the best bid price on the options contract.
Model	The option model price is calculated using the underlying price, the interest rate, dividends and other data using the Model Navigator.

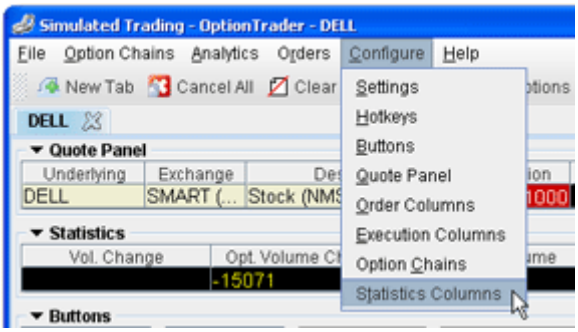
Field Name	Description
Ask Exch	Identifies the exchange(s) posting the best ask price on the options contract.
Historical Vol	Displays the actual historical volatility on the option.
Opt Implied Vol	A prediction of how volatile an underlying will be in the future. The IB 30-day volatility is the at-market volatility estimated for a maturity thirty calendar days forward of the current trading day, and is based on option prices from two consecutive expiration months.
Opt Open Interest	Charts the total number of options that were not closed.
Opt Volume	The total number of contracts traded over a specified time period.
Vol Change	Change in volatility from the previous day's close.
Opt Volume Change	Change in option volume from the previous day's close.
Put/Call Volume	Put option volume for the day divided by call option volume for the day.
Call/Put Volume	Call option volume for the day divided by put option volume for the day.
Put/Call Open Interest	Put option open interest for the day divided by call option open interest for the day.
Call/Put Open Interest	Call option open interest for the day divided by put option open interest for the day.
Open Interest Change	Change in open interest from the previous day's close.

To display the OptionTrader Statistics panel

1. On the OptionTrader toolbar, click the Configure wrench icon.
2. Check *Display Statistics* and click **OK**.

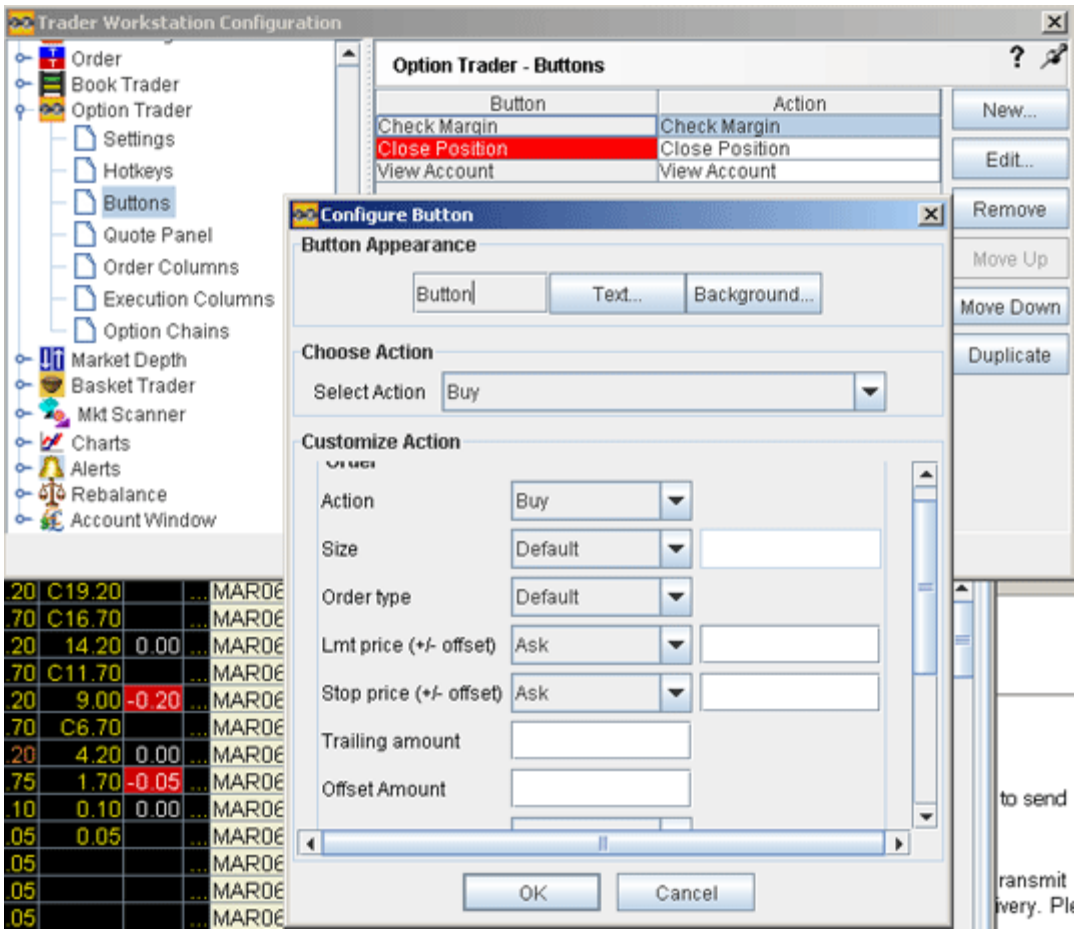
To configure the OptionTrader Statistics panel

1. On the OptionTrader **Configure** menu, select *Statistics Columns*.
2. Click a column in the right *Available Columns* list, and then click the **Add** button.
3. Click **OK**.


Simulated Trading - OptionTrader - DELL
File
Option Chains
Analytics
Orders
Configure
Help
New Tab
Cancel All
Clear
Settings
Hotkeys
Buttons
Quote Panel
Order Columns
Execution Columns
Option Chains
Statistics Columns
DELL
Quote Panel
Underlying
Exchange
DELL
SMART (...
Stock (NMS
Statistics
Vol. Change
Opt. Volume Ch
-15071
Buttons

Create/Edit Toolbar Buttons

Use the *Buttons* option on the **Configure** menu to add, edit and remove action buttons that are displayed directly above the *Orders/Log/Executions/Portfolio* tabset.



To create or edit a button

1. Click **Configure** and then click *Buttons*.
2. Click *New*, or select a button and click *Edit*. *New* adds a button, *Edit* modifies the selected button.
3. Use the Button Appearance section to change the label, the text color and the background color.
4. Select an action to associate with the button using the Select Action dropdown.
5. Fine-tune the action by entering data in the **Customize Action** area. For example, for the action *Increase price or size*, you can specify the price or size field to which the button applies, and set the interval by which to increase the field value.

9

ScaleTrader

Introduction

Use Scale orders to help prevent increasingly deteriorating prices on large sized orders.

- About ScaleTrader
- ScaleTrader Profit Orders
- View Scale Progress
- Scale Order Examples

About ScaleTrader

ScaleTrader supports regular single-contract limit or relative orders, and combination limit orders. It is designed to help prevent larger sized trades from being subject to increasingly deteriorating prices by scaling your order into smaller, incrementally priced components based on user-specified price and size instructions. In addition to scaling your order, you can also define a profit offset amount which instructs TWS to automatically submit opposite-side profit taking orders against the individual components of the original order.

Use ScaleTrader for a single order

1. Create an order (click the **Ask Price** to create a BUY order; click the **Bid Price** to create a Sell order).

2. In the Type field, select Lmt or Rel.

3. Set the scale attributes (attribute columns can be added to the trading window by right-clicking in the column heading and selecting *Customize Layout*. Click the **Order Columns** tab, and move the Scale Orders fields to the **Shown Columns** list.)

   a **Scale Init**. - (Initial Component Size) This value defines the size of the first, or initial, order component. For example, if you submit a 10,000 share order with a Scale Init value of 1000, the first component will be for 1000 shares. (If you elect NOT to enter a value in the **Scale Sub** field, this value will be used on the remainder of your order. In this example, your 10,000 share order would include 1000 shares in each of its 10 components).

   b **Scale Sub** - (Subsequent Component Size) Optional field used in conjunction with the **Scale Init** field, this value defines the order size of the subsequent scale order components. If left blank, all order components will be sized based on the Scale Init value.

   c **Scale Incr**. - (Price Increment) This amount is used to calculate the per-unit price of each component in the scale ladder. Note that the price increment cannot be negative.

d **Scale Profit Offset** - A value in this field instructs TWS to submit profit-taking orders, and defines the minimum amount of profitability you will accept to exit a position. ScaleTrader will submit an opposite-side profit order against the original order, using the limit price of the parent component plus/minus the profit offset. For example, if you submit a 10,000 share BUY limit order at $65.00 with a component size of 1000, and enter $15.00 as the **Scale Profit Offset**, as soon as the first component executes, TWS will submit a 1000 share SELL limit order at $80.00. Use the Scale tab on the Order Ticket to set advanced profit order instructions.

4 If necessary, modify the **Lmt Price** which is used as the starting price for the series of order components.

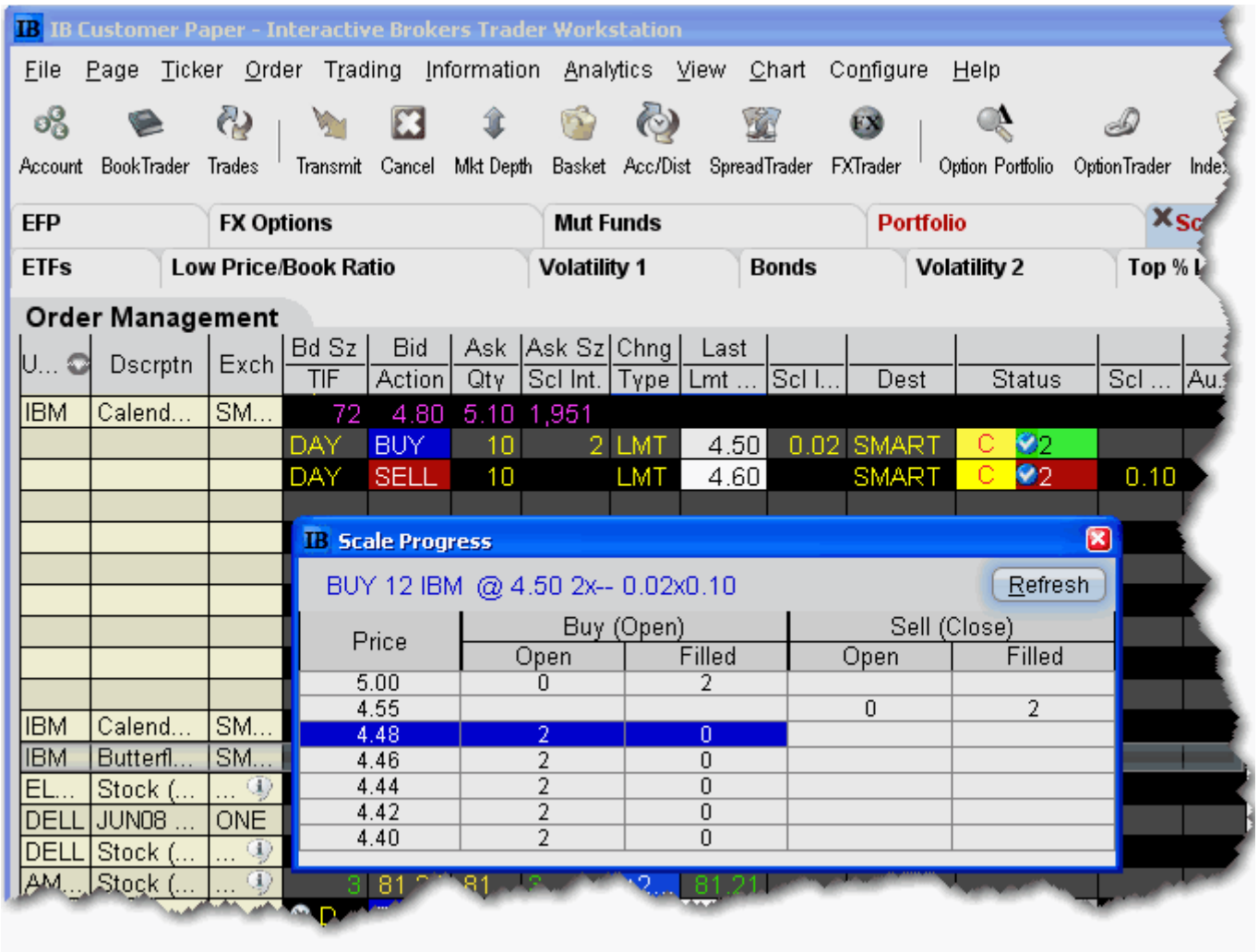
5 Transmit the order.

You can monitor the progress of your scale orders by right-clicking on the order line and selecting *View Scale Progress*.

Combo Orders

ScaleTrader supports guaranteed combination orders. When using ScaleTrader for creating generic combination orders, note the following:

- Scale combos can only be sent as Limit orders.
- When you create a STK STK generic combo, the ratios are automatically simplified when you save the combo. This means that the combo you define in the Combo Selection box to Buy 300 XYZ and sell 700 ABC ends up on the ticker line as Buy 3 XYZ and Sell 7 ABC.
- Scale parameters such as *Total Order Size* and *Initial* and *Subsequent Component* sizes are expressed in terms of the total combo. For example, if you buy a generic STK STKcombo defined as *Buy 10 DELL, Sell 1 IBM*, and set the Initial Component Size to 5, the first component order would be: Buy (5 x 10) DELL, Sell (5 x 1) IBM.
- Price fields, including the Starting Price,



Use ScaleTrader for combination orders

Non-guaranteed combos are not supported in ScaleTrader.

1. Create a combination market data line on the trading screen:
   - **a** In a blank line, type an underlying symbol and hit *Enter*.
   - **b** Choose *Combinations*, then select *Option Combos*.
   - **c** Choose a destination, and use the ComboTrader Combo Selection box to define a strategy. Click OK.
2. In the combo line on the trading screen, click the **Ask Price** to create a BUY order; click the **Bid Price** to create a Sell order.
3. In the Type field select LMT. Only Limit orders are supported for Scale combos.
4. Set the time in force to DAY or GTC.
5. Set the scale attributes:
   - **a** **Scale Init**. - (Initial Component Size) This value defines the size of the first, or initial, order component. For combination orders, the size parameters are expressed in terms of the combo, for example, if the spread is defined as buy 2 IBM, sell 3 MSFT, the Initial Component Size of 10 would result in buying 20 IBM (10*2) and selling 30 MSFT (10*3).
   - **b** **Scale Sub** - (Subsequent Component Size) Optional field used in conjunction with the **Scale Init** field, this value defines the order size of the subsequent scale order components. If left blank, all order components will be sized based on the Scale Init value. For combination orders, this value is in terms of the combo, see Scale Init above.
   - **c** **Scale Incr**. - (Price Increment) This amount is used to calculate the per-unit price of each component in the scale ladder. For a combination order, the pre-unit price is the combined price of all legs in the combo, for example, buying IBM at $15.00 and selling MSFT at $6.00 would yield a combined price of (2*$15.00) - (3*$6.00) = $12.00. Note that the price increment cannot be negative.
   - **d** **Scale Profit Offset** - A value in this field instructs TWS to submit profit-taking orders, and defines the minimum amount of profitability you will accept to exit a position. ScaleTrader will submit an opposite-side profit order against the original order, using the limit price of the parent component plus/minus the profit offset. For example, if you submit a 10 contract BUY limit order at $12.00, with a component size of 2 and enter $1.00 as the Scale Profit Offset, as soon as the first component executes, TWS will submit a 2 contract SELL limit order at $13.00. Use the Scale tab on the Order Ticket to set advanced profit order instructions.
6. If necessary, modify the **Lmt Price** which is used as the starting price for the series of order components. Note that for combination orders, the price represents the combined price of all legs in the combo, for example, buying IBM at $15.00 and selling MSFT at $6.00 would yield a combined price of (2*$15.00) - (3*$6.00) = $12.00.

7 Transmit the order.

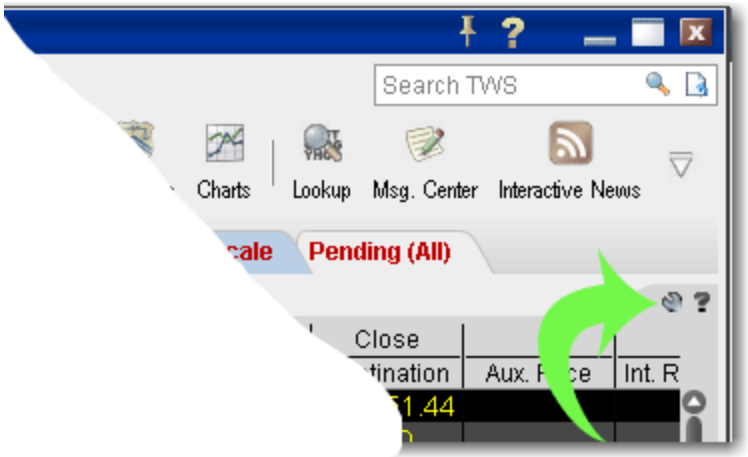
You can monitor the progress of your scale orders by right-clicking on the order line and selecting *View Scale Progress*.

For more information on scale orders, visit the Order Types information page.

ScaleTrader Profit Orders

Enter a Profit Offset amount on the order line to Use the Profit Orders section of the Order Ticket - Scale tab to specify advanced profit order instructions. Follow the instructions below AFTER you have created a scale order on your trading page.

To activate scale profit orders

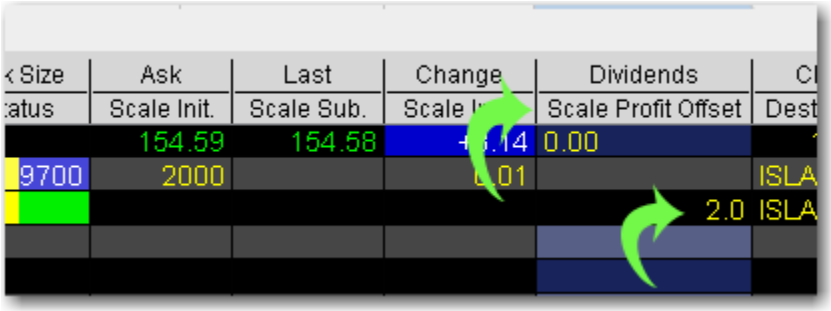


1 From the scale order line, ensure that the *Scale Profit Offset* field is visible.

- **a** Click the Configure wrench icon on the far right side of the trading window to open Trading Window configuration.
- **b** Click the Order Columns tab.
- **c** In the Available Columns list, scroll down to the Scale Orders section and select Scale Profit Offset.
- **d** Click the Add button to move the field into the Shown Columns list. Click OK.

2 Enter a value in the *Scale Profit Offset* field.

This amount is added to (a BUY scale order) or subtracted from (a SELL scale order) per unit price of a component, to create your minimum acceptable profit for exiting a position. For example, assume your Scale Profit Offset is $2.00. If a 500-unit BUY component fills at 28.26, ScaleTrader submits a 500-unit SELL component at a limit price of 30.26.



Notes on Profit Orders

- ScaleTrader will not submit a profit order until the original scale component, or a portion of the component, executes.
- Profit orders are always scaled to the Subsequent Component Size (if it is different from Initial Component Size). For example, for a 10,000 lot order with a 2000 initial component size and 1000 subsequent component size, the profit orders submitted in response to the 2000 initial order execution would be 1000 at fill price +/- profit offset, and 1000 at the next price increment +/- profit offset.
- Once transmitted, you cannot modify any part of the profit order.

View Scale Progress

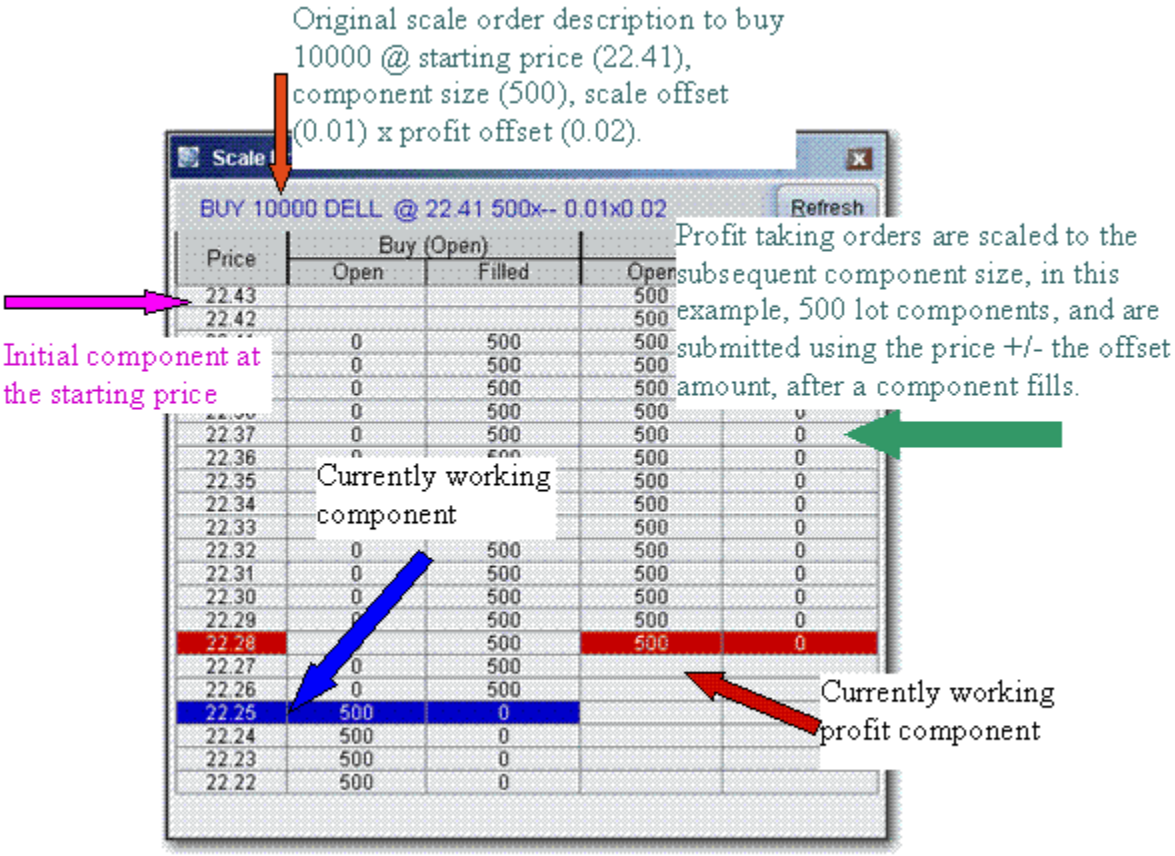
You can monitor the progress of your scale orders using the **Scale Progress** box.

To View Scale Progress

- Right-click the scale order line and select *View Scale Progress*.

The Scale Progress Box

The **Scale Progress** box displays the complete scale price ladder, the Open/Filled component list for the parent scale order, and the Open/Filled component list for the child profit orders.


Original scale order description to buy 10000 @ starting price (22.41), component size (500), scale offset (0.01) x profit offset (0.02).
BUY 10000 DELL @ 22.41 500x-- 0.01x0.02
Refresh
Profit taking orders are scaled to the subsequent component size, in this example, 500 lot components, and are submitted using the price +/- the offset amount, after a component fills.
Initial component at the starting price
Currently working component
Currently working profit component
Price
Buy (Open)
Open
Filled
Open

Scale Order Examples

Using the same order information for all five examples, the scenarios below illustrate the basic behavior of ScaleTrader orders. These examples do not cover all of the potential algorithmic results that would occur on partially filled component levels.

Non-variable Scale order values

NBBO: $10.12 - $10.15

Order Size: 10,000

Action: Buy Limit

Initial Scale Component Size: 2000

Subsequent Component Size: 1000

Price Increment: $0.01

Start Price: $10.15

Time in Force: GTC

Example 1: Basic Scale Order

The order is scaled into 9 components of 2000, 1000, 1000, 1000 etc. The first 2000-quantity component is submitted at $10.15. After this level fills, the next component (1000) limit order is submitted $10.14. The next component is submitted at $10.13 but price movement renders this order unmarketable. The remainder of the order waits. The order becomes marketable, fills, and the next component is then submitted. This pattern continues until all components have filled, or you cancel the order.

Example 2: Scale order with Profit-Taking Orders

Profit Offset: $1.00
Note that the profit orders are scaled to the Subsequent Component Size. If the Initial Component Size is greater, the profit order price is calculated using the price increment and the profit offset amount.

The order is scaled into 9 components of 2000, 1000, 1000, 1000 etc. The first 2000-quantity component is submitted at $10.15. After this level fills, the next 1000 lot component is submitted $10.14, and profit orders of 1000 at $11.15 (fill price + profit offset) and 1000 at $11.16 (fill price + price increment + profit offset) are submitted. The buy limit at $10.14 fills, and the next component is submitted at $10.13, and a 1000 lot SELL limit order is submitted for $11.14. Note that because you have set the time in force to GTC, the sell orders work until your minimum acceptable profit amount for exiting the position is met.

You can set the Profit Offset from the trading window, or use the *Create profit taking order* checkbox on the *Scale* tab of the **Order Ticket**.

Example 3: Scale order with Profit-Taking Orders and Restore Size instruction

Profit Offset: $0.02

Restore Size after taking profit: box checked on Order Ticket *Scale* tab

The order is scaled into 9 components of 2000, 1000, 1000, 1000 etc. The first 2000-quantity component is submitted at $10.15. After this level fills, the next limit order for 1000 is submitted $10.14, and profit orders of 1000 at $11.15 (fill price + profit offset) and 1000 at $11.16 (fill price + price increment + profit offset) are submitted. The sell order fills at $10.17, taking the profit, and the filled quantity of 1000 is put back into the original order at $10.15 and the $10.14 component is cancelled.

Activate the *Restore size after taking profit* instruction using the checkbox on the *Scale* tab of the **Order Ticket**. This feature is only available if the profit-taking order feature is used.

Example 4: Restart ScaleTrader

The *Restart* feature helps you resume a busted ScaleTrader order from the point of the bust. A bust results in a lost connection between the scale and profit order processes, leaving two independent scaled orders. You can cancel these orders and create a new ScaleTrader *Restart* order.

Profit Offset: $0.02

Restore Size after taking profit: box checked on Order Ticket *Scale* tab

Restart ScaleTrader: box checked on Order Ticket Scale tab

Existing Position value: 3000

The Existing Position value of 3000 tells ScaleTrader that the initial component of 2000 and the first subsequent component of 1000 both filled, at $10.15 and $10.14 respectively. so it "restarts" the scale order beginning with the 3rd component. The first buy order is for 1000, and is submitted at $10.13. The profit-taker orders are set up for 1000 at $10.17, 1000 at $10.18, and 1000 at $10.16, which is submitted.

Activate the *Restart ScaleTrader* instruction using the checkbox on the *Scale* tab of the **Order Ticket**. This feature is only available if the profit-taking order and Restore Size instructions are used.

Example 5: Restart ScaleTrader with Filled Initial Component Size

A busted scale order results in a lost connection between the scale and profit order processes, leaving only two independent scaled orders. The *Restart* instruction is designed to help you resume a cancelled or busted ScaleTrader order, starting from the point at which the scaled sequence left off. First, cancel the two separated scale orders. Next, create a new ScaleTrader *Restart* order by identifying your current position and telling ScaleTrader how much of the initial component size filled in the busted order. ScaleTrader will restart the order at the appropriate component and price level.

Note: The *Filled Initial Component Size* field only becomes active if the **Existing Position** value is less than the **Initial Component Size**.

Profit Offset: $0.02

Restore Size after taking profit: box checked on Order Ticket *Scale* tab

Restart ScaleTrader: box checked on Order Ticket *Scale* tab

Existing Position value: 500

Filled Initial Component Size: 1200 (this value must be *greater than* or *equal to* the **Existing Position** value, up to a maximum of the **Initial Component Size**).

The Filled Initial Component Size of 1200 tells ScaleTrader that there is an unfilled quantity of 800 (of the 2000 Initial Component Size). The first buy order for 800 is submitted at $10.15, and profit-taker orders of 1000 and 200 are set at $10.17 and $10.18, respectively.

Activate the *Restart ScaleTrader* instruction using the checkbox on the *Scale* tab of the **Order Ticket**. This feature is only available if the profit-taking order and Restore Size instruction is used, and if the value in the Existing Position field is less than the Initial component size.

10

IB OMS Feature Summary

This section provides a summary of the IB OMS features. Topics include:

- Client Account Configuration
- Trader Interoperability
- Post Trade Allocation
- End-of-Day Audit File
- Order Types and Times in Force
- What is Displayed?
- Commissions
- FIX tickets
- Manual tickets

Client Account Configuration

- New client accounts are configured overnight. IB must have an account file (in the format provided) or a written request (via e-mail to salessupport@interactivebrokers.com) to add a new account(s). An order cannot be placed for an account that has not been configured.
- Adding/deleting clearing instructions for existing clients can be done real-time. You must send us an account file or a written request (via e-mail to salessupport@interactivebrokers.com) to modify instructions for a given account.
- A default commission is set for each client. For details, see the *Commissions* section.
- Each client has an optional auto route size. Any order coming from the client that is lower than the auto route size will automatically be routed to the exchange. The ticket will hit the trader's blotter but the trader won't be able to touch it.
- Post trade allocation is available for each of the client tickets, but is not defined through the Blotter interface. Each ticket must be designated for post trade allocation at order time via FIX (tag 439=0017) or via manual ticket entry. For details see the *Post Trade Allocations* section.
- Each client must designate one of the pre-defined clearing destinations as the “default” destination.
- IB sweeps all PTA-marked non-allocated positions into this default destination at the end of the day when no explicit instructions are provided.

Trader Interoperability

- IB allows an unlimited number of Blotter windows to run simultaneously, one for each TWS user session.
- Each trader sees only his own orders, tickets and trades. Traders do not see orders, tickets and trades of other traders.
- A trader CANNOT transfer their tickets to another trader.
- Each account (client) is assigned a default blotter trader, and all client tickets go first to that default blotter/trader. If the trader is not logged in, the ticket goes to the next available blotter/trader, which is the first to have logged in.
- If a trader logs out and logs back in, he sees the same exact orders, tickets and trades as he saw before he logged out.
- IB will sweep all PTA-marked non-allocated positions into the account's default destination at the end of the day when no explicit instructions have been provided.

Post Trade Allocations

- IB will support post trade allocation for all trades are marked for PTA at the time of the order (via CMTA tag 439=0017).
- IB provides an easy-to-use Web interface to allocate positions post-trade to any of the clearing locations associated with each client.
- The Customer can have one (or more) logins that can run allocations for all of their accounts. Allocation login for traders uses the same username/password as the TWS login. Non-traders who will perform allocations can log in using a separate allocation-only username/password.
- Web login can be used to recap past allocations, and to generate a simple downloadable CSV file.

End-of-Day (EOD) Audit File

- IB provides an EOD file in pre-defined format.
- The file includes all new orders, cancel/replace, cancel and trade events for all orders and tickets, based on IB's audit trail.
- The file contains all of the allocation details executed through the Web PTA Interface.

Order Types and Times in Force

- Tickets must be MKT or LMT orders only.
- Child orders of a ticket can be changed to use more advanced order types as long as the child order type does not violate any limits defined by the parent order ticket. See the Orders panel section for details.
- Time in force for child orders must be equal to or shorter than the time in force of the parent order ticket. If it is longer, for example if the parent order ticket is a DAY order and you submit a child with GTC, the parent time in force supersedes the child time in force and the order is canceled at the end of the day.
- When setting the order price for a child order, that price cannot violate the limit price of the original ticket, i.e. the order price can be equal to or less aggressive, but cannot be more aggressive, than the parent order price.

What is Displayed

- By default, we only display working orders, tickets, and all trades for the day.
- The Blotter displays:
  - Filled and partially filled tickets and orders
  - Filled and partially filled then canceled tickets and orders
  - Placed and then fully canceled tickets
  - Cancelled orders
- The Filter allows you to customize the display to show information only for a specified ticker, account code, action or key.

Commissions

- Default commissions are displayed for all tickets, but these can be modified via the Blotter.
- Commissions can be modified both pre- and post-trade.

FIX Tickets

- Each client has an optional auto route size. Any order coming from the client that is lower than the auto route size will automatically be routed to the exchange. The ticket will hit the trader's blotter but the trader won't be able to touch it.
- There will be one FIX session to route all of the client tickets to IB. Each ticket is marked by a client short code which is mapped to an IB account (one per end client).
- IB does not support cancel/replace for FIX tickets, so the Customer simulates cancel/replace via cancel order and new order messages.

Manual Tickets

- Each trader can enter manual tickets for any of the accounts (not just the ones associated with and assigned to the trader).
- When entering manual tickets, the trader can specify a commission, pick an account and clearing destination, and set a ticket receipt time.
- Manually entered tickets can be modified after they have been created.

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