

Package: bidask (via r-universe)

October 17, 2024

Type Package

Title Efficient Estimation of Bid-Ask Spreads from Open, High, Low, and Close Prices

Version 2.0.6

Description Implements an efficient estimator of bid-ask spreads from open, high, low, and close prices as described in Ardia, Guidotti, & Kroencke (2024) <[doi:10.1016/j.jfineco.2024.103916](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2024.103916)>. It also provides an implementation of the estimators described in Roll (1984) <[doi:10.1111/j.1540-6261.1984.tb03897.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6261.1984.tb03897.x)>, Corwin & Schultz (2012) <[doi:10.1111/j.1540-6261.2012.01729.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6261.2012.01729.x)>, and Abdi & Ranaldo (2017) <[doi:10.1093/rfs/hhx084](https://doi.org/10.1093/rfs/hhx084)>.

License GPL-3

URL <https://github.com/eguidotti/bidask>

BugReports <https://github.com/eguidotti/bidask/issues>

Encoding UTF-8

Imports xts, zoo

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Suggests dplyr, crypto2, quantmod, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

VignetteBuilder knitr

Repository <https://eguidotti.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/eguidotti/bidask>

RemoteRef HEAD

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Description

Implements an efficient estimator of bid-ask spreads from open, high, low, and close prices as described in Ardia, Guidotti, & Kroencke (2024).

Usage

```
edge(open, high, low, close, sign = FALSE)
```

Arguments

open	numeric vector of open prices.
high	numeric vector of high prices.
low	numeric vector of low prices.
close	numeric vector of close prices.
sign	whether signed estimates should be returned.

Details

Prices must be sorted in ascending order of the timestamp.

Value

The spread estimate. A value of 0.01 corresponds to a spread of 1%.

Note

Please cite Ardia, Guidotti, & Kroencke (2024) when using this package in publication.

References

Ardia, D., Guidotti, E., Kroencke, T.A. (2024). Efficient Estimation of Bid-Ask Spreads from Open, High, Low, and Close Prices. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 161, 103916. [doi:10.1016/j.jfineco.2024.103916](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2024.103916)

Examples

```
# simulate open, high, low, and close prices with spread 1%
x <- sim(spread = 0.01)

# estimate the spread
edge(x$Open, x$High, x$Low, x$Close)
```

`sim`*Simulation of Open, High, Low, and Close Prices*

Description

This function performs simulations consisting of n periods (e.g., days) and where each period consists of a given number of trades. For each trade, the actual price P_t is simulated as $P_t = P_{t-1}e^{\sigma x}$, where σ is the standard deviation per trade and x is a random draw from a unit normal distribution. The standard deviation per trade equals the volatility divided by the square root of the number of trades. Trades are assumed to be observed with a given probability. The bid (ask) for each trade is defined as P_t multiplied by one minus (plus) half the spread and we assume a 50% chance that a bid (ask) is observed. High and low prices equal the highest and lowest prices observed during the period. Open and Close prices equal the first and the last price observed in the period. If no trade is observed for a period, then the previous Close is used as the Open, High, Low, and Close prices for that period.

Usage

```
sim(  
  n = 10000,  
  trades = 390,  
  prob = 1,  
  spread = 0.01,  
  volatility = 0.03,  
  overnight = 0,  
  drift = 0,  
  units = "day",  
  sign = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	the number of periods to simulate.
<code>trades</code>	the number of trades per period.
<code>prob</code>	the probability to observe a trade.
<code>spread</code>	the bid-ask spread.
<code>volatility</code>	the open-to-close volatility.
<code>overnight</code>	the close-to-open volatility.
<code>drift</code>	the expected return per period.
<code>units</code>	the units of the time period. One of: sec, min, hour, day, week, month, year.
<code>sign</code>	whether to return positive prices for buys and negative prices for sells.

Value

Simulated open, high, low, and close prices.

Note

Please cite Ardia, Guidotti, & Kroencke (2024) when using this package in publication.

References

Ardia, D., Guidotti, E., Kroencke, T.A. (2024). Efficient Estimation of Bid-Ask Spreads from Open, High, Low, and Close Prices. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 161, 103916. doi:10.1016/j.jfineco.2024.103916

spread	<i>Estimation of Bid-Ask Spreads from Open, High, Low, and Close Prices</i>
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Description

This function implements several methods to estimate bid-ask spreads from open, high, low, and close prices.

Usage

```
spread(x, width = nrow(x), method = "EDGE", sign = FALSE, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	<i>xts</i> object with columns named Open, High, Low, Close.
width	integer width of the rolling window to use, or vector of endpoints defining the intervals to use. By default, the whole time series is used to compute a single spread estimate.
method	the estimator(s) to use. See details.
sign	whether signed estimates should be returned.
na.rm	whether missing values should be ignored.

Details

The method EDGE implements the Efficient Discrete Generalized Estimator described in Ardia, Guidotti, & Kroencke (2024).

The methods OHL, OHLC, CHL, CHLO implement the generalized estimators described in Ardia, Guidotti, & Kroencke (2024). They can be combined by concatenating their identifiers, e.g., OHLC.CHLO uses an average of the OHLC and CHLO estimators.

The method AR implements the estimator described in Abdi & Ranaldo (2017). AR2 implements their 2-period version.

The method CS implements the estimator described in Corwin & Schultz (2012). CS2 implements their 2-period version. Both versions are adjusted for overnight (close-to-open) returns as described in the paper.

The method ROLL implements the estimator described in Roll (1984).

Value

Time series of spread estimates. A value of 0.01 corresponds to a spread of 1%.

Note

Please cite Ardia, Guidotti, & Kroencke (2024) when using this package in publication.

References

Ardia, D., Guidotti, E., Kroencke, T.A. (2024). Efficient Estimation of Bid-Ask Spreads from Open, High, Low, and Close Prices. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 161, 103916. doi:10.1016/j.jfineco.2024.103916

Abdi, F., & Rinaldo, A. (2017). A simple estimation of bid-ask spreads from daily close, high, and low prices. *Review of Financial Studies*, 30 (12), 4437-4480. doi:10.1093/rfs/hhx084

Corwin, S. A., & Schultz, P. (2012). A simple way to estimate bid-ask spreads from daily high and low prices. *Journal of Finance*, 67 (2), 719-760. doi:10.1111/j.15406261.2012.01729.x

Roll, R. (1984). A simple implicit measure of the effective bid-ask spread in an efficient market. *Journal of Finance*, 39 (4), 1127-1139. doi:10.1111/j.15406261.1984.tb03897.x

Examples

```
# simulate open, high, low, and close prices with spread 1%
x <- sim(spread = 0.01)

# estimate the spread
spread(x)

# by default this is equivalent to
edge(x$Open, x$High, x$Low, x$Close)

# estimate the spread using a rolling window of 21 periods
spread(x, width = 21)

# estimate the spread for each month
ep <- xts::endpoints(x, on = "months")
spread(x, width = ep)

# use multiple estimators
spread(x, method = c("EDGE", "AR", "CS", "ROLL", "OHLC", "OHL.CHL"))
```

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