

T7 Release 13.0

Market and Reference Data Interfaces Manual

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Version 1

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# Part I General Overview

## 1 List of abbreviations

The table below shows all the abbreviations and definitions used in this document.

T7 EMDI	T7 Enhanced Price Level aggregated Market Data Interface
T7 MDI	T7 netted Price Level aggregated Market Data Interface
T7 EOBI	T7 Enhanced Order Book Market Data Interface
T7 RDI	T7 Reference Data Interface
T7 RDF	T7 Reference Data File
T7 ETI	T7 Enhanced Transaction Interface
FAST	FIX Adapted for STreaming (FAST Protocol) (FAST Protocol <sup>SM</sup> ). FIX Adapted for streaming is a standard which has been developed by the Data Representation and Transport Subgroup of FPLs Market Data Optimization Working Group. FAST uses proven data redundancy reductions that leverage knowledge about data content and data formats.
FIX	Financial Information eXchange. The Financial Information eXchange ("FIX") Protocol is a series of messaging specifications for the electronic communication of trade-related messages.
In-band	Incrementals and snapshots are delivered in the same channel.
IPS	Inter-Product Spread.
Match event	Part of the matching event having a unique match price.
Out-of-band	Incrementals and snapshots are delivered on different channels.
Simple instruments	Single leg outright contracts
Complex instruments	Any combination of single leg outright contracts, e.g. Future Time Spreads.
Flexible instruments	User-defined simple instrument for TES trading.
Live-live concept	The concept whereby data is disseminated simultaneously via two separate channels called "Service A" and "Service B".
Off-book trades	Trades performed "Over the Counter".
РМАР	Presence Map
TES	T7 Entry Service
ТоВ	Top of Book
Т7	T7 trading system developed by Deutsche Börse Group

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## 2 Introduction

T7 offers public market and reference data via three interfaces as part of T7. All three interfaces distribute information via UDP multicast.

The T7 Market Data Interfaces are:

- The **T7 Enhanced Market Data Interface (T7 EMDI):** This interface provides *un-netted* market data. The updates of the order book are delivered for all order book changes up to a given level; all on-exchange trades are reported individually.
- The **T7 Market Data Interface (T7 MDI):** This interface provides *netted* market data. The updates of the order book are sent at regular intervals; they are not provided for every order book change and are sent significantly less frequently than the T7 EMDI. On-exchange trades are not reported individually, however statistical information (daily high/low price, last trade price and quantity) is provided instead.
- **T7 Enhanced Order Book Interface (T7 EOBI):** This interface provides the entire visible order book, by publishing information on each individual order and quote along with state information in *un-netted* manner. All on-exchange trades are reported individually. See "T7 Enhanced Order Book Interface Manual ".

The T7 EMDI and T7 MDI provide the following information to the participants:

- Price level aggregated order book depth and trade statistics.<sup>1</sup>
- Product and instrument states.
- Quote requests and cross requests.
- Information on newly created complex and flexible instruments (derivatives only)

Reference data is sent separately per market by:

- The T7 Reference Data Interface (T7 RDI): This interface provides reference data for products and instruments that are available for trading on the T7 Exchange's T7. The reference data is delivered on a product and instrument level. Every tradable object is referenced by a unique identifier, for this reason the reference data information is absolutely essential for any trading application.
- The **T7 Reference Data File (T7 RDF)**: Reference data is delivered as a start-of-day file and as regularly updated<sup>2</sup> intraday files .

T7 EMDI, T7 MDI and T7 RDI publish market and reference data information following FIX 5.0 SP2 semantics and are FAST 1.2<sup>3</sup> encoded. If any messages are lost, complete recovery is possible because every message is published on two identical services (A and B) with different multicast addresses (live-live concept). In the unlikely case that a message is lost on both services, participants can take advantage of the respective snapshot messages and rebuild the order book.

The scope of this manual is T7 EMDI, T7 MDI, T7 RDI and T7 RDF. For details regarding T7 Enhanced Order Book Interface (T7 EOBI), please see "T7 Enhanced Order Book Interface - Manual ".

T7 EMDI, T7 MDI, T7 RDI and T7 RDF do not offer any layout-level backward compatibility feature between two releases, and within the lifetime of a release T7 reserves the right to change the behavior of some fields in the different layouts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Eurex Off-Book trades replay, settlement prices and open interest information are provided by the T7 Extended Market Data Service.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Currently with an update interval of 5 minutes (derivatives only).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>FAST 1.1 templates are provided as well.

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## 2.1 Purpose of this document

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for programmers during development of applications that read the *T7 Market & Reference Data Interfaces*.

It covers a complete reference for the three multicast based public interfaces<sup>4</sup>, describes the general business behaviour and provides concepts for the implementation.

The most recent version is available at:

www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 Release 13.0 > System Documentation > Market & Reference Data Interfaces

or

www.xetra.com > Technology > T7 trading architecture > System documentation > Release 13.0 > Market and Reference Data Interfaces.

## 2.2 Main audience

The target audience of this interface specification is experienced software developer support staff that may be involved in development/support activities for the *T7 Market & Reference Data Interfaces*.

Prior knowledge of developing for cash or derivative markets is beneficial but not a prerequisite. Knowledge in a programming language is expected. Programmers who have no experience in a market data interface environment can gain a basic understanding of the feed behaviour by reading Part II (How to guide). This manual does not attempt to cover basic knowledge of programming techniques and software development.

## 2.3 Data feeds

All interfaces deliver public reference and market data in the form of snapshots and incrementals as can be seen in Figure 1. The two public market data interfaces, the **T7 EMDI** for a high bandwidth network and the **T7 MDI** for a low bandwidth network, disseminate information across the T7 network to the receiving application. The **T7 RDI** is considered for participants with a high bandwidth network while the **T7 RDF** should be used if only a low bandwidth network is available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>T7 EMDI, T7 MDI and T7 RDI. T7 EOBI is covered in a separate document.

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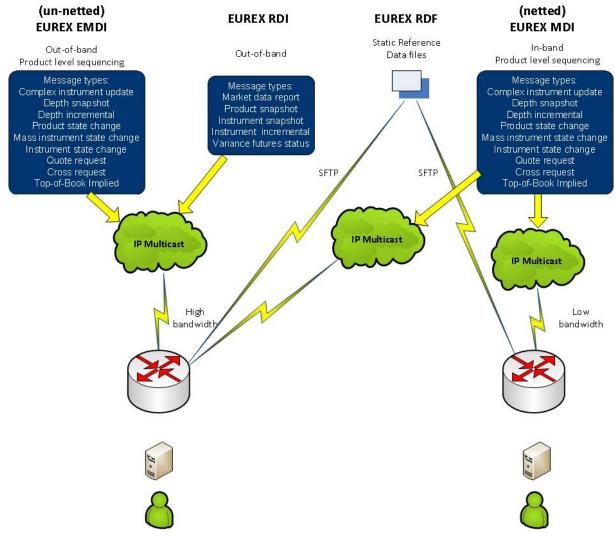


Figure 1: For example Eurex reference data and Market data interfaces

#### 2.3.1 Reference data interface

Public reference data delivered by T7 RDI contains the technical configuration, e.g. multicast address and port combinations for both market data interfaces for all products and instruments.

There are separate reference data feeds per marketID.

Multicast addresses and port information do not change during trading hours.

The **reference data snapshot feed** contains two message types: Constant number of snapshots and a variable number of incrementals.

The **reference data incremental feed** delivers reference information about intra-day created complex and flexible instruments. For cash market products it delivers reference information about the activation and attribute change of instruments setup as covers.

#### 2.3.2 Market data interfaces

The T7 EMDI and the T7 MDI disseminate public market data information in the form of incrementals (event driven) and snapshots (time driven).

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The **market data snapshot feed** can be used to recover lost market data or build up the current order book. Receiving applications are not expected to be permanently subscribed to this feed.

The **market data incremental feed** should be subscribed throughout the trading day for receiving order book updates. All incoming messages should be applied to the copy of the order book maintained by the member applications in order to have the latest information.

### 2.4 Interface version number

Each of the interfaces described in this manual has a version number. The version numbers are listed at the beginning of the FAST XML template files.

This manual relates to the following interface version numbers:

- T7 EMDI: 130.420.3
- T7 MDI: 130.420.3
- T7 RDI: 130.420.3

### 2.5 Deutsche Börse customer support

T7 support is available 24hrs on business days and may be contacted as follows:

	T7 Contact List	
Technical Support (global)	VIP number	cts@deutsche-boerse.com
Technical Support (USA)	VIP number	cts@deutsche-boerse.com
Service Portal	Create problem ticket	www.eurex.com > Support > Member Section
Eurex Functional Helpdesk (Equity/Index)	+49-69 2111 1210	eurextrading@eurex.com
Eurex Functional Helpdesk (Fixed Income)	+49-69 2111 1240	eurextrading@eurex.com
Market Supervision (Xetra)	+49-69-2111 1400	cmmarketcontrol@deutsche- boerse.com
Market Supervision (Frankfurt)	+49-69-2111 1400	cmmarketcontrol@deutsche- boerse.com

 Table 1: T7 contact list

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## 2.6 Further reading matter for this topic

This document is designed as an independent learning and reference manual. However, for background information related to network connectivity, FAST/FIX messages or trading related information (functional), further documents are recommended.

The documents listed below provide useful information.

#### FAST- and FIX-related documents:

- **FAST specification documents**: Explains all FAST rules in detail. FAST 1.2 is the summary of the FAST 1.1 specification plus the extension Proposal. FIX Adapted for Streaming (FAST)
- FIX specification documents: FIX-messages and FIX-tags FIX Standards
- **FIX-Tags**: Specifies all FIX-Tags FIXimate

#### T7 related documents:

www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 Release 13.0

or

www.xetra.com > Technology > T7 trading architecture > System documentation > Release 13.0

- **T7 Functional and Interface Overview**: This document provides an overview of the T7 trading architecture. It describes the major functional and system changes, and provides a high level description of the interface landscape.
- **T7 Functional Reference**: Provides a detailed description of the business functionality that is available in T7.
- **T7 Extended Market Data Service Manual**: This document provides the information about the add-on services for market and reference data, e.g. intraday settlement prices, open interest, etc...
- T7 Enhanced Order Book Interface Manual: This manual describes the concepts and the messages used by this interface.
- **T7 Enhanced Trading Interface Manual**: It contains a detailed description of the concepts and messages used by this trading interface.

## 2.7 How to read this document

This manual covers the T7 EMDI and T7 MDI as well as the T7 RDI. Differences in functionality between the T7 EMDI and the T7 MDI are described in separate sub sections.

For example, section 7.4.2, Recovery (T7 MDI), on page 41 refers to the "netted" T7 MDI only. Participants who are interested in the "un-netted" T7 EMDI can ignore this sub chapter. This document consists of three parts:

- Part I (General Overview) introduces the interface for beginners.
- Part II (How to guide) provides methods and hands-on guidance.
- **Part III** (Reference) is a comprehensive reference with details on various message layouts in table format. A typical table would be the following:

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#### Delivered on: reference data snapshot feed

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
35	MsgType	Y	string	User defined message	
				Value Description	
				0 Beacon	
	<groupname> (optional) group starts <sequencename> sequence starts</sequencename></groupname>				
<sec< td=""><td>quenceName &gt; sequence end</td><td>ds</td><td></td><td></td></sec<>	quenceName > sequence end	ds			
<gro< td=""><td colspan="5"><groupname> (optional) group ends</groupname></td></gro<>	<groupname> (optional) group ends</groupname>				

Table 2: Typical FIX message description

#### Interpreting the fields above:

- **Delivered on**: Specifies the feed which delivers the specific message. A message can be delivered on more than one feed.
- Tag: Describes the FIX Tags
- Field Name: Describes the FIX-name.
- Req'd: Describes whether or not the field is included within the message after FAST-decoding, purely from the FIX-point of view. This does not refer to a FAST-rule, e.g. operators or Presence Map (PMAP) in FAST.
- Data Type: FAST data type. This information is also provided in the XML FAST templates.
- **Description**: This column contains an explanation of the FIX-field and it's "valid values" in table format for this particular message.
- GroupName, SequenceName: The names correspond with the groups and sequences defined in the FAST XML templates.

Cross references to other chapters within this document and the glossary are provided in blue color. **Example:** More information is provided in section 9.1, Reference data messages.

In this document, the terms "incrementals" and "snapshots" are used in various contexts. Within this document "incrementals" and "snapshots" refer either to messages of the market data feed or to messages of the reference data feed. The actual meaning can be inferred from the context.

**Note**: Important statements made in this manual are highlighted with a shadow box.

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## 3 Differences between the interfaces

A feed is a message flow of logically grouped messages, e.g. the *depth incremental* and *product state change* messages for a particular product are grouped together within the incremental feed of T7 EMDI. The following diagram illustrates the available feeds for the three multicast based public interfaces:

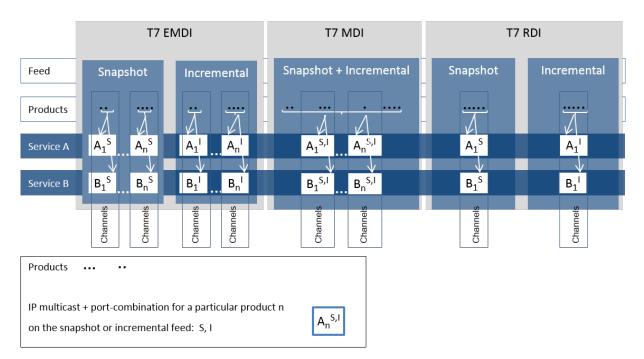


Figure 2: Overview of the three interfaces

The T7 RDI is published on exactly one snapshot channel, indicated by  $(A_1^S)$  and one incremental channel  $(A_1^{I})$ . The T7 EMDI has multiple channels that have either snapshots  $(A_1^S)$  to  $(A_n^S)$  and multiple incremental channels  $(A_1^{I})$  to  $(A_n^{I})$ . The T7 MDI has the snapshots and incrementals combined over multiple channels  $(A_1^{S,I})$  to  $(A_n^{S,I})$ .

The snapshot and incremental messages for the **T7 EMDI** are delivered via separate feeds (out-of band) and need to be synchronized. Each feed consists of several channels, each of which delivers the information for a group of products.

Several partitions, each with a unique *SenderCompID (49)*, may contribute to the same multicast address as shown in figure 17 on pg. 80. The *SenderCompID (49)* is unique across all partitions. However, it should not be relied upon as under unlikely but possible conditions on the exchange this is not true.

In contrast to the T7 EMDI, the snapshot and incremental messages for the **T7 MDI** are sent on one feed only (in-band), therefore there is no need to synchronize both messages. The feed is also divided into several channels grouped on product basis.

The snapshot and incremental feed for the **T7 RDI** are delivered via separate channels (out-of band) and need to be synchronized. In contrast to the order book information, the snapshot and incremental feeds are not divided into further channels.

All feeds are sent on two different multicast addresses via different physical connections (Service A and B). Service A and Service B are identical in terms of the information provided, i.e. the packet contents, sequence numbers and sequence in which packets are sent is the same. This is called "live-live" concept.

Product groups are distributed across several partitions on the T7 backend side. Service A and Service B cannot be published at exactly the same time.

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## 3.1 Distribution sequence for T7 EMDI

The rule for the **distribution sequence** across partitions is as follows:

**Even partitions**: Publish on Service A first, then on Service B. **Odd partitions**: Publish on Service B first, then on Service A.

The above rule is applied by using the field *PartitionID* (5948). It is available in the *product snapshot* message and in the *packet header* and contains the number of the partition for the product of interest. The *PartitionID* (5948) never changes intraday.

**Example:** A PartitionID = 8 indicates an even partition and therefore Service A is published before Service B.

Current production data indicate an average time difference of about 10 - 15  $\mu$ s; the cable length for both Service A and Service B within the co-location is the same, i.e. both services have the same propagation delay.

The multicast addresses for both of these services are disseminated in the product reference information. Due to the inherently unreliable nature of the UDP protocol, data packets may be lost in the transmission network. Therefore members are advised to join both services to reduce the probability of data loss.

## 3.2 Distribution sequence for T7 MDI / T7 RDI

The rule for the **distribution sequence** across partitions is as follows:

Even and odd partitions: Publish on Service A first, then on Service B.

**Example:** The *PartitionID* (5948) for T7 MDI and T7 RDI is not available in the *packet header* but in the *product snapshot* message. However, the *PartitionID* (5948) doesn't need to be considered because Service A is always published first regardless of the partition.

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## 3.3 Choosing between the T7 EMDI and the T7 MDI

Both types of interface, un-netted and netted, provide market information via multicast using a pricelevel aggregated order book (as opposed to, for example, order-by-order feeds) but they have different bandwidth requirements and service levels.

- The **T7 Enhanced Market Data Interface (un-netted)** disseminates every order book change up to the configured depth and all on-exchange trades without netting. This interface is designed for participants that rely on *low-latency* order book updates and data completeness. The un-netted market data is partitioned over several channels; each channel provides information about a group of similar products. As the market becomes busier, the number of messages (and therefore bandwidth usage) increases.
- The **T7 Market Data Interface (netted)** has a *lower bandwidth* requirement compared to the unnetted version. This interface is designed for participants who do not need to see every order book update, this has the advantage of keeping the infrastructure costs low. Snapshot and incremental updates are sent via the same IP multicast address and port combination. The order book depth may be lower than for EMDI.

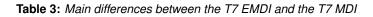
This interface aggregates the order book changes over a specified time interval, which is published in the *Product Snapshot* message via field *MarketDepthTimeInterval (2563)*. The intervals of the incremental messages are often higher than MarketDepthTimeInterval. This is because a smart bandwidth management logic considers the actual overall bandwidth consumption. This interface has less price levels than the T7 EMDI. Furthermore, only statistical information is provided for on-exchange trades as well as the price and quantity of the last on-exchange trade in the netting interval.

Area	T7 EMDI	T7 MDI	
In-band/Out-of- band delivery	Incrementals and snapshots are delivered via different channels, i.e. out-of-band delivery. <i>LastMsgSeqNumProcessed</i> in the snapshot feed provides a link between incremental and snapshot feed, as it carries the sequence number of the last message sent on the incremental feed. Snapshots are needed only for start-up/recovery.	Incrementals and snapshots are delivered on the same channel, i.e. in-band delivery. Snapshots might contain new information. A flag ( <i>RefreshIndicator</i> ) within the snapshot indicates whether it has to be applied or not. <i>LastMsgSeqNumProcessed</i> is not used.	
Sequence numbers on message level	Messages on the market data incremental feed have their own sequence number range per product; <i>MsgSeqNum's</i> exist on the depth incremental feed only as shown in table 14 on pg. 39.	Messages on the combined market data incrementals + snapshot feed have one sequence number range per product as shown in table 15 on pg. 41.	
Trade Volume Reporting	Trade Volume Reporting is provided. Each on-exchange trade is reported individually.	Only statistical information (daily high/low price and total traded quantity) and last trade information is provided.	

The following table shows the main differences between the T7 EMDI and the T7 MDI:

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Area	T7 EMDI	T7 MDI
Packet header	A Performance Indicator <sup>5</sup> is provided for incrementals within the Packet Header as shown in figure 18 on pg. 83.	A Performance Indicator does not exist as shown in figure 19 on pg. 84.
Functional beacon message	A <i>functional beacon</i> message on a product level including the last valid <i>MsgSeqNum</i> is sent if no other message has been sent for a configured time period.	Snapshots act as <i>functional beacon</i> message, hence no separate <i>functional</i> <i>beacon</i> messages are provided.



Both interfaces, un-netted and netted, provide different recovery time intervals to offer the participants the opportunity to implement a suitable public market data recovery mechanism. The recovery time interval, *MDRecoveryTimeInterval(2565)*, of a product for each interface is available in *Product Snapshot* message via the T7 RDI, as well as in file format via the T7 RDF.

## 3.4 Choosing between the T7 RDI and T7 RDF

Reference data is provided via the **T7 RDI** and in file form as compressed **Reference Data Files (RDF)** in FIXML-layout, updated approximately every 5 minutes via the Common Report Engine <sup>6</sup> (CRE, only for derivatives markets).

The initial reference data file generated at start-of-day contains the "reference data snapshots" available from the previous day. During the actual trading, multiple incremental files are created as complex and flexible instruments are added. New complex instruments predefined by the exchange are also sent in incremental files before the start of the actual trading.

Please note that the intraday changes to reference data are also published in form of the *complex in-strument update* and *flexible instrument update* messages via the market data incremental feed of the T7 EMDI and the market data feed of the T7 MDI. During normal operations participants do not need to listen to the incremental feed of the **T7 RDI**, because the *complex instrument update* and *flexible instrument update* messages can be received on the market data feed as well. Furthermore, market data for new complex and flexible instruments is never provided ahead of their reference data on EMDI or MDI but may come ahead of its publication via RDI.

Participants have the choice between the two different reference data sources. However, it is assumed that bandwidth conscious users will use **T7 RDF** for start-of-day processing and intraday re-starts. The reference data file is provided once the system is available (product state "Start-Of-Day").

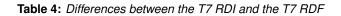
The following table shows the main differences between the T7 RDI (message based) and the T7 RDF (file based):

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Time between arrival of an incoming order/quote transaction on the T7 gateway and send time of the corresponding outgoing market data

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>For more information please see the "Common Report Engine User Guide"

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Area	T7 RDI: Message based	T7 RDF: File based
Reference Data	High bandwidth users can use the multicast based Reference Data Interface.	Low bandwidth users can use Start-Of-Day Reference Data Files and apply each Intra- day Reference Data File as they become available. A late starting application can always re- trieve the latest picture of the reference data by this method.



It is important to note that the T7 reference data interface, T7 RDI and T7 RDF, is intended to be available prior to the daily T7 start up processing. This service will normally be available during non-trading days to support participants with the T7 public reference data. However, during any kind of infrastructure maintenance this service will not be available on non-trading days.

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## 4 Overview of the T7 Public Interfaces

This chapter describes the public market data provided by the market and reference data interfaces.

### 4.1 Infrastructure requirements

The T7 market and reference data interfaces disseminate market and reference data over the T7 multicast network. A router which is capable of handling IP multicast is required for accessing this interface. The multicast management protocol is IGMPv2. When utilizing IGMPv3, the IGMPv2 compatibility mode must be enabled.

## 4.2 Trading states

State changes are disseminated over both the T7 EMDI and the T7 MDI market data feeds. Trading state information is not communicated over the T7 Enhanced Transaction Interface (T7 ETI) or FIX interface.

The T7 EMDI and the T7 MDI market data feeds follow the FIX protocol for the publication of trading state information. The T7 product and instrument states are displayed by these interfaces as shown in the following tables.

Section 9.11, Trading states for a sample business day for derivates illustrates state messages for a typical business day. The hours of operations for the T7 system is provided in Section 4.8, Hours of operation/availability of messages.

#### 4.2.1 Product State Changes

The product state is published with a *product state change* message (FIX *TradingSessionStatus*, MsgType = h). In this message, the product state can normally be found in the field *TradingSessionSubID (625)*. Only for quiescent product states, the field *TradingSessionID (336)* must be evaluated additionally to determine the actual product state.

product state change message			
T7 Product State	FIX TradingSessionID (336)	FIX TradingSessionSubID (625)	FIX TradeSesStatus (340)
Start of Day	3 = Morning	7 = Quiescent	3 = Closed
Pre-Trading	3 = Morning	1 = Pre-Trading	2 = Open
Trading	1 = Day	3 = Continuous	2 = Open
Closing	1 = Day	4 = Closing	2 = Open
Post-Trading	5 = Evening	5 = Post-Trading	2 = Open
End of Day	5 = Evening	7 = Quiescent	3 = Closed
Post End of Day	6 = After-Hours	7 = Quiescent	3 = Closed
Halt	1 = Day	7 = Quiescent	1 = Halted
Holiday	7 = Holiday	7 = Quiescent	3 = Closed

#### Table 5: Product states

A Halt state is additionally indicated by the FIX field *TradSesStatus (340)* containing the value 1 = Halted. A Fast Market is reported with the same message type using the new FIX field *FastMarketIndicator (2447)* which can take the values 0 = No or 1 = Yes.

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A Stressed Market is reported with the same message type using the new FIX field *MarketCondition* (2705) which can take the values 0 = Normal or 1 = Stressed. For cash products MarketCondition is only set as part of instrument state.

The product TES activity status is independent of the on-exchange product state. TES activity status is reported using the new FIX field *TESTradSesStatus (25044)*.

product state change message		
TES Activity Status	FIX TESTradSesStatus (25044)	
Off	3 = Closed	
On	2 = Open	
Ended	5 = Pre-Close	
Halted	1 = Halted	

 Table 6: TES Activity Status

#### 4.2.2 Instrument State Changes

The instrument state is published with an *instrument state change message* (FIX *SecurityStatus*, MsgType = f) in case of a single instrument, or with a (FIX *SecurityMassStatus*, MsgType = CO) message in case that all or most of the instruments of a product and of a specific instrument type<sup>7</sup> change their state.

- In the *instrument state change* message (FIX *SecurityStatus*, MsgType = f), the instrument state can be found directly in the field *SecurityTradingStatus* (326).
- In the mass instrument state change message (FIX SecurityMassStatus, MsgType = CO), the instrument state can be found in the field SecurityMassTradingStatus (1679). This message may contain an exception list of instruments that have a different instrument state. The exception list contains the instrument state in the field SecurityTradingStatus (326) for each of these instruments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Instrument types distinguish simple instruments (option series, futures contracts) and various types of complex instruments

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(mass-) instrument state change message			
T7 Instrument State	FIX SecurityTradingStatus (326) /		
	FIX SecurityMassTradingStatus (1679)		
	2 = Trading Halt, 212 = IPO Auction, 213 = IPO Auction Freeze, 216 = Freeze and 217 = Trade At Close are applicable for cash market instruments only.		
Trading Halt	2 = Trading Halt		
Closed	200 = Closed		
Restricted	201 = Restricted		
Book	202 = Book		
Continuous	203 = Continuous		
Opening Auction	204 = Opening Auction		
Opening Auction Freeze	205 = Opening Auction Freeze		
Intraday Auction	206 = Intraday Auction		
Intraday Auction Freeze	207 = Intraday Auction Freeze		
Volatility Interrupt Auction	208 = Circuit Breaker Auction		
Volatility Interrupt Auction Freeze	209 = Circuit Breaker Auction Freeze		
Closing Auction	210 = Closing Auction		
Closing Auction Freeze	211 = Closing Auction Freeze		
IPO Auction	212 = IPO Auction		
IPO Auction Freeze	213 = IPO Auction Freeze		
Pre Call	214 = Pre Call		
Call	215 = Call		
Freeze	216 = Freeze		
Trade At Close	217 = Trade At Close		
Volatility Interrupt Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach	220 = Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach		
Volatility Interrupt Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach Freeze	221 = Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach Freeze		

Table 7: Instrument states

The field *FastMarketIndicator (2447)* is also contained in the *mass instrument state change* message; each instrument state message also contains the information about whether the product that the instrument belongs to is in a Fast Market state. This implies that a *mass instrument state change* message is sent when a product is set to Fast Market (or back) without a change in the instrument states.

The status of the instrument (as opposed to the instrument state) distinguishes active and published instruments and is contained in the field *SecurityStatus* (965).

A Stressed Market is reported with new FIX field *MarketCondition (2705)* which can take the values 0 = Normal or 1 = Stressed.

## 4.3 Overview of the various message types

The various message types can be divided into "Service Messages" and "Data Messages".

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#### 4.3.1 T7 RDI

#### Service messages:

- Technical heartbeat message see 11.1.5.
- *Functional beacon message* see 11.1.4 contains the last valid *MsgSeqNum* and is only sent on the reference data incremental feed when there is no activity for a certain amount of time. No functional beacons are sent on reference data snapshot feeds.

#### Data messages:

- *Market data report message* flags the start and end of reference data. Each message is flagged by a start/stop event identifier.
- Product snapshot message contains product specific reference data.
- Instrument snapshot message contains a snapshot of instrument specific reference data and also contains the reference data related to complex and flexible instruments that existed at start-of-day.
- Instrument incremental message used with intraday added complex and flexible instruments. Identical messages are also sent on the market data incremental feed of the T7 EMDI as well as on the market data feed of the T7 MDI. In cash markets Instrument incremental messages are used to report the activation and attribute change of instruments setup as covers. Here no additional messages are sent on the market data incremental feed of the T7 EMDI as well as on the market data feed of the T7 MDI.
- *Variance futures status message* used to convey information specific to variance future instruments either at the start of day or intra-day.
- *Total return futures status message* used to convey information specific to total return future instruments either at the start of day or intra-day.
- *Trade At Reference Price status message* used to convey information specific to trade at reference price instruments either at the start of day or intra-day.

#### 4.3.2 T7 EMDI/MDI

#### Service messages:

- Technical heartbeat message see 11.1.5.
- *Functional beacon message* see 11.1.4 contains the last valid *MsgSeqNum* of each product and is only sent on the market data incremental feed when there is no activity in a product for a certain amount of time. No functional beacons are sent for T7EMDI snapshot and T7 MDI feeds.

#### Data messages:

- *Depth snapshot message* is used to send a snapshot of all price levels of the order book and statistical information about on-exchange trades. This message can be used whenever the order book needs to be rebuilt.
- Depth incremental message is used to receive updates on the initial order book.
- *Top Of Book Implied message* is used to send top of book information resulting from synthetic Inter Product Spread (IPS) matching opportunities.
- *Product state change message* is used to publish the state of the T7 products.

- *Mass instrument state change message* provides the state information for all instruments of a product. This message can publish different states for instruments of the same product, e.g. in case of a volatility interruption the front month could be in a different state than the back month.
- Instrument state change message provides state information for a single instrument.
- *Quote request message* provides requests to market makers to enter quotes for specified instruments.
- Cross request message is sent once a participant announces the intention to enter a cross trade.
- *Complex instrument update message* is used to publish new complex instruments. This message is sent via the market data incremental feed of the T7 EMDI and the market data feed of the T7 MDI. A message is sent for each newly created complex instrument.
- *Flexible instrument update message* is used to publish new flexible instruments. This message is sent via the market data incremental feed of the T7 EMDI and the market data feed of the T7 MDI. A message is sent for each newly created flexible instrument.

A detailed description of the message types listed above is given in section 11, Detailed data feed description and layout.

## 4.4 What is not included in these interfaces

The following information is **not** provided:

- For auctions in derivative products, the best bid/ask prices are disseminated at price level 1 **without** a quantity. If a potential auction price is calculated, it is also sent without the quantity. Order book depths are **not** delivered during auctions, only top of book information is disseminated. For auctions in cash market market products the dissemination depends on the specific product setting.
- Market Supervision News is **not** provided. This information is available via the T7 ETI in recoverable form.
- Prices for external underlyings are **not** provided.
- Retransmission functionality is **not** provided, but recovery is possible from the respective other service (A or B). In case a message is lost a snapshot can be used to rebuild the order book.
- Implied prices are only sent for Best Market, they are **not** sent for the order book depth except for top of book.

## 4.5 FIX over FAST

FIX messages are sent out in FAST 1.2 encoded format. The receiving software decodes the FAST messages according to the FAST 1.2 rules.

Note: FAST 1.2 templates and FAST 1.1 compatible templates are provided.

After the decoding process, the actual FIX message can be built by applying the FIX structure to the decoded message. The detailed process is shown in Part II, FIX/FAST-Implementation.

Participants need a standard FAST template based decoder in order to be able to use the T7 EMDI, T7 MDI and T7 RDI. Alternatively participants can use their own FAST decoder implementation.

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## 4.6 Freedom of choice

T7 does not need to provide any software for accessing the services offered. The T7 market and reference data interfaces can be accessed using any platform capable of receiving multicast data feeds. Participants can use any operating system, compiler version or programming language in order to develop or use specific third party applications that are tailored to their requirements.

## 4.7 Testing

It is recommended to test the functionality application logic sufficiently in a simulation environment.

Receiving applications must be able to cope appropriately with a variety of T7 service fail-over scenarios. For this purpose, special test scenarios are offered in a simulation environment.

### 4.8 Hours of operation/availability of messages

- The product state "*Pre-Trading*" (*TradingSessionSubID (625)* = 1) e.g. for many of the EUREX products begins at **7:30 CET**.
- "Post-Trading" (TradingSessionSubID (625) = 5) e.g. for some Eurex products lasts until 22:30 CET.

For detailed information on trading hours please refer to:

www.eurex.com > Trade > Trading hours.

- T7 is available from approximately **01:00-01:10 CET**. For specific benchmark futures products it is recommended to start applications already before **1:00 CET**.
- Market data messages are sent from the time a product changes to the state "Start-Of-Day" and stops while in state "Post-End-Of-Day". During that period *depth snapshots* are sent.

The reference data is independent to any one product state so it has its own schedule.

 Receiving applications are expected to stay connected from product state "Start-Of-Day" until product state "End-Of-Day".

The following table provides further details about the availability of messages per instrument state:

State	Market Data Orderbook	Market Data State Info
Continuous	Yes	Yes
Auction	Yes	Yes
Freeze	Yes	Yes
Book	No	Yes
Restricted	No	Yes
Closed	No	Yes

**Table 8:** Availability of messages per instrument state

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# Part II How to guide

## 5 FIX/FAST-Implementation

This chapter describes the message structure for the three interfaces. It also provides the basic FASTrules used by the interface and describes the basic steps from receiving a FAST datagram, decoding it and building FIX-messages out of it.

The FAST 1.2 specification is provided as an extension to the FAST 1.1 specification. The documents can be found under the following links:

FAST Specification (Version 1.1), FAST version 1.2 Extension Proposal FIX Adapted for Streaming (FAST)

## 5.1 Structure of Messages

The three public interfaces disseminate data in UDP datagrams in network byte order also known as big endian byte order. This includes vector encoded numbers. A UDP datagram has the following structure:

Packet FAST Header Reset Message <sub>1</sub>	Message <sub>n</sub>
--	----------------------

Figure 3: Structure of a UDP datagram

- The UDP datagram starts with the packet header message as shown in section 11.1.2.
- Followed by a FAST reset message.
- Followed by the actual message (Message<sub>1</sub>).
- Possibly followed by one or more messages (Message<sub>2</sub> Message<sub>n</sub>).

Each message shown in the picture above has the following sub structure:

- PMAP (Presence Map).
- TID (Template ID).
- Data Part.

This is shown in the following diagram:

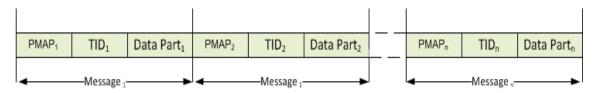


Figure 4: Structure of consecutive messages within one datagram

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One UDP datagram contains one or more FAST encoded FIX 5.0 SP2 messages. The UDP protocol adds a 28 byte header to every packet (20 byte IP header plus 8 byte UDP protocol header). Due to the unreliable nature of UDP, every UDP datagram is self contained; there is no dependency across datagrams.

## 5.2 FAST terminology

#### 5.2.1 FAST reset message

The T7 Market Data Interfaces use **global dictionary** scope for FAST operators<sup>8</sup>. All operators share the same dictionary regardless of the template and application type. The *FAST reset* message is inserted at the start of every datagram to explicitly reset all the dictionaries.

#### 5.2.2 Presence Map (PMAP)

The presence map is a bit combination indicating the presence or absence of a field in the message body, one bit in the PMAP for each field that uses a PMAP bit according to the FAST type. The allocation of a bit for a field in the presence map is governed by the FAST field encoding rules.

#### 5.2.3 Template ID (TID)

The template identifier is represented by an integer number and points to a specific FAST template which describes the layout and characteristics of the message to be decoded. The FAST XML files are provided in section 13, FAST templates.

FAST uses templates to reduce redundancies within a message by using the following methods:

- The order of fields within the FAST message is fixed, so the field meaning is defined by its position in the message and there is no need to transfer the field tag to describe the field value.
- The templates specify the order and occurrence of message fields like type, presence and operators.

The following list contains the message types and their corresponding template identifiers used with the three T7 interfaces:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>The dictionary scope should always be derived from the template definition.

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Message	TID T7 RDI	TID T7 EMDI	TID T7 MDI
Functional Beacon (aka Functional Heartbeat)	109	109	-
Packet header for T7 RDI / EMDI / MDI	73	61	66
FAST Reset Message	120	120	120
MarketDataReport	125	-	-
ProductSnapshot	122	-	-
InstrumentSnapshot	123	-	-
InstrumentIncremental	121	-	-
VarianceFuturesStatus	162	-	-
TotalReturnFuturesStatus	514	-	-
TradeAtReferencePriceStatus	515	-	-
ComplexInstrumentUpdate	-	124	105
DepthSnapshot	-	93	101
DepthIncremental	-	94	102
QuoteRequest	-	95	106
CrossRequest	-	96	107
ProductStateChange	-	97	108
MassInstrumentStateChange	-	99	104
InstrumentStateChange	-	98	103
TopOfBookImplied	-	512	513
FlexibleInstrumentUpdate	-	100	110
ScaledSimpleInstrumentUpdate	-	516	517

Table 9: Template identifiers for T7 RDI/EMDI/MDI

**Note:** The Template ID for the *packet header* will change in future releases and can be used to identify the software release. Up to 5 different *packet header* Template IDs are reserved for this purpose per interface (RDI, EMDI and MDI). It will change only in the event of changes in the interface e.g. a change in the XML FAST Templates (see 11 Detailed data feed description and layout).

**Example:** The TID=67 indicates the *packet header* for T7 MDI in the current release. If there are any interface changes in the next release, the TID for the *packet header* will change to another value.

#### 5.2.4 Dictionaries

A dictionary is a cache in which previous values are stored. FAST operators (see 5.2.6) make use of the previous values.

#### 5.2.5 Stop bit encoding

Most FAST fields are stop bit encoded, each byte consists of seven *data bits* for data transfer and a *stop bit* to indicate the end of a field value. An exception from this rule are Byte Vectors as they are used in

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the packet header of T7 EMDI/MDI/RDI.

#### 5.2.6 FAST operators

Field operators are used to remove redundancies in the data values. Message templates are the metadata for the message and are provided earlier. When the messages arrive, the receiving application has complete knowledge of the message layout via the template definition; it is able to determine the field values of the incoming message.

The following FAST operators are used in T7 EMDI/MDI/RDI:

- delta.
- copy.
- constant.
- default.
- increment.

For more information on the new FAST 1.2 features please refer to: FAST Extension Version 1.2.

### 5.3 Decoding the FAST-message

The FAST messages need to be decoded by means of the FAST templates. The FAST templates provide all necessary information to decode a message such as data types (e.g. uInt32), field names (e.g. MsgType), FIX tags (e.g. 35) and FAST operators (e.g. increment). The FAST templates also contain information about repeating groups (sequences).

A typical example for a XML FAST template with a repeating group is shown in figure 20 of section 14.1, Example for a XML FAST template.

### 5.4 Transfer decoding

Transfer decoding describes the process of how the fields are decoded from the FAST format. For further information, please refer to section 10 of the FAST Specification Version 1.1. Transfer encoding describes the opposite process.

## 5.5 Composing the Actual FIX-Message

A typical FAST decoder would not deliver FIX messages after the decoding process. In order to compose FIX messages, applications need to apply additional rules.

The sequence of FIX-fields after composing the FIX-message on participants' side is not governed by the FIX-layout of the messages, i.e. the fields names of the FIX-message do not need to be in the same sequence. The FIX message, however, needs to fulfill the minimum requirement:

- BeginString(8) in the Standard Header must be the first tag in the message.
- BodyLength(9) in the Standard Header must be the second tag in the message.
- MsgType(35) in the Standard Header must be the third tag in the message.
- CheckSum(10) Standard Trailer must be the last tag in the message.

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## 5.6 New features in FAST version 1.2

The following new features from the FAST 1.2 protocol are used:

- New Type Definition Syntax: This allows the separation of the "type definitions" from the "type usage" within template definitions.
- Enumeration: This feature can be used when there is a fixed set of valid values for a single field.
- Set (multi-value field): This feature can be used when there is a fixed set of valid values which could be sent together as a bit combination instead of using a repeating group. An example for a set would be the field *TradeCondition (277)* in the Depth incremental message. Sets are used to define the valid values for fields.
- **Timestamp Data Type**: The use of this feature allows native support of time stamp fields which becomes increasingly important for the T7 market data interface. A time stamp is an integer that represents a number of time units since an epoch.

## 5.7 Data types

The T7 implementation of FAST utilizes the following FAST data types:

- Decimal
- Length
- String
- uInt32/int32/uInt64/int64
- Byte vector
- · Set
- Enum
- Timestamp

## 5.8 FAST version 1.1 compatible templates

Participants who choose not to upgrade their FAST 1.2 decoders can use FAST 1.1 compatible files offered by T7 trading architecture. The following needs to be considered:

- Enumerations: As described in the previous chapter enumerations have a list of codes. Participants receive an integer but not the description (meaning) of the integer. Since FAST 1.1 does not support enumerations this description of codes needs to be taken from the valid values provided with T7 Market and Reference Data Interfaces XML FAST Templates.
- Sets: Similar to enumerations, however, participants receive a bitmap and multiple items from the list. The items need to be taken from the valid values provided with T7 Market and Reference Data Interfaces XML FAST Templates.

The T7 Market and Reference Data Interfaces - XML FAST Templates files could be found at

www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 Release 13.0 > System Documentation > Market & Reference Data Interfaces

or

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www.xetra.com > Technology > T7 trading architecture > System documentation > Release 13.0 > Market and Reference Data Interfaces.

The FAST version 1.2 Extension Proposal describes how the encoded field (wire format) value looks.

**Example for enumeration**: *TradingSessionID* (336) can have one of the following values as defined in the FAST 1.2 XML files:

```
<define name="TradingSessionID">
   <enum>
        <element name="1" id="Day"/>
        <element name="3" id="Morning"/>
        <element name="5" id="Evening"/>
        <element name="6" id="AfterHours"/>
        <element name="7" id="Holiday"/>
        <copy/>
        </enum>
</define>
```

The wire format of the values 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, i.e. each value is represented by an index. Enumerations are not defined in the FAST 1.1 XML files. When the decoder receives a 4 he needs to know that it means "Holiday".

**Example for set**: *TradeCondition* (277) can have one or more values as defined in the FAST 1.2 XML files:

```
<define name="TradeConditionSet">
  <set>
    <element name="U" id="ExchangeLast"/>
    <element name="R" id="OpeningPrice"/>
    <element name="AX" id="HighPrice"/>
    <element name="AY" id="LowPrice"/>
    <element name="AJ" id="OfficialClosingPrice"/>
    <element name="AW" id="LastAuctionPrice"/>
    <element name="k" id="OutOfSequenceETH"/>
    <element name="BD" id="PreviousClosingPrice"/>
    <element name="a" id="VolumeOnly"/>
    <element name="BC" id="TradingOnTermsOfIssue"/>
    <element name="SA" id="SpecialAuction"/>
    <element name="TC" id="TradeAtClose"/>
    <element name="XR" id="Retail"/>
  </set>
</define>
```

The wire format of the values U, R, AX, AY, AJ, AW, k, BD, a is 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, i.e. each value is represented by a different bit. The values can be added together to form combinations of the values. If U, AX are sent then 1 + 4 = 5 are the encoded field values.

Sets are not defined in the FAST 1.1 XML files. When the decoder receives a 5 he needs to know that it is a combination of 1 and 4 which is "ExchangeLast" and "HighPrice".

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## 6 Description of a typical trading day

This chapter describes a typical trading day, from the start until the end of trading; the following steps need to be taken to prepare for and to receive market data:

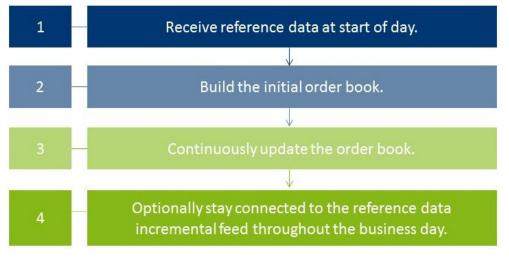


Figure 5: Typical trading day

## 6.1 Start of day operation

Before processing any market data, receiving applications need to retrieve technical and functional information via the T7 RDI. Alternatively, reference data can be received in file format (Reference Data from File). A detailed description of the reference data feeds and messages is provided in section 9.1, Reference data messages.

Members are advised to verify that the received reference data refers to the correct business day to ensure that the reference data processed on their end is actually the reference data for the business day in question and not reference data from e.g. the previous business day.

At start-up, reference data must be processed to create the initial order book baseline.

## 6.2 Receiving reference data via T7 RDI at start of day

At the start of the business day, receiving applications need to join the static multicast address/port of the reference data interface in order to receive the following messages:

- Product snapshot to receive the functional and technical parameters.
- Instrument snapshot, variance futures status, total return futures status and trade at reference price status to receive instrument details.
- Instrument incremental to receive intraday creation of complex and flexible instruments.

Port information and multicast addresses for the reference data feeds as well as the address ranges for market data are published in the document "Network Access To Exchange Applications" and in section 12, Multicast addresses. Port information and multicast addresses for market data feeds are delivered as part of the reference data feeds.

Further detailed information about reference data is provided in section 9.2, General reference data rules. However, the basic steps in order to receive reference data are the following:

- 1. Listen to the reference data incremental feed and start buffering the messages. If an application starts listening to the reference data messages early enough, there are no messages available.
- 2. Listen to the reference data snapshot feed. Ignore all the messages until you reach the *market data report* message denoting the beginning of a snapshot. Take note here of two values:
  - *MDReportCount*, containing the number of reference data snapshot messages in the initial snapshot cycle.
  - *LastMsgSeqNumProcessed*, containing the sequence number of the last message at the end of the snapshot cycle; This could be a snapshot or an incremental message.

Process all messages of the snapshot until you encounter the *market data report* message denoting the end of the snapshot cycle.

3. At this point you need to complete the list with the messages received on the incremental feed since you started listening. But only after you have discarded all messages having<sup>9</sup>:

*MsgSeqNum* <= *LastMsgSeqNumProcessed* - *MDReportCount*.

- 4. Store the reference data information for future use.
- 5. Join the market data incremental feed of EMDI or the market data feed of MDI in order to receive additional reference data changes.
- 6. Leave the reference data snapshot and incremental feeds.

**Note:** Applications starting early do not require steps 1 and 3 since no incremental message exists at this time.

New complex instruments predefined by the exchange are also sent in *instrument incrementals* before the start of the actual trading.

**Note:** Participants interested in complex or flexible instruments should use the *complex instrument update* and *flexible instrument update* messages. These are published on the market data incremental feed of the T7 EMDI as well as on the market data feed of the T7 MDI. They are published faster than the instrument incremental message of the reference data incremental feed.

## 6.3 Receiving reference data file (RDF) at start of day

Participants with low bandwidth connections may retrieve the start-of-day reference data in a file based format.

The initial reference data file generated at start-of-day contains the "reference data snapshots" available from the previous day. During the actual trading multiple incremental files are created as complex and flexible instruments are added.

New complex instruments predefined by the exchange are also sent in incremental files before the start of the actual trading.

In case a receiving application starts late, each of the intraday Reference Data Files in addition to the Start-Of-Day Reference Data File must be applied. Start-Of-Day and Intraday Reference Data Files are available via the *Common Report Engine*.

**Note:** In case a late starting application uses the Start-Of-Day Reference Data File without the intraday files, the intraday created complex instruments remain unknown and hence order book data may be received for unknown instruments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>The snapshot and incremental feeds have a different sequence number range.

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## 6.4 Build the initial order book

Participants first have to build the initial order book. The order book has to be maintained per instrument.

Note: Sequence numbers contained in the market data messages are incremented per product.

#### 6.4.1 Build the initial order book with the T7 EMDI

For each instrument within the desired products do the following:

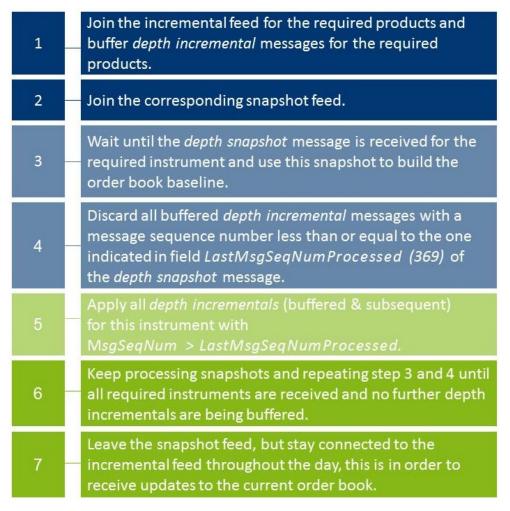


Figure 6: T7 EMDI initial order book

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#### 6.4.2 Build the initial order book with the T7 MDI

The following sequence is recommended for the T7 MDI:



Figure 7: T7 MDI initial order book

The field *LastMsgSeqNumProcessed (369)* in the T7 MDI snapshots can be ignored because snapshots and incrementals are sent in-band and don't need to be synchronized with each other.

**Note:** Since T7 Release 8.0 MDI might not send all snapshots of all instruments of a product contiguously. T7 MDI incremental messages might contain incremental entries (MDIncGrp) for all instruments of a product. A joining application which is in the middle of building the initial order books *must* discard entries for instruments for which they have not received a snapshot yet.

### 6.5 Update the order book

Every update in the form of a *depth incremental* or *depth snapshot* message contains the price level and the actual price to which the instruction needs to be applied. The receiver application can update information at a particular level with the new information.

Once participants have built the current order book it needs to be continuously updated:

#### 6.5.1 Update the order book with the T7 EMDI

As long as the *MsgSegNum* values for the *depth incremental* message are contiguous per product do the following <sup>10</sup>:

• Keep applying all *depth incremental* messages to the current order book.

**Note:** *Depth snapshot* messages are sent on a different channel to the *depth incremental* messages. Changes to the order book are also sent using the *depth snapshot* messages but the information is also provided with the incremental messages. Snapshot messages don't need to be processed unless the order book needs to be recreated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>The reason is that the unreliable nature of UDP multicast can cause packets to arrive delayed, in incorrect sequence or may be missing.

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#### 6.5.2 Update the order book with the T7 MDI

As long as the *MsgSegNum* values for the *depth incremental* message are contiguous per product do the following<sup>10</sup>:

• Keep applying all *depth incremental* as well as *depth snapshot* messages (with *RefreshIndicator* (*1187*) = *Y*) to the current order book.

Each incremental message can carry different update instructions with the "update action" (New, Change, Delete, Delete From, Delete Thru, Overlay).

**Note**: The *depth snapshot* messages for the T7 MDI are sent on the same channel as the *depth incremental* messages. If the *RefreshIndicator* (1187) is set, changes to the order book are processed into the *depth snapshot* messages and not provided as separate *depth incremental* messages.

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# 7 Recovery

Due to the unreliable nature of UDP multicast it is possible that some packets may either be delayed, arrive in the incorrect order or even be missing. Furthermore the UDP packets may be duplicated at the network level. Receiving applications need to be capable of handling these issues. This chapter describes the scenarios which might occur and provides a guideline on how a receiving application needs to react to those scenarios.

Recovery actions are possible on a packet level by using the respective other service (A or B). In case a packet is lost on both services (A and B) clients can create a new current order book by using snapshot information.

# 7.1 Detecting duplicates and gaps by means of the packet header

The *packet header* allows receiving applications to identify **identical** packets between Service A and Service B. This is achieved by a simple memory comparison on the first 10 bytes for T7 EMDI or 8 Bytes for T7 MDI of a datagram containing *SenderCompld* and *PacketSeqNum* as shown in figure 18, Structure of the packet header for T7 EMDI and figure 19, Structure of the packet header for T7 MDI and T7 RDI. Another important function of the *packet header* is to identify **gaps** by means of the *PacketSeqNum* which can be retrieved just by decoding the *packet header*.

**Note:** Packets with the same *SenderCompID (49)* have contiguous sequence numbers per multicast address / port combination.

This means that field *PacketSeqNum* can be used not only to detect duplicates but also to detect missing packets. *PacketSeqNum* is a Byte vector and therefore not stop bit encoded as per the FAST specification.

The *packet header* itself does not contain any product information. In order to find out which product is missing, the product level sequence number must be used in addition to the packet level sequence number; the packet needs to be decoded further down to the message level. This leaves participants with **two recovery options** when a gap in the *PacketSeqNum's* of the *packet header* is detected.

# Example:

A single multicast address carries products FDAX and FGBL, but the participant is only interested in FGBL.

**I. Pessimistic approach:** The receiving application assumes that FGBL is part of the missing packet: It immediately starts recovery actions <sup>11</sup> just by decoding the *packet header*.

- Advantage: Recovery is triggered immediately when observing a missing *PacketSeqNum* without decoding the entire message.
- **Disadvantage:** The recovery might not be necessary, if FGBL is not part of the message which is inside the lost packet.

**II. Optimistic approach:** The receiving application assumes that FGBL is not part of the missing packet: It waits for the next message on the same service and decodes the packet up to the message level to find out if a packet for FGBL has been lost before triggering recovery actions.

- Advantage: This approach allows the participant to recover only products of interest.
- **Disadvantage:** The receiving application needs to wait for the next message. However, the next packet may not contain a message for the product in question.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>by means of the other service (live-live concept) or by listening to the *depth snapshot* 

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# 7.2 How to recover data via the respective other service (A or B)

Feeds are replicated onto two services, "Service A" or "Service B", and carried on different multicast addresses. This feature provides the possibility to recover missed packets, and participants are advised to join both services.

In each of the following tables, the "Time" column is entirely arbitrary and is intended to show only the sequence of events and in some cases the relative delay between dependent events.

The following table explains the design concept for Service A and B. The table contains the field *MsgSeq-Num* from the message itself. However, it could also contain the field *PacketSeqNum* from the *Packet Header*.

	Service A:			Service B:	
Time	MsgSeqNum	Message	Time	MsgSeqNum	Message
10:30:00	206	New 151@4	10:30:01	206	New 151@4
10:30:05	207	Delete 151@5	10:30:07	207	Delete 151@5
	lost		10:30:12	208	New 151@5
10:30:10	209	New 152@4	10:30:13	209	New 152@4



As the above example shows, the same information is delivered on Service A and B. While *MsgSeqNum* = 208 is missing on Service A, it is provided on Service B.

Ideally a receiving application processes packets from both Service A and B simultaneously and would take into account the message that arrives first and discardes the second (identical) message.

In the unlikely event that the message has neither been received via Service A nor Service B, the receiver is required to initiate a loss of data scenario:

- The order book needs to be recreated by using the **depth snapshot** messages in conjunction with the **depth incremental** messages. This procedure is similar to the Start Up procedure. Please see section 6.4, Build the initial order book.
- The maximum expected recovery interval for a particular feed can be obtained in the product snapshot message of the T7 RDI snapshot feed (field: *MDRecoveryTimeInterval (2565)*).

# 7.3 Delayed packets

The following example indicates a simple case:

Time	MsgSeqNum	Message
10:30:00	132	New 151@4
10:30:04	133	Delete 151@5
10:30:39	134	New 152@4

Table 11:	Packets	arriving	in	correct sequence
-----------	---------	----------	----	------------------

In this example, messages arrive in the correct order. The message was not delayed between T7 and the receiving application. There is no special requirement on the application; the message can be processed in the same order as they arrive.

Multicast does not guarantee that the order in which packets are received is the same as the order in which they are sent. For instance, T7 Market Data Interface sends incremental messages in ascending *MsgSeqNum* order, but they might arrive in an incorrect order at the receiving application.

Consider the following example:

Time	MsgSeqNum	Message
10:30:00	206	New 151@4
10:30:04	208	Delete 151@5
10:30:10	207	New 152@4

Table 12: Delayed Packet 207

In this example, message 207 is delayed within the network, allowing message 208 to arrive first.

A correct communications layer responds as follows:

- 1. Release message 206 to the application immediately on arrival.
- 2. On arrival of 208, recognises that 207 is missing.
- 3. Start an appropriate timed operation to trigger the recovery actions if the out-of-sequence message 207 fails to arrive in a reasonable time.
- 4. Assuming that 207 arrives within that reasonable time, release 207 and then 208 to the application in that order and cancel the timed recovery action.

# 7.4 Missing packets

All lost packets start life as "delayed" packets, as illustrated in the preceding case. The communications layer of the receiving application is responsible for deciding when to declare a network packet as lost. In the following example it is assumed that MsgSeqNum = 207 from the example above does not arrive within the allowed time. Therefore it is considered as lost:

Time	MsgSeqNum	Message
10:30:00	206	New 151@4
	lost	
10:30:04	208	Delete 151@5
10:30:10	209	New 152@4

 Table 13: Missing seqNum 207

The correct behaviour in this instance is:

- 1. Release message 206 immediately on arrival.
- 2. Hold on to 208 because it is out-of-sequence, and initiate timer-based recovery actions.
- 3. Hold on to 209 for the same reason. Timer-based recovery actions are already pending for this product, so do not reset the timer.

- (a) Even though message 209 is a "New" operation, it may be unsafe to apply 208 and 209 because we do not know what 207 contains.
- 4. If the missing message (207) fails to arrive within the allowed time:
  - (a) Initiate recovery from the respective other service (A or B) for message (207). If this works then release (207) and then all messages with higher *MsgSeqNum's*.
  - (b) In case the recovery from the respective other service (A or B) fails: initiate recovery via snapshots.

# 7.4.1 Recovery (T7 EMDI)

*Depth snapshot* and *depth incremental* messages are distributed via separate channels for the EMDI. For instance, *depth incremental* messages could be sent on multicast address  $A_2^I$ , port x and the snapshot message on multicast address  $A_2^S$  with port y (see Figure 2, Overview of the three interfaces).

Incrementals are sent whenever there is a change of the order book (event-driven); snapshots are sent periodically in intervals regardless of whether the order book has changed since the last snapshot (time-driven).

Each message sequence number (field: *MsgSeqNum*) on the market data incremental feed is unique and contiguous by product across messages. Therefore the sequence number can be used to detect losses. If any gap of the arriving sequence numbers is detected and this gap cannot be filled by using the respective other service (A or B) the receiving application should initiate a snapshot recovery.

The following example shows missing *depth incremental* messages (*MsgSeqNum's* 208-209) and depth snapshots (with *LastMsgSeqNumProcessed*) which relate to the missing message. *MsgSeqNum's* for the depth snapshot do not exist, which is indicated with "N/A" in the table.

MsgSeqNum	Product	LastMsgSeq- NumProcessed	Message Type	Channel
205	А		quote request	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>I</sup>
206	A		depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> I
207	А		depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>I</sup>
lost	A		depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>
lost	A		depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> I
210	А		depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>
1000	В		depth incremental	A <sub>2</sub> I
N/A	А	209	depth snapshot	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>S</sup>
211	А		depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>1</sup>
N/A	В	1000	depth snapshot	A <sub>2</sub> <sup>S</sup>
1001	В		depth incremental	A <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>

**Table 14:** Snapshots and incrementals within the T7 EMDI

The appropriate recovery action for missing *depth incrementals* is the same as the logic described in section 6.4.1, Build the initial order book with the T7 EMDI.

There are some additional points to be aware of when performing recovery:

• During recovery, applications should be prepared to receive *depth incremental* messages for instruments they didn't know existed. This can occur if a strategy creation event (via a *complex instrument*)

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*update* on the market data feed) is missed due to packet loss. In this case, applications must consult the reference data snapshot feed to obtain the strategy description.

- *Depth snapshot* messages are not sequenced, but they are still theoretically subject to out-of-order packet delivery. Applications must consider this in determining that their snapshot cycle is complete. The packet sequence number in the *packet header* can be used to detect out-of-order delivery.
- The *LastMsgSeqNumProcessed (369)* is not necessarily the same for all instruments belonging to a product on the market data snapshot feed.

**Note:** The market data snapshot feed does not contain any "start" or "end" messages to delineate the cycle.

There are two ways to determine when to leave the snapshot feed during recovery:

#### Method 1: Process specific products

For each *SenderCompID (49)* contributing to the market data snapshot feed, *depth snapshot* messages are grouped by product as illustrated below:

 $P_1I_1 \mid P_1I_2 \mid P_1I_3 \mid P_1I_n \mid P_2I_1 \mid P_2I_2 \mid P_2I_3 \mid P_2I_n \mid P_3I_1 \mid P_3I_2 \mid P_3I_3 \mid P_3I_q \mid \ [...]$ 

#### with:

P<sub>n</sub>: Product n

I<sub>q</sub>: Simple, flexible or complex instrument q for product n

*Depth snapshots* for instruments in the same product will often all appear in the same packet, but this should not be relied upon as it is not true when the amount of data is simply too great to fit into a single packet, and under certain other technical conditions on the exchange.

A change of product *MarketSegmentID* (1300) for a given *SenderCompID* (49) indicates the end of the *depth snapshot* messages for the respective product. This allows applications to easily determine when they've received a snapshot for every instrument in the products they're interested in and leave the snapshot feed.

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### Method 2: Process an entire depth snapshot cycle

It's also easy for an application to listen to an entire snapshot cycle.

Applications can determine when they've seen an entire snapshot cycle simply by remembering the *SecurityID (48)* of the first *depth snapshot* message they saw from each *SenderCompID (49)*.

When they see the same *SecurityID (48)* again for each *SenderCompID (49)*, they know that a complete depth cycle has been seen and can leave the snapshot feed.

**Note:** Receiving applications also need to consider *depth snapshot* messages for newly created complex instruments.

**Note:** If the *SenderCompID (49)* for the affected partition changes during snapshot processing, applications should listen to a new snapshot cycle for that partition again (see 9.10.3).

# 7.4.2 Recovery (T7 MDI)

Snapshot and incremental messages are sent on the same channel and carry a contiguous sequence number (field: *MsgSeqNum*) per product. The snapshot always carries the latest information and might carry new information, not already sent with an incremental message. The following table shows an example for the distribution of incremental and snapshot messages for two products:

MsgSeqNum	Product	Message Type	Channel
5	А	quote request	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>S,I</sup>
6	А	depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>S,I</sup>
lost	А	depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>S,I</sup>
25	В	depth incremental	A <sub>2</sub> S,I
8	А	depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>S,I</sup>
9	А	depth snapshot	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>S,I</sup>
10	А	depth snapshot	A <sub>1</sub> S,I
11	А	depth incremental	A <sub>1</sub> <sup>S,I</sup>
26	В	depth snapshot	A <sub>2</sub> S,I
27	В	depth incremental	A <sub>2</sub> <sup>S,I</sup>

Table 15: Snapshots and incrementals within the T7 MDI

If the *depth incremental* message for product A with *MsgSeqNum* = 7 is lost, a consistent order book can be rebuilt from the next snapshot message for product A, in this case arriving with *MsgSeqNum*=9.

All depth incremental messages for product A with a lower sequence number than the next market data snapshot message for product A must be discarded, e.g. MsgSeqNum = 8 (incremental) must be discarded as its effect is included in MsgSeqNum = 9 (snapshot).

Since multicast doesn't guarantee the correct sequence of the incoming message, it is recommended to buffer all incoming incrementals while waiting for the next snapshot message. The buffered incrementals for product A with  $MsgSeqNum \ge 11$  can be applied to the latest snapshot with MsgSeqNum = 10.

**Note:** *LastMsgSeqNumProcessed* is not necessary for recovery purposes in the T7 MDI.

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# 8 Various time stamps in T7 and how to use them

The various T7 timestamps mentioned throughout the document, are taken at high-frequency gateways, matching engines and market data servers, both in production and simulation. They are also provided through messages sent on T7 EMDI, T7 MDI and T7 EOBI feeds. These can be used to analyze one way transport times. To reiterate, timestamps are in UTC, and represented as nanoseconds past the UNIX epoch (00:00:00 UTC on 1 January 1970).

An incoming transaction is timestamped at the following locations:,

Gateway:

• On entry to the Gateway.

MatchingEngine:

- order book maintenance and execution,
- creation of direct responses as well as execution messages all for passive orders and quotes,
- creation of listener broadcast for standard orders (see T7 ETI Manual).

Market Data (T7 EMDI, T7 MDI and T7 EOBI):

- SendingTime for order book delta and snapshot messages,
- additionally, timestamps from Matching Engine such as *Matching Engine In* timestamp, *Priority-Timestamp* or *TransactTime* and *Gateway In* timestamp, etc. are provided on market data messages.

The following picture provides an overview of T7 timestamps:

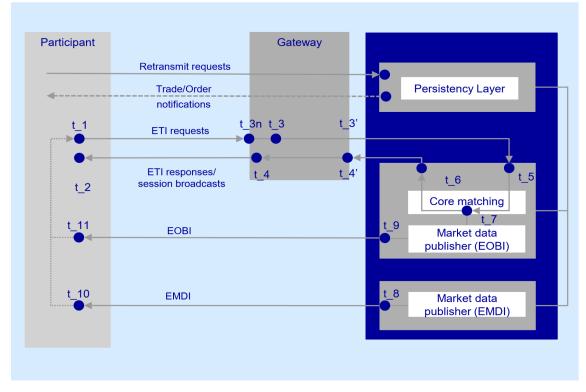


Figure 8: Timestamp Overview

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The following table lists the mapping of T7 timestamps:

Timestamp	Semantic	FIX fields	Description
t_3n	Gateway request in	<i>If available:</i> RequestTime (5979)	Time taken by the ETI gateway when the first bit of a request arrives on the PS gateway NIC.
t_3	Gateway request in	If t_3n is not available: RequestTime (5979)	Time taken by the ETI gateway application when a request is read from the socket on the Participant's side of the gateway.
t_5	Matching engine in	AggressorTime (2445)	Time taken by the matching engine when a request is read.
t_7	Priority timestamp, Creation timestamp, Transaction timestamp, etc.	TrdRegTSTimePriority (21008), ExecID (17), TransactTime (60), MDEntryTime (273), etc.	Time taken when a transaction is functionally processed. It is unique per product. It could be seen in either of the FIX fields depending on if it corresponds to fresh order or quote transaction, strategy creation, execution or as transaction timestamp for others.
t_8	T7 EMDI out	SendingTime (byte vector)	Provides the sending time when T7 EMDI has put the datagram on the wire.
t_9	T7 EOBI out	TransactTime (60)	Provides the sending time when T7 EOBI has put the datagram on the wire.

 Table 16:
 Timestamp mapping

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# 9 Important topics with use cases and examples

The following section "Use Cases" describes situations which require special attention. Various examples are provided.

# 9.1 Reference data messages

Reference data provides technical and functional information about all products and instruments available in T7. Reference data messages are sent within different feeds:

- **Snapshot feed of T7 RDI** provides a snapshot of all products and instruments (simple, complex and flexible) and is sent out on a regular basis throughout the day. Additions of complex and flexible instruments are incorporated into the next snapshot cycle.
- Incremental feed of T7 RDI is event triggered and provides real-time information about complex instruments<sup>12</sup> and flexible instruments that are added intraday and about variance futures, total return futures and trade at reference price status updates. Any change is incorporated within the next snapshot cycle.
- Market data incremental feed of EMDI is event triggered and provides real-time information about complex and flexible instruments that are added or inactivated intraday on the same channel as market data.
- Market data feed of MDI is event triggered and provides real-time information about complex and flexible instruments that are added or inactivated intraday.

The following messages are sent via different feeds:

#### a) Snapshot feed of T7 RDI:

- *Product snapshot* for products available at start of day.
- Instrument snapshot for simple, complex and flexible instruments available at start of day.
- Variance futures status for variance futures instruments.
- Total return futures status for total return futures instruments.
- Trade at reference price status for trade at reference price instruments.
- · Instrument incremental for complex and flexible instruments added intraday.
- *Market data report* indicates the start of reference data (*MDReportEvent=1*).
- *Market data report* indicates the end of reference data (*MDReportEvent=2*).

# b) Incremental feed of T7 RDI:

- Instrument incremental for complex and flexible instruments added intraday.
- Variance Futures Status when the conversion parameters have been approved.
- Total Return Futures Status when there is a change in any of the conversion parameters.
- Trade At Reference Price Status when there is a change in any of the conversion parameters.
- c) Market Data incremental feed of EMDI:
  - Complex instrument update for complex instruments added intraday.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>No product information is delivered

- Flexible instrument update for flexible instruments added intraday.
- *Instrument state change* or *mass instrument state change* for complex instruments inactivated or re-activated intraday.

# d) Market data feed of MDI:

- Complex instrument update for complex instruments inactivated or re-activated intraday.
- Flexible instrument update for flexible instruments added intraday.

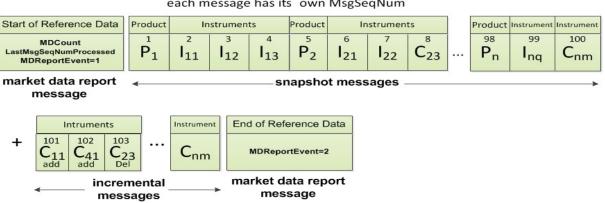
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#### 9.2 General reference data rules

#### General structure of the snapshot cycle 9.2.1

A snapshot cycle consists of (see figure 9):

- A market data report message (MDReportEvent = 1 = "StartOfReferenceData").
- A sequence of a product snapshot followed by the associated instrument snapshots (simple, flexible and complex), repeating for all products and instruments.
- A dynamically growing sequence of instrument incremental messages.
- Finally market data report message (MDReportEvent = 2 = "EndOfReferenceData").



each message has its own MsgSeqNum

Figure 9: Entire snapshot cycle on the T7 RDI snapshot feed

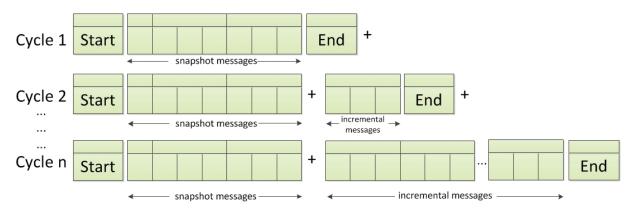
# with:

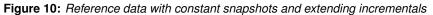
P<sub>n</sub>: Product n

Ina: Simple instrument q for product n

C<sub>nm</sub>: Flexible or complex instrument m for product n

Product and instrument snapshot messages are sent for the initial set of products and instruments. While the snapshots do not change intraday, the number of incremental messages increases if, e.g., complex and flexible instruments are added. Figure 10 illustrates how more instrument incrementals are added over the course of n cycles:





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**Note:** Overnight changes to the products and instruments are reflected in the *reference data snap-shot messages* after the technical start on the next business day.

### 9.2.2 Counters as part of the market data report message

The message sequence numbers of the *market data report* messages preceding each snapshot cycle represent counters for the number of snapshots, incrementals and overall number of messages within the current cycle. The *market data report* message, type: "**StartOfReferenceData**", contains the following sequence number fields:

• **MDReportCount (2536)**: Number of reference data messages in the snapshot cycle, which is available at the start of day and remains constant throughout the operational hours of reference data service for the current business day. The value represents the number of product level messages + the number of instrument level messages (simple instrument, flexible instrument, complex instrument, variance futures status, total return futures status and trade at reference price status) at start-of-day.

If a failure of T7 RDI occurs the number of messages in the reference data snapshot and herewith *MDReportCount* (2536) changes.

• LastMsgSeqNumProcessed (369): This is the MsgSeqNum value of the last reference data message (snapshot or incremental) in the snapshot cycle (products and instruments share a single sequence number).

**Note:** The number of incremental updates in a snapshot cycle can be calculated as: Number of incremental updates = *LastSeqNumProcessed* - *MDReportCount*.

- **TotNoMarketSegmentReports (2537)**: Contains the number of product level messages sent in the snapshot cycle. This value remains constant intraday as products are not created or deleted intraday.
- **TotNoInstrumentReports (2538)**: Contains the number of instrument level messages sent in the snapshot cycle. This value changes as more flexible and complex instruments are created intraday or as variance futures status, total return futures status and trade at reference price status messages are disseminated.

TotNoMarketSegmentReports (2537) and TotNoInstrumentReports (2538) can be used as a sanity check and to pre-allocate the product and instrument containers.

The *market data report* message of type "**EndOfReferenceData**" marks the end of reference data messages and does not contain any counters.

The following examples highlight a few scenarios which require special attention. The focus lies on the reference data snapshot feed which provides constant snapshot messages and a variable part with incrementals for flexible <sup>13</sup> and complex <sup>14</sup> instruments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Participants interested in flexible instruments can also use the *flexible instrument update message* via the faster depth incremental feed of EMDI or the market data feed of MDI.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>Participants interested in complex instruments can also use the *complex instrument update message* via the faster depth incremental feed of EMDI or the market data feed of MDI.

# 9.2.3 Use case 1: Reference data at the start of the reference data service

At the **start** of the reference data service the *reference data snapshot* is sent. Figure 11 shows how snapshots for simple, complex and flexible instruments, which are already in the system, are sent at start of day:

Start of Reference Data	Product	Instruments		Product	oduct Instruments			Product Instrument Instrument			Instrument	End of Reference Data	
MDCount=100 LastMsgSeqNum- Processed=100 MDReportEvent=1	<b>P</b> <sub>1</sub>	I <sub>11</sub>	I <sub>12</sub>	I <sub>13</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	I <sub>21</sub>	I <sub>22</sub>	C <sub>23</sub>		P <sub>n</sub>	I <sub>nm</sub>	$C_{nm}^{100}$	MDReportEvent=2
market data report message	•							market data report message					

Figure 11: Reference data snapshot message on the reference data snapshot feed at the start of the reference data service

The first snapshot cycle can already contain some complex and flexible instruments in the snapshot messages. A *reference data incremental* message does not exist at this time.

# 9.2.4 Use case 2: Reference data after intraday addition of complex instruments

The next example shows an **intraday** addition of three complex instruments  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{41}$  and  $C_{33}$ . See figure 12). The *reference data incremental messages* for complex instruments  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{41}$  and  $C_{33}$  are appended to the *reference data snapshot messages*:

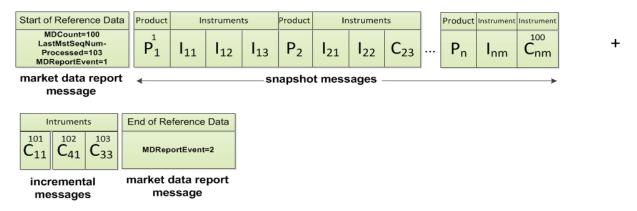


Figure 12: Reference data snapshot after intraday addition of complex instruments  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{41}$  and  $C_{33}$ 

*LastMsgSeqNumProcessed* (369) in the *market data report*, type: "Start of Reference Data" increases to 103. The number of incremental messages can be calculated as *LastMsgSeqNumProcessed* - *MDReport-Count* = 103 - 100 = 3.

New complex instruments predefined by the exchange are sent in *instrument incrementals* and not in *snapshot messages* on the day of creation; the messages are sent before trading starts.

# 9.2.5 Use case 3: Reference data on the next business day

The complex instruments which still exist on the next business day and which have been sent as *reference data instrument incrementals* on the previous business day, are sent as *instrument snapshot* messages on the next business day, if orders still exist in the respective order books as shown in figure 13:

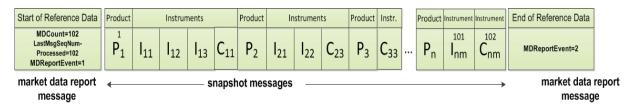


Figure 13: Reference data snapshot on the next business day

At the beginning of the next business day<sup>15</sup> LastMsgSeqNumProcessed (369) is 102 as this reflects the number of remaining complex instruments  $C_{11}$  and  $C_{33}$ .  $C_{41}$  has already been deleted at the end of the previous business day. At this point in time *MDReportCount* (2536) has increased to 102 as well.

# 9.2.6 Use case 4: Failover or restart of T7 RDI

In the event that a T7 RDI fails, another instance takes over. Receiving applications can detect this by a change of the *SenderCompID* for a marketID and the receipt of a *market data report* message. Applications should respond to this situation as described in section 6.2, Receiving reference data via T7 RDI at start of day. The same recovery actions apply in case of a complete restart of T7 RDI.

# 9.2.7 Use case 5: Chronological order of messages for complex instrument creation

The intraday creation of complex/flexible instruments results in the following sequence of messages:

- 1. On the **market data incremental feed** of the T7 EMDI and **market data feed** of the T7 MDI: A *complex instrument update* (alternatively *flexible instrument update*) message is sent to inform the participant as fast as possible. In case a new complex/flexible instrument has been created the corresponding message is sent prior to the publication of any order book data for the new complex/flexible instrument.
- 2. On the **reference data incremental feed** of the T7 RDI: An *instrument incremental* message is also sent with additional fields populated. There is no *product incremental* message.
- 3. On the **reference data snapshot feed** of the T7 RDI: An *instrument incremental* message is appended to the end of the current snapshot cycle without removing or changing any of the existing snapshot or incremental messages in the cycle<sup>16</sup>. Therefore the cycle is only extended intraday and never reduced.

# 9.2.8 Use case 6: Chronological order of messages for complex instrument deletion

For the deletion of a complex instrument, e.g. initiated by Market Supervision, an *instrument state change* or *mass instrument state change* message is sent with *SecurityStatus (965)* set to 2 = Inactive for the specific SecurityID on the **market data incremental feed** of the T7 EMDI and **market data feed** of the T7 MDI. No message is sent by the T7 RDI.

In case the complex instrument is re-created on the same day, an *instrument state change* or *mass instrument state change* message is sent with *SecurityStatus (965)* set to 1 = Active for the specific SecurityID on the **market data incremental feed** of the T7 EMDI and **market data feed** of the T7 MDI. No message is sent by the T7 RDI.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>also in case of a feed restart on the exchange side

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>A complete snapshot cycle is a combination of start, refdata snapshots, refdata incrementals and end message.

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# 9.2.9 Use case 7: Variance Futures Status messages

At the start of day, a variance futures instrument appears on the **reference data snapshot feed** of the T7 RDI as a regular *instrument snapshot* message immediately followed by a *variance futures status* message. Therefore, for a variance futures instrument, field *TotNoInstrumentReports (2538)* in the *market data report* is incremented by 2.

During the day, a variance futures status message is sent on the **reference data incremental feed** of the T7 RDI when the conversion parameters have been approved. The same message is then appended to the end of the current snapshot cycle of the **reference data snapshot feed** of the T7 RDI.

# 9.2.10 Use case 8: Product pool

A Product Pool is a facility to enable functionalities which depend upon interaction of a set of products. Multiple products can be related by a product pool.

The product pool facility is introduced in the form of an IPS product pool, i.e. a type of product pool, the purpose of which is to support IPS functionality. An IPS product pool plays the role of a product for IPS instruments. I.e. IPS instruments do not belong to a product, but instead IPS instruments belong to an IPS product pool.

The ProductSnapshot message is used to distribute information about product pool parameter settings in the same way as information about product parameter settings. The MarketSegmentID field and the MarketSegment field identify the product pool in the same way as they identify a product. The other fields are filled for product pools, if they are available for product pools. For example, there is no underlying for a product pool, so the fields related to the underlying of a product are not filled, but fields transporting price step tables are filled as they are set up for inter-product spreads on product pool level.

The ProductSnapshot message specifically does not contain information about which products are associated to the pool.

# 9.2.11 Use case 9: Flexible instruments

The intraday creation of flexible instruments results in the following sequence of messages:

- 1. On the **market data incremental feed** of the T7 EMDI and **market data feed** of the T7 MDI: a *flexible instrument update* message is sent to inform the participant as fast as possible. In case a new flexible instrument has been created the corresponding message is sent prior to the publication of any order book data for the new flexible instrument.
- On the reference data incremental feed of the T7 RDI: an instrument incremental message is also sent with the following fields populated: SecurityID (48), CFICode (461), SecurityDesc (107), MinPriceIncrement (969) MinPriceIncrementAmount (1146), ContractMultiplier (231), ProductComplex (1227), MaturityDate (541), MaturityMonthYear (200), SecurityExchange (207), SecurityType (167), PutOrCall (201), StrikePrice (202), StrikePricePrecision (2577), OptAttribute (206), ExerciseStyle (1194), InstrumentPricePrecision (2576), SettlMethod (1193), SettlSubMethod (2579), SecurityStatus (965) and MarketSegmentID (1300).
- 3. On the **reference data snapshot feed** of the T7 RDI: an *instrument incremental* message is appended to the end of the current snapshot cycle without removing or changing any of the existing snapshot or incremental messages in the cycle<sup>17</sup>. Therefore the cycle is only extended intraday and never reduced.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>A complete snapshot cycle is a combination of start, refdata snapshots, refdata incrementals and end message.

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# 9.2.12 Use case 10: Total Return Futures Status messages

At the start of day, a total return futures instrument is published on the **reference data snapshot feed** of the T7 RDI as a regular *instrument snapshot* message immediately followed by a *total return futures status* message. Therefore, for a total return futures instrument, field *TotNoInstrumentReports (2538)* in the *market data report* is incremented by 2.

During the day, a *total return futures status* message is sent on the **reference data incremental feed** of the T7 RDI each time there is an update on any field of the message. The same message is then appended at the end of the current snapshot cycle of the **reference data snapshot feed** of the T7 RDI.

# 9.2.13 Use case 11: Trade At Reference Price Status messages

At the start of day, a trade at reference price instrument is published on the **reference data snapshot feed** of the T7 RDI as a regular *instrument snapshot* message immediately followed by a *trade at reference price status* message. Therefore, for a trade at reference price instrument, field *TotNoInstrumentReports* (2538) in the *market data report* is incremented by 2.

During the day, a *trade at reference price status* message is sent on the **reference data incremental feed** of the T7 RDI each time there is an update on any field of the message. The same message is then appended at the end of the current snapshot cycle of the **reference data snapshot feed** of the T7 RDI.

# 9.3 General order book rules and mechanics

The T7 Market Data Interfaces, T7 EMDI and MDI, provide order book updates from level 1 to the maximum level. The maximum level is provided for each product in the product snapshot records in the reference data, field *MarketDepth (264)*. The order book can be constructed by the depth incremental messages or by the depth snapshot message.

All on-exchange trades and order book updates are reported via the same *depth incremental messages*. However, trades are always sent out prior to order book updates. The following design principles apply to order book updates:

- Orders are aggregated per price level and are not distributed individually.
- Changes to the book that result from one atomic action in the matching engine are disseminated in one *depth incremental* message for T7 EMDI.
- Each T7 EMDI packet relates only to a single product. In other words, although each T7 EMDI packet may contain multiple messages, those messages will always relate to the same product. This does not apply to T7 MDI where a single packet may relate to multiple products.
- Price levels are provided explicitly (field: *MDPriceLevel* (1023)) and do not need to be derived through the price itself.
- During the product states "Start-Of-Day" and "Pre-Trading", or when no price levels exist, an empty book (MDEntryType=J) is disseminated for the depth snapshot message (not for incremental). In "Pre-Trading", statistical information is sent in addition to an empty book.
- During the product states "Post-Trading" and "End-Of-Day", ToB prices (MDEntryType 0=Bid and/or 1=Offer) are sent for simple and complex instruments using *depth incremental* messages. Furthermore, *depth snapshot* messages continue to disseminate the same during product states "Post-Trading" and "End-Of-Day".
- Valid for derivatives: An implied price is the only element of the group without a price level (for *MDEntryType (269)* 0 = Bid or 1 = Offer). For price levels from 1 to max. price levels, outright prices are distributed. An implied price can either be fully implied or partially implied (for more information please refer to section 9.3.1, Determination of the price sources).

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- Valid for cash instruments: Depending on instrument configuration a surplus may be displayed during auctions. *MDEntryType (269)* is 0 = Bid or 1 = Offer, *MDPriceLevel (1023)* is not set and *QuoteCondition (276)* is set to Z = Order imbalance. A new surplus with *MDUpdateAction (279)* 0 = New overwrites the old surplus and side information (either Bid or Offer). For products for which the imbalance side is not disclosed, *MDEntryType (269)* A = Imbalance is used instead and *QuoteCondition (276)* will be empty.
- If two (or more) synthetic prices (with the same price) are created for the Best Market via a different path, then the quantity from the path with maximum quantity is reported for the particular price. An example is provided in section 14.2.4 table 57.
- Top Of Book information resulting from synthetic IPS matching opportunities is disseminated using the Top Of Book Implied message on the T7 EMDI incremental feed. There is no mechanism to guarantee that the Top Of Book messages are in the same datagram as the *depth incremental* messages. The same information is also sent using depth snapshot messages with the same MDEntry group but with MDBookType=Top Of Book(1) and MDSubBookType=Implied without restrictions(1) / Implied with restrictions(2). For details of the Top Of Book Implied message, see section 11.3.3, Top Of Book Implied message.
- There can be multiple updates in one message. The bid side is updated first followed by the ask side.
- If update instructions "new" or "delete" is sent for an implied price, the order book levels 1-n don't need to be shifted down or up.
- Order book update instructions are sent for each order book side without a specific order of update actions but ordered by price level instead.
  - from best outright price (price level 1)
  - down to the worst price (max. price level configured per product).
  - if the resulting book depth, after each applied individual orderbook update instruction, is larger than the specified maximum product depth only the specified maximum product depth must be saved.
- For auctions, the best bid/ask prices are disseminated at price level 1 without a quantity. Receiving applications need to delete a pre existing quantity when an absent value is received during a transition into an auction.
- During an auction, there can either be a crossed or an uncrossed book situation. A crossed book is identified to the user by means of an auction clearing price (*MDEntryType*=Q) (aka indicative or potential auction price). An uncrossed book is identified by means of ToB prices (*MDEntryType* 0=Bid and/or 1=Offer). The visibility of the order book is limited during an auction. Depth information will be explicitly provided again when transitioning from an auction to continuous trading as the user cannot know how much of an order book situation prior to the auction is still valid. Depth information will also be explicitly removed when transitioning from continuous trading to an auction.
- A state transition to Freeze is sent as an *instrument state change* message and does not require any implicit action.
- If the book is crossed, an indicative auction price is calculated and disseminated. The new indicative auction prices are always sent with update action "New".
- Intraday expired instrument information is provided by a *depth incremental* and *instrument state change* message.
- Only the snapshot and incremental messages of the T7 MDI carry a common and contiguous sequence number per product. The incremental message of T7 EMDI contains a contiguous sequence number per product across all messages, while the snapshot message provides the last sequence number (*LastMsgSeqNumProcessed*) sent in the incremental message.

- Only the best implied price is published. The best implied price will be included in market data only in case it is equal to or better than the best direct price in the respective instrument.
- Whenever the quantity or price of the Best Market changes it is disseminated with update action "New" on the incremental feed. Similarly, the Best Market is removed with update action "Delete".

Note: The order book is only valid after the entire incremental message has been fully processed.

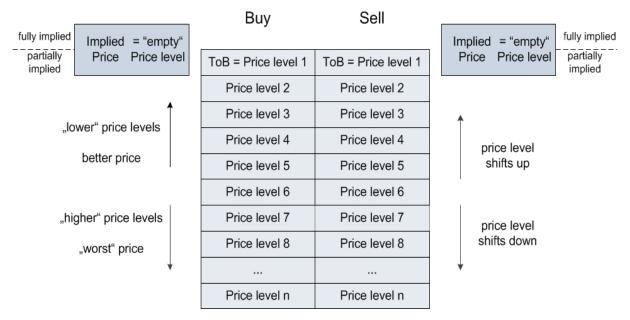


Figure 14 illustrates a typical order book and terminology used in the following chapters.

Figure 14: Typical order book

An implied price can be either better (fully implied) or the same (partially implied) as price level 1.

# 9.3.1 Determination of the price sources

T7 supports synthetic matching, where the implied prices from complex instruments can create prices equal or better than the best outright price in the instrument. The implied prices are disseminated in the market data in addition to the prices from outright orders. These prices are shown without a price level. The reported quantities for implied prices and level 1 are not aggregated, i.e. quantities on level 1 are fully outright and do not contain any implied components.

T7 publishes implied prices in market data only in case it is equal to or better than the best outright price in the respective instrument.

In order to find out which situation applies, a price comparison between the implied price (with empty price level) and level 1 (see figure 14) needs to be done:

- 1. Implied price is better than the outright price at level one -> Fully Implied.
- 2. Implied price disseminated is equal to the outright price at level 1 -> Partially Implied.
- 3. Implied price is deleted or absent -> the Best Market price is fully outright and is the same as on level 1.

Examples for all three cases are provided in section 14.2, Example for determination of the price source.

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### 9.3.2 Top Of Book

Simple instruments that are legs of IPS instruments (enabled for synthetic matching) may have synthetic matching opportunities that involve IPS instruments. The corresponding synthetic prices are published with the help of a new Top Of Book Implied data message. Synthetic prices on IPS instruments resulting from their leg instruments are also published via this new Top Of Book Implied data message.

**Note:** The PriceDepth message continues to contain the order book depth for direct matching and the top-of-book synthetic price derived from synthetic futures spread matching opportunities.

There are two types of synthetic prices due to IPS related matching opportunities that are distributed in the TopOfBookImplied data message:

- Synthetic prices resulting from synthetic IPS matching opportunities that have no quantity restriction. This price reflects matching opportunities stemming from those IPS instruments that have a leg ratio of 1 in the leg instrument, for which the synthetic price is calculated. Note that the leg ratio condition applies only to that leg. The leg ratios for the other legs of the IPS instrument may have any value.
- 2. Synthetic prices resulting from synthetic IPS matching opportunities that do have a quantity restriction. This price reflects matching opportunities stemming from those IPS instruments that have a leg ratio greater than 1 in the leg instrument, for which the synthetic price is calculated.

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	1069	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	0	New
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
1021	> MDBookType	1	Indicates the book type. Always Top-of-Book = 1.
1173	> MDSubBookType	1	<ul><li>Indicates the IPS Implied Volume restriction.</li><li>1: Implied volume without quantity restriction.</li><li>2: Implied volume with quantity restriction.</li></ul>
48	> SecurityID	8852	Instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	106	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	10	Quantity
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>o</sub>	official time of book entry
276	> Quotecondition	F	The quote condition. Set to F if crossed. Otherwise empty.

**Example:** Publish synthetic Top-of-Book without quantity restriction. Bid, Price 106, quantity10.

**Table 17:** Top Of Book Implied without quantity restriction

#### 9.3.3 New price level

When a new price level is created in the order book, a *depth incremental* message is sent with field MDUpdateAction (279) = 0 ("New"). This indicates that:

- The new price level is to be inserted at the specified price level. <sup>18</sup>.
- All existing rows in the order book at the specified and higher levels are to be incremented accordingly.<sup>19</sup>.
- Price levels exceeding the maximum specified depth must not be kept in memory.

Note: The field MDPriceLevel (1023) is used to identify which level is being inserted.

**Example:** Buy Limit Order, 10@58.22, enters an empty order book:

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	1068	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	0	New
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	8852	Instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	58.22	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	10	Quantity
346	> NumberOfOrders	1	Number of order/quotes on this level
1023	> MDPriceLevel	1	Book level
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>o</sub>	official time of book entry

Table 18: MDUpdateAction "New"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>A *MDUpdateAction* (279) = 0 ("New") is also disseminated whenever the quantity changes for the implied price (empty price level).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>This is not the case if the *MDUpdateAction* (279) = 0 ("New") is sent for the implied price (with empty price level).

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# 9.3.4 Change of a price level

A depth incremental message with MDUpdateAction = 1 ("Change") indicates

- A change at a given price level.
- All fields but the price on the specified side at the price level should be updated.

**Note:** *MDUpdateAction*="Change" is sent only for depth  $\geq 1$  when the price does not change. A *MDUpdateAction* (279) "Change" contains a price which can be used as a consistency check. However, it never contains a price that is different from the existing one on the current price level.

**Example:** Quantity changed to 8 for limit order above:

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	1069	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	1	Change
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	8852	Instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	58.22	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	8	Quantity
346	> NumberOfOrders	1	Number of order/quotes on this level
1023	> MDPriceLevel	1	Book level
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>1</sub>	official time of book entry

 Table 19: MDUpdateAction "Change"

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# 9.3.5 Overlay

A depth incremental message with MDUpdateAction (279) = 5 ("Overlay") is used to

• Change the price of a given price level. Other parameters, e.g quantity might also change.

**Note:** *MDUpdateAction*="Overlay" is sent only for depth  $\geq 1$ , i.e. the field *MDPriceLevel (1023)* must be present. In contrast to the *MDUpdateAction*="Change" this instruction contains a price change.

**Example:** Buy limit order replaces the best buy limit order during instrument state "Auction":

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	205	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	70	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	5	
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	63743	Instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	2.48	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	N/A	Quantity remains the same in this example
1023	> MDPriceLevel	1	Book level
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>5</sub>	official time of book entry

Table 20: MDUpdateAction "Overlay"

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# 9.3.6 Deletion of a price level

A depth incremental message with MDUpdateAction (279)= 2 ("Delete") is used

• to delete a specified price level.

**Note:** All price levels greater than the deleted one should be decremented. Price and quantity of the price level to be deleted is also sent within the message and can be used as a consistency check.

**Example:** Deletion of limit order modified above:

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	1070	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	2	Delete
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	8852	Instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	58.22	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	8	Quantity
1023	> MDPriceLevel	1	Book level
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>2</sub>	official time of book entry

Table 21: MDUpdateAction "Delete"

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# 9.3.7 Deletion of multiple price levels from a given price level onwards

A depth incremental message with MDUpdateAction (279) = 4 ("Delete From") is used to

• Delete all price levels  $\geq$  specified price level.

**Note:** All price levels from the specified one and up to the maximum need to be deleted. **Example:** Deletion of all orders for SecurityID = 8852, MarketSegmentID = 89 from level 3 and above:

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	1068	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	4	Delete From
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	8852	Identifier assigned to each instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	Μ	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	58.19	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	13	Quantity
1023	> MDPriceLevel	3	Book level
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>3</sub>	official time of book entry

 Table 22: MDUpdateAction "Delete From"

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# 9.3.8 Deletion of multiple price levels up to a given price level

A depth incremental message with MDUpdateAction (279) = 3 ("Delete Thru") is used to

• Delete all price levels from 1 to the specified price level.

**Note:** All higher than the specified price levels are shifted down to fill the gap of the deleted price levels. **Example:** Deletion of all price levels from 1 to price level 3.

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	1068	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	3	Delete Thru
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	8852	Unique identifier assigned to each instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	58.22	Price on level 3
271	> MDEntrySize	10	Quantity
346	> NumberOfOrders	1	Number of order/quotes on this level
1023	> MDPriceLevel	3	Book level
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>4</sub>	official time of book entry

 Table 23: MDUpdateAction "Delete Thru"

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# 9.4 T7 Entry Service (TES) Trades

In addition to on-exchange trades T7 EMDI reports ratified disclosed TES trades. For TES trades the *MDOriginType (1024)* is set to 1 = Off-Book. For all other trades the *MDOriginType (1024)* is set to 0 = Book.

An entry consists of

- 1. *MDOriginType (1024)* is set to 1 = Off-Book.
- 2. *TradeCondition (277)* field is set to U = Exchange last.
- 3. *MDEntrySize (271)* and *MDEntryPx (270)* is filled with quantity and price of the trade.
- 4. *MDEntryID (278)* and the *MDEntryTime (273)*.
- 5. MultiLegReportingType (442) ist set to 1 = Single Security or 3 = Multi Leg Security
- 6. *MultiLegPriceModel (28750)* is not set.
- TrdType (828) is filled with 1 = BlockTrade, 2 = Exchange for Physical (EFP), 12 = Exchange for Swap (EFS), 54 = OTC, 55 = Exchange Basis Facility, 1000 = Vola Trade, 1001 = EFP-Fin Trade, 1002 = EFP-Index-Futures Trade, 1004 = Block Trade at Market or 1007 = Block QTPIP Trade.

or

- 1. *MDOriginType (1024)* is set to 1 = Off-Book.
- 2. *TradeCondition (277)* field is set to U = Exchange last.
- 3. *MDEntrySize (271)* is filled with quantity of the changed volume.
- 4. MDEntryID (278) and the MDEntryTime (273).
- 5. *MultiLegReportingType (442)* ist set to 2 = Individual Leg Of A Multi Leg Security
- 6. *MultiLegPriceModel (28750)* is set to 0 = Standard or 1 = User Defined.
- 7. *TrdType (828)* is filled with 1 = BlockTrade

When the *TESTradSesStatus (25044)* switches to 5 = PreClose the total *NonDisclosedTradeVolume (28873)* is published. An entry consits of

- 1. *MDOriginType (1024)* is set to 1 = Off-Book.
- 2. *MDEntryType (269)* is set to B = Trade Volume
- 3. MDEntrySize (271) is filled with the total quantity of the disclosed TES trades.
- 4. *NonDisclosedTradeVolume (28873)* is filled with the total quantity of the nonDisclosed TES trades.

The trade statistics of TES trades consists of the trading volume and the last price, it does not include daily high and daily low prices. Consequently, only the trading volume and the last price can be recovered.

# 9.5 Manual Trade Entry and Trade Reversal (T7 EMDI)

The T7 EMDI reports all on-exchange trades executed on T7. In addition to order book trades, members receive trade messages for trades or trade reversals manually entered by Market Supervision.

The following fields are not sent for trade entries and trade reversals: *AggressorSide (2446)*, *Aggressor-Time (2445)*, *RequestTime (5979)*, *NumberOfBuyOrders (2449)*, *NumberOfSellOrders (2450)*.

The T7 MDI does not report manual trade entries nor trade reversals as only statistical information is provided.

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# 9.5.1 Manual Trade Entry (by Market Supervision) (T7 EMDI)

The entry consists of

- 1. *TradeCondition (277)* field are always set to k = Out Of Sequence.
- 2. *MDEntryType (269)* field is always set to 2 = Trade.
- 3. *MDEntrySize* (271) and *MDEntryPx* (270) is filled with quantity and price of the trade.
- 4. MDEntryID (278) and the MDEntryTime (273).

A manually entered trade will not affect the price statistics. Even when the manually entered trade is higher than the daily high price, it does not change the daily high price. For that reason the field *TradeCondition (277)* for a manually entered trade must only contain the "Out Of Sequence" attribute.

# 9.5.2 Trade Reversal (by Market Supervision) (T7 EMDI)

A trade reversal is triggered by Market Supervision in order to delete a trade completely. A trade can only be reversed with its complete quantity.

Deleting a trade may affect the Trade Volume Report. Sometimes one or more price statistics are adjusted. An incremental for a trade reversal consists of one entry with MDUpdateAction 2 = Delete and potentially one or more entries with MDUpdateAction 1 = Change per involved instrument.

The entry with *MDUpdateAction* 2 = Delete consists of

- *MDEntrySize (271)* and *MDEntryPx (270)* of the reversed trade.
- *MDEntryType (269)* is set to 2 = Trade.
- MDEntryID (278) (match event identifier) of the reversed trade.
- *MDEntryTime (273)* is set to the entry time of the reversed trade.

Incremental entries with MDUpdateAction 1 = Change provide information about what was affected by the reversal. Each entry consists of

- MDEntrySize (271) and MDEntryPx (270) if a new last price is set.
- MDEntryPx (270) the new price of the affected price statistics (e.g. High, Low, Opening, Closing).
- *MDEntryType (269)* is set to 2 = Trade.
- TradeCondition (277) contains the related set of trade conditions for the affected price statistics.
- MDEntryTime (273) of the updated last trade if TradeCondition (277) contains "Exchange Last".

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# 9.6 Trade Volume Reporting (T7 EMDI)

All on-exchange trades executed on T7 are reported via *depth incremental* messages. The *depth snap-shot* messages contain statistical information about trades only. Trades can be identified in the incremental messages when *MDEntryType* is set to 2 (Trade).

The T7 EMDI disseminates information about book and Off-Book trades. The *MDOriginType (1024)* is set to Book or Off-Book accordingly.

When an order executes against the book at multiple price levels, this is reflected by a matching event with multiple match steps. Each match step has the trades at one price level and is represented by a unique *MDEntryID* (278) and published in the market data.

The field MDEntryID (278) is a unique id on product level and origin type for each business day.

# 9.6.1 Use case 1: Direct match of simple instruments

An incoming simple order is matched against two orders of the opposite side of the order book on different price levels.

#### Incoming buy order, 10@85, BMW

#### Existing Order book:

Bid	Ask
	5@84.9
	5@85

**Trade Volume Reporting:** Two trades are reported because two different price levels are involved in the matching process: First 5@84.9 gets reported due to a higher matching priority of this price level; afterwards 5@85.

Instr.	MDEntryID	MDUpdateAction	size@prc	TradeCond.	AggrSide	#Buy	#Sell
BMW	1	NEW	5@84.9	U,R,AX,AY	BUY	1	1
BMW	2	NEW	5@85	U,AX	BUY	1	1

with:

U = Exchange last R = Opening price AX = High price AY = Low price AW = Last auction price

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# 9.6.2 Use case 2: Self-Match prevention (order is totally cancelled)

An incoming order is cancelled due to Self-Match prevention.

# Incoming buy order, 150@84, FESX Mar, MatchInstCrossID=1, Member A

Existing Order book:

Bid	Ask
	50@84 (MatchInstCrossID=1, Member A)

**Trade Volume Reporting:** A trade is reported: 0@84, AggressorSide BUY. MDEntryID, TradeCondition, number of Buy and number of Sell orders are not filled. The resting cancelled quantity is 50. The incoming cancelled quantity (150) is not reported.

Instr.	MDEntryID	MDUpdateAction	size@prc	TradeCond.	AggrSide	#Buy	#Sell	#RestingCxlQty
BMW		NEW	0@84		BUY			50

# 9.6.3 Use case 3: Self-Match prevention (order is partially cancelled)

An incoming order is partially cancelled due to Self-Match prevention.

#### Incoming buy order, 150@84, BMW, MatchInstCrossID=1, Member A

# Existing Order book:

Bid	Ask
	20@84 (MatchInstCrossID=1, Member A)
	30@84 (MatchInstCrossID=0)

**Trade Volume Reporting:** A trade is reported: 30@84, AggressorSide BUY. The resting cancelled quantity is 20.The incoming cancelled quantity (120) is not reported.

Instr.	MDEntryID	MDUpdateAction	size@prc	TradeCond.	AggrSide	#Buy	#Sell	#RestingCxIQty
BMW	1	NEW	30@84	U	BUY	1	1	20

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# 9.6.4 Use case 4: Opening auction

After the uncrossing of the order book in a simple instrument at the end of an auction call phase, five orders on the buy side and 3 orders on the sell side of the order book have been matched. The *Trade-Condition (277)* is set to AW for Auctions. The field *TrdType (828)* specifies the type of the auction. For on-exchange trades outside the auction, *TrdType* (828) is not set.

### **Existing Order Book during Auction:**

Bid	Ask
30@24.39 Sep	60@24.39 Sep
25@24.39 Sep	57@24.39 Sep
20@24.39 Sep	18@24.39 Sep
55@24.39 Sep	
5@24.39 Sep	

**Trade Volume Reporting:** All orders are matching on the same price level. Therefore they are reported only once but with different *NumberOfBuyOrders (2449) /NumberOfSellOrders (2450)*. The *Aggressor-Side (2446)* is left empty because during an auction, orders are not considered to be aggressive.

The following *depth incremental* message is sent:

Instr.	MD-EntryID	MDUpdate-Action	size@prc	TradeCond.	TrdType	AggrSide	#Buy	#Sell
Sep	1	NEW	135@24.39	U,R,AX,AY,AW	OPENING		5	3

The following *depth snapshots* belong to the *depth incremental* above:

Instr.	MDUpdateAction	size@prc	TradeCondition	TrdType	
Sep	NEW	135@24.39	U,R,AX,AY		
Sep	NEW	135@24.39	AW	OPENING	

In the snapshot, the last auction prices are published in dedicated entries for each auction type separately. Each additional trade from another auction type, adds an entry in the snapshot up to a maximal number of four entries, one for each type of auction. If an auction trade gets reversed the respective snapshot entry for the auction trade does not get deleted.

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# 9.7 Trade Volume Reporting (T7 EMDI), Cash Only

# 9.7.1 Reference Price and Price Without Turnover

For cash market instruments a reference price is published during system start. *MDEntryID (278)* is not set. *MDEntrySize (271)* is set to 0. *Trade Condition (277)* is set to U = Exchange Last. Auctions may result in an auction price without turnover. An auction price without turnover is regarded as a regular auction price, thus updating last and potentially high and low price. *MDEntryID (278)* is not set. *MDEntrySize (271)* is set to 0.

Please note, that totally cancelled trades resulting from Self-Match prevention are also reported with *MDEntrySize (271)* set to 0 and *MDEntryID (278)* not set, but *RestingCxIQty (28869)* will be greater 0 (see 9.8.2).

# 9.7.2 Use case 1: Algorithmic Trade Indicator

The field *AlgorithmicTradeIndicator (2667)* indicates an Algorithmic Trade, i.e. at least one matching order was submitted by a *trading algorithm* instead of a *human* being. This flag is not used in derivative markets.

An incoming simple order is matched against two orders of the opposite side of the order book on different price levels.

# Incoming buy order, 3@97.32, DB1 (human)

Existing Order book (DB1):

Bid	Ask			
	1@97.31 ( <i>human</i> )			
	1@97.32 ( <i>human</i> )			
	1@97.32 (trading algorithm)			

**Trade Volume Reporting:** Two trades are reported because two different price levels are involved in the matching process: A first trade 1@97.31 is reported with *AlgorithmicTradeIndicator (2667)* not set since no order from a *trading algorithm* is involved. A second trade 2@97.31 is reported with *AlgorithmicTradeIndicator (2667)* set to 1 = Algorithmic Trade since an order from a *trading algorithm* is involved.

Instr.	MDEntryID	MDUpdateAction	size@prc	TradeCond.	AlgoInd.	AggrSide	#Buy	#Sell
DB1	10	NEW	1@97.31	U		BUY	1	1
DB1	11	NEW	2@97.32	U	1	BUY	1	2

# 9.8 Trade Volume Reporting (T7 EMDI), Derivatives Only

A synthetic match can result in more than one trade volume record with the same *MDEntryID* (278) as shown in 9.8.1 and 9.8.2.

Every match step occurring in the exchange has an identifier in T7 ETI that is provided in the field *Fill-MatchID* (28708) in the Execution Report (8), *QuoteEventMatchID* (8714) in the Quote Execution Report (U8) and *TrdMatchID* (880) in the Trade Capture Report (AE). This identifier allows participants to link trade capture reports and the corresponding execution report of the T7 ETI with the market data incremental feed of the T7 EMDI.

In case of a market data feed restart, the *MDEntryID* (278) is set to NULL in each *MDIncGrp* entry of the first *Depth Incremental* message after the *MsgSeqNum* (34) is reset to value 1 (see paragraph 9.10.3, Market data feed restart (T7 EMDI)). Member applications that look at the *TradeCondition* (277) value "Exchange Last" (=U) should also check whether an *MDEntryID* (278) is set before they use the

*MDEntrySize (271)* to derive a new trade volume from the previous one. If *MDEntryID (278)* is absent then the trade provides the last valid trade prior to the restart and not a new trade after the restart.

The *AggressorTime (2445)* and *RequestTime (5979)* timestamps are provided for the incoming orders when they lead to an immediate execution. In some cases they are not published, for example for trades resulting from an auction uncrossing. It is also possible that the *AggressorSide (2446)* appears without *AggressorTime (2445)* information.

The *RestingCxIQty (28869)* is provided when a resting order is deleted due to a Self-Match prevention (SMP) event. There may be a SMP event in the context of a trade. But there could also occur a pure SMP event. In this case, there is no *MDEntryID (278)* and the *MDEntrySize (271)* is zero.

The traded size on simple instruments not involving any simple instrument orders (e.g. direct match of complex instruments) is published via an additional *depth incremental* message having *Trade Condition* (277) set to 'a' (Volume only).

The following use cases illustrate the *MDEntryID (278)* and how Trade Volume Reporting works. Please note that, the leg ratio is assumed always 1 for the following uses cases.

# 9.8.1 Use case 1: Complex versus simple order match

A buy spread order as an incoming complex order (Time Spread) matches (synthetically) against several simple instrument leg orders (outright orders).

# Incoming buy order, 200@8.0 FESX Sep/Dec

Bid	Ask		
120@2878 Dec			
30@2878 Dec			
Dial	A - I-		
Bid	Ask		
	60@2886.0 Sep		
	50@2886.0 Sep		
	40@2886.0 Sep		

# This results in the following implied price:

Bid	Ask			
	Sep12/Dec12 150@8.0			

**Trade Volume Reporting:** The incoming spread order matches against the implied-in order of the order book which is a composition of all 5 outright orders in the order book. Again, the trades are aggregated per price level. The fields *NumberOfBuyOrders (2449)* and *NumberOfSellOrders (2450)* show how many orders are involved.

In case of a synthetically matched complex order either the buy or sell side contains an empty value. In case of a direct matched complex instrument, both sides are filled.

Instr.	MDEntryID	MDUpdateAction	size@prc	TradeCond.	AggrSide	#Buy	#Sell
Sep/Dec	5	NEW	150@8	U	BUY	1	
Sep	5	NEW	150@2886	U,AX			3
Dec	5	NEW	150@2878	U,R,AX,AY		2	

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# 9.8.2 Use case 2: Complex versus simple/complex match

# Incoming buy order, 250@8, FESX Sep/Dec

# **Existing Order book:**

Bid	Ask			
120@2878 Dec				
30@2878 Dec				
Did	All			
Bid	Ask			
	150@2886 Sep			
Bid	Ask			
	100@8 Sep/Dec			

**Trade Volume Reporting:** Incoming complex order is matching directly against the opposite side of a complex order; another part is matching against an implied-in order which was created by two existing outright orders for the Sep and Dec contracts. The direct match of the complex orders can be identified by existing entries for *NumberOfBuyOrders (2449)*, *NumberOfSellOrders (2450)*. The synthetic match can be identified by the missing entry for *NumberOfSellOrders (2450)*.

Instr.	MDEntryID	MDUpdateAction	size@prc	TradeCond.	AggrSide	#Buy	#Sell
Sep/Dec	6	NEW	100@8	U	BUY	1	1
Sep/Dec	6	NEW	150@8	U	BUY	1	
Sep	6	NEW	150@2886	U			1
Dec	6	NEW	150@2878	U,AY		2	
Sep	6	NEW	100@-	а			
Dec	6	NEW	100@-	а			

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# 9.9 Trade Volume Reporting (T7 MDI)

The T7 MDI only provides statistical data (daily high/low price as well as total trade volume) for trades as well as the last traded price and quantity. Other information such as *NumberOfBuyOrders (2449)*, *NumberOfSellOrders (2450)* are not provided.

For each simple instrument participating in a trade, T7 MDI reports the total traded volume even when there are no simple instrument orders involved in the trade (e.g. direct match of complex instruments).

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# 9.10 Failure of the market data feed / matching engine

The following chapters explain fail-over scenarios and how receiving applications need to process them.

# 9.10.1 Normal processing

At start-up, the system assigns a unique sender identifier, the *SenderCompID (49)* to each market data feed. Afterwards the *SenderCompID (49)* remains constant for a given product during the entire business day. The *SenderCompID (49)* as shown in section 7.1 is available in the *packet header* and in the data message<sup>20</sup>, e.g. *depth incremental* or *depth snapshot* itself.

For each incremental and snapshot message sent by market and reference data feeds:

• the field content for *SenderCompID (49)* in the *packet header* and in each data message is always the same.

For each incremental and snapshot message sent by the market data feeds:

- the *PacketSeqNum's* in the *packet header* are contiguous per *SenderCompID*, multicast address and port combination.
- the *MsgSeqNum's* in the data message are contiguous per product on the incremental feed of the T7 EMDI.
- the MsgSeqNum's in the data message are contiguous per product on the market data feed of the T7 MDI<sup>21</sup>.

Figure 15 provides an example for constant *SenderCompID's* and increasing sequence numbers:

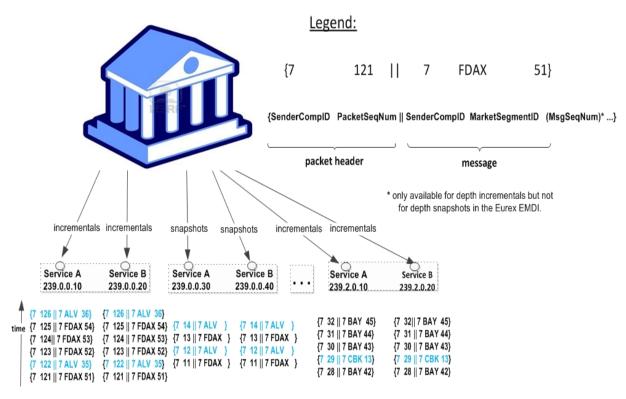


Figure 15: Normal processing of sequence numbers for the T7 EMDI

<sup>20</sup>the content is the same.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>because the T7 MDI delivers incrementals and snapshots on the same channel.

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# 9.10.2 Market data feed fail-over (T7 MDI)

A new *SenderCompID*, available in the *packet header* and in each data message for incrementals and snapshots, indicates a fail-over of the T7 MDI market data feed. During a fail over applications may receive the old and the new *SenderCompID* simultaneously for a period of time. Therefore the old *SenderCompID* needs to be ignored on that specific channel for the rest of the business day and only the new *SenderCompID* should be processed further on. However, the old *SenderCompID* might be re-used on the next business day again.

#### Incrementals and Snapshots:

- the *PacketSeqNum's* in the *packet header* are reset to 1 and are contiguous per *SenderCompID* (49), multicast address and port combination.
- the *MsgSegNum's* for effected products are reset to 1. This applies to incrementals and snapshots as both are sent inline on the same channel (multicast address and port combination).

Figure 16 illustrates the behaviour for incremental and snapshot messages:

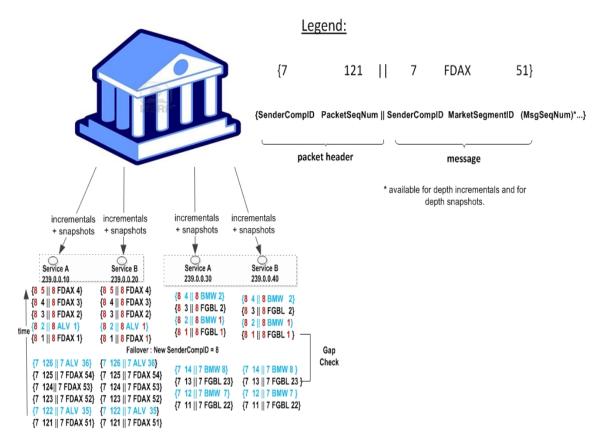


Figure 16: Data feed fail-over for T7 MDI

Participants can identify this failover scenario by decoding the *packet header* of a UDP datagram and comparing the *SenderCompID* value with the previous value.

Please note that EMDI, MDI and RDI interfaces each have their own private range of numbers for the *SenderCompID*'s. Therefore EMDI, MDI and RDI might use the same *SenderCompID* and applications need to check to which channel the *SenderCompID* belongs to.

In case an application starts synchronization right in the middle of a fail-over period, it could happen, that an application might start synchronization on the *new SenderCompID*. If the application now receives a

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packet with the *old* one, it will switch to the *old* and further ignoring the *new* one. In this specific case an application should run into a timeout after a period of time, when no packets with the *old SenderCompID* are received anymore. The application needs to ignore the *old SenderCompID* further on, remove the *new SenderCompID* from the dropped list and restart synchronization again.

**Note:** In general, channels and their associated multicast addresses could be shared among different senders, e.g. all Xetra (XETR) DAX products could be disseminated on one channel, but will originate from more than one sender. Therefore, client applications must be prepared to maintain the *PacketSeqNum* per channel / *SenderCompID* combination and a fail-over or restart of a market data sender could only be detected reliably, if a change of *SenderCompID* is detected for a specific product as depicted in Figure 16.

**Note:** A *new SenderCompID* could be any number less or equal to 127, that was not used before on a specific channel on a specific business day.

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#### 9.10.3 Market data feed restart (T7 EMDI)

A new *SenderCompID*, available in the *packet header* and in each data message for incrementals and snapshots, indicates a failure.

#### Incrementals:

- the *PacketSeqNum's* in the *packet header* are reset to 1 and are contiguous per *SenderCompID*, multicast address and port combination.
- the *MsgSeqNum's* in the data message are reset to 1 and are contiguous per product for incrementals. There is also a *Depth Incremental* message sent on the incremental feed that contains a full refresh of the Trade Statistics equivalent to the Trade Statistics that are also sent on the snapshot feed after the restart. Therefore member applications do not need to listen to the snapshot feed for synchronizing incrementals and snapshots. Please note that these Trade Statistics do not contain any *MDEntryID (278)* as for a regular trade event. See paragraph 9.6, Trade Volume Reporting (T7 EMDI).

#### Snapshots:

• the *PacketSeqNum's* in the *packet header* are reset to 1 and are contiguous per *SenderCompID*, multicast address and port combination.

Once this condition is observed it is safe to assume that a failure scenario took place and the only correct action is to rebuild the order book. The receiving application needs to invalidate its view of the order book until an explicit message has been received containing new information. This can either be as a result of a recovery from *depth snapshots* or from *depth incremental* messages, as described in section 6.4.1, Build the initial order book with the T7 EMDI.

**Note:** A *new SenderCompID* could be any number less or equal to 16383, that was not used before on a specific channel on a specific business day.

#### 9.10.4 Market data feed restart (T7 MDI)

Receiving applications are able to identify a failure as follows:

- by a change of the SenderCompID (49) in the packet header and in all subsequent messages.
- by a reset of the *MsgSegNum's* for all products to 1.

Once this condition is observed it is safe to assume that a failure scenario took place and the only correct action is to rebuild the order book. The receiving application needs to invalidate its view of the order book until an explicit message has been received containing new information. This can either be as a result of a recovery from *depth snapshots* or from *depth incremental* messages, as described in section 6.4.2, Build the initial order book with the T7 MDI.

#### 9.10.5 Failure of the matching engine

All non-persistent orders and quotes are deleted. Participants can see a product state change as a result of the market reset. The same rules apply as for 9.10.3 Market data feed restart (T7 EMDI).

In addition, participants receive a market reset event from their ETI-interface. The *service availability* message indicates the unavailability of the matcher by the ETI-field *MatchingEngineStatus (25005)*.

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# 9.11 Trading states for a sample business day for derivates

Section 4.2, Trading states introduced the trading state information. This section describes a typical day with T7. The example refers to the FDAX future on an expiry day. The times for each trading phase are valid for FDAX.

Participants should not rely on any specific order or sequence of messages as described in the following chapters. For instance, the system could send an *instrument state change* message instead of a *mass instrument state change* message resulting in the same trading state at the participants' side.

Unless participants rely on the message-specific fields (TradingSessionID (336), TradingSessionSubID (625) and TradSesStatus (340)), the product state change messages don't have to be processed in order to receive the correct order book state; it is sufficient to process the *instrument state* and *mass instrument state* change messages.

#### 9.11.1 Start-Of-Day

The system startup occurs in the morning. Note that with T7, business days are not technically linked to the local calendar. Under normal circumstances a business date is equal to the local calendar date. Nevertheless it is possible that the system startup and with it the new business day starts before midnight on the previous calendar day.

At startup, the FDAX product goes into the product state "Start-of-Day", while all its instruments are in the state Closed. Traders have no access to the order book.

The system sends a *product state change* message (FIX *TradingSessionStatus* (MsgType = h)) with the field *TradingSessionID* (336) set to 3 = Morning and the field *TradingSessionSubID* (625) set to 7 = Quiescent. This indicates the product state "Start-of-Day".

The system furthermore sends *mass instrument state change* message (FIX *SecurityMassStatus* (Msg-Type = CO)) with the field *SecurityMassTradingStatus* (*1679*) containing 200 = Closed, which indicates that all instruments are in the state Closed. This message is sent once for the futures contracts (specified in the field *InstrumentScopeProductComplex* (*1544*) containing 1 = Simple Instrument) and once for futures spreads (specified in the field *InstrumentScopeProductComplex* (*1544*) containing 5 = Futures Spread) which is the only complex instrument type supported for futures.

The reference data feed begins with the system startup. Instruments that are scheduled to expire during the day are included in the reference data, but instruments that have already expired on a previous business day are no longer included in the reference data.

#### 9.11.2 Pre-Trading

At **7:30 CET**, the FDAX product goes into the product state Pre-Trading while all its instruments change their instrument state to Book. Traders are now able to perform full order and quote maintenance.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID* (336) set to 3 = Morning and the field *TradingSessionSubID* (625) set to 1 = Pre-Trading. This indicates the product state Pre-Trading.

The system furthermore sends *mass instrument state change* message with the field *SecurityMassTrad-ingStatus (1679)* containing 202 = Book, which says that all instruments are in the state Book. This message is sent once for simple instruments and once for futures spreads.

#### 9.11.3 Opening Auction

At **7:50 CET**, the FDAX product goes into the product state Trading. At the same time, all its simple instruments (futures contracts) change their instrument state to Opening Auction. The complex instruments (futures spreads) remain in the instrument state Book. Traders can do full order and quote maintenance.

For the simple instruments, the system publishes the best bid and ask prices if the order book is not crossed, or an indicative auction price if the order book is crossed.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID (336)* set to 1 = Day and the field *TradingSessionSubID (625)* set to 3 = Continuous. This indicates the product state Trading.

The system furthermore sends one *mass instrument state change* message with the field *Security-MassTradingStatus (1679)* containing 204 = Opening Auction, which says that all instruments are in the state opening auction. This message is sent only for simple instruments. There is no message sent for futures spreads as they do not change their state.

#### 9.11.4 Continuous Trading

At **8:00 CET**, the opening auction period of the FDAX product ends and continuous trading starts. There is no product state change involved, but all the instruments transition to the instrument state Continuous. The change of the instrument state implies an auction trade if the order book was crossed. This applies also to the complex instruments (futures spreads), even though they had no formal auction call phase before.

In the instrument state Continuous, traders can maintain their orders and quotes. Incoming orders and quotes are continuously matched. The system publishes order book and trade data.

The system sends two *mass instrument state change* messages with the field *SecurityMassTradingStatus* (1679) containing 203 = Continuous, which means that all instruments are in the state Continuous. This message is sent once for simple instruments and once for futures spreads.

#### 9.11.5 Intraday Expiry

At **13:00 CET**, the front month contract of the FDAX future expires on an expiration day. The affected simple instrument goes to the instrument state Restricted. The same happens to all complex instruments (futures spreads) that have the affected simple instrument as a leg. For these instruments, all quotes are deleted automatically. Traders may delete their orders but not modify them or add new orders.

For the expired simple instrument, the system sends a *instrument state change* message (FIX *Security-Status* (MsgType = f)) with the field *SecurityTradingStatus* (326) containing 201 = Restricted, which says that this particular instrument is in the state Restricted. Furthermore, the field *SecurityStatus* (965) contains the value 4 = Expired.

For each impacted complex instrument, the system sends a *instrument state change* message with the field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* containing 201 = Restricted and field *SecurityStatus (965)* containing the value 4 = Expired.

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#### 9.11.6 Closing Auction

At **22:00 CET**, the FDAX product is set into the product state Closing. At the same time, all its simple instruments (futures contracts) change their instrument state to Closing Auction. The complex instruments (futures spreads) change to the instrument state Book. Traders can do full order and quote maintenance. For simple instruments, the system publishes the best bid and ask prices if the orderbook is not crossed, or an indicative auction price if the order book is crossed.

The expired front month contract and the related futures spread instruments are not affected. They remain in the state Restricted.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID (336)* set to 1 = Day and the field TradingSessionSubID (625) set to 4 = Closing. This indicates the product state Closing.

For simple instruments, the system sends one *mass instrument state change* message with the field *SecurityMassTradingStatus (1679)* containing 210 = Closing Auction. The message carries an exception list which contains the expired instrument as the only list item. For this instrument, the list item field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* contains 201 = Restricted.

For the futures spreads, the system sends one *mass instrument state change* message with the field *SecurityMassTradingStatus (1679)* containing 202 = Book. The message carries an exception list which contains all the futures spreads that are in the state Restricted. For these instruments, the list item field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* contains 201 = Restricted.

#### 9.11.7 Post-Trading

At **22:03 CET**, the closing auction period of the FDAX product ends. The product FDAX goes into the product state Post-Trading. The simple instruments that have been in the instrument state Closing Auction now change to the state Book. The other instruments do not change their state.

The expired front month contract and the related futures spread instruments are not affected. They remain in the state Restricted.

For the instruments that are in the instrument state Book, traders can do full order and quote maintenance.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID* (336) set to 5 = Evening and the field *TradingSessionSubID* (625) set to 5 = Post-Trading. This indicates the product state: Post-Trading.

For simple instruments, the system sends one *mass instrument state change* message with the field *SecurityMassTradingStatus (1679)* containing 202 = Book. The message carries an exception list which contains the expired instrument as the only list item. For this instrument, the list item field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* contains 201 = Restricted.

For the futures spreads, the system sends one *mass instrument state change* message with the field *SecurityMassTradingStatus (1679)* containing 202 = Book. The message carries an exception list which contains all the futures spreads that are in the state Restricted. For these instruments, the list item field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* contains 201 = Restricted.

#### 9.11.8 End-Of-Day

After **22:30 CET**, the FDAX product goes into the product state End-Of-Day. All its instruments change into the instrument state Closed. Traders can no longer access the order book. The exchange system will start the end-of-day processing.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID* (336) set to 5 = Evening and the field *TradingSessionSubID* (625) set to 7 = Quiescent. This indicates the product state End Of Day

The system also sends two *mass instrument state change* messages with the field *SecurityMassTrad-ingStatus* (*1679*) containing 200 = Closed, which means that all instruments are in the state Closed. This message is sent once for simple instruments and once for future spreads.

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# 9.12 Trading states for a sample business day for cash instruments

Section 4.2, Trading states introduced the trading state information. This section describes a typical day with T7 for cash instruments. The times for each trading phase are valid for DAX instruments.

While the trading states for cash and derivatives are similar there are some differences: there is typically only one instrument per product (and therefore no mass state change), there is typically an intraday auction and the schedule is different from the derivatives schedule.

Participants should not rely on any specific order or sequence of messages as described in the following chapters. For instance, the system could send an *instrument state change* message instead of a *mass instrument state change* message resulting in the same trading state at the participants' side.

Unless participants rely on the message-specific fields (TradingSessionID (336), TradingSessionSubID (625) and TradSesStatus (340)), the product state change messages don't have to be processed in order to receive the correct order book state; it is sufficient to process the *instrument state* and *mass instrument state* change messages.

#### 9.12.1 Start-Of-Day

The system startup occurs in the morning. Note that with T7, business days are not technically linked to the local calendar. Under normal circumstances a business date is equal to the local calendar date. Nevertheless it is possible that the system startup and with it the new business day starts before midnight on the previous calendar day.

At startup, products go into the product state "Start-of-Day", while all instruments are in the state Closed. Traders have no access to the order book.

The system sends *product state change* messages (FIX *TradingSessionStatus* (MsgType = h)) with the field *TradingSessionID* (336) set to 3 = Morning and the field *TradingSessionSubID* (625) set to 7 = Quiescent. This indicates the product state "Start-of-Day".

The system furthermore sends *instrument state change* messages (FIX *SecurityMassStatus* (MsgType = CO)) with the field *SecurityTradingStatus* (*326*) containing 200 = Closed, which indicates that instruments are in the state Closed.

The reference data feed begins with the system startup.

#### 9.12.2 Pre-Trading

At **7:30 CET**, the cash products go into the product state Pre-Trading while the instruments change their instrument state to Book. Traders are now able to perform full order and quote maintenance.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID* (336) set to 3 = Morning and the field *TradingSessionSubID* (625) set to 1 = Pre-Trading. This indicates the product state Pre-Trading.

The system furthermore sends *instrument state change* message with the field *SecurityTradingStatus* (326) containing 202 = Book, which says that all instruments are in the state Book.

#### 9.12.3 Opening Auction

At **8:50 CET**, the cash products go into the product state Trading. At the same time, all instruments change their instrument state to Opening Auction. Traders can do full order and quote maintenance. The system publishes the best bid and ask prices and quantities if the order book is not crossed, or an indicative auction price and quantity if the order book is crossed.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID* (336) set to 1 = Day and the field *TradingSessionSubID* (625) set to 3 = Continuous. This indicates the product state Trading.

The system furthermore sends *instrument state change* messages with the field *SecurityTradingStatus* (*326*) containing 204 = Opening Auction, which says that instruments are in the state opening auction.

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#### 9.12.4 Continuous Trading

At **9:00 CET**, the opening auction period of the DAX instruments ends and continuous trading starts. There is no product state change involved, but all the instruments transition to the instrument state Continuous. The change of the instrument state implies an auction trade if the order book was crossed.

In the instrument state Continuous, traders can maintain their orders and quotes. Incoming orders and quotes are continuously matched. The system publishes order book and trade data.

The system sends *state change* messages with the field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* containing 203 = Continuous, which means that instruments are in the state Continuous.

#### 9.12.5 Intraday Auction

At **1:00 p.m. CET**, intraday auction for DAX instruments starts. The system sends *instrument state change* messages with the field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* containing 206 = Intraday Auction. Traders can do full order and quote maintenance. The system publishes the best bid and ask prices and quantities if the orderbook is not crossed, or an indicative auction price and quantity if the order book is crossed. After 2 minutes the auction is committed and the system sends *state change* messages with the field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* containing 203 = Continuous.

#### 9.12.6 Closing Auction

At **5:30 p.m. CET**, the cash products are set to the product state Closing. At the same time, the instruments change their instrument state to Closing Auction. Traders can do full order and quote maintenance. The system publishes the best bid and ask prices and quantities if the orderbook is not crossed, or an indicative auction price and quantity if the order book is crossed.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID (336)* set to 1 = Day and the field TradingSessionSubID (625) set to 4 = Closing. This indicates the product state Closing.

The system sends *instrument state change* message with the field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* containing 210 = Closing Auction.

#### 9.12.7 Post-Trading

At **5:35 p.m. CET**, the closing auction period of the DAX products end. The products go into the product state Post-Trading. The instruments that have been in the instrument state Closing Auction now change to the state Book.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID* (336) set to 5 = Evening and the field *TradingSessionSubID* (625) set to 5 = Post-Trading. This indicates the product state: Post-Trading.

The system sends *instrument state change* message with the field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* containing 202 = Book.

#### 9.12.8 End-Of-Day

After **8:30 p.m. CET**, the DAX products go into the product state End-Of-Day. All instruments change into the instrument state Closed. Traders can no longer access the order book. The exchange system will start the end-of-day processing.

The system sends a *product state change* message with the field *TradingSessionID* (336) set to 5 = Evening and the field *TradingSessionSubID* (625) set to 7 = Quiescent. This indicates the product state End Of Day

The system also sends *instrument state change* messages with the field *SecurityTradingStatus (326)* containing 200 = Closed, which means that instruments are in the state Closed.

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# 10 Fine tuning client applications

This chapter covers some aspects of application tuning which should be considered during the design process of receiving applications.

# 10.1 Buffer size

Messages need to be buffered and sorted in order to deal with datagrams arriving in reversed order. A bigger buffer size usually slows down the processing of messages and should therefore be avoided. Conversely, receiving applications might falsely declare a message as lost if the buffer size is too small. As you can see from this example, a bigger buffer size works contrary to the speed of an application but reduces the chances of "lost" messages.

Another factor which effects the ideal buffer size is the ratio of joined multicast streams to available bandwidth of an T7 Market Data connection. A connection which operates at high network utilization levels might more often cause multicast drops or packets arriving in an incorrect sequence.

Last but not least, the location of the receiving application also matters. For instance, an application running in co-location has very few out-of-order multicast packets (none in most cases) while an application which is located at a far distance from the T7 host receives a few packets out-of-order.

Therefore a general recommendation concerning the buffer size cannot be made. Developers need to determine the ideal buffer size during internal testing. Please take into account that the message rate for the public broadcast is usually much lower in the simulation environment than it is in production.

# 10.2 Packet and message processing

It is important that messages are removed from the network in a timely fashion to prevent them from being dropped by the client machine due to "receive buffer" overflow in the IP stack. In addition to the removal of messages from the network stack (as might be performed in response to a select() operation, for example), this design requires a time-based component to determine when a missing packet is declared lost (as opposed to simply delayed).

The mechanism behind this is an implementation detail, and is platform-specific, but in its simplest form a timed select() and polling of an internal list of overdue packets would suffice.

The actual time out value applied is very implementation-specific, and may be either determined dynamically (with a knowledge of when the first overdue packet is declared lost) or a simple static value.

**Note:** Depth incremental messages must not be applied to the order book unless they are in sequence.

For each network packet received, decode it into the constituent FIX message and then for each message:

The market data feeds may contain information about multiple products. If it is not for a product that the clients application is interested in:

Throw it away.

If the message is already in the cache:

- The clients application already received this message from the mirror channel, or it has been duplicated in the network.
- Throw it away.

Otherwise:

· Add it to the cache.

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# **10.3 Application level**

Various approaches can lead to faster processing on application level. The approaches depend primarily on the purpose and algorithm of the application.

#### 10.3.1 Discarding duplicate packets within the live-live environment

It is expected that receiving applications process packets from Service A and B simultaneously. The concept of the *packet header* allows receiving applications to detect duplicates based on the *PacketSeqNum*. It is recommended to discard a packet after decoding the *packet header* once it has been identified as duplicate. The actual message following the *packet header* no longer has to be decoded, allowing a faster processing speed.

#### 10.3.2 Order book processing

*Depth incremental* messages deliver changes of the order book from ToB to worse price levels. Trading algorithms which are based on fast matching without the knowledge of the order book could process ToB only before making a decision and process the order book afterwards.

Conversely, trading algorithms with a matching logic based on the knowledge of the order book need to process the order book before sending orders/quotes.

#### 10.3.3 Optimal processing of desired products (T7 EMDI)

Receiving applications interested in certain products need to join a multicast address which contains the desired products according to the mapping table provided in the reference data. Packets may arrive from different partitions on the same multicast address as shown in figure 17. The PartitionID in the *packet header* for the T7 EMDI can be used to identify packets arriving from partitions which carry the desired products. All other packets can be easily discarded without decoding the entire message.

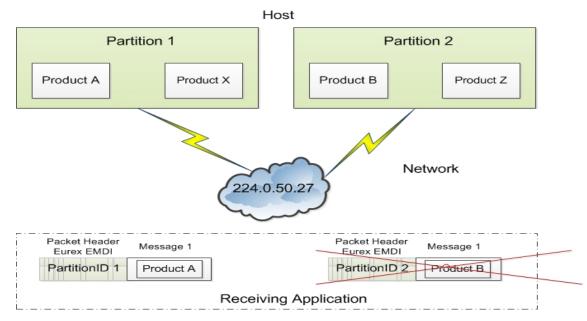


Figure 17: Discarding packets with unwanted products based on the PartitionID of the T7 EMDI packet header

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The example provided in figure 17 shows two products arriving on multicast address 224.0.50.27. The participant is only interested in product A. Packets containing product A or product X can be identified by the field *PartitionID* in the *packet header*. As product X is not one of the desired products it can be discarded after decoding the message.

Based on the reference data, the receiving application knows that packets coming from PartitionID 2 contain only undesired products. It discards all packets with PartitionID = 2 in the packet header without decoding message 1.

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# Part III

# Reference

# 11 Detailed data feed description and layout

This chapter provides message layouts and field information. It is structured by service messages, data messages and data files.

Please consider, that the following tables will only list valid values for enum and set data types, which are used within that specific context. The complete list and order of all valid values supported by a specific enum or set datatype could be found within the T7 Market and Reference Data Interfaces - XML FAST Templates. These files could be found at

www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 Release 13.0 > System Documentation > Market & Reference Data Interfaces

or

www.xetra.com > Technology > T7 trading architecture > System documentation > Release 13.0 > Market and Reference Data Interfaces.

Specifically the actual wire values for Fast 1.1 decoders need to be derived from the XML Fast Templates.

# **11.1 Service messages**

Service messages do not carry any market information. These messages are sent for the purpose of synchronization or to indicate the status of the service.

#### 11.1.1 FAST reset message

The template with ID = 120 is not included in the "FAST Message Templates" file. This TID is reserved in the main FAST specification and allocated by the FAST Session Control Protocol specification (SCP  $1.1^{22}$ )

**Note:** A conforming decoder must be able to deal with the FAST reset message even though it is not mentioned in the template file. Once the *FAST reset* message is sent out, the dictionary needs to be initialized.

# 11.1.2 Packet header (T7 EMDI)

#### Delivered in: Every UDP-datagram

The *packet header* is a technical header used for identification of datagrams and is sent on a channel basis. Every partition stamps outgoing datagrams with a sequence number (field: *PacketSeqNum*).

One method to identify duplicates between Service A and B is by the use of the field *PacketSeqNum* which is unique per *senderCompID*; a faster way is to perform a memory comparison on the first 10 bytes of the *packet header*.

This method eliminates the need to even decode the header in order to determine, if it has already been processed. This is especially useful to applications using both Service A and Service B feeds, allowing them to determine that a packet has already been processed without incurring any decoding overhead at all.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>FAST Session Control Protocol.

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As the *packet header* message is not defined in the FIX standard, the FIX Tags for *PacketSeqNumber*, *SendingTime* and *PerformanceIndicator* are not shown in the table below. The following layout is available after FAST decoding of the *packet header*:

Field Name	Data Type	Description
PartitionID	ulnt32	Sending partition.
SenderCompID	ulnt32	Unique id for a sender.
PacketSeqNumber	byte vector	Datagram sequence number.
SendingTime	byte vector	Time when market data feed handler writes packet on the wire.
PerformanceIndicator	byte vector	Current load of system. Time difference between the incoming ETI- order/quote and the time the market data is written to the socket. This information is provided for the incremental feed of T7 EMDI only and is not provided for the T7 MDI. This field should be interpreted as a signed 32-bit integer having a minimum value of 0x80000000 (in case of time synchroni- sation anomalies the value can be negative).

The following picture shows the structure of the packet header before FAST-decoding :

1 Byt	e 1 Byt	e 1 Byte	2 Bytes	1 Byte	4 Bytes	1 Byte	8 Bytes	1 Byte	4 Bytes
PMA	P TID	PartitionID	SenderComplD [128 16383]	Length	PacketSeqNum	Length	SendingTime	Length	PerformanceIndicator
1	2	3	4	6	10	11	19	20	24

Figure 18: Structure of the packet header for T7 EMDI

The last three fields are byte vectors with fixed length. Byte vectors are not stop bit encoded according to the FAST standard. Each of them are preceded by a FAST encoded 1 Byte length field as per the FAST specification for byte vector fields.

**Note:** The field *PerformanceIndicator* including the length field is only available in messages on the T7 EMDI incremental feed. The *PartitionID* is available in messages on both incremental and snapshot feed of the T7 EMDI.

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#### 11.1.3 Packet header (T7 MDI /T7 RDI)

#### Delivered in: every UDP-datagram

The *packet header* of T7 MDI and T7 RDI doesn't contain the *PerformanceIndicator* with length field and the *PartitionID*. The rest of the *packet header* is identical to T7 EMDI. Duplicates between Service A and Service B can be detected by a memory comparison on the first 8 bytes of the *packet header*.

Field Name	Data Type	Description
SenderCompID	ulnt32	Unique id for a sender
PacketSeqNumber	byte vector	Datagram sequence number
SendingTime	byte vector	Time when market data feed handler writes packet on the wire.

Wire representation:

1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	1 Byte	4 Bytes	1 Byte	8 Bytes
PMAP	TID	SenderComplD [21 127]	Length	PacketSeqNum	Length	SendingTime
1	2	3	4	8	9	17

Figure 19: Structure of the packet header for T7 MDI and T7 RDI

#### 11.1.4 Functional beacon message

#### Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental and T7 RDI incremental

The *functional beacon* message is sent as a "line active" indicator whenever there are no messages generated on the EMDI incremental feed for the respective product within the last 10 seconds in production and only if the respective product is in *MarketSegmentStatus (2542)* 1 = Active (see 11.2.1, pg. 86). On the RDI incremental feed it is sent every two minutes whenever there are no messages generated.

Functional beacons are sent once the market data service becomes available. If no messages have been sent on the incremental feed for a product (or market for RDI) then *LastMsgSeqNumProcessed (369)* is set to zero.

US-customers receive a *functional beacon* on the EMDI incremental for US-tradable products only.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
35	MsgType	Y	string			
				Value Description		
				0 Beacon		
49	SenderCompID	Y	ulnt32	Unique id of a sender.		
50	SenderSubID	Y	ulnt32	Product Identifier, e.g. 89, for EMDI or Market Identifier, e.g. 1 (EUREX), for RDI.		
369	LastMsgSeqNum- Processed	Y	ulnt32	Last sequence number on the incremental feed for this SenderSubID.		

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#### 11.1.5 Technical heartbeat message

#### Delivered on: every channel for T7 EMDI, T7 MDI and T7 RDI

The *technical heartbeat or beacon messages* are transmitted periodically on every multicast address on a specific port assigned for the *technical heartbeat*. The technical heartbeat messages have a variable length payload, which always begins with two magic bytes, 0xC0 0xF8 (FAST Reset). However, the content of the technical heartbeat messages is irrelevant and should be ignored. The messages are sent with the primary purpose to maintain the routing trees, which prevents routers from dropping multicast packages.

During weekends, technical heartbeat messages are sent with a significantly larger payload and higher frequency. This allows participants to detect CRC errors on network connections, for example, after infrastructure maintenance.

#### 11.1.6 Market data report message

#### Delivered on: T7 RDI snapshot feed

The number of reference data could be large, and it might take some time to complete one snapshot cycle. In order to mark the beginning of the reference data messages, the market data report message is sent with a start- and end-flag indicated by the field *MDReportEvent (2535)*. The fields *MDReportCount (2536)* and *LastMsgSeqNumProcessed (369)* allow to determine the number of snapshots and incrementals within the reference data snapshot feed. For further details see section 9.2.2, Counters as part of the market data report message, on page 47.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
35	МѕдТуре	Y	string	ValueDescriptionDRMarket Data Report		
2536	MDReportCount	N	uInt32	Number of reference data snapshot messages in the snap- shot cycle of the current business day. Only sent for MDReportEvent = 1, i.e. at the start of the cycle.		
50	SenderSubID	Y	ulnt32	Market Identifier, e.g. 1 for "XEUR".		
1301	MarketID	Y	string	Market Identifier Code as specified in ISO 10383.		
369	LastMsgSeqNumPro- cessed	N	ulnt32	<i>MDReportCount</i> value of the last reference data message (snapshot or incremental) at the end of the snapshot cycle (products and instruments share a single sequence).		
				Number of incremental updates in snapshot cycle can be cal- culated as <i>LastMsgSeqNumProcessed - MDReportCount</i> .		
				Only sent for MDReportEvent = 1, i.e. at the start of the cycle.		
2535	MDReportEvent	Y	MDReport- Event	Defines start/end of reference data. Other values have been added due to exchange wide FAST template alignments.		
			(enum)	Value Description		
				1 Start of reference data		
				2 End of reference data		
60	TransactTime	Y	timestamp	Creation time of the snapshot.		
2537	TotNoMarketSegmentRe- ports	N	ulnt32	Contains the number of product level messages sent in the snapshot.		
				Only sent for MDReportEvent = 1.		
2538	TotNoInstrumentReports	N	ulnt32	Contains the number of instrument level messages sent in the snapshot.		
				Only sent for MDReportEvent = 1.		

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# 11.2 Reference data messages

Reference data is delivered via the snapshot and incremental feeds with the T7 RDI. A *product incremental* message does not exist in this release.

#### 11.2.1 Product snapshot message

#### Delivered on: T7 RDI snapshot feed

The *product snapshot* message sends the collapsed view of the market, market segment and product. It provides the dynamic multicast addresses/ports for each type (field: *MDFeedType* (1022)) of the market data feed.

The maximum order book depth is specified by the field MarketDepth (264).

One message per product is sent.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
35	MsgType	Y	string	Reference data snapshot (one per product).		
				Value Description		
				BU Market Definition		
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	uInt32	Contiguous across all messages on the reference data snap- shot feed regardless of message type. See figure 9 chapter 9.2.1, General structure of the snapshot cycle.		
1301	MarketID	Y	string	Market Identifier Code as specified in ISO 10383.		
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product identifier, e.g. "89". Can also be a product pool id.		
2400	EffectiveBusinessDate	Y	ulnt32	Current business date, e.g. "20131128".		
28871	NextEffectiveBusiness- Date	Y	ulnt32	Next business date.		
7703	MarketSegment	Y	string	Product name, e.g. "FDAX".		
2542	MarketSegmentStatus	Y	Market- Segment- Status (enum)	Defines if on-exchange trading on T7 is available for a product         (1 = Active) or not (3 = Published). Reason for a published         product can be for the following reasons:         • The product is still traded on the current platform prior to migration,         • First trading day of the new product has not yet been reached, or         • the product is setup on the current T7 platform for Off-Book trading with no intention for on-exchange trading.         Value       Description         1       Active         3       Published         Please note       Market Data specifically functional beacons are only sent on the specified addresses for 1 = Active.		
5948	PartitionID	Y	ulnt32	Partition of the product.		
25246	CapacityGroupID	Y	ulnt32	Capacity Group Identifier of the product.		
31629	NegotiationDuration	N	ulnt32	Contains the default and maximum duration of negotiation event in seconds.		
<deriva< td=""><td>ativesDescriptor&gt; (optional) gr</td><td>oup starts</td><td></td><td></td></deriva<>	ativesDescriptor> (optional) gr	oup starts				
15	Currency	Y	string	Currency as published in ISO 4217. Please note, "GBX" may be used to denote Penny sterling.		
1396	MarketSegmentDesc	N	string	Product Description, e.g. "OPT ON THE DAX INDEX".		
7177	MarketSegmentSymbol	N	string	Product ISIN, e.g. "DE0009653147".		

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description			
1325	ParentMktSegmID	N	string	Standard Eurex product types, e.g. "FINX".			
				For Product	t Pools the following values will be used:		
					Inter Product Spreads (IPS).		
					BTRF Buckets.		
					EBB Buckets.		
39543	USApproval	N	USApproval (enum)		tify whether product may be traded from the USA.		
				Value	Description		
				None	No Approval		
				CFTC	CFTC Approval		
				SEC	SEC Approval		
2543	MarketSegmentType	N	Market- Segment-				
			Туре	Value	Description		
			(enum)	1	Pool		
2544	MarketSegmentSubType	N	Market-				
			Segment- Sub-Type	Value	Description		
			(enum)	1	Inter Product Spread		
				2	BTRF Bucket		
				3	EBB Bucket		
				4	Commodity Group		
	D 0 11						
25144	DecaySplit	N	DecaySplit (enum)				
			(0.1011)	Value	Description		
				3	Quarter		
				6	Season		
				12	Year		
30126	MaxOffsetRFQExpire- Time	N	ulnt32	RFQ session time based or by the re	e max expiry time in seconds describing when the on will be automatically terminated. RFQ expiry on exchange defined <i>NegotiationDuration (31629)</i> equester shall be less than this. This attribute is as StartOfDayTime + MaxOffsetRFQExpiryTime.		
30168	OffsetSTPEffectiveTime	N	uInt32	Defines the EnLight in s	e waiting period of the final STP deal inside Eurex seconds.		
28798	TslMarketGroupID	N	uInt32	ID of the Tr duct belong	ansaction Size Limit (TSL) product group this pro-		
28799	TslMarketGroup	N	string	Symbol of t	he Transaction Size Limit (TSL) product group.		
28903	IndependentSystemOp- erator	N	string		ne Independent System Operator (ISO) such as DT, ISONE, NYISO, CAISO, etc		
283	LocationID	N	string		odes within the ISO which this product covers such Hub, Jersey Central Power, etc		
6958	ProductType	N	string	A textual de	escription of the Commodity Type.		
28902	CommodityProductClass	N	string	Information about the hours covered by the product such a Peak, Off-Peak, 2x16, 7x8			
30996	CommodityUnit	N	ulnt32	Information	about the load such as 5 MW, 25 MW, 50 MW		
30283	LocationType	N	string	Generator I	about the type of Location such as Hub, Zone, node, Interface, Aggregate, Scheduling Point, De- rice Point, Resource Node, Sublap etc.		
1140	MaxTradeVol	N	decimal	Maximum C	Drder Quantitiy.		
28804	MaxTradeVal	N	ulnt64	Maximum C	Drder Value.		

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
28805	MaxCalendarSpreadVol	N	decimal	Maximum Calendar Spread Quantitiy.		
28806	MaxTESVol	N	decimal	Maximum TES Quantity.		
<quant< td=""><td>ityScalingFactors&gt; (optional)</td><td>sequence</td><td>starts</td><td></td></quant<>	ityScalingFactors> (optional)	sequence	starts			
28906	NoQuantityScalingFac- tors	N	length	Number of following valid quantity scaling factors for scaled simple instruments.		
28907	> QuantityScalingFactor	Y	ulnt32	A valid quantity scaling factor.		
<quant< td=""><td>ityScalingFactors&gt; (optional)</td><td>sequence</td><td>ends</td><td></td></quant<>	ityScalingFactors> (optional)	sequence	ends			
<deriva< td=""><td>tivesDescriptor&gt; (optional) gr</td><td>oup ends</td><td></td><td></td></deriva<>	tivesDescriptor> (optional) gr	oup ends				
<under< td=""><td>lyingDescriptor&gt; (optional) gr</td><td>oup starts</td><td></td><td></td></under<>	lyingDescriptor> (optional) gr	oup starts				
30308	UnderlyingSecurityEx- change	N	string	Market Identifier Code of the underlying as specified in ISO 10383.		
30311	UnderlyingSymbol	N	string	Underlying security symbol, e.g. "DAX".		
30309	UnderlyingSecurityID	N	string	ISIN code of the underlying, e.g. "DE0008469008".		
30305	UnderlyingSecurityID-	N	string			
	Source			Value Description		
				4 ISIN		
28843	UnderlyingPrevClosePx	N	decimal	Closing price of the underlying on the previous day.		
<under< td=""><td>lyingDescriptor&gt; (optional) gr</td><td>oup ends</td><td></td><td>·</td></under<>	lyingDescriptor> (optional) gr	oup ends		·		
<instrur< td=""><td>mentScopes&gt; sequence start</td><td>s</td><td></td><td></td></instrur<>	mentScopes> sequence start	s				
1656	NoInstrumentScopes	N	length	Number of instrument scope in the segment. Always 1.		
1535	> InstrumentScopeOper-	Y	Instrument-	Instrument scope operator.		
	ator		Scope- Operator	Value Description		
			(enum)	1 Include		
4547						
1547	> InstrumentScopeSecu- rityType	Y	Instrument- Scope-	Type of security.		
	5 51		Security-	Value Description		
			Type (enum)	MLEG Complex Instrument		
			(enan)	VAR Variance Futures		
				TRF Total Return Futures		
				TARP Trade At Reference Price		
1548	> InstrumentScopeSecu- ritySubType	N	ulnt32	Standard strategy type for complex instruments. The mapping of integer values to the corresponding strategy types is available at www.eurex.com > Data > Trading files > Product parameter files > Trading parameters		
<instrur< td=""><td>mentScopes&gt; sequence ends</td><td>3</td><td></td><td></td></instrur<>	mentScopes> sequence ends	3				
<relate< td=""><td>edMarketSegments&gt; sequence</td><td>e starts</td><td></td><td>1</td></relate<>	edMarketSegments> sequence	e starts		1		
2545	NoRelatedMarketSeg- ments	N	length	Number of market segments having a relationship with the current entry.		
2546	> RelatedMarketSeg- mentID	Y	uInt32	Market segment identifier.		

Tag	Field Name	Reg'd	Data Type	Descriptior	n
2547	> MarketSegmentsRela-	Y	Market-		e type of the relationship.
	tionship		Segment-	102 = BTR	<b>RF Bucket</b> Product of a BTRF Bucket.
			Relationship (enum)		Bucket Product of a Equity Bespoke Bucket.
				Value	Description
				100	Cash leg for volatility strategies.
				101	Target Product for Decaying Pro- duct.
				102	BTRF Bucket
				102	EBB Bucket
				100	Commodity Group
				104	
28901	> AllowOneProductStrip	N	Allow-One- Product-		
			Strip	Value	Description
			(enum)	0	One Product Strip not allowed.
				1	One Product Strip allowed.
<relate< td=""><td>edMarketSegments&gt; sequenc</td><td>e ends</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></relate<>	edMarketSegments> sequenc	e ends			
<base<sup>-</base<sup>	TrdgRules> group starts				
<tickr< td=""><td>ules&gt; sequence starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tickr<>	ules> sequence starts				
1205	NoTickRules	Y	length	duct.	tick rules defining the price step table for this pro- unctional Reference v 7.1.0 (or greater), paragraph it Price".
28887	> TickRuleID	Y	ulnt32	that belong A price ste	Table identifier. This is used to identify all tick rules g to the same price step table <i>alias</i> tick rule table. sp table may consist of one or more tick rules with <i>TickRuleID (28887)</i> .
				to reference	narket products for on book trading it is also used be the applicable tick rule table by <i>RefTickTableID</i> n any Instrument Snapshot message.
1206	> StartTickPriceRange	Y	decimal	Starting pr	ice range for specified tick increment (inclusive).
1207	> EndTickPriceRange	Y	decimal	Ending pri inclusive).	ice range for the specified tick increment (non-
1208	> TickIncrement	Y	decimal	increments	nent for stated price range. Specifies the valid price s at which quotes or trades for an instrument of the n be entered.
<tickr< td=""><td>uleScopes&gt; sequence starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tickr<>	uleScopes> sequence starts				
32571	> NoTickRuleScopes	Y	length	Number of	tick rule scope definitions.
					bination of <i>TickRuleProductComplex (2571)</i> and <i>328)</i> defines a valid scope for which this tick rule
				a <i>TickRule</i> same <i>Ref</i> 7	<b>te</b> , that for cash market products a tick rule with <i>eID (28887)</i> may additionally be referenced by the <i>TickTableID (1787)</i> for on book trading as well (see a snapshot message 96.)

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	n	
2571	>>	Y	Product-		e instrument type for this tick rule scope.	
	TickRuleProductComplex		Complex (enum)	Value	Description	
			(0.000)	1	Simple Instrument	
				2	Standard Option Strategy	
				3	Non-Standard Option Strategy	
				4	Volatility Strategy	
				5	Futures Spread	
				6	Inter-Product Spread	
				7	Standard Futures Strategy	
				8	Pack and Bundle	
				9	Strip	
				10	Flexible Instrument	
				11	Commodity Strips	
				12	Scaled Simple Instrument	
				13	Non-Standard Volatility Strategy	
828	> > TrdType	Υ	TrdType (enum)	0 = Regul to refer to and is also Only TES on book tic <i>Complex</i> ( 1006 = Xe	e (TES) trade type for this tick rule scope. lar Trade is used for derivatives market products the tick rule table used for regular on book trading o used as the default for TES. trade types with a deviating tick rule table from the ck rule table of the corresponding <i>TickRuleProduct- 2571</i> ) are given explicitly in <i>TrdType (828)</i> . etra / Eurex Enlight triggered Trade Indicates a ght triggered trade.	
	uleScopes> sequence ends					
	ules> sequence ends RangeRules> sequence starts					
2550	NoPriceRangeRules	Y	length	Price Range Tables. See T7 Functional Reference, section "Price Range Table Ba- sics" available at www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 Re- lease 13.0 > System Documentation > Overview and Func- tionality		
2556	> PriceRangeRuleID	Y	ulnt32	Table iden	uner.	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	n
2555	> PriceRangeProduct-	Y	Product-	Not filled for	or cash.
	Complex		Complex (enum)	Value	Description
			(enum)	1	Simple Instrument
				2	Standard Option Strategy
				3	Non-Standard Option Strategy
				4	Volatility Strategy
				5	Futures Spread
				6	Inter-Product Spread
				7	Standard Futures Strategy
				8	Pack and Bundle
				9	Strip
				10	Flexible Instrument
				11	Commodity Strips
				12	Scaled Simple Instrument
				13	Non-Standard Volatility Strategy
2551	> StartPriceRange	Y	decimal	Start of priv	ce range (inclusive).
2552	> EndPriceRange	Y	decimal		e range (non-inclusive).
2553	> PriceRangeValue	N	decimal		allowable quote spread (absolute value). Condi juired if PriceRangePercentage is absent.
2554	> PriceRangePercentage	N	decimal	Maximum a	allowable quote spread (percentage value). Condi juired if PriceRangeValue is absent.
<pricef< td=""><td>RangeRules&gt; sequence ends</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></pricef<>	RangeRules> sequence ends		1		
2559	QuoteSideIndicator	N	QuoteSide-	Defines if s	single sided quotes are allowed on entry.
			Indicator (enum)		cable for <i>MarketSegmentSubType (2544)</i> 1 = BTRF d 3 = EBB Bucket.
				Value	Description
				0	One-sided quote not allowed
				1	One-sided quote allowed
28898	QuoteSideModelType	N	QuoteSide- ModelType		a single sided quote rejection leads to a double e rejection or cancellation.
			(enum)	0 = Single	e-sided quotes not supported Rejection of jus side leads to rejection or cancellation of both quote
				1 = Single	e-sided quotes supported Rejection may affec uote side in a double sided quote.
					able for <i>MarketSegmentSubType (2544)</i> 2 = BTRF d 3 = EBB Bucket.
				Value	Description
				0	Single-sided quotes not supported
1				1	Single-sided quotes supported

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description
2557	FastMarketPercentage	N	decimal	Percentage by which range resulting from <i>PriceRangeValue</i> (2553) and <i>PriceRangePercentage</i> (2554) has to be extended to obtain the valid price range during Fast Market, or Stressed Market Conditions in derivatives markets:
				0 = no change to normal range, e.g. 80->80
				50 = increase by half, e.g. 80->120
				$100 = range$ to be doubled, e.g. $80 \rightarrow 160$
				More details are available in the T7 Functional Reference available at www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 Re- lease 13.0 > System Documentation > Overview and Func- tionality
25217	CheckMarketOrder	N	Check- Market- Order (enum)	Specifies if Market Orders will be checked against the avail- able bid/ask price on the opposing side in specifc scenarios. Only used for derivatives markets products.
				Value Description
				N Do Not Check
				Y Check
<hhiin< td=""><td>tervals&gt; (optional) sequence :</td><td>starts</td><td>I</td><td></td></hhiin<>	tervals> (optional) sequence :	starts	I	
25227	NoHHIIntervals	Y	length	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) intervals.
25228	> HHIIndicator	Y	ulnt32	The HHIInterval value.
25229	> HHIIntervalEnd	Y	decimal	The HHIInterval upper boundary (incl.), e.g. HHIIndicator = 1 for $[0, HHIIntervalEnd_1]$ , HHIIndicator = $n$ for (HHIIntervalEnd <sub>(n-1)</sub> , HHIIntervalEnd <sub>n</sub> ], for $n > 1$ .
<hhiin< td=""><td>tervals&gt; (optional) sequence</td><td>ends</td><td></td><td></td></hhiin<>	tervals> (optional) sequence	ends		
<base1< td=""><td>IrdgRules&gt; group ends</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></base1<>	IrdgRules> group ends			
<base1< td=""><td>IrdgRulesDerivatives&gt; (option</td><td>al) group s</td><td>tarts</td><td></td></base1<>	IrdgRulesDerivatives> (option	al) group s	tarts	
<quote< td=""><td>SizeRules&gt; (optional) sequer</td><td>ice starts</td><td>1</td><td></td></quote<>	SizeRules> (optional) sequer	ice starts	1	
2558	NoQuoteSizeRules	N	length	
647	> MinBidSize	N	decimal	Minimum bid quantity (identical to minimum offer quantity).
648	> MinOfferSize	N	decimal	Minimum offer quantity (identical to minimum bid quantity).
2447	> FastMarketIndicator	N	FastMarket- Indicator (enum)	Indicates if the values are specific to Fast Market, or to Stressed Market Conditions in derivatives markets.
				Value Description
				0 No
				1 Yes
<quote< td=""><td>SizeRules&gt; (optional) seque</td><td>nce ends</td><td></td><td></td></quote<>	SizeRules> (optional) seque	nce ends		
<flexr< td=""><td>ules&gt; sequence starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></flexr<>	ules> sequence starts			
2560	NoFlexProductEligibilities	N	length	

Deutsche Börse Group

#### Market & Reference Data Interfaces Manual

	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	n	
2561 > FlexProductElig Complex	<ul> <li>FlexProductEligibility- Complex</li> </ul>			Defines th gies.	e strategy types available for user defin	ed strate-
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				2	Standard Option Strategy	
				3	Non-Standard Option Strategy	
				4	Volatility Strategy	
				5	Futures Spread	
				6	Inter-Product Spread	
				7	Standard Futures Strategy	
				8	Pack and Bundle	
				9	Strip	
				10	Flexible Instrument	
				13	Non-Standard Volatility Strategy	
1242	> FlexProductEligibili-	Y	Flex-		user defined strategies are allowed.	
	tyIndicator		Product-	Value	Description	
			Eligibility- Indicator	N	No	
		(enum)	Y	Yes		
					165	
	ules> sequence ends	1	1			
561	RoundLot	N	decimal	Minimum 7	Tradable Unit in derivatives markets.	
	rdgRulesDerivatives> (optior		ends			
<baset< td=""><td>rdgRulesCash&gt; (optional) gr</td><td>oup starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></baset<>	rdgRulesCash> (optional) gr	oup starts				
	nTypeRuleGrp> sequence st	1	1			
2548	NoAuctionTypeRules	Y	length		f rules. Always 1.	
1803	> AuctionType	Y	Y AuctionType (enum)	Defines the type of auction.		
				Value	Description	
				100	Any Auction	
28874	> ClosedBookIndicator	Y	Closed- Book- Indicator (enum)	trading.	whether the order book is closed durin plicable for cash market products only.	g auction
				Value	Description	
				N	No	
				Y	Yes	
28875	> MarketImbalanceIndi- cator	Y	Market- Imbalance- Indicator (enum)	volatility ir plus (side book) or th order bool	f during auction call/volatility interruption nterruption/market order interruption pha and volume) at the indicative price (if cros ne best bid/best ask limit and quantity (if u k) is displayed to the market. Only mak sedBookIndicator = Y.	se a sur- sed order incrossed
				Y = Yes ap	oplicable for cash market products only.	
				Y = Yes ap Value	oplicable for cash market products only.           Description	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	1	
28800	DisableOnBookTrading	Y	Disable-		On Book trading is disabled.	
20000			OnBook-	Value		
			TradingFlag (enum)	N	Description No	
				Y	Yes	
					103	
	TrdgRulesCash> (optional) gr	oup ends				
	Rules> sequence starts					
1235	NoMatchRules	Y	length		nvey allocation rules for matching	
2569	2569 > MatchRuleProduct- Complex	Y	Product- Complex	Indicates ti	ne instrument type.	
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				1	Simple Instrument	
				2	Standard Option Strategy	
				3	Non-Standard Option Strategy	
				4	Volatility Strategy	
				5	Futures Spread	
				6	Inter-Product Spread	
				7	Standard Futures Strategy	
				8	Pack and Bundle	
				9	Strip	
				11	Commodity Strips	
				12	Scaled Simple Instrument	
				13	Non-Standard Volatility Strategy	
1142	> MatchAlgorithm	MatchAlgorithm Y	Match- Algorithm (enum)	Defines the order allocation method.		
				Value	Description	
			(0.000)	PT	Price-time	
				PR	Pro-rata	
				TPR	Time pro-rata	
574	> MatchType	N	MatchType (enum)	for continue	be is not filled the same matching algorithr bus trading and auction trades. stands for continuous trading and CallAu	
				Value	Description	
				4	Auto Match Call Auction	
	Rules> sequence ends					
	s> sequence starts					
1141	NoMDFeedTypes	Y	length	Number of		
1022	> MDFeedType	Y	MDFeed- Type	Type of fee	d.	
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				HI	High Incremental (unnetted feed)	
				HS	High Snapshot (unnetted feed)	
				L	Low (netted feed)	
1021	> MDBookType	Y	MDBook- Type	Type of bo		
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				2	Price Depth	
				3	Order Depth	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description
264	> MarketDepth	N	ulnt32	Order book (price level) depth.
2563	> MarketDepthTimeInterval	N	uInt32	Netting interval in milliseconds for low bandwidth feeds (0=no netting).
2565	> MDRecoveryTimeInterval	N	uInt32	Recovery interval in milliseconds (duration of one cycle).
2567	> PrimaryServiceLoca- tionID	Y	string	IP Address for Service A.
28591	> PrimaryServiceLoca- tionSubID	Y	uInt32	Port number for IP address Service A.
2568	> SecondaryServiceLo- cationID	N	string	IP Address Service B.
28593	> SecondaryServiceLo- cationSubID	N	uInt32	Port number for IP address Service B.
<feeds< td=""><td>s&gt; sequence ends</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>l</td></feeds<>	s> sequence ends	1	1	l

Version 1

#### 11.2.2 Instrument snapshot message

#### Delivered on: T7 RDI snapshot feed

The *instrument snapshot* message is used to describe simple, complex and flexible instruments. For a complex instrument, the *LegSecurityID (602)* is the *SecurityID (48)* of the instrument that is part (leg) of the complex instrument.

A link to the reference information of the T7 System is provided with the field *SecurityAltID (455)*. One message per instrument is sent.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	1	
35	MsgType	Y	string			
				Value	Description	
				d	Security Definition	
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	uInt32	shot feed r	s across all messages on the reference data snap- egardless of message type. See figure 9 chapter eral structure of the snapshot cycle.	
48	SecurityID	Y	int64		ment identifier uniquely identifies an instrument, 800196358145.	
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string			
			-	Value	Description	
				М	Marketplace-assigned identifier	
<secur< td=""><td>ityAlt&gt; (optional) sequence st</td><td>arts</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></secur<>	ityAlt> (optional) sequence st	arts		1		
454	NoSecurityAltID	Y	length	Number of	alternate identifiers.	
455	> SecurityAltID	Y	string	Alternate instrument identifier with respect to SecurityAltIE Source (456).		
456	> SecurityAltIDSource	Y	string	Identifies c	lass or source of the SecurityAltID (455) value.	
				4 = ISIN A	ways present for simple instruments.	
					nge Symbol set to the instruments <i>mnemonic</i> , only for cash market instruments.	
					apier (WKN = Wertpapierkennnummer) only ap- cash market instruments.	
				derivatives	etplace-assigned identifier only applicable for market instruments (unique identifier across T7, a, aka ContractID).	
				point to the	<b>undant To SecurityID</b> The <i>SecurityAltID(455)</i> will e instrument with the same <i>SecurityID(48)</i> which this inactivated instrument.	
				Value	Description	
				4	ISIN	
				8	Exchange Symbol	
				В	Wertpapier (WKN = Wertpapier- kennnummer)	
				М	Marketplace-assigned identifier	
				102	Redundant To SecurityID	
	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1		1		

<SecurityAlt> (optional) sequence ends

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
167	SecurityType	Y	Security-	Type of sec	urity.	
			Type (enum)	SR = Subs struments.	cription Right only applicable for cash market in-	
				Value	Description	
				OPT	Option	
				FUT	Future	
				MLEG	Complex instrument	
				VAR	Variance Future	
				TRF	Total Return Future	
				CS	Common stock	
				BOND	Bond	
				TARP	Trade at reference price	
				ETF	Exchange Traded Fund	
				ETC	Exchange Traded Commodity	
				ETN	Exchange Traded Note	
				WAR	Warrant	
				OTHER	Other	
				SR	Subscription Right	
				FUN	Investment Funds	
				DA	Digital Asset	
965	SecurityStatus	Y	Security- Status (enum)	Instruments may be published prior to becoming acti trading. Status is identical to the product level, i.e. struments of a product are either published or active wi exception of those that expire one or more business da ter they stop trading. These will still be distributed unt expire but as inactive. Active instruments can also expire intraday or be susper which is conveyed with the same field but only within int State Change messages (EMDI or MDI). <b>2 = Inactive</b> is used for cash instruments when the first th date is in future and the product state is Active. The Set Status switches to Active as soon the first trading date is or later than current business date. <b>11 = Pending Deletion</b> is used for cash instruments the last trading date is exceeded and the instrument wideleted soon. Those instruments might become 1 = 0.		
				Data intrad Instrument Value	day. This change will only be conveyed with Market ay State Change messages and won't affect the Snapshot on the Reference Data Interface.	
				1	Active	
				2	Inactive	
				10	Published	
				11	Pending Deletion	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description
107	SecurityDesc	N	string	For derivatives market products the <i>SecurityDesc (107)</i> is a unique business identifier. The format depends on the <i>Pro-ductComplex (1227)</i> :
				Simple Instrument:
				PROD SI YYYYMMDD SM ES C/P StrikePrice VN Standard options strategies:
				PROD.O.YYMMDD.IST.SEQ-NO
				Non-standard options strategies: PROD.N. YYMMDD. SEQ-NO
				Options volatility strategies: PROD.V. YYMMDD.IST.SEQ-NO
				Future calendar spread: PROD.S.MONYY.MONYY.SPD
				Basis calendar spread: PROD.S. YYMMDD.MONYY.BSPD
				Inter product spreads: PROD.I.YYMMDD.IST.SEQ-NO
				Standard future strategies: PROD.F. YYMMDD.IST.SEQ-NO
				Packs & Bundles: PROD.B.MONYY.IST
				Strips: PROD.T.YYMMDD.SEQ-NO
				Commodity strips: PROD.C.YYMMDD.IST.SEQ-NO
				Flexible options: PROD FI YYYYMMDD SM ES C/P StrikePrice VN
				Flexible futures: PROD FI YYYYMMDD SM
				Scaled Simple Instrument: PROD SI YYYYMMDD SM ES C/P StrikePrice VN QSF
				Non-Standard volatility strategies: PROD.D.YYYYMMDD.SEQ-NO
				where <i>SM</i> is the <i>SettlMethod</i> (1193) (CS = Cash, PS = Phys- ical), <i>ES</i> is the <i>ExerciseStyle</i> (1194) (EU = European, AM = American), <i>VN</i> is the version number <i>OptAttribute</i> (206), <i>IST</i> is the name of the <i>SecuritySubType</i> (762) and <i>SEQ-NO</i> is a unique sequence number of 6 characters per product. For SI, FI, SPD and BSPD the date <i>YYYYMMDD</i> is the <i>Con-</i> <i>tractDate</i> (30866). For SPD and BSPD <i>MONYY</i> is <i>Contract-</i> <i>MonthYear</i> (32340). For strategies O, N, V, D, F, Inter product spreads I, Strips T and Commodity strips C the date <i>YYM-</i> <i>MDD</i> is the creation date. For scaled simple instruments <i>QSF</i> is the <i>QuantityScalingFactor</i> (28907).
				For cash market products, the instrument's long name.
207	SecurityExchange	N	string	MIC (ISO 10383). Used, for derivatives, to identify an instru- ment of a co-operation partner. For cash this is the exchange where the IPO took place ("Primary Market").

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptio	n		
1227	ProductComplex	Y	Product-	Type of ins			
			Complex (enum)	Value	Description		
			(enam)	1	Simple Instrument		
				2	Standard Option Strategy		
				3	Non-Standard Option Strategy		
				4	Volatility Strategy		
				5	Futures Spread		
				6	Inter-Product Spread		
				7	Standard Futures Strategy		
				8	Pack and Bundle		
				9	Strip		
				10	Flexible Instrument		
				11	Commodity Strips		
				12	Scaled Simple Instrument		
				13	Non-Standard Volatility Strategy		
<derivation< td=""><td>ativesDescriptor&gt; (optional) g</td><td>roup starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></derivation<>	ativesDescriptor> (optional) g	roup starts					
461	CFICode	N	string	Indicates t	he type of security using ISO 10962 standard.		
28791	DisplayName	N	string		actDisplayInstruction (25186), DisplayDay (25210)		
				DisplayRelativeDay (25220), DisplayWeek (25212), Display Month (25211), DisplaySeason (25214) and DisplayYea (25213).			
25215	ContractIdentification- Eligibility	on- N	Contract- Identification-	Defines the granularity which suffice to identify a standard e.g non-flexible contract uniquely within a product.			
			Eligibility (enum)	Value	Description		
				1	Contract Month Year		
				2	Expiration Date		
				3	Contract Date		
25216	IsPrimary	N	IsPrimary- Flag (enum)	is conside	this contract based on its contract generation cycle red primary, e.g. for XEUR contracts with monthly <i>ContractCycleType (30865)</i> .		
				Value	Description		
				Ν	No		
				Y	Yes		
28907	QuantityScalingFactor	N	uInt32	Quantity so (simple or	caling factor, only applicable for scaled instruments complex).		
<simpl< td=""><td>eInstrumentDescriptor&gt; (optio</td><td>onal) group</td><td>starts</td><td></td><td></td></simpl<>	eInstrumentDescriptor> (optio	onal) group	starts				
2962	SecurityReferenceData- Supplement	N	uInt32		to identify the instrument (YYYYMMDD). Same as ed field <i>ContractDate (30866)</i> .		
30866	ContractDate	N	uInt32		to identify the instrument (YYYYMMDD). Same as eferenceDataSupplement (2962).		
32865	ContractDateType	N	string	-	to describe the type of <i>ContractDate (30866)</i> e.g. xpiration Date.		
				<b>FDLV</b> for EEX).	First Delivery Date (Power and Gas products o		
				FSRD for F ucts).	Final Settlement Reference Date (Eurex MSCI prod		
					IMM Date (start of the underlying interest period TR and SARON futures).		
32340	ContractMonthYear	N	ulnt32	Contract m	nonth and year of the instrument (YYYYMM).		

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
33865	ContractMonthType	N	Contract- MonthType (enum)	<ul> <li>Provides additional information about <i>ContractMonthYear</i> (32340) and <i>DisplayMonth</i> (25211) (if applicable), e.g.</li> <li><b>2 = Maturity Month Plus One</b> The <i>ContractMonthYear</i> (32340) and <i>DisplayMonth</i> (25211) is one month after the month of the <i>MaturityDate</i> (541) or <i>ContractDate</i> (30866).</li> </ul>		
				ValueDescription1Maturity Month2Maturity Month Plus One3IMM Month4First Delivery Month5Final Settlement Date Month		
30865	CycleTy		Contract- CycleType (enum)	Indicates the kind of regular expiration pattern, in the context of which the instrument has been created by the exchange, e.g. yearly, quarterly, monthly etc. expiration patterns. Please note, <i>ContractCycleType (30865)</i> might change during the lifetime of an instrument.		
				Value Description		
				1 Daily		
				2 Weekly		
				3 Monthly		
				4 Quarterly		
				5 SemiAnnually		
				6 Yearly		
31865	ContractCycleSubType	N	Contract- CycleSub- Type (enum)	Indicates the kind of regular expiration pattern, in the context of <i>ContractCycleType (30865)</i> . <b>1 = EndOfMonth</b> optionally set for <i>ContractCycleType (30865)</i> 2 = Weekly.		
				Value Description		
				1 End Of Month		
2982	MaturityFrequencyUnit	N	Maturity- Frequency- Unit (enum)	Defines how granular the expiration of the contract can take place. Please note, remains fix during the lifetime of the corresponding instrument. Will always be set to uniquely identify an instrument. Same as user defined field <i>ContractFrequency (30867)</i> .		
				Value Description		
				D Day		
				Wk Week		
				Mo Month		
				F Flexible		
				EOM End Of Month		

Тад	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	1	
30867	ContractFrequency	Ν	Contract- Frequency (enum)	place. Please not the lifetime set to uniqu	w granular the expiration of the contract can take e, <i>ContractFrequency (30867)</i> remains fix during e of the corresponding instrument. Will always be uely identify an instrument. <i>MaturityFrequencyUnit (2982)</i> . <b>Description</b>	
				D	Day	
					Wk	Week
				Мо	Month	
				Flex	Flex	
				EOM	End Of Month	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description
25186	ContractDisplayInstruc- tion	N	Contract- Display- Instruction (enum)	Contains a recommendation by the exchange, on how to interpret the display attributes <i>DisplayDay</i> (25210), <i>DisplayRelativeDay</i> (25220), <i>DisplayWeek</i> (25212), <i>Display-Month</i> (25211), <i>DisplayQuarter</i> (25189), <i>DisplaySeason</i> (25214) and <i>DisplayYear</i> (25213) and how to construct the name for a simple instrument based on these attributes along with other key instrument attributes.
				The exchange also provides a recommended <i>DisplayName</i> (28791).
				The recommended name can be constructed as follows
				<b>0</b> = <b>None</b> The exchange does not recommend any specific naming for the instrument and provides the DisplayName similar to <i>SecurityDesc</i> (107).
				Example: ADS SI 20211217 PS AM C 92.00 0
				<b>1 = Date</b> The value Date is meant to be used for the Energy Market daily instruments. The exchange recommends a name based on the <i>ContractDate (30866)</i> and provides the DisplayName such as <i><marketsegment (7703)<="" i=""> <i>&lt; Display-DayOfWeek (25239)</i> in DDD format&gt;-<i><displayday (25210)<="" i="">. <i><displaymonth (25211)<="" i="">. <i><displayyear (25213)<="" i=""> in YY format&gt; <i><strikeprice (202)<="" i=""> <i><putorcall (201)<="" i=""> <i><optattribute (206)<="" i="">.</optattribute></i></putorcall></i></strikeprice></i></displayyear></i></displaymonth></i></displayday></i></marketsegment></i>
				Example: ADS FRI-17.12.21 92.00 C
				<b>2 = Month</b> The value Month is meant to be used for the in- struments with monthly expiry. The exchange recommends a name based on <i>DisplayMonth (25211)</i> and <i>DisplayYear</i> <i>(25213)</i> . The provided DisplayName can be calculated as < <i>MarketSegment (7703)</i> > <i><displaymonth (25211)<="" i=""> in MMM format&gt;<i><displayyear (25213)<="" i=""> in YY format&gt; <i><strikeprice< i=""> <i>(202)</i>&gt; <i><putorcall (201)<="" i="">&gt; <i><optattribute (206)<="" i="">&gt;.</optattribute></i></putorcall></i></strikeprice<></i></displayyear></i></displaymonth></i>
				Example: ODAX AUG21 15000 C, FDAX DEC21
				<b>3 = Permanent</b> The exchange recommends specific name for the instrument and provides the DisplayName. The display attributes should not be used.
				<b>4 = Quarter</b> The value Quarter is meant to be used for the Energy Market instruments with quarterly expiry. The exchange recommends a name based on <i>DisplayQuarter (25189)</i> and <i>DisplayYear (25213)</i> . The provided DisplayName can be calculated as <i><marketsegment (7703)<="" i="">&gt; Q<i><displayquarter (25189)<="" i="">-<i><displayyear (25213)<="" i=""> in YY format&gt; <i><strikeprice (202)<="" i="">&gt; <i><putorcall (201)<="" i="">&gt; <i><optattribute (206)<="" i="">&gt;.</optattribute></i></putorcall></i></strikeprice></i></displayyear></i></displayquarter></i></marketsegment></i>
				Example: H2BQ Q4-21, 02BQ Q4-21 72.00 C
				<b>5 = Season</b> The value Season is meant to be used for the Energy Market instruments with semi-annual expiry. The exchange recommends a name based on <i>DisplaySeason</i> (25214) and <i>DisplayYear</i> (25213). The provided Display-Name can be calculated as <i><marketsegment< i=""> (7703)<i>&gt; <displayseason< i=""> (25214)<i>&gt;-<displayyear< i=""> (25213) in YY format&gt; <i><strikeprice< i=""> (202)<i>&gt; <putorcall< i=""> (201)<i>&gt; <optattribute< i=""> (206)<i>&gt;</i>.</optattribute<></i></putorcall<></i></strikeprice<></i></displayyear<></i></displayseason<></i></marketsegment<></i>
				Example: H2BS WIN-21, H2BS SUM-22
				<b>6 = Week Of Year</b> The value Week Of Year is meant to be used for the Energy Market weekly instruments. The exchange recommends a name based on <i>DisplayWeek (25212)</i> and <i>DisplayYear (25213)</i> . The provided DisplayName can be calculated as <i><marketsegment (7703)<="" i="">&gt; W<i><displayweek (25212)<="" i=""><i>&lt;-DisplayYear (25213)</i> in YY format&gt; <i><strikeprice (202)<="" i="">&gt; <i><putorcall (201)<="" i="">&gt; <i><optattribute (206)<="" i="">&gt;.</optattribute></i></putorcall></i></strikeprice></i></displayweek></i></marketsegment></i>
				Example: DEB1 W05-22

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description				
				<b>7 = Year</b> Th Market instri ommends a vided Displa ( <i>7703</i> )> < <i>D</i>	ne value Year is meant to be used for the Energy ruments with yearly expiry. The exchange rea a name based on <i>DisplayYear (25213)</i> . The pro- ayName can be calculated as <i><marketsegme< i=""> <i>isplayYear (25213)</i>&gt; <i><strikeprice (202)<="" i="">&gt; <i><puto< i=""> <i><optattribute (206)<="" i="">&gt;.</optattribute></i></puto<></i></strikeprice></i></marketsegme<></i>	c- o- nt		
				Example: H	2BY 2022, F7PY 2023			
				to be used ommends a playDayOfV playYear (2 culated as < in MMM f W <displayv< td=""><td><b>Of Month</b> The value Week Of Month is mean for weekly instruments. The exchange rec a name based on <i>DisplayWeek</i> (25212), <i>Di</i>. <i>Veek</i> (25239), <i>DisplayMonth</i> (25211) and <i>Di</i>. <i>5213</i>). The provided DisplayName can be ca <i>AmrketSegment</i> (7703)&gt; <i>DisplayMonth</i> (2521 format&gt;<i>DisplayYear</i> (25213) in YY formats <i>Veek</i> (25212)&gt;<i>DisplayDayOfWeek</i> (25239) <i>S StrikePrice</i> (202)&gt; <i>PutOrCall</i> (201)&gt; <i>OptA</i> <i>DisplayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDa</i></td><td>c- s- al- 1) &gt;-</td></displayv<>	<b>Of Month</b> The value Week Of Month is mean for weekly instruments. The exchange rec a name based on <i>DisplayWeek</i> (25212), <i>Di</i> . <i>Veek</i> (25239), <i>DisplayMonth</i> (25211) and <i>Di</i> . <i>5213</i> ). The provided DisplayName can be ca <i>AmrketSegment</i> (7703)> <i>DisplayMonth</i> (2521 format> <i>DisplayYear</i> (25213) in YY formats <i>Veek</i> (25212)> <i>DisplayDayOfWeek</i> (25239) <i>S StrikePrice</i> (202)> <i>PutOrCall</i> (201)> <i>OptA</i> <i>DisplayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDayDa</i>	c- s- al- 1) >-		
				Example: 01	DAX AUG21-W4FRI 15000 C			
				Example: 0DAX AUG21-W4FRI 15000 C <b>9 = Weekend Of Year</b> The value Weekend Of Year is mean to be used for the Energy Market weekly instruments. The ex- change recommends a name based on <i>DisplayWeek</i> (25212 and <i>DisplayYear</i> (25213). The provided DisplayName ca be calculated as < <i>MarketSegment</i> (7703)> WE< <i>DisplayWeek</i> (25212)>-< <i>DisplayYear</i> (25213) in YY format> < <i>StrikePrice</i> (202)> < <i>PutOrCall</i> (201)> < <i>OptAttribute</i> (206)>.				
				•	WB1 WE05-22 50.10 C			
				<b>10 = Relative Day</b> The value Relative Day is meant to be used for daily instruments. The exchange recommends a name based on the number of business days between the <i>ContractDate (30866)</i> and the current business day. The provided DisplayName can be calculated as <i><marketsegment (7703)<="" i="">&gt; T±<i><displayrelativeday (25220)<="" i="">&gt; <i><strikeprice (202)<="" i="">&gt; <i><putorcall (201)<="" i="">&gt; <i><optattribute (206)<="" i="">&gt;.</optattribute></i></putorcall></i></strikeprice></i></displayrelativeday></i></marketsegment></i>				
				Example: FI	MWN T+0, FMWN T+1, FMWN T+2			
				Example: FMWN T+0, FMWN T+1, FMWN T+2 <b>11 = End Of Month</b> The value End Of Month is meant to be used for the instruments with month end expiry. The exchange recommends a name based on <i>DisplayMonth (25211)</i> and <i>DisplayYear (25213)</i> . The provided DisplayName can be cal- culated as < <i>MarketSegment (7703)</i> < <i>DisplayMonth (25211)</i> in MMM format>< <i>DisplayYear (25213)</i> in YY format>-EOM < <i>StrikePrice (202)</i> < <i>PutOrCall (201)</i> < <i>OptAttribute (206)</i> >.				
				Example: ODAX AUG21-EOM 15000 C				
				Value	Description			
				0	None			
				1	Date			
				2	Month			
				3	Permanent			
				4	Quarter			
				5	Season			
				6	Week Of Year			
				7	Year			
				8	Week Of Month			
				9	Weekend Of Year			
				10	Relative Day			
				11	End Of Month			
25210	DisplayDay	N	ulnt32		nge is 1,, 31. Will be set if <i>ContractDisplayli</i> 5 <i>186)</i> is 1 = Date or 10 = Relative Day.	n-		

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	1	
25220	DisplayRelativeDay	N	int32	The valid range is -99,, 0,, 99. Negative values denote that the reference day is in the past. Will be set if <i>Contract-DisplayInstruction (25186)</i> is 10 = Relative Day to the number of business days between the current business day and the reference date. It will be recalculated daily.		
25212	DisplayWeek	N	ulnt32	The valid range is 1,, 53.		
25239	DisplayDayOfWeek	N	DisplayDay- OfWeek (enum)	The day of week of the weekly contract. To be used with <i>Co tractDisplayInstruction (25186)</i> .		
				Value	Description	
				1	Monday	
				2	Tuesday	
				3	Wednesday	
				4	Thursday	
				5	Friday	
				6	Saturday	
				7	Sunday	
25211	DisplayMonth	N	uInt32	The valid r	ange is 1,, 12.	
25189	DisplayQuarter	N	uInt32			
20109	DisplayQuarter		unioz	The Display Quarter denotes the three-month period inside a year (1,, 4), to which a quarterly instrument refers to. The attribute is foreseen to be used for quarterly instruments.		
25214	DisplaySeason	N	Display-		mmer if the contract month is between April and	
			Season (enum)	September,		
			(enum)	WIN = Win March.	iter if the contract month is between October and	
				Value	Description	
				SUM	Summer	
				WIN	Winter	
25213	DisplayYear	N	uInt32	The valid range is 2021,, 9999.		
202	StrikePrice	N	decimal	Strike price, e.g. 52.00.		
2577	StrikePricePrecision	N	ulnt32	Maximum number of decimal points for the strike price. Only relevant for display purposes.		
231	ContractMultiplier	N	decimal	Contract size, e.g. 100. For products with SettlMethod (1193) P = Physical, a contract multiplier with a decimal fraction is split into a deliverable integer part while the remainder is cash settled. E.g. 102.8895 is split into 102 physically delivered amount and the rest of 0.8895 is cash settled.		
201	PutOrCall	N	PutOrCall	Defines if in	nstrument is a put or call.	
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				0	Put	
				1	Call	
206	OptAttribute	N	ulnt32	Version of an option. The version changes as a result of cor- porate actions or events. The "new" option gets version zero, the "old" version gets a higher number and may exist tem- porarily in parallel until it is delisted. Delisting is done if no open interest exists for the Call and Put. For a new version zero a unique SecurityID is introduced.		
1194	ExerciseStyle	N	Exercise- Style (enum)		y of an option.	
				Value	Description	
				0	European American	
2578	OrigStrikePrice	N	decimal	Original strike price prior to corporate action, e.g. 5.20.		
L		1				

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior		
25034	ContractGenerationNum- ber	N	uInt32	Contract generation.		
2574	LowExercisePriceOp- tionIndicator	N	LepoFlag (enum)	LEPO Flag	j.	
	lionnaicator		(enum)	Value	Description	
				N	No	
				Υ	Yes	
1197	ValuationMethod	N	Valuation- Method	Traditional or futures margin style.		
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				EQTY	Premium Style	
				FUT	Futures Style Mark-to-Market	
1193	SettlMethod	N	Settl- Method	Settlement type.		
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				С	Cash	
				Р	Physical	
2579	SettlSubMethod	N	Settl- SubMethod	Physical se	ettlement type.	
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				1	Shares	
				2	Derivatives	
				3	Payment Versus Payment	
				4	Notional	
				5	Cascade	
				99	Other	
				100	Energy	
734	PriorSettlPrice	N	decimal	Previous day's settlement price. Provided in clearing notation for variance futures and total return futures instruments.		
811	PriceDelta	N	decimal	Previous day's option delta provided for option instruments only.		
28904	RiskSensitivityFactor	N	decimal	Instrument specific weighing factor that is applied to the no- tional value of an order when comparing that notional value against the remaining risk headroom during the MBRL check at order entry (nodal only)		
55	Symbol	N	string	FlipId/FlexId, only for flexible instruments.		
1198	ListMethod	N	ListMethod	Applicable for scaled simple instruments only. <b>0 = Pre-listed scaled simple security</b> Defines, if instrumer is pre-defined by Exchange, or		
			(enum)			
				<b>1 = User requested scaled simple security</b> if the instrument was defined by user request. User defined instruments are deleted at the end of the day if the order book is empty.		
				Value	Description	
				0	Pre-listed only	
				1	User requested	
Simple	eInstrumentDescriptor> (optic	nal) group	ends			
	levInstrumentDescriptor>(optic					

<ComplexInstrumentDescriptorGroup> (optional) group starts

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
893	LastFragment	Y	Last- Fragment (enum)	Indicates whether this message is the last in a sequence of messages that together convey a joint list of InstrmtLegGrp. All messages up to the last with LastFragment = Y share the same message content except InstrmtLegGrp. An application first needs to combine all InstrmtLegGrp lists before it has the complete definition of a complex instrument. <i>Please note that</i> LastFragment = N is not expected for marketplace EUREX.		
28900	LegRatioMultiplier	N	ulnt32	Common integer multiple of the option legs for Option Volatility Strategies.		
<instrm< td=""><td>tLegGrp&gt; sequence starts</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></instrm<>	tLegGrp> sequence starts	1		1		
555	NoLegs	N	length			
600	> LegSymbol	Y	uInt32	Product identifier of the leg security.		
602	> LegSecurityID	Y	int64	Instrument identifier of the leg security.		
603	> LegSecurityIDSource	Y	string	Value M	Description Marketplace-assigned identifier	
609	> LegSecurityType	Y	LegSecurity-			
			Type (enum)	Value	Description	
			(enum)	MLEG	Part of a multi-leg instrument	
				ULEG	Underlying leg	
00.4		N N			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
624	> LegSide	Y	LegSide (enum)			
				Value	Description	
				1	Buy	
				2	Sell	
623	> LegRatioQty	Y	ulnt32	The ratio of quantity for this individual leg relative to the entimultileg security. For details on the leg ratio rules, please refer to the T7 Functional Reference available at www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 R lease 13.0 > System Documentation > Overview and Functionality The quantity for the leg of an order can be calculated as <i>Le</i> <i>RatioQty(623)</i> * <i>OrderQty(38,ETI)</i> = the Leg quantity.		
566	> LegPrice	N	decimal	Price for the leg instrument. Used for the underlying leg of a Volatility or Non-Standard Volatility Strategy.		
	tLegGrp> sequence ends					
<comp< td=""><td>lexInstrumentDescriptor&gt; (op</td><td>tional) grou</td><td>up ends</td><td></td><td></td></comp<>	lexInstrumentDescriptor> (op	tional) grou	up ends			
<under< td=""><td>lyingInstrument&gt; (optional) g</td><td>roup starts</td><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></under<>	lyingInstrument> (optional) g	roup starts	5			
31300	UnderlyingMarketSeg- mentID	Y	uInt32	Refers to <i>MarketSegmentID (1300)</i> from the underlying <i>Pro-duct Snapshot</i> .		
309	UnderlyingSecurityID	Y	int64	Refers to SecurityID (48) from the underlying Instrument Snapshot.		
305	UnderlyingSecurityID-	Y	string			
	Source			Value	Description	
				М	Marketplace-assigned identifier	
<under< td=""><td>lyingInstrument&gt; (optional) g</td><td>roup ends</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></under<>	lyingInstrument> (optional) g	roup ends		1		

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
1940	AssetType	N	Asset-Type	Used For E	EX Instruments.	
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				0	Emission Allowances	
				1	Other	
29831	AssetSubType	N	Asset-Sub-	Used For EEX Instruments.		
			Type (enum)	Value	Description	
			(onani)	0	EUAE	
				1	CERE	
				2	ERUE	
				3	EUAA	
				4	Other	
60	TransactTime	N	timestamp	Creation time of the new flexible, scaled simple or complex security. For Instrument incremental messages (see 11.2.3, 114) with <i>SecurityUpdateAction (980)</i> M = Modify it is the last modification time.		
	ativesDescriptor> (optional) g					
	Descriptor> (optional) group s					
1787	RefTickTableID	Y	uInt32	Reference to price step table <i>alias</i> tick rule table identifier <i>TickTableID (28887)</i> from product snapshot message. It is also used as the reference to the default tick rule table for TES.		
15	Currency	Y	string	Currency as published in ISO 4217.		
120	SettlCurrency	Y	string	Settlement currency.		
28890	DepositType	N	DepositType (enum)	<b>5 = NCSC via T2S</b> Non-collective safe custody securitie be settled via T2S (NCSC-T).		
				Value	Description	
				1	Auslandskassenverein	
				2	Girosammelverwahrung	
				3	Streifbandverwahrung	
				4	Wertpapierrechnung	
				5	NCSC via T2S	
225	IssueDate	N	ulnt32	Issue date of instrument.		
561	RoundLot	N	decimal	Minimum Tradable Unit.		
562	MinTradeVol	N	decimal	Minimum Order Quantity.		
1140	MaxTradeVol	N	decimal	This field contains the maximum quantity of a regular order or quote, which is allowed to be traded in a given instrument. <sup>23</sup>		
28804	MaxTradeVal	N	uInt64	This field contains the maximum value of a regular order or quote, which is allowed to be traded in a given instrument. <sup>24</sup>		
30341	QuotingStartTime	N	string	Quoting Period Start Time (HH:mm:ss).		
30345	QuotingEndTime	N	string	Quoting Period End Time (HH:mm:ss).		
31803	InstrumentAuctionType	N	Instrument- Auction-	Value	Description	
			Type (onum)	0	Default	
			(enum)	1	Single Auction	
				2	Special Auction	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>In the Cash Market Instrument Reference Data Guide the field name is *Maximum Order Quantity* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>In the Cash Market Instrument Reference Data Guide the field name is *Maximum Order Value* 

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	1
28913	MidpointTrading	N	Midpoint- Trading		whether the instrument is enabled for Midpoint trad-
			(enum)	Value	Description
				0	Disabled
				1	Enabled
28914	MidpointExecVenueID	N	string		entifier Code (ISO 10383) used for reporting mid- s to the supervisory authority.
<instru< td=""><td>mentParties&gt; (optional) seque</td><td>ence starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></instru<>	mentParties> (optional) seque	ence starts			
1018	NoInstrumentParties	Y	length	Number of	parties.
1019	> InstrumentPartyID	Y	string	Identifies a	party associated with an instrument.
1050	>	Y	Instrument-		
	InstrumentPartyIDSource		Partyld-	Value	Description
			SourceType (enum)	D	Proprietary
1051	> InstrumentPartyRole	Y	Instrument-		
			PartyRole-	Value	Description
			Type (enum)	21	Clearing Organization
			(chun)	66	Market Maker
2378	, InstrumentDertyDele	N	Instrument		·
2378	> InstrumentPartyRole- Qualifier		Instrument- PartyRole-	Value	Description
			Qualifier-	20	Designated Sponsor
			Type (enum)	20	Specialist
			(0110111)	21	
	mentParties> (optional) seque				
<bonds< td=""><td>AndWarrantsGroup&gt; (optiona</td><td>al) group st</td><td>art</td><td></td><td></td></bonds<>	AndWarrantsGroup> (optiona	al) group st	art		
311	UnderlyingSymbol	N	string	Underlying	
223	CouponRate	N	decimal	The coupo	n rate of the respective Bond.
28895	PreviousCouponPay- mentDate	N	uInt32	Previous C	oupon payment date.
224	CouponPaymentDate	N	ulnt32	Upcoming	Coupon payment date.
1950	CouponDayCount	N	Accrued-		Accrued interest Calculation Method.
			Interest- Calculation-	Value	Description
			Method	1	30/360
			(enum)	3	30/360M
				6	Act/360
				7	Act/365 (Fixed)
				8	Act/Act (AFB)
				9	Act/Act (ICMA)
				11	Act/Act (ISDA)
				14	Act/365L
1946	CouponType	N	CouponType	Is set to 1 :	= Zero when the Bond has no coupons.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Zero
				2	FixedRate
				3	FloatingRate
				4	Structured
				-	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	
470	CountryOflssue	N	string	ISO Count	ry code. The calculated accrued interest rate is the 12th decimal, except for the following country
				Value	Description
				FR	9th decimal
				IT	7th decimal
				PL	7th decimal
				HU	7th decimal
25170	FlatIndicator	N	FlatIndicator		dicator of a bond.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	No Flat
				2	Flat
				3	X-Flat
30762	WarrantType	N	WarrantType	Specific wa	arrant type
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Call
				2	Put
				3	Range
				4	Certificate
				5	Other
25200	CoverIndicator	N	Cover- Indicator	Cover Indic	
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Intraday Cover
				2	Longterm Cover
				3	Activated Cover
<bonds< td=""><td>sAndWarrantsGroup&gt; (optiona</td><td>al) group e</td><td>nds</td><td></td><td></td></bonds<>	sAndWarrantsGroup> (optiona	al) group e	nds		
<volatil< td=""><td>lityCorridorGroup&gt; (optional)</td><td>group start</td><td>S</td><td>Γ</td><td></td></volatil<>	lityCorridorGroup> (optional)	group start	S	Γ	
25221	VolatilityCorri- dorOpeningAuction	N	uInt32	The mappi table is ava	to Volatility Corridor Table for Opening Auction. ng of integer values to the corresponding corridor ulable at: com > Instruments > All tradable instruments
25222	VolatilityCorridorIntra-	N	ulnt32	Reference	to Volatility Corridor Table for Intraday Auction. The
	dayAuction			mapping of is available	f integer values to the corresponding corridor table
25223	VolatilityCorridorClosin-	N	ulnt32	Reference to Volatility Corridor Table for Closing Auction. The mapping of integer values to the corresponding corridor table is available at:	
	gAuction			is available	5 1 5
25224	gAuction VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous	N	uInt32	is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at	at: com > Instruments > All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is t:
25224	VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous			is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at	at: com > Instruments > All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is
25224 <volatil< td=""><td>VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous</td><td>group ends</td><td></td><td>is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at</td><td>at: com &gt; Instruments &gt; All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is t:</td></volatil<>	VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous	group ends		is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at	at: com > Instruments > All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is t:
25224 <volatil <secur< td=""><td>VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous ityCorridorGroup&gt; (optional) ( ityClassificationGrp&gt; (optional)</td><td>group ends II) sequenc</td><td>e starts</td><td>is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at www.xetra.</td><td>at: com &gt; Instruments &gt; All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is t:</td></secur<></volatil 	VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous ityCorridorGroup> (optional) ( ityClassificationGrp> (optional)	group ends II) sequenc	e starts	is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at www.xetra.	at: com > Instruments > All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is t:
25224 <volatil <secur 1582</secur </volatil 	VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous ityCorridorGroup> (optional) ( ityClassificationGrp> (optional) NoSecurityClassifications	group ends Il) sequenc Y	e starts length	is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at www.xetra.	at: com > Instruments > All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is t:
25224 <volatil <secur< td=""><td>VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous ityCorridorGroup&gt; (optional) ( ityClassificationGrp&gt; (optional)</td><td>group ends II) sequenc</td><td>e starts length Security- Classification-</td><td>is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at www.xetra. Always 1 Always 3</td><td>at: com &gt; Instruments &gt; All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is t: com &gt; Instruments &gt; All tradable instruments</td></secur<></volatil 	VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous ityCorridorGroup> (optional) ( ityClassificationGrp> (optional)	group ends II) sequenc	e starts length Security- Classification-	is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at www.xetra. Always 1 Always 3	at: com > Instruments > All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is t: com > Instruments > All tradable instruments
25224 <volatil <secur 1582</secur </volatil 	VolatilityCorridorContinu- ous ityCorridorGroup> (optional) ( ityClassificationGrp> (optional) NoSecurityClassifications > SecurityClassification-	group ends Il) sequenc Y	e starts length Security-	is available www.xetra. Reference ping of inte available at www.xetra. Always 1 Always 3	at: com > Instruments > All tradable instruments to Volatility Corridor Table in Continuous. The map- eger values to the corresponding corridor table is t:

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	]
1584	<ul> <li>SecurityClassification-</li> </ul>	Y	Security-	Becomption	
	Value		Classification-	Value	Description
			ValueType (enum)		Description
			(chun)	1	Eligible for all trading activities
				2	Not eligible for OTC Trade Upload
				3	Eligible only for OTC Trade Upload
<securi< td=""><td>tyClassificationGrp&gt; (optiona</td><td>l) sequenc</td><td>e ends</td><td></td><td></td></securi<>	tyClassificationGrp> (optiona	l) sequenc	e ends		
<cashe< td=""><td>Descriptor&gt; (optional) group e</td><td>nds</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></cashe<>	Descriptor> (optional) group e	nds			
<instrur< td=""><td>mentAttributes&gt; (optional) sec</td><td>quence sta</td><td>rts</td><td></td><td></td></instrur<>	mentAttributes> (optional) sec	quence sta	rts		
870	NoInstrAttrib	Y	length	Number of	instrument attributes.
871	> InstrAttribType	Y	Instrument- Attribute- Type (enum)	duced with multiplied b higher than	<b>Trade LIS Value</b> This parameter was first intro- T7 Release 7.0. On TES entry, TES trade price by the (side) quantity has to be at least equal to or <i>Pre Trade LIS Value</i> . Depending on the difference ue, the delay for the TES trade disclosure will be d.
				Value	Description
				100	Minimum Reserve Order Volume
				101	Minimum Display Volume
				102	Issuer Name
				103	Issuer Number
				104	Market Type
				105	Market Type Supplement
				106	Reporting Market
				107	Cum-Ex Indicator
				108	Product Assignment Group
				109	Product Assignment Group Descrip- tion
				110	Domestic Indicator
				111	Pre Trade LIS Value
				112	Illiquid As Defined By Exchange
				113	Market Making Obligation
				114	Liquid As Defined By Regulator
				115	Eligible For Stressed Market Condi- tions
				117	Multi CCP-eligibility
				118	Pool Factor
				119	Indexation Coefficient
				120	Trading On Terms Of Issue
				121	Issuer Business Unit
				122	Allow Knock out
				123	Has PLP
				124	PLP Deferral Time
				125	Warrant Strike Price
				126	Reporting Market TES
				127	Liquidity Provider User Group
				128	Specialist User Group
				129	Liquidity Class
070	. Inotr Attrib \/-!		atrias		·
872	> InstrAttribValue	Y	string		

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
	mentAttributes> (optional) sec	luence enc	ls			
<events< td=""><td>s&gt; (optional) group starts</td><td></td><td></td><td>I</td></events<>	s> (optional) group starts			I		
864	NoEvents	N Y	length	Number of events.		
865	865 > EventType		EventType (enum)	<b>115 = Final Settlement Reference Date</b> will only be set for derivatives market products. Identifies the day, on which the underlying information is taken that is the basis of the determination of the final settlement price at the expiration of the instrument.		
				Value Description		
				7 Last Eligible Trade Date		
				100 First Eligible Trade Date		
				101 Capital Adjustment Date		
				102 Dividend Payment Date		
				115 Final Settlement Reference Date		
866	> EventDate	Y	ulnt32			
<events< td=""><td>s&gt; (optional) group ends</td><td></td><td></td><td>·</td></events<>	s> (optional) group ends			·		
2576	InstrumentPricePrecision	Ν	ulnt32	Display decimals.		
969	MinPriceIncrement	Ν	decimal	Defines the minimum increment for trade prices (tick size). This value is identical for all simple instruments of a product. Trading and clearing tick sizes, i.e. increments for trade prices in trading and clearing notation are the same unless MinPri- ceIncrementClearing(28888) is present.		
28888	MinPriceIncrementClear- ing	Ν	decimal	Defines the minimum increment for trade prices in clearin notation (clearing tick size). Used for products to distinguis between tick sizes for trading and clearing notation, e.g. Tot Return Futures.		
1146	MinPriceIncrementA- mount	Ν	decimal	Defines the minimum price movement in the respective cur rency (tick value). This value is identical for all instruments of a product. Amounts are only relevant for clearing tick sizes i.e. to be multiplied with MinPriceIncrement(969) unless Min PriceIncrementClearing(28888) is present.		
541	MaturityDate	Ν	ulnt32	Expiration day of the instrument (YYYYMMDD).		
200	MaturityMonthYear	Ν	ulnt32	Expiration month (YYYYMM). Note that the actual expiration day provided by MaturityDate (541) may be in a different month.		
762	SecuritySubType	Ν	ulnt32	Standard strategy type for complex instruments. The mapping of integer values to the corresponding strategy types is available at: www.eurex.com > Data > Trading files > Product parameter files > Trading parameters Bond type is published as SecuritySubType.		
				The mapping of integer values to the corresponding bond types is available at: www.xetra.com > Instruments > All tradable instruments		
<relate< td=""><td>edInstrumentGrp&gt; (optional) g</td><td>roup starts</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></relate<>	edInstrumentGrp> (optional) g	roup starts	3	1		
1650	RelatedSecurityID	Y	int64	The instrument identifier uniquely identifies the related instru- ment.		
1651	RelatedSecurityIDSource	Y	string	ValueDescriptionMMarketplace-assigned identifier		
<relate< td=""><td>edInstrumentGrp&gt; (optional) g</td><td>roup end</td><td></td><td></td></relate<>	edInstrumentGrp> (optional) g	roup end				
	etSegmentGrp> sequence star					
1310	NoMarketSegments	Y	length	always "1".		
1300	> MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product identifier or product pool identifier, e.g. 89.		

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
1144	> ImpliedMarketIndicator	N	Implied- Market- Indicator	Defines the ket instrum	e matching method. Applicable for derivatives mar- ents only.
			(enum)	Value	Description
			· · ·	0	Not implied
				3	Both implied-in and implied-out
1377	> MultilegModel	N	Multileg- Model		for derivatives market instruments only.
			(enum)		fined multileg security Defines, if instrument is by Exchange, or
				fined by us	efined multileg security if the instrument was de- er request. User defined instruments are deleted of the day if the order book is empty.
				Value	Description
				0	Pre-defined multileg security
				1	User-defined multileg security
423	> PriceType	N	PriceType (enum)	The unit in or selling.	which an instrument is quoted/stated when buying
					s Shares for cash market products, Monetary for market products.
				Value	Description
				1	Percent
				2	Shares
				22	Points
28876	> PostTradeAnonymity	N	PostTrade- Anonymity-	Only applic	able for cash market instruments.
			Туре	Value	Description
			(enum)	0	No
				1	Yes
				2	Central Counterparty
28878	> SettlBusinessDays	N	uInt32	after which	ne number of business days from trade execution settlement is to be effected. Applicable for cash ruments only.
<quote< td=""><td>SizeRules&gt; (optional) sequer</td><td>nce starts</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></quote<>	SizeRules> (optional) sequer	nce starts		1	
2558	> NoQuoteSizeRules	N	length	Applicable	for cash market instruments only. Only one table.
647	> > MinBidSize	Y	decimal	Bid side mi	nimum quote quantity.
648	> > MinOfferSize	Y	decimal	Offer side r	ninimum quote quantity.
	SizeRules> (optional) sequer				
	RangeRules> (optional) seque	1			
2550	> NoPriceRangeRules	Y	length	Only one ta	
2556	> > PriceRangeRuleID	Y	ulnt32	Reference	to table identifier from product level messages.
	RangeRules> (optional) seque				
	gSessionRules> (optional) se				
1309	> NoTradingSessionRules	N	length	Applicable	for cash market instruments only. Only one table.
336	> > TradingSessionID	Y	Trading- SessionID (enum)	Value	Description Day

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	n		
625	> > TradingSessionSubID	Y	Trading-	3 = Contin	uous is used for Trading Model Continuous Trading		
			Session- SubID (enum)	6 = Scheduled Intraday Auction is used for trading model One Auction			
				8 = Any A	uction is used for trading model Multiple Auctions		
				Value	Description		
				3	Continuous		
				6	Scheduled Intraday Auction		
					8	Any Auction	
				103	Continuous Auction Issuer		
				104	Continuous Auction Specialist		
<tradin< td=""><td>gSessionRules&gt; (optional) se</td><td>quence en</td><td>ds</td><td>1</td><td></td></tradin<>	gSessionRules> (optional) se	quence en	ds	1			
<marke< td=""><td>etSegmentGrp&gt; sequence end</td><td>ls</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></marke<>	etSegmentGrp> sequence end	ls					

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## 11.2.3 Instrument incremental message

#### Delivered on: T7 RDI incremental feed, T7 RDI snapshot feed

The *instrument incremental* message is used in derivatives markets to report additions of complex and flexible instruments to the reference data. In cash markets *instrument incremental* messages are used to report the activation and attribute change of instruments setup as covers.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	1	
35	MsgType	Y	string			
				Value	Description	
				BP	Security Definition Update Report	
980	SecurityUpdateAction	Y	Security- Update- Action (enum)	<ul> <li>A = Add Derivatives: Intraday creation of complex or flexible instruments.</li> <li>M = Modify Derivatives: Intraday update of complex instruments (expected during start of day), e.g. SecurityDesc (107) or IsPrimary (25216) can change during roll over.</li> <li>Cash: Intraday activation and attribute change of covers.</li> </ul>		
				Value	Description	
				А	Add	
				М	Modify	

Note: A subset of the fields from the Instrument snapshot message are also part of the message.

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## 11.2.4 Variance futures status message

#### Delivered on: T7 RDI incremental feed, T7 RDI snapshot feed

The Variance Futures Status message is used to convey information specific to variance futures instruments.

During a normal day, a first initial snapshot message with the "Preliminary" attributes is published at the start of day, completed later by only one new message with the "Final" values.

In case the current business day is a holiday for the product, the status message will contain the information of the previous trading day.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description
35	MsgType	Y	string	
				Value Description
				f Security Status
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32	
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product identifier.
48	SecurityID	Y	int64	The instrument identifier uniquely identifies an instrument.
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string	
				Value Description
				M Marketplace-assigned identifier
167	SecurityType	Y	string	
				Value Description
				VAR Variance Futures
<clea< td=""><td>ringPriceParameters&gt; sequer</td><td>nce starts</td><td>I</td><td></td></clea<>	ringPriceParameters> sequer	nce starts	I	
2580	NoClearingPriceParame- ters	Y	length	One table for each type of business day. Always "2".
2581	> BusinessDayType	Y	Business-	
			Day-Type (enum)	Value Description
			(chun)	5 Preceding Day
				1 Current Day
2582	> ClearingPriceOffset	N	decimal	Price constant defined on the instrument level and used for the clearing price conversion.
2583	> VegaMultiplier	N	uInt64	Constant multiplier of the Notional Vega defined on the pro- duct level and used for the clearing quantity conversion.
2584	> AnnualTradingBusi- nessDays	N	ulnt32	Approximate number of trading days during one year defined as a constant on the product level and used for the calculation of RealizedVariance (2587).
2585	> TotalTradingBusiness- Days	N	uInt32	Total number of trading days of the instrument, including the first and the last trading day, which is one day before the expiration.
2586	> TradingBusinessDays	N	uInt32	Total number of trading days already passed since the intro- duction of the instrument.
2588	> StandardVariance	N	decimal	Used as a variance reference for the trading price conversion and the settlement price calculation. The standard variance is set to the implied volatility at the end of the first trading day. It is provided during the first trading day when parameters are final and then remains unchanged for the rest of the trading days.
2589	> RelatedClosePrice	N	decimal	Closing price of the underlying on the product level and used to calculate the realised variance. Also provided for previous day.
2587	> RealizedVariance	N	decimal	Calculated from all underlying closing prices since the intro- duction of the instrument adjusted by AnnualTradingBusiness- Days (2584). Also provided for previous day.

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	1	
1188	> Volatility	N	decimal	Implied volatility that has been used to calculate ClearingS tlPrice (2528). On the first trading day it is the base for St dardVariance (2588) of the instrument. Represents trac notation of ClearingSettlPrice (2528) and is only provided previous day.		for Stan- is trading
2528	> ClearingSettlPrice	N	decimal	Settlement price in clearing notation. Only provided for previous day.		for previ-
2592	92 > CalculationMethod N Calculation- Method- Type	has been	whether the automatic calculation of the pa disabled and parameters have been mar day update is possible at any time.			
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				0	Automatic	
				1	Manual	

<ClearingPriceParameters> sequence ends

#### Notes:

On the T7 RDI incremental feed: The *MsgSeqNum* (34) starts with 1 and increments by 1 for each message.

**On the T7 RDI snapshot feed:** The *MsgSeqNum* (34) is contiguous across all messages regardless of message type. See figure 9 chapter 9.2.1, General structure of the snapshot cycle.

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#### 11.2.5 Total return futures status message

#### Delivered on: T7 RDI incremental feed, T7 RDI snapshot feed

The *Total Return Futures Status* message is used to convey information specific to total return futures instruments.

During a normal day, a first message is published at the start of day with the following initial attributes: *AnnualCalendarDays* (28881), *RemainingCalendarDays* (28880) for the current day (*BusinessDayType* (2581) 1=Current Day) and *PriorSettlPrice* (734).

Later, still at the beginning of the day, a new message is sent containing the initial attributes completed with the following preliminary attributes: *OvernightInterestRate* (2590), *CurrentPaymentParameter* (28883), *AccruedPaymentParameter* (28884), *RelatedIndexValue* (28882), *CurrentCollectionParameter* (28885), *AccruedCollectionParameter* (28886) for the current day and *RelatedClosePrice* (2589) for the previous day (*BusinessDayType* (2581) 5=Preceding Day).

Finally, at the end of the day, a final message is sent with the final attributes, *RelatedClosePrice* (2589) for the current day and *SettlPrice* (730).

No conversion parameters will be created for a business day that is not a trading day for the corresponding product.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	n	
35	MsgType	Y	string			
	5 71		Ū	Value	Description	
				f	Security Status	
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32			
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product ide	entifier.	
48	SecurityID	Y	int64	The instrur	ment identifier uniquely identifies an instrument.	
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string			
				Value	Description	
				М	Marketplace-assigned identifier	
167	SecurityType	Y	string			
				Value	Description	
				TRF	Total Return Futures	
734	PriorSettlPrice	Y	decimal	Daily settlement price of the previous day in trading notation (TRF spread).		
730	SettlPrice	N	decimal	Daily settle (TRF sprea	ement price of the current day in trading notation ad).	
<cleari< td=""><td>ingPriceParameters&gt; sequence</td><td>ce starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></cleari<>	ingPriceParameters> sequence	ce starts				
2580	NoClearingPriceParame- ters	Y	length	Two tables	for previous and current day. Always "2".	
2581	> BusinessDayType	Y	Business-			
			DayType	Value	Description	
			(enum)	5	Preceding Day	
				1	Current Day	
28881	> AnnualCalendarDays	N	ulnt32		ion Factor, represents the number of calendar days year as applied in the calculations.	
28880	> RemainingCalendarDays	N	int32	rent day se	aturity, number of calendar days between the cur- ettlement date and the instrument expiration settle- Used for the trade price conversion from trading to station.	
2590	> OvernightInterestRate	N	decimal	day. Repr established	ate, used for the funding calculation of the current resents the overnight or the periodic interest rate d on the previous day. Becomes available in the efore trading starts.	

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
28883	> CurrentPaymentParam- eter	N	decimal		ng, calculated from the funding rate applied to the ay underlying close price.
28884	> AccruedPaymentPa- rameter	Ν	decimal	decimal Accrued funding, accumulated from the daily fundings s the product launch. Used for the trade price conversion trading to clearing notation.	
28882	> RelatedIndexValue	N	decimal		index, defined for the current day. Becomes avail- morning before trading starts.
28885	> CurrentCollectionPa- rameter	Ν	decimal		bution, calculated from the difference between the I the previous day distribution index.
28886	> AccruedCollectionPa- rameter	Ν	decimal	since the p	stribution, accumulated from the daily distributions roduct launch. Used for the trade price conversion g to clearing notation.
30159	<ul> <li>CurrentAccruedInter- estAmt</li> </ul>	Ν	decimal	multiplied b	ayment, for which the coupon period is ongoing, y the ratio of the already passed time of the coupon the entire coupon period.
2589	> RelatedClosePrice	Ν	decimal	For BusinessDayType (2581) <b>5 = Preceding Day</b> The pre- vious day's underlying close price. It is used as preliminary underlying price for the trade price conversion from trading to clearing notation, before the current day's final underlying price is known. For BusinessDayType (2581) <b>1 = Current Day</b> The current day's final underlying price for the trade price conversion from trading to clearing notation. For most TRF products, it is the underlying's close price of the current day.	
28909	> ConversionMode	Ν	Conver- sionMode (enum)	modes reg	ute allows to distinguish between the different parding the trade price conversion from trading clearing notation.
				Value	Description
				0	Initial
				1	Preliminary
				2	Final
28910	> ConversionModeQualifier	N	Conver- sionMode- Qualifier (enum) This attribute allows to distinguish between an ear late preliminary conversion mode, for TRF products intermediate TRF parameter maintenance.		nary conversion mode, for TRF products with an
				Value	Description
				1	Early
				2	Late
<cleari< td=""><td>ngPriceParameters&gt; sequenc</td><td>e ends</td><td>I</td><td>ı</td><td></td></cleari<>	ngPriceParameters> sequenc	e ends	I	ı	

#### Notes:

On the T7 RDI incremental feed: The *MsgSeqNum* (34) starts with 1 and increments by 1 for each message.

**On the T7 RDI snapshot feed:** The *MsgSeqNum* (34) is contiguous across all messages regardless of message type. See figure 9 chapter 9.2.1, General structure of the snapshot cycle.

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#### 11.2.6 Trade At Reference Price status message

#### Delivered on: T7 RDI incremental feed, T7 RDI snapshot feed

The *Trade At Reference Price Status* message is used to convey information specific to trade at reference price instruments.

During a normal day, a first message is published at the start of day with the following initial attributes: *ClearingPriceOffset* (2582) for the current day and *RelatedClosePrice* (2589) for the previous day (*BusinessDayType* (2581) = Preceding Day). At the end of the day, a final message is sent with the attribute *RelatedClosePrice* (2589) (*)BusinessDayType* (2581) = Current Day).

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description
35	MsgType	Y	string	
				Value Description
				f Security Status
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32	
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product identifier.
48	SecurityID	Y	int64	The instrument identifier uniquely identifies an instrument.
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string	
				Value Description
				M Marketplace-assigned identifier
167	167 SecurityType	Y	string	
				Value Description
				TARP Trade At Reference Price
<clear< td=""><td>ringPriceParameters&gt; seque</td><td>nce starts</td><td><u> </u></td><td></td></clear<>	ringPriceParameters> seque	nce starts	<u> </u>	
2580	NoClearingPriceParame- ters	Y	length	Two tables for previous and current day. Always "2".
2581	> BusinessDayType	Y	Business-	
			Day-Type (enum)	Value Description
			(chun)	5 Preceding Day
				1 Current Day
2582	> ClearingPriceOffset	N	ulnt32	Price constant defined on the product level and used for the clearing price conversion.
2589	> RelatedClosePrice	N	decimal	The preliminary reference price is published with Business- DayType (2581) set to Preceding Day, although it may change on the current day. The final reference price is published with BusinessDayType (2581) set to Current Day.
<clear< td=""><td>ringPriceParameters&gt; seque</td><td>nce ends</td><td>·</td><td></td></clear<>	ringPriceParameters> seque	nce ends	·	

#### Notes:

On the T7 RDI incremental feed: The *MsgSeqNum* (34) starts with 1 and increments by 1 for each message.

**On the T7 RDI snapshot feed:** The *MsgSeqNum* (34) is contiguous across all messages regardless of message type. See figure 9 chapter 9.2.1, General structure of the snapshot cycle.

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# 11.3 Market data messages

The market data feeds disperse public market data via the T7 EMDI and the T7 MDI.

Public market data for all instruments are distributed over preconfigured multicast addresses. It is possible to configure multiple instruments over one multicast address and the depth of information to be disseminated can be configured on a per product basis. The multicast address and port combinations are different for the T7 EMDI and the T7 MDI.

Two different messages are used for order book updates: The *depth incremental* is sent if the order book changes (driven by an order book event). Conversely, the *depth snapshot* is sent in certain intervals independent from any change in the order book (time driven).

The message layout for the T7 EMDI and T7 MDI is the same.

#### 11.3.1 Depth snapshot message

#### Delivered on: T7 EMDI snapshot feed, T7 MDI data feed

This message provides periodic updates for orders and trades independent from any change of the order book. Updates are available up to the maximum depth defined by the exchange in the field *MarketDepth (264)*. The Snapshot can be synchronized with the incremental message as described in chapter 6.5, Update the order book. One message per instrument with pre- and post trade data is sent. An empty book is disseminated during the product states as indicated in chapter 9.3, General order book rules and mechanics, bullet 5.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
35	MsgType	Y	string	Value         Description           W         Market Data Snapshot Full Refresh	
34	MsgSeqNum	N	uInt32	Not used by unnetted feed (EMDI) where field is never present. The sequence number of the message is incre- mented per product across all message types.	
49	SenderCompID	Y	ulnt32	Unique id of a sender.	
369	LastMsgSeqNumPro- cessed	N	ulnt32	Not used by netted feed (MDI) where field is never present. Last message sequence number sent regardless of message type.	
1187	RefreshIndicator	N	Refresh- Indicator (enum)	Used by netted feed (MDI) only. If set then the depth snap- shot information has not been sent with the depth incremental before.	
				Value Description	
				Y Mandatory Refresh	
				N Optional Refresh	
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product identifier, e.g. "89".	
48	SecurityID	Y	int64	Instrument identifier, e.g. "8852".	
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string	Source Identification.	
				Value Description	
				M Marketplace-assigned Identifier	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	n
1227	ProductComplex	Y	Product-	Type of ins	strument
			Complex (enum)	Value	Description
				1	Simple Instrument
				2	Standard Option Strategy
				3	Non-Standard Option Strategy
				4	Volatility Strategy
				5	Futures Spread
				6	Inter-Product Spread
				7	Standard Futures Strategy
				8	Pack and Bundle
				9	Strip
				10	Flexible Instrument
				11	Commodity Strips
				12	Scaled Simple Instrument
				13	Non-Standard Volatility Strategy
965	SecurityStatus	Y	Security-	Status of t	he instrument.
			Status (enum)	2 = Inacti struments.	ve will be set for pending deletions of complex in-
				4 = Expire day.	ed will be set for instruments that have expired intra-
				2 = Inactiv	<b>ve</b> and <b>4 = Expired</b> are only applicable for deriva- et products.
				the last tra deleted so again intra sages. 6 = Knoo Knocked-	ding Deletion is used for cash instruments when ading date is exceeded and the instrument will be bon. Those instruments might become 1 = Active aday via Market Data intraday State Change mes- cked-Out, 7 = Knock-Out Revoked and 12 = Out And Suspended are only applicable in trading ntinuous Auction Issuer.
				Value	
				1	Description Active
				2	
				4 6	Expired Knocked-Out
				7	Knock-Out Knock-Out
				9	Suspended
				11	Pending Deletion
				12	Knocked-Out And Suspended
25045	TESSecurityStatus	N	Security-		he instrument for TES trading.
	,		Status (enum)	Value	Description
				1	Active
				2	Inactive
				4	Expired
				9	Suspended
779	LastUpdateTime	Y	timestamp	Time of las	st change for SecurityID (nanoseconds).
				level, or als	be any trade, change of the orderbook on any price so a product or instrument state change information in this message.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
	hGrp> sequence starts	1			
268	NoMDEntries	Y	length		
1024	> MDOriginType	Y	MDOrigin- Type	<b>0 = Book</b> is for on-exchange trading.	
			(enum)	<b>1 = Off-Book</b> is for TES trading only. Only applicable MDEntryType 2 = Trade or B = Trade Volume.	for
				Value Description	
				0 Book	
				1 Off-Book	
269	> MDEntryType	Y	MDEntry- Type (enum)	<b>Q = Auction Clearing Price</b> is sent as indicative informatiduring the auction.	
				J = Empty Book is sent during product states "Start-Of-Da and "Pre-Trading" or when no price levels exist. During "Po Trading" and "End-Of-Day" ToB prices are distributed.	st-
				<b>B</b> = <b>Trade Volume</b> The total traded volume of units trad during the day can be found in the MDEntrySize field. Plea note that the total traded volume may include coherent volur (from direct matching of complex instruments) as well.	ise
				<b>b = Market Bid, c = Market Offer</b> Applicable for cash mark products only.	ket
				<b>A</b> = Imbalance Applicable for Continuous Auction Issuer traing model only. Is used instead of QuoteCondition $Z = Ord$ Imbalance for products for which the imbalance side is r disclosed.	der
				Value Description	
				0 Bid	
				1 Offer	
				2 Trade	
				J Empty Book	
				Q Auction Clearing Price	
				B Trade Volume	
				b Market Bid	
				c Market Offer	
				A Imbalance	
1021	> MDBookType	N	MDBook-	Price depth information or top-of-book information.	
	2 m2200m3p0		Type (enum)	Top-of-book is only applicable to IPS, i.e. requires the pre ence of MDSubBookType.	es-
				Value Description	
				1 Top of Book	
				2 Price Depth	
1173	> MDSubBookType	N	MDSubBook- Type	Optional qualifier to MDBookType. For IPS only. <b>1 = IPS implied volume without quantity restriction</b> Sy	vn-
			(enum)	thetically matchable quantity resulting from IPS instrument that is not subject to quantity restrictions.	nts
				2 = IPS implied volume with quantity restriction Synthe cally matchable quantity resulting from IPS instruments that subject to quantity restrictions.	eti- t is
				Value Description	
				1 IPS implied volume without quantity restriction	
				2 IPS implied volume with quantity re- striction	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
828	> TrdType	N	TrdType <sup>25</sup> (enum)	For MDOrig Only prese	ginType 0 = Book defines when the trade happens. nt for MDEntryType 2 = Trade and TradeCondition Auction Price.
					<b>9</b> , <b>54</b> , <b>55</b> , <b>1000</b> , <b>1001</b> , <b>1002</b> , <b>1004</b> , <b>1006</b> , <b>1007</b> and oresent for MDEntryType 2 = Trade and MDOrigin- ff-Book.
				ucts. For c	<b>Trade</b> Used for derivatives and cash market prod- ash market products used to report T7 Entry Ser- trades of TES Type Large in Scale (LIS).
				1107 = IPC ucts only.	O Auction Trade Applicable for cash market prod-
					Applicable for T7 Entry Service (TES) for cash mar- is only.
				together wi	<b>tra</b> / <b>Eurex Enlight triggered Trade</b> may be set ith MDOriginType (1024) 1 = Off-Book and Trade- 277) U = Exchange Last.
				Value	Description
				1	Block Trade
				2	Exchange For Physical (EFP)
				12	Exchange For Swap (EFS)
				54	OTC
				55	Exchange Basis Facility
				1000	Vola Trade
				1001	EFP-Fin Trade
				1002	EFP-Index-Futures Trade
				1004	Block Trade at Market
				1006	Xetra / Eurex Enlight triggered Trade
				1007	Block QTPIP Trade
				1017	Delta Trade At Market
				1100	Opening Auction Trade
				1101	Intraday Auction Trade
				1102	Volatility Auction Trade
				1103	Closing Auction Trade
				1107	IPO Auction Trade
				1108	Liquidity Improvement Cross
336	> TradingSessionID	N	Trading- SessionID	Always atta	ached to the first MDEntry.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Day
				3	Morning
				5	Evening
				6	After-Hours
1 1				7	Holiday

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup>Cross Auction Trade is never disseminated in the TrdType field of the Depth Snapshot message. However, it is disseminated in the TrdType field of the Depth Incremental message

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptio	n				
625	> TradingSessionSubID	N	Trading-	See descr	iption for TradingSessionID (336).				
			Session- SubID	Value	Description				
			(enum)	1	Pre-Trading				
				3	Continuous				
				4	Closing				
			5				5	Post-Trading	
				7	Quiescent				
25044	> TESTradSesStatus	N	TradSes-	See descr	iption for TradingSessionID (336).				
		Status (enum)	Value	Description					
				1	Halted				
				2	Open				
				3	Closed				
				5	Pre-Close				

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptio	n	
326	> SecurityTradingStatus	N	Security-		iption for TradingSessionID (336).	
			Trading- Status	Trading sta	atus of an instrument.	
			(enum)			ng Halt, 212 = IPO Auction, 213 = IPO Auction plicable for cash market instruments only.
					<b>Call</b> applicable for trading model Continuous Aucand Specialist only.	
				215 = Cal Issuer only	I applicable for trading model Continuous Auction	
				<b>216 = Free</b> Specialist	eze applicable for trading model Continuous Auction only.	
				At Close s	<b>de At Close</b> is used for trades resulting from <i>Trade</i> security trading phase and is applicable for cash truments only.	
				Value	Description	
				2	Trading Halt	
				200	Closed	
				201	Restricted	
				202	Book	
				203	Continuous	
				204	Opening Auction	
				205	Opening Auction Freeze	
				206	Intraday Auction	
				207	Intraday Auction Freeze	
				208	Circuit Breaker Auction	
				209	Circuit Breaker Auction Freeze	
				210	Closing Auction	
				211	Closing Auction Freeze	
				212	IPO Auction	
				213	IPO Auction Freeze	
				214	Pre Call	
				215	Call	
				216	Freeze	
				217	Trade At Close	
				220	Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach	
				221	Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach Freeze	
2705	> MarketCondition	N	Market- Condition	Indicator fo	or stressed market conditions.	
			(enum)	Value	Description	
			0	Normal		
				1	Stressed	
2447	> FastMarketIndicator	N	Fast- Market-	See descri	iption for TradingSessionID (336).	
			Indicator	Value	Description	
	(enum)	0	No			
				1	Yes	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	1	
1174	> SecurityTradingEvent	N	Security-	Applicable	for cash market products only.	
			Trading- Event	Value	Description	
			(enum)	10	Price volatility, auction is extended	
				11	Price volatility, auction is extended	
					again	
28872	> PotentialSecurity- TradingEvent	N	Security- Trading- Event		for cash market products only. When <i>absent</i> , t tial security trading event signalled.	here
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				10	Price volatility, auction is extended	
25155	> SoldOutIndicator	N	Sold-Out- Indicator	Applicable tinuous au	for cash market products only (trading model ction).	con-
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				1	Sold-out	
332	> HighPx	N	decimal	Upper bou message,	ndary price. See 11.3.6 Instrument state cha og. 141.	ange
333	> LowPx	N	decimal	Lower bou message,	ndary price. See 11.3.6 Instrument state cha og. 141	ange
277	> TradeCondition	Ν	Trade- Condition (set)	value and h through <i>Tro</i> <b>XR = Reta</b>	Auction Price cannot be combined with any chas its own entry in order to convey the auction <i>dType (828)</i> . If price is used to report prices resulting from Robicable for cash market products only).	type
				BB = Midp	<b>point Price</b> is used to report prices resulting rders (applicable for cash market products only).	
				Value	Description	
				U	Exchange Last	
				R	Opening Price	
				AX	High Price	
				AY	Low Price	
				AJ	Official Closing Price	
				AW	Last Auction Price	
				BD	Previous Closing Price	
				XR	Retail	
				BB	Midpoint Price	
442	> MultiLegReportingType	N	MultiLeg- Reporting- Type (enum)	2 = Indivio TES leg tra 3 = Multi I	cable for TES trades of derivatives market produces able for TES trades of derivatives market produces able to repeate price of a complex instrument trade. Leg Security Used to report a TES trade price instrument.	ort a
				Value	Description	
				1	Single Security	
				2	Individual Leg Of A MultiLeg Secu- rity	
				3	Multi Leg Security	

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
28750	> MultiLegPriceModel	N	MultiLeg- PriceModel	Only applicable for TES trades of derivatives market products.		
			(enum)	1 = User Defined Used to report TES leg trade prices entered by a user.		
				Value Description		
				0 Standard		
				1 User Defined		
276	> QuoteCondition	N	Quote- Condition (enum)	<b>F</b> = <b>Crossed book</b> only present for IPS (prices without matching restrictions related to quantities that lead to a crossed book).		
				<b>Z</b> = Order imbalance together with MDEntryType 0 = Bid or 1 = Offer to define a surplus (applicable for cash market prod- ucts only) (see 9.3).		
				Value Description		
				F Crossed book		
				Z Order imbalance		
270	> MDEntryPx	N	decimal	Price.		
271	> MDEntrySize	N	decimal	Quantity or trade volume when MDEntryType is 2 = Trade or B = Trade Volume. TES disclosed quantity when MDOriginType is 1 = Off-Book.		
346	> NumberOfOrders	N	ulnt32			
1023	> MDPriceLevel	N	ulnt32	Book level. Absent for implied bid/offer prices.		
273	> MDEntryTime	N	timestamp	Time of entry in nanoseconds for last trade entry (Trade- Condition U = Exchange Last) and for one auction (Trade- Condition AW = Last Auction Price) entry (e.g. when there are opening, intraday and volatility auction trades, only for the last auction the time is given). Statistics do not have an official timestamp in the snapshot, even if they happen to be identical to the last trade and be part of the same entry.		
28873	> NonDisclosedTradeVol- ume	N	decimal	Contains the TES trade volume that is not displayed during the day. Only present for MDEntryType B = Trade Volume. Used when trade volume is finally disclosed and also for recovery.		
6139	> TotalNumberOfTrades	N	uInt32	Total Number of trades during the day. Only present for MDEntryType = B. Applicable for cash market products only.		
<mdss< td=""><td>hGrp&gt; sequence ends</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></mdss<>	hGrp> sequence ends					

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#### 11.3.2 Depth incremental message

## Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed

This message provides order book updates and trades. Order book updates are available during Trading and Fast Trading states.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
35	MsgType	Y	string			
				Value	Description	
				X	Market Data Incremental Refresh	
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32		nce number is incremented per product acros vpes on a particular feed.	s all
49	SenderCompID	Y	ulnt32	Unique id c	of a sender.	
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product ide	entifier, e.g. "89".	
<mdinc< td=""><td>cGrp&gt; sequence starts</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></mdinc<>	cGrp> sequence starts			1		
268	NoMDEntries	Y	length			
1024	> MDOriginType	Y	MDOrigin-	0 = Book is	s for on-exchange trading.	
			Type (enum)		<b>bok</b> is for TES trading only. Only applicable pe 2 = Trade or B = Trade Volume.	; for
				Value	Description	
				0	Book	
				1	Off-Book	
279	> MDUpdateAction	Y	MDUpdate-			
		-	Action	Value	Description	
			(enum)	0	New	
				1	Change	
				2	Delete	
				3	Delete Thru	
				4	Delete From	
				5	Overlay	
269	> MDEntryType	Y	MDEntry-	See Depth	snapshot message 11.3.1.	
			Type (enum)	<ul> <li>See Depth snapshot message 11.3.1.</li> <li>B = Trade Volume Trade volume entry for MDI, to pronew total trade volume from the last netting interval. Jused in EMDI for recovery purposes after a failover on exchange side. In this case, the total traded volume of u traded during the day can be found in the MDEntrySize f For MDOriginType 1 = Off-Book, "B" is also send together NonDisclosedTradeVolume and MDEntrySize when TEST SesStatus changes to 5 = Pre-Close.</li> <li>b = Market Bid, c = Market Offer Applicable for cash map products only.</li> </ul>		Also the units ield. with rad-
				Value	Description	
				0	Bid	
				1	Offer	
				2	Trade	
				Q	Auction Clearing Price	
				В	Trade Volume	
				b	Market Bid	
				С	Market Offer	
				А	Imbalance	
48	> SecurityID	Y	int64	Instrument	identifier, e.g. "8852".	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
22	> SecurityIDSource	Y	string	Source Identification.	
				Value Description	
				M Marketplace-assigned Identifier	
270	> MDEntryPx	N	decimal	Price of market data (trade or order).	
271	> MDEntrySize	N	decimal	Quantity or trade volume when MDEntryType = 2 or "B". TES disclosed quantity when MDOriginType 1 = Off-Book	
346	> NumberOfOrders	N	ulnt32		
1023	> MDPriceLevel	N	ulnt32	Book level. Absent for implied bid/offer prices.	
273	> MDEntryTime	N	timestamp	For bids and offers the official time of book entry, for trades official time of execution (all in nanoseconds).	
28872	> PotentialSecurity- TradingEvent	N	Security- Trading- Event (enum)	<ul> <li>Applicable for cash market products only. When <i>absent</i>, there is no change in potential security trading event.</li> <li><b>0 = None</b> Signals a reset. Snapshot will change to <i>absent</i> in this case.</li> </ul>	
				Value Description	
				0 None	
				10 Price volatility, auction is extended	
276	> QuoteCondition	N	Quote-	See Depth snapshot message 11.3.1.	
			Condition (enum)	Value Description	
				F Crossed book	
				Z Order imbalance	
<tradel< td=""><td>EntryGrp&gt; (optional) group st</td><td>arts</td><td></td><td></td></tradel<>	EntryGrp> (optional) group st	arts			

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptio	n	
828	> TrdType	N	TrdType	See Depth	<i>snapshot</i> message 11.3.1.	
			(enum)	Only prese AW = Last trades whi Condition A For on-exc set. <b>1006 = Xe</b> Eurex Enlie <b>1007 = Blo</b>	ginType 0 = Book defines when the trade happens ent for MDEntryType 2 = Trade and TradeConditio : Auction Price, with the exception of cross auctio ch do not establish a last auction price, i.e. Trade AW is not set for these trades. change trades outside the auctions, this field is no etra / Eurex Enlight triggered Trade Indicates a ght triggered trade. ock QTPIP Trade Indicates an Qualified Third Part in Provider trade.	on on le- lot an
				Value	Description	
				1	Block Trade	
				2	Exchange For Physical (EFP)	
				12	Exchange For Swap (EFS)	
				54	ОТС	
				55	Exchange Basis Facility	
				1000	Vola Trade	
				1001	EFP-Fin Trade	
				1002	EFP-Index-Futures Trade	
				1004	Block Trade at Market	
				1006	Xetra / Eurex Enlight triggered Trade	
				1007	Block QTPIP Trade	
				1017	Delta Trade At Market	
				1100	Opening Auction Trade	
				1101	Intraday Auction Trade	
				1102	Volatility Auction Trade	
				1103	Closing Auction Trade	
				1104	Cross Auction Trade	
				1107	IPO Auction Trade	
				1108	Liquidity Improvement Cross	
2667	> AlgorithmicTrade- Indicator	N	Algorithmic- Trade- Indicator (enum)	matched o cable for c	s to be flagged as "algorithmic", if at least one of th rders was submitted by a trading algorithm. Appl ash market products only.	
				Value	Description	
				1	Algorithmic Trade	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	ı
277	> TradeCondition	N	Trade- Condition (set)		e type of price for MDEntryPx. Only present for ype 2 = Trade. See also <i>Depth snapshot</i> message
				<b>a</b> = Volume Only used for coherent entries from matching of complex instruments (mutually exclusive w	
				for trades trades outs ment Cross	<b>sequence</b> is mutually exclusive with U. It is used entered manually by Market Supervision, CLIP side BBO which are reported as <i>Liquidity Improve-</i> <i>s</i> and for simple instrument <i>Off-Book</i> trades which a basket trade.
				and is only Specialist.	cial Auction Indicates a Special Auction Price applicable for trading model Continuous Auction For federal bonds the Special Auction indicator is ices determined with Bundesbank participation.
					ing On Terms Of Issue Only applicable for cash
				TC = Trade Trade At C	<b>e At Close</b> is used for trade prices resulting from <i>Close</i> security trading phase and is applicable for et instruments only.
					il price. Only applicable for cash market products.
				<b>BB = Mid</b> products.	Ipoint Price. Only applicable for cash market
				Value	Description
				U	Exchange Last
				R	Opening Price
				AX	High Price
				AY	Low Price
				AJ	Official Closing Price
				AW	Last Auction Price
				k	Out of sequence
				BD	Previous Closing Price
				a	Volume Only
				BC	Trading On Terms Of Issue
				SA	Special Auction
				TC	Trade At Close
				XR	Retail
				BB	Midpoint Price
442	> MultiLegReportingType	N	MultiLeg-	See Depth	snapshot message 11.3.1.
			Reporting- Type	Value	Description
			(enum)	1	Single Security
				2	Individual Leg Of A MultiLeg Secu- rity
				3	Multi Leg Security
28750	> MultiLegPriceModel	N	MultiLeg-	See Depth	snapshot message 11.3.1.
			PriceModel (enum)	Value	Description
			()	0	Standard
				1	User Defined
2445	> AggressorTime	N	timestamp		of the incoming order that triggered the trade. Only MDEntryType=2.
483	> TransBkdTime	N	timestamp	Booked tim	ne of the off exchange trade. Can only be present inType 1 = Off-Book.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
5979	> RequestTime	Ν	timestamp	Gateway-In timestamp.		
2446	> AggressorSide	Ν	Aggressor- Side	Side of the incoming order that triggered the trade. Only present for MDEntryType=2.		
			(enum)	Value Description		
				1 Buy		
				2 Sell		
2449	> NumberOfBuyOrders	Ν	ulnt32	Number of buy orders involved in the trade. Only present for MDEntryType=2 and Trade Condition other than "a" (Volume Only).		
2450	> NumberOfSellOrders	Ν	ulnt32	Number of sell orders involved in the trade. Only present for MDEntryType=2 and Trade Condition other than "a" (Volume Only).		
28911	> NumberOfBuySides	Ν	uInt32	Number of buy sides involved in an off exchange trade. Only present for MDOriginType 1 = Off-Book.		
28912	> NumberOfSellSides	Ν	uInt32	Number of sell sides involved in an off exchange trade. Only present for MDOriginType 1 = Off-Book.		
6139	> TotalNumberOfTrades	Ν	ulnt32	Total Number of trades during the day. Only present for MDEntryType=2. Applicable for cash market products only. An increment of <i>TotalNumberOfTrades</i> is defined as the maximum of <i>NumberOfBuyOrders (2449)</i> and <i>NumberOfSell-Orders (2450)</i> per trade.		
28869	> RestingCxlQty	Ν	decimal	Quantity that was cancelled due to SMP. Only present for MDEntryType=2.		
278	> MDEntryID	Ν	ulnt32	Represents the match step ID. This field is unique together with MarketSegmentID. Only present for MDEntryType = 2.		
28873	> NonDisclosedTradeVol- ume	Ν	decimal	Contains the TES trade volume that is not displayed during the day. Only present for MDEntryType B = Trade Volume. Used when trade volume is finally disclosed and also for recovery.		
<tradel< td=""><td>EntryGrp&gt; (optional) group er</td><td>ids</td><td></td><td></td></tradel<>	EntryGrp> (optional) group er	ids				
<mdinc< td=""><td>Grp&gt; sequence ends</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></mdinc<>	Grp> sequence ends					

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## 11.3.3 Top Of Book Implied message

## Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed

This data message is used to convey top of book information resulting from synthetic IPS matching opportunities.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
35	MsgType	Y	string		
				Value Description	
				X Market Data Incremental Refresh	
34	MsgSeqNum	N	uInt32	The sequence number of the message is increme product across different message types.	ented per
49	SenderCompID	Y	uInt32	Unique id of a sender.	
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product id or pool id.	
<mdir< td=""><td>ncGrp&gt; sequence starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></mdir<>	ncGrp> sequence starts				
268	NoMDEntries	Y	length		
279	> MDUpdateAction	Y	MDUpdate- ActionType		
			(enum)	Value Description	
				0 To establish a new implied price.	
				2 To remove an existing price.	
269	> MDEntryType	Y	MDEntry-		
			Туре	Value Description	
			(enum)	0 Bid	
				1 Offer	
1021	> MDBookType	Y	MDBook- Type	Always Top of Book.	
			(enum)	Value Description	
				1 Top of Book	
1173	> MDSubBookType	Y	MDSub- Book-Type	Price / Quantity pairs.	
			(enum)	Value Description	
				1 IPS implied volume without quantity restriction	
				2 IPS implied volume with quantity re- striction	
48	> SecurityID	Y	int64	Internal identifier assigned to each instrument.	
22	> SecurityIDSource	Y	string		
				Value Description	
				M Marketplace-assigned identifier	
270	> MDEntryPx	Y	decimal	Best implied price with or without a restriction.	
271	> MDEntrySize	N	decimal	Quantity.	
273	> MDEntryTime	N	timestamp	For bids and offers the official time of book entry.	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description			
276	> QuoteCondition	N	Quote- Condition (enum)	Only present for prices without matching restrictions to quantities that lead to a crossed book if displayed used for prices with quantity restrictions (see <i>MDSul Type (1173)</i> .			
				Value	Description		
				F	Crossed book.		
<mdir< td=""><td colspan="7"><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre></td></mdir<>	<pre></pre>						

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# 11.3.4 Product state change message

## Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed

The *product state change* message provides permanent updates on the trading state for a particular product.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	1	
35	MsgType	Y	string			
				Value	Description	
				h	Trading Session Status	
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32		nce number is incremented per product /pes on a particular feed.	across all
49	SenderCompID	Y	uInt32	Unique id c	of a sender.	
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	uInt32	Product ide	entifier, e.g. "89".	
336	TradingSessionID	Y	Trading-			
			SessionID (enum)	Value	Description	
			(chun)	1	Day	
				3	Morning	
				5	Evening	
				6	After-Hours	
				7	Holiday	
625	TradingSessionSubID	Y	Trading-			
			Session- SubID	Value	Description	
			(enum)	1	Pre-Trading	
				3	Continuous	
				4	Closing	
				5	Post-Trading	
				7	Quiescent	
340	TradSesStatus	Y	TradSes-			
			Status	Value	Description	
			(enum)	1	Halted	
				2	Open	
				3	Closed	
2705	MarketCondition	N	Market- Condition	See Depth	snapshot message 11.3.1.	
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				0	Normal	
				1	Stressed	
2447	FastMarketIndicator	Y	Fast-	Indicates if	product is in state "Fast Market".	
			Market-	Value	Description	
			Indicator (enum)	0	No	
				1	Yes	
60	TransactTime	Y	timestamp			-
25044	TESTradSesStatus	N	TradSes-			
			Status	Value	Description	
			(enum)	1	Halted	
				2	Open	
				3	Closed	
				5	Pre-Close	
						1

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#### 11.3.5 Mass instrument state change message

#### Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed

The mass instrument state change message provides the state information for all instruments of a certain instrument type within a product. Where not all indicated instruments are affected by the new state, the exception list (*SecurityTradingStatus (326)*) is populated with one entry for each such instrument.

Under Fast Market conditions, this message is sent with the *FastMarketIndicator (2447)* set but the actual state information may not have changed and is simply a re-statement of the previous information.

A state change affecting a single instrument (such as an intraday expiration) does not trigger a *mass instrument state change*.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
35	MsgType	Y	string		
				Value Description	
				CO Security Mass Status	
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32	The sequence number is incremented per product across all message types on a particular feed.	
49	SenderCompID	Y	ulnt32	Unique id of a sender.	
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product identifier, e.g. "89".	
1544	InstrumentScopeProduct-	Y	Instrument-	Instrument type of affected instruments.	
	Complex		Scope- Product-	Value Description	
			Complex	1 Simple Instrument	
			(enum)	2 Standard Option Strategy	
				3 Non-Standard Option Strategy	
				4 Volatility Strategy	
				5 Futures Spread	
				6 Inter-Product Spread	
				7 Standard Futures Strategy	
				8 Pack and Bundle	
				9 Strip	
				10 Flexible Instrument	
				11 Commodity Strips	
				12 Scaled Simple Instrument	
				13 Non-Standard Volatility Strategy	
30965	SecurityMassStatus	Y	Security- Status (enum)	The instrument status of all affected instruments. See SecurityStatus in <i>Depth Snapshot</i> 11.3.1.	
			(enum)	Value Description	
				1 Active	
				2 Inactive	
				4 Expired	
				6 Knocked-Out	
				7 Knock-Out Revoked	
				9 Suspended	
				11 Pending Deletion	
				12 Knocked-Out And Suspended	

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	n
1679	SecurityMassTradingSta-	N	Security-	See Secur	ityTradingStatus in Depth Snapshot 11.3.1.
	tus		Trading- Status	Empty for t	flexible instruments.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				2	Trading Halt
				200	Closed
				201	Restricted
				202	Book
				203	Continuous
				204	Opening Auction
				205	Opening Auction Freeze
				206	Intraday Auction
				207	Intraday Auction Freeze
				208	Circuit Breaker Auction
				209	Circuit Breaker Auction Freeze
				210	Closing Auction
				211	Closing Auction Freeze
				212	IPO Auction
				213	IPO Auction Freeze
				214	Pre Call
				215	Call
				216	Freeze
				217	Trade At Close
				220	Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach
				221	Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach Freeze
28894	MassMarketCondition	Y	Market-	See Depth	snapshot message 11.3.1.
			Condition (enum)	Value	Description
			()	0	Normal
				1	Stressed
2447	FastMarketIndicator	Y	Fast- Market- Indicator		f product is in state "Fast Market". This indicator product but is provided on instrument level.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				0	No
				1	Yes
1680	Security- MassTradingEvent	N	Security- Trading- Event		an event related to a SecurityMassTradingSta- Applicable for cash market products only.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				10	Price volatility, auction is extended
				11	Price volatility, auction is extended again
35155	MassSoldOutIndicator	N	Sold-Out- Indicator (enum)	cable for C	he sold out status of all affected instruments (appli- continuous Auction Issuer trading model only). DutIndicator in <i>Depth Snapshot</i> 11.3.1.
				Value	Description
				1	Sold out

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	1
60	TransactTime	Y	timestamp	Time when request was processed by the matcher (nanose onds).	
35045	TESSecurityMassStatus	N	Security- Status		Il affected instruments for TES trading. ecurityStatus in <i>Depth Snapshot</i> 11.3.1.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Active
				2	Inactive
				4	Expired
				9	Suspended
<secm< td=""><td>assStatGrp&gt; sequence starts</td><td></td><td>I</td><td>1</td><td></td></secm<>	assStatGrp> sequence starts		I	1	
146	NoRelatedSym	Ν	length		
48	> SecurityID	Y	int64	Instrument	identifier, e.g. "8852".
22	> SecurityIDSource	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				М	Marketplace-assigned Identifier
965	> SecurityStatus	Y	Security-	See Depth	<i>snapshot</i> message 11.3.1.
			Status (enum)	Value	Description
				1	Active
				2	Inactive
				4	Expired
				6	Knocked-Out
				7	Knock-Out Revoked
				9	Suspended
				11	Pending Deletion
				12	Knocked-Out And Suspended

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	n	
326	> SecurityTradingStatus	N	Security-		<i>snapshot</i> message 11.3.1.	
			Trading- Status		flexible instruments.	
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				2	Trading Halt	
				200	Closed	
				201	Restricted	
				202	Book	
				203	Continuous	
				204	Opening Auction	
				205	Opening Auction Freeze	
				206	Intraday Auction	
				207	Intraday Auction Freeze	
				208	Circuit Breaker Auction	
				209	Circuit Breaker Auction Freeze	
				210	Closing Auction	
				211	Closing Auction Freeze	
				212	IPO Auction	
				213	IPO Auction Freeze	
				214	Pre Call	
				215	Call	
				216	Freeze	
				217	Trade At Close	
				220	Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach	
				221	Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach Freeze	
2705	> MarketCondition	Y	Market- Condition	See Depth	snapshot message 11.3.1.	
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				0	Normal	
				1	Stressed	
1174	> SecurityTradingEvent	N	Security- Trading-		an event related to a SecurityTradingStatus for cash market products only.	\$(326).
			Event (enum)	Value	Description	
				10	Price volatility, auction is extended	
				11	Price volatility, auction is extended again	
25155	> SoldOutIndicator	N	Sold-Out- Indicator		he sold out status (applicable for Continuou: trading model only).	s Auc-
			(enum)	Value	Description	
				1	Sold out	
332	> HighPx	N	decimal	Upper bou message,	ndary price. See 11.3.6 Instrument state c	hange
333	> LowPx	N	decimal		ndary price. See 11.3.6 Instrument state c	hange

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Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description		
25045	> TESSecurityStatus	N	Security- Status (enum)	Status See TESSecurityStatus in <i>Depth Snapshot</i> 11.3.1.		
				Value	Description	
				1	Active	
				2	Inactive	
				4	Expired	
				9	Suspended	
<secm< td=""><td>assStatGrp&gt; sequence ends</td><td>1</td><td><u> </u></td><td>I</td><td></td><td></td></secm<>	assStatGrp> sequence ends	1	<u> </u>	I		
893	LastFragment	Y	Last- Fragment (enum)	messages MassStatG = Y share t needs to c	whether this message is the last in a seque that together convey a joint exception list rp. All messages up to the last with LastFr he same root level content and an applicat ombine all single exception lists before th age message could be applied with the fu st	of Sec- ragment tion first tie Mass
				Value	Description	
				Ν	Not Last Message	
				Y	Last Message	

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#### 11.3.6 Instrument state change message

#### Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed

The *instrument state change* message provides state information for a single instrument. It also informs participants about intraday expirations of instruments. In that case the field *SecurityStatus (965)* is set to 4 = Expired.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
35	MsgType	Y	string		
				Value Description	
				f Security Status	
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32	The sequence number is increme message types on a particular fee	
49	SenderCompID	Y	ulnt32	Unique id of a sender.	
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product identifier, e.g. "89".	
48	SecurityID	Y	int64	Instrument identifier, e.g. "8852".	
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string		
				Value Description	
				M Marketplace-assign	ed identifier
965	SecurityStatus	Y	Security-	See Depth snapshot message 11	.3.1.
			Status (enum)	Value Description	
			, ,	1 Active	
				2 Inactive	
				4 Expired	
				6 Knocked-Out	
				7 Knock-Out Revoked	
				9 Suspended	
				11 Pending Deletion	
				12 Knocked-Out And S	uspended

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	n
326	SecurityTradingStatus	N	Security-		n snapshot message 11.3.1.
			Trading- Status	Empty for	flexible instruments.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				2	Trading Halt
				200	Closed
				201	Restricted
				202	Book
				203	Continuous
				204	Opening Auction
				205	Opening Auction Freeze
				206	Intraday Auction
				207	Intraday Auction Freeze
				208	Circuit Breaker Auction
				209	Circuit Breaker Auction Freeze
				210	Closing Auction
				211	Closing Auction Freeze
				212	IPO Auction
				213	IPO Auction Freeze
				214	Pre Call
				215	Call
				216	Freeze
				217	Trade At Close
				220	Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach
				221	Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach Freeze
2705	MarketCondition	Y	Market- Condition	See Depth	n snapshot message 11.3.1.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				0	Normal
				1	Stressed
2447	FastMarketIndicator	Y	Fast- Market- Indicator		if product is in state "Fast Market". This indicator product but is provided on instrument level.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				0	No
				1	Yes
1174	SecurityTradingEvent	N	Security- Trading-		an event related to a SecurityTradingStatus(326).
			Event (enum)	Value	Description
			()	10	Price volatility, auction is extended
				11	Price volatility, auction is extended
					again
25155	SoldOutIndicator	N	Sold Out Indicator		the sold out status (applicable for Continuous Auc- trading model only).
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Sold-Out

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
332	HighPx	Ν	decimal	Upper boundary price. For scheduled auctions (e.g. open- ing auction), it may be set together with <i>SecurityTradingEvent</i> (1174) 10 = Price volatility, auction is extended. For volatil- ity auctions it may be set immediately without <i>Security-TradingEvent</i> (1174). If the value is <i>absent</i> , any previous up- per boundary price is not valid any longer. Only applicable for cash market instruments.	
333	LowPx	Ν	decimal	Lower boundary price. For scheduled auctions (e.g. open- ing auction), it may be set together with <i>SecurityTradingEvent</i> ( <i>1174</i> ) 10 = Price volatility, auction is extended. For volatil- ity auctions it may be set immediately without <i>Security- TradingEvent</i> ( <i>1174</i> ). If the value is <i>absent</i> , any previous lower boundary price is not valid any longer. Only applicable for cash market instruments.	
60	TransactTime	Y	timestamp	Time when onds).	request was processed by the matcher (nanosec-
25045	TESSecurityStatus	N	Security- Status		e instrument for TES trading. ecurityStatus in <i>Depth Snapshot</i> 11.3.1.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Active
				2	Inactive
				4	Expired
				9	Suspended

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### 11.3.7 Quote request message

### Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed

Market participants can enter a quote request (Trading Interest) that needs to be answered with a quote by Market Makers. The quote request message shows such requests from traders.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	I. Contraction of the second
35	MsgType	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				R	Quote Request
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32		nce number is incremented per product across all /pes on a particular feed.
49	SenderCompID	Y	ulnt32	Unique id o	of a sender.
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product ide	entifier, e.g. 89"."
<quot< td=""><td>tReqGrp&gt; sequence starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></quot<>	tReqGrp> sequence starts				
146	NoRelatedSym	Y	length	always "1".	
48	> SecurityID	Y	int64	Instrument	identifier, e.g. 8852"."
22	> SecurityIDSource	Y	string	Identifies class or source of the SecurityID (48) value. quired if SecurityID is specified. Will be sent as a constant	
				Value	Description
				М	Marketplace-assigned Identifier.
54	> Side	N	Side		
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Buy
				2	Sell
38	> OrderQty	N	decimal	Defines the request.	e requested quantity which can be zero in a quote
60	> TransactTime	Y	timestamp	Time when onds).	request was processed by the matcher (nanosec-
<quot< td=""><td>tReqGrp&gt; sequence ends</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></quot<>	tReqGrp> sequence ends				

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### 11.3.8 Cross request message

### Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed

A *crossing* is defined as intentional or unintentional execution of orders and quotes against a preselected member or in-house. Using the Cross Request, all Members are informed of a crossing or a pre-arranged trade that shall be executed in the T7 order book (on-exchange). Other market participants see the order and can also match against them. T7 expects the orders to be entered within a certain time frame. For Liquidity Improvment Crossings price, quantity and side are optional.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
35	MsgType	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				U16	Cross Request
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	uInt32		nce number is incremented per product across all rpes on a particular feed.
49	SenderCompID	Y	ulnt32	Unique id c	f a sender.
1300	MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product ide	entifier, e.g. 89"."
48	SecurityID	Y	int64	Instrument	identifier, e.g. 8852"."
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string	Identifies c quired if Se "M".	lass or source of the SecurityID (48) value. Re- ecurityID is specified. Will be sent as a constant
38	OrderQty	N	decimal	Defines the cross reque	e requested quantity which cannot be zero in a est.
28771	CrossRequestType	Y	Cross		
			Request Type (enum)	Value	Description
				1	Cross Announcement
				2	Liquidity Improvement Cross
<cross< td=""><td>RequestSideGrp&gt; sequence</td><td>starts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></cross<>	RequestSideGrp> sequence	starts			
552	NoCrossRequestSideGrp	N	length	Always 1.	
54	> Side	N	Side		
				Value	Description
				1	Buy
				2	Sell
070					
979	> InputSource	Y	Input Source	Value	Description
					Client Broker
<cross< td=""><td>RequestSideGrp&gt; sequence</td><td>ends</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></cross<>	RequestSideGrp> sequence	ends			
270	Price	N	decimal	Price of the	Liquidity Improvement Cross
60	TransactTime	Y	timestamp	Time when onds).	request was processed by the matcher (nanosec-

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### 11.3.9 Complex instrument update message

### Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed

This message provides information for new or inactivated complex instruments. This message has a similar structure as the *instrument incremental message* described in section 11.2.3.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	1
35	MsgType	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				BP	Security Definition Update Report
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32		nce number is incremented per product across all /pes on a particular feed.
49	SenderCompID	N	ulnt32	Unique id c	of a sender
980	SecurityUpdateAction	Y	string	Intraday cre	eation of complex instruments.
				Value	Description
				А	Add
48	SecurityID	Y	int64		ment identifier uniquely identifies an instrument, 800196358145.
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
107	SecurityDesc	Y	string	See Instrur	ment snapshot message 11.2.2.
167	SecurityType	Y	Security-	Type of sec	curity.
			Type (enum)	Value	Description
			()	MLEG	complex instrument
				types is ava www.eurex files > Trad	.com > Data > Trading files > Product parameter ing parameters
1227	ProductComplex	Y	Product- Complex	Type of inst	trument.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Simple Instrument
				2	Standard Option Strategy
				3	Non-Standard Option Strategy
				4	Volatility Strategy
				5	Futures Spread
				6	Inter-Product Spread
				7	Standard Futures Strategy
				8	Pack and Bundle
				9	Strip
				10	Flexible Instrument
				11	Commodity Strips
				13	Non-Standard Volatility Strategy
28900	LegRatioMultiplier	N	ulnt32	Common in Strategies.	nteger multiple of the option legs for Option Volatility
28907	QuantityScalingFactor	N	ulnt32	and trades	value that determines the lot size of orders, quotes . Only valid for derivatives markets products that aled simple instruments, see <i>QuantityScalingFac</i> - l, pg. 86)

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
893	LastFragment	Y	Last- Fragment (enum)	messages All messag same root l bine all Ins	whether this message is the last in a sequence of that together convey a joint list of InstrmtLegGrp. es up to the last with LastFragment = Y share the evel content and an application first needs to com- trmtLeg lists before it has the complete definition elex instrument. (Note, last fragment = N is not ex- EUREX)
				Value	Description
				Ν	Not Last Message
				Y	Last Message
<instrm< td=""><td>ntLegGrp&gt; sequence starts</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td></instrm<>	ntLegGrp> sequence starts		1	1	
555	NoLegs	N	length		
600	> LegSymbol	Y	ulnt32	Product ide	entifier of the leg security.
602	> LegSecurityID	Y	int64	Instrument	identifier of the leg security.
603	> LegSecurityIDSource	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				M	Marketplace-assigned identifier
609	> LegSecurityType	Y	LegSecurity-		
			Type (enum)	Value	Description
				MLEG	Part of a multi-leg instrument
				ULEG	Underlying leg
624	> LegSide	Y	LegSide		
			(enum)	Value	Description
				1	Buy
				2	Sell
623	> LegRatioQty	Y	ulnt32	The ratio of multileg see	f quantity for this individual leg relative to the entire curity.
566	> LegPrice	N	decimal		e leg instrument. Used for the underlying leg of a Non-Standard Volatility Strategy.
<instrm< td=""><td>ntLegGrp&gt; sequence ends</td><td></td><td><u> </u></td><td>1</td><td></td></instrm<>	ntLegGrp> sequence ends		<u> </u>	1	
<marke< td=""><td>etSegmentGrp&gt; sequence sta</td><td>rts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></marke<>	etSegmentGrp> sequence sta	rts			
1310	> NoMarketSegments	N	length	always "1".	
1300	> MarketSegmentID	Y	uInt32	Product ide	entifier, e.g. 89.
1144	> ImpliedMarketIndicator	N	Implied-	Matching m	nethod.
			Market- Indicator	Value	Description
			(enum)	0	Not implied
				3	Both implied-in and implied-out
Marke	etSegmentGrp> sequence end	10			· · ·
<1VIAT KE	TransactTime	N	timestamp	Creation tir	ne of complex instruments.
00	nansaurime	11	unestamp		

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### 11.3.10 Flexible instrument update message

### Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed

This message provides information for new flexible instruments.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description	
35	MsgType	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				BP	Security Definition Update Report
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32		nce number is incremented per product across all pes on a particular feed.
49	SenderCompID	Y	uInt32	Unique id of	f a sender
980	SecurityUpdateAction	Y	string	Intraday cre	eation of flexible instruments.
				Value	Description
				А	Add
48	SecurityID	Y	int64	The instrum ment.	nent identifier uniquely identifies a flexible instru-
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
107	SecurityDesc	Y	string	The format	depends on the type of instrument.
				Options: OC	GBM FI 20140516 CS AM P 101.82 0
				Futures: FG	GBM FI 20140620 CS
167	SecurityType	Y	Security-	Type of sec	urity.
			Type (enum)	Value	Description
				OPT	Option
				FUT	Future
1227	ProductComplex	Y	Product- Complex	Type of inst	rument.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				10	Flexible Instrument
541	MaturityDate	Y	uInt32	Expiration d	lay of the instrument (YYYYMMDD).
30866	ContractDate	Y	ulnt32	Date used to	o identify the instrument (YYYYMMDD).
202	StrikePrice	N	decimal	Strike price.	
201	PutOrCall	N	PutOrCall	Defines if in	strument is a put or call.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				0	Put
				1	Call
206	OptAttribute	N	uInt32	Version of a	an option.
1194	ExerciseStyle	N	Exercise-	Style family	y of an option.
			Style (enum)	Value	Description
			()	0	European
				1	American

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Description
1193	SettlMethod	Y	Settl-	Settlement type.
			Method (enum)	Value Description
				C Cash
				P Physical
<marke< td=""><td>etSegmentGrp&gt; sequence sta</td><td>rts</td><td></td><td></td></marke<>	etSegmentGrp> sequence sta	rts		
1310	NoMarketSegments	Y	length	always "1".
1300	> MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product identifier or product pool identifier, e.g. 89.
<marketsegmentgrp> sequence ends</marketsegmentgrp>				
60	TransactTime	N	timestamp	Creation time of flexible instrument.

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### 11.3.11 Scaled simple instrument update message

**Delivered on: T7 EMDI incremental feed, T7 MDI data feed** only if the owning product supports scaled simple instruments, see *QuantityScalingFactors* (11.2.1, pg. 86).

This message provides information for new scaled simple instruments.

Tag	Field Name	Req'd	Data Type	Descriptior	1
35	MsgType	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				BP	Security Definition Update Report
34	MsgSeqNum	Y	ulnt32		nce number is incremented per product across all ypes on a particular feed.
49	SenderCompID	Y	ulnt32	Unique id c	of a sender
980	SecurityUpdateAction	Y	string	Intraday cre	eation of scaled simple instruments.
				Value	Description
				А	Add
48	SecurityID	Y	int64	The instrur instrument.	ment identifier uniquely identifies a scaled simple
22	SecurityIDSource	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				M	Marketplace-assigned identifier
107	SecurityDesc	Y	string	see Securi	<i>tyDesc (107)</i> (11.2.2, pg. 96)
167	SecurityType	Y		Type of sec	curity.
			Type (enum)	Value	Description
				OPT	Option
				FUT	Future
1227	ProductComplex	Y	Product- Complex	Type of inst	trument.
			(enum)	Value	Description
				12	Scaled Simple Instrument
28907	QuantityScalingFactor	Y	uInt32	An integer and trades.	value that determines the lot size of orders, quotes
<relate< td=""><td>edInstrumentGrp&gt; group start</td><td>S</td><td>L</td><td>-</td><td></td></relate<>	edInstrumentGrp> group start	S	L	-	
1650	RelatedSecurityID	Y	int64	The instrum instrument.	nent identifier uniquely identifies the related simple
1651	RelatedSecurityIDSource	Y	string		
				Value	Description
				М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
<relate< td=""><td>edInstrumentGrp&gt; group end</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></relate<>	edInstrumentGrp> group end				
<marke< td=""><td>tSegmentGrp&gt; sequence sta</td><td>rts</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></marke<>	tSegmentGrp> sequence sta	rts			
1310	NoMarketSegments	Y	length	always "1".	
1300	> MarketSegmentID	Y	ulnt32	Product ide	entifier or product pool identifier, e.g. 89.
<marke< td=""><td>etSegmentGrp&gt; sequence end</td><td>ls</td><td></td><td>I</td><td></td></marke<>	etSegmentGrp> sequence end	ls		I	
60	TransactTime	Ν	timestamp	Creation tir	me of scaled simple instrument.

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### 11.4 Data files

### 11.4.1 Reference data from file (T7 RDF)

As an alternative to the reference data feed, participants can receive reference data in file format. This provision is made especially for bandwidth conscious users who want to prevent an overload of their line capacity caused by joining the reference data feed.

For details regarding FIXML Schema design rules please refer to FIXimate.

T7 provides a customized FIXML schema via a set of xsd files. They can be found in zipped format at this address:

www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 Release 13.0 > System Documentation > Market & Reference Data Interfaces

or

www.xetra.com > Technology > T7 trading architecture > System documentation > Release 13.0 > Market and Reference Data Interfaces.

As per the FIXML specification, T7 RDF field names are different from the T7 RDI field names. A mapping table between the fields can be found in section 14.3, FIXML mapping table.

The reference data files can be received via the Common Report Engine as described in the "Common Report Engine User Guide".

Similar to the T7 RDI, the T7 RDF mechanism operates on a snapshot plus incremental basis.

The initial file ("snapshot") is created around 6:00 CET and contains all of the instruments defined on the exchange at the beginning of the business day.

An incremental file is created up to every five minutes thereafter and contains the creation events for complex and flexible instruments along with the variance futures, total return futures and trade at reference price status messages disseminated in that period. Each of these incremental files must be applied to the initial file (the "snapshot").

If there have been no changes in a given five minute interval, no file is created (i.e. empty files are not created).

Other options to receive intra day created complex instruments are described in section 9.2.7, Use case 5: Chronological order of messages for complex instrument creation.

### **11.4.2** File name format of the reference data files

The Reference Data files are provided in FIXML format. Product reference data and instrument reference data are provided in one file. The file format of the Start-Of-Day and intraday files looks as follows:

Content	File Name
Start-Of-Day file	[@@][report name][member][business date][mic][file set identifier][nnn].XML
Intraday updates	[@@][report name][member][business date][mic][file set identifier][nnn].XML

 Table 53: Format of the reference data files

with:

@@ (length 2): environment number, i.e. '90' for production and 95 for simulation report name (length 8): always 'FILRDF01' member id (length 5): always 'PUBLI' business date (length 8): format 'YYYYMMDD' mic (length 4): MIC code, XEUR for T7 XEEE for EEX

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file set identifier (length 5): remains constant for all files belonging to the same set nnn (length 3): sequence number 000-999

### Example for reference data files in simulation:

Start-Of-Day file for T7: 95FILRDF01PUBLI20120815XEURCZA80000.XML First intraday updated file for T7: 95FILRDF01PUBLI20120815XEURCZA80001.XML Second intraday updated file for T7: 95FILRDF01PUBLI20120815XEURCZA80002.XML

Note: Each market has its own file, therefore the file name contains only one MIC code.

Note: For XFRA environment two additional Reports will be provided.

File names:

FILRDF03 for Börse Frankfurt (BF) scope.

FILRDF04 for Börse Frankfurt Zertifikate (BFZ) scope.

### 11.4.3 Reference data file on the next business day

Complex instruments which still exist on the next business day and which have been sent as intraday file updates on the previous day are incorporated into the Start-Of-Day file on the next day.

### 11.4.4 Reference data file after a failover or restart of T7 RDI

The file set identifier changes after a restart or failover of the T7 RDI. The file set identifier always lexically increments within a day, allowing for easy identification of the most recently created set. During a failover or restart, the application must detect the creation of a new file set and rebuild its reference data based on the new file set.

#### Example:

Start-Of-Day file **after** failover : 95FILRDF01PUBLI20120815XEUR**CZLC0**000.XML First intraday updated file **after** failover : 95FILRDF01PUBLI20120815XEUR**CZLC0**001.XML Second intraday updated file **after** failover: 95FILRDF01PUBLI20120815XEUR**CZLC0**002.XML ...

If T7 RDI fails over, a new initial reference file is generated with a new file set identifier. This file contains all incremental messages disseminated during the day, i.e. the entire history.

If T7 RDI needs to be restarted by the exchange, a new initial reference file is generated with a new file set identifier. This file contains the currently existing complex instruments but not the entire history of incremental messages.

### 11.4.5 What receiving applications need to do

Applications using a sftp process need to process the following loop:

- 1. Find the newest Start-Of-Day file.
- 2. Apply all updates newer than the Start-Of-Day file.
- 3. Detect the creation of a new file set.

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# 12 Multicast addresses

The reference information provided by T7 RDI contains the respective multicast channel information (i.e. multicast addresses and port numbers) for all available products and all provided market data interfaces.

For a full list of multicast addresses for T7 RDI reference data snapshot and incremental channels of all markets supported by the T7 trading architecture, please refer to the document Exchange and Settlement Network Access available at

www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 Release 13.0 > System Documentation > Network Access

or

www.xetra.com > Technology > T7 trading architecture > System documentation > Release 13.0 > Network Access.

### 12.1 Reference data for T7 Enhanced Order Book Interface

The reference data information such as multicast addresses and port numbers of corresponding products, which are needed to receive public market data via T7 Enhanced Order Book Interface is available via the T7 Reference Data Interface (T7 RDI) and the T7 Reference Data Files (T7 RDF).

The *Product Snapshot* message contains the following information for products configured for T7 Enhanced Order Book Interface:

- Book Type, *MDBookType (1021)*, has value 3 (Order Depth).
- Feed Type, *MDFeedType (1022)*, has value HI (HighIncremental) for Order-By-Order incremental messages and HS (HighSnapshot) for Order-By-Order snapshot messages.
- The IP multicast address and port number of the primary T7 Enhanced Order Book feed can be obtained via fields *PrimaryServiceLocationID* (2567) and *PrimaryServiceLocationSubID* (28591).
- The IP multicast address and port number of the secondary T7 Enhanced Order Book feed can be obtained via fields *SecondaryServiceLocationID* (2568) and *SecondaryServiceLocationSubID* (28593).

The same information is also available via the T7 Reference Data Files (T7 RDF).

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# 13 FAST templates

Two versions for FAST templates are offered:

- FAST templates based on version 1.2
- FAST templates compatible with version 1.1

Participants can either use a decoder which has the new FAST 1.2 feature implemented or use their existing decoder based on FAST 1.1.

The FAST XML files are provided by T7 in separate files:

- EMDIFastTemplates\*.xml for all messages on the EMDI snapshot and incremental feeds.
- MDIFastTemplates\*.xml for all messages on the MDI feed.
- RDIFastTemplates\*.xml for all messages on the RDI snapshot and incremental feeds.

The FAST templates can be downloaded from the T7 website at:

www.eurex.com > Support > Initiatives & Releases > T7 Release 13.0 > System Documentation > Market & Reference Data Interfaces

or

www.xetra.com > Technology > T7 trading architecture > System documentation > Release 13.0 > Market and Reference Data Interfaces.

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# 14 Appendix

### 14.1 Example for a XML FAST template

This example refers to chapter 5.3, Decoding the FAST-message.

```
- <template id="86" name="DepthIncremental">
- <string name="MsgType" id="35">
 <constant value="X" />
    </string>
_ <uInt32 name="MsgSeqNum" id="34">
 <increment />
    </uInt32>
- <uInt32 name="SenderCompID" id="49">
 <copy />
    </uInt32>
- <uInt32 name="MarketSegmentID" id="1300">
 <copy />
    </uInt32>
_ <sequence name="MDEntriesGrp">
 <length name="NoMDEntries" id="268" />
_ <field name="MDUpdateAction" id="279">
 <type name="MDUpdateAction" />
    </field>
- <field name="MDEntryType" id="269">
 <type name="MDEntryType" />
    </field>
 <uInt64 name="SecurityID" id="48" />
_ <string name="SecurityIDSource" id="22">
 <constant value="M" />
    </string>
_ <decimal name="MDEntryPx" id="270" presence="optional">
 <delta />
    </decimal>
 <uInt32 name="MDEntrySize" id="271" presence="optional" />
 <uInt32 name="NumberOfOrders" id="346" presence="optional" />
- <uInt32 name="MDPriceLevel" id="1023" presence="optional">
 <delta />
    </uInt32>
_ <timestamp name="MDEntryTime" unit="nanosecond" id="273">
 <copy />
    </timestamp>
- <group name="TradeEntryGrp" presence="optional">
 <uInt32 name="TradeVolume" id="1020" presence="optional" />
- <field name="TradeCondition" id="277" presence="optional">
 <type name="TradeConditionSet" />
    </field>
 <uInt32 name="GapIndicator" id="8719" presence="optional" />
 <timestamp name="AggressorTimestamp" unit="nanosecond" id="8720" presence="optional" />
kfield name="AggressorSide" id="5797" presence="optional">
 <type name="Side" />
    </field>
 <uInt32 name="NumberOfBuyOrders" id="8721" presence="optional" />
 <uInt32 name="NumberOfSellOrders" id="8722" presence="optional" />
 <uInt32 name="MDEntryID" id="278" />
    </group>
    </sequence>
    </template>
```

```
ł
```

```
Figure 20: Example for a FAST template with repeating group
```

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### 14.2 Example for determination of the price source

### 14.2.1 Fully implied

Example for 9.3.1, Determination of the price sources

Precondition: Empty order book.

Action: Buy FDAX Mar 10@100, Sell FDAX Jun 10@98

**Result**: Fully implied price in future spread, Buy FDAX Mar/Jun 10@2 gets created (implied price is sent). Rule 1 in section 9.3.1, Determination of the price sources applies.

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	1000	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	0	New
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	8875	Instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	2	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	10	Quantity
346	> NumberOfOrders	N/A	Number of order/quotes on this level
1023	> MDPriceLevel	N/A	empty indicates implied price
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>o</sub>	official time of book entry

Table 54: Fully implied

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### 14.2.2 Fully outright on level 1

Example for 9.3.1, Determination of the price sources

**Precondition**: Fully implied price in future spread created above.

Action: Buy FDAX Mar/Jun 8@1.5

**Result**: Fully outright price gets created on price level 1 (Implied price is absent). No update for implied is sent as it has already been conveyed (see section 14.2.1). Rule 1 in section 9.3.1, Determination of the price sources applies.

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	1001	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	0	New
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	8875	Instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	1.5	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	8	Quantity
346	> NumberOfOrders	1	Number of order/quotes on this level
1023	> MDPriceLevel	1	Price level 1
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>1</sub>	official time of book entry

 Table 55: Fully outright sent for level 1

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### 14.2.3 Partially implied

Example for 9.3.1, Determination of the price sources

**Precondition**: Fully implied price in future spread created before (see section 14.2.1):

- fully implied Buy FDAX (Mar/Jun) 10@2
- outright 8@1.5 (see section 14.2.2)

Action: Buy FDAX Mar/Jun 5@2 (new outright price in future spread)

**Result**: The initially fully implied price becomes partially implied. Rule 2 in section 9.3.1, Determination of the price sources) applies. The implied price (without price level) is not sent again as it has already been conveyed (see section 14.2.1).

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum	1002	
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	0	New
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	8875	Instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	2	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	5	Quantity
346	> NumberOfOrders	1	Number of order/quotes on this level
1023	> MDPriceLevel	1	Book level
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>2</sub>	official time of book entry

 Table 56: Partially implied

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### 14.2.4 Several fully implied orders at Best Market

Eample for 9.3, General order book rules and mechanics

Precondition: Fully implied Buy FDAX Sep 100@117

Action: Buy FDAX Jun 200@118, Sell FDAX Jun/Sep 200@1. This creates an implied for Buy FDAX Sep at 200@(118-1) = 200@117.

**Result**: The reported quantity is the largest of the quantities from the implied orders at the same price, i.e. 200@117 is reported.

Rule 1 in section 9.3.1, Determination of the price sources applies.

Tag number	Tag name	Value	Description
35	MsgType	Х	MarketDataIncrementalRefresh
34	MsgSeqNum		
49	SenderCompID	75	Unique id of a sender
1300	MarketSegmentID	89	Product
268	NoMDEntries	1	
279	> MDUpdateAction	0	New
269	> MDEntryType	0	Bid
48	> SecurityID	7510	Instrument
22	> SecurityIDSource	М	Marketplace-assigned identifier
270	> MDEntryPx	117	Price
271	> MDEntrySize	200	Quantity
346	> NumberOfOrders	N/A	Number of order/quotes on this level
1023	> MDPriceLevel	N/A	empty indicates implied price
273	> MDEntryTime	t <sub>3</sub>	official time of book entry

 Table 57: Quantities are added for two or more fully implied orders at the same price.

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### 14.3 FIXML mapping table

The following table provides a mapping between FIXML attributes and FIX fields. The mapping table belongs to chapter 11.4.1, Reference data from file (T7 RDF). *SecDef* refers to the *instrument snapshot* message, *SecDefUpd* refers to the *instrument incremental* message, *MktDef* refers to the *product snapshot* message and *SecStat* refers to the *Variance Futures Status*, the *Total Return Futures Status* and the *Trade At Reference Price Status* messages.

The initial file ("snapshot") includes all four message types while the incremental file contains only the *SecDefUpd* and *SecStat* messages.

FIXML attributes of the T7 RDF occur in the same sequence as FIX fields of the T7 RDI.

The *market data report* message is not used in the T7 RDF because the start and end of the files coincides with the MDReportEvent values.

#### Example:

MDReportEvent = 1 = "StartOfReferenceData" = Begin of file MDReportEvent = 2 = "EndOfReferenceData" = End of file

FIXML Attribute	FIX Field Name	FIX Tag / Group	Repeating	FIX Messages
AcrdColtnPrm	AccruedCollectionParameter	28885		SecStat
AcrdPmtPrm	AccruedPaymentParameter	28884		SecStat
AID	SecurityAlt	Group	Y	SecDef, SecDefUpd
AltID	SecurityAltID	455		SecDef, SecDefUpd
AltIDSrc	SecurityAltIDSource	456		SecDef, SecDefUpd
AnnICIndrDays	AnnualCalendarDays	28881		SecStat
AnnlTrdgBizDays	AnnualTradingBusinessDays	2584		SecStat
AOProdStrip	AllowOneProductStrip	28901		MktDef
ARMVM	ARMVM	2591		SecStat
AssetTyp	AssetType	1940		SecDef, SecDefUpd
AssetSubTyp	AssetSubType	29831		SecDef, SecDefUpd
AuctTyp	AuctionType	1803		MktDef
AuctTypRule	AuctionTypeRules	Group	Y	MktDef
BizDayTyp	BusinessDayType	2581		SecStat
CalcMeth	CalculationMethod	2592		SecStat
Ссу	Currency	15		MktDef, SecDef
CFI	CFICode	461		SecDef, SecDefUpd
ChkMktOrd	CheckMarketOrder	25217		MktDef
ClrPxOfst	ClearingPriceOffset	2582		SecStat
ClrPxPrm	ClearingPriceParameters	Group	Y	SecStat
ClsdBkInd	ClosedBookIndicator	28874		MktDef
CntrctCycTyp	ContractCycleType	30865		SecDef
CntrctCycSubTyp	ContractCycleSubType	31865		SecDef
CntrctDispInstr	ContractDisplayInstruction	25186		SecDef
CntrctDt	ContractDate	30866		SecDef, SecDefUpd

FIXML Attribute	FIX Field Name	FIX Tag / Group	Repeating	FIX Messages
CntrctDtTyp	ContractDateType	32865		SecDef, SecDefUpd
CntrctFreq	ContractFrequency	30867		SecDef, SecDefUpd
CntrctGenNum	ContractGenerationNumber	25034		SecDef, SecDefUpd
CntrctIDElig	ContractIdentificationEligibility	25215		SecDef, SecDefUpd
CntrctMTyp	ContractMonthType	33865		SecDef
CntrctMY	ContractMonthYear	32340		SecDef
CnvrsnMode	ConversionMode	28909		SecStat
CnvrsnModeQual	ConversionModeQualifier	28910		SecStat
CpnDayCnt	AccruedInterestCalculationMethod	1950		SecDef
CpnPmt	CouponPaymentDate	224		SecDef
CpnRt	CouponRate	223		SecDef
CurColtnPrm	CurrentCollectionParameter	28885		SecStat
CurPmtPrm	CurrentPaymentParameter	28883		SecStat
DecaySplit	DecaySplit	25144		MktDef
Desc	SecurityDesc	107		SecDef, SecDefUpd
DispDay	DisplayDay	25210		SecDef
DispReltvDay	DisplayRelativeDay	25220		SecDef
DispM	DisplayMonth	25211		SecDef
DispQ	DisplayQuarter	25189		SecDef
DispS	DisplaySeason	25214		SecDef
DispWk	DisplayWeek	25212		SecDef
DispDayOfWk	DisplayDayOfWeek	25239		SecDef
DispY	DisplayYear	25213		SecDef
DispName	DisplayName	28791		SecDef
DpstTyp	DepositType	28890		SecDef, SecDefUpd
DisablOnBkTrdg	DisableOnBookTrading	28800		MktDef
Dt	EventDate	866		SecDef, SecDefUpd
EfctvBizDt	EffectiveBusinessDate	2400		MktDef
EndPxRng	EndPriceRange	2552		MktDef
EndTickPxRng	EndTickPriceRange	1207		MktDef
EventTyp	EventType	865		SecDef, SecDefUpd
Evnt	Events	Group	Y	SecDef, SecDefUpd
Exch	SecurityExchange	207		SecDef, SecDefUpd
Exch	UnderlyingSecurityExchange	30308		MktDef
ExerStyle	ExerciseStyle	1194		SecDef, SecDefUpd
FastMktInd	FastMarketIndicator	2447		MktDef
FastMktPctg	FastMarketPercentage	2557		MktDef
FlatIndicator	FlatIndicator	25170		SecDef
FlexProdElig	FlexProductEligibilityIndicator	1242		MktDef

FIXML Attribute	FIX Field Name FIX Tag / Group Repeating		Repeating	FIX Messages
FlexProdEligCmplx	FlexProductEligibilityComplex	2561		MktDef
FlexProdEligs	FlexRules	Group	Y	MktDef
HHIIntvls	HHIIntervals	Group	Y	MktDef
HHIInd	HHIIndicator	25228		MktDef
HHIIntvIEnd	HHIIntervalEnd	25229		MktDef
ID	InstrumentPartyID	1019		SecDef, SecDefUpd
ID	LegSecurityID	602		SecDef, SecDefUpd
ID	RelatedSecurityID	1650		SecDef, SecDefUpd
ID	RelatedMarketSegmentID	2546		MktDef
ID	SecurityID	48		SecDef, SecDefUpd, SecStat
ID	UnderlyingSecurityID	30309		MktDef
ID	UnderlyingSecurityID	309		SecDef
ImpldMktInd	ImpliedMarketIndicator	1144		SecDef, SecDefUpd
InpdSysOper	IndependentSystemOperator	28903		MktDef
InstrAttrib	InstrumentAttributes	Group	Y	SecDef, SecDefUpd
Instrmt	Instrument	Group	N	SecDef, SecDefUpd
InstrmtExt	InstrumentExtension	Group	N	SecDef, SecDefUpd
InstrmtScope	InstrumentScopes	Group	Y	MktDef
Issued	IssueDate	225		SecDef
IssuCtry	CountryOfIssue	470		SecDef
LctnID	LocationID	283		MktDef
Leg	InstrmtLegGrp	Group	Y	SecDef, SecDefUpd
ListMeth	ListMethod	1198		SecDef, SecDefUpd
LowExerPxOptnInd	LowExercisePriceOptionIndicator	2574		SecDef,SecDefUpd
MarketSegmentDesc	MarketSegmentDesc	1396		MktDef
MaxOfstRFQExpireTm	MaxOffsetRFQExpireTime	30126		MktDef
MidPntExecVenuID	MidpointExecVenueID	28914		SecDef, SecDefUpd
MidPntTrdgTyp	MidpointTrading	28913		SecDef, SecDefUpd
MatDt	MaturityDate	541		SecDef, SecDefUpd
MatFreqUnit	MaturityFrequencyUnit	2982		SecDef, SecDefUpd
MDBkTyp	MDBookType	1021		MktDef
MDFeedTyp	MDFeedType	1022		MktDef
MDFeedTyps	Feeds	Group	Y	MktDef
MDRcvryTmIntvl	MDRecoveryTimeInterval	2565		MktDef
MinBidSz	MinBidSize	647		MktDef, SecDef, SecDefUpd
MinOfrSz	MinOfferSize	648		MktDef, SecDef, SecDefUpd
MinPxIncr	MinPriceIncrement	969		SecDef, SecDefUpd
MinPxIncrClr	MinPriceIncrementClearing	28888		SecDef, SecDefUpd
MinPxIncrAmt	MinPriceIncrementAmount	1146		SecDef, SecDefUpd

FIXML Attribute	FIX Field Name	FIX Tag / Group	Repeating	FIX Messages	
MktDepth	MarketDepth	264		MktDef	
MktDepthTmIntvI	MarketDepthTimeInterval	2563		MktDef	
MktID	MarketID	1301		MktDef	
MktImbalInd	MarketImbalanceIndicator	28875		MktDef	
MktSeg	MarketSegment	7703		MktDef	
MktSegGrp	MarketSegmentGrp	Group	Y	SecDef, SecDefUpd	
MktSegID	MarketSegmentID	1300		MktDef, SecDef, SecDefUpd, SecStat	
MktSegID	UnderlyingMarketSegmentID	31300		SecDef	
MktSegStat	MarketSegmentStatus	2542		MktDef	
MktSegSubTyp	MarketSegmentSubType	2544		MktDef	
MktSegTyp	MarketSegmentType	2543		MktDef	
MlegModel	MultilegModel	1377		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
MMY	MaturityMonthYear	200		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
MtchAlgo	MatchAlgorithm	1142		MktDef	
MtchRules	MatchRules	Group	Y	MktDef	
MtchRuleProdCmplx	MatchRuleProductComplex	2569		MktDef	
MtchTyp	MatchType	574		MktDef	
Mult	ContractMultiplier	231		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
NegDur	NegotiationDuration	31629		MktDef	
NxtEfctvBizDt	NextEffectiveBusinessDate	28871		MktDef	
OfstSTPEfctvTm	OffsetSTPEffectiveTime	30168		MktDef	
Oper	InstrumentScopeOperator	1535		MktDef	
OptAt	OptAttribute	206		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
OrigStrkPx	OrigStrikePrice	2578		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
OvrNiteIntRt	OvernightInterestRate	2590		SecStat	
ParentMktSegmID	ParentMktSegmID	1325		MktDef	
PartID	PartitionID	5948		MktDef	
PostTrdAnon	PostTradeAnonymity	28876		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
PrevClsPx	UnderlyingPrevClosePx	28843		MktDef	
PrevCpnPmt	PreviousCouponPaymentDate	28895		SecDef	
Pri	IsPrimary	25216		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
PriSetPx	PriorSettlPrice	734		SecDef, SecDefUpd, SecStat	
ProdCmplx	ProductComplex	1227		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
ProdTyp	ProductType	6958		MktDef	
Pty	InstrumentParties	Group	Y	SecDef, SecDefUpd	
PutCall	PutOrCall	201		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
CmdtyProdClss	CommodityProductClass	28902		MktDef	
CmdtyUnit	CommodityUnit	30996		MktDef	

FIXML Attribute	FIX Field Name	FIX Tag / Group	Repeating	FIX Messages	
LctnTyp	LocationType	30283		MktDef	
Px	LegPrice	566		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
PxDelta	PriceDelta	811		SecDef	
PxPrcsn	InstrumentPricePrecision	2576		SecDef,SecDefUpd	
PxRngPctg	PriceRangePercentage	2554		MktDef	
PxRngProdCmplx	PriceRangeProductComplex	2555		MktDef	
PxRngRuleID	PriceRangeRuleID	2556		MktDef, SecDef, SecDefUpd	
PxRngRules	PriceRangeRules	Group	Y	MktDef, MktSegGrp	
PxRngValu	PriceRangeValue	2553		MktDef	
РхТур	PriceType	423		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
QtySclgFctrs	QuantityScalingFactors	Group	Y	MktDef	
QtySclgFctr	QuantityScalingFactor	28907		MktDef, SecDef, SecDefUpd	
QuotEndTm	QuotingEndTime	30341		SecDef	
QuotSideInd	QuoteSideIndicator	2559		MktDef	
QuotSideModelTyp	QuoteSideModelType	28898		MktDef	
QuotStartTm	QuotingStartTime	30345		SecDef	
Qual	InstrumentPartyRoleQualifier	2378		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
QuotSzRules	QuoteSizeRules	Group	Y	MktDef, SecDef, SecDefUpd	
R	InstrumentPartyRole	1051		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
RatioMult	LegRatioMultiplier	28900		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
RatioQty	LegRatioQty	623		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
RefTickTbIID	RefTickTableID	1787		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
RelatedMktSeg	RelatedMarketSegments	Group	Y	MktDef	
ReltdClsPx	RelatedClosePrice	2589		SecStat	
ReltdInstrmt	RelatedInstrumentGrp	Group	Y	SecDef, SecDefUpd	
RemCIndrDays	RemainingCalendarDays	28880		SecStat	
RelNdxVal	RelatedIndexValue	28882		SecStat	
MinTrdVol	MinTradeVol	562		SecDef	
MaxTrdVol	MaxTradeVol	1140		SecDef, SecDefUpd, MktDef	
MaxTrdVal	MaxTradeVal	28804		SecDef, SecDefUpd, MktDef	
MaxCIndrSprdVol	MaxCalendarSpreadVol	28805		MktDef	
MaxTESVol	MaxTESVol	28806		MktDef	
Rltnshp	MarketSegmentsRelationship	2547		MktDef	
RIzdVarnc	RealizedVariance	2587		SecStat	
Rsn	SecurityClassificationReason	1583		SecDef	
RiskSnsFctr	RiskSensitivityFactor	28904		SecDef	
SecClsfnGrp	SecurityClassificationGrp	Group		SecDef	
SecRefDataSupplmnt	SecurityReferenceDataSupplement	2962		SecDef, SecDefUpd	
SecTrdgRules	SecurityTradingRules	Group	N	SecDef, SecDefUpd	

FIXML Attribute	FIX Field Name	FIX Tag / Group	Repeating	FIX Messages
SecTyp	InstrumentScopeSecurityType	1547		MktDef
SecTyp	LegSecurityType	609	609 SecDef, SecDefUpd	
SecTyp	SecurityType	167	167 SecDef, SecDefUpd, Sec	
SesID	TradingSessionID	336		SecDef
SesSub	TradingSessionSubID	625		SecDef
SetPx	ClearingSettlPrice	2528		SecStat
SetPx	SettlPrice	730		SecStat
SettlBizDays	SettlBusinessDays	28878		SecDef
SettlCcy	SettlCurrency	120		SecDef
SettlMeth	SettlMethod	1193		SecDef,SecDefUpd
SettlSubMeth	SettlSubMethod	2579		SecDef,SecDefUpd
Side	LegSide	624		SecDef, SecDefUpd
Src	InstrumentPartyIDSource	1050		SecDef, SecDefUpd
Src	LegSecurityIDSource	603		SecDef, SecDefUpd
Src	RelatedSecurityIDSource	1651		SecDef, SecDefUpd
Src	SecurityIDSource	22		SecDef, SecDefUpd, SecStat
Src	UnderlyingSecurityIDSource	30305		MktDef
Src	UnderlyingSecurityIDSource	305		SecDef
StartPxRng	StartPriceRange	2551		MktDef
StartTickPxRng	StartTickPriceRange	1206		MktDef
Status	SecurityStatus	965		SecDef, SecDefUpd
StdVarnc	StandardVariance	2588		SecStat
StrkPx	StrikePrice	202		SecDef, SecDefUpd
StrkPxPrcsn	StrikePricePrecision	2577	SecDef,SecDefUpd	
SubTyp	SecuritySubType	762		SecDef, SecDefUpd
SvcLctnID1	PrimaryServiceLocationID	2567		MktDef
SvcLctnID2	SecondaryServiceLocationID	2568		MktDef
SvcLctnSubID1	PrimaryServiceLocationSubID	28591		MktDef
SvcLctnSubID2	SecondaryServiceLocationSubID	28593		MktDef
Sym	LegSymbol	600		MktDef
Sym	MarketSegmentSymbol	7177		MktDef
Sym	Symbol	55		MktDef, SecDef, SecDefUpd
Sym	UnderlyingSymbol	311		SecDef
Sym	UnderlyingSymbol	30311		MktDef
TickIncr	TickIncrement	1208		MktDef
TickRuleID	TickRuleID	28887		MktDef
TickRuleProdCmplx	TickRuleProductComplex	2571		MktDef
TickRules	TickRules	Group	Y	MktDef
TotTrdgBizDays	TotalTradingBusinessDays	2585		SecStat

FIXML Attribute	FIX Field Name	FIX Tag / Group	Repeating	FIX Messages
TrdgBizDays	TradingBusinessDays	2586		SecStat
TrdgSesRules	TradingSessionRules	Group	Y	MktSegGrp
TslMktGrpID	TslMarketGroupID	28798		MktDef
CpctyGrpID	CapacityGroupID	25246		MktDef
TslMktGrp	TslMarketGroup	28799		MktDef
TxnTm	TransactTime	60		SecDef, SecDefUpd
Тур	InstrAttribType	871		SecDef, SecDefUpd
Undly		Group	N	MktDef, SecDef
UOM	UnitOfMeasure	996		SecDef, SecDefUpd
UpdActn	SecurityUpdateAction	980		SecDefUpd
USApprvl	USApproval	39543		MktDef
Val	InstrAttribValue	872		SecDef, SecDefUpd
Val	SecurityClassificationValue	1584		SecDef
ValMeth	ValuationMethod	1197		SecDef,SecDefUpd
VegaMult	VegaMultiplier	2583		SecStat
Vol	Volatility	1188		SecStat
VolCorOpnAuct	VolatilityCorridorOpeningAuction	25221	SecDef, SecDefUpd	
VolCorIntrAuct	VolatilityCorridorIntradayAuction	25222	2 SecDef, SecDefUpd	
VolCorClsAuct	VolatilityCorridorClosingAuction	25223	SecDef, SecDefUpd	
VolCorCont	VolatilityCorridorContinuous	25224		SecDef, SecDefUpd

# 15 Change log

This document has been through the following iterations:

No	Chapter, page	Date	Change
11.1.0	15, pg. 167	08-Nov-2022	Removed change log for Release 9.0 and 9.1.
11.1.0	14.3, pg. 160	08-Nov-2022	Changed FIXML attribute for field IndependentSystemOperator (28903) from InpdSysOpr to InpdSysOper.
11.1.0	11.2.2, pg. 96	21-Nov-2022	Added field RiskSensitivityFactor (28904).
11.1.0	11.2.1, pg. 86	15-Jan-2023	Changed field ProductType (6958) to string
11.1.0	Table 9, pg. 27	15-Jan-2023	Updated the Packet header TID for T7 RDI.
11.1.1	11.2.2, pg. 96	08-Mar-2023	Moved the field <i>RiskSensitivityFactor (28904)</i> to the same position as in the XML template (documentation only).
11.1.2	11.2.3, pg. 114	13-Apr-2022	Changed description for SecurityUpdateAction (980).
12.0.1	15, pg. 167	01-Mar-2023	Removed change log for Release 10.0 and 10.1.
12.0.1	Table 9, pg. 27	01-Mar-2023	Updated the Packet header TID for T7 RDI, EMDI, MDI.
12.0.1	11.2.1, pg. 86	01-Mar-2023	Added new optional sequence <i>QuantityScalingFactors</i> .
12.0.1	11.2.2, pg. 96, 11.2.3, pg. 114	01-Mar-2023	Added new optional fields <i>ListMethod (1198)</i> , <i>QuantityScalingFactor (28907)</i> and new optional group <i>RelatedInstrumentGrp</i> .
12.0.1	11.2.2, pg. 96, 11.2.3, pg. 114	01-Mar-2023	Added new valid value 12 = Scaled Simple Instrument to <i>ProductComplex (1227)</i> . Added description for Scaled Simple Instruments to <i>SecurityDesc (107)</i> .
12.0.1	11.2.1, pg. 86	02-Mar-2023	Added new valid value 12 = Scaled Simple Instrument to <i>TickRuleProductComplex (2571)</i> , <i>PriceRangeProductComplex (2555)</i> and <i>MatchRuleProductComplex (2569)</i> .
12.0.1	11.3.11, pg. 150	02-Mar-2023	Added new Scaled simple instrument update message.
12.0.1	11.3.1, pg. 120	13-Mar-2023	Added new valid value 12 = Scaled Simple Instrument to <i>ProductComplex (1227)</i> .
12.0.1	11.3.5, pg. 136,	13-Mar-2023	Added new valid value 12 = Scaled Simple Instrument to <i>InstrumentScopeProductComplex (1544)</i> .
12.0.1	11.2.1, pg. 86	31-Mar-2023	Added new field CapacityGroupID (25246).
12.0.1	9.4, pg. 61, 11.2.1, pg. 86, 11.3.1, pg. 120, 11.3.2, pg. 128	31-Mar-2023	Added new valid value 1017 = Delta Trade At Market to <i>TrdType (828)</i> .
12.0.1	11.2.5, pg. 117	25-Apr-2023	Changed <i>RemainingCalendarDays (28880)</i> from ulnt32 to int32.
12.0.1	11.2.2, pg. 96	14-Jun-2023	Added new field ContractMonthType (33865).

No	Chapter, page	Date	Change
12.0.1	11.3.1, pg. 120, 11.3.2, pg. 128	23-Jun-2023	Added new valid value XR = Retail price to <i>TradeCondition (277)</i> .
12.0.1	9.7, pg. 66,11.3.1, pg. 120, 11.3.2, pg. 128	23-Jun-2023	Remove valid value BB = Midpoint price from <i>TradeCondition (277)</i> .
12.0.2	15, pg. 167	22-Aug-2023	Corrected document version references from 12.0.0 to 12.0.1 (T7 Release 12.0 Version 1).
12.0.2	11.2.2, pg. 96	22-Aug-2023	Corrected Description of new field <i>ContractMonthType</i> (33865).
12.0.3	11.2.1, pg. 86	20-Sep-2023	Removed inconsistent valid value 0 = None (or 0 = Month in the FAST template and FIXML schema) from <i>DecaySplit (25144)</i> .
12.1.1	15, pg. 167	06-Sep-2023	Removed change log for Release 11.0.
12.1.1	Table 9, pg. 27	06-Sep-2023	Updated the Packet header TID for T7 RDI, EMDI, MDI.
12.1.1	11.2.2, pg. 96, 11.2.3, pg. 114	06-Sep-2023	Added new valid value 13 = Non-Standard Volatility Strategy to <i>ProductComplex (1227)</i> . Added description for Non-Standard volatility strategies to <i>SecurityDesc (107)</i> .
12.1.1	11.2.1, pg. 86	06-Sep-2023	Added new valid value 13 = Non-Standard Volatility Strategy to <i>TickRuleProductComplex (2571)</i> , <i>PriceRangeProductComplex (2555)</i> , <i>FlexProductEligibilityComplex (2561)</i> and <i>MatchRuleProductComplex (2569)</i> .
12.1.1	11.3.9, pg. 146	06-Sep-2023	Added new valid value 13 = Non-Standard Volatility Strategy to <i>ProductComplex (1227)</i> .
12.1.1	11.3.1, pg. 120	06-Sep-2023	Added new valid value 13 = Non-Standard Volatility Strategy to <i>ProductComplex (1227)</i> .
12.1.1	11.3.5, pg. 136,	06-Sep-2023	Added new valid value 13 = Non-Standard Volatility Strategy to <i>InstrumentScopeProductComplex (1544)</i> .
12.1.1	11.2.2, pg. 96,	13-Oct-2023	Added new field <i>SecurityReferenceDataSupplement</i> (2962) to replace the user defined field <i>ContractDate</i> (30866) in future release.
12.1.1	9.4, pg. 61, 11.2.1, pg. 86, 11.3.1, pg. 120, 11.3.2, pg. 128	23-Oct-2023	Remove valid value 50 = Portfolio Compression Trade from <i>TrdType (828)</i> .
12.1.1	11.3.1, pg. 120, 11.3.5, pg. 136	06-Nov-2023	Added new valid value 220 = Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach and 221 = Circuit Breaker Auction Triggered By Static Limit Breach Freeze to <i>SecurityTradingStatus (326)</i> .
12.1.1	11.2.1, pg. 86, 14.3, pg. 160	06-Nov-2023	Added fields <i>LocationType (30283)</i> to mapping table.

No	Chapter, page	Date	Change
12.1.1	11.2.1, pg. 86	11-Nov-2023	Rename field <i>PowerProductClass (28902)</i> to <i>CommodityProductClass (28902)</i> and <i>PowerUnitOfMeasure (30996)</i> to <i>CommodityUnit (30996)</i>
12.1.1	11.2.2, pg. 96	21-Nov-2023	Changed FIXML name from <i>MinTradeVol</i> to <i>MinTrdVol</i> .
12.1.1	11.2.2, pg. 96	21-Nov-2023	Added new fields <i>MaxTradeVol (1140)</i> and <i>MaxTradeVal (28804)</i> to CashDescriptor.
12.1.1	11.2.1, pg. 86	30-Nov-2023	Added new fields <i>MaxTradeVol (1140)</i> , <i>MaxTradeVal (28804))</i> , <i>MaxCalendarSpreadVol (28805)</i> and <i>MaxTESVol (28806)</i> .
12.1.1	11.2.2, pg. 96	31-Jan-2024	Added new field <i>MaturityFrequencyUnit (2982)</i> in parallel to user defined field <i>ContractFrequency (30867)</i> .
12.1.1	9.10, pg. 70	12-Feb-2024	Removed former section 9.10.2 Market data feed fail-over (T7 EMDI). The section moved to 9.10.2 has been extended to include the information that was referred to before from the removed section. Section 9.10.5 now refers to 9.10.3.
12.1.2	2.5, pg. 11	29-Feb-2024	Changed contact information for Market Supervision (Xetra and Frankfurt).
12.1.2	11.2.2, pg. 96	29-Feb-2024	Modified the descriptions of fields <i>MaxTradeVol</i> (1140) and <i>MaxTradeVal</i> (28804).
12.1.2	11.2.5, pg. 117	11-Mar-2024	Added new fields <i>ConversionMode (28909)</i> and <i>ConversionModeQualifier (28910)</i> . Changed Descriptions for field <i>RelatedClosePrice (2589)</i> .
12.1.2	9.8, pg. 66	11-Mar-2024	Removed the sentence "The trade volume record for the future leg of a volatility option strategy is reported without <i>MDEntryID (278)</i> ".
12.1.3	11.2.2, pg. 96	17-Apr-2024	Changed description of user defined fields ContractDate (30866) and ContractFrequency (30867) as they continue to be provided alongside to the new fields SecurityReferenceDataSupplement (2962) and MaturityFrequencyUnit (2982) resp
12.1.4	11.1.5, pg. 85	06-Jun-2024	Modified paragraph to reflect new technical heartbeat service provided during weekends.
12.1.4	4.3.1, pg. 22, 4.3.2, pg. 22	06-Jun-2024	Paragraph rephrased.
12.1.4	11.1.4, pg. 84, 11.2.1, pg. 86	06-Jun-2024	Added comment about message availability with respect to <i>MarketSegmentStatus (2542)</i> .
13.0.1	Table 9, pg. 27	02-Apr-2024	Updated the Packet header TID for T7 EMDI, T7 MDI and T7 RDI.
13.0.1	7.1, pg. 36, 11.1.2, pg. 82	02-Apr-2024	Changed the T7 EMDI Packet Header layout. Increased size of <i>SenderCompID (49)</i> to 2 bytes.
13.0.1	11.2.2, pg. 96	02-Apr-2024	Added new optional group SecurityClassificationGrp.

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No	Chapter, page	Date	Change
13.0.1	11.3.2, pg. 128	02-Apr-2024	Added new optional field TransBkdTime (483).
13.0.1	11.3.2, pg. 128	02-Jun-2024	Added new optional fields <i>NumberOfBuySides</i> (28911), NumberOfSellSides (28912).
13.0.1	11.2.2, pg. 96	14-Jun-2024	Changed <i>TransactTime (60)</i> in the context of complex instrument modifications.
13.0.1	11.3.1, pg. 120, 11.3.2, pg. 128	23-Jun-2024	Added new valid value BB = Midpoint Price to <i>TradeCondition (277)</i> .
13.0.1	11.2.2, pg. 96	02-Jul-2024	Added new optional fields <i>MidpointTrading (28913)</i> and <i>MidpointExecVenueID (28914)</i> .
13.0.1	11.3.10, pg. 148	02-Jul-2024	Added mandatory field ContractDate (30866).