

# On the Feasibility of Automating Stock Market Manipulation (LASER Workshop)

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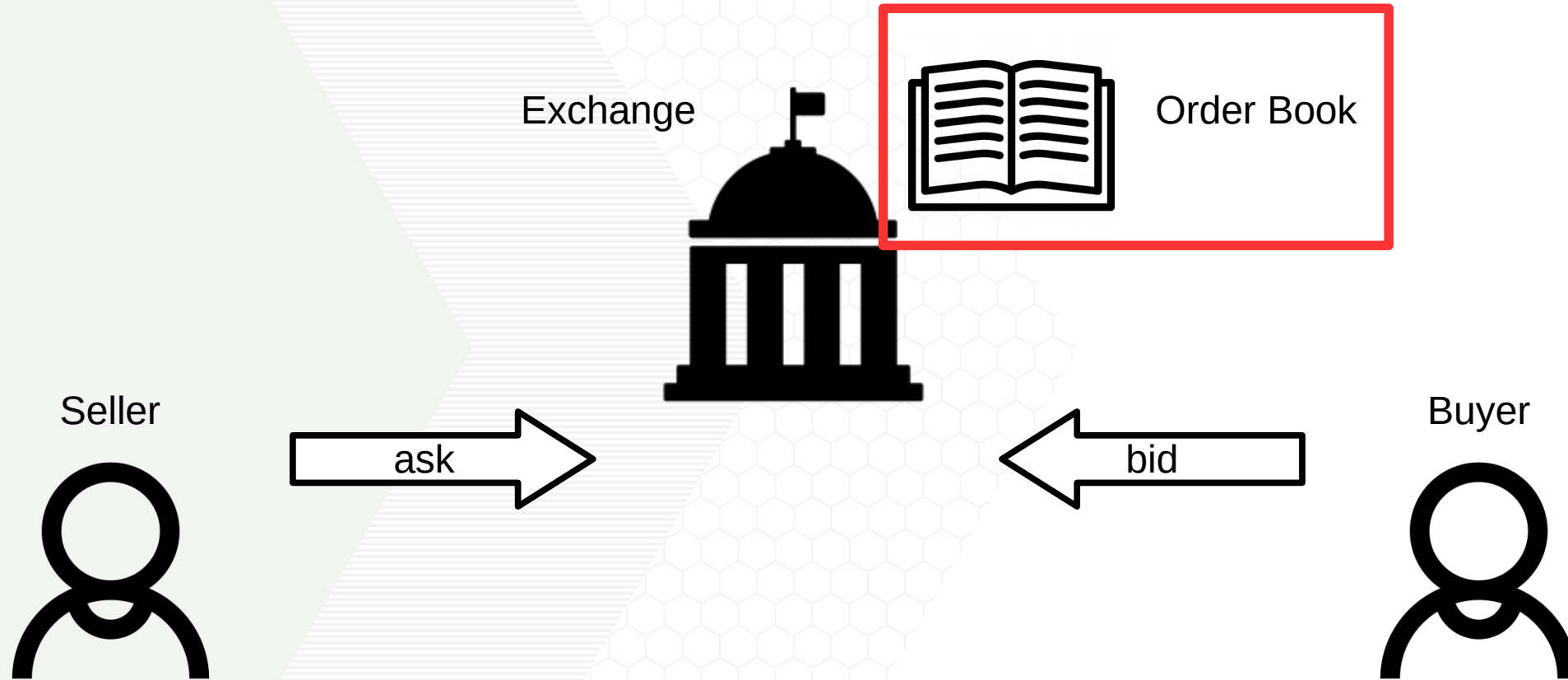
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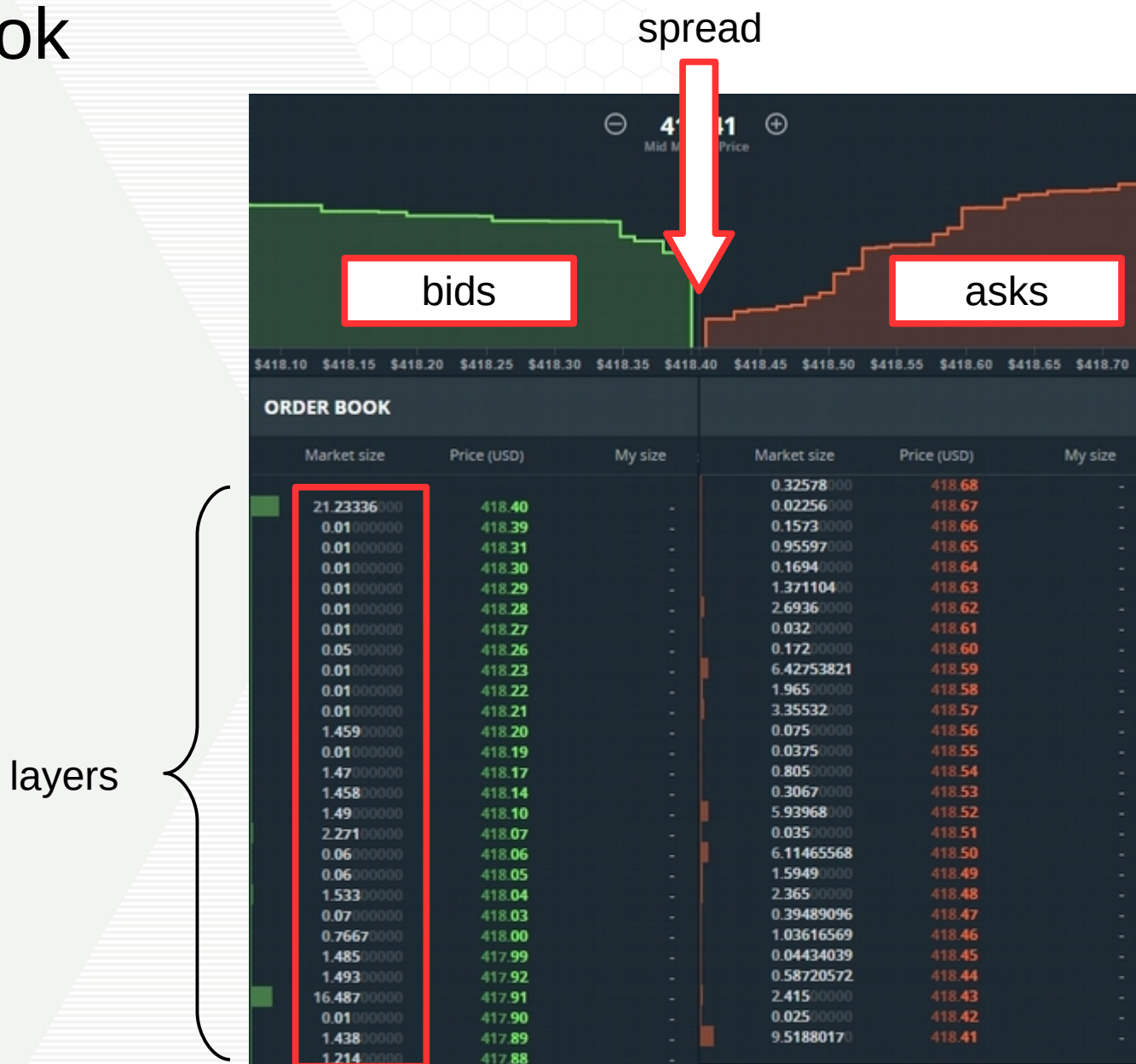
# Unknowns of Automated Market Manipulation

- What can bots automate?
- How can they automate, communicate?
- Who will they compromise?
- How will they evade detection?

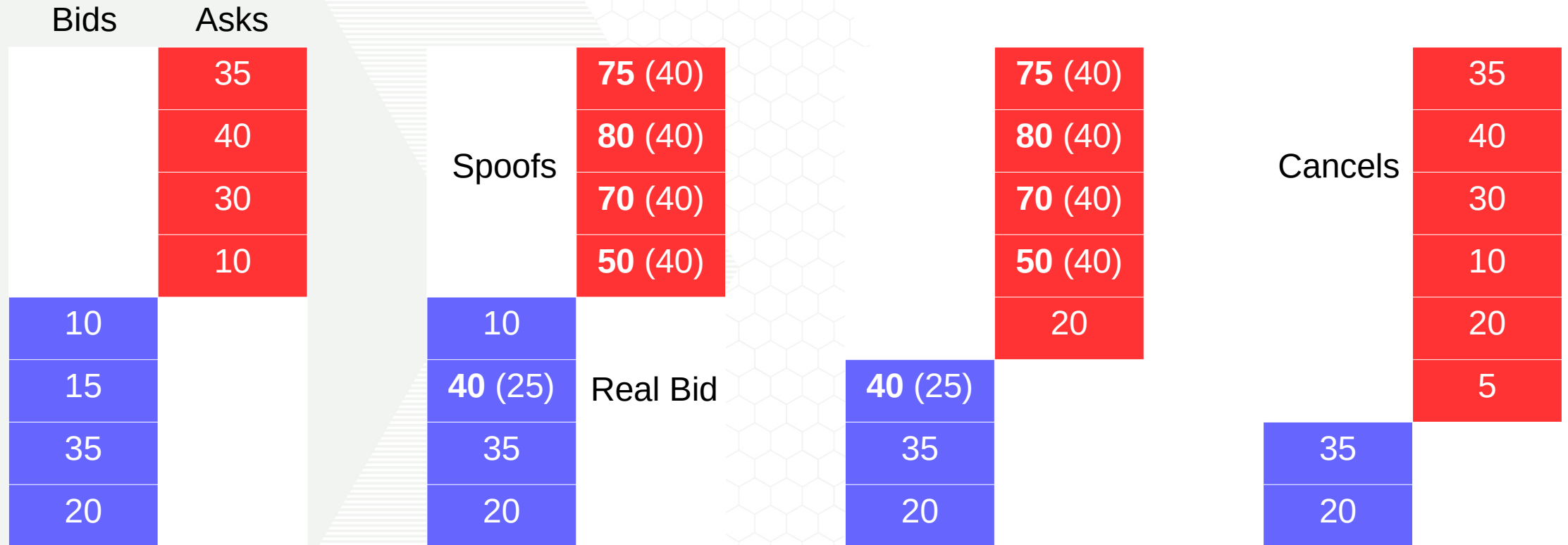
# Market Basics (Simplified)



# Order Book

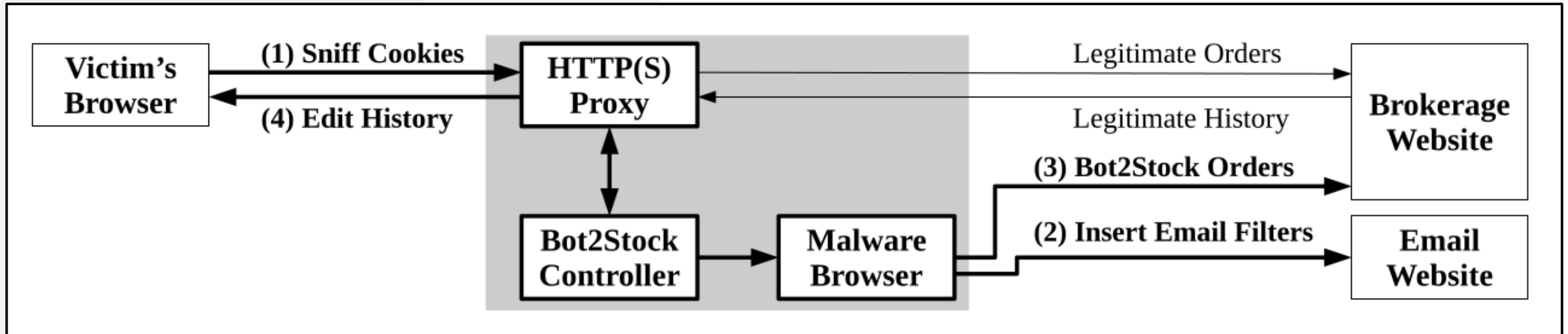


# Layering





# Bot2Stock



# Evaluation Options

- Real-world attack?
  - Obviously illegal
- Stock-trading game?
  - Uncontrolled variables
  - Still not ethical if other players are human
  - What kind of game?
- “Paper trading” simulation?
  - No slippage

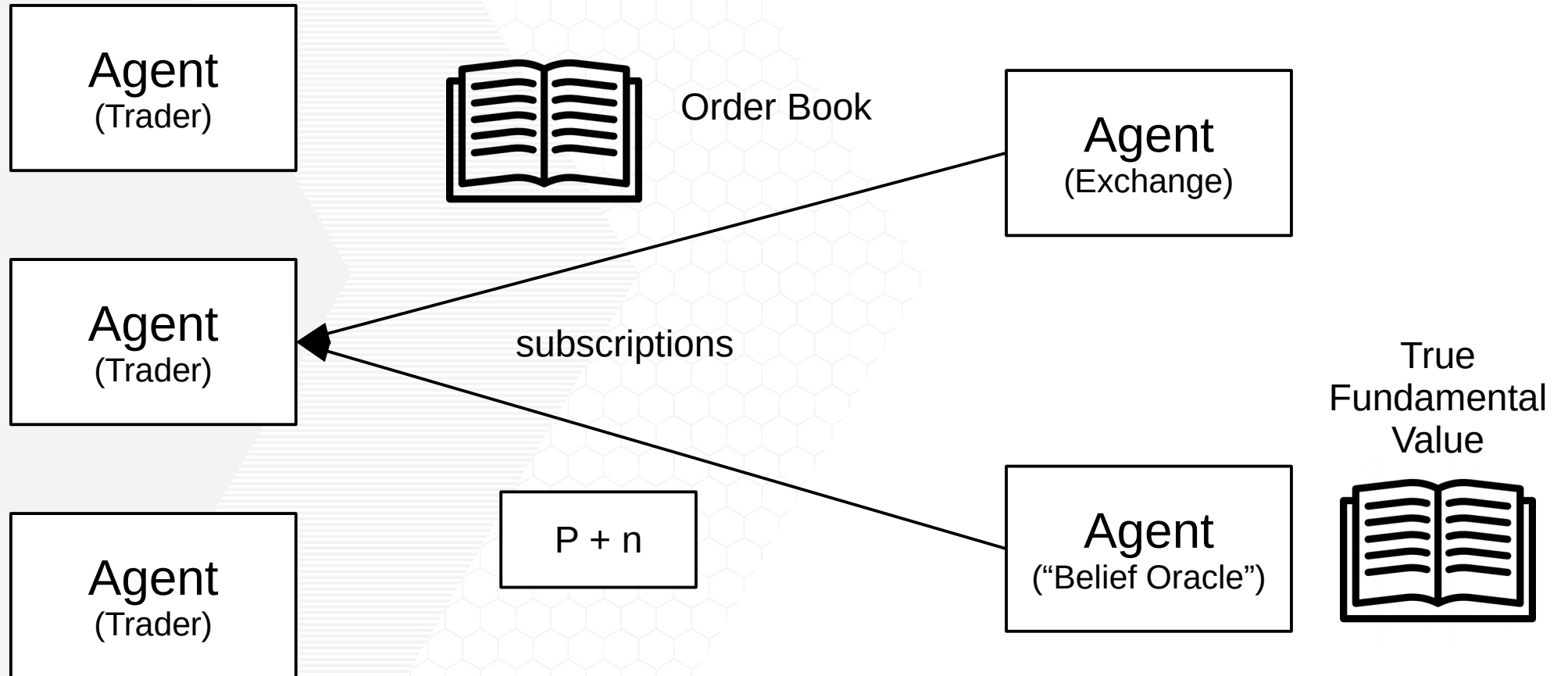
# Simulation Plan

- Agent-based simulation
  - Modeling slippage
  - Stock value beliefs
  - Factoring computation, communication



- ABIDES: Agent-Based Interactive Discrete Event Simulation environment [[Github](#)] [[PDF](#)]
  - Developed by Tucker Balch’s lab at Georgia Tech
  - Research collaborations with major USA investment banking firm
- **Agent-based:** traders, brokerages, exchanges, dark pools, news websites, belief oracles, etc.
- **Discrete Event Driven:** a kernel delivers messages at discrete time steps, “awakens” agents at predetermined events

# Modeling Beliefs



# Agent Types

- Oracle
  - Knows the fundamental value of a stock, when asked, returns a noisy reading
- Exchange
  - Maintains order book for 1 stock, receives orders, executes trades, sends subscribers layer info and trade notifications
- Botmaster
  - Buys max shares as attack begins, signals botnet, dumps after fixed time
- Spoofing Agent (Botnet)
  - Maintains an open bid at a price just below the best bid, canceling as needed

- “Spoofing the Limit Order Book: An Agent-Based Model” by Xintong Wang and Michael P. Wellman
- Zero Intelligence Agent (ZI)
  - Randomly buys or sells shares based on current price and fundamental belief
- Heuristic Belief Learning (HBL)
  - Also factors order book: open asks/bids, previously completed transactions

# Additional Modeling

- Delay factor:  $a + b_{(i,j)} + P(i, j)$ 
  - $i$ : sender,  $j$ : receiver,  $a$ : computational delay constant,  $b$ : min network latency,  $P$ : Poisson distribution (added network latency)

# Simulation Timeline

- 1) Simulation begins
- 2) Market opens
- 3) Background traders arrive with Poisson distribution delay
- 4) Botmaster buys shares
- 5) Botmaster triggers spoofing agents to begin layering
- 6) Botmaster sells shares, signals spoofing agents to stop
- 7) Simulation ends



# Experimental Variables

- Ratio bots to background traders
- Network latency of bots vs. background traders

# Experimental Design

- Control: background traders, botmaster, no spoofing agents
- Treatment: with spoofing agents
- Trials: 100 control, 100 treatment per configuration
- Configs: 1 to 21 bots, 49 ZI, 16 HBL, 0% to 200% added latency to botnet
- Measurements: Botmaster/spoofing agent cash  $\Delta$

# Findings

- Attack Duration: < 1 minute
- Network Latency Tolerance: > 200% added (3x)
- Required Trade Volume: 1.5%
- Per-Session ROI: 2.8% ROI
- **Annual ROI: 1022%**

## Findings (Cont'd)

- IBM, March 2020: 9,120 shares traded per minute
- $9,120 \times 1.5\% \times \text{Market Price} = \sim \$5,000/\text{session}$
- 2.8% ROI x 1 session per day x 252 trading days x \$100k initial investment
- **Profit: > \$1 million**
- **Botnet Loss: Commission Fees**
- **Self-Sustaining**

- Factors not modeled
  - Intermediary parties (brokerages, brokers, dark pools)
  - Anomaly detection
  - Background volatility, changing beliefs (e.g., using historical data)
  - Liquidity & designated market makers
- Measuring cash  $\Delta$ 
  - Compare control & treatment *for the same seed*

# Resources

- Code: <https://github.com/carter-yagemann/bot2stock>
- Talk: Thursday, 12 PM EST
- Contact: [yagemann@gatech.edu](mailto:yagemann@gatech.edu) (carteryagemann.com)