



# Crypto Trading Bots

## Scripts Strategies Cheat Sheet

### > Getting started

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1. Install Anaconda
2. Open a terminal and run:

```
>>> git clone https://github.com/hummingbot/hummingbot.git
>>> cd hummingbot
>>> ./install
>>> conda activate hummingbot
>>> ./compile
```
3. Code your script under the `scripts` folder!

### > Scripts basics

#### Configuration

- The Scripts are a subclass of `ScriptStrategyBase`
- You can define the variables that you will use as class variables, there is no configuration file for scripts.

#### Markets

- Define the connectors and trading pairs, in the class variable `markets`, with the following structure:
  - `Dict["connector_name", Set(Trading pairs)]`

#### Execution

- The method `on_tick` is executed every `tick_size`.
- The `tick_size` by default is 1 second.

### > Market operations

#### Create and Cancel orders

- `self.buy(connector_name, trading_pair, amount, order_type, price, position_action)`
- `self.sell(connector_name, trading_pair, amount, order_type, price, position_action)`
- `self.cancel(connector_name, trading_pair, order_id)`

Note: `position_action` is only used in perpetuals.

### > Account data

#### Balance

- `self.get_balance_df()`
  - Returns a `DataFrame` with the following columns:  
`["Exchange", "Asset", "Total Balance", "Available Balance"]`

#### Open Orders

- `self.active_orders_df()`
  - Returns a `DataFrame` with the following columns:  
`["Exchange", "Market", "Side", "Price", "Amount", "Age"]`

### > Events

To handle different market events in the strategy by implementing the following methods.

- `did_create_buy_order(self, event: BuyOrderCreatedEvent)`
- `did_create_sell_order(self, event: SellOrderCreatedEvent)`
- `did_fill_order(self, event: OrderFilledEvent)`
- `did_fail_order(self, event: MarketOrderFailureEvent)`
- `did_cancel_order(self, event: OrderCancelledEvent)`
- `did_expire_order(self, event: OrderExpiredEvent)`
- `did_complete_buy_order(self, event: BuyOrderCompletedEvent)`
- `did_complete_sell_order(self, event: SellOrderCompletedEvent)`

### > Other

#### Rate Oracle

- Provides conversion rates for any given pair token symbols in both async and sync fashions.
- Sync method: `RateOracle.get_instance().get_pair_rate(trading_pair)`
- Async method: `RateOracle.get_instance().rate_async(trading_pair)`

#### Notifiers

To send notifications to the Hummingbot Application using the following methods:

- `self.notify_hb_app(msg)`
- `self.notify_hb_app_with_timestamp(msg)`

Note: if you have the Telegram integration activated, you will receive the notifications there too.

#### Status

- When you run the `status` command in the app, you will receive the information that is coded under the method `format_status`.
- You can implement this method in your script to show the info that you want
- By default, the format status shows the balances and active orders. (check the implementation in `ScriptStrategyBase`)

### > Connectors

#### Accessing the connectors

- They are stored in the instance variable `connectors` with the following structure:
  - `Dict["connector_name", ConnectorBase]`
    - e.g. `self.connectors["binance"]` will return the Binance exchange class.

#### Connectors Methods

- Best ask: `connector.get_price(trading_pair, is_buy: True)`
- Best bid: `connector.get_price(trading_pair, is_buy: False)`
- Mid-price: `connector.get_mid_price(trading_pair)`
- Order book: `connector.get_order_book(trading_pair)`
  - Returns a `CompositeOrderBook` and the most common methods are:
    - `ask_entries()` --> Iterator of `OrderBookRow`
    - `bid_entries()` --> Iterator of `OrderBookRow`
    - `snapshot()` --> `Tuple(Bids as DataFrame, Asks as DataFrame)`

Example:

- `self.connectors["binance"].get_mid_price("ETH-USDT")`

#### Querying the Order Book

Use these methods to compute metrics efficiently:

- `connector.get_vwap_for_volume(trading_pair, is_buy, volume)`
- `connector.get_price_for_volume(trading_pair, is_buy, volume)`
- `connector.get_quote_volume_for_base_amount(trading_pair, is_buy, base_amount)`
- `connector.get_volume_for_price(trading_pair, is_buy, price)`
- `connector.get_quote_volume_for_price(trading_pair, is_buy, price)`

Returns a `ClientOrderBookQueryResult` class with:

- `query_price`
- `query_volume`
- `result_price`
- `result_volume`

### > Accounting

#### Order Candidate

- `OrderCandidate(trading_pair, is_maker, order_type, order_side, amount, price)`
- Has methods to populate the object with the collateral needed, the fees, and potential returns.

#### Budget Checker

- `connector.budget_checker.adjust_candidate(OrderCandidate, all_or_none=True)`
- `connector.budget_checker.adjust_candidates(List[OrderCandidate], all_or_none=True)`

Note: This checks if the balance is enough to place the order, `all_or_none=True` will set the amount to 0 on insufficient balance and `all_or_none=False` will adjust the order size to the available balance.