



Document title

OPENBOOK ULTRA CLIENT SPECIFICATION

**NYSE AMERICAN OPENBOOK ULTRA
NYSE OPENBOOK ULTRA**

Version

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Date

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PREFACE

DOCUMENT HISTORY

VERSION	DATE	CHANGE DESCRIPTION
1.7a	04/28/2010	Formatted into new template IP addresses removed and link to IP Addresses page added
1.8	05/21/2012	Changed name to NYSE MKT throughout Artwork updated throughout
1.9	10/07/2013	All 228/229 messages replaced with 230/231
2.1	4/25/2017	Reorganized/updated spec for clarity and rebranded to ICE/NYSE standard Adopted new market name: NYSE MKT becomes NYSE American 7/24/17, pending effectiveness of SEC rule filing Change selected terminology to conform better to XDP usage Bumped version to 2.1 to conform to Pillar migration Added values E & L to Trading Status field of Full & Delta Update msgs Symbol Index field (formerly Security Index) expanded from 2 to 4 bytes
2.1a	6/22/2017	Corrected Symbol Index field in Symbol Mapping Response msg to 4 bytes
2.1b	02/08/2018	Spec changes only. No change to the feed. Removed remarks on the transition from v1.9 to v2.1 Updated section 3.2: Delta updates cannot span packets

REFERENCE MATERIAL

The following lists the associated documents, which either should be read in conjunction with this document or which provide other relevant information for the user:

- [SFTI Connectivity](#)
- [NYSE Symbology](#)

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- Telephone: +1 212 383 3640 (International)
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- Email: [Connectivity](#)

FURTHER INFORMATION

- [OpenBook Ultra product page](#)
- [Recent capacity figures](#)
- [IP Addresses spreadsheet](#)

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1. OPENBOOK ULTRA

OpenBook Ultra is a price level depth of book feed which includes all displayed limit orders, trading floor interest and DMM interest. For each buy and sell price point, the format provides aggregate limit-order volume and number of orders. It is updated in real time as events occur.

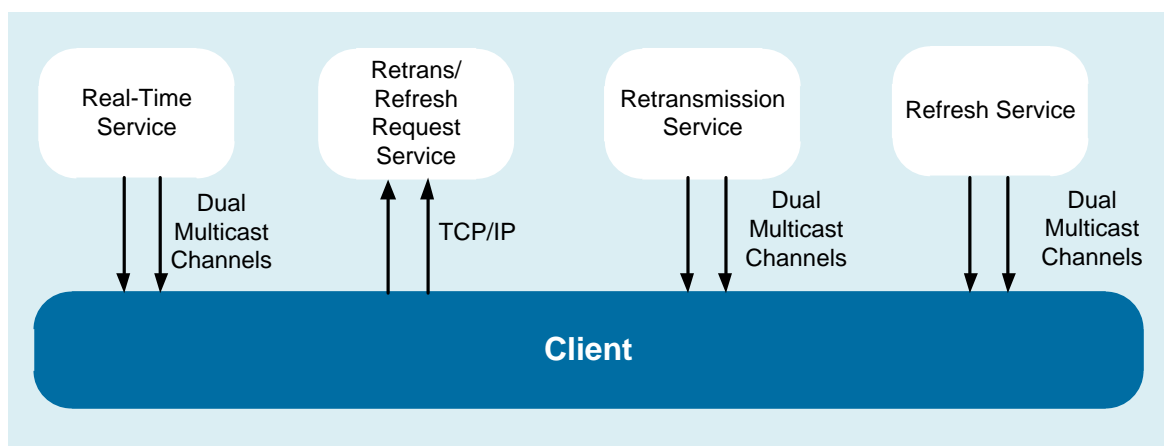
1.1 TERMINOLOGY AND BASICS

OpenBook Ultra data is published in the form of messages with fixed length fields. All fields are binary except a very small number that are in ASCII format. For efficient use of the network, the messages are bundled into application packets, and the packets are published via the multicast protocol. All messages in a single packet will be of the same message type.

For capacity reasons, packets are routed over a number of predefined data sets called channels. Each channel is duplicated and published to two distinct multicast groups for redundancy. The two redundant multicast groups per channel (called lines) are referred to as line A and line B. The union of the data in all channels that make up a product is called a feed.

The IP addresses and port numbers of the production and test channels for OpenBook Ultra can be found at https://www.nyse.com/publicdocs/nyse/data/IP_Addresses.xls. A client application receives a product by subscribing to some or all of the channels that make up the feed.

1.2 RECOVERING FROM ERRORS



- In case of dropped multicast packets, the client can connect to a Request Server via TCP/IP to request retransmissions of missed messages.
- In case of client late start or intraday failure, the client can connect to the Request Server and request snapshot refreshes of the state of the market.
- At system startup, each channel publishes referential data about all symbols published on the channel. If a client process misses this initial spin of symbol data, he can connect to the Request Server and request a refresh of some or all of the missed data.

In response to these requests, retransmission and refresh data is published by the exchange over dedicated multicast channels which correspond one-to-one with the real-time channels.

See [Error Handling and the Request Server](#) for complete information.

2. PACKETS AND HEARTBEATS

2.1 PACKET HEADER

All packets published by OpenBook Ultra start with a Packet Header. The Packet Header is followed by 0 or more messages, all of the same message type. (Heartbeat packets are an exception, since they do not contain any messages).

The maximum length of a packet is 1400 bytes, so no message can be longer than 1400 – 16 bytes (max packet size - the length of the Packet Header).

OpenBook Ultra Packet Header Structure

FIELD	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
PktSize <i>(prev MsgSize)</i>	0	2	Binary	The size of the packet in bytes, excluding these two bytes:
MsgType	2	2	Binary	This field identifies the type of message 1 – Sequence Number Reset 2 – Heartbeat Message 5 – Message Unavailable 10 – Request Response message 19 – Heartbeat Subscription message 20 – Retransmission Request Message 22 – Refresh Request Message 24 – Heartbeat Response Message 27 – Extended Refresh Request 34 – Symbol Index Mapping Request 35 – Symbol Index Mapping Refresh Message 230 – OpenBook Full Update Message 231 – OpenBook Delta Update Message
PktSeqNum	4	4	Binary	The packet sequence number. Incremented by 1 for each packet published in this channel except heartbeat packets.
SendTime	8	4	Binary	The time this packet was published, in milliseconds since midnight.
ProductID	12	1	Binary	12 – NYSE OpenBook Ultra 62 – NYSE American OpenBook Ultra
RetransFlag	13	1	Binary	Indicates whether this packet contains original, retransmitted, or refresh message. Valid values: 1 – Original packet 2 – Retransmitted packet 5 – Refresh packet with more to come 6 – Last Refresh packet in a sequence

FIELD	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
NumMsgs	14	1	Binary	The number of messages following this header in the packet.
LinkFlag	15	1	Binary	The sequence number of this packet in a refresh sequence. If RetransFlag is not = 5 or 6, this field is set to 0.

2.2 HEARTBEATS

To assist the client in confirming connection health, application heartbeats are sent once a second by the real-time multicast servers (data, refresh and retransmissions channels), and once a minute by the Request Server over TCP.

A heartbeat consists of a packet containing a Packet Header and no messages. Packet Header fields values are PktSize = 14, MsgType = 2, RetransFlag = 1, and NumMsgs = 0.

The Packet Sequence Number of a heartbeat packet is the next expected sequence number, but unlike all other packets, a heartbeat does not increment the next expected sequence number. See [Sequence Numbers](#).

Heartbeats sent by the Request Server over TCP must be acknowledged by the client. See [Request Server](#).

3. MESSAGE FIELD CONTENT

Every datagram published by OpenBook Ultra consists of a Packet Header followed by 0 or more Messages, all of the same message type. Messages are contiguous data structures consisting of fixed-length fields. No names or tags appear in the message.

- All the fields are contiguous, with reserved fields for alignment issues.
- Binary fields are published in Big-Endian ordering
- All timestamps are in Eastern Standard Time (EST) or Eastern Daylight Time (EDT)
- All ASCII string fields are left aligned and null padded

3.1 FULL UPDATE MESSAGES

A full update of a symbol can span multiple [Full Update Messages](#) and/or multicast packets. In this case, all fields not part of the price point section will be repeated for each packet. To determine the number of price point in any given message, use the following formula:

$$\text{NumPricePoints} = (\text{SizeOfMessage} - \text{sum}(\text{size of fixed fields of message})) / \text{sum}(\text{ size of fields for a price-point})$$

Full Update Messages that span multiple packets/messages must be processed as one complete message.

For Full Update Messages that span multiple packets, if a packet is lost, then the whole message should be considered lost.

Full Update Messages contain all active price points regardless of prior period activity.

3.2 DELTA UPDATE MESSAGES

Unlike Full Update Messages, [Delta Update Messages](#) will not span packets.

Any price point containing a 0 quantity should be removed from the book.

If no changes have occurred for a given symbol since the last publication, no Delta Update Message is generated for that symbol.

3.3 SEQUENCE NUMBERS

All messages conform to the line level sequencing. Each channel A, B, C, D, etc has its own sequence number. Clients can use sequence numbers to determine the following:

- Missing (gapped) messages
- Unordered messages
- Duplicate messages.

Clients should note that the message sequence number per channel might restart from one following a failure recovery. A reset sequence number message will be sent to clients via the Multicast Groups to inform of such event.

3.4 SYMBOLS

The stock symbols in this feed are represented in [NYSE Symbolology](#), that is, the root optionally followed by a space and a suffix.

For example, if a symbol's root is "ABC" and its suffix is "PRA", the symbol's root/suffix is represented as: "ABC PRA\0\0\0\0", where "\0" represents a null value. Between the root and the suffix there will be one space. After the suffix, null values follow to fill the 11 characters allocated for the stock symbol field.

The Full Update message (type 230) contains both the stock symbol name and a symbol index, which is a more compact unique identifier for the symbol. Symbol Indexes are unique per symbol, are uniform across all NYSE markets and feeds, and do not change over time. A new symbol is assigned a new Symbol Index which will never be reused.

In message types other than the Full Update, such as the Delta Update message (type 231), the symbol is identified only with a Symbol Index. For this reason, clients must know the mapping between symbols and symbol indexes in order to process OpenBook Ultra.

The symbol mapping is available via four methods:

- OpenBook Ultra Full Update Message published at start of day over the main data channels
- OpenBook Ultra Full Update Refresh Message published on request over the refresh channels
- Symbol Index Mapping Refresh Message published on request over the refresh channels
- [Symbol Mapping FTP File](#) available for download before midnight daily for the next trading day

3.5 PRICES

Prices in this feed are represented by two fields as a numerator and a denominator. All price fields in the feed convey a numerator, and share a common denominator, which is represented by the PriceScaleCode field in referential data (see [Full Update Message Format – Message Type 230](#)).

$$Price = \frac{Numerator}{10^{PriceScaleCode}}$$

For example, a price of 27.56 can be represented by a price field (numerator) of 2756 and a PriceScaleCode of 2.

4. MESSAGE SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 FULL UPDATE MESSAGE FORMAT – MESSAGE TYPE 230

Full Update messages are published at the start of day, when NYSE is recovering an internal system failure, or upon request via the refresh channels. This message contains the complete order book for a single symbol, with all price points, an aggregated quantity at each price point and symbol mapping information.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
MsgSize	0	2	Binary	The number of bytes in this message including this field. <i>MsgSize = sum(fixed fields) + number of price Points * sum (price point fields for 1 price point)</i>
SymbolIndex	2	4	Binary	The ID of this symbol used in other message types.
SourceTime	6	4	Binary	The time the event occurred in the matching engine, in milliseconds since midnight If the ME event occurred at 13:12:56, 170 millisecs and 30 microsecs, this field will contain 47576170
SourceTime MicroSecs	10	2	Binary	The number of microseconds that have elapsed within the millisecond published in the SourceTime field. If the ME event occurred at 13:12:56, 170 millisecs and 30 microsecs, this field will contain 30
SymbolSeqNum	12	4	Binary	The sequence number of this message in the set of all messages for this symbol.
SourceSessionID	16	1	Binary	Unused. Ignore any content.
Symbol	17	11	ASCII	The stock symbol in NYSE Symbology (the root, optionally followed by a space and a suffix), right-padded with NULLS. Example: "IBM PRA\0\0\0"
PriceScaleCode	28	1	Binary	The number of digits after the decimal place in all prices for this symbol. Example, if a price field contains 1234: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If PriceScaleCode = 1, the price is \$123.40 ▪ If PriceScaleCode = 0, the price is \$1,234.00
QuoteCondition	29	1	ASCII	The current quote condition for the symbol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Space – No special quote condition ▪ W – Slow Quote due to a Set Slow list
TradingStatus	30	1	ASCII	The current trading status of the equity.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
				Valid Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ P - Pre-Opening ▪ E – Early session (NYSE American only) ▪ O – Opened (Core Session) ▪ L – Late Session (NYSE American only) ▪ X - Closed ▪ H - Halted
Filler	31	1	Binary	Reserved for future use. Ignore any content.
MPV	32	2	Binary	The minimum price variation, also known as Tick, the minimum amount by which prices can differ.
<p>The following fields represent a price point and can repeat in a message:</p> <p>To identify the number of price points in the message, use the formula:</p> $(MsgSize - \text{sum}(\text{size of fixed fields})) / \text{size of 1 price point}$ <p>Note: There maybe 0 price points in a message due to internal matching engine processing. Such a message will still increment the sequence number.</p>				
Price Numerator	0	4	Binary	The price (numerator) of this price point. Use the PriceScaleCode to determine the true dollar value of the price point.
Volume	4	4	Binary	The total interest quantity at this price point
NumOrders	8	2	Binary	The number of orders at this price point
Side	10	1	ASCII	The side of the order, Buy vs Sell B – Buy S – Sell
Filler	11	1	Binary	Reserved for future use. Ignore any content.

4.2 DELTA UPDATE MESSAGE FORMAT – MESSAGE TYPE 231

A Delta Update message is published in response to events that occur in the book such as interest being added, executions, cancellations and interest routed to a different market.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
MsgSize	0	2	Binary	The number of bytes in this message including this field. <i>MsgSize=</i> sum(fixed fields) + number of price Points*sum (price point fields for 1 price point)
SymbolIndex	2	4	Binary	The unique ID of this symbol in the Full Update.
SourceTime	6	4	Binary	The time the event occurred in the matching engine, in milliseconds since midnight. If the ME event occurred at 13:12:56, 170 millisecs and 30 microsecs, this field will contain 47576170
SourceTime MicroSecs	10	2	Binary	The number of microseconds that have elapsed within the millisecond published in the SourceTime field. If the ME event occurred at 13:12:56, 170 millisecs and 30 microsecs, this field will contain 30
SourceSeqNum	12	4	Binary	The sequence number of this message in the set of all messages for this symbol.
SourceSessionID	16	1	Binary	Unused. Ignore any content.
QuoteCondition	17	1	ASCII	The current quote condition for the symbol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Space – No special quote condition ▪ W – Slow Quote due to a Set Slow list
TradingStatus	18	1	ASCII	The current trading status of this symbol. Valid Values: P - Pre-Opening E – Early session (NYSE American only) O – Opened (Core Session) L – Late Session (NYSE American only) C - Closed H - Halted
PriceScaleCode	19	1	Binary	The number of digits after the decimal place in all prices for this symbol. Example, if a price field contains 1234: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If PriceScaleCode = 1, the price is \$123.40 ▪ If PriceScaleCode = 0, the price is \$1,234.00

The following fields represent a price point and can repeat in a message:

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
<p>To determine the number of price points in the message, use the formula:</p> $(MsgSize - \text{sum}(\text{size of fixed fields})) / \text{size of 1 price point}$ <p>Note: There maybe 0 price points in a message due to internal matching engine processing. Such a message will still increment the sequence number.</p>				
PriceNumerator	0	4	Binary	The price (numerator) of this price point. Use the PriceScaleCode to determine the true dollar value of the price point.
Volume	4	4	Binary	The total interest quantity at this price point
ChgQty	8	4	Binary	The volume of the event taking place (i.e size of the order, cancel or execution)
NumOrders	12	2	Binary	The number of orders at this price point
Side	14	1	ASCII	The side of the order, Buy vs Sell B – Buy S – Sell
ReasonCode	15	1	ASCII	This field identifies why the volume at the price point was modified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ O – New order/additional interest added ▪ C - Cancel ▪ E- Execution ▪ X - Multiple events
LinkID1	16	4	Binary	Unique ID for an execution. Correlates to the Deal ID in the gateway Execution Report msg. 0 = this is not an execution update.
LinkID2	20	4	Binary	Unused. Ignore any content.
LinkID3	24	4	Binary	Unused. Ignore any content.

5. CONTROL, REFRESH, AND RETRANSMISSION MESSAGE SPECIFICATIONS

5.1 SEQUENCE NUMBER RESET MESSAGE – MESSAGE TYPE 1

This message is sent to reset the Packet Sequence Number. Scenarios in which this can occur are:

- System startup
- Recovery from NYSE system failures
- Sequence number rollover: the next packet sequence number would exceed the field's maximum value

The preceding Packet Header contains a PktSize = 18, PktSeqNum = 1, RetransFlag = 1, and NumMsgs = 1.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
NextSeqNumber	0	4	Binary	The sequence number that will follow in the next packet. Always = 2.

5.2 HEARTBEAT RESPONSE MESSAGE – MESSAGE TYPE 24

Clients that remain connected to the Request server intraday must respond within 120 seconds to any heartbeat received with a single message of this type in its own packet. This response demonstrates that the TCP connection is still alive and prevents the Request Server from closing the connection.

The preceding Packet Header must contain PktSize = 34, RetransFlag = 1, and NumMsgs = 1.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
SourceID	0	20	ASCII	The ID of the client sending this message, left justified and null padded

5.3 RETRANSMISSION REQUEST MESSAGE – MESSAGE TYPE 20

This message is sent by clients to request a retransmission of missed packets. In response, a Retransmission Response message (type 10) will be sent back over the Request TCP connection, and the retransmitted packets will be delivered over the Retransmission channels.

The preceding Packet Header must contain a PktSize = 42, RetransFlag = 1, and NumMsgs = 1.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
BeginSeqNum	0	4	Binary	The beginning sequence number of the range of packets to be retransmitted
EndSeqNum	4	4	Binary	The ending sequence number of the range of packets to be retransmitted
SourceID	8	20	ASCII	The ID of the client sending this message, left justified and null padded

5.4 BOOK REFRESH REQUEST – MESSAGE TYPE 22

This message is sent by clients requesting a full book refresh.

The preceding Packet Header must contain PktSize = 50, RetransFlag = 1, and NumMsgs = 1.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
Symbol	0	16	ASCII	A sequence of characters representing the symbol, padded with NULLs. The symbol contains the root, optionally followed by a space and an optional suffix in host format for example: "IBM PRA\0\0\0\0"
SourceID	16	20	ASCII	The ID of the client sending this message, left justified and null padded

5.5 EXTENDED BOOK REFRESH REQUEST MESSAGE – MESSAGE TYPE 27

The Extended Book Refresh Request message allows the client to request a refresh by symbol index as opposed to symbol, and to request a refresh of all symbols in a channel.

The preceding Packet Header must contain PktSize = 38, RetransFlag = 1, and NumMsgs = 1.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
SourceID	0	20	ASCII	The ID of the client sending this message, left justified and null padded
SymbolIndex	20	4	Binary	The ID (from the last Full Refresh Update) of the symbol for which information is requested. 0 = Requesting all symbols in this channel
MsgType	24	2	Binary	Unused. Any content will be ignored.

5.6 SYMBOL INDEX MAPPING REQUEST MESSAGE – MESSAGE TYPE 34

This message is sent by clients requesting a refresh of Symbol Index mapping information only.

The preceding Packet Header must contain PktSize = 36, RetransFlag = 1, and NumMsgs = 1.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
SourceID	0	20	ASCII	The ID of the client sending this message, left justified and null padded
SymbolIndex	20	4	Binary	The ID (from the last Full Refresh Update) of the symbol for which information is requested. 0 = Requesting all symbols in this channel

5.7 REQUEST RESPONSE MESSAGE – MESSAGE TYPE 10

This message will be sent immediately via TCP/IP in response to the client's request for a retransmission, refresh, or Symbol Index information. The requested information will follow in the appropriate retransmission or refresh channel.

The preceding Packet Header contains a PktSize = 42, RetransFlag = 1, and NumMsgs = 1.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
SourceSeqNum	0	4	Binary	The sequence number assigned by the client to the original request. It is returned by NYSE in this message for the client's identification purposes.
SourceID	4	20	ASCII	The ID of the client that sent the request, left justified and null padded
Status	24	1	Character	Status of the Valid values: A – Accepted R – Rejected
RejectReason	25	1	Character	The reason why the request was rejected. Valid values: 0 – Request accepted 1 – Rejected due to permissions 2 – Invalid sequence range (eg: low > high) 3 – Exceeded max sequence range (>1,000) 4 – Exceeded max retrans requests in a day 5 – Exceeded max refresh requests in a day 6 - Rejected. Requested seqnum > 1,000,000 packets in the past. Use refresh to recover current state if necessary.
Filler	26	2	ASCII	Reserved for future use.

5.8 MESSAGE UNAVAILABLE MESSAGE – MESSAGE TYPE 5

This message will be sent over the Retransmission multicast channels to inform the clients of unavailability of a range of messages for which they have requested a retransmission.

The preceding Packet Header contains a PktSize = 22, RetransFlag = 1, and NumMsgs = 1.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
BeginSeqNum	0	4	Binary	The beginning sequence number of the requested range of packets to be retransmitted
EndSeqNum	24	4	Binary	The ending sequence number of the requested range of packets to be retransmitted

5.9 SYMBOL INDEX MAPPING RESPONSE MESSAGE – MESSAGE TYPE 35

This message is sent by the NYSE in response to a Symbol Index Request.

Please note: When requesting Symbol Index Mapping, you need to send the request to the symbol's corresponding channel. i.e symbol ABC to Channel AA, BBB to Channel BB otherwise your request will not be honored.

FIELD NAME	OFFSET	SIZE (BYTES)	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
Symbol	0	11	ASCII	The stock symbol in NYSE Symbology (the root, optionally followed by a space and a suffix), right-padded with NULLs. Example: "IBM PRA\0\0\0\0"
Filler	11	1		Ignore any content.
Symbol Index	12	4	Binary	This field identifies the numerical representation of the symbol.

6. ERROR HANDLING AND THE REQUEST SERVER

NOTE: A Source ID is a string that uniquely identifies an OpenBook Ultra client. Clients will need one or more Source IDs in order to use the Request Server to recover from errors. Please contact [Connectivity](#) to order Source IDs.

6.1 REQUEST SERVER

The Request Server has a dedicated server IP/port pair for every channel in the OpenBook Ultra feed. For example, NYSE has 8 data channels, and there are 8 corresponding Request Server ports, one for each channel. Requests for data from a particular channel must be sent to the corresponding Request port.

It is possible to connect to the Request Server only as needed, disconnecting after each request, but it is recommended that you remain connected to all Request Server ports for the entire trading day.

The Request Server is subject to IP Table filtering in order to safeguard against events similar to denial-of-service attacks. The filtering prevents any client from making further connections to the Request Server after the client has connected a truly excessive number of times.

Once a client establishes a TCP/IP connection, the Request Server will send a heartbeat to the client approximately every 60 seconds. Clients must respond with a Heartbeat Response message within 120 seconds, otherwise the Request Server will assume the client or the network has failed and close the connection.

6.1.1 Request Queuing

Clients may send several requests at the same time with the same Source ID. There is no need to wait for one request to be fulfilled before requesting another one.

Responses to all requests are published in the order in which they are received, although overlapping requests may be de-duplicated for efficiency.

6.2 HANDLING SEQUENCE NUMBER GAPS

Since multicast is an unreliable protocol, packets can be dropped. For this reason, clients are advised to process both lines in a channel. If a Packet Sequence Number gap occurs on one line, the gap can be filled immediately from the other.

If a gap occurs on both lines simultaneously, the client can send a [Retransmission Request Message \(Msg Type 20\)](#) via TCP to the Request port corresponding to the channel that gapped. The Retransmission Request contains the sequence number range of the missing packets.

On receipt of a Retransmission Request message, the Request Server will send back a [Request Response Message \(Msg Type 10\)](#) over the TCP connection. If any of the fields of the Retransmission Request contained malformed or meaningless information, the request will be rejected. If the request is accepted, the Retransmission Server will re-send the requested packets via multicast over the Retransmission channel corresponding to the data channel that gapped.

If the request is rejected for exceeding a predefined system limit, the client may be prevented from making any further requests. See [Request Quotas](#). If further requests are required, please contact NYSE.

6.2.1 Retransmission Format

Retransmitted packets have the same format and content as the originally published messages, including the [Sequence Numbers](#), except that the Retrans Flag in the Packet Header is set to 2 (Retransmitted).

6.3 RECOVERING FROM CLIENT LATE STARTS OR INTRADAY FAILURES

If a client feed handler experiences a late start or an intraday failure, the client will usually want to receive snapshots of the current market state for each symbol before resuming processing of real-time data. To do this, the client requests a refresh from the Refresh Server.

Specifically, a late-starting or recovering client should

1. Subscribe to the Publisher multicast channels. Any messages received should be cached but not processed until all refresh information is processed.
2. Connect to all Request Server ports. These connections should be maintained all day.
3. Subscribe to the Refresh multicast channels
4. Send an [Extended Book Refresh Request Message \(Msg Type 27\)](#) to each Request Server

The Refresh Request contains the client's Source ID, and a Symbol Index, either specifying a particular symbol to be refreshed or, if 0, specifying all symbols in this channel.

On receipt of a Refresh Request message, the Request Server will send back a [Request Response Message \(Msg Type 10\)](#). If any of the fields of the Refresh Request contained malformed or meaningless information, the request is rejected. If the request is rejected for exceeding a predefined system limit, the client will be prevented from making any further requests. See [Request Quotas](#). If further requests are required, please contact NYSE.

If the request is accepted, the Refresh Server will send the snapshot message(s) over the specific Refresh channel. Refresh packets have a RetransFlag of 5, except the last packet in the sequence, whose RetransFlag is 6.

All these messages should be used to rebuild the current state of the order book. Once all refresh messages are processed, messages from the Publisher can now be processed. Note that any messages received whose SymbolSequenceNumbers are lower than that received in the refresh information should be discarded.

No dedicated retransmission service is available for the Refresh Server; if a gap is detected in the Symbol SequenceNumbers in a refresh channel, clients should submit another refresh request.

6.4 REFRESHING SYMBOL INFORMATION

At system startup, each channel publishes a [Full Update Message \(Msg Type 230\)](#) for every symbol published on this channel. The Full Refresh message contains referential data for the symbol, including ticker name and Symbol Index.

If a client process misses the initial spin of Full Updates for whatever reason, he may need to receive a refresh of some or all symbol index mapping data before resuming processing of real-time data. To do this, the client can follow the procedure described in [Recovering from Client Late Starts or Intraday Failures](#), but send a [Symbol Index Mapping Request Message \(Msg Type 34\)](#) to the Request Server instead of a Refresh Request Message.

6.5 REQUEST QUOTAS

The table below summarizes the retransmission/refresh request limitations for the OpenBook Ultra feed. The numbers below represent the thresholds per channel.

Any client who has been blocked by exceeding these quotas can contact NYSE to have their quotas reset.

CAPABILITY	DESCRIPTION
Prevention of invalid subscribers	Incoming requests from subscribers that are not in the enabled subscriber's source ID list will not be honored.
Limitation of number of packets per Retrans Request	Retransmission requests for more than 1,000 packets will not be honored.
Limitation of timeliness of Retrans Requests	Retransmission requests for sequence numbers more than 1,000,000 lower than the current sequence number will not be honored.
Limitation of number of Retrans Requests in a day	Retransmission requests from a client who has already made 5,000 retransmission requests today will not be honored, and the client will be blocked from making retransmission requests for the remainder of the day.
Limitation of number of Refresh Requests in a day	Refresh requests from a client who has already made 5,000 refresh requests today will not be honored.

7. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

7.1 PUBLICATION PERIOD

The following section specifies the frequency and publication period for each message type disseminated by the OpenBook Ultra product.

MESSAGE	MESSAGE TYPE	PUBLICATION PERIOD
OpenBook Ultra Full Update Message	230	OpenBook Full update messages are published on system startup (approximately 12:30am ET), or when NYSE is recovering from a system failure.
OpenBook Ultra Delta Message	231	OpenBook Delta messages are published on system startup (approximately 12:30am ET), or in real-time response to matching engine events.

7.2 CHANNELIZATION

The feed is segregated into 8 channels by alphabetic symbol ranges. For NYSE there are 8 channels and for NYSE American, 4.

NYSE Channels

NUM	SYMBOL RANGE
1	Starting with A-B
2	Starting with C
3	Starting with D-F
4	Starting with G-J
5	Starting with K-M
6	Starting with N-R
7	Starting with S-T
8	Starting with U-Z

NYSE American Channels

NUM	SYMBOL RANGE
1	Starting with A-C
2	Starting with D-J
3	Starting with K-R
4	Starting with S-Z

7.3 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

The User Acceptance Testing, or Certification, environment is available for client testing **Monday to Friday from 9:00am to 5:00pm.**

UAT market data is published over different multicast groups than the production environment. Clients can listen to market data based on automatically generated order flow, and can enter orders into Cert gateways to generate market data scenarios of their own.

8. SYMBOL MAPPING FILE

The OpenBook Ultra symbol mapping files for each market are updated daily at 12:30am US Eastern Time. The files can be found at:

- NYSE <ftp.nysedata.com/OpenBook/SymbolMapping/NYSESymbolMapping.xml>
- NYSE American <ftp.nysedata.com/OpenBook/SymbolMapping/AmericanSymbolMapping.xml>

Format Example

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'>
  <xs:schema xmlns:xs='http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema' >
    <xs:complexType name='SymbolMap' >
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name='Symbol' type='xs:string' >
        </xs:element>
        <xs:element name='Index' type='xs:int' >
        </xs:element>
        <xs:element name='Channel' type='xs:int' >
        </xs:element>
        <xs:element name='ExchangeID' type='xs:int' >
        </xs:element>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
    <xs:element name='SymbolMappingFile' >
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name='SymbolMap' type='SymbolMap' >
          </xs:element>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:schema>
```