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	<ul> <li>5.2 Price Formation Process 5.3 Institutional Structure and Exogeneous Impacts; 5.4 Distributional Properties of Returns; 5.5 Scaling Laws; 5.6 Autocorrelation and Seasonality; CHAPTER 6. MODELING SEASONAL VOLATILITY; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 A Model of Market Activity; 6.3 A New Business Time Scale (o-Scale); 6.4 Filtering Intraday Seasonalities With Wavelets; CHAPTER 7. REALIZED VOLATILITY DYNAMICS; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 The Bias of Realized Volatility and Its Correction; 7.3 Conditional Heteroskedasticity; 7.4 The Heterogeneous Market Hypothesis; CHAPTER 8. VOLATILITY PROCESSES</li> <li>8.1 Introduction 8.2 Intraday Volatility and GARCH Models; 8.3 Modeling Heterogeneous Volatilities; 8.4 Forecasting Short-Term Volatility; CHAPTER 9. FORECASTING RISK AND RETURN; 9.1 Introduction to Forecasting; 9.2 Forecasting Volatility for Value-at-Risk; 9.3 Forecasting Returns over Multiple Time Horizons; 9.4 Measuring Forecast Quality; CHAPTER 10. CORRELATION AND MULTIVARIATE RISK; 10.1 Introduction; 10.2 Estimating the Dependence of Financial Time Series; 10.3 Covolatility Weighting; 10.4 Stability of Return Correlations; 10.5 Correlation Behavior at High Data Frequencies 10.6 Conclusions CHAPTER 11. TRADING MODELS; 11.1 Introduction; 11.2 Real-Time Trading Strategies; 11.3 Risk Sensitive Performance Measures; 11.4 Trading Model Algorithms; 11.5 Optimization and Testing Procedures; 11.6 Statistical Study of a Trading Model; 11.7 Trading Model Portfolios; 11.8 Currency Risk Hedging; CHAPTER 12. TOWARD A THEORY of HETEROGENEOUS MARKETS; 12.1 Definition of Efficient Markets; 12.2 Dynamic Markets and Relativistic Effects; 12.3 Impact of the New Technology; 12.4 Zero-Sum Game or Perpetuum Mobile?; 12.5 Discussion of the Conventional Definition 12.6 An Improved Definition of ""Efficient Markets""</li> </ul>
Sommario/riassunto	Liquid markets generate hundreds or thousands of ticks (the minimum change in price a security can have, either up or down) every business day. Data vendors such as Reuters transmit more than 275,000 prices per day for foreign exchange spot rates alone. Thus, high-frequency data can be a fundamental object of study, as traders make decisions by observing high-frequency or tick-by-tick data. Yet most studies published in financial literature deal with low frequency, regularly spaced data. For a variety of reasons, high-frequency data are becoming a way for understanding market microstructure.