

Building Trading Systems

- Building Trading Systems Laws and Flaws
- Based upon the principles established and presented in
- The Design, Testing and Optimization of Trading Systems by Robert Pardo, published by J. Wiley & Sons
- Each of the stages in the trading strategy development process are formulated and illustrated in a comprehensive, step-by-step format therein. To be consulted for further reference and detail.



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The Laws of Trading System Design, Evaluation and Optimization



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Formulate the Trading Strategy

- State the Trading Idea or Theory
 - For instance the trend is my friend
 - Then, trade in the direction of the dominant trend
- Formulate mechanism to implement trading theory
 - For instance a moving average (MA) measures trend
 - Longer MA tracks longer term trend
 - Go long if MA today is greater than MA 10 days ago by an amount equal to Daily Volatility (DV) x 2
 - Reverse for Sell

Create specific formulae for

- MA
- MAx greater than MAy by Z-Volatility



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Formulate the Trading Strategy (cont'd)

- The Principle components of trading strategy
 - **Entry**
 - Buy when condition is true
 - > Sell when reverse condition is true.
 - Exit
 - For example -- Exit on opposite signal
 - Exit on risk stop
 - Exit on shorter MA trailing stop
 - Risk Management
 - Set non-volatile risk stop at 1.5 x 3DV
 - Position Sizing
 - Set number of contracts equal to margin divided by 5% of account equity



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Determine What Resources Are Needed

- Testing software must be capable of testing every aspect of your strategy accurately
- Testing software must be able to handle length of data, type of data and multiple data streams, for example, that is needed
- Assemble necessary price data
 - Daily
 - Intraday if testing such strategies
 - Multiple data series if needed



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Specify the Trading Strategy in a Computer Testable Format

- Translate formulae specified in previous step into testing language of chosen testing platform
 - May require creation of custom functions and indicators where needed
 - May require creation of custom functions for stops and profit stops
 - May require creation of custom functions for contract sizing algorithms



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Test the Trading Strategy

- First test determines that the coded logic expresses the trading strategy as originally conceived
 - If yes, then continue
 - If no, correct coding to conform to strategy
- Second test determines how it performs on a selected basket of markets with a guesstimated value for the key strategy variables
 - If performance is significantly less than anticipated, perhaps the idea is not as good as expected and should be discarded
 - If performance acceptable at this stage, then continue



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Optimize the trading strategy

- Perform an optimization on key variables on a selected basket of markets
- Should be on a significant piece of history
 - Certainly no less than five years if daily data
 - Preferably ten years
- If strategy shows better performance than in Preliminary Testing Stage then continue
 - If no, re-evaluate,
 - Optimization should provide significant performance improvement
 - However, if performance in the Second Stage of testing is deemed to be acceptable, then go to next stage



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Optimize the trading strategy (cont'd)

Perform walk-forward analysis[™] to determine

- final feasibility of strategy
 - provides insight into trading performance by interval
 - provides insight into whether optimization is more beneficial on smaller data segments
- and if periodic re-optimization of variables is necessary and desirable
- Determine and record the final risk and statistical profile of strategy
 - Key are -- Annualized rate of return
 - and Maximum drawdown
 - However, profile can and should be more detailed



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Trade the Strategy

- If profitable, be sure that it is conforming within historical profile
 - If less than profile, why?
 - There should be a reason
 - If greater than profile, why?
 - There should be a reason
- If unprofitable, be sure it is acceptable and within historical profile
 - If it is, then continuing is a management decision
 - If it is not,
 - Is there a good reason
 - Unprecedented high volatility
 - Unprecedented low volatility
 - Different market condition
 - If yes, continuing is a management decision
 - If no and if divergence is large
 - Trading of strategy should be stopped
 - Review of testing procedure and current market action must be done
 - If modification cannot be accomplished, strategy should be abandoned
 - If modification is successful, go back to 2 and start again



Building Trading System:

- Compare Real-Time Performance with Historical Testing Profile
 - This should be done on a continuous basis
 - Always be alert for divergence
 - Whether profitable or unprofitable
 - Look for ideas to enhance the strategy



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Refine the Trading Strategy

- Trader should always be looking for ways to enhance strategy based upon observation of real-time trading performance
- Trader should also always be researching new ideas and exploring their relevance to the currently traded strategy
- If enhancements are achieved, go back to the Design Stage and go through full design, testing and optimization of improved strategy



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The Fatal Flaws
During the Process
of Trading System
Design, Evaluation
& Optimization



Unrealistic Assumptions and Simulations

- Slippage and commissions (S&C) must be accurate
 - One of the biggest mistakes made
 - Better to overstate err on the side of caution
 - if S&C are better in real-time, P&L is just bigger
 - Understatement overly optimistic and unrealistic – can be fatal to the trader
 - if S&C are worse in real-time a strategy that was profitable in testing can be unprofitable in real-time



Unrealistic Assumptions and Simulations (cont'd)

- Average trade (AT) should be very robust
 - At least 3 times the size of S&C
 - > The bigger the better
 - Critical performance measure
 - Too small AT another big mistake



Unrealistic Assumptions and Simulations (cont'd)

Be sure there are no holes in your testing

- For example, if your strategy requires a risk stop on day of entry, some testing platforms cannot do this
- For example, if your strategy uses volume, be sure to enter at a time when the information is available in real-time trading

Limit Orders

- Research has shown that a significant number of limit orders do not get filled.
- Testing of limits should either include
 - expanded S&C to factor in unfilled limit orders and trades not taken
 - better to test limit orders by exceeding the price by, for example, three ticks to insure that it is filled



Unrealistic Assumptions and Simulations (cont'd)

- Inadequate Search Functions used to select top parameters
 - Net profit commonly used, one of the very worst search functions
 - Better measure is some form of riskadjusted return
 - Best "publicly" available measure is Pessimistic Return on Margin (PROM)
 - More sophisticated search functions available and desirable



Building Trading System:

Curve-fitting or Over-Optimization

- Biggest problem facing the trading strategy builder
 - In the extreme case of curve-fitting --
 - A curve fit model will look great in testing and collapse into loses from the start of real-time trading
 - In less extreme cases of curve-fitting --
 - A curve fit model will have real-time performance at a far lesser rate than it exhibited in testing



Curve-fitting or Over-Optimization (cont'd)

- How to Avoid Curve Fitting
 - Use a large sample size
 - Test over a broad range of markets
 - Get a statistically significant number of trades
 - At least thirty
 - The more the better



Curve-fitting or Over-Optimization (cont'd)

- How to Avoid Curve Fitting (cont'd)
 - Limit the number of variables to be optimized to the bare minimum, say two to four
 - Avoid over-optimization of risk management rules
 - tendency to overfit due to the elimination of a small number of large losses skewing results
 - Use reasonable step size when optimizing a variable
 - For example, when scanning a percentage of average daily range volatility
 - Scan .50 to 2.50 at .25
 - Not .10 to 5.00 at .05



Curve-fitting or Over-Optimization (cont'd)

- How to Avoid Curve Fitting (cont'd)
 - Be highly skeptical when evaluating results
 - look for consistency over time
 - look for reasonably equal contribution form long and short trades
 - look for reasonably equal performance in the three major market types
 - uptrend
 - downtrend
 - trading range
 - examine robustness of optimization space
 - Look for some consistency from market to market unless strategy tailored to a particular market S&P or market class currencies.



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Curve-fitting or Over-Optimization (cont'd)

- There are only two sure way to avoid curvefitting
 - Do not optimize anything
 - Even this does not guarantee its elimination
 - Do Walk-Forward Analysis™
 - Must be done over as long a data sample as possible
 - Include as many Out of sample tests as the data and walk-forward parameters permit
 - Examine for consistency
 - Examine for robustness
 - A sound walk-forward analysis is highly dependent on the search function and the method used for automatic parameter selection in each in-sample window



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The Trader Does Not Follow his Strategy

- As Larry Williams cogently observed "Trading systems work, traders don't."
- A trading strategy must be followed to the letter to make it work
 - Most common flaws
 - Taking profits prematurely
 - Letting losses run beyond their specified stop
 - Not taking a trade because it looks too "risky" or "iffy."
 - Overtrading the strategy by varying the position size on a "hunch" and overriding the sizing principles that is part of the tested strategy



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The Trader Does Not Follow his Strategy (cont'd)

- A trading strategy must be followed to the letter to make it work (cont'd)
 - Biggest trader weakness
 - Overriding the trading strategy by not taking the next signal during a drawdown
 - Periods of drawdown are inevitable
 - Important to know the characteristics of strategies drawdown behavior
 - Important to be properly capitalized so as to be able to weather drawdown and emerge into new high equity
 - One never knows what a trade is going to do
 - Cherry picking the trades
 - Destabilized the fine balance achieved between risk and reward by a successful strategy
 - Almost always wrong



The Trader Does Not Follow his Strategy (cont'd)

- A trading strategy must be followed to the letter to make it work (cont'd)
 - Many trading strategies earn the bulk of their profit in a minority of their trades.
 - Some of the most profitable trades are the ones that look the most "risky."
 - Cherry picking trades greatly increases the likelihood of missing or prematurely exiting one of these big wins.



> In Conclusion



In Conclusion

- Caution, Excellence, Thoroughness and Good-Craftsmanship during strategy development essential to success
- Realistic Assumptions during the development process essential
- Must exert tremendous caution to avoid Curve-Fitting
- Best and most fool-proof way to do final testing and optimization is Walk-Forward Analysis™
- Understand the character and behavior risk and reward -- of your Trading Strategy
- Monitor Real-Time Trading Performance in light of strategy profile essential
- Trade your well-researched and Walk-Forward Tested strategy *RELIGOUSLY*.
- Remember, "Trading systems work, traders don't"