

Backtesting: How to Backtest, Analysis, Strategy, and More

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Python For Trading

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In the dynamic world of financial markets, we all know how crucial it is to gain that competitive edge. We're constantly looking for ways to enhance our trading skills and boost our returns. Backtesting is yet another integral skill required for your trading journey.

So, what exactly is backtesting?

It's a powerful tool that lets you simulate your trading strategy using historical market data. By testing your strategies against past price movements, you can gain incredible insights into how they would have performed and whether they have the potential for profitability. In other words, it's like a crystal ball that helps you fine-tune your approach, spot weaknesses, and optimise your decisions before you even risk a single dollar.

In this blog, we're going to dive headfirst into the world of backtesting and show you how it can completely revolutionise your trading journey. Whether you're a seasoned trader or just starting out, this guide will give you the knowledge and tools to harness the full power of backtesting.

All the concepts covered in this blog are taken from this Quantra course on Backtesting Trading Strategies. You can take a Free Preview of the course.

It's time to embrace backtesting and take your trading strategy to a new level. Let's dive in and explore more with this blog that covers:

- What is backtesting?
- Why is it important to backtest?
- Prerequisites for backtesting

- Steps to backtest
 - Backtesting with Python
 - What should be the time period for backtesting a trading strategy?
 - Various performance metrics used for backtesting
 - Interpreting and analysing backtesting results
 - Backtesting vs walk forward trading testing
 - Backtesting vs Scenario analysis
 - Common mistakes while backtesting
 - Backtesting software
 - Steps after backtesting - Paper trade or Live trade
-

What is backtesting?

Backtesting is a technique used in trading and investing to evaluate the performance of a trading strategy or investment approach using historical market data. It involves applying predetermined rules and parameters to past price data to simulate how the strategy would have performed in the past.

By going through the backtesting process, you can gain valuable insights. You'll see how profitable your strategy could have been, what risks you might face, and how it compares to other approaches. It helps you make more informed decisions and increases your chances of success when you start trading with real money.

In short, backtesting aims to evaluate the strategy's performance, understand its strengths and weaknesses, and make improvements. It's a way to learn from historical data and fine-tune your approach before risking your hard-earned cash in the live markets.

Why is it important to backtest?



Reasons Why Backtesting is Important

1

Make informed decisions

2

Increase the chances of better returns

3

Navigate the complex world of financial markets with greater precision

4

Helps with strategy evaluation

5

Risk management is better with backtesting

6

Confidence building

Reasons backtesting is important

The first and main reasons to backtest is that it empowers traders to:

Make informed decisions

Gathering and analysing relevant information helps you make decisions based on facts, reducing reliance on emotions or speculation. Conduct thorough research, understand market trends, evaluate financial statements, and stay updated on events that impact the markets.

Increase the chances of better returns

To maximise returns, diversify investments across asset classes, sectors, and regions. Conduct research, analyse performance, and understand underlying factors. Seek professional advice, stay disciplined, and maintain a long-term investment horizon.

Navigate the complex world of financial markets with greater precision

Understand investment instruments, market forces, and economic indicators. Stay updated with financial news, market trends, and regulations. Build financial literacy, utilise technology and analytical tools, and access reliable information sources.

The other reasons why backtesting is important are:

Helps with strategy evaluation

Backtesting allows traders to assess the performance and viability of their trading strategies objectively. By simulating trades using historical data, traders can gain insights into profitability, risk-adjusted returns, and other metrics. This evaluation helps identify strengths and weaknesses in strategies, facilitating informed decision-making.

Risk management is better with backtesting

Backtesting aids in effective risk management by providing a realistic assessment of strategy risks. By evaluating drawdowns, volatility, and potential losses based on historical data, traders can establish

suitable risk parameters and position sizes. This analysis supports the design of robust risk management techniques and optimal risk-reward ratios.

Confidence building

Backtesting instils confidence in traders before engaging in live trading. By observing a strategy's performance in various market conditions and scenarios, traders develop a deeper understanding of its potential and build trust in its ability to generate profits. This confidence strengthens discipline and decision-making during live trading.

Prerequisites for backtesting

Before you start backtesting a trading strategy, you need to consider some of the factors:



Prerequisites For Backtesting

- Trading logic/hypothesis for backtesting**
- Choosing the right market or asset segment for backtesting**
- Data for backtesting**
- Programming language**

Prerequisites for backtesting

Let us look at each of these factors in detail.

Trading logic/hypothesis for backtesting

You decided to backtest a trading strategy, but before you backtest, you need to have a clear picture in your mind of what you are going to backtest. That is what is the trading logic or hypothesis of this backtest.

If you are clear with the trading logic, then only you can backtest the trading strategy, and therefore this is the most crucial step in backtesting.

For example, in a moving average-based trading strategy, we will have buy signal and sell signal. We will use two moving averages: a short-term moving average (e.g., 50-day moving average) and a long-term moving average (e.g., 200-day moving average).

Now, according to the trading logic:

1. Buy signal - When the short-term moving average (e.g., 50-day moving average) crosses above the long-term moving average (e.g., 200-day moving average).
2. Sell signal - When the short-term moving average crosses below the long-term moving average. It implies that it might be a good time to exit a long position or consider taking a short position in security.

Choosing the right market or asset segment for backtesting

There are various factors that you can look at to decide which market or assets will be best for the kind of trading you are looking to conduct.

The factors can be risks you are willing to take, the profits you are looking to earn, and the time you will be investing, whether long-term or short-term.

For example, trading in cryptocurrencies might be riskier than other asset classes but can give higher returns and vice versa. Hence, it is a crucial decision to select the right market and asset class to trade-in.

Data for backtesting

Once you have shortlisted the assets, you would want to backtest your trading strategy. The next step is to choose historical data of the asset. You can get the data from the data vendor or from your broker.

It is important to select high-quality data, that is, data without any errors. If you choose poor-quality data, then the output analysis from backtesting will be incorrect and misleading.

You can check out this free course on Quantra to get the market data for different asset classes.

Choosing the programming language for backtesting

You were clear with the trading logic, selected the right asset for the trading and got the required data of the asset.

The final step is to decide the programming language you will use to backtest a trading strategy. Actually, it is a matter of personal choice and the language you are comfortable with. There are a lot of programming languages available such as C, Python, R, etc.

It is important to note that if you are not comfortable with any programming languages for backtesting, that's not an issue. It doesn't hinder you from backtesting your trading strategy.

You can learn Python with ease if you stay determined and dedicated to learning. It is not that difficult if you persevere.

Steps to backtest

Let us now see the general steps to backtest below.

STEPS TO BACKTEST

**STEP
01**

Define the
trading strategy

**STEP
02**

Obtain historical data

**STEP
03**

Execute the strategy

**STEP
04**

Track and record
results

**STEP
05**

Analyse the results

**STEP
06**

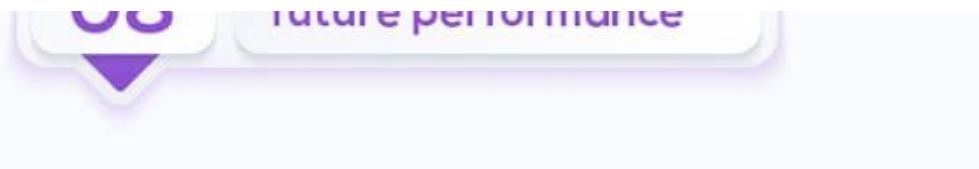
Refine and optimise
the strategy

**STEP
07**

Validate the strategy

**STEP
08**

Exercise caution with
future performance



Steps to backtest

Step 1: Define the trading strategy

Clearly articulate the rules and criteria that will govern your trading strategy. Specify the entry and exit conditions, position sizing, risk management rules, and other relevant parameters.

Step 2: Obtain historical data

Gather accurate and reliable historical data for the financial instruments or markets you intend to backtest. This data should include relevant price, volume, and other necessary information.

Set the testing periodDetermine the time period you want to use for the backtesting analysis. This can range from a few months to several years, depending on the strategy and desired level of confidence.

Step 3: Execute the strategy

Apply the defined trading strategy to the historical data, simulating the trades as if they were executed in real-time. Follow the specified entry and exit rules to determine the hypothetical trade outcomes.

Step 4: Track and record results

Keep track of the trades executed during the backtesting process, including entry and exit points, trade duration, profit or loss, and other relevant metrics. This data will be crucial for evaluating the strategy's performance.

Step 5: Analyse the results

Evaluate the performance of the trading strategy based on the recorded results. Calculate key performance metrics such as profitability, risk-adjusted returns, win rate, drawdowns, and any other relevant statistics.

Step 6: Refine and optimise the strategy

Identify areas for improvement and optimisation based on the analysis of the backtesting results. Adjust the strategy parameters, rules, or risk management techniques as necessary to enhance its performance.

Step 7: Validate the strategy

Once the necessary adjustments have been made, validate the strategy by conducting additional tests on different data sets or time periods to ensure its robustness and consistency.

Iterate and repeat: Backtesting is an iterative process, and it may require multiple rounds of refinement, testing, and validation. Continuously refine and iterate on the strategy based on new insights and market conditions.

Step 8: Exercise caution with future performance

While backtesting provides valuable insights, it does not guarantee future performance. Be mindful that market conditions and dynamics may change, and live trading involves additional factors such as slippage, liquidity, and execution delays that can impact results.

Backtesting with Python

We will conduct a backtest on a trading strategy that utilises moving averages. Moving averages are calculated by taking the average of a specified data field, such as the price, over a consecutive set of periods.

As new data becomes available, the moving average is recalculated by replacing the oldest value with the latest one.

The trading logic for this strategy is straightforward:

- We will buy the security when the short-term moving average (e.g., 50-day moving average) crosses above the long-term moving average (e.g., 200-day moving average). This is commonly known as a "golden crossover."
- We will sell the security when the short-term moving average crosses below the long-term moving average. This is referred to as a "death cross."

You can see this interesting and informative video on backtesting a trading strategy:

To evaluate the effectiveness of this strategy, we will follow the steps below to conduct a backtest.

Steps to conduct a backtest to evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy



Steps to evaluate the effectiveness

Getting the price data for backtesting

We will do the backtesting on the Microsoft stock.

To do that, you need to get the price data of Microsoft stock. We will use Yahoo! Finance to fetch the data.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import yfinance as yf
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```

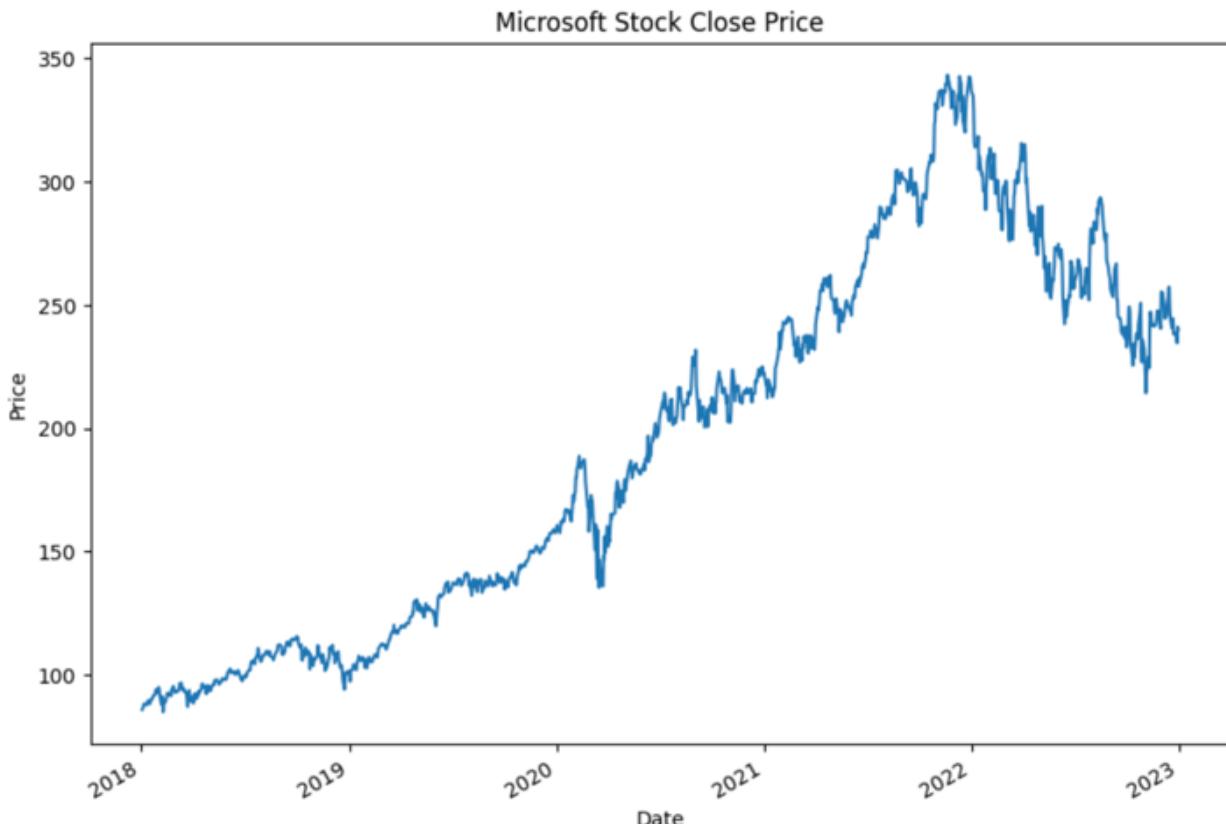
data = yf.download('MSFT', '2018-01-01', '2023-01-01')
data['Close'].plot(figsize=(10,7))
plt.title('Microsoft Stock Close Price')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.show()

```

Microsoft_close_price.py hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Output:



Calculating the moving averages

We will calculate the moving 50-day and 200-day moving averages of the closing price. We will use pandas rolling and mean methods to calculate a moving average.

```

# Define long and short window
short_window = 50
long_window = 200

# Calculate moving averages
data['short_mavg'] = data['Close'].rolling(short_window).mean()
data['long_mavg'] = data['Close'].rolling(long_window).mean()

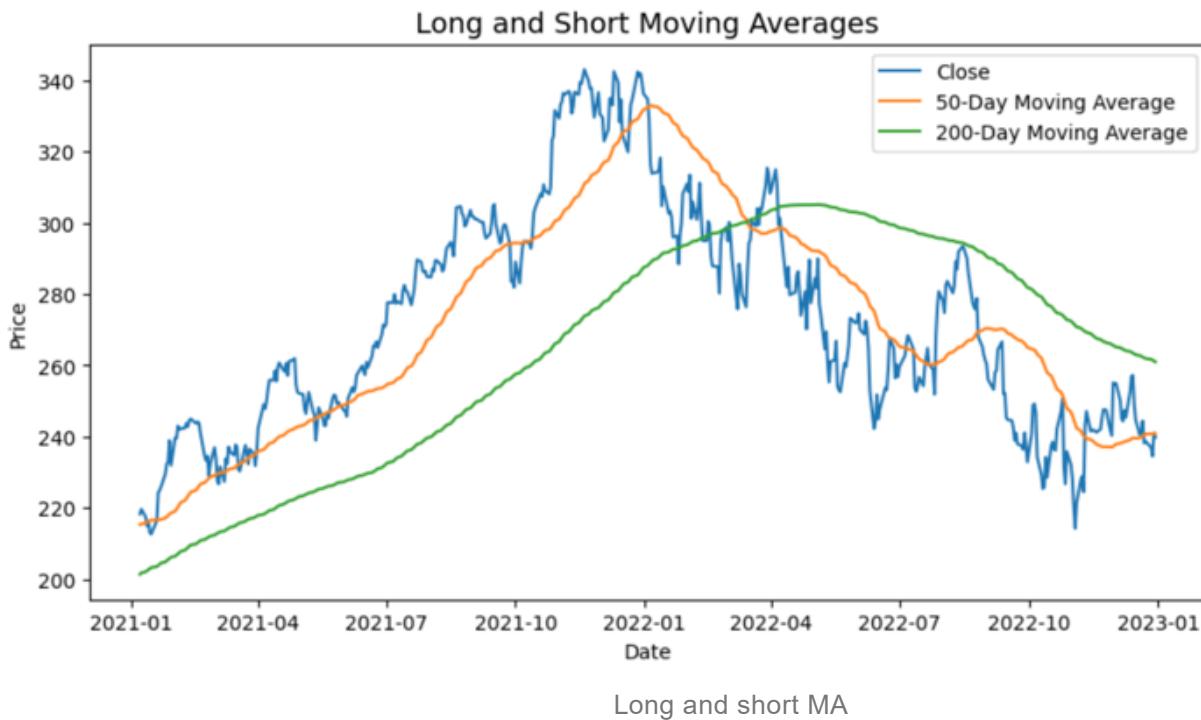
```

```
# Plot close price and moving averages
plot_data = data[-500:]
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.title('Long and Short Moving Averages', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.plot(plot_data['Close'], label='Close')
plt.plot(plot_data['short_mavg'], label='50-Day Moving Average')
plt.plot(plot_data['long_mavg'], label='200-Day Moving Average')
plt.legend()
```

MA.py hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Output:



Long and short MA

Generating trading signals

As discussed earlier, we will buy when the 50-day moving average is greater than the 200-day moving average and short when the 50-day moving average is below the 200-day average.

```
# Take long positions
data['long_positions'] = np.where(data['short_mavg'] > data['long_mavg'], 1, 0)

# Take short positions
data['short_positions'] = np.where(data['short_mavg'] < data['long_mavg'], -1, 0)
data['positions'] = data['long_positions'] + data['short_positions']
```

```
# Plot close price and moving averages
plot_data = data[-3000:]
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
plt.title('Long and Short Signal', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.plot(plot_data['Close'], label='Close')
plt.plot(plot_data['short_mavg'], label='50-Day Moving Average')
plt.plot(plot_data['long_mavg'], label='200-day Moving Average')
plt.plot(plot_data[(plot_data['long_positions'] == 1) &
(plot_data['long_positions'].shift(1) == 0)][['short_mavg']],
'^', ms=15, label='Buy Signal', color='green')
plt.plot(plot_data[(plot_data['short_positions'] == -1) &
(plot_data['short_positions'].shift(1) == 0)][['short_mavg']],
'^', ms=15, label='Sell Signal', color='red')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Trading_signals.py hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Output:



Long and short signal

Plotting the equity curve

We will calculate and plot the cumulative strategy returns.

```
# Calculate daily returns
data['returns'] = data['Close'].pct_change()

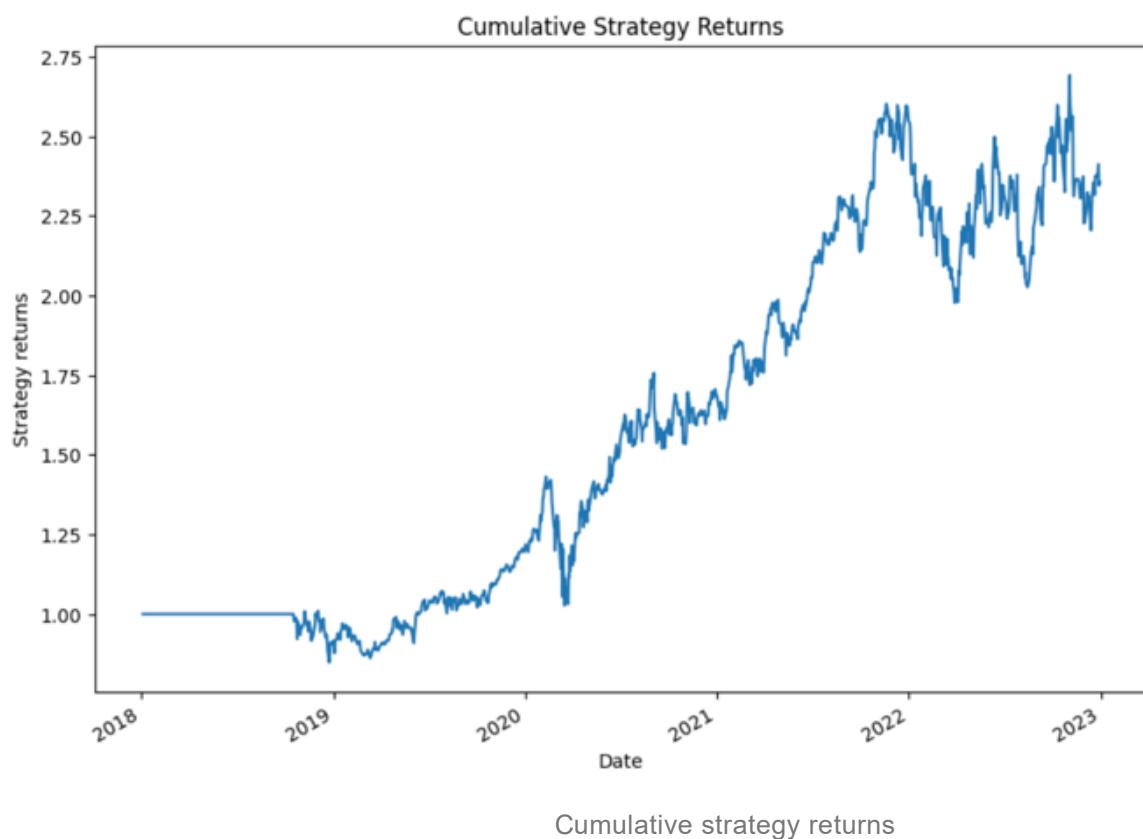
# Calculate strategy returns
data['strategy_returns'] = data['returns'] * data['positions'].shift(1)

# Plot cumulative returns
cumulative_returns = (data['strategy_returns'] + 1).cumprod()
cumulative_returns.plot(figsize=(10, 7))
plt.title('Cumulative Strategy Returns')
plt.show()
```

Cumulative_strategy_returns.py hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Output:



Before we move and analyse the strategy's performance, let's answer two questions that must come to your mind.

- Since we backtested the trading strategy only for six years, what would be the ideal backtesting period?

- How many stocks should be used for backtesting a trading strategy?
-

What should be the time period for backtesting a trading strategy?

The time period selected for backtesting a strategy depends on two key factors: the average holding period and the strategy type employed.

Average Holding Period

- Long-Term Strategies: If the strategy involves holding positions for more than a month, it is advisable to use a long backtesting period of around 15 years. This extended time frame allows for a comprehensive assessment of the strategy's performance across different market cycles.
- Short-Term Strategies: For strategies with holding periods of less than a week, a backtesting period of 10 years is generally sufficient. This time frame provides enough data to evaluate the strategy's effectiveness within shorter timeframes.
- Intraday Strategies: For strategies with holding periods of less than a day, a backtesting period of 3-4 years is often appropriate. This duration enables the analysis of the strategy's performance and outcomes under various intraday market conditions.

Strategy Type

- Trend-Following Strategies: Since trends can persist for extended periods, it is crucial to have a significant amount of historical data to assess the strategy's performance across different market cycles. In such cases, a backtesting period of 10 years or more is recommended.
- Mean Reversion Strategies: The required backtesting duration for mean reversion strategies varies based on the chosen timeframe. Shorter timeframes may only require a few years of data, while longer time frames might necessitate a more extensive historical period to capture the mean-reverting behaviour adequately.
- Volatility-Based Strategies: Strategies relying on market volatility, such as volatility breakouts or volatility-based position sizing, may require a different approach. The selection of the backtesting time

period depends on the stability of volatility regimes in the market. If volatility regimes change frequently, it is beneficial to include a longer historical period that covers various market conditions.

However, it's important to note that the choice of backtesting time period can be subjective and dependent on the specific strategy being tested.

High-frequency trading (HFT) strategies, for instance, may sometimes only require a few days of data. Additionally, for certain strategies focused on nowcasting, more recent data may be more relevant. Ultimately, the backtesting period should align with the characteristics and objectives of the strategy being evaluated.

How many stocks should be used for backtesting a trading strategy?

There is no fixed answer to this question. But the strategy includes a diversified set of stocks that belong to different sectors.

This is because if you only keep stocks from a particular sector, say technology. Then in scenarios like the Dot-com bubble, your strategy will be doomed. Such situations can be avoided if you have a diversified portfolio.

Various performance metrics used for backtesting

Before analysing and interpreting the results of backtesting, it's important to familiarise ourselves with common performance metrics used to evaluate strategy performance on historical data or for backtesting portfolio.

Cumulative returns

One such metric is cumulative returns. Cumulative returns, also known as absolute returns, measure the total gain or loss of an investment over a specific period, regardless of the time taken. It is expressed as a percentage and calculated using the formula:

Cumulative returns = (Final value of investment - Initial value of investment) / Initial value of investment *

100

For example, let's say you invested \$10,000 in a company, and after three years, your investment grows to \$18,000. The cumulative return of your investment would be 80%.

Cumulative returns = $(18000 - 10000) / 10000 * 100$

Thus, the cumulative returns would be 80%.

Annualised returns

Annualised returns represent the average compounded rate of return earned by an investment each year over a specific time period. This metric helps determine what the strategy would have earned if the returns were compounded on an annual basis. The calculation for annualised returns is as follows:

Annualised returns = $((1 + \text{Cumulative returns})^{(365 / \text{Number of days})} - 1$

For example, let's consider the previous scenario where the cumulative returns on your investment were 80% over three years, which translates to $365*3$ days.

To calculate the annualised returns, you would use the formula as follows:

Annualised returns = $((1 + 0.80)^{(365 / (365*3))} - 1$

i.e., Annualised returns = 21.64%

This means that if the strategy's returns were compounded annually, it would have achieved an average annual return of 21.64% over the specified time period.

By annualising the returns, investors can better compare the performance of different investment strategies on a consistent basis and assess their long-term profitability.

Annualised volatility

Annualised volatility is a measure of risk and is defined as the standard deviation of the investment's returns. To calculate annualised volatility, you multiply the daily volatility by the square root of the number of trading days in a year.

Sharpe ratio

The Sharpe ratio is a metric that calculates the excess return of a portfolio compared to the risk-free rate of return per unit of standard deviation. The risk-free rate is typically represented by the return on assets such as government bonds. While backtesting portfolio, the Sharpe ratio is used to evaluate how well a strategy compensates for the risk taken on the investment and can be compared to a benchmark.

The formula for the Sharpe ratio is:

$$\text{Sharpe ratio} = (\text{Portfolio returns} - \text{Risk-free returns}) / \text{Standard deviation of the portfolio returns}$$

For example, let's consider a portfolio with annualised returns of 10% and a standard deviation of 4%. Assuming the risk-free return is 4%, the Sharpe ratio for the strategy would be 1.5.

Sortino ratio

The Sortino ratio is a variation of the Sharpe ratio that replaces the total standard deviation with the downside deviation. The downside deviation focuses on the standard deviation of negative asset returns only, distinguishing harmful volatility from overall volatility. It is a useful measure to assess returns per unit of downside risk.

The Sortino ratio is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Sortino ratio} = (\text{Portfolio returns} - \text{Risk-free returns}) / \text{Standard deviation of the negative portfolio returns}$$

Beta

Beta is a measure that captures the relationship between the volatility of a portfolio and the volatility of the market. It indicates how much the portfolio is expected to increase or decrease when the market moves by a certain percentage. A beta less than 1 implies the portfolio moves less than the market, while a beta greater than 1 means the portfolio moves more than the market. A beta of 1 indicates the portfolio has the same volatility as the market.

The formula for beta is:

$$\text{Beta} = \frac{\text{Covariance}(\text{Portfolio returns}, \text{Market returns})}{\text{Variance}(\text{Market returns})}$$

Maximum drawdown

Maximum drawdown measures the maximum loss experienced by a portfolio from its peak value to its lowest point during a specific period. While backtesting portfolio, it is expressed as a percentage and is calculated by dividing the price difference at the trough and the peak by the price at the peak.

For example, if an investment of \$10,000 reaches a peak value of \$12,000 but subsequently falls to \$7,000, the maximum drawdown would be calculated as:

$$\text{Maximum drawdown} = \frac{(7,000 - 12,000)}{12,000}$$

$$\text{i.e., Maximum drawdown} = -41.6\%$$

This indicates a maximum drawdown of 41.6% for the portfolio.

Interpreting and analysing backtesting results

Now you understand the common metrics used in evaluating the strategy's performance, it's time to use some of the metrics to evaluate our moving average crossover strategy.

```

# Total number of trading days
days = len(cumulative_returns)

# Calculate compounded annual growth rate
# We will use 252 instead of 365, as the number of trading days in a year is 252
annualised_returns = (cumulative_returns.iloc[-1]**(252/days)-1)*100

# Calculate annualised volatility
annualised_volatility = np.std(data.strategy_returns)*(252**0.5)*100

# Assume an average annual risk-free rate is 1%
risk_free_rate = 0.01/252
sharpe_ratio = np.sqrt(252)*(np.mean(data.strategy_returns) -
(risk_free_rate))/np.std(data.strategy_returns)

# Calculate the running maximum
running_max = np.maximum.accumulate(cumulative_returns.dropna())

# Ensure the value never drops below 1
running_max[running_max < 1] = 1

# Calculate the percentage drawdown
drawdown = (cumulative_returns)/running_max - 1
max_dd = drawdown.min()*100
print('The annualised returns of strategy is %.2f' % annualised_returns + '%')
print('The annualised volatility is', annualised_volatility)
print('The risk free rate is', risk_free_rate)
print('The sharpe ratio is', sharpe_ratio)
print('The maximum drawdown is', max_dd)

```

Metrics_evaluate.py hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Output:

The annualised returns of strategy is 18.73%

The annualised volatility is 29.446091387679964

The risk free rate is 3.968253968253968e-05

The sharpe ratio is 0.6970916517530565

The maximum drawdown is -28.23529392738188

The annualised return of the strategy is 18.73%, which means that over the period of backtesting, the strategy generates a return of around 18% each year. The Sharpe ratio of the strategy is below 1.

Therefore we can say that the strategy is sub-optimal, and there is a lot of scope for improvement.

There are lots of performance and risk indicators that can be used for evaluation purposes.

But among them which one should you choose? So the next question is:

How should you define risk metrics for yourself?

Volatility and maximum drawdown are the standard measures of risk. If you are concerned about the maximum loss a strategy can incur over a period of time. Then you can use maximum drawdown.

If you want to invest in a less risky strategy, Beta is the most suitable risk metric. You can calculate the Beta of the strategy to compare it with the market volatility.

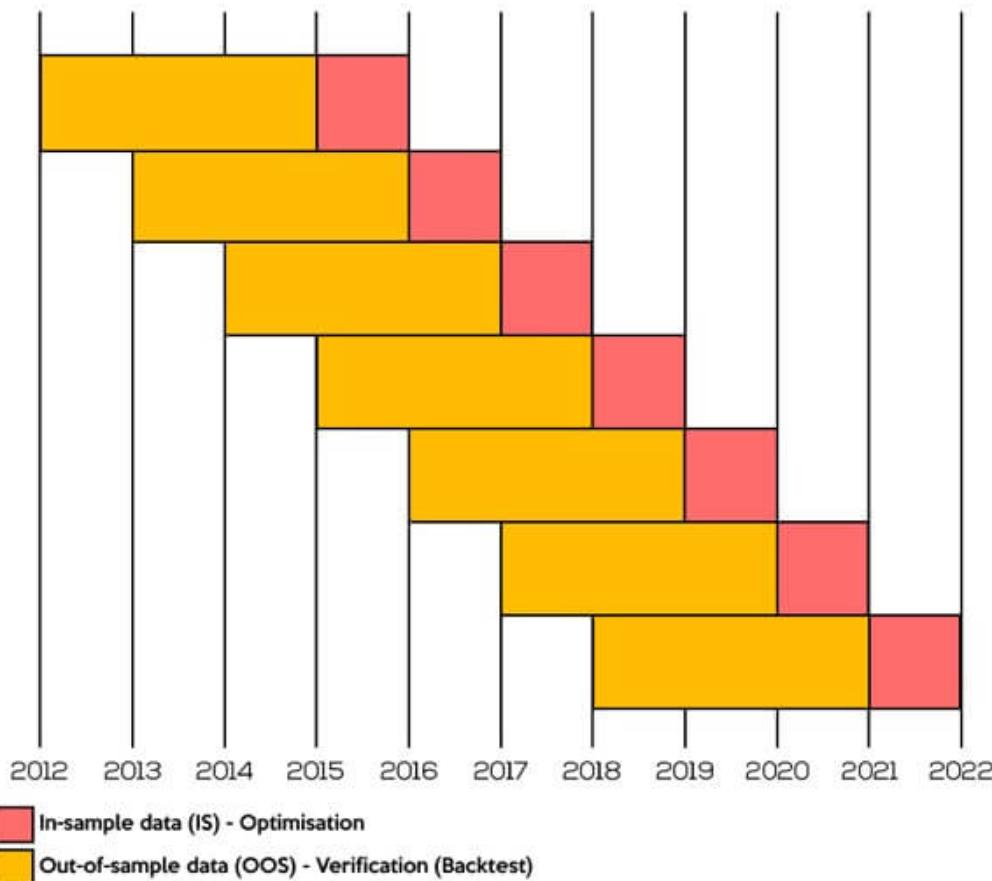
Generally, traders use the Sharpe ratio as it provides information about the returns per unit risk. So, it is using both factors, risk and returns.

Backtesting vs walk forward trading testing

While backtesting provides historical performance insights, walk forward testing offers a more dynamic and forward-looking assessment of a trading strategy's potential. Walk forward testing helps to reduce the risk of overfitting, provides a more realistic evaluation of a strategy's adaptability, and offers greater confidence in its future performance.

Let us learn more about the walk forward test process.

Walk-Forward Test Procedure



Let us consider a strategy based on moving average crossover, where we need to determine the optimal moving average periods. Suppose we have ten years of historical data. The walk forward testing process can be summarised as follows:

- Select an initial period, such as the first three years of data.
- Calculate moving averages using different periods and identify the most optimal combination, e.g., 50 and 200 moving days.
- Validate the strategy's performance by applying it to the fourth year's data and assessing various performance metrics.

- Repeat the optimisation process using data from years 2 to 4, and validate the strategy using the fifth month's data.
- Continue this iterative process, gradually moving the training and testing periods forward until reaching the end of the data.
- Collate the performance results from all the out-of-sample data, which encompasses years 4 to 10.

This aggregated performance represents the out-of-sample performance.

By following this walk-forward testing approach, you can better understand the strategy's performance as it adapts to changing market conditions. It helps to avoid overfitting to past data and provides a more reliable assessment of how the strategy may perform in the future.

Now, we can see the clear difference between backtesting and walk-forward trading testing.

Backtesting	Walk forward trading testing
Backtesting involves testing a trading strategy using historical data to assess its performance and profitability.	Walk forward testing is an advanced method that combines elements of backtesting and out-of-sample testing. It aims to address the limitations of backtesting by incorporating ongoing optimisation and validation steps.
Backtesting relies on historical price and market data to simulate trades and calculate performance metrics. It allows traders and investors to simulate trades and analyse how the strategy would have performed in the past.	Walk forward testing divides the historical data into multiple segments, such as in-sample (training) and out-of-sample (testing) periods.

<p>Traders often fine-tune the strategy's parameters during backtesting to achieve the best possible results for the selected historical period.</p>	<p>The strategy is optimised using the in-sample data, and its performance is evaluated on the out-of-sample data. This process is repeated over multiple segments of data, gradually moving forward in time.</p>
<p>Backtesting does not provide a reliable indication of future performance, as it only assesses how the strategy would have performed in the past.</p>	<p>Walk forward testing allows for ongoing adjustments and refinements to the strategy based on changing market conditions and performance feedback from out-of-sample testing.</p>

Backtesting vs Scenario analysis

Let us first of all discuss a bit about scenario analysis and find out what it is.



Scenario analysis

Scenario analysis is a strategic planning and decision-making technique used to evaluate the potential outcomes of different hypothetical scenarios or events. It helps investors and decision-makers assess the impact of various factors on their strategies and investments.

By considering a range of possible future scenarios, scenario analysis enables a more comprehensive understanding of risks, opportunities, and potential outcomes.

Topic	Backtesting	Scenario analysis

Meaning	Backtesting, as mentioned earlier, involves testing a trading or investment strategy using historical data.	Scenario analysis is a strategic planning and decision-making technique used to evaluate the potential outcomes of different hypothetical scenarios or events.
Analysis	It focuses on objective analysis or only quantitative analysis by applying the strategy's predefined rules to historical data and measuring its outcomes.	It combines qualitative assessments and quantitative models to evaluate the potential outcomes of each scenario.
Evaluation	Backtesting has a retrospective evaluation. It provides a look into the past performance of a strategy and helps identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement.	Scenario analysis takes into account the forward-looking evaluation. Scenario analysis focuses on assessing future possibilities and helps decision-makers understand the potential risks and opportunities associated with different scenarios.
Outcome	Backtesting relies on historical data and assumptions that may not accurately represent future market conditions. It does not account for real-time execution challenges or unexpected events.	Scenario analysis provides insights that can inform decision-making, risk management, and strategic planning by considering a range of potential outcomes.

Common mistakes while backtesting

A robust backtesting process should take into account certain drawbacks or the common mistakes and biases that can significantly impact the results. Some of these considerations include:



Common Mistakes While Backtesting

01

Overfitting

02

Look ahead bias

03

Survivorship bias

04

Ignoring trading costs

Common mistakes

Overfitting/Optimisation Bias

Backtesting can be prone to overfitting, where the strategy is excessively tailored to fit historical data. This can lead to unrealistic performance results that may not hold up in real-world conditions. To mitigate overfitting, it is important to divide the dataset into training and testing sets, validate the strategy on the testing set, and avoid excessively optimising parameters based solely on historical performance.

Look ahead bias

Look-ahead bias occurs when future information is unintentionally used in the backtesting analysis, leading to unrealistic performance results. It is essential to ensure that only information available at the given point in time is used during the backtesting process. This requires careful attention to data availability and the exclusion of any future information that would not have been known during the historical testing period.

Survivorship bias

Survivorship bias refers to the exclusion of data from assets or entities that no longer exist in the current dataset, leading to an incomplete or skewed picture of performance. When backtesting trading strategies, it is important to consider the entire historical universe, including assets that may have been delisted or companies that no longer exist. Failing to account for survivorship bias can result in overly optimistic performance results.

Ignoring trading costs

Backtesting should consider the impact of trading costs, such as commissions, taxes, and slippage. Ignoring these costs can significantly distort the profitability of a strategy. Incorporating realistic transaction costs into the backtesting process provides a more accurate representation of the strategy's performance and helps avoid overestimating potential profits.

Backtesting software

There are platforms available that provide the functionality to perform backtesting on historical data. The important points to consider before selecting a backtesting platform are:

- Knowing which asset classes does the platform support,
- Knowing about the sources of the market data feeds it supports, and

- Figuring out which programming languages can be used to code the trading strategy which is to be tested.

It is important to note that there are several reasons why someone should prefer specialised software for backtesting instead of relying solely on Python. Here are a few key considerations:

Efficiency and speed

Specialised backtesting software is often optimised for performance, allowing for faster execution of complex backtesting calculations. These tools are designed to handle large datasets and complex trading strategies efficiently, which can be especially beneficial when working with high-frequency or intraday data.

Pre-built functionality

Backtesting software often provides a wide range of built-in functions and indicators specifically tailored for financial analysis and trading strategies. These functionalities can save time and effort compared to implementing everything from scratch in Python. Additionally, software may have integrated data feeds, allowing for seamless integration and access to historical and real-time market data.

Visualisation and reporting

Many backtesting software tools offer advanced charting and visualisation capabilities, making it easier to analyse and interpret backtest results. These tools often provide interactive charts, performance metrics, and customizable reports, enabling traders to gain valuable insights and communicate their findings effectively.

User-friendly interfaces

Backtesting software typically provides user-friendly interfaces and intuitive workflows designed for traders and quantitative analysts. These interfaces often include drag-and-drop functionality, customizable

settings, and backtesting wizards, making it easier for users to define and test their trading strategies without extensive programming knowledge.

Community and support

Popular backtesting software often have active user communities and dedicated support channels. This can be valuable for getting assistance, sharing ideas, and accessing additional resources to improve the backtesting process. The software providers may also offer documentation, tutorials, and training materials to help users maximise the potential of their tools.

Coming to a list of software for backtesting, some of the common backtesting software and live trading software are:

- Blueshift
- MetaTrader
- Amibroker
- QuantConnect
- Quanthouse, etc

Recommended

A complete overview of working with data, formulating and backtesting a trading strategy can be seen in this video below. The video explains all about working with data, formulating and backtesting a trading strategy.

Steps after backtesting - Paper trade or Live trade

You created the strategy and analysed the performance of the strategy.

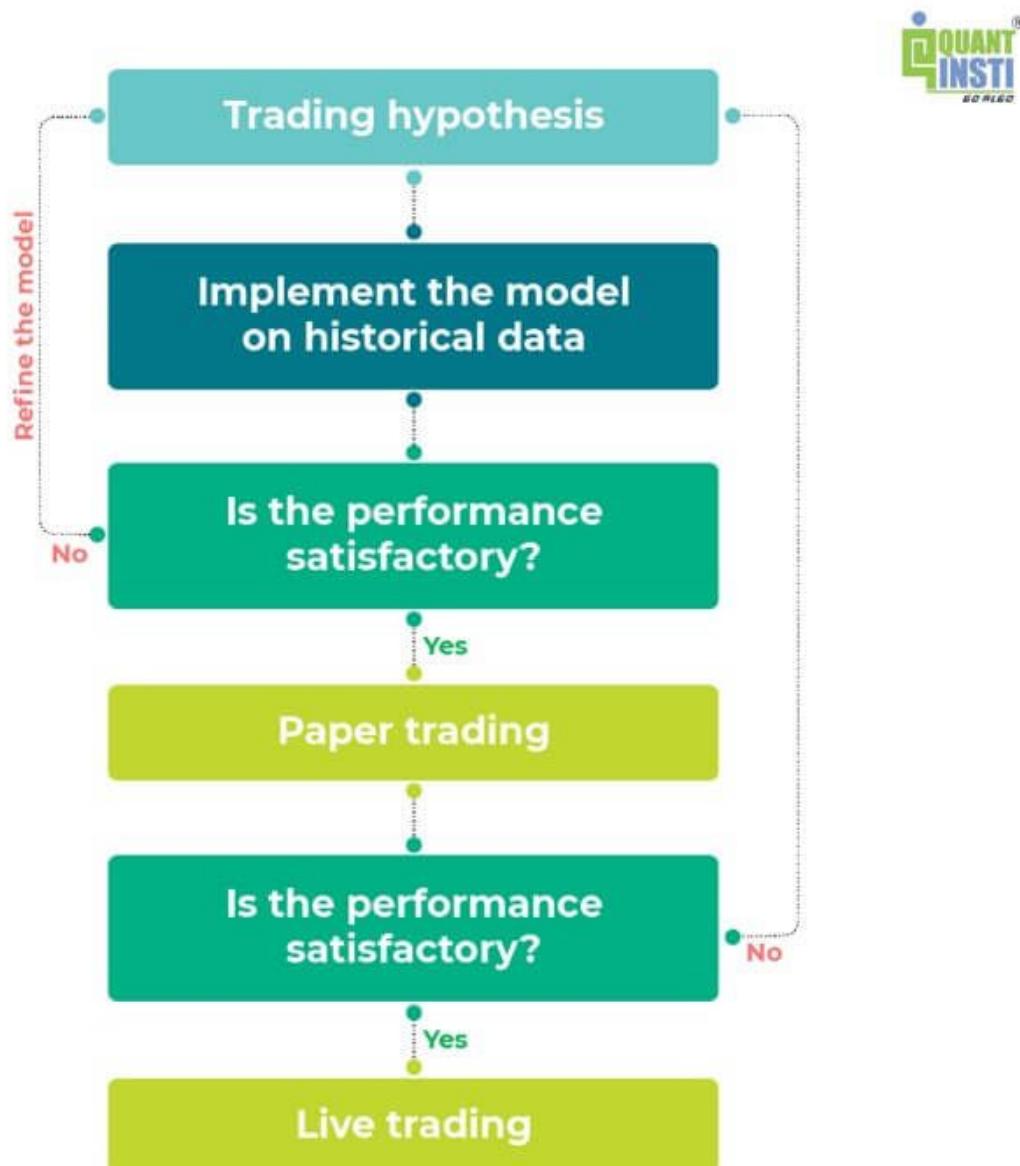
Can you directly start a paper or live trading?

You might be wondering as to when should you consider your strategy for paper trading or live trading?

The answer is that if you are satisfied with the backtesting strategy performance, then you can start paper trading. If not, you should tweak the strategy until the performance is acceptable to you. And once the paper trading results are satisfactory, you can start live trading.

Process of paper trading and live trading

You can briefly take a look at the flowchart below to understand until when you should do paper trading.



Process of paper trading and live trading

The satisfactory level of strategy performance depends on the returns you are expecting from your trading strategy.

Only when you feel that the strategy looks to be performing well on the historical data and can be taken ahead for live trading, you must go ahead with the same.

Coming to the question "how many backtests should you do before taking a strategy live?"

Well, there is no fixed number. You can take your strategy live after backtesting once or it can be after multiple backtesting. As we mentioned in the previous question, once you are satisfied with the backtesting results, you can consider your trading strategy for paper trading and live trading.

Bibliography

- Backtesting
 - What is Backtesting?
 - Backtest trading strategies in Python
 - What is backtesting and how do you backtest a trading strategy?
-

Conclusion

Backtesting proves to be one of the biggest advantages of Algorithmic Trading because it allows us to test our trading strategies before actually implementing them in the live market. In this blog, we have covered all the topics that one needs to be aware of before starting backtesting.

You can improve your likelihood of success in trading by backtesting your trading rules on historical data. This course on backtesting trading strategies by Quantra is just what you need to get the best out of your trading. Learn everything from the basic steps, data, rules, risk management and more. Enrol now!