`tradesys`: A framework for encoding and backtesting trading systems in R

Robert Sams

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1 Introduction

Design goals: maximum expressibility and tight integration with core R.

Mention other related packages like blotter, TTR, xts, etc...

1.1 A formal definition of "trading system"

A *trading system* is an algorithm on a timeseries X_t that specifies, for each time t, whether the system's state is long, short or flat. Mathematically, it is a function $f(X_t)$ that calculates each state $s_i \in \{1, 0, -1\}$ on the basis of $X_1, ..., X_i$. X_t may be as simple as a daily series of closing prices but is often a multivariate series with various price and other data. The states vector combined with the timeseries is sufficient to do most analyses, like period returns, drawdowns, etc. Let's call such a combination $\{X_t, s_t\}$ a *trading system time series*. It can be thought of as the graph of a trading system function when applied to a specific timeseries X_t In this package a trading system time series is represented as class `tsts`.

But the trading system itself, the function from data to states, is encoded using `tradesys`, which is a subclass of `tsts`. This is best explained by working through a simple example.

1.2 Example: Dual-moving average system

```
> library(tradesys)
> library(TTR)
```

This system is long whenever the 60-day moving average of price is above the 120-day moving average and short otherwise. We test it on the S&P 500 index.

```
> data(spx)
> colnames(spx)
```

```
[1] "Open"   "High"   "Low"    "Close"  "Volume"
```

The sample dataset `spx` is a zoo matrix and contains daily OHLC and open interest data for about 60 years. The system can be defined in one simple call to `tradesys`.

```
> x <- tsts(spx)
> addsig(x, "el", SMA(Close, 60) >= SMA(Close, 120))
> addsig(x, "es", SMA(Close, 60) < SMA(Close, 120))
```

The `el` and `es` parameters define the system's long and short entry criteria, respectively. They take expression objects that must evaluate to logical vectors equal in length to `nrow(data)`. The expressions are evaluated in the normal way using R's *lazy evaluation* scheme, although `tradesys` first puts the columns of `data` into the evaluation frame as named vectors, so `Close` in the above expression evaluates as if it were `data[, 'Close']`.

So what did it return?

```
> class(x)

[1] "tsts"

> tail(x)

             Open   High    Low  Close     Volume St
2009-05-12 910.52 915.57 896.46 908.35 6871750400 -1
2009-05-13 905.40 905.40 882.80 883.92 7091820000 -1
2009-05-14 884.24 898.36 882.52 893.07 6134870000 -1
2009-05-15 892.76 896.97 878.94 882.88 5439720000 -1
2009-05-18 886.07 910.00 886.07 909.71 5702150000 -1
2009-05-19 909.67 916.39 905.22 908.13 6616270000 -1
```

The analysis function `equity` is used to calculate period returns and the equity curve.

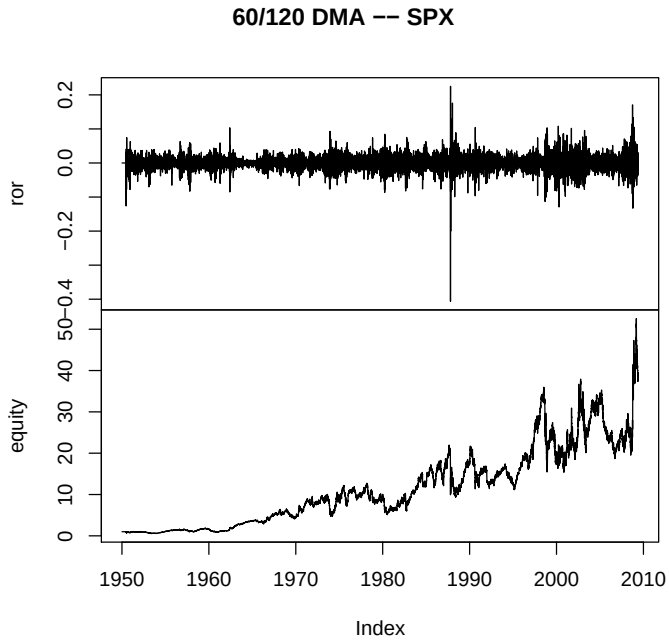
```
> y <- equity(x, uselog = TRUE)
> tail(y)

           trade states    delta    price          ror   equity
2009-05-12   112     -1 1.331220 6.814016  0.018107970 38.02601
2009-05-13   112     -1 1.307543 6.808377  0.007373275 38.30638
2009-05-14   112     -1 1.297973 6.784729  0.030694874 39.48219
2009-05-15   112     -1 1.259318 6.794318 -0.012075942 39.00541
2009-05-18   112     -1 1.274712 6.786796  0.009588169 39.37940
2009-05-19   112     -1 1.262606 6.813082 -0.033188777 38.07244

> EquityStats(y[, c("equity")])

    RORC     CAGR     ROR%       R2     VOLA    MAXDD
37.07244  0.06317  0.06213  0.84731  0.14157 -0.59800
```

```
> plot(y[, c("ror", "equity")], main = "60/120 DMA -- SPX")
```



Use `trades` to enumerate system trades and their holding period returns.

```
> z <- trades(x, uselog = TRUE)
> tail(z)
```

	phase	etime	xtime	time	nobs	eprice	xprice	pnl	ror
107	EL	2006-09-21	2007-09-12	356	244	1324.89	1471.10	146.21	0.264117052
108	ES	2007-09-12	2007-11-09	58	42	1471.10	1467.59	3.51	0.006027153
109	EL	2007-11-09	2008-01-03	55	36	1467.59	1447.55	-20.04	-0.034689959
110	ES	2008-01-03	2008-06-10	159	109	1447.55	1358.98	88.57	0.159301490
111	EL	2008-06-10	2008-07-21	41	28	1358.98	1261.82	-97.16	-0.187159273
112	ES	2008-07-21	2009-05-19	302	209	1261.82	909.67	352.15	0.825619186

What prices are assumed in these calcuations, as `spx` contains columns for open, high, low and close prices? By default, the prices used in these performance calculations is the left-most column, which is this case, is the open price. This won't due. We can't calculate our signal on Monday's closing price whilst trading on that signal using Monday's open price!

The `'tsts'` class has a very flexible mechanism for defining the price context of a trading system timeseries. We can set this from `tradesys` using the `pricecols` parameter.

```
> x <- tsts(spx, pricecols = "Close")
```

This specifies that the system will assume that all trades are executed at the closing price. This is an improvement. But let's say that we want the system to compute signals on closing prices, position valuations at closing prices, and trades on the *following day's* open price. This (and much else) can be accomplished with the `makecols` parameter. `makecols` takes a list of expressions. These expressions are evaluated in the same manner as the `el`, etc., and their results are cbinded to `data`.

Computational details

The results in this paper were obtained using R 2.8.0 with the packages `tradesys` 0.1 and `zoo` 1.5–4 R itself and all packages used are available from CRAN at `http://CRAN.R-project.org/`.