

TradeSim[®]

Advanced Trading Simulator and Back Tester



Application Note 2

Implementing Volatility Trailing Stops the Simple Way

-
- ✓ TradeSim Standard Edition
 - ✓ TradeSim Professional Edition
 - ✓ TradeSim Enterprise Edition
 - ✓ Metastock Version 7 and above

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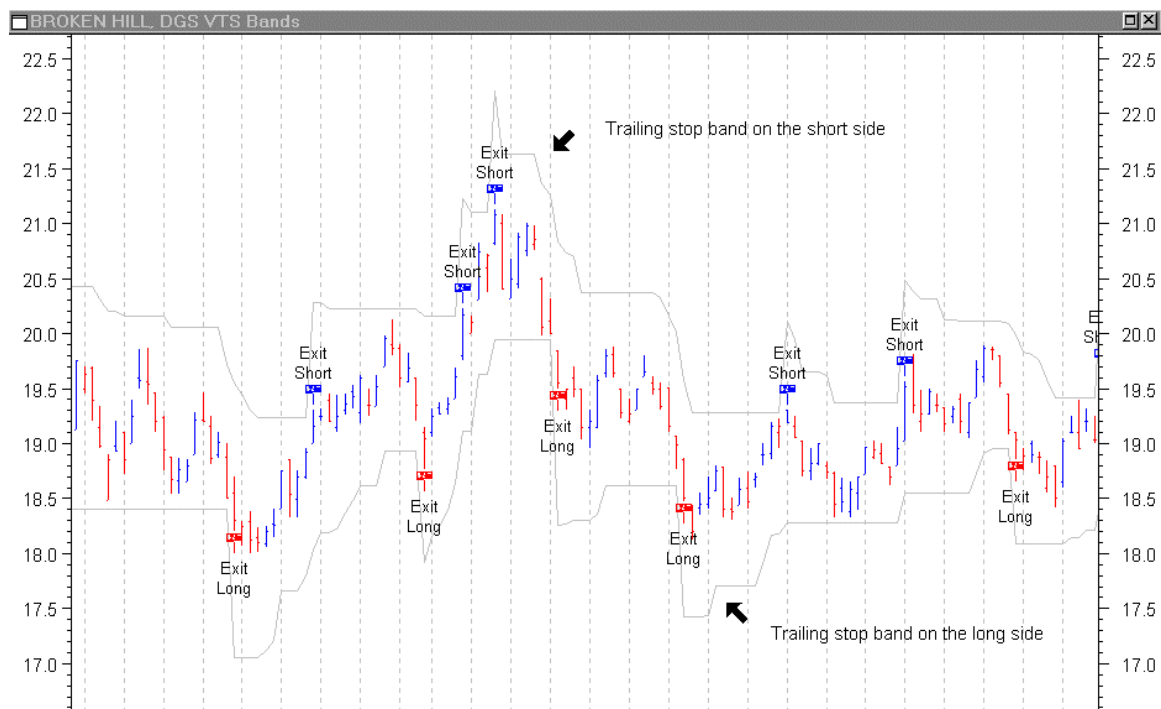
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Introduction

Volatility trailing stops are useful in developing a trading system, which adheres to strict money management guidelines. The main benefits of a trailing stop is that the stop moves in favour of the trade whilst minimising risk and maximising profits.

The volatility-trailing stop is usually used in risk based position size models. This type of stop has a three-fold purpose. Firstly it is used to establish an initial risk or money management stop. Secondly the initial risk is used to derive the position size for the trade. Thirdly the trailing stop is used to protect capital of the trade whilst minimising risk and maximising profit. An example of its use as an indicator is shown below. Note that the bands precede the exit conditions by one bar. This is because the exit conditions reference the previous days trailing stop value. This reason for this will become clearer later when we discuss the indicators in a bit more detail.



Volatility trailing stops can be implemented using the Metastock indicator language. However the use of the PREV function in defining this indicator pays a considerable penalty regarding computation speed so bare this in mind if you decide to use these types of stops in your indicators.

Volatility trailing stop on the long side.

Trailing stop band

The following indicator formula defines a volatility-trailing stop band on the long side.

```

Period:=10;           { ATR period }
ARC:=3.0;             { Average range constant }
Stop:=C-ARC*ATR(Period);
BandLong:=If(L<=PREV,           { is stop reached?}

```

```

    Stop,                { yes: restart plot }
    If (Stop>PREV,      { no: if new stop>prev stop?}
        Stop,          { yes: plot new higher stop }
        PREV)          { no: plot previous stop}
);

```

The BandLong formula above can be condensed into one line as follows.

```
BandLong:=If (L<=PREV, Stop, If (Stop>PREV, Stop, PREV));
```

The ATR period defines the interval for which the Wilders Average True Range function is computed. Different values can be used depending on the market conditions. Slowly changing markets would benefit from using a longer period. However a 10 bar period is a fairly good compromise. The Average Range Constant (ARC) can be adjusted according to market conditions. Values between 1.8 and 3.0 should be used. A too lower value for the ARC should be avoided because it will whipsaw you in and out of the market too often. Very large values of the ARC should be avoided because you will not get stopped out in time and most of the profit will be lost. The aim is to try to protect capital and maximize profits without being whipsawed out of the markets too often.

Exit condition

The indicator above generates a trailing stop band on the long side. An exit condition is generated on the day when the low of the day crosses the stop band of the following day. To write this as an indicator we need to use the REF function to reference the stop band from the previous day. The following indicator demonstrates how this is done.

```
ExitLong:=(L <= ref (BandLong, -1));
```

Volatility trailing stop on the short side.

Trailing Stop Band

The following indicator formula defines a volatility-trailing stop on the short side.

```

Period:=10;
ARC:=3;
Stop:=C+ARC*ATR(Period);
BandShort:=If( H >= PREV ,      { is stop reached? }
    Stop ,                      { yes: restart plot }
    If (Stop < PREV,          { no: if new stop>prev stop? }
        Stop,                { yes: plot new stop }
        PREV)                { no: plot previous stop}
);

```

The BandShort formula above can be condensed into one line as follows.

```
BandShort:=If( H >= PREV , Stop , If (Stop < PREV, Stop, PREV));
```

Exit Condition

The indicator above generates a trailing stop band on the short side. An exit condition is generated on the day when the high of the day crosses the stop band of the following day. To write this as an indicator we

need to use the REF function to reference the stop band from the previous day. The following indicator demonstrates how this is done.

```
ExitShort:=(H >= ref(BandShort,-1));
```

Using the Trailing Stop with the RecordTrades function

To use the trailing stop with the RecordTrades function is fairly straightforward. The example below illustrates the use of the trailing stop on the long side.

```
EntryTrigger := Cross(MACD(),Mov(MACD(),9,E));
EntryPrice := CLOSE;
ExitTrigger := (L <= ref(BandLong,-1));
ExitPrice := CLOSE;
InitialStop := BandLong;
```

The following example below illustrates the use of the trailing stop on the short side.

```
EntryTrigger := Cross(Mov(MACD(),9,E),MACD());
EntryPrice := CLOSE;
ExitTrigger := (H >= ref(BandShort,-1));
ExitPrice := CLOSE;
InitialStop := BandShort;
```

Fast Trailing Stop External Function

In the previous section we used the Metastock indicator language to construct a trailing stop function. One shortcoming of this trailing stop is the use of the notoriously slow PREV function, which is used no less than three times in the trailing stop indicator. This may not be a problem when overlaying the indicator on a single chart but doing a Trade Database exploration containing hundreds of securities with a maximum of ten thousand records loaded for each security can tax the computers capabilities quite dramatically so much so that it can take quite along time to complete an exploration.

To overcome the speed problem the external Plug-In contains a hard coded shell of a primitive trailing stop function. The advantage of hard coding this function is that it no longer relies on the PREV function but will still allow the user to use the Metastock indicator language to construct the type of trailing stop function so it is not just limited to the popular ATR type of trailing stop.

Function Description

The external trailing stop function shell takes on the following syntax.

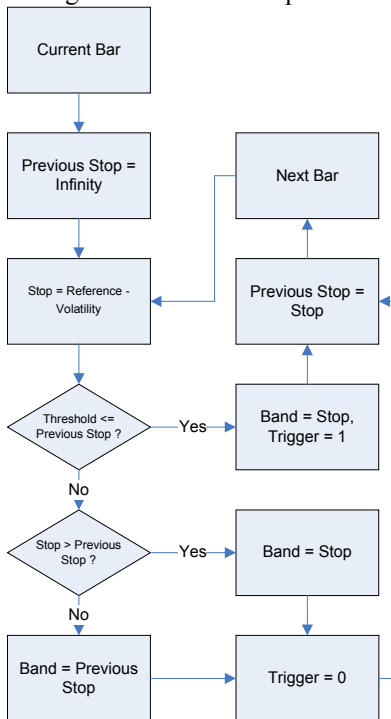
```
ExtFml("TradeSim.TrailingStop", { 1. Name of external function }
    Mode, { 2. Mode}
    TradePosition, { 3. Trade Position Type }
    VolatilityFunction, { 4. Volatility Function }
    RefPoint { 5. Reference Point }
    ThresholdPoint { 6. Threshold Point }
```


};

Parameter	Description	Allowable Values
1	The name of the external function along with the name of the external DLL that contains it	"TradeSim.TrailingStop "
2	The Mode parameter determines whether the function is used to generate a trailing stop band indicator or a binary stop trigger function.	BAND – displays a Trailing Stop band indicator. TRIGGER – generates a binary trigger where a value of '1' indicates a stop trigger.
3	The TradePosition parameter specifies whether the trade is on the long or short side.	LONG or SHORT
4	The VolatilityFunction parameter is a user defined volatility function for determining the type of trailing stop.	For example 3*ATR(10) gives a 10 bar ATR trailing stop with an average range constant of 3.
5	The RefPoint parameter determines the point or price where the trailing stop is calculated. It is typically set to the closing price however it could be set to HIGH for the long side or to LOW for the short side.	CLOSE, OPEN, HIGH, LOW or any arbitrary data array.
6	The ThresholdPoint parameter determines the point at which the stop band has been breached and the the trailing stop band is reset.	LOW, CLOSE, HIGH, or any arbitrary data array. Typically you would use LOW for the long side and HIGH for the side short side.

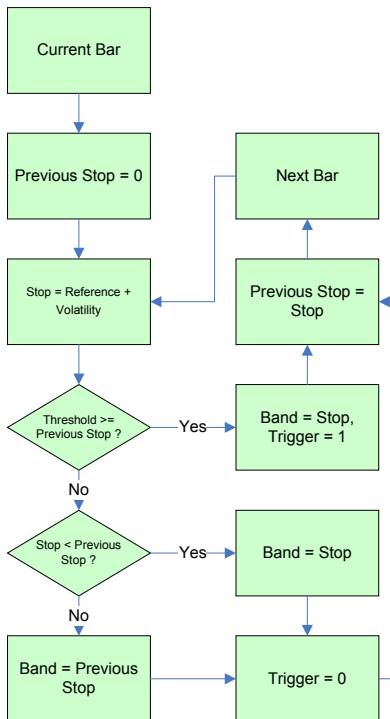
Trailing Stop Algorithm on the Long Side

The following flowchart illustrates the algorithm used to compute the trailing stop on the long side.



Trailing Stop Algorithm on the Short Side

The following flowchart illustrates the algorithm used to compute the trailing stop on the short side.



Indicator Application

The following indicator example plots two ATR trailing stop bands on a chart. The top band corresponds to the trailing stop on the short side. The bottom band corresponds to the trailing stop on the long side.

Band Indicator Example

```

Period:=Input("Period",3,50,10);
ARC:=Input("Average Range Constant",0.5,10,3);

Volatility:=ARC*ATR(Period);

{ Trailing Stop Band Indicator on the Long side }

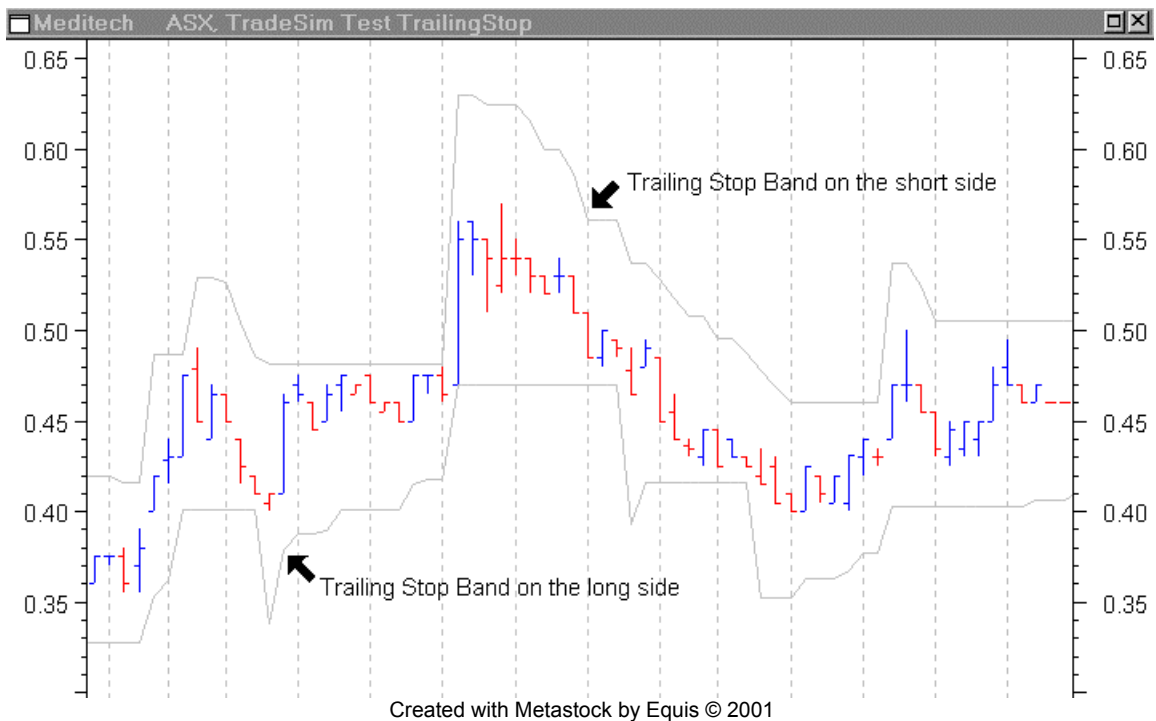
BandLong:=ExtFml("TradeSim.TrailingStop",
BAND,
LONG,
Volatility,
CLOSE
LOW);
  
```

```
{ Trailing Stop Band Indicator on the Short side }
```

```
BandShort:=ExtFml( "TradeSim.TrailingStop",  
BAND,  
SHORT,  
Volatility,  
CLOSE,  
HIGH);
```

```
{ Display the bands }
```

```
BandLong;  
BandShort;
```



When overlaying the above indicator on the chart the bands appear to pre-empt the stop triggers. This is perfectly normal, as the trigger condition is not known until the next day. You can shift the bands one bar to the right to match up the crossing of the band with the trigger condition by replacing the last two lines with the following lines;

```
Ref (BandLong, -1) ;  
Ref (BandShort, -1) ;
```

Exit Trigger Functions

When the Mode parameter in the trailing stop function is set to TRIGGER the function returns a binary value based on a stop trigger event.

When TradePosition=LONG a value of '1' indicates an exit on the long side. It is equivalent to writing the BandLong indicator above as follows;

```
ExitLong:=(ThresholdPoint <= ref(BandLong,-1));
```

Typically you set ThresholdPoint to be LOW.

When TradePosition=SHORT a value of '1' indicates an exit on the short side. It is equivalent to writing the BandShort indicator above as follows;

```
ExitShort:=(ThresholdPoint >= ref(BandShort,-1));
```

Typically you set ThresholdPoint to be HIGH.

Exit Trigger Indicator example

The following example uses the Trailing Stop function to plot a binary waveform. To distinguish the ExitLong from the ExitShort trigger the ExitLong trigger is negated so that it appears as a '-1' on the chart in red, whereas an ExitShort trigger appears as a +1 on the chart in blue.

```
Period:=Input("Period",3,50,10);
ARC:=Input("Average Range Constant",0.5,10,3);

Volatility:=ARC*ATR(Period);

{ Trailing Stop Exit on the Long side }

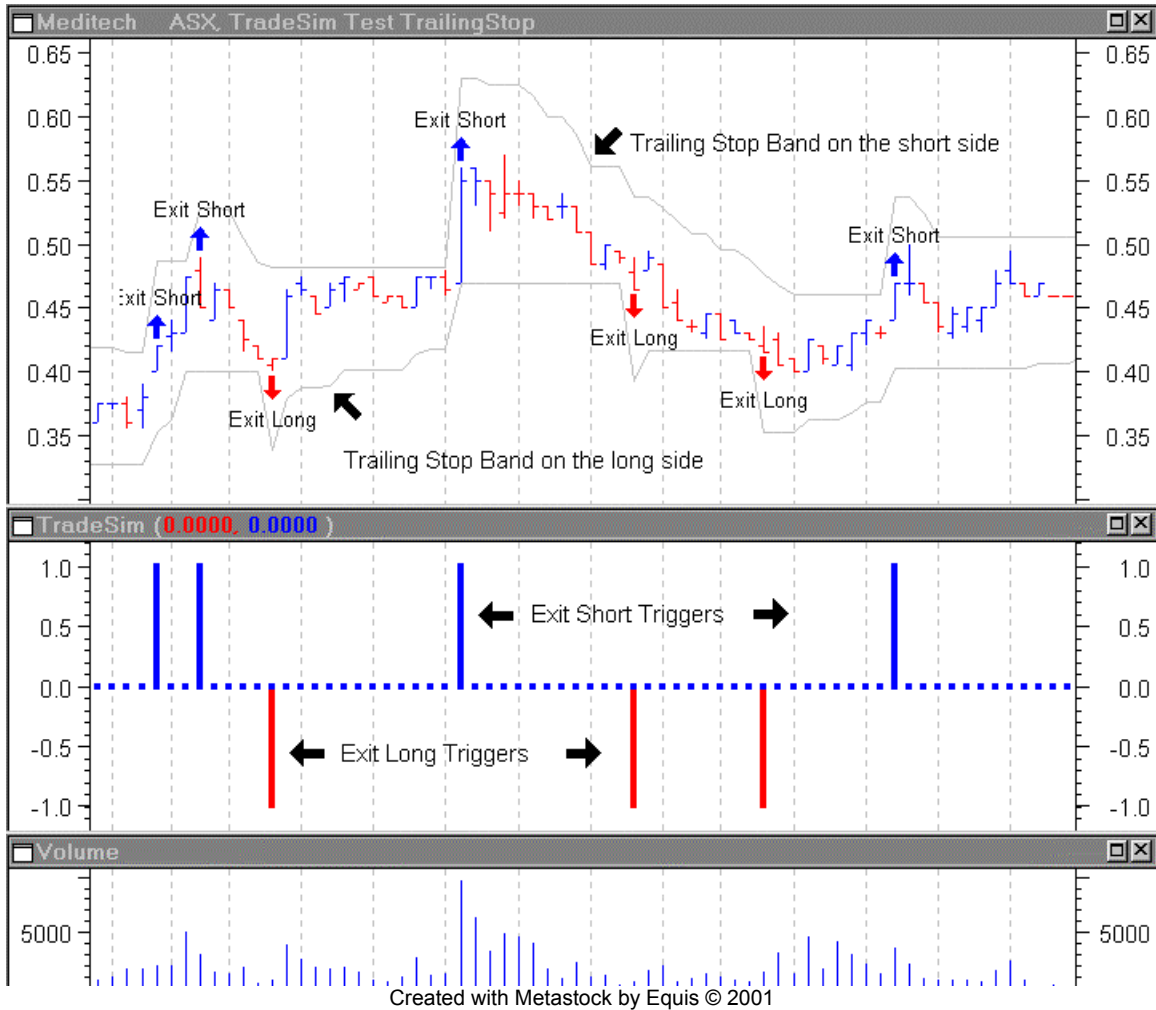
ExitLong:=-ExtFml( "TradeSim.TrailingStop",
TRIGGER,
LONG,
Volatility,
CLOSE,
LOW);

{ Trailing Stop Exit on the Short side }

ExitShort:=+ExtFml( "TradeSim.TrailingStop",
TRIGGER,
SHORT,
Volatility,
CLOSE,
HIGH);
```

```
{ Plot the triggers }
```

```
ExitLong;  
ExitShort;
```



Creating Other Trailing Stop Indicators

The Trailing Stop external function is not limited to creating ATR style-trailing stop functions only. You can quite easily use other functions such as standard deviation or even moving averages to construct a different style of trailing stop. The idea is to use a function that represents the volatility of the underlying security. The following example shows how to create a Two Standard Deviation Trailing Stop function using the external TrailingStop function.

```
{ Two Standard Deviation Trailing Stop Exit on the Long side }
```

```
Volatility:=2*Stdev(CLOSE,10);
```

```
BandLong:=ExtFml( "TradeSim.TrailingStop",
```

```

BAND,
LONG,
Volatility,
CLOSE,
LOW);

```

Putting it all together

The following example illustrates the use of the Trailing Stop function in a complete trade database exploration for long trades only.

```

Period:=10;
ARC:=3;  { Average Range Constant }
Volatility:=ARC*ATR(Period);

EntryTrigger := Cross(MACD(),Mov(MACD(),9,E));
EntryPrice := CLOSE;

{ Trailing Stop Exit on the Long side }
ExitTrigger:=ExtFml("TradeSim.TrailingStop",
TRIGGER,
LONG,
Volatility,
CLOSE,
LOW);

ExitPrice := CLOSE;
InitialStop := 0;           { optional initial stop }

ExtFml("TradeSim.Initialize");  { Initialize internal variables }
ExtFml("TradeSim.RecordTrades",
"Trailing Stop Example", { Trade Data Filename }
LONG,                    { Trade Position Type }
EntryTrigger,           { Entry Trigger }
EntryPrice,             { Entry Price }
InitialStop,            { Initial Stop }
ExitTrigger,            { Exit Trigger }
ExitPrice,              { Exit Price }
START);                 { Trade Recorder Control }

```


Reference Literature

This list of references is by no means exhaustive but represents material, which is either recommended, or for general reading.

- 1) Compuvision Australia. *TradeSim User Manual*.
- 2) Equis. *Metastock for Windows 95/98 & NT*. This is the user manual that comes with Metastock Version 7.0 and is a prerequisite for using TradeSim.