



backtest is the foundation upon which all automated trading decisions are built&;am
p&;semi;am&;am&;semi;semi&;semi
;am&;am&;semi;am&;am&;semi;s
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A flawed backtest leads to flawed decisions and

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Data<sol;s
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content="";><p><Tick Data - Historical price data recorded
for every single tick <par>price change<par> in the market<period> A tick is the smallest
increment of price movement <par>or each update<quote in the market<par><period>
Using tick data in backtesting means the simulation processes every price movement<comma>
which allows testing strategies intrabar with high precision <par>e<period>g<period><comma>
seeing if a stop-loss would be hit intra-candle<par><period> This is in contrast to using
only bar data <par>open<sol>high<sol>low<sol>close per interval<par> which may miss details
of price movement within each bar<period> High-quality tick data leads to more accurate
backtests<comma> especially for strategies sensitive to intrabar volatility or strategies like
scalpers<period> However<comma> tick data backtesting is slower and requires more data
<par>and computing power<par> than using coarser
data<period><sol>p><div class="wpg-read-more"><a href="https://<sol>





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title";>;Market

Data<;/s

pan>;<;/h3>&semi

<;div [class](#)=";wpg-tooltip-

content";>;<;p>;Market Data - The collection of all relevant trading information for financial instruments, including [bid](#)/[ask](#) quotes, last traded prices, and [volume](#). Market data is the <;em data-

start=";6930"; data-

end=";6948";>;bread and butter<;/em>; ;of trading systems. It is often delivered via data feeds. As one source explains, &ldquo;Market data is the totality&rdquo; of price and [volume](#) information, and &ldquo;market data feeds are the method by which that data is delivered to market

participants&rdquo;. Forex robots consume market data (from exchanges, brokers, or data vendors) as the basis for generating signals and making trading

decisions.<;/p>&s

emi;<;p [class](#)=";wpg-read-more";>;<;a href=";https://forexalgos.com/forex-robots-glossary/market-data/";>;Read

More<;/a>;<;/p>;<;/div>;" href="https://forexalgos.com/forex-robots-glossary/market-data/" >market data &;lpar;often including

open&;sol;high&;sol;low&;sol;close prices and volumes over time&;rpar;&;period; Historical data allows robots to backtest strategies over previous market conditions&;period; A typical source notes that platforms offer both real-time and historical data so that traders can test &;lpar;&;ldquo&;semi;backtest&;rdquo&;semi;&;rpar; their strategies on past price movements&;period; In practice&;comma; a robot downloads historical [tick](#) or [bar data](#) to simulate trading decisions before deploying live&;period;&;lt&;semi;&;sol;p&;gt&;semi;&;lt&;

i;semi;p [class](#)&;equals;&;quot&;semi;wpg-read-more&;quot&;semi;&;gt&;semi;&;lt&;semi;a href&;equals;&;quot&;i;semi;https&;colon;&;sol;&;sol;forexalgos&;period;com&;sol;forex-robots-glossary&;sol;historical-data&;sol;&;quot&;semi;&;gt&;semi;Read More&;lt&;semi;&;sol;a&;gt&;semi;&;lt&;semi;&;sol;p&;gt&;semi;&;lt&;semi;&;sol;div&;gt&;semi;"; href&;equals;";https&;colon;&;sol;&;sol;forexalgos&;period;com&;sol;forex-robots-

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A cBot

or scalping strategy&;amp&;semi;amp&;amp&;i;semi;semi&;semi;amp&;amp&;semi;amp&;amp&a
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your cBot

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leading to highly misleading and overly optimistic results

Using [class](#)="wpg-linkify wpg-tooltip" title="h3 [class](#)="wpg-tooltip" title="wpg-tooltip-term" data-bbox="71 495 350 510">Tick Data

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div [class](#)="wpg-tooltip" title="wpg-tooltip-term" data-bbox="71 565 925 775">
[Tick Data](#) - Historical price data recorded for every single [tick](#) (price change) in the market. A [tick](#) is the smallest increment of price movement (or each [update](#) in the market). Using [tick](#) data in backtesting means the simulation processes every price movement, which allows testing strategies intrabar with high precision (e.g., seeing if a stop-loss would be hit intra-candle). This is in contrast to using only [bar data](#) (open, high, low, close per interval) which may miss details of price movement within each [bar](#). High-quality [tick](#) data leads to more accurate backtests, especially for strategies sensitive to intrabar volatility or strategies like scalpers. However, [tick](#) data backtesting is slower and requires more data (and computing power) than using coarser data.

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mi;semi;semi;semi;semi;semi;semi; find out the typical average [spread](#) for your chosen <semi;a [class](#);equals;"semi;wpg-linkify wpg-tooltip"semi;title;semi;equals;&q uot;;lt;semi;h3 [class](#);equals;;quot;semi;wpg-tooltip-ti tle;quot;semi;;;gt;semi;;;span [class](#) ;equals;;quot;semi;wpg-tooltip-term- title;quot;semi;;;gt;semi;semi;Currency Pair;lt;semi;;;sol;span;gt;se mi;semi;;lt;semi;;;sol;h3;gt& semi;lt;semi;;div [class](#) ;equals;;quot;semi;wpg-tooltip-content; quot;semi;;;gt;semi;;lt; semi;semi;p;gt;semi;Currency Pair - The quotation of two different currencies;comma; with the first listed currency ;lpar;base;rpar; valued in units of the second ;lpar;quote;rpar; currency;period; In forex trading;comma; all trades involve swapping one currency for another;semi; e;period;g;period; in EUR;sol;USD;comma; you are trading euros against US dollars;period; Major currency pairs are those that include the USD and a major currency ;lpar;EUR;comma; JPY;comma; GBP;comma; etc;period;;rpar;;comma; while ;lt;semi;strong data-start;equals;; quot;semi;7171;quot;semi; data-end; equals;;quot;semi;7181;quot;s emi;;gt;semi;minors;lt;semi; ;sol;strong;gt;semi;;nbsp;semi;and;nbsp;semi;;lt;semi; strong data-start;equals;;quot;semi;7186 ;quot;semi; data-end;equals;;quot ;semi;7197;quot;semi;;gt;s emi;semi;exotics;lt;semi;;sol;strong&am p;gt;semi;;nbsp;semi;are defined separately ;lpar;see;nbsp;semi;;lt ;semi;strong data-start;equals;;quot;se mi;semi;7226;quot;semi; data-end;equals&se mi;;quot;semi;7247;quot;semi;&a mp;gt;semi;Exotic Currencies;lt;semi;& amp;sol;strong;gt;semi;;nbsp;se

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mi;div [class](#)="";wpg-tooltip-
content";>;<;p>;Commission - A fee charged by a [broker](#)
for executing trades. In forex backtesting, commissions should be factored in
as they can impact net performance. Commissions are typically a fixed cost per [trade](#)
or a percentage of the [trade](#)’;s value, representing one component of
transaction costs that reduce overall returns. &lp&E.g., if
a [broker](#) charges $7 per [lot](#) round-turn, every [trade](#)’;s profit in the
backtest should be reduced by that amount to reflect
reality).<;/p
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true ECN accounts do&;amp&;semi;amp&;amp&&s

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flow, preventing crashes and ensuring correct logic.

<https://forexalgos.com/forex-robots-glossary/debugging/> > Debugging Logic

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Maximum Drawdown

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semi;semi;p;gt;semi;Risk tolerance - This is the trader;rsquo;semi;s willingness to accept risk and [drawdown](#);period; A conservative trader or robot has low risk tolerance;comma; meaning tight stops and small [position](#) sizes;semi; an aggressive one has high risk tolerance;period; In trading psychology;comma; understanding your own risk tolerance is key to avoiding emotional mistakes;period; In a bot;comma;

;lt;semi;code data-start;equals;;q uot;semi;17061;quot;semi; data-end;se mi;equals;;quot;semi;17076;quot; semi;;gt;semi;RiskTolerance;lt;se mi;;sol;code;gt;semi;;nbsp ;semi;can be a configurable [class](#);equals;"wpg-linkify wpg-tooltip" title;equals;";h3 [class](#);equals;";wpg-tooltip- title;quot;;span [class](#);equals;";wpg-tooltip-term-title;quot ;;Parameter;sol;span;gt;;sol;h3;gt;;div [class](#);equals;";wpg-tooltip- content;quot;;p;gt;Parameter - A public property in a [cBot class](#) marked with the ;code data-start;equals;";11873;quot; data-end;equals;";11886;quot;;[Parameter;rsqb;;sol;code;gt;nbsp;attribute becomes an input that users can set in the UI before running the [cBot](#);period; For example;comma; defining;nbsp;;code data- start;equals;";12068;quot; data- end;equals;";12134;quot;;[Parameter;lpar;DefaultValue ;equals; 1000;rpar;;rsqb; public int [Volume](#) ;lbrace; get; set; ;rcub;;sol;code;gt;nbsp;creates a ;ldquo;[Volume](#);rdquo; input;period; The docs note;colon;;nbsp;;em data-start;equals;";12176;quot; data- end;equals;";12216;quot;;ldquo;Marks a property as input parameter;period;;rdquo;;sol;em;gt;;period; Supported types include numeric types;comma;;nbsp;;code data- start;equals;";12296;quot; data-end;equals;";12302;quot; ;gt;enum;lt;sol;code;gt;comma;;nbsp;;code data- start;equals;";12304;quot; data-end;equals;";12316;quot; ;gt;DataSeries;lt;sol;code;gt;comma;;nbsp;;code data- start;equals;";12318;quot; data-end;equals;";12329;quot; ;gt;TimeFrame;lt;sol;code;gt;comma; etc;period;;nbsp;Parameters allow users to customize things like stop-loss;comma; take-profit;comma; indicator periods;comma; etc;period;;comma; without editing code;period;;sol;p;gt;;lt;s emi;p [class](#);equals;";wpg-read-more;quot;;gt;;a href;equals ;;quot;https;colon;;sol;sol;forexalgos;period;com;sol;forex-robots- glossary;sol;parameter;sol;";gt;Read More;lt;sol;a;gt;;sol;p;gt;;sol;div;gt;" href;eq



uals;"https://forexalgos.com/forex-robots-glossary/parameter/">parameter that sets maximum allowed losses or [class](#)="wpg-linkify wpg-tooltip" title="<;h3 [class](#)="";wpg-tooltip-title";>;<;span [class](#)="";wpg-tooltip-term-title";>;Volatility<;/span>;<;/h3>;<;div [class](#)="";wpg-tooltip-content";>;<;p>;Volatility - A measure of how much and how quickly price moves over time. High volatility means large price swings; low volatility means stable prices. Volatility affects [position](#) sizing and risk: robots typically use volatility <par&e.g. Average True Range) to adjust [trade](#) size or widen stops, since more volatile markets require larger buffers.<;/p>;<;p [class](#)="";wpg-read-more";>;<;a href="";https://forexalgos.com/forex-robots-glossary/volatility/"";>;Read More<;/a>;<;/p>;<;/div>;" href="https://forexalgos.com/forex-robots-glossary/volatility/">volatility [exposure](#)&;period; Matching a bot&;rsquo&;semi;s risk settings to the trader&;rsquo&;semi;s true tolerance helps prevent emotional overreach &;lpar;for example&;comma; a bot that stays within a 2&;percent; per-[trade](#) loss limit versus one that disregards it&;rpar;&;period; As Investopedia suggests&;comma; a strong plan and matching risk tolerance can limit destructive behaviors like regret avoidance&;period;&;lt&;semi;&;sol;p&;gt&;semi;&;lt&;p;semi;p [class](#) &;equals;&;quot&;semi;wpg-read-more&;quot&;semi;&;gt&;semi;&;lt&;semi;a href&;equals;&;quot&;semi;https&;colon;&;sol;&;sol;forexalgos&;period;com&;sol;forex-robots-glossary&;sol;risk-tolerance&;sol;&;quot&;semi;&;gt&;semi;Read More&;lt&;semi;&;sol;a&;gt&;semi;&;lt&;semi;&;sol;p&;gt&;semi;&;lt&;semi;&;sol;div&;gt&;semi;quot; href&;equals;";https&;colon;&;sol;&;sol;forexalgos&;period;com&;sol;forex-robots-glossary&;sol;risk-tolerance&;sol;"; >;risk tolerance<;&;sol;a>;&;amp&;semi;amp&;a mp&;semi;amp&;amp&;semi;semi&;semi;se mi;semi&;amp&;semi;semi&;semi;amp&am

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Profit Factor - A performance metric defined as $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Gross Loss}}$. It does not account for losses. Used alongside Gross Loss to compute profit factor and net profit.

Gross Profit - The sum of all positive trades' profits. For instance, if three winning trades made \$100, \$150, and \$50, Gross Profit equals \$300. It does not account for losses. Used alongside Gross Loss to compute profit factor and net profit.

Gross Loss - The sum of all negative trades' losses. Usually expressed as a positive number for calculation. For example, three losing trades of -\$30, -\$20, and -\$50 give Gross Loss equals \$100. A high gross loss relative to gross profit is a red flag for strategy.

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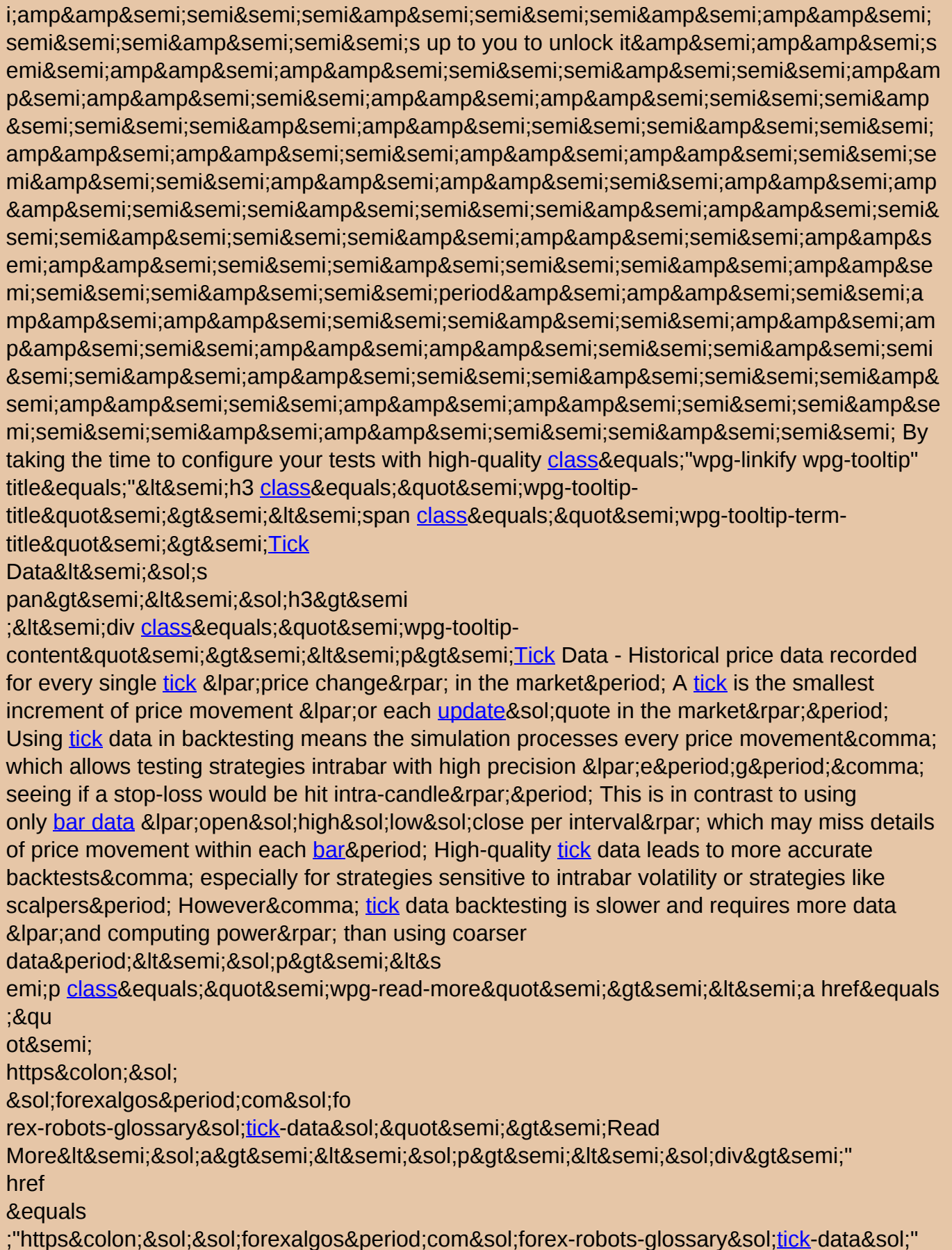
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