(S)

\$

\$

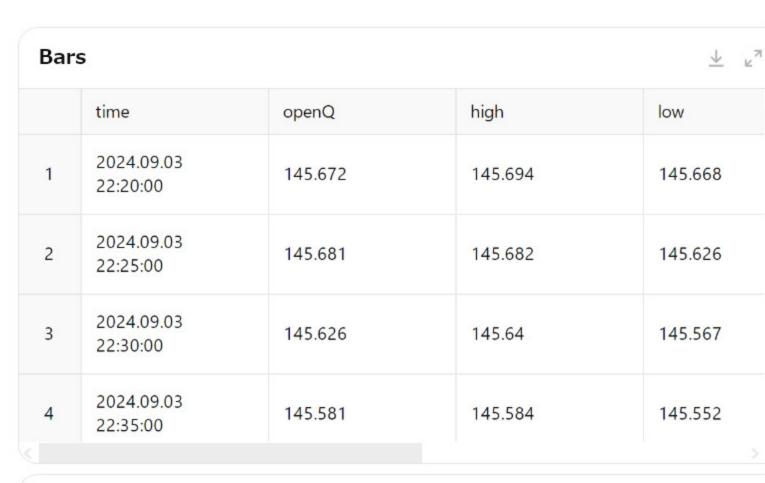
(G)

(G)

250000

200000

trade group

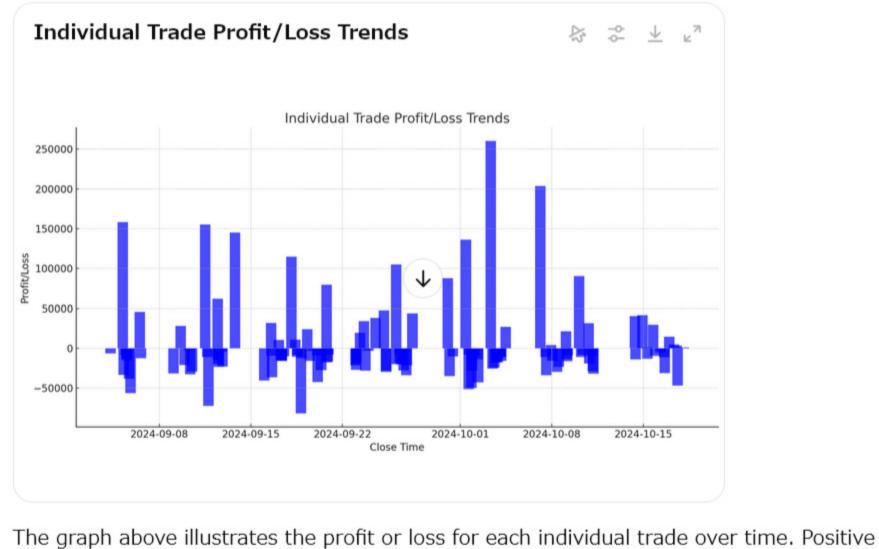


	open time	open price	close time	close price
1	2024.09.04 06:35:25	145.483	2024.09.04 06:40:25	145.42
2	2024.09.04 06:40:25	145.42	2024.09.05 05:05:33	143.839
3	2024.09.05 05:05:33	143.839	2024.09.05 06:45:25	143.504
1	2024.09.05 06:45:25	143.504	2024.09.05 10:35:25	143.591

**Cumulative Profit/Loss Over Time** 

Cumulative Profit/Loss Over Time 200000 150000 Cumulative Profit/Loss 100000 50000 -50000 -100000 2024-09-08 2024-09-15 2024-09-22 2024-10-01 2024-10-08 2024-10-15 Close Time The graph above shows the cumulative profit/loss over time based on the trade history data. If you'd like further analysis or adjustments, please let me know! [>]

Show individual trade profit trends.



you'd like to explore further details! [>-] Please classify the trades into four groups based on their

values represent profitable trades, while negative values indicate losses. Let me know if

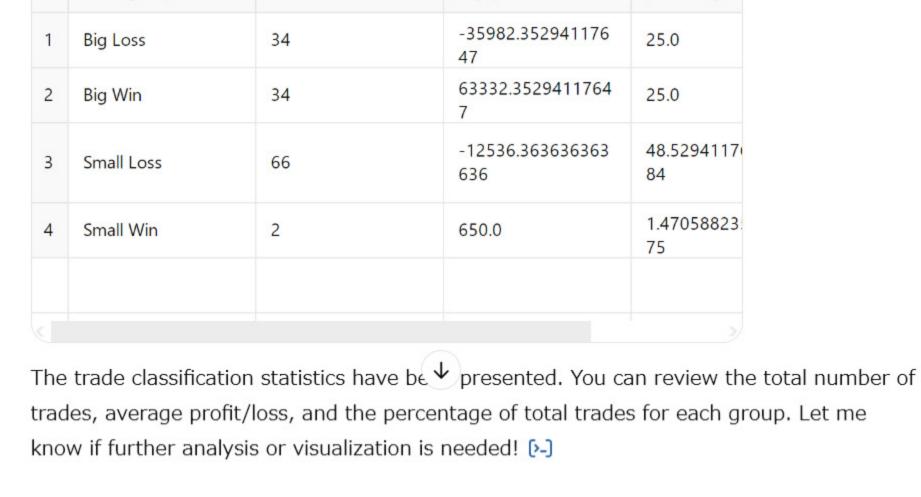
percentage of t  $\downarrow$  trades for each group. **Trade Classification Statistics** 

percentage\_c

avg\_profit\_loss

profit/loss: 'Big Win,' 'Big Loss,' 'Small Win,' and 'Small Loss.'

Provide the total number of trades, average profit/loss, and the



total\_trades

**Profit/Loss Distribution By Trade Group** 

Distribution Of Number Of Trades By Group

Visualize profit/loss distribution per group.

Profit/Loss Distribution by Trade Group



<u>↓</u> ⊾"

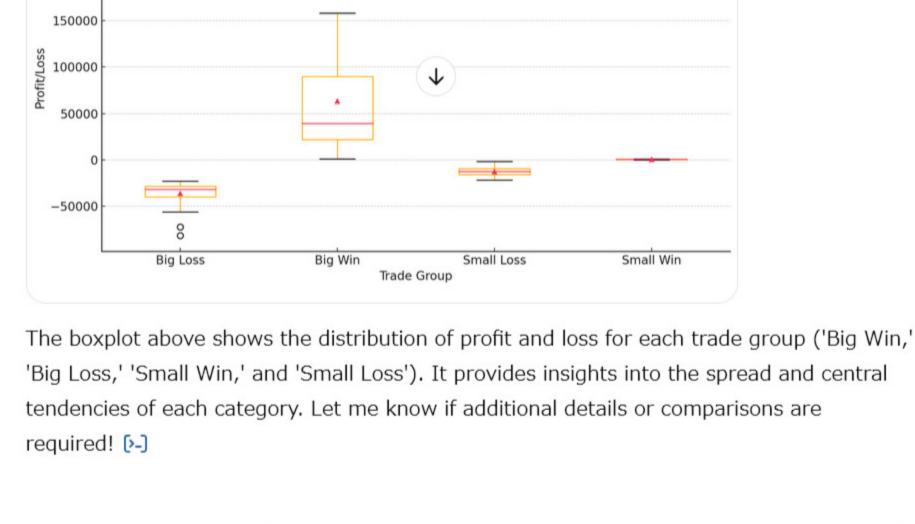


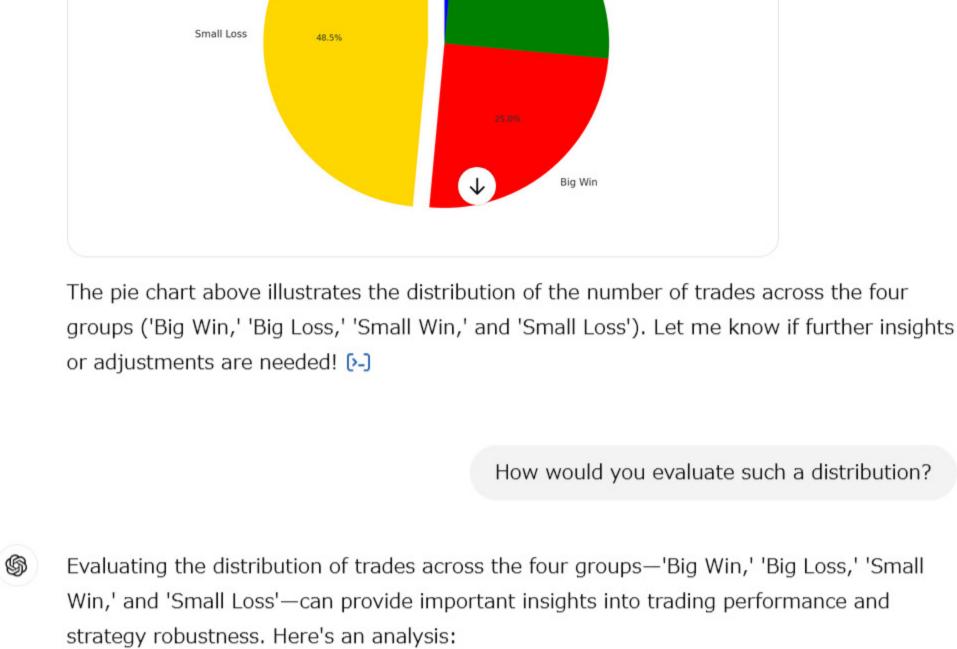
chart. < 2/2 >

Distribution of Number of Trades by Group

Small Win

Tell me the distribution of the number of trades on the pie

 $\overline{\bot}$ 



**Key Observations:** 1. Dominance of Small Losses: · If 'Small Loss' dominates, it indicates frequent small losses. This is common in

strategies focused on limiting losses, but it can weigh on cumulative performance

A healthy strategy often aims for a higher proportion of 'Big Wins' relative to 'Big

## Losses.' If these proportions are balanced or favor 'Big Losses,' it may suggest poor risk management or overly ambitious trades gone wrong. 3. Small Wins as Contributors:

if wins don't offset these losses.

2. Proportion of Big Wins vs. Big Losses:

- · 'Small Wins' typically indicate trades with quick exits or conservative targets. If too low, it could suggest missed opportunities for incremental gains. 4. Even Spread of Categories: · An evenly spread distribution might suggest inconsistent performance or lack of
- Risk Management: If 'Big Loss' trades are too frequent, reevaluate risk management parameters such as stop-loss settings or position sizing. A robust strategy should

focus in strategy execution.

**Potential Evaluation Outcomes:** 

- minimize exposure to large losses. • Profit Maximization: A low proportion of 'Big Wins' compared to total trades might indicate missed opportunities for letting profits run. This could suggest premature exits or insufficient trend following.
- Strategy Type: Scalping or mean-reversion strategies often result in more 'Small Wins' and 'Small
- Losses.'
- · Trend-following strategies might show fewer but larger 'Big Wins' and 'Big Losses.'  $\downarrow$ **Recommendations:**
- 1. Adjust Risk/Reward Ratio: Aim for a higher reward-to-risk ratio by setting realistic but ambitious profit targets and disciplined stop-loss levels.
- 2. Focus on Win Rate vs. Payoff Ratio: Evaluate whether the win rate and average payoff per trade align with the intended strategy. A strategy with frequent small losses
- needs substantial large wins to compensate. 3. Analyze Outliers: Examine the 'Big Loss' trades individually to understand their cause
- —over-leverage, poor timing, or external market shocks. 4. Improve Entry/Exit Criteria: Fine-tune entry and exit signals to ensure that 'Small

Wins' do not overshadow 'Big Wins' potential, and 'Big Losses' are adequately curtailed.