Results are divided into nine files (one each stock index we have analyzed) plus two summary files.

Each of the nine files is structured as follows:

* RAW
  + Data as outputted by ta-lib.
* PATTERNS
  + For further information about patterns see the file TA.pdf included in this repository.
  + Column A represents the day under analysis.
  + Columns B, C, D, E represent OHLC values of the day.
  + Columns from F to P represent the patterns we have analyzed; if a match has been found we highlighted whether the prices of the shares were in a bullish (rising) or bearish (falling) trend respectively using the "UP" and "DOWN" keywords. If the cell is empty, there is no match with the pattern for the corresponding day.
* STATISTICS PATTERNS
  + The table in cells F2:I15 shows, for each pattern, the amount of days in which the pattern was matched in the twelve months we have analyzed.
  + Dynamic analysis: users can filter column A in sheet PATTERNS, the result of the selection will influence the numbers in table F25:I37
  + The table in cells F25:I37 shows, for each pattern, the amount of days in which the pattern was matched in the period filtered by the user.
* MACD
  + For further information about MACD see the file TA.pdf (page 59) included in this repository.
  + Column A represents the day under analysis.
  + Columns B, C, D, E represent OHLC values of the day.
  + For the MACD analysis we have tried two different setups:
    1. Classical: the most commonly used values are 12, 26, and 9 days, that is, MACD(12, 26, 9), where the period settings of (12, 26, 9) represent 2 weeks, 1 month and one and a half week.
    2. Short term: one of the popular short-term set-ups that is the (5, 35, 5) See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MACD#Timing> for further information.
  + Column F (*J*) represents the faster line (called the MACD line) that is the diﬀerence between two exponentially smoothed moving averages of closing prices calculated using the Classical (*Short term*) setup.
  + Column G (*K*) represents the slower line (called the signal line) calculated using the Classical (*Short term*) setup.
  + Column H (*L*) represents the difference between the slower and the faster line calculated using the Classical (*Short term*) setup.
  + The actual buy and sell signals are given when the two lines (faster and slower) cross (we called it zero-line crossing). We have highlighted the occurrence of that event in column I (*M*) with a yellow cell under the Classical (*Short term*) setup.
* STATISTICS MACD
  + The table in cells F4:G6 shows, for each setup, the amount of days in which there is a buy/sell signal in the twelve months we have analyzed.
  + Dynamic analysis: users can filter column A in sheet MACD, the result of the selection will influence the numbers in table G17:H18
  + The table in cells G17:H18 shows, for each setup, the amount of days in which there is a buy/sell signal in the period filtered by the user.
  + The two charts, one for each setup, represent the trend of faster and slower lines in the period filtered by the user.
* CCI
  + For further information about CCI see the file TA.pdf (page 53) included in this repository.
  + Column A represents the day under analysis.
  + Columns B, C, D, E represent OHLC values of the day.
  + For the CCI analysis we have tried two different setups:

1. 14 days time period: the default time period suggested by ta-lib.
2. 20 days time period: the most common time period.
   * Column F (*G*) represents the CCI value calculated using the 14 days (*20 days*) setup.
   * Columns H and I are used to display the limit lines for +100 and -100 in the charts in the “STATISTICS CCI” sheet. Readings over +100 are considered overbought and under -100 are oversold. We have highlighted the occurrence of those events in columns F and G with a green (*red*) cell for the overbought (*oversold*).

* STATISTICS CCI
  + The table in cells B3:D6 shows, for each setup, the amount of days in which there is an overbought/oversold signal in the twelve months we have analyzed.
  + Dynamic analysis: users can filter column A in sheet CCI, the result of the selection will influence the numbers in tables C15:D26 and H15:I26.
  + The tables in cells C15:D26 and H15:I26 show, for each setup, the amount of days in which there is an overbought/oversold signal in the period filtered by the user.
  + The two charts, one for each setup, represent the trend of the CCI line in the period filtered by the user.
* RSI
  + For further information about RSI see the file TA.pdf (page 54) included in this repository.
  + Column A represents the day under analysis.
  + Columns B, C, D, E represent OHLC values of the day.
  + For the RSI analysis we have tried two different setups:

1. 7 days time period.
2. 14 days time period: the most common time period.
3. 21 days time period.
   * Column F, H and J represents the RSI value calculated using respectively the 7, 14 and 21 days setups.
   * Columns L and M are used to display the limit lines for +70 and +30 in the charts in the “STATISTICS RSI” sheet. Readings over +70 are considered overbought and under +30 are oversold. We have highlighted the occurrence of those events in columns F, H and J with a green (*red*) cell for the overbought (*oversold*).
   * The 50 level is the RSI midpoint value, and will often act as support during pullbacks and resistance during bounces. Some traders treat RSI crossings above and below the 50 level as buying and selling signals respectively. We have highlighted the occurrence of that event in columns G, I and K with a yellow cell under respectively the 7, 14 and 21 days setups.

* STATISTICS RSI
  + The table in cells B2:E6 shows, for each setup, the amount of days in which there is an overbought, oversold and 50 line crossing signal in the twelve months we have analyzed.
  + Dynamic analysis: users can filter column A in sheet RSI, the result of the selection will influence the numbers in tables B15:C28, E15:F28 and H15:I28.
  + The tables in cells B15:C28, E15:F28 and H15:I28 show, for each setup, the amount of days in which there is an overbought, oversold and 50 line crossing signal in the period filtered by the user.
  + The three charts, one for each setup, represent the trend of the RSI line in the period filtered by the user.

The file named STATS PATTERNS has one sheet for each stock index plus a TOTAL sheet that contains a glance view of all the others. Each sheet is structured as follows:

* Rows 3, 4, 5 and 6 contain the number of times in which that specific pattern has been matched in the relative 3-month period of the twelve month we have analyzed. Period one includes jan-16, feb-16 and mar-16; period two apr-16, may-16 and jun-16; period three jul-16, aug-16 and sep-16; period four oct-16, nov-15 and dec-15.
* Rows 7, 8 and 9 contain the number of times in which that specific pattern has been matched in the relative 4-month period of the twelve month we have analyzed. Period one includes jan-16, feb-16, mar-16 and apr-16; period two may-16, jun-16, jul-16 and aug-16; period three sep-16, oct-16, nov-15 and dec-15.
* Rows 10 and 11 contain the number of times in which that specific pattern has been matched in the relative 6-month period of the twelve month we have analyzed. Period one includes jan-16, feb-16, mar-16, apr-16, may-16 and jun-16; period two jul-16, aug-16, sep-16, oct-16, nov-15 and dec-15.
* Row 12 contains the number of times in which that specific pattern has been matched in all the twelve month we have analyzed.
* Columns C, D and E contain, for the “Upside/Downside Gap Three Method” pattern, the number of times in which the pattern has been observed
  + Column C with a bearish (falling) trend
  + Column D with a bullish (rising) trend
  + Column E is the sum of C and D
  + The same applies for all patterns in columns from C to AI
* Columns AJ, AK and AL contain, for all the observed patterns, the total number (intended as arithmetic sum) of times in which they have been observed
  + Column AJ with a bearish (falling) trend
  + Column AK with a bullish (rising) trend
  + Column AL is the sum of AJ and AK

The file named STATS INDICATORS has one sheet for each stock index plus a TOTAL sheet that contains a glance view of all the others. Each sheet is structured as follows:

* Rows 4, 5, 6 and 7 contain all the statistics of that specific indicator in the relative 3-month period of the twelve month we have analyzed. Period one includes jan-16, feb-16 and mar-16; period two apr-16, may-16 and jun-16; period three jul-16, aug-16 and sep-16; period four oct-16, nov-15 and dec-15.
* Rows 8, 9 and 10 contain all the statistics of that specific indicator in the relative 4-month period of the twelve month we have analyzed. Period one includes jan-16, feb-16, mar-16 and apr-16; period two may-16, jun-16, jul-16 and aug-16; period three sep-16, oct-16, nov-15 and dec-15.
* Rows 11 and 12 contain all the statistics of that specific indicator in the relative 6-month period of the twelve month we have analyzed. Period one includes jan-16, feb-16, mar-16, apr-16, may-16 and jun-16; period two jul-16, aug-16, sep-16, oct-16, nov-15 and dec-15.
* Row 13 contains all the statistics of that specific indicator in all the twelve month we have analyzed.
* Columns C and D count the number of occurrence for the zero-line cross event respectively for the MACD’s classical and short term setups.
* Columns from E to P refer to the CCI indicator.
  + Column E (*H*) represents the average value for the overbought (*oversold*) status in the 14 days-period setup.
  + Column F (*I*) represents the maximum value for the overbought (*oversold*) status in the 14 days-period setup.
  + Column G (*J*) represents the minimum value for the overbought (*oversold*) status in the 14 days-period setup.
  + The same applies for the 20-days-period setup in columns from K to P