

1. Introduction

This assignment analyzes the relationship between crypto trader behavior and overall market sentiment using historical trading data and the Bitcoin Fear & Greed Index.

The objective is to understand how traders perform under different sentiment regimes (Fear vs Greed) and identify patterns that can support smarter trading strategies.

2. Datasets Overview

Two datasets were used:

1. Bitcoin Market Sentiment Dataset

- Contains daily sentiment classifications such as Fear, Extreme Fear, Greed, and Extreme Greed.
- Used to categorize market conditions.

2. Historical Trader Data (Hyperliquid)

- Contains individual trade-level data including trader account, trade size, profit/loss, and timestamps.
- Used to evaluate trader performance metrics.

Trades were aligned with market sentiment using trade dates.

3. Methodology

The analysis followed these steps:

- Cleaned and preprocessed both datasets
- Mapped each trade to its corresponding market sentiment
- Simplified sentiment into two regimes: **Fear** and **Greed**
- Computed trader-level performance metrics under each sentiment:
 - Total PnL
 - Win rate
 - ROI
 - Sharpe ratio
 - Maximum drawdown
- Ranked traders by performance
- Identified contrarian traders who performed differently across sentiment regimes

4. Key Findings

- Trader performance varies significantly between Fear and Greed regimes.
- Some traders generated strong profits during Fear but underperformed during Greed, indicating contrarian or risk-off strategies.
- Greed periods showed higher variability in returns and risk for certain traders.
- Risk-adjusted metrics (Sharpe ratio and drawdown) revealed that high PnL does not always imply stable performance.

5. Trader Ranking & Contrarian Analysis

- Traders were ranked separately under Fear and Greed using ROI.
- Contrarian traders were identified as those with positive ROI in one regime and negative ROI in the other.
- These traders may benefit from sentiment-aware strategy allocation.

6. Actionable Insights

- Market sentiment can be used as a filter for trader selection.
- Traders with consistent performance during Fear may be suitable for defensive strategies.
- Sentiment-based strategy rotation could improve risk-adjusted returns.
- Monitoring drawdown alongside profitability is essential for capital protection.

7. Conclusion

This analysis demonstrates that market sentiment plays a meaningful role in trader performance. By incorporating sentiment-aware insights, trading strategies can be made more adaptive and risk-conscious.