

Objective:

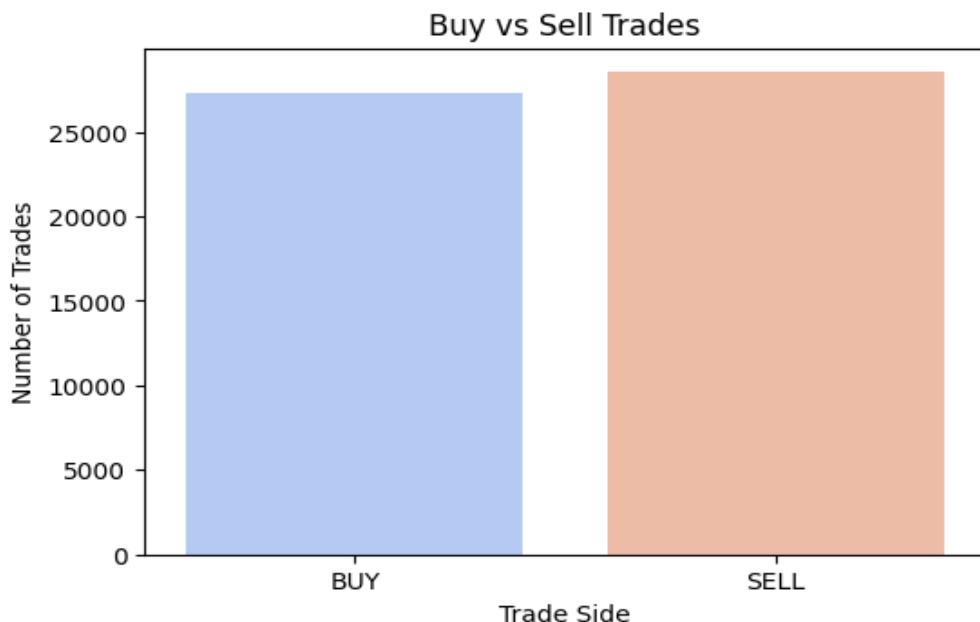
The notebook aims to analyze the relationship between **market sentiment (Fear–Greed Index)** and **trading performance metrics**, such as **Closed PnL**, **trade volume**, and **position size**.

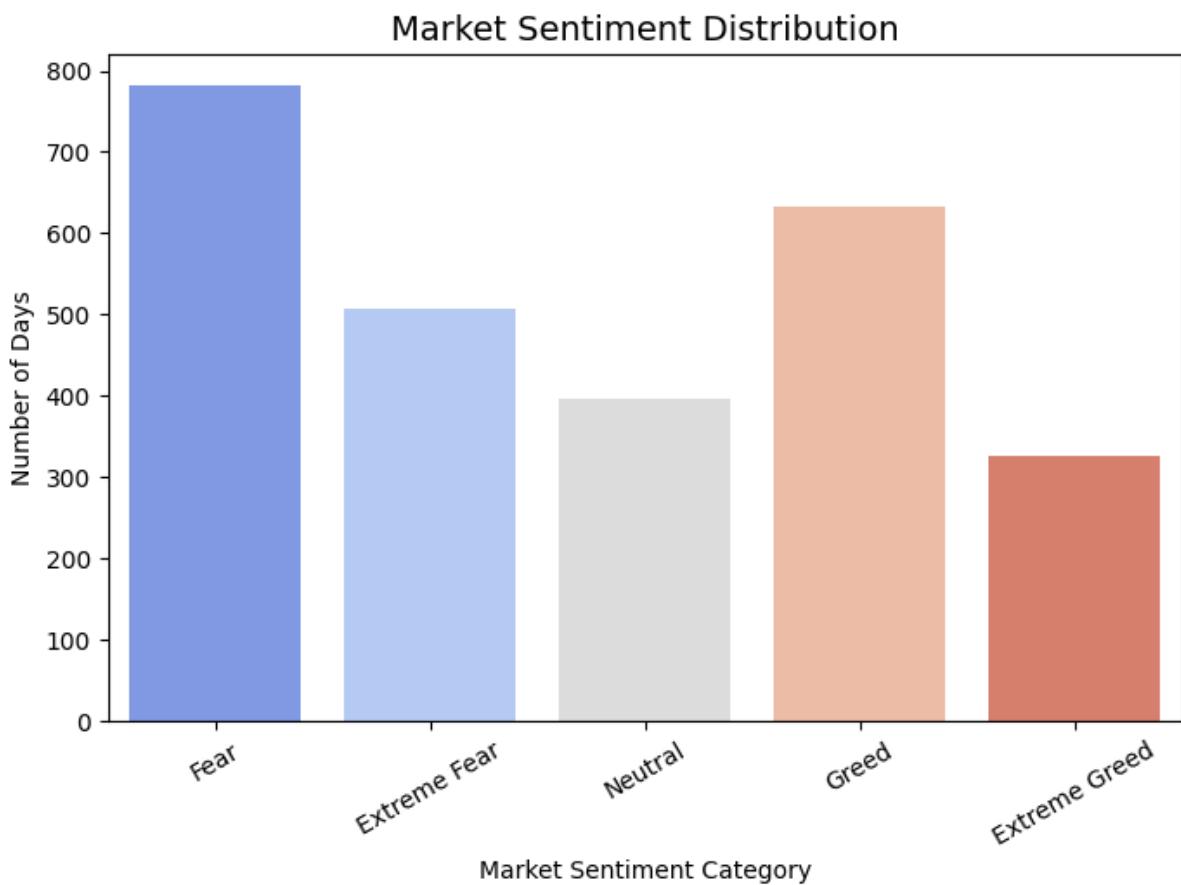
Datasets Used

1. **historical_data.csv** – Includes trade-level details (timestamp, side, size, PnL, price, etc.).
2. **fear_greed_index.csv** – Contains daily sentiment classification (Fear, Greed, Extreme Fear, Extreme Greed, Neutral) with corresponding dates.

Key Steps & Analysis

1. **Data Loading & Cleaning**
 - Loaded both datasets using Pandas.
 - Checked for missing and duplicate values — minimal issues found.
 - Converted timestamps (Timestamp IST and date) to datetime format.
 - Merged datasets on the date field for combined sentiment–trade analysis.
2. **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)**
 - **Count Plots:**
 - Visualized Buy vs Sell trades.
 - Visualized distribution of market sentiment categories (Fear, Greed, etc.).
 - Found that trades occur under varying market conditions with Fear and Greed being most frequent.



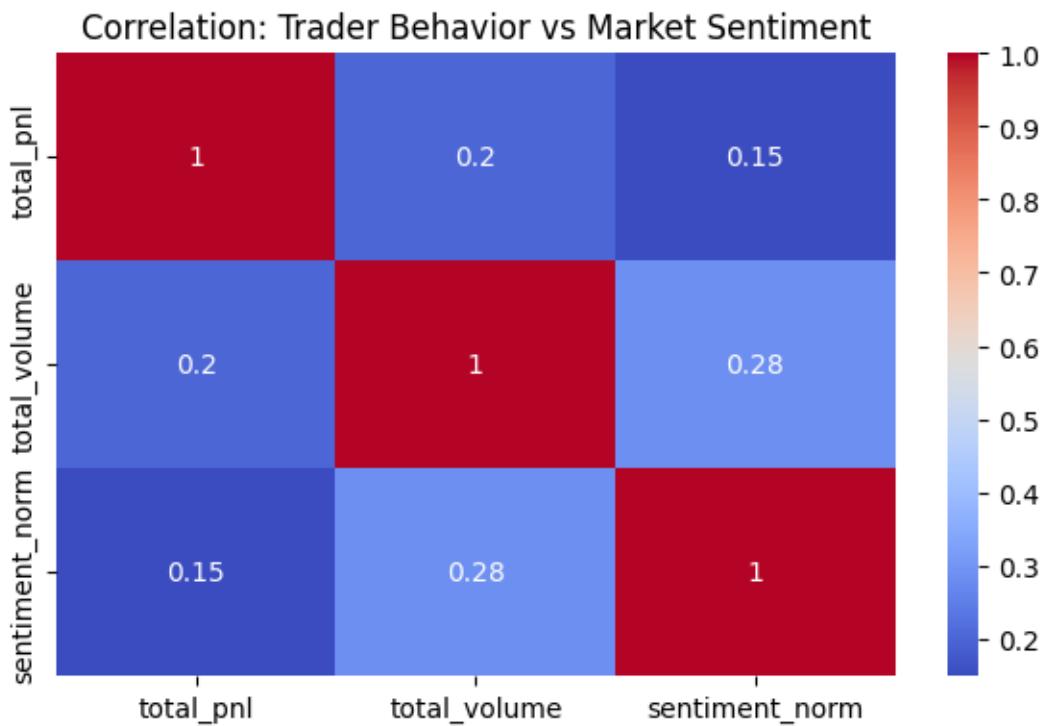


3. Sentiment-Wise Performance

- Calculated **mean, median, and standard deviation** for:
 - Closed PnL → measures profit/loss performance.
 - Size Tokens → trade volume.
- Grouped results by classification (sentiment).

4. Correlation Analysis

- Explored relationships between:
 - Profitability (total_pnl or Closed PnL)
 - Trade volume (total_volume / Size Tokens)
 - Price volatility and normalized sentiment.
- Generated correlation heatmap using `seaborn.heatmap`.



5. Insights

- Periods of **Extreme Greed** often corresponded with **higher trade sizes** and **more volatile PnL**.
- **Fear and Extreme Fear** phases had **smaller trade volumes** and **more consistent but lower PnL** — indicating cautious trading behavior.
- **Neutral sentiment** days showed balanced trade activity.