

Report for Back-end exam project at Crypto Arsenal

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計算結果：

```
ROI: -0.4608033385714408
MDD: 94.61809417435776
Win Rate: 0.225
Odds ratio: 0.2903225806451613
Profit factor: -0.3154451570613693
Sharpo ratio: -0.24425972305833063
```

程式碼說明文件：

1. 在 npm version 10.2.4 以及 node version v21.6.2 的環境下運行
2. 使用 npm install express 及 npm install axios 安裝dependencies
3. 使用 npm start 運行 server，使用 node client.js 運行 client
4. 最終獲取結果
5. 程式詳細說明請見README

績效指標公式參考來源：

ROI:

<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/basics/10/guide-to-calculating-roi.asp>

$$ROI = \frac{FVI - IVI}{\text{Cost of Investment}} \times 100\%$$

where:

FVI = Final value of investment

IVI = Initial value of investment

FVI-IVI = final pnl

Cost of investment = 8000

ROI = final pnl / 8000

MDD:

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/maximum-drawdown-mdd.asp>

The Formula for Maximum Drawdown Is

$$MDD = \frac{Trough\ Value - Peak\ Value}{Peak\ Value}$$

Calculate the drawdown from the peak value to all the values after it and keep the maximum one. Here I use dynamic programming to make the time cost as O(n)

Win Rate:

<https://www.klipfolio.com/resources/kpi-examples/sales/win-rate>

The formula is:

$$\text{Win Rate\%} = (\text{Number of deals you win} / \text{Number of deals you pursue}) \times 100\%$$

Odds Ratio:

<https://statisticseasily.com/odds-ratio/>

$$\text{Odds} = \frac{\text{Number of Positive Outcomes}}{\text{Number of Negative Outcomes}}$$

Here I divide the number of positive pnl by the number of negative pnl.

Profit factor:

<https://www.quantifiedstrategies.com/profit-factor/>

$$\text{Profit Factor} = \text{Gross Profit} / \text{Gross Loss}$$

Here I divide the total profit by the total loss, which the quantity of positive pnl / the quantity of negative pnl.

Sharpo ratio:

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/sharperatio.asp>

$$\text{Sharpe Ratio} = \frac{R_p - R_f}{\sigma_p}$$

where:

R_p = return of portfolio

R_f = risk-free rate

σ_p = standard deviation of the portfolio's excess return

According to the website, The numerator's total return differential versus a benchmark ($R_p - R_f$) is calculated as the average of the return differentials in each of the incremental time periods making up the total.