

USER MANUAL

Complete guide to the software

ST EDGE · 17/10/2026

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PART

1

PART 1

Before you get in: installation, account and sign-in

From installation to your first sign-in.

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Downloading and installing the new version the program offers at start-up.

CHAPTER 1

Installing and starting

IN SHORT

What it is for: installing ST EDGE on your computer and opening it for the first time.

Where: Before the first start: the installation file, named STEDGE_Setup followed by the version number

Installing and starting

ST EDGE installs from **a single file**. It runs on 64-bit Windows and doesn't need administrator rights, because it installs just for your Windows user. It suggests the folder **%LOCALAPPDATA%\Programs\ST EDGE**, adds ST EDGE to the Start menu and, unless you untick the box, puts an icon on the desktop. On the last page you can start it right away.

The program comes with a sample profile, the **«Demonstration profile»**: simulated data, declared as test data, so you can try screens and reports without touching your own. On the first start it is **the open profile**, so you see full screens and reports right away; the default profile is in the profile menu, ready for your data. The sample profile is **read-only**: nothing is recorded, imported or corrected in it, so your data never mixes with the simulated data. It doesn't count toward your plan's profile limit. If you don't need it, delete it like any other profile, and it won't come back even when you update ST EDGE.

On the first start the window may take a few seconds to appear. Then the welcome screen opens (see **The welcome screen**).

Where the data lives

in the **data** folder, next to the program: %LOCALAPPDATA%\Programs\ST EDGE\data. That's where the profiles with their archives and the automatic backup copies live. The PDFs you save go to the **Report** folder right next to it, unless you pick another one. Your Windows user folder keeps this computer's choices instead: the saved sign-in, the language, the theme and the named import mappings. **Where your data lives, and how to back it up** covers the rest.

Updating

run the installation file of the new version. It replaces only the program files and leaves the data and Report folders alone. If ST EDGE is open, the installer asks you to close it. When one comes out, ST EDGE itself offers it at start-up (see **Updating the program**).

Uninstalling

from the Windows settings, like any program. It removes the program, but the data and Report folders **stay**, with all your archives.

One window at a time

ST EDGE opens **only once** per data folder. If you start it while it's already open, the second copy tells you so and closes: two copies at once could write to the same archives. If you don't see the window, wait a few seconds.

If it won't start

if something goes wrong at start-up, a window shows the reason in short and the path of the file holding the details: **data\errori_avvio.log**. Each error is added at the end, with the date and the version. If the problem keeps happening, send that file to support.

! **Uninstalling doesn't delete your data, but deleting the folder by hand does.** If you want to clear the computer or move to another one, first save each profile with **Export DB** in **Database**. On the other computer, bring it back with **Restore backup…**.

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CHAPTER 2

The welcome screen

IN SHORT
What it is for: the first screen: what ST EDGE is and what it does not do.
Where: At start-up, when there is no saved sign-in on this computer: usually the first time you open ST EDGE

The welcome screen

It's the first screen you see. In two lines it tells you what ST EDGE is and what it isn't: it reads your days and measures their performance, risk, consistency and robustness, but it gives no signals and doesn't decide what to buy or sell. It works only on what you record or import yourself.

Below are two buttons. One question is enough to choose: do you already have an account?

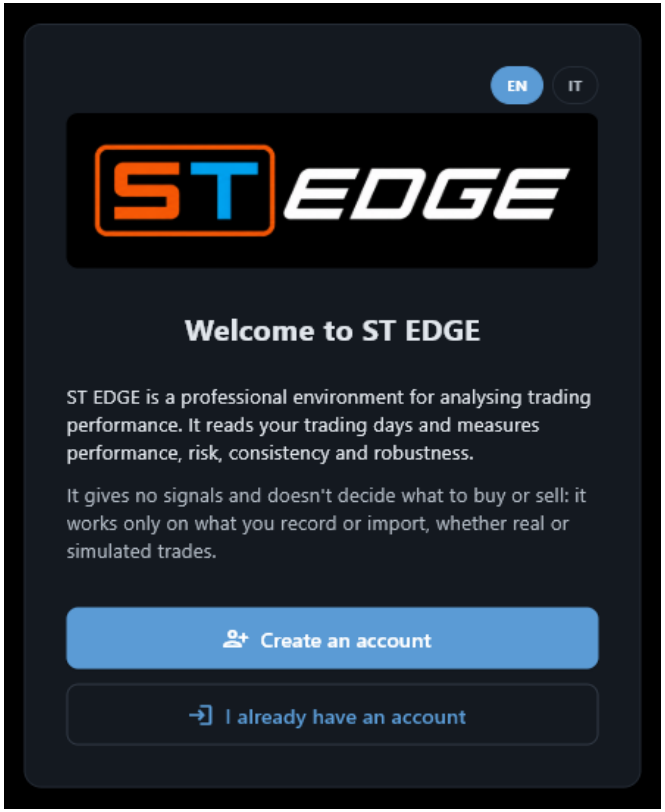


Figure 2.1 · The welcome screen · At start-up, when there is no saved sign-in on this computer: usually the first time you open ST EDGE

Create an account
if you're using ST EDGE for the first time. It opens the sign-up form, explained in **Creating your account**.

I already have an account
if you already have an account, even one you created on another computer. It opens the sign-in screen, explained in **Signing in**.

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! **After signing out you don't come back here.** As soon as you press **Log out / Switch account**, the program goes straight to the sign-in screen. The same happens when the sign-in saved on this computer is no longer valid, for example because the password was reset from another computer. At start-up the welcome screen comes back only if there's no saved sign-in on this computer: for example if you close the program from the sign-in screen without getting in, after deleting your account, or after the server turns down the license (see **If the program will not let you in**). Your archives have nothing to do with it: they stay where they are.

CHAPTER 3

Creating your account

IN SHORT

What it is for: creating the account, the same on every computer, and activating it with the code sent by email.

Where: At start-up, from the welcome screen (see «The welcome screen»): «Create an account». Or from the sign-in screen: «Sign up»

Creating your account

To use ST EDGE you need an account, the same on every computer you install it on, and an email address you actually receive: the activation code goes there.

The form has four parts.

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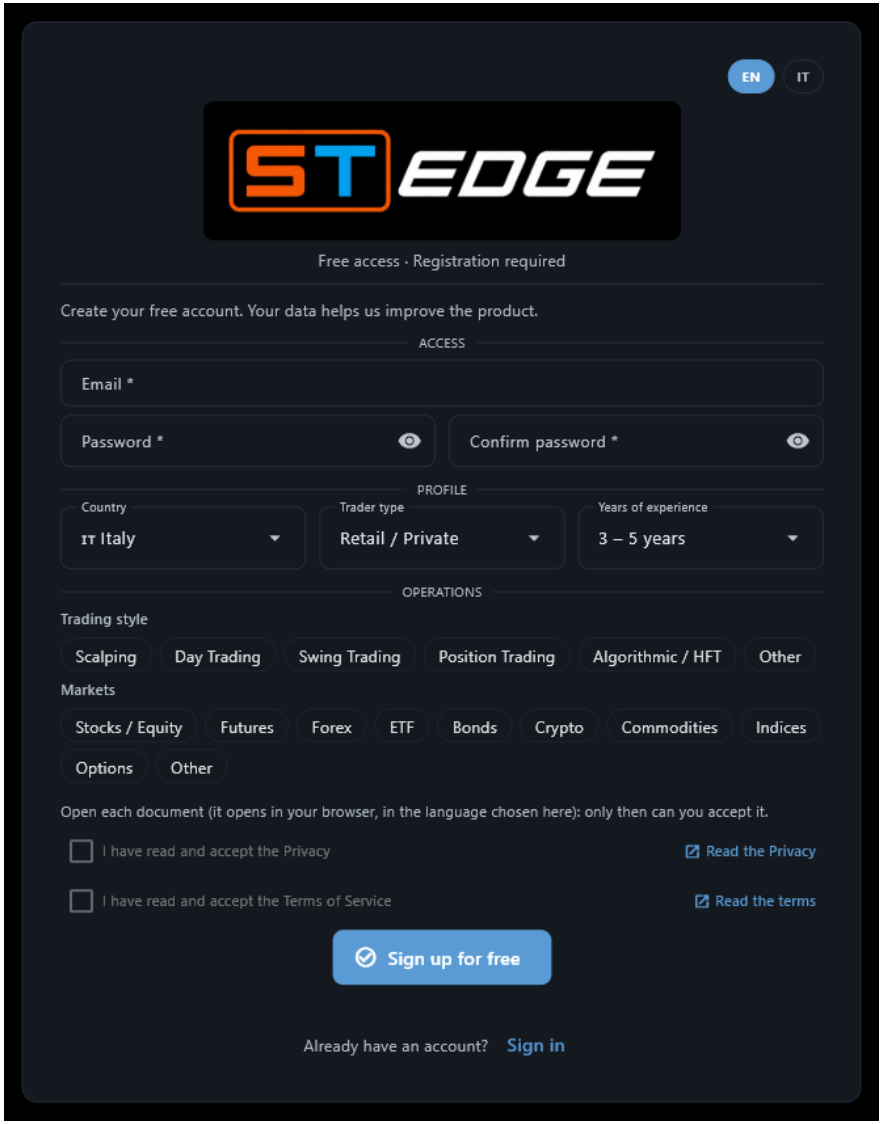


Figure 3.1 · Creating your account · At start-up, from the welcome screen (see «The welcome screen»): «Create an account». Or from the sign-in screen: «Sign up»

Sign-in details

your email, a password of at least 8 characters, and the same password again. If the two don't match, the form tells you before sending anything.

Profile

country, type of operator and years of experience: three menus on one line.

Trading style and markets

tap the items that apply to you, more than one per group if you like. They change nothing in the calculations: they describe who you are.

Privacy, Terms of Service and newsletter

three separate consents, all required: the Privacy Policy, the Terms of Service and the specific clauses in section 20 of the Terms. "**Read the Privacy**", "**Read the terms**" and "**Read section 20**" open the documents in your browser, in the language you chose here (IT or EN). Each checkbox becomes active **only after** you've opened its link at least once. If you switch language, they open in the new one. The newsletter is a fourth checkbox, optional and off to begin with. If the Privacy Policy or the Terms change later, the first time you sign in after the change ST EDGE shows you the updated documents with their version: to get in you open them and accept them again, or you sign out.

Sign up for free stays off until you've given the **three** required consents. When you press it, the program checks that the email domain really exists, creates the account and takes you to the code screen. If the email is **already registered** with another password, the form tells you and offers **Sign in** or **Forgot your password?**. The same details aren't sent again: a new attempt only starts if you change the email or the password.

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At the bottom of the form is the line **Already have an account?**: if you already have an account, the **Sign in** button next to it takes you to sign-in.

> **!** The profile (country, type, experience, style, markets) is saved on the server with the account and you declare it **only here**: it isn't in the Settings. The strategy you trade with is something else, and you declare it later in **Active DB settings** · **Strategy** (from the Base plan).

The verification code

> **Where to find it:** Right after signing up; at start-up, if the account's email has not been verified yet; or when you sign in with an account that has not been verified yet

A **6-digit** code lands in your inbox from «ST EDGE» (a noreply address on the stedgepro.com domain). The screen reminds you which address it went to. Type the code and press **Verify** (or Enter): the account is activated and the program starts.

If the email doesn't arrive, check your spam folder. The button at the bottom says where it takes you: **Back to registration** opens the sign-up form, handy for example if you typed the wrong address. If you got here from the sign-in screen, you'll find **Back to sign-in** instead, which takes you back there.

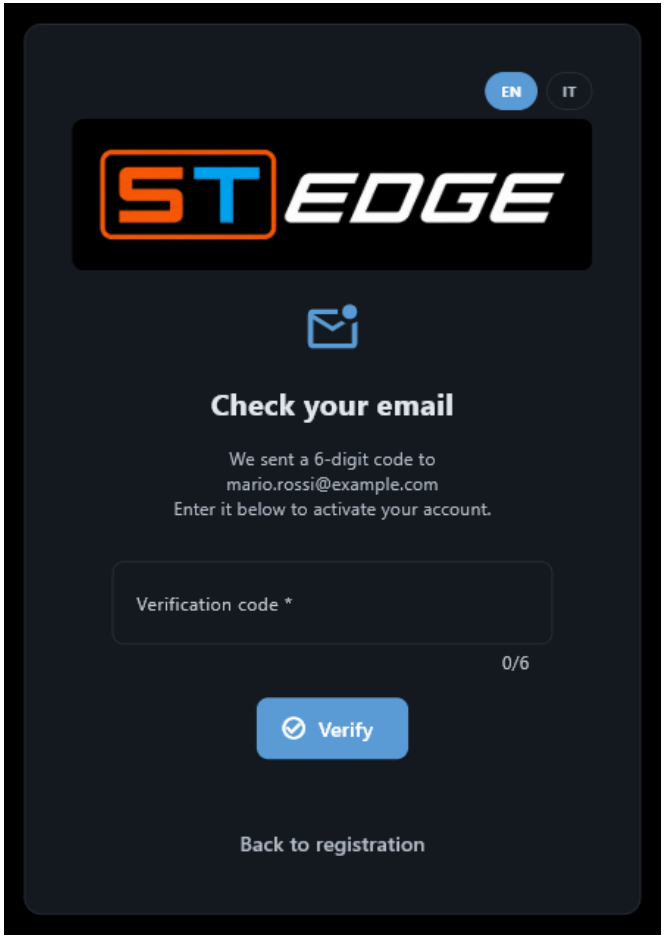


Figure 3.2 · The verification code · Right after signing up; at start-up, if the account's email has not been verified yet; or when you sign in with an account that has not been verified yet

> **!** Until you verify the email you can't get in: every time you try to sign in, the program brings you back here.

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CHAPTER 4

Signing in

IN SHORT

What it is for: signing in with email and password; without a connection you can work for up to 24 hours.

Where: On first launch the **welcome** screen appears: «I already have an account» brings you here. Later at start-up, if the sign-in on this computer is no longer valid, or after «Log out / Switch account» in Account & security

Signing in

Type your email and password and press **Sign in**, or Enter from the password field. From then on the program signs in by itself. With no network you can work for up to 24 hours, with the light in amber (see **The license light**).

Below the password, on the right, there's **Forgot your password?** if you can't remember it (see **Forgot your password?**). At the bottom of the card you'll find **Sign up**, if you don't have an account yet.

If an amber line shows up above the fields, the program is telling you why you're back here: for example, the password was changed from another computer and this one needs the new password.

The sign-in screens sit in a **small window without the Windows frame**. Drag the card to move it, close it with the X at the top left, and pick the language at the top right. Once you're in the app the window goes back to full size, with its two bars: **The window: the top bar and the bottom bar** describes them, and **The theme: light or dark** explains the light or dark theme. To delete your account, see **Deleting your account**.

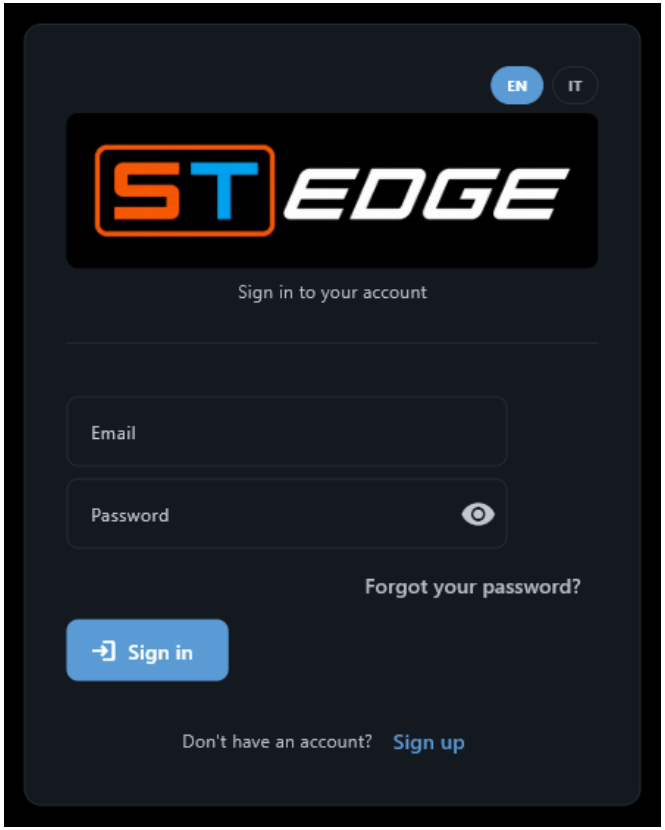


Figure 4.1 · Signing in · On first launch the welcome screen appears: «I already have an account» brings you here. Later at start-up, if the sign-in on this computer is no longer valid, or after «Log out / Switch account» in Account & security

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CHAPTER 5

Forgot your password?

IN SHORT

What it is for: choosing a new password in two steps, on the same screen.
Where: From the sign-in screen, under the password field. Also from the sign-up form, if the email turns out to be already registered

Forgot your password?

Two steps, on the same screen.

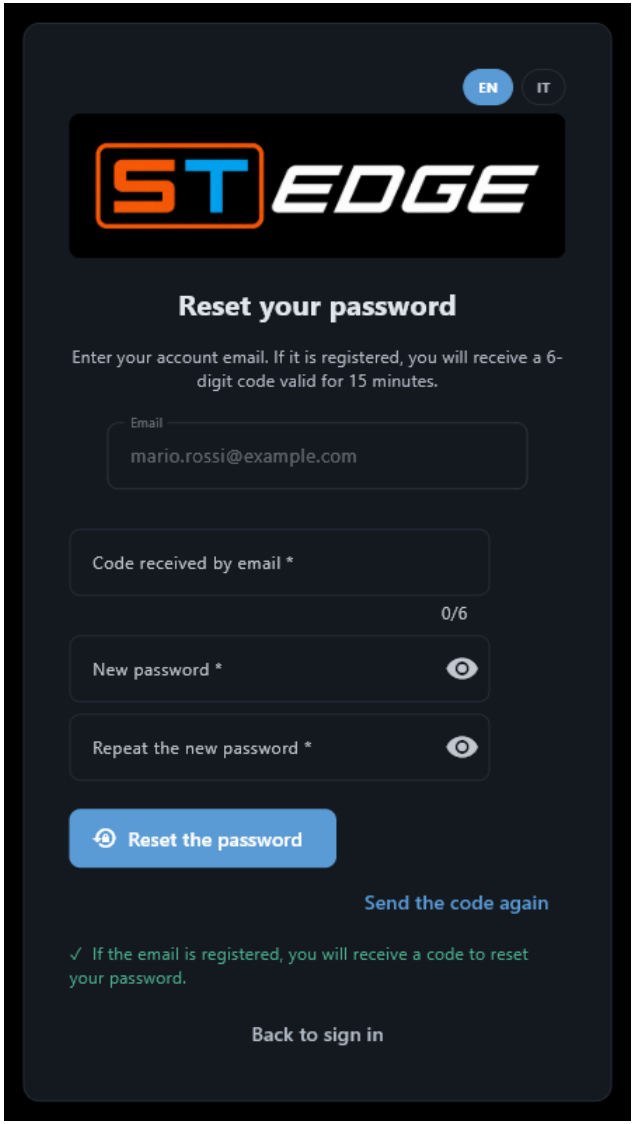


Figure 5.1 · Forgot your password? · From the sign-in screen, under the password field. Also from the sign-up form, if the email turns out to be already registered

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Ask for the code

type the account email and press "**Send the code**". The message you see is **always the same**, whether the email is registered or not: the program doesn't give that away. If the email is right, the code reaches your inbox.

Reset

type the 6-digit code (valid for **15 minutes**) and the new password of at least 8 characters, type it again, then press "**Reset the password**".

Sign in again

the program takes you back to sign-in with your email already filled in: sign in with the new password.

After each request, "**Send the code again**" stays off for **60 seconds**, with a countdown. After five wrong codes the one you received stops working: ask for a new one.

> **!** Resetting the password signs you out **on every other computer** that uses the same account: there ST EDGE takes you back to sign-in, and you get in with the new password. It isn't an error.

CHAPTER 6

If the program will not let you in

> **IN SHORT**
> **What it is for:** the three cases in which access stops, and what to do in each.
> **Where:** At start-up, or while you work, instead of the app: «Access blocked». With an expired EDU plan: «EDU licence expired»

If the program will not let you in

It happens in three cases, and the screen tells you which.

No connection to the server for more than 24 hours. Without a connection you can work for at most 24 hours, and a notice warns you when one hour is left. Connect to the internet and press **Retry**: while it tries, the button changes to **Connecting…**. As soon as the server answers, you're in.

Invalid licence. The server refused the account, for example because it was disabled. The screen shows the reason the server gave and asks you to contact support. The sign-in saved on this computer is wiped: **Retry** starts you again from the welcome screen (see **The welcome screen**).

EDU licence expired. The EDU plan is valid until 31 December. After that, even offline, **EDU licence expired** appears and you can't do anything else until you reactivate it. The account stays signed in. Reactivation **isn't automatic**: press **Reactivate EDU**, you get a 6-digit code by email, type it and press **Confirm the code**. If it's right you're in straight away, without signing in again. After five wrong codes the one you received stops working: ask for a new one. If your email domain is no longer an academic one, the EDU licence can't be reactivated and the screen tells you so. From here you can also **delete the account** (**Delete account**, at the bottom): it's the only time you can do that without entering the app, and **Deleting your account** explains it.

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When it isn't a block. If the sign-in saved on this computer is no longer valid, for example because the password was reset from another computer, this screen doesn't appear: you go back to the sign-in screen, with an amber line telling you why (see **Signing in**).

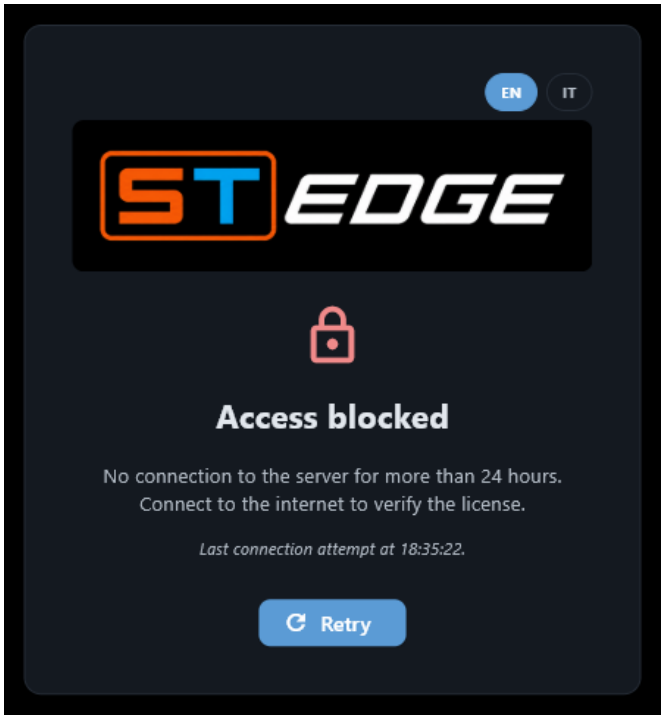


Figure 6.1 · If the program will not let you in · At start-up, or while you work, instead of the app: «Access blocked». With an expired EDU plan: «EDU licence expired»

! This block only stops you getting in: your archives stay where they are and nothing is deleted. It's not the same as the **local password lock** (see **Locking the app with a password**), which you set yourself and which works offline too.

CHAPTER 7

Updating the program

IN SHORT
What it is for: downloading and installing the new version the program offers at start-up.
Where: At start-up, before signing in: «Update available» or «Update required»

Updating the program

Every time it starts, ST EDGE asks the server whether there's a newer version. If there isn't, you see nothing and get in as usual. If there is, a screen appears before sign-in with the version you have, the new one and what's new in it.

Press **Download**: the installation file goes to the computer's **Downloads** folder and a bar shows how far along it is. At the end ST EDGE checks that the file arrived intact. Then close ST EDGE with the button that appears, run the downloaded file (you'll find it right away with **Open the folder**) and, once the installation is done, open ST EDGE again.

Update available
you can update right away or press **Later** and get in as usual. The offer comes back at the next start.

Update required
the version you have can no longer be used: until you install the new one you can't get in. If the file isn't ready yet the screen tells you, and you press **Retry** later.

Blocked version
a version can be stopped, for example when it has a defect. The screen says **Version blocked** and explains why, in red, before what's new. You sort it out like a required update.

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If the download stops

press **Download** again: it picks up where it stopped. If the file arrives damaged, ST EDGE deletes it and never installs it.

Without internet

if the server doesn't answer, ST EDGE doesn't stop you: you get in as usual and the check runs again at the next start.

> ! **Your data isn't touched.** The installation replaces only the program files: profiles, archives and reports stay where they are (see **Installing and starting**). If it asks you to close ST EDGE because it's still open, say yes.

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PART

2

PART 2

Getting your bearings

The first things to know: the window, help, the theme, waiting and how a report is made.

8 **Welcome to ST EDGE** p. 15
What ST EDGE is: performance, risk, consistency and robustness of your data.

9 **Help: the «?» menu** p. 16
Where help is: the «?» menu at the top right.

10 **The window: the top bar and the bottom bar** p. 17
The two bars of the window: the top one to control it, the bottom one to keep you informed.

11 **The theme: light or dark** p. 20
Switching from the dark theme to the light theme, and back.

12 **Waiting: the box and the pill** p. 21
The waiting box and the pill at the bottom: how to tell that ST EDGE is working.

13 **Where to start** p. 23
The two things you need to start: the capital and the data.

14 **How a report is made** p. 24
The path from the data you load to the figures you read.

CHAPTER 8

Welcome to ST EDGE

> IN SHORT
> **What it is for:** what ST EDGE is: performance, risk, consistency and robustness of your data.

Welcome to ST EDGE

ST EDGE is a professional environment for analyzing your trading. It does more than record what you made or lost: it turns your data into a structured reading of **performance, risk, consistency and robustness**.

It is not a signal service. It doesn't tell you what to buy or sell, doesn't receive quotes and doesn't connect to your broker. It works on **what you recorded or imported yourself**, and its job is to show **how** you traded, how efficient your performance was and how **robust** the result is given the risk you took.

One base, several levels of reading. The engine starts from trading **days**, one row per day, and computes the metrics and the Assessment on those. You can also load the detail of individual trades and executed orders: ST EDGE keeps them **separate** and lets you browse them, and when there's enough data it **rebuilds** the days from them.

On the first start the sample profile is open, with simulated data, so you can see right away how ST EDGE works. For your own data, switch to the **default** profile from the menu under **ACTIVE DATABASE**.

From there you climb one step at a time. First **how much** you made, **how** you made it and **how much risk** you carried. Then how **regular** the result is, how much it depends on the **order** of events, and where the **weakest point** in your process is.

> ! **ST EDGE doesn't invent what the data can't prove.** When a metric can't be defined, it's marked **n/a** and **the reason is spelled out**. Missing information never becomes a plausible-looking number. That goes for the metrics, the more advanced analyses and the comparison with references.

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CHAPTER 9

Help: the «?» menu

IN SHORT
What it is for: where help is: the «?» menu at the top right.
Where: Top right, in the window bar

Help: the «?» menu

All of ST EDGE's help is in one place: the **«?»** at the top right of the window bar, just before the buttons that minimise and close it. A click opens a menu; the «?» lights up in orange while the menu is open. The Guide and the help show **the same** cards: only the way you reach them changes.

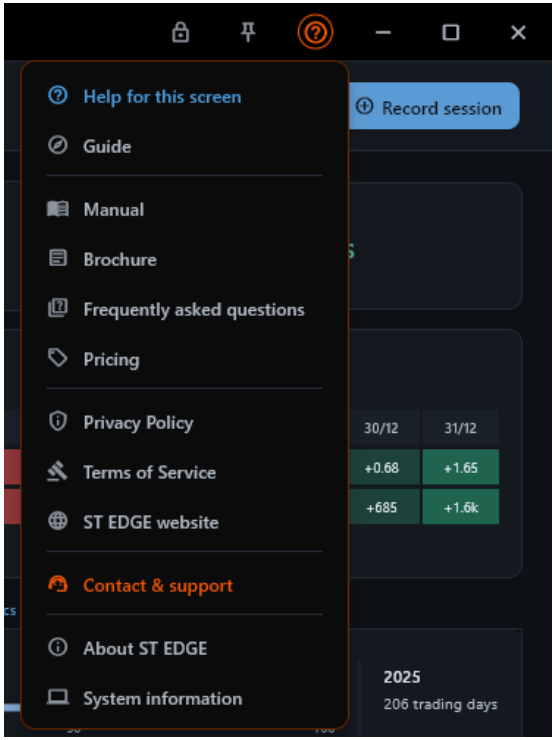


Figure 9.1 · Help: the «?» menu · Top right, in the window bar

The Guide

it's the **first-run path**: the cards in order, with back and forward, and a **bookmark** that takes you back to where you left off. It opens from any screen, because it isn't a place you go to but an action.

Help for this screen

the first item in the menu, **Help for this screen**, shows the cards **for the screen you're looking at**, as you're seeing it right now. Where no card explains that screen, it opens the Guide. Some pop-ups also have their own «?» at the top. Browsing the help **doesn't move** the Guide's bookmark: looking something up isn't starting over.

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The manual, the brochure and the FAQ

Manual, **Brochure**, **Frequently asked questions** and **Pricing** open the manual, the presentation brochure, the frequently asked questions page and the plan pricing page on the ST EDGE website, in the app's language, in the same window as the contacts. It needs an internet connection.

Contacts, legal documents and information

Contact & support opens the contact and support page on the website, in the app's language. It is in orange, in a group of its own just above the information items, because it is the item you look for when something goes wrong. The page opens where a popup would, and at the same size: you can then move it wherever you like, and the screen you are on stays as it is. **Privacy Policy** and **Terms of Service** open the privacy policy and the terms of service in the same window. The next item opens the website's home page, www.stedgepro.com. Every page of the website opens in the app's language. At the bottom you find two items. The first shows the **version**, plan, expiry, language and website address. **System information** shows the computer's system, processor and memory, the size of the ST EDGE window, the resolution and scale of each monitor and the operating system's regional settings (language and country, decimal and thousands separators, date format). It never shows the computer's name or yours. In both, **Copy** copies the lines to paste into a message to support. The system one also copies version and plan, so a single copy and paste is enough. Nothing is sent from there.

! **This manual is the printable version of the same texts.** It's generated from the help cards, so it says exactly what you read inside the app. And it changes when they do.

CHAPTER 10

The window: the top bar and the bottom bar

IN SHORT
What it is for: the two bars of the window: the top one to control it, the bottom one to keep you informed.
Where: At the top and at the bottom of the window, on every screen

The window: the top bar and the bottom bar

The ST EDGE window has **two bars**, the same color as the menu, and they look the same on every screen. The **top** one is for controlling the window and the app: language, theme, app lock, help, moving and sizing. The **bottom** one keeps you posted: license, plan, open profile, tasks in progress, computer resources, date and time. Each number in **Figure 10.1** matches the item with the same number, below.

1 The language

at the top left, the **EN** and **IT** pills: the one lit up in blue is the language in use. One click switches the language of the whole app, the help and any PDFs you generate from then on. Your choice is kept the next times you open the app on this computer.

2 The theme

next to the language, the moon switches to the dark theme and the sun goes back to light. **The theme: light or dark** explains it.

3 The logo

in the middle, the ST EDGE logo and name. Press and drag to **move** the window; a **double click** maximises it to full screen, another one restores it.

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4 The window controls

on the right, first comes the **padlock**, which locks the app. It needs the lock password, which you set in **Account & security** (Security section). Once the password is set, one click locks the app without closing it and without asking you anything, and the padlock turns **orange**. The app stays visible but ignores clicks, except on the top bar. To unlock it, click the orange padlock again: only then does it ask for the password. Enter the right one and the padlock turns gray again, with everything just as you left it. If no password is set, it tells you where to set one.

Next is the **pin**. Filled (orange), it locks the window size: the Windows frame disappears, the window can't be made wider or narrower, and next time ST EDGE reopens at that same size. Outlined (gray), the window can be resized again. Hover over the filled pin to see the size it's holding. You can still move and maximize the window; when it goes back to normal it returns to the pinned size.

Then there's the **«?»**, which opens the help menu (see **Help: the «?» menu**). Last come three buttons: **Minimise**, **Maximise** (which turns into **Restore** when the window is maximized) and **Close**, which lights up red when you hover over it and closes ST EDGE.

5 The licence light

at the bottom left, the coloured dot with its label: green **ST EDGE licence**, amber with the hours left without a connection, grey **not checked**. Hover over it to see the **version** of ST EDGE. The details are in **The license light**.

6 The plan

right after the light, the name of your plan in its colours; with the EDU plan **non-commercial use** appears next to it as well. What it includes is in **Your plan**.

7 The profile

«Profile:» followed by the name of the open profile. A consolidated profile has **consolidated** next to it.

8 The task pill

in the middle of the bar. When nothing's running it's just an empty outline; while ST EDGE is working it fills up and tells you what it's doing and how far along it is. If the task has its own screen, one click takes you there. **Waiting: the box and the pill** explains it.

9 CPU and RAM

how busy the computer's processor and memory are, with a small bar and the percentage. They stay gray while all is well, turn **orange from 60%** and **red from 85%**. Hover over them to see the computer's figures (memory in GB) and how much ST EDGE itself uses, calculations included. They refresh every two seconds.

10 Date and time

at the far right, in the format of the language you picked. They update on their own every minute.

To **resize** the window, drag one of its edges; to **snap** it next to another window, push it against a side of the screen, as with any Windows window. While it's **maximized** it can't be resized and shows no edges; that comes back when you restore it. The two bars don't change with the theme: they stay dark in the light theme too.

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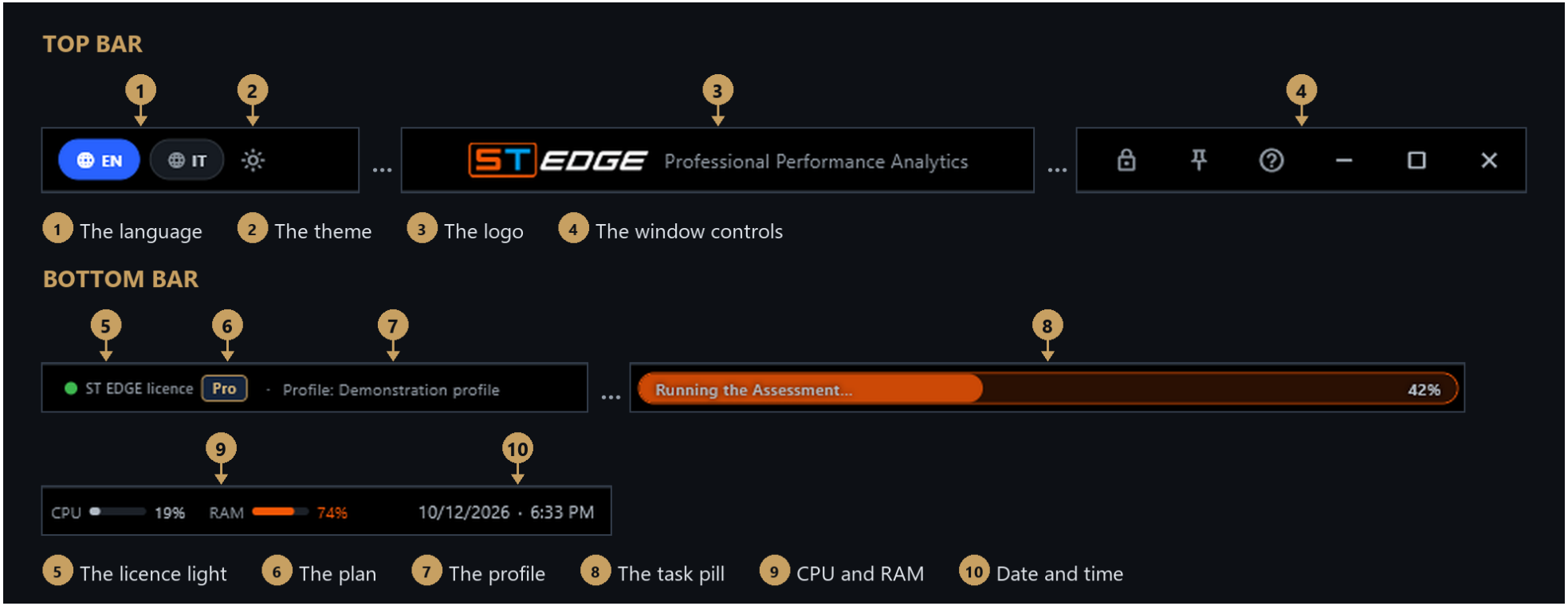


Figure 10.1 · The window: the top bar and the bottom bar · At the top and at the bottom of the window, on every screen

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CHAPTER 11

The theme: light or dark

IN SHORT
What it is for: switching from the dark theme to the light theme, and back.
Where: In the title bar, at the top left, next to the language

The theme: light or dark

ST EDGE comes in two looks: the **dark theme**, which is the default, and the **light theme**. You switch with the icon next to the language pills: the **moon** (**Dark theme**) switches to dark, the **sun** (**Light theme**) goes back to light.

The change takes effect **right away**, with no restart. The waiting box shows up for a moment while the screen gets ready, then everything switches to the new colors **at once**. Your choice is saved **on this computer**, like the language, and applies to every profile: next time you open ST EDGE it starts with the theme you left it in.

What changes

every screen in the app, with its tables, popups and **charts**, plus the sign-in screens (welcome, sign-in, start-up lock) and the **App locked** window that asks for the password to unlock. In the dark theme, drop-down menus show the selected item in **light blue** and the one under the mouse in **orange**, like the menu on the left.

What stays the same

the menu and the two window bars, which are dark already, and the «?» help, which stays light like a sheet of paper. And the **PDFs**: they're the same for everyone, whatever the theme, and in the preview every page stays on a **white sheet**, just as it will come out of the printer.

! **The theme only affects the screen.** It doesn't change any number, profile setting or document: a report generated in the dark theme is identical, pixel for pixel, to one generated in the light theme.

2

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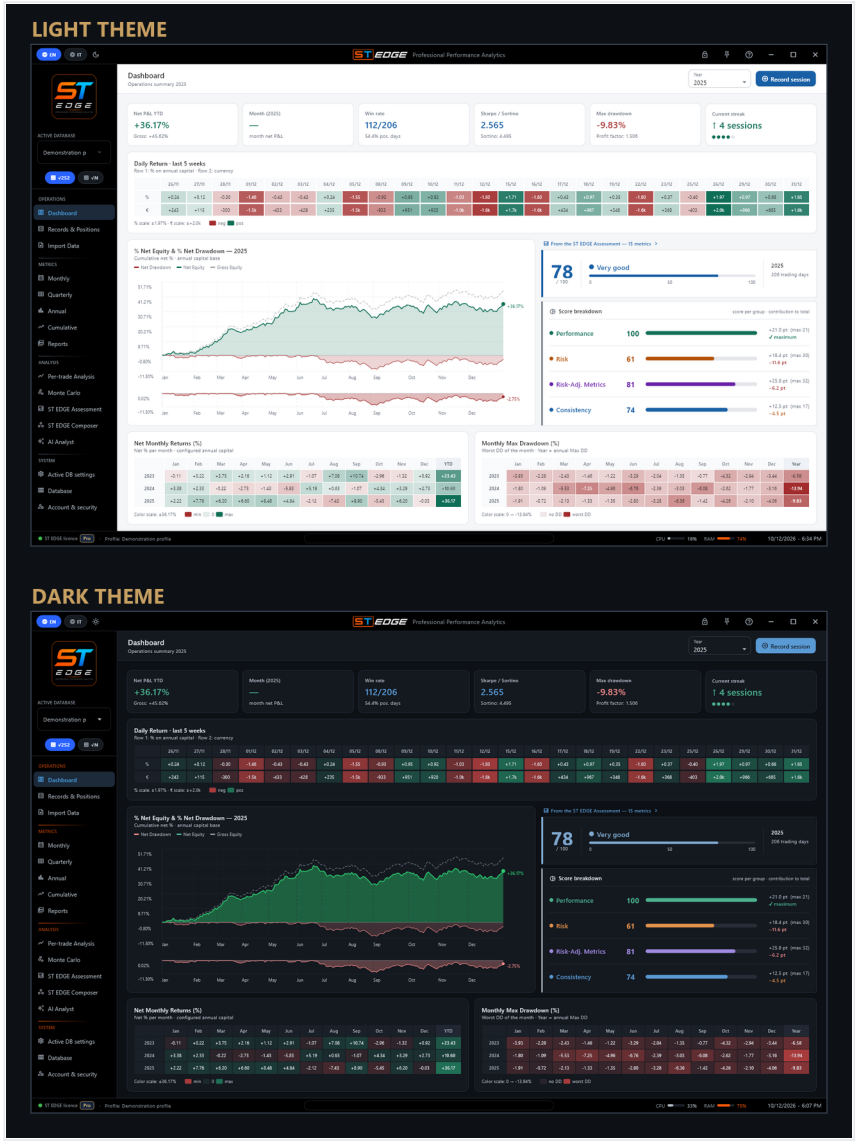


Figure 11.1 · The theme: light or dark · In the title bar, at the top left, next to the language

CHAPTER 12

Waiting: the box and the pill

IN SHORT

What it is for: the waiting box and the pill at the bottom: how to tell that ST EDGE is working.

Where: Throughout the app: the box in the middle of the screen, the pill in the middle of the bottom bar

Waiting: the box and the pill

When a task takes a few seconds, ST EDGE lets you know in two ways. The **waiting box** asks you to wait: until the task is done, the screen doesn't respond. The **pill** at the bottom of the window shows how far along it is. Some long tasks, though, run while you keep using the app, and you follow them from the pill alone.

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Figure 12.1 · Waiting: the box and the pill · Throughout the app: the box in the middle of the screen, the pill in the middle of the bottom bar

The waiting box

a black box with an orange border in the middle of the screen, with an hourglass and a sentence saying **what it's doing**: **Running the Assessment**, **Preparing the PDF**, **Running the Monte Carlo simulation**. The page underneath doesn't darken, but it ignores clicks, and the box closes by itself when the task is done. You see it, for example, when you switch profile or generate a **PDF**, when you press **Analyze** in the **ST EDGE Assessment** or **Run simulation** in **Monte Carlo**, when you pick a period in the **Equity / Dist.** tab, when you open the **Per-trade Analysis**, when you confirm a deletion in **Records & Positions**, when you import or pick a mapping in **Import Data** and when you open a screen with a lot of calculations.

The pill at the bottom

during the wait it fills up and shows the same sentence as the box, with the **percentage** when ST EDGE knows how much is left. This is where you read the progress: the box doesn't show it again. When the task is done, the pill goes back to empty.

The tasks that don't stop the app

the **ST EDGE Composer** search and its check on another year. At first a box shows up briefly while ST EDGE checks the profiles. Then the task keeps going and you can move to any screen. The pill shows how far along it is (hover over it for details), and one click takes you back to the **ST EDGE Composer**. When it ends, the pill shows for **six seconds** how it went: green if it finished, grey if it was stopped, red if it failed. Then it goes back to empty. If you switch profile, the task of the profile you're leaving stops and goes away with it.

If the pill is already busy. If a wait starts while the pill is following a long task, the pill stays on that task. This time the waiting box shows **its own bar**, with the percentage underneath. That way you can keep an eye on both.

> **!** A bar that moves **without a percentage** doesn't mean the program has frozen. It means that stage of the task can't be measured step by step. Let it finish: the box closes by itself.

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CHAPTER 13

Where to start

IN SHORT
What it is for: the two things you need to start: the capital and the data.

Where to start

To get started you only need **two things**: the capital and the data. Everything else can be added later.

Before you start, have at hand: the **capital** you traded with in each year (even just the first one, if you reinvest the gains) and your **broker's file**, or the daily totals if you write them by hand. Setting up the profile takes a few minutes; the time for the import depends on your file.

The starting capital

it's the base every percentage is calculated on. If it's missing, the **Dashboard** and the statistics measure them on a reference capital and say so with a warning line (see **Capital**).

Your trading data

the days, or the trades and executed orders from which ST EDGE rebuilds them.

1

Set up the profile

In **Active DB settings** · **General** write each year's capital, choose the currency and the commission rate; in **Strategy** (from the Base plan) declare market, style and leverage. **At the end** each year has its capital in the list: it is the yardstick everything else is measured with.

2

Load the data

In **Import Data** pick the mode that matches your file (the **Which import is right for you** card helps you recognise it), or write the days with **Record session**. **At the end** the days appear in the Archive, one row per day.

3

Check before saving

Before writing, ST EDGE shows you the **preview**: the converted rows, the discarded ones with the reason, and the comparison with the days you already have. Nothing is overwritten unless you choose it. **At the end** you know exactly what came in and what did not.

4

Look at the numbers

The **Dashboard** sums up one year; **Monthly**, **Quarterly**, **Annual** and **Cumulative** show the same metrics by period. They are the facts, without judgement. **At the end** you know how much you earned, with what swings and how regularly.

5

Ask for the judgement

In **ST EDGE Assessment** (from the Premium plan; the **Dashboard** shows its summary from Base) press **Analyze**: ST EDGE compares your numbers with the thresholds of your category and gives a score from 0 to 100, with the four groups that make it up. **At the end** you have a verdict and know your strongest and weakest point.

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6 Go deeper where needed

Monte Carlo, Per-trade Analysis, AI Analyst, Composer: each one answers a precise question (how badly it can go, how single trades perform, what an analyst would say, which profiles to put together). Open them when that question comes up, not before. Some depend on the plan: see **Your plan**.

Currency and costs, **how you trade** and, where relevant, **leverage** don't block anything. But they decide *what* ST EDGE measures you against: set them now and you won't have to go back round later.

! **You don't need a perfect archive to start.** You can begin with just the days and add trades and transactions later. ST EDGE keeps the three levels separate on purpose, and none of the three is required for the others to work.

CHAPTER 14

How a report is made

IN SHORT
What it is for: the path from the data you load to the figures you read.

How a report is made

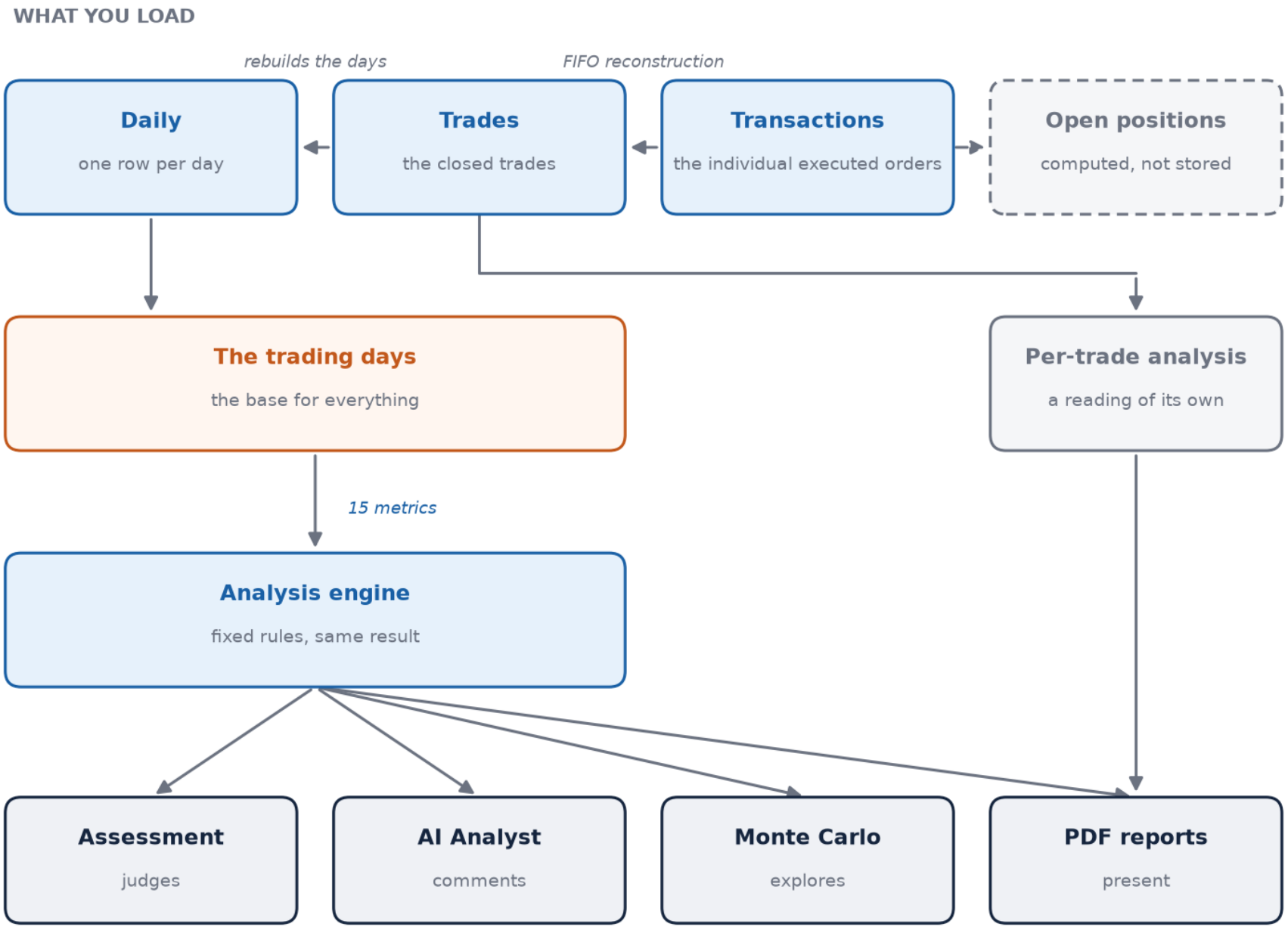
Everything ST EDGE shows you comes out of the same path. At the top is what you load. In the middle is **the base** the metrics are computed on. Below it are the four ways of reading it.

The arrows show **where each thing comes from**. If a number doesn't look right, check the box **before** the one you're reading.

! **The engine reads only the days.** Trades and transactions are there to **build** them, and you can still browse them, but they don't enter the score. That way the score means the same thing for everyone, however many archives they've filled in.

That's also why the metrics look at **days**, not single trades: for example the share of days closed in profit. The **per-trade analysis** does have that figure, but it's a separate reading: it stays outside the score, like Monte Carlo.

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PART

3

PART 3

The first run, step by step

The first-time path: setting up the profile, loading the data, reading it and asking for a judgement.

15 **Set up the profile** p. 27
Capital, currency and costs, the way you trade: what to set before loading the data.

16 **Load the data** p. 30
Loading the data by hand, with a daily file or with the broker's trades and orders.

17 **Look at the numbers** p. 31
Where to read the figures: the Dashboard and the views by month, quarter, year and period.

18 **Ask for the judgement** p. 32
The 0 to 100 score of the Evaluation, and how much the order of the days counts.

19 **If something looks off** p. 32
What to check when a figure looks wrong.

CHAPTER 15

Set up the profile

IN SHORT

What it is for: capital, currency and costs, the way you trade: what to set before loading the data.

Where: **Active DB settings** · **General** · **Initial capital by year**

Capital

Capital is set **year by year**. It's the base for every **percentage return**: without it, there's no «what percent».

Drawdown is different: it's measured from the **peak reached**, not from capital. It starts from capital, but if equity rises, the drop is measured from the highest point reached so far. **Equity** is the value of the account: capital, plus the gains and minus the losses built up along the way. That's the standard convention, and it's why a drawdown isn't read as «so many percent of capital».

Capital comes first because it's the only figure ST EDGE **can't work out from your numbers**. Trades tell you how much you made, not on what capital.

Start-of-year equity. If you reinvest your gains, you don't need to enter capital every year. Enter the first year's, and ST EDGE works out the others from the **previous year's closing equity**: that year's capital plus the net of its days. Years before your starting year are left untouched. Here's how:



Figure 15.1 · Capital · Active DB settings · General · Initial capital by year

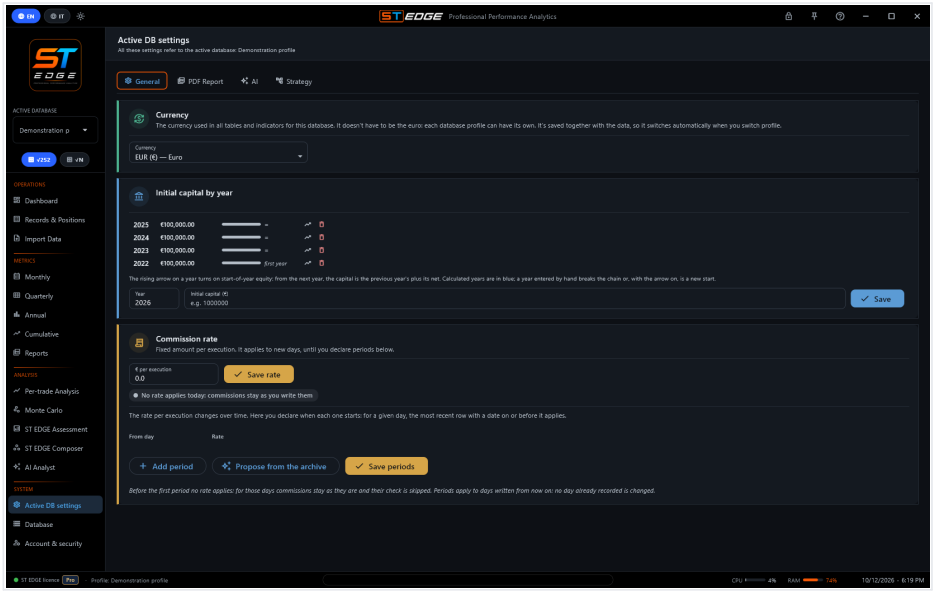


Figure 15.2 · Capital · Active DB settings · General · Initial capital by year

1 Enter the first year's capital

In **Initial capital by year**, enter the year you want to start from and its capital, then press **Save**.

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2 Turn on the arrow

On that year's row, press the **rising arrow** icon: it turns light blue, and the equity starts from there.

3 Read the calculated years

The following years show up in **blue**, marked **calculated**. Each one is the previous year's capital plus the net of its days: hover over it to see the math. The current year starts from the previous year's closing equity and stays fixed.

4 A year, or a new start

A year entered by hand does one of two things. **Without the arrow** it breaks the chain: that's how you correct for money added or withdrawn. **With the arrow on** it's a **new start**: the equity restarts from that value. You can have as many starts as you like, one for each year with the arrow on.

5 Turn it off, or let it resume

Press the arrow again to turn it off: the calculated years disappear and only the hand-entered ones remain. If you use the bin to delete the hand-entered year that was breaking the chain (it asks you to confirm first), the equity picks up again on its own.

Good to know. Deposits and withdrawals aren't recorded: you account for them by entering the year by hand, as in step 4. A consolidated profile adds up, year by year, the capital of the profiles it gathers, calculated years included. There's no arrow there, because its capital comes from those profiles.

> ! **If you skip it:** the **Dashboard** and the statistics (**Monthly**, **Quarterly**, **Annual**, **Cumulative**) compute percentages on a **reference capital**, not yours, and a warning line at the top tells you so. When only one year is missing, the line also shows the figure used (except in the **Annual** view, which compares several years). The line's **Set the capital** button brings you here. In **Records & Positions** the **% day** column shows just a dash. In reports, the **Multi-Year History** section says the figure is missing instead of computing it on a made-up value.

Currency and costs

Where to find it: Active DB settings · General · Currency · Commission rate

Two settings, and it's best to fix both **before** you load any data.

Currency applies to the whole profile: you'll see it in every table and every report. You pick it in the **Currency** box, at the top of the **General** tab.

Commission rate is what each execution costs you. An **execution** is an order, or a piece of one, that the broker has filled; the **billed** ones are those the broker charges you for. ST EDGE uses the rate to compute commissions when your file doesn't include them, and saves it with the record: six months from now you'll still know where that number came from. The rate computes **commissions only**. Fees, swap and taxes don't come from any rate: they come from the file you import, or you type them into the day.

You can declare it in two ways here, but not both at once. The **fixed amount** at the top applies to every new day as long as no period is declared

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below. As soon as you declare one, the periods take over: the fixed amount stops being applied, and the field switches off and tells you so. It only becomes valid again if you remove all the periods. The colored line under the field always tells you **what applies today and where it comes from**.

If your rate changed over time, declare its **periods**: one row per change, «from day … it is …». Each day takes the period in force on that day. Before the first period there's no rate, and commissions for those days stay as they are. With **Propose from the archive** ST EDGE works out the periods from the days you've already recorded and shows them to you; you're the one who saves them, by pressing **Save periods**. Periods apply to days written from now on: no day already recorded is changed.

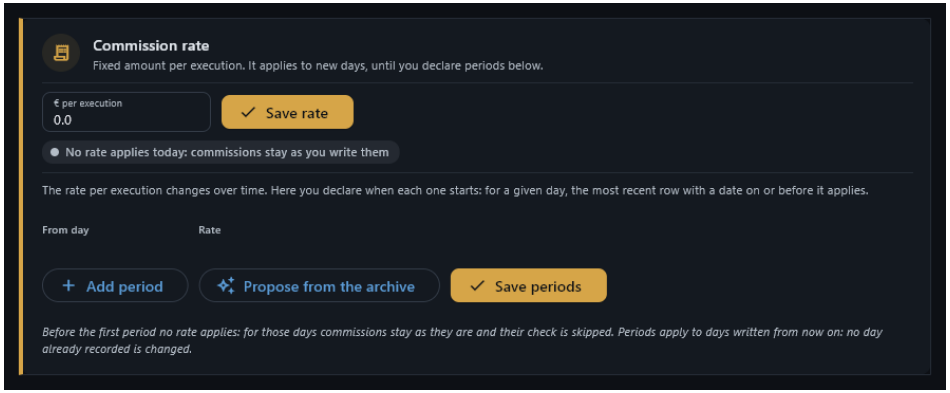


Figure 15.3 · Currency and costs · Active DB settings · General · Currency · Commission rate

> **!** **If you change them later:** data you've already loaded stays as it was. That's not an error, but it's why it pays to decide up front.

How you trade

> **Where to find it:** Active DB settings · Strategy

Four choices set the yardstick you're measured with: **Market traded** , your **style**, **Leverage used** and **Operator type** . In the **Style and approach** block only the style counts: the approach just describes you.

They aren't a profile blurb. ST EDGE uses them to decide **what to measure you against**, and it does that in two ways.

Market, style and leverage move the thresholds of the risk and regularity metrics only: Max Drawdown, Ulcer Index, volatility, VaR, Win rate, share of positive weeks and months. Leverage affects only Max Drawdown and Ulcer Index, and makes them stricter. Ratios (Sharpe Ratio, Sortino Ratio, Calmar Ratio, Profit Factor), return and costs have the same thresholds for everyone.

Operator type and style pick the scale the **Analytical Agent** compares you with. For example, the same Sharpe Ratio can sit in the middle band of a prop-firm scalper and above the band of a retail trader who holds positions for days. If you declare nothing, ST EDGE judges you on a generic scale.

If you trade two markets, declare the second one too with **+ Add secondary market** . ST EDGE uses the average of the two yardsticks, so the second market really counts.

The market also sets the calendar. With crypto the year has 365 trading days and the week runs Monday through Sunday. With other markets the year has 252 and the week is the trading week, Monday through Friday. A Saturday session stays in the week that just ended. A Sunday session moves to the next week, because on forex and futures the Sunday-evening session opens the new week. That way every recorded day counts toward your **positive weeks**.

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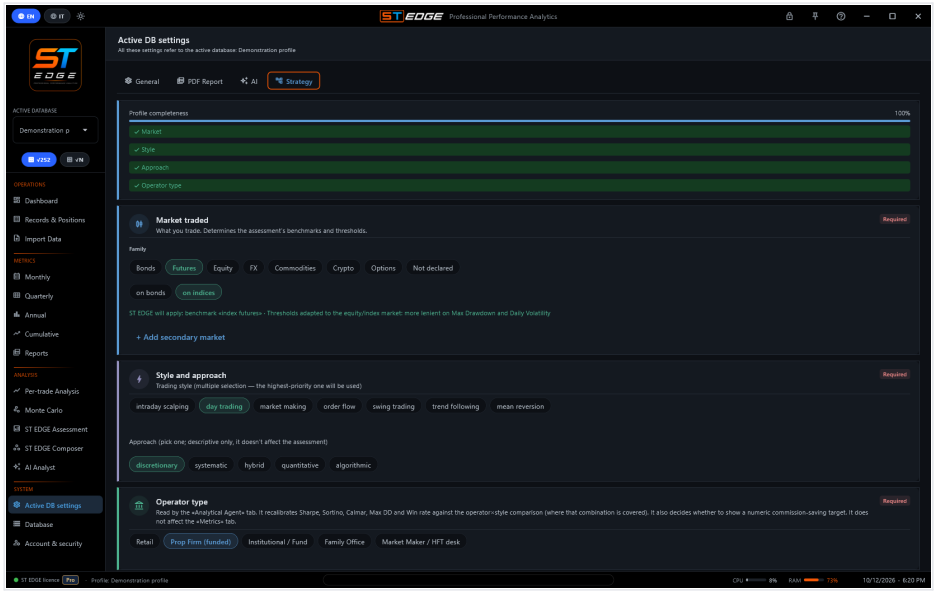


Figure 15.4 · How you trade · Active DB settings · Strategy

> **!** **If you skip it:** the **ST EDGE Assessment** tells you so plainly and uses the generic scale. Nothing breaks, but the comparison means less.

CHAPTER 16

Load the data

> **IN SHORT**
> **What it is for:** loading the data by hand, with a daily file or with the broker's trades and orders.

Your data

You can load them in three ways, and mix them: by hand, with a daily file, or with the trades or orders your broker gives you. The file you have tells you which one to use, and the **Which import is right for you** card helps you recognize it. To import a file, choose **Import Data** in the menu, below **Records & Positions**. The same button is also in the Archive, at the top right next to the views.

Day by day

Records & Positions · **Record session**. You enter the day's totals yourself.

Daily rows from a file

Import Data · **Daily**. One row per day.

Trades or orders

Import Data · **Trades** or **Transactions**. If you load **raw orders**, ST EDGE matches them in time order and rebuilds the closed trades. The days are then built from those trades. That's two steps in a row, and you save each one yourself: orders **never** write straight into the daily record.

Note: the analysis always works on **days**. Loading the detail doesn't change the score. You use it to browse, to trace where the numbers come from and to analyze individual trades.

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If you got something wrong

Where to find it: Records & Positions

Each level is corrected in **its own** **Records & Positions** mode: days, trades, transactions and open positions each have their own view, and the buttons at the top change with it.

To edit **a day**, click the pencil on its row. To delete it, click the bin: it asks for confirmation first and tells you which row you're about to remove. To remove many at once, use **Delete period**: it follows the Year / Month / Day filters you set above. Over a **range of years** the button isn't there, because it would delete several years in one go.

Trades and transactions are deleted the same way, one row at a time or by period, each from its own mode.

! **Fixing the detail doesn't update the day on its own**: they're separate archives. If you change trades and want the day to follow, in **Trades** use the **Rebuild the day from these trades** icon on that day's row: it shows you the rebuilt day and you choose what to keep.

CHAPTER 17

Look at the numbers

IN SHORT
What it is for: where to read the figures: the Dashboard and the views by month, quarter, year and period.

Look at your numbers

Dashboard gives you the overview, **Records & Positions** is where you fix things. The four period views (**Monthly** · **Quarterly** · **Annual** · **Cumulative**) are the same reading at different scales, not four different analyses.

They don't have the same columns, and that's on purpose. The shorter the period, the fewer metrics make sense. Calmar shows up only in the Annual and Cumulative views: over a month or a quarter, the drawdown it divides by says nothing. The Monthly view also leaves out the share of positive weeks and months: a month holds too few of them for that number to mean anything.

Percentages are based on that year's capital, not today's. In the **Cumulative** view they're based on the capital of the **first year** in the range. That's why you set capital year by year.

Drawdown is close-to-close. ST EDGE rebuilds the curve from each day's result, so you only see the drop from one close to the next. What you actually went through **inside** the day is necessarily deeper. Prop firms measure their loss limits intraday, so this figure can't be compared with them.

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CHAPTER 18

Ask for the judgement

IN SHORT
What it is for: the 0 to 100 score of the Evaluation, and how much the order of the days counts.
Where: **ST EDGE Assessment** · **Monte Carlo**

Assess

ST EDGE Assessment gives you a score from 0 to 100 and places you on a reference scale. Three things here aren't obvious.

It's **deterministic**: same data, same choices, same score, every time. No AI, just declared rules and thresholds. One of those choices is the **calculation basis**: the two buttons at the top of the menu, below the active database. Each shows its formula, the square root of 252 (or of 365 if you declared crypto) and the square root of N. Hover over them to see the name, **Annual basis** or **Operating basis**. Switch the basis and Sharpe Ratio, Sortino and volatility change, and the score with them (see **The calculation basis: Annual basis or Operating basis**).

The score depends on **how you declared you trade**. Change the market or the operator type and you change the yardstick, not your numbers.

Monte Carlo resamples your days and shows how much the result depended on the order and mix they came in. **It's not a forecast**, and the report says so.

Both read your **days**, even if you loaded individual trades: more detail doesn't change the score.

CHAPTER 19

If something looks off

IN SHORT
What it is for: what to check when a figure looks wrong.

If something looks off

You see a dash instead of a percentage, or a warning line about capital

that year's capital is missing. In **Records & Positions** the day's percentage stays a dash. On the **Dashboard** and in the statistics, percentages are based on a reference capital, and a warning line tells you so. You set the capital in **Active DB settings** · **Initial capital by year**, or from the warning line with **Set the capital**.

ST EDGE Assessment says the profile is not configured

market and style are missing. You set them in **Active DB settings** · **Strategy**.

The import shows discarded rows

usually the program can't read the **date format** or, for trades and transactions, the column that says «buy» or «sell». In the preview the discarded row is **in red**, with the reason and the field that's wrong.

You loaded a transactions file older than data already there

the transactions are saved correctly. To redo the trades in date order, go to **Records & Positions** · **Transactions** and press **Rebuild entire archive**: it re-reads every transaction and rebuilds from scratch the trades that come from them. Trades imported from a file, transactions and days stay as they are.

An entry, a tab or a button is grey with a padlock

your plan doesn't include it. Hover over it to see which plan unlocks it, and compare the plans in **Account & security**. On the Free plan, the Assessment on the **Dashboard** is blurred. None of your data is touched.

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PART

4

PART 4

Day to day

Day-to-day work: the Dashboard, the archive and importing data.

20 **Dashboard** p. 34
An at-a-glance view of one year at a time.

21 **Archive and positions** p. 35
Looking up and correcting days, trades, transactions and open positions.

22 **Importing data** p. 47
Bringing the broker's data into ST EDGE: days, trades or transactions.

CHAPTER 20

Dashboard

IN SHORT
What it is for: an at-a-glance view of one year at a time.
Where: **Dashboard**

The Dashboard

It's the at-a-glance view of **one year at a time**: the one you pick in the selector at the top, not your whole history. When you switch year, the waiting box appears while the Dashboard gets ready (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**).

At the top are **six key figures**: the year's net return (with the gross below it), the current month, the days closed in profit out of the total, Sharpe and Sortino, the maximum drawdown with the profit factor beside it, and how many days in a row you've been moving the same way. The current month only shows for the current year. For a past year the box shows a dash.

Below that is **Daily Return · last 5 weeks**: the last twenty-five sessions recorded that year, on two rows. The first shows the result as a percentage of the year's capital, the second in currency.

Next, **side by side**, are the **capital curve** with the drawdown under it and the **score** with the four groups that make it up. Above the score, a link says how many metrics it comes from: one click takes you to the **ST EDGE Assessment**. **Hover over the curve** and a line snaps to the nearest day, showing the date, that day's net (in currency and on the year's capital), the net and gross equity, and that day's drawdown.

At the bottom are two color maps, **Net Monthly Returns (%)** and **Monthly Max Drawdown (%)**, for the selected year and the two before it. They sit side by side, or one under the other if the window is narrow. In the drawdown map each month shows the **deepest loss within that month**, measured from the month's first day even if the account was already below its peak. It's the same figure as in **Monthly**, and you read it next to the month's return. The year column is the year's maximum drawdown.

The Dashboard fills the whole window. Make the window wider or taller and the curve and drawdown grow into the free space, while the two maps stay at the bottom, always in view. All the panels line up on the same right edge. In a short window the curve doesn't shrink below its starting size, and the page scrolls.

The score is not a second calculation: it's the one from the **ST EDGE Assessment**, summarized here. The score box is available from the Base plan; on the Free plan it shows **blurred**. The full **ST EDGE Assessment** opens from the Premium plan.

Sharpe and Sortino follow the calculation basis you pick at the top of the menu, under the database: √**252** (√365 for crypto), **Annual basis**, the default, or √**N**, **Operating basis**. Change the basis and they change here too.

Percentages are measured on that year's starting capital, which you set in **Active DB settings**. That's why capital is entered year by year. If it's missing, a warning line appears at the top with **Set the capital**, which takes you where to enter it. Until you do, the key figures, the curve and the percentage row of the matrix use a reference capital of 1,000,000, and that year doesn't appear in the color maps.

Record session opens a window on top of the Dashboard. You record, you save, and the numbers here update without you having to go anywhere.

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Figure 20.1 · The Dashboard · Dashboard

> **!** **The drawdown is close-to-close.** ST EDGE rebuilds the curve from daily results, so the drop you see here is the one between two closes. The loss you actually went through **within** the day is always deeper. If you're comparing yourself with a prop firm's loss limit, which is measured intraday, this figure isn't comparable.

CHAPTER 21

Archive and positions

> **IN SHORT**
> **What it is for:** looking up and correcting days, trades, transactions and open positions.
> **Where:** **Records & Positions**

If you got something wrong

Each level is corrected in **its own** **Records & Positions** mode: days, trades, transactions and open positions each have their own view, and the buttons at the top change with it.

To edit **a day**, click the pencil on its row. To delete it, click the bin: it asks for confirmation first and tells you which row you're about to remove. To remove many at once, use **Delete period**: it follows the Year / Month / Day filters you set above. Over a **range of years** the button isn't there, because it would delete several years in one go.

Trades and transactions are deleted the same way, one row at a time or by period, each from its own mode.

> **!** **Fixing the detail doesn't update the day on its own**: they're separate archives. If you change trades and want the day to follow, in **Trades** use the **Rebuild the day from these trades** icon on that day's row: it shows you the rebuilt day and you choose what to keep.

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The recorded days

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Daily

Each row is a **trading day**. This is the level the engine actually reads, the one it computes score and metrics on.

Record session adds a day by hand. To fix an existing one, use the **pencil** on its row. The **eye** next to the date takes you to **Trades** with Year, Month and Day already set to that day (it only shows up where those trades actually exist). The **bin** deletes the day, after asking you to confirm.

The dialog also shows the day's **rate per execution**. It's the one saved with that day, and if you change it, the change applies to that day only. Total commissions are recalculated, even with 0: a zero rate means zero commissions. If you don't know the rate, tick **No rate**: the field grays out and commissions stay as they are. Untick it and the day's rate comes back (or the one in Settings, if the day had none), ready to change. Nothing moves until you change it.

The dialog also has **Swap**, **Fees** and **Taxes**. Fees and taxes are costs, like commissions. Swap is the interest on positions held overnight: it can be a cost or income, and it counts with its sign. Change any of these and Net P&L is recalculated: Gross P&L plus swap, minus total commissions, fees and taxes. In the table these three columns start hidden: turn them on with **Columns**.

The **Year / Month / Day** filters at the top narrow down what you see. Next to the year there's a second menu, **To year** (set to **This year only** at first). Pick an end year there and the archive shows **several years together**. Month and Day then disappear, because they mean nothing across a range of years. **Delete period** follows the filters and deletes exactly what the table shows. It doesn't appear over a range of years, because it would wipe several years in one go. It doesn't appear with the **Inconsistencies** filter on either: the table shows only part of the period, and the button would delete the rest too.

The **Source** column tells you where each day came from: **DIR** if you typed or imported it yourself, **TRD** if it was built from trades, **TRX** if it goes all the way back to transactions. **Sync origin** rechecks that label over the filtered period. It only fixes the label, never the figures.

Inconsistencies shows the days whose figures don't add up, marked with an amber icon next to the date. The two cards right after this one explain what it checks and how to repair them.

With **Columns** you choose which columns to see. It opens **Customise columns**; a card a little further on explains how it works and where your choice is saved. Hidden columns stay in the data.

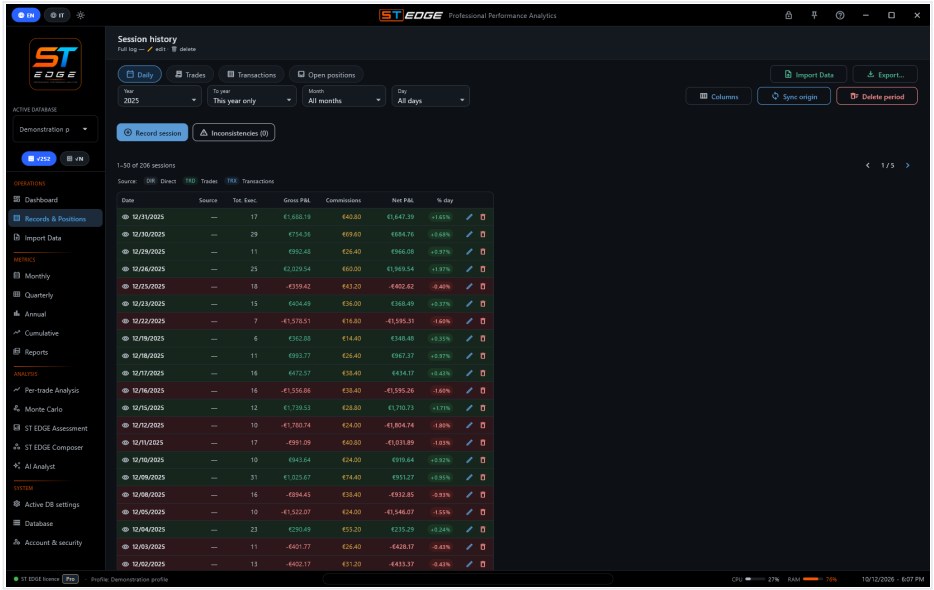


Figure 21.1 · The recorded days · Records & Positions · Daily

> **!** **If you fix a trade, the day doesn't update on its own.** They're two separate archives. Once the trade is right, rebuild the day from it, or the engine keeps reading the old figure.

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When a day's figures don't add up

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Daily

Every day has figures that are tied together. **Gross P&L** is what you made before costs. **Total commissions**, **fees** and **taxes** are what you paid. **Swap** is the interest on positions you hold overnight: it can be a cost or income, and it counts with its sign. **Net P&L** is what you keep.

The math is: Gross P&L, plus swap, minus total commissions, fees and taxes, must equal Net P&L. If the day has no swap, fees or taxes, they count as zero and you're left with the simple version: Gross P&L minus total commissions. One wrong figure is enough for the reports to add up numbers that don't fit together, and you'd only notice when reading the PDF. That's why ST EDGE checks every day and flags the ones that don't add up. These are called **inconsistencies**, and there are three checks.

Gross P&L + swap − total commissions − fees − taxes ≠ Net P&L

this is the main check, and it uses the figures exactly as you recorded them. An example with no swap, fees or taxes: Gross P&L 1,000, total commissions 185, Net P&L 820. A thousand minus 185 is 815, not 820: the day doesn't add up.

Total commissions ≠ billed executions × rate

the rate is what you pay per execution, and you pay it only on **billed** executions, not on all of them. Example: 100 billed at 1.85 make 185. If you recorded 180 in total commissions, the day doesn't add up. The check only runs when billed executions aren't zero and the day has a rate: with the **No rate** box ticked, it's skipped. You see and change each day's rate in that day's popup, and it applies to that day only.

More billed executions than executions

billed executions are part of total executions, so there can't be more of them. If there are, one of the two figures is wrong.

How to find them. In the table, a day that doesn't add up has an **amber icon** next to the date. Hover over it to see which sum is off, with the recorded figures. The **Inconsistencies** button shows only those days, from the biggest difference to the smallest. The number on the button counts the days in the period you filtered.

When you save. If you record or edit a day and the figures don't add up, ST EDGE tells you before saving, and you decide: **Fix it** or **Save anyway**. When you reopen such a day with the pencil, the note shows right below the fields, so you don't have to remember it. As soon as you fix the wrong figure, the note goes away by itself.

> ! **A single cent of difference is enough.** But the check doesn't fix anything on its own: it tells you the figures don't add up, not which one is wrong. To find the right one, look at your broker's statement. Start-of-day and end-of-day capital aren't checked.

Repairing inconsistencies

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Daily

The pencil fixes one day at a time. When there are lots of days to fix, **repairs** are quicker: they fix every day in the filtered period in one go, but only after you've seen, day by day, what will change.

There are three buttons: one for commissions and two for Net P&L, depending on how big the gap is. With two of them you choose which figure to fix; the rounding one has only one fix. The third check (billed executions above the total) has no repair: you fix it with the pencil.

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Commissions

commissions don't match billed executions times the rate. You can fix **billed executions**, working them out from commissions, or **commissions**, working them out from billed executions. In the second case Net P&L is realigned too, and the preview tells you by how much.

Net P&L: rounding

Gross P&L plus swap, minus total commissions, fees and taxes, doesn't give Net P&L, but misses it by less than one commission: it's rounding. Only **Net P&L** changes here, to the cent.

Net P&L

the gap is one commission or more. You can fix just **Net P&L**. Or work out **commissions** from Net P&L: billed executions, total commissions and Net P&L change together, and every check adds up. In that case Net P&L moves by a few cents.

1 Choose the period

use the Year, Month and Day filters at the top (with **To year** you can take several years together). A repair only touches the days you filtered, so start with one month.

2 Press Inconsistencies

the repair buttons appear above the table, one per type of problem, each with its number of days.

3 Open the problem's button

a window opens. Until you confirm, no figure changes.

4 Choose what to fix

you usually have two ways to go: fix one figure or the other. Each button has its own entry in this card.

5 Look at the preview

for each day you see **before** and **after** for billed executions, total commissions and Net P&L, column by column. Next to them are Gross P&L and, if the day has them, fees, swap and taxes: no repair touches these, but you need them to redo the sum. The value that changes has a **red** background, the new one a **green** background. If the calculation doesn't give a real number for a day, that day is left out and the window tells you why.

6 Confirm

ST EDGE first makes a **backup** of the archive, then writes only the figures you saw in the preview. If no mismatch is left in the period, the filter turns itself off: the table shows all the days again and the button goes grey.

! **If you get it wrong, you can go back.** Before every repair ST EDGE saves a copy of the archive in the «backup» folder of your data, and you put it back with **Restore backup…** in the database settings. Not sure what to fix? If the window says Net P&L confirms the commissions, the mistake is probably in the other figure. When in doubt, check your broker's statement.

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Exporting your data

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Export…

Export…, at the top right next to the views, saves the data you're looking at to file.

The period is **the one set by the filters**: Year, Month and Day, or a range of years (with an end year, Month and Day don't count). You export exactly what the table shows, not the whole archive.

The three checkboxes let you choose **what** to export: **Daily**, **Trades**, **Transactions**. The level you're looking at starts ticked, but you can pick more than one.

Below the checkboxes, pick the format from the **File format** drop-down: **CSV (Excel/Sheets)** (the default), **JSON** or **Text (.txt)**. The first opens in a spreadsheet, the second is for other programs, the third is plain text.

Then press **Export…** and choose a **folder**, not a file: you get **one file per ticked level**.

For **Trades** and **Transactions** the headers are the same labels you see when you map columns in **Import Data**; for **Daily** they're the archive's column names. If you re-import those files, ST EDGE recognizes almost every column on its own. Only the **Daily** per-execution rate has to be mapped by hand.

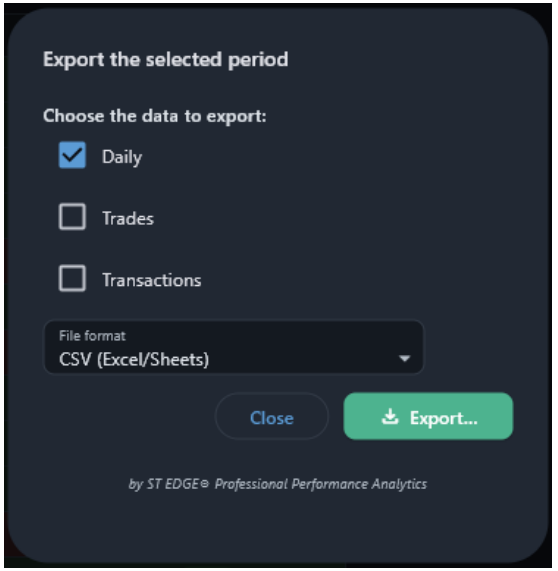


Figure 21.2 · Exporting your data · Records & Positions · Export…

! **This isn't an archive backup.** Here you take out one period's data, in files that open anywhere. To keep a whole archive safe, and to put it back into use, there's **Export DB** in **Database**.

A level **with no rows in the period is skipped**, so you don't end up with an empty file that looks like a successful export. The internal columns (identifier, import date, origin) come out with their raw names. They're ST EDGE's own record-keeping, not data to put back in.

A semicolon inside a text (a note, a description) breaks that row if you re-import the CSV: the values slide into the wrong columns. If you plan to re-import it, avoid it in notes. In the text format the same goes for a tab.

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Choosing the columns

> **Where to find it:** Records & Positions · Columns

In each of the three Archive tabs (Daily, Trades and Transactions), **Columns** opens the **Customise columns** panel below the filters. Every column is a pill: **blue** if you can see it, **grey** if it's off. Click it to turn it on or off, and the table redraws right away.

Restore defaults goes back to the starting layout. Fixed columns can't be changed, and the panel says so:
Fixed columns (Date and actions) cannot be changed.

Your choice stays **in the active profile**: it's there next time, and each profile keeps its own. Each tab also has **its own** panel (the Daily columns aren't the Trades columns), so you choose three times, once per level.

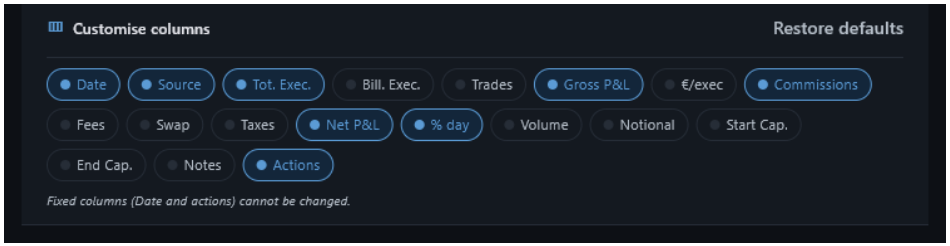


Figure 21.3 · Choosing the columns · Records & Positions · Columns

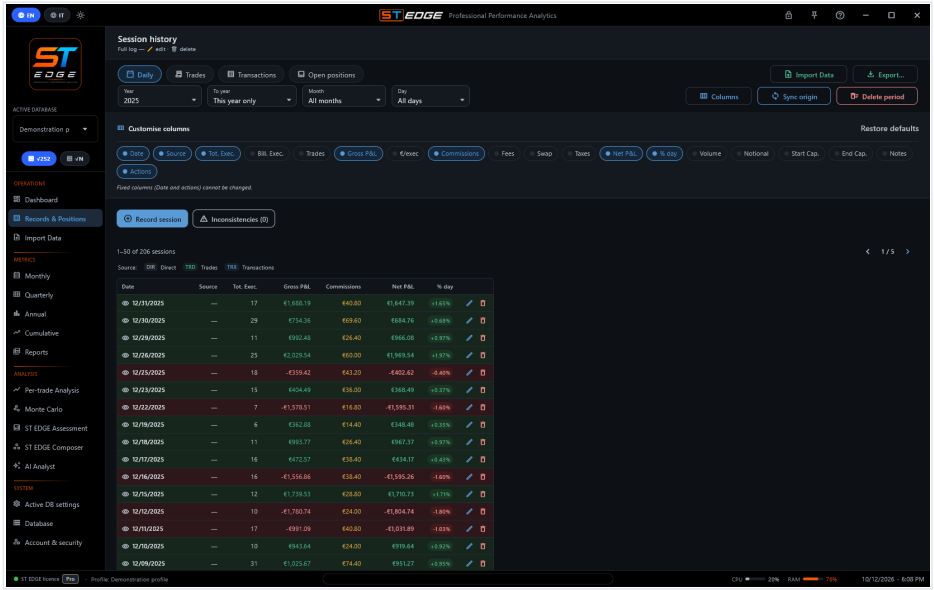


Figure 21.4 · Choosing the columns · Records & Positions · Columns

> **!** **Turning a column off deletes nothing.** The data stays in the archive and in every calculation: only what the table shows changes. If a column you expect is missing, open **Columns** before suspecting a bug: it's probably just off. For example, day **Fees**, **Swap** and **Taxes**, and trade **Notes**, start off.

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The trades

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Trades

Each row is a **closed trade**: in, out, and what it made. Trades arrive here already closed from an import, or rebuilt from raw transactions.

Record trade adds one by hand. Use it for anything your broker doesn't export.

Per-trade Analysis takes you to the analysis for this level, in the menu under Analysis: how many trades you close in profit, how long they last, which instruments and which hours pay off. It's a **per-trade** reading, different from the per-day figures you see elsewhere. It starts from the period you filtered above, **range of years included**.

The **Source** column separates trades imported directly or typed in by hand (**DIR**, with a pencil on the hand-typed ones) from those rebuilt from transactions (**TRX**).

The columns you can turn on also include **Fees**, **Swap / rollover**, **Taxes** and **Notes**. Notes come from the import, when the broker's file has a comment column. The table shows one line; hover over it to see the full text.

Next to the bin on each row is **Rebuild the day from these trades**. It adds up the trades of that row's day and shows you the result. If the day is already recorded, you see the two side by side, field by field, and choose row by row which value to keep. Nothing is written until you save, and only what you chose gets written.

Trades don't record everything. **Billed executions** can't be worked out here and are never suggested. Commissions and Net P&L show up only if your trades actually carry them. The comparison tells you so, and those fields stay as they are.

Here too, **Columns** opens **Customise columns**. Trade columns are separate from day columns, and your choice stays saved. The card about columns explains how it works.

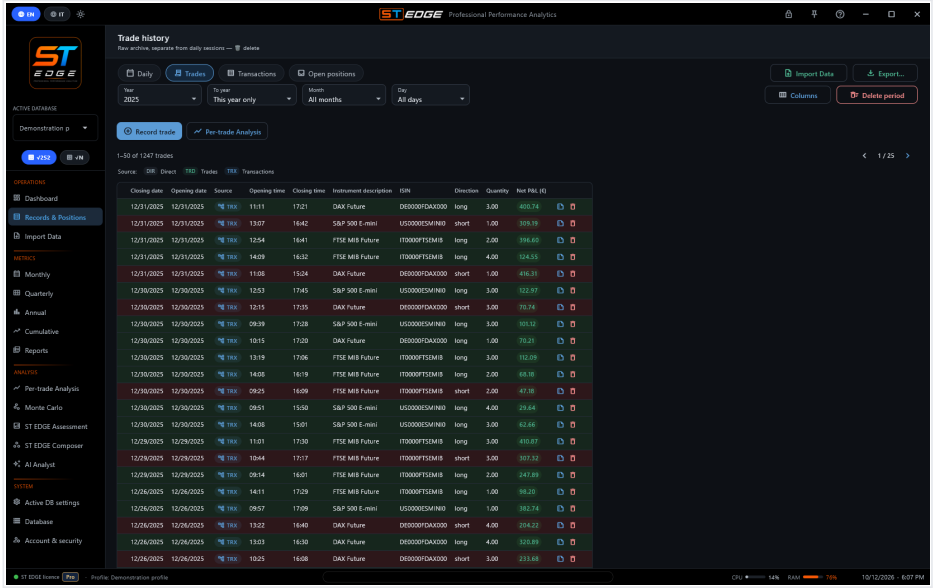


Figure 21.5 · The trades · Records & Positions · Trades

> **!** **This level doesn't count toward the score.** The engine reads days. Fixing or adding trades here won't change the assessment until you rebuild that day from them.

The transactions

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Transactions

Each row is an **executed order**, exactly as your broker sent it. It's the rawest data ST EDGE keeps, and it never touches it.

You don't add anything by hand here: an order was either executed or it isn't there. You can browse the rows and pick the columns with **Columns** (the **Customise columns** panel has its own card). To delete one row, use the **bin**, which asks for confirmation first. For a whole period there's

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Delete period.

From these rows ST EDGE **rebuilds the trades**: it matches openings with closings in the order they happened. That's why they're worth importing: everything else starts here.

Above the table you'll find **Inconsistencies**, as in the days archive. It counts the **cases** in the period that don't add up. A case is the same day recorded twice: two dates holding the same transactions (same times, instruments, quantities, prices and order numbers). It counts once, not once per date. It can also sit on a single day, if the same transactions came in with two imports of that day. The rows involved carry a yellow triangle, and hovering over it shows the two dates, or the day imported twice. Turn the button on and you see only those rows, with **Duplicate transactions** above them: it opens the repair, which has its own card. When no case is left, the filter switches itself off: you're back to all the transactions and the button turns grey.

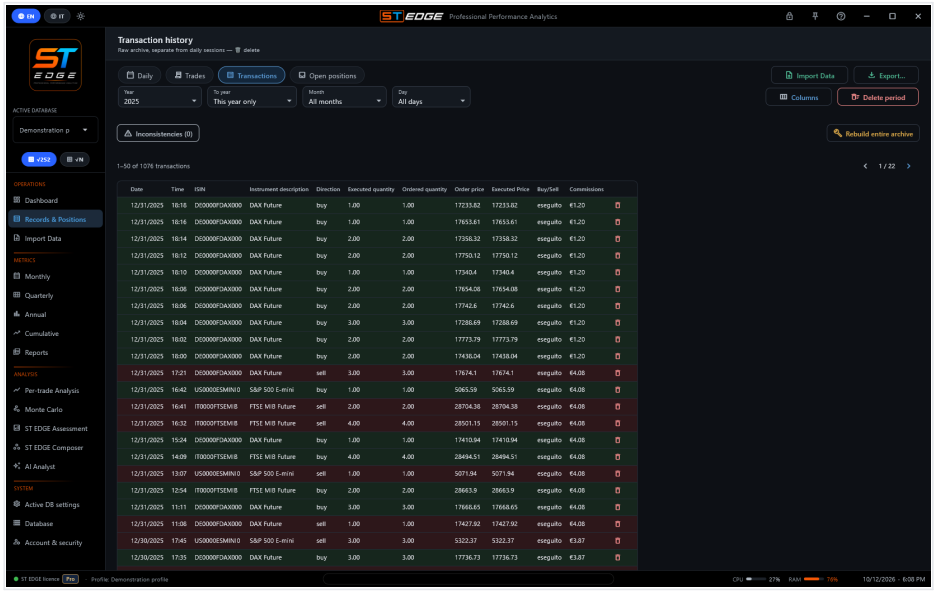


Figure 21.6 · The transactions · Records & Positions · Transactions

> **!** **Deleting here doesn't delete the trades already rebuilt** from these transactions: they stay in their own archive. To redo the reconstruction from scratch, use **Rebuild entire archive**, on the right above the table.

When something needs rebuilding

> **Where to find it:** Records & Positions · Transactions

The command is **Rebuild entire archive**, on the right of the **Inconsistencies** row. You won't need it every day: it sits here because the rebuild starts from the Transactions. With the **Inconsistencies** filter on, it doesn't show.

You need it when the Trades don't add up: for example if an archive was imported before a fix to the program, or in an order that left open positions you don't expect. It re-reads **all** the Transactions and rebuilds from scratch, with today's logic, the Trades that come from them.

Before it starts it tells you **how many transactions** it will re-read and **how many trades** come from the Transactions, meaning the ones it will redo. Trades with another origin are counted separately. It also shows two previews: the first rows of the Transactions as they are in the archive, and the first trades as they'll be rebuilt. It prepares them before opening the window, and meanwhile you see the waiting popup, which on a large archive can stay up for a few seconds. If the numbers don't look right, cancel.

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It also asks for the **P&L convention**:
Percentage of nominal (÷100): bonds or
Linear: stocks, forex, crypto, other instruments. It's the same choice you make on import, and the preview is redone when you change it. This matters: with the wrong convention the trades' P&L comes out a hundred times too large, or a hundred times too small.

> **!** **It only touches the Trades that come from Transactions.** Transactions (the broker's raw data) and recorded days stay as they are. Among the Trades, only those rebuilt from Transactions are redone. Those imported from a **Trades file** and those entered by hand stay, with their notes, swap, taxes and fees, and the dialog tells you how many there are. If the Transactions archive is empty, the command touches nothing.
>
> Before writing anything it makes a **backup copy** of the profile's three archives, which you can bring back with **Restore backup…**.
>
> **It works on the active profile**, the one named at the top of the menu. If you use more than one, check you're on the right one before running it. On a **consolidated profile** the command stops with a warning: a consolidated profile is read-only, and you fix things in its source profiles.

The open positions

> **Where to find it:** Records & Positions · Open positions

This is what you're still holding: quantities bought and not yet sold (or the other way round). For each one you see the price you carry it at and how many days it's been there. Above, **Summary by instrument** adds up the lots of the same instrument and gives their average price.

Close position (redemption, maturity) is for anything that closed without a sell order, like a bond that was redeemed or a contract that expired. You enter date, price and quantity, and ST EDGE records the missing close.

Go to the opening transaction takes you to the order that opened the position.

You won't find period filters, **Columns**, **Export…** or **Delete period** here: an open position is **now**, it doesn't belong to a month. The filter row disappears, and **Import Data** stays at the top right, next to the views.

These positions can go into the **Reports** PDFs: the **Open positions** section prints the same summary and the same list you see here, with the date they refer to. It starts off, and if you have no open positions it says so in one line.

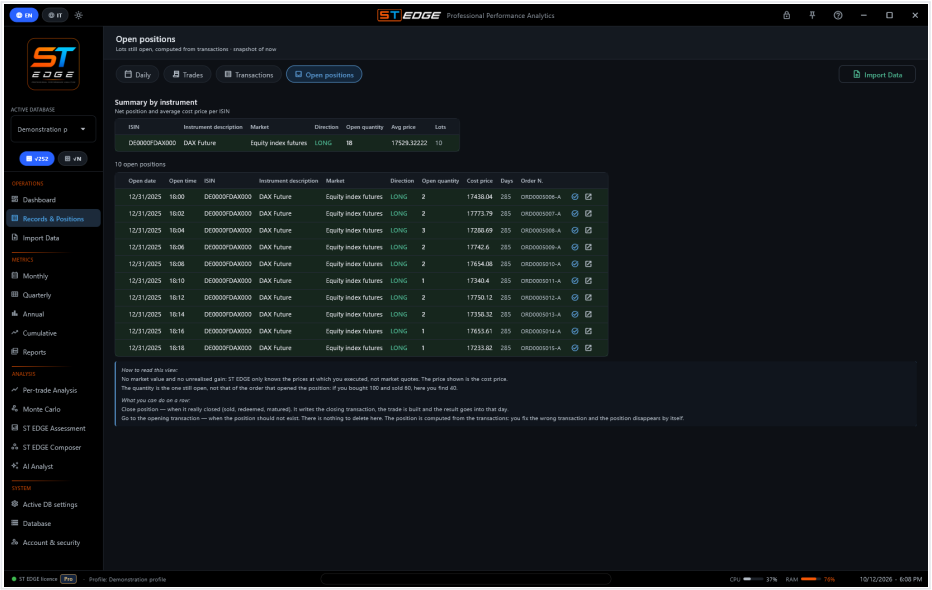


Figure 21.7 · The open positions · Records & Positions · Open positions

> **!** **This list is not an archive: it's recomputed every time** from the transactions. That's why you can't fix it from here. If a position looks wrong, the error is in an order, and you sort it out among the **Transactions**.

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ST EDGE doesn't know market prices: it shows what you paid, never what they'd be worth today.

Repairing commissions

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Daily · Inconsistencies

You open it with the **Commissions** button. It lists the days in the filtered period where **total commissions** don't equal **billed executions** times the **rate**.

An example: 97 billed executions at 1.85 make 179.45. If the recorded total commissions are 175.75, one of the two figures is wrong, and here you choose which one to fix.

Fix billed executions

changes only **billed executions**: 175.75 ÷ 1.85 is 95. Use it when total commissions are right, for example when the preview says Net P&L confirms them. Days are left out if the result isn't a whole number, if it would exceed total executions, or if the rate is zero.

Fix total commissions

changes **total commissions** (97 × 1.85 = 179.45) and realigns **Net P&L**, so every check adds up. Use it when billed executions are right.

! **When in doubt, check your broker's statement.** It's the only place that tells you which figure is true. Before anything is written, a backup of the archive is made, and you can put it back with **Restore backup…** .

Repairing Net P&L rounding

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Daily · Inconsistencies

You open it with the **Net P&L: rounding** button. It lists the days where Gross P&L plus swap, minus total commissions, fees and taxes, misses **Net P&L** by a hair: less than one commission.

It's almost always the broker rounding. An example, on a day with no swap, fees or taxes: 902.93 minus 710.40 is 192.53, but the recorded Net P&L is 192.26.

There's **only one fix**, so you have nothing to choose: **Net P&L** becomes 192.53. Billed executions and total commissions don't change.

! **No figure changes until you confirm.** Before anything is written, a backup of the archive is made, and you can put it back with **Restore backup…** .

Repairing Net P&L

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Daily · Inconsistencies

You open it with the **Net P&L** button. It lists the days where Gross P&L plus swap, minus total commissions, fees and taxes, misses **Net P&L** by one commission or more.

An example, on a day with no swap, fees or taxes: 913.97 minus 288.60 is 625.37, but the recorded Net P&L is 632.80. Here you choose which figure to fix.

Fix Net P&L

changes only **Net P&L**, which becomes 625.37. Use it when billed executions and total commissions are right.

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Fix commissions

starts from **Net P&L**, because you take it as the right one. From there it works out **billed executions** (152), then **total commissions** (281.20), and realigns Net P&L by a few cents (632.77): so every check adds up. Days with no rate are left out, and so are days where billed executions would come out negative or higher than total executions.

! **When in doubt, check your broker's statement.** It's the only place that tells you which figure is true. Before anything is written, a backup of the archive is made, and you can put it back with **Restore backup…** .

Reading the preview

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Daily · Inconsistencies

Before fixing anything, every window shows you what will change. Each row is a day. Each field that can change has **two columns**: **Before**, today's value, and **After**, the value once fixed.

Below are two examples, one per condition, drawn as they look in the window:

Example 1 · «Net P&L» button, «Fix commissions» choice

The recorded Net P&L is the right one, so billed executions, total commissions and Net P&L change together. All three pairs of columns are shaded.

03/04/2026 · Gross P&L €913.97 · *Net P&L changes by -€0.03*

	Before	After
Billed executions	156	152
Total commissions	€288.60	€281.20
Net P&L	€632.80	€632.77

Example 2 · «Commissions» button, «Fix billed executions» choice

Total commissions are right, so only billed executions change. Total commissions and Net P&L stay grey.

04/13/2026 · Gross P&L €1,172.86 · *Net P&L confirms the commissions*

	Before	After
Billed executions	97	95
Total commissions	€175.75	€175.75
Net P&L	€997.11	€997.11

■ today's value, which changes ■ value after the fix in grey: stays as it is

How to read it. Each field has its own colour: **blue** for billed executions, **amber** for total commissions, **green** for Net P&L.

A **red** background marks today's value that changes, a **green** background the new one. What stays the same is **grey**: in example 2 only billed executions change.

Next to the date is **Gross P&L**. If at least one day in the list has fees, swap or taxes, their columns show up too, one each: no repair touches them, but you need them to redo the Net P&L sum. A positive swap is green, because it's money coming in.

The **Note** column helps you choose: it says whether Net P&L confirms the commissions, or how much Net P&L will change.

! **No figure changes until you confirm.** If you close with **Cancel** , the archive stays as it is.

4

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Fixing duplicate transactions

Where to find it: Records & Positions · Transactions · Inconsistencies

You open it with the **Duplicate transactions** button. It lists the **cases** of transactions the archive holds **twice**, under two different dates: same time, instrument, side, quantity, price and at least one order number. A case is a pair of dates. It almost always comes from a wrong date at import, for example one typed by hand when the file doesn't carry it.

A case can also sit **entirely on the same day**: the same transactions brought in by **two imports** of that day (for example the morning file and then the full-day file). The order numbers are written differently, so deduplication doesn't spot them. In the list it shows as «27/07/2026 · **same day**». On the right, instead of two dates, you get the **two imports**, each with the day and time you ran it. Choose **which import to keep**: only the copies are removed from the other. Real executions of the same order, brought in by the same file, are never a case.

You work **one case at a time**. The list of cases is on the left: pick one. On the right you see, side by side, **all the transactions of the two dates**, with the ones recorded twice highlighted. Seeing the real transactions too helps you decide: **order numbers** usually grow over time, so the copies carry the numbers of the right date.

Below the two lists, choose **which date to keep**. Neither is picked to begin with, because the check doesn't know which is right. The preview shows how many transactions each date will have **before and after**: only the **copies** are removed from the discarded date, and its real transactions stay.

When you confirm, that case's copies are removed and the **Trades that come from Transactions are rebuilt from scratch** with the transactions that are left, just as **Rebuild entire archive** does in **Records & Positions · Transactions**. Trades imported from a file or entered by hand stay. That's why the window also asks for the **P&L convention**. Once the fix is done, it stays open on the next case.

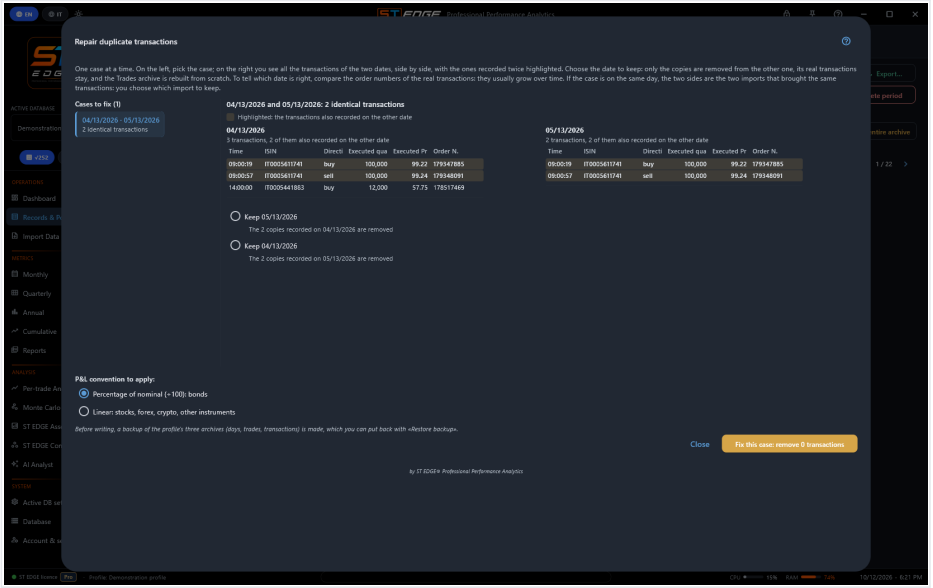


Figure 21.8 · Fixing duplicate transactions · Records & Positions · Transactions · Inconsistencies

> **!** **Your daily records don't change.** The recorded days stay as they are: if a day was built using the copies too, check it again in the days archive. Before anything is written, a backup of the profile's three archives is made, and you can put it back with **Restore backup…**.

4

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CHAPTER 22

Importing data

IN SHORT
What it is for: bringing the broker's data into ST EDGE: days, trades or transactions.
Where: **Import Data**

Getting your data in

First, **pick the level** with the three buttons next to **What you import**: **Daily**, **Trades** or **Transactions**. The level decides where the data ends up. Careful: the buttons with the same names in the row above don't import anything, they take you back to the Archive.

Then you have **two ways in**, and you can always use either:

Paste. Open the file in Excel or any spreadsheet, select the cells **with the headers** and paste them into the box with Ctrl+V. It's the quickest way when the data is already in front of you.

Load from file. Pick the file your broker exported, in CSV or text format. An Excel file (.xlsx) can't be opened from here: save it as CSV, or copy the cells and paste them. Nor can an HTML page, like the reports many platforms export: open it in your browser, select only the table, from the header row to the last row of data, and paste it into the box. Or open it in Excel and save it as CSV. Below you'll see its name, how many rows it holds and which encoding it was read with. If the row count looks wrong, it isn't the file you thought.

If you do both, the last one wins. A loaded file replaces the pasted text. If you then edit the text in the box, the file is dropped. **Clear** clears everything so you can start over.

Once the data is in, **Analyse columns** takes you to the next screen. There ST EDGE works out the separator and the date format by itself, and tries to match the columns.

One difference between the two ways: if you pick a file, ST EDGE reads it and moves to the mapping **on its own**. If you paste, the mappings show up when you press **Analyse columns**.

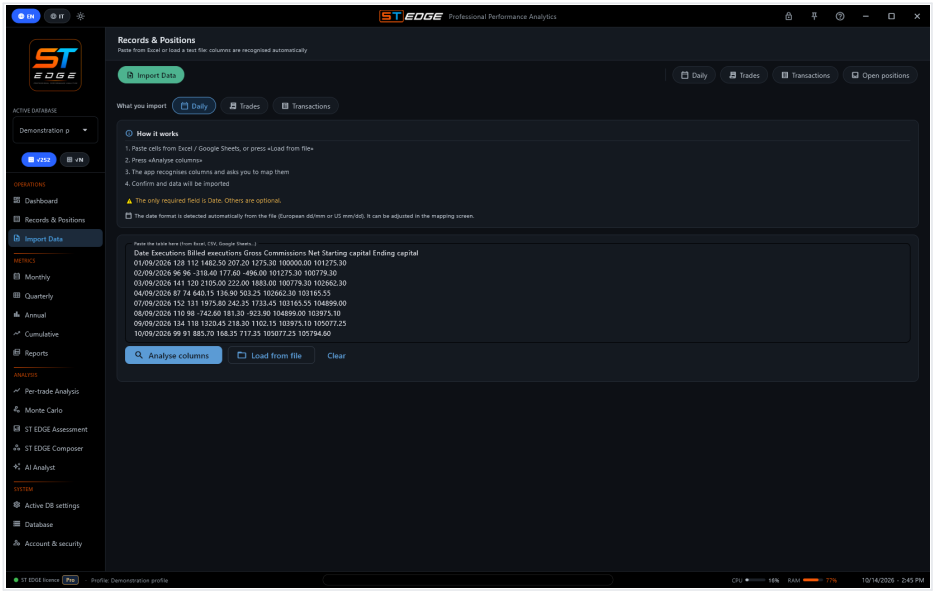


Figure 22.1 · Getting your data in · Import Data

! **Nothing has been saved yet.** Pasting or loading a file doesn't touch any archive. You look, you match, you check the preview, and only the import button at the end writes anything. You can go back or start again as many times as you like.

4

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Your data

You can load them in three ways, and mix them: by hand, with a daily file, or with the trades or orders your broker gives you. The file you have tells you which one to use, and the **Which import is right for you** card helps you recognize it. To import a file, choose **Import Data** in the menu, below **Records & Positions**. The same button is also in the Archive, at the top right next to the views.

Day by day

Records & Positions · **Record session**. You enter the day's totals yourself.

Daily rows from a file

Import Data · **Daily**. One row per day.

Trades or orders

Import Data · **Trades** or **Transactions**. If you load **raw orders**, ST EDGE matches them in time order and rebuilds the closed trades. The days are then built from those trades. That's two steps in a row, and you save each one yourself: orders **never** write straight into the daily record.

Note: the analysis always works on **days**. Loading the detail doesn't change the score. You use it to browse, to trace where the numbers come from and to analyze individual trades.

Which import is right for you

Where to find it: Import Data · What you import

Before you import, open your broker's file and **look at the columns**: they tell you which of the three modes to use. The file name doesn't matter. What matters is what's inside, row by row.

Find the description below that matches your file, then pick that mode next to **What you import**.

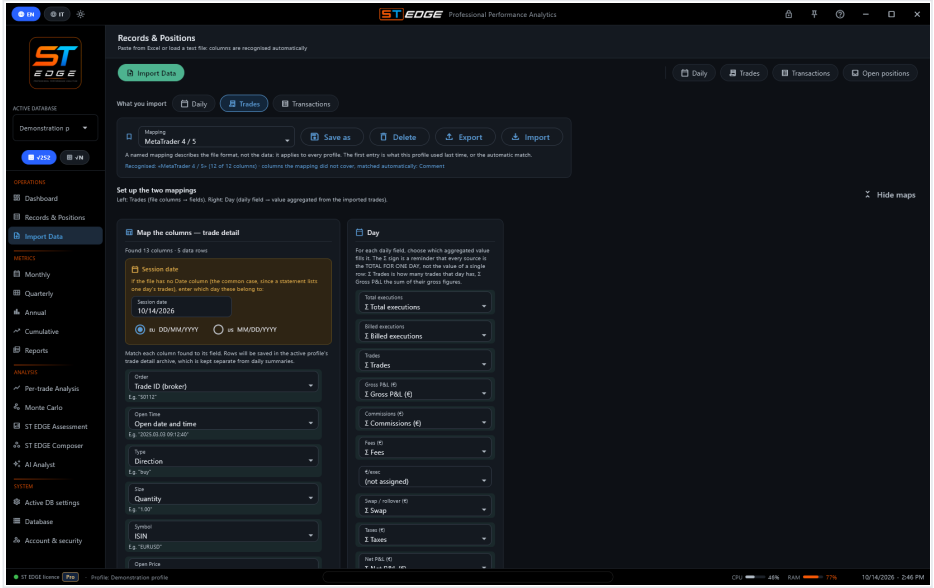


Figure 22.2 · Which import is right for you · Import Data · What you import

One row per day, with the totals: Daily

The file has **one date per row** with that day's numbers (gain, commissions, maybe how many trades you made), but **not the instruments** you traded. It's the simplest mode: each row becomes a day. You won't get the Per-trade Analysis, though, because the file says nothing about individual trades.

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One row per closed trade: Trades

Each row is a trade that's **already closed**: the instrument, the side (long or short), an **entry price and an exit price**, and the result. MetaTrader's history is one example, with columns such as Open Time, Type, Size, Symbol, Open Price, Close Time, Close Price, Commission, Swap and Profit: you can see it in this card's figure, with sample rows. ST EDGE adds up each day's trades and builds the days for you. If the file has swap, taxes and fees, it brings those in too. On top of that you get the **Per-trade Analysis** (from the Premium plan).

One row per filled order: Transactions

Each row is an **order**: the instrument, **buy or sell**, the quantity and **a single price**. Entry and exit sit on two separate rows. ST EDGE matches the orders by time, rebuilds the closed trades and then the days. On top of that you get the **reconciliation** before saving and the **Open positions**, meaning what you bought and haven't sold yet. Swap, taxes and fees aren't imported in this mode.

No file: Record session

If your broker doesn't give you a file, or you'd rather start with a few days, type them in by hand: **Records & Positions** · **Record session**. You can always import a file later.

If your broker gives you both closed trades and orders, start with **Trades**: it's the simpler of the two, and it brings in swap, taxes and fees as well. Pick **Transactions** if you need the positions that are still open and an order-by-order check.

The figure shows a MetaTrader file imported in **Trades**. The **Mapping** row at the top says the saved mapping was **recognized** from the headers, so every column is already linked. The first time, you link the columns yourself, then save the mapping under a name, and from then on it's ready.

The score doesn't change with the mode you pick: the Assessment always reads the days. The detail is there so you can look at individual trades and analyze them.

! **Don't import the same period in two different modes.** Days built from trades and days imported from the daily file are the same days. If they already exist, ST EDGE asks you what to keep, field by field or with one confirmation for all of them. Still, it's simpler to pick one mode and stick with it.

How an import works

Where to find it: Import Data

Four **steps**. The first three are the same in every import mode. The last one, saving, happens in stages in **Transactions**, as step 4 explains.

1

Get the file in

Paste cells from Excel or a CSV into the box, or press **Load from file**: the **Getting your data in** card explains both routes.

2

Analyse columns

ST EDGE spots the separator by itself and takes a first pass at mapping the columns. From the file's values it also works out the **date format**, European or American. If the values are ambiguous it goes by the app language, and you can always fix it by hand. That format is only used to **read** the file: on screen, dates always look the way they do everywhere else in the app.

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3 Confirm the mapping

This is the step everything hinges on: you tell ST EDGE which column in your file goes into which field. ST EDGE already suggests almost all of them, and you check and correct. The **Mappings, explained from scratch** card walks you through it, box by box.

4 Check the preview, then save

Press **Update preview**. The preview shows five rows already **converted**, not the raw text (in **Trades** and **Transactions** they're the most recent ones), and marks in red the rows that would be discarded. Then you save: in **Daily** with **Import data**, in **Trades** with **Import into trade detail**. In **Transactions** the preview button is **Update transaction preview**, and saving happens in separate steps. **Save transactions** writes the transactions, **Reconstruct trades** rebuilds the trades without writing anything, and **Save trades** saves them. The two save buttons ask for confirmation first (see the **The review, before saving** card). In **Trades** and **Transactions** the days are written separately, from the **Day** card (see the **Complete and save the days** card). Until you press a button that saves, **no data has been written**. The choices you made in the cards are still remembered for the profile.

Named mappings, in detail. If you save under a name that already exists, the first click warns you and the button turns into **Overwrite**: nothing gets replaced without your OK.

When recognizing a file, if **two** mappings match its columns, ST EDGE picks neither and lists them both: picking one at random would just be guessing. If none matches, at most it tells you which one comes closest and which columns it's missing.

Each profile keeps a **copy** of the mapping used in its last import. If the saved one has since changed or been deleted, the row tells you so, instead of quietly applying something different. What a name carries depends on the mode, and each mode's card spells it out.

When you import a mapping from a file, ST EDGE shows you what's about to come in and lets you **rename it**. If you already have one with that name, you can replace it (it asks twice) or give it a new name and keep both. A mapping made for one of the other two modes won't import here, because its columns wouldn't match anything, and ST EDGE tells you so.

> ! **You can collapse the maps.** **Hide maps** (in **Daily**, **Hide**) folds the block away. What you mapped stays: it just frees up room when the file has lots of columns.

Mappings, explained from scratch

> **Where to find it:** Import Data

Your broker's file has columns with **its own** names: «Open Time», «Profit», «Comm», «Qty»… ST EDGE has **its own** fields: date, gross P&L, commissions, quantity… A **mapping** is the list that links the two: «my *Profit* column is the *gross P&L* field», «my *Comm* column is the *commissions*», and so on.

You set it up **just once** for each kind of file. ST EDGE remembers it, and the next file from the same broker finds it ready. You don't need to know the file format beforehand: ST EDGE suggests almost all the links on its own, and you check and fix them.

Nothing is **written** until you press the import button at the end. You can try, get it wrong and start over as many times as you like.

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1 Analyse the columns

Once you've pasted the cells or loaded the file, press **Analyse columns**. The maps appear below: one box with a menu for **each column** of your file. ST EDGE has already filled in the ones it recognized from the column name.

There are one, two or three maps, depending on what you import: one in **Daily**, two in **Trades**, three in **Transactions** (see step 6).

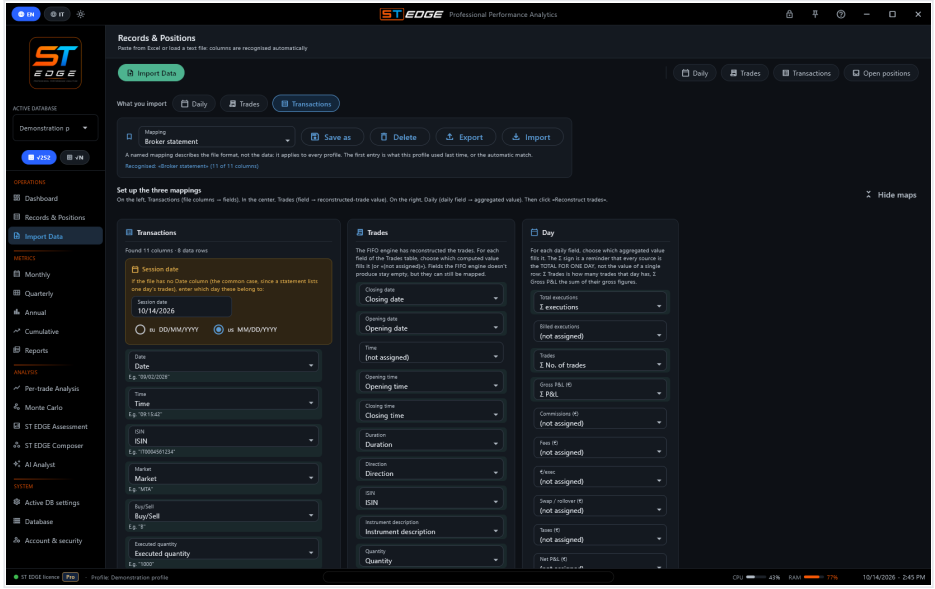


Figure 22.3 · Analyse the columns

2 Read a box

At the top of the box, in small print, is the name of your file's column. The menu holds the ST EDGE **field** you linked it to. Under the box, **«E.g.»** shows a real value from your file, and it's the quickest check: under «Date» you should see a date, under a price a number.

A **light green** background marks the columns already linked; the ones without it aren't linked. Leave the columns you don't need on **Ignore this column**: they're just skipped, no errors.

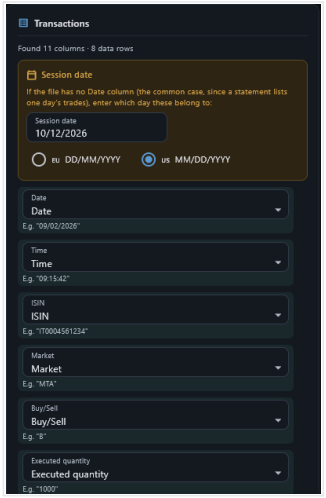


Figure 22.4 · Read a box

3 Pick a field from the menu

Open the menu and pick the field. The entries are in **alphabetical order**, with **Ignore this column** always at the top. A field you have already used **disappears** from the other menus, so you cannot assign it twice.

If your file has date and time **in the same column** (for example «2025.01.13 17:05:00», like MetaTrader), pick the **«Date and time»** entries: ST EDGE takes both values from it, and the separate date and time entries disappear from the other menus.

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4

The date, the day and the currency

ST EDGE works out from the values whether dates are **European** (day/month) or **American** (month/day). If the values don't settle it, it goes by the app language. You can always correct it with the two options **DD/MM/YYYY** (European) and **MM/DD/YYYY** (American).

Many Trades and Transactions statements list the trades of **a single day** and have no date column. In that case you type the day yourself in **Session date**, in the yellow box, and it applies to every row in the file.

The currency. If the file's headers state the currency («Gross £», «Net USD») and it is not the profile's, an orange warning appears under the date row: ST EDGE does not convert currencies, it only changes the symbol. If the profile is still empty, one click sets it to the file's currency. If it already holds data the warning does not offer that, because the days already in would change currency without a single number changing: import that file into a profile in its currency. With the «$» sign alone, used by several currencies, the warning appears only if the profile is not in dollars. The import never stops.

5

Buy and sell (Transactions only)

For transactions, ST EDGE needs to know which value in the «Buy/Sell» column means a buy and which a sell. You tell it in **How to recognize Buy/Sell**, by typing the two words your broker uses: «B» and «S», «BUY» and «SELL», «C» and «V»…

In the preview each recognized row gets a **green** background for a buy, **red** for a sell. A row **with no color** means the word wasn't recognized.

6

The maps that build the day

The ST EDGE engine assesses **days**. When you import trades or transactions, each day is built by adding up that day's rows. The **Day** map says how: for each field of the day, which sum fills it. For example, «Σ P&L» is the sum of the P&L of that day's trades. **(not assigned)** means the rows don't fill that field: it stays empty, and if needed you fill it in yourself before saving.

Transactions also have a map in between, **Trades**: there ST EDGE itself rebuilds the closed trades by matching the orders. The suggestion is usually right already, so only change it if you know why.

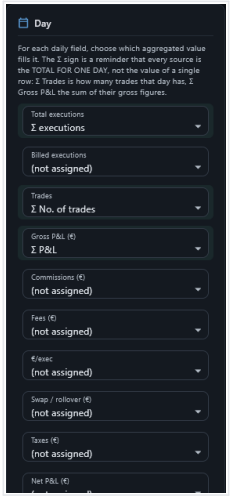


Figure 22.5 · The maps that build the day

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7 Check the preview

Press **Update preview** (in **Transactions** the button is called **Update transaction preview**). The first rows show up already **converted**, with dates, numbers and signs as they'll be saved. A row that would be dropped is shown in **red**, with the reason and the field that doesn't check out: no row vanishes silently.

If something looks wrong, go back to the maps and fix it: the preview updates every time.

8 Save the mapping under a name

If you import from more than one source, say two brokers, or your own sheet and the bank statement, give each mapping a name. In the **Mapping** row at the top, press **Save as**. The name applies to **all your profiles**, because it describes the file format, not the data.

At every import, not just the first time, ST EDGE looks at the file's **column names** and picks the mapping in this order.

1. The one used last in this profile. Each profile remembers which mapping it imported with last time, **by name**. If the file's columns are the same, it offers that one again and stops here. If that mapping has changed in the meantime, it uses the copy you imported with and the row tells you.

2. The other saved mappings. If the file is different, it compares them all. If just one matches, it applies it and tells you («Recognised: …»). If more than one matches it does not choose and lists them; if none matches fully, it shows you the closest one and the columns it lacks.

3. Automatic matching. If it finds nothing, it matches the columns one by one from their names, and you check and correct.

For example: in the profile where you always import the same statement, from the second time on the mapping is already there. If one day you paste a file from another platform, its columns are not last time's: ST EDGE searches, finds the one that matches and applies it, and next time that will be the last one used. Either way you can pick another one from the menu.

Column order doesn't matter, and neither does the time zone in brackets or the currency at the end of the name: «Opening Time (UTC+1)» and «Gross £» are recognised also as «Opening Time (UTC-4)» and «Gross $», so the same mapping works for accounts with a different time zone or currency. If the file has two columns with the same name, in the mapping the second is called «Price#2», the third «Price#3». When you choose a mapping, whatever it doesn't set goes back to its starting value: nothing is left over from the mapping chosen before (the profile's calculation settings, such as Future or the P&L convention, change only if the mapping contains them). The first entry in the menu, **Last used / automatic**, is the mapping this profile used last time. If you change something by hand, the row flags it; the saved mapping stays as it is until you save it again.

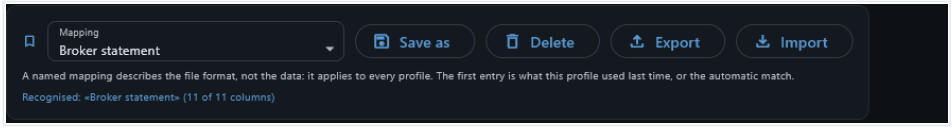


Figure 22.6 · Save the mapping under a name

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9

Take it to another computer, or delete it

Mappings stay on this computer. **Export** saves the selected one to a file, and **Import** reads it back: it is applied to the columns and the preview updates by itself, as when you pick it from the menu. That's handy when you switch computers, or to share it with someone on the same broker. The file holds only column names and choices, **none of your data**. **Ready-made mappings**: for MetaTrader 4 and 5, cTrader, Interactive Brokers (Flex Query), TradingView and NinjaTrader you will find the mappings already made in the **Mappature** folder, next to the program. The column names for cTrader, Interactive Brokers, TradingView and NinjaTrader come from their guides: if your file uses a different one, the row tells you and you match it by hand. Only the Interactive Brokers one has the real ISIN, and puts ISIN, symbol and description each in its own field; the others put the symbol in the ISIN field, because those platforms do not give the ISIN. Every ready-made mapping can be changed, adapted and saved with **Save as**: the file in the folder does not change, and to go back to the original you import it again. Load them with **Import**: the columns ST EDGE recognises are filled in by themselves, the ones it does not use (stop loss, take profit) stay on **Ignore this column**. The two «Price» columns of the report (and the two «Time» of MetaTrader 5) are matched by themselves: the second is the closing.

Delete asks for confirmation and removes the mapping from the list. Profiles that used it keep their own copy and go on importing as before.

! **A wrong mapping does no harm until you import.** Before the final button, check two things: the «E.g.» examples under the boxes, and the preview. If an important column, like P&L or commissions, is left on **Ignore this column**, those values don't come in: ST EDGE won't make them up.

Import: Daily

Where to find it: Import Data · «Daily»

Each row in the file is one **day**. That's the level the engine works on, so nothing gets rebuilt here: what you write is what gets analyzed.

The only required field is the Date. Everything else is optional (executions, gross, commissions, rate per execution, fees, swap, taxes, net, volume, notional, capital): map whatever your file has. If the Date column's values make the format clear on their own, a single line takes the place of the yellow box and says so, with "**Change format**" to reopen it and "**Collapse**" to fold it back. If the values are ambiguous the box stays: the format comes from the app language and needs confirming.

How commissions are handled is decided here, at the bottom of the screen. By default ST EDGE **recalculates nothing** and imports the values as they are. If you want to recalculate, you also pick how: **billed executions times the rate**, or **Gross / Net difference**, meaning the gap between gross and net minus swap, fees and taxes, which stay in their own fields. With **Manual** commissions stay as they are. Your choice is **remembered for the profile**. Whenever it recomputes the net, ST EDGE uses the same formula: net = gross + swap - commissions - fees - taxes.

The rate per execution isn't mapped automatically. If your file has a column with the rate, for example «Eur per Execution», you pick it yourself in that column's menu. On rows that carry it, the file's rate is used, both to recalculate commissions and in the saved day. Where the cell is empty, or if

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you don't map it, the rate from Settings for that day is used.

The preview has two tables. The first shows the file's values for every column you mapped. The second shows the day as it will be recorded, with the rate it will get. Fees, swap, taxes, volume and notional show up there only if you mapped them.

The sign of costs doesn't matter. Many brokers write commissions, fees and taxes with a minus sign, because to them they're a charge. ST EDGE treats them as a cost either way: otherwise, instead of being subtracted from the gross, they'd be added to it, and the net would come out higher than the gross. The same goes for executions and volume, which are counts. P&L keeps its sign, though: a losing day is a negative number. So does the **swap**, which can be a cost or an income.

If you save the mapping under a name (the row at the top), in this mode the name carries two things: the column mapping and the date format. Nothing else, because the Daily mode has no downstream maps.

> ! **If a day is already recorded, ST EDGE won't overwrite it behind your back.** It shows **Days already recorded** and lets you choose **field by field** what to replace: fields you leave ticked take the file's value, the rest stay as they are.
>
> That way you can fix just one thing, say the commissions, without losing the capital or the notes you typed in by hand.

Import: Trades

> **Where to find it:** Import Data · «Trades»

Here each row is one **already-closed trade**, with an entry and an exit price. Trades go into an archive of their own, and you build the days from there with the buttons in the **Day** card.

There are two mappings, side by side. On the left is **Trades**: you say which column of your file goes into which field of the trade. On the right is **Day**: you say which aggregated value fills each field of the day. The second one decides what ends up in the analysis.

The instrument has three fields: **ISIN**, **Symbol** (the exchange ticker, such as G or FCA) and **Instrument description** (the full name). The symbol is for information only: the instrument is recognised by the ISIN.

Session date is for files with no date column. That's common, since a statement usually lists a single day's trades. If your file puts date and time **in a single column** («2025.01.13 17:05:00», MetaTrader's format), you don't need it. Map that column to **Open date and time** or **Close date and time** and ST EDGE reads both the date and the time from it. When you pick one of those, the two fields it covers (for example **Opening date** and **Opening time**) disappear from the other menus, and the other way round. That way the same field never gets filled twice. If the file has no Date column, a note under the preview tells you on how many rows the trade's date comes from **Close date and time** rather than **Session date**. Once you've mapped the **Date** or **Close date and time** column, a line takes the place of the yellow box, saying which column the date comes from and which format it's read in, with "**Change format**"; "**Collapse**" folds the box back. If the column's values point to the other format (a 16 where the month should be, for example), the box comes back so you can choose the format. A row whose date cannot be read from that column does not take **Session date**: it goes among the errors and is not imported. When a column such as «Open Time» carries date and time together, ST EDGE already matches it by itself

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to the «Date and time» field: you see it in the menu, and you can change it. If no column carries the date, the box says so in red: every trade would go into the day in **Session date**. If a column you put on a time also contains the date (for example «2025-01-15T14:00:00Z»), it tells you and points to the «Date and time» field to choose. It is a suggestion: the choice stays yours.

Swap, taxes, fees and notes. A trade can carry other items too. The swap is the interest for holding the position overnight. Fees are exchange or system charges, kept apart from commissions. Then there are taxes. Each has its own entry (**Swap / rollover**, **Taxes** and **Fees**) and reaches the day through the **Day** map. The swap enters the net with its sign, because it can be income. Taxes and fees are costs. If the file has a comment column, map it to **Notes**. The note stays with the trade, and you'll find it among the columns of the Trades archive. Day notes are never written from here.

At the bottom, under **Import preview**, is the **daily summary**. It shows you what the days will look like before you save them. Totals are on the left. On the right is the **Day** card with the most recent days, five at most (the header says how many there are in all). The card shows only the fields you assigned in the **Day** map, plus any that have a value anyway, such as «€/exec», worked out from commissions and billed executions. A **(not assigned)** field with no value takes up no column.

Only the two buttons in this card write the days.
Complete and save days opens the dialog where you check them, fill in the capital and save them (the **Complete and save the days** card explains it). **Import into daily detail** writes the new days right away, with only the values that come from the trades. For days already recorded it asks you first. **Import into trade detail**, at the bottom of the preview, writes only the trades, into their own archive.

Missing P&L calculation is for when the file does **not** carry the trade's full result. The figures are tied by one sum: net = gross + swap - commissions - fees - taxes. If the file has the commissions, ST EDGE gets the net from the gross and the gross from the net. That's not an estimate, just arithmetic on what the file says. Turn on **Fill in the missing P&L, gross or net** and here's what happens. If the gross is missing, it works it out from the net (taking off the swap and adding back the costs) or from prices and quantity. If the net is missing, it works it out from the gross with the same sum. **Only the price route** needs the **Direction** column mapped. Without the side, the gap between the two prices doesn't tell a gain from a loss, and nothing is guessed. A value the file does carry is never overwritten.

P&L convention is something else, with a card of its own. It isn't a calculation: it decides how a price is **read**. On an instrument quoted as a percentage of nominal the figure is divided by a hundred; on shares it isn't. It's a property of the instrument, so there's **only one per profile**, the same one used for Transactions. And it **changes the result a hundredfold**. It also affects the **Notional**, which comes from the same arithmetic (quantity × price): on bonds it would come out a hundred times too large, just like the P&L. The first time it starts from **Linear: stocks, forex, crypto, other instruments**, then it keeps the last one you chose. It is not used together with **Futures Commission Formula**: if you choose **Percentage of nominal (÷100): bonds** the formula switches off, and if you switch the formula on the convention goes back to **Linear: stocks, forex, crypto, other instruments**. The line next to the switch tells you. Under the preview ST EDGE tells you, row by row, where each P&L comes from: read from the file, worked out from the other figures, or worked out from prices. If it can't be worked out, it tells you why.

If you save the mapping under a name (the row at the top), the name takes along everything you set here: the columns, the date format, the **Day** map and the four calculation switches (**P&L convention**, **Futures Commission Formula**, **Fill in missing commissions** and **Missing P&L calculation**). It leaves out **Session date**, because that belongs to the file, not to the format.

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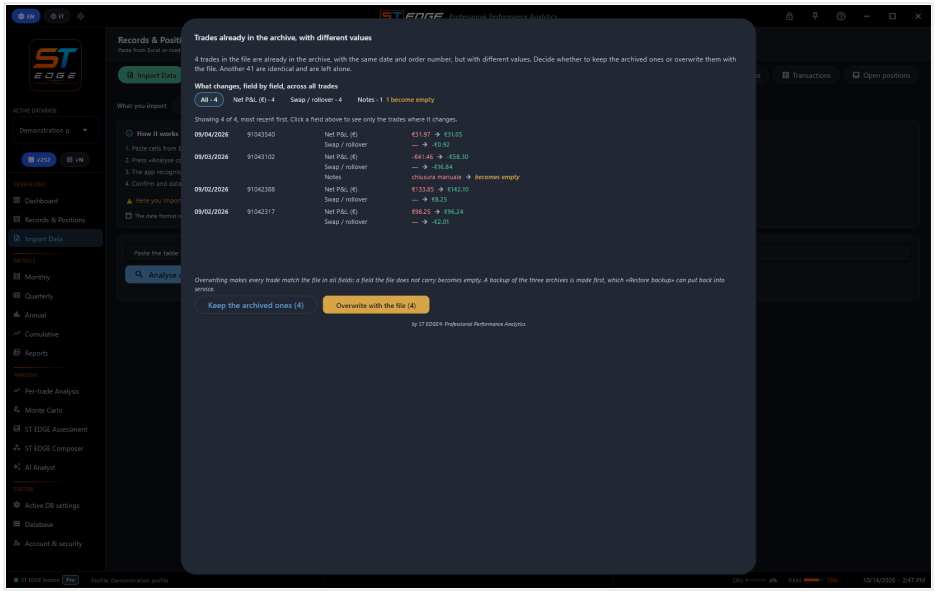


Figure 22.7 · Import: Trades · Import Data · «Trades»

! **Futures Commission Formula** is the switch to know about. Turn it on and ST EDGE works out executions from the quantity (**times two**: open and close) and computes commissions with your per-execution rate. It's meant for futures statements, which often have no executions column.

On futures, commissions are charged **per lot**, not per execution. That's why the formula exists. And that's why you should **not** turn it on if your file already has the executions.

In that case use **Fill in missing commissions**, in the **Missing commissions** card next to it. The two cards, together with **Missing P&L calculation**, sit in a row, side by side. With the formula on, **Missing commissions** stays in place but switched off and dimmed, and a line tells you why: the two rules exclude each other. ST EDGE keeps the file's commissions if there are any. If they're missing but the file has gross and net, it takes the difference. Otherwise it uses the **real** executions with the row's rate, or the one in Settings if the row has none. Under the preview it always tells you **which rule it applied**, and on how many rows.

The sign of costs doesn't matter in the math. Many brokers write commissions, fees and taxes with a minus sign, because to them they're a charge. In the archive you see them as the broker writes them. In the math, though, ST EDGE always treats them as costs. Otherwise they'd be added to the gross instead of taken off, and the net would come out higher than the gross. Executions and quantities are counts, so they lose their sign. P&L and swap keep theirs: a loss is a negative number, and a positive swap is income.

Trades already in the archive. If a trade in the file has the same date, order number and values as one already in the archive, it's skipped. If the values differ, ST EDGE won't skip it silently or overwrite it without asking. When you press **Import into trade detail**, **Trades already in the archive, with different values** opens. At the top you see, field by field, what changes across all of them. Below is a sample you can filter by clicking a field. Then you choose: keep the archived ones, or overwrite them with the file. Overwriting means **every field**: a field the file doesn't carry ends up empty, and the dialog tells you beforehand. Before writing, the three archives are backed up. Trades without an order number can't be recognized, so they're added as usual.

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Import: Transactions

Where to find it: Import Data · «Transactions»

Here each row is **one executed order**, not a closed trade. There's no opening and closing price, just a single price. This is the rawest level, the one ST EDGE derives everything else from.

There are three mappings: **Transactions** (the file's columns), **Trades** (which value of the rebuilt trade goes into which field) and **Day**. The second one exists because in this mode you don't import trades: **ST EDGE builds them**.

The instrument has three fields: **ISIN**, **Symbol** and **Instrument description**. Buys and sells are matched by ISIN; the symbol is for information only, and is carried to the rebuilt trade together with the description.

The day's date. When the date is already recognized, a single line takes the place of the yellow box. If the file has a «Date» (or «Date and time») column mapped, the line says which column it comes from and which format it's read in, with "**Change format**" to correct it. If the file's transactions are **already in the archive** under a single date (ST EDGE recognizes them by their order numbers), the line says which date it suggests and how many transactions are already there, with "**Change date**". The link reopens the box; "**Collapse**", at the top right of the box, folds it back into the line. If the column's values point to the other format, the box comes back so you can choose the format. A row whose date cannot be read from that column does not take the date in the box: it goes among the discarded rows. Otherwise you get the yellow box: if the file has no date column, you enter the date yourself, and it starts with today's. A «Time» column that also carries the date is already matched by ST EDGE to **Date and time**. If no column carries the date, the box says so in red, and if a column you put on **Time** also contains the date, it points you to choose it as **Date and time**. If it finds them under more than one date, it picks none: it lists them and you decide. A date you typed yourself is never changed. This keeps you from recording the same day twice under two different dates. If it happens anyway, the review flags it before you save.

How to recognize Buy/Sell is what gets the most rows skipped. ST EDGE needs to know which value in your column means buy and which means sell. You tell it by typing the two words to look for: «B» and «S», «BUY» and «SELL», «C» and «V», whatever your broker uses. The two fields start with «C» and «V»: if your broker writes something else, change them.

Your broker may supply the **Commissions**. With **Futures Commission Formula** off, ST EDGE takes them from the file exactly as the broker writes them. Turn it on and it recalculates them with the formula, even when the file has them. If the broker writes them with a minus sign (a charge, from its side), they're still a cost in the math: otherwise they'd be added to the gross instead of taken off. If the file has none, you still have the **executions**.

Below the maps is the **Futures Commission Formula** card, the same one as in Trades (the **Import: Trades** card explains it). There's one choice per profile, and it applies to both modes. Next to it is the **Missing commissions** card, with **Fill in missing commissions**: it is used with the formula off, and with the formula on it stays switched off and dimmed. If you change either switch **after** **Reconstruct trades**, the reconciliation is redone straight away with the new rule: what you see is what **Save trades** writes. Turn it on and executions become commissions, using the row's rate (if you mapped one) or the one in Settings.

Either way, commissions count **once per order**. If one order closes several trades, the commission sits on the first trade that used it and stays empty on the others. Nothing is lost: it's the same amount, and it mustn't be counted twice. From there, commissions reach the **day** along with the net, so the day's gain becomes gross minus commissions instead of staying equal to gross. Swap, taxes and fees aren't imported in this mode: in the **Day** map those entries stay **(not assigned)**, and if you need them you enter them in

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the day yourself.

With **Reconstruct trades**, ST EDGE matches the orders in chronological order and builds the closed trades from them. While it works, the waiting box appears (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**). Nothing is written yet: it opens the review.

In the preview below the mappings, each row gets a **soft background**: green if ST EDGE read a buy, red if it read a sell. If it didn't recognize the value, the row stays **uncolored**. It's the quickest way to spot that your two words aren't working, before you even press **Reconstruct trades**.

If you save the mapping under a name (the row at the top), the name takes along all three maps, the date format, the two words of **How to recognize Buy/Sell** and the calculation switches: **P&L convention**, **Futures Commission Formula** and **Fill in missing commissions**. It leaves out **Session date**, which changes from one file to the next.

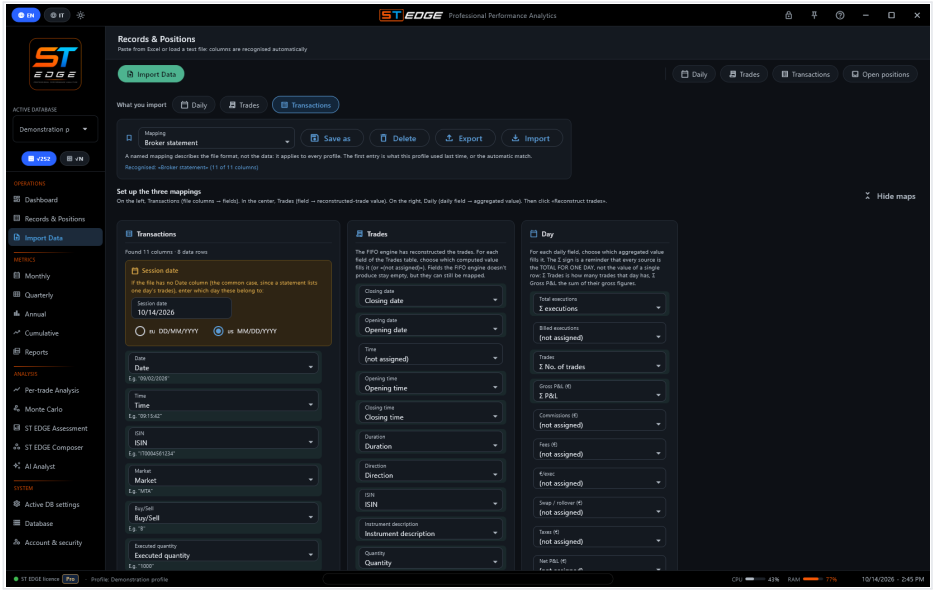


Figure 22.8 · Import: Transactions · Import Data · «Transactions»

> **!** **P&L convention changes the result a hundredfold.** On a bond the price is a percentage of nominal, so the gain has to be divided by a hundred. On stocks, forex or crypto it doesn't. Pick the right option **before** you reconstruct: ST EDGE won't guess it, it asks you.
>
> Your choice is remembered for the profile, so you only make it once. If you save the mapping under a name, the choice goes with it.

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The review, before saving

Where to find it: Import Data · «Transactions» · «Reconstruct trades»

Summary and reconciliation shows you **what you're about to save**. Nothing on disk has changed yet. It appears below the mappings, and the page scrolls down to it on its own as soon as the reconstruction finishes.

The totals are at the top: orders read, executions, **Reconstructed trades**, instruments, volume, notional and P&L. Check them against your broker's statement first: if they match, the reconstruction worked. Below them are the buy and sell orders, the winning and losing trades, and the average and median duration. If the time is missing or unreadable on some trades, the line says so, and the duration is computed on the rest.

Next to the summary is the **Day** card. It shows the days these trades will produce, most recent first, five at most (the header says how many there are in all). It has the two buttons that write them into the daily record, explained in the **Complete and save the days** card.

Then comes the verdict on positions. If you see **All positions close flat, no residual open position**, everything you opened was closed. If **Still-open positions** appears, some quantities found no closing in the imported data. That isn't necessarily an error: if the period ends with an open position, that's where it should show up.

Further down is the **list of reconstructed trades** (the first ones, with the stated total next to it), followed by **P&L by instrument** and **P&L by hour bucket**. Here and in the **Day** card you see only the columns of the fields assigned in the maps, plus any that have a value anyway (for example the date, the direction or the «€/exec» that ST EDGE works out). A **(not assigned)** field with no value takes up no column.

If you turned on **Fill in missing commissions**, a line above the list tells you **which rule** was applied and **on how many trades**. Trades marked **no rule** are normal, not a gap. An order's executions count only once, so when one order closes several trades, only the first has a base to compute the commission on.

The row background uses the same two colors in all three tables, but it doesn't mean the same thing. For transactions and trades it shows the **direction**: green for buy and long, red for sell and short. For days it shows the **outcome**: green in profit, red at a loss, read from the net (or from the gross, if there are no commissions). So a short that closed well is a **red** row: there, red isn't a judgment, it's the side of the trade. When there's no side to show, because the direction wasn't recognized or the day closed at exactly zero, the row **stays uncolored** instead of being pushed one way.

There are two separate saves. **Save transactions**, in the preview next to **Update transaction preview**, writes **only the transactions**. It doesn't need the reconstruction: it reads the file with the current mapping. **Save trades**, next to **Reconstruct trades**, writes **only the reconstructed trades**, and only appears after a reconstruction that produced some. Before writing, both tell you how many rows they're about to save and ask you to confirm. While they save, the waiting box appears (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**). If you press **Update transaction preview** or **← Back**, the reconstruction is canceled: the summary disappears, **Save trades** is hidden and you start over. Neither one writes the days: only the buttons in the **Day** card do that.

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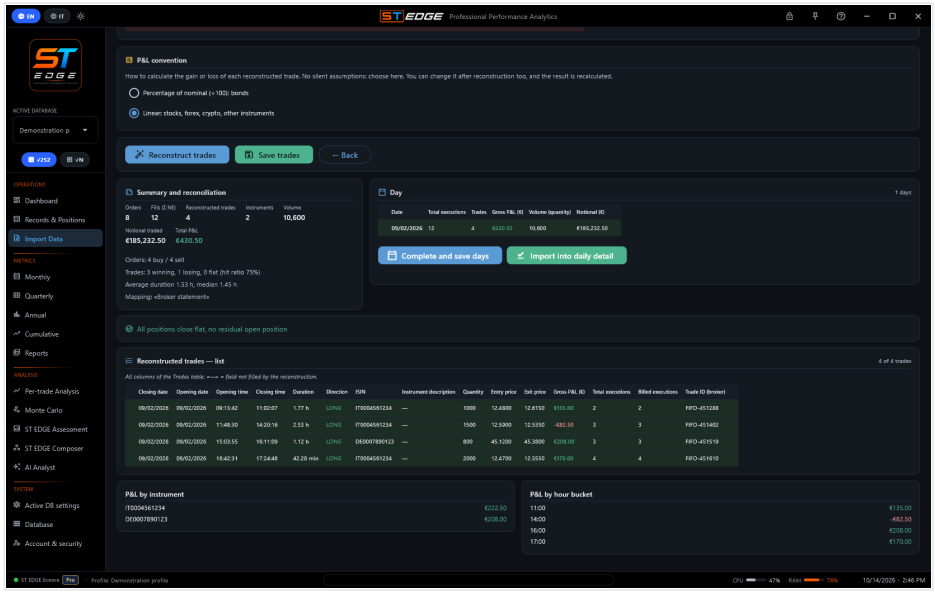


Figure 22.9 · The review, before saving · Import Data · «Transactions» · «Reconstruct trades»

> **!** **Four warnings may appear. Take the first one seriously; the other three are nothing to worry about.**
>
> **These transactions are already in the archive under another date**: some transactions in the file are already in the archive under another date, with the same times, instruments, quantities, prices and order numbers. Almost always one of the dates is wrong: the one typed by hand because the file had none, or the one in the file. Saved like this, that day would count twice, and the reconstruction would pair the two copies into trades lasting weeks. That's why **Save transactions** and **Save trades** stop and ask you. If the date is right, **Save anyway** saves anyway. The same warning, in its own words, appears when the transactions are already in the archive **on the same day**. Usually that's the same file, or part of it, imported again with the order numbers written differently.

> **Skipped rows**: this one is in the preview, above the **Reconstruct trades** button. The reconstruction updates it with the real counts instead of repeating it further down. Each skipped row is listed with the problem field in red. Usually it's the buy/sell markers not recognizing a value, or canceled orders. ST EDGE spots canceled orders by their **zero executed quantity** (**No executed quantity**), whatever your broker calls them in the status field.
>
> **Out-of-order import (no problem)**: you loaded a file older than data already in the archive. The transactions are still saved, and saved correctly. What you can't trust are the residual positions shown here, because they're computed on an archive that already holds what came after. Fix it with **Rebuild entire archive**, in **Records & Positions** · **Transactions**.
>
> **Orphan orders**: these are **executed** orders that never became part of a closed trade. They stay out of the daily record, and they're usually positions still open at the end of the period. They aren't canceled orders: those are among the **skipped rows**, in the preview.

Complete and save the days

> **Where to find it:** Import Data · Complete and save days

It's the last step of the Trades and Transactions import. It opens with **Complete and save days**, in the **Day** card. This button and **Import into daily detail**, right next to it, are the only two ways this import **actually writes** to your archive of days.

Up to here you've brought in transactions or trades, which are detail rows. But the engine reads **days**, and this dialog builds them one at a time.

Each day arrives **pre-filled** with what the **Day** map takes from the trades: gross and net P&L, executions, volume, notional, commissions and, in Trades mode, swap, taxes and fees if the trades have them. If commissions

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are missing, ST EDGE works them out as billed executions times that day's rate. **The capital is up to you**, because the trades don't know it. And the day notes stay yours: nothing from the trades is ever written there.

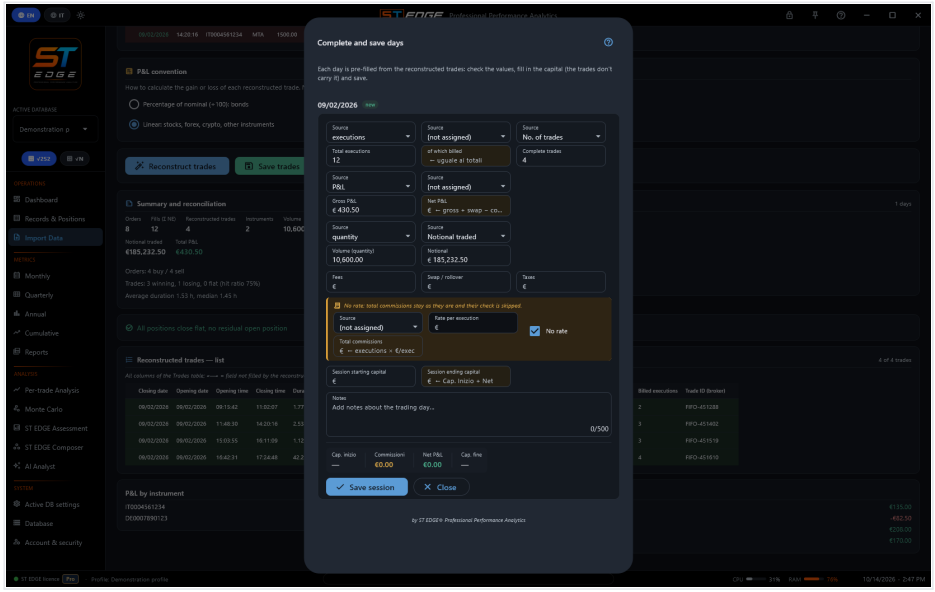


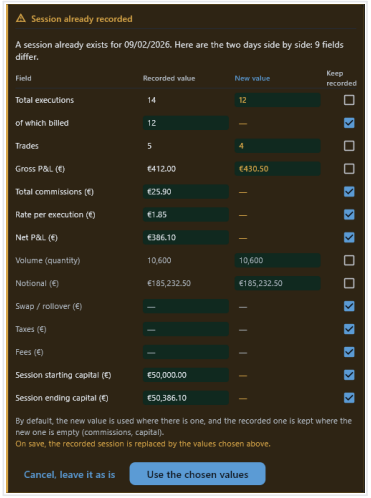
Figure 22.10 · Complete and save the days · Import Data · Complete and save days

new or exists · updated

Each day tells you whether it's new or already there. If it's already there, ST EDGE doesn't overwrite it blindly. When you press the button that saves it, the **Session already recorded** box appears next to the fields: one row per field, with the **recorded value** and the **new** one, and at the top how many fields differ.

Row by row you choose with the **Keep recorded** box: ticked, the recorded value stays; unticked, the new one is used. The value on a green background is the one that will end up in the day. To start with, the new value wins where there is one and the recorded value where the new one is empty, so capital and commissions you typed by hand aren't lost.

Below there are two buttons. **Cancel, leave it as is** closes the box and leaves the day as it is. **Use the chosen values** copies the values you chose into the fields: check them and press the save button again. Only then is the recorded day replaced.



new or exists · updated

Save all days

Saves every day in the dialog in one go. A day that's already recorded isn't overwritten: its comparison opens instead. At the end a message tells you how many days were saved and how many are waiting for your confirmation. While it saves, the waiting box appears (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**). This button and the next one show up **only above ten days**: with fewer days you work one at a time, so if you don't see them, nothing is wrong.

Confirm all chosen values

When you have lots of comparisons open, it applies all their choices in one go and saves. In fields you haven't touched, the starting choice holds: the new value where there is one, the recorded value where the new one is empty. That way you don't lose capital and commissions you typed by hand. If no comparison is open, it tells you to press **Save all days** first.

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Import into daily detail

The quick way, next to **Complete and save days**: it writes the days straight away with **only** the values the trades can supply, skipping the fields. New days are simply written. For days already recorded it asks one confirmation for all of them: leave them as they are or overwrite them. If you overwrite, the **capital** and **notes** already recorded stay. Everything else takes the trades' values, and where the trades don't carry a value (commissions, for example, when missing) the recorded one stays.

Close

It sits next to the button that saves each day. The dialog **closes by itself** once every day is saved. It stays open if comparisons are still waiting for you or if something went wrong: that's where you need to act, and closing it would hide the very reason it's still open.

The outcome doesn't stay in the dialog: you'll find it in the view's **Day** card, so you can still read it after the dialog closes.

! **Days saved here count toward the score.** From then on the Assessment and the reports read them too. The trades don't know the day's capital: if you don't fill it in, it stays at zero. Percentages, though, aren't computed on that capital but on the **year's capital** set in **Active DB settings**. The day's capital only counts in **Cumulative**, and only if the first year of the range has no capital set.

The same dialog opens from **two places**: from the **Day** card in **Transactions**, next to the reconciliation, and from the one in **Trades**, in the daily summary below the preview. It works the same way: only the source of the data changes.

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PART

5

PART 5

Metrics

The metrics by month, quarter, year and period, and the PDF reports.

23 **Monthly** p. 65
The metrics month by month for the chosen year.

24 **Quarterly** p. 67
The metrics quarter by quarter for the chosen year.

25 **Annual** p. 68
The metrics year by year, over the whole history.

26 **Cumulative** p. 69
Several years read as a single continuous period.

27 **Reports** p. 70
The three PDF reports: annual, quarterly and cumulative.

CHAPTER 23

Monthly

> **IN SHORT**
> **What it is for:** the metrics month by month for the chosen year.
> **Where:** **Monthly**

The Monthly view

One row for each **month of the year** you pick at the top. Only the months where you recorded something are there: a month with no days doesn't show up at all, not even as zero.

There are four tabs. **Table** is the grid of metrics, grouped by family. **Overview** shows the same things as charts, and the coloured buttons let you pick which months to compare. **Equity / Dist.** draws the capital curve and the shape of the return distribution for the month you pick from the menu. The charts are drawn as soon as you pick the month and redrawn when you change it. Meanwhile a waiting box tells you what is being computed (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**). With the Free plan this tab has a padlock. The **Systems** tab is for **consolidated profiles**: one row for each included profile, plus the portfolio row. On a normal profile it is grey, and without the Pro plan it has a padlock.

Months do not start from scratch. Capital carries over from one month to the next. So March's drawdown is measured on the curve coming from January and February, not on an account reset on the first of the month. That's why a month's figures don't match what you'd get by analysing it on its own.

Percentages are based on the year's capital, the one set in **Active DB settings**, so the twelve months can be compared with each other. If that year's capital is missing, a **warning line** appears at the top and the percentages are computed on a reference capital of 1,000,000, not on yours. **Set the capital** takes you to **Active DB settings** › **General** to set it. Hover over the **capital curve** to see the day's box, as on the Dashboard (see **The Dashboard**).

If you resize the window, the charts in **Overview** and **Equity / Dist.** are redrawn right away, with the waiting popup and its bar. The numbers stay as they are: nothing is recalculated.

In **Equity / Dist.**, next to the period menu, you'll find **Generate PDF**. It appears once the month's charts are ready and creates the PDF of the chosen month: first it asks what to include (the parts of the document and where the days come from), then it shows you the preview.

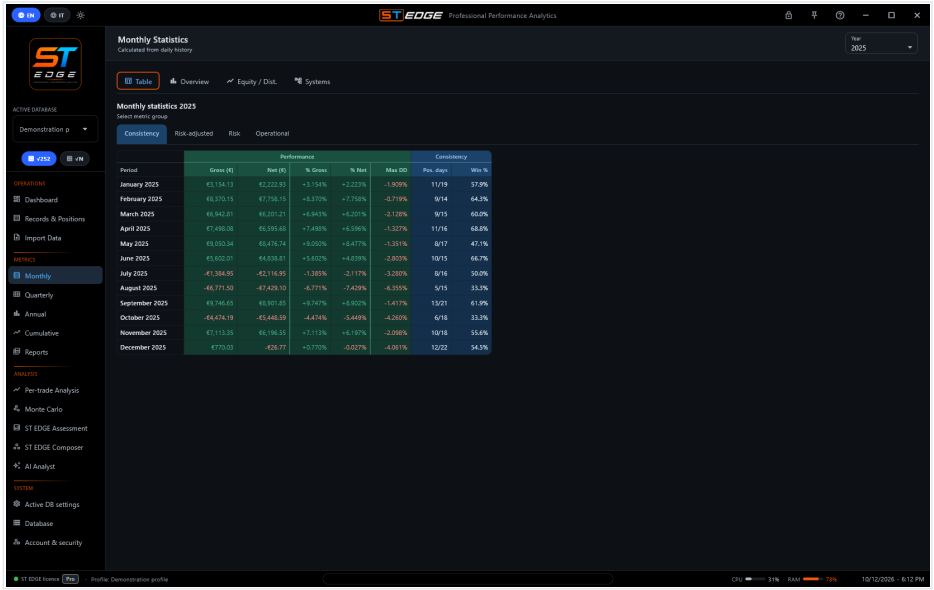


Figure 23.1 · The Monthly view · Monthly

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! **Some Table columns are missing here, on purpose:** the Calmar, the share of positive weeks and of positive months, the longest winning streak and the recovery time. The **Overview** charts don't draw the share of positive months either: on a single month it would always be 0 or 100. A month does not hold enough weeks, let alone enough months. And the Calmar needs at least a year to tell you anything.

For the same reason, **take a single month's Sharpe and Sortino with a grain of salt**. Twenty or so days aren't many, and two off-scale sessions are enough to move them a lot. They're good for comparing months with each other, less so for judging one.

The calculation basis: Annual basis or Operating basis

Where to find it: At the top of the menu, under the active database: the two buttons √252 and √N

Sharpe, Sortino and annual volatility are **per-year** figures, and daily volatility is their base (annual ÷ √252). But if you record a session only when you close a position, which days make up a year?

With **Annual basis** the year counts **all its trading days** (252, or 365 for crypto), and on days with no recorded session the return is **zero**. This is the default basis, the only one you can compare with annual benchmarks, and the one the score uses. If you record every day, nothing changes.

With **Operating basis** only the **recorded sessions** count, scaled to a year as if you had traded every day. It tells you how good the sessions you trade are, not how much the year returns: with 25 sessions out of 252 the Sharpe comes out about **three times higher**.

You pick it with the **two buttons at the top of the menu**, under the active database: √**252** (√365 for crypto, meaning all trading days) and √**N** (only the N recorded sessions). Hover over a button to see its name; the lit one is the basis in use. When you switch, the tables are recomputed right away. The choice applies to the profile and changes **everything that depends on it**: tables, Assessment, Agent, rolling charts, the Monte Carlo forward projection and the reports. Every table **states** it, and every report prints it on the **cover**, in the **Calculation basis** row of the sheet. Distribution, VaR, win rate and the sequence test stay on the recorded sessions under both bases: they describe sessions, not the year.

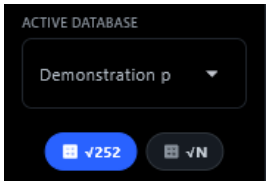


Figure 23.2 · The calculation basis: Annual basis or Operating basis · At the top of the menu, under the active database: the two buttons √252 and √N

! **The result stays whole on the day you close**: spreading it over the days the position was open would make the path look smoother than it was.

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CHAPTER 24

Quarterly

IN SHORT
What it is for: the metrics quarter by quarter for the chosen year.
Where: **Quarterly**

The Quarterly view

One row for each **quarter of the year** you pick at the top. Only the quarters where you recorded something are there.

There are four tabs. **Table** holds the grid of metrics, **Overview** the same things as charts. **Equity / Dist.** shows the capital curve and the shape of the distribution for the quarter you pick from the menu. The charts are drawn as soon as you pick it and redrawn when you change it, with the waiting box (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**). **Systems** is for **consolidated profiles**: one row for each included profile, with the figures you'd see by opening it on its own, plus the portfolio row. On a normal profile it is grey, and without the Pro plan it has the lock.

Quarters do not start from scratch, just like months. Capital carries over from one to the next, so the third quarter's drawdown is measured on the curve coming from the first two. **Percentages are based on the year's capital**, so the four quarters can be compared with each other. If that capital is missing, a **warning line** at the top tells you, and the percentages rest on a reference capital of 1,000,000. **Set the capital** takes you to set it.

Compared with **Annual**, the **Calmar** is missing: it weighs return against the worst drawdown, and before a full year it says nothing. The three columns showing how much of the year you covered (months, weeks and days) are missing too: over a quarter they make no sense. Hover over the **capital curve** to see the day's box, as on the Dashboard (see **The Dashboard**).

If you resize the window, the charts in **Overview** and **Equity / Dist.** are redrawn right away, with the waiting popup and its bar. The numbers stay as they are: nothing is recalculated.

In **Equity / Dist.**, next to the period menu, you'll find **Generate PDF**. It appears once the quarter's charts are ready and creates the PDF of the chosen quarter: first it asks what to include (the parts of the document and where the days come from), then it shows you the preview.

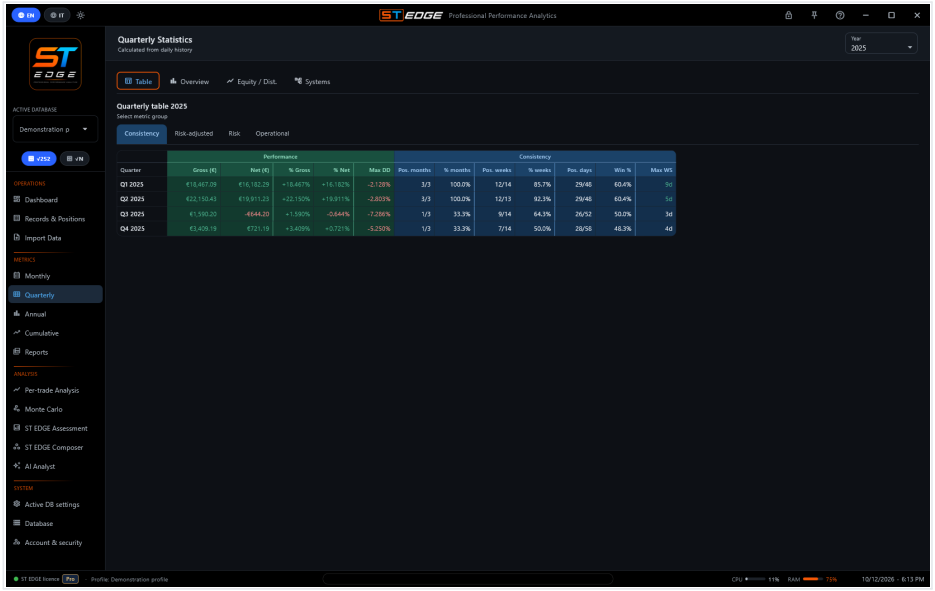


Figure 24.1 · The Quarterly view · Quarterly

! **In the rolling charts you won't find the shaded low-confidence area.** Over a quarter the rolling window covers nearly the whole period, so the flag would go off almost everywhere and stop telling anything apart. Instead there's a note: the sample is short, and the reading is only indicative.

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CHAPTER 25

Annual

IN SHORT
What it is for: the metrics year by year, over the whole history.
Where: **Annual**

The Annual view

One row for each **year** you recorded something in. It's your whole history at a glance, which is why the table has no period selector.

There are four tabs: **Table**, **Overview**, **Equity / Dist.** and **Systems**. The last one is for **consolidated profiles**: one row for each included profile, with the figures you'd see by opening it on its own, plus the portfolio row. On a normal profile it is grey, and without the Pro plan it has the lock. Here you get **every** metric: a year holds enough weeks, months and days for each of them to mean something. **Equity / Dist.** shows how the account moved over time (equity) and how the results of the days are spread out. Pick the year from the menu and the charts are drawn right away. Change it and they are redrawn, with a waiting box (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**).

Each year starts from its own capital: the one you set for that year, or the one calculated from the equity if you turned that on for an earlier year in **Active DB settings**. In **Monthly** and **Quarterly** it's the other way round: capital carries over from one period to the next. This is what makes returns **comparable from one year to the next**, even when your capital changed over time.

In **Overview**, above the comparison chart, each year has its own **coloured button**. Turn one off and that year disappears from the charts and from the figures at the top, but stays in the table. It's handy for seeing the shape of the curve without an unusual year. Hover over the **capital curve** to see the day's box, as on the Dashboard (see **The Dashboard**).

If you resize the window, the charts in **Overview** and **Equity / Dist.** are redrawn right away, with the waiting popup and its bar. The numbers stay as they are: nothing is recalculated.

In **Equity / Dist.**, next to the period menu, you'll find **Generate PDF**. It appears once the year's charts are ready and creates the PDF of the chosen year: first it asks what to include (the parts of the document and where the days come from), then it shows you the preview.

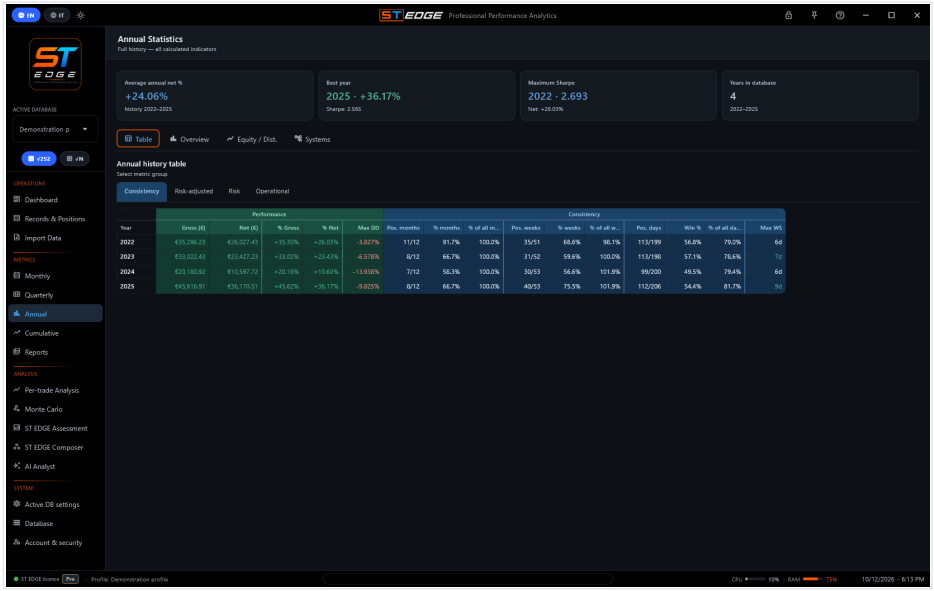


Figure 25.1 · The Annual view · Annual

> **!** **If a year's capital isn't set, that year can't be compared with the others**: its percentages are computed on a reference capital, not on yours. At the top of the screen a **warning line** lists the years without capital, and **Set the capital** takes you to **Active DB settings** › **General**. There you set it year by year, or turn on the equity for an earlier year: from that point on, each year's capital is the equity the previous year closed with.

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CHAPTER 26

Cumulative

> IN SHORT
> **What it is for:** several years read as a single continuous period.
> **Where:** **Cumulative** · **from the Premium plan**

The Cumulative view

There's no row per period here, just **a single row**. The years picked with **Start year** and **End year** become **one continuous block**, as if they were a single long run of days. Change either year and everything is recalculated on its own. If you resize the window, the charts are redrawn right away, with the waiting popup and its bar, but the numbers are not recalculated.

There are **two** tabs: **Table** and **Systems**. Right below the table (a single row here) you'll find the **charts** that the other statistics keep in the **Equity / Dist.** tab: equity and drawdown, distribution, rolling and the others. They are prepared together with the table, in the same waiting box (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**), and everything appears at once when it's done. The two monthly tables, returns and Max Drawdown, sit **side by side** if the window is wide enough, otherwise one below the other. Above the charts is **Generate PDF**: it creates the same document as in **Annual** over the whole span, with the two monthly tables year by year. First it asks what to include (the parts of the document and where the days come from), then it shows you the preview. There's no **Overview**: those charts compare different periods, and here there's only one. The **Systems** tab is for **consolidated profiles**: one row for each included profile, with the figures you'd see by opening it on its own, plus the portfolio row. On a normal profile it is grey, and without the Pro plan it has the lock.

Percentages are based on the capital of the first year in the chosen range, not on each year's own. That way you read the whole span as a single growth. If that first year's capital is missing, a **warning line** at the top says so, and the percentages rest on the starting capital of the first session. **Set the capital** takes you to set it.

This is the view for the question «**how did it go over all these years, taken together?**». For comparing one year with another there's **Annual**. The **full report** for the period, with all its sections, is in **Reports** › **Cumulative Report**: here **Generate PDF** only creates the Equity / Dist. document. Hover over the **capital curve** to see the day's box, as on the Dashboard (see **The Dashboard**).

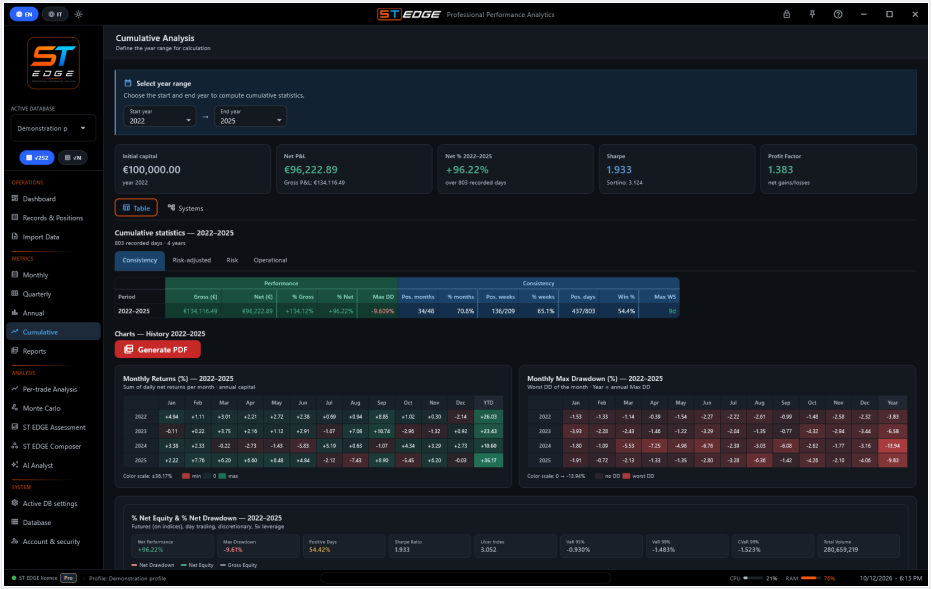


Figure 26.1 · The Cumulative view · Cumulative · from the Premium plan

> **!** **Here the drawdown looks smaller, and that's not an error.** It's measured from the peak of the curve you see, and over several years that curve has grown. So the same drop in currency weighs less, in percentage terms, than it did when you went through it. To know what it really cost you, look it up in **Annual**, in the year it happened.

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CHAPTER 27

Reports

IN SHORT
What it is for: the three PDF reports: annual, quarterly and cumulative.
Where: **Reports**

Generating a report

There are three reports, one per tab: **Annual Report**, **Quarterly Report** and **Cumulative Report**. Each picks the period its own way: a year, a year and a quarter, or **Start year** and **End year** for the whole span.

Report sections: every section is a checkbox, and if you turn it off that part stays out of the document. A section **your plan does not include** has its checkbox disabled and a **padlock** in place of its icon, and underneath it says which plan it comes with. The **Per-trade Analysis** and the Monte Carlo come with Premium, the charts of the Equity / Dist. tab (equity and drawdown, distribution, rolling and the others) with Base. **The sections differ from one report to another**, on purpose: **Cumulative Report** has no monthly breakdown, because over many years it would be an unreadable table. Some sections start off because they need data not everyone has (**Per-trade Analysis** needs the trade detail) or a longer sample than the period. **Open positions** also starts off, and reads the transaction archive. The **Portfolio systems** checkbox is always there. On a **consolidated profile** it starts on and adds the table of the included profiles, right after the Summary. On a normal profile it is off, because systems only exist in a consolidated profile. Without the Pro plan it has the lock.

When you turn **Per-trade Analysis** on, the list of its **items** opens below it: metrics and curve, metrics in the four groups, result by instrument and by hour, trade duration (by count and in currency) and efficiency by band. You can drop them one by one, and only what stays on goes into the document. The first one, **Per-trade metrics and curve**, is greyed out and can't be dropped: it is the chapter itself. The section is there in all three reports. In the **Cumulative Report** it covers all the years you picked.

The operator sheet is the table on the cover with the data you declared (name, bank, market, capital and the others). Each row has two controls. **The eye** removes the row from the report. **The switch** keeps it, but writes **«restricted»** in place of the value. Above them sits **Redact all € amounts in the report**, which acts on every row at once (from the Premium plan). Only in the **Annual Report** the last row is **Multi-year track record**: the summary line printed on the cover below the KPIs (period, years, cumulative net return and worst annual Max Drawdown with its year). It appears in the document only when the history section is on, and it covers the years you gave it. The eye removes it, the switch masks the two **percentages** and keeps period and years.

The button at the top generates the report. The **Cumulative Report** can be saved from the Premium plan: with a plan that doesn't include it you can see it in the preview, but not save it. The headings (name, bank, market) come from **Active DB settings** › **PDF Report**. On the cover every report also states the **Calculation basis** behind its figures (**Annual basis** or **Operating basis**): the one selected in the menu when you generate it.

Below **Redact all € amounts in the report** sits **Data fingerprint on the cover**, off to start with. Turn it on and the Operator Sheet shows sessions, first and last date, net, a one-way fingerprint of the year's sessions and the version that produced the document. That way whoever receives it can check it was born from the same data. With amounts masked the net is not shown. Next to it sits **Provenance of the sessions on the legal page**, also off. Turn it on and the legal page says how many sessions are recorded in the daily log and how many were rebuilt from transactions (FIFO method) or from imported trades, with the counts. Both switches are **per report**: Annual, Quarterly and Cumulative each have their own. You also pick the provenance outside this screen, in the window that opens with **Generate PDF**: in **Equity / Dist.** (in **Annual** as well as in Monthly, Quarterly and Cumulative) and in the three

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Overviews.

ST EDGE suggests the file name. After the preview, when you choose where to save, you'll find a name already filled in, made of four pieces: the brand, **which document it is** (in the app's language), the **period**, and the **date and time** you generated it. For example: STEDGE_Annual_Report_2026_20260923_1845.pdf. The save window starts from the app's **Report** folder, where every document ends up unless you choose otherwise.

The date and time aren't just decoration: regenerate the same period and the new file **won't overwrite** the previous one, so you keep both. In the **accounting summary** gross P&L reaches net item by item: swap, commissions, fees and taxes, each only if present in the period. Gross does not include swap: if swap received exceeds costs, net is higher than gross, and a note under the multi-year history and the portfolio systems says so.

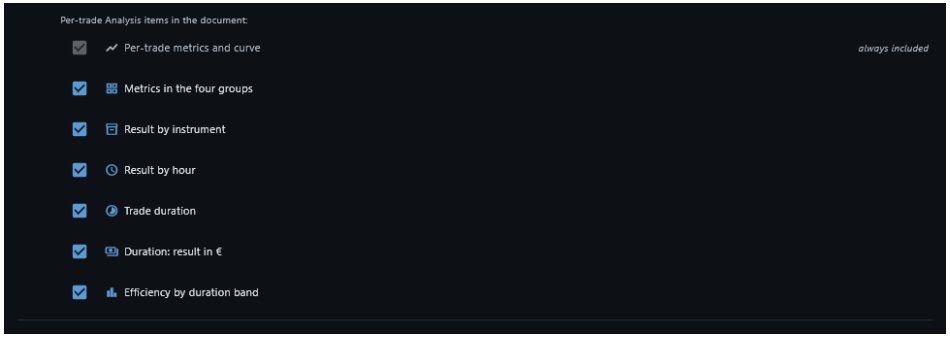


Figure 27.1 · Generating a report · Reports

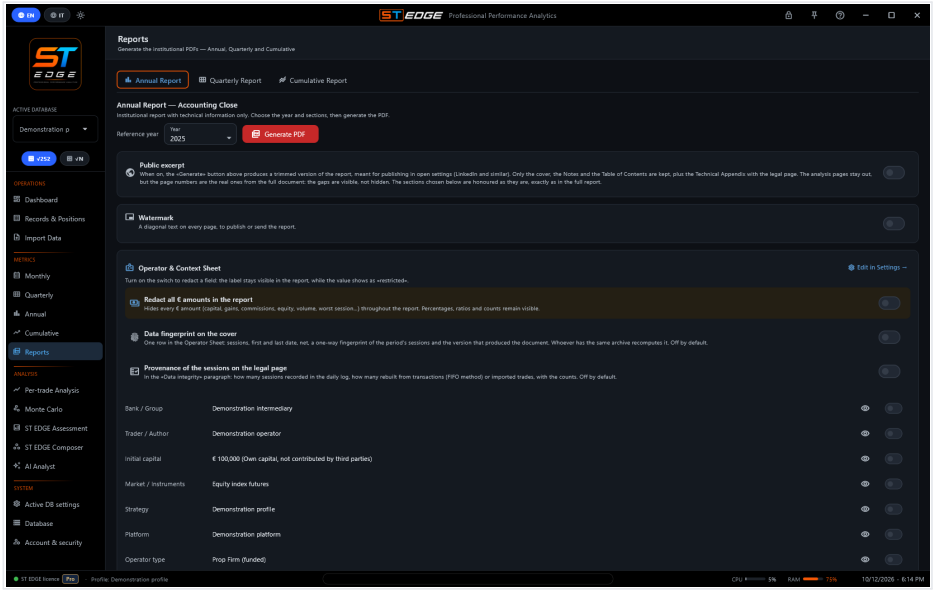


Figure 27.2 · Generating a report · Reports

> **!** **The report is not saved until you say so.** When generation ends you get a **preview of every page**: you leaf through it, check it, and only **Save PDF** writes the file. Close it and nothing is left on disk. With the Free plan the preview is always there, but the report can't be saved. While the document is being prepared, a waiting box in the middle says «Preparing the PDF» and the pill in the bar at the bottom shows how far along it is. This happens with **every PDF** in ST EDGE (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**). If you asked for the Monte Carlo, it can take a few tens of seconds.

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The public excerpt

Where to find it: Reports

Public excerpt is a switch, not a second button. When it's on, the button still reads «Generate PDF», but it produces a **reduced version** of the same report. Three things tell you so: the tooltip when you hover over it, the globe icon and the blue colour.

It's for showing a result **without handing over the whole document**. ST EDGE builds the **complete** report, then keeps only the beginning (cover, **Notes** and table of contents) and the end (**Technical appendix (formulas)** with the legal page). A band on the cover marks it as an excerpt.

Page numbering stays the real one, and the gaps show: if page 4 is followed by page 20, the reader knows there's a longer document behind it. It isn't a short document pretending to be complete.

The sections you picked matter here too: they decide the table of contents, and so how many pages end up skipped, and which ones. If you'd rather not show the ratios to whoever gets the excerpt, there's **Hide Sharpe / Sortino / Profit Factor / Win rate on the cover**.

You can generate the excerpt and view it in the preview with **any plan**, but you can only **save** it from the Premium plan. With a plan that doesn't include it, the **Save PDF** button in the preview is disabled and a line explains why.

! **An excerpt is reduced, not anonymous.** The pages that remain hold your real data: name, bank, amounts. If you're sending it to someone who mustn't see them, use the operator-sheet controls **first**: the eye, the switches and **Redact all € amounts in the report** (from the Premium plan). They apply to the excerpt exactly as they do to the full report.

The watermark

Where to find it: Reports

Watermark is available in every PDF. In the three reports you'll find it below **Public excerpt**. In the Evaluation, Overview, Equity / Dist., Composer, Per-trade Analysis, AI Analyst and Monte Carlo it's in the options window. When it's on, every page of the PDF carries a large diagonal text over the content, light and transparent. Use it when you publish or send a report: every sheet then says for itself what may be done with it. With the EDU plan the watermark is always there and you don't choose it: every page carries «EDUCATION» with «© Not for Commercial Use» below, the same in both languages, and the box stays locked.

In **Text** you pick a ready-made phrase (**For information only**, **Do not reproduce**, **Not for distribution**, **Confidential**, **Uncontrolled copy**, **Sample document**). Or you pick **Custom…** and write your own. Ready-made phrases come out in capitals and in the report's language, yours comes out exactly as you wrote it. The size follows the length of the phrase, so the text always fits on the sheet.

Below it, in smaller type, is a line with whatever you tick: **Name** (it starts from the name in Settings › Report), **Date** (today's, in the date format of the report's language) and **Recipient**. You can change each one for that document, in the field next to its box. Each document remembers its own choice, and the preview before saving already shows the watermark.

! **A watermark discourages copying and makes a statement, but it doesn't prevent copying.** A screenshot or a crop is enough to get rid of it: the name and the date make a copy recognizable, they don't block it. It doesn't hide anything either: to keep amounts or personal data out of sight, use the operator sheet controls, as for the extract.

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PART

6

PART 6

Analysis

From figures to judgement: trades, simulations, score and portfolios.

28 **Per-trade Analysis** p. 74
The closed trades of a period, measured one by one.

29 **Monte Carlo** p. 78
How much the result depended on the order and combination of the days.

30 **The Evaluation** p. 80
The judgement on your figures: a 0 to 100 score, metrics and reference scale.

31 **ST EDGE Composer** p. 91
Comparing the combinations of your profiles and finding the best portfolios.

32 **AI Analyst** p. 107
A language model that comments on your statistics in words.

CHAPTER 28

Per-trade Analysis

IN SHORT
What it is for: the closed trades of a period, measured one by one.
Where: **Per-trade Analysis** · **from the Premium plan**

Per-trade Analysis

It takes the **closed trades** of a period and measures them **one by one**, instead of day by day. You'll find it in the menu, under Analysis, before **Monte Carlo**.

At the top you pick the period with the same fields as the Archive: **Year**, **To year** for a **range of years**, **Month** and **Day**. Change one and the analysis reruns by itself. You can also get here from **Records & Positions** › **Trades** with the **Per-trade Analysis** button: then the screen starts from the period you filtered in the Archive and shows it in blue above the filters. While it calculates, the waiting box appears (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**) and closes once the analysis is on screen. Charts and tables follow the width of the window.

The tabs are **Performance**, which opens first, and **Metrics**, with the metrics in the four groups of the Statistics and their per-day counterpart. A third tab, **Trade duration**, shows how long trades stay open, and it's there only if at least one trade in the period has a duration.

At the top you see the three shares by outcome, **Win**, **Flat** and **Loss**, which add up to 100. Then come **Profit Factor**, **Sharpe**, **Sortino**, **Total P&L** and **Max Drawdown**.

Below is **Equity & Drawdown per trade**: one point per trade, in time order. The curve is on **Net P&L**. Hover over a point and the **trade** box appears: number and date, instrument and side, its P&L, the running total and the drawdown, in percent or in currency depending on the view you chose. If some trades lack the net, the curve is on the **gross**. If the trades carry both, you see the net as a solid line and the gross as a dashed one. The chart's subtitle tells you which of the three cases you're in, and the drawdown always stays on the net. The two choices above the chart switch between percentage (**%**, return on the equity at the start of the period) and currency. When the percentage can't be calculated, its choice is turned off. At the bottom of **Performance** you'll find the result by **instrument** and by **hour of the day**.

A recorded day with no trades under it goes into the **curve** as **a single point**, carrying that day's figure. It's marked in purple on the chart and noted below, so the curve doesn't look smoother than it really was. It stays **out of the per-trade measures**, though (outcomes, ratios, averages and tails): a whole day is not a trade, and lined up with the others it would distort their shape. The tab says this too.

Generate PDF, the red button at the top right, creates a document from what you're looking at. A window opens on top of the analysis. At the top you choose which analyses to include, in **Analyses to include**: metrics and curve, metrics in the four groups, result by instrument and by hour, trade duration (by count and in currency) and efficiency by band. They all start switched on, and you drop the ones you don't need. The cover and legal pages are always there. Further down you choose what to obscure, in **Obscure sensitive data**: currency amounts, the instruments you traded and the header data (name, bank, market, strategy). Percentages and counts always stay, which is why the result and the drawdown are shown as percentages on the first page. The cover counts the **real trades** and, if there are any, lists the aggregated days separately. When you press **Generate PDF**, the same window turns into the waiting box and then into a preview of every page: **nothing is written until you press** **Save PDF**. Meanwhile the analysis stays underneath, and when you close the preview you'll find it as it was.

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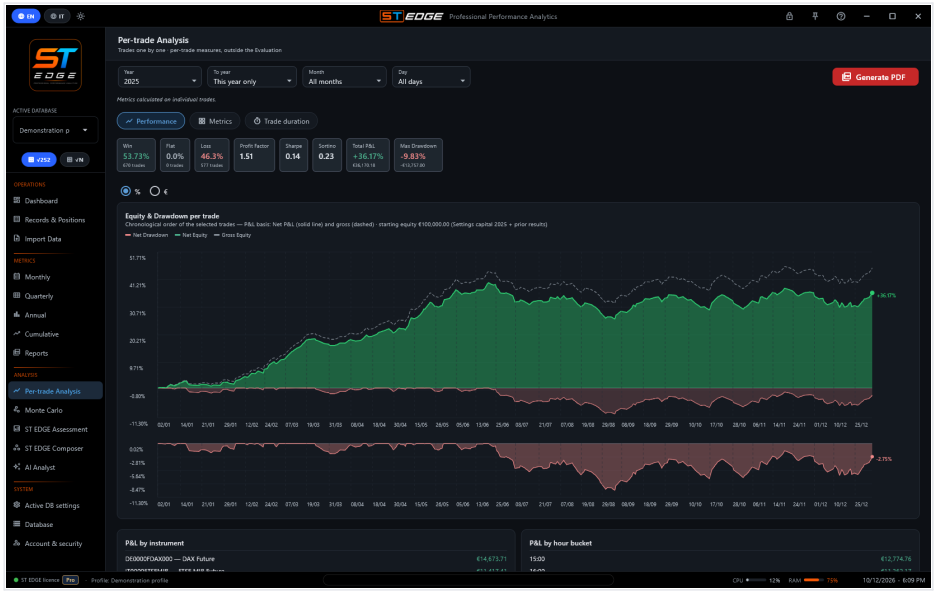


Figure 28.1 · Per-trade Analysis · Per-trade Analysis · from the Premium plan

> **!** **The drawdown here is the one between closed trades, not inside any single trade.** A trade opened at 100, dropping to 95 and closed at 101 counts as +1. How far it went against you while it was open isn't in any archive. So the drop you really lived through is at least this deep. And it **can't be compared** with a prop firm's loss limits, which are measured while the position is open.
>
> Here **Sharpe** and **Sortino** are per trade and **not annualized**: they aren't the ones in **ST EDGE Assessment**, so don't compare them.

Per-trade metrics

> **Where to find it:** Per-trade Analysis › Metrics

The **Metrics** tab takes the same trades as **Performance** and measures them in the **four groups** of the Statistics: **Performance**, **Risk**, **Risk-adjusted** and **Consistency**. Each group keeps the color it has in the Statistics tables, and the metrics have the same names as in the Assessment and the annual tables.

In **Performance** you get **Gross** and **Net**, one row each: the percentage of the equity at the start of the period in large type, and the currency amount below it in small type. Next is the cost drag, the part of the gross that never reaches the net. The row is called **Commissions / Gross P&L**; when the trades carry swap, fees or taxes it becomes **Costs / Gross P&L**, and below it you see what the costs are made of. If the Trades have no net, only the commissions ratio is left. The group ends with the average and the median net.

In **Risk** you get Max Drawdown, Ulcer Index, volatility, **VaR 95% / 99%** and **CVaR 95% / 99%** (both levels on one row, with the two currency amounts in the note), then Skewness and Kurtosis. In **Consistency** the two ratios of **Win rate / Loss rate** sit together: the share of winning trades and, in red, the share of losing ones. Breakeven trades count in neither.

Under each risk, risk-adjusted and consistency metric you see the same figure **per day** in gray: the Statistics of the same period, from the same engine. It is computed **on the same basis as the trades**, and the row says which. If your trades have only the gross, the counterpart is the **gross of the days** (gross with gross). A second row below gives the value **on net**, the basis the Assessment uses for the score. The units differ and sit side by side on purpose: here the unit is the closed trade, there it is the day. The counterpart's Sharpe, Sortino and volatility follow the basis chosen in the menu, **Annual basis** or **Operating basis**, and the sentence on the counterpart says which.

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Gross and **Net** have nothing to compare against, so the gray row stays empty: the period total is the same whether you read it per trade or per day. The cost drag, too, shows a gray row only when the per-day figure is different. When a row says *no daily counterpart*, the engine does not compute that quantity: average and median net, average win and loss, their ratio, net divided by Max Drawdown.

The counterpart appears when you pick a **year**, a **month** or a **range of years** in the archive filters. Over a range it is computed as in the **Cumulative Report**, on the capital of the first year. With all years, or with a single day, the tab says so and shows only the per-trade values.

When a figure cannot be computed, the row shows **n/a** with the reason below, never a zero. With fewer than four trades there is no skewness or kurtosis. Without the year's capital there is no Ulcer Index. Without losses there is no profit factor. If the Trades have no net, the rows that depend on it say so.

The same rows go into the PDF of the analysis, in the **Metrics in the four groups** section, and into the Annual, Quarterly and Cumulative Reports, inside the **Per-trade Analysis**, if you pick it among the sections.

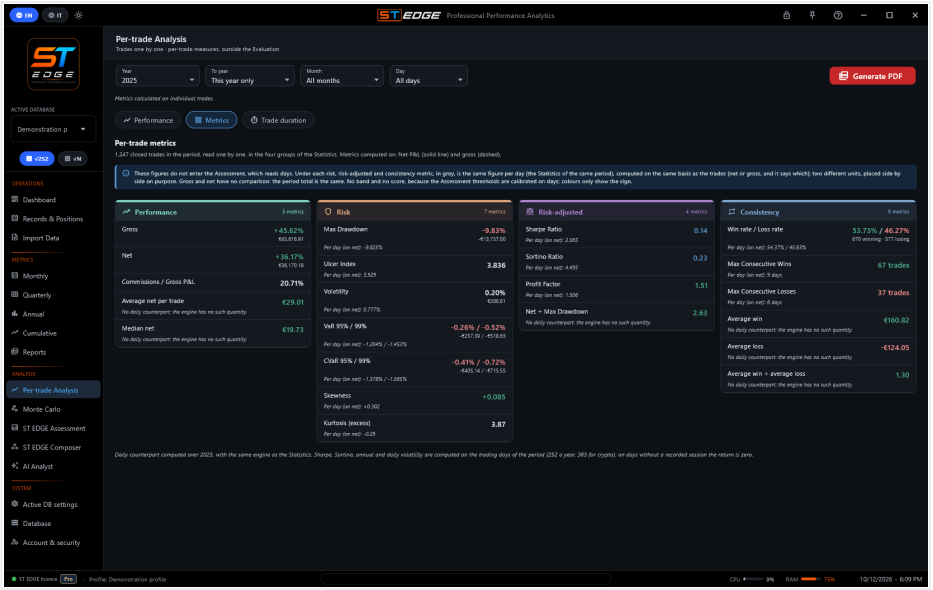


Figure 28.2 · Per-trade metrics · Per-trade Analysis › Metrics

> **!** **No band, no score.** The Assessment thresholds are calibrated on days, and a per-trade Sharpe can't be read against the daily Sharpe threshold: it is a different scale. Here colors only show the sign: green for a gain, red for a loss, blue for a positive ratio. And per-trade values **do not enter the Assessment**, which reads days.
>
> **Recorded days that have no trades stay out of these metrics**, and the tab tells you how many there are. A whole day is not a trade: lined up with the trades it would distort their shape and tails, because one bad day weighs dozens of times more than a single trade. They do stay in the totals and in the drawdown, where they are part of the result.

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How long trades stay open

Where to find it: Per-trade Analysis › Trade duration

How long you keep trades open, and whether time changes the outcome.

The tab is there only if at least one trade in the period has a duration: a duration column in the file, or the opening and closing times. If none has one, the analysis shows only **Performance** and **Metrics**.

At the top is **Average duration**, with the median next to it. Then **Average win** and **Average loss**, each with **its own median** below: a few very long trades are enough to move the average, while the median stays put. Last comes the **Loss/win ratio**: above 1, your losses stay open longer than your gains.

Distribution of trades by duration counts how many trades fall in each bucket, split by outcome, with the win rate above each bar. In buckets with only a few trades the win rate is dimmed, because there the percentage says little. The switch moves from the number of trades to the result in currency, and then the percentage above the bars means something else: it's no longer the win rate but the bucket's share of gains.

Efficiency by duration bucket answers a different question. The chart above tells you *where the trades are*; this one tells you *where the result is made*. A bucket with few trades can produce most of it, and a crowded one can eat into it.

The buckets aren't fixed: they come from your data, and so does the unit (seconds, minutes, hours, days). The note at the bottom of the tab explains how they're built.

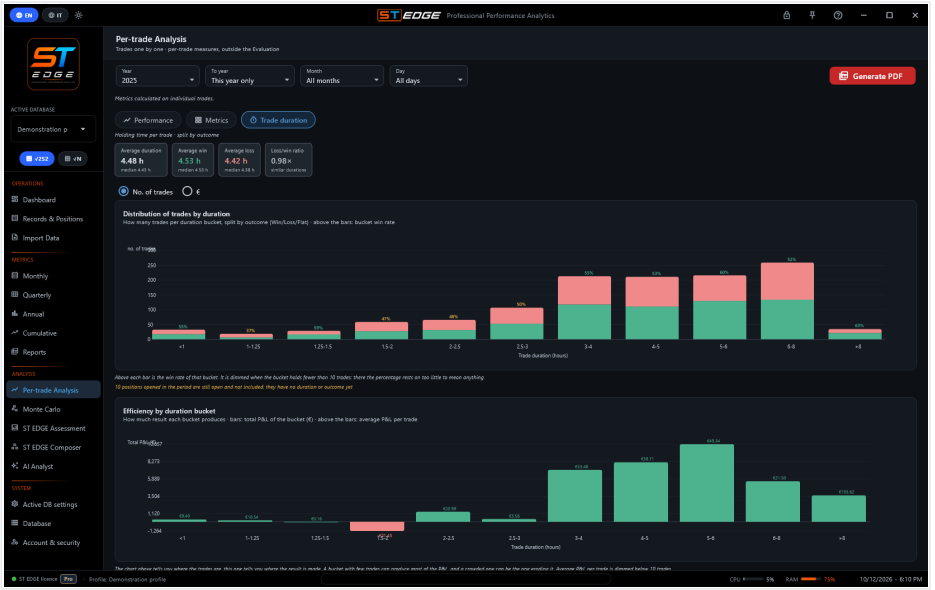


Figure 28.3 · How long trades stay open · Per-trade Analysis › Trade duration

> **!** **Three things are left out of this reading, and the tab tells you so under the chart.** Trades with no recorded opening or closing time. Days imported as a summary: an aggregated day has no holding time, and giving it one would mean making it up. Positions opened in the period and still open today: until you close there's no duration, and no outcome to split between gains and losses. You'll find those in **Open positions**.

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CHAPTER 29

Monte Carlo

IN SHORT

What it is for: how much the result depended on the order and combination of the days.

Where: **Monte Carlo** · **from the Premium plan**

Monte Carlo: reshuffling your history

It takes your days and **resamples** them thousands of times, building paths different from the one you actually lived. With the permutation the days stay the same and only their order changes. With the two bootstraps (the block one is the default) days are drawn with replacement: one can come up several times, another never. That shows you how much your result depends on **the order and mix of your days**, and not just on how much you made overall.

There are two readings, and they aren't the same thing:

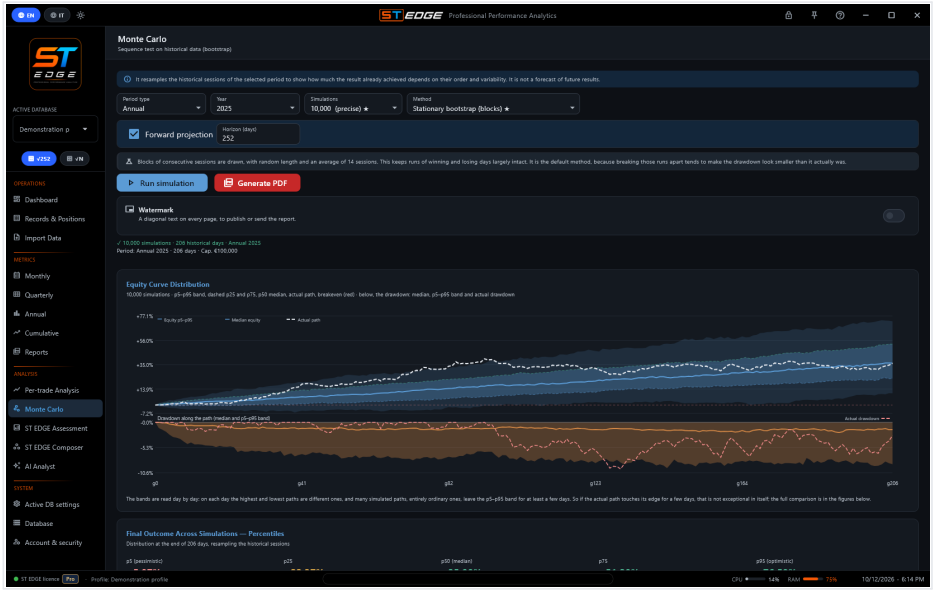


Figure 29.1 · Monte Carlo: reshuffling your history · Monte Carlo · from the Premium plan

Sequence test

resamples the history you have and answers one question: «with days like these, in a different order or a different mix, how much would the path have changed?». A result that holds up over many resamples is sturdier than one that relied on a good start. On the chart, two dashed lines follow the days in the order they actually came. On top is the profile's **actual path** (dark in the light theme, light in the dark theme), and below, in red, its **actual drawdown**. You see at once whether your path sits inside the fan or out at its edges.

6

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Forward projection applies the same resampling to a stretch of time you haven't lived yet. The box starts switched on, and the **Horizon (days)** field next to it says how far ahead to look: usually 252, which is one year. It follows the **Calculation basis**: with **Annual basis** it resamples every trading day, putting zero where you have no recorded session; with **Operating basis**, only your sessions. The sequence test, instead, always reshuffles your sessions, so days without trading don't move the path.

Method	Answers	When it makes sense
Stationary bootstrap (blocks) *	«How much variability would I get if I kept the real runs of winning and losing sessions».	It's the default, and the one to use for drawdown and tail risk. Break the runs apart and the drawdown looks smaller than it really was.
I.i.d. bootstrap	«How much variability would I get with similar sessions that don't depend on each other».	Use it as a point of comparison. What matters is how it differs from the block method: that gap tells you how much of the drawdown comes from sessions following one another, not from how they're distributed.
Permutation (without replacement)	«Same sessions, just in a different order»: the compounded capital stays exactly the same, only the path to it changes.	A pure robustness test: it adds no variability, so whatever moves comes from the order alone. The flip side: the final outcome doesn't vary, and the panels that describe it abstain.

In practice. Use it after the Assessment, when you want to know how much your result owed to the order of the days, or how badly a year could go. Look at three things. Where the **actual path** line sits in the fan: in the middle it's a typical path, near the top edge it means the order of the days helped you. The **p5 (pessimistic)** result, which is how the worst 5% of paths ended. And the **p95 (pessimistic)** drawdown, the one only 5% of paths go beyond. Ask yourself whether you could stomach that drawdown: if the answer is no, take it seriously before it happens.

You need at least **5 days** in the period chosen at the top. With fewer, the screen says so («At least 5 trading days required») and doesn't simulate.

Read «**share of paths**», not «probability»: it's the fraction of simulations that ended a certain way. It counts what you did, it doesn't estimate what will happen.

The **Simulations** menu sets how many simulations to run, and the * marks the recommended value. Raising it **doesn't change the expected result**: it makes it steadier. Two runs over the same period give slightly different numbers, and more simulations shrink that gap. It costs a few extra seconds. The same menu is in **Reports** and in the **AI Analyst**.

The **Method** menu sets **how** to resample instead, and here too the * marks the default. The three methods are the ones in the table above, and what changes most from one to another is the **drawdown**. When you pick one, its description shows up right below the selectors. Keep in mind the menu shows what you picked just now, not the method behind the numbers on screen: the panel below the results always tells you that, naming **which of the three** produced them. When you press **Run simulation**, the previous results disappear at once, Forward Projection included: the screen only ever shows the latest run. Until the simulation is done, projection included, a waiting box says it's running and the pill at the bottom shows the progress (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**).

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Generate PDF appears **only after** a simulation, and goes away if you change period: otherwise it would export another period's numbers. First the options window opens: there you choose what to redact (the amounts in currency and the fields of the sheet on the cover), the watermark and the parts of the document, the legal page included. Cover, verdict and summary are always there. Then a **preview of every page** opens, and nothing is written to disk until you press **Save PDF**: that's where you choose where to save it.

> ! **It's not a forecast, and that's the whole point.** Resampling your days tells you nothing new about the future: it describes the **variability that's already in** your history. If you have few days, or they all come from one market phase, the fan is narrow because the sample is narrow, not because the risk is small.
>
> For the same reason Monte Carlo **does not enter the score** of the **ST EDGE Assessment**: it's a separate reading, not a verdict.

CHAPTER 30

The Evaluation

> IN SHORT
> **What it is for:** the judgement on your figures: a 0 to 100 score, metrics and reference scale.
> **Where:** **ST EDGE Assessment** · **from the Premium plan**

The Assessment

This is where your numbers get **judged**, not just shown: they're measured against thresholds and against a reference scale.

Pick a **period** and press **Analyze**. The period can be a year, a quarter, a month, a range of years (read as one block or **year by year**) or any two dates. While it computes, a waiting box in the middle says «Running the Assessment» and the pill at the bottom shows how far along it is (see **Waiting: the box and the pill**).

The result comes on **two tabs, answering different questions**:

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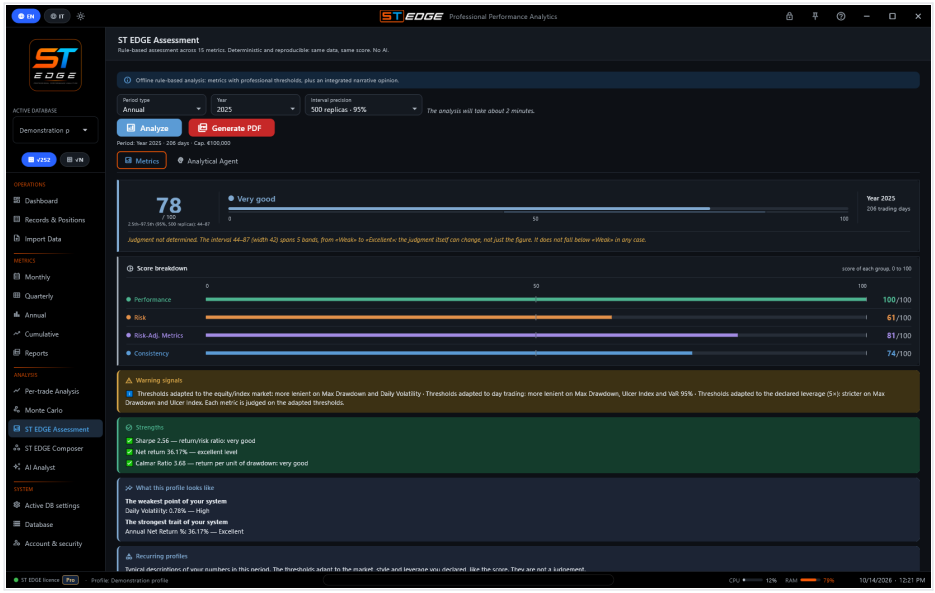


Figure 30.1 · The Assessment · ST EDGE Assessment · from the Premium plan

Metrics

how good are these numbers in absolute terms? A score from 0 to 100, built on 15 metrics measured against thresholds.

Analytical Agent

where do they sit against a reference? A percentile: a position on a scale, not a mark.

It is **deterministic**: the same data always give the same result. No AI, just rules and thresholds.

> ! **The two tabs are not the same number said twice.** One measures *how much* (absolute thresholds), the other *compared with whom* (a reference scale). Over the same period they can say different things: a fair result in absolute terms can be excellent for the yardstick you declared, and the other way round. That's not a contradiction, just two different questions.

The annualised reading

> **Where to find it:** ST EDGE Assessment

By choosing **Year by year** as the period, ST EDGE does not treat the years as a single block: it **assesses each year on its own** and then recomposes the results into a single verdict.

It is a **different question**, not a more accurate calculation.

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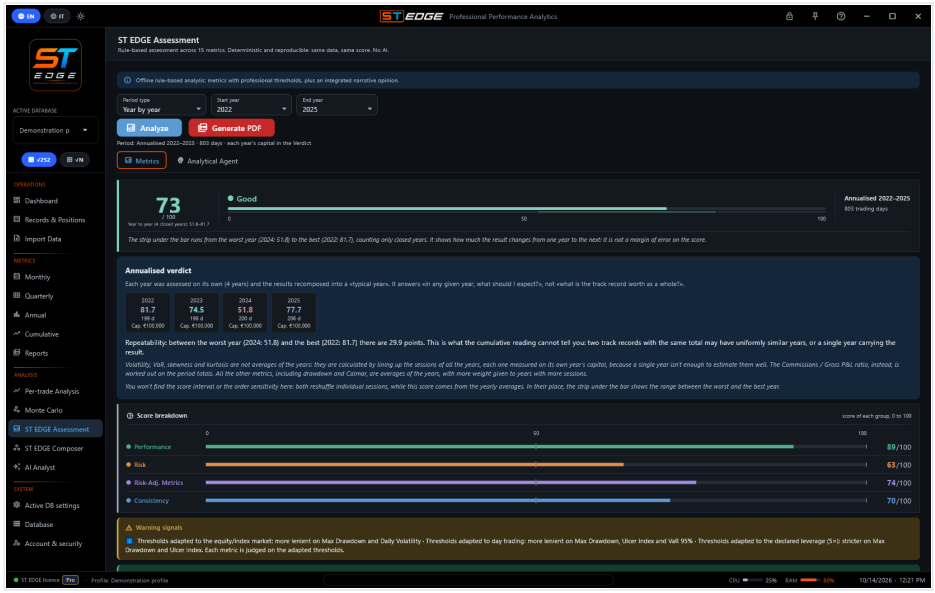


Figure 30.2 · The annualised reading · ST EDGE Assessment

Cumulative

what is this track record worth as a whole? Every day in a row, a single observation as long as the interval.

Year by year

in any given year, what should I expect? And how much does it repeat? Each year is its own observation, and the gap between the best and the worst becomes a figure in its own right.

The two readings nearly always give a similar score, and that is expected. The typical year does not add a different number: it adds **repeatability**. Two track records with the same total may have years that are all alike, or a single year carrying the result. That is the difference the cumulative reading cannot show you. That's why, under the score bar, you'll find a strip running from the worst year to the best (counting only closed years): the wider it is, the less the result repeats.

No year is discarded, not even one that has just begun or one in which you stopped early: it is a year too. Sometimes a year doesn't have enough data for a metric (too few sessions or, for the Calmar, less than a full year). In that case the metric becomes **n/a** for that year: it doesn't enter the average and doesn't weigh on its score. Everything else keeps counting. Only that metric is switched off, not the year.

For the year in progress the return is **scaled to twelve months**, in proportion to the calendar already elapsed. It is an estimate, and the document calls it that. Below a quarter of calendar it is not estimated, and stays n/a. For a closed year in which you stopped early, what you did is what counts, with no projection: projecting it would invent months in which you did not trade. At least **three years** that receive a score are required. With fewer, there is no repeatability to measure.

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Every year is measured on the capital set for that year. You'll find it under its sessions, in the Verdict and in the PDF table. That's why, in this reading, the PDF doesn't state a single starting capital at the top: there isn't one.

> ! **Each metric is the average of the individual years**, and years with more sessions weigh more: a year of 230 sessions counts more than one of 80, because it tells us more, not because more capital was involved. The exceptions are volatility, VaR, skewness and kurtosis, calculated on the sessions of all the years lined up, each on its own year's capital: a single year isn't enough to estimate them well. The **Commissions / Gross P&L** ratio is not a metric and does not vote: it sits in the line of facts under Performance, and here it is worked out on the period totals.
>
> **The drawdown is an average too**, and an average is softer than what you actually went through: a decline lasting several years doesn't fit into any calendar year. That's why you'll also see the **worst single year** and the **drawdown of the whole path** next to it. The three figures answer different questions: read them together.
>
> **The verdict is not the average of the yearly scores.** The metrics are averaged, then ST EDGE calculates the score once, using the four groups and their weights.

The 0 to 100 score

Where to find it: ST EDGE Assessment › Metrics

The score packs everything ST EDGE measures into **one number from 0 to 100**. It isn't a simple average: it's **15 metrics** split into **four groups**, each with its own weight, and the groups don't weigh the same either. Below Performance a line shows the **gross return**, the **costs on the gross** and the **net return**. They help you read the net and **don't get a vote**: costs are already taken out of the net return, and they aren't counted twice. If in a month commissions nearly wipe out the gross P&L, you'll find it among the warnings, but the score doesn't change: that month already weighs on the net return.

The panel below the score shows **each group's score**, from 0 to 100: a bar and, at its end, the number. On a **consolidated profile**, right below, there's the **Portfolio systems** box: for each included profile it gives the four groups and the total, computed as if you opened that profile on its own, with **its own** strategy. In the year-by-year reading the box doesn't appear, and it says so.

The four groups

PERFORMANCE

«how much did I make?»

RISK

«how much did it hurt to get there?»

RISK-ADJ. METRICS

«was the gain worth the risk?»

CONSISTENCY

«did it happen regularly?»

Risk-Adj. Metrics and Risk are the groups that weigh most in the score; Performance and Consistency complete the picture. The exact weights are part of the methodology and are not published.

The judgement bands

Critical	below 40
Weak	from 40 to 55
Sufficient	from 55 to 65
Good	from 65 to 75
Very good	from 75 to 85

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Excellent	from 85 up

The thresholds aren't the same for everyone. The **market**, **style** and **leverage** you declared in **Active DB settings** move the thresholds for risk (Max Drawdown, Ulcer Index, volatility, VaR) and for regularity (Win rate, positive weeks and months). A drawdown that's normal on futures isn't normal on bonds. Leverage only tightens Max Drawdown and Ulcer Index. Ratios (Sharpe, Sortino, Calmar, Profit factor) and return have the same thresholds for everyone. Every row shows the value and, next to it, the metric's **score bar** and, at its end, its number (0 to 100), which tells how good that judgement is: a «Good» at 68 is not a «Good» at 80. Below are **the bands** as small boxes, always from the worst on the left to the best on the right, with the one reached filled: that's the metric's **judgement** (when the judgement isn't one of the bands, like «Excellent (Skew+)» for skewness and kurtosis with a right tail, it shows up in a filled box at the end of the row), and the **direction** of the metric («higher is better», «lower is better», «closer to zero is better»). The numeric bounds of the bands are part of the methodology and are not published.

Below the score you'll find four boxes. *Warning signals* and *Strengths* only fire when a metric crosses a threshold, so over a period without extremes they can stay **empty**. *How the profile looks* is **always** there: it doesn't look at thresholds, it tells you where you're weakest and strongest **compared with your own other metrics**. It's a **relative** reading: ending up among the fragile ones doesn't mean you're doing badly in absolute terms.

The same box warns you when the result is **concentrated in a single month**. That happens in two cases: without that month the period would close **at a loss**, or that month alone is worth **more than all the others put together**. It tells you which month and with what figures, and leaves the judgement to you.

The last one, **Recurring profiles**, is **always** there. It spots **one or two typical readings** in the period's numbers, for example **Commissions weigh heavily** or **A curve with almost no drawdowns**, and states what they check. Like the score, it **adapts its thresholds** to the market, style and leverage you declared. If your numbers fit no typical case, it says so instead of making one up. A reading the Analytical Agent contradicts doesn't appear: for example a «short drawdown» when the Agent says the drawdown is still open.

Further down another box may appear, **Combined Analysis**. It's there **only when** some metrics, read together, form a recognised combination, for example kurtosis and skewness. It tells you what the pair says that the two rows alone don't. If there's none, it doesn't appear.

> **!** **A metric that reads «n/a» is not a gap: it's a declared abstention.** The reason is shown next to it. The metric gets **zero weight** and no bar, so it doesn't drag the score down where the data aren't enough. The same happens when there are too few sessions for that metric: the **When «n/a» appears instead of a value** card explains it.

How precise the score is

Where to find it: ST EDGE Assessment › Metrics

Next to the score there is an **interval**. It shows where the score would land if you had traded **as many days of the same kind**. It is not a formula. ST EDGE **really resamples** your days hundreds of times: it draws at random among your days, rebuilds many possible versions of your period and redoes the calculation each time. In the year-by-year reading the interval and its menu do not appear: in their place there is the strip from the worst year to the best.

You decide how many times with **Interval precision**, before pressing **Analyze**. It is not just about waiting. With **300** resamples the ends are the 5th and 95th percentile (90%); with **500 or more** they are the 2.5th and 97.5th (95%). With few repetitions the outermost ends would hinge on a

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handful of cases. Stating them would claim a precision that is not there. Below 20 days the interval is not computed, and it says so.

The same choice sets how many reorderings the Analytical Agent's **Sensitivity to order** uses: more repetitions, steadier band edges, and a longer analysis.

The label **always** says which percentiles and how many repetitions were used. With the same data **and** the same number of repetitions, the result is identical.

Under the score bar runs a **strip** that draws that interval. The lighter stretch is where the score could land. If it is short, the result is precise; if it crosses half the bar, far less so. And you can see it without reading the number.



Figure 30.3 · How precise the score is · ST EDGE Assessment › Metrics

> **!** **What counts is not how wide the interval is: it is whether it stays in the same judgement band.** Take an interval, even a wide one, that never drops below «Very good»: the **figure** may change, but not the judgement. If it crosses **three or more** bands, the **judgement itself** is undetermined.
>
> It works the other way round too. A **narrow interval straddling a boundary** matters more than a wide one sitting entirely inside a band. There is no cap on the width: if it is wide, you see it.

What the metrics measure: gain and risk

Where to find it: ST EDGE Assessment › Metrics

ST EDGE reads days, not individual trades. Every row in your archive is one closed day. So «win rate 85%» means **85 days out of 100 closed in profit**, not 85 trades out of 100. This is the most common misreading.

The metrics sit in **four groups**, and each group answers a different question. The groups don't all weigh the same: which ones count most is in **The 0 to 100 score**. The first two are here; the other two are on the next card.

PERFORMANCE

«how much did I make?»

Annual Net Return %	what the capital returned over a year, net of everything: the only metric in the group, costs already taken out

RISK

«how much did it hurt to get there?»

Max Drawdown	the largest loss from the highest point you had reached
Ulcer Index	how far you fell **and** how long you stayed down
Daily Volatility	how much results swing from one day to the next
VaR 95%	how much you lose on a bad day: the edge of the worst 5% of days
Skewness	which way surprises lean: if it's positive, the big moves are gains
Kurtosis (excess)	how often extremes happen, either way

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! **For some metrics the low value is the good one, and they are all here**: **Max Drawdown** , **Ulcer Index** , **Daily Volatility** and **Kurtosis (excess)** . **VaR 95%** is a negative number: the closer to zero, the better. In the **Analytical Agent** , costs, Max Drawdown and Ulcer Index run the other way in the percentile too: a high percentile means you spent little or lost little.

Costs are not a metric that votes. You find them in the line of facts under Performance, next to the gross and the net return (see **The 0 to 100 score**): the net return has already taken them out. The entry is called **Commissions / Gross P&L** ; if the period has swap, fees or taxes it becomes **Costs / Gross P&L** , and in brackets you see what the costs are made of. The calculation is the same: the part of the gross that does not reach the net.

Max Drawdown is measured close to close. ST EDGE sees the end-of-day result, not what happened during the day. The real drawdown inside the day was **at least as deep**, and almost always deeper. That is why it cannot be compared with prop-firm limits, which are measured intraday.

What the metrics measure: ratio and regularity

Where to find it: ST EDGE Assessment › Metrics

Here are the other two groups. Performance and Risk are on the previous card.

These two answer the harder questions: not *how much* you made, but **whether it was worth it** and **whether it happened regularly**.

RISK-ADJ. METRICS

«was the gain worth the risk?»

Sharpe Ratio	return per unit of swing, up and down alike
Sortino Ratio	like Sharpe, but it only counts downward swings
Calmar Ratio	growth measured against the Max DD
Daily profit factor	how much you make for every unit of currency you lose: 2 means twice as much

CONSISTENCY

«did it happen regularly?»

Daily win rate	the share of days closed in profit
% Positive Weeks	the same question over weeks (trading weeks, or Monday to Sunday with crypto)
% Positive Months	the same question over months: it tells steady earners from occasional ones
Max Consecutive Wins	the longest positive streak

! **Win rate and Profit factor speak of days, not trades.** A win rate of 85% means 85 days out of 100 closed in profit. Inside those days you may have had many losing trades, offset by the others. They are two different things, and mixing them up makes the profile look far better than it is.

No single metric is enough on its own. Think of a high return with a huge drawdown, or a very high win rate with rare but devastating losses. Those are fragile profiles, and one line cannot show it. That is exactly why the score weighs them together instead of looking at just one.

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The Analytical Agent

Where to find it: ST EDGE Assessment › Analytical Agent

At the top, the **gauge** shows the **composite percentile**, the same one you find in the Assessment PDF, in the composite score section. It isn't a grade. It's a **position on a reference scale**, calibrated to the operator type and style you declared.

Below it you'll find the **Positioning vs Reference Benchmarks · ST EDGE Calibration**: for each metric, your value, its **Percentile** and the **Band** it falls into. Next to it, the **radar** shows the same metrics at a glance. Read the two together: row by row on the left, the overall shape on the right. An even shape means balance. A single spike means one number is carrying the rest.

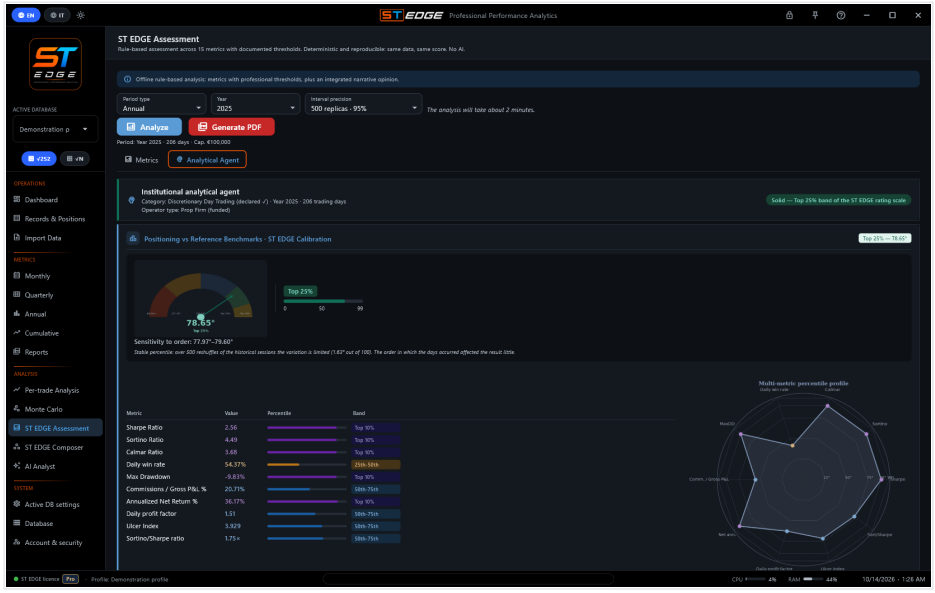


Figure 30.4 · The Analytical Agent · ST EDGE Assessment › Analytical Agent

Order sensitivity

right under the percentile. ST EDGE shuffles your days many times and redoes the calculation each time. If the result holds, it came from the numbers. If it swings, the order they came in mattered too. A score **outside** the band isn't an error: it means the real order of your days was less favorable, or more favorable, than almost every possible order. The note tells you so.

Multi-metric combinatorial diagnostics

instead of looking at one metric at a time, it looks at **combinations**, because that's where you see things no single number shows. **Untapped potential** estimates how much you'd gain by fixing what holds you back. **Synthetic judgment · CIO view** sums it all up in words, written by rules, not by an AI.

Observations

the sentences with numbers under the verdict, plus the list that follows. Each line states **one fact about your sessions**, as a percentage of capital. Where the result comes from. Whether a loss is spread out or comes from a single month. How deep the drawdown is, how long it lasts, whether it is still open. The **shape** of your returns. How **certain** the edge is: demonstrated, borderline or not demonstrated, the same verdict as the Assessment. What changed from the year before. In positive years you also get the **strengths**: a drawdown that is small next to the gain, light costs, almost every month in profit. If the edge is demonstrated and nothing is fragile, the first line reads **«Robust period»**. These lines don't change the score, they explain it. With fewer than 20 sessions you only get the facts.

> **!** **The percentile depends on how you declared you operate.** Change market, style, leverage or operator type in **Active DB settings** and you change **the yardstick**, not your numbers: the same results can land in a different band. If the positioning looks odd, check what you declared before you question the math.

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How to read the percentile

Where to find it: ST EDGE Assessment › Analytical Agent

The percentile **doesn't tell you how many people you beat**. It tells you **where you stand on a ruler** that ST EDGE picks based on the trading you declared. It's the difference between «I came third out of a hundred» and «I'm six feet tall»: the percentile is the second.

Each metric has **six reference values**, from worst to best. Your number goes on that ruler, and you look at where it lands. If you declared **operator type** and **style**, and the metric has a reference for that pair, the ruler becomes a **band**: its low edge is worth the 45th percentile, its high edge the 88th. Below the band the percentile drops gradually; above it, it stays at the 90th.

The six notches on the ruler

12.5°	37.5°	62.5°	82.5°	95.0°	99.5°

The six bands

Bottom 25%	below 25°
25th-50th	from 25° to 50°
50th-75th	from 50° to 75°
Top 25%	from 75° to 90°
Top 10%	from 90° to 99°
Top 1%	from 99° up

The decimals come from a proportion. If you land **between** two notches, the figure is worked out from how far you are from each one. That is why in the PDF you see numbers such as 87.84°, where no notch exists. For the same reason 87.12° and 88.43° mean the same thing: **the band counts**, not the decimal.

Some metrics run the other way. For drawdown, the Ulcer Index and costs on gross, **less is better**. A 95° on drawdown means you lost very little, not a lot.

«> 99.50°», «< 12.50°» and «> 90.00°» are not glitches. They mean you are past the last notch, or above your operator type's band, and that ST EDGE **does not know by how much**. Off the ruler there is no scale left, and printing a figure would fake a precision that does not exist. The band still holds, the exact number does not.

> ! **The composite percentile stops at 99.90 and never reaches 100.** Think of a bathroom scale that tops out at 120 kg: weigh 140 kg and it shows 120. You do not weigh 120; the scale just ends there. So a 99.90 means **«you ran off the scale»**, not «you scored 99.90 out of 100». Two very different profiles can print the same 99.90: then the useful information is in the **Metrics score** (0-100), which still tells them apart.

The Assessment PDF

Where to find it: ST EDGE Assessment

Generate PDF puts everything you see on screen into one document: score, metrics with their bands, positioning, diagnostics and the summary judgement. It also adds an **appendix** that explains where each number comes from.

The **cover** shows the **metrics score** (0-100, with its band and interval), the same as **Metrics**, and the **calculation basis** used for Sharpe, Sortino and volatility (**Annual basis** or **Operating basis**). The metrics with their bands **open the document**, right after the summary. The Agent's percentile and the order sensitivity come later, in their own section.

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The button **appears only after an analysis**: before that, there would be nothing to write. Once you confirm the choices in the window described below, the waiting box «Preparing the Assessment PDF» opens, with the progress in the pill at the bottom. It closes when the preview arrives.

The document carries a **reproducibility seal**. It says it was produced by rules, not by an AI, and that **the same data will give the same document**, at the same program version. That's what sets it apart from the **AI Analyst** report, which openly says it can't guarantee this.

Before the preview, a **configuration window** opens, as for the Annual but with this document's own sections and rows.

Sections to include: the Summary, the six numbered sections and the Appendix. On a consolidated profile there is also **Portfolio systems**, right after the metrics. Cover, Contents and legal page are always there. Sections keep their real numbers, so the reader can see what you left out.

Operator & Context Sheet: for each cover row, the eye removes it, while the switch keeps it and puts **«restricted»** in place of the value.
Redact all € amounts in the report covers every currency figure, even inside sentences. Percentages stay.

Provenance of the sessions on the legal page starts off. Turn it on and the legal page says how many sessions are recorded in the daily log and how many are rebuilt from transactions (FIFO method) or from imported trades, with the counts.

Data fingerprint under the seal starts off too. Turn it on and, under the seal, you'll see sessions, first and last date, net, capital, a one-way fingerprint of the period's sessions and the version that produced the document. Anyone with the same archive gets the same fingerprint by generating the same document, but the data can't be recovered from it. The version matters when you compare two documents, because the same metric can change between versions.

Your choices last while you stay on this screen: leave and come back, and the defaults return. The exception is the **In PDF: include Declared vs Detected comparison** box, which stays as you left it. That box appears **only when it's needed**, meaning when the category you declared doesn't match the one your data suggest.

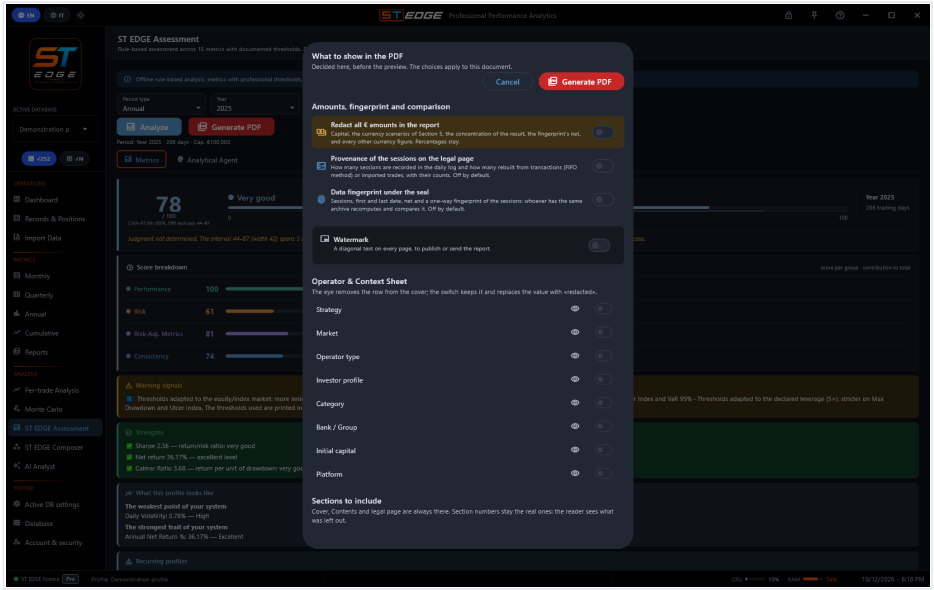


Figure 30.5 · The Assessment PDF · ST EDGE Assessment

> **!** **You don't set the headings here.** You fill in name, bank, market and the statement about the nature of your data once, under **Active DB settings** › **PDF Report**, and they apply to every document. Leave them empty and the PDF **stays silent**: it doesn't claim anything you never declared.

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When «n/a» appears instead of a value

Where to find it: ST EDGE Assessment: in both tabs, and in the PDF

Sometimes a row shows **«n/a»** instead of a number. It isn't an error, and it isn't missing data: it means **that metric doesn't enter the score for that period**, and ST EDGE would rather tell you so than print a number that would mean nothing.

There are two reasons. First, the metric **can't be defined**. That happens to three metrics, each for its own reason, and you'll find them below. Along with them comes the ratio of costs to gross: it doesn't vote, but it can read «n/a» in the line of facts under Performance. Second, there are **too few sessions** for the metric to vote. That's explained further down.

Sharpe Ratio	if every day returned **exactly the same**: with no swing there is nothing to measure. In practice it only happens with very few days recorded.
Sortino Ratio	if you **never closed a day at a loss**: without losses there is nothing to compare against. It does not mean «zero», which would be a bad mark for someone who never lost.
Calmar Ratio	in **four cases**: never a loss · period closed at a loss · period shorter than a year · year **still running**, where the missing months have not happened yet.
Commissions / Gross P&L	it doesn't vote: it sits in the line of facts under Performance. It shows «n/a» if the period **closes at a loss even on gross**: there's no gain to measure the weight of costs against. With a positive gross the ratio is **always** shown, however high it is.

! **An «n/a» metric doesn't lower the score: it's set aside.** Its weight goes to the others, and in the PDF, under the score, it says how many metrics the score was calculated on. In the charts that metric has no bar and no vertex. Drawing it mid-scale would say «average», which is a judgement, and the judgement is exactly what's missing.

The reason is always next to the value. Every «n/a» carries its own reason on the row itself («no losing day», «year still running», «negative gross P&L»), in **Metrics**, in **Analytical Agent** and in the PDF. You don't have to look for it elsewhere.

Next to the reason you'll **always find the current value**, the number as calculated even when it doesn't vote, so you can see where you stand. When a ratio has no denominator (no losing day, no drawdown) the value is **infinite** (∞). When the period's gross P&L is negative, the line of facts shows **how much costs widened the loss** in place of costs on gross: the ratio measures how much of the gain costs eat up, and without a gain there is none.

With few sessions the number is there, but it doesn't vote. The Sharpe and the Sortino enter the score from **30 sessions**, meaning days with a recorded result. Trading days without activity bring them to an annual scale, but they aren't data. The Ulcer Index, Skewness and Kurtosis enter from **60**. Below that threshold the row shows «n/a», like the Calmar, with the **current value** beside it and the sentence «it does not enter the score: it does from 30 sessions» (or 60). You can see the number, but on so few sessions it has no statistical value. It doesn't appear in the value column, where a figure would read as a vote. Above the threshold the metric votes, **with no comment**: if it enters the score, we've decided the data is enough. The **Calmar** enters the score once there's at least one closed year. All the other metrics always vote, whatever the number of sessions.

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CHAPTER 31

ST EDGE Composer

IN SHORT
What it is for: comparing the combinations of your profiles and finding the best portfolios.
Where: Database · ST EDGE Composer

From single accounts to the portfolio

ST EDGE keeps your data in separate **profiles**, can combine them into **consolidated portfolios**, and with the **Composer** helps you compare the possible combinations. That way you can read each account on its own and see how much it counts in the overall result. The figure shows how the three parts fit together.

Profiles: one history per account or strategy. Create a profile for each account, broker or system you want to analyze. Each one has its own history, capital and strategy settings. You import the data from a broker file, paste it from a spreadsheet, or enter the days by hand. You can start with daily results and add trades and transactions later. For each profile you get statistics and reports by period, and the Assessment shows you strengths and risk areas, with thresholds that take into account the market, style and leverage you declared.

Consolidated profiles: several systems, one portfolio. Put several profiles together in a consolidated profile: ST EDGE adds up their days and shows you the result as a single portfolio, while still showing what each system contributes. The consolidated profile has its own statistics, Assessment and reports. You can create several portfolios to compare groups of accounts or strategies, and the same profile can belong to more than one. When you update the source profiles, the consolidated profile picks up the new data.

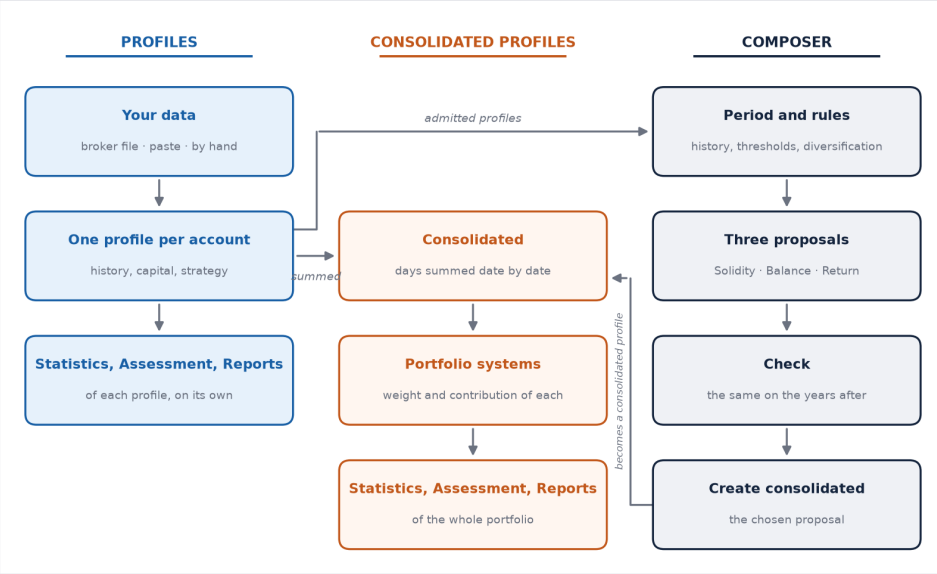


Figure 31.1 · From single accounts to the portfolio · Database · ST EDGE Composer

The Composer: compare the combinations. Pick the period and the requirements for the profiles you let in: minimum track record, minimum Assessment, markets to leave out, diversification by market or by strategy. You also set the minimum and maximum weight each profile can have in the portfolio capital, and the minimum and maximum share of risk it can carry. If you like, enter the portfolio capital. By default it works as a ceiling: a profile that exceeds it on its own stays out. With **Commit the capital** it becomes the amount to reach instead, with its tolerance.

The Composer goes through the admitted combinations and gives you three points of view. **Solidity** puts risk control and return relative to risk first. **Balance** looks for the best overall result across the four dimensions of the Assessment. **Return** puts performance first, and also shows you the risk that comes with it. For each proposal you see return, drawdown, capital and the average correlation between the profiles; for each profile, its weight and its contribution to risk. At the top of each column, the **Why this proposal** panel

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shows the candidates the proposal was picked from. The **Frontier of the combinations** plots every combination assessed, drawdown against return. With **Generate PDF** the whole search becomes a PDF.

The check: test the proposal on later years. The check keeps the years used for choosing apart from the years used for checking. The Composer looks for proposals over the choice period, then assesses the same combinations over the following years, which played no part in the choice. That shows you whether a proposal that looked solid behaved in a similar way, and whether the diversification held up. ST EDGE flags the years in which one or more profiles have no data, so you know whether the check covers the whole portfolio or only part of it.

From proposal to consolidated profile. When you find a combination worth a closer look, press **Create consolidated profile** and it becomes a consolidated profile. From there you can look at it with its own statistics, Assessment and reports, while you keep managing the data in the source profiles.

! **It's a method based on history, not a forecast.** The Composer takes the profiles' historical results and capital as they are, without resizing them. The profiles you consolidate must share the same currency: ST EDGE neither checks nor converts it. The results are only as good as the data you imported is complete. Consolidated profiles and the Composer are available in the **Pro** and **EDU** plans.

ST EDGE Composer

Where to find it: ANALYSIS · ST EDGE Composer · Pro and EDU plans

If you trade more than one profile, sooner or later you'll wonder: **which ones should go together?** The Composer answers that for you. It takes your profiles and tries **every** possible combination: two profiles, three, four and so on. It judges each one as if it were already a single portfolio. Then it shows you the best ones as three proposals, depending on what you're after: **Solidity**, **Balance** or **Return**.

The yardstick is the **ST EDGE Assessment**, the same 0 to 100 score you see on your profiles. That way a proposal and one of your profiles sit on the same scale. When a proposal convinces you, press **Create consolidated profile**: it becomes a **consolidated profile**, and from then on you follow it like any other profile.

You don't need to know statistics. Just follow the steps below, in the same order you find them on the screen.

1 Before you start

You need **at least two profiles** with recorded days and a **capital** declared in Settings. If your profiles also declare a market and a strategy, the Composer uses them in two ways: to judge each profile the right way, and to diversify.

The screen has two parts. At the top are the **search settings**, split into colored boxes. Below them, once the search is done, you get the **results**. The settings start with sensible values, so you can search right away and adjust them later.

6

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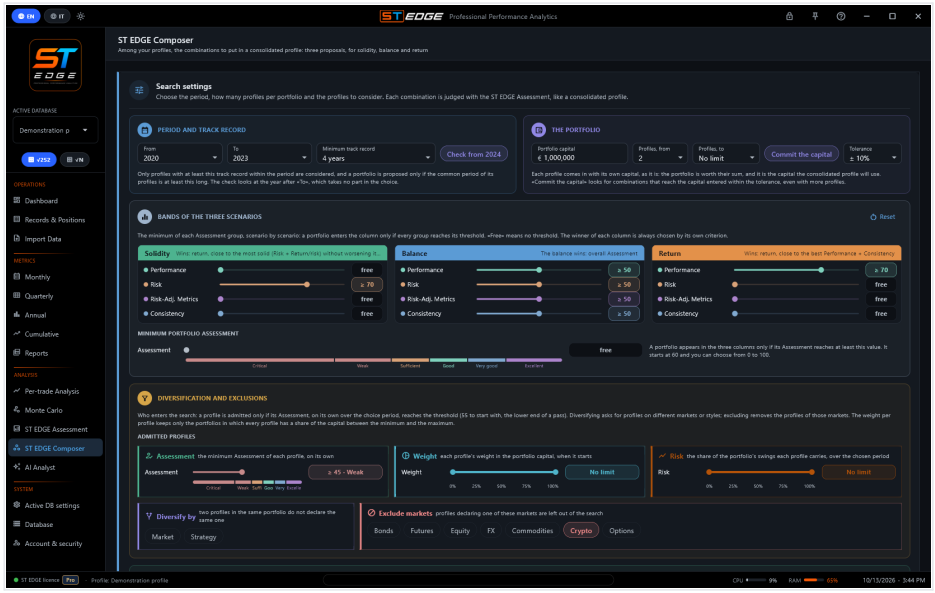


Figure 31.2 · Before you start

2 Period and track record

From and **To** set the years the choice is based on: the Composer only looks at the days in those years. **To** only offers years from **From** onward.

When you change the period, the Composer re-assesses the profiles over the new years. A waiting box shows how far along it is, and the settings stay locked until it's done.

Minimum track record, the **minimum track record**, is the number of years of data a profile needs to get in. You can pick **No minimum**, or anything from one year up to all the years between **From** and **To**. It starts at the **maximum**, the whole period, and goes back to the maximum whenever you change the period. Try not to go down to a single year: it may just have been a lucky one. Years are counted as **calendar years**: a profile with days from January 2021 to August 2023 has three years.

The **Check from…** pill adds an important test; one click turns it on or off. The Composer picks the portfolios on the years From to To, then also looks at them on the years **after** To, which played no part in the choice. If a portfolio holds up there too, the result is more credible. For the check to run, «To» has to leave out at least one year with data: for example To 2024, if your profiles go up to 2026.

3 The portfolio

Portfolio capital is optional. Leave it empty and each profile brings its own capital, so the portfolio is worth the sum. What you type takes effect when you stop typing, leave the field or press Enter. If you fill it in, any profile whose capital in the **From** year is **higher** stays out: in the profiles table its status reads **Above the capital**. **Profiles, from** and **Profiles, to** set how many profiles a portfolio can hold; by default, from 2 to «No limit».

Want to invest a specific amount? Type it in the capital and turn on **Commit the capital**. With the **Tolerance** (for example ± 10%), the Composer only considers combinations that reach that amount.

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The amount is compared with the capital of the **fund when it starts**: 1 January of the first year in which all its profiles are active. That's the sum of the start-of-year capitals in Settings, including those calculated with «Equity from here». For example, the history starts in 2011 but the profiles only all trade together from 2015. Then 2015 is what counts, and the portfolio period starts on 1 January 2015. That's the only point where the check is made. In later years the capital is recalculated and can grow a lot. The card says so under the target, along with the reason for any gap (the tolerance, reinvested equity).

The Composer uses the profiles **as they are**. It doesn't move capital between profiles or resize them, because every proposal has to be able to become a real consolidated profile, with the real days and capital. If reaching the amount takes more profiles than «Profiles, to», the extra ones are marked **EXCESS**. If no combination gets there, it offers the closest ones.

4 The bands of the three scenarios

In short: **Solidity** rewards the calmest portfolio, and among the calmest the one that earns most. **Balance** rewards the highest Assessment, **Return** the gain. The details are in the entries at the end.

A portfolio's Assessment has **four groups**. Performance is how much it earns. Risk is how much it swings and how much it can lose. Return / risk is how much it earns for the risk it takes. Consistency is how regular it is. The **bands** are the minimums each group must reach for a portfolio to get into a column: Solidity, for example, starts by asking for Risk of at least 70.

The band numbers are **starting values**, not rules: you change them with the sliders. «free» means no minimum, and **Reset** goes back to the starting values. Want more cautious proposals? Raise the minimums. Nothing showing up? Lower them.

The bands in use are also shown in each column's header. Below the bands you also set the **minimum portfolio Assessment**: no portfolio is proposed below that number. It starts at 60 and you can choose from 0 to 100; **Reset** puts it back to 60. If two columns propose the same portfolio, it's the best from both points of view, and the card says so.

5 Admitted profiles, diversification and exclusions

Under **Admitted profiles**, three sliders side by side decide who gets into the search.

Assessment is the minimum Assessment a profile needs **on its own** to get in. It starts at 55 and you move it with the slider. A colored line under the slider tells you which verdict the number matches: 55, for example, the starting value, is where «Sufficient» begins.

With **Diversify by Market** or **by Strategy**, a portfolio can't hold two profiles from the same market, or with the same style.
Exclude markets drops from the search the profiles that trade the markets you pick.

Weight is set with two sliders, in 1% steps. They are the minimum and maximum weight each profile must have in the portfolio capital at the moment the portfolio starts.

Next to it, **Risk** does the same thing for risk. Here what counts is the share of the portfolio's swings each profile carries over the chosen period, the same share you later see on the cards. Equal weight doesn't mean equal risk: a very volatile profile with 20% of the capital can carry most of the swings. Without a minimum, a profile that offsets the others (negative share) still gets in.

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Only portfolios in which **every** profile sits between the two sliders get in. With the sliders at the ends, 0% and 100%, there is no limit. If the limits let no portfolio through, for example a 20% maximum with at most 3 profiles, the Composer tells you before it searches.

6

Profiles to consider

This table tells you **before you search** which profiles will get in and which won't. Each row is a profile. You see its **markets** and **strategies**. Then **Track record**, the span from the first to the last year with data, and **Years**, how many of those years fall in the chosen period. Then its **capital** on 1 January of the «From» year, as in Settings. It may be the one calculated with «Equity from here»: the tooltip tells you which. Finally the profile's own **Assessment**, colored by its verdict, and the **Status**.

A green **In** status means the profile takes part. A reason **in amber** means it stays out. The reasons are: «Stops in 2023» (it stops before the To year), «Track 2/3» (fewer years than the minimum track record), **No days**, «Below 55» (Assessment below the threshold: the number is the one you set with the slider), **Excluded market**, **Above the capital** (its capital exceeds the portfolio's), **No capital** and **Not assessable**. With **Commit the capital** you may also see **Above the weight** or **Below the weight**: its weight falls outside the limits whatever year the portfolio starts from. Hover over the row to read the explanation with the numbers. A profile that stays out can't be ticked.

The top of the table shows the filters in use, and how many profiles get in and how many stay out. Click a column header to re-sort the table. The Assessment column fills in by itself within a few seconds.

With the **check** on, you may see the status **«In · no»**, with the year and an amber border. It means the profile gets in but has no days in the check years: it still takes part, and the check will list it as missing.

Sometimes two profiles look like **the same account** under two names, because they have the same days. The Composer points this out and suggests excluding the less up-to-date one; it's your call. Only ticked profiles that get in go into the search.

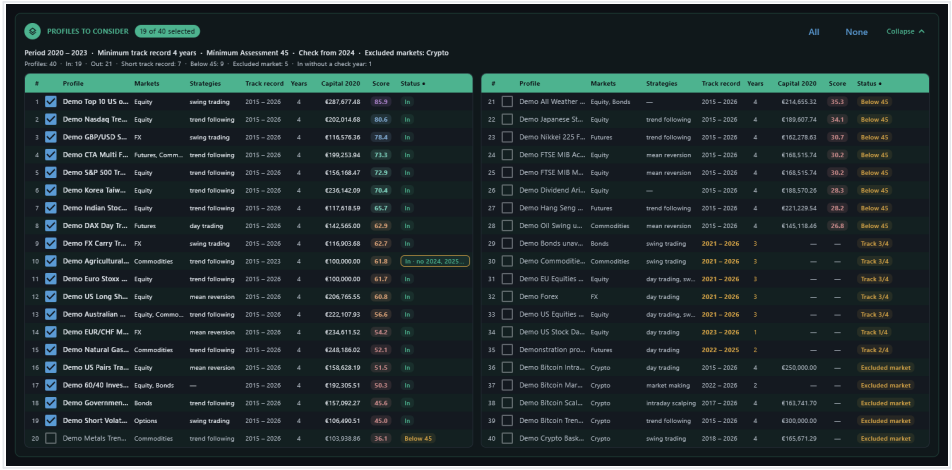


Figure 31.3 · Profiles to consider

7

Start the search

Press **Find consolidated profiles**. Before it starts, the Composer tells you **how many combinations** it will try and **how long** it will take, and asks you to confirm. The time estimate already accounts for your computer. If there are a huge number of combinations, narrow things down: fewer profiles to consider, fewer profiles per portfolio, or a higher threshold.

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With a weight or risk limit and a huge number of possible combinations, there's no way to count in advance how many meet the limit. In that case the Composer tells you how many combinations are possible and the time **at most**. During the search the limits rule out some of them. Beyond **5 million** combinations it stops counting: it gives you the minimum time, and if you press **Continue anyway** it starts anyway.

While it searches, the settings disappear. The **How the search was done** box stays at the top, with the **Stop** button on the right of its title row. **Stop** stops the search and reopens the settings (see step 8).

The search **doesn't block the app**. You follow its progress in the **pill** in the middle of the bar at the bottom of the window: phase, percentage and time left. Hover over it to also see how many combinations it has assessed. How many out of how many, the percentage and the time left also appear in the **Combinations assessed** box, which updates by itself. Meanwhile you can switch to another screen and keep working: the search goes on. One click on the pill takes you back to the Composer, right where you left the search. If you switch profile, though, the search stops.

During the search each column shows, along with its candidates panel, the best portfolio found so far, marked **PROVISIONAL**. When the search ends it becomes final. Columns and panels refresh on their own when a proposal changes. The panels also refresh **every 30 seconds**, with the candidates found in the meantime. The arrow on a panel's title collapses or reopens the three charts together. While collapsed they don't refresh and don't slow the search; when you reopen them they refresh at once.

8

The search summary

At the top of the results, **How the search was done** sums up the search in five boxes: the period, the check, how many combinations were tried, how many profiles got in, and the capital. Below it, the **Conditions** line recalls the rules used: minimum track record, profile threshold, profiles per portfolio, weight per profile, diversification and excluded markets.

As long as the results are on screen, the settings stay closed, so what you see always matches these conditions. To change them, press **Recompose** on the right of this box's title row. The settings reopen with the same values and the results disappear.

Next to it, **Generate PDF** turns the search into a PDF in the style of the Reports. Inside you find how the search was done and the three proposals in view, each with its profiles, score, chart, year-by-year table and check; the check also has its own chart and year-by-year table, as on screen. Then all the alternatives, the metrics comparison and the frontier. At the end, an appendix on how the Composer chooses and the page with the risk disclosure and legal notice. The cover shows the search settings and the three proposals, in the app's colors.

The nature of the data comes from the profiles in the search: a single test profile is enough for every page to say so. Before generating the document you choose which parts to include; the cover is always there. If your plan allows it, you can also hide the amounts. The document opens in a preview, and only then do you choose where to save it.

6

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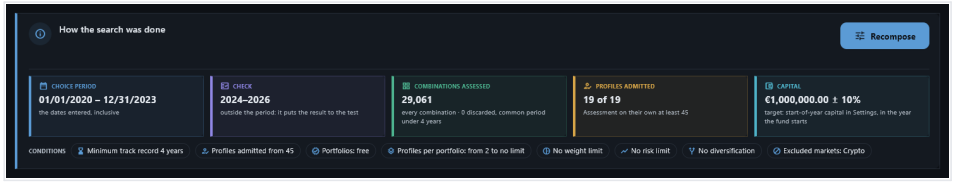


Figure 31.4 · The search summary

9

Read a column

Each column is a proposal. At the top is the **portfolio capital**, with the profiles that make it up. For each profile you see its capital, its **weight** (its share of the capital) and its **risk** (its share of the portfolio's swings). They sit side by side because a profile with little capital can carry a lot of risk. Weight and risk turn amber when they go above **twice the equal share**: with three profiles, above two thirds.

Then comes **Choice period**: the Assessment with its four groups, the gain (net P&L), the return, the largest drop from a peak (**Max DD**) and the equity chart. In the same rows, before the chart, there are three more numbers. The **Sharpe** is how much the portfolio earns per unit of swing. The **Average correlation between profiles** is how much the profiles move together: the closer to zero, the better. The **Diversification effect** is how much lower the portfolio's swings are than they would be if the profiles all moved together.

Under the chart is **Year by year**. For each year you get the start-of-year capital (amber if it includes reinvested equity), the net P&L, the return and the Max DD on that capital, and the year's score. The P&L figures add up to the period P&L. The returns don't, because each one is on its own year's capital. With at least three years you find the **typical year** next to the **whole period** and the **worst year**.

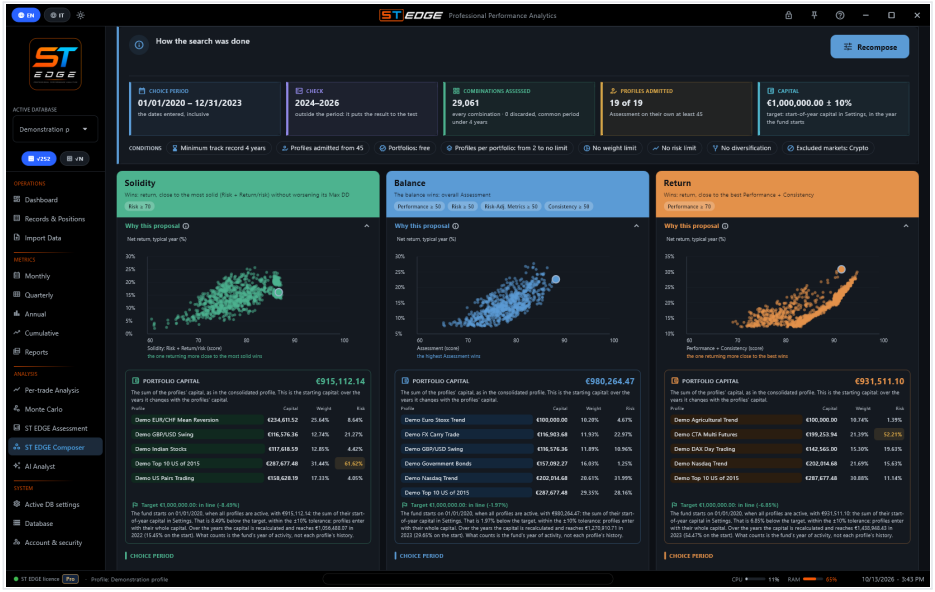


Figure 31.5 · Read a column

10

The check

If the check is on, under each column you find the **same portfolio** looked at over the years **after** To. At first you see all of them together: that's the **cumulative** check, for example «2025-2026». The pills at the top also let you look at **one year at a time**.

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At the top of the check you find the profiles again, with the **risk measured over those years**. It can be very different from the risk in the choice period, and showing you that is exactly what the check is for. A profile with no data in a year is written **in amber**, with the years it's missing. If the check has no score, the line says **why**: for example profiles with no days in those years, or too few days for an Assessment. The PDF says so too. With several years the score is computed year by year. That's why return and Max DD appear twice: for the **whole period**, the one in the chart, and for the **typical year**. Here too, under the chart, **Year by year** gives capital, P&L, return, Max DD and score for each year.

Did you search with the check off, and there are years with data after «To»? When the search ends, the **Add the check from…** button appears on the title row of **How the search was done**. It computes only the check, without redoing the search, so the three columns stay the same. Once you press it, the button disappears along with **Recompose** and **Generate PDF**, and the progress shows in the pill at the bottom of the window. When the work is done, **Recompose** and **Generate PDF** come back.

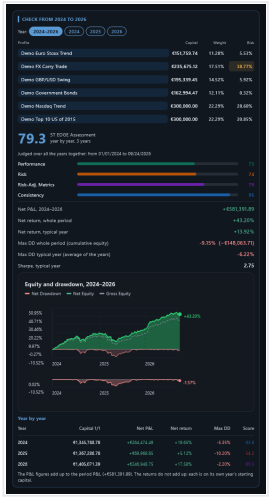


Figure 31.6 · The check

11 Pick the proposal and create the consolidated profile

Under each column you find **THE PROPOSALS**: the best one and the alternatives, each with Assessment, capital, gain and Max DD. Click one and the column shows it in full (**IN VIEW**), while the table at the bottom compares it with the other two columns.

Proposals marked **equivalent** are as good as the first: the scores are so close you can't say which is better. With the year-by-year reading, **equivalent** means that in the closed years they share, the first one **doesn't win every year**: in at least one year the alternative scores the same or better. If the first wins every year, the alternative isn't marked. With fewer than three years, the **precision** of the score decides. Among equivalent proposals, pick the one you like for other reasons: fewer profiles, less capital…

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Create consolidated profile turns the proposal in view into a **consolidated profile**. It asks for a name, already filled in, and asks the same questions as the Database screen. From then on you find it among your profiles, and every time you open it, it picks up the latest days of the profiles it's made of.



Figure 31.7 · Pick the proposal and create the consolidated profile

12 Look at the frontier of the combinations

At the bottom, next to the metrics table, **Frontier of the combinations** plots **all** the combinations the search assessed, measured the way the search picks them. The horizontal axis is their Max DD in the **worst year**, the vertical axis their return in the **typical year**. A combination with fewer than three years in common is measured over the whole period. Each point has the **color of its rating** in the Assessment, the same as the line under the sliders (Critical, Weak, Sufficient, Good, Very good, Excellent). The **lighter** points are below the minimum portfolio Assessment (60 to start with) and could not be proposed; with the threshold free there are none.

The **line** connects the combinations that no other one beats on both axes. For each of them, no combination has a smaller Max DD **and** a higher return. The three proposals in view are the large points, in their column's color: you see at a glance whether they sit on the line, or how far off they are. The frontier only appears once the search is over. In a narrow window it moves below the table.

At the top of each column, above the proposal's card, is **Why this proposal**: a panel with that column's candidates, as wide as the column. The horizontal axis is the criterion that column picks by. For Solidity it's the average of Risk and Return / risk, for Balance the Assessment, for Return the average of Performance and Consistency. The vertical axis is the typical-year net return. Among the portfolios close to the best, the one that returns more wins; in Balance the rightmost point wins. The horizontal axis always runs up to 100, the top score.

In all three panels, the large **outlined** point is the proposal in view: switch proposals and it moves. During the search the panels refresh when a provisional proposal changes.

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It's a **reading, not a score**. No capital is reallocated among the profiles. And a combination on the line isn't necessarily the best for the Assessment, which also weighs costs, consistency and tails. The worst year also misses a drawdown that spans two years: you'll find that in the **whole-period** Max DD, on the cards. With a huge number of combinations the chart draws only a sample, and says so; the line, though, is computed on all of them.



Figure 31.8 · Look at the frontier of the combinations

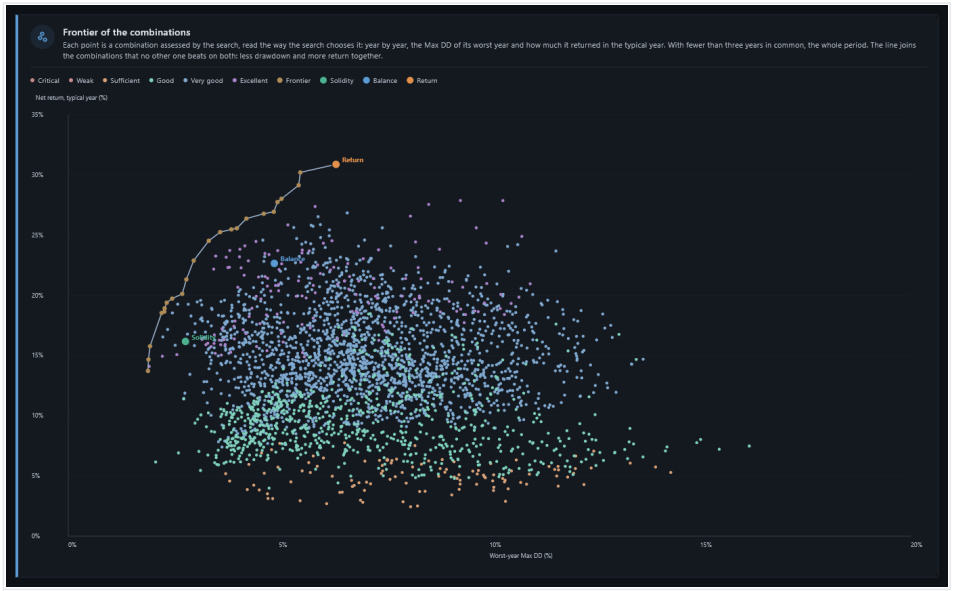


Figure 31.9 · Look at the frontier of the combinations

Solidity

For those who want to protect their capital. Portfolios with a **Risk** group of 70 or more get in; that's the starting band, and you can change it. The starting point is the **most solid** portfolio, the one that does best on Risk and Return / risk together. Another portfolio can take its place only if it **returns more** and stays very close to it. The **Max DD** may rise only a little too; what counts is the worse of whole period and worst year. That way you earn more by accepting a bit more drawdown, while solidity stays first. This way of picking the winner, instead, is a fixed rule of the Composer, the same for everyone: you can't change it.

Balance

For those who want the best on everything. Portfolios with all four groups at least 50 enter (the starting bands, which you can change); the one with the highest **ST EDGE Assessment** wins.

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Return

For those going for gain. Portfolios with a **Performance** group of at least 70 get in, with no minimum on risk: these are the starting bands, and you can change them. Performance and **Consistency** are looked at together. Among the portfolios very close to the best, the one with the highest **annual return** (the typical year's) wins, so one more point of average doesn't cost you gain. This choice is a fixed rule of the Composer, the same for everyone: you can't change it. If the portfolio's Risk group is below 50, the card flags it (this 50 is fixed).

Weight and risk: why both

The **weight** says how much of the capital sits in a profile; the **risk** says how much of the portfolio's swings comes from it. A very volatile profile, even with little capital, can carry almost all the risk: then the portfolio is diversified only on paper. A **negative** risk means that profile offsets the others.

Typical year, whole period, worst year

With at least three years, the score is computed **year by year** and then summed up as a **typical year**: an average year, smoother than reality. It's the same reading as the year-by-year Assessment, and the Composer uses it for the **whole** search. Every combination is judged this way: the column bands look at its groups, and the typical-year return wins. With fewer than three years in common, the whole period is judged.

Next to the typical year you also get the numbers for the **whole period** and the **worst year**, which show how things really went. Under the score is the **year to year** strip, running from the worst year's score to the best's.

The two **Max DD** figures have different bases. The **whole-period** one is measured on the equity as it builds up, including earlier years' gains. A **year's** one is measured on the capital that year started with. So the same loss weighs more within the year, and the worst year's Max DD can exceed the whole period's. The amount lost, shown next to the percentage, makes this clear. In the proposals under each column, the Max DD is the **worst year's**, with the year shown.

When results do not come

If a column stays empty, no portfolio reaches its bands: lower them, or admit more profiles by lowering the threshold or the minimum track record. If the search is too long, reduce the profiles to consider, the profiles per portfolio or the period.

> ! **It's an analysis of the past, not a forecast.** Among many combinations there's always one that did great in the past, possibly by chance. That's why it pays to keep the **check** on and to look at the **equivalent alternatives** too. Also keep in mind that profiles are added up as if they all used the same currency.

The Composer, an example from start to finish

> **Where to find it:** ANALYSIS · ST EDGE Composer · Pro and EDU plans

This card follows a real search, run on the **forty sample profiles**. Six have simulated data: the five «Demo …» profiles and the «Demonstration profile», the only one that comes installed with ST EDGE. The others are built with mechanical rules on real market prices. Here you see how to **read** the three columns, the proposals and the check, and how to **choose**.

1

The starting point

The main settings are in the boxes below. The minimum portfolio Rating is **free**, there are **2** profiles or more and the check is turned on. The capital is a target: with «Commit the capital» the portfolio has to start from the amount shown, within the tolerance next to it. **Crypto** is excluded among the markets.

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In the profile table nineteen show **In**. The others stay out, each with its reason: five because they trade crypto, seven because their history is too short, nine because on their own they don't reach the threshold. One of the nineteen, Demo Agricultural Trend, gets in, but the table warns that it has no days in the check years: you'll meet it again at the check step.

2020–2023	4 years	45	1,000,000 € ±10%
Period	Minimum history	Rating to get in	Capital

2 The search

With nineteen profiles and a capital to respect, the Composer evaluates every combination that starts close to a million: how many there are is shown below. It tells you before it begins, then tries them one by one. The time depends on the computer: here it took about ten minutes.

At the end each column shows its best portfolio, and here they are all different, with five or six profiles each. The period has four closed years, so every score is read **year by year**: what you see is the **typical year** score.

29,061	3
Combinations evaluated	Different portfolios

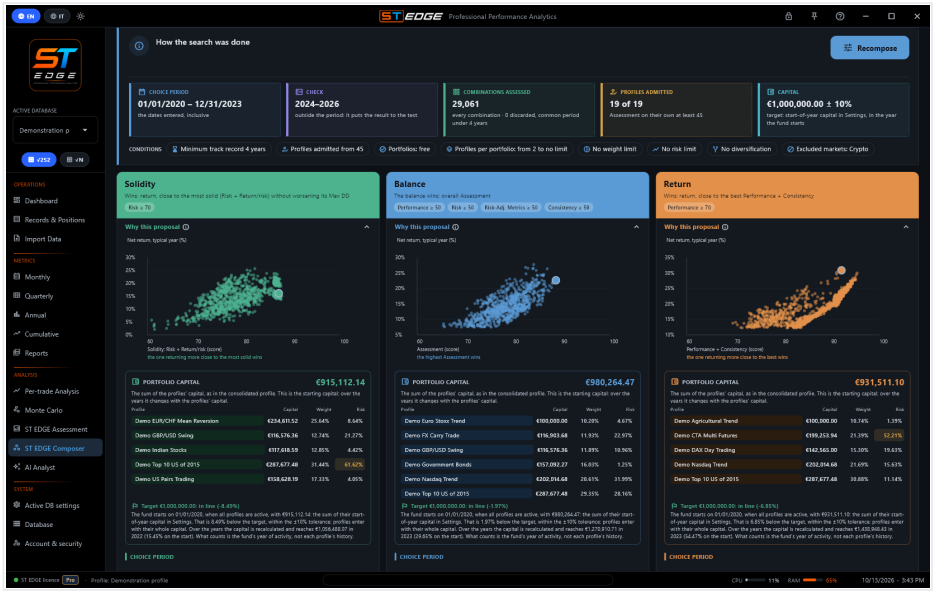


Figure 31.10 · The search

3 Solidity: the calmest

Demo EUR/CHF Mean Reversion + Demo GBP/USD Swing + Demo Indian Stocks + Demo Top 10 US of 2015 + Demo US Pairs Trading, with 915,112.14 € of capital and the Risk group at **86**. Its Max DD is the smallest of the three columns, and it falls in 2020, which is also the worst year.

Look at the share of risk: Demo Top 10 US of 2015 holds 31.44% of the capital but carries **61.62%** of the swings, more than twice the fair share. That's why the row is in amber.

86.5	–2.78%	+68.96%	+16.17%
Rating	Max DD (2020)	Net over the period	Typical year

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4 Balance: the highest score

Demo Euro Stoxx Trend + Demo FX Carry Trade + Demo GBP/USD Swing + Demo Government Bonds + Demo Nasdaq Trend + Demo Top 10 US of 2015, 980,264.47 €. It's the highest score in the search, with the four groups between 85 and 97.

Here risk is spread the most: no profile carries more than 32% of the swings. Demo Government Bonds, with 16% of the capital, carries barely 1%: it steadies the portfolio without adding swings.

88.8	–4.89%	+104.62%	+22.66%
Rating	Max DD (2020)	Net over the period	Typical year

5 Return: the highest gain

Demo Agricultural Trend + Demo CTA Multi Futures + Demo DAX Day Trading + Demo Nasdaq Trend + Demo Top 10 US of 2015, 931,511.10 €. The Performance group is at **96** and the return is the highest of the three columns.

But the price shows. The Max DD is the deepest, in 2022, the worst year, and Demo CTA Multi Futures, with 21.39% of the capital, carries **52.21%** of the risk. There's also a detail not to miss: Demo Agricultural Trend stops in August 2023, so the common period ends there. The Rating is the lowest of the three: here the winner is the one that earns the most, not the one with the highest score.

85.9	–6.36%	+140.90%	+30.88%
Rating	Max DD (2022)	Net over the period	Typical year

6 The proposals of each column

Under each column, **THE PROPOSALS** lists the winner and its alternatives. Here the Max DD is the worst year's, with the year next to it.

Solidity: after the winner come the same team with Demo Government Bonds instead of Demo US Pairs Trading (86.6, Max DD –2.31%) and one with six profiles (86.5, Max DD –2.85%, P&L +662,822.75 €). All three stay below a 3% Max DD.

Balance: after the winner, one with five profiles (88.8, P&L +909,758.10 €, Max DD –5.38%) and one with Demo Short Volatility instead of Demo Government Bonds (88.7, Max DD –5.56%). Same score, but the winner has the smallest Max DD.

Return: after the winner, the same one plus Demo GBP/USD Swing (86.3, P&L +1,443,063.24 €, Max DD –5.51%) and one with Demo GBP/USD Swing instead of Demo DAX Day Trading (87.4, P&L +1,236,878.24 €, Max DD –9.29%). The second earns more money because it has more capital: Return looks at the percentage, not the amount.

All the alternatives are marked **equivalent**: over the closed years they share, the first one doesn't win in every year, so their scores can't be told apart. Click one and the column shows it in full.

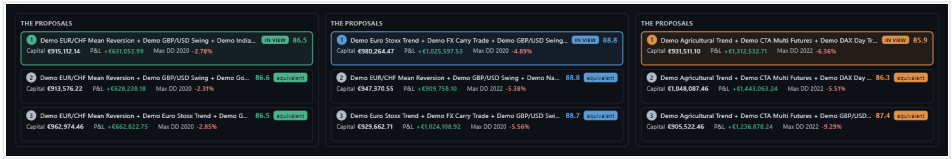


Figure 31.11 · The proposals of each column

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7 The metrics of the three portfolios

At the bottom of the results, **The metrics of the three portfolios** puts the three portfolios side by side, metric by metric and group by group, with the score under each value. With the year-by-year reading the values are the **typical year**'s, and the amber note reminds you.

Here you see **where** each score comes from. Solidity has the smallest Max DD, the lowest volatility (0.30%) and the highest Calmar (9.789). Balance has the highest Sharpe, the best win rate (63.11%) and 15 positive days in a row. Return earns the most in the typical year, but has the deepest Max DD (–4.52%) and the lowest Risk group (76).

–2.00%	3.643	+30.88%
Max DD · Solidity	Sharpe · Balance	Typical year · Return



Figure 31.12 · The metrics of the three portfolios

8 How to choose

86.5, 88.8 and 85.9 look like close scores. The real difference shows in the **year-to-year band**, that is the score of the worst year and of the best, which you find below. For Solidity and Balance the worst year is 2022, for Return 2023; the best is 2021 for all three. Balance is the most **consistent**: even in its worst year it stays above 85. Return has the weakest worst year of the three.

At that point your priorities decide. If you want the calmest path, Solidity keeps the Max DD below 3%, but a single profile carries more than half the risk. If you're after the highest gain, Return has it, with one year much weaker than the others and a profile that stops before the end. Balance sits in the middle, and here it's also the one with the most spread-out risk.

72.5–91.3	85.5–89.6	56.5–90.7
Band · Solidity	Band · Balance	Band · Return

9 The three checks

Under each column, the check tests the same portfolio on the years **after** 2023, from 2024 to 2026, and shows its chart. Placed side by side, the three checks can be compared at a glance, and Return is left without a score.

The Return check says **why**: Demo Agricultural Trend has no days in the check years, so that portfolio can't be measured. The other two hold up, but the year-by-year table shows a weaker 2025: 59.8 for Solidity and 54.2 for Balance, with a –10.20% Max DD. And risk moves: in Balance, Demo FX Carry Trade rises to **38.77%** of the swings.

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This is exactly what the check is meant to show you. A good score outside the selection period is encouraging, but it also matters **over how many years** it was earned, **with which profiles** and **who carries the risk**.

83.3	79.3	n/a
Check · Solidity	Check · Balance	Check · Return

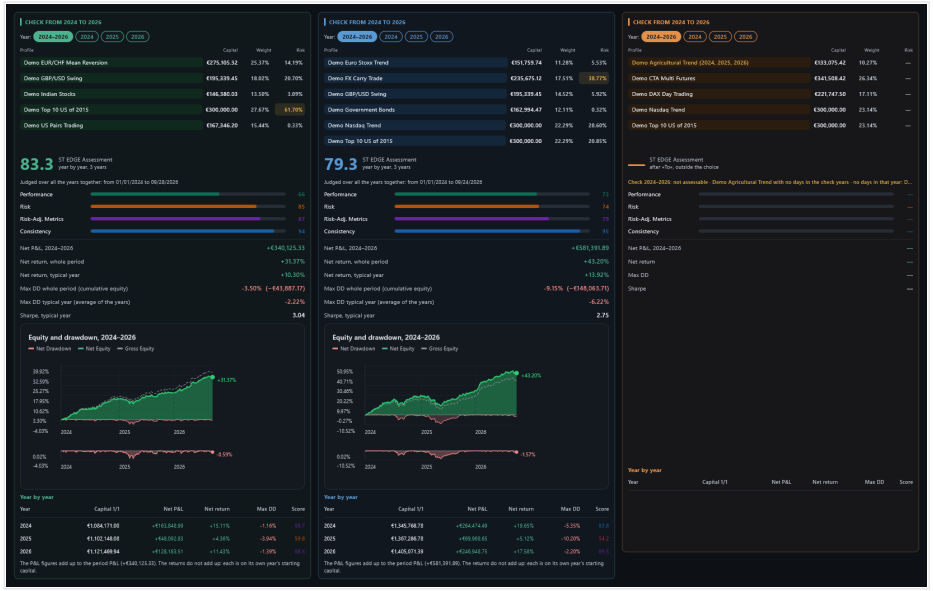


Figure 31.13 · The three checks

10 The consolidated profile

Once you've picked a proposal, press **Create consolidated profile** under its column and confirm the suggested name: the portfolio becomes a **consolidated profile**. You'll find it in the profiles menu, and it opens like any other, with its own statistics, Assessment and reports. Every time you open it, it picks up the latest days from the profiles it's made of.

! **The numbers on this card come from the sample profiles.** Six have simulated data; the others follow mechanical rules on real prices: they serve to put the app to the test and show no forecasting ability at all. With your own profiles the numbers change, not the way you read them. Look at the year-to-year band before comparing two scores, at the share of risk next to the capital, and at the check, with its years and its profiles, before you decide.

Waiting: the box and the pill

Where to find it: Throughout the app: the box in the middle of the screen, the pill in the middle of the bottom bar

When a task takes a few seconds, ST EDGE lets you know in two ways. The **waiting box** asks you to wait: until the task is done, the screen doesn't respond. The **pill** at the bottom of the window shows how far along it is. Some long tasks, though, run while you keep using the app, and you follow them from the pill alone.

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Figure 31.14 · Waiting: the box and the pill · Throughout the app: the box in the middle of the screen, the pill in the middle of the bottom bar

The waiting box

a black box with an orange border in the middle of the screen, with an hourglass and a sentence saying **what it's doing**: **Running the Assessment**, **Preparing the PDF**, **Running the Monte Carlo simulation**. The page underneath doesn't darken, but it ignores clicks, and the box closes by itself when the task is done. You see it, for example, when you switch profile or generate a **PDF**, when you press **Analyze** in the **ST EDGE Assessment** or **Run simulation** in **Monte Carlo**, when you pick a period in the **Equity / Dist.** tab, when you open the **Per-trade Analysis**, when you confirm a deletion in **Records & Positions**, when you import or pick a mapping in **Import Data** and when you open a screen with a lot of calculations.

The pill at the bottom

during the wait it fills up and shows the same sentence as the box, with the **percentage** when ST EDGE knows how much is left. This is where you read the progress: the box doesn't show it again. When the task is done, the pill goes back to empty.

The tasks that don't stop the app

the **ST EDGE Composer** search and its check on another year. At first a box shows up briefly while ST EDGE checks the profiles. Then the task keeps going and you can move to any screen. The pill shows how far along it is (hover over it for details), and one click takes you back to the **ST EDGE Composer**. When it ends, the pill shows for **six seconds** how it went: green if it finished, grey if it was stopped, red if it failed. Then it goes back to empty. If you switch profile, the task of the profile you're leaving stops and goes away with it.

If the pill is already busy. If a wait starts while the pill is following a long task, the pill stays on that task. This time the waiting box shows **its own bar**, with the percentage underneath. That way you can keep an eye on both.

> **!** A bar that moves **without a percentage** doesn't mean the program has frozen. It means that stage of the task can't be measured step by step. Let it finish: the box closes by itself.

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CHAPTER 32

AI Analyst

IN SHORT
What it is for: a language model that comments on your statistics in words.
Where: **AI Analyst** · **from the Premium plan**

The AI Analyst

This is the only part of ST EDGE that **writes**: a language model receives your statistics and comments on them in words.

With almost every provider you need **your own key**. A model running on your own computer (Ollama) doesn't ask for one, and your data never leave the computer. The key is a personal code the model provider gives you when you open an account with them, and you pay them for the analyses, not ST EDGE. ST EDGE doesn't ship a key and doesn't act as a middleman. You enter it under **Active DB settings** › **AI**, once per profile.

Then pick the **period** (year, quarter, month, range of years or two dates, as in **ST EDGE Assessment** but without the year-by-year reading), choose **how** it should write (the next card explains this) and press **Analyze trading**. Next to the button is the **Monte Carlo** box. Tick it and, before the analysis, ST EDGE runs a Monte Carlo with the number of simulations you choose and passes the results to the model along with the statistics.

While the model works, the waiting box opens, black with an orange border, showing the elapsed time. As soon as the model starts writing, the box widens and shows the last lines of text **as they arrive**. The moving bar sits in the pill at the bottom of the window, as for other long tasks. Meanwhile the rest of the screen doesn't respond to clicks. The box closes only when the model has finished and the full analysis is on screen. **Stop**, at the bottom of the box, stops it: the text received so far isn't kept, and the provider may still count the tokens already produced. If the model writes a **scorecard**, ST EDGE spots it and shows it in a box: dimension name, score bar and final result.

Generate PDF appears next to the period once an analysis is finished, and disappears while a new one runs. Press it and the options window opens, as for the other PDFs. There you choose the watermark and the parts to include: period metrics and monthly detail, the analysis written by the AI, scorecard, Monte Carlo if you ran it, methodology notes, risk disclosure and legal notice (with the disclaimer chosen in **Active DB settings** › Report). The cover is always there. There's also privacy, as in the other reports: you can obscure amounts (from the Premium plan: cover, tables and, in the AI text, figures written with a currency), the name and the market. Percentages and counts always stay. Names, markets and instruments written by the model stay as written, so check the preview before you save.

In practice. Use it when you want a written comment to read: to prepare for questions before presenting your results, for example, or to have a difficult period explained in words. Start with **Free** mode. Switch to **Institutional** when you want a strict verdict that ends with an explicit decision. Read the text next to the numbers in **ST EDGE Assessment**: the model comments on the statistics it receives, but it can be wrong, and two runs on the same data can come out different.

What it costs. You pay the provider as you go, based on the **tokens** sent and received (the bits of text the provider counts). On one year of the demonstration profile, each request sends about **4,000 tokens** in **Free** mode and about **5,500** in **Institutional** mode, plus about 200 with the Monte Carlo. The answer uses at most as many as you set in **Max Tokens** (**Active DB settings** · **AI**). Multiply by the price list for your provider and the model you chose.

Without a completed profile the analysis won't start. Market, style, approach and operator type have to be declared under **Active DB settings** › **Strategy**. Otherwise the reference scale and expectations would rest on a guess, not on what you actually do. Leverage is optional.

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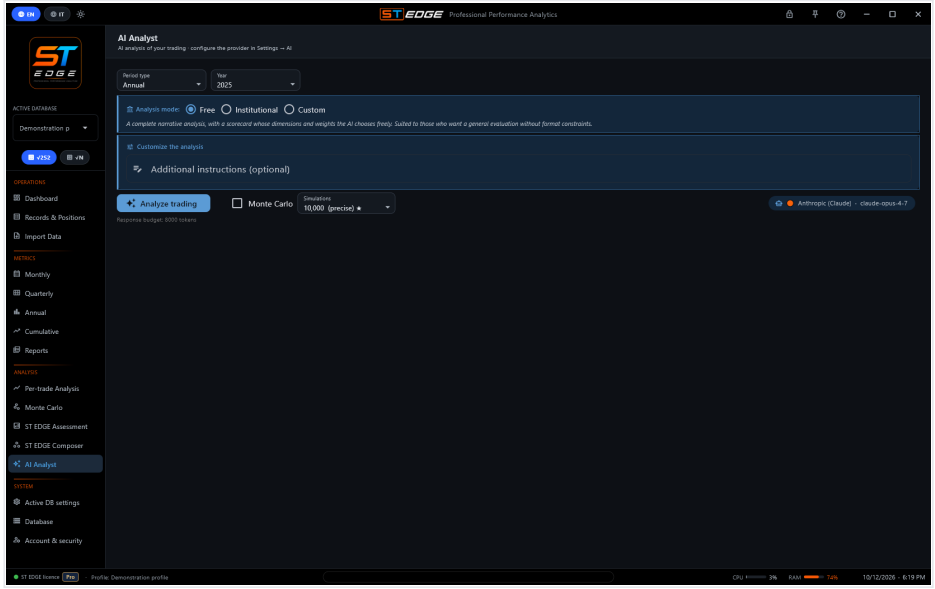


Figure 32.1 · The AI Analyst · AI Analyst · from the Premium plan

> **!** **A language model can be wrong, and this one says so.** The commentary is an interpretation, not a computation. ST EDGE already calculated the numbers; how to read and connect them is up to the model. If a sentence surprises you, check it in **ST EDGE Assessment**, which judges those numbers with rules.

The three analysis modes

> **Where to find it:** AI Analyst

The model does not change: what it is **asked** does.

Free

an all-round professional opinion. The model itself decides which dimensions to judge and how much weight to give each one.

Institutional

a due-diligence memo, and much stricter: six dimensions and **binding rules** the model cannot work around (explained in **Reading the AI Analyst scorecard**). It ends with an explicit decision: yes, no or conditional.

Custom

your instructions instead of ours. ST EDGE's own structure steps aside and the model follows what you wrote.

Below it you'll find **Additional instructions (optional)**. It adds to the chosen mode instead of replacing it: use it to ask the model to look at something in particular. In **Custom** it isn't there. Your prompt is the only place for instructions, and whatever you had already typed in the box isn't sent.

> **!** **In Custom the safeguards of the other two modes no longer apply.** The rules that keep a grade from inflating, or a favorable verdict from hiding a weakness, live in the very instructions you replace. Write your own prompt and you decide what the model has to guarantee.

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Reading the AI Analyst scorecard

Where to find it: AI Analyst · Institutional

In **Institutional** mode the model ends its analysis with a **scorecard**: six dimensions, each with a **score from 0 to 10**, plus a **final score**, also from 0 to 10. On screen it's a box with one bar per dimension. At the end of the text you'll find the verdict, with an **explicit decision**: yes, no or conditional. In **Free** mode the scorecard shows up only if the model produces one, and the model picks the dimensions.

The six dimensions in **Institutional** mode:

Performance
how much you earned: return and P&L of the period.

Risk Control
how well you kept losses under control: drawdown, worst days, tails of the distribution.

Consistency
how regular the results are: positive days and months, losing streaks.

Risk Adjusted Return
how much you earn for the risk you take: Sharpe, Sortino, Calmar.

Statistical Reliability
how far the result stands out from chance: number of days and significance.

Operational Efficiency
how much trading costs you: commissions against the gain, volumes.

How to read it. Start with the decision and the reasoning behind it, then look for the **lowest score**: that's where the model sees the problem. The final score **doesn't hide a serious weakness**: a very low score on one dimension weighs on the decision, whatever the average.

> ! **The scorecard is a language model's opinion, not the ST EDGE Assessment.** The scales are different (0 to 10 for one, 0 to 100 for the other), so don't compare them number by number. The verdict you hand over is the one from the **ST EDGE Assessment**; the scorecard helps you put it into words.

What leaves your computer

Where to find it: AI Analyst

With a model running on your own computer (Ollama) nothing leaves it. With the other providers, the one you chose receives a bundle of **already calculated statistics** (return, drawdown, Sharpe, win rate and the like), the operating profile you declared and, if you ticked **Monte Carlo**, the simulation results.

Raw rows never leave: not your days, not your trades, not your orders. The model doesn't see your archive, only a numerical summary of it.

ST EDGE asks the provider for the **least creative** answer available, so on the same data the text changes little from one run to the next.

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Everything else in the app **works offline**: **ST EDGE Assessment**, **Monte Carlo** and the **Reports** send your numbers to no one. The only thing that goes out is the license check. Along with it, ST EDGE sends its own server a count of **which features you used and how many times** (for example «pdf:annual», three times in a day). Feature names and dates, never your data.

> ! **It's the only non-deterministic document in ST EDGE.** Regenerate it on the same data and the text may change: no provider guarantees an identical answer, not even with creativity at its lowest. The report **says so on its cover**. If you need an analysis you can reproduce exactly, use **ST EDGE Assessment**.

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PART

7

PART 7

System

Settings, profile archives and security.

33 **Settings** p. 112
Capital, currency and costs, the way you trade, reports and AI: the profile settings.

34 **Database** p. 117
The profile archives: creating, saving, finding and consolidating them.

35 **Account and security** p. 124
Lock password, licence, plan and deleting the account.

CHAPTER 33

Settings

IN SHORT

What it is for: capital, currency and costs, the way you trade, reports and AI: the profile settings.

Where: **Active DB settings** · **General** · **Initial capital by year**

Capital

Capital is set **year by year**. It's the base for every **percentage return**: without it, there's no «what percent».

Drawdown is different: it's measured from the **peak reached**, not from capital. It starts from capital, but if equity rises, the drop is measured from the highest point reached so far. **Equity** is the value of the account: capital, plus the gains and minus the losses built up along the way. That's the standard convention, and it's why a drawdown isn't read as «so many percent of capital».

Capital comes first because it's the only figure ST EDGE **can't work out from your numbers**. Trades tell you how much you made, not on what capital.

Start-of-year equity. If you reinvest your gains, you don't need to enter capital every year. Enter the first year's, and ST EDGE works out the others from the **previous year's closing equity**: that year's capital plus the net of its days. Years before your starting year are left untouched. Here's how:

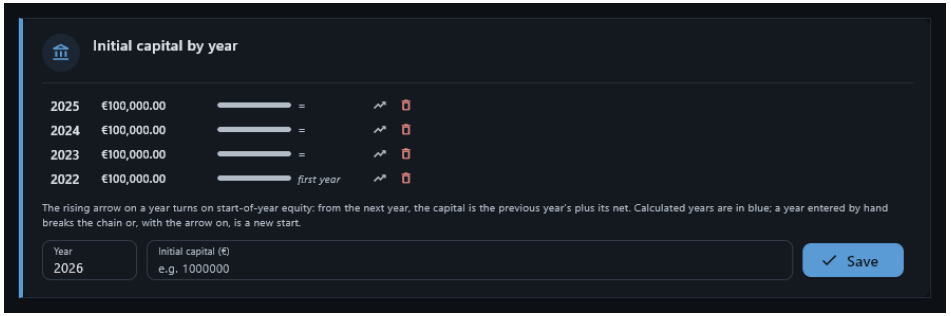


Figure 33.1 · Capital · Active DB settings · General · Initial capital by year

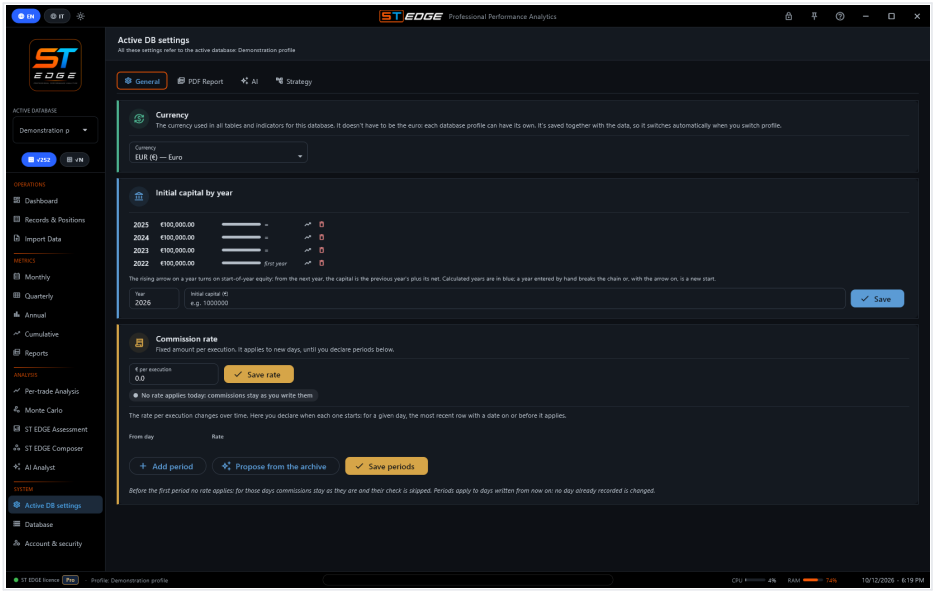


Figure 33.2 · Capital · Active DB settings · General · Initial capital by year

1 Enter the first year's capital

In **Initial capital by year**, enter the year you want to start from and its capital, then press **Save**.

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2 Turn on the arrow

On that year's row, press the **rising arrow** icon: it turns light blue, and the equity starts from there.

3 Read the calculated years

The following years show up in **blue**, marked **calculated**. Each one is the previous year's capital plus the net of its days: hover over it to see the math. The current year starts from the previous year's closing equity and stays fixed.

4 A year, or a new start

A year entered by hand does one of two things. **Without the arrow** it breaks the chain: that's how you correct for money added or withdrawn. **With the arrow on** it's a **new start**: the equity restarts from that value. You can have as many starts as you like, one for each year with the arrow on.

5 Turn it off, or let it resume

Press the arrow again to turn it off: the calculated years disappear and only the hand-entered ones remain. If you use the bin to delete the hand-entered year that was breaking the chain (it asks you to confirm first), the equity picks up again on its own.

Good to know. Deposits and withdrawals aren't recorded: you account for them by entering the year by hand, as in step 4. A consolidated profile adds up, year by year, the capital of the profiles it gathers, calculated years included. There's no arrow there, because its capital comes from those profiles.

> ! **If you skip it:** the **Dashboard** and the statistics (**Monthly**, **Quarterly**, **Annual**, **Cumulative**) compute percentages on a **reference capital**, not yours, and a warning line at the top tells you so. When only one year is missing, the line also shows the figure used (except in the **Annual** view, which compares several years). The line's **Set the capital** button brings you here. In **Records & Positions** the **% day** column shows just a dash. In reports, the **Multi-Year History** section says the figure is missing instead of computing it on a made-up value.

Currency and costs

Where to find it: Active DB settings · General · Currency · Commission rate

Two settings, and it's best to fix both **before** you load any data.

Currency applies to the whole profile: you'll see it in every table and every report. You pick it in the **Currency** box, at the top of the **General** tab.

Commission rate is what each execution costs you. An **execution** is an order, or a piece of one, that the broker has filled; the **billed** ones are those the broker charges you for. ST EDGE uses the rate to compute commissions when your file doesn't include them, and saves it with the record: six months from now you'll still know where that number came from. The rate computes **commissions only**. Fees, swap and taxes don't come from any rate: they come from the file you import, or you type them into the day.

You can declare it in two ways here, but not both at once. The **fixed amount** at the top applies to every new day as long as no period is declared

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below. As soon as you declare one, the periods take over: the fixed amount stops being applied, and the field switches off and tells you so. It only becomes valid again if you remove all the periods. The colored line under the field always tells you **what applies today and where it comes from**.

If your rate changed over time, declare its **periods**: one row per change, «from day … it is …». Each day takes the period in force on that day. Before the first period there's no rate, and commissions for those days stay as they are. With **Propose from the archive** ST EDGE works out the periods from the days you've already recorded and shows them to you; you're the one who saves them, by pressing **Save periods**. Periods apply to days written from now on: no day already recorded is changed.

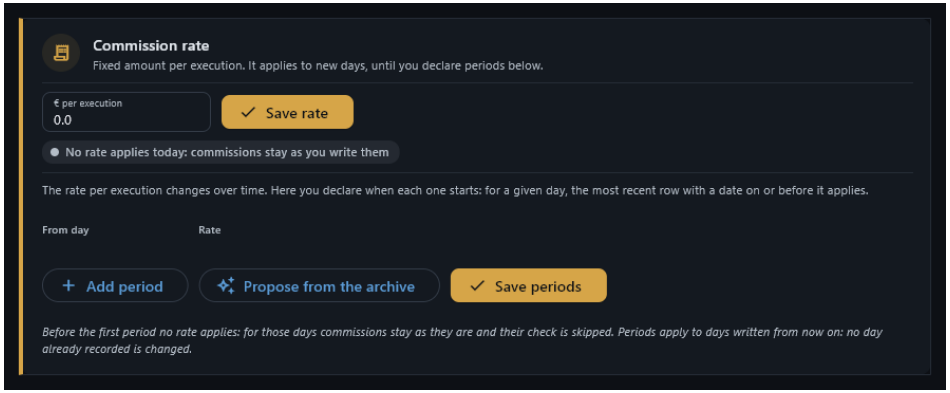


Figure 33.3 · Currency and costs · Active DB settings · General · Currency · Commission rate

> ! **If you change them later:** data you've already loaded stays as it was. That's not an error, but it's why it pays to decide up front.

Before generating a report

> **Where to find it:** Active DB settings · PDF Report

PDF reports (**Reports**) take their headers from here. Fill them in once and they apply to every report of the active profile. The **PDF Report** tab opens from the Base plan.

Report header and parameters: name, bank or group, market, platform. They appear in the sheet on the cover. The market repeats at the top of every page, the name at the bottom. **A blank field stays blank**: the report prints a dash there, never a sample value. The one exception is **Operator type**: if you leave it blank, the report uses the operator type you declared under **Strategy**.

Four fields can **fill themselves in** from what you've already declared under **Strategy**: **Strategy**, **Market**, **Intraday exposure** and **Operator type**. Tick **Fill from strategy profile** and the field follows the profile, even when you change it. While the box is ticked, you can't edit the field by hand. Untick it and the field is **cleared** for you to fill in: that text belonged to the profile, not to you.

Notes (Annual Report): free text shown at the start of the Annual, Quarterly and Cumulative reports, if **Notes** is among the sections you include. It's the only notes field in Settings. Notes on days and trades are a different thing and stay with their data.

Nature of the data: whether the numbers come from real trading or from a test environment. It's the most important declaration on the page. ST EDGE certifies nothing you haven't declared: if you declare nothing, the report **stays silent** instead of making claims. Right below it is **Supporting documentation (traceability)**: the documents you can show in support.

Risk notice (legal page): choose whether the legal page uses ST EDGE's text or your own. The same card holds the **Optional declarations**, the

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clauses you want added to that page.

When you're done, press **Save report configuration**.

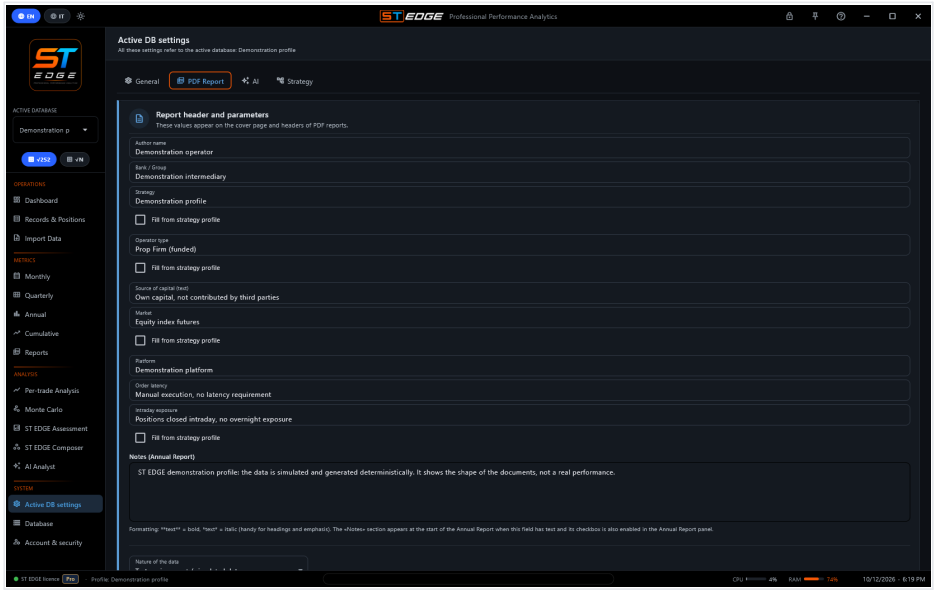


Figure 33.4 · Before generating a report · Active DB settings · PDF Report

> **!** **On test data:** if you declare a test environment, every page of the report says so in plain sight. You can't turn it off, and that's on purpose: a document that circulates on its own has to say for itself what it contains.

Connecting the AI Analyst

> **Where to find it:** Active DB settings · AI · AI Provider

The **AI Analyst** comments on your numbers in plain words. To use it you need **your own key** from the provider you prefer: ST EDGE doesn't come with one and doesn't act as a go-between. With a model running on your own computer, such as Ollama, you don't need a key. The **AI** tab and the **AI Analyst** open from the Premium plan.

Pick the provider and paste the key. You create it on the provider's website, in the developer area («API key»), and you usually pay for what you use. If you like, you can save several configurations under a name: they're in **AI Profiles**, and **Activate** puts one back in use. The fields above update right away, without leaving the tab.

The **blue** row is the **active** profile, the one ST EDGE is using. If, after activating it, you change the provider, key or model by hand and save, **changed** appears next to its name: ST EDGE is no longer using those values. Press **Activate** to go back to them, or save a new profile with the current setup.

The provider gets **already-computed statistics**, never the raw rows of your days, trades or orders.

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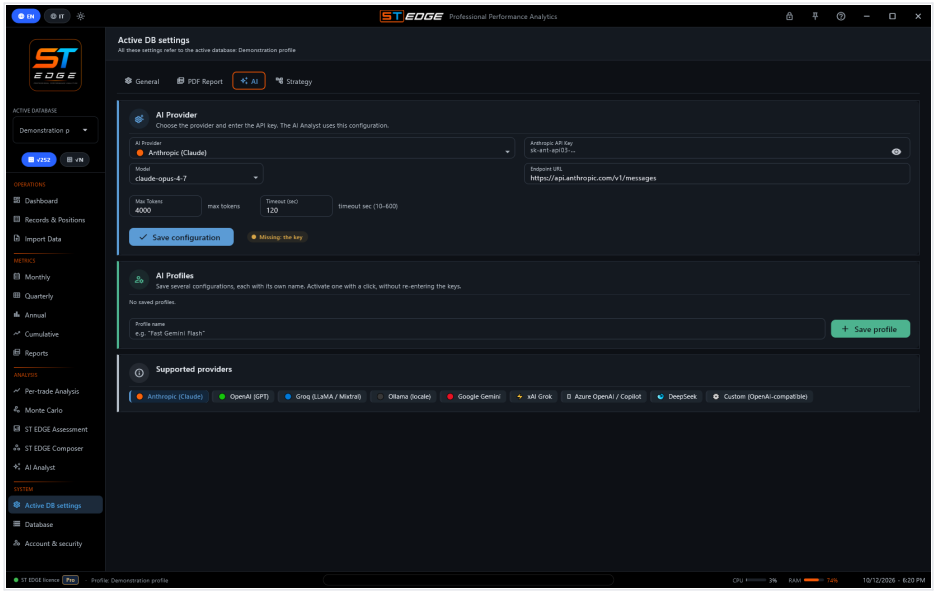


Figure 33.5 · Connecting the AI Analyst · Active DB settings · AI · AI Provider

> **!** **It's the only non-deterministic document.** Regenerate it on the same data and the wording may change, because no provider guarantees the same answer twice. The report says so on its cover. If you need an analysis you can reproduce, use the **ST EDGE Assessment**.

How you trade

> **Where to find it:** Active DB settings · Strategy

Four choices set the yardstick you're measured with: **Market traded**, your **style**, **Leverage used** and **Operator type**. In the **Style and approach** block only the style counts: the approach just describes you.

They aren't a profile blurb. ST EDGE uses them to decide **what to measure you against**, and it does that in two ways.

Market, style and leverage move the thresholds of the risk and regularity metrics only: Max Drawdown, Ulcer Index, volatility, VaR, Win rate, share of positive weeks and months. Leverage affects only Max Drawdown and Ulcer Index, and makes them stricter. Ratios (Sharpe Ratio, Sortino Ratio, Calmar Ratio, Profit Factor), return and costs have the same thresholds for everyone.

Operator type and style pick the scale the **Analytical Agent** compares you with. For example, the same Sharpe Ratio can sit in the middle band of a prop-firm scalper and above the band of a retail trader who holds positions for days. If you declare nothing, ST EDGE judges you on a generic scale.

If you trade two markets, declare the second one too with **+ Add secondary market**. ST EDGE uses the average of the two yardsticks, so the second market really counts.

The market also sets the calendar. With crypto the year has 365 trading days and the week runs Monday through Sunday. With other markets the year has 252 and the week is the trading week, Monday through Friday. A Saturday session stays in the week that just ended. A Sunday session moves to the next week, because on forex and futures the Sunday-evening session opens the new week. That way every recorded day counts toward your **positive weeks**.

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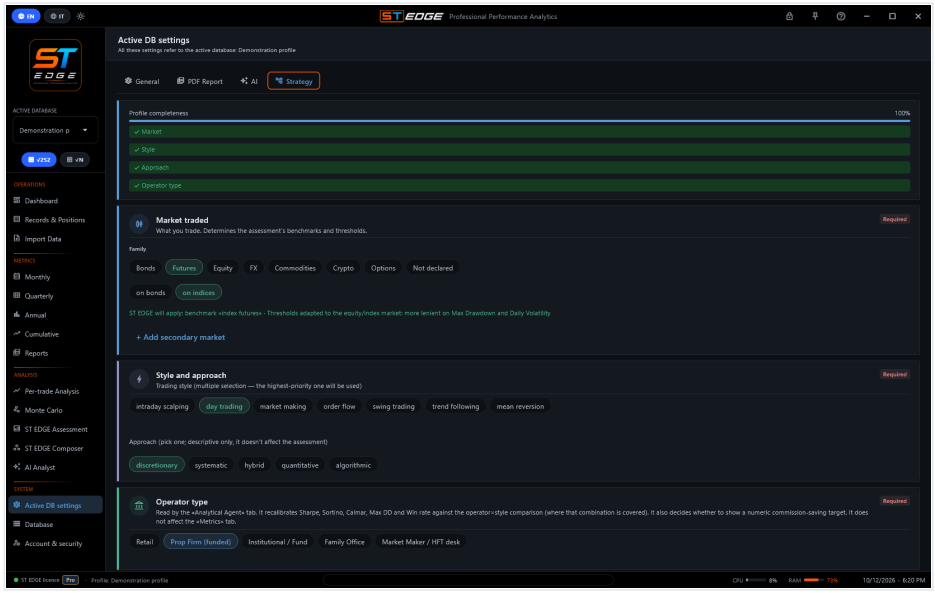


Figure 33.6 · How you trade · Active DB settings · Strategy

> **!** **If you skip it:** the **ST EDGE Assessment** tells you so plainly and uses the generic scale. Nothing breaks, but the comparison means less.

CHAPTER 34

Database

> **IN SHORT**
> **What it is for:** the profile archives: creating, saving, finding and consolidating them.
> **Where:** **Database**

Several accounts, one app

Each **profile** is a separate archive: a live account and a test one, different accounts, yours and someone else's. Only **one is active at a time**.

You switch it from the drop-down under **ACTIVE DATABASE**, below the logo at the top of the menu, which always shows where you're writing. If the profile has a lock password, you're asked for it before it opens (see **Locking the app with a password**). While it opens, a waiting popup shows its name. A consolidated profile is rebuilt, which can take a few seconds. In **Database** you create, clear or delete profiles.

The sample profile is read-only. The «Demonstration profile», which comes with the program and is the one open on the first start, shows how ST EDGE works on simulated data. Like a consolidated profile, nothing is recorded, imported or corrected in it: **Record session** and **Import Data** offer to switch to the default profile, where your data goes. Settings can still be changed, to see how the Assessment changes.

Every switch is a fresh environment. When you switch from the menu, the profile always opens on the **Dashboard** and every screen starts over. Filters, a half-finished import, the Composer's searches and results **are lost**, and a running search stops.

Switching profile **changes more than the days**. Capital by year, currency, costs, calculation basis (**Annual basis** or **Operating basis**), report headers, AI key and settings, declared strategy, and the Trades and

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Transactions archives are **all per profile**. That's the whole point: two accounts share nothing. It's also why, after a switch, a setting may seem to be gone: it's still there, in the other profile. You choose the active profile's currency in **Active DB settings** · **General**, in the **Currency** box.

The exception is **named import mappings**, which are shared by all profiles. Each profile remembers which one it used last and keeps its own copy.

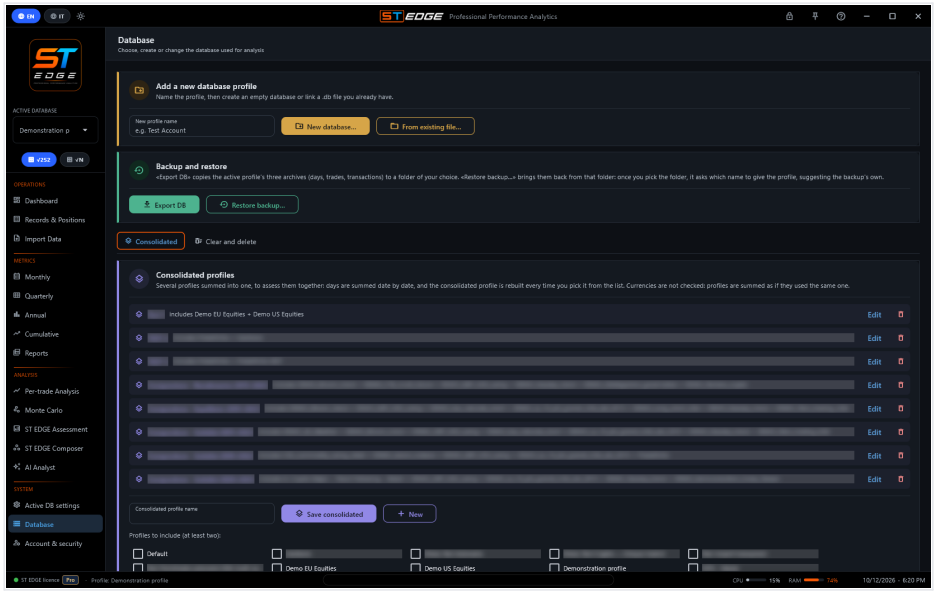


Figure 34.1 · Several accounts, one app · Database

> **!** **Your data lives on this computer**, in the program's «data» folder (see **Where your data lives, and how to back it up**). To move a profile to another computer, save it with **Export DB** and bring it back there with **Restore backup…** (see **Creating, clearing, deleting an archive**).
>
> If a profile's archive can't be found anymore, the profile shows as ***unavailable on this PC*** and the app falls back to the Default one, instead of creating an empty archive in the wrong place.

Creating, clearing, deleting an archive

Where to find it: Database

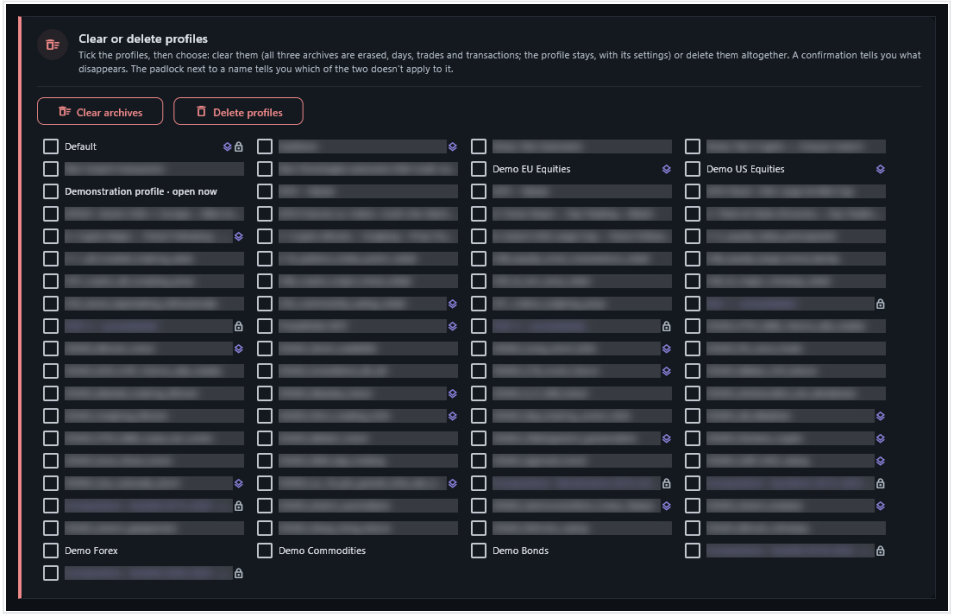


Figure 34.2 · Creating, clearing, deleting an archive · Database

Creating one

give it a name in ***New profile name***. Then pick **New database…** to start from scratch, or **From existing file…** if you already have an archive. Either way the archive ends up in the program's «data» folder. With **From existing file…** the file you pick is **copied** there, and the original stays where it was. With **New database…** the save dialog already suggests the **name you typed** and that folder, so you usually just confirm. The new profile becomes the active one right away. If you made it with **New database…** it starts **empty**: no days and **no capital**. First thing, set the capital in **General** · **Initial capital by year**: without it, percentages have nothing to be based on.

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Exporting it

Export DB makes a safety copy. You pick the folder: the app creates a subfolder named after the profile and saves **all three** archives in it (days, Trades and Transactions). If there's already a backup there, it tells you **before** overwriting it. **Putting it back.** **Restore backup…** does the reverse. Point it at the backup folder and the app asks **what name** to give the profile: it suggests the backup's own, and you can change it. The profile name decides where the three archives go, so they stay in step with each other. Then it puts **all three** back in one go. If a profile with that name already exists, it tells you **before** replacing its data. The folder must hold **a single** profile: if there are more, the app tells you instead of guessing. While it copies, a popup tells you the restore is running and closes by itself when it's done.
From existing file…, on the other hand, takes **a single** file: it's for a loose archive, not a full backup.

Clearing it

in the **Clear and delete** tab, tick the profiles (more than one if you like, including ones that aren't open) and press **Clear archives**: **all three** archives of each one are erased (**Daily (recorded days + capital)**, **Trades**, **Transactions**). A single confirmation lists the profiles and warns you if one is part of a consolidated profile. The profile itself stays, with its settings. The **per-year capital** is wiped too, though, so you'll have to set it again. A **consolidated** profile can't be cleared (it has a padlock): it's rebuilt from the profiles it gathers. To remove only part of the data, use **Delete period** in **Records & Positions**.

Consolidating several

in the **Consolidated** tab (you need the Pro plan: without it, it has the lock) give it a name, tick at least two profiles and press **Save consolidated**. The consolidated profile shows up in the profile list in **purple**, with **consolidated** next to its name: pick it to open it. Every time you pick it, it's rebuilt by adding up the days of its profiles **date by date**, so it keeps up on its own with whatever you record in them. If a profile has days in a year but no capital, before saving it asks whether that profile uses **the same capital** as the others. If you confirm, you're declaring it, and for those years the consolidated profile's capital counts. **Trades** aren't added up: they go in as they are, year by year, if every profile has them. If one doesn't, it asks whether to include the others' anyway. In that case, in the Per-trade Analysis, the comparison with the days uses only the profiles that have them. **Currencies aren't checked**: profiles are added up as if they all used the same one. If two ticked profiles look like **the same account** (at least half of the trades, or of the days, identical), it tells you before saving: added together, the result would double. If a linked profile is missing, the consolidated profile won't open and tells you which one. In the consolidated profile **nothing is recorded, imported or corrected**: it would vanish at the next selection. Do it in the source profile, and the consolidated profile picks it up on its own. On screen you recognize it by the purple name. A **PDF report** travels without the app, so it **declares** it:
Consolidated profile · currencies not checked is on every page, and a note lists the profiles added up, the unchecked currencies and, year by year, where the capital comes from (including profiles that didn't declare it, confirmed or not).

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Seeing its systems

In the **Monthly**, **Quarterly**, **Annual** and **Cumulative** statistics you'll find the **Systems** tab. It shows each included profile, with its own history and settings, in the same columns and sub-tabs as the **Table**. On top of that you get the weight and the **contribution** to the portfolio's return: add up the contributions and you get the return. A profile without capital of its own is **shared**: it uses the consolidated profile's capital. The Annual, Quarterly and Cumulative reports have a **Portfolio systems** section, right after the Summary, with the columns of the **Multi-Year History** (capital, returns, Max DD, Sharpe, Sortino, Profit Factor, Win %). It starts switched on, and you turn it off from its checkbox. In the Assessment, below the score breakdown, each profile has its four groups and its total, judged with **its own** strategy. In the Assessment PDF they become the **Portfolio systems** section, after the Internal metrics.

The consolidated profile's settings

Every time you press **Save consolidated**, after an edit too, a window offers you, row by row, the settings that can be filled in from the collected profiles (Strategy, PDF Report, AI), and you choose which ones to write. It happens whenever there's at least one. The **Settings to fill in** card explains it.

Profiles open in your plan

If you have more profiles than your plan opens, the **Open profiles** tab appears with the **Profiles open in your plan** box, which shows the open profiles. To change them, press the pencil button under the list (it says how many profiles you have in all): they all appear, each with its own checkbox. Tick **exactly** as many as the plan opens. The counter next to it tells you where you are, and once you reach the number the other checkboxes switch off. Then press **Save the choice**: a confirmation lists the profiles that will stay open and the day from which you can change them again. The others stay in the list with a padlock, with all their data. Once saved, the choice is fixed for **30 days**: until then the button to change it isn't there, and a line tells you when it comes back. If the profile open now is left out, the first of the chosen ones opens. Demo profiles don't count.

Deleting one or more

in the same **Clear and delete** tab, with the same ticks, press **Delete profiles**. Every profile is in the list, including consolidated ones and those your plan keeps locked, and you don't need to open them first. A single confirmation lists the profiles and tells you whether any of them is part of a consolidated profile (which stays) and whether the one open now is among them: if so, the **Default** profile opens after the deletion. The Default profile has a **padlock** next to its name: you can clear it, but not delete it.

What can be rebuilt, and what can't. Clear the Trades and you can rebuild them from the Transactions, but only the ones that came from there. Trades imported from a Trades file only come back if you re-import that file, along with their notes, swap, taxes and fees. You can also derive the days from the Trades. **Transactions**, though, can't be rebuilt from anything: they're the raw data your broker sent you. And nobody can derive a day you **typed in by hand**. That's what to back up first.

> **!** **Delete profiles** **deletes the files from disk**: for each ticked profile, the main file and the two Trades and Transactions archives. It **asks for confirmation** first, and the dialog says what it's about to delete. It doesn't just take an entry off a list: it deletes the data. If you only want a fresh start and to keep the profile, use **Clear archives**.
>
> The **Default** profile is the exception and can't be deleted: it's the archive the app falls back on when another one can't be reached.

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Where your data lives, and how to back it up

Where to find it: Database

Your data isn't in the cloud: it's **files on your own computer**, in the program's «data» folder. With the standard installation you'll find it in %LOCALAPPDATA%\Programs\ST EDGE\data (see **Installing and starting**).

Each profile has three files, one per level: days, Trades and Transactions. They take the **profile's name**, not the one they had when you imported them (the Predefinito profile's days are in trades.db). You save them all together with **Export DB** and put them back with **Restore backup…**, at the top of the **Database** screen. Below is what's worth knowing **before** you need it.

Why you can back up with the app open

Export DB captures each archive at a consistent moment, even with ST EDGE open: you don't need to close anything, and the copy you get is usable.

The copies ST EDGE makes by itself

The program saves a copy in the **backup** folder inside «data» before every **repair** (of days or of duplicate transactions), before an import **overwrites** trades already in the archive, before **rebuilding the whole** Trades archive, and before an automatic conversion of the archive. The copy is named after the profile and the date. It only covers the step you're about to take: it doesn't replace your own backup.

The copy that isn't a backup

Dragging the **.db** file somewhere else while the app is open does **not** give you a safety copy. It may catch the archive halfway through a write, and you find out on the day you try to use it. If you really want to do it by hand, do it with the app **closed**, and remember there are three files.

A copy off this computer. Everything above sits on the same disk as your data: it protects you from a mistake, yours or the program's, not from a disk that dies. For that you need a copy **elsewhere**: an external drive or a synced folder.

Named import mappings don't live here. They sit in a folder of your user account on the computer, not in the program folder. So **Export DB** doesn't include them and they don't follow you to another computer. To move them, export them one at a time with **Export** on the import screen, and on the other computer use **Import**.

! **A backup is not a photograph, it's a state.** Restore it after fixing something and you undo the fix too. And the restore works, so nothing warns you. After an important repair, make a new backup and keep that one.

The folder name tells you **which profile** is inside, not **when** you made it. If you keep more than one, put the date in the folder name yourself: two copies of the same profile look very much alike.

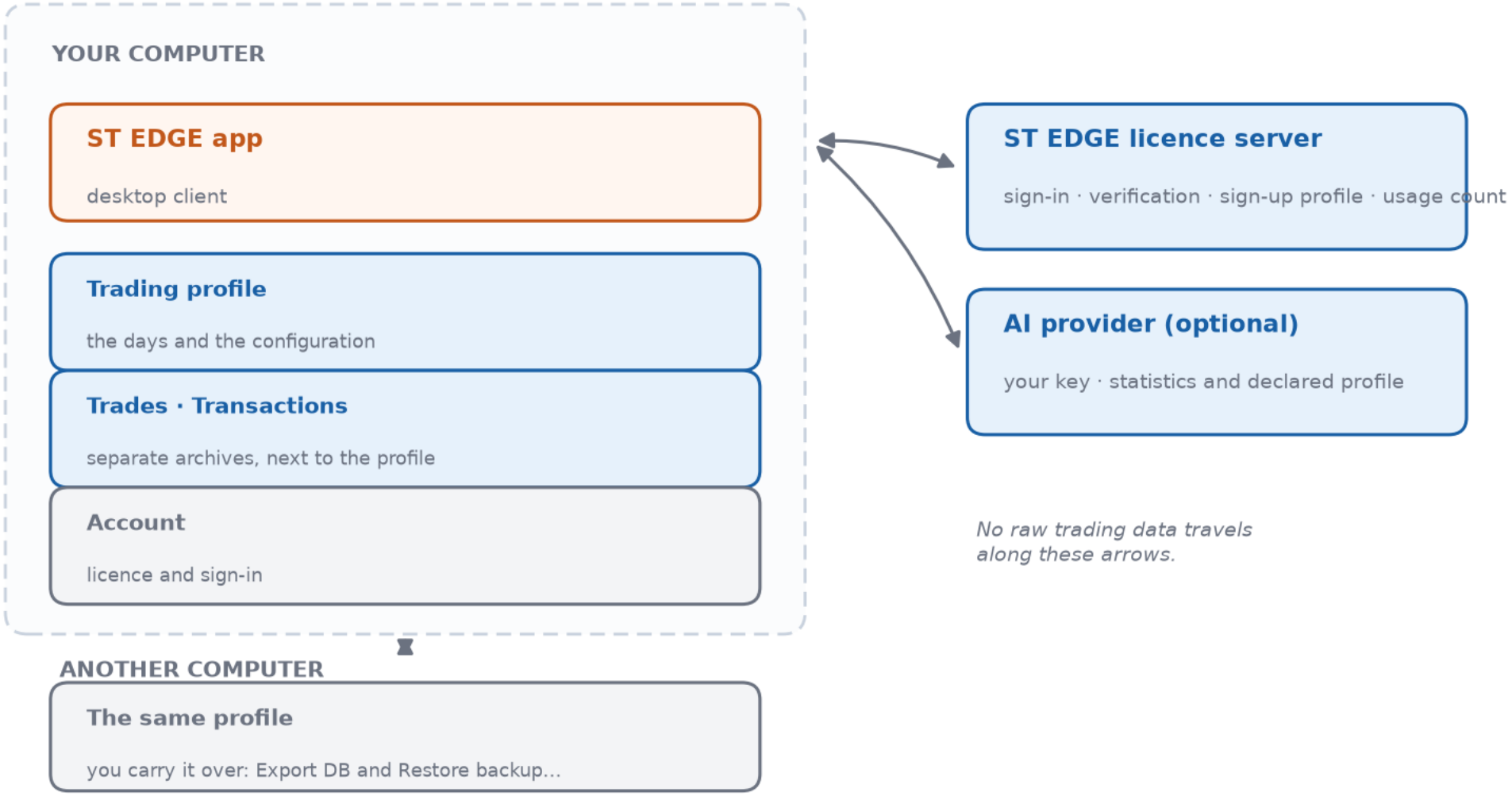
The architecture, in one picture

Where to find it: Database

What stays on your computer, and what leaves it (only the bare minimum).

! **No raw trading data travels along those arrows.** The server gets: your credentials (the password as a fingerprint, never in plain text); the profile you declare when you sign up (country, operator type, experience, trading style, markets); the language for emails; a count of how often features are used; a **code that identifies this computer**. That code is a fingerprint computed from the computer's name and hardware, not the name itself. The AI provider, if you turn it on, gets **already-computed statistics** and the profile you declared in Strategy. Your days, trades and orders stay where you put them.

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Settings to fill in

Where to find it: Database · Save consolidated · ST EDGE Composer · Create consolidated profile

A consolidated profile adds up the days of several profiles into one profile, which you can look at but not edit. This window is the last question before saving it: it appears when you press **Save consolidated** in **Database** (after an edit too) or **Create consolidated profile** in the Composer, but only **if there is at least one setting to fill in**. Otherwise the profile is saved right away. Here you see the consolidated profile's settings that can be filled in from the profiles it collects, always **up to date** with those profiles and with what the consolidated profile already has. Nothing is written until you choose. If you tick no row, **Fill in and save** stays off: use **Save without filling in**.

The columns

Fill in: the tick, row by row (the one next to the section title ticks or unticks them all). **Setting**: the Settings field. **Proposed value**: what would be written. **From which profile**: the profile the value comes from. There are several names when the value joins several profiles, such as the styles or the notes. **Now in the consolidated**: what the consolidated profile has now; a dash if the field is empty.

The colours

Each section has its colour: **purple** Strategy, **blue** PDF reports, **green** AI, **amber** Capital. The status of each row: **new** (green) if the field is empty, and it starts ticked; **same** (grey) if it already has the same value; **different** (amber) if it has another value, chosen by you or by an earlier fill-in: it starts **unticked**, and you decide whether to replace it.

Where the values come from

Approach, operator type and report headings come from the profile with the **largest capital** in the last year. Main and secondary market come from the heaviest profiles. The reports' strategy, operator type and market, when they differ, are joined with «·». The nature of the data is «real» only if it is real for every profile. Leverage is the **highest** one, and the styles are **all** included. Each profile's notes arrive headed by its name, in a single copy when they match. AI comes from the heaviest profile that has an API key, shown masked. The **Capital** row is not a choice: each year's capital follows the sum of the collected profiles' capitals, until you change it by hand in the consolidated profile's Settings. A profile **without capital** for a year gets its own row: its days still go in, returns are measured on the other profiles' capital, and in the Portfolio systems its capital shows as «shared».

The three buttons

Fill in and save saves the consolidated profile and your choice: the ticked rows will be written into its Settings, over an existing value too, when the consolidated profile opens (see the warning below). **Save without filling in** saves the consolidated profile without touching the Settings. **Cancel** closes the window without saving anything.

> **!** **The ticked rows are written the next time the consolidated profile opens**, when it is rebuilt from the collected profiles: until then its Settings stay as they were. What you change afterwards by hand in the consolidated profile's Settings stays, and at the next edit it will show as **different**.

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CHAPTER 35

Account and security

> **IN SHORT**
> **What it is for:** lock password, licence, plan and deleting the account.
> **Where:** **Account & security**

Locking the app with a password

It's a password that's **yours and local**, separate from your account password. It keeps anyone using your computer from opening ST EDGE and reading your numbers, and it works **offline too**. You set it with **Set lock password** in the **Security** box, at the top next to Account: any non-empty password, typed twice.

It applies to the **profile you set it on**, because the lock lives inside that archive. You're asked for it **at start-up**, if that profile is the one opening, and every time you **open it from the menu**. If you use several profiles, set it on each one: protecting one doesn't protect the others. You can also lock the app without closing it: press **Lock now** or the padlock in the window's top bar. Nothing is asked: the padlock turns **orange** and the app stays visible as it is, but it ignores clicks, except on the top bar. Meanwhile nobody can touch anything. To get back in, press the orange padlock: only then are you asked for the password. Type the right one and the padlock turns grey again, and everything is where you left it, even a task in progress. **Remove lock** removes the password, after a confirmation.

The other commands on this screen. The **Account** box shows the email you're signed in with and has two buttons. **Change account password** changes the account password: type the current one, then the new one twice, at least 8 characters. **Log out / Switch account**, after a confirmation, removes only the sign-in credentials from this computer: your trading data stays, and you sign in again to get back. The box next to it, for deleting the account, has a card of its own: **Deleting your account**.

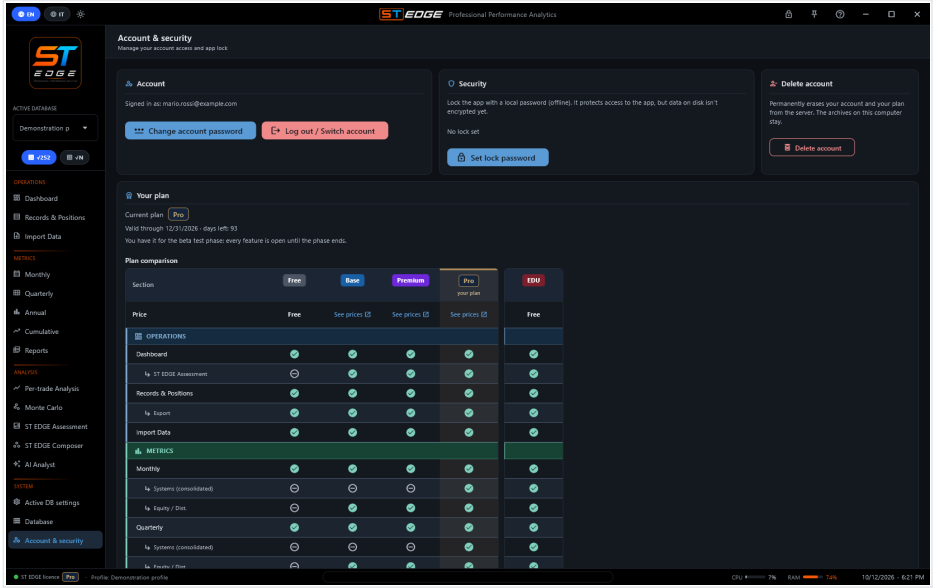


Figure 35.1 · Locking the app with a password · Account & security

> **!** **Two things to know before you set it.**
>
> **It can't be recovered.** There's no way to get it back: you can only remove it from inside the app, which means after typing it. Not even we can recover it. The **Forgot your password?** link on the sign-in screen is for your account password, not this one.
>
> **It isn't a safe.** It stops people from *using the app*, but it doesn't protect the database file: anyone who opens it with another program can still read the data. That works the other way too, and it's your way back in if you forget the password: the data isn't lost, but you'll have to work on the file from outside to get back in.

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The license light

> **Where to find it:** In the bar at the bottom of the window, on the left

On the left of the bar at the bottom of the window, a **light** shows the **status of your licence**.

Green, ST EDGE licence: the licence is valid. **Amber, «ST EDGE licence · 5 h»:** the licence server is not answering, but you can still work. Without a connection you can work for at most **24 hours**, and the number next to it says **how many hours are left**. If the server does not answer at start-up, the warning «License server unreachable · Offline mode: 5 hours remaining» also appears at the top of the window: you close it with **OK**, and it disappears by itself when the server answers again. An hour before the end ST EDGE warns you; once the 24 hours are over the app stops until you reconnect (see **If the program will not let you in**). **Grey, not checked:** the check has not been done yet.

Next to the light is the **name of your plan**, in its colours: Demo teal, Free grey, Base blue, Premium purple, Pro midnight blue and gold, EDU burgundy. With the EDU plan **non-commercial use** appears next to it as well. What each plan includes is explained in **Your plan**.

Hover over the light to see the **version** of ST EDGE you are running, the licence status and the plan. The rest of the bottom bar is described in **The window: the top bar and the bottom bar**.

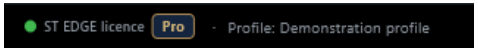


Figure 35.2 · The license light · In the bar at the bottom of the window, on the left

The window: the top bar and the bottom bar

> **Where to find it:** At the top and at the bottom of the window, on every screen

The ST EDGE window has **two bars**, the same color as the menu, and they look the same on every screen. The **top** one is for controlling the window and the app: language, theme, app lock, help, moving and sizing. The **bottom** one keeps you posted: license, plan, open profile, tasks in progress, computer resources, date and time. Each number in **Figure 35.3** matches the item with the same number, below.

1 The language

at the top left, the **EN** and **IT** pills: the one lit up in blue is the language in use. One click switches the language of the whole app, the help and any PDFs you generate from then on. Your choice is kept the next times you open the app on this computer.

2 The theme

next to the language, the moon switches to the dark theme and the sun goes back to light. **The theme: light or dark** explains it.

3 The logo

in the middle, the ST EDGE logo and name. Press and drag to **move** the window; a **double click** maximises it to full screen, another one restores it.

4 The window controls

on the right, first comes the **padlock**, which locks the app. It needs the lock password, which you set in **Account & security** (Security section). Once the password is set, one click locks the app without closing it and without asking you anything, and the padlock turns **orange**. The app stays visible but ignores clicks, except on the top bar. To unlock it, click the orange padlock again: only then does it ask for the password. Enter the right one and the padlock turns gray again, with everything just as you left it. If no password is set, it tells you where to set one.

Next is the **pin**. Filled (orange), it locks the window size: the Windows frame disappears, the window can't be made wider or narrower, and next time ST

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EDGE reopens at that same size. Outlined (gray), the window can be resized again. Hover over the filled pin to see the size it's holding. You can still move and maximize the window; when it goes back to normal it returns to the pinned size.

Then there's the **«?»**, which opens the help menu (see **Help: the «?» menu**). Last come three buttons: **Minimise**, **Maximise** (which turns into **Restore** when the window is maximized) and **Close**, which lights up red when you hover over it and closes ST EDGE.

5 The licence light

at the bottom left, the coloured dot with its label: green **ST EDGE licence**, amber with the hours left without a connection, grey **not checked**. Hover over it to see the **version** of ST EDGE. The details are in **The license light**.

6 The plan

right after the light, the name of your plan in its colours; with the EDU plan **non-commercial use** appears next to it as well. What it includes is in **Your plan**.

7 The profile

«Profile:» followed by the name of the open profile. A consolidated profile has **consolidated** next to it.

8 The task pill

in the middle of the bar. When nothing's running it's just an empty outline; while ST EDGE is working it fills up and tells you what it's doing and how far along it is. If the task has its own screen, one click takes you there. **Waiting: the box and the pill** explains it.

9 CPU and RAM

how busy the computer's processor and memory are, with a small bar and the percentage. They stay gray while all is well, turn **orange from 60%** and **red from 85%**. Hover over them to see the computer's figures (memory in GB) and how much ST EDGE itself uses, calculations included. They refresh every two seconds.

10 Date and time

at the far right, in the format of the language you picked. They update on their own every minute.

To **resize** the window, drag one of its edges; to **snap** it next to another window, push it against a side of the screen, as with any Windows window. While it's **maximized** it can't be resized and shows no edges; that comes back when you restore it. The two bars don't change with the theme: they stay dark in the light theme too.

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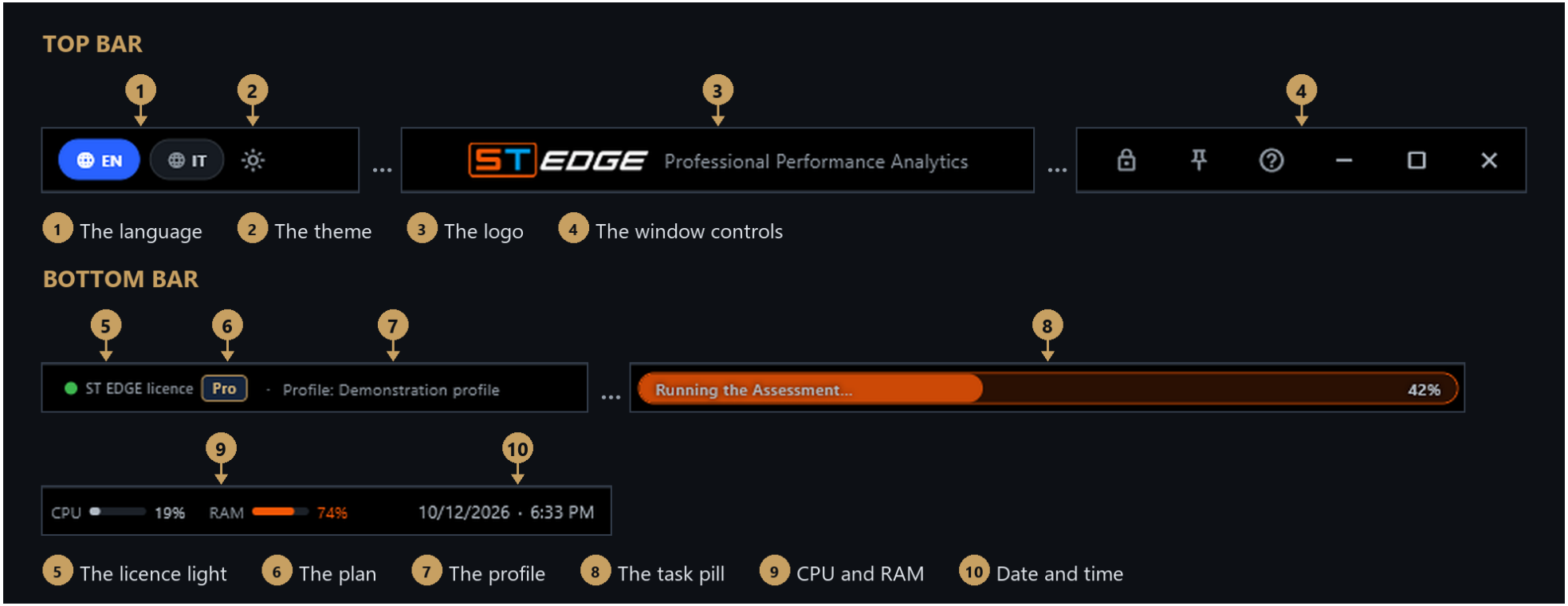


Figure 35.3 · The window: the top bar and the bottom bar · At the top and at the bottom of the window, on every screen

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The theme: light or dark

Where to find it: In the title bar, at the top left, next to the language

ST EDGE comes in two looks: the **dark theme**, which is the default, and the **light theme**. You switch with the icon next to the language pills: the **moon** (**Dark theme**) switches to dark, the **sun** (**Light theme**) goes back to light.

The change takes effect **right away**, with no restart. The waiting box shows up for a moment while the screen gets ready, then everything switches to the new colors **at once**. Your choice is saved **on this computer**, like the language, and applies to every profile: next time you open ST EDGE it starts with the theme you left it in.

What changes

every screen in the app, with its tables, popups and **charts**, plus the sign-in screens (welcome, sign-in, start-up lock) and the **App locked** window that asks for the password to unlock. In the dark theme, drop-down menus show the selected item in **light blue** and the one under the mouse in **orange**, like the menu on the left.

What stays the same

the menu and the two window bars, which are dark already, and the «?» help, which stays light like a sheet of paper. And the **PDFs**: they're the same for everyone, whatever the theme, and in the preview every page stays on a **white sheet**, just as it will come out of the printer.

! **The theme only affects the screen.** It doesn't change any number, profile setting or document: a report generated in the dark theme is identical, pixel for pixel, to one generated in the light theme.

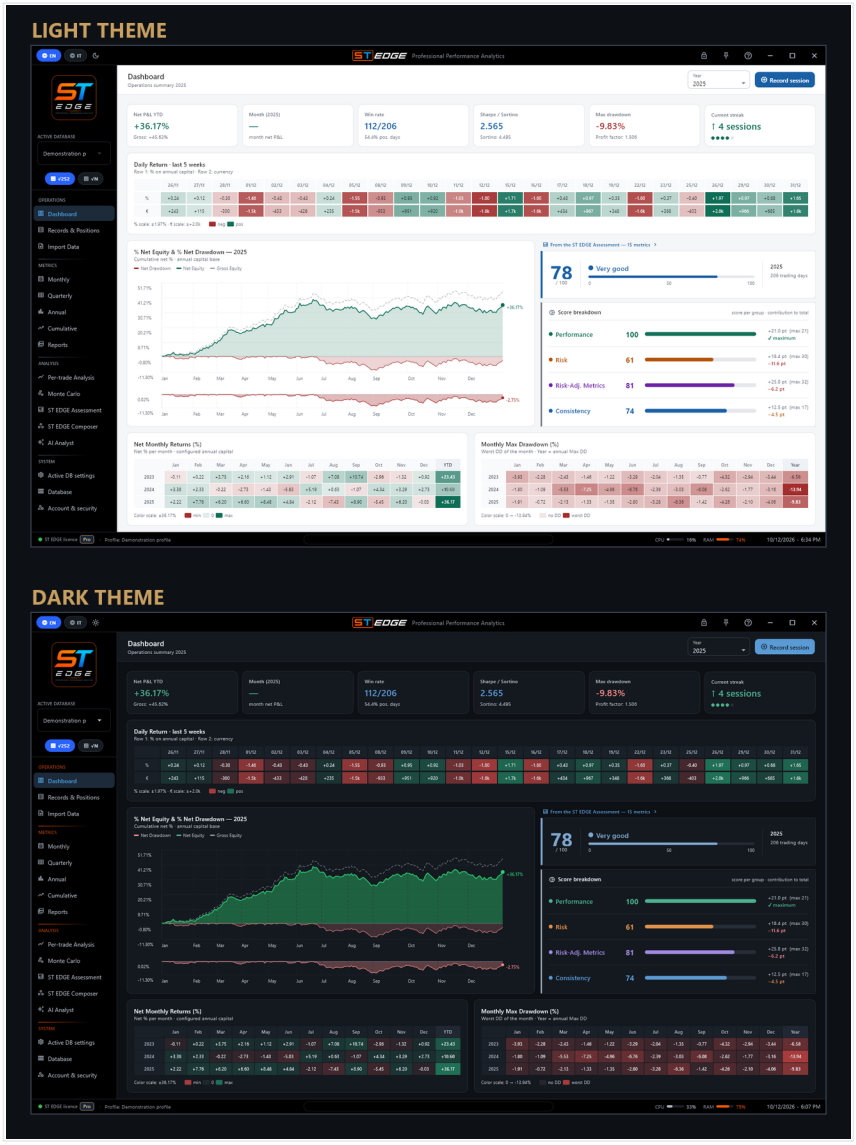


Figure 35.4 · The theme: light or dark · In the title bar, at the top left, next to the language

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Your plan

Where to find it: Account & security · Your plan

Your account has a **plan**, which decides which parts of ST EDGE you can use. If your plan changes, ST EDGE adjusts on its own, without a restart. You find it in the **Your plan** box: its name, the date it is valid until and a **table comparing the plans**, one column per plan, with yours highlighted in its color. For each section the table shows whether it is included, and how many DB profiles each plan allows. Below the plan names is the **price** row: Free and EDU are **Free**, and for the other plans **See prices** opens the pricing page on the ST EDGE website, the only source for amounts and currency. Paid plans will be activated after the beta test. The **Demo** column (the trial) is visible only to users on the trial. The tabs and parts of a section are **indented under its entry**: under **Monthly**, **Quarterly**, **Annual** and **Cumulative** you find their tabs. Under **Active DB settings** are the PDF Report and Strategy tabs and, separately, the AI tab, which goes with the AI Analyst. Under **Records & Positions** is the Export, under **Database** the profiles and the consolidated profile. Set slightly apart, to the right of Pro, is the column of the **EDU** plan, for universities and research institutions.

A part your plan does not include **stays in the menu**, with its entries **disabled** and a padlock, like **Per-trade Analysis** in the Analysis group: hover over it to see which plan makes it available. The same goes for **buttons**, such as creating a profile once you reach the limit, and for the tabs not included: **Equity / Dist.** inside Monthly, Quarterly, Annual and Cumulative, **Systems** in the same four views, the **Consolidated** tab in **Database** (the screen then opens on the first available tab), and **PDF Report**, **AI** and **Strategy** in the Settings. The **Systems** tab exists only on a consolidated profile: with the Pro plan, on a normal profile it stays **gray without a padlock**, and its tooltip explains why. On the **Dashboard** you see the Assessment part with your numbers **blurred**. No data is touched: days, profiles and settings stay where they are.

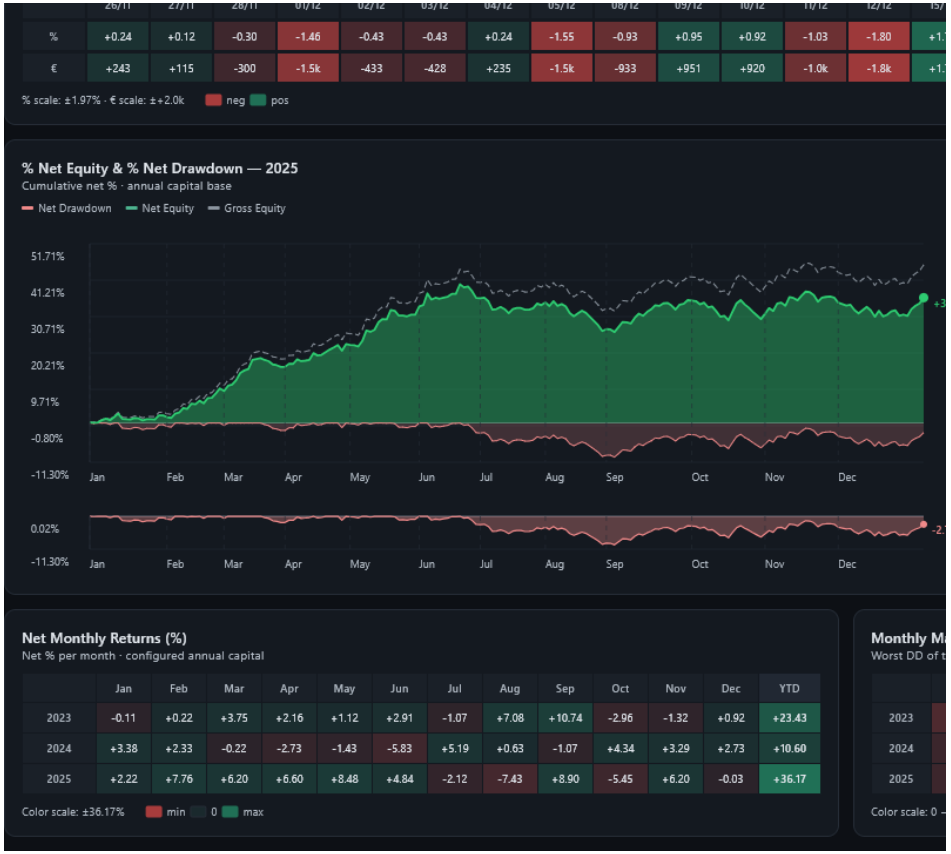


Figure 35.5 · Your plan · Account & security · Your plan

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The plans

Demo: the 30-day trial, with every feature. **Free**: recording and importing days, the Archive, monthly, quarterly and annual statistics, the **General** tab of the Settings, one profile; the Assessment on the Dashboard is shown blurred, and Reports can be previewed but not printed or saved. **Base**: adds the Assessment on the Dashboard, the Equity / Dist. tab, the PDF Report and Strategy settings and saving PDFs, up to three profiles. **Premium**: adds the Assessment, the Cumulative (the view and saving its Report), the Per-trade Analysis, the Monte Carlo, the AI Analyst with its AI tab in the Settings, saving the Public extract of the Reports and the «Redact all amounts» switch of the PDFs, up to nine profiles. **Pro**: everything, the consolidated profile with its Systems and the Composer included, with unlimited profiles and the beta versions with early access to new features. **EDU**: the same features as Pro, free of charge, reserved for universities and research institutions, **for non-commercial use only**: the indicator and this box say so (**EDU licence · non-commercial use**). Every PDF generated with this plan carries the «EDUCATION» watermark with «© Not for Commercial Use» below, which can't be removed, and repeats it in the footer of every sheet. It is valid until 31 December and **does not renew by itself**: when it expires, you request a new code yourself, with **Reactivate EDU** on the **EDU licence expired** screen; it reaches you by email and you confirm it there (see **If the program will not let you in**).

The expiry

Next to the plan you find the last day it is valid, included, and how many days are left. When a plan expires, the Free plan features apply. The EDU plan does not fall back to Free: when it expires, **EDU licence expired** appears until you reactivate it (see **If the program will not let you in**). During the beta test phase everyone has the Pro plan.

Without a connection

Without a connection you can work for at most **24 hours**. If the plan has never been read, the Free plan features apply.

PDFs

You can generate and preview any PDF, with any plan. In the Reports, sections your plan does not include have their checkbox **disabled with a padlock** and stay out of the document: for example the Per-trade Analysis and the Monte Carlo, which start with the Premium plan. The **Save PDF** button lights up only if your plan includes saving **and** everything the document contains. When saving is not included, a line under the preview title tells you why.

> ! **Moving to a lower plan loses nothing.** If you have more profiles than the new plan opens, choose which to keep open in the **Open profiles** tab of **Database**, which appears only in this case: the others stay in the list with a padlock, with all their data, and the choice can be changed once every 30 days. A consolidated profile stays in the list, but opens only with the Pro or EDU plan.

Deleting your account

> **Where to find it:** Account & security, in the «Delete account» box at the top right, after the Account and Security boxes. Or from the «EDU licence expired» screen

Deleting your account erases **from the server** your account, your plan (even an EDU one) and the data the server keeps about you. It's **permanent**: nothing can be recovered. It only affects the server: the trading archives on this computer **stay** where they are.

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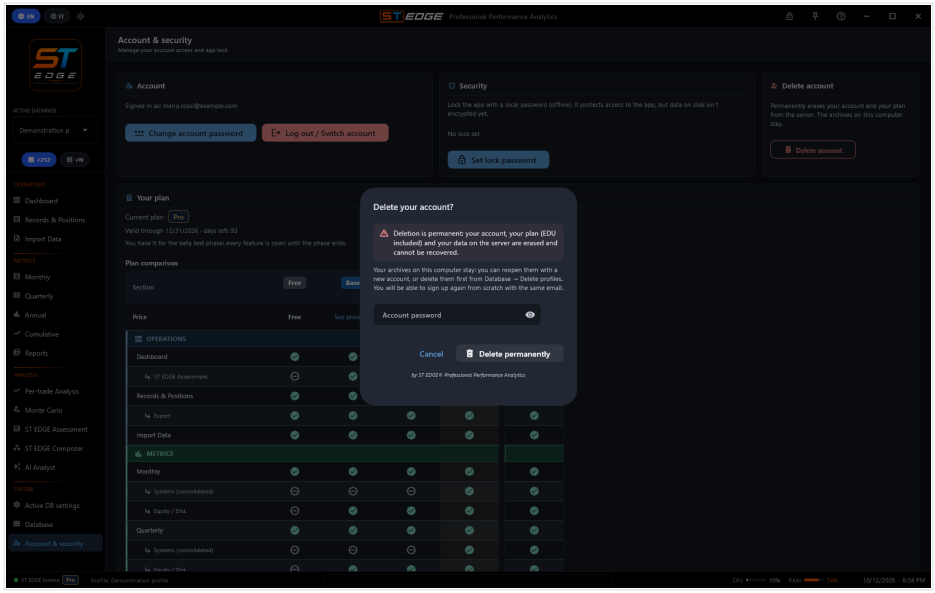


Figure 35.6 · Deleting your account · Account & security, in the «Delete account» box at the top right, after the Account and Security boxes. Or from the «EDU licence expired» screen

1 Open the confirmation

In **Account & security** press **Delete account**: the **Delete your account?** box opens. Next to a red icon, it reminds you what will be erased and that the archives on the computer stay.

2 Type your password

In the **Account password** field type the password you sign in to ST EDGE with. While the field is empty, **Delete permanently** stays off, in grey.

3 Confirm

Press **Delete permanently** or Enter. If the password is wrong the box tells you, and the same password isn't sent again: fix it and try again. **Cancel** closes without erasing anything.

After the deletion you get a confirmation email, ST EDGE removes the saved sign-in from this computer and goes back to the **welcome** screen. You can sign up again with the same email, from scratch, and reopen the archives still on the computer.

If your EDU license has expired you can't get into the app. That's why **Delete account** is also at the bottom of the **EDU licence expired** screen, with the same confirmation and the same password.

> ! **Deleting your account doesn't erase the archives on this computer.** If you want to delete those too, do it **first**, from **Database** › **Delete profiles**: **Creating, clearing, deleting an archive** shows you how.

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PART

8

PART 8

Which document, for whom

Which document to use, and for whom, in every situation.

36 **Which document for which situation** p. 133
Finding the right document for your situation.

37 **The map of the documents** p. 134
The ten ST EDGE documents: where they are generated and what they are for.

38 **On screen or on paper?** p. 135
When the screen is enough and when you need a PDF.

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Understanding how good the result is, taking the risk into account.

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Finding the weakest and the strongest point of the way you trade.

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Following the trend over time and sending an update.

42 **Showing a third party** p. 144
Showing method and results while keeping amounts and personal data to yourself.

43 **Before handing over a PDF** p. 147
The checks to make before sending a PDF to someone.

CHAPTER 36

Which document for which situation

IN SHORT
What it is for: finding the right document for your situation.
Where: **Reports**

Which document for which situation

Find your situation here. For each one you see where to look **on screen** and which PDF to produce **on paper**. Further on, each row has its own card with the details and what to check.

Understand how it went

on screen the **ST EDGE Assessment**; on paper the Assessment PDF, only if someone else has to read it.

Know whether the numbers hold up

on screen the **interval** under the score and the order sensitivity, in the **ST EDGE Assessment**; on paper it is not needed.

Have the numbers explained in words

on screen the **AI Analyst**; on paper nothing to hand over: the AI Report is a reminder for you.

Know where to act

on screen the **ST EDGE Assessment**: the four groups, the alerts and the Agent; on paper it is not needed.

Understand how much the sequence matters

on screen the **Monte Carlo**; on paper the Monte Carlo PDF.

See trade by trade

on screen the **Per-trade Analysis**; on paper its PDF, with the data redaction.

Follow the year as it goes

on screen **Monthly** and **Quarterly**; on paper the **Annual Report** **on the current year**.

Close a year

on screen **Annual** and the Assessment on the year; on paper the **Annual Report**, plus the Assessment PDF if a verdict is needed.

Put several years together

on screen **Cumulative** and the Assessment read year by year; on paper the **Cumulative Report**.

Show results without sensitive data

on paper, the controls in the **Operator & Context Sheet** and the **Public excerpt**, in all three reports. **Redact all € amounts in the report** and saving the Excerpt come with the Premium plan.

Present yourself to an allocator

on paper first the **Public excerpt** (it can be saved from the Premium plan), then the full **Annual Report** or **Cumulative Report**, with the Assessment PDF on the same period.

Present yourself to a prop firm

on paper the **Assessment PDF**, with the **Annual Report** for continuity.

Build a portfolio from several profiles

on screen, the **ST EDGE Composer**; on paper, its PDF, which puts the proposals in writing. Saving it takes the Pro or EDU plan. See **ST EDGE Composer**.

The rule of thumb: if you're the one reading, the screen is enough. You need a PDF when someone else has to read your numbers without the app in front of them. Some screens, and saving PDFs, depend on your plan: see **Your plan**.

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CHAPTER 37

The map of the documents

IN SHORT
What it is for: the ten ST EDGE documents: where they are generated and what they are for.
Where: **Reports**

The map of the documents

Ten documents, each with its own question. Next to the name you'll find where it's generated, what it holds and when it makes sense. Which ones you can produce and save depends on your plan: see **Your plan**.

Annual Report

Reports › **Annual Report**. A whole year. You choose the sections, among them: accounting summary, multi-year history, quarterly performance, months, metrics, equity and drawdown, distribution, rolling, underwater duration, autocorrelation, Monte Carlo, Per-trade Analysis, open positions, data integrity, notes, appendix; in a consolidated profile also the portfolio systems. A section your plan doesn't include stays visible, switched off with the padlock. For keeping, comparing, handing over.

Quarterly Report

Reports › **Quarterly Report**. One quarter on its own, with the year's numbers next to it. For when someone wants the full analysis of that quarter; for an update on the year, the Annual on the year in progress is enough, since it already has quarters and months.

Cumulative Report

Reports › **Cumulative Report**. The years you pick, from first to last, as one single block, with percentages on the first year's capital. It's the document of a multi-year track record.

Public excerpt

Public excerpt is a switch in the three reports. The same report, cut down to the first pages plus Notes and Appendix. The numbering stays the real one and the cover carries the «EXCERPT» band. For a first contact. It's not anonymous. You can generate it and leaf through it with any plan; it can be saved from the Premium plan.

Assessment PDF

ST EDGE Assessment, after the analysis, with **Generate PDF**. Before producing it, it asks what to show: the sections to include and other choices, such as masking the amounts. Score 0-100, metrics with their bands, percentile, diagnostics, verdict and an appendix on the calculations. It carries the reproducibility seal. For whoever wants the judgement, not just the numbers.

Monte Carlo PDF

Monte Carlo › **Generate PDF**. The resampled days: paths, simulated drawdowns, and a verdict on the quality of the simulation and of the history. For whoever asks how much the sequence weighs.

AI Report

AI Analyst › **Generate PDF**. The model's text on numbers already calculated. It declares it isn't reproducible. A narrative reading **for you**: it isn't a document to hand over.

Per-trade Analysis

In the menu, under Analysis, or from **Records & Positions** among the trades with **Per-trade Analysis**. Measures per trade, per instrument and per time slot, plus duration; in the **Metrics** tab the Assessment's four groups computed per trade, next to the daily value. With the masking of amounts and identifying data. Requires imported trades.

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Overviews and Equity & Distribution

Monthly, **Quarterly**, **Annual**. The statistics tables with their charts. Each of the three views (**Monthly**, **Quarterly**, **Annual**) has two PDFs, and every **Generate PDF** asks you **how to build the document** before producing it, like the reports. The first is **Generate PDF** in the **Overview** tab: you choose the sections to include, the **Operator & Context Sheet** rows to remove or mask, the amounts, the fingerprint and the provenance of the days. The second is the **Generate PDF** in **Equity / Dist.**, next to the period menu: it shows up once the charts are ready, in **Annual** just as in the other two views, and lets you choose the parts to include and the provenance of the days. Internal use, working notes.

Composer PDF

ST EDGE Composer, in the results of a search, with **Generate PDF**. The proposals in view put in writing, with the same measures as the screen. Before producing it, it asks which parts to include (the cover is always there): how the search was made, the proposals, the year-by-year table, the check, the alternatives, the metrics, the frontier, the method, the legal notice; and whether to mask the amounts. It can be saved with the Pro and EDU plans. For whoever needs to understand why that portfolio: see **ST EDGE Composer**.

The ten share one thing: the **nature of the data** appears on every page. For nine of them you declare it in **Active DB settings** › **PDF Report**. The Composer PDF takes it from the profiles the search considered: it says «real trades» only if all of them declare so, and a single test profile is enough for every page to say so. If you don't declare it, no document claims the trades are real.

CHAPTER 38

On screen or on paper?

IN SHORT
What it is for: when the screen is enough and when you need a PDF.
Where: **Reports**

On screen or on paper?

ST EDGE's reports are PDF documents. They're for when someone has to read your numbers **without the app in front of them**: an allocator, a prop firm, your bank, or you a year from now. If the question is yours and you need the answer now, the app is enough. The **Dashboard**, the statistics, the **ST EDGE Assessment** and the **Monte Carlo** are made to be looked at, not printed.

That's why every use case in the cards that follow starts from the same question: **who is reading?** If it's you, the case tells you which screen to look at. If it's someone else, it tells you which PDF to produce and what to check before handing it over. One document is not on that list: the **AI Report**. It's a text written by a model, so it isn't reproducible, and in **Institutional** it carries a score of its own that isn't the Assessment's. It's for you, to prepare for the questions, not for the recipient.

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In **Reports**, in the **ST EDGE Assessment**, in **Monte Carlo**, in the **AI Analyst**, in **Per-trade Analysis** and in the **ST EDGE Composer** the PDF first goes to a temporary file, and you **leaf through it in the preview**. Only then, if your plan includes saving, you choose where to save it: see **Your plan**. If you close the preview, or if your plan doesn't include saving, nothing is left on disk. The same goes for the statistics overviews and the «Equity & Distribution» PDF.

> ! **Every document reads the days.** Even if you imported trades or orders, the score, the Monte Carlo and the reports reason on daily summaries. There are two exceptions: **Per-trade Analysis**, which reads the trades, and the **Open positions** section of the reports, which reads the orders. That is why they don't enter the Assessment.

CHAPTER 39

Understanding

> IN SHORT
> **What it is for:** understanding how good the result is, taking the risk into account.

I want to understand how it went

«The result is positive. But how good is it, given the risk I took?»

On screen: the **ST EDGE Assessment** on the period you care about. For you, this is enough.

On paper: not needed. If someone else has to read it, use the Assessment PDF (**Generate PDF**).

Alongside: the **Dashboard** for a quick look; the period view (**Monthly**, **Quarterly**, **Annual**) for the numbers the judgment is built on.

Why: profit tells you how much you made. The Assessment puts it next to the risk you took and how regularly you got there. Its two tabs answer different questions. **Metrics** says how good the numbers are in absolute terms (a band for each metric, a 0-100 score). **Analytical Agent** says where they sit against the yardstick of your way of trading (a percentile). On the same period they can say different things, and that is not a contradiction.

Check

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The period

the score holds for that period and no other. Different periods are different questions. A year is measured on its own capital. A quarter or a month starts from the equity accumulated up to then, and its return is **scaled to a year in proportion to the days** (a quarter counts about ×4). So a quarter at –13.6% is judged as about –54.4% annualised, not the –44.3% that compounding would give. Over short periods this rule **exaggerates losses and understates gains**. The quarter's true return stays –13.6%, and that is what the report prints: here it only serves to apply the same thresholds to periods of different length.

The declared yardstick

in **Active DB settings** › **Strategy**: market, style, leverage and operator type change the thresholds, not your numbers. Market, style and leverage only move the risk and regularity thresholds, never those of Sharpe, Sortino, Calmar, profit factor, return and costs. Operator type and style pick the yardstick of the **Analytical Agent**. Without them, ST EDGE judges you on a generic scale.

Performance

only the **net return** votes. Below it, a line of facts with no vote helps you read it: gross return, weight of costs on the gross, net return. The weight of costs is called **Commissions / Gross P&L**, or **Costs / Gross P&L** if the period also has swap, fees or taxes: then next to it you find what they are made of.

Risk

Max Drawdown, Ulcer Index, volatility, VaR 95%, skewness and kurtosis. Volatility depends on the **Calculation basis** chosen in the menu, like Sharpe and Sortino.

Risk-Adj. Metrics

Sharpe, Sortino, Calmar and profit factor. With the **Operating basis** the Sharpe and Sortino rows say so.

Consistency

daily win rate, longest run of positive days, positive weeks and months.

The n/a rows

a metric that cannot be judged, or that still has too few days, does not vote: the row says n/a, the current value and why.

> ! **Win rate and profit factor are daily, not per trade.** «Win rate 85%» means 85 days out of 100 closed in profit, not 85 trades out of 100. It is the most frequent misunderstanding when you show results to someone else.

I want to know whether the numbers hold

«Do I have enough days to trust this result, or is it still too early?»

On screen: open the Assessment. Under the score you'll find the **interval** (**Metrics**), and in **Analytical Agent** the order sensitivity.

On paper: you don't need it. If you hand over the Assessment PDF later, the intervals are already in it.

Alongside: the **Monte Carlo**, which rates your history. In the reports, look at the **Data integrity** section.

Why: with only a few days you can get great metrics that prove nothing. The interval shows you this: ST EDGE really resamples your days (with replacement) and redoes the calculation each time. Don't focus on how wide it is. Look at whether it stays in the same **band** of judgment.

Check

20 days

below that, the score interval is not computed.

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30 days

below that, Sharpe and Sortino are computed but stay out of the score: the row says n/a and shows the current value. And ST EDGE won't name a category or say whether the Sharpe is significant. What counts is recorded days, not trading days.

40 days

below that, the Assessment's Summary declares the judgments «indicative only».

50, 60 and 250 days

below 60, Ulcer Index, skewness and kurtosis stay out of the score. Below 50, the rolling charts warn you that skewness and kurtosis are unreliable. 250 is the threshold for an institutional or family-office profile.

20 · 60 · 200 days

the **Monte Carlo** rates the history insufficient, reduced, acceptable or robust.

The bands crossed

come from the score interval. And next to the current value you always see why a row says n/a: short sample, year not over, no losing day (and, in the costs line of facts, negative gross).

In the year-by-year reading

Year by year needs at least **three** years with a score: below that, there is no repeatability to measure.

! **If the interval crosses three or more bands, the judgment is undetermined.** Present it as preliminary. The documents already say so: when you hand them over, leave that part in.

I want the numbers explained in words

«How do I put what the numbers say into plain words?»

On screen: the **AI Analyst**.

On paper: **nothing to hand over**. There is an AI Report (**Generate PDF**): it has the model's text, the table of metrics computed by ST EDGE and the Monte Carlo (the same one as its tab). Keep it for yourself, as a reminder.

Alongside: the **Assessment** on the same period. That's where the numbers are judged by rules, and that's the one you hand over.

Why: the language model gets the statistics ST EDGE has already computed and comments on them. Your raw rows stay on your computer. You can pick one of three modes: **Free**, an all-round opinion; **Institutional**, a due-diligence memo with binding rules and an explicit decision; **Custom**, where your instructions replace ours.

Check

The declared profile

if you haven't declared market, style, approach and operator type, the analysis won't start.

The mode

in **Institutional** the model builds a scorecard of **its own**, with its own score, which is not the Assessment's. In **Custom** the safeguards of the other two modes no longer apply.

Key and provider

in **Active DB settings** › **AI**.

What leaves the computer

statistics and the declared profile, never days, trades or orders.

8

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! **It's an interpretation, not a calculation, and you can't reproduce it.** Run it again on the same data and the text may change; the AI Report says so on its cover. The metrics table in the AI Report gives no judgments: those are in the Assessment. If a sentence surprises you, check it there. **The AI Report is not for handing over**: give the recipient the Assessment, which comes from rules and declares each metric's band.

CHAPTER 40

Diagnosing

IN SHORT
What it is for: finding the weakest and the strongest point of the way you trade.

I want to know where to act

«What's the weakest point in the way I trade, and what's the strongest?»

On screen: the Assessment. In **Metrics** you have the four groups, **Warning signals** and **Strengths**. In **Analytical Agent** you have the **Multi-metric combinatorial diagnostics**, the **Untapped potential** and the **Synthetic judgment · CIO view**.

On paper: you don't need it. In the Assessment PDF they're in the **4. Multi-Metric Combinatorial Diagnostics**, **5. Untapped Potential and Optimization** and **6. Warning Signals and Strengths** sections; the weakest and strongest points are under **What this profile looks like**.

Alongside: the **Per-trade Analysis**, if you imported your trades. It shows the result by instrument, by time slot and by duration.

Why: the Assessment tells you **where** the problem is: risk, costs, regularity. Alerts and strengths show up when a metric crosses a threshold. The diagnostics look at **combinations**, which no single metric reveals. The **why** is often in the individual trades: the days show you the symptom, the trades help you find the cause.

Check

The group holding you back
Performance, **Risk**, **Risk-Adj. Metrics** or **Consistency**: which one keeps the score down.

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Percentile and band
for every metric, in the Agent. The percentile tells you where you sit on the reference scale: the higher, the better.

Order sensitivity
if reshuffling the days moves the judgment to another band, it also depended on the sequence.

The most fragile and the most solid point
within your profile, never in absolute terms. And the concentration of the result, but only when it's really there.

The potential
how much would change if you fixed what's holding you back. It's an estimate, not a promise.

! **More detail doesn't change the score.** The Per-trade Analysis helps you understand, but it stays out of the Assessment.

I want to understand how much the sequence matters

«With days like mine, arriving in a different order, would the path have looked similar?»

On screen: the **Monte Carlo**.

On paper: the Monte Carlo PDF (**Generate PDF**), with the same numbers as the tab and the same cover as the other documents.

Alongside: the order sensitivity in **Analytical Agent**. In the reports, the **Monte Carlo (sequence test)** section.

Why: the same days can trace very different paths. The Monte Carlo resamples them thousands of times and shows you the fan of paths, especially of drawdowns. You get two readings: the **sequence test** on your history and the **Forward projection**, usually over 252 days. Both describe the variability already in your history. For the same period, the tab, the reports and the AI Report give **the same numbers**. The projection follows the **Calculation basis**: with **Annual basis** it resamples every trading day (with zero where you have no recorded day), and the horizon is counted in trading days; with **Operating basis** it resamples only your recorded days.

Check

The method
Stationary bootstrap (blocks), the default and the best fit for drawdown;
I.i.d. bootstrap, to use as a comparison;
Permutation (without replacement), the same days in a different order.

The box under the results
says which method produced the numbers on screen.

The simulations
more simulations make the numbers steadier, but they don't change the expected result.

The simulated drawdown
next to the one you lived through.

The verdict on the history
with few days the fan is narrow because the sample is small, not because the risk is low.

The period
if the period is still running, the cover says so. On a Cumulative that starts from a much smaller capital, the first days weigh more than the rest.

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> ! **It's not a forecast and it doesn't enter the score.** Read «share of paths», never «probability»: it's a count over the simulations. Same days, same settings and same program version give the same paths, on screen and in the reports, today or a year from now. Change one day and they change too, as they should.

I want to see what happens trade by trade

«What behavior produces the result I see in my days?»

On screen: the **Per-trade Analysis**, in the menu under Analysis (or from **Records & Positions** › **Trades**). It has three tabs: **Performance**, **Metrics** and **Trade duration**.

On paper: **Generate PDF**, at the top of the same screen. You can hide amounts and anything that identifies you.

Alongside: the **Assessment** on the same period. In the reports, the **Per-trade Analysis** section.

Why: the days tell you how it went; the trades show how you got there: outcomes, instruments, time slots, durations, unusual trades. Trades come in two ways: imported already closed, or rebuilt by matching orders in chronological order. The source column tells you which, row by row (**Direct** or **Transactions**).

Check

The imported trades
without them, nothing can be rebuilt from the days alone.

The duration
mean and median, plus **Loss/win ratio**. Trades without an opening or closing time are left out of the duration.

Days with no trades underneath
in the curve, the totals and the drawdown they count as a single point, marked in purple. They're left out of the **Metrics** tab, though, because a day isn't a trade.

Where every P&L comes from
set at import: read from the file, derived from the other figures, or calculated from prices.

What to hide in the PDF
amounts, instruments, name, bank, market, strategy.

> ! **These measures are per trade, so don't compare them with the Assessment.** Trades don't come at regular intervals, which is why Sharpe and Sortino aren't annualized. Drawdown is measured from one closed trade to the next, never inside an open position. The Assessment's score, win rate and profit factor are still computed on days, for everyone.

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CHAPTER 41

Documenting

IN SHORT
What it is for: following the trend over time and sending an update.

I want to follow the year as it goes

«Am I getting better or worse than in the past months? And how do I send an update before the year is over?»

On screen: the **Quarterly** and **Monthly** views, one row per period. For you, that's enough.

On paper: the **Annual Report** **on the year in progress**. The cover says «Year in progress · data up to» with the last recorded day, and inside you already have the quarters table and the months table. You only need the **Quarterly Report** if someone wants the full analysis of **one quarter on its own**.

Alongside: the **Assessment** on the quarter or the month, as long as you know how it reads them (see below).

Why: a month is too short to tell you much, and a year comes too late. The quarter is the right pace to notice if something is changing: return, commissions, drawdown, volume, number of days. Capital **carries over** from one period to the next, so the third quarter's drawdown is measured on the curve coming from the first two.

Check

The Assessment on a quarter or a month
it starts from the equity built up to that point and **scales the return to a year, in proportion to the days**: a quarter about ×4, a month about ×12, the current year on the days elapsed so far. So –13.6% in a quarter is judged as about –54.4% a year. That's for comparing periods with each other under the same thresholds, not for judging one on its own. Give a third party the period return, the one in the report: the industry standard doesn't annualize below one year.

The Calmar
on periods shorter than a year, and on the year in progress, it's computed but stays out of the score: the row says n/a and shows the current value. It comes in once there's at least one closed year, and then it's computed **over the period**.

The percentages
in the views and in the Quarterly report they're on the year's capital, so you can compare periods with each other.

The rolling charts
on a quarter, the note warns you that the sample is short.

On the year in progress
check the date of the last day and how many days there are (in the first months the sample is short). In the Assessment the annual return is an **estimate**, and it says so.

! **A single month's Sharpe and Sortino are for comparing months, not for judging one.** Twenty or so days aren't many: two outlier sessions can move them a lot, and in the Assessment they stay out of the score below 30 days. A partial result isn't an annual result: in an update, show the period return, not one scaled to twelve months.

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I want to close a year

«How do I fully document a year that's over?»

On screen: the **Annual** view and the Assessment on the year. For you, that's enough.

On paper: the **Annual Report**, in **Reports**. It's the document to keep and to hand over.

Alongside: the **Assessment** PDF on the same year, if the reader also wants a judgment. The Monte Carlo as a section of the report, if you need it.

Why: the Annual Report is about accounts and statistics, and its cover says so: no judgment, no score. Inside you'll find the summary, months, quarters, metrics, equity and drawdown, and the distribution. With **Multi-Year History** it adds a comparison with earlier years. Each year starts again from its own capital: that's what makes years comparable.

Check

That the year is closed
if the year is still running, the cover says «Year in progress»: in that case, see the previous case.

That year's capital
you enter it in **Active DB settings**. Without it, percentages can't be compared and the report says so. Or use the up arrow next to a year: the following years then take the previous year's closing equity as their capital.

Data nature and headers
in **Active DB settings** › **PDF Report**.

The notes
the **Notes**, if you use them, are your own text opening the report.

The sections
decide what goes in the table of contents.

The preview
go through it to the last page before you press **Save PDF**.

I want to put several years together

«How did it go over all these years, and how often does the result repeat?»

On screen: the **Cumulative** view and the Assessment on the range, also read as **Year by year**.

On paper: the **Cumulative Report**, in **Reports**. It reads the from/to years as one block.

Alongside: the year-by-year Assessment PDF. And the **Annual Report** for individual years, if someone wants the detail.

Why: the Cumulative answers «what is the track record worth as a whole», and measures everything from the **first** year's capital. The year-by-year reading answers a different question: «in any given year, what happens, and how often does it repeat?». There each year sits on its own capital, and each metric is the average of the years weighted by days. Look at them together: they tell you whether the result is steady or carried by a single year.

Check

The first year's capital
in the Cumulative every percentage is calculated on that. If capital changed a lot along the way, gains made with the larger capital inflate the percentage. That's how the Cumulative works: it's up to you to pick the starting year.

The strip under the score
in the year-by-year reading it runs from the worst closed year to the best. The wider it is, the less the result repeats.

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The three drawdowns

next to the years' average drawdown you'll find the worst year's and the one for the whole path: read them together.

At least three years

with a score: you need them for the year-by-year reading.

A period in progress

if the range reaches the current year, the Cumulative's cover says «Period in progress · data up to».

! **In the Cumulative the drawdown looks smaller, and that's not a mistake.** It's measured from the peak of a curve that grew over the years. What that drop really cost you shows up in **Annual**, in the year it happened: that's the number to show.

CHAPTER 42

Showing a third party

IN SHORT
What it is for: showing method and results while keeping amounts and personal data to yourself.

I want to show results without exposing sensitive data

«How do I show my method and results while keeping amounts and personal details to myself?»

On screen: nothing here, it's a question about documents.

On paper: the controls of the **Operator & Context Sheet**, in each of the three reports in **Reports**. And the **Public excerpt**, the same switch in all three reports, which cuts down the pages. You can generate and browse the Excerpt on any plan, but saving it takes at least the Premium plan.

Alongside: the window that asks what to hide before the PDF, in the **Per-trade Analysis** and in the **ST EDGE Composer**.

Why: they're two different tools, and you need both. The operator card decides **what's visible**: the eye removes the row, the switch keeps it with the value **«restricted»**, and **Redact all € amounts in the report** applies to the whole document. The excerpt decides **how many pages** you hand over: it keeps the first ones plus Notes and Appendix, with the real page numbers, so the reader knows there's a longer document behind it.

Check

The operator card controls

turn them on **before** you generate.

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The amounts

Redact all € amounts in the report hides every amount; percentages, ratios and counts stay. It comes with the Premium plan: on Free and Base the switch is off and shows a padlock. With the Excerpt on, **Hide Sharpe / Sortino / Profit Factor / Win rate on the cover** also appears, in case you don't want to show those ratios in the cover boxes either.

The sections

decide the table of contents and how many pages appear skipped.

Data nature and period

stay on every page.

The preview

go through all of it before you press **Save PDF**.

> ! **The excerpt is shorter, not anonymous.** If you hide nothing, the pages that remain show your real name, bank and amounts. The excerpt cuts pages; it doesn't anonymize.

I want to present my track record to an allocator

«Is my track record readable, documented and careful enough to earn a closer look?»

On screen: the Assessment on the period you'll hand over, so you know what it says before they do.

On paper: first the **excerpt** of the **Annual Report** or the **Cumulative Report**, then the full report.

Alongside: the **Assessment** PDF on the same period, and the Monte Carlo PDF if they ask how much the sequence matters. If you hand over the **Cumulative Report**, add the Assessment read as **Year by year**: in the Cumulative every percentage sits on the **first** year's capital, and on its own says less than it seems.

Why: an allocator first wants to know if it's worth a look, then wants the details. The excerpt opens the conversation. The report documents the path without judging it. The Assessment puts the result next to the risk, with each metric's band and a **reproducibility seal**: it comes from rules, so the same data gives the same document.

Check

Same period, same data nature, same basis

across every document you hand over. The **Calculation basis** is on every cover except the **ST EDGE Composer** PDF's.

How many years

a few years are a hint, not proof.

The score interval

and the bands it crosses.

Return, drawdown, regularity, costs

the four numbers they'll look at first.

The dual category

In PDF: include Declared vs Detected comparison only appears if the category you declared doesn't match the one the data suggests. The box stays unticked until you tick it; from then on your choice is saved in the profile.

What to hide

before sending it.

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! **Three things to say plainly, in person too.** The data nature is your own declaration: ST EDGE doesn't verify it. The score sums up the metrics; it's not a rating or a recommendation. Drawdown runs close to close: the one inside the day is deeper. And the **Institutional** memo from the **AI Analyst** **stays out of the package**: it's an interpretation you can't reproduce, with its own score that differs from the Assessment's. Use it to prepare for questions.

I want to introduce myself to a prop firm

«Is my trading regular and controlled enough to be taken seriously?»

On screen: the Assessment, with **Analytical Agent** set to the operator type and style you declared.

On paper: the **Assessment** PDF.

Alongside: the **Annual Report** (on the year in progress too), to show continuity. The **Per-trade Analysis**, if you imported your trades. The Monte Carlo, if they ask for it.

Why: a prop firm cares more about control than profit: drawdown, regularity, costs, and how you trade. The Assessment judges those, and the Agent measures them against the yardstick you declared. The Per-trade Analysis shows instruments, times and durations.

Check

Maximum drawdown and worst day
in the report, with the date.

Regularity
positive days and months.

The weight of costs
on the gross, in the row under **Performance**: **Commissions / Gross P&L**, or **Costs / Gross P&L** if there are also swap, fees or taxes.

How many days are behind it
and since when.

The declared profile
in line with what the data suggests.

What to hide
before handing over.

The concentration of the result
if a single month carries the year, Section 6 of the Assessment says so. A prop firm will ask about it before you bring it up.

! **Their loss limits can't be compared with your numbers.** ST EDGE's Max Drawdown runs close to close. The intraday one, which is what prop firms measure, is deeper and can't be worked out from daily data. The Per-trade Analysis also measures the drop from one closed trade to the next, not inside the position. And the Assessment's win rate and profit factor are **daily**. Tell whoever gets the document, in so many words.

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CHAPTER 43

Before handing over a PDF

IN SHORT
What it is for: the checks to make before sending a PDF to someone.
Where: **Reports**

Before handing over a PDF

Nature of the data

you declare it in **Active DB settings** › **PDF Report**. Every page repeats it, and if the data is test data the red band appears.

Headers

name, bank, market, platform. If a field is empty, the PDF shows a dash.

Right period

an open year isn't a closed year. Also check that the **Calculation basis** on the cover is the one you want: Sharpe, Sortino and volatility change with it.

Preview

go through it to the last page.

What to hide

amounts and rows of the **Operator & Context Sheet**, if the recipient shouldn't see them. **Redact all € amounts in the report** comes with the Premium plan. The **Public excerpt** cuts pages but hides nothing: see **I want to show results without exposing sensitive data**.

Document date

it's in the header of every page, so anyone comparing two documents knows which is newer. The ST EDGE version isn't printed by default: if the reader needs it, it's in the data fingerprint row. The same metric can change between two versions.

Plan

if **Save PDF** is grayed out, your plan doesn't include that kind of saving: PDFs in general (Free), the **Public excerpt** (from Premium), or the **ST EDGE Composer** PDF (Pro and EDU). The preview is still complete, and a line below tells you why. See **Your plan**.

What no document says

Seven things no document can show. If a recipient asks for them, you need to know that.

The path inside a position

the Assessment's Max Drawdown runs close to close. If you imported your trades, **Per-trade Analysis** measures the drop from one closed trade to the next, which is closer to the truth. The drop inside an open position isn't in any archive.

The per-trade result in the score

win rate and profit factor are daily.

Costs you don't record

Swap, **Fees** and **Taxes** are only there if you record them, from the imported file or in the day. Then net = gross + swap – |commissions| – |fees| – |taxes|. Account interest, subscriptions and taxes you don't record simply aren't there.

That the data is true

the operator declares the nature of the data; nobody verifies it.

A rating

the score sums up the metrics, with each one's band. It isn't a recommendation.

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Deposits and withdrawals

don't show up. Percentages are calculated on that year's capital, either the one you entered or the one carried forward from equity, if you chose that. If you add or withdraw money during the year, ST EDGE keeps measuring against that figure, either way.

Exposure and leverage

show up in the **Operator & Context Sheet** because you declared them: exposure in **Active DB settings** › **PDF Report**, leverage in **Strategy**. The days don't measure them.

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APPENDIX

A

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Import fields

Transactions

Trades

Days

The file

Appendix A. MetaTrader 4 and 5

Appendix B. cTrader, Interactive Brokers, TradingView and NinjaTrader

Technical appendix. Import fields and ready-made mappings

ST EDGE imports data at three levels, from the most detailed to the most summarised: **transactions** (the single executed orders), **trades** (the closed trades) and **days** (one row per trading day). You can import any of the three: from transactions ST EDGE rebuilds the trades, and from trades it builds the days.

For each level you will find all the fields here. The field name is the one you see when you match the columns of your file; below it, in grey, the name in the other language.

In the «Required» column: **Yes** the field is needed; **Recommended** not essential, but worth having; **Instead of** this field or the one indicated is enough; No it can be left out.

The import steps, screen by screen, are in the manual and in the «?» help of **Import Data**.

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Transactions

One row for each executed order. Transactions carry no result: ST EDGE pairs the buys and sells of the same instrument in time order and builds the trades from them.

Field	Type	Required	Description
Date Data	Date	**Yes**	Day on which the order was executed.
Time Ora	Time	**Recommended**	Time of the execution. Used to put the executions of the same day in order.
Date and time Data e ora	Date and time	**Instead of Date**	Date and time in the same column, for example «2025-01-13 10:02:44».
Order N. N° ordine	Text	**Recommended**	Number of the execution. Used to recognise transactions already imported: without it, a file imported again is duplicated.
Original order N. N° ordine originale	Text	No	Number of the order the execution comes from. Several executions of the same order are added together.
N. of fills (NE) N. eseguiti (NE)	Whole number	No	Number of fills in the row, used for commissions calculated per execution.
ISIN	Text	**Yes**	Instrument code (ISIN, ticker or symbol). Pairing is done instrument by instrument.
Symbol Simbolo	Text	No	Exchange ticker of the instrument (for example G, FCA, AAPL). It is for information: matching is done by ISIN, and the symbol is carried to the rebuilt trade.
Market Mercato	Text	No	Exchange or market where the instrument is traded.
Instrument description Descrizione strumento	Text	No	Name of the instrument.
Ordered quantity Quantità ordinata	Number	No	Quantity requested with the order.
Executed quantity Quantità eseguita	Number	**Yes**	Quantity actually executed in this row.
Order price Prezzo ordine	Price	No	Limit price set in the order.
Executed Price Prezzo Eseguito	Price	**Yes**	Price at which the order was executed.
Equivalent Controvalore	Amount	No	Value of the execution (quantity × price).
Buy/Sell Compra/Vendita	Text	**Yes**	Side of the order. The two words that mean buy and sell (for example «C» and «V», or «BUY» and «SELL») are chosen during the import.
€/exec	Amount	No	Rate per execution, if the file has it.

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Field	Type	Required	Description
Commissions Commissioni	Amount	No	Commission charged on the execution. The sign does not matter: it is always a cost.

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Trades

One row for each **closed** trade, from opening to closing. Each trade belongs to the day of its closing date.

Field	Type	Required	Description
Closing date Data chiusura	Date	**Yes (1)**	Day on which the trade was closed. It decides which day the result goes into.
Opening date Data apertura	Date	No	Day of opening, for trades held over several days.
Close date and time Data e ora chiusura	Date and time	**Instead of Closing date**	Closing date and time in the same column, for example «2025-01-13 17:05:00».
Open date and time Data e ora apertura	Date and time	No	Opening date and time in the same column.
Closing time Ora chiusura	Time	No	Time of closing.
Opening time Ora apertura	Time	No	Time of opening.
Time Ora	Time	No	For files with only one time per trade.
Duration Durata	Number (seconds)	No	How long the trade lasted. If missing, ST EDGE works it out from the opening and closing date and time.
Trade ID (broker) ID operazione (broker)	Text	**Recommended**	Number the broker gives to the trade. Used to recognise trades already imported: without it, a file imported again is duplicated.
ISIN	Text	No	Instrument code (ISIN, ticker or symbol).
Symbol Simbolo	Text	No	Exchange ticker of the instrument (for example G, FCA, AAPL). It is for information: the instrument is recognised by the ISIN field.
Instrument description Descrizione strumento	Text	No	Name of the instrument.
Market Mercato	Text	No	Exchange or market.
Direction Direzione	Text	No	Long or Short (also Buy/Sell). If missing, ST EDGE works it out from the prices and the result when it can.
Quantity Quantità	Number	No	Quantity, lots or contracts of the trade.
Entry price Prezzo di ingresso	Price	No	Opening price.
Exit price Prezzo di uscita	Price	No	Closing price.

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Field	Type	Required	Description
Gross P&L P&L Lordo	Amount	**Yes (2)**	Result of the trade before commissions, fees, taxes and swap. With its sign.
Net P&L P&L Netto	Amount	**Yes (2)**	Result after all costs and swap. With its sign.
Commissions Commissioni	Amount	No	Commissions of the trade. The sign does not matter: it is always a cost.
Fees	Amount	No	Other market or system costs (for example regulatory fees). Always a cost.
Swap / rollover	Amount	No	Interest for holding the position open overnight. With its sign: positive if received, negative if paid.
Taxes Tasse / imposte	Amount	No	Taxes charged on the trade. Always a cost.
Total executions Eseguiti totali	Whole number	No	Number of executions of the trade (opening plus closing).
Opening executions Eseguiti apertura	Whole number	No	Executions at opening.
Closing executions Eseguiti chiusura	Whole number	No	Executions at closing.
Billed executions Eseguiti contabilizzati	Whole number	No	Executions the broker charges commission on. If missing, the total executions are used.
€/exec	Amount	No	Rate per execution, if the file has it.
Notes Note	Text	No	The broker's comment, or yours, on the trade.

(1) If the file has no closing date, you type it once in the **Session date** field and it applies to every row.

(2) One of the two is enough. ST EDGE works out the other with the rule: **Net = Gross + Swap - Commissions - Fees - Taxes**.

A

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Days

One row for each trading day. It is the level ST EDGE uses for the Assessment and the reports. If you import trades or transactions, ST EDGE builds the days itself: this file is only for those who already have day-by-day totals.

Field	Type	Required	Description
Date Data	Date	**Yes**	Trading day. Each date appears only once.
Gross P&L P&L lordo	Amount	**Recommended**	Result of the day before costs and swap. With its sign.
Net P&L P&L netto	Amount	**Recommended**	Result of the day after costs and swap. With its sign. It is the figure the Assessment is based on.
Commissions Commissioni	Amount	No	Total commissions of the day. Always a cost.
Fees	Amount	No	Total of the other market costs. Always a cost.
Swap / rollover	Amount	No	Total swap of the day. With its sign.
Taxes Tasse / imposte	Amount	No	Total taxes of the day. Always a cost.
Total executions Eseguiti totali	Whole number	No	Number of executions in the day.
Billed executions Eseguiti contabilizzati	Whole number	No	Executions the broker charges commission on. If missing, the total executions are used.
€/exec	Amount	No	Rate per execution for the day. If present, it is used instead of the one in Settings.
Volume (quantity) Volume (quantità)	Number	No	Total quantity traded in the day.
Notional Controvalore	Amount	No	Total value traded in the day.
Starting capital Capitale inizio	Amount	No	Account capital at the start of the day.
Ending capital Capitale fine	Amount	No	Account capital at the end of the day.

The number of trades in the day is not imported from this file: ST EDGE counts it from the trades.

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The file

- **Format**: text in columns (CSV, TXT or similar), with the **headers in the first row**. Maximum size 20 MB.
- **Excel and HTML**: an Excel file (.xlsx, .xls) or an HTML page, like the reports many platforms export, cannot be read directly. Save the file as CSV, or open the page in your browser, select only the table, from the header row to the last row of data, and paste it into the box in **Import Data**.
- **Separator**: semicolon (recommended), comma, tab or vertical bar. The separator must never appear inside a value, not even between quotes.
- **Encoding**: UTF-8 (recommended), or Windows-1252 or Latin-1.
- **Dates**: yyyy-mm-dd (recommended), dd/mm/yyyy, mm/dd/yyyy, yyyy.mm.dd, yyyymmdd and similar, also with the time after, separated by a space, a «T» or a «;». **Times**: HH:MM:SS or HH:MM, 24-hour or with AM/PM, also with milliseconds, which are kept. A **time zone** written after the time («EEST», «UTC+1», «+02:00», «Z») is removed: the time written in the file applies, with no conversion.
- **Numbers**: comma or point as decimal mark, with no thousands separator (the apostrophe in «1'234.50» is fine). A loss is read with the minus in front, with the minus at the end («125.00-») or in brackets («(125.00)»). Currency symbols and units written in the value («0.10 Lots») are removed. Careful: amounts and quantities with **exactly three decimals** are read as thousands («0.125» becomes 125). Use two decimals, or four or more. Prices do not have this problem.
- **Signs**: commissions, fees and taxes are always costs, with or without the minus. Swap, P&L and capital keep their sign.
- **Empty cells**: a missing value stays missing, it does not become zero.
- **Column names**: if you use the same names as these tables, in English or in Italian, ST EDGE matches the columns by itself. The «Date and time» fields are always matched by hand. Every column can be matched by hand, and a column you do not need is left on **Ignore this column**.

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Appendix A. MetaTrader 4 and 5

This appendix is for those who import from MetaTrader 4 or 5. From MetaTrader you import in **Trades** mode: MetaTrader 4 from the account history (Account History), MetaTrader 5 from the history in the positions view (Positions). ST EDGE builds the days.

A.1 The ready-made mappings

ST EDGE comes with two mappings already made, one for MetaTrader 4 and one for MetaTrader 5, in the **Mappature** folder next to the program.

In **Import Data** choose **Trades** and load the file. Then, in the **Mapping** row, press **Import** and choose the mapping for your platform. Next time ST EDGE recognises it by itself, if the file has the same columns.

The mapping matches the columns, leaves stop loss, take profit and magic number on **Ignore this column**, and sets the calculation: **Linear: stocks, forex, crypto, other instruments**, **Fill in the missing P&L, gross or net** on, **Futures Commission Formula** off.

Every ready-made mapping can be changed, adapted and saved. It is a starting point: change the matches that do not suit your file and save it with **Save as**, with the same name or one of your own. The file in the **Mappature** folder does not change: to go back to the original, import it again.

A.2 Preparing the file

The format. MetaTrader exports the history as an HTML page (MetaTrader 5 also as Excel). Open it in your browser, select only the trades table, from the header row to the last row, and paste it into the box in **Import Data**. Or save it as CSV from Excel.

Columns with the same name. The MetaTrader 4 report has two «Price» columns, the MetaTrader 5 report two «Time» and two «Price»: the first is the opening, the second the closing. ST EDGE calls the second one «Price#2» (and «Time#2»), and the ready-made mapping puts it on **Exit price** (and on **Close date and time**) by itself. There is nothing to rename.

Rows to remove. Deposits and withdrawals («balance»), credits («credit»), pending or cancelled orders are not trades: remove them from the file, otherwise they are added to the day.

Lots with three decimals. A quantity with exactly three decimals is read as thousands: «0.125» becomes 125. If your broker uses lots like 0.125, write them with four decimals, «0.1250».

A.3 The columns, one by one

This is how the two mappings match the columns. Each also lists the different names the same column can have (for example Ticket or Order): the ones your file does not have are left out. The columns of the file that the mapping does not name get the automatic match.

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MetaTrader 4

COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
Ticket	Trade ID (broker)	The trade number. If the same file is imported twice, this is how a trade already there is recognised.
Order	Trade ID (broker)	The trade number. If the same file is imported twice, this is how a trade already there is recognised.
Open Time	Open date and time	When the trade was opened. Together with the closing, it tells how long the trade lasted.
Close Time	Close date and time	When the trade was closed. It decides which day the trade falls on, and the Assessment works by days.
Type	Direction	Buy or sell, that is the side of the trade. It is read as it is.
Size	Quantity	How many lots. They stay as information: the result comes ready from the platform and is not recalculated from here.
Item	ISIN	The instrument, for example EURUSD. The platform does not give the ISIN, and the instrument is recognised by the ISIN field itself: that is why the symbol goes there, while the Symbol field stays empty.
Symbol	ISIN	The instrument, for example EURUSD. The platform does not give the ISIN, and the instrument is recognised by the ISIN field itself: that is why the symbol goes there, while the Symbol field stays empty.
Open Price	Entry price	The price at which the trade was entered. It stays in the trade record, next to the exit price.
Close Price	Exit price	The price at which the trade was exited. It stays in the trade record, next to the entry price.
Price	Entry price	The first «Price» of the report is the opening price, the one at which the trade was entered.
Price#2	Exit price	The second «Price» is the closing price, the one at which the trade was exited.
Commission	Commissions	What the trade cost at the broker. It goes into the day's costs, and it is what separates gross from net.
Taxes	Taxes	The taxes on the trade. They go into the day's costs, kept apart from commissions.
Swap	Swap / rollover	What is paid, or earned, to hold the position overnight. That is why it enters the result with its sign, and not among the costs.
Profit	Gross P&L	The result before commissions and swap, that is the Gross P&L. The net is obtained by taking off the costs.
Comment	Notes	The trade comment. It stays with the trade, apart from the day's notes.
Columns not needed		

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COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
S / L	Ignore	The stop loss and take profit levels set on the order. What counts is the result achieved, not where the exit had been planned.
T / P	Ignore	The stop loss and take profit levels set on the order. What counts is the result achieved, not where the exit had been planned.
S/L	Ignore	The stop loss and take profit levels set on the order. What counts is the result achieved, not where the exit had been planned.
T/P	Ignore	The stop loss and take profit levels set on the order. What counts is the result achieved, not where the exit had been planned.

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MetaTrader 5

COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
Position	Trade ID (broker)	The trade number. If the same file is imported twice, this is how a trade already there is recognised.
Ticket	Trade ID (broker)	The trade number. If the same file is imported twice, this is how a trade already there is recognised.
Open Time	Open date and time	When the trade was opened. Together with the closing, it tells how long the trade lasted.
Close Time	Close date and time	When the trade was closed. It decides which day the trade falls on, and the Assessment works by days.
Time	Open date and time	The first «Time» of the report is the opening. Together with the closing, it tells how long the trade lasted.
Time#2	Close date and time	The second «Time» is the closing, and it decides which day the trade falls on.
Type	Direction	Buy or sell, that is the side of the trade. It is read as it is.
Volume	Quantity	How many lots. They stay as information: the result comes ready from the platform and is not recalculated from here.
Symbol	ISIN	The instrument, for example EURUSD. The platform does not give the ISIN, and the instrument is recognised by the ISIN field itself: that is why the symbol goes there, while the Symbol field stays empty.
Open Price	Entry price	The price at which the trade was entered. It stays in the trade record, next to the exit price.
Close Price	Exit price	The price at which the trade was exited. It stays in the trade record, next to the entry price.
Price	Entry price	The first «Price» of the report is the opening price, the one at which the trade was entered.
Price#2	Exit price	The second «Price» is the closing price, the one at which the trade was exited.
Commission	Commissions	What the trade cost at the broker. It goes into the day's costs, and it is what separates gross from net.
Fee	Fees	Charges on top of commissions. They too go into the day's costs, each in its own field.
Swap	Swap / rollover	What is paid, or earned, to hold the position overnight. That is why it enters the result with its sign, and not among the costs.
Profit	Gross P&L	The result before commissions and swap, that is the Gross P&L. The net is obtained by taking off the costs.
Comment	Notes	The trade comment. It stays with the trade, apart from the day's notes.
Columns not needed		

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COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
Magic	Ignore	The number of the expert advisor that opened the trade. Strategies are not told apart within a profile: to keep them separate, one profile per strategy is used.
S / L	Ignore	The stop loss and take profit levels set on the order. What counts is the result achieved, not where the exit had been planned.
T / P	Ignore	The stop loss and take profit levels set on the order. What counts is the result achieved, not where the exit had been planned.
S/L	Ignore	The stop loss and take profit levels set on the order. What counts is the result achieved, not where the exit had been planned.
T/P	Ignore	The stop loss and take profit levels set on the order. What counts is the result achieved, not where the exit had been planned.

A.4 The result and the costs

In MetaTrader «Profit» is the result without commissions and swap: the mapping puts it on **Gross P&L**, and ST EDGE works out the net with the rule **Net = Gross + Swap - Commissions - Fees - Taxes**. Commission, Taxes and Fee are costs; Swap keeps its sign.

Commissions charged separately. Some brokers do not write the commissions on each trade: they charge them at the end of the day or month with a balance row. In that case the Commission column stays empty, you remove the balance row, and the costs never reach ST EDGE: the net comes out higher than it really is. Check how your broker charges and, if so, enter the commissions in the days.

A.5 What is left to you

Check that the date is read: the date row, above the columns, says which column it comes from.

If the currency warning appears under the date row, read it: ST EDGE does not convert, and the profile must have the account's currency.

After the import, **Complete and save days** writes the days: executions, notional and capital stay empty, because MetaTrader does not export them.

You set the capital of each year yourself in Settings: it is needed for the percentages, and MetaTrader does not provide it.

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Appendix B. cTrader, Interactive Brokers, TradingView and NinjaTrader

Four ready-made mappings, in the same **Mappature** folder as the MetaTrader ones, loaded the same way (A.1). The column names come from the platforms' guides: if a column in your file has a different name, the **Mapping** row lists it among the missing ones and you match it by hand. Like the MetaTrader ones, they can be changed, adapted and saved (A.1): once saved with a name, next time ST EDGE recognises it. Only Interactive Brokers gives the real ISIN: there ISIN, symbol and description each go in their own field. cTrader, TradingView and NinjaTrader, like MetaTrader, give only the symbol, which goes in the ISIN field because that is where ST EDGE recognises the instrument from.

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B.1 cTrader

Trades level. Export the history (History) and save it as CSV, or copy the table and paste it.

The time zone in brackets and the currency at the end of the name («Opening Time (UTC+2)», «Gross $») do not count: the same mapping works for every account. «Gross (USD)» and «Net (USD)», the values converted into dollars, stay on **Ignore this column**.

Gross and Net are both in the file: ST EDGE takes them as they are, and the inconsistency check verifies that they add up with swap and commissions. «ID» identifies the single closing, so partial closings stay separate too.

COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
ID	Trade ID (broker)	It identifies each closing, partial ones too. If the same file is imported twice, this is how a closing already there is recognised.
Symbol	ISIN	The instrument, for example EURUSD. The platform does not give the ISIN, and the instrument is recognised by the ISIN field itself: that is why the symbol goes there, while the Symbol field stays empty.
Opening Direction	Direction	Buy or sell, that is the side of the trade. It is read as it is.
Opening Time (UTC+0)	Open date and time	When the trade was opened. Together with the closing, it tells how long the trade lasted.
Closing Time (UTC+0)	Close date and time	When the trade was closed. It decides which day the trade falls on, and the Assessment works by days.
Entry Price	Entry price	The price at which the trade was entered. It stays in the trade record, next to the exit price.
Closing Price	Exit price	The price at which the trade was exited. It stays in the trade record, next to the entry price.
Closing Quantity	Quantity	How many lots. They stay as information: the result comes ready from the platform and is not recalculated from here.
Commission	Commissions	What the trade cost at the broker. It goes into the day's costs, and it is what separates gross from net.
Commissions	Commissions	What the trade cost at the broker. It goes into the day's costs, and it is what separates gross from net.
Swap	Swap / rollover	What is paid, or earned, to hold the position overnight. That is why it enters the result with its sign, and not among the costs.
Gross €	Gross P&L	The result before commissions and swap, in the account currency: it is the Gross P&L.
Net €	Net P&L	The result after commissions and swap: it is the Net P&L. Next to the gross, it lets the figures be checked.
Comment	Notes	The trade comment. It stays with the trade, apart from the day's notes.

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COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
Columns not needed		
Order ID	Ignore	The order number. One order can lead to several closings, so the row is identified by «ID».
Closing Direction	Ignore	The side of the closing, always the opposite of the opening side. The direction already comes from Opening Direction.
Gross (USD)	Ignore	The same result converted into dollars. What counts is the one in the account currency, which must also be the profile currency.
Net (USD)	Ignore	The same result converted into dollars. What counts is the one in the account currency, which must also be the profile currency.
Balance €	Ignore	The account balance after the trade. The capital of each year is set in Settings, so this column is not needed.
Pips	Ignore	The result in pips. Pips do not add up across different instruments: that is why the result in currency is what counts.
Label	Ignore	A free label. Only one column goes into the notes, and the comment (Comment) was chosen.

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B.2 Interactive Brokers (Flex Query)

Trades level, with the closing rows only. In the Trades section of a Flex Query every row is an execution: keep those with Open/CloseIndicator «C» and remove the others from the file.

FifoPnlRealized is the realised result, already net of commissions: it goes on **Net P&L**, and ST EDGE works out the gross by adding IBCommission. It also works for futures and options, because IBKR has already applied the multiplier.

Opening price and time are missing: the closing row does not have them. The Flex date («20240514;103122») is read as it is.

COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
TradeID	Trade ID (broker)	The trade number. If the same file is imported twice, this is how a trade already there is recognised.
ISIN	ISIN	The international code of the instrument, the one by which the instrument is recognised in the archive.
Symbol	Symbol	The symbol, for example AAPL. It sits next to the ISIN and the description for information only: the instrument is recognised by the ISIN.
Description	Instrument description	The instrument name, for example APPLE INC: easier to read than the ISIN.
ListingExchange	Market	The exchange where the instrument is listed, that is the market of the trade.
DateTime	Close date and time	When the trade was closed. It decides which day the trade falls on, and the Assessment works by days.
Quantity	Quantity	The units closed. The number is taken without its sign, because the sign only gives the side of the closing.
TradePrice	Exit price	The price at which the trade was exited. It stays in the trade record, next to the entry price.
IBCommission	Commissions	The commissions of the closing. They go into the day's costs, and added to the net they rebuild the gross.
FifoPnlRealized	Net P&L	The realised result, already net of commissions: it is the Net P&L. Summed by day, it is exactly what the Assessment measures.
Columns not needed		
Buy/Sell	Ignore	On the closing row it gives the side of the closing, the opposite of the direction. Taken from here it would reverse it, and the direction does not enter the Assessment: better left empty.
Open/CloseIndicator	Ignore	It says whether the row opens or closes. It is used before the import, to remove the opening rows; afterwards only closings remain and there is nothing left to tell apart.
TradeDate	Ignore	The trade date. It is already in DateTime, which also carries the time: a second column with the same date adds nothing.

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COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
IBOrderID	Ignore	The order number. Recognising a trade already imported needs one number per row, and TradeID gives it.
IBExecID	Ignore	The execution number. As for the order, TradeID is enough to identify the row.
AssetClass	Ignore	The instrument type: stock, future, option. The result in currency is already comparable across instruments, so the type changes nothing.
CurrencyPrimary	Ignore	The trade currency. No conversions are made: every amount is in the profile currency, chosen in Settings.
Multiplier	Ignore	The contract multiplier. IBKR has already applied it in FifoPnlRealized, and the P&L is not recalculated from the prices.
Proceeds	Ignore	The value of the closing, that is how much money moved. What counts is the result of the trade, not the amount moved.
NetCash	Ignore	The cash moved by the closing. The actual result is in FifoPnlRealized.
ClientAccountID	Ignore	The account number. Accounts are not told apart within a profile: to keep them separate, one profile per account is used.

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B.3 TradingView

Transactions level. From the trading panel export the order history (History): every row is an order, and ST EDGE rebuilds the trades.

Remove the orders that were not filled, those with a Status other than «Filled»: ST EDGE does not filter by status, and a cancelled order would be matched as if it had been filled.

Side goes on Buy/Sell, with the words «Buy» and «Sell» already set; Closing Time is the date and time of the fill.

COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
Order ID	Order N.	The order number. If the same file is imported twice, this is how a transaction already there is recognised.
Symbol	ISIN	The instrument, for example NASDAQ:AAPL. TradingView does not give the ISIN, and buys and sells are matched on the ISIN field itself: that is why the symbol goes there, while the Symbol field stays empty.
Side	Buy/Sell	Buy or Sell. It is what allows buys and sells to be matched and the trades rebuilt.
Qty	Executed quantity	The filled quantity: it is used to match the orders and to work out the result.
Fill Price	Executed Price	The price at which the order was filled. The result of the rebuilt trades is worked out from here.
Price	Order price	The price written in the order. It stays as information, because the result is worked out from the fill price.
Closing Time	Date and time	When the order was filled. It puts the orders in sequence for the matching and decides the day.
Commission	Commissions	What the trade cost at the broker. It goes into the day's costs, and it is what separates gross from net.
Columns not needed		
Type	Ignore	The order type, market or limit. For the result only what was filled counts.
Status	Ignore	The order status. Unfilled orders must be removed from the file before the import, because the import does not filter by status.
Limit Price	Ignore	The limit or stop price. What counts is the price at which the order was filled, not the one requested.
Stop Price	Ignore	The limit or stop price. What counts is the price at which the order was filled, not the one requested.
Placing Time	Ignore	When the order was placed. What counts is the moment of the fill, which is in Closing Time.
Leverage	Ignore	Leverage or margin of the account. The result is measured on the profile capital, and the leverage used is declared in the profile strategy.

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COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
Margin	Ignore	Leverage or margin of the account. The result is measured on the profile capital, and the leverage used is declared in the profile strategy.

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B.4 NinjaTrader 8

Trades level. In NinjaTrader open Trade Performance, choose **Trades** and the **Currency** unit, generate the report, then right-click the table and **Export**. Keep the default columns: the mapping recognises them by name. Dollar amounts and losses in brackets, such as «($125.00)», are read as they are.

The mapping takes Profit as **Gross P&L**, that is without commissions, and ST EDGE works out the net by taking off Commission. NinjaTrader can however show Profit with commissions already taken off. Check one trade: if Profit is exactly the price difference times the contracts and the point value, it is the gross and the mapping is right as it is. If it is lower by exactly the commission, it is already the net: match Profit to **Net P&L** and ST EDGE works out the gross. On the wrong field, commissions would be taken off twice, or not at all.

Dates follow the Windows settings of the computer you export from. The mapping is set to month/day/year with AM and PM, the format of the English export: if your dates are day/month/year, change the date format before importing. In the preview check that the days are the right ones: a row whose date cannot be read goes among the errors and is not imported.

Trade number is the position of the trade in the report and starts again from 1 at every export, so it stays on **Ignore this column**. Without a number that identifies the trade, ST EDGE cannot recognise trades already imported: import each period once only.

COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
Instrument	ISIN	The contract, for example ES 12-24. NinjaTrader does not give the ISIN, and the instrument is recognised by the ISIN field: that is why it goes there. Each expiry is an instrument of its own.
Market pos.	Direction	Long or Short, that is the side of the trade. It is read as it is.
Qty	Quantity	How many contracts. They stay as information: the result comes ready from the platform and is not recalculated from here.
Entry price	Entry price	The price at which the trade was entered. It stays in the trade record, next to the exit price.
Exit price	Exit price	The price at which the trade was exited. It stays in the trade record, next to the entry price.
Entry time	Open date and time	When the trade was opened. Together with the closing, it tells how long the trade lasted.
Exit time	Close date and time	When the trade was closed. It decides which day the trade falls on, and the Assessment works by days.
Profit	Gross P&L	The result of the trade in currency, taken as Gross P&L, without commissions: the net is obtained by taking off Commission. If the export already gives it with commissions taken off, it goes on Net P&L.
Commission	Commissions	What the trade cost at the broker. It goes into the day's costs, and it is what separates gross from net.
Columns not needed		

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COLUMN IN THE FILE	ST EDGE FIELD	WHY
Trade number	Ignore	The position of the trade in the report. It starts again from 1 at every export, so it does not identify the trade and cannot tell which trades are already imported.
Account	Ignore	The account the trade comes from. Each profile is already an account: one file per account, imported into the right profile.
Strategy	Ignore	The automated strategy that opened the trade, when there is one. It has no field: to keep strategies apart, each one gets its own profile.
Entry name	Ignore	The name of the strategy's entry or exit signal. It has no field, and the platform gives no comment to put in the notes.
Exit name	Ignore	The name of the strategy's entry or exit signal. It has no field, and the platform gives no comment to put in the notes.
Cum. net profit	Ignore	The running total of the results. It can be worked out from the trades themselves, so there is no need to import it.
MAE	Ignore	How far the price went against (MAE) or in favour (MFE) during the trade, and how much of the best gain was given back (ETD). They measure the path inside the trade, which the archive does not record.
MFE	Ignore	How far the price went against (MAE) or in favour (MFE) during the trade, and how much of the best gain was given back (ETD). They measure the path inside the trade, which the archive does not record.
ETD	Ignore	How far the price went against (MAE) or in favour (MFE) during the trade, and how much of the best gain was given back (ETD). They measure the path inside the trade, which the archive does not record.
Bars	Ignore	How many chart bars the trade lasted. The duration is worked out from the opening and closing times.

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APPENDIX

Glossary

Glossary

The terms you meet in ST EDGE: in this manual, on the screens and in the documents it produces. The definitions say **what this software computes**, not what the term means in general. Where the two differ, the difference is spelled out in the entry.

annualised · A figure measured over a short period and **scaled up to a full year**, so you can compare it with references. **Note:** it's not a forecast. It means «at this pace, over a year», not «this is what you'll make».

benchmark · An **external reference** to compare against. The comparison does not return a mark but a position: the percentile.

billed fills · How many of those fills the broker **actually charged you for**. They can be fewer than the total, and they, not all the fills, set the day's commissions.

bootstrap · Days are picked at random from your history **with replacement** (the same day can come up more than once), the calculation is redone, and the whole thing runs hundreds of times. It answers: «how different would the result be if other days had happened?». That's where the score's interval comes from.

CAGR · *Compound Annual Growth Rate*: the **average yearly growth rate**. It's the percentage that, repeated every year, would take you from the starting capital to the final one. ST EDGE puts it in the numerator of Calmar.

Calmar · What you earn compared with your **Max DD**, the largest loss you took: compound annual return divided by Max DD in percent. A Calmar of 2 means that in a year you make twice your Max DD.

capital · The money you trade with. ST EDGE asks for the capital **of each year** because every percentage is computed on it: the same gain on a different capital is a different percentage.

CIO · *Chief Investment Officer*: in a financial institution, the person who decides where to invest. The **CIO verdict** is the Analytical Agent's overall reading: it puts the metrics together and says what kind of trading comes out of them and where it's fragile.

column mapping · The import step where you tell ST EDGE **which column of your file goes into which field**. The app tries to work it out from the header names; anything it doesn't recognize, you assign yourself.

commission rate · What **a single fill** costs, as agreed with your broker. Multiply it by the billed fills and you get the day's commissions. **Note:** «no rate» and «zero rate» are not the same thing, and ST EDGE keeps them apart.

commissions · What trading cost you that day. ST EDGE expects the numbers to add up like this: **net = gross + swap - commissions - fees - taxes**. If they don't, it flags the day as inconsistent.

confidence interval · Not a single number but **a range**: «the score is between 62 and 78». It tells you how much uncertainty sits behind the estimate. The narrower it is, the more solid the data. A wide one warns you that with different data the result would have moved a lot.

CVaR (95%) · The **average** of the days that went worse than the VaR. VaR tells you *where* the bad zone starts, CVaR tells you *how bad* it gets. Two track records with the same VaR can have very different CVaRs: the one with the worse CVaR has heavier black days.

data provenance · Every page of every report says **where the numbers come from**: real trading declared by the operator, or test data. That's because a page pulled out of the document has to be able to say on its own what it holds.

drawdown · Max DD · The **drop from the previous peak**: how far below your highest point so far you are. **Max DD** (Maximum Drawdown) is the deepest such drop in the whole period, as a percentage of that peak. **Note:** it's measured **close to close**, so the drop you actually lived through during the day was necessarily deeper.

equity · How your capital moved over time: each day's net added to the starting capital. Drawdown and recovery time are measured on this curve. **Note:** it's built from **daily closes**, so it can't see what happened *during* a day.

FIFO · *First In, First Out*. It's the rule ST EDGE uses to pair each closing with an opening when it rebuilds trades: if you buy two lots and sell one, the lot treated as closed is **the one you bought first**.

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fills (executions) · How many orders were filled that day. It's not the number of trades: one trade can take several fills, and a large order can be filled in pieces.

gross · The result **before** costs (commissions, fees, taxes) and swap: what the trading itself produced.

inconsistency · A day whose numbers **don't add up**: for example, the net isn't gross plus swap minus costs. ST EDGE flags it but **won't fix it on its own**, because it can't tell which number is wrong. You pick the fix, after seeing a preview.

kurtosis · How **frequent the extremes** are. ST EDGE shows *excess* kurtosis. Zero means tails like those of a normal distribution. Above zero, exceptional days (good or bad) come more often than volatility alone would suggest.

leverage · With leverage you hold a position larger than the capital you deposited. Gains **and losses** grow by the same factor. ST EDGE doesn't use it to adjust your numbers: if you declare it, the Max DD and Ulcer Index thresholds get stricter.

long / short · **Long**: you buy first and sell later, you gain if the price rises. **Short**: you sell first and buy back later, you gain if the price falls. ST EDGE keeps the two directions apart in Trades.

loss rate · The share of trades closed at a **loss**. In the Per-trade Analysis it sits next to the win rate, in red. **Note:** with flat trades the two don't add up to 100, because a flat trade belongs to neither. The per-day counterpart is the share of losing **days** out of all the days in the period.

median · The value sitting **exactly in the middle**: half the cases below, half above. Unlike the average, it is not dragged around by a single exceptional value.

Monte Carlo · A simulation that **reshuffles your days** thousands of times to see how many different outcomes the same data could have produced. It shows you how much your result depends on the order things happened in. **Note:** it doesn't predict the future. It describes the variability already in your history.

n/a · «Not available». You'll see it where a number **doesn't exist or wouldn't be comparable**: ST EDGE would rather say so than print a zero that looks like a result. A metric marked n/a **doesn't vote**: it leaves the score but stays in the table, with its explanation.

net · The result **after** costs and swap: what you actually keep. ST EDGE builds the equity and almost every measure on it, because it's the only number that shows the account the way you see it.

notional · The money value of what you traded: quantity times price. **It is not a gain**: it is how much changed hands. You can move an enormous notional and end the day flat.

operating profile · What you declare in **Settings**, **Strategy** tab: market, style, approach, leverage and operator type. The Assessment uses it to adapt the metric thresholds and pick the comparisons; if it's missing, it falls back on a generic scale. The AI Analyst, on the other hand, won't start without market, style, approach and operator type.

P&L · **Profit and Loss**: what you made or lost. You'll see it in two versions, and they shouldn't be confused: **gross**, before costs, and **net**, after.

percentile · The **position** of your value on the reference scale for your profile: the higher, the better. It doesn't tell you how many people sit below you. **Careful:** it's a *relative* reading, while the 0-100 score is *absolute*. They answer two different questions and may not agree.

permutation · A reshuffle that uses **each day exactly once**: it changes the *order*, not the values. So the final result never changes, and the question is a different one: **how much does the order of your days matter?**

preview · ST EDGE shows you the result **before** it writes anything. You page through a PDF and only then choose where to save it; a correction shows you the before and after before it touches your data.

profit factor · Everything you gained divided by everything you lost. Above 1, the balance is positive. **Note:** in ST EDGE it's **daily**: it adds up winning days and losing days, not individual trades. The per-trade profit factor many brokers show is a different number, and it usually doesn't match.

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prop firm · Firms that give their own capital to outside traders, with rules on maximum losses. **Note:** their limits are measured *during* the day, while the ST EDGE drawdown runs close to close. The two numbers can't be compared.

public excerpt · The same report cut down to the first pages, plus Notes and Appendix, with the real page numbers and the «EXCERPT» band on the cover. It's meant for a first contact. **It is not anonymous**: to hide amounts there's a separate switch, «Redact all amounts».

reconciliation · The last check before you save an import: ST EDGE redoes the math and shows you what adds up and what doesn't. Anything it can't compute it **declares** not available, instead of putting in a zero.

recurring profile · A typical pattern the Assessment recognizes in the period's numbers and shows in Section 6, for example **«Commissions weigh heavily»** or **«A curve with almost no drawdowns»**. Its thresholds **follow the declared strategy**, like those of the score. It describes only what those thresholds check: it's not a judgement. If the numbers fit no typical pattern, it tells you so.

resampling · The general name for **redoing the calculation on samples drawn from your data**. ST EDGE does it three ways, and they aren't interchangeable: in blocks (keeping runs of days together), independent, and by permutation.

rolling · On a moving window: the same measure recomputed over a window that slides through time, for example the last 63 days (about a quarter). That way you see **how it changed over time**, instead of one average for the whole period.

score · The Assessment's mark from 0 to 100. It's a **weighted** average of the metrics, grouped into four areas: performance, risk, risk-adjusted return, consistency. A metric that can't be judged doesn't pull the mark down: it **drops out of the calculation**, and the others weigh more.

Sharpe · How much you earn **per unit of swing**: average return divided by volatility. The higher it is, the smoother the path to the gain. ST EDGE computes it on the **trading days** of the period (252 in a year, 365 for crypto; zero where no session is recorded) and annualizes it, because every industry reference uses that scale. From the menu you can switch to the reading on **recorded sessions only**: it measures your sessions, not the year.

skewness · Which way the distribution of your results leans. **Positive**: a few very good days and many small losses. **Negative**: many small wins and, now and then, a very bad day. That's the most dangerous shape, because it looks calm until the hit comes.

Sortino · Like Sharpe, but the denominator counts **only downward swings**: a very good day isn't a risk, so it doesn't count against you. **Note:** if you have no losing days the calculation can't be done, and ST EDGE writes n/a instead of making up a number.

statistical significance · It's the question «is there enough data to say this?». A positive result over twenty days may be luck; the same result over five hundred days is much less likely to be. When the data isn't enough, ST EDGE **says so** instead of talking as if it were.

threshold · The value that separates one judgement band from the next: for example, the point where a Sharpe goes from «sufficient» to «good». Thresholds for ratios, return and costs are the same for everyone. Those for risk and regularity adapt to the market, style and leverage you declared. The bounds are part of the methodology and are not published: you see the name of the band reached and the direction of the metric.

time to recovery · How many days in a row you stayed **below** the previous peak before getting back above it. It says something drawdown does not: not how far you fell, but **how long** you stayed down.

trade · One complete round trip on an instrument: **you open and you close**, with entry price, exit price, duration and result. ST EDGE imports it already closed from a file, or rebuilds it from the individual orders. You'll find it in the Per-trade Analysis, but it doesn't count toward the Assessment score.

trading day · The row ST EDGE is built on: **one summary per date**, with what you made or lost, how many fills you had, what you paid in commissions and how much capital you traded. **The Assessment reads nothing else**: every score and every verdict comes from these rows, one per day.

transaction · The **single order**, exactly as your broker reports it: date, time, instrument, quantity, price. It's the rawest, most detailed data there is. ST EDGE rebuilds trades from these, and days from the trades.

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Ulcer Index · It measures how uncomfortable the ride was. Take the drop from the peak **on every day** and square it; then average all those values and take the square root. The higher it is, the longer and more often you were below the peak. Max DD looks at **a single episode**, the Ulcer Index at the whole path.

VaR (95%) · *Value at Risk*. Line up your days from worst to best and take the one sitting at **5%**: its result is the 95% VaR. Read it as «one day in twenty went worse than this». **Note:** it isn't the worst case. It's the line where the worst 5% of days begins.

volatility · How much daily results **swing** around their average. Low volatility: days that look alike. High volatility: sharp ups and downs. It doesn't tell you whether you make money; it tells you how bumpy the ride is.

volume · How many contracts, shares or lots you traded. It measures **quantity**, not money.

win rate · The percentage of **days** closed in profit. **Note:** it's not the percentage of winning trades. A winning day can hold many losing trades, and a losing day many winners.

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