

fxTsignals
Month wise Performance

AUGUST - 2018

SIGNAL	OPEN PRICE	DECISION	TAKE PROFIT	STOP LOSS	PROFIT/LOSS	PIPs COUNT	DATE
EURJPY	129.085	SELL	128.753	130.289		33	03/08/2018
EURJPY	128.577	BUY	128.812	128.222		23	06/08/2018
USDJPY	111.255	SELL	110.995	111.571		26	08/08/2018
EURUSD	1.28776	SELL	1.28519	1.29		25	09/08/2018
EURJPY	125.387	SELL	125.208	125.599		17	13/08/2018
USDJPY	110.993	BUY	111.235	110.689		24	14/08/2018
EURUSD	1.13313	SELL	1.13091	1.13589		22	15/08/2018
GBPJPY	140.808	SELL	140.306	141.269		50	17/08/2018
GBPUSD	1.27608	BUY	1.27859	1.27377		23	20/08/2018
EURUSD	1.15163	BUY	1.15518	1.14859		35	21/08/2018
EURJPY	128.405	BUY	128.687	128.111		28	23/08/2018
EURUSD	1.16354	BUY	1.16758	1.16065		-28	27/08/2018
EURUSD	1.15981	BUY	1.16321		34	27/08/2018
EURJPY	129.88	BUY	130.189	...		30	28/08/2018
GBPJPY	145.206	BUY	145.475	144.8		26	29/08/2018
EURUSD	1.16379	SELL	1.15939	1.16789		41	31/08/2018

Summary of 'AUGUST - 2018'

Total Signals - 16
Total Profitable Signals - 15

Total Pips Earn : 437-28 = 409

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1. **Introduction:** The document discusses the importance of understanding the relationship between the variables in a regression model, particularly in the context of the "Economics" dataset. It highlights the need to interpret the coefficients and the overall fit of the model.

2. **Model Specification:** The model is specified as a linear regression, where the dependent variable is the "log(wage)" and the independent variables are "education", "experience", and "tenure". The model is estimated using the following equation:

$$\log(\text{wage}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{education} + \beta_2 \text{experience} + \beta_3 \text{tenure} + \epsilon$$

3. **Results:** The results of the regression analysis are presented in the following table:

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
Intercept	1.12	0.05	22.40	< 0.001
education	0.08	0.01	8.00	< 0.001
experience	0.05	0.01	5.00	< 0.001
tenure	0.02	0.01	2.00	0.045

4. **Interpretation:** The results indicate that the variables "education", "experience", and "tenure" are all positively and significantly related to the log of the wage. The coefficient for "education" is 0.08, suggesting that a one-unit increase in education leads to an 8% increase in the wage. The coefficient for "experience" is 0.05, suggesting that a one-unit increase in experience leads to a 5% increase in the wage. The coefficient for "tenure" is 0.02, suggesting that a one-unit increase in tenure leads to a 2% increase in the wage.

5. **Conclusion:** The regression analysis provides strong evidence that the variables "education", "experience", and "tenure" are important determinants of the wage. The model is well-specified and the results are statistically significant.

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