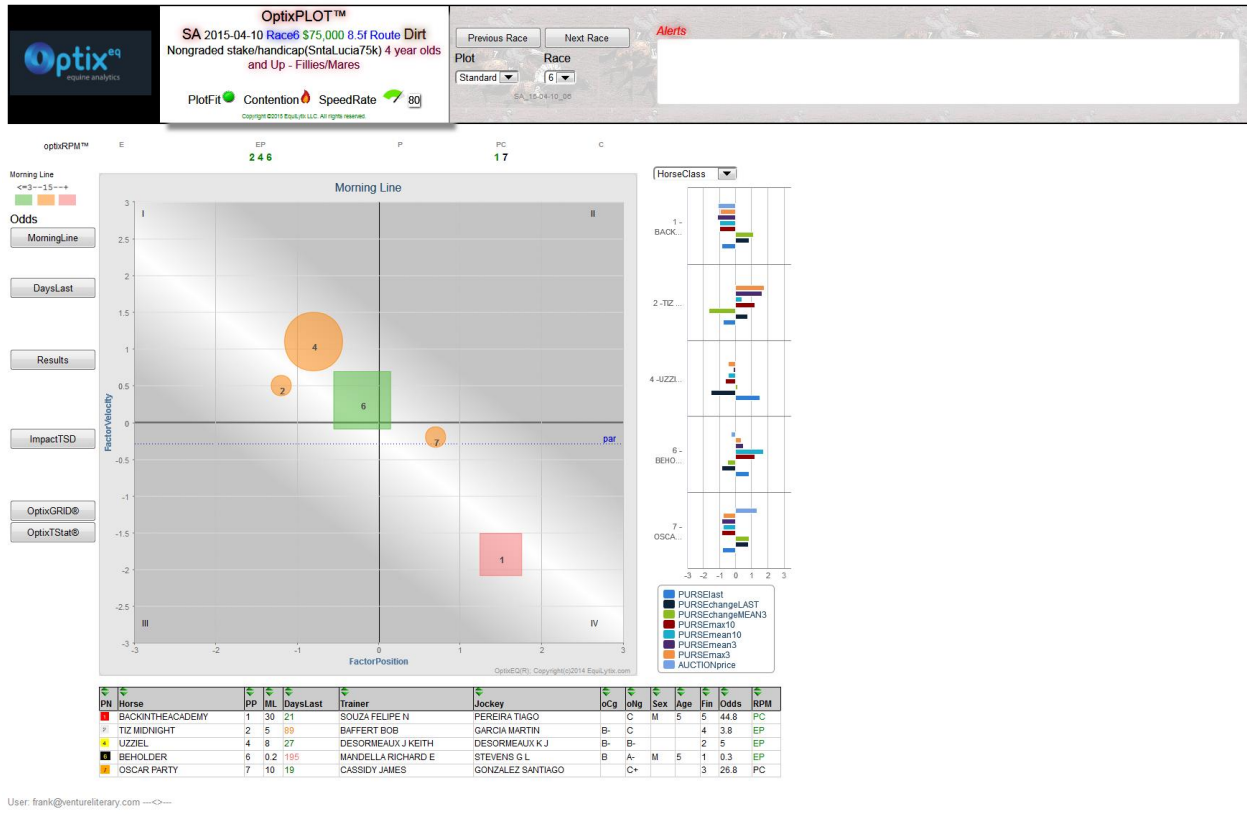


## OptixPLOT User's Guide



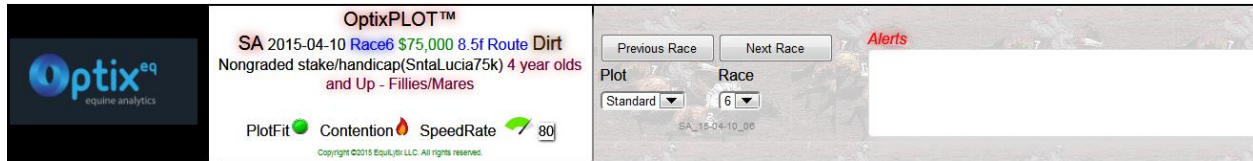
### INTRODUCTION

The OptixPLOT is a multidimensional data-visualization tool that allows horseplayers to quickly assess the pace dynamics of a race, while also incorporating the traditional elements of handicapping—including class, form, speed, and pace—so that users can analyze a race in a completely revolutionary way. Through the use of proprietary data, OptixEQ has created a unique way of handicapping a race by plotting horses on a graph, along with their relevant running styles and their finishing ability in the race, allowing players to visualize how a race is likely to unfold.

Each OptixPLOT is unique because it evaluates every horse in the race relative to each other. In other words, each OptixPLOT represents a race-shape based on the competitors in the race, and where a horse lies on the plot—along with its finishing ability—is based on all of the other horses in the race. A horse might look like a lone-frontrunner one race, and in another race, it might look like an off-the-pace type.

The purpose of this User's Guide is to define each aspect of the OptixPLOT screen so that players can understand all of its features.

## **BANNER OF OptixPLOT SCREEN**



The “Banner” at the top of the OptixPLOT screen gives users the basic information of the race, including:

- *Track*
- *Date*
- *Race Number*
- *Purse*
- *Distance*
- *Surface*
- *Condition*
- *Age*
- *Sex*

### **PlotFit**

Underneath the race information and conditions is a line labeled “Fit.” The “Fit” metric measures how closely the entire race lines up along the diagonal of the OptixPLOT (i.e., the white flow-band running from upper-left to lower-right). The closer each runner is to the diagonal line, the better the overall “Fit” and reliability of a given OptixPLOT. The “Fit” metric is based on a scoring system that measures the reliability of all of the OptixPLOTs for that race (i.e., Standard, Surface, Distance, Surface/Distance). The measurement is reflected by these colored circles:

- *Dark Green:* indicates an excellent “Fit.”
- *Light Green:* indicates a very good “Fit.”
- *Yellow:* indicates an average “Fit.”
- *Red:* indicates a below-average “Fit.”

If you hover over the colored circle, you can see the metrics that were used to rate the overall reliability of the race.

### **Contention**


The “Contention Rating” helps assess the early pace contention of the race. Note that this doesn’t mean a race will necessarily have a fast or a slow pace, but it does project the early pace dynamics. Our scoring system has three labels to describe pace contention.



- Projects a very contentious early pace.
- Projects a somewhat contentious early pace.
- Projects an early pace lacking contention.

### Speed Rate

The “Speed Rate” meter helps assess the potential early pace rate of the race, i.e.: high, average, or low. Our scoring system has three labels to describe Speed Rate:

SpeedRate  50

- >0 <25: projects Speed Rate to be low.
- >25 <50: projects Speed Rate to be average.
- >50: projects Speed Rate to be high.

### Change Plot

Once you have an idea of how good of a fit an OptixPLOT is, along with the contention and early pace of the race, you can easily change the type of OptixPLOT you'd like to view in the “Change Plot” drop-down box. Keep in mind that the different OptixPLOTS are created from an algorithm that takes representative running lines from a horse's past-performances in order to accurately plot the run-style and pace-dynamics of today's race. The OptixPLOT is comparative, meaning that each horse is plotted based on its relation to all of the other horses in the race.

When you click on the “Plot” field, several options come up.

- *Standard*: the Standard plot represents the pace-dynamics of the race, using each runner's most recent races, regardless of surface or distance. It's a very useful plot analysis because it emphasizes “recency” and accurately reflects a horse's current form.
- *Surface*: the Surface plot represents the pace-dynamics of the race for the given surface of the race, whether main-track or turf. (Note: we currently do not distinguish between synthetic races and dirt races.)
- *Distance*: the Distance plot represents the pace-dynamics of the race for the given distance of the race.
- *SurfDist*: the Surface/Distance plot represents the pace-dynamics of the race for the given surface *and* distance of the race. This plot is often the most reliable and accurate of all the plots, especially when it also closely resembles the layout of the Standard plot.

You can also change the “Race” you'd like to view. When you click on the “Race” field, the day's races from the track will come up. Just click on the race number you'd like to view and the OptixPLOT will open up for that race.

For easy navigation from one race to the next, simply press the “Previous Race” or “Next Race” buttons accordingly to change plots.

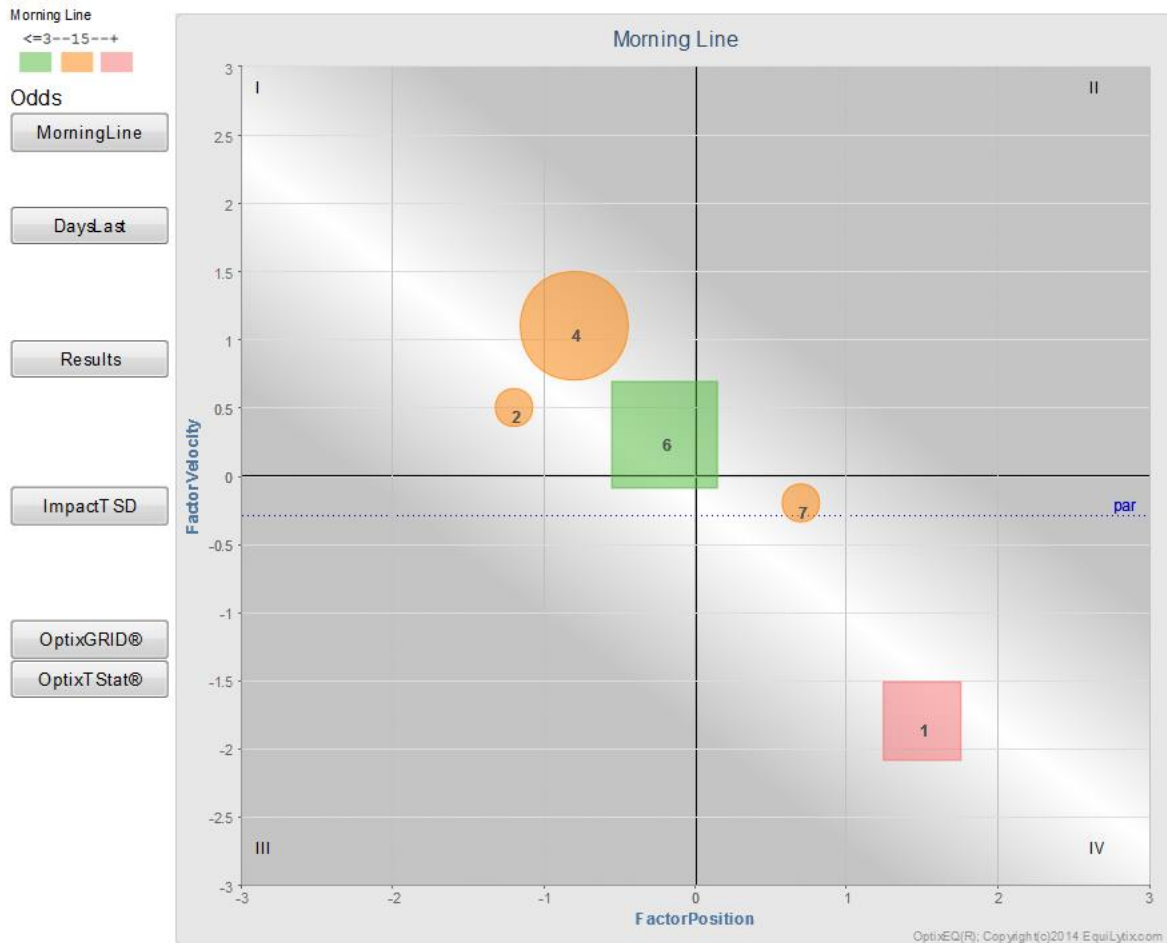
### Alerts

The “Alerts” field is an internal notification system for Optix users that will let subscribers know of any real-time handicapping information available from our domain experts.

## LEFT MARGIN OF OptixPLOT SCREEN

There are several useful buttons to the left of the OptixPLOT. By pressing the buttons, you will gain more information of the race based on certain parameters.

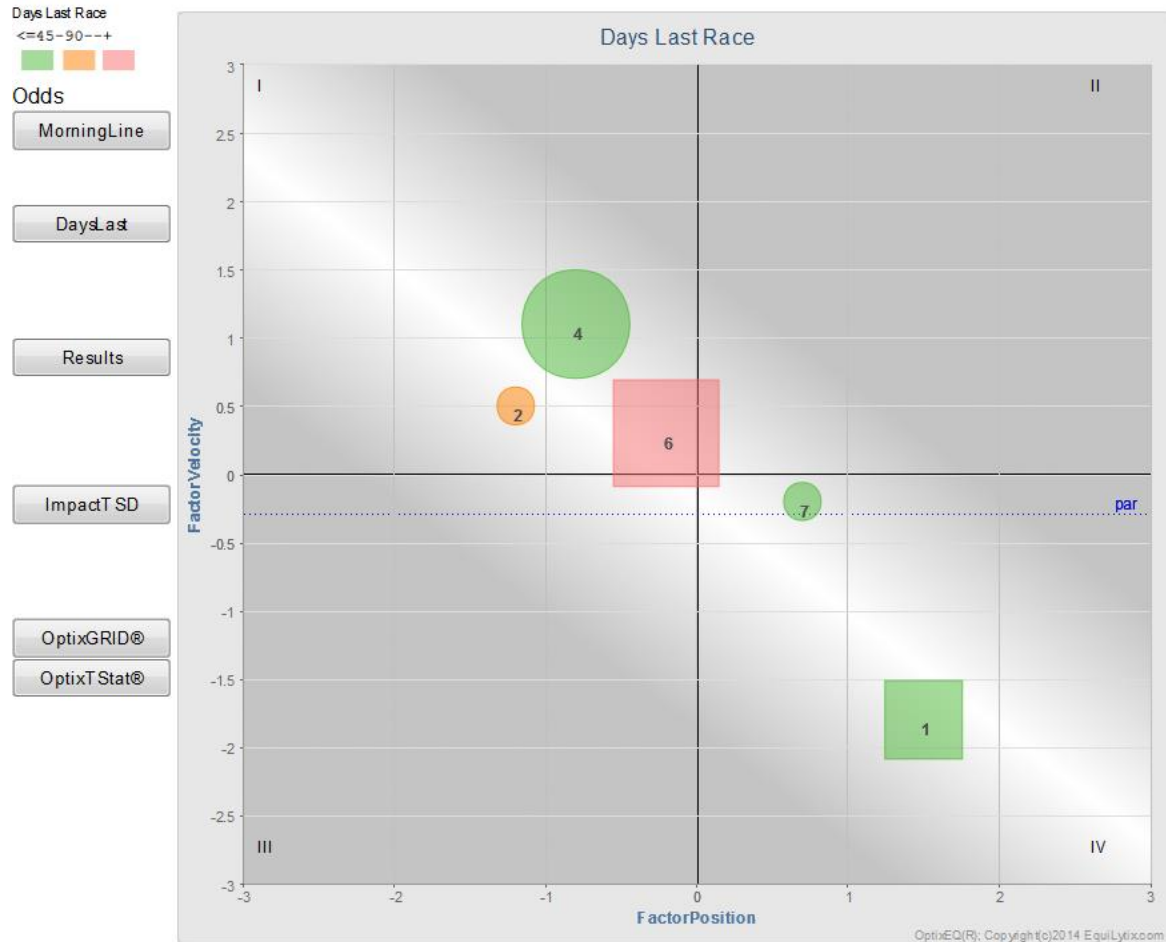
### Morning Line



The default view of the OptixPLOT screen is color-coded based on the morning-line, so the shading of the boxes and circles on the plot will correspond to a horse's morning-line, allowing users to easily isolate favorites.

- *Green:* horses that are 3/1 or less on the morning-line.
- *Orange:* horses that are between 7/2 and 15/1 on the morning-line.
- *Pink:* horses that are 16/1 or higher on the morning-line.

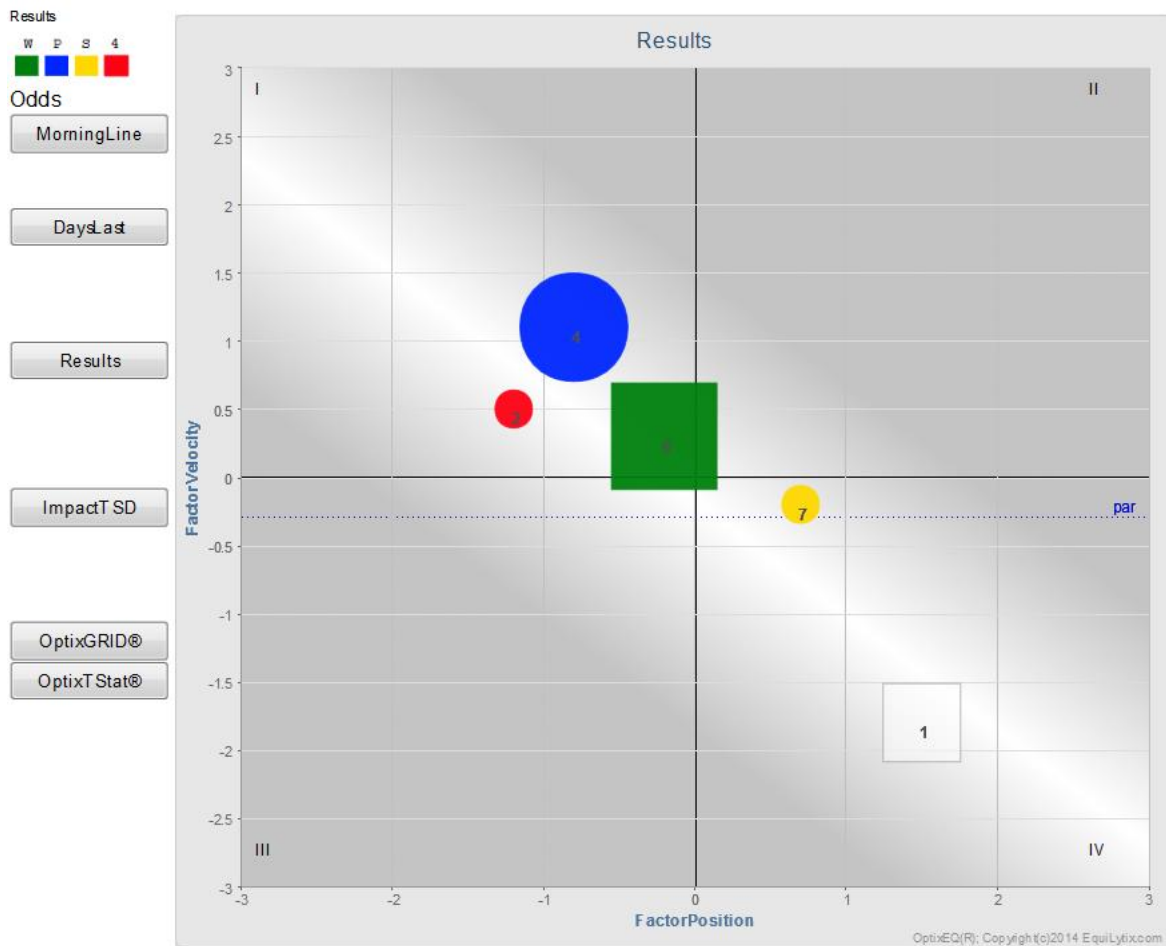
## Days Last



You can also view the OptixPLOT based on a horse's recency. If you click the "Days Last" button, you'll see the colors change according to the days between a horse's last race and today's date.

- *Green*: horses that have raced in the last 45 days.
- *Orange*: horses that last raced 46-90 days ago.
- *Pink*: horses that have not raced in the last 91+ days.

## Results



The “Results” button is extremely valuable for analyzing an OptixPLOT *after* a race is over. By clicking on this button, you can see which horses finished first through fourth, as well as their positions on the plot. This is a very useful tool in understanding the pace-dynamics of a race because it lets you look through older, archived plots to see where the winners were coming from. OptixEQ uses this information to inform and improve its analytics, having created a database of thousands of races, which analyzes where the winners typically come from based on certain plot scenarios.

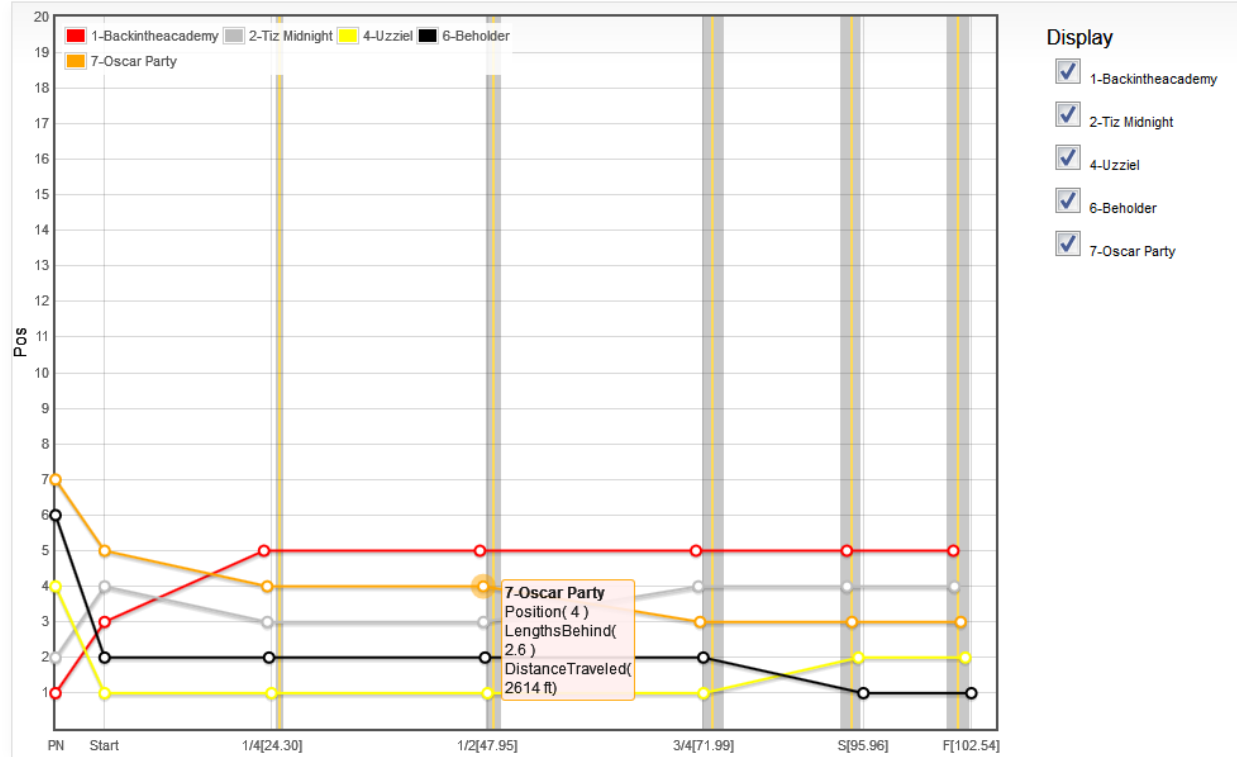
While OptixEQ’s database is constantly updating and growing, the “Results” tab is useful to the individual user who wants to do his own historical plot analysis to try and pick up on patterns and pace-dynamics that could predict future success.

The colors correspond to the following finish positions:

- *Green*: the actual winner of the race.
- *Blue*: the actual second-place finisher of the race.
- *Yellow*: the actual third-place finisher of the race.
- *Red*: the actual fourth-place finisher of the race.

## ***OptixResultGraf***

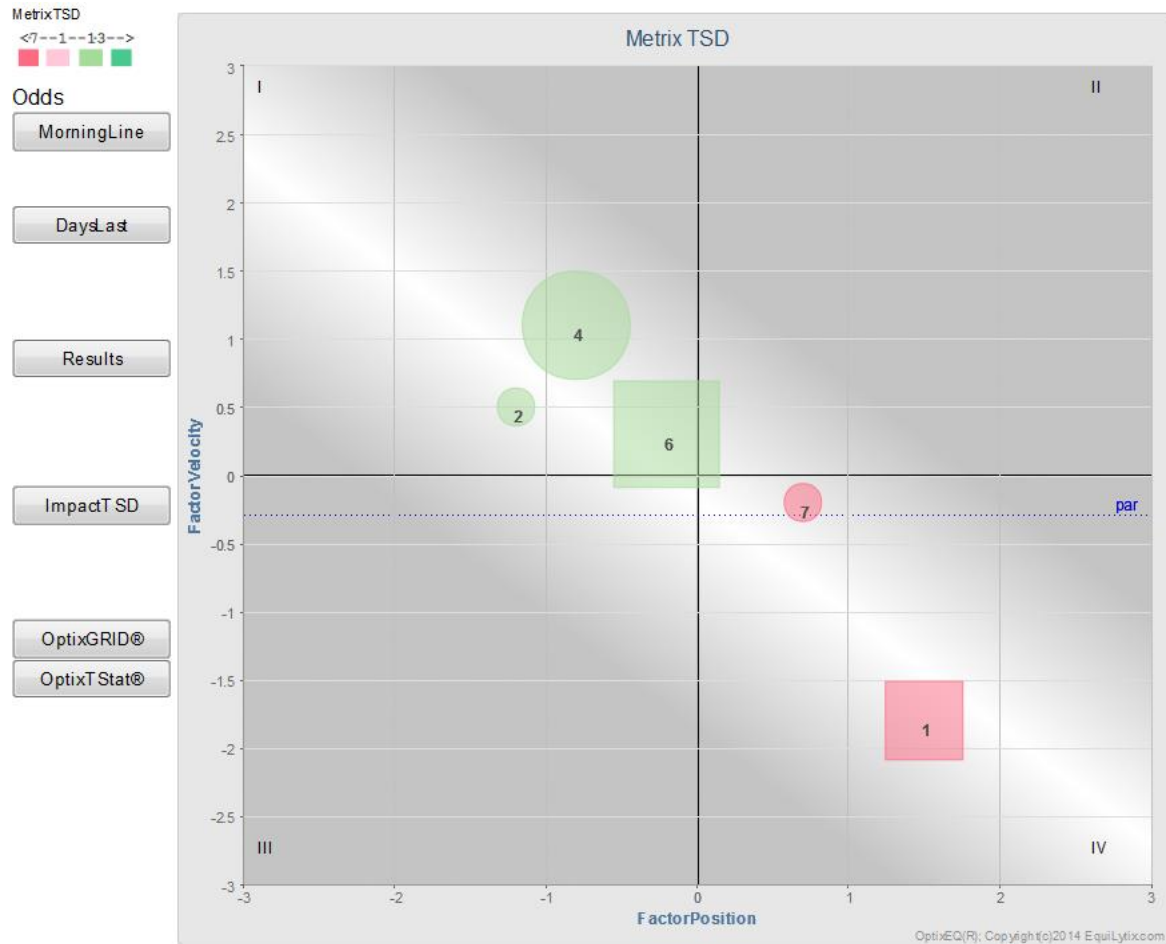
optixRESULTGRAF™ SA 2015-04-10 Race:6



You'll also note that by clicking on the "Results" tab, you will launch our proprietary OptixRESULTGRAF, which is a visual representation of how the race was run. Each horse is plotted on the graph, from its starting position through the first, second, and third calls, and to the finish. If you hover over any of the circles on the graph, you will see the following information:

- The "program number" and "name" of the horse.
- The "position" the horse was at that particular call.
- The "lengths behind" the horse was at that particular call.
- The "distance traveled" by the horse up until that point in the race.

**Impact TSD**



The “Impact TSD” button (which stands for Track-Surface-Distance) will change the color of the circles or squares on the plot based on the historical impact value associated with a given Quadrant. Using OptixEQ’s proprietary analytics, the Impact TSD feature takes into account the overall “Fit” of a given plot. That is, the calculations take into account the nuances of how the horses line up (or don’t line up) along the white-diagonal line, while also taking into account the track, surface, and distance.

Impact values are computed by dividing the percentage of winners by the percentage of entrants that most resemble today’s entrant’s position on the OptixPLOT. An impact value of 1.5, for example, means that a horse with a favorable position on the plot will win approximately one-and-a-half times as often as expected, based on a historical analysis of plots similar to the one you are viewing today. If you look to the top of the left-hand margin, where the color-coding legend is located, you’ll see:

- *Bright Pink*: represents an impact value of  $\leq .7$ .
- *Pink*: represents an impact value between .71 and .99.
- *Green*: represents an impact value between 1 and 1.35.
- *Dark Green*: represents an impact value of 1.36 or higher.



**OptixGRID and OptixTStat**

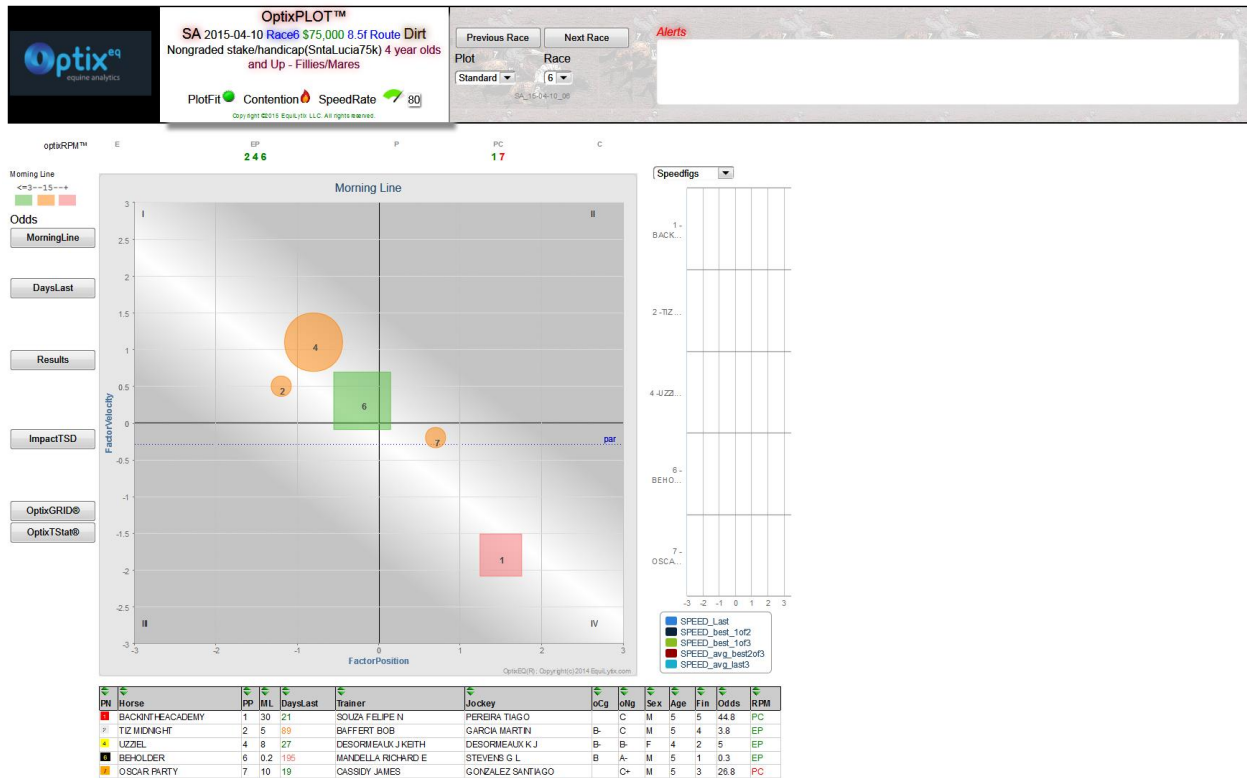
The last two buttons in the left-hand margin of the OptixPLOT will actually open up two new screens so that you can delve even deeper into handicapping the race based on past-performances and trainer statistics and profiles.

- *OptixGRID*: by clicking on this button, you will open up the proprietary OptixEQ past-performance interface, OptixGRID (see the OptixGRID “Info” section for detailed information).
- *OptixTStat*: by clicking on this button, you will open up the OptixEQ trainer statistics page, which categorizes and rates a trainer’s performance based on certain pre-selected categories.

**THE OptixPLOT**

Through the use of proprietary data, OptixEQ has created a unique way of analyzing a race by comparatively plotting horses on a graph, along with their relevant running styles and their finishing ability in the race, so that players can gain an at-a-glance view of how a race is likely to unfold.

OptixEQ is able to capture this race dynamic in several different ways.



User: frank@venturelitterary.com

## OptixRPM

optixRPM™	E	EP	P	PC	C
		2 4 6		1 7	

OptixRPM is the “RunStyle Plot Match,” which gives an at-a-glance view of the different types of run styles employed by each of the horses in this race.

- *E*: early-pace types
- *EP*: early-pace types/pressers
- *P*: pressers
- *PC*: pressers/closers
- *C*: closers

You’ll also see that each horse’s number is color-coded green, black, or red, which corresponds to a how well a horse’s plot position matches its preferred run style.

- *Green*: the horse’s plot position is a good match with the horse’s preferred run style.
- *Black*: the horse’s plot position is a less than optimal match with the horse’s preferred run style.
- *Red*: the horse’s plot position doesn’t match up well with the horse’s preferred run style (and can be considered a toss-out).

## X and Y Axes

When viewing an OptixPLOT, the first thing to consider is the position of the horses relative to each other. You’ll see that each plot consists of an X-axis and a Y-axis, and a horse’s position is based on how he compares to the other runners in the race.

The X-axis (“FactorPosition”) represents the “Early Pace Position,” or where the horse should be at the first call: the farther to the left on the plot, the closer to the lead positionally a horse is early in the race. This corresponds to the standard first-call used in all races, as per the official charts (i.e., 2-furlongs in sprints and 4-furlongs in routes).

The Y-axis (“Factor Velocity”) represents the “Early Pace Velocity” of a horse. The pace velocity is a measurement of how fast a horse runs from the first point of call to the second—so the higher up on the Y-axis a horse lies, the faster the horse is to the second point of call during the race. For sprint races, this typically represents 4-furlongs; for routes, it’s 6-furlongs.

So if you view the plot on a diagonal, along the “white flow-band” from top-left to lower-right, you’ll get a very good sense of where in the race a horse will be positioned before turning for home. This is where the quadrants of the graph become important to the interpretation of a race.

### **OptixPLOT Quadrants**

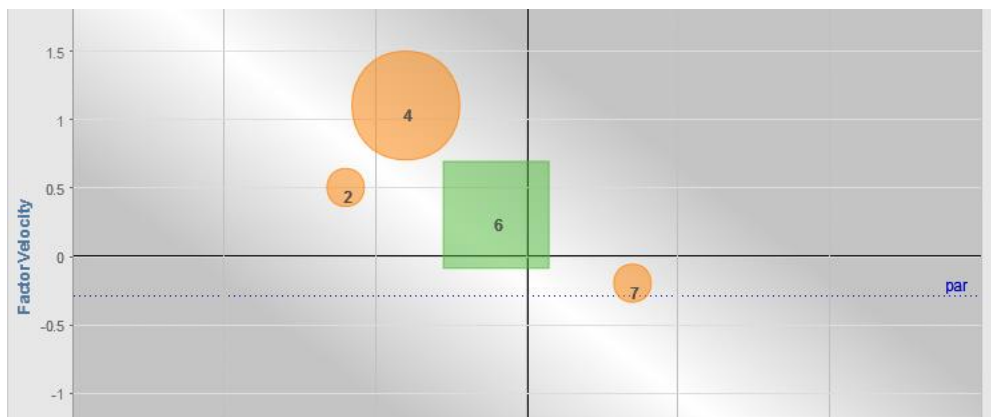
Each OptixPLOT is divided into four quadrants (Q):

- Q1 is the upper-left portion of the grid, and it represents speed horses with relatively decent pace-velocity times.
- Q2 is the upper-right portion of the grid, and it generally represents stalkers/off-the-pace types with relatively decent pace-velocity times.
- Q3 is the lower-left portion of the grid, and it represents speed horses with relatively weaker pace-velocity times.
- Q4 is the lower-right portion of the grid, and it represents off-the-pace runners.

The placing and spacing of the horses in the various grids is important because it represents the pace set-up of the race. Horses in Q1 and Q3 should show early speed. Horses in Q2 should show some kind of middle move. Horses in Q4 will come from off the pace. Horses that are unplotable (i.e., first-time starters, European imports, horses that have not run on the selected surface or at today's distance, etc.) will be surrounded by a diamond located in the upper-right of the plot, indicating that there is no data in which to analyze a horse's running style and pace projection.

Remember that each OptixPLOT is unique because it evaluates every horse in the race relative to each other. In other words, each OptixPLOT analyzes a race based on the competitors in the race—and where a horse lies on the plot, combined with its finishing ability, is based on all of the other runners in the race. A horse might be a lone-frontrunner in one race, but in another race (perhaps against classier horses), it might have to come from off the pace. That is because each horse is plotted relative to its competition.

### **Par Line**



Every race will have a “par line.” The par line is the point on the Y-axis where a mythical horse would fall, if that mythical horse had an average velocity time for the class of horses in the given race. The par line is helpful in gauging the class level of the horses in a race while also assessing the early pace dynamics.

If there are several horses above the Par Line, it typically means that the race will have a faster-than-average pace. If most of the horses fall below the Par Line, it typically means that the race will have a slower-than-average pace.

### **Circles and Squares**

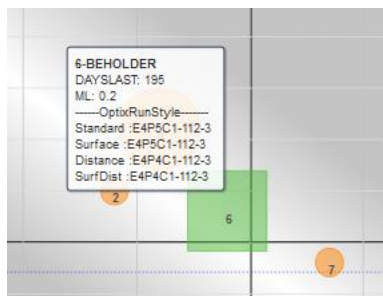
By viewing the field on the plot along the white flow-band, you can get a pretty accurate picture of how the race will unfold and whether a race shape favors a certain quadrant. For instance, if you have a horse all alone in the upper portion of Q1, you know that he has a decided pace advantage over the field, whereas if you have several horses in Q1 all contending for the lead, the race should favor an off-the-pace runner.

And once you have a picture of this race-flow, that's where the third "dimension" of the OptixPLOT comes into play: the "Closing Pace Velocity."

You'll see that each of the horses on the plot is surrounded either by a circle or a square. The geometrical shape and its size let you know a horse's "Closing Pace Velocity," or, its finishing ability. Circles represent horses with average to weak finishing ability while squares represent horses with average to strong finishing ability. The larger the circle, the weaker the finishing ability of the horse; the larger the square, the stronger the finishing ability of a horse.

As mentioned earlier, by clicking on the buttons to the left of the plot (MorningLine, DaysLast, ImpactTSD, etc.), the colors of the circles or squares will change according to the data represented. You can refer to the legend at the top of the left-hand margin to understand what the different shades of green and pink mean for each given scenario.

### **Hover Box**



If you "hover" over a horse's circle or square, some useful information will pop up to help you gain further insight into a horse's ability. The "hover box" includes information such as:

- *Program Number and Name* of the horse.
- *DaysLast*: days since a horse's last start.
- *ML*: the morning-line.
- *OptixRunStyle*, which shows how many times a horse has demonstrated a particular running style (Early/Presser/Closer) for each OptixPLOT category (i.e.: Standard, Surface, Distance, SurfDist) while running a competitive race. It also shows the horse's highest speed-figure for each OptixPLOT category, as well as the farthest number of lengths back the horse was at the second point of call for all races in that category.

- *How to read the OptixRunStyle:* for each of the OptixPLOT designations, the “hover box” shows users the typical run-style of each horse in the race. For example, you might see: “Standard: C4-84-6.25”:
  - “Standard” lets you know that this style refers to the horse in the Standard plot. You will also see information for Surface, Distance, and Surface/Distance as well.
  - “C” lets you know that this horse’s preferred run-style is a “Closer.” Other styles include: “E” for “Early” and “P” for “Presser.” If you see horses with multiple designations, it just means that this horse has a versatile style and has run competitive races implementing those particular run-styles.
  - “4” indicates the number of times the horse has run a competitive race with this particular run-style.
  - “84” is the horse’s best speed-figure from those selected races.
  - “6.25” is the farthest number of lengths back in those selected races that the horse was at the second point of call.
  - Note: If there is no RunStyle, it means that the horse has not run a representative race under certain conditions.

### Entry Table

PN	Horse	PP	ML	DaysLast	Trainer	Jockey	oCg	oNg	Sex	Age	Fin	Odds	RPM
1	BACKINTHEACADEMY	1	30	21	SOUZA FELIPE N	PEREIRA TIAGO		C	M	5	5	44.8	PC
2	TIZ MIDNIGHT	2	5	89	BAFFERT BOB	GARCIA MARTIN	B-	C	M	5	4	3.8	EP
4	UZZIEL	4	8	27	DESORMEAUX J KEITH	DESORMEAUX K J	B-	B-	F	4	2	5	EP
6	BEHOLDER	6	0.2	195	MANDELLA RICHARD E	STEVENS G L	B	A-	M	5	1	0.3	EP
7	OSCAR PARTY	7	10	19	CASSIDY JAMES	GONZALEZ SANTIAGO		C+	M	5	3	26.8	PC

Underneath the actual OptixPLOT is an “Entry Table” that includes program entries/past-performance information so you can reference each horse when viewing the plot.

- *PN:* the program number of the horse, along with colored saddle towel.
- *Horse:* the horse’s name.
- *PP:* the horse’s post-position.
- *ML:* the morning-line of the horse.
- *DaysLast:* the number of days from when the horse last ran.
- *Trainer:* the trainer of the horse.
- *Jockey:* the jockey of the horse.
- *oCg:* the OptixCLOCKER “workout grade” of the horse coming into this race, as per the OptixCLOCKER report (see the OptixCLOCKER “Info” page for more information on this feature).

- *oNg*: the OptixNOTES “TripGrade” of the horse’s last race based on our expert’s OptixNOTES letter-grade. (see the OptixNOTES “Info” page for more information on this feature).
- *Sex*: the sex of the horse.
- *Age*: the age of the horse.
- *Fin*: the finish position of the horse in this race (for races that have already been run).
- *Odds*: the final odds of the horse for this race (for races that have already been run).
- *RPM*: the “RunStyle Plot Match,” which indicates if a horse is an E, EP, P, PC, or C.

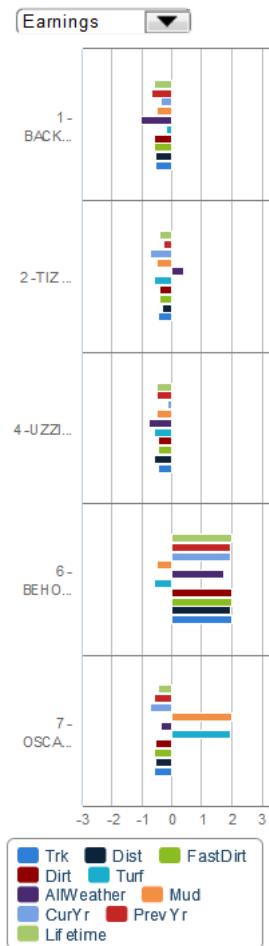
NOTE: You can also click on a horse’s name in the Entry Table to launch an “Abbreviated OptixGRID” to view certain past-performance data for that specific horse. It is a more streamlined version of the past-performances found on the OptixGRID screen. (For more information on the OptixGRID interface and what each category means, see our OptixGRID “Info” page.)



### BEHOLDER

DATE	DL	TRK	Dist	Cond	O4S	O6S	OFS	OpS	Spd	Fin	Optix	LOC	q1%	FIT	oCg	oNg	optixNOTES	PP	ST	1C	2C	Str	FIN	JOC	KEY
20151031		KEE <sup>11</sup>	10f	Fast						X		-	☀️	🟡				99	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stev ens G:
20150926	35	SA <sup>7</sup>	8.5f	Fast	-2.0	0.9	3.9	2.8	107	1	+	☀️	☀️	🟡	B+	A-		8	2	5 <sup>2</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>3%</sup>	Stev ens G:	
20150822	21	DMR <sup>9</sup>	10f	Fast					112	1	+	☀️	🟡	B+	A	PERFECT		9	3	3 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>4</sup>	1 <sup>8</sup>	Stev ens G:	
20150801	49	DMR <sup>8</sup>	8.5f	Fast					102	1	+	☀️	🟡	B+	A-			1	3	3 <sup>2</sup>	3	1 <sup>4</sup>	1 <sup>7</sup>	Stev ens G:	
20150613	64	SA <sup>8</sup>	8.5f	Fast	-2.0	0.9	7.4	6.3	102	1	+	☀️	🟡	B+	B+	BOS		3	1	2 <sup>1</sup>	2	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>1%</sup>	Stev ens G:	
20150509		SA <sup>5</sup>	9f	Fast	-1.5	-3.9	7.1	1.7		X		-	☀️	🟡				99	-	-	-	-	-	0	
20150410	195	SA <sup>6</sup>	8.5f	Fast	-2.4	-1.4	8.8	5.0	101	1	+	☀️	🟡	B	A-	PERFECT,PREP?		4	2	2 <sup>2</sup>	2 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>4%</sup>	Stev ens G:	
20140927	112	SA <sup>5</sup>	8.5f	Fast	-1.7	3.1	2.2	3.6	97	1	+	☀️	🟡	B+				4	3	3 <sup>1</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>1%</sup>	Smith MS <sup>12</sup>	
20140607		BEL <sup>7</sup>	8.5f	Fast	2.3	1.5	4.0	7.8	101	4	+	☀️	🟡					5	3	4 <sup>6</sup>	5 <sup>8</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1%</sup>	Stev ens G:	
20140420		SA <sup>8</sup>	8.5f	Fast	-1.5	0.9	3.9	3.3	97	1	+	☀️	🟡					3	1	2 <sup>2</sup>	2 <sup>2</sup>	1	1	Stev ens G:	
20131101		SA <sup>10</sup>	9f	Fast					112	1		-	☀️	🟡				5	1	3 <sup>2</sup>	3 <sup>2</sup>	1	1	Stev ens G:	
20130928		SA <sup>9</sup>	8.5f	Fast					103	1		-	☀️	🟡				2	1	1	1	1	1	Stev ens G:	
20130901		DMR <sup>3</sup>	8f	Fast					91	1		-	☀️	🟡				4	1	1	1	1	1	Stev ens G:	
20130503		CD <sup>11</sup>	9f	Fast					103	2		-	☀️	🟡				3	9	2 <sup>1</sup>	2 <sup>2</sup>	1	2 <sup>3%</sup>	Gomez GG	
20130406		SA <sup>5</sup>	8.5f	Fast					95	1		-	☀️	🟡				6	1	1	1	1	1	Gomez GG	
20130302		SA <sup>6</sup>	8f	Fast					95	1		-	☀️	🟡				5	1	1	1	1	1	Gomez GG	
20130121		SA <sup>7</sup>	6.5f	Fast					90	2		-	☀️	🟡				7	5	4 <sup>2</sup>	2	2	2 <sup>1%</sup>	Gomez GG	
20121102		SA <sup>7</sup>	8.5f	Fast					99	1		-	☀️	🟡				1	2	1	1	1	1	Gomez GG	
20121004		SA <sup>4</sup>	6f	Fast					106	1		-	☀️	🟡				2	2	1	1	1	1	Gomez GG	
20120929		SA <sup>6</sup>	8.5f	Fast						X		-	☀️	🟡				99	-	-	-	-	-	Gomez GG	
20120901		DMR <sup>9</sup>	7f	Fast					91	2		-	☀️	🟡				8	5	1	1	1	2 <sup>no</sup>	Gomez GG	
20120722		DMR <sup>6</sup>	5.5f	Fast					86	1		-	☀️	🟡				8	4	2	1	1	1	Gomez GG	

## SLIDING BAR-GRAPHS



To the right of the OptixPLOT, you will see a sliding bar-graph, which provides a quick view of various handicapping features pertaining to the horse as well as his connections. Users can set the information by clicking on the drop-down menu at the top of the bar-graph, and then they can add or subtract information based on the fields they choose at the bottom of the bar-graph. Note that the last field used will be the default field for when you change Plots and switch races.

The bar-graph shows positive statistics to the right of the “0,” while negative statistics show up to the left of the “0.” (Note: With the exception of “Formcycle,” all of the statistical categories of a horse are represented on the graph in relation to the other horses in the race. So a horse with a sliding-bar to the right of the “0” has performed better in that category than horses to the left of the “0.”)

The different fields available from the drop-down menu are:

- *Formcycle*: this graph shows the kind of form—positive or negative—in which a horse is in coming into a race. This category is an absolute representation of an individual horse’s form cycle. In other words, this graph

presents a horse's form cycle within the context of that horse and not compared to the other horses in the race. You can change the categories of this graph by clicking on the colored boxes below the bar-graph:

- *FC\_Positive*: represents a positive form cycle.
  - *FC\_Negative*: represents a negative form cycle.
  
- *TrainerJockey*: this graph shows an assortment of trainer and jockey statistics (Note: these statistics are based on a relative comparison to the other horses, jockeys, and trainers in the race):
  - *J\_PrevYrWinPCT*: represents the jockey's win-percentage from the previous year.
  - *J\_DistWinPCT*: represents the jockey's win-percentage at today's distance.
  - *J\_MeetWinPCT*: represents the jockey's win-percentage at the current race meet.
  - *T\_PrevYrWinPCT*: represents the trainer's win-percentage from the previous year.
  - *T\_CurYrWinPCT*: represents the trainer's win-percentage from the current year.
  - *J\_CurYrWinPCT*: represents the jockey's win-percentage from the current year.
  - *T\_MeetWinPCT*: represents the trainer's win-percentage at the current race meet.
  - *J\_DISTstarts*: represents the number of starts the jockey has had at today's distance.
  - *T\_PrevYrStarts*: represents the number of starts the trainer has had the previous year.
  - *T\_CurYrStarts*: represents the number of starts the trainer has had during the current year.
  - *J\_CurYrStarts*: represents the number of starts the jockey has had during the current year.
  - *J\_PrevYrStarts*: represents the number of starts the jockey has had the previous year.
  - *T\_MeetStarts*: represents the number of starts the trainer has had at the current race meet.
  - *J\_MeetStarts*: represents the number of starts the jockey has had at the current race meet.
  
- *HorseRecord*: this graph shows an assortment of horse-specific statistics based on a relative comparison to the other horses in the field.
  - *HorseCurYrWinPCT*: represents the horse's win-percentage for the current year.
  - *HorsePrevYrWinPCT*: represents the horse's win-percentage from the previous year.



- *HorseMUDwinPCT*: represents the horse's win-percentage on an off-track.
  - *HorseAWwinPCT*: represents the horse's win-percentage on an all-weather track.
  - *HorseTURFwinPCT*: represents the horse's win-percentage on turf.
  - *HorseFASTDIRTwinPCT*: represents the horse's win-percentage on a fast-dirt track.
  - *HorseDISTwinPCT*: represents the horse's win-percentage at today's distance.
  - *HorseTRKwinPCT*: represents the horse's win-percentage at today's track.
  - *HorseLIFEWinPCT*: represents the horse's lifetime win-percentage.
  - *HorseMUDstarts*: represents the number of starts the horse has had on an off-track.
  - *HorseDISTstarts*: represents the number of starts the horse has had at today's distance.
  - *HorseTRKstarts*: represents the number of starts the horse has had at today's track.
  - *HorseTURFstarts*: represents the number of starts the horse has had on turf.
  - *HorseAWstarts*: represents the number of starts the horse has had on an all-weather track.
  - *HorseLIFEstarts*: represents the number of lifetime starts for a given horse.
  - *HorsePrevYrStarts*: represents the number of starts the horse had the previous year.
  - *HorseCurYrStarts*: represents the number of starts the horse has during the current year.
  - *HorseFASTDIRTstarts*: represents the number of starts the horse has had on a fast-dirt track.
- *HorseClass*: this graph shows various "class"-related statistics for each horse in the race, including purse levels and auction prices, as compared to the other horses in the field.
    - *PURSELast*: represents the purse-level of the horse's last race.
    - *PURSEchangeLAST*: represents the change in purse from the last race to today's purse.
    - *PURSEchangeMEAN3*: represents the change in purse between the average of the last three races and today's purse.
    - *PURSEmax10*: represents the maximum purse in the last thirty races.
    - *PURSEmean10*: represents the average purse in the last ten races.

- *PURSEmean3*: represents the he average purse in the last three races.
  - *PURSEmax3*: represents the maximum purse in the last three races.
  - *AUCTIONPrice*: represents the auction-sale price of the horse.
- *ROI*: this graph represents assorted “ROI,”—“return on investment”—categories for jockeys and trainers, as compared to the other jockeys and trainers in the race.
  - *JockeyCurYr*: represents the ROI for the horse’s jockey during the current year.
  - *TrainerCurYr*: represents the ROI for the horse’s trainer during the current year.
  - *JockeyDISTSURF*: represents the ROI for each jockey when riding on today’s distance and surface.
- *Earnings*: this graph represents an assortment of “earnings”-related categories for each horse, as compared to the other horses in the field.
  - *Trk*: represents a horse’s earnings at today’s track.
  - *Dist*: represents a horse’s earnings at today’s distance.
  - *FastDirt*: represents a horse’s earnings on a fast-dirt track.
  - *Dirt*: represents a horse’s earnings on dirt.
  - *Turf*: represents a horse’s earnings on turf.
  - *AllWeather*: represents a horse’s earnings on an all-weather track.
  - *Mud*: represents a horse’s earnings on an off-track.
  - *CurYr*: represents a horse’s earnings for the current year.
  - *PrevYr*: represents a horse’s earnings for the previous year.
  - *Lifetime*: represents a horse’s lifetime earnings.
- *Speedfigs*: this graph represents assorted “speed-figure” categories for each horse in the race, as compared to other horses in the field.
  - *SPEED\_Last*: represents speed-figure earned in the horse’s last race.
  - *SPEED\_best\_1of2*: represents a horse’s best speed-figure from the last two races.
  - *SPEED\_best\_1of3*: represents a horse’s best speed-figure from the last three races.
  - *SPEED\_avg\_best2of3*: represents a horse’s average speed-figure based on the two best speed-figures from its last three races.
  - *SPEED\_avg\_last3*: represents a horse’s average speed-figure based on its last three races.

- *Trip Grades*: this graph represents a horse's "trip grade" based on our OptixNOTES performance ratings.
  - TRIP\_5: indicates a positive or negative letter-grade for the horse's fifth most recent trip.
  - TRIP\_4: indicates a positive or negative letter-grade for the horse's fourth most recent trip.
  - TRIP\_3: indicates a positive or negative letter-grade for the horse's third most recent trip.
  - TRIP\_2: indicates a positive or negative letter-grade for the horse's second most recent trip.
  - TRIP\_1: indicates a positive or negative letter-grade for the horse's most recent trip.

### **CONCLUSION**

By just using the OptixPLOT page, you should be able to handicap a race and quickly understand the race-shape and the pace dynamics of the field. After you've analyzed a race this way, you can then move on to more advanced analysis by using the OptixGRID, which is a proprietary past-performance interface that allows users to handicap a race in a completely revolutionary way.

For more information on how to use OptixPLOT, please see our instructional video on our "Products" page at [OptixEQ.com](http://OptixEQ.com).