

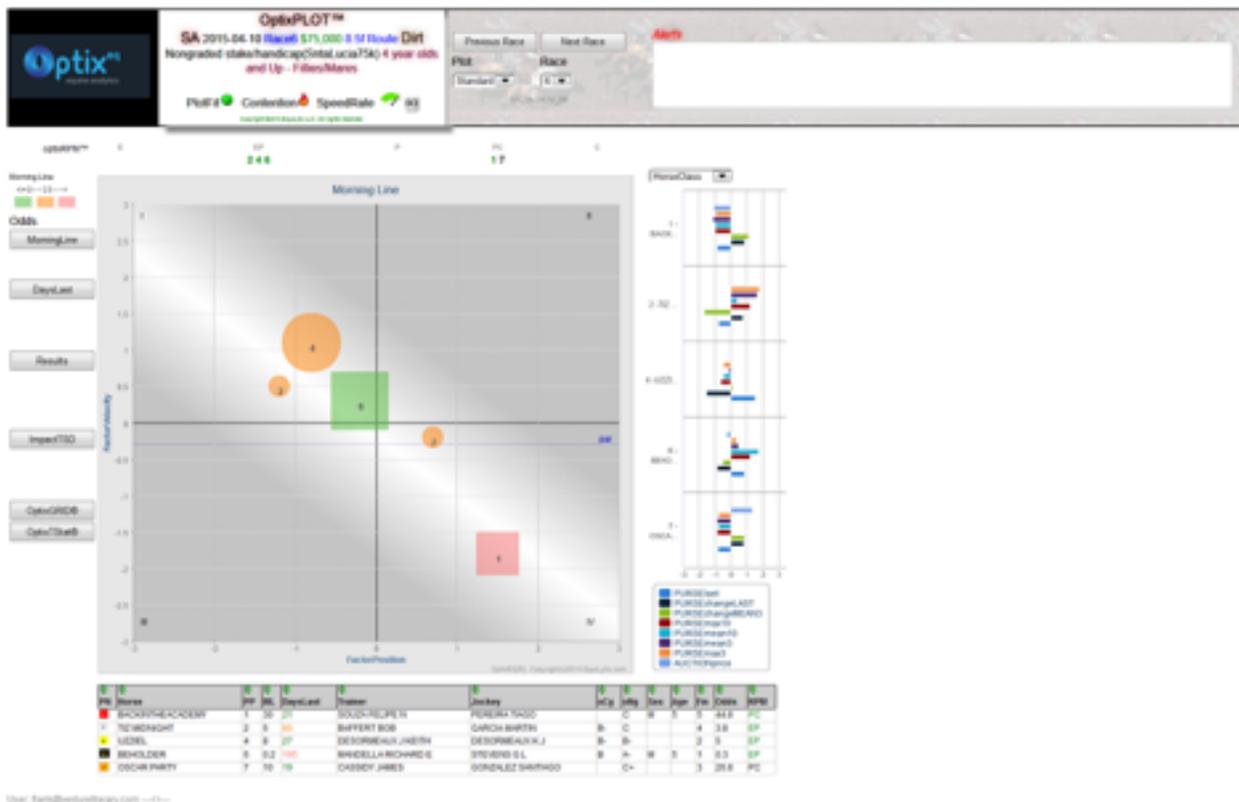
FAQ: OptixPLOT™

What is OptixPLOT™

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.

What does OptixPLOT™ look like and how does it differ from other pace reports?

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. Each OptixPLOT™ is unique because it evaluates every horse in the race relative to each other. A sample OptixPLOT™ looks like this:



User: Sam@betandstake.com

What are the main elements of this OptixPLOT™ page?

The purpose of this FAQ is to teach users how to interpret and analyze an OptixPLOT™ so that they can start handicapping in their own way. A detailed description of every element shown on the OptixPLOT™ page is available in our OptixPLOT™ User’s Guide, which is available as a PDF on our website.

There are a few different OptixPLOT™ viewing choices. What is the difference between Standard PLOT and other OptixPLOT™ filters?

The Standard PLOT, which is the default PLOT, is calculated from a horse’s most recent performances. You can, however, change the PLOT based on other factors, like Surface, Distance, and Surface/Distance. All you have to do is click on the PLOT drop-down menu to change the setting. Keep in mind: the most reliable and interpretable races are those in which the Standard PLOT also lines up closely with the Surface/Distance PLOT. But our settings allow you to pick and choose how you want to view any race.

So how should I get started analyzing a race using OptixPLOT™?

To get started, the first thing you’ll want to look at is the banner at the top of the screen. Here you will find the basic information of the race, including the conditions, as well as some proprietary OptixEQ™ information—i.e., the PlotFit, Contention, and SpeedRate—that will help you immediately understand the reliability of the OptixPLOT™ along with the pace dynamics of the race.

Are there types of races where the PLOTs are most/least effective?

Underneath the race information and conditions, you’ll see our “PlotFit.” This 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 “PlotFit” and reliability of a given OptixPLOT™. The “PlotFit” metric is based on a scoring system that measures the reliability of all of the PLOTs 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 I don't see a horse's number on the OptixPLOT™, what should I do?

If you don't see a horse's number on the PLOT, then it means that the horse doesn't fit any of our plotting criteria; i.e., he may be a first-time starter or a horse who is making his first U.S. start. The most reliable PLOTs are the ones in which all of the horses are able to be plotted, thus creating an accurate picture of the pace dynamics and race shape for the entire field. However, if only one or two horses aren't on the PLOT, then the race is still interpretable; it just requires an extra level of analysis.

How do I interpret the early pace of a race on the OptixPLOT™ using the "Contention" and "SpeedRate" information?

The "Contention" rating helps assess the early pace contention of the race; i.e., how many horses will be on or near the pace based on their PLOT position. 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 in terms of contention. 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.

The "SpeedRate" meter helps assess the potential early pace rate of the race; i.e.: high, average, or low, based on the number of horses that fall above our "Par Line." Our scoring system has three labels to describe SpeedRate:



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

So what is the Par Line?

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.

What do the individual quadrants represent?

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.

What should I look for when analyzing the horses in the various quadrants?

The placing and spacing of the horses in the various quadrants 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.

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.

What do the circles and squares mean?

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.

By clicking on the buttons to the left of the PLOT (MorningLine, DaysLast, ImpactTSD), you'll see that 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 of the PLOT to understand what the different shades of green and pink mean for each given scenario.

What other information is available for each horse on the OptixPLOT™?

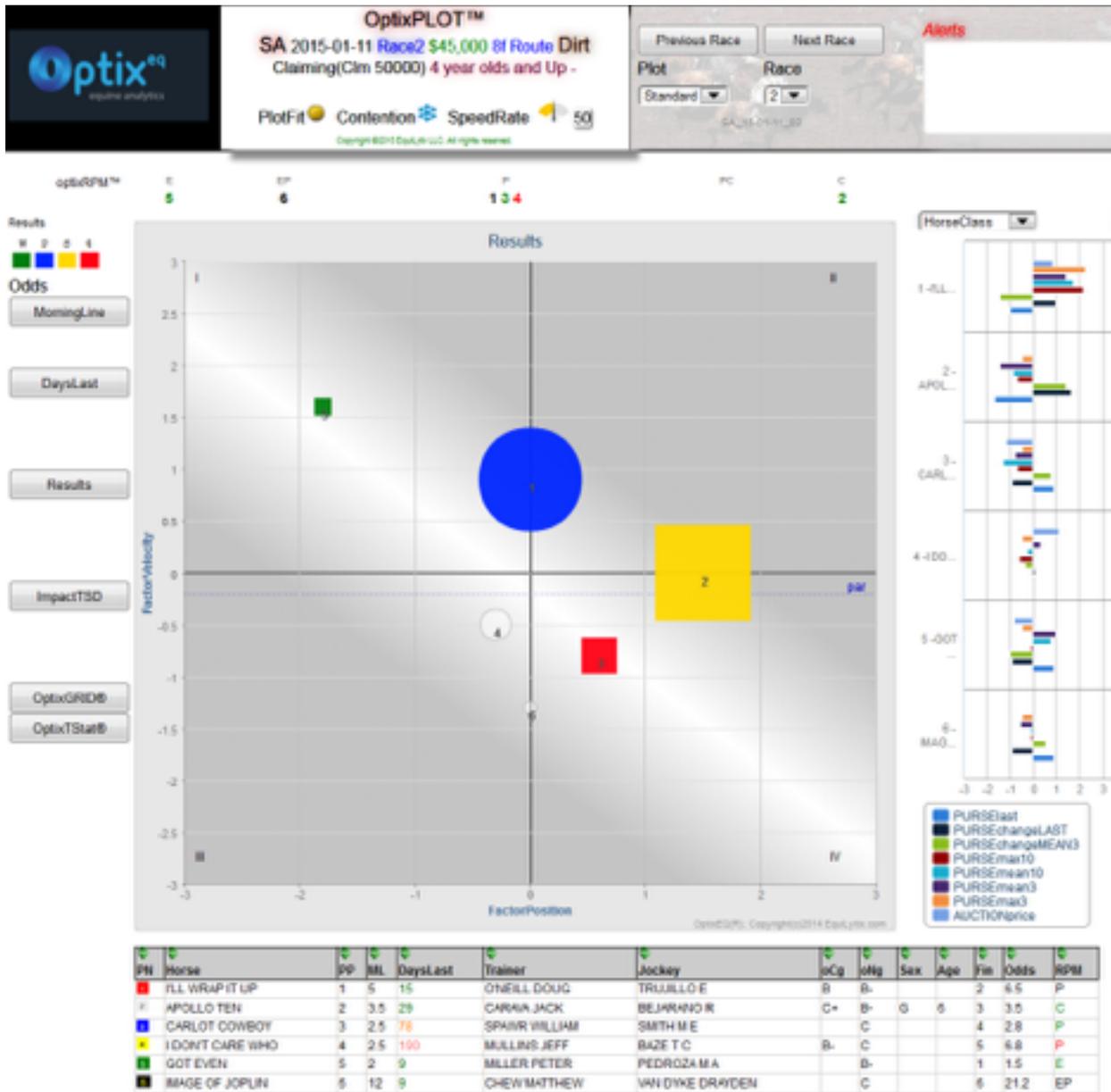
If you “hover” over a horse’s circle or square with your cursor, some useful information will pop up to help you gain further insight into a horse’s ability, including the Optix RunStyle and top OptixFIGS™ for each horse.

Should I look for certain patterns on the OptixPLOT™?

Absolutely. You'll see that the PLOT is very good at isolating lone-frontrunners, stalk-and-pounce types, and strong closers. Here are some examples of PLOTS showcasing each of these scenarios.

Lone Speed Horses

A horse with a relatively small circle or square that sits alone, high in Q1, with plenty of separation from the rest of the field is often the dominant, controlling speed of the race. As you can see from this example, #5 not only has a clear pace advantage, but he also has above-average finishing ability, making him the most likely winner of the race.



Stalk-and-Pounce Types

When there isn't a dominant speed horse or a strong closer in the race, the stalk-and-pounce type has a big advantage over the other runners. They typically show up as squares that sit right around the center of the plot but in fairly close proximity to the frontrunners. Here, #7 sat a perfect stalk-and-pounce trip. The two frontrunners had weak finishing ability, while the other stalkers didn't have nearly the same closing pace velocity of #7.

OptixPLOT™

SA 2014-12-27 Race# \$35,000 9f Route Turf
Claiming(Clm 32000) 3 year olds and Up -

PlotFit ● Contention ☀ SpeedRate 📢 42

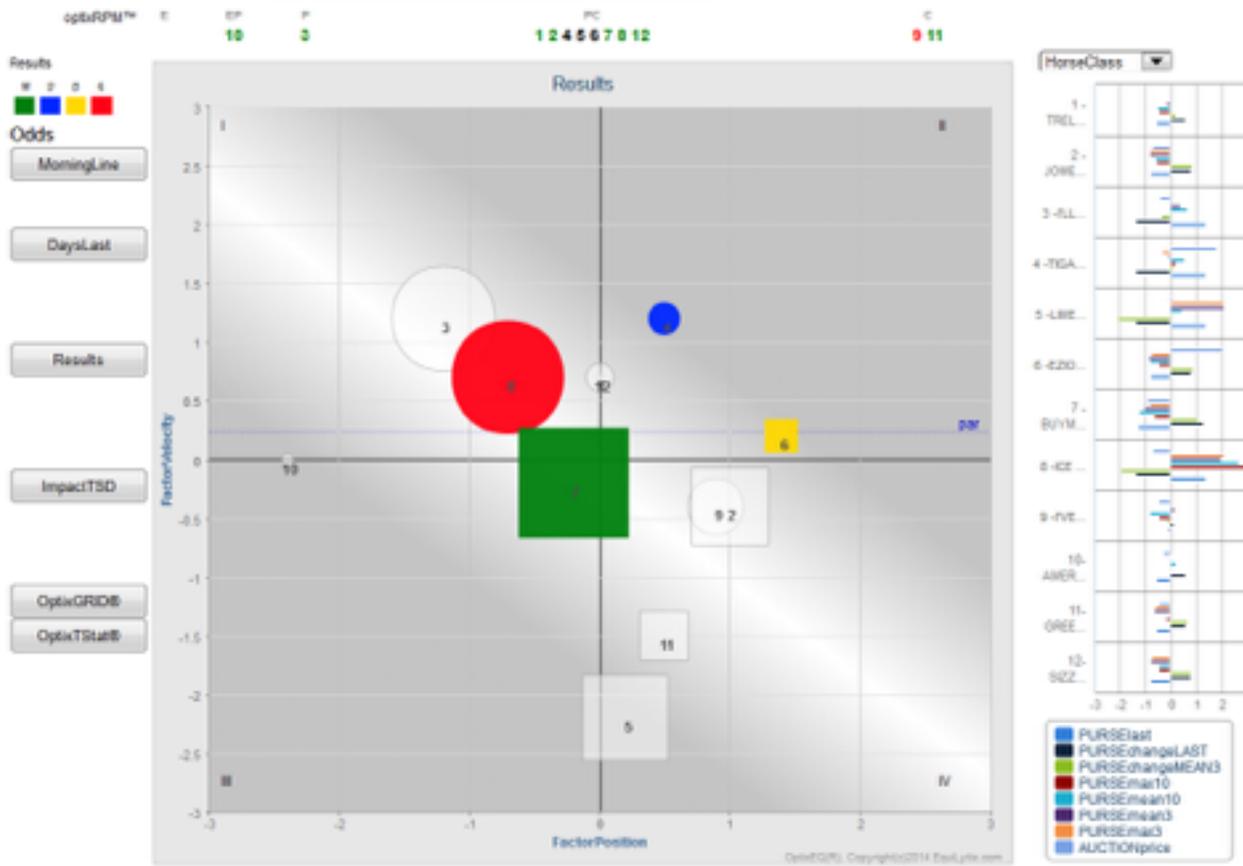
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Previous Race Next Race Alerts

Plot Race

Standard 4

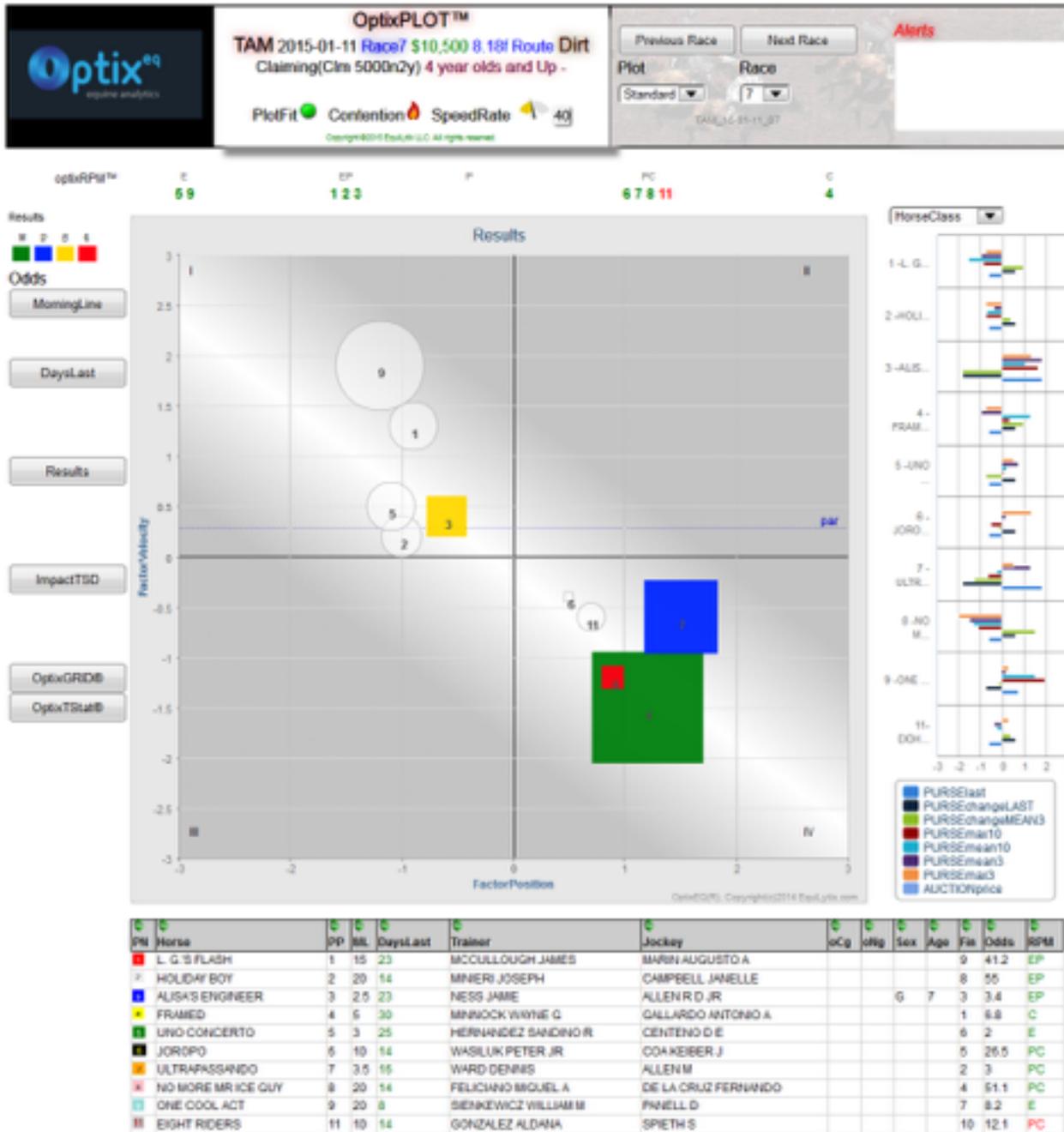
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SP	Horse	PP	StL	DaysLast	Trainer	Jockey	oCg	oNg	Sex	Age	Fin	Odds	RPft
1	TRELAWAY	5	5	48	DESORMEAUX J KEITH	BAZE T C	C+	C			9	12.7	PC
2	JORELO	2	4	34	D'AMATO PHILIP	BEJARANO R	B-	C+			5	3.7	PC
3	ILL WRAP IT UP	3	12	27	O'NEILL DOUG	STEVENS G L	B-	B-			5	8.8	P
4	TIGAH	4	3	27	MILLER PETER	ESPINOZA V	B-				2	2.6	PC
5	LIME RICKY	5	12	281	SPAWR WILLIAM	TALAMO JOSEPH		C			12	22	PC
6	EDO	6	10	34	ELLIS RONALD WY	VAN DYKE DRYDEN	C+	B-			3	11	PC
7	BUYMEABOND	7	12	35	HOLLENDORFER JERRY	NAWATNI C S	B-	B			1	12.5	PC
8	ICE CREAM TRUCK	8	15	27	AVILA C	PEREIRA TIAGO	B-	B-			4	12.1	PC
9	I'VE GOT A FEELING	9	10	41	CALLAGHAN SIMON	GARCIA MARTIN	C+	C			8	23.7	C
10	AMERICAN ACT	10	10	54	CARRA JACK	PEDROZA M A	B-	C	G	5	11	34.5	EP
11	GREELEY AWESOME	11	8	54	SPAWR WILLIAM	SMITH M E	B-	C			10	5.8	C
12	SOZZLY JOE	12	10	34	CARRA JACK	DESORMEAUX K J	B-	C			7	18.9	PC

Strong Closers

A horse with a large square in Q4, when there are several bunched horses in Q1, should get a great pace set-up for his late kick. Here, with five horses vying for the lead in Q1, this race set up perfectly for a strong off-the-pace type. As you can see, #4 fit the bill as the strongest closer in the race.



So is there one quadrant which preforms best?

It all depends on the race shape and the pace dynamics, but as you saw from the examples above, horses can win from anywhere on the PLOT. But we have found that it's important to look out

for strong contenders who fall into Q1. Typically, horses that have a solid finishing ability (square or small circle) who sit in Q1 are very strong win candidates, especially when they have a pace advantage.

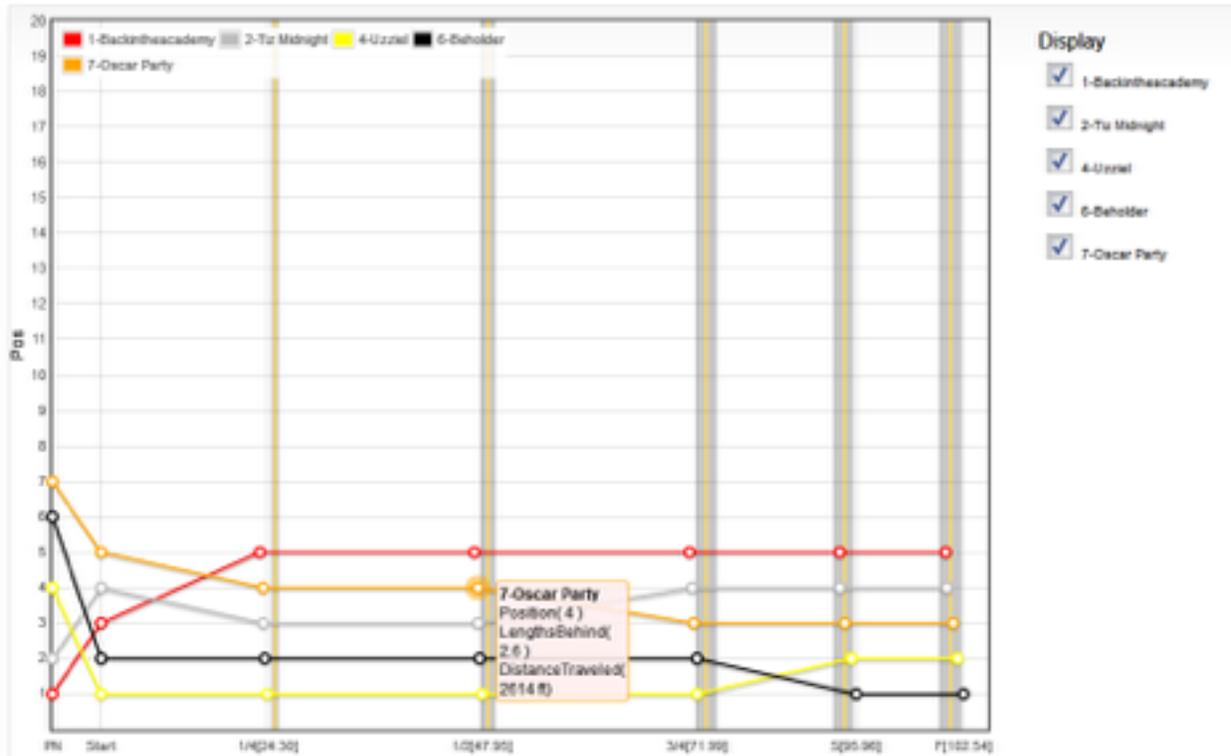
Is OptixPLOT™ information still useful after a race is over?

The “Results” button to the left of the PLOT is extremely valuable for analyzing a race *after* it has been run. 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 that analyzes where the winners typically come from based on certain PLOT scenarios. This is also useful to the individual user who wants to do his/her own historical plot analysis to try and pick up on patterns and pace-dynamics that could predict future success.

Clicking the “Results” button also launches the OptixRESULTGRAF. What is that?

OptixRESULTGRAF is a visual results chart representing how a race was run.

optixRESULTGRAF™ SA 2015-04-10 Race 6



OptixRESULTGRAF shows each horse plotted on the graph, from its starting position through the first, second, and third calls, and to the finish. If you “hover” your cursor over any of the circles on the graph, you will also see the following useful 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.

In addition to the OptixPLOT™ itself, what else can I do in this platform?

OptixEQ™ is a fully integrated handicapping platform. Depending on your subscription level, you can also launch our OptixGRID™ past-performance matrix, so you can assess a horse’s overall form and view proprietary information available only through our OptixGRID™ matrix. There are other features available on the OptixPLOT™ page that are available to all users, like our trainer statistics, OptixTStat, as well as our Sliding Bar Graphs, which help you quickly see some useful handicapping information like OptixFIGS™ and TripGrades, etc.

What tracks does OptixPLOT™ cover?

We offer every major racetrack in North America, as well as several of the minor circuits. We currently have 27 tracks and will continue to add more. If you don’t see a specific track, please contact us directly to see about adding a new track.