



THE MANUSCRIPT

OF SMART MONEY CONEPTS

Why this book ?

This book was written to help people find knowledge about smart money for a ridicul price. I put a lot of effort trying to summarize all of the concepts that I know.

I want to help people without selling courses at 9999\$ to learn what is inducement....

This book will give to you all of the keys you need to use the concepts and apply them to your trading.

You are more and more to follow me on instagram and for that I wanted to say THANK YOU !

I'm really proud of this PDF it took me a lot of time so I hope it will help you in your trading !



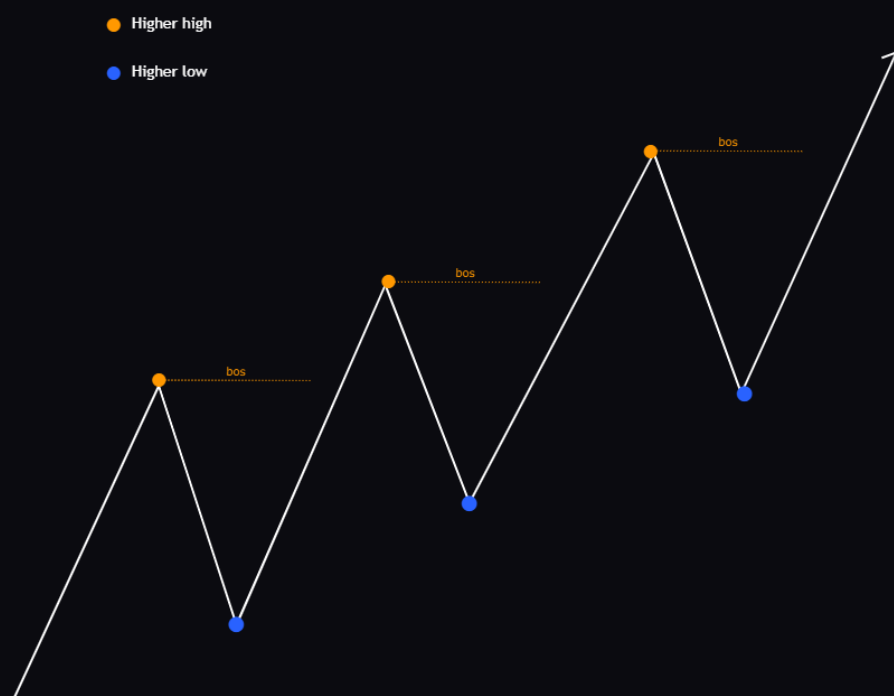
@Dexterr_fx

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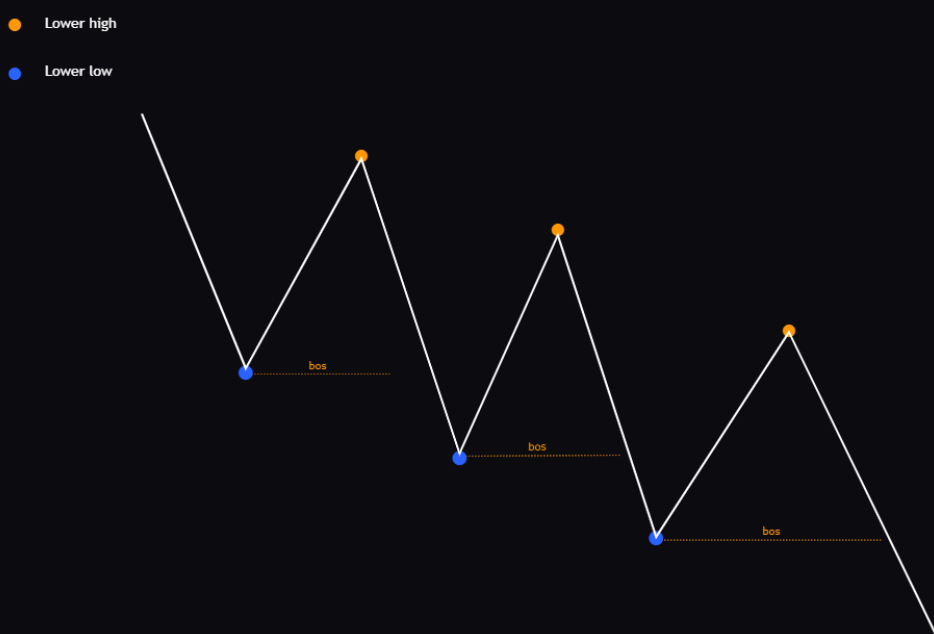
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1. WHERE IS THE STRUCTURE ?

- a. In uptrend you'll have high and lows each time higher than the previous one. You can call them (Higher high ; Higher low)



- b. In a downtrend you'll have high and lows each time lower than the previous one. You can call them (Lower high ; Lower low)



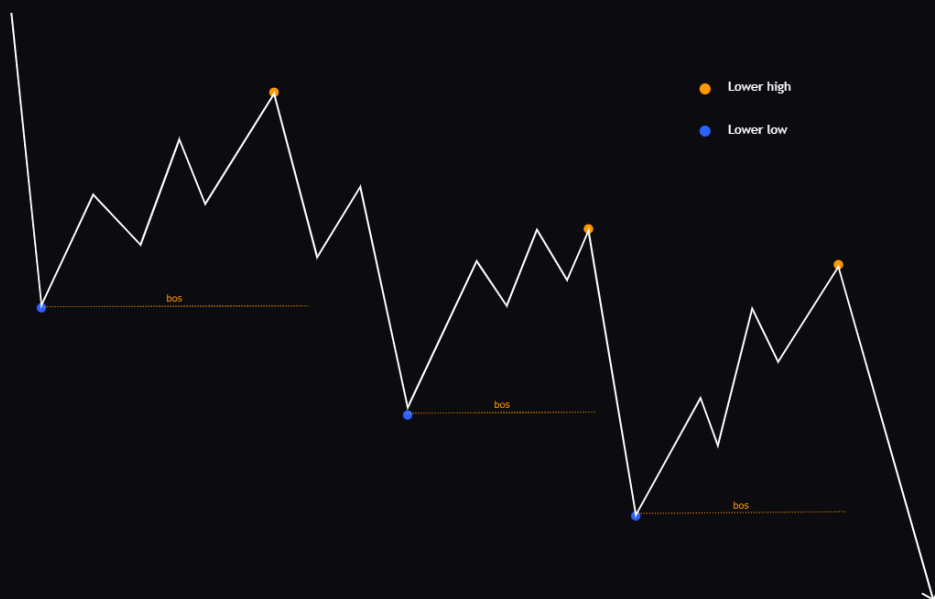
We know that market don't always go as simple as the markups previously seen, so we will see now a more realistic way to mark structure on a real market

In uptrend, buyers (demand) have control of the market. When price makes a break of structure (BOS) we should expect the price to make a decent pullback with multiple mini structure (or not rarely) to create the new Low of the uptrend.



In a downtrend, sellers (supply) have control of the market. When price makes a BOS, he creates the new Lower low of this trend. We should expect a decent pullback after the new Lower low to create the new lower high of this trend.

Structure breaks are only confirmed by candle body, not wicks

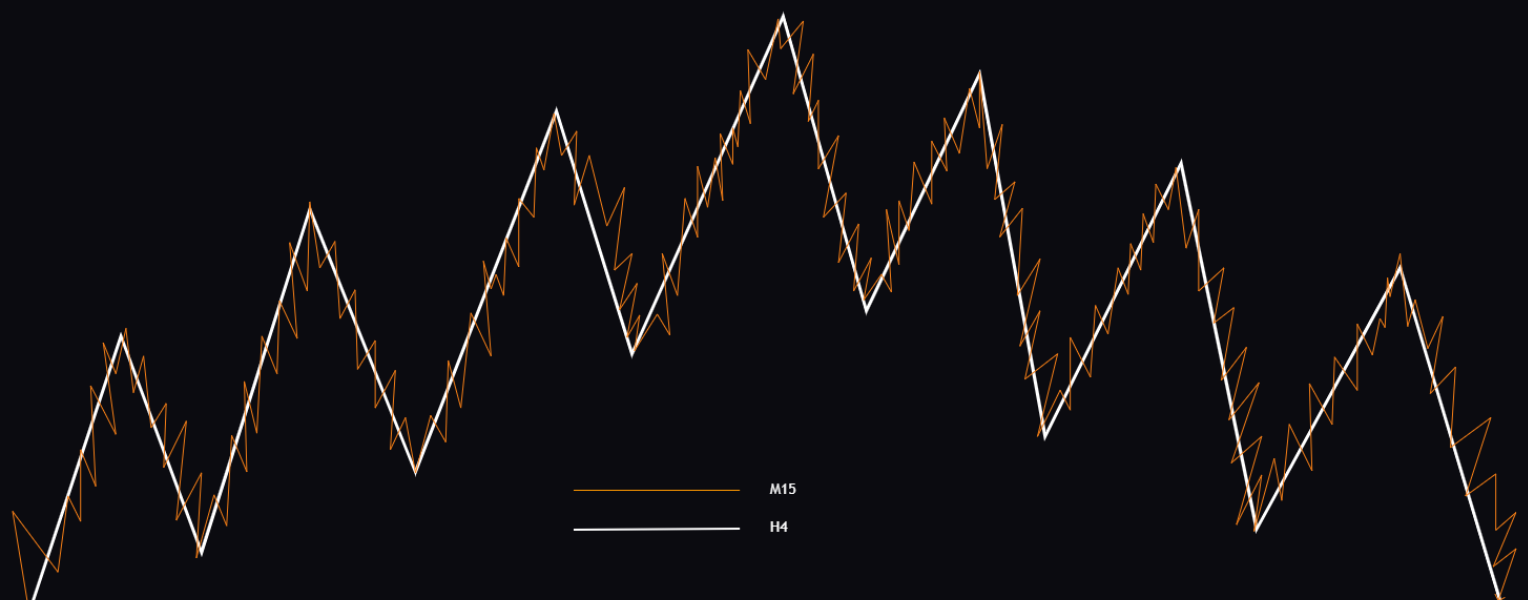




Example on a chart :

For a trend to be confirmed, 2 highs or 2 lows must be created. The first break of structure makes a change of character (Choch) and both buyers and sellers are still on the table. It will be more conservative to wait the BOS and have all the confluences that we need to follow the market.

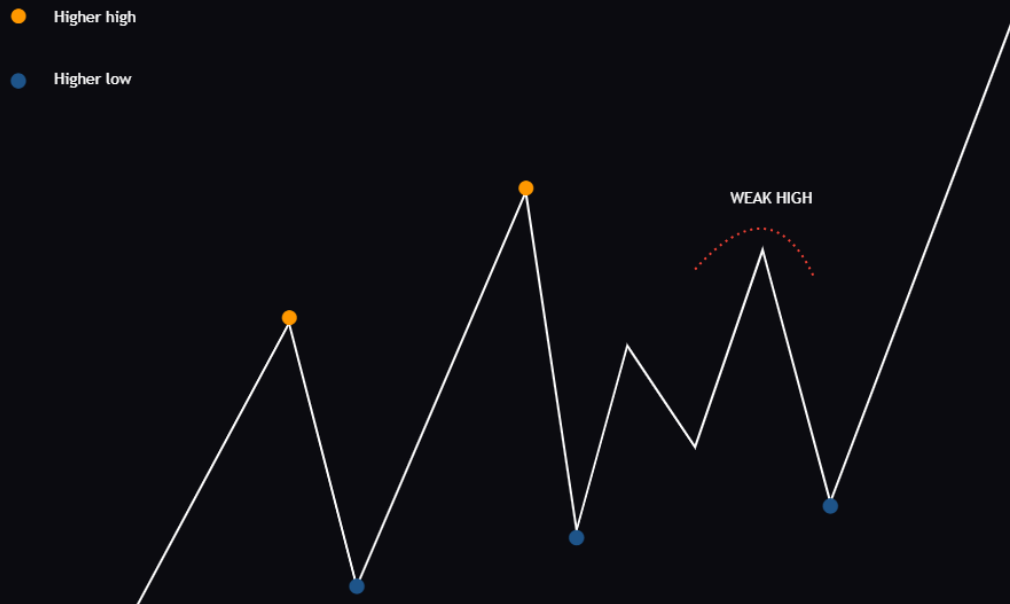
2. MULTI TIME FRAME MARKET STRUCTURE



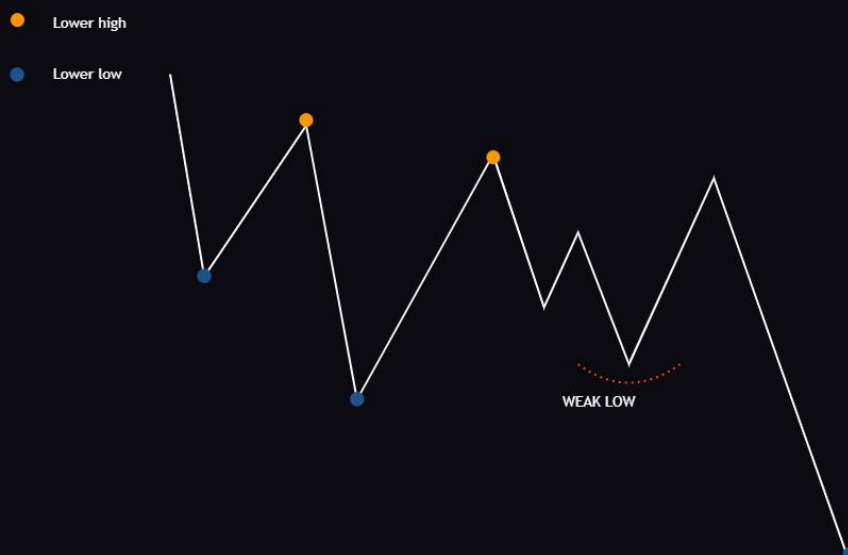
Market is fractal, each time frame has the same statistical character as his previous or next one.

3. WEAK STRUCTURE

- a. A WEAK structure is caused by a failure of the price to make a new Higher high in an uptrend



- b. A WEAK structure is caused by a failure of the price to make a new Lower low in a downtrend



4. TYPES OF STRUCTURE

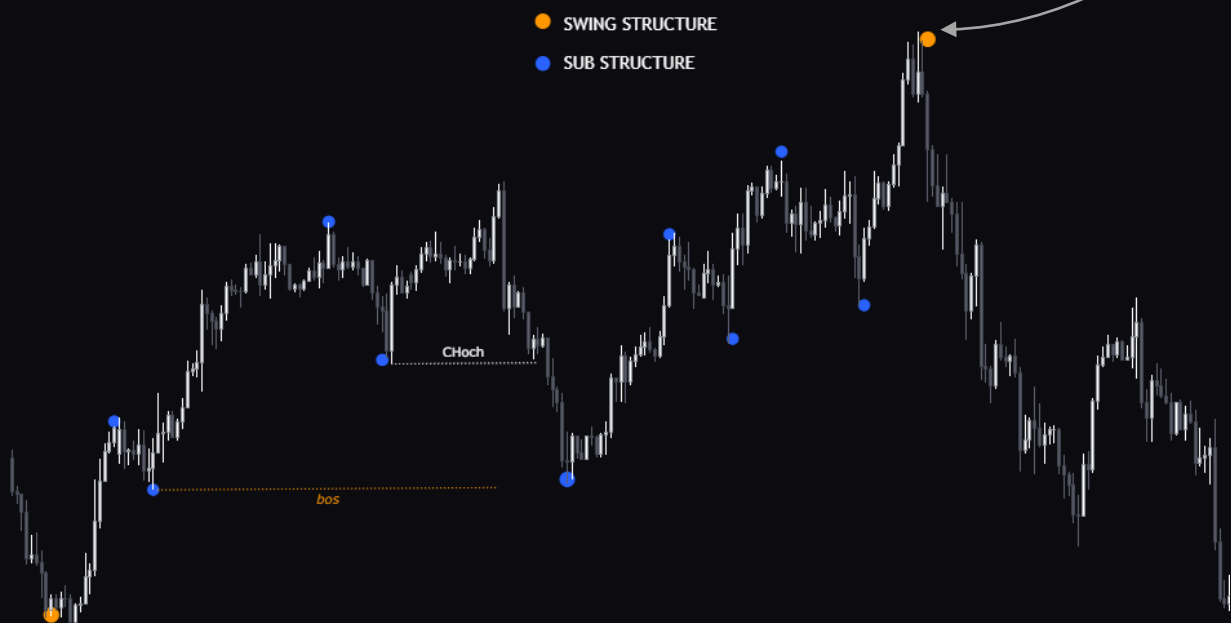
a. THE SWING STRUCTURE :

Larger structural ranges created when price is trending



b. THE SUB STRUCTURE :

Corrective structure within the swing structure. She is in counter trend of the swing structure



c. THE MINOR STRUCTURE :

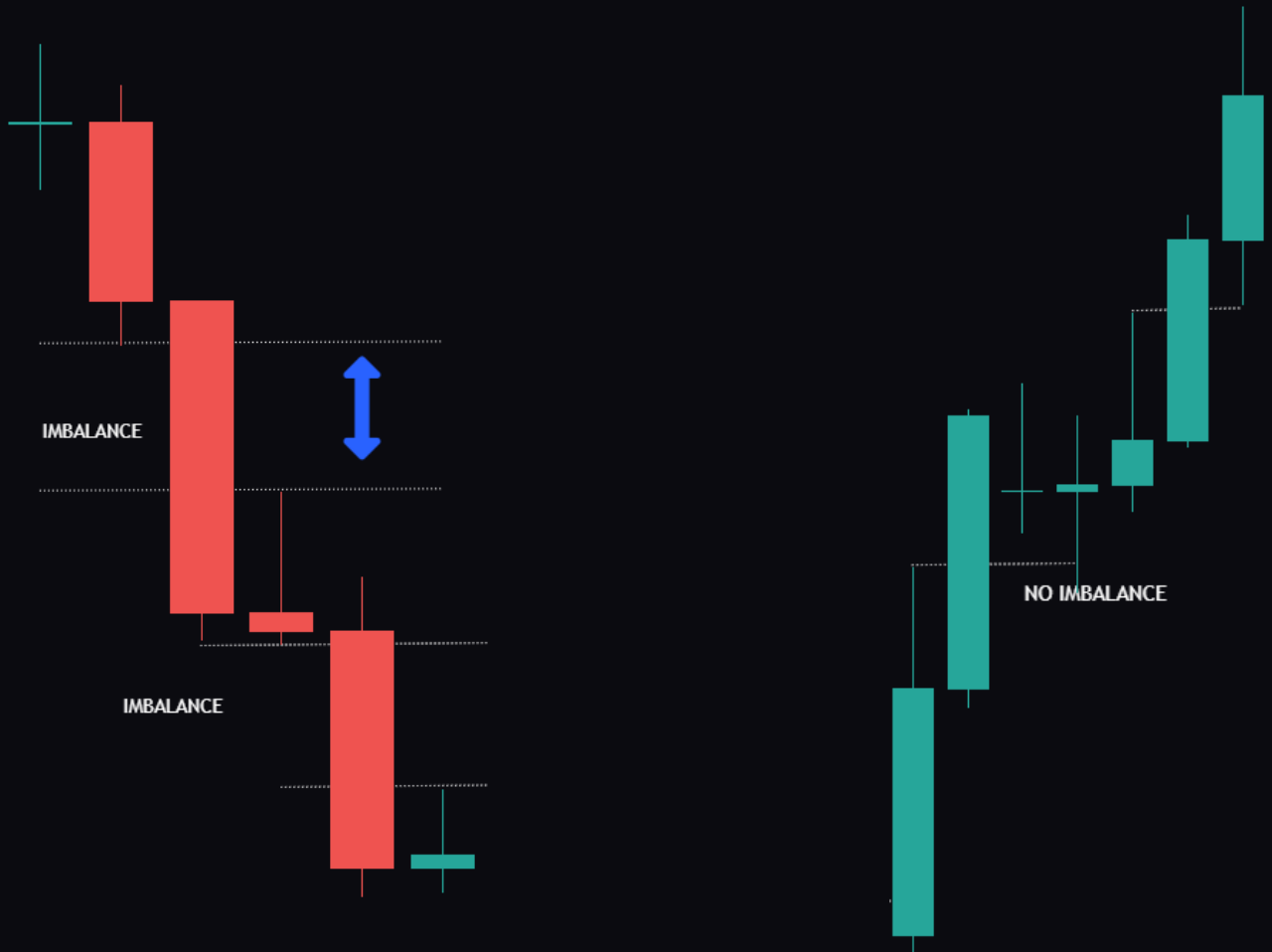
Minor structure is the prolongation of the swing structure. Substructure end, Minor structure begin



5. LIQUIDITY CONCEPTS

a. Inefficient/efficient pricing

Sometimes price has gap between candle, this gap is showing us that the price never return into these zones to fill the liquidity and take the orders to continue his trend.



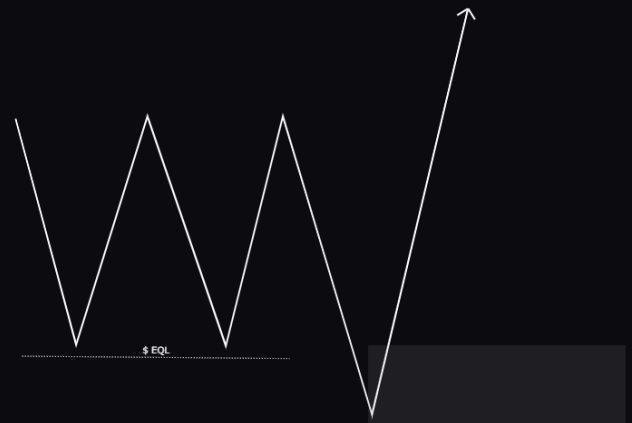
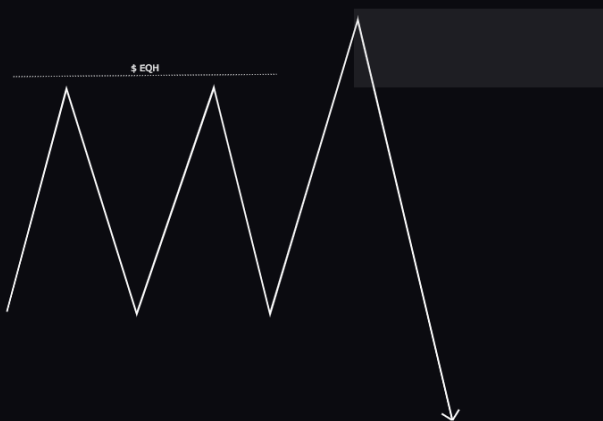
You have to keep in mind that concept of IMBALANCE is just a concept where the price create gap to fill order later. Sometimes imbalance is filled 3-4 months after the move, so don't think because there is imbalance, the price is forced to filled this liquidity as soon as possible.

b. Liquidity models :

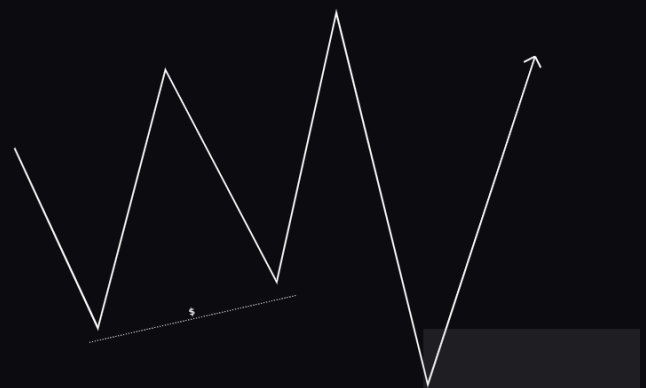
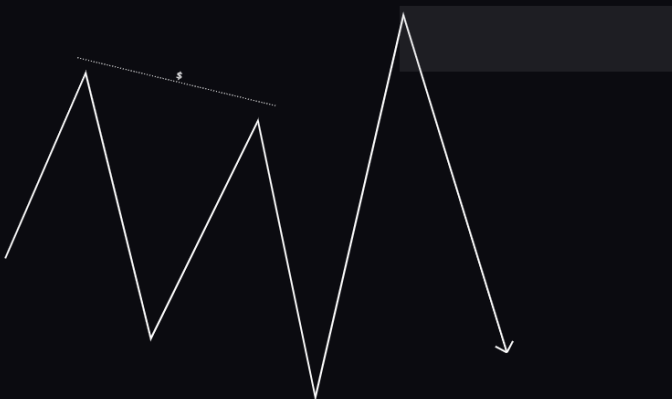
The liquidity is everywhere on the market. This is the fuel of the market. On all points in the markets there are a lot of resting orders and stop loss or take profit. We can't know when, but we know that market will fill this liquidity in the future to go where he wants.

liquidity is very good to be aware of, especially when it has been swept. Usually once it is swept and an impulse in the opposite direction happens, it can be a great confluence

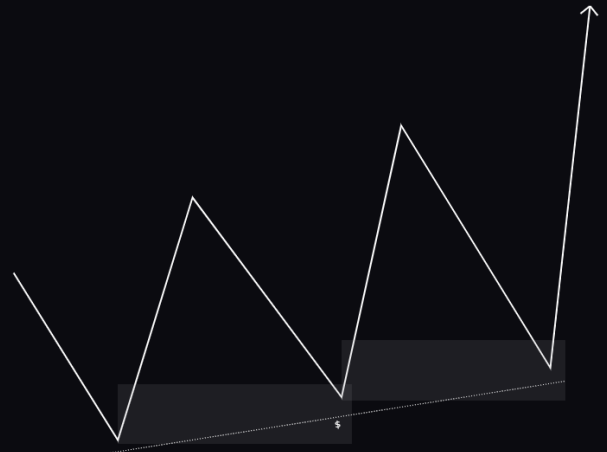
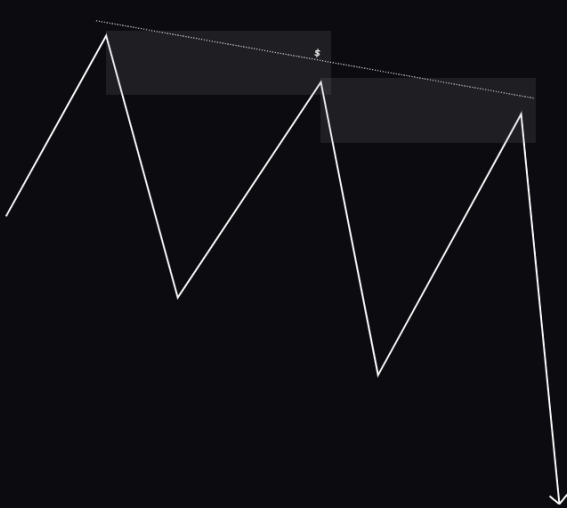
EQH / EQL :



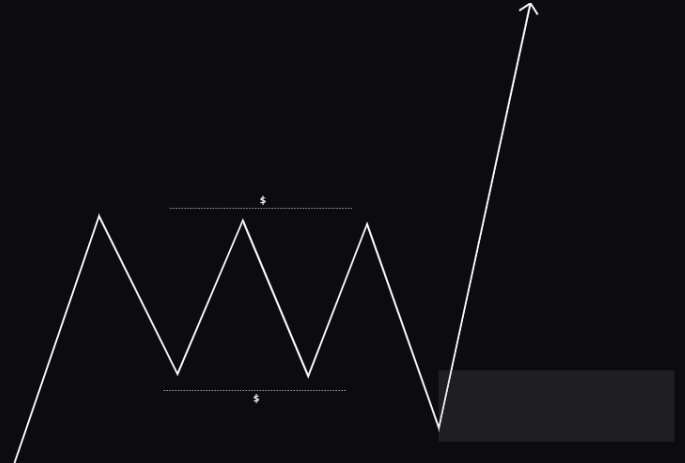
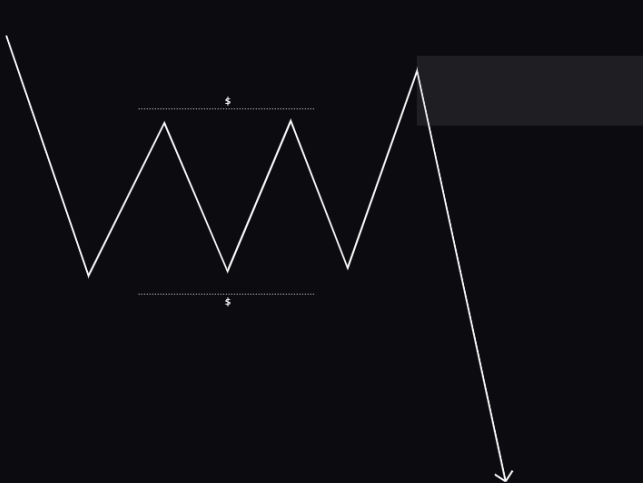
Momentum shift :



Mitigation :



Range :



c. Inducement

Inducement is liquidity created (eqh, eql, range, etc) before a supply or a demand.



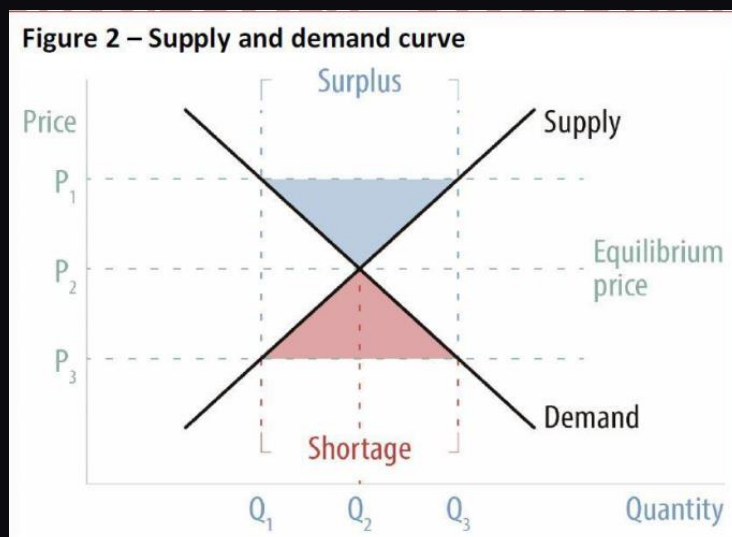
Always look for inducement before choosing your orderblock.

Inducement needs to be fresh to be accurate. Inducement which has already been swept will not be as powerful as it has to be. An Orderblock without inducement has lower probability of holding.

6. SUPPLY AND DEMAND

a. What's supply and demand ?

The law of supply and demand is a theory that explains the interaction between the sellers of a resource and the buyers of that resource. The theory defines the relationship between the price of a given good or product and the willingness of people to either buy or sell it. Generally, as price increases, people are willing to supply more and demand less and vice versa when the price falls.



b. How to mark your Supply and demand ?

Rule 1 : A S&D caused a BOS

Rule 2 : A S&D is caused by a SWEEP of liquidity

Rules 3 : is there any inducement ?

Demand is pulled from the top of the body of the last down candle to the bottom wick before the momentum candle to the upside.



Supply is pulled from the last up candle before the momentum candle down, we pull from the top of the wick to the bottom of the body. Supply and Demand may also be called an orderblock

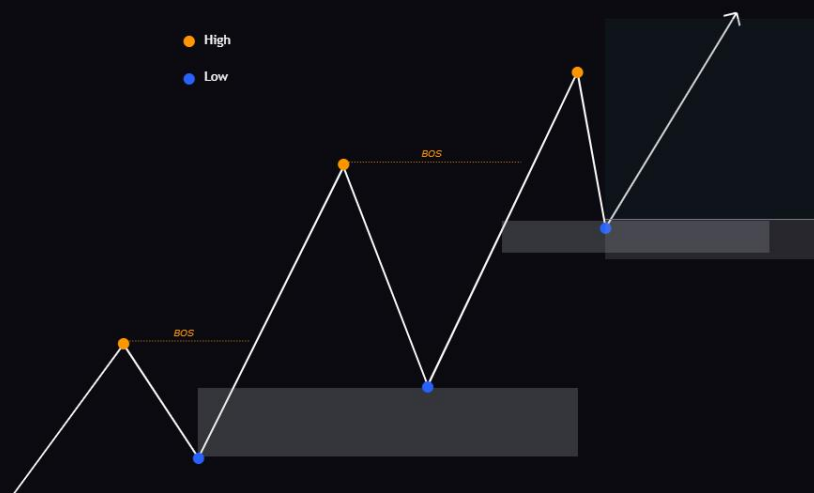


Bank and financial institution enter in the market with huge lot size and they can't be invisible.

They will take both buy orders and sell orders at the same time and park the market in a range¹ until they accumulate a large amount of position size. Once there is enough position size they will get out the range and indicate the direction. Then they will come back into the range to close drawdown position.



c. Continuation OrderBlock (order flow):



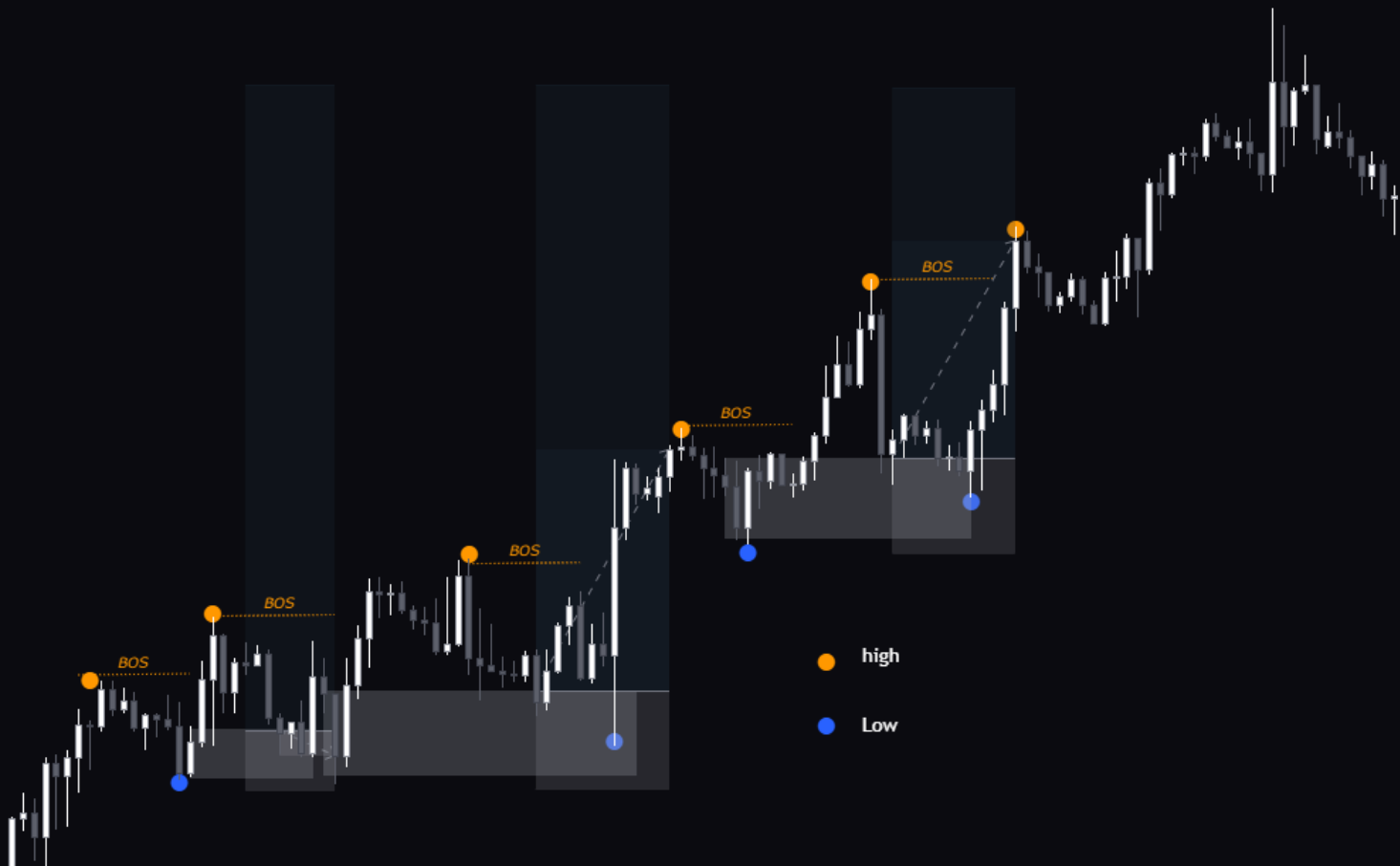
¹ A candle is a range in lower time frame

On a chart :

Order flow is a very nice way to follow a trend. Sometimes market will need liquidity and will not respect the low. Below the low there is a lot of resting orders that bfi potentially needs to go higher or lower (depend of the trend).

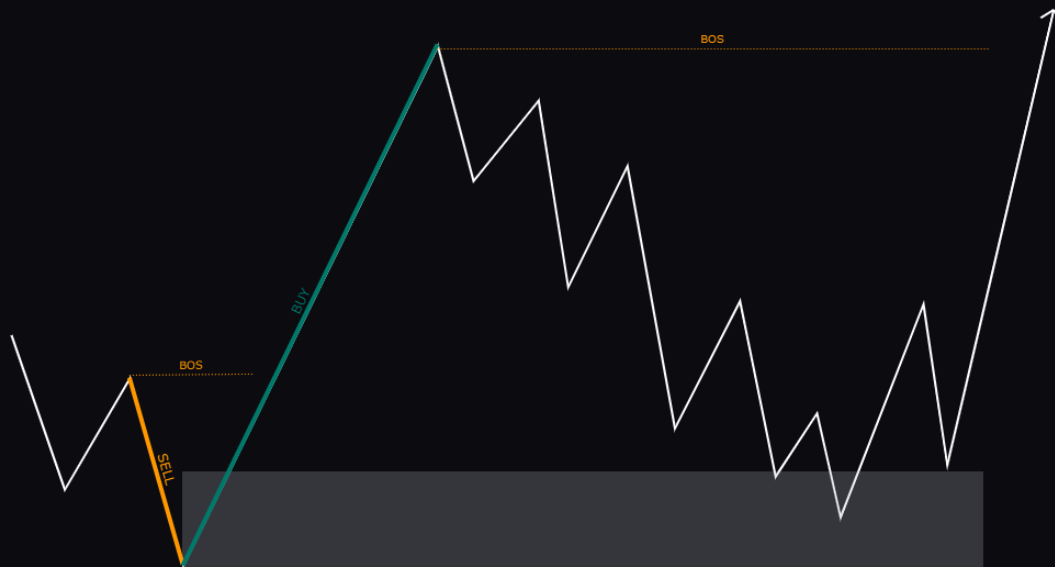
Order flow can be used to protect a stop loss or to dispatch your initial position.

A little tip: If you risk 1% per trade never go higher than 0.5% for an orderflow



7. MITIGATION PROCESS

Mitigation is the action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something.



Sell to buy delivery is the “creation” of an Orderblock. BFI load up on sell positions as well as buy positions to facilitate their own liquidity. Their true intention is to push the price higher, but for that they need sell orders.

When price comeback to the orderblock, the BFI are able to mitigate and reduce their risks on the losing positions while they simultaneously loading on more buy orders to complete their first buy positions.

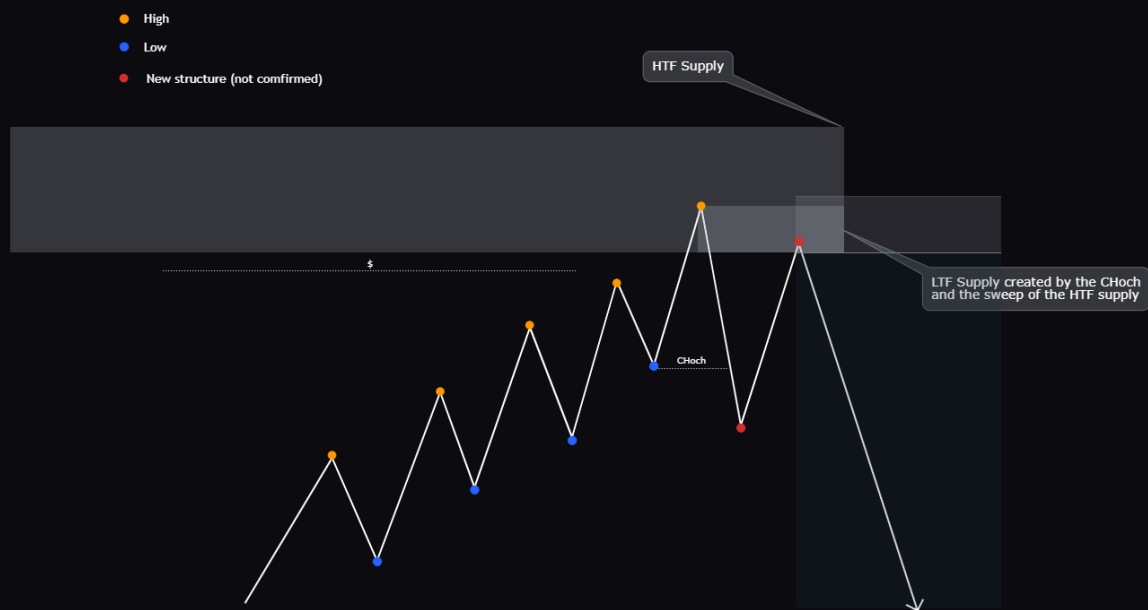
With their capital, they can hold a large drawdown for a long period of time.

8. TYPES OF ENTRIES

To take an entry I recommend to go on lower time frame like 1 minute. As we saw before, for a trend to be confirmed you need to have 2 breaks of the previous trend (A Choch + a BOS). We will now see 2 types of entries that we can use to enter on the market.

Risk entry (RE)

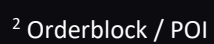
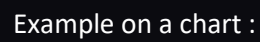
A risk entry is to enter on the market after a choc of the LTF Structure



Example on a chart and counter trend than the theory to see the 2 sides.



A confirmation entry gives us more probabilities to win the trade. For this entry, wait for the price to taps into a HTF OB², after we'll wait for the price to make a CHoch + a BOS.



9. VSHAPE Recovery

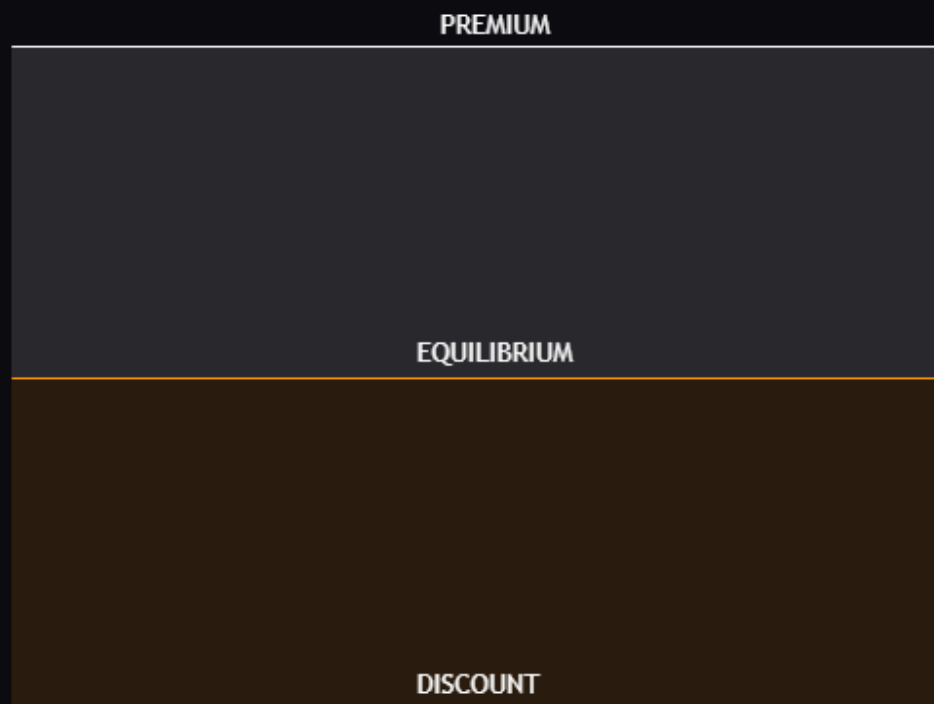
The VShape recovery shows us the BFI put a lot of orders to push the price hardly in a direction. On a supply it would be an upside down V.



On a demand it would be a V shape on the zone



10. Premium vs discounted pricing



The model consider that we want to buy the market from a discount price and sell the market from the premium price. We can do both on the equilibrium price depending on our structure. With this model we are able to have the best pricing possible.



a. **In a bullish market**

We will pull the fib from the start of the impulse to the end of the impulse. The structure must be broken. We will buy on a discounted pricing and sell on a premium pricing



We can see on this chart the price breaks his structure with a big impulse. When price coming into the equilibrium, we can look for a RE or a CE only if we have nice OB. In case we have no OB on the level we wait for the next one. Here, we can see that the next one was on a pre discount price, it gives us more probabilities to take this trade.

b. In a bearish market

In a bearish trend we pull the fib from the start of the impulse to the end. Structure must be broken. We will look for sell at premium pricing and look for buys on a discounted pricing. On the equilibrium we can do both depending on our LTF structure and our HTF narrative



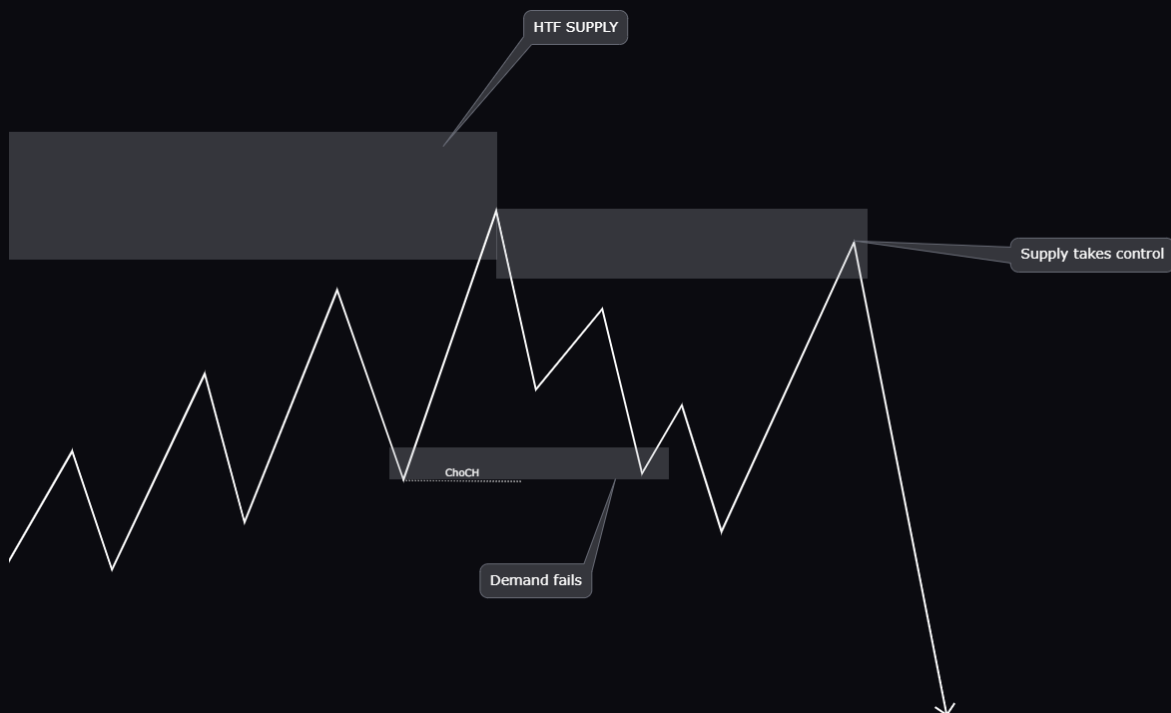
We can see on the chart that the price is in a downtrend. When price breaks his structure with a big impulse, we are able to pull the fib from the start of the impulse to the end. In this case we see that there is no valid Orderblock on the equilibrium pricing and price come back into our premium zone. On the premium zone we have a nice OB, we just have to look for RE or CE on this level.

11. Flip zones

Supply and demand show us who is in control of the market. If Supply is in control, we know that we will look for sells and if Demand is in control, we will look for buys. Flip zone is a place where the control of the market will switch from the demand to the supply and vice versa.

a. In a bullish market (D2S – Demand to supply)

In a bullish market we will see the price makes HH and HL. Price will arrive into a HTF supply, on this level we will see that price start to doesn't respect his previous demand. This flip will show us that the demand is losing control of the market to let supply takes control

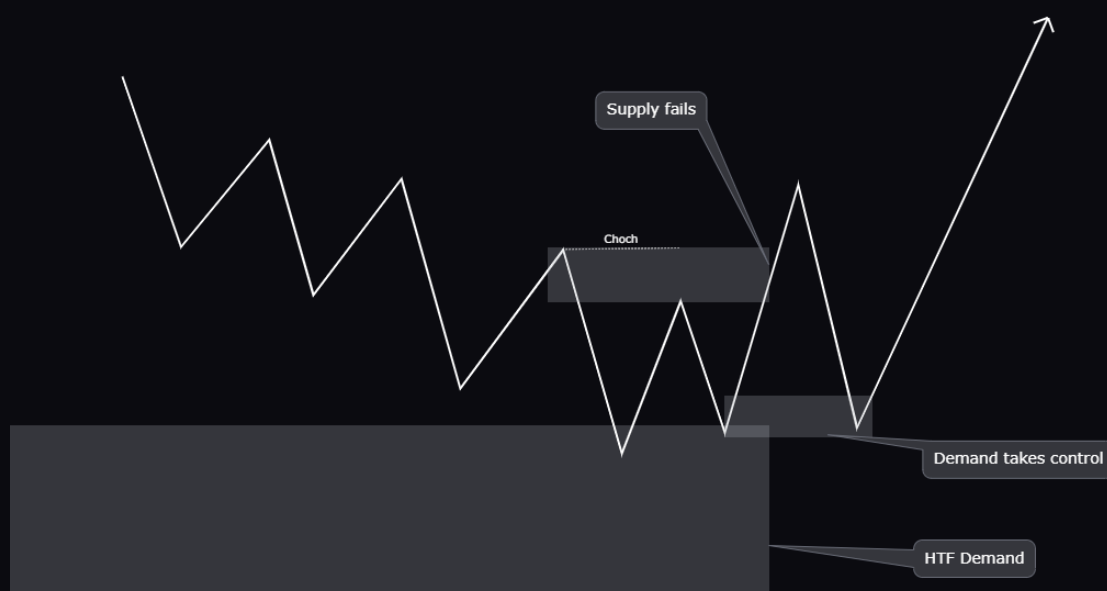


On a chart :

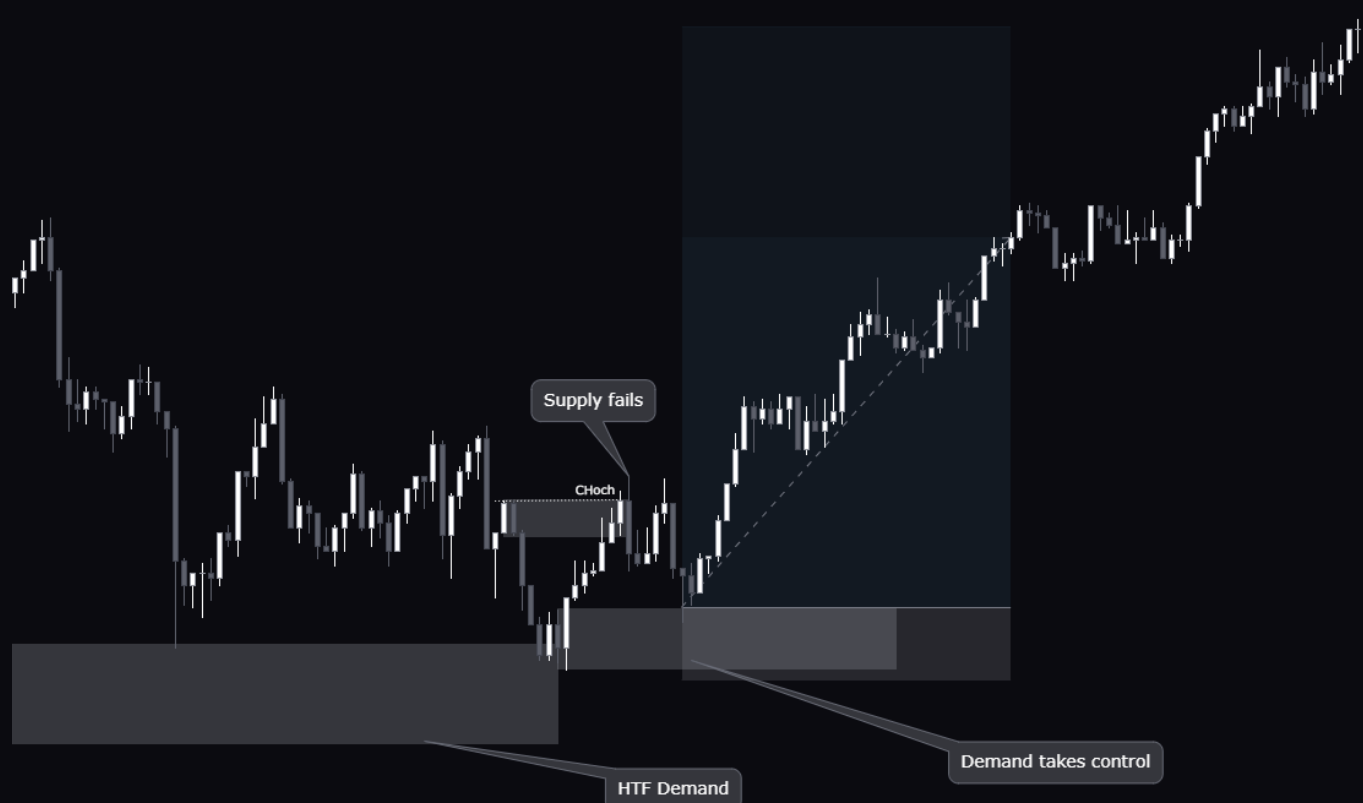


b. **In a bearish market (S2D – supply to demand)**

In a bearish market we will see the price makes LL and LH. Price will arrive into a HTF demand, on this level we will see that price start to doesn't respect his previous supply. This flip will show us that the supply is losing control of the market to let demand takes control



On a chart :

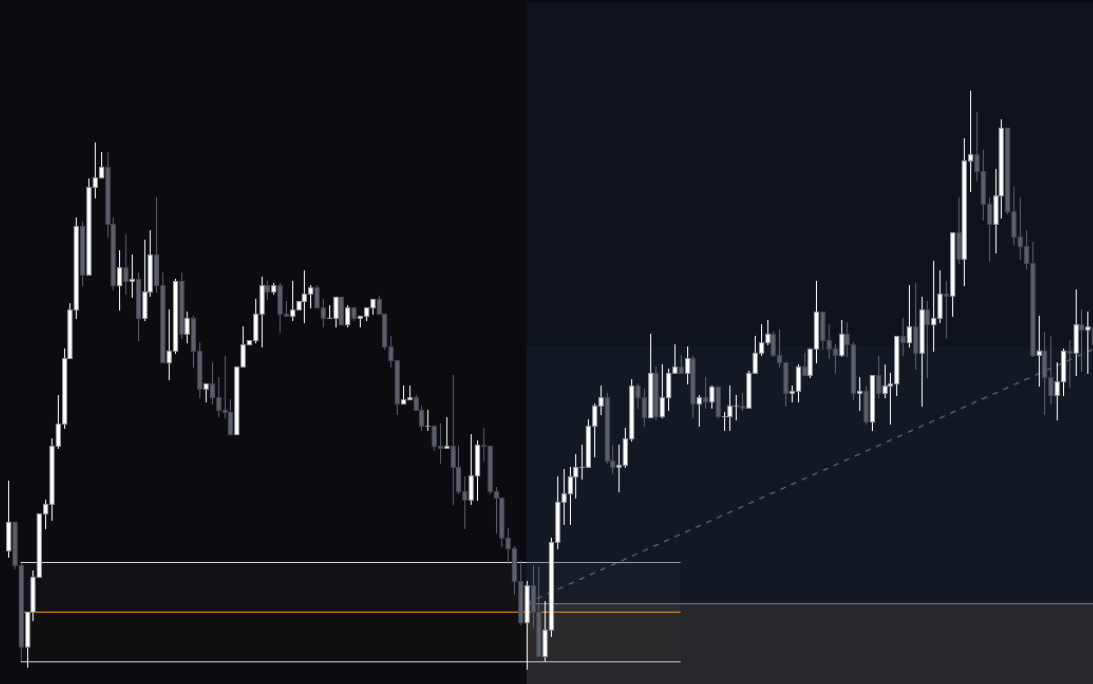


12. TRADE MANAGEMENT

a. Where is my entry point ?

The entry point will depend of the kind of candle that you will have to chose for your OB. In a bullish market you have to consider that the trade will not be triggered at the price level but at the spread level and that's why I always put my entry point at 0.1 above my initial entry point

- i. Big candle : On the big candle I reccomand to take the 50% of the fib to have an entry point.



- ii. IFC candle : little candle with rejection (sometimes not). For these candles I reccomand you to take the start of your zone as an entry point.



b. Where is my stop loss ?

i. In a bullish market

I recommend to always let the price breath. In a bullish market I generally put my stop loss at 0.4 pips below the last wick of my demand.



ii. In a bearish market

In a bearish market I recommend to put your stop loss at 0.5 pips below the demand to let the price breath if he has to take liquidity.



c. **Where is my Take profit ?**

- i. Our take profit is generally our next targeted structure or next orderblock. If you take a 15 minutes order block with a 1 minute entry (following the stop loss rules) you can set your TP at the next Order block.



Figure 1 - GBPUSD M15

- ii. Example with the targeted structure :



d. **Where is my break even ?**

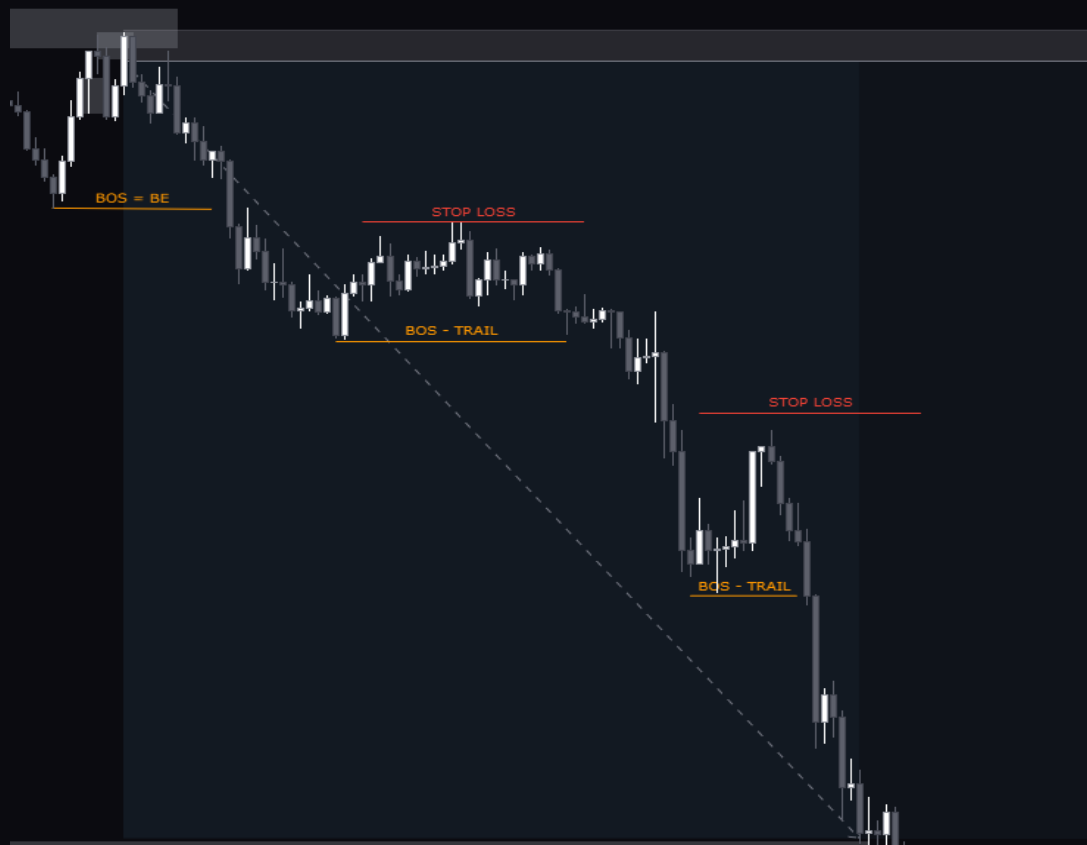
To put your break even you have to wait for the market to create a bullish orderflow and breaking structure. To choose the time frame It will depend on your style and how you react to the the market. **I have two rules with the break even**

i. **Rule 1 : Next orderblock TP**

I generally take my h4 or m15 as ob and my tp are often on the next m15 order block. When I take those trades, I'm waiting for a m5 bos before setting my break even. After the first M5 bos my trade is secured. After the second bos in m5 I trail my stop loss to the previous m5 low (in bullish) and high (bearish) to secure my profits in case of a reversal of the market.



Figure 2 - EURUSD - M15



ii. Rule 2 : Next targeted structure

I usually use the next targeted structure to fill M15 structure. I do that because sometimes market needs to fill liquidity before going on the next orderblock. It gives to us less risk reward ratio but a faster trade most of the time. In this case we will break even after a BOS in m1 and trail the stop loss with the M5 BOS



Figure 4 - EURUSD M15



Figure 5 EURUSD M1

13. PUT IT ALL TOGETHER

a. The time frame

For this method, we will use the :

- DAILY** (once/twice a week) to see the long term intention and the structure
- H4** (Looking for the structure ; who is in control ; where are the S/D ; Is there inducement)
- M15** (Structure ; Liquidity ; S/D)
- M1** (Flip ; VSR ; Sweep ; Orderflow)

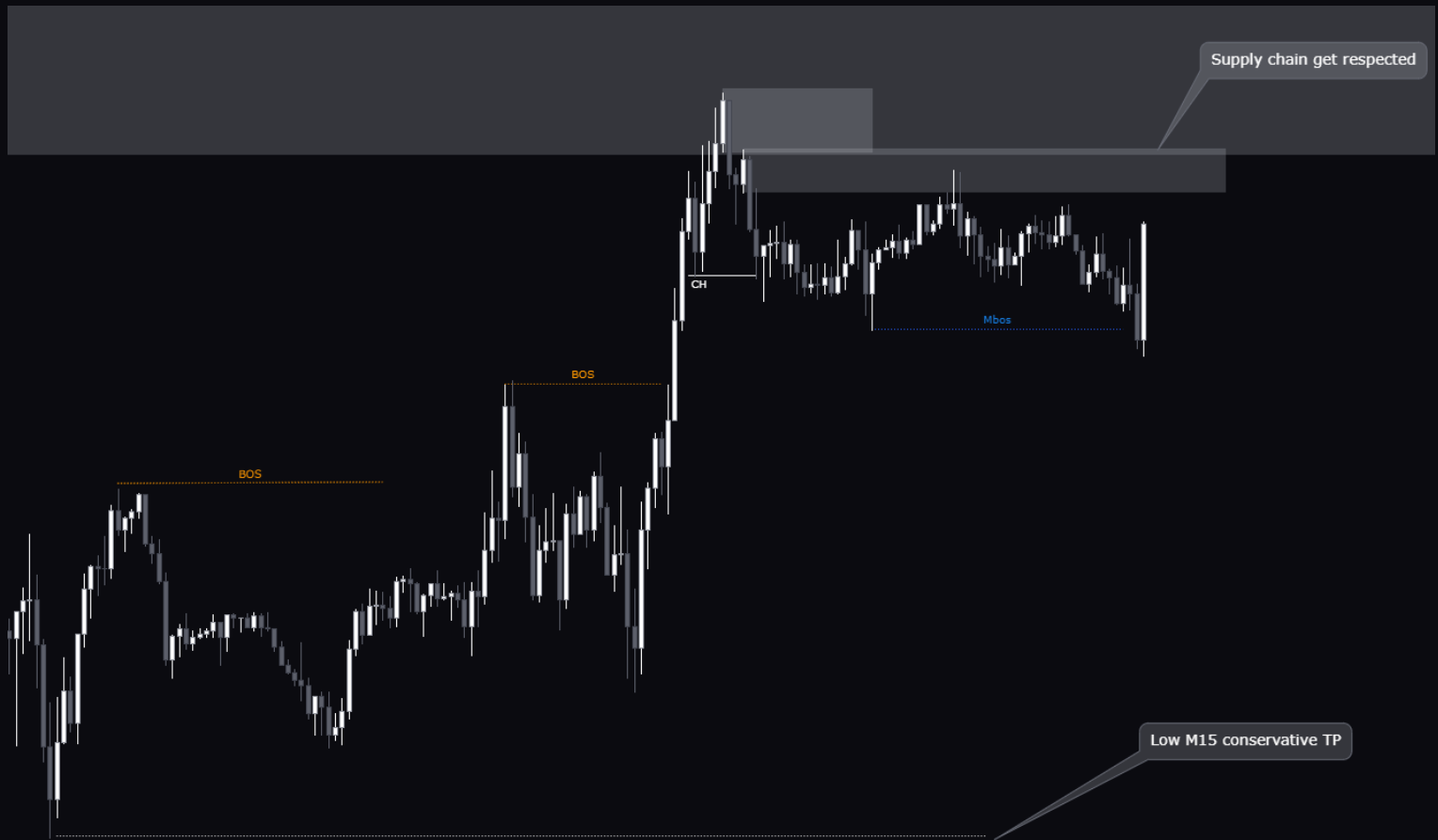
b. Step by step method



On the **daily time frame**, we can see that price is in a bearish trend but makes a change of character. Price is in a premium area and tapped into a daily orderblock.



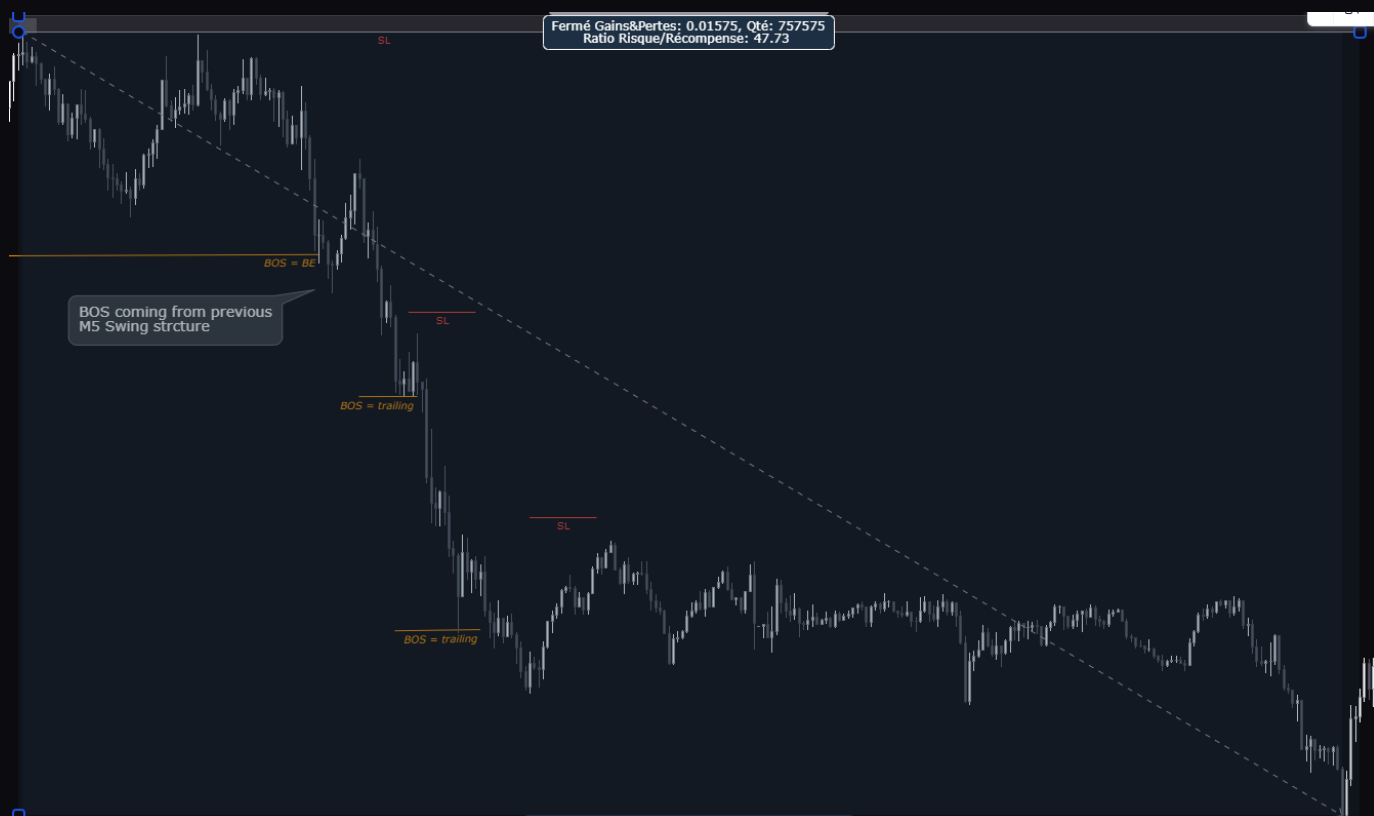
On the **H4 time frame**, we can see that the swing structure is bearish as the daily. The price creates substructure and taps into his daily refined h4 supply. After, price makes a Choch of the substructure and breaks the last demand. Supplies are now in control. We also know that we are at a discounted pricing, other confluence for a sell position



On the M15 time frame the swing structure is bullish. But price react to a HTF supply and makes a Choch and a bos of the minor structure. He also respects his supply chain. M15 seems to according to our Daily and H4 time frame.



On the 1-minute time frame, price makes a V shape recovery after tapping into his m15 supply chain. After, the price is making 2 breaks of structure. We know right now that the price is bearish in M1 too. All of the time frame are aligned : Bearish. So, now we take a sell on the extreme M1 supply and set the tp on the M15 low, if you want to be conservative. On this trade we are bearish so we would expect to create new lower low, that's why I put the TP on the next H4 demand.



Now we go on the **M5 time frame** and follow the rule number one of the break even.

What can I do after reading the PDF ?

BACKTESTING To understand all of these concepts you have to backtest and backtest, again and again. I don't talk about 1 hour per week guys. If you want to be profitable you have to work your ass off and go where people doesn't go! So, take your time to learn all of these concepts and apply them to your trading

I need more help after this PDF !

If you need someone to help you with the smart money concept, a special discount of 10% will be applied for 2 hours of coaching with me.

We also have a discord VIP community.



THE CHECK LIST



1. CHECK THE NEWS

2. DAILY 1/WEEK : long term intention ; Structure

3. H4 : Structure ; Pricing ; Valid S/D ; Liquidity ; Make a story with the price

4. M15 : Structure ; Pricing ; Valid S/D (can refine h4) ; Liquidity ; Flip zones ;

5. M1 : After HTF S/D mitigation ; according Structure ; Flips

6. M1 : Using Entry method (RE / CE)

7. TF : SL (let the price breath) ; TP (Target structure ; next OB) ; trade management

EACH TIME FRAME
**WHO IS IN
CONTROL ?**