



Retests

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Disclaimer

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I am not a financial advisor and hold no formal qualifications in this area.

Trade entirely at your own risk.

This is for entertainment purposes only.



General Remarks


- No one-size-fits-all
 - Best results will come from rigorous testing and contextual decisions
- Framework applicable to a wide range of systems
 - PA, Cloud, MA, Trendlines etc. → any system which can identify breaks of structure
- Missed trades are normal
 - Breakouts vary, retests vary etc. → can't catch them all
- Embrace the uncertainty
 - Confirmation quickly becomes 'coconfirmation'
 - "How do I know if X is going to hold?" → You can't!
 - Framework for making higher probability bets
- "The market needs to retest X to confirm it as support/resistance!"
 - No.
 - The significant event is the break of structure
- You do not have to trade every single breakout/breakdown



Basic Premise: Breaks and Retests

- Losing support is typically bearish
 - The breakdown and/or the retest of the broken support may be a chance to sell
- Breaking resistance is typically bullish
 - The breakout and/or retest of the broken resistance may be a chance to buy
- This video addresses how, when, and whether to trade such occurrences





Dilemma Outline: Trade Guarantee Versus Risk:Reward

- Often a trade-off between R:R and certainty (or confirmation)
 - Less certainty often offers superior R:R
 - More certainty often offers inferior R:R
 - Basic example: trading at a level versus trading away from a level
- Retest dilemma
 - Wait for retest
 - Superior R:R
 - Trade not guaranteed
 - Trade the breakout
 - Trade guaranteed
 - Inferior R:R





Gauging a Breakout

- Video relies on the idea that the breakout/breakdown has taken place
 - Seeking to answer how/when/whether to trade it
- These principles become inapplicable if you're buying a failed breakout or selling a failed breakdown
 - In effect, you end up buying resistance/selling support
- Quick but imperfect remedy is aligning time frames
 - Daily structure requires daily close through it to be broken, H4 close for H4 structure, etc.
 - Watch time frames video
- Time frame traps
 - A low time frame 'breakout' at high time frame resistance can be just a wick
 - A low time frame 'breakdown' at high time frame support can be just a wick
- Try to be as certain as practically possible that a break in structure has actually taken place before using these principles!





Immediate Versus Rounded Retest

- Definitions:
 - *Immediate retest*: trading at or near structure when it breaks
 - Trading the break itself
 - "X just broke, what's my action here?"
 - *Rounded retest*: trading at or near structure after the break has played out
 - Trading a return to the break
 - "This was a big area that the market moved away from, what's my action now that we've returned to it?"
- Considerations
 - Rounded retests offer an easier decision-making process given you're not trading the break itself
 - Rounded retests tend to be clearer setups; the fact that a retest is rounded implies a meaningful break took place
 - Rounded retests typically give you more time to think, plan, and act
 - Similar balancing act
 - Trading the break more likely to guarantee a trade but higher chance of getting trapped (+ worse R:R)
 - Trading the retest less likely to guarantee a trade but lower chance of getting trapped (+ chance of no fill)
- Not a binary choice
 - Sometimes the break is very clear but the retest doesn't happen or is very unattractive
 - Other times the opposite is true
 - Contextual considerations (later) will make this decision easier, but no rules against trading both sides





Consideration I: False Dilemma

- Basic premise: splitting position equally between the break and the retest i.e. you don't have to choose one over the other
 - E.g. Close above resistance → 50% position on the close, 50% in the form of a limit order at the level
- Benefit is a guaranteed trade even without a pullback, with full sizing if the market offers one
- Downside is that the trade is guaranteed to be suboptimal one way or another
 - If it pulls back, your average entry is worse than if you had waited for a retest (less space to manage comfortably)
 - If it doesn't pull back, you've only got half size on the trade
- Disclosure: I don't trade like this
 - I prefer establishing positions with conviction i.e. either the break is so significant that I want exposure ASAP, or I don't mind missing the move and it's only attractive back at structure (with optimal R:R)



Consideration II: Precedent

- Basic premise: does the instrument you're trading (in its current trend) offer regular retests?
 - Yes → Great, wait for the retest
 - No → Don't expect it
- It's mostly as straightforward as it seems
- Exception: sometimes this behaviour shifts as a trend becomes more/less aggressive
 - E.g. retests taking place at the early stage of a trend but then it goes parabolic and retests become rare / vice versa
 - Suggestion: look at more recent price action for context



Consideration III: Risk:Reward

- Basic premise 1: waiting for a retest/pullback may be necessary where entering on the break presents inactionable R:R
 - Closer to structure = usually better R:R
 - Further from structure = usually worse R:R
 - Sometimes the break is so big that a follow up entry doesn't make sense
- Reframing:
 - What move am I trying to capture?
 - How much of that space has already played out as a result of the break?
 - If the break has already taken your idea (mostly) to target, the R:R to chase it without a retest often isn't there
- Basic premise 2: the precision of your entry is inversely correlated with the size of the move you're trying to capture
 - If you're trading an intraday range, there's less to capture so your entry must be more precise
 - Frequently occurs, selectivity with entry warranted
 - If you're trading a high time frame swing, there's more to capture so your entry can be less precise
 - Occurs less frequently, can afford to be less selective with entry
- Basic premise 2.1: the precision of your entry is inversely correlated with the significance of the idea/level/structure you're trading
 - Not all setups are made equal
 - "If X breaks, the entire market is going to shit 20%" → does it really matter whether your entry is 1% or 3% away from X?
 - Opportunity cost from missing a rare setup just because the entry wasn't perfect can suck e.g. BTC/USD 6k reclaim, 20k breakout, etc.





Consideration IV: Hidden Retests

- Basic premise: Fast-moving, high time frame breaks sometimes offer retests on lower time frames, which aren't always visible on high time frames
 - Example: daily time frame looks like the market just mooned after breaking a level, but lower time frames show a retest at the break before continuation
- In order to capitalise on this, consider leaving limit orders at the broken structure and/or monitoring it on lower time frames
- These retests are often short-lived and happen very quickly; exactly what you want to see when there's real imbalance in the market with one side rolling over
- Generally speaking, the more time price spends stuck at/near an 'important' level after breaking it, the more likely the break is to fail
 - Big level → big participation → one side gets rinsed
 - If your interpretation is correct, the market should move quickly as the losers cut their trades, get liquidated etc.



Consideration V: Context

- As a reminder, the basic framework we've followed thus far:
 - Losing support is typically bearish; the breakdown and/or the retest of the broken support may be a chance to sell
 - Breaking resistance is typically bullish; the breakout and/or retest of the broken resistance may be a chance to buy
 - This isn't always applicable!
- Rangebound environment
 - In a range, resistance is for selling and support is for buying
 - Price will often poke at/through the extremes before reverting to the mean
 - In these cases, the probability of a failed breakdown at support/failed breakout at resistance is much higher
- Strong underlying trend and/or high time frame structure
 - In a bull trend/at support, failed breakdown setups are likely
 - In a bear trend/at resistance, failed breakout setups are likely
 - Even if there's follow through, hunting a buy at reclaimed support/sell back below resistance is more attractive than chasing the counter-trend move
- Rounded retest context
 - A lot can happen between a break and the subsequent retest
 - In terms of time but also structure
 - E.g. H1 support breaks, reaches D1 support, and comes back to H1 support turned resistance
 - Breakdown target reached + fading daily bounce with lower time frame structure → lower probability trade
 - Just like not all levels are equal, contexts vary as well
 - Where is price coming from?
 - Do I want to stand in front of it?
 - This one comes with experience!





Conclusion

- There's no single answer or formula
 - Breakouts vary, retests vary, contexts vary etc.
- As with all my content, goal is to arm you with tools to make well-reasoned decisions within a replicable and intelligent framework
- Don't be complacent where a good entry matters
- Don't be greedy where a pristine entry isn't required
- As a discretionary trader, context is not only your friend; it's likely your edge
- [Generic wisdom about no replacement for screen time, DYOR, etc.]



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