Why price move ?

Price movements in financial markets, including stocks, cryptocurrencies, and commodities, can be influenced by several factors:

1. **Supply and Demand**: When demand for an asset exceeds its supply, prices tend to rise. Conversely, if supply exceeds demand, prices fall.
2. **Market Sentiment**: Investor emotions and perceptions can drive price movements. Positive news can create bullish sentiment, leading to price increases, while negative news can trigger bearish sentiment, resulting in price declines.
3. **Economic Indicators**: Reports such as GDP growth, unemployment rates, inflation, and interest rates can influence investor confidence and decision-making, impacting asset prices.
4. **News and Events**: Corporate announcements, geopolitical developments, and natural disasters can cause significant price fluctuations. For example, earnings reports can impact stock prices, while regulatory changes can affect cryptocurrencies.
5. **Technical Analysis**: Traders often use charts and technical indicators to predict price movements based on historical price patterns and trends. Breakouts, support and resistance levels, and other technical signals can influence trading decisions.
6. **Market Manipulation**: In some cases, large players or groups may manipulate prices through coordinated buying or selling, creating artificial price movements.
7. **Liquidity**: Liquidity refers to how quickly and easily an asset can be converted into cash or another asset without causing a significant change in its price. High liquidity means there are many buyers and sellers in the market, making it easier to execute trades at stable prices. Low liquidity, on the other hand, means there are fewer participants, which can lead to more volatility..
8. **Speculation**: Traders speculating on future price movements can contribute to volatility. Increased speculation often leads to rapid price changes based on anticipated future events or trends.

   A candlestick chart is one of the most popular and effective tools in forex trading for visualizing price movements over a specific time period. Each individual candlestick represents the price action during a selected timeframe, such as 1 minute, 5 minutes, 1 hour, or 1 day. The candlestick provides key information about the market's behavior, making it easier to identify trends, reversals, and trading opportunities.

Structure of a Candlestick:

A candlestick has three main components:

1. **The Body**: This is the thick part of the candlestick, representing the range between the opening and closing prices for that period.

    - If the close is higher than the open, the body is typically colored **green** (or white), indicating a bullish (upward) move.
    - If the close is lower than the open, the body is **red** (or black), indicating a bearish (downward) move.
2. **The Wicks (or Shadows)**: These are the thin lines extending from the top and bottom of the body.
    - The **upper wick** shows the highest price during the period.
    - The **lower wick** shows the lowest price during the period.
    - If there are long wicks, it means there was significant price movement beyond the open and close during that period.
3. **The Open and Close**: The key prices within the candlestick:
    - **Open price**: Where the price started at the beginning of the timeframe.
    - **Close price**: Where the price ended at the close of the timeframe.

How Candlesticks Work:

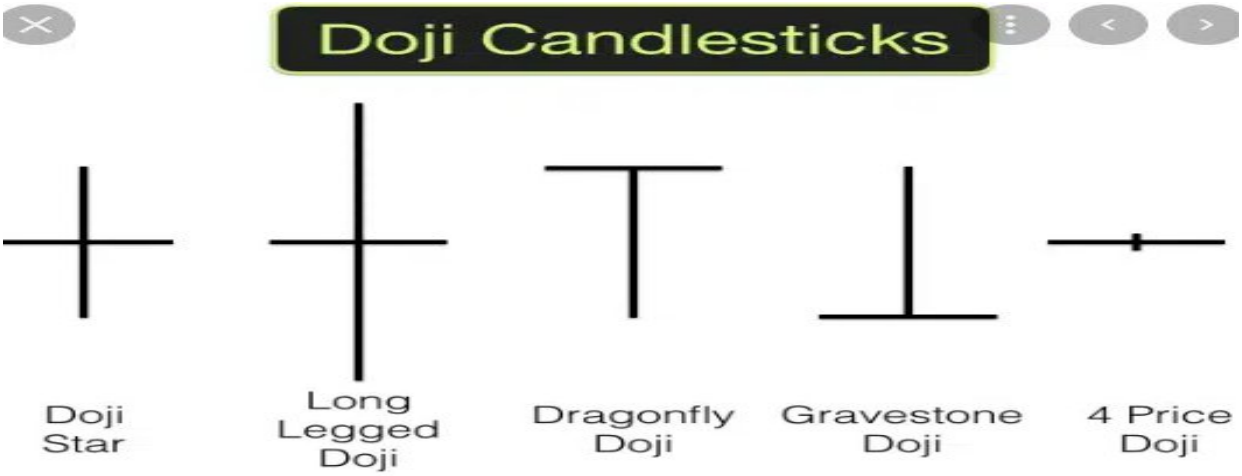
Each candlestick reflects the interaction of buyers and sellers in the market. The relationship between the open, close, high, and low prices reveals the market sentiment for that period:

- **Bullish Candlesticks**: When the close is higher than the open, indicating upward pressure and buying dominance.
- **Bearish Candlesticks**: When the close is lower than the open, showing downward pressure and selling dominance.

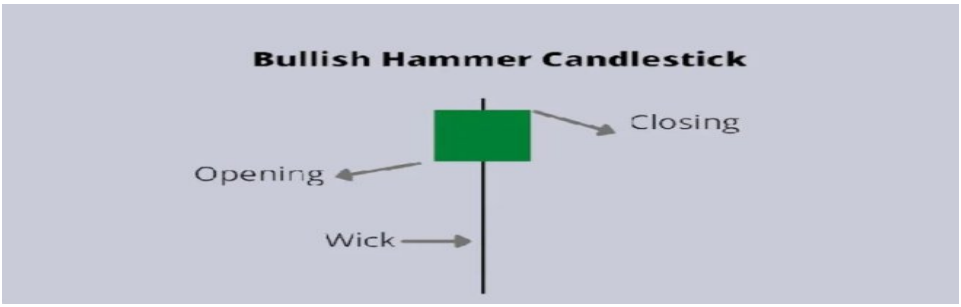
Key Candlestick Patterns:

Candlesticks are often analyzed in groups or patterns that can suggest potential market movements:

- **Doji**: The open and close are very close, showing indecision in the market.



- **Hammer**: A small body with a long lower wick, indicating potential bullish reversal.



- **Shooting Star**: A small body with a long upper wick, often signaling a bearish reversal.

Supply and Demand

- ✓ **Supply**: The total amount of a currency that sellers are willing to sell at different prices. If there's a lot of currency available, supply is high.

- ✓ **Demand**: The total amount of a currency that buyers are willing to purchase at different prices. If many people want to buy a currency, demand is high.

  - ✓ When **demand** is greater than **supply**, prices go **up**.
  - ✓ When **supply** is greater than **demand**, prices go **down**.

  - ✓ The balance between supply and demand determines the price of currencies in the FX market.

Support and Resistance

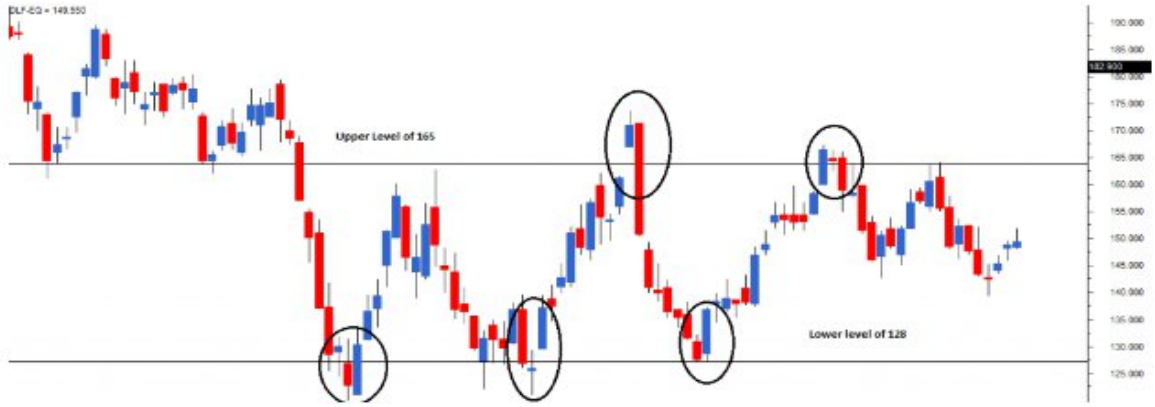
- **Support**: A price level where demand is strong, preventing the price from falling further. Buyers enter the market here.
- **Resistance**: A price level where selling pressure is strong, preventing the price from rising. Sellers enter the market here.

- **Levels**: Specific price points on a chart that indicate potential support or resistance.

- **Zones**: Broader areas where buyers or sellers are likely to enter the market, based on historical price reactions.

3. S/R Flip

- **S/R Flip**: When a broken support level becomes a resistance level (or vice versa). This indicates a shift in market sentiment and can signal potential entry or exit points for traders.



Trend and Market Structure

1. **Trend**:
    - **Definition**: A trend is the overall direction in which the market moves over a period of time.
    - **Types of Trends**:
        - **Uptrend**: When the price consistently makes higher highs and higher lows (market is rising).
        -
        -

        - **Downtrend**: When the price consistently makes lower highs and lower lows (market is falling).

- **Sideways/Range**: When the price moves within a horizontal range without a clear upward or downward direction.

Up & down Trends

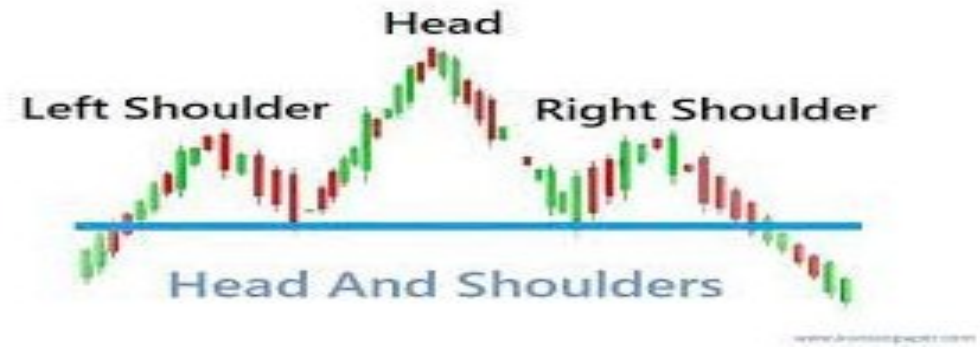
2. **Market Structure**:
    - **Definition**: The pattern of price movements that shows the organization of the market (how trends form and reverse).
    - **Components**:
        - **Higher Highs & Higher Lows**: Indicate an uptrend.
        - **Lower Highs & Lower Lows**: Indicate a downtrend.
        - **Break of Structure**: When the price moves outside of the current trend, signaling a potential reversal or new trend.

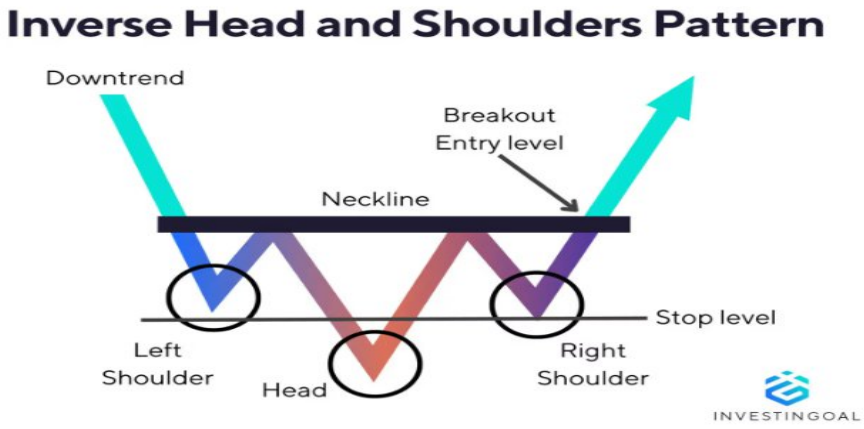
Chart Patterns

Chart patterns are visual formations on a price chart that help traders predict future market movements. Here are some common ones:

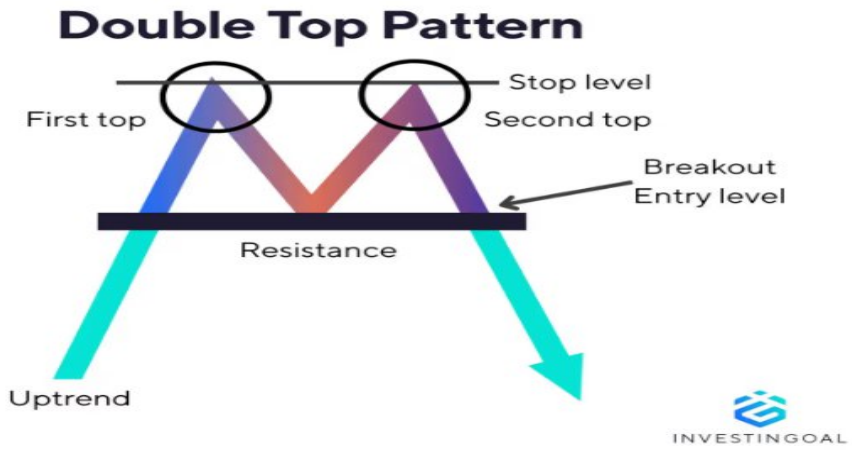
1. **Reversal Patterns**: Indicate a change in trend direction.

    - **Head and Shoulders:** Signals a reversal from an uptrend to a downtrend. It looks like three peaks, with the middle peak being the highest.

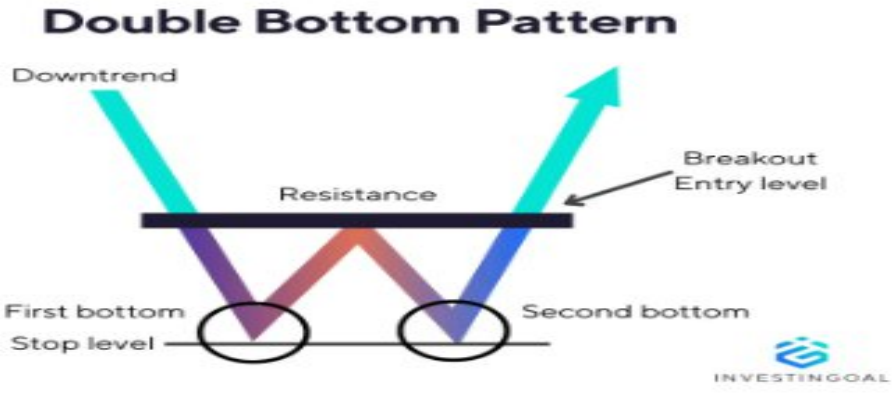




    - **Double Top**: Two peaks at the same price level, signaling the end of an uptrend.

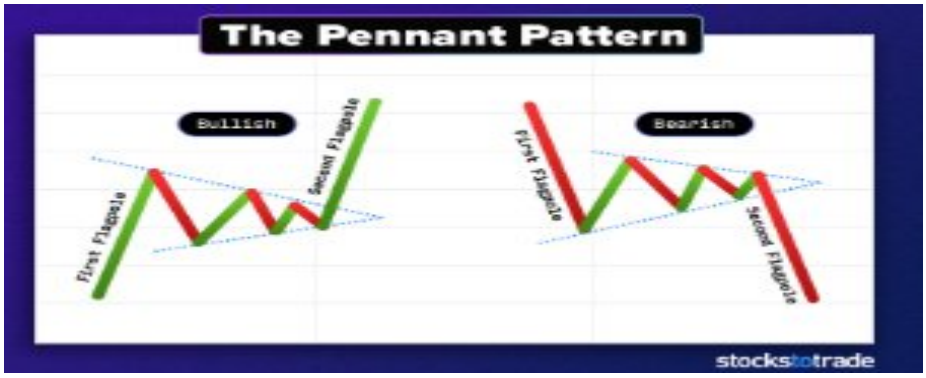


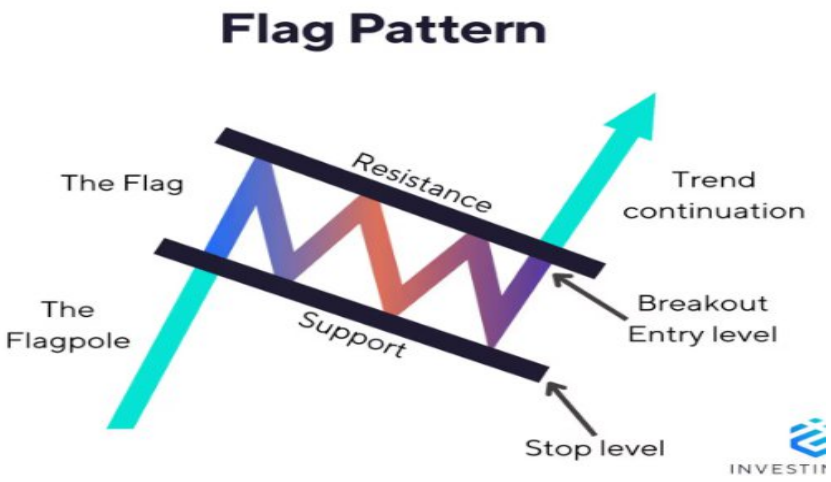
- **Double Bottom**: Two lows at the same price level, signaling the end of a downtrend.



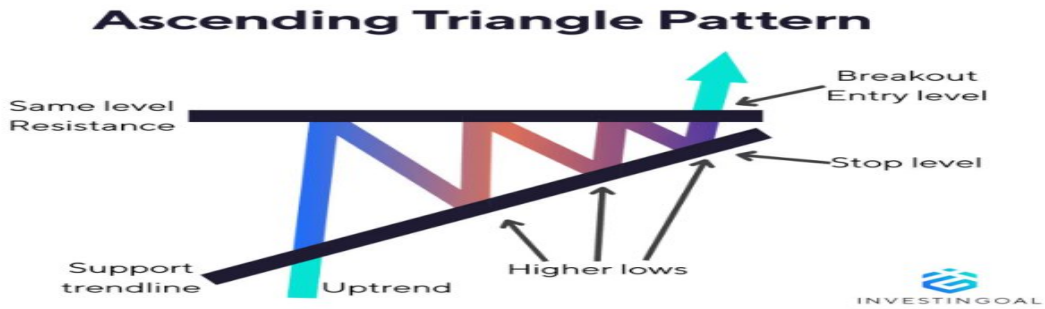
2. **Continuation Patterns**: Suggest that the trend will continue in the same direction.

- **Flags and Pennants**: Small consolidations after a strong price movement, indicating the trend will likely continue.

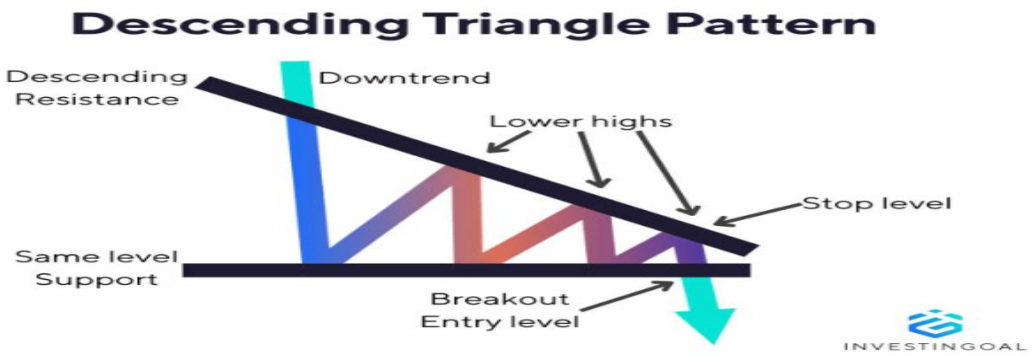




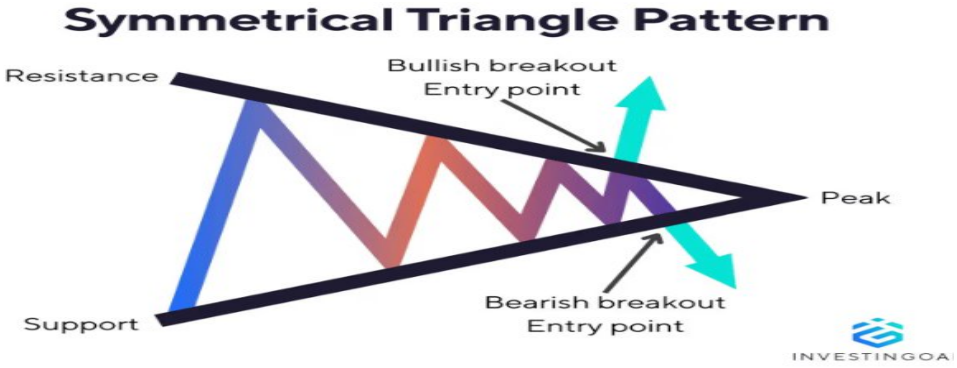
- **Triangles**: Formed by converging trendlines. There are different types:
  - **Ascending Triangle**: Indicates an uptrend continuation.



  - **Descending Triangle**: Indicates a downtrend continuation.



- **Symmetrical Triangle**: Signals a breakout in either direction.



3. **Bilateral Patterns**: Indicate that the price could move in either direction.

   - **Wedges**: Narrowing price movement that suggests a breakout could occur either up or down.

Indicators

Indicators are tools used to help traders analyze price data, identify trends, and make more informed trading decisions. Indicators are typically applied to price charts, and they provide insights into market conditions such as momentum, volatility, trends, and potential reversals.

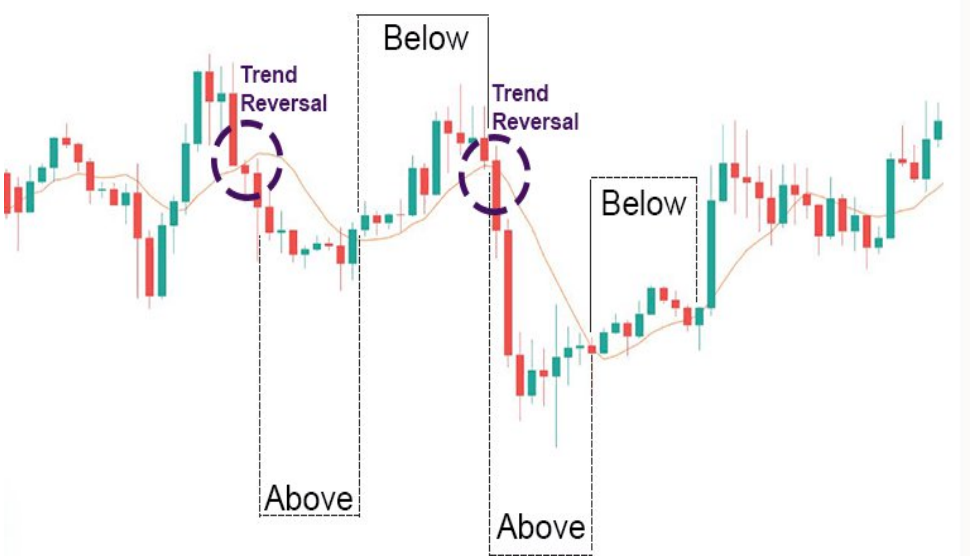
Moving Averages (MA)

- ✓ **Simple Moving Average (SMA)**: A basic indicator that calculates the average price over a specified period of time. It smooths out price action, making it easier to identify trends.

Why do we need moving averages?

We need the moving average (MA) to identify trends and confirm reversals. We can decipher where the price is trending based on where the MA is in relation to price.

- ✓ **Price above MA = uptrend**
- ✓ **Price below MA = downtrend**
- ✓ **Breaking of MA = trend reversal**



As seen from the image above, when the price crosses a moving average, it signals that there is a **reversal in trend**. Oftentimes, the price will find support at MA when the trend is up, and resistance at MA when the trend is down.

We can broadly decipher that:

- When the price is above MA, it signals an uptrend and may be a good time to **buy**
- When the price is below MA, it signals a downtrend and may be a good time to **sell**

2. Relative Strength Index (RSI)

A momentum oscillator that measures the speed and change of price movements. Ranges from 0 to 100, with levels above 70 indicating overbought conditions (potential sell signal) and levels below 30 indicating oversold conditions (potential buy signal)
It is frequently used by swing traders.


Select Tool
O: 14.400 H: 14.575 V: 698.3m
C: 13.120 L: 12.610 D: 06/01/2007
STARBUCKS CORP Last Volume
50.6600
18.0000
15.0000
12.0000
9.0000
6.0000
3.0000
-0.0000
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
621.4m
310.7m
70
30
Overbought

6. Fibonacci Retracement

- ✓ Based on the idea that markets tend to retrace a predictable portion of a move after a significant price movement.
- ✓ Horizontal lines are drawn at key Fibonacci levels (23.6%, 38.2%, 50%, 61.8%, 100%).

Main Uses of Fibonacci Retracement:

1, Identifying Support and Resistance Levels:

- ✓ **Support**: In an uptrend, traders use Fibonacci levels as possible points where the price might pull back before continuing upward. If the price retraces to one of these levels and then starts rising again, it indicates strong support.
- ✓ **Resistance**: In a downtrend, these levels can serve as potential points where the price may temporarily rebound before continuing lower. When the price retraces upward to a Fibonacci level and then declines, it indicates resistance

2 Determining Entry and Exit Points:

- ✓ **Entry Points**: After a significant price movement, traders may wait for the price to retrace to one of the Fibonacci levels (e.g., 38.2% or 61.8%) to enter a trade. This allows them to enter at a better price and capitalize on the continuation of the trend.
- ✓ **Exit Points**: Fibonacci retracement levels can also be used as **target levels** or profit-taking zones. For example, a trader who has taken a long position during a pullback may aim to exit the trade near a higher Fibonacci level, anticipating that the price will reach that level

Trend Confirmation:

- ✓ Fibonacci levels can help confirm whether a trend will continue after a retracement. If the price holds above a Fibonacci support level (in an uptrend) or below a resistance level (in a downtrend) and then resumes its original direction, it confirms the strength of the trend.

In a strong trend, the price often retraces to the 38.2% or 50% level before continuing in the direction of the trend.

Example of Fibonacci Retracement Use:

- Suppose a currency pair has risen from 350 to 250 A trader applies Fibonacci retracement from the low point (1.1000) to the high point (1.1500). The key levels would be:
  - ✓ 23.6% retracement level at 326$
  - ✓ 38.2% retracement level at 311$
  - ✓ 61.8% retracement level at 288$
  - ✓ 78.6% retracement level at 271$

What Are Fibonacci Retracement Tool?

Entry Orders, Setting Stop-Loss Levels, or Setting Price Targets

What is an Edge

In **forex trading**, an edge is a specific approach, strategy, or skill set that gives you a consistent advantage in the market. This edge helps you identify high-probability trade setups, manage risks effectively, and achieve **positive expectancy** over time

How to Build an Edge in Forex Trading

Building an edge means developing a **repeatable and reliable advantage** over the market that increases your probability of success. Here's a step-by-step guide to creating and refining a trading edge:

1. Understand the Market

- ✓ **Learn the Basics**: Study forex market fundamentals, technical analysis, and trading platforms.
- ✓ **Identify Market Behavior**:
  - Different currency pairs have unique behaviors (e.g., EUR/USD trends smoothly, GBP/JPY is volatile).
  - Understand session overlaps (London, New York, Asia) for liquidity and volatility.

2. Define Your Trading Style

Pick a style that aligns with your personality, time commitment, and risk tolerance:

- **Scalping**: Quick trades for small profits over minutes.
- **Day Trading**: Opening and closing trades within a day.
- **Swing Trading**: Holding positions for days to weeks.
- **Position Trading**: Long-term trades based on macroeconomic trends.

3. Develop a Strategy

Create a trading plan with clear rules for:

1. **Market Conditions**:
   - Define whether your strategy works best in trending, ranging, or volatile markets.
2. **Entry Criteria**:
   - Use indicators, chart patterns, or price action setups.
   - Example: Breakout above resistance with volume confirmation.
3. **Exit Criteria**:
   - Take profits at predefined levels or when an opposite signal appears.
   - Place stop-loss orders to limit potential losses.
4. **Risk Management**:

- Risk a small percentage (1-2%) of your capital per trade.
- Use appropriate position sizing.

4. Backtest and Optimize

- **Backtesting** : Test your strategy on historical data to measure its performance.
  - Look at win rate, average profit/loss, drawdowns, and expectancy.
- **Optimization**:
  - Refine your rules based on observed weaknesses.
  - Avoid overfitting to specific data (ensure it works across different periods and conditions).

5. Track Your Performance

- **Keep a Trading Journal**:
  - Record every trade: entry/exit points, reason for taking the trade, and outcome.
  - Identify patterns in your performance (e.g., better results during certain sessions or pairs).
- **Analyze Metrics**:
  - Win rate
  - Average risk-reward ratio
  - Profit factor (gross profits ÷ gross losses)

6. Master Risk and Money Management

1. **Position Sizing**: Adjust lot size based on account size and risk tolerance.
2. **Risk-to-Reward Ratio**: Aim for at least 2:1 (gain twice as much as you risk).
3. **Drawdown Control**: Set a maximum drawdown limit (e.g., stop trading if you lose 10% of your account).

7. Incorporate Probabilistic Thinking

- Accept that not every trade will win—even with a strong edge.
- Focus on **process consistency** rather than short-term results.
- Remember: A system with a 50% win rate but a 2:1 reward-to-risk ratio will be profitable over time.

8. Adapt to Market Conditions

Markets evolve, and your edge must evolve too:

- Monitor fundamental factors like interest rates, employment data, and central bank policies.

- Adjust your strategy for changing volatility or trends (e.g., during news releases or low-liquidity periods).

9. Improve Psychological Discipline

Your mindset is as critical as your strategy:

1. **Stay Consistent**: Follow your rules, even during losing streaks.
2. **Control Emotions**: Avoid greed (overleveraging) and fear (hesitating to take trades).
3. **Focus on Execution**: Treat trading as a process, not a series of random outcomes.

10. Test and Refine Continuously

- **Simulated Trading**: Practice on a demo account before trading live capital.
- **Iterative Refinement**:
    - Analyze your journal regularly.
        - Make incremental adjustments rather than overhauling your entire system.

Types of Edges in Forex Trading

1. **Technical Analysis Edge**: Using tools like trends, support/resistance, patterns, or indicators to predict price movements.
2. **Fundamental Analysis Edge**: Trading based on economic news, interest rates, or macroeconomic trends.
3. **Sentiment Edge**: Understanding market sentiment and trading against the crowd at extremes.
4. **Risk Management Edge**: Proper position sizing, risk-reward ratios, and limiting losses.
5. **Psychological Edge**: Staying disciplined, consistent, and emotionally detached.
6. **Timeframe Edge**: Gaining expertise in specific timeframes like scalping, swing trading, or long-term positions.
7. **Algorithmic Edge**: Using automated systems or algorithms to trade efficiently.
8. **Market Structure Edge**: Understanding liquidity, supply/demand zones, and order flow.
9. **Statistical Edge**: Using seasonality, correlations, or historical patterns for predictions.
10. **Behavioral Edge**: Exploiting common trader mistakes like breakouts or sentiment extremes.

How to Build an Edge

1. Identify your strengths and trading style.
2. Develop a strategy based on one or more edges.

3. Backtest and refine your approach.
4. Track performance in a trading journal.
5. Adapt to changing market conditions.

Market Structure

Market structure refers to the pattern of price movement, characterized by peaks and troughs, and helps identify trends.

Key Swing Points

1. **HH (Higher High)**: A new peak above the previous one.
2. **HL (Higher Low)**: A new trough above the previous one.
3. **LL (Lower Low)**: A new trough below the previous one.
4. **LH (Lower High)**: A new peak below the previous one.

- **Uptrend**: Price forms HHs and HLs (rising structure).
- **Downtrend**: Price forms LLs and LHs (declining structure).
- **Range**: Price oscillates between support and resistance without clear direction.

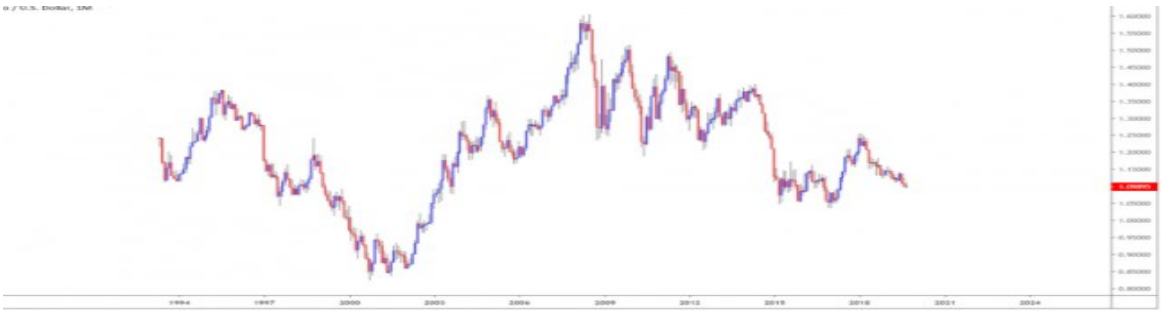
Corrections vs. Pullbacks

- **Corrections**: In uptrends, temporary declines from HH to HL due to profit-taking or resistance. Ends when price exceeds the previous HH.

- **Pullbacks**: In downtrends, temporary rises from LL to LH due to profit-taking or support. Ends when price breaks below the previous LL.

1. Major Trends

- **Definition**: Long-term price movements (bull or bear markets), often lasting years.
- **Driven By**: Fundamental factors like government policies, international trade, and investor sentiment.
- **Example (EUR/USD)**:
  - **2000–2008**: A major uptrend (bull market), driven by economic strength in the Eurozone, saw EUR/USD rise above $1.60.
  - **Post-2008**: A long-term downtrend (bear market) followed the financial crisis, with consistent lower peaks and troughs.

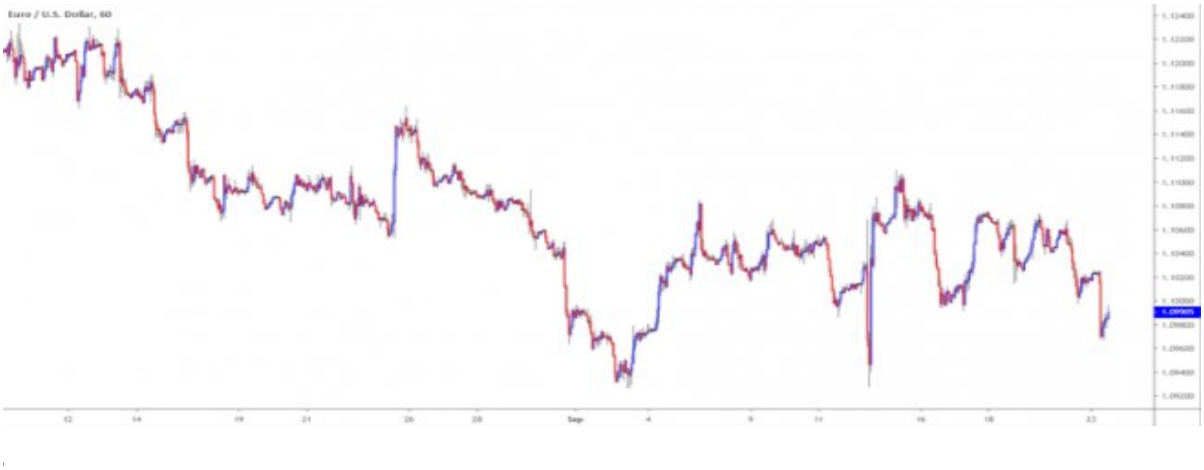


2. Medium-Term Trends

- **Timeframe**: Daily.
- **Example**: The EUR/USD daily chart mirrors the long-term downtrend, showing lower peaks and troughs since 2018.
- **Action**: Use medium-term trends to confirm long-term direction and refine entries/exits.

3. Intraday Trends (Short-Term)

- **Timeframe**: Hourly or lower (e.g., H1, M5).
- **Example**: EUR/USD H1 chart on September 13 showed a higher peak during a correction but aligned with overall bearish long-term and daily trends.
- **Action**: Trade corrections cautiously, considering deeper retracements (beyond 61.8% Fibonacci) may signal trend failure.



Trend Corrections/Pullbacks

- **Fibonacci Levels**: 38.2% and 61.8% are key retracement zones.
- **Deep Pullbacks**: Corrections beyond 61.8% increase the likelihood of trend reversal.

Using Multiple Timeframes

- **Why Three Timeframes?**
  - ✓ High timeframe (e.g., monthly): Identifies overall trend direction.
  - ✓ Medium timeframe (e.g., daily): Confirms trend strength and structure.
  - ✓ Low timeframe (e.g., intraday): Pinpoints trade entries and exits.
- **Example**: On GBP/USD H4, a deep correction signaled potential bearishness, confirmed by M5 forming a lower trough and lower peak.

Combining Market Structure with Technical Tools

- Pair market structure analysis with:
  - Support and resistance.
  - Chart patterns.
  - Fibonacci retracements.
  - Trend lines.
- This integrated approach helps locate optimal buy/sell zones in line with the dominant trend.

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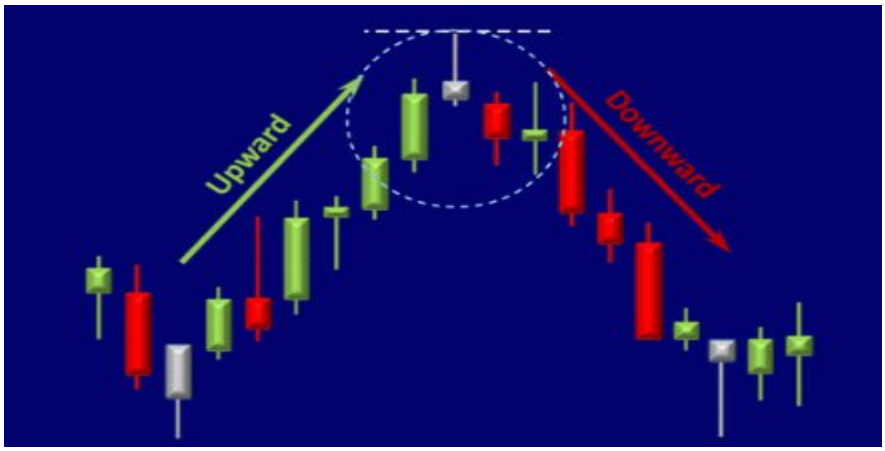
Swing High

- **Definition**: A **swing high** is a peak point in price action where the price reverses from an upward movement to a downward movement
- **Formation**:
  - The high is surrounded by **lower highs** on both side



Swing Low

- **Definition**: A **swing low** is a trough point where the price reverses from a downward movement to an upward movement.
- **Formation**:
  - The low is surrounded by **higher lows** on both sides.

Why Swing Highs and Swing Lows Are Formed

Swing highs and swing lows are formed due to **support** and **resistance** levels:

1. **Support**:
    - ✓ **Formation**: When there are more buyers than sellers at a specific price level.
    - ✓ **Effect**: The demand pushes the price higher, forming a **swing low**.
2. **Resistance**:
    - ✓ **Formation**: When there are more sellers than buyers at a specific price level.
    - ✓ **Effect**: The supply pushes the price lower, forming a **swing high**.

Support and Resistance & Trend Continuation

- **Breaking Resistance**: If price breaks above a resistance (swing high), it indicates buyers are in control, potentially continuing the trend upwards.
- **Breaking Support**: If price breaks below a support (swing low), it indicates sellers are in control, potentially continuing the trend downwards.

How to Use This in Trading

By identifying support and resistance levels, traders can predict potential price movements and make better-informed trading decisions.

BOS (Break of Structure)

Definition: A **Break of Structure (BOS)** occurs when the price breaks through a previous swing high or swing low, signaling a potential change in market direction.

Significance:

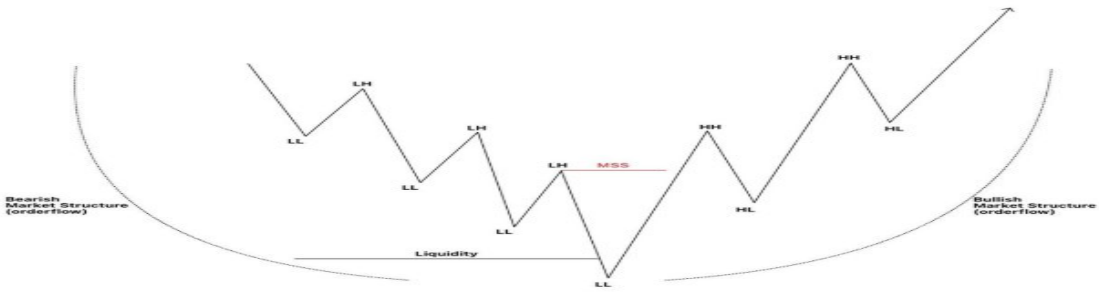
- A **BOS to the upside** occurs when the price breaks a previous **swing high**, indicating an uptrend.
- A **BOS to the downside** occurs when the price breaks a previous **swing low**, signaling a downtrend.

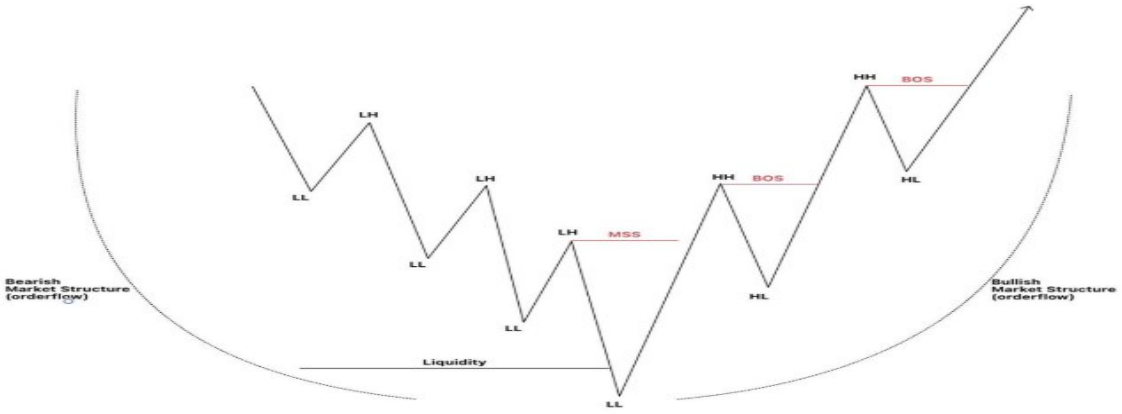
✓ It is a key signal used by traders to identify the start of a new trend or to confirm an existing trend.

MSS (Market Structure Shift)

✓ **Definition**: A **Market Structure Shift (MSS)** happens when the market transitions from one type of structure (e.g., an uptrend or downtrend) to another, typically indicated by a BOS.

✓ **Significance**:
  - ✓ It signals a change in the market's behavior, like a shift from a bullish market (higher highs and higher lows) to a bearish market (lower highs and lower lows), or vice versa.
  - ✓ An MSS often follows a BOS and is confirmed when price creates a new pattern of higher highs or lower lows, establishing a new trend structure.





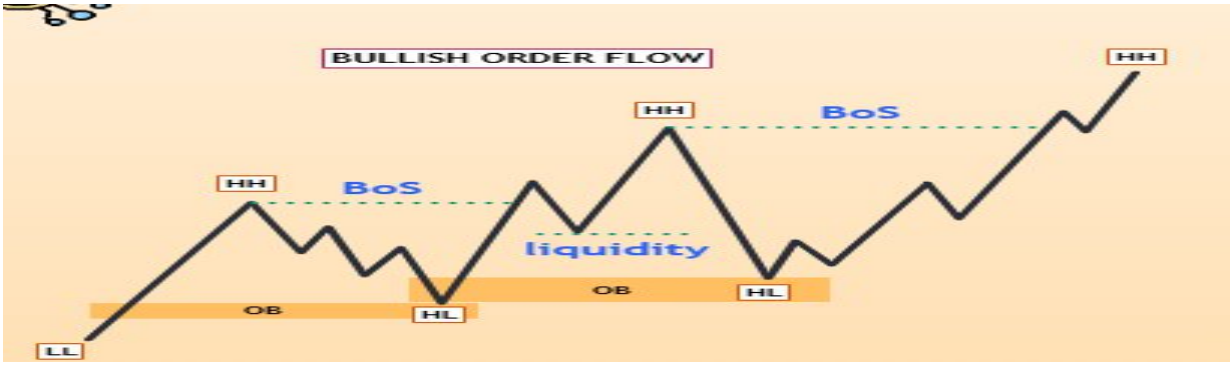
Level 3

Order Flow

- ✓ **Definition**: Order flow refers to the buying and selling activity in the market. It represents the movement of orders (buy and sell) through the financial market, providing insight into market participants' intentions.
- ✓ **Key Points**:
  - ✓ **Market Orders**: Immediate buy/sell orders at the current market price.
  - ✓ **Limit Orders**: Orders placed at specific price levels to buy/sell in the future.
  - ✓ **Stop Orders**: Triggered when price reaches a certain level, converting to market orders

Bullish Order Flow

- **Definition**: Bullish order flow occurs when buying activity dominates, pushing prices higher. It indicates that buyers are in control of the market.
- **Characteristics**:
  1. **Higher Highs (HH) and Higher Lows (HL)**: A consistent upward movement in price structure.
  2. **Aggressive Buying**: Large buy orders consuming sell orders at higher prices.
  3. **Demand Zones**: Price often reacts strongly and moves upward from support levels or demand zones.
  4. **Break of Resistance**: Price breaks through key resistance levels and continues to rally.



Bearish Order Flow

- **Definition**: Bearish order flow occurs when selling activity dominates, driving prices lower. It signals that sellers are in control of the market.
- **Characteristics**:
    1. **Lower Lows (LL) and Lower Highs (LH)**: A consistent downward movement in price structure.
    2. **Aggressive Selling**: Large sell orders consuming buy orders at lower prices.
    3. **Supply Zones**: Price often reacts strongly and moves downward from resistance levels or supply zones.
    4. **Break of Support**: Price breaks through key support levels and continues to decline.
- 

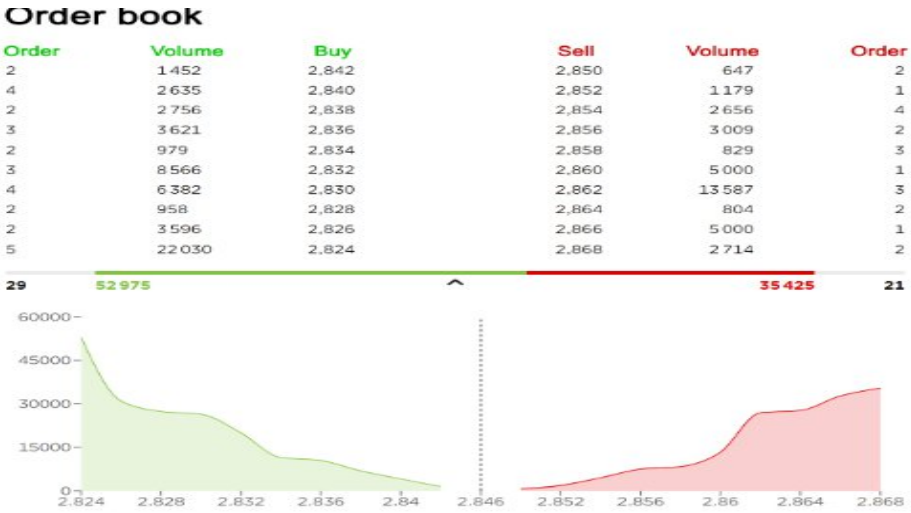
Order Books:

Overview and Components

An **order book** is a real-time electronic ledger that displays the buy and sell orders for a financial instrument (e.g., stocks, forex, cryptocurrencies) in a market. It provides a snapshot of market depth, helping traders understand the balance between supply and demand.

Components of an Order Book

1. **Bid Orders**:
   - ✓ Represent buyers.
   - ✓ Show the price levels and quantities that buyers are willing to pay for the asset.
   - ✓ Ordered from highest to lowest price.
2. **Ask Orders**:
   - ✓ Represent sellers.
   - ✓ Show the price levels and quantities that sellers are willing to accept.
   - ✓ Ordered from lowest to highest price.
3. **Spread**:
   - ✓ The difference between the highest bid and the lowest ask price.
   - ✓ A narrower spread indicates higher liquidity, while a wider spread suggests lower liquidity.
4. **Order Size**:
   - ✓ The quantity of the asset available at each price level.
5. **Market Depth**:
   - ✓ Reflects the total buy and sell orders at various price levels.
   - ✓ Deeper markets are less prone to price manipulation and slippage.



Fair Value Gaps (FVG)

What is a Fair Value Gap (FVG)?

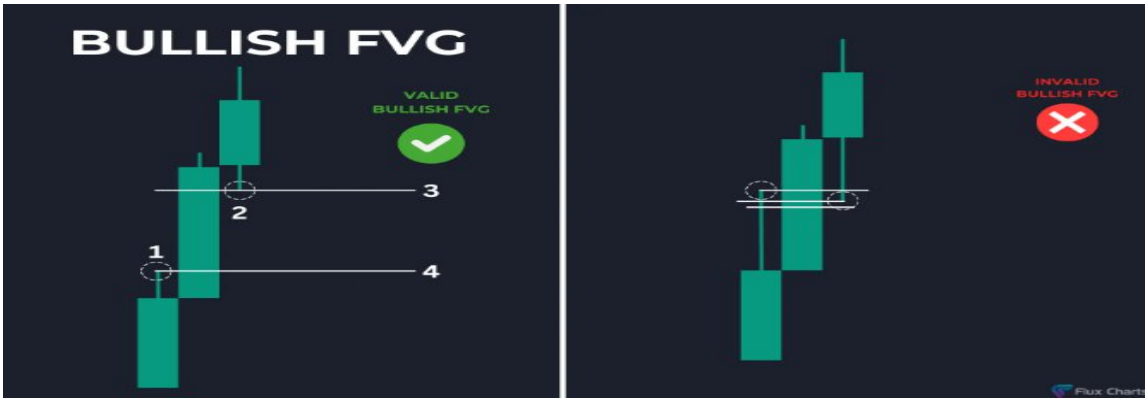
An FVG on a chart identifies an area where the fair price of an asset has recently changed. This change implies that when the price returns to where the FVG had just formed, it will either rise if it is a bullish FVG or fall if it is a bearish FVG. This concept is similar to that of supply and demand zones or support and resistance lines; however, FVG's form faster, giving those traders using them an advantage**.**

How to identify an FVG

FVG's are a three candle pattern. Identify a candle that is large relative to the candle on its left and right.

How to find a Bullish FVG

Identify a green candle that is large relative to the candles on its left and right.



The high value of the candle on the left of the large candle (1) should not overlap with the low value of the candle on the right (2).

Draw a box, where the bottom is the left candle's high (4) and the top of is the right candle's low (3). Extend the box out to the most recent candles. This box forms a bullish FVG.

When price falls and enters this zone, it is likely to reverse and rise again. If price falls past a bullish FVG zone's bottom, that FVG is invalid and should no longer be used**.**

How to find a Bearish FVG

Identify a red candle that is large relative to the candles on its right and left.

The low of the candle left of the large candle should not overlap with the high of the candle on the right of the large candle.

Draw a box where the top of the box is the left candle's low and the bottom of the box is the right candle's high. Extend the box out to the most recent candles. This box forms a bullish FVG.

When the price rises and enters this zone, it is likely to reverse and fall. If the price rises past a bearish FVG zone's top, that FVG is invalid and should no longer be used.

What is the theory behind FVGs?

Typically, a large spike in price is a large buy order being executed. This large spike enables those people holding positions to exit for a profit at the higher price, which causes prices to fall after the spike. However, when large increases in price occur and price does not move down after, instead further increasing, we can assume that those people holding positions believe that this new price is safe for them to continue holding or even buy more.

Let us say that a stock is fluctuating between 9-10$. You purchase the stock at 9$ and are waiting for the stock to move back to 10$ to sell. News is released about the stock, and it shoots up to 11$. You and all the other people who were holding positions previous to the spike

continue to hold, as you believe that the stock will now further increase. This means that the fair value of the stock has changed from 9-10$ to 10-11$. People now are willing to purchase the stock for around 10-11$, whereas before it was 9-10$. If the price rises and then moves back down to between 10-11$ people will start buying and driving it back up.

The first high of the candle to the left of the large spike candle represents the bottom of the new fair value, while the candle to the right of the large spike candle represents the high of the new fair value.

If the low of the last candle overlaps the high of the first, it means that enough people sold during the price shift to drive the price down to within the old fair value, meaning that there is insufficient confidence in the new increase for it to be considered a new fair value.

What time frames are best for fair value gaps (FVGs)?

Intraday time frames are best. Intraday means time frames less than one day, for example, 3 minute, 5 minute, and 15 minute time frames.

What stocks or securities are best for fair value gaps (FVGs)?

Fair value gaps can be used on any stocks, but stocks with a high trading volume, meaning a large number of people who are actively trading the stock, are best. This is also true for crypto currencies and futures.

How accurate are fair value gaps (FVGs)?

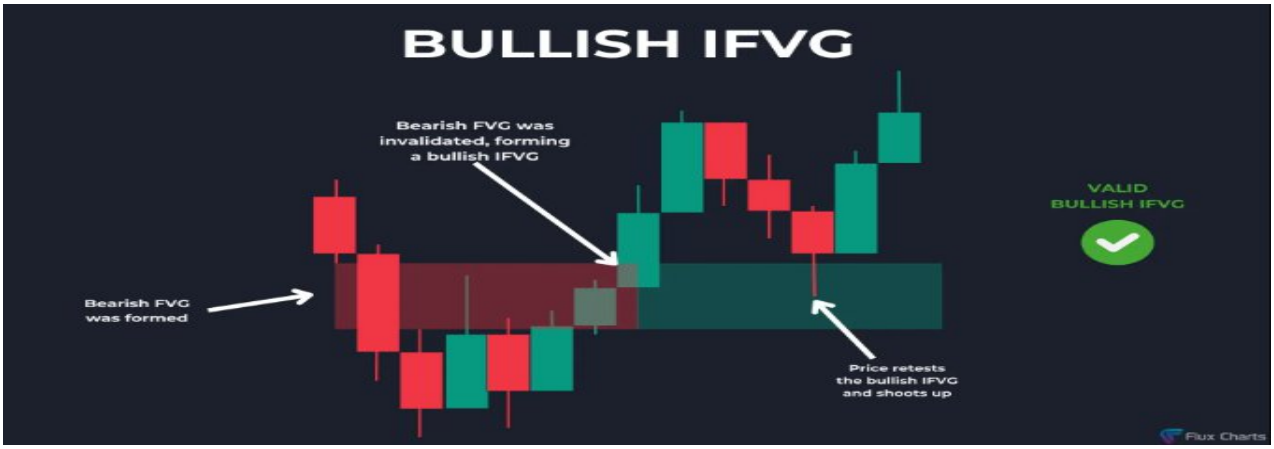
Fair value gaps are identified using a three candle pattern. This means that they form more quickly than other signals, but they can be less accurate.

What is an Inversion Fair Value Gap (IFVG)?

An inversion fair value gap is formed when a fair value gap is invalidated, by a candle wick or close. These areas can indicate a shift in the market's momentum, indicating a potential reversal in the market's trend.

If you're not familiar with the concept of Fair Value Gaps (FVG), you can learn about what they are and how to spot them here. It's critical to understand the concept of FVGs before you learn about IFVGs.

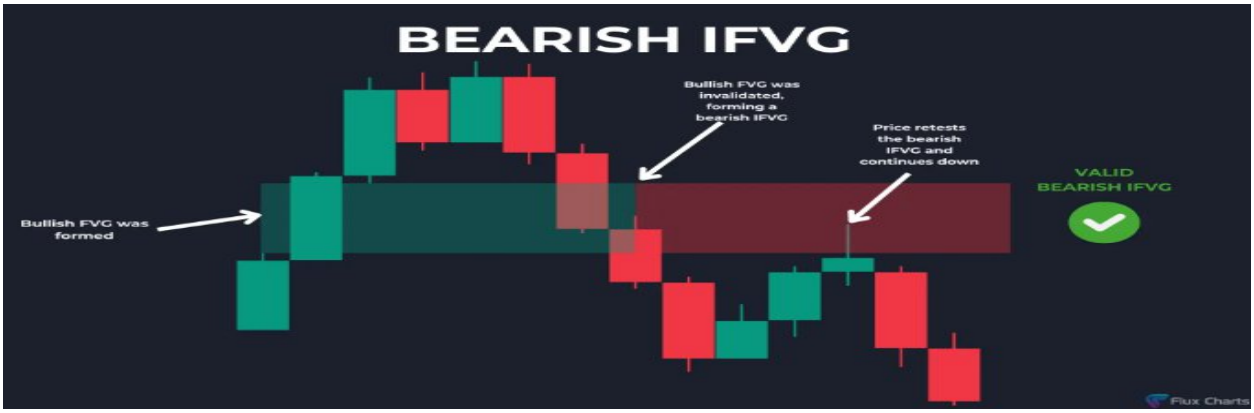
Bullish IFVG



A bullish IFVG is found by locating a bearish Fair Value Gap (FVG). Once the bearish FVG is invalidated or broken, by a wick or candle close, it is now considered a bullish IFVG.

When price comes back to a bullish IFVG, you can use the zone as an area for potential long trade entries. If price rises past the bottom of the bullish IFVG zone, it is invalid and should no longer be used**.**

Bearish IFVG



A bearish IFVG is found by locating a bullish Fair Value Gap (FVG). Once the bullish FVG is invalidated or broken, by a wick or candle close, it is now considered a bearish IFVG.

When price comes back to a bearish IFVG, you can use the zone as an area for potential short trade entries. If price rises past the top of the bearish IFVG zone, it is invalid and should no longer be used.

What is the best timeframe to trade Inversion Fair Value Gaps on?

- Inversion Fair Value Gaps work on all timeframes depending on your trading style (scalping, day trading, swing trading, investing). However, in trading there's a general rule that higher timeframes are more consistent and reliable than lower time frames. It's best to use multiple timeframes when making your trading decisions so you have a bigger picture look at the market.

What is the difference between a Fair Value Gap and an Inversion Fair Value Gap?

- Fair Value Gaps (FVG) are market imbalances formed by a three candle pattern, where the first and third candle wicks fail to overlap the second candle's body. The range between the wicks highlight a FVG. An Inversion Fair Value Gap (IFVG) is formed when the FVG is invalidated by either a candle wick or close.

How do you avoid bad trades with Inversion Fair Value Gaps?

- The best way to have consistent results when trading Inversion Fair Value Gaps (IFVG) is to trade with confluence. You shouldn't enter a trade just because price is retesting an IFVG. You should have other forms of confluence to enter the trade such as a Liquidity Grab, Breaker Block, or confirmation of the market trend**.**

What are Order Blocks (OB)?

- Order Blocks are areas where there's an outstanding amount of limit orders, causing large reactions in the market when price reaches these areas. A bullish order block indicates that there's a lot of limit buy orders, while a bearish order block indicates that there's a lot of limit sell orders

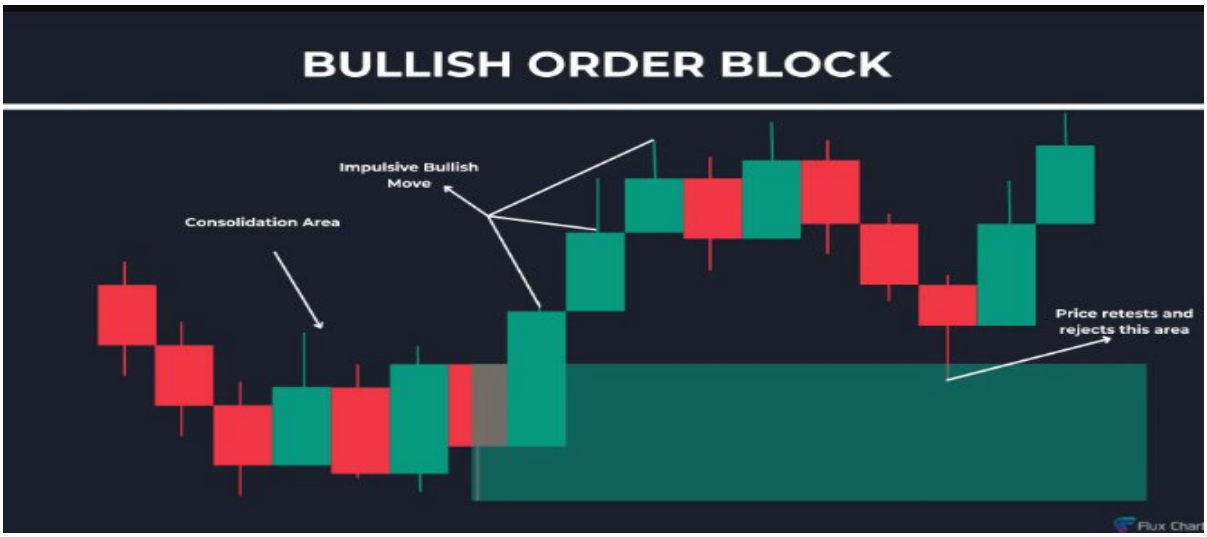
How to Find an Order Block

- The most common way to identify or find order blocks is by looking for the following pattern. A consolidating market, followed by an impulsive move in the market. The area of consolidation signifies an equilibrium in the market, or an area where buyers and sellers are in agreement with the price. However, then one side of the market, either buyers or sellers, will take over, causing a large movement in a direction. If the large move was bullish, we can use the last bearish candle of the consolidation period to mark out our order block. If the large move was bearish, we can use the last bullish candle of

the consolidation period to mark out our order block.

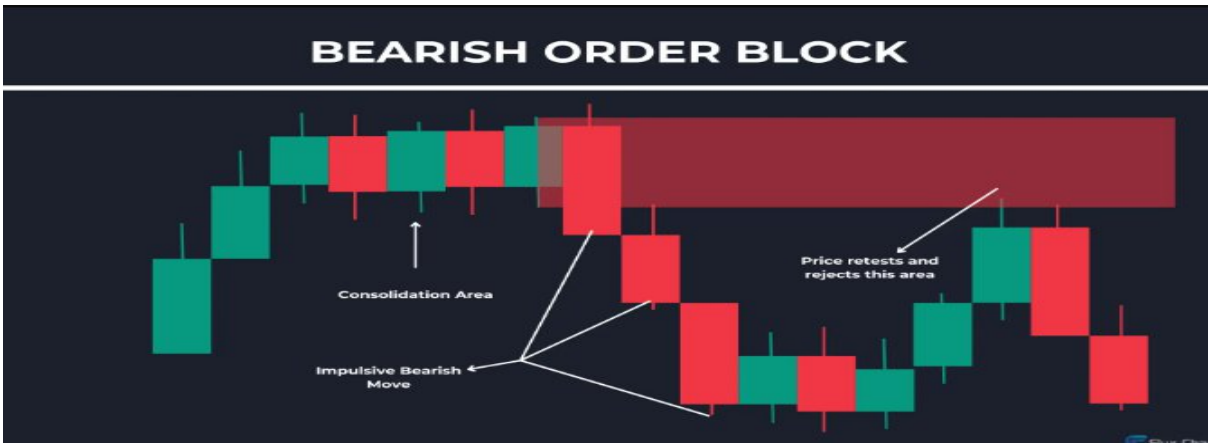
How to Find a Bullish Order Block

- To find a bullish order block, you want to look for an area of consolidation on your chart, followed by a large bullish movement. You can then draw your order block from the last bearish candle, before the impulsive move. Draw your zone from the low of this candle to the high of the candle.



How to Find a Bearish Order Block

- To find a bearish order block, you want to look for an area of consolidation on your chart, followed by a large bearish movement. You can then draw your order block from the last bullish candle, before the impulsive move. Draw your zone from the high of this candle to the low of the candle.



How do I identify strong Order Blocks?

- You can use other trading concepts and indicators to confirm the validity of an order block. In the example above, we used an EMA crossover as confirmation of the bearish trend after price respected the bearish order block.

Which timeframes do Order Blocks work best on?

- Order Blocks work on all timeframes depending on your trading style (scalping, day trading, swing trading, investing). However, in trading there's a general rule that higher timeframes are more consistent and reliable than lower time frames.

What markets do Order Blocks work with?

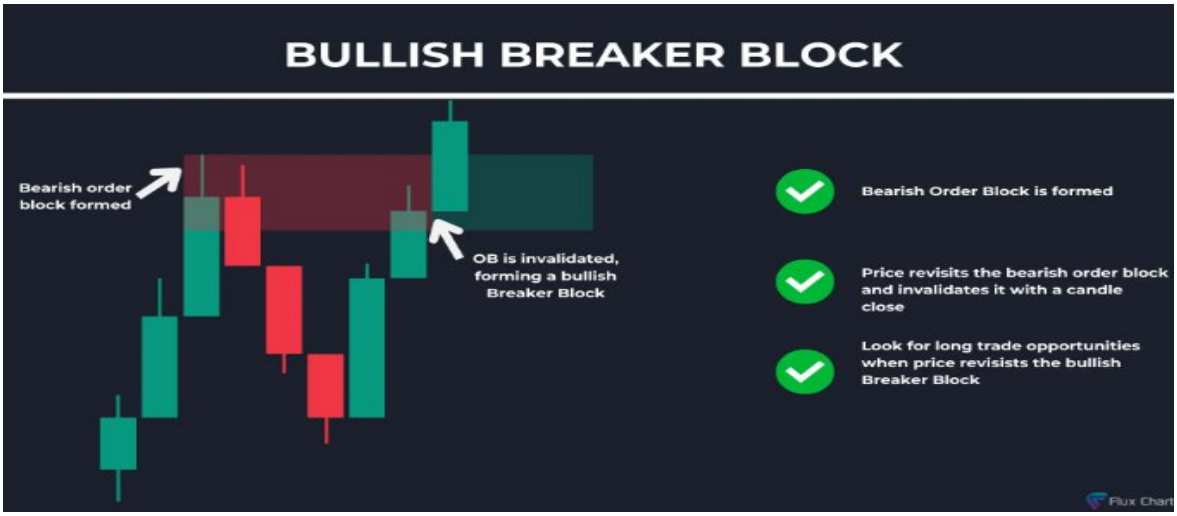
- Order Blocks work in all markets including stocks, crypto, forex, and futures. Since order blocks rely on volatility in the market, we recommend trading high volume assets such as the S&P500, Bitcoin, Ethereum, etc.

What is a Breaker Block (BB)?

- A Breaker Block (BB) is an invalidated order block. These zones act similarly to broken resistance levels turning into support. In order to understand BBs, it's essential to understand what an Order Blocks (OB) is. When a bearish OB is invalidated, it turns into a bullish breaker block. When a bullish OB is invalidated, that zone turns into a bearish breaker block. These zones can be used to spot potential market reversals and provide trade entry opportunities. If you're unfamiliar with the concept of Order Blocks, you can learn about them here.

How To Find a Bullish Breaker Block

- To find a bullish breaker block, you will first need to identify a bearish order block. Then, you'll wait for either a candle to close above the zone or a wick to go above the zone. Once this happens, the zone will be considered a bullish breaker block. You can look for long trade opportunities at the newly formed bullish breaker block zone.



How to Find a Bearish Breaker Block

- To find a bearish breaker block, you will first need to identify a bullish order block. Then, you'll wait for either a candle to close below the zone or a wick to go under the zone. Once this happens, the zone will be considered a bearish breaker block. You can look for short trade opportunities at the newly formed bearish breaker block zone.

How To Trade With Breaker Blocks

- Since breaker blocks are formed from invalidated order blocks, these zones are considered areas with high amounts of market activity. Thus, we want to aim to take trades at these zones if we have additional confluence. When price is retesting a bullish breaker block, we should look for long trade opportunities. And, if price is retesting a bearish breaker block, we should look for short trade opportunities. You can pair Liquidity Grabs with breaker blocks to find profitable trade setups.

An order block is invalidated if:

1. **Price Closes Beyond the OB**: A strong candle closes above (for bearish OB) or below (for bullish OB).
2. **No Price Reaction**: Price enters the OB but shows no rejection or reversal.
3. **Break of Market Structure**: Key highs (for bearish OB) or lows (for bullish OB) are broken.

4. **Trend Reversal**: The market trend shifts against the OB direction.
5. **Time Decay**: The OB hasn't been revisited for a long time.

What is the difference between an Order Block and Breaker Block?

- Order Blocks are formed at swing points in the market, after a quick reversal. They act as areas where there's a large amount of buyers or sellers. Breaker Blocks are formed when these Order Blocks are invalidated by either a candle close or wick.

What is the best timeframe to trade Breaker Blocks on?

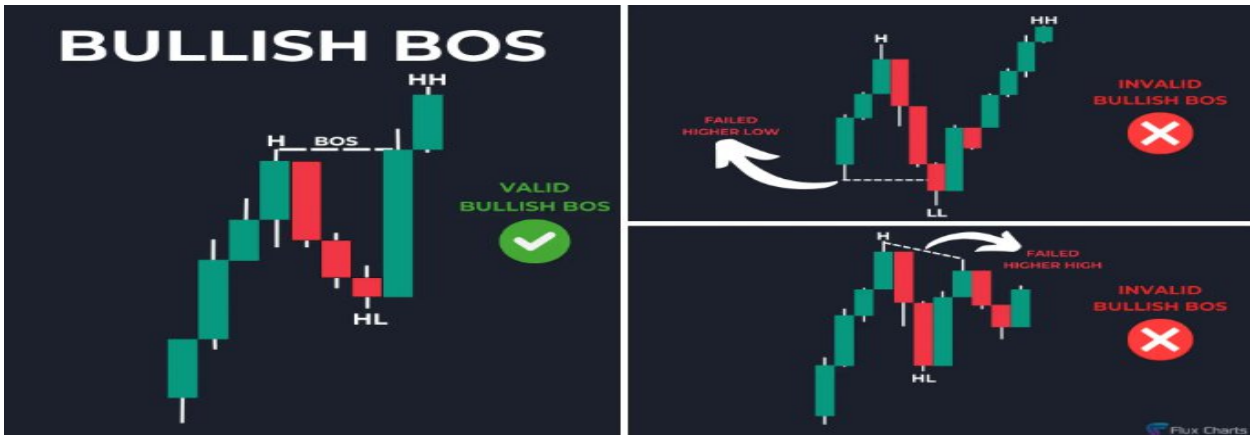
- Breaker Blocks work on all timeframes depending on your trading style (scalping, day trading, swing trading, investing). Howev;oer, in trading there's a general rule that higher timeframes are more consistent and reliable than lower time frames. It's best to use multiple timeframes when making your trading decisions so you have a bigger picture look at the market.

How do you identify strong Breaker Blocks?

- The best way to have consistent results when trading with Breaker Blocks is to trade with confluence. You shouldn't enter a trade just because price is retesting a Breaker Block. You should have other forms of confluence to enter the trade such as a Liquidity Grab, Fair Value Gap, or confirmation of the market trend.

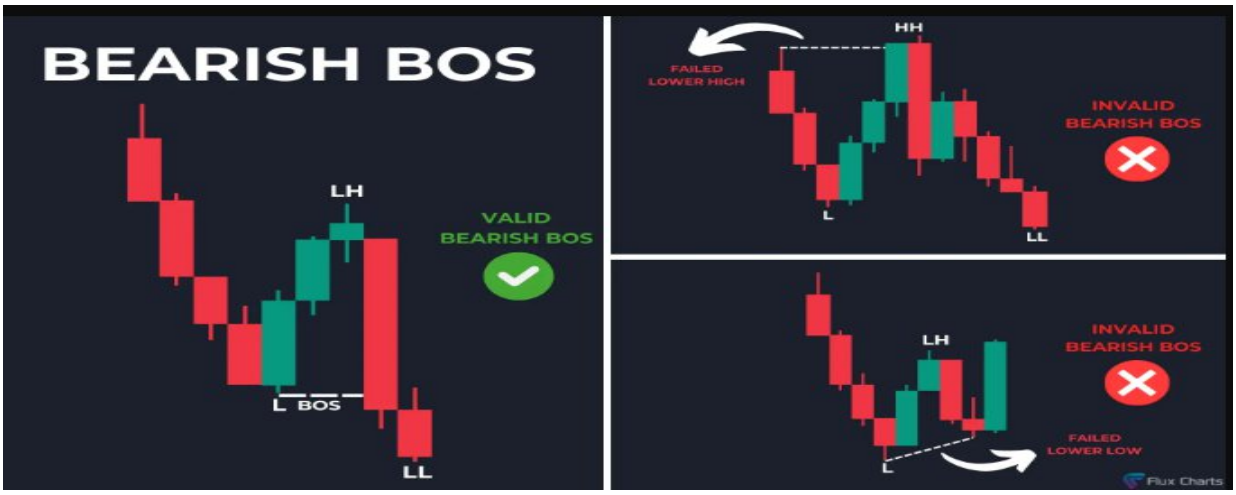
Break of Structure (BOS)

- A Break of Structure (BOS) is a trading concept used by price action traders (also known as SMC or ICT Traders). A BOS is used to confirm that an asset's trend will continue to move in its current direction. A bullish BOS indicates that an asset's price will continue increasing, while a bearish BOS indicates that it will continue to decrease..



A bullish BOS is found by locating a low higher than the previous low (a higher low, HL) then a high higher than the previous high (a higher high, HH).

Bearish BOS



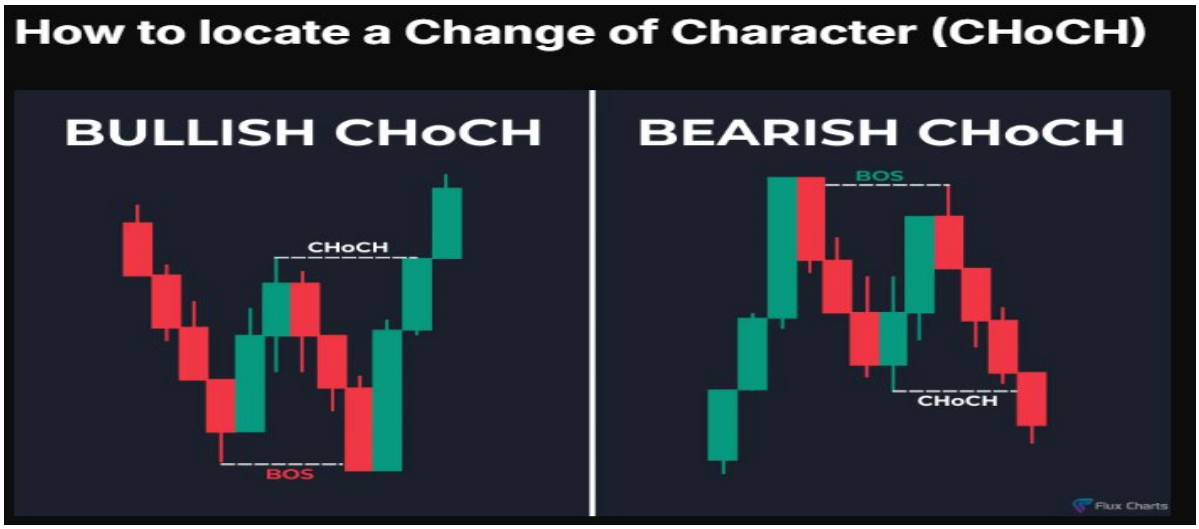
A bearish BOS is found by locating a high lower than the previous high (a lower high, LH) then a low lower than the previous low (a lower low, LL).

Trading using a Break of Structures (BOS)

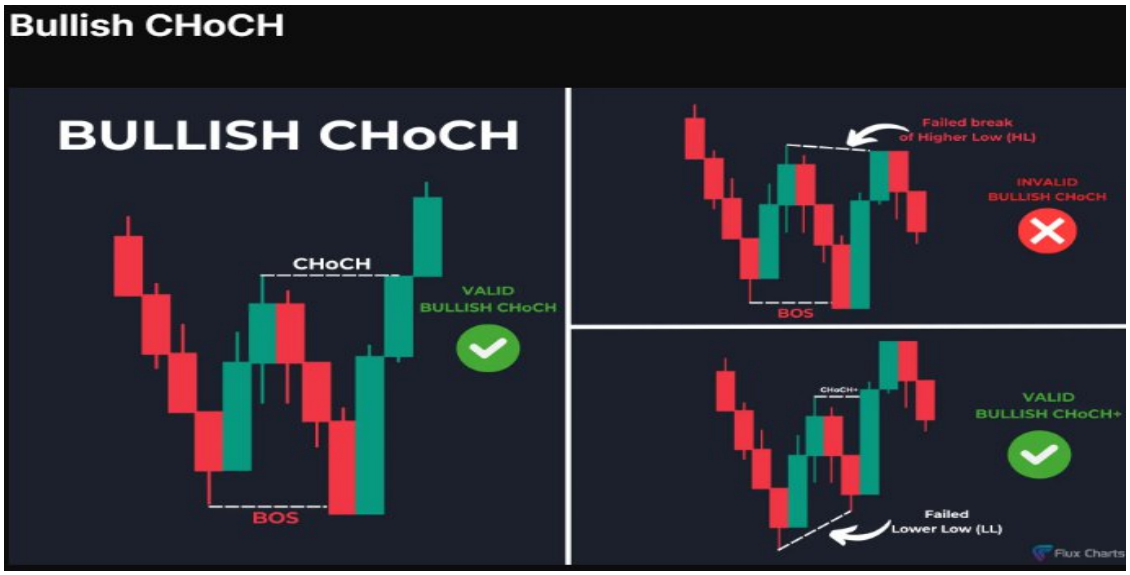
- Bullish and bearish BOS are not used as entry and exit points; instead, they are used as confirmation that the current market structure will continue. This means that when a bullish BOS is formed on a chart, traders who are in a bullish position will maintain their position in the market and not sell. Likewise, when a bearish BOS forms traders who are shorting the market will not exit their positions, as the bearish BOS indicates a continuation of the downward movement of the price.

Change of Character

- A Change of Character (CHoCH) indicates a change in the current market structure suggesting that the current trend is likely to reverse or lose momentum. A bullish CHoCH indicates that the current market structure will shift from bearish to bullish, leading to an increase in price. A bearish CHoCH indicates that the current market structure will shift from bullish to bearish, leading to a decrease in price. The CHoCH is not as strong an indication of trend reversal as the CHoCH , but it still provides useful insights into the future directional momentum of the price.



A change of character (CHoCH) is formed when a Break of Structure (BOS) fails to form. This failure signals a shift in the order flow, indicating a reversal of an asset's trend.



A bullish CHoCH is formed when a low (L) occurs, followed by a lower high (LH), then a lower low (LL), and finally, a higher high that breaks the previous lower high.

A bearish CHoCH is formed when a high (H) occurs, followed by a higher low (HL), then a higher high (HH), and finally, a lower low (LL).

What is the difference between a CHoCH and a CHoCH+?

- A Change of Character (CHoCH) is when a BOS fails, and price moves fail to reach a higher low (HL) or a lower high (LH). A Change of Character Plus (CHoCH+) occurs when a higher high (HH) and a higher low (HL) fail to form or when a lower low (LL) and a lower high (LH) fail to form.

Why is it called a Change of Character?

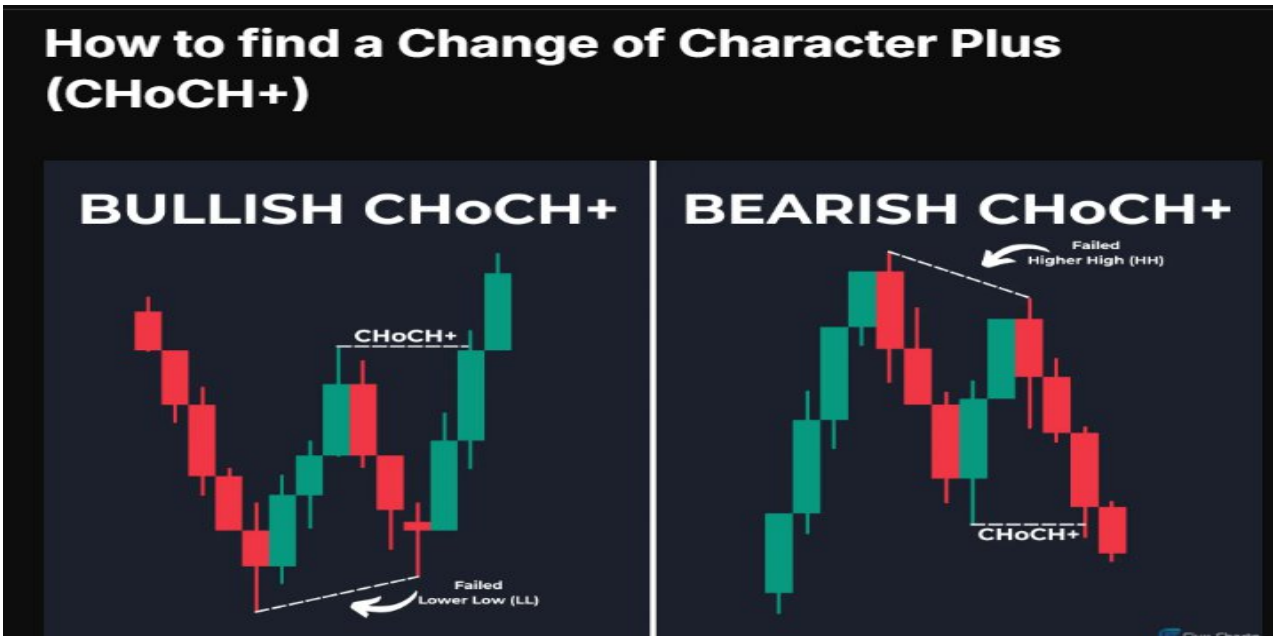
- It is called a change of character (CHoCH) because the market structure's 'character' has changed. A change of character occurs when a Break of Structure (BOS) had previously formed but fails to form again: the change that it is the BOS failing to form signals a change in market structure.

What timeframe is best for a CHoCH?

- Change of Characters (CHoCH) are typically used on intraday time frames, and can be used on higher intraday time frames such as the 30 minute to see larger trend shifts. CHoCH can also be used on shorter time frames such as the 5 minute or 15 minute for a scalping style.

A Change of Character Plus (CHoCH+) indicates a strong confirmation of change in the current market structure suggesting that the current trend is likely to reverse or lose momentum. A bullish CHoCH+ indicates that the current market structure will shift from bearish to bullish, leading to an increase in price. A bearish CHoCH+ indicates that the current market structure will shift from bullish to bearish, leading to a decrease in price. The

CHoCH+ is a stronger indication of a trend reversal than the CHoCH, since price must fail to form a lower low or higher high before shifting direction.

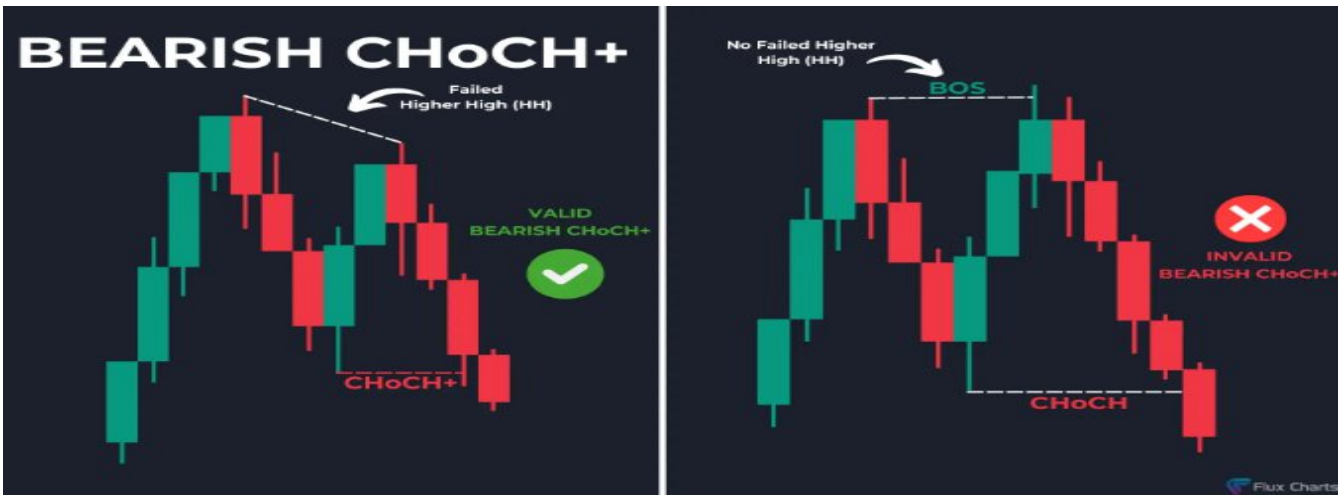


Bullish CHoCH+

A bullish CHoCH+ is formed when a low (L) occurs, followed by a lower high (LH), then a failed lower low (LL), and finally, a higher high (HH) that breaks the previous lower high.

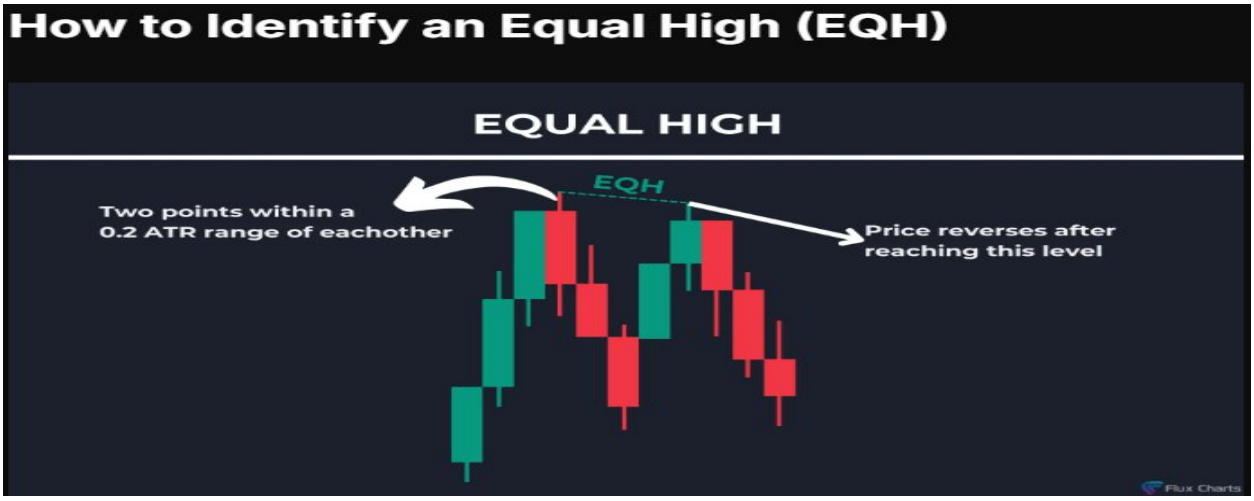
Bearish CHoCH+

A bearish CHoCH+ is formed when a high (H) occurs, followed by a higher low (HL), then a failed higher high (HH), and finally, a lower low (LL) that breaks the previous higher low.



Equal Highs (EQHs)

An Equal High (EQH) is a trading concept used by price action traders (also known as SMC or ICT traders). An EQH is a bearish indication used to confirm a trend reversal or area of consolidation in the market.



An Equal High is found by identifying a swing high, which price later retests and rejects. The swing high must be higher than the candle that retests the level.

Trading Using an Equal High (EQH)

Equal Highs are not used as entry and exit points; instead, they are used as confirmation that the current market trend will reverse. This means that when an EQH is formed on a chart, traders can adapt a bearish bias and look for only short entries.

Common Strategy Using Equal Highs (EQHs)

Equal Highs (EQHs) are used in strategies with other price action formations. A common strategy is using an Equal High (EQH) with order blocks. An Equal High indicates a shift in the market trend, from bullish to bearish, which allows traders to look for short entries. A retest of a bearish Fair Value Gap (FVG) can be used as an entry point after having a trend bias confirmation. A trader will exit their position when key levels of interest are reached such as a bullish order block, level of support, or buy side liquidity.

What is the best t

Timeframe for using Equal Highs?

The ideal timeframe for using Equal Highs depends on the trader's style; day traders might prefer shorter timeframes like 1 to 15 minutes, while swing traders may find hourly or daily charts more beneficial. Longer time frames tend to offer more reliable signals by reducing market noise.

What is a common mistake when trading Equal Highs (EQHs)?

A common mistake traders fall victim to with Equal Highs, is not using other forms of confluence to enter their trade. Traders should build strategies around systems with

certain conditions to increase their winning probabilities; entering short in the market based on one bearish indication can lead to losses.

How accurate are Equal Highs (EQHs) when predicting future price movements?

Equal Highs are reliable indications of resistance and market reversals, but are best when used with other forms of confluence such as bearish Fair Value Gaps, bearish Order Blocks, Supply Zones, etc.

Equal Lows (EQLs) are used in strategies with other price action formations. A common strategy is using an Equal Low (EQL) with . An Equal Low indicates a shift in the market trend, from bearish to bullish, which allows traders to look for long entries. A retest of a bullish Fair Value Gap (FVG) can be used as an entry point after having a trend bias confirmation. A trader will exit their position when key levels of interest are reached such as a bearish order block, level of resistance, or sell side liquidity**.**

Liquidity

Liquidity is the foundation of the Inner Circle Trading (ICT) and Smart Money Concepts (SMC) trading methodology. There are two types of liquidity: Buyside Liquidity (BSL) and Sellside Liquidity (SSL). BSL refers to the levels on the chart where short sellers have their stop losses set, while SSL refers to the levels where traders who are long have their stop losses set. These levels are typically found at highs/lows of ranges and are seen as areas where traders exit losing positions.

What is Buyside Liquidity (BSL)?

Buyside Liquidity (BSL) refers to the price levels where a large amount of pending buy orders are placed. These orders are placed by short sellers at their stop loss in order to close out their short positions. These buy stops are typically positioned above key levels, such as the highs of the previous day, week, and month. Understanding these levels are crucial, as they indicate points where significant amounts of buy orders may trigger, leading to a potential market reversal.

What is Sellside Liquidity (SSL)?

Sell side Liquidity (SSL) refers to the price levels where a large amount of pending sell orders are placed. These orders are placed by long-biased traders as their stop loss in order to close out their long positions. These sell stops are typically positioned below key levels, such as the lows of the previous day, week, and month. Understanding these levels are crucial, as they indicate points where significant amounts of sell orders may trigger, leading to a potential market reversal.

How to Identify Buy side Liquidity (BSL)

To identify Buy side Liquidity (BSL) levels, mark out the following levels on your chart:

- **Swing Highs**

A swing high is when price makes a high and is followed by a lower high.

- **Previous Day High (PDH)**

PDH is important because it represents the highest price reached in the previous trading session, making it a key reference point for traders to assess market strength and potential reversal zones.

- **Previous Week High (PWH)**

PWH is important because it reflects the highest price level achieved during the entire week, making it a critical benchmark for identifying potential resistance, trend continuation, or reversal points in the broader market context.

- **Previous Month High (PMH)**

PMH is important because it marks the peak of price action over a longer timeframe, serving as a significant level that can influence market sentiment and provide insight into the strength of an ongoing trend. If this level is broken or fails to hold, it could be an early sign of a market reversal.

How to Identify Sell side Liquidity (SSL)

To identify Sell side Liquidity (SSL) levels, mark out the following levels on your chart:

- **Swing Lows**

A swing low is when price makes a low and is followed by a higher low.

- **Previous Day Low (PDL)**

PDL is important because it represents the lowest price reached in the previous trading session, making it a key reference point for traders to assess market strength and potential reversal zones.

- **Previous Week Low (PWL)**

PWL is important because it reflects the lowest price level achieved during the entire week, making it a critical benchmark for identifying potential resistance, trend continuation, or reversal points in the broader market context.

- **Previous Month Low (PML)**

PML is important because it marks the lowest area of price over a longer timeframe, serving as a significant level that can influence market sentiment and provide insight into the strength of an ongoing trend.

Why is Liquidity important in trading?

- Traders who understand liquidity in will be able to find areas where market makers and smart money are trying to trigger stop loss orders or hunt for liquidity. This makes it easier to strategically place your stop loss when trading, so you don't get liquidated by smart money and price action traders.

Which timeframes should you look for liquidity?

- It's important to identify liquidity on several timeframes so you can have a clear picture of the market. However, if you're scalping, you only want to focus on relevant timeframes for liquidity levels such as the 30 minute or 1 hour. The timeframes to use for identifying your liquidity levels should be in relation to the timeframe you prefer to trade on.

Liquidity Pools:

- Liquidity pools refer to areas in the forex market where significant financial activity occurs. These pools are created as traders set up trades (enter and exit positions), stop losses, and pending orders.
- Liquidity pools are dynamic and constantly changing, making the forex market highly fascinating and unpredictable.

Institutional Order Flow Insight:

- ✓ **Definition:** Institutional order flow refers to the trading activities of large financial institutions, such as banks and financial firms. These activities play a critical role in shaping market dynamics.
- ✓ **Importance to Traders:** By studying institutional order flow, traders can understand which side of a liquidity pool (buy-side or sell-side) is more likely to attract funds. This information is valuable for decision-making and can provide a competitive edge in the market.

What are Liquidity Grabs?

- ❖ Liquidity Grabs are areas in the market where a large number of buy or sell orders were triggered. These typically occur at key levels such as the highs and lows of the previous day, week, and month. A bullish liquidity grab indicates a large amount of buy orders were triggered and the market is likely to trend upwards. A bearish liquidity grab indicates a large amount of sell orders were triggered and the market is likely to trend downwards.

- ❖ The most common way to identify a liquidity grab is by looking for the following pattern. Price approaches a key level, such as the previous day's low. Then, a candle will go below the key level and quickly shoot back up. This type of candle will have a large wick

and a small body, similar to the ‘Dragonfly Doji’ candle. This large wick indicates that there was a lot of selling pressure in the market, but buyers stepped in quickly. After the candle close, we have our liquidity grab.

How To Find a Bullish Liquidity Grab

- Once price comes down to a SSL level, look for a candle to go beneath this level and shoot back up. This type of candle will have a long bottom wick and a thin candle body, similar to the Dragonfly Doji candle. The long wick indicates a lot of buyers stepped into the market. After this candle closes, you will have a bullish liquidity grab. You should now look for long trades in the market since SSL was swept or ‘grabbed’, meaning buyers have stepped into the market.

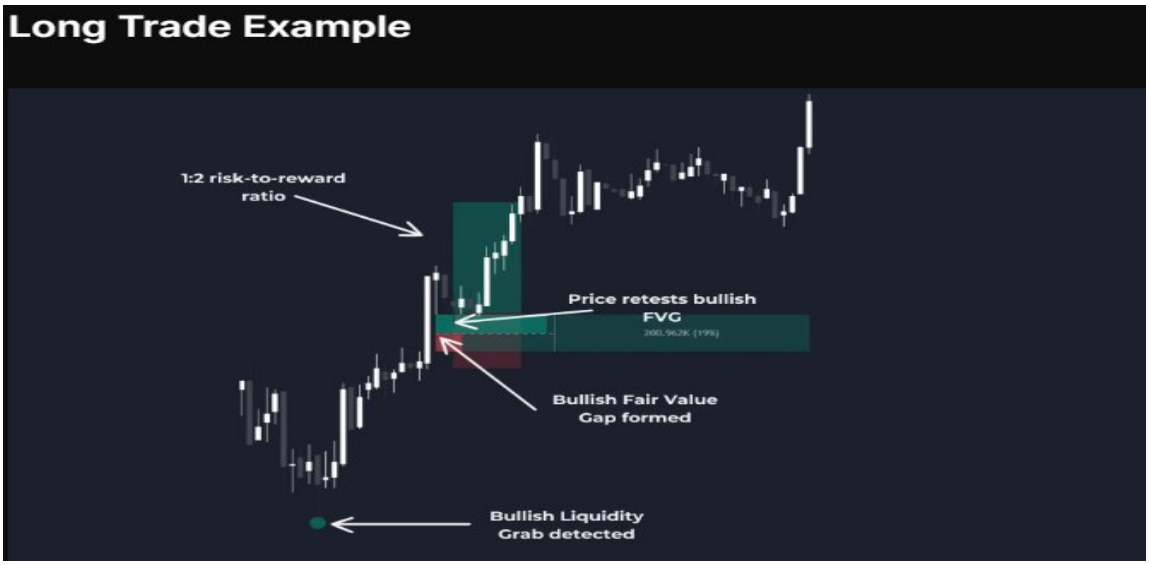
How To Find a Bearish Liquidity Grab

Once price comes down to a BSL level, look for a candle to go above the level and shoot back down. This type of candle will have a long top wick and a thin candle body, similar to the Gravestone Doji candle. The long wick indicates a lot of sellers stepped into the market. After this candle closes, you will have a bearish liquidity grab. You should now look for short trades in the market since BSL was swept or 'grabbed', meaning sellers have stepped into the market**.**

How to Trade Liquidity Grabs

Liquidity grabs are a good indication of a market reversal. They signify a large amount of buyers or sellers stepping into the market at key levels of BSL and SSL. We can use the liquidity grabs to form a bias in the market, either bullish or bearish. If we have a bullish liquidity grab, we want to look for long trades. If we have a bearish liquidity grab, we want to look for short trades.

You can combine liquidity grabs with Fair Value Gaps (FVG) to create a simple, but effective trading strategy.



In this trade, a bullish liquidity grab is detected (green circle). Thus, we will only look for long trades. Price quickly shoots up after, forming a bullish FVG. Once price retests this FVG, you can take a long entry, setting your stop loss below the FVG and taking a 1:2 risk-to-reward trade.

In this trade, a bearish liquidity grab is detected (red circle). Thus, we will only look for short trades. After, price shoots down, forming a bearish FVG. Once price retests this FVG, you can take a short entry, setting your stop loss above the FVG and taking a 1:2 risk-to-reward trade.

What is the difference between a Liquidity Grab and a Liquidity Sweep?

- Liquidity Grabs occur from one candle stick having a quick reaction at a key liquidity level. Liquidity Sweeps occur when price falls below a liquidity level and comes back up. However, they liquidity sweeps can occur over several candles instead of just one like a liquidity grab.

What do Liquidity Grabs indicate?

- Liquidity Grabs indicate a shift in the market trend. When liquidity grabs occur, a large number of buyers or sellers stepped into the market at that point in time, hence the large candle wick. This can be a strong indication of a market reversal.

What is the best timeframe to trade Liquidity Grabs?

- Liquidity Grabs are typically used on higher timeframes, so traders can identify a bias for their trades on a lower timeframe. However, liquidity grabs can also be used on smaller timeframes such as the 5 or 15 minute for a scalping.

Premium & Discount Zones

- Premium & Discount Zones are a trading concept used by price action traders (also known as SMC or ICT traders). These zones allow traders to know if they are buying or selling an asset at a discounted price, paying a premium, or purchasing at a fair value. In this guide, we will cover the theory behind these zones and how to identify and trade with them.

The Basics of Premium & Discount

- In everyday life, the concepts of premium and discount are easy to spot. A premium occurs when something is priced higher than its perceived value. For example, concert tickets for a popular artist might sell for much more than their original price. Conversely, a discount happens when an item is priced lower than its perceived value. For example, coats are on sale at the end of the winter season.

What is a Premium & Discount in Trading?

- In trading, the concepts of premium and discount are similar to their everyday meanings. Just as concert tickets or winter coats might be priced above or below their perceived value, financial assets can also trade at a premium or discount.
- A premium in trading occurs when an asset is priced higher than its intrinsic value. For instance, if a stock is trading at a significantly higher price than its historical average due to market speculation or strong demand, it's considered to be at a premium.
- A discount in trading happens when an asset is priced lower than its intrinsic value. This might be seen when an asset is undervalued compared to its historical performance or intrinsic worth**.**

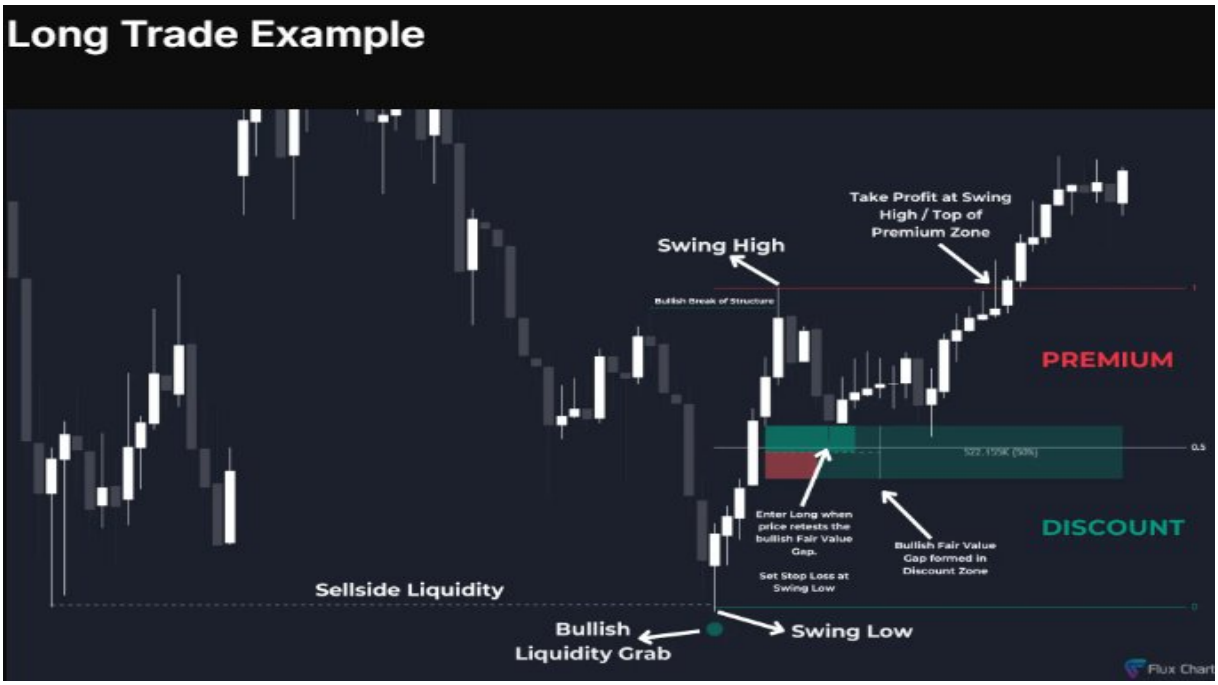
How to Identify Premium & Discount Zones?

- Identifying whether an asset is trading at a premium or discount can be approached through various methods, with fundamental analysis being a common one. However, for this article, we will focus on identifying these premium and discount areas through a technical analysis approach.
- In order to do this, we will be using the Fibonacci Retracement tool. Before we anchor our points on our chart, we need to configure our Fibonacci tool to use it properly. Disable all the Fibonacci lines except for the 0, 0.5, and 1. Now, you can anchor your first point at the swing low and your second point at the swing high. The area between

0-0.5 will be your discount zone, while the area between 0.5-1 will be your premium zone.

How to Trade With Premium & Discount Zones

Now that you understand the basic concept of Premium & Discount zones, we need to learn how to effectively use it when trading. Pairing premium and discount zones with Liquidity Grabs and Fair Value Gaps (FVG) is an extremely common strategy among price action traders. If we are looking for a long setup or buys, we want to take trades inside of a discount zone. If we are looking for a short setup or sells, we want to take trades inside of a premium zone.



In this trade example, we combined all three of these concepts to take a winning long trade. There was a recent low in the market, forming an area of liquidity. Price came down to this area, grabbed the liquidity, and jumped back up. This gives us our bullish Liquidity Grab, signaling we should look for long trade opportunities. When price jumped up, it took out the most recent high, giving us a bullish Break of Structure (BOS). This jump in price also formed a bullish Fair Value Gap (FVG), which we will use as our entry point. However, before we trade this FVG, we want to confirm that it is in a discount zone since we are looking for a long trade. Take the Fibonacci tool, using the settings discussed above, and anchor it from our swing low to our swing high. We can see that the FVG is in our discount zone. Once price comes down to retest the FVG, we can set our stop loss at the swing low and take profit at the swing high.

In this trade example, we combined all three of these concepts to take a winning short trade. There was a recent high in the market, forming an area of liquidity. Price came up to this area, grabbed the liquidity, and jumped back down. This gives us our bearish Liquidity Grab, signaling we should look for short trade opportunities. This jump in price formed a bearish Fair Value Gap (FVG), which we will use as our entry point. However, before we trade this FVG, we want to confirm that it is in a premium zone since we are looking for a short trade. Take the Fibonacci tool, using the settings discussed above, and anchor it from our swing low to our swing high. We can see that the FVG is in our premium zone. Once price comes up to retest the FVG, we can set our stop loss at the swing high and take profit at the swing low.

Why Should You Use Premium & Discount Zones?

- Using Premium & Discount Zones helps traders take favorable risk/reward trades. It's advantageous to enter long positions at a discount and short positions at a premium.

What's The Best Timeframe To Trade Premium & Discount Zones On?

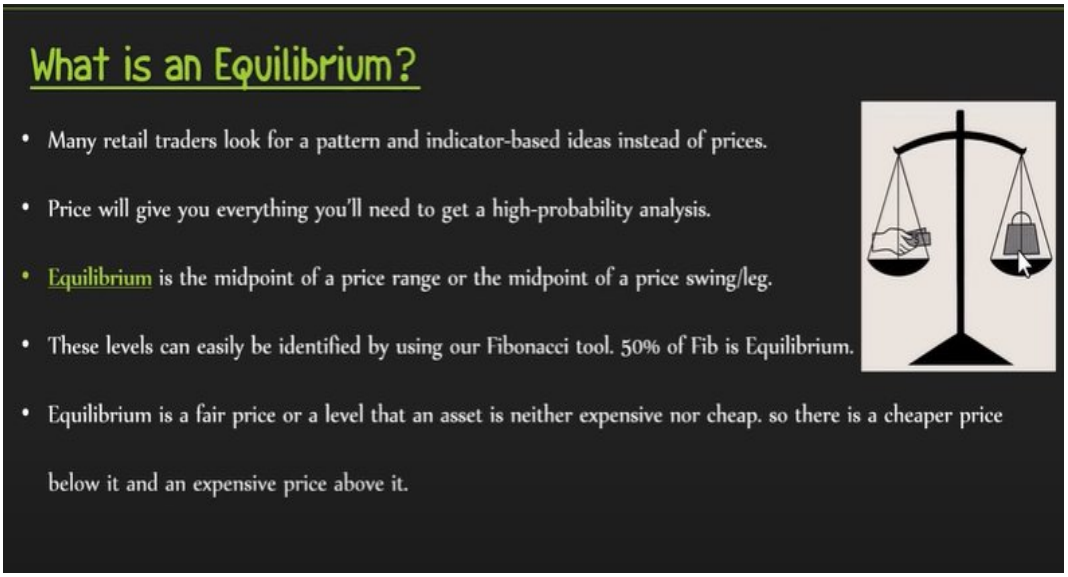
- You can use Premium & Discount Zones on any timeframe. However, it's recommended to use a higher timeframe when analyzing if price is in a

premium or discounted area. This ensures that you have a bigger-picture look at the market and don't take unfavorable trades.

Can You Trade Premium & Discount Zones Only?

- ❖ No, you should not trade Premium & Discount Zones by themselves. It's important to pair these zones with other forms of technical analysis. In our examples above, we used liquidity grabs and fair value gaps to give more confluence for our trade entries**.**

Trade Premium &Discount Zones + liquidity grabs+ Fair value gaps



What is Discount zone?

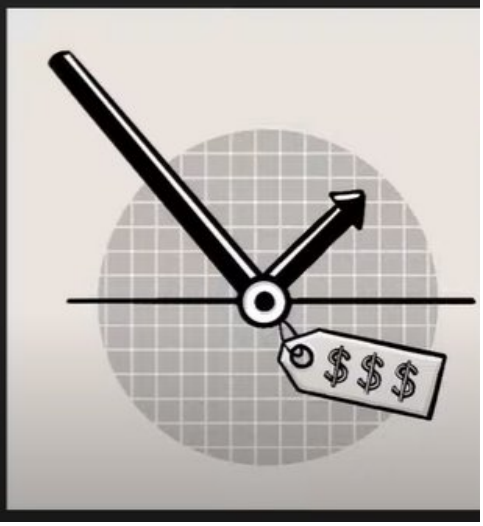
- Discount is a zone in which assets are cheap.
- Banks want to buy at a cheaper price, so they buy in the discount zone.
- We also have to buy at or below equilibrium(Discount zone) always. We don't have to buy at an expensive price.
- The best buy comes at equilibrium or in the discount

What is Premium zone?

- Premium is a zone in which assets are expensive.
- Banks want to sell at an expensive price, so they sell in the premium zone.
- We also have to sell at or above equilibrium(premium zone) always. We don't have to sell at a cheaper price.
- The best sell comes at equilibrium or in the premium zone.

What is an Orderblock?

- An Orderblock is an area or an indication of where big institutions would pile up their orders to enter the market – their order blocks.
- The Central Bank is allowing the price to consolidate and allow Large Financial Institutions to place their orders in the market.
- Orderblock usually form before a strong impulse leg up or down.
- There are 2 Types of Orderblocks
    1. Bullish Orderblock
    2. Bearish Orderblock



Bullish Orderblocks

- we can see that the red candle was the last bearish candle before the impulsive move higher, the candle would normally consist mostly body with very minimal wicks, This is what we call our bullish orderblock. To mark out our OB we draw a zone from the top of the candle to the bottom, but you may also include the wicks.

Bearish Orderblocks?

- we can see that the Green candle was the last bearish candle before the impulsive move lower, the candle would normally consist mostly body with very minimal wicks, This is what we call our Bearish orderblock. To mark out our OB we draw a zone from the bottom of the candle to the top, but you may also include the wicks.

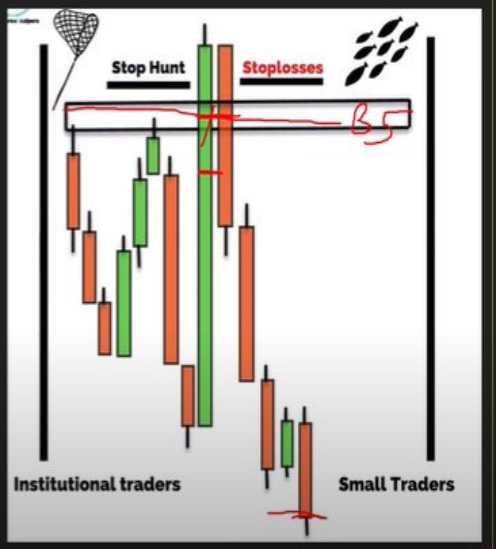
Trading Orders

- There are 2 main Types of Orders
  1. Market Orders: an order instantly executed against a price that your broker has provided.
  2. Pending order: an order to be executed at a later time at the price you specify. It is classified into two.
     - I. Limit order: is an order placed to either ***buy below the market*** or ***sell above the market*** at a certain price.
     - II. Stop Order: is an order placed to ***buy above the market*** or ***sell below the market*** at a certain price.

❖ Stop Loss: a stop order linked to a trade for the purpose of preventing additional losses if the price goes against you.

Liquidity Runs and Stop Hunts

- Market makers manipulate the market before they get into position.
- They drive the market to where retail trader's stop orders are found.
- Retail traders Stop order is found above and below this swing points.
    - ✓ Old Highs – Buy Stops or Buy Side Open Float.
    - ✓ Old Lows – Sell Stops or Sell Side Open Float.
    - ✓ Equal/Clean Highs – Liquidity Pool of Buy Stops.
    - ✓ Equal/Clean Lows – Liquidity Pool of Sell Stops.



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Market with High resistance
Key High


Market with Low resistance
Key High
Low Resistance zone

Liquidity Voids

Liquidity Voids: is a range in Price Delivery where one side of the market Liquidity is shown in wide or long one sided range or candle. The market with a small consolidation or trading range is called "price in Balance" or "Liquidity".

When the price moves out of the consolidation sharply in one direction, we call it "Price Imbalance or "Liquidity Void"

Liquidity voids occur in forex when the price jumps from one level to another, without enough liquidity between the originating price level and the final price level. They appear on the chart as gaps in prices or abnormally long candlesticks.

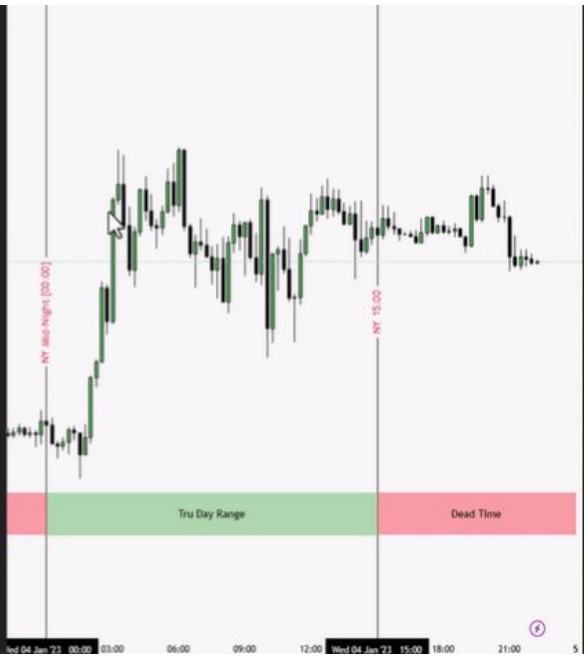
The peculiar thing about liquidity voids is that they almost always

Ex

True Day Range

- The Interbank Price Delivery Algorithm, or IPDA, that delivers Price to the world financial institutions and banks, defines the daily range between 00:00 New York Time & 15:00 New York Time.
- The period outside this specific range is often referred to as "dead time" or less predictable.

True Day Range: 00:00 – 15:00 NY Time



Expansion

- Expansion is when Price moves quickly from a level of Equilibrium.
- When Price leaves a level quickly this indicates a willingness on the part of the Market Makers to reveal their intended repricing model.
- We look for the Orderblock the Market Makers leave at or near the Equilibrium.

Retracement

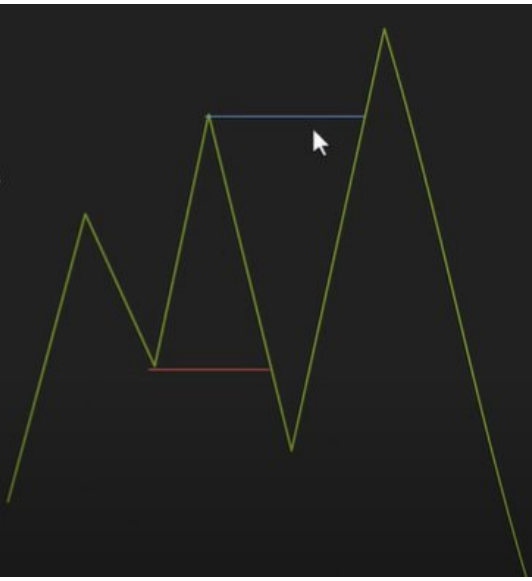
- Retracement is when Price moves back inside the recently created Price Range.
- When Price returns inside a recent Price Range this indicates a willingness on the part of the Market Makers to reprice to levels not efficiently traded for Fair Value.
- We look for Liquidity void and Fair Valuation.

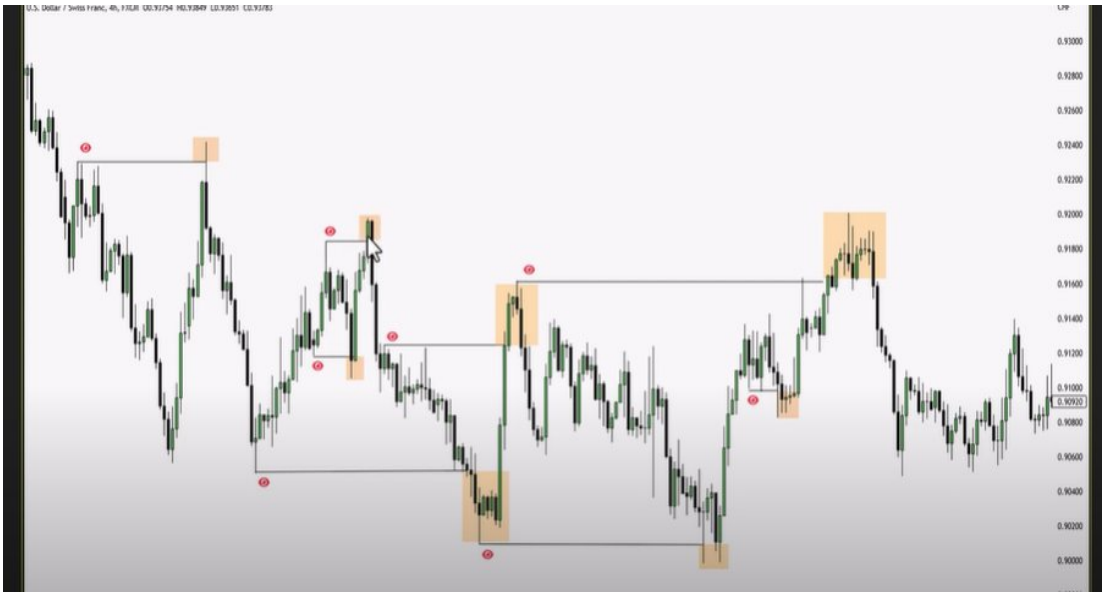
Reversal

Reversal is when Price moves the opposite direction that current direction has taken it.

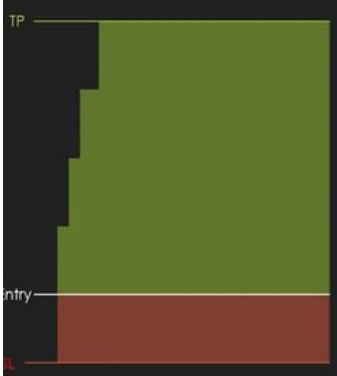
When Price reverses direction it indicates the Market Makers have ran a level of Stops and a significant move should unfold in the new direction.

We look for the Liquidity Pools just above an old Price High and just below an old price low.





Risk to Reward Ration



Risk: number of pips from entry price to stoploss.
Reward: number of pips from entry price to take profit.
Risk-to-Reward ratio: Risk divided by Reward

$$RR=\frac{Risk}{Reward}$$

Example: Let's say our risk is 10 pips and our reward is about 40 pips. So what is our risk-to-reward ratio?

$$RR=\frac{Risk}{Reward}=\frac{10}{40}=\frac{1}{4}=1:4$$

i.e. in this trade, we can get 4 times our risk. If we were to risk $100 and won this trade, we would get $400

How much to risk per trade?

- Most Successful traders do not risk more than 2% of their balance per trade.

Trades	Risk	Equity	Drawdown
		$ 5,000.00	
Loss 1	$ 500.00	$ 4,500.00	10%
Loss 2	$ 450.00	$ 4,050.00	19%
Loss 3	$ 405.00	$ 3,645.00	27%
Loss 4	$ 364.50	$ 3,280.50	34%
Loss 5	$ 328.05	$ 2,952.45	41%
Loss 6	$ 295.25	$ 2,657.21	47%
Loss 7	$ 265.72	$ 2,391.48	52%
Loss 8	$ 239.15	$ 2,152.34	57%
Loss 9	$ 215.23	$ 1,937.10	61%
Loss 10	$ 193.71	$ 1,743.39	65%
Loss 11	$ 174.34	$ 1,569.05	69%
Loss 12	$ 156.91	$ 1,412.15	72%
Loss 13	$ 141.21	$ 1,270.93	75%
Loss 14	$ 127.09	$ 1,143.84	77%
Loss 15	$ 114.38	$ 1,029.46	79%
Loss 16	$ 102.95	$ 926.51	81%
Loss 17	$ 92.65	$ 833.86	83%
Loss 18	$ 83.39	$ 750.47	85%
Loss 19	$ 75.05	$ 675.43	86%
Loss 20	$ 67.54	$ 607.88	88%

Trades	Risk	Equity	Drawdown
		$ 5,000.00	
Loss 1	$ 100.00	$ 4,900.00	2%
Loss 2	$ 98.00	$ 4,802.00	4%
Loss 3	$ 96.04	$ 4,705.96	6%
Loss 4	$ 94.12	$ 4,611.84	8%
Loss 5	$ 92.24	$ 4,519.60	10%
Loss 6	$ 90.39	$ 4,429.21	11%
Loss 7	$ 88.58	$ 4,340.63	13%
Loss 8	$ 86.81	$ 4,253.82	15%
Loss 9	$ 85.08	$ 4,168.74	17%
Loss 10	$ 83.37	$ 4,085.36	18%
Loss 11	$ 81.71	$ 4,003.66	20%
Loss 12	$ 80.07	$ 3,923.58	22%
Loss 13	$ 78.47	$ 3,845.11	23%
Loss 14	$ 76.90	$ 3,768.21	25%
Loss 15	$ 75.36	$ 3,692.85	26%
Loss 16	$ 73.86	$ 3,618.99	28%
Loss 17	$ 72.38	$ 3,546.61	29%
Loss 18	$ 70.93	$ 3,475.68	30%
Loss 19	$ 69.51	$ 3,406.16	32%
Loss 20	$ 68.12	$ 3,338.04	33%

Trades	Risk	Equity	Drawdown
		$ 5,000.00	
Loss 1	$ 50.00	$ 4,950.00	1%
Loss 2	$ 49.50	$ 4,900.50	2%
Loss 3	$ 49.01	$ 4,851.50	3%
Loss 4	$ 48.51	$ 4,802.98	4%
Loss 5	$ 48.03	$ 4,754.95	5%
Loss 6	$ 47.55	$ 4,707.40	6%
Loss 7	$ 47.07	$ 4,660.33	7%
Loss 8	$ 46.60	$ 4,613.72	8%
Loss 9	$ 46.14	$ 4,567.59	9%
Loss 10	$ 45.68	$ 4,521.91	10%
Loss 11	$ 45.22	$ 4,476.69	10%
Loss 12	$ 44.77	$ 4,431.92	11%
Loss 13	$ 44.32	$ 4,387.61	12%
Loss 14	$ 43.88	$ 4,343.73	13%
Loss 15	$ 43.44	$ 4,300.29	14%
Loss 16	$ 43.00	$ 4,257.29	15%
Loss 17	$ 42.57	$ 4,214.72	16%
Loss 18	$ 42.15	$ 4,172.57	17%
Loss 19	$ 41.73	$ 4,130.84	17%
Loss 20	$ 41.31	$ 4,089.53	18%

How much to risk per trade?

- I personally recommend for beginners to use 2% - 1% - 0.5% rule.

Trades	Risk	Equity	Drawdown
		$ 5,000.00	
Loss 1	$ 100.00	$ 4,900.00	2.00%
Loss 2	$ 49.00	$ 4,851.00	2.98%
Loss 3	$ 24.26	$ 4,826.75	3.47%
Loss 4	$ 24.13	$ 4,802.61	3.95%
Loss 5	$ 24.01	$ 4,778.60	4.43%
Loss 6	$ 23.89	$ 4,754.71	4.91%
Loss 7	$ 23.77	$ 4,730.93	5.38%
Loss 8	$ 23.65	$ 4,707.28	5.85%
Loss 9	$ 23.54	$ 4,683.74	6.33%
Loss 10	$ 23.42	$ 4,660.32	6.79%
Loss 11	$ 23.30	$ 4,637.02	7.26%
Loss 12	$ 23.19	$ 4,613.84	7.72%
Loss 13	$ 23.07	$ 4,590.77	8.18%
Loss 14	$ 22.95	$ 4,567.81	8.64%
Loss 15	$ 22.84	$ 4,544.97	9.10%
Loss 16	$ 22.72	$ 4,522.25	9.56%
Loss 17	$ 22.61	$ 4,499.64	10.01%
Loss 18	$ 22.50	$ 4,477.14	10.46%
Loss 19	$ 22.39	$ 4,454.75	10.90%
Loss 20	$ 22.27	$ 4,432.48	11.35%

How much to risk per trade?

LOSS OF CAPITAL	% REQUIRED TO GET BACK TO BREAKEVEN
10%	11%
20%	25%
30%	43%
40%	67%
50%	100%
60%	150%
70%	233%
80%	400%

How much can we gain?

Balance	R:R	Risk	Total Trades	Win Rate
5000	2	1%	20	50%

Profit	Loss	Net Profit	Percentage gain
1000	500	500.00	10%

Balance	R:R	Risk	Total Trades	Win Rate
5000	3	1%	20	50%

Profit	Loss	Net Profit	Percentage gain
1500	500	1000.00	20%

How much can we gain?

Balance	R:R	Risk	Total Trades	Win Rate
5000	2	2%	20	50%

Profit	Loss	Net Profit	Percentage gain
2000	1000	1000.00	20%

Balance	R:R	Risk	Total Trades	Win Rate
5000	3	2%	20	50%

Profit	Loss	Net Profit	Percentage gain
3000	1000	2000.00	40%

Trading Plan

Trading pair: GBP/USD
Timeframe: 3min
Weekly goal: 10%
Maximum trade per day: 3
Risk per trade: 1% of our balance
Time to find setup: 17:00 – 22:00

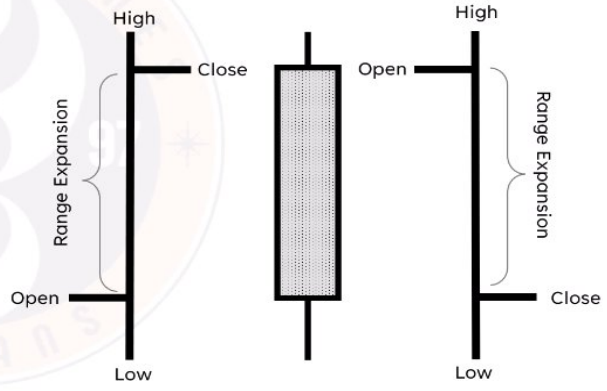
Strategy
Liquidity grab
Liquidity Void
MSS
Equilibrium
OB

ICT Time Series
ክፍል 1

ICT Power of 3

Opening Price, Closing Price & Range Expansion

- **Opening price**: Initial value price prior to any price imbalance. It is a fair price.
- **Closing price**: The ending value price post price imbalance.
- **Range Expansion**: The range or dynamic price imbalance between the opening price and closing price. It could be Bullish or Bearish imbalance.



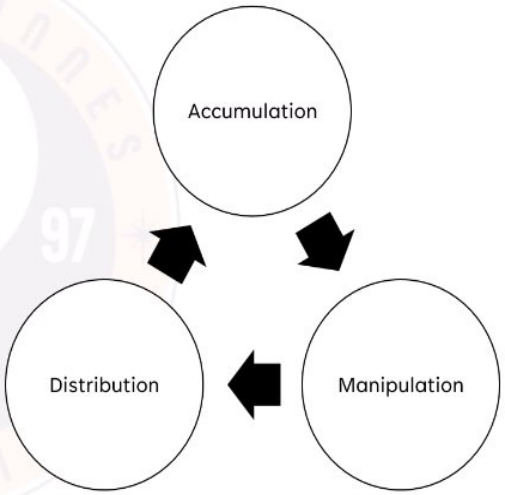
OHLC Bar & Candlestick

ICT Power of 3 (Accumulation - Manipulation - Distribution)

It is basically a concept of looking at accumulation, waiting for manipulation, and then looking for a period of distribution.

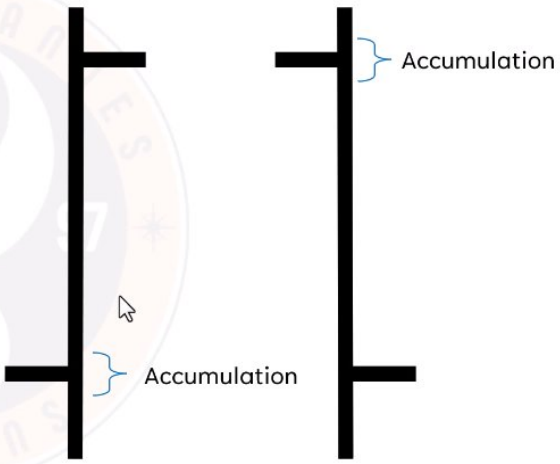
This concept works on all asset classes and Basic Higher Timeframes(Sessions,Daily, weekly, Monthly, ¼ Year, ½ Year, Yearly, etc.).

This presentation will focus on the daily Open, High, Low, and Close.



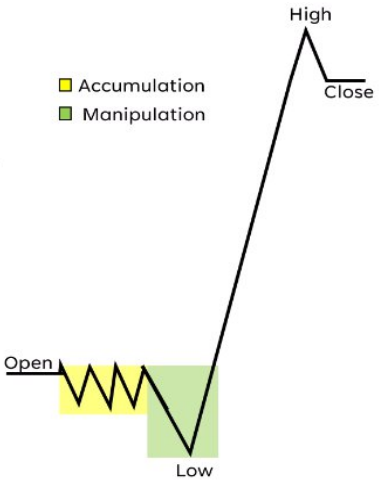
Accumulation

- It is going to be around the opening price.
- If we are anticipating a bullish market, we will look for accumulation in the form of a long position.
- If we are anticipating a bearish market, we will look for accumulation in the form of a short position.
- So, accumulation is the zone that smart money's positions are accumulated on.



Manipulation in Bullish Market

- When we are anticipating bullish range expansion, we start looking for buying below the opening price. because market makers would manipulate the market in the form of *Engineering Liquidity* and *Neutralizing liquidity*.
- Engineering Liquidity is a manipulation that makes retail traders to sell position at a lower/discount price. or It is the engineering of willingness to sell. So, it helps Smartmoneys to buy at a deep discount price.
- Neutralizing Liquidity is a manipulation that is neutralizing long liquidity from individuals that already get long or recently bought near the opening price by running on their stops.

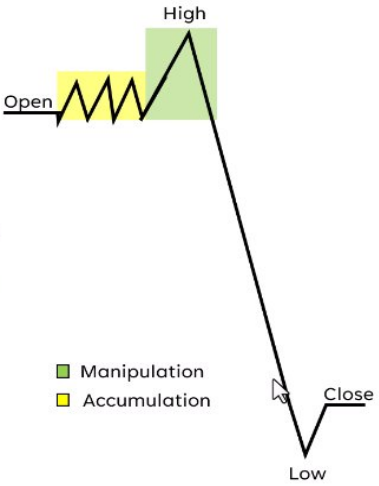


Manipulation in Bearish Market

When we are anticipating bearish range expansion, we start looking for selling above the opening price. because market makers would manipulate the market in the form of Engineering Liquidity and Neutralizing liquidity.

Engineering Liquidity is a manipulation that makes retail traders to buy position at a higher/premium price. or It is the engineering of willingness to buy. So, it helps Smartmoneys to sell at a Premium price.

Neutralizing Liquidity is a manipulation that is neutralizing short liquidity from individuals that already get short or recently sold near the opening price by running on their stops.



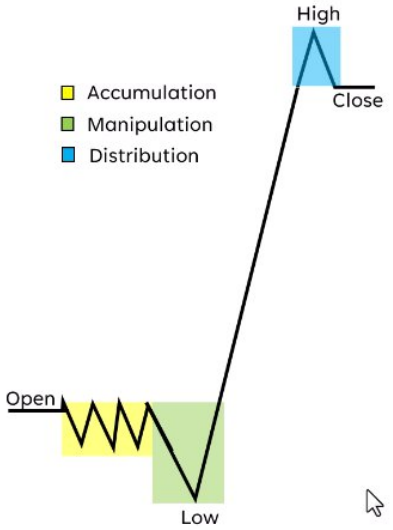
Distribution

It is an area that Smartmoneys distribute their opened positions.

In other word, It is the manipulation around the closing price, when Smartmoneys want to exit their position.

In Bullish market smart moneys would exit at previous highs by Manipulating Breakout and S&R traders.

In Bearish market smart moneys would exit at previous Lows by manipulating Breakout and S&R traders.



Distribution

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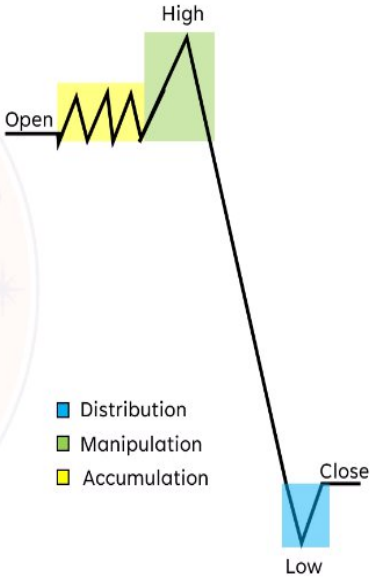

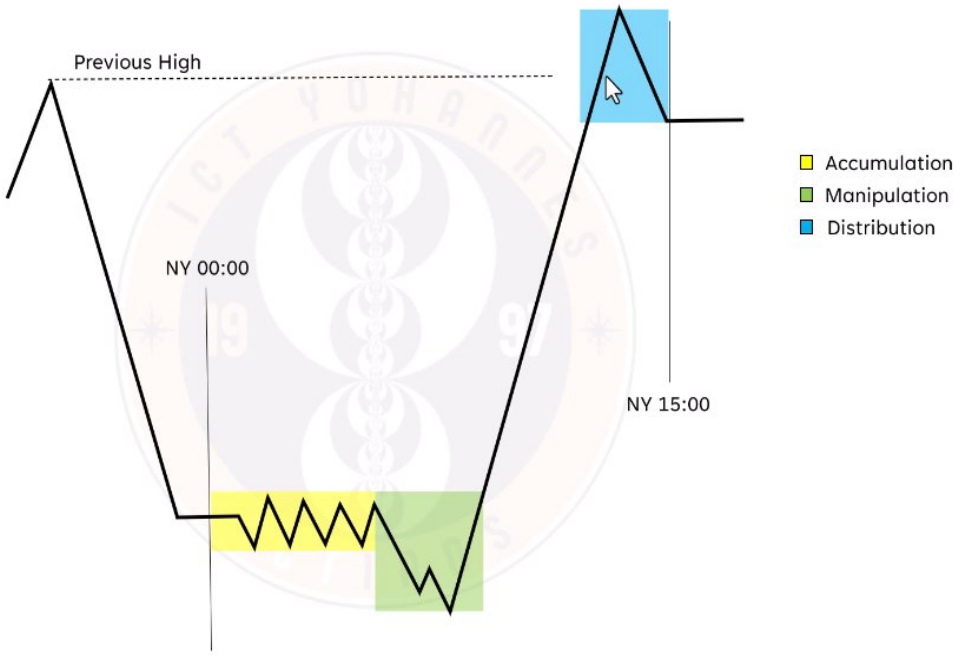

ICT Time Series: ICT Power of 3

Homework

1. Go through the Intraday chart and look for Accumulation, Manipulation, and Distribution with respect to the daily opening and closing times.
2. Identify which session IPDA uses to form accumulation, Manipulation, and Distribution.

ICT Power of 3 (Accumulation , Manipulations and distribution)


BUY
1.27150
1.27100
1.27050
1.27000
1.26950
1.26900
1.26850
1.26800
1.26750
1.26700
1.26637
1.26600
1.26550
1.26500
1.26450
1.26400
1.26350
1.26300
dingView
23:00
26
01:00
02:00
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7

ICT Time Series
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Asian Killzone

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ICT Asian Killzone

- It is a time session from *20:00 to 00:00* NY time.
- In this time of a day most AUD,NZD & JPY pairs are active.
- We could get OTE pattern setup that can offer 15-20 pips

  Scalp with respect to higher timeframe bias.

"In this kill zone, non-USDT pairs like AUD/JPY are more active, while major currency pairs tend to consolidate rather than trend during this time frame

Example

On February 23, GBP/JPY saw a bearish move in the market.

On February 23, 2025, the AUD/JPY currency pair

An Other example AUD/JPY Bearish market shift

Characteristics of Asian Killzone

- The pairs coupled with the USD or Major pairs are not active during this time of day.
- Most of the time it is usually a consolidation for major pairs. The importance of the consolidation holds many clues to how the daily range will develop over the remainder of the trading day
- There are many more OTE setups for minor pairs at this time of day relative to other trading sessions.
- So in this time session, most major pairs could be slow, and most minor pairs could be more volatile.

Example

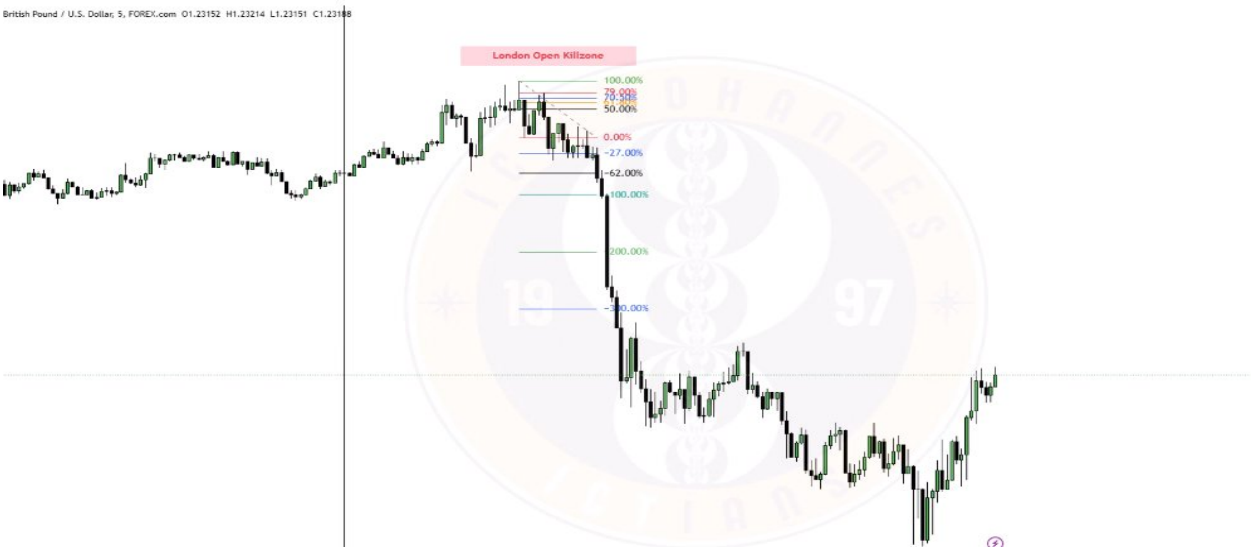
Entry setup on AUD/JPY on Asian kill zone

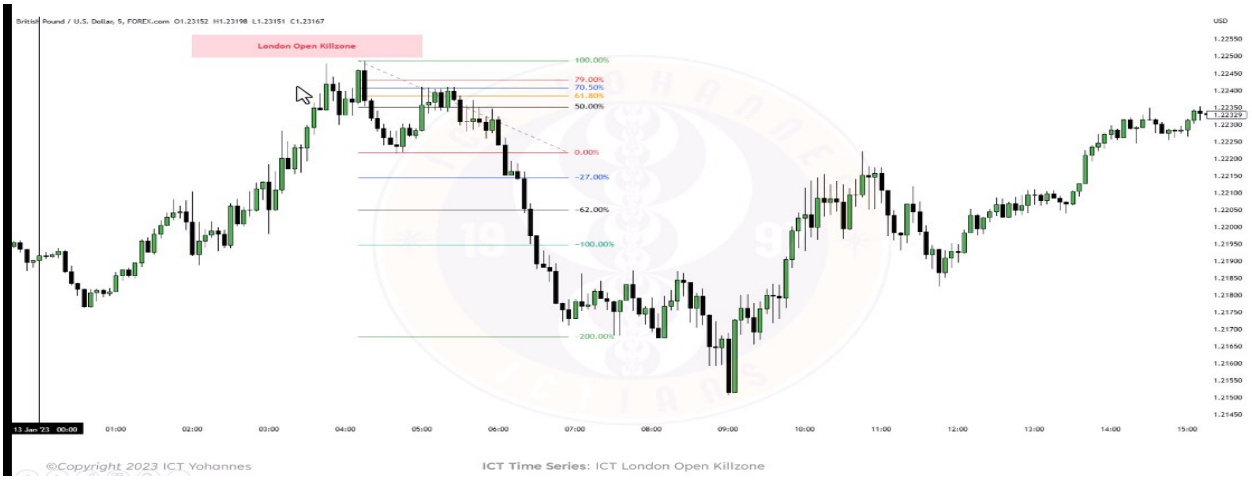
ICT Time Series
ክፍለ 3
London Open Killzone

ICT London Open Killzone

- It is a time session from *02:00 to 05:00* NY time.
- In this time of a day most EUR & GBP pairs are active.
- We could get OTE pattern setup that can offer 25-50 pips Scalp.
- It has the highest probability of creating either the **high** or **low** of the day.

Example


British Pound / U.S. Dollar, 5, FOREX.com O1.23152 H1.23214 L1.23151 C1.23198
London Open Killzone
100.00%
79.00%
70.50%
62.80%
50.00%
0.00%
-27.00%
-62.00%
-100.00%
-200.00%


British Pound / U.S. Dollar, 5, FOREX.com O1.23152 H1.23198 L1.23151 C1.23167
London Open Killzone
100.00%
79.00%
70.50%
62.80%
50.00%
0.00%
-27.00%
-62.00%
-100.00%
-200.00%
USD
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1.22300
1.22250
1.22200
1.22150
1.22100
1.22050
1.22000
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ICT Time Series: ICT London Open Killzone

The London Session

- It is a time session from 02:00 to 07:00 NY time.
- A time session from 02:00 to 05:00 is an ideal time to trade but a time session beyond 5:00 to 7:00 is classically like a London lunchtime.
- London session is extremely volatile, one-sided, and riskier than other sessions. The price action during this Session sees the highest probability of a large directional move in the 24hr day.
- Most of the time the price action during a London session decides the price action of the next trading session.

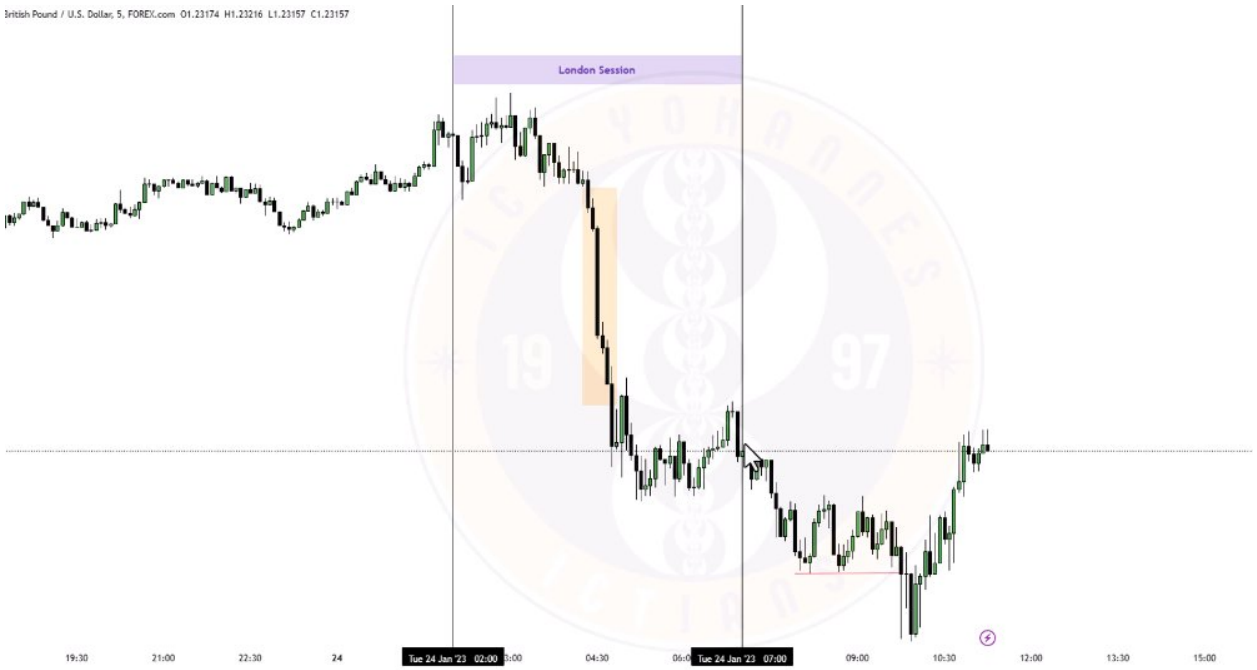
Characteristics of London Session

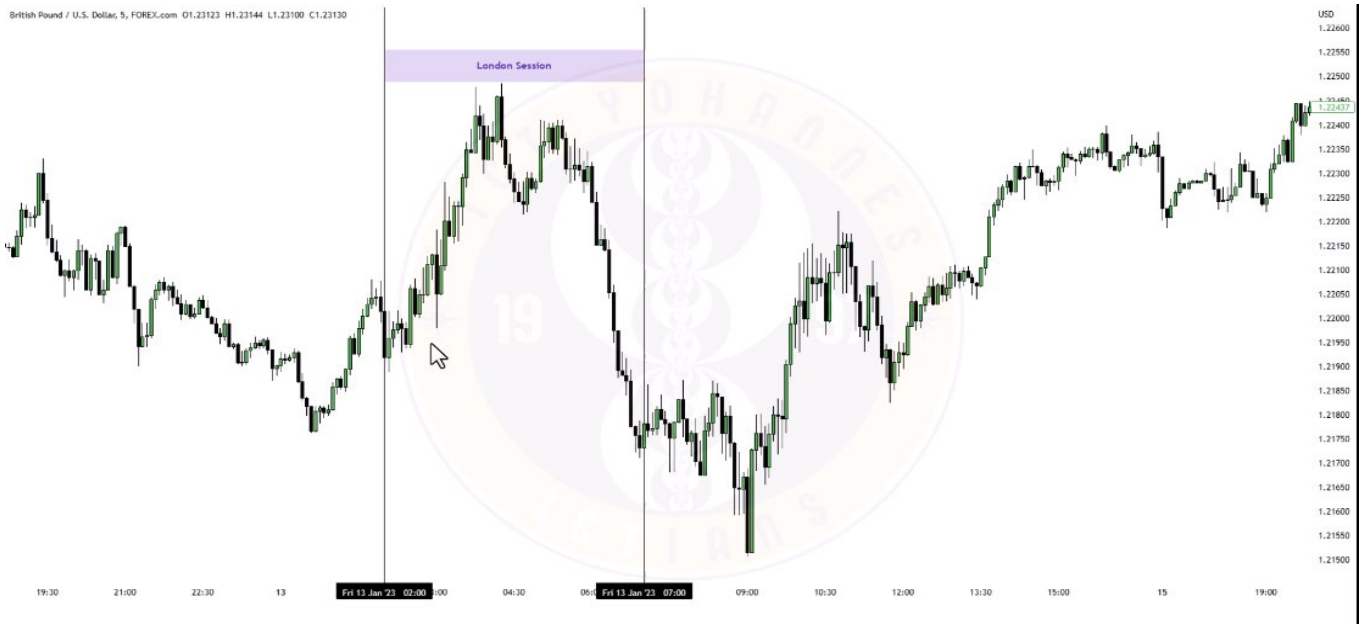
If the London session is trending, we would see a quiet movement or reversal in the New York session.

If the London session is not trending, we would see a wide range of expansion in the New York session.

The London session typically creates the low of the day when the day is bullish and the high of the day when the day is bearish. So we can use this as a daily bias confirmation.

For example, if the market is trending during the London session, the New York session will often see consolidation or a reversal. In most cases, we will see the daily high when the market is going bearish, or the daily low when the market is going bullish.


British Pound / U.S. Dollar, 5, FOREX.com O1.23174 H1.23216 L1.23157 C1.23157
London Session
Tue 24 Jan '23 02:00
Tue 24 Jan '23 07:00


British Pound / U.S. Dollar, 5, FOREX.com O1.23123 H1.23144 L1.23100 C1.23130
London Session
Fri 13 Jan '23 02:00
Fri 13 Jan '23 07:00
USD

During the London session, pairs like GBP/USDT and EUR/USDT are more active. Even if the 'Three Powers' of ICT form during this period, these pairs tend to show significant movement."

ICT Time Series

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New York Killzone

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ICT New York Open Killzone

- It is a time session from 07:00 to 10:00 NY time.
- Major pairs or pairs with USD are active at this time of the day.
- We could get an OTE pattern setup offering 20-30 pips Scalp.

Example for New York Kill zone

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The New York Session

- It is a time session from 07:00 to 14:00 NY time.
    - ✓ from 07:00 to 10:00 is called New York Killzone
    - ✓ from 10:00 to 12:00 is called London Close Killzone
    - ✓ From 12:00 to 13:00 New York Lunchtime.
- The price action during the New York session is largely influenced by the 08:30 Data Embargo & FOMC meeting.

Characteristics of New York Session

This session typically has 2 potential scenarios – continuation of the London move or a complete reversal.

When the daily bias is clear, it is easiest to look for confirmation of that direction in the London price action. If London agrees with the daily bias, we can anticipate the New York Open to offer a continuation setup.

Reversal Requires more insight.

Also, News Embargo lift will add fuel to an existing bias or create a reversal.

The New York trading session typically presents two potential scenarios: a continuation of the London move or a complete reversal. When the daily bias is clear, traders look for confirmation of that direction in the London price action. If the London session aligns with the daily bias, the New York Open is expected to offer a continuation setup. However, if there is a divergence, a reversal may occur, requiring deeper analysis. Additionally, major news events, such as the lifting of a news embargo, can either reinforce the existing bias or trigger a market reversal, adding volatility and influencing price movements.

As we see, the market manipulates or takes the liquidity of the Asian high, then retests in order to take the equal low or the sell-side liquidity. After this, the market continues upward.

t

The market first takes the Asian low liquidity or sell-side liquidity, then moves up to take the Asian high liquidity. After this liquidity grab, the market retests before continuing in an uptrend.

ICT London close Killzone

- It is a time session from *10:00 to 12:00* NY time.
- Forex Major pairs are ideal for this time of a day.
- We could get OTE pattern setup that can offer 10-20 pips Scalp.
- This is typically 5 minute OTE setup. But they are very short term in nature.

Example 2

EUR/USDT

In the above example, we can see ICT's "Power of 3" forming in the Asian session. The market consolidates during this time, and in the London Kill Zone, it trends bearish, forming the daily low through manipulation to take liquidity and buy in the discount zone. Once the market reaches the discount zone, the market makers buy at a discount, causing a reversal during the New York session. The market then takes the buy-side liquidity formed at the high in the London session. After the liquidity sweep, the market reverses again. I set up my OTE pattern, and the entry aligns with the golden area of 70.5%. The market experiences a drawdown of 10–20 pips

One thing we expect is for the market to reverse because we see strong trending movement in the London session. This indicates a potential reversal in the New York session. We anticipate this reversal as the buy-side liquidity, which formed at the high in the London session, gets taken

Example 2

GBP/USDT

On the London kill zone

During the London session, we see some consolidation, leading us to expect a trending move in the New York session. We anticipate the market to take orders formed at the London high before moving downward. After this, I set up my OTE, and once the market enters the golden zone, I take a sell position

Example

AUD/USDT

In this example, we see that the market forms its high during the London session. Based on this, we expect the market to turn bearish. As we know, if the market forms a high in the London session, it is likely to move downward, and if it forms a daily low in the London session, it is likely to move upward. Since the market has formed the daily high in London, we anticipate a bearish move and look for a short position

Characteristics of London close

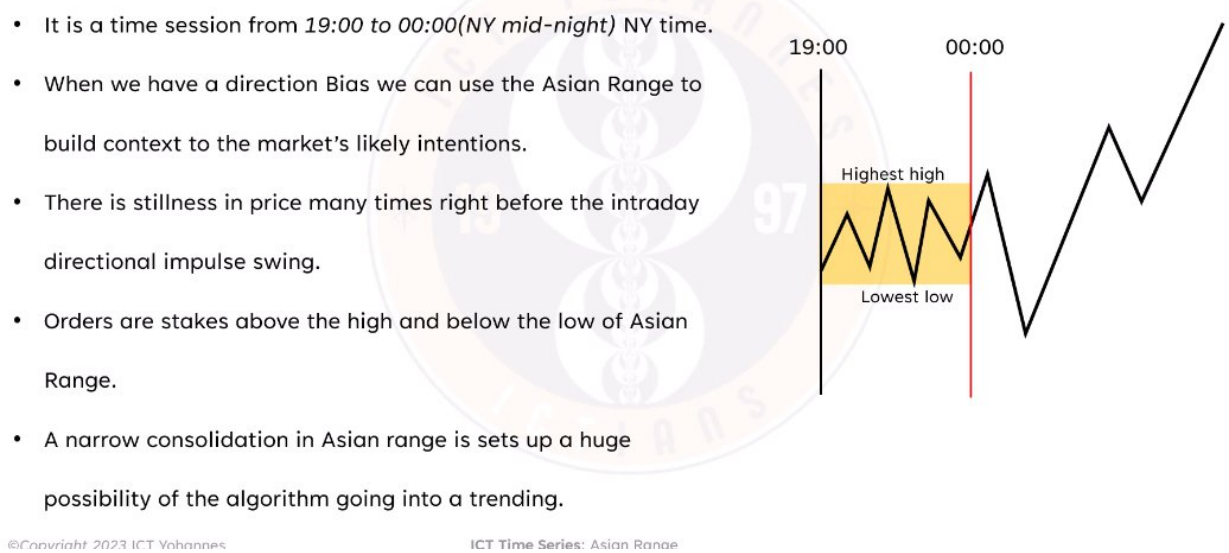
- London close can create continuation points for swings that trade well into the New York afternoon session.
- Other time the London close can also be a reversal point for price and what had been the direction of the day or the week can change during London close.
- It has the highest probability of creating either the **high of the day if bullish day** or **low of the day if bearish day**.

Example

EURO/USDT

When we see that the market is not trending during the London Open Kill Zone, we anticipate that a trending move will follow. We look for a retest point at the fair value gap formed during the New York session, which provides a potential entry for a bullish movement, leading to an uptrend.

In another example of EUR/USDT, the market forms a low during the London Kill Zone and then moves bullish at the New York Open. However, it retraces downward to sweep liquidity during the London Close Kill Zone. At this point, we enter a buy position, anticipating a bullish move.

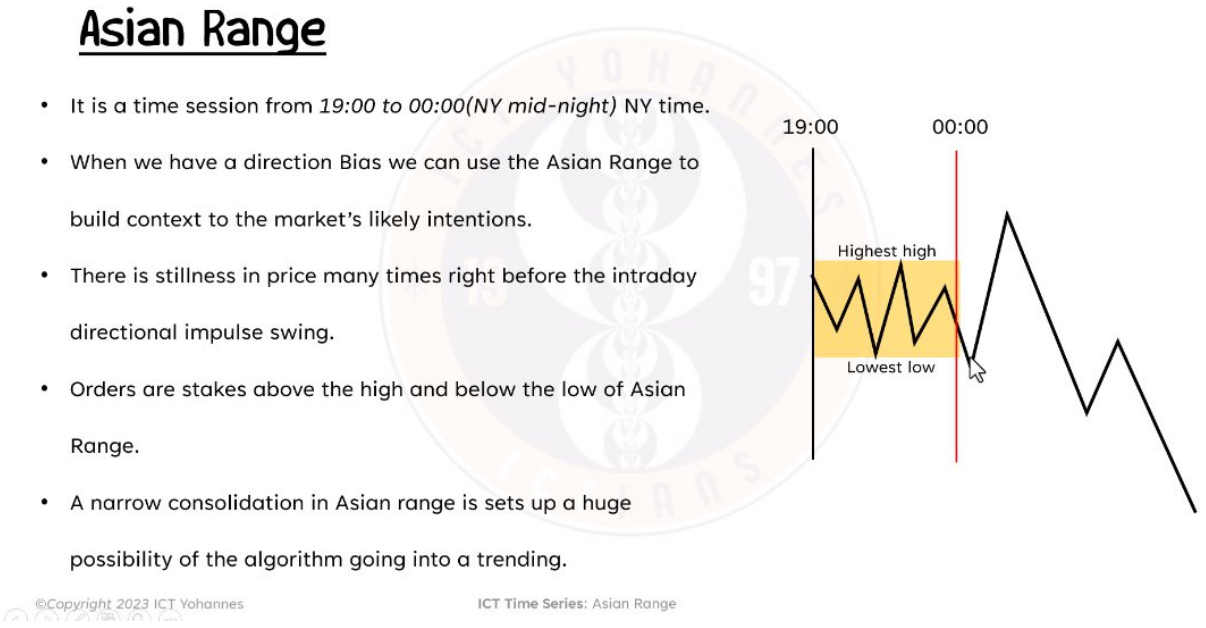


In the Asian session, when consolidation creates a massive range, we expect the market to take both the Asian high and low before making a move.

On the other hand, when the consolidation is narrow, we anticipate the market to take either the Asian low or high, depending on the overall trend direction.

In a bullish market, after the New York midnight session, the market makers often manipulate price to grab liquidity. If the Asian session has a **wide range (large consolidation)**, the market will first take the **Asian high** (buy-side liquidity) and then drop to take the **Asian low** (sell-side liquidity) before continuing the bullish move.

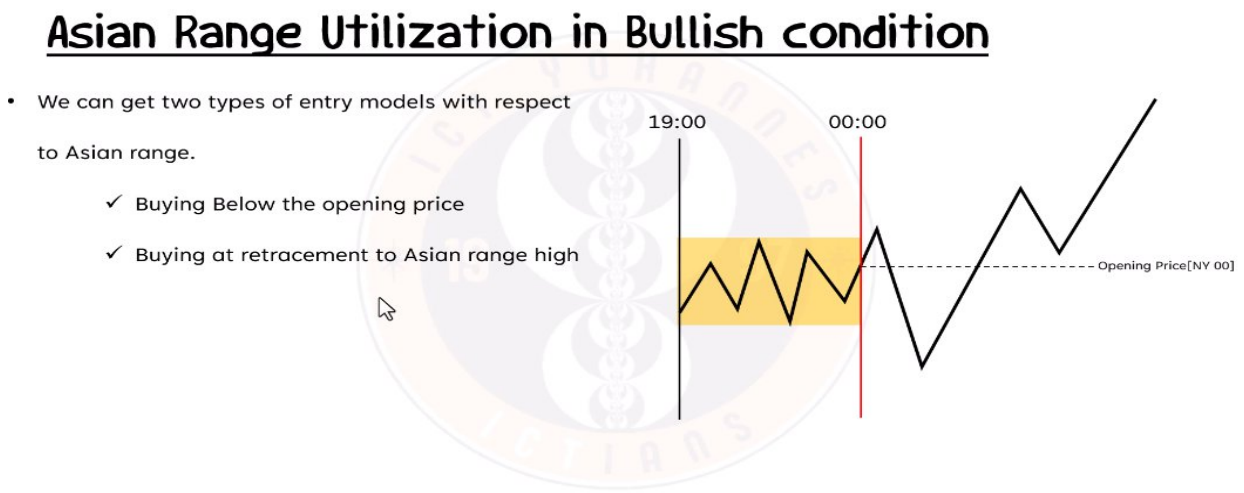
However, if the **Asian session has a narrow range (small consolidation)**, the market is more likely to take only the **Asian low** (sell-side liquidity) before reversing and continuing the uptrend.

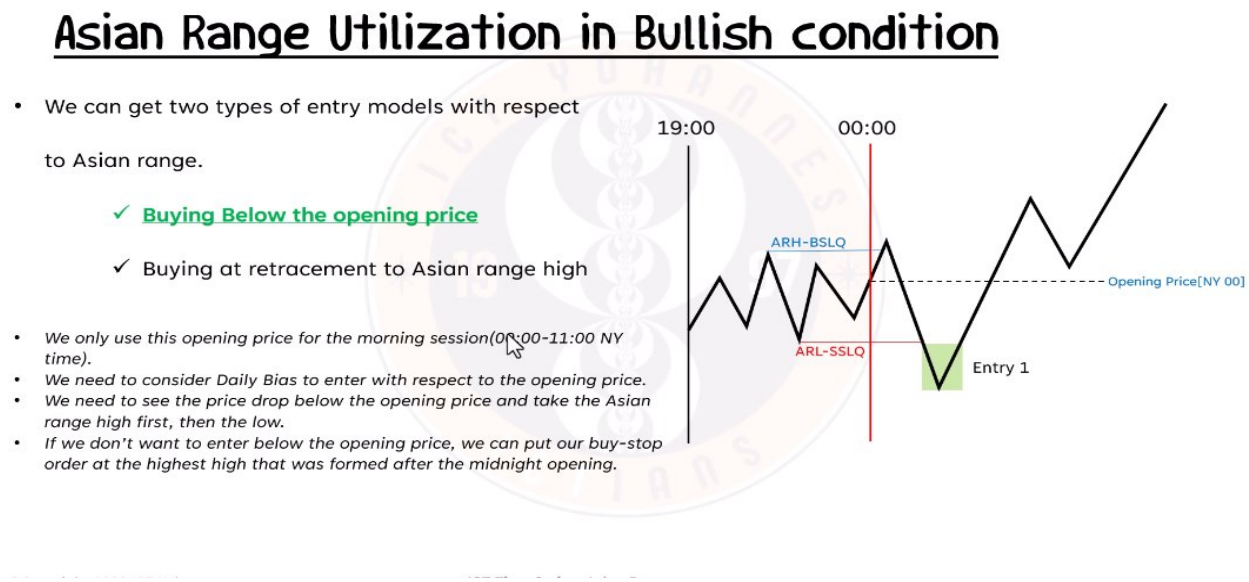


In a bearish market, after the New York midnight session, the market makers often manipulate price to grab liquidity.

- If the **Asian session has a wide range (large consolidation)**, the market will first take the **Asian low** (sell-side liquidity) and then rise to take the **Asian high** (buy-side liquidity) before continuing the bearish move.
- However, if the **Asian session has a narrow range (small consolidation)**, the market is more likely to take only the **Asian high** (buy-side liquidity) before reversing and continuing the downtrend

  This price action behavior almost always happens in major currency pairs. Market makers manipulate liquidity by targeting Asian session highs and lows before continuing the main trend. Understanding these liquidity sweeps helps traders anticipate reversals and trend continuations more effectively..





1. Buying Below the Opening Price (Preferred Entry)

- The idea is to enter a **long (buy) position** after the market drops below the **New York midnight opening price**.
- The price first takes out **Asian Range High (ARH - Buy-side Liquidity)**.
- Then, it sweeps the **Asian Range Low (ARL - Sell-side Liquidity)**.
- This **liquidity grab** confirms the move before reversing upward.
- **Entry 1** (highlighted in green) is where traders take a buy position at the discount after liquidity has been taken.

2. Buying at a Retracement to the Asian Range High

- If traders don't want to enter below the opening price, they can use a **buy-stop order** at the highest high formed after midnight.
- This ensures entry in a bullish continuation move once the breakout happens.

Key Points to Consider:

- The **opening price at NY midnight (00:00 NY time)** is used as a reference.
- The **Daily Bias** should confirm a bullish trend.
- A price drop below the opening price is expected **before** moving higher.
- Liquidity sweeps (both **highs and lows of the Asian range**) confirm smart money accumulation before the bullish move.

We use the New York midnight opening price (00:00 NY time) as a key reference point until New York lunch (11:00 NY time). After this period, the market may reverse because, most of the time, during the London Close, the market experiences a reversal.

Example 2.1

GBP/USDT

First Entry:

The first entry is taken after the market breaks the **Asian high (ARH - Buy-side Liquidity)** and then moves down to break the **Asian low (ARL - Sell-side Liquidity)**. This sequence confirms a

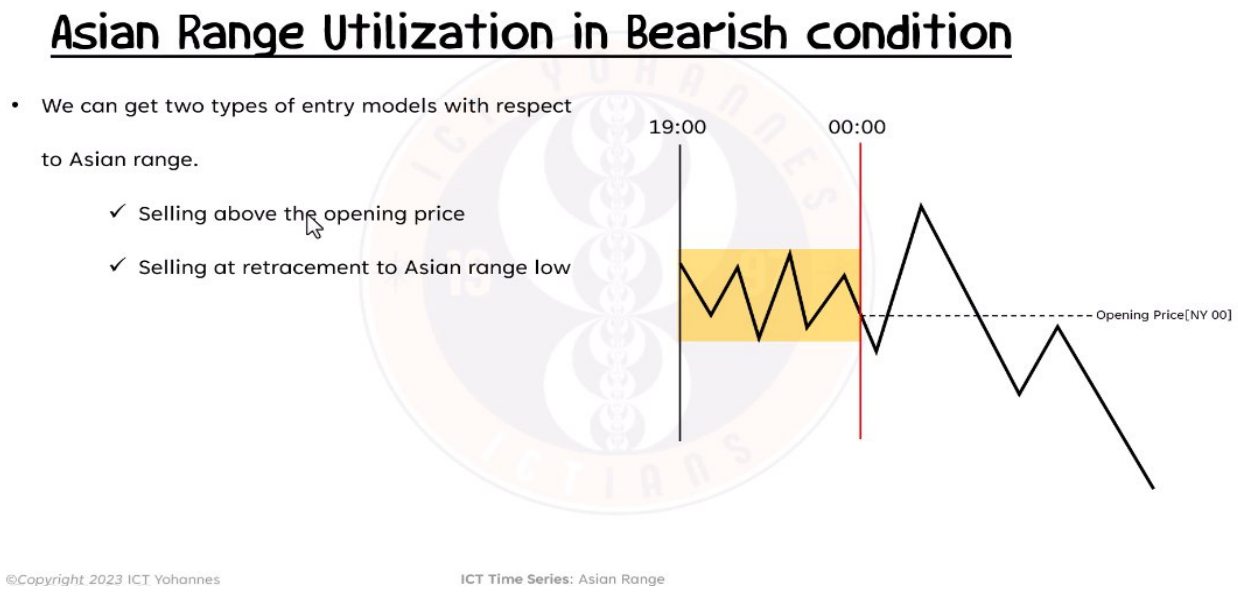
liquidity grab, where smart money induces traders before reversing the price. At this point, a **buy entry** is placed, aiming for a **target of 80 pips**, while maintaining a **30-pip stop loss** to manage risk effectively.

Second Entry:

The second entry occurs after the price retraces back to the **New York midnight opening price (00:00 NY time)**. This level acts as a strong confirmation point, providing another opportunity to enter the bullish move. For this entry, the **stop loss remains 30 pips**, but the target is set at **40 pips**, offering a shorter yet more controlled trade.

Example 2

The first entry is taken after the market breaks the **Asian high (ARH - Buy-side Liquidity)** and then moves down to break the **Asian low (ARL - Sell-side Liquidity)**. This sequence confirms a liquidity grab, where smart money induces traders before reversing the price. At this point, a **buy entry** is placed, aiming for a **target of 80 pips**, while maintaining a **30-pip stop loss** to manage risk effectively.



1. Selling Above the Opening Price (Preferred Entry)

- The goal is to enter a **short (sell) position** after the market moves **above the New York midnight opening price**.
- The price first drops to take the **Asian Range Low (ARL - Sell-side Liquidity)**.
- Then, it rallies to take the **Asian Range High (ARH - Buy-side Liquidity)**.
- This **liquidity grab** confirms the move before reversing downward.
- **Entry 1** (highlighted in green) is where traders take a sell position after liquidity has been taken.

2. Selling at a Retracement to the Asian Range Low

- If traders don't want to enter above the opening price, they can use a **sell-stop order** at the lowest low formed after midnight.
- This ensures entry in a bearish continuation move once the breakdown happens.

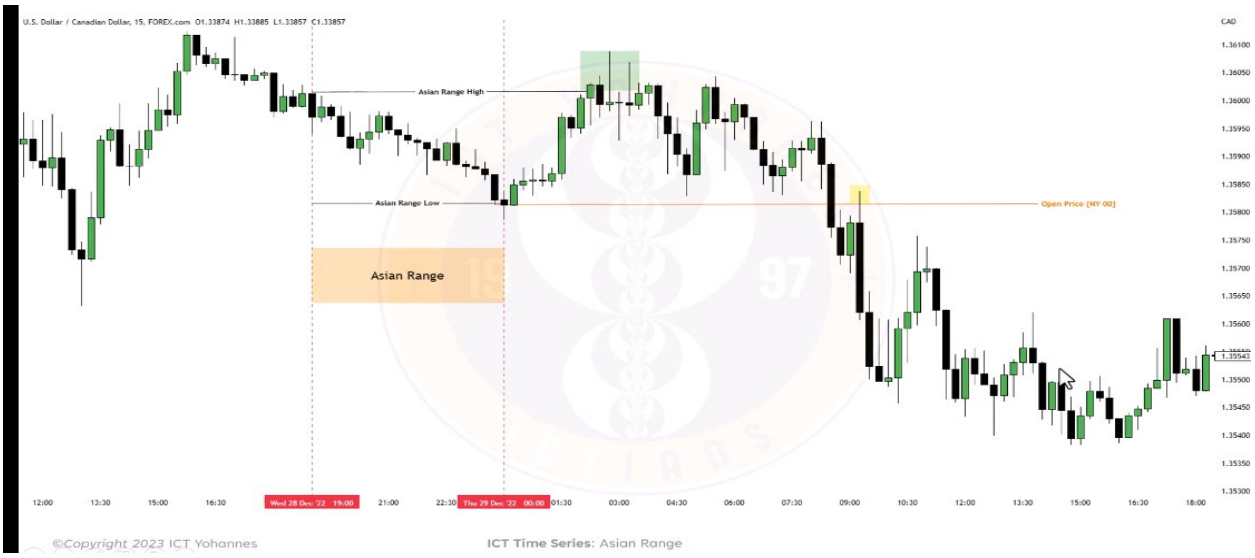
Key Points to Consider:

- The **opening price at NY midnight (00:00 NY time)** is used as a reference.
- The **Daily Bias** should confirm a bearish trend.
- A price rally above the opening price is expected **before** moving lower.
- Liquidity sweeps (both **highs and lows of the Asian range**) confirm smart money distribution before the bearish move.

Example 1

In this bearish trade setup, the first entry is taken after the market breaks the **Asian low (ARL - Sell-side Liquidity)** and then moves up to break the **Asian high (ARH - Buy-side Liquidity)**. This sequence confirms a liquidity grab, where smart money induces traders before reversing the price. At this point, a sell entry is placed, aiming for a **target of 80 pips**, while maintaining a **30-pip stop loss** to manage risk effectively.

Example 2

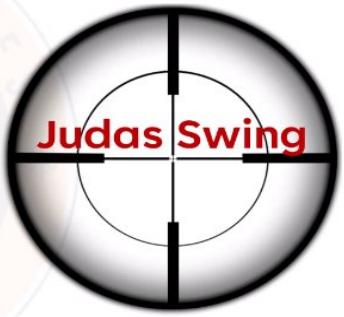


In this bearish trade setup, the first entry is taken after the market breaks the **Asian low (ARL - Sell-side Liquidity)** and then moves up to break the **Asian high (ARH - Buy-side Liquidity)**. This sequence confirms a liquidity grab, where smart money induces traders before reversing the price. At this point, a sell entry is placed, aiming for a **target of 80 pips**, while maintaining a **30-pip stop loss** to manage risk effectively.

The second entry occurs after the price retraces back to the **New York midnight opening price (00:00 NY time)**. This level acts as a strong confirmation point, providing another opportunity to enter the bearish move. For this entry, the **stop loss remains 30 pips**, but the target is set at **40 pips**, offering a shorter yet more controlled trade.

ICT Judas Swing

- It is a price swing formed between 00:00(Midnight) to 05:00 NY time if it is on a daily basis.
- It is the false run that trips up traders that lack the understanding of the true direction of the day.
- Having a higher timeframe understanding and implementing that HTF analysis to determine what direction the judas swing will form.
- It is a price movement above or below the opening price to run on stops after running on stops.



The **Judas Swing** is a market maker manipulation move designed to take liquidity before reversing in the intended direction. In a **bullish setup**, the price initially drops below the opening price, triggering stop-loss orders and inducing retail traders to go short. This move allows smart money to grab sell-side liquidity before reversing upward. Conversely, in a **bearish setup**, the price initially spikes above the opening price, stopping out early sellers and enticing traders to go long. Once buy-side liquidity is collected, the market reverses downward. This pattern is commonly seen during the **London Open (3 AM - 5 AM EST)** or the **New York Open (8 AM - 10 AM EST)** when institutions manipulate price before the real move begins.

Judas swing in bullish market

Judas swing in bearish market

ICT Time Series
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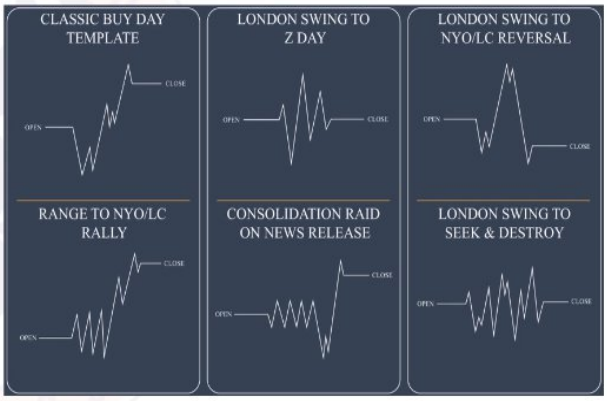
ICT Day Templates

ICT Day Templates

To get a more detailed picture of how the smart money's manipulation actually works on a day-to-day basis, Michael Huddleston elaborated six ICT Intraday Trading Templates.

They provide an idea of when to expect what, clues related to the daily and weekly bias and range, and a perspective on the internal structure of the daily and weekly market maker cycles.



ICT Classic Buy Day

- This is the best template to make money since it is a wide range trending day.
- It unfolds mostly on Monday, Tuesday and latest on Wednesday during the London session.
- The New York session will eventually give a retracement to continue with the trend that was set during the London session.
- The daily range will last for 7 to 8 hours once the profile is established.

The ICT Classic Buy Day is a trading pattern that represents a wide-range trending day, making it one of the best opportunities to capitalize on price movements. This setup typically unfolds on Mondays, Tuesdays, or at the latest, Wednesdays during the London session. The market usually establishes a directional trend during this period. As the New York session begins, a retracement often occurs, providing traders with an opportunity to enter the trade before the price resumes its upward movement. Once the profile is set, the daily range tends to last for about seven to eight hours. This pattern is highly effective for traders looking to take advantage of structured market movements and maximize their profits

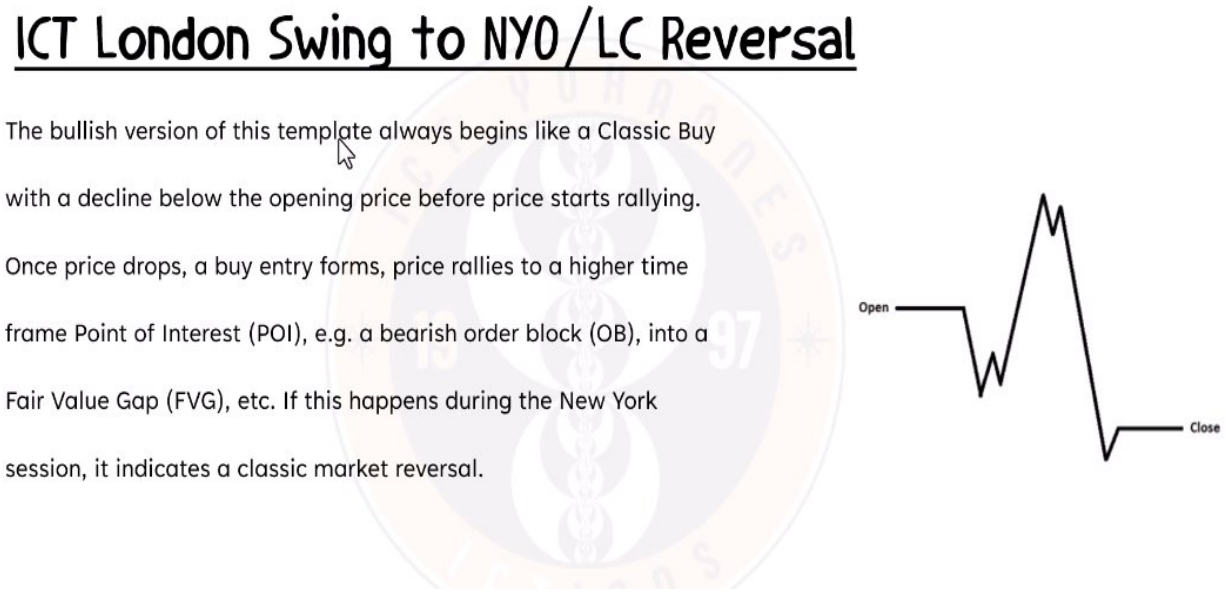
ICT London Swing to Z Day

- This template is found in the middle of a larger price swing when the trend is exhausted after a large explosive move.
- It is a narrow range day and ideally occurs on Thursday.
- Price will initially drop below the opening price, then run above the opening price and go back to the range into consolidation. It first appears to unfold as the Classic Buy or Sell Template. But if it continues consolidating, do not look for continuation into the New York session.

The **ICT London Swing to Z Day** typically forms when the previous **New York Kill Zone** experienced significant expansion or was in a strong trend. This pattern occurs in the middle of a larger price swing when the market is **exhausted after a large move**.

On this day, price action is more **range-bound**, leading to **narrow range trading**, which usually happens on **Thursdays**. Initially, price may drop below the **opening price**, then move above it, but eventually, it falls back into consolidation. While it may resemble the **Classic Buy or Sell Template** at first, if consolidation continues, traders should **not expect further continuation into the New York session**.

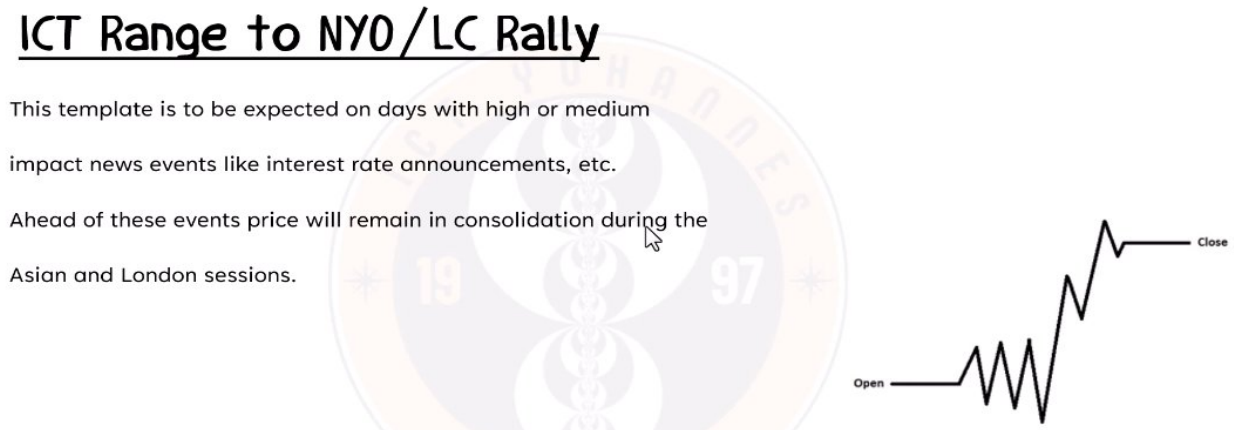
This pattern is important because it signals **potential market exhaustion**, meaning traders should avoid expecting **strong directional moves** and instead look for **range-bound setups**.



The **ICT London Swing to NYO/LC Reversal** is a market structure pattern that often signals a reversal during the **New York Open (NYO) or London Close (LC)**. This setup begins similarly to a **Classic Buy Day**, where price initially declines below the opening price before starting to rally. This downward move serves as a liquidity grab, setting the stage for a potential upward push. Once price drops and forms a buy entry, it then rallies toward a **higher timeframe Point of Interest (POI)**, such as a **bearish order block (OB)** or a **Fair Value Gap (FVG)**.

If this rally occurs during the **New York session**, particularly around the **NY Open or London Close**, it often leads to a strong **market reversal** rather than a continuation of the uptrend. Instead of sustaining higher prices, the market rejects from the **POI** and begins to drop, trapping late buyers. This pattern is an important signal for traders looking to capitalize on **New York session reversals**.

To trade this setup effectively, traders should first identify liquidity grabs below the opening price during the **London session**. They can look for **bullish entry signals** at a key demand zone, with the expectation that price will rally to a higher timeframe resistance level. Once price reaches a **bearish POI**, traders should watch for signs of rejection, indicating that a reversal is underway. If confirmed, a short trade can be taken to **ride the market shift downward**. Understanding this structure allows traders to anticipate **key reversals** and position themselves ahead of major price movements.

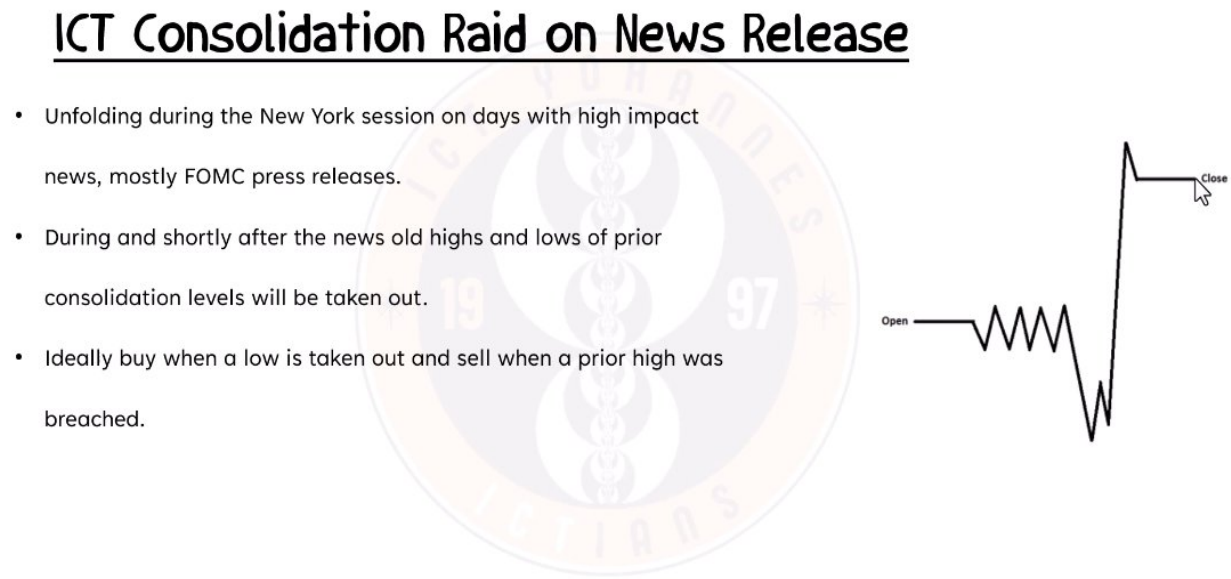


The **"ICT Range to NYO/LC Rally"** template is a trading concept from the **Inner Circle Trader (ICT)** methodology, commonly observed on days with **high or medium-impact news events**, such as interest rate announcements or major economic reports. On such days, the market often moves in a predictable pattern, with price action remaining in a **consolidation phase** during the **Asian and London sessions**. This period of consolidation is where liquidity builds up as traders place their orders, and smart money (institutional traders) prepares for a significant move.

As the **New York session opens (NYO)**, volatility increases, often leading to a **liquidity grab**. This is where the market makes **fake-out moves**, briefly breaking out of the consolidation range in one direction before reversing sharply. These stop hunts are designed to trigger retail traders' stop-loss orders, allowing smart money to accumulate positions at better prices. Once liquidity has been taken, the market shifts into a **rally phase**, where price moves decisively in the intended direction, often forming a strong bullish trend.

The rally continues until the **London Close (LC)**, marking the final phase of the move. During this time, price stabilizes after a strong upward push, typically closing at a higher level than it opened. Traders who understand this pattern can use it to their advantage by **waiting for the liquidity grab**, confirming the reversal, and then entering trades in alignment with the

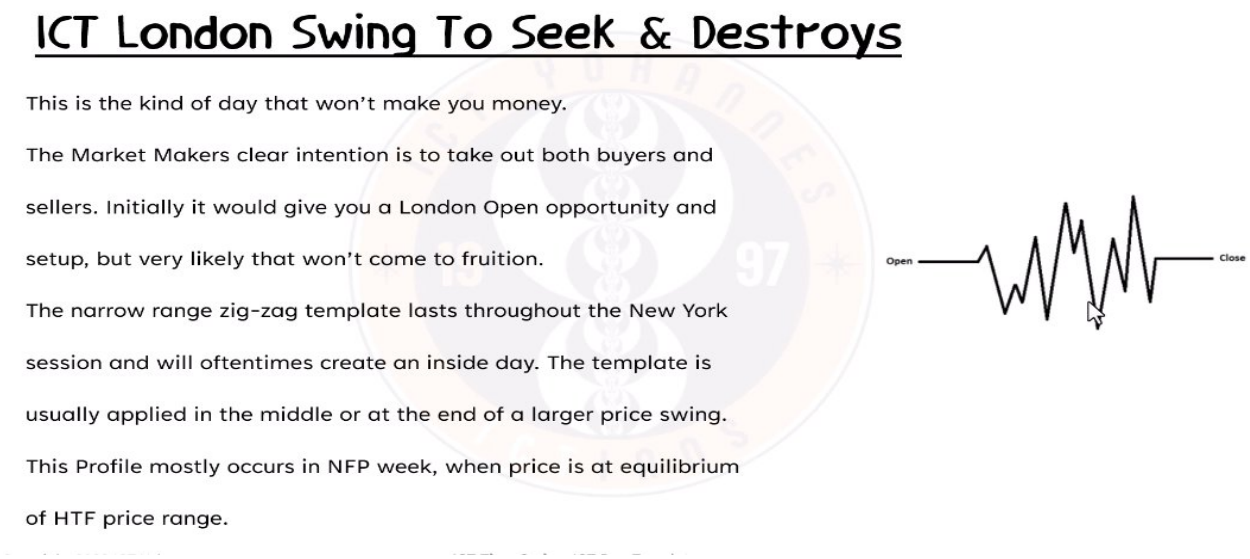
institutional order flow. By recognizing these structured movements, traders can avoid being trapped by false breakouts and position themselves for high-probability trade setups.



The **ICT Consolidation Raid on News Release** is a trading concept observed during the **New York session** on days when high-impact economic news is released, particularly during **FOMC (Federal Open Market Committee) press releases**. These events create extreme volatility as institutions react to new economic data, causing significant price movements.

Before the news release, price often consolidates within a defined range, forming clear **highs and lows** from previous sessions. Once the news is released, the market **raids liquidity** by taking out these prior consolidation levels. This means that price first **sweeps liquidity at one extreme** (either taking out previous lows or highs) before reversing sharply in the opposite direction.

Traders following this model look to **buy after a liquidity grab at previous lows** or **sell after price takes out previous highs**. This strategy capitalizes on the tendency of markets to **manipulate liquidity pools** before moving toward the true direction. Understanding this pattern allows traders to avoid emotional reactions to sudden volatility and instead take advantage of institutional order flow.

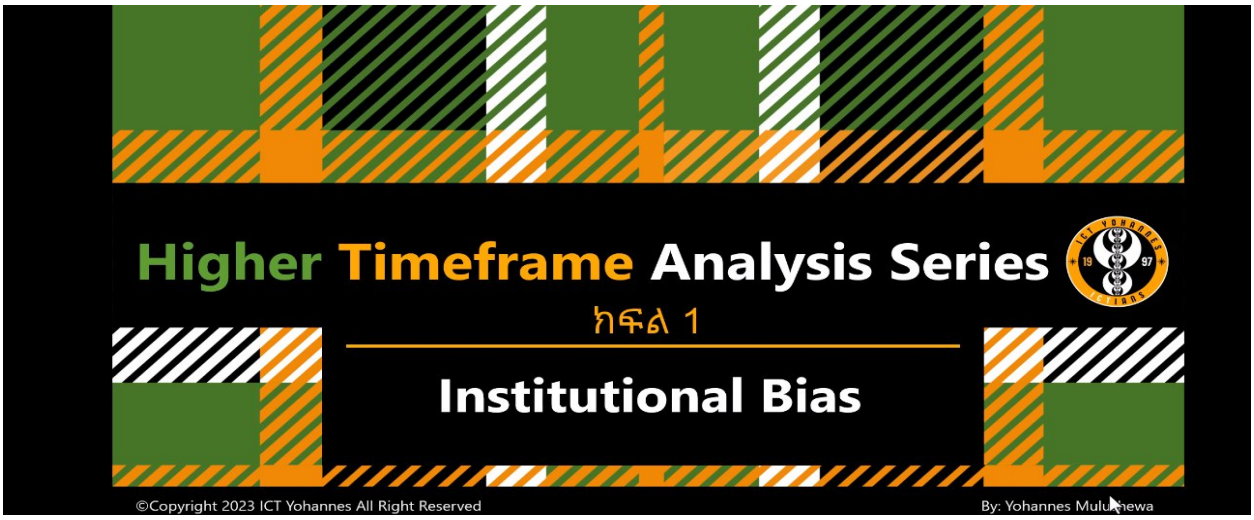


The **ICT London Swing to Seek & Destroy** pattern describes a trading day characterized by unpredictable price movements designed to **trap both buyers and sellers**. On such days, the market experiences **zig-zag price action**, making it difficult for traders to profit.

Market makers intentionally target both sides of liquidity, often creating a **false setup at the London Open**, which appears to provide a trading opportunity but rarely leads to a favorable outcome. This pattern typically extends into the **New York session**, forming an **inside day**, where price remains confined within a narrow range without establishing a clear trend.

This type of price action usually occurs **midway or at the end of a larger price swing**, and is commonly seen during **NFP (Non-Farm Payroll) week**, when the market is in an equilibrium phase within a **higher time frame price range**. Traders should be cautious on such days, as attempting to trade in these conditions often leads to losses due to the **manipulative nature** of price movements.

Higher Timeframe Analysis series



Institutional Bias

- Institutional Bias indicates where institutions are likely to go.
- The higher probability trades are made in the higher timeframe Institutional direction.
- There are three main types of institutional bias.
  - ✓ Macro Institutional Bias
  - ✓ Intermediate Institutional Bias
  - ✓ Short-term Institutional Bias
- The Monthly, Weekly & Daily timeframe will help us to find Institutional bias.

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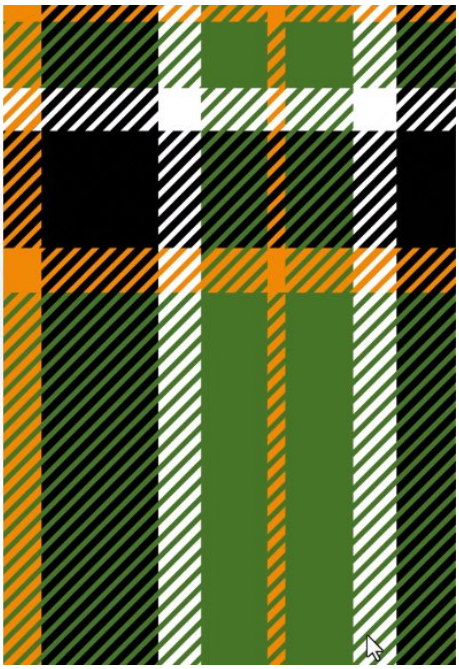
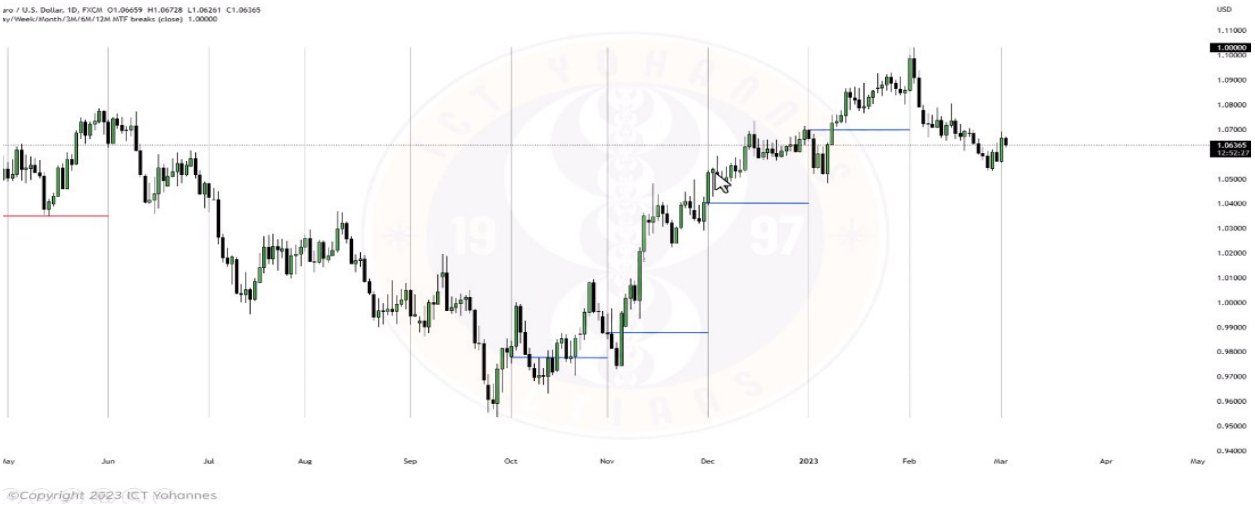
Macro Institutional Bias

- Monthly Chart provides a macro institutional bias.
- The monthly chart has a lot of money behind it, so it's essential to know it.
- It is better to Buy/Sell depending the ICT power of 3 patterns on a monthly Charts. Because price is fractal in nature.
- Large institutions use algorithmic systems that are key to the monthly and weekly opening prices. Since there are massive amounts of volume in these entities' actions, we would do well to attempt to mimic their actions in direction.



In macro institutional bias, the monthly chart primarily forms it, and much of the market movement follows the APDI algorithm. The ICT Power of Three also largely develops on this monthly chart because the market requires high volume to move the price, which depends on the market maker.



As we see on the monthly EURO/USDT chart, the market follows the ICT Power of Three. First, it takes the lower (sell-side liquidity), and then we observe a three-candle pattern to confirm the monthly bias. In the example above, after the market takes sell-side liquidity, we need the market to close the three-candle pattern above the lower candle. If this happens, we can conclude that the market will move upward.

Intermediate Institutional Bias

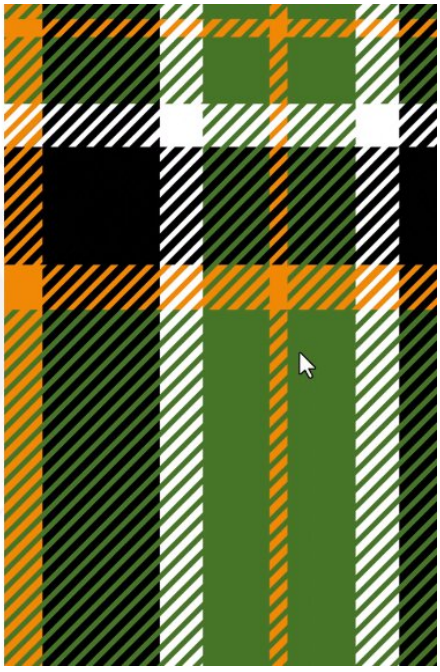
- Weekly Chart provides a Intermediate institutional bias.
- It is better to Buy/Sell depending the ICT power of 3 patterns on a weekly Charts. Because price is fractal in nature.
- Large shifts in price that originate from the macro(monthly) institutional bias will provide the framework for weekly opening price setups.
- Not every week will move in the macro institutional bias. There will be some weeks that move volatility in the agreement with the macro monthly bias.

On the montly bias as we see the lower candle that close by the above three bullish candle that comfirm as MSS on the weekly bias we will confirm for the uptrend

Short-term Institutional Bias

- Daily Chart provides a short-term institutional bias.
- It is better to Buy/Sell depending on the ICT power of 3 patterns on Daily charts. Because the price is fractal in nature.
- The daily chart will be more gyrate higher and lower relative to the monthly and weekly perspectives.
- If both the monthly and weekly bias supports our trade idea on the daily chart, we get the highest probability setup.

❖ **Note:** Sometimes the price doesn't move with respect to our Higher timeframe bias. So we need to forget about those biases and focus on the elements of time and price of the lower timeframe.



Example

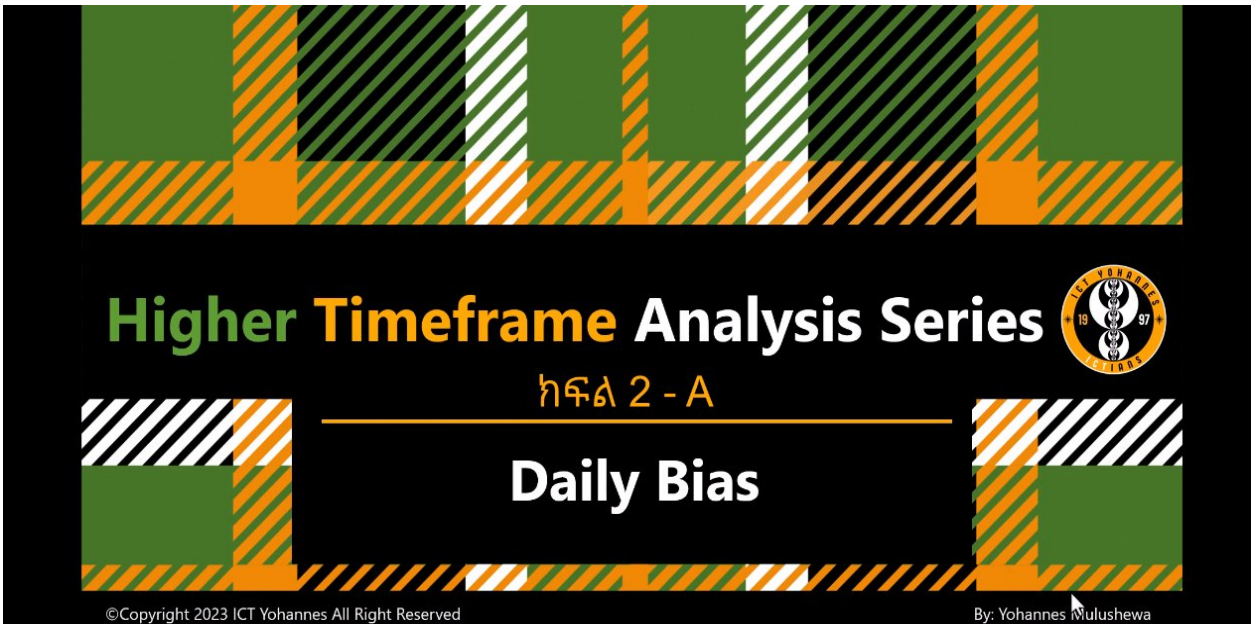
In GPB/USDT

On monthly chart

Weekly

Daily

It seems like on the three time preiod it look like move in the some trend up trends



Daily Bias

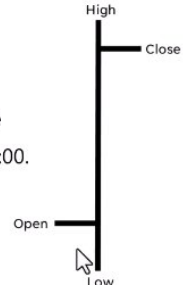
- Daily Bias indicates where the market is likely to go on a daily base.
- It's important to know there must be flexibility in our daily bias routine.
- Daily Bias is not 100% perfect. So if we know we are wrong about our daily bias early in the day we would see from another perspective or stop trading until we get accurate framed information.

Key To Find Daily Bias:

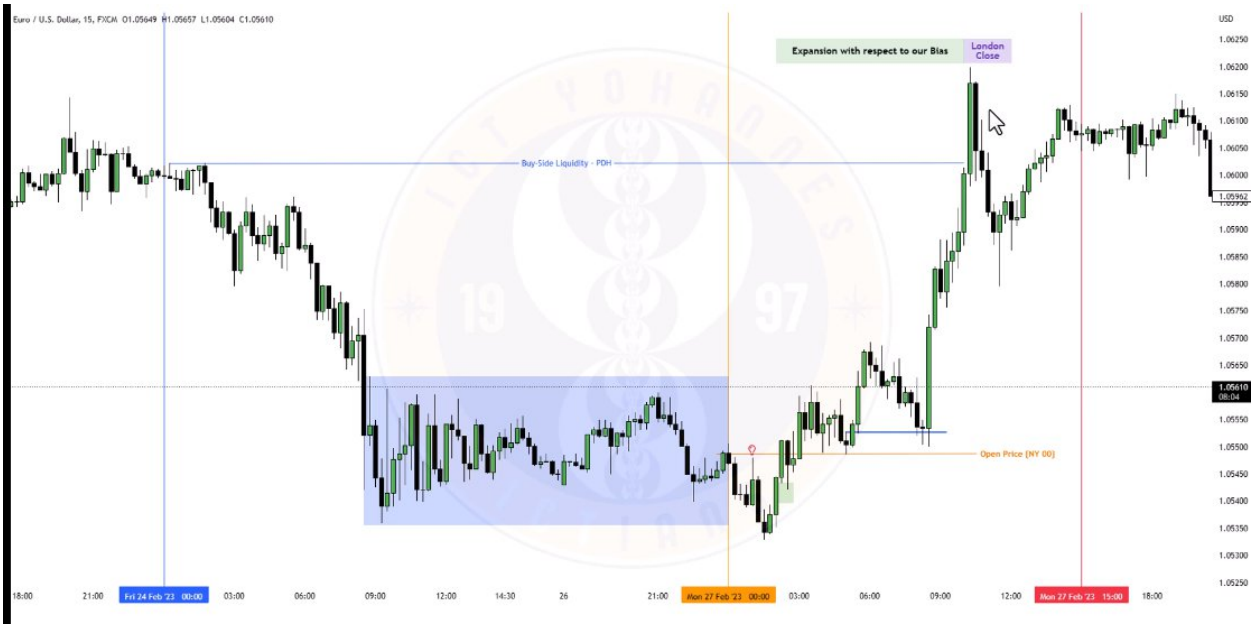
1. The Architecture Of The Daily Range
2. Draw On Liquidity
3. 3 Bars Swing

The Architecture Of The Daily Range

- It is a looking for where the day will be expanded with respect to the opening price. so we need to consider the daily Open, High, Low, and close.
- **Open**: we would buy near or below the opening price. we use the opening price from 00:00 to 11:00.
- **High:** It is what we are looking for targeting in the Bullish market. These highs can be recent highs, the previous day highs, that day highs, weekly highs etc.
- **Low**: the price mostly goes lower around 25 to 30 pips after opening before going higher. So our bias should base on
    - What the high is
    - Where does price manipulated first or take liquidity
- **Close**: It is the end of our daily bias. But it doesn't mean the price will go with respect to our bias until the day is closed. Mostly the market forms the body of the daily candle(range expansion) between 02:00 – 10:00. so we expect to our daily bias to be formed in this time session.



EURO /USDT Feb 23 / 2023



In order to comfirm my daily bias we will consider three point the opeing price high point and also where do the first manipulation is formed when the market take Asian low or perivous day low we expect that the market will go to reverse direction then we target to the assian high and also perivous day high until 11:00 NYC time after that we will no depend on the opeing price need a confimation like point of interest to comfirm the market will go bullish direction

Feb 23 2023

Bearish daliy bias

The market go down after the opeing price but not take liqudity sweep / grab and then goes up to take confirm on the order block to confirm /respect I that point of interest we will entry short postion untill the assian low pervious daliy low

ICT 2022 MENTORSHIP

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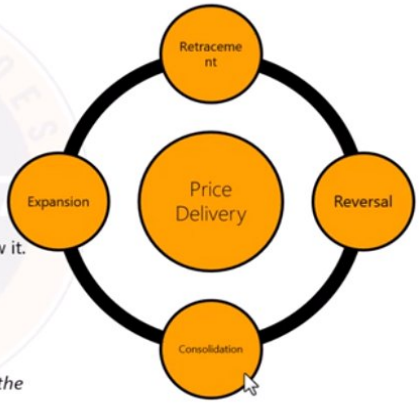
Introduction

INTERBANK ALGO(IPDA)

- The market is controlled by algorithm based on time and price theory.
- This Algorithm is called IPDA. It is controlled by central bank and institutional traders.
- This Algorithm draws the market to draw on liquidity and/or rebalance imbalances.
    - **Liquidity**: is a short-term swing point with retail stops above or below it.
    - **Imbalance**: is inefficiency of price delivery. price would like to revisit these areas.
- IPDA also consider time to deliver price. such as: *time of the day, day of the week, week of the month, month of the year, seasonality*



INDICES(INDEX FUTURES)

- An index tracks the price of an asset or a group of assets, such as equities, commodities, and currencies.
- An index measures the price performance of a basket of securities using a standardized metric and methodology.
- Index futures are contracts to buy or sell a financial index at a set price today, to be settled at a date in the future.
- some of the most popular index futures are based on equities, including the E-mini S&P 500, E-mini Nasdaq-100 and E-mini Dow. International markets also have index futures.
- We can trade index futures in the form of CFD on forex brokers.

500
S&P500
US500
SPX
ES

100
Nasdaq-100
US100
USTECH
NDQ/NQ
NDX

30
US30
Dow30
Dow Jones Industrial Average
YM

HANDLE & CONTRACT SIZE

- Handle means the whole numbers involved in a price quote, without the decimals included.

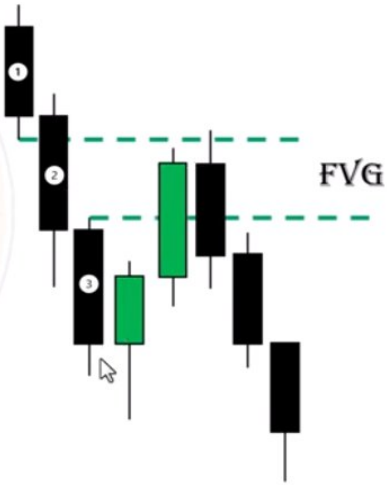
  Example: Let's say S&P500 moves from 4345.31 to 4350.47, that mean S&P500 moves 5 handles.

- Contract size refers to the deliverable quantity of a stock, commodity, or financial instrument that underlies a futures or options contract.
- It is a standardized amount that tells traders the exact quantities that are being bought or sold based on the terms of the contract.

500	S&P500 US500 SPX ES
100	Nasdaq-100 US100 USTECH NDQ/NQ NDX
30	US30 Dow30 Dow Jones Industrial Average YM

FAIR VALUE GAP(FVG)

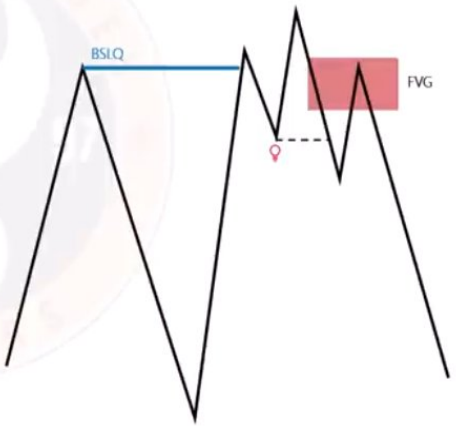
- FVG is the institutional order flow pattern that is based on a three candle formation.
- Fair value gap is when price moves too quickly or too fast in one direction creating a gap inside candlesticks.
- Since they are imbalances, the price will revisit this gaps to rebalance the imbalances.
- So, we can use FVG as Entry and Target.



ICT 2022 ENTRY MODEL

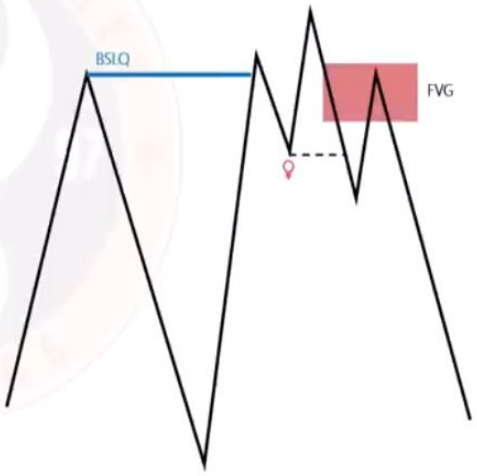
- ICT 2022 Entry Model consist some concept of ICT

1. Time
2. Liquidity
3. Displacement(MSS)
4. FVG
5. Opening Price
6. Equilibrium & OTE
7. AOI & POI
8. Daily Bias & Narrative
9. Top-Down Analysis



ICT 2022 EXIT MODEL

- We have 2 Exiting points, those are take profit & stop loss
- We can use the following points to take our profit
    1. Liquidity Pool
    2. Imbalances with equilibrium
    3. Fixed Risk to Reward
    4. Handles
- We can use the following points to put stop loss
    1. Breaker high/low
    2. Swing high/low
    3. FVG high/low
    4. Handles



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Opening Hours & AMD

Killzone for Indices

Asian Range

London Open Killzone

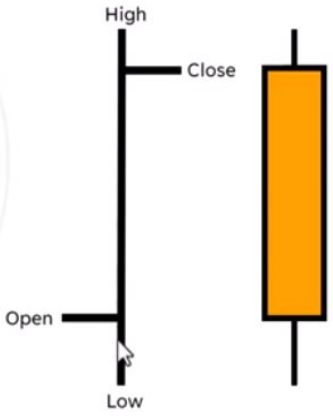
New York AM Session

New York Lunch

New York PM Session

OPENING HOURS & AMD

- IPDA use opening price as a fair price.
- There are 3 Different Opening Hours for indices.
  - New York Midnight [*00:00 EST*] – to trade London open
  - News Embargo [*08:30 EST*] – to trade AM & PM Session
  - NYSE Opening [*09:30 EST*] - to trade AM & PM Session
- AMD is a concept of looking at accumulation, waiting for manipulation, and then looking for a period of distribution by depending on opening prices in different sessions.



OPENING HOURS & AMD

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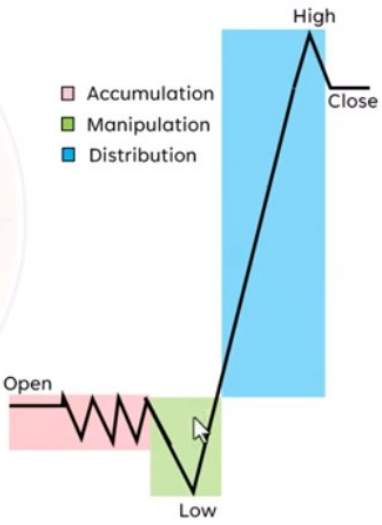
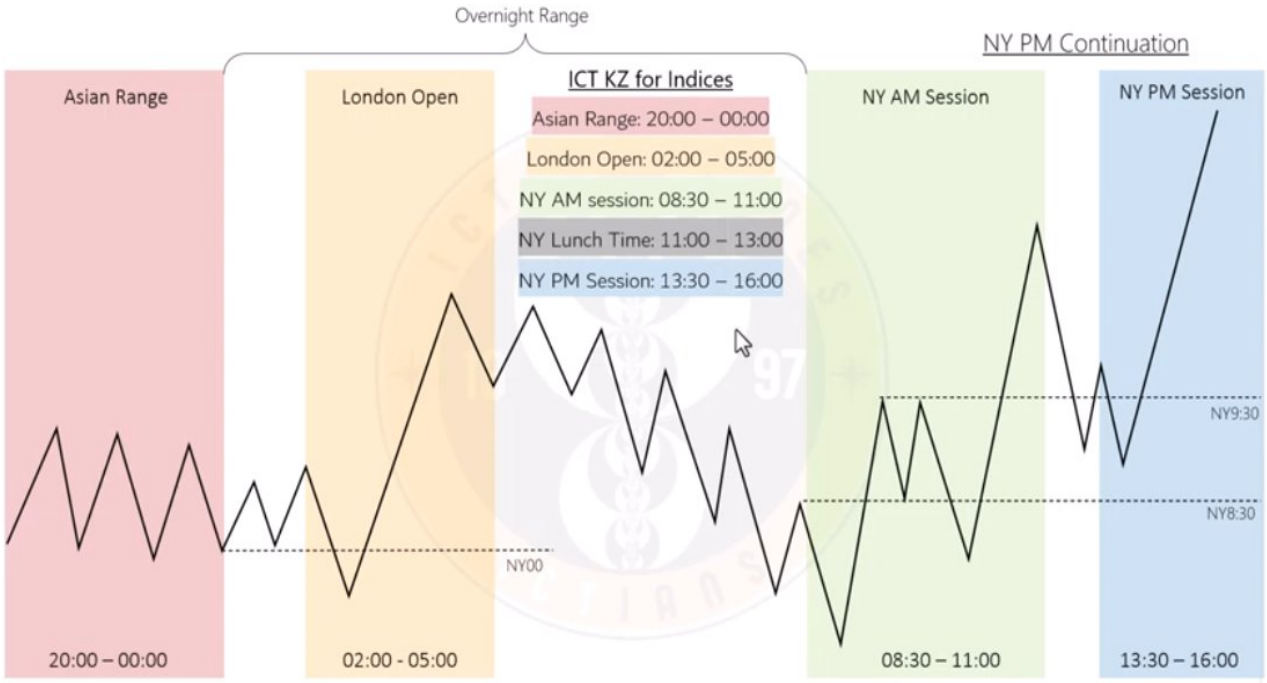
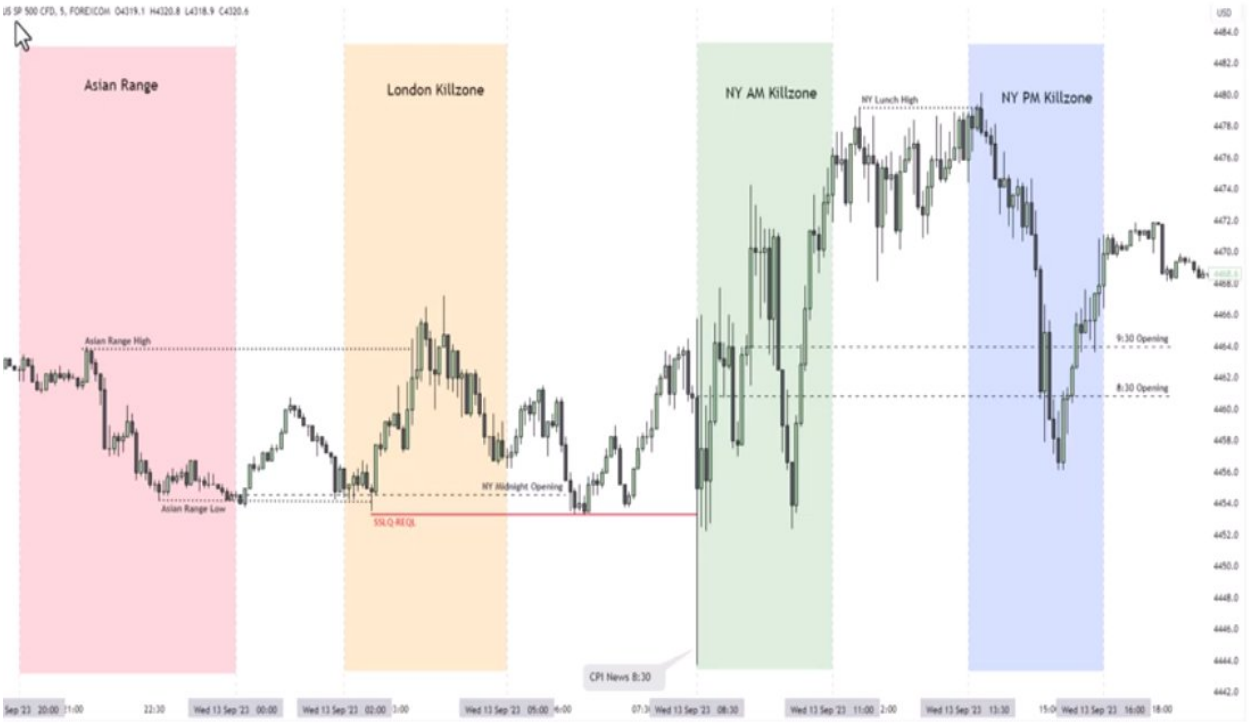
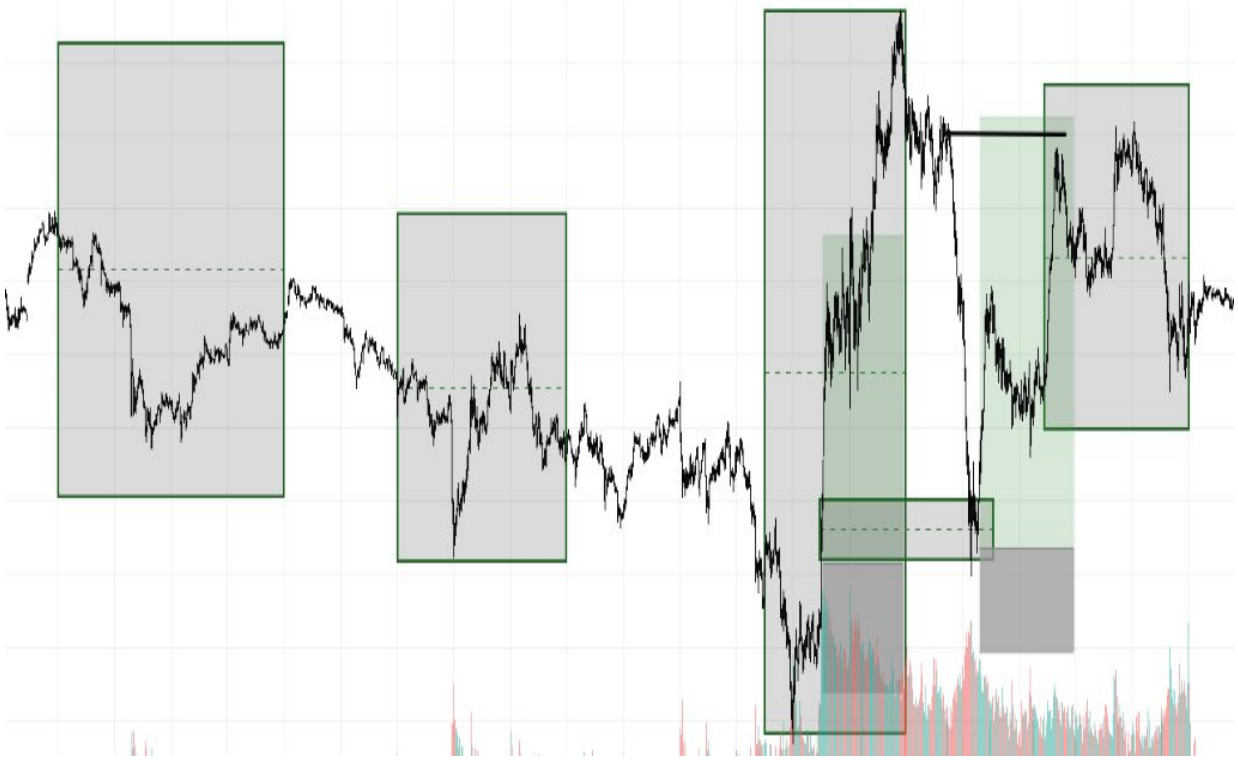



Overnight Range
NY PM Continuation
Asian Range
London Open
ICT KZ for Indices
Asian Range: 20:00 – 00:00
London Open: 02:00 – 05:00
NY AM session: 08:30 – 11:00
NY Lunch Time: 11:00 – 13:00
NY PM Session: 13:30 – 16:00
NY AM Session
NY PM Session
NY9:30
NY8:30
NY00
20:00 – 00:00
02:00 - 05:00
08:30 – 11:00
13:30 – 16:00

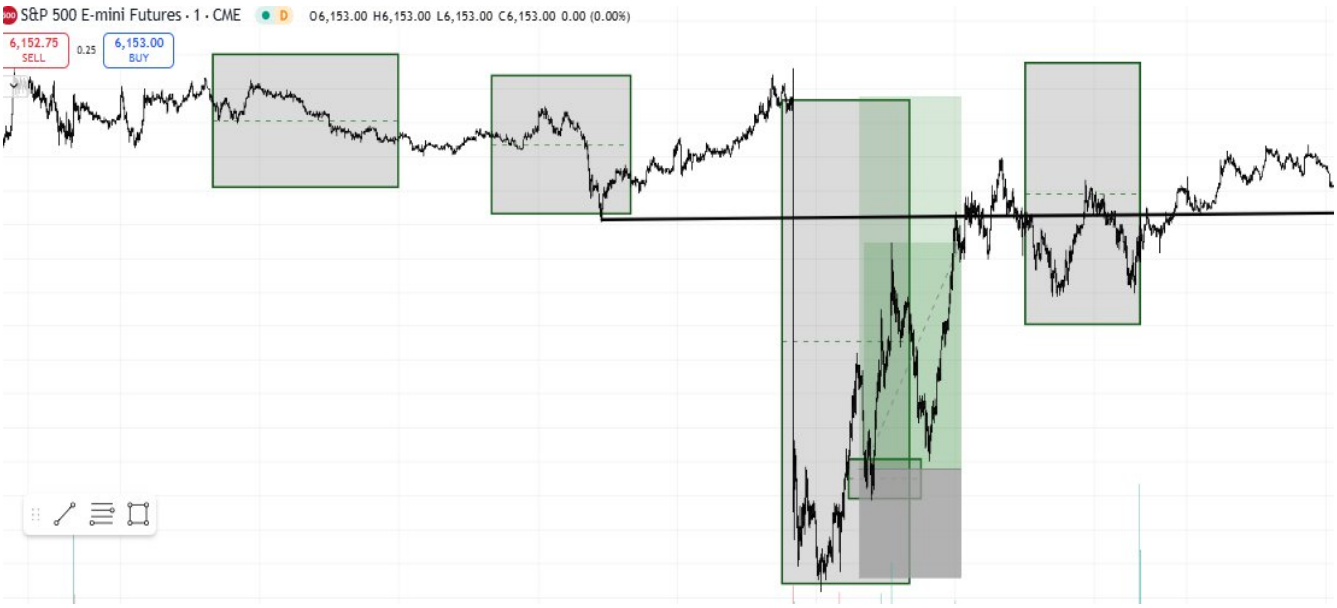

Asian Range
London Killzone
NY AM Killzone
NY PM Killzone
NY Lunch High
Asian Range High
Asian Range Low
NY Midnight Opening
SSL Q REQL
9:30 Opening
8:30 Opening
CPI News 8:30


NAS100
1m
Indicators
Alert
Replay
US 100 Cash CFD · 1 · BLACKBULL
O22,102.30 H22,102.30 L22,102.30 C22,102.30 −0.20 (−0.00%)
22,102.30
SELL
1.70
22,104.00
BUY


NAS100
1m
Indicators
Alert
Replay
US 100 Cash CFD · 1 · BLACKBULL
O22,095.60 H22,098.10 L22,095.60 C22,097.50 +2.00 (+0.01%)
22,097.70
SELL
1.70
22,099.40
BUY




ES1!
1m
Indicators
Alert
Replay
Unnamed
S&P 500 E-mini Futures · 1 · CME
O6,152.25 H6,152.25 L6,152.25 C6,152.25 0.00 (0.00%)
6,152.25
SELL
0.25
6,152.50
BUY


S&P 500 E-mini Futures · 1 · CME
O6,153.00 H6,153.00 L6,153.00 C6,153.00 0.00 (0.00%)
6,152.75
SELL
0.25
6,153.00
BUY

AREA OF INTEREST(AOI)

WHAT ARE YOU LOOKING FOR IN PRICE AS AOI?

- ✓ An old low or clean low for a **Bullish MSS**.
- ✓ An old high or clean high for a **Bearish MSS**.

WHERE ARE YOU LOOKING FOR LIQUIDITY?

- Highs and Lows of **Asian Session** [20:00 to 00:00]
- Highs and Lows of **London Session** [2:00 to 5:00]
- Highs and Lows of **NY Session** [7:00 to 10:00]
- Overnight Highs and Lows before Equity Opening 8:30/9:30.
- AM Session Highs & Lows [8:30 to 11:00/12:00]
- PM Session Highs & Lows [13:30 to 16:00]