Algorithmic Price Delivery & Time Macros Intro

Algorithmic macros are short lists of directives that trading algorithms follow to seek out liquidity and inefficiencies in the market. These macros are like a fishing rod, casting out into the market to identify and capture opportunities.

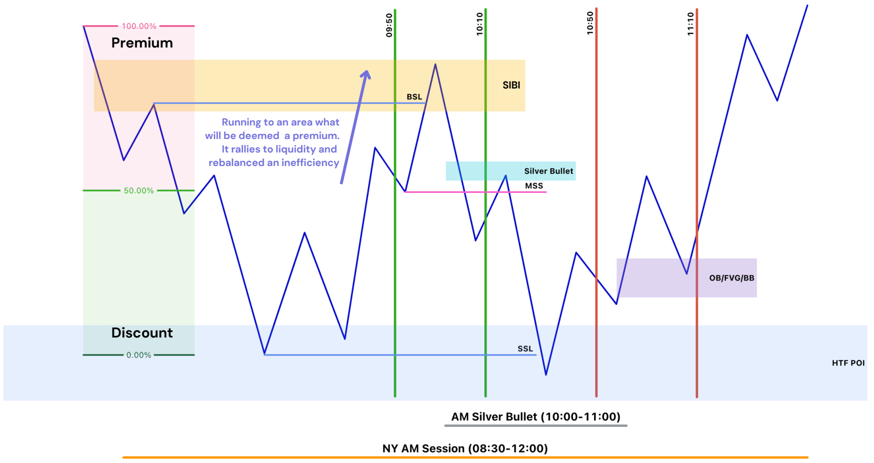
These price action segments typically occur in 20 minute intervals.
They involve a set of instructions that algorithms use to search for liquidity or market inefficiencies. They focus mainly on the first 20, 30, or 40 minutes of the trading hour, which starts at 9:30.

09:50 - 10:10
10:50 - 11:10

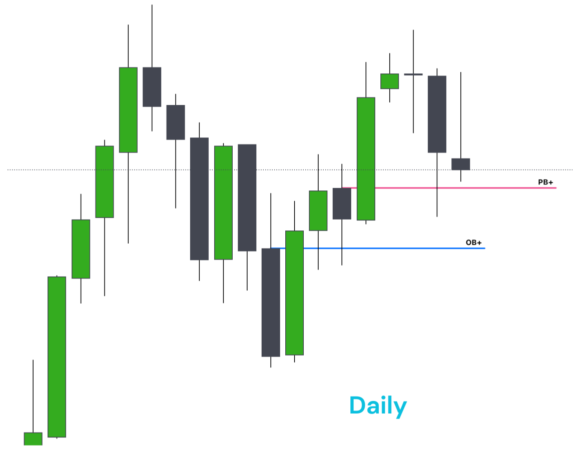
The period between 10:50 am and 11:10 am marks the end of the 10:00 am to 11:00 am hour, which is the first 90 minutes of trading. This transition from the morning session to the New York lunch period often leads to consolidation or a reversal in the market. Traders can anticipate this consolidation or reversal and adjust their trading strategies accordingly.

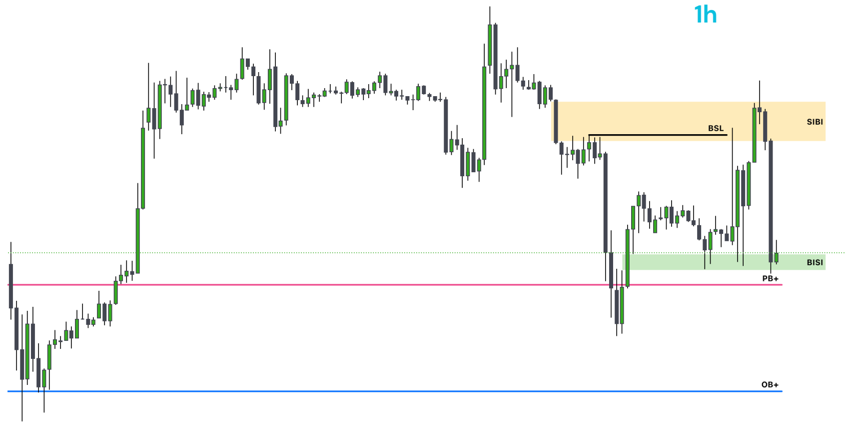
The macro between 9:50 and 10:10 am is a time window where the algorithm starts its run for liquidity. One important aspect to note is the role of macros or specific time windows in the market. These macros provide us with valuable insights into when the market is likely to exhibit certain behaviors, such as running for liquidity or inefficiency.

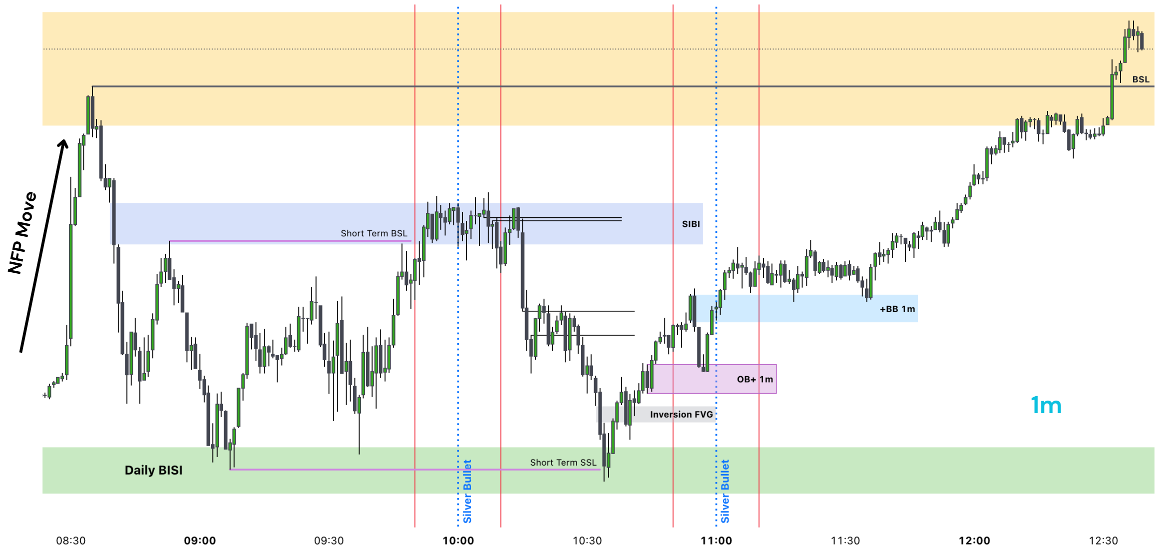
LUMI TRADERS



To effectively utilize algorithmic macros, traders need to analyze the daily chart and identify key levels (OB, BB, FVG, PB etc.)
In the given context, the ICT mentions a daily bullish order block. This order block consists of the high, the wick, and the opening of the daily propulsion block. Additionally, the ICT highlights the importance of fair value gaps within order blocks. These gaps represent areas of inefficiency or liquidity in the market.

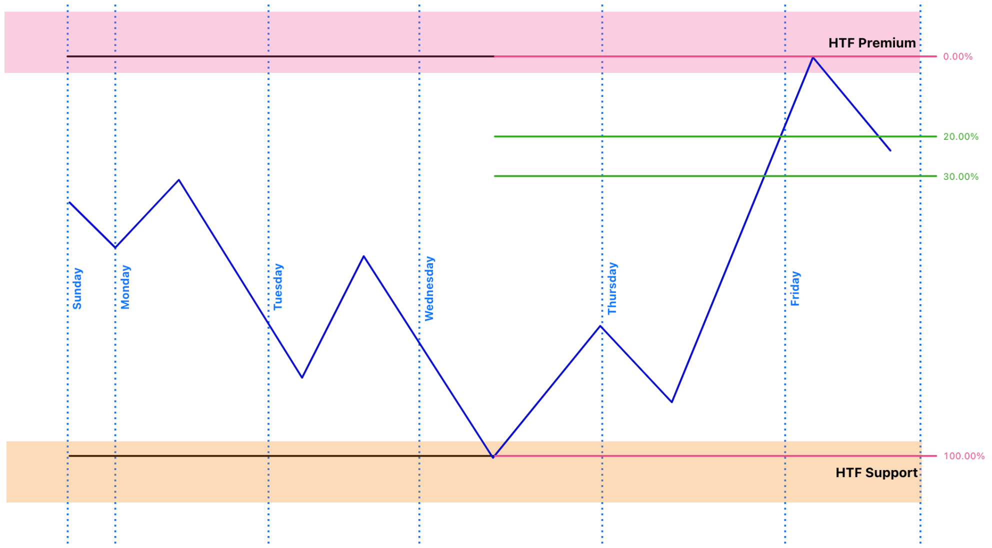


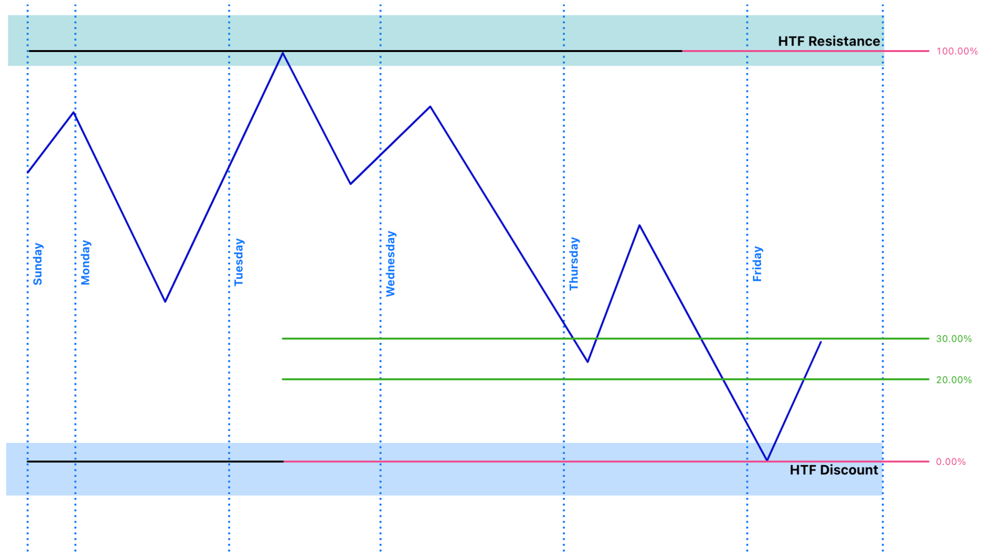


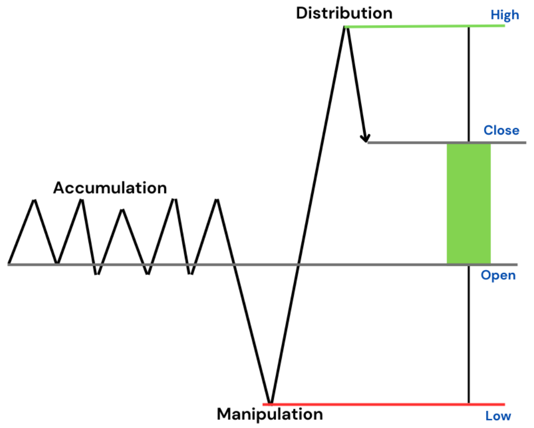


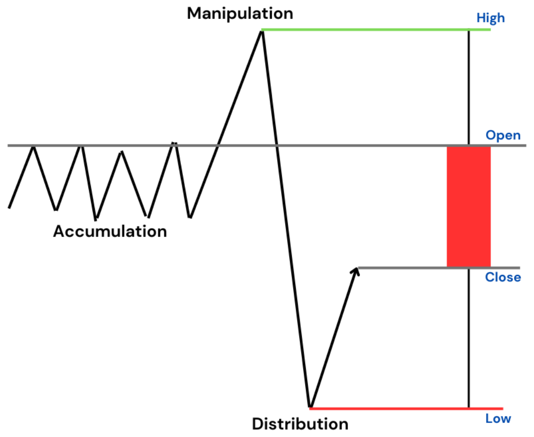
In the world of trading, there are certain events that have a significant impact on market performance. One such event is the non-farm payroll release. This event, which occurs on a monthly basis, provides crucial data on the number of jobs added or lost in the United States, excluding the farming industry.
The non-farm payroll release is closely watched by traders and investors as it provides insights into the strength of the economy and can potentially move the markets. When the data is released, it often triggers a rally or a decline in prices, depending on whether the numbers are better or worse than expected.
During a non-farm payroll event, we can observe a specific pattern in price action. The market typically experiences an initial rally, followed by a retracement or a drop to take out stops. This retracement is a strategic move to shake out traders who entered the market based on the initial rally. After the retracement, the market often resumes its upward trajectory.

ICT T.G.I.F.









Characteristics

1. Start by analyzing the higher time frame charts, such as monthly or weekly charts, to get a broader view of the market's direction.
2. Friday makes the High/Low of the Week.
3. The Weekly High/Low range is used to calculate 20-30% levels.
4. Pay attention to the Po3 pattern in candlestick analysis, which can indicate potential reversals or exhaustion.
5. Trades are taken in the Friday PM session (NY EST) with the idea that price may retrace to the 20-30% level.

For forex markets, the TGIF setup can often be observed in the London/NY Kill Zone, but it predominantly occurs during the 8:30 Judas Swing.

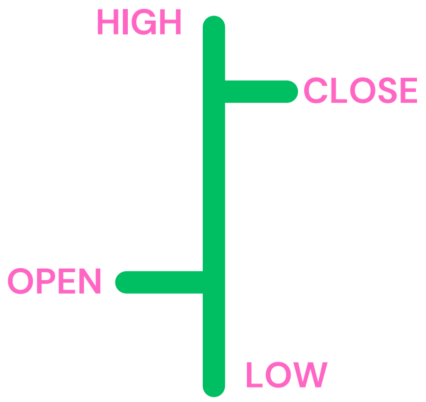
However, for indices, the setup can also occur during the 9:30 Judas Swing, but ideally, it takes place during the PM session, specifically on the PM Silver Bullet setup.

TGIF is a day-specific model designed for Fridays, aiming to capitalize on end-of-week range movements across various assets. This model serves as a reversal pattern, predicting a certain degree of retracement back into the weekly range. TGIF is specifically tailored to anticipate the exhaustion of the weekly range expansion. The setup is closely linked to the Premium or Discount Array, indicating a potential retracement into the existing weekly range.

OPEN: This is the Accumulation phase of Longs.
LOW: Manipulation phase where retail trades will be tricked to chase it lower.
We can expect the weekly candle open and drop down to some discount array such as:

a. **FVG**
b. **Short-term Sell stops on LTF**
c. **Old High**

Then the market will rally above the Weekly Open. Here it can return into BISI or +Breaker that are created in the process.
HIGH: Then we have the Expansion towards our HTF DOL. This will create the High of week.
CLOSE: Finally the Distribution phase where the candle will pullback from its high, but close near it.



ICT Silver Bullet

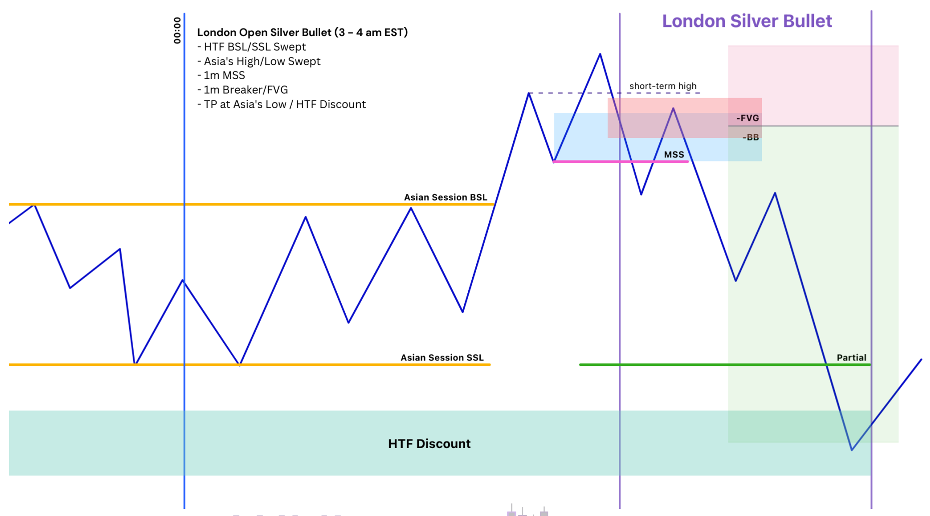
- Previous day high/low draw on liquidity
- Previous session high/low draw on liquidity
- Previous week high/low draw on liquidity
- Return to current/old NWOG
- Expansion away from current/old NWOG
- Classic ICT Optimal Trade Entry
- The 2022 Mentorship Model

The minimum trade framework for index futures or indices should be 10 points (ES) or 40 ticks and 20 points (NQ) or 80 ticks.
For Forex pairs, it should be 15 pips. This framework represents the ideal price movement you expect to see, not the actual range from your trade entry to exit. It's important to set realistic expectations and comprehend

5 handles ES is 20 handles NQ
5 handles in Futures is 10 pips in FX
ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

- PREMIUM/DISCOUNT ARRAY
- MARKET STRUCTURE SHIFT IN THE SILVER BULLET TIME
- RETURN TO FVG

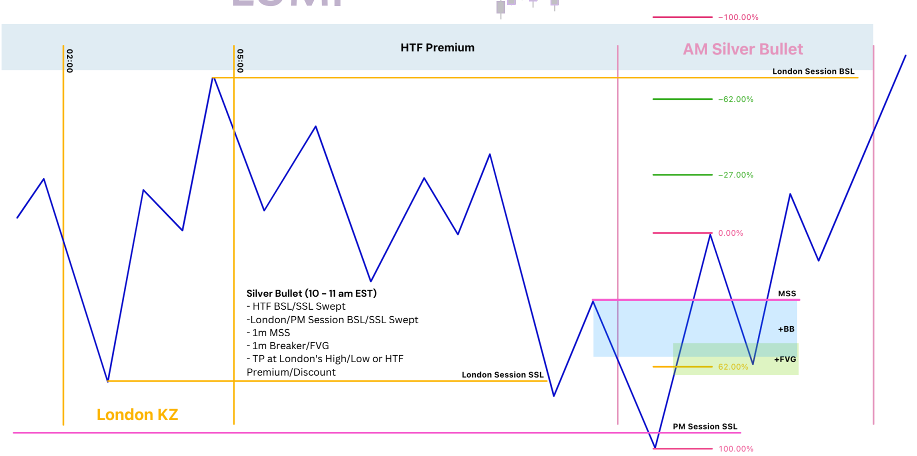
The London Open Silver Bullet 3:00AM-4:00AM
The AM Session Silver Bullet 10:00AM-11:00AM
The PM Session Silver Bullet 2:00PM-3:00PM



3 AM - 4 AM New York Time

1. Directional Move: The Silver Bullet trade begins with a directional move either up or down.
2. Fair Value Gap: After the directional move, a fair value gap is left behind. This gap is an important indicator for the Silver Bullet trade.
3. Market Structure Shift after taken liquidity. Market Structure Shift (MSS) - is a shift in direction of price delivery. When price is going in a direction and shifts to the exactly opposite. It occurs when price takes out previous short-term lows or highs within a trend. Identifying these shifts allows for an understanding on which side of the market to be trading with. Market structure shifts must be energetic and leave behind displacement to ensure that market is looking to reverse.
4. Displacement is a location in price where someone with a lot of money comes into the marketplace with a strong conviction to move price higher or lower very quickly. Displacement is characterized by strong and quick price movement that leave behind Fair Value Gaps.
5. Entering the Fair Value Gap: Once the fair value gap is identified, we enter inside it. This means we take a position in the market.
6. Target and Exit: I aim for Asian Session Liquidity Level or HTF PD.

LUMI TRADERS

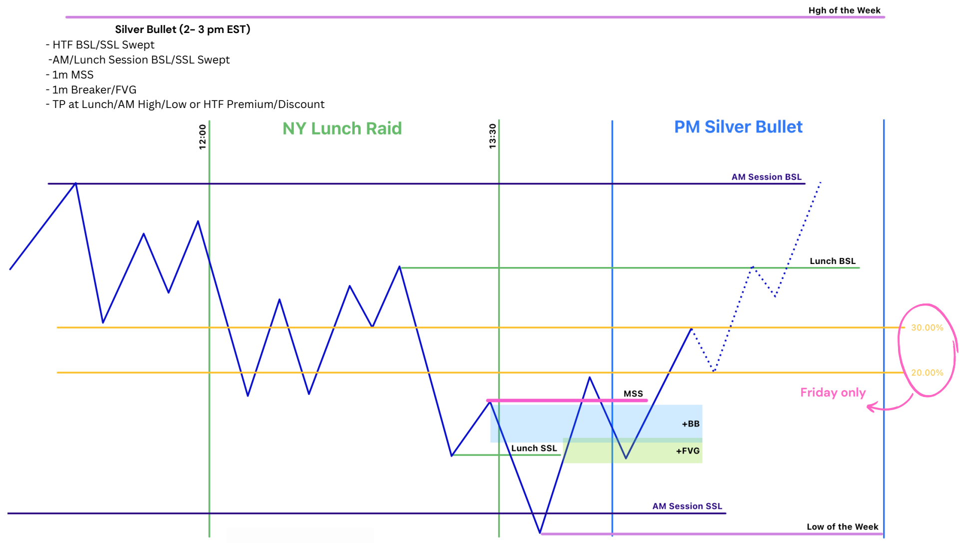


10 AM - 11 AM New York Time

The first thing we think about is the PM session. If, within the first 30 minutes after the market opens, we're not close to the PM range, we focus on the London Session Raid. This refers to the time between 2:00 AM and 5:00 AM, which is shown on the ETH chart. During the first 30 minutes after the market opens at 9:30 AM, we check where we stand compared to the PM or London session. The market might go up or down, or it might stay stable. Then we wait for the Displacement between 10:00 AM and 11:00 AM, which sets the stage for the Silver Bullet setup.

1. Every day between 10am & 11am EST, identify an obvious pool of liquidity that has not been tapped into or engaged.
2. Wait for displacement (use 1-3-5m) towards liquidity pool between that time. Find a FVG (FVG has to be opposite the targeted liquidity pool).
3. Wait for price to trade back into FVG and then reprice out of the FVG towards the targeted pool of liquidity.

After identifying the MSS, I recommend drawing an OTE retracement from the Swing Low (High) to the Swing High (Low). The optimal entry point for trades is typically at the 62% retracement level of that range. Once the trade is entered, the first target is typically set at the -27% extension level, and the second target is set at the -62% extension level.



2 PM - 3 PM New York Time

The first thing we focus on is the morning and lunch time trading sessions. Our goal is to identify the AM Session BSL/SSL or Lunch BSL/SSL once the PM Session starts (from 1:30 PM to 4:00 PM).
This will serve as our reversal point during the afternoon Silver Bullet, where our target will be the opposite liquidity of the lunch/AM session.

If it's Friday, our target can be 20-30% of the weekly range. This is known as the T.G.I.F. setup according to ICT.

1. We wait for the Displacement between 2 PM and 3 PM EST, which sets the stage for the Silver Bullet setup.
2. We look for a clear pool of untapped liquidity. It's recommended to pay attention to the liquidity levels during the AM and Lunch sessions.
3. Find an FVG.
4. Wait for the price to trade back into the FVG and then move out of the FVG towards the targeted pool of liquidity.

Once again, we usually consider the AM Session BSL/SSL or NY Lunch BSL/SSL as our clear liquidity pool that has been taken. Then we wait for MSS and displacement.

ICT Market Maker Buy/Sell Model

MMBM

Phases

1. Sell Program = Net short

- Original Consolidation = Engineers Pending BSL > Pending SSL.
- Distribution = Sell Orders (Through Accumulation at Premium Market) > Buy Orders.

2. Smart Money Reversal = Institutional Reference Point utilized for one or multiple of the following:

- Mitigation of short positions.
- Rebalancing an Old Imbalance - Buy-Side Imbalance Sell-Side Inefficiency.
- Sell-Side Liquidity Raid where:

Limit Orders in the form of Sell stops are paired with Institutional long orders / Short exit liquidity.
Limit Orders in the form of Sell orders are paired with Institutional long orders / Short exit liquidity.

***Once at Reference Point, Expect a Market Structure Shift / Market Structure Break = Change in the State of Delivery | Sell Program -> Buy Program.**

3. Buy Program = Net long

- Accumulation (1st leg) = Buy Orders > Sell Orders.
- Re-Accumulation (2nd leg) = Buy Orders > Sell Orders.
- Terminus = Orders added to Institutional Positions during.

Hedging and SMR are now paired with the Original Consolidation Liquidity.

Buy Model - Understanding

Identify the Following:

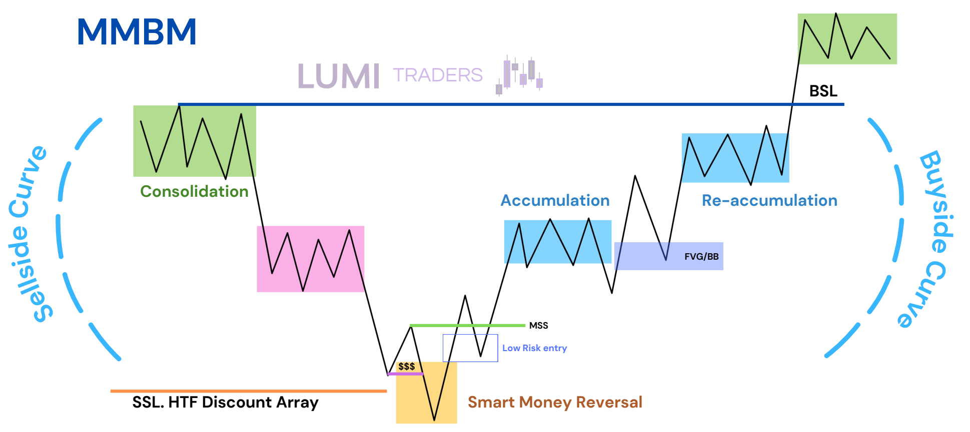
1. **HTF IOF = Bullish.**
2. **DOL = Higher.**
3. **Initial Curve = Sell Program with Distribution / Redistribution.**

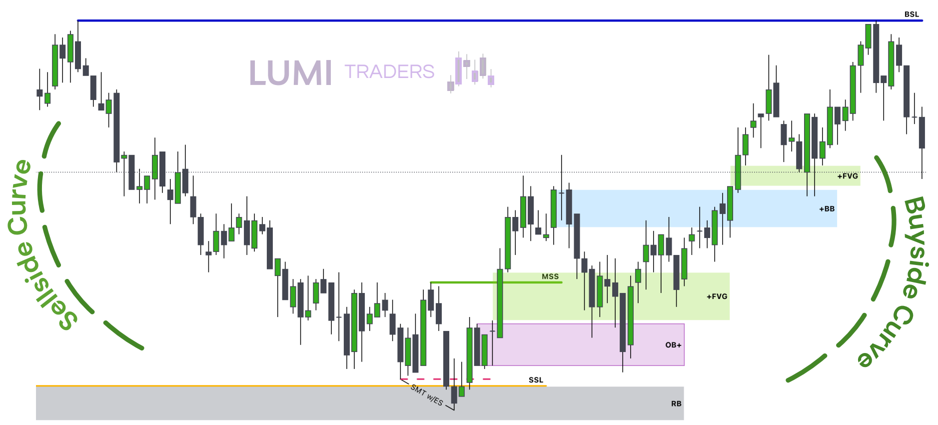
If we are in HTF Bullish IOF, the expectation is that Price will respect HTF Bullish PDAs. Once we have identified our draw, we would want to see a major Institutional Interest for them to make "business" at that level.

The Buy Model's purpose is to deliver Price efficiently to our HTF Draw, while also generating Liquidity Pools Above the Market Place (during Sell Curve, generating protective sell stops over old highs) that would later be used to pair Institutional Orders post - SMR. The Idea would be for us to be in alignment with IOF in order to capture parts) of the move.

Once the Smart Money Reversal has been Identified (MSS), we would look to apply one of the Entry Models:

1. 2022 Model
2. IOFED
3. Breaker + Fair Value Gap





MMSM

Phases

1. **Buy Program = Net Long**

- Original Consolidation = Engineers Pending SSL > Pending BSL.
- Accumulation = Buy Orders (Through Accumulation at Discount Market) >Sell Orders.

2. Smart Money Reversal = Institutional Reference Point utilized for one or multiple of the following:

- Mitigation of Long positions.
- Rebalancing an Old Imbalance - Sell-Side Imbalance Buy-Side Inefficiency.
- Buy-Side Liquidity Raid where:

Limit Orders in the form of Buy stops (protecting long positions) are paired with Institutional Short orders / Long exit liquidity.
Limit Orders in the form of Buy orders (interest of selling below a specific level) are paired with Institutional Short orders / Long exit liquidity.

***Once at Reference Point, Expect a Market Structure Shift / Market Structure Break = Change in the State of Delivery | Buy Program -> Sell Program**

3. Sell Program = Net Short

- Distribution (1st leg) = Sell Orders > Buy Orders.
- Redistribution (2nd leg) = Sell Orders > Buy Orders.
- Terminus / Completion = Orders added to Institutional Positions during.

Hedging and SMR are now paired with the Original Consolidation Liquidity.

Sell Model - Understanding

Identify the Following:

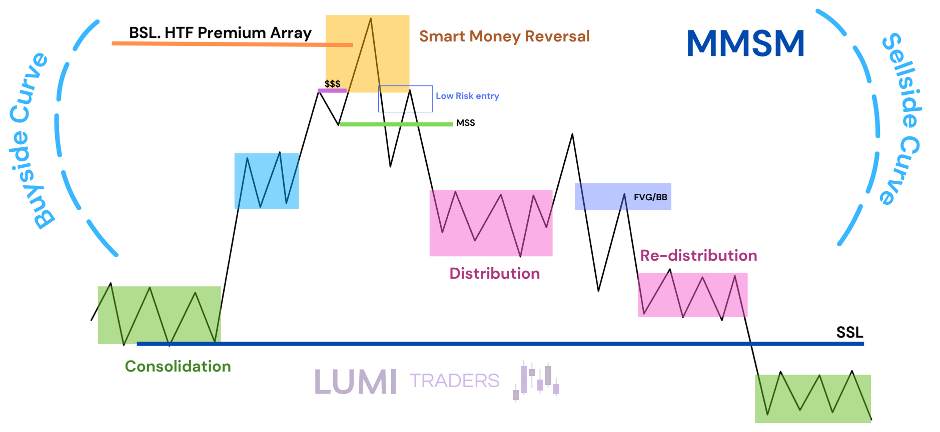
1. HTF IOF = Bearish.
2. DOL = Lower.
3. Initial Curve = Buy Program with Accumulation / Re-Accumulation.

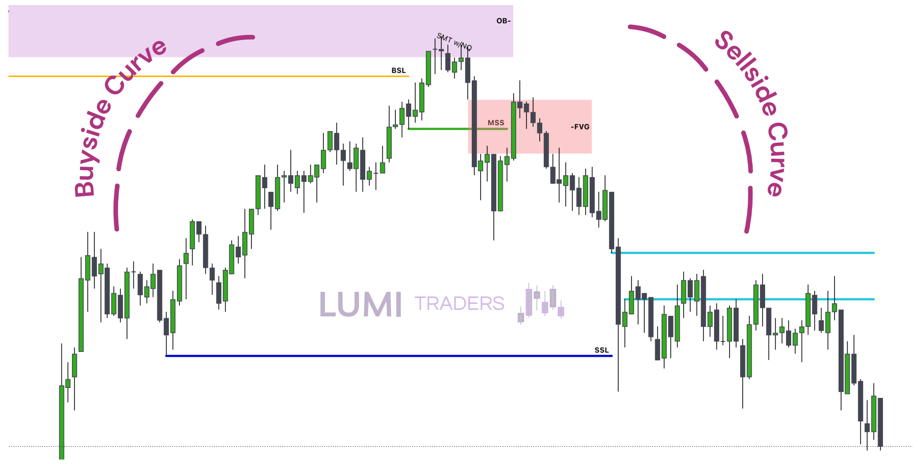
If we are in HTF Bearish OF, the expectation is that Price will respect HTF Bearish PDAs. Once we have identified our draw, we would want to see a major Institutional.

The Sell Model's purpose is to deliver Price efficiently to our HTF Draw, while also generating Liquidity Pools Below the Market Place (during Buy Curve, generating protective sell stops under old lows) that would later be used to pair Institutional Orders post - SMR. The Idea would be for us to be in alignment with OF in order to capture parts) of the move.

Once the Smart Money Reversal has been Identified (MSS / MSB), we would look to apply one of the Entry Models:

1. 2022 Model
2. OFED
3. Breaker + Fair Value Gap





Breakaway Gap vs Measuring Gap

*Measuring Gap is a FVG that forms half-way between Inception and Terminus of an Impulse Price Swing. And that a Measuring Gap SHOULD stay open.

Use a Fibonacci Retracement tool to measure from Inception to the beginning of the Measuring Gap and project 1-standard deviation forward to find the Terminus.

Important to understand that a Breakaway Gap occurs at the beginning of the Impulse Price Swing while a Measuring Gap happens exactly in the middle.

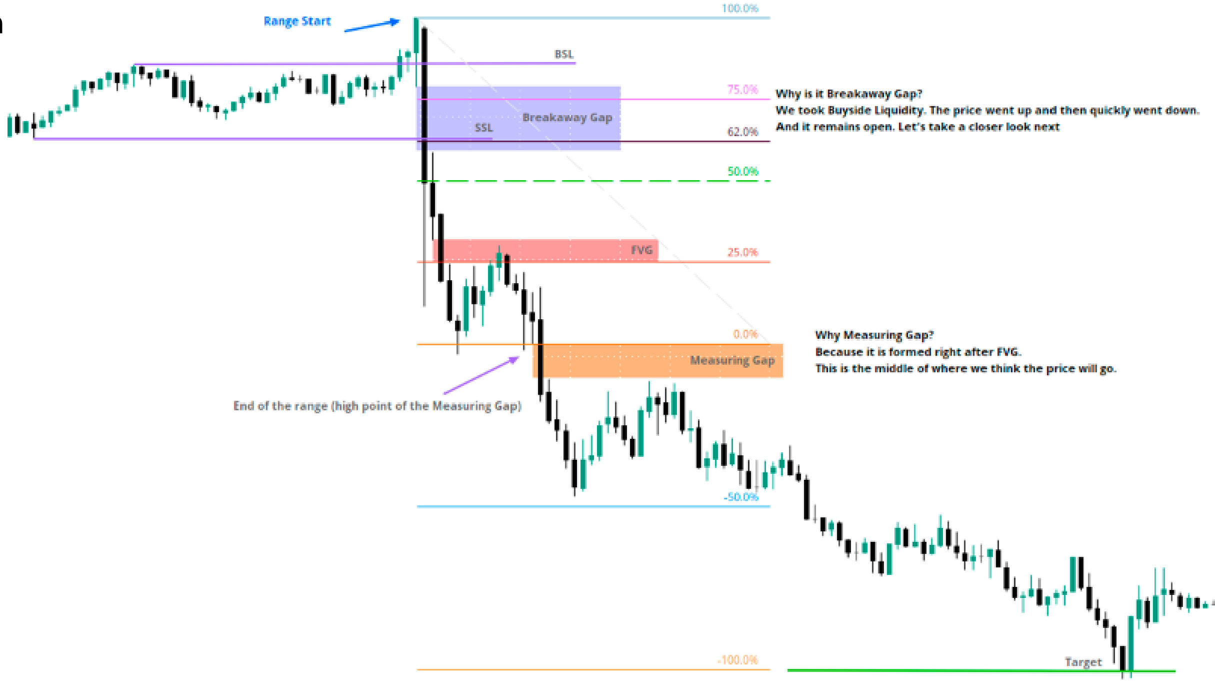
Breakaway gap is a type of price gap that occurs in the market when price breaks out of a range or consolidating phase. Inner Circle Trader uses breakaway gaps as an indication of the strength of a trend and as a signal for potential trading opportunities. Breakaway gaps can occur in both bullish and bearish markets and are characterized by a sudden increase in trading volume, indicating a shift in market sentiment.

A bullish breakaway gap occurs when price breaks above a resistance level, indicating that buyers are taking control of the market. A bearish breakaway gap occurs when price breaks below a support level, indicating that sellers are taking control of the market.

Breakaway gaps often remain open because they represent a sudden and significant shift in market sentiment and momentum.

When a breakaway gap occurs, it signals a change in the balance between buyers and sellers, with one side (either buyers or sellers) taking control of the market. As a result, there may be a lack of trading activity at the price level where the gap occurred, causing the gap to remain open. This lack of activity can continue until a significant amount of buying or selling activity occurs, either pushing the price up or down and causing the gap to close.

The reason why breakaway gaps often remain open is that there may be a lack of trading activity at the price level where the gap occurred. This can happen because traders who had previously been holding positions at that price level are now experiencing a loss and may be looking to sell at the first opportunity to cut their losses. At the same time, new traders who are looking to enter the market may not be willing to buy at that price level because they see it as too risky.

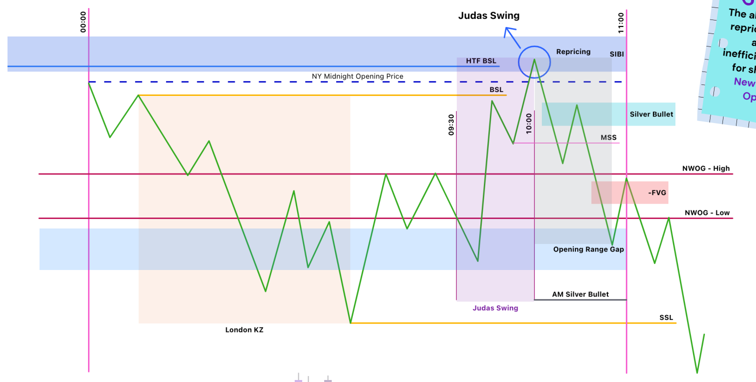


ICT Opening Range Gap Repricing Macro

Opening range gaps refer to the price difference between the opening of a trading session and the previous session's closing price.

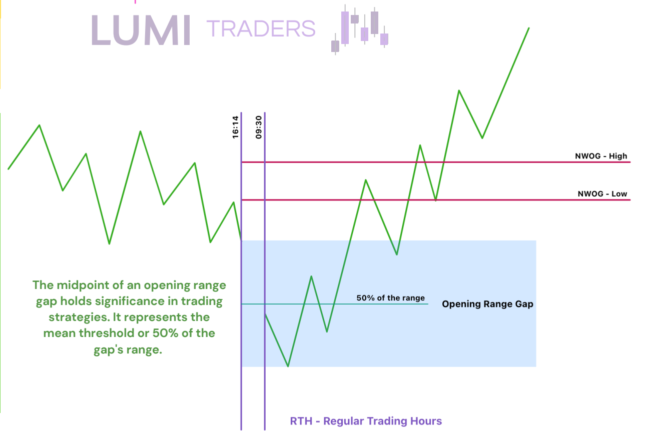
These gaps can be categorized into two types: discount opening range gaps and premium opening range gap.

A discount opening range gap occurs when the gap is lower than the previous session's closing price, indicating a potential opportunity to buy at a lower price.
Conversely, an opening range gap premium occurs when the gap is higher than the previous session's closing price, suggesting a potential opportunity to sell at a higher price.

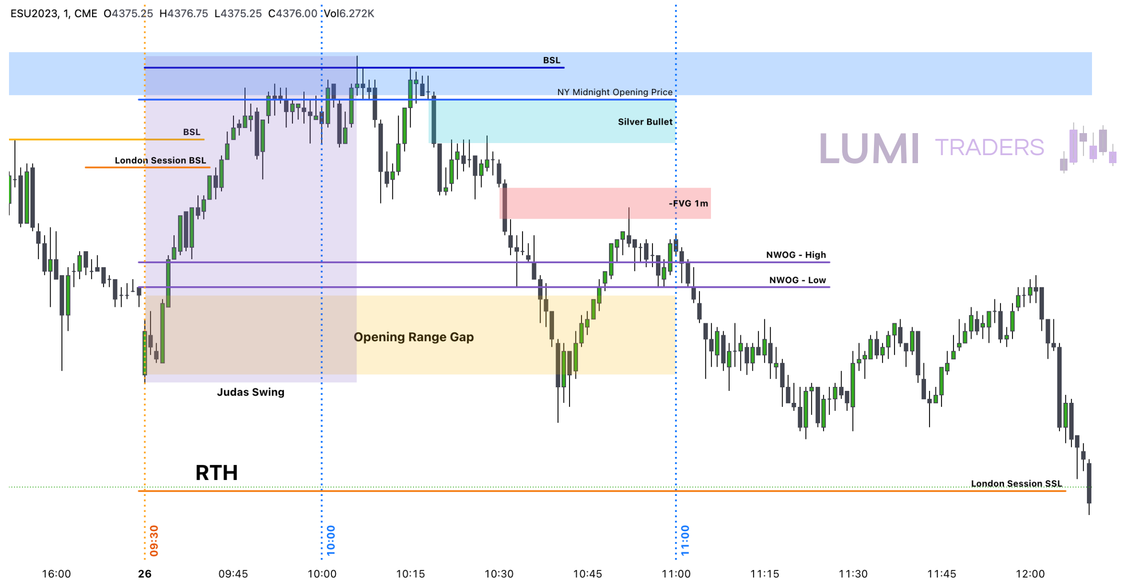


The algorithm is going to reprice into a premium above the old inefficiency, and we look for shorts above the New York Midnight Opening Price.

Repricing macro
ICT looks for the market to reprice back down/up into the discount/premium opening range gap after testing the POI in premium/discount (SIBI, BISI, OB, BB, etc.). This ideally happens until 11am. We will have a Judas Swing move between 09:30 and 10:00, where the Judas Swing will test our POI before repricing back down/up into the opening range gap. This can occur in the form of an AM Silver Bullet setup.



NWOG stands for New Week Opening Gap refers to the difference between the opening price on Sunday and the closing price on the previous week's Friday. To calculate the NWOG, you can use a lower time frame chart, such as a one or five-minute chart. The midpoint between the opening and closing prices is called consequent encroachment, which can act as support and resistance throughout the week

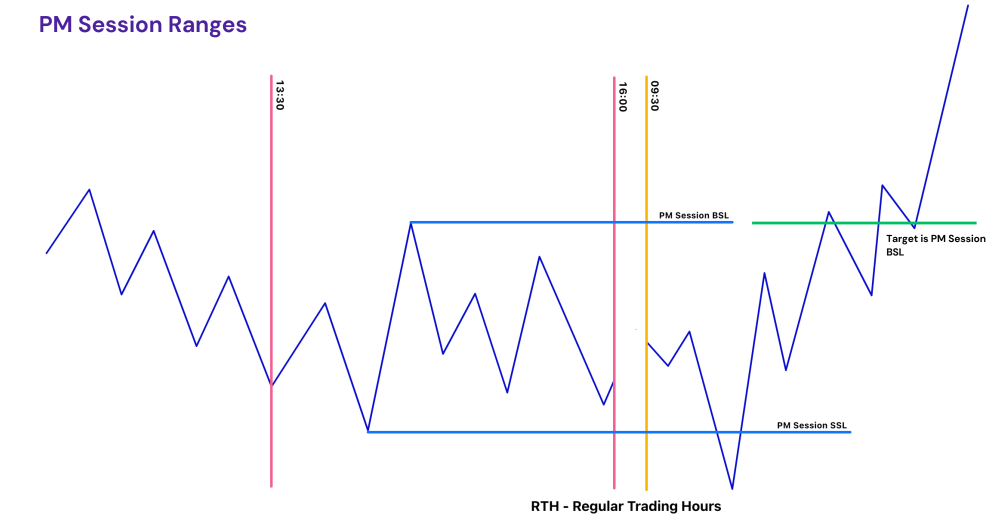


Judas Swing Move:
09:30 - 10:00
Silver Bullet Move:
10:00 - 11:00

What is the Judas Swing? A Judas Swing is a price swing that has been "engineered" to steer reactionary traders in the wrong direction.

When Judas Swing Forms – Essentially is a stop raid that many times trades into:
1. Key Support and Resistance Level
2. Previous High or Low
3. Counter-Swing to Form OTE
4. Raid the Previous Week High. Raid the Previous Week Low
5. Raid the Previous Session Stops
6. Raiding Session Stops.
1) If trading London Open, look for Asian stops to be raided.
2) If trading NY Session, look for London Open stops to be raided (SSL/BSL was taken out) or use 8:30 candle. Highlight 8:30 high and low.
And use High and Low of 8:30 candle as important level where Judas Swing can occur.

PM Session Ranges

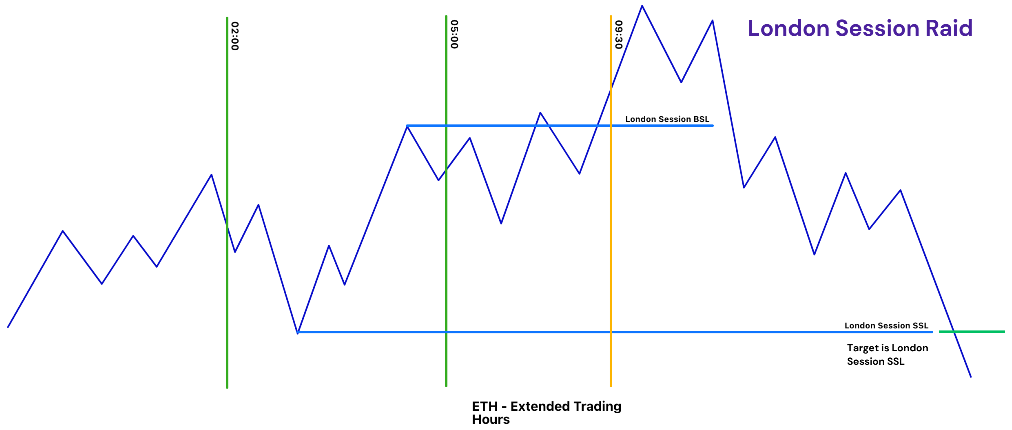


The PM session is scheduled between 13:30 and 16:00 EST.
During this window, we aim to identify the HH and the LL.
When analyzing PM Ranges, we focus on RTH (Regular Trading Hours), excluding any Overnight trading activity.
After the Opening bell rings at 9:30 EST, we have a 30-minute period known as the Opening Range.

If you have a bullish outlook (with a Higher Time Frame objective above the market), and we took out the SSL below the Lowest Low of the PM session, it is favorable.

Hint: We can consider the grab of the PM Session BSL/SSL as a significant liquidity area that can be utilized for the Silver Bullet or Judas Swing setup.

London Session Raid

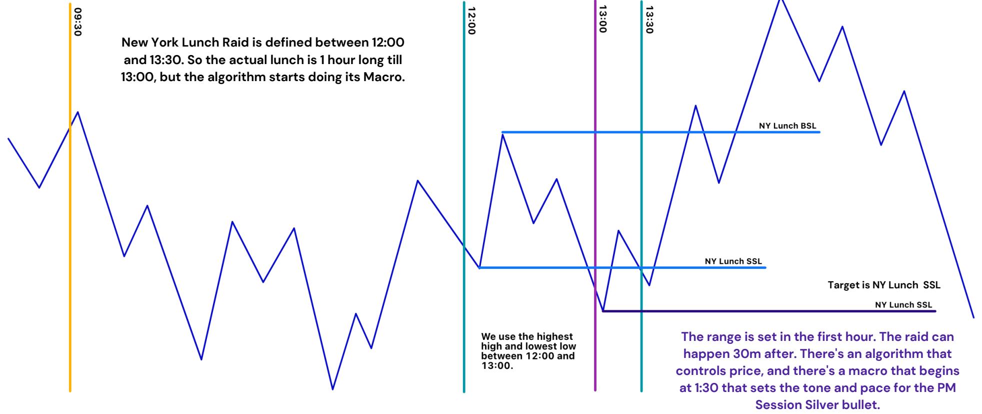


The first thing we consider is the PM session.
If we are not close to the PM range during the first 30 minutes after the Opening Bell, we look for the London Session Raid.

This refers to the range between 2:00 AM and 5:00 AM, which can be found on the ETH chart.

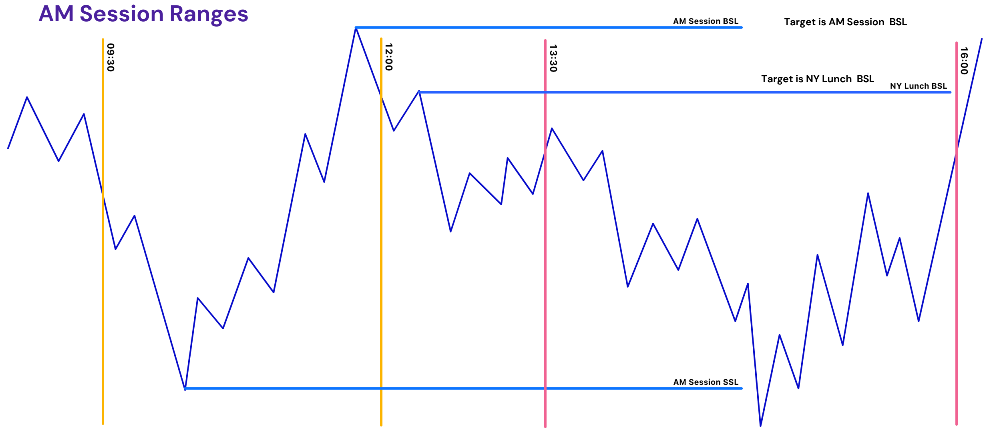
So far, this is our routine: During the first 30 minutes after the 9:30 Opening Bell, we assess our position relative to the PM or London session. There may be a run higher or lower, or the market may consolidate.
We then wait for the Displacement between 10:00 AM and 11:00 AM, which sets the stage for the Silver Bullet setup.

NY Lunch Raid



The range between noon and 13:30.
The lunch hour would usually be a period of consolidation (unless it's a big trend day). Many times, the price action during the morning session would be completely reversed during this time.
If it was not a trending day, the morning session would create the low, and the price would rally towards the lunch highs and/or morning highs.
However, if it was a trending day, the price would continue following the direction set by the morning session. It would keep running into 15:00 and 16:00, representing the full daily range.
If the day was bullish, the price would move up during the morning session, then consolidate between 12:00 and 13:00. In the afternoon, between 14:00 and 16:00, it would repeat the same move as in the morning, but in a lower time frame.

AM Session Ranges



The range between 9:30 and 12:00.
We are considering this in the afternoon, so we can always refer to it in the same trading day. So we could be anticipating a market reversal profile, something to that effect.

If we observe an elongated market where the NY AM Session of the current trading day is characterized by consolidation, and even the lunch hour shows consolidation or a directional movement, we can refer to the trading activity of the previous session, particularly the electronic trading.