Q1: How do you exploit a player who "limp-raises" frequently, meaning they limp in with strong hands pre-flop and then re-raise after someone else opens?

A1: Against a player who frequently limp-raises, you should make several adjustments. First, be much tighter with your isolation (ISO) raises when they limp, preferring to over-limp or simply fold. This avoids rewarding their strategy. Second, if you have a strong hand and ISO-raise, and they then limp-raise you, be prepared to fold a lot of hands unless you have the absolute top of your range (like Aces or Kings), as their limp-raise strongly indicates a premium holding. Finally, when this type of player *open-raises*, you should 3-bet much wider and more aggressively. This is because their strongest hands (Aces, Kings, Queens, Ace-King suited) are likely reserved for their limp-raising strategy, meaning their open-raising range is capped and less likely to 4-bet you.

Q2: What adjustments should you make against a player who sometimes limps with weaker hands but only opens with their strongest hands?

A2: This player type segregates their hands based on action. When they limp, it indicates a weaker or medium-strength hand, so you should be much wider with your isolation (ISO) raises. You can ISO with a broader range of hands, knowing that if they had a stronger hand, they would have open-raised. Conversely, when this player *open-raises*, you should be much tighter with your calling or 3-betting range. Their open-raising range is very narrow and strong (potentially 6-8% of hands), so folding a lot of speculative hands is the correct play, especially if there are aggressive players in the blinds who might 3-bet.

Q3: How do you exploit a player who "cold calls" 3-bets pre-flop, or conversely, a player who "cold 4-bets"?

A3: A player who cold calls 3-bets typically holds good but not premium hands (e.g., pocket pairs like 7s-10s, Jacks, maybe suited Broadways or King-Queen suited), as the absolute best hands would likely 4-bet. As the pre-flop raiser, you should exploit this by 4-betting "buck wild" (very aggressively), especially if the original 3-bettor is raising at a normal frequency, putting immense pressure on the cold caller. On the other hand, if this type of player "cold 4-bets" (meaning they 4-bet after an open and a 3-bet), it's a huge sign of strength. You should "LOL fold" almost everything except for Aces and possibly Kings, as their range is incredibly strong and unlikely to be bluffing in such a spot.

Q4: How should you adjust your play against a player who fast-plays their strong hands on wet boards but plays their draws passively?

A4: This player reveals strength by aggression. On blank turns (no new flush or straight possibilities), you should employ a lot of over-betting with both strong value hands and bluffs. They will call with a wider range of medium-strength hands and draws, allowing you to build a pot or apply maximum pressure. However, on "nut-changing" turns (where a flush or straight completes), you should bet *small* with your value hands. Since they play their draws passively on the flop, they are now more likely to have completed flushes or straights, and a small bet ensures you get value from their weaker made hands while giving you flexibility if they raise. When this player *check-raises* on the flop (especially on boards where you have a very strong hand that can cooler their value range), you should re-raise (bet 3-bet) to pile in more money, as their check-raising indicates a strong value hand that won't fold.

Q5: How do you exploit a player who loves to trap (slow-play) all of their strong hands?

A5: Against a player who loves to trap their strong hands, your strategy changes significantly on later streets. On blank turns, instead of over-betting (as you would against a fast-player), you might choose a smaller bet size. This encourages them to check-raise more often with their strong, trapped hands, allowing them to put in more money. This also helps with bluffs, as their range will be less strong if they haven't trapped. If this player *check-raises* you on the flop (when you have a very strong hand like a set), you should often just call. Unlike a fast-player, a trappy player is more likely to be bluffing or getting out of line when they check-raise, and calling allows them to continue building the pot on later streets. If you have a draw, this can be an excellent spot to 3-bet, as their range is less likely to contain strong value hands.

Q6: What's the optimal strategy against a player who is super aggressive with both their draws and their value hands?

A6: This player type is aggressive across their range. On blank turns, similar to exploiting the fast-player, you should still over-bet with both your strong hands and bluffs, as their capped range will still call with many Ace-high, King-high, and some draw hands. However, on "nut-changing" turns, you should choose a *bigger* size with your value hands. Since this player is aggressive with their draws on the flop, they will have fewer completed flushes or straights on the turn, making them more capped and less likely to fold to a larger bet. When this player *check-raises* you on the flop, if you have a very strong hand (like a set or two pair), you should do quite a bit of calling, as they will often barrel off on later streets with both bluffs and thin value. If you have a draw, this is a prime opportunity to 3-bet and maximize fold equity, as their check-raising range will contain many bluffs.

Q7: How do you exploit a player who uses larger c-bet sizes with strong hands and smaller sizes with medium strength hands or draws?

A7: This player type offers clear sizing tells. If they c-bet *large* (e.g., pot-sized) and you have a very strong hand (like bottom set), you should put in a *massive* check-raise. They have just told you they have a strong hand (like top pair or better) that won't fold, so you can extract maximum value. If you have a draw, you should mostly call, as you won't have much fold equity against their strong range. If they c-bet *medium or small*, and you have a strong hand, you should still use a *very large* check-raise. Weaker hands or draws they might c-bet small with will often call once regardless of size, allowing you to build a bigger pot. If you have a draw, this is where you can get "out of line" and check-raise much more frequently, as their smaller sizing indicates a weaker range with which you have more fold equity.

Q8: What adjustments should you make against a player who c-bets a lot of their value but checks back often with showdown value or air?

A8: This player's c-bets indicate strength. When they c-bet (even a small size), you should treat it like a large c-bet from the previous player type. This means you should check-raise *huge* with your strong hands and do a lot of calling with your draws, as they are likely to have a strong range when betting. The most significant exploit comes when they *check back* the flop. On blank turns, you should do a ton of checking with both your value hands and bluffs. This encourages them to stab (bet) with their showdown value (like middle pair) for protection or with their air, thinking they have a free card. You can then put in a monster check-raise with both your bluffs and value. If the turn is a nut-changing card (e.g., a flush completes), you should do more over-betting with both your bluffs and value. They are less likely to stab with showdown value on these boards, so you take the initiative to get called by weaker hands on the turn and then can go large with bluffs on the river or small with value.