HELP & SUPPORT: contact@pro-indicators.com

PRO INDICATORS

> STARTING GUIDE

& USER MANUAL

INTRODUCTION

Before starting steps I would like to have this little introduction. First to thanks you for the interest you get in my tools, to introduce this little fool project PRO Indicators, and to talk about a crazier one coming to you, learning the sweet speculator job!

Let’s be honest from now, at the moment many people want to train themselves at trading, many various motivating reasons justify that, but errors on the way are extremely and recurrently similar! Confronting yourself to the permanent doubt of the stock market is all but normal, also you will have to learn fighting against the worst enemy, yourself.

Would like to understand the market is a natural attitude, in which almost everyone is mistaken at some point This is the most time consuming thing for people who learn (and I know what I'm talking about, I've obviously been a victim like everyone else). Indeed, it is only natural to fight against uncertainty.

Uncertainty about the future is considered in psychology to be the most common source of stress in humans apart from traumatic stress.

Which means, even if everything goes fine in your life, the stock market incertitude will be a source of irrational stress for you. Here again, what could be more normal when you imagine that you are trying to build your market income and that it will therefore be one of the main thing of your life. Who would be crazy enough to give their lives as food for uncertainty and stress. As I said, all of this is not real, it's a stress that can be dealt with, to the condition that you accept it and fight it, instead of trying to fight something beyond your control. Myself, I thought before, that a trader was someone who « understand » the market… So I'm going to kill this myth immediately, I'm a trader, and I don't understand anything! And it was especially the day I realized that I became a trader!

The reason I'm talking about this is because we'll have to accept the fact that beyond the technical aspects (just as important but much more easily assimilated), there's this psychological notion that will often be a brake that you'd like to blow up. But that only time can wear out.

So, in this manual, we will obviously deal with all this technical part, excluding all the psychological part that is dealt with through educational programs on the YouTube channel.

Before starting the technical subject, I want to warn you of another mistake which is also an unfortunately common waste of time. The search for the perfect system, the perfect strategy, the perfect indicator... (here again I lost a lot of time!)

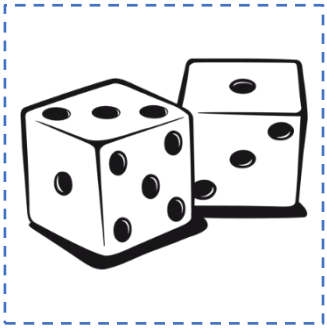
The indicator is only a tool to apply a strategy just as a doctor uses tools to operate. The scalpel is the tool that links the doctor and the patient, the indicator will only be a link between the market and your strategy. Wasting time looking for the best scalpel without knowing how to operate is stupid, isn't it? Then don't be!

CHAPTER 1: BASICS OF STRATEGY

As its name suggests, a strategy is a logical process, think, the opposite of a wet finger trading, depending on the mood of the moment. Think back to what was said earlier, you will base your income, so one of the main thing of your life in today's society, on your decisions *(Okay then if I understand correctly, money is the main thing of life, your already twisted poor …).* It's an interesting discussion, but we'll leave Philo aside for now.

The strategy is therefore the bulwark that will allow you to fight permanent uncertainty. This means that you will be able to sleep at night while accepting the fact that everything is technically possible. *(Besides, the guy just has a God complex... He thinks he controls chance and is never afraid)* Certainly not. The only thing you'll have to trust yourself (and you can't learn that in a few days) is the sweet consolation of the statistics. And the fact that yes, in the markets, there is a way to achieve a low expectation of positive gain. *(Hu? what is this gabble?)*

Statistic hope is a bit like rolling a 6-sided dice.... from a mathematical point of view, it can fall on any side, and it can theoretically fall an infinite number of times on the same side in a row. However, the reality is that if you throw it a lot of times, it will fall on each side as many times, about as many things! I know it's a little bit of a consolation....



A good strategy is simply a good risk management to optimize your expectation of statistical gain! Nothing more! Just as your dice will always fall on the side it wants, the market will always go in all directions and yet in the long run, those who manage the risk will have a tiny chance to earn more than they lose! So any strategy that does not target this objective is simply another chimera that often seeks to "conceptualize" the market and is only a waste of time. *(So the more the guy try to understand, the less he understands in facts... crazy concept!)*

That's right... because there are as many strategies as there are traders! Some are fake, for the reasons mentioned above, and some are worth it. So let's answer the right question: managing your risk is like doing what finally? Risk management is first of all about seeking market conditions in which the probability is asymmetric… *(again gabble ?!?)*

It is the notion that defines if the mathematical probability of having a 6 on the dice is always the same (1/6). In reality, after having made 10 times a 6, you are very slightly less likely to make another one! Just like after 100 throws without making 6, the probability will increase slightly! Why? Why? Simply because, more we roll the dice, more reality catches up with us and tends to make us always fall back on an equal distribution on each side!

I don't think that this abstract notion will be enough for you to let your money grow with the markets without driving you completely crazy or generating stress that will affect your judgment... So, the main role of the strategy will be to help in making a rational decision that avoids as much as possible the stress generated by fear of the unknown. The example of the 6-sided dice was used here. But when it comes to the market, you have to understand a minimum of what we are dealing with. Because if in the case of the dice, the possible distribution between 6 faces is easily defined. In the market there are in theory an infinity of possible directions... *(In fact I'm still so lost, aren't I?! Honestly, you're not helping me!)*.

Often, when a process seems too complex, it is necessary to break it down into several steps to get a clearer picture. That's exactly what we're going to do here. To reduce the possibilities of market movement, we will proceed as follows:

1. IDENTIFY PRICE AREAS
   (Can't you be more subjective? Because I haven't understood anything about math yet....)
   It sounds stupid but in fact 80% of the prices are useless... So watching them, or even worse, trading them, is a mistake. For this, it is necessary to carry out a small graphic study. There are so many solutions that I will not list it. But to avoid any subjectivity I have created for you an indicator that will be in charge of performing a graphic analysis of more than satisfying quality, and totally automatically! With that, there's no subjectivity. But you still have to learn to read it!

2. WAIT FOR A TECHNICAL SIGNAL
   The goal of this step will therefore be to limit the risk that the market may continue to move in the previous direction (remember that we are trying to limit the number of possibilities and not to control prices).

3. DEFINE AN APPROPRIATE "MONEY MANAGEMENT"
   Which is nothing more than the way to adapt to the risk level of the position. Because more the probability of movement are weak, the more aggressive you can be, and otherwise, the more cautious and tolerant you will have to be about invalidation when risk management is low.

4. MANAGE RISK IN POSITION
   Because it is not enough to get into position, once opened it will have to be managed by repeating steps 1 and 2 to identify the conditions under which it will be necessary to act by making a profit (partial or total), an invalidation (partial or total), or a simple adjustment of the output or invalidation levels.

Now that we have laid the basics, we will dig into each of these "steps", which are therefore the elements that make up the strategy. You will have to learn it as it is and eventually customize it according to your personal experience. But first of all, you need to understand this statistical aspect of which we have spoken, and I think that spreading yourself out will only be a waste of time.

CHAPTER 2: PRICE FILTERING

INTRODUCTION

Price filtering is an essential step. Still with this somewhat barbaric objective of improving risk management through statistical advantage. Any good statistician will tell you that before processing any type of data, it will almost always be necessary to start with a filtering to limit "noise". This is exactly what this step of the strategy will replicate.

As I said earlier, more than 80% of the prices are "unusable" for statistical purposes. So you understand that forgetting this crucial step would be a fatal mistake. Many people want to run ever faster when it comes to learning a strategy. I want to warn you: **the one who skip this step** and immediately switches to signal reading (next step) **will literally get fucked up**. More than losing the statistical advantage, he'll even reverse it!

1. PRO FRAMEWORK

The filtering process will be done by a simple graphical analysis, assisted by the tool created specifically to make this step semi-automated *(you start again with the complicated words! it's stronger than you?).* It simply means that the indicator will guide you but you will still have to work a little bit! Let's start by analysing the components of this indicator. We will then see how to realize the famous filtering we were talking about. You may find that there are many elements. Don't worry, most of the time you will stop when you read the first element!

a. CONTEXT CHANNEL

The context channel is the most important! He's the first one to look. Because it will be the basis of an essential rule of the strategy: **ALWAYS TRADING IN A CONTEXT.** You have to imagine the market as a thousand sheets of timeframes: m1-m2-m5-m15-m30-H1-H2-H4-H8-D1-W1-M1.
So this context channel will allow you to quickly know if a specific Timeframe offers an interesting price or not! If the price is not within or beyond the context channel... There is nothing to do on this timeframe... Move on to the next one!

b. The Price Channel

The price channel will only be useful under certain circumstances. It will be used to validate if a market is following a trend or not. Formally, what will be more useful is the « 50% » line that is the median-line of the channel. This line should be used as an input for a second basic rule of the strategy:
NEVER SELL THE LOWER PART OF THE CHANNEL
in the same way we will never buy the upper part! Respect this rule to filter a bit more accurately the possible entry prices and ensure good positions to sell/buy in the short term.

Advice: zoom on the PDF if images are too small!

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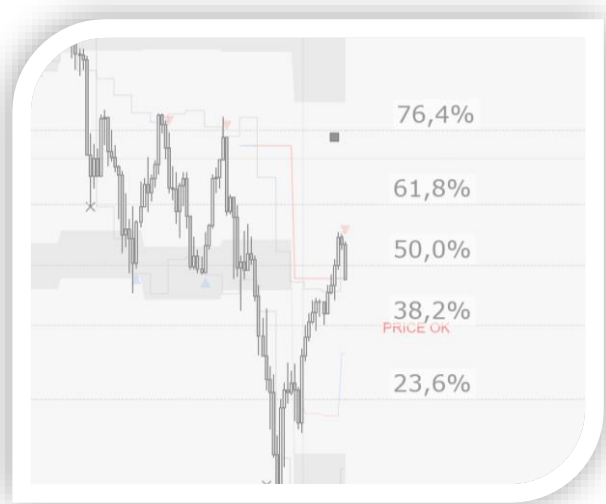
c. « PRICE OK » Alerts

This alert is the result of an algorithm that I added to the technical indicators to help read the charts according to the strategy. It checks conditions that present interest in the strategy.
Never forget that you cannot blindly trust an algorithm… A quick manual check is always a good idea! The thing to keep in mind is that as long as this signal is not present, do not bother yourself looking further! Go elsewhere!



d. FIBONACCI RETRACEMENTS

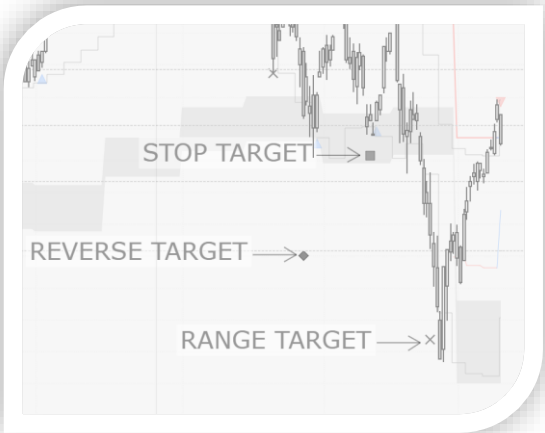
Despite being quite useless in most price structures, they will become an indispensable tool to trade ranges.

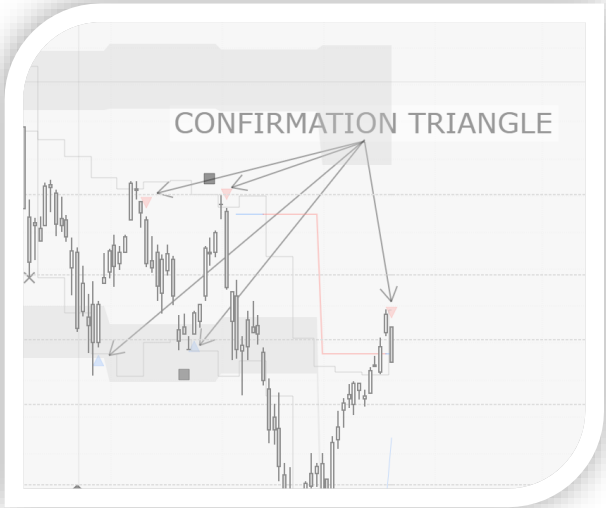
They also help reinforcing graphical interest in some price areas, when a Fibonacci retracement will be placed using the context channel bounds. We will talk about this hereafter!

e. BREAKOUTS

Breakouts are also a key factor in the strategy. They should be used to determine graphical targets in risk management. There are 3 kinds of breakouts, each with a different meaning. To sum it up, the « range break » will be a specific point that we will use as a target during a trend (as we will see later). The « reverse break » will be a signal showing a probable trend in building up. Finally, the « stop break » is a cycle break attempt to a market looking for excess. We can place stop losses on the target if the market fails to invalidate them.

TARGET IS NO LONGER VALID AFTER 40 TO 50 CANDLES





f. CONFIRMATION TRIANGLES

The confirmation triangle is the result of an algorithm that aims at validating a reaction of the market in a price buy or sell area (following a «PRICE OK» alert). This triangle signal will show up if the indicator detects that the price is reacting as expected. It is ABSOLUTLY NOT A TRADING SIGNAL, as we will discuss later on. But you must never trade a confirmation signal without respecting the rules of the «trading signal» that we will detail in the next chapter.

I you feel like you don't understand anything at this point, this is normal. We have to present basics first and then build on it so each following step is well understood. Reading further you should understand why you had to go through this!

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2. IDENTIFY THE CONTEXT

One of the most common errors defining a strategy is to lack of adaptability. The market is somewhat like a mean beast that does everything possible to leave no footprint behind. To avoid this common mistake and to filter interesting price series correctly, we will first need to wonder about which kind of price series we are facing. Is it flat, static (range) with a lot of market noise, a linear structure (trend), or a parabolic structure (excess/bubble)? To every structure, a distinct filtering. And to define which kind of structures prices we are looking at are building, we will use the distinct items presented above.

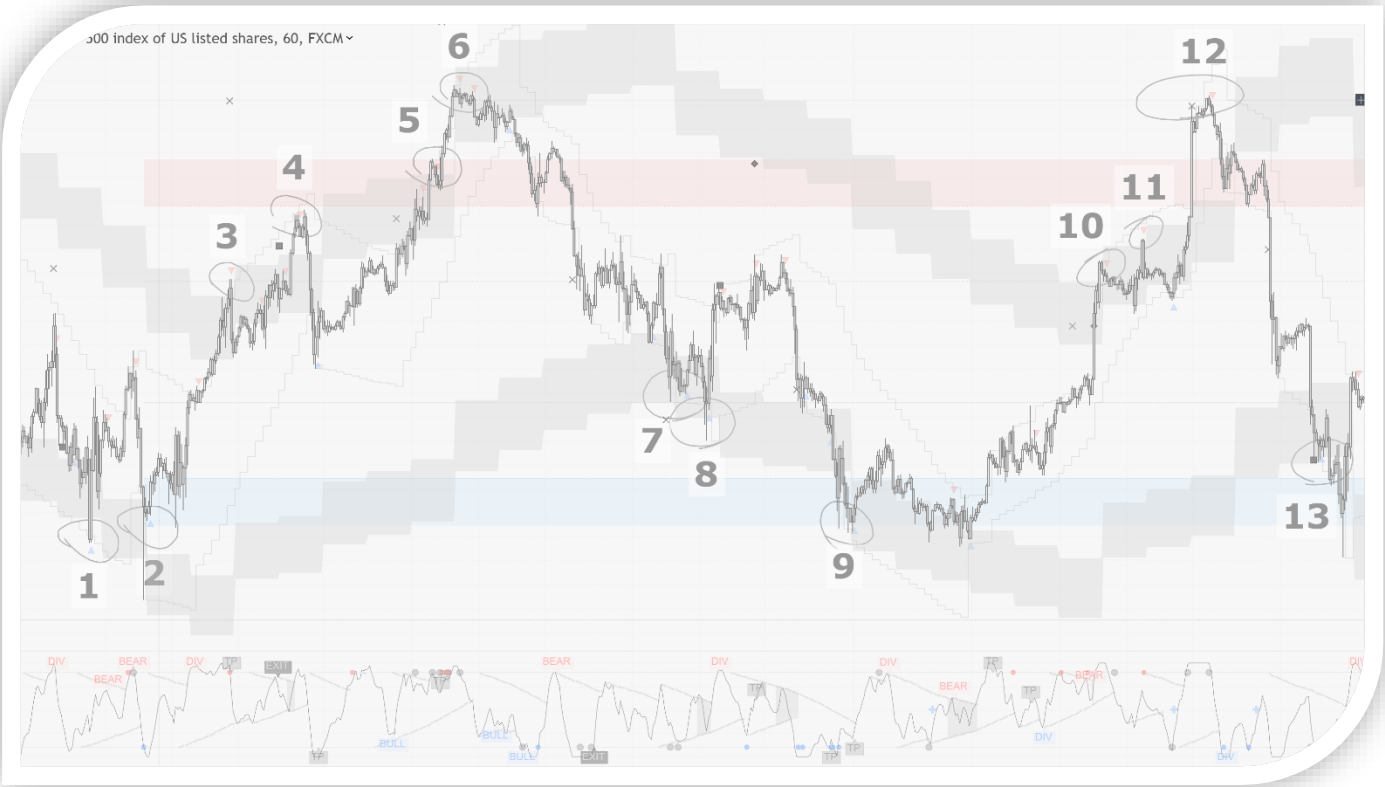
a. THE RANGE

We start with the one people hate the most, and that also happen to be one of the easiest to work with, at least following my strategy. *(Wait, you are kidding me, right?)* Nope… Actually my strategy relies on a very simple observation, a range is an unpredictable structure, and it is basically market noise. Our goal is to suppress the noise to gain a statistical advantage, well… you will have to filter out most of the prices and not even try to reason about 99% of the remaining prices!
To remove that many prices, we will simply use filters extremely strong! And do not forget that IN CASE OF DOUBT BETWEEN TREND and RANGE, EXCPECT THE RANGE!
For a simple reason, the strategy of the range filtering being the most accurate, in case of doubt, it is better to limit the risk! Anyway, here is the filtering rule we are talking about:

1. We always wait for the optimal gain/loss ratio (the easiest way to do this is to trade the break out of the Fibonacci 76.4% level). This filter will do most of the filtering work, as a range is just noise… we will at least make sure that the gain/loss ratio is interesting. For a range happening within a trend, we could accept 61% of retracement to enter, but only to follow the major trend.
2. We always wait to break out of the context (A simple contact of the bound of the context can be enough for a range within a major trend, but as a safeguard, I recommend beginners not to risk it, even if that makes you miss a few trades… safety must always come first at start, especially in context of ranges where uncertainty is at the highest level and full of traps… your mind is not yet ready for it, so protect it while you build it!).
3. We always wait for a confirmation triangle to enter (of course, you will need to make sure that the «signal» indicator, that we will see later on, give a trading signal!). This last filter will allow to remove a few more of the remaining prices, which are still a bit too risky.
4. We never trade more than 3 bounds (We will consider that after 3 push backs, the risk to move on to the next trend is too high. We stop looking for entries)

NOTE: We will differentiate 2 kinds of ranges, « neutral » ranges and « trend » ranges that will have slightly different entry conditions. To avoid any confusion between the two, beginners will have to consider all ranges as « neutral » ranges. With some more experience with the strategy, you will able to use « trend » ranges rules. Don't forget that patience is a virtue when it comes to learning trading.

Let's put the strategy into practice with our first example (see below, zoom if need be) in which I circled all the times the market validates only the first condition:



1- Let's apply the rules (Fibonacci's levels required are reached when the market enters or breaks out of the blue or red area). Here, everything is OK.
2- Same here. The market only broke the context for a brief period of time (low unclosed candle bar) but that still respects the rules. Thus we can trade if we have a trading signal (that we ignore for now as we will talk about it later).
3- This one fails on the second rule (not far enough in Fibonacci's levels).
4- We almost reach the Fibonacci level… This area is acceptable for those who like the risk!
5- The 3 rules are ok (but the trading signal check that would have pushed us to be careful).
6- OK.
7- Fails on step 2.
8- Fails on step 2.
9- OK
10- Fails on step 2.
11- Fails on step 2.
12- OK
13- Here we pass the first 3 steps but we have to stop, after a failure on step 4... (because it's the 4th time already that the market touches a bound, at this point we say the range is « mature »)

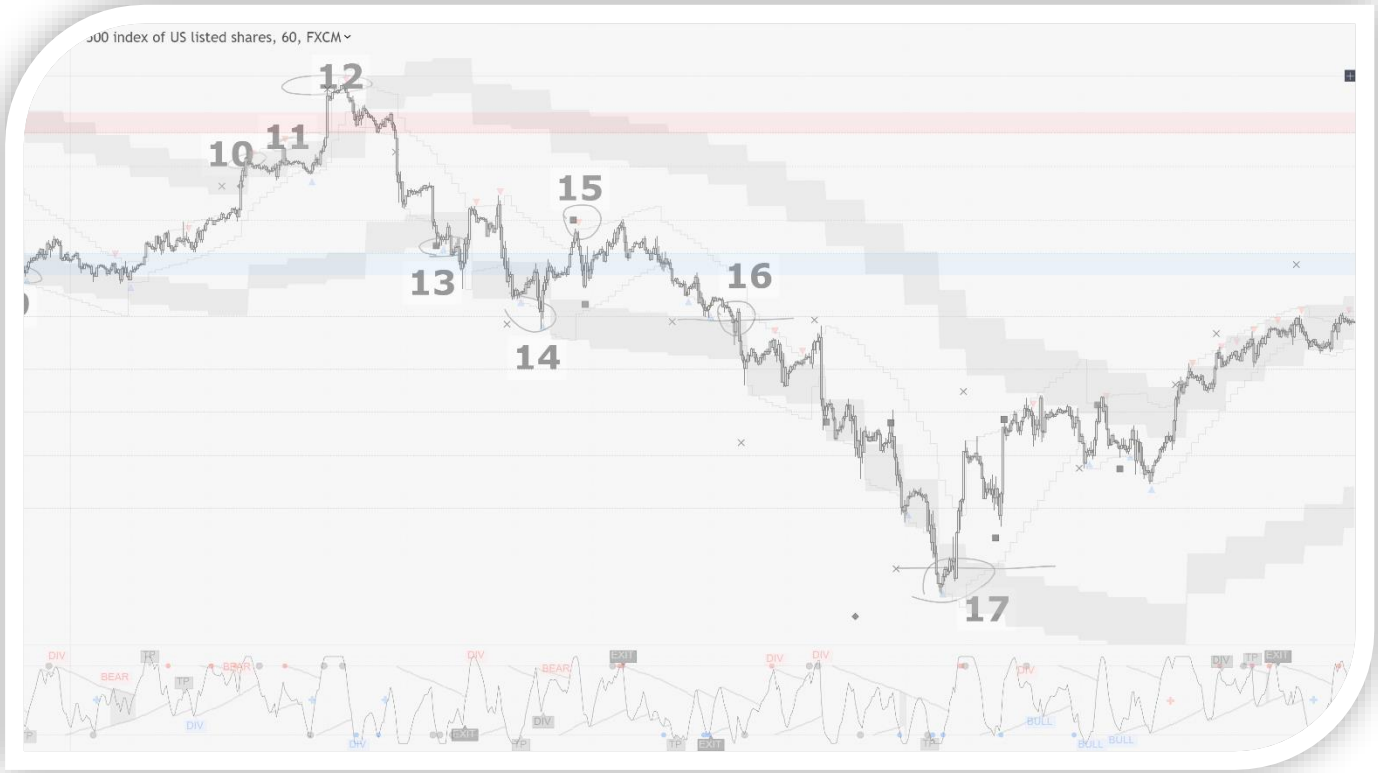
Let's sum it up! Here with only 4 rules very simple we removed all the noise and manage to isolate very interesting areas of prices. Here, only points 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 12 are passing and any of this entries provide gains with small risks. *(Your stuff is awesome, it's magic…)* well, no. It's just a well thought strategy! And I took a simple example for pedagogical reasons, it will not always be that perfect. Yet, if you understood the goal of the strategy (lower the risk statistically) you then understand, despites the failures along the way, the system will remain largely profitable, following the rules, of course.

b. THE TREND

Hereafter we will try to define, from an impartial perspective, what is a trend market. Then we will answer the second important question, how mature is the trend?

Let's start with a basic rule: WE NEVER GO FROM A BULL TREND TO A BEAR TREND. We often want things to happen quickly when we start trading. It's a bad habit that you will have to drop by keeping this rule in your head. The only possibility to reverse a trend without a range in between, is when we are in a bubble. We will see this later. Other than that, there will always be a range that will push back multiple time the price when it will hit the range's bounds. Trends will mostly emerge from « mature » ranges.

Let's move on to the graphical elements that allow to validate that market is following a trend. Keeping the charts from earlier example to have the situation in mind, let's see what happens next! Our range was mature and ended up breaking the range, leading to a new trend.



14- Same than point 13. Here we cannot by the bound because the range is too mature.

15- First sign to worry about, we now see a stop target. Remember what we said, when the market fails on this kind of breaks, it means that you will be easily able to manage the risk (i.e. place your stop loss above that level here). Here we also have this signal happening on the price channel. When the market is pushing back the price channel bounds instead of going further for the context bound, it's time to start wondering about it! But it's still insufficient to conclude. We call this the « accumulation » phase. We start looking forward to seeing a trend, but it's still impossible to validate it. Only aggressive traders will reinforce their positions in those areas but still having to keep speculative sizes for their positions (small lever).

16- After the validation of the push back initiated in 15, the market goes back to the context looking for some support… but this time, chances of finding buyers is low. Another important element that weights in here is the range target reached then exceeded. At this point, it is clear that buyers are losing the market breaks the context and accelerate its pace down. In this case, there is no doubts. It's time to reinforce positions and switch to the trend trading mode where WE LET THE GAINS GROW, ignoring bullish signals to remove the doubts… A breakout has to be followed as long as there is no divergence between price and momentum.

17- Here the price went down quite a lot, a new break target just appeared, it is a sign that the trend will probably pause for a while, or even stop here. If there is a signal (like it happened here), the confirmation triangle in this area will be your take profit signal.
(Wait a minute… this is bullshit because there is another of your « range target » before and you did not mention it…)
Well… remember the only rules about breakouts… They are invalidated after 40-50 bars! So yes, there was a cross about the level of the breakout around point 16, but we never validated it! Then, you might have also noticed the revers target that appears between 16 and 17, that signal is to be ignored here because it is use to announce a trend… here we are already aware of the trend, thus this breakout signal is useless!

As it is the first time that you see the strategy in use you might think that it seems to be complex… what did you expect? If it would be that easy, people would know about it! But you will see that with some practice this rules become quite quickly automatisms. Remember what you used to be taught at school, it was way harder than this and you managed it by then! Then no reason to panic! You will forget some rules at first, and the market will most probably punish you for that, it often through mistake that we end up learning!

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c. THE BUBBLE / THE MARKET EXCESS

To relax a bit, I kept the funniest for the end! It is also one of the easiest to identify. Because the bubble will always happen when trend will spin out of control. Thus all the first steps of maturation of a bubble are actually the same one than for a trend. It is just that suddenly it will take a weird shape, an unusual shape! We will detect in the same way a market excess, that is not as violent as bubble but that will be behaving the same way. Excesses almost always revers without going through a ranging phase. In other words, you should rather be reactive, but more importantly be methodic, because fighting against such structures might require several attempts before eventually succeeding. Thus this is strictly forbidden for beginners…

Here are the technical characteristics that allow to identify them with PRO Framework:

- The market excess starts when the boxes of the context channel are not touching each other. Then prices will increase so quickly that even the boxes from the support channel will not be able to stay in contact. It matters that boxes form both bounds of the context channel show this discontinuity (both support and resistance). The Excess or the Bubble need to occur with a psychological context that feeds the over-speculating prices. Either individuals are euphoric, or the market is over pushed by a catalyst that is way too much interpreted.

- The last thing to confirm the bubble is a parabolic curve. If it's only an excess the parabolic curve is not required

For the safety of your money, I always recommend you ask me or one of the Discord members to double check the structure before trading these excess or bubble structures.
To avoid any mistake, I will not mention in this manual the particularly method and risk management you will have to follow to trade these contexts.
Just remember that, if you are in position and see the structure becoming an excess or a bubble (on the right side for your position), let the market deliver you the rewards and protect your position by a tight following stop. Enjoy the stupid trend made by foolish buyers that are taking all the risks for you!
If you are not in position it would be very tempting to sell the excess of the market… As previously said, do not do that unless you have the check or security belt of someone of trust and experience that will show you the correct path. Otherwise the losses may be way beyond your imagination.

Now let's take the time to study two typical cases, one excess and one bubble, so that you can see the difference between them. In both cases you will notice that selling them nicely is quite difficult but not impossible if you do have some experience!

Here it's S&P500, in real time, so it's hard to predict the future and know that if at the end the market has become bearish. Maybe this answer will be known by the time you read this PDF !
Anyway, here we can see all the key structures given ahead. Here is how to read the market step by step:

1- The market is building the trend, it is rejecting the up warding lower trend line and outbreak the upper context area. The prices are also breaking through a range break target (Cross). As we already see in the previous example, these are characteristics signals that gives high chances of success. The trend keeps going, sticking to the upper context area.

2- Here we start to see the lower context boxes splitting but not the upper ones. We are not still yet in an excess context. That said, this information gives us some clues about the fact the trend is getting mature and buyers should start to get out of the market. Here the range target would have been a perfect choice for buyers to close their positions and cash out a great profit.

3- The consolidation phase comes after a quite long phase of compression. The market falls back to the buying context and after two attempts find a strong buying signal with a rejected stop target. Here again, everything shows that we can buy the market for an extension of the bullish trend by putting our stop loss just below the stop target (Risk management)

4- The market reaches again the higher context. This is where the excess starts. This time, prices way overcome the higher context and all boxes are split (higher and lower ones). Prices are following a parabolic curve (at that time the market was overpricing the tax plan from Trump). Anyway an unquestionable excess but not yet a bubble

5- Here is where things are going touchier. We see the parabolic curve on prices and instead of calming down the excess seems to go crazy. Context boxes are now completely out of shape, this time no doubt it's a speculative bubble. For the story, that moment was the record of ETF buying from individuals. Stupid ones are buying the top of the market, we can start to find carefully the draw back

6- Very hard draw back on the lower context. Obviously, nobody saw it coming, except some speculative guys like me. And few of them reached to make money from that move, On the other hand many people just kept quiet dirty losses. The market contained the bubble at its early stage. Back to reality… The market will still try to overflow again the higher context, as the already excess was not enough! And here comes the end of trend signals right on the selling context. Since then and until the moment I'm writing this pdf, it's disastrous… Everybody is trying to understand what's going on. But if you've understood your first lessons you normally know that more troubles are yet to come. First, the market already broke a bearish stop target, so long for the bullish trend… After that we even triggered a reversal break target… In Brief, this stinks the bear market but everybody still hopes the comeback a miraculous bull market! At this stage, everything shows that traders should prefer bearish side. Future will tell if I was right !! Anyway, I did my job, managed my risk. Who is right or is wrong this is the job of speakers not traders!

To Show you what can happen if the market goes further in bubble structures, how couldn't I speak about the Bitcoin! You will clearly see the difference with the previous example:

1- This is where things are starting to go nasty. Context boxes are already unfolding on both sides. Nothing can really explain why the prices are going up so fast, except the fact that people only buy it to sell it higher and win money. But at this stage we do not have yet the parabolic moves, it's getting a little bit parabolic, but the trend is not mature yet to call it bubble.

2- Miss, it drops very fast, but it's only a consolidation of a market excess. Like the previous example, few risks of crach to come. This said, we normally do not go from bullish market to bearish market without a range phase. This is the characteristic of all excess (bubbles included). We fall back to the support context and the market buy it again.

3- Lessons from the past seems not to have been learnt, we start again to go right through the upper context box again, breaking the stop target. The market seems decided to push the limit with no consideration for the asset value.

4- This stop again right before the bubble stage et again we have a brutal reversal with a 40% loss on prices. This time we even do not come back to the lower context. We make a V-bottom right on the lower trend line. This should alert you that a bubble is incoming!!

5- Back to the upper context that will not even slow prices! We slow a little of the stop break target that follow… and obviously we overflow it to rush on higher prices, beating all time high prices every day. I try my first sell around the 7-8000 USD with no success. A little pull back on the way around but prices at that time are totally parabolic, with a complete

nonsense. Analysts must use log graphics to try to find a sense at the princes. We now are reaching the 12 000 USD, all my buddies are calling me to talk about their investment. You know what is going to happen next. The market will brutally reverse to a bearish market with more than one year of bear market we are still right trying to get out. The lower price reached on 2018 was close to the 3500 USD… very far from the top we've reached few months ago.

PLEASE NOTE THAT EXCESSES AND BUBBLES ARE VERY UNUSUAL MARKET CONDITIONS (>5%)

Those who only known cryptos shall think that bubbles are the way of trading but it's not true at all. Please do not seek for bubbles everywhere and always ask for support from experienced people before trading against a bubble. Otherwise you will experience huge trouble and you won't say that I did not warned you

(So, you're telling me that all the fun stuff is not for me? That sucks…. Adding the fact that you're annoying you're a killjoy…)

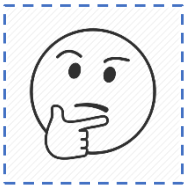
At the risk of disappointing you, I prefer removing the fun part of the trading and teach you how to earn money without major risks. As you wish ! So yes, if you follow me in the journey, bubbles, excesses (basically everything you will see on TV or network), I will teach you how to detect them so you can avoid to trade them…
Because in reality in these kind of structure this is more about psychology then technical analysis. And when you're a trainee usually your psychology is not strong enough to face this market and stronger people will use your weakness to win your losses !

So now that you know how to identify prices in a range and in a trend, you how to detect excesses, we can move on another big subject which is the trading signal.

CHAPTER 3 : THE TRADING SIGNAL

INTRODUCTION

The trading signal of PRO Indicators strategy is the easiest part in its appliance. Here I literally chewed the work. I directly included the automatic signal detection into the indicator. This means you will be able to automate the process of waiting for the signal… by simply putting an alert and stop looking endlessly at your screens for nothing! That said, generally, people ask to understand the tools they are using and I recommend strongly that you do so. Therefore I'll spend a lot of time in this chapter, not only to teach you how to detect a signal, but mostly explain how this tool is working to perform its automatic detection of favorable conditions to trade !



But before starting, let's answer a simple question : What is exactly a trading signal, and what's its goal in the strategy ? *(don't tell me that you're going to spend an endless time to explain boring theorical stuffs …)* No please trust me ! Just explain the logic behind it so you can understand the reason of why!

The trading signal is an additional step to limit your risk in the market. The step one we saw previously consist in finding the context of the trade you would like to eventually take, this is already a way to limit you risk by screening prices. But to really limit the risk you need to consider an important parameter: Price action. *(You see ! You are doing it again with your technical stuff! what is this price action because it sounds like I've heard about it before).* You will hear this word very often, and often for bad reasons! The price action is simply studying the way the price is reaching the zone or target you've identified as an interesting zone for trading. The common way is to study the momentum, and 99% of the time by using the old RSI , 14 periods ! For me, doing like everyone else is not enough. So I built my own tool to read the momentum, and to go even further, I added another layer of signal. One layer that every good trader will use but not as an Indicator : The reading of Cycles. This sound logical, the market is not only noise, there is also a kind of cyclicity caused by human behavior. The time affect the psychology of humans and so affect the market. Not considering this fact is just giving the opportunity for others to consider it and take an asset on you !

In a previous verion of this strategy, I did create an indicator for these both price actions. There was PRO Momentum and PRO Sinewave. For more simplicity now, the strategy only use the indicator PRO Momentum. But don't worry the cycle analysis didn't disappeared ! I simply mixed the algorithms of cycles with those of Momentum in one unique indicator. Doing so, now users can trigger alerts when both sources of the indicator are triggering the signal (that was not possible with two different indicators) Now PRO MOMENTUM should in theory be named PRO SIGNALS, because it does not only analyze the Momentum but also the cycles ! I Can't rename the indicators into Tradingview, this is why I could not rename Pro MOMENTUM ! Those who still want to use PRO Sinewave can ask me. I'm not giving it automatically to avoid confusing you !

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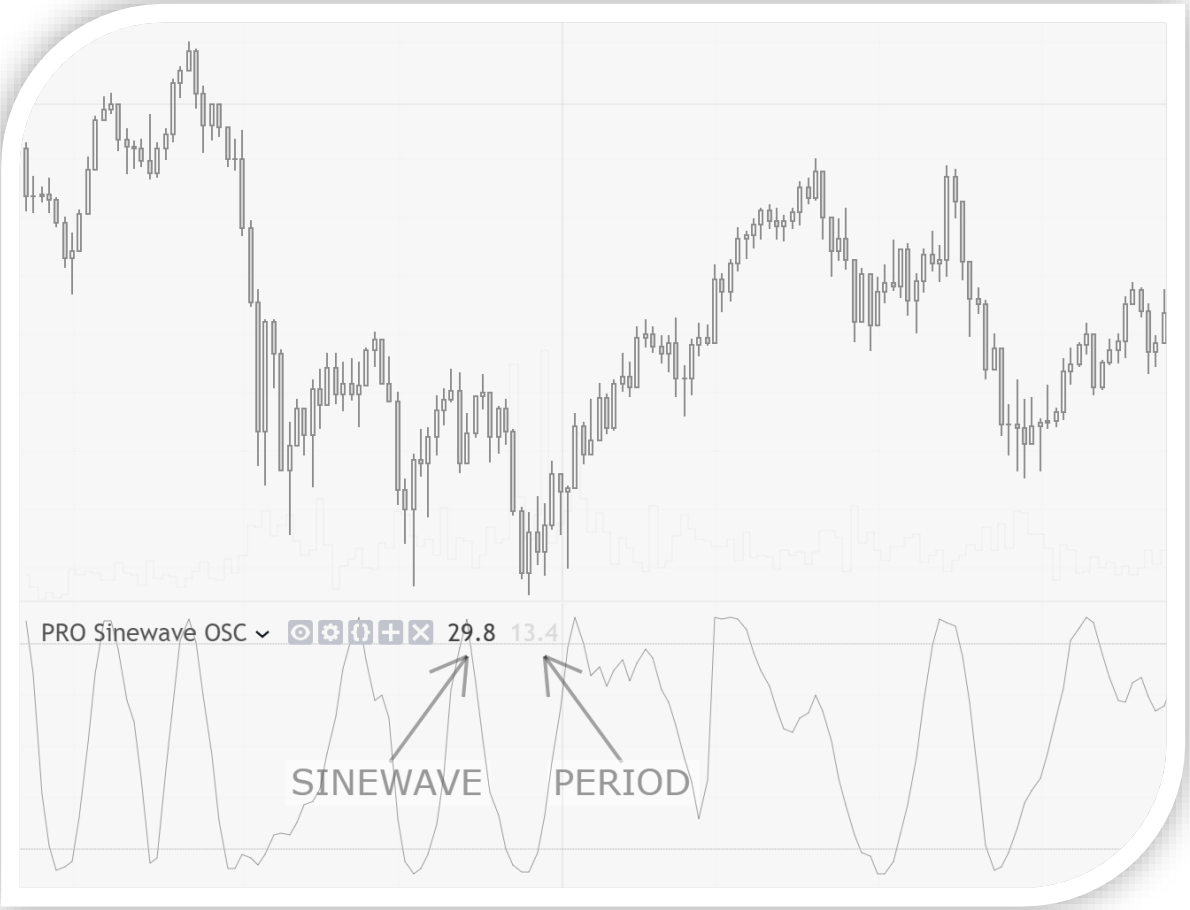
1. CYCLES

The cycles, you will often ear about them in the term of « timing ». As time has an influence, we need to find a way to frame the time in a usable way for the strategy. We need to make it readable to later detect « patterns » automatically.

(«frame the times» please don't tell me you're going to talk about the general relativity of Einstein now…) To stay simple, I will not detail the process… If you want to know how to measure cycles in trading, it's up to you to find more about what we call : Sinewave Oscillators (John Elhers)



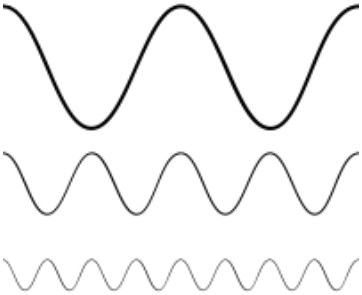
After an elegant mathematical process, this formula will give us two information that will be then used in my detecting signals algorithms : The « average period» and the « sinewave ».

d. The average period

This is simply the average time of one cycle of price as detected by the formula. Here for example, the value 13.4 means that for the indicator the price need from 13 to 14 candles to end a cycle. What we call a cycle is a bullish swing and a bearish swing. For your information, this value is usually around 20. Which means on standard timeframe, prices need more or less 20 candles to make a bullish move followed by a bearish one. I'm also giving you another statistic in case someone may be interested: In the market, you will usually spend more time during one swing than the other one (usually 60% - 40%). Again we can find here the golden number (0.618 as 61.8%) !

e. The Sinusoid

Without entering into deep explanations, the sinusoid is representing the current phase of the prices in a cycle. Even if it looks too easy, it's better to enter in a position at the best period of a cycle. For example, it's better to wait until the end of a Bullish cycle to start a Bearish position (and the opposite for a Bullish trade). Before, we were talking about risk management … Don't trade when it's the turn of the other, it's already a good starting point, don't you think?! The ending is in between 100 and -100 with 80 and -80 as terminals. A bullish cycle is mature when the sinusoid is up to 80 and Bearish with lower than -80.



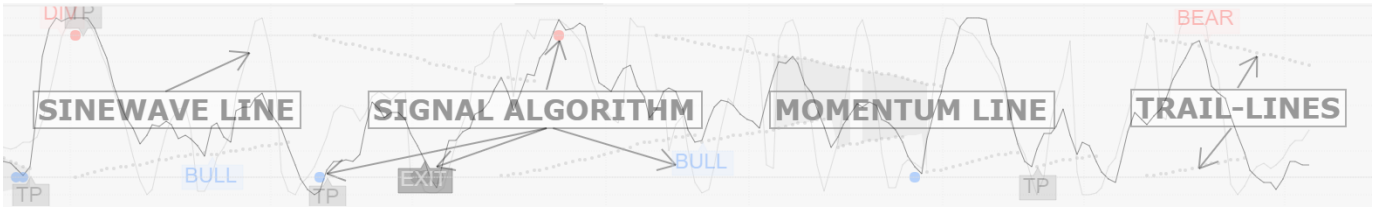
2. THE MOMENTUM

Well, let's make it simple. Forget all you heard about this subject as I read too much bullshit regarding the Momentum. Let's come back to the basics to understand and read the Momentum simply by explaining what it represents. *(Ahhh Thanks!! I understood this thing is the key to understand the Market, but still didn't catch the point … Then tell me everything!)* First of all, let's stop this stupid idea. I already explained before that trying to understand the market is a waste of time. This said, you're free to do what you want with your time … I've often seen this overestimate of the Momentum, like it's the holy grail to read the market...Please erase all of those ideas. Let's answer to the right question:

What is the Momentum?

That's simply a by-product of prices, the opportunity to see prices under a different angle/point of view. (Too bad, you just broke all my dreams … Then let's simply look at the prices) Remember that we analyse prices with PRO FRAMEWORK, during the previous step. Here we just add a new filter to analyse prices with a different approach. (I got it, why it looks more simple explained like that?) *Maybe because instead of fantasizing on something you can't understand, you learn how to use it in a strategy. A strategy is like a house, bricks one by one for a solid structure.* (Don't you think so? Then let's come back to the Momentum : why is it different than prices?)

In the indicator, 4 different things :



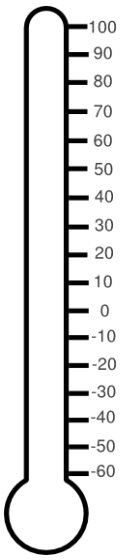
a. The Momentum line

The Momentum is going to show the « angle » of prices. High value in the Momentum mean prices are going up fast (If we should draw a line to follow the prices, it would have a strong angle). Also you have to understand that there isn't only one Momentum! (Everything was clear and now I lose my mind) *Make your life easier isn't my job. I'm here to make you understand and realise how it works. Yes, there are different Momentum depending on which recipe it's been calculated (and will have different results). Momentum is a word to name a family that included all of them.*

Here I'm going to explain what is representing the Momentum I created. (Ho yeah! You even create your own Momentum, what a man!!) *I didn't make it to be proud of myself. I wanted a Momentum how I like. As RSI is too noisy and unreadable to me to detect automatically patterns and MACD is way to slow and I don't want a delayed signal. I made something in between and created the right tool! I keep it a secret as I worked hard for this. But don't get me wrong: it's just a way. The true value is the detection algorithm. Let's talk about it later.*

f. The Trail-Lines

These lines are secondary. We can use them almost only during a trend. Think about a thermometer of Bullish & Bearish pressure in the time. The more the up (or resistant) Trail line is low, the more the sellers are aggressive and the more the down (or support) Trail line is up, the more the buyers are aggressive. It could be the Framework trend channel adapted to the Momentum! When the Momentum react and bounce on the support Trail line (the down one), that probably mean Bullish is taking the control of the Momentum and it will be always the case in a Bullish trend. We could use those lines to approve a trend but like I said in the beginning, they are secondary. Trading only with these information is highly risky.



You can disable this option in Momentum settings if you don't want see them. Please double click on the indicator then Style and disable those lines.

3. THE ALGORITHM OF DETECTION

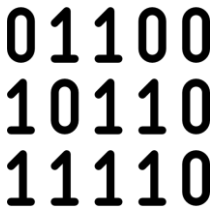
The true value of the indicators: They are automating the signal part of trading. The last step before taking a position, of course always under conditions: prices have to be in a great price zone.

In between those two steps there is a source of mistakes for traders: the wait. This wait, sometimes is never ending and is pushing us to make mistakes like overtrade, doubt, etc. …

If you were thinking I created those indicators to sell them and get your money, you will understand my motivation now... I also use them …. (What an explanation! We know you use them!) *First of all, most of the people who create indicators are motivated by your money and are not traders … Better than this you have to understand if I created them it's because I'm under the stress of the wait as well, even if I manage it better with my experience, I still feel it. Automate the signal process is offering a great working comfort.*

People want things to happen fast because we perceive time as a pressure. (If you ask yourself why, remember that our time on earth is limited) A computer can't feel this kind of stress. For it, manage the wait isn't a problem until it knows under which circumstances it has to wake up !

> *It's not because I'm in love with algo, but because they can be way more efficient than us for certain task. Coding isn't my hobby and absolutely not my job, I learn it cause I was in need to be more effective and find a way to reach my target!* (What a cold logic, are you sure you're even yourself a robot?) *As we don't realise, fascinating studies show our brain follow a similar process as machines.* (OK, you lost your mind since you saw Matrix …) *Better to leave this out of this PDF!*



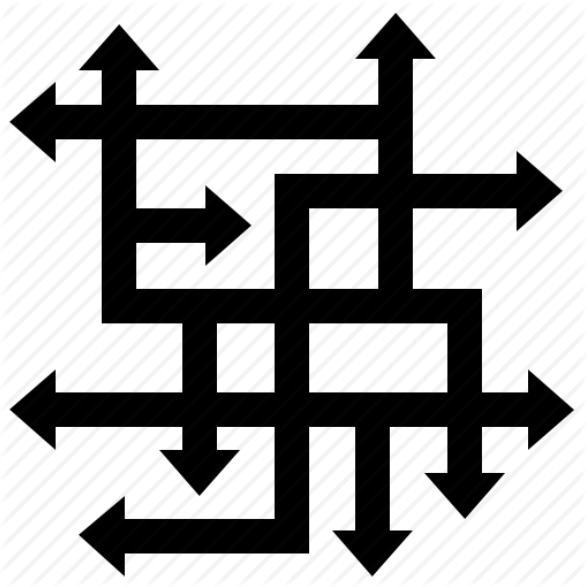
Those algo are going to hunt in cycles and Momentum complex patterns I learned after years. Patterns that produce a statistically usable price reaction. That is, when the specific conditions are met, the price will react favourably most often. *(You're still bullshitting me about talking a lot about really obvious things…I know what a pattern is)* When I do that, that's because I'm trying to make you understand something later. Here the goal is to explain how my approach will be different from most existing trading robots. There is 3 points:

- *Most robots, use simple processes, which can offer hardly much more than 60% of successful trades. It's always better than 50-50— The reason is simple, without going into the annoying part, the simpler the process is, the more the patterns will signal, and the lower the success rate (because of the numerous false signals). The simplest solution to increase this rate is to add a delay to validate... I want real time... So no. The only other alternative is to have specific conditions that are less frequent. Less is more!!*

Less signals but with better quality. (Right but your stuff never gives a signal then you trade one time a month... not the best) No because in this case, there is a simple solution, look more patterns in parallel! For your information, my Algo is looking for more than 150 Momentum patterns and more than 100 cycles… At the purchase, and also as much at the sale! And each pattern has an average of 10 conditions to fulfil to trigger… And on the top of this there is additional filters. (Well, more than being damn pretentious, are you like an autistic in your pattern world?)

- Most robots use only one source of information to report, or they will analyse sources called "correlated" sources. A typical error is to analyse RSI and stochastic at the same time… Or MACD… As we saw earlier, these are all indicators in the Momentum family… in other words, adding up this information does not make it better, in the risk management perspective! It's like looking at the same thing, but from *slightly different angles.* (What a smart guy, is that why you were talking about it before …?) *That's also why I took the time to explain cycles and Sinewave… So that you understand where the signals you're going to use are coming from, and that what I'm using in input are uncorrelated sources.*

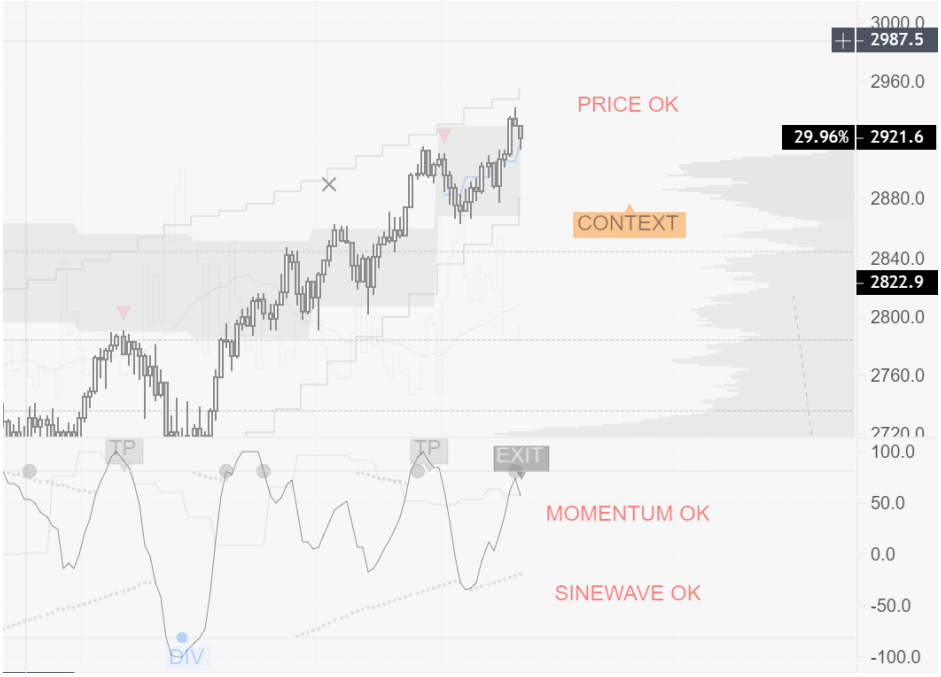
- *Most of the robots give, buy or sell signals and that's the most stupid way to build up a trading strategy on a binary way: Black or White as to be precise on the market you should be able to see the grey! Navigate with different levels of risk. The right trader is not the one who tells about it on socials networks, it is the one who will best adapt to the current market conditions. Anything except black and white! We will see this in the next chapter on risk management and money management. Basically I've made my signal indicators to also help you with the perception of those risks, so instead of trading like a dumb in a binary way, you learn to react differently depending on the level of risk. Then you get used to behaving like a true professional trader from the beginning, and over time you will learn to perceive these subtleties better and better and to look in the right direction! If you're wondering why I talk about all this trouble to do my tools… Well, the answer makes sense… because I did them primarily for myself, for professional purpose, and then I adapted them so that they are usable and understandable by others.*



(Okay, so I get it that I'm going to work with pro tools… I'm not going to use something that's too complicated for me?)
Why do you think I have to give you hours of educational videos and a PDF that long that you can make the most of them ? Because to use it you have to understand a lot. Because a professional tool is useless if I don't teach you what is a trading job in parallel. And it takes a little more than a 2 page PDF to give you years of learning, which tells you that when an indicator exceeds such a value you have to buy… put a stop sign at 30 pips and trade anything that moves. I think with everything I've taught you so far, you understand why all this isn't bullshit !

The point is that of course these tools are not intended for real neophytes. Or you'll have to get really wet and hang on because this is mostly for people in the advanced stage to learn the business of speculation, not just make a safari discovery of the financial markets! If it sounds too complicated to you, I'm not offended, and I totally understand if some people prefer to go softer by training somewhere else. There are plenty of good trainers for beginners as long as you know how to eliminate crooks. But with the little you've already learned here, you should be able to quickly feel the guy who sells you the dream! And remember, if you pay for training, it's not worth anything. This profession can only be passed by passion. Those who make you pay; it is because they do not earn their living with the job that they try to teach you! (Fucking hell! Never seen it like that, it makes sense)

If you're still here and to close this chapter I will show you a signal !



That's what is a PRO Indicators! It is algo that do a part of the job, but that will always require a job from you in the areas where the algorithm will be less good than you (Remember the grey colour). It's called semi-automation of trading. That is, the robot doesn't make the decision, it guides you, but you stay in control. And if one day Tradingview allows it, it will be possible to trigger a trade automatically on a signal (after having done an analysis and defining the conditions manually, but certainly not a 100% automatic trading).

Semi-automation, like everything else, brings advantages and disadvantages.

- *The main disadvantage is that it can induce laziness… You'll think the Algo is fantastic, and you don't need to think anymore… Like the last times he reported you made money, why screw with the strategy, just trade the signal… Let me tell you that reality will soon catch up with you…*

- *The advantage is obvious; it allows you to quickly identify whether the graph you are looking at requires special attention or not. Just a quick look at it. In our example, if you see it, it's worth watching if there's a trade here! You will analyse your context to see if this signal should be filtered or not. If it passes, you will then define the money management of your trade according to the different information at you have, and that we talk about it right after!*

For your information that's the top of the SPX on the 24/09/18. We were not many who sold the SPX at that point!

4. SETTINGS AND MAKE IT MORE PERSONNAL:

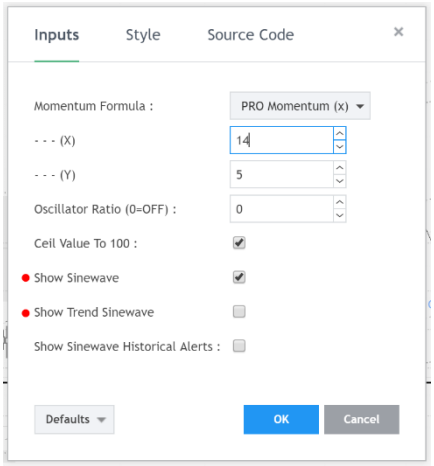
The momentum sensitivity can be set via the parameter (X). But just as the RSI was optimized at 14, in my case too, keeping the "factory setting" is recommended, but I still leave the door open ... The indicator will also allow you to display the standard momentums instead of my formula: RSI, CCI, STOCH, TSI. The detection algorithm will remain applied to my Momentum in all cases. But for those who absolutely want to have RSI, it will be possible! While enjoying my patterns.

The Oscillator Ratio parameter will simply increase or reduce the amplitude of the optional oscillator (it is disabled by default with a value of 0). This oscillator works like the oscillator of an MACD, as some strategies use such tools, I gave you the opportunity to set it to my tool as well. Because don't forget that this strategy provides you with a solid framework, but you can transform it as you wish in the future.

"ceil value to 100" can be disabled if you want to see the value of momentum evolve beyond 100 and -100. I have blocked beyond these values to optimize the display, it's up to you to use it.

Finally, you can customize all the colours and thicknesses of the lines in the Style tab of this window.

NOTE: The sinusoid (Sinewave Line) is not enabled by default. To display it you will need to activate it. Depending on your convenience you will be able to display the sinusoid on the local timeline or that of the higher unit (Trend Sinewave). Aggressive traders will take the first option, beginners and limited risk traders will take the second option preferably.



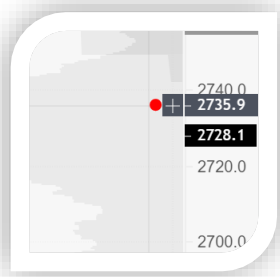
TIP: For those who prefer the black background on their platform for visual comfort, or any other reason, know that some settings like patterns are not totally customizable (maybe one day Tradingview will correct this). While waiting for an easier solution and for an optimal black background you can use a plugin for your browser that will reverse all colours. So you're going to put everything back in blank first, and then install this tool:

Firefox : Owl > addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/owl/? src=search
Chrome : Deluminate > chrome://extensions/?
id=iebboopaeangfpceklajfohhbpkfiaa

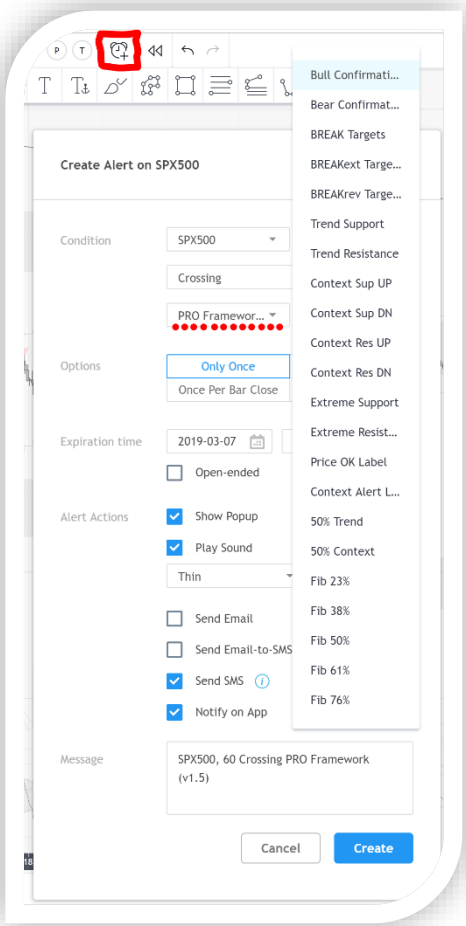
CHAPTER 4: ALERTS

The most significant benefit of a semi-automatic strategy is to be able to take advantage of an alert system that allows you to watch graphics only when necessary. The platform will then warn you when the condition you are looking for is met. The PRO Indicators strategy consists of several steps that require a prior wait, the price filtering and then the input signal. We will see how to remove this expectation in each case.

1. PRICE FILTERING



To identify an interesting price zone, you need to define the context (trend, range, overload ...). In a range, for example, you know that your first requirement to find an attractive price is to get an optimal ratio gain/loss beyond a 76% retracement. ... In this case, as it is a horizontal price alert, you can create one simply with the tool directly available from the price axis.



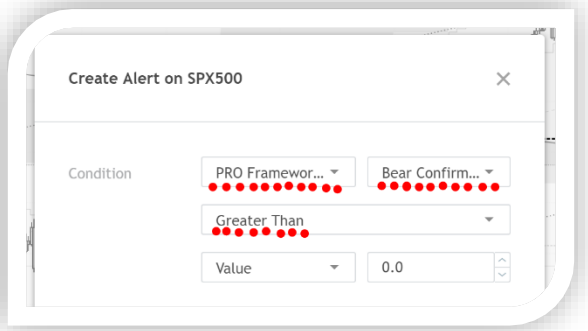
When this first validation step is triggered, you will then need to validate an overflow of the context. As this value evolves over time, we will not be able to use a simple price alert. So let's try to create an alert that does the job. Here we will have to create a personalized alert. For this you have to open the alert window (via the menu bar above the graph or by pressing ALT + A).

For the first condition, select SPX500 (the price), because we want to know when the price will exceed the context. Then select PRO Framework as input, and on the right you'll get a drop-down list with all the items of the indicator. *(WTF! Why so many choices? I will never find myself there ...)*. More choices are more freedom if you know what you're looking for (OK, but I see four context outputs here, and I imagine that "Res" means Resistant ... But UP and DN? Do I draw the shorter straw?). Remember that the context is a ribbon! UP will be the upper part of the ribbon, DN the lower part.
If we want to overflow the resistant context, we want to overflow its upper part. The choice will be « Context Res UP ».

If we wanted to buy the bottom of the range, we would have mechanically chosen « Context Res DN ».

You then have to customize the options. No need to wait for a candle close and we only want to be alerted once. You are free to set an expiration in time, choose your actions and customize the alert message to remember what this is about!

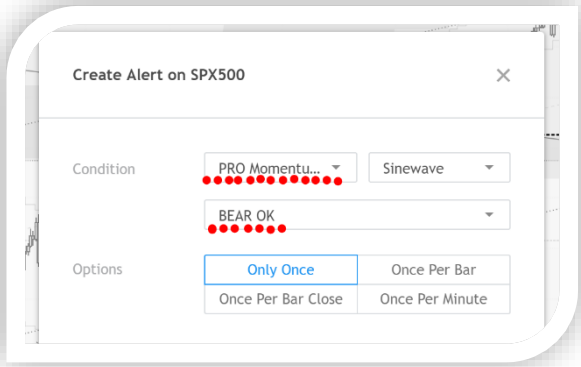
As in this case, the last step before opening the trade is to wait for a confirmation triangle, we can put a memo like "Context: Sale range / Action: set alert triangle confirmation".



Let's finish the exercise by seeing how to create this alert. The confirmation triangle has nothing to do with the price, so we will select PRO Framework directly as input. Then choose from the drop-down list on the right the desired output: "Bear Confirmation". As this output is binary (1 if there is a triangle or 0), we will use a simple trigger condition, when the value will be greater than 0. Customize your actions and your message, then it's done!

In our example, when this last alert is triggered, all you have to do is check that a signal has preceded the triangle to be able to take your trade! It's still more convenient than waiting indefinitely for a signal in front of a screen …… Your active working time will be a few minutes' maximum without loss of efficiency and you will avoid stupid mistakes of compulsive trading.

2. ATTENTE DU SIGNAL



You may also want to trigger an alert on a trading signal. In this case we will choose the Pro Momentum indicator, the drop-down list on the right will not be useful (except special cases that we will not deal with here). You will directly select the desired alert from the drop-down list. With PRO Momentum you will find two additional options, "BEAR OK" and "BULL OK". Both of these alerts will be triggered when Momentum displays a dual Momentum OK + Sinewave OK signal.

Other alerts can be created for each of the outputs available in the indicators. And the possibilities are many! But in the most common cases these 4 examples described will cover all of your automation needs in the framework of application of the strategy.

CHAPTER 5: MONEY MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This part is really the heart of your trading and this is where your experience will make the difference in the long run. It is in the management of money (which means the same thing as "risk management") that the margin of progress is greatest. It's obviously at this point that you make the most mistakes, and that's normal by the way. You will learn from these errors, you will get up and avoid reproducing these.

A good money management is adapting to the context, exposing yourself properly, sizing your stop precisely so that it is not too far away (which will force you to reduce the size of the position and therefore reduce the potential gain) and not too close (which will reduce your chances of success). The goal is to strike a perfect balance. Here comes the concept of shades of grey again and not the binary of those who sell one-size-fits-all strategies! The problem is that for people who are learning, these nuances are horribly abstract, and often explained by the trainers in a very subjective way. I did everything I could to create a series of rules that were as simple as possible so that you could feel the nuance without doubting at every moment!

A good money management will be adapted to the context that you'll identify with PRO Framework. Trend trades and trading ranges will be managed in different ways. We do not even talk about market in overload since I told you not to touch for now!

SPECULATIVE TRADERS vs TREND TRADERS:

(To be quite frank, I understand nothing. I see everyone making big gains on markets in overload and you tell me not to trade ... most trainers tell me that you should not trade ranges ... you do it all the time ... About the trend: it always seems unclear to me when there is trend or not ... I'm probably missing something here…)

All these questions are very relevant. Let's decrypt them:

- Markets in overload, we see them everywhere on the networks, it's hard to resist to «be into" and to do like everyone else. Many show significant gains ... However, you know that most people lose (and that's a fact, the brokers have to publish it ... on average 80% of individual traders are losers ...).
  I see a pretty obvious link that answers the question! Don't you?

- Trading ranges, it is actually the hardest to trade and so, many trading strategies will choose to simply ignore them to trade only the trends. The problem is that the market is actually in trend less than 20% of the time. It will cause problems that are often hidden from you. First we will be wrong sometimes to take a trend that will not take off and the stop here will be expensive. And as the stop has to be placed far, the position size will have to be small. What makes the final gain often thin? This is called a low-risk strategy, which yields between 15 and 20% annually (40% for the best after years of experience). If these returns are enough

for you, don't look any further ... put your money in a UCITS that will offer you similar returns without wasting your time in the markets.

- Trend, as you have noticed, it's hard to know that we really got one, we often see it when the movement is already on its way. And in fact you could even consider that a trend starts when one of the limits of a range no longer plays its role. Predict the moment when a trend will start is risky, the experienced trader can "feel" this kind of thing but for a beginner it will be safer not to try this. Remember what was said previously (every trend will occur after a range) so if you have taken gains in the range, you will trade the trend much more serenely. In the example, I purposely showed you the trend that had started from the range we studied before!! Speculation is a business that maximizes the profitability of any market, as long as it offers a price and a signal that passes the filters of the strategy. You will therefore exchange 80% of the time in a range ... but with much finer filters not to do anything wrong.

Just to summarize:

- The market in overload is 80% losers ... so avoid it.
- Use trading range to wait for trends and take speculative gains.
- Trade the trends to maximize the gains (by reinvesting the gains of the range)

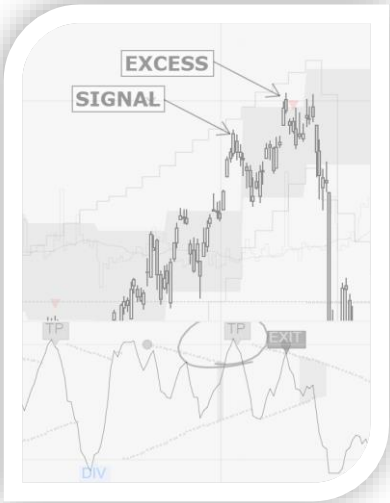
(This thing makes perfect sense! Ok so if I understand correctly with your system we can trade everything, all the time ... and it offers higher returns to low risk strategies ... why do I feel that it's too good to be true?)

Yes, we can theoretically trade everything, but we must be sure to respect some criteria. The asset you are dealing with must be liquid enough, that means, you need a minimum of daily transactions to ensure that you can buy and sell whenever you want. Then you must avoid very small caps (which can quickly go in overload without warning, and not always in the direction you want!). Last but not least, it will be necessary to have enough history available on the asset so that the indicators can do their analysis! You will need at least 250 candles for the indicators to work, and I recommend that you double that value to fit the pace of the market. These three filters will still significantly reduce the range of possibilities among the thousands of assets available. That said, it leaves a huge list of possibilities.

1. THE DIFFERENT SIGNALS

As previously explained, range is what I often call "speculative trading". Trades that trend traders do not take. That occurs 80% of the time and in this context we apply a drastic price filter to reduce the risk to the maximum. But we will add a final layer, which will be used to add a little shade of grey in our trading. It will not be enough to buy and sell on a signal. We will adapt a specific risk level for each trade. *(Let me guess. That's why I saw BEAR, TP, EXIT and stuff like that on my indicator? So it was not just to get a pretty and coloured graph? ...)* That's quite right! These different signals are there to represent different levels of risk and therefore different risk management to apply depending on ... and the colour of the signal will be important! *(Awesome!)*
You will simply have to learn the rules that decode the information:

g. TP (Take Profit)

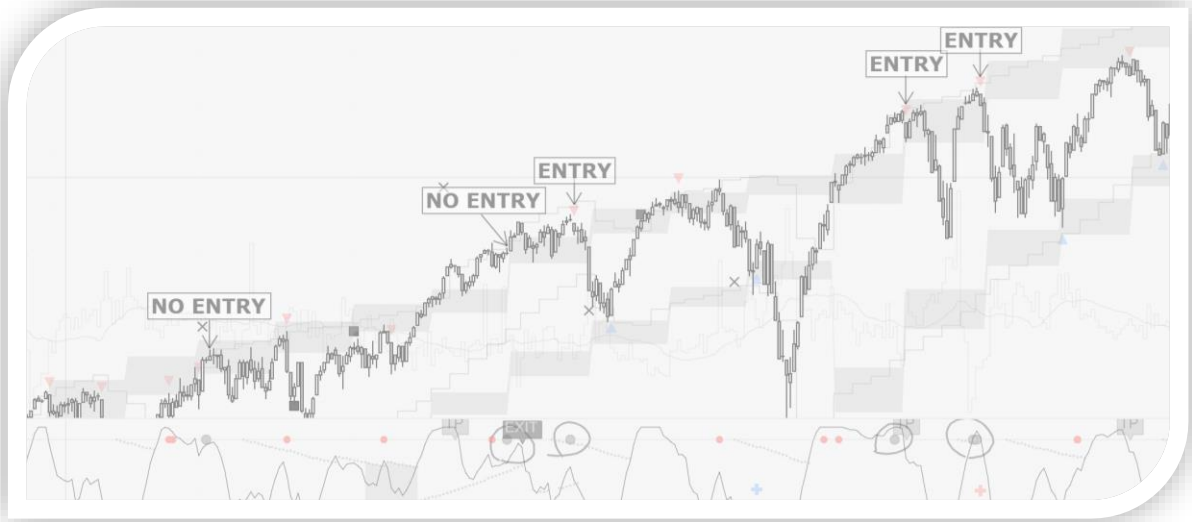


Starting with the one that will probably come out most often, the "Take Profit" pattern. Understand the principle: it often happens so its success rate will be low. That's why I gave it a grey colour code. Which means that it will necessarily require a horizontal price analysis. *(WTF means that?)* I translate: it is necessary that the price reached is interesting, that it caused at least some reversals of tendency before! … If this signal occurs in the middle of nowhere, then it will simply be ignored. If in doubt, simply wait for a confirmation triangle which will then be an extra security.

This pattern usually reflects the fact that traders who were in the current move are cashing a small part of their profits to secures their trades. As we will often seek to position ourselves against the current movement (in anticipation of the next move), the fact that our opponents are starting to get out is a good start ... But this pattern will often be exceeded later, that is, the market will continue to go a little further, so this will need to be taken into account in risk management. Typically, when you trade a TP, you put a wide stop to allow the trade to go further. *(Why do not I just take the overload trade in this case?)* Simply because you never know. Sometimes the overload will take place, sometimes no. So in doubt we take the trade but we manage the risk of an overload.

h. Overload (grey dot)

This signal follows the same grey colour code, and like the TP, it will ask for a horizontal validation before being considered valid. Or a confirmation triangle for those who want to be totally cool! This pattern reflects an overload of momentum (overload), which usually occurs when the price is pushing hard with the desire to fetch a technical area (often to trigger a few pending orders) but with a high probability of rejecting it as abruptly! However, unlike the TP, this signal usually gives a fast response and without overload. So, this pattern can be traded with a relatively close stop.



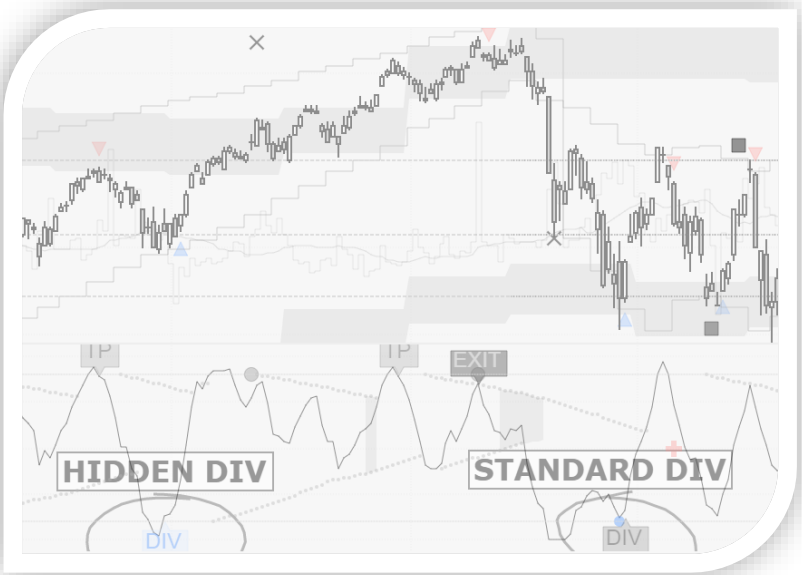
i. DIV (divergences)

Ah, yes, divergences! Another subject where you have to be very careful. There is so much bullshit circulating on the subject that it is essential to start afresh and make good foundations for everyone. Here are two classic mistakes on the subject:

- First, let's start from the base, a divergence does not concern only the momentum. The divergence highlights the fact that the indicator (which is a derivative of the source it uses) does not behave like its source. In other words, any indicator can be divergent! Sinewave, for example, will have divergences! Besides, imagine that it's one of the main elements used to detect Framework breakouts! *(I didn't see that coming!)*
- Second, know that there are several divergences on the momentum! We always talk about the divergence when the price makes a new peak and the momentum don't. *(Oh yes, I know that! It's a great signal to sell no?)* When I said to start afresh …
  This type of divergence is what is called a standard divergence. It means that the price is the value that is in overload. But you may have heard less about the *hidden divergence*! This one will be defined by an overload of momentum. Basically it's the opposite, the momentum reaches a new peak, but not the price. *(Indeed, I hear less about this one but it's probably worth less no? I feel like you're going to tell me I'm still wrong …)* When I said to start afresh …

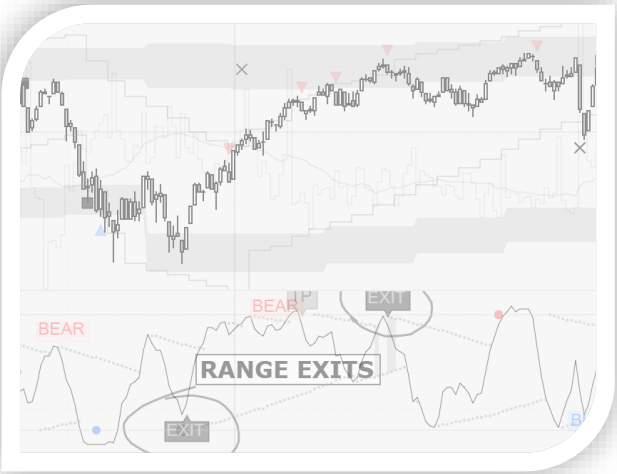
Now that we have listed the classic errors ... How do we really use these famous divergences? Already know that the standard divergence (the one you probably believe the strongest) is the weakest. In the indicator it is grey by the way. Which means that a divergence, well often, it's worthless, because it happens anywhere and so you have to filter it just like the TP and Overloads. *(You see I knew I was wrong)* It's not to bother you! I do that because It is better to realise the mistakes and go forward than to stay in the wrong …
The hidden divergence will have a red or blue colour! Which means that it will not require any particular validation (remember that we have already done a price filtering with Framework).

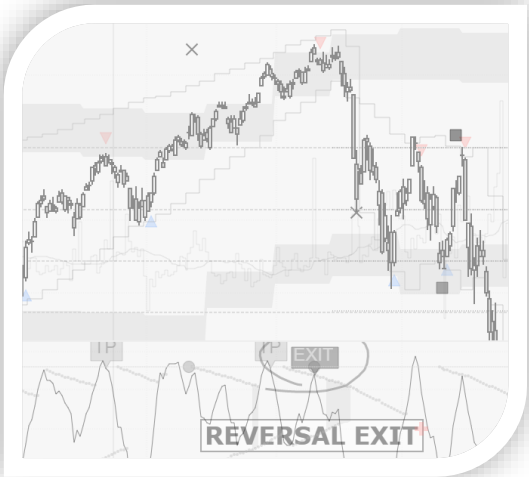
Trader trick: when you will see hidden divergences, it will normally occur in a context of trend. Know that this signal often indicates that the trend is rather mature and it will be probably smart to secure the gains at the next dip (if you see an opposite of course!).



j. EXIT

With the Exit signal the probability of positive price reaction gets higher. Obviously this signal will be proportionately rarer! Its colour is black because the horizontal validation is not absolutely necessary, moreover if you see this signal and you are positioned in the opposite direction, it is a mandatory Taking Profit (at least 50% of the position). Because this structure has a significant probability to cause a reversal. Thus, risk management will be taken into account, and automatically secure your position if not already done. This pattern usually occurs in trend and will announce a price depletion, which can cause a reversal or the need to delay (range) before starting again. In both cases, a 50% Taking Profit is a minimum regardless of your risk taking.



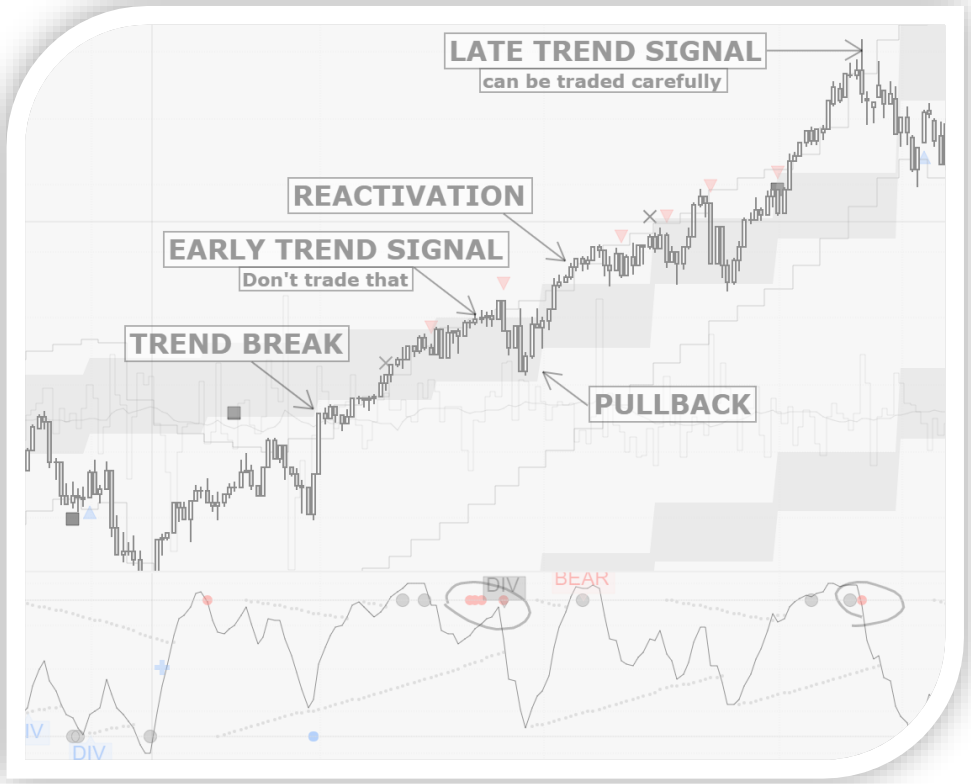


k. Overbought / Oversold (blue dot/red)

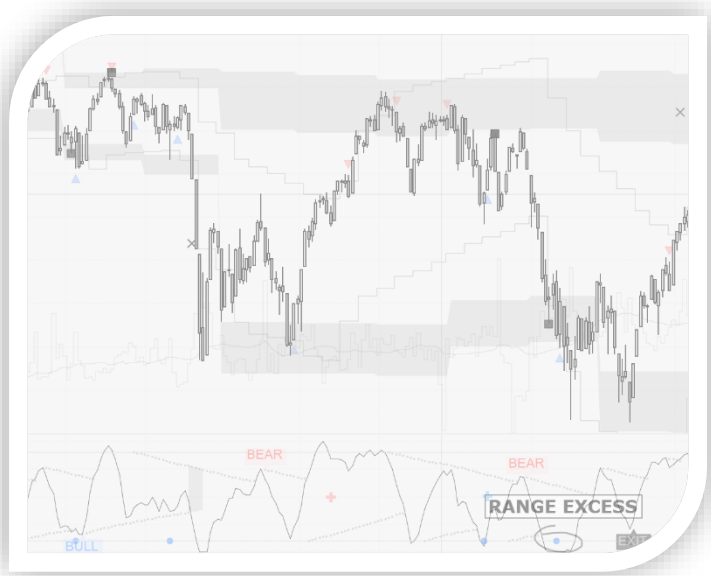
You all know this and yet, it is often misunderstood and therefore misused! So we make a clean sweep, and I show you the good bases! An overbought market means several things. But in general, we will see three options:

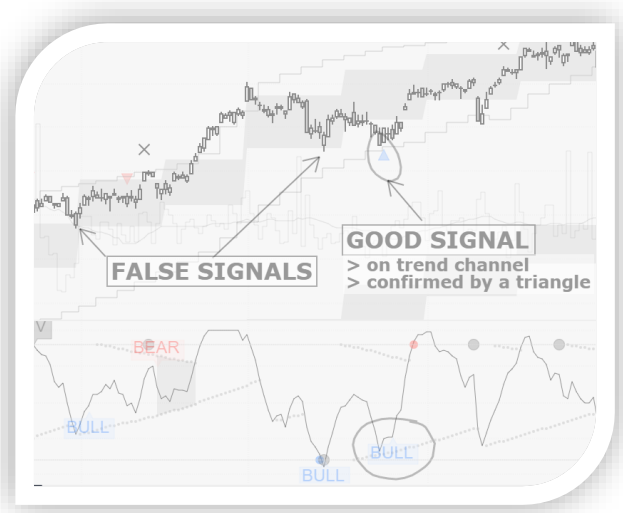
- The momentum is extremely tense in the short term, so it will trace, to breathe. In this case we will exceed the signal most of the time afterwards. In other words, trading this signal will not provide any gain but a loss! Especially if it occurs in the direction of a trend ... What is more normal than over-selling in a downtrend? Bear in mind that in a trend context, this signal must be ignored as long as the trend is not mature. Trading an oversold signal just after a breakout trend is a guaranteed failure. Because this signal will be almost always exceeded, and its excess is even a signal of confirmation that the market is in trend! (*that reminds me vaguely some losses ...)* When we act without understanding, we are more likely to crash...

- The momentum will push through a technical level in a mature trend, to chase stops and fail straightaway and then reverse. In this type of context, it is an absolutely perfect signal that you will not have to hesitate to trade when it occurs in your price zone (or slightly exceeding). It will often mean the end (or at least a pause and a range) in the trend phase. Be careful with the trades against trend by keeping a very small position size.



- The momentum runs out near the edge of a range (excess of the context), in this case, the range strategy requires you to wait for a triangle of confirmation (do not worry if you have forgotten some stuff like that on the way ... I'll give you a recap of all the rules in an organigram at the end of the manual).



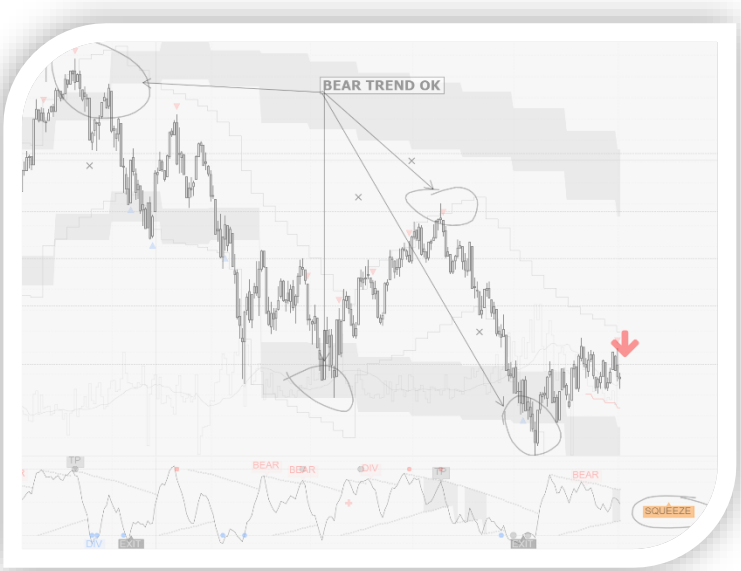


l. BULL / BEAR

These signals help you to strengthen positions in the direction of the trend. Provided there is a trend, these signals are the only exceptions to the rule that requires you to trade at the edges of the context channel, then you will be allowed to trade them if they occur in contact with the trend channel and necessarily with a confirmation triangle. Needless to say that we do not trade this signal in a mature trend ... In a range, these signals should rarely pass the price filters with Framework so I do not talk about it.

m. SQUEEZE

Squeeze is not a signal, it's an alert. It is easily distinguished by its yellow / orange appearance. It shows that the momentum is hyper compressed, and generally this compression brings a sudden exit of the price in a direction impossible to determine. It will then be necessary to distinguish several types of scenarios:



- If the signal occurs within a trend, the more aggressive traders may take a trade with small position sizes to take advantage of a well-known phrase "trend is your friend". Indeed the squeeze reflecting a strong indecision, in a trend it will be more likely to follow the movement. Here again, we obviously do not trade a mature trend! Reminder: a trend requires having already two troughs and tops oriented in the same direction.

- If you already have a position and the squeeze occurs close to your price, you must double the size of the stoploss immediately, and you often will have to reduce the size of the position. Many rather want to avoid this step and believe me, one day you will pay the price. This pattern reflects a high risk of expected volatility. You must absolutely manage this risk.
- Finally, if you are not in a position and you are beginners, keep away and avoid any problem ... Not to trade is usually the best solution rather than trading and then let yourself be overwhelmed by doubt!

n. CONTEXT

This signal is also an alert (yellow / orange), it will occur in the charts (not in the oscillator at the bottom). It simply alerts you to the fact that as part of your price filtering, to identify the context correctly, it will be useful to see on the higher timeframe. This signal is triggered when you are trading at the edges of the upper context. So think of looking at this one before making any decision. For a low risk trader or a beginner, this signal will mean that you should not trade on the current timeframe of the graph ... You will look for a timeframe that does not display this alert.

Local TF	m1	m2	m3	m5	m15	m30	H1	H2	H4	D1	W1	M1
Higher TF	m5	m10	m15	m30	H1	H2	H4	H8	D1	W1	M1	M3

2. DEFINE YOUR PSYCHOLOGY

Regarding your money management which is unique to each individual, we will take into account your willing to make aggressive entries. It depends mainly on two factors:

- Your psychological profile, which is what kind of person you are. Even if we have seen that you will have to work on changing the way your reptilian brain handle stress face to market uncertainty, you are not likely to change the person you are. We will thus distinguish 3 major psychological profiles:
    - The dominant: It is needless to go further into details; you see very well what it is. People with a dominating mind in their daily social relations typically tend to take more risk in their approach to trading. Bear in mind that this is a natural bias. It can be quite healthy in most cases, but extremely dangerous in more advanced cases. In this case it will be absolutely necessary to fight against the bias to avoid making mistakes. Thus people with a too strong risk aversion will more than ever have to force themselves never to break the rules of money management and keep aware of many sanctions, margin call ...
    - The submissive: again there is no need to go further into details, it is the opposite behaviour, the person in position of social submission, will likely to be much more doubtful. In most cases, the bias will be low and will not cause any concern. The person will naturally move towards a less aggressive money management and learn to fight against doubt by using alerts to avoid constantly looking charts. But again in cases of more advanced submissive minds, the bias can become a real handicap to trading (the person lacks a dominant link to feel safe). The easy way out is to follow the signals of somebody, which is huge mistake, or an inability to handle doubt. In this case, strategies will have to be put in place to bring you back to an acceptable

state of mind. Therefore, the educational videos on psychology will talk about this topic in further details on the YouTube channel.

- The assertive: this profile is a much rarer, it is a mix between the two. The assertive is often defined as the independent personality that can both play a dominant or submissive role depending on the context. Like a chameleon, the assertive is not one or the other, he is both. This duality makes the assertive have very little chances of ending up in the extremes that can be bad in trading.

- The size of your capital will also be taken into account. Indeed, people usually have a natural ability to imagine always making more money, but few are those who are willing to endure the accumulation of a potential loss that necessarily goes with it. Although risk taking can increase the gain, it also increases the loss, knowing that there is a clear glass ceiling here, remember that if you lose more than you own, you are out ... game over ... and to avoid this, it will be necessary to maintain a safe distance. So, instead of starting to imagine your winnings first, ask yourself what loss you can support without spoiling your statistical advantage, or put yourself in a red zone of stress. Here we will distinguish 3 examples:

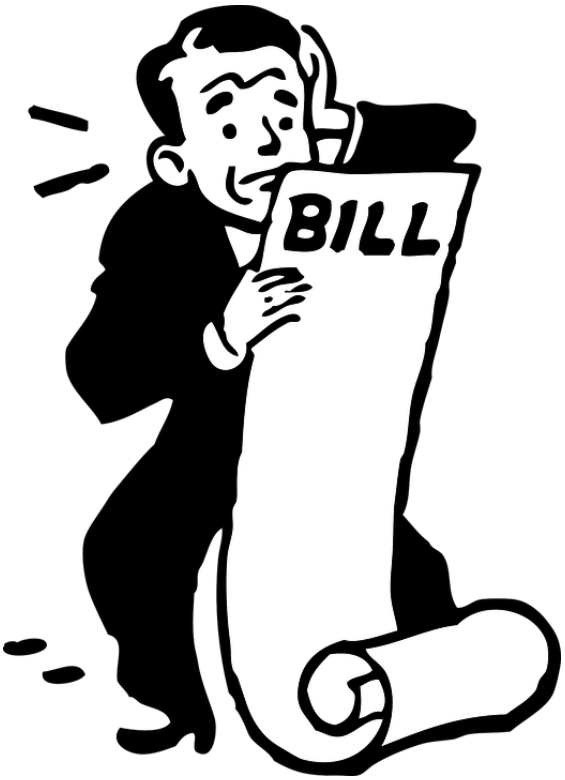
  - Less than $10,000 of capital: As nobody wants to work full time for nothing, you will not have the choice ... You will then have to generate more than 100% of gain per year ... This can be done under two conditions, the use of an inappropriate leverage (which is only a trap for those who have dreams beyond their real capabilities), or aggressive trading (only strategy that can offer such returns while remaining within the framework of statistical risk management).

  - Between $10,000 and $100,000: This is a wide range and we can consider each 10,000 as an intermediate level. Now imagine that each level gives you a point. You can allocate each point as you like between two options:
    - Risk (you will maintain the level of aggressive performance referred to above)
    - Security (less risk but less gain)

  - $100,000 and more: with a capital a little more comfortable, taking risk is really a bad choice; here a maximum risk taking will bring the trader nearly $8,000 per month. Far be it from me to limit you in your dreams but know that life has an unfortunate tendency to punish those who fly too close to the sun. So for purely precautionary reasons, I recommend to anyone with this kind of comfortable capital, to use this advantage to reduce their aggressive trading.

By combining these two factors, psychology and your trading capital, you will define your level of risk. The important thing here is to understand that there are many possible options, but that some will be impossible. For example, a submissive trader with a capital of less than $10,000 is at a dead end. Unable to change who we are, then there will be only one rational option, waiting to build a higher capital. With a small capital and an extremely dominant profile, another problem will arise that of irrational risk taking. Because the dominant profile has by definition a high self-esteem, that is to say that this type of profile will have a hard time gaining little (his work and therefore his time is

worth more than that). This coupled with the handicap of a small capital, will act as a chisel. This type of trader will quickly take an irrelevant leverage and will reduce his chances of success to nothing.



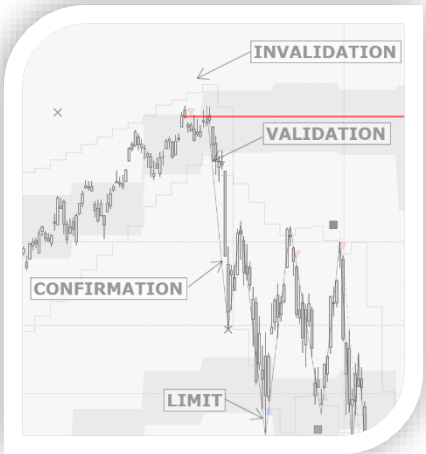
WHATEVER HAPPENS, A SPECULATIVE LOSS MUST NEVER EXCEED 5% OF YOUR CAPITAL accordingly to your most aggressive trades... Therefore, during a minimum duration of 6 months, I recommend you to maintain this loss at a maximum level of 1%. Risking more on one trade would kill any statistical advantage we are trying to benefit from. Understand that the only thing that allows you to have a statistical advantage is the ability to roll your dice a maximum of times. The more you risk the more you limit the number of throws, and therefore your expectation of winning. In other words, gluttony is a sin, but the kind of sin that can really bankrupt you if you get into the trading world.

CHAPTER 5: RISK MANAGEMENT IN POSITION

1. MANAGING A SPECULATIVE TRADE

As we have seen before, this strategy will offer most of these trades in range contexts, so learn how to manage a speculative trade to maximize these earning potential will be crucial. We will define four key steps in the managing of an open trade:

- Validation, in other words the moment when the trade leaves the speculative zone. In the application of the strategy, this level will be reached in contact with the opposite terminal of the trend channel. *(Wait I'm not sure I have everything well understood there ... you can do more clearly?)*. In the case of a buy trade, the validation will be done when the price touch the upper part of the trend channel.
- The confirmation, is reached when the price manages to cross the median of the context channel with a bar closed. In the case of a range trend, we will wait for the opposite channel.
- Invalidation, when the trade accelerates the current movement by be going beyond the trend channel.
- The limit, when the price reaches the maximum target that you had set.



These steps will be the same for everyone, and they will be linked to key areas that are given to you by Framework, like that, no wet finger management! However, what will vary is the action that will be performed on each of its key points based on your risk profile. So we will use a table with different options that will be offered to you, knowing that you'll also have the possibility to manage your own risk in according to your trade. *(What? you are starting to confuse the tracks one more time)*. We have more seen in the chapter on risk management that a good trader is the one who knows how to see the nuances, and adapt according to. I've taught you how to capture the nuances of the entry into position, nothing prevents you from applying this also on how you'll handle the trades. At first you will always use the same schema for simplicity, but adapt you, will be always better *(it's still obscure your story ...)*. To put it simply, a trade on a TP signal, being much riskier than a BULL / BEAR trade, you will be able to apply a different risk management on these two current trades. Look at the table below, it will seem immediately much clearer:

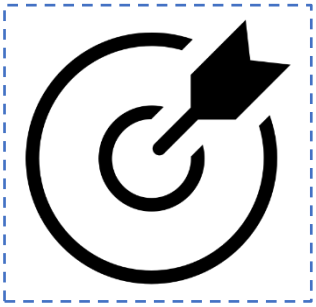
PROFILE	Low Risk	Moderate risk	Aggressive	Very Aggressive
Validation	TP50% + SL paid*	TP25%	SL BE**	NOTHING
Confirmation	SL BE	TP25% + SL BE	TP50%	TP25% + SL BE
Invalidation	TP50% + TP BE***	TP BE	TP BE	NOTHING
Limit	TP100%	TP100%	TP100%	TP100%+Reverse

* SL paid: means that the stoploss will be brought back to the point where it will be financed by profit taking. Suppose your position is gaining 10 points, by cashing 50%, you get a gain equivalent to 5 points. Thus you will bring the stop to 5point of the entry price. Therefore, if the market decides to invalidate you, the loss costs you nothing. It is said that the stoploss is financed by the market. This method will be very useful for learning to manage your psychology for low-risk profiles that are often lacking in confidence. The position no longer having a risk of loss at this stage, it helps you to let it develop without generating irrational stress.

** SL BE (Break Even): is to bring the stoploss back to the level of the average entry price? At this stage the trade can no longer provide a loss, and partial TPs previously cashed are therefore acquired.

*** TP BE (Break Even): In the case of a losing trade in the invalidation phase, we can try to cut the loss if the market returns for the entry price. In this case it is no longer a stop that is placed at BreakEven but a limit.

(He ... why there's nothing on the last line?) In your opinion what happens when you reach the limit of a trade? There is just no more trade, so the question does not even arise ... If the goal is reached, the position is issued by a limit order that recovers your winnings, whether you are in front of the screens or not ... The only thing that will make you take your profits out of this scenario is if the market gets closer to your end goal and it gives reversal signals. In this case, and only in this case, the trade can be manually close before the goal.



2. MANAGING A TRADE IN TREND

The management of a trend trade will follow more or less the same principle, depending on different levels of aggressiveness. Here it's these steps that will vary slightly.

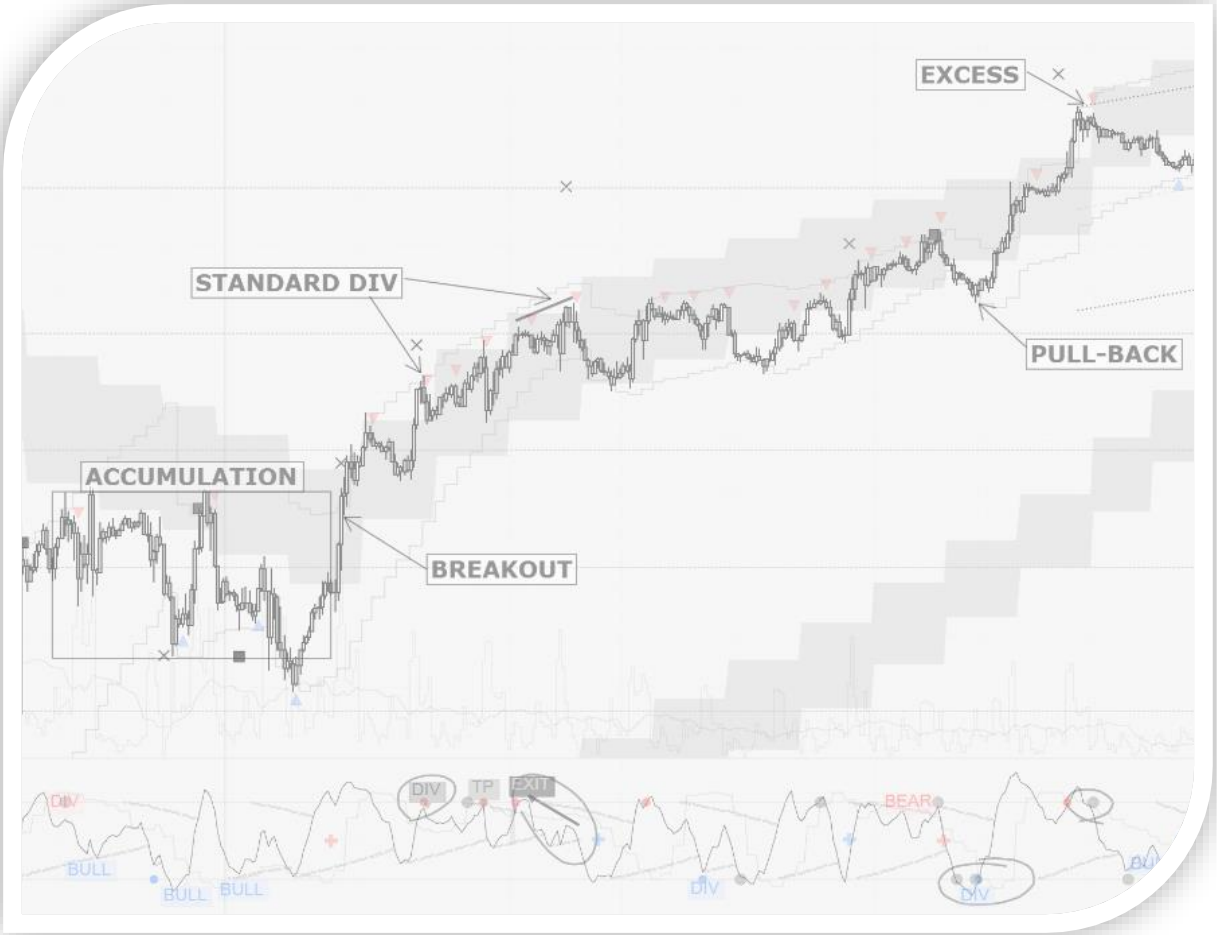
- The accumulation which translate the moment when the market in mature range will work the side of the context and show signs of fatigue. At this point, low risk traders have probably cashed out the range gains, and will just wait for the next step. Aggressive traders will always have some of their current position.

- The "Breakout" is the moment that initiates the rhythm change and so trend change. In this case the market suddenly loses its state of stability, to seek a new balance (another range further on another price zone). Instead of moving around following buyer / seller cycles, the market will move in a straight line. The sinusoid will be totally erratic and this behaviour can serve as a confirmation element of this break step. You'll normally see Framework give you break targets; that will be usually overwhelmed.

- The divergence (sometimes it will not be detected by the algo but clearly visible). The imbalance caused by breakout and the directional price movement will normally favour the appearance of standard divergences (it may be several in a row). This step will reflect the fact that the trend is reaching a level of intermediate maturity. We will always see the market break a short-term trend line and then after breath.

- The Pull-Back will generally be a trade coming from a hidden DIV signal or following trend (BULL / BEAR) in contact with the trend channel after a light breath. In this case aggressive traders can reinforce only beyond the median context.

- The final excess typically occurs shortly after the divergence phase, Framework will detect this rhythm change by a breakout and will then make appear a target (cross). This break gives the impression that the market wants to accelerate even though it has already consumed its fuel. Any signal near the target will sign the end. At this stage, opponents of the trend are already trying to position themselves, so this is the last step of risk management in a trend, where we'll reduce our exposure, or get out for low risk profiles.



PROFILE	Low Risk	Moderate risk	Aggressive	Very Aggressive
Accumulation	Waiting	Reinforce+25%*	Reinforce +50%	Reinforce +100%
Breakout	Entry 100%	Reinforce +100%	Reinforce +150%	Reinforce +200%
Divergence	TP50% + SL BE**	TP25% + SL BE	TP25%	TP25%
Pull-Back	NOTHING	NOTHING	Reinforce +50%	Reinforce +100%
Final Excess	TP 100%	TP100%	TP100%	TP + Reverse

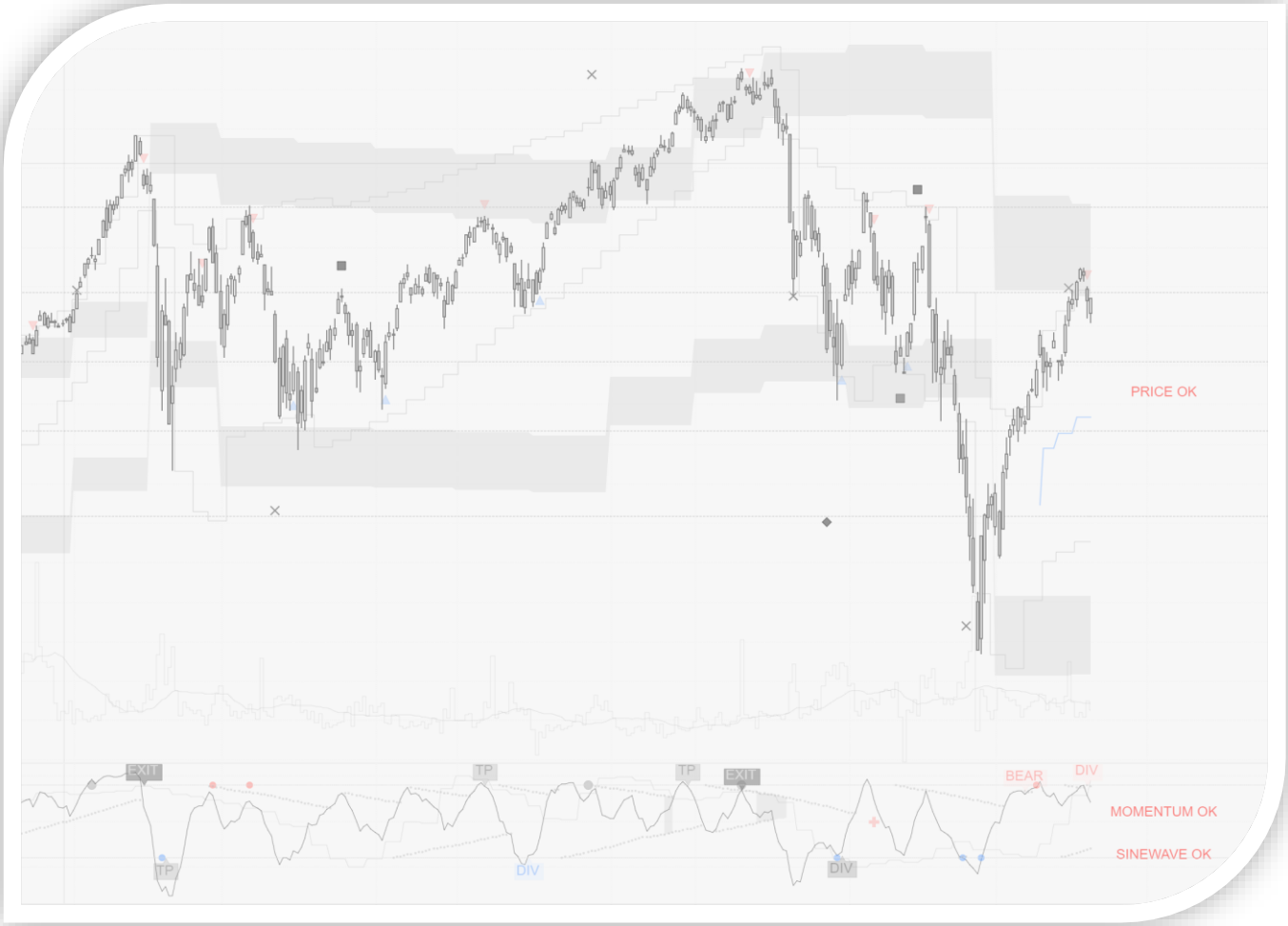
* reinforce +%: this may seem complicated but it's not! Consider that 100% is the lever for low-risk trading of the actif concerned. . . 150% means you'll have 50% more leverage than a low risk trader. Remember that risk-taking is primarily aimed at maximizing the gain in the trend phases by reinvesting the gains made in the range. So the very aggressive trader will use a leverage that is on average 3x higher than the low risk trader, and will probably reinvest all past gains ... At the risk of losing everything if the emergence of the trend turns out to be a trap ... which will happen unfortunately sometimes.
** SL BE : BE means BreakEven, this means you'll put the stoploss at the entry price. Assuring that you'll not longer be able to lose anything remaining from that trade.

Note that reinforcement in the accumulation phase will not always be proposed. This type of reinforcement can be taken only if the market gives a signal at the level of the trend channel. And this trade must have a large stop loss placed beyond the high / low point before the trend.

With this comparison chart, I hope you will better understand why a highly aggressive trader will have much higher incomes than the low risk trader. However, remember that not everyone is made for very aggressive trading, greed is a very bad default in trading, and taking too much risk increases proportionally the potential losses. The slightest mistake can be expensive in aggressive trading and especially if it is coupled with a small capital. Note that for beginners, with the goal of aggressive trading, it will be healthier to start wisely and slowly raise the bar, see immediately too large will generate stress that you are not ready to support at the moment. Errors will be inevitable if you burn these steps.

3. EXAMPLE IN PRACTICE

A little practice does not hurt to see if you understand the basics. No question of having fun analysing something that has already happened, despite the risk that this exercise involves, I'll do my analysis of the S&P500 the day I wrote this manual.



First we realize that the detection algorithms are all red. So this is interesting to do a depth analysis. Let's simply analyse the elements following the process that you'll always follow to build a trading plan. First the context, and for that, do not look at the prices, just look at how they react with the context channel.

We see that the market has recently rejected the context several times and he's trying to go ahead in both directions (so a range) before overflowing significantly at the down side. Currently prices have traced 61% and seem to fail in the seller context. This will typically be a sell context of a "range trend".

The signal DIV is validated in bar close and the confirmation triangle is already there ... All the elements necessary for a low-risk decision have been validated. In this case, you have to sell, to go ahead the buy context as the maximum objective of bottom of the range. The stoploss will be placed above the last resistance. The trade will be validated at the bottom of the trend channel. Confirmation when it's reaching the buy context.

CHAPTER 6: PROGRESS STEP BY STEP

1. HAVE REALISTIC OBJECTIVES:

(There's something that seems to me very contradictory in your story ... You say that a very aggressive trader wins three time more than a low risk, but yet it would be enough to trade at low risk and take positions 3x more fat without getting tired no?) Know that if your goal is to get big profitability, leverage and risk are your only two options. Leverage is absolutely prohibited to avoid burning your capital when you start, you'll have to be realistic about the risk taking that you can support according to your psychological profile. A profile submitted cannot expect to win much at first, because to do it he will either take a risk that he cannot assume and the effect will be devastating, or use a leverage that will send him right in the wall. To succeed in trading you have to set a goal, and a logical way to get there. Here are the paths I recommend you follow according to your experience and your profile: .

Psychology:	Dominant	Declarative	Submitted
Beginner (-1y)	Aggressive + Mini leverage	Moderate + Min Leverage	Low r. + Min leverage
Apprentice (-3y)	Aggressive + Low leverage	Moderate + Low leverage	Low r. + low leverage
Experimented	Aggressive + Normal leverage	Moderate + Norm leverage	Low r. + Normal leverage
Professional	Very aggressive +Normal leverage	Aggressive + Norm leverage	Moderate + Norm leverage

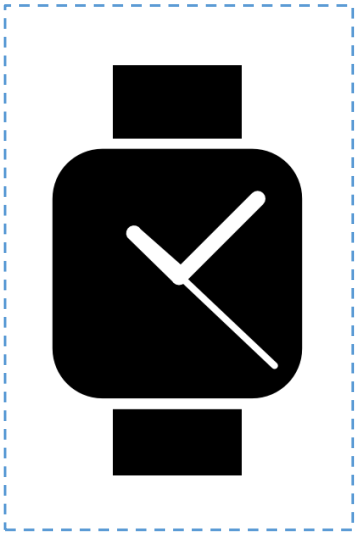
Leverage and risk taking must be progressively mounted, it is absolutely essential for your success. Anyone who wants to go faster than the music will most often be punished and will lose the precious confidence they have slowly gained. Learn the lessons of hare and turtle! The goal is to cross the finish line first, not to leave the fastest! You fight especially against yourself in trading, never forget it. For obvious reasons mentioned above, starting with the smallest leverage as possible is also necessary. I know that many do not know how to be satisfied with meagre gains at the beginning ... But here again, my experience has taught me that turtles do better. Know that those who succeed in trading are not those who have the most will, but those who have managed to survive long enough without burning their wings because of greed or having fallen for impatience, killed by the fact to not progress step by step ... So that's the only way to get there.

2. CHOOSING AN ADAPTED TIMEFRAME

This point seems obvious at first glance but it hides some small inconsistencies that I regularly encounter in many traders in training. So before detailing the best practices to adopt in the choice of its time horizons, we will talk about the classic errors:

- "The more we trade in the short term the more we win" *(Wait a minute, it's obvious that if you trade in the shorter term, you trade more and so you win more)*. Well no, it's not true! Or let's say that the reality is more complex ... More gain is always linked to more risk ... And where many people go wrong is that they underestimate a lot of hidden risks in the short term. I would need more than a PDF to explain why and how, but faster is the timeframe, more the vices are hidden. If you are a beginner, these hidden risks that I am talking about, you will inevitably fall on one day or the other, and being unprepared you will probably make beautiful bullshit that will bring you back to reality ... Because in fact the worst mistake in trading is to underestimate or worse to ignore a risk.
- "To trade in the long term we must understand the macroeconomics" *(I cannot let you say such a thing ... Trade without be looking at the macro is a suicide)*. In reality, here too, it's not that it's wrong, it's more

complex! The market does not follow the macro; the market anticipates the macro ... So yes there is obviously a link between these two! But to trade is not to understand the macro to orient one's positions, it's to verify that the macro is evolving well in the direction previously anticipated by the market.! Understanding the macro processes of the 21st century is a huge mountain, and if you think that a better understanding will help you find the best trades, this is totally false. A better understanding of the economy will help you build a stronger mind in your scenarios. It will help you on a psychological level, but never on a technical level.



Aside from destroying these truncated ideas, it's important to talk about your timeframe choice. Because it is not really according to your desires but rather according to your availability. The more you trade in the short term, the more the work will be exhausting, and the more your concentration will be exclusive to trading. For one simple reason, the only thing that really changes are the time available to think before taking the trade. So, if you are a beginner, more this time will be short, the more you will feel the stress of emergency of a quick decision ... and the more you will make non-rational decisions. So scalping, you forget immediately, it's a fake friend who attracts almost everyone at the beginning, and who also naturally destroys many candid dreams of greatness. Remember, successful ones often do it because they did not fall into the trap where the others went down.

In the opposite context, trade in the long run in beginner submits to another stress insurmountable, waiting. So in reality there too, you might find a just middle. And it still leaves a lot of possibilities. I will try to give you some advice depending on your availability for trading.

- If you have a job in parallel but can discreetly stay away during the day to go to the bathroom (and place an order!) then go to timeframes between H1 and D1. It will not interfere with your main work. And you can do your analysis at night or in the morning at home, place your alerts and wait for them to go off. This operation will not actually take you more than half an hour and it will take only a few minutes with some experience!

- If you have a job or you cannot be away, then the best is the daily. In this case you do not use the alerts and you do the same daily work as the previous profile when you have a time at the beginning or end of the day.

- If you work at home or are out of work but still have more important tasks in the day than trading (babysitting or other), then you will need more timeframe short term, but not too much for be able to manage the priorities. Just think that, finding yourself under pressure with an urgent task to manage, and a trade to take, will mechanically increase the level of stress felt, and so the risk of making a stupid decision. Then choose timeframes between 15m and 4H for your scenarios.

- Finally, if you have all your time to spend on trading, it is obviously best to learn faster, but this profile will be subject to a risk that will not have the others. Boredom ... Because yes, if you have nothing else to do, you'll want to "eat graphs" at all the time, because trading is often obsessive at first. Excluding this behaviour is devastating on a trading account. This profile will naturally think that success comes from work and so it is by working as much as possible that you will learn faster ... *(Well it seems logical yet I do not see where the problem is)* Big mistake, in trading most of time there is nothing to do ... Even when you trade in the very short term on timeframes going from 1m to 15m ... it's a job that requires constant attention because when something happens, it goes quickly and you might be away on the decision making. But unfortunately the reality is that even in 1m ... you'll usually have only between 5 and 10 trades per day on an actif ... and you can trade only few actif on these timeframes because it will be necessary to respect the rules of sufficient liquidity to implement the strategy and sufficient short-term volatility to manage the risk. In other words, even in 1m you will often get pissed off! And staring at your graphics will be irresistible, yet you have to get rid of it ... In this case the best solution is to understand that you will learn more things by putting alerts and going to look something other than a graph ... Play, YouTube, and other content sources to cultivate you will be a much better hobby! And also think of getting out of trading, life is full of things to learn ... Varying the pleasures will help you even better to learn everything ... The obstinacy and obsession will be watching you at all times, fight as much as possible Against this ... Remember that your permanent availability is your asset, and that you should not make it your worst enemy.

3. CONTROL YOUR STRATEGY

It's certain that more than 40 pages of PDF for a strategy that must scare you, it seems insurmountable at first sight ... That there are too many details ... Know that if I took the care to enter in so many details, it's because the detail is making this possible to memorize more easily all of it *(It is completely stupide what you say there).* No, it's basic cognitive psychology. To put it simply, the more connections you create, more the links will be strong and the memorization easier. And the more details you have on a subject, the more likely you are going to make connections ... *(Oh damn it's huge ... you're sure you're not a psychologist who missed his career?).*

That said, I'll still give you a summary, so that you can just visualize the essential of what has been said so far, I even recommend you to print and tape next to your screen this flow chart of taken decision with the PRO Indicators strategy.

STEP 1 : CONTEXT ? → STEP 2 : MATURITY ? → STEP 3 : ACTION ?

CONDITIONS PRE-REQUISITE:
> Enough market liquidity ?
> Enough trading history ?
> Enough volatility to trade ?
> No big catalyst expected ?

WICH CONTEXT ?

NEUTRAL RANGE (50%)
(TO FAVORISE IN CASE OF DOUBT)

ENTRY CONDITIONS :
> Mini 76% retracement
> BEYOND THE CONTEXTE
> SIGNAL + TRIANGLE

TREND RANGE (25%)
(SUIVI TENDANCE MAJEURE)
NE PAS TRADER AVANT 1 AN D'EXP.

ENTRY CONDITIONS :
> Mini 61% retracement
> INDISIDE THE CONTEXTE
> SIGNAL + TRIANGLE

TREND (20%)

ENTRY CONDITIONS :
> Mini 23% retracement
> NEAR TREND CHANNEL
> COLOR SIGNAL+ TRIANGLE

EXCESS/BULLE (5%)

STEP 2 : MATURITY ?

VALIDATION
> Reaches the opposite side of the trend channel

CONFIRMATION
> Reaches the lower 50% of the context channel

LIMITE
> 76,4% of retracement

INVALIDATION
> Acceleration of the trend channel with a bar closed

VALIDATION
> Reaches the opposite side of the trend channel

CONFIRMATION
> Reaches the opposite side of the trend channel

TARGET 1
> Arrived in the objectif area of the opposite side of the range

INVALIDATION
> Trend breakout (last support / resistance)

ACCUMULATION
> Price reject from the trend channel et return to the context

BREAKOUT
> Breakout of the accumulation + Volume + Breakout Framework

DIVERGENCE
> Appearance of standard digergence (detected or not)

PULL-BACK
> Back to the trend channel + Mini return on 50% context

FINAL EXCESS
> New return to context + Breakout Framework

DO NOT TRADE
(ONLY FOR EXPERIENCED... +3YEARS)

STEP 3 : ACTION ?

LOW RISK	MODERATE	AGRESSIVE	VERY AGRESSIVE
TP 50% SL paid	TP 25% SL paid	- SL BE	- -
- SL BE	TP 25% SL BE	TP 50% -	TP 25% SL BE
TP total -	TP total -	TP total -	TP total +Reverse
TP 50% TP BE	- TP BE	- TP BE	- -
TP 25% SL paid	TP 25% -	- -	- -
TP 50% SL BE	TP 25% SL BE	TP 50% SL BE	TP 25% SL BE
TP total -	TP total -	TP 25% SL win	TP 25% SL win
TP 50% TP BE	- TP BE	- TP BE	- -
Waiting -	Renfort +25%	Renfort +50%	Renfort +100%
Entry 100%	Renfort +100%	Renfort +150%	Renfort +200%
TP 50% SL BE	TP 25% SL BE	TP 25% SL BE	TP 25% -
- -	- -	Renfort +50%	Renfort +100%
TP total -	TP total -	TP total -	TP total +Reverse

Make sure you check that you respect it before taking each of your first trades! After several applications, you will see that you will not even need to look at it. At this point you control your strategy! A big step will be taken, you will have the impression that the job is come in and that you've done the hardest! *(And that's still the moment when you're going to make the killjoy and break all my optimism?)* No, not this time! Because be able to control his strategy is really a big step, and at this stage already more than half of the contenders for the honorary title of "trader" have already failed! So yes, well done ... But ... *(eh you see there is a but ... I'm starting to know you now)*. Those who succeed in long-term trading account for more or less 5% of those who tried. In other words, you have passed the entry contest, but you are still far from having learned the job! After passing the technical diploma, the final selection will be on a much more subjective level, psychology. So, here is the last chapter of this manual:

4. IMPROVE YOUR PSYCHOLOGIY

This part is by far the most complex, because here we all are unequal, and unique. Submitted to our own past and in front of the unknown as to what will happen next. Life is made up of tumults that will make your learning stop for an external reason despite your wish. Because life is more important than trading, it's often the one that ends the greatest number of careers. If this should be your case, know that everything you've learned while this time is invaluable. As we said just before, the selection is tough in this environment where money and can turn heads. Very few people have the opportunity to get close to the reality of speculative finance.

So I would like to be honest with you, success will depend in reality only on you and in your ability to survive long enough to the vagaries of the market and life. Because as far as psychological maturity is concerned, only time can do the job, and it is not about day or month, but about year.

Improving your trading psychology is an endless process. It will surely make you better at applying your strategy, and may even change the way you look at things in life. Because in the end, there is only a small step to compare the market to life. We are constantly confronting the same things in reality: success, failure, highs, lows, euphoria, fear, trust, doubt, ... everything is a beautiful oscillating and incomprehensible mechanics, that everyone is desperate trying to understand, but in reality it suffices to accept the theory of chaos and manage the risk properly.

CONCLUSION

Through this PDF, I triel to cover the essential knowledge necessary to put yourself in the best position to adopt ahead of the enormous mess that is in front of you. You must remembet at all times that succeeding should be a long term objectif to seek but not to rush. You'll have to focus on the intermediate steps leading you to the objective. This manual has been designed to help you this way and has a defined structure to help you clearly identifying those steps and prioritize.

Your first target is to master the tools you intend to use and their use within the strategy. Starting with assessing price filtering and its multiple contexts and rules to highligh low risk trading areas. Once this step is crossed move on to exercice, and get more familiar with the use of trading alerts to semi-automatize the strategy. At this point you can still remain trading in demo for the beginners.

Then you'll have to step in the real game. But that doesn't mean you'll have to jump in with both feets, more likely the opposite. At the beginning you'll have to use the minimal available leverage, sticking to the essential, feeling emotions linked to risk managing. Making mistakes is inevitable but what matters is to be capable of growing yourself out of them and move on millimeter by millimeter. The goal remain to avoid greed or impatience that will push you a meter back down.

Slowly but steadily your perception of the market should grow, assessing the shades more precisely, shaping your psychology to avoid jumping in the traps you came through earlier. At this stage your actual financial results should have drastically improved. You'll then enter the final and endless stage of your own path, psychology. To assist you toward a professionnal mindset, I'll offer you :

- Daily market forecasts out of realtime market conditions. I'll simply perform my daily task right in front of you, no preparation, no cutting, no montage or any other trick. I'll simply share my knowledge and tips. When I identify a context to teach you something I won't hesitate to jump in with both feet… which makes some podcasts lasting way too long !
- Monthly MCQ tests on both technicals and psychology to consolidate your knowledge and see where you need to improve. Knowing that those of you who will answer all the questions will have an exclusive total refund of their indicator's monthy charge… Meaning that if you're mastering the job, you won't have to pay for the tools anymore !
- A realtime community to support you in PRO Indicator's Discord channel (4000+ users and 500+ users logged in all day long on daytime). They help you getting through the common issues. The principles are simple, the best way to learn faster is definitely to teach someone else what you've been tought ! With this process everyone wins and that's really refreshing.
- Live stream Question/Answer sessions on precise themes each month. These themes will be picked by Discord users by vote ! These shows will obviously be recorded and available afterwards for replay in Youtube in the « educational content » playlist.

All this content is shared for free, and will always be. I'll conclude with this… Remember that you must never pay for trading methods… The only thing you can eventually pay for is a service, and do it only if you have clear evidence of its value (at least free trial). But knowledge itself, is priceless… Those who put a price on it mostly understood that they will never live with trading, so they're teaching it to you… This PDF manual is my way to express my daily fight against them.

Thank you so much for the interest you putted in my work. And moreover, thank you for the time you took to read this manual till the end !

PRO-INDICATORS.com

Link to the Youtube Channel