PVSRA

ANÁLISE DE PREÇO, VOLUME, SUPORTE E RESISTÊNCIA

ENTENDENDO COM O MERCADO
REALMENTE FUNCIONA

HTMRW

V. 2.0

SUMMARY

Presentation

Hello everybody!

Below is the translation of a compilation of texts that address PVSRA, available on the websites PVSRA Internacional, ForexFactory.com and some other youtube channels that also address this subject, with special thanks to traders who were researched for the development of this material: Traderathome (Tah), Fisher755, Cigarguy, Japa Rico, SonicR and other traders who continually contribute to the dissemination of the PVSRA to all interested people, who seek to make a consistent living from the financial market.

In this compilation we also include content related to HTMRW **(How The Market Really Works)**or in Portuguese:**"How the Market Really Works"**and we also include a PVSRA-based trading method: the TVT20 – FIFO.

For a better understanding on the part of the reader, it is highly recommended a prior knowledge, even if at a low level, both of the assumptions and basic concepts of the financial market and Price Action, as well as with regard to the operation of a trading platform and the elements used in it (Indicators, lta and ltb trend lines, moving averages, candles, etc.). It is also very important that you assimilate all the terms used here and, for that, use the glossary at the end of this article, ask one of our study groups or search on your own, if you find a term that is not in the glossary. , but don't read on without understanding all the terms and acronyms you come across.

Introduction

PVSRA Tutorial

PRICE / VOLUME / SUPPORT / RESISTANCE / ANALYSIS

Price, Volume, Support and Resistance Analysis

For starters, I need to immediately give you some bad information: In case you don't already know, the Financial Market as a whole is "manipulated, a lot". This will be detailed further on, but speaking in a few words and in a very simplified way, few companies, however giant in size, hold most of the world's financial volume.
These companies are called Market Makers or “Market Makers (MMs)”. Such companies are big banks and gigantic organizations whose objective is to provide liquidity to the market and profit a lot from it. Due to the immense power of the monetary volume they hold, they can, at their whim, raise or lower the prices of currencies, either with small moves (of a few pips) or with huge moves that involve a lot of pips in the process. , and what is the purpose of it? To provide the necessary liquidity to brokers (Brokers - also known as “Smart Money or SMs) and also to deceive and deceive all retail traders (also called Dumb Money or DMs) who, unprepared and unaware, end up losing all your money and only increase the profits of these companies. Although,

The PVSRA method is intended to “try” to predict how the market will behave in the coming moments, reading the clues left by the MMs, and associating this information with a series of other instructions we will be able to “surf and enjoy” these moments of manipulation. , instead of being caught off guard, becoming, in the end, profitable traders who take money from MMs instead of just losing to them!

I hope this content will be useful to you and contribute significantly to your studies and help you to be a more assertive and profitable Trader.

Come on

What is PVSRA?

PVSRA stands for Price, Volume, Support and Resistance Analysis. We usually cannot know how MM's (Market Makers - market makers), which are the big banks and giant companies, will move the price in the following chart, but by doing a good reading of PVSRA and doing it properly, we can have a "good idea" of what they are doing or about to do. And with that, and with the patience to wait for a proper "setup", we can take money from them, not the other way around.
You will be exposed to PVSRA techniques through published trades in the trading room (on the PVSRA INTERNATIONAL website), but here is an introduction to PVSRA, something brief about each part.

Price -Price takes into account individual candlestick settings as well as the pattern they form, or the flow of PA (Price Action) in general.
We cannot know how the MM's will move the price in the next period. However, the price tends to “consolidate” (some call it accumulating) above a KEY SR (read the summary) when MMs are filling sell orders for SM (Smart Money) and buy orders for DM (Dumb Money) , and the price tends to “consolidate” below a Key SR when MMs are filling buy orders for SMs and sell orders for DMs.
In many cases, MMs are also SMs and therefore tend to make "a better move" in some cases! This means that after the MMs fulfill the SMs and DMs orders, they will be able to make a Stop hunt move (quick search for the “Stop loss” points) on those SM positions.... Thus getting more money from the DMs as well and consequently more and more liquidity to build your own SM positions at the best possible prices!

Volume -The Volume (which is the count of trades or price changes on the broker's server) that we should look for are those that rise suddenly and significantly, relative to the immediately preceding volumes. Increases in activity denote an increase in interest. But is this interest in BUY or SELL? Where does the price go in the big picture when this interest is happening? It is related to the Maxims (tops) or the Minims (bottoms) in the general analysis of**Price Action** ? And if there is a volume bar indicating high movement in the volume of a candle, which candle you can examine by going to lower TF (Time Frames) charts, that way you can see where in the formation of that candle the biggest volume has occurred, whether it's up or down! Using volume means taking note of relative increases in volume and what price is doing at the same time. Do larger volumes favor lower or higher prices as MMs rise and fall in price? And do volumes get particularly noticeable when MMs take the price above or below the Key SR? Answering these questions are key pieces to identify the intent of the MMs.

S/R (Support and Resistance) -These are regions where the price has historically tended to have some difficulty in overcoming, but in PVSRA it mainly refers to the subdivisions (in four parts) existing between whole numbers, hereinafter referred to as**Key Levels**. Are they:

• **Whole Level**- (integers): nomenclature given to numbers ending in “000” (Ex: 75.000, 1.23000);

• **Half Level**- (means): nomenclature given to numbers ending in “500” (Ex: 75.500, 1.23500) and, finally, the...

• **Quarter Levels ¼ and ¾**- (rooms): nomenclature given to numbers ending in “250 and 750” (Ex: 75.250, 1.23750).

The degrees of importance of the key levels are given in this order: whole, half and quarter. Other areas of support and resistance formed by the past PA are also considered, but what I want you to realize here is that these price levels: “wholes, halfs and quarters” are the most important S/N of all in this market! Not because the price stops, pauses, continues or reverses at them, but because it is above or below these levels that major consolidation takes place. It is at this time that the MMs are attending and fulfilling the orders and requests of the SMs. Once the Sales orders from the SMs are fulfilled, they are interested in placing those orders and closing them at higher prices and therefore the MMs will be increasing the price eventually. Once the SMs' purchase orders are fulfilled, they are interested in taking orders and closing them at lower prices and therefore MMs will be lowering the price eventually, all this to maximize their profits. So remember: Price tends to consolidate above Key Levels when SM is selling (either to close DMs Sell positions or to open your own Sell positions) and price tends to consolidate below Key Levels when SM is buying (either to close the DMs' buy positions or to open your own Buy positions).

PVSRA-If we can find consolidations above/below Key SR, we need to look at the overall picture of Price Action (PA) across various Time Frames (TFs) and take note of where the notable increases in volume most recently occurred and whether that volume favored relatively higher or lower prices, so we can build consensus on what kind of orders MMs have fulfilled most recently; They are BUYING to open their buy orders or close sell orders from DMs, or they are selling to open their Sell orders or close buy orders from DMs. And we can get a better idea of whether things will tend to be Bullish or Bearish.

The premise behind the analysis is that the entities (MM's – Market Makers) that move prices have established habits. When the entities that move the price are Bulls, they like to move the prices below the S&R Key levels to make their purchases. When it's the Bears that are about to make a move, they like to move prices above the S&R Key levels to make their sales. Thus, we can determine whether the entities that are moving the price are bulls or bears by finding out where (above or below the Key S&R) they are doing the most trading. Once we determine the bull/ bear status of the entities that move the price, we can analyze further to see if they are acting in the trading mode.**"position construction"**or if they are in the mode **"Running for the Profits"**. It's the way "**run for profits**" that we want to trade for greater profits.

Bulls can repeatedly move prices down (position building mode) before they start to raise prices to take a profit, but even during their "rush to profit" they can still repeatedly pull prices back down to add more purchase entries (trading opportunity). Likewise, bears can repeatedly move prices up (position building mode) before they start to sharply lower prices to take their profits, but even during the "rush to profits" they can repeatedly pull prices up again to add more sales entries (negotiation opportunity). We can determine whether these entities are bulls or bears, but we cannot know when they will finish “building positions” and turn prices towards profit. To avoid getting stuck in a prolonged “position building” phase of these entities, it is better to wait for a trading opportunity in the “race for profit” phase instead.

There are clues and clues as to in which way (position building or profit) the present entities are moving the price. For example, if they are bulls and prices are generally falling and they are doing most of their trading below key S&R key levels and other previous lows, then they are in a build position. If prices are generally rising and they are doing most of their trades below key S&R and other lows during pullbacks, then they are executing the price in the profit run phase. Now if they are bears and prices are generally rising and they are doing most of their trading above the key S&R and other previous highs, then they are building positions.

The various colors used by the indicators in the PVA candles and PVA volume bars (and regardless of the actual color) indicate when notable increases in volume occur to help you conduct your PVSRA analysis to determine whether the entities moving the price are bulls or bears. , and whether they are building positions or racing for profits.

Once the PA confirms our bullish or bearish indications of the PVSRA, and upon recognizing the importance of the levels, we can look beyond the current PA in the direction it is going and examine the historical consolidation around other levels to deduce a little more accurate, where the price might be going. Bulls or bears moves usually occur around 100+, 150+, 200+ pips, etc...etc. And now you know why!

So this is your first introduction to PVSRA, and after reading all of the above, you're probably scratching your head and still kind of confused. This is normal. I'm going to tell you a secret about the market and why you have the right to be confused. The secret is this: **The market cannot be defined by mathematics or immutable logic.**. This is why the most advanced mathematicians throughout a century have never even come close to breaking the market. This cannot be done. Have you ever seen a child try to complete a puzzle for the first time? And did you see the child grow and try to complete others, bigger and more complex? Trust me on this. We need to dedicate ourselves to learning to do PVSRA, just as a child tries to learn to do jigsaw puzzles. And we should keep doing the PVSRA, because over time our minds will "learn" the exact moment when we've just picked up an important piece of the puzzle and that we know exactly where it's going! Developing PVSRA skill is an art form. We shouldn't allow ourselves to feel bad if we lose the clues. PVSRA is an art form that takes time to perfect. Over time, our skill will increase and our "read" of this unpredictable market will increase. We must dedicate ourselves to learning and continuously applying the PVSRA, because ANYTIME… no matter how various charts from various TFs look… no matter what the "news" is saying… and with complete disregard for the supposed “fundamentals”, MMs can, and often do, will move the price in exactly the opposite direction of what all other studies and theories indicate! The PVSRA can help us see places where "Advanced Order Loads" by SM may have occurred and can help us better understand steering probabilities despite "noise" and conventional analysis of Charts, often "Misleading". no matter what the "news" is saying… and with complete disregard for the supposed "fundamentals", MMs can, and often do, will move the price in exactly the opposite direction of what all other studies and theories indicate! The PVSRA can help us see places where "Advanced Order Loads" by SM may have occurred and can help us better understand steering probabilities despite "noise" and conventional analysis of Charts, often "Misleading". no matter what the "news" is saying… and with complete disregard for the supposed "fundamentals", MMs can, and often do, will move the price in exactly the opposite direction of what all other studies and theories indicate! The PVSRA can help us see places where "Advanced Order Loads" by SM may have occurred and can help us better understand steering probabilities despite "noise" and conventional analysis of Charts, often "Misleading".

We can NEVER know how MMs will move the price next, and never forget that truth! But with PVSRA we can get clues about what's going on. With the “momentum” described by our Setup and with the PVSRA tips that “hold” the same notion of the direction the price should take, this will help us to stay more and more on the right side of the odds. And in doing so, all that remains is to manage each trade properly; therefore, if the MMs change price against us, we are not forced to be "married" to a trend that keeps us in the Trade, losing money.

What is HTMRW?

HTMRW means**"How The Market Really Works"**or in Portuguese: **"How the Market Really Works"**, here the aim is to understand why the price moves the way it does.

Does anyone remember the "lil 'Abner" cartoons in the Sunday papers? Let me make an analogy and draw you a mental picture of how the market really works:
Imagine daddy Yokum running wildly with a cart up and down the steep slopes. It speeds down the rough, rocky mountain road that has sharp turns and a cliff on one side. The wagon wheels are throwing rocks off the cliff side! Even Daddy Yokum's shotgun is firing from the wagon jolts! Papa Yokum has a demented look on his face, but he's smiling! The horse has a wild look in its eyes and foaming at the mouth. There are two passengers being thrown into the back of the wagon, terrified! Now, let's step away from that cartoon image and put the necessary labels on it and call it "name of the day". On the side of the wagon car is written "Market Prices". Daddy Yokum, smiling, demented and crazy is the Market Maker.

. . . Get it now? market prices**NO**are determined by buyers and sellers. They are determined by Market Makers (MMs).

The "market" is the only creation of the robber banks that "make the market". Although it was created to serve the business world, they run it only to make more and more profit. And they opened the market to promote the prolific trading of coins by other traders for the sole purpose of making more profits. They move prices up and down to "build liquidity" to fulfill SM (Smart Money) and DM (Dumb Money) orders, for the commissions they make filling the orders. When they have some orders above the current price and others below the current price, who do you think determines the sequence of direction and distance the price will move so that these orders can be filled? And always - once they know how they are going to move the price next - they take positions to make additional profits.
They do it as follows:

1. Manipulate the price and earn profits from the goons in the market (DMs) who are taking the opposite position from what they have already predetermined, thereby providing liquidity to fulfill orders placed by SMs.

2. They manipulate the price to screw the “fools” in the market, in the brokers (SMs) who are taking the right position, but who may have entered the trade too soon!

3. Later, manipulating the price to hit stops on SM positions and also DMs, using both DMs and stealing from other SMs as well to build your own SM positions as best as possible!

They have full control of prices and, with these actions, effectively "cheat and steal" to get money to fill their own positions "on the right side" before moving the price to the next area where they decide to fill orders and take profit in their pre-built positions. Don't get me wrong. I am not opposed to the market volatility created by these robber bank robbers. We need this. But we also need to understand what these people are like. They are expert and quite technical market price manipulators and thieves. We have to be very careful with the negotiations in the market in which they operate. On some special days, you can see them in action very clearly and evidently, when for example, on a day when there was nothing and no relevant news, and suddenly the market rallies and flies in a totally unexpected direction. We should say this to the four corners. Take note of this. Talk about it. And above all, remember the tricks and the way they play!

Understanding how a brokerage works

Do we need to understand how a broker works to be good traders?

Previously, people who operated the market were people who really understood what they were doing, as orders were opened via Fax or telephone calls, which generated numerous operating costs with personnel and others, in addition to making everything much more bureaucratic and time-consuming. to be done. Nowadays, operations can be opened over the internet through a home broker (brokerage) with much faster information with a decrease in considerable both in the bureaucracy and in the costs of a negotiation.

And with all this technology, anyone can enter the market without any knowledge and carry out operations, and this has significantly increased the number of people operating the market, but it has also exponentially increased the rate of people who lose money in the financial market, precisely because not have the necessary knowledge to operate it, because no technology will make you understand how the market works and will make you money if you don't have a lot of study and dedication on your part.

If you want to open a store, like a shoe store for example, you need to understand how the shoe market works. Likewise, if you want to be a trader, you need to understand how a Broker works.

And this is directly related to a real statistic called the 90-90-90, which shows that 90% of amateur traders lose 90% of their deposited margin in the first 90 days, and which also shows that most amateur traders lose all of their your capital within 3-4 months.

So, let's see below some information about the functioning of a brokerage, and what they do to make money, and we will talk about it with some data and information about values that are very realistic and confirmed by people who worked in investment banks:

How much is needed to open a brokerage?
The initial investment would be something around 30 to 50 million USD (US Dollars).
However, this value alone does not guarantee the necessary liquidity for traders to make their trades, set up the entire structure, invest in marketing and etc.

Brokers can't grow their businessunless they increase their Marketing spend, to attract more amateur traders, and for that, they spend 30% to 50% of the commissions/Spread to do marketing and gain new customers.

Who finances a brokerage are the Investment Banks, as the initial capital of USD 30/50 Million alone is not enough to keep your business running. For this, brokers do loans to investment banks of USD 250 million in the form of **Revolving Credit Facility**The**2.75%**(per year), and this credit is offered to amateur traders as**leverage**. They take this loan amount from the banks and end up passing this loan on to customers at**3.75%**(per year), and this solves 2 problems at once: It generates liquidity for the market, and passing on this amount with higher interest for clients to operate leveraged, they eliminate any type of risk for themselves. Not smart?! But there are still more ways to make money like:

The broker also earns by doing OTC, going against the position you opened.
Imagine that you are a broker and you have all this data in your favor. So if you know that 90% of amateur traders lose money. So the account is very simple, just the broker enters a position contrary to the position of most traders.

If an amateur trader enters a "long" position, the broker enters "short" in the same trade, as it knows that 90% of traders will lose money on this trade.

That is, in this market there is a**conflict of interest**between you and the broker, as the broker intends you to lose, and makes money in the following ways:

1st - Win on Spreads (difference between the purchase price and the sale price)
2nd - Earn in Commissions (percentage on each trade you open)

3rd - Win on the Financing Turn (loan for Leverage) 4th - Win by doing OTC (going against the position you opened)

That is, when you put money in a brokerage and trade without any knowledge,**you are sponsoring your own order!**

Where do MM's fit into all this?

Every time you click to open a position, if that position is passed to the market, your position goes to a broker, then it goes to an Investment Bank and then to a**Exchange**, and few people know this because very few people have ever worked in Investment Banking. And this is where things become complicated, as the financial market is**Monopolized / Duopolized**by these two companies:

- **ICE (Intercontinental Exchange) -**owner of NYSE and Euronext
- **CME (Chicago Mercantile Exchange)**-owner of CBOT (Chicago Board of trade), NYMEX (NY Mercantile Exchange) and COMEX

So what do you think happens when there are one or two companies that monopolize prices? That's right:**Manipulation!**

Now that you know that, let's move on!

The Market Phases

To understand the market, we need to know how it works. The market moves in cycles, and they do the same over and over again. The cycle time is not fixed, but the behavior is always the same. We can divide these cycles into different phases.

Accumulation: The establishment of an investment or speculative position out of professional interest in anticipation of an advance in price.
Marking:a sustained upward price movement. **Distribution:**the closing or termination of an investment or speculative position.

Markdown:A sustained downward movement in prices

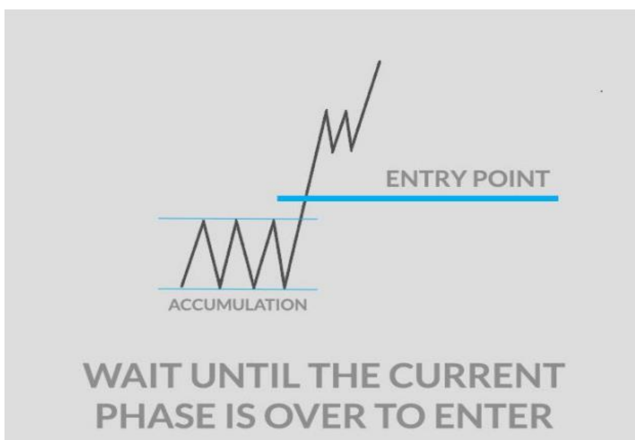
Of course, the shape of each stage doesn't always have to be the same. Sometimes the accumulation and distribution phases are in a perfect range or line, but sometimes they are not so "perfect". In these phases, we can see lateralizations, ranges, channels, "W" patterns, etc.

It is extremely important that we identify what stage the market is in, as this will greatly help us to determine our strategy. And we also have to study the "form" of this phase. Is the price forming a range? lateralizing? In a channel? This will allow us to follow the most important rule in forex: "buy low, sell high".

How can you do that? Going back to the basics! Use S/R areas, trend lines or volume to identify these phases. Not you

you will need 900 indicators, just listen to the story the price is telling you.

Once you have established what stage the market is in, it's time to set up your strategy. We strongly recommend that you, especially if you are a novice trader, wait until the current phase is over.



With time and experience, you will learn to enter the market even when the accumulation/distribution phase is still in progress. But now is not the time to rush, be patient and wait until you have more skill, now it's just time to learn how it works, because later on we will use these concepts in the entries in PVSRA.

Details are key, identifying the phase

We need experience to master our system. Mastering the PVSRA will take time but once you do it will help you a lot even if your trading system is different. Fortunately, user TAH has discovered some tips to help us determine whether MMs are bulls or bears. Let's see some of these tricks.

Volume increases at the tops or bottoms

(Soon we will go into detail about the colors of the PVA candles, but for now just know that the candles and bars that are colored (not gray) are the PVA candles and bars, and indicate movement made by the MMs).

This might be our first tip for figuring out whether MMs are bulls or bears. Where is volume rising regardless of the price zone? It is increasing at the tops or at the bottoms. If you repeatedly see the volume increasing at the tops, "could" mean that the MMs are bears. The same on the opposite side, if the volume is rising at the lows, it could mean that the MMs are bulls. This is just an initial tip, and we need more confirmation to be sure about the MM's.

Volume increases above or below S/N areas

The second tip is: the volume and the zone. Another way to determine whether MMs are bulls or bears is to look at whether volume rises above or below S/R areas such as: S/R Historic Zones, whole numbers (1.52000), average numbers (1.52500) or room numbers (1.52250 or 1.52750).

Why is this? After hours and hours of observation, we know that MMs like to close buys/add sells above these zones and numbers and they like to close sells/add buys below them.

If we see volume increase only after price is below these zones, it could mean MM's are bulls. Same with the other situation: If we see volume rising above those numbers and zones described earlier, it could mean that MMs are bears. Of course, we have to pay attention to the individual candles and their PVA color. It is not the same if the price crosses an integer with a huge green candle, than if it crosses without volume then we have many small candles with a huge volume. Pay attention to details and if you need to go to a shorter period of time to gather information, do it!

“Out of Hours” Activities

The market's "off time" is when prices can be moved more easily and therefore MMs can drive prices to where they benefit with less investment (read this as also meaning "What MMs can do to get where the “Orders to be filled” are located)

If you see the price slipping down after the London session closes. Don't think that MMs decided to sell in a weak market, where doing so would quickly lower the price itself as they try to keep the price high while selling. If the price deviates downwards, it is an advantage for MMs, this is because they can close sales and/or open purchases at lower prices, that is, with more profit! Therefore, a price drifting downwards is confirmation that MMs are bulls.

Use different Times Frames

We will need to analyze different TFs to determine whether the MMs are bulls or bears.

For example, we can use a large period of time (like H1, H4 or D1) to see where the price is and the important zones nearby. After that, we can start watching the price behavior on M15 and look at the current trend, where is the volume increasing and why. Finally, we can go to M5 or M1 to observe the price in specific situations and zones, this will help us to determine if the MM's are bulls or bears.

Put everything in the pan

With all these tips, you will need to analyze the price. If the price is repeatedly being pushed up and down in a range, range, wedge, etc, this could be an accumulation phase. But if you see the price going up and making pulbacks (still with high volume at the bottoms), this could be a marking phase. The same is true for the downside case.

Draw clues, don't be afraid, they are free. Try to find the logic in the price behavior. And if you can't find it, be careful and don't trade (or wait until the classic entry

SonicR correct) because you missed something and if information is missing it will cost you money.

PVA candles

Candles are an essential part of PVSRA analysis. We have to analyze the color, size, shape, zone and the reaction to this candle. Wow that's a lot! Yes, this is not easy. But again, with time and practice, you'll do it faster. Let's delve into each of the parts of the candlestick analysis.

Color

When we use the SonicR system and the PVSRA, we find 6 different colors in our candles:

- Gray: bullish normal candle
- Dark gray: bearish normal candle
- Blue: bullish candle with degree 1 volume
- Green: tall candle with volume degree 2
- Purple: bearish candle with volume 1
- Red: bearish candle with degree 2 volume

Simplifying the differences between blue and green, or purple and magenta as just being grade 1 and 2, isn't the perfect way to do it, it's a little more complex than that. But for now, all you need to know is that tier 2 has more power than tier 1. So a green candle will have more power than a blue one, and a red candle has more power than a purple candle. Candle colors are related to their volume. Therefore, colored candles will always be more important than a gray candle. Color is only part of the puzzle, and color alone won't tell us much. We need more information.
Remember, it's all about "having information". To gather this information, we need to analyze other parameters well.

Size

The size of the candle is also important. If we see a huge red candle it could mean a big sell. On the other hand, if we see a really tiny candle with huge volume, we know that the candle is important. We have to analyze the size and compare it to the volume associated with that candle. we already have the color and size information, but if we don't know the zone of this candle, we are missing a lot of information. The same with the shape of the candle.

Form

We have to pay attention to the candlestick shape, because as you may know, there are many patterns of a candlestick. There are many ways, and we won't describe them here because it's something you need to know and study on your own. But as you can imagine, it's not the same to see a normal candle as, for example, a colored pinbar with huge volume. The information we get is completely different.

Zone

The last part of candlestick analysis is the zone. We have to pay attention and where is that candle. Are you in an important S/R zone? Playing on a channel? A fibo level? Again, the candle information will be different whether it is in an important zone or not.

Reaction

What is the market reaction after a major candle? This simple question will go a long way to helping you determine the MM's intent. If we see a huge bearish candle with a large volume and soon after we see a series of small gray candles with no volume, that could be a continuation signal and it could mean that the MMs are bears. However, if we see a bearish candle followed by a green Pinbar, we have to be careful when adding a sell.

As you can see, a single parameter doesn't tell us much. So we need to pay attention to everything. If we put together the analysis on the color, size, shape, zone and reaction to that candle, the amount of information will be incredible, and it will tell us a lot about the intent of the MMs.

Before continuing, let's see an example:

Let's take a look at the previous image. We have 4 highlighted zones where we can see different behavior in the price in relation to the composition of the candles.

- Look at**first circle**: Big bears candle, red, with more volume than previous candles, and followed by small candles with much less volume. Of course, we need more information to determine whether MMs are bulls or bears. But that first red candle is showing us that MMs**could**be bears.

Second circle: Volume rising again. We see a small candle with huge volume. It's red. And what is the reaction to that candle? Growth! Big bearish candle with big volume too. The second time candlestick analysis is showing us that MM's **they can**be bears.

Third circle: Pay attention to how the price is going up with no volume (gray candles) and then the volume starts to increase (at the top). See the shape of the tallest candle, it's green but it's a Pinbar. Sometimes we confuse candles and we have to be smart. We have a pinbar, and what is the reaction to that pinbar? Two bearish candles, the second one of good size and with increasing volume than the pinbar candle. Again, candlestick analysis shows us that MM's**they can**be bears.

the last circleis the most obvious. The price is increasing but no volume and so the volume starts to increase with some green candles. Normally this would be a classic BUY entry opportunity using the SonicR system, but we have previously seen bearish signals so I would expect more confirmations. That's why PVSRA is so important!

What do we have after the green candles? More volume! A few pinbars or semi-pinbars and a huge bearish reaction. Once again, the MMs are doing their job. Why do they raise the price then? Well, they need to do that so they can add sales at better prices.
This is a good example of how a candlestick analysis can help us determine whether MMs are bulls or bears. But we can't just do that, we need to use all the information we can gather, in different time frames, to confirm the MM's thoughts and intent.

PVSRA volume

As we just saw with candles, volume is equally important in our analysis, and we have to pay attention to that. In this case, we have to see where the highest volume is, the relationship between volume activity and price activity, etc.

Where is the loudest volume?
This is a good tool to check whether MMs are bulls or bears. Again, and I know I repeat this a lot, but only because it's necessary. Analyzing a single part of the puzzle will usually not show us the intent of the MMs, we need to analyze each of the pieces.
As we know, MMs like to raise prices to add sell positions and press down to add buy positions. This will create swings or waves in the price as a result of a supply/demand battle. It is very important to analyze where the loudest volume is. If the volume is repeatedly higher at the top, it could mean that the MMs are bears, because it would be stupid to add sell positions at the bottom of swing moves. The same goes for bulls, the volume will normally be louder at the bottom of swings for the same reason.

As I said, it is very important to detect this more than once. If they are building positions, they will do this process more than once; so take the time to detect it and don't be hasty.

The previous image is an example of how volume increases at the tops, showing that MM's can be bears.

Price activity versus volume activity
Another thing to consider is the general relationship between volume and price. We have to detect whether the volume is increasing or decreasing when the price is going down or up.

If the volume is going up when the price is going down (not just by 1, 2 or 3 candles as explained before, but overall) and the volume is going down when the price is going up, it could mean that the Bears (sellers) have more strength . On the other hand, if the volume is increasing when the price is going up and decreasing when it is going down, it could mean that the Bulls (buyers) have more strength. This simple thing seems stupid, but sometimes it helps us a lot in determining the general intent of the MMs.

Everything needs a context

When we are using PVSRA, nothing is set in stone. We may have simple rules, but price is price and we have to put our signals and analysis in context. The same candle can mean two completely different things in 2 different places. The same goes for volume.
It is very important to understand the situation and context of our signals. Unfortunately, there isn't a tutorial for this because it's just impossible. You need to practice and get experience, easy as that. But I remember we all use the forum, so don't hesitate to ask your questions as there will be someone there to help.

Analysis of different deadlines

A trader always needs information and sometimes we can get all the information we need by looking at just one Timeframe. Usually we will have a main timeframe (some people use M5, others M15) to get an overview, but we need to look at different timeframes to gather more information. It is important to look at higher timeframes such as H1, H4 or D1 to get a more accurate overview of what is happening in this currency pair, what the general trend is and so on. And sometimes we have specific times where we need to look at lower timeframes like M1 to gather more information. The normal order is to go from highest to lowest and then go back to your main TF and place your trade.

Below we have described a trading method based on PVSRA, for Day-Trade, the TVT20 - FIFO. Let's go to it:

Description of the PVSRA Setup indicators

Here demonstrated on the MetaTrader 4 platform.

Before we get into the TVT20 Method, it is necessary that you understand all the indicators that are part of the PVSRA Setup.

 # 1 – Access Panel: Panel with several important information such as: Asset Name, Spread value, swap, asset value, Sessions currently open and others;

 # 2 – PVA Candles Set: Candles standardized with the colors used in PVSRA;

#3 – 25 WGT: 25-period Wgt trendline;

#4 – Dragon (Dragon): Set of trendlines formed by a 50-period EMA with an upper band and a lower band, also called a Solid Trend;

#5 – 200 EMA:200-period EMA trendline;

 # 6 – Sessions Indicator: Vertical lines that show which sessions we are currently in. The information most used in this indicator is: H (HongKong) F (Frankfurt) Lo (London Open) Ny (NewYork) and Lc (London Closed);

#7 – Key Levels: Lines that indicate the key levels;

 # 8 - Set PVA Volumes: Standardized Volume Bars with the colors used in PVSRA;

Below are some optional but very important indicators:

#9 – News Panel:indicates the time when important news for each asset will be released in the day.

#10 – Currency Strength Alerts: Indicator that measures the strength of the most traded currencies.

#11 – TRO Multimeter Candle Color: Indicator that shows the color of the last candle (if green bullish or red bearish) of each of the platform's timeFrames. (M1, M5, M15, M30, H1, H4, D1, W1, MN)

PVSRA TVT20 – FIFO by Traderathome

The PVSRA TVT20, trading a complex market effectively and simply

The PVSRA TVT20 trading method is not an "original" work. As with our indicators, it relies on contributions over time, but acts as a simple "gardener" to weed and trim the edges. Therefore, we must give due credit to other pioneering traders who contributed and left notable examples as clues for others who would follow.

It's because? The reason is that robber Bank MMs “throw” prices where they want, shake the market and execute their “rules” to deceive, apply “Stop Hunt”, all with the aim of keeping everyone, except themselves, at a serious disadvantage when we try to take advantage of moments that we “predict” to be good price movements, all this to leave well-meaning traders with unintentional losses!

A special employee credit**Fisher755**, who diligently read what there was to read, absorbed, learned all he could, and eventually discovered that there was a hidden gem in everything he read. The information was not in its proper order, cut and polished. Everything was just there. Nobody picked it up and started examining it properly. No one saw its true worth...no one except Fisher755, who had scrupulously done all of his homework and was therefore in a position to recognize what others had missed.

And so, we come to the**PVSRA TVT20**which means "Trend Validated Trade for 20 pips" or in Portuguese it would be something like, "Trade validated by trend for 20 pips". The following information will describe this method. He will identify the essential considerations of the method and discuss them massively. Any need for changes discovered as the method is widely used will be incorporated into this information over time. Here we go!

The PVSRA TVT20combines two recognized benefits for Traders: one, that "natural" market timing benefits traders regardless of anything else, and two, that "FIFO" - Fast In Fast Out - trading is a very effective way to capture pips before MMs try to decapitate you! And in the process it turned out that the old problem was the position of the SL (Stop Loss) placement and finally this was resolved for the benefit of the Trader!

Here are PVSRA TVT20 considerations....

1. Trade preferably on LS (London Session – London Session). Yes, sometimes AS (Australian Session) seems like a good start, but better to wait for LS or even NYS (New York Session).

2. Trade preferably only if the Trend has a good angle.

3. Trade only if the PVSRA supports a move in the direction of the trend.

4. To open an EP (Enter Position -*Entry Position*or Enter Price – *Entry Price*), wait for this combination:

* The AP must display a Dragon clearance. It is not necessary necessarily come from within his.

* The AP must display a return in the Dragon's direction (in the direction from it, into it, or through it).

* The AP must display a Dragon clearance, with a “break” or “imminent breaking” of a key S/R level (full level, half, sometimes a quarter).

5. The**TP**(Take Profit) is approximately 20 pips, so choose a S/N or consolidation area really close to that distance.

6. The**SL**it is located somewhere beyond the retracement movement, perhaps just beyond some nearby historical S/R or slightly further away.

7. Add Entries to Trades only near SL. If you enter a trade, if the MMs push the price against you, an EP (Enter Position) close to the SL will make you lose less if you give up the position later.

Developing better:

1. Trade preferably in LS.
LS is by far the best time of day in terms of volume to trade. If there is momentum to make a trade, if the Dragon displays this by showing a good angle, then when that happens, it's time to trade. Some brokers advertise the forex market as "24/5", as if this is a good thing for retail traders. Do not believe! Remember, at the end of the trading day, when there is a "Switch or Swap" to the next trading day, the Thief Bank MMs will significantly increase the spreads! For some pairs, spreads can suddenly skyrocket from several pips to tens of pips. They do this to “hit Stops (SL)” and discourage traders from trading during this time, while using all available liquidity for themselves. Then trade the London Session only.

2. Trade preferably only if the Trend (Dragon) has a good angle.
As mentioned above, the Dragon must show a good angle. For Longs (Shopping) it would be an angle between 1 and 2 o'clock on the clock. For shorts (Sales), this would be an angle between 04:00 and 05:00

on the clock. Anything less than that is not such a clear indication of a good time to make a trade. It is better if the angle is the result of market activity over time, and not the result of a sudden price increase maneuver by the MMs!

3. PVSRA must support ....

Your skill with the PVSRA is an essential element for your best success as a trader. Fill in the "blank spaces". This leads to "understanding" how the market REALLY works. It's what changes you from a blind trader who is at the mercy of a plethora of indicators, EAs and MMs (good luck!), into a trader who is wise, disciplined and patient. Don't leave the PVSRA for some "pretty photo", getting into action and ending up with zero! As you can see from the example in the attached image, prior to TVT20, MMs had already sold well above the Whole Level, a PVSRA indication of bears.

4. Wait for these things to position your EP:

What you want to see is that the price has already made a zigzag move, first outside the Dragon (it doesn't have to come from inside it), then back to the Dragon going towards it, then inside and after that, passing through it , and then that price moves away from it, having made a break or showing an imminent break of a Key Level (full level, half, sometimes a quarter). Think of it as "Key level breaking zig-zag". This is the time of entry. Here is a good time to mention the input size. If you have, for example, a $500 account, your entry size should be 0.01 (a micro lot). This will allow you to create up to three of these EPs, building your trade. As your account grows, your trade size can increase accordingly. It is recommended to trade very lightly regarding the account size. This promotes trust over fear, discipline over greed, and patience over rashness. Remember, as your real experience increases and your real account increases, you can increase your trade size accordingly. You can see that things will only improve slowly at first, but with success they will, over time, improve at an ever-increasing rate!

Be sensible, be disciplined and be patient.

5. The TP (take profit) is 20 pips...

The key to this TVT20 method is "FIFO - Fast In Fast Out" or fast in, fast out! That's a trading style! Yes, there will be times when the price will “run” faster. "A given horse is not to look at the teeth"! Take the profit and leave. And don't get greedy, despise the “given horse” or wait for it to kick you and take it all back and more! Thief MMs and Banks whip and hit prices to decapitate traders looking for smooth, smooth, long runs. Do not believe! Take your profit off the table and leave. Wait for a decent pullback and the possibility of a repeat or at least similar trade.

6. SL (Stop Loss) is placed right after the retraction movement... The TVT20 method relies on a price zig-zag and then a breakout of a whole level, half a level, sometimes a quarter of a level, all while the Dragon has a good angle. This situation makes the placement of SL pretty obvious. Put it just beyond the rewind of the zigzag motion, or maybe just beyond some obvious historical S/N level nearby. As the price has just debuted at a Key level, the likelihood is that another deep retracement will not occur until the price first makes a few pips in the direction of the trade. But, why? MMs usually allow more time and give more pips to attract more money into the trade before executing another sharp retracement or a “stop hunt” looking to hit the SL.

7. Add EPs to Trade only close to SL.

In your trades, you will very often suffer from price movement against you by the MMs shortly after you make your entry. This is the result of an unstable market, the type of market maintained by MMs through price manipulation in order to create liquidity to fulfill SM orders and steal money from market participants. Carefully done, EP additions to trading can allow us to take advantage of MMs when they are trying to take advantage of us. Add only to trade, Eps next to SL. Such additions will lose less if SL is hit. They will profit more if it is not done that way. It's a matter of probabilities, if we do that, it will favor us if our TVT20 selections are quality.

TVT20 Summary: Part 1

PVSRA TVT20 in a nutshell that's it!

The method is designed to allow you to apply your PVSRA to a specific trading style that favors you making pips with minimal risk and meaningless SL “no positioning”, if any. You now understand why the pips target is small. If you want more pips, as your account grows (and it will), just increase your trade size to more "total" pips. You should realize that this "FIFO" trading method does not leave you fully exposed to market manipulations, swap rates or severe drawdowns. It is very unlikely that you will be exposed to a "Black Swan" event (low probability but extremely high impact events). And you will have made it extremely difficult for MMs and Robber Banks to get your money instead of you keeping theirs.

Attached is a figure illustrating this method.

Can you please be more "exact"?

After reading all the above information on the TVT20 FIFO, if you are still looking for more "accuracy", your question or questions can take the following forms:

Hypothetical question: Can you give a few words about Risk Management? And you, how do you deal with your Risk Management?

Reply: Okay, let's accept that Risk Management is involved in the whole process from choosing a configuration to trade, enter, place additional EPs depending on how the PA goes after the initial EP, place the TP and possibly modify it depending on the PA and after the initial EP, have a well defined SL for the trade. So what's our description of how to handle all of this? They are in items #1 to #7 above!

I understand that we will always be receiving inquiries about these issues and that we will do our best to respond in advance. But this is because not everyone reads the above texts, some read without holding back, because they are reading only with a feeling of obligation to do so. So why does everyone think there should be more detail, more "accuracy"? Learning PVSRA is a time consuming process. Learning HTMRW is a time consuming process. And by the time a reasonable proficiency is reached, there is also a very healthy respect for the fact that no one can know exactly how Market Makers will change the price next! This fact is why attempts at "too much accuracy" can damage a method rather than improve it.

Do we know if MMs will do Stop Hunt? If they do, do we know how far it goes? If we set our SL just beyond the previous high or most significant low (for example), and the price moves in that direction, is it always better to close the trade without weighing other existing considerations? You can put accuracy in items 1 through 7. Or, you can give it a “wiggle room”. You have four options if a trade goes against you: Double, Double and Reverse, Hold, Hold and Add. The management of any trade is exactly made by an individual's choices, which are based on what he is seeing.

We cannot do more than lay out the basic workings of a reasonable trading method, complete with all reasonable parameters for key considerations. We cannot force people to read, think and apply with reason.

Providing more accuracy IS NOT A SOLUTION! The character of the market does not lend itself to traders who are more profitable by restricting their trades to have more and more accuracy in their trading parameters. Trading profitably is not easy. This is not a get rich quick venture. And the more complicated you are, increasing your trading parameters and accuracy more and more, the more you can move from the point of "more profitable" to the area of "getting less profitable again". And what are the parameters and accuracy of what are called "more profitable"? No one can know because it can vary from various factors like the current "conditions" of the market, or to what extent the MMs are shaking and beating the price, and so on, i.e. it is something that can change in an instant.

It's like a child learning to ride a bicycle. Parents do not give the child a complete list of instructions and “Accuracy parameters” on how to maintain balance. The child need only try and, over time, learn how to maintain balance under changing and diverse conditions. Doing different things at different times, because that's what it's all about. There is no such thing as best accuracy or exact parameters!

How do we "fit" in the market?

Here is a quick overview of the market and how the PVSRA and our TVT20 FIFO trading plan fit into it.

People from all walks of life can come to see the currency market as an opportunity. When they look at it, what do they see? Well, they hear about how big it is, how trading can be "24/7" and how easy it is to set up an account with many different brokers that offer charts with zillions of indicators that will make this an "easy to make money", or showing an even easier opportunity! Some of these people may have time constraints and want to trade on high timeframe charts so they don't have to be glued to the computer. All kinds of people with all kinds of questions, concerns and preferences.

So they get involved (like you) and start looking at the charts, in an effort to hone that ability to know how the price will go next, and join the many thousands who are looking to make good money out of this trading business. coins! And what do they see? What do they NOT see? What can they do?

Folks, the currency exchange market is a "dog-eat-dog" slaughterhouse, all dressed up on the outside to attract the sheep and get them in! Briefly, here are some things you need to know.

The currency market is a fraudulent market. It's like the stock markets, but huge compared to them. Some very, very, very large banks, which make billions in profits annually and pay zero in taxes, run the foreign exchange market for profit. They have full control of coin prices and manipulate them to "make the market", which is just a nice way of saying "make a fortune annually with the fools who come to play".

Let's take a look at how currency prices move. Let's look at some examples, on any higher period chart and what do we see? What we see is that the price moves from point A to point B. Sometimes fast, sometimes slowly. Sometimes with a lot of up and down “snakes” along the way, and other times with less up and down “snakes” along the way. The critical point to understand is that if the price is going up or down on the higher time charts, “there is a lot going on behind the scenes which means that the price will be causing bullish and bearish swings. PERIOD! Overall, no matter what the market conditions are, what the so-called "fundamentals" are or how they change, no matter how many zillions of indicators you believe,...... the price will be generating profit balances for both Bulls and Bears! PERIOD!

The PVSRA TVT20 FIFO trading method targets this market reality. We PVSRA students don't care what is fundamental (fundamental analysis based on market news) or what the zillions of packaged (and sometimes very expensive) indicators say! All we care about is keeping a close eye on the currency pairs we decide to trade and looking for decent setups each market day. Up or down settings within the so-called "existing" highest timeframe trend. We don't care what the "existing" highest period trend is (and it's probably different on each of the selected highest period charts you see!)... PERIOD!

Unfortunately, many see the market as a "24/7" money-making opportunity. The fact is that it is not so. There are different times during the market day. Some are highly dangerous to trade. Some are better. The London session is, in general, the best environment for trading. And we don't have a good view of the

Price Action in a London session from higher timeframe charts. They are good for confirming historical areas of support, resistance and consolidation. Use them that way. Try using them any other way and you will regret it.

Therefore, we preferentially use the M15 timeframe chart during the London session to keep an eye on possible setups. There is nothing wrong with H1 charts and lower timeframes to see Price Action in these different perspectives but the best chart to confirm a setup is TF M15 and sometimes it can be TF M5 which is also acceptable as the TVT20 - FIFO is a method of trading in the conservative pips market, entering and exiting the position on the same day.

These four are all we have

When negotiating, emotions should not be placed on a throne they do not deserve to occupy.

We only have four areas under our own control: what we think, say, do, and feel. That's it in a nutshell. What we think tends to progress in what we say. And that can, in turn, advance what we do, that is, the actions we take. And in the background are emotions. They are also under our control, although sometimes it seems otherwise. I believe God gave us emotions to enjoy: peace, joy, happiness, love. But in the spirit of having given us free will, we are also given the ability to fuss, feel sadness, and hate. We choose how we will respond to everything that happens in life. And how we react will determine some things in our future. If we stick with the good thoughts, words and actions, we will reach the "high point" and we will find what God intended us to have through emotions. If we go with bad thoughts, speech and actions, we don't reach the "high ground". And we will drown with the bad emotions.

In life, we control what we think, say, do and feel. Now, as for trading, we engage in trading to make money. There are emotions that can interfere with this, such as greed, fear, etc. Emotions that lead us to think wrong and act wrong. So, in the end, the best place for emotions is "out of the room during negotiations".

Strategy and Execution

I was reading a book. Part of him dealt with war and delved into strategy. As I read this part, I realized the same principles applied to trading. So I read and reread, thought, let my mind absorb as much information as possible until I came to a clear parallel between warring adversaries and trading on the Financial Market. My wish for what follows is that it will help you in your work to become a better professional.

Every trader looks for a trading method that suits him best. Whatever a professional trader's method, this is a strategy to take profits and get them out of the market. All methods and strategies have rules. It is the rules that define the strategy, which define exactly how the trade should be conducted and exactly how it should be executed.

However, it must be realized that successful execution “sometimes” depends on knowing when to break the rules… all the high risks involved and fully accept them in doing so.

The trader's opponent is the market. Specifically, it's Market Markers and Robber Banks, because these are the institutions that control the price and manipulate it for their own profit; filling commission orders no matter how they need to change the price for that, and stealing money from market participants, moving the price to trigger stop loss orders and etc. Due to the ability of MMs to manipulate the price, anything can happen at any time. Experienced traders know this and are constantly aware of it as they trade. But sometimes when this happens it opens the door for a trader to make greater profits albeit with greater risk, which means it may or may not work. And if it doesn't work out, the losses will be greater.

A well-trained and highly talented Commander is familiar with the strategy selected to be applied in the oncoming conflict and also continues to assess the progress of the strategy during the conflict; and will "feel" when forces need to be applied differently than intended. This is an astute flexibility. It's knowing when and how to break with the plan. Knowing when to take a “calculated risk”, which can simply result in “saving the day” or getting a “bigger than expected” win.

For commanders and traders alike, "feeling" when to break the rules is a special talent. It is not a gift we were born with. It is a talent/skill developed only through a lot of dedication to studies and many hours of arduous field experience. Traders who don't have the study and screen time needed to develop this skill and who don't know when to “break the rules” will be cut to pieces! Compare that to having your account blown up and losing all your money!

We need to dedicate ourselves to learning to do PVSRA, just as a child begins to learn to put together a jigsaw puzzle. And we should keep doing the PVSRA, because over time our mind will "learn" when we've just picked up an important piece of the puzzle and that we know where it's going! Developing PVSRA skill is an art form. We shouldn't allow ourselves to feel bad if we lose the clues. PVSRA is an art form that takes time to perfect. Over time, our skill will increase and our "read" of this unpredictable market will increase. Only the study and continuous application of the PVSRA will lead us to learning!

That means serious studying (your homework) and lots of screen time, and if done right, it will show you significant improvements over time! This will bring more profit to your trading. Your skill with PVSRA will improve. Your understanding of HTMRW will improve. Your talent/ability to get that "feel" of when and how to adjust strategy will develop. You will become a better Commander of your trades in the war with the MMs because your strategy execution will embody “sly flexibility”. This is the "art of war".

The usefulness of "volume"

What is "volume"? What does the "volume" histogram actually show on the trading platform?

What is called "volume" is actually the count of "ticks", which is the smallest reading of data referring to the change in price of a currency pair, that is, the volume bar shows how many times the price of a currency pair has changed. currency pair has changed in the time frame corresponding to the candlestick on the chart to which it refers. It has nothing to do with the order size, it's just the number of times the order price has changed since the data was last marked. And?

Well, here's something that might "open your eyes" (if you haven't already figured it out).

Have you ever observed the behavior of Price and Volume on a chart with a low Time Frame? I actually watched it and followed it very closely! If you've also followed along, then you've seen how sometimes a series of ticks show a high volume coming in and the price moving (let's say the price is going down, ok?). And then comes another tick, or a few ticks of very light volume, which bring the price back, or even a little higher than it was before! And you start to wonder how a heavy action that lowers the price can be so easily reversed, and more than just reversed, with such a light action it can immediately return the price to where it was before, and even raise it a little bit. most? It could also be the other way around: all of a sudden you see a very high and heavy action volume bar, but the price barely moves. In the next TF,

When the MMs are holding the price (as in this example), after heavy action of filling sell orders to the SMs, it can cause the price to start moving slower, they can still easily put the price back up in a new round to deceive buyers who entered the opposite position, make them lose and with liquidity, continue filling sell orders from SMs, or from their own portfolios! How is it so simple for these thieving MMs and Banks to do this? Well, and that's just a thought: All they have to do is counter any actual pending orders in the price queue that are not balanced by pending orders on the opposite side and "manufacture" the rest of the price upwards as far as they want to take it, using "penny to pip" price change book entries. In this case, what doesn't look like much action isn't. And what might seem like a lot of action, isn't either. It's all just the execution of "penny by pip" price change book entries.

What we are learning here is HTMRW! On the one hand, MMs completely control the price. They can flip it up, down or lock it in place as much as they want. On the other hand, the number of "penny to pip" accounting transactions used to control the price (up/down/lock) between ticks may be very small, but also intentionally increased to make that the PA appears to have more real business activity behind it than it actually does. Thirdly, during market days, periods of low volatility (fewer actual orders being executed by MMs) are the times when MMs can manipulate the price most easily.

So, does the "volume of price changes" have any relevance? Yea! As long as you consider the changes from the overall volume and realize that in the genuinely busiest London session, the image of the volume is likely more truthful than fiction compared to the less busy sessions (NY session "off-hours commercial" and Asian session). That's why we recommend trading the London session. The PVSRA readings here may be better.

The Perfect Setup

The configurations of a possible “rally” on the part of MMs are easier to detect using our model. Unfortunately, most of the time MMs attack and hit prices, confuse and deceive, chase stops and steal before initiating a breakout (rally). This is where trades get overwhelmed when making SL markings and then watching the circus that often leads to closing EPs at a loss. The imperative for traders is to look for the setup situations that maximize the probability of success.

1- Have the two trends stacked properly, both with some appropriate angle for the buy or sell direction is a way to maximize the probability of success.
2- And it helps if the recent history of trends also support configuration. But in this photo you will see something else that you can use in the future:
3- A prime situation for MMs to prepare for a rally is to pull the price back from a key level, to the 200 EMA or very close to it (down for buys, up for sells).

When you see a setup composed of these three things (illustrated in the attached figure), the probability of success is greatly increased.

Starting a trade

Start trading in the best way and you will have fewer headaches. Start trading in London Session only with PVSRA support and our trends properly positioned.

PURCHASE(Long) – The Dragon should be sloping up and situated above the 200 EMA, which should also be sloping up.

SALE(Short) – The Dragon should be sloping down and situated below the EMA 200, which should also be sloping from low to low.

You**NO**should initiate a trade when:

• Dragon is sideways (not trending);

• The Dragon is on the wrong side of the 200 EMA;

• Outside London Session hours;

The above items imply “good configurations” or “proper configuration”. However, remember a basic precept: that if the Dragon is sloping up and the PA is above it, then the trend is bullish, and if the Dragon is sloping down and the PA is below it, so the trend is down (Bearish trend). And that's the case no matter where the Dragon is in relation to the 200 EMA and it doesn't matter whatever the angle of 200 EMA. Situations like these occur during Stop Hunts in “good settings”.

And also remember that when these situations against a "good setup" develop, the trend (whether it's bullish or bearish) takes precedence. Maybe it could be that temporarily the MMs are just running a search for the stops, but if if not, a reversal may be in the works. Be aware, be flexible, never ignore this precept! A "good setup" may start off by developing what appears to be a quick stop search, but then continue slower to progress to a setup shorter and less profitable which is simply not one of our "good setups" but nevertheless still profitable! Stay tuned! As for starting a trade outside LS hours, if a "good setup" appears in AS (Australian Session), use your own judgment,as the AS is generally a "liquidity creation zone".

EPs-Entry should be as the PA passes the previous H/L (for buy, previous higher high or, for sell, previous lower low) of the PA zigzag crossing the Dragon, or if there is no pattern in zigzag, the AP leaves the Dragon and passes the last significant H/L of the overall AP.

You should not make an EP when:

• PA is still inside the Dragon;

• Worse, PA is on the wrong side of the Dragon;

• Worse yet, PA is where you think you're going to get the most out of it!

The above options apply unless the trends are properly stacked and at a good angle and the PA has already moved to the possible rally start area. If PA, soon after, reverses towards the Dragon or even crosses it, going in the opposite direction of the trade, there are good chances of a Stop hunt move. So if you're trading "light" in terms of lot size, try to get some more out of the situation if you can.

This eliminates a lot of "settings". And what's really good is that the “good settings” are easier to spot! If you are patient and start trades this way, you will be trading less, making more profit, and with fewer headaches.

Managing a trade

Manage these five things when you have an open trade; total trade size, EP spacing, SL, TP and trade duration.

Total trade size-It is recommended to limit the total open size of all account transactions to 0.01 (one micro lot) for every $100 of the account balance. Over time for at least three full months of continuous profit with only small losses, then increase to 0.02 for every $100. Repeat the process with the goal of increasing one last time to a maximum of 0.03 for every $100. $100 from the account balance. That's 3 full batches for $10,000 and that's enough to cause real problems if you don't take it seriously! It is probably best to have only one trade at a time. But if you do more than that, make sure the combined size complies with this. Do not exceed this and you will not overtrade (break your account). You'll be trading with a lot less stress!

EP spacing-It is recommended not to put more than 2 EPs per chart in our model, maybe 3 if you manage to add in a Stop Hunt move. Remember, the goal is to earn pips profit on a good trade. Bundling EPs is a sign of greed or a sign that you feel the trade is slow and you need to do it to make some profit; and in that case, if the trade is really too slow, close it! Very slow trades can mean new consolidation/accumulation and this can bring setbacks.

SL: Stop Loss-It is recommended that a reasonably close SL (if you want a close SL) be beyond the end of a PVA candle (large volume candle) or a series of PVA candles, closest below for buys, closest above for sales. If the PA is pushed by a very active area, chances are high that the PA will go beyond its SL mark, whether it's a Stop Hunt move or perhaps an actual reversal.

TP: Take Profit-It is recommended that the TP is 20 pips, or for the next level of historical consolidation, when it is within the daily range for the traded currency pair. If, by any chance, you have the chance to get the TP and believe that the PA will start a new "rally", wait for a return to the EP again. But don't leave a second

EP fall victim to "no energy" PA. If the PA does not break out of the retracement and proceed in the trade direction, end the trade and close!

negotiation duration-The ultimate goal here is to make modest pips daily, or any day a “good setup” comes along. And it is recommended that the trade be closed before the end of the day. Remember if:**FIFO,**"Quick Entry, Quick Exit.” Avoid swap charges and also the possibility of falling into a Black Swan event which are highly unlikely events, but which drastically impact the market.

The Biggest Obstacle to Profits

Of course, there are all kinds of difficulties for traders: financial difficulties, overtrading, lack of seriousness, the list goes on. Regardless, there is only one "Major Difficulty" that absolutely MUST be addressed for you to be profitable. Let's exemplify this now:

They say that the price is sideways (in range) or entering a trend. Traders are faced with many methods to trade in either situation. But in fact, price is ALWAYS doing but ONE THING: it is being whipped and smacked, going up and down, sometimes just a few pips and other times a lot of pips. MMs create this price variation for their own profit, moving the price either to trigger “pending orders” or to stop hunting and thus legally steal money from market participants. The most significant moves both up and down are inconsistent in time and distance, there is no pattern and this leaves market participants with no basis to profitably predict. And a trader will not be profitable just by trying to predict the PA. Nonetheless,

Theories say that when the price is varying in “Range” (bullish, bearish or sideways channels), they say that these moments offer the easiest profits to be made. If the price is at the bottom of the range, enter a Buy, with an SL reasonably below the lower range candle and wait. One of three things will happen: the PA goes up and you take a profit, or the PA goes down and hits your SL, either because the MMs are pushing the price out of range for a truly bearish move, or because it's just executed a stop hunt action on you and others who are also long and the price will go up again now that the MMs have stolen your money. If the price is at the top of the range, enter a Sell, with a reasonably placed SL above the highest candle in the range and wait. One of three things will happen: PA moves down and you make a profit, or PA moves up and hits SL. Whether it's because the MMs are pushing the price out of range for a real up move, or because they made a stop hunt move on you and other sellers, and the price will go down again now that the MMs have stolen your money. Can you see? This is just business. There are no other options for you or the MMs to make in range area trading.

Theories say that trading the trend is a safer way to make a profit. This is because the breaks/corrections (pullback) in the trend, which is what brings losses to the trend trade, are eventually canceled as the PA tends to move again in the direction of the trend, going even further from the point where it started. correction, this goes for all moves except the last pullback. Still, we are dealing with trending PA (up or down) and there is real danger here. The danger is that traders have the “usual confidence” in trend trading. Then, they add EPs on trend Pullbacks, and even "bundle" more entries to profit even more on pullbacks. And what will MMs do when they see the majority of the market doing this? Simple: The pullback to this point will be one of those "few pips" that are immediately followed by one of those "huge" pips moves! Running a quick search on all SLs here is an opportunity "too good for MMs to pass up" and thus legally steal money from market participants!

So we can see that while “range trading” is considered the easiest to profit from, and “trend trading” is the safest way to take profits, both theories can instill in the trader a sense of security that DOES NOT BELONG TO THAT BUSINESS! Anyway, now we come to the crux of all this: How can a professional profitably deal with this “Major Difficulty” promoted by MMs?

Let's be very clear here: The "Major Difficulty" is that MMs move the price up and down, all the time and unpredictably! This is HTMRW! And when it moves in the opposite direction to our trade, it causes us a loss. What can we do? The ONLY thing that really helps is to trade too “lightly” in relation to the account size! And how can it really help? If you trade heavily, the loss could be permanent due to an SL being hit or if the broker closes your trade, seeing that things are going very wrong. Or you can trade “light” and the loss will be temporary as the MMs execute their Stop Hunt moves in both range trades and pullbacks in trend trades and then immediately recover the price and continue the PA on the direction of the initial of our negotiation. Whether the loss is permanent or temporary, the situations that MMs cause to create them are part of the negotiations and we must accept that. And there really is no problem unless the trader loses too much, or until he gets a call from the brokerage saying he is reaching his “margin” limit or that the account has exploded due to an overtrading!

So here's how you should handle "Major Difficulty" regardless of the trading method you use. Make your trades very light on account size. Implement these arguments in your trades: Use small sizes in your EPs, this allows for more additional EPs if the situation develops into a model where it seems reasonable to add a trade. Calculate the volume on the EPs placements, because the movement against your trade can reach a point where it seems reasonable to increase the trade, but in reality (it will be discovered later) that the movement so far has been "few pips" and if a "huge" move is about to happen, if you go over your limit, you're dead!

And track the total open size of all transactions, versus your self-imposed limit for your account, and don't exceed your limit! You should impose a limit on your trading to keep your trading very light in relation to your account size. And you must limit everything you trade! Remember, these robber banks and their market-making operations make billions annually. They rig prices up and down for a good reason: Because it works for them! And it works for them because most traders are either greedy or predisposed to believe they can blindly trust all kinds of indicators, or yet they rely on their own experience, "intelligence" and knowledge of fundamentals and believe that have a "fair idea of how the price will move next", Although now we know what the "Major Difficulty" is, just in case, let's just remember. MMs are constantly moving the price up and down, just a little bit in small ranges, a lot in big ranges, sometimes a bigger amount of whipping and slamming, and occasionally extremely large amounts akin to "Implosion Bombs" (bottom) or “Missiles and Torpedoes” (top). It all happens for the same reason; creating liquidity. And with MMs manipulating the price up and down in this way, no one can be really sure where the price might go. move in the next hour, the next trading session, or how far it can go up or down. The PA may appear to be in a bullish area and overbought (overbought), and then there's a little run for another 50, 100, 200 pips up, so the MMs can steal from many, hunting the SL of those who SELL at the top. Or the PA might appear to be in a bearish area and be oversold (oversold), and then there's a concussion for another 50, 100, 200 pips down, so the MMs can steal from the many, chasing the SL of the who entered with BUY at the bottom.

Trade the “momentum”, that is, trade in the trend:"Let the dragon and the AP lead the way."

• Dragon needs to have a reasonable angle (Buys: 1-2 hours, Sales: 4-5 hours);

• The PA must be on the correct side of the Dragon and break the last H/L (Highest Top or Bottom);

• Start trading only at the London Session;

. . . Best if:

• PA is also on the correct side of the Dragon slope;

. . . Even better if:

• PVA candles recently crossed the Dragon;

• The Dragon is also on the correct side of the trend slope;

If you lost the H/L Break trade:locate the H/L before that defining the breakout of the H/L level, and place the pending order right after that point, because if the MMs manipulate the price again and make a correction, a positioned EP is a good option.

In the case of PA reverting in the negotiation: Study the highest Time Frames (like H1 and H4 if the trade's TF is M5 or M15). If the Dragon shows an acceptable decrease in lean angle, and along with

with your skill in PVSRA and your knowledge of HTMRW you will be able to assess if the odds still favor you, if this reversal is just a correction or a stop hunt then hold the position but only as long as the withdrawal from the trade does not exceed 3% of the your account balance (This is shown by our trade levels indicator on the open trading PL tag). If it does not exceed and you, after all the analysis of the trade, realize that the trade will still go in your favor, then double the trade and add one more EP. You can choose to use a different "%" until you get used to it. You may feel that 3% is too high and choose to use a lower "%" to trade more smoothly.

Manage your account risk:trade very lightly in relation to account size. Put a limit on the number of micro lots opened in your account (it has already been explained in previous texts). Restrict yourself to only a few open trades at a time. Never allow the aggregate risk of open transactions to reach 10% of your account balance. Before reaching 10% of the account total, close all trades and wait at least until the next day before proceeding with the trade.

There's not much new here. Ah, the PVA bar(s) that crossed the dragon recently, before the PA break, is a good observation on some of the more successful setups. The suggestion of what to do if the PA reverses a deal is just a “suggestion”, and how successful you will be will depend in part on your PVSRA skill and knowledge of HTMRW. Consider the "3%" to be "currently experimental", so use your own judgment. Some work in progress is being done in these areas and eventually with any luck we may be able to make changes to make the method a little more accurate and definitive.

TVT20 Summary: 2nd Part

Each market day offers more opportunities for 20 pips trades, FIFO than anything else, and scalping trades from 3 to 8 pips can be accepted! And "FIFO" avoids exposure to "Black Swan" events, swap charges and maybe some sudden "violin" reversal move by seeking out your stop loss and bringing you losses, which is exactly what MMs want from you. , that you miss! And they can also do this for external reasons, i.e. based on a high-quality set of information.

impact of the world economy or for no other reason except greed.

Prerequisites:

• Open and close operations only LONDON SESSION!

• The Dragon should have a proper angle: up for Buy (40-50 degrees of upward slant is best), or down for Sell (40-50 degrees of downward slant is best).

• AP must be within or above Dragon for Buy, within or below Dragon for Sell.

• The general market trend should be flat up for Buy, flat down for Sell. It can be on either side of the Dragon, but it is better to be below (buys), above (sell).

• PVSRA: it will be better to show recently that market activity favors Buy (fast-varying, and bottom-up volume) or sell (fast-varying, top-down volume)

• MOMENTUM: PA alone is never a reliable indicator of momentum, and “momentum” is what you need to maximize the chances of a favorable outcome. It's the Dragon's angle that indicates the momentum! So, repeating: the dragon must have a decent angle! And this is at the London Session more than at any other time on any market day.

• **CONFIRMATION in TF in H1:**For better chances of success, the Dragon in H1 should also have a good angle with the PA on the correct side.

Implementation:

• Monitor settings during the London Session.

• Make sure the dragon is angled correctly and the trend is flat and at a proper angle.

• Make sure the PVSRA shows newly "confirmed" signals.

• Open and close trades by 20 pips until the end of the London Session (FIFO) at the latest before the end of the New York Session!

• After starting an EP, if PA does not make progress during the first few moments on TF M15, Close the trade due to lack of momentum.

• After starting an EP, what if the AP reverses through the wrong side of the dragon? Close the trade immediately or wait to see if the PA breaks past the ends of the previous candles, which also extend to the wrong side of the dragon, then close the trade immediately if this happens. There is no "best" answer to this question and it is a matter of your risk tolerance and your account's ability to handle those losses. Either way, if the PA continues in the wrong direction, you'll save yourself more losses and heartache. If the PA reverts back to the trading direction and the setup prerequisites are met again, you will have another trading opportunity and now with more "confirmation" than before.

Risk management - part 01

In managing your account, it is imperative that:
Trade light on account size. This means opening your trades with a very small EP size compared to your account. You can add more EPs when you have greater assurance that the trade is moving as you want. You can add more carefully if the MMs perform a stop hunt and return the PA to its starting direction. But if the worst happens to your trade, your account won't be harmed, and stress-free you can start "fixing" things as you see more opportunities in the future of PA. Further down, in the risk management session – part 02, we will show a table that shows the recommended size of individual EPs, as well as the maximum limit for the total size of all open EPs, taking into account “fairness” and the “margin” of your account. Per hour, We recommend that the individual size of an EP of 1 micro lot account equity up to $1,999 and 1 micro lot for every $1,000 of account equity thereafter and always with a total open limit of 1 micro lot per $100 in account equity. Naturally, your account value will vary, what you should do is size your EPs to accommodate your trades within these parameters. In a nutshell, the goal is to achieve an average of maybe 2.5% weekly account growth, but take it easy and get used to it. You may ask yourself, “Is this all necessary”? No, not if you are already successful in trading. But "strong hitters" can suddenly become "strong losers" and disappear from the scene, never to be heard from again. What we're recommending here won't hurt you.

wisdom to trade very lightly regarding account size and you've made a habit of doing it!

Discipline Method = Do not trade false setups!

What are**"fake" settings?**They are SOMETHING THAT LOOKS GOOD BUT IS NOT A PROPER CONFIGURATION! Understand it:

Different PA situations can "pull us into the fire", can tempt us, can seduce us to take on a negotiation that presents greater risk and this seduction usually ends up being expensive.

It could be that the PA has been in a very strong trend for so long and distance, and with the PA now close to some true historical "top" or "bottom", and that we may not see anything else happening than a reversal, and that beyond In addition, PA is in a great place to open a trade now, anticipating the reversal move that “probably” will come as apparently it is very favorable for the reversal to come. Or it could still be something simpler and more common, where the dragon has taken a good opposite angle to a previous good PA move that apparently seems to "be done" and the PA is now moving through the new re-angled dragon in the reverse direction, opposite the previous direction.

Situations like this and many others are**fake settings!**They are not of our method, and this is where we need to be CAREFUL!

With and without proper trend stacking (plural), MMs can make situations look like a good moneymaking opportunity. So ask yourself: What angle does Dragon have? And is the PA on the correct side? In the long run, after many negotiations, this becomes a habit. We've learned that we're either losing, or running out of profit, by being lured into trading these false setups because they sometimes look sooooo good! The key point here is: It's not a question of whether or not they can turn a profit.**IT IS A MATTER OF DISCIPLINE OF METHOD.**

Personally, I first ask myself, "Do I have the trends stacked in the correct order?" Otherwise, there is no point in asking more questions. What sense is it to move on to another negotiation. And if there's nothing good anywhere to trade, what to do? Simple: Do nothing and wait! Because? because what do you think that tends to appear when price moves following these "FALSE SETTINGS"?

We just need to exercise the discipline of method. If we do, we will be relaxed, patiently waiting until the next round of proper setups begins, rather than sweating and pulling our hair out during this period, because we allow ourselves to be seduced by the price manipulations of MMs trading the "fake setups" that we knew easily that they were not suitable setups, but we were more interested in another “beautiful trading” opportunity than exercising the DISCIPLINE OF METHOD.

Settings: Reflections and Tips

Recap of what a "Configuration" is

A setup is primarily a London Session event. Starts when AP leaves Dragon. To buy, the PA e separates from the dragon, while the dragon has a rising angle and the trend lines start to rise, or at least start this bullish move. For shorts, the PA separates from the dragon while the dragon has a falling angle and the trendlines start to descend, or at least start this downward movement. The situation may be better if the PA in the first EP is also above the trends for buys, and below the trends for sales (that is, the PA must be above or below both trends), and this situation may be even better if the Dragon and uptrends or downtrends are "perfectly stacked", although they do not need to be "perfectly stacked"

Where to start your TVT 20 Trading

Normally, the PA will be able to range within a range after breaking out of the dragon before an actual shootout, so within that range it is usually a good place to start the trade, or if the PA breaks out and breaks out of that range. If you wait for this gap to appear and this range doesn't happen, and the AP continues to go away from the dragon, you can even go in, at your discretion and using your own judgment. However, in these cases, MMs sometimes return AP quickly to Dragon, so you can also place a pending order to start your trade (or manually add an EP) closer to Dragon.

When to close your TVT 20 Trade in an "unsuccessful setup"

If the PA reverses on you, close your TVT 20 Trade if the PA crosses the Dragon centerline. Consider this a failed negotiation. You can mitigate your loss and further losses by setting an SL on the Dragon's centerline at the time you start your trade, so you don't have to constantly monitor this situation and you don't run the risk of faltering and not being able to do it if necessary. stop the operation.

When to add more EPs

If the PA continues to be in your favor after rallies and you wish to increase the size of the trade, add new EPs at previously surpassed S/N levels and/or shortly after a pullback if the PA returns to S/N levels. Maintain good spacing between the EPs, however, keep in mind that part of the discipline is in trading too light in relation to your account equity.

When to close Trade TVT 20 on a "Successful Setup"

Unless a breakout volume happens (High and Sudden Volume) and the PA stops, let your TVT 20 Trade continue until the TVT 20 Trade target is reached or the day comes to an end. If the Breakout Volume occurs and the PA stops, close your Trade TVT 20 immediately to take whatever gain you have at that time. Sometimes outage volumes occur because the PA hits other key areas where MMs immediately start serving new orders.

However, after your trade is closed, if you see the PA re-entering range, the MMs may be doing a prolonged fill of new orders. And in case that happens and you see that the PA has started to go again in the direction of your trade, stop, think and consider if you should trade again with the increased odds, because due to this new order filling, there may be an additional target price and this causes a movement even further and longer than you initially aimed to achieve.

Best Settings Features

Setups can occur at different times throughout the trading day, in the midst of a very busy PA and in an unexpected direction. On an unstable day or with absurdly whipped prices. Validating a configuration can be difficult. Here are the keys to identifying the best settings. Look for them!

1 - The Dragon's body should be slightly curved as the dragon's angle improves and points towards the BO (break out)

2 - The trendline does not have an opposite angle, that is, it is not pointing to another direction, contrary to the direction of the Dragon.

3 – The formation of the BO must not take place before the opening of the Frankfurt and/or London Sessions. (FO-LO).

4 - In the daily history of the PA, there must be PVA bars at levels prior to the BO level

5 - AP leaving Dragon can enter a range. An EP can be added in this range, or as soon as the AP exceeds this range, when the AP breaks through a significant H/L (High/Low - Top/Bottom) or, or when the AP returns closer to Dragon or higher close to the broken trend line on the BO As in the below example:

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PVSRA - Account & Risk Management - Part 02

These are the key points to properly manage your account during trading to prevent yourself from having your account broken.

Most suitable settings:

• Time to observe/negotiate (Time):

From the opening of Hong Kong (HK) to the closing of the London Session (LS), even better, after the opening of the LS.

• MA's (Moving Avarages) – Moving Averages:

Dragon with a sloping angle, even better if stacked and well aligned with the moving averages (200 EMA and 25 WGT).

• PA (Price Action) – Price behavior:

AP Leaving the dragon and heading towards its angle of inclination.

If AP reverts to Dragon

Check how the Dragon is doing in an immediately lower Time Frame (eg if it's on M15 see M5 or if it's on H1 see M15 and etc...) and consider leaving if the Dragon has reversed its starting angle. This is a delicate situation as MMs sometimes reverse the PA in the opposite direction to the initial move to create liquidity and then

then resume filling orders in the initial trade direction that has not yet been completed. However, we do not know how far this action will go, nor where they will end this move against the initial direction of the trade. So, if the chart holds Dragon at a good angle, this move is probably not really a reversal. However, if the Dragon shows a doubtful angle and if, in the TF directly below the Dragon already has an angle indicating a possible reversal, in this case closing the trade may be the best option.

Take Profit (TP) Tips - for TVT 20, FIFO

On the appearance of a PVA bar with the interruption volume in one of the situations:

a) At some nearby S/N level, or

b) With the emergence of a sudden reverse movement!

Limits

Negotiate very lightly in relation to the equity of the account, and for that, follow some criteria:

• Maximum size of EP's:

1 micro lot (0.01) for every $500 (or less) in account equity;

• Maximum density of EP's (Number of EP's in each level of Key level):

1 Ep per level of 25 pips;

• Maximum number of EP's:

1 micro lot (0.01) for every $100 in equity*

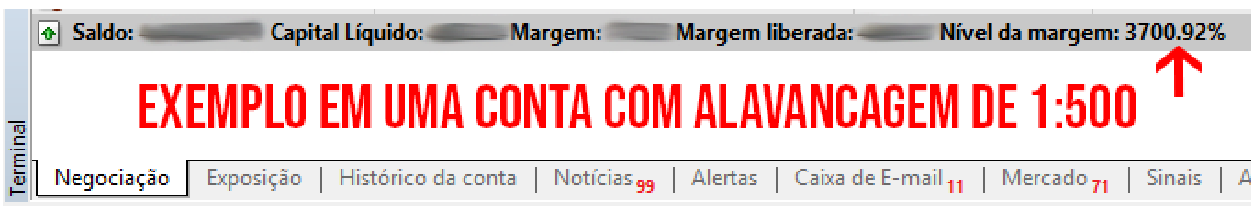
(Example: If you have up to 500 dollars you must trade with a micro lot (0.01) and you can enter positions of 0.01 for every 100 dollars. In the case of 500 dollars, you can add up to 5 EP's of 0, 01 lots).

• MAXIMUM leverage<=1:25

* The higher the leverage used in EP's, the less protection your margin is against open positions, which can cause you to break your account or receive a stop-out due to lack of margin. It's like an exponentially unfavorable and harmful employment relationship: the lower the percentage of your leverage remaining, the greater the risk of breaking the account.

Stay tuned and assess when your leverage ratio is reaching 1:25. You can see this Margin Level information in MT4 by comparing it to the following information:

Max Level of leverage from the account	**Min Level of Margin** recommended
1:50	200%
1:100	400%
1:200	800%
1:500	2,000%
1:000	4,000%



You can track your margin level at the bottom of MT4, under the "Terminal" tab, under the "Trades" tab.

**** Never use so much leverage that your margin drops below these minimum levels! If you see your margin level lower than these, immediately close positions that are profitable and then positions with less losses, until your margin level is restored to levels above the minimum shown in this table!***

Anyway, until the next updates!

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Glossary

(There may be divergences in the meanings because there are different types of “Free Teaching” available on the internet, but these definitions are the most frequently found).

Bullish: Predominantly uptrend, dominated by “Bulls”

Bearish: Predominantly downtrend, dominated by “Bears”

DM's – Dumb Money–That's what retail Traders, amateurs, adventurers are called, the famous “Sardines” of the financial market, ready to be devoured by the “whales” of the market. The translation of this term is something like “Fool Money”, “Fool Money”, that is, “Easy Money” for MMs and SMs.

Dragon–In the PVSRA template, the Dragon is the solid, thicker, blue trendline on the chart. It is made up of the 50-period Exponential Moving Average (EMA) and some other settings.

EP–acronym for “Enter price” or “Entry price”. Some traders also call it “Enter Position” or “Entry Position”. It refers to the point of entry into a trade, whether buying or selling.

Forex:short for Foreign Exchange, the world's largest currency market. As it is not a listed market, it is also called an over-the-counter market.

Key level –These are numerical levels that subdivide an “Integer” into four parts (000 – 250 – 500 and 750). Price levels ending in 000 (Ex: 73,000, 1.57000) are called Whole Levels, whereas price levels ending in 250 (Ex: 73.250, 1.57250) or ending in 750 (Ex: 73.750, 1.57750) are These are called Quarter Levels and price levels ending in 500 (Ex: 73,500, 1.57500) are called Half Levels.

Key SR–They are regions of Supports and Resistances that are aligned on the Key Levels.

MM's – Market Makers –Large banks and financial institutions that provide liquidity to the financial market and monopolize most of the capital. In this way, they are able, through large financial transactions, to increase or decrease the price as it suits them.

PA - Price Action: Free translation from English: Price Action. In a very generic way, Graphical Analysis is based purely on price behavior over time, taking into account various other information such as supports, resistances, trend lines, as well as the analysis of the candlestick formation pattern (opening, closing, body size, shadows, candle shape, candle combination patterns, etc.).

S/R - Supports and Resistances -These are levels on the charts where prices tend to have some difficulty to be exceeded. If a price finds it difficult to surpass a value or a price region while it is trending up, that region is called “Resistance”, and when a price finds it difficult to surpass a value or price region while it is trending low, this region is called “Support”.

Scalp:A type of trading that aims at quick entry and exit of the operation, with a search for few pips in trades.

SL - Stop Loss: Predetermined place in a trade, where we place a target to determine the limit of possible losses. When opening a position we usually set the SL to avoid excessive losses in case of changes in the trend.

SM's – Smart Money–It is the companies (brokers, brokers, etc.) that are responsible for receiving the market liquidity (money) that is provided by MM's, and providing retail traders, usually with high leverage, so that they “lose” their capital. That's right, the objective of both MM's and SM's is to provide all the facilities for you, non-professional retail trader, to LOSE MONEY!

Spread:term used to describe the difference between the purchase price of a currency and its sale price.

Stop Hunt: Operations where MMs “hunt” the Stop Loss positions of retail or amateur traders (DMs), seeking to “stop” as many trades as possible before moving the price. Ex: During your Price Action analysis, you deduce that then the price will go up and many other traders like you also do the same reading. Then the purchase operations are opened, with the TPs well defined as well as their SLs. And the market actually goes up, but before going up, the MMs manipulate the price causing it to fall sharply only in order to activate all the Stop Loss markings determined by the DMs and only then, after that, the price goes up. These

Stop Hunt trades usually appear on the chart with a formation of candles with large volumes, such as Hammer, Pinbar or any other format with a small body and a very large shadow in the position opposite to the actual direction that the market will take.

stop-out: Moment when your brokerage company closes, on its own, your open trades, as it understands that you will not have enough margin to continue to cover possible losses in a trade, so that you do not have debts with the broker if there is a more aggressive market movement, which could cause your account to have a negative balance (below zero).

Pip: The pip is a unit used to measure changes in a financial asset. The word pip comes from the English word "point in percentage". In Forex it is designated as the fourth decimal place of a currency pair, which is the smallest unit of quotation, except for JPY (Japanese Yen) currency pairs for which the pip designates the second decimal place.

trade: English term, which translated would be something like Business or Commerce.

Trader: It is that individual who does "trade". Something like Dealer or Trader.

Trend:in Forex, a trend is the direction in which the price of a currency is heading, which can be observed through the charts of its quote over a given time frame. Trends can be Bullish (also called Uptrend, Bullish Trend, Bullish Trend etc...) or they can be Bearish (also called Bearish Trend, Bearish or Bearish Trend).

TP – Take Profit: Predetermined place in a trade, where we place a target for profit. When opening a position, we usually set the TP so that, as soon as the price reaches this value, the trade will be closed automatically.

Basic sources for this content:

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• Japan Rico Youtube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAwWGYQxSh9BN6kzR_enXIg
• Telegram channel:
t.me/japarico