

Advanced Order Flow Trading Module 5 Order Flow Relationships

Michael Valtos - Orderflows.com

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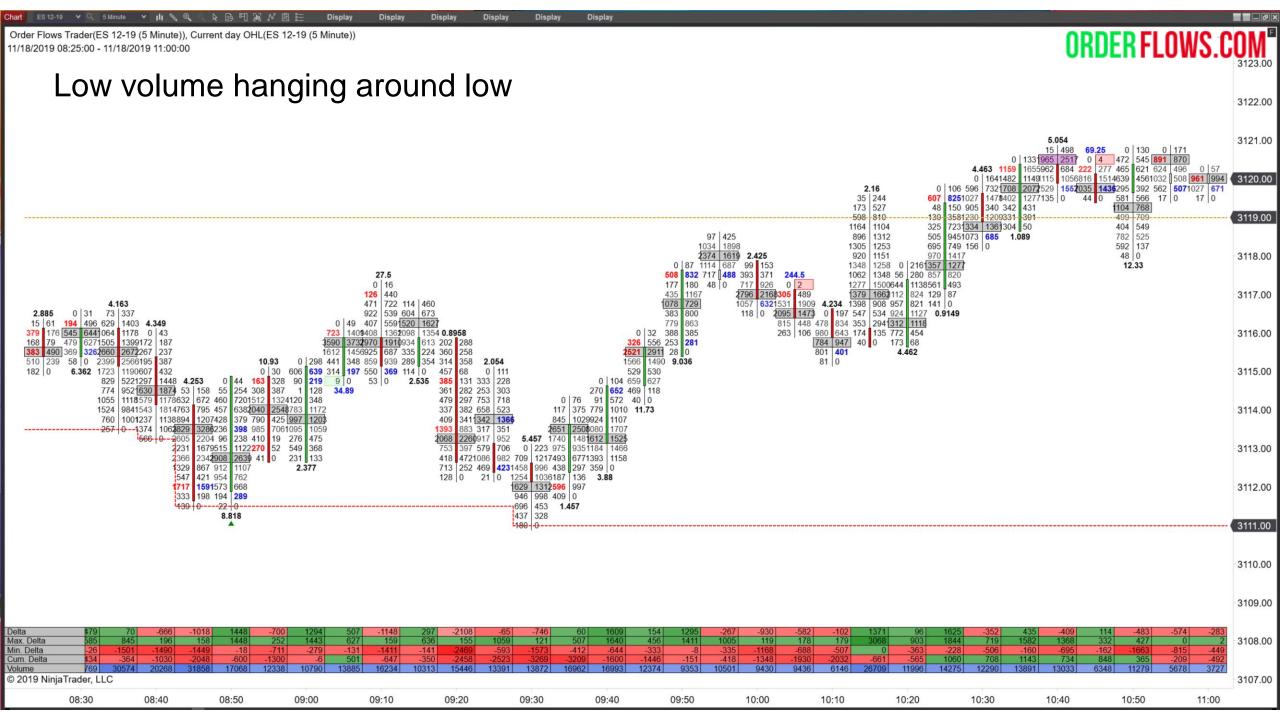
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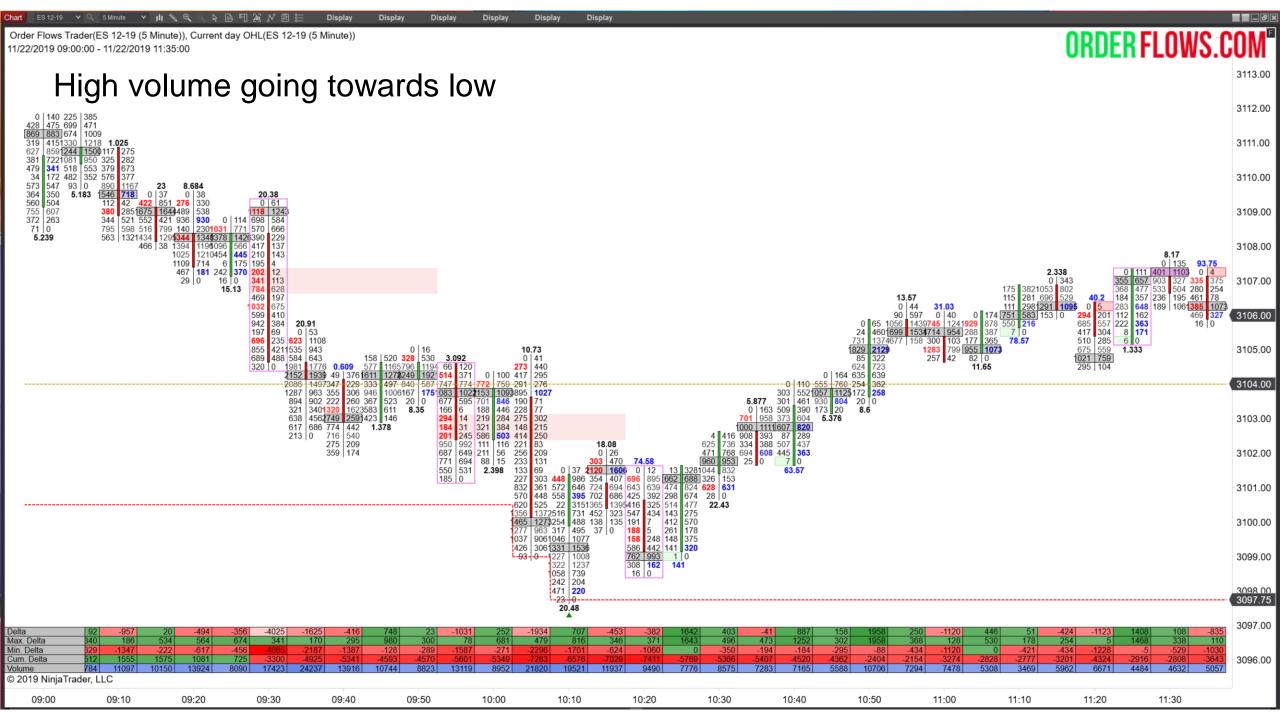
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The market does not move in a vacuum. The market moves up and down based on trader participation which results in volume. When the market participation at a level is high, volume increases. When traders lose interest in the market volume tends to contract.

Volume is the fuel to market movement. The more fuel you add the more the market movement. The less fuel, the slower the movement. Just like your car or your stove.

When you add volume to what is happening in the market, you are able to see better potential changes in price direction. It is through volume that you can see the intensity and conviction of buying and selling.



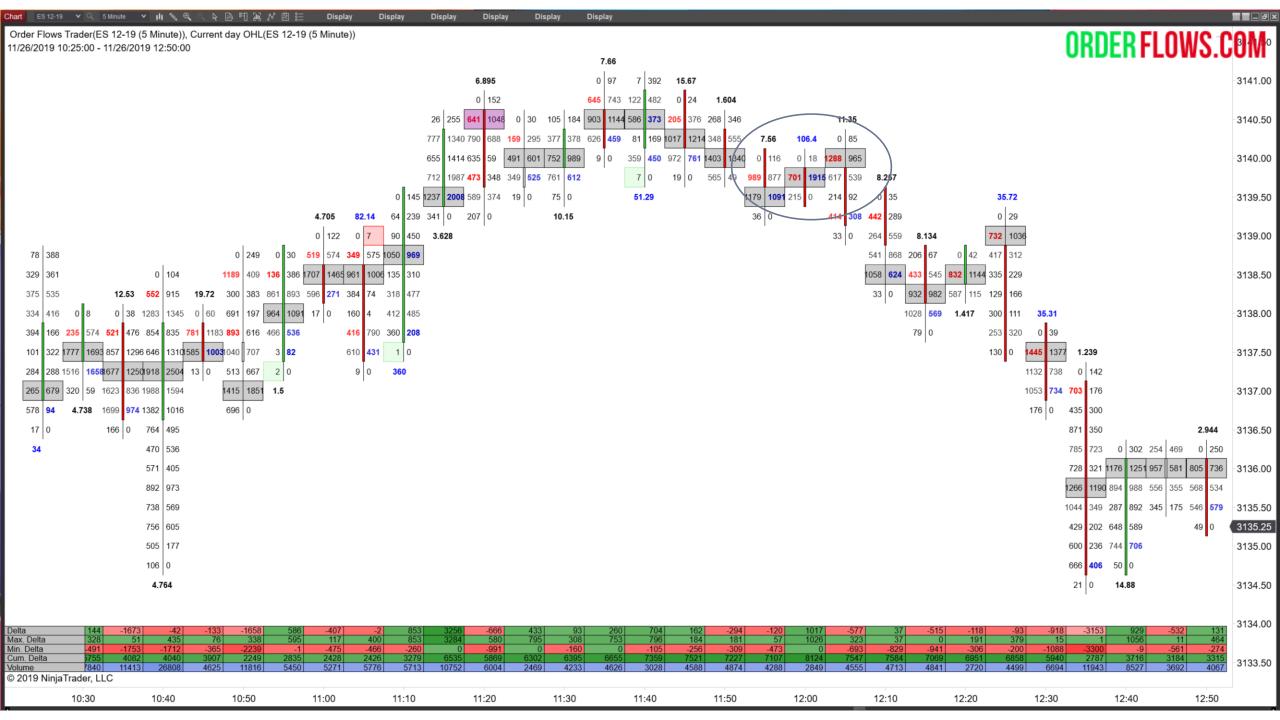


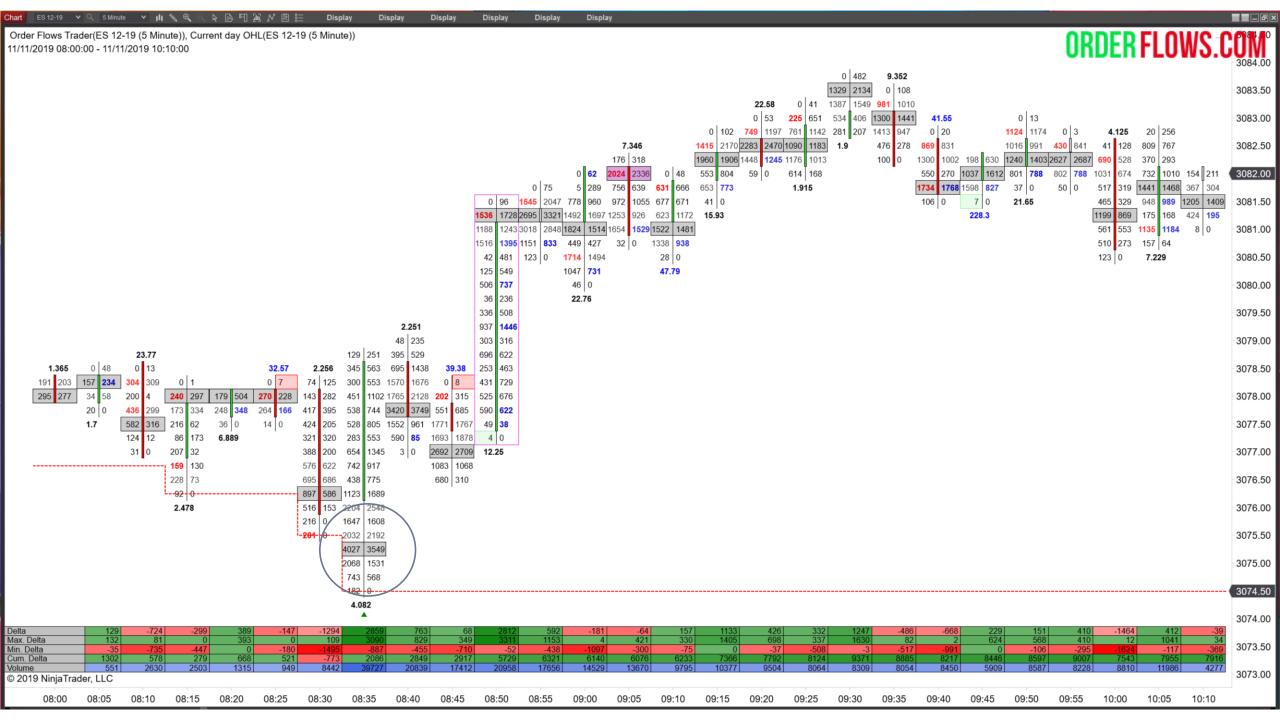
It has been proven time and again how volume acts as support or resistance. To reiterate it here would be pointless.

We have all seen the charts where volume peaks at highs and low.

Price reached a high level where sellers were attracted to the market and offered extra supply. Or price got so low that buyers were attracted to the market and demand came in.

But there are other important ways to use volume.



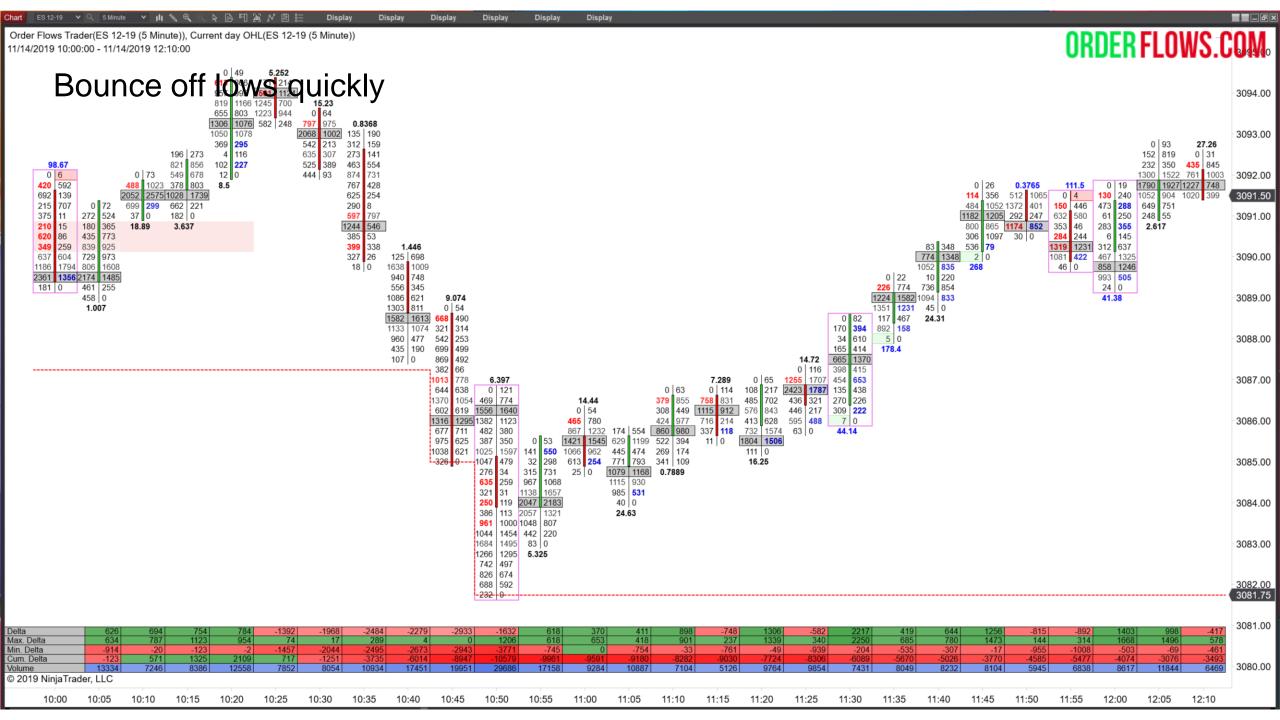




The market doesn't always spend a lot of time at highs and low where volume can be very clear. It can move pretty quick, so you have to know what is above average volume.

Instead a markets movement may be as such: up, down, sideways, down, down, sideways, up, etc. and trying to analyze the volume in those moves can have you scratching your head.

Honestly, there are so many different combinations of market movement over time that it would be difficult to try and predict it. There are moves within moves.

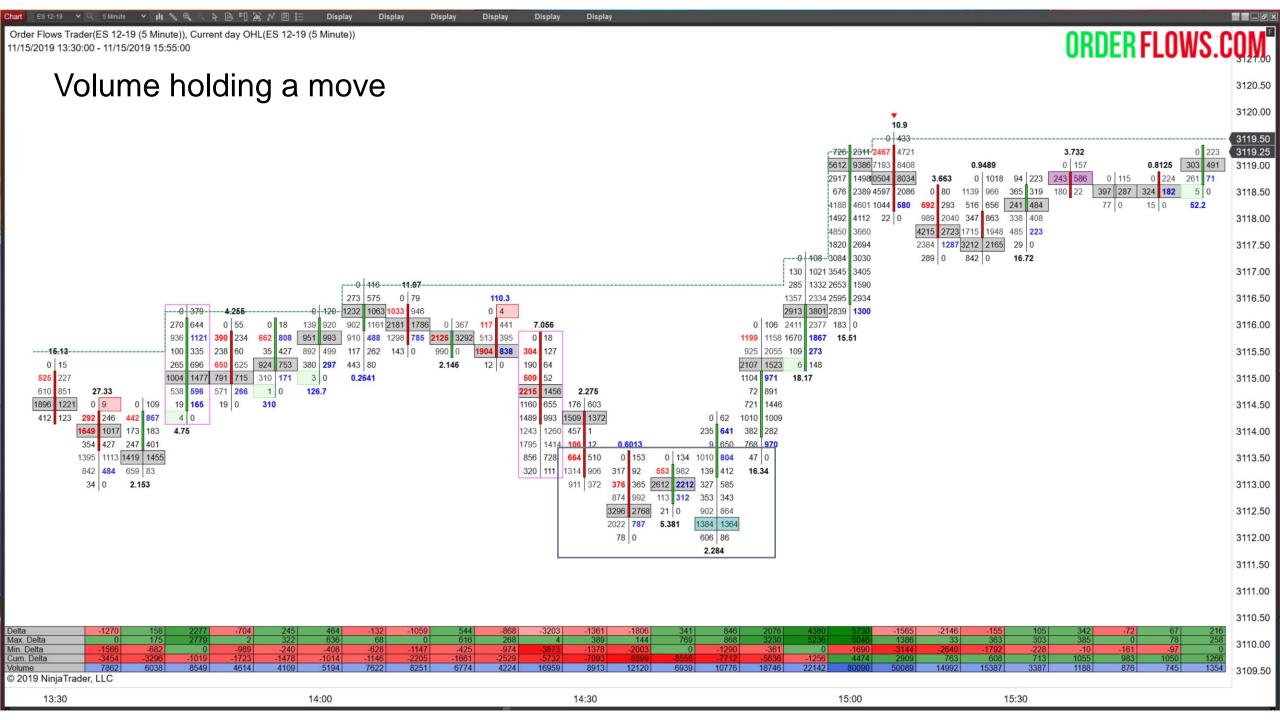


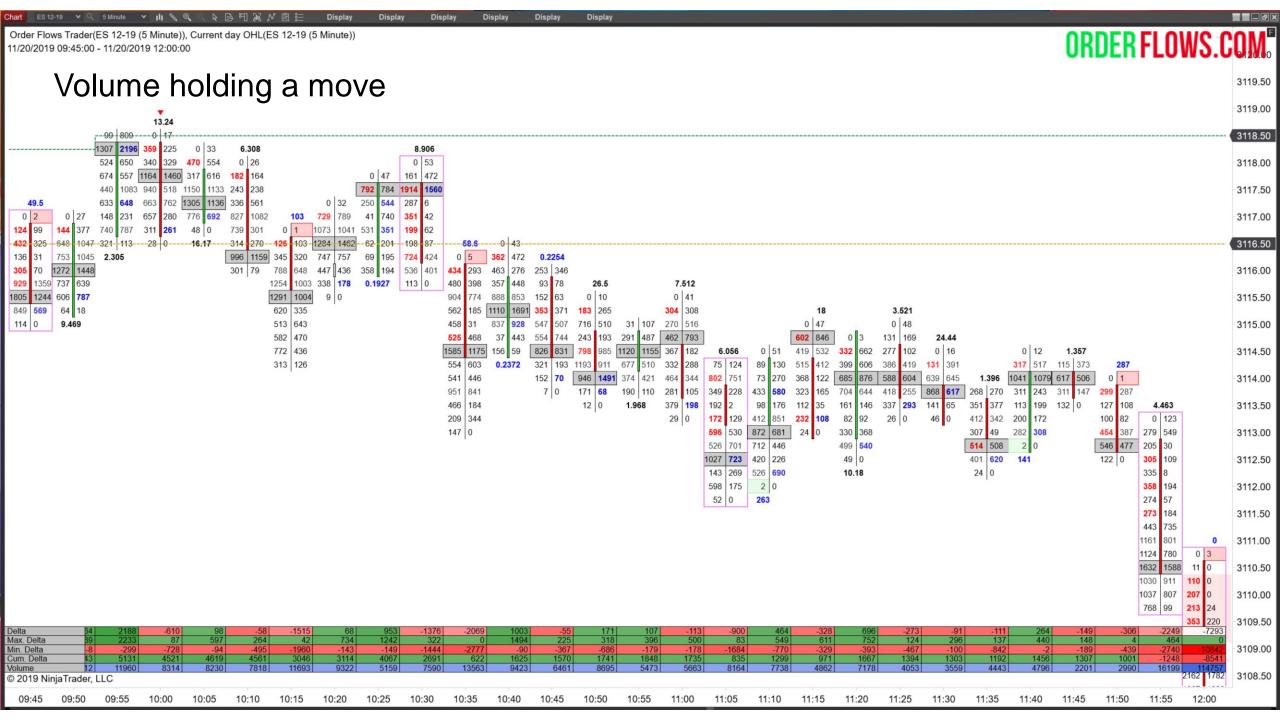
Volume reveals to us when large traders are active in the market.

While volume is a great tool to assist a trader it fails in one aspect – telling us if the volume is the result of a new long or new short. That would be gold.

That is why a trader has to take what is happening in the market and put it in context and make the best possible guess. Because without context you would just be taking a shot in the dark.

When volume is put in context with price and market structure, a trader can then determine market direction, strength and to a degree, the beginning of a trend or the possible end of a trend.



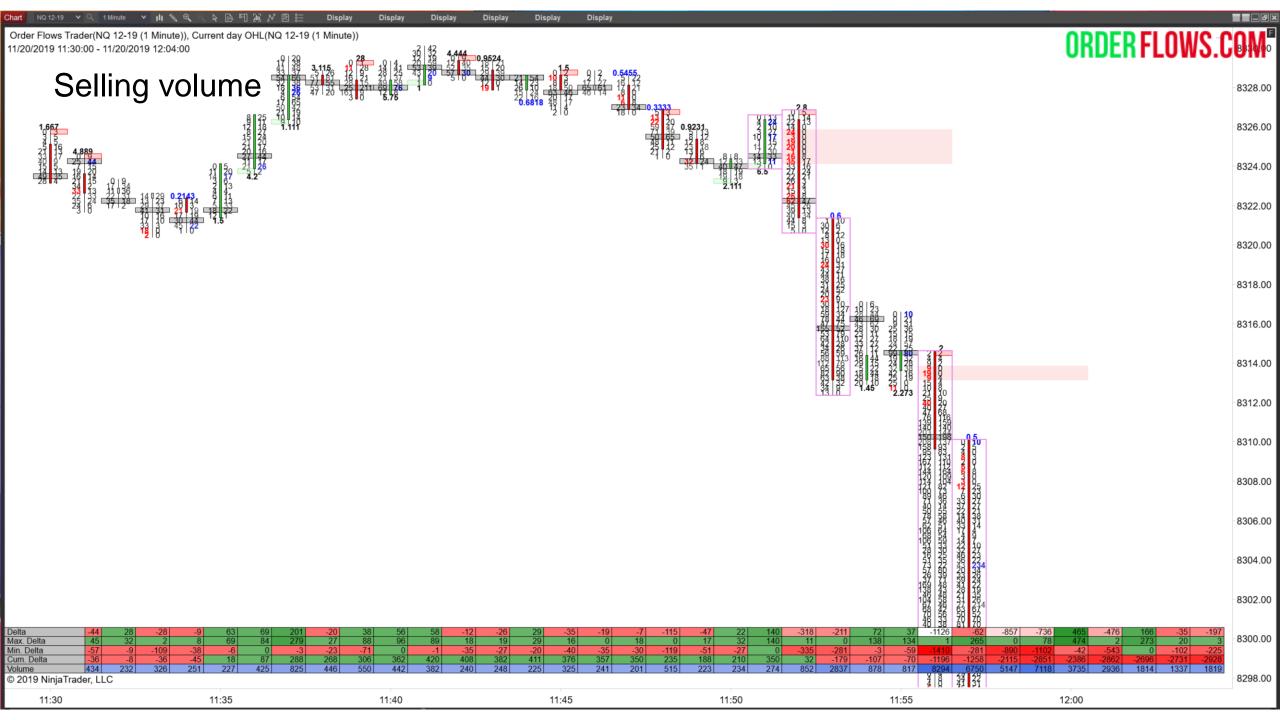


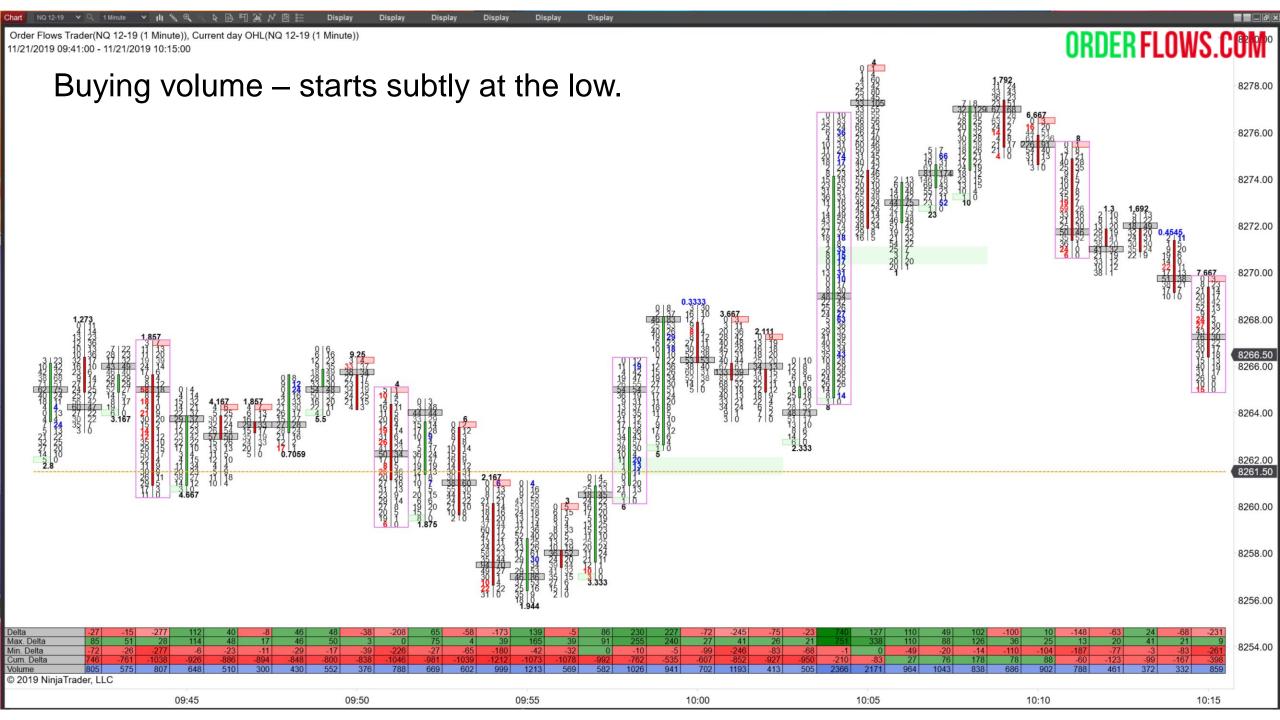
Volume spikes in downtrends occur more often than in uptrends. When the market is selling off, it is typically more emotion behind the move than in an uptrend.

Steadily increasing volume in a downtrend is ideal. That is bearish.

When the volume spikes it can signal capitulation and not new selling which is what is needed for the move to continue down.

But not just pure volume, you also need to look at spikes in delta volume and imbalances.



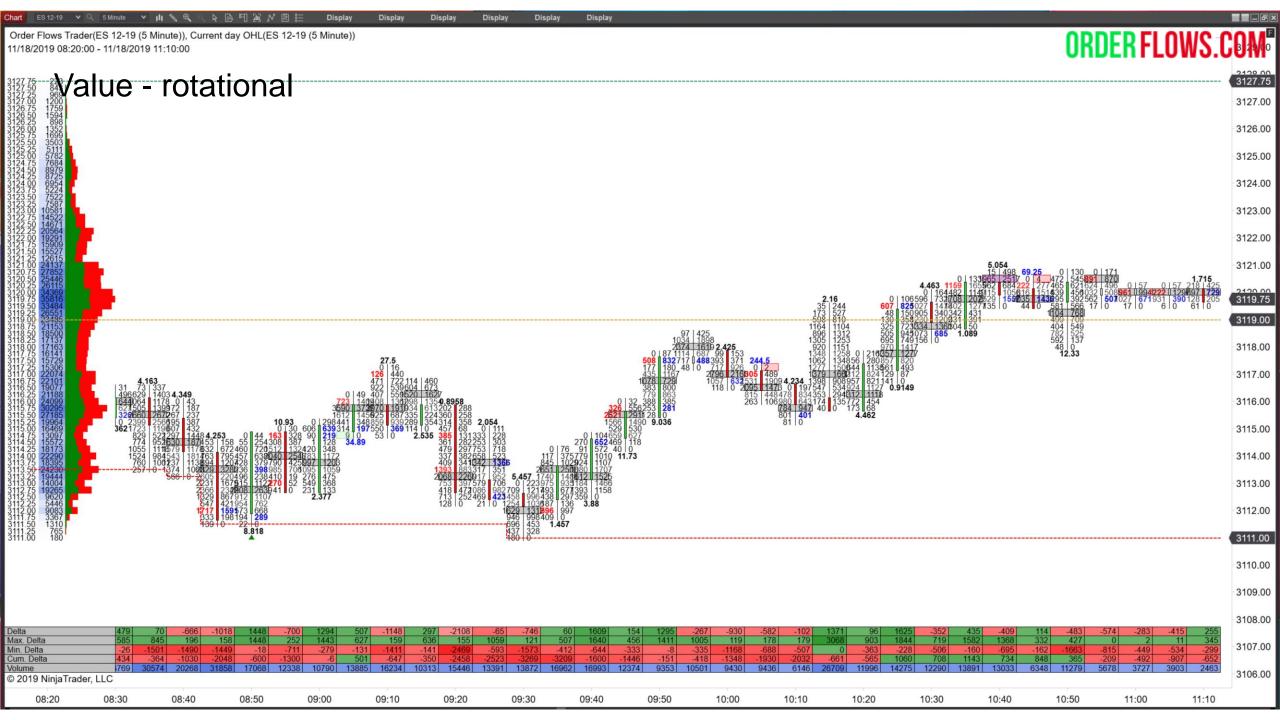


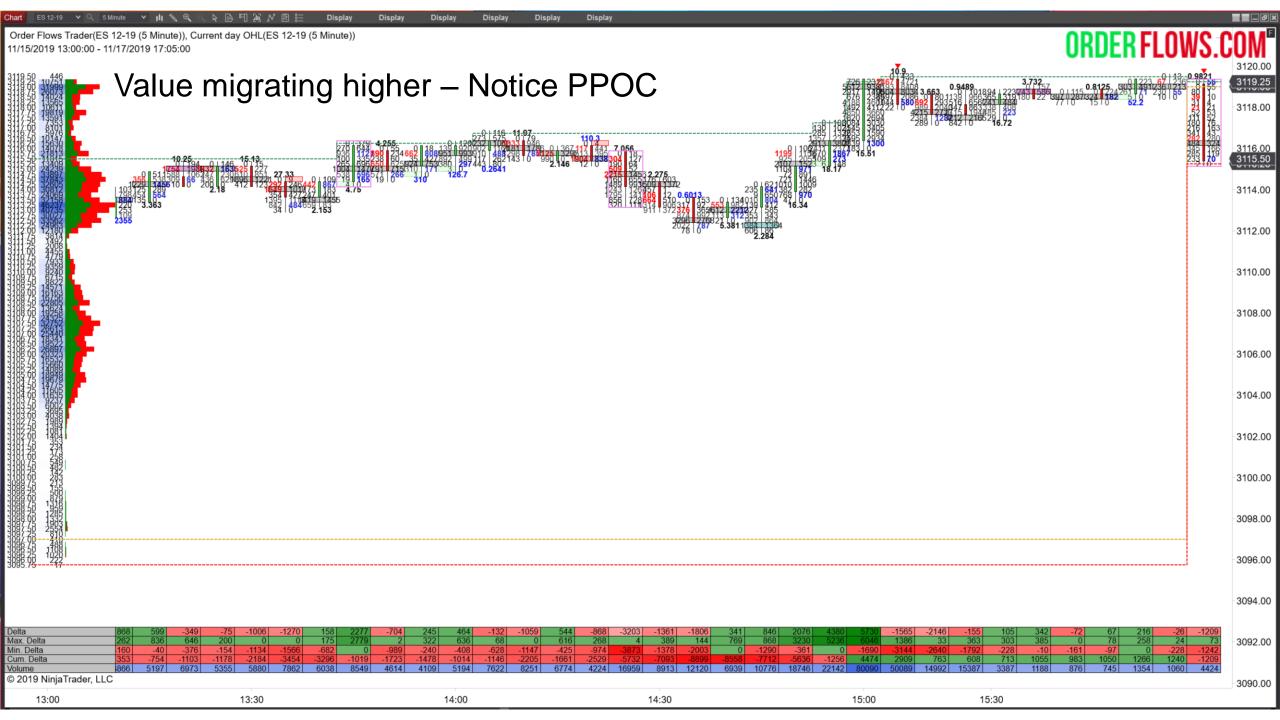
Understanding the relationship between price and value is an advanced step for a trader to understand and apply in their trading.

In a trending market price leads value as price is searching for the level where trade can be facilitated between both sides.

In a rotational market, value contains price. When price moves away from value, it rotates back into value.

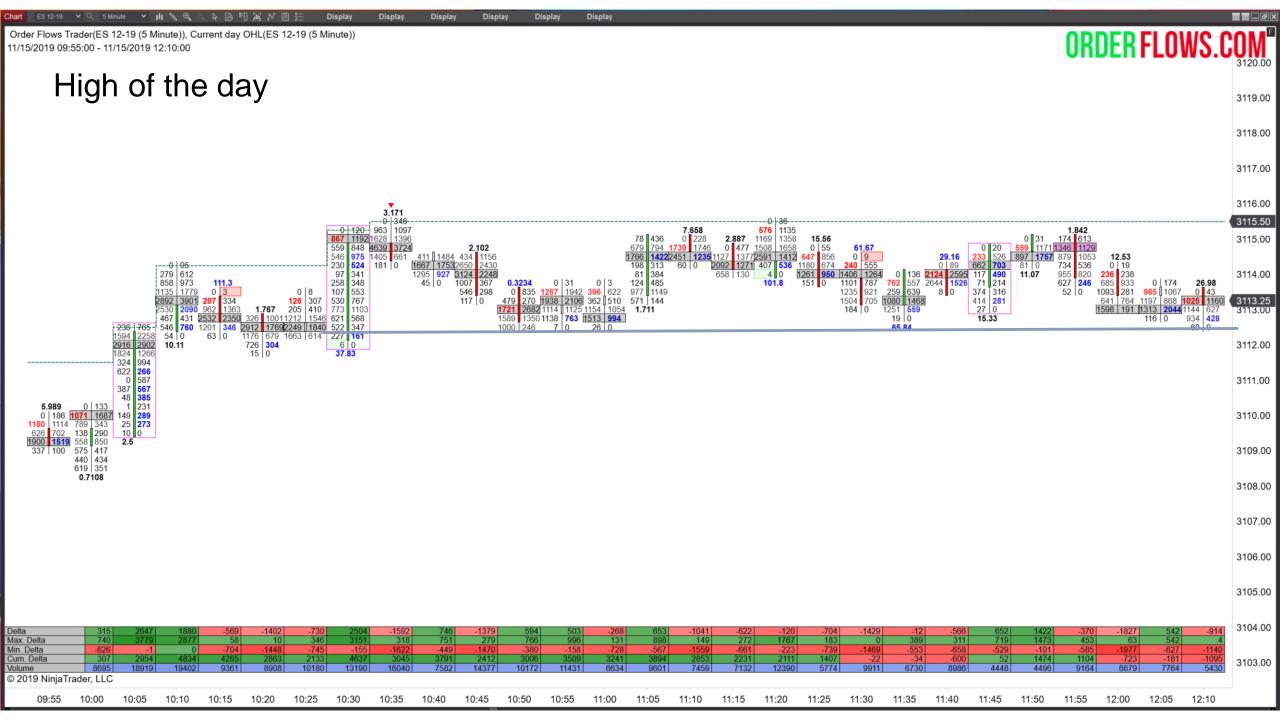
When value is migrating higher, you now have insight and perspective on how to trade the next bar.

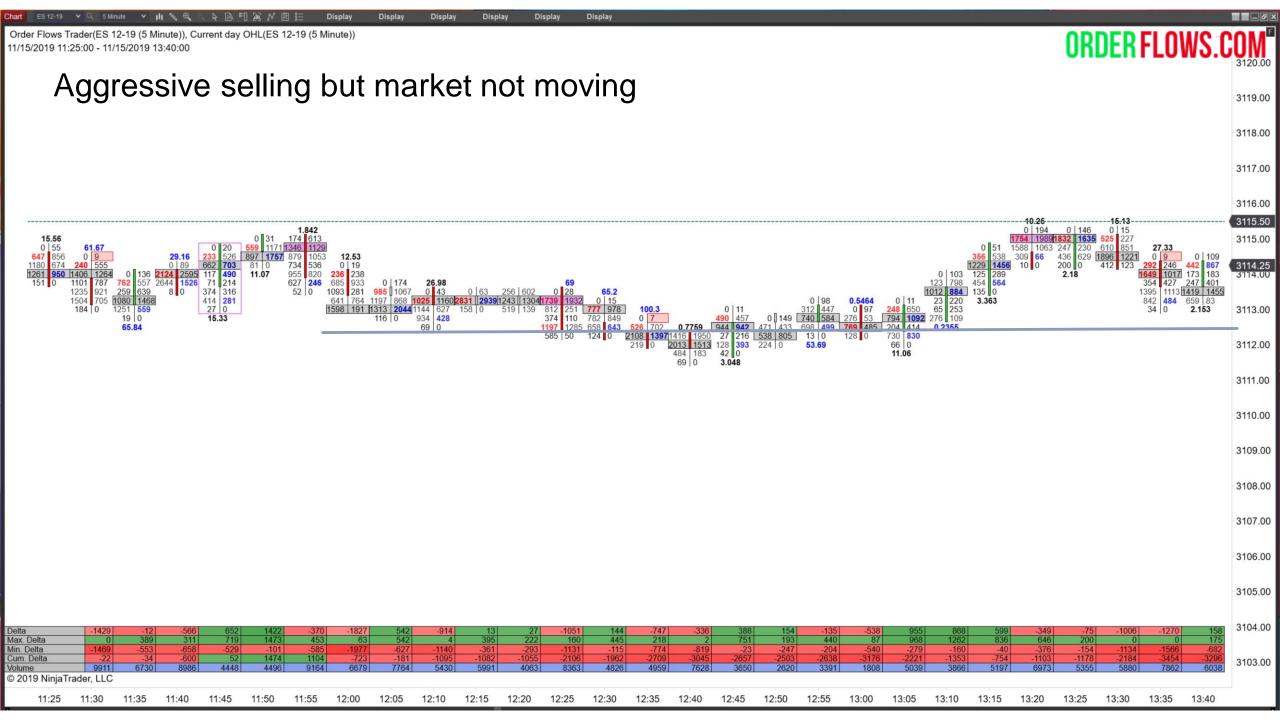




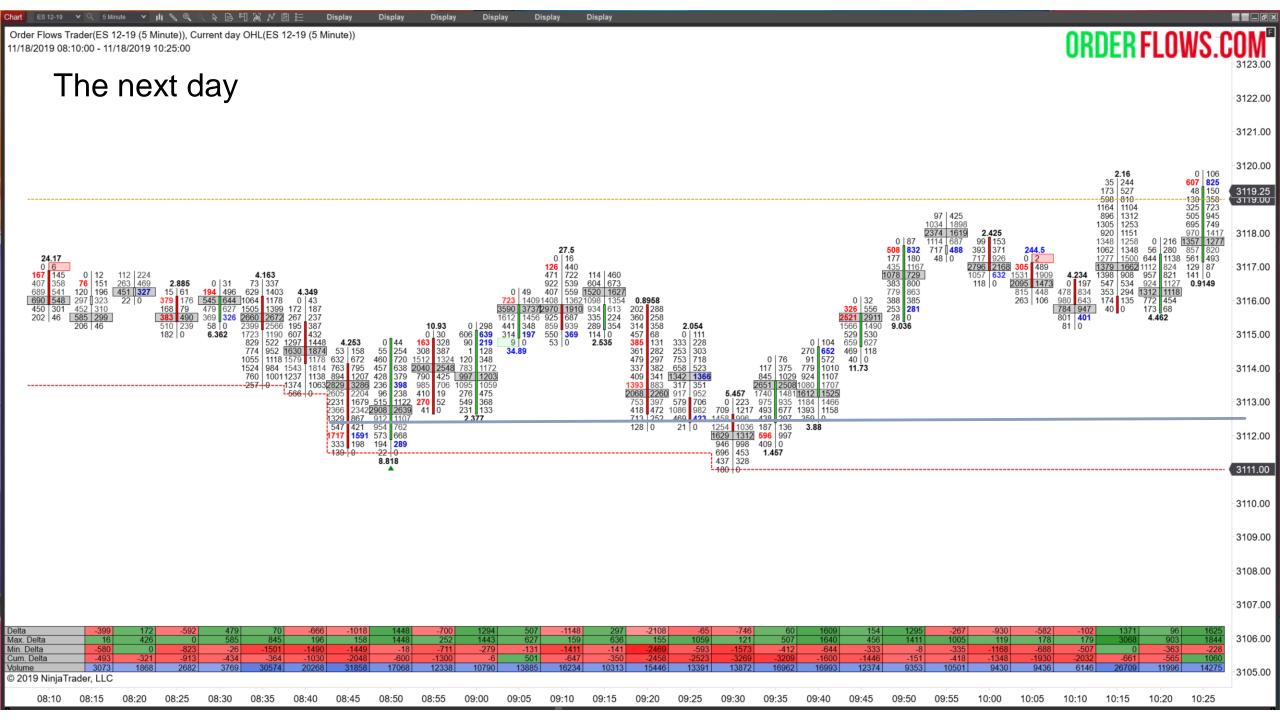
There is a difference between price and value. The market is a two-way auction, price is used for negotiation. When you shop for something, the first thing you do is look at the price and then you decide if what you are buying is a good value. If you can bargain the price you will.

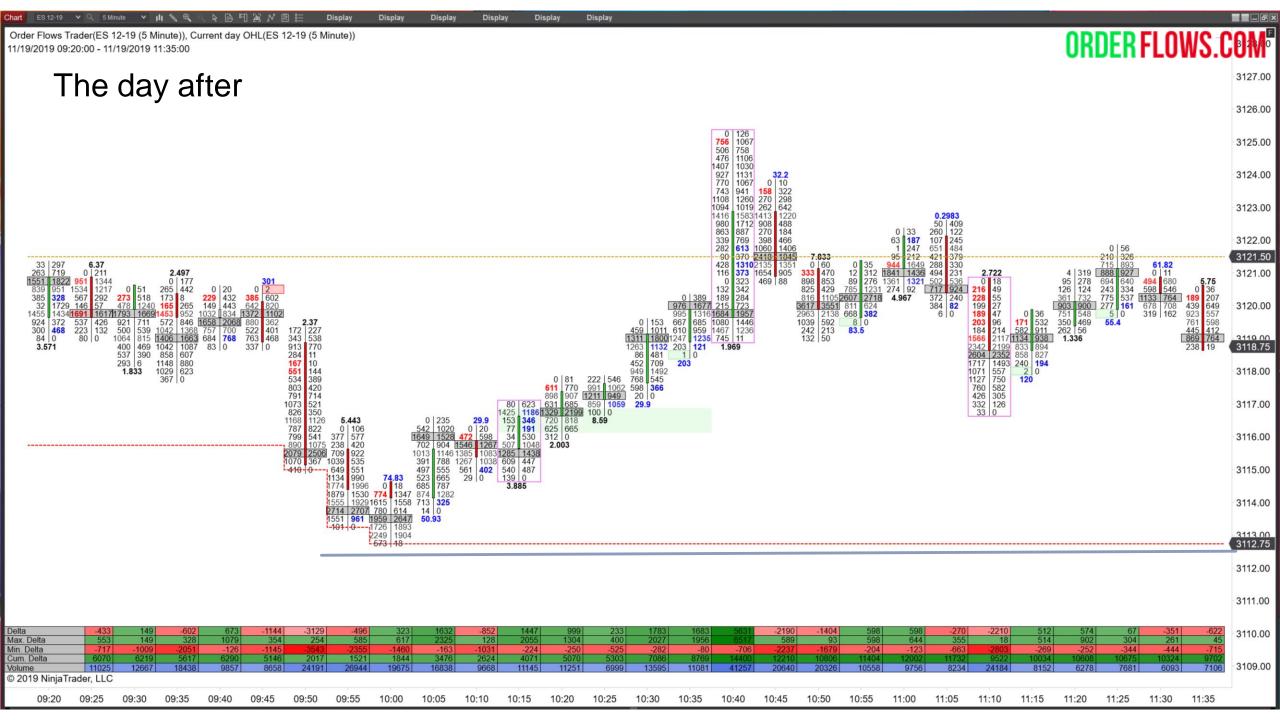
What is a good price though? Right now something may seem expensive, but two days from now you might wish you had bought it a couple of days ago.









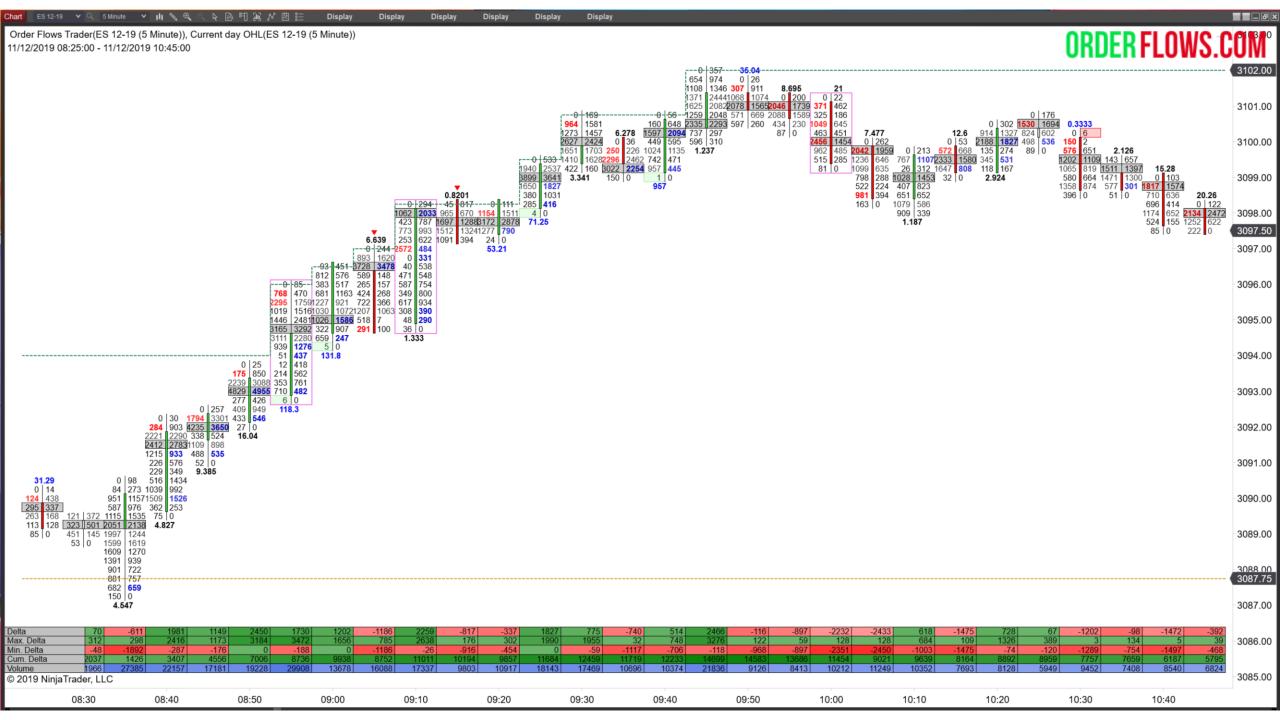


Identifying a trend day. When a market is rallying, the expected reaction is for sellers to be attracted to the market the keep the market from going to the moon. Many traders see this as an opportunity to get short on a mean reversion trade. On normal rotational days that is what happens.

On trend days, when the market is screaming higher, what happens is instead of attracting sellers, more buyers are attracted, you see more bids coming in.

Getting short here is dangerous. Don't get short when bids are getting stronger, you get long.

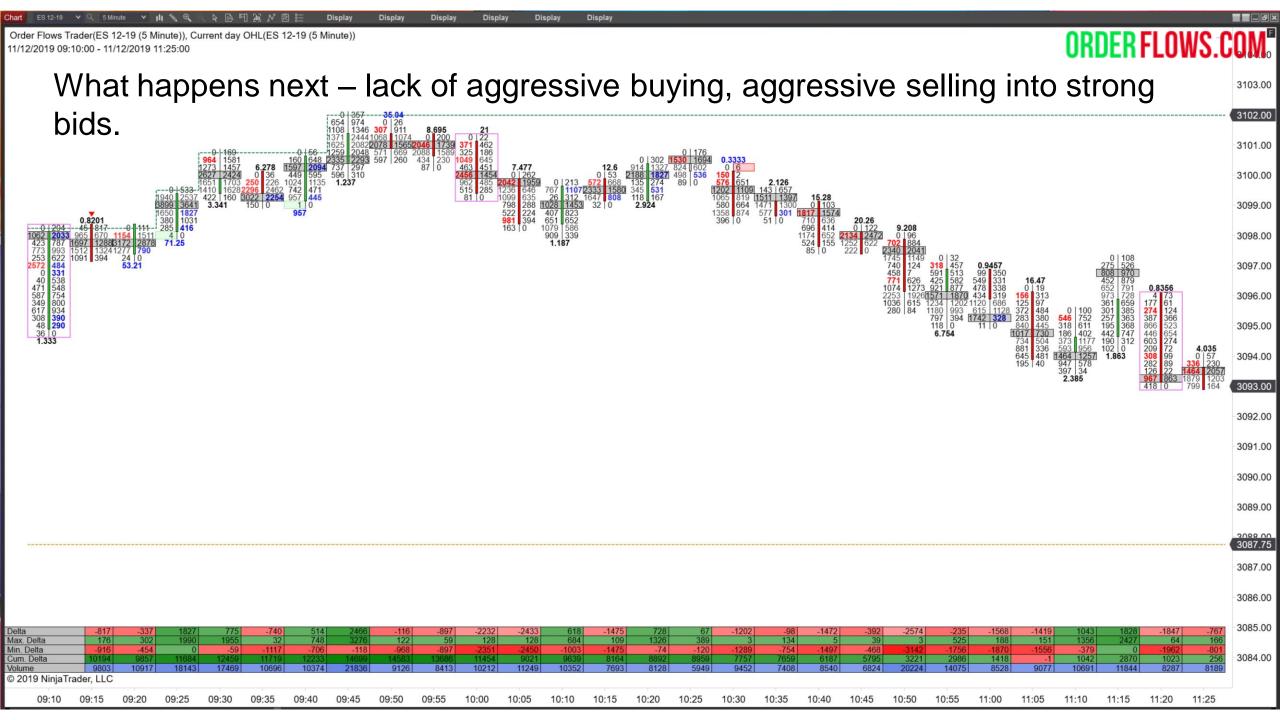
On a market moving down the opposite is true. When lower prices are not stopping aggressive selling, but instead attracting more selling. It is time to get short. A trend could be underway.





When a break is a combination of long liquidation and new money selling the chances are that the move will continue.

If a break is mostly long liquidation, but no new selling, the move will likely reverse.





Understanding the type of trading that is occurring.

Is the trading done by short-term traders or long-term traders who are active?

Short-term traders tend to be more technical and mechanical in nature. They tend to get in and out of trades at exact levels which are usually very obvious and visual on a chart.

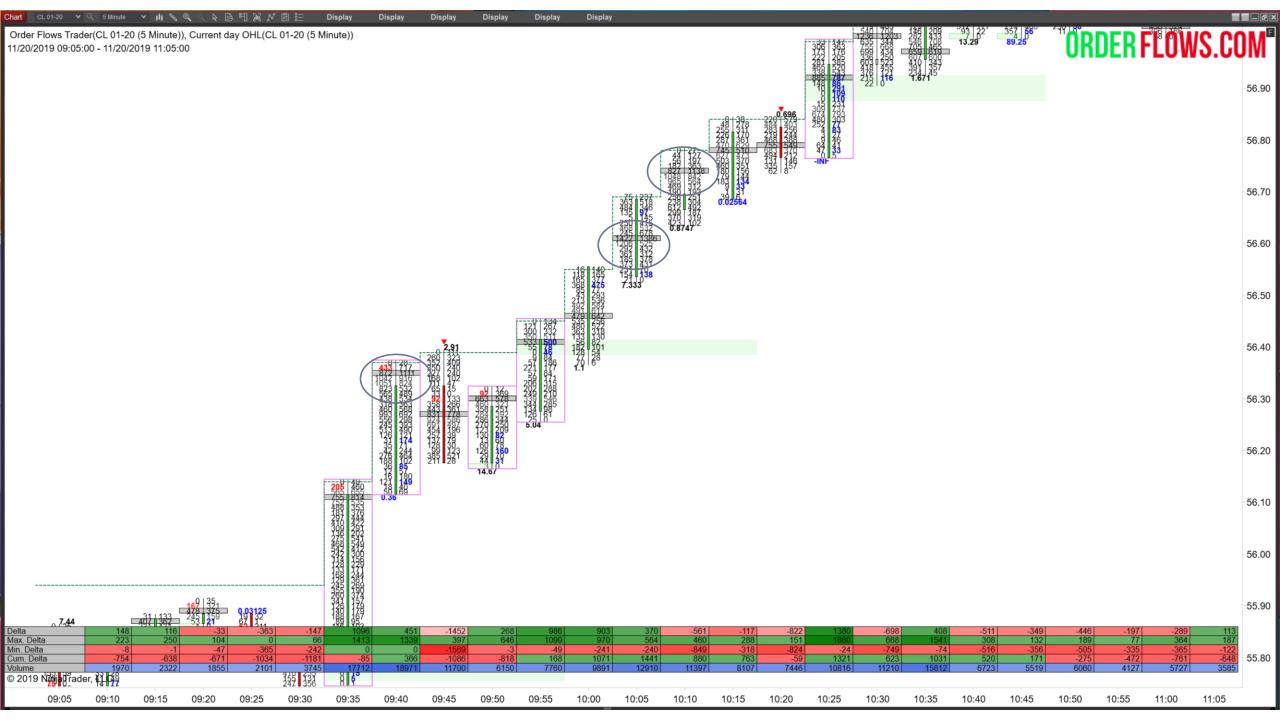
Short-term traders tend to be more emotional and tend to pile into their positions which causes moves to be over extended.

Longer-term traders are harder to identify because they can slowly build up a position. However, their position is stronger, in that they are not easily shaken out if they face some heat on the trade.

Longer-term traders hold positions longer (obviously) so they are generally not entering at a specific price or level. This is due in part to their trade size being too big to execute at a specific price or level which is easily recognized.

Where do you usually see their activity? Bids or offers.

The position size that can be put on at a specific level or defined level is very limited. Longer-term traders enter the market with large size orders





Short covering rallies, P formation, often give a nice short opportunity. When a market is experiencing short covering there is buying pressure present and once the buying pressure is done, what is left to support the market? Nothing the market is weak again.

This why you see the market keep making new lows after bounces. What are you looking for in the order flow? Watch the delta after the low has been made. Is it getting stronger or weaker?

What makes a short covering rally such a great short opportunity is when the professional traders start selling into the rally.

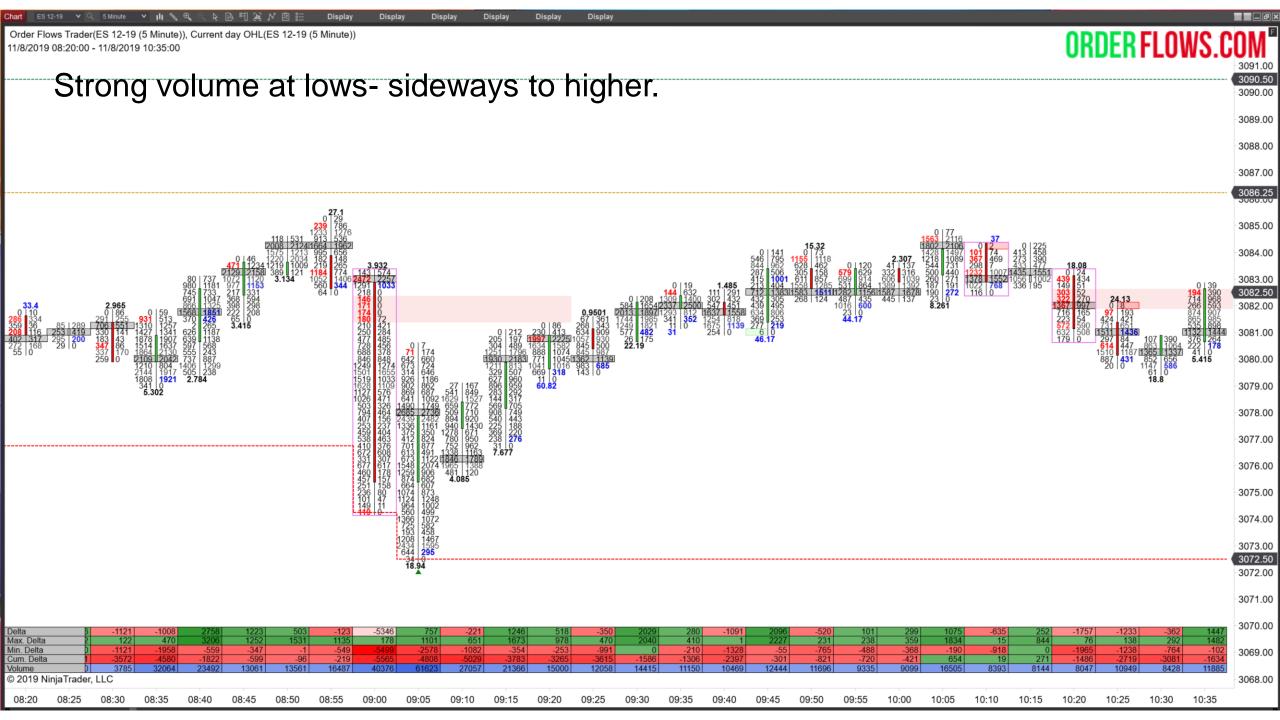
How to tell when supply and demand is balanced?

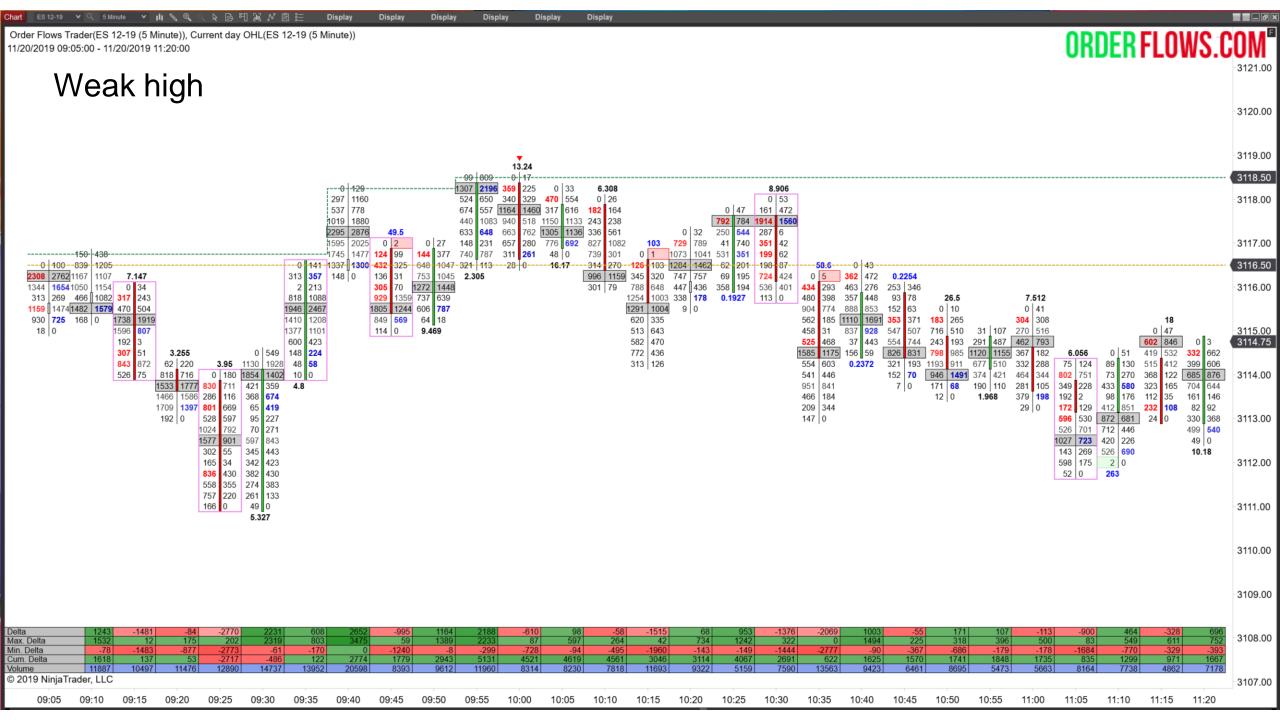
No clear trend.

Easily identifiable support and resistance.

Weak buy signals and weak sell signals.

When a market is balancing, neither supply or demand is in control.





Traders need a way to know when supply and demand are out of balance. When a market is transitioning from supply to demand or from demand to supply that is when a trader has a great opportunity. Being able to find these supply and demand changes is what gives an order flow trader an edge over other traders.

The easiest way to see when a market is transitioning is by watching the delta.



