Next Level Order Flow Module 2: Order Flow Foundations

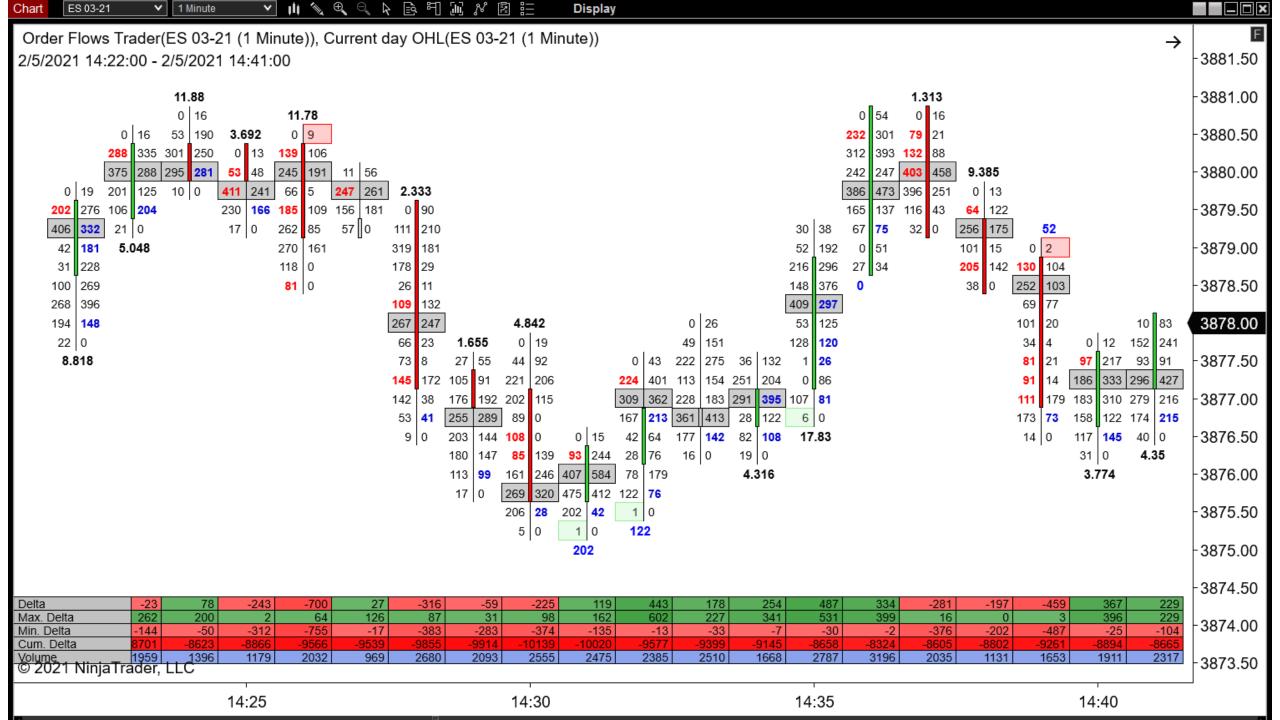
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Before you build a building, you need to set a foundation. In trading you do that understanding the fundamentals of order flow analysis.

That begins with the building blocks of order flow which consists of Delta, POC and Imbalances.



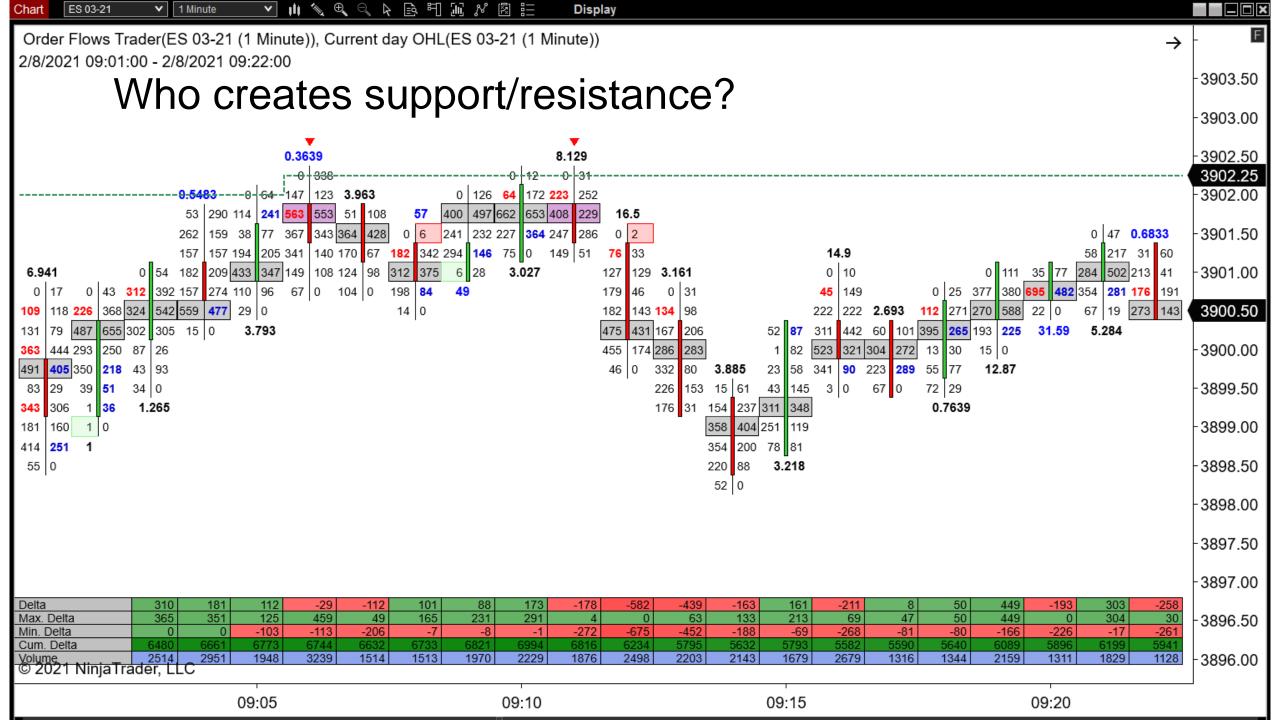
Support and resistance

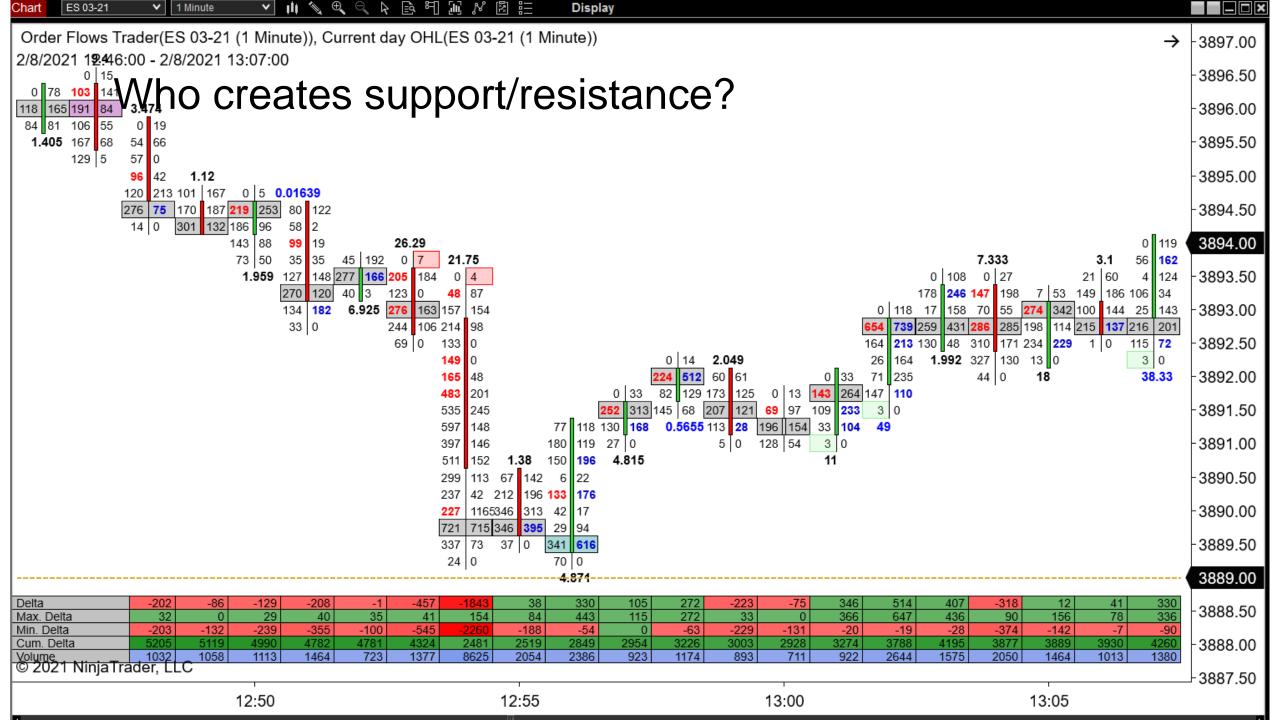
What really makes support and resistance?

Buyers make support. Sellers make resistance.

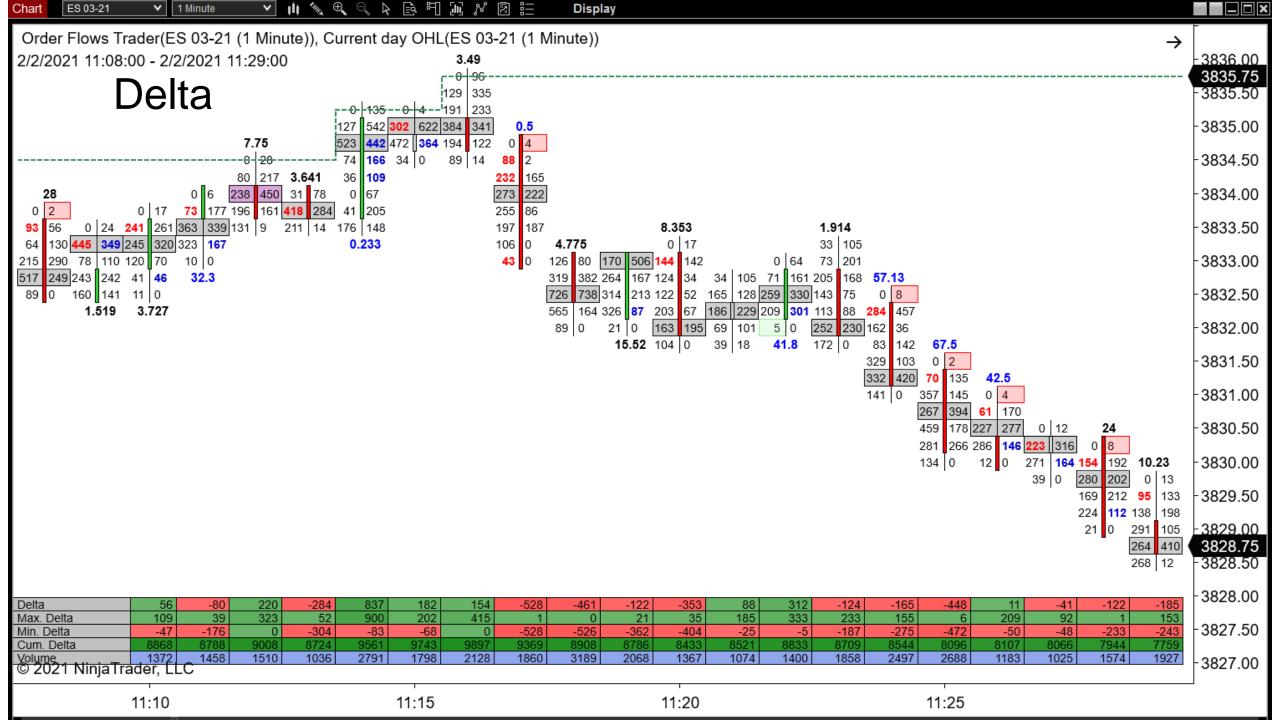
There is not some imaginary line where the market just automatically stops at.

Can you see buyers and sellers on a candlestick chart? No.



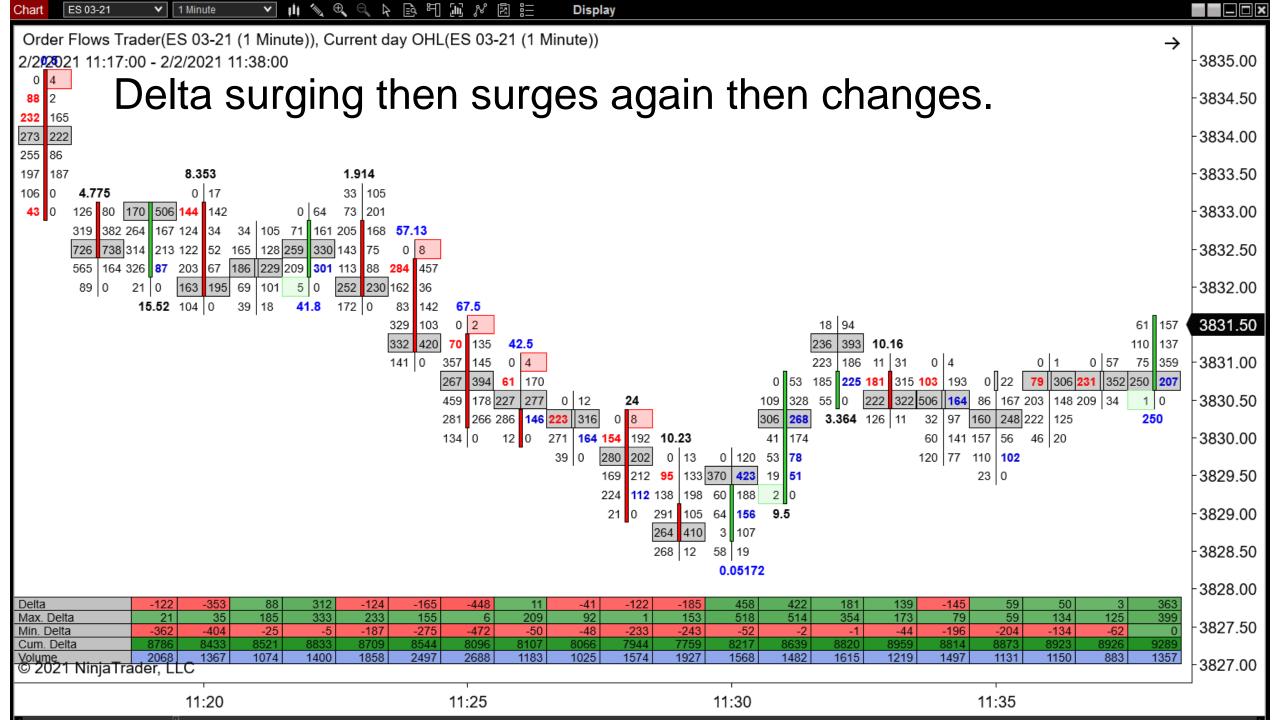


Delta by itself may have little insignificance. Don't trade it in a vacuum. Put it in context of the market and what is happening overall.



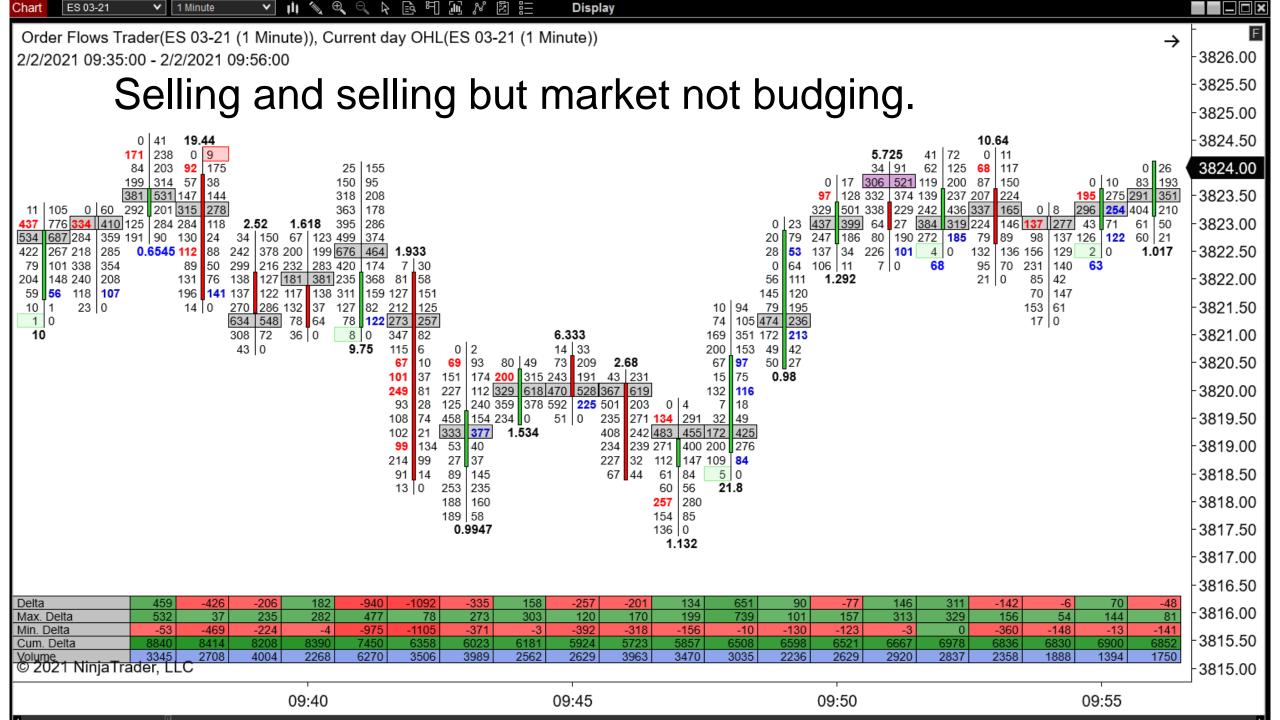
Delta

A common mistake that traders make with delta is they look at and say, "buyers are in control" or "sellers are in control." While that is mostly true, the real power derived from delta is seeing control shifts in the market.

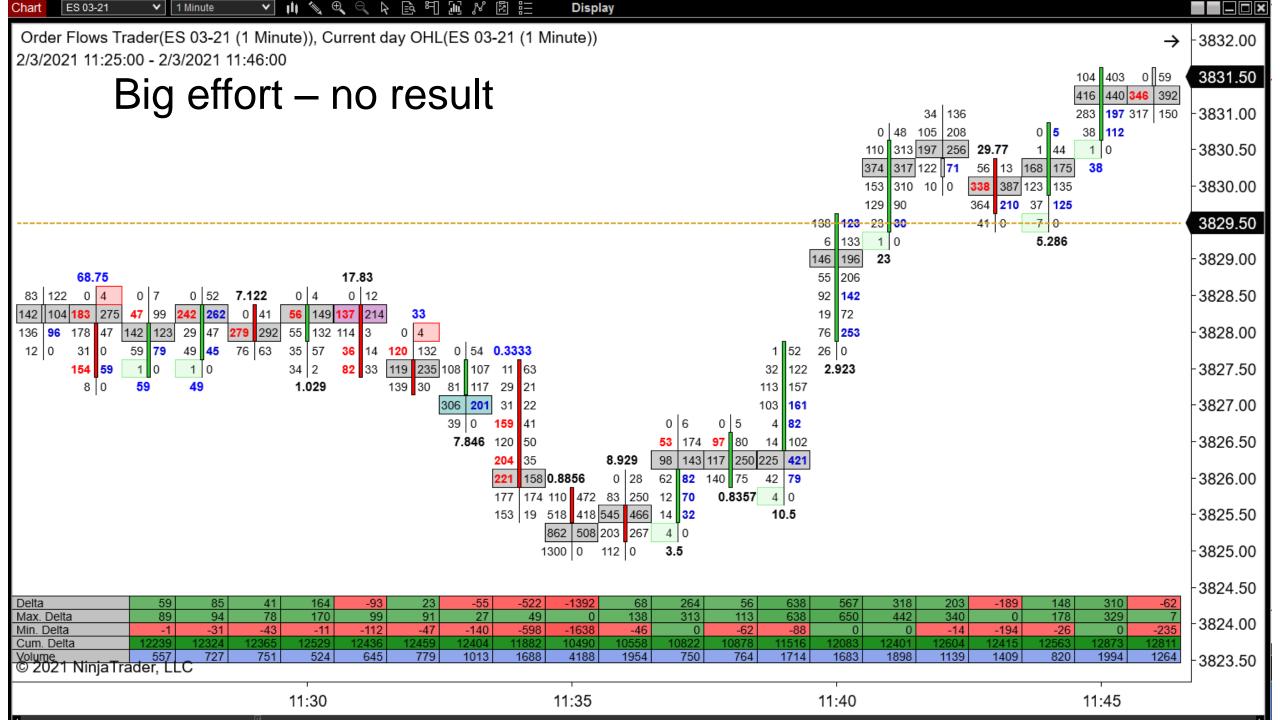


Delta

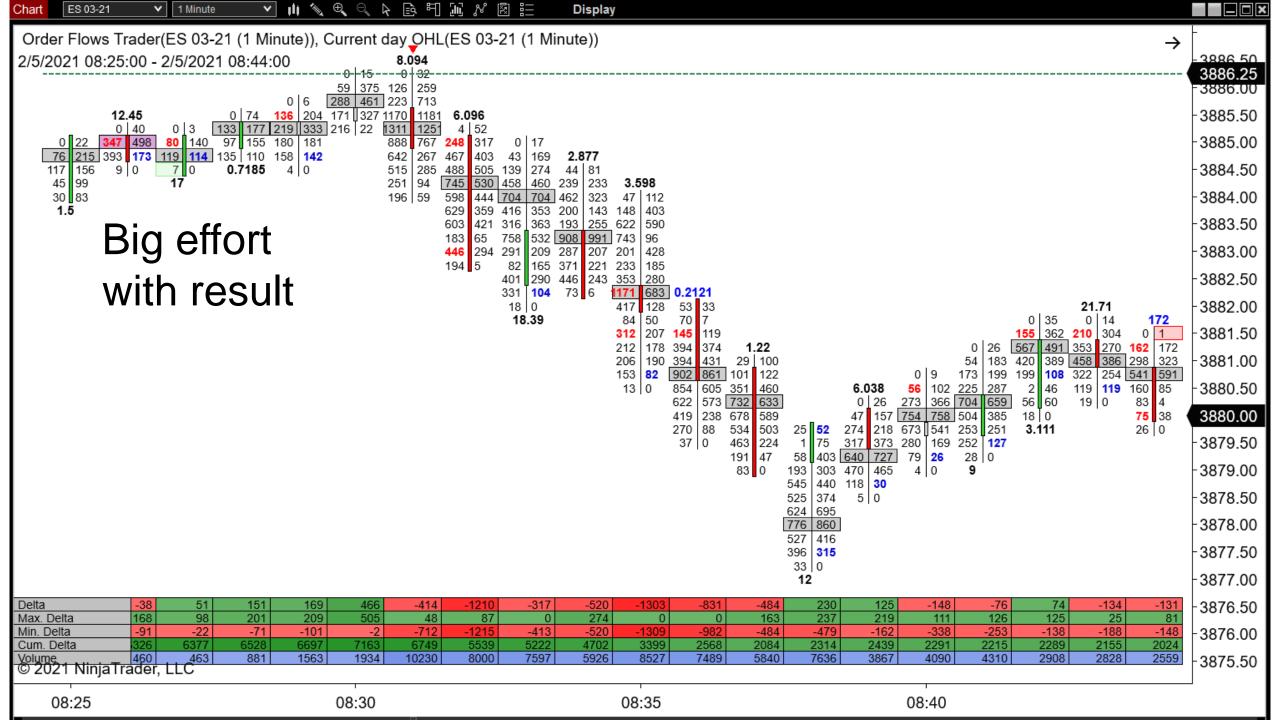
Imagine this scenario...there is a big seller in the market, and he sells and sells and sells some more, but price doesn't go down. This is where order flow will give you an edge over other traders. You will be able to see there was very strong downward pressure. On the order flow you see whack, whack, whack, but price doesn't budge. Someone is on the other side absorbing all that selling pressure. What do you think you will do as a trader?

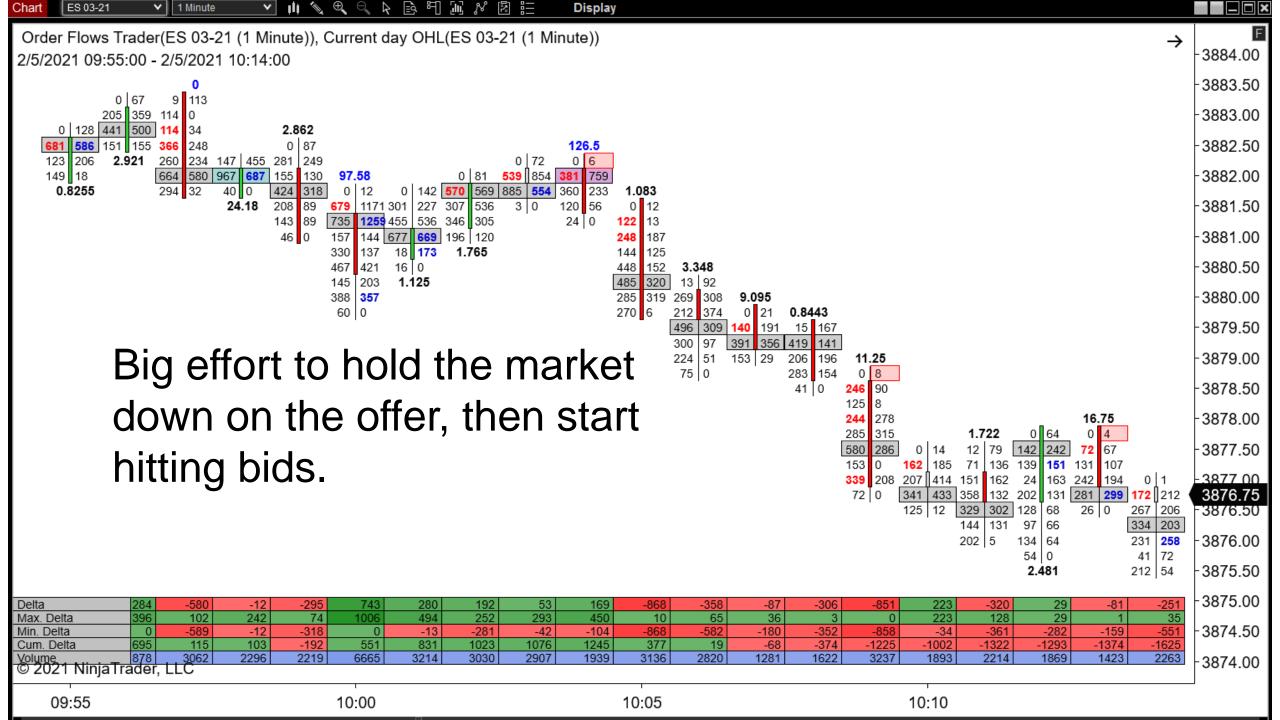


When traders put in effort, they expect to get paid. What does "effort" mean? If traders are selling and selling but the market is barely going down, price is not responding to all the selling and holding because there is a big buying interest. Instead, buyers are responding to the selling and stepping up to support the market.

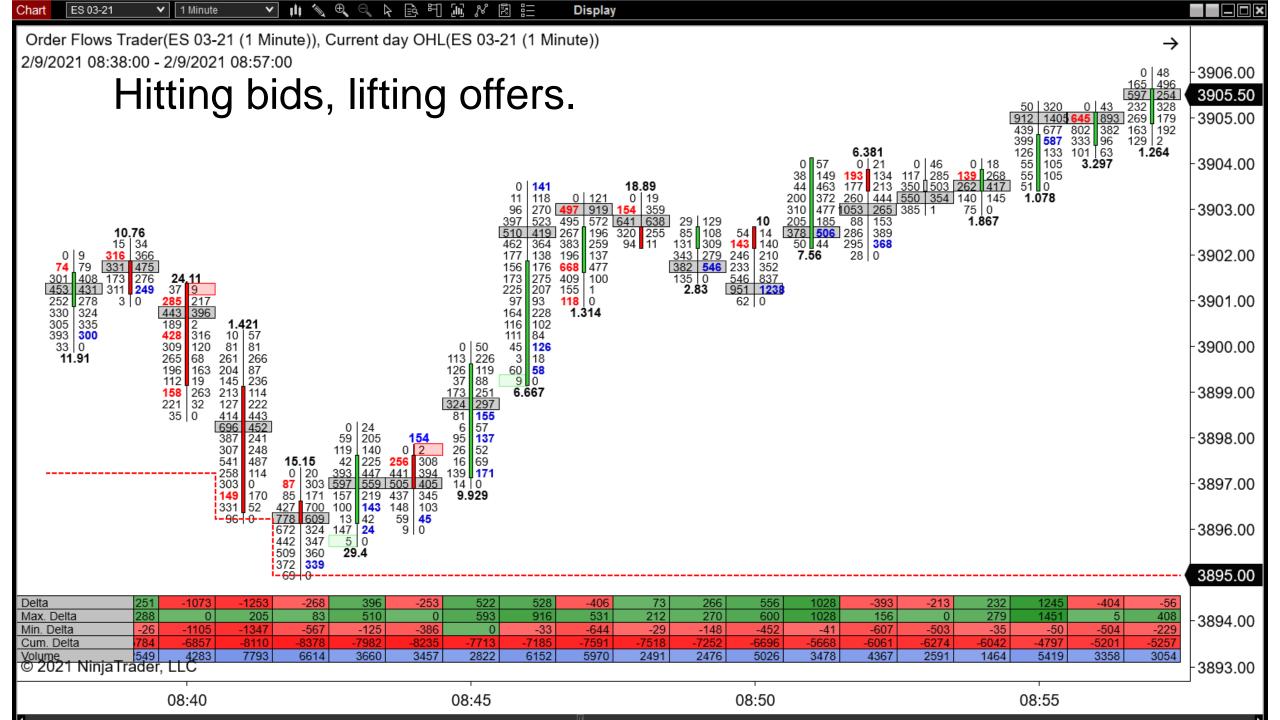


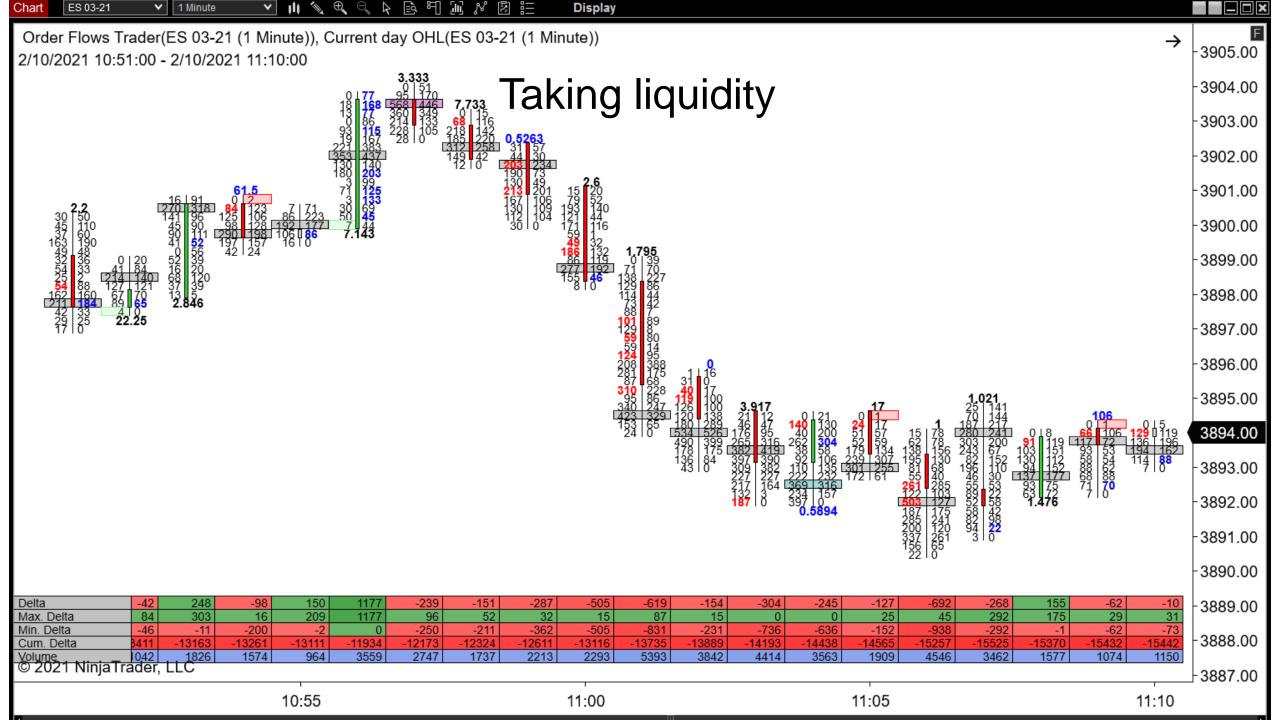
In a market with strong flow, let me give you an example, there is selling, selling, selling, and price keeps going lower and lower. There is a big seller in the market. The seller is putting in the effort and getting the result. Now the key to pay attention to is if the market remains at the new level it just moved to. If the market immediately reverts back, that is wasted effort.



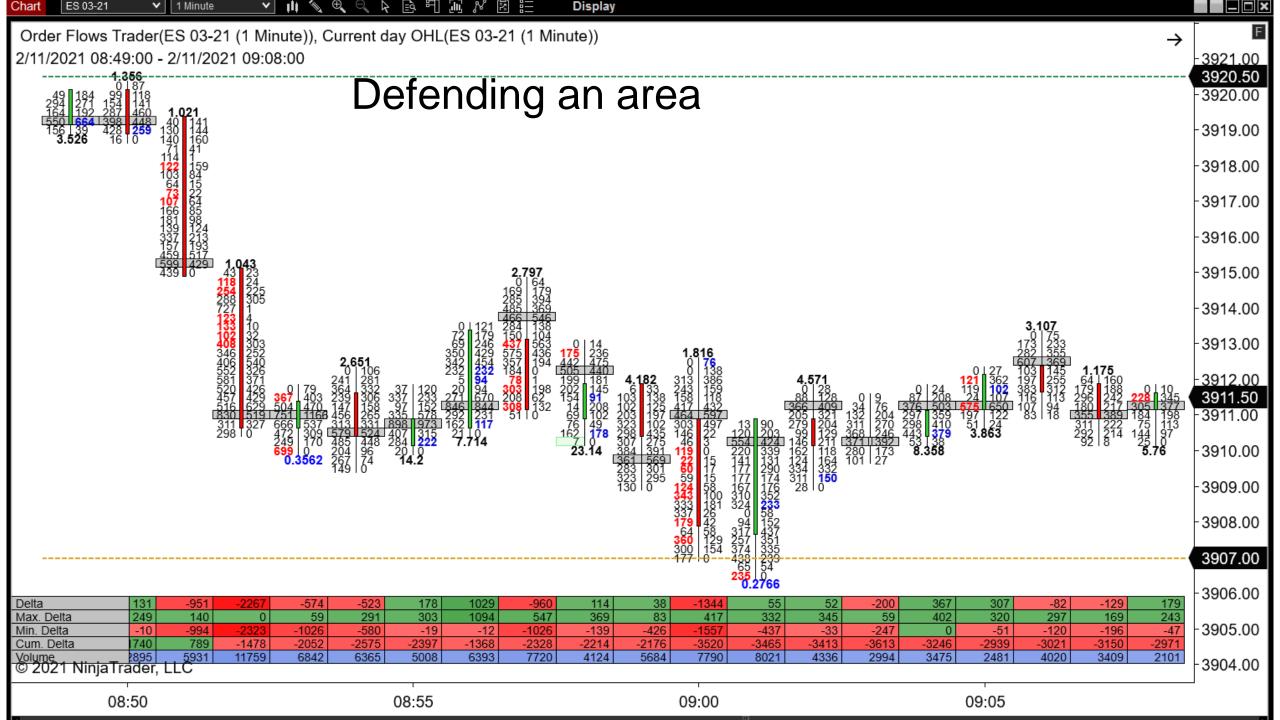


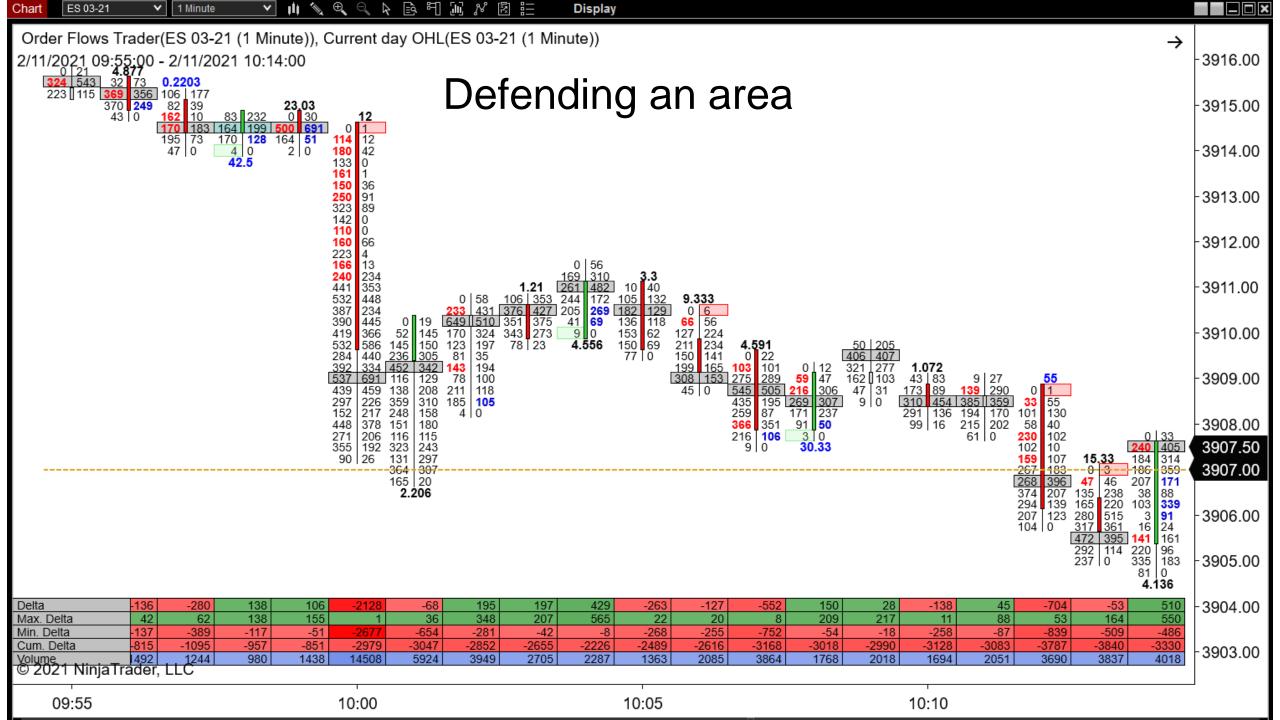
When there is strong flow in the market, you want to see traders constantly removing liquidity from the market. Traders are putting in a lot of effort to move price and it is more likely those new price levels will be defended. Hitting bids or buying offers.

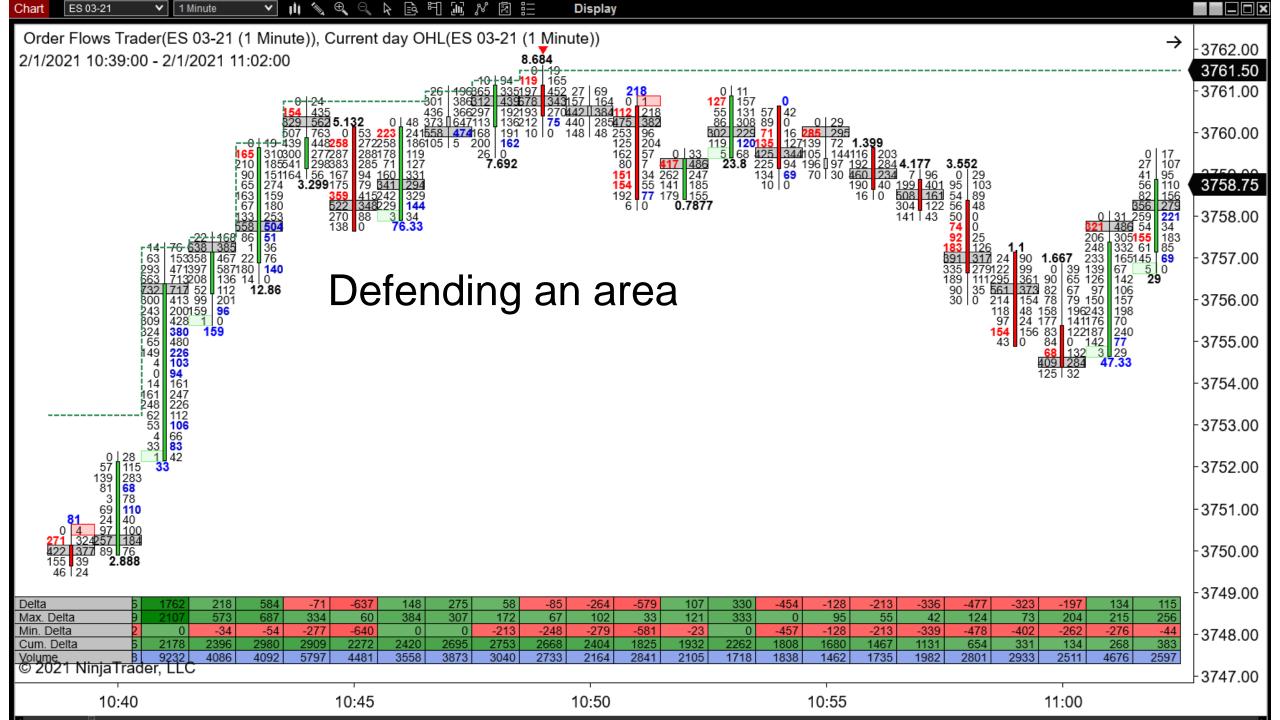




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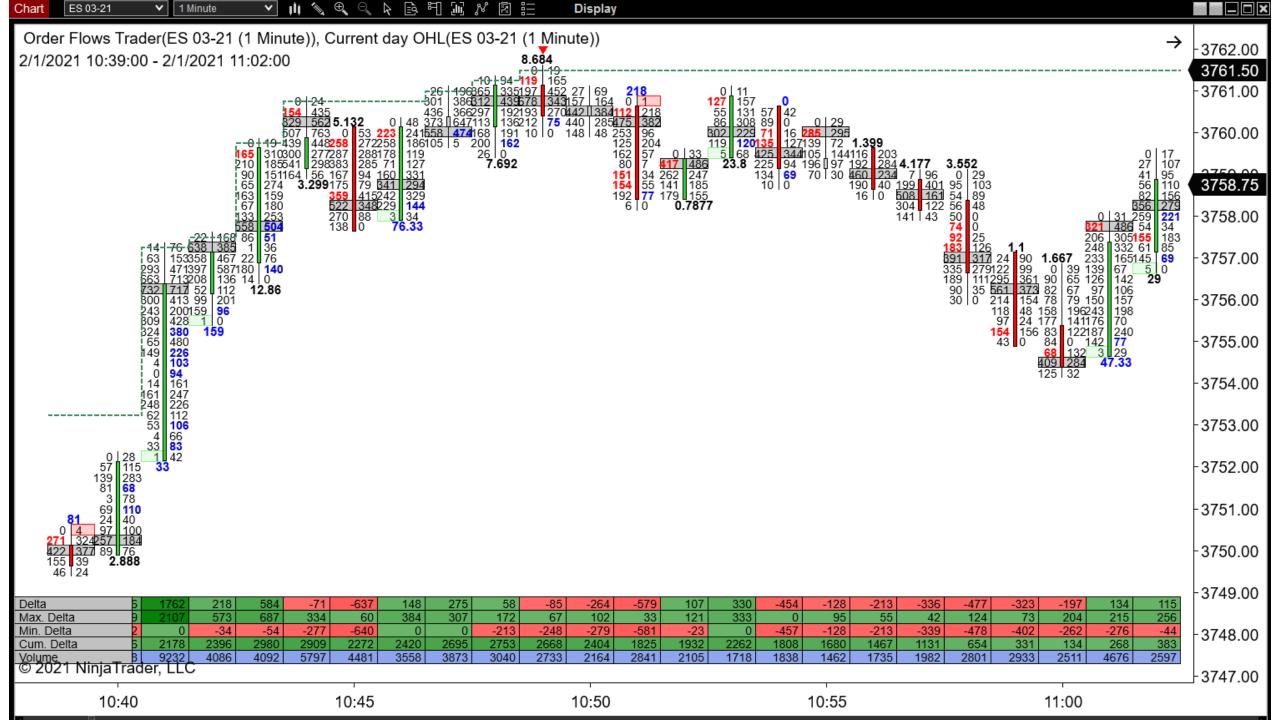


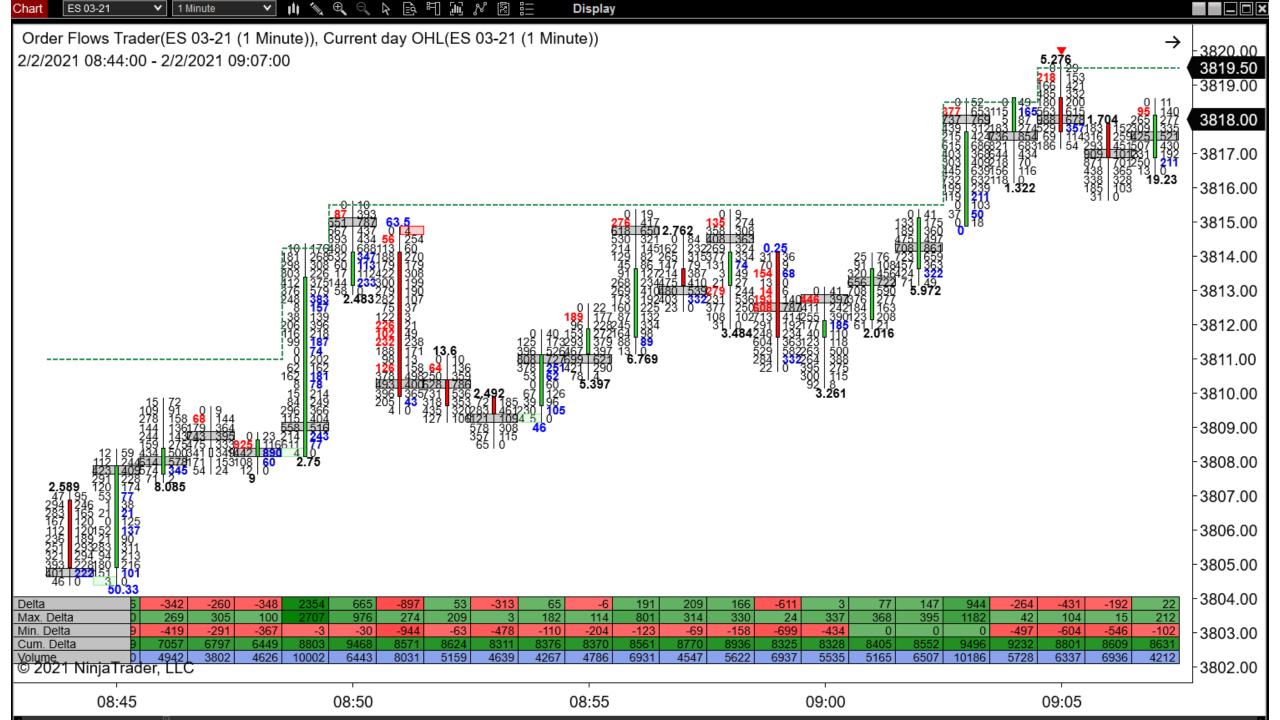
Delta

When you have heavy volume, and you see strong directional delta you are clearly seeing reward for effort. To get the strong delta, aggressive traders have to either lift large offers or sell large bids. This is strong positioning.

When you have average volume and small to average deltas, aggressive traders are buying small offers or selling small bids, there is not much effort being made to move the market. This is weak positioning.

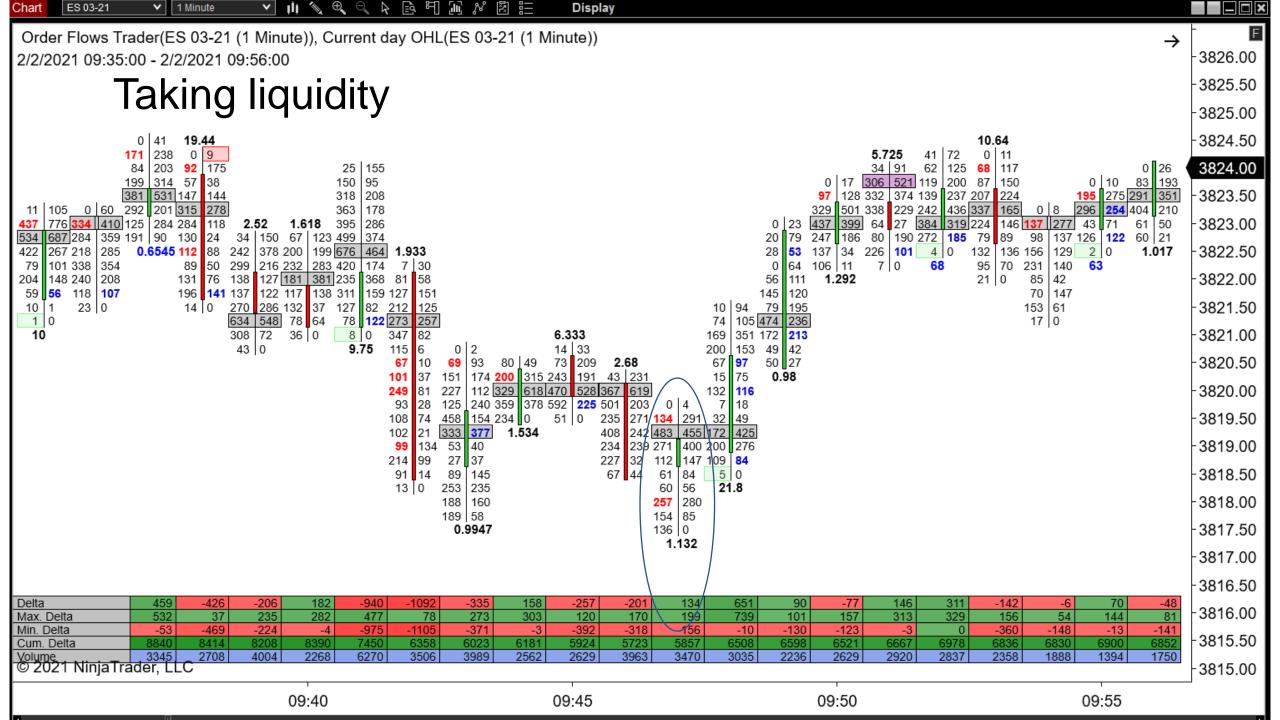
Delta Volume is important when the market is around key levels. When you see strong positive delta volume around a key level get ready for a potential break out. But keep in mind it may not happen immediately. You need to give it a chance to play out.



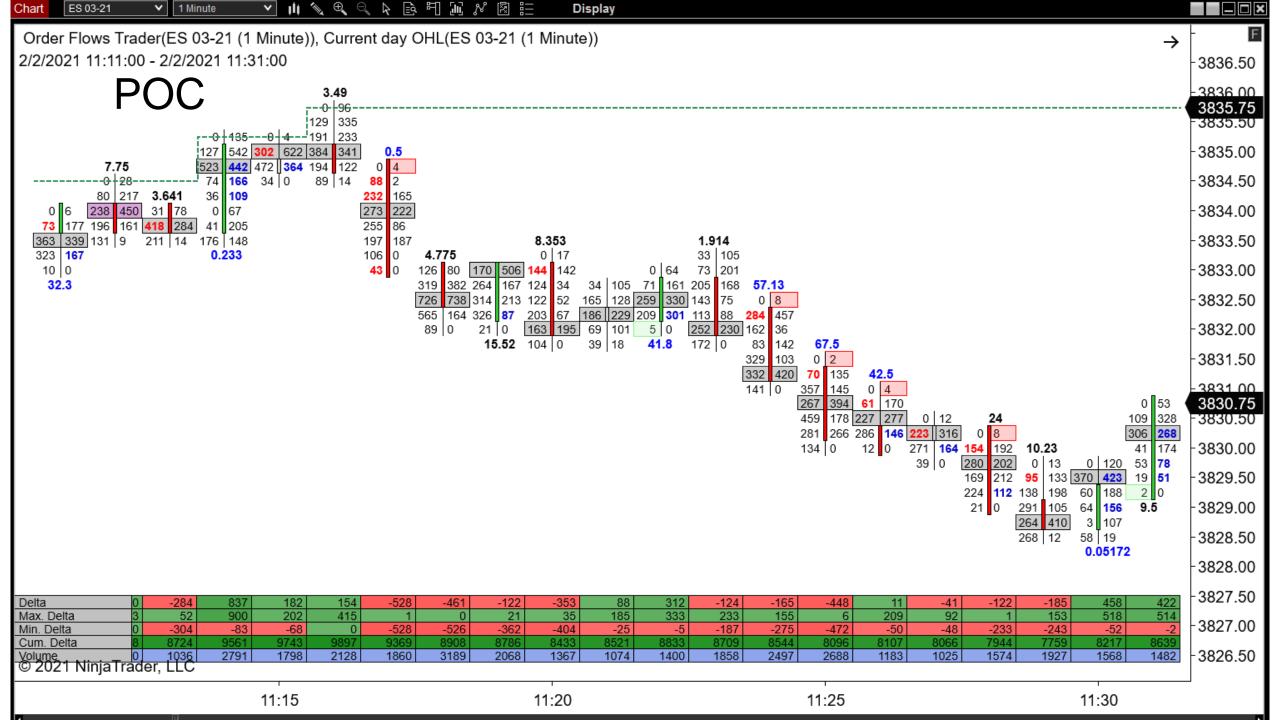


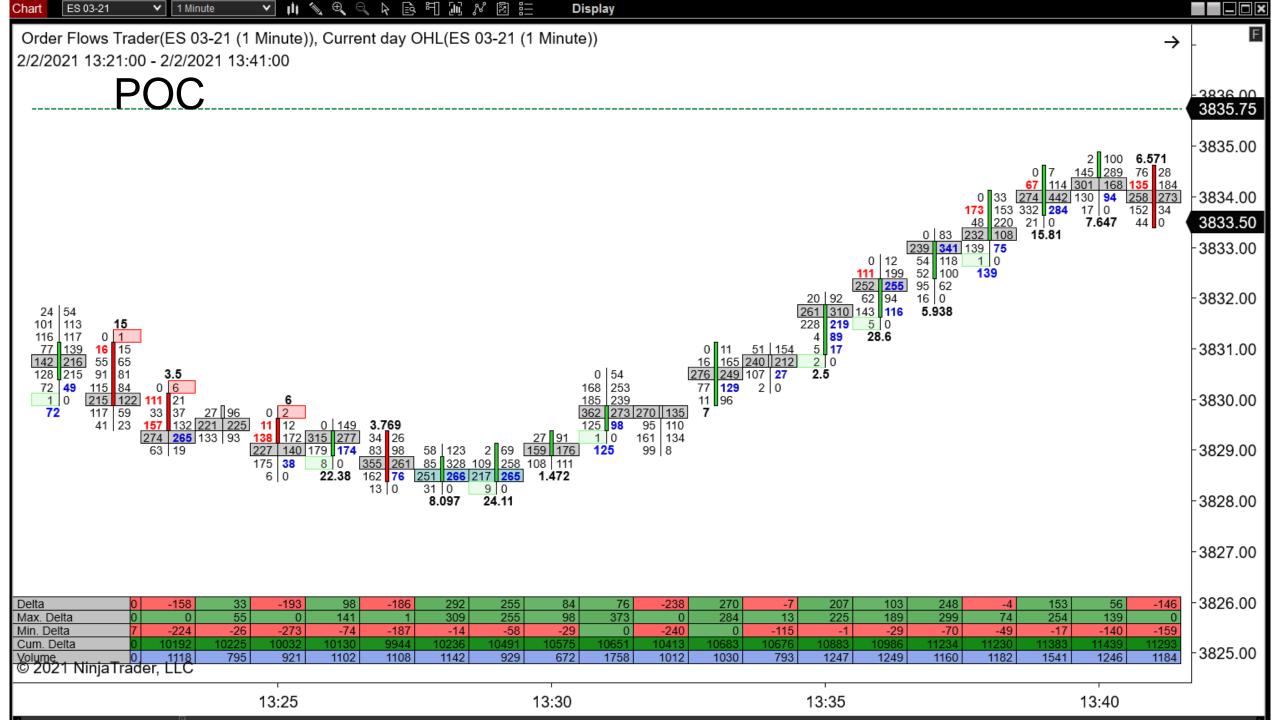
Liquidity - Delta

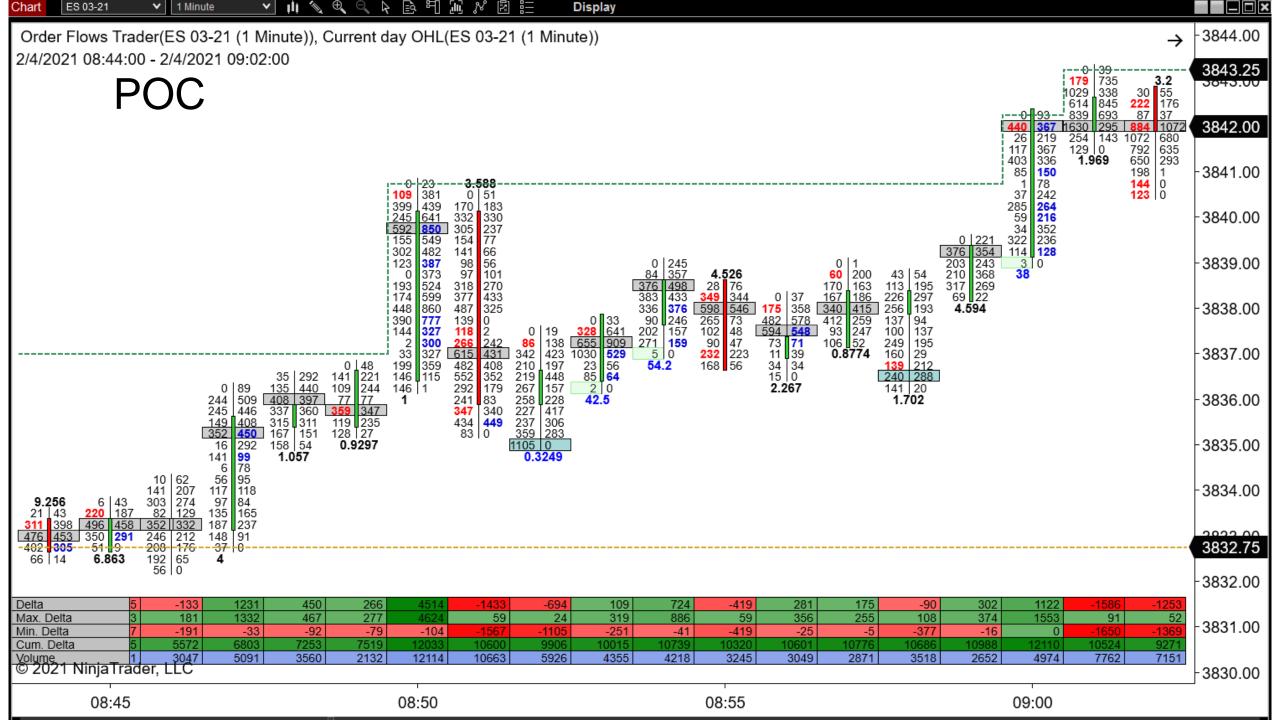
If prices fall but delta does not turn negative it means buyers weren't providing liquidity. What they did was take liquidity (by buying the offer).

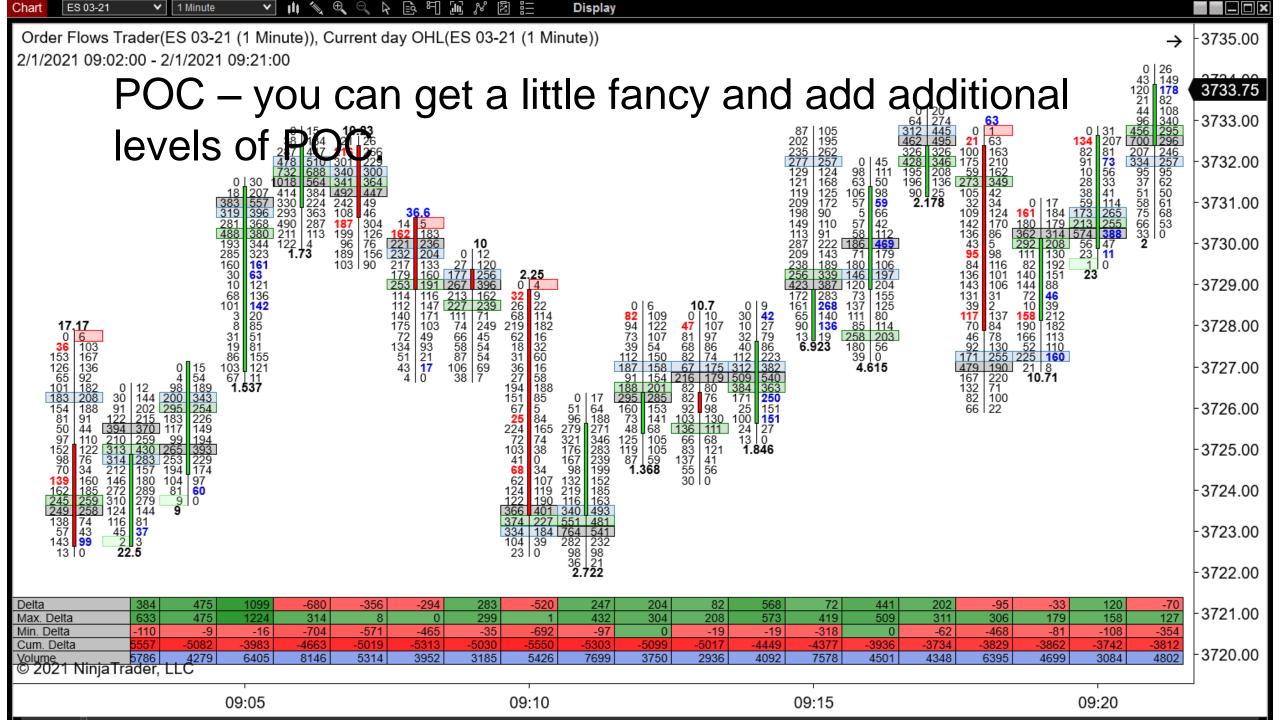


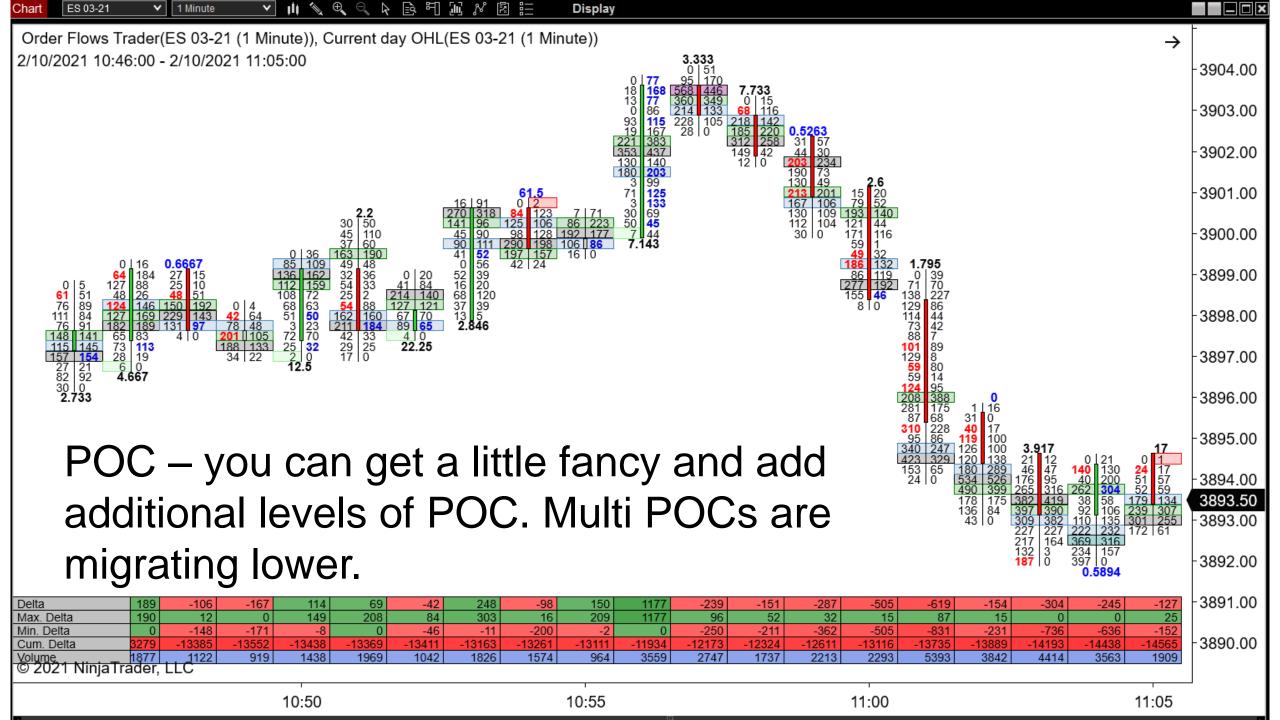
POC – A bar's POC is an important part of how a market unfolds before your eyes. POC is the price level in the bar where the most volume traded on the bid and offer, together.



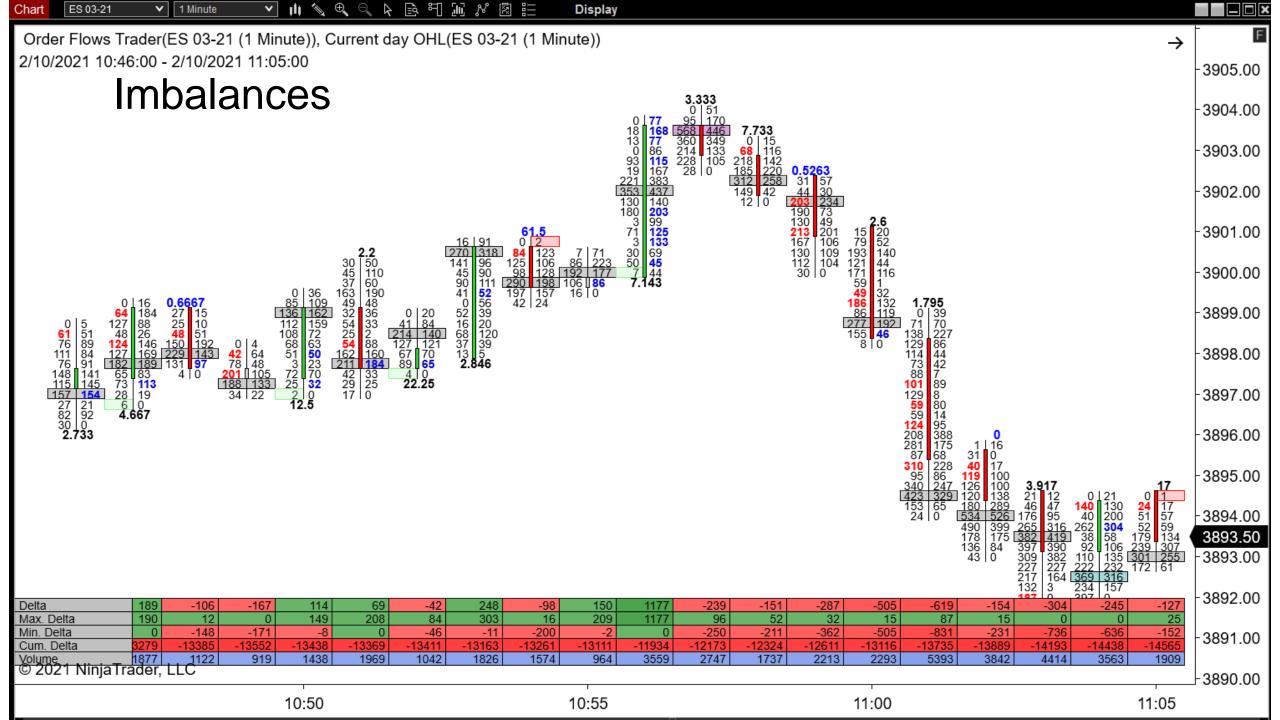


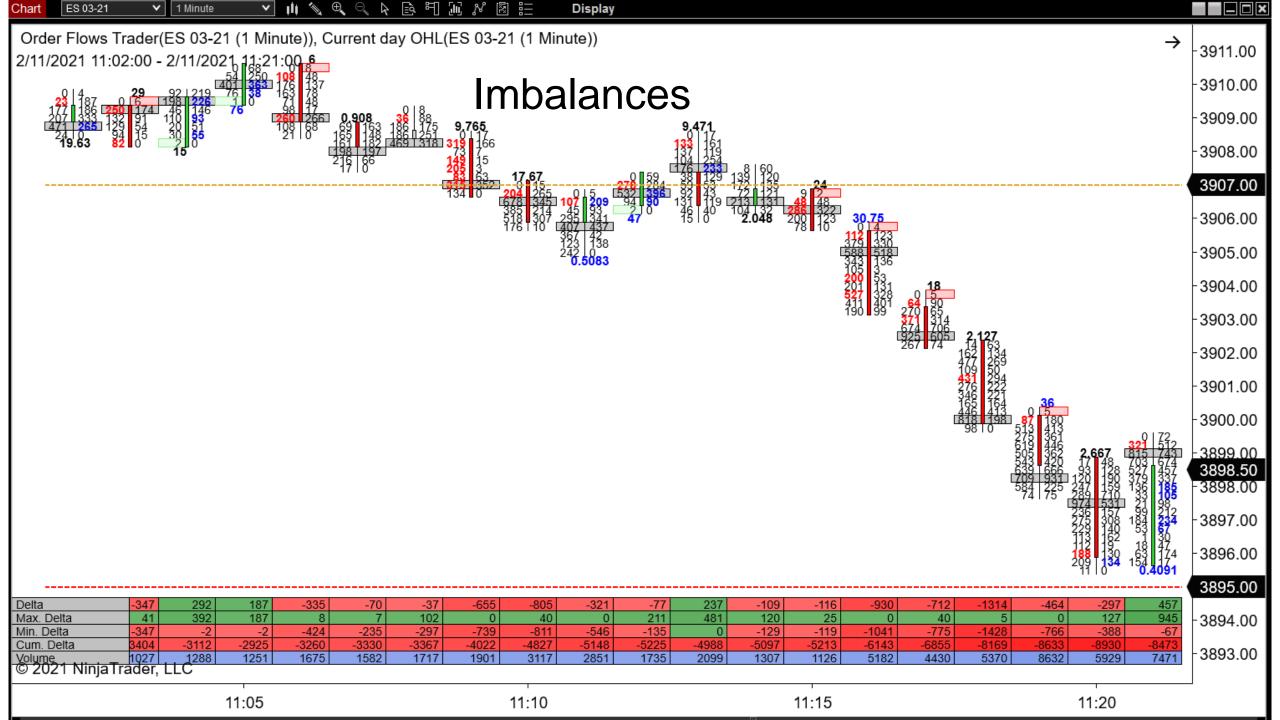




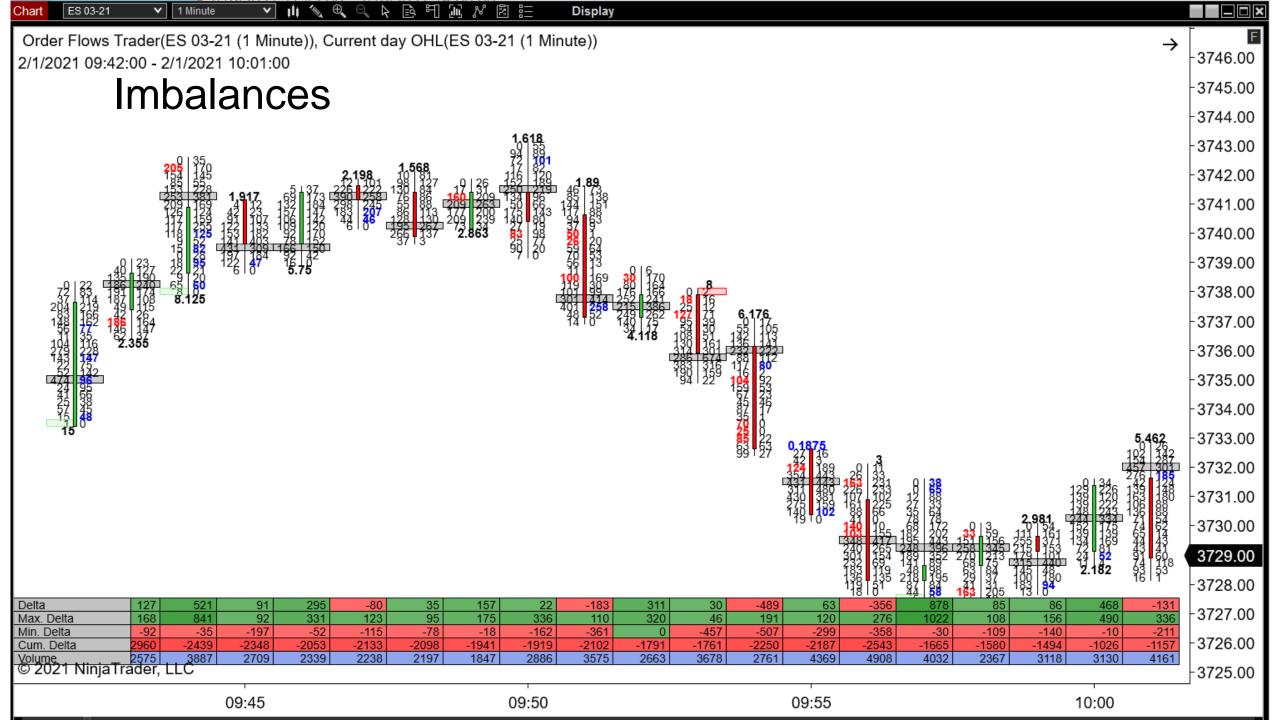


Most of the volume in the footprint is just the market facilitating trade. When groups of imbalances occur, that means there is pressure in the market. When the pressure starts to show strength, the probability of price going in that direction is greatly enhanced.

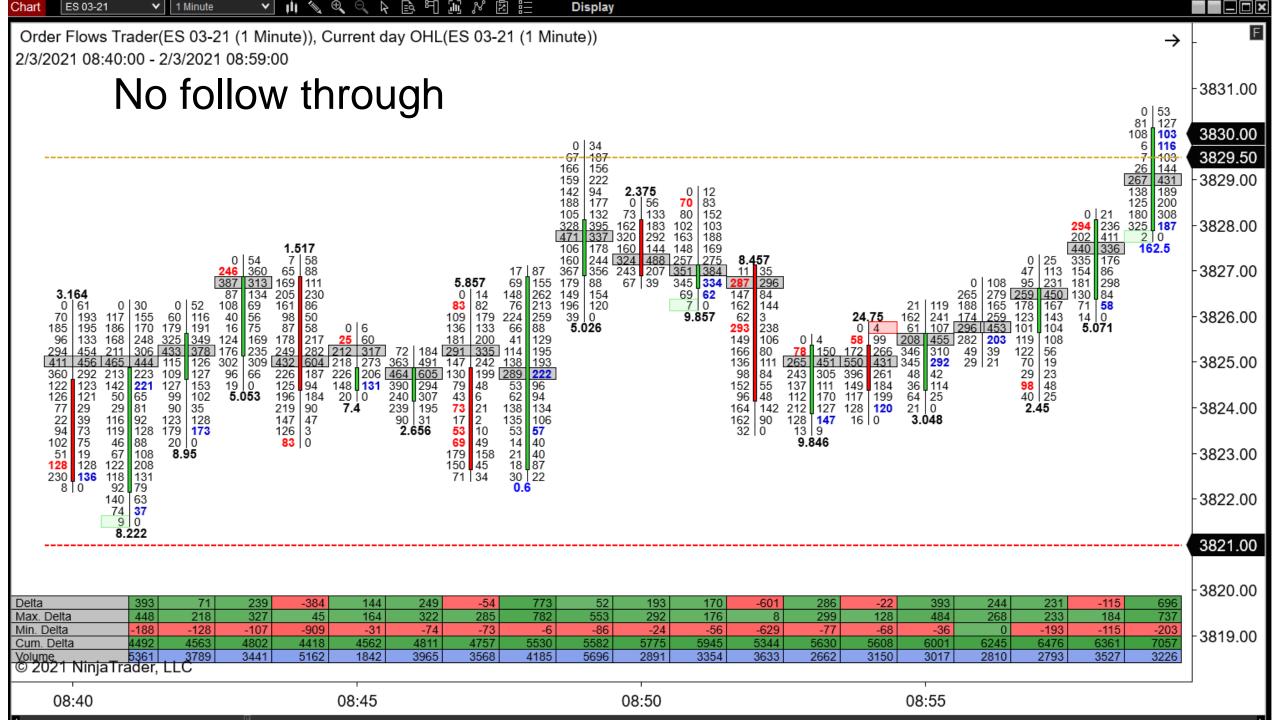


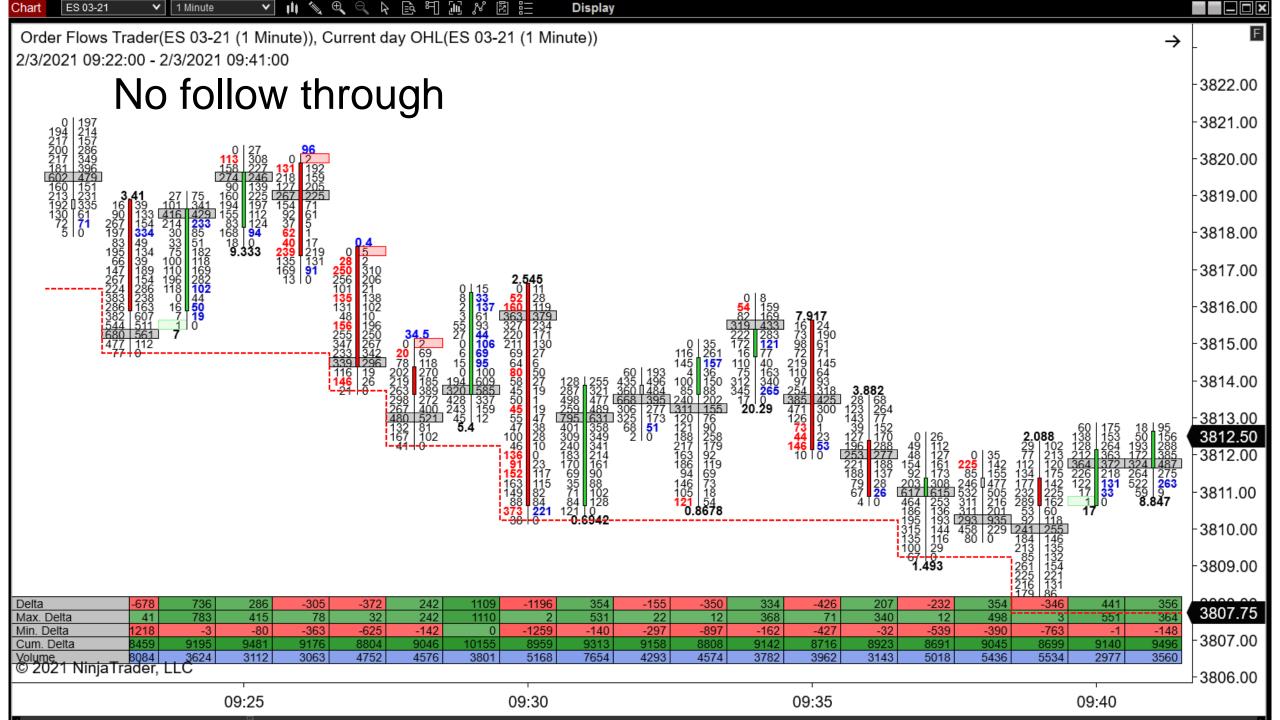


When you trade in the direction of imbalances it makes trading less stressful. When there is an imbalance, what is happening, there is more buying pressure than selling pressure or vice versa. While you may think you are smarter than the big trader, you might actually be, but the reality is he has deeper pockets and is moving the market, which is something you can't do. Who is going to win that battle?



A mistake a lot of traders make when it comes to imbalances happens when they see 4 or 5 in a bar and they think have to get involved right now. There needs to be follow through trading.





The market doesn't move because of a level on a chart. The market moves because of the buying and selling. Most of the time the buying and selling is more or less evenly distributed. You will make smarter trading decisions not just by having information, but by having the right information.

Always keep in mind what an imbalance means to the market. It means there is an aggressive shift happening right now in the two-way auction. Just because there is an imbalance it does not imply that the market will continue in that direction. You need to combine it with other pieces of information in the order flow. You should have specific strategies to use to take advantage of the imbalances.

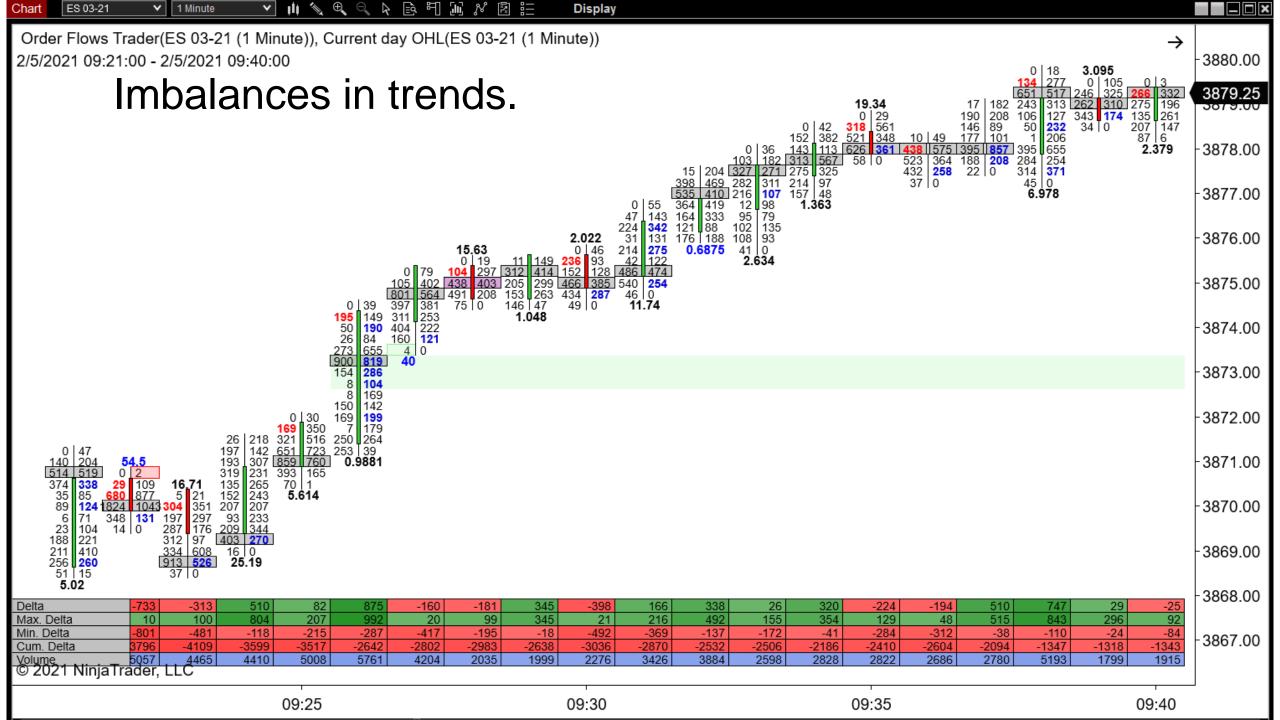
When you see a trend, what do you often see?

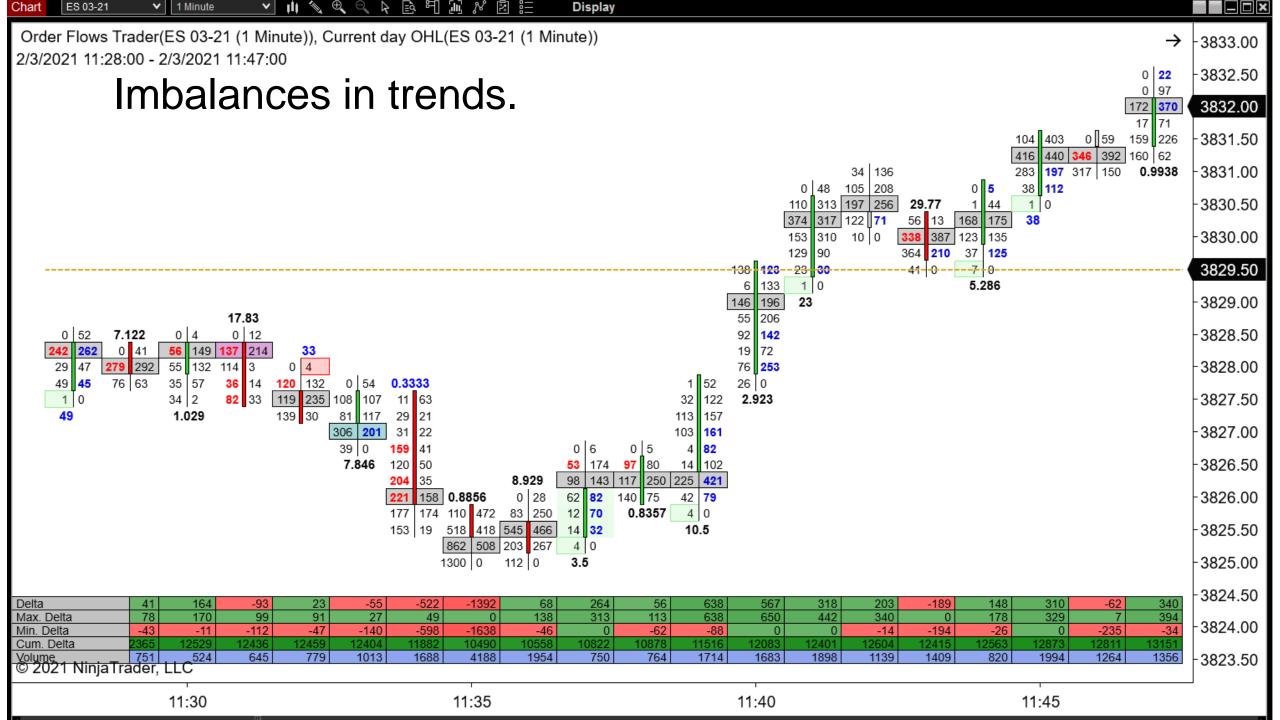
Buying imbalances in a move up.

Selling imbalances in a move down.

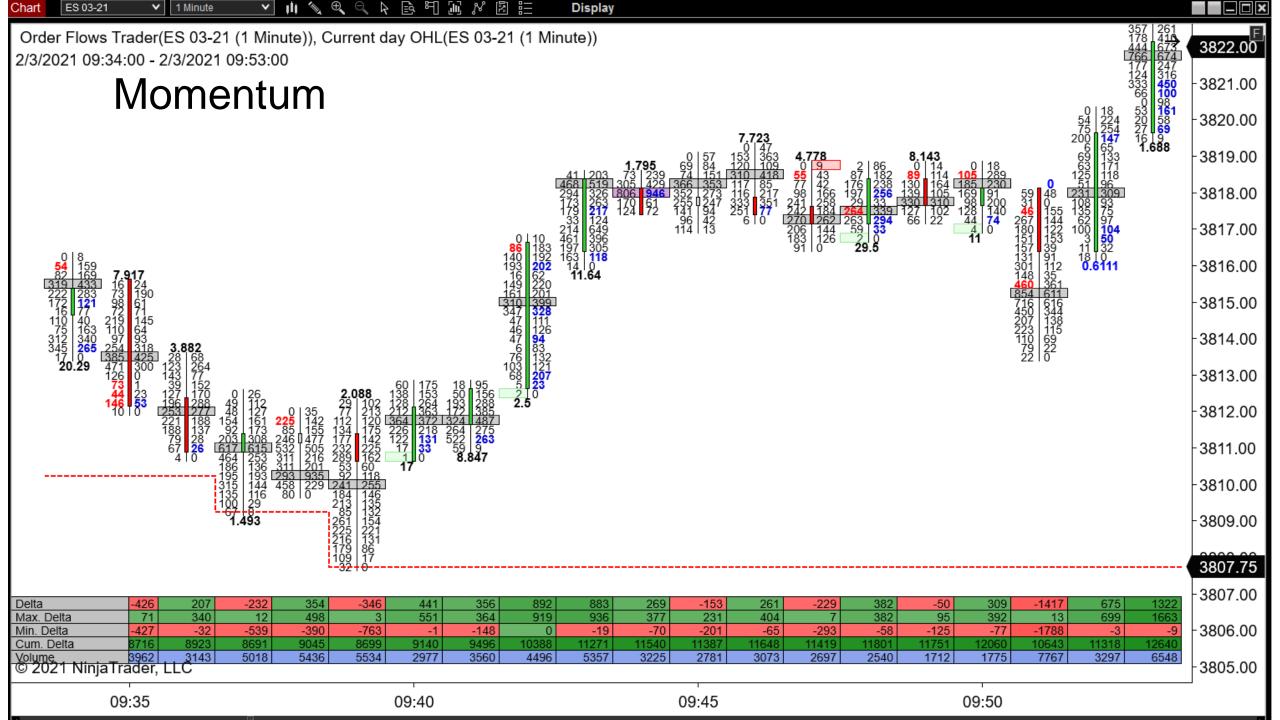
That is how trends are made. You need big buying in moves up or big selling in moves down.

Average buying or selling just isn't enough to sustain a trend.



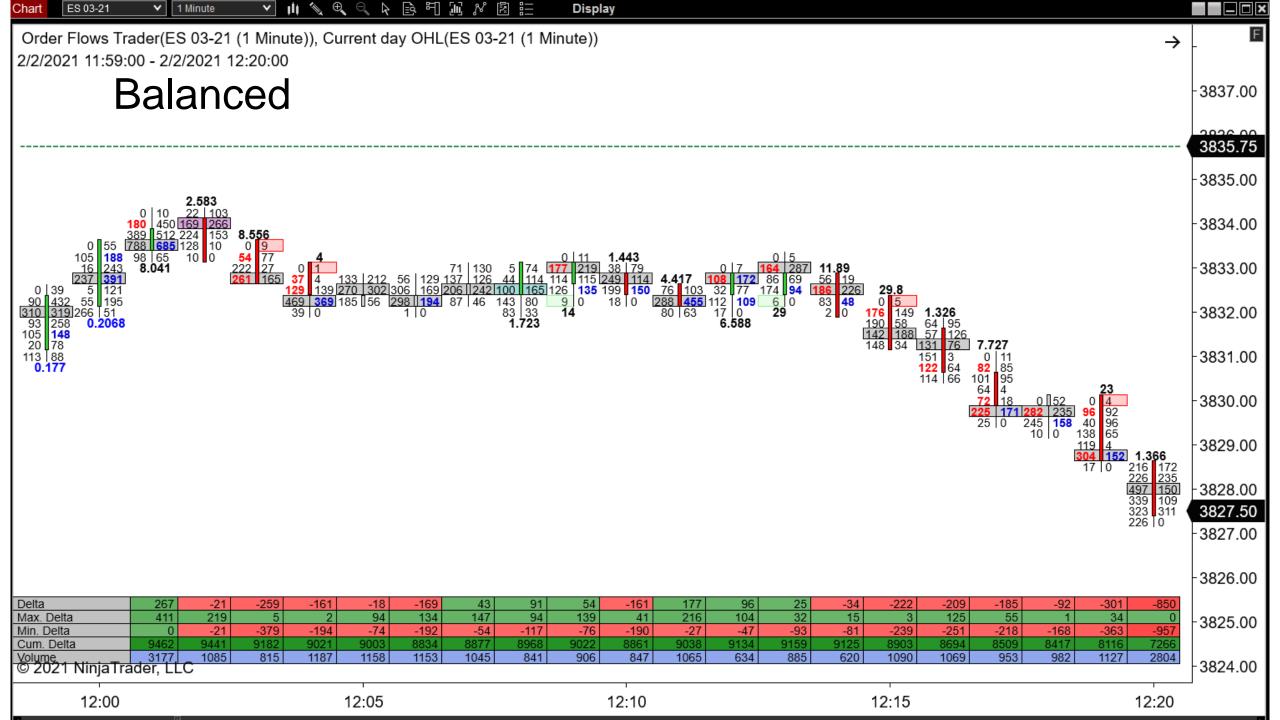


Imbalances help you determine momentum in the market. If you trade momentum you have to be able to see imbalances. When you see buying imbalances that means more traders are lifting the offers. You see selling imbalances, red bids, that means more trades are happening on the bid side which equals more selling pressure. Just look at the colors of the volumes. Knowing where the transactions take place give you a sense of market direction.



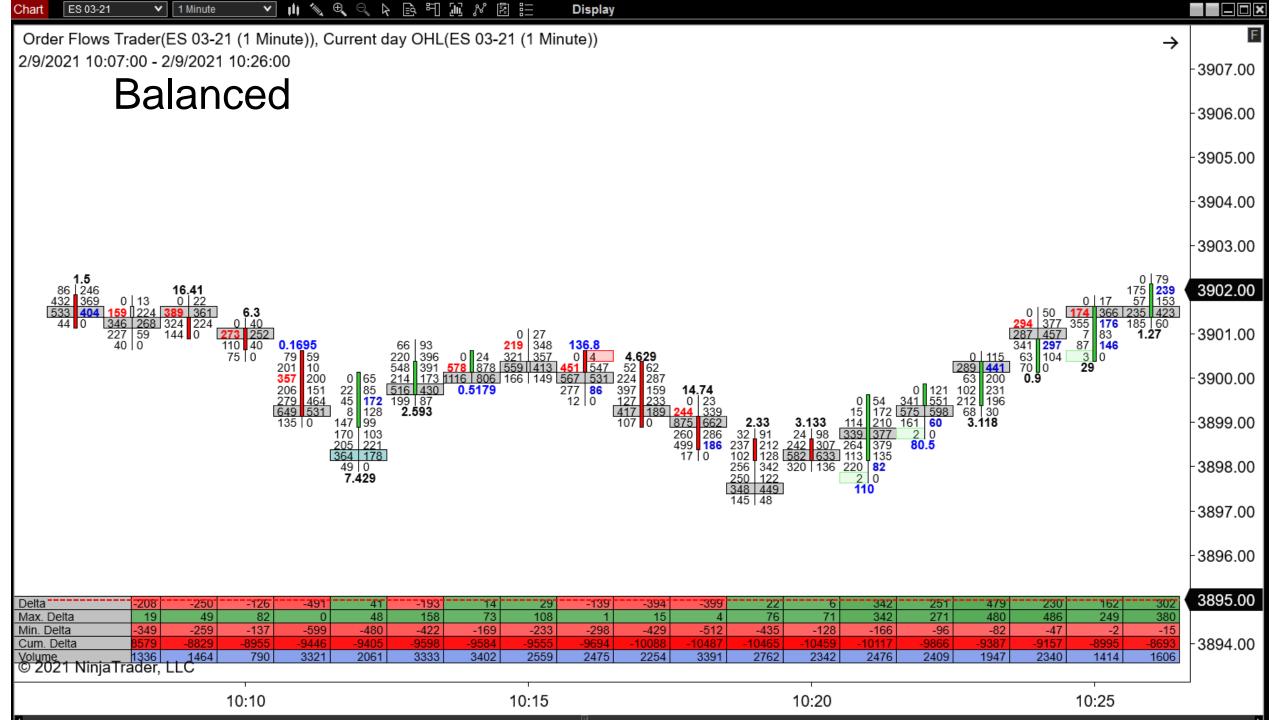
Imbalance balance

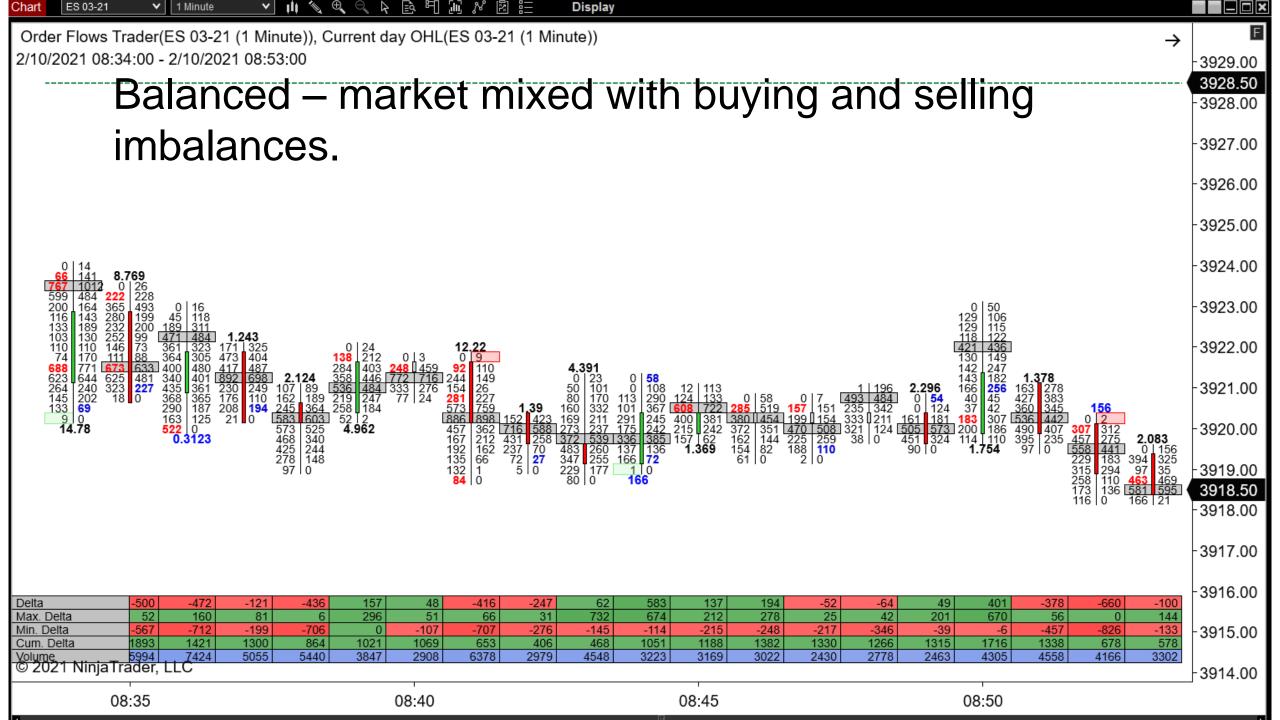
A balanced market is basically a market where there are equal amounts of buying and selling. The market has found its fairest price and it is rotating around that price. When the market lacks information that can move the market, traders tend to keep the market in a relatively compact range around fair price. There is a certain amount of certainty in the market.



Imbalance balance

When I say a balanced market is due to uncertainty what I mean is directional uncertainty. Price is not moving much. There is no strong sustained directional movement. In a balanced market there is no directional movement. When there is directional price movement there is imbalance.





I am always looking for a market that is exhibiting imbalance because it will give me a better trading opportunity when I am trading in the direction of the imbalance. An imbalance market moves directionally while a balanced market tends to have a limited range.

This concludes Module 2: Order Flow Foundations.

In the next module we will discuss Momentum and how to see it in the order flow.