

## Order Flow Dynamics

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Module 12: Putting It All Together

## Disclaimer

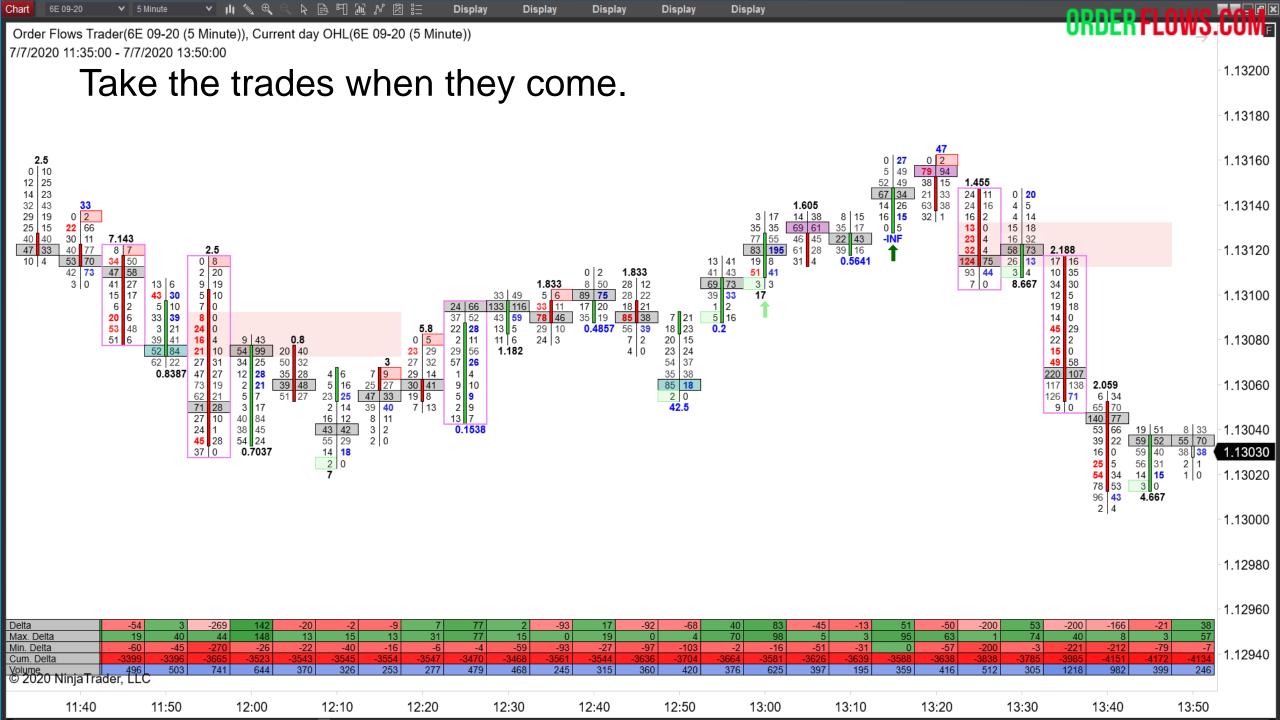
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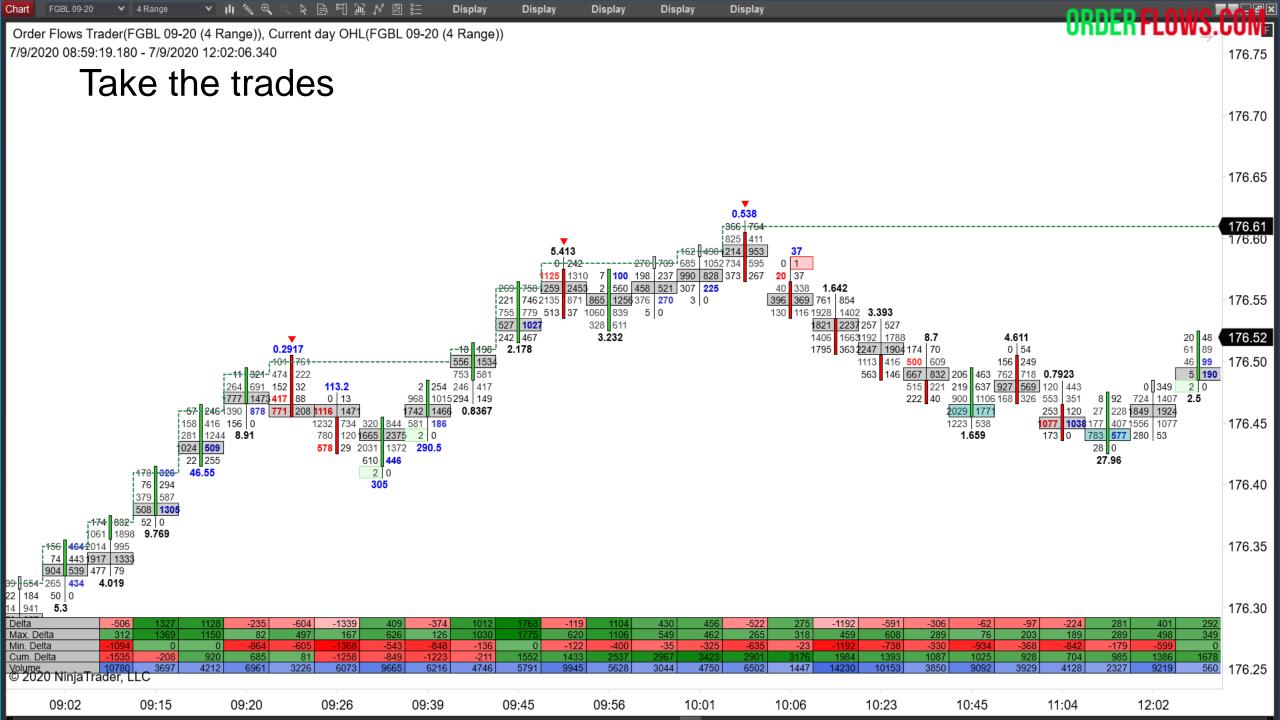
CFTC Rules 4.41 - Hypothetical or Simulated performance results have certain limitations, unlike an actual performance record, simulated results do not represent actual trading. Also, since the trades have not been executed, the results may have under-or-over compensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity. Simulated trading programs in general are also subject to the fact that they are designed with the benefit of hindsight. No representation is being made that any account will or is likely to achieve profit or losses similar to those shown.

The purpose of this course is not to convince you that you must add order flow to your trading. You should already know and understand the benefits of that.

What I am trying to do is to expand your mind into new ways to analyze and trade your existing markets. The goal is that you will hopefully find a way to implement the parts of order flow analysis that fits with your trading method in order to maximize and improve your trading results.

In a trading day, it is impossible to predict which trades will be winners and which trades will be losers. Another thing impossible to predict is the amount of profit a winning trade will produce. The one thing that can be predicted is the exact amount a trader is willing to lose on a trade or in a trading day.

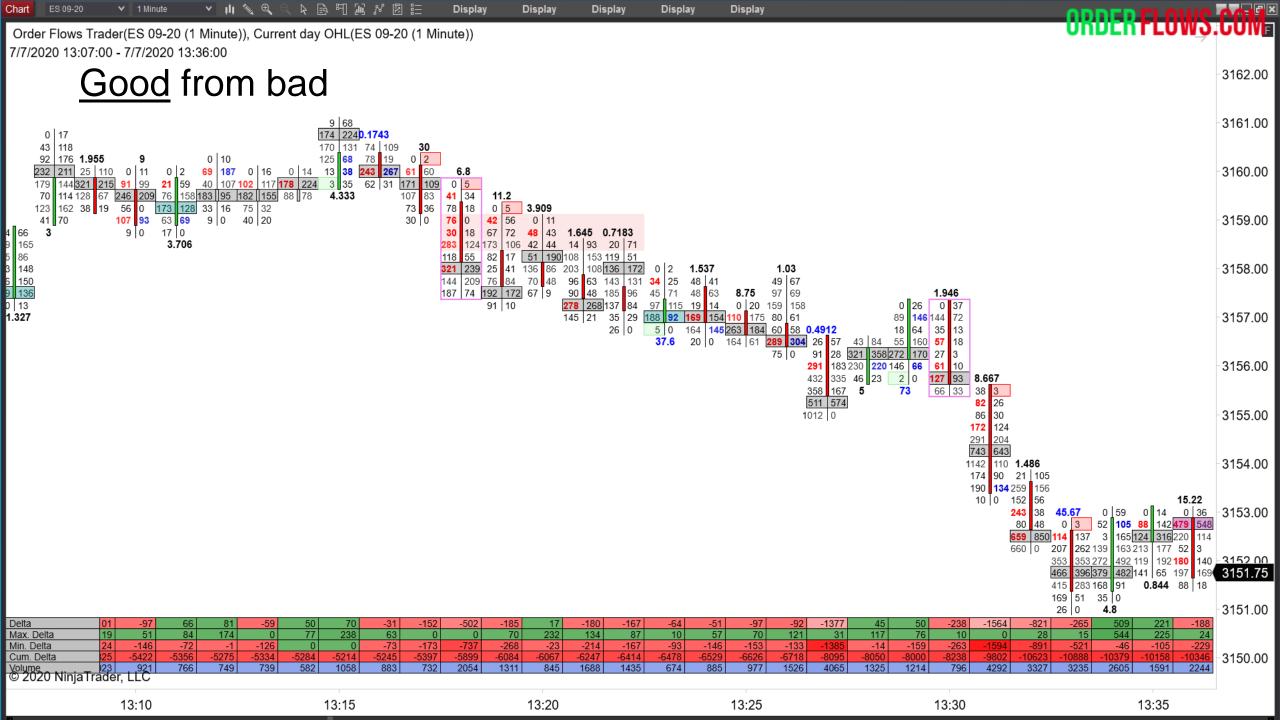


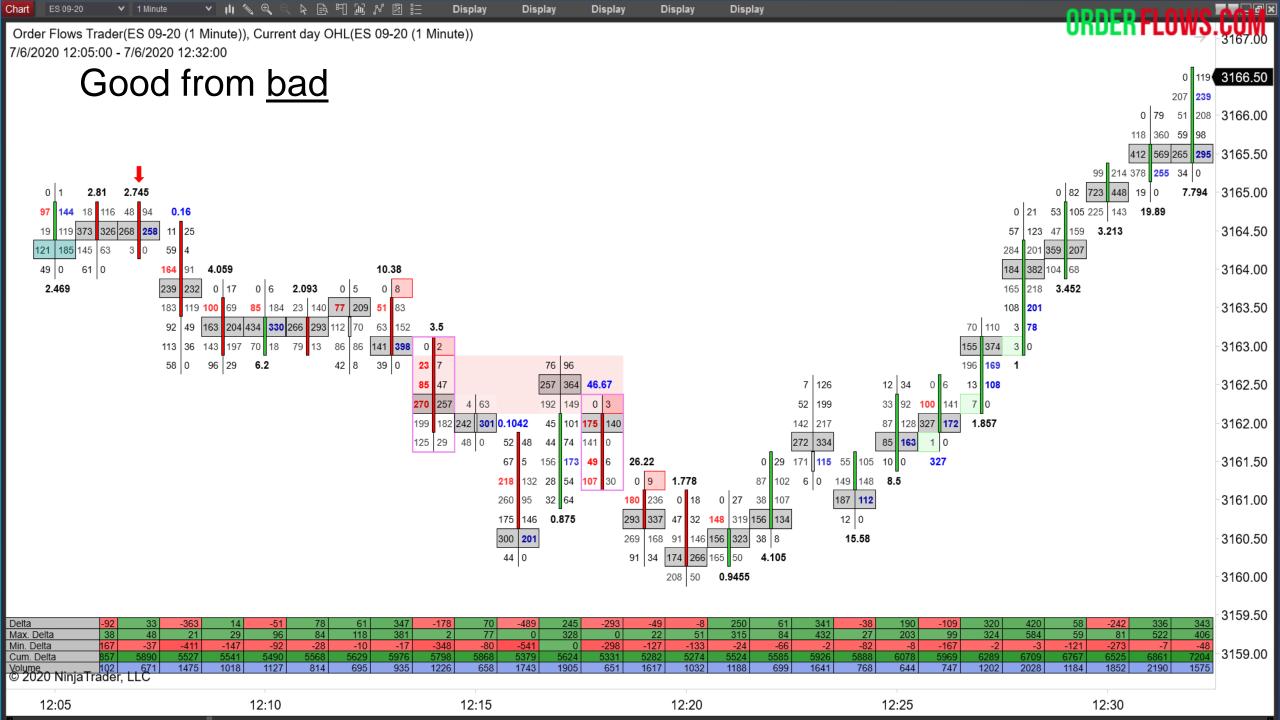


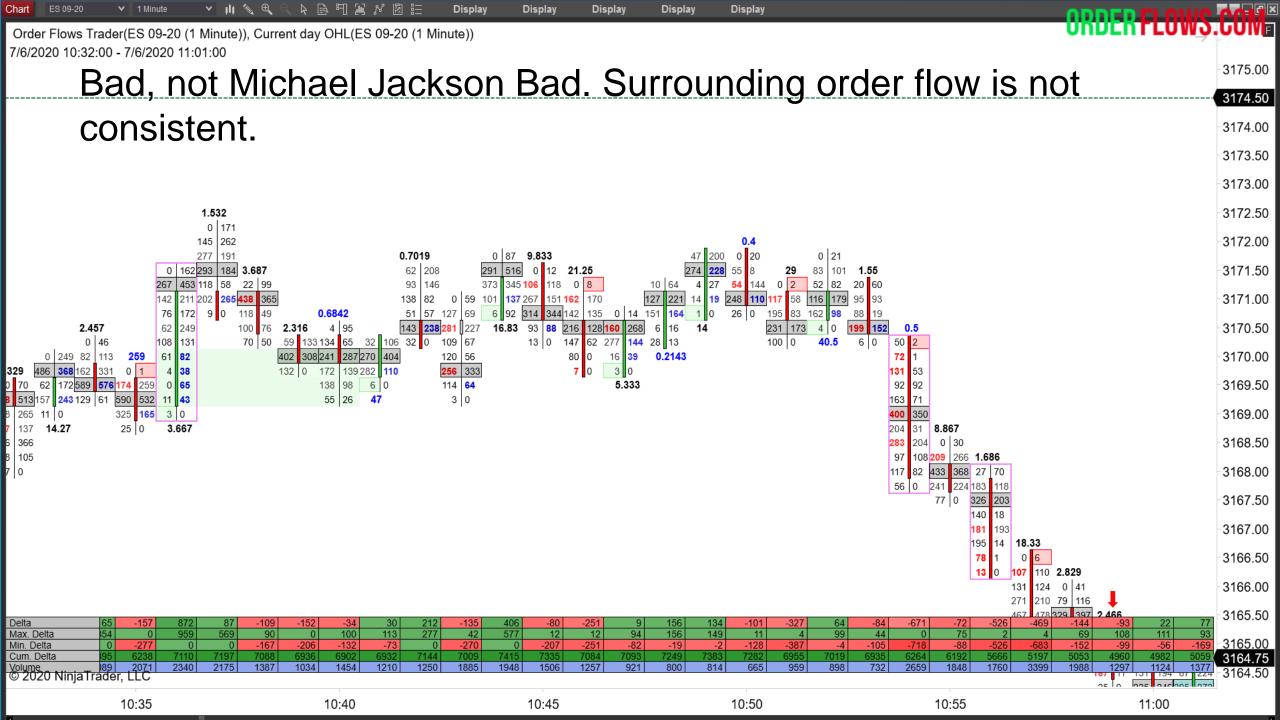
For a trader to make money, he must trade when the edge is present. That means each and every time. Not "well, I had 3 losers in a row so I will sit the next trade out to get my bearings back." You might think your edge is gone, but is it? Loses do come in groups.

Trading is a process, and part of the process is having losing trades. Once a trader embraces that then they understand that despite facing a losing streak, they can still come out ahead.

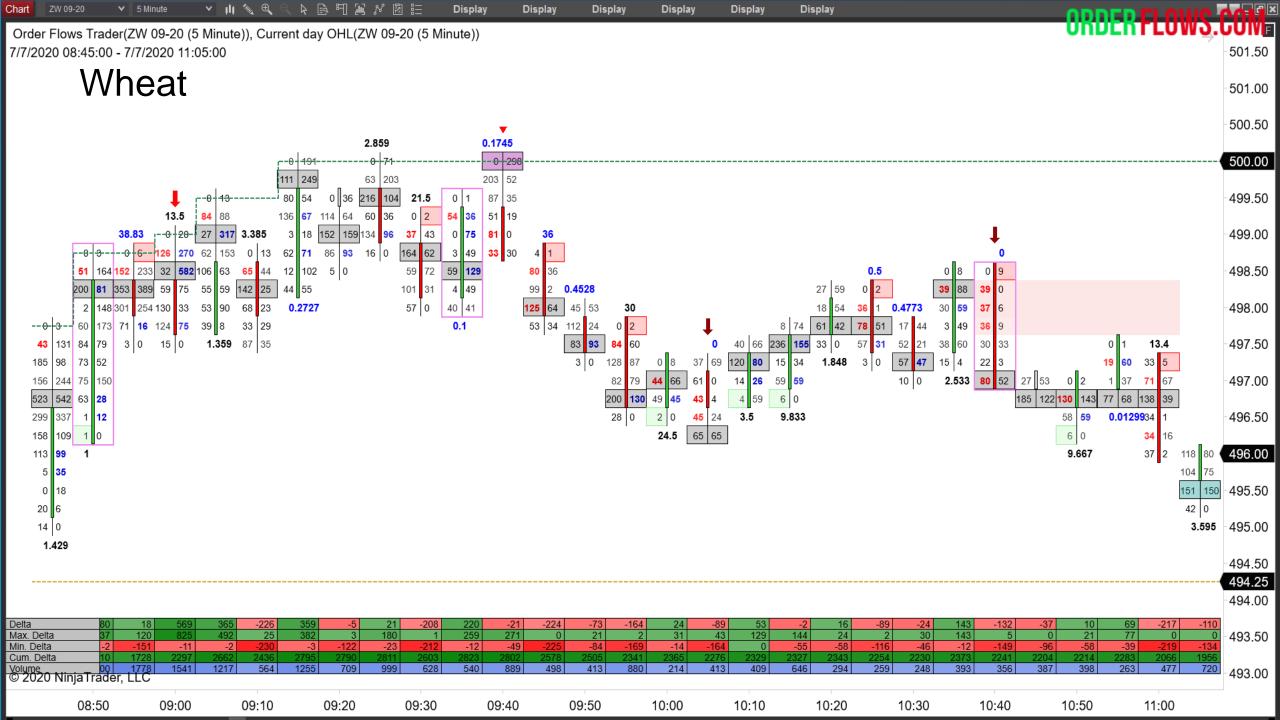
What distinguishes a good trading opportunity from a bad trading opportunity is often found in the surrounding order flow activity. The context of the pattern in relation to the developing surrounding order flow impacts the success or failure of the trade.

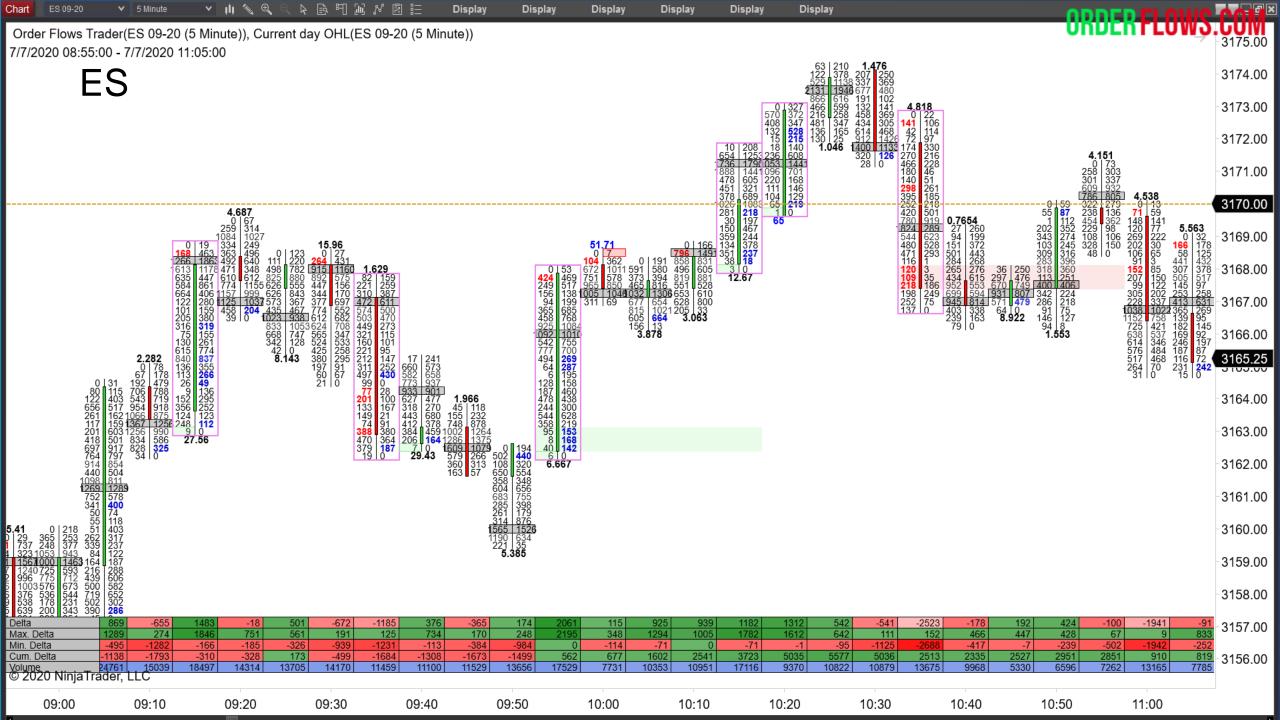






Differences in order flow between markets because of the participants. Major markets such as ES, NQ, CL have a good mix of participants between proprietary, retail, institutional and commercial traders. Specialized markets, markets that don't see as much retail and prop activity, such as deliverable commodities such as Wheat, Corn, Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, are driven predominately by supply and demand and as such are just about completely dominated by commercial and institutional traders who leave clear footprints in the market.

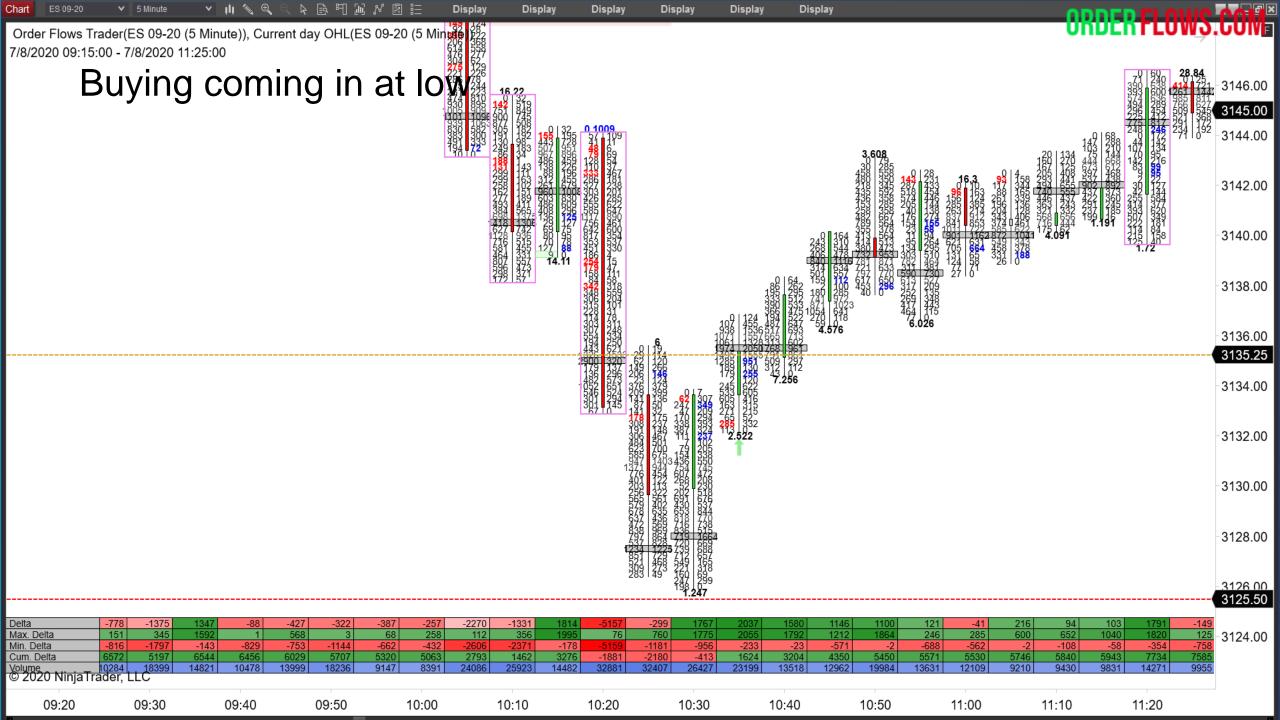




What makes commodity markets more interesting to trade with order flow is the fact that generally renewable resources and are often subject to cyclical forces that stock indices are not. They are deliverable as opposed to cash settled. But what really has strong force in commodity markets are supply and demand because commodities can experience disruptions in production, delivery, supply and cyclical demand.



Observe what markets do at overnight highs and low. If the market can't get into the overnight high or low, why? What is stopping it.





If you get outside of the overnight range, and struggle to get back into it, watch the order flow as the market could be trending.







We have covered a lot of topics in the Order Flow Dynamics course and the goal is to get you thinking outside of the normal trading methods of just looking at price and consider the aggressiveness of volume traded and market context. Thank you for completing the Order Flow Dynamics course.

Take what you have learned and apply it to the market and improve your trading.

Happy trading!

