

Order Flow Dynamics

By Michael Valtos – www.orderflows.com

Module 3: Cumulative Delta

Disclaimer

This course is for educational and informational purposes only and should not be considered a solicitation to buy or sell a futures contract or make any other type of investment decision. Futures trading contains substantial risk and is not for every investor. An investor could potentially lose all or more than the initial investment. Risk capital is money that can be lost without jeopardizing ones financial security or life style. Only risk capital should be used for trading and only those with sufficient risk capital should consider trading. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

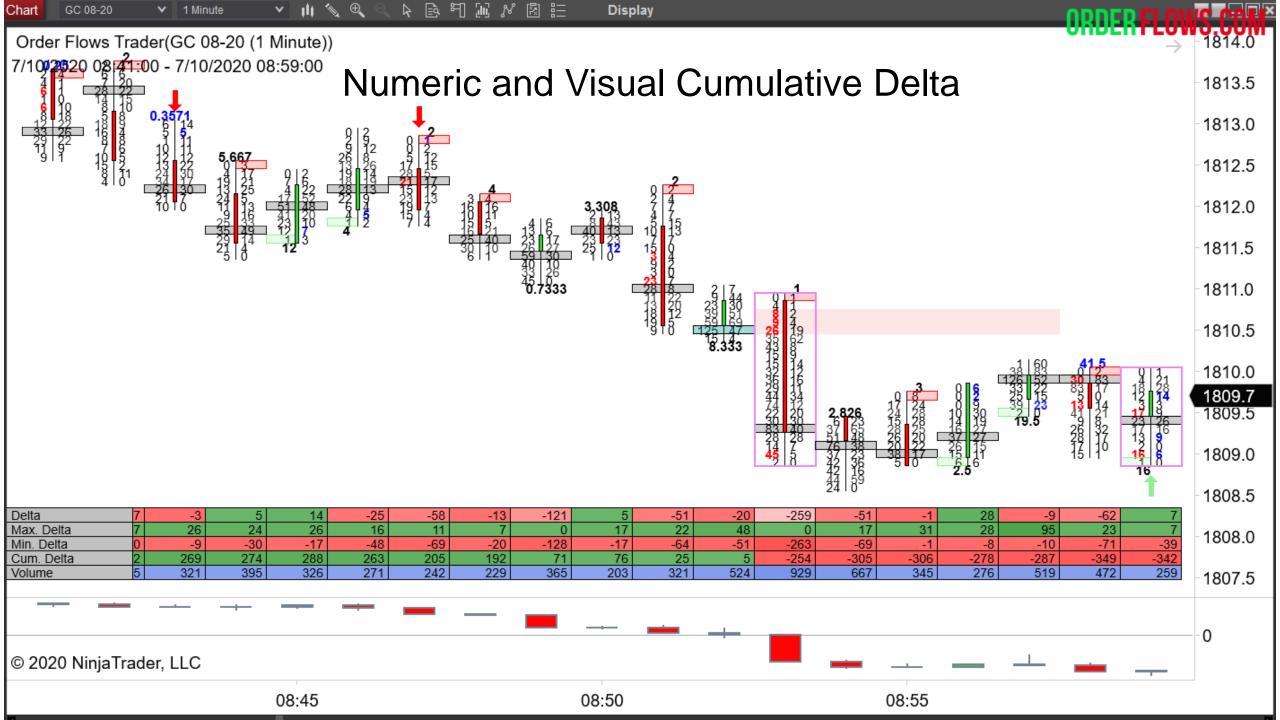
CFTC Rules 4.41 - Hypothetical or Simulated performance results have certain limitations, unlike an actual performance record, simulated results do not represent actual trading. Also, since the trades have not been executed, the results may have under-or-over compensated for the impact, if any, of certain 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.



Cumulative delta is the running delta total for the trading day up to a point in time.

There are two ways you can view cumulative delta.

- 1. Numerically along the bottom of the chart with numbers
- 2. Visually along the bottom, but in candle stick form.

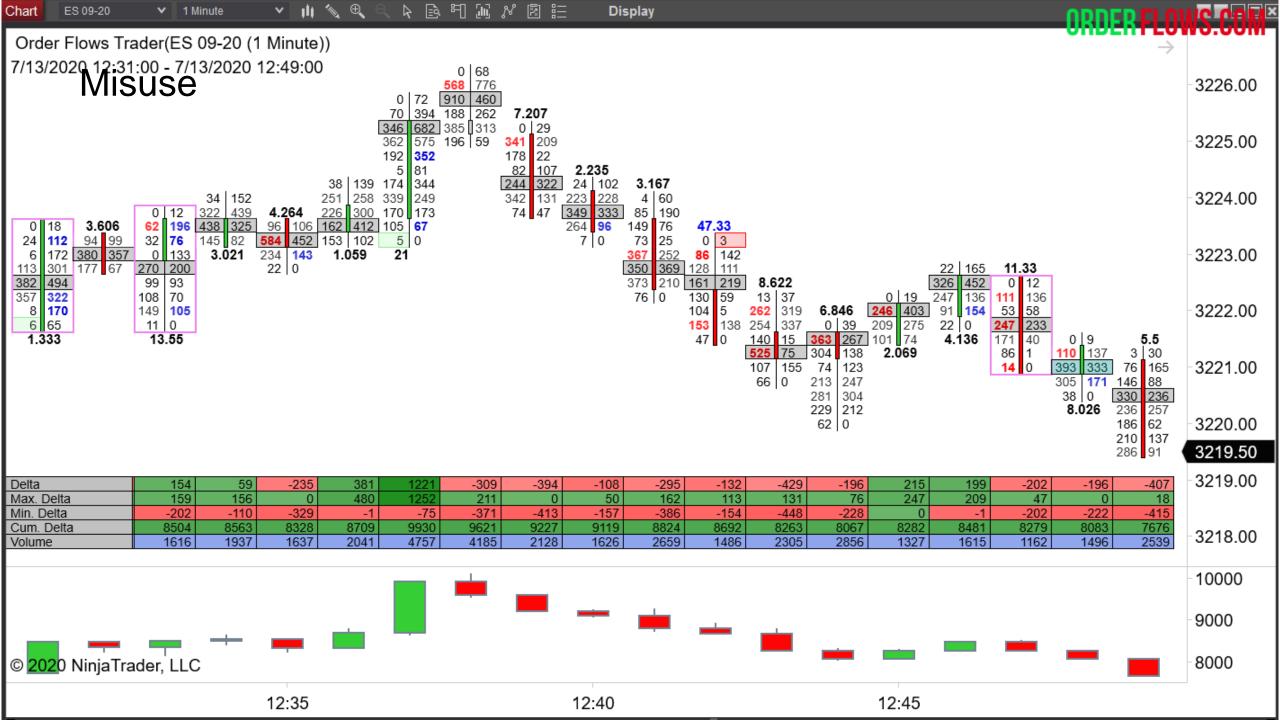


I have seen and heard many misuses of cumulative delta over the years and two of the most glaring are:

When cumulative delta is positive only take longs or when cumulative delta is negative only take shorts.

When cumulative delta crosses the 0 line from the below, get long or when cumulative delta crosses the 0 line from above, go short.

Overnight and last few hours.



It's called cumulative delta, so it is total of the day up to a point.

Think about it. When it is at its most negative, in order to get back to 0 will take a lot of bars with positive delta and bars with strong positive delta. That doesn't mean it can't be done, in fact it is done quite regularly. But if you don't take buys when the market is at its lowest point (when the signs are there to get long) you are missing great trading opportunities.

The same can be said when cumulative is most positive. It is right after the most positive cumulative delta levels that tremendous sells can occur.











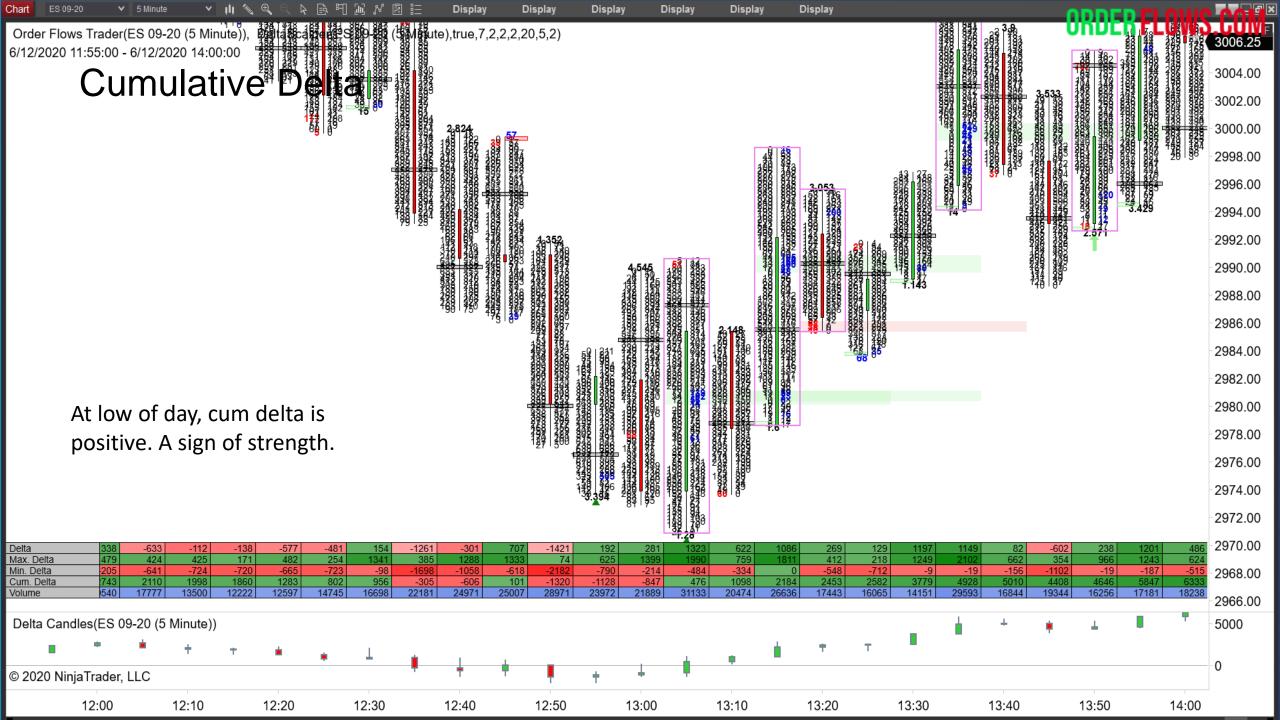


There are different ways to use cumulative delta as a tool for analysis.

Drawing support and resistance levels.

Divergences.

Recognizing when the market is exhibiting strength or weakness.



Drawing support and resistance on cumulative delta.

Cumulative delta can be charted and traditional technical analysis applied to it.







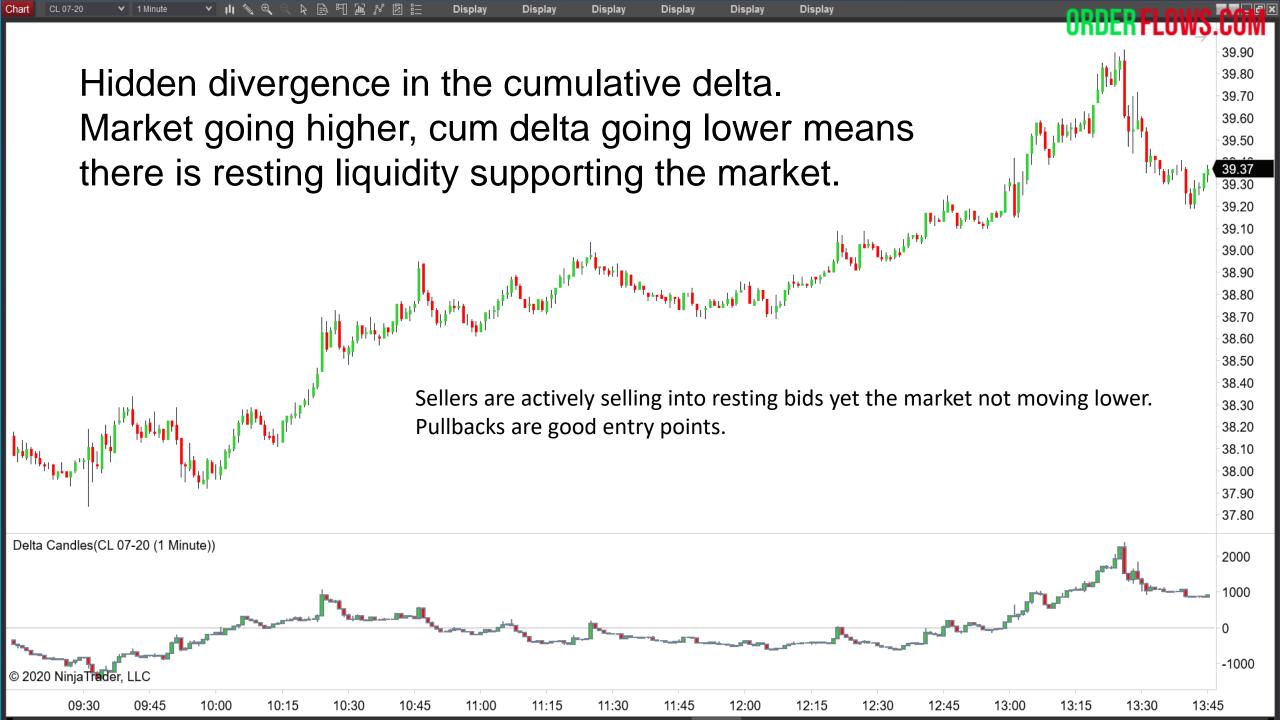


Cumulative Delta shows distribution and accumulation.

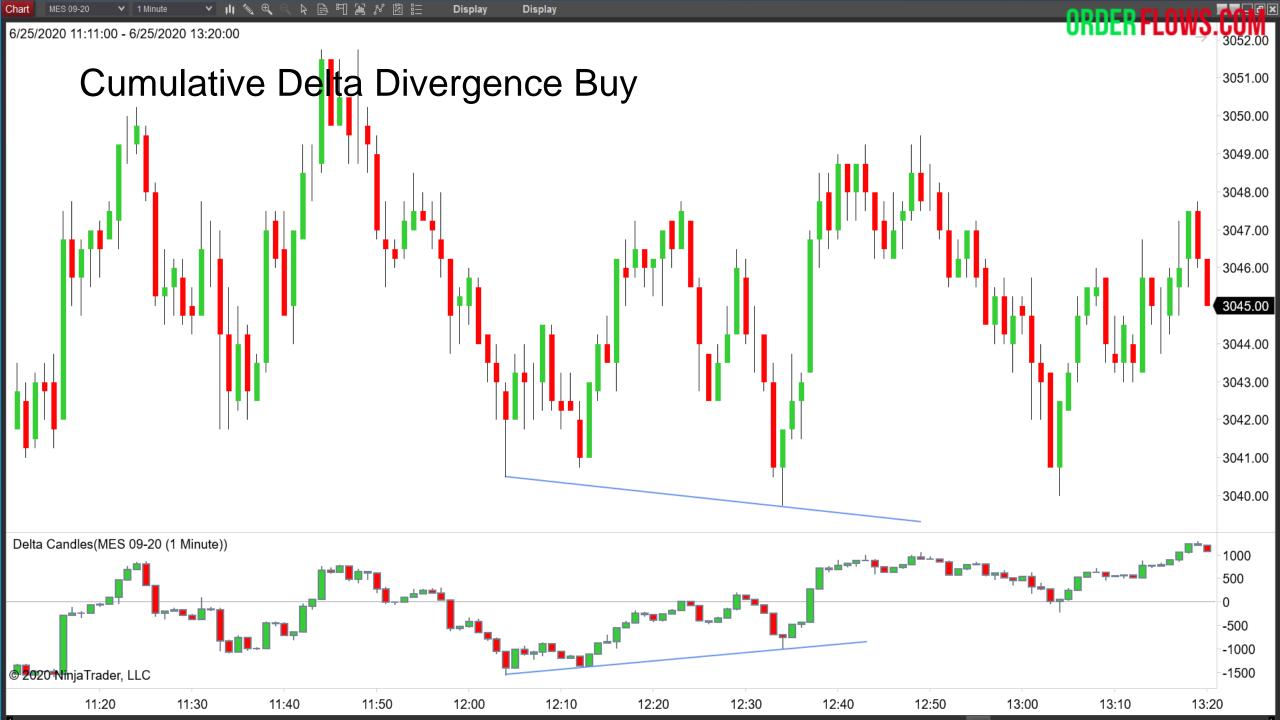
Where are traders going to distribute and accumulate?

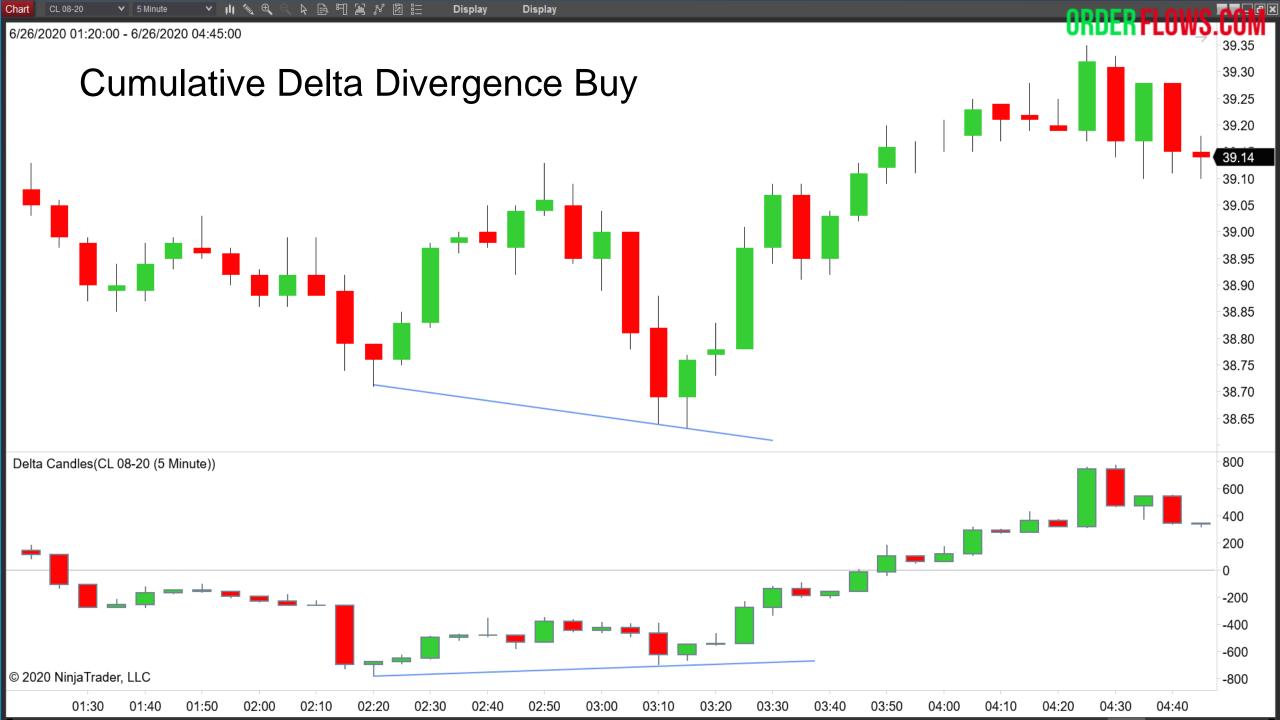
Areas where they can move size without moving the market.



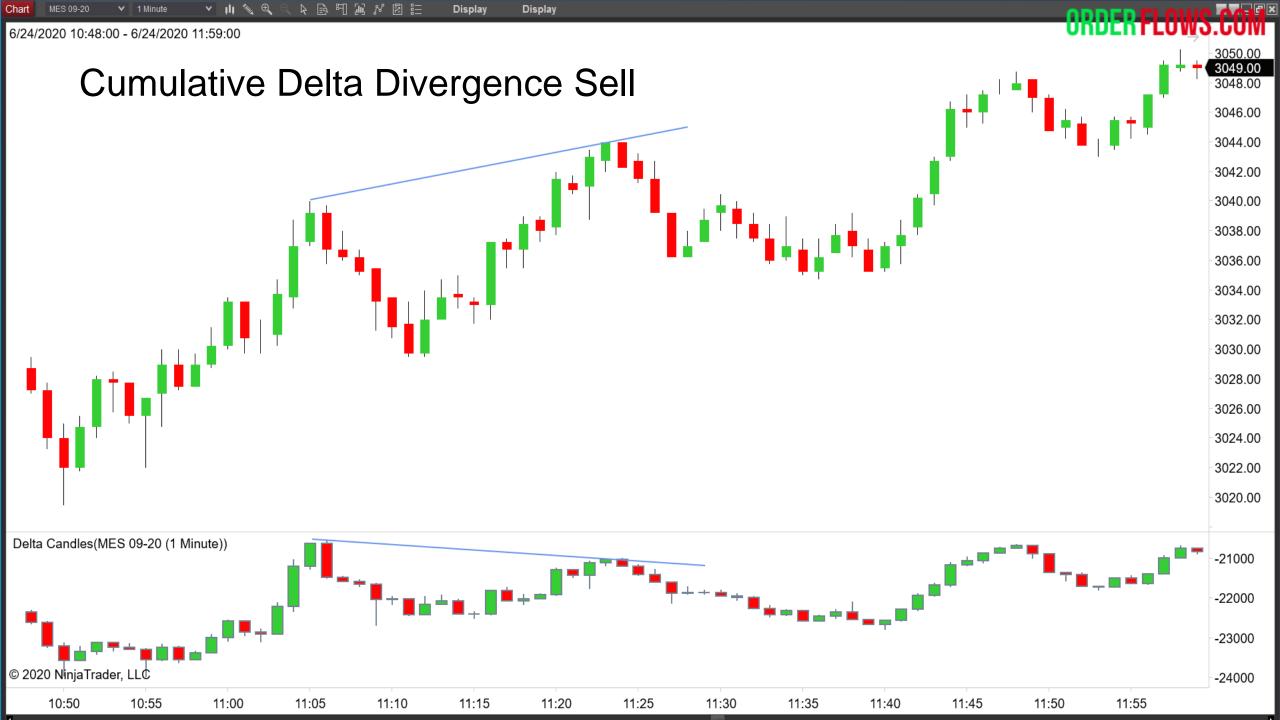


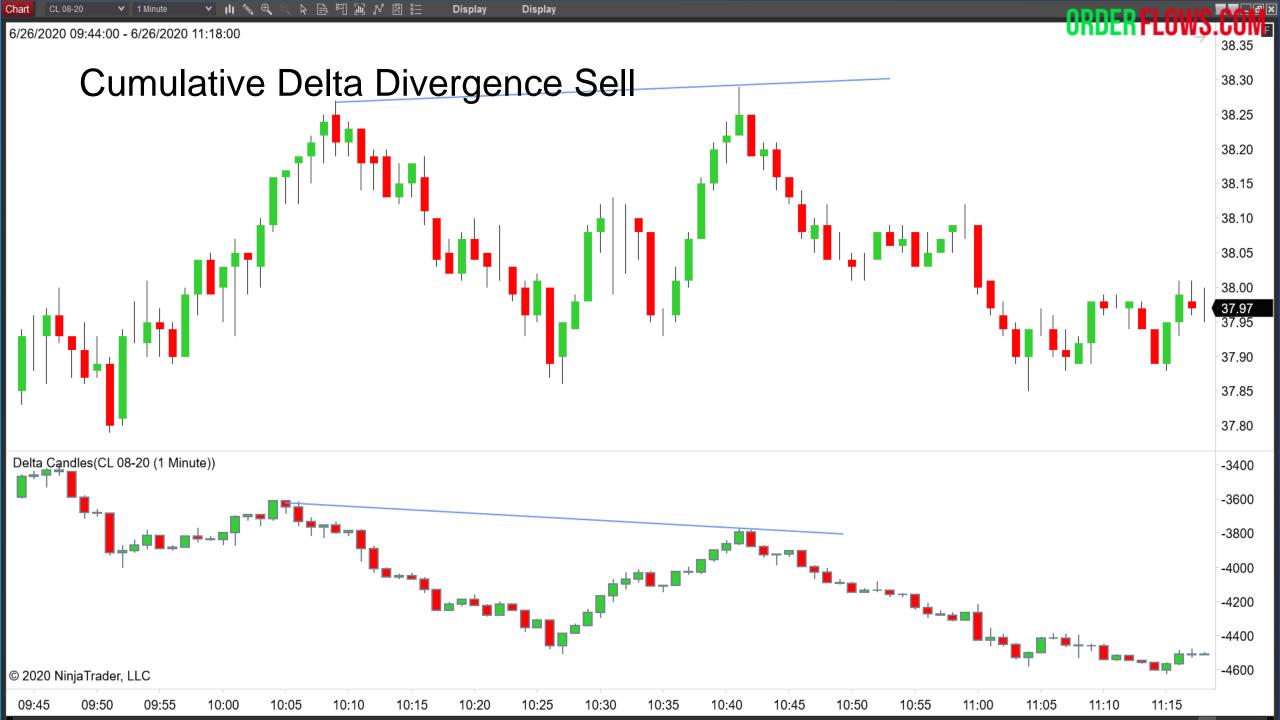
Cumulative Delta Divergence Buying – when price makes a lower low, but cumulative delta does not. This suggests to me that institutional accumulation has been taking place between the price lows. Even though the market is making a new low, overall there has been consistent buying during this period of weakness.





Cumulative Delta Divergence Selling – when price rallies to a new high, but cumulative delta fails to make a new high, I expect a decline coming.





Recognizing weakness and strength through cumulative delta.

See pulses of strong negative delta in a weak market or pulses of strong positive delta in a strong market.







Signs of strength or weakness do not always disappear quickly.

It can still be there as the market trades sideways over a period of time.

If you identified market weakness going into the high and the market still manages to make a new high, but the high is made on low volume, low delta, you know that chances are this high is probably going to hold and the market is not going to go much higher and probably reverse.

Markets reach highs on strength. But eventually that strength reaches its strongest point and begins to weaken, not in the sense of immediately turning weak, but the move starts laboring, the strength that once was there, the strength that was propelling the markets to new highs is no longer there.

The same is true with lows. The cumulative delta is often at its most negative point at the low and that is where the market can turn.

Cumulative delta helps you to see when a move has lost its strength, either to the upside or downside.





This concludes Module 3. In Module 4 we will discuss trading vertical versus horizontal markets.