| Order Flows Trader(ES 09-20 (1 Minute)), Current day OH (/ES 09-20 (1 Minute)) | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------|--|----------------|
| Order Flows Trader(ES 09-20 (1 Minute)), Current day OHL(ES 09-20 (1 Minute))) 6/22/2020 13:02:00 - 6/22/2020 13:28:00 | | | | | |
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| | 0 49 69 80 | | | | |
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Order Flow Dynamics

By Michael Valtos – www.orderflows.com

Module 4 : Trading Vertical Versus Horizontal



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.

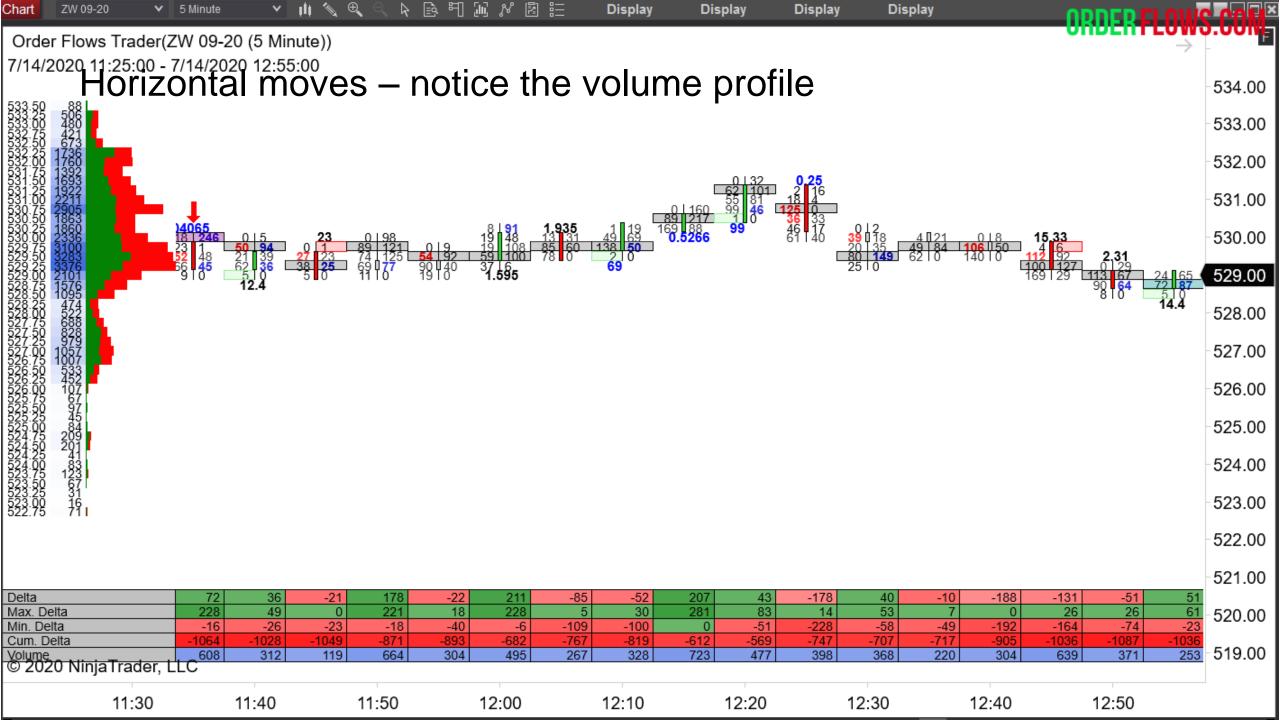
CFTC Rules 4.41 - Hypothetical or Simulated performance results have certain limitations, unlike an actual performance record, simulated results do not represent actual trading. Also, since the trades have not been executed, the results may have under-or-over compensated for the impact, if any, of certain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

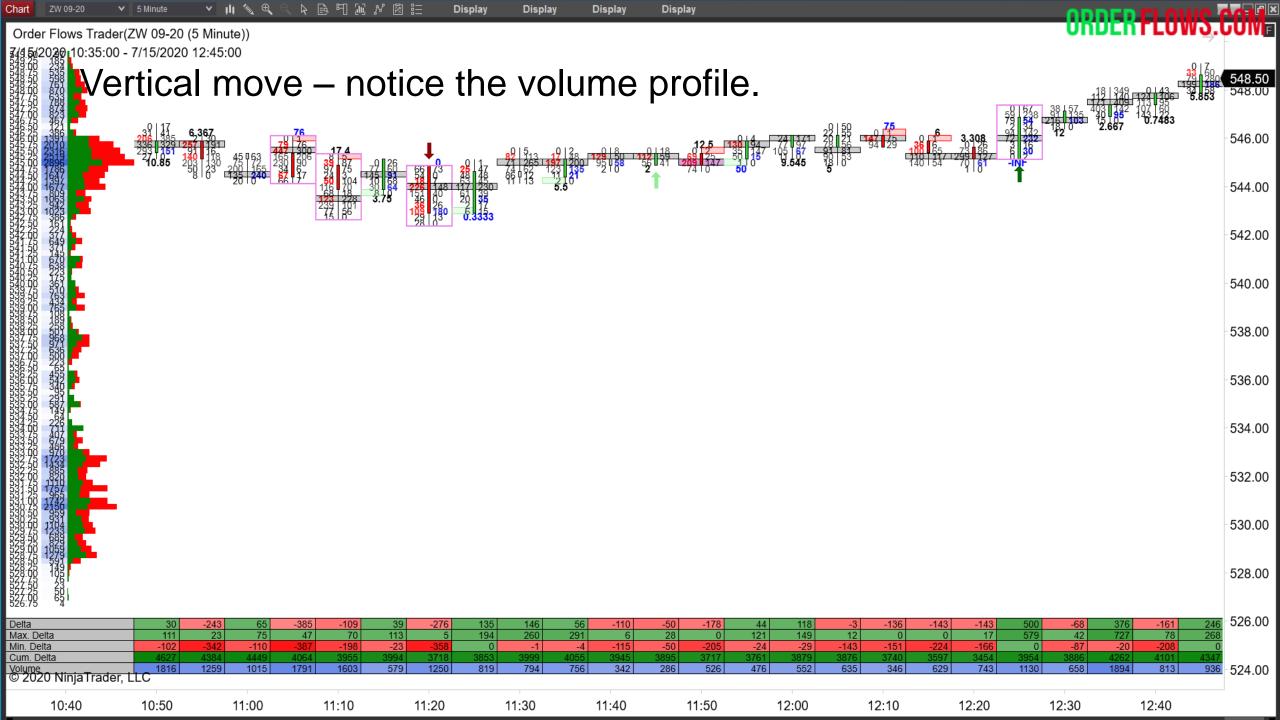


Horizontal levels versus Vertical levels.

Most traders look at horizontal levels – volume profile, market profile, pivots, trend lines, etc.

Vertical levels are created in the moves up and down.







Horizontal versus vertical market activity is not how many traders view the market. They simply think markets go up, markets go down or market go sideways.

However, you can split market activity into two different views – horizontal activity and vertical activity.



When a market tries to make a vertical move and fails, fading that vertical move is an easy trade to make because more often than not the move reverses or goes sideways.

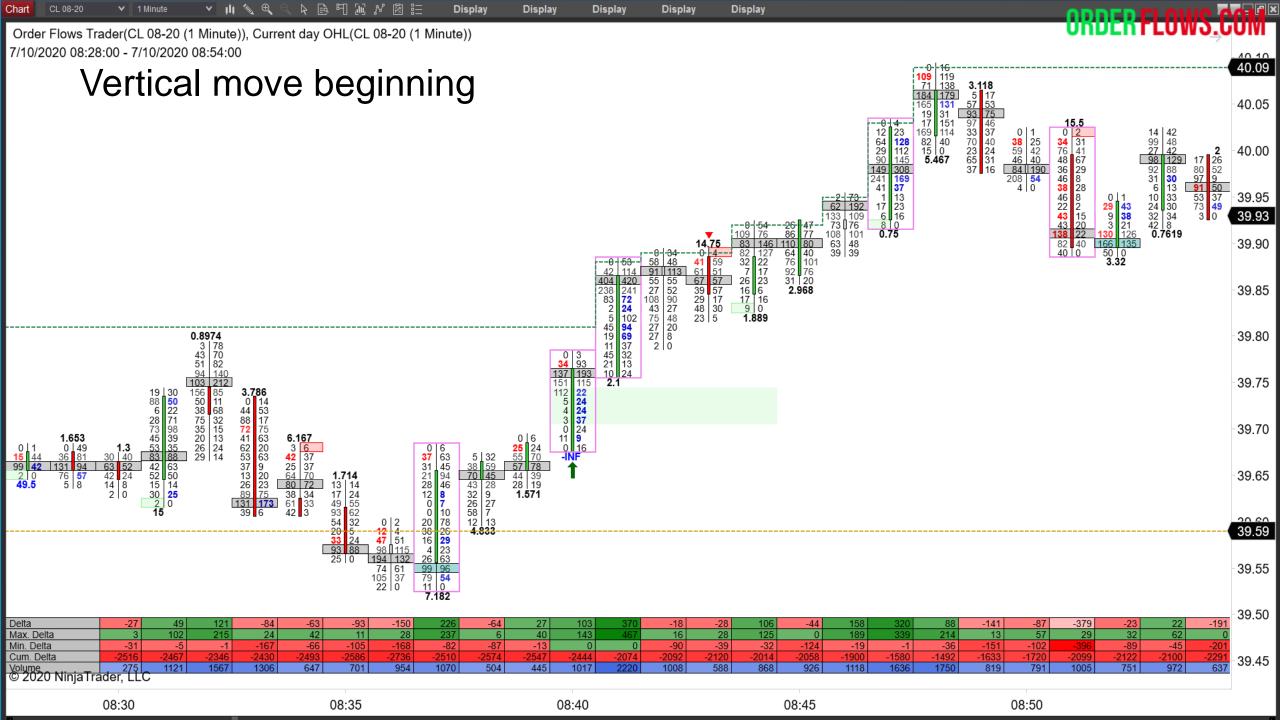
This is information generated from the market. But you don't have to rely on the Market Profile or Volume Profile. You can see it in the order flow.

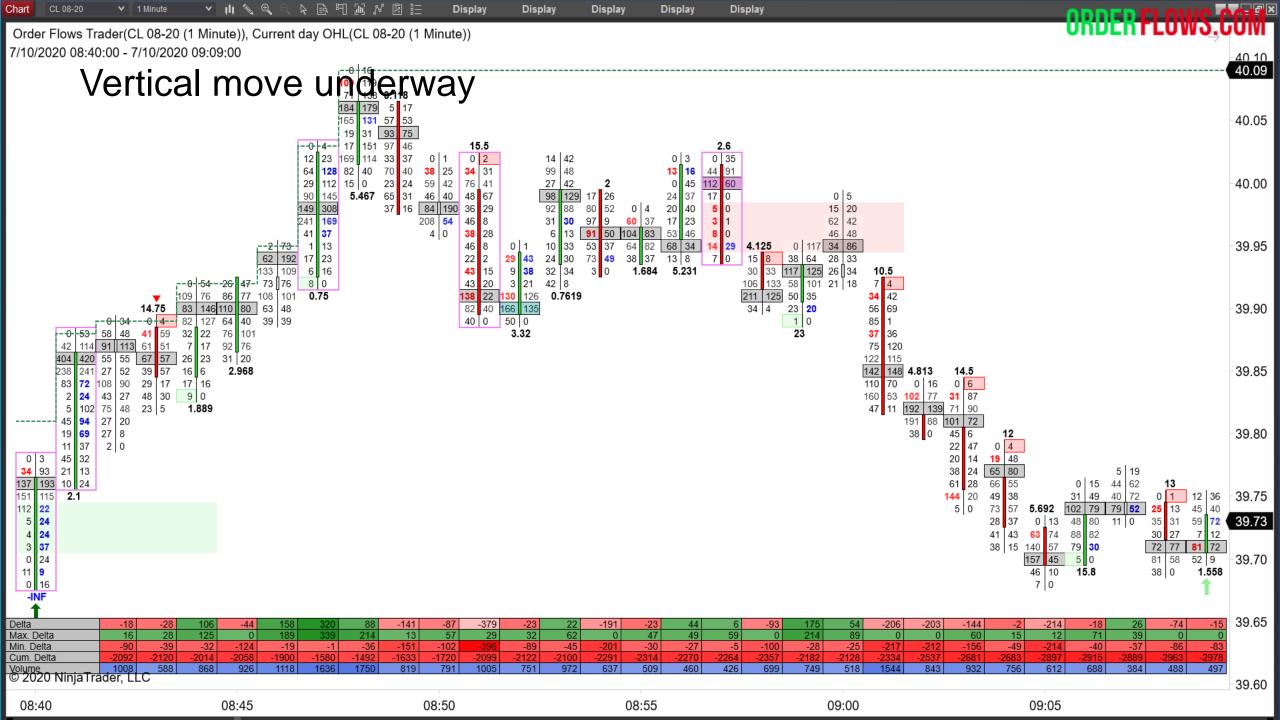


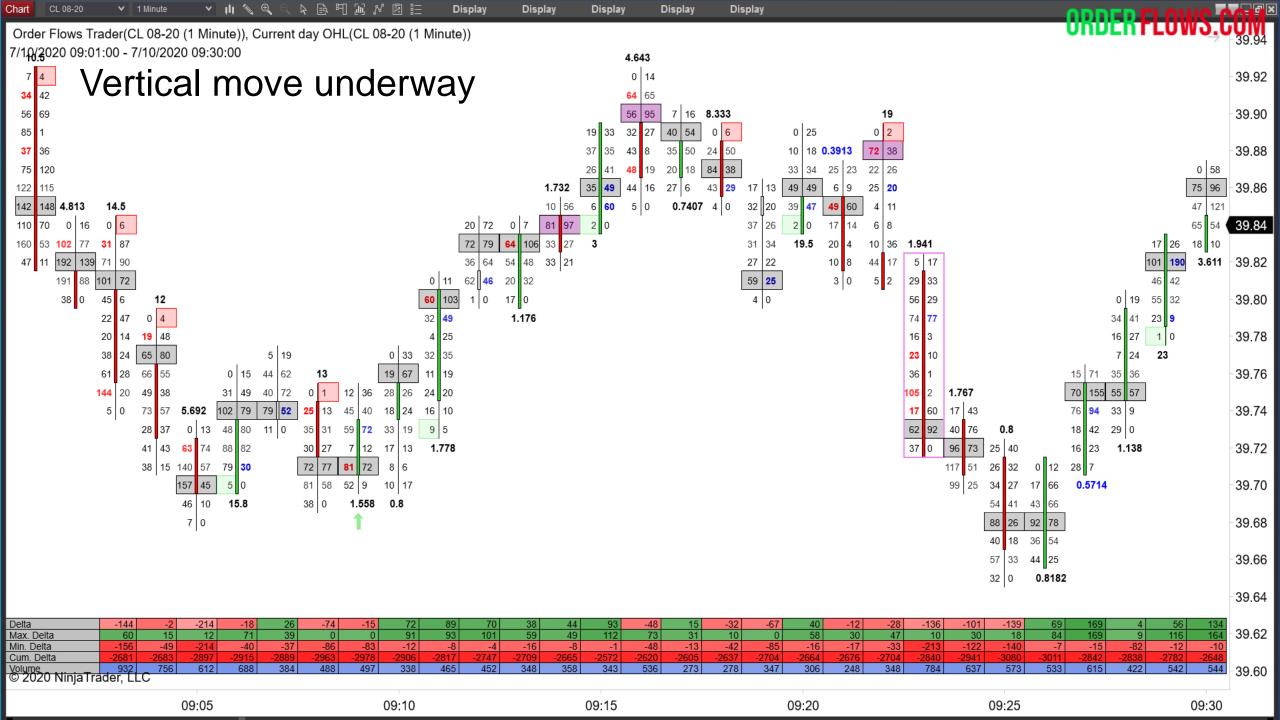
Vertical moves are often to new highs or new lows.

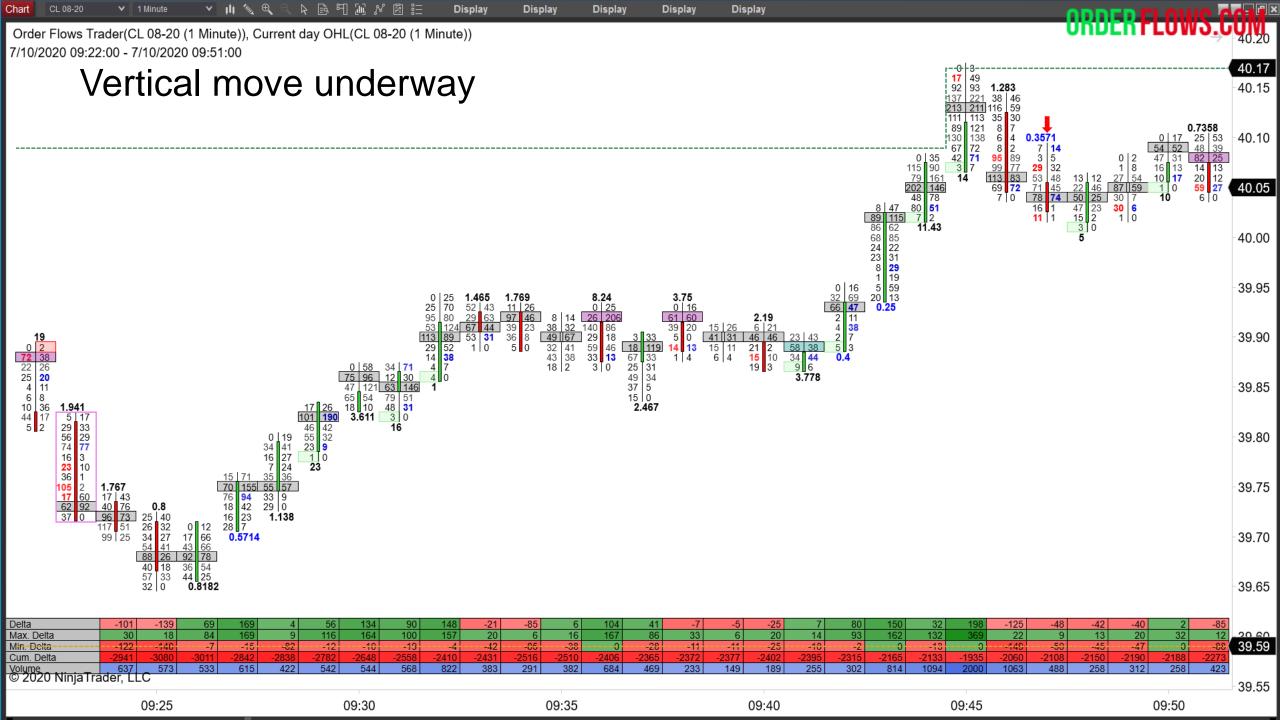
What you want to look for is:

POCs migrating higher. Strong delta. Imbalances







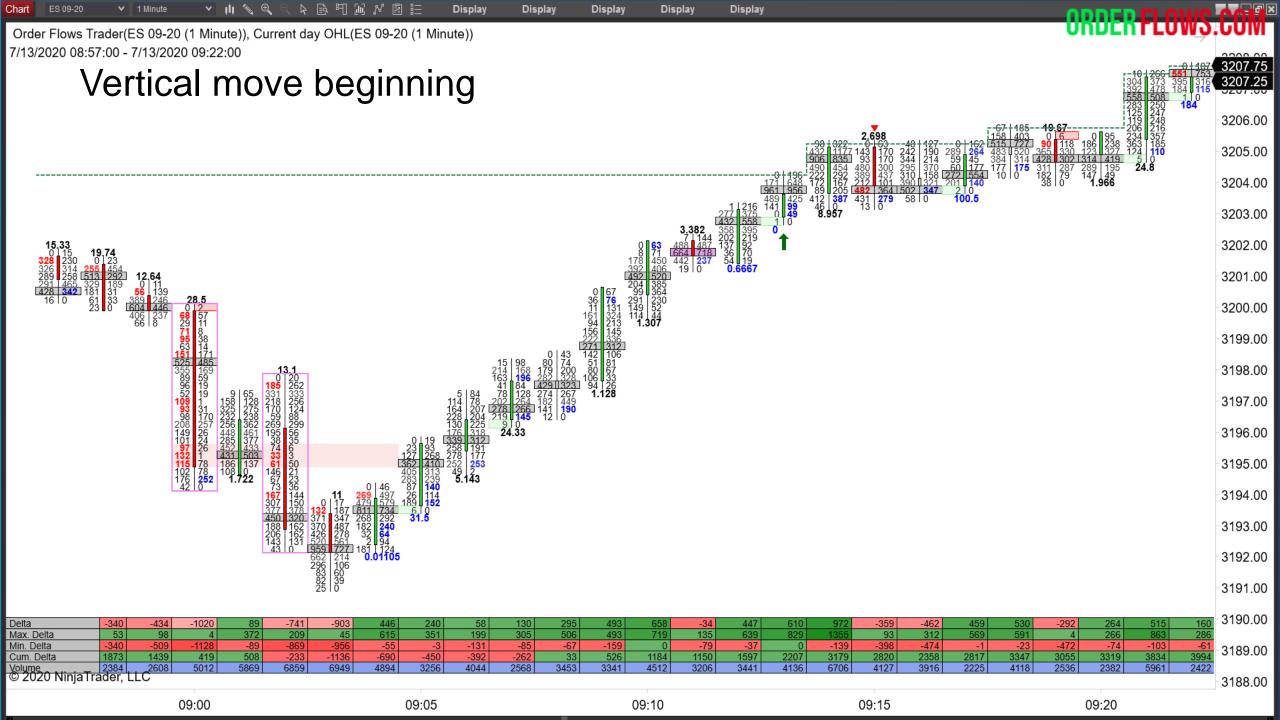


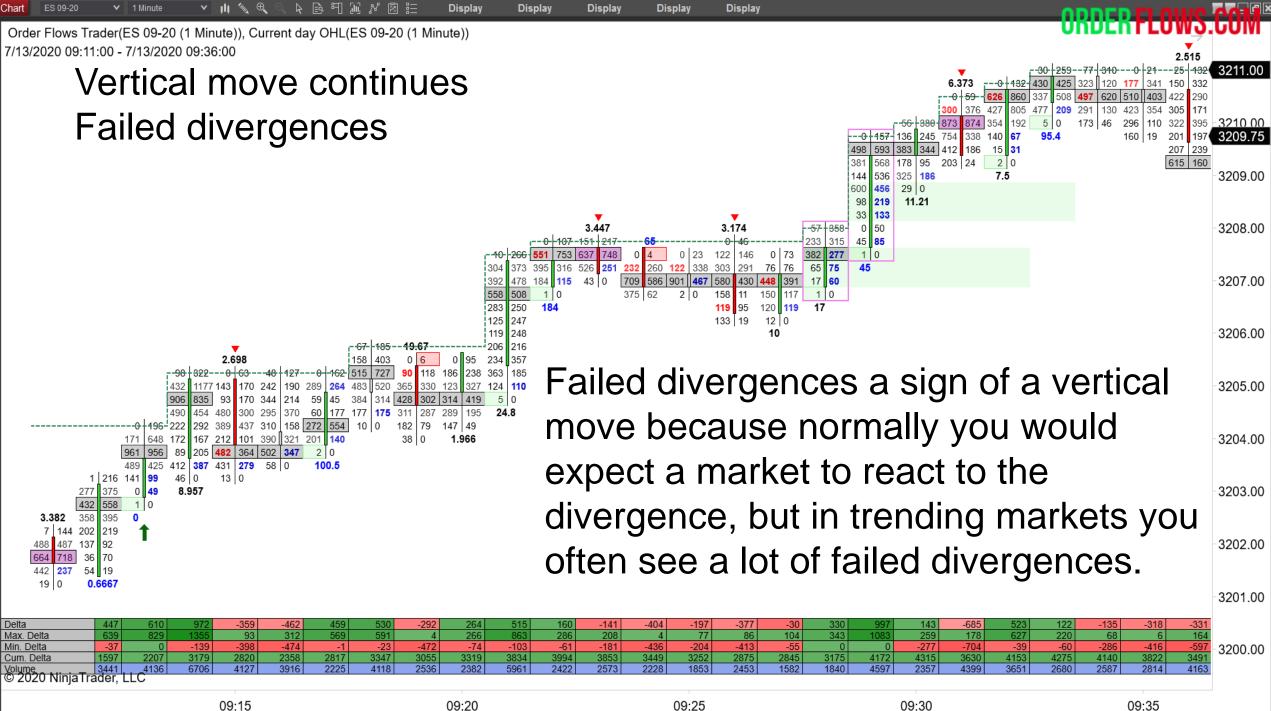


When a market is trading horizontally, we think of consolidation, rotation, market efficiency. When you are in a trade and wrong, the damage is limited.

When a market is trading vertically, the markets are more volatile, move quicker to profit targets. In a vertical moving market, you want to get in as early as possible.

Which is better for trading? It is two different market environments.





09:15

09:20



Horizontal markets are safe, but profits are limited.

Vertical markets are riskier, but profits are higher.

Horizontal markets are efficient markets. Price is being accepted. But horizontal markets are not static, there are different conditions of horizontal markets. Vertical markets come out of horizontal markets.

Market could be in a tight trading range, the market could be top heavy, the market could be tired, the market could be catching it breath. All these terms describe horizontal markets.

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What you are looking for in the order flow is an inefficient area that the market is going to resolve. Often you have to pay a premium in price to take advantage of the inefficiency in terms of trade location. The reason inefficiency occurs is because markets conditions keep changing. It is imperative to know that inefficiencies have a life span and are not static. It is during the life span of the inefficiency that a trader who can identify the inefficiency has a chance to capitalize on it before it subsides and the market resumes to its normal conditions.



Market efficiency is determined when examining horizontal or vertical activity.

Markets are not efficient very long, but when they are that is where you find opportunity.



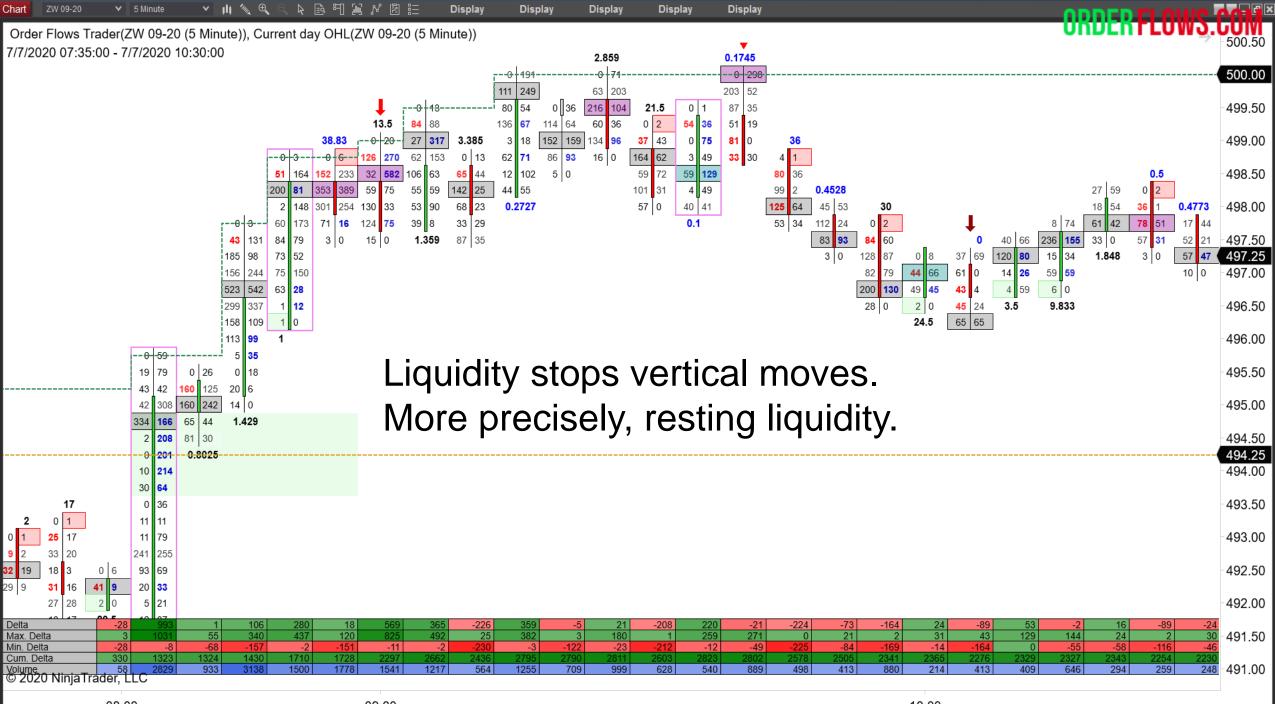
When a market is trading at full efficiency, there is solid volume and trade is evenly matched (small delta) and price not really moving. Wyckoff called this absorption. Vertical moves occur when markets move out of efficiency areas.





Markets go to where they can trade efficiently.

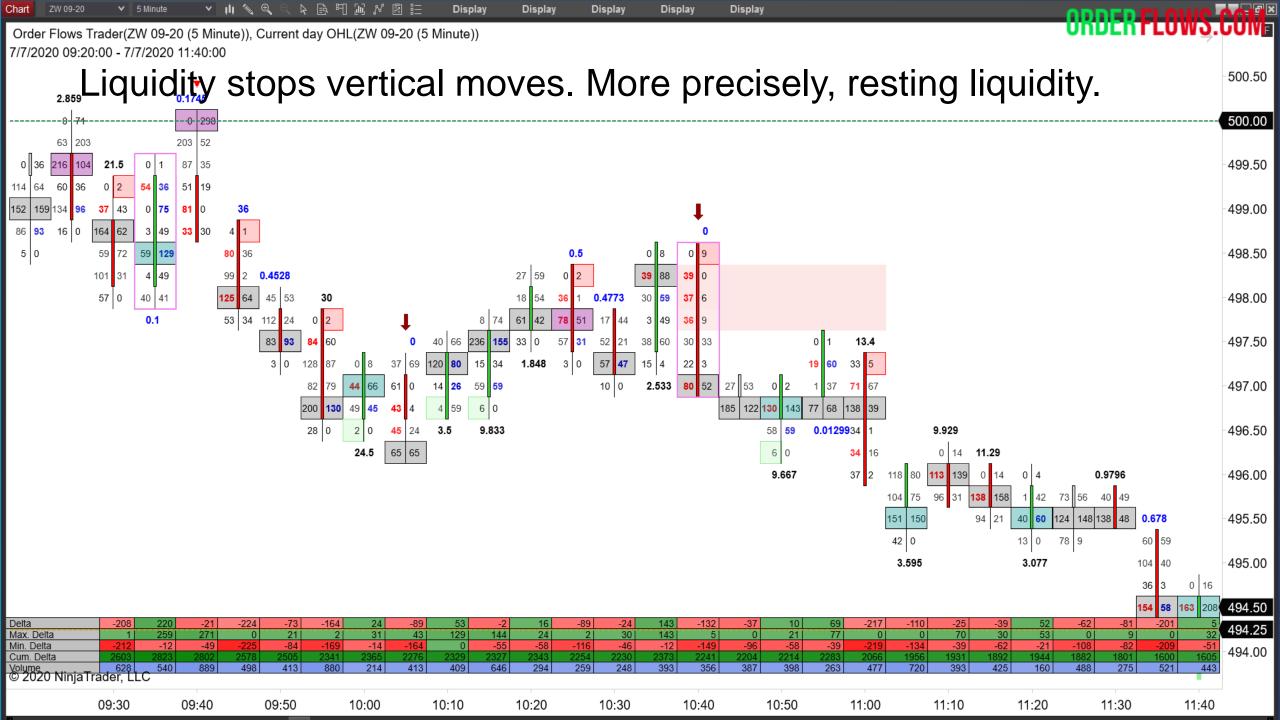
How a market makes a vertical move is important to note. Was the amount of volume trading heavy or did the market slice through levels on light volume.

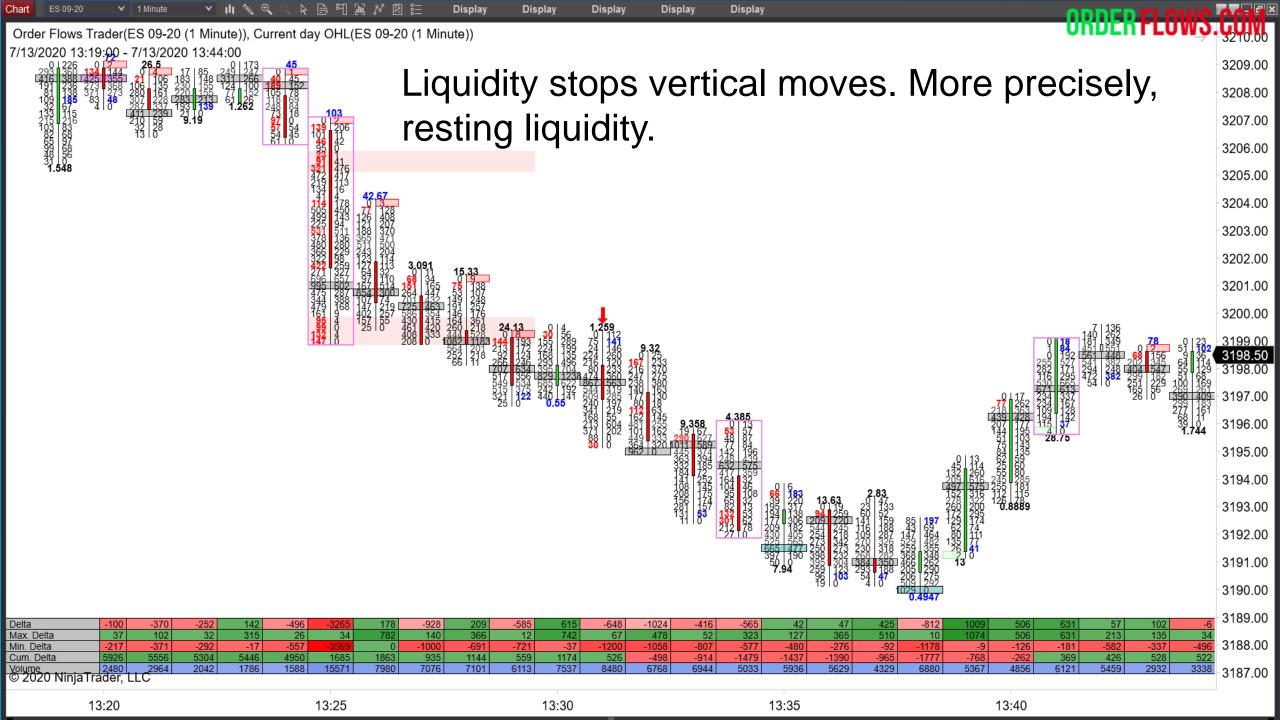


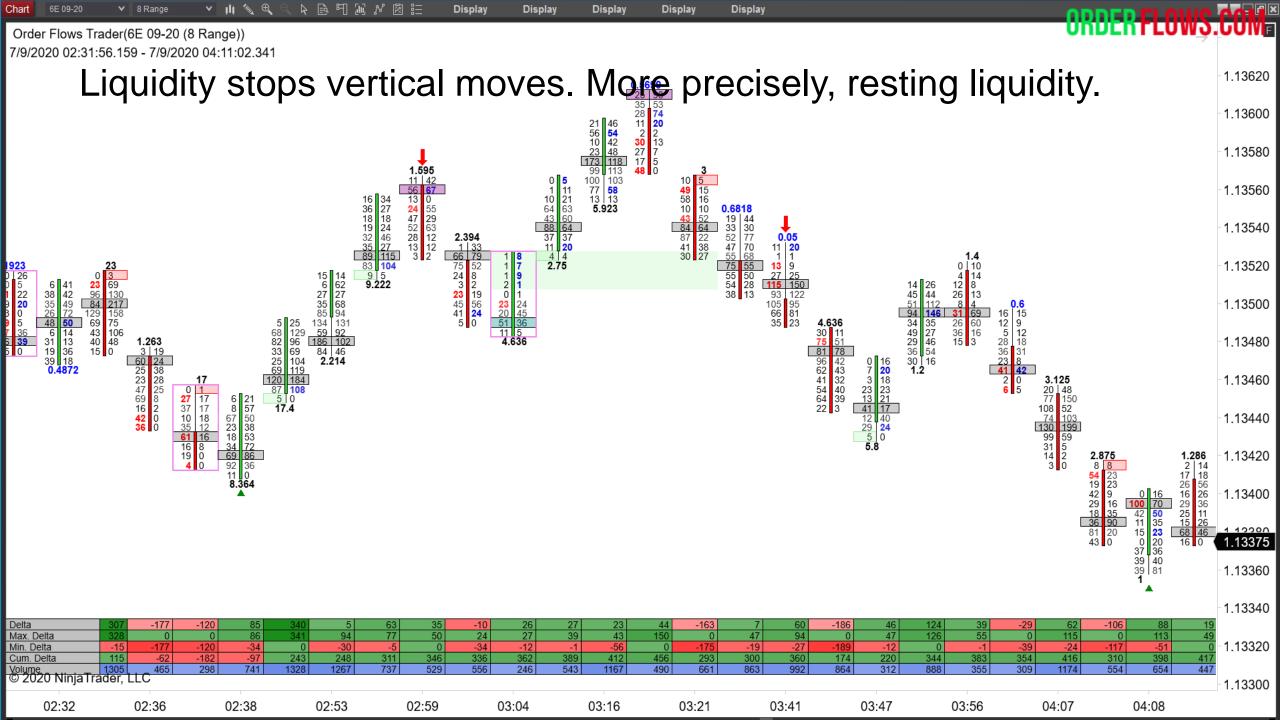
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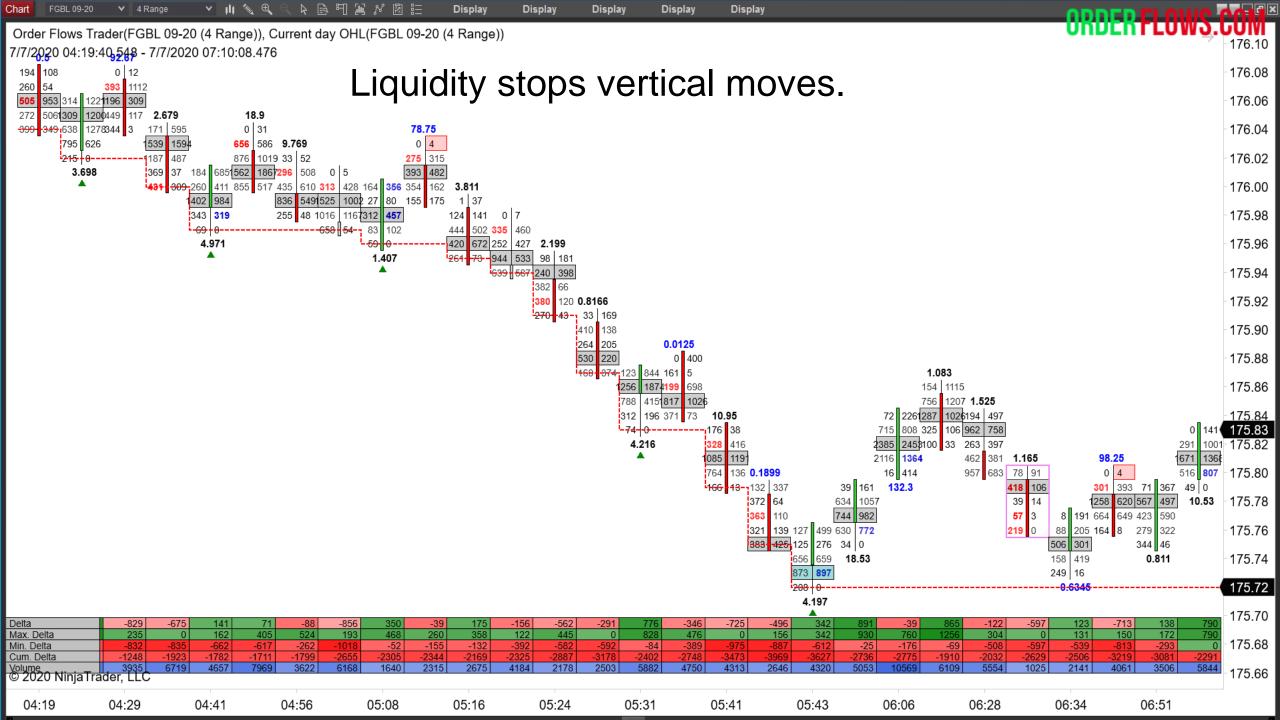
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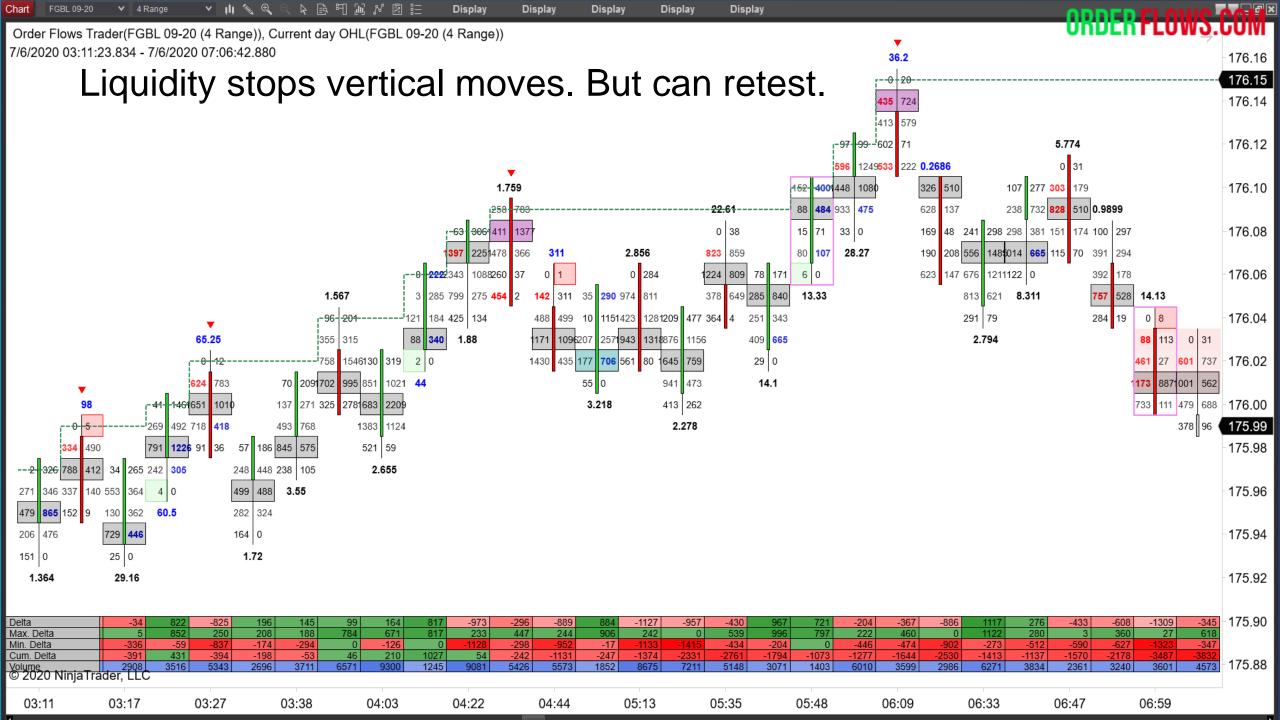


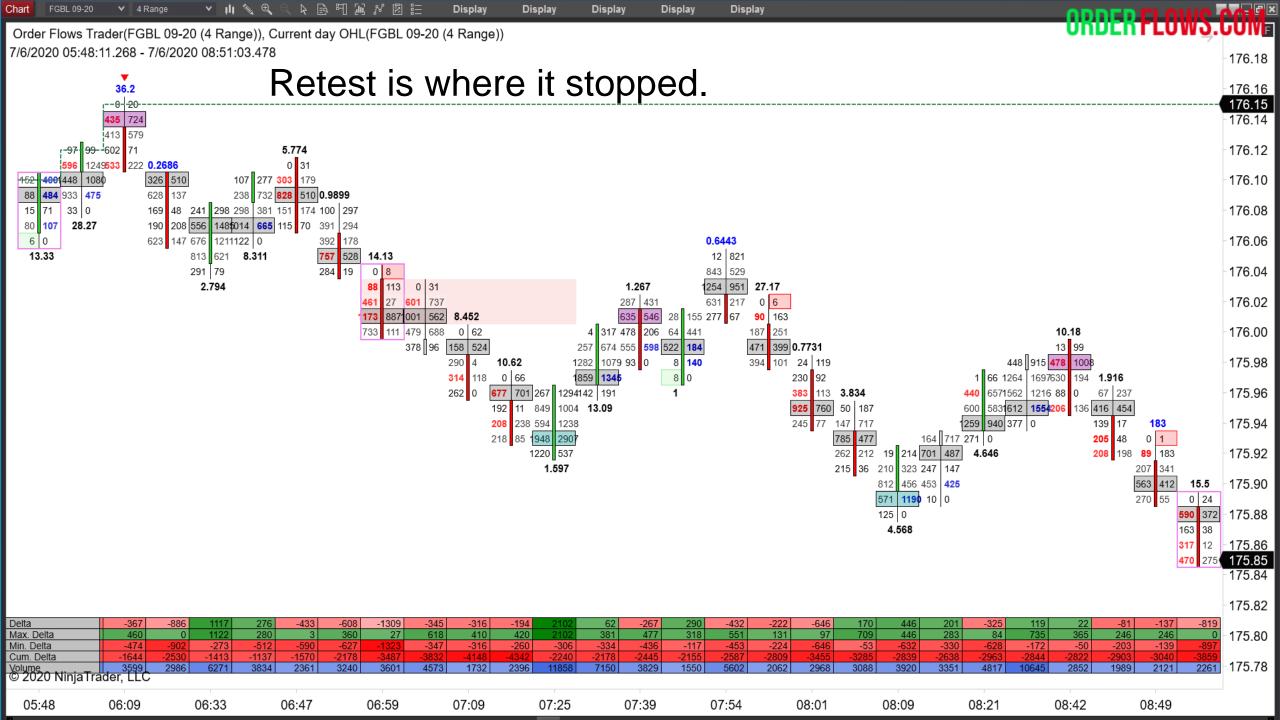




Just because you hit a spot of resting liquidity does not mean the market can't revisit it and take it out. It doesn't mean the market has to stop and reverse to new highs or lows.

Be aware of when the market retests an area of resting liquidity.







Vertical moves (market inefficiencies) end or become complete when horizontal moves begin (market efficiency).



Most of the time the markets are efficient. When markets are operating efficiently trading is orderly and random.

When markets are not being efficient, that is when trading becomes disorderly and non-random. When something is non-random that means you can make a determination of what happens next because it is no longer random.



You can't talk about vertical or horizontal activity without understanding bar strength. Without underlying bar strength there would be no vertical movement.

So how can you determine bar strength?

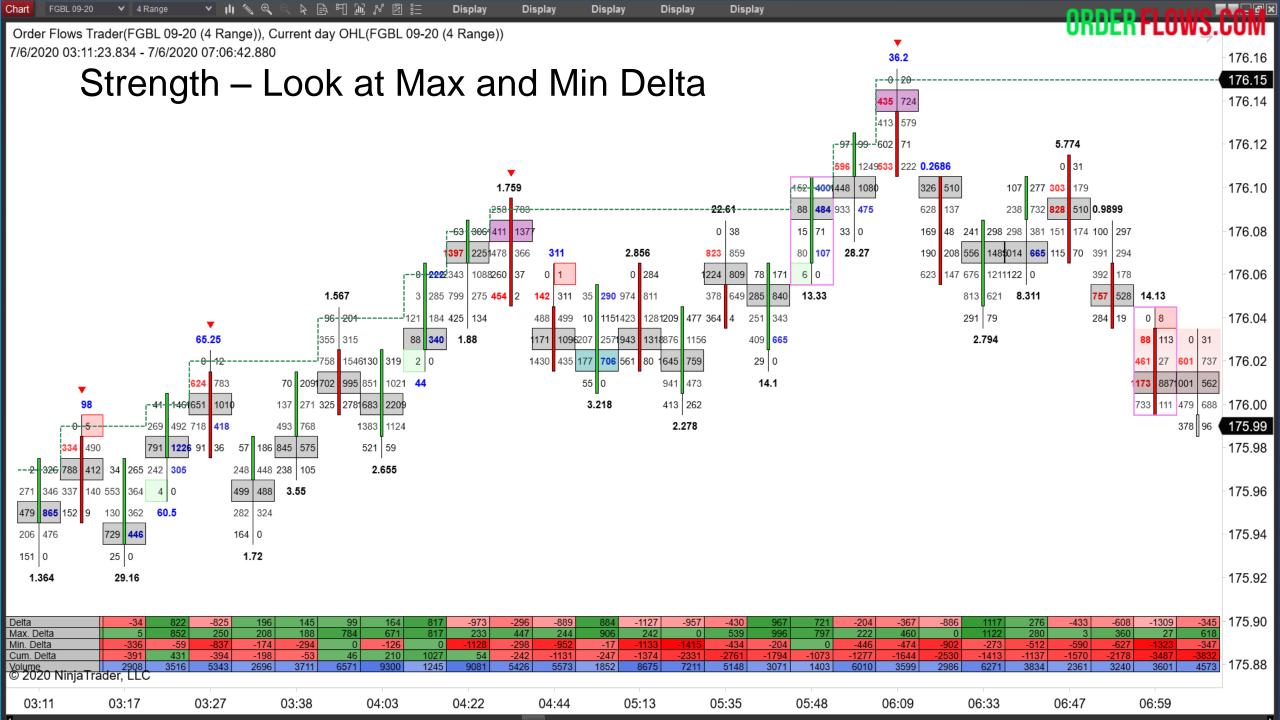


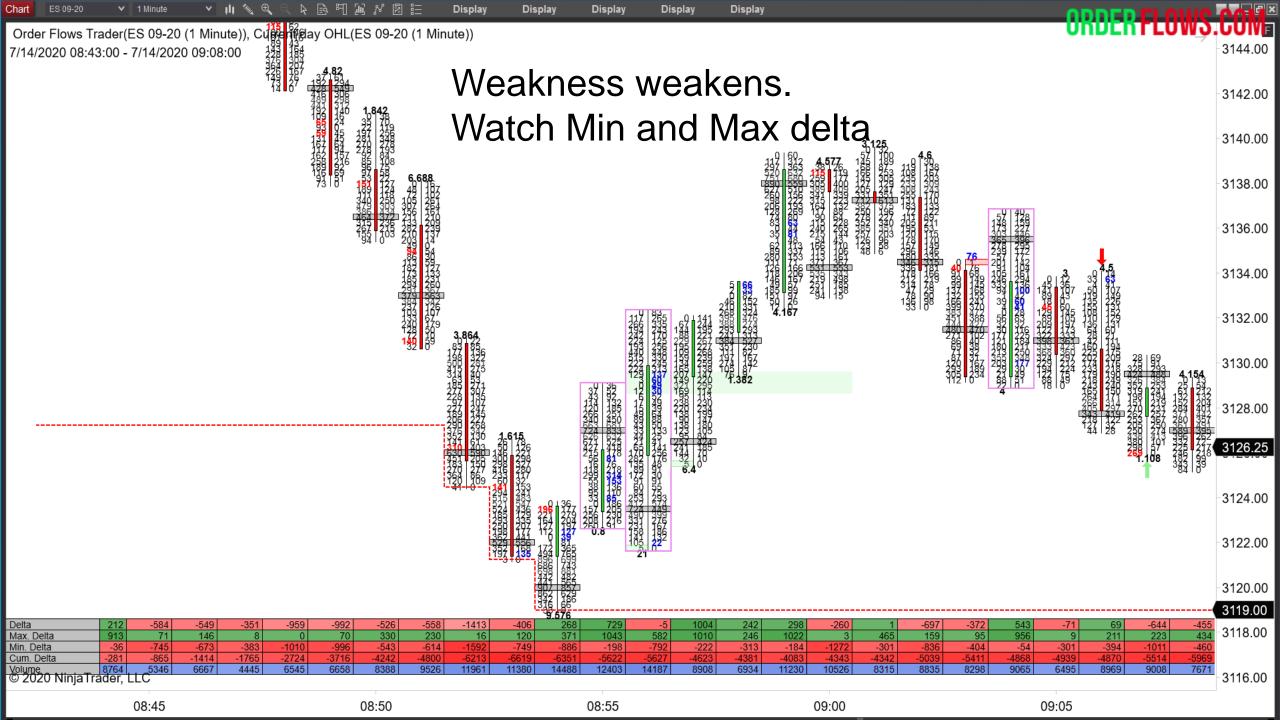
Bar strength and bar weakness.

Strength – up bars close near their highs. Max delta closes. Weakness – up bars close mid bar or lower.

Strength – down bars close near their lows. Min delta closes. Weakness – down bars close mid bar or higher.

We know markets move on supply and demand. When an up bar closes near it high or a down bar closes near it low, supply and demand is one-direction and you can expect the market to move in that direction. But if an up bar trades to it high and then selling comes in, supply comes in, and the bar closes near its mid point, what do you think if happening?

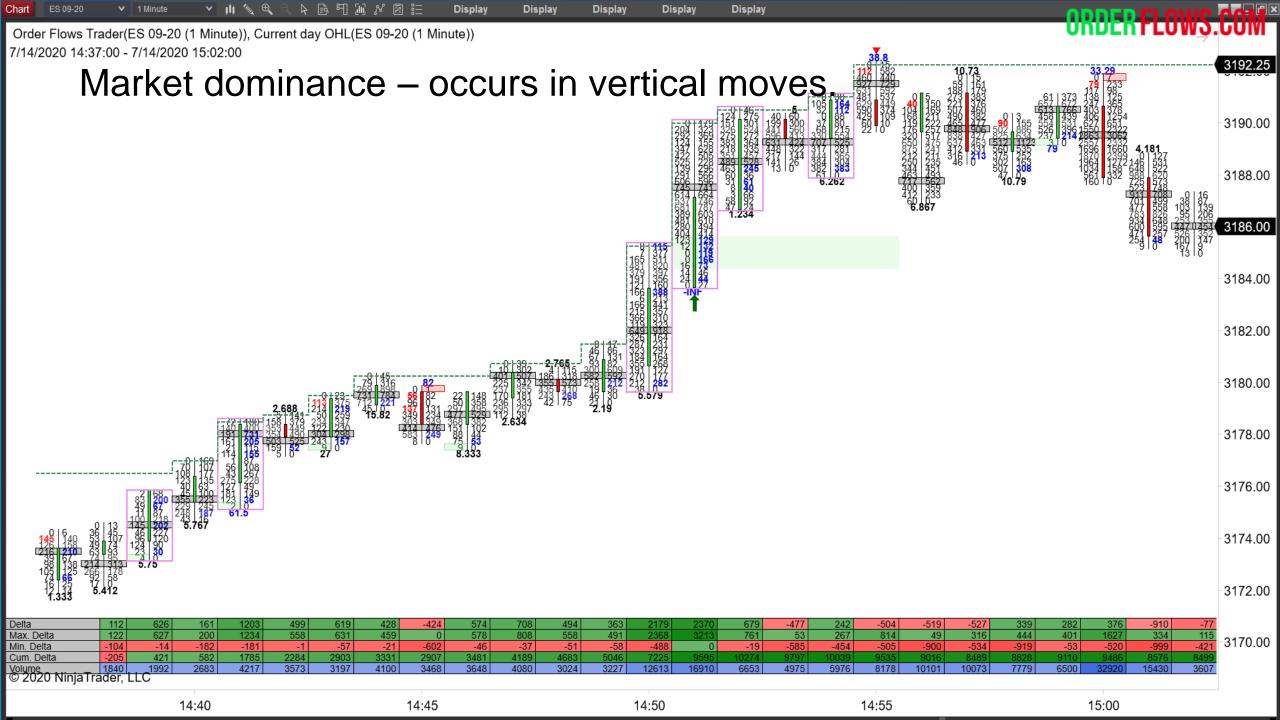


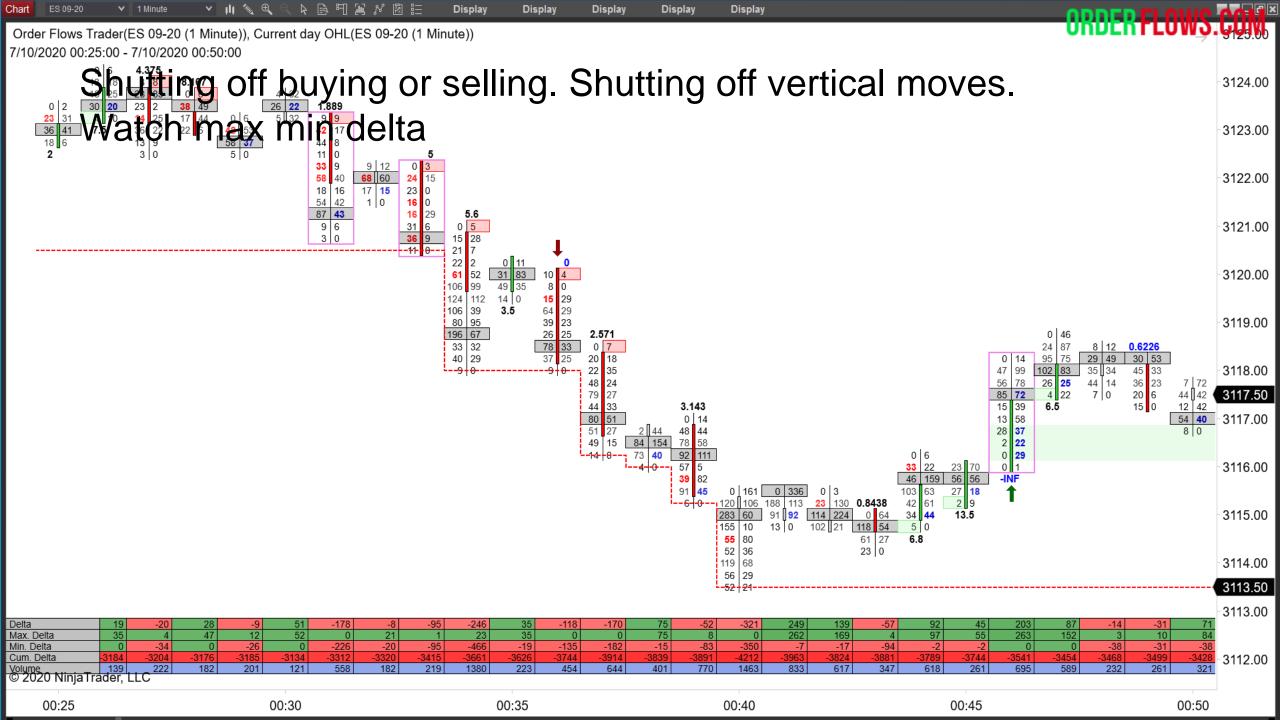


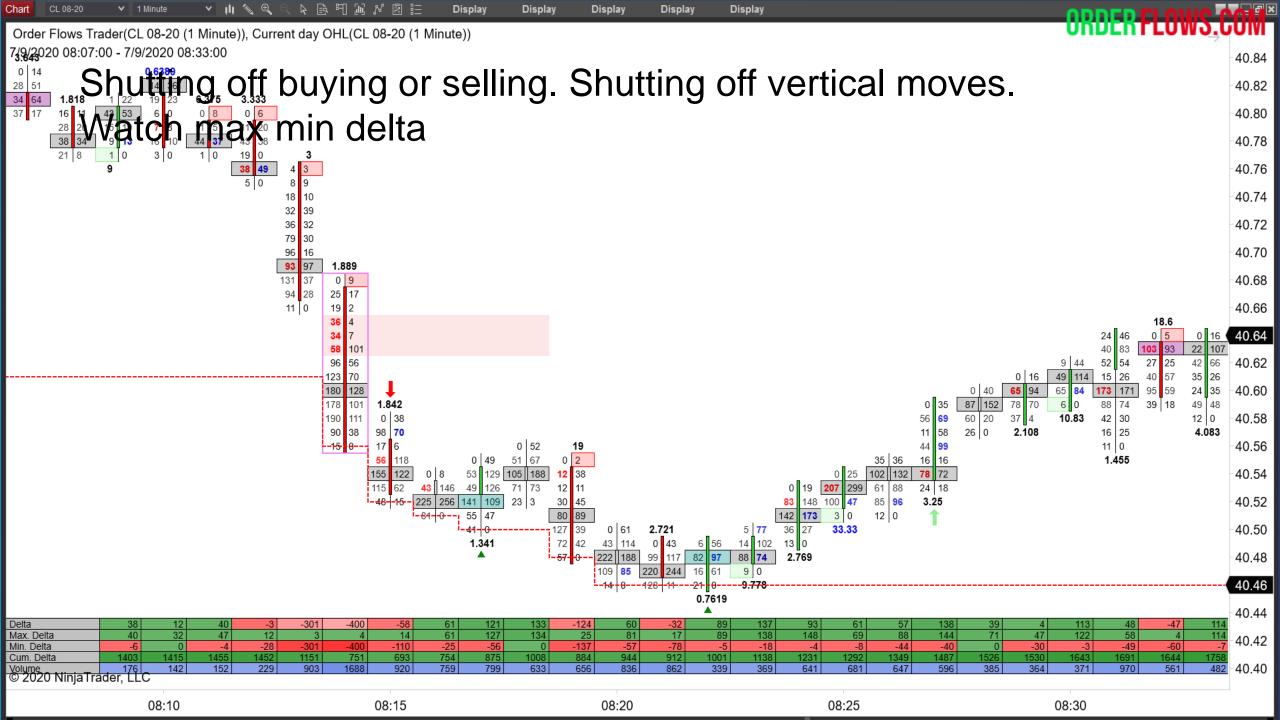


Market dominance – occurs in vertical moves.

Watch the Max Delta and Min Delta. It is often one-sided.







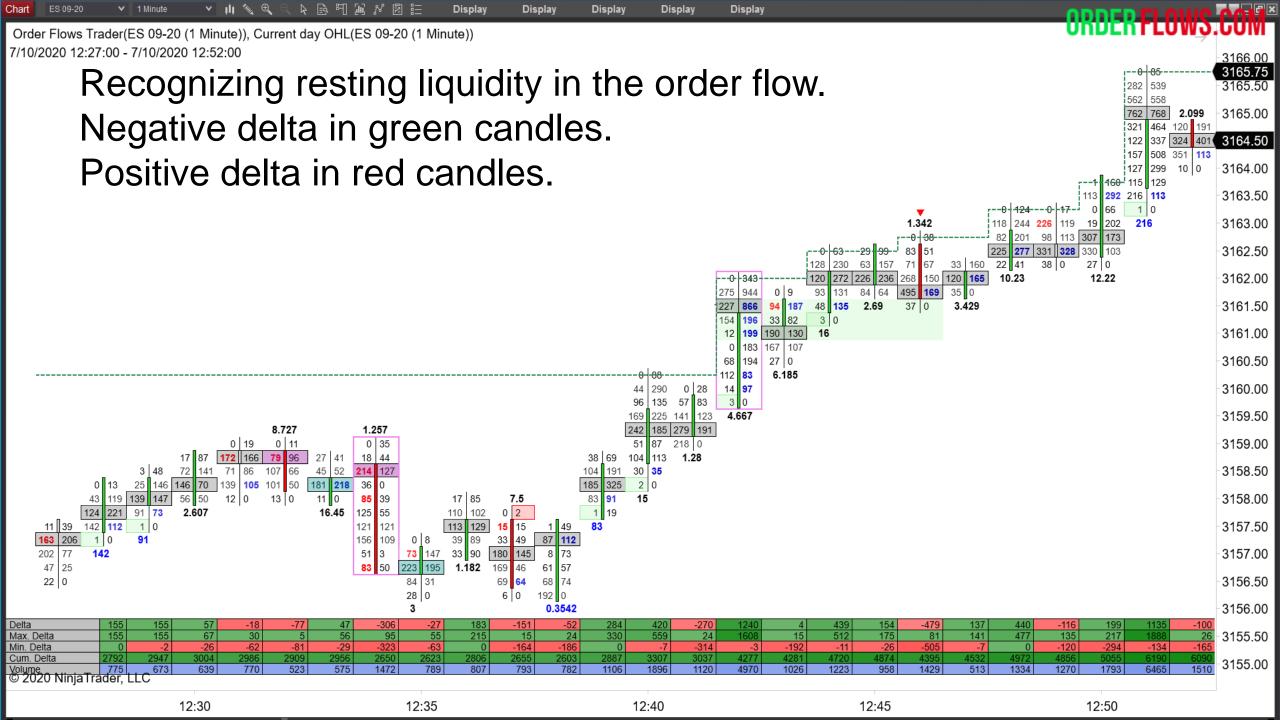


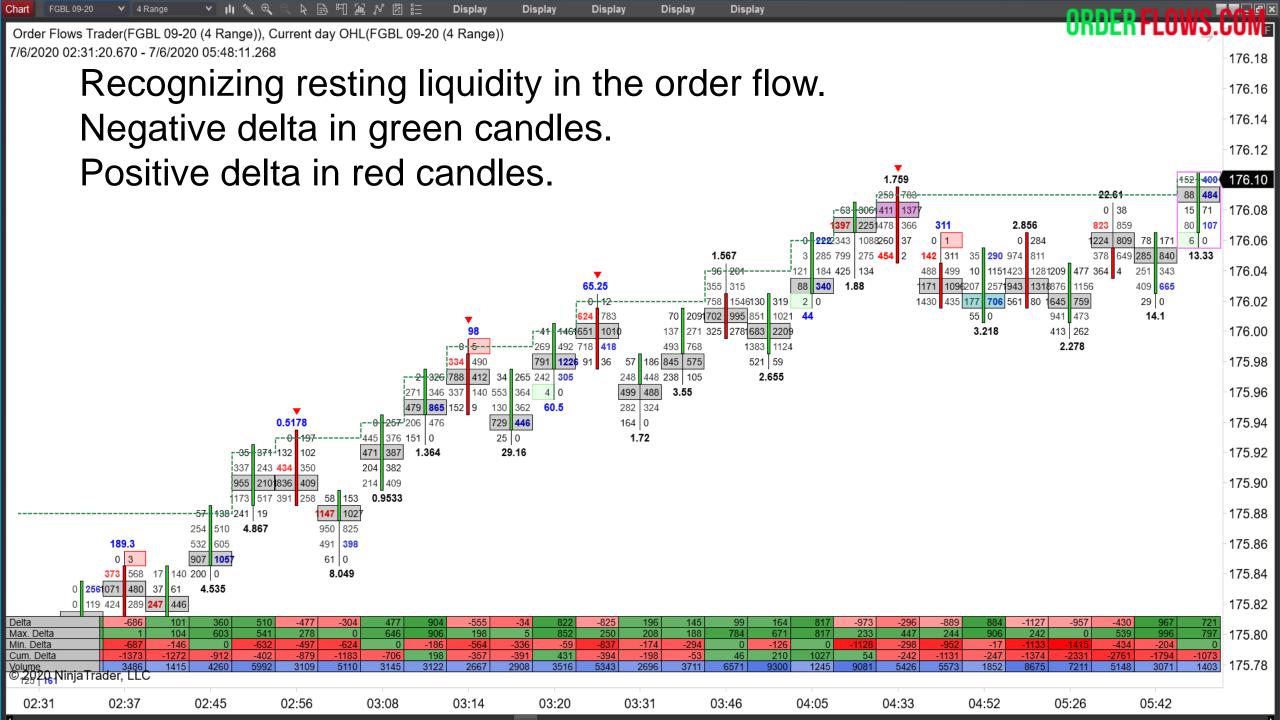
In vertical moves you often see what you don't expect in terms of price action in relation to delta.

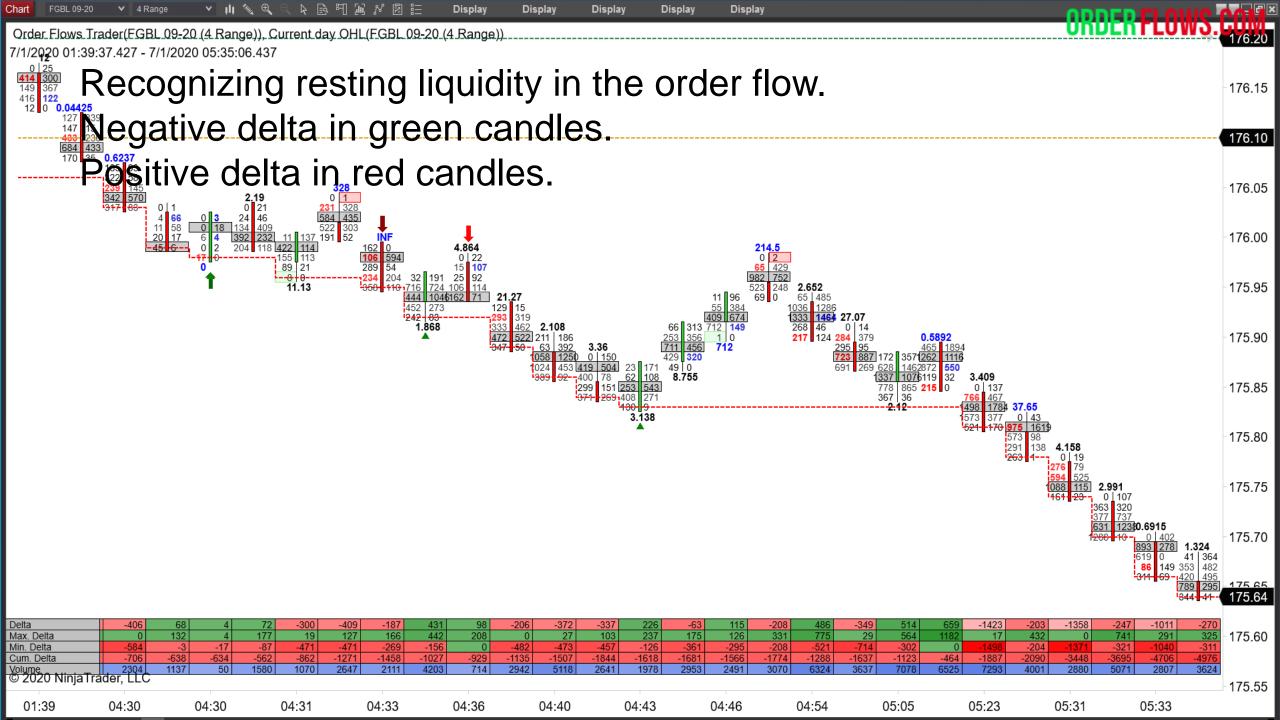
Normally you expect to see up bars with positive delta, but often you see up bars with negative delta.

Conversely, you expect to see down red candles with negative delta, but often you see down red candles with positive delta.

This is a form of resting liquidity support the market on the way up or offering resistance on the way down.







Vertical moves offer great profit potential compared to markets that are trading horizontally. By now you should be able to identify vertical movements when they are underway and more importantly when they are ending.



This concludes Module 4. In Module 5 we will discuss fresh money in the order flow.