

Trading Plan 2013-08-22

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Current objectives

Short Term Objective

Being consistent for one week – reaching weekly target Affinity Level 3.2 – 240\$ while trading live market off sim account with Affinity Turbo Ticks platform.

Mid Term Objective

Repeating previous week performance – reaching weekly target Affinity Level 3.2 – 240\$ while trading live market off live account with Affinity Turbo Ticks platform.

Long Term Objective:

Being consistent on a weekly basis – average of 150\$ of net pnl each day – Being in top 5 traders at Affinity as for Win/Loss ratio

Current risk criteria's

Maximum trades per open: 4

Daily target: 120\$

Weekly target: 240\$

Maximum risk per trade and full size risk target: 20\$ To be manage by getting 100, 200, 300 or even 400 shares

Maximum risk for 100 shares: 10\$ - 0.10\$

Maximum daily risk: 60\$

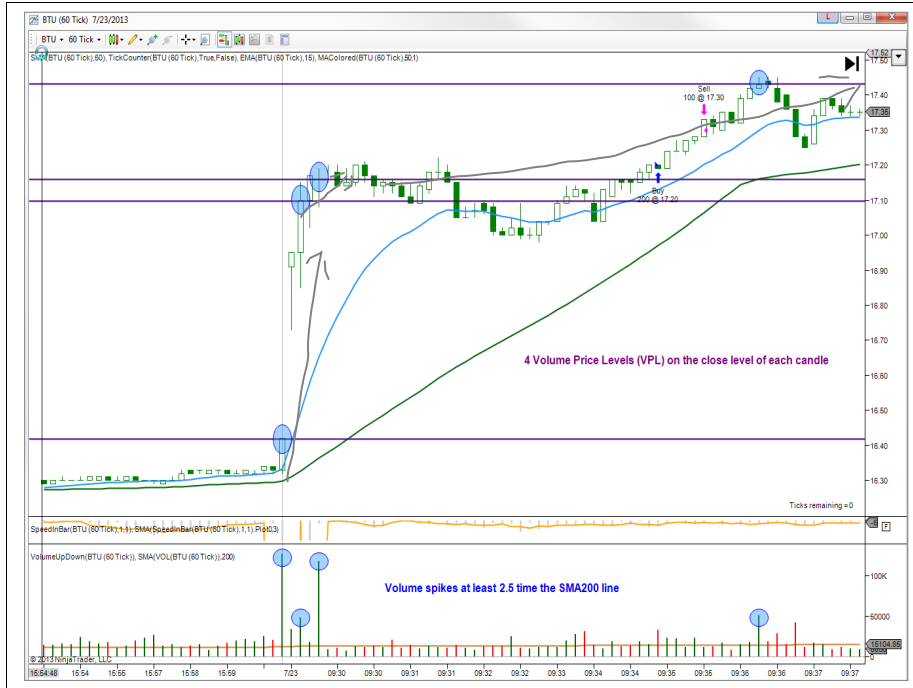
Weekly maximum risk: 120\$

Volume Price Level, Daily Anchor and VPL Flow Direction concepts

In each of the next section of my trading plan I will refer to what I call Volume Price Level (VPL) and Master Volume Price Level (MVPL) or Daily Anchor. Lets define each of these concept. These concept based on volume spikes can be seen on 24/7 tick based chart only. Well it may be possible to see them on time based chart but it will be a lot less obvious. I will explain why tick based chart are better than time based chart in another section.

Volume Price Level - VPL

A volume price level is made up of an horizontal purple line drawn on the price chart. The volume section has to have an SMA 200 (SMA 200 of volume). When the volume of a tick bar gets at least at 2.5 time above the value of the volume SMA200 line then a Volume Price Level line (an horizontal line) has to be drawn on the price section of your chart. As reference (since the line is across the entire price chart), a small blue circle will be draw on the candle that had that volume spike of 2.5 time its SMA200. The line has to be set at the closing price value of the candle. Here is a chart sample of the VPL concept here:



The tick frame for the use of measurement (2.5x on this case) has to be a tick frame that has an average SpeedInBar of approximately 30 seconds. This is important since a 2.5X volume spike on a 100 tick chart (30 seconds per bars) chart can be a 1.5 time volume spike on a 300 tick (90 seconds per bars). So for the matter of the VPL volume spike measurements, it has to be measured always on the same base, and such base is not the tick size of your chart but the average SpeedInBar (of 30 seconds) of your chart which will give you different tick frame for each instrument that you may choose to trade. The SpeedInBar in the above example is not well represented and this concept will be defined in detail in one of the below sections.

VPL Flow Direction

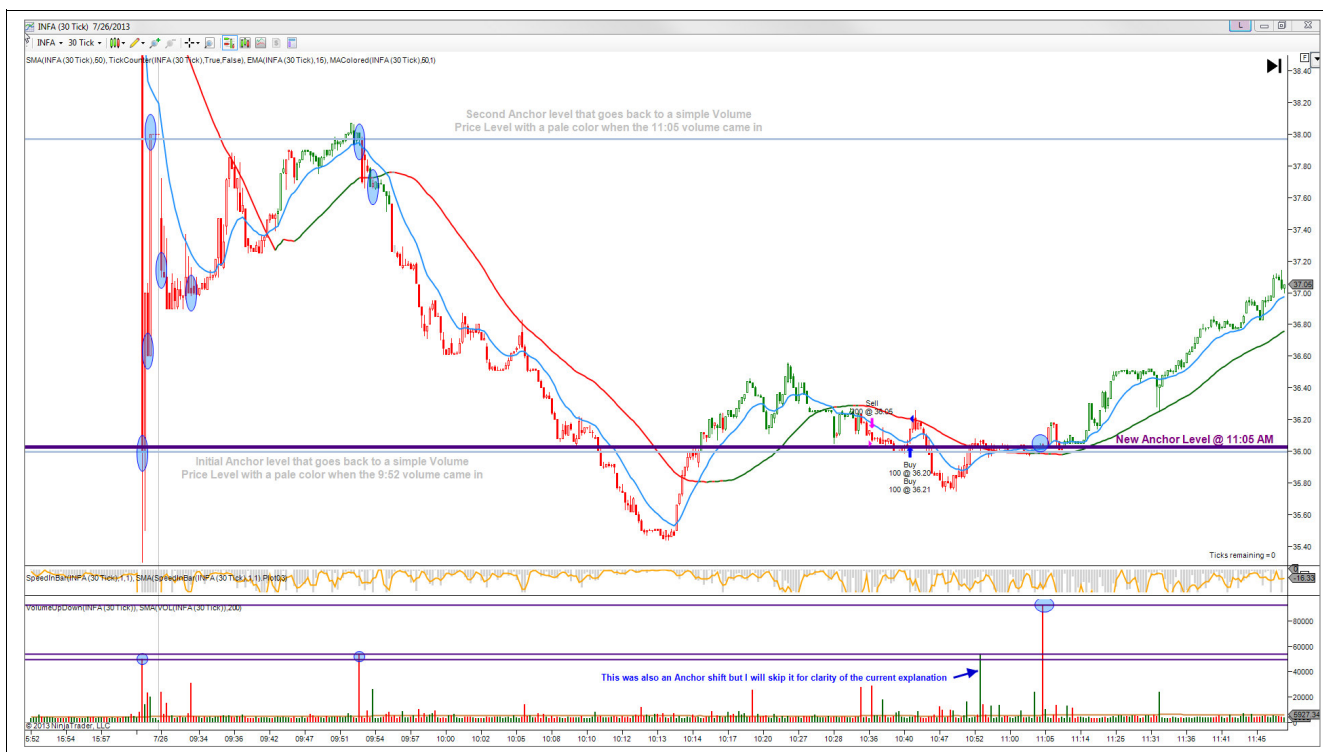
The general idea behind the VPL levels (including the blue circles) is to link the circles one to the other (with an arrow line) as they develop. The general direction of the multiple arrow lines will give you the trading direction for that particular instrument. So on the above chart, the trading direction would have been long. The action of linking the blue circles is what I call the VPL Flow Direction (VPL-FD)

Master Volume Price Level (MVPL) or Daily Anchor

A Master Volume Price Level that I like to call the Daily Anchor, is simply the Volume Price Level that has the biggest volume of the day. A day in my system starts at 4:00 pm on the prior day and ends at 16:00 in the current day. So for me, a day starts with a post-market, then followed by the pre-market and then finishes with the primary market. You can have only one Daily Anchor level on a chart. When you get a new high volume in the day, the Daily Anchor will move to that new level while the old Anchor becomes a simple VPL. The Anchor is represented as a thicker purple line than the other Volume Price Levels. Here is an example of an Anchor set at 16:20 in the post market and then moved to a higher level around 9:52 the morning after:



And now the same chart with a new Daily Anchor defined by a volume spike of 91000 shares exchanged at 11:05 AM :



So each of these concepts (VPL levels, Daily Anchor and VPL Flow Direction) will be used as a confirmation of the success or the failure of daily setup itself. The general idea behind these concepts is to read the price level where the institutions takes their latest big position (Daily Anchor price level) and to track down when they add here and there (multiple Volume Price Levels) and to make sure that when you will enter a long position, all of these Volume Price Levels and the Anchor level are below you or to make sure that when you will enter a short position, all of these Volume Price Levels and the Daily Anchor level are above you.

Daily Trading Setup: Novice Gap

Daily criterias:

At least 3 clean day up (without any pro type gap inside these 3 days)

A WRB on the last day

At new high with a big gap (at least the size of the WRB)

Robert's Fade top pick

Novice gap confirmation VPL pattern

The novice gap (or the daily setup) has to be confirmed by the Anchor level and the Volume Price Levels. Before the market opens, mark your Anchor Level and your Volume Price Levels. Go on the lowest tick chart as possible to get the most accurate Anchor level. Most of the time, you will get at shift of your Anchor level between 9:30 and 9:35. When it occurs, move your Anchor to that new level. The Anchor level is the price where the big guys are taking position into your stock. Now that you know where they did enter (the price level), you still have to confirm that they are short sellers and not buyers. Yes, the daily setup is a factor but you need more than that. You need to wait for the stock to trade below the Anchor level. While waiting for that, you might see other volume price levels being added. Mark these levels with a thin horizontal line (while your Anchor level will be a thick line). At entry point, you should have your master volume level above you and no more than one volume price level line below you. This is the VPL confirmation pattern.

Here is an example of a Novice Gap confirmed by the VPL pattern:



You can see that the Anchor level is high (47.60\$) and price has hard time staying above that level. Then 3 of the last 4 Volume Price level are situated in the 47.25\$ area (there is 2 purple line over each other and that is why you see only 2 lines but the 3 blue circles show the 3 levels) while the other one of that group of 4 is at 47.90\$. Each time a Volume Price Level is created, the price tend to stay below these level. Note that the levels, after the open on this example, started high and were then all (except one) created at a lower levels. This action of level creation to the down side is also the confirmation of the trading direction: down. This is your VPL confirmation of your daily setup.

The most important key factor of a novice gap is the lack of mega volume in the post and/or the pre market. Also, a novice gap will have usually less trading activity (less tick bars) than any other pro type gap. In the above example that volume spike in the post and pre market were in the 4X range their SMA200 which is not the size that we usually see on earnings type of gap.

Here is an example of a Novice Gap rejected by the VPL pattern (or the confirmation of a continuation gap):

To come later

Daily Trading Setup: Bull and Bear Kicker Pro Gap

Daily Trading Setup requirements:

WRB 15/15: You need a daily wide range bar (50% larger than average bar) on the prior day with a 15/15 look – both tails should not represent more than 7.5% of the entire candle. Eye ball this requirement. This requirement can be overruled by a Pivot Kicker

Catalyst: Earning and guidances only from StreetInsider.com only for now. Check with you coach for other types on non-earning seasons

Gap emplacement kicker type, gap must be completely over or below the entire prior day WRB – into a clean air/room area: The gap has to be situated into a clean area – not into a demand or supply area. Use the daily chart for support or resistance to measure this criteria.

Bonus 1: If the last daily bar created a recent high or low then this pro gap has better odds

Bonus 2: If the gap cleared a pivot or resistance or support (multiple days) then this pro gap has better odds

Bonus 3: If the gap occurs after a multiple day run then this pro gap has better odds

The gap has to be a Top watch from Robert's list

Kicker confirmation VPL pattern

The kicker daily setup has to be confirmed by the Anchor level and the Volume Price Levels. Before the market opens, mark your Anchor Level and VPL. Go on the lowest tick chart as possible to get the most accurate Anchor level. Most of the time, you will get a shift of your Anchor level between 9:30 and 9:35. When it occurs, move your Anchor to that new level. The Anchor level is the price where the big guys are taking position into your stock. Now that you know where they did enter (well the price level), you still have to confirm that they are real short sellers (Bear Kicker) or real buyers (Bull Kicker). We want a volume confirmation of the daily setup. You need to wait for the stock to trade below the Anchor level when going short (Bear kicker) or above the Anchor when going long (Bull kicker). While waiting for that, you might see other volume price levels being added. Mark these levels with a thin horizontal line (while your Anchor level will be a thick line). At entry point (on a Bull kicker daily setup), you should have your master volume level below and no more than one volume price level line above you at your entry price. This is the VPL confirmation pattern.

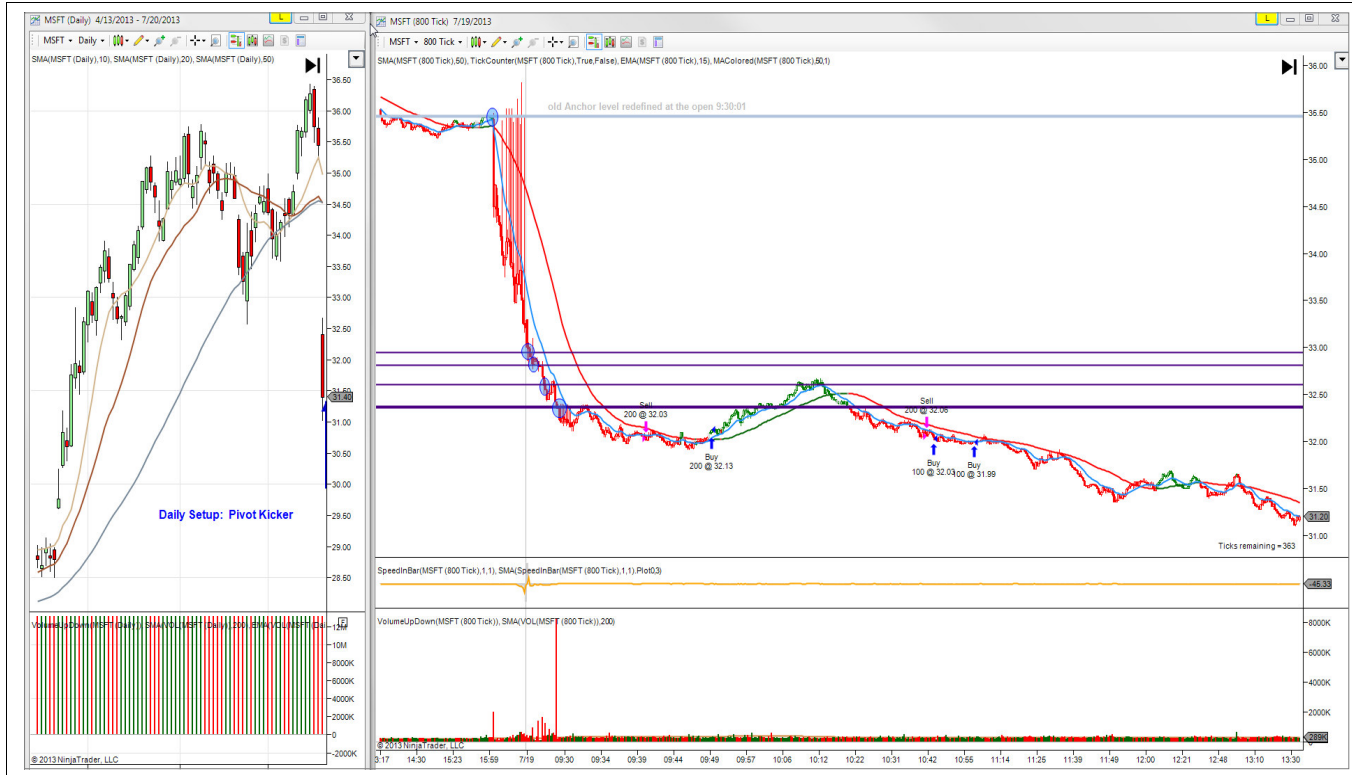
Here is a bull kicker example with the VPL confirmation pattern (the Anchor and the VPL is below us at entry on the retrace):



At the open a VPL is created. The volume is nearly as big as the Daily Anchor volume size that occurred in the prior day post market. It could have been the new emplacement of the Anchor or you could have traced 2 VPL line. Right there once we were clearly trading above that new level, we could have got into a long position but this is fast and hard. I would call this the Gap'n'Go entry. Maybe later I will try to define this entry since I did trade those quick entry successfully in the last earning seasons. I did enter late on the second entry and hold off to long on my 2nd half. The direction (up) of the creation of the levels (level being created higher) confirms the trading direction (VPL Flow Direction): long.

The most important key factor of a non novice gap is the presence of high volume spike (at least 4X the SMA200) in the post and or pre market with a lot of trading activity (a lot of tick bars in post or pre market)

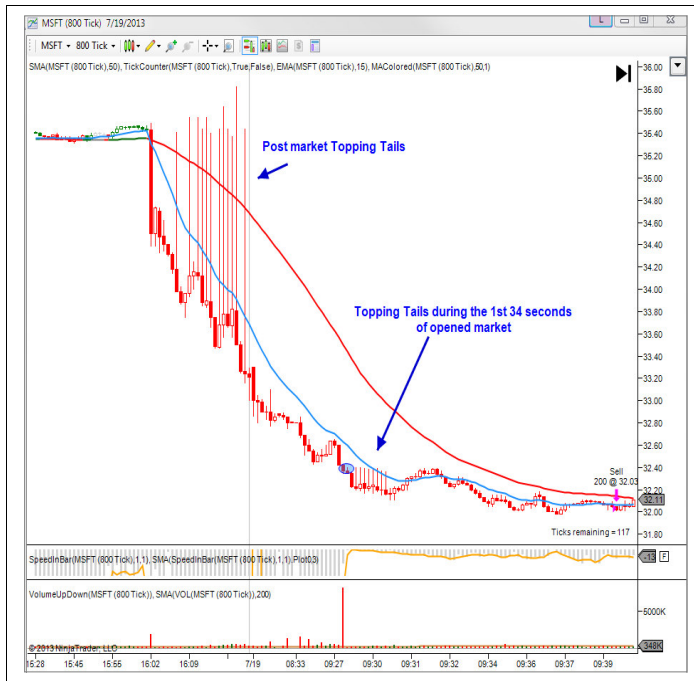
That example has only one VPL with a static Daily Anchor level. Lets check a more complex one (MSFT):



The Daily Anchor was defined in the prior day post market around 35.48\$. Then in the pre-market, many Volume Price level were added. Then at the open, more than 8 million share were traded, all inside of a single 800 trades (ticks) bar. This mega print brought the Daily Anchor into the the 32.40\$ area. If I drill down to a 100 tick chart on that open I can see that 7.9 million shares were exchanged inside of a single 100 trades bar. Assuming that the 7.9 million shares were evenly distributed into these 100 trades (which I doubt) this would give us an average value of 2 528 000\$ per trade (7 900 000 shares * 32\$ /100). So 2.5 million dollars per trade, this is big pocket guys taking position and probably eating everything available on multiple exchanges right at the open which is the moment when the most shares are available. Does this make sense Mike ? Now that they did take position, they did not make money yet. Usually, the bigger the anchor volume size is the more time it can take to have the real move. You can get a longer shake out period when that Anchor volume is very massive. The gap'n'Go entry could have been around 9:32 at the retest on the Anchor level but it was extended down. The best was to wait for the trend to break (green) and come back to red. As you can see, the minute the up trend went above the Anchor level, the price failed to go higher and went back right below that same Anchor level to start a new red downtrend. I was afraid and did enter late around 10:42 while my entry should have been at 10:25 on the 1st retrace of the new downtrend while having all of your VPL and your Anchor levels above you.

Note that each VPL levels were always created at lower and lower level confirming the down trading direction

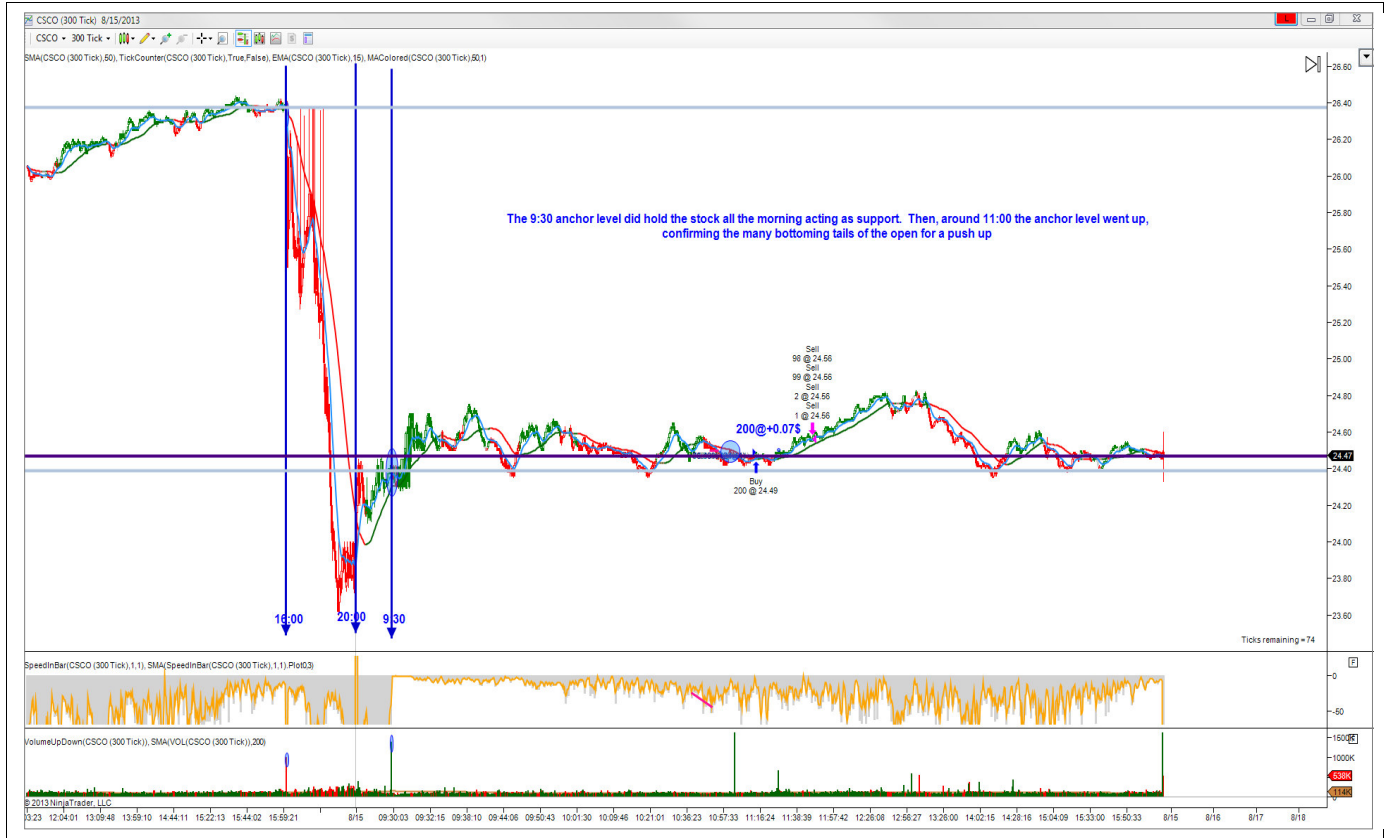
I did also notice the multiple topping tails in the post market and another serie in the 1st 34 seconds of trading the opened market (from 9:30:00 to 9:30:34). This tells me that short sellers were still actively taking position at the open and were still eating up whatever shares were available at any price like the did in the post market. Here is a clearer picture:



This phenomenon of multiple topping tail (short sellers taking position) or bottoming tail (buyer taking position) during post and pre market (well in this case it was after the market opening !) is very very common on earnings and usually is a strong signal of the direction that the stock will be going. This can be viewed only on tick based chart, times based chart will not show the topping tails.

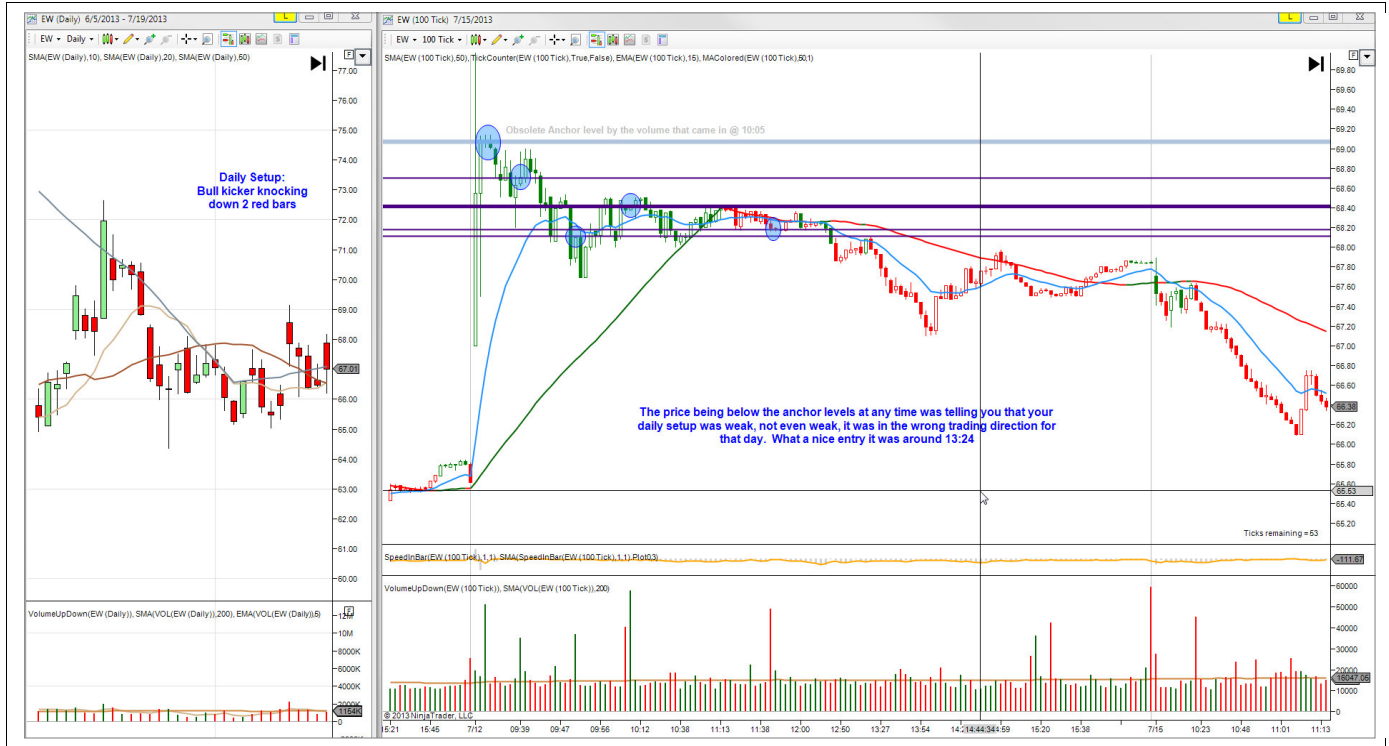
Here is another example where the institutional short sellers were active in the post market while at the open, institutional buyers were back (or the same group was buying back the shares that they previously shorted):





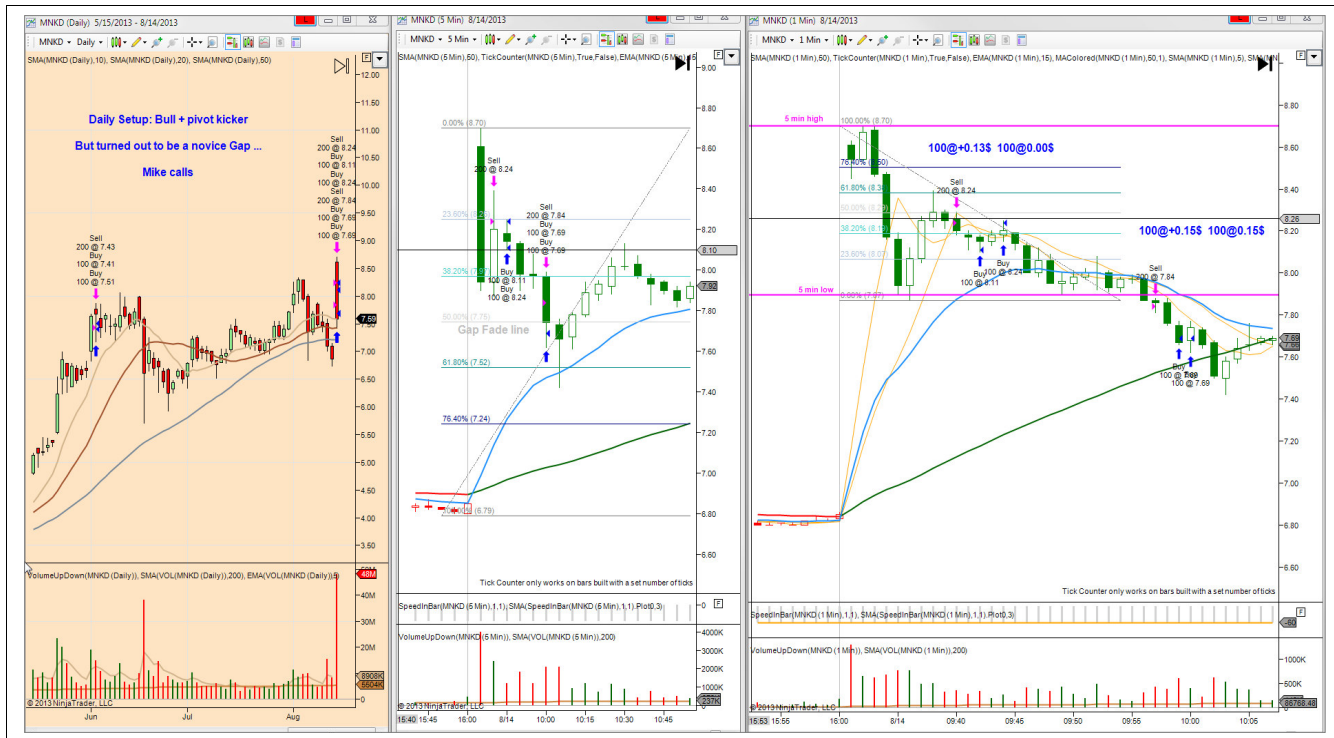
So the open bottoming tail on CSCO was saying that big buying action was occurring and later Daily Anchor up move (24.47@11:05 versus 24.39@9:30), two clear bullish indication. Bottoming tails on CSCO at the open were the sign that they did enough money on CSCO on the short side (for that moment) while the short sellers on MSFT were still hungry at the open leaving evidences with opening topping tails ... But you know I see that and this is a clear edge for me !! This action occurs on big beta stock, I do not see this on lower volume stock. But I will take it when it comes !!!

Now here is a bull kicker setup that fails and the VPL pattern confirms that failure at any time and protect you from being trapped by the direction of the daily setup:



As mention on the chart, the Daily Anchor levels (both) was stopping you from going long because your VPL pattern rule is to go long when you are above the Daily Anchor level and all Volume Price Level. This was the VPL pattern confirmation to go short on a Novice Gap.

Here is another example of a Major Bull AND a Pivot kicker (2 daily setup confirming usual bullish daily setup action suggesting little or no fade setup) turning into a massive novice gap, selected by Mike as a top short during the August 2013 lab:





This is typical VPL confirmation Novice Gap. No spike of volume at all in the post and pre-market with some trading activity (usually there is less than that) in the pre-market and then boom, a good VPL level (but not gigantic) at the open with price action staying below that level all morning. Here is what happen later:



The Anchor level movements are displayed on multiple days here still confirming price rejection above each of these level every time such level was created ...

So the emplacement of the massive volume dumps (all different Anchor levels) and the relationship between each of these levels and the emplacement of price seems to be as important (and maybe more) than the daily setup itself. The last 2 examples and the fact that Mike went completely against the Major Bull Kicker daily setup direction in order to pick the best stock to succeed with his students tells me that restraining myself to daily setup direction (which have been a long internal debate for myself) is actually not the best thing to do, especially for me that do an in depth post and pre mkt volume analysis. I think Mike knew that the Major Bull Kicker was going to fail because of the 2 last failure to go higher (one in mid June and the other 7 days prior to our Gap'N'Crab day) on the daily chart. Or it could just be the 5 minute high and low rule. At 9:35, MNKD was at the low of the Primary Market suggesting a potential down move against a strong bullish daily setup. With such a 5 minute action behavior (with a huge print at the top of the range – at 9:30), Mike possibly saw the potential of the Daily Setup failure and went against it at that moment. The first 5 minutes behavior is possibly the strongest indicator that Mike consider and he uses this information to determine if his daily setup is a real one or a fake one. Or it could be a combination of both (multiple daily break failure and 5 minutes high and low rule). I was seeing the exact same thing with my VPL level pattern analysis (price unable to go above the 9:30 anchor level + no volume spike in the post and pre mkt = Novice Gap): a Major Bull Kicker failure.

Timeframes - Tickframes

Intraday: Choose the number of tick that will give you a minimum average of 30 seconds per bar at the open speed. It can be between 25 seconds to 60 second but the target is 35-40 second per bar. 60 tick will be the absolute minimum. If you are below the stock is too thin. Usually it should be between 100 ticks to 800 ticks. Use 24/7 chart which include post, pre and primary market session. This will be your short term chart. Your long term chart will be 5X higher tick frame

Daily: for Daily Setup recognition using 9:30 to 4:00 trading session

Chart composition – Intraday long term chart

Prices in candlesticks green and red based on the EMA15 direction. Filled candles are down while empty candles are up candles
 Colored EMA15 – Green up red down
 SMA50 – Black
 Volume – green and red

SMA200 of volume – Gold line
Time in Bar – The number of second required for the tick candlestick to be completed. For example on a 100 tick chart it would be the time in second elapsed between Trade #1 and Trade # 100. Inverted histogram – 0 second is at the top while 30 second will be lower. The idea is when the indicator is high the trading rate goes fast and when it is low the trading rate is slow
SMA3 of Time In Bar moved back in the past of 1 bar - Gold line

Chart composition – Intraday short term Tick chart

Prices in candlesticks green and red based on the SMA50 direction. Filled candles are down while empty candles are up candles
Colored SMA50 – Green up red down
EMA15 – Blue
Volume – green and red
SMA200 of volume – Gold line
Time in Bar – The number of second required for the tick candlestick to be completed. For example on a 100 tick chart it would be the time in second elapsed between Trade #1 and Trade # 100. Inverted histogram – 0 second is at the top while 30 second will be lower. The idea is when the indicator is high the trading rate goes fast and when it is low the trading rate is slow
SMA3 of Time In Bar moved back in the past of 1 bar - Gold line

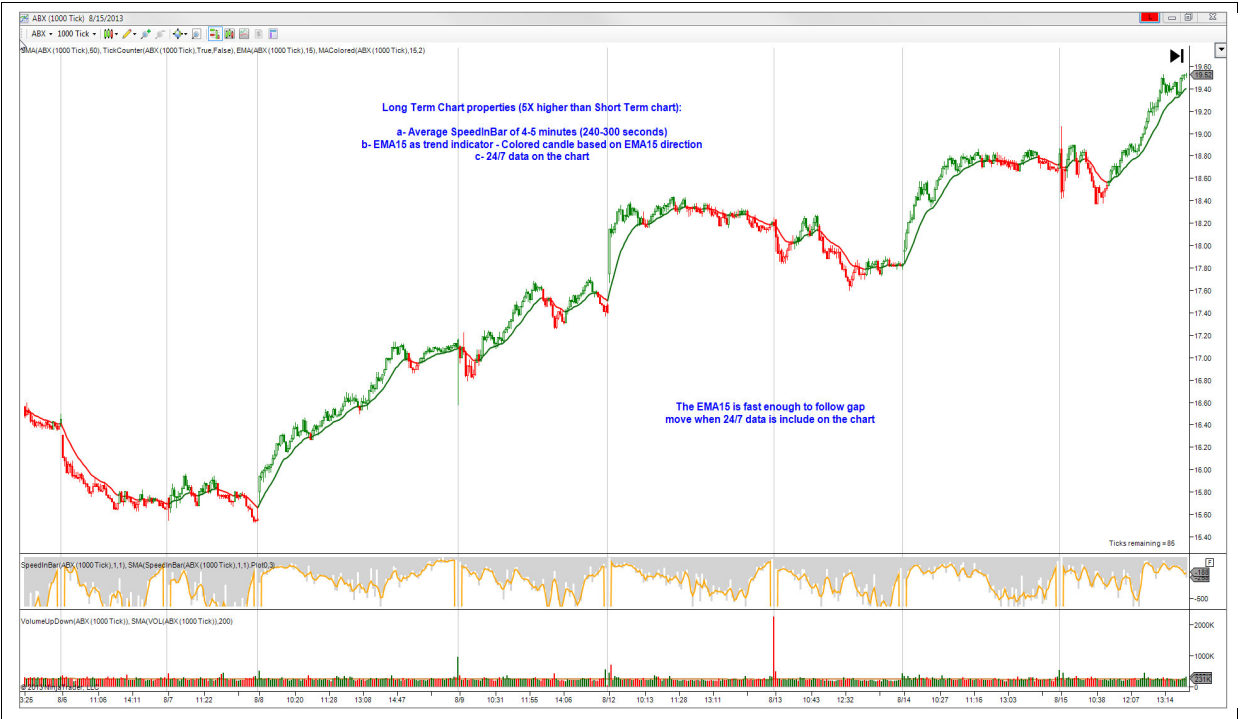
Chart composition – Daily charts

Prices in candlesticks green and red
Volume – green and red
SMA: 10, 20 and 50

Trend

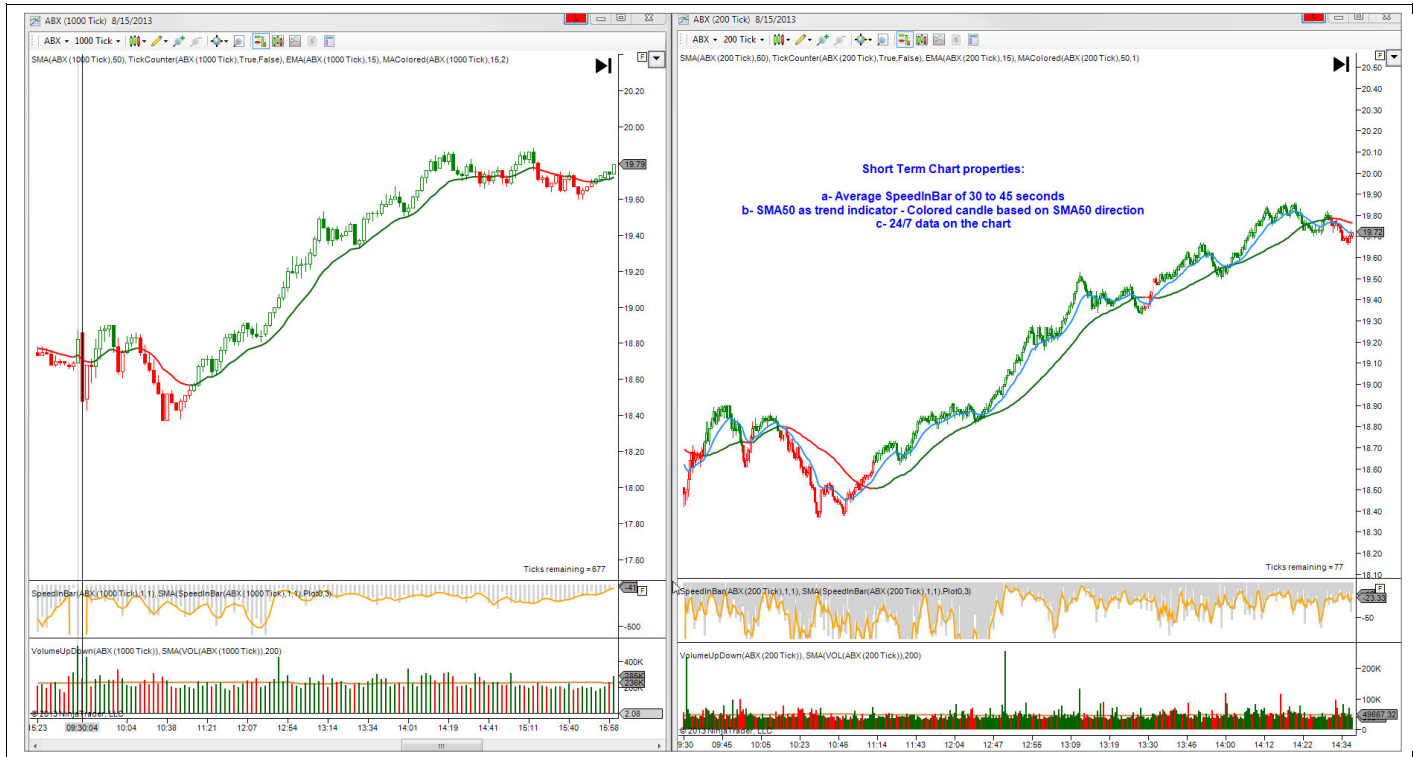
Trend on Long Term Chart

The trend on your long term chart is defined by the EMA15 direction. Here is an example on ABX on a 1000 tick chart:



Trend on Short Term Chart

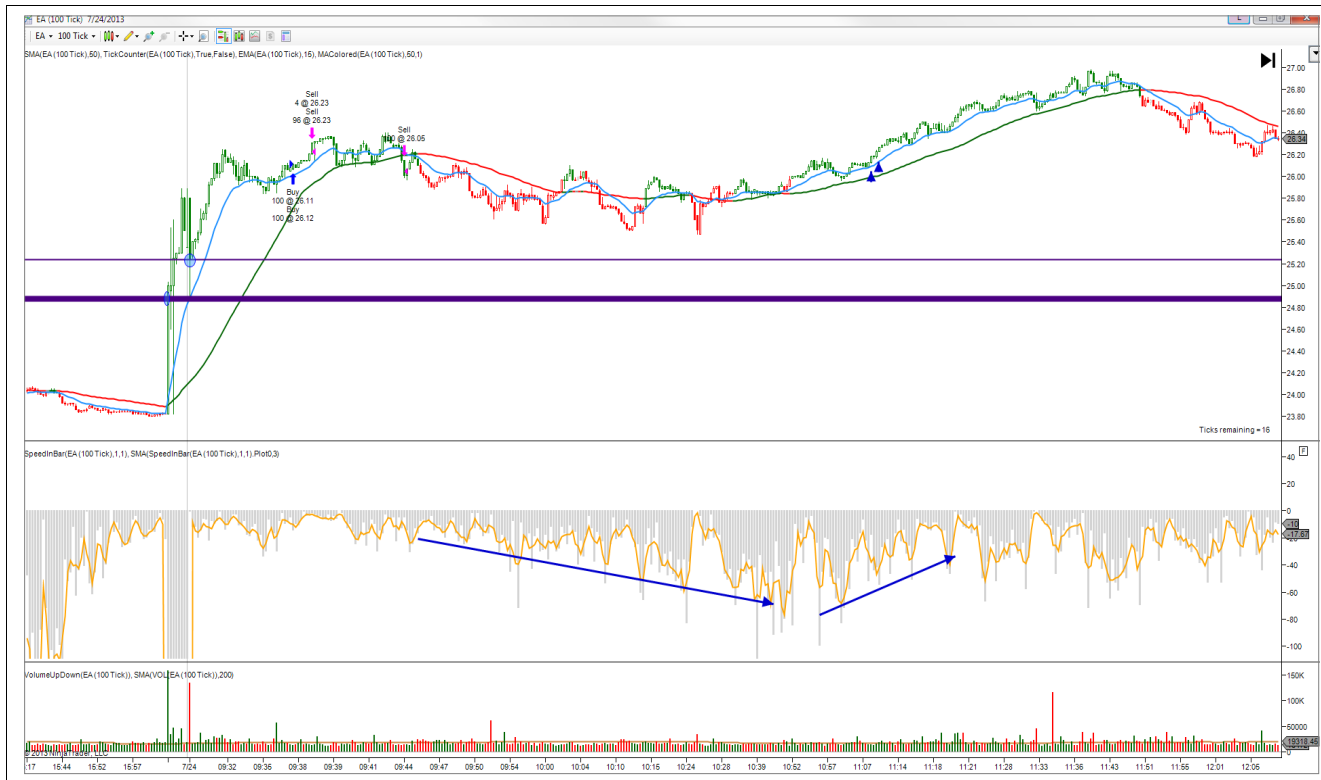
The trend on your short term chart is defined by the SMA50 direction. Here is an example on ABX on a 200 tick chart with its 1000 tick chart:



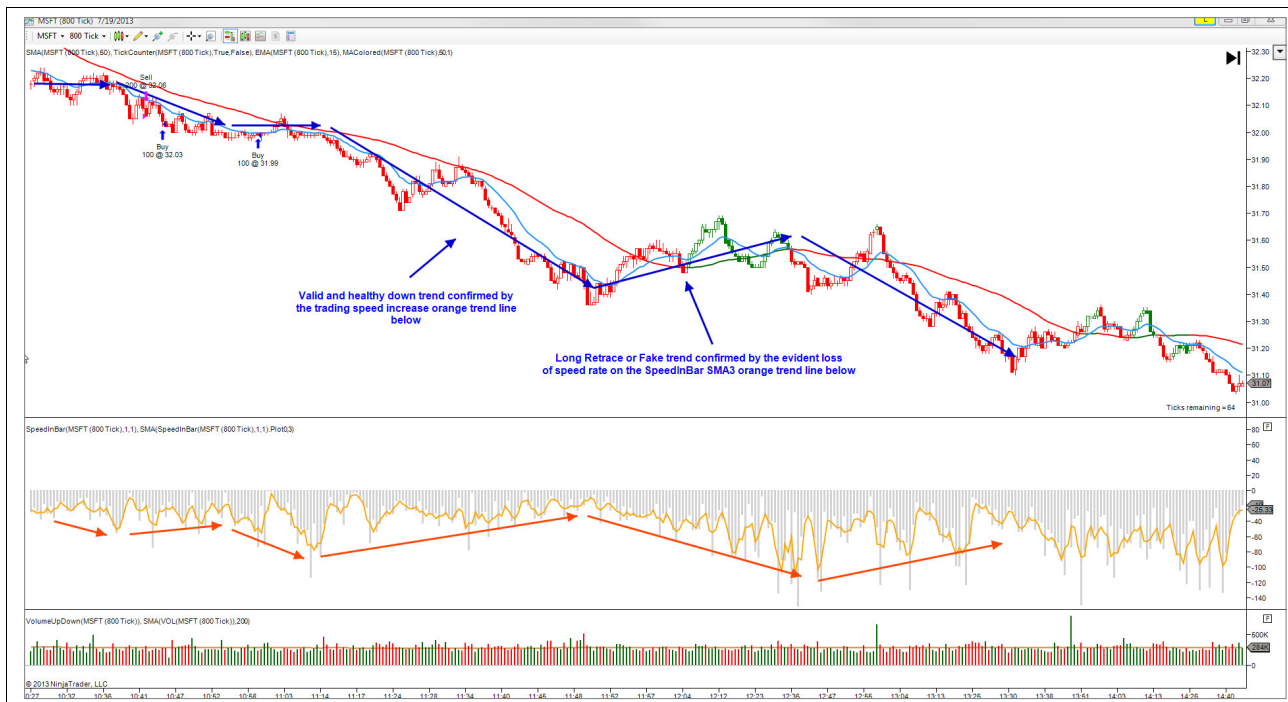
They are both similar indicators but sometimes they conflict with each other helping you to stay on the side on these conflicting periods. It is important to understand that these trends are for gap plays only with the confirmation of VPL patterns. They are supplemental trend criterias base one my gap strategies and VPL concepts that I use to trade from 9:30 to 11:30.

Trading Speed or Time in Bar or SpeedInBar or Trading Speed Rate concept

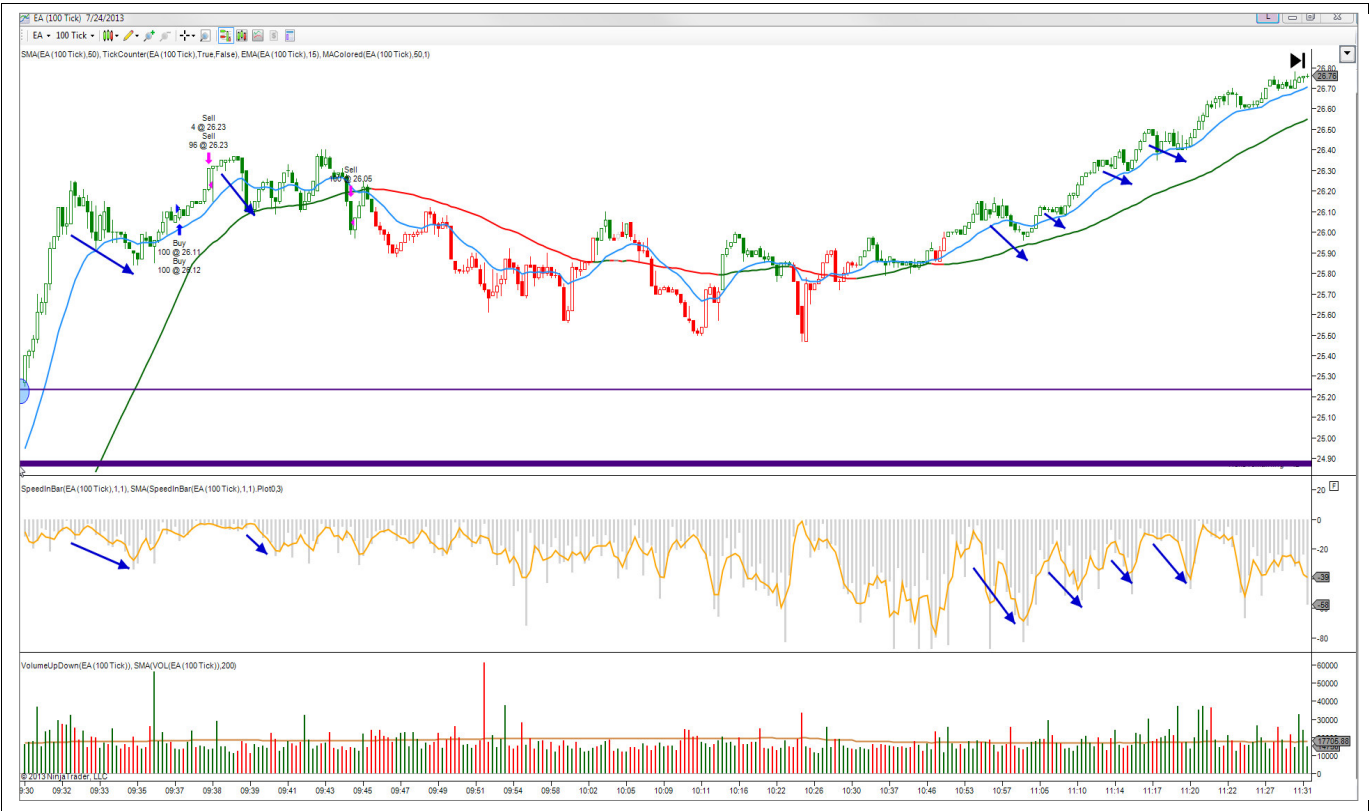
I measure the time required (in seconds) to complete each bars on any of my tick charts. The indicator is called SpeedInBar. It is shown as a gray histogram. Note that I draw it as negative value so the top would be a nearly 0 second bar while the bottom (ex. -45) means that it took 45 seconds to complete 100 trades on a 100 tick chart. I also draw a SMA 3 (gold line) of my SpeedInBar indicator that I plot one bar before (SMA offset = -1). I do use this indicator for 2 things: The first is to validate the credibility of a trend. All real and valid trends will show a speed increase either on the long or on the short side. Fake trend on the other side (or extended or long retraces) will do the opposite: they will get slower and slower the more the trend progress. I use trend lines by joining extremities on the SMA3 to get the increase or decrease of speed in a trend like on this chart:



Notice the red down trend how slower and slower it gets. This is absolutely not a strong trend. Because it does not get speed (actually it loses speed) you are in a long retrace. When the new up trend is back, the trading speed is clearly increasing confirming that the up side is the direction to trade. Here is an example for a strong and real down trend:



The second use I make of the trading speed rate is to time my entries. Each valid retrace and healthy retrace is made at a slower speed. It will give you the extra time you need to place your order! If the retrace is fast or does not slow down, it is not a healthy retrace, you can be into a reversal area. Do not get in there.



Here is an example on the short side:

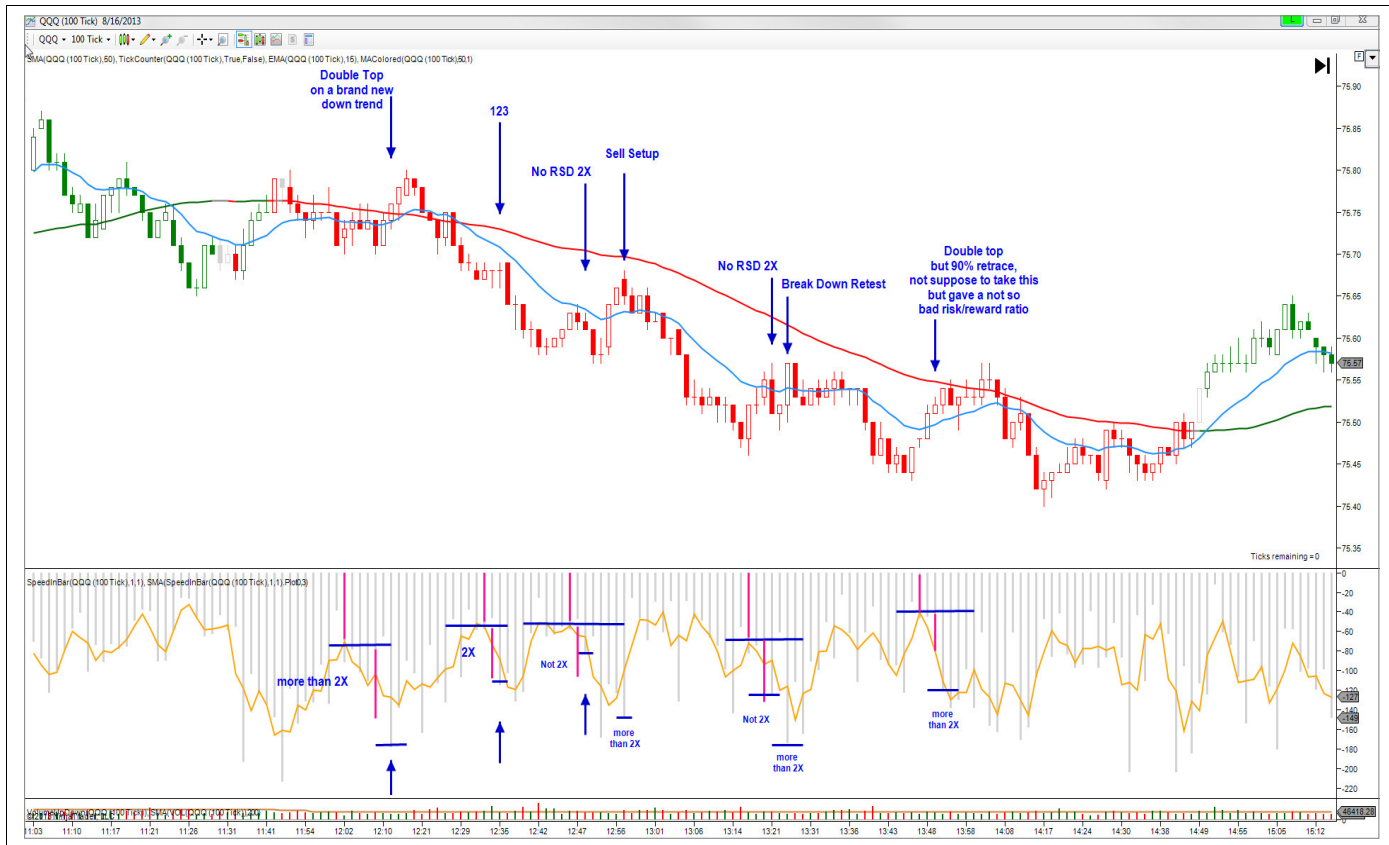


The combination of these 2 different utilities of the SpeedInBar indicator (healthy trend check and healthy retrace check) will both be used as entry criterias. I guess I could have call this momentum because evaluating the change in trading velocity is actually measuring the trading acceleration and deceleration. Because of the nature of a time based chart (time is cast in stone because it locks the X axis on your chart) the real measurement of momentum (trading speed change) is nearly impossible. This a real momentum indicator, it really measures trading speed change what is the exact definition of momentum.

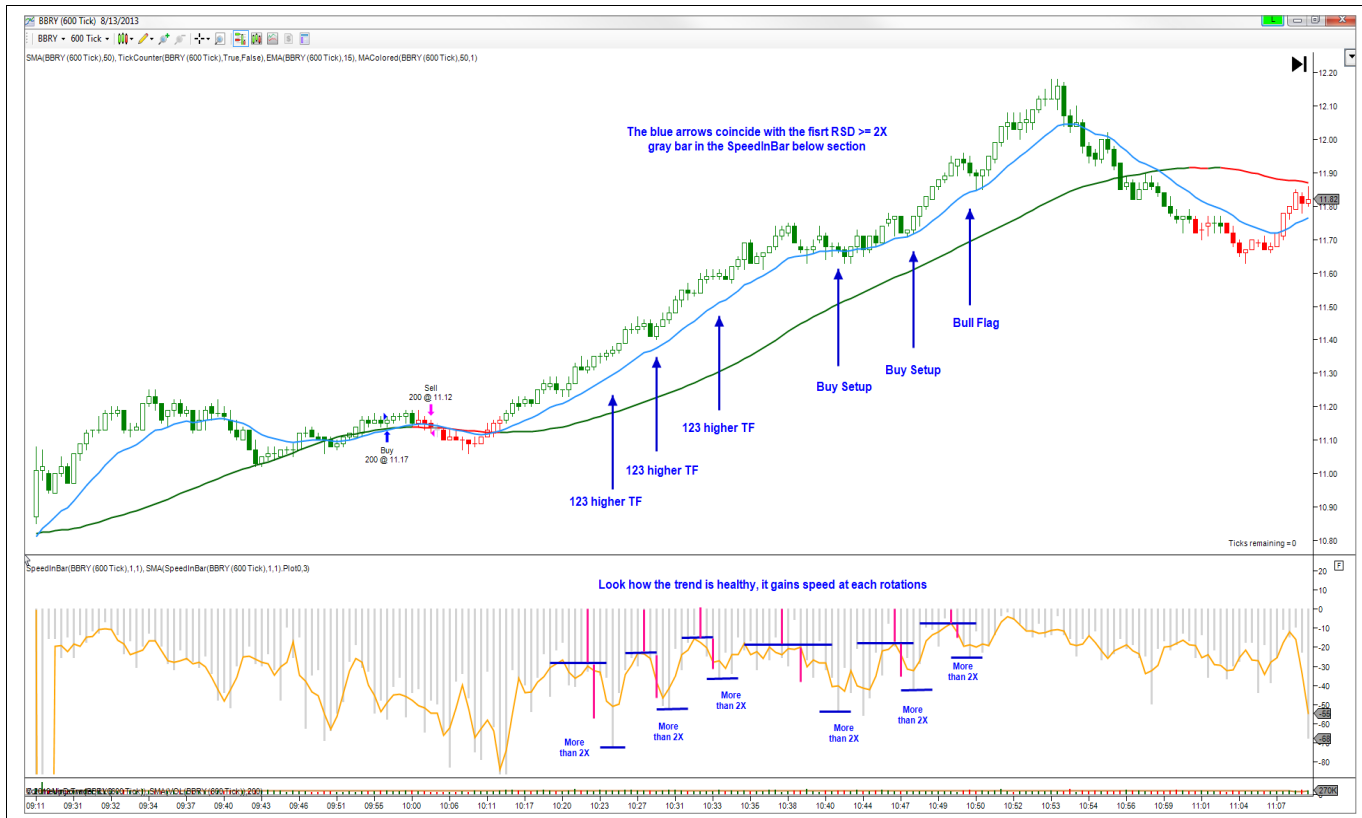
Retrace Speed Decrease (RSD) entry criterias

RSD pause criteria or RSD 2X

This is the criteria to wait for in order to consider entering into a position. It is simple and easy to evaluate. You need a SpeedInBar value (in number of seconds) at least 2 time (2X) slower than the last speed increase level of the SMA3(SpeedInBar) with a backward position of -1. In other words, you need a gray histogram line 2X slower that the last high pivot of the Orange line indicator. This situation has to occur while inside of a retrace (inside a pullback or rally). Here are some examples:



On the long side now:



Note how each time a RSD 2X is created we can associate the retrace with one of the patterns ...

RSD higher low criteria

Another important factor is when the RSD makes higher lows and higher highs. Entry 1, 2 and 3 (all 123) were all on higher low RDS and gave instantaneous reward while entry 4 (buy setup 1) done on a lower low RSD took another setup (buy setup 2) to give gratification. And note that the buy setup 2 was on a higher low RSD ... The last one was a bull flag on a higher low RSD and also gave instant reward ... The plan will be to get 200 shares on each RSD done on higher lows, get rid of 100 at one measured move at each entry so you can accumulate and run to the top based on 5X higher tick frame retrace number and RSD higher lows ...

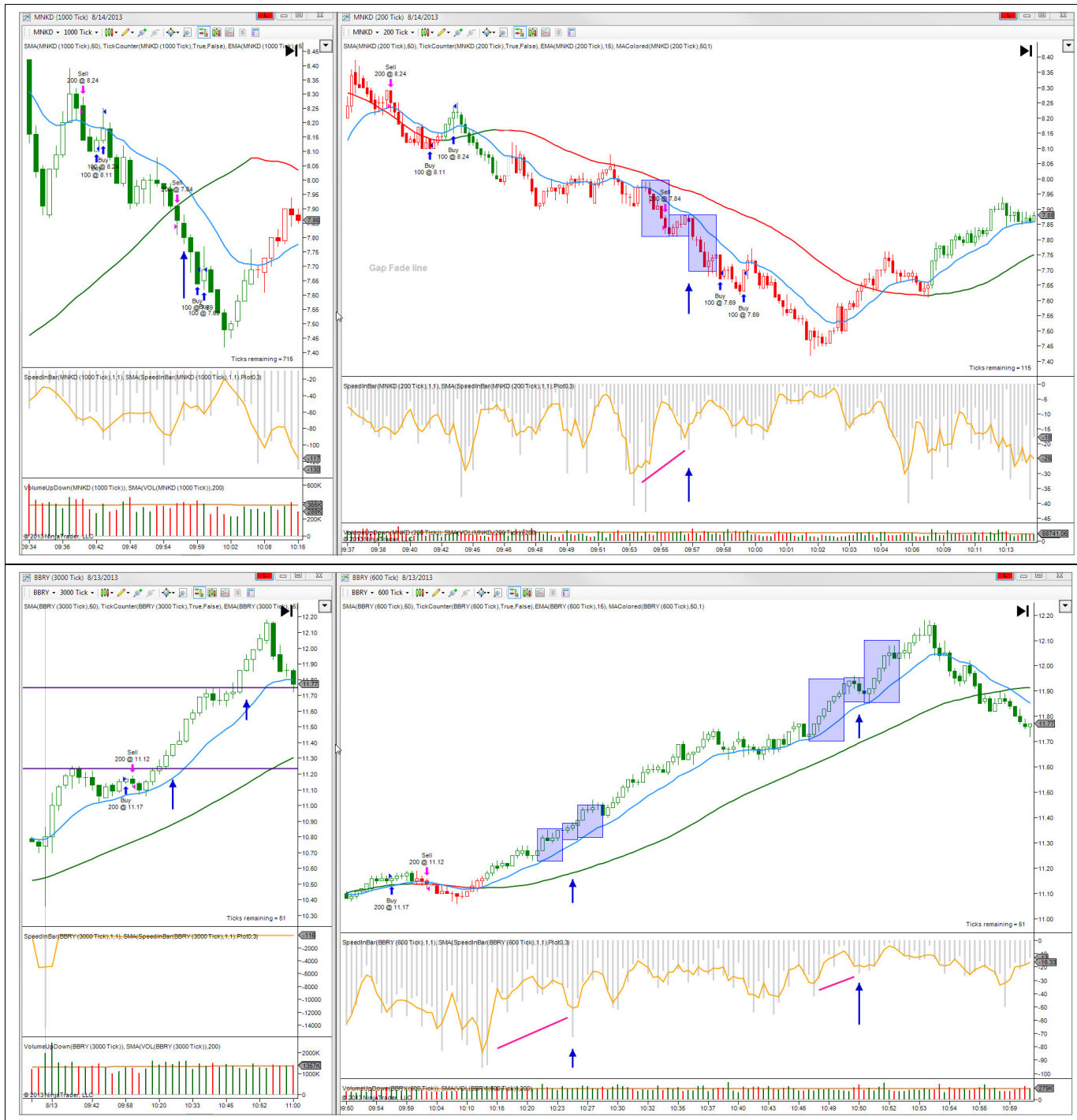
Affinity Patterns Definitions on Tick Chart and Entry Position within the Longer Tick Frame

Any of the patterns will have to contain the 2 RSD criterias previously defined: RSD 2X and RSD higher low. RSD 2X bar will be shown as vertical blue arrows while the RSD higher low criteria will be draw as a pink trend line on the SpeedInBar chart section.

In order to be considered, any pattern will have to be situated within the beginning of a rotation in your direction on your long tick frame. This is called your Entry Position (EP) and is defined by any valid pattern situated within the first 50% of a projected measured move on your higher tick frame. An horizontal pink line is shown on some of the pattern image below.

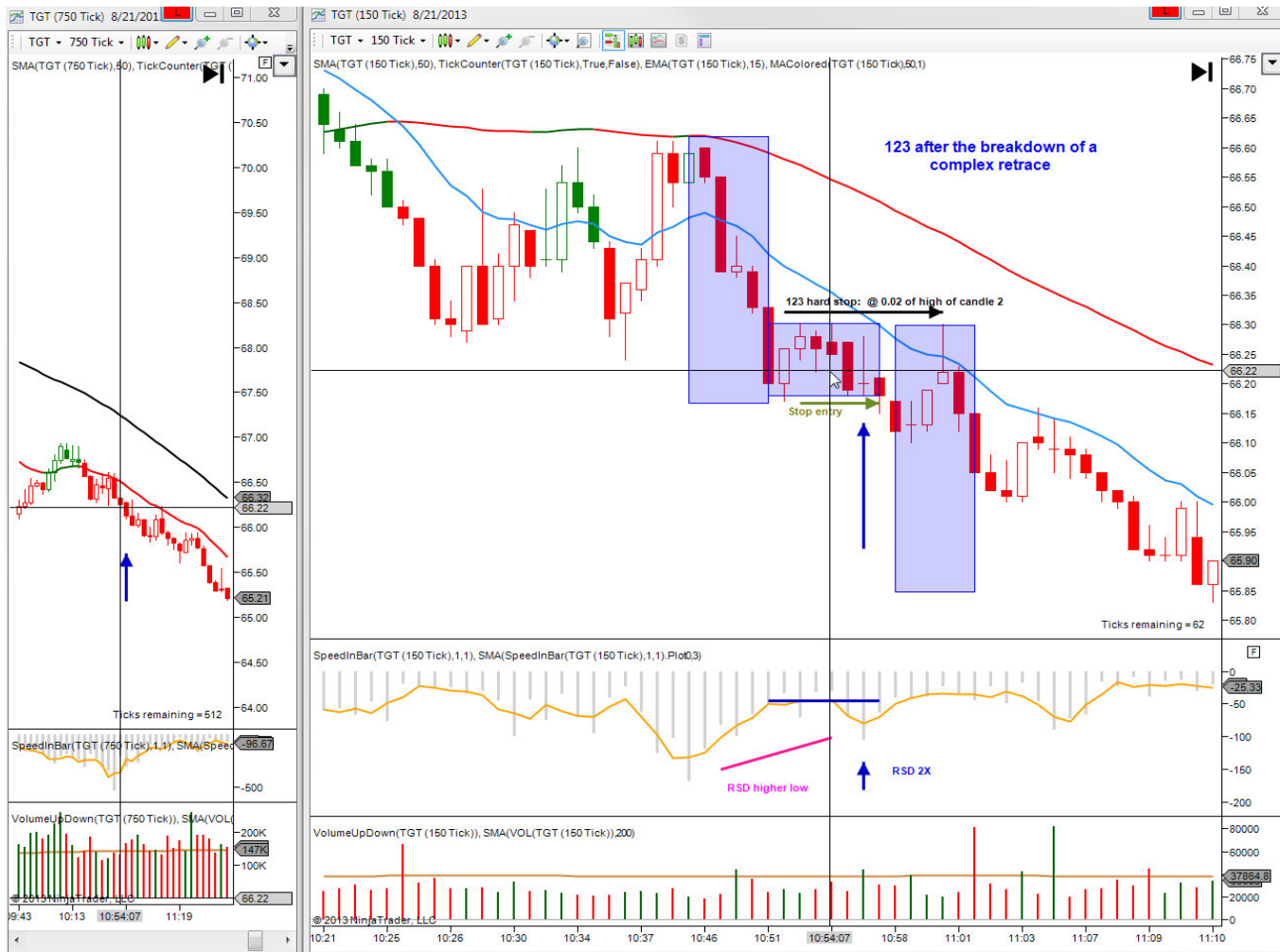
123 Pattern



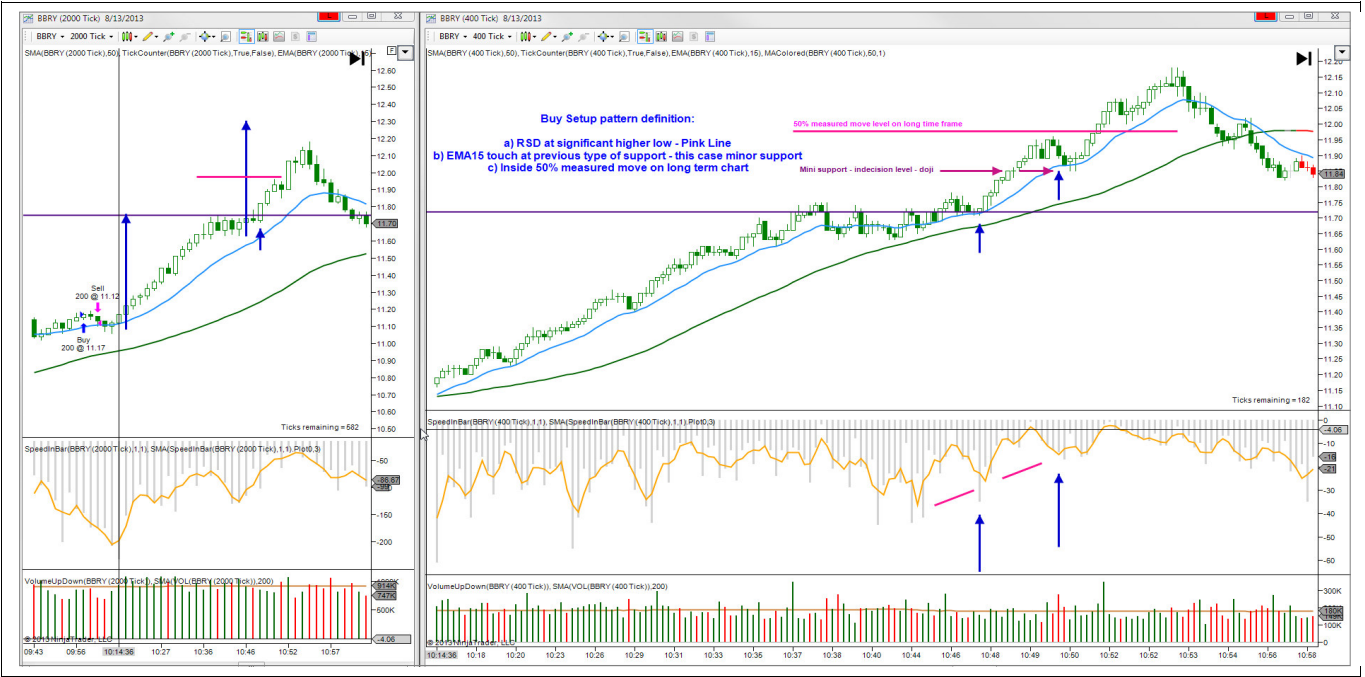


Note that all 123 patterns did occur after a period of sideways trading and were the first RSD 2X after the breakout of the sideways channel. This is very, very common.

The next chart will show then emplacement of the hard stop for a 123 pattern:

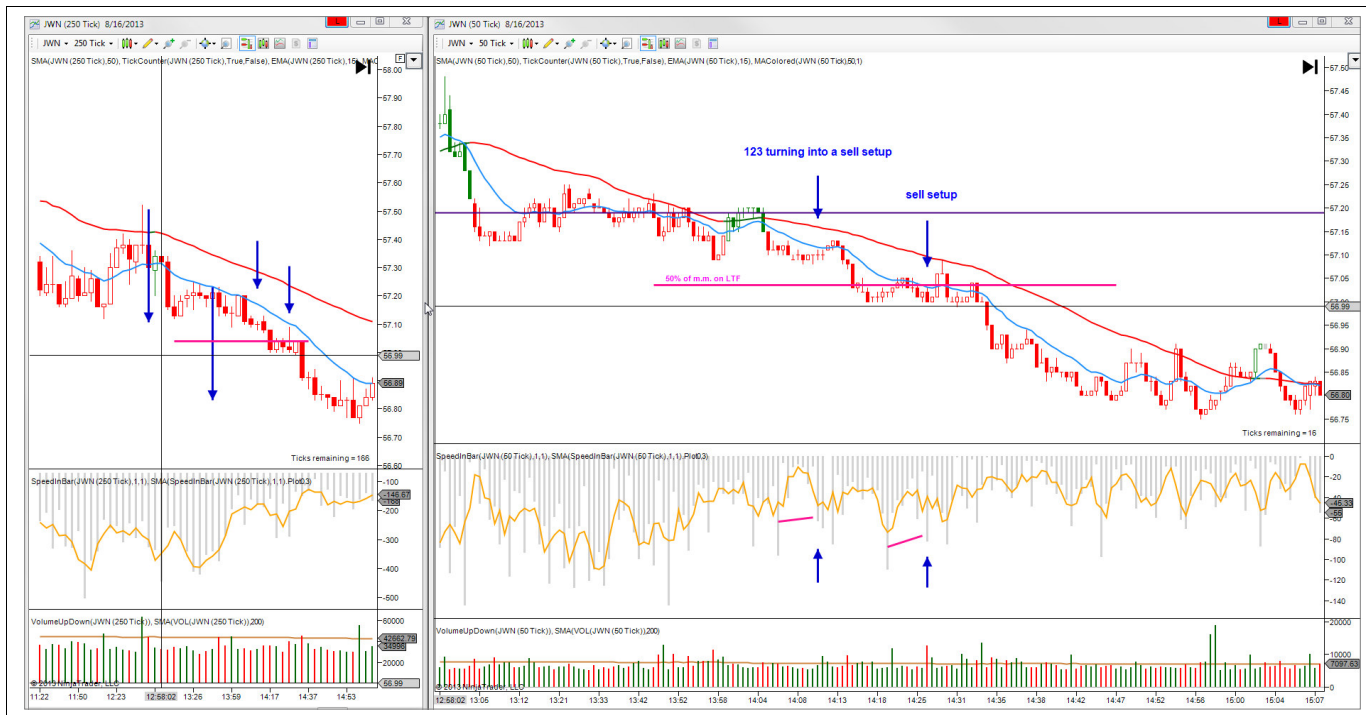


Buy Setup pattern

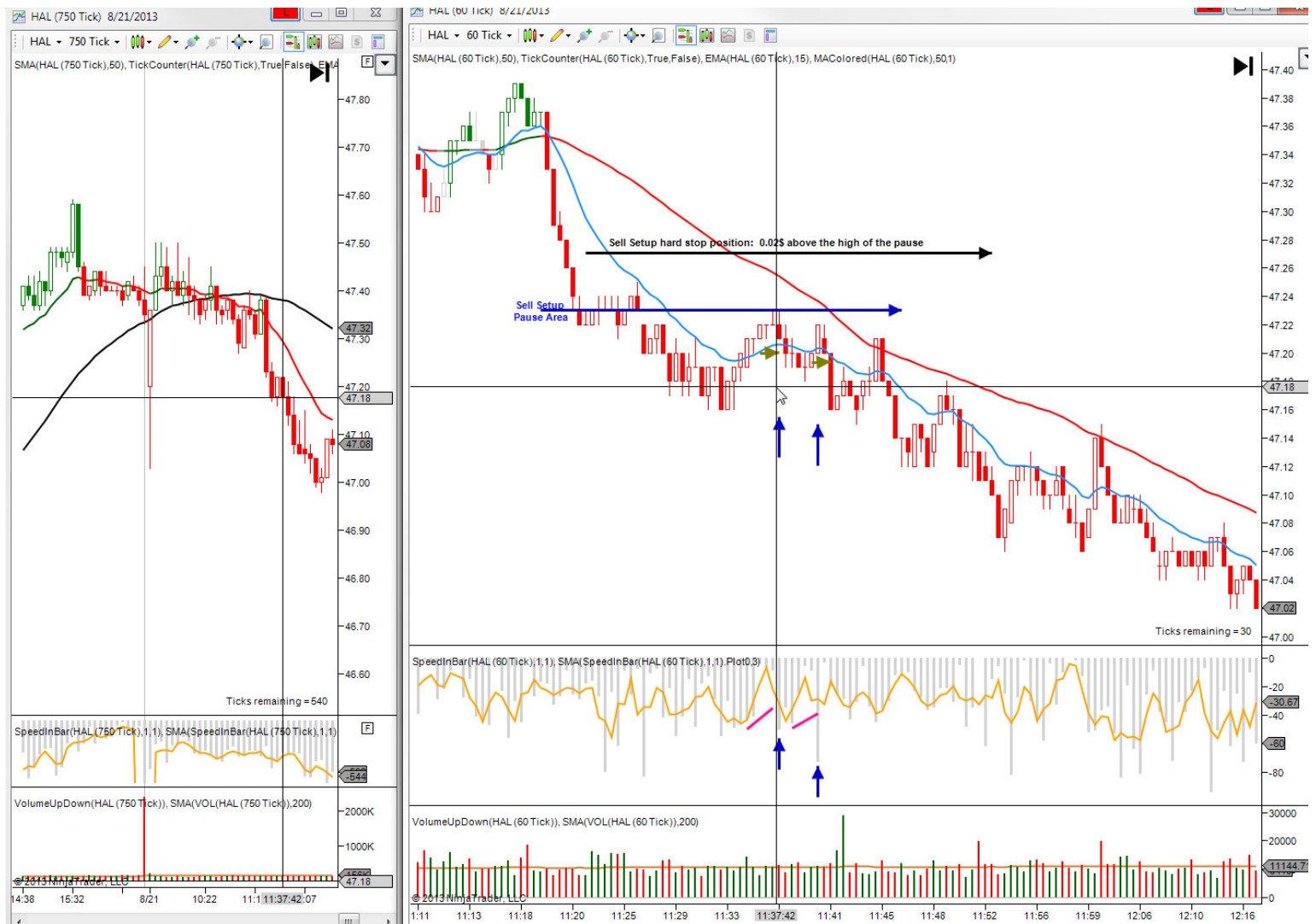


Sell Setup pattern





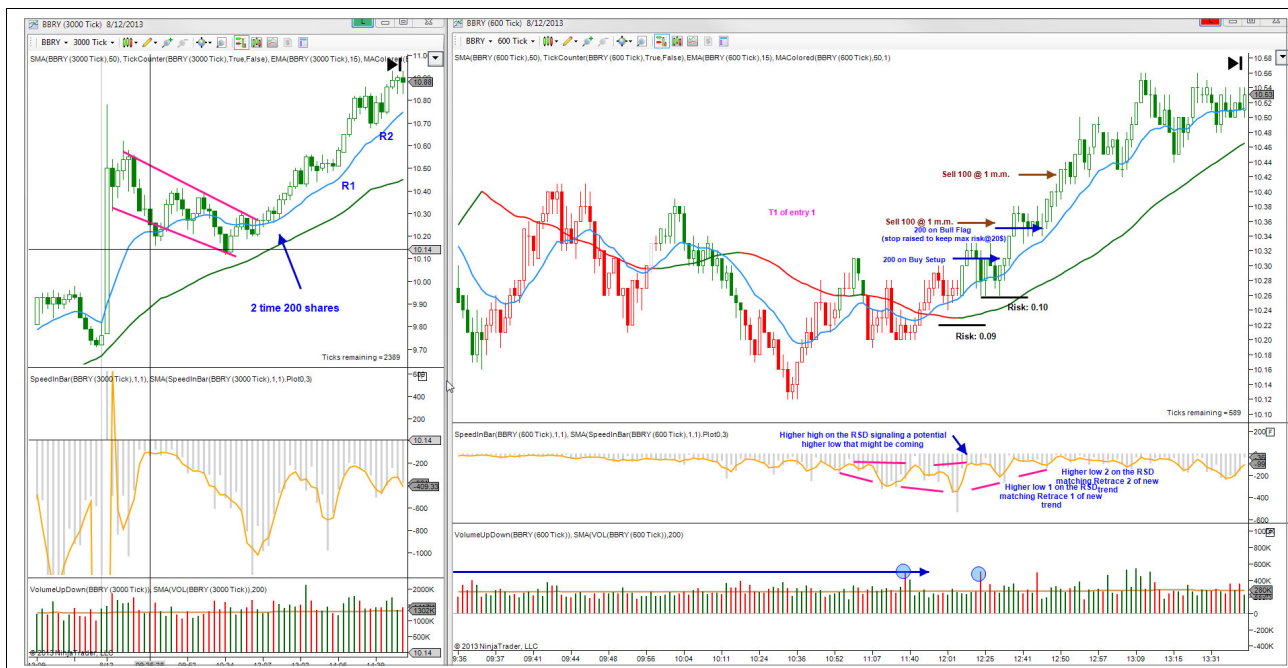
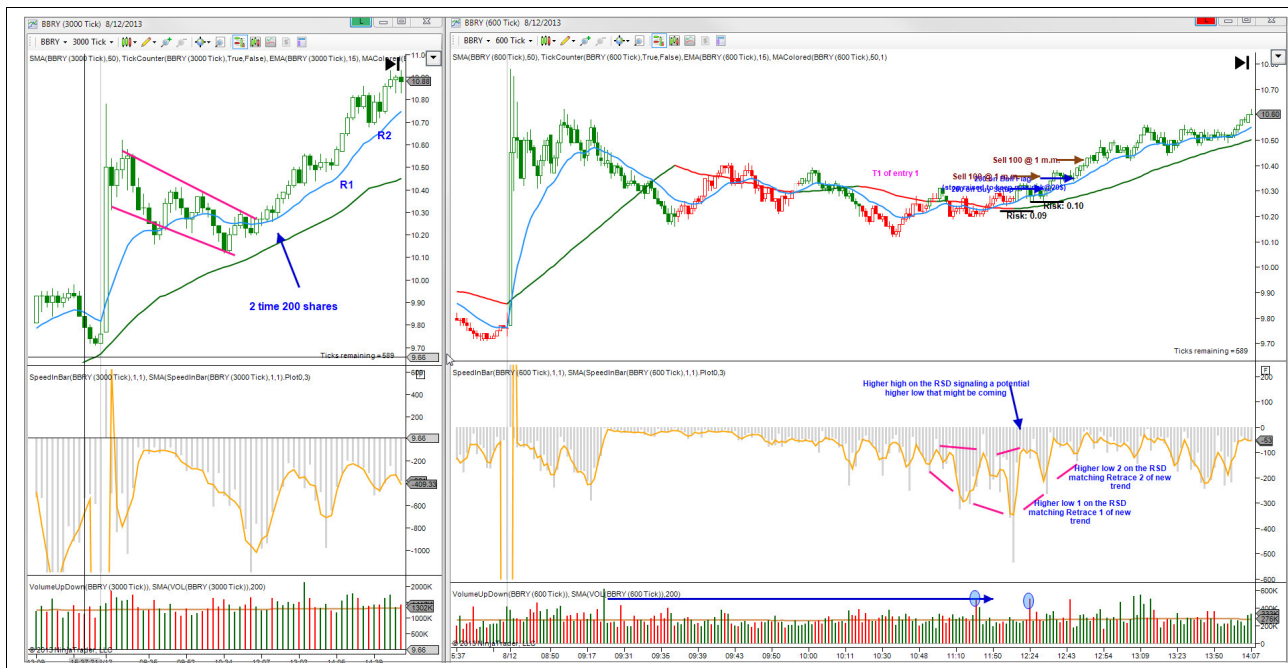
The next chart will show then emplacement of the hard stop for a Sell Setup pattern (same for a Buy Setup):

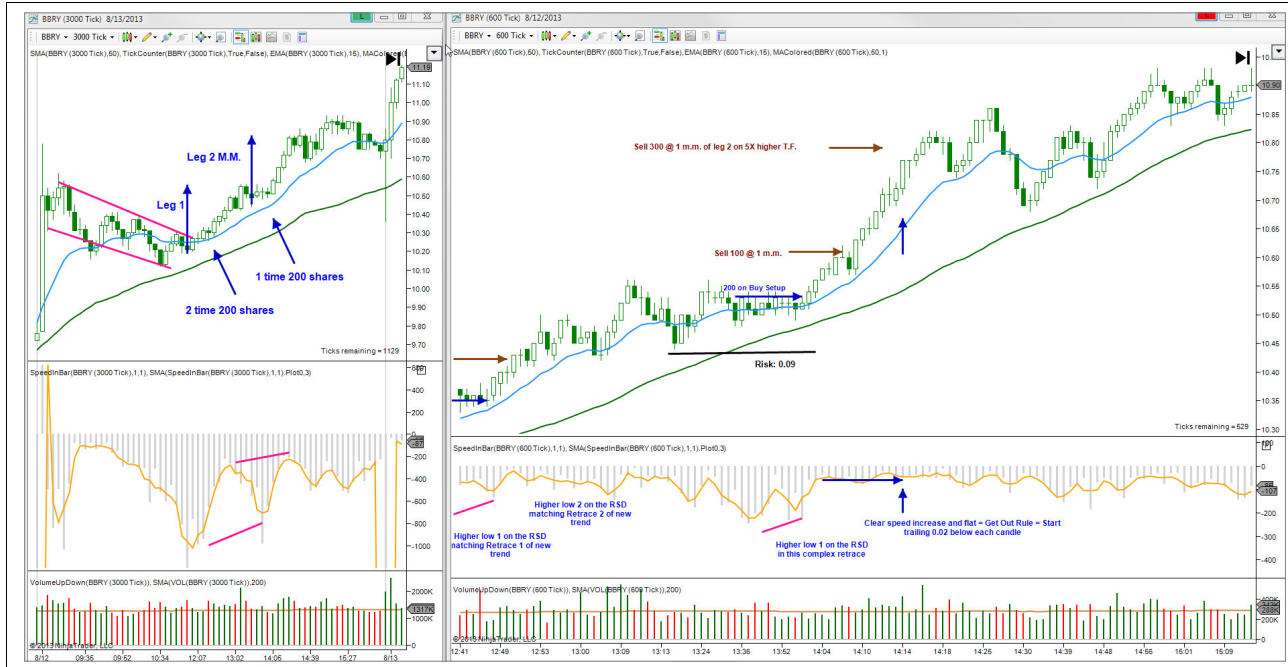


Ultimate Target – T2 - ,shares distributions and stop management

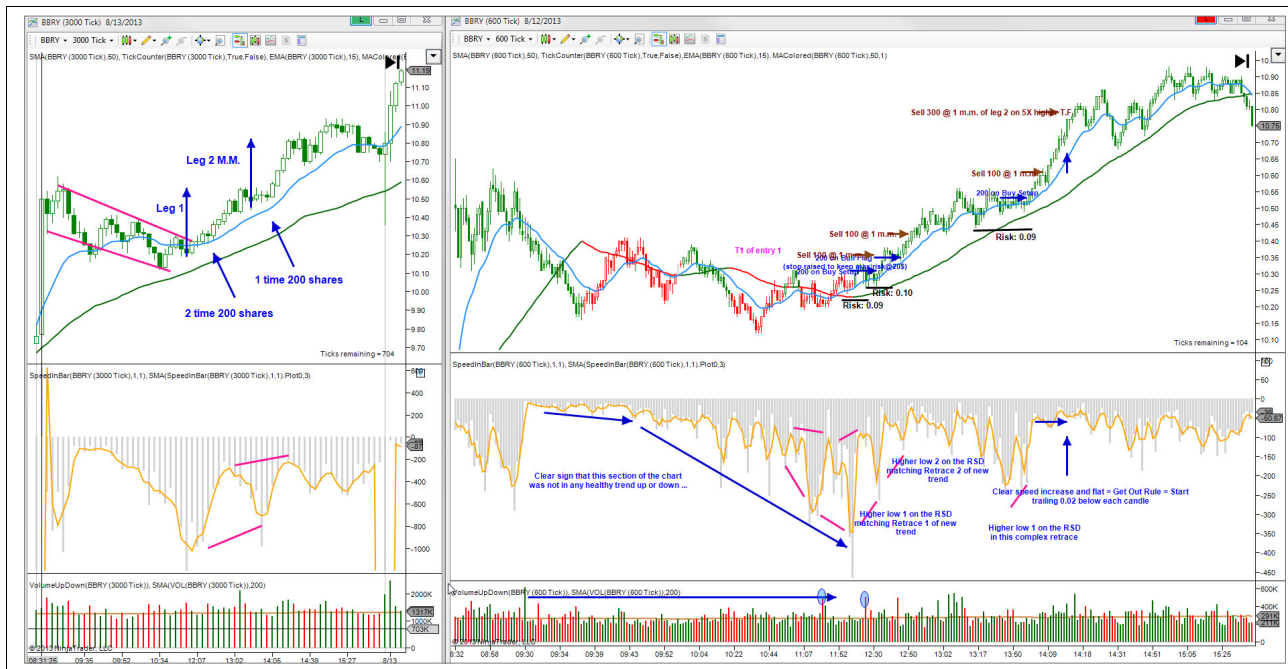
The ultimate target is to get a projected 1 measured move out of your long term chart. The plan is to acquire shares (200 shares minimum size on each acquisition) within the first 50% section of the said measured move. On each acquisition, T1 will be distributed based on 1 measured move on the short term while the remaining portion will be held to the ultimate target which is a 1 measured move on your long term chart.

We will start with a new example on BBRY that has no Anchor level defined at the open with a 3000 tick frame and a 600 tick frame (we will assume the long tick frame trend (SMA50) is the direction to trade):





Leg 1 and leg 2 can be combined when looking at the measured move of the gap. So this example is good for 1 measured move or 2 smaller rotation move. It is just a 123 in the middle of your rotation on your long term chart.



Pre-Entry rules

- 1- Wait and draw 5 minute High and Low and determine the success or failure of the Daily Setup based on VPL analysis
- 2- All VPL levels (including Anchor level) below you to go long or all above to go short
- 3- Long Term Chart Trend (EMA15) and Short Term Chart Trend (SMA50) both angling into the VPL analysis direction
- 4- Within 50% of Long Term Chart projected measured moved
- 5- RSD 2X pause criteria
- 6- RSD Higher low criteria
- 7- 123 or Setup Affinity Pattern
- 8- Max risk of 0.10\$ for your minimum size of 200

Entry rules and hard stop

- 1- All Pre-Entry rules in place
- 2- place a stop entry order at 0.01\$ of the high or low of the bar that generated the last missing pre-entry rule. Chose your size (200 or 300 or 400) to be as close as possible but not above your max 20\$ of risk for a single trade. Use the previous pivot for hard stop, not the one you are currently into. Can choose you pivot based on the last RSD 2X. 200 shares is the minimum size so the maximum risk for a single trade is 0.10\$
- 5- If you are not executed adjust your stop entry order if all pre-entry rules are still in place. If you get a new VPL level of 3X, cancel your order.
- 4- Set your stop based on the pattern definition in the above section @0.02\$ of the high or low, not @0.02\$ of the current pivot.

Money Management T1

Here is the table for share size distribution:

Total shares	T1 Post	Keep
200	100	100
300	200	100
400	200	200
500	300	200
600	300	300
700	400	300
800	400	400

T1 will be set at 1 measured move based on the last move on your short term tick chart. T1 has to be close to 1 UR. 70% of 1 UR is OK.

Money Management T2

As defined in the upper section, T2 (which is the ultimate target) is based on criterias measured on your higher tick frame chart. The goal is to collect 1 rotation out of your 5X higher tick frame for the remaining shares of each entry done inside the 1st 50% projected measured move of your long term chart

Get Out rule

At any point in time, if you see a VPL (3 times the average volume) or even worst, an Anchor shift (biggest volume of the day), you do get out whatever is happening. You GET OUT !!

Stock scanning tasks

- 1- Get the list of all stocks that will report earnings after the current close and before the prior open.
- 2- Get the list of the After-Hour movers from StreetInsider
- 3- In the morning: Scan your list of stocks for high positive and high negative net change
- 4- In the morning: Evaluate potential Pro and potential Novice gap based on trading activity and volume (VPL analysis)
- 5- Pick your best 4 gaps. For each stock, select a tick chart that will give you about 3 to 6 bars per 1 minute bar.

Stock criteria's

1. Stocks price: 4\$ to 90\$
2. Stock volume: Minimum average daily volume for a stock is 4 000 000 shares

Shutdown Rules

1. After daily target reached. Be not greed since you will end loosing your gain.
2. After weekly target reached. Be not greed since you will end loosing your gain.
3. After daily risk is reached. Restart trading the next day on nice opportunities.
4. After weekly risk is reached. Restart trading the next Monday on nice opportunities.

Other Rules

1. If one of your rule - requirements is not clear, if it doesn't jump into your face, stay on the side