Advanced Trading Methodology Driven by Sophisticated Data Analytics and Data Engineering

1. **Step one**
   Where is Mom? Mom is at the market.

MOM > 22= mom is fine and can run with speed (market is directional)

if mom > 22 , Check the mom's colors (in which box the mom is located). Green clothes mean the mom is in favor of bulls, while red clothes indicate that the mom is in favor of bears.

Bull = Call Buy/Put Sell
Bear= Put Buy/Call Sell

If MoM<22, Mom is not in the mood to favor anyone. You can see both green and red clothes, and Mom is rolling on the road.

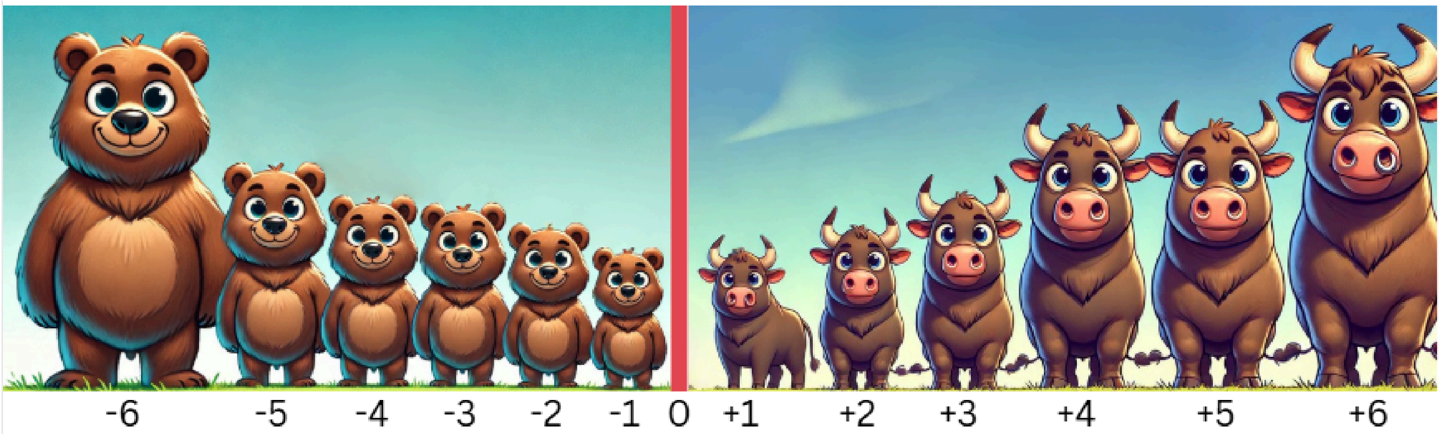
This is a time for quick scalping or quick profits, or for selling options to benefit from theta decay.

2. step Two

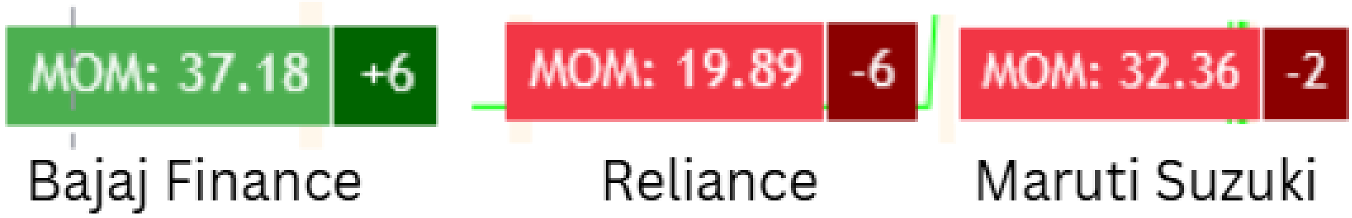
After understanding the direction and trend, it is essential to know the strength of the bulls and bears, which ranges from 0 to 6.

Max power number is 6

if bull is in max power it will have +6 number
if bear is in max power it will have -6 number



Real Examples:-



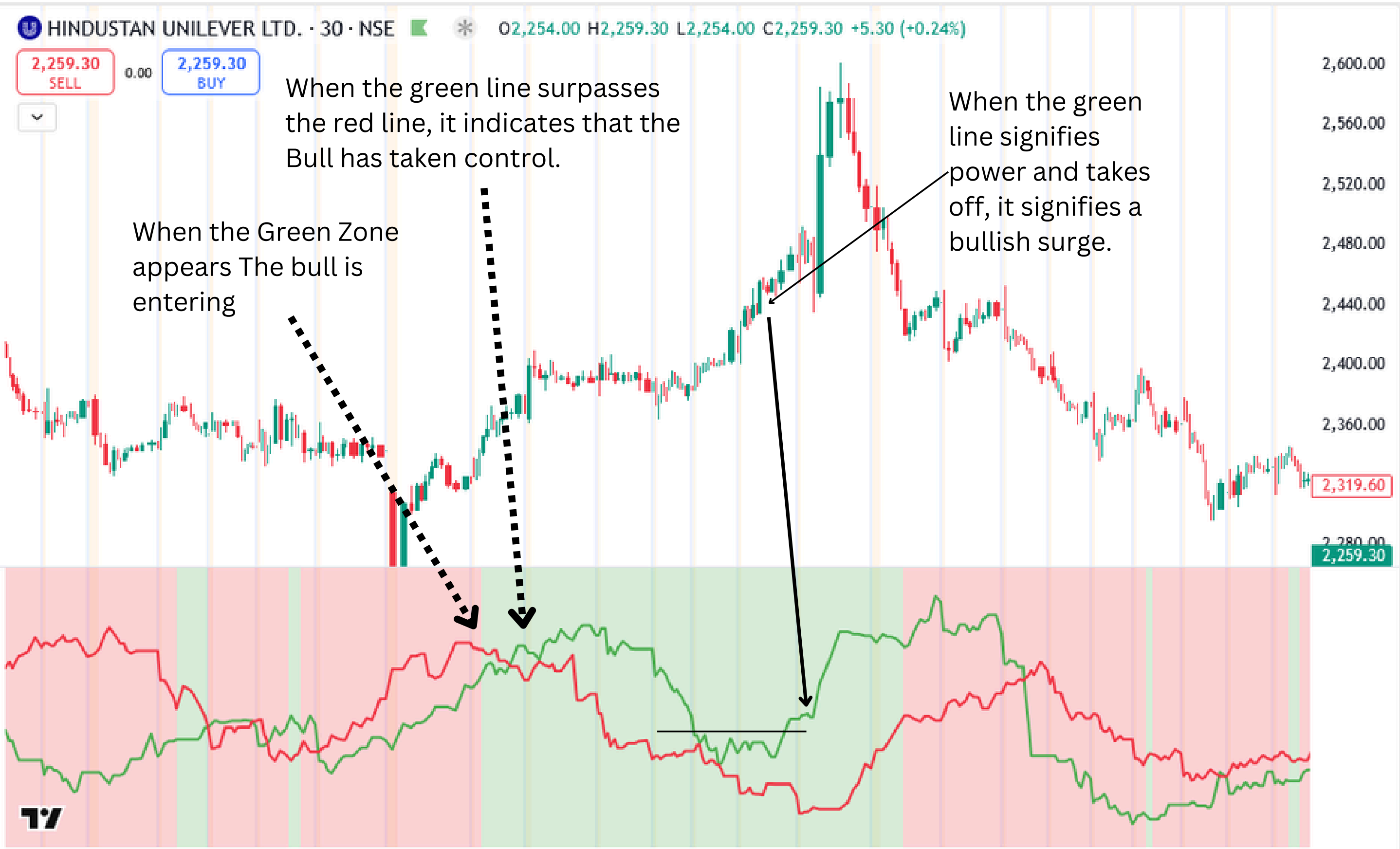
Now lets put it simple ,
Both boxes are green, then it is ...
Bull Bull condition = Call Buy/Put Sell

If both boxes are red, then it is...
Bear Bear Condition= Put Buy/Call Sell

2. Step Three

now we know the Bull , Bear and No trend Condition . we know the strength of the Big players too.

Now, let’s focus on More safety.
We will only Enter when a Big player enters the scene.
Here is the second indicator to consider:

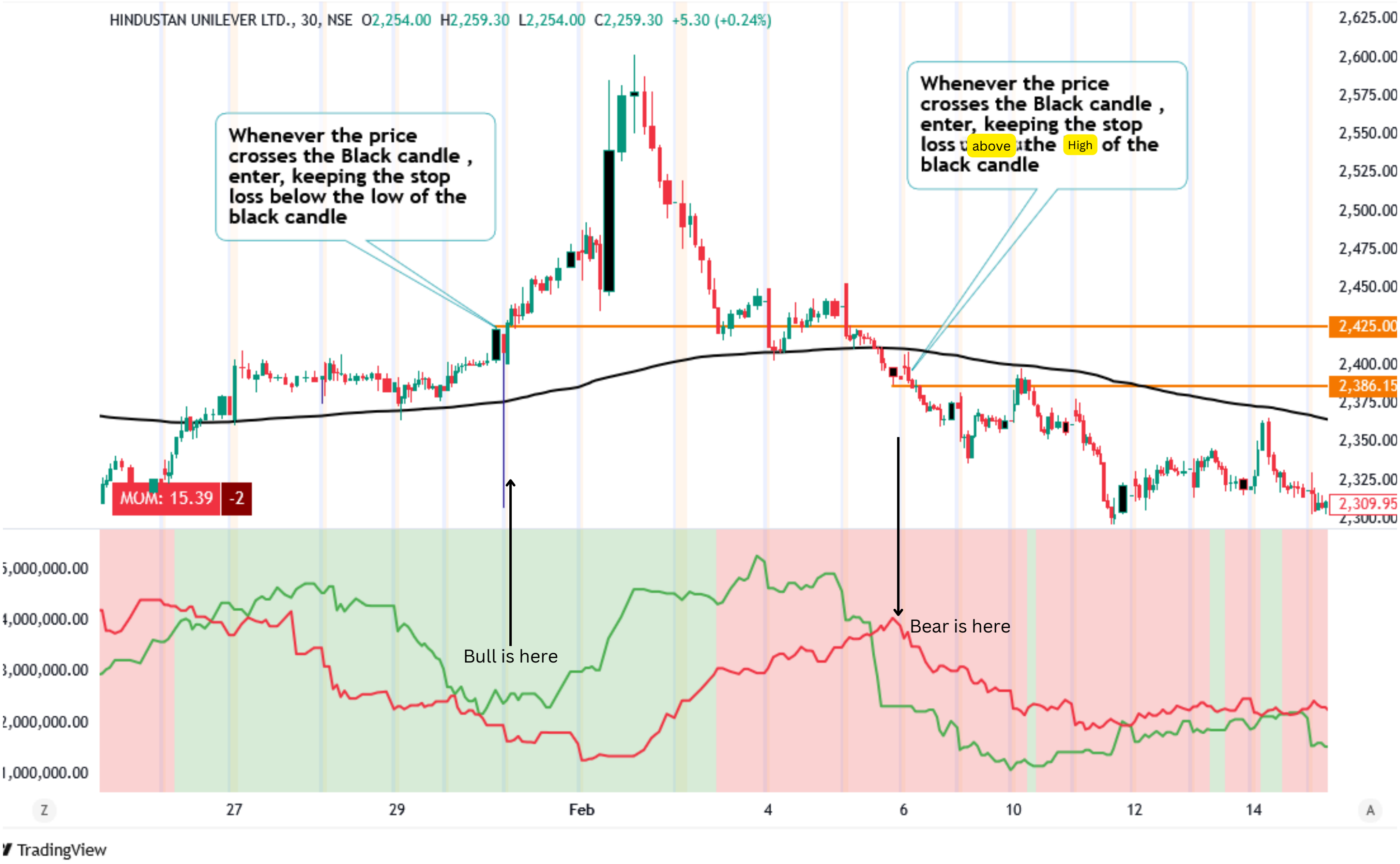


When the Green Zone appears The bull is entering

When the green line surpasses the red line, it indicates that the bulls have taken control.

When the green line starts rising in the sky, it indicates an increase in power, and the bulls begin to rise, signifying a bullish surge.

We are now prepared to analyze the market scenarios, but the key question remains: when is the right time to enter a trade?



Always Avoid the breakout of large black candles, as they are typically generated by significant market players or by resonance that can shift market direction.

Big candles are used to exit the previous open trades

Fibonacci spike

We use a special mathematical approach based on Fibonacci calculations to detect strong market signals. It helps identify areas where big players are accumulating or distributing positions and observes their behavior. When these major players start showing clear signs of strong activity or urgency, and this aligns with the appearance of a black candle, it creates a powerful setup. The moment that black candle is broken, it indicates the true direction of the market movement.

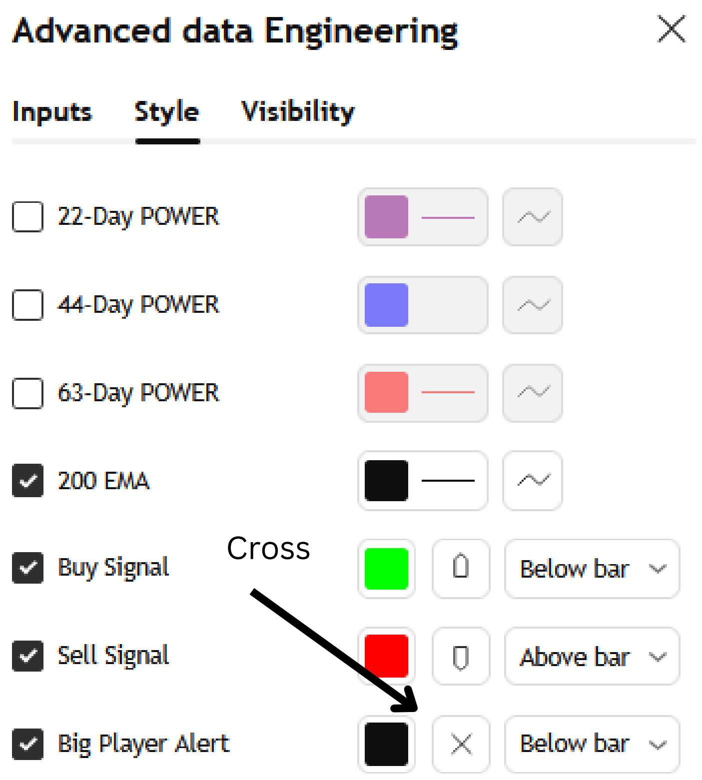
The Cross is a Black candle, while the Dot represents new additional information, serving as extra confirmation for the trade.

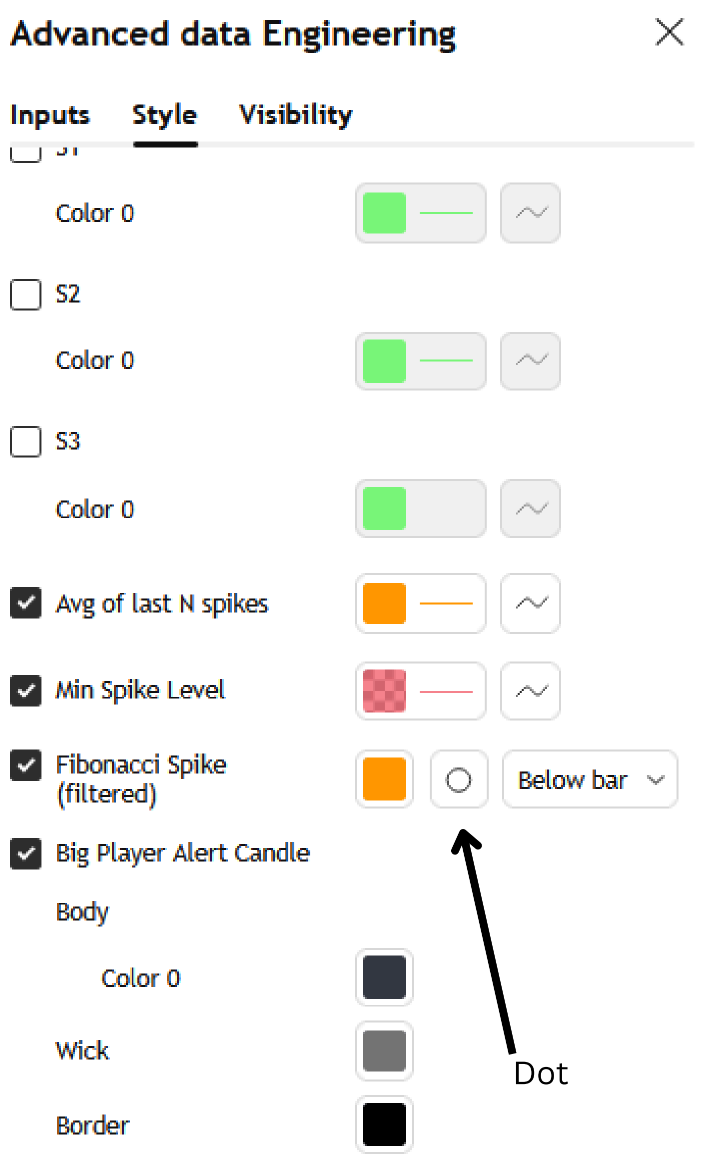
Below is the settings for Cross and dots

Other Special Features

There will be moments when black & Fibonacci candles are noticeably absent, testing a trader’s patience. This signifies accumulation or distribution in the market. During such times, the blue line that appears on the body of a candle becomes crucial.

Read your Bull and Bear presence (according to the methods provided). Then, if the Bull meets all the parameters, consider it a Bull when above this candle; if the Bear meets all the parameters, consider it a Bear when below this candle.

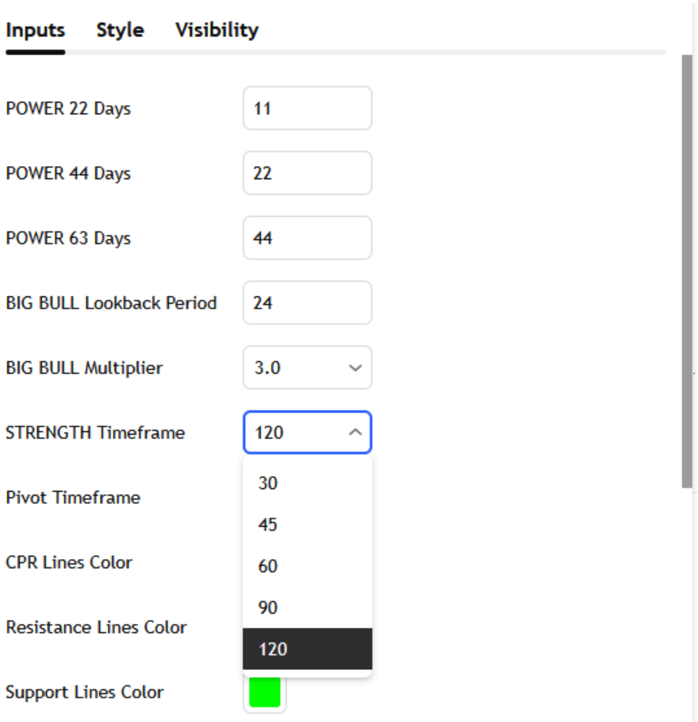

Advanced data Engineering
Inputs
Style
Visibility
22-Day POWER
44-Day POWER
63-Day POWER
200 EMA
Buy Signal
Cross
Below bar
Sell Signal
Above bar
Big Player Alert
Below bar


Advanced data Engineering
Inputs
Style
Visibility
Color 0
S2
Color 0
S3
Color 0
Avg of last N spikes
Min Spike Level
Fibonacci Spike (filtered)
Below bar
Big Player Alert Candle
Body
Color 0
Wick
Border
Dot

Other Special Features

Strength Calculation

Strengths are provided in a range of 30 minutes to 360minutes (even daily and weekly too). Since most traders use 5-minute to 30-minute charts, they should consider calculating the strength based on a higher time frame, most likely 90 ,120 or 240 minutes.

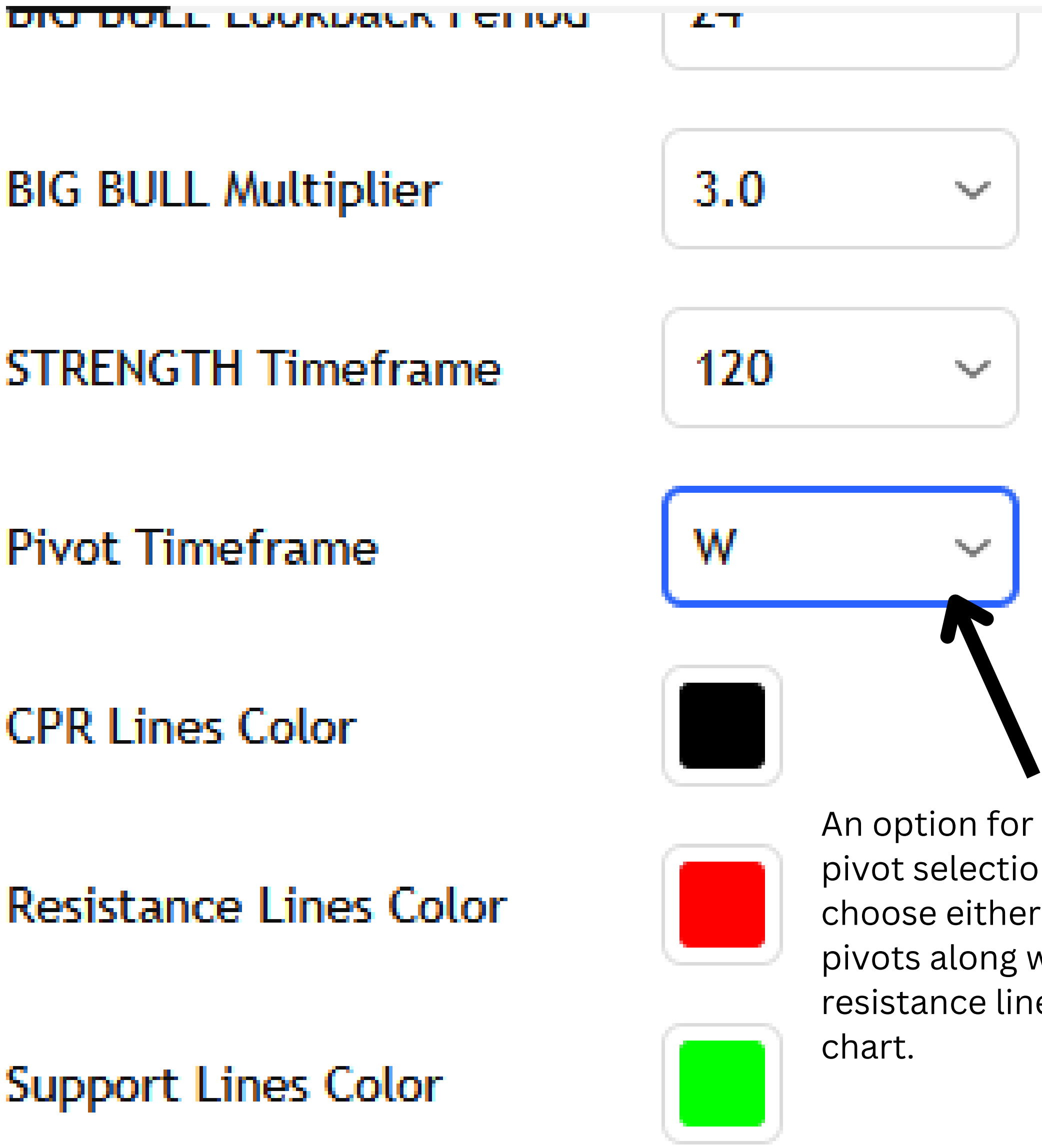


Suppose you bought a put option based on the breaking of the black candle, after checking all the basic parameters. If the market loses strength, a sell signal appears, which will reconfirm the winning probability of your trade.

If "buy" and "sell" appear continuously, it indicates that a struggle is occurring, and the market may move toward one side. This could create a good opportunity for a trending trade. By focusing on other parameters, you can design a high-probability trade.

Exit Plans

whenever sees a big candle or pivots

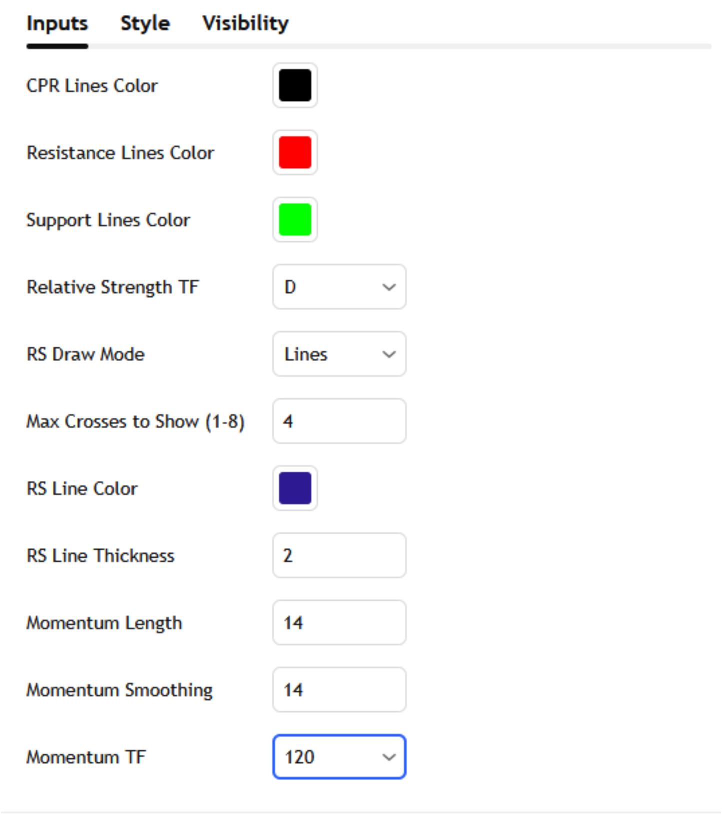


An option for weekly or monthly pivot selection is available. You can choose either option, and the pivots along with their respective resistance lines will appear on your chart.

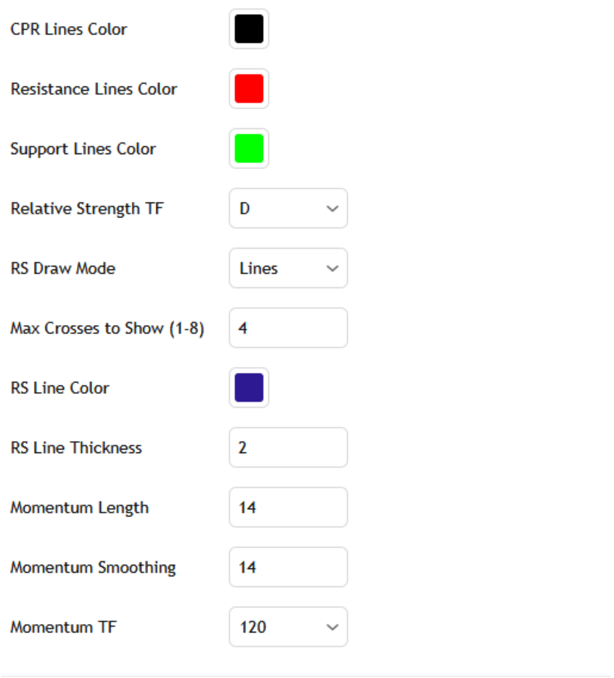
The following is the same picture shown above to explain the Bull & Bear Fight. As you can see, the fight occurred at the CPR level, and afterward, the Bear won. You also received a signal for the bear and entered a bearish trade. The green lines represent the support pivots, and you can see that the Bear exits at the Support 2 pivot (monthly). Similarly, you can determine your exit plans near the pivots or the CPR.

Extra Features

You can select the MOM calculating time frame. Ideally, it should be set to daily (D), but to enable more trades, it can be adjusted to a 240/360-minute time frame.



The Blue Line calculates the change in the relative strength of the bulls and bears. You can also select its time frame; ideally, it should be set to daily, but you have the option to change it for more trading opportunities. Additionally, you can adjust the thickness of the lines.



After that, click "Save to Defaults" to save your settings.

SPECIAL RELATIVE STRENGTH.

This is a highly advanced system that analyzes buying and selling data. It is specifically designed to identify market reversals.

Every market worldwide has a finite number of participants for each stock, and each stock or strike has a limited number of contracts.

These contracts fluctuate between overbought and oversold levels.

As soon as one reaches an extreme level, a reversal is inevitable.

The special relative strength indicator assesses the influence of major players and reflects the current state of market conditions.

Analyze the oversold (below 30/25) and overbought (above 75/85) structures and wait for a breakout. Once that occurs, consider additional indicators such as momentum (mom), black candles, and others before executing the trade.

Implied Volatility (IV Suite 7.3)

It's often challenging to determine whether to view options from a buyer's or seller's perspective. This system calculates the Yang Zhang volatility of the markets, providing insights by comparing current and historical volatility.

Now how to read and compare ?

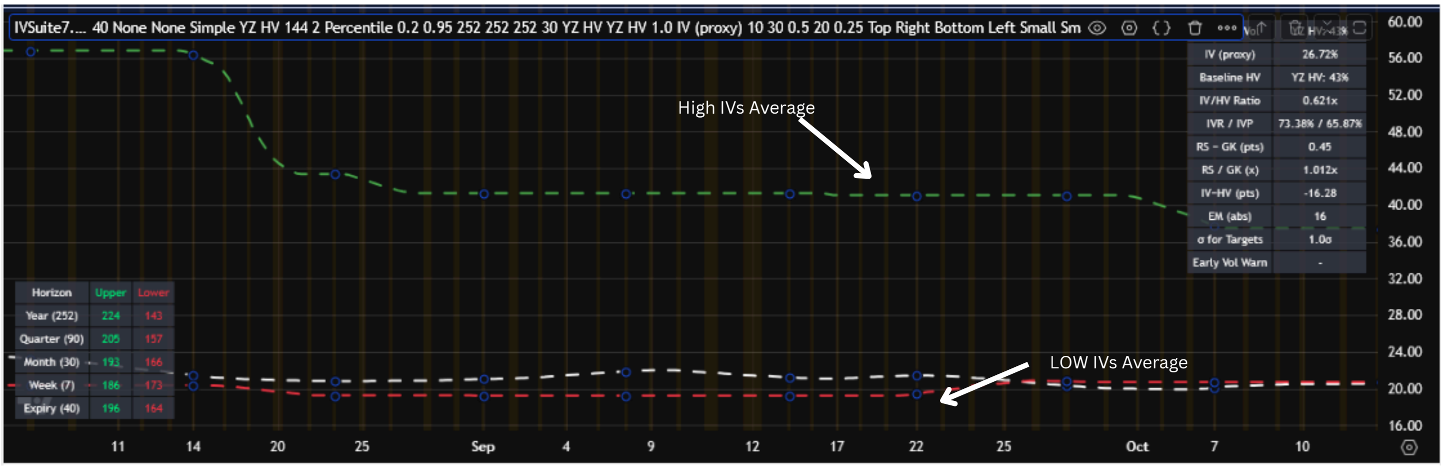
The Proxy IV represents the implied volatility commonly observed in markets, while Yang Zhang's special IV accounts for abrupt market movements in its calculation.

The green dotted line represents the calculated average of high volatility. When both the proxy and Yang Zhang volatility trade near this line, it indicates high implied volatilities (IVs) and elevated options premiums compared to historical levels. In this scenario, buying

options can be risky due to imminent premium decay.

The red dotted line indicates the lowest average volatility. When proxy IV and Yang Zhang IVs approach this line, it suggests low IVs, making option buying less risky and preferable. However, other parameters must align before proceeding with option Buying.

The band of red dotted IV average and green dotted IV average represents high and low averages. When IVs are high, consider selling options; when low, consider buying options.



The white line represents the average implied volatility (IV) over 365 days, typically staying near the red dotted line, indicating that the market often consolidates with low IV. Consequently, options sellers tend to win in trading.

Horizon	Upper	Lower
Year (252)	224	143
Quarter (90)	205	157
Month (30)	193	166
Week (7)	186	173
Expiry (40)	196	164

The box on the left side of the chart suggests movements based on current implied volatilities (IVs), considering one standard deviation. It calculates the assumed target range over a specified number of days. For example, the stock could move between 186 and 173 in 7 days based on current IVs. This calculation is adjustable by the user.