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(Basic Module for Newbies)

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TG Learnings: <https://t.me/tradingicarus>

BingX Referral Link:

<https://bingx.com/partner/IcarusCronos>

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RISK MANAGEMENT

(Section 1)

Filipino mentality gusto ng easy money, kaya maraming Pilipino naadik sa NFT game which is Axie Infinity kumikita sila ng 5-7 digits per day pero noong lumaglag ang dami nagalit. Yung iba sa kanila nagout sa trabaho ginawang main work si Axie Infinity pero nung bumagsak nganga sila kasi basta sila pasok ng pasok sa isang investment dhail ang gusto nila is gain pero hindi nila inaalala ang risk ng pinapasukan nila. Always treat trading like a business dapat meron ka rin exit plan.



Scenario #1: meron kang \$5000 or 250,000 PHP sa portfolio mo sa futures (hindi kasama ang pera sa spot). Dapat meron ka setup, 1-5% ng capital mo lang ang dapat itaya per position. Pwede \$250 per trade ang ririsk mo.

Scenario #2 Capital \$5000 pa rin at nag max lev ka pero ang ginamit mo ay 0.5% lang ng capital mo (\$25 per position). Ganyan ang position sizing hindi lahat ng naka max leverage wala na agad risk management.

RISK MANAGEMENT

(Section 1)

TYPE OF TRADE	LEVERAGE	% CAPITAL
SCALPING	125x	1%
SCALPING	20-75x	2%
DAY TRADE	20x	3-5%
SWING TRADE	BELOW 20x	5 – 8%

How To Compute Risk (EXAMPLE)?

Capital: 20,000

Risk Per Trade: 1%

Formula: Capital x Risk Per Trade / percentage of stoploss

20000 x 1% / 3%

Convert 1% and 3% to decimal

20000 x 0.01 / 0.03

0.01 / 0.03 = 0.33

20-00 x 0.33 = 6600

6000 lang dapat ang na itetrade hindi 20000 na fund para masunod ang proper risk management.

Ano ang pinagkaiba ng Cross at Isolated?

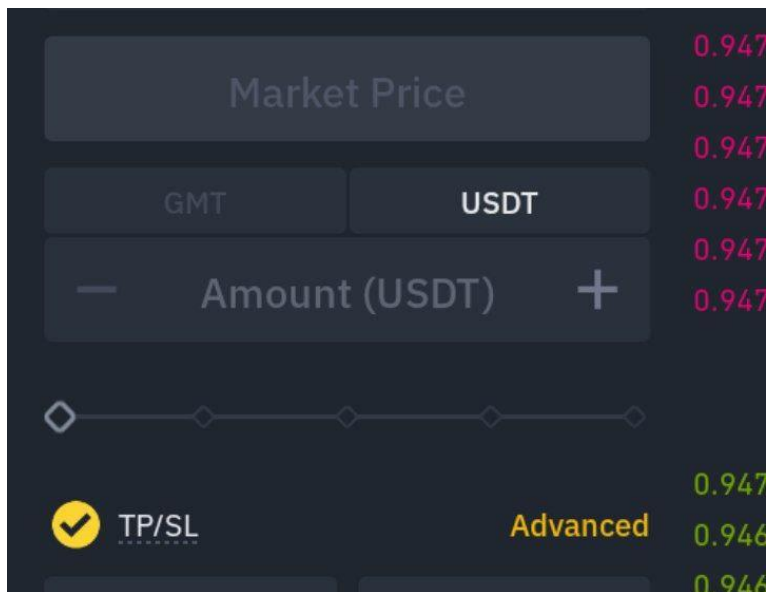
Isolated – malapit ang liquidation price pero ang maliliquidate ay yung tinaya mo lang

Cross – mas malayo ang liquidation price, pero at risk ay kung mahit liquidation price buong laman ng futures wallet mo ang mawawala.

RISK MANAGEMENT

(Section 1)

Paano mag lagay sa Amount (USDT) at Paano ang Formula nito?



A lot of newbies hindi pa rin alam kung ano ang ilalagay sa amount (USDT). Ganito po, let's say \$50 ang ilalagay mo sa trade mo with 30x leverage.

Formula: Amount x Leverage

$$\$50 \times 30 = 1500$$

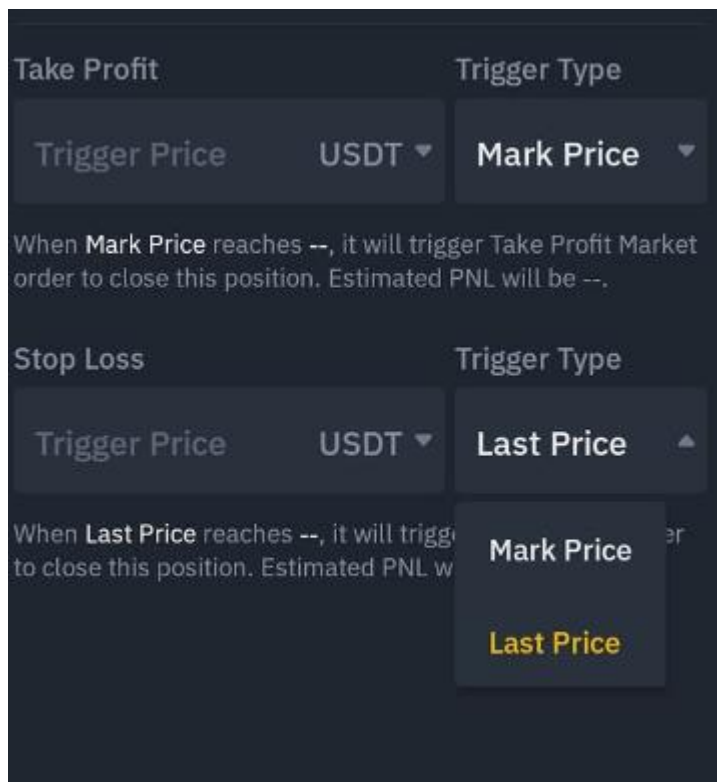
Therefore, 1500 ang ilalagay mo sa amount (USDT)

Ano Pinagkaiba ng Mark Price at Last Price?

Mark Price – ito ang current price or auto sell sa current value

Last Price – Pwede ka mag set kung saan mo gusto mag buy or sell

Ang akin, kapag mag TP last price ginagamit ko kapag stoploss mark price. Kunwari nakalong ako, nakaset sa 2.0 ang last mot apos tumalbog lang sa 2.0 tapos bumaba ulit ang price magkakaprofit ka pero kapag mark price sinet mo at tumalbog lang sa 2.0 tapos bumaba hindi mo ma ttp.



RISK REWARD RATIO

Risk:Reward ratio	Win rate needed to be profitable
1:1	51%
1:2	34%
1:3	26%
1:4	21%
1:5	17%

Risk reward ratio let's say 2wins then 3 loss ka today. Yung two wins mo is 100% roe while yung 3 loss mo -10 or -15% lang dahil ng stoploss.

Let's day ang record mo today:

Wins: 110%, 100%

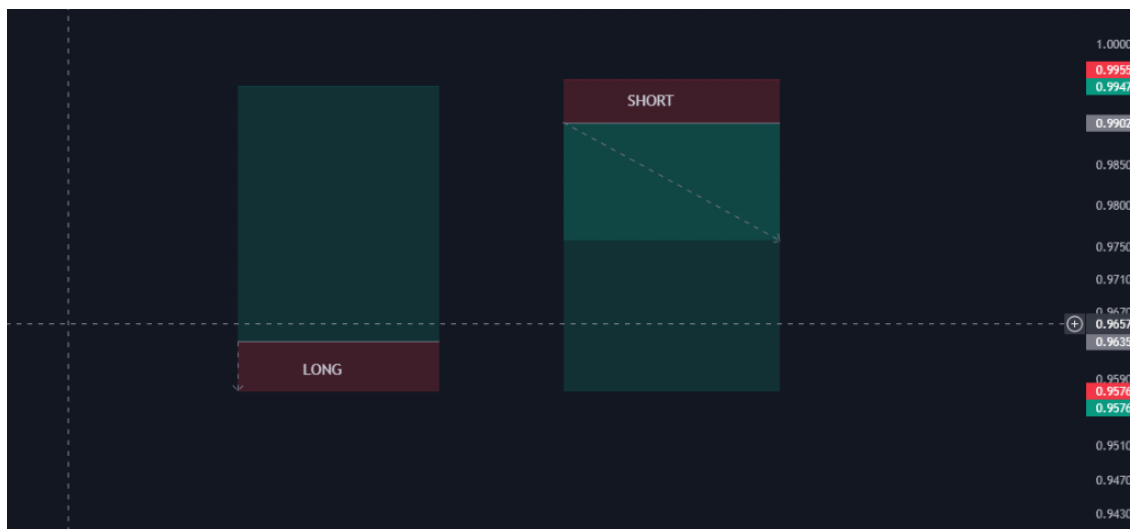
Loss: -15%, -20%, -10%

Therefore $110\% + 100\% - 15\% - 20\% - 10\% = 165\%$ gain pa rin

Loss is part of the game kahit alam mo lahat ng strategy kahit malakas ka mag Elliot wave theory, harmonic pattern, AST, price action or kahit smart money concept. That's why risk management is the most important and underrated skill sa trading. Sa gambling puro luck while trading knowledge + consistency and discipline. Inaaral po ang trading bago kumita at wag magpadala sa hype ng ibang tao. Always remember the risk ng pinapasukan mo na investment bago ang gain.

RISK MANAGEMENT

(Section 1)



Sa mga sumusunod sa signals ko or sa ibang tg, makikita kadalasan ito. Yung red na color ang stoploss, green ang take profits. Makikita nyo sa gilid yung entry point ayun yung gray while yunh sl naman ang red sa gilid at ang gree ang take profits.

Basic Terms sa Futures Trading:

P&L or P and L – profit and loss. Ito an kita mo or lugi mo sa isang trade.

Margin – ito ang amount na ipinapasok mo sa trade

Leverage – ito ang multiplier ng margin mo. Kunwari margin mo \$10, pag pinili mo ang 20 x leverage ang magiging margin mo na is 200 since 10x20 makikita mo sa 4th page ng aking module yung sa amount (USDT).

Open – ito ang price ng coin nung pinasok mo ang trade

Close – ito ang price na lumakas ka sa trade

TP – take profit, ito ang dapat na maabot na price ng coin na trinade mo para automatic na lalabas ka sa trade.

SL – stoploss, ito ang sagad na pinakamababang price ng coin na trinade mo, pag naabot nya yung price automatic na lalabas ka na sa trade. Yung loss nakadepende sa RRR mo.

BEST COIN TO HOLD

(Section 2)

Ano ga ba ang mga coins na maganda ihold ngayong bear market?

- **CRO (Available on BingX)**
- **ETH**
- **ADA**
- **BNB**
- **LEOS (RISKY TO HOLD)**
- **TRX**
- **CAKE**
- **BAKE**
- **ZIL**
- **VET**
- **ATOM**

Sa pagpili ng coin, dapat mo iconsider ang market capitalization. Hindi pwedeng aasa ka sa hype need mo iconsider si market capitalization tsaka supply nya. Pinaka magandang coin ay limited supply.

How to calculate Market Capitalization:

Circulating supply x Desire price

= dapat na mareach na marketcap para maabot yung desire price

Let's say SLP

40B (circulating supply) x 0.2 (desire price) = 8B

8B dapat ang marketcap ni SLP para mareach ang 0.2\$

SMART MONEY CONCEPT

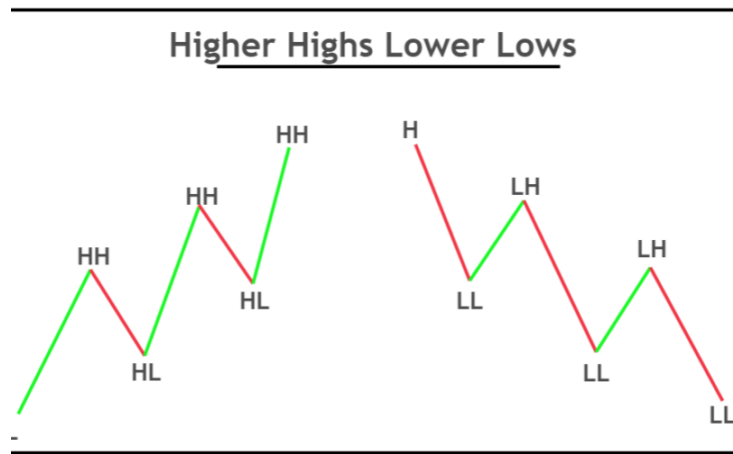
(Section 3)

Sa trading hindi lang sa crypto pati na rin sa stocks at forex trades, meron dalwang types ng traders. Ito ang **retail traders** at mga **institutional traders**. Kapag sinabi natin **retail traders** ito ang mga traders ma bumibili at nagbebenta sa mercado gamit ang kanilang accounts karamihan sa kanila maliliit lang ang capital. Kapag sinabi natin **institutional traders** sila ang mga market makers o nag mamanage ng malalaking capital or in short sila ang tinatawag na whales.

MARKET STRUCTURE

Kapag sinabi natin market structure ito yung understanding natin kung paano gumalaw ang market. Kasi meron logic behind the way price moves. Alam naman natin na once na uptrend or downtrend ang isang stock hindi straight ang dump nya unless meron fud like Luna isang mahabang kandila.

Meron tatlong daan kung paano kumibo ang isang stock: **Bullish trend, Bearish trend at Sideways or consolidation.**



Bullish trend - kapag bullish trend, ang presyo ng stock ay nagfoform ng higher highs of HH then followed by higher lows or HL, then babasagin nya ang high para gumawa ng panibagong higher highs.

Bearish trend – kapag bearish trend, ang presyo ng stock ay gumagawa ng lower highs at lower lows, kailangan basagin ang previous low para gumawa ng panibagong lower high.

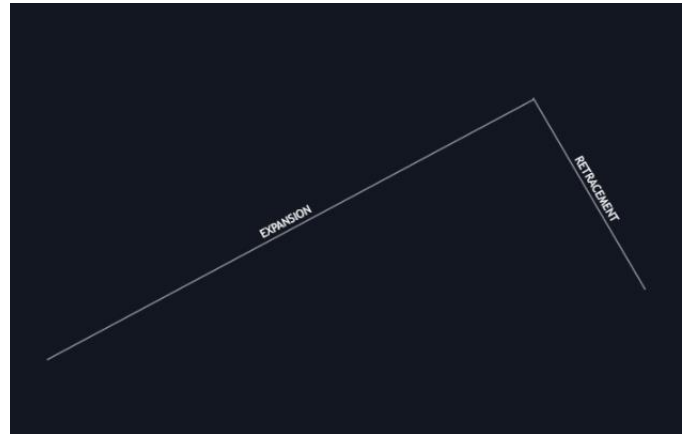
Take Note: Wag tayong natin kokontrahehin ang gusting direksyon na puntahan ng market. Yung structure is very simple. However, kailangan natin magkaroon ng overall view sa stock na ating sinisilip. Kapag multi timeframe mas maganda dahil nagkakaroon tayo ng perspective sa structure mula higher timeframe to lower timeframe.

Kung ang market naman ay hindi gumagawa ng higher highs, higher lows, lower lows at higher highs ibigsabihin ang stock ay consolidating or sideways. The more na matagal ang pagiging sideways ng stock the more na mas malaki ang dump or pump nito. Kaya dapat alam ko yung foundation ng trend direction, price follows the trend and the trend follows direction kaya structure is the key.

Expansion vs Retracement

Expansion - nangyayari ito kapag nagkaroon ng impulsive movement sa isang direksyon.

Retracement – ito yung correction movement pagkatapos magkaroon ng impulsive movement.



OTE (OPTIMAL TRADE ENTRY)

Naka base ito sa buying retracements. Ginagamit ito para mahanap kung hanggang saan ang possible end ng retracement, kadalasan nag rereact ang price sa 0.5 or sa OTE 0.62, 0.705 at 0.79 (OTE) bago magkaroon ng impulsive movement. Kapag long naghahanap tayo ng discount using OTE while pag short premium zone naman using OTE fib retracement.



Break of Structure (BOS)

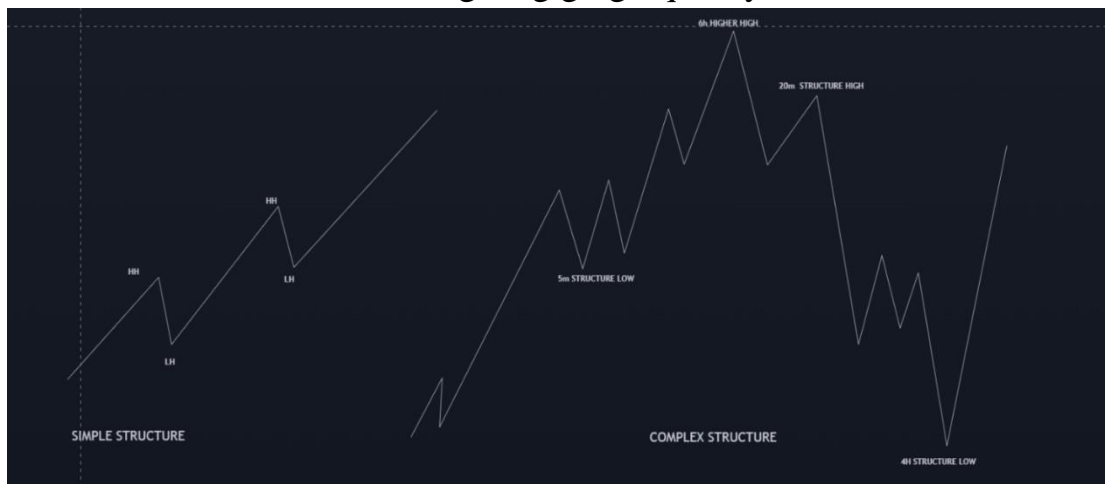
Base sa experience ko, dito kadalasan na fo (FOMO) ang mga beginners. Iisipin nila magsisimula na tumaas ang stock without a retracement, pero ang kadalasan nangyayari yung price ay nagreretrace pabalik sa premium or discount or sa OTE bago magkaroon ng proper movement.



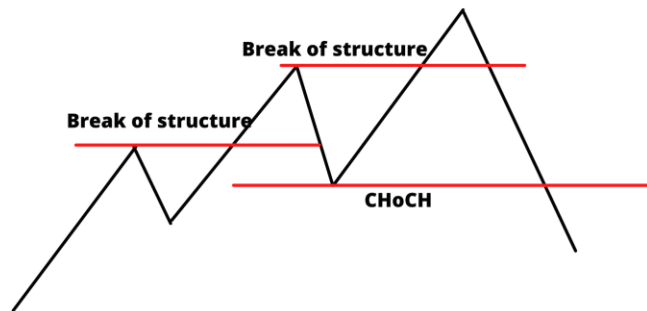
Kapag naghahanap tayo ng structure, dapat alam natin kung paano ang tamang pag identify ng true break of structure. Para makahanap ng BOS, dapat ang structure mabreak at dapat mag close above or below sa previous candle wick. Pero minsan pwede rin ang wick to wick more on aggressive approach pero kadalasan false signal or fake BOS kapag wick to wick.

Market Complex Structure

Yung stock gumagalaw yan in structural form ng highs and lows, pero kapag pumunta tayo sa real chart makakakita tayo ng maraming highs and lows. Ang reason kung bakit ganyan ay dahil sa repetition ng structure kada timeframe. Pumapasok na dito ang internal and external structure. Ang dapat nyo malaman ay kung yung swing point ng higher timeframe ay kompleto so therefore yung lowertimeframe structure ang magiging liquidity.



Change of Character (CHoCH)



Timeframes:

Yung ibang beginner nalilito regarding sa tamang paghanap ng ob, choch or anong tf san maganda kunin ang confirmations. Meron tayo tinatawag na top – down analysis, dito sa top - down titingin muna tayo sa higher timeframe tapos sunod sa lower

timeframe. Kung nakafocus ka lang sa isang timeframe then hindi mo alam ang kabuong nangyayari sa stock na sinisilip mo. Lahat ng timeframe gamitin mo as one.

Higher Timeframe:

Kung nalilito kayo, kailangan mo tumingin sa major swing highs and swing lows kung ano ang nangyayari doon. Kung ang price ay gumagawa ng higher highs at higher lows then yung trend ng stock is uptrend kung lower highs at lower lows then downtrend. Kung hindi ito gumagawa ng any movement therefore sideways or range ginagawa. Ang kabilang sa higher timeframe ay 3H, 4H, 1D, Weekly at Monthly.

Lower Timeframe:

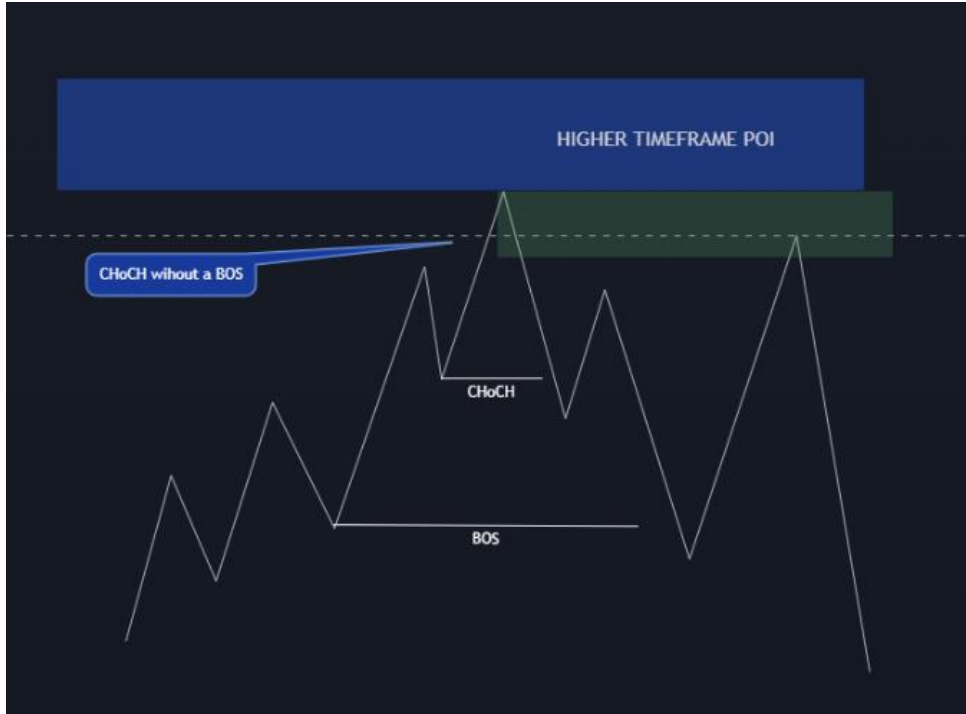
Meron tayong apat na structure sa iba't ibang timeframe ito ang Swing, Minor, Sub at CHoCH.

Change of Character (CHoCH)

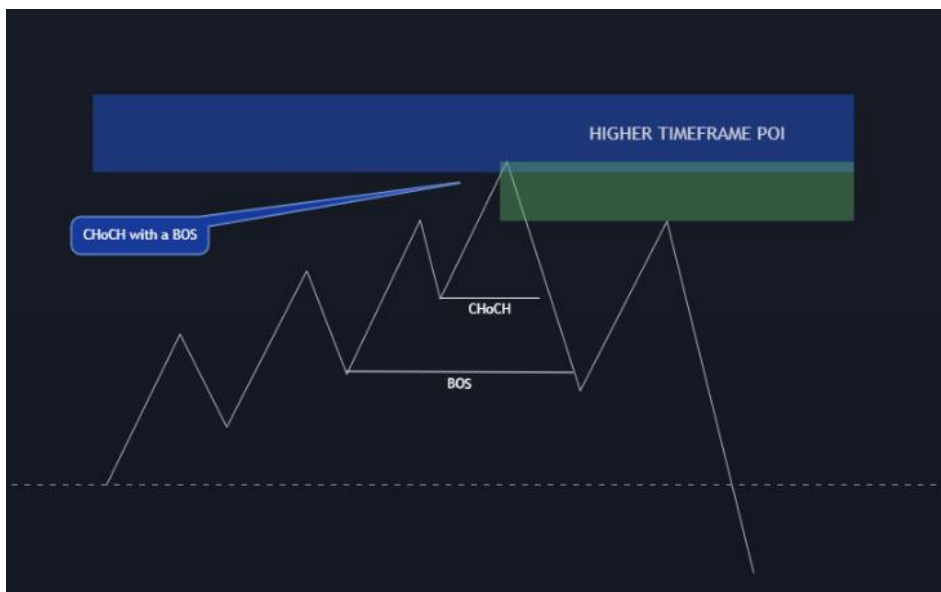
Ang CHoCH ito ang trend change or shift momentum. Kung bullish CHoCH ito ang panibagong LH kung bearish CHoCH then ito ang HL. Kapag naghahanap ka ng change of character, dapat lagi ka tumingin sa sweep ng liquidity sa higher timeframe POI katulad ng QM or Quasimodo pattern. Always remember, ang minor break of structure (CHoCH) ay hindi sapat.

Merong dalawang types ng CHoCH.

CHoCH TYPE I: Yung hindi nabreak ang substructure bago mag retest (risky or aggressive CHoCH)



CHoCH TYPE II: Yung brineak ang substructure bago iretest ang supply or demand zone (s/d zone).



Liquidity (Types of Liquidity)

“Find the liquidity or be the liquidity”

Ito ang underrated idea sa mga retail traders. Kadalasan sa mga retail traders nakakalimutan nila na nagiging liquidity sila ng market. Sa concept na ito, gaya ng sinabi natin sa pahina 1 meron two types ng traders ang retail traders at institutional traders o mga big banks. Kapag gusto bumili ng big banks kailangan nila ng sellers sa market kaya nagkakaroon ng liquidity. Yung liquidity ito ang stop losses ng mga retail traders kung nasan stoploss nila andun ang liquidity. Kailangan nila kuhanin ang stoplosses ng existing orders ng mga retailers para makapaglagay sila ng position sa market.

Paano natin hahanapin ang liquidity kung tayo mismo ang liquidity ng market?

Ang liquidity ito yung POI in terms of SMC. Ang halimbawa ng liquidity ay double top, equal highs, equal lows, orderblocks without liquidity below bearish or above bullish, trendline liquidity.

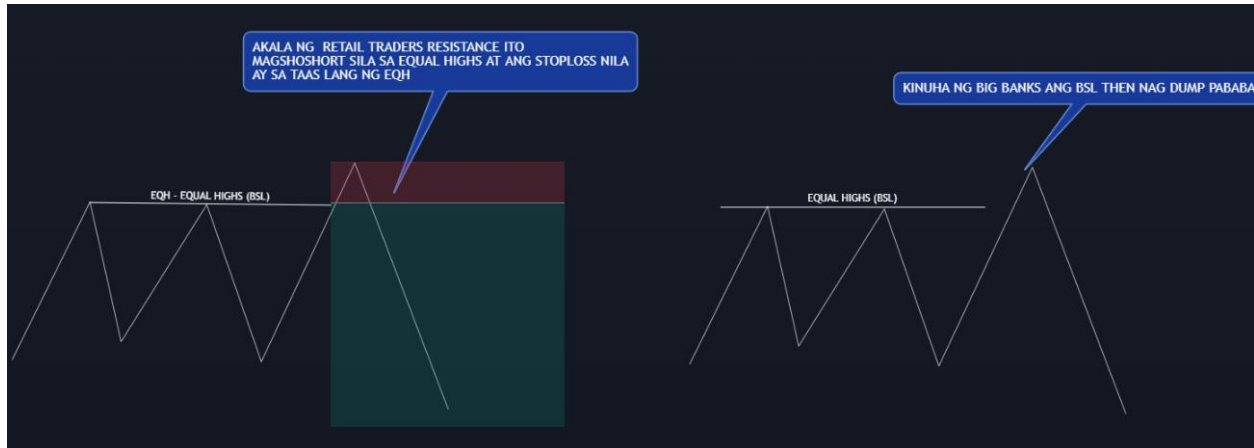
Liquidity Types:

- Buy stops liquidity (BSL)
- Sell stops liquidity (SSL)

Kapag BSL, ito ang stop loss ng mga sell orders. Once na kinuha ang BSL, magreverse ang market pababa. Kapag SSL, ito ang stop losses ng mga buy orders, kapag kinuha ang SSL magreverse ang market pataas.

Paano natin malalaman kung nasan ang BSL?

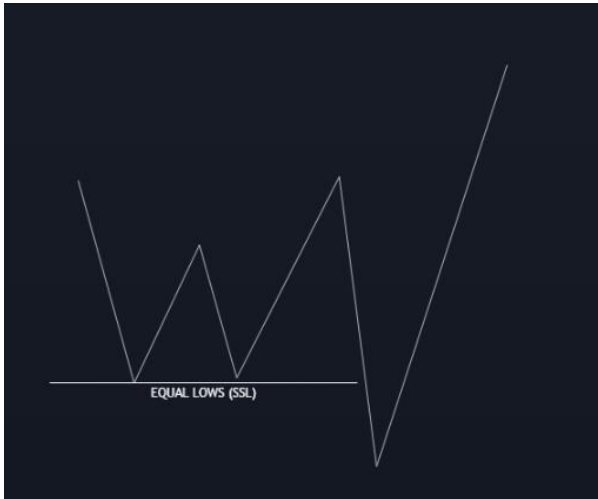
- ✓ Equal Highs or retail resistance
- ✓ PMH or Previous month High
- ✓ PWH or previous weekly high
- ✓ HOD or high of day
- ✓ Old High or swing high
- ✓ PDH or previous day high



Kung titingnan nyo sa picture, yung EQH or equal highs (BSL) nagiging resistance sya sa retail traders so dun sila sa EQH mag shoshort at ang stoploss nila ay above resistance lang pero ang gagawin ng big banks kukunin nila ang stop loss ng mga retail traders bago bumaba,

Paano natin malalaman kung nasan ang BSL?

- ✓ PML or previous month low
- ✓ PWL or previous week low
- ✓ PDL or previous day low
- ✓ LOD or low or day
- ✓ Old low or swing low
- ✓ Equal lows or retail support



Check picture, yung EQL or retail support dun sa equal lows mag lolong retail traders dahil akala nila strong support yun pero ang gagawin ng big banks kukunin ang stoploss ng mga retail traders.

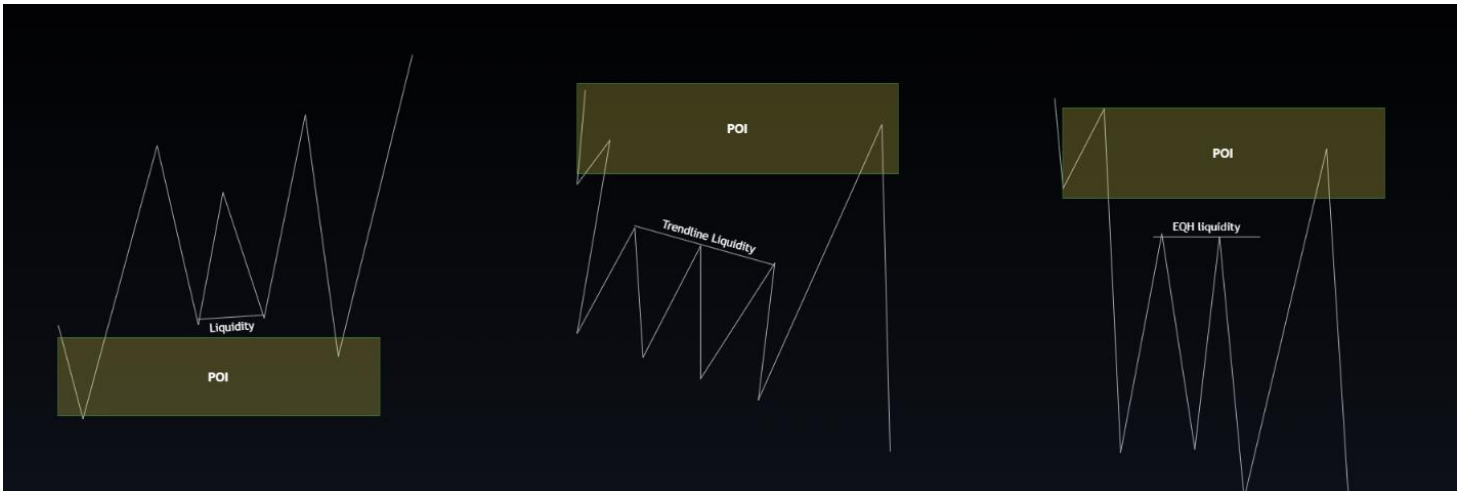
Two Types of Structural Liquidity: Internal and External Structure Liquidity

Internal Structure Liquidity

Kung titingnan ang chart gumagalaw ang market zigzag formation kadalasan gamit na gamit ang zigzag sa Elliot Wave Theory (EST) at Harmonic Patterns like ABCD, Partizan at mga classic patterns. Once na ang higher timeframe structure ay na complete, then lower timeframe ang magiging liquidity at ang swing highs or low ng internal structure ay meron buy stops and sell stops.

External Structure Liquidity

Lahat ng weak high at lows ng market ay tinatawag na external structure liquidity which is against the trend or failed to break the strong highs and lows.



Supply and Demand (S/D zone)

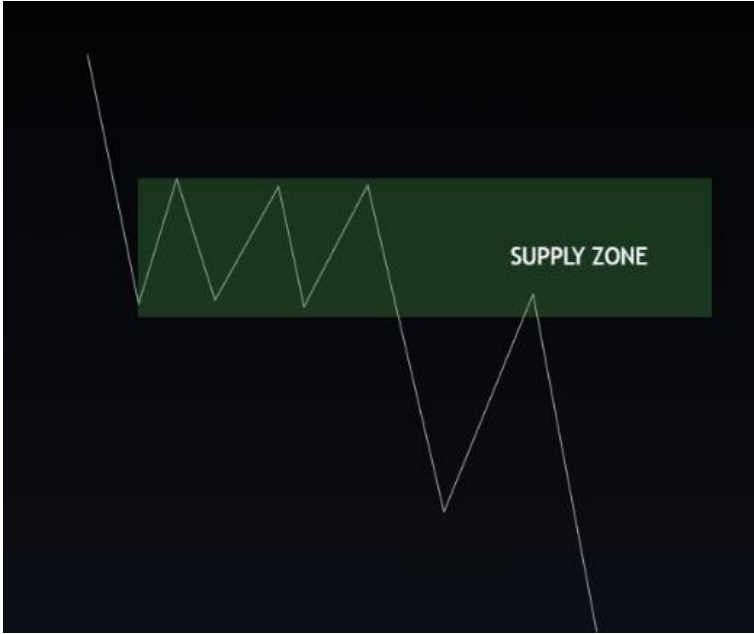
Supply and Demand gumagawa ito ng price action patterns. Supply ito yung strong resistance or amount na available. While demand more on support dito tayo bumibili ng desire nating amount. Sinasabi nh s/d zone ang strength ng market at mga added information na gusto natin makita sa chart.

Kung ang market ay bullish therefore mas malakas ang demand kung bearish naman ang panalo then supply ang mas malakas kesa demand. Meron tayo makikitang areas na unmitigated yung supply at demand ito ang mga bullish candlestick sa bearish leg at bearish candlestick sa bullish leg. Ang supply zone ay hindi lang orderblock at ang orderblock ay hindi lang supply at demand zone.

Inter relation between S/D zone and Orderblock

- 1) Ang orderblock ay nabubuo sa higher timeframe supply and demand zone
- 2) Ang s/d zone pwede mo irefine into orderblock as POI or point of interest.

BASIC EXAMPLE OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND





Halimbawa ng supply zone na refined sa lower timeframe supply zone. Ito yung zone na pwedeng tawagin na area of interest sa market or point of interest (POI or AOV). Ito yung areas na kung saan kailangan natin tingnan ang reaction. Ask yourself kung magpull back ba ito? Mag reverse ba ito?

Orderblocks

Gaya ng sinabi natin orderblocks ay hindi lang supply and demand zones.



Ang orderblock ay inintroduced ng inner circle trader (ICT). Ayon sa ICT, ang orderblock ay ang area na kung saan nagkaroon ng manipulation na clinear ang liquidities ng market. Ito rin yung last bullish candlestick bago nagkaroon ng biglaang down at last bearish candlestick bago nagkaroon ng impulsive movement upward bago magkaroon ng break of structure. Meron din engulfing orderblocks isa sa variants ng orderblocks minsan doji. Ang orderblock or OB ang accumulation orders ng mga big bank. Nagsisilbi itong s/d zone.

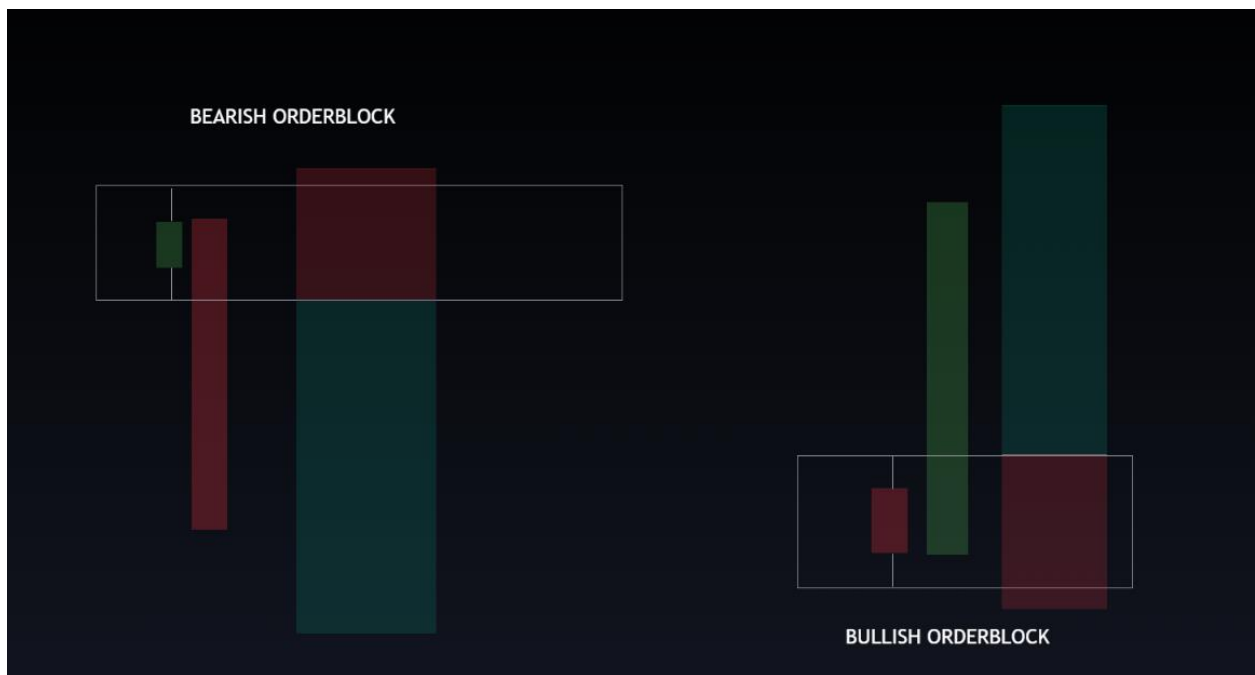
Orderblock Trading Strategy #1:

- Alamin kung ano ang market structure or mag top down analysis ka
- Antayin na mag break of structure ang price at hanapin ang orderblock
- Kapag malapit na bumalik sa OB yung price, pumunta sa lower timeframe para maghanap ng confirmation at panibagong ob na pwede mangyari sa loob ng higher timeframe OB.

Hindi lahat ng orderblocks ay tradable meron tayong criterias sa paghahanap ng valid orderblock. **Merong tayong pito na tradable orderblock:**

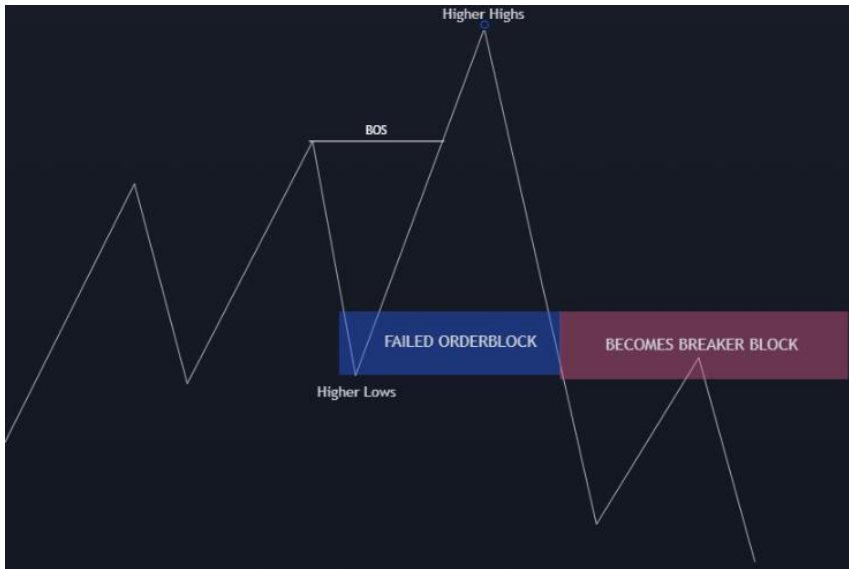
- ✓ Dapat ang orderblock ay malapit sa support or resistance
- ✓ Dapat ang orderblock ay malapit sa flip zone
- ✓ Dapat meron break of structure
- ✓ Dapat meron imbalance sa orderblock
- ✓ Kung bearish orderblock dapat below eqh
- ✓ Kung bullish orderblock dapat above eqh
- ✓ Kung harmonic trader ka dapat ang orderblock nasa PRZ zone (hindi necessary)





Breaker Block

Ito yung orderblocks na nafailed na ihold ng price, once na yung orderblock ay counter trend OB doon kadalasan nagkakaroon ng breaker block.



Paano itrade ang breaker block?

Usually, ang price ay nagreact sa breaker for some reason. Ang rason kung bakit tayo pumipili ng breaker block or ob dahil ginawa ang liquidity para iinduce ang traders. Ang breaker ob or orderblock ang pinakamalapit na POI above or below bullish or bearish POI or FVG.

Mga importanteng approach kapag nag tatrade ng orderblocks at breaker blocks:

- ✓ Dapat ang bullish OB or breaker block nasa premium or supply zone ng higher timeframe
- ✓ Ang bearish OB or breaker block dapat nasa discount or demand zone ng higher timeframe.
- ✓ Kapag naghahanap ng breaker block, kapag ang supply zone nag fail na ihold at nagging demand (flip zone) therefore magiging break block POI ito.
- ✓ Breaker block mitigation ay inducement na ginawa para sa OB sa taas nito. Usually 75% ay babalik ito para itake out ang mitigation ng breaker block sa orderblock.



Imbalance or FVG

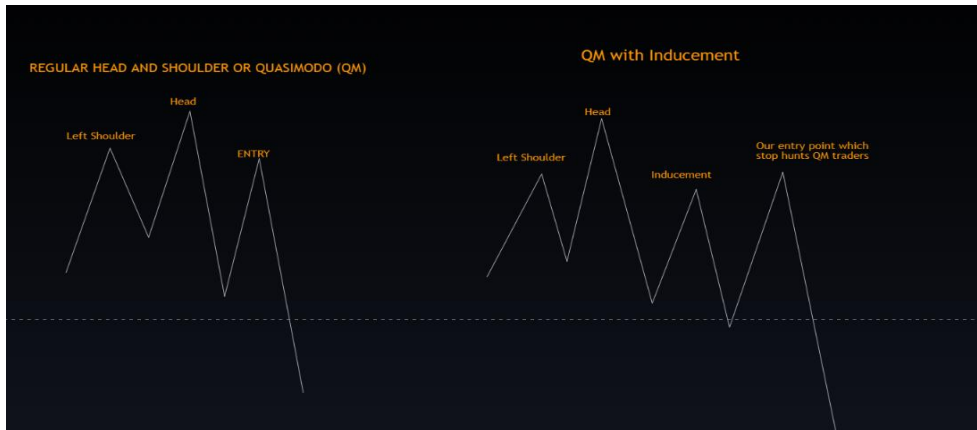
Imbalances tinatawag rin itong inefficiencies. Let's say may biglaang dump or pump, kailangan ibalance ng market yung price kaya babalik ang price sa fvg zones para ibalance at maging healthy ang price action. Kung babalik ang price either touch, 50% ng fvg or fully fill.



Inducement (IDM)

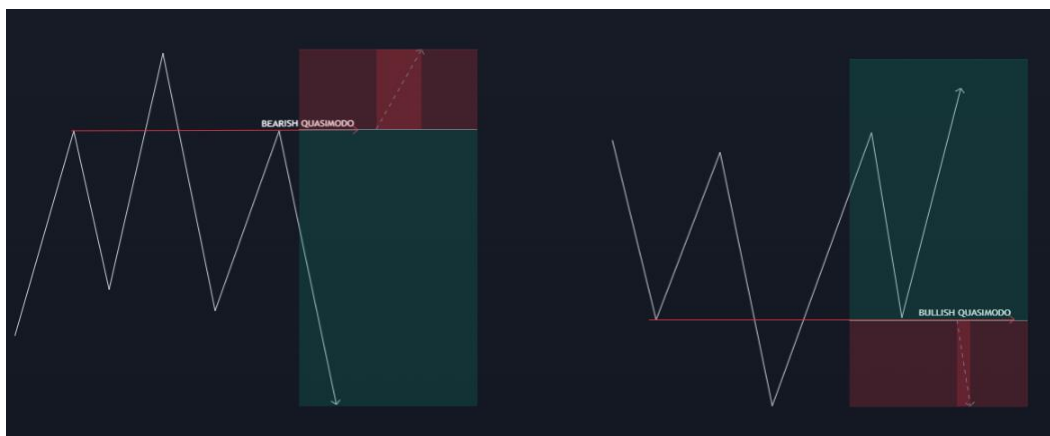
Parang trap ng mga big banks para imitigate ang OB or isweep ang liquidity. Ito yung liquidity nan aka set para iinduce ang retail traders or mga pattern traders ng kanilang limit orders, stoplosses and stop orders.

Yung mga retail traders ay kadalasan na sstop hunt dahil patterns ang gamit nila naka base sa algorithm madaling makita at nandun ang algorithm para induce at stop out ang mga retail traders. Kaya kadalasan naiinis ang mga retail traders dahil once na nahit sl nila pupunta ito sa target areas nila.

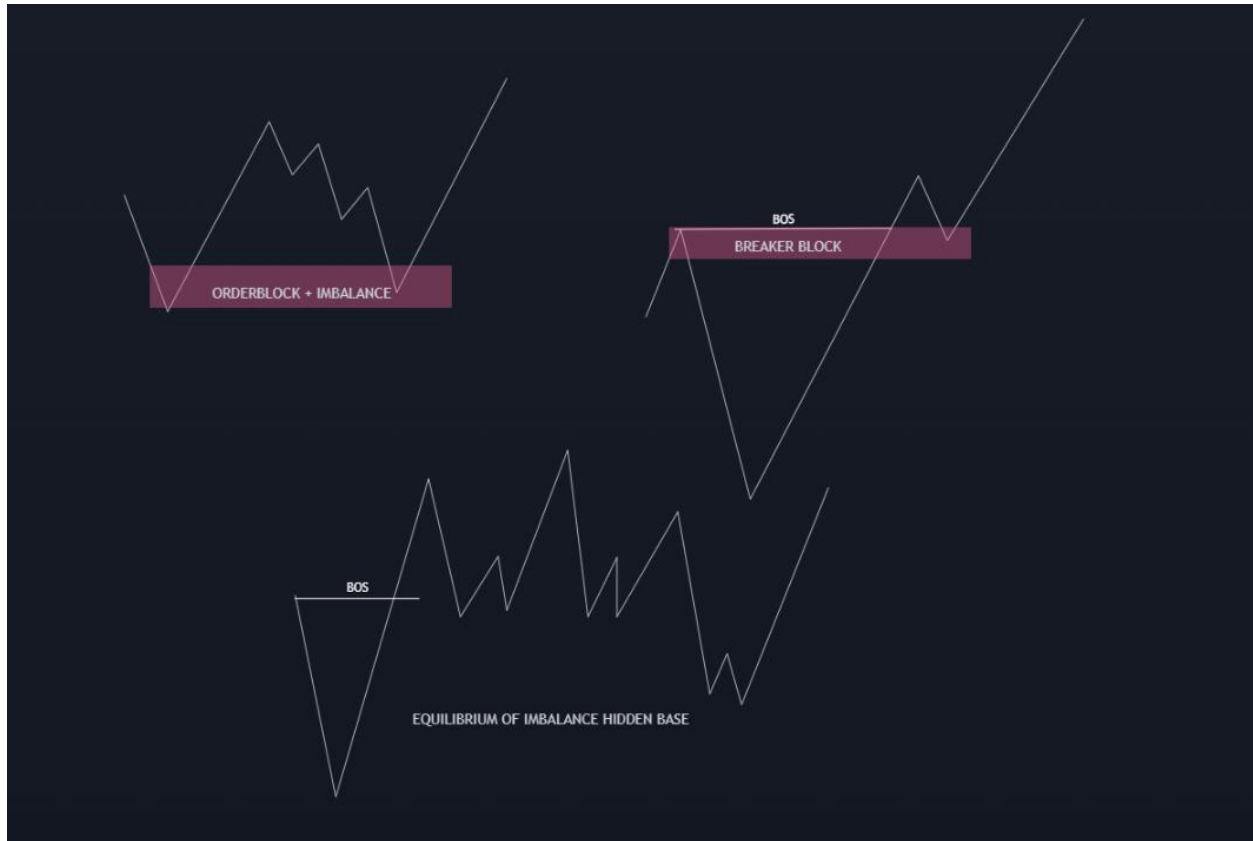


Bearish or Bullish QM (QUASIMODO)

Nanggaling ito sa cartoon which is Quasimodo. High probability entry type si QM at hindi ito valid kung walang break of structure at change of character. Parang head and shoulder at inverse head and shoulder ito pero mas deep ito at meron narration.



Different Types of POI (Point of Interest)



Entries

Merong tayo type of entries depende yan sa trader. Ang una ay **aggressive entry** and **confirmation entry**.

Kapag aggressive entry maglilimite lang tayo sa POI natin while confirmation entry mag hihintay tayo ng reaction sa POI natin. Naka based ito sa mitigation reaction, kadalasan sa ibang trader tinitingnan nila ang lower timeframe price action for confirmation. Titingin sila ng mga liquidity followed by CHoCH and etc.

Entry fib: 0.618 – 0.702 or 0.786 (OTE)

Target levels: 0.28 – 0.27, -0.618 & -1

HARMONIC PATTERN

(Section 4)

Definition of Terms:

PRZ = potential reversal zone or point D

IPO = Initial Profit Objective

PPZ = profit projection zone

SLZ = stoploss zone

Paano mag spot ng harmonic structures?

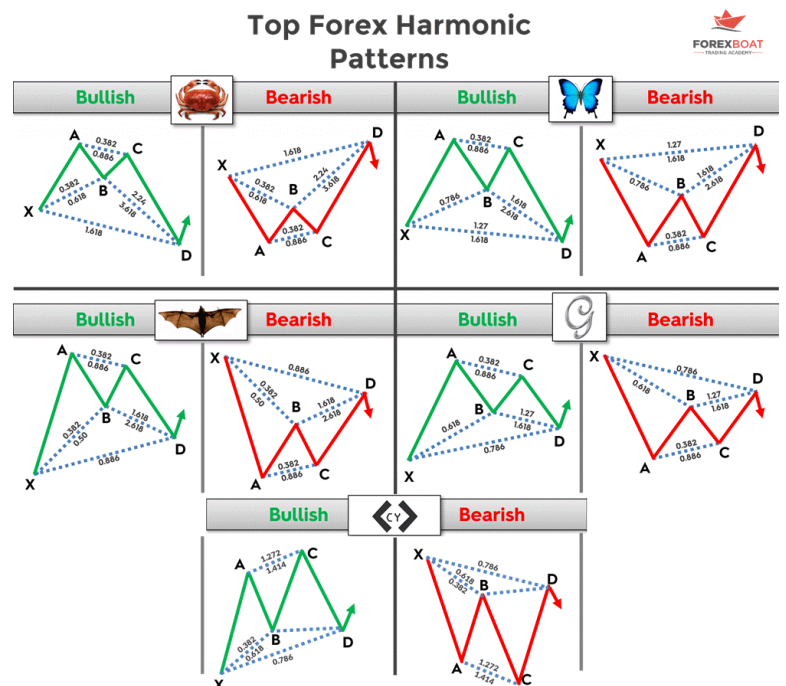
Meron tayong 2 basic structure, una ang M pattern for bullish patterns and W for bearish patterns. Yung 5-0 and reciprocal $AB=CD$ more on Z structure. Para maispotan natin na nagkakaroon or nagdedevelop ito ng harmonic structure, dapat maistablish natin ang 4 points ito ang X, A, B, C at D.

Paano natin malalaman kung meron pattern na nadedevelop?

Para malaman natin na meron developing pattern kailangan muna natin makita ang XA at retracement ng AB leg. Kapag naestablish na si point C pwede ka gumamit ng Fibonacci extension or retracement para mahanap ang D leg at malaman anong pattern ang nabubuo.

General Rule:

Ang general rule ay mag position ng buy or sell sa point D or PRZ. Pero pwede rin sa C kung meron completed pattern.



Harmonic Pattern Ratios

Gartley Pattern

- AB 0.618 retracement of XA
- BC 0.382 or 0.886 retracement of AB
- CD 0.786 retracement of XA

Butterfly Pattern

- AB 0.786 retracement of XA
- BC 0.382 or 0.886 retracement of AB
- CD 1.27 or 1.618 retracement of XA

Crab Pattern

- AB 0.382 or 0.618 retracement of XA
- BC 0.382 or 0.886 retracement of AB
- CD 1.618 retracement of XA

Bat Pattern

- AB 0.382 or 0.5 retracement of XA
- BC 0.382 or 0.886 retracement of AB
- CD 0.886 retracement of XA

Deep Crab

- AB leg has to be at least 0.886 retracement of XA
- BC leg is minimum 2.24 but can extend to 3.618
- C point is higher low than A point in case of bearish crab
- C point is lower high than A point in case of bullish crab

Cypher Pattern

- AB 0.382 of XA should not exceed 0.618
- C leg 1.27 projection
- D 0.786 of XC

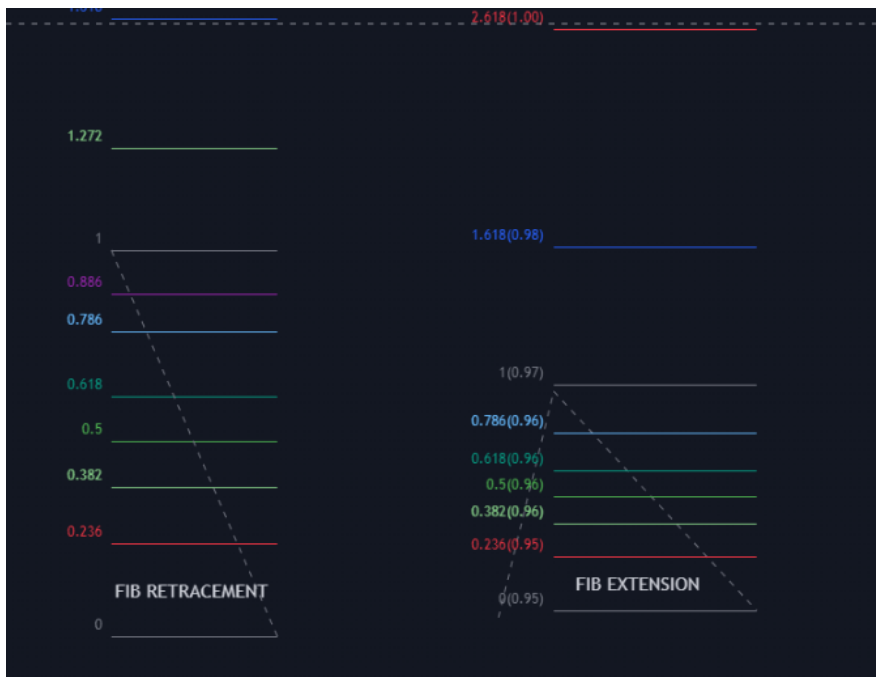
Shark Pattern

- No measurement for A
- B 1.13 – 1.618 extension of XA
- C 1.13 extension of 0X at the 1.618 – 2.24 extension of AB

AB=CD

- BC 0.618 retracement of AB
- CD 1.272 extension of BC

FIBONACCI RETRACEMENT AND EXTENSION OF HARMONIC PATTERN



BASIC EXAMPLE GARTLEY:

RULES OF GARTLEY:

Point B = 0.618 retracement of XA

Point C = 0.382 or 0.886 of AB

Point D = 1.272 or 1.618 extension of AB or 0.786 retracement of XA

Step 1: Hanap ka ng potential W or M pattern



Step 2: Measure AB, yung XA hindi kailangan ng measurement.

Gagamit ka ng Fibonacci retracement ilagay si Fibonacci from X to A. Based sa measurement sa 0.618 sya tumama pasok yan sa gartley.



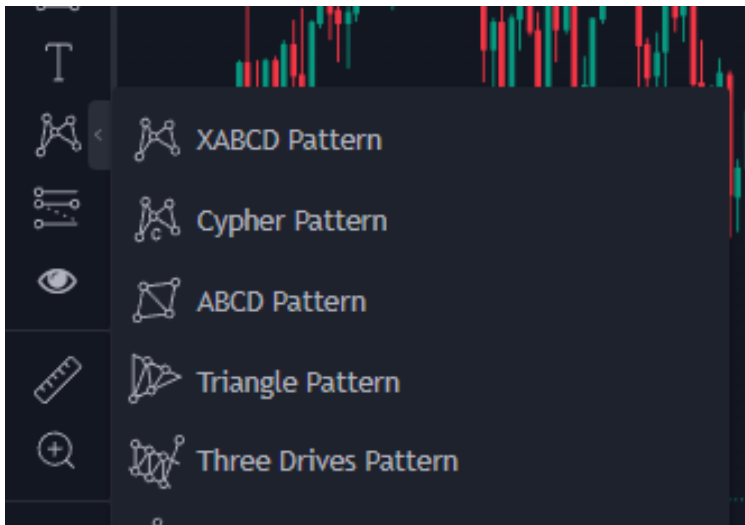
Step 3: Measure BC, gamitin mo ang Fibonacci retracement iplot ito from A hanggang B. Dapat ang lalabas dito ay 0.382 or 0.886 dahil gartley hinahanap natin. Based sa picture, sa 0.886 sya tumama valid gartley.



Step 4: Measure D leg, pwede extension or retracement gamitin pero sa example natin retracement gagawin natin kasi bear market. Dapat sa 0.786 ang PRZ natin. Plot fib retracement from X hanggang A.



Step 5: Gamitin ang harmonic tool na makikita sa gilid. XABCD gagamitin natin dahil classic pattern lang si gartley.



Step 6: Ilagay ang XABCD or harmonic tool



Dito sa live analysis using harmonic pattern and different strategy Elliot wave theory (EST), S/D zone and AST or advance sequential trading. Dito meron tayo projected completed pattern (yellow harmonic pattern) na pwede mag tulak sa price na pumunta sa projected deep crab (green harmonic pattern) at dun sa yellow zone yung PRZ natin meron valid orderblock (s/d zone) most likely irerespect ito.

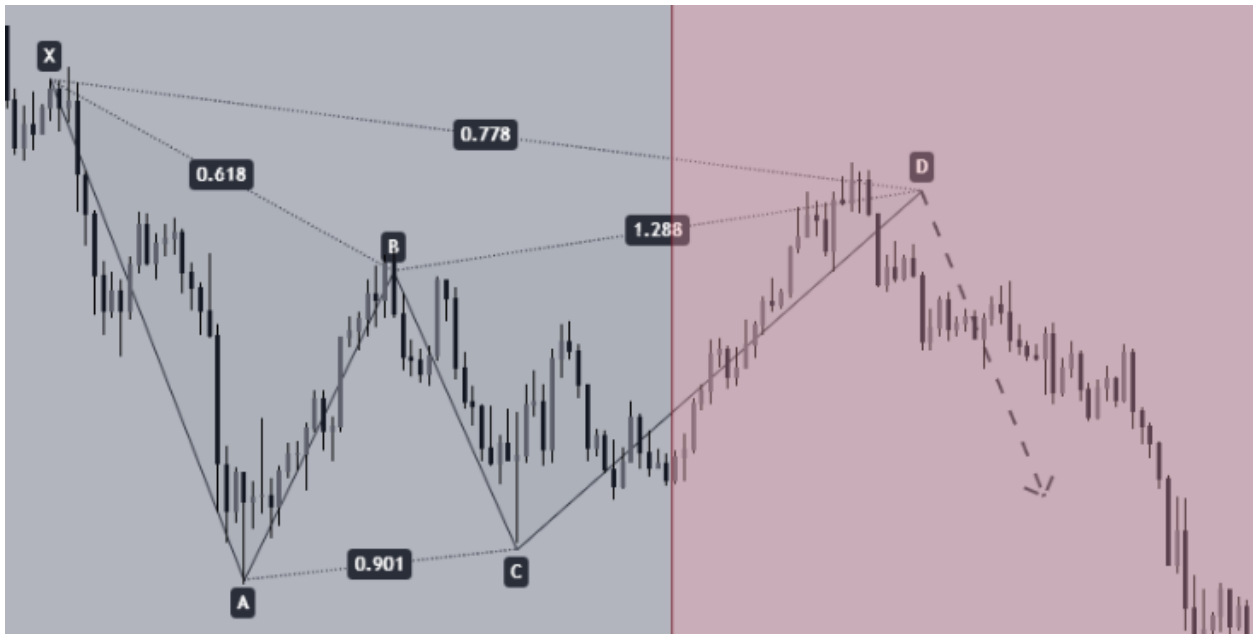
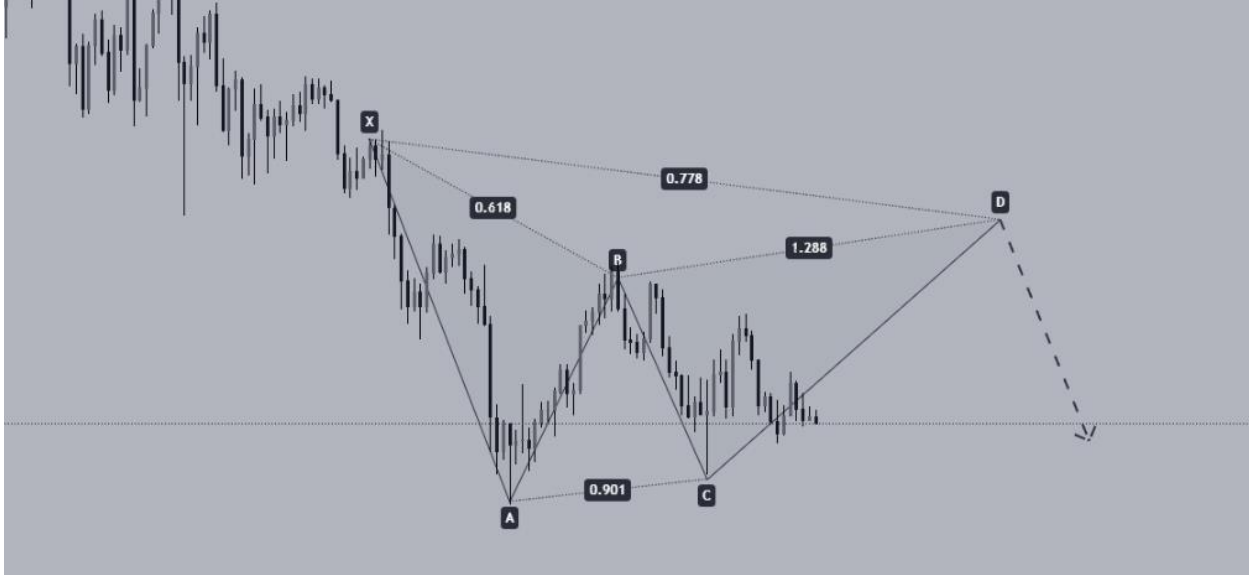
Noong nagpunta sa PRZ shinort ko around 44.444 (1.618 of XA) so continuous lang yung pattern naglong ako sa C leg ng deep crab with 2 confirmation the completed yellow harmonic pattern and valid orderblock.



Kumbaga, hindi ka pwede mag position kung meron ka agad Nakita na possible pattern kailangan mo ng atleast one or two confirmation type. Ang general rule sa harmonic dun ka lang magposition sa D leg pero dahil meron tayo entry type nakapag long tayo sa C leg ng deep crab.

Live Harmonic Analysis (ETH)

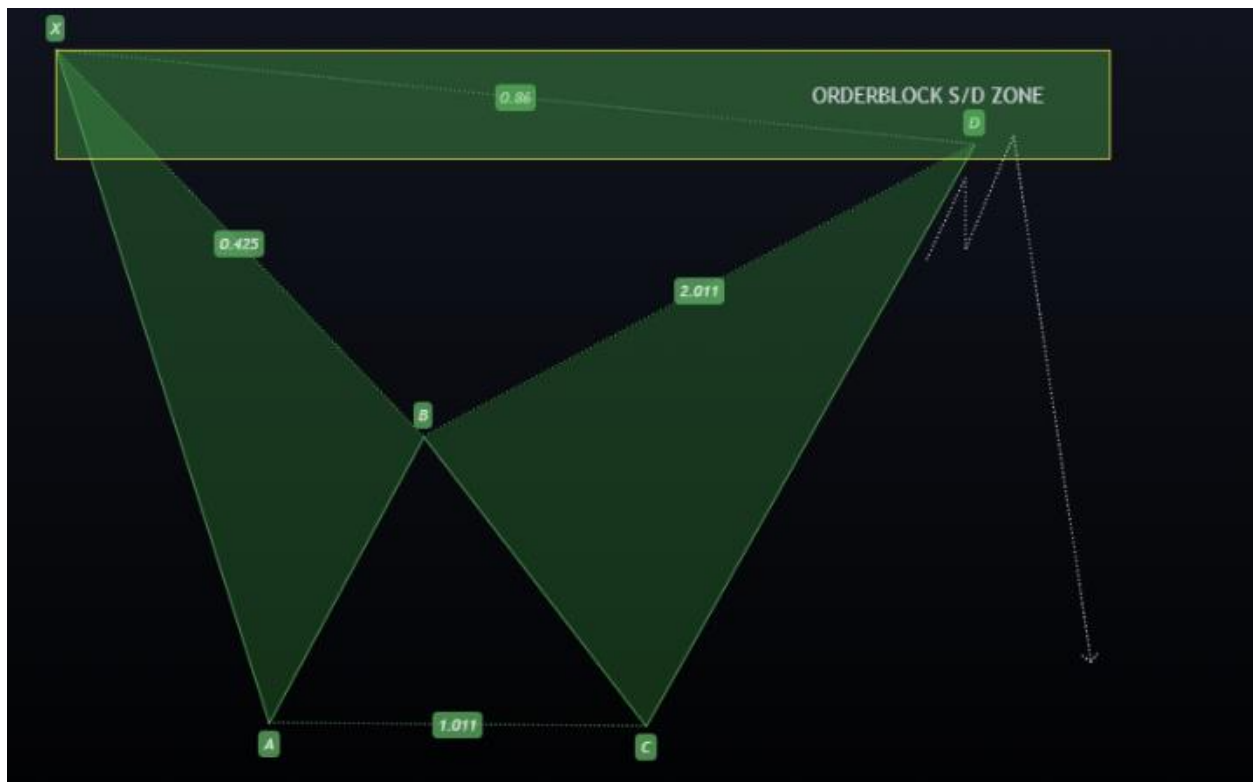
<https://www.tradingview.com/chart/ETHUSDT/rfKmYaYL-ETH/>



Harmonic Combos

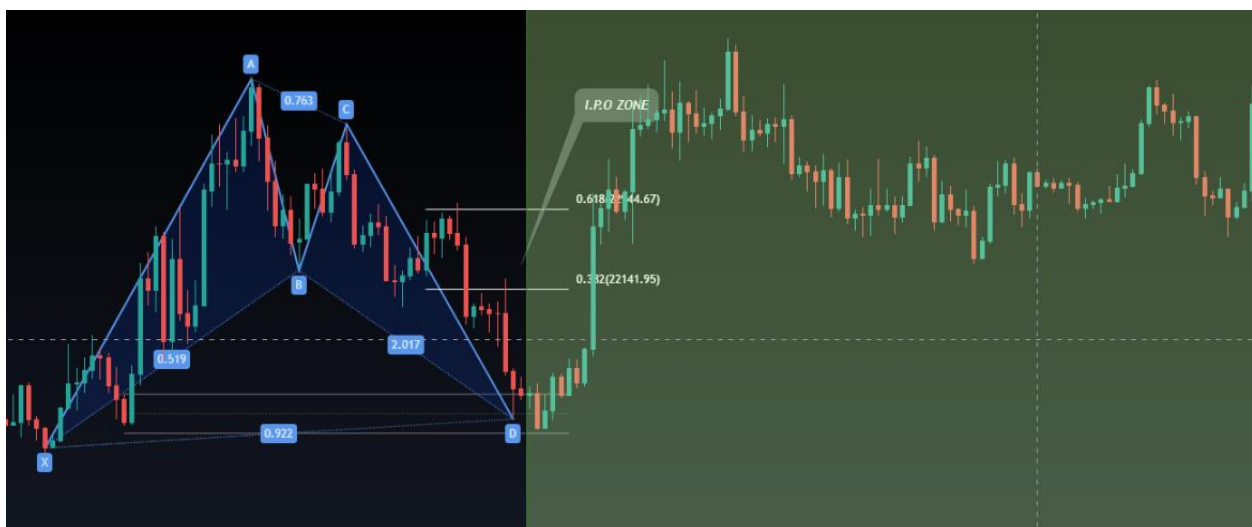
ORDERBLOCK (S/R ZONE) x HARMONIC PATTERN PRZ

Isa sa helpful combo setup ko ay kapag yung PRZ Ng harmonic pattern ko ay nasa s/d zone or minsan nasa orderblock.



Tandaan ang criteria sa paghahanap ng valid orderblocks, isa sa pinakamagandang setup ito dahil meron combo ng market structure (SMC) at underlying mathematic structure (Harmonic).

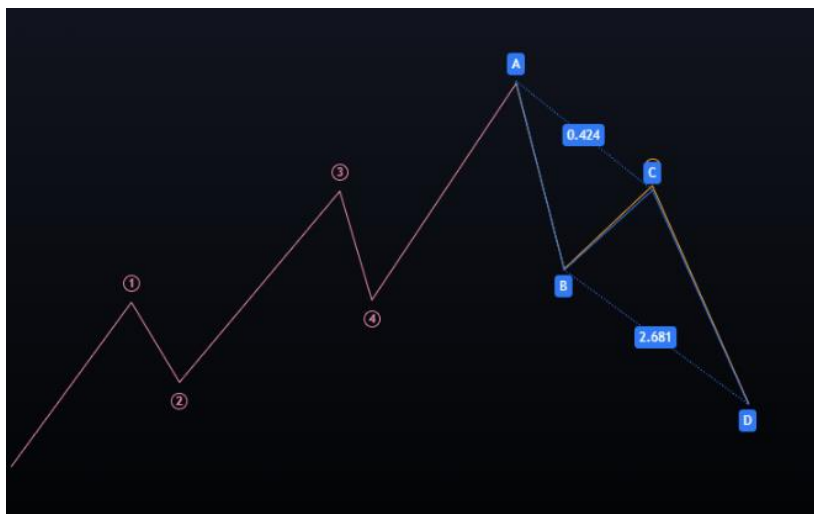
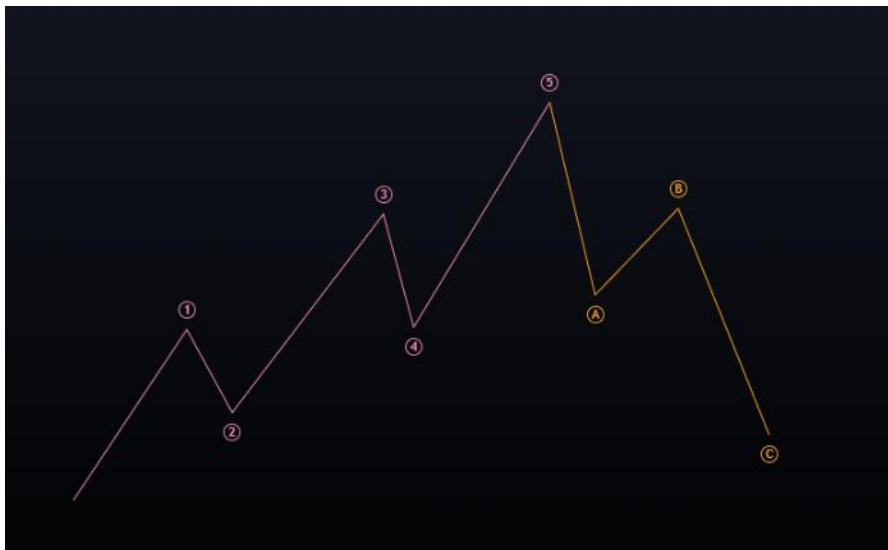
EXAMPLE: ORDERBLOCK (S/R ZONE) x HARMONIC PATTERN PRZ



Dito dun sa PRZ ng harmonic bat pattern, nandun ang 4H POI. Naka box ang last bearish candle bago nagkaroon ng impulsive movement upward at meron din imabalance dun. Isa si bat sa most accurate harmonic pattern kaya napakaganda ng set up na ito.

Harmonic Combos

EXAMPLE: Combining Harmonic Pattern (AB=CD) with corrective wave



Harmonic Combos

EXAMPLE: HARMONIC PATTERN WITH RSI

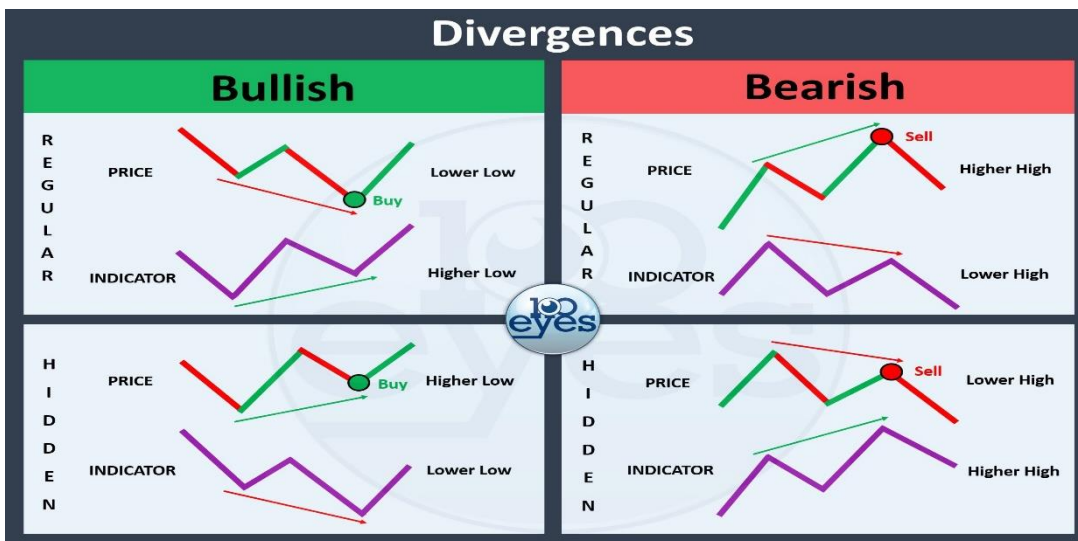




TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Basic Module for Newbies)

Section 1: Price Action

Section 2: Elliot Wave Theory

Social Accounts:

Telegram Channel: <https://t.me/icarusignal>

TG Learnings: <https://t.me/tradingicarus>

BingX Referral Link:

<https://bingx.com/partner/IcarusCronos>

TradingView:

<https://www.tradingview.com/u/wongicarus/>

TelegramUsername: @wongforwong



PRICE ACTION

(Section 1)

SUPPORT AND RESISTANCE

Kung newbie ka, ang pinaka – challenge ay ang pagbabasa ng chart. Mahihirapan ka intindihin sa una, nakakalula at minsan sumusuko ibang traders. Isa sa pinakaimportante mong malaman ay ang **resistance at support**. Sila ang nagsisilbing ceiling sa loob ng bahay mo yung kisame ang resistance at ang floor ang support. Dito kadalasan ang pinaka the best entry point or exit point, may posibilidad na mabasag rin ito kaya kailangan ng confluence.



Resistance – ito ang highest point na naabot ng market o kadalasan dito nagkakaroon ng rejection.

Support – ito ang lowest point na naabot ng market kadalasan dito nagbobounce ang price.

Pero ang alam lang ng mga baguhan ang support at resistance ay horizontal line lang pero ang hindi alam ng ilan pwede rin naka parallel yung support o resistance. Tingnan ang halimbawa sa baba:



Para saan ang support and resistance or S/R zone?

Ang purpose nito ay para maidentify mo kung ano ang possible na maging next move ng market. As long as hindi tumagos sa resistance level ang mga candlestick hindi sya tataas dahil malakas selling pressure sa resistance na iyon. Ganun rin sa support, magbobounce sya sa support at hindi sya bababa pero tandan na hindi forever na yun ang support and resistance.

POLARITY

Ngayon na alam natin ang advantages ng S/R zone meron isang salita na hindi alam ng karamihan. Ito ang tinatawag na **Polarity**, nabanggit natin na meron posibilidad na mabasag ang support at resistance zones.

Nagkakaroon ng polarity kapag nabasag ang s/r zone. Ibig sabihin ang dating resistance ay magiging support na at yung dating support ay magiging resistance naman.



PRICE PATTERN (RETAIL STRATEGY)

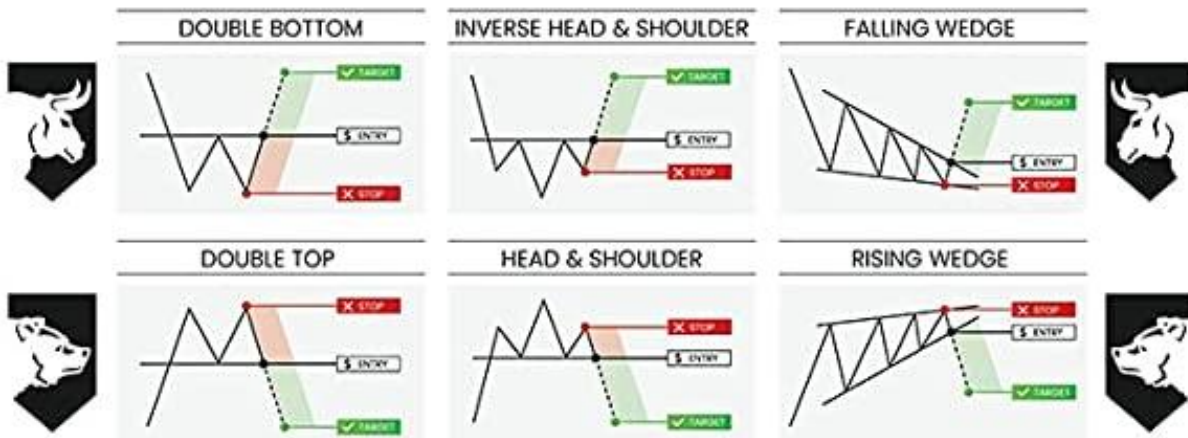
Nasabi natin sa kauna-unahan na module na ang retail strat ay kadalasan nagiging liquidity pero totoo. Gayunpaman, hindi porket liquidity ka hindi na ito effective. Price action trader din ako pero minsan ko lang ginagamit. Marami tayong patterns meron cup and handle, head and shoulder, falling wedge at marami pang iba. Ang isa sa pinakaeffective na retail pattern ay si head and shoulder at inverse head and shoulder dahil mayroon din sya narration sa ibang strategy. Sa Elliot Wave, meron din sa SMC kung saan Quasimodo at sa harmonic patterns.

Mayroon tayong Tatlong Uri ng trading patterns:

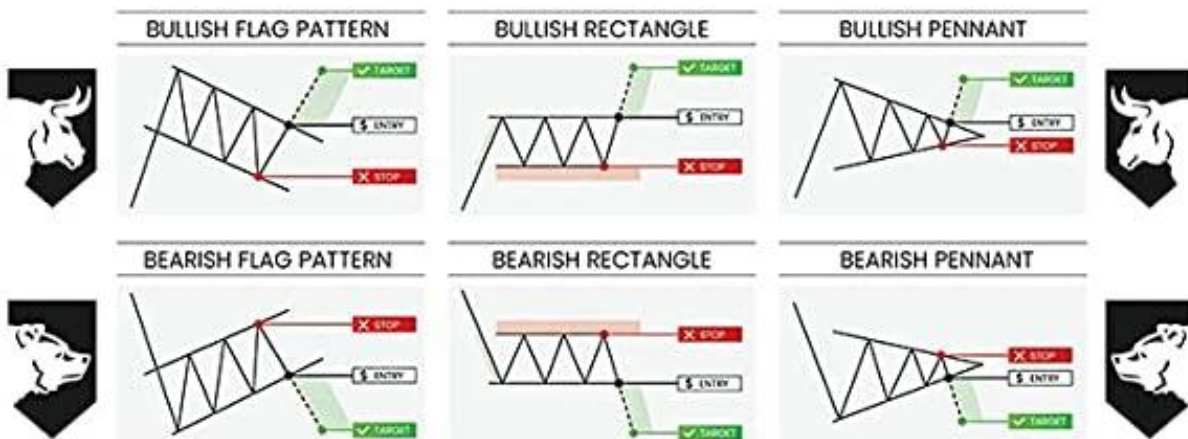
- **Continuation** - kapag continuation kunwari galing sa uptrend movement at nag form ito ng bullish flag therefore mag kakaroon ng another up dahil nagkaroon ng continuation.
- **Neutral** – sa neutral unknown ang direction, dito kailangan ng confirmation kung saan magbebreakout ang price.
- **Reversal** – sa reversal ito ang opposite ng continuation. For example, diba si head and shoulder bago magkaroon ng head and shoulder nasa uptrend form sya noong nagkaroon ng head and shoulder bigla nag dump ayun ang tinatawag na reversal from bearish to bullish.

CHART PATTERNS

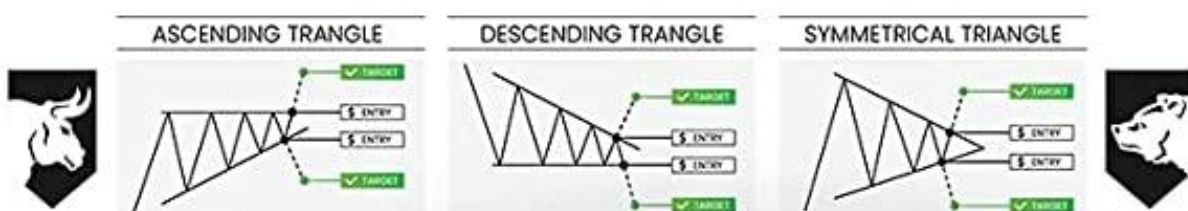
REVERSAL CHART PATTERNS



CONTINUATION CHART PATTERNS



NEUTRAL CHART PATTERNS



EXAMPLE (Head & Shoulder Pattern / Reversal Pattern)



As you can see, bago nagkaroon ng head and shoulder nasa uptrend movement si Bitcoin. Tapos nag form sya ng head and shoulder kaya nagkaroon ng reversal. Laging tingnan ang structure dapat lagging pinakamahaba ang head.

Saan ng aba tayo mag eenter kapag head and shoulder?

Madali lang ito intindihin, ang neckline ay pwede in parallel line or horizontal line. Dun ka sa neckline mag shoshort position or sa breakout.



Paano malaman kung hanggang saan ang target area?

Pumunta ka sa tradingview para makapag analysis.

<https://www.tradingview.com/>

Click mo si Price Range



I-Click mo si price range at imeasure mo from head hanggang neckline.

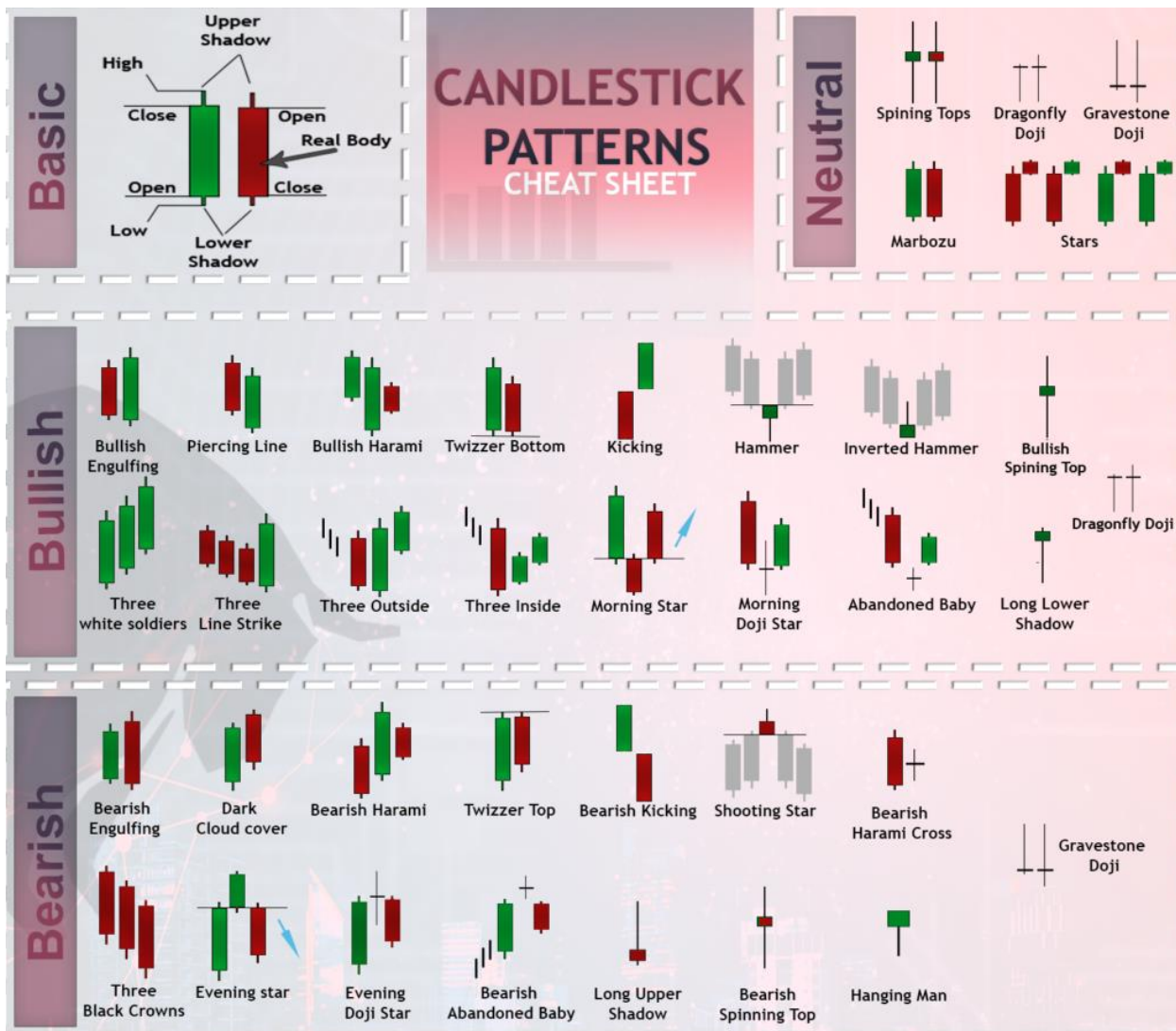


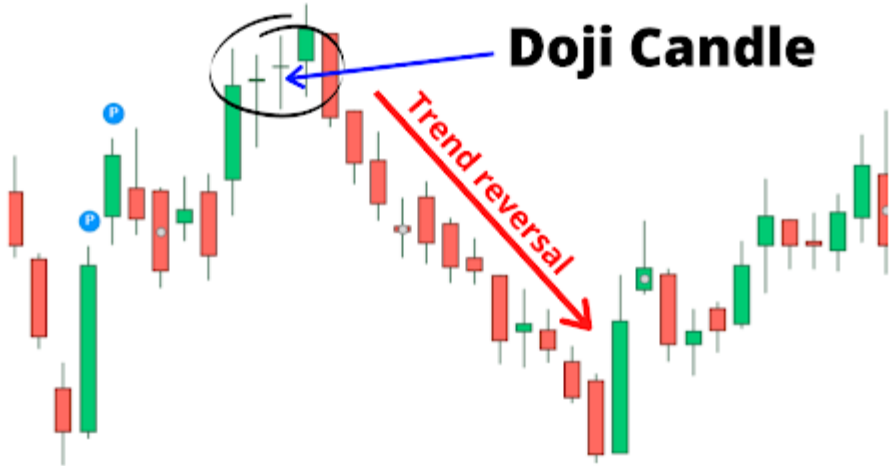
Tapos copy mo yung price range at yun ang magiging target profit



CANDLESTICK PATTERN (RETAIL STRATEGY)

To be honest, medyo hindi maganda mag relay sa candlestick alone based on my observation. Mas malaki pa ang chance ng price pattern compare dito pero pwede mo sya gawing confluence sa ibang strategy tulad ng harmonic pattern sa PRZ pwede mo gamitin ang candlestick reversal patterns.





INDICATORS

RSI (RELATIVE STRENGTH INDEX)

Isa ito sa kadalasan kong ginagamit as confluence para malaman ang posibleng pagbabago ng trend sa market. Ito yung may linya at dito natin nalalaman nang maaga ang possible na pagbaba or pagtaas ng presyo.

Kapag ang RSI ay nasa 50 pataas nagpapakita ito ng strength sa uptrend base at kung mas mababa ito sa 50 nagpapakita ito ng strength downtrend. Kinukuha ni RSI ang porsyento ng lugi at tubo ng market base sa timeframe nito.

RSI 70 (Bullish part)

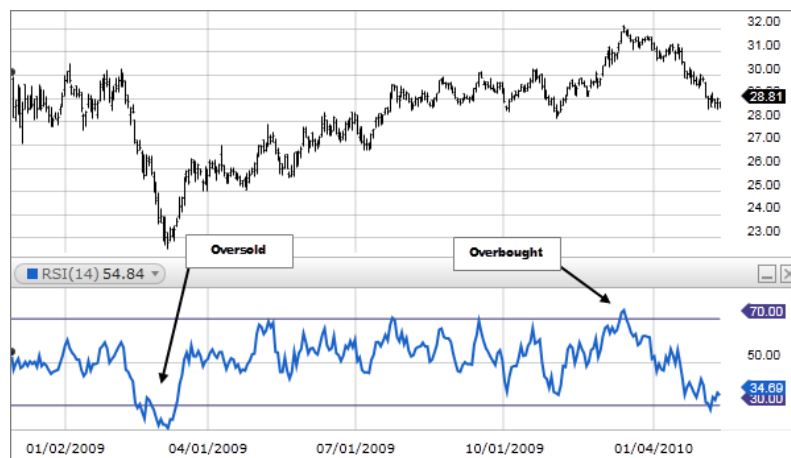
Ito yung bullish part of RSI. Hindi naman lagi nasstart ang bullish part sa 70 usually sa 50. Ito yung area na kung saan considered as overbought or selling zone. Some fact about RSI 70 above, meron mga books about trading na nagsasabi na RSi 70 is considered as overbought nagbebentahan na ang whales mostly also the retailers pero hindi lagi ito nangyayari. Mahiwaga kagu RSI 70 kadalasan si RSI 70 kasi possible din na mas umangat pa ito.

RSI 50 (Neutral Part)

Ito yung neutral part, dito nagkakaroon ng argument ba babagsak or tataas.

RSI 30 or below

Ito yung bearish part at considered as bounceback part dahil oversold na ang area na ito at possible magsibilihan ang mga retailers at institutions.

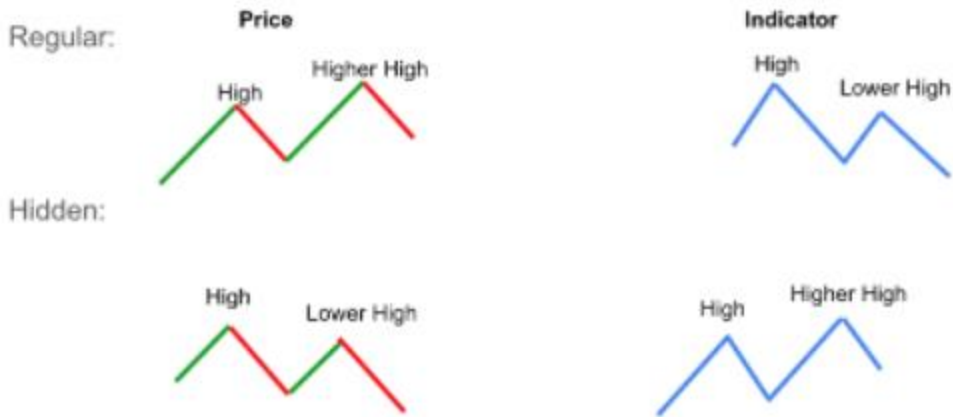


RSI DIVERGENCE

Bullish Divergence



Bearish Divergence



RSI DIVERGENCE EXAMPLE



MA (Moving Average)

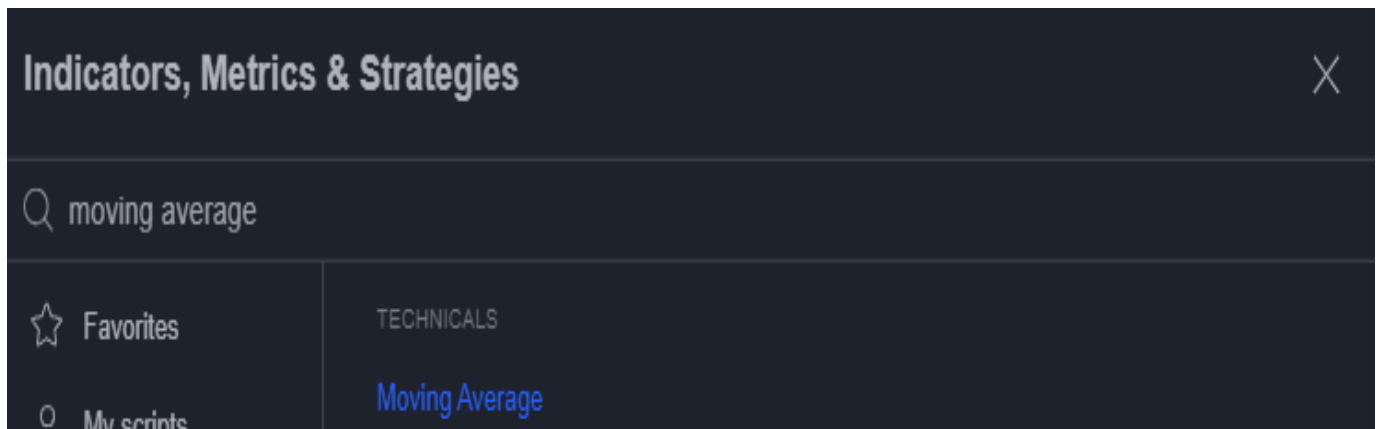
Basically, yung indicator na MA kinukuha nya yung average price depende kung how many days yung gamit mo na MA length. For example MA20, kinukuha nya yung average price for the last 20 days. Ito yung basic na kailangan natin malamang lahat. It is my most favorite indicator, MA nagseserve rin yan as trend identifier at also buying/selling signal through MA crossover.

So, I'm going to explain on what moving average setting should I use

MA 20 – basically hinahanap nya yung average price of the past 20 days. Good sya for day trade or scalping since ginagawan nya ng trend usually yung short term outlook for a stock as long as the price is above 20 it means up then vice versa. MA20 is a good basis kasi always remember the shorter moving average we use the less significant it is. So pag ma5, ma9 or ma2 masyadong volatile nung moving average therefore MA20 maganda gamitin in short term period.

MA 50 – si MA50 naman medium term naman sya same nya ng use ni MA20. As long as the price is above ma50 then the medium term is good then if bearish vice versa naman.

MA 100 and MA200 – good for long term approach especially if 4H up yung timeframe.



Using Moving Average



So here we have Bitcoin in weekly timeframe. When it broke out the MA200 it made -18% move pero last 3030 lumampas rin sa MA200 -34% binagsak pero after ilang weeks bumalik ulit sa MA200. Sa hinaba-haba ng panahon every bear market si MA200 ang nagseserve as strong resistance kay Bitcoin. Ito yung kahalagahan ng paggamit ng MA as confluence. Hindi lang sila trend identifier nagseserve din as support and resistance.

Moving Average Crossover

Death Cross

Halimbawa ng death cross, kung makikita sa example ang MA50 color blue habang MA100 color pink. Nagcross ang dalwang moving averages at ang nasa taas ay lower moving average at ang nasa baba ay high moving average therefore bearish scenario po ito.



Golden Cross

Kung makikita sa example MA50 blue tapos si MA200 pink. Nagcross ang dalwang moving average at ang nasa taas si higher moving average which is MA100 tapos ang nasa baba si MA50. Once na nagcross ang dalwang MA tapos anasa taas ay higher moving average at nasa baba ay lower moving average then bullish ito.



Volume

Ito ang pinakamahalagang indicator dahil nagrepresent ito ng interpretation kung bulltrap or beartrap ang movement ng isang coin. Laging tandan si volume dapat laging sumasaby sa trend. Kapag tumataas ang market dapat tumtaas din ang direction ng volume at kapag bumababa dapat ang trend ng market ay pababa rin. Kumbaga dapat mutual sila at hindi nagkakaiba kasi **VOLUME GOES WITH THE TREND**. Kung biglang nagkaroon ng pagtaas ng price ng isang asset tapos walang confirmation through volume then be careful maaaring bulltrap lang ito.

Price Volume Analysis

Price	Volume	Expectation
Goes up	Goes up	Bullish
Goes up	Comes down	Watch out for a bull trap
Comes down	Goes up	Bearish
Comes down	Comes down	Watch out for a bear trap

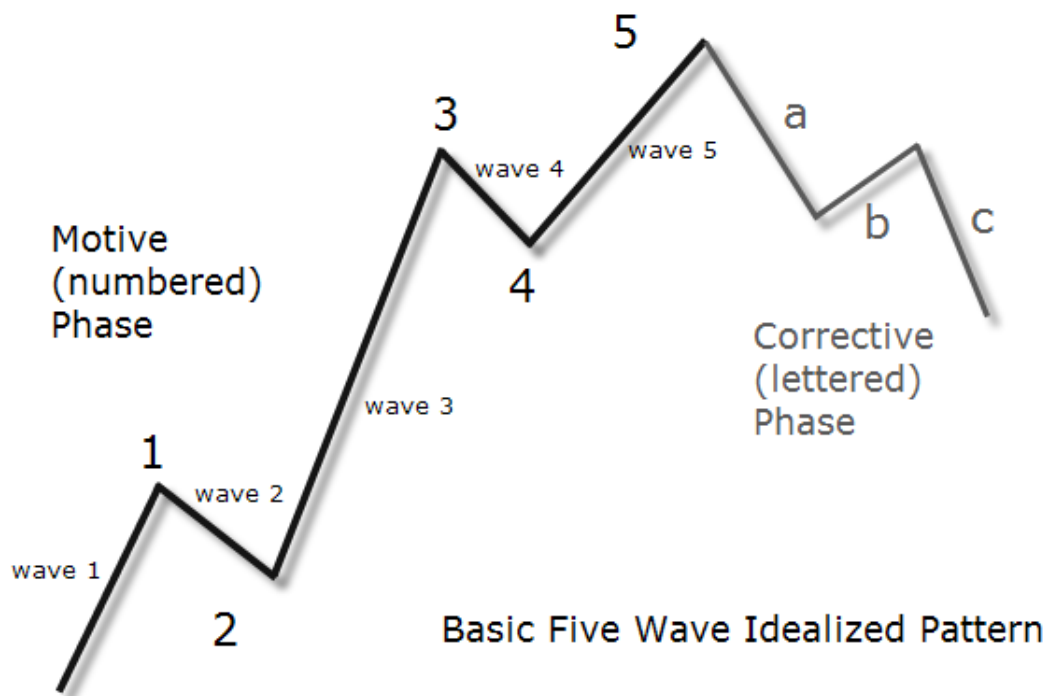


Katulad nito, nagwarning ako sa tg about possible dump or hindi ito magandang upward movement kasi hindi ito confimed ni volume. Uptrend si price while downtrend si volume tapos ang iisipin ng iba bullrun na wag maging blind trader. Madalas itong nangyayari sa bear market nafafakeout ang mga blind traders sa price lang sila tumitingin at hindi nila pinapansin ang volume.

ELLIOT WAVE

(Section 2)

Si Elliot Wave nagmula sya kay Ralph Nelson Elliot. Itong theory na ito ay nakikita as motive wave na nagfoform ng trend habang ang corrective waves ang nagseserve as counter trend. Ang dapat natin malaman bago tayo mag trade ng Elliot wave ay ang tamang paggamit ng Fibonacci retracement, Fibonacci measurement, major rules at structure.



Merong tatlong Cardinal Rules ang Elliot Wave:

- i. Si Wave 2 dapat hindi magreretrace sa pinagmulan ng Wave 1 or dapat hindi magretracent sa 1 or 100% fib retracement.
- ii. Si Wave 3 dapat hind imaging shortest sa three impulse waves. Maaaring si Wave 1 ang pinakamataas or si Wave 5 pero dapat hindi si Wave 3 ang pinakamaikli sa tatlo
- iii. Wave 4 dapat hindi maoverlap ang territory ni Wave 1 unless diagonal triangle pattern ito

Impulse

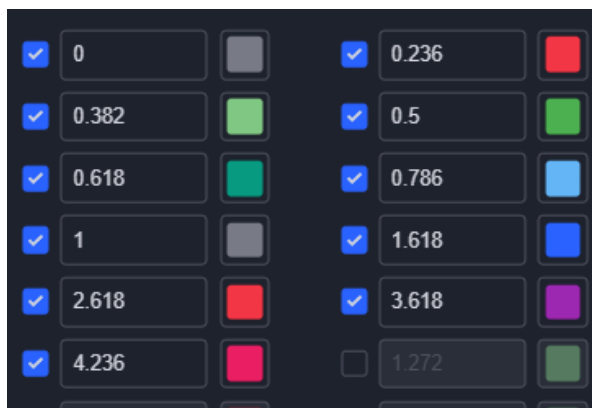
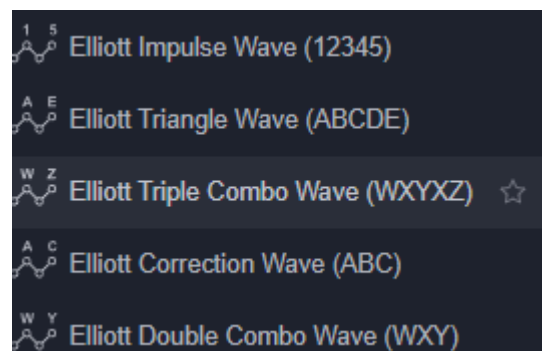
Ito ang most common motive wave na kung saan naka subdivided ito into 5 waves (1-3-5 up, 2-4 down then vice versa).

Rules:

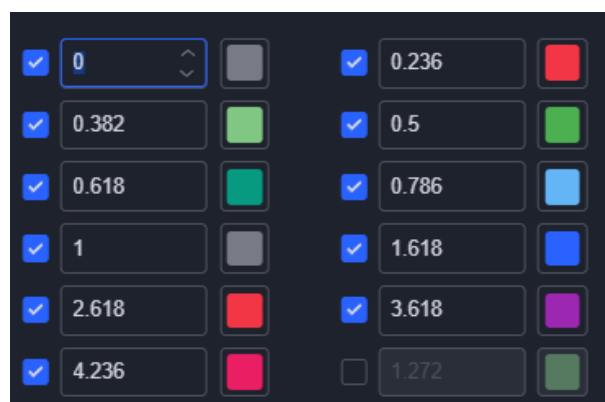
- Wave 1 and 5 dapat impulse or diagonal (sa wave 1 leading at sa wave 5 ending diagonal)
- Wave 3 dapat impulsive
- Wave 3 dapat hindi sya ang pinaka – shortest
- Wave 2 pwede maging corrective pattern except sa triangle
- Wave 4 pwede magkaroon ng corrective pattern pero ang pinakamahalaga dapat hindi sya mag beyond wave 1 otherwise diagonal ito

Guidelines:

- Wave 5 dapat meron momentum divergence pwede ka gumamit ng RSI or MACD
- Kung mag fail si Wave 5 na lambasan yung end ni Wave 3 therefore magkakaroon ng truncation
- Wave 3 kadalasan ang nagkakaroon ng greatest extension
- If mag extend si wave 3, kadalasan si wave 5 nagiging equal lang yung length kay Wave 1
- Nagkakaroon ng alternation between wave 2 and wave 4
- Wave 2 kadalasan zigzag or double/triple zigzag
- Wave 4 kadalasan triangle, double/triple threes or flat
- Kadalasan wave 3 ang meron pinakamalaking volume pero kung sa 5th wave same lang sila ng volume ni wave 3 therefore extension for wave 5 is expected



Elliott Fib Retracement



Elliott Fib Extension

Measuring Waves using Fib Ret. or Fib Ext.

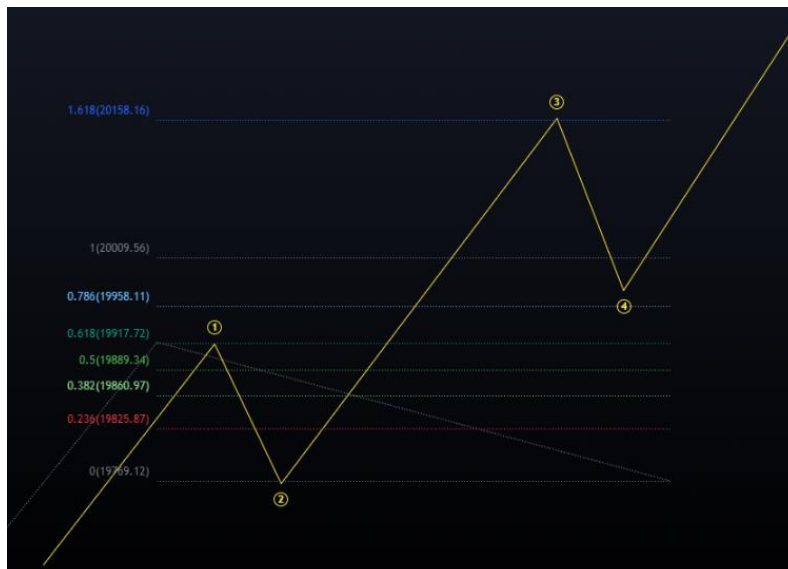
Wave 2 (Fib Retracement)

- Typical Areas: 0.5, 0.618, 0.786 – 0.886
- Plot fib retracement mula dun sa beginning ng wave 1 tapos sa end ng wave 1



Wave 3 (Fib Extension)

- Typical Areas: 1.618, 2, 2.618, 3.236
- Plot fib extension sa beginning ng wave 1 tapos sa end ng wave 1 at sa wave 2



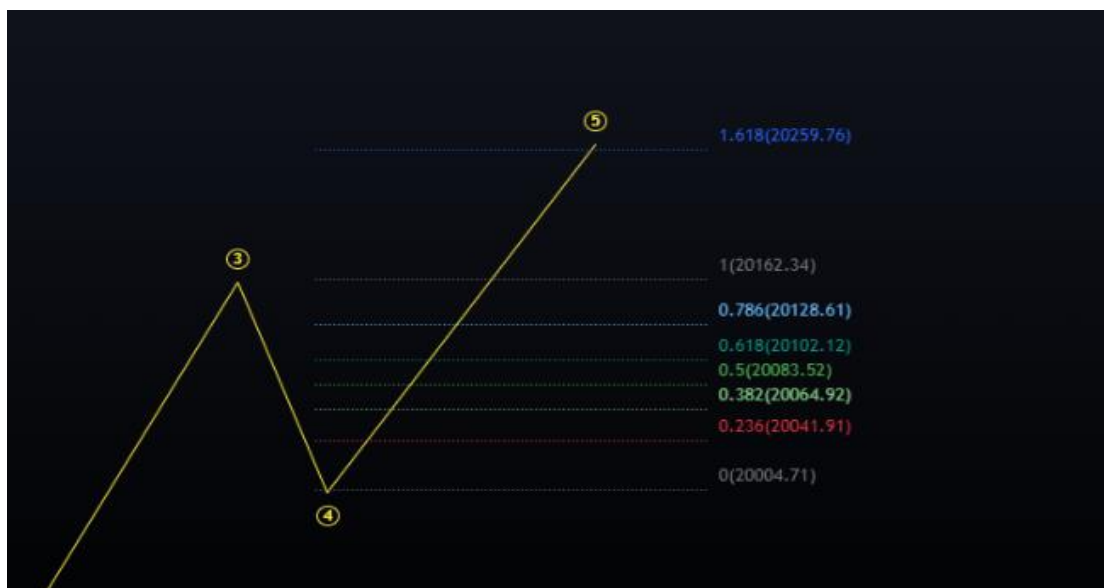
Wave 4 (Fib Retracement)

- Typical Areas: 0.236, 0.382, 0.4 – 0.5
- Plot fib retracement from wave 2 to wave 3



Wave 5 (Fib Extension)

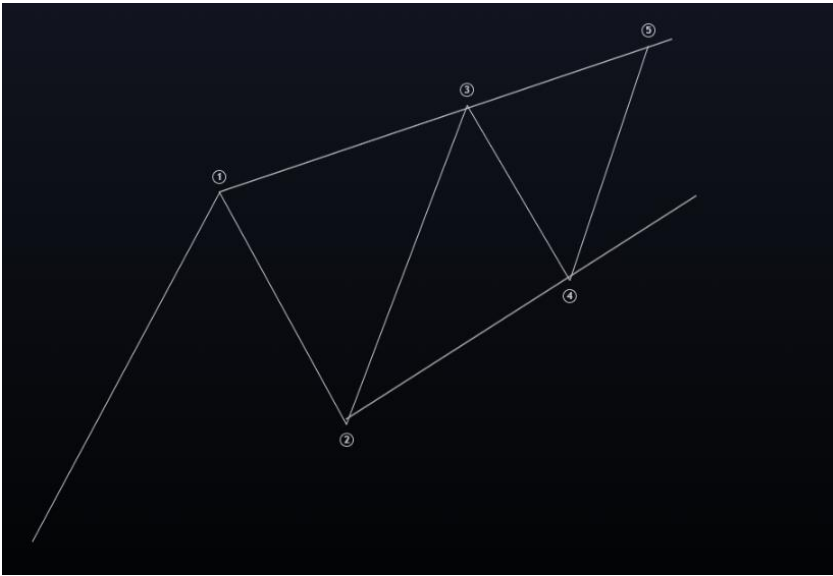
- Typical Areas: Equal to wave 1 or Wave 5 0.618 of W1 – W3 or 1.618, 1, 1.272 of Wave 4
- Plot fib retracement from Wave 3 to Wave 4



Diagonal

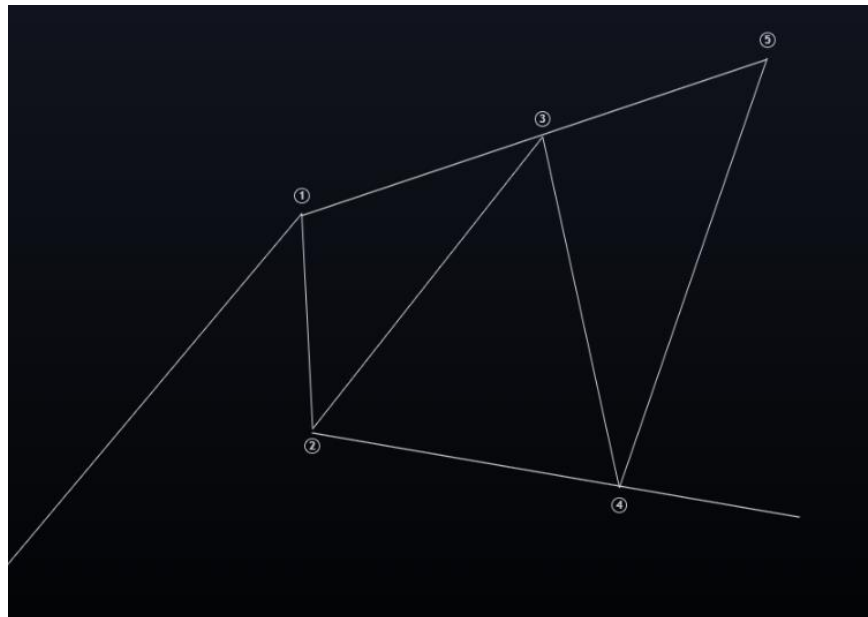
Contracting diagonal:

- a) Wave 3 dapat mas shorter than Wave 1
- b) Wave 4 dapat mas shorter sa Wave 2
- c) Wabe 5 dapat mas shorter sa Wave 3



Expanding diagonal:

- a) Wave 3 dapat mas mahaba kesa wave 1
- b) Wabe 4 dapat mas mahaba kesa wave 2
- c) Wave 5 dapat mas mahaba kesa wave 3



Si leading diagonal naka subdivides into 5-4-5-3-5 while ending diagonal 3-3-3-3-3. Yung leading diagonal ay mabubuo lang sa subdivision ng wave 1 or wave A if zigzag. Habang si ending diagonal ay mafoform lang sa subdivision ng wave 5 or wave c if zigzag. Another rule si wave 2 dapat hindi mag retrace sa wave 1 or 100% ng fib ret. Yung trendlines ng diagonal dapat converge or slope hindi horizontal.

Madefined mo kung diagonals if mag overlap si wave 1 at wave 4. If si wave 5 mas maliit kay wave 3 therefore contracting diagonals pwede mag overshoot sa trendline during wave 5 or throw – over. Kadalasan if leading diagonal si Wave 1 si wave 3 minsan naeextend.

Fibonacci Extension at Retracement Ratios:

Contracting Diagonal:

Wave 2 Typical Areas: 0.618 to 0.886 of Wave 1

Wave 3 Typical Areas: 0.786 to 1 of Wave 1

Wave 4 Typical Areas: 0.382 to 0.5 of wave 3

Wave 5 Typical Areas: 0.618 to 1 of Wave 3

Expanding Diagonal:

Wave 2 Typical Areas: 0.618 to 0.886 of Wave 1

Wave 3 Typical Areas: 1.272 to 1.618 of Wave 1

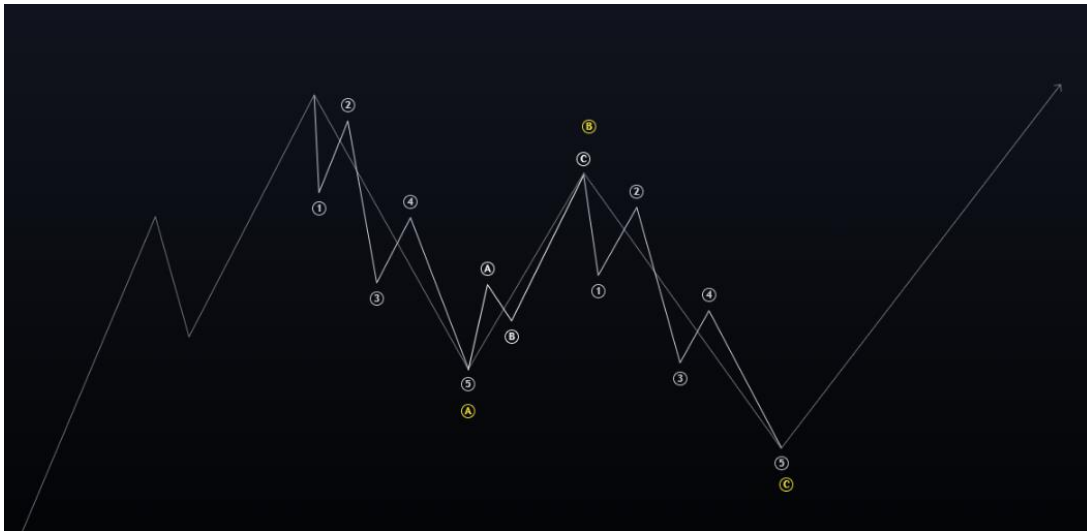
Wave 4 Typical Areas: 0.618 to 0.886 of wave 3

Wave 5 Typical Areas: 1.272 to 1.618 of Wave 3

Corrective Waves

Zigzag - corrective 3 wave structure (5-3-5) labelled as A-B-C. Paminsan-minsan meron multiple zigzag na nafoform kapag hindi nareach ang measured target. Ang tawag dito ay double zigzags at triple zigzags.

Ito ang zigzag ang rule dito simple lang. Wabe B dapat hindi mag move sa origin ng wave A. Si wave A and C dapat naka subdivide into five waves maaaring impulse or diagonal. Wave B naman kahit anong corrective pattern maaari po. Si wave C kadalasan nag eend beyond end of Wave A if hindi ito nagbeyond sa wave A therefore nagkaroon ng truncation. Si Zigzag pwede maextend at maging double or triple zigzags. W-X-Y double zigzag and W - X - Y - X - Z (triple zigzag).



Zigzag Fibonacci Extension and Retracement Ratios:

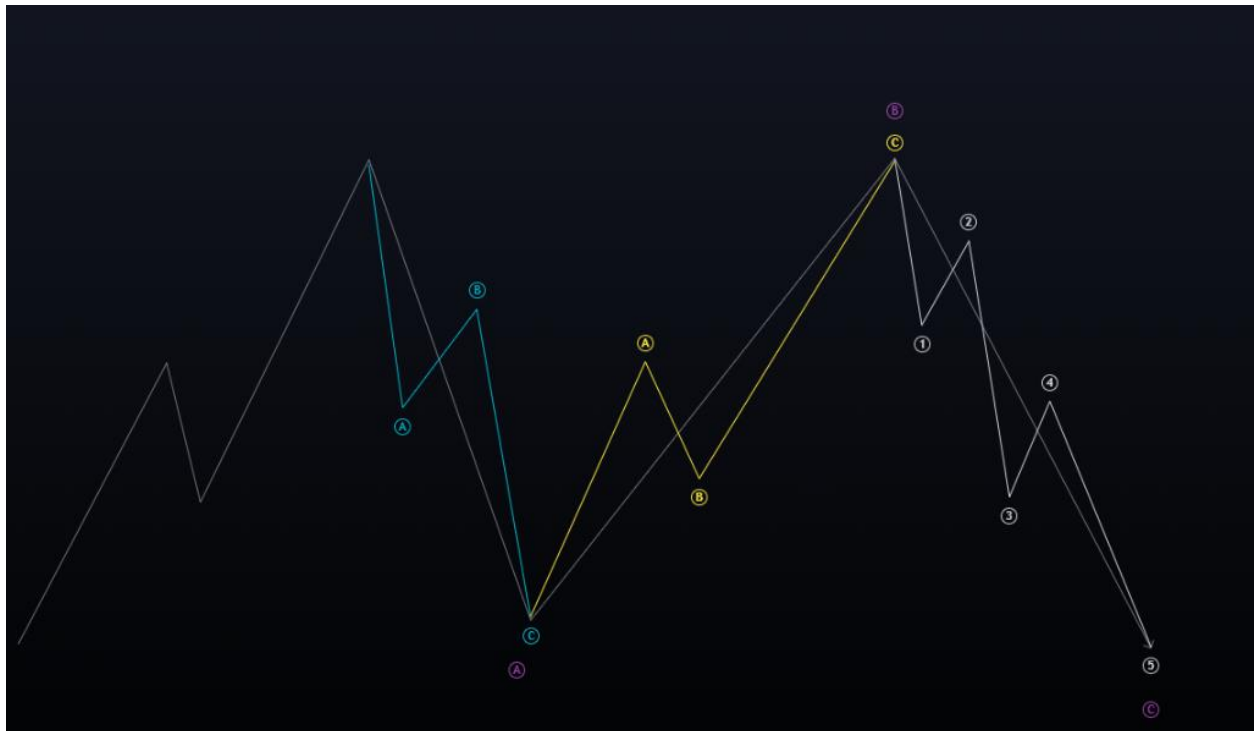
Wave B Typical Areas: 0.5, 0.618, 0.786, 0.886 of Wave A

Wave C Typical Areas: 0.618, 1 or 1.618 extension of Wave A

Flat

A-B- C corrective move 3-3-5. Mayroon tayong tatlong uri ng flats ito ang **Regular, Expanding at Running Flat.**

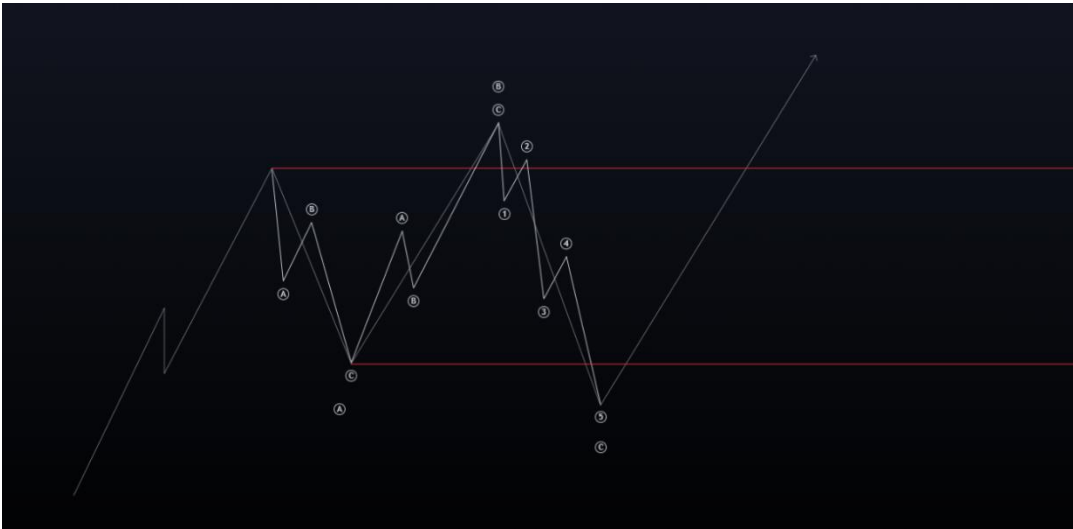
Regular Flat



Rules:

- Si wave B mag reretrace sya sa start ng Wave A pwedeng lumampas ng kunti. Ang tolerance or minimum na dapat iretrace ni wave B around 0.9 of Wave A if 0.85 naman considered pa rin
- Wave C dapat mag end around 1 or 1.05 sa end ng wave A if mag fail ito na mag extend beyond wave C then nagkaroon tayo ng truncation.

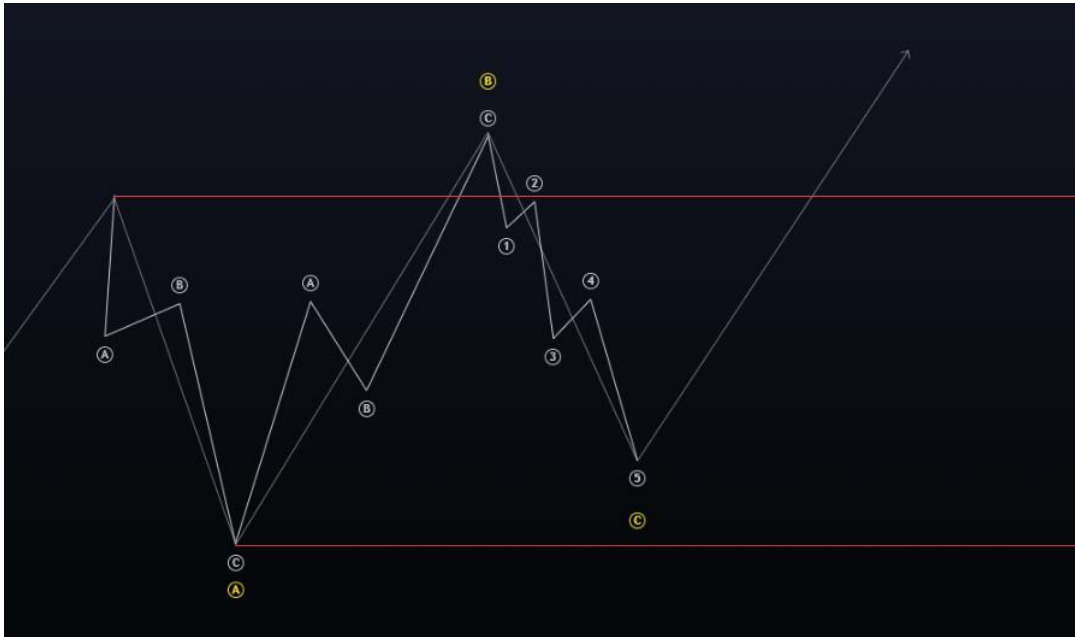
Expanded Flat



Rules:

- Si Wave B minimum 1.05 of wave A kadalasan 1.05 to 1.38 ng Wave A
- Si Wave C must retrace beyond end of Wave A
- Wave C typical area around 1.236 fib to 1.618 of Wave A-B

Running Flat



Rules:

- Si B dapat mag beyond sa starting ng Wave A around 1.236 ni Wave A
- Si Wave C dapat mag fafail na lagpasan si Wave A typical area 0.618 – 1 of Wave A-B in short dapat truncated si Wave C if running flat

Triangle

Si triangle common 5 wave pattern labeled as A-B-C-D-E at corrective ito. Yung triangles nag momove sa dalwang challel lines na nanggaling sa A to C to E at from B to D usually nangyayari ito if meron declining volume.

Corrective Wave (Horizontal) Triangles

Bull Market	Bear Market
<i>ASCENDING (Top flat, bottom rising)</i>	
<i>DESCENDING (Top declining, bottom flat)</i>	
<i>CONTRACTING OR SYMMETRICAL (Top declining, bottom rising)</i>	
<i>EXPANDING OR REVERSE SYMMETRICAL (Top rising, bottom declining)</i>	

Rules + Guidelines

Contracting Triangles:

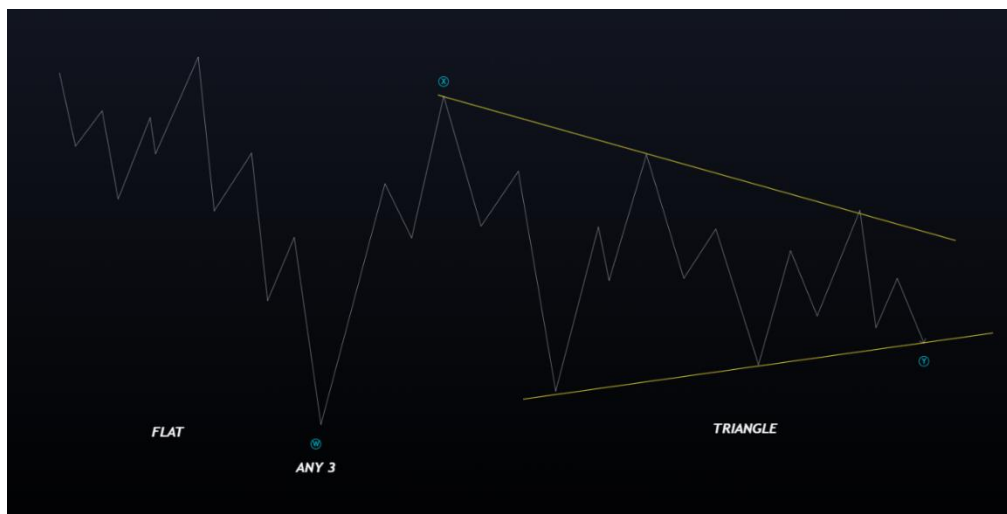
- Yung top ng trendline is declining while yung bottom is rising
- Wave E dapat mag overshoot or undershoot si A-C trendline
- Dapat hindi lalampas sa isa ang complex corrective wave

Expanding Triangles:

- Yung top trendline is rising while si bottom declining
- Very rare po ito

Combination Correction

Yung double three or triple three combo ay complex corrective pattern. Nangyayari ito kapag yung corrective waves nagdevelop into larger corrective structure. Kadalasan nasa horizontal structure ito.



Rules + Guidelines

- Meron itong dalwa or tatlong ABC corrective pattern na nakahiwalay by one or two corrective pattern sa counter direction "X"
- First corrective pattern si W, second si Y while third si Z
- Kapag doubles ito ay A-B-C-X-A-B-C or W-X-Y (7 wave corrective structure)
- Kapag triple naman A-B-C-X-A-B-C-X-A-B-C or W-X-Y-X-Z (11 wave corrective structure)
- Yung doubles kadalasan natin nakikita yan sa chart pero si triple rare lang po
- Si wave X pwede corrective pero usually zigzag

Double Three Fibonacci Extension and Retracement Ratios:

Wave X Typical Areas: 0.5, 0.618 – 0.786 – 0.854 fib ret of Wave W

Wave Y Typical Areas: 0.618, 1 or 1.236 extension of Wave W

Triple Three Fibonacci Extension and Retracement Ratios:

Wave X Typical Areas: 0.5, 0.618 – 0.786 – 0.854 fib ret of Wave W

Wave Z Typical Areas: 0.618, 1 or 1.236 extension of Wave W

Wave Y Typical Areas: dapat hindi lalampas ng 1.618 extension ni Wave W

WAVE GRADE	IMPULSIVE	CORRECTIVE
Grand Supercycle	[I] [II] [III] [IV] [V]	[A] [B] [C]
Supercycle	(I) (II) (III) (IV) (V)	(A) (B) (C)
Cycle	I II III IV V	A B C
Primary	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]	[A] [B] [C]
Intermediate	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	(A) (B) (C)
Minor	1 2 3 4 5	A B C
Minue	[i] [ii] [iii] [iv] [v]	[a] [b] [c]
Minuette	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	(a) (b) (c)
Subminuette	i ii iii iv v	a b c



To Be Continued 