Advanced Order Flow Trading and Optimal Market Liquidity Visualization



















Presented by: Thor Young

Thor Young

History Prior to Trading:

- IT Industry
- Worked on options Trading Platform Server's

Trading History:

- 5+ Years Trading
- 3+ Years Consistently Profitable
- Full time Day Trader (Primary Source of Income)

Trading Edges:

- Reading Market Movement & Order Flow
- VPA & Pivots
- Where, When, and How Trading Methodology

Hobbies:

- NFL Jaguars
- Taking Kids to the Beach
- Touring the NYSE



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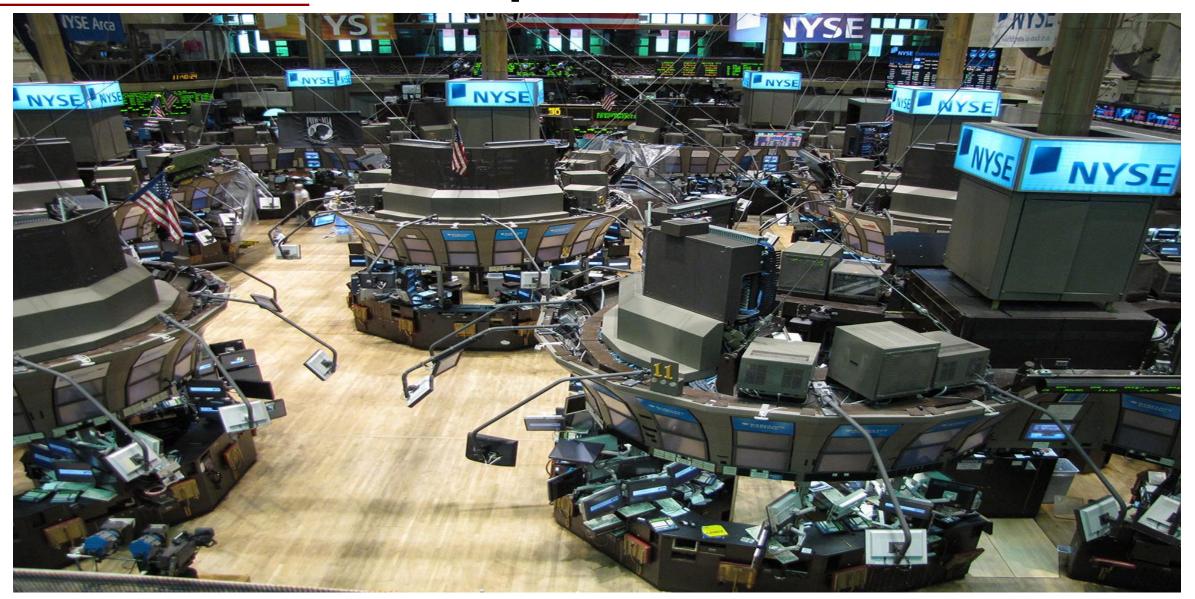
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Introduction of Concept



Introduction of Concept

Over Promise and Under Deliver



Who are they?

Institutional Orders (State/Gov Pensions, ETC)



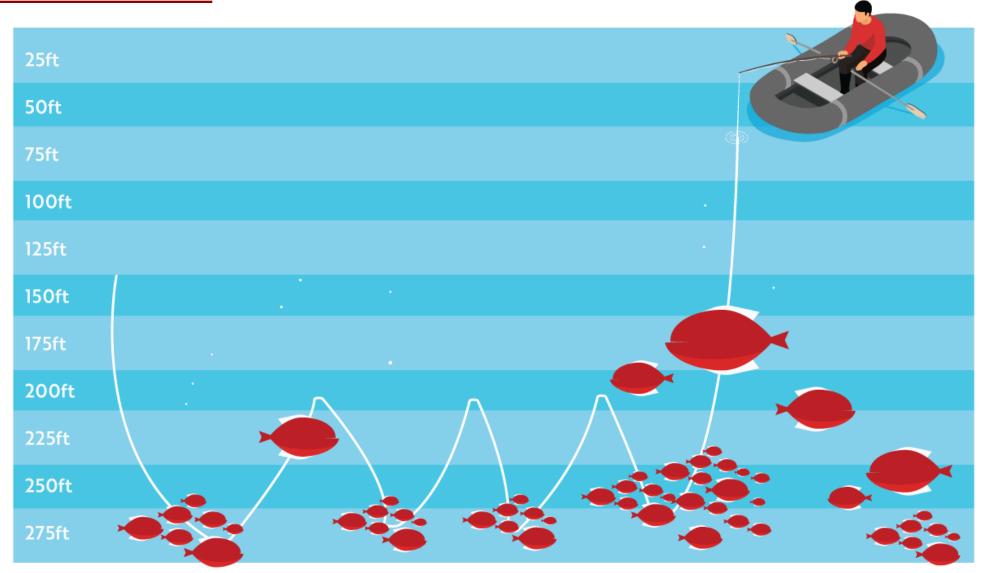
Algorithms Control Everything



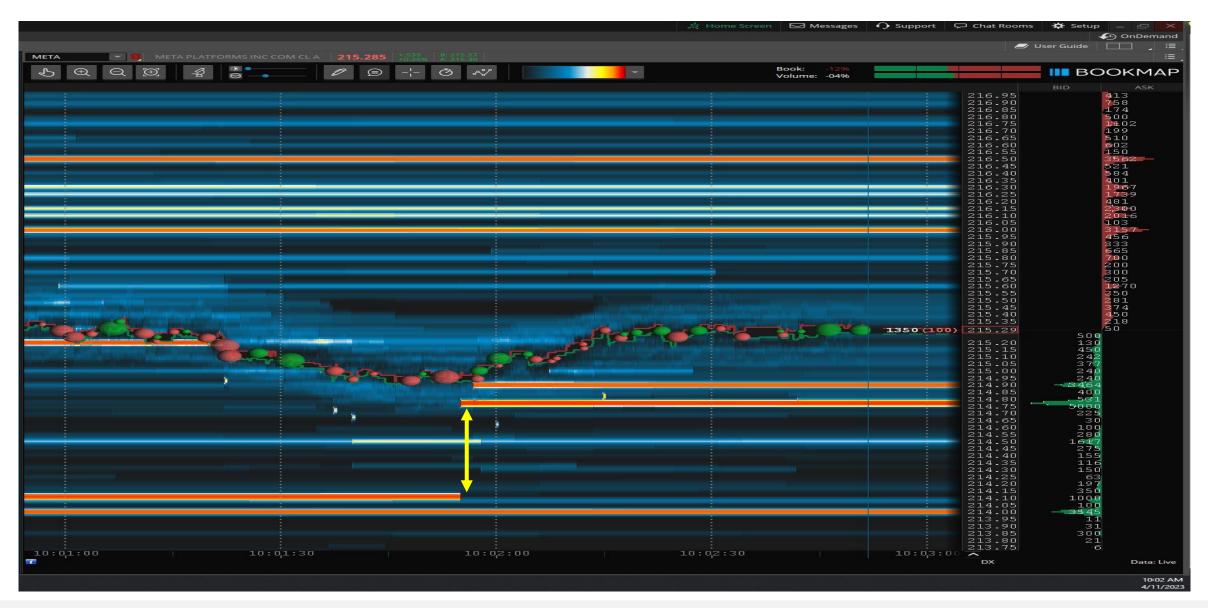
Real Estate Analogy



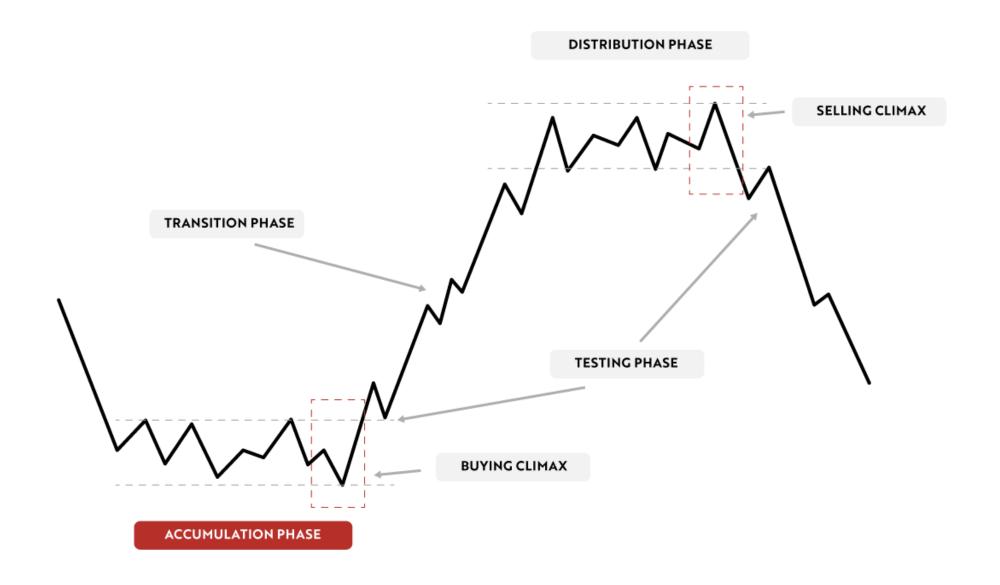
Jigging Analogy



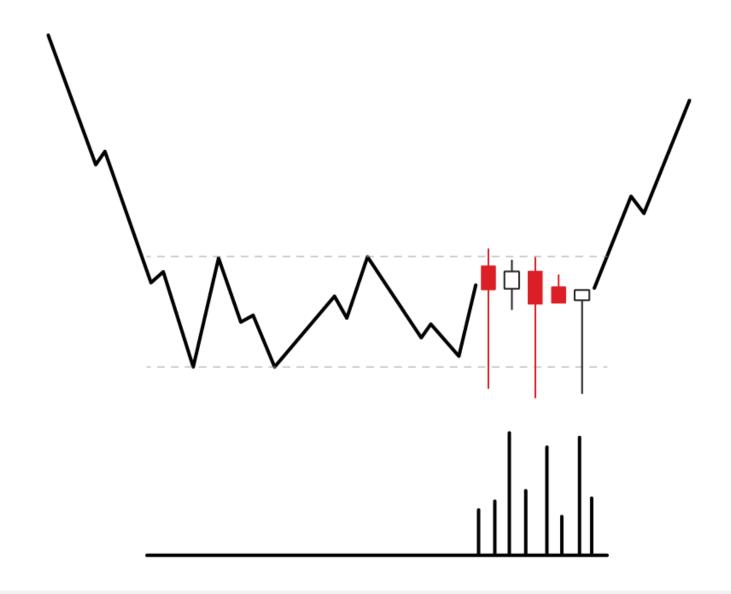
Jigging Analogy



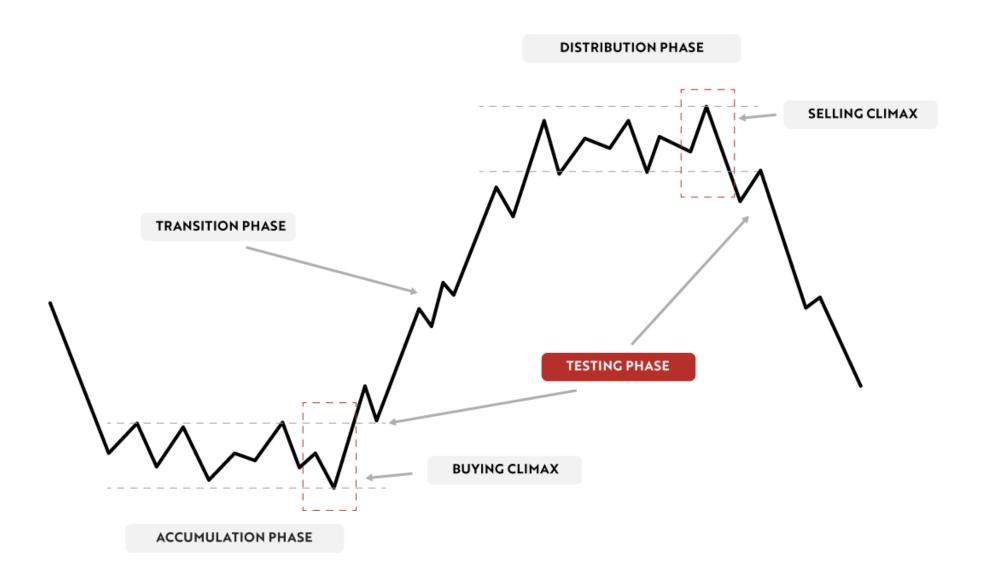
The Accumulation Phase



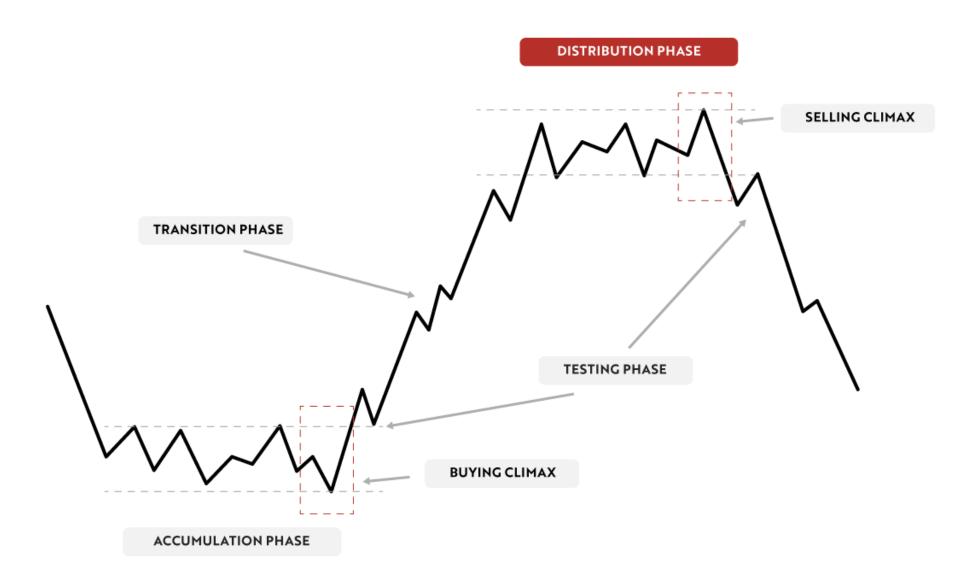
The Buying Climax



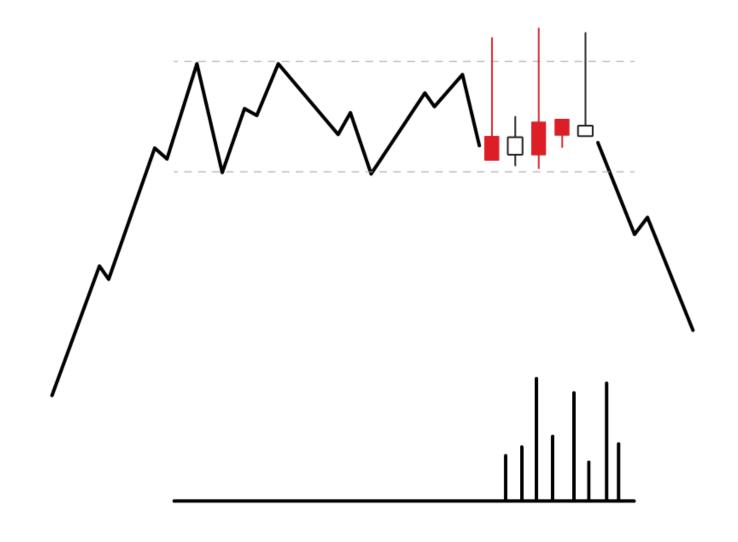
The Testing Phase



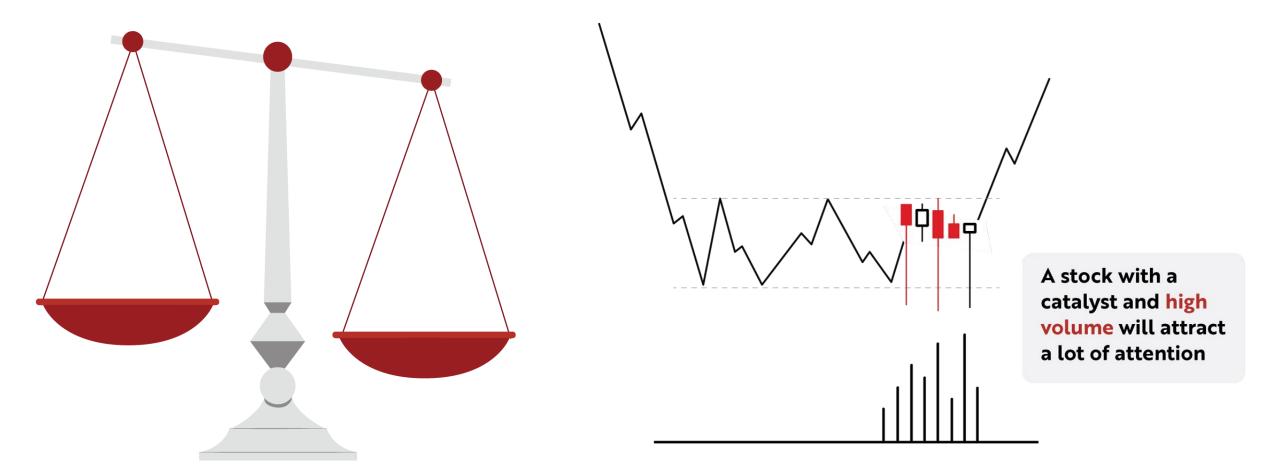
The Distribution Phase



The Selling Climax "The Big Trap"



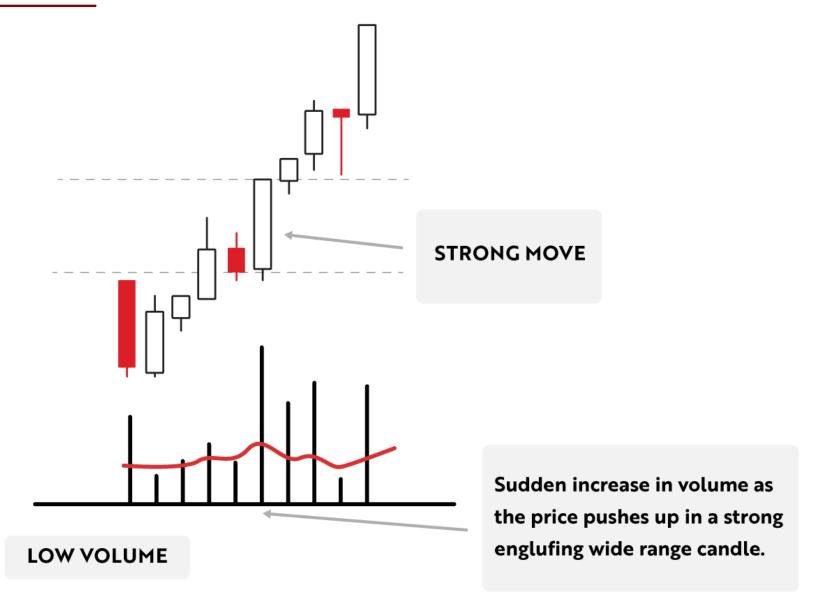
So, Why Volume?



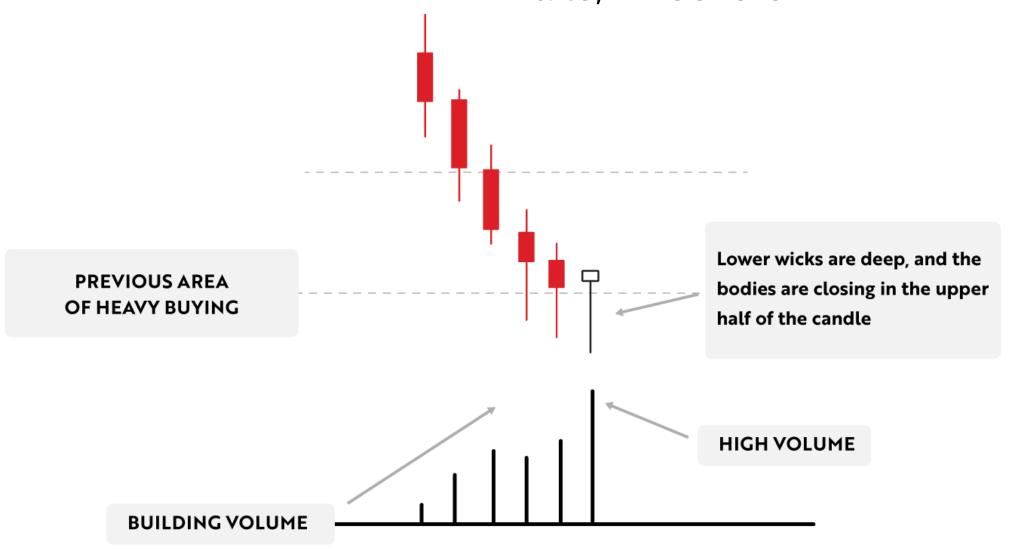
How the Market Maker get's Paid

MARKET MAKER SELLERS BUYERS YOU BUY THEY SELL MARKET MAKER SELLERS BUYERS YOU SELL THEY BUY MARKET

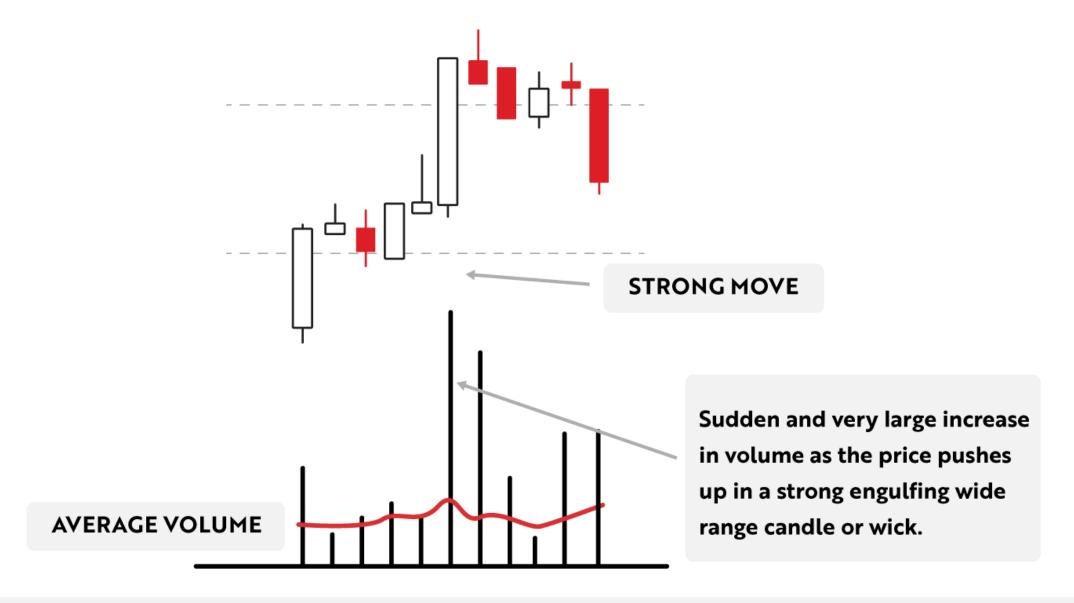
Advancing Volume



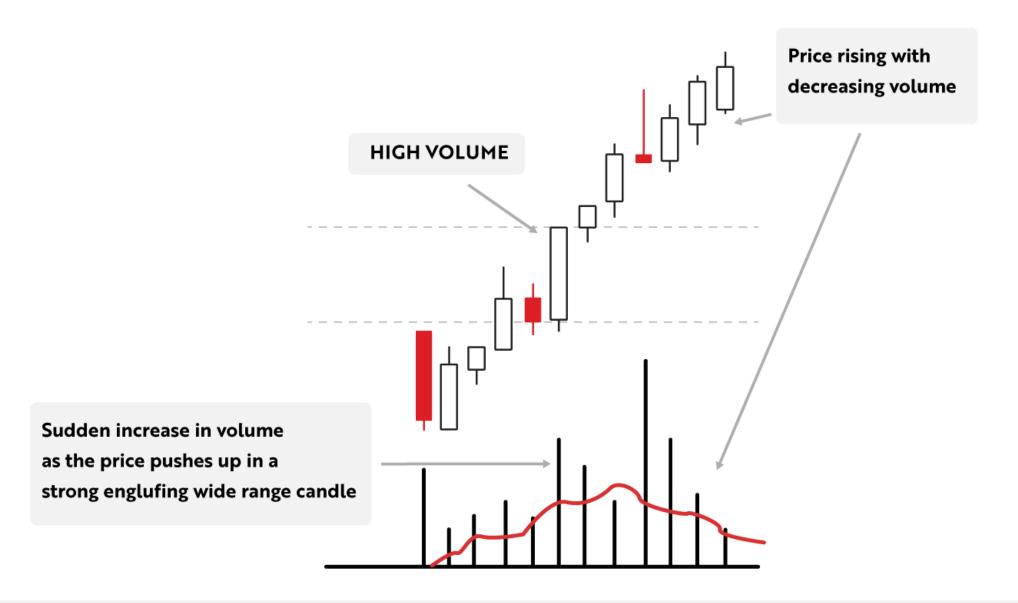
Stopping Volume - AKA Fireworks, Tails, Tweezers



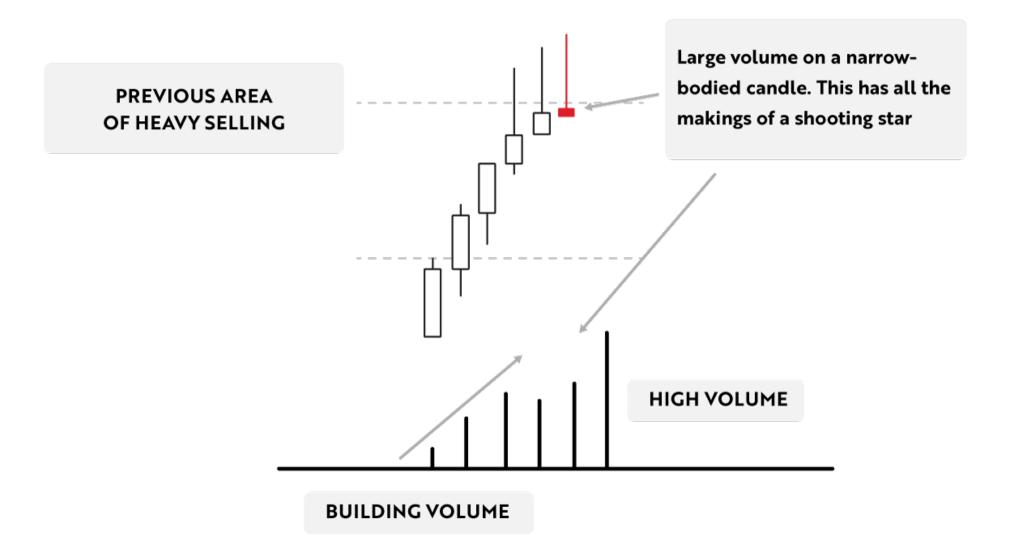
Stopping Volume - Climatic Volume



Struggling Volume

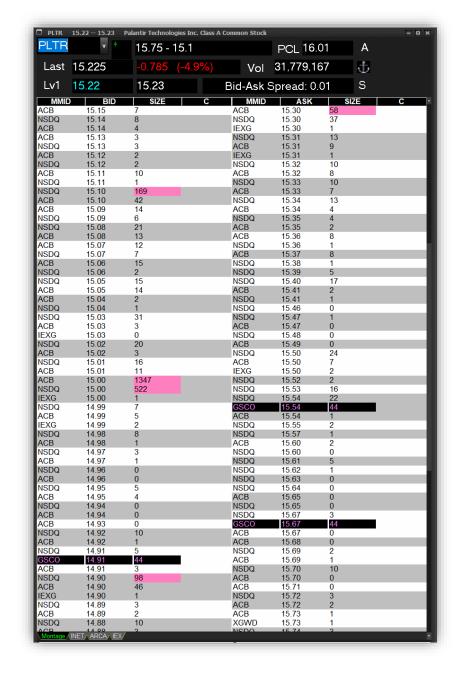


Volume Anomaly

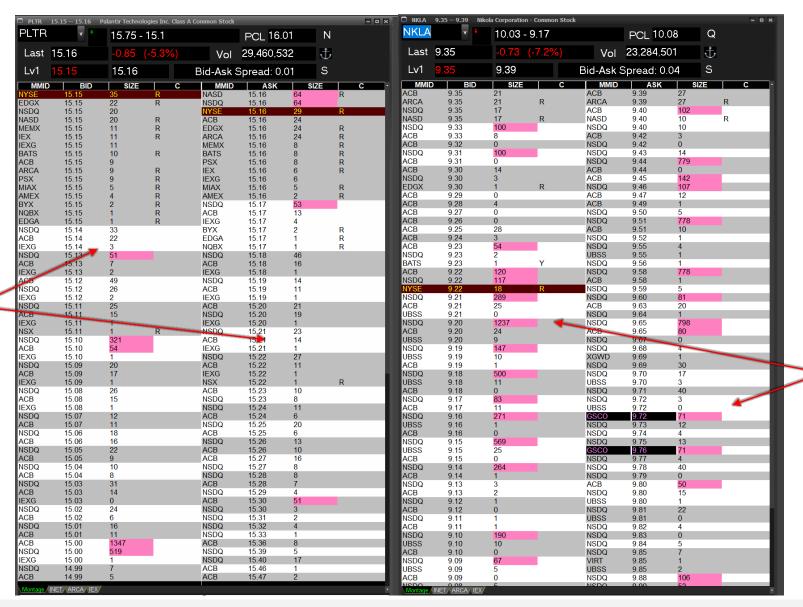


What is an Order Book?

- The term order book refers to an electronic list of buy and sell orders for a specific security or financial instrument organized by price tier "Level".
- An order book lists the number of shares being bid on or offered at each price point, or market depth.



Balanced Book Example in DAS





No Orders at any price or so many orders you see no imbalance



Orders evenly

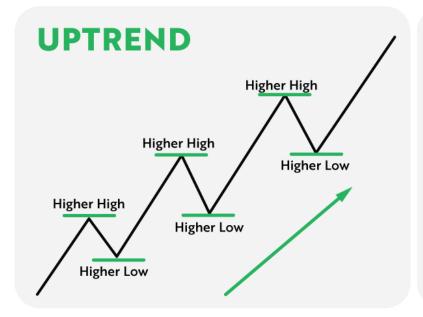
throughout

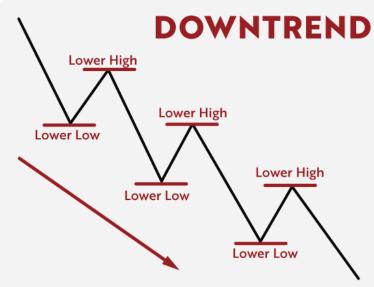
the book

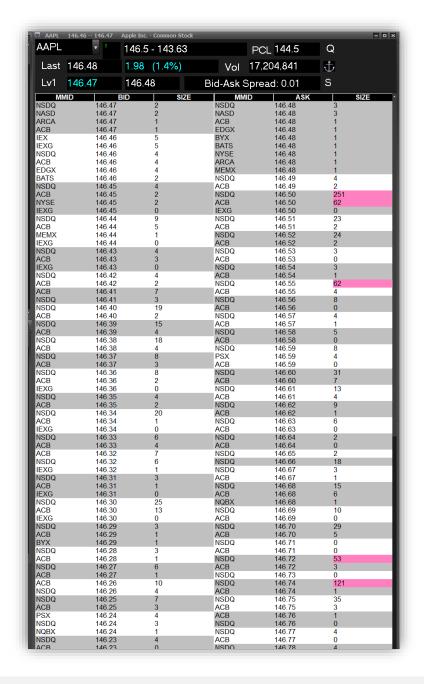
placed

Bullish Book Example in DAS

Bullish VS Bearish

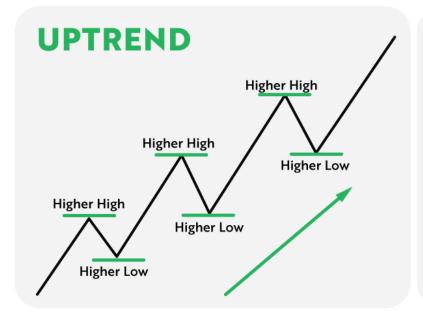


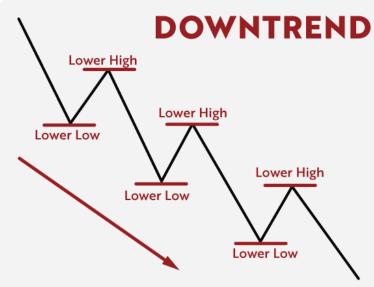


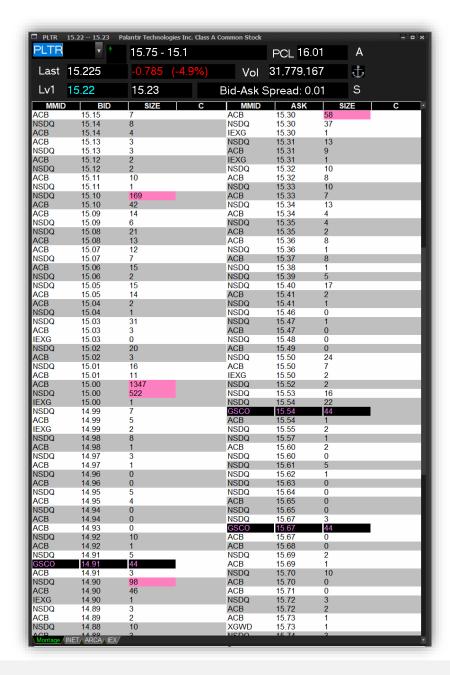


Bearish Book Example in DAS

Bullish VS Bearish



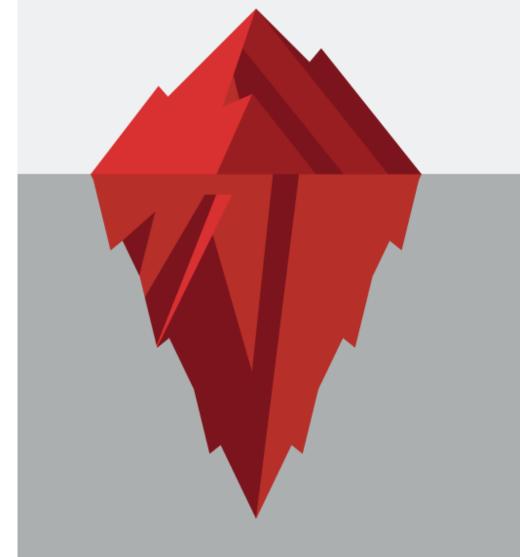




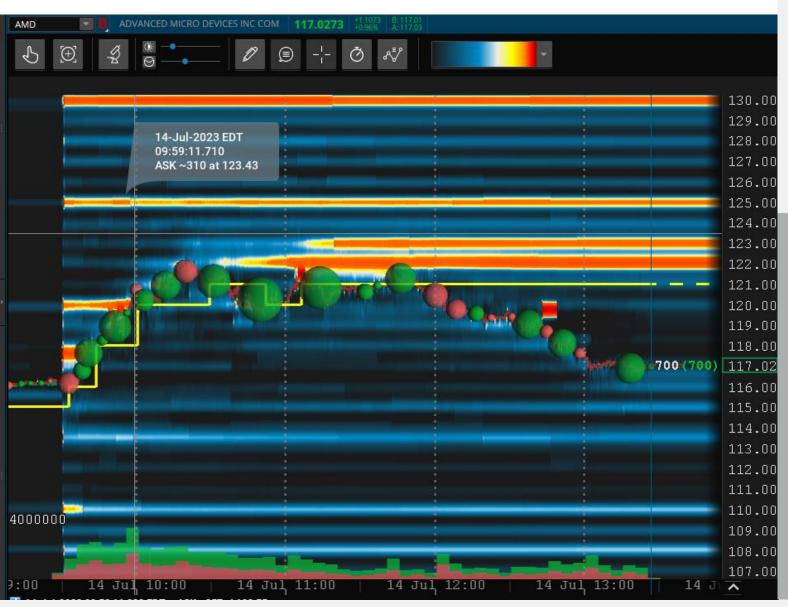
Watch for Icebergs

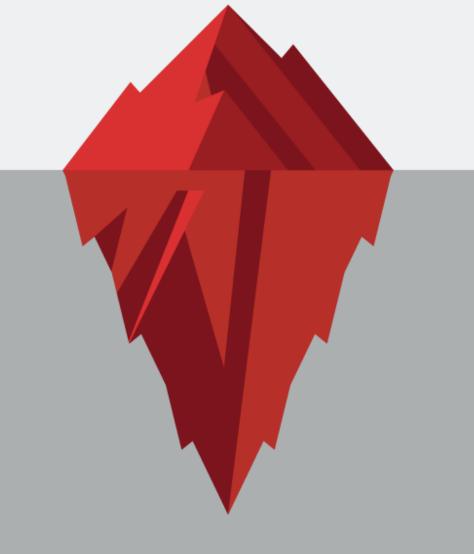
- Large order that is intentionally having its display hidden
- Lack of Available Supply or Demand
- Example:



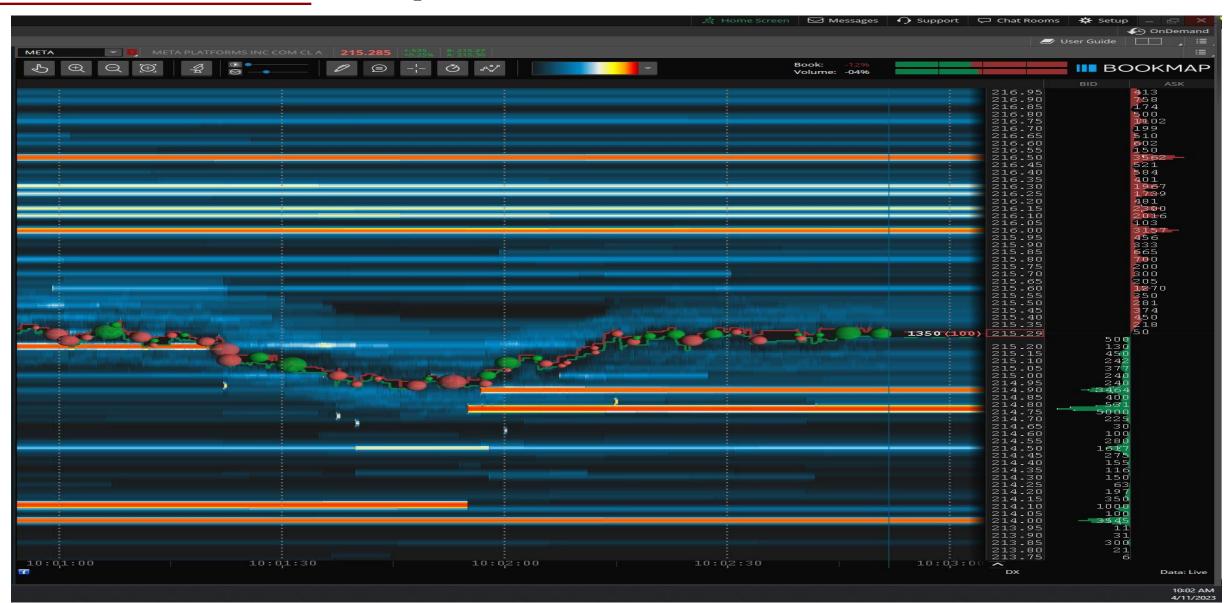


Watch for Icebergs



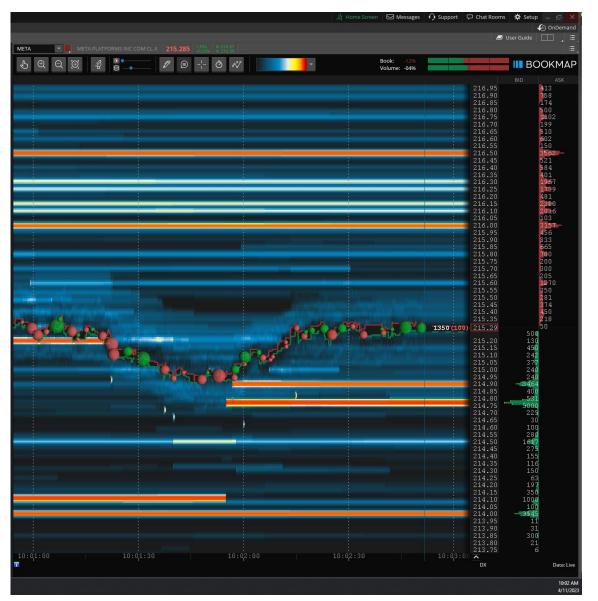


What is a Heatmap?

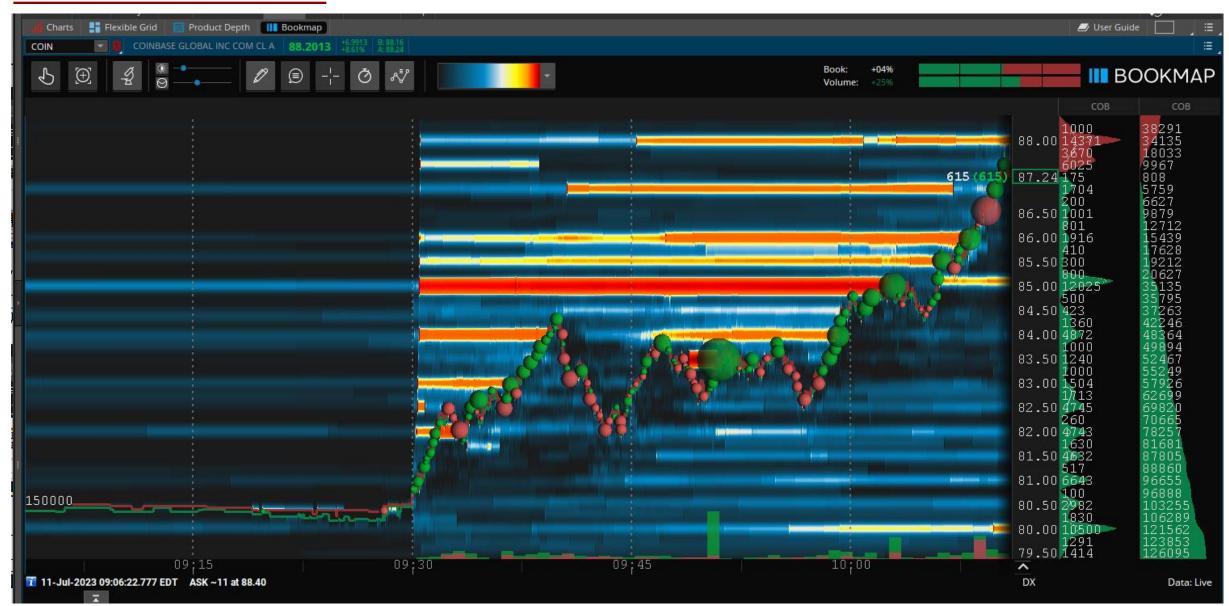


Advantages of Utilizing a Heatmap

- Historical Information
- Easily identify areas of high supply and liquidity.
- Easily identify areas of low supply and liquidity
- See Participant decisions being made in "Real-Time".
- Easily read Market Bias

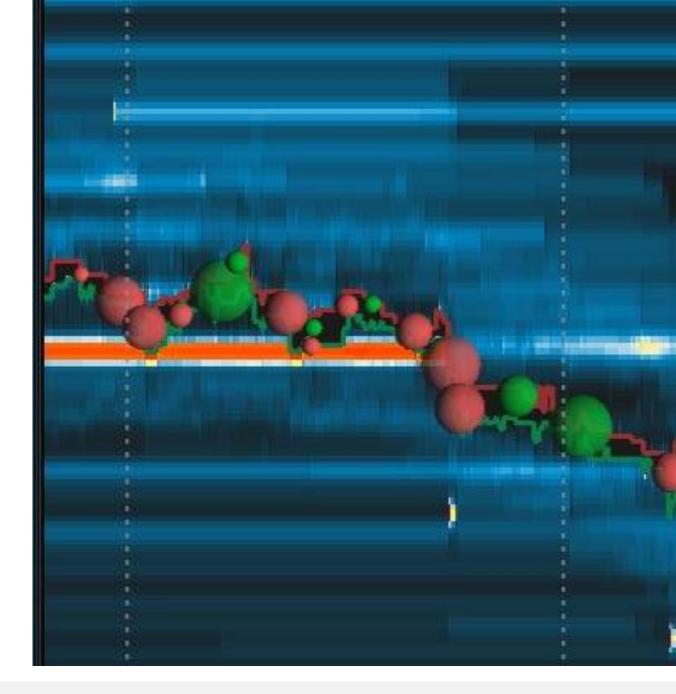


Advantages of using a Heatmap



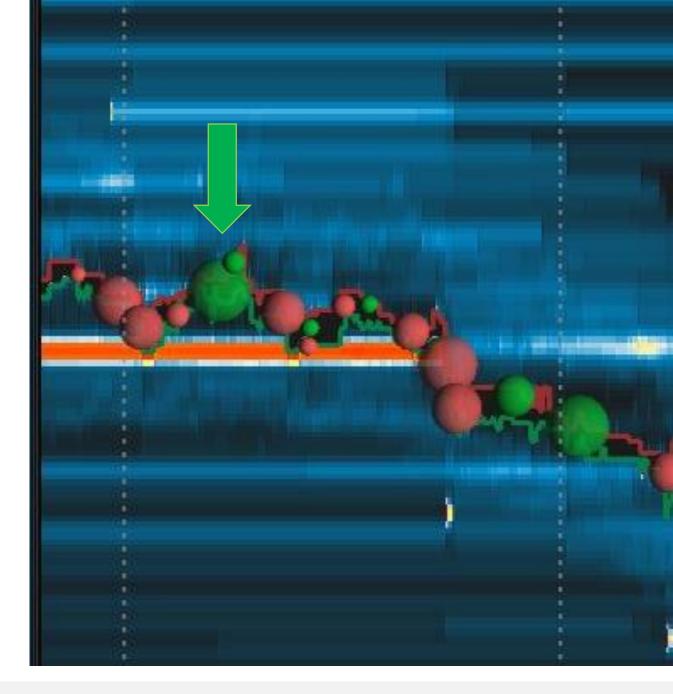
What are Dots?

- Dots in a heat map represent Market Order transactions.
- You must have markets to fill limits
- The Bigger the Transaction the bigger the dot.
- The dot can only be as large as the number of shares transacted at the price level. A large transaction can be split into multiple dots at multiple levels.



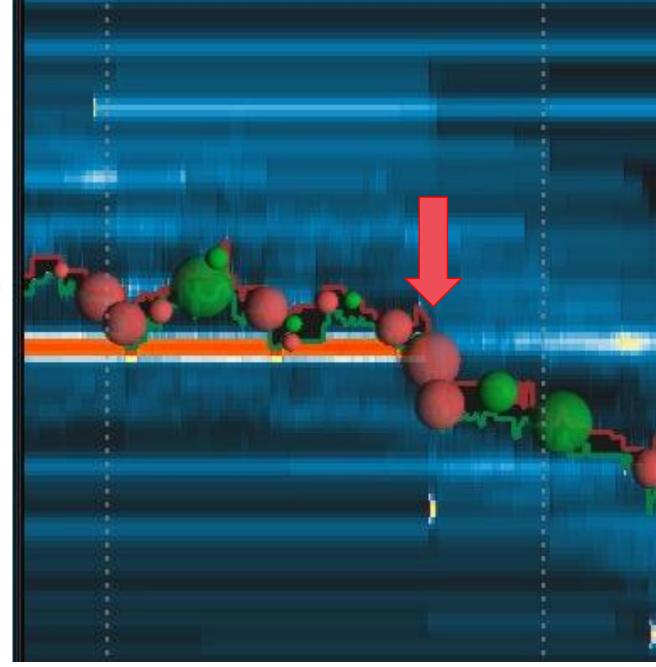
Example of Buying

- Buying shows as Green Dots.
- Just because you see buying that doesn't mean the price is going up afterwards. It just means there's buying. It could be a short covering in front of a large order. It could be an eager bull going long. Without a ladder the price has no where to go to. A buyer without a seller. So we continue down.



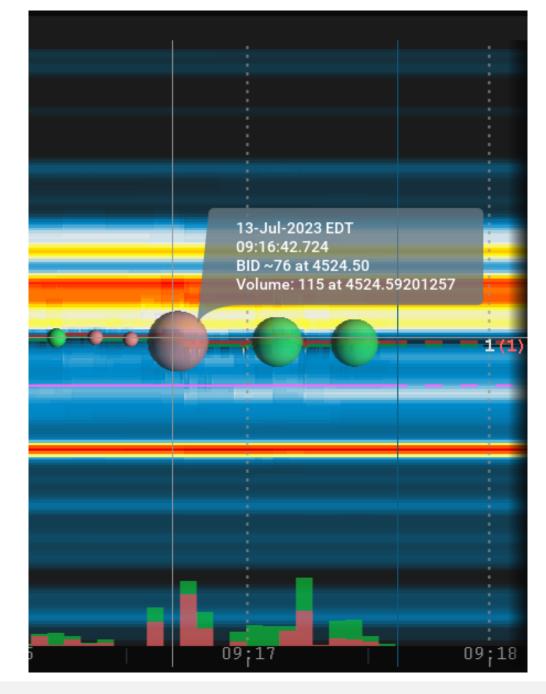
Example of Selling

- Selling shows as red dots.
- Just because you see selling that doesn't mean the price is going down afterwards. It just means there's selling. It could be a long selling in front of a large order. It could be an eager bear going short.
- In this example we can see we sell into a large buyer. As the price moves lower a large amount of market orders cause the price to drop quickly.



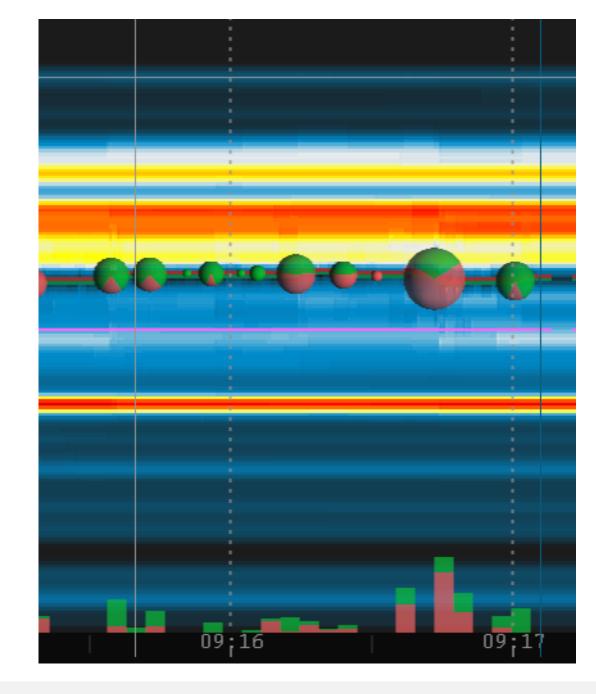
Volume Delta

- Takes the number of buy transactions minus the numbers of sell transactions to return a positive or negative share value.
- Example if 3000 shares are purchased at the same time 5000 shares are sold then the value of the dot will be returned as 2000 shares sold.
- Larger time frames group transactions more making volume delta very helpful.



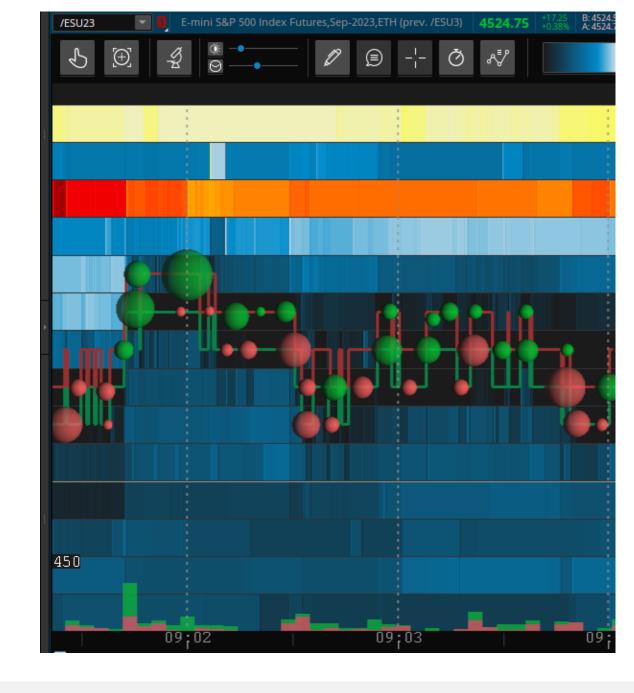
Total Volume

- Takes the number of buy transactions minus the numbers of sell transactions to return a positive or negative share value.
- Example if 3000 shares are purchased at the same time 5000 shares are sold then the value of the dot will be returned as 2000 shares sold.
- Larger time frames group transactions more making volume delta very helpful.



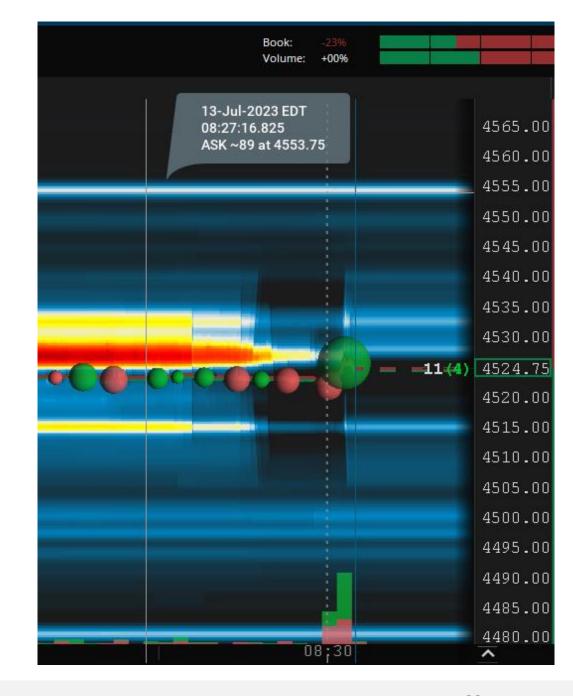
Volume Pressure

- The price is stuck between the best bid and best ask. Market orders to buy are applied to the ask. Market orders to sell are applied to the bid. To move the price, you need more market orders to one side.
- I call this "Volume Pressure"
- You can see using the book how many shares are available and then watch the tape to see if enough orders hit to move the price.



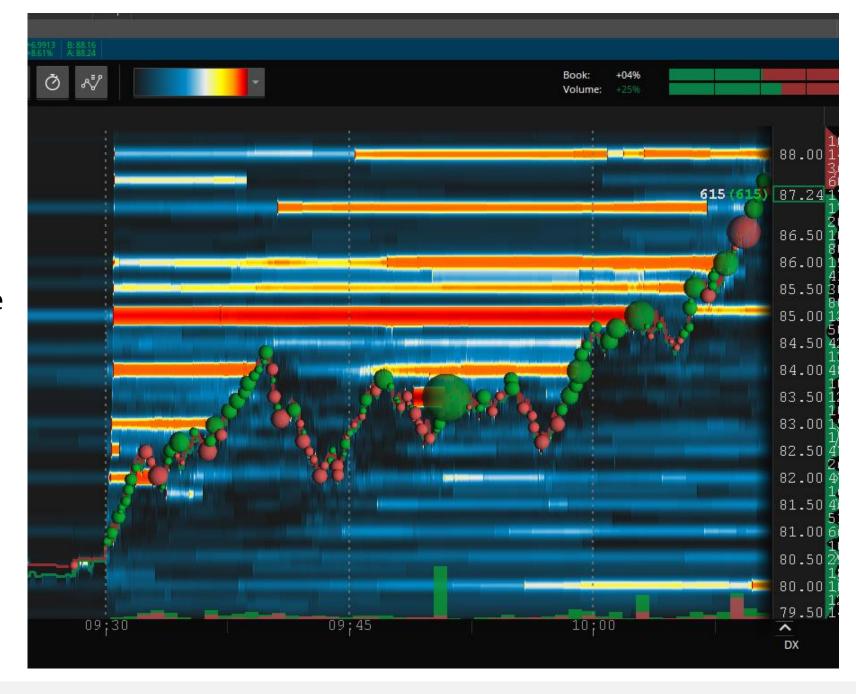
How News Effects the Book

- Buy the Rumor Sell the News
- News Algo make very fast decisions.
- Anticipation of news events can clear the book. This creates low volume, high volatility opportunities.



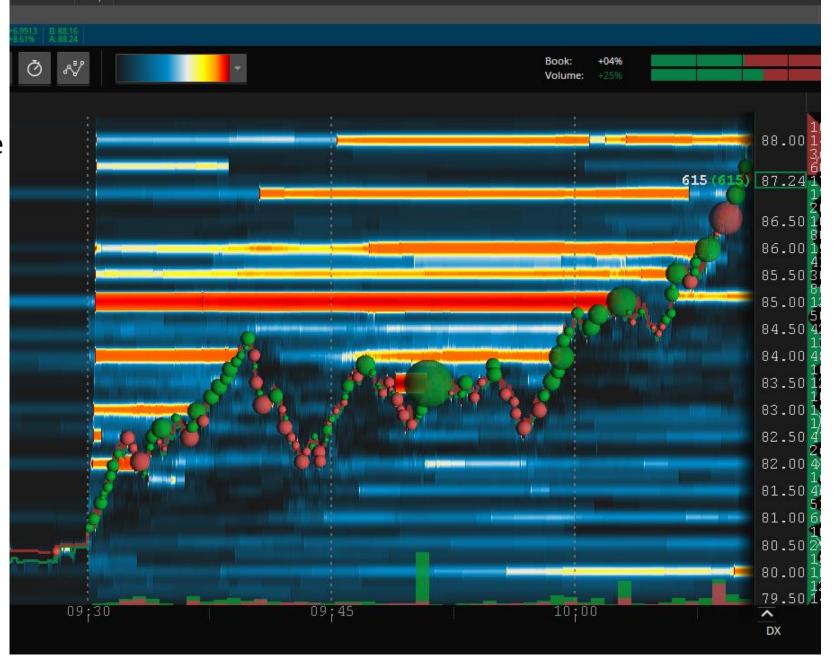
Better Exits

- Institutional orders are most often grouped at large round numbers.
- Place profit targets slightly in front of large institutional orders to get fill priority as the price moves to fill them.
- Go all out when there are no more institutional orders



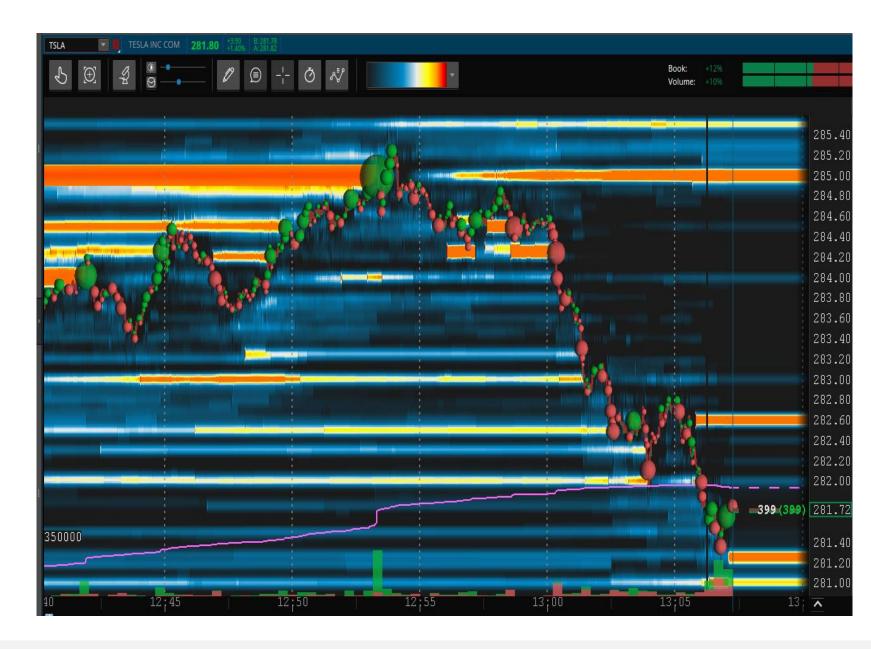
Better Entries

- Since you can see where the institutions are targeting price levels you can determine where to take profit.
- Use this to plan your entry and risk management
- Don't trip over dollars to pick up dimes.



Book Flips

- A book flip occurs when the market shifts its bias from Bullish to Bearish and vice versa.
- Book Flips can happen slowly
- Book Flips can happen suddenly



Buying the Book

- Occurs when a larger number of transactions occur then are available on a large portion of the order book.
- Causes massive price movement in a very quick period of time.
- The reason low floats are so dangerous. Because of the often-low price and low number of shares available to transact. Anyone with a significant bank roll can move the price easily buy throwing a lot of market orders into the book.



Check out my Book!

