TRADERS PLAYBOOK

R2M LEARN
ENTREPRENEURSHIP

TRADERS' PLAYBOOK

INTRODUCTION

GETTING INTO GRIPS

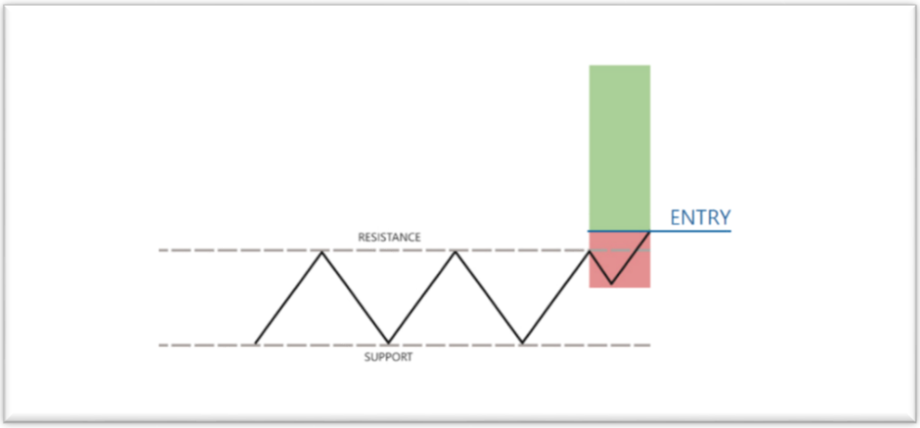
The secret about technical trading is about interpreting past buying and selling patterns. Hereby one can identify high probability setups to trade now or in the future. **The Room2Learn FOREX** Trader's Manual introduces you to the 3 primary types of chart patterns that you can trade, as well as a glimpse into the methods in which the mentors and clients at **The Room2Learn FOREX** take those opportunities. For additional clarity we have included a description of the pattern, before and after pictures of each setup, comments to consider and some real life examples of trades we've taken.

Please remember, that this manual is by no means an exhaustive list and there are various amounts of additional criteria and sub pattern types that can be developed and added to these primary ones. For each pattern to be profitable, additional indicators, back-testing, optimisation and feedback needs to be in place in order to develop consistency. Patterns, combined with this level of development become that we refer to at **The Room2Learn FOREX** as strategies. Learning our strategies will ensure that you have the ability to identify and trade patterns that we know work and will give you a high probability of making money over time and even winning.

This manual acts as an educational reference tool and not as a step by step investment methodology for you to follow. All decisions to place trades should be based on your own knowledge, understanding and free will. For those that would like additional support and step by step guided strategies, please email info@room2learn.co.za. In the meantime, focus on developing your own trading style, using the patterns we've explained and your own trade experience, your own additional criteria. Remember to always keep to your risk rules and always use a stop loss to protect against significant losses.

1. BREAKOUT LONG

TRADE SETUP – LONG



The first primary trading pattern is the Breakout. A Breakout occurs when price goes from moving in a sideways or consolidating pattern to "Breaking Out" through a significant price level which was previously acting as support or resistance. If the market then starts trending in the direction of the breakout it gives you a great opportunity to "ride the wave" to maximise profit.

THE DETAILS – LONG BREAKOUT

Identify a market that is consolidating sideways and bouncing between two price levels known as resistance and support. This should be your first filtering criteria to identify the markets that display this sideways move.

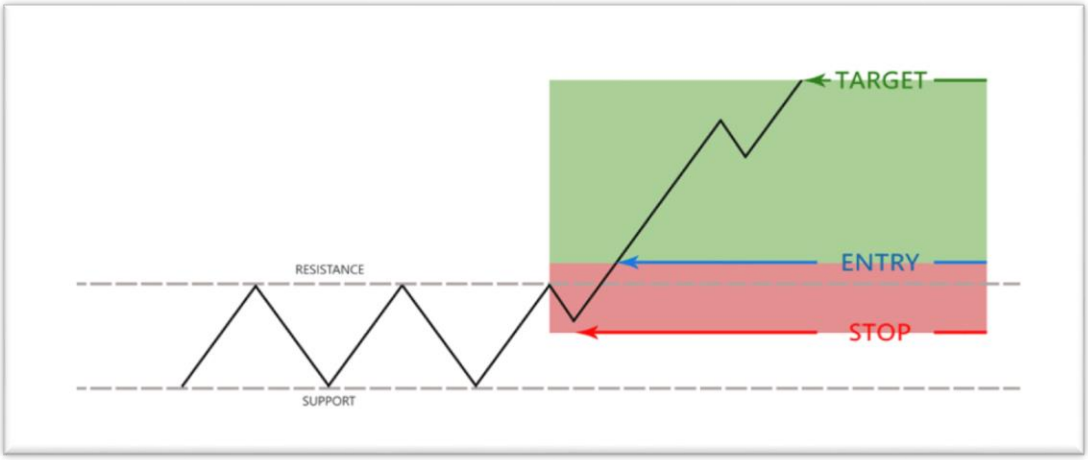
You are looking for a minimum of 2 bounces against each support and resistance level and then for price to break upwards through the resistance. The resistance must be tested at least twice for the level to be considered strong enough for price to break through with enough momentum to hit your target level.

It is the breaking of the resistance level which gives us the trigger to enter the trade using either an order entry or trade. Your entry should be a few points above the resistance to ensure that price does physically break the level before triggering you into the trade. Be aware… some breakouts will break slightly and then go back down again giving you a losing trade. This is just part and parcel of trading breakouts and should not discourage you. Remember not every trade is a winning trade. It is the long term consistent trading of a strategy pattern that will generate profits.

Your stop loss should either be below the support level or below the previous low. This all depends on your technical analysis and back-testing data.

If your stop-loss is too close to your entry, you run the risk of getting stopped out in day to day market volatility. Too far away from your entry and your risk to reward will be too low.

POST TRADE – LONG BREAKOUT



THE DETAILS – LONG BREAKOUT

Your target should be set at least twice as far from your entry price as your stop loss is from your entry. This will ensure you have a good risk to reward ratio, in this case a minimum of 2:1. In order to increase the probability of your trade reaching target, ensure that there are no major resistance levels between your entry level and your projected target. If there are resistance levels in the way you may need to move your target to just under that resistance. If this reduces your risk to reward ratio to less than 1:1 then avoid the trade.

Long Break Out trades can be day traded on the 5 minute, 15 minute or 60 minute time frames or swing traded on the 240 minute or daily time frames. All forex markets, commodity markets, indices and major stocks can be considered for this type of pattern. As you become more experienced you may want to add additional indicators such as moving averages and MACD to increase your probability of success.

CASE STUDY – BEFORE LONG BREAKOUT

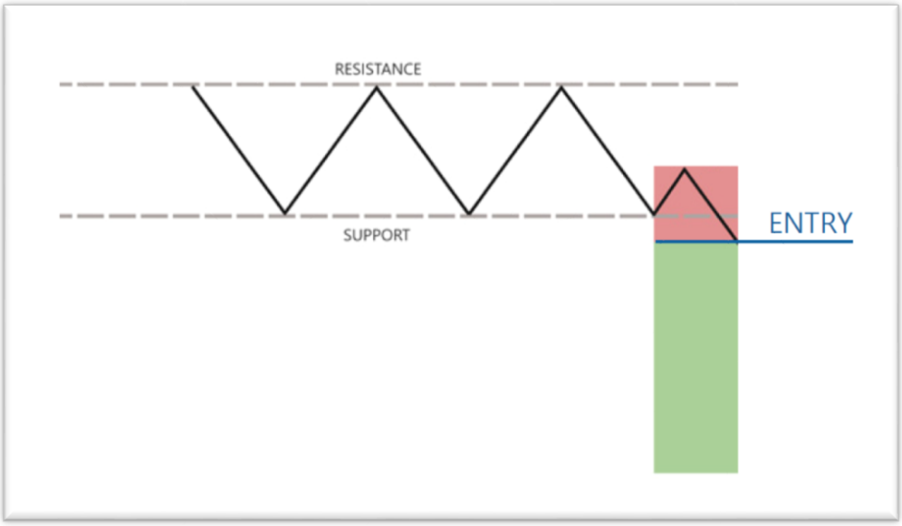
CASE STUDY – AFTER LONG BREAKOUT

YOUR CHEKLIST TO COMPLETE

- ☐ Identify a consolidating (sideways) market
- ☐ Wait for price to create two bounces against both resistance and support levels - essentially creating a box
- ☐ Place your BUY entry order a few points ABOVE the RESISTANCE level
- ☐ Place your stop loss BELOW the previous LOW or the BOTTOM of the box depending on your risk management
- ☐ Place your limit order (target level) at least TWICE the size of your stop
- ☐ Check to see that there are no major levels of support or resistance between your entry and your target.

2. BREAKOUT SHORT

TRADE SETUP SHORT BREAKOUT



THE DETAILS SHORT BREAKOUT

Identify a market that is consolidating sideways and bouncing between two price levels known as support and resistance. This should be your first filtering criteria to identify the markets that display this sideways move. You are looking for a minimum of 2 bounces against each support and resistance level and then for price to break downwards through the support.

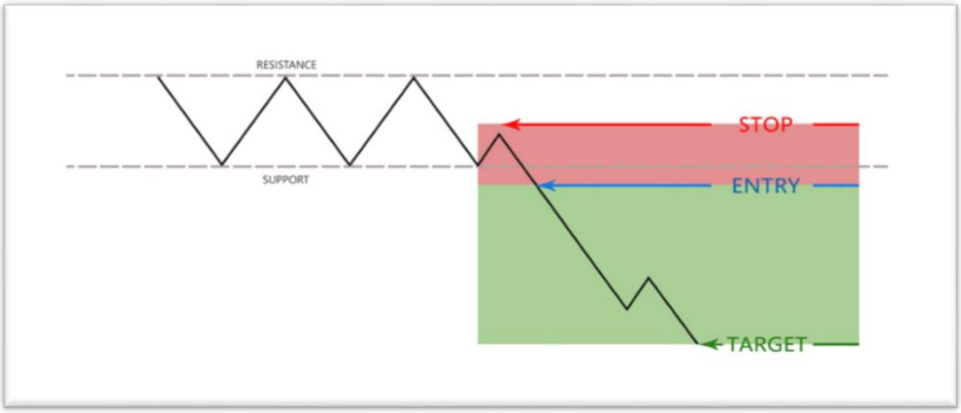
The support level must be tested at least twice for the level to be considered strong enough for price to break through with enough momentum to hit your target level.

It is the breaking of the support level which gives us the trigger to enter the trade using either a trade or order entry. Your entry should be a few points below the support to ensure that price does physically break the level before triggering you into the trade. Be aware that some breakouts will break slightly and then go back up again giving you a losing trade.

Your stop-loss should either be above the resistance level or above the previous high. This all depends on your technical analysis and back-testing data.

If your stop-loss is too close to your entry you run the risk of getting stopped out in day to day market volatility. Too far away from your entry and your risk to reward will be too low.

POST TRADE SHORT BREAKOUT



THE DETAILS SHORT BREAKOUT

Your target should be set at least twice as far from your entry price as your stop-loss is from your entry. This will ensure you have a good risk to reward ratio, in this case a minimum of 2:1. In order to increase the probability of your trade reaching target, ensure that there are no major support levels between your entry level and your projected target. If there are support levels in the way you may need to move your target to just above that support. If this reduces your risk to reward ratio to less than 1:1 then avoid the trade.

Short Break Out trades can be day traded on the 5 minute, 15 minute or 60 minute time frames or swing traded on the 240 minute or daily time frames. All forex markets, commodity markets, indices and major stocks can be considered for this type of pattern. As you become more experienced you may want to add additional indicators such as moving averages and MACD to increase your probability of success.

CASE STUDY – BEFORE SHORT BREAKOUT

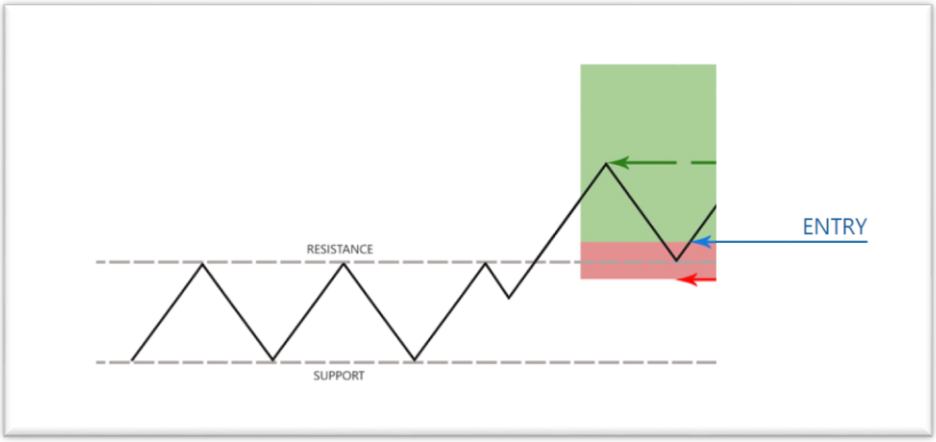
CASE STUDY – AFTER SHORT BREAKOUT

YOUR CHEKLIST TO COMPLETE

- ☐ Identify a consolidating (sideways) market
- ☐ Wait for price to create two bounces against both resistance and support levels - essentially creating a box
- ☐ Place your SELL entry order a few points BELOW the SUPPORT level
- ☐ Place your stop loss ABOVE the previous HIGH or the TOP of the box depending on your risk management
- ☐ Place your limit order (target level) at least TWICE the size of your stop
- ☐ Check to see that there are no major levels of support or resistance between your entry and your target.

3. PULLBACK LONG

TRADE SETUP LONG



THE DETAILS LONG PULLBACK

The second strategy that you are going to learn is the Pullback pattern. A Pullback trade is taken when price is moving in a constant direction (steadily trending) and is used to jump onto the trending market in a similar way that a surfer catches a wave and rides it out for as long as they can.

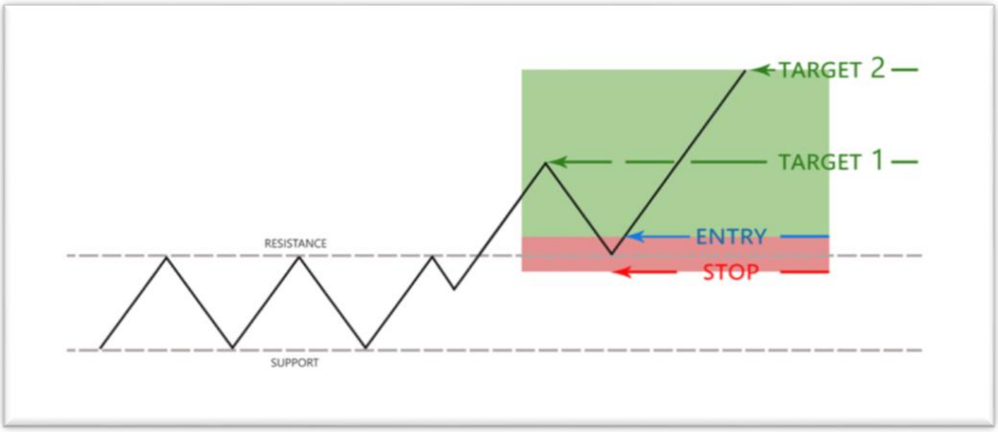
Rather than just jumping into a trade as soon as the market shows signs of trending, we use a pullback entry to give ourselves a good risk-to-reward-ratio which, when combined with additional technical analysis, also increases the likelihood of the trade winning. Pullback trades often follow on from a breakout as price doesn't just steam off in one constant direction. It will "breathe in and out" creating peaks and troughs as it steadily moves either up or down. If you miss the breakout opportunity be sure to keep an eye out for the pullback opportunities that may follow.

Identify a market that has recently broken out of a sideways consolidation and has made a clear peak (higher high). This should be your first filtering criteria to identify the markets that have already displayed the breakout move.

Once price has made a clear new high by at least 10-15 points above the previous resistance level, wait to see if price pulls back, down towards the previous resistance level. Think of this as tennis ball bursting through a glass ceiling and then coming back down to test whether the ceiling will now support the weight of the ball, enabling it to bounce higher still. The previous resistance then becomes support. Your point of entry is when price pulls back and then bounces off the resistance.

As soon as it shows signs of continuing, is the moment you get into the trade. Triggers for this could be as soon as it hits the previous resistance. It could be as soon as the candle tests but closes above the resistance. It could be if you get a Doji (indecision/cross) candle or a bullish (green/upwards) candle at or around the resistance level. If price breaks below the previous resistance it doesn't void the trade opportunity but it does reduce the likelihood of success because the resistance didn't become support.

POST TRADE LONG PULLBACK



THE DETAILS LONG PULLBACK

Your stop-loss should be below the resistance/support level with enough "wiggle room" to account for the broker's spread and market volatility. As mentioned on the breakout pattern, your stop-loss placement should be something that you back-test - using historical pattern setups to determine the optimum position for your stop loss. If it's too far away from price it will ruin your risk to reward ratio but too close will increase your likelihood of a losing trade.

Your target should be set at least twice as far from your entry price as your stop loss is from your entry price. This ensures you have a 2:1 risk reward ratio and protects you from low win loss ratios during the learning phase of your trading.
Keep in mind that the current high that price has pulled back from will now act as resistance so may prevent price from going any higher especially if it coincides with a major resistance level.

If your 2:1 risk-reward-ratio will allow it, consider exiting the trade at that high. If higher time frame analysis suggests that the market has the capacity to trend for a longer period of time then also consider running the trade for more profit.
Long pullback trades can be day traded on the 5 minute, 15 minute or 60 minute time frames or swing traded on the 240 minute or daily time frames. All forex markets, major stocks, commodity markets and indices, can be considered for this type of pattern. As you become more experienced you may want to add additional indicators such as moving averages, trend lines and momentum to add additional confluence to increase the likelihood of success. If/when you pick a market that trends for a long time you can trade multiple pull back opportunities as price moves up but be aware that all trends come to an end eventually so don't be greedy.

CASE STUDY – BEFORE LONG PULLBACK

CASE STUDY – AFTER LONG PULLBACK

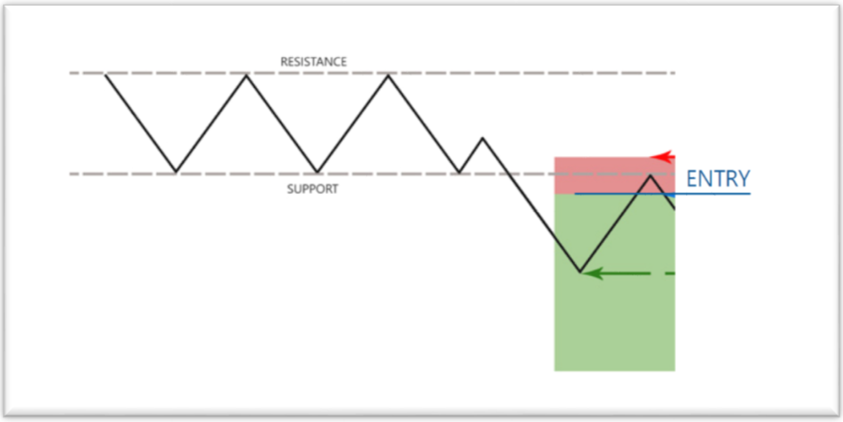
CHECKLIST TO COMPLETE

- ☐ Identify a market that has recently broken UP AND OUT of a sideways consolidation and has created a NEW HIGH by a minimum of 10-15 points
- ☐ Wait for price to pull back down to the previous level of RESISTANCE or TOP of the box
- ☐ As an aggressive entry, place a BUY trade as soon as price hits this level.
- ☐ As a moderate entry place a BUY trade as soon as price tests the level AND creates a candle close ABOVE it
- ☐ As a conservative entry place a BUY trade as soon as the level is tested AND a doji or GREEN candle is created ABOVE the RESISTANCE.
- ☐ In addition look for the 21 M.A to be level with the resistance level - essentially creating a stronger level for price to bounce off
- ☐ Place your stop loss UNDERNEATH the resistance level

- [ ] For a more conservative stop loss consider placing it UNDERNEATH the 50 moving average. - Note this will reduce your risk to reward ratio
- [ ] Target one should be in line with the previous HIGH providing the risk reward is a minimum of 1 to 1
- [ ] Target two should be at 2 to 1 risk reward
- [ ] Check that there isn't any major support or resistance levels between your entry and your target 2
- [ ] Check higher time frames to see if the trade can be held for longer - 3:1 or 4:1
- [ ] Bear in mind that several pullbacks are created in a trending market and you could have several opportunities to add to the trade

4. PULLBACK SHORT

TRADE SETUP – SHORT PULLBACK



THE DETAILS – SHORT PULLBACK

Identify a market that has recently broken out of a sideways consolidation and has made a clear lower low (trough). This should be your first filtering criteria to identify the markets that have already displayed the breakout move in a downwards direction.

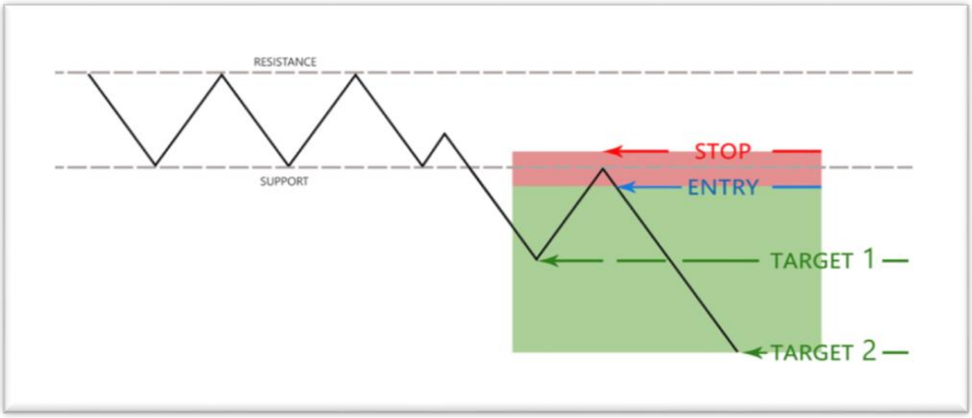
Once price has made a clear new low by at least 10-15 points below the previous support level, wait to see if price pulls back, up towards the previous support level. Think of this as tennis ball breaking down through a glass floor and then coming back up to test whether the previous floor will now prevent the ball from going back up, thus forcing it to move down. The previous support level will then become resistance.

Your point of entry is when price pulls back and then bounces down from the resistance. The moment it shows signs of continuing down is the moment you get into the trade. Triggers for this could be as soon as it hits the previous support. It could be as soon as the candle tests the support but closes below it. It could be if you get a Doji (indecision/cross) candle or a bearish (red/downwards) candle at or around the support/resistance level. If price breaks up through the previous support it doesn't void the trade opportunity but it does reduce the likelihood of success because the support didn't become resistance.
Your stop loss should be above the resistance/support level with enough "wiggle room" to account for the broker's spread and market volatility.

As mentioned on the breakout pattern, your stop-loss placement should be something that you back-test - using historical pattern setups to determine the optimum position for your stop loss. If it's too far away from price it will ruin your risk to reward ratio but too close will increase your likelihood of a losing trade.

Your target should be set at least twice as far from your entry price as your stop loss is from your entry price. This ensures you have a 2:1 risk reward ratio and protects you from low win loss ratios during the learning phase of your trading. Keep in mind that the current low that price has pulled back from will now act as support so may prevent price from going any lower especially if it coincides with a major support level. If your 2:1 risk reward ratio will allow it, consider exiting the trade at that low. If higher time frame analysis suggests that the market has the capacity to trend downwards for a longer period of time then also consider running the trade for more profit.

POST TRADE – SHORT PULLBACK



THE DETAILS – SHORT PULLBACK

Short pullback trades can be day traded on the 5 minute, 15 minute or 60 minute time frames or swing traded on the 240 minute or daily time frames. All forex markets, major stocks, commodity markets and indices, can be considered for this type of pattern. As you become more experienced you may want to add additional indicators such as moving averages, trend lines and momentum to add additional confluence to increase the likelihood of success. If/when you pick a market that trends downwards for a long time you can trade multiple pull back opportunities as price moves down but be aware that all trends come to an end eventually so don't be greedy.

CASE STUDY – BEFORE SHORT PULLBACK

CASE STUDY – AFTER SHORT PULLBACK

CHECKLIST TO COMPLETE

- ☐ Identify a market that recently broke DOWN AND OUT of a sideways consolidation and has created a NEW LOW by a minimum of 10-15 points
- ☐ Wait for price to pull back UP to the previous level of SUPPORT or BOTTOM of the box
- ☐ As an aggressive entry, place a SELL trade as soon as price hits this level.
- ☐ As a moderate entry place a SELL trade as soon as price tests the level AND creates a candle close BELOW it
- ☐ As a conservative entry place a SELL trade as soon as the level is tested AND a doji or RED candle is created BELOW the SUPPORT.
- ☐ In addition look for the 21 moving average to be level with the SUPPORT level - essentially creating a stronger level for price to bounce off
- ☐ Place your stop loss ABOVE the support level

- ☐ For a more conservative stop loss consider placing it ABOVE the 50 moving average.
  - bear in mind this will reduce your risk to reward ratio

- ☐ Target one should be in line with the previous LOW providing the risk reward is a minimum of 1 to 1

  Target two should be at 2 to 1 risk reward

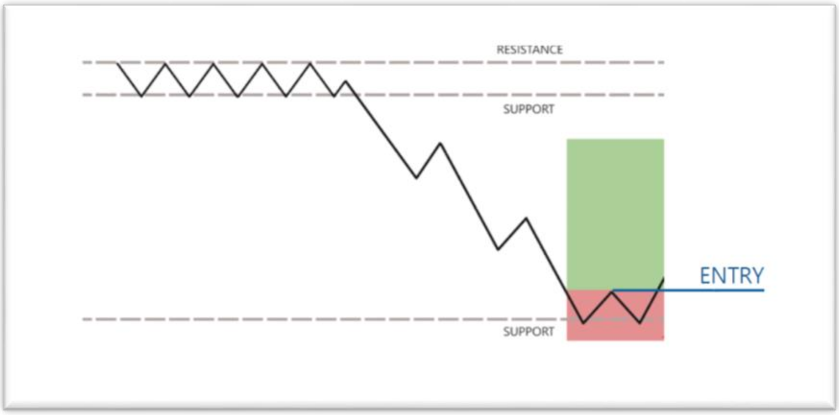
- ☐ Check that there isn't any major support or resistance levels between your entry and your target 2

- ☐ Check higher time frames to see if the trade can be held for longer - 3:1 or 4:1

- ☐ Bear in mind that several pullbacks are created in a trending market and you could have several opportunities to add to the trade

5. REVERSAL LONG

TRADE SETUP – LONG REVERSAL



THE DETAILS LONG REVERSAL

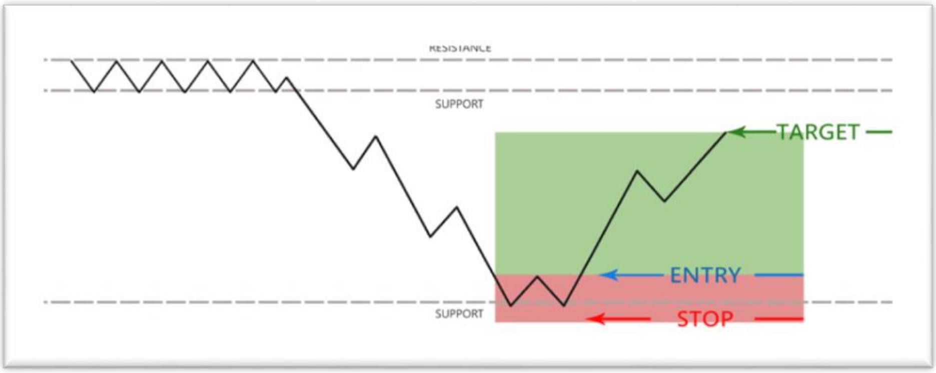
The third strategy that you are going to learn in this manual is the Reversal pattern. A reversal trade is taken when price has been moving in a constant direction (steadily trending) for a long time and becomes what we refer to, as extended. A simple analogy for this would be an elastic band. As you stretch the band out it gets to a point when it feels like it can't stretch any further without wanting to snap back or break. When a market has been trending for a long time and also coming into a major support or resistance level it increases the likelihood of price reversing and creating a reversal trade opportunity.

If you combine this scenario with other supporting evidence such as a double top or double bottom chart pattern, extended stochastic or RSI indicators and perhaps a hammer or shooting star candle pattern the potential for price to reverse is increased. Reversal trades often follow on from pullback trades so if you find a market that has been trending for a long time and is coming into a strong support or resistance level it's time to start paying attention.

Identify a market that has been trending downwards for a long time - minimum 3 pullbacks - and is approaching a significant area of previous support. This should be your first filtering criteria to identify the markets that are displaying this extended trending move.

To add additional confirmation of extension, turn on the RSI or Stochastic indicator. They should be below the 25%-20% level.
Once price has hit the support level, wait to see if price reacts to that level either by bouncing off the level or by testing it and a candle closing above it. Think of this as tennis ball bouncing off a concrete floor. If the ball hits the floor, compresses and shows signs of bounces back up then you know the chances of it bouncing up are increased. The same thing happens in the markets.

POST TRADE LONG REVERSAL



THE DETAILS LONG REVERSAL

Your point of entry is when price shows sign of bouncing off the support level. The moment it shows signs of reversing is the moment you get into the trade. Triggers for this could be as soon as it hits the previous major support. It could be as soon as the candle tests but closes above the support. It could be if you get a Doji (indecision/cross) candle or a bullish (green/upwards) candle at the support level. If price breaks below the previous support it doesn't void the trade opportunity but it does reduce the likelihood of success because the support didn't hold up. Look for double bottom candle patterns or hammer candles to add extra evidence of a reversal.

Your stop loss should be below the support level with enough "wiggle room" to account for the broker's spread and market volatility. As mentioned on the breakout pattern, your stop loss placement should be something that you back-test - using historical pattern setups to determine the optimum position for your stop loss. If it's too far away from price it will ruin your risk to reward ratio but too close will increase your likelihood of a losing trade.

Your target should be set at least twice as far from your entry price as your stop loss is from your entry price. This ensures you have a 2:1 risk reward ratio and protects you from low win loss ratios during the learning phase of your trading. Keep in mind that there may be previous levels of support and resistance from the previous down trend that price will now be reversing into which, depending on how significant they are may limit the reversal movement. If higher time frame analysis suggests that the market has the capacity to trend for a longer period of time then also consider running the trade for more profit.

Long reversal trades can be day traded on the 5 minute, 15 minute or 60 minute time frames or swing traded on the 240 minute or daily time frames. All forex markets, major stocks and commodity markets and indices, can be considered for this type of pattern. As you become more experienced you may want to add additional indicators such as stochastics, trend lines and candle patterns to add additional confluence to increase the likelihood of success. If/when you pick a market that starts to trend in an upwards direction once it reverses you are in the premium position for riding that trend for a long time and then add into the trade with breakouts or pullbacks when those trade setups occur but don't get too greedy.

CASE STUDY – BEFORE LONG REVERSAL

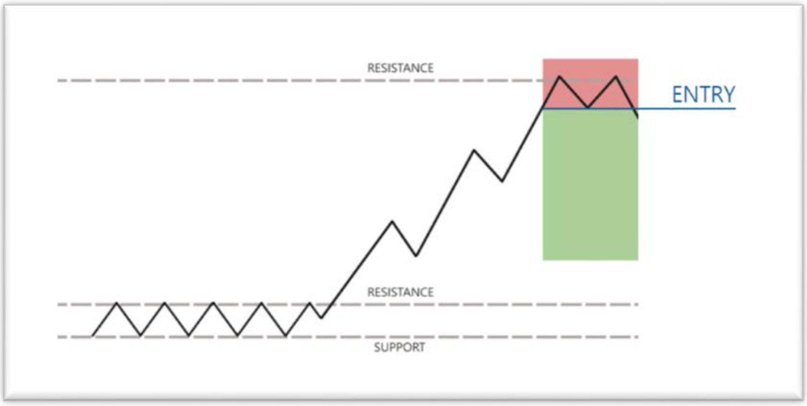
CASE STUDY – AFTER LONG REVERSAL

CHECKLIST TO COMPLETE

- ☐ Identify a market that has been trending DOWN for a minimum of 3 pullbacks and looks EXTENDED. Think of a stretched rubber band
- ☐ Identify significant levels of SUPPORT that the extended market is moving DOWN into
- ☐ When price hits that level of SUPPORT check to see if RSI or stochastic indicators are extended - 20-25% or less
- ☐ For an aggressive entry - place a BUY trade as soon as price hits the significant level of SUPPORT
- ☐ For a more moderate entry place a BUY trade as soon as price hits the SUPPORT level and a candle closes ABOVE the SUPPORT
- ☐ For a Conservative entry look for price to create a Green candle ABOVE the SUPPORT before placing your BUY trade
- ☐ Stop loss should go BELOW the SUPPORT level
- ☐ Target one should be the 21 moving average or 2:1 risk reward ratio - whichever is closer
- ☐ Target two should be the 50 MA or next level of resistance
- ☐ For additional confirmation, look for price patterns such as a double bottom, or candle pattern such as a hammer or bullish engulfing candle.
- ☐ Bear in mind that if the trend does reverse then this is an optimum place to hold the trade for a considerable period of time.

6. REVERSAL SHORT

TRADE SETUP SHORT



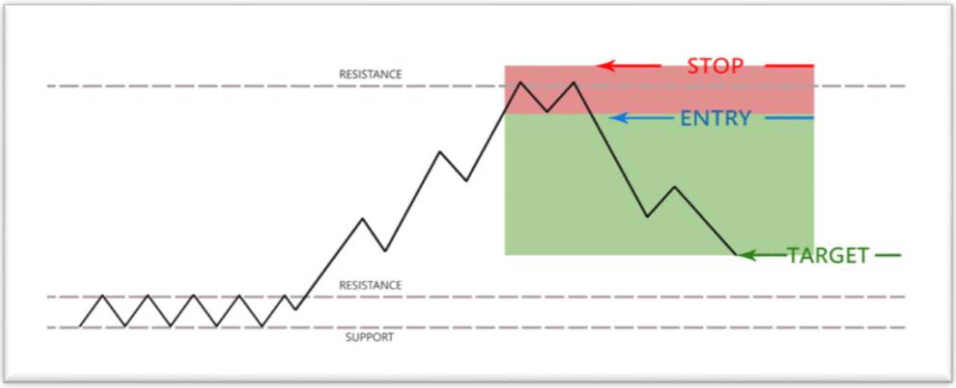
THE DETAILS – SHORT REVERSAL

Identify a market that has been trending upwards for a long time - minimum 3 pullbacks - and is approaching a significant area of previous resistance. This should be your first filtering criteria to identify the markets that are displaying this extended trending move. To add additional confirmation of extension, turn on the RSI or Stochastic indicator. They should be above the 75%-70% level.
Once price has hit the resistance level, wait to see if price reacts to that level either by bouncing off the level or by testing it and a candle closing below it. Think of this as tennis ball bouncing off a solid ceiling. If the ball hits the ceiling, compresses and shows signs of bounces back down then you know the chances of it bouncing back down are increased. The same thing happens in the markets.

Your point of entry is when price shows sign of bouncing off the resistance level. The moment it shows signs of reversing is the moment you get into the trade. Triggers for this could be as soon as it hits the previous major resistance. It could be as soon as the candle tests but closes below the resistance. It could be if you get a Doji (indecision/cross) candle or a bearish (red/downwards) candle at the resistance level. If price breaks above the previous resistance it doesn't void the trade opportunity but it does reduce the likelihood of success because the resistance didn't hold up. Look for double top chart patterns or shooting star candles patterns to add extra evidence for a reversal.

Your stop-loss should be above the resistance level with enough "wiggle room" to account for the broker's spread and market volatility. As mentioned on the breakout pattern, your stop loss placement should be something that you back-test - using historical pattern setups to determine the optimum position for your stop loss. If it's too far away from price it will ruin your risk to reward ratio but too close will increase your likelihood of a losing trade.

POST TRADE SHORT REVERSAL



THE DETAILS – SHORT REVERSAL

Your target should be set at least twice as far from your entry price as your stop loss is from your entry price. This ensures you have a 2:1 risk reward ratio and protects you from low win loss ratios during the learning phase of your trading. Keep in mind that there may be previous levels of support and resistance from the previous up trend that price will now be reversing into which, depending on how significant they are may limit the reversal movement. If higher time frame analysis suggests that the market has the capacity to trend for a longer period of time then also consider running the trade for more profit.

Short reversal trades can be day traded on the 5 minute, 15 minute or 60 minute time frames or swing traded on the 240 minute or daily time frames. All forex markets, major stocks, commodity markets and indices can be considered for this type of pattern. As you become more experienced you may want to add additional indicators such as stochastics, trend lines and candle patterns to add additional confluence to increase the likelihood of success. If/when you pick a market that starts to trend in a downwards direction once it reverses you are in the premium position for riding that trend for a long time and then add into the trade with breakouts or pullbacks when those trade setups occur but don't get too greedy.

CASE STUDY – BEFORE SHORT REVERSAL

CASE STUDY – AFTER SHORT REVERSAL

CHECKLIST TO COMPLETE

- ☐ Identify a market that has been trending UP for a minimum of 3 pullbacks and looks EXTENDED. Think of a stretched rubber band
- ☐ Identify significant levels of RESISTANCE that the extended market is moving UP into
- ☐ When price hits that level of RESISTANCE check to see if RSI or stochastic indicators are extended - 70-75% or MORE
- ☐ For an aggressive entry - place a SELL trade as soon as price hits the significant level of RESISTANCE
- ☐ For a more moderate entry place a SELL trade as soon as price hits the RESISTANCE level and a candle closes BELOW the RESISTANCE
- ☐ For a Conservative entry look for price to create a RED candle BELOW the RESISTANCE before placing your SELL trade
- ☐ Stop loss should go ABOVE the RESISTANCE level
- ☐ Target one should be the 21 moving average or 2:1 risk reward ratio - whichever is closer
- ☐ Target two should be the 50 MA or next level of SUPPORT
- ☐ For additional confirmation, look for price patterns such as a double top or candle pattern such as a shooting star or bearish engulfing candle.
- ☐ Bear in mind that if the trend does reverse then this is an optimum place to hold the trade for a considerable period of time.

SUMMARY

Now that you can identify these 3 primary trading patterns - both long and short - your goal is to go and find them live in the markets. Scout through all the major forex markets to identify consolidations, trending markets or extended markets and look for opportunities to trade.

Once you do identify a trade opportunity you can either paper trade it by noting down the price levels on paper and seeing how it plays out or by physically trading it with real money - sticking to your risk rules of course. Whether it wins or loses make sure to record all the information about the trade so you can track your progress.

Do not get too fixated by the outcome of the trade. You should be more focused on your ability to consistently identify pattern setups, trade them and stick to your risk rules than whether it wins or loses. Provided you are trading the correct patterns and viewing the markets in the same way as us then your results will come with time. Novice traders think that in order to be a good trader they must only have winning trades. A professional trader knows that the markets will go through good days and bad days and providing they stick to their rules and manage with psychology - the probability of success is high.

From experience we suggest starting with just one trade pattern and get used to spotting that first. Be aware that it is often easy to spot trades after they have happened but not as easy to spot trades before they have occurred. This is the skill you must learn. Once you can consistently identify trade patterns and trade them successfully then look to add in another trade pattern. Again get used to identifying it and trading it before adding any more. Our suggestion would be to stick to one time frame for your analysis and trading - the daily chart is the most suitable for most people starting out and allows you to trade comfortably alongside a job or business because the markets move in a slow methodical manner. Look to allocate at least 30-60 minutes each evening to your analysis and you'll be up and running within a couple of months.

YOUR NOTES

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