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Hope you all
enjoy learning
this method,

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT / DISCLAIMER AGREEMENT

Trading any financial market involves risk. This e-book and its contents is neither a solicitation nor an offer to Buy/Sell any financial market. The contents of this e-book are for general information purposes only. Although every attempt has been made to assure accuracy, we do not give any express or implied warranty as to its accuracy. We do not accept any liability for error or omission. Examples are provided for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as investment advice or strategy. No representation is being made that any account or trader will or is likely to achieve profits or loses similar to those discussed in this e-book. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Component of the method- theory

Oversold

- A condition in which the price of an underlying asset has fallen sharply, and to a level below which its true value resides.
- This condition is usually a result of market overreaction or panic selling. A situation in technical analysis where the price of an asset has fallen to such a degree - usually on high volume - that an oscillator has reached a lower bound.
- This is generally interpreted as a sign that the price of the asset is becoming undervalued and may represent a buying opportunity for investors
- Assets that have experienced sharp declines over a brief period of time are often deemed to be oversold.
- Determining the degree to which an asset is oversold is very subjective and could easily differ between investors.
- Oversold is the opposite of overbought.

Overbought

- A situation in which the demand for a certain asset unjustifiably pushes the price of an underlying asset to levels that do not support the fundamentals.
- In technical analysis, this term describes a situation in which the price of a security has risen to such a degree - usually on high volume - that an oscillator has reached its upper bound.
- This is generally interpreted as a sign that the price of the asset is becoming overvalued and may experience a pullback
- An asset that has experienced sharp upward movements over a very short period of time is often deemed to be overbought
- Determining the degree in which an asset is overbought is very subjective and can differ between investors.
- An overbought security is the opposite of one that is oversold.

Williams's %R

- **Williams %R** is a momentum indicator measuring overbought and oversold levels
- Similar to a stochastic oscillator, compares a stock's close to the high-low range over a certain period of time
- It is used to determine market entry and exit points
- . The Williams %R produces values from 0 to -100
- a reading over 80 usually indicates a stock is oversold
- A reading below 20 suggests a stock is overbought.



Relative Strength Index

- RSI A technical momentum indicator that compares the magnitude of recent gains to recent losses in an attempt to determine overbought and oversold conditions of an asset
- An asset is deemed to be overbought once the RSI approaches the 70 level, meaning that it may be getting overvalued and is a good candidate for a pullback.
- Likewise, if the RSI approaches 30, it is an indication that the asset may be getting oversold and therefore likely to become undervalued.
- A trader using RSI should be aware that large surges and drops in the price of an asset will affect the RSI by creating false buy or sell signals
- The RSI is best used as a valuable complement to other stock-picking tools.



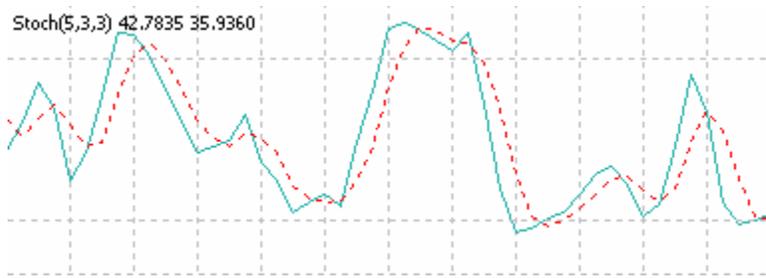
Money Flow Index

- MFI is a momentum indicator that measures the strength of money in and out of a security.
- A divergence between the MFI and price trend can be interpreted as a possible trend reversal.
- It is similar to the Relative Strength Index (RSI).
- The difference is that the MFI also accounts for volume, whereas the RSI only incorporates prices.
- It is important you take into account other indicators that will support your entry and exit points
- Note that spiky tops often indicate that money flow is about to top out.
- Gaps in price action may present another problem you should be aware of: we determine the money flow by calculating the midpoint of price action, but, if large gaps occur, then the midpoint is missing and the money flow numbers are skewed.
- Money flow can be excellent for identifying overbought and oversold positions
- Its dependency on accumulation/distribution may distort its numbers if the midpoint is missing.
- Remember always to use the signals of other indicators to verify your entry and exit points.



Stochastic Oscillator

- Stochastic Oscillator A technical momentum indicator that compares a security's closing price to its price range over a given time period.
- The oscillator's sensitivity to market movements can be reduced by adjusting the time period or by taking a moving average of the result.
- The theory behind this indicator is that in an upward-trending market, prices tend to close near their high, and during a downward-trending market, prices tend to close near their low.
- Stochastic is a favorite indicator of some technicians because of the accuracy of its findings. It is easily perceived both by seasoned veterans and new technicians, and it tends to help all investors make good entry and exit decisions on their holdings.
- The main difference between fast and slow stochastic is summed up in one word: sensitivity.
- The fast stochastic is more sensitive than the slow stochastic to changes in the price of the underlying security and will likely result in many transaction signals, but to understand this difference you should first understand what the stochastic momentum indicator is all about.
- The stochastic momentum oscillator is used to compare where a security's price closed relative to its price range over a given period of time.
- The slow stochastic is one of the most popular indicators used by day traders because it reduces the chance of entering a position based on a false signal.
- In general, slow stochastic measures the relative position of the latest closing price to the high and low over the past 14 periods.
- When using this indicator, the main assumption is that the price of an asset will trade near the top of the range in an uptrend and near the bottom in a downtrend.
- This indicator is very effective when used by day traders



Envelope

- Envelope a trading band composed of two moving averages
- one of which is shifting upwards and the other shifting downwards
- These trading bands are used by technical analysts to define a stock's upper and lower boundaries
- Signals to sell occur when the stock price reaches the upper band, and buy signals are generated when the price reaches the lower band.
- The reasoning behind the sell and buy signals is that stock prices tend to bounce off the bands.
- Even though buyers and sellers will temporarily pressure a stock's price to its extremes, it should re-stabilize to more realistic levels found within the envelope.



Advance technique- abid's method

Component of the method-technical

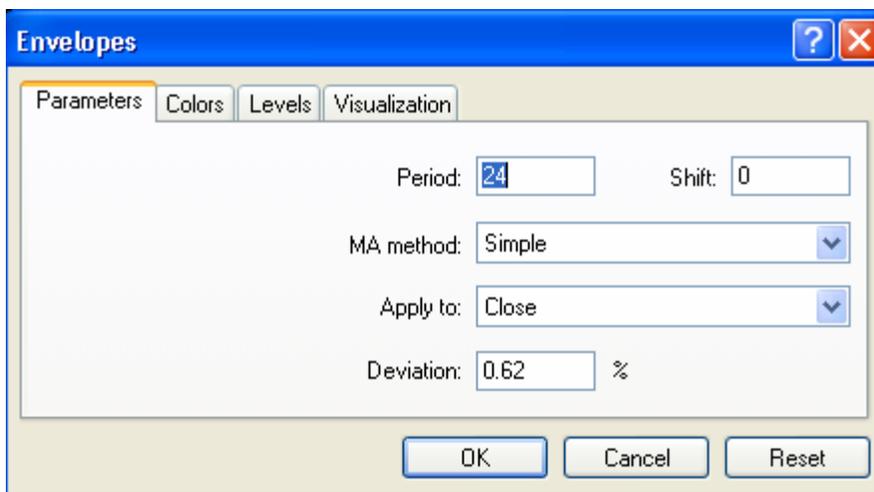


Setup

The chart consists of:

- 3 set of envelope with slightly different settings.
- Shi_silvertrend

Setting

The image shows a screenshot of a software dialog box titled 'Envelopes'. It has four tabs: 'Parameters', 'Colors', 'Levels', and 'Visualization'. The 'Parameters' tab is selected. The settings are as follows:

- Period: 24
- Shift: 0
- MA method: Simple
- Apply to: Close
- Deviation: 0.62 %

At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Reset'.

Envelopes [?] [X]

Parameters | Colors | Levels | Visualization

Period: Shift:

MA method: ▾

Apply to: ▾

Deviation: %

Envelopes [?] [X]

Parameters | Colors | Levels | Visualization

Period: Shift:

MA method: ▾

Apply to: ▾

Deviation: %

Custom Indicator - SHI_SilverTrendSig [?] [X]

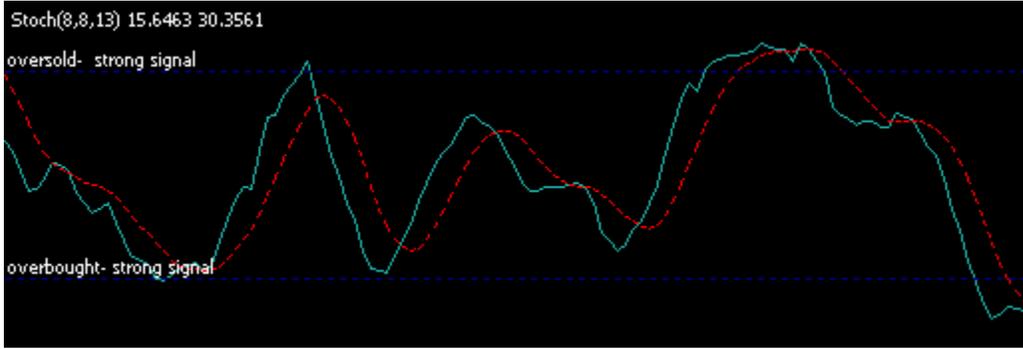
Common | **Inputs** | Colors | Visualization

Variable	Value
<input type="checkbox"/> AllBars	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Otstup	30
<input type="checkbox"/> Per	9.0

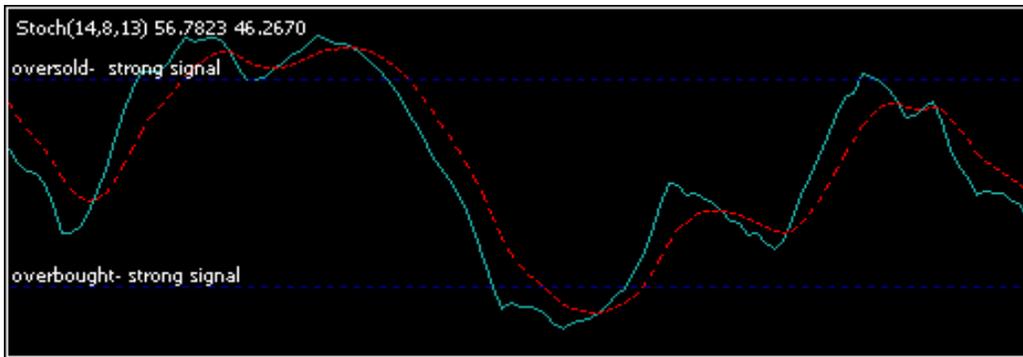
First window

Consist of stoch

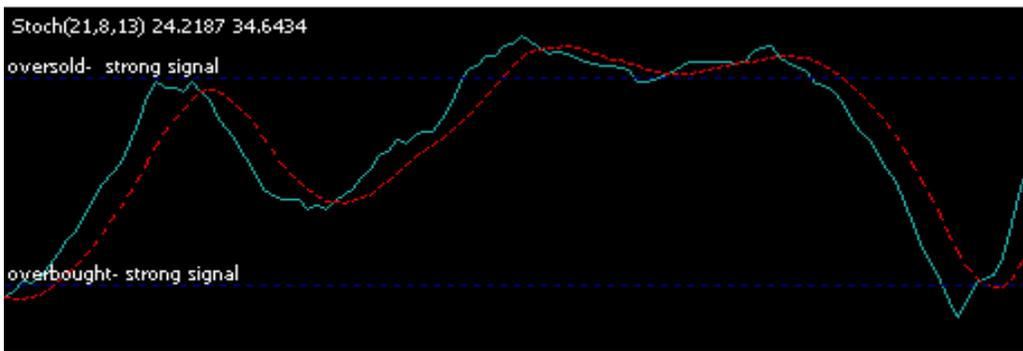
4 hour chart



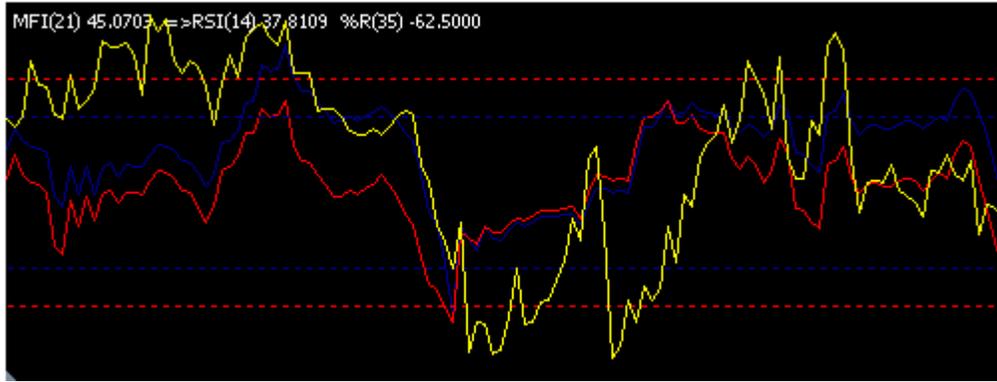
1 hour chart



30 minute and 15 minute chart



2nd window



Component of 2nd window

- Money flow index (MFI) period 21
- Relative strength index (RSI) period 14
- William's percent range (%R) period 35

Entry strategy

Example 1-sell



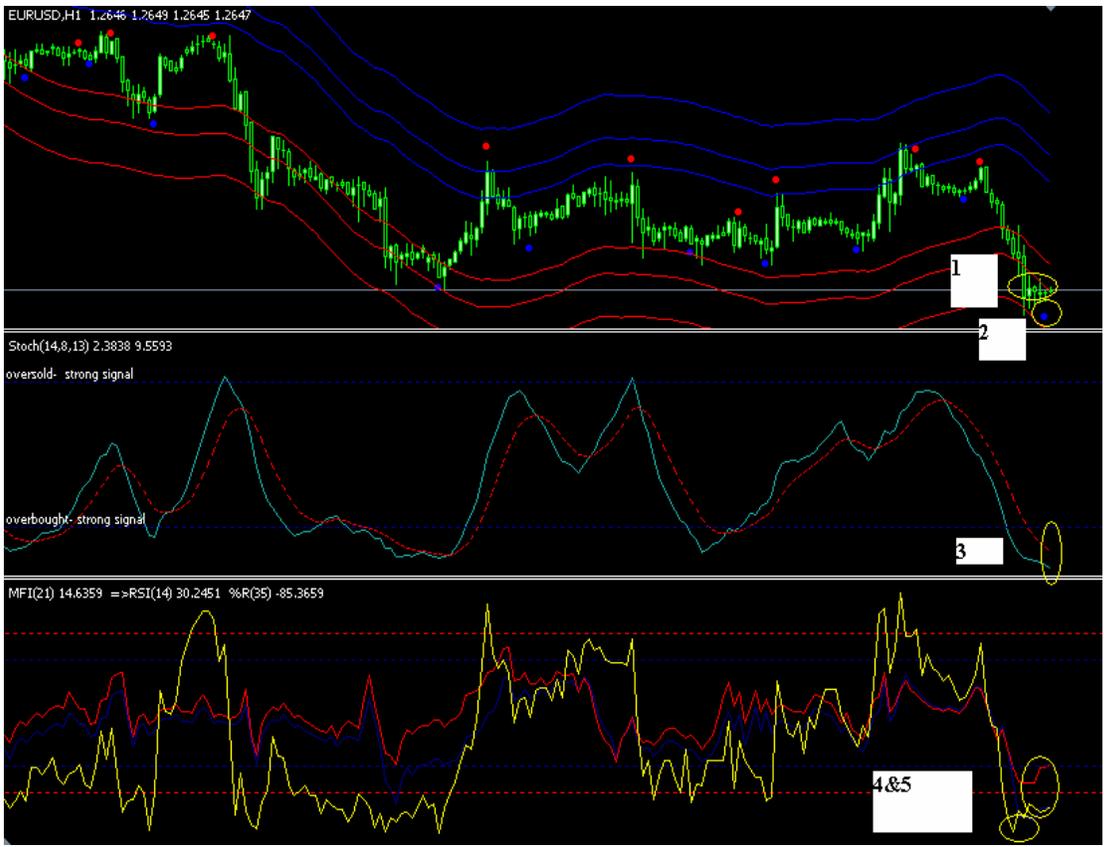


5 step for entry

1. Red dot Shi_silvertrend appear for selling signal
2. The trend encounter with resistance (any level of band) or end of the sugarush wave as a sign of exhaustion level, which mean the pair is suitable for selling.
3. The level of the stoch is at the overbought level and the stoch cross.
4. %R confirm the overbought level
5. RSI and MFI confirm the overbought level

Now you can sell..!!

Example 2-buy



5 step for entry

1. the trend is likely at the end of the sugarush wave or find strong support level
2. the blue dot of Shi_silvertrend appear as a sign of buying
3. the level of the stoch is at the oversold level and waiting for the cross
4. the %R confirm oversold level
5. the RSI and MFI confirm the oversold level

you can buy now!!!

Exit strategy

1. trend reversal
2. the indicator showing opposite signal from current position
3. set a few pips to play safe
4. The exit strategy I leave if for you guys to judge your own trade.

Things to Consider

- Before you can master any system or method you must have some kind of mastery of self.
- If you don't have control of your emotions, then you will have no control over your trading.
- You will come to realize that trading is a business just like any other. It may be fun and more interesting than most businesses but it is still a business.
- You would never consider betting your business on one throw of the dice, yet many traders lose control and trade like mad men.
- Take your time – the markets will be there next year and the year after. Get used to the method first by paper trading (using imaginary Money) first. You will find a list of brokers who will give you a free Account to practice with in the next section.

- Only once you have paper traded for some time and is showing a Profit should you even consider using real money.
- If you find yourself wanting to jump in at the deep end before you have fully tried and tested the method then you need to ask yourself if you are really in control of yourself.
- Trading can give you whatever you want, but just like everything else in life there is a price to be paid. That price is your ability to think like A machine and be unaffected by the inevitable ups and downs.

Succession planning

2nd column is the margin

3rd column is the traded lot (mini) in 10% margin

4th column is the minimum profit for each week

*each color represent one month period

start	\$ 250	1	\$ 50
STEP 2	\$ 300	1	\$ 50
STEP 3	\$ 350	1	\$ 50
STEP 4	\$ 400	1	\$ 50
STEP 5	\$ 450	1	\$ 50
STEP 6	\$ 500	2	\$ 100
STEP 7	\$ 600	2	\$ 100
STEP 8	\$ 700	2	\$ 100
STEP 9	\$ 800	3	\$ 150
STEP 10	\$ 950	3	\$ 150
STEP 11	\$ 1,100	4	\$ 200
STEP 12	\$ 1,300	5	\$ 250
STEP 13	\$ 1,550	6	\$ 300
STEP 14	\$ 1,850	7	\$ 350
STEP 15	\$ 2,200	8	\$ 400
STEP 16	\$ 2,600	10	\$ 500
STEP 17	\$ 3,100	12	\$ 600
STEP 18	\$ 3,700	14	\$ 700
STEP 19	\$ 4,400	17	\$ 850
STEP 20	\$ 5,250	21	\$ 1,050
STEP 21	\$ 6,300	25	\$ 1,250
STEP 22	\$ 7,550	30	\$ 1,500
STEP 23	\$ 9,050	36	\$ 1,800
STEP 24	\$ 10,850	43	\$ 2,150
STEP 25	\$ 13,000	52	\$ 2,600
STEP 26	\$ 15,600	62	\$ 3,100
STEP 27	\$ 18,700	74	\$ 3,700
STEP 28	\$ 22,400	89	\$ 4,450
STEP 29	\$ 26,850	134	\$ 6,700
STEP 30	\$ 33,550	167	\$ 8,350
STEP 31	\$ 41,900	209	\$ 10,450
STEP 32	\$ 52,350	261	\$ 13,050
	\$ 65,400		

Reference

1. www.investopedia.com



Study smart!!! Go easy on
your self....no point of
struggling for something
you will eventually
understand later on...