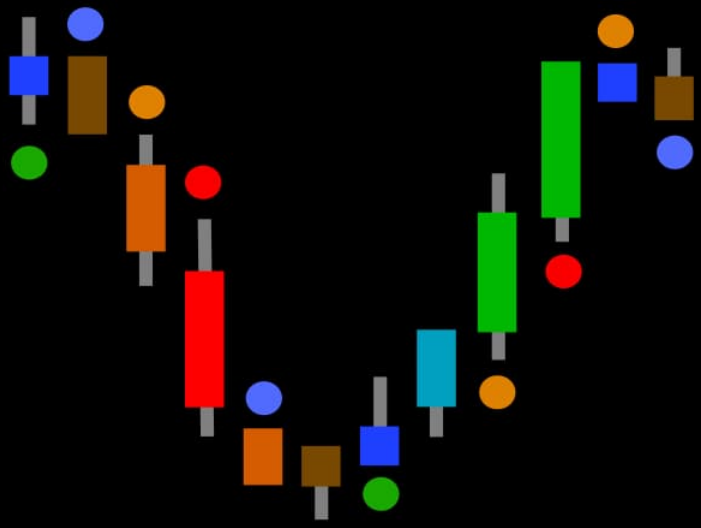
Superior Stock Trading

Dragonfly Day Trading



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by Ishi Nobu

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Web site: www.SuperiorStockTrading.com

Email: support@SuperiorStockTrading.com

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1. *The Science of Existence*
2. *The Web of Life*
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4. *The Ecology of Humans*
5. *The Echoes of the Mind*
6. *The Fruits of Civilization*
7. *The Pathos of Politics*
8. *The Hub of Being*

This book traces the evolution of stock trading. The upshot of history is that there is an optimal way to trade today: a regime whose principles follow from how the stock market operates, and from the limits of human perception and decision-making.

The Stock Market

Stock traders have long sought techniques and tools that gave them an advantage. The perpetual edge came with computers. In the mid-1970s, electronic order routing was the spearhead to program trading, which begat the stock market as a lively predatory ecosystem.

The stock market is a zero-sum auction. Trading is a transfer from loser to winner. This core tenet was obscured in the era before algo.

algo: institutional, AI-animated, proprietary, algorithmic trading software. The axis of the stock market is algo. This book tells how algo came to dominate, and what algo means if you want to actively trade stocks profitably.

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Computers caused a tectonic shift in the stock market. The shift was in duration.

When the stock market was a paper trail, trading was glacial. Investors read quarterly reports, waited for annual earnings, and measured their patience in seasons. The underlying assumption was geological: value accumulated slowly, like sediment. Owning a stock for months or years wasn't a strategy: it was the only cadence.

Fundamental Analysis

American financial analyst Benjamin Graham is widely known as the father of value investing. His 1949 book, *The Intelligent Investor*, set the framework for orthodox investment: buy undervalued companies and hold until the market recognizes what you already know. That perspective was less a strategy than a temperament. It required the investor to subordinate themselves to time, to trust to vindication in the future, where the future was measured in years.

Patience was not merely a philosophical preference. It was a practical constraint. Price discovery was laborious. Ticker tape moved at the speed of telegraph wire. Execution required a phone call to a broker, who placed orders through a specialist on a physical exchange floor, who matched buyers and sellers by hand. Settlement took days. The friction embedded in the system enforced patience whether the investor wanted it or not. You could not scalp a position even if you wanted to: the machinery wouldn't permit it.

Graham taught *fundamental analysis*: the value of a stock reflected the value of the company behind it. Graham popularized the price/earnings (P/E) ratio as a key analytic tool. The P/E ratio originated in the early 20th century as a way to report earnings multiples. Those early reports were rule-of-thumb observations, not a coherent valuation discipline.

The 1929 crash and the Depression that followed were, paradoxically, the crucible that gave the P/E ratio its authority. The speculative excess of the 1920s had

been characterized precisely by the absence of any earnings discipline. Stocks were bought on momentum, story, and margin: on the expectation that prices would rise just because they had been rising.

When Graham and American financial analyst David Dodd published *Security Analysis* in 1934, they were responding to that catastrophe. The P/E ratio was central to their corrective framework. A stock trading at a high multiple of its earnings was a stock priced for perfection, vulnerable to any disappointment. A stock trading at a low multiple was a stock the market had abandoned, and thereby might be a bargain. The P/E ratio gave investors a common language for disciplined trading.

By the end of the 1940s, the P/E ratio had become the standard vocabulary of Wall Street stock analysis. The postwar economic expansion birthed a generation of institutional investors that needed a defensible framework for portfolio construction. The earnings multiple filled that need. It was simple enough to communicate to clients and committees, rigorous enough to anchor a recommendation, and comparative enough to rank stocks against each other, and against the market as a whole.

The concept of market P/E became a rough barometer of overall market valuation. In the 1950s, the S&P 500 typically traded between 10 and 15 times earnings. These multiples were anchored partly by the competition from bonds. Investors demanded more earnings

per dollar from stocks than they did debt that they thought would surely be paid off.

The bonds issued to cover America's sovereign debt would certainly be redeemed. That investment was risk free. Bonds issued by esteemed corporations were not far behind in their sense of surety.

By comparison, stocks were risky. The *risk premium* — the extra return stocks must offer over bonds to attract capital — was implicitly embedded in the P/E the market needed to compete.

The postwar P/E ratio as a valuation tool carried an assumption rarely made explicit: that the company being valued was a mature enterprise, with relatively predictable earnings. For stable businesses, current earnings were a reasonable proxy for future returns. Capitalizing them at a market multiple made intuitive sense.

Growth companies broke this logic. If a company's earnings are compounding rapidly, then current earnings drastically understate the value of the future earnings stream. The P/E ratio, applied naively to a growth company, misprices both opportunity and risk.

The idea of a *growth stock* is credited to American financial analyst Thomas Rowe Price, who founded his firm in 1937 and defined growth investing in the following decade. Growth stock mania started in the 1950s, when IBM, Polaroid, Xerox, Texas Instruments, and other major firms touting marvelous technology became canonical growth names. American investor Philip Fisher's *Common Stocks and Uncommon Profits*

(1958) formalized the qualitative framework for identifying growth companies, and heavily influenced legendary investor Warren Buffett. The idea of blue-chip stocks was the logical endpoint. The "Nifty Fifty" was a cohort of premier growth companies in the 1960s and early 1970s that traded at 50–80 times earnings, lofted on the premise that quality companies justified any price. The 1973 market crash sucked the nifty out of the fifty.

Personal computers created another P/E pop in stocks. The 1990s technology bubble did not merely inflate P/E ratios: it temporarily invalidated them as a category. Many of the most celebrated companies of the era had no earnings at all, making the P/E ratio literally incalculable.

Analysts responded by inventing alternative metrics. The implicit argument was that the earnings multiple framework was a relic of an old economy that required profits. The new economy operated on network effects and first-mover advantages that would eventually generate earnings far exceeding anything the current price implied.

This rationale was not entirely wrong. Some dotcom companies did eventually generate enormous earnings. Amazon's P/E ratio was minuscule for most of its first two decades. Yet Amazon proved to be one of the greatest investments in market history. The resolution came in time: at the right time horizon, the earnings eventually materialized and justified the price.

Successful companies propelled by technology are a paradox in showing the P/E ratio to be a temporary folly while celebrating the core principle of fundamental analysis: buy stock in undervalued companies and hold until the market recognizes what you know.

The tension between the P/E ratio's utility and its blindness to transformative growth remains unresolved. It is the central fault line in the valuation debate, reactivated with every technology cycle.

The technology cycle now is AI. The seismic upheaval of AI will reverberate throughout the entire global economy, profoundly changing societies worldwide.

Computerization

Switching the stock exchange on to flowing electrons was not just an operational change. It collapsed the architecture entirely and rebuilt it in a different dimension.

The first wave was infrastructural. NASDAQ's founding in 1971 as the world's first electronic quotation system was the opening shot of decoupling trading from physicality. A trader standing in a pit waving a piece of paper was no longer needed to make a stock order. Orders became data points. This lowered transaction cost and compressed execution time from minutes to milliseconds. With quotes updated in real time, the market stopped being a daily newspaper and became a live organism with a heartbeat: a very fast one. Traders could see micro-movements that previously existed only as noise between printed ticks.

A more profound transformation came with the desktop computer and then the internet, which handed individuals something previously available only to institutional desks: the ability to instantly trade via real-time price data.

The personal computer did not just accelerate the market: it rewired traders' sense of time. Cadence collapsed and perspective followed. Once prices updated continuously and orders executed instantly, the old rhythm of waiting for a company's value to mature felt prehistoric. A stock no longer needed to blossom over quarters. It only needed to twitch. A few cents of movement, once invisible in printed quotes, became instant opportunity. The market's tempo compressed until the idea of holding something for a year felt like an anachronism. Even a week began to feel indulgent. Traders came to live inside the flicker of the screen, where opportunity appeared and vanished in minutes. Patience, once the anchor of investing, lost its sensibility.

By the late 1990s, the day-trading phenomenon had erupted into cultural visibility. Electronic networks allowed traders to bypass market makers entirely, posting bids and offers directly into the order book. Execution latency dropped to less than a second. Commission costs, once a meaningful deterrent to rapid turnover, fell toward zero.

Technical analysis, once the province of chart-happy hobbyists, fit this new world perfectly. It spoke the language of immediacy. It didn't ask what a company

was worth; it only asked what the stock was doing right now. It didn't wait for earnings; it read the pressure building in the order book. Technical analysis didn't care about factories or patents; it cared about momentum, volatility, and the way price reacted when it met resistance.

Fundamental analysis rests on the belief that a company has an intrinsic value derivable from its cash flows, its assets, its competitive position, and its management quality; and that this value will eventually be reflected in its stock price. The analyst's job is to estimate that value before the market does. This is an exercise in accounting, economics, and judgment. It is slow, text-heavy, and deeply resistant to automation. You research. You model scenarios. You wait.

Technical analysis has a radically distinct ontology from fundamental analysis, resulting in a different belief: that price itself contains all relevant information, already synthesized by the collective action of market participants. The fundamentalist digs beneath the price to find the truth. The technician treats the price as the truth, and studies its geometry to infer where it is going next. The chart is not a representation of something else. It is the primary document.

For most of the 20th century, technical analysis occupied an uncomfortable position in the financial establishment: it was practiced but not respected. Business schools taught discounted cash flow models and P/E ratios. Technical analysis was associated with

obsessive tape-readers, speculators, and gamblers: people who had given up on understanding what they owned and settled for watching it wiggle.

Computerization changed the power dynamics between these two disciplines decisively, and for structural reasons that go beyond fashion.

The 1st reason is computational. Fundamental analysis gains little benefit from computing power. You can build a more elaborate financial model in a spreadsheet than you could on paper. But the bottleneck remains the quality of the inputs: earnings estimates, competitive assumptions, discount rate judgments. And those inputs remain stubbornly qualitative and human. Technical analysis, by contrast, is almost entirely computational in nature. It operates on price and volume series. It applies mathematical transformations — moving averages, oscillators, rate-of-change calculations, standard deviation envelopes — to those series. Every one of those operations is trivially automatable. The desktop computer turned the technical analyst's toolkit from a laborious manual craft into an instantaneous calculation. Software could scan hundreds of charts in the time it takes to draw one by hand.

The 2nd reason is temporal alignment. Fundamental analysis is calibrated for long holding periods. Its signals resolve over quarters and years. But the computerized market had created a large and growing population of participants whose holding periods were measured in days, hours, and even minutes. For those

participants, fundamental analysis was simply irrelevant. It couldn't tell you whether a stock would move in the next 10 minutes. Technical analysis could at least attempt that question. Technical analysis was native to the relevant time scale in a way that fundamental analysis never could be.

The 3rd reason is the reflexivity of large-scale adoption. At its core, technical analysis is a study of crowd behavior encoded in price: of financial social psychology in action. When enough participants interpret the same levels the same way, those levels become self-fulfilling. Institutional algorithms scan for the same breakout patterns that retail traders watch. If the collective reaction is selfsame, the price will respond to a level not because of any fundamental reason, but because the pattern has sufficient believers to generate real order flow. By making these tools universally accessible and instantaneously calculable, computerization created the very conditions that made them more predictive. The map shapes the territory.

The 4th reason is algo itself. From the 2000s, a significant and growing fraction of market volume was generated not by humans making judgment calls about business value, but by algorithms executing rules-based strategies. These algorithms are technical analysis at machine speed. Algo responds to price behavior, order flow patterns, and volatility signals. News is a mood setting that instantly gets rolled into the market and expressed geometrically. As algo came to dominate intraday trading, the market's short-term behavior

increasingly became a function of price-reactive systems talking to each other: a closed loop of algos arguing among themselves, which is still quaintly called *price discovery*.

What had been intuition became a signal captured by software. What had been a chart pattern became a statistical edge. What had been a trader's hunch became an algorithm's directive.

Fundamental analysis didn't disappear. It just lost its primacy. Fundamental analysis was built for a market that crawled. Now, fundamentals move too slow to matter in a digital market. They still shape the long arc of valuation, but the day-to-day, minute-to-minute reality of price is governed by flow, not by value. The market's center of gravity shifted from the boardroom to the data feed. The business behind the ticker is nearly beside the point. The chart won: not because it was truer than the income statement, but because it was faster, more computable, and native to the timescale computerization had crafted the market to be.

Computerization didn't just change how traders acted. It changed what they believed the market was. The idea of a stock being a statement of ownership transformed into a stock being an instrument for financial extraction. A company's story mattered less than its stock's impulsive behavior. Computerization set the market ablaze. Traders adapted to playing with fire. With the temporal horizon of trading compressed to seconds, a position was no longer a stake in a business. It was a bet on the next few bars.

In 1984, NASDAQ created the Small Order Execution System (SOES) for the benefit of retail investors. SOES allowed orders of 1,000 shares or less to route for immediate execution: they placed first in the queue, as long as they matched the market makers' quoted price.

SOES was expanded after Black Monday (1987), when market makers and brokers had not answered the phone for smaller clients during the event, preventing retail traders from exiting the market.

Harvey Houtkin was an American risk arbitrageur whose firm failed due to margin calls from the 1987 crash. Houtkin was trading his own account and realized he had the right to trade via SOES without needing a market maker for a fill. He began monitoring the delays between breaking news events and the adjustment of prices by certain dealers, and exploited those delays for profit.

Thus begat the SOES bandits, as they were called. While their counterparties were waving paper in a trading pit like olden times, the bandits would order electronically and get instant executions. These outrageous scoundrels quickly became vilified by Wall Street, regulators, and the financial media: they were making money by exploiting the system; how dare they!

Houtkin spread the gospel of instant banditry in the 1990s, popularizing day trading. NASDAQ going completely electronic in 1997, along with the dotcom boom, brought day trading to the fore.

The dotcom collapse in 2000 had regulators step in to step on retail day trading: restricting millions of small accounts from active intraday trading for the next 25 years. Finally, in 2026, the SEC relented, with a landmark rule that eliminated the day trading ban for small accounts.

Scorched by the speed of computerized trading, the old school of valuation withered, but refused to die. Time compression bifurcated retail stock trading. If price can move several percent in an hour, then a day trader and a buy-and-hold investor are literally operating in different dimensions. Computerizing the market divorced investment from trading, leaving each with its own logic.

Algo

Program trading emerged from portfolio theory. In the late 1970s, American economists Hayne Leland and Mark Rubinstein developed *portfolio insurance*: a dynamic hedging strategy which automatically sold index futures as markets fell, synthetically replicating a put option. Banks and insurance companies were early adopters of this coded caution.

Simultaneously, the introduction of S&P 500 futures created a persistent arbitrage opportunity between the futures price and the underlying basket. Firms began writing rules-based programs to exploit any divergence: buy the cheaper, sell the dearer, harvest the spread. This was program trading in its original sense: basket execution triggered by a condition.

Portfolio insurance failed catastrophically on 19 October 1987. The Black Monday crash came from program trading shucking stocks via feedback loops with no circuit breaker. This was the first public reckoning with algo risk.

In the 1990s, faster electronic networks created arbitrage opportunities that algo could exploit. Decimalization collapsed spreads, killing floor-trader edge and rewarding speed. Algorithms became more sophisticated. With data traveling by light on fiber, trade latency dropped further, to milliseconds.

High-frequency trading firms showed their dominance early in the 21st century. The (6 May) 2010 Flash Crash — a 1,000-point Dow drop in minutes — poignantly proved that algo moves markets faster than men can intervene.

The original commercial application of AI was analyzing financial data too dense for quants to suss. From the 2010s, software was learning directly from raw price and order book data without relying upon rules as guardrails. More consequentially, reinforcement learning reframed execution optimization as a control problem: algo learns to slice and route orders by maximizing a reward function, adapting to intraday liquidity regimes dynamically.

Contemporary algo integrates several layers: language models parse the news into tradeable signals within seconds of release; transformer-based architectures model cross-asset dependencies and regime changes; graph-oriented neural networks map sector

contagion; learning agents allocate order execution across fragmented venues in real time. A quant now sets objectives, constraints, and risk limits. Algo does the rest.

AI-enhanced algo enables smart stock trading faster than humans can comprehend. The recent rapid advance in AI has furthered fierceness in high-frequency trading.

The stock market is now owned by algo. Nearly 9 of 10 trades made are by algo. Algo is the foundation above which retail investors indulge their whims. Retail trading is the icing on the cake baked by algo.

Algo domination spells institutional grift, both systematic and systemic: exploiting every opportunity using every technique imaginable. The noisy randomness that universally pervades price movement at the quantum level is a byproduct of incessant algo scalping.

Meanwhile, retail traders, placing their orders thousands of times slower than algo, get spare change sometimes. Aggregately, the only money the retail crowd makes is when the market goes up, which only happens by infusion of new money into the stock market: zero-sum at work.

Algo payoff is enormous. In the US alone, retail traders subsidize institutional investors somewhere around $100 billion dollars each year.

The more active a trader is, the greater the loss. Lacking the right tools and technique, almost all day traders lose money as time goes by. Like Pavlov's dog, they persist via intermittent reinforcement: sporadic prof-

itable sessions keep them coming back. The outcome of active retail trading is similar to a gambler in a casino: in the long run, the house always wins.

The Quantum Dimension

The *quantum dimension* of stock behavior is the finest resolution a human can perceive. Quantum stock trading is as far as you can go to trade like algo.

To the human mind, 6 ticks is the smallest interval which stops being noise and starts being information. At 6 ticks, a move has absorbed enough liquidity layers to be price discovery. Patterns become statistically coherent at 6 ticks.

Microstructure underlies how price is set, tick by tick. *Microstructure* embodies the mechanisms by which prices are formed at the transaction level: the interplay of bid-ask spread tests, order flow, trade size cohering into volume, micro bursts and pauses forming impulse continuity, liquidity responses, trade-through versus fade, direction resolution, market maker behavior: all that is behind a bar print.

6 ticks comprise the smallest bar at which market structure exists rather than merely appears to exist. 6 tick packaging is the minimum that contains a complete microstructure cycle.

Clarity is quickly lost as tick size grows bigger than 6. Microstructure blurs at 8 ticks. At 12 ticks, bars show mesostructure, having left the quantum dimension behind.

The reason 6 ticks is ideal is that stock microstructure is discrete, not continuous. Below 6, humans cannot perceptively extract signal. Above 6, the microstructure you want to measure is aggregated away.

Minuting

Algo could be programmed for any trading style. But what continually rakes in the money is high-frequency trading: opening and closing positions lickety-split, taking small profits in moments. If you do that, that's minuting.

Minuting is the discipline of reading the tape's micro-episodes. A *minuteer* is a minuting practitioner. Minuting is real-time geometry classification to discern patterns that afford *minute* attack: minute in the twined senses of being of short duration and thereby unpretentious profit taking.

The *Dragonfly Regime* is a set of techniques and proprietary toolkit for minuting, offered by Superior Stock Trading (SST). Your trades are a thousand times slower than high-frequency algo. But the principle is the same: get in and out quickly, taking modest profits with each assault.

Tooling

Data transforms into information when it becomes significant. Information generates indicators. Indicators are pointers that provoke meaning. Decisions ride on meaning.

All you see about a stock are indicators. An indicator tells you something about a stock. Printing symbols and prices on paper created the primordial stock indicator. Plot a series of indicators and you have a chart.

In the Western world, charting emerged through American journalist Charles Dow, who began publishing his ideas of stock price movements in the *Wall Street Journal* in the 1890s. Dow never assembled his ideas into a formal treatise: they were pieced together posthumously and labeled the *Dow Theory*. The core propositions: markets discount all publicly known information, price moves in a hierarchy of trends, and volume confirms trend. These remain foundational.

Technical methods flourished in early 20th-century America. In his time, no one read the machinery of the market more deeply than Richard Wyckoff, who pioneered the craft of technical analysis.

Wyckoff started as a stock runner on Wall Street at age 15, in 1888. He became a successful investor and opened his own brokerage by 25. Wyckoff founded the most widely read financial publications of the time.

Wyckoff developed his accumulation/distribution framework around 1910. This framework focused on the footprints of large operators which dominated the market: institutions, pools, and syndicates. Wyckoff figured that a skilled analyst could read those

footprints and position alongside them to their profit. This idea presaged the *Dragonfly Regime*, which drafts on the wake of algo.

Wyckoff described how large operators cannot trade outsized positions without moving price against themselves. This established the idea of a *safe stake*: an order size that did not move the market. Instead of exceeding a safe stake, they worked in phases: accumulation (quietly building a position during a sideways range, absorbing supply), markup (allowing price to rise as the position is established), distribution (unloading the position into retail buying enthusiasm at elevated prices), and markdown (price decline). Wyckoff saw that each phase had characteristic price/volume signatures.

Wyckoff's theories tied volume to price. High volume on advances with narrow spreads signals absorption (demand being met). Low volume signals weakness. Climactic volume at extremes, whether frenzied buying or selling, marks potential reversals. Wyckoff read bars as expressions of balance, with volume as a leading indicator. The VoX (volume index) oscillator embodies this principle.

Wyckoff is unusual among early market theorists in that his framework has aged well. Microstructure has changed, but the underlying logic — that large orders leave traces, that price and volume together tell a story about who is in control — is as applicable to algorithmic order flow as it was to the tape readers of 1910.

The post-WW2 era brought quantitative rigor to indicators. J. Welles Wilder developed several canonical technical indicators, including Average True Range (ATR), the Relative Strength Index (RSI), Average Directional Index (ADX), and the Parabolic SAR (stop and reverse). Wilder introduced this flock of tools in his 1978 book, *New Concepts in Technical Trading Systems*.

Gerald Appel developed MACD (moving average convergence divergence) in the 1970s. MACD is a price momentum oscillator.

John Bollinger formalized his Bands in the early 1980s. Bollinger Bands intend to envelope stock price range based upon volatility.

The post-war indicators addressed a limitation of pure price-action work: quantifying momentum and volatility in actionable terms; albeit, when the action was an auction done using paper. Day traders have been slow to appreciate how electronic trading has altered the aptness of these tools.

Computers enabled recording every facet of stock trading, rendering a virtual tape that is a rich ledger for analytics. This electronic tape is the food that algo eats.

The advent of the personal computer changed everything. By the mid-1980s, software could render real-time charts and calculate indicators automatically.

In 1982, brothers Bill and Rafael Cruz, who had been award-winning violinists in their youth, quit college to develop and sell a stock trading software application. This was after the brothers lost $2,400 in stock trading.

Bill became obsessed with figuring out how to profit in the market.

Though lacking any formal programming education, Bill Cruz created EasyLanguage to compose indicators and algorithmic trading strategies. Wisely not knowing any better, EasyLanguage was structured around trading concepts rather than computer science abstractions.

The Cruz brothers called their flagship product TradeStation, which became the company's name at the turn of the 21st century. TradeStation was a pioneer platform, allowing practitioners to code custom studies (indicators) and backtest automated strategies. EasyLanguage and TradeStation shifted charting from craft to engineering.

The internet era democratized data and indicators. What had once required a proprietary data terminal became accessible to any retail trader. At the same time, high-frequency algo changed the microstructure of stocks themselves, introducing artifacts and dynamics that classical chartists never anticipated.

One problem that day traders have had is relying upon antiquated tools: conveyors of moving averages, and signifiers to show breakouts and overbought/oversold conditions. These indicators are invariably lagging: telling historical tales that run behind what an active trader needs to know to anticipate what's next.

Algo trade off indicators too, but often not the ones retail traders know. Institutional signals are proprietary, complex, and deliberately obscured. What is publicly taught is what institutions are comfortable

with you using. There is one historic indicator that algo do rely upon: the one that gives a sense of fair market price.

VWAP

VWAP (Volume Weighted Average Price) is the one classical indicator universally relied upon. VWAP works so well because of the way it weighs price. A simple average treats every trade the same regardless of its size (volume). VWAP doesn't. VWAP reflects where the money actually traded, not just where price happened to be.

VWAP was introduced by American trader James Elkins in 1984. His motivation was purely institutional: large funds needed a benchmark to evaluate whether their traders were executing orders at good prices or dragging against the market. VWAP was not intended as a chart indicator at all: it was a transaction cost analysis tool.

Portfolio managers would compare their average fill price against VWAP for the day. Beating VWAP was considered good execution; lagging VWAP was evidence of poor trading. Broker desks were evaluated and compensated partly on this metric.

As electronic trading expanded, institutions programmed their algorithms to execute large orders at or near VWAP. This turned VWAP from a passive benchmark into an active target, which paradoxically made it self-reinforcing: algo trading with VWAP in mind

caused price to gravitate toward it. Retail traders noticed the significance of VWAP, furthering its importance.

The core reason VWAP works is because algo is explicitly programmed to trade against it. Hence, VWAP has genuine price magnetism that other indicators lack. VWAP and each of its deviation bands mean something to algo.

Minuteers trading under the *Dragonfly Regime* use a 7-band VWAP (average/mean and 3 standard deviations above and below the mean). SST teaches its members the meaning and dynamics of VWAP and each of its deviation bands, and thereby how to use VWAP for minuting.

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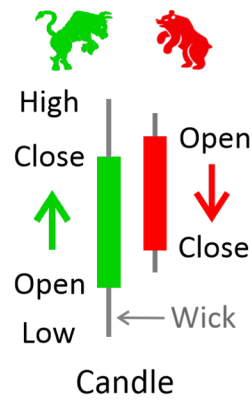
Relevant signals enrich tape reading. For minuting, indicators need to be instantly comprehended. An integral aspect of the *Dragonfly Regime* is better tooling than day traders have had.

Candlesticks

Candlesticks are visual price bars that package trades together by time or tick (trade volume). A bar has 4 data points: open, close, high, low. The open is the first price of trades in the bar; the close, the last price. Also included are the high and low prices of the bar.



Candlesticks were devised for rice trading in Japan centuries ago. British financial analyst Michael Feeny and American financial analyst Steve Nison independently learned of candlesticks while working in Japan. They introduced them to Westerners in the late 1980s. Candles quickly became the standard way to display stock price behavior.

A bar could sing a richer song. To hear that song, you need to turn on the volume.

PryPri

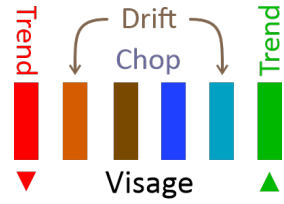
Candlesticks are immature bars. They don't say what made them that way; which is, in a word: volume.

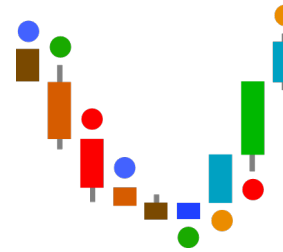
"Volume precedes price" is an old adage: an observation made by technical analysts in the 1890s. Money moves through a stock and price follows the imbalance. That's volume at work.

Behind every bar are trades pushing each other. The girth of that sumo contest is volume.

VoX is a volume index oscillator. VoX tells how much pressure was applied on the bar to push price up or mash it down. Combine price and volume and you are well on your way to transforming a candlestick into a fortune teller.

To further a bar's full disclosure, you'd like to know its pedigree. Was the bar chop slop, a drifter, or was the bar an upstanding trend setter? *Visage* colors context onto a bar.





PryPri is the combination of VoX and Visage. PryPri renders the tape as readably rich as it can be. In revealing a bar's salient history and the influence of volume, PryPri hints at what might come next.

Cockpit

Cockpit is the Dragonfly minuting instrument panel. Cockpit comprises a variety of signals. Price comes first; then volume: daily and recent, along with a color-coded percent to tell how recent volume relates to its average of late.

Surging volume spells conviction: money is either gushing in or being sucked out of stock. Price won't rise without enthusiastic buyers, which means elevated trade volume. Of course, the converse could be true: a high volume of sellers who are pulling out. Conversely, scant volume can mean only one thing: lack of interest. Price invariably slips when volume plummets. Hence, recent atomic volume informs minuting.

There are limited moments of predictable price movement. This is a certainty window. To take full advantage of certainty windows, minuting involves getting in with a serious stake. You enter in volume. As algo is always listening, you want to enter with a whisper, not a shout.

Safe Stake

Liquidity is the ability to transact a chosen size quickly without moving the price or algo taking notice. Safe stake is an integral part of algo programming. Algo slice their enormous orders into tranches, thereby smudging the footprint of what otherwise would be aggregately a disruptive event. Algo also watch for those who violate safe stake.

The Cockpit safe stake (§) signal tells a safe stake for the stock at the present time. Safe stake is based upon liquidity. You want to enter with a stake well under the safe stake boundary.

Algo lurk, waiting to prey upon those who loudly announce their intentions. A large order event presents its provocateur as prey. An entry moving the market may prompt an adverse algo attack, which is always a response to the market's reaction, not the order itself.

Various events ensue. If the order creates clean displacement, algo joins it. If the order destabilizes the book, algo steps aside. If the order gets absorbed, algo fades it. Here is a litany of possibilities.

Spreading spread. Market makers detect a large order hitting the book and immediately widen the spread or pull liquidity. Your remaining fill executes at worse prices.

Momentum ignition. Algo front-runs the directional signal your order implies. If you're buying size, algo buys ahead of you, driving price up. You chase your own entry. Algo sells back to you at the elevated price.

Layering. Spoofed limit orders are stacked on the opposite side to create the illusion of resistance, slowing or even stopping your fill; at which point the phantom orders are pulled and price moves freely.

Momentum ride. If your large order sweeps cleanly, levels vanish, the spread snaps to a new place, and the opposite side doesn't immediately rebuild.

Algo interprets that as genuine directional intent; in which case, the attack is to ride the aggressor. Algo doesn't chase the tip of the move; it positions just behind the new best price, letting the large order's footprint do the heavy lifting. Algo is essentially saying: "You've revealed information. I'll let you pay for price discovery while I follow in your wake." A momentum-ride attack only happens when the sweep is clean, orderly, and unopposed.

A clean large order puts the tape in a state of forced displacement. The book has been shocked, levels have vanished, and the spread has snapped to a new location. That outcome is a structural disturbance that is not minuteable. An algo then making a momentum-ride attack amplifies that commotion. Algo adds a second layer of turmoil right after the first. The tape is no longer reflecting natural liquidity; instead, it is showing compounded forced flow.

Minuting depends on organic tape movement. A momentum-ride attack hijacks that. It turns the move into a synthetic continuation. The algo is not discovering anything; it's piggybacking on your footprint.

That creates a false sense of continuity. Price moves only because two aggressors have hit back-to-back. This contaminates minuting in several ways. The geometry becomes stretched and unnatural. The pace becomes artificially elevated. The spread may stay wide or unstable longer than it should. The book doesn't rebuild in a readable way because it's still reacting to the combined footprint of the sweep and the ride. The result is a tape that is no longer telling the truth about the symbol's state. It is only talking about the attack.

Minuting cannot operate in that environment. It can't classify impulses, can't trust retraces, can't read intent, and can't determine whether the move is extractable. The tape becomes structurally invalid because it has been distorted by sequential aggression. A momentum-ride attack turns the tape into a mud print instead of a naturally expressed impulse. That destroys the informational integrity minuting relies on.

Stop hunting. A stop-loss order, or Stop, is a secondary order that acts as insurance against catastrophic loss. Alas, a Stop can act as the opposite of insurance by painting a clear target of intention for algo to pursue. Algo moves to trigger the stop and collect the liquidity. Stop hunting exemplifies fading.

Fade. Once an algo detects commitment, it takes the opposite side and applies relentless pressure. In moves that look organic, algo drives price against you until you give up and take the loss.

Violation of safe stake unbalances order flow. A large order is a declared intention in both direction and size.

In attacking a safe stake umbrage, algo are not predicting: they're reacting to information you just put on tape.

Correct sizing denies algo a target. Without a detectable footprint, there's nothing to attack. Using a safe stake keeps you below the detection threshold. You remain anonymous.

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Cockpit then shows what’s being pursued: profit. Stake divided by price tells how many shares would be bought. Cockpit analyzes recent molecular volatility and state to determine what an expectable profit might be. Profit is color coded in Cockpit to make an instant impression.

Tape Speed

Actionable minuting depends upon tape speed. Candles flying by too fast do you no good. A *ballistic* stock cannot be minuted because its bars fly by too quick to comprehend. What you need is an *ambient*: a stock that prints 6-tick bars at a rate that lets you make timely decisions. A stock moving too slow to tolerate is a *sloth*.

Cockpit tells you seconds per 6-tick bar. Seconds per bar is color coded so you can instantly see if the tape is printing at an ambient speed.

Tape speed and volume are roughly correlated, in that a minuteable stock is one that is lively in the current session. Vivacity is an outcome of volume, as is tape speed. Sloths are sloths because they are not actively traded.

When the session opens, many stocks are ballistic, as algo front-runs retail traders. The hectic pace settles after a few minutes, whereupon most stocks become ambient. A session's sloths typically show their torpor within the first 30 minutes of the opening bell.

Algo runs the show. Yet most stocks are minuteable from a speed perspective: their tape runs nicely on a 6-tick chart.

Algo create a self-stabilizing tick rate in most symbols because they fragment, slice, and pace their orders in ways that keep the tape smooth enough at 6 ticks to behave like a continuous signal. Exchanges enforce microstructure regularity by pushing participants toward small order sizes, frequent replenishment, and predictable quoting behavior. Market makers must maintain continuity, so they are incessantly hedging, creating constancy; this alone keeps most stocks from becoming sloths. Retail flow fills gaps: keeping 6 ticks alive even when algo flags.

Owing to low volume, sloths don't generate enough ticks to sustain a tolerable 6-tick cadence. In the universe of all stocks, most sloths are high-priced: too costly to consistently garner sustained participation.

Ballistics have an intense order flow because algo just can't let go of the trading sumo. Humans are an aside in ballistics.

For the most part, algo trading imitates a human model: mimicking how their creators perceive the market should work. Because algo slices flow into small, regularized bites, 6 ticks matches the natural quantum of modern microstructure. 6 ticks is not magic: it's alignment.

The Order Book

The continuous auction that is stock trading relies upon an order book: a ledger of all the outstanding asks by sellers and bids by buyers. The book determines liquidity, which has 3 dimensions: tightness, depth, and resiliency. Tightness is shown by the bid-ask spread, which is the cost of immediacy for a sizable trade. Depth is the size (of asks and bids) resting at or near the best prices. Resiliency is how fast depth refills after a trade consumes it. A liquid market fills at near-current price; an illiquid one charges a price concession to transact a market order. Price slippage is the cost of thin liquidity.

Trades happen by consuming the resting orders in the book. For price to climb, buyers have to eat through the asks: every ask order at the current price must get filled before price can reach up to the next price. Conversely, price falls when the bids get eaten through and don't refill.

Minuting relies on getting in and out fast at predictable prices. Liquidity sets the terms. It governs the spread crossed. Thin liquidity widens spreads, produces erratic prints and false moves, and makes exits most expensive exactly when a fast reversal demands one. Liquidity and volume drive how fast bars form, which is the pace of the tape.

The order book is the breathing list of outstanding limit orders for a stock, organized by price level: bids (buyers) below, asks below the best, asks (offers) above, each level having an aggregated size. The best bid and best ask form the top of book (the inside). This inside stack is also called depth of market (DOM). DOM represents immediate absorption capacity: how much can trade before price ticks.

The book is a snapshot of liquidity, which is a constant dynamic. Whereas market orders execute against resting limit orders in the book, limit orders add to the book. The book can understate or mistake actual liquidity for several reasons.

Spoofing inflates market depth, faking the book's real size. To spoof, a trader makes a large order on one side of the book with no intention of filling it. A spoof is done to create a false impression.

Say a large operator wants to buy cheaply. They stack a big fake sell order above the market. Other participants see that apparent bulk of supply, read it as downward pressure, and sell into it. Price ticks down. The

spoofer cancels the fake sell before it can execute and buys at the lower price they engineered. The fake order was bait; it gets pulled the instant it has done its job.

Layering is elaborate spoofing that is harder to spot. Instead of one fake order, the trader places several at different price levels on the same side, building a tiered illusion of depth. Multiple resting orders look more convincing than a lone one: it reads like genuine, organized interest rather than a single suspicious block. The layers create sustained false pressure, push price the desired way, then all get canceled once the trader fills their real order on the opposite side. Same deception, more scaffolding.

Spoofing and layering are illegal. But they still go on, abetted by devious algo.

The book may be balanced or not. Order imbalance is an asymmetry between resting buy size and resting sell size. Price moves when one side's liquidity is exhausted. A persistent imbalance flags which side is likelier to be consumed: thin ask relative to bid means sellers' liquidity gets eaten and price tends to tick up, and the reverse for thin bid. Imbalance is an instant predictor of the next tick's direction: a pressure gauge of supply and demand at the margin. There is a caveat: imbalance is unreliable at the open and in thin books. Further, as aforementioned, spoofing can make the book look fatter on one side than it really is.

Book dynamics — orders pulling, stacking, refilling — reveal intent and resiliency faster than price, making reading the book a forward signal. Because the thinning

side is not refilling, low resiliency in the face of a standing imbalance is the strongest short-horizon predictor: price must yield to book pressure. Cockpit has an order book reader that tells when an imbalanced book is likely to result in a price move.

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Minuting relies upon predictability. The vicious opposite of predictability is treachery. An honest tape is a prime criterion in the stock selection Superior Stock Trading recommends to its members.

Owing to algo, almost all stocks have bouts of deception: some more than others, depending upon how conflicted the prospect perspectives of a stock are. The Cockpit treachery signal warns when sudden reversals have proliferated and thereby predictability has plummeted.

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Cockpit has a real-time state machine which reads the tape and reports its finding. The state machine measures dynamics which are not apparent on a chart, and so provides a valuable signal to time entry and exit.

Portfolio

Day traders refer to their favored names for the day as *stocks-in-play*. Such stocks exhibit vivacious volatility. Given the tools they have to work with, that is as far as a day trader can go in determining whether a stock is tradeable.

Just as the *Dragonfly Regime* is a sophisticated form of intraday trading, the idea of a stock-in-play is more refined in minuting. Few stocks suit to minute. That's because their microstructure yields unreliable geometry.

Geometry is the way that price moves. In the quantum dimension, geometry displays as the graphical action that results from microstructure.

Fundamental analysis meets technical analysis in microstructure. Stocks with robust microstructure are marquee firms. Other factors factor in, but common perceptions of corporate fundamentals are reflected in microstructure.

Stocks with suitable microstructure are called *crackers*. When crackers are lit by volume, they become *firecrackers*. Dragonfly dancing is the practice of smartly playing with fire.

With the right tools, you can discern geometry and discriminate pattern from random. For a skilled practitioner, the perceptible outcome is predictability. Certainty windows open and you take profit quickly and cleanly. That's Dragonfly dancing.

Algo trade everything. With their slower reaction times, minuteers need stocks with dependable microstructure. Most stocks are treacherous in laying traps that look like opportunities, or exhibit brittle trends that unpredictably break. That's algo preying on the day traders that want to do what they do: be an instant bandit.

Conclusion

Algo not only makes most of the trades: it also makes the most money, by a wild margin. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. The only way you can make the most money humanly possible is to ride the price waves created by algo. Algo yourself in.

Minuting is the natural outcome to the time compression that computerized stock trading begat. The core concept behind minuting is simple: read the tape and go with the flow, extracting profits quick and clean when certainty windows open.

The *Dragonfly Regime* is the culmination for day trading: comprehensive training and the tools to take on algo on its own terms. Join Superior Stock Trading to become the stealthy predator algo never sees coming.

Glossary

active trading: holding a stock for a short duration; churning stock positions.

AI (*artificial intelligence*): analytic pattern-oriented software that outputs results which seem remarkably intelligent. The original commercial application of AI was analyzing financial patterns.

algo: algorithmic trading software.

ambient: a minuteable stock from the perspective of velocity. Compare *ballistic*, *sloth*.

ask: the lowest price a seller will accept. Compare *bid*.

Average Directional Index (ADX): an indicator that measures trend strength but not direction.

Average True Range (*ATR*): an indicator that quantifies the magnitude of price movement but not direction.

bar (aka *candle*): a display of a number of ticks (transactions) or chunk of time (duration) for a stock chart.

best: most competitive from the taker's perspective: the highest-priced bid and the lowest-priced ask.

bid: the highest price a buyer is willing to pay. Compare *ask*.

ballistic: a stock with such high volume that minuting on it using a 6 tick chart cannot be done, as bars flow too fast. Contrast *sloth*.

blue-chip stock: a share in a large, financially stable, industry-leading company with consistent earnings

and dividend history; considered lower risk and favored for capital preservation.

Bollinger Band: an indicator showing a price envelope which comprises a moving average flanked by 2 bands at standard deviations, dynamically widening and narrowing with realized volatility. Band width signals volatility regime; price position within the bands signals relative extremity.

breakout: going from ranging to a trend; where the price moves decisively beyond consolidation or a swing point, often accompanied by increased volume.

candlestick (aka *candle*): an indicator showing prices for a bar. A candlestick shows the open, close, low, and high of a bar.

canonical: authoritative; standard.

casino: broadly, a building or room used for social meetings and public amusements; specifically, a place for gambling.

certainty window: a brief period when the tape becomes highly predictable and the next few moves behave with near inevitability. During a certainty window, the microstructure aligns so cleanly that a minuteer can take modest profits with minimal risk. Certainty windows are independent of trend, volatility, or profitability: they arise from tape honesty, not environmental conditions.

Cockpit: an indicator that reveals microstructure, regime, and quality of the tape, and suggests potential profitability.

cracker: an ambient with a microstructure and geometry suitable for minuting. See *firecracker*.

dance: smartly execute stock positions for brief durations and sure profit. Dragonfly minuting is dancing.

day trading (aka *intraday trading*): stock trading whereupon all positions are closed by the end of a single regular session.

demand (economics): want of something, expressed by price (what people are willing to pay).

dotcom: the speculative bubble of the late 1990s in which internet stocks were bid to extreme valuations on the premise that online commerce would rapidly displace traditional business. The bubble burst between 2000 and 2002, wiping out trillions in market capitalization and bankrupting hundreds of companies whose revenues had never justified their stock prices.

dragonfly (insect): a flying insect that lives as an ambush predator. A dragonfly attacks from behind and below, so that its prey remains unaware of its impending doom. A dragonfly can selectively focus on a single prey amid a fluttering cloud of other insects. A dragonfly tracks its target, constantly calculating intercept trajectory while adjusting for changes. It has a mental model of its body flying through geometric space to precisely rotate and align with its prey's flight path. At the end of the chase, the dragonfly makes a basket out of its legs and the prey drops into it. "Dragonflies on the hunt perform

internal calculations every bit as complex as those of a ballet dancer," said American zoologist Anthony Leonardo.

Dragonfly (investing): a practitioner of minuting (a minuteer) adhering to the *Dragonfly Regime*.

Dragonfly Regime: a savvy methodology for minuting.

EasyLanguage: the programming language for creating indicators (studies) and algo trading (strategies) for the TradeStation Desktop trading platform.

fade: take the opposite side of a trade because the trade behavior is exploitable.

firecracker: a stock-in-play with high profit potential now.

front-run: trading before a known upcoming order to profit from the price move that order will cause.

geometry: the shape and coherence of stock price movement; the way trend steps, pullbacks, and continuations form.

indicator: a symbolic representation of data pertaining to a stock.

institutional (investor): a firm which invests in the stock market. Compare *retail*.

intraday: during the regular session.

invest: to use money with the intention of profiting; to buy (into) an asset.

investment: the act or process of investing.

lagging (indicator): indicating the past. Compare *leading*.

layer (verb): to spoof using multiple orders.

leading (indicator): indicating the future. Compare *lagging*.

Limit (OSO): the profit-taking exit limit price in a bracket order; how many cents per share you bet the stock profitably moves to the price where the position is closed. Limit is set as an OSO.

liquidity: how many shares can be traded without affecting price. Liquidity reflects volume, which relates to how many market participants (buyers & sellers) there are. Liquidity is inversely related to bid-ask spread: low liquidity equals a high bid-ask spread.

MACD (*Moving Average Convergence/Divergence*): a price momentum oscillator built from a blend of price moving averages.

macrostructure: the large-scale architecture of price behavior; the trend cycles, regime transitions, and major expansions and corrections that define a stock's directional context; the high-level geometry of how a stock trends, distributes, reverses, and re-accumulates over extended intervals.

market maker: a party that fulfills a stock order. Market makers include a retail broker (such as TradeStation), a stock exchange (e.g., NYSE or NASDAQ), or a clearinghouse firm. A market maker continuously posts both buy and sell prices for a stock, standing ready to trade so that other participants can transact instantly. They keep markets liquid by always being willing to take the

other side of an order, and they earn money from the bid–ask spread.

mesostructure: the intermediate-scale structure of price behavior; the swing-level geometry formed by trends, pivots, and continuation attempts; the structural narrative of how a price move develops, extends, pauses, or fails. Mesostructure is in between microstructure impulses and macrostructure cycles: the trend progression that reveals intent, strength, and continuity.

microstructure: the behavior of the tape at the smallest actionable scale; the real-time behavior of price, volume, and tick flow at the smallest human-observable scale; the minute geometry of how the tape moves, pauses, absorbs, and transitions.

minute: investing in a stock briefly, typically for a minute or less, and for modest profit.

minuteer: someone minuting.

money flow: the directional commitment of capital into or out of a stock.

NASDAQ (*National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations*): a major stock exchange, based in New York City. Nasdaq was launched in 1971 as the world's 1st fully automated trading system, revolutionizing how stock is traded.

ontology: the philosophical study of the nature of a domain.

order: an instruction to buy or sell a certain stock. Compare *trade*.

order book: the real-time list of passive buy and sell orders resting at each price level, showing where liquidity sits and how hard price must work to move.

organic: naturally occurring.

orthodox: following long-established practice.

OSO (*Order Sends Order*): a conditional stock order where the execution of a primary order automatically triggers secondary orders. The secondary orders for an OSO are a profit target/Limit and stop loss/Stop.

overbought: an assessed condition that an upward trend in stock price is exhausted, indicating that reversal is impending (with the price going down). Compare *oversold*.

Parabolic SAR: a trend-following, stop-and-reverse indicator.

P/E ratio: the price of a stock divided by the earnings (net income) of a company per share.

price discovery: the continuous process by which trades establish a momentary equilibrium in price. Price discovery is most efficient with vigorous participation; its quality degrades when volume thins or with information asymmetry among participants.

print: a completed trade recorded to the tape. A print is the atomic unit of the auction.

PryPri: bars with Visage and VoX overlays. “Pry” refers to appraising behavior and “Pri” refers to price.

put option: a contract bought that gives the optional right to sell an asset at a specific price (the strike price) on or before a specific date. The seller of the put is obliged to buy the asset at the strike price if the buyer exercises its right.

quant: quantitative financial analyst. Someone who uses mathematics, statistics, and computational methods to understand financial markets and build models that guide trading, investment decisions, or risk management.

quantum: the finest resolution of stock behavior that affords retail trading.

regime: a way of managing; a management system; a system of rule.

resiliency: how fast order book depth refills after a trade consumes it.

retail (investor): an individual who invests in the stock market. Compare *institutional*.

retrace: a price move counter to the prevailing trend. A retrace is a mild corrective which resolves by resuming the original direction.

RSI (*Relative Strength Index*): a price momentum oscillator that tells the speed and magnitude of a stock's recent price changes, used to detect oversold or overbought conditions.

safe stake: a stake that does not provoke a reaction from algo.

scalping: an ugly term for making a quick profit. The term emerged in the early 20th century, arising alongside the rise of market makers and floor traders

who profited from tiny price differentials. Scalping originally described the practice of buying at the bid and selling at the ask, capturing the spread. This was common among specialists on exchange floors who maintained liquidity and profited from rapid, small-margin trades. Historically, scalping had a dual meaning: referring both to legitimate rapid trading, but also used to describe fraudulent manipulation, such as artificially inflating prices before dumping positions; hence the horrid allusion to savagery. The term lost its unsavory connotation from the 1980s, with rise of electronic trading and retail brokerage platforms. Over time, the legitimate usage became dominant in professional trading circles.

spoof: to make a large order with no intention of filling it, purely to create a false impression. Compare *layer*.

spread (noun): the difference between what the highest price a buyer is willing to pay versus the lowest price a seller is willing to accept.

stake: trade size; money invested.

stock-in-play: a stock considered currently suitable for intraday trading.

stock market: a financial marketplace for buyers and sellers of shares of publicly listed companies. The stock market operates through a network of exchanges that match people who want to buy shares with people who want to sell them.

stock: one or more shares in a company. Companies which offer shares to trade on the stock market are termed public. Public companies are always

corporations. There are 2 typical types of stock: common and preferred. Common stock is the most basic form of ownership in a corporation. When you own common stock, you are essentially a partial owner of the company. The stock market largely trades shares of common stock. Preferred stock is also traded, albeit at much less liquidity.

Stop: an OSO loss-staunching order.

stop hunting: an agent ranging a stock's price to garner additional exits from market orders, typically to increase liquidity, resulting in higher volatility; institutional investor(s) forcing a pullback to plunder or cover a large trade with liquidity.

Superior Stock Trading (*SST*): the enterprise teaching minuting using the *Dragonfly Regime*.

suss: to inspect or investigate so as to gain more knowledge.

sweep: an active order that walks the book, consuming multiple price levels in a vector before the order book can refill; a liquidity-taking order that crosses the spread and keeps executing upward or downward through consecutive price levels until fully filled.

tape: the real-time sequence of trades; the stream of executed trades. Originally, tape was called *ticker tape* from the metallic sound of printing a paper tape.

technology: applied practical knowledge.

theory: a conceptual perspective.

tick: ostensibly (by definition) a single stock transaction (trade). But a tick as used in computing platforms involves a bundle that is a fixed number of trades.

trade-through: a trade executing at a worse price than the best available in the market at that moment.

treachery: unexpectable sudden reversal; vicious randomness in price movement.

trend: vectored price movement.

vector: direction and magnitude.

Visage: a bar overlay that paints a candle in 1 of 3 states: chop, drift, trend.

volatility: the comparable degree to which the price of a stock fluctuates; a measure between high and low on a bar; a recent range between high and low.

volume: the number of shares traded over either ticks or time.

VoX (volume index): an overlay that tells the relative volume of the bar that accounted for rising versus falling price. VoX appears as a colored dot at one end of a candle: either pushing up price or pressing it down. Reflecting money flow, VoX tells volume pressure on price.

VWAP (*Volume Weighted Average Price*): an overlay that shows a moving average of price by volume, along with standard deviations.

zero-sum: any situation in which total gains and losses among participants equal zero: one party's gain is offset by another's loss.

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algo: AI-infused algorithmic software.

Institutions dominate the stock market with algo, making most of the trades and almost all of the profits.

Dragonflies are successful ambush predators because they are patient and position themselves well. Taking the same approach to stock trading is the *Dragonfly Regime*.

This book presents *minuting*: trading like algo. You can profit like algo using the *Dragonfly Regime*.