LORDS OF CRYPTO
TECHNICAL ANALYSIS GUIDE

INDEX

TRADING TERMS AND PHRASES

FOMO - Fear Of Missing Out (Never a reason to buy).

FUD - Fear, Uncertainty, Doubt. Anyone can spread FUD.

SHILL - Tricking people into thinking a cryptocurrency is valuable to cause a rise in price.

MOONSHOT - Extraordinary price growth.

Going Long - Buying into the coin. You are confident it will grow from here.

Going Short - Betting against the price. You think it will go down.

Pumping - Promoting an investment/overbuying for the purpose of increasing prices.

Dump - Selling your 'pumped' coin for your profits. Late buyers will be left holding a coin they bought at an inaccurate price.

ICO - Initial Coin Offering. A coin is available for purchase before it's available on exchanges.

Support - The price will rebound off support lines. This represents what the market feels is the minimum price of the coin at that time. If a support line is broken, a new one is tested and the old support line becomes resistance.

Resistance - The max price the market is willing to pay for the coin at the time. The price will try break the resistance in an uptrend. A breakthrough will turn past resistance into the new support.

ATH - All Time High.

Bearish - Downtrends, Lower highs and lower lows.

Bullish - Uptrends, Higher highs and higher lows.

Reversal - Change in chart trend from bullish to bearish or vice-versa. Indicators will guide you through spotting reversal patterns.

Volume - The total trading volume in the last 24 hours. This represents the value traded within that market for a particular day.

Whale - O.G's of crypto. Lots of Bitcoin and impact on markets.

HODL - Hold On for Dear Life.

Shitcoins - Coins that have become worthless and inactive since launch.

Bag Holder - An investor who continues to hold his coin even when the coin is bearish.

Hard Fork - A Hard Fork is when a single cryptocurrency splits in two. It occurs when a cryptocurrency's existing code is changed, resulting in both an old and new version.

Soft Fork – A Soft Fork is essentially the same thing, but the idea is that only one blockchain (and thus one coin) will remain valid as users adopt the update.

Market Cap - A way to rank and judge the size of a crypto. Circulating Supply x Last Price = Market Cap.

Weak Hands - An investor who doesn't have the confidence in his investment to continue holding while the price falls, so he sells it. The more weak hands, the more vulnerable the coin.

DYOR - Do Your Own Research #1 Rule of Crypto!

"Every trader has strengths and weaknesses. Some are good holders of winners, but may hold their losers a little too long. Others may cut their winners a little short, but are quick to take their losses. As long as you stick to your own style, you get the good and bad in your own approach."

Michael Marcus

STANDARD MOVING AVERAGES

On your exchange, go to the indicators tab and add 3 moving averages of length 50, 100 and 200. Pictured above, the 50 is the red line, the 100 is the green line and the 200 is the blue line.

Each candle has a closing and opening price. The red line or the 50-day moving average takes the price of the last 50 candles and represents its average. As the price rises, the average rises with it.

How to use?

The most powerful way to use moving averages is on long term charts as with any other indicator. For the example above the daily chart is used.

The 50-day average (red) acts as a confidence indictor. If the price is above this average and finding support, this is a good sign. If it breaks this average down, it means a little bit of fear is breaking through. We will likely then see the price find support on the 100-day average (green).

If the price hits the 200 average (blue) this can be considered a full pullback and a nice dip to purchase.

The 9-day moving average can be very powerful for spotting exit points. A bullish graph will always maintain at least 95% above the 9-day MA. Even when it does dip below, it is only ever so slightly which shouldn't be any cause for concern. We will only use the 9-day MA as an exit call only when the candles dip clearly below the line, as is demonstrated in the above price chart. Selling our position at the highlighted areas would have saved us from some serious losses. Such simple tools like this can be incredibly beneficial while trading cryptocurrencies.

FIBONACCI RETRACEMENT

Fibonacci Retracement is an incredibly useful tool which is based on the very laws of nature. The Fibonacci levels can be used to spot possible and likely sell points for institutional sellers and 'whales', keeping you a step ahead of the game. This can give you a big advantage over the average trader.

There are three Fibonacci Levels that are most effective: 38.2%, 50% and 61.8%. We include the 50% level but technically it is NOT a Fibonacci level. These levels can be adjusted in the settings of your Fibonacci retrace on your exchange. To plot the Fibonacci, start to trace from the tip of a recent high to the bottom of a recent low or vice-versa.

To make use of this tool, sell orders should be placed just before these levels. For example, we might sell half of our holdings just before the 38.2% level and the other held just before the 61.8%. Why before? Never be greedy. This gives us an advantage over the rest of the sellers waiting at these levels, making sure our orders are filed.

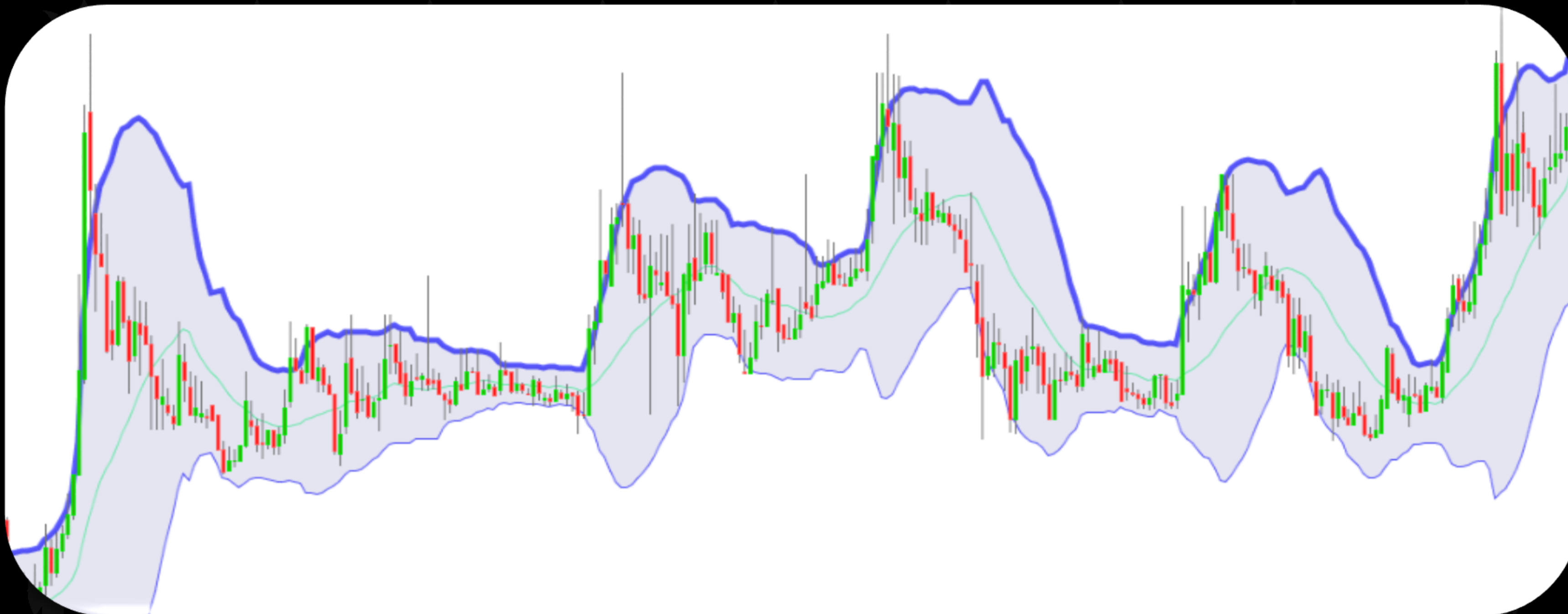
When used in conjunction with market psychology, we can predict very effective sell points. People tend to set sell orders at even numbers, for example 100, 1000, 10000. If the first Fibonacci level is in line with a big even number, say 5000 as another example, you can be almost sure if an uptrend starts the trend will at least hit 4900 before people begin to sell. Therefore, you should set your sell orders just before these levels.

It is important to note the first fib level is considered the strongest by many. Once crossed it is a strong sign of confidence.

"If you can't take a small loss, sooner or later you will take the mother of all losses."

Ed Seykota

BOLLINGER BANDS



The Bollinger bands consist of 2 components. We will start with 20 simple moving average (moving averages explained on pages 6-8). This is the green line seen trending throughout the blue bands and can be used to give you a sense of space when using the bands. The outer bands are what bring us power. They represent deviations from 20 simple moving average and they help us to understand the volatility. The wider the bands the more volatile the market is. The closer the bands the less volatile the market. Volatility is the fluctuation of price action or the range of price throughout a given period.

When the bands begin to tighten the pressure of the bulls versus the bears builds. This will eventually pop with a split chance of going up or down. If there's a reason to be exuberant, like news, then the bulls are more likely to win. Wedges (pages 27-29) are also important. When you see a wedge begin to tighten in price action like the bands, this can be a strong indicator some volume is incoming.

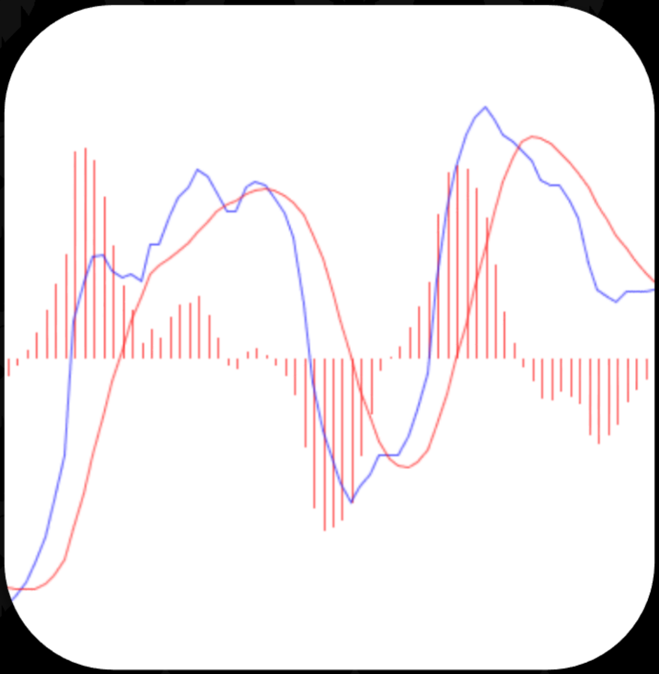
Bollinger bands can be very effective for spotting oversold and overbought markets. It is a fact that over 99% of all price action is going to remain within the bands. This is VERY useful. When we see the price outside the bands (above) we can be almost certain it will reverse from this point.

You should never buy fresh trends but instead wait for an opportunity to buy low. This makes Bollinger bands a great indicator for oversold price action. Bollinger bands are very useful to stay ahead of the competition who, in the main, are buying either high or low.

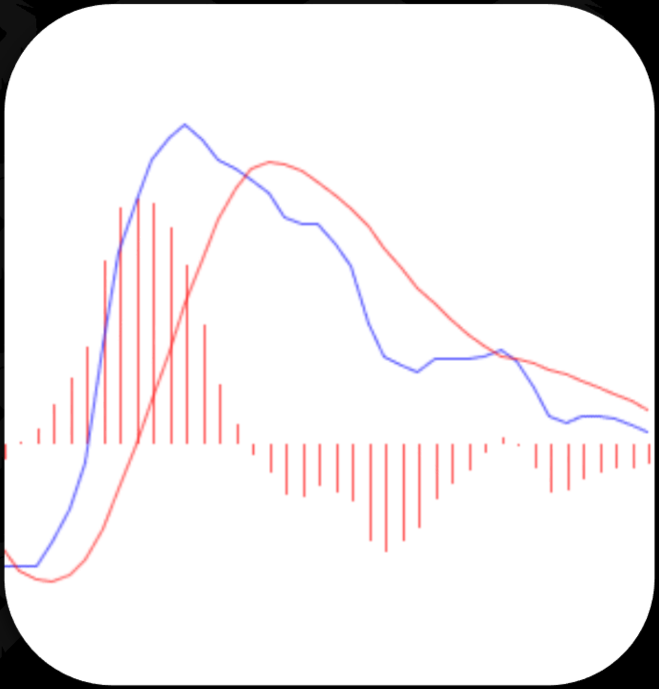
MACD

The MACD is one of the best indicators around. The MACD is a combination of averages which can help us to spot trends before they happen. Like any indicator It is best used on the long-term charts such as daily or weekly.

The MACD can be seen in the lower half of the above image. The blue line is the 12-day exponential moving average, the red is the 26-day exponential moving average and the red bars are an indicator of the distance between the two averages.



A MACD cross is when the blue average crosses over or under the red average. This is considered a strong indication of the start of a trend, either bullish or bearish depending on the direction of the cross. For a sustainable uptrend, you want the blue average to cross up over the red average and hold strong and tight to the red line for a few candles. The same applies to the start of a downtrend with a cross down.



In the pictured example, the blue line crossed over the red line but did not maintain 'tight' to the red line. This is an indication that it has been overbought and the current bullish trend is not sustainable.

Surely enough, the blue line crosses below the red line. When a negative MACD crossing like this occurs, it is wise to sell a percentage of your position as this is an indication that a bearish trend has started. If the blue line does not maintain tight to the red line, this is an indication that is has been oversold and a reversal to a bullish trend may be imminent.

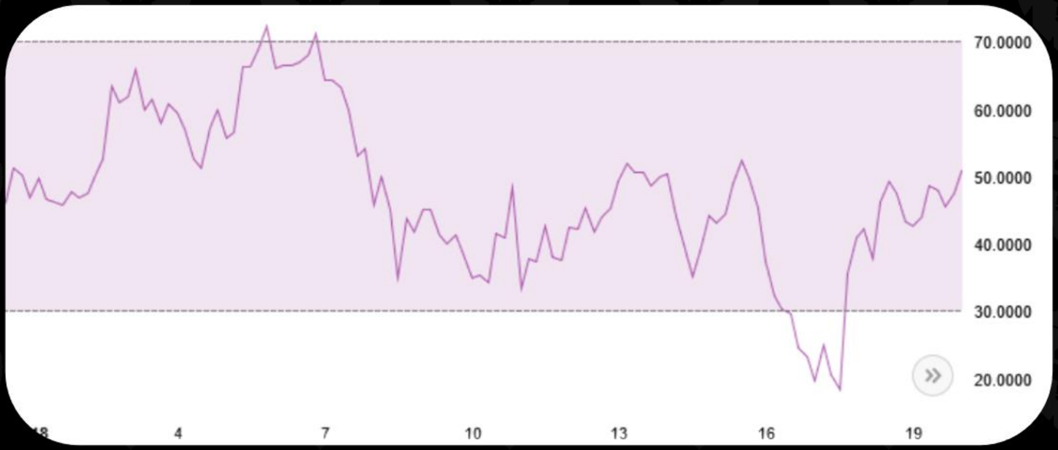
The red bars represent the divergence (distance) between the two averages. If the bars are highly extended either up or down this can mean the market is either highly oversold or overbought. A good time to buy is when the bars are highly oversold as this can be considered an excellent dip to buy.

“Price is what you pay. Value is what you get.”

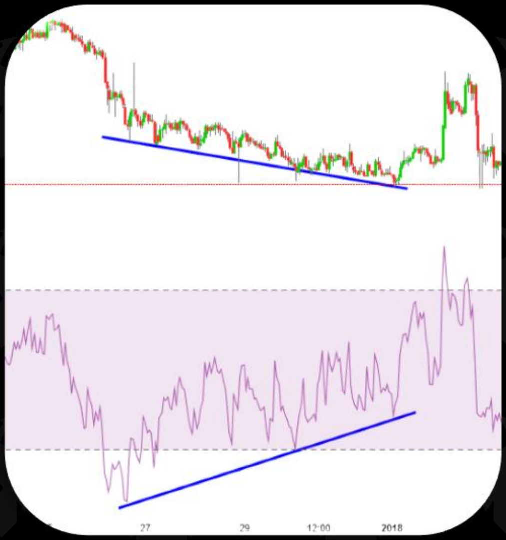
- *Warren Buffet*

RELATIVE STRENGTH INDEX

The Relative Strength Index is another popular and effective trading tool you should refer to regularly. The RSI is a momentum indictor, most effectively used in identifying periods in which a coin is overbought or oversold. The RSI is particularly effective as it is easy to interpret while providing valuable and reliable information for trading. The RSI indicator should only ever be used in conjunction with at least one other indicator (e.g. MACD, RSI, MA etc)



The purple indicator tool with lines marked at 70.0 and 30.0 is the Relative Strength Index. A spike above 70.0 on the RSI indicator strongly indicates a coin has been overbought and is due a corrective pullback in price. Conversely, a dip below the 30.0 mark indicates a coin has been oversold and is due a corrective price reversal to the upside. In our example, we see the coin was touching above the 70 level on the left which then quickly corrected down, proving the power of this indicator. Then on the right we see the price below the 30 level which also quickly gains momentum as it rises.

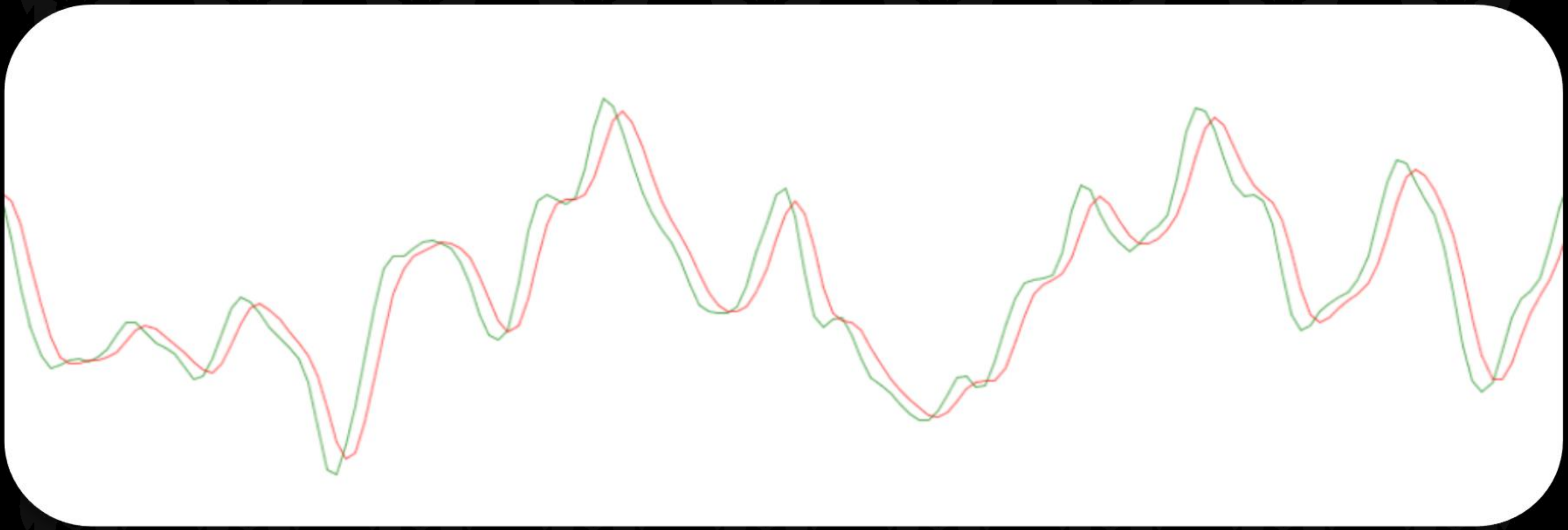


A bullish RSI divergence occurs when the RSI makes higher lowers while the price makes lower lows. This is a strong indicator that bullish price action is incoming.

Conversely, a bearish RSI divergence occurs when the RSI makes lower highs while the price makes higher highs. This is a strong indicator that bearish price action is incoming.

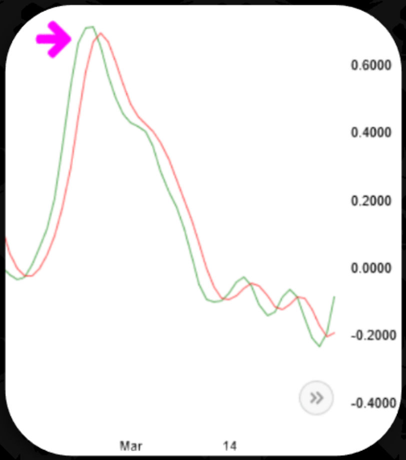
RELATIVE VIGOR INDEX

The RVI (Relative Vigor Index) is a very popular trading indicator for cryptocurrencies. The RVI is a powerful tool in identifying momentum and directional shifts. We can expect the RVI to increase in bullish markets when momentum is on the rise and decrease in bearish markets where momentum is slowing down. The RVI is particularly popular as its signals are a strong indicator that a change in trend is imminent. However, signals may sometimes be misleading, and the RVI indicator should only ever be used in conjunction with at least one other indicator.

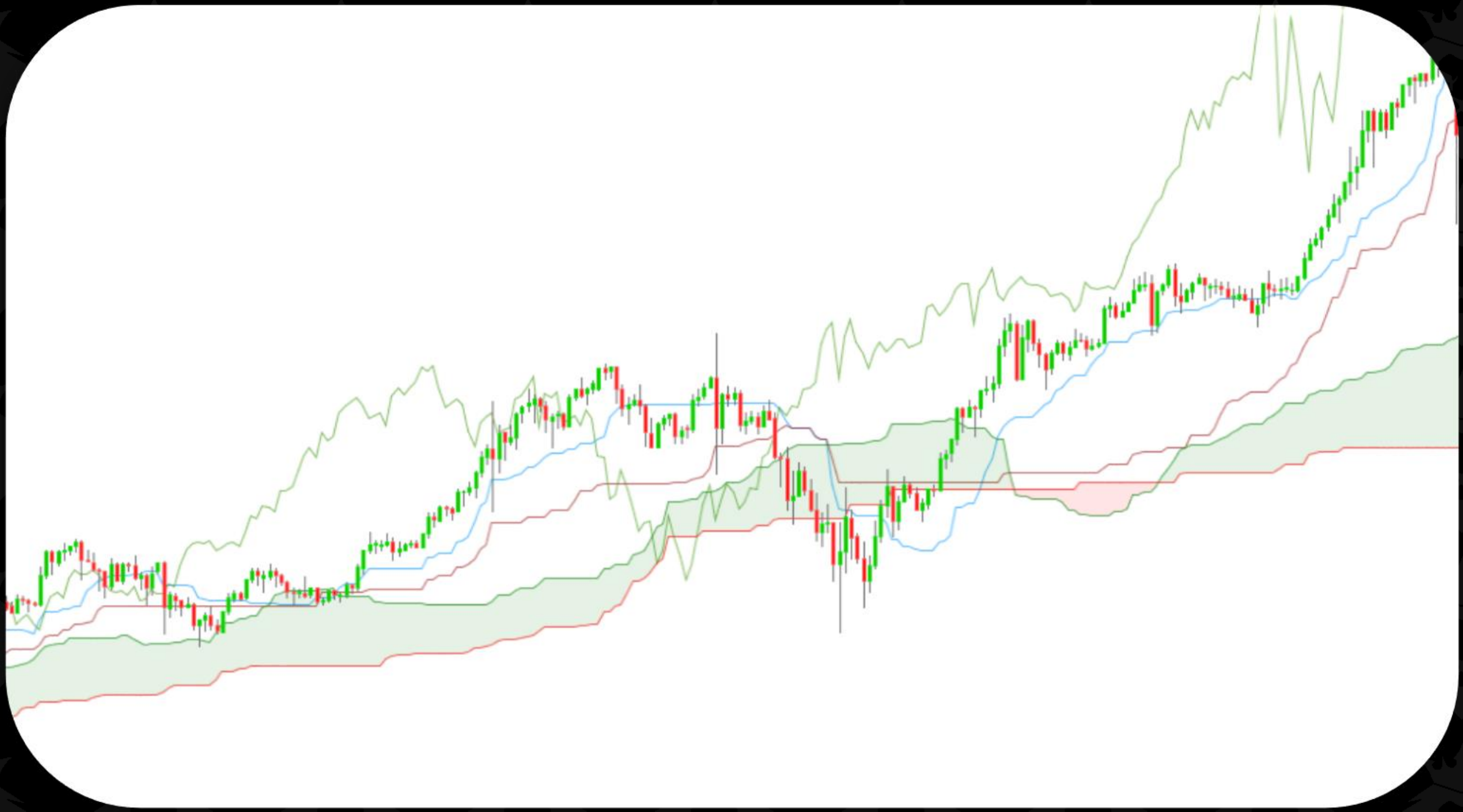


In our example, the green line is the Relative Vigor Index, while the red line represents the signal line that acts like a weighted moving average. When we get a negative RVI crossover (green line crosses to the downside of the red line) when the RVI is at a high extreme, this is a strong sell signal. We will sell out of our trading position. Conversely, when we get a positive RVI crossover (green line crosses to the upside of the red line) when the RVI is at a low extreme, this is a strong bullish signal.

Left is a strong buy signal. This is because we have had a positive crossover with a low RVI rating of -0.2, this is where we would buy in. Right is a strong sell signal. This is because we have had a negative crossover. In an ideal situation you buy on the left and sell on the right.



ICHIMOKU CLOUDS



The Ichimoku Clouds are a visual representation of exponential moving averages. Use it on any market, any timeframe and you can instantly know if there is a price trend and where it is, where support and resistance are and much more. There are many ways to interpret the Ichimoku Clouds. We are sharing our own. The default settings are for commodity markets which close every day, so I like to adjust the settings to compensate for the crypto markets being 24/7. My settings: 20, 60, 120, 30.

The red line is called the Kijun-sen and can be called the "slower" average.

The blue line is referred to as the Tenkan-sen and be called the "faster" average.

The green line is the Chikou Span (or lagging span) which is simply the closing price of the current candle and it is not used much. As you can see, this is following the price except a few steps behind. Now, like any indicator, this can never tell you when to buy the bottom and sell the top. There is obviously no holy grail, but this can come close.

Kumo Breakout

When the price breaks out of the cloud (circled in purple) either bullish or bearish this is a strong sign of continuation. The clouds act as strong support and resistance points. You will often see the price bounce around and inside its edges. As a result, when the price breaks out, this can signify a strong income of buyers or sellers depending on the direction of the breakout.

TK Cross

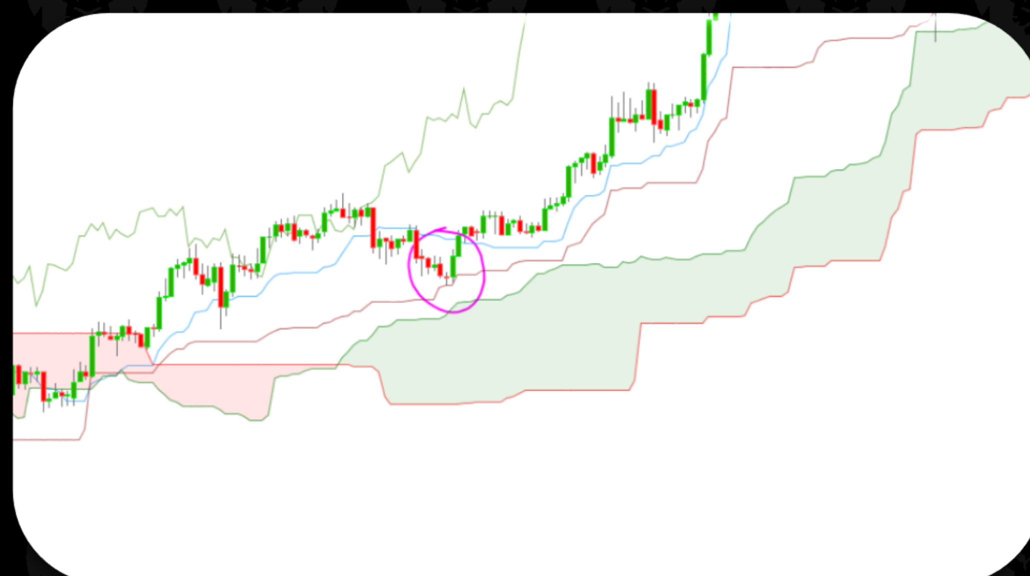
Next is the TK cross (Tenkan-sen Kijun-sen cross) which occurs when the Tenkan-sen crosses either over or under the Kijun-sen. Like EMA's (exponential moving averages) when a cross occurs this can be a sign of a trend incoming. The first circled TK cross is a bearish cross because it crossed downwards, while the second is bullish because it crossed up. At the second purple circle, if we combined the Kumo breakout with the TK cross we have a killer buy indicator which clearly paid off.

Price Relative to Cloud

The price relative to cloud must be considered before entering or exiting. When the colour of the cloud is green and the price is above the cloud we are in a bull trend, if the price is below we are in a bear trend.

Buying Dips

As you can see, the Ichimoku Clouds cover almost every aspect needed in a trade, even buy points! When the price retraces to the Kijun-sen this can be a perfect spot to buy or have a buy order set. This is just like the dip buying technique used with moving averages explained in the first document.



“Trade the market in front of you, not the one you want!”

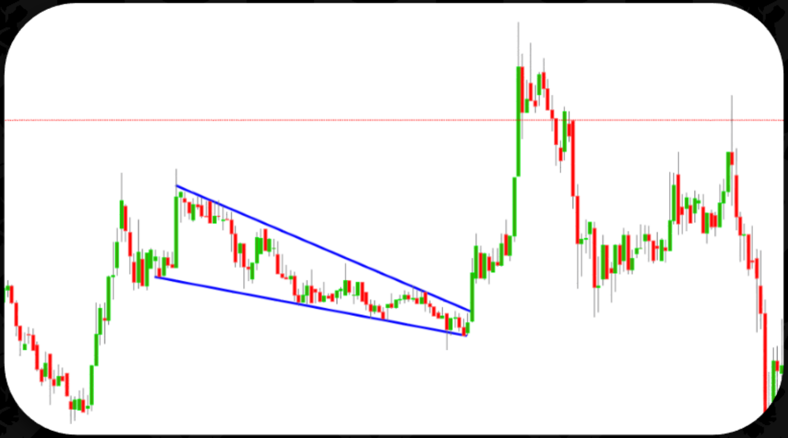
- *Scott Redler*

WEDGES

Now we will be discussing something different to what we have looked at so far. We have looked at technical indicators like the MACD, moving averages and the RSI. Now we look at technical patterns; specifically wedges and flags. Wedges are one of the most common and effective patterns you will find. Like indicators, patterns give us an edge when predicting where the market is going to go. Wedges are very powerful. Remember, long term analysis (weekly, daily) always wins!

What you see above is a standard wedge which is drawn using the trend line tool on your exchange. The defining characteristic of a wedge is the tightening price, essentially zig-zagging inwards. As the wedge gets tighter, the pressure becomes greater and will eventually pop either to the up or down side. Standard wedges have a 50/50 chance of going up or down.

This is an ascending wedge which is usually a bearish pattern. This shows a weakness in price action. Ascending wedges show that as the support is rising the resistance is proving stronger then the support, keeping the price down.



This is a descending wedge, usually a bullish indicator. Descending wedges usually have the opposite effect of an ascending wedge. They show that the support is holding strong as the resistance is pressuring down, suggesting the price will then rise.

Flags are like wedges. They differ as flags consist of parallel lines of support and resistance. Flags are continuations patterns that represent a brief pause within an already existing trend and typically occur in the middle of a large rally. By the very nature of its formation, flags can be classified as a very powerful pattern. If a flag appears in an uptrend it suggests a continuation up of the trend, while if it appears in a downtrend it suggests a continuation down.

HEAD AND SHOULDERS

The Head and Shoulders pattern is one of the most reliable and easy to spot chart patterns in TA. When you see one of these forms you can be almost certain we will see a fall in price follow.

The average decline after a Head and shoulders is around 23% but in the crypto scene it is often much more. Not to worry, price objectives are easy to calculate with a head and shoulders. With a head and shoulders, the top of the head is the Peak (middle triangle). To calculate the price objective, you take the difference from the top of the head to the blue support (cyan line or 'neckline') and use this as a target for how far the price will fall. For example, the Head peaked at 200 SATS, support was at 150 SATS therefore the difference is 50 SATS. As a result, we can expect the price to fall 50 SATS from the neck (blue line) of the head and shoulders.

If we see the opposite of a head and shoulders form then we have a fantastic buying opportunity. An inverse head and shoulders works the same as the H&S above except with a bullish outcome. Both Head and Shoulders patterns effect the price of coins significantly when they follow through. The % rise after the breakout makes these patterns very inviting for traders. While volume plays an important role in all patterns, it plays a crucial role in the inverse Head and Shoulders formation. Without any real/significant volume the chance of a breakout becomes less likely.

"Be fearful when others are greedy and greedy when others are fearful."

- *Warren Buffet*

DOUBLE TOP & BOTTOM

The Double Top pattern is another reliable bearish indictor should it fall below its support line. The short-lived highs (red triangles) have little price support and nobody is looking to get on board at the top resistance level. The chart goes bearish as the market realises the support is not there at the higher/anticipated prices seen at the blue line.

The most important aspect of the Double Top and bottom reversals is to avoid selling/buying too early. Touching or hinting at a downward breakout can often mislead traders into selling/buying prematurely.

A Double Bottom reversal is another sweet spot for traders. The coin drops, rebounds, drops and then rebounds again. The support is evident here. Once you see the coin recovering after the 2nd drop with volume increasing you know it's time to get in. The spikes in volume on the 2nd rebound are good indicators of bullish price pressure.

CUP AND HANDLE

The Cup and Handle is a bullish pattern usually formed when a coin is testing new ATH or reversing its downtrend. The more ‘U’ shaped, the better. Try to avoid straight ‘V’ cups as they don’t have the support we would like. For Cup and handles, throughout the whole forming of the cup is a perfect buying opportunity. If you are waiting for confirmation of the cup forming, the handle will present good buying opportunities also. Price targets can be calculated from the bottom of the cup to the bottom of the handle. [E.G] If the price at the bottom of cup is 100 SATS and the bottom of handle is 140 SATS, you can expect a rise of 40 SATS. (140-100)

SUPPORT AND RESISTANCE

Previous resistance tends to become new support. This can be clearly seen above as the price breaks up through the black line and then pulls back to find support on it again. Drawing in past support and resistance can be very useful when looking for dips to buy or for possible sell targets.

BIG EVENS

One of the simplest price strategies you can use to time over sold or over extended markets is the "big evens". Simple human psychology means that people like to buy and sell at even numbers ($100, $500, $1000). Bitcoin is the perfect example, see above. Every time a big even is hit on the black lines ($3000, $5000, $8000 and $20000) it corrects and sometimes to a previous resistance which is also in fact a big even number. Look how when Bitcoin crosses the first black line ($3000) and goes up to the second ($5000) it then pulls back down to the first black line. Order books contain massive buy and sell order amounts at even numbers.

If I asked you which would you rather sell at €50 or €51.50 what would you typically say? Be a few steps ahead and be less greedy. If you expect the price to rise to $5000 try to set targets at $4900 or $4950.

THE ORDER BOOK

Before I start I would like to point out that using the order book is generally for short term analysis. They can be opened on almost every exchange and should be set to maximum price range for it to be most effective (100%). The green represents buy orders or people who are ready with USD to buy BTC. The red represents sell orders or people that own BTC and are ready to sell it for USD. As a result, it can be said that "buy walls eat sell walls and sell walls eat buy walls". The Y axis represents the amount of USD waiting to buy or sell at that price. As you expand out there is more BTC needed to reach a certain price. If we want to get to $9877 (furthest left) we are going to have to have $1,200,000 worth of buy orders to move to the next price.

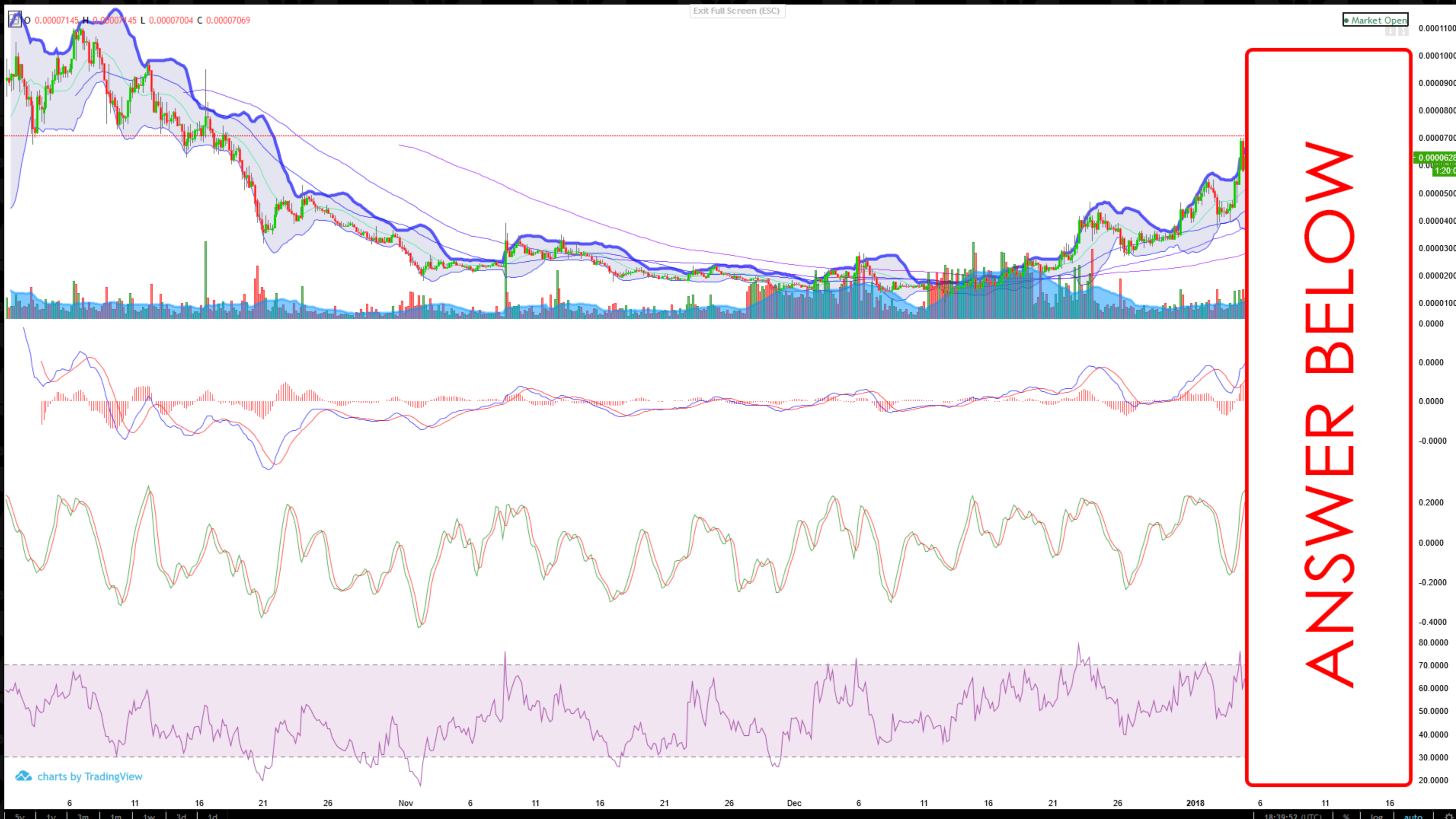
How do we use it trading?

Order books help you know when you are going to meet major price resistance. If there is a big sell wall at a specific price it is going to take a lot of USD to pass by it. However, if the "wall" or price range before this large sell wall is small then these prices can be easily cleared. Try setting orders just before the big sell walls

"The business schools reward difficult complex behaviour more than simple behaviour, but simple behaviour is more effective"

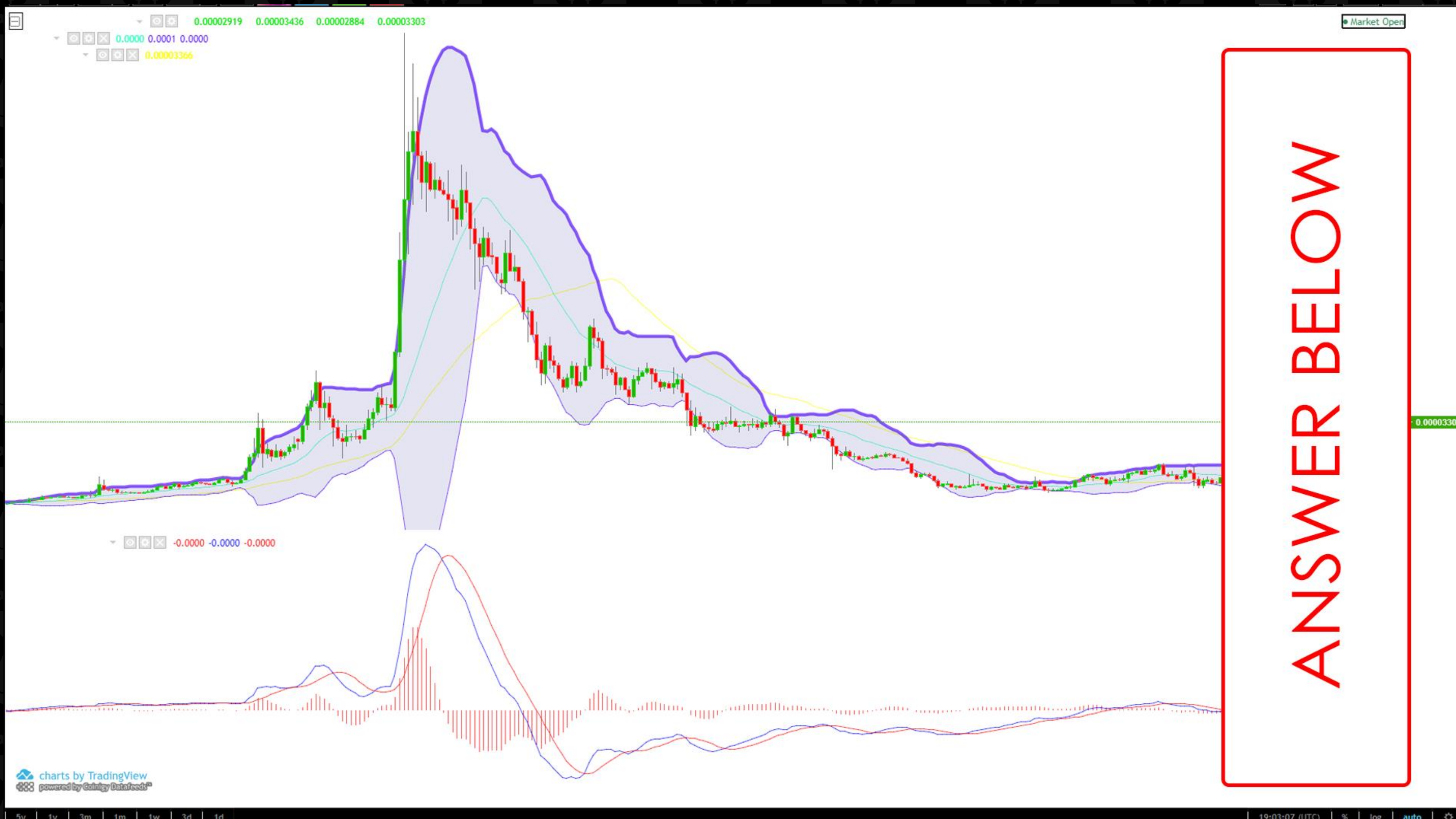
- *Warren Buffet*

WOULD YOU BUY THIS?




O 0.00007145 H 0.00007145 L 0.00007004 C 0.00007100
Candle outside of the
Bollinger bands
50% fall
RSI over the 70 level
charts by TradingView

WOULD YOU BUY THIS?




0.00000370 0.00000498 0.00000368 0.00000446
Market Open
0.00017305
Bollinger Bands tightening
& price bouncing of 50 day MA.
0.00003305
Price stabilizes on past support
MACD gone positive with
lines glued together.
charts by TradingView
2017-03-17
5y 1y 3m 1m 1w 3d 1d
19:01:36 (UTC) % log auto

WOULD YOU BUY THIS?

Descending wedge formed on Daily Chart
Fib Levels give
perfect exit & re-entry point.
Wedge Tightens & Trend Reversed
Volume coming in
1(0.00013859)
0.786(0.00011135)
0.618(0.00008996)
0.5(0.00007494)
0.236(0.00004134)
0(0.00001130)
0.00008489
Market Open
charts by TradingView
5y
1y
3m
1m
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18:47:15 (UTC)
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LORDS OF CRYPTO

FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS GUIDE

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Introduction

Fundamental Analysis is the cornerstone of investing. In fact, some would say that you aren't really investing if you aren't performing fundamental analysis. Because the subject is so broad, however, it's tough to know where to start. There are an endless number of investment strategies that are very different from each other, yet almost all use the fundamentals.

Fundamental analysis is the examination of the underlying forces that affect the wellbeing of the economy, industry groups, and companies. As with most analysis, the goal is to derive a forecast and profit from future price movements. In this book we will be referring to cryptocurrencies which differ from traditional fundamental analysis as we will explain.

For traditional investments such as stocks, fundamental analysis entails evaluating the financial health and viability of a company according to its financial statements. If the numbers look good, we can be confident that the company has good fundamentals and we can, therefore, invest in it. Performing fundamental analysis for cryptocurrencies, however, is radically different since there are no financial statements.

To gain a perspective on the methodology employed by fundamental analysis, it’s a good idea to take a look at its counterpart, technical analysis, so if you have not read our technical analysis guide yet I would recommend doing so.

“"The stock market is filled with individuals who know the price of everything, but the value of nothing."

Phillip Fisher

Key Factors to Consider

Cryptocurrencies are not corporations, but rather representations of value or assets within a network. Its viability is not based on generating a revenue, but rather directly depends on the participation of the community (users, miners and developers). Each cryptocurrency is a manifestation of the different applications of Blockchain technology, and are usually decentralized;

The crypto space is in its infancy stages, and almost all of the cryptocurrencies are in development stages. This means that there are limited use cases in the real world currently and therefore, a lack of track record to show for.

Thus, fundamental analysis on cryptos must be performed with a different methodology. Given the complex nature of cryptos and their underlying technology, it is even more important for us to engage in research to assess the viability and potential of the coins. This ensures that we make better investment decisions and are kept in the loop of things. But more importantly, a good understanding of a coin’s fundamentals allows you to form your own opinions and have your own stand, which is rare in the crypto world due to its complexity.

“Risk comes from not knowing what you are doing”

Warren Buffet

Sources of Information

Knowledge is power. In order to assess a coin, we have to first know where to get the key sources of information from. Here is where you should get the information from

1. White Paper

2. Coin's Slack Channel or Telegram Group

3. Community Forums

4. Coin Characteristics

Once we delve into all these sources vigorously and then add some technical factors to a coin we will be at a much better position to make an investment.

“Know what you own and know why you own it.”

Peter Lynch

White Paper

A detailed proposal by the development team which outlines the purpose and mechanics of the coin. This represents the main source of evaluating the fundamentals of the coin. You should always read the coin's white paper before investing. The drawback is that it can get very technical given the use of technical jargon and concepts that are hard for an average Joe to comprehend.

What you will learn about white papers is that they are designed to do several things:

- Inform the public of the project,
- What they want to accomplish,
- Why they believe their product is needed,
- Their roadmap which is a timeline of milestones they want to reach and when
- Their methods for meeting their goals

After you've read over a few of them you'll begin to develop a better sense of what makes a good white paper, which is also an indication of the quality of the crypto project itself. You'll notice things like:

- What kind of info they are leaving out
- If their project has legitimate use cases
- The type of philosophies that are behind the project.

“In investing, what is comfortable is rarely profitable”

Robert Arnott

Coin’s Slack or Telegram Channel

This represents the official and main channel of communication of the core development team. Join their slack or telegram channel and view the interaction of the development team with the community. Ask questions to get more information on the coin. You should also follow the updates given by the developers in their official blog. Are the developers hands off and nowhere to be found or are they actively in discussion with the community? Check if the admins are active and answering questions with direct answers, this signifies transparency. It’s always a good idea to cross check the team’s credentials. If a team member states, they worked at Google be sure to look them up on LinkedIn to confirm it. This also applies to any partnerships they claim to have.

Generally, an active cryptocurrency GitHub gives info regarding what is going on with the project and can tell you exactly what features are being implemented. It’s also relevant to see how many commits and mergers were conducted during the most recent year.

“The individual investor should act consistently as an investor and not as a speculator”

Ben Graham

Community Forums

Forums are a great way to understand the coins better, as well as the sentiments surrounding the coin. You can find simple definitions of certain concepts or easy-to-understand analysis of coins from forums, as the community is well-informed. The diversity of thoughts allows you to grasp the mechanics of the coin far better, especially if you're not technically-inclined. If you're not familiar with the technical jargon, just ask a user and you will normally get an answer.

However, always take what you read on forums with a pinch of salt as you will mostly be hearing opinions, not facts.

Reputable Forums we would recommend using include:

- Reddit
- Bitcointalk
- Steemit

“The four most dangerous words in investing are: 'this time it's different.'”

Sir John Templeton

What are the characteristics of the coin?

- Is it a clone of Bitcoin/Litecoin/Ethereum, if so are there any discernable features or reasons for the token to have value?
- What is the marketcap of the coin?
- What is the current float? (actual amount been traded on the exchange)
- What is the coin distribution (ICO/POW/pre-mine)?
- Are there early investors looking to exit when the token trades on a market?

Often you will see coins with high floats and a substantial pre-mine, these are generally red flags, ideally a pre-mine should not exceed 10% and in most cases spread amongst a group of early investors and not a sole developer (especially if the developer is anonymous).

“It's not how much money you make, but how much money you keep, how hard it works for you, and how many generations you keep it for.”

Robert Kiyosaki

Fundamental Analysis Conclusion

Leveraging the insights delivered by fundamental analysis can provide cryptocurrency traders and investors with a deeper understanding of the intrinsic price of the currency, which ultimately assists in making more informed and profitable trading decisions.

Opponents of fundamental analysis commonly criticize the technique for its speculative and theoretical nature, as it is primarily concerned with the hypothetical worth of a security rather than its actual value at any given point in time. To balance out the speculative element of fundamental analysis, it's best to combine the insights it delivers with technical analysis to gain a complete and balanced perspective on an assets price.

Ultimately, each trader must decide which techniques to incorporate into their trading strategy autonomously. One fact remains true for any trading strategy, however- in the world of crypto, knowledge is power, so the more you know about cryptocurrency, or anything for that matter, the more successful your investment strategy will be.

“"Invest in yourself. Your career is the engine of your wealth."

<u>Paul Clitheroe</u>