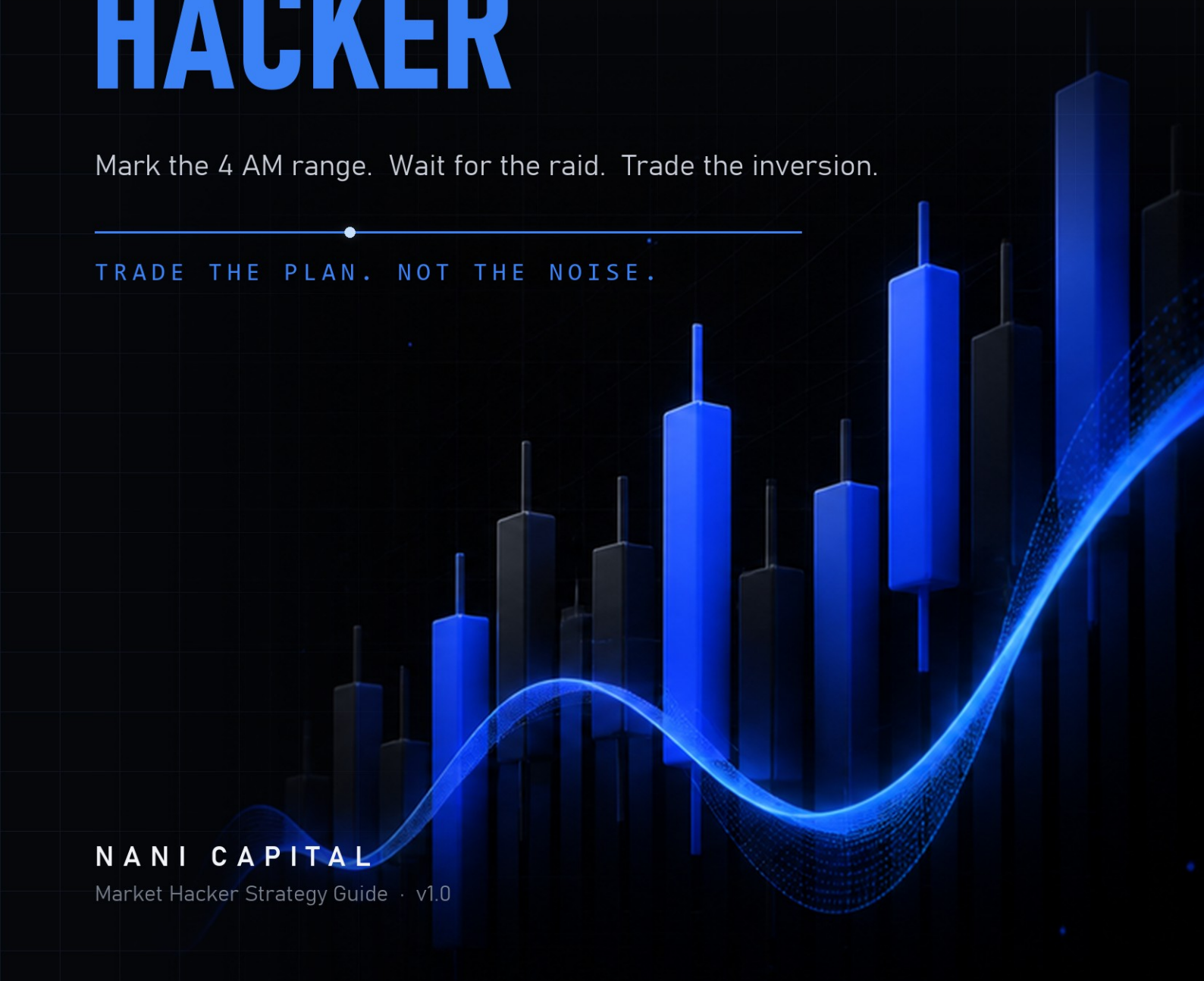
NANI CAPITAL

TRADING STRATEGY · TRADER'S GUIDE

MARKET HACKER

Mark the 4 AM range. Wait for the raid. Trade the inversion.

TRADE THE PLAN. NOT THE NOISE.



NANI CAPITAL
Market Hacker Strategy Guide · v1.0

OVERVIEW

What the Market Hacker is

The Market Hacker is a daily setup for the New York morning. It is built on one observation: **the hours before New York opens build a range, and once New York gets going, price often runs one side of that range, then reverses and travels to the other side.** You mark the high and low from 04:00 to 07:59, wait for price to break one of them after 08:00, then take the first clean reversal signal back into the range.

Unlike a weekly setup, this one can trade **any weekday**. One session, one direction, one trade a day.

	THE RULE
When	Monday to Friday, in the New York session (08:30 – 12:00)
Where	The high, low and midpoint of that morning's 04:00 – 07:59 range
Direction	Opposite to the side that gets raided. Range high taken means sell. Range low taken means buy
Entry	A fair value gap that price closes straight through (an inversion)
Stop	Just beyond the third candle of that gap
Target	The opposite side of the range, with part of the position left to run

> **WHY IT WORKS**
>
> Between 04:00 and 08:00, London traders build positions and leave stops above the morning high and below the morning low. When New York arrives with fresh volume, price is often driven into one of those pools first: the **Judas swing**, a move that looks like a breakout. Once the orders are filled, price is free to run to the liquidity on the other side.

BEFORE YOU START

Set up your charts

- **Set your chart clock to New York time.** Every time in this guide is New York local time.
- **Mark the range on a 15-minute chart.** Sixteen candles, from 04:00 to the close of the 07:45 candle.
- **Find entries on a 1-minute to 5-minute chart.** Pick one execution timeframe and stick with it, so your gaps and stops are always measured the same way.
- **Works on any liquid market:** stock indices such as the Nasdaq 100 or S&P 500, gold, and the major currency pairs.

STEP 01

Mark the morning range

Every trading day, the range runs from **04:00 to 07:59 New York**. At 08:00, once the last candle has closed, draw three horizontal lines:

- **Range High** — the highest price between 04:00 and 07:59.
- **Range Low** — the lowest price between 04:00 and 07:59.
- **Range Midpoint** — exactly halfway between the two. Drag a Fibonacci tool from the low to the high and read the 50% level.

The range is fresh every morning. Yesterday's lines are no longer valid; delete them and start again.



Figure 1 — A sell setup: the morning range forms, New York raids the high, the bullish gap inverts, and price is delivered to the range low.

STEP 02

Wait for the raid

From 08:00 onwards, watch for price to trade beyond one side of the range. That is the raid. It tells you which way you are allowed to trade for the rest of the day.

WHAT HAPPENS	YOUR BIAS	WHAT YOU LOOK FOR
Price trades above the Range High	Bearish	**Sells only**, targeting the Range Low
Price trades below the Range Low	Bullish	**Buys only**, targeting the Range High
Both sides get taken the same day	None	**Stop for the day.** No more trades
Neither side gets taken	None	Stay flat. No raid, no trade

RAID RULES WORTH REMEMBERING

Only raids after 08:00 count. Before then the range is still forming, so a new high or low simply becomes part of the range.

The first side taken decides the day. Do not flip your bias because price later runs the other way. If both sides are taken, you are done.

The raid can come before the session. A raid between 08:00 and 08:30 is valid. You just wait for the session to open before you enter.

STEP 03

Trade only inside the session

The Market Hacker has **one** trading window: the New York morning. The range forms first, then the session opens.



Figure 2 — The morning range, then the New York session (New York time).

SESSION	STANDARD HOURS	FLEXIBLE RANGE
New York	08:30 – 12:00	Can start at 08:30 or 09:30 and finish between 11:00 and 13:00

Only use gaps that form inside the session. If you prefer, you can start watching 30 minutes early and accept a gap that forms just before the open, but you still only enter once the session is live. Pick one approach and stay consistent. If the session ends with no entry, you are done for the day.

STEP 04

Spot the inversion fair value gap

A **fair value gap (FVG)** is a three-candle pattern where price moved so fast that the wicks of the first and third candles do not overlap. The space between them is the gap. An **inversion** is when price later closes right through that gap in the opposite direction. The gap that was supporting price now becomes a ceiling, or the reverse. That flip is your signal.

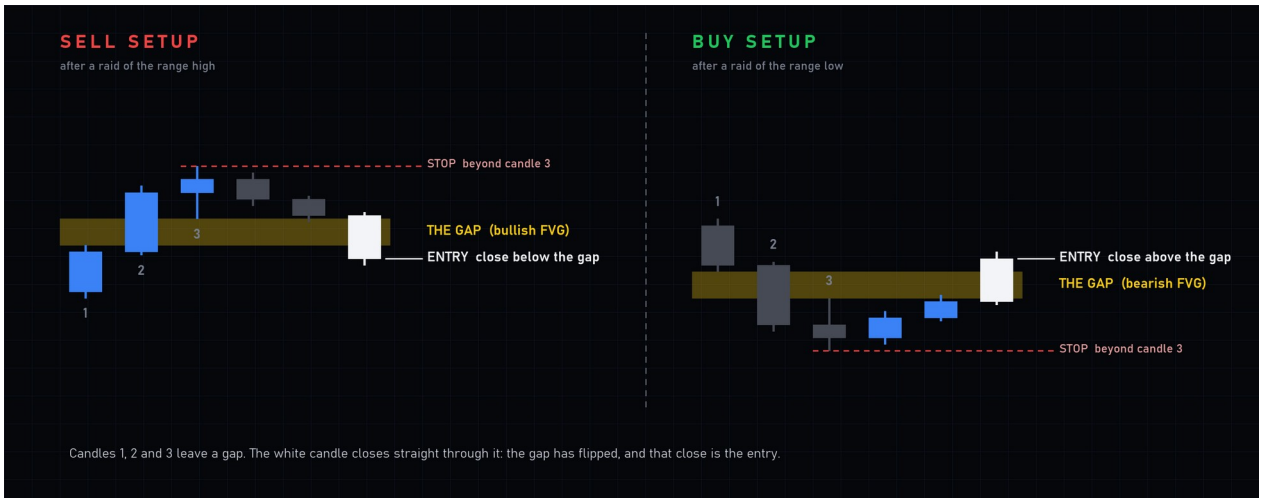


Figure 3 — The inversion fair value gap, for a sell (left) and a buy (right).

The sell setup (after the range high is raided)

1. Look for a **bullish FVG** on your entry chart: candle 2 is a strong up candle, and candle 1's high is below candle 3's low. The gap is the space between those two prices.
2. Wait for a candle to **close below the bottom of the gap**. A wick through it is not enough; it must be a close.
3. **Sell** at the open of the next candle.

The buy setup (after the range low is raided)

1. Look for a **bearish FVG**: candle 2 is a strong down candle, and candle 1's low is above candle 3's high.
2. Wait for a candle to **close above the top of the gap**.
3. **Buy** at the open of the next candle.

> **WHICH GAP COUNTS**
>
> Use the **most recent** gap that has formed since you started watching. Ignore older gaps from earlier in the morning.
>
> Before entering, check that your target is still ahead of you. For a sell, price must still be above the Range Low. For a buy, it must still be below the Range High. If the move has already happened, skip it.

STEP 05

Place your stop and targets

Stop loss

For a sell, put your stop **above the high of candle 3** of the gap. For a buy, put it **below the low of candle 3**. Add the spread as a buffer so a quick spike in the spread does not take you out.

Split the position in two

HALF	TARGET	JOB
Half A	The opposite side of the range: the Range Low for sells, the Range High for buys	Banks the core move from one side of the range to the other
Half B	No fixed target (the runner)	Stays open to catch any move beyond the morning range

How big to trade

Decide how much money you are willing to lose if the stop is hit, before you look at the size. Then work backwards:

POSITION SIZE FORMULA

Total lots = Risk in $ ÷ (Stop distance × Value of that distance per lot)

Example on EUR/USD, where 1 pip is worth $10 per standard lot: you risk $200 and your stop is 14 pips away. 200 ÷ (14 × 10) = 1.43 lots. Split it evenly, rounding down: 0.71 lots for Half A and 0.71 lots for Half B.

Always round down, never up. Keep your risk per trade the same every time so one loss never hurts more than the last.

STEP 06

Manage the trade

Three rules protect the trade once you are in. You only ever move your stop **in your favour**. Never move it further away.

WHEN THIS HAPPENS	DO THIS
Price travels **50% of the way** from your entry to your target	Move the stop on both halves to your entry price (breakeven), plus the spread
Price touches the **Range Midpoint**	Move every open stop to breakeven, if it is not there already
Half A **hits its target**	Move the runner's stop to **1R in profit**, or keep it at breakeven if price has not yet travelled 1R

WHAT 1R MEANS

R is your risk: the distance from your entry to your original stop. If you bought at 100 with a stop at 90, then 1R = 10 points. When Half A pays, move the runner's stop to 110. From that moment the runner can only finish as a winner of at least one R.

How many trades

Take one trade per day. If you want to allow a second attempt, follow two rules: only once the first trade is **fully closed**, and only on a **brand-new** gap in the same direction, still inside the session. Never add to a trade that is already open.

PUTTING IT TOGETHER

A worked example

A buy on EUR/USD, to show the mirror side of Figure 1. The numbers are for illustration.

TIME (NY)	WHAT HAPPENS	PRICE
08:00	The morning range is complete. Mark the High, Low and Midpoint	1.0872 / 1.0838 / 1.0855
08:40	Price drops below the Range Low. **The raid: bullish, buys only**	Bottoms at 1.0826
08:55	On the 5-minute chart, a bearish FVG has formed on the drop. Candle 3's low is 1.0826	Gap: 1.0831 – 1.0836
09:05	A candle closes at 1.0839, above the gap. **Buy** at the next open	Entry 1.0839
	Stop below candle 3 minus 1 pip of spread. Risk 14 pips. Half A target is the Range High	Stop 1.0825 · TP 1.0872
09:40	Price touches the Range Midpoint. Both stops move to breakeven	1.0855
10:40	Half A hits the Range High: +33 pips, about 2.4R. The runner's stop moves to 1R in profit	Runner stop 1.0853
Later	The runner either extends above the range or is stopped out at +1R	—

Every step was a yes-or-no question: was the range low raided after 08:00, did a gap form, did a candle close through it, did price reach the midpoint? None of it needed a prediction.

DISCIPLINE

Checklist and common mistakes

BEFORE EVERY TRADE

- ☐ Today's **04:00 – 07:59 range** is marked: High, Low and Midpoint.
- ☐ **Exactly one side** has been raided **after 08:00**, and I am trading against it.
- ☐ I am **inside the New York session**, and I have not already taken today's trade.
- ☐ A candle has **closed** through the most recent opposing gap.
- ☐ My target, the opposite side of the range, is **still ahead of price**.
- ☐ My stop is beyond candle 3, and my size matches my fixed dollar risk.

Mistakes that cost money

- × Using yesterday's range instead of drawing today's.
- × Treating a new high or low before 08:00 as a raid.
- × Entering before the raid, or guessing which side will be raided.
- × Entering on a wick through the gap instead of waiting for the candle to close.
- × Taking a trade after both sides of the range have been taken.
- × Taking setups after the session closes.
- × Moving the stop further away to "give the trade room".
- × Increasing size after a loss to win it back.

TRACK EVERY SETUP

Trade journal

Log every trading day, including the days with no trade. After 20 or more entries, your journal will tell you which market and which days suit you best.

DATE	MARKET	SIDE RAIDED	RAID TIME	ENTRY / STOP	RESULT (R)	NOTES

REFERENCE

Glossary

TERM	MEANING
Liquidity	Clusters of resting orders, mostly stop losses, sitting above highs and below lows
The range	The high and low of price between 04:00 and 07:59 New York time
Raid	Price trading beyond a range extreme after 08:00 and taking the orders resting there
Judas swing	A deliberate false move into liquidity before the real move in the other direction
Fair value gap (FVG)	A three-candle imbalance where candle 1 and candle 3 do not overlap
Inversion (iFVG)	A candle closing straight through an FVG, flipping it from support to resistance or the reverse
R	Your risk on the trade: the distance from entry to the original stop
Breakeven	Stop moved to the entry price, so the trade can no longer lose
Runner	The half of the position left open without a fixed target

Risk disclosure. Trading leveraged products carries a high level of risk and may not be suitable for every investor. This guide is educational and describes a trading approach. It is not financial advice and not a guarantee of results. Past performance does not indicate future returns. Practise on a demo account first and only trade with capital you can afford to lose.