

LOGRI ACADEMY

TRADING ADVANCED

**Meaningful practice starts with
understanding risk.**

Advanced course · 9 modules

English edition · 28 October 2026

Free. No videos. No subscription purchase required.



Voluntary support: logri.group/en/academy/support

Course map and contents

Learning map

1. Advanced market structure
2. Liquidity
3. Volume analysis
4. FVG and areas of interest
5. Trading models
6. Gold futures
7. Advanced risk management
8. Backtesting and trading statistics
9. Practising with LOGRI Radar

Reminder and final checklist

Sources and verification date

Learning map

This course is for someone who understands order types, linear P&L, margin and position sizing. START is not a prerequisite: check yourself using $E = 100$, $S = 98$, $R = 2$. If you understand why the quantity before costs is $q = 1$, you can continue.

Nine modules: structure; liquidity; volume; FVG; trading models; gold futures; risk; testing; Radar practice. The final assessment has 33 questions, including three practical scenarios. The threshold is 70%; all three mandatory scenarios must be solved correctly. The number of attempts does not restrict your right to learn.

The aim is to turn an observation into a testable hypothesis and distinguish process quality from a random outcome. Models are not declared profitable without supporting data. All examples are hypothetical; real money and opening derivative positions are not required.

BOS, CHoCH, FVG and "liquidity sweeps" have different meanings in different schools. Here, each has an operational definition. If your indicator calculates something differently, compare the algorithms first, not attractive screenshots of their results.

Boundaries and data checks

The material is not personalised investment advice. Capital loss, infrastructure failure, liquidation and changing rules remain risks even with a stop. Sources were checked on 28.10.2026. The gold module distinguishes exchange-traded GC/MGC, spot quotes, CFDs and tokens. Support for gold in LOGRI Radar is not claimed.

Use a journal: fix the rule before the outcome and identify the price source, data time and time zone. Prepare a table with the instrument, scenario, signal time, information available then, E/S/T, quantity, costs, outcome and deviations from the rules.

1. Advanced market structure

Defining an extreme

HH is a high above the previous selected high; HL is a low above the previous low. LH and LL are respectively a lower high and lower low. "Selected" is the key word: without a consistent marking method, two interpretations of the chart can differ.

For a practice test, define a swing high as a high above the highs of two neighbouring candles on the left and two on the right. That extreme is confirmed only after the two right-hand candles close. Using it as confirmed before then introduces look-ahead bias.

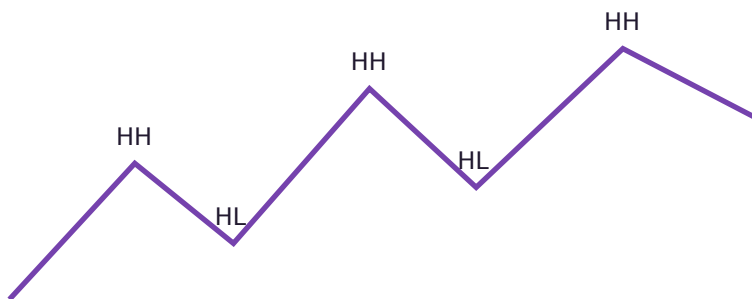
Choose how to handle equal highs in advance: strict "greater than", equality allowed, or grouping into a zone. Specify the minimum price increment and timeframe. Applying different rules to winning and losing examples makes the statistics unreliable.

Impulse, Correction, BOS, CHoCH

Impulse and correction describe the relative direction of movement in a selected context. Reproducibility benefits from measurable conditions: change relative to recent volatility, candle count, or a close beyond a reference level. "A strong candle" without a threshold remains subjective.

In this course, BOS is a candle closing beyond a previously confirmed structural level in the direction of the observed trend. CHoCH is the first such break against the current sequence. These are working research definitions, not a universal exchange standard.

A close beyond a level and a wick crossing it produce different samples. You cannot test closes, enter during a wick in real practice and then refer to the same statistics. After CHoCH, the market can resume its old trend; the term describes an observation, not a promise of reversal.



Rising structure; hypothetical data

Multiple timeframes

Separate context from action. For example, 1h defines direction and area, while 15m defines the entry condition. A higher-timeframe candle still open at the time of the lower-timeframe signal must not be replaced with its final state. Save the snapshot available then or reconstruct it from smaller candles.

Example. Confirmed 1h lows: 90 and 94; highs: 100 and 106. Price closes on 1h below 94. That breaks the selected rising structure. A short still needs separate entry, stop and target rules; a change in description alone is insufficient.

Exercise. Mark 20 consecutive confirmed swing points. For each, record the point's own time and the time it became known. If you use two right-hand bars, those times must differ. Then identify the condition that invalidates your context.

2. Liquidity

Observed and assumed

Market liquidity is the ability to execute a particular quantity at acceptable prices. The spread and available order-book depth describe it only partially. Visible volume can be withdrawn, spread across venues or hidden by execution rules.

"Liquidity above the highs" usually means a hypothesis about clustered stops and breakout orders. A public chart does not reveal the exact quantity of those orders. Distinguish actual order-book or trade-tape data from assumptions about where orders are located.

A stop order is often held outside the public book until activation. The absence of a visible order therefore does not mean that potential future flow is absent. Equally, a drawn line does not prove that a particular participant's stops are there.

A false breakout as a testable event

Instead of saying "stop hunting", define a rule: price moves above the high of the last N closed candles and closes back below it within K candles. Specify whether entry on the returning candle itself is allowed and which price is realistically available after that candle closes.

For example, $N = 20$, $K = 2$, source: trades in one contract, interval: 15m. The level is already known when it is crossed. After a return, the plan permits observing a short, but does not declare a subsequent decline inevitable. N and K are illustrative, not optimised for returns.

If confirmation requires a close, entering retrospectively at the same candle's high is invalid. An earlier limit entry is a separate hypothesis with its own statistics. Keep cases without a return and cases where the breakout continues in the test.

Execution near extremes

News and liquidation cascades can widen spreads and slippage. A stop slightly beyond a common level does not guarantee protection from a "sweep". A wider stop with the same quantity increases the money loss.

Example. Budget $R = 10$, entry 100 and stop 101 give short $q = 10$ before costs. If a newly justified stop is 102, quantity must become 5 for the same R . Keeping $q = 10$ doubles planned risk. Moving the line does not, by itself, make a trade more robust.

Exercise. Find ten moves beyond a preselected level. Mark continuations and returns separately. In the journal use "I observe" for facts and "I assume" for motives. Explain what additional information the order book and trade data could provide, and what even those data cannot prove.

3. Volume analysis

What volume measures

Candle volume is the quantity or monetary turnover of executed trades during an interval in the selected source. Units can be contracts, the base asset or the quote currency. Put measurements on a comparable basis before comparing two symbols.

Volume Profile distributes volume across price levels for a selected window. POC is the level or price bucket with the largest volume under the profile algorithm. Its position depends on bucket width, period boundaries, data quality and how candle volume is distributed inside its range.

If only OHLCV candles are available, the actual distribution of trades inside them is unknown. Uniform allocation or assigning volume to a typical price is a model approximation. It must not be portrayed as an exact trade tape.

Value Area and interpretation

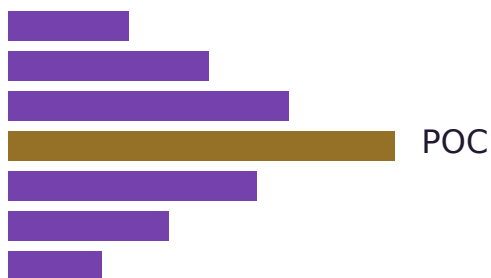
Value Area defines the region containing a selected share of profile volume. A common setting is 70%, but that is a construction parameter, not the probability that the next price will lie inside. Different algorithms for adding neighbouring buckets can produce different VAH and VAL.

A return to POC means a return to a level of substantial historical exchange within the chosen window. It does not guarantee support, resistance or "fair value". In a trend, price

can move far away and fail to return within a convenient period.

For a research rule, fix the beginning and end of the profile before entry. If the profile ends after the trade and includes its development, the level depends on the future. Label session, fixed and rolling profiles separately.

Illustrative volume by price bucket



Open interest and funding

Open Interest is the volume of outstanding contracts under the provider's definition. Every open contract has two sides; rising OI alone does not mean "there are more buyers than sellers". Interpretation requires price, measurement units and context.

Dollar-denominated OI can increase because price changes even when the contract count is unchanged. Comparing absolute OI across venues requires accounting for multipliers. An aggregator changing exchange coverage can create an artificial jump in the series.

Funding is a payment mechanism for a perpetual contract. On a typical crypto venue, a positive rate means longs pay shorts;

check the particular contract's rules. Receiving funding does not make a position risk-free: price movement can outweigh the payment many times over.

Example. A practice notional of 1 000 and a rate of 0.01% per settlement interval produce a payment of 0.10 in the settlement currency under the relevant conditions. Four intervals cannot automatically be recorded as a cost of 0.40: notional, rates and holding time can change.

Exercise. Choose one profile and record its source, window, bucket increment, volume unit and Value Area algorithm. Compare two bucket sizes. If POC shifts, explain it through model parameters rather than inventing a change in large participants' intentions.

4. FVG and areas of interest

Operational definition

In the educational three-candle model, a bullish FVG forms when the third closed candle's low is above the first candle's high. The zone lies between those levels. For a bearish FVG, the third high is below the first low. The second candle lies between them in time.

This is a price pattern on the selected timeframe. It does not prove there were no trades between those prices: the second candle may have crossed that range. The name Fair Value Gap does not establish objectively fair value.

If the rule uses closed candles, the FVG is known only after the third candle closes. Earlier entry studies an unfinished structure that may disappear. Specify minimum zone size and the handling of partial overlap in advance.

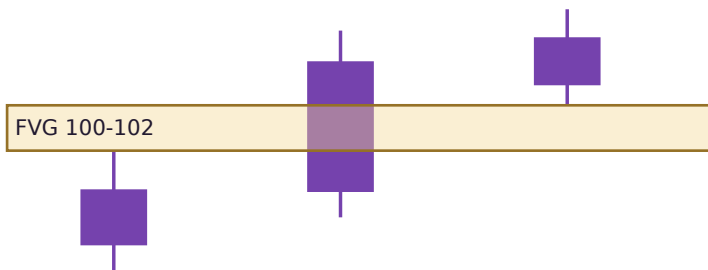
Limit and confirmed entry

A limit approach places an order in a chosen part of the zone in advance. It may offer a shorter stop distance, but can enter without confirmation and face a continuing move against the position. Record unfilled orders separately from trades in the statistics.

A confirmed approach waits for a specified event after the return: for example, a close above the bullish zone's upper boundary. Entry becomes known later and may worsen the

target-to-risk ratio. Compare approaches using the same cost calculation method.

Zone lifetime, full filling, a close beyond the far boundary and a maximum number of repeat touches are possible invalidation conditions. Do not change them during an individual example. "The zone still works" must have a numerical or event-based definition.



Known after the third candle closes

Example and risk control

The first candle's high is 100 and the third candle's low is 102: bullish zone 100-102. In a practice limit setup, $E = 101$, $S = 99$, $T = 105$. With $R = 6$, quantity $q = 3$ and potential gross profit 12, or $2R$. If the order does not fill, the outcome is no trade, not profit from the subsequent move.

Confirmation only appears when the available price is 103. With the same S and T , risk distance is 4 and potential reward is 2: reward/risk = 0.5. Greater confidence in the picture does not remove the deterioration in arithmetic.

This module does not claim that FVG is an active standalone strategy in the current Radar version. Check support for a specific model in the live interface and documentation. Historical development plans are not published functionality.

Exercise. Find five completed structures and record when each first became known. Choose entry, lifetime and invalidation in advance for each. Do not delete a zone from the journal simply because price went through it.

5. Trading models

AB=CD

The geometric model compares movement A-B, correction B-C and possible continuation C-D. In the simplest bullish example, $AB = B - A$ and the projected equal-move point $D = C + AB$. Signs change for the downward version. Real implementations may use tolerances, filters, confirmations and other levels.

Points must be defined without future data. If B is only confirmed two candles later, the algorithm could not know its final position at the peak itself. Limit correction depth and waiting time so the rule does not become an endless search for a convenient D.

Practice geometry. $A = 90$, $B = 100$, $C = 95$; therefore $AB = 10$ and $D = 105$. This is a geometric projection level. It is not a probability of reaching it, an automatically valid target or an exact description of LOGRI's current algorithm.

Breakout and Retest

For a breakout, define the original range, crossing criterion and earliest available entry time. A volume filter, if used, must compare against a baseline known then. A breakout on the close followed by execution at the next candle's open requires accounting for a possible price gap.

For a retest, define the permissible return depth, maximum delay and condition for holding. A repeat touch many hours later may take place in a different context. A "touch count" is ambiguous without a definition.

Invalidation must occur before a scenario can be reinterpreted to fit any outcome. Examples include no retest within K candles; a close back inside the range; the target area passing before entry; or price exceeding the permitted deviation. These are separate outcomes useful for research.

Impulse → Accumulation → POC Retest

This research sequence assumes a directional move, followed by bounded volume accumulation and a return to the resulting area's profile. Each stage needs measurable conditions and its own confirmation time. You cannot build POC from a future accumulation phase and then draw entry at its beginning.

The current LOGRI product has its own POC research implementation. Its specific filters, statuses, level calculations and data are the source of truth for the product. The course's general outline explains the research logic but does not replace the implementation or promise profitability.

Select the stop from hypothesis invalidation, then size from the budget. If the minimum contract does not fit the risk after calculation, rejecting the trade is preferable to moving the stop somewhere meaningless. Similar signals in correlated assets are not necessarily independent opportunities.

Exercise. Create a model card with seven fields: input data; context; signal; first available price; invalidation; exit; costs. Give it to someone else. If their markings differ, clarify the rule before testing, not after seeing the results.

6. Gold futures

What is actually traded

A spot gold quote reflects the metal's price under particular settlement terms. A broker's XAUUSD ticker can represent an OTC product or CFD; the ticker alone does not prove access to a COMEX exchange contract. Read the legal contract name and specifications.

GC and MGC are COMEX gold futures within CME Group. They have a contract month, standardised size and delivery mechanisms. A CFD is a provider contract with its own lot size and conditions. Tokenised gold adds issuer, custody and token-circulation rules. Do not substitute one of these instruments for another without recalculation.

Check the broker's availability, licences, eligible countries and client requirements separately. This course does not recommend a broker or assume that every user can open such an account. If access is unavailable, the exercise remains a calculation on paper.

GC and MGC specifications

Checked against the official COMEX Rulebook, chapters 113 and 120. Price is quoted in US dollars per troy ounce. The minimum price change for both contracts is 0.10 dollars per ounce. Multiply that increment by the contract size to obtain the monetary tick value.

Parameter	Gold GC	Micro Gold MGC
Size	100 troy ounces	10 troy ounces
Quote increment	\$0.10/ounce	\$0.10/ounce
Value of 1 tick	\$10/contract	\$1/contract
A \$1/ounce change	\$100/contract	\$10/contract
Settlement nature	Physical delivery	Physical delivery, ACE mechanism

Tick value is neither a fee nor margin. A minimum position of one contract cannot be divided into a convenient 0.2 contracts. If the risk of one MGC exceeds the budget, the formula's answer is zero contracts, not rounding up.

Step-by-step calculation

For a linear future, gross long P&L = $n \times U \times (X - E)$, where n is contract count and U is ounces per contract; a short reverses the price difference's sign. Price and every level must refer to the same month and contract.

MGC example. Practice long: $E = 3\,000$, $S = 2\,997$, $T = 3\,006$. These are hypothetical levels, not a market quote on the publication date. Stop distance is $\$3/\text{ounce} = 30$ ticks. One MGC: risk to stop $\$30$; gross result at target $\$60$. One GC at the same levels: risk $\$300$ and result $\$600$.

With a $\$100$ budget and hypothetical total costs of $\$4$ per contract, including an execution reserve, the modelled risk of

one MGC is \$34. Maximum $n = \text{floor}(100 / 34) = 2$. Calculated loss \$68; three contracts would produce \$102 and breach the budget. For GC, $n = 0$. The \$4 cost is illustrative: check broker, exchange and clearing charges separately.

GC: 100 ounces

$$0.10 \times 100 = \$10 \text{ per tick}$$

MGC: 10 ounces

$$0.10 \times 10 = \$1 \text{ per tick}$$

Same price increment; different money risk

Margin and daily settlement

Futures margin is collateral determined by the exchange, clearing and broker. Initial, maintenance, intraday and overnight requirements can differ and change. Low intraday margin does not reduce tick value or guarantee that a position can be held after the preferential period ends.

Sizing by risk and checking sufficient funds for margin are separate tasks. A plan may fit R but fail the collateral requirement. Conversely, available margin for several contracts does not mean their stops fit your risk budget.

Changes in an open future's value are reflected through variation settlements. A broker can demand more collateral or reduce the position forcibly. Do not assume that your stop cancels margin obligations.

Expiry, delivery and rolling

GC/MGC carry delivery obligations. MGC's ACE mechanism relates to a share in a 100-ounce warrant; it is not a promise to send a small bar to your home automatically. Do not hold a contract into delivery dates without understanding the procedure.

Under the checked rules, trading terminates on the third-last business day of the delivery month. However, First Notice Day and a broker's mandatory closing deadline may be earlier. Determine the practical deadline from the specific month's calendar and broker rules, not a general sentence in a textbook.

Rolling a position usually means closing one month and opening another. Month-to-month price differences, fees and liquidity add effects. A continuous chart may contain adjustments and differ from the executable contract price. Use actual contract series and an explicit rolling policy for testing.

Sessions and execution

At the time of verification, CME states trading from Sunday to Friday at approximately 17:00-16:00 Chicago Time with a daily one-hour break. Holidays and special schedules change the session. Conversion to Kyiv time depends on the date: US and European daylight-saving transitions do not coincide. Do not permanently assume one fixed offset.

Before a practice or real observation, check the calendar, active month, book depth and spread. COMEX data may be delayed or require a subscription. Verify a provider's "live" label against its terms and update time.

Macroeconomic releases and the opening of an active session can bring sharp changes. A stop defines an exit rule but does not guarantee execution exactly at its level. A stop-limit can remain unfilled. Do not treat convenient chart fills as proven execution in a calculation.

Gold workshop

Scenario 1. Long 1 MGC at 3 000; exit 3 001.2. Difference 1.2 = 12 ticks; gross result \$12. For 1 GC the result is \$120. Do not confuse a 1.2-dollar quote movement with a 1.2-dollar result per contract.

Scenario 2. Short 2 MGC at 3 000; stop 3 004. Planned gross loss: $2 \times 10 \times 4 = \$80$. If the stop executes at 3 004.3, gross loss is \$86. Including \$4 total hypothetical costs on each contract, the loss is \$94.

Scenario 3. Budget \$25; MGC E = 3 000, S = 2 997, before even considering additional costs. One contract risks \$30. The permitted count is zero. More leverage or a broker offering lower margin does not fix the mismatch in money risk.

Before acting. Full name and month; U; increment and tick value; direction; stop and trigger; n; costs; current margin; session; First Notice/Last Trade; broker cutoff; and any data delay. Radar is not a source of gold signals in this exercise.

7. Advanced risk management

Average result and sample size

Expectancy in R units: $E[R] = p \times W - (1 - p) \times L$, where p is the win proportion, W the average win and L the average absolute loss. If costs are excluded from W/L , subtract their average separately. Do not subtract the same fee twice.

With $p = 0.4$, $W = 2R$ and $L = 1R$, expectancy before costs is $0.2R$. Average costs of $0.1R$ leave $0.1R$. This is arithmetic for a hypothetical model, not a forecast of future income. Estimates of p and W/L from a small successful sample may be unstable.

Win Rate measures the share of positive outcomes under the chosen definition. Profit Factor = the sum of positive net results / the absolute sum of negative results. Without negative results, a finite PF estimate is undefined; this is not proof of an infinite edge.

Drawdowns and streaks

Maximum drawdown is measured from each previous peak in the chosen capital curve. State whether you use closed trades only or equity including open positions. The second can reveal danger hidden by the first.

Ten consecutive losses of 1% of current capital leave $0.99^{10} \approx 90.44\%$ of the original account: a drawdown of approximately 9.56%, excluding costs and gaps. Fixed money

losses require a different calculation. Do not mix those models in one table.

The rough probability of K consecutive losses in one specific preselected block of independent trades is $(1 - p)^K$. The probability of encountering at least one such streak somewhere in a long history is a different problem. Trade dependence and regime changes violate the independence assumption.

Combined risk and correlation

Five altcoin longs may effectively depend on the same BTC and broad-market move. Summing stop risks is useful as an initial control, but does not capture correlation jumps, price gaps or simultaneous deterioration in execution.

Set limits before the session begins: permitted risk for one idea, a group of related assets, total open risk and a stopping rule after departing from the plan. Choose actual values from your circumstances and evidence, not a supposedly universal textbook percentage.

Example. Three positions have planned losses of \$4, \$3 and \$5: total \$12. With a practice combined-risk ceiling of \$10, the third position at full size is not acceptable. Unrealised profit in the first position is not a guaranteed source of cover for the others' future losses.

Exercise. For $[2R, -1R, -1R, 3R, -1R]$, the sum is $2R$, the mean $0.4R$, win rate 40%, $PF = 5/3 \approx 1.67$, if the figures are already net. Five observations cannot establish reliable future returns. Calculate the same metrics after adding five ordinary losses.

8. Backtesting and trading statistics

From hypothesis to protocol

Before testing, document the market, period, source, signal rules, time information becomes available, entry, stop, exit, costs and treatment of missing data. Save that version separately. Any change after viewing outcomes creates a new hypothesis.

A backtest applies rules to historical data. A forward test observes new situations after the rules are fixed. Real trading additionally involves infrastructure, actual execution, account constraints and human behaviour. Label these three types of results separately.

Split development and holdout data chronologically. Do not repeatedly use the holdout period to tune settings while calling it independent. When trades overlap, account for dependence between observations and possible information overlap.

Common biases

Look-ahead bias occurs when a decision uses a future low, a swing confirmed later, the final volume of an open candle or a recalculated indicator. Survivorship bias occurs when history contains only assets surviving in today's list. Delisted coins can materially change crypto-market results.

Overfitting occurs when many settings are fitted to noise in a particular history. Testing more variants increases the chance of finding a randomly attractive result. Save every experiment, not just the winner. A smooth region of similar settings is more persuasive than a single sharp peak, but still does not prove future success.

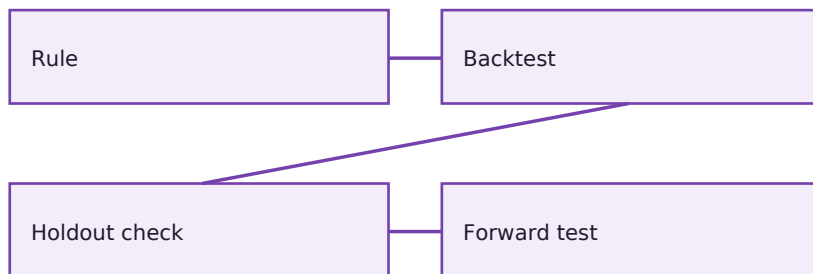
If both stop and target are reached within one OHLC candle, event order is unknown. Use more detailed data or a conservative rule chosen in advance. Do not automatically choose the profitable sequence. When price gaps through the stop, do not record perfect execution at the skipped level.

Costs and executable prices

Include fees on both sides, spread/slippage, funding, rolling dated contracts and minimum-size constraints. Apply rates appropriate to the date and execution role. A constant practice reserve is useful for stress testing, but does not replace observed execution statistics.

A limit entry needs a queue and liquidity model. A simple candle touch can overstate fills. A paper test with unlimited liquidity particularly distorts illiquid instruments and large quantities.

Mini-protocol. Fix the rule; collect data; check gaps and time zones; develop; freeze parameters; test the holdout period; raise costs in a stress scenario; observe new signals; compare discrepancies. A negative result is useful evidence for rejecting a model.



A report that can be checked

A report needs dates, signal and trade counts, unfilled and excluded cases, net result, drawdown, PF, average result in R and calculation method. Show the outcome distribution, not only the final sum. Identify trades whose result depends on unknown event ordering separately.

Exercise. Take 30 consecutive situations without selecting attractive ones. Calculate outcomes using original and doubled hypothetical costs. If the edge disappears, state that limitation. Thirty cases are a process exercise, not a universally sufficient evidential sample.

9. Practising with LOGRI Radar

Selection and freshness

Check the model, exchange, contract type, update time, status and available fields. Radar shows crypto-market research; it does not automatically execute your practice order. An external bot's capabilities in the ecosystem do not turn every card into a confirmed real trade.

Research history, model assessment, a paper test and an actual trade have different foundations. Keep those labels when comparing outcomes. Missing data, source delays and skipped scans must remain visible instead of silently confirming an old scenario.

Do not interpret Score as probability without published calibration on an independent sample. Even a high success share is insufficient evidence of an edge without average wins, losses, fees and case selection.

Three mandatory scenarios

A. Linear crypto contract. Long $E = 100$, $S = 98$, $T = 104$. Practice money budget \$6; total expected costs and execution reserve \$0.50 per unit. Risk per unit is 2.50; maximum $q = 2.4$. At a 0.1 increment, that quantity is valid. Calculated loss \$6. Without costs the maximum would be 3; that answer is incorrect here.

B. Gold. MGC: $E = 3\,000$, $S = 2\,996$; total hypothetical costs \$5 per contract; budget \$100. Risk for one contract is $\$40 + \$5 = \$45$. Count floor($100/45$) = 2; calculated loss \$90. One GC at the same levels risks \$400 before costs and does not fit. This is a COMEX practice calculation, not a Radar signal.

C. Late entry. Original long card $E = 100$, $S = 98$, $T = 106$; the currently available price is already 105. Before costs, remaining potential is 1 against risk of 7: reward/risk = $1/7 \approx 0.142857$. You cannot record entry at 100 retrospectively. The correct practice decision is to skip the original entry and assess a separate plan, if one exists at all.

Partial exits and management

With $q = 2$, entry 100, stop 98 and targets 102 and 106, closing one unit at each target gives gross profit of $2 + 6 = 8$. Initial gross risk is 4; the result is 2R. Do not calculate as though the whole quantity exited at the distant target.

After TP1, check the remaining quantity, protective order and target-cancellation rule. Reducing a position on an exchange and updating an analytics card are separate events. Displaying a level on a website does not confirm that a protective order exists in your account.

Moving a stop under a predefined rule changes the outcome distribution. Test it as part of the strategy. If the stop was moved intuitively every time, you cannot attribute the result to a reproducible system.

Your own plan and further learning

Create a one-page document: the model you study; the data you use; what permits observation; what invalidates the scenario; how quantity and costs are calculated; when you stop; and which records you keep. Then run a paper forward test without changing the rules during the sample.

A new verified account receives 7 calendar days of Radar from its first sign-in. This initial trial is provided once and does not pause while you read. A separate learning bonus adds another 7 Radar days once per LOGRI account after successful completion of START, ADVANCED and Radar Practice; all three results must be saved in that account. HOLD is not required. Guest tests, retakes and changing language do not create further days. The bonus starts at the later of the award time and the expiry of existing or scheduled Radar access; paid time is not reduced. It provides the existing trial features, not MAX, HOLD PRO or the paid trading Telegram chat. Education remains free.

The learning community discusses rules, calculations and sources. Do not publish seed phrases, keys, personal documents or other people's data. Administrators should not request transfers to grant free access. Personal trade instructions and return guarantees are not Academy services.

Reminder and final checklist

I can define swing/BOS/CHoCH without future data. I distinguish observed liquidity from hypotheses about stops. I know the profile window and algorithm. I define FVG from closed candles. I fix model rules before outcomes. I calculate GC/MGC risk using multipliers and tick value. I account for costs and correlation. I distinguish backtests from actual trades. I do not equate Score with probability.

If some items are difficult, return to the relevant module. Repeating the course carries no penalty. The certificate records mastery of Academy material; it is not a licence, state diploma or professional accreditation.

Test and practical scenarios:

<https://logri.group/en/academy/advanced/quiz>

Account and learning community:

<https://logri.group/en/academy/account>

Voluntary support: <https://logri.group/en/academy/support>

Sources and verification date

Original educational text by LOGRI. Practice prices and fees are hypothetical. Specifications were verified on 28.10.2026; margin, calendars, tariffs and broker availability must be checked again before acting.

- COMEX Rulebook, Chapter 113, Gold Futures: <https://www.cmegroup.com/rulebook/COMEX/1a/113.pdf>
- COMEX Rulebook, Chapter 120, Micro Gold Futures: <https://www.cmegroup.com/rulebook/COMEX/1a/120.pdf>
- CME, Micro Gold overview and tick value: <https://www.cmegroup.com/education/lessons/micro-gold-and-micro-silver-futures-product-overview>
- CME, Gold specifications and trading hours: <https://www.cmegroup.com/markets/metals/precious/gold.contractSpecs.html>
- CME, Micro Gold specifications: <https://www.cmegroup.com/markets/metals/precious/e-micro-gold.contractSpecs.html>
- CME, Trade and Risk Management: <https://www.cmegroup.com/education/courses/trade-and-risk-management>
- Bybit, Initial Margin (USDT): <https://www.bybit.com/en/help-center/article/Initial-Margin-USDT-Contract>
- Bybit, USDT contracts FAQ: <https://www.bybit.com/en/help-center/article/FAQ-USDT-Perpetual-and-Expiry-Contracts>
- Investor.gov, Stop, Stop-Limit, and Trailing Stop Orders: <https://www.investor.gov/inroduction-investing/general-resources/news-alerts/alerts-bulletins/investor-bulletins-15>
- LOGRI, current product: <https://radar.logri.group/>

The course's structure/FVG/liquidity terminology consists of operational definitions of educational hypotheses, not official exchange claims about profitability. Support for specific Radar features is checked against the published implementation; gold futures are studied independently.