

LOGRI ACADEMY

RADAR PRACTICE

TOOL PRACTICE

A complete practical route to understand Radar quickly, check data, read a model and prepare your own paper plan. Complete START, ADVANCED and Radar Practice for a one-time bonus of 7 Radar days.

English edition · 29 October 2026

Education at no charge

Online course: <https://academy.logri.group/en/radar-practice>

Support LOGRI: <https://academy.logri.group/en/support>

Contents and learning route

Practise without real trades. Return to sources and data dates when checking your conclusions.

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Your practice roadmap

What you will achieve

This course turns START and ADVANCED knowledge into clear actions in LOGRI Radar. By the end, you will have reviewed three practice situations and recorded your own decision: investigate, wait or skip. A well-explained decision not to act is a valid learning outcome. Buying a subscription, funding an exchange account and placing a real trade are not required.

Work through the six practical modules in sequence. Choose your task and check the data first; then read the model, compare context, calculate size and record your decision. Return to the original conditions before examining the outcome. If a term such as margin or funding is unfamiliar, revisit the relevant START or ADVANCED chapter before continuing.

Every price, balance and cost below is hypothetical. These figures are not market quotes or trading recommendations dated to this course. Examples use a linear instrument whose monetary result is $q \times \text{price change}$. Inverse contracts, options and other specifications require different calculations. This workshop does not claim that Radar supports gold.

A verified LOGRI account is needed to save a successful exam result and receive the bonus. You may read and practise in advance. Prepare a note or spreadsheet with these fields: UTC date, source, instrument, model, rule version, data, calculation, decision and reason. Do not include a password, API keys or a seed phrase.

1. First visit and data quality

Start with a task

Open Radar at <https://radar.logri.group/> and select your language. Find the relevant section instead of trying to read every panel at once. Use ABCD / Signals to study a technical situation and Movements to examine notable price changes. Positions, Forecast and News help you check context; How to use opens the selected screen's instructions. POC has a separate route and its own guide.

Before working, record four details: exchange, exact instrument, snapshot time and coverage of the check. The same ticker on different venues can have different contract terms. Comparing a perpetual future with another venue's spot chart does not validate the original model's levels. The page-loading time and the market source's timestamp are different dates.

The checked-instrument counter shows how much of the scan has been completed. It does not guarantee that every source is available or equally fresh. Read messages about partial coverage, errors or a pending quote. An empty completed scan differs from a scan still in progress. Do not change settings merely to make a card appear.

Practice the check

Imagine two snapshots of one instrument. In the first, the data was updated at 10:00 UTC and you record a decision at 10:40. In the second, the quote is from 10:39 but the volume source did not respond. The first needs updating; the second needs its missing factor marked. Neither should silently be described as fully fresh.

Refresh requests a result; it does not create a new market setup. Keep your original settings and check the status again. If you cannot

access the panel, follow the same procedure on a hypothetical example: the exercise is to explain which information you still need.

2. From observation to model conditions

Read the selected rule version

A tab name does not replace its current guide. Find the technical-setups screen labelled ABCD / Signals in the current interface and open its guide. Check exactly which structure, breakout, retest and confirmation that version describes. In Movements, examine continuation and reversal separately. The ABCD label alone does not establish that every rule matches the geometric $AB=CD$ exercise in the theory course.

Before reviewing a situation, read the scales stated on the card and in its guide: structure candle, confirmation, leader-selection period and forecast horizon. These are different measures; do not look for a selector that the selected screen does not provide. For example, a 12-hour change does not mean entry confirmation on a 12h candle. Save the screen label, rule version, displayed scales and actually available settings so another learner can reproduce the check.

First read a card as a sequence of states: observation, satisfied model conditions, waiting for fresh data and model entry. Separately check cancellation, expiry and insufficient data. A model event does not confirm that an order filled on your exchange. History retains observations, including earlier rule versions; combining them into one new performance series without separating versions is invalid.

Check the whole plan

Write down direction, available entry price, SL, TP1, TP2, reasons for the levels and the validity period. In an initial paper plan with loss risk, a long stop is below entry and a short stop is above it; the target is on the profitable side. This does not describe a protective stop already moved after entry. Any unclear element is a reason to investigate further. Do not invent a missing second target.

For a partial exit, clarify position fractions and the protective-order rule. A TP1 mark in a model does not prove that the required fraction closed or the stop moved at your venue. Keep the card's observed state separate from the assumed execution sequence in your paper journal. Compare the two only after every assumption has been made explicit.

3. Context: positions, forecast, news and POC

Different screens answer different questions

Positions examines market open interest, volume, price and funding, not your exchange account. Rising OI does not prove that one side has an advantage: an open contract has both sides. Compare funding rates using their settlement interval and venue. A large number or prominent status is a reason to read the explanation, not an instruction to open a position.

In Forecast, compare direction, the separate entry status and factor availability. The displayed percentage is not a proven probability that your trade will profit. If confirmation is pending, a high percentage does not cancel that wait. A dash for a factor means information is unavailable; it cannot be replaced with zero or positive confirmation.

When switching tabs, make sure the same asset and comparable timestamps are selected.

Review news in three columns: published fact, hypothesis about impact and price response already observed. Open the primary source and check the event date and subject. An old story in a fresh update is not a new event. Company financing mentioned in news and perpetual-contract funding are different concepts.

In POC, distinguish an observed zone from a fixed structure. The guide describes POC Retest and Sweep + Reclaim. For a ready card, check venue, POC, reasons for the stop and targets, expiry and return history. An observed price return does not prove your execution or profit. The profile is approximated from candles, so do not describe it as an exact stream of individual trades.

Bring the arguments together

Record one argument supporting your hypothesis, one against it and one unknown. For example: the structure is identified, the news is not yet confirmed by its primary source and volume is partly unavailable. A decision to wait recorded this way is more informative than adding incompatible scores from four screens.

4. Position size and the cost of mistakes

Start with money at risk

For a hypothetical linear long, use balance $D = 1000$, practice risk 0.5%, entry $E = 100$ and stop $S = 98$. The money budget is $R = 1000 \times 0.005 = 5$. The 0.5% figure is chosen solely for this exercise and is not a personal risk recommendation. Stop distance is 2 per unit of the instrument.

Add hypothetical total costs and an execution reserve of 0.50 per unit. In this model, these already include the assumed fees and reserve; do not add the same costs twice. Unit risk is $2 + 0.50 = 2.50$. Maximum $q = 5 / 2.50 = 2$. With a quantity increment of 0.1, this is already valid. If the result is 2.06, round down to 2.0, then check minimum size and instrument specifications.

For a separate exercise exiting the entire position at $T = 104$, net potential per unit is $104 - 100 - 0.50 = 3.50$. Net potential divided by planned risk is $3.50 / 2.50 = 1.4$. Without costs it would be 2. These are different calculations, not an interface error. Both describe a plan rather than a guaranteed outcome.

Recheck a changed entry

If the available price is already 103 with the same $S = 98$ and $T = 104$, less potential remains and more is at risk. You cannot record a fill at the old price of 100. Recalculate quantity, costs and the ratio, or skip the situation. Increasing leverage does not restore the potential that has disappeared.

Check margin separately after sizing. Having sufficient collateral does not establish that money risk is acceptable. A real operation

also requires stop-trigger, liquidation, price-increment and funding rules. The exam only requires you to demonstrate the arithmetic on paper.

5. Three decisions and a practice journal

Situation A: investigate using a plan

You have fresh hypothetical information, complete levels and no identified block. Use $E = 100$, $S = 98$, $T = 104$, budget 5 and costs of 0.50 per unit. Record $q = 2$ and net ratio 1.4. Then explain which exchange parameters are still missing for real execution. A completed practice calculation permits further investigation; it does not oblige you to trade.

Situation B: wait for data

A card has a high Score, but the technical source is old and the current quote is unavailable. Wait for a check instead of replacing a missing price with one from a screenshot. State exactly which data is required and what change would let you revisit the assessment. “Unclear” is less useful than a testable condition for returning.

Situation C: skip

For a long, available $E = 105$, $S = 98$ and $T = 106$ before costs. Potential is 1, risk is 7 and the ratio is $1/7$. Even before costs, this is a different plan. Skipping with an explanation is a valid answer. A learner does not need to find a reason to trade every card.

A separate partial-exit example

With $q = 2$ and $E = 100$, half exits at 102 and the other half at 104. Gross result is $1 \times 2 + 1 \times 4 = 6$. Hypothetical total costs of 0.50 for each of the two initial units equal 1; net result is 5. This two-exit scenario must not be confused with exiting the entire position at 104 in the preceding module.

For each entry, keep the original snapshot, date, invalidation conditions, costs and explanation. Add a separate outcome column later; do not rewrite the original hypothesis. Separate paper observations, Radar model history and real executions. A reproducible process matters more to a useful review than one attractive result.

6. Account, seven-day access and the bonus

Make time for practice

The initial free Radar access for a new verified account lasts 7 days from first sign-in. Reading the course in advance does not require sign-in. When ready to explore the tool, sign in to your shared LOGRI account and check the displayed expiry in Access. This is one initial period; refreshing a page, changing language or retaking an exam does not restart it.

The extra learning bonus provides another 7 Radar days after successful completion of three courses has been saved in one verified account: START, ADVANCED and Radar Practice. Completion order does not matter. HOLD is not required for this set. Reading a PDF or passing a guest test does not establish account completion;

sign in and confirm the correct profile before starting an attempt whose result you want saved.

The bonus is awarded once per account for the whole set. Another language, a retake or reopening My learning does not create further days. The period is added after the later of the current time and the existing or scheduled Radar access expiry. Active paid days are therefore preserved; if access has expired, the new period starts when awarded. For a new user without other extensions, the initial period and learning bonus provide up to 14 days together; they are not two separate purchases.

The bonus provides the features of the initial Radar trial. It is not a MAX subscription and does not itself unlock HOLD PRO or the paid trading Telegram chat. Check the available feature set in Access.

Check your result

After the exam, return to My learning. Check saved completion of all three courses and the bonus status. If expiry has not updated, compare the account and award status, then contact support with the course names and check time. No password or key is needed for that check. A Telegram join request and Radar access are different rights; having one does not establish the other. Buying something or trading real money is not a condition of the learning bonus.

Checklist and sources

Final self-check

Can you explain where the data ends and a model assumption begins? Identify time and exchange; distinguish the selection period from the timeframe; check status before interpreting a percentage; recalculate entry at the available price; record costs and your decision's reason. If one step is still difficult, revisit its module before taking the exam.

One instrument and one rule version at a time are enough for independent practice. Repeat the procedure on three snapshots with different starting conditions. Do not change your assessment of an old decision merely because price subsequently moved favourably: assess it using the information available at the time. Statistics are useful only with a clear method and comparable observations.

The interface and product rules can change. The sources below were checked on 29 October 2026. If today's panel differs, read its updated guide and version date first. Practice figures remain examples; current prices and data availability must be checked in the tool itself.

<https://logri.group/how-to-use>

<https://radar.logri.group/guides/signals>

<https://radar.logri.group/guides/movements>

<https://radar.logri.group/guides/positions>

<https://radar.logri.group/guides/forecast>

<https://radar.logri.group/guides/news>

<https://radar.logri.group/guides/poc>

Knowledge check

Record your answers before reading the explanations. This is a study version of the assessment: take the online exam in a verified LOGRI account to save the result and receive a certificate. Every calculation is mandatory. The course states its passing requirements.

Use the units specified in the question; a decimal point may separate the fractional part.

01. What should you record before reviewing a card?

- A. Exchange, instrument, time and coverage
- B. Only its colour
- C. Follower count
- D. Desired profit

02. Does refreshing the page prove every source is fresh?

- A. Yes
- B. No; check individual timestamps and errors
- C. Only at night
- D. After payment

03. Is a 12h leader-selection period the confirmation timeframe?

- A. Always
- B. Only in spot
- C. No; they are different measures
- D. After TP1

04. Does a Radar model entry confirm an exchange trade?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. If the card is green
- D. If Score is high

05. Can old and new rules be merged into one series without labelling?

- A. Yes
- B. Only winners
- C. With enough observations
- D. No

06. The Positions section shows...

- A. Your account
- B. Market OI, price, volume and funding
- C. Only friends' orders
- D. Guaranteed income

07. A high score plus Waiting for confirmation means...

- A. Enter immediately
- B. Guaranteed profit
- C. Entry conditions are not yet satisfied
- D. A fill at the old price

08. A dash beside a factor should be treated as...

- A. Missing information
- B. Positive confirmation
- C. A zero price
- D. Profit

09. What should you compare in a news item?

- A. Only the headline
- B. Only likes
- C. Only the translation
- D. Fact and source, impact hypothesis, observed reaction

10. Does a historical return to POC prove your profit?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. If the chart looks good
- D. At any leverage

11. If available long entry moves from 100 to 103 with unchanged SL/TP...

- A. Record entry at 100
- B. Increase leverage without calculation
- C. Recalculate the plan or skip
- D. Remove costs

12. Does sufficient margin alone establish acceptable risk?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only on 15m
- D. With a large balance

13. What is valid with an old technical source and no current quote?

- A. Guess a price
- B. Wait for verifiable data
- C. Always buy
- D. Use the screenshot price

14. Which courses are required for the extra learning bonus?

- A. HOLD only
- B. Any two
- C. START, ADVANCED and Radar Practice
- D. Radar Practice only

15. How many extra bonuses do retakes in four languages provide?

- A. Four
- B. One each day
- C. Unlimited
- D. None beyond the one-time 7 days

16. Practice: $D=1000$, risk 0.5%, $E=100$, $S=98$, costs 0.50 per unit, q increment 0.1. Maximum q ?

Mandatory calculation

Numerical answer: _____

17. The whole long exits at 104, with $E=100$, $S=98$ and costs 0.50 per unit. Net potential / planned risk?

Mandatory calculation

Numerical answer: _____

18. $q=2$, $E=100$: half exits at 102, half at 104. Total costs are 0.50 per initial unit. Net result?

Mandatory calculation

Numerical answer: _____

Answers and explanations

01. Answer: A. Exchange, instrument, time and coverage

Source and knowledge time define what is being compared.

02. Answer: B. No; check individual timestamps and errors

A newly loaded page can display an old snapshot.

03. Answer: C. No; they are different measures

The selection window and model candle serve different purposes.

04. Answer: A. No

Real execution needs separate venue confirmation.

05. Answer: D. No

Each observation must retain its rule version.

06. Answer: B. Market OI, price, volume and funding

It is a market overview, not a personal portfolio.

07. Answer: C. Entry conditions are not yet satisfied

A high percentage does not override a separate status.

08. Answer: A. Missing information

Unavailable data must not be replaced with a value or conclusion.

09. Answer: D. Fact and source, impact hypothesis, observed reaction

The published event and the market response differ.

10. Answer: B. No

An event history does not prove personal execution.

11. Answer: C. Recalculate the plan or skip

The available price and arithmetic have changed.

12. Answer: A. No

Margin and planned money risk are checked separately.

13. Answer: B. Wait for verifiable data

Missing information should not be invented.

14. Answer: C. START, ADVANCED and Radar Practice

The bonus is tied to this specific set of three saved completions.

15. Answer: D. None beyond the one-time 7 days

One account receives one bonus for the whole set.

16. Answer: 2

$R=5$; unit risk= 2.50 ; $q=2$.

17. Answer: 1.4

$(104-100-0.50)/(100-98+0.50)=3.50/2.50=1.4$.

18. Answer: 5

Gross result $2+4=6$; costs $2 \times 0.50=1$; net result 5.