WHALE TRADE
ALERT SIGNALS

QUICK START GUIDE

NINJACATORS

INTRODUCTION

The **Whale Trade Alert** service is an algorithmic trading signal system that alerts you to high-probability "whale" trades in the futures market. It is designed to be very easy for new or inexperienced traders to use because **no special software or algorithm setup is required on your end**. Instead, the trading team runs the algorithms and **sends you trade alerts via text message** whenever a whale trade opportunity arises (roughly o**n average about once per month**). Last year, for example, around 30 whale trade alerts were issued – though that was higher frequency than usualt Some months might see **multiple alerts, while other months may have none** for several weeks, depending on market conditions.

In a Whale Trade Alert text, you will typically receive all the key details needed for the trade: the specific **trading instrument** (for example, the E-mini S&P 500 futures contract), the **direction** (buy/long or sell/short), the recommended **entry price or conditions**, and the predefined **stop-loss and profit target levels.** Each alert is essentially a ready-made trade setup. All you need to do is execute that trade on your own trading platform following the provided instructions.

It's important to understand that Whale Trade Alerts are meant to **complement your existing trading**, not replace it. Think of this service as another strategy in your toolbox – one that you can run alongside your manual or discretionary trading methods. Over time, as you gain experience, you might use Whale Trades in addition to other strategies (like scalping, trend trading, etc.) to become a "multi-tool" trader. For now, this guide will help you get started quickly with Whale Alerts as a standalone strategy.

What to Expect: When a Whale trade signal is generated by the algorithm, you will get a text alert (and/or email, if applicable) usually around the market open or relevant time for that trade. The alert will outline the trade setup (e.g. "*Whale Alert: Buy 1 ES (E-mini S&P) at 6105 or better at market open, Stop 6082, Target 6175*"). As a subscriber, your role is to promptly execute this trade in your own account. Whale trades are typically **swing trades** that can last several days, aiming for large profit targets with relatively tight stops (often a **3:1 or better risk/reward ratio** on each trade. You won't receive signals every day – patience is key – but the alerts that do come are intended to capture significant market moves. In the following sections, we'll walk through how to execute these alerts step by step, and cover best practices to manage your risk.

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

1. Receiving the Alert and Understanding the Trade Details

Whale trade alerts are delivered directly to you via text message (and possibly email). When you **receive an alert**, the first step is to carefully read and understand the trade details it provides. Each alert will tell you:

- **Instrument**: The market to trade, often given by a ticker symbol or name. For example, an alert might specify the **E-mini S&P 500 futures (ES)** or another major futures contract. Make sure you know what instrument is being referred to (check the glossary if you're unsure of a symbol).

- **Direction (Buy or Sell):** The alert will say if you should go l**ong (buy) or short (sell)**. For instance, it might say "go long the ES contract," meaning you should buy to enter the trade.

- **Entry Price/Conditions:** The price level or condition for entering the trade. Many Whale Alerts instruct an entry at **a specific price level** (e.g. "enter at 6105") or better. "Or better" means you can enter at that price or a more favorable price if possible (for a long trade, a lower price is better; for a short trade, a higher price is better). Sometimes the alert will tie this to a time, such as "at the open" of the market. For example, an alert might read: "*Buy ES at 6105 or better at the 9:30am open*." This means around the market opening time, aim to buy the ES contract at 6105 or a lower price if available.

- **Stop Loss:** The predetermined stop-loss price where you will exit if the trade goes against you. The alert will clearly state this, for example "Stop = 6082". This is the safety net that limits your risk on the trade.

- **Profit Target:** The predetermined take-profit price where you'll exit if the trade moves in your favor. For example, "Target = 6175" might be given. This is the goal for the trade – if price hits this level, you'll take profit.

Take a moment to confirm you understand each part of the alert. Essentially, the service is giving you a complete plan: what to trade, how, and where to get out. If anything is unclear (for example, you don't recognize the instrument or the terms), refer to the **Glossary** at the end of this guide or any reference materials provided by Ninjacators. Once you're clear on the instructions, you'll be ready to move on to executing the trade.

(Example Whale Trade Alert text message, showing instrument, entry, stop, and target.)

2. Choosing a Trading Platform

Before placing the trade, make sure you're on a **trading platform or brokerage account** where you can execute the alert. You can use **any trading platform or broker of your choice** to execute Whale Trades – what matters is that it offers the instrument mentioned in the alert and that you know how to place orders on it. Common choices include dedicated trading platforms like **NinjaTrader** or **TradingView**, which are mentioned in the Whale Trade training materials, but you might also use others like Thinkorswim, Tradovate, etc., depending on your preference.

If you're new to trading platforms, it's a good idea to first practice on a **simulated account** (paper trading) to get comfortable. The Whale Trade Alert service materials encourage going through basic platform training (for NinjaTrader or TradingView) and even starting with simulation. This ensures you know how to:

- Select the correct instrument (e.g., the right futures contract month if applicable).
- Enter a buy or sell order at a specific price.
- Set a stop loss and profit target.

Choose a platform that you are confident using. For instance, if you have NinjaTrader open and an alert comes for ES, you can execute it there; if you prefer a web-based interface, TradingView or your broker's web platform could work as well. What's important is that you can quickly and accurately input the trade details from the alert. Have your platform logged in and ready around the time you expect an alert (for example, at market open) so you can act promptly.

3. Placing the Trade at the Recommended Entry Level

Now it's time to place the trade as instructed. Speed is important but so is accuracy. Here's how to execute the trade entry:

1. **Select the Instrument:** In your platform, pull up the chart or order ticket for the instrument mentioned (e.g., ES for E-mini S&P 500, or the specific futures contract if a month/year is needed).

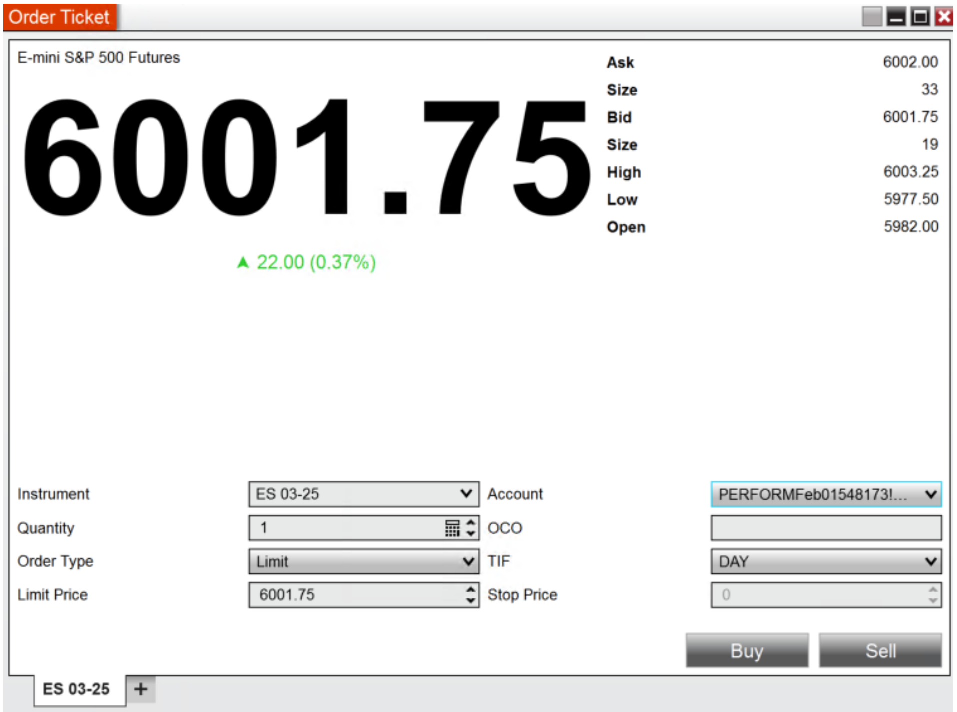
2. **Choose Order Type:** Decide how you'll enter at the recommended price. If the alert says "at X price or better," you have a couple of options:

- If the current market price is already better than the alert price (meaning at or below the entry if it's a buy, or at or above if it's a short), you can execute a **market order** to get in immediately at the more favorable price. This way, you might enter at a price slightly better than the one given in the alert, which is a bonus for.
- If the market price is away from the entry level (for instance, price is below the suggested buy level and you want to enter only when it rises to that level), you can set a **stop order** to trigger at the entry price. In the example alert "Buy ES at 6105 or better," if the market is slightly below 6105, you might place a buy stop at 6105. This means your order will activate and buy as soon as the price hits 6105. Many traders simply place their order at the exact entry from the alert so that they're in the trade when that level is reached.
- Alternatively, if you expect a small pullback, you could attempt a **limit order** slightly better than the suggested price (e.g., at 6104 in this example) to see if you get a fill below the official entry. This is optional and depends on your judgment; the simplest approach is to use the alert's price as your guide and not stray too far from it.

3. **Enter the Position:** Execute the buy or sell as directed. Double-check you are going long (buying) if the alert said "go long," or going short (selling/shorting) if the alert said "go short." It's critical to get the direction correct. After your order fills, you now have an open position in the market.

4. **Verify the Fill:** Confirm on your platform that the order was filled and you have the position at or near the intended entry price. Note the entry price you got, as it might be slightly different from the alert price depending on market movement (which is fine, as long as it's close).

At this stage, you are in the trade. However, your work is not done – you must immediately set up your exit orders (stop loss and target) if they weren't already attached. We will cover that next. For now, the key takeaways for entry are: use the alert's recommended entry as a guideline, act promptly, and ensure you correctly execute the buy/sell on the right instrument.



(Order entry window filled out with the trade details (buy/sell, instrument, entry price) ready to be submitted.)

(Entry order filled.)

4. Setting the Stop Loss and Profit Target

With the trade now open, the next crucial step is managing your exits. **Immediately set up your stop-loss order and profit-target** order as outlined in the alert (if you didn't already as part of a bracket order). These two orders will automatically close your position either to cap your risk or to secure your profit:

- **Stop Loss:** Place a stop order at the price given by the alert for the stop. This is the fail-safe if the trade moves against you. For example, if the alert's stop is 6082, you'd set a sell stop at 6082 (for a long trade) so that if the market drops to 6082, your position will be sold to cut the loss. *Never trade without putting your stop-loss in place*. The Whale Trade strategy expects you to use this stop; it's calculated based on the strategy's analysis. By honoring the stop, you ensure a single trade won't hurt you beyond the predefined amount.

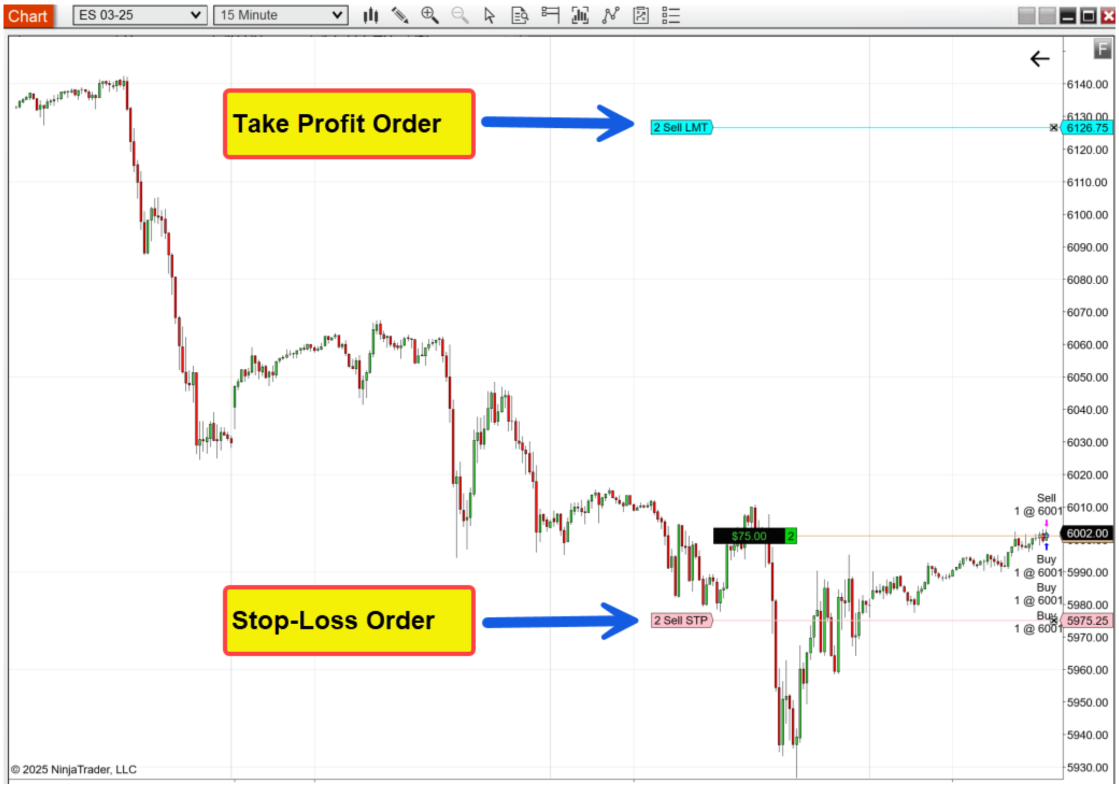
- **Profit Target:** Likewise, set an order to take profits at the target price from the alert (e.g., a sell limit at 6175 for a long trade). This way, if the market reaches the favorable target, your position will automatically close and lock in the gain. The alert-provided target is where the strategy expects to take profit, often at a level that corresponds to a significant move in the market (these trades aim for large wins relative to the risk).

Most trading platforms allow you to place these as an OCO (One-Cancels-Other) bracket along with your entry. If you entered with a simple order, you can now manually place the stop and target as separate orders. Make sure both are correctly associated with your open position (correct contract and quantity).

After setting the stop and target, **double-check** that:

- The stop order is active at the correct price (and the order type is stop).
- The target order is active at the correct price (order type likely limit).
- The sizes of these orders match your position size (if you bought 1 contract, the stop and target should each be for 1 contract).

Now you have a complete bracket: one order will close the trade for a loss if necessary, and one will close it for a profit when reached. At this point, barring any further action from you, the trade will manage itself according to the Whale Alert plan.



(Active position with a stop-loss order and a take-profit order on the chart.)

5. Managing the Trade and Understanding Possible Outcomes

Once your entry, stop, and target are in place, your trade is essentially on "autopilot." However, it's important to **manage the trade** appropriately while it's open, which mostly means being aware of what's happening and understanding the possible outcomes:

- **Binary Outcome (Stop or Target):** The Whale Trade Alert strategy typically expects a trade to either hit the stop or hit the target, without intervention in between. In fact, about 9 out of 10 times, there will be no additional adjustments once you're in – the trade will simply go to one of those two endpoints. This means you should be mentally prepared for either outcome. A losing trade is not a failure of execution on your part as long as you followed the plan; it's just part of the strategy's statistics. Similarly, a winning trade might take time to unfold.

- **Trade Duration:** Whale trades are not usually quick, intraday scalps. On average, a whale trade can take around **several days (up to about a week)** to reach its final outcome. If it's going to hit the profit target, it often needs patience to let the market move in your favor. Stop-outs, on the other hand, can happen faster – if the trade is wrong, it might reverse and hit the stop loss within a day or even hours, which is actually by design (the strategy "wants to be wrong quickly" rather than dragging out a loss). So don't be alarmed if you're still in the trade for a few days; that's normal for this strategy.

- **Monitoring the Position:** While you don't need to stare at the screen all day, it is wise to check in on the trade periodically. A good practice is to **check once a day** on an open whale trade. Ensure that your stop-loss and target orders are still active and at the correct levels (in case of any platform disconnect or other issue). Also check if the service has sent any **follow-up alerts.** It is rare, but occasionally the team might send an update like advising to close the trade early or adjust the stop/target based on new conditions. If such an update is issued, be prepared to act on it. Typically, though, you won't hear anything until the trade concludes.

- **Emotional Management:** It's normal to see the open profit/loss on the position fluctuate. You might be **underwater (at a loss)** for some time before the trade turns around into profit, or vice versa. The example trade in the training actually went a few points against the entry initially. Keep in mind that the stop-loss is there to cap the downside, and the trade was chosen for its high probability of eventually reaching the target. Try not to second-guess the trade or get shaken out prematurely just because of normal market noise. Trust the strategy – over a series of trades, following the plan should yield the intended performance.

- **Possible Outcomes:** Eventually, one of two things will happen – either the price hits your **profit target** (in which case congratulations, you exit with a win), or it hits your **stop loss** (you exit with a controlled loss). In some cases, if you've decided to manage the trade actively, you might exit manually or partially (we'll discuss that in the next section), but let's assume for the basic guide that you stick to the provided stop/target. Whichever outcome occurs, once one of those orders is triggered, that order will execute and c**lose your position.** The other order will automatically cancel (if you set them as OCO/bracket), or you should manually cancel it if needed.

During the life of the trade, avoid the temptation to move your stop further out (risking more) or to remove it entirely – those are common mistakes that violate the strategy and can be dangerous to your account. Likewise, extending the profit target hoping for more, or closing too early out of fear, can skew your results. It's best to stick to the plan as a beginner, so you learn to execute consistently.

Continue to monitor daily until the trade closes. Keep an eye on any communications from Whale Trade Alert service until you're out of the position.

6. Closing the Trade (Exit Scenarios)

Closing the trade will usually happen automatically via your stop or target order. When one of those levels is reached, your broker/platform will execute the order, and you will be out of the trade. Here's what to do in each case:

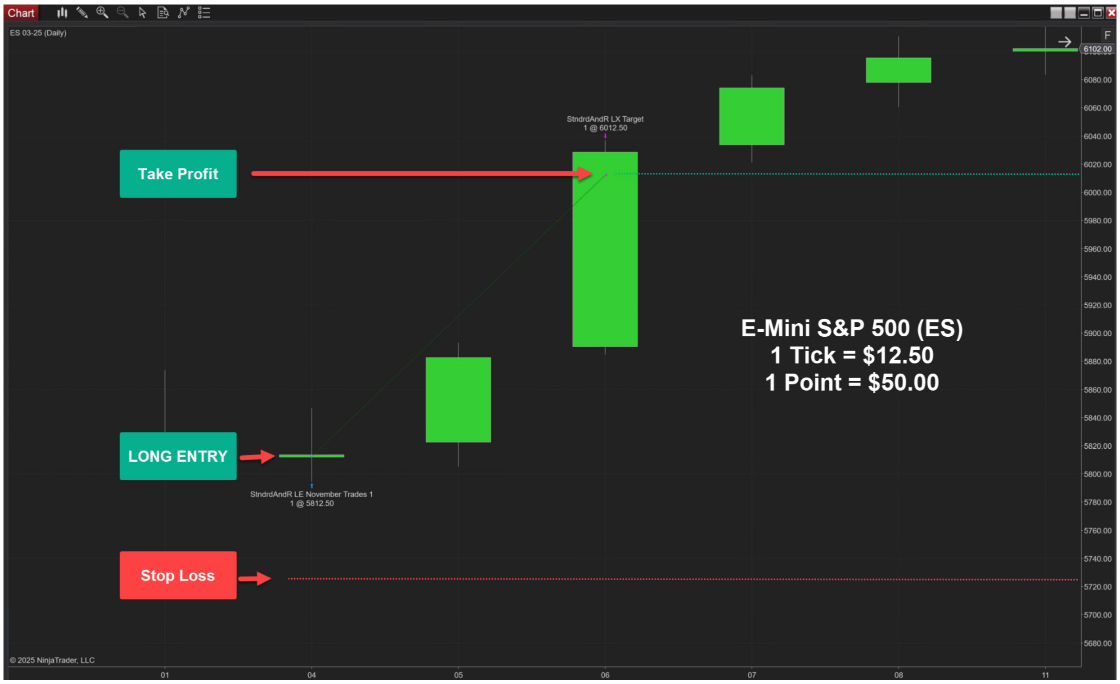
- **If the Profit Target is Hit:** Your take-profit order will execute, selling your position at the target price. You have successfully closed the trade with a profit. You should verify that the position is indeed closed (quantity now zero) and that the stop-loss order is canceled. Most platforms will cancel the opposite order automatically if set up correctly. Record the result of the trade for your own tracking. It's a good feeling to hit the target, which often yields a sizable gain due to the favorable risk/reward setups Whale Alerts aim for.

- **If the Stop Loss is Hit:** Your stop order will trigger, closing your position at around the stop price. This means the trade did not work out and you've taken a predefined loss. It can be disappointing, but remember that losses are a normal part of trading. The key is that the loss was limited and according to plan. After a stop-out, ensure your profit target order is canceled (again, this should happen automatically in an OCO setup). Take a moment to review that you executed everything correctly (entry, stop placement) — if so, then chalk it up to experience and get ready for the next alert. Do not try to immediately re-enter or "revenge trade" to make back the loss; just stick to the alerts.

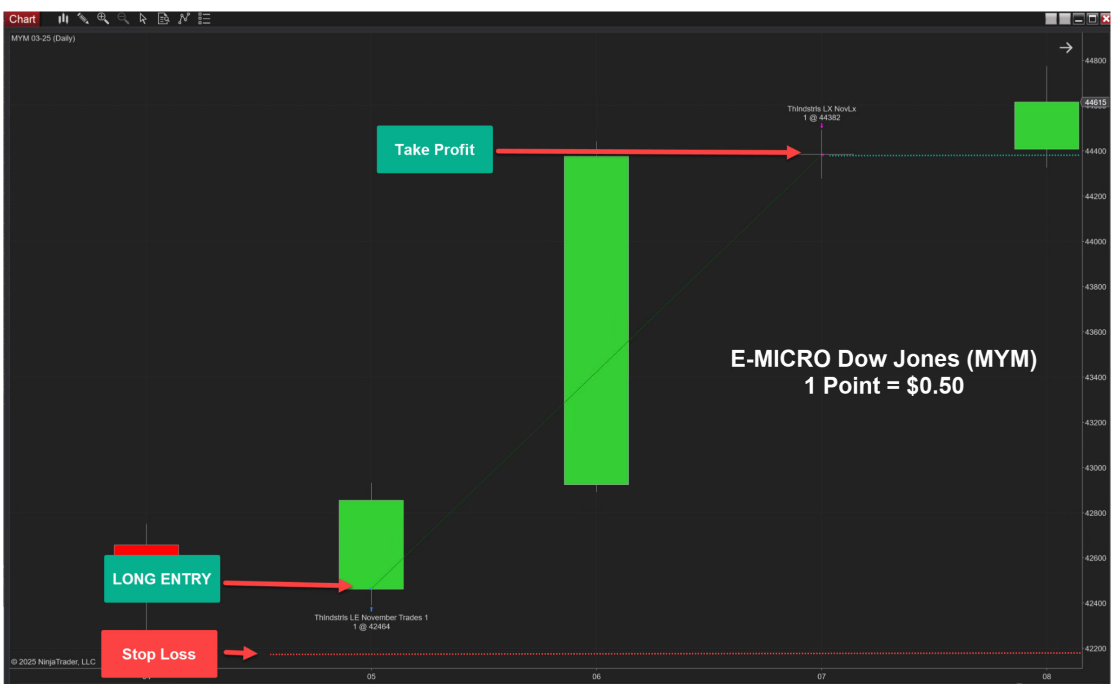
- **Manual Close (if you choose or if instructed):** In some cases, you might decide to close the trade manually before it hits either stop or target. For example, if price came very close to the target and then starts to reverse sharply, an experienced trader might take profit a bit early. Or you might see an adverse market event and choose to cut the trade to avoid extra risk. If you do this, simply place an order to close (sell if you are long, or buy to cover if you are short) for the remaining position. Typically, beginners are advised to avoid doing this unless the Whale Alert team explicitly sends an instruction to close early. If they do send such an alert, follow their guidance promptly by closing the trade at market or as instructed.

After the trade is closed in any of these ways, **congratulate yourself on following the process.** Update your trading journal with how the trade ended. Then, make sure you're flat (no open position) and reset for the next opportunity. Remember that Whale Trade Alerts don't come every day, so you may not have another trade for a while. Use that time to reflect on the execution and review any lessons, or simply focus on other strategies if you have them.

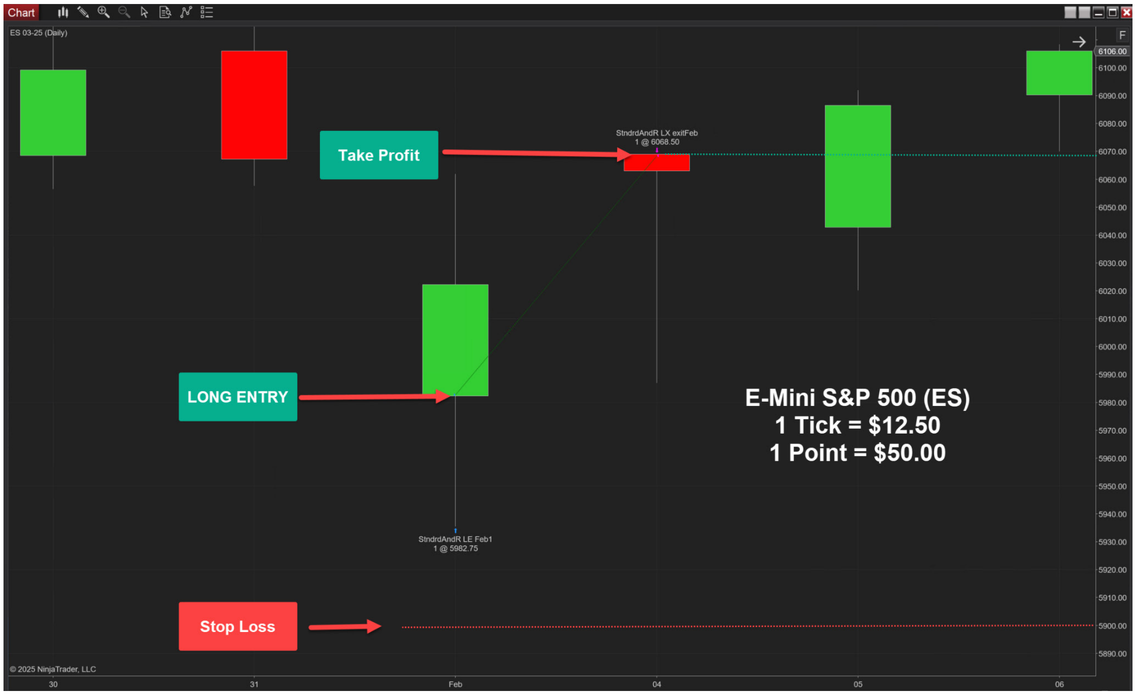
TRADE EXAMPLES:



(E-Mini S&P 500 Long/Buy Trade.)



(E-MICRO Dow Jones Long/Buy Trade.)



(E-Mini S&P 500 Long/Buy Trade.)

(Live Cattle Short/Sell + Long/Buy Trade.)

(Two E-Mini Dow Jones Long/Buy Trades.)

7. Advanced Trade Management Techniques (Optional, for Experienced Traders)

The beauty of the Whale Trade Alert strategy is its simplicity: you can just set it and let it play out. However, more experienced traders might want to **actively manage or optimize the trade** beyond the basic instructions. **These advanced techniques are purely optional** – do not feel pressured to use them, especially if you're a beginner. The default alert strategy does not require any of these adjustments to be successful. That said, here are a few advanced ideas one could consider:

- **Entering with Finesse:** While the alert might say enter at a certain price, seasoned traders sometimes try to get a slightly better entry. For example, if an alert says "buy at the open around 6105" and you notice price often dips first, you might wait a minute or two after the open to see if you can buy at, say, 6103 instead of 6105. In the training example, the trader waited briefly and managed to enter a few points better than the alert pricet. This improved entry price means slightly less risk (since the stop is farther from your entry now) and more potential profit. Caution: This requires judgment and timing – if you wait too long, you might miss the trade. If unsure, it's perfectly fine to just take the entry as given.

- **Scaling In (Pyramiding):** Another advanced tactic is to **add to your position** if the market moves in your favor or goes a bit against you before hitting the stop. For instance, suppose you entered long at 6105, and the market dipped to 6095. If you still believe in the trade, an advanced trader might buy an additional contract at 6095, thereby lowering the average entry price. In the provided example, after the initial entry, the trader added a second contract when the price dipped further. Both positions then had the same stop-loss (the original stop price). This technique, essentially a form of **dollar-cost averaging** into the trade, can increase your profit if the market turns around (because you now have a larger position from a better overall entry). The trade-off is that you're putting more capital at risk – if the trade fails, you'll lose more (though your second entry had a tighter distance to the stop). Important: If you choose to scale in, keep the position size reasonable and still respect the stop-loss. This is only for those comfortable with the increased risk and who have enough account margin to add on.

- **Scaling Out (Profit-Taking):** On the flip side, you might decide to **take partial profits** before the final target. For example, if the trade has moved in your favor significantly, you could sell a portion of your position to lock in some profit, while letting the rest run toward the full target. This isn't part of the standard Whale Alert plan (which assumes full position held to target), but some traders like to secure a win early. If you do this, adjust your stop or target orders accordingly (reduce the quantity). Scaling out can reduce your potential maximum profit, but it can also increase your win rate by banking gains along the way. It's a balancing act and should be done with a clear strategy in mind.

- **Trailing Stop:** Rather than a fixed stop-loss, an advanced approach is to **trail your stop** once the trade is in profit. For instance, after a significant move up, you might move your stop to break-even (your entry price) or to a level that locks in profit. This way, if the market reverses, you exit with little or no loss (or a partial gain). The Whale Alert strategy by default keeps a static stop, but no one is stopping you from adjusting your own stop if you have rationale to do so. Just remember, once you deviate from the official plan, your results will differ from the advertised strategy performance. Trailing too soon might take you out of a trade that would have eventually hit the full target, so use this judiciously.

- **Using Micro Contracts for Flexibility:** If the standard position (e.g., 1 E-mini contract) is too large or if you want finer control in scaling in/out, consider using the equivalent **micro futures contract.** Micro contracts (such as **MES** for micro E-mini S&P) represent one-tenth the size of the regular contract. This means all gains and losses are one-tenth as well, allowing you to adjust position sizes in smaller increments. For example, trading 1 ES contract might be roughly equal to 10 MES contracts. You could choose to trade 2 or 3 MES to scale in gradually, which could be more precise for your risk comfort. The Whale alerts are based on the full contracts, but you can **execute them with micros to reduce risk** – you'll have "*only a tenth of the risk (and a tenth of the reward)*" per contract. Many new traders start with micros until they're confident.

- **Advanced Order Types:** Some platforms offer advanced orders like *trailing stops, OCO groups, or conditional orders.* An experienced user might, for instance, set a conditional order to add a second contract if price reaches a certain level (automating the scale-in), or use a trailing stop that activates after price goes X points in favor. While these can be useful, they also add complexity and potential technical issues. Use them only if you know how they work and have tested them out.

Remember, these advanced techniques **are not required** to profit from Whale Trade Alerts. The core strategy is to enter at the alert price, set your fixed stop and target, and let it be – yielding a yes/no (win/lose) outcome per trade with strong overall odds over time. The performance track record provided for Whale Trades assumes no advanced management, just the basic set-and-wait approach. So, don't feel you must do any of the above. They are simply tools at your disposal as you gain experience and want to take a more hands-on approach. If you do experiment with advanced tactics, consider doing so in a simulator or with micro contracts first to see how it affects your results.

RISK MANAGEMENT & BEST PRACTICES

Trading always involves risk, and Whale Trade Alerts are no exception – even with a high-probability strategy, not every trade will be a winner. Managing your risk and following best practices will ensure that you can weather the losses and capitalize on the wins. Here are some key guidelines:

- **Use Proper Position Sizing:** Even though Whale Alerts have a favorable risk/reward, you should never risk too much of your capital on one trade. A common guideline is risking no more than 1-2% of your account on each trade. Calculate the dollar risk of the trade (distance from entry to stop * contract value). For instance, if the stop is 23 points away and you're trading the E-mini S&P (ES), that's 23 * $50 = $1150 risk per contract. If that's too high for your account, trade the micro (MES) instead, where the same move would risk $115 (one-tenth). Adjust the number of contracts to fit your risk tolerance, but do not overleverage. It's better to start small.

- **Always Place a Stop Loss:** This was mentioned before but it bears repeating. A stop-loss is your safety net. Do not remove it or widen it hoping a bad trade will turn around. Accepting a planned small loss is far better than suffering an unplanned big loss. The Whale strategy deliberately sets the stop at a point that invalidates the trade idea; if it hits, it means that particular trade wasn't going to.

- **Stick to the Plan:** Especially as a beginner, discipline is key. Once you decide to take a Whale Alert trade, commit to executing it as instructed. Don't second-guess the entry or exit levels unless you have a very good reason. The success of the alerts over time assumes you follow them as designed, without letting fear or greed alter your course.

- **Avoid Emotional Decisions:** It's easy to get excited when a trade is in profit or scared when it's in loss. Try not to let these emotions cause impulsive moves (like closing a trade too early or moving a stop further out). Trust the process. If you find yourself very anxious, step away from the screen or reduce your position size so that the dollar amounts aren't overwhelming.

- **Only Trade When Alerts Come:** This might sound obvious, but don't go looking for "whale trades" on your own outside of the official alerts, at least not until you're very experienced. The service is based on a specific algorithm and criteria. If you try to guess or force trades in between alerts, you could end up in low-quality setups and unnecessary risk. Patience is part of the strategy – wait for the algorithm to signal.

- **Use a Trading Journal:** Keep a log of each Whale trade you execute, noting the date, alert details, your entry/exit, and any deviations you made. This will help you reflect later and see if you're following rules or if certain mistakes (like hesitating on entry, etc.) are recurring. It's also encouraging to track your progress over time.

- **Be Aware of Contract Details:** If you're trading futures like ES or other instruments, be mindful of contract expiration (roll over to the next contract when appropriate) and ensure you're trading the correct month. Also, understand the margin requirements for holding overnight – Whale trades might need you to hold contracts for several days, so your account must meet the margin for overnight positions. Using micros can ease the margin burden due to their smaller size.

- **Diversify Gradually:** As the introduction mentioned, Whale Trade Alerts can be one strategy among others. But in terms of risk, it's wise not to put all your capital into just these trades. Continue learning and perhaps trading other low-correlated strategies if you have the skill, so that your overall performance doesn't hinge on one method. That said, avoid jumping between strategies frequently; give Whale Trades a fair trial with consistent execution.

- **Manage Expectations:** Not every alert will be a home run. You might experience a few stop-outs in a row; conversely, you might catch several winners consecutively. This variance is normal. Don't get overconfident by a big win (and start oversizing the next trade), and don't get demoralized by a loss. Keep perspective by looking at the big picture (monthly results, annual performance, etc., as provided by the service). The strategy aims for a positive edge over many trades.

- **Stay Informed (but Don't Obsess):** It helps to understand the general market context around your trade (e.g., major news events, trends) as part of learning, but remember that the Whale Alert is based on an algorithmic edge, so you don't need to do heavy analysis yourself. In fact, over-analyzing might tempt you to override the alert. It can be useful, though, to know if, say, a big Fed announcement is due in 2 days – the trade might still be fine, but you won't be surprised by volatility. In any case, once in a trade, try to follow through unless the service advises otherwise.

- **Technical Check-ups:** Ensure your means of receiving alerts is reliable (phone notifications on, etc.), and your trading platform is stable (avoid executing during known maintenance times, etc.). As mentioned, check your open trade daily to confirm the stop/target orders are in place and no anomalies occurred. Technology issues are rare but can happen; being vigilant will prevent them from causing major problems.

By adhering to these risk management principles and best practices, you greatly increase your odds of success and longevity in trading. Whale Trade Alerts come with a built-in risk control (the stop) and favorable reward potential; your job is to respect those and not introduce new risks. Over time, you'll gain confidence in handling these trades calmly and efficiently.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Algo (Algorithmic) Trading: Trading based on computer algorithms or automated systems. The Whale Trade Alert service uses an algorithm to identify trades, so you don't have to find them manually.

Whale Trade Alert: A specific trade signal provided by Ninjacators' Whale Trade Alert service. Each alert identifies a potentially large and favorable move (a "whale" of a trade) in a market and provides the entry and exit instructions.

Long Position (Buy): Entering a trade by buying, with the expectation that the price will rise. If an alert says "go long," you will be buying the instrument.

Short Position (Sell Short): Entering a trade by selling (shorting) an instrument you don't own, expecting the price to fall. If an alert says "go short," you will be selling to open a position, which you will later buy back to close.

Entry Price: The price level at which you enter the trade. The alert gives a recommended entry (e.g., "6105 or better"). Your actual entry might be that price or slightly different, depending on market conditions when you execute.

Stop Loss (Stop Order): A protective order to automatically exit a trade if price moves against you to a certain point. The stop-loss limits your loss on a trade. For example, a stop at 6082 means if the market hits 6082, your position will be closed to prevent further loss. Using a stop is essential for risk management.

Profit Target (Take-Profit Order): An order to exit a trade at a predetermined favorable price. If the market reaches this target price, you take your profit. In Whale Alerts, the target is the algorithm's objective for the trade. Hitting the target means a successful trade.

Risk/Reward Ratio: A comparison of how much you risk (distance from entry to stop) versus how much you stand to gain (distance from entry to target). A 3:1 risk/reward means you are aiming to make $3 for every $1 risked if the trade succeeds. Whale trades often have high risk/reward ratios, which is why even a few winners can outweigh several losers.

ES (E-mini S&P 500): A futures contract on the S&P 500 stock index (the "E-mini"). "E-mini" means it's a smaller contract (at $50 per point) than the full S&P pit contract. Whale Alerts frequently use the ES or similar major futures. The ES is traded on the CME and has a ticker symbol "ES" followed by the contract expiry code. One point movement in ES = $50 gain/loss per contract.

MES (Micro E-mini S&P 500): A micro-sized futures contract on the S&P 500 index. It is one-tenth the size of the E-mini, so one point = $5 gain/loss. Micros are useful for smaller accounts or fine-tuning position sizes. They trade similarly to their larger counterparts but with less financial impact per contract.

Tick: The minimum price increment in trading a futures contract. For the ES, one tick is 0.25 index points. That equals $12.50 for ES, or $1.25 for MES. Prices often are quoted in terms of ticks. For example, 4 ticks = 1.00 point.

Contract (Futures Contract): A standardized agreement to buy or sell a specific commodity or financial instrument at a future date at a set price. In the context of Whale Alerts, ES or MES are futures contracts. Each contract has a certain value per tick/point and expiration date.

Position Sizing: Deciding how many contracts (or shares, lots, etc.) to trade, based on your risk tolerance and account size. Proper position sizing ensures you don't risk too much on any single trade.

OCO (One-Cancels-Other) Order: A pair of orders set such that if one executes, the other is automatically canceled. In Whale trading, your stop loss and profit target can be set as an OCO bracket – when one is hit (stop or target), the other order is removed since the position is closed.

Scaling In: Adding to a position after the initial entry, usually at a more favorable price. For example, if you bought 1 contract at 6105, you might buy another if price dips to 6095, as an advanced strategy. This can improve your average entry price but increases your total risk.

Scaling Out: Exiting a portion of your position before the final target. For example, selling half your position when halfway to the target, and letting the rest run. This locks in some profit early, but leaves you with a smaller position for the remaining move.

Trailing Stop: A stop-loss order that moves up (for a long trade) as the price moves in your favor, maintaining a set distance. This is used to protect profits by locking in gains if the price reverses after moving favorably.

Binary Outcome: A term describing how Whale Trades usually end in one of two ways – hitting the stop or hitting the target, with no adjustments in between. It implies a yes/no, win/lose result for each trade.

Drawdown: The decline in account equity from a peak, usually measured during a series of losses. Important to keep small by using risk management, so that you can recover when winners come.

Margin: The amount of money required to open/hold a leveraged position like a futures contract. Ensure you have sufficient margin in your account for the trade; futures brokers often require a set minimum per contract (which is lower for intraday and higher for overnight holds).
Paper Trading: Simulated trading with no real money, used for practice. Beginners are encouraged to paper trade Whale Alerts initially to build confidence in execution.