Marvin Weiss

THE MARKET OPEN

STRATEGY 2.0

TABLE OF CONTENT

What is the Market Open Strategy 2.0? 3

The idea behind this strategy 4

Directional bias 5

Point of interest 9

Entry signal 15

Trade Management 16

Trade examples 17

What is the Market Open Strategy 2.0?

The Market Open Strategy 2.0 is, as the name suggests, an updated version of the original Market Open Strategy.

The original Market Open Strategy works during the market open – from 9:30 AM to 11:00 AM Eastern Time.

The 2.0 version is the solution to that bottleneck. It takes the exact same concept as the original, but opens it up so you can trade it all day long.

So what is the concept?

Liquidity-based trading. We're looking for spots in the market where big players are likely to sweep liquidity – and then push price in the opposite direction after that sweep is complete.

That's exactly what the Market Open Strategy 2.0 captures.

The idea behind this strategy

The idea is simple, yet very effective. It works across many markets that aren't too volatile.

For example, it works extremely well on the S&P 500, the German 40, and forex pairs. It doesn't work as well on very volatile markets like the Nasdaq.

The core idea: big players sweep liquidity at certain levels in the market. Once we see a sweep, we want to position ourselves alongside those big players – right after the liquidity has been fully taken out.

We then look to get out where the market is most likely to reverse. In most cases, that's another liquidity level.

So really, we're just profiting from the move in between.

From one level of liquidity to the next.

That's the entire game.

Directional bias

We use basic price action to identify the current trend in our timeframe.

Important: Different timeframes tell different stories. We might be in a broader downward trend (daily chart for example) - but the 1-minute chart might tell you that we're going up (at least for now).

I trade this strategy on a 1-minute timeframe. Feel free to change the timeframe depending on what you prefer. The principles stay the same.

Identifying the directional bias is actually quite simple - but it's not the easiest to explain in a short text. I advise you go ahead and watch the module "Price action" inside our course materials for further explanation.

Nonetheless, let's get into it:

Before you take any trade, you need to answer one question: is the market structurally long or structurally short?

The answer comes from reading one simple thing – higher highs and higher lows (or lower highs and lower lows).

The core rule:

- As long as the market prints higher highs and higher lows, we're in a long structure. That means long trades go with structure, short trades go against it.

- As long as the market prints lower highs and lower lows, we're in a short structure. Short trades go with structure, long trades go against it.

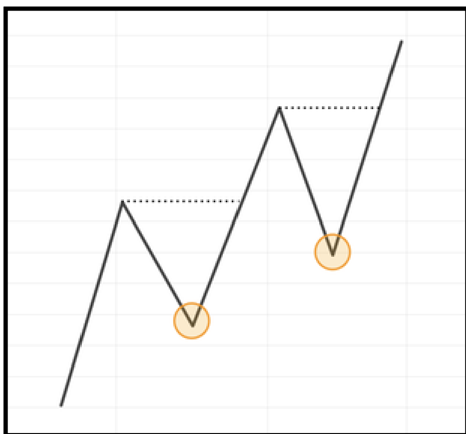
Directional bias

Trading with structure is always the higher-probability play. Until structure breaks, we don't fight it.

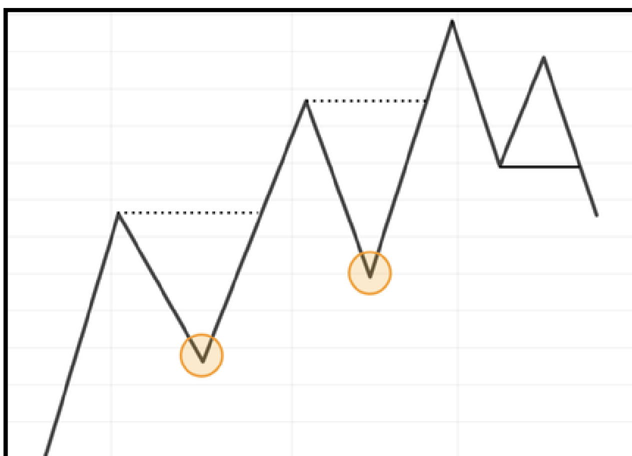
What is (and isn't) a structure break

A structure break is not just any new high or low. It has to flip the pattern.

As long as we have higher highs / higher lows, we're in a long structure – which means long trades go in the direction of structure, and short trades go against structure.



The following example is NOT a structure break, because we did NOT break a low that led to a new higher high!



Directional bias

This IS a structure break: Price breaks a previous low, and that break leads to a new high that fails to make a higher high.

Now the sequence has flipped from higher highs / higher lows to lower highs / lower lows. Structure has switched from long to short.

The confirmation rule

We want to see the break confirmed by a clear close beyond the level – not just a wick.

A wick through the low isn't a break. A full candle body closing below the low is.

This one rule filters out the majority of noise. Most "structure breaks" that trap retail traders are wick-through fakeouts that never confirm on a close.

Directional bias

Why structure can't be 100% systematized

Here's something most courses won't tell you: structure can never be fully reduced to a mechanical rule.

Price doesn't print perfect patterns. You'll constantly see near-breaks, messy ranges, and ambiguous candles.

That means two things:

- You have to train your eye. No indicator will do this for you.
- You have to watch for fakeouts – because that's where the real money is.

Fakeouts – the hidden opportunity

Some of our most profitable trades come from failed structure breaks.

Here's the pattern to watch for: price closes below a key low – not just once, but on a few candles – yet the whole move feels off. It's slow. It's reluctant. It doesn't follow through.

When that happens, we don't flip our bias. We stay long. And we start looking for the setup.

In summary

- Higher highs + higher lows = long bias. Trade longs with structure.
- Lower highs + lower lows = short bias. Trade shorts with structure.
- Structure only breaks on a clean close – not a wick.
- Perfect structure doesn't exist. Train your eye.
- Watch for fakeouts

Point of interest

We have TWO different points of interest that matter to us – because a trade can ONLY happen at one of these two spots.

- FIRST: fractal highs or lows on the 1H timeframe
- SECOND: the high or low of the Asia session (which is usually a fractal high or low on the 1H anyway)

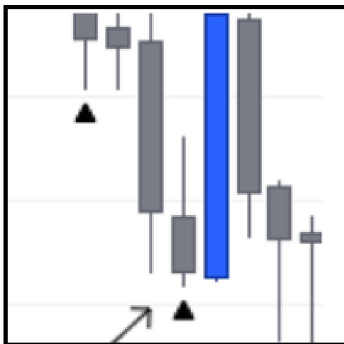
A high is fractal – and therefore relevant for us – when the highs of the candles to the left and to the right are lower.
Fractal high:

Not a fractal high: (the high of the candle to the left is lower, yes – but the high of the candle directly to the right is at the same level, and the high of the next candle to the right is higher!)

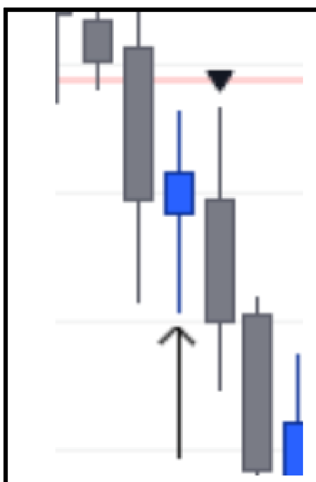
Point of interest

A low is fractal – and therefore relevant for us – when the lows of the candles to the left and to the right are higher.

Fractal low:



Not a fractal low: (the low of the candle to the left is higher, yes – but the low of the candle to the right is lower!)



To make this easier on ourselves, we use the Fractals indicator – which marks all fractal highs and lows for us automatically.

Point of interest

As soon as you start trading, mark the nearby POIs on your chart and wait until one of them gets hit (you can set an alert to help with this).

Step 2: Analyse if the liquidity above / below the POI is being used

In the second step, once price has reached a POI, we want to analyze whether the liquidity sitting above (or below) that high is being taken.

If we clearly see that the big players are using that liquidity to build their positions – for example, to build buy positions – we want to open a trade against them... into the opposite liquidity.

Point of interest

Here's why: the big players can only close their positions profitably when there's opposite liquidity on the other side.

They can't just randomly decide at any point in the chart to close their massive buy positions that they opened below a key low.

They need counter-positions – which means they need the opposite liquidity sitting above a high, or at the next inefficiency.

So the moment we reach a liquidity point, we drop down to the 5-minute chart, because that's where we can see the price action most clearly.

And then we wait for the same pattern every single time:

First: We need to see that the liquidity at the level gets clearly taken when price pushes above (or below) it.

Second: We want to see that afterwards, a new fractal low/high forms on the 5-minute chart – which we then sweep again.
This can happen in TWO DIFFERENT WAYS:

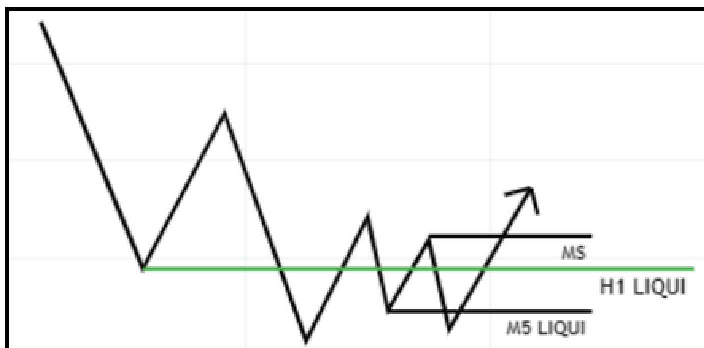
METHOD 1:

Point of interest

Second: We want to see that afterwards, a new fractal low/high forms on the 5-minute chart – which we then sweep again.
This can happen in TWO DIFFERENT WAYS:

METHOD 1:

METHOD 2:



BOTH methods work. The only difference with Method 2 is that we form and sweep a 5-minute low that is not the lowest low.

What matters is simply that, after the initial sweep, another low gets swept – this is what takes retail traders out of the market.

Third: We want to see a clear momentum switch, confirmed by a close at the next fractal high or low (in the example above, at the next high).

Point of interest

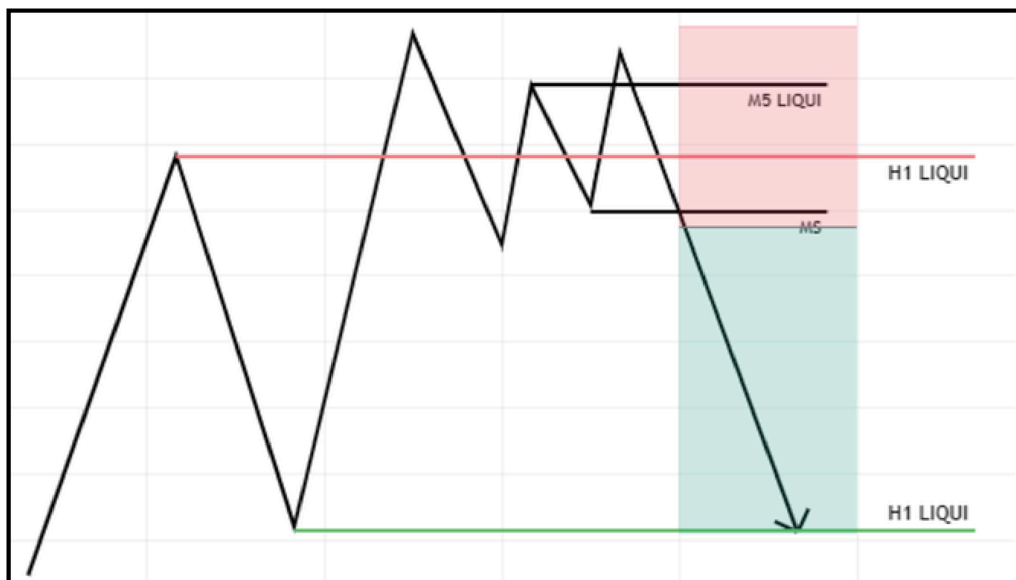
When these 3 conditions are all met, it's highly likely that the liquidity is actually being used by the big players.

That said – we still can't always catch the exact moment when they're done hunting liquidity.

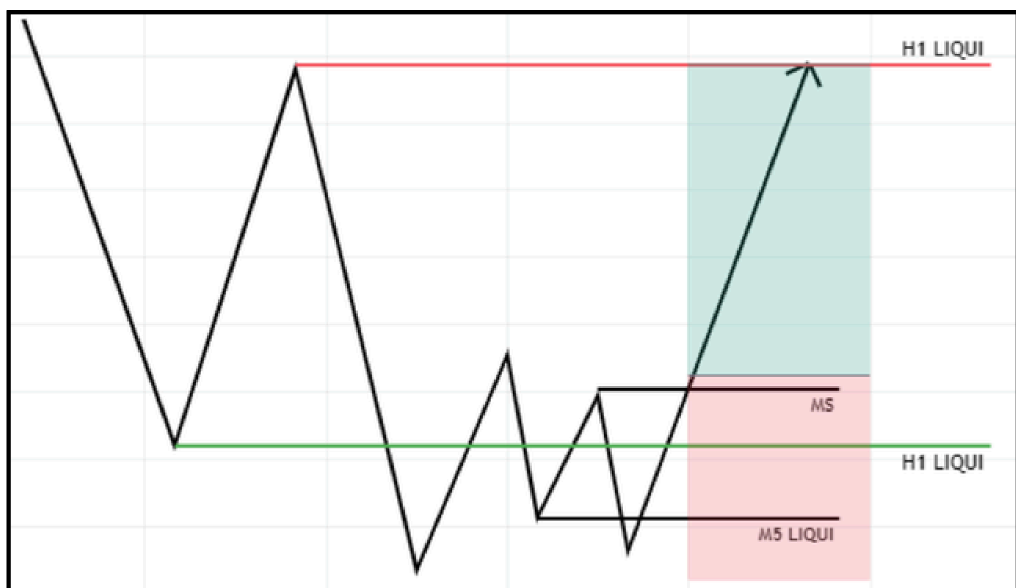
Entry signal

As soon as we have a clear signal that the liquidity below a low (or above a high) is being used, we enter immediately on the 5-minute momentum switch – as long as the risk/reward makes sense.

The stop-loss ALWAYS goes at the lowest low or the highest high.
SHORT:



LONG:



Trade management

If the risk/reward isn't good enough – meaning it's below 1:1.3 – you position yourself at the last inefficiency, the last order block, or at the 50% mark of the move that caused the momentum switch.

When we're trading with the direction of the structure (directional bias), the take-profit can skip over one liquidity point or area – we don't focus on the inefficiencies either.

However, when we're trading against the direction of structure, we want to set the take-profit at the next inefficiency or the next liquidity point/area – we don't want to skip anything.

Trade examples

You'll find countless trade examples and me walking you through the strategy in detail inside the course platform – module "The Market Open Strategy 2.0"

Marvin Weiss