



Phoenix Training Class Notes

Julia Ormond



Thanks to all of you who attended class this past weekend in Phoenix! It was awesome to see so many of you; we look forward to seeing more of you - either in another class or in our weekly webinars!

These notes cover material from the morning and afternoon sessions of class. I hope they jog your memory and help you reproduce the things we did together Friday and Saturday.

Resource information can be found on the last page of this document. Let us know if you need anything.

Until Next Time,
Julia Ormond

A General Note

We talked a lot this weekend about identifying technical events on our charts. It's important to note that a technical event in and of itself may not present the perfect opportunity. We noted in class that it's always important to know the following before making a final chart diagnosis.

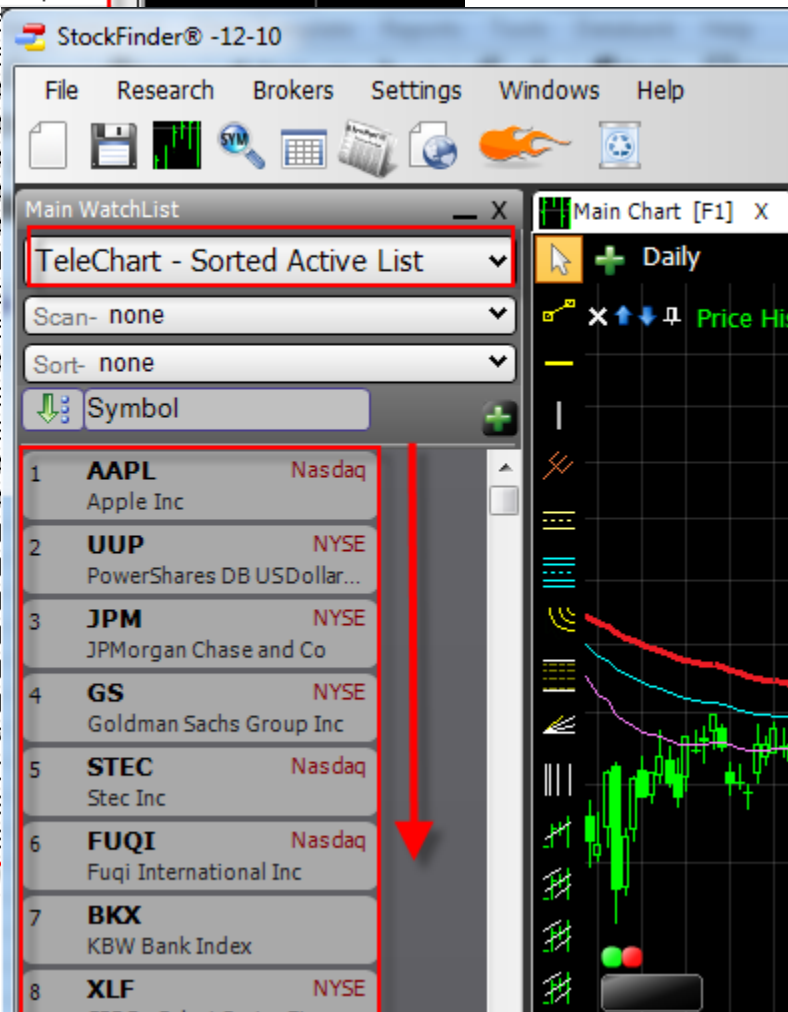
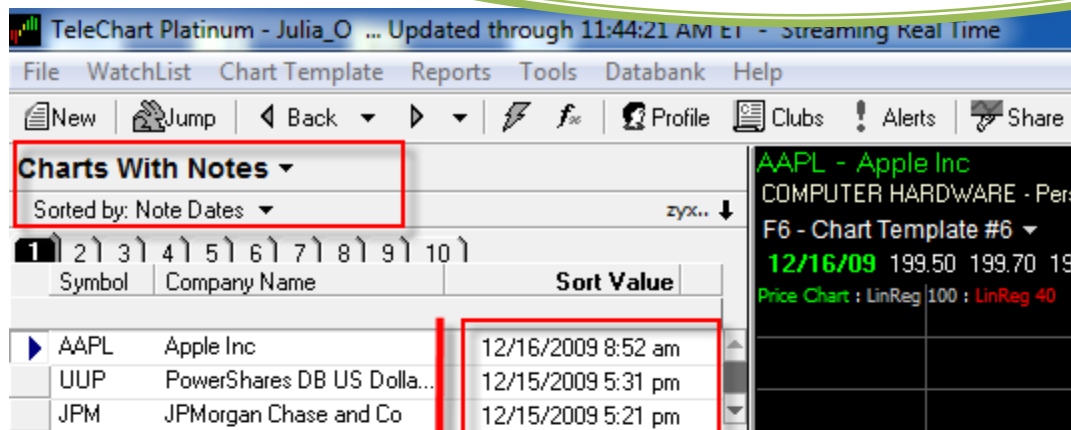
1. Know the News! A chart can look beautiful at the end of day X, but if news hits that evening or early the next morning, hang on to your seat. General news is also very important and influential right now. Economic indicator numbers are contributing heavily to short term direction in the major Indices. Look for Consumer Confidence numbers, Housing numbers, Jobless Claims, etc.
2. Be able to identify all standard Price (and Volume) patterns. These include but are not limited to double tops and bottoms, head and shoulders, rounding tops and bottoms, triangles, wedges, flags and pennants, and ascending, descending, and lateral channels. If you're not already familiar with these, any basic Technical Analysis text will outline and define each.
3. Be able to identify significant support and resistance levels and know how likely these are to contribute to reversals either to the upside or downside. Always keep these resistance levels in mind when setting Price targets.

Indicators cannot help you in the absence of this knowledge.

There are a good number of stocks that continue to perform in today's market. The key is to develop a method to find those stocks. We worked throughout the morning session to discuss components of a routine that are important or that might help you develop your own permanent analysis routine.



We started by noting all the stocks in the database that had notes written on them recently before we delved into any major charting. We did this so that if anything in the list looked interesting on our charts, we knew immediately that we should read the associated note as well. Change the WatchList in TeleChart to 'Charts with Notes'. Use the Sort feature to sort by 'Note Dates'. Note that you can change the StockFinder WatchList to 'TeleChart – Sorted Active List' so that the stocks displayed there will be those with archived TeleChart notes.



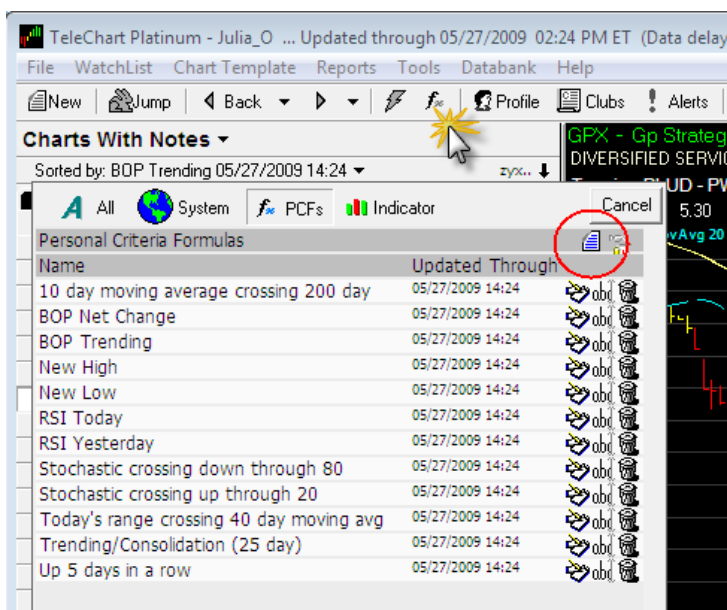
Next, we worked with an indicator only available in TeleChart – BOP (Balance of Power). To do so, we used a chart template developed by Peter Worden that includes Price and several relevant Moving Averages as well as Time Segmented Volume, Balance of Power, and MoneyStream.

If you want to work with this exact template in TeleChart, look at the 5/21 note on BLUD written by Peter Worden.

Click the note to view its contents and to view the associated Chart template. Choose the Chart Template option along the bottom of the note window, and when prompted with included indicators, choose Save As. Save under any name you see fit. In my case, I saved it under “BLUD note template – PW”. Now to use the template for this and all other stocks you might choose, select the template list on your chart (just under the company and industry information in the top left corner of the chart). Choose the template name you assigned.

Since BOP isn’t included in StockFinder but is included in TeleChart, we created a Personal Criteria Formula that required BOP to be strong. We then used that PCF to create an EasyScan, so that the only stocks included in the list as a result of the EasyScan would be those that had strong BOP values. We then used the resulting list inside of StockFinder in order to do even more analysis using TSV and MS as indicators.

Creating a PCF That Requires BOP to be Strong:



Select the fx button from the menu as shown. Next select the Create New PCF button circled in Red.

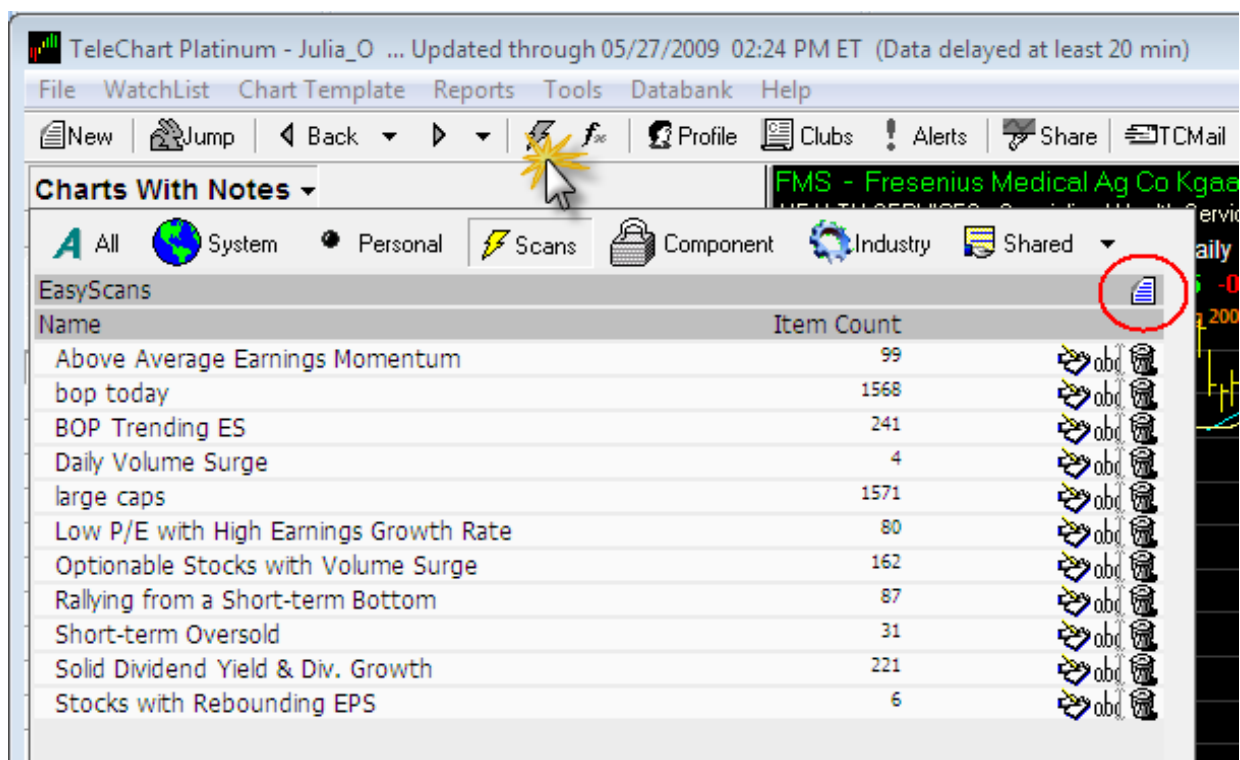
Next enter a name for the criterion as prompted.

Within the field that is displayed, enter the following formula:

**BOP > 70 AND BOP1.3 > 65
AND BOP1.5 > 60 AND BOP1.7
> 50 AND BOP1.10 > 40 AND
BOP1.12 > 30**

Finally, select Save to close the PCF editor and include the criterion in the list of all PCFs you’ve created.

Creating an EasyScan that uses the described PCF to create a WatchList of stocks exhibiting Strong BOP behavior currently:



Select the lightening button from the menu as shown. Next select the Create New EasyScan button circled in Red.

Next select the Add New Condition option within the EasyScan dialog. Each new condition added using this window reduces the list of all items in the database to only those that pass the condition described.

Search for the Strong BOP PCF you just created and double-click it to select it from the list of all items that the EasyScan can use as limiting conditions. If this is the first time you've ever implemented the PCF in TeleChart (which it probably will be), you might have to accept a prompt that says "This PCF has not been calculated, would you like to calculate now?".

Next, select Save As, and provide a name for the resulting list of stocks – perhaps 'Strong BOP Stocks' or something of the sort. Now you can use the sort function in the WatchList to sort any list of stocks you might be working with such that those items that pass the condition 'Strong BOP' now are pulled to the top of the list.

In class, we used the TeleChart – Sorted Active List option in StockFinder to do further analysis using other indicators, including MoneyStream, and Time Segmented Volume.

www.FreeStockCharts.com

Remember that as a Worden customer, you have a premium membership to FreeStockCharts.com. The charts you'll find there are amazing, and you'll find some nice tools to use either in conjunction with or as a mobile counterpart to either TeleChart or StockFinder. Sign in with your Worden username and password, and start charting!



Quick FreeStockCharts Reminders:

- Find a Chart** - Begin typing the name of the ticker whose chart you'd like to see
- Picking a List of Stocks** - Use the WatchList selector to search for the desired list
- Drawing Tools** - Use the Drawing Tools menu to activate a tool. Ctrl+click activates the last tool used.
- Scanning** - Navigate to the WatchList selector, and choose to Create New Scan
- Set an Alert** - Navigate to the Alert Menu and select the type of Alert desired, or click a trendline to set an alert
- Expand X or Y axis scaling** - Use the arrows located at the end, top, and bottom of the chart to narrow or expand scale
- Add a Chart** - You're not stuck with one chart! Use the New Tab button (next to the default chart title) to add another.
- Saving** - Remember you can save a Layout for retrieval later. To save, select the File Menu; select Save.

From here, we worked with the default StockFinder layout. The default Layout contains a WatchList of stocks that can be adjusted as well as a Main Chart. The default Main Chart displays Price in a HLC format and in a Daily bar interval.

We used Price and Volume and many technical indicators to uncover several notable stock behaviors. Several class examples with instructions for reproduction follow.

Things to remember about StockFinder 5 - These are some helpful hints that will serve you well:

1. Indicators, Conditions, Scans, and Paint Schemes can all be saved and re-used later on any chart.
2. You can create a condition by right-clicking any plot. Select Create Condition. Then set the parameters for the condition so they match the behavior you're looking for. Once you've created a condition, you can always left-click it once to Sort the items in the watchlist to find anything that's exhibiting that behavior now (or that has recently)... AND you'll paint Price so that the behavior you've described will be highlighted on your chart historically.
3. Any saved Indicators, Conditions, layouts, or charts can be accessed by hitting the '/' key on your keyboard. Just search for the name of the item you're looking for, and you should see it come up in a limited list.
4. Feel free to use multiple monitors. Use the Frame menu option within the Window Main Menu. Drag the generated frame onto a separate monitor and maximize it. New charts, BackScans, watchlists, etc. can then be added to the new frame.



Example 1:

Limit stocks to those within a specific Price Per Share and Volume range.

1. Use the WatchList Selector to define a beginning Universe of Stocks... This might be US Stocks or some Index of choice...

2. Click the Filter Drop-Down. Select Create New Filter. Name the Filter and provide conditions as shown above using the Add Condition to Filter option.

Name: Price and Volume Filter

[Add Condition to Filter](#)

Volume Greater Than 100000.0000 (375)	Daily	X
Price History Greater Than 10 (260)	Daily	X
Price History Less Than 50 (226)	Daily	X

Run Every: Once

Run Filter Close

Step 1: Use the WatchList Selector to define a beginning Universe of stocks. This might be all of the stocks in the database, it might be a major index, an industry group, or some list of stocks you've previously saved.

Step 2: Click the Filter Drop-Down to begin creating a new Filter. A filter limits the universe to only those items that meet Filter criteria. Select Create New Filter. Name the Filter. Provide Conditions for the Filter using the Add Conditions to Filter option. We've added three conditions in this example: **1.** Limits Volume to stocks that have over 500000 shares **2.** Limits Price Per Share to stocks with values greater than \$10 **3.** Limits Price Per Share to stocks with values less than \$50.

Step 3: Select Run Filter to limit the watchlist. This Filter will be available from now on within the Filter Drop-Down. You'll never need to re-create it. You may edit or delete it from the Filter Drop-Down menu if and when desired.



Example 2:

Identifying stocks that are still in an uptrend.



Step 1: Add three Moving Averages to a Chart. To add a Moving Average plot to a chart, hit the '/' key on the keyboard to search for 'Moving Average'. Once located, double-click the Moving Average indicator listed. When prompted specify that you'd like the Moving Average to be of the Price History plot. Once you have three Moving Averages on the chart, click each to set its parameters. Make sure that one is set to *25EMA*. Above I have a 25, a 50, and a 75.

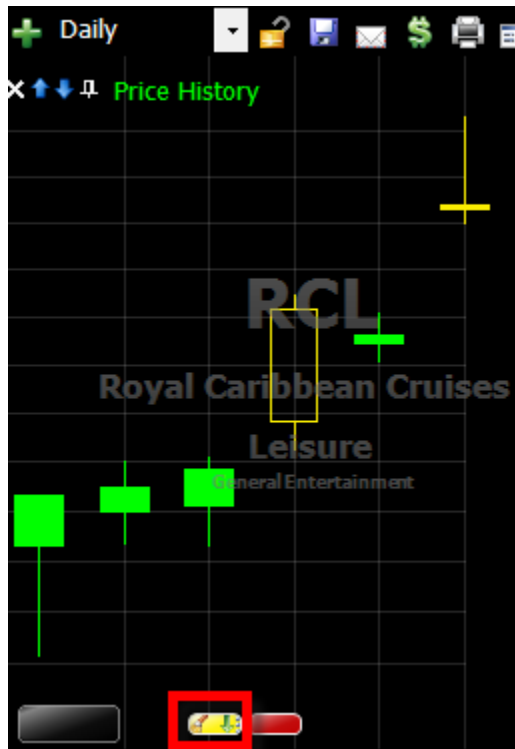
Step 2: Drag the Price plot onto the 25EMA plot and select *Create Condition* when prompted. Set the parameters of the condition to *Price History Above 25EMA*. Set the color of the condition to *White* using the Color drop-down. Select *OK*. You should see the condition sitting on the chart (bottom-left corner of the chart).

Step 3: Right-click the condition. Choose *Create WatchList Column*. Select *% True in Period*. You should see a column with a number next to every item in the watchlist. This number represents the percentage of the last 50 Price bars that had values above the 25EMA. Left-click the *column header* to sort the list in descending order as shown above. Stocks near the top of this list should be in continued uptrends.



Example 3:

Implementing basic Price conditions from the Condition library. 1. Gaps 2. Candle Patterns



Step 1: Remember that any library condition (one that's been created for you by Worden Brothers) can be found by clicking the green plus sign in the top-left corner of every chart. Scroll down the list to find the library condition you're looking for, or you can type to search for it. BUT, it's also possible to locate any of the library conditions by hitting the '/' key on your keyboard to search for its name.

Step 2: Add the Gap Up condition to a chart. Right-click the condition and select Edit to change its color to something that's easy for you to see. I chose yellow above. Left-click the condition once to identify any watchlist items that are experiencing a gap now. If nothing has a light in the list, the item at the top of the list is the stock that most recently gapped. Note that each gapping Price bar historically has been painted yellow.

Step 3: Add the Bullish Hammer candlestick condition to a chart. Right-click the condition and select Edit to change its color to something that's easy for you to see. I chose red above. Left-click the condition once to identify any watchlist items experiencing this pattern now. Note that all historical Bullish Hammers have been painted red on the Price chart.



Example 4:

Identifying stocks with extremely low Price volatility using Bollinger Bands.



Step 1:

Add **Bollinger Bands** to a chart. Make sure you add them to **Price History** when prompted.

Step 2:

Add a **Bollinger Bandwidth** indicator to the chart.

Step 3:

Add a **Stochastics of Indicator** to the chart. Specify that it should be for **Bollinger Bandwidth** when prompted. Change the period of the **Stochastics** plot to 100. This will help you visualize when the bandwidth is huge and when it's very small. If you're looking for stocks with low volatility, look for stocks with extremely low values for this **Stochastics** plot.

Step 4:

Create a condition using **Stochastics** that requires the plot's value to be less than 2.

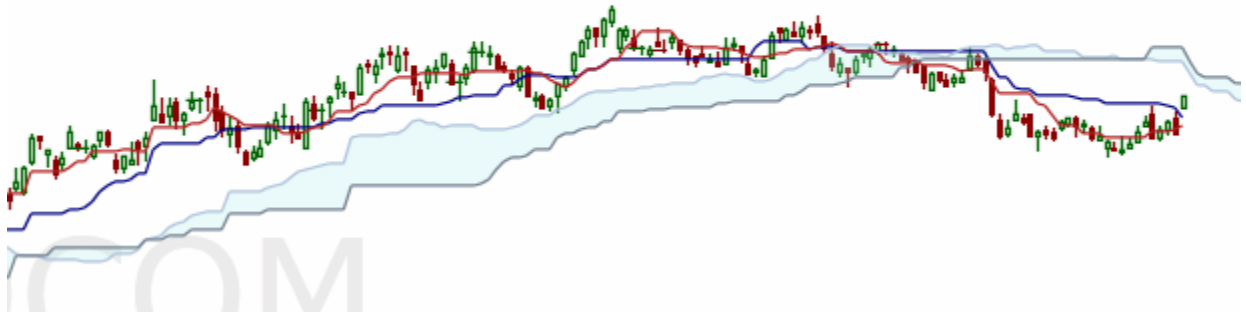
Step 5:

Left-click the condition once it's created find any stocks that currently meet this criteria. Above, notice that GE passes the condition, and it is in fact experiencing a period of low volatility with a Bollinger Band Squeeze.



Example 5: Ichimoku Cloud Indicator Set

We spent time discussing the Ichimoku Indicator Set in [FreeStockCharts.com](https://www.freestockcharts.com). Here's what we discussed.



We used the Ichimoku Cloud indicator in **FreeStockCharts.com**, but remember it's also available in StockFinder.

Here are the indicators included:

Tenkan Sen aka "Conversion Line" (Red Line)

$(H+L)/2$... using period = 9

Kijun Sen aka "Base Line" (Dark Blue Line)

$(H+L)/2$... using period = 26

Chiku Span aka "Lagging Span" (Not Shown)

Price Close shifted back 26 bars

Senkou A aka "Leading Span A" (Light Blue portion of Cloud)

$(Tenkan\ Sen + Kijun\ Sen)/2$

Senkou B aka "Leading Span B" (Dark Gray Blue portion of Cloud)

$(H+L)/2$... using period = 52

Relationships we're looking for :

Relationship between Tenkan Sen and Kijun Sen . Keep an eye out for Tenkan crosses above Kijun. Remember that these are similar to Moving Averages. Tenkan is shorter term, and Kijun is longer term. So we're looking for crosses of T above K.

Relationship between Tenkan and Kijun relative to the Cloud - The most bullish behavior happens when T&K are above the Cloud and have positive slopes.



Example 6: OverBought-OverSold BackScan using Stochastics

We set up a backtest where *Stochastics crossing up through 20* was a Buy signal and *Stochastics crossing down through 80* was a Sell signal. We created each of these individual conditions on the chart first.

To add the conditions, make sure Stochastics is on the chart you're working with (if it's not, use the '/' key on your keyboard to search for and add the indicator).

1. Right-click the Stochastics plot, select *Create New Condition*, and finally set the parameters to *Crossing Up Through a Value*. Set the Value to 20, and set the color to Red.
2. Right-click the Stochastics plot, select *Create New Condition*, and finally set the parameters to *Crossing Down Through a Value*. Set the value to 80, and set the color to Green.

Now activate the BackScanner by selecting the *Flame* icon on the Main Menu. Dock the BackScanner window to the right of the chart. To do this, right-click the title bar of the BackScanner window. Then select *Dock - Right - Main Chart*.

1. Drag the Red condition into the Rules area of the BackScanner. Select *Buy* when prompted.
2. Drag the Green condition into the Rules area of the BackScanner. Select *Sell* when prompted.
3. Use the *Manual Start Date* in the bottom-left corner of the of the Rules area to select a start date of March 9, 2009.



Now select *Results* for either an individual stock or for the entire WatchList to view how the strategy performs - pretty well as of class!



Example 7:

Considering sector rotation using Relative Strength Index

We discussed the ability to analyze Industry phase development using the RSI indicator in class. Use the WatchList selector to change the list to the 'Morningstar US Main Industry Groups'. This should result in a list of 31 industries.

Now add the RSI plot to the chart using the '/' key on your keyboard to search for 'Relative Strength Index (RSI)'.



Drag the RSI plot to the WatchList area and select Raw Value when prompted. You should see a column of values that displays current RSI values for each of the industries listed.

Remember that we categorized RSI into four groups:

- OB-MovingUp
- OB-Moving Down
- OS-Moving Down
- OS-Moving Up

When placed into sequential quadrants, movement of an industry from one of these categories through the other three phase categories represents a visual picture of sector rotation!

Therefore, we are looking for possible deterioration of industry performance as an industry enters the OB-Moving Down category. While possible growth industries can be identified by those that belong to the OS-Moving Up category



Example 8:

Considering TeleChart Industry analysis options



Industry analysis in TeleChart is very convenient – remember all of the options pictured here when considering the best way to go about performing industry analysis on a routine basis. Select the Industry information pulldown in the top-right corner of any chart to access its industry options. You can jump directly to a symbol's industry plot, view a list of all of the stocks that share a symbol's grouping, or even take a look at a relative strength plot – minimal clicking required!





Example 9:

Using Indicators and Conditions to create Market-based and ETF-based breadth indicators.

We created a new chart to begin working with breadth indicators. We used breadth indicators to analyze the movement of Indices and Exchange Traded Funds. These indicators are awesome, because they rely on information provided by the stocks that make up a basket – which is altogether different than the analysis of the basket asset itself. Discussion and instructions for reproduction follow.

1. First, we used the average behavior of a technical Indicator across a list of stocks in order to extract information about an ETF's component behavior in order to analyze the ETF itself.

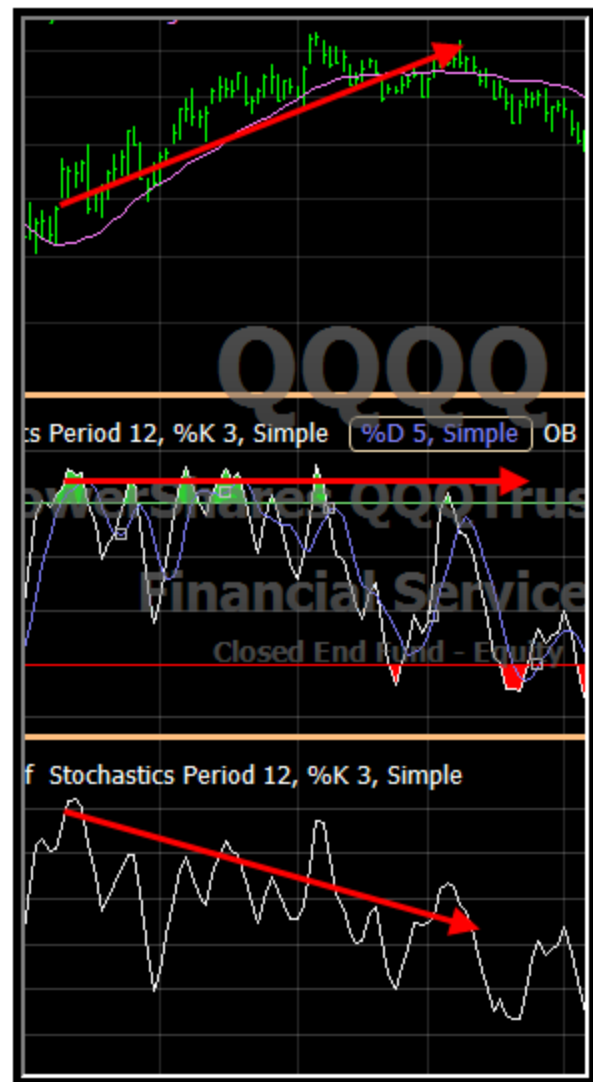
Change the symbol for the chart shown to QQQQ. Just type QQQQ and select it from the list in order to do so.

Next, plot Stochastics on the Chart. Now right-click the Stochastics plot to select *Create Market Indicator*. Use the wizard to create the desired result. Use the Nasdaq 100 stocks as the component list. Choose *Average Indicator* when prompted. Make sure you calculate for the entire list and for the entire history of the symbol. When finished, note times when Price and the Average Stochastics value across the Nasdaq 100 stocks experienced a divergence.

If you choose to, you can pin the individual Stochastics plot using the pushpin icon in the upper left corner of its pane.

Take a look at the major divergences at market tops and bottoms... pretty cool, right?!

Check out the current chart – what does that say about the recent activity of the stocks that belong to the Nasdaq 100 as compared to the strength we've seen in the QQQQ ETF?



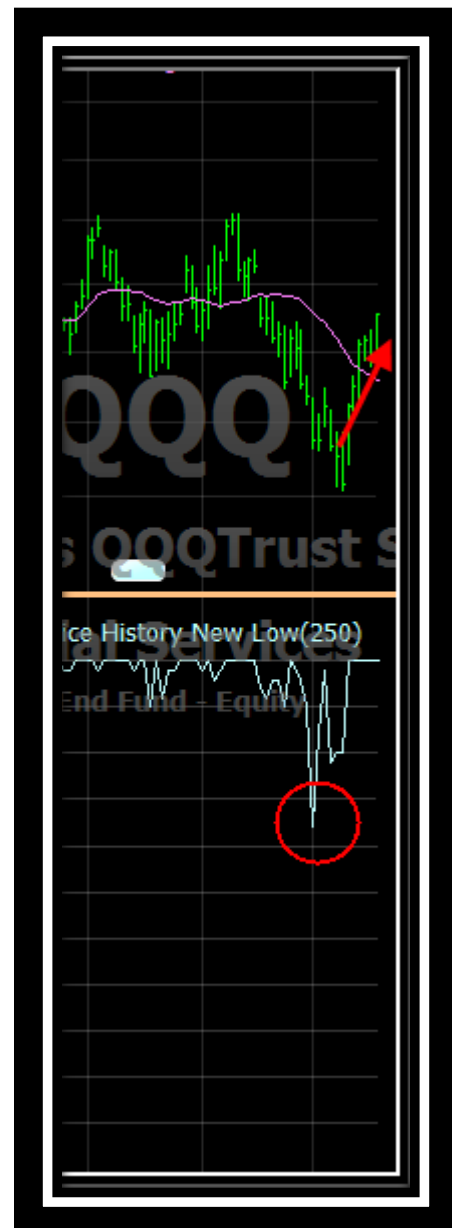
2. **Second, we created indicators representing the participation in an activity across the list of stocks making up the ETF being analyzed.**

First, create a condition that requires Price to make a new 250 Day low. Its parameters should be set to Price History *"Making New Low"*.

Once you've done this, right-click the condition and select *Add Market Indicator*. Finally, select Percent Passing the Condition and finish the calculation. The resulting plot can be inverted by left-clicking the scale and selecting Invert Scale.

Spikes in this plot represent multiple stocks in the list making a new one year low on a given day. Note with the crosshair the relationship between spikes in the Custom Index and Price.

Try this for multiple Exchange Traded Funds. Even try it for the major Indices. Branch out from the typical SPY, DIA, and QQQQ lists. For any ETF or Index with lots of components, spikes like this do a great job of spotting SHORT TERM bottoms!



3. We also created an indicator representing the portion of a list of stocks that have Price above their Moving Averages. Jump to SPY for this example.

To create this condition and ultimately a Market Indicator based on it, make sure the Moving Average you see on your Chart is set to a period of 40. Do that by using the edit for the Moving Average plot by clicking it. Then create this condition. Drag Price onto its Moving Average and from the menu that appears, select *Create Condition*. Set the parameters to Price Above its Moving Average 40. Select *OK* to close the window.

Now use the *Create Market Indicator* option within the condition's right-click menu. Use the wizard as described above. Use the S&P 500 as the base list, ask for the Number of Stocks Passing a Rule. Select the *Price/ Moving Average Condition*, and finally select the "Percent Passing the Rule" option. When finished, this plot shows the percent of stocks out of the S&P 500 each day that had Prices above their Moving Averages. Check out divergences at market tops and bottoms. When the SPY is making new highs while the percent of stocks that make up its basket are falling below their Moving Averages, check out what typical Price action for the SPY does as a result.

Apply this same concept to any behavior you'd like to count or any Indicator you'd like to get a feel for across a list of stocks – whether that list is an ETF component list or an Index. We tried creating similar plots using a popular candle pattern. In class, we created a plot that counts the percent of items within a list that all form a Bullish Engulfing pattern on the same day. You'll be surprised by the results if you create a similar plot!



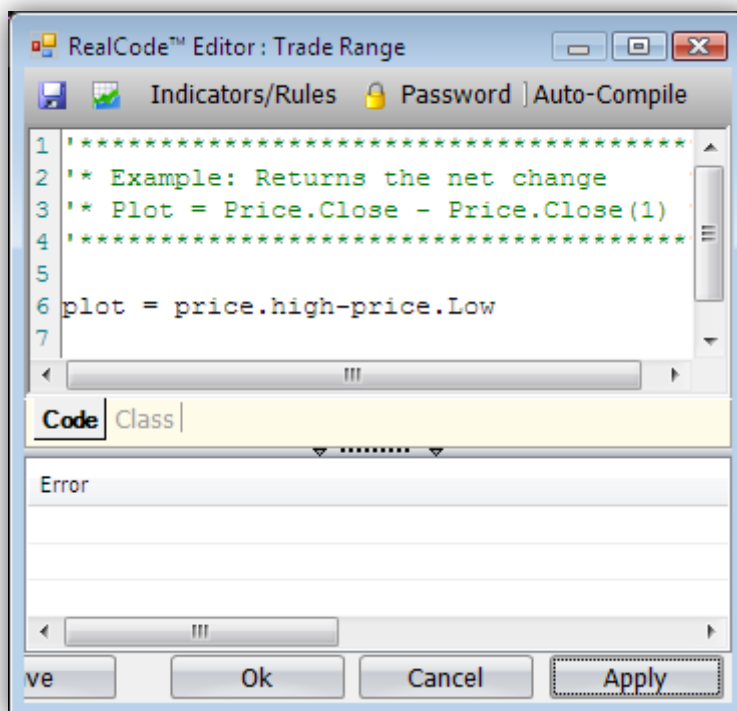
RealCode for Indicators and Conditions:

We finished out the day by using RealCode to create an indicator and a condition.



Example 10: Creating a basic RealCode Indicator

The RealCode Indicator we created plotted the daily trade range for the active symbol. Select the *Add Indicator/Condition button*. Then choose *New RealCode Indicator*. Provide a name for the indicator when prompted. Within the RealCode editor, type the following:



Select OK. The plot that appears on the chart is a plot of the size of the trade range of the active symbol each day.



Example 11: Creating a basic RealCode Condition

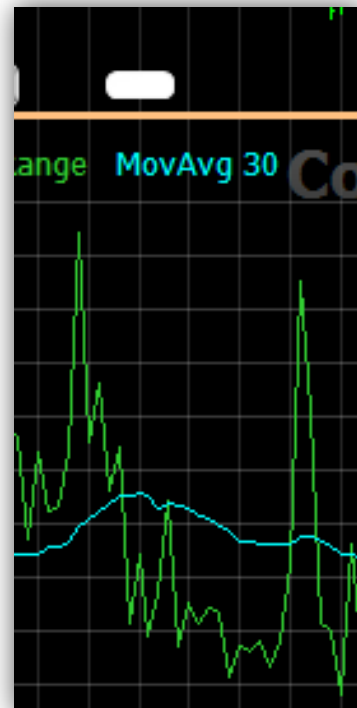
The RealCode condition we created identified stocks that have trade ranges that are at least three times greater than they typically are. In order to create this condition, first add a Moving Average of the Trade Range rule. Hit the '/' key on your keyboard to search for *Moving Average*. Now select *Trade Range* so that the *Moving Average* added to the chart will be the Moving Average of the Trade Range plot.

Select the *Add Indicator/Condition* button. Then choose *New RealCode Condition*. Provide a name for the condition when prompted.

You'll need to create variables within the RealCode editor that appears, so that you'll be able to easily identify the Trade Range and Moving Average plots within the code you'll write. Click the *Indicators/Rules* button to create variables.

Within the RealCode editor, write the following:

```
1 '# MA = indicator.MovingAverage
2 '# TR = indicator.TradeRange
3 '*****
4 '* if Price.Close > Price.Close(1) then Pass
5 '*****
6
7 If tr.value >= ma.value * 3 Then pass
8
9
```



Select OK. The condition should now be on your chart and can be implemented however you choose. In class, since we wanted to find stocks who most frequently fit this profile, we clicked the condition once to Sort and Paint Price based on this behavior historically.

There is a ton of useful RealCode information available in the RealCode Reference, which is a .pdf doc you can download at www.StockFinder.com within the Essentials section!



We're here if you need us!

Resources:

If you have any questions about these outtakes, please feel free to email me at julia.ormond@worden.com.

Many of you submitted requests for customized setups in class. We worked through many of those together. I've uploaded those Layouts to my blog. Navigate your web browser to **Julia.blocks.com** to download and begin using them!

If you have general questions about StockFinder or TeleChart going forward and need help setting something up, please navigate your web browser to **www.Worden.com**. Within the **Discussion** tab in its top right corner, select the **Ask a Trainer – StockFinder** or **Ask a Trainer - TeleChart** forum (as the case may be). Make sure you are signed in and post your question. We'll get back to you as quickly as possible.

If you have any technical issues with StockFinder, please contact Technical Support. Hours of operation:

Mon - Fri: 9:00 am - 9:00 pm ET

Sat: 9:00 am - 3:00 pm ET

Phone: 919-408-0542

Fax: 919-408-0545

Worden is holding weekly webinars this year. Join us every Tuesday at 8:00ET for half an hour as we discuss the Market and general technical analysis techniques.

Helpful [StockFinder](#) Keyboard Shortcuts...

...Keep These in Mind (Page 1 of 1)

Chart Shortcuts

1	1 Day Chart TimeFrame
2	2 Day Chart TimeFrame
3	3 Day Chart TimeFrame
4	4 Day Chart TimeFrame
5	Weekly Chart TimeFrame
6	6 Day Chart TimeFrame
7	7 Day Chart TimeFrame
8	8 Day Chart TimeFrame
9	9 Day Chart TimeFrame
Ctrl+1	1 Minute Chart TimeFrame
Ctrl+2	2 Minute Chart TimeFrame
Ctrl+3	5 Minute Chart TimeFrame
Ctrl+4	15 Minute Chart TimeFrame
Ctrl+5	30 Minute Chart TimeFrame
Ctrl+6	1 Hour Chart TimeFrame
. (period key)	Toggle Crosshair
Click blank Chart Area	Activate Temporary Crosshair
[Shift Chart Back 1 Bar
]	Shift Chart Forward 1 Bar
Ctrl+Shift+Wheel	Shift Chart Back or Forward 1 Bar at a Time
Ctrl + Spin Mouse Wheel	Shift Chart Back or Forward in Time
\	Shift Chart to First Available Plotted Chart Data
Ctrl+D	Draw Trend line
Ctrl+B	Toggle Price Plot Style (bar, candle, line, etc.)
Ctrl+G	Toggle Price Scale
Ctrl+R or /	Add Rule from Library
Ctrl+I or /	Add Indicator from Library
Shift+ 1-9	Zoom Chart In or Out
Spin Mouse Wheel	Zoom Chart In or Out
Shift + Spin Wheel	Slow Zoom Chart In or Out
F1 - F12	View Corresponding Tab within Layout

WatchList Shortcuts

Space	Next Symbol In List
Ctrl+Space	Previous Symbol in List
Shift+Space	Next Symbol Passing Same Rule
Home	First Symbol in List
End	Last Symbol in List

TeleChart Hot Keys (Page 1 of 2)

Adding, editing and removing indicators

• Open Indicator Editor	I
• Erase Indicators dialog	X
• Delete last indicator plotted	Delete
• Comparison symbol	CTRL-C
• \$100 Scale	CTRL-H
• Flip-flop active and comparison symbols	CTRL-F
• Moving average	A
• Balance of Power (BOP)	B
• Envelope channels	E
• Bollinger Bands	G
• Rate of change	H
• Linear regression	L
• MACD	M
• On Balance Volume	O
• Wilder's RSI	R
• Relative strength graph	CTRL-R
• Stochastics	S
• Time Segmented Volume (TSV)	T
• Volume	V
• MoneyStream	Y

Charting functions

• Move chart backward or forward one bar	[or]
• Move chart backward or forward five bars	{ or }
• Toggle between large chart and regular chart	CTRL-L
• Draw trendline	D (hold down Shift while drawing for a horizontal trendline or Ctrl for a linear regression trendline)
• Erase last trendline plotted	CTRL-D
• Trendline toggle: Show, Show w/ extensions, Don't show	CTRL-T
• Pointer mode toggle on/off	(.) Period key, then use right and left arrow keys to move pointer backward or forward in time.
• Move pointer to far right of chart	End
• Slash chart	\
• Price graph toggle: bar, line, candlestick	CTRL-B
• Chart scaling	CTRL-G
• Spread price data toggle on/off	CTRL-Z
• Compress/decompress chart scaling: useful for viewing envelope channels that run off the chart	Minus (-) and plus (+) keys
• Zoom level	Shift-1 thru Shift-9
• Time Frame (days per bar)	Number keys 1 thru 9
• Intraday timeframes	CTRL-1 thru CTRL-6 (1 minute, 5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 30 min, hourly)

- Toggle split display between Show Adjusted for Splits and Show Unadjusted for Splits CTRL-\
- View technical and fundamental Data Sheet CTRL-V (toggles between Data Sheet and the price chart)

EasyScan functions

- Open EasyScan dialog CTRL-S
- Edit conditions for active scan result list CTRL-E

WatchList operations

- Select WatchList ALT-L
- Select sort criteria for WatchList ALT-S
- Jump to top of WatchList Home
- Next symbol in list Spacebar
- Previous symbol in list CTRL-Spacebar
- Next flagged symbol Shift-Spacebar
- Next WatchList CTRL-W
- Previous symbol in navigation history Backspace
- Previous WatchList in navigation history CTRL-Backspace
- Add symbols to Active WatchList CTRL-A
- Remove highlighted symbol from WatchList CTRL-Delete
- Active symbol memberships CTRL-M (twice)
- Flag/Unflag active symbol F
- Add note to active symbol N
- Scroll through notes on the active symbol Up and down arrow keys
- Jump to a symbol J
- Custom Date Sort C

Other

- Worden Report W
- Scroll through recently sent chat messages Shift+Up/Dn arrow