StockSafari™ is a unique piece of software that can very dramatically improve your trading profits while drastically reducing your trading risks. It is extremely powerful and simple to use. A six-year-old can master the system in about half an hour and thereafter trade far better (i.e. far more profitably) than even veteran and professional traders of Wall Street firms and hedge funds who use other tools.

StockSafari™ User Guide

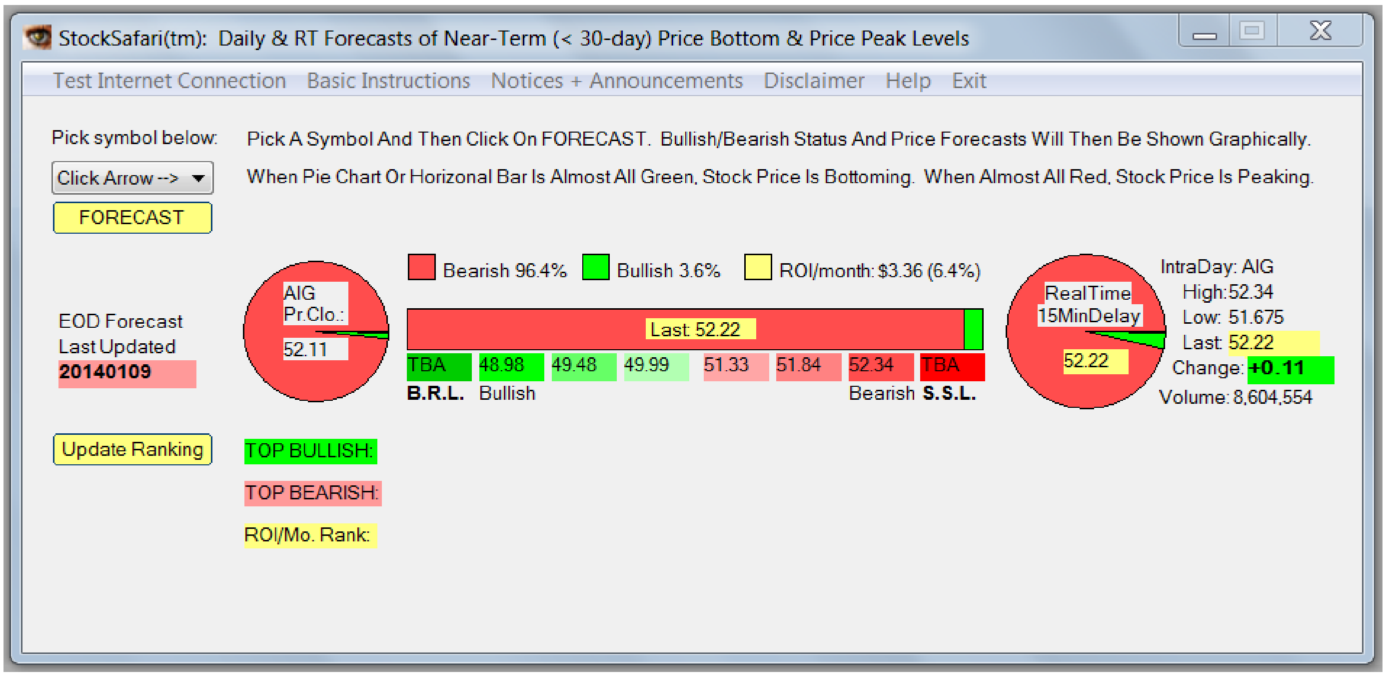
Hardware Requirements: You need a Windows PC to run the program. There is no Mac version available, and none planned. Note that you will need an Internet connection to enjoy the most up-to-date price forecasts.

Below Are Simple Steps To Download And Install StockSafari™:

1. Go to StockSafari.Com
2. Download the StockSafari™ software package to any directory on your PC, e.g. c:\StockSafari
3. Extract all the files from the package to the same directory, e.g. c:\StockSafari
4. Go to the folder (in our example here, c:\StockSafari) and double-click the file "GO.EXE" to run the program. The program is GO.EXE

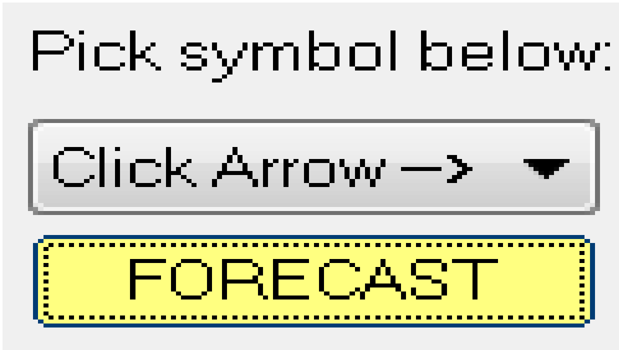
Note that this User Guide covers the high-end version of StockSafari™, which monitors multiple stocks. The freeware version currently monitors just one stock, but should still allow you to make about >=3% (cash basis) gain, every 2 to 4 weeks. The high-end version monitoring multiple stocks can rank the stocks in real-time by bullishness, bearishness and volatility. Obviously, there is no need to rank if there is just one stock in the freeware version. But in all other respects, the freeware version and the high-end version are identical in functionality. This User Guide shows you the high-end version, rather than the freeware version, so you can see how the ranking capabilities work.

Assuming that you have installed StockSafari™ as instructed above, and started the program by double-clicking on "GO.EXE", a screen will appear after a few seconds which looks like the following:

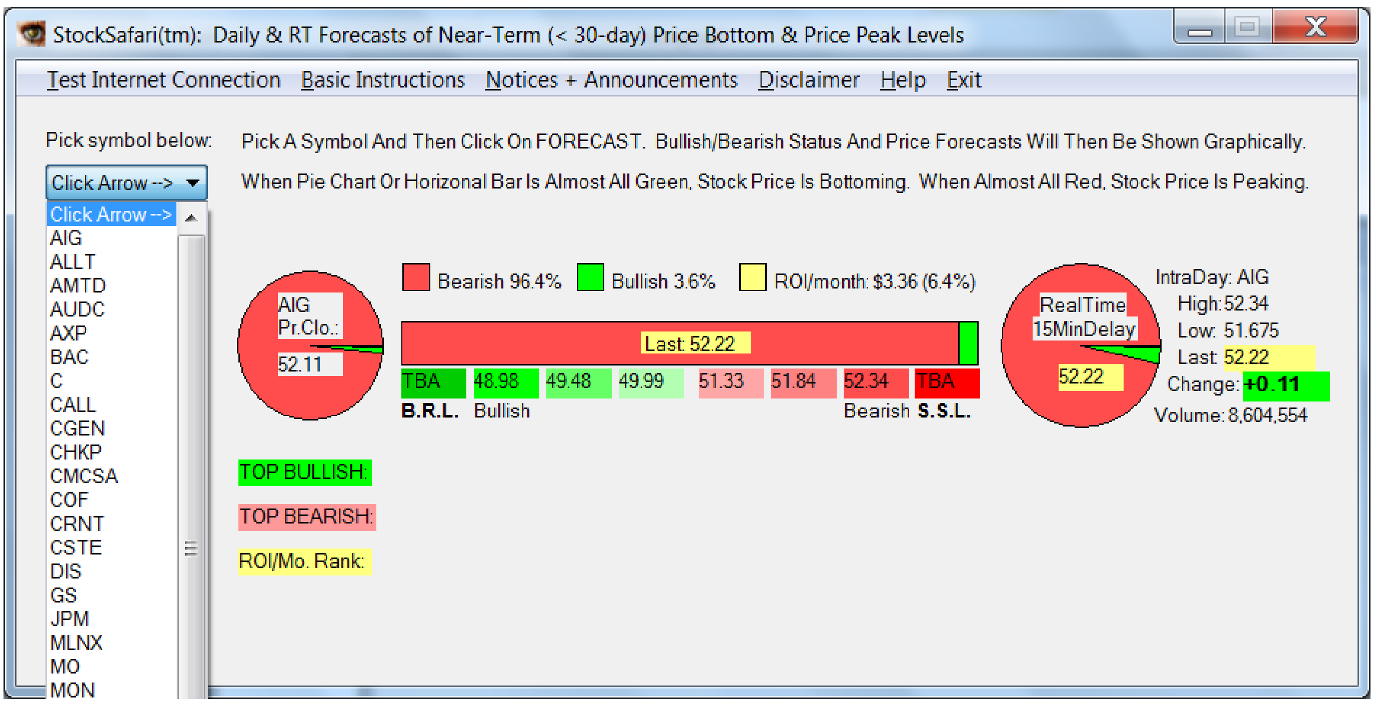


Looking at the above image, you'll notice two pie charts and a horizontal bar chart between them.   This would be the normal situation on startup of the program.

Continuing with the screenshot shown above, and looking near the top-left corner area, you'll notice the instruction "Pick Symbol Below:", and right below that, the instruction, "Click Arrow ->" which points to a drop down arrow to its right.   An enlarged image of that area is shown below:

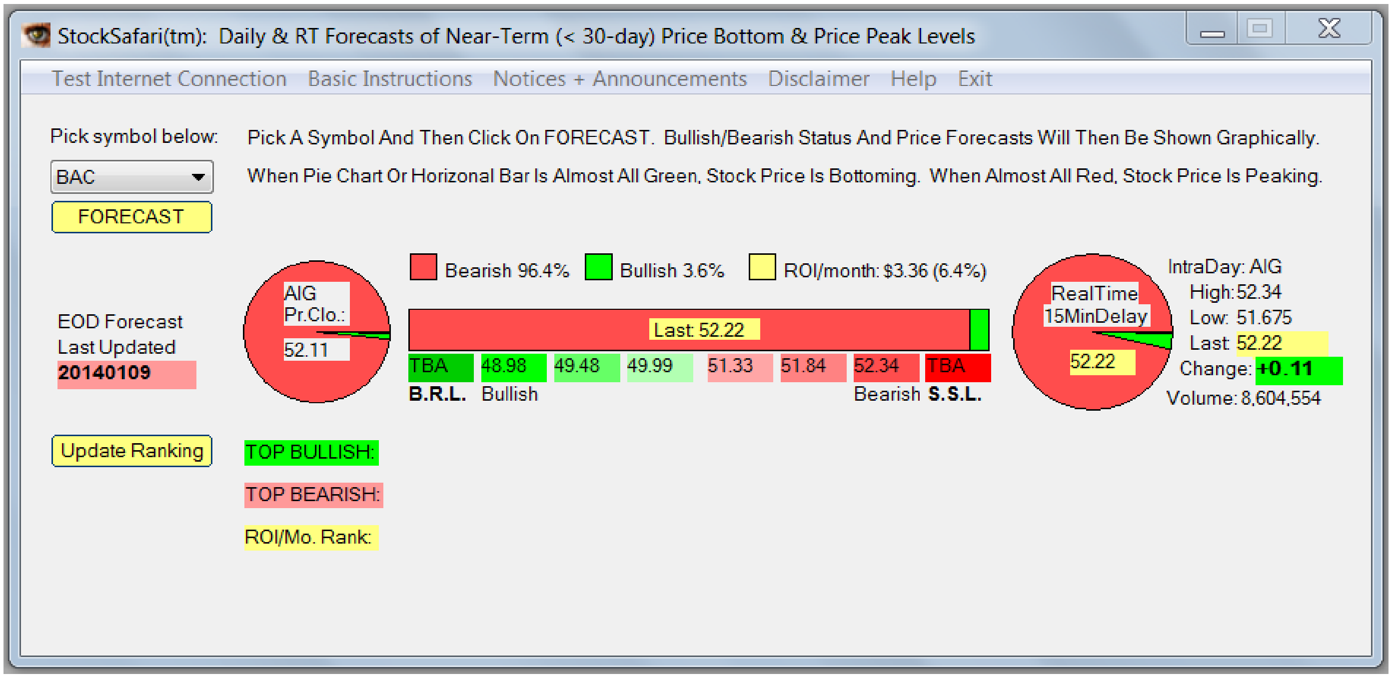


Clicking the drop-down arrow will display a drop-down list of stock symbols from which you can pick your choice. If you click the drop-down arrow as instructed, you'll see a screen like the following:

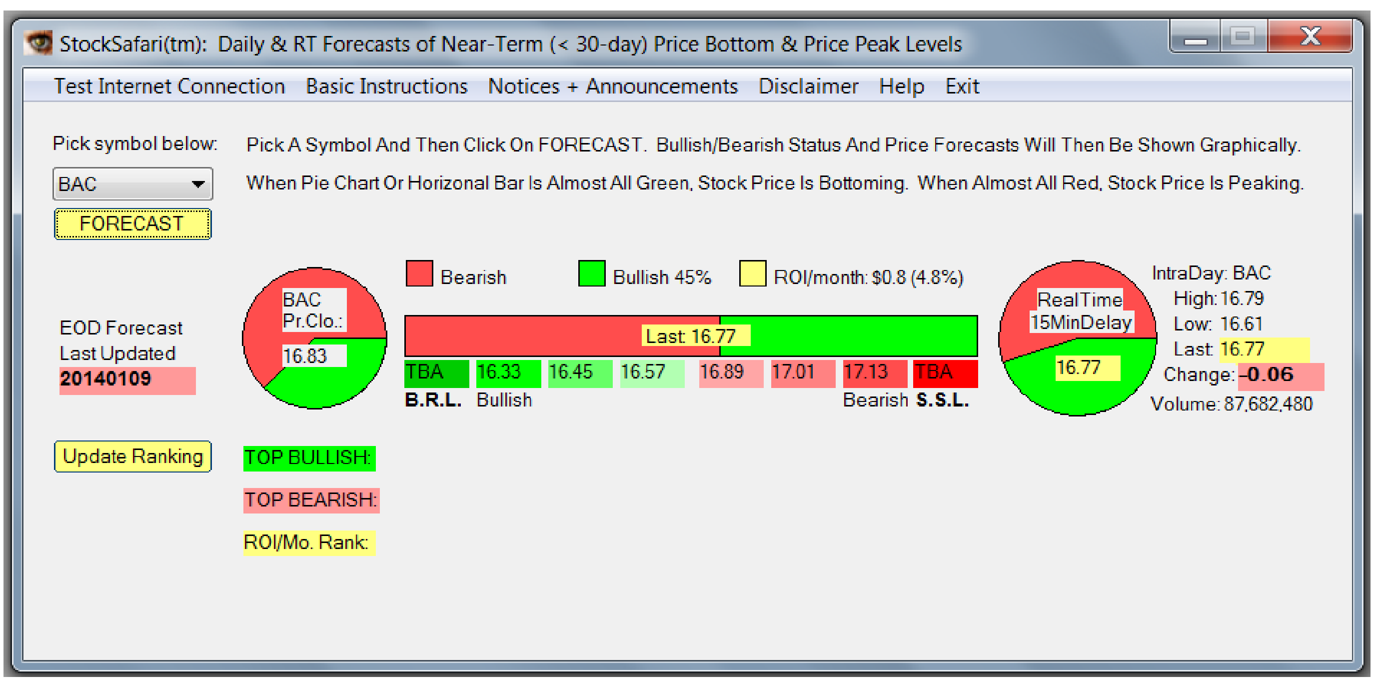


As the left side of the image shown above shows, the drop-down list presents a list of stock ticker symbols, starting with AIG, followed by ALLT, AMTD, and so on in alphabetical order. You can then use your mouse pointer to pick any symbol from the list by clicking on it. When the program starts, it will automatically pick the first stock in the list. So, in this case, AIG is the first stock displayed right after the program starts.

If we now go down the drop-down list and click on BAC (Bank of America Corporation), the selected stock symbol, BAC, will now be shown just above the FORECAST button, and the screen would look like the following:



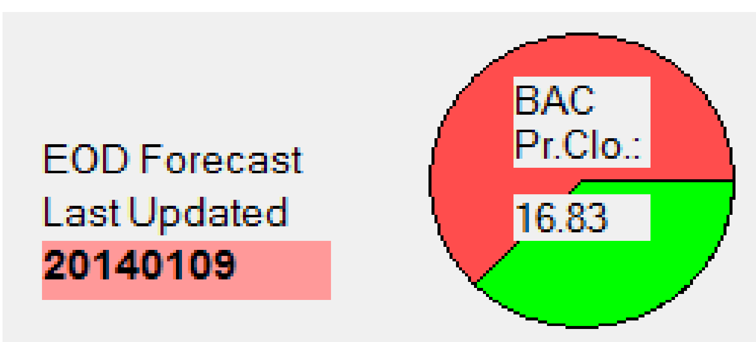
If we now click on the yellow “FORECAST” button right below the BAC stock ticker symbol we had selected, a new screen will appear as shown below:



Before we go into the details, just notice that both of the pie charts and the horizontal bar chart consist of two colors, red and green. When the color is predominantly red, it means that stock price is approaching or near a peak and turning bearish (i.e. about to top out and then go DOWN). When the color is predominantly green, it means that stock price is approaching or near a price bottom and turning bullish (i.e. about to bottom out and then go UP).

Therefore, without reading anything or knowing more, a quick glance at the proportion of red to green will tell you instantly the real-time status of a stock in terms of its bearish(downside) or bullish(upside) potential. It is the nature of a stock and its price to move up and down over time. Most stocks typically fluctuate 3 to 7 percent over a two to four week period, but a few fluctuate far more. The quickest way to assess a stock is to simply look at the color of the charts (i.e. the pie charts and bar chart). Buy only when the color is mostly green. Sell (and sell short) when the color is mostly red.

You'll notice also that there are two pie charts, one on the left, and the other on the right. Most of the time, they are similar but not identical. The left pie chart is based on all data available at the close of the previous trading day. The following shows a typical left pie chart with its EOD forecast:



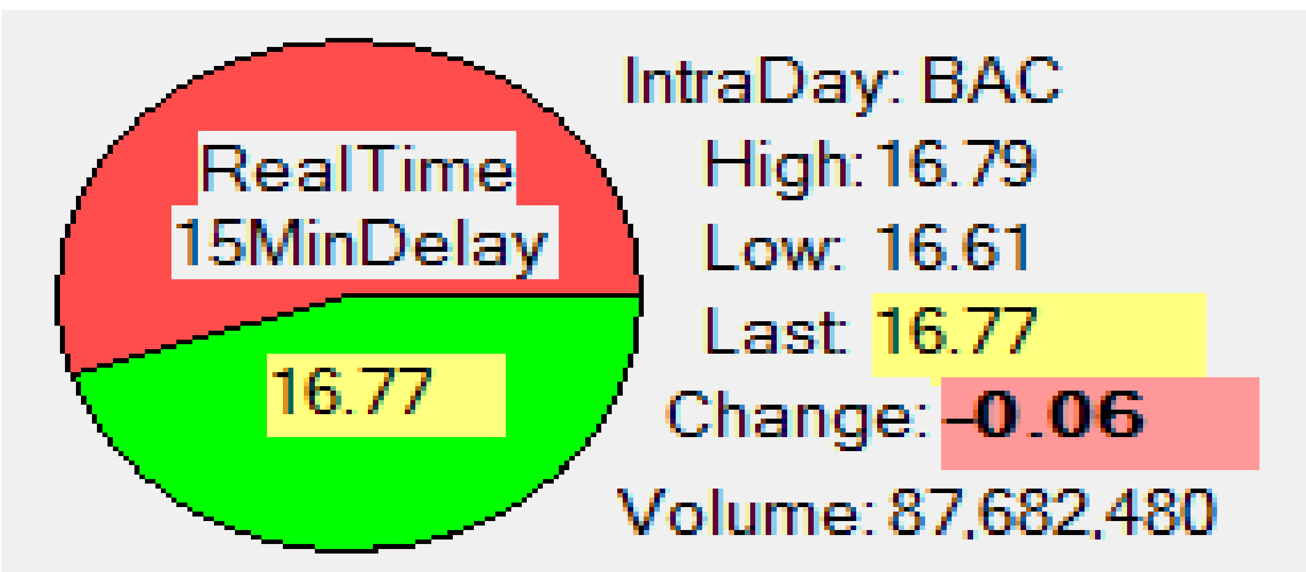
On the left side of the pie chart, you're informed that the EOD (End Of Day) price forecast was based on the close of market on 20140109 (YYYYMMDD) or Year 2014 Month 01 (i.e. January) and Date 09 (i.e. 9th day of the month).

The pie chart shows the stock ticker symbol, i.e. BAC, and the previous closing price ("Pr.Clo."), i.e. $16.83, the closing price on 20140109, the day the EOD price forecast was last updated.

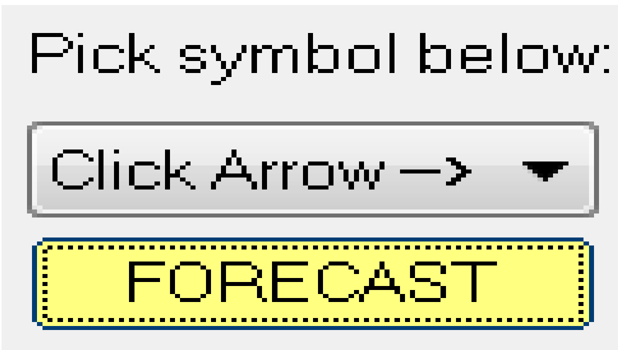
The right pie chart refines the forecasts of the left pie chart by updating in real time. During market hours when stocks are trading, the right pie chart will update itself to take into account what took place minutes earlier.   This will help you capture intra-day lows and highs to significantly improve your trading and profitability via more refined intra-day trade entries and exits.

Therefore, by glancing at the left pie chart, you see where it closed on the previous trading day and its bullish or bearish status by the proportion of the green to red. You can then compare that with the right pie chart to see how the bullishness or bearishness has changed based on the latest real-time data.

The following shows what a typical right side pie chart looks like:



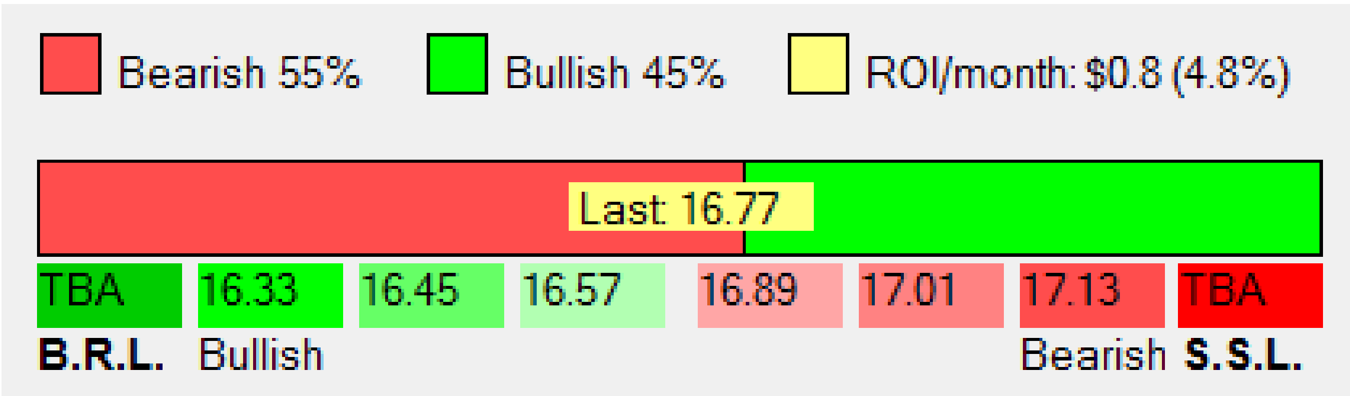
Most of the information shown above is self-explanatory. The pie chart reminds you that the RealTime information is subject to a 15-minute delay (i.e. delayed real-time data) and that the last trade was 16.77. The caption on the right shows that the information is "Intra-Day", the stock ticker symbol is “BAC” and that the intra-day high so far was 16.79, with intra-day low so far being 16.61. The last trade was at 16.77 which was down $0.06, or down 6 cents from the previous trading day’s close (displayed on the left pie chart as $16.83). The cumulative daily volume so far is 87,682,480 shares. The data shown is updated automatically once every 60 seconds during trading hours.



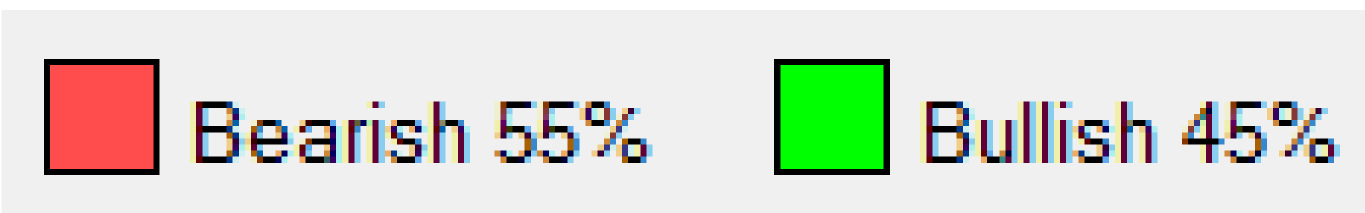
But you can also manually update the data and price forecast anytime by pressing the yellow FORECAST button. Thereafter, data and forecast for the stock will again automatically update once every 60 seconds.

Again, the proportion of red vs. green (i.e. bearish price potential vs. bullish price potential) is reflected in the pie chart itself.   Some stocks may go up or down sharply during trading hours and their right side pie chart may differ a great deal from their left side chart.   In such cases, the right side pie chart (as well as the horizontal bar chart that is in the middle) will be of great aid in helping you scoop the very best entry and exit intra-day prices, which may be much better than either the previous day’s closing price or the following day’s prices. This is particularly true on the day when the stock is making an important price bottom or price peak.   Often, extreme price lows and price highs are available only intra-day on such trend-reversal day, with closing price being far less extreme as it returns to norm towards the close.

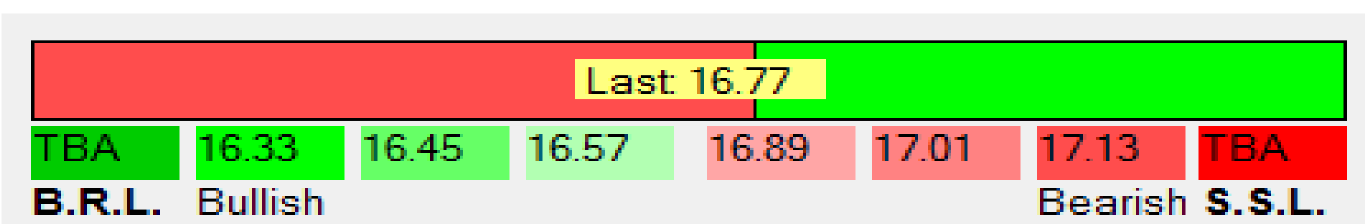
For those who prefer exact numbers, and for your convenience, the exact proportions of red to green are also calculated in real time. These and other useful numbers are shown in the center, above and below the horizontal bar chart that is situated between the left and right pie charts, as shown below:



During the trading day, all relevant numbers are updated in [delayed] real time.   Now for those who like to know the exact proportions of red to green (i.e. downside/bearish potential to upside/bullish potential), the numbers are conveniently calculated and displayed in the above image in its top left area, and further enlarged below:



Continuing with the BAC (Bank of America) example, we see that there are several numbers right below the horizontal bar chart. They are shown below:



These numbers are relevant and important stock price levels for BAC stock.

As the above image shows, 16.33 is labeled “Bullish”, meaning that the near-term future price bottom is forecasted to be about 16.33

In the center of the horizontal bar chart, 16.77, shaded in yellow color, is labeled as “LAST”, i.e. it is the price of the last trade of BAC, based on the [delayed] real-time quote fetched by the program. The rightmost number 17.13 is labeled “Bearish”, meaning that the future price peak for BAC is forecasted to be about 17.13.

Given the forecasted near-term future price peak (17.13) and price bottom (16.33), we can readily see that a potential profit of ($17.13 – $16.33 =) $0.80 exists between the forecasted price fluctuation extremes. When $0.80 is divided by the LAST price of $16.77, we get 0.0477 or 4.8%   So, what this means is that by buying near $16.33 and selling near $17.13 (or shorting at $17.13 and covering at $16.33), we can get about $0.80 per share or 4.8%. Since this stock price fluctuation normally occurs within 4 weeks, often much sooner, this represents an ROI (“Return On Investment”) of 4.8% per month (cash basis) or better.   This ROI is calculated and shown, in the top right area, in the example for BAC above, like this (enlarged below):

Given the $0.80 price swing, up or down, it is desirable to set different price points along the whole fluctuation range of $0.80. We’ve therefore set the price points at 15% and 30% of the $0.80 range, from both ends, i.e. price bottom and price peak, to facilitate decision making and short-term (e.g.

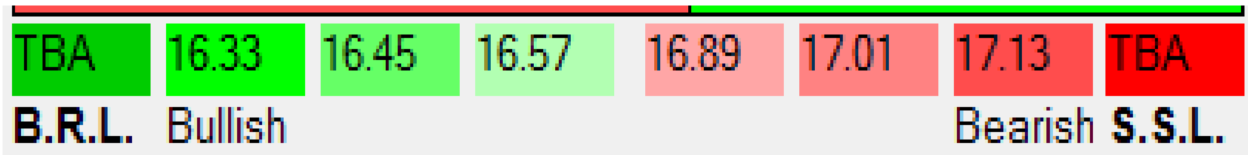
intra-day) trading, for the convenience of those who prefer more frequent, including intra-day, profits, by trading more often.

TBA	16.33	16.45	16.57	16.89	17.01	17.13	TBA
B.R.L.	Bullish					Bearish	**S.S.L.**

Thus $16.45 represents a price that is 15% of the fluctuation range of $0.80, starting from the forecasted future price bottom of $16.33 So if price nears $16.45, there is only about 15% downside left before price bottoms and moves up.   Likewise the price $17.01 represents a price that is 15% of the fluctuation range of $0.80, starting from the forecasted future price peak of $17.13. When price nears $17.01, there is only about 15% upside left before price peaks and moves down.

The remaining two prices, $16.57 and $16.89, represent 30% of the $0.80 price fluctuation, counting from the forecasted future price bottom of 16.33 and the forecasted future price top of $17.13, respectively. These are price levels of interest to day traders who are content to capture about 40% of the $0.80 fluctuation range but wish to do so multiple times during the 4-week future time window.   Price scalpers, especially intra-day traders, will likely concentrate on these inner price ranges.   Typically, for intra-day traders and scalpers, a price movement in the expected direction (i.e. a profitable trade) that moves a notch or two in the above price scale, should bring about at least a partial closeout (say 50%) of the total position, whether long or short.

More specifically, as a more precise rule for consideration of adoption and/or modification, day traders should begin taking some profits when price moves in the right direction and there are two or one price notch(es) remaining. To illustrate, look at the earlier price points or notches, re-displayed below :



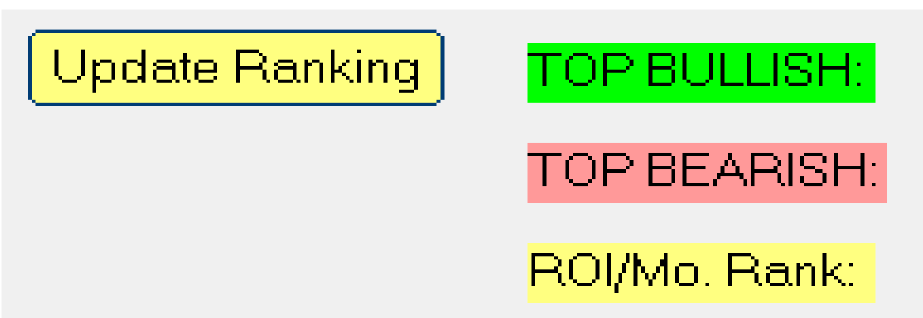
Looking at the above six price levels, if you go long around 16.33 and are too impatient to wait for 17.13 as a day trader, you should consider taking profits at 16.89, i.e. when 2 notches (i.e. 17.01 and 17.13) remain, or at 17.01, when 1 notch (17.13) remains. If a day-trader shorts at 17.01, then 16.57, or 16.45, would be a price point at which to begin taking profits, e.g. liquidate 50%.

Obviously the closer one is to the Bullish or Bearish price, the safer it is for one to go long or short, respectively, and the greater the extent of price movement one can expect. Swing traders who don't mind waiting will likely wait until there is no more than one price notch left, before starting to take profits, e.g. buy at 16.33 and sell only when price reaches or exceeds 17.01. Again, these are neither infallible nor rigid rules, but merely suggestions for your consideration to create your own trading plan or style. There is nothing wrong with waiting for the extreme prices, i.e. the Bullish and Bearish prices, to go long and short respectively, especially for those who are averse to risk and do not like to engage in more frequent trading than necessary to capture the short-term inter-day price swings. Nor is there anything wrong for doing only long trades or only short trades, even though that would mean cutting trading opportunities by about half, and longer waiting intervals before good trades show up.

Based on all the above considerations, and in the case of multiple stocks, we can also sort the stocks being monitored, by their price levels (in percentages) within their future price fluctuation ranges, using the latest, intra-day, real-time data. Stocks whose prices are nearest to their forecasted future price bottoms are therefore the most bullish, while stocks that are nearest to their forecasted future price peaks are the most bearish. The forecast time window is up to 4 weeks, though in most cases either the upside or downside target (corresponding to the estimated ROI/Mo. figure) is fulfilled in about two weeks or less. Thus actual ROI/Mo. can often be much higher than the estimate.

By calculating a stock's price level (as a percent) within its forecasted near-term future price peak and price bottom, i.e. its price fluctuation range, we can determine its bullishness or bearishness. For the high-end version of StockSafari™ with multiple stocks, you can sort such percentages periodically throughout the trading day. This allows you to discover and select the most bearish stocks to sell short and the most bullish stocks to buy. We can also select stocks with the highest volatility or fluctuation range (as % of price).

At the lower left of the program while running, you'll see the following:



If you click on the yellow "Update Ranking" button, the program will go through all the stocks being monitored, refine the forecasts using the latest real-time data, and then display the top bullish stocks, the top bearish stocks and the highest ROI/month (i.e. the most volatile) stocks for your selection and/or further examination.

By clicking on the yellow "Update Ranking" button, you'll then see, seconds later, something like the following:

TOP BULLISH: CALL (86.1%), TRV (82.6%), AXP (75.7%), T (73.9%), MON (67.8%), ALLT (61.2%), SCHW (57%),

TOP BEARISH: AIG (96.4%), TEVA (95%), CMCSA (92.7%), CGEN (91.5%), CHKP (90.7%), COF (86.7%), SODA (85.5%),

ROI/Mo. Rank: AUDC (16.6%), MLNX (14.3%), PERI (14%), CRNT (13.6%), SODA (13%), CGEN (12.6%), TEVA (11.4%),

As shown above and below, the green "TOP BULLISH" label is followed by the most bullish (current, and real-time-adjusted) stocks in descending order.

TOP BULLISH: CALL (86.1%), TRV (82.6%), AXP (75.7%), T (73.9%), MON (67.8%), ALLT (61.2%), SCHW (57%),

The above Top Bullish ranking shows that the highest ranked bullish stock is CALL, and that it is 86.1% bullish, meaning that there is only (100 - 86.1 =) 13.9% of the price fluctuation range remaining in CALL before it reaches its forecasted future near-term price bottom. Alternatively, if CALL has already bottomed, it means that CALL now has 86.1% of its price fluctuation range remaining, going up, before it reaches its future short-term peak. Whether CALL is about to reach its price bottom or has already bottomed can be easily determined by looking at its intra-day chart of the most recent 5 days, which is available by going to http://finance.yahoo.com. The second most bullish stock in the list is TRV with 82.6% bullishness and so on, in descending order of bullishness (i.e. upside price potential), expressed as a percentage of its forecasted price fluctuation range that remains, with price going up.

The red "TOP BEARISH" list shows the most bearish (and real-time adjusted) stocks in descending order of bearishness, as shown below:

TOP BEARISH: AIG (96.4%), TEVA (95%), CMCSA (92.7%), CGEN (91.5%), CHKP (90.7%), COF (86.7%), SODA (85.5%),

The first one is ticker symbol AIG, which is 96.4% bearish, meaning that there is only (100 – 96.4 =) 3.6% of the price fluctuation range left in AIG before it reaches its forecasted future near-term price peak. In other words, 96.4% of the total upside potential has already taken place, with just 3.6% remaining before price peaks and heads down. Alternatively, if AIG has already peaked, it means that AIG now has 96.4% of its price fluctuation range remaining, on the downside, before it reaches its future short-term price bottom. Whether AIG is about to peak or has already peaked can be determined by looking at its intra-day price chart of the most recent 5 days, available by going to http://finance.yahoo.com. The next most bearish stock is TEVA with 95% bearishness and so on, in descending order of bearishness or downside price potential, expressed as a percentage of the stock's forecasted future price fluctuation range that remains, before its forecasted price bottom is reached.

Lastly, the price fluctuation range as a percentage of each stock's latest price, which is a measure of a stock's volatility, can also be calculated and sorted in descending order during trading hours, and this is shown as the ROI/Mo. Rank, as shown below.

ROI/Mo. Rank: AUDC (16.6%), MLNX (14.3%), PERI (14%), CRNT (13.6%), SODA (13%), CGEN (12.6%), TEVA (11.4%),

The above shows that of all the stocks in the list monitored, AUDC has the highest price fluctuation range, i.e. 16.6% relative to its price, followed by MLNX with 14.3%, followed by PERI with 14%, and so on.

The above 3-way sorting and display are for your convenience. So, if you wish to go long, you would click "Update Ranking" and then pay attention to the stocks shown in "TOP BULLISH" list. You'll then be focusing on stocks with the highest percentages of upside potential within their forecasted price fluctuation ranges, among stocks that are either bottoming out or have just bottomed, i.e.

TOP BULLISH: CALL (86.1%), TRV (82.6%), AXP (75.7%), T (73.9%), MON (67.8%), ALLT (61.2%), SCHW (57%),

Here the percentages represent the UPSIDE potential within each stock's near-term future price fluctuation range. A reading of nearly 100% would mean that the stock is right near the forecasted future price bottom, i.e. it has almost the entire fluctuation range (100%) to traverse, going UP. In practice, a reading of 90% or better is often good enough. The moment of 100% can be fleeting and the price difference between 100% and 90% or 95% may be very small or rather trivial.

If you want to sell short, you would pay attention to the stocks shown in "TOP BEARISH" and look at the stocks with the highest percentages among stocks that are topping out, i.e.

TOP BEARISH: AIG (96.4%), TEVA (95%), CMCSA (92.7%), CGEN (91.5%), CHKP (90.7%), COF (86.7%), SODA (85.5%),

Here the percentages represent the DOWNSIDE potential within each stock's near-term future price fluctuation range. A reading of near 100% would mean that the stock is right near the forecasted future price peak, i.e. it has the entire fluctuation range to traverse, going DOWN. In practice, a reading of 90% or better may be sufficiently close to 100% which can be fleeting and may not differ much from 90% or 95%.

When the broad market is near a short-term bottom, you'll find most of the TOP BULLISH stocks showing percentages in the high 90+%, while the TOP BEARISH stocks would mostly show much lower percentages. When the broad market is near a short-term peak, the reverse situation occurs, with TOP BEARISH stocks mostly showing percentages in the high 90+%, and with

TOP BULLISH stocks showing much lower percentages. This can provide further valuable information and insight for your planning and trading.

Striving for near perfection in picking price peak or price bottom is admirable but it requires a lot more effort and is not necessary for trading success. The control of risk exposure, via cash allocation and diversification, and especially via limiting cash commitment, and keeping a large reserve of cash and buying power at all times, can be far more important and beneficial in minimizing risk and optimizing trading flexibility and profits.

If you want high volatility stocks, you would pay attention to the stocks shown in ROI/Mo. Rank, and select from the most volatile stocks shown:

ROI/Mo. Rank: AUDC (16.6%), MLNX (14.3%), PERI (14%), CRNT (13.6%), SODA (13%), CGEN (12.6%), TEVA (11.4%),

Stocks leading either in the TOP BULLISH or TOP BEARISH list and which are also among the highest volatility (i.e. also leading in the ROI/Mo. Rank) should be the most profitable and attractive to trade, going long or short respectively.

ROI/Mo. Rank: AUDC (16.6%), MLNX (14.3%), PERI (14%), CRNT (13.6%), SODA (13%), CGEN (12.6%), TEVA (11.4%),

As shown above, after clicking on “Update Ranking”, the real-time adjusted volatility shows that AUDC is likely to have a fluctuation range of 16.6% relative to its current price, followed by MLNX with 14.3%. Note that although a stock may have the highest or very high volatility, its rank in bullishness or bearishness may not be high enough yet. If so, it is important to patiently wait for a high-volatility stock to also be ranked high in the TOP BEARISH or TOP BULLISH list, i.e. showing predominantly red or green, before selling short or buying, respectively. Scalpers and intra-day traders are likely to use a more relaxed standard, since their goal is to capture smaller price fluctuations but do so much more frequently and to take advantage of higher volatility.

<u>WHAT IF PRICE TARGETS ARE EXCEEDED</u>?

The forecasted future price peak and price bottom for each stock are always approximate. But the forecasted target prices do include intra-day prices. For example, if a stock is forecasted to have a peak of $50, and 3 days later an intra-day high price did reach or exceed it, say $50.30, then the forecasted $50 target has been met, even if price then closed below $50, e.g. $49 on the day said intra-day high of $50.30 was seen. Likewise. for forecasts of future price bottoms, intra-day lows are valid and taken into account. So if an intra-day low reached or fell below an earlier forecasted price bottom, the downside price target will have been met, even if on that day the closing price ended much above the forecast bottom price and the intra-day low.

It is not unusual for forecasted future price targets to be not only reached but exceeded (i.e. actual price lower than the forecasted bottom price or higher than the forecasted peak price). In most cases, such situations mean even lower risk and higher gain to go long (in the case of price bottom being exceeded) or to go short (in the case of price peak exceeded), unless severe and prolonged bear raid or short squeeze is being orchestrated by the Street.

Following our rules of diversification and maintenance of high cash reserves and buying power, it should be very easy to take advantage of such extreme situations. In the case of price falling through forecasted bottom, one should mentally draw a downtrend line and triple-down (i.e. buy twice the initial quantity) the moment price crosses the down-trend line to the upside. In the case of price peak exceeded, a mental up-trend line is used to triple-up (sell short twice the initial quantity) as soon as price crosses the up-trend line to the downside.   In situation such as this, both the pie chart on the right and the horizontal bar chart will provide useful guidance, so that you'll likely be able to put in orders extremely close to the intra-day low (at price bottom) or intra-day high (at price peak).   Thereafter and typically, only a slight price movement in accordance with the forecast is necessary to move you from a small, temporary paper loss to break-even, and then on to excellent profits, .

Wall Street's short-squeezes and bear-raids are responsible for most of the situations where forecasted future peak price and bottom price are exceeded, on the upside and downside respectively. These price extremes are not to be feared but welcomed and exploited. Short squeezes and bear raids do create exceptional prices and profit opportunities to the bears and bulls respectively, and should be exploited by averaging up and averaging down, respectively. This is done by fine-tuning sale/short-sale and buy/cover prices using mental trend lines, as described earlier, to get your trade and execution prices very close to the true short-squeeze peak or bear-raid bottom, once price target is met or exceeded and price manipulation in the form of short squeeze or bear raid is indicated.

To further improve your trading performance, we'll add two new features in our next software release. These are B.R.L. (i.e. Bear Raid Limit) and S.S.L (i.e. Short Squeeze Limit) figures.   Currently, the algorithms for their derivation and calculation are still being developed and refined, and hence there are no figures available yet. We therefore use the notice "TBA" or "to be available", for B.R.L., as shown below:

When fully ready in the near future, the “TBA” will be replaced by a precise number, that represents the extreme limit of a bear raid (i.e. B.R.L. or Bear Raid Limit). As price is raided down to the B.R.L. figure, the risks of heavy loss become very high to those orchestrating the bear raid, while the odds for gain become far more favorable for the buyer or bulls.

The S.S.L. or Short Squeeze Limit will also be available in the next software release, and at the same time as B.R.L. or Bear Raid Limit becomes available.

Both the B.R.L. and S.S.L. provide extra insight and confidence to the trader or investor by revealing in advance the extreme limits of any near-term price manipulations in the form of bear raids and short squeezes. B.R.L. and S.S.L. will attempt to anticipate and alert you in advance the worst-case scenarios of potential price manipulations so you will not be surprised but be mentally and financially prepared and able to take maximum advantage of all extreme prices, to achieve extraordinary returns by initiating or adding to any existing positions at prices near the forewarned B.R.L. or S.S.L., rather than be caught by surprise and in fear, and reacting emotionally and irrationally by selling at or near B.R.L. or covering at or near S.S.L., as the public often do, to their great financial detriment and loss.

Being not yet available, we show S.S.L. to be a feature that is TBA (i.e. “To Be Available”) in our next release of StockSafari. See below (enlarged image):

Similar to B.R.L., the S.S.L., when ready, will show the extreme price limit of any potential price manipulation via short squeeze, at or above which the risks of heavy losses shift greatly to the parties that are orchestrating the short squeeze. Like B.R.L., S.S.L. represents a price level of exceptional profit opportunity and low risk. S.S.L. allows us to exploit potential short squeezes at their exhaustion price levels, by initiating new short positions, or adding to pre-existing short positions.

Please be aware that StockSafari™ price forecasts are updated not only at the end of each trading day, but further refined during trading hours every 60 seconds, with a look-ahead window of up to 4 weeks, though often requiring far less (about 2 weeks) time for forecasted price targets to be met. This also means that you have plenty of lead time, measured in days, to leisurely place your trades and harvest your profits via GTC orders. There is no necessity to watch the market during trading hours, unless your enjoy doing so or are an active day-trader.

Once the algorithms for both B.R.L. and S.S.L. are done and implemented, we'll present them in the next release of StockSafari™ software.   The new B.R.L. and S.S.L. features will make StockSafari™ even more powerful than it already is.   They will benefit the individual investors and traders with even greater insight, advance warning, foreknowledge, assurance and confidence, and even greater and easier stupendous profits than ever.

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