TRADINGVIEW INDICATOR · USER GUIDE

DML — statistics, not opinions.

A statistical tool rather than a pattern one. It measures how far price has historically displaced and manipulated from a session open, then draws those distances forward as levels for today.

> DRAFT
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> This guide was generated from the indicator source and has not been proofread against live charts yet. Settings and defaults are accurate; the explanations may need your corrections.

Appears in TradingView as `mosaic / DML[Pro +]`

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00 Quick start

The defaults work. What matters is understanding what the levels represent.

01 Leave **Calculation Lookback** at 60 periods to start. Shorter reacts to the current regime; longer is more stable.

02 Pick a **Calculation Method**. `Mean` is pulled by outliers, `Median` is not — start on `Mean`, switch if a few violent days are skewing your levels.

03 Turn on **Day-of-Week** once you have watched it a while. Monday and Friday behave differently, and averaging them together hides that.

04 Check **Use Custom Anchor** matches your market. The default is 18:00, which is the futures day.

01

Calculation

What the statistics are built from. This section is the indicator.

`Calculation Lookback` `60`

Number of historical periods analysed. This is the sample size behind every level drawn.

`Calculation Method` `Mean`

`Mean`, `Median` or `Both`. Median resists outliers; mean does not. On an instrument with occasional violent days, that difference is large.

`Use Custom Anchor` `off`

Defines a custom daily session start. Default is 18:00, the futures convention.

`Custom Timezone` `off`

Overrides the chart timezone for session boundaries.

`Day-of-Week` `off`

Separates statistics by weekday, so Monday's behaviour is measured against other Mondays rather than against Friday's.

`Include Neutral Candles` `off`

Includes candles that close exactly at their open. Rare, and excluding them keeps the directional statistics clean.

> THESE ARE DISTRIBUTIONS, NOT PREDICTIONS
>
> A level here says price has historically moved about this far by this time. It is a probability distribution rendered as a line, not a forecast. Treat a level being reached as normal, and a level being far exceeded as the information.

02 Levels and Display

Which statistical levels get drawn, and how.

`Visible Elements` `Both`

`Lines`, `Zones` or `Both`. Zones show the band; lines show the single value.

`Line Position` `Current Bar`

`Full Session` extends across the whole session, `Current Bar` stops at price, `Offset` parks them to the right of price.

`[+] Dis. · [–] Dis.` `both on`

Displacement levels, up and down — how far price has typically travelled.

`[+] Man. · [–] Man.` `both on`

Manipulation levels, up and down — how far price has typically pushed against direction before continuing.

`Open` `on`

The session open the statistics are anchored to.

Displacement and manipulation are the two halves of the read: manipulation is the distance price takes against you before the move, displacement is the distance it covers once it goes. Watching one without the other tells you half the day.

03 Sessions

The intraday windows statistics are computed over.

`Session windows` `3 windows`

Three configurable intraday windows with hour and minute pickers, defaulting to roughly 00:00–05:00, 05:30–11:00 and 11:30–16:00. Each is measured separately, so a level reflects the behaviour of that window rather than of the whole day.

04

Labels

Minor display controls.

`Show Labels` `on`

Names each level.

`Label Size` `small`

`tiny`, `small` or `normal`.

Questions? Reach out at @rxttrades. Bug reports are more useful with a symbol, a timeframe and a screenshot.