Advanced Technical Analysis Course

Practical Course Companion eBook

33 lessons across 4 modules, organized for review, practice and responsible application.

IMPORTANT

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How to use this eBook

Read one lesson at a time, write the answer to its practice prompt, and compare your decision with the stated key points. Use historical or hypothetical examples for practice. Keep a learning journal so that changes in your reasoning remain visible.

Course map

Module	Lessons
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Module 1

Chart Patterns

1. Cup and Handle

A cup and handle is a chart formation describing a rounded consolidation followed by a smaller pullback.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain cup and handle in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify cup and handle, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

2. How to Trade Cup and Handle

A cup and handle is a chart formation describing a rounded consolidation followed by a smaller pullback.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade cup and handle in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade cup and handle, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

3. Ascending and Descending Triangles

Ascending and descending triangles organize converging price action around a relatively flat boundary and a sloping boundary.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain ascending and descending triangles in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify ascending and descending triangles, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

4. How to Trade Ascending and Descending Triangles

Ascending and descending triangles organize converging price action around a relatively flat boundary and a sloping boundary.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade ascending and descending triangles in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade ascending and descending triangles, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

5. Rising and Falling Wedges

Rising and falling wedges describe contracting price ranges with both boundaries sloping in the same direction.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain rising and falling wedges in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify rising and falling wedges, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

6. How to Trade Rising and Falling Wedges

Rising and falling wedges describe contracting price ranges with both boundaries sloping in the same direction.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade rising and falling wedges in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade rising and falling wedges, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

7. Triple Top and Bottom

Triple tops and bottoms describe repeated tests of a price area and require confirmation before being treated as a break or reversal.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain triple top and bottom in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify triple top and bottom, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

8. How to Trade Triple Top and Bottom

Triple tops and bottoms describe repeated tests of a price area and require confirmation before being treated as a break or reversal.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade triple top and bottom in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade triple top and bottom, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

9. Head and Shoulders

A head-and-shoulders pattern describes three peaks or troughs around a neckline and is incomplete until confirmation.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain head and shoulders in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify head and shoulders, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

10. How to Trade Head and Shoulders

A head-and-shoulders pattern describes three peaks or troughs around a neckline and is incomplete until confirmation.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade head and shoulders in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Chart Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade head and shoulders, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

Module 2

Japanese Candlestick Patterns

1. History of Japanese Candlestick Analysis

A candlestick summarizes open, high, low and close for one period, helping analysts compare range and direction.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain history of japanese candlestick analysis in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify history of japanese candlestick analysis, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

2. Benefits of Using Candlesticks

A candlestick summarizes open, high, low and close for one period, helping analysts compare range and direction.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain benefits of using candlesticks in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify benefits of using candlesticks, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

3. Candlestick Structure

A candlestick summarizes open, high, low and close for one period, helping analysts compare range and direction.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain candlestick structure in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify candlestick structure, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

4. Doji

A doji has an open and close near the same level and may reflect indecision when interpreted with surrounding context.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain doji in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify doji, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

5. The Long-Legged Doji and the High Wave

A doji has an open and close near the same level and may reflect indecision when interpreted with surrounding context.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain the long-legged doji and the high wave in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify the long-legged doji and the high wave, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

6. How to Trade the Long-Legged Doji and the High Wave

A doji has an open and close near the same level and may reflect indecision when interpreted with surrounding context.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade the long-legged doji and the high wave in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade the long-legged doji and the high wave, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

7. The Gravestone Doji and the Dragonfly Doji

A doji has an open and close near the same level and may reflect indecision when interpreted with surrounding context.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain the gravestone doji and the dragonfly doji in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify the gravestone doji and the dragonfly doji, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

8. How to Trade the Gravestone Doji and the Dragonfly Doji

A doji has an open and close near the same level and may reflect indecision when interpreted with surrounding context.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade the gravestone doji and the dragonfly doji in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade the gravestone doji and the dragonfly doji, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

9. Shooting Star and Inverted Hammer

Shooting Star and Inverted Hammer is a practical part of the learning pathway that connects a clear goal with repeatable action and review.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain shooting star and inverted hammer in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify shooting star and inverted hammer, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

10. How to Trade Shooting Star and Inverted Hammer

How to Trade Shooting Star and Inverted Hammer is a practical process that works best when the goal, inputs, decision rules and review criteria are defined before action begins.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade shooting star and inverted hammer in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade shooting star and inverted hammer, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

11. Dark Cloud Cover

Dark Cloud Cover is a practical part of the learning pathway that connects a clear goal with repeatable action and review.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain dark cloud cover in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify dark cloud cover, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

12. How to Trade Dark Cloud Cover

How to Trade Dark Cloud Cover is a practical process that works best when the goal, inputs, decision rules and review criteria are defined before action begins.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade dark cloud cover in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade dark cloud cover, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

13. Three White Soldiers and Three Black Crows

Three White Soldiers and Three Black Crows is a practical part of the learning pathway that connects a clear goal with repeatable action and review.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain three white soldiers and three black crows in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify three white soldiers and three black crows, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

14. How to Trade Three White Soldiers and Three Black Crows

How to Trade Three White Soldiers and Three Black Crows is a practical process that works best when the goal, inputs, decision rules and review criteria are defined before action begins.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade three white soldiers and three black crows in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade three white soldiers and three black crows, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

15. Morning Star and Evening Star

Morning Star and Evening Star is a practical part of the learning pathway that connects a clear goal with repeatable action and review.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain morning star and evening star in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify morning star and evening star, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

16. How to Trade Morning Star and Evening Star

How to Trade Morning Star and Evening Star is a practical process that works best when the goal, inputs, decision rules and review criteria are defined before action begins.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade morning star and evening star in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Japanese Candlestick Patterns. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade morning star and evening star, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

Module 3

Fibonacci Trading

1. What is Fibonacci Trading?

Fibonacci tools mark proportional retracement or extension levels that traders may use as scenario zones, not certainties.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain what is fibonacci trading? in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Fibonacci Trading. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify what is fibonacci trading?, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

2. How Reliable are Fibonacci Retracements

Fibonacci tools mark proportional retracement or extension levels that traders may use as scenario zones, not certainties.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how reliable are fibonacci retracements in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Fibonacci Trading. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how reliable are fibonacci retracements, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

3. How to Trade Fibonacci Retracements

Fibonacci tools mark proportional retracement or extension levels that traders may use as scenario zones, not certainties.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade fibonacci retracements in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Fibonacci Trading. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade fibonacci retracements, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

4. How to Trade Fibonacci Extensions

Fibonacci tools mark proportional retracement or extension levels that traders may use as scenario zones, not certainties.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to trade fibonacci extensions in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Fibonacci Trading. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to trade fibonacci extensions, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

5. Fibonacci Trading Strategies

Fibonacci tools mark proportional retracement or extension levels that traders may use as scenario zones, not certainties.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain fibonacci trading strategies in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Fibonacci Trading. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify fibonacci trading strategies, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

6. Common Mistakes with Fibonacci Tools

Fibonacci tools mark proportional retracement or extension levels that traders may use as scenario zones, not certainties.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain common mistakes with fibonacci tools in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Fibonacci Trading. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify common mistakes with fibonacci tools, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

Module 4

Bonus: Three High Probability Trading Setups

1. Three High Probability Trading Setups

Three High Probability Trading Setups is a practical part of the learning pathway that connects a clear goal with repeatable action and review.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain three high probability trading setups in plain language and connect it to the goal of Advanced Technical Analysis Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Bonus: Three High Probability Trading Setups. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify three high probability trading setups, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

Final application plan

Choose one course concept to apply. Define the goal, the evidence you need, the smallest responsible test, the boundary that would stop the test and the date when you will review the result.

Goal

Evidence and inputs

Small test

Risk boundary

Review date and next step