

work order format for civil work PDF

Work order format for civil work is an essential document that serves as a formal authorization for executing specific civil construction activities. Properly structured work orders ensure clarity, accountability, and smooth communication between clients, contractors, and project managers. Whether you are managing a small renovation project or a large infrastructure development, having a standardized work order format for civil work helps in tracking progress, controlling costs, and maintaining quality standards. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the key components of an effective work order format for civil work, along with best practices for drafting, issuing, and managing these vital documents.

Understanding the Importance of a Work Order in Civil Projects

Why a Well-Structured Work Order Matters

A work order acts as a contractual and operational document that:

- Clarifies scope of work
- Defines responsibilities and expectations
- Serves as a legal record of work authorized
- Facilitates planning, scheduling, and resource allocation
- Supports cost control and billing processes

Without a clear work order, civil projects may face delays, misunderstandings, and disputes.

Key Components of a Civil Work Order Format

A comprehensive civil work order should include several standardized sections to ensure all relevant information is captured. Below are the essential components:

1. Header Section

This section contains basic identification details such as:

- **Work Order Number:** Unique identifier for tracking
- **Date of Issue:** When the work order is created
- **Project Name:** Name or code of the project

- **Client/Owner Details:** Name, contact info, and address
- **Contractor Details:** Name, license number, contact info

2. Scope of Work

This critical section defines the specific civil activities to be performed:

- Detailed description of tasks (e.g., excavation, concrete work, foundation laying)
- Location or area of work within the project site
- Specifications and quality standards to be followed
- Drawings or plans reference (if applicable)

3. Duration and Schedule

Clear timelines help in planning and resource management:

- **Start Date:** When work is expected to commence
- **End Date:** Estimated completion date
- **Milestones:** Key phases or checkpoints

4. Resources and Materials

Lists of resources required for execution:

- Material specifications and quantities
- Labor requirements
- Equipment and machinery needed

5. Cost and Payment Terms

Details about financial aspects include:

- Total cost estimate
- Payment schedule (e.g., advance, progress payments, final)
- Terms of payment and invoicing

6. Terms and Conditions

Legal and procedural clauses such as:

- Quality assurance and inspection criteria
- Health and safety requirements
- Change order procedures
- Liability and warranties
- Penalties for delays or non-compliance

7. Approval and Signatures

To validate the work order:

- Authorized signatures from client and contractor
- Date of approval

Sample Work Order Format for Civil Work

Below is a simplified template highlighting the key sections:

Work Order No.: [XXXX]

Date: [DD/MM/YYYY]

Project Name: [Project Title]

Client: [Client Name & Contact]

Contractor: [Contractor Name & Contact]

Scope of Work

[Detailed description of civil activities]

Schedule

Start Date: [DD/MM/YYYY]

End Date: [DD/MM/YYYY]

Milestones:

- [Milestone 1]
- [Milestone 2]

Resources & Materials

- Materials: [Type & Quantity]
- Labor: [Number of workers]
- Equipment: [List]

Cost & Payment Terms

Total Cost: [Amount]

Payment Schedule: [Details]

Terms & Conditions

- [Condition 1]
- [Condition 2]

Approval

Client Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contractor Signature: _____ Date: _____

Best Practices for Drafting and Managing Work Orders

Clarity and Detail

Ensure the scope and specifications are precise to prevent ambiguities.

Standardization

Use a consistent format across projects for ease of understanding and record-keeping.

Legal Compliance

Include all necessary legal clauses to protect both parties and adhere to local laws.

Regular Updates

If changes are required, issue amendments or change orders with proper documentation.

Record Keeping

Maintain copies of all issued work orders for future reference, audits, and dispute resolution.

Conclusion

A well-designed work order format for civil work is fundamental to the successful execution of construction projects. It aligns expectations, ensures accountability, and facilitates smooth workflow management. By incorporating essential components such as scope, schedule, resources, costs, and legal terms, project managers can streamline operations and minimize risks. Remember, clarity and thoroughness are key to effective work orders, ultimately leading to timely completion and satisfied stakeholders.

If you are developing or updating your work order templates, ensure they are tailored to your specific project needs and compliant with local regulations. Properly managed work orders are not just administrative documents—they are the backbone of efficient civil project management.

Work Order Format for Civil Work: An In-Depth Examination

In the realm of civil engineering and construction management, the efficacy of project execution hinges significantly on clear communication, precise documentation, and well-structured workflows. Among these foundational elements, the work order format for civil work serves as a critical document that bridges planning, execution, and control phases of construction projects. A meticulously crafted work order not only streamlines operations but also minimizes misunderstandings, reduces delays, and ensures compliance with safety and quality standards.

This comprehensive review delves into the intricacies of work order formats tailored for civil work, exploring their essential components, variations, best practices, and the pivotal role they play in successful project management.

Understanding the Concept of a Work Order in Civil Work

A work order is a formal document issued by a project manager, site engineer, or contractor that

authorizes specific work to be performed within a civil project. It acts as a directive that details the scope, resources, timelines, and responsibilities associated with a particular task or set of tasks.

In civil projects, work orders serve multiple purposes:

- Authorization: Officially approve and initiate work activities.
- Documentation: Record details for accountability and future reference.
- Coordination: Facilitate communication among teams, subcontractors, and suppliers.
- Monitoring: Track progress and control costs effectively.

The importance of a standardized work order format for civil work cannot be overstated?it provides clarity, consistency, and legal protection for all parties involved.

Core Components of a Civil Work Order Format

A comprehensive work order for civil work should encompass several key sections, each serving a specific purpose. Below is an in-depth look at these components:

1. Header Information

- Work Order Number: Unique identifier for tracking.
- Date of Issue: When the work order was created.
- Project Name & Location: Clear identification of the project site.
- Client/Owner Details: Name and contact info.
- Contractor/Service Provider Details: Name, address, contact.

2. Description of Work

- Scope of Work: Detailed description of the tasks to be performed.
- Specifications & Standards: Relevant codes, quality standards, and technical specifications.
- Drawings & References: Attachments or references to design drawings, models, or documents.

3. Quantity & Units

- Clear enumeration of quantities involved, e.g., cubic meters of concrete, linear meters of piping, number of foundation blocks.
- Units of measurement to ensure clarity.

4. Schedule & Timeline

- Start Date: When work should commence.
- End Date/Deadline: Expected completion date.
- Milestones: Key stages or checkpoints.

5. Resources & Manpower

- Materials Required: List of materials, quantities, and specifications.
- Labor & Equipment: Details about workforce and machinery needed.

6. Cost & Payment Details

- Estimated Cost: Breakdown of costs.
- Payment Terms: Payment milestones, conditions, and invoicing procedures.

7. Safety & Quality Requirements

- Safety protocols to be followed.
- Quality assurance measures.

8. Approvals & Signatures

- Signatures from authorized personnel?project manager, client representative, contractor.
- Date of approval.

9. Additional Notes or Instructions

- Special instructions, warnings, or conditions.

Variations and Customizations in Work Order Formats

While the fundamental components remain consistent, the work order format for civil work often varies based on project size, complexity, contractual arrangements, and organizational preferences. Common variations include:

- Electronic vs. Paper-Based Formats: Digital work orders integrated within project management software versus traditional paper documents.
- Detailed vs. Summary Formats: Detailed work orders for complex tasks; summarized versions for routine or minor work.
- Standardized Templates vs. Customized Forms: Companies may develop templates aligned with internal processes or adapt industry standards.

Organizations often customize work order formats to incorporate additional fields such as risk assessments, environmental considerations, or compliance checklists.

Best Practices for Developing an Effective Civil Work Order Format

Creating an efficient work order format requires adherence to best practices that promote clarity, accountability, and ease of use:

1. Clarity and Precision

- Use unambiguous language.
- Clearly define scope, specifications, and responsibilities.
- Include precise quantities and timelines.

2. Standardization

- Develop standardized templates for consistency.
- Ensure uniformity across different projects for ease of understanding.

3. Attach Relevant Documentation

- Incorporate drawings, technical specifications, safety data sheets, and reference documents.
- Ensure all attachments are updated and relevant.

4. Incorporate Flexibility

- Allow fields for amendments or revisions.
- Facilitate adjustments based on project changes.

5. Digital Integration

- Use project management software for real-time updates.
- Enable tracking, alerts, and notifications.

6. Review and Approval Process

- Define clear approval hierarchies.
- Ensure signatures from authorized personnel before commencement.

Role of the Work Order Format in Civil Project Management

The work order format for civil work plays a pivotal role in several facets of project management:

- Operational Efficiency: Clear instructions reduce errors and rework.
- Legal and Contractual Clarity: Documented scope and responsibilities mitigate disputes.
- Cost Control: Precise quantities and timelines assist in budgeting and resource allocation.
- Safety Assurance: Including safety protocols ensures compliance and worker protection.
- Progress Monitoring: Well-structured work orders facilitate tracking and reporting.

Effective use of standardized work order formats enhances coordination among stakeholders, ensures timely completion, and upholds quality standards.

Common Challenges and Solutions in Implementing Work Order Formats

Despite their importance, several challenges may arise:

- Inconsistent Formats: Lack of standardization leads to confusion.
- Solution: Develop and enforce standardized templates.
- Incomplete or Vague Details: Ambiguous instructions cause delays.
- Solution: Incorporate detailed descriptions and references.
- Delayed Approvals: Bottlenecks in sign-offs hinder progress.
- Solution: Streamline approval workflows and digital signatures.
- Inadequate Documentation: Missing attachments or outdated data.
- Solution: Implement checklists and regular reviews.

Conclusion: The Significance of a Robust Work Order Format for Civil Work

The work order format for civil work is more than a mere document?it is a vital tool that underpins the success of construction projects. Its careful design ensures clarity, accountability, and efficiency, ultimately contributing to timely project completion, budget adherence, and high-quality outcomes.

As civil projects grow in complexity, the need for comprehensive, standardized, and adaptable work order formats becomes even more crucial. Embracing best practices, leveraging digital tools, and fostering a culture of meticulous documentation can significantly enhance project management efficacy.

In essence, a well-structured work order format is the backbone of effective civil work execution, enabling stakeholders to navigate the multifaceted challenges of construction with confidence and precision.

Question What are the essential components of a work order format for civil work? A standard civil work order format should include details such as work description, location, scope of work, materials required, estimated cost, duration, safety instructions, and approval signatures. **How should the scope of work be detailed in a civil work order?** The scope of work should be clearly defined, specifying all tasks to be completed, standards to be followed, drawings or specifications referenced, and any specific instructions to ensure clarity and proper execution. **What are the best practices for structuring a work order format for civil projects?** Best practices include using a standardized template, including project identifiers, detailed descriptions, timelines, responsible parties, and approval sections, as well as ensuring clarity and completeness to prevent misunderstandings. **How can a work order format facilitate better tracking and management of civil works?** A well-structured work order helps monitor progress, manage resources, track costs, ensure compliance with specifications, and provides a clear record for accountability and future reference. **Are there any digital tools or templates available for creating civil work order formats?** Yes, numerous project management software and templates are available online, such as MS Word, Excel, and specialized civil engineering management tools, which can be customized to create efficient and professional work order formats.

Related keywords: civil work work order template, construction work order format, civil project work order, site work order form, civil engineering work order, construction job order template, civil site work document, work order for civil construction, civil project work document, construction work request form

ORDER FLOW TRADING

Order flow trading has gained significant popularity among traders seeking to gain an edge in

financial markets. By analyzing the real-time data of market transactions, order flow trading provides insights into market sentiment, potential price movements, and liquidity dynamics. Unlike traditional technical analysis, which relies on historical price patterns and indicators, order flow trading focuses on the actual flow of buy and sell orders to inform trading decisions. This approach offers a more granular perspective on market behavior, enabling traders to anticipate short-term price movements with greater precision.

Understanding Order Flow Trading

Order flow trading is a method that involves analyzing the sequence and size of buy and sell orders to predict future price actions. It is often associated with the use of specialized tools and platforms that provide real-time data on market orders, such as the order book, tape, and footprint charts.

Core Concepts of Order Flow Trading

- **Order Book:** A real-time list of all buy and sell orders for a particular asset. It displays the quantity and price levels at which traders are willing to buy or sell.
- **Time and Sales (Tape):** A record of all executed trades, showing price, size, and time of each transaction.
- **Footprint Charts:** Visual representations that combine price and volume data within specific time frames, highlighting where significant order activity occurs.

Order flow traders interpret these data points to identify supply and demand imbalances, potential support and resistance levels, and the intentions of large market participants.

Benefits of Order Flow Trading

Order flow trading offers several advantages that can help traders improve their decision-making process:

Precise Market Entry and Exit Points

- By observing real-time order flow, traders can identify optimal moments to enter or exit positions based on current market momentum.
- Detecting large order blocks or sudden shifts in order flow can signal impending price reversals or breakouts.

Enhanced Market Transparency

- Provides a clearer picture of market liquidity and the intentions of institutional traders who tend to execute large orders.
- Helps distinguish between genuine market moves and false signals caused by manipulative practices.

Better Risk Management

- Real-time data allows traders to set more accurate stop-loss and take-profit levels.
- Enables quick responses to changing market conditions, reducing exposure to adverse moves.

Improved Market Timing

- Facilitates timing trades with higher precision by understanding the flow of orders rather than relying solely on price patterns.

Tools and Platforms for Order Flow Trading

Effective order flow trading depends on access to specialized tools that provide detailed market data. Some of the most common platforms and tools include:

Order Book and Level II Data

- Displays pending buy and sell orders at various price levels.
- Useful for spotting support/resistance and potential liquidity pools.

Time and Sales (Tape) Data

- Shows real-time trades, revealing the aggressiveness of buyers and sellers.
- Helps identify large trades that may influence price direction.

Footprint Charts

- Combine volume and price action within specific periods.
- Highlight where large volumes are traded, indicating significant market interest.

Advanced Analytical Software

- Platforms like Sierra Chart, NinjaTrader, or Bookmap offer sophisticated tools for visualizing order flow.
- Provide customizable features to suit individual trading styles.

Strategies in Order Flow Trading

Order flow traders employ various strategies to capitalize on real-time market data. Some common approaches include:

Identifying Imbalances

- Look for large buy or sell orders that suggest strong buying or selling interest.
- Monitor sudden changes in order flow to anticipate potential price reversals or breakouts.

Trading Breakouts and Breakdowns

- Observe the order book for accumulation of buy (or sell) orders at key levels.
- Enter trades when the order flow confirms the breakout of these levels.

Shadowing Institutional Activity

- Track large trades and order blocks that indicate involvement by institutional traders.
- Trade in the direction of these large participants, anticipating their influence on price.

Using Footprint Charts for Entry Timing

- Identify clusters of high volume at specific price levels.
- Enter positions when footprint charts show commitment from market participants.

Challenges and Risks in Order Flow Trading

While order flow trading offers valuable insights, it also comes with certain challenges:

Complexity and Learning Curve

- Requires a deep understanding of market microstructure and real-time data analysis.

- Mastery of tools and interpretation skills takes time and practice.

Data Overload

- The sheer volume of information can be overwhelming, leading to analysis paralysis.
- Traders must develop strategies to filter relevant data effectively.

Market Manipulation and Spoofing

- Some market participants engage in practices like spoofing or layering to deceive traders.
- Recognizing genuine order flow signals from manipulative tactics is essential.

Technical and Infrastructure Demands

- Requires fast and reliable internet connections.
- Demands powerful hardware and software to process data efficiently.

Best Practices for Successful Order Flow Trading

To maximize success in order flow trading, consider adopting the following best practices:

Education and Continuous Learning

- Invest time in understanding market microstructure and order flow concepts.
- Regularly review trading performance and refine strategies.

Start with Demo Trading

- Practice analyzing order flow data without risking real capital.
- Develop confidence and refine your approach before live trading.

Use a Trading Plan

- Define clear entry and exit criteria based on order flow signals.
- Set risk management rules, including stop-loss and position sizing.

Focus on Liquidity and Market Context

- Always consider the broader market environment and news events.
- Avoid trading in illiquid conditions that can lead to unpredictable order flow.

Manage Emotions and Stay Disciplined

- Stick to your trading plan regardless of market excitement.
- Avoid impulsive decisions based solely on raw data.

Conclusion

Order flow trading represents a sophisticated approach that leverages real-time market data to gain insights into the supply and demand dynamics driving price movements. While it demands a steep learning curve and technological setup, traders who master this methodology can improve their market timing, risk management, and overall trading performance. As markets continue to evolve with increased participation from institutional traders, understanding and utilizing order flow has become an invaluable skill for serious traders aiming to stay ahead in competitive environments. Whether you're a seasoned trader or a newcomer, integrating order flow analysis into your trading toolkit can provide a significant edge?transforming raw data into actionable insights and ultimately, more profitable trading decisions.

Understanding Order Flow Trading: A Comprehensive Guide to Mastering Market Dynamics

In the fast-paced world of trading, gaining an edge often comes down to understanding the subtle forces that drive market movements. One of the most insightful approaches gaining popularity among professional traders is order flow trading. This method involves analyzing the real-time flow of buy and sell orders to anticipate short-term market direction with precision. Unlike traditional technical or fundamental analysis, order flow trading provides a microscopic view of market activity, revealing the intentions of large institutional players and high-frequency traders that often move markets before price charts react. In this guide, we'll explore what order flow trading is, how it works, and how you can incorporate it into your trading arsenal.

What Is Order Flow Trading?

Order flow trading is a methodology that involves examining the actual orders being executed in the market?such as bids, asks, and transaction sizes?to predict future price movements. It?s akin to watching the order book and tape in a live sports game to anticipate the next move rather than just watching the score change after the fact.

The Core Concept

At its core, order flow trading hinges on the idea that markets are driven by the supply and demand dynamics visible through order flow data:

- Buy Orders (Bids): Indicate demand at a specific price level.
- Sell Orders (Asks): Reflect supply at a certain price.
- Market Orders: Executed immediately against existing orders, causing price changes.
- Limit Orders: Placed to buy or sell at specific prices, adding depth to the order book.

By analyzing these, traders can identify:

- Imbalances between supply and demand
- Potential support and resistance levels
- Institutional activity and large trader intentions
- Short-term momentum shifts

How Order Flow Trading Differs from Traditional Analysis

Traditional technical analysis relies on chart patterns, indicators, and historical data to forecast future price movements. Fundamental analysis considers economic data and news. In contrast, order flow trading offers a real-time, granular perspective:

- Real-time data: Instead of lagging indicators, order flow provides instant insight into ongoing market activity.
- Market microstructure focus: It examines the mechanics behind price changes, not just the outcomes.
- High-frequency component: It suits traders who thrive on rapid decision-making in short timeframes.

This approach demands a different skill set—reading Level II order books, time and sales data, and understanding market microstructure—but can yield a significant edge for those who master it.

Essential Tools and Data for Order Flow Trading

To effectively trade based on order flow, traders need access to specific market data and tools:

- Level II Order Book

Displays all pending buy and sell orders at different price levels. It shows the depth of market (DOM), giving insight into supply and demand zones.

- Time & Sales (Tape)

A real-time stream of executed trades, showing price, size, and time of each transaction.

- Footprint Charts

Visual representations that combine price, volume, and order flow data into a single chart, highlighting where trades are occurring most intensely.

- Trading Platforms and Software

Platforms like Sierra Chart, NinjaTrader, Bookmap, or proprietary broker tools that support order flow analysis are essential.

Key Concepts in Order Flow Trading

Understanding fundamental concepts is crucial before implementing order flow strategies:

- Bid-Ask Spread

The difference between the highest bid and lowest ask. Narrow spreads often suggest high liquidity, while wider spreads can indicate lower liquidity or increased volatility.

- Imbalance

Disparity between buy and sell orders at a particular level. A significant imbalance can signal potential price moves.

- Absorption and Exhaustion

- Absorption: Large buyers or sellers absorb the opposite side's orders without a significant price change, hinting at potential trend continuation.

- Exhaustion: When large orders are quickly filled, and the order flow diminishes, indicating a possible reversal.

- Order Flow Clusters

Areas where a high concentration of orders exists, acting as support or resistance zones.

Practical Steps to Start Order Flow Trading

Getting started with order flow trading involves several steps:

- Obtain the Necessary Data and Tools

Secure a trading platform that provides detailed order book and tape data. Ensure your brokerage allows access to Level II data and time & sales.

- Learn to Read the Order Book

Understand how to interpret bid and ask sizes, identify large orders, and recognize when significant order flow changes occur.

- Watch for Key Signals

Look for patterns such as:

- Order book imbalances: Sudden shifts in bid or ask sizes.
- Large trades: That may indicate institutional activity.
- Order absorption: Where large orders are absorbed without price movement.

- Practice in a Simulated Environment

Before risking real capital, practice reading order flow data in a demo account to develop intuition and decision-making skills.

- Develop a Trading Plan

Define clear entry and exit rules based on order flow signals, risk management strategies, and the timeframe you prefer.

Common Order Flow Trading Strategies

Several strategies leverage order flow insights:

- Breakout and Reversal Trading

- Breakouts: Spot large buy orders pushing the price through resistance levels.

- Reversals: Recognize signs of exhaustion when large orders are absorbed, indicating a potential reversal.

- Support and Resistance Confirmation

Use order book data to validate support and resistance lines, watching for order accumulation or depletion at key levels.

- Momentum Trading

Identify rapid increases in buy or sell orders that suggest strong short-term momentum.

- Absorption and Exhaustion Plays

Look for the absorption of aggressive orders or signs of exhaustion to time entries and exits accurately.

Challenges and Limitations of Order Flow Trading

While powerful, order flow trading is not without its challenges:

- Data Complexity: Requires understanding microstructure and interpreting large streams of data.
- Speed and Discipline: Demands quick decision-making and rigorous discipline.

- Market Noise: False signals can occur from random order flow fluctuations.
- Access and Cost: High-quality data feeds and tools can be expensive.

Successful order flow traders combine this approach with other analyses and maintain strict risk management to mitigate these challenges.

Conclusion: Mastering Market Microstructure

Order flow trading offers a window into the heartbeat of the markets, revealing the intentions of large players and the real-time battle between buyers and sellers. By mastering the art of reading order books, tape, and footprint charts, traders can anticipate short-term moves with greater confidence. While it requires dedication, technical skill, and access to detailed market data, the insights gained can significantly enhance trading precision and profitability.

For those willing to invest the time in understanding market microstructure and developing disciplined trading routines, order flow trading can transform your approach from reactive to proactive, giving you an edge in the competitive landscape of financial markets.

Question What is order flow trading and how does it differ from traditional trading methods? Order flow trading involves analyzing the real-time flow of buy and sell orders in the market to anticipate price movements. Unlike traditional technical analysis that relies on charts and indicators, order flow trading focuses on market microstructure data such as order books and trade executions to gain insights into market sentiment. **What tools are essential for effective order flow trading?** Essential tools include Level II order books, time and sales data, footprint charts, and trading platforms that provide real-time market depth and order flow analytics. These tools help traders visualize order placements and executions to make informed decisions. **How can order flow analysis help improve trading accuracy?** Order flow analysis allows traders to see the intentions of large market participants, identify potential reversals or breakouts, and gauge market momentum. This detailed insight can lead to more precise entries and exits, reducing reliance on lagging indicators. **Are there any risks associated with order flow trading?** Yes, risks include misinterpreting order flow signals, overtrading in volatile conditions, and dependence on data accuracy. Since order flow data can be complex and fast-changing, traders need proper training and experience to use it effectively. **Can beginner traders effectively use order flow trading strategies?** While possible, beginners should start with foundational trading knowledge and gradually learn order flow concepts. It's recommended to practice with simulated trading and seek education on market microstructure before applying order flow analysis in live trading. **What are the most common order flow trading strategies?** Common strategies include trading based on large order imbalances, identifying absorption or exhaustion of supply/demand, observing iceberg orders, and spotting divergence between order flow and price action to anticipate market moves. **How important is market context when analyzing order flow?** Market context is crucial; understanding the overall trend, news events, and timeframes helps interpret order flow signals correctly. Isolated order flow data can be

misleading without considering broader market conditions. What are the best markets or instruments for order flow trading? Order flow trading is most effective in highly liquid markets such as futures (e.g., ES, NQ), forex, and major stocks, where order book data is readily available and movements are more predictable due to high liquidity. How does order flow trading fit into a comprehensive trading plan? Order flow trading should complement other analysis methods like technical or fundamental analysis. Integrating order flow insights can enhance timing and confidence in trade entries and exits, forming a more holistic trading strategy. Are there any notable traders or firms known for successful order flow trading? While specific traders often keep their strategies private, proprietary trading firms and market makers frequently utilize order flow analysis. Some well-known traders have publicly spoken about its importance, but successful application typically requires significant experience and infrastructure.

Related keywords: order flow, tape reading, market microstructure, bid-ask spread, footprint charts, delta trading, liquidity analysis, footprint profile, trading volume, price action

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