



On Sight **Labs**

GEX / CORE / FIELD GUIDE

ONSIGHT TRADING MANUAL

A guide to gamma structure, dealer nodes, trading setups, and CORE analysis.

CORE PRINCIPLES

- 01 **Structure before prediction**

- 02 **Confirmation before commitment**

- 03 **Risk before reward**



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IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

Read before using OnSight Labs market-structure analysis.



EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL USE ONLY

This survival guide does not constitute financial, investment, legal, or tax advice. Nothing in this manual is a recommendation, solicitation, or guarantee of a particular market outcome. Use the material as one educational input within your own independent trading process.



MARKET RISK

Options, futures, equities, and short-term trading can produce rapid and substantial losses. Never risk money you cannot afford to lose.



MODEL LIMITATIONS

Gamma exposure and dealer-position estimates are models derived from market data. They are not verified records of every dealer's actual position.



YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

You are responsible for independent judgment, position sizing, risk limits, entry confirmation, exits, and compliance with all applicable rules.

CORE CHECKLIST

01

Require price confirmation before acting.

02

Define invalidation and maximum loss before entry.

03

Pause when data is stale, incomplete, or conflicting.

04

Treat examples as illustrations—not promises of future results.

WHEN UNCERTAINTY INCREASES, REDUCE RISK OR DO NOTHING.



HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Follow the path in order—each step builds the language for the next.

01

LEARN THE MAP

Locate spot, positive gamma, negative gamma, and the heatmap zones. First goal: understand where price is and where it may react.

02

LEARN THE BADGES

Read the node badges and learn what each symbol communicates before trying to interpret a setup.

03

BUILD STRUCTURE

Combine nodes into floors, ceilings, magnets, and air pockets. Turn individual levels into a complete market map.

04

STUDY THE SETUPS

Trace Trapdoor and Launchpad sequences: context, confirmation, invalidation, acceleration, and target.

05

ADVANCE TO CORE

Compare index structures only after the single-ticker map feels familiar. Look for alignment across markets.

FIELD RULE

Do not skip ahead - the setup names only make sense after the map and badges are familiar.



QUICK START

The shortest path from a heatmap to a conditional trading plan.

01

ORIENT TO SPOT

Find spot and separate the levels above price from the levels below it.

02

MARK THE NEAREST BOUNDARIES

Identify the nearest floor and ceiling before looking at distant nodes.

03

LOCATE THE WHITE NODE

Find the white OnSight Node and note its position relative to spot.

04

DIAGNOSE THE CONDITION

Determine whether price is boxed, supported, rejected, or entering an air pocket.

05

MAP BOTH PATHS

Define what happens if the ceiling is claimed and what happens if the floor is lost.

06

COMPARE THE INDEXES

For indexes, compare SPX, SPY, and QQQ before selecting a directional thesis.

07

WAIT, CONFIRM, DEFINE RISK

Wait for price confirmation and define invalidation before entering a trade.

ONE-SENTENCE WORKFLOW

SPOT → FLOOR → CEILING → GAMMA PATH → ONSIGHT NODE
CONFIRMATION → TARGET → INVALIDATION



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PART I

FOUNDATIONS

Build the market-structure vocabulary before reading any setup.

01

CHAPTER 1

Purpose and Mental Model

02

CHAPTER 2

Spot, Gamma, and Magnitude



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CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE AND MENTAL MODEL

What OnSight is designed to show—and what it cannot promise.

OnSight converts options-positioning data into a visual map of potential support, resistance, attraction, pinning, instability, and acceleration. The map helps traders organize conditional scenarios before price reaches a decision level.

DESCRIPTIVE, NOT PREDICTIVE

The tool does not declare that price must rise or fall. It identifies the structures price may interact with and the levels that can strengthen, weaken, or invalidate a thesis.

OPERATING PRINCIPLE

Dealer positioning is reactive and conditional. Read the map as a set of possible paths, then let price action determine which path becomes active.

01

**START WITH THE NEAREST
ACTIONABLE STRUCTURE.**

02

**BUILD BULLISH AND
BEARISH SCENARIOS.**

03

**TREAT DISTANT NODES
AS INACTIVE UNTIL
INTERMEDIATE LEVELS
ARE CLEARED.**

04

**SEPARATE SETUP QUALITY
FROM EXECUTION QUALITY.**



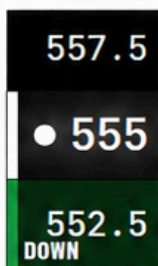
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CHAPTER 2

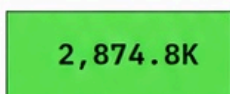
SPOT, GAMMA, AND MAGNITUDE

The three concepts required to interpret every OnSight screen.



SPOT PRICE

Spot is the current reference price of the stock, ETF, or index. Every node is interpreted by its location above, below, or directly at spot.



POSITIVE GAMMA

Positive gamma can contribute to stabilization, support, resistance, pinning, and slower movement. Its role depends on location: positive gamma below spot may support price, while positive gamma above spot may create overhead friction.



NEGATIVE GAMMA

Negative gamma is associated with less stable, more directional movement once price enters the area. Negative gamma does not independently predict direction; the path price takes into the exposure determines whether acceleration is upward or downward.

MAGNITUDE

Within the active instrument and scope, larger absolute exposure generally represents greater potential influence. Magnitude must still be considered with proximity, node classification, surrounding exposure, and price confirmation.

DO NOT OVERSIMPLIFY COLOR

Green does not automatically mean bullish and purple does not automatically mean bearish. Location, regime, magnitude, and surrounding structure determine the read.



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PART II

READING THE INTERFACE

Learn the display before learning a strategy.

03

CHAPTER 3

Visual Grammar

04

CHAPTER 4

The OnSight Reading Order

05

CHAPTER 5

Reading Changes Over Time



CHAPTER 3

VISUAL GRAMMAR

How color, size, strike, and placement communicate structure.

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>MEANING</u>	<u>READER QUESTION</u>
— SPOT MARKER	Current reference price	What is immediately above and below price?
— GREEN CELL	Positive gamma exposure	Could this stabilize, support, resist, pin, or attract?
— PURPLE / RED CELL	Negative gamma exposure	Could price become less stable if it enters this area?
— WHITE CELL	OnSight Node	Which proximity-weighted GEX node leads the active structure?
— STRIKE ROW	Option strike represented by the cell	At what price can the interaction occur?
— BRIGHTNESS / VALUE	Relative exposure magnitude	How influential is this level within the current panel?

COMPARISON RULE

Compare raw node magnitude primarily within the same instrument and active scope.
Do not assume a raw SPX number is directly comparable to a SPY or QQQ value.



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CHAPTER 4

THE ONSIGHT READING ORDER

A repeatable scan that prevents distant nodes from distracting the reader.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 01 | FIND SPOT | 06 | IDENTIFY THE NEAREST
RESISTANCE ABOVE SPOT |
| 02 | DETERMINE THE ACTIVE
GAMMA REGIME | 07 | LOOK FOR PAIRED TRAPDOOR
OR LAUNCHPAD STRUCTURES |
| 03 | LOCATE THE FLIP | 08 | MAP THE EXPOSURE BEYOND
EACH BOUNDARY |
| 04 | LOCATE THE ONSIGHT NODE | 09 | CHECK FOR A PBZ OVERLAY |
| 05 | IDENTIFY THE NEAREST
SUPPORT BELOW SPOT | 10 | WAIT FOR PRICE CONFIRMATION |

IMPORTANT

This is an interpretation order, not a strongest-to-weakest leaderboard.
Each label answers a different structural question.



CHAPTER 5

READING CHANGES OVER TIME

Claimed, lost, growing, shrinking, and migrating nodes.

TERM	WORKING DEFINITION
<u>CLAIMED</u>	Price moves through a node and demonstrates acceptance above it; a brief wick may not be enough.
<u>LOST</u>	Price breaks below a level and fails to recover it, opening the lower gamma path.
<u>GROWING</u>	Exposure increases in later updates, potentially strengthening continuation.
<u>SHRINKING</u>	Exposure decreases, potentially weakening the original roadmap.
<u>MIGRATING</u>	A structural level changes strike or leadership across updates.

AUTHOR INPUT REQUIRED

FINALIZE OBJECTIVE CONFIRMATION RULES

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|
| 01 | Define the candle/time requirement for a claim or loss. | 02 | State how often the grid should be compared. |
| 03 | Define meaningful growth versus refresh noise. | 04 | Explain when a premarket map becomes stale. |



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PART III

NODE SYSTEM AND STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR

Learn what each badge is designed to communicate.

6–8

CHAPTERS 6–8

Regime, OS, and Primary Roles

9

CHAPTERS 9

Specialized and Paired Structures

10–11

CHAPTERS 10–11

PBZ and Negative-Gamma Floors



CHAPTER 6

GAMMA REGIME AND THE FLIP

The context that changes how the same exposure should be interpreted.

THE FLIP

The Flip is the near-spot regime-flip node where net gamma changes sign relative to spot. It helps identify where price may transition between more stabilizing and more unstable behavior.

220	30,573.7K	-548.4K	407.2K	-975.6K	124.7K
219	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K
218	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K
217.5	-968.9K	572.8K	461.5K	-188.6K	-2,627.7K
217	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K

READ THE REGIME FIRST

The same exposure can receive a different behavioral label depending on whether the active book is net long gamma or net short gamma.

STRUCTURAL QUESTION

Is price operating in a stabilizing regime, or crossing into a less stable gamma path?



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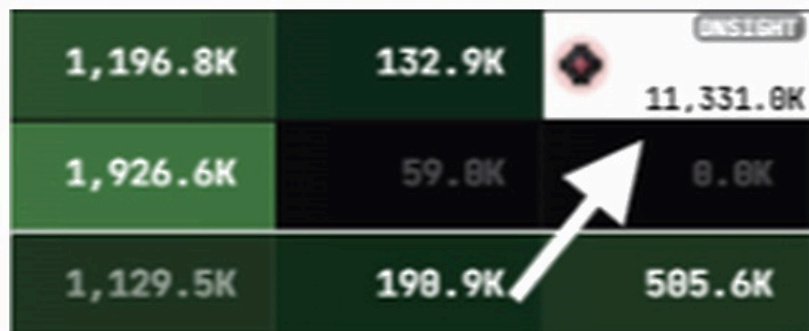
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CHAPTER 7

THE ONSIGHT NODE

The white, proximity-weighted structural leader for the active GEX scope.

YOUR ONSIGHT NODE EXAMPLE



VALUE LEADER / 11,331.0K

WHAT IT IS

The OnSight Node is GEX-only. It is selected using both exposure and proximity to spot, so it is not necessarily the largest raw GEX value visible on the map. Vanna-grid structural leaders use LONG gamma or SHORT gamma badges instead.

LOCATION MATTERS

- **WELL ABOVE SPOT**
Potential upside magnet or larger target
- **IMMEDIATELY ABOVE**
Target that may initially act as resistance or compression
- **AT SPOT**
Pinning, compression, or chop
- **IMMEDIATELY BELOW**
Potential floor boundary or downside decision level
- **WELL BELOW SPOT**
Potential downside magnet or larger target

READ IT AS A DESTINATION FIRST

Its sign, location, neighbors, and price response determine whether it becomes support, resistance, acceleration, or continuation.



CHAPTER 8

PRIMARY ROLE NODES

The nearest structural support, resistance, and transition labels.

BADGE DEFINITIONS

WALL

Dominant positive GEX above spot in a net long-gamma book; overhead friction.

FLOOR

Dominant positive GEX below spot in a net long-gamma book; structural support.

TOMBSTONE

Negative-gamma strike above spot that can block clean upside until cleared.

ANCHOR

Positive-gamma support below spot when put-wall dominance is not proven.

C-WALL

Call-dominant dealer evidence at or above spot.

P-WALL

Put-dominant positive-gamma floor below spot.

STRUCTURAL SUPPORT / RESISTANCE / TRANSITION



CHAPTER 9

PAIRED AIR-POCKET STRUCTURE

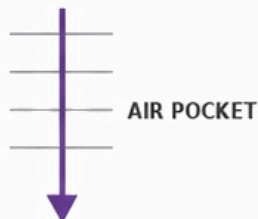
The upper and lower anchors of Trapdoor and Launchpad setups.

TRAPDOOR STRUCTURE

Bearish air pocket

Positive

LONG-GEX UPPER ANCHOR

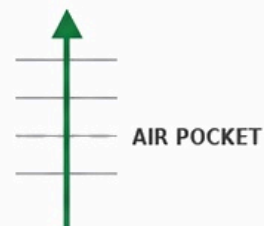


LAUNCHPAD STRUCTURE

Bullish air pocket

BASE

LONG-GAMMA FOUNDATION



TRAPDOOR SETUP

A rejection off a positive-gamma node into an air pocket constitutes a Trapdoor setup. The positive-gamma node acts as resistance, and once price rejects, the air pocket becomes the path lower. Confirmation comes from rejection and movement into the downside path.

LAUNCHPAD SETUP

A positive-gamma floor into an air pocket constitutes a Launchpad setup. The positive-gamma floor acts as support, and once price holds that node, the air pocket becomes the path higher. Confirmation comes from the floor holding and price expanding upward through the air pocket.

BADGE VERSUS SETUP

The badges mark structural components, but the trade idea comes from the full price path. A Trapdoor is the rejection from a positive-gamma node into the air pocket, while a Launchpad is the hold off a positive-gamma floor into the air pocket.



CHAPTER 10

PIVOT BREAK ZONES

Reaction bands around active dealer nodes on the Matrix.

PBZ ON THE MATRIX

-665.3K	3,638.7K	249.8K	649.5K	104.5K	3,562.9K	1,772.1K	1,319.2K	471.9K	4,511.3K	2,615.0K	-8.9K	-14.6K	155.3K	769.2K	314.5K
0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	296.8K				
0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	448.9K				
54,658.8K	1,293.6K	428.9K	-337.9K	0.0K	183.6K	287.7K	0.0K								
0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	499.4K				
0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	339.9K				
12.983K	618.9K	3,566.6K	18,080.9K	15.3.0K	2,216.2K	-588.8K	208.9K	649.5K	65.1K	3,638.7K	8,167.5K	6,562.9K	155.3K	2,283 (PIVOT BREAK ZONE X)	
-2,087.9K															
0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	0.0K	319.9K				

3,638.7K	8,167.5K	6,562.9K	155.3K	2,283 (PIVOT BREAK ZONE X)
----------	----------	----------	--------	----------------------------

WHAT THE BAND SHOWS

OVERLAY, NOT A BADGE

The PBZ spans the Matrix as a reaction band around active dealer nodes; it is not attached to one individual cell.

REACTION AREA

Price may hold, reject, claim, or fail the band. Nearby nodes and the gamma path determine the directional scenario.

HOW TO READ THE BAND

01 LOCATE

Find the labeled PBZ band and note whether price approaches from above or below.

02 READ

Judge the nearby dealer nodes and gamma path; the PBZ is an overlay, not an in-cell badge.

03 CONFIRM

Wait for a hold, rejection, claim, or failure before treating the band as support or resistance.

INTERPRETATION

Trapdoor and Launchpad setups can be played off a confirmed PBZ reaction.

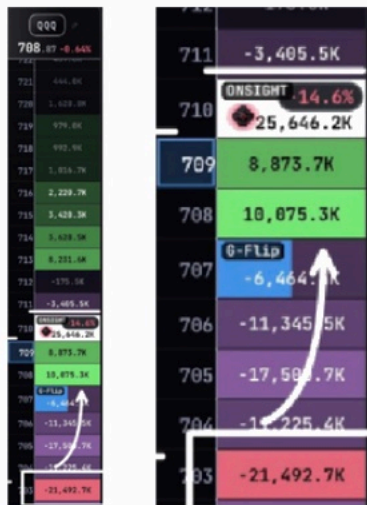


CHAPTER 11

NEGATIVE-GAMMA FLOORS

Why an isolated negative node can support price—and why caution is still required.

QQQ NEGATIVE-FLOOR EXAMPLE



FULL LADDER

BOXED 709 FLOOR

EXPECTED SUPPORT SEQUENCE

01 IDENTIFY ISOLATION

The node sits below spot without a dense stack of additional negative exposure surrounding it.

02 WATCH THE TEST

Price reaches the floor, then holds or rejects instead of accepting beneath the level.

03 MAP THE BOUNCE

A confirmed reaction can move sharply toward the next node, stack, OnSight level, or PBZ.

ACTIVE FLOOR

In this QQQ example, the boxed 709 node is the floor below spot.

SUPPORT VS. FAILURE

SUPPORT READ

An isolated negative node plus a confirmed hold can create reactive support and a sharp bounce scenario.

FAILURE READ

Acceptance below the floor—especially into stacked negative gamma—raises the risk of downside acceleration.

CORE RULE

REACTIVE SUPPORT A negative-gamma floor is less stable than positive-gamma support. Treat the level as a reaction point—not a guaranteed bottom.



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PART IV

CORE TRADING SETUPS

Translate node structure into conditional trade ideas.

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CHAPTER 12

TRAPDOOR SETUP

A bearish rejection into a downside negative-gamma path.

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CHAPTER 13

LAUNCHPAD SETUP

A bullish reclaim into an upside positive-gamma path.

PART OBJECTIVE

Read the structure first. Trade only after the directional path confirms.



CHAPTER 12

TRAPDOOR SETUP

A bearish rejection into a downside negative-gamma path.

PLTR MATRIX EXAMPLE

STRIKE	AUG 21 $\oplus$ 170.04	AUG 28 0	SEP 4 0	SEP 11 0	SEP 18 $\oplus$ 162.5
187.5	2,736.1K	181.3K	25.6K	7.7K	0.0K
185	1,071.9K	730.6K	309.0K	172.6K	1,289.6K
182.5 UP 172.5	U-TEST -583.3K	413.7K	114.1K	PIVOT BREAK ZONE	
180	296.3K	1,719.4K	379.4K	91.2K	2,456.4K
177.5	176.8K	237.6K	116.1K	37.2K	0.0K
175	741.6K	1,357.8K	-289.4K	204.1K	-361.2K
172.5	WALL 1,836.7K	51.9K	792.4K	-6.7K	0.0K
170	-31.7K	-598.6K	62.5K	147.1K	-127.4K
167.5	ON SIGHT -3,099.6K	-519.6K	-206.6K	-55.5K	0.0K
165	-2,440.9K	-80.6K	-1,216.2K	-82.7K	717.3K
162.5	-61.7K	-524.4K	-48.8K	-11.1K	0.0K
160	1,926.1K	-97.2K	-690.2K	-191.1K	0.2K

EXPECTED SEQUENCE

01 TEST RESISTANCE

Price tests or remains trapped beneath the positive Gamma Wall.

02 REJECT THE WALL

The reclaim fails and price begins moving lower.

03 ENTER NEGATIVE GAMMA

Price moves into the purple negative-gamma stack beneath spot.

04 ACCELERATE

Negative gamma can amplify the decline once the path activates.

05 TARGET THE NODE

The next major structural node becomes the target and reaction point.

PLTR READ 172.5 wall → 167.5 OnSight node

CONFIRMATION & TARGETING

CONFIRMATION

Require a clear rejection at resistance and a failed reclaim before treating the bearish path as active.

STRUCTURAL TARGET

The negative white OnSight Node near 167.5 can become a destination, reaction level, or acceleration point.

Structure identifies the path. Rejection and failed reclaim confirm the setup.



CHAPTER 13

LAUNCHPAD SETUP

A bullish reclaim into an upside negative-gamma path.

TSLA MATRIX EXAMPLE

STRIKE	AUG 5 ± 326.36	AUG 7 ± 317.5	AUG 10 ± 0	AUG 12 ± 357.5	AUG 14 ± 328.33
355	128.9K	407.2K	81.5K	29.3K	-48.8K
352.5	246.0K	292.1K	48.0K	29.8K	126.1K
350	728.1K	3,681.5K	527.0K	156.6K	-351.2K
347.5	127.7K	159.8K	37.2K	52.1K	67.6K
345	350.2K	256.2K	151.1K	15.9K	165.4K
342.5	396.3K	987.8K	103.9K	72.6K	42.2K
UP 340	2,367.6K	4,255.5K	254.5K	PIVOT BREAK ZONE 3K	
337.5	1,274.1K	1,835.2K	115.4K	48.2K	133.6K
335	1,768.1K	-598.4K	309.7K	68.0K	96.1K
332.5	1,074.8K	4,716.4K	-172.6K	22.6K	98.0K
DOWN 330	1,992.9K	-941.2K	494.6K	PIVOT BREAK ZONE 2K	
327.5	-2,016.5K	0.0K	151.8K	62.0K	-49.6K
325	2,456.6K	-1,998.9K	-807.1K	219.7K	-52.2K
DOWN 322.5	2,804.7K	-172.6K	67.8K	PIVOT BREAK ZONE 9K	

EXPECTED SEQUENCE

01 PULL BACK TO SUPPORT

Price pulls into the 325–322.5 positive-gamma support stack.

02 DEFEND THE BASE

The support stack holds and produces a confirmed bullish bounce.

03 RECLAIM NEGATIVE GAMMA

Price reclaims the 327.5 and 330 negative-gamma strikes.

04 ACCELERATE UP

The move can accelerate as price travels through negative gamma.

05 APPROACH DESTINATION

Price advances toward the next upper positive node or stack.

TSLA READ 325–322.5 base → 327.5–330 reclaim

CONFIRMATION & INVALIDATION

CONFIRMATION

Require a confirmed bounce off positive-gamma support before treating the bullish path as active.

INVALIDATION

Loss of the 325–322.5 support stack weakens or invalidates the Launchpad setup.

Hold the base, reclaim overhead negative gamma, then follow the path.



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PART V

READING CORE

Combine SPX, SPY, and QQQ into a broad-market scenario map.

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CHAPTER 14

CORE OVERVIEW

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CHAPTER 15

THE SIX-STEP CORE PROCESS

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CHAPTER 16

CORE ENVIRONMENTS

17

CHAPTER 17

DAILY PLAN

18

CHAPTER 18

WORKED READS

Read each panel independently first—then compare alignment, divergence, and strength.

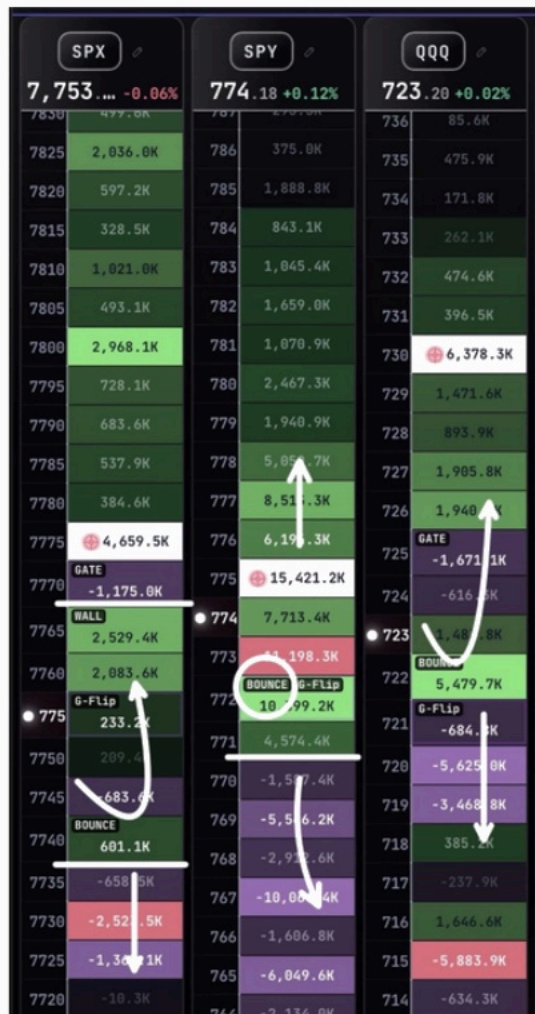


CHAPTER 14

CORE OVERVIEW

Why the index view requires more conditional thinking than a single-ticker map.

CORE PREVIEW



WHAT CORE COMBINES

- SPX** Broad S&P 500 index-options structure.
- SPY** ETF structure from a separate options ecosystem.
- QQQ** Nasdaq-100 technology and growth confirmation or opposition.
- IWM** Included when small-cap structure adds useful context.

HOW TO USE THE PREVIEW

- 01 READ EACH PANEL**
Analyze each index independently before comparing it.
- 02 MARK STRUCTURE**
Locate spot, the nearby floor, ceiling, and gamma paths.
- 03 COMPARE**
Look for alignment, divergence, relative strength, or broad chop.

PREVIEW PURPOSE
See whether the major index structures broadly agree.



CORE RELATIONSHIPS & INTERPRETATION

How cross-index agreement and conflict change conviction.

CORE INTERPRETATION TABLE

RELATIONSHIP	INTERPRETATION
All three show support with OS Nodes above	Broad upside alignment
All three lose floors into negative gamma	Broad downside expansion risk
All three sit beneath nearby walls	Broad-market chop
SPX/SPY agree but QQQ diverges	S&P confirmation with technology divergence
QQQ has the cleanest upside while SPX/SPY are boxed	QQQ relative-strength opportunity
All panels conflict	Reduce conviction and trade individual levels

CENTRAL RULE

01
SPOT

02
FLOOR

03
CEILING

04
PATH

05
OS NODE

06
COMPARE

READ IN ORDER

Find spot, establish the floor and ceiling, map the exposure beyond both boundaries, locate the OS Node, and compare the indexes before selecting a direction.



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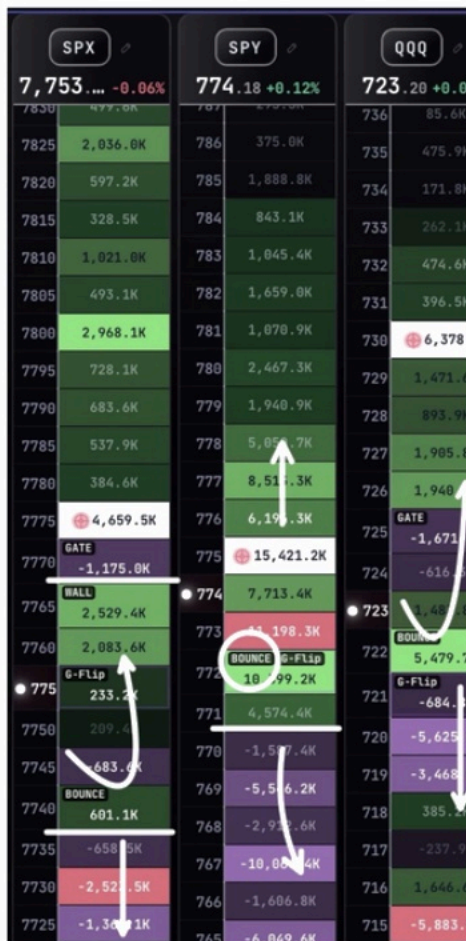
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CHAPTER 15

THE SIX-STEP CORE PROCESS

Spot → floor → ceiling → path → OS → confirmation.

CORE EXAMPLE



FIELD EXAMPLE

Major nodes cluster around spot, compressing price between nearby boundaries.

READ IN THIS ORDER

- 01 SPOT** Begin with spot price in every panel.
- 02 FLOOR** Identify the immediate floor.
- 03 CEILING** Identify the immediate ceiling.
- 04 PATH** Map the gamma path beyond both boundaries.
- 05 OS NODE** Locate and interpret each OnSight Node.
- 06 CONFIRM** Compare SPX, SPY, and QQQ for alignment or divergence.

WHAT THE VISUAL SHOWS

CORE displays spot, nearby floors, overhead gates, and hand-drawn scenario paths across SPX, SPY, and QQQ. Read each panel independently before comparing the indexes for confirmation or divergence.



CHAPTER 17

BUILDING THE DAILY CORE PLAN

Convert the map into bullish, bearish, and neutral scenarios.

DAILY CORE CHECKLIST

01 EXPECTED RANGE

Mark the upper and lower boundaries most likely to contain price.

02 OS NODE

Record its location and whether its exposure is positive or negative.

03 EXPOSURE LEADERS

Identify the strongest positive and negative exposures.

04 CLEANEST INDEX

Choose the panel with the clearest floor, ceiling, and path.

05 CONFIRMATION

Note whether SPX, SPY, and QQQ agree or diverge.

06 MUST GROW

State which exposure must strengthen for the thesis to remain valid.

07 SCENARIO INVALIDATION

Define the exact price action that cancels each bullish, bearish, or neutral scenario before the session begins.

SCENARIO OUTPUTS

01 BULLISH

Floor holds • upside path opens

02 BEARISH

Floor fails • downside path expands

03 NEUTRAL

Range holds • confirmation stays mixed

PLAN BEFORE PRICE ARRIVES Choose direction only after the structure, required confirmation, and invalidation are written down.



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CHAPTER 18

WORKED CORE READS

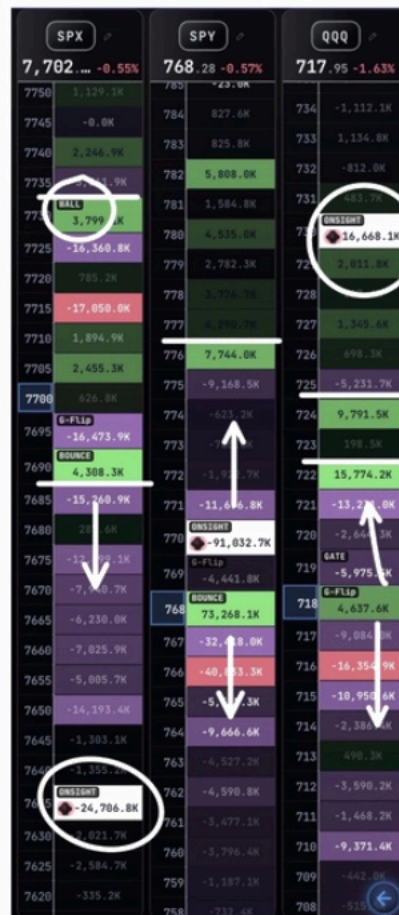
Recurring market structures captured across the major index panels.

FIELD EXAMPLES



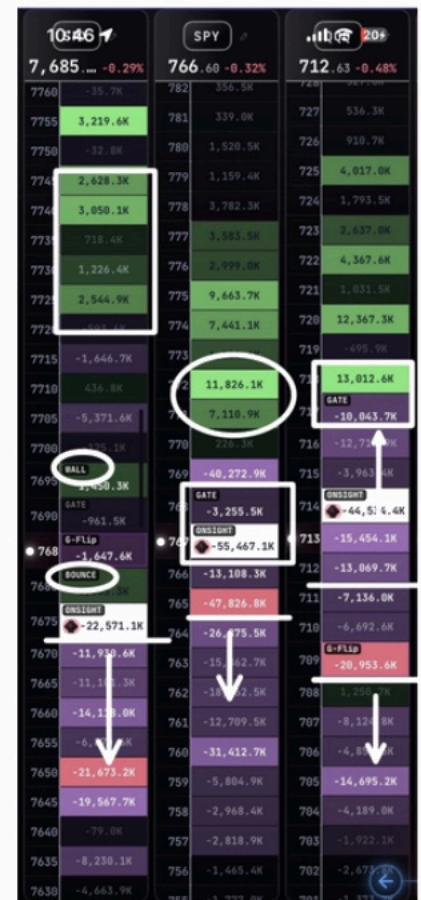
01 BROAD UPSIDE ALIGNMENT

OS Nodes positioned above spot across the major panels.



02 CROSS-INDEX DIVERGENCE

Compare each panel before forcing a market-wide conclusion.



03 FLOORS & AIR POCKETS

Floors, chop boxes, and downside air pockets in a multi-index read.



FIVE RECURRING CORE PATTERNS

Five recurring structures captured in the current CORE research set.

PATTERN REFERENCE

01 **CONDITIONAL TWO-WAY
MAP**

PRIMARY LESSON

A single pivot can separate a Trapdoor path below from a Launchpad path above.

02 **BROAD UPSIDE ALIGNMENT**

PRIMARY LESSON

OS Nodes above spot across the indexes can create common upside destinations.

03 **COMPRESSION / CHOP**

PRIMARY LESSON

OS Nodes near spot with gates or walls overhead restrict clean movement.

04 **CROSS-INDEX DIVERGENCE**

PRIMARY LESSON

QQQ can show relative strength while SPX and SPY remain weaker.

05 **FLOOR AND AIR-POCKET
STRUCTURE**

PRIMARY LESSON

A held floor supports rotation; failure exposes the next gamma path.

CORE CLASSIFICATION RULE

Classify the structure before choosing the scenario or trade path.



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PART VI

APPENDICES

Keep fast-reference material separate from explanatory chapters.

A

APPENDIX A
GLOSSARY

B

APPENDIX B
SCENARIO MATRIX

C

APPENDIX C
PRE-TRADE CHECKLIST

D

APPENDIX D
REFERENCES & ATTRIBUTIONS

E

APPENDIX E
REVISION CONTROL

Use the appendices as the fast-reference operating layer of the manual.



APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Current OnSight terminology in one reference section.

TERM	DEFINITION	TERM	DEFINITION
<u>AIR POCKET</u>	Low-exposure space between structural nodes where price can travel quickly once a boundary confirms.	<u>GAMMA REGIME</u>	The net long- or short-gamma context that changes how the same exposure is interpreted.
<u>ANCHOR</u>	Positive-gamma support below spot when put-wall dominance is not proven.	<u>NEGATIVE GAMMA</u>	Less stable gamma exposure that can allow more directional movement once price enters the area.
<u>BASE</u>	Long-gamma foundation below spot used as support in a Launchpad structure.	<u>ONSIGHT NODE</u>	White, GEX-only, proximity-weighted structural leader for the active scope.
<u>C-WALL</u>	Call-dominant dealer evidence at or above spot.	<u>P-WALL</u>	Put-dominant positive-gamma floor below spot.
<u>CORE</u>	Side-by-side index structure for SPX, SPY, QQQ, and sometimes IWM.	<u>PBZ</u>	Overlay reaction band around active dealer nodes used to judge hold, rejection, claim, or failure.
<u>FLIP</u>	Near-spot node where net gamma changes sign relative to spot.	<u>POSITIVE GAMMA</u>	Stabilizing gamma exposure that may act as support below spot or resistance above spot.
<u>FLOOR</u>	Dominant positive GEX below spot in a net long-gamma book; structural support.	<u>SPOT</u>	Current reference price of the underlying.
<u>GEX</u>	Gamma exposure represented by strike and active scope.	<u>TOMBSTONE</u>	Negative-gamma strike above spot that can block clean upside until cleared.
<u>LAUNCHPAD SETUP</u>	A positive-gamma floor holds into an upside air pocket, opening the path higher.	<u>TRAPDOOR SETUP</u>	A rejection from a positive-gamma node into a downside air pocket, opening the path lower.
<u>MAGNITUDE</u>	Absolute exposure size; larger values generally imply greater potential structural influence.	<u>WALL</u>	Dominant positive GEX above spot in a net long-gamma book; overhead friction.



APPENDIX B

SCENARIO MATRIX

Fast classification of the most common structures.

STRUCTURE	TRIGGER	EXPECTED PATH	PRIMARY CAUTION
TRAPDOOR	Reject positive resistance and lose the floor	Down through negative gamma	Do not enter from structure alone
LAUNCHPAD	Hold positive support and reclaim overhead negative gamma	Up toward the next positive node/PBZ	Losing the base invalidates
BOX / CHOP	No boundary confirmed	Rotation between floor and ceiling	Avoid entries in the middle
BULLISH CORE	Floors hold and ceilings are claimed across panels	Sequential upside nodes	Require cross-index confirmation
BEARISH CORE	Floors fail into negative gamma across panels	Sequential downside nodes	Watch for isolated violent floors
DIVERGENCE	Indexes show conflicting paths	Instrument-specific movement	Reduce broad-market conviction

MATRIX RULE

Classify the structure, wait for the trigger, follow the expected node sequence, and respect the primary caution before acting.



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APPENDIX C

PRE-TRADE CHECKLIST

A working checklist to complete before any entry.

COMPLETE BEFORE ENTRY

01

Spot, floor, ceiling, Flip, and OS Node are identified.

02

The active gamma path is clear.

03

Bullish, bearish, and neutral scenarios are written.

04

Cross-index confirmation or divergence is documented.

05

Entry confirmation and invalidation are defined.

06

Targets follow the node sequence.

07

Position size and maximum loss are known.

08

No-trade disqualifiers are absent.

FINAL GATE

ALL EIGHT CHECKS MUST BE COMPLETE

If any requirement is missing or unclear, pause the trade and finish the plan before entering.



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APPENDIX D

REFERENCES & ATTRIBUTIONS

Current source list and contributor credits for this edition.

SOURCE NOTES

INTERNAL MATERIAL

OnSight Labs internal node definitions and interface screenshots.

CORE MATERIAL

OnSight Labs / Dough Boys CORE analysis posts supplied by the author.

MARKET REFERENCE

Invesco, Invesco QQQ ETF / Nasdaq-100 product information.

CONTRIBUTOR CREDITS

Doughboysalpha

@doughboysfn

x.com/doughboysfn

The Bakery HQ

@The_BakeryHQ

x.com/The_BakeryHQ

Created by Jax Maberry

@jaxmaberry

x.com/jaxmaberry

ATTRIBUTION NOTE

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